

**FINAL
REPORT**

**2010 Quantitative and Qualitative
Research among Northerners**

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ENVIRONICS
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Research purpose and objectives

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) identified the need for public opinion research to guide and evaluate policy development and communications efforts relating to its Northern mandate. There has been a limited amount of public opinion research conducted in or about the North since 2007 and, as a result, there is limited information available that reflects the current views of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples living in the North.

Environics Research Group was commissioned to conduct quantitative and qualitative research to address this information gap. The objectives of the research were to:

- identify the key priorities, concerns and issues of residents of the North and Labrador;
- build upon existing baseline research on northern issues; and
- gather information about the perceptions, opinions and attitudes of residents on key issues related to the Government of Canada's Northern Strategy (economic development, environment and Arctic sovereignty).

Methodology

The study was conducted in two phases. The initial quantitative phase was based on telephone interviews conducted between May 17 and June 10, 2010 with a representative sample of 900 residents (aged 18 or older) of Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Nunavik and Labrador. The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 3.3 percentage points (at the 95% confidence level). Where appropriate, the findings have been compared to previous research, including Environics' *North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor*

(2007 and 2006) conducted in the same regions as the current survey; and *Canadian Public Opinion on Arctic Sovereignty and the North* (2009) conducted for the Department of National Defence among residents of Yukon, the NWT and Nunavut.

The qualitative research was designed to explore more profoundly key issues revealed in the quantitative research, and involved 10 focus groups (two in each city) in Yellowknife (one Aboriginal and one non-Aboriginal group), Inuvik (one Aboriginal and one mixed identity group), Whitehorse (one Aboriginal and one non-Aboriginal group), Iqaluit (one Inuit and one non-Aboriginal group) and Rankin Inlet (both Inuit groups) between May 31 and June 10, 2010.

A more detailed description of the methodology used to conduct this research is presented at the end of the report, along with a copy of the questionnaire (see Appendix A) and the discussion guide (see Appendix B).

Key findings

The results of the research reveal that no one issue dominates the public agenda in the North and Labrador, and that the level of attention to the issues varies, reflecting the great diversity of the Northern regions and their respective populations. Overall, residents consider the environment (particularly climate change) to be the single most pressing problem facing the North/Labrador, followed by the economy. While relatively few Northerners mention social issues as their top problem, the qualitative research revealed significant concerns about things such as substance abuse, the cost of living and the availability of housing at the community level.

Most residents are optimistic about both the Canadian and their regional economies in the short term, in part because they tend to feel untouched by the recent global economic downturn and see the Northern economy as operating on its own independent cycle. Their priorities for the economy lie with development, as a substantial minority would like to see faster economic development in their region (particularly in rural areas), and more than half want greater federal government support for such development. The qualitative research, however, revealed a lack of understanding of the role of the federal government in the North, and little distinction between its activities and those of territorial and local governments.

There continues to be a considerable gap in the economic situation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, with Aboriginal peoples reporting less satisfaction with their standard of living and greater concern about issues like the cost of food, availability of housing, unemployment, and access to training and education in their communities. Qualitative findings also indicate concerns about a growing gap between rich and poor, and a broad sentiment that Aboriginal peoples are not sharing in the resource related economic boom.

Arctic sovereignty is not a top-of-mind priority for residents of the North, with only one percent identifying it as the most important issue facing the North/Labrador. That said, residents are broadly aware of the topic, and more likely than not to believe that a threat exists to Canada's Arctic sovereignty.

Quantitative research

The following summarizes the key findings from the quantitative research:

Life in the North and Labrador

- Residents of the North and Labrador think the economy should be the main focus for the federal government. One in five (18%) identify the economy as the issue facing Canada that should be at the top of the Government's priority list, ahead of the environment (12%) and health care (10%). There is some regional variation however, with health care sharing the top priority with the economy in Labrador, more support for Northern Canada the priority in Nunavut, and an equal focus on the environment and more support for Northern Canada in Nunavik.
- When the focus turns to the most important issue facing the North/Labrador today, the environment emerges (16%) as the leading concern, slightly ahead of the economy (12%). As in 2007, the environment remains the most salient concern in Yukon and the NWT, as well as one of the most pressing issues in Nunavik (together with social issues, such as substance abuse) and Nunavut (together with the economy and social issues). Labrador continues to stand out with a strong focus on health care, which has increased further in the past three years.
- Residents are acutely aware of the difficulties related to living in their region. Overall, they express the most concern about the cost of food (53% very concerned) and availability of housing (52%) in their communities. There is also evidence that concern about these two issues is broadening. For example, concern about the affordability of food remains highest in Nunavut and Nunavik, but has also increased since 2007 in both Yukon and the NWT. Similarly, concern about housing affordability has grown in Yukon and Labrador (where it was previously lowest), although it has declined in Nunavut.

- Aside from food and housing, four in ten residents (each) express strong concern about access to health care services, loss of Aboriginal languages and cultures, threats to the quality of the environment and unemployment levels, and three in ten (each) are very concerned about access to education and training, and crime. Concern is lowest for access to government services (21% very concerned). Notably, health care is the leading concern in Labrador and, as in 2007, remains higher here than in any other region. The potential loss of Aboriginal languages and cultures is of greater concern for Aboriginal peoples, and is in fact the top concern (of those asked about) for First Nations peoples, and among Inuit is second only to the cost of food.
- Residents of the North and Labrador are largely satisfied with their standard of living. However, strong satisfaction is higher among non-Aboriginal people than Aboriginal people, and accordingly in Yukon and Labrador compared to the NWT, Nunavut and Nunavik. Moreover, while only a minority of Northerners express dissatisfaction with their standard of living, this proportion has doubled since 2004 (to 20%). (During the same time period, it has remained stable in Labrador.)
- Most residents of the North and Labrador are optimistic about the future of their community, and this is the case for a majority in all regions and socio-demographic groups. Those who are dissatisfied with their standard of living express less optimism than others, potentially reflecting greater doubts about their future.
- A total of 15 percent of North and Labrador residents report using the Food Mail Program, although use is considerably higher in Nunavut (39%) and Nunavik (31%) than in other regions. Most Food Mail recipients believe the program contributes at least somewhat, if not significantly, to a more nutritious diet.

The economy

- Residents of the North and Labrador are cautiously confident about the state of both the Canadian economy and their regional economies. Most believe the Canadian economy is neither particularly strong nor weak, but is doing moderately well. Similarly, majorities in all regions give their regional economy a moderate rating. Strongly positive views of regional economies are most common in Yukon and Labrador, and in large communities with populations of 5,000 or more.
- Looking ahead to the next six months, residents of the North and Labrador believe the Canadian economy and their regional economies will at worst remain the same, and in some cases even improve, while very few think things will get worse. Those who believe the Canadian economy and their regional economy are already in very good shape are most likely to predict further improvement in the next few months.
- Most residents of the North and Labrador believe the recent economic recession has had some impact on the quality of life in their community, but relatively few believe the effects have been significant. One in ten (12%) report the downturn had a major impact, while another three in ten say it had a moderate impact. Reports of significant community impact are higher among Aboriginal peoples and those with lower household incomes, who tend to be more vulnerable to the effects of economic recessions.

Economic development

- Residents have mixed views about how quickly economic development should occur in their territory or region. A plurality (47%) say the current pace is about right, but there is considerable interest in seeing faster development (36%), particularly in rural areas. A small proportion (12%) think development is proceeding too quickly, driven largely by a sense that their communities are finding it too difficult to adjust. Since 2006, residents of Yukon and Nunavut have become more satisfied with the pace of development, while residents of the NWT have grown more concerned that the current pace is too slow.

- Residents of the North and Labrador are more likely than not to want greater federal government support for economic development. A majority (57%) say the federal government is not doing enough on this front, a view that is most pronounced in Labrador and least evident in Yukon. Interest in greater federal government intervention is also higher in rural areas and among Aboriginal peoples. Those who feel the federal government should be doing more offer a number of suggestions, with Aboriginal peoples more likely to suggest improving educational opportunities and creating jobs, and non-Aboriginal people more likely to propose greater funding for infrastructure and financial incentives for local business.
- The Canadian Northern Development Agency (CanNor) was announced in August 2009, and has achieved modest awareness to date among residents of Yukon, the NWT and Nunavut. Overall, three in ten have heard of CanNor, reaching almost half (45%) of non-Aboriginal people, although few are able to name any specific initiatives undertaken by the Agency.

The environment

- Climate change is identified as the most important environmental issue facing the North and Labrador. One-quarter of residents cite climate change as their region's most pressing environmental problem, well ahead of issues such as water pollution or wildlife. As in 2006, climate change continues to be perceived as the leading environmental problem in all three territories and Nunavik. The salience of climate change is lower in Labrador, but has grown in the past four years, and now surpasses other environmental issues in that region.
- More than half of residents of the North and Labrador have heard about scientific research being carried out in the Arctic North, most of whom voluntarily recall research related to global warming/climate change, wildlife, or oil and gas. In terms of specific projects, the Canadian High Arctic Research Station (47%) and International Polar Year (43%) are the most widely recognized (when asked a direct question).

Arctic sovereignty and security

- There is a moderate degree of awareness of the topic of Arctic sovereignty. Half of residents of the North and Labrador recall hearing something recently about it. Since 2009, the proportion who clearly remember hearing about the topic has declined slightly in the three territories, perhaps due to little recent news about foreign claims on the Arctic. At the same time, residents of the territories are more likely than before to link their awareness of Arctic sovereignty to a greater military presence in their area (e.g., Canadian Forces patrols or exercises, Canadian Rangers).
- A slim majority (52%) believe there is currently a threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty or to the security of its northern border. Since 2009, this belief has increased in Yukon (where it is now highest of all regions), and declined in the NWT and Nunavut. By far, the main threat is believed to be from other countries making claims on Arctic territory.
- Most residents of the North and Labrador are at least moderately concerned about other countries challenging Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic. In the territories, this level of concern has remained stable since 2009. Concern about challenges to Canada's Arctic sovereignty remains noticeably lower among younger residents under 30 years of age.
- Despite their concern about Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic, residents of the North and Labrador do not have a clear sense of how Canada should go about strengthening its claim to Arctic territory. The most common suggestion is to increase Canada's military presence in the North, while other suggestions include negotiating claims with other countries, increasing the population in the North, consulting Northern or Aboriginal communities, having a generally greater presence there, or doing research. Almost half (46%) of residents cannot suggest any way to strengthen Canadian control in the Arctic.

Government roles and communications

- There are mixed views about which level of government best protects the needs and interests of Northerners and Labradorians, influenced by their identity as an Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal person. Non-Aboriginal people and Métis feel their provincial/territorial governments best fulfil this role. Inuit are most likely to look to a regional Aboriginal organization (e.g., Nunavut Tunngavik, Makivik Corporation), while First Nations peoples look almost equally to their provincial/territorial government or a local Aboriginal organization (e.g., Band Council). Overall, one in four residents say the Government of Canada best protects their interests, ranking it second (for non-Aboriginal people and Métis) or third (for Inuit and First Nations peoples) behind other types of governments.
- Television and Internet are equally the top choice for how the federal government communicates with residents of the North and Labrador. However, when second and third choices are taken into account, television is, by far, the most preferred vehicle for receiving Government information. The Internet falls to second position (in line with radio), likely due to an imbalance in Internet access in these regions. Evidence for this is found in the lower preference for receiving federal government information by Internet among Inuit and First Nations peoples, older residents, and those with less education and lower incomes.

Qualitative research

The following summarizes the key findings from the qualitative research:

Major issues and concerns

- When asked about the main issues and challenges facing Canada's North, participants tended to place emphasis on a wide variety of concerns, depending on the community and on their identity as an Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal person.
- Issues which were mentioned in more than one location and by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal participants included climate change and environmental concerns, a range of social issues (including addiction, poverty, suicide, alienation of youth and family violence), the high cost of living, housing shortages and the need for affordable housing, unemployment, and the need for education and job training.
- Many participants, primarily but not exclusively Aboriginal participants, also mentioned issues related to Aboriginal concerns, including the need for preservation of language and culture, issues around racism and race relations, and in Yellowknife, land claims issues.

Quality of life

- Some find that the growing urbanization of areas such as Whitehorse and, to a lesser extent, Yellowknife has improved the quality of life in the North, bringing more services and infrastructure, a more diverse cultural milieu and a more "cosmopolitan" way of life. In some smaller communities, participants noted that feelings of isolation common in these communities are being relieved by the increased use of the Internet.
- Many participants, both non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal, mentioned a constellation of worsening social issues that affect the quality of life for many people in the North, and particularly for Aboriginal and lower income Northerners: addiction and substance abuse, alienated and under-employed youth, suicide, family breakdown and violence, and an increase in crime.

Role of the federal government

- Participants were relatively disinterested in issues affecting Canada as a whole or the actions of the federal government outside of what directly affects life in the North. They identify with their territory or, in some cases, their community much more than they do with Canada.

- Participants tended not to distinguish between the various levels of government, and would identify most government programs as coming from their territorial government. There was very low awareness of the federal role in funding most programs offered by the territorial governments.
- The federal government was often dismissed as having no coherent plan for the North, not listening to the people of the North and as haphazardly “throwing money” at problems.
- When asked about what the federal government’s priorities ought to be with regard to the North, most mentioned that they need to consult with and listen to the people of the region more, address the social problems and find ways to share resource revenues with the people living where the resources are extracted.

Economic development

- Participants view the Northern economy as driven largely by local conditions and often untouched by global recessions and growth periods. The primary global influence is commodity prices, which affects economic development in those areas where mining or oil are key industries. This leads to boom and bust cycles as commodity prices fluctuate, and that are usually completely independent of what is happening to the global or Canadian economies as a whole. Most participants suggested that they are relatively “insulated” from such variations in the global economy as the recent economic downturn.
- Aboriginal participants felt they were not sharing in any commodity-driven prosperity. They felt that when jobs are available, they were most likely to go to non-Aboriginal residents of the North, or to “outsiders” brought in from the South to fill the jobs.
- There were ambivalent views on economic development. The thought of uncontrolled economic development evoked fears of environmental damage from unregulated resource exploration and development, while damaging the essential character of life in the North. However, the prospect of increased economic development – if well-planned, managed

and regulated – offered the possibility of decreasing northern dependence on the South.

- Northerners have a very realistic view of the barriers and limitations to economic development in the North. They understand that the geography of the North, the lack of population, the distance from major centres, and the high costs will always be barriers. Other perceived barriers, such as housing shortages and a perception of too much bureaucracy, are less inevitable.
- Participants across the North – both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal – mentioned the need for more educational services: more educational facilities, better quality of education, post-secondary institutions and training in the skilled trades.

Energy

- With regard to energy, it was noted that the cold climate and the distances between regions results in a very high per capita demand for energy and carbon footprint. Clean energy options are not available, and this is a concern for many participants. The main energy source is diesel – which they described as being both dirty and expensive.
- The North was viewed as an ideal place for developing certain kinds of clean energy sources, given the long hours of sunshine during the summer and the high winds. Some federal energy conservation programs were seen to be incompatible with the climate conditions and lack of public transit options in the North.

Environment

- Climate change and global warming is the major environmental issue consistently mentioned across the North. Other environmental issues are very localized. In communities where there is mining, there are concerns about mine tailings and consequent water pollution. Contamination of fish and wildlife is a concern among Aboriginal participants.
- Non-Aboriginal participants understand “Arctic sovereignty” to mean Canada’s sovereignty over the North and were more likely to be aware that the

government was taking action, and to think this action was positive and effective in asserting Canadian sovereignty. Some Aboriginal participants had a different interpretation, wondering if it referred to their sovereignty over the Arctic as people of the Arctic.

- Most participants had some familiarity with recent incidents involving challenges to Canada's sovereignty and most felt that some action was necessary to maintain Canadian claims in the North.
- There was some cynicism, particularly among Aboriginal people, that the federal government is concerned about sovereignty only because of the potential for oil and mineral development – and not because of any concern about the people of the North.

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INTRODUCTION

In the 2010 Speech from the Throne and Budget, the Government of Canada reiterated its commitment to ensuring a strong and prosperous North, with significant investments in support of Canada's Northern Strategy. These investments are in addition to the substantial investments announced for the North under Canada's Economic Action Plan in 2009.

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) identified the need for public opinion research to guide and evaluate policy development and communications efforts relating to its Northern mandate. There has been a limited amount of public opinion research conducted in or about the North since 2007 and, as a result, there is limited information available that reflects the current views of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples living in the North.

Environics Research Group was commissioned to conduct quantitative and qualitative research to address this information gap. The objectives of the research were to:

- identify the key priorities, concerns and issues of residents of the North and Labrador;
- build upon existing baseline research on northern issues; and,
- gather information about the perceptions, opinions and attitudes of residents on key issues related to the Northern Strategy (economic development, environment and Arctic sovereignty).

This report presents the results of quantitative and qualitative research with Canadians living in the North.

The quantitative research was conducted with 900 residents of Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Nunavik and Labrador. Where appropriate, the quantitative findings have been compared to previous research, to evaluate if and how residents' views have changed over time. The sources for the historical data include Environics' syndicated *North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor*, which was last conducted in 2007 in the same regions as the current survey; and a survey entitled *Canadian Public Opinion on Arctic Sovereignty and the North*, that Environics conducted in 2009 for the Department of National Defence with 450 residents of Yukon, the NWT and Nunavut.

The qualitative research was designed to explore more profoundly key issues that were revealed in the quantitative research, and involved a total of 10 focus groups (two in each city) in Yellowknife (one Aboriginal and one non-Aboriginal group), Inuvik (one Aboriginal and one mixed identity group), Whitehorse (one Aboriginal and one non-Aboriginal group), Iqaluit (one Inuit and one non-Aboriginal group) and Rankin Inlet (both Inuit groups) between May 31 and June 10, 2010.

The report begins with an executive summary that outlines the key findings from both the qualitative and quantitative phases, followed by a detailed analysis of the results from each phase. Provided under separate cover is a detailed set of "banner tables" presenting the quantitative results for all questions by population segments as defined by region and demographics. These tables are referenced by survey question in the detailed analysis. *All quantitative results are expressed as percentages unless otherwise noted.*

QUANTITATIVE

LIFE IN THE NORTH AND LABRADOR

This chapter of the report examines residents' perceptions regarding the challenges facing the North and Labrador today. This includes preferences regarding the Government of Canada's priorities, and perceptions regarding the most important issues facing the North and Labrador. It also looks at concern regarding a range of specific issues facing communities in the North and Labrador, and on residents' satisfaction with their standard of living and their sense of optimism for the future. More specifically, the survey also explored use and perceptions of the Food Mail Program.

Top priority for Government of Canada

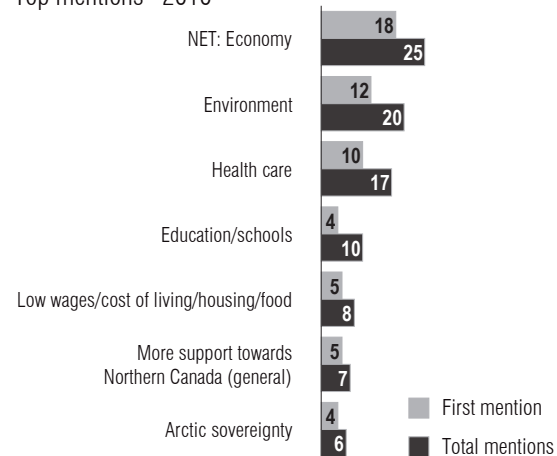
Residents of the North and Labrador are most likely to identify the economy as the main issue on which the federal government should be focusing, followed by the environment and health care.

Residents of the North and Labrador were asked which issue facing Canada today should be the main focus for the Government of Canada (unprompted, without providing response options). The largest proportion (a total of 18%) believe the federal government should focus on economic concerns, including the economy in general, jobs and unemployment. About one in ten each would like the federal government to focus on the environment (12%) or health care (10%). (Q.1)

Combining views on what should be the federal government's top priority *plus* other issues it should be focusing on, the same main concerns emerge. The economy continues to come out on top, mentioned by a total of one in four (25%) residents. Slightly fewer think the Canadian government should be focusing on the environment (20%) or health care (17%). Other issues cited by 10 percent or fewer are education (10%), the cost of living (8%), more support for the North (7%) or

Top priorities for Government of Canada

Top mentions 2010



Q.1

Thinking of the issues facing Canada today, which one would you say the Government of Canada should focus on most? Any others?

Arctic sovereignty (6%). A wide range of other issues are mentioned but none by more than four percent of the residents of the North and Labrador.

The top priority for federal government attention varies by region. The economy is identified as the number one priority for the federal government in Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Residents of Nunavut are most likely to think the focus should be on providing greater support for the North, while Nunavik residents believe it should be equally on greater support for the North and the environment. In Labrador, health care and the economy share the top spot as the issue residents want the Government to concentrate on.

Non-Aboriginal residents are most likely to believe that the federal government should make the economy its main priority. Aboriginal residents tend to believe it should be focusing equally on the environment, the economy and providing more support for the North.

To some extent, this is a difficult question for Northerners to answer. One in five (21%) cannot offer an opinion when asked about the issue facing Canada that the federal government should focus most on, and this proportion is more than twice as high among Aboriginal peoples (29%) as non-Aboriginal people (12%). (The proportion who cannot identify an important issue declined when residents were asked specifically about the North/Labrador, the results of which are discussed in the following section.)

Most important issue facing the North and Labrador

The environment is identified as the leading issue facing the North and Labrador, followed closely by the economy.

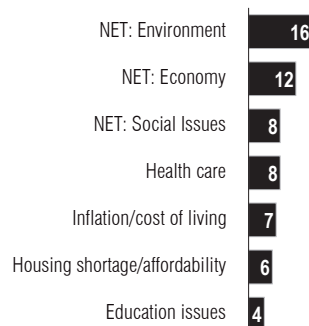
Residents of the North and Labrador were also asked to identify the single most important issue facing the North/Labrador today (unprompted, without response options). They identify a wide range of concerns, although in this case the environment emerges as the leading issue, slightly ahead of the economy. (Q.2)

A total of 16 percent identify the environment, either generally (12%) or specifically in relation to climate change/global warming (5%), as the most important issue facing the North/Labrador. Slightly fewer (12%) mention economic issues such as unemployment. One in ten or fewer each mention social issues (substance abuse, issues with children/youth, mental health or suicide; a total of 8%), health care (8%), the cost of living (7%), housing shortages (6%) or education (4%) as the most important problem facing the North. A number of other issues are cited, but none by more than three percent (each) of the population. In total, fourteen percent cannot identify any important issue facing the North or Labrador today.

Perceptions of the most important issue vary by region, in a manner consistent with the 2007 findings of Envi-

Most important issue facing the North and Labrador

Top mentions 2010



Q.2

And overall, in your opinion, what is the most important issue facing {the North/Labrador} today?

ronics' *North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor*. The environment remains, by far, the most salient issue in Yukon, and more so than in other regions, although mentions of this issue have declined in this territory since 2007 (29%, down 6 points). The environment is also the number one issue in the NWT (19%, up 4), followed by the economy (13%, up 7), and both have increased modestly in salience in the past few years. In Nunavut, the focus is almost equally divided on the environment, the economy and social issues, all of which have remained fairly stable. In Nunavik, environment and social issues are the top-of-mind concerns. Labrador continues to stand out from the other regions with a strong focus on health care, and attention to this issue has increased since 2007 (26%, up 7).

However, unlike in 2007, there are few significant differences in the types of issues identified by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal residents. Both are most likely to identify environment as the most salient issue in their region, followed by the economy. The exception is health care, which now receives more attention from non-Aboriginal people than from Aboriginal peoples.

Focus on the environment and/or climate change is highest among people aged 45 to 59 and those with a university education. Health care is also of greater salience to those with more education, as well as those with higher household incomes. Residents under 45 years of age are the most likely to identify social issues as the main problem in their region.

Concern about specific issues facing community

Residents of the North and Labrador are most concerned about the cost of food and availability of housing in their community, while access to health care also stands out in Labrador specifically.

Residents of the North and Labrador express generally high levels of concern about nine specific problems in their community. At least seven in ten indicate that they are at least somewhat concerned about most of the issues (with the exception of access to government services), so to differentiate between the issues, the analysis focuses on the proportions who say they are *very* concerned. (Q.8)

Strong concern is highest for the cost of food (53%) and the availability of housing (52%). Close to four in ten (each) express strong concern about access to health care services (42%), the loss of Aboriginal languages and cultures (40%), threats to the environment (39%) and unemployment (39%). One in three (each) are very concerned about access to education and training (34%), and crime (32%). Concern is lowest for access to government services (21%).

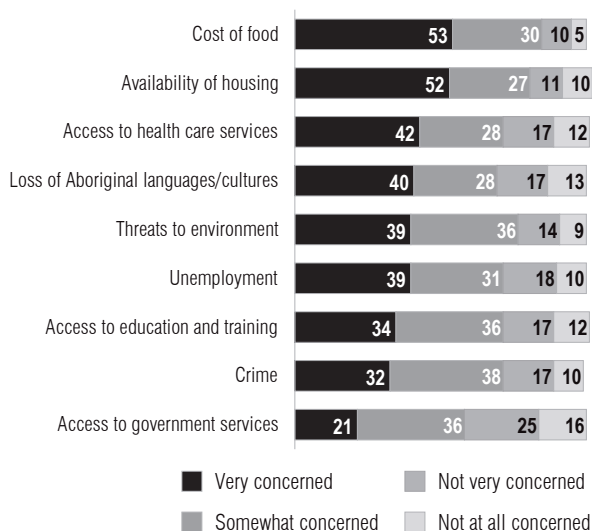
The following paragraphs explore each issue in greater detail, including comparisons to 2007 data from Environics' *North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor*.

Cost of food. As in 2007, the affordability of food is of greatest concern to residents of Nunavut (77%) and Nunavik (65%). However, strong concern about food costs has increased in both Yukon (35%, up 8 points) and the NWT (50%, up 8) over the past three years. Food costs are the leading concern in Nunavut and the NWT.

As before, the cost of food remains a much greater concern for Aboriginal peoples, and particularly Inuit (72% very concerned). Concern about this issue is also more pronounced among rural residents, women and those with incomes under \$100,000.

Availability of housing. Since 2007, regional variations in the degree of concern about housing availability have become less evident. Concern has increased in

Concern about issues facing community 2010



Q.8

Would you say you are very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not at all concerned about the following issues in your community ...?

Labrador (53%, up 15 points) and Yukon (48%, up 14), where concern was previously lowest, and declined substantially in Nunavut (57%, down 18), where concern was previously highest. The level of concern about this issue is now highest in Nunavik (69%, up 1), surpassing all other issues in this region; it is also now the top concern in Yukon.

Inuit and First Nations peoples remain more concerned about housing than do Métis and non-Aboriginal people. Strong concern is also higher among urban residents, women and those aged 30 to 59.

Access to health care services. Concern about access to health care ranks third overall among the list of issues, but is in fact the leading concern in Labrador (consistent with 2007), and remains higher here than in any other region. In the past three years, strong concern about this issue has increased in Nunavik (44%, up 15 points) and declined in Yukon (26%, down 12), where it is now the lowest of all regions.

Strong concern is higher among women, and those living outside the capital city of their territory or region. However, notably, degree of concern about health care access is similar among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples.

Loss of Aboriginal languages and cultures. As before, the potential loss of Aboriginal languages and cultures remains of greatest concern to Inuit and First Nations peoples, followed by Métis, and less so among non-Aboriginal people. In fact, this is the leading concern for First Nations peoples (ahead of any other issue), and among Inuit is second only to the cost of food.

Concern about this issue remains most evident in regions with higher Aboriginal populations: Nunavik (58%) and Nunavut (56%), followed by the NWT (42%), and lowest in Yukon (28%) and Labrador (24%). The level of concern in all regions is largely stable since 2007.

Threats to quality of the environment. Since 2007, concern about the quality of the environment in their community has declined in the three territories, but remained stable in Nunavik and Labrador. As a result, the degree of concern is now similar between regions, as well as among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples. Strong concern about the environment is higher among those aged 30 and older, as was the case in 2007.

Unemployment. Concern about unemployment has grown in the NWT (32%, up 7 points) and declined in Nunavut (59%, down 7) in the past three years. Nonetheless, substantial regional variations in concern remain, with strong concern considerably higher in Nunavut and Nunavik than in Labrador, Yukon or the NWT.

The regional differences reflect the much greater salience of unemployment for Aboriginal peoples, and particularly for Inuit (59% very concerned) and First Nations peoples (55%), consistent with the pattern observed in 2007. Strong concern about this issue is

also higher in rural areas, among those with less education and lower household incomes, those who are currently unemployed, women and young residents under the age of 30.

Access to education and training.¹ Strong concern about access to education and training is most pronounced among Inuit (45%) and First Nations peoples (44%), followed by Métis (33%), and lowest among non-Aboriginal people. This is reflected in regional variations in concern about this issue: Concern is highest in Nunavik and Nunavut, and lowest in Yukon. People living in rural areas and those without a high school diploma are the most likely to express concern about access to education/training.

Crime. On a positive note, strong concern about crime in the community has declined in most regions except Nunavik, where it has increased (48%, up 15 points) and is now higher than in any other region. Strong concern is now lowest in Labrador (21%, down 11) and Yukon (28%, down 14), followed by the NWT (34%, down 17) and Nunavut (39%, down 10).

Despite this trend, crime remains of greater concern to Aboriginal peoples (40%) than non-Aboriginal people (24%), as was the case in 2007. Women and older residents are also more likely to say they are very concerned about crime in their community.

Access to government services. Access to government services is the least salient concern in all regions except Labrador (where less concern is expressed about crime, and the loss of Aboriginal languages and cultures). Nonetheless, concern about this issue is highest in Nunavik, followed by Labrador, and lowest in the territories. Since 2007, concern about this issue has declined in Nunavut (18%, down 9 points) but remained largely stable elsewhere.

Strong concern about access to government services is higher among First Nations peoples, those living in rural areas, and those aged 30 and older.

1 "Access to education and training" was added to the list of issues in 2010, and therefore there is no trend data available from 2007.

Satisfaction with standard of living

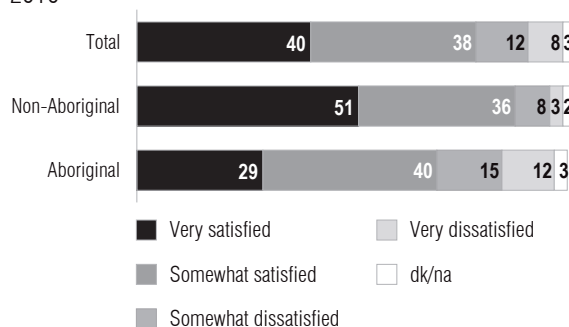
Eight in ten residents of the North and Labrador are generally satisfied with their standard of living, but dissatisfaction appears to be increasing among Northerners.

Residents of the North and Labrador were asked at a broad level about their level of satisfaction with their “standard of living,” a general term that refers to economic well-being and the ability to satisfy wants (“the good life” in developed nations) rather than needs (*note: this definition was not provided to respondents*). Residents of the North and Labrador are reasonably satisfied with their standard of living, although dissatisfaction appears to be increasing among Northerners. (Q.7)

Overall, eight in ten residents of the North and Labrador say they are very (40%) or somewhat (38%) satisfied with their standard of living, compared to one in five (22%) who are clearly dissatisfied. However, satisfaction with the standard of living varies by region, and is highest in Yukon (53% *very* satisfied) and Labrador (47%), and lower in the NWT (37%), Nunavut (29%) and Nunavik (26%). In part, this is due to the considerably stronger degree of satisfaction among non-Aboriginal people (51%) than among Aboriginal peoples (29%). Nonetheless, regional differences exist even when identity is taken into account; for example, almost six in ten (57%) non-Aboriginal residents of Yukon are very satisfied with their standard of living, compared to 45 percent of those living in the NWT and only 33 percent in Nunavut. Residents of capital cities, and those in the highest education and income groups also express greater satisfaction with their standard of living.

While only a minority of Northerners express dissatisfaction with their standard of living, this proportion has been growing steadily (it has remained stable in Labrador). Northerners are now less likely than in 2006 to say they are somewhat satisfied with their standard of living (37%, down 7 points) and more apt to say they are dissatisfied (22%, up 7); since 2004, the level of dissatisfaction has doubled. Increasing dissatisfaction is evident among both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Northerners, and in all three territories and Nunavik.

Satisfaction with standard of living 2010



Q.7

Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with your standard of living?

Confidence in the future

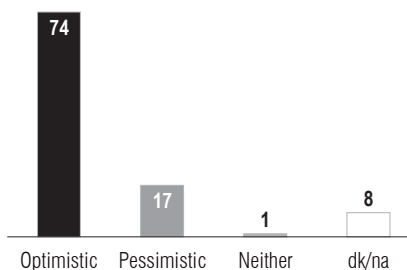
Most residents of the North and Labrador are optimistic about the future of their communities.

Despite residents' concerns about a range of issues facing their communities, most feel confident about the future. Three in four (74%) residents of the North and Labrador say they are basically optimistic that their community will be a good place for their children or for the next generation to live; just 17 percent are pessimistic. (Q.10)

Majorities in all regions and socio-demographic groups are optimistic about the future of their community, and no more than one-quarter in any one region or segment are pessimistic. Optimism is slightly greater in Labrador and Yukon than elsewhere.

Although only a minority of residents are dissatisfied with their standard of living (20% of total sample), this clearly contributes to greater doubts about the future. Eight in ten (82%) of those who are very satisfied with their standard of living say they are optimistic about the future of their community, but this is the case for only two-thirds (67%) of those who are somewhat dissatisfied and half (51%) who are very dissatisfied with their standard of living.

Confidence in the future 2010



Q.10

Thinking about the future, are you basically optimistic or pessimistic that your community will be a good place for your children, or the next generation, to live?

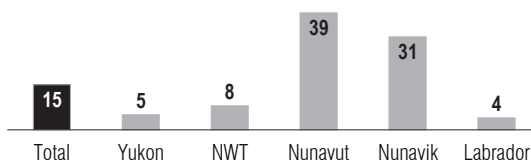
Food Mail Program

Substantial minorities of the population in Nunavut and Nunavik report using the Food Mail Program, and most users say it improves their diet.

Food Mail is a federal government program that provides nutritious food and other essential items at a reduced cost to people living in isolated Northern communities. A total of 15 percent of North and Labrador residents report making use of this program, but use is considerably higher in Nunavut (39%) and Nunavik (31%) than in other regions. Reported use is also greater in rural communities, among those without a high school diploma and those with household incomes under \$60,000. (Q.11)

Those who use the Food Mail Program believe it contributes to a more nutritious diet. Seven in ten of this group say it significantly (36%) or somewhat (35%) improves the health of their diets, compared to only one in five (22%) who say it makes little difference. Six percent cannot say what impact Food Mail has for them. (The subsample size of those who use Food Mail is too small for further analysis by region or socio-demographic factors.) (Q.12)

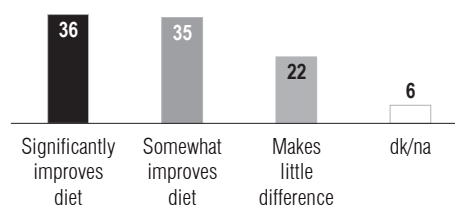
Use of Food Mail Program 2010



Q.11

The Food Mail Program is a federal government program that provides nutritious food at a reduced cost to people living in isolated communities. Do you use the Food Mail Program, or not?

Impact of Food Mail Program on diet 2010



Q.12

Would you say that the Food Mail Program significantly improves, somewhat improves or makes little difference to how healthy your diet is?

Subsample: Those who use the Food Mail Program

THE ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This chapter of the report begins with residents' perceptions regarding the current and future economic health of Canada in general, and of the North and Labrador in particular, and on the perceived impact of the recent economic downturn on local communities. The chapter also explores views about the pace of economic development in their own region, and about whether the federal government is providing too much, too little or the right amount of support in this area. Finally, awareness of the Canadian Northern Development Agency and its initiatives is explored among residents of the three territories.

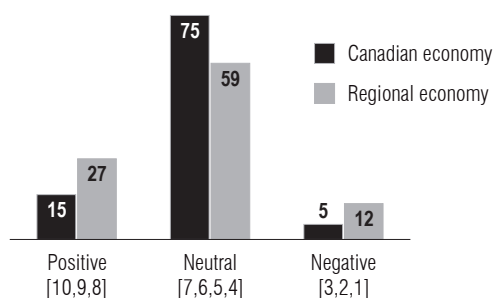
Perceptions of current state of the economy

Most residents of the North and Labrador are cautiously confident about the state of the Canadian economy and their regional economy.

Canadian economy. Residents of the North and Labrador were asked to rate the current state of the Canadian economy on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is *terrible* and 10 is *excellent*. Most believe the Canadian economy is neither particularly strong nor weak, but is doing moderately well. A large majority (75%) of residents of the North and Labrador give the Canadian economy a moderate rating (between 4 and 7), and half (48%) lean towards the positive end of this range (ratings of 6 or 7). Of the remainder, the perception that the Canadian economy is strong (15% give ratings of 8, 9 or 10) outweighs the sense that the economy is weak (5% give ratings of 1, 2 or 3). (Q.3)

Ratings of the strength of the Canadian economy are largely consistent across regions and socio-demographic groups, with a few exceptions. Residents of Nunavik are more positive than average regarding the Canadian economy, as are those in the lowest education and income brackets.

Current state of economy 2010



Q.3

How would you rate the current state of the Canadian economy? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is terrible and 10 is excellent.

Q.4

How would you rate the current state of the economy in your region? Please use the same scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is terrible and 10 is excellent.

Regional economy. Most residents of the North and Labrador also feel their regional economy is performing moderately well, although compared to their views on the Canadian economy, views about their regional economy are slightly more polarized (more positive *or* more negative).

Six in ten (59%) residents give their regional economy a moderate rating (between 4 and 7). One-quarter (27%) are more positive and say their regional economy is strong (rating between 8 and 10), while one in ten (12%) think it is weak (rating between 1 and 3). (Q.4)

Highly positive ratings for regional economies are found more often in Yukon and Labrador, although there is not as much variation as one might expect, perhaps because the question asked about the economy “of your region” rather than the territorial or provincial economy. In fact, views differ most by community size, with those living in large communities with populations of more than 5,000 (32%) twice as likely as those living in small communities with less than 500 people (15%) to say their regional economy is strong. Those with a university education and those in the highest income bracket are also more likely than others to say their regional economy is strong.

Direction of the economy

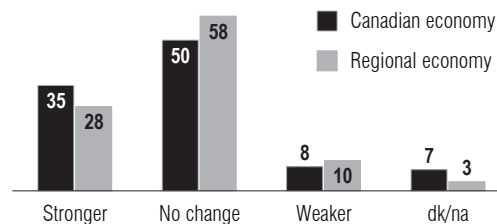
Residents of the North and Labrador believe both the Canadian economy and their regional economy will at worst remain the same, and in some cases even improve, while very few think things will get worse.

Canadian economy. In addition to their general confidence in the current state of the Canadian economy, most residents of the North and Labrador believe it will remain the same or even improve over the short term. The most common opinion is that the Canadian economy will not change over the next six months, which is the view of half (50%) of residents, while one in three (35%) think it will get stronger. Only a small proportion (8%) believe it will get weaker; seven percent cannot say. (Q.5)

There is little regional or demographic variation in views about the direction of the Canadian economy. Non-Aboriginal people and those in the highest income bracket are more likely than others to see growth happening within the next six months. Optimism that the Canadian economy will improve is also most common among those who believe it is already in very good shape; residents who consider the economy to be moderate to weak are most likely to say this will not change in the short term.

Regional economy. Residents of the North and Labrador hold similar views about the direction of their regional economy and the Canadian economy. A majority (58%) believe their regional economy will remain the same

Direction of the economy 2010



Q.5

Over the next six months, do you think the Canadian economy will be stronger, weaker or will there be no change?

Q.6

Over the next six months, do you think the economy in your region will be stronger, weaker or will there be no change?

over the next six months, while three in ten (28%) think it will get stronger. Only one in ten (10%) believe their regional economy will get weaker. (Q.6)

As with views about the direction of the Canadian economy, views about the direction of regional economies vary little by region or socio-demographic group, although NWT residents are less likely than others to see growth happening within the next six months. Belief that the regional economy will remain the same is the majority opinion regardless of whether it is currently viewed as strong, moderate or weak, although improvement is most commonly predicted by those who believe their regional economy is already in very good shape.

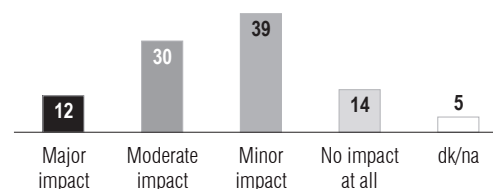
Impact of global economic downturn on community

Most residents of the North and Labrador report the recent economic recession has had some impact on the quality of life in their community, but relatively few believe the effects have been significant.

Canada is emerging from the most significant economic recession in almost 20 years, but there is little evidence that residents of the North and Labrador are feeling their quality of life has been affected in any significant way. One in ten (12%) report the downturn has had a major impact on the local quality of life. Another three in ten (30%) indicate it has had a moderate impact, while a slim majority (53%) see only minor or no impact. The remainder (5%) do not offer an opinion on the question. (Q.9)

Given that economic recessions tend to affect vulnerable individuals more so than others, it is not surprising that reports of significant community impact are higher among Aboriginal peoples and those with lower household incomes (under \$60,000 per year); however, the size of these discrepancies is modest. Across regions, residents of Nunavik (26%) are the most likely to believe the recession has had a major impact on their communities. Results do not vary noticeably across community size.

Perceived impact of global economic downturn on quality of life in community 2010



Q.9

How much of an impact has the recent global economic downturn had on the quality of life in your community? Has it had a ...?

Pace of economic development

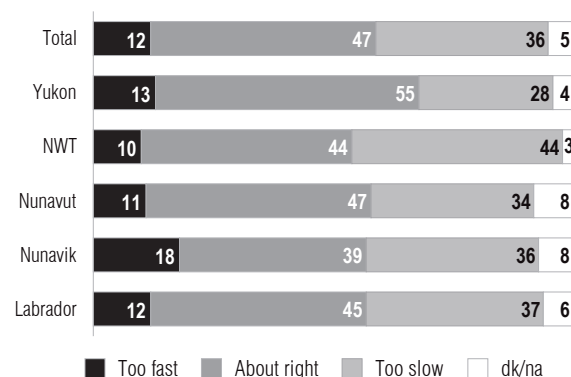
Almost half of residents of the North and Labrador are satisfied with the pace of economic development in their region, although there is considerable interest in seeing faster development, particularly in rural areas.

Economic development is a major issue for Canada's North and Labrador, and residents are divided on how quickly this should happen. The largest proportion (47%) say that the pace of economic development in their territory or region is proceeding at the right pace, while 36 percent say it is happening too slowly and one in ten (12%) believe it is too fast. (Q.14)

Interest in speedier economic development is higher in rural areas (41% vs. 29% in urban areas). By comparison, views vary little by socio-demographic segment. The exception is age, with younger residents (aged 18 to 29) more likely than others to believe the pace of development is about right.

Views on the pace of economic development have changed in some regions since 2006. Residents of Yukon and Nunavut have become more satisfied with the pace of development and are less likely now than four years ago to say it should be faster; Yukoners (55%, up 7 points) are now the most likely of all regions to be happy with the current pace of development in their territory. In contrast, residents of the NWT have become the most likely to feel the current place is too slow (44%, up 20).

Pace of economic development 2010



Q.14

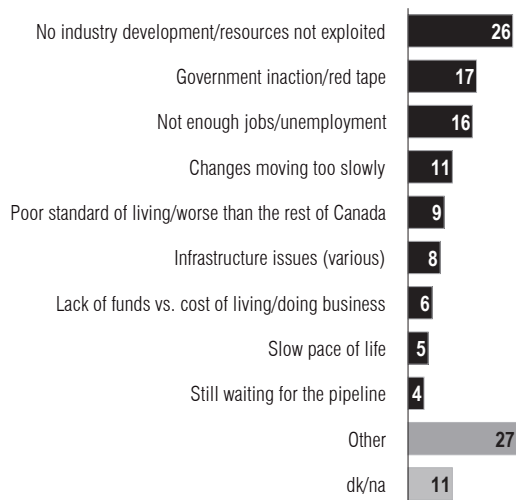
In your opinion, is the pace of economic development in {Yukon/ the Northwest Territories/Nunavut/Nunavik/Labrador} happening too fast, too slow or about right?

Why too slow. Those who think the pace of economic development is happening too slowly (36% of respondents) were asked the reasons they feel this way. They cite a number of causes for this situation, primarily a lack of industrial or resource development in their region, but also government inaction/red tape, infrastructure issues, the higher cost of doing business in their region, the slow pace of life, and that they are still waiting for the proposed natural gas pipeline system.² This group also points out a number of consequences, including high unemployment and a poor standard of living. One in ten (11%) do not provide a specific reason, but say only changes are too slow in coming. Other reasons residents believe economic growth is too slow are mentioned by fewer than four percent each. (Q.15b)

Residents of Labrador are much more likely than others to mention infrastructure issues. Residents of the NWT, non-Aboriginal people and those living in urban areas are more likely than others to link a too-slow pace of development with government inaction/red tape.

Why too fast. Those who think the economy is growing too quickly (12% of respondents) are driven largely by a sense that their communities find it too difficult to adjust. Other concerns about the rapid economic development include harm to the environment, housing shortages, that things are too expensive for locals, loss of Aboriginal languages and traditional ways of life, employment issues, lack of planning and poor decision-making. A small number mention concerns about resource revenue sharing and distrust of corporations and Southern organizations. No other reason is given by more than four percent (each) of residents who hold this perspective. (Q.15a)

Why economic development happening too slowly 2010

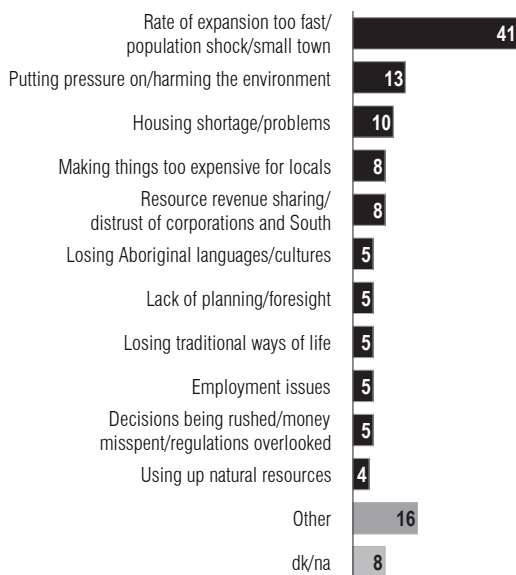


Q.15b

Why do you say that?

Subsample: Those who say the pace of economic development in their province/territory is happening too slowly

Why economic development happening too quickly 2010



Q.15a

Why do you say that?

Subsample: Those who say the pace of economic development in their province/territory is happening too quickly

² The Mackenzie Gas Project is a proposed 1,196-kilometre natural gas pipeline system along the Mackenzie Valley of Canada's Northwest Territories to connect northern onshore gas fields with North American markets.

Federal government support of economic development

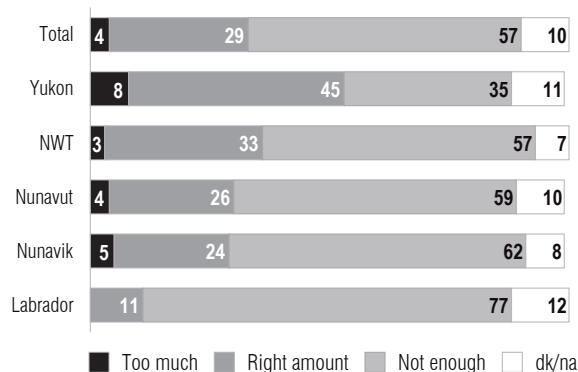
Residents of the North and Labrador are more likely than not to want more federal government support of economic development, with interest highest in Labrador and lowest in Yukon.

Residents of the North and Labrador would like to see increased support of economic development from the federal government. A majority of almost six in ten (57%) say the federal government is not doing enough to support economic development. By comparison, three in ten (29%) are satisfied with current efforts, while very few (4%) say the federal government is doing too much. (Q.16)

Belief that the federal government should be doing more for the economy is most pronounced in Labrador (77%), and least evident in Yukon (35%), where satisfaction with current efforts is greatest. Desire for more federal government intervention is also higher in rural areas (60%) and among Aboriginal peoples (63%).

Interest in greater federal government support for the economy is highest among those who think the pace of economic development in their own region is happening too slowly (70% say federal government has not been doing enough). Nonetheless, even pluralities of those who feel the pace of development is about right (50%) or even too fast (47%) would prefer to see the federal government offer more support.

Federal government support of economic development 2010



Q.16

Would you say the federal government has been doing too much, the right amount or not enough to support economic development?

Why federal government should do more. Those who say the federal government is not doing enough to support economic development (57% of respondents) were asked what more they think it should be doing. A number of suggestions were made, with none that stands out as particularly dominant. Suggestions for the federal government include having a greater overall presence with more communication and support (21%), support for social programs (19%), funding local infrastructure (18%), creating more opportunities for education and job training (17%), creating local jobs (15%), improving national regulations/standards (13%), and creating incentives for local businesses (12%). Other suggestions were mentioned by no more than six percent of those who would like to see greater federal government support for the economy. (Q.17b)

These suggestions are largely consistent across regions and socio-demographic groups. However, Aboriginal peoples are more likely to suggest the federal government needs to improve educational opportunities and create jobs, while non-Aboriginal people are more likely to want greater funding of infrastructure and financial incentives for local business.

Why federal government should do less. Although the number of respondents who say the federal government is doing too much for economic development (4% of respondents, or n=44) is too small to be conclusive, their reasons for desiring less suggest concerns about public abuse of funds, concerns about too much government bureaucracy, preference for less support of big industry (e.g., oil and gas), and a perception that there is opposition to environment-related projects. (Q.17a)

What federal government should do more of to support economic development

Top mentions 2010

More presence/communication/support overall	21
Fund/support social programs	19
Fund local resources/infrastructure	18
More opportunity for education/job training for locals	17
Create local jobs/tourism in the North	15
Improve national regulations/standards/accountability	13
Help industry/maintain businesses/economic incentives (various)	12

Q.17b

Why do you say that?

Subsample: Those who say the federal government has not been doing enough to support economic development

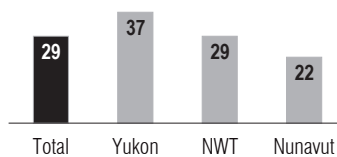
Canadian Northern Development Agency

Three in ten residents of the territories have heard of the Canadian Northern Development Agency, but there is limited awareness of specific initiatives.

There is modest awareness of the Canadian Northern Development Agency (CanNor) among residents of Yukon, the NWT and Nunavut. Three in ten (29%) say they have heard of CanNor, but awareness is considerably higher among non-Aboriginal residents (45%) than among Aboriginal residents (16%) of these territories. Accordingly, awareness is highest in Yukon (37%), which has a smaller relative Aboriginal population. Awareness of CanNor increases with education and income levels; it is lower among those aged 18 to 29 than older age groups. (Q.18)

Among those who have heard of CanNor, there is limited awareness of any specific initiatives the Agency has undertaken. Three-quarters (76%) of this group cannot name any projects in which the Agency has been involved. Small proportions have heard of initiatives involving resource management (5%), infrastructure projects (3%), Aboriginal program funding (2%), funding under Canada's Economic Plan (2%) and the SINED program (2%). (Q.19)

Heard of the Canadian Northern Development Agency 2010



Q.18

Have you ever heard of the Canadian Northern Development Agency, otherwise known as CanNor?

Base: Residents of the territories

THE ENVIRONMENT

The chapter addresses residents' perceptions of the most important environmental issue facing their region and their awareness of scientific research taking place in the Arctic North.

Most important environmental issue

Northerners continue to view climate change as the most important environmental issue facing their region, and since 2006 this issue has also emerged as the leading concern in Labrador.

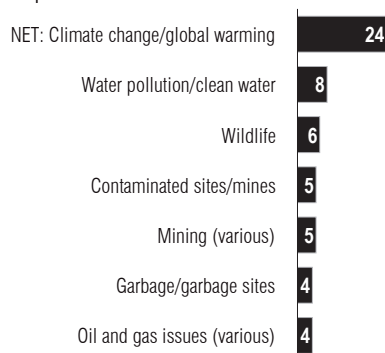
Climate change is the dominant top-of-mind environmental concern for residents of the North and Labrador. When asked (unprompted) what is the most important environmental issue facing their territory or region today, one in four (24%) mention climate change or global warming. There is considerably less public focus on water pollution (8%), wildlife issues (6%), contaminated sites (5%), mining issues (5%), waste management (4%), and oil and gas issues (4%). A number of other issues are raised, but none by more than one percent of residents. One in four (26%) do not identify any environmental issue facing their region today. (Q.20)

Since 2006, there has been little change over the past in the relative salience of these environmental issues. Climate change/global warming remains, by far, the most widely mentioned environmental concern in all of the territories and Nunavik. Public focus on climate change remains lower in Labrador, but has grown in the past four years (13%, up 6 points) and now surpasses other environmental concerns in that region.

There are few regional or demographic group differences in perceptions of environmental challenges, with the exception that water pollution is a more salient issue in Yukon and the NWT than in the other

Most important environmental issue facing North and Labrador today

Top mentions 2010



Q.20

In your opinion, what is the most important environmental issue facing {Yukon/the Northwest Territories/Nunavut/Nunavik/Labrador} today?

regions. As well, Aboriginal peoples are less likely to (voluntarily) identify any environmental issue in their region (30%).

Awareness of scientific research in the Arctic North

More than half of residents of the North and Labrador have heard about scientific research being carried out in the Arctic North. The Canadian High Arctic Research Station and International Polar Year are the most widely recognized such projects.

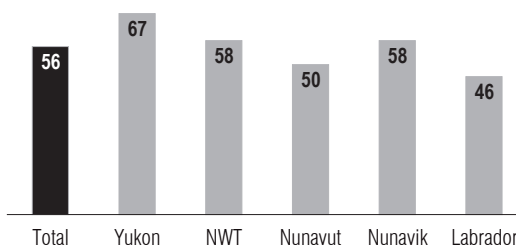
A majority (56%) of residents of the North and Labrador report being aware of scientific research currently taking place in the Arctic North.³ Awareness is highest in Yukon (67%) and lowest in Labrador (46%). It is increases with level of education, and is higher among non-Aboriginal people, those with household incomes of \$40,000 or more, and those aged 30 or older. (Q.21)

Unaided recall of research projects. When asked about the types of research initiatives they have heard about (unprompted), those aware of scientific research in the Arctic North are most likely to recall studies on global warming (30%) or climate change (14%). Two in ten mention wildlife research (20%), while slightly fewer recall resource-related research (e.g., oil and gas, mining) (17%). Other types of research projects recalled include research on water or ice (9%), mapping of the ocean (5%) and geological research (4%). (Q.22)

Relatively few recall specific research initiatives. The most commonly mentioned is International Polar Year (7%), while small proportions mention the Canadian High Arctic Research Station (3%) and the Arctic Research Infrastructure Fund (1%). Fewer than one percent (each) voluntarily mention ArcticNet, the Cumulative Impacts Monitoring Program, the Northern Contaminants Program or the Nunavut General Monitoring Program. Although they are generally aware of scientific research in the Arctic North, one in ten (12%) cannot recall any projects or themes they had heard about.

There are few striking regional or demographic differences in awareness of specific research initiatives. Older residents are more likely to mention studies on global warming or climate change, while women are more likely than men to mention wildlife research. Those with a university education are more likely than others to voluntarily recall International Polar Year.

Aware of scientific research in Arctic North 2010

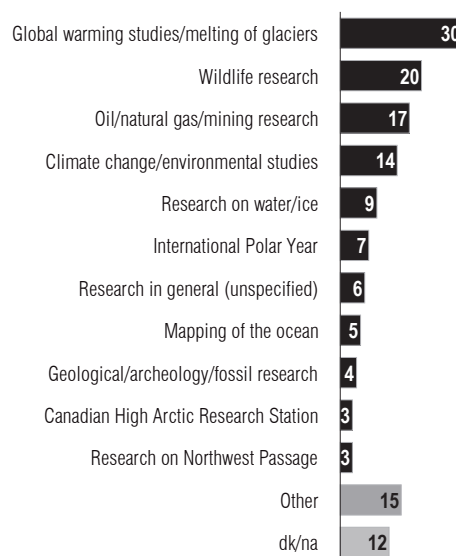


Q.21

In Labrador only: My next question is about the "North" or "Arctic North," by which I mean the part of Canada that includes the three territories as well as Nunavik in Northern Quebec, up to Canada's northern boundary, the Arctic Ocean.

Have you heard about any scientific research being carried out in the Arctic North?

Types of scientific research in Arctic North Among those aware of such research 2010



Q.22

What have you heard about?

Subsample: Those aware of any scientific research in the Arctic North

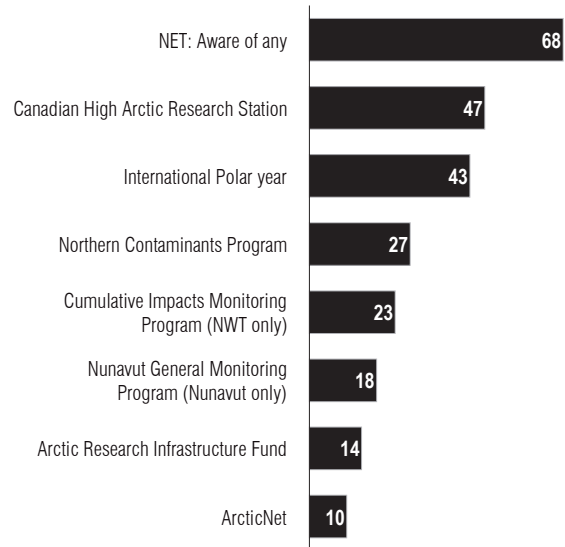
³ The Arctic North was defined to respondents as the part of Canada that includes the three territories, as well as Nunavik in Northern Quebec, up to Canada's northern boundary, the Arctic Ocean.

Aided recall of research projects. Although few residents of the North and Labrador voluntarily recall the names of specific initiatives when asked about scientific research in the Arctic North, a majority (68%) recognize one or more projects when asked about them directly.

The projects with the highest name recognition are the Canadian High Arctic Research Station (47%) and International Polar Year (43%). About one in four have heard about the Northern Contaminants Program (27%), while only about one in ten (each) are aware of the Arctic Research Infrastructure Fund (14%) and ArcticNet (10%). Regionally, one-quarter (23%) of NWT residents are aware of the Cumulative Impacts Monitoring Program, while one in five (18%) Nunavut residents have heard of the Nunavut General Monitoring Program. (Q.23)

Awareness of these specific research initiatives is understandably higher in the Northern territories and Nunavik than in Labrador, with the exception of the Canadian High Arctic Research Station, which is relatively well-recognized in all regions. Non-Aboriginal people are more likely than Aboriginal peoples to recall hearing about the Canadian High Arctic Research Station, International Polar Year and the Northern Contaminants Program. Generally speaking, awareness of these initiatives increased with age, education and income.

Aided recall of specific research initiatives 2010



Q.23

Just to check, have you heard of any of the following research initiatives ...?

ARCTIC SOVEREIGNTY AND SECURITY

This chapter explores awareness and understanding of Canada's Arctic sovereignty and the security of its northern border, including perceptions of potential threats, degree of concern about these threats and views on how to address them. Trend data is presented for the territories only (Yukon, NWT and Nunavut) based on the 2009 survey entitled *Canadian Public Opinion on Arctic Sovereignty and the North*, conducted by Environics for the Department of National Defence.

Awareness of Arctic sovereignty

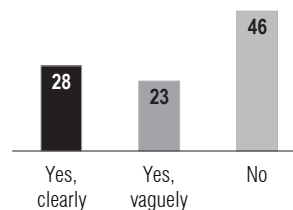
Half of residents of the North and Labrador have recently heard something about Arctic sovereignty. Clear awareness of the topic has declined in the territories since 2009, perhaps due to little recent news about foreign claims on the Arctic.

Residents of the North and Labrador appear to be moderately aware of the topic of Arctic sovereignty. Half (51%) claim to have recently seen, read or heard anything about Arctic sovereignty, including three in ten (28%) who say they clearly recall something. (Q.24)

Awareness of Arctic sovereignty is highest in Yukon (66%), and lowest in Labrador (41%) and Nunavut (39%). Awareness is also higher among non-Aboriginal people (63%) and Métis (56%) than among Inuit and First Nations peoples. The likelihood to have recently heard something about Arctic sovereignty increases with age, education and income, and is higher among men than women.

Since 2009, overall awareness of Arctic sovereignty has remained fairly constant in the three territories (55%, up 1 point), but the proportion who say they clearly remember hearing about the topic has declined slightly (31%, down 5).

Recently seen, heard or read anything about Arctic sovereignty
2010



Q.24

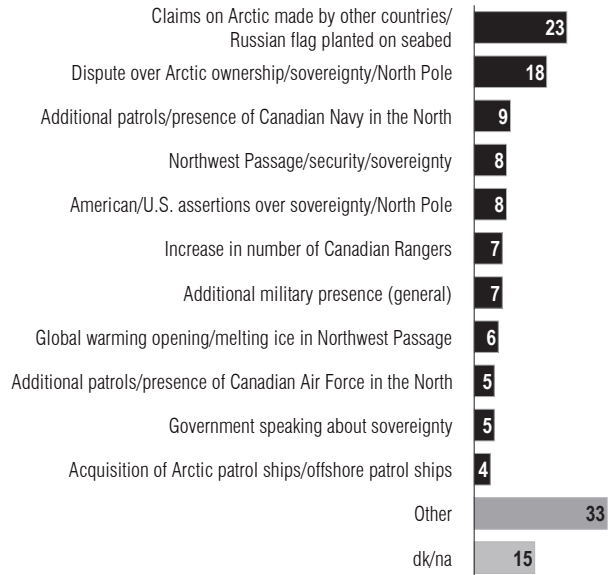
Have you recently seen, read or heard anything about Arctic sovereignty?

What recalled about Arctic sovereignty. Among those who have seen, read or heard something about Arctic sovereignty, residents of the North and Labrador are most likely to recall (in response to an unprompted question) specific claims or actions in the Arctic by other countries (i.e., planting the Russian flag in the seabed, U.S. assertions over the Beaufort Sea) (mentioned by a total of 31%). Some residents also recall debates or disputes about Arctic ownership more generally (18%). (Q.25)

A range of other topics are mentioned, including additional military presence in the area (either generally or specific to the Navy, Air Force, or the Canadian Rangers), the sovereignty of the Northwest Passage, melting ice in the Northwest Passage, and the federal government speaking out about Arctic sovereignty. The types of information recalled are largely similar across regions and among socio-demographic segments.

Since 2009, recall of specific Arctic claims/actions and of more general debates have both declined in the three territories, although they remain the best recalled types of information about Arctic sovereignty. In turn, mentions of additional security presence in the area (from the Navy, patrol ships, or the Canadian Rangers) have increased.

What have heard about Arctic sovereignty 2010



Q.25

What did you see, read or hear? Anything else?

Subsample: Recently seen, read or heard something about Arctic sovereignty

Belief in threats to Arctic sovereignty

Half of residents of the North and Labrador believe there is a threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty, stemming mostly from claims to the land by other countries.

To what extent do residents of the North and Labrador think Canada faces threats to its Arctic sovereignty? A slim majority (52%) believe there is a threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty or to the security of its northern border. Since 2009, this belief has increased in Yukon where it is now the highest of all regions, while declining in the NWT and Nunavut (trend data is not available for Nunavik and Labrador). (Q.26)

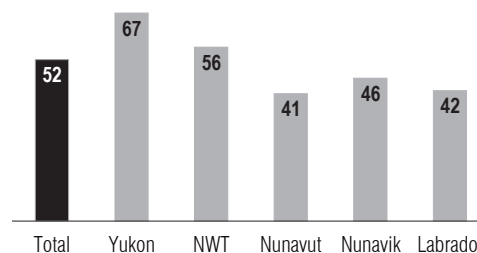
Belief that a threat to Arctic sovereignty exists is greater among non-Aboriginal people and Métis, those living in urban centres, those with more education and higher household incomes, men, and those aged 30 and older.

When those who believe there is a threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty were asked (unprompted) to identify the nature of these threats, the largest proportion, by far, mention claims to the land by other countries (52%). Fewer identify threats stemming from a lack of security or military presence (15%), the opening of the Northwest Passage to shipping (12%), environmental damage from shipping/resource extraction (8%), environmental damage from climate change (6%), various border issues (5%), issues related to oil drilling and pipelines (5%), and what is perceived as Canada's lack of assertiveness (5%). A range of other threats are mentioned by no more than four percent of this group. A small proportion (16%) are unable to name any specific threat to Arctic sovereignty, despite their belief that such a threat exists. (Q.27)

In the territories, the perceived threats to Arctic sovereignty are largely similar to those mentioned in 2009. One exception is that fewer residents cite threats due to environmental damage from climate change (6%, down 6).

The threat to Arctic sovereignty posed by claims from other countries is the most commonly mentioned response in most regions and socio-demographic groups. The main variation in response to this question is that the proportion unable to identify any threat is higher

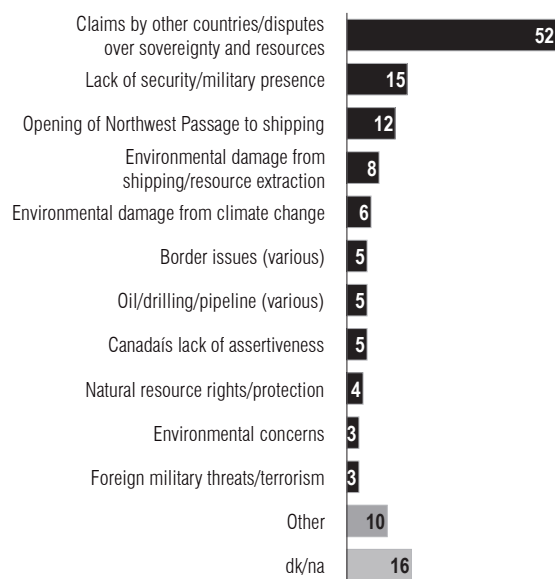
Belief in threat to Arctic sovereignty/security 2010



Q.26

Do you believe there is a threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty or to the security of its northern border?

Perceived threats to Canada's Arctic sovereignty 2010



Q.27

What, in your view, are the threats to Canada's Arctic sovereignty or the security of its northern border? Anything else? Subsample: Believe there is a threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty or the security of its northern border

among Aboriginal peoples, and accordingly among those with less education and lower incomes, and those aged 18 to 29, as well as those living in Nunavut and Nunavik.

Concern over Arctic sovereignty

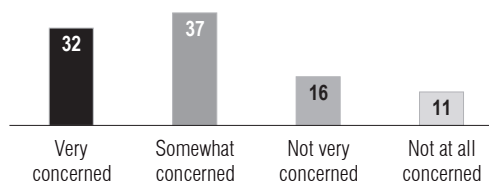
Seven in ten residents express concern about other countries challenging Canada's Arctic sovereignty.

Residents of the North and Labrador express concern about other countries challenging Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic. Seven in ten say they are very (32%) or somewhat (37%) concerned about this possibility, compared to one in four (27%) who are not concerned. (Q.28)

Across regions, overall concern (very or somewhat) ranges from a high of 77 percent in Yukon to a low of 59 percent in Nunavut, in part because Inuit are least likely to express concern about Arctic sovereignty. Concern is notably lower among younger residents (55% of those aged 18 to 29) and increases with age.

In the territories, overall concern about challenges to Canada's Arctic sovereignty has remained stable since 2009.

Concern about challenges to Arctic sovereignty 2010



Q.28

Would you say you are very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not at all concerned about other countries challenging Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic North?

Ways to strengthen Arctic sovereignty

Almost half of residents of the North and Labrador cannot suggest any way to strengthen Canada's Arctic sovereignty. Those who can are most likely to propose a greater military presence.

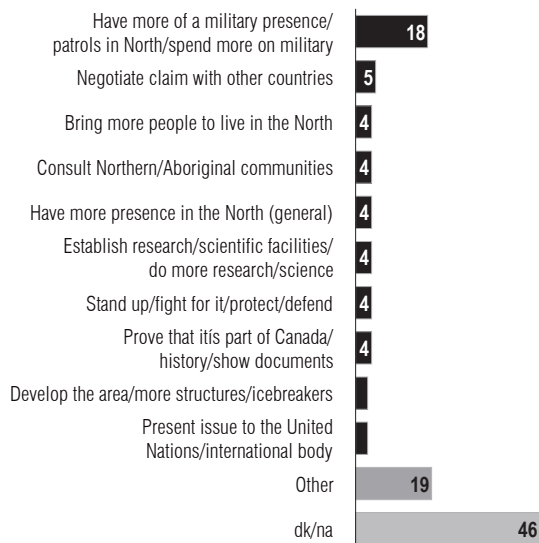
Residents of the North and Labrador do not have a strong sense of how Canada should go about clearly establishing its claim to Arctic territory. When asked (unprompted, without response options), the most frequently suggested strategy is a greater military presence (18%). A wide range of other suggestions are made, but none by more than five percent of residents, including negotiating claims with other countries, increasing the population in the North, consulting Northern or Aboriginal communities, having a generally greater presence there or doing research. (Q.29)

Almost half (46%) of residents cannot suggest any way for Canada to more clearly establish its claim to Arctic territory. This finding suggests that, while there is concern about challenges to Arctic sovereignty, this is not a topic toward which residents have devoted a great deal of thought, and that they expect the federal government to deal with the situation.

The main regional and demographic difference in response to this question is between those who can and those who cannot suggest any ways to strengthen Canadian control in the North. Residents of Nunavut, Nunavik and Labrador, as well as younger people, those with less education and lower incomes, women and Aboriginal peoples are more likely than others to be unable to identify any suggestions on this topic.

Perceptions have not changed substantially in the three territories since 2009. Establishing greater military presence continues to be the most common suggestion for strengthening Canada's Arctic sovereignty in the Yukon, NWT and Nunavut. However, the proportion who cannot suggest any approach has increased over the past year.

What Canada needs to do to clearly establish claim to Arctic sovereignty 2010



Q.29

What do you think Canada needs to do to clearly establish its claim to Arctic territory?

GOVERNMENT

This chapter explores which level of government residents believe best protect their needs and interests, as well as preferences regarding how the Government of Canada communicates with them.

Level of government that best protects interests

Territorial/provincial governments are considered by residents of the North and Labrador to best serve their interests, followed by the federal government. However, views vary by identity group, and therefore, by region.

Residents of the North and Labrador hold differing views about which level of government best protects their needs and interests. Overall, a plurality (36%) feel their territorial or provincial government best fulfils this role, while one in four (24%) point to the Government of Canada. Smaller proportions rely on a regional Aboriginal organization (13%), their local municipal

government (8%) or a local Aboriginal organization (e.g., Band Council, community corporation or Métis local) (7%). Three percent say that all these levels of government protect their interests equally or choose some combination that do, while a total of one in ten (8%) cannot say which level of government best fulfils this role or say that none of them do. (Q.30)

As expected, however, these views vary by identity group. Non-Aboriginal people (45%) and Métis (36%) feel best served by their territorial/provincial government than on any other level of government. A plurality of Inuit (29%) prefer a regional Aboriginal organization (e.g., Nunavut Tunngavik, Makivik Corporation), followed closely by their territorial/provincial government (24%) and the federal government (20%). First Nations peoples look almost equally to their territorial/provincial government (28%) or a local Aboriginal organization (27%).

Level of government that best protects interests 2010

	TOTAL	YUKON	NWT	NUNAVUT	NUNAVIK	LABRADOR
Your territorial/provincial government	36	35	37	27	14	53
The Government of Canada	24	32	22	28	16	17
A regional Aboriginal organization	13	3	7	18	48	11
Your local municipal government	8	10	7	8	13	7
Your local Aboriginal organization	7	6	16	4	—	3
All equally/some combination	3	3	2	5	5	3
None/dk/na	8	11	8	8	3	6

Q.30

Which one of the following governments or organizations would you say best protects your needs and interests ...?

Views also vary by region, due at least in part to the relative sizes of the identity populations. Preference for their territorial/provincial government is strongest in Labrador (53%), but is also the case for pluralities in the NWT (37%) and Yukon (35%). Residents of the NWT are also the most likely of all regions to say their local Aboriginal organization best protects their interests (16%) (although this is surpassed by reliance on both the territorial and federal governments). Nunavut residents look equally to the federal (28%) and territorial (27%) governments. In Nunavik, residents prefer regional Aboriginal organizations (i.e., Makivik Corporation) (48%) more than any other level of government.

Views on which of these levels of government best protects their interests varies by socio-demographic segments as they relate to Aboriginal identity (e.g., preference for regional Aboriginal organizations is higher among those with less education and lower incomes, and those living in rural areas). However, men are more likely than women to say the federal government best protects their interests, while women are more likely to look to their territorial/provincial government.

Preferred method of communication from federal government

Television is the most preferred vehicle for federal government communications.

Residents of the North and Labrador were asked which of several media and communications vehicles would be the first, second and third most effective ways for the federal government to communicate with them. Television and the Internet emerge (equally) as the top first choices, but when second and third choices are factored in, television is by far the most preferred medium for receiving information from the federal government. (Q.31)

A review of *first* choices finds that residents of the North and Labrador equally prefer that the federal government communicate with them through television (23%) or the Internet (22%). About one in ten (each) most prefer to receive information via mail (13%), radio (12%) or weekly newspapers (10%). Fewer prefer government offices (7%), daily newspapers (6%), fairs and exhibits (2%), or posters (1%).

In the territories, preference for television has declined since 2006, and is now equal to preference for the Internet, which has grown over the same time period (reflecting broader trends in Internet use). Otherwise, there has been no substantial change in preferences for receiving federal government communication.

Preferences for the method the federal government uses to communicate with Canadians varies by region and identity group. Television and Internet are equally the top preferences in Labrador, Yukon and the NWT, while television tops the list in Nunavut. In Nunavik, residents are divided between the mail, Internet and television. Non-Aboriginal people most prefer contact via Internet, while Métis equally prefer Internet and television. Television is the top choice for Inuit and First Nations peoples, ahead of the Internet.

Looking at *total* mentions (which includes first, second and third preferences), television is clearly considered to be the most effective way in which the government can communicate with residents of the North and Labrador (62%). Internet falls to second position (49%), comparable to radio (47%), likely due to In-

Preferred method of communication from federal government 2010

	FIRST MENTIONS	TOTAL MENTIONS
Television	23	62
Internet	22	49
Mail	13	31
Radio	12	47
Weekly newspapers	10	37
Government offices in your area	7	24
Daily newspapers	6	19
Fairs and exhibits	2	7
Posters	1	10
Other	*	4

* indicates less than 0.5%

Q.31

There are a number of different ways the Government of Canada can provide information to Canadians. I am going to read you a list of ways, and I'd like you to tell me which one is the best way that the government can communicate to you personally. How about ...? And which of the others would you say is the second most effective? And the third most effective?

ternet access issues in the North. (The exceptions are the youngest residents [18-29], those with a university education and those in the highest income bracket, who are almost equally likely to prefer television and Internet overall.) Mail (31%) also declines in the list of preferences, to follow weekly newspapers (37%). Smaller proportions prefer government offices in their area (24%), daily newspapers (19%), posters (10%), or fairs and exhibits (7%).

QUALITATIVE

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This section presents the findings from 10 focus group sessions conducted in five communities in Canada's North – Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Inuvik, Iqaluit and Rankin Inlet – with both Aboriginal (Inuit and First Nations) and non-Aboriginal participants.

Participants were first asked about the main issues or challenges facing the North, whether they believed life in the North was getting better or worse, and what they thought about the quality of life in the North. In addition to a general discussion of key issues of concern,

participants were also asked to specifically consider the issues of the economy, energy, national sovereignty and the environment, and to discuss their opinions of the roles and priorities that should be adopted by the federal government in the North.

As many of the specific issues mentioned spontaneously by participants as key challenges for the North were related directly or indirectly to other specific questions asked, this report presents these findings grouped by topic rather than by question order.

MAIN CONCERNS

Given the vast expanse of territory included in the Canadian North, the unique situations of the communities visited, and the varied experiences of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples in the North, participants in this research tended to place emphasis on different concerns, although many of the same issues are of at least some concern in many segments of the Northern population.

Issues which were mentioned in more than one location and by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal participants included the following:

- Climate change and other environmental concerns, such as water pollution;
- A range of social issues, such as substance abuse, poverty, suicide, alienation of youth and family violence;
- High cost of living;
- Housing shortages and the need for affordable housing;
- Unemployment and the lack of jobs for local people;
- The need for education and job training; and
- Inadequacy of social assistance.

Many participants, primarily but not exclusively Aboriginal participants, also mentioned issues related to Aboriginal concerns, such as the need for preservation of language and culture, racism and race relations, and in Yellowknife, land claims issues.

LIFE IN THE NORTH

Quality of life means different things to different communities in the North. For some, the “Northern lifestyle” itself is the most positive thing about living in the North – the closeness to nature and the distance from the more crowded and complex life in the more highly populated and developed South. Some enjoy the small and close-knit community life that develops when everyone knows or is somehow connected to each other.

On the other hand, some find that the growing urbanization of areas such as Whitehorse and, to a lesser extent, Yellowknife has improved the quality of life in the North, bringing more services and infrastructure, a more diverse cultural milieu and a more “cosmopolitan” way of life. In some smaller communities, participants noted that feelings of isolation common in these communities are being relieved by the increased use of the Internet.

In the smaller communities, however, many participants noted that medical and educational facilities, social services and basic infrastructure, including water and sewers, are lacking.

Housing was a key social issue for both non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal participants – an influx of people from the South looking for work has dramatically reduced available housing in the more urban areas, while overcrowding and a lack of healthy and affordable housing was an issue in many Aboriginal communities.

Many noted that life in the North is expensive, and that the cost of living – especially for essential commodities such as food and fuel – is growing higher over time.

Thus, while many participants have positive things to say about life in the North, and would not want to live anywhere else, at the same time, many hold mixed views on whether life in the North is getting better or worse. Some participants in Iqaluit felt that Nunavut was not living up to the hopes and expectations they had originally felt at its creation as a new territory.

Many participants, both non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal, mentioned a constellation of worsening social issues that affect the quality of life for many people in the North, and particularly for Aboriginal and lower income Northerners: addiction and substance abuse, alienated and under-employed youth, suicide, family breakdown and violence, and an increase in crime.

In smaller communities such as Rankin Inlet and Inuvik, the social problems experienced by Aboriginal peoples in the North were also attributed to the effects of loss of culture and a traditional way of life. Some felt that these problems were being exacerbated by government cuts to social and cultural/arts programs, which were eroding the “social infrastructure” of the North, leading to less funding for charities, cultural events and NGOs, and resulting in an even greater sense of deprivation among lower income and Aboriginal people.

Poverty was also a key social concern, especially among Aboriginal participants, as many felt that any economic benefits of “boom times” go to educated or skilled workers who are originally from the South rather than to local Aboriginal people. There is among many Aboriginal people a sense that “the rich are getting richer,” but that for many reasons – including racism, and lack of training and education – they are getting poorer. Some, however, say that economically speaking, things aren’t getting worse for them, they have always been bad.

Some Aboriginal participants felt that, despite these social problems, there were signs that the quality of life was improving in Aboriginal communities. They mentioned a greater willingness to help each other and to take control of their lives, both within their families and by taking advantage of business opportunities, and more Aboriginal youth attending and completing both secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

ECONOMY

Many participants spoke of the fact that, in most areas of the North, the economy is driven largely by local conditions and is often untouched by global recessions and growth periods. The primary global influence is commodity prices, which affects economic development in those areas where mining or oil are key industries. Participants noted that this leads to boom and bust cycles as commodity prices fluctuate, especially in Inuvik, where the local economy is heavily impacted by oil development projects.

However, participants added that the relatively high proportion of jobs that are directly or indirectly related to the federal or territorial government, or are funded as government projects, tends to have a stabilizing effect on the Northern economy. Unfortunately, this also makes the region unusually susceptible to the influences of government cutbacks – a point made most strongly in Iqaluit and Rankin Inlet, where often the best jobs available to Aboriginal people are in government.

Thus, most participants suggested that they are relatively “insulated” from such variations in the global economy as the recent economic downturn. Participants in some areas noted that there had been a loss in tourism revenues, and some of the larger centres such as Yellowknife experienced an influx of people from the South looking for work. Those who did have investments – primarily non-Aboriginal participants – reported a loss in value, and some said they had noticed some of their retired neighbours or friends having to go back to work because their retirement income was no longer adequate.

However, when talking about the state of the economy in their own area, the primary factors appeared to be local in nature. The strength of the mining sector and the influence of stable employment in most government-funded sectors meant that the economy in most areas

was seen as performing well – at least in the urban areas and in mining towns. Even though some mines and businesses experienced slowdowns, and there were some closures, the effects of the recession were seen as minimal with respect to the Northern economy as a whole. Residents of Yellowknife, in fact, felt that they were in a boom period as a result of significant mining activity. One participant remarked that the impact of the global recession was not, for many, a loss of jobs, but a loss of overtime as some mines cut back on hours. The exception to this trend was found in Inuvik, where expected oil exploration and drilling projects have been delayed or cancelled, resulting in a major slowdown in the local economy.

It must be noted, however, that despite the strong resource-based economy reported in many regions, Aboriginal participants repeatedly said that if there is prosperity, they are not seeing any part of it. A repeated theme among Aboriginal participants was that when jobs are available, they are most likely to go to non-Aboriginal residents of the North, or to “outsiders” brought in from the South to fill the jobs. Some participants acknowledged that some of these jobs require higher education or skills training which many local inhabitants do not have, and a few said that there can be difficulties for some Aboriginal people in adapting to the mainstream work ethic. However, others felt that discrimination is also a factor.

Aboriginal participants in Iqaluit do note that the growing market for Inuit carvings was leading more people into the arts as an economic activity. In Rankin Inlet, there was also mention of the film industry. In general, participants in the Northern communities where the population is primarily Aboriginal were perceived as being in a somewhat more positive economic situation for Aboriginal people, although concerns over skilled jobs going to outsiders were mentioned in all regions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Most participants expressed reservations on the topic of economic development. While there was a general recognition of the need for continued growth in order to improve local economies, and create prosperity for both individuals and communities, the watchwords for many with respect to economic development were regulation and sustainability.

For many, the thought of uncontrolled economic development evoked fears of environmental damage from unregulated resource exploration and development, while damaging the essential character of life in the North. On the other hand, however, the prospect of increased economic development – if well-planned, managed and regulated – offered the possibility of decreasing Northern dependence on the South.

In most areas, the necessity of environmental regulation, especially of future mining and oil development, was stressed. Participants – especially those in Yellowknife, Whitehorse and Inuvik – were concerned about the effects of contamination from mine tailings, placer mines and other mining developments, and concern over the potential risks of oil spills was widespread, being mentioned even in areas where there was little or no oil industry activity.

In a number of areas, the need for infrastructure development was mentioned, although participants were concerned that such development be properly planned and take into consideration the actual infrastructure needs of the local people and industries. Some areas do not have adequate infrastructure – roads, docks, and water and sewer services – while in other areas, notably the larger communities, much of the infrastructure of the larger Northern communities is aging, and will soon require upgrading, major repairs or replacement.

In Yellowknife, many mentioned an example of an infrastructure project that was considered to be poorly conceived, a bridge over the Mackenzie River that many considered unnecessary to begin with, and that has been consistently delayed to the point that no one seemed to know if or when it would ever be finished. There were also concerns about the length of time it can take for even infrastructure projects considered useful to be completed. Inuvik residents mentioned that they have been waiting 20 years for a proposed road that would connect them to Tuktoyaktuk.

While there were some notable local differences, certain issues were commonly perceived as barriers to economic development in most, if not all, regions of the North. These barriers included:

- The basic geography of the North, its distance from major centres in the South, and the distance between Northern communities and the subsequent transportation issues, both difficulty and cost;
- Low population density;
- High costs of fuel;
- High labour costs;
- Labour shortages, particularly with respect to skilled labour;
- Lack of infrastructure, including roads, water and sewer in smaller communities, ports and docks in coastal communities;
- Housing shortages; and
- Multiple overlapping levels of government to deal with, unnecessary bureaucracy, conflicting regulations, and “too much red tape” making it “hard to get anything done.”

In all regions, participants – both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal – mentioned the need for more educational services: more educational facilities, better quality of education, post-secondary institutions and training

in the skilled trades. In larger centres, Whitehorse in particular, there was a sense that it was time for the North to have a university where professionals could be trained without going south, and that could serve as a magnet for research funding. Many communities also need more facilities that provide vocational training, particularly in the skilled trades. Lack of adequate local educational facilities was seen by many as a barrier to economic development – particularly development that would benefit local residents.

In Yellowknife, unsettled land claims were seen as a specific barrier to economic development, because until these are settled, ownership of land is unclear and this creates a climate which discourages new business and industrial development.

Barriers such as extreme climate, remote location, and lack of both physical and social infrastructure (educational facilities, medical centres) were more frequently mentioned in the more Northern communities, particularly Rankin Inlet. Another barrier of particular importance to Aboriginal people in the more northerly communities is the question of credit. Aboriginal participants talked about difficulties in obtaining credit, and in Rankin Inlet, the lack of an Aboriginal-owned bank was seen as a barrier to local economic development.

In Rankin Inlet, the lack of a road connecting them to Southern Canada and a power grid were also mentioned as barriers to local development.

ENERGY

Many participants, especially in the more Northern communities, noted that the cold climate and the distances between regions results in a high per capita demand for energy, although many believe that the overall carbon footprint of the North is low due to the small overall population.

Participants also noted that the one of the main energy sources in the North is diesel – which they described as being both dirty and expensive. Some areas also rely on natural gas, which they see as cleaner than diesel, but still not “clean.” Most pointed out that they have single energy suppliers, with no green energy producers coming into the local grids. Clean energy options are not available, and this is a concern for many participants.

Some participants in Rankin Inlet suggested connecting parts of the North to the Manitoba power grid in order to improve the region’s carbon footprint.

When asked about clean energy, most participants felt that, if implemented, wind, solar and geothermal energy would be cleaner than diesel. A few participants also mentioned nuclear plants. Aboriginal participants do not think of hydro as a clean source of energy because the dams cause flooding, which can destroy traditional hunting grounds and disrupt migration patterns.

In several locations, participants suggested that the North was perhaps an ideal place for developing certain kinds of clean energy sources; several participants mentioned the long hours of sunshine during the summer, while others, notably in Iqaluit, thought that wind turbines should be set up in open areas near the coast that receive high winds with considerable regularity.

Most participants felt that energy conservation programs were irrelevant to Northern conditions.

In particular, the emphasis placed in some programs on walking, biking or taking public transit was seen as completely out of touch with the realities of life in the North, where it is often too cold to walk or bike, the distances are too far, there is no public transit, and the lack of roads means that the best form of transport is the highly polluting snowmobile.

Most of the discussion of what could be done to conserve energy focused on actions that could reduce the carbon footprint of homes, although there was some discussion in the more remote communities of converting snowmobile engines to a less polluting design.

In both Yellowknife and Whitehorse, there was some discussion among non-Aboriginal participants about energy efficiency and alternate energy sources, primarily in the areas of heating and supplementary power sources for homes and possibly other buildings. Aboriginal participants noted that this was not an avenue for conservation – or saving money – for them, as most Aboriginal people in the larger communities rent rather than own their homes.

Participants discussed retrofitting older homes with insulation and building new homes designed for greater energy efficiency. In Whitehorse, there was concern that the existing stock of older homes consisted primarily of larger “energy guzzler” homes that was very wasteful of energy. Participants, particularly in Yellowknife, suggested that the tax rebate program for home renovations should be extended for people in the North who want to increase the energy efficiency of their homes.

Some participants talked about the possibilities of installing supplementary solar or wind power in homes, and stressed the need for government incentives and grants to encourage people to do this. In Yellowknife, participants noted that even for individuals wishing to install solar or wind power, the already high start-up investment was rendered even more problematic by the fact that residents must pay a large monthly fee just to be “on the grid” in addition to the cost of energy.

In Rankin Inlet, mention was made of the need for subsidies for energy-efficient housing and recovery of residual heat for heating homes.

ENVIRONMENT

Climate change and global warming is a major environmental issue in most areas of the North. In communities from Yellowknife to Rankin Inlet, people spoke about the effects of climate change – the melting of the permafrost, the loss of wetlands, changes in migration patterns, animals from the South moving into more Northern regions, and fish and animals dying off in the far North. One of the more powerful images presented by participants was that of polar bears without ice.

Concerns about contamination, and pollution of soil and water – leading to risks to fish, animals and to human health – were also widespread. In Yellowknife and Whitehorse, participants talked about contamination of both soil and water from mine tailings, and arsenic leaching into the water. Pollution from placer mines and from a trend toward unregulated small-scale mining from individuals was also mentioned in Whitehorse. Participants felt that it was important to clean up the existing contamination from abandoned mines, and regulate future mining development to minimize pollution and to require clean-up from the mining companies. In Inuvik, water pollution was a key environmental issue, as Inuvik is “downstream” from the Alberta oil sands, refineries in Norman Wells and mining all along the Mackenzie River. Residents of Rankin Inlet expressed concern about contamination from uranium mining in the region.

Contamination of fish and wildlife was a particular concern for Aboriginal participants, and those in smaller communities where hunting and fishing for food is common. Many are worried that traditional sources of food are now too dangerous to eat.

Another issue that was mentioned by many participants is the risk of contamination and damage to the land, water and wildlife by oil spills, both from already existing development projects or pipelines, and from potential future projects, including pipelines and development in the Beaufort Sea. The Gulf of Mexico oil leak and its potential consequences were on the minds of many people, who wondered what would happen if such a catastrophe should occur in the North.

Some participants also expressed concerns over potential contamination of Northern waters from increased shipping through the rapidly opening Northwest Passage.

Discussions of the environment in Iqaluit, especially among non-Aboriginal participants, were much less focused on global warming and industrial pollution. Participants talked about the use of diesel fuel in cars and other vehicles contributing to local pollution, and about problems with litter and garbage, and the lack of recycling programs.

ARCTIC SOVEREIGNTY

There were some different interpretations of the term “Arctic sovereignty.” Most non-Aboriginal participants understand this to mean Canada’s sovereignty over the North; however, among Aboriginal participants, interpretations were less uniform. Some Aboriginal participants felt that this would refer to their sovereignty over their lands in the Canadian North, with a few extending this to the entire circumpolar region.

Among most participants, there was at least some familiarity with recent incidents involving challenges to Canada’s sovereignty involving Russia, the U.S. and Greenland (Denmark). Participants in Whitehorse were particularly aware of the U.S. as a threat due to their proximity to Alaska. Many were also very aware of issues related to the warming of the Northern waters, the opening up of the Northwest Passage, and the prospects for oil exploration and drilling in the Beaufort Sea. Some noted that the U.S. in particular does not recognize Canada’s sovereignty and will use the Northwest Passage no matter what Canada does.

Some – more so among non-Aboriginal than among Aboriginal participants – felt strongly that action was necessary to maintain Canadian claims in the North.

Many participants, particularly Aboriginal people, were somewhat cynical about the issue of sovereignty and the government’s response, particularly as it involves Aboriginal peoples. Participants in Rankin Inlet and Iqaluit noted that the Inuit have been exploited in the past in the name of Arctic sovereignty. Most participants in Rankin Inlet do not think of invasion as a credible threat – and do not think that the government could do anything to protect them if there were an invasion.

Some expressed the sentiment that the federal government is concerned about sovereignty only because of the potential for oil and mineral development. Aboriginal participants in particular felt that there was “nothing in it” – the assertion of Canada’s sovereignty – for them, as the reason for it was to protect access to resources, and the revenues from those resources would end up in the South rather than the North in any case.

Some participants in Whitehorse were very cynical and questioned the reasons for the federal government’s interest in the North.

While participants in most regions were at least somewhat knowledgeable of what the government was doing or was planning in the area of asserting Canadian sovereignty in the North, some, notably in Inuvik, had less awareness and asked for increased communication on this matter. In general, non-Aboriginal participants were more likely to be aware that the government was taking action, and to think this action was positive and effective in asserting Canadian sovereignty.

Most participants were aware of an increased presence of the Rangers, and of more frequent patrols and exercises being held in the North. However, there was concern that Canada does not have the money or manpower for a military presence. Some felt that the Canadian troops in Afghanistan would be of more benefit to Canada protecting the North.

Aboriginal participants, particularly in Iqaluit and Rankin Inlet, were concerned about the increased military presence in the North, and wanted the military to consult and work more closely with the Inuit who use the land on a regular basis.

ABORIGINAL ISSUES

Concerns about the preservation of Aboriginal languages and cultures were mentioned in most locations, primarily by Aboriginal people, although some non-Aboriginal participants also felt this was an issue of considerable importance.

Issues of First Nations and Inuit self-governance were also mentioned, particularly in Inuvik, Yellowknife and Whitehorse (along with the settlement of land claims).

Racism was also thought to be a matter of concern by Aboriginal participants in some communities, particularly Inuvik and Whitehorse, although some believed that racism is less prevalent than it has been in the past.

PERCEPTIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: ROLES AND PRIORITIES

People in the North seemed for the most part unaware and relatively uninterested in Canada as a whole, events primarily affecting the southern parts of Canada, or the actions of the federal government outside of what directly affects life in the North. They identify with their territory or in some cases their community and barely think about being Canadian. Most say they are “Northerners” first. Attempts to engage participants in discussions of the overall situation in Canada or the broader scope of governmental affairs rapidly became focused on local issues and events. In Iqaluit, much of the discussion of the federal government among non-Aboriginal participants was connected to the recent meeting of G-8 finance ministers in Iqaluit.

Participants also tended not to distinguish between the various levels of government. Part of this may be due to the nature of territorial government, and part to the massive presence of governments in Northern life, as employers and as providers of many social and economic programs and services. As well, some participants do not have a clear concept of what the various governments and departments actually do in the North.

Curiously, despite the strong presence of government in these roles, many participants also perceived “government” as a distant entity that occasionally visits the North, takes resources out of the North, but does not listen to the needs of people in the North and does not give back as much as it takes out.

In many areas, there is no sense that the federal government has a coherent policy for the North, but rather just “throws money” haphazardly at various projects. Many feel that this is because Northerners are not actively consulted and involved in making policy for the North. However, when told that taking part in these focus groups was in fact an opportunity for them as Northerners to tell the federal government what needs to be done, some participants simply reiterated that the federal government must listen to them.

Some participants were, in fact, very sceptical about the federal government’s contributions in North, and the amount of time it takes.

Some Aboriginal participants viewed the federal government as paternalistic and patronizing toward Aboriginal people and communities, and felt that federal government policies resulted in too great a dependence on the South. However, at the same time, some called for the federal government to increase income supports and social programs for Aboriginal people and communities.

Aboriginal participants felt strongly that the federal government “doesn’t understand our needs.” They do not think that anyone could make good decisions about the North and its peoples without spending time living with the people, on the land, talking to Elders and becoming part of the community.

PRIORITIES FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Some of the issues that were seen as priorities for the federal government to address in the North were of widespread concern, and were mentioned in most if not all regions. Others were more local in scope.

A key priority was for greater involvement of the people of the North in government decision-making. This was expressed in many ways, but was clearly of great importance to most participants, who felt that decisions about their land and lives were consistently made far away by people who knew nothing about Northern concerns, conditions, lifestyles and values. The need for consultation with Northern residents on any significant policy development was stressed. In Aboriginal communities, the importance of consulting with the Elders was specifically mentioned.

Some participants felt very strongly about devolution. This was most strongly expressed in Whitehorse, where some spoke of the idea of making Yukon a province, which would result in greater autonomy for the regional government, and more direct involvement of Northerners in the identification and implementation of regional priorities. Participants in other regions, however, also spoke of the need for their territorial governments to have more “province-like powers.”

Another key priority was the sharing with Northern communities of the resource revenues and natural wealth that many now see as being disproportionately directed away from the North and into Southern governments and corporations.

Addressing the issue of social conditions among Aboriginal people was seen as a key priority as well, among non-Aboriginal as well as Aboriginal participants. One aspect of this which was raised in most regions was the need for an end to cuts in substance abuse treatment programs, and instead develop more programs to combat addiction, address other mental health issues and to provide “after-care” to help people from sliding back into substance abuse.

Other suggestions of what needs to be done to improve social conditions among Aboriginal people – and among other relatively disadvantaged groups – in the North included:

- Address the need for decent, affordable housing;
- Address the lack of employment options for unskilled local people, especially Aboriginal workers, through education, skilled trades training and increased employment options for unskilled workers;
- Increasing income supports to Aboriginal families (Whitehorse);
- Combat racism (Whitehorse, Inuvik);
- Funding targeted at improving conditions for youth and Elders (Rankin Inlet); and
- Investment in Inuit culture (Rankin Inlet).

A number of priorities were more regional in scope.

Yellowknife:

- A quick resolution to the unsettled land claims in the Yellowknife area that are causing so many projects to be stalled; and
- Government money to clean up old mines, and contamination and regulation that new mining developments accept costs for clean-up.

Whitehorse:

- Establishment of a university and increased educational opportunities at other levels; and
- Devote serious attention to global warming before the Northern ecology is destroyed completely – the glaciers are melting.

Rankin Inlet:

- Greater subsidies to the high cost of living in the North;
- Improved coast guard services;
- Highway system connecting North and South; and
- Improved marine infrastructure (docking bays and other facilities).

Inuvik:

- Increased coast guard services; and
- Roads and a deep sea port.

Iqaluit:

- Improve Food Mail Program; and
- More choices in post-secondary education.

METHODOLOGY

Quantitative research

The results of the quantitative research are based on telephone interviews conducted with 900 residents (aged 18 or older) of Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Nunavik and Labrador, between May 17 and June 10, 2010. The margin of error for a sample of 900 is plus or minus 3.3 percentage points, 19 times in 20. The margin of error is greater for results pertaining to regional or socio-demographic subgroups of the total sample.

Sample selection. The sampling method was designed to complete approximately 900 interviews with adult Canadians living within households randomly selected in the regions of interest. Interviews were allocated disproportionate to territorial/regional populations in order to ensure adequate sample sizes for analysis for all regions. Quotas were also set to ensure an appropriate representation by identity group within each region.

The sample was based on listed telephone numbers in the most recently published directories in these regions. Within this sample frame, households were randomly selected for inclusion in the study. From within each multi-person household contacted, respondents 18 years of age and older were screened for random selection using the “most recent birthday” method. The use of this technique produces results that are as valid and effective as enumerating all persons within a household and selecting one randomly.

The regional distribution of the final samples is as follows:

Final sample distribution by region

	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	N (UNWEIGHTED)	N (WEIGHTED)	MARGIN OF ERROR*
Yukon	22%	225	197	± 6.5
Northwest Territories	30%	300	271	± 5.7
Nunavut	21%	225	192	± 6.5
Nunavik	8%	50	69	± 13.9
Labrador	19%	100	170	± 9.8
TOTAL	100%	900	900	± 3.3

* Described in percentage points, at the 95% confidence level

At the data analysis stage, the final sample was weighted by identity group within territory/region, and by age and gender overall, to ensure the results are fully proportionate to the actual distribution of the population according to the 2006 Census.

Questionnaire. The questionnaire used for this survey was developed by Environics Research Group in consultation with INAC and the Privy Council Office. It incorporated questions from Environics' syndicated study *The North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor*, as well as questions from a custom survey about Arctic sovereignty conducted in 2009 for the Department of National Defence/Canadian Forces, to determine if perceptions have changed over time.

Once the questionnaire was finalized and approved by INAC, it was translated into both French and Inuktitut using Environics' professional translators. A copy of the all three language versions of the questionnaire are attached as an appendix.

Pre-test. Prior to finalizing the survey for field, Environics conducted a full pre-test with "live" respondents. This consisted of telephone interviews in the same manner as for the full survey, but with a small sample of respondents. The interviews were monitored by Environics' senior research consultant and a representative from INAC. No revisions to the questionnaire were required following the pre-test.

Telephone interviewing. Fieldwork was conducted at Environics' central facilities in Toronto. All surveys were conducted in respondents' official language of choice or in Inuktitut.

Field supervisors were present at all times to ensure accurate interviewing and recording of responses. During fieldwork, 10 percent of each interviewer's work was unobtrusively monitored for quality control. All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the professional standards established by the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA), as well as applicable federal legislation (PIPEDA). The introduction of the survey included reference to the fact that it is registered with the National Survey Registra-

tion System. A minimum of eight calls were made to a household before classifying it as a "no answer."

Completion results. The effective response rate is nine percent.⁴ This is calculated as the number of responding participants (completed interviews, disqualifications and over-quota participants – 1,854), divided by unresolved numbers (busy, no answer – 8,012) plus non-responding households or individuals (refusals, language barrier, missed callbacks – 11,167) plus responding participants (1,854) $[R/(U + IS + R)]$.

The disposition of all dialled sample for both regions is presented in the following table.

Completion results

Total sample dialled	27,567
UNRESOLVED NUMBERS (U)	8,012
Busy	89
No answer	3,809
Voicemail/Answering machine	4,114
RESOLVED NUMBERS (Total minus Unresolved)	19,555
OUT OF SCOPE (Invalid/non-eligible)	6,599
Non-residential	557
Not-in-service	5,435
Fax/modem	607
IN SCOPE NON-RESPONDING (IS)	11,167
Refusals – household	6,587
Refusals – respondent	402
Language barrier	823
Callback missed/respondent not available	3,321
Break-offs (interview not completed)	34
IN SCOPE RESPONDING (R)	1,854
Disqualified	0
Quota filled	954
Completed	900
RESPONSE RATE $[R / (U + IS + R)]$	9%

⁴ This response rate calculation is based on a formula developed by MRIA in consultation with the Government of Canada (Public Works and Government Services).

Sample profile

The table below presents a profile of the final weighted sample, by territory/region and demographic characteristics.

Sample profile

REGION

Yukon	22
NWT	30
Nunavut	21
Nunavik	8
Labrador	19

URBAN/RURAL

Urban	39
Rural	61

IDENTITY

Inuit	30
First Nations	11
Métis	10
Non-Aboriginal	47
Other/refused	2

GENDER

Men	51
Women	49

AGE

18-29	26
30-39	32
40-49	29
50+	12

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW

English	99
French	*
Inuktitut	1

EDUCATION

Elementary or some high school	19
Completed high school diploma	10
Some/completed college	34
Some/completed university	36

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Under \$20,000	11
\$20,000 to just under \$40,000	10
\$40,000 to just under \$60,000	13
\$60,000 to just under \$80,000	13
\$80,000 to just under \$100,000	12
\$100,000 or more	29
Don't know/declined	12

* Less than 0.5%

Qualitative research

Population/sample design. A total of ten (10) focus group sessions were conducted in Yellowknife, Inuvik, Whitehorse, Iqaluit and Rankin Inlet. Three groups were conducted with non-Aboriginal participants, six groups with Aboriginal participants, and one group with a mixture of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal participants. Groups in Yellowknife, Inuvik and Whitehorse, and the group with non-Aboriginal participants in Iqaluit were conducted in English; the group with Aboriginal participants in Iqaluit and the groups in Rankin Island were conducted in both Inuktitut and English at the preference of the individual participants.

LOCATION	DATE AND TIME	GROUP COMPOSITION	LANGUAGE
Yellowknife	Monday May 31, 5:30 pm	Non-Aboriginal	English
Yellowknife	Monday May 31, 8:00 pm	Aboriginal	English
Inuvik	Wednesday June 2, 6:00 pm	Aboriginal	English
Inuvik	Wednesday June 2, 8:00 pm	Mixed	English
Whitehorse	Saturday June 5, 11:30 am	Non-Aboriginal	English
Whitehorse	Saturday June 5, 2:00 pm	Aboriginal	English
Iqaluit	Tuesday June 8, 6:00 pm	Non-Aboriginal	English
Iqaluit	Tuesday June 8, 8:00 pm	Aboriginal	Inuktitut and English
Rankin Inlet	Thursday June 10, 6:00 pm	Aboriginal	Inuktitut and English
Rankin Inlet	Thursday June 10, 6:00 pm	Aboriginal	Inuktitut and English

Recruitment and screening. For each session with non-Aboriginal participants, 10 people were recruited, and for each session with Aboriginal participants, 12 people were recruited. Recruiting guidelines specified:

- Equal proportions of men and women recruited for each session;
- Mix of ages between 20 and 70;
- Mix of educational status and income;
- Mix of employment status – at least four recruits in each session employed full-time;
- No more than half of participants in any session employees of federal, territorial or municipal governments, and no participants or their household members employees of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada or Natural Resources Canada; and
- No participants or their household members employed in market research, media, advertising or public relations.

Moderation. Each focus group session was approximately two hours in length and was conducted according to a discussion guide developed in consultation with the client team. A \$100 cash incentive was given to each participant in appreciation.

Derek Leebosh, Senior Associate – Public Affairs, of Environics Research Group, acted as Project Director and moderated the focus groups conducted in English; Abraham Tagalik moderated the focus groups conducted in Inuktitut and English.

All qualitative research work was conducted in accordance with the professional standards established by the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA – previously the Professional Market Research Society and the Canadian Association of Market Research Organizations).

Statement of limitations. The objectives of the qualitative component of this research initiative are exploratory in nature. Such research provides insight into the range of opinions held within a population, rather than the weights of the opinions held (which was measured in the quantitative phase). The results of this type of qualitative research should be viewed as indicative rather than projective.

APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRES
(ENGLISH, FRENCH AND INUKTITUT)

**Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
2010 Northern Issues Survey**

FINAL Questionnaire – REV.1

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____ and I am calling from Environics Research Group, a public opinion research company.

Today we are conducting a survey about current issues of interest to Canadians, on behalf of the Government of Canada.

We are not selling or soliciting anything. The survey takes about 15 minutes and is voluntary. Your opinion is important to us and your answers will be kept strictly confidential and anonymous. This survey is registered with the national survey registration system.

- A. May I please speak to the member of the household who is 18 years of age or older and who has had the most recent birthday? Would that be you?

IF NOT, ASK TO SPEAK TO THAT PERSON AND START AGAIN

01 – Yes CONTINUE
02 – No ASK TO SPEAK TO ELIGIBLE PERSON
99 – REFUSED THANK AND TERMINATE

- B. I would just like to confirm that you are 18 years of age or older.

01 – Respondent is 18 or over CONTINUE
02 – Respondent is under 18 ASK TO SPEAK TO ELIGIBLE PERSON
99 – REFUSED THANK AND TERMINATE

IF ASKED: The results of the survey will be used by the Government of Canada to design and deliver better services for Northern communities.

IF ASKED: The results of this survey will be made publicly available once it has been completed. I can provide you with contact information at the end of the survey.

IF ASKED: The registration system has been created by the Canadian survey research industry to allow the public to verify that a survey is legitimate, get information about the survey industry, or register a complaint. The registration system's toll-free telephone number is 1-800-554-9996.

CONFIRM WHETHER RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO BE INTERVIEWED IN ENGLISH OR FRENCH (IN NUNAVUT/NUNAVIK: OR IN INUKTITUT)

- C. Which of the following best describes you? Are you...?
IN YK/NWT/LABRADOR, READ LIST IN ORDER SHOWN.
IN NUNAVUT/NUNAVIK, START WITH CODE 3, FOLLOWED BY CODES 1, 2 AND 4

01 - First Nations
02 - Métis
03 - Inuk
04 - or, a non-Aboriginal person
VOLUNTEERED
05 - Inuit
06 - Inuvialuit
98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
99 - REFUSE

- D. RECORD GENDER (DO NOT ASK)

01 - Male
02 - Female

A. Life in the North/Labrador

IN YK/NWT/NUNAVUT/NUNAVIK ONLY: Throughout this survey, I will use the term “North” or “Arctic North” to refer to the part of Canada that includes the three territories as well as Nunavik in Northern Quebec, up to Canada’s northern boundary, the Arctic Ocean.

I’d like to start with some questions about important issues facing the country . . .

PCO

1. Thinking of the issues facing Canada today, which one would you say the Government of Canada should focus on most?

PROBE: Any others?

DO NOT READ – CODE FIRST AND OTHER MENTIONS SEPARATELY

- 01 – Crime
- 02 – Deficit
- 03 – Economy (general)
- 04 – Environment
- 05 – Health care
- 06 – Jobs
- 07 – National/government/public debt
- 08 – Unemployment
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY)_____
- 99 – DK/NA

N60 07/5

2. And overall, in your opinion, what is the most important issue facing [the North/Labrador] today?
DO NOT READ – ACCEPT ONE ANSWER ONLY

- 01 - Aboriginal rights
- 02 - Aboriginal land claims
- 03 - Aboriginal self-government
- 04 - Alcoholism / drug abuse
- 05 - Crime/law and order
- 06 - Deficit/public debt
- 07 - Economy/interest rates
- 08 - Education issues
- 09 - Environment/pollution
- 10 - Health care
- 11 - Housing shortage/affordability
- 12 - Inflation/cost of living
- 13 - Moral issues
- 14 - Personal finances
- 21 - Pipeline
- 15 - Poor government/leadership
- 16 - Poverty/hunger/homelessness
- 17 - Taxes
- 18 - Unemployment
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY)_____
- 97 - None
- 99 - DK/NA

Let's continue now with some questions about the economy...

PCO

3. How would you rate the current state of the Canadian economy? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is terrible and 10 is excellent

01 – Terrible
02 –
03 –
04 –
05 –
06 –
07 –
08 –
09 –
10 - Excellent
VOLUNTEERED
99 – DK/NA

PCO

4. How would you rate the current state of the economy in your region? Please use the same scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is terrible and 10 is excellent

01 – Terrible
02 –
03 –
04 –
05 –
06 –
07 –
08 –
09 –
10 - Excellent
VOLUNTEERED
99 – DK/NA

PCO

5. Over the next six months, do you think the Canadian economy will be stronger, weaker or will there be no change?

01 – Stronger
02 – Weaker
03 – No change
VOLUNTEERED
99 – DK/NA

PCO

6. Over the next six months, do you think the economy in your region will be stronger, weaker or will there be no change?

01 – Stronger
02 – Weaker
03 – No change
VOLUNTEERED
99 – DK/NA

The next few questions are about your community . . .

N60 06/9

7. Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with your standard of living?

01 - Very satisfied
02 - Somewhat satisfied
03 - Somewhat dissatisfied
04 - Very dissatisfied
99 - Don't know/Refused

N60 07/8

8. Would you say you are very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not at all concerned about the following issues in your community?

READ AND RANDOMIZE

- a. The cost of food
- b. The availability of housing
- c. Unemployment
- d. Access to health care services
- e. Crime
- f. Threats to the quality of the environment
- g. The loss of Aboriginal languages and cultures
- h. Access to government services
- i. Access to education and training [new]

01 - Very concerned
02 - Somewhat concerned
03 - Not very concerned
04 - Not at all concerned
99 - DK/NA

CFC 09/6

9. How much of an impact has the recent global economic downturn had on the quality of life in your community? Has it had a:

01 – Major impact
02 – Moderate impact
03 – Minor impact
04 – No impact at all
VOLUNTEERED
99 - DK/NA

NEW

10. Thinking about the future, are you basically optimistic or pessimistic that your community will be a good place for your children, or the next generation, to live?

01 – Optimistic
02 – Pessimistic
VOLUNTEERED
03 - Neither
99 - DK/NA

NEW

11. The Food Mail Program is a federal government program that provides nutritious food at a reduced cost to people living in isolated communities. Do you use the Food Mail Program, or not?

01 – Yes
02 – No SKIP TO Q.14
99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.14

NEW

12. Would you say that the Food Mail Program significantly improves, somewhat improves or makes little difference to how healthy your diet is?

01 – Significantly improves
02 – Somewhat improves
03 – Makes little difference
VOLUNTEERED
99 - DK/NA

13. DELETED

B. Economic Development

Turning to another topic now...

N60 06/13

14. In your opinion, is the pace of economic development in [Yukon/the Northwest Territories/Nunavut/Nunavik/Labrador] happening too fast, too slow, or about right?

- 01 - Too fast
- 02 - Too slow
- 03 - About right SKIP TO Q.16
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.16

N60 04/18

15. (IF TOO FAST/TOO SLOW AT Q.14) Why do you say that?
DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Why too fast

- 01 – Rate of expansion too fast/population shock/small town
- 02 – Losing traditional ways of life
- 03 – Lack of planning/foresight
- 04 – Making things too expensive for locals
- 05 – Housing shortages/problems
- 06 – Putting pressure on/harming the environment
- 07 – Employment issues
- 08 – Losing Aboriginal languages/cultures
- 09 – Using up natural resources
- 10 – Crime is increasing/getting worse
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY)_____
- 99 - DK/NA

Why too slow

- 01 – Not enough jobs/unemployment
- 02 – Poor standard of living/worse than rest of Canada
- 03 – Crime is increasing/getting worse
- 04 – Poverty
- 05 – Homelessness/not enough housing
- 06 – No industry development/resources not exploited
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY)_____
- 99 - DK/NA

NEW

16. Would you say the federal government has been doing too much, the right amount, or not enough to support economic development?

- 01 - Too much
- 02 - Right amount SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q.18
- 03 - Not enough
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE Q.18

NEW

17a. (IF TOO MUCH AT Q.16) Why do you say that?

PROBE IF NECESSARY: What should the federal government be doing less of?

RECORD VERBATIM

99 - DK/NA

NEW

17b. (IF NOT ENOUGH AT Q.16) Why do you say that?

PROBE IF NECESSARY: What should the federal government be doing more of to encourage economic development in your region?

RECORD VERBATIM

99 - DK/NA

ASK Q.18 IN YUKON/NWT/NUNAVUT ONLY. IN NUNAVIK AND LABRADOR, SKIP TO Q.20.

NEW

18. Have you ever heard of the Canadian Northern Development Agency, otherwise known as CanNor?

01 – Yes

02 – No SKIP TO Q.20

99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.20

NEW

19. Are there any initiatives that come to mind that this Agency was involved in?

DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY

01 – Funding under Canada's Economic Action Plan

02 – Funding for recreational activities (Recreational Infrastructure Program)

03 – Job creation activities in communities to help address global economic downturn

04 – Investments in tourism activities/sector

05 – Northern Project Management Office

06 – Funding for feasibility studies (e.g. roads)

07 – Funding to support/encourage business development

98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)

99 - DK/NA

C. Environment

And on another topic...

N60 06/15

20. In your opinion, what is the most important environmental issue facing [Yukon/the Northwest Territories/
Nunavut/Nunavik/Labrador] today?

DO NOT READ – CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Air pollution/clean air/air quality
- 02 - Car pollution
- 03 - Climate change
- 04 - Contaminated sites/mines
- 05 - Conserving natural resources
- 06 - Deforestation/loss of forests/clear cutting
- 07 - Garbage/Garbage sites/Waste management
- 08 - Global warming
- 09 - Greenhouse gases/effect/emissions
- 10 - Industrial waste
- 11 - Lack of government action/interest/accountability
- 12 - Ozone layer/Ozone problem
- 13 - Pollution (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS)
- 14 - Toxic waste/Chemicals
- 15 - Recycling/Recycling problem
- 16 - Sewage disposal
- 17 - Wildlife
- 18 - Wilderness areas
- 19 - Water pollution/clean water/water treatment
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - Don't Know/No Opinion

IN LABRADOR ONLY: My next question is about the “North” or “Arctic North”, by which I mean the part of Canada that includes the three territories as well as Nunavik in Northern Quebec, up to Canada’s northern boundary, the Arctic Ocean.

NEW

21. Have you heard about any scientific research being carried out in the Arctic North?

- 01 – Yes
- 02 – No SKIP TO Q.23
- 99 - DK/NA SKIP TO Q.23

NEW

22. What have you heard about?

DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- 01 – International Polar Year
- 02 – Canadian High Arctic Research Station
- 03 – Arctic Research Infrastructure Fund
- 04 – ArcticNet
- 05 – Northern Contaminants Program
- 06 – Nunavut General Monitoring Program
- 07 – Cumulative Impacts Monitoring Program
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 - DK/NA

NEW

23. Just to check, have you heard of any of the following research initiatives?
READ ITEMS NOT ALREADY MENTIONED AT Q.22 - RANDOMIZE

- a. International Polar Year
- b. Canadian High Arctic Research Station
- c. Arctic Research Infrastructure Fund
- d. ArcticNet
- e. Northern Contaminants Program
- f. [IN NUNAVUT ONLY] Nunavut General Monitoring Program
- g. [IN NWT ONLY] Cumulative Impacts Monitoring Program

01 – Yes

02 – No

99 - DK/NA

D. Arctic sovereignty

Turning now to another topic...

DND 09/4

24. Have you recently seen, read or heard anything about Arctic Sovereignty?

- 01 - Yes, clearly
 - 02 - Yes, vaguely
 - 03 - No
 - 99 - DK/NA
- SKIP TO Q.26
SKIP TO Q.26

DND 09/5

25. (IF YES TO Q.24) What did you see, read or hear?

DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY; PROMPT: Anything else?

- 01 – Acquisition of Arctic patrol ships/offshore patrol ships
- 02 – Acquisition of ice breakers
- 03 – Additional patrols/presence of Canadian Navy in the North
- 04 – Additional patrols/presence of Canadian Air Force in the North
- 05 – Claims on Arctic made by other countries/Russian flag planted on seabed
- 06 – American/US assertions over sovereignty over arctic/Beaufort Sea/US dispute
- 07 – Dispute over arctic ownership/sovereignty/North Pole
- 08 – Resolute Bay – New Canadian Forces Arctic Training Centre
- 09 – Deep water refuelling facilities at Nanisivik port
- 10 – 2013 deadline for claiming areas/continental shelf delimitation submissions
- 11 – Mineral resources in North
- 12 – Global warming opening/melting ice in Northwest Passage
- 13 – Increase in number of Canadian Rangers
- 14 – Greater threat from criminal activity
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 – DK/NA

DND 09/6

26. Do you believe there is a threat to Canada's arctic sovereignty or to the security of its northern border?

- 01 – Yes
 - 02 – No
 - 99 – DK/NA
- SKIP TO Q.28
SKIP TO Q.28

DND 09/7

27. What, in your view, are the threats to Canada's arctic sovereignty or the security of its northern border?

PROBE: Anything else?

DO NOT READ – CODE MORE THAN ONE IF VOLUNTEERED

- 01 – Claims by other countries/Disputes over sovereignty and resources
- 02 – Opening of Northwest Passage to shipping
- 03 – Environmental damage from climate change
- 04 – Environmental damage from shipping/resource extraction
- 05 – Illegal immigration
- 06 – Lack of security/military presence
- 98 – Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 97 – None
- 99 – DK/NA

DND 09/8

28. Would you say you are very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not at all concerned about other countries challenging Canada's sovereignty in the arctic North?

01 – Very concerned

02 – Somewhat concerned

03 – Not very concerned

04 – Not at all concerned

VOLUNTEERED

99 – DK/NA

DND 09/11

29. What do you think Canada needs to do to clearly establish its claim to arctic territory?

DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY

01 – Have more of a presence in the north (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS)

02 – Bring more people to live in the North

03 – Have more of a military presence/patrols in the North/spend more on military

04 – Negotiate claim with other countries

05 – Gain/maintain control of the Northwest Passage

06 – Present issue to the United Nations/international body

07 – Prove that it's part of Canada/history/show documents

08 – Develop the area/more structures/icebreakers

09 – Establish research/scientific facilities/do more research/science

10 – Make the public more aware of the issue

11 – Consult Northern/Aboriginal communities

98 – Other (SPECIFY _____)

97 – Nothing – no need/right to establish a claim

99 – DK/NA

E. Federal government

The next few questions are about governments.

NEW

30. Which one of the following governments or organizations would you say best protects your needs and interests?

READ LIST IN ORDER SHOWN – RECORD ONE ONLY

- 01 – The Government of Canada
- 02 – The government of [Yukon/the Northwest Territories/Nunavut/Quebec/ Newfoundland and Labrador]
- 03 – Your local municipal government
- 04 – A regional Aboriginal organization, such as [INSERT by region from list below]
- 05 – Your local Aboriginal organization, such as a band council, community corporation or Métis local
- 06 – or, another (SPECIFY _____)
- VOLUNTEERED
- 07 – Some combination
- 08 – All equally
- 09 – None
- 99 – DK/NA

INSERT AT CODE 4:

In Yukon: the Council for Yukon Indians

In NWT: Inuvialuit (*pronounced In-nu-vee-AL-oo-it*) Regional Corporation

In Nunavut: Nunavut Tunngavik (*pronounced NOON-ov-it TUN-ga-vik*)

In Nunavik: Makivik (*pronounced MAC-i-vik*) Corporation

In Labrador: the Labrador Inuit Association, the Innu Nation or the Labrador Métis Nation

N60 06/52

31. There are a number of different ways the Government of Canada can provide information to Canadians. I am going to read you a list of ways, and I'd like you to tell me which one is the best way that the government can communicate to you personally. How about

And which of the others would you say is the second most effective? And the third most effective?

READ AND RANDOMIZE – RECORD EACH MENTION SEPARATELY

- 01 – Television
- 02 – Radio
- 03 – Weekly newspapers
- 04 – Daily newspapers
- 05 – Mail
- 06 – The Internet
- 07 – Posters
- 08 – Fairs and exhibits in your area
- 09 – Government offices in your area
- VOLUNTEERED
- 10 – Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 11 – Telephone/fax
- 12 – Pamphlets/newsletters
- 13 – General meetings
- 14 – Personal visits/in-person
- 99 – DK/NA

F. Respondent Characteristics

Finally, I would like to ask you a few questions about you and your household that will help us analyze the results of this survey. Your answers will be kept anonymous and confidential.

NEW

32. Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

____ (RECORD NUMBER>0)

99 - DK/NA

GOC STANDARD

33. In what year were you born?

19____

99-DK/NA

GOC STANDARD

34. What is the language you first learned at home as a child and still understand?

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - English

02 - French

03 - Inuktitut

98 - Other (SPECIFY) _____

99 - DK/NA

N60 07/95

35. What is the highest level of education that you have reached?

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Some elementary (Grades 1-6)

02 - Completed elementary (Grade 7 or 8)

03 - Some high school (Grades 9-11)

04 - Completed high school (Grades 12 or 13 or OAC)

05 - Some community college, vocational, trade school (or some CEGEP)

06 - Completed community college, vocational, trade school (or complete CEGEP)

07 - Some university (no degree)

08 - Completed university (Bachelor's Degree)

09 - Post graduate/professional school (Master's Degree, Ph.D., etc.)

10 - No schooling

VOLUNTEERED

99 - DK/NA

GOC STANDARD

36. Which of the following categories best describes your current employment status? Are you...?
READ LIST – ACCEPT ONE ANSWER ONLY

01 - Working full-time, that is, 35 or more hours per week
02 - Working part-time, that is, less than 35 hours per week
03 - Self-employed
04 - Unemployed, but looking for work
05 - A student attending school full-time
06 - Retired
07 - Not in the workforce [FULL-TIME HOMEMAKER, UNEMPLOYED BUT NOT LOOKING FOR WORK]
VOLUNTEERED
98 - Other (DO NOT SPECIFY)
99 – DK/NA

GOC STANDARD

37. For statistical purposes only, we'd like to have a general idea of people's annual household income. Which of the following categories best describes the total income of all the people living in your household for 2009?
READ – STOP AS SOON AS CATEGORY IS IDENTIFIED

01 – Under \$20,000
02 – \$20,000 to just under \$40,000
03 – \$40,000 to just under \$60,000
04 – \$60,000 to just under \$80,000
05 – \$80,000 to just under \$100,000
06 – \$100,000 to just under \$150,000
07 – \$150,000 and above
97 – REFUSE
99 – DK/NA

This completes the survey. On behalf of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, thank you very much for your participation.

IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS SURVEY: You can get more information about this survey by contacting Sarah Roberton at Environics, at 613-230-5089 or sarah.roberton@environics.ca

RECORD:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 38. LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW | 40. CAPITAL CITY |
| 01 - English | 01 - Yes (Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Iqaluit,
Labrador City) |
| 02 - French | 02 - No |
| 03 - Inuktitut | |
| 39. TERRITORY/PROVINCE/REGION | 41. CSD population size |
| 01 - Yukon | 42. CSD distance from capital |
| 02 - Northwest Territories | 43. CSD distance from other communities |
| 03 - Nunavut | 44. URBAN/RURAL |
| 04 - Nunavik | |
| 05 - Labrador | |

Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada
Sondage sur les enjeux relatifs au Nord - 2010

Questionnaire FINAL

Introduction

Bonjour/bonsoir. Mon nom est _____ et je vous appelle de la part d'Environics Research Group, une société de recherche sur l'opinion publique.

Nous faisons aujourd'hui, pour le compte du gouvernement du Canada, un sondage sur les enjeux actuels intéressant les Canadiens

Nous ne voulons rien vous vendre et nous ne sollicitons rien. Le sondage dure environ 15 minutes et la participation est volontaire. Votre opinion est importante pour nous et vos réponses demeureront strictement confidentielles et anonymes. Ce sondage est inscrit dans le système national d'inscription des sondages.

- A. Pourrais-je parler au membre de votre foyer de 18 ans ou plus dont l'anniversaire a été célébré le plus récemment? Seriez-vous cette personne?

SI NON, DEMANDER DE PARLER AVEC CETTE PERSONNE ET RECOMMENCER

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 – Oui | CONTINUER |
| 02 – Non | DEMANDER LA PERSONNE ÉLIGIBLE |
| 99 – REFUS | REMERCIER/TERMINER |

- B. J'aimerais seulement confirmer que vous êtes âgé de 18 ans ou plus.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 01 – Le répondant est âgé de 18 ans ou plus | CONTINUER |
| 02 – Le répondant est âgé de moins de 18 ans | DEMANDER LA PERSONNE ÉLIGIBLE |
| 99 – REFUS | REMERCIER/TERMINER |

SI ON VOUS LE DEMANDE : Les résultats du sondage seront utilisés par le gouvernement du Canada pour concevoir et offrir de meilleurs services aux communautés du Nord.

SI ON VOUS LE DEMANDE : Les résultats de ce sondage seront rendus publics lorsque l'étude sera terminée. À la fin du sondage, je pourrai vous donner le nom d'une personne ressource.

SI ON VOUS LE DEMANDE : Le système d'inscription a été mis sur pied par l'industrie canadienne de recherche par sondages, afin de permettre au public de vérifier la légitimité d'un sondage, d'obtenir plus de renseignements au sujet de l'industrie des sondages ou de déposer une plainte. Le numéro sans frais du système d'enregistrement est le suivant : 1-800-554-9996.

CONFIRMER SI LE RÉPONDANT PRÉFÈRE ÊTRE INTERVIEWÉ EN ANGLAIS OU EN FRANÇAIS (AU NUNAVUT/NUNAVIK : OU EN INUKTITUT).

- C. Laquelle des affirmations suivantes vous décrit le mieux?
DANS YK/TNO/LABRADOR, LIRE LA LISTE DANS L'ORDRE
DANS NUNAVUT/NUNAVIK, DÉBUTER AU CODE 3, PUIS POURSUIVRE AUX CODES 1, 2 ET 4

01 - Premières nations

02 - Métis

03 - Inuk

04 - Ou, non autochtone

NON SUGGÉRÉ

05 - Inuit

06 - Inuvialuit

98 - Autre (PRÉCISER_____)

99 - REFUSE

- D. INSCRIRE LE SEXE (NE PAS DEMANDER)

01 - Homme

02 - Femme

A. La vie au Nord/au Labrador

AU YUKON/TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST/NUNAVUT/NUNAVIK SEULEMENT : Durant ce sondage, j'utiliserai les termes « Nord » ou « Arctique Nord », qui comprend cette partie du Canada qui inclut les trois territoires ainsi que le Nunavik dans le nord du Québec, jusqu'à la frontière nord du Canada, l'océan Arctique.

J'aimerais débiter avec quelques questions concernant certains enjeux importants auxquels fait face le pays...

PCO

1. Si vous pensez aux enjeux auxquels fait face le Canada à l'heure actuelle, quel est celui sur lequel le gouvernement du Canada devrait se concentrer le plus?

EXPLORER : Y en-a-t-il d'autres?

NE PAS LIRE – CODER LE PREMIER ET LES AUTRES MENTIONS SÉPARÉMENT

- 01 – La criminalité
- 02 – Le déficit
- 03 – L'économie (en général)
- 04 – L'environnement
- 05 – Les soins de santé
- 06 – Les emplois
- 07 – La dette nationale/gouvernementale/publique
- 08 – Le chômage
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER) _____
- 99 – NSP /SO

N60 07/5

2. Selon vous, dans l'ensemble, quel est l'enjeu le plus important auquel [le Nord/Labrador] fait face aujourd'hui?

NE PAS LIRE – CODER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE.

- 01 – Droits autochtones
- 02 – Revendications territoriales autochtones
- 03 – Autonomie gouvernementale des Autochtones
- 04 – Alcoolisme/abus des drogues
- 05 – Criminalité/la loi et l'ordre
- 06 – Déficit/dette publique
- 07 – Économie/Taux d'intérêt
- 08 – Questions relatives à l'éducation
- 09 – Environnement/Pollution
- 10 – Soins de santé
- 11 – Pénurie de logement/à prix abordable
- 12 – Inflation/coût de la vie
- 13 – Questions d'ordre moral
- 14 – Finances personnelles
- 21 – Gazoduc
- 15 – Mauvais gouvernement/direction
- 16 – Pauvreté/Faim/itinérance
- 17 – Impôts
- 18 – Chômage
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER) _____
- 97 – Aucun
- 99 – NSP/PR

Passons maintenant à des questions sur l'économie...

PCO

3. Comment évaluez-vous l'état actuel de l'économie canadienne? Prière d'utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10, où 1 veut dire terrible et où 10 veut dire excellente.

01 – Terrible

02 –

03 –

04 –

05 –

06 –

07 –

08 –

09 -

10 - Excellente

RÉPOND SPONTANÉMENT

99 – NSP /SO

PCO

4. Comment évaluez-vous l'état actuel de l'économie de votre région? Veuillez utiliser la même échelle de 1 à 10, où 1 veut dire terrible et où 10 veut dire excellente.

01 – Terrible

02 –

03 –

04 –

05 –

06 –

07 –

08 –

09 -

10 - Excellente

RÉPOND SPONTANÉMENT

99 – NSP /SO

PCO

5. Au cours des six mois à venir, est-ce que vous croyez que l'économie canadienne sera plus forte, plus faible ou qu'il n'y aura aucun changement?

01 – Plus forte

02 – Plus faible

03 – Aucun changement

RÉPOND SPONTANÉMENT

99 – NSP/SO

PCO

6. Au cours des six mois à venir, est-ce que vous croyez que l'économie régionale sera plus forte, plus faible ou qu'il n'y aura aucun changement?

01 – Plus forte

02 – Plus faible

03 – Aucun changement

RÉPOND SPONTANÉMENT

99 – NSP/SO

Les questions suivantes portent sur votre communauté...

N60 06/9

7. Est-ce que vous êtes très satisfait(e), plutôt satisfait(e), plutôt insatisfait(e) ou très insatisfait(e) de votre niveau de vie?

01 – Très satisfait(e)
02 – Plutôt satisfait(e)
03 – Plutôt insatisfait(e)
04 – Très insatisfait(e)
99 – Ne sait pas/refus

N60 07/8

8. Diriez-vous que vous êtes très préoccupé(e), assez préoccupé(e), pas très préoccupé(e) ou pas du tout préoccupé(e) par les questions suivantes dans votre collectivité?

LECTURE ET ROTATION.

- a. Le coût des aliments
- b. La disponibilité du logement
- c. Le chômage
- d. L'accès aux services de soins de santé
- e. La criminalité
- f. Les menaces à la qualité de l'environnement
- g. La disparition des langues et des cultures autochtones
- h. L'accès aux services gouvernementaux
- i. L'accès à l'éducation et à la formation [new]

01 – Très préoccupé(e)
02 – Assez préoccupé(e)
03 – Pas très préoccupé(e)
04 – Pas du tout préoccupé(e)
99 – NSP/PR

CFC 09/6

9. À quel point la crise économique mondiale a-t-elle eu un impact sur la qualité de vie dans votre communauté?

01 – Impact majeur
02 – Impact moyen
03 – Impact mineur
04 – Aucun impact du tout
RÉPOND SPONTANÉMENT
99 – NSP/SO

NEW

10. Si vous pensez à l'avenir, diriez-vous que vous êtes fondamentalement optimiste ou pessimiste que votre communauté sera un bon endroit où vivre pour vos enfants ou pour les générations à venir?

01 – Optimiste

02 – Pessimiste

RÉPOND SPONTANÉMENT

03 – Ni un ni l'autre

99 – NSP/SO

NEW

11. Le programme Aliments-poste est un programme du gouvernement fédéral qui fournit des aliments nutritifs aux collectivités isolées du Nord. Est-ce que vous utilisez le programme Aliments-poste?

01 – Oui

02 – Non PASSER À Q.14

99 – NSP/SO PASSER À Q.14

NEW

12. Diriez-vous que le programme Aliments-poste améliore énormément ou un peu la qualité de votre régime alimentaire, ou cela ne fait aucune différence?

01 – Améliore énormément

02 – Améliore un peu

03 – Ne fait aucune différence

RÉPOND SPONTANÉMENT

99 – NSP/SO

B. Développement économique

Passons maintenant à un autre sujet...

N60 06/13

14. Selon vous, le développement économique [au Yukon/dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest/au Nunavut/au Nunavik/au Labrador] se produit-il trop rapidement, trop lentement ou à un rythme adéquat?

- 01 – Trop rapidement
- 02 – Trop lentement
- 03 – Un rythme adéquat PASSEZ À LA Q.16
- 99 – NSP/PR PASSEZ À LA Q.16

N60 04/18

15. (SI TROP RAPIDEMENT/TROP LENTEMENT À Q.14) Pourquoi dites-vous cela? – NE PAS LIRE – CODER TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT.

Pourquoi trop rapidement

- 01 – Expansion trop rapide/croissance de la population/petite ville
- 02 – Perdons style de vie traditionnel
- 03 – Absence de planification/de prévoyance
- 04 – Les gens de la place doivent payer trop cher pour ce qu'ils achètent
- 05 – Pénurie de logement/problèmes de logements
- 06 – Pression sur l'environnement/dommage à l'environnement
- 07 – Problèmes d'emplois
- 08 – Perte de la culture, de la langue autochtones
- 09 – Épuisement des ressources naturelles
- 10 – Croissance de la criminalité/plus de crimes
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER)_____
- 99 – NSP/SO

Pourquoi trop lent?

- 01 – Pas suffisamment d'emplois/chômage
- 02 – Mauvais niveau de vie/pire que dans le reste du Canada
- 03 – Croissance de la criminalité/plus de crimes
- 04 – Pauvreté
- 05 – Pénurie de logements/sans abris
- 06 – Aucun développement industriel/ressources ne sont pas exploitées
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER)_____
- 99 – NSP/SO

NEW

16. Diriez-vous que le gouvernement fédéral en fait trop, juste assez ou pas assez pour appuyer le développement économique régional?

- 01 – Trop
- 02 – Juste assez PASSEZ AUX INSTRUCTIONS DE Q.18
- 03 – Pas assez
- 99 – NSP/SO PASSEZ AUX INSTRUCTIONS DE Q.18

NEW

17a. (SI EN FAIT TROP À Q.16) Pourquoi dites-vous cela?

EXPLORER AU BESOIN : Dans quel domaine le gouvernement fédéral devrait-il en faire moins?

INSCRIRE MOT POUR MOT

99 - NSP/SO

NEW

17b. (SI PAS SUFFISAMMENT À Q.16) Pourquoi dites-vous cela?

EXPLORER AU BESOIN : Dans quel domaine le gouvernement fédéral devrait-il en faire plus pour encourager le développement économique dans votre région?

INSCRIRE MOT POUR MOT

99 - NSP/SO

POSER Q.18 AU YUKON/NWT/NUNAVUT SEULEMENT. AU NUNAVIK ET LABRADOR, PASSER À Q.20.

NEW

18. Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de l'Agence canadienne de développement du Nord, connue aussi sous le nom de CanNor?

01 – Oui

02 – Non PASSER À Q.20

99 - NSP/SO PASSER À Q.20

NEW

19. Y a-t-il des projets dans lesquels cette agence a été impliquée qui vous viennent à l'esprit?

NE PAS LIRE – CODER TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT

01 – Financement dans le cadre du Plan d'action économique du Canada

02 – Financement pour des activités de loisirs (le programme infrastructure de loisirs du Canada)

03 – Activités de création d'emplois dans les collectivités pour faire face à la crise économique mondiale

04 – Investissements dans les activités touristiques/le secteur du tourisme

05 – Bureau de gestion des projets nordiques

06 – Financement d'études de faisabilité (routes p. ex.)

07 – Financement pour appuyer/encourager le développement commercial

98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)

99 - NSP/SO

C. L'environnement

Et maintenant un autre sujet...

N60 06/15

20. Selon vous, quel est le dossier environnemental le plus important [au Yukon/dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest/au Nunavut/au Nunavik/au Labrador] aujourd'hui?

NE PAS LIRE – CODER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE.

- 01 – Pollution de l'air/air propre/qualité de l'air
- 02 – Pollution automobile
- 03 – Changements climatiques
- 04 – Sites contaminés/mines
- 05 – Préservation des richesses naturelles
- 06 – Déboisement/disparition des forêts/coupes à blanc
- 07 – Déchets/Sites d'enfouissement/gestion des déchets
- 08 – Réchauffement planétaire
- 09 – Gaz à effet de serre/émissions
- 10 – Déchets industriels
- 11 – Inertie du gouvernement/manque d'intérêt/manque de responsabilisation
- 12 – Couche d'ozone/Problème de l'ozone
- 13 – Pollution (SONDER POUR PRÉCISER)
- 14 – Déchets toxiques/Produits chimiques
- 15 – Recyclage/Problème du recyclage
- 16 – Rejet des eaux usées
- 17 – Faune
- 18 – Régions fauniques
- 19 – Pollution de l'eau/salubrité de l'eau/traitement de l'eau
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 – Ne sait pas/pas d'opinion

AU LABRADOR SEULEMENT : Mes prochaines questions porteront sur le « Nord » ou l'« Arctique Nord », qui comprend cette partie du Canada qui inclut les trois territoires ainsi que le Nunavik dans le nord du Québec, jusqu'à la frontière nord du Canada, l'océan Arctique.

NEW

21. Avez-vous entendu parler de recherches scientifiques quelconques qui a lieu dans l'Arctique Nord?

- 01 – Oui
- 02 – Non PASSER À Q.23
- 99 - NSP/SO PASSER À Q.23

NEW

22. Qu'est-ce que vous avez entendu dire?

NE PAS LIRE – CODER TOUTES LES MENTIONS QUI S'APPLIQUENT

- 01 – Année polaire internationale
- 02 – Station de recherche de l'extrême Arctique du Canada
- 03 – Fonds de l'infrastructure de recherche dans l'Arctique
- 04 – ArcticNet
- 05 – Programme de lutte contre les contaminants dans le Nord
- 06 – Programme de surveillance générale du Nunavut
- 07 – Programme de surveillance des effets cumulatifs
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 - NSP/SO

NEW

23. Simplement pour confirmer – avez-vous entendu parler des projets de recherche suivants?
LIRE PROJETS PAS MENTIONNÉS À Q.22 – ORDRE ALÉATOIRE

- a. Année polaire internationale
- b. Station de recherche de l'extrême Arctique du Canada
- c. Fonds de l'infrastructure de recherche dans l'Arctique
- d. ArcticNet
- e. Programme de lutte contre les contaminants dans le Nord
- f. [AU NUNAVUT SEULEMENT] Programme de surveillance générale du Nunavut
- g. [AUX TNW SEULEMENT] Programme de surveillance des effets cumulatifs

01 – Oui

02 – Non

99 - NSP/SO

D. Souveraineté dans l'Arctique

Passons encore à autre chose...

DND 09/4

24. Avez-vous récemment lu, vu ou entendu quelque chose sur la souveraineté dans l'Arctique?

- 01 – Oui, clairement
- 02 – Oui, vaguement
- 03 – Non PASSEZ À LA Q.26
- 99 – NSP/PR PASSEZ À LA Q.26

DND 09/5

25. (SI OUI À LA Q.24) Qu'est-ce que vous avez vu, lu ou entendu?

NE PAS LIRE – NOTER TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT; EXPLORER : Est-ce qu'il y a autre chose?

- 01 – Acquisition de navires de patrouille pour l'Arctique/navires de patrouille extracôtiers
- 02 – Acquisition de brise-glaces
- 03 – Des patrouilles additionnelles/présence de la Marine canadienne dans le Nord
- 04 – Des patrouilles additionnelles/présence de l'Aviation canadienne dans le Nord
- 05 – Les revendications d'autres pays dans l'Arctique/le drapeau russe planté dans le fond marin
- 06 – L'argumentation américaine/des É.-U. sur la souveraineté dans l'Arctique/le détroit de Beaufort/le différend avec les É.-U.
- 07 – Différend relatif à la propriété et la souveraineté dans l'Arctique/le pôle Nord
- 08 – La baie Resolute – le nouveau centre de formation des Forces canadiennes dans l'Arctique
- 09 – L'établissement d'une installation d'amarrage et de ravitaillement en eaux profondes à Nanisivik
- 10 – L'échéance de 2013 pour revendiquer des zones/pour les présentations sur la délimitation du plateau continental
- 11 – Ressources minérales dans le Nord
- 12 – Ouverture du passage du Nord-Ouest/fonte des glaces en raison des changements climatiques
- 13 – Accroissement du nombre de Rangers canadiens
- 14 – Accroissement de la menace liée à l'activité criminelle
- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 – NSP/PR

DND 09/6

26. Croyez-vous que quelque chose menace la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique ou la sécurité de sa frontière nord?

- 01 – Oui
- 02 – Non PASSER À LA Q.28
- 99 – NSP/PR PASSER À LA Q.28

DND 09/7

27. Selon vous, quelles sont les menaces qui pèsent sur la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique ou sur la sécurité de sa frontière nord?

EXPLORER : Autre chose?

NE PAS LIRE – NOTER PLUS D'UNE RÉPONSE SI ELLES SONT DONNÉES SPONTANÉMENT

- 01 – Les revendications faites par d'autres pays/les différends sur les ressources et la souveraineté
- 02 – Ouverture d'une voie de circulation maritime dans le passage du Nord-Ouest
- 03 – Dommages à l'environnement causés par les changements climatiques
- 04 – Dommages à l'environnement causés par le transport maritime/extraction des ressources
- 05 – Immigration illégale
- 06 – Absence de sécurité/aucune présence militaire
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 97 – Aucune
- 99 – NSP/PR

DND 09/8

28. Diriez-vous que vous êtes très préoccupé(e), assez préoccupé(e), pas très préoccupé(e) ou pas du tout préoccupé(e) par le fait que d'autres pays contestent la souveraineté du Canada dans le nord de l'Arctique?

- 01 – Très préoccupé(e)
- 02 – Assez préoccupé(e)
- 03 – Pas très préoccupé(e)
- 04 – Pas du tout préoccupé(e)
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 99 – NSP/PR

DND 09/11

29. Que pensez-vous que le Canada doit faire pour établir clairement sa revendication sur le territoire arctique?
NE PAS LIRE – NOTER TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT

- 01 – Accroître sa présence dans le Nord (EXPLORER POUR OBTENIR DES PRÉCISIONS)
- 02 – Accueillir plus de gens pour aller vivre dans le Nord
- 03 – Accroître la présence militaire/le nombre de patrouilles dans le Nord/accroître les dépenses militaires
- 04 – Négocier sa revendication avec d'autres pays
- 05 – Obtenir/maintenir le contrôle du passage du Nord-Ouest
- 06 – Présenter le dossier aux Nations unies/à un organisme international
- 07 – Prouver que cela fait partie du Canada/histoire/montrez des documents
- 08 – Mettre la région en valeur/plus grand nombre de structures/brise-glaces
- 09 – Établir des installations de recherche/scientifiques
- 10 – Accroître la sensibilisation du public au sujet de ce dossier
- 11 – Consulter les communautés du Nord, autochtones
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 97 – Rien – Pas besoin/il a le droit d'établir une revendication
- 99 – NSP/PR

E. Le gouvernement fédéral

Nous allons maintenant parler des gouvernements.

NEW

30. Parmi les gouvernements ou les organisations suivants, lequel protègent davantage vos besoins et vos intérêts?

LIRE LISTE TELLE QUELLE – UNE RÉPONSE SEULEMENT

- 01 – Le gouvernement du Canada
 - 02 – Le gouvernement du [Yukon/des Territoires du Nord-Ouest/Nunavut/Québec/Terre Neuve et Labrador]
 - 03 – Votre gouvernement local municipal
 - 04 – Une organisation autochtone régionale, comme [INSÉRER selon la région de la liste ci-dessous]
 - 05 – Votre organisation autochtone locale, comme le conseil de bande, une agence communautaire ou métisse locale
 - 06 – Ou, autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- RÉPOND SPONTANÉMENT
- 07 – Une combinaison quelconque
 - 08 – Tous de façon égale
 - 09 – Aucun
 - 99 – NSP/SO

INSÉRER AU CODE 4 :

Au Yukon : le *Council for Yukon Indians*

Aux TNO : la Corporation régionale Inuvialuit (*prononcé In-nu-vee-AL-oo-it*)

Au Nunavut : Nunavut Tunngavik (*prononcé NOON-ov-it TUN-ga-vik*)

Au Nunavik : la Corporation Makivik (*prononcé MAC-i-vik*)

Au Labrador : la *Labrador Inuit Association*, la nation Innu ou la *Labrador Metis Nation*

N60 06/52

31. Il existe plusieurs moyens par lesquels le gouvernement du Canada peut communiquer de l'information aux Canadiens. Je vais vous lire une liste de modes de communication et j'aimerais que vous me disiez lequel est le meilleur moyen par lequel le gouvernement peut communiquer personnellement avec vous. Qu'en est-il de... Et, parmi les autres, quel est le moyen de communication que vous classeriez comme étant le deuxième plus efficace? Et, le troisième plus efficace?

LECTURE ET ROTATION. – CODER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE.

- 01 – Télévision
 - 02 – Radio
 - 03 – Journaux hebdomadaires
 - 04 – Quotidiens
 - 05 – Poste
 - 06 – L'Internet
 - 07 – Affiches
 - 08 – Expositions et foires dans votre région
 - 09 – Bureaux du gouvernement dans votre région
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 10 – Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
 - 11 – Téléphone/télécopieur
 - 12 – Dépliants/bulletins d'information
 - 13 – Assemblées générales
 - 14 – Visites personnelles/en personne
 - 99 – NSP/PR

F. Caractéristiques du répondant

Pour terminer, je voudrais vous poser quelques questions à votre sujet et au sujet de votre foyer, ce qui nous aidera à analyser les résultats tirés de ce sondage. Vos réponses seront tenues tout à fait confidentielles et anonymes.

NEW

32. Y compris vous même, combien de personnes compte votre foyer?

____ (INSCRIRE NOMBRE>0)

99 - NSP/SO

GOC STANDARD

33. En quelle année êtes-vous né(e)?

19____

99-NSP/SO

GOC STANDARD

34. Quelle est la première langue que vous avez apprise à la maison quand vous étiez jeune et que vous comprenez encore aujourd'hui?

NE PAS LIRE – UN CODE SEULEMENT

01 - Anglais

02 - Français

03 - Inuktitut

98 – Autre (PRÉCISER) _____

99 - NSP/PR

N60 07/95

35. Quel est le plus haut niveau académique vous avez atteint?

NE PAS LIRE – UN CODE SEULEMENT

01 – Partie du niveau primaire (1^{re} – 6^e années)

02 – Niveau primaire complété (7^e ou 8^e année)

03 – Partie des études secondaires (9^e – 11^e années)

04 – Études secondaires complétées (12^e ou 13^e année ou OAC)

05 – Une partie du cours collégial, professionnel, école de métier (une partie du CEGEP)

06 – Complété le cours collégial, professionnel, école de métier (terminé le CEGEP)

07 – Une partie du cours universitaire (sans diplôme)

08 – Niveau universitaire complété (baccalauréat)

09 – Études supérieures/école de profession (Maîtrise, Doctorat, etc.)

10 – Aucune scolarité

NON SUGGÉRÉ

99 - NSP/PR

GOC STANDARD

36. Parmi les catégories suivantes, laquelle correspond davantage à votre situation présente? Est-ce que vous...

LIRE LA LISTE – ACCEPTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 – Travaillez à temps plein, c'est-à-dire 35 heures ou plus par semaine?

02 – Travaillez à temps partiel, c'est-à-dire moins de 35 heures par semaine?

03 – Travailleur autonome

04 – Êtes sans emploi, mais à la recherche d'un emploi?

05 – Étudiez à temps plein?

06 - Êtes à la retraite?

07 – Ne travaillez pas [HOMME/FEMME AU FOYER À TEMPS PLEIN, SANS EMPLOI MAIS PAS À LA RECHERCHE D'UN EMPLOI]

RÉPOND SPONTANÉMENT

98 – Autre (NE PAS PRÉCISER)

99 – NSP/SO

GOC STANDARD

37. À des fins de classification seulement, nous aimerions avoir une idée générale du revenu annuel du foyer des répondants. Laquelle de ces catégories correspond le mieux au total des revenus de tous les membres de votre foyer en 2009?

LIRE -- VOUS ARRÊTEZ DÉS QU'UNE CATÉGORIE EST NOMMÉE

01 – Moins de 20 000 \$

02 – 20 000 \$ à moins de 40 000 \$

03 – 40 000 \$ à moins de 60 000 \$

04 – 60 000 \$ à moins de 80 000 \$

05 – 80 000 \$ à moins de 100 000 \$

06 – 100 000 \$ à moins de 150 000 \$

07 – 150 000 \$ et plus

97 -- REFUSE

99 -- NSP/PR

Voilà ce qui complète notre sondage. Au nom du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada, merci beaucoup de votre participation

SI ON VOUS DEMANDE DES RENSEIGNEMENTS AU SUJET DU SONDAGE : Vous pouvez obtenir de plus amples renseignements au sujet de ce sondage en communiquant avec Sarah Robertson chez Environics, au 613-230-5089 ou sarah.roberton@environics.ca

INSCRIRE :

38. LANGUE DE L'INTERVIEW

01 - Anglais

02 - Français

03 - Inuktitut

39. TERRITOIRE/PROVINCE/RÉGION

- 01 - Yukon
- 02 – Territoires du Nord-Ouest
- 03 - Nunavut
- 04 - Nunavik
- 05 - Labrador

40. CAPITALE

- 01 - Oui (Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Iqaluit, Labrador City)
- 02 - Non

41. CSD nombre d'habitants

42. CSD distance de la capitale

43. CSD distance des autres communautés

44. URBAIN/RURAL

Διοικητικό Συμβούλιο
 2010 ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ

ρ^aγ^cΓ^b < Γ^c ΔΛ^bδñ^c

ΛΓΔΕΖ

$\frac{D^c \dot{\bar{c}}^b d}{D^a \dot{d}^b d^c} / D^a \dot{d}^b d^c$. ᐋᑎና _____ ᐋᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ Environics ናፅᐃኣኔፀፈሙር, ርኞፅᐃኤᓚገፈፂ ልፊፈር ናፅᐃኣኔፀፈሩ.

ፎጋ ሳኔጋልና፡ጋህጋ ፎጋ፡ጋህጋ ለጉረግረግ፡፡ ከፈርጋ፡፡ ሆኖ፡፡ ከፈርጋ ሆኖ፡፡

[illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

- 01 - ፖሊስ 18 ልዩ ሰራተኛ ለፍርድ ቤት ለመገኘት
02 - ፖሊስ 18 ልዩ ሰራተኛ ለፍርድ ቤት ለመገኘት
99 - ፖሊስ 18 ልዩ ሰራተኛ ለፍርድ ቤት ለመገኘት

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ደብዳቤው በጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የፍትሕ ምክር ቤት የፍትሕ ምክር ቤት የፍትሕ ምክር ቤት

N60 07/5

2. ለሂሳብ ማረጋገጫ ስልጠና ለሚሰጡት ሰራተኛ ለሂሳብ ማረጋገጫ ስልጠናዎች
 ስልጠናዎች - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች

- 01 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 02 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 03 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 04 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 05 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 06 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 07 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 08 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 09 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 10 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 11 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 12 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 13 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 14 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 21 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 15 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 16 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 17 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 18 - ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች ስልጠናዎች
- 98 - ስልጠናዎች (ስልጠናዎች) _____
- 97 - ስልጠናዎች
- 99 - DK/NA

ᐅᐱᑕᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᖅᐅᑲ ᐱᑕᑲᐅᑕ ᖅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ ...

PCO

3. ᖅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦ ᖅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᖅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕ ᑭᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ? ᐅᐱᑕᑕ ᖅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ 1-ᑕᑕ 10-ᑕᑕ, 1 ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕ 10 ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ

- 01 - ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- 02 -
- 03 -
- 04 -
- 05 -
- 06 -
- 07 -
- 08 -
- 09 -
- 10 - ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- 99 - DK/NA

PCO

4. ᖅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦ ᖅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ? ᐅᐱᑕᑕ ᖅᐅᐱᑦᑭᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ 1-ᑕᑕ 10-ᑕᑕ, 1 ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕ 10 ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ

- 01 - ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- 02 -
- 03 -
- 04 -
- 05 -
- 06 -
- 07 -
- 08 -
- 09 -
- 10 - ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- 99 - DK/NA

PCO

5. ᑕᖅᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦᐅᐱᑦ, ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦᐅᐱᑦ

- 01 - ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- 02 - ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- 03 - ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- 99 - DK/NA

PCO

6. ᑕᖅᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦᐅᐱᑦ, ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦᐅᐱᑦ ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦᐅᐱᑦ

- 01 - ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- 02 - ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- 03 - ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- ᐅᐱᑕᑕᖅᑕᑦ
- 99 - DK/NA

MC^{9b}

- [illegible]

01 - $\Delta \nabla \rho \dot{\epsilon} \epsilon^{\text{b}} \epsilon^{\text{b}}$

02 - ΔC^α LJ^C ΔD^α C^α C^β C^γ

03 - ᐃᓂᕈᖅ

$\triangleleft \rho_C^{-\zeta_b} \nearrow C \triangleright^{\zeta_a} \rho_C^{\zeta_b}$

99 - DK/NA

B. $\dot{\rho}_{\text{QD}} \propto \sigma^{\text{a}} \cdot \Lambda^{\text{b}} \propto \Delta \Gamma \sigma^{\text{b}}$

$\Delta\rho\Delta\sigma^C \wedge \nabla^2 \Pi^{\text{b}^2} \dot{\iota}_C^{\text{f}^2} \Gamma_C \dots$

N60 06/13

14. ልዩል ልብጊኒህና፣ ተራሮች ስለሚጠቀሙት ለውጤቶች [መጀመሪያ/ መጨረሻ] ተጋቢነት ይኖራቸዋል?

01 - 7b34^{5b}3^{5b} 4ΛΛJ^b Q.15a

02 - $\rho^b b \Delta \omega \Delta^{\zeta b} \omega^{\zeta b} \quad \Delta \wedge \rho \omega \omega^b Q.15b$

03 - $\dot{Q}_{L,C}^{sb}$ $\Delta T_{sb,dn}^{C} 0.16$

99 - DK/NA 4A^{5b}d0J4L^c Q.16

N60 04/18

- 15a. $(\neg b \supset \neg p) \wedge (b \supset d) \wedge (p \supset q) \supset (d \supset q)$ 0.14) $\neg b \supset \Delta^L \supset C \Delta^L q \supset \neg b \supset \Delta^L q$?

$$D^a b c \dot{L}^b c \Delta c \Gamma^c - a \dot{D} a \Delta^b \rho^c \Delta D \rho^a a^b c \dot{L}^c$$

01 - ᐊᕐᐱᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᐱᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸ/ᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸ ᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸᕐᐸ

02 - ነገረኛ ርብርቅ ለጥቅም ጥቅም

[illegible]

04 - $\Delta P \propto \rho \propto \Delta \rho$ $\Delta \rho \propto \Delta T$

05 - Δ^c ρ^μ γ σ^ν / Δ b Δ^a Γ C Δ ρ Δ^c

[illegible]

07 - Δ^{9b}bΔ⁷σ⁹]^c Λ⁷ϛC▷^c

08 - ነገረኛ ምክር ቤቱ ወደ ምክር ቤቱ ለመገኘት/ለመገኘት

09 - $\Delta \rightarrow \Delta^c \sigma^c$ $\rightarrow \Delta^c \sigma^c$

[illegible]

98 - 4747c (a-aΔPb)

99 - DK/NA

$$L^a \leq \Delta \wedge \text{sb}d \cap j \subset \mathcal{L}^c \quad Q.16$$

- 15b. $(\mu^b b \Delta \neg \Delta \rho \sigma \Delta \wedge^b d \cap \Gamma^c \text{ Q.14})^c \mu^b \Delta^c L^c C \Delta \dot{L}^b \triangleright^c b^c \wedge^c$?

$D^{a,b}C^{\Delta} - \Delta^b D^a C^{\Delta}$

[illegible]

02 - <၎်း၎်း၎်း၎်း ၎်း၎်း၎်း၎်း/၎်း၎်း၎်း၎်း၎်း၎်း၎်း၎်း၎်း၎်း

03 - ΛϚϛϞϟϠϡ ϣⒺ<ⓈⓉⓊ/ΛⓋⓌⓍⓎ<ⓈⓉⓊ

04 - $\Delta \zeta^b \zeta^b \zeta^b \sigma^b$

05 - $\Delta^a \Gamma^b \sigma^c / \Delta^c \rho^a \sigma^b$

[illegible]

98 - 477C (a-a-a-a-a)

99 - DK/NA

NEW

16. ᐅᑦᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ, ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ, ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ

- 01 - ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ
- 02 - ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ Q.18
- 03 - ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ
- 99 - DK/NA ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ Q.18

ᑭᑦᑕᑦ

17a. (ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ Q.16) ᑦᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐸᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦ?
ᑦᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐸᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦ: ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᑦᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ
ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ

ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ Q.18

ᑭᑦᑕᑦ

17b. (ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ Q.16) ᑦᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐸᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦ?
ᑦᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐸᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦ: ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᑦᑲᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ
ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ

ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ Q.18 ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ Q.20.

ᑭᑦᑕᑦ

18. ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ CanNor?

- 01 - ᐱᑕ
- 02 - ᐱᑕ ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ Q.20
- 99 - DK/NA ᐱᑕᑎᐸᑦ Q.20

MC^{9b}

19. ለፍርድ ቤቱ ለሚሰጡ ሰነዶች ምሳሌ ለመስጠት ማብራሪያ ማድረግ፡

- [illegible]

c. $\triangle \nabla n$

$\triangleleft \nearrow \triangleleft \triangleright^{\text{fb}} \triangleright \nearrow \triangleright \subset^{\text{f}} \rceil^{\text{fb}} \dots$

N60 06/15

20. Δῆλας Ἀρτεμῖς ἑστῶς, Πρὸς Ἀγνῶστον Ἐκκλῆσιαν Ἀνασῶς (μοῦσ./μοῦσ.) πῶς?
- πῶς ἑστῶς ἑστῶς ἑστῶς - ἑστῶς ἑστῶς ἑστῶς

- [illegible]

მც

21. $\mathcal{H}^{\infty}$ ስር $\mathcal{H}^{\infty}$ ስር $\mathcal{H}^{\infty}$ ስር $\mathcal{H}^{\infty}$ ስር?

- 01 - Δ
02 - Δ⁹_L ΔΛ^{6b}dΠj_n^c Q.23
99 - DK/NA ΔΛ^{6b}dΠj_n^c Q.23

მც

[illegible]

- 01 - ሥራተኛ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ
02 - ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ
03 - ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ
04 - ArcticNet
05 - ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ
06 - ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ
07 - ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ
98 - ምዕራባዊ (ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ ምዕራባዊ)
99 - DK/NA

მც

[illegible]

- a. $\neg L^{\text{c}} \vee \neg \Gamma^{\text{c}} \rightarrow \neg P \wedge C^{\text{b}} \supset J^{\text{c}} \wedge \neg \dot{C}^{\text{c}}$

- 01 - $\dot{\Delta}$
02 - $\dot{\Delta}^{\text{L}}\text{L}$
99 - DK/NA

- b. $b_{\alpha\beta} \gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\beta} \gamma^{\gamma}\gamma^{\delta}$

- 01 - $\dot{\Delta}$
02 - $\dot{\Delta}^{\text{L}}\text{L}$
99 - DK/NA

- c. $\Delta P \propto C^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ን $\Delta P \propto \Gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ለኖፊን፡ $\dot{P} \propto \Gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ን $\dot{P} \propto \Gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}$

- 01 - $\dot{\Delta}$
02 - $\dot{\Delta}^{\text{uL}}$
99 - DK/NA

- d. ArcticNet

- e. $\triangleright \rho \triangleright C^{\text{qb}} \triangleright \Gamma^C \text{ } \rho^{\text{qb}} \triangleright \mathcal{D}^C \wedge C \neg \Delta^{\text{qb}}$

- 01 - Δ
02 - Δ^u_L
99 - DK/NA

- f. [ᠮᠤᠵᡳᠨᠦ᠋ᠭᠦ] ᠮᠤᠵᡳᠨ ᠶᠢᠨᠪᠠᠭᠠᠩᠰᡳᠴᡳᠷᠥᠯᠦ ᠕ᠴᠢᠨᠦ

- 01 - Δ
02 - Δ^u_L
99 - DK/NA

D. $\triangleright \rho \triangleright C^b \supset \Gamma^c \quad \underline{L} \Gamma \sigma^b \dot{\sigma}^c \supset \underline{L} \sigma^b$

 $\Delta \sigma^c \triangleright^c b \triangleright^c b \prec^c \Gamma C \dots$

DND 09/4

24. ርዕሰ ስልጣን፣ ልማት ስልጣን፣ ሥልጣን ለሌሎች ለማስተላለፍ ይችላል። ለምሳሌ፣ ስልጣን ለሌሎች ለማስተላለፍ ይችላል።

- 01 - $\dot{\Delta}, \dot{\Delta}^{\text{ac}} \cap \Delta^{\text{cb}}$
02 - $\dot{\Delta}, \dot{\Delta} \cap \Delta^{\text{cb}}$
03 - $\dot{\Delta} \cap \Delta$ $\Delta \Delta^{\text{cb}} \cap \Delta \Delta^{\text{cb}}$ Q.26
99 - DK/NA $\Delta \Delta^{\text{cb}} \cap \Delta \Delta^{\text{cb}}$ Q.26

DND 09/5

[illegible]

- 01 - ስታልፍኖቼን ያገኘውን የክልላዊ ምክር ቤት አባል ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 02 - ስታልፍኖቼን ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 03 - የክልላዊ ምክር ቤት አባል ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 04 - የክልላዊ ምክር ቤት አባል ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 05 - በሀገሪቱ ውስጥ የሚገኙ የሥራ ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 06 - የሥራ ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 07 - የሥራ ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 08 - የሥራ ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 09 - የሥራ ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 10 - 2013 ዓ.ም. የሥራ ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 11 - የሥራ ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 12 - የሥራ ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 13 - የሥራ ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 14 - የሥራ ማረጋገጥ ያስፈልጋል
- 98 - ሌላ (ጽሑፍ)
- 99 - DK/NA

DND 09/6

26. ስለጥራት ለፍርድቤት ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ የሚችል ምርመራዎች ምን ዓይነት ምርመራዎች ናቸው?

- 01 - Δ
02 - Δ^u
99 - DK/NA

DND 09/7

[illegible]

▷⁹bC¹L⁹bCΔC^bpC - o¹o¹Δ^bd¹p^bpC ΔC▷¹▷¹▷¹▷¹Δ⁹b<⁹C

- 01 - ለጥናቱ ምርመራ ማድረግ የሚችል ምርመራ ማድረግ ይቻላል፡፡
02 - ለጥናቱ ምርመራ ማድረግ የሚችል ምርመራ ማድረግ ይቻላል፡፡
03 - ለጥናቱ ምርመራ ማድረግ የሚችል ምርመራ ማድረግ ይቻላል፡፡
04 - ለጥናቱ ምርመራ ማድረግ የሚችል ምርመራ ማድረግ ይቻላል፡፡
05 - ለጥናቱ ምርመራ ማድረግ የሚችል ምርመራ ማድረግ ይቻላል፡፡
06 - ለጥናቱ ምርመራ ማድረግ የሚችል ምርመራ ማድረግ ይቻላል፡፡
98 - ለጥናቱ ምርመራ ማድረግ የሚችል ምርመራ ማድረግ ይቻላል፡፡
97 - ለጥናቱ ምርመራ ማድረግ የሚችል ምርመራ ማድረግ ይቻላል፡፡
99 - DK/NA

01 - $\Delta \Gamma \bar{L}^{\alpha} \sigma^{\epsilon \delta} \gamma^{\epsilon \delta}$
 02 - $\Delta \epsilon^{\alpha \beta \gamma \delta} \Delta \Gamma \bar{L}^{\alpha} \sigma^{\epsilon \delta} \gamma^{\epsilon \delta}$
 03 - $\Delta \Gamma \bar{L}^{\alpha} \sigma^{\epsilon \delta} \gamma^{\epsilon \delta} \Delta \Gamma \bar{L}^{\alpha} \sigma^{\epsilon \delta} \gamma^{\epsilon \delta}$
 04 - $\Delta \Gamma \bar{L}^{\alpha} \sigma^{\epsilon \delta} \gamma^{\epsilon \delta} \gamma^{\epsilon \delta}$
 $\Delta \Gamma \bar{L}^{\alpha} \sigma^{\epsilon \delta} \gamma^{\epsilon \delta} \gamma^{\epsilon \delta}$
 99 - DK/NA

DND 09/11

- 01 - ርዕሳዊ ምክር ቤቱ (የዋናው ምክር ቤት)
- 02 - ልማት ምክር ቤቱ
- 03 - የሰው ሀብት ምክር ቤቱ/የሰው ሀብት ምክር ቤቱ የሰው ሀብት ምክር ቤቱ
- 04 - የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ
- 05 - የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ
- 06 - የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ
- 07 - የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ
- 08 - የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ
- 09 - የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ
- 10 - ልማት ምክር ቤቱ
- 11 - የፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ/ልማት ምክር ቤቱ
- 98 - ልማት ምክር ቤቱ _____)
- 97 - ልማት ምክር ቤቱ - ልማት ምክር ቤቱ/ልማት ምክር ቤቱ
- 99 - DK/NA

APPENDIX B
DISCUSSION GUIDE

JUNE 3, 2010

**DISCUSSION GUIDE – IDE SIO
ENVIRONICS RESEARCH PN6661
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA
FOCUS GROUPS ON NORTHERN ISSUES**

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO PROCEDURES (10 MINUTES)

Welcome to the group. We want to hear your opinions. Feel free to agree or disagree. Even if you are just one person among ten that takes a certain point of view, you could represent many other people who feel the same way as you do. This is one of a series of focus group discussions we are conducting on behalf of the Government of Canada in several communities across the three territories.

You don't have to direct all your comments to me; you can exchange ideas and opinions with each other too.

We are taping the session just to help me write my report and there may be one or two people observing the session as well. Your comments are anonymous nothing anyone says will be attributed to them by name.

I may take some notes during the group to remind myself of things also.

The session will take about an hour and a half and the host/hostess will pay you your incentives at the end of the session.

I'm going to have you break into pairs and spend just a few minutes with your partner introducing yourselves to each. I want you to find out your partners name and a little bit about him or herself, such as how long they've lived here, what kind of work they do if they work outside the home and who lives in their house (i.e. spouses, children, pets etc...).

Now let's go around the table so that each of you can introduce your partner to the rest of us.

2.0 MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES FACING CANADA'S NORTH (15 MINUTES)

Today we are going to be discussing a variety of issues facing Canada's Arctic/northern regions.

Can you each jot down what two or three things you see as being the most important issues or challenges facing the north. Then everyone will report back on what they came up with.

What issues did you each mention? Why is that issue important to you and to the north in general?

In general do you think that things are getting better in the north or worse or staying about the same? And why do you say that?

3.0 QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE NORTH (10 MINUTES)

How would you rate the overall quality of life here in this community?

What makes it good?

What makes it difficult?

Has the quality of life here been improving or deteriorating or staying about the same in recent years?

4.0 PRIORITIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA REGARDING THE NORTH (15 MINUTES)

What do you think the federal government's main priorities ought to be when it comes to the north? What should they be focussing on and why?

In general, how do you think the federal government is doing when it comes to addressing northern issues?

Do you think that they have been getting better in recent years or worse or is it about the same as it has always been?

Are there any specific improvements you've noticed in terms of how responsive the federal government has been to the needs of the north?

5.0 ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (15 MINUTES)

I want to explore the whole issue of the economy some more. How would you say the economy is doing here in Nunavut?

What about here in this community [Iqaluit/Rankin Inlet]?

Do you think the economy in the north has been affected by the global economic downturn? If yes, **PROBE**: How so? Has it had an impact on unemployment?

Do you think the impact of the global downturn has been bigger or smaller in the north as in the rest of Canada or about the same?

IF PEOPLE THINK NUNAVUT HAS BEEN DEEPLY AFFECTED BY THE GLOBAL DOWNTURN, ASK: Do you think that the economy in the north is likely to recover in the coming year or so, or not?

Would you like to see more economic development in the north? Why? Is there any downside to it?

In general, what are the biggest barriers standing in the way of economic development in the north?

What specific things could the government do to remove those barriers?

PROBE: Regulatory reform? Infrastructure? Etc...?

6.0 ENERGY DEVELOPMENT (10 MINUTES)

What role does the federal government play with respect to the energy sector here in the north, if any?

What does “clean energy” mean to you here in the north? **PROBE:** How does it relate to the way energy is produced and distributed in the north? Is that “clean”?

Is the way energy is used in the north “clean”?

Are there barriers to having “clean energy” here? What is the biggest challenge for you personally in choosing cleaner energy sources?

7.0 OTHER ISSUES (10 MINUTES)

Arctic sovereignty:

I want to focus a bit more on the topic of Arctic sovereignty. First of all when you hear the term “Arctic sovereignty”, what does it mean to you?

NB: WE ARE REFERRING TO CANADA’S SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE ARCTIC VIS-VIS OTHER COUNTRIES, NOT ISSUES AROUND LAND CLAIMS AND ABORIGINAL SOVEREIGNTY

Are there threats to Canada’s sovereignty over the Arctic? What are the threats?

As far as you know what is the federal government doing to address the issue of Arctic sovereignty?

Are they doing the right things? **IF NOT:** What should they be doing?

Environmental issues:

To what extent do environmental issues concern you? Which specific environmental issues concern you the most?

8.0 CLOSING COMMENTS (5 MINUTES)

Is there anything you’d like to add to the discussion, parting comments (go around)

Thank you very much for your participation.

