



Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada

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The Well-Being of Inuit Communities

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Iqaluit, Nunavut

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A vertical decorative bar on the right side of the page, divided into three horizontal sections: a top red section with a white wave-like pattern, a middle section with a white and red maple leaf pattern, and a bottom orange section.

Canada



Today's Presentation

- ***Why?*** Research on Well-Being of Inuit Communities: Background and Rationale
- ***How and What?***
 - Inuit Human Development Index
 - Methodology and Results
 - Inuit Community Well-Being (CWB) Index
 - Methodology and Results
- ***What's Next?*** Preview of Upcoming Research and Activities



Inuit of Canada

Small and largely Northern population

- 45,070 reporting Inuit identity
- Vast Majority living in Northern communities; half in Nunavut
- 4 regions/ land claim areas

Very Young Population

- 40% under 15 years old, half under 20.
- Median age = 20.6



Source: Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, 2005



The Human Development Index (HDI)

- Origins: United Nations Development Program
- 3 components:
 - Life expectancy (health)
 - Education (literacy/knowledge)
 - Income per capita (access to goods and services)
- For Inuit: no adequate national data on life expectancy

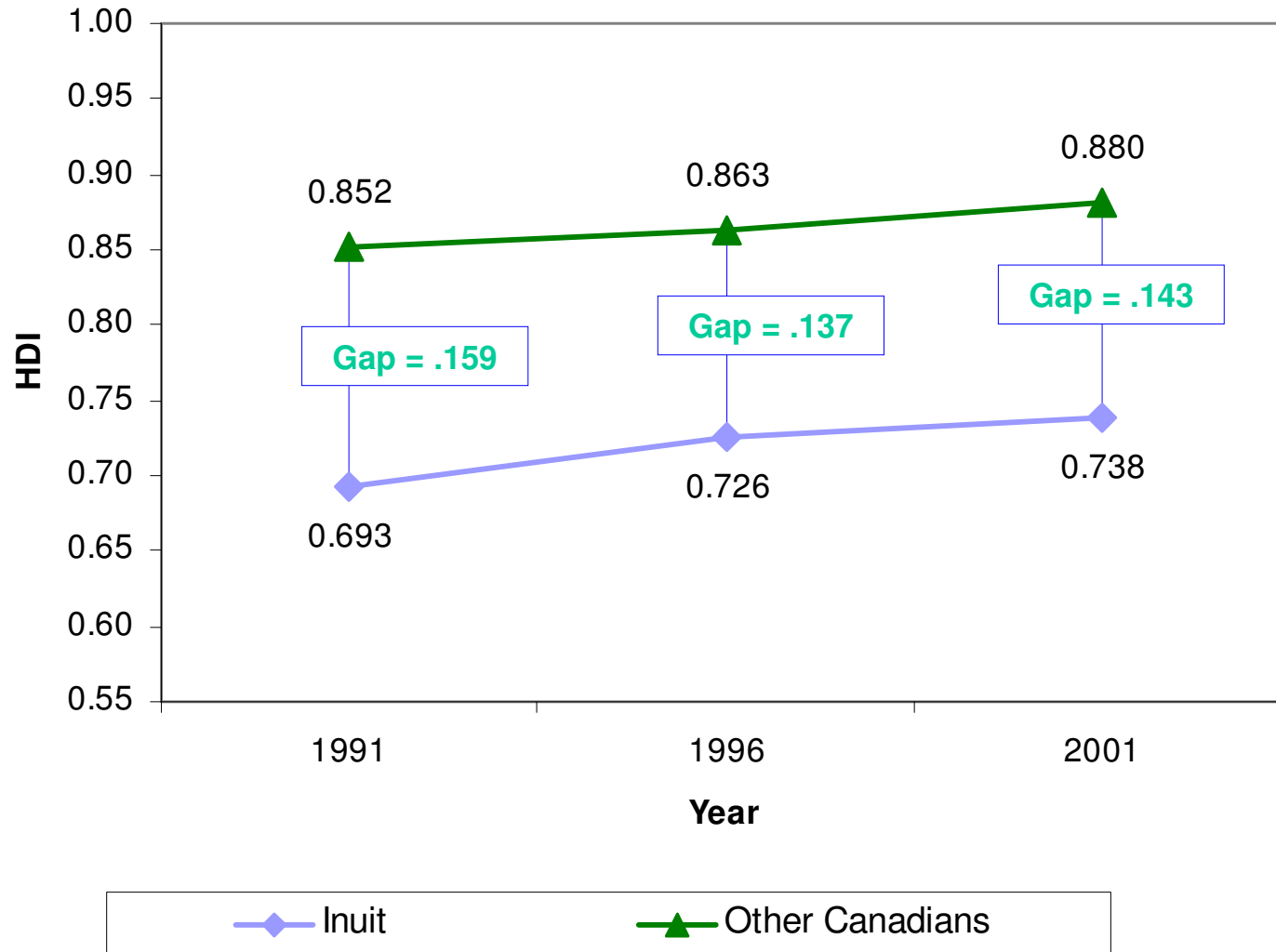


Inuit Human Development Index

- To solve the issue of lack of data on Inuit life expectancy an *ecological* approach is used
- Focus is areas with high concentration of inuit inhabitants: Inuit inhabited areas:
 - Includes everyone living within those areas
 - Excludes inuit living in the «south»
- Extraction done on vital statistics using the areas identified as Inuit inhabited



Human Development Index (HDI) Canada, 1991-2001



The HDI for Inuit is significantly lower than that observed for other Canadians.

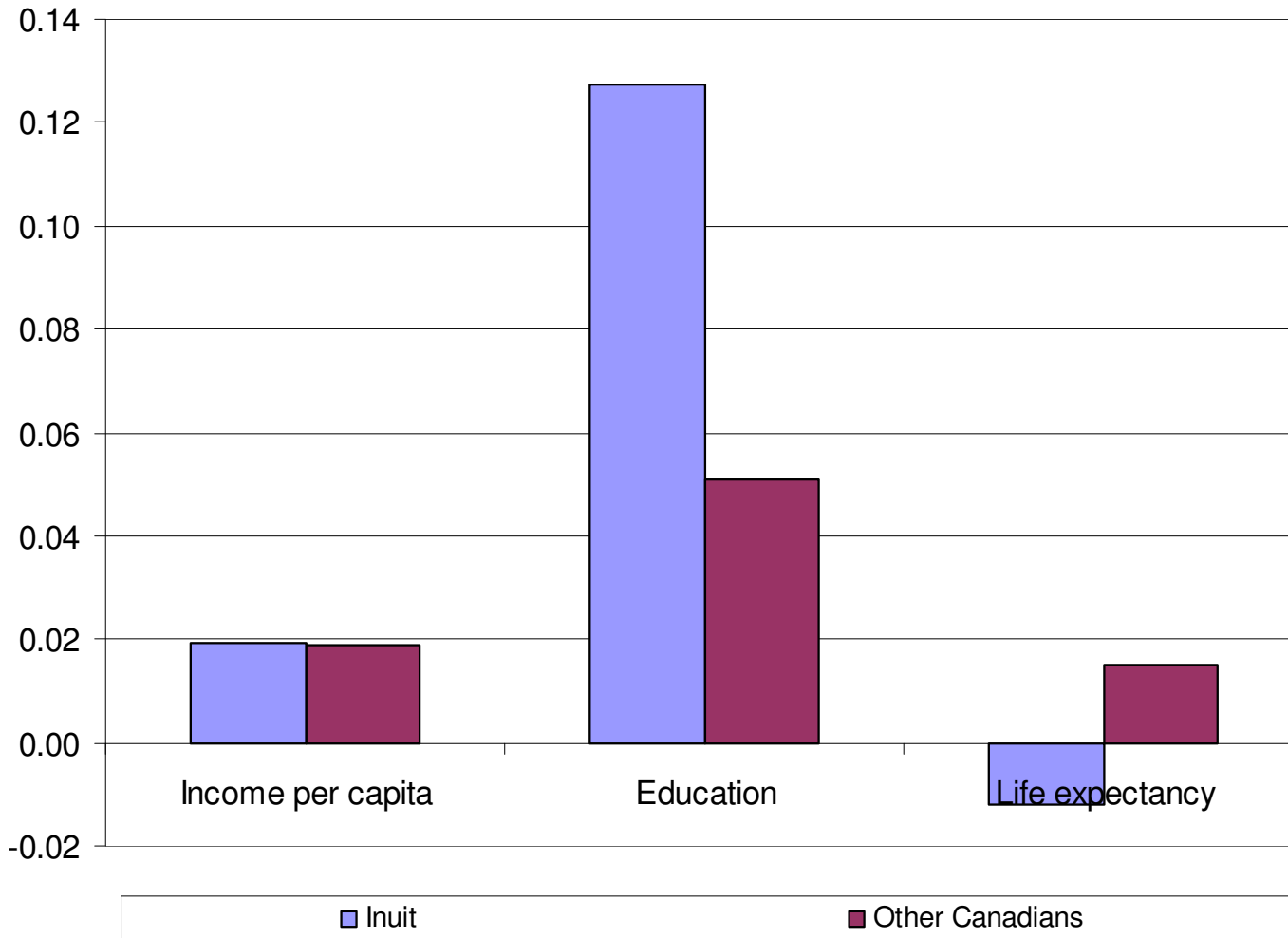
Overall there was a noticeable increase in HDI for Inuit between 1991 and 1996 due largely to gains in education.

Between 1996 and 2001, HDI did increase for Inuit but by a smaller amount.

As a consequence, the HDI gap between Inuit and other Canadians has been widening between 1996 and 2001.



Variation of HDI Average Score by Components, 1991 to 2001, Canada

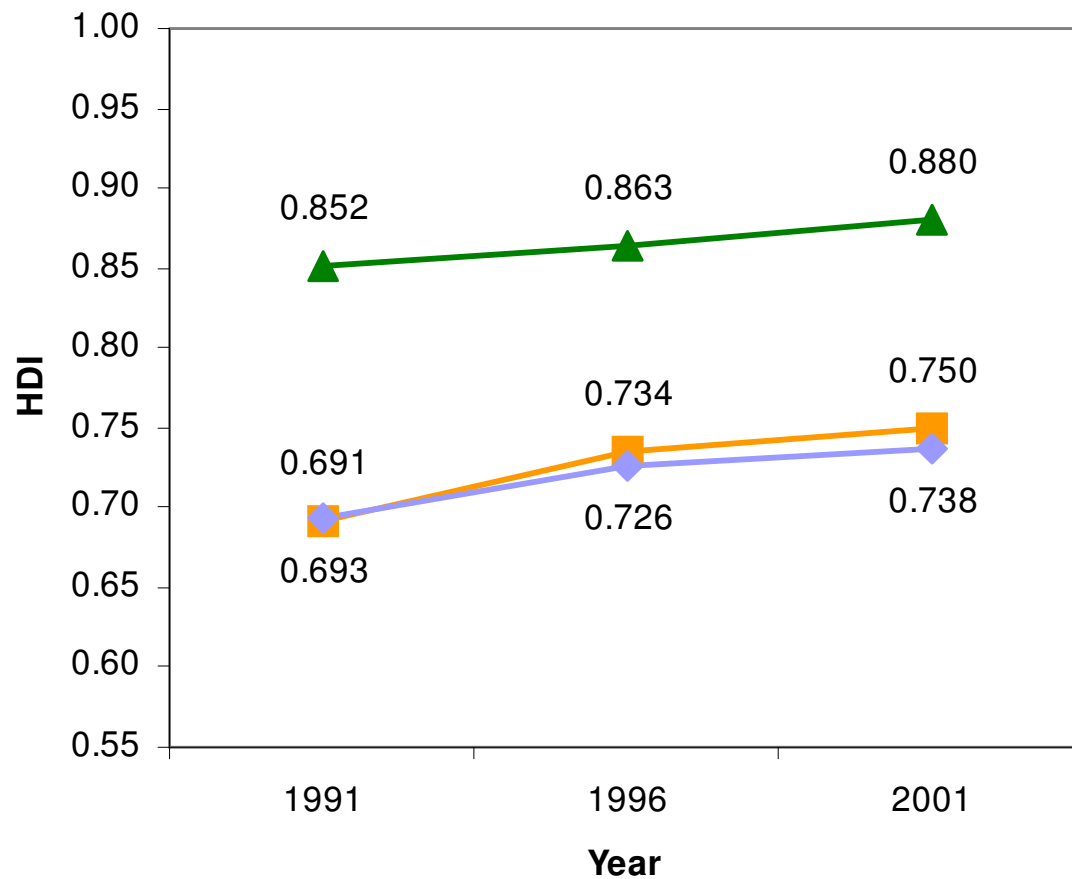


Changes in HDI levels for Inuit have largely been driven by gains in the education component.

Contrarily to that of other Canadians, the life expectancy of Inuit has not increased since 1991, it actually decreased slightly.



