



**CHAIRE CONDITION AUTOCHTONE**  
Chaire de recherche du Canada sur la condition autochtone comparée

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## **Socio-economic Profile of Elders in Nunavik**

**Nick Bernard**

**Under the direction of Gérard Duhaime**

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June 2005



The **Canada Research Chair on Comparative Aboriginal Condition** is affiliated to the Centre interuniversitaire d'études et de recherches autochtones (CIÉRA) and the Faculty of Social Sciences at Université Laval

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**Photo 1**  
**Interview Team**



Photo: Nick Bernard

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## **SUMMARY**

The socio-economic conditions of elders in Nunavik are unstable and may be characterized as follows:

- their income is lower than the Québec average and government security benefits represent more than half of their total income.
- hunting, fishing and gathering activities as well as the sale of art and craft products supplement their income, either through sales or the exchange of food
- elders live in dwellings with, on average, five individuals. One out of every six elders is on a waiting list for social housing.

## **Highlights**

### **Demographics**

- Nunavik comprises 419 individuals aged 60 and older. Elders represent 4% of Nunavik's population.
- Males are more numerous in the 60 to 70 age group; females make up the majority in later years. Females represent 50.6% of the population surveyed.
- 83% of households include children (including grandchildren and great grandchildren). There are on average 3.2 children per household.
- 87% of elders speak only Inuttitut.
- 86% never attended school or did not complete elementary school.

### **Income**

- Average total income is **\$19,250**, or 13% lower than that of individuals aged 65 and over in Québec (2002 dollars adjusted for inflation).
- 32% of elders draw some income from a job, a business or self-employment; they have an average total income of **\$28,360**. Half of these elders are under the age of 65.
- 69% of elders receive only government security benefits and supplement their income through the sale of traditional food and products. Their average total income is **\$12,882**.

## **Hunting and Fishing Activities**

- 70% of elders hunted or fished in 2004. These activities are practised by a large number of elders.
- 45% of elders sold a portion of their harvest or art and craft products; 63% of these were between the ages of 65 and 75. Their average sales were \$1,275.
- 89% of elders shared a portion of their harvest with others OUTSIDE OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD; 93% of elders received food through the Inuit Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Support Program.
- In 2004, 37% of elders reported that they had experienced a shortage of food occasionally or regularly.

## **Housing**

- 96% of elder households live in rental housing.
- These dwellings are occupied, on average, by five individuals.
- 53% of dwellings occupied by elders are over-crowded, which is to say that there is more than one person per room.
- A large majority of dwellings are equipped with basic household items.
- 87% of households do not have personal property insurance.

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

In light of the current situation in Québec, the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) would like to effect important and urgent improvements to the socio-economic conditions of individuals aged 60 and older in Nunavik. For this purpose, it is first necessary to answer the following questions: What are the socio-economic conditions of individuals aged 60 and older in Nunavik? How do these socio-economic conditions compare with the conditions of seniors throughout Québec?

This report describes the socio-economic profile of individuals aged 60 and older in Nunavik based on a field survey of 348 participants in the region's 14 Inuit villages, representing 83% of the target population. The socio-economic conditions of Nunavik elders that are described herein relate to income, hunting and fishing activities, social bonds, and housing. These aspects are examined with particular focus on basic human needs, which is to say food and shelter.

This report is mainly a descriptive analysis that aims to highlight the underlying socio-economic conditions of elders in Nunavik. The dimensions examined were chosen in accordance with, on the one hand, the information requirements of the KRG and, on the other hand, the resources available to the research team.

This analysis does not attempt to confirm the relationships between the aspects studied or the factors that might explain the situation described. It does however provide an overview that should provide impetus for discussions on the creation or improvement of public policies.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Census Survey

The research strategy adopted was that of a census survey, involving the observation of every unit of the target population or, in other words, every individual aged 60 and older in Nunavik at the time of the survey. A census is an appropriate survey strategy when the target population is small and when it is possible to reach every unit. Both of these conditions were met in this case.

### 2.2 Survey Universe

The survey of elders in Nunavik involves two specific universes. First, the population universe comprises Nunavik residents who were aged 60 and older at the time of the survey. Secondly, the household universe comprises one individual or a group of individuals who occupy the same dwelