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**The average income
of seven in ten elders is
\$12,882**



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4d^a 5P2^b d^c P^a d^c L^c 7CLD^a 5P2^b d^c L^c
5d^a 5P2^b d^c L^c 7CLD^a 5P2^b d^c L^c \$12.882

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37% of elders experienced a shortage of food in 2004



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These were among the conclusions of a study conducted by the Université Laval and the Kativik Regional Government involving 348 individuals aged 60 and older in the 14 villages of Nunavik.

Elders in Nunavik face difficult socio-economic conditions: their incomes are relatively low; many must sell some of their wildlife harvest or art and craft products to supplement their incomes; they live in over-crowded dwellings; the vast majority speak only Inuktitut; and very few possess any formal education.



■ Life Expectancy Lower in Nunavik

Elders represent a small portion (4%) of the total Inuit population. This situation may be attributed, among other reasons, to a shorter life expectancy in Nunavik compared with Québec as a whole and the large number of individuals aged less than 30. Women live longer than men, but men are more numerous in the 60 to 70 age group. Considered as a group, elders are largely unilingual Inuktitut speakers with little formal education.

The majority of elders live in overcrowded dwellings



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၎င်းတို့သည် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်ပေါ်ခဲ့သည်။

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[illegible]

■ $\sigma^{\epsilon} \rho^{\epsilon} b^{\epsilon} / d^{\epsilon} r^{\epsilon} \sigma^{\epsilon} \wedge C^{\epsilon} q^{\epsilon} a^{\epsilon} d^{\epsilon} \sigma^{\epsilon} \rho^{\epsilon} \sigma^{\epsilon} b^{\epsilon}$
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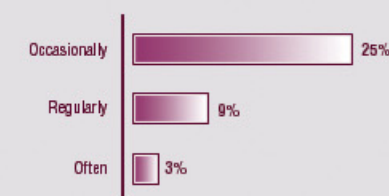
■ **Over-crowding**

While the dwellings of elders are often described as overcrowded, they nonetheless possess basic household equipment. More than half of the dwellings occupied by elders are overcrowded, which is to say that there is more than one occupant per room. On average, five occupants reside in the same dwelling and more than a quarter of households comprise seven or more occupants. Moreover, these households are transgenerational: 83% of elder households include children (encompassing grandchildren and great grandchildren). One elder in six is on the waiting list for social housing and the large majority of elders do not possess personal property insurance coverage.

■ Shortages Persist despite Food Exchange Networking

In the year preceding the study (2004), seven elders in ten had been hunting, fishing or gathering at least once. Close to half of these elders, in particular those aged 75 and younger, had also sold some of their wildlife harvest or art and craft products.

The practice of exchanging harvested wildlife and food between households is widespread: nine elders in ten shared the products of their harvest outside of their household. An equal proportion of elders also received food from others, in particular through the Hunter Support Program.



Elders who were short of food, Nunavik 2004

Δ.Θ.Λ.Λ. σ'Ρ'β'γ'δ'σ'β'γ'δ'Δ', 2004

Despite these food exchange networks, which can be seen as community solidarity, 37% of elders stated that they had experienced a shortage of food occasionally or regularly in 2004. This situation provides a clear illustration of the difficult conditions in which some elders live.