Human Development Index (HDI) Nunavut & Canada, 1991-2001

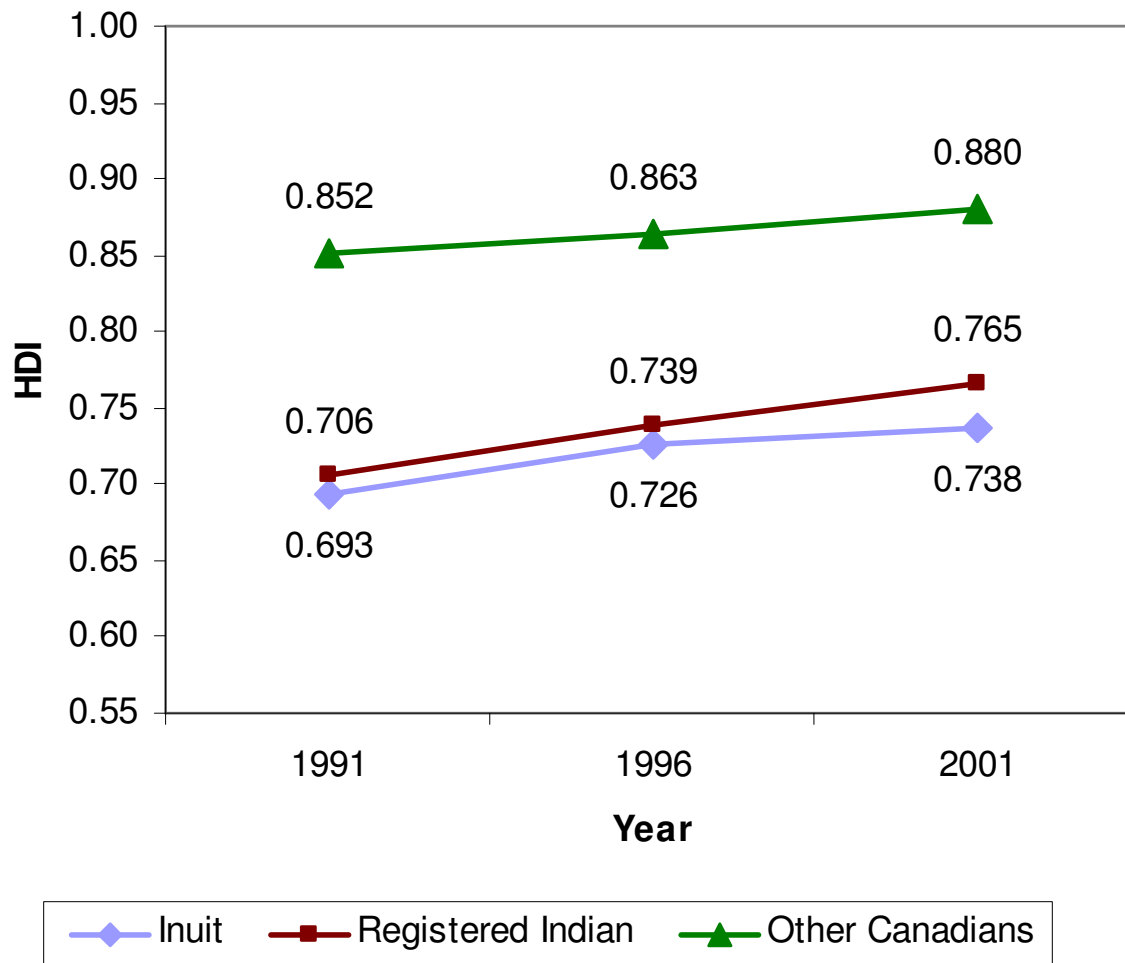


Overall, the pattern for Nunavut is very close to that of the average for all four Inuit regions with only slight variations observed





Human Development Index (HDI) Canada, 1991-2001

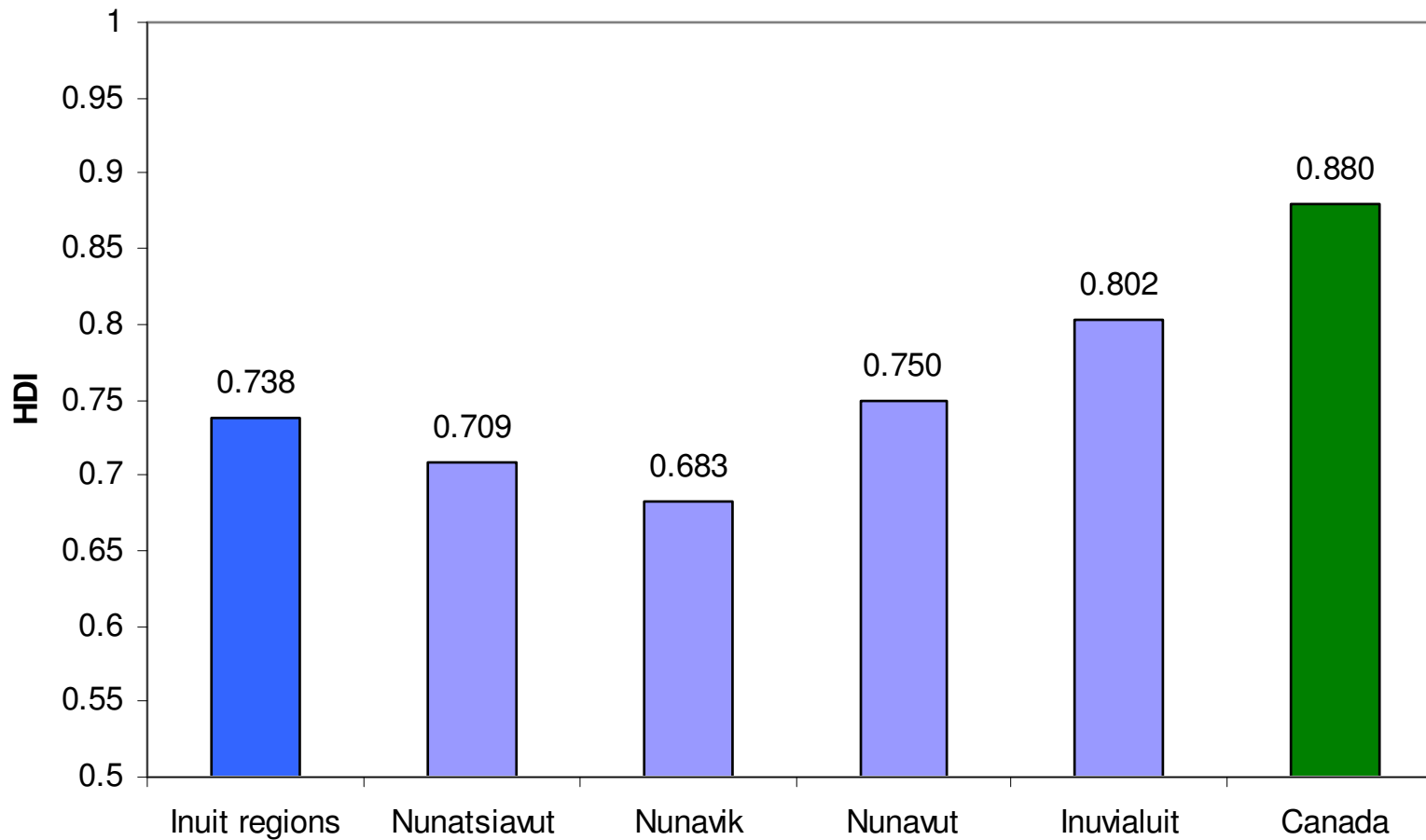


Inuit HDI was just slightly lower than that of Registered Indians in 1991

Its progress between 1991 and 1996 was identical to that of Registered Indians.



Human Development Index (HDI) Regional Breakdown, 2001

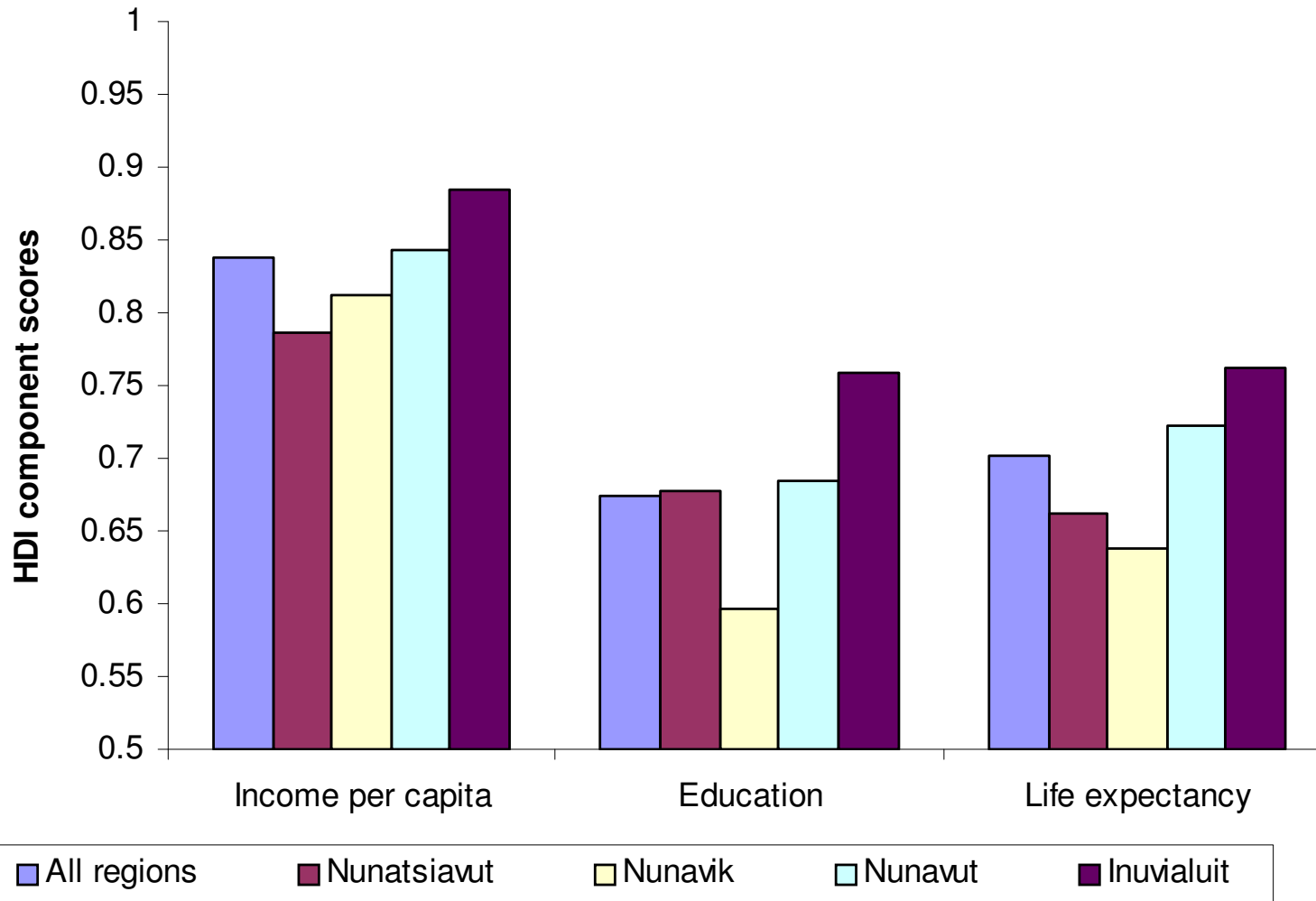


The quality of life of varies significantly from region to region.

Nunatsiavut and Nunavik display lower levels of HDI than Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region.



HDI component scores, Regional Breakdown, 2001



Regional variations are observed on ALL HDI components

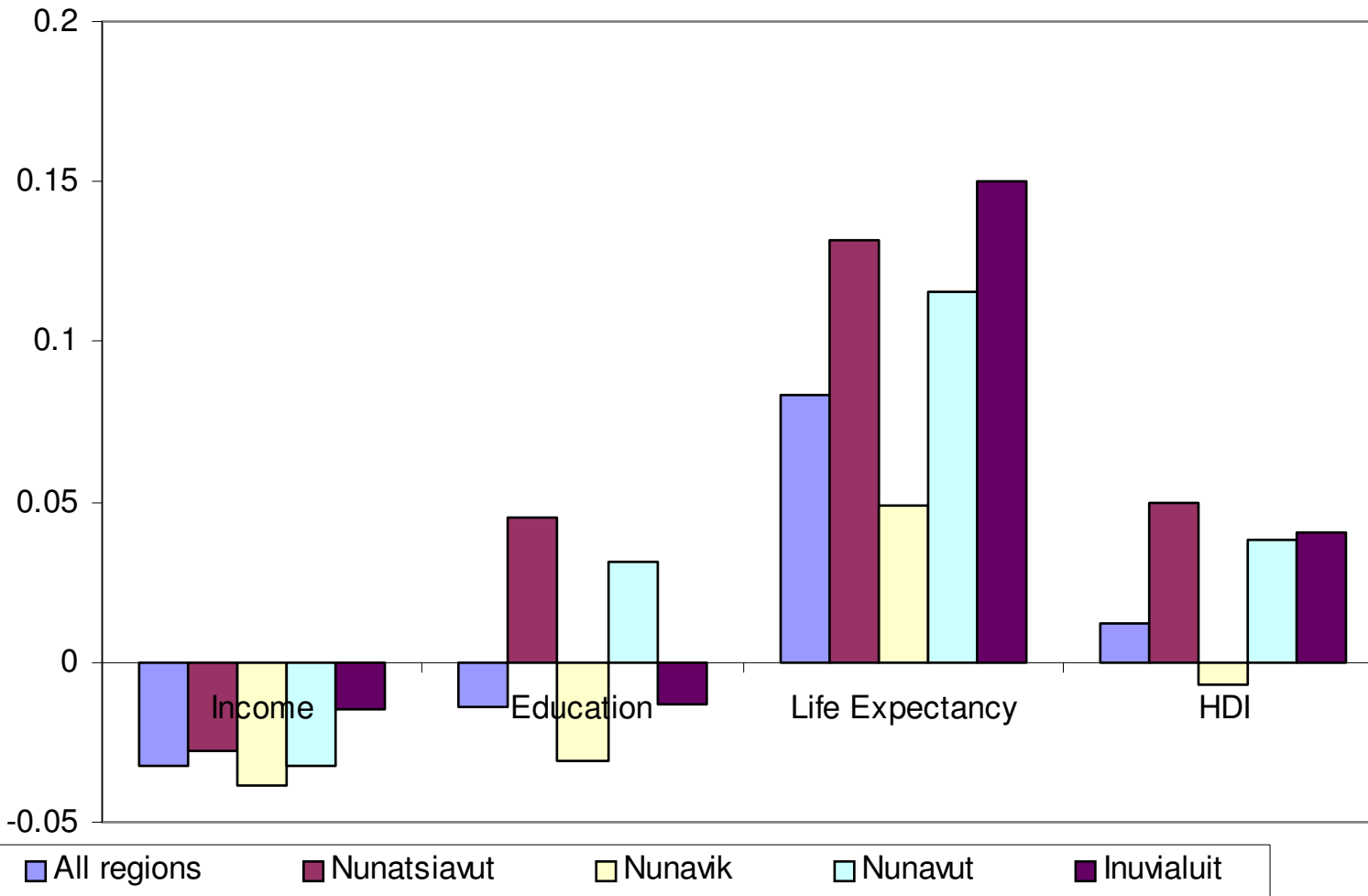
In education scores, two regions stand out: Nunavik with much lower scores and the Inuvialuit region with higher scores.

While income scores tend to be fairly high in the Inuit regions, it must be kept in mind that the cost of living in these areas is also very high.

Health also shows some variations, once again with Nunavik showing the lowest life expectancy scores.



HDI Gender Gap by Inuit region, 2001





International HDI ranking

When adjusted to reflect the international UNDP structure of the HDI, scores obtained by the population living in the four Inuit land claims areas would position them near the top of countries with medium human development.

HDI Rank	Country	HDI Score	HDI Rank	Country	HDI Score	HDI Rank	Country	HDI Score		
<i>Countries with High Human Development</i>										
1	Norway	.944	48	United Arab Emirates	.816	81	Fiji	.754		
2	Iceland	.942	49	Bahamas	.812	82	Peru	.752		
3	Sweden	.941	50	Latvia	.811	83	Lebanon	.752		
4	Australia	.939	51	St. Kitts and Nevis	.808	84	Paraguay	.751		
5	Netherlands	.938	52	Cuba	.806	85	Philippines	.751		
6	Belgium	.937	53	Belarus	.804	...85-102 deleted				
7	United States	.937	54	Trinidad and Tobago	.802	103	Cape Verde	.727		
8	Canada	.937	55	Mexico	.800	104	China	.721		
9	Japan	.932	<i>Countries with Medium Human Development</i>					105	El Salvador	.719
10	Switzerland	.932	56	Antigua and Barbuda	.798	...106-135 deleted				
13	United Kingdom	.930	57	Bulgaria	.795	135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	.525		
16	Austria	.929	58	Malaysia	.790	136	Bhutan	.511		
17	France	.925	59	Panama	.788	137	Lesotho	.510		
19	Spain	.925	60	Macedonia, TFYR	.784	138	Sudan	.503		
20	New Zealand	.917	<i>Inuit inhabited areas population</i>					139	Bangladesh	.502
23	Portugal	.896	61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	.783	140	Congo	.502		
30	Republic of Korea	.879	62	Mauritius	.779	141	Togo	.501		
31	Brunei Darussalam	.872	63	Russian Federation	.779	<i>Countries with Low Human Development</i>				
32	Czech Republic	.861	64	Colombia	.779	142	Cameroon	.499		
Registered Indian off-Reserve		.856	65	Brazil	.777	143	Nepal	.499		
33	Malta	.856	66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	.777	144	Pakistan	.499		
34	Argentina	.849	67	Belize	.776	145	Zimbabwe	.496		
35	Poland	.841	68	Dominica	.776	146	Kenya	.489		
36	Seychelles	.840	69	Venezuela	.775	147	Uganda	.489		
37	Bahrain	.839	70	Samoa (Western)	.775	148	Yemen	.470		
38	Hungary	.837	71	Saint Lucia	.775	149	Madagascar	.469		
39	Slovakia	.836	72	Romania	.773	...150-175 deleted				
40	Uruguay	.834	Registered Indian on-Reserve							
41	Estonia	.833	73	Saudi Arabia	.769					
42	Costa Rica	.832	74	Thailand	.768					
43	Chile	.831	75	Ukraine	.766					
44	Quatar	.826	76	Kazakhstan	.765					
45	Lithuania	.824	77	Suriname	.762					
46	Kuwait	.820	78	Jamaica	.757					
47	Croatia	.818	79	Oman	.755					
Registered Indian Population		.817	80	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	.755					



Community Well-Being (CWB) Index

The CWB is derived from the Census of Canada.

It is founded on the methodology of the Human Development Index (HDI), but does not replicate it.

The index is composed of multi-faceted indicators (4).

The index scale runs from 0 to 1, with 1 being the highest score and 0 the lowest.

The CWB index was calculated for all Canadian communities (population > 64), including **51 Inuit communities.**

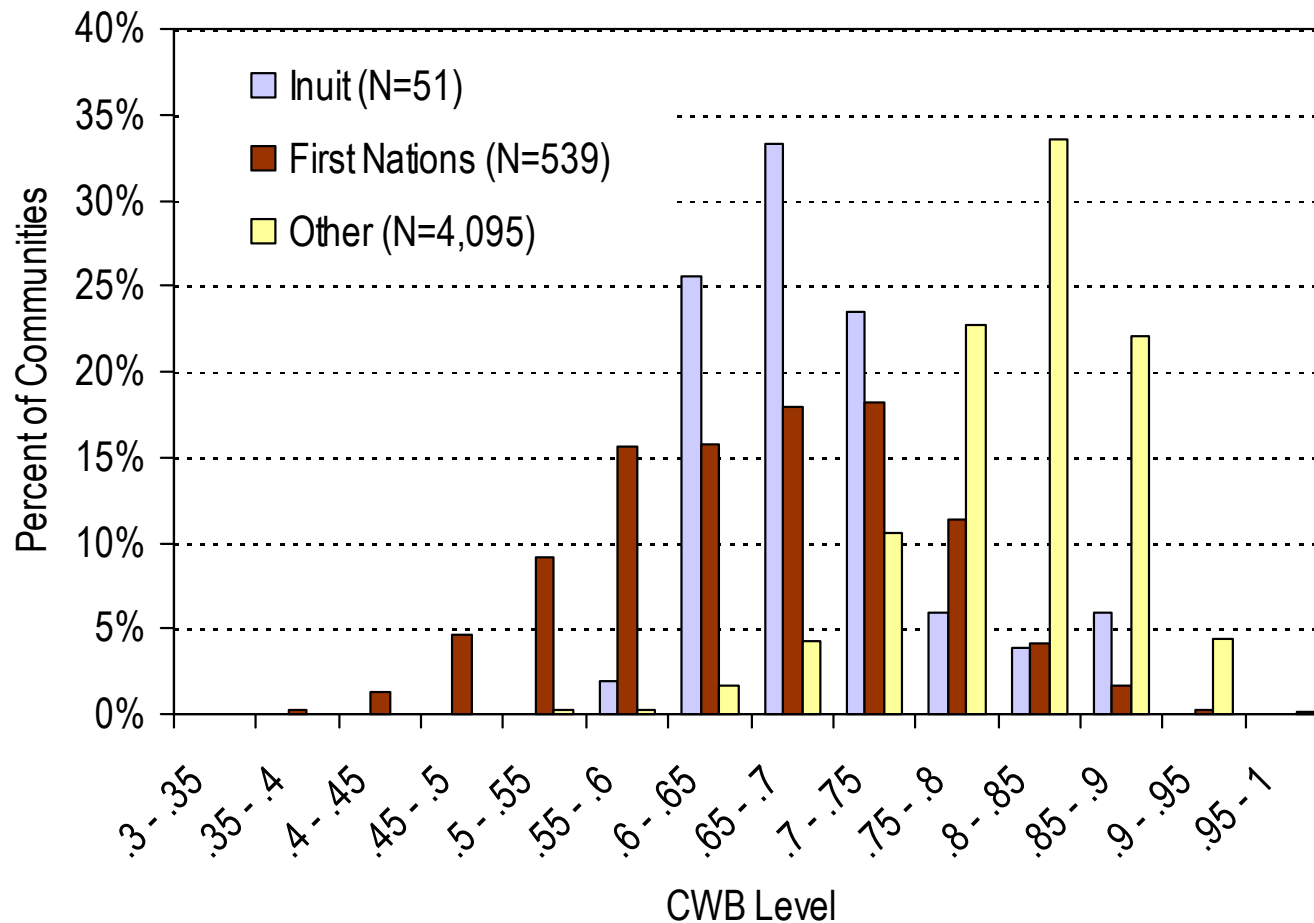
- ① Education
 - Literacy
 - High School +
- ② Labour Force
 - Participation
 - Unemployment
- ③ Income
 - Total per Capita
- ④ Housing
 - Quality
 - Quantity

The HDI is made of three equally-weighted indicators: income, life expectancy and education.

Due to data limitations, the CWB does not include a measure of life expectancy.



Distribution of Communities by CWB Level, 2001

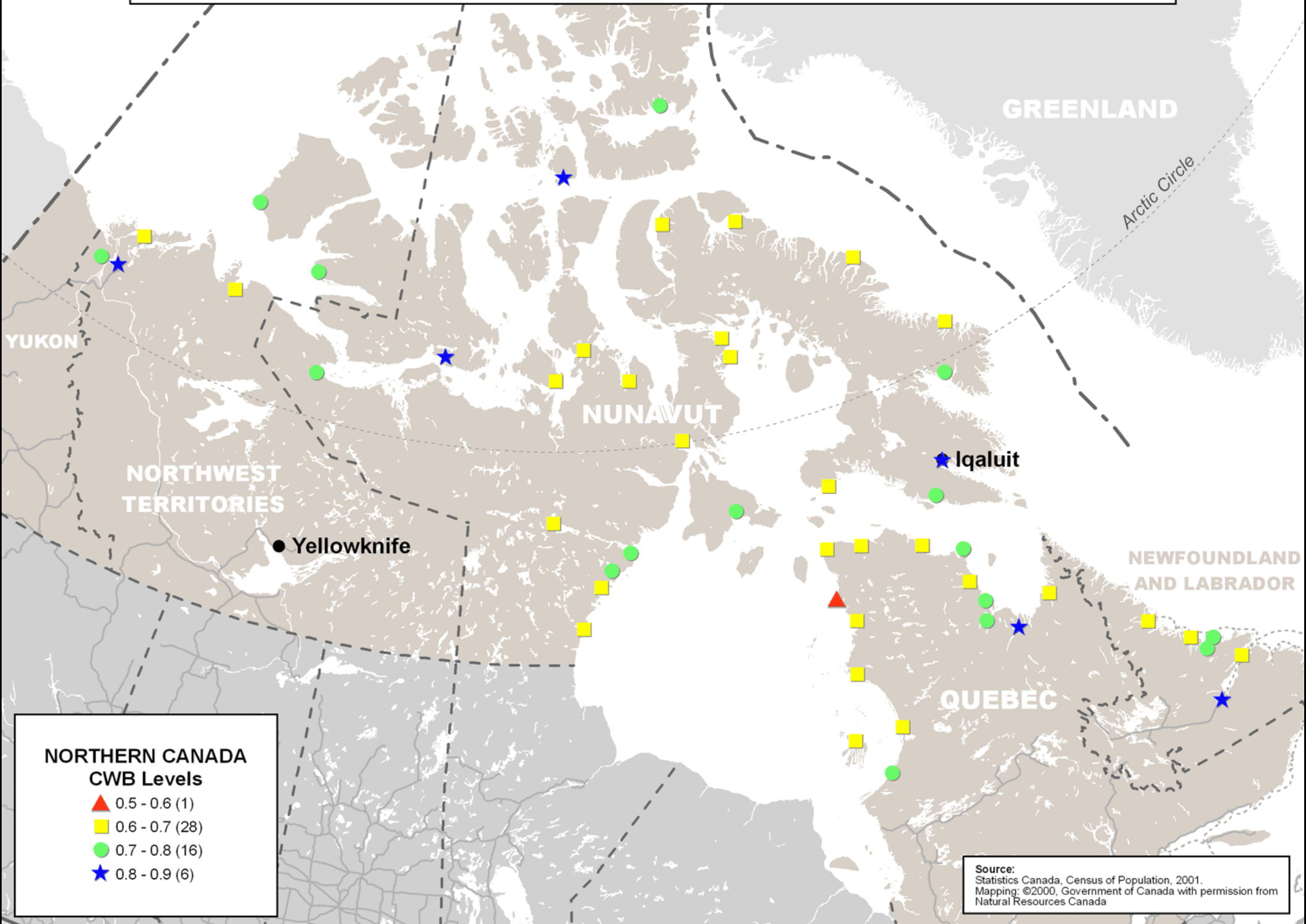


Inuit communities are typically distributed towards the middle to high portion of the CWB range.

Inuit communities are typically distributed lower than other Canadian communities. The spread of Inuit communities is similar to that of other Canadian communities.

Inuit communities are typically distributed higher than First Nations and are spreading over less categories, especially in the lower part of the range.

MEASURING WELL-BEING IN INUIT COMMUNITIES: THE COMMUNITY WELL-BEING (CWB) INDEX



NORTHERN CANADA CWB Levels

- ▲ 0.5 - 0.6 (1)
- 0.6 - 0.7 (28)
- 0.7 - 0.8 (16)
- ★ 0.8 - 0.9 (6)

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001. Mapping: ©2000, Government of Canada with permission from Natural Resources Canada



Distribution of Inuit Communities by 1991 and 2001 CWB Level

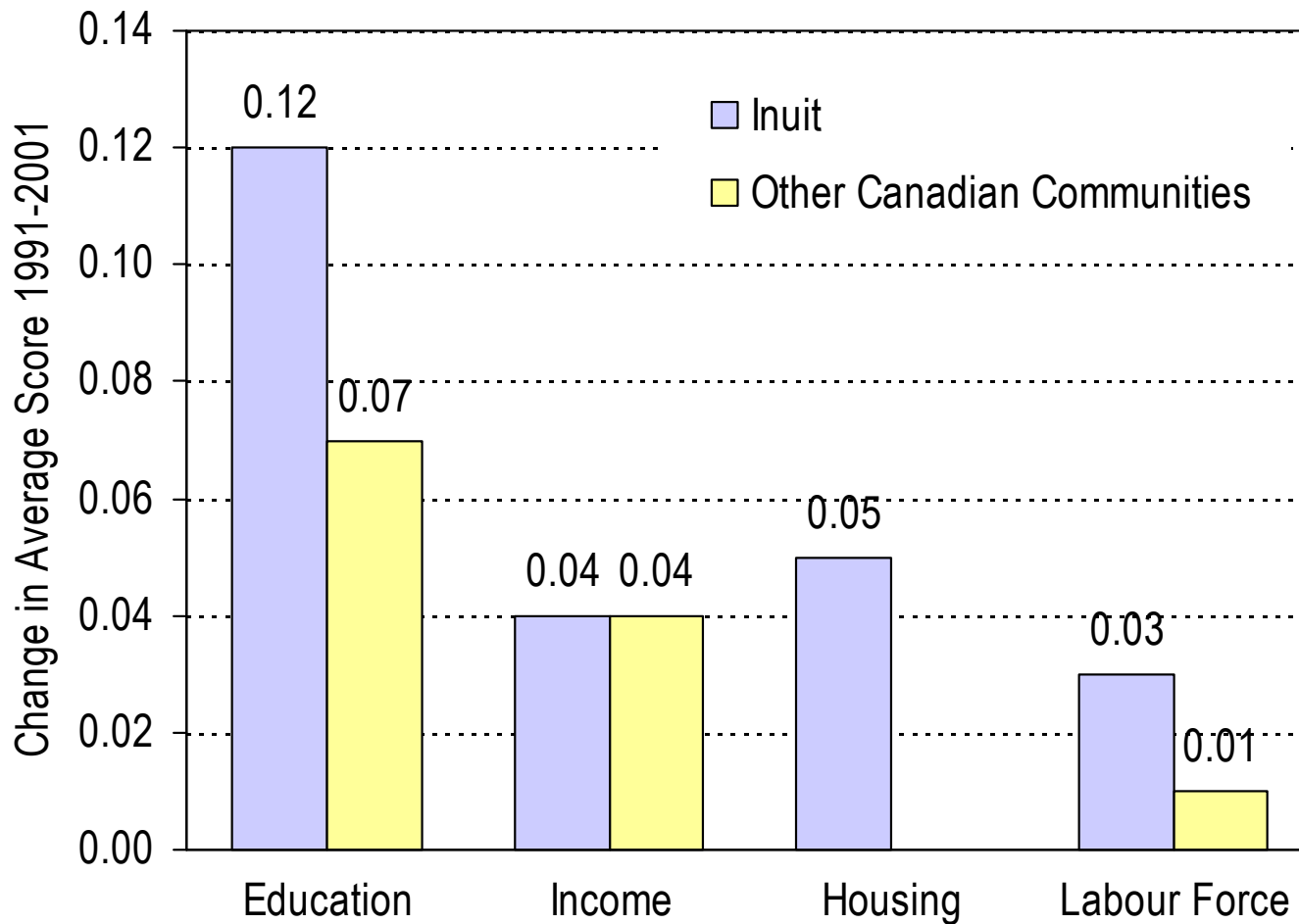
51 Inuit Communities		2001 CWB Score				
		0-0.19	0.20-0.39	0.40-0.59	0.60-0.79	0.80-1.00
1991 CWB Score	0-0.19					
	0.20-0.39					
	0.40-0.59			1	21	
	0.60-0.79				26	
	0.80-1.00					3

Comparable analysis of trends in CWB for other Canadian communities reveals that :

- 22% of these communities have improved
- 75% have stayed the same
- 3% have declined



Variation of CWB Average Score by Components, 1991 to 2001

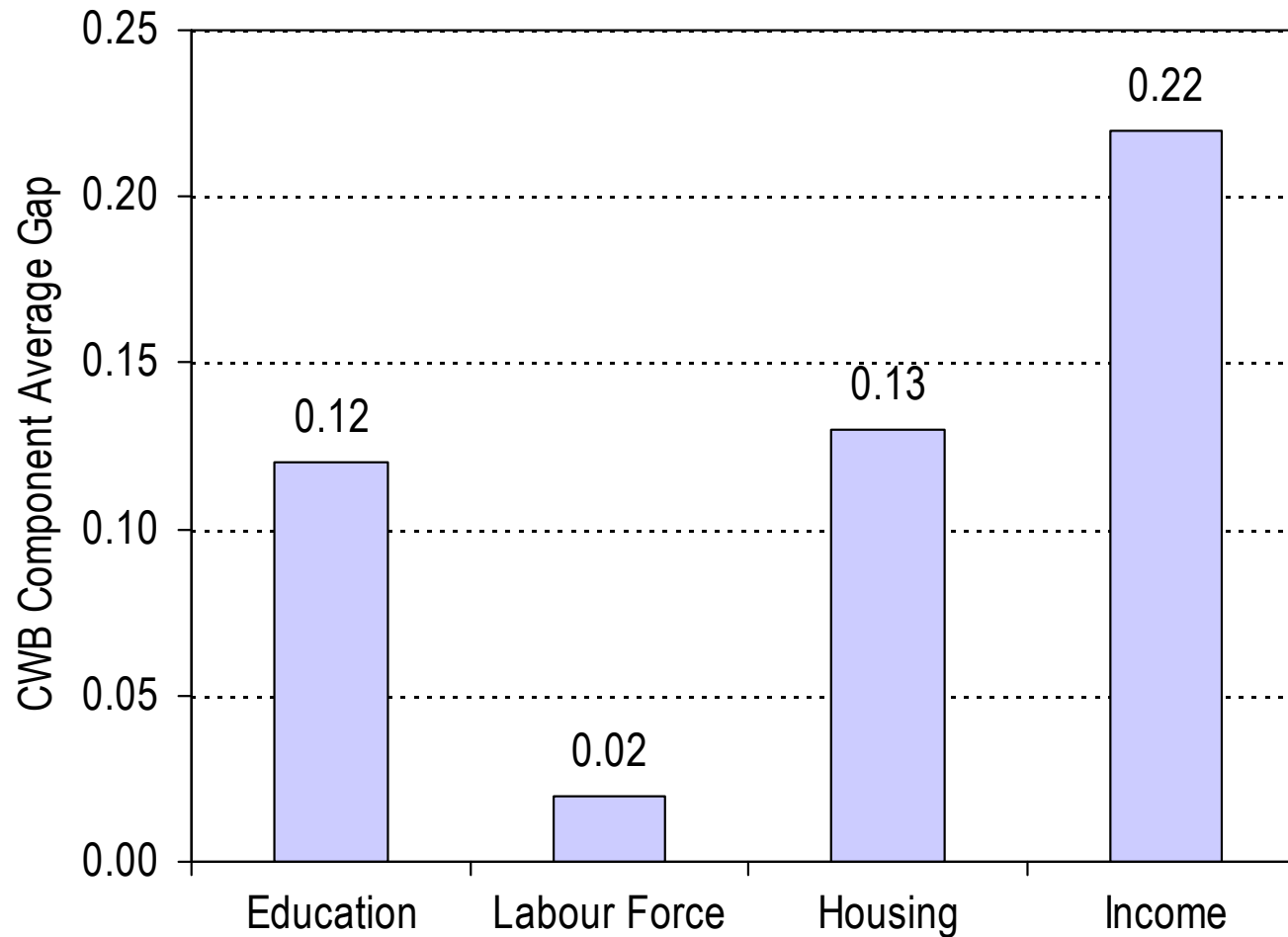


The gap in well-being between Inuit and other Canadian communities, as measured by the CWB index, narrowed on three of the four components of the index.

The most significant improvements have been observed in education and housing



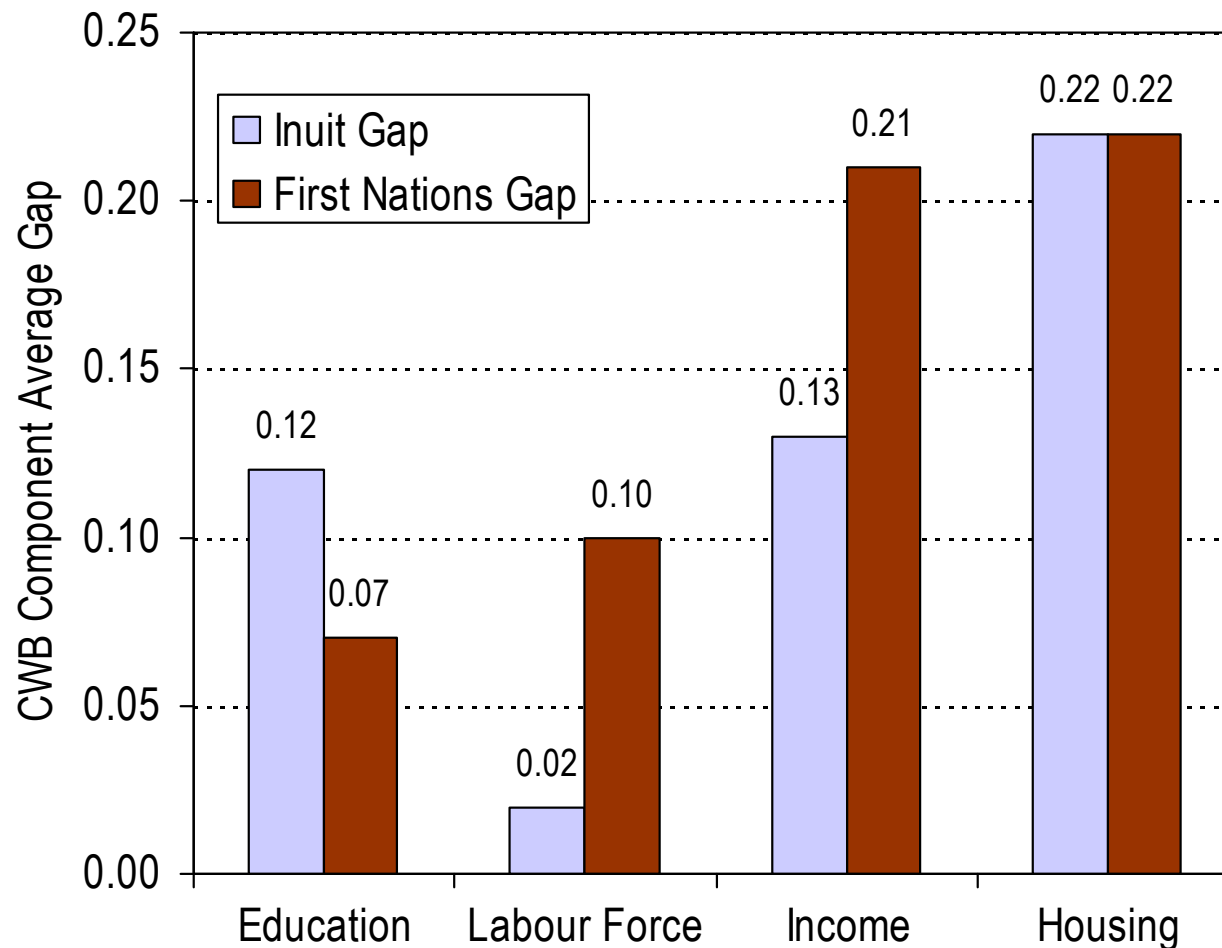
Gaps in Community Well-Being by CWB Components, 2001



According to this “gap” analysis, housing explains close to half of the well-being disparity between Inuit and other Canadian communities in 2001.



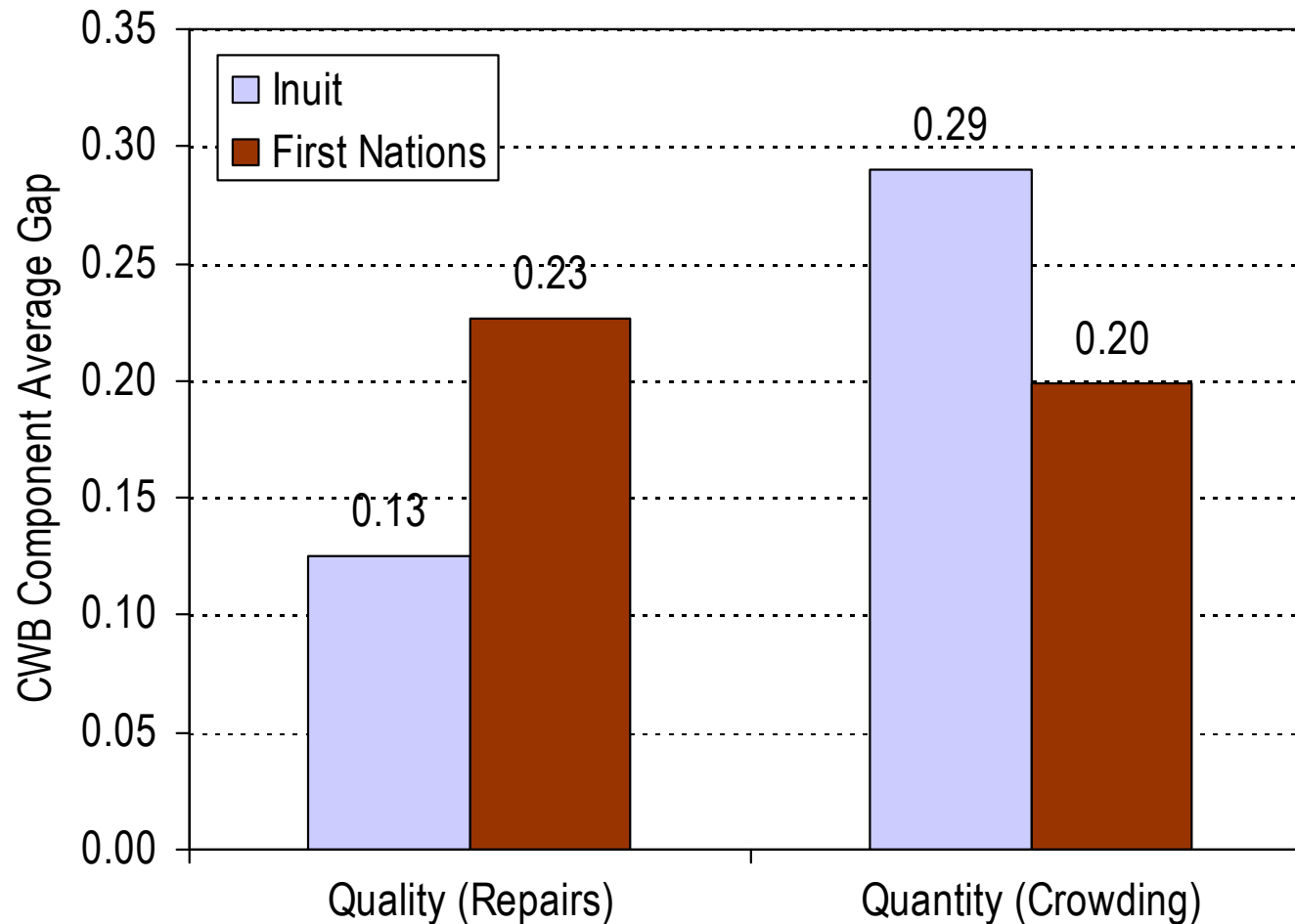
Gaps in Community Well-Being by CWB Components, 2001



According to this “gap” analysis, Inuit and First Nations communities appear to display similar “housing gap” relative to other Canadian communities.



Gaps in Housing Quality and Quantity, 2001



Inuit communities show a very specific pattern with respect to the “housing gap”.

Whereas First Nations communities show a wider gap on the quality of their housing, the housing gap for Inuit communities is primarily due to overcrowding.



Preview of Upcoming Research and Activities on Community Well-Being

- 1981 CWB – Expanding Time Series
- Qualitative Research on Well-Being
 - Partnering with Inuit Communities
- Intracommunity Cultural Disparities
- Inuit Social Trends, 1981-2001
- Inuit Projections: Population, Family and Households



For more information

- http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/pr/ra/pub4_e.html
 - Pamphlet
 - Technical reports
 - Analysis papers
 - Maps
 - Database
- Sacha Senécal
 - senecals@inac-ainc.gc.ca
 - 819-994-2960
- Eric Guimond
 - guimonde@inac-ainc.gc.ca
 - 819-994-7591



2001 CWB Scores - Nunavut

		2001				
Community name	Region	Income	Education	Housing	Labour	CWB
AVERAGE - All Inuit		0.572	0.638	0.714	0.795	0.688
Average Nunavut		0.565	0.644	0.724	0.793	0.688
Arctic Bay	Nunavut	0.550	0.644	0.760	0.793	0.687
Arviat	Nunavut	0.521	0.557	0.669	0.752	0.625
Baker Lake	Nunavut	0.546	0.585	0.756	0.758	0.661
Cambridge Bay	Nunavut	0.728	0.740	0.851	0.859	0.795
Cape Dorset	Nunavut	0.556	0.614	0.687	0.802	0.665
Chesterfield Inlet	Nunavut	0.546	0.733	0.733	0.862	0.718
Clyde River	Nunavut	0.513	0.578	0.639	0.721	0.613
Coral Harbour	Nunavut	0.502	0.644	0.831	0.835	0.703
Gjoa Haven	Nunavut	0.517	0.611	0.688	0.769	0.646
Grise Fiord	Nunavut	-	-	-	-	0.739
Hall Beach	Nunavut	0.453	0.585	0.663	0.740	0.610
Igloolik	Nunavut	0.504	0.652	0.651	0.722	0.632
Iqaluit	Nunavut	0.842	0.826	0.851	0.935	0.864
Kimmitut	Nunavut	0.558	0.722	0.737	0.802	0.704
Kugaaruk	Nunavut	0.542	0.606	0.637	0.832	0.654
Kugluktuk	Nunavut	0.637	0.651	0.801	0.788	0.719
Pangnirtung	Nunavut	0.570	0.677	0.809	0.793	0.712
Pond Inlet	Nunavut	0.551	0.664	0.692	0.759	0.667
Qikiqtarjuaq	Nunavut	0.558	0.588	0.776	0.712	0.659
Rankin Inlet	Nunavut	0.725	0.749	0.773	0.887	0.783
Repulse Bay	Nunavut	0.503	0.603	0.680	0.816	0.650
Resolute	Nunavut	-	-	-	-	0.798
Sanikiluaq	Nunavut	0.501	0.644	0.594	0.709	0.612
Taloyoak	Nunavut	0.531	0.596	0.702	0.750	0.645
Whale Cove	Nunavut	0.542	0.541	0.659	0.838	0.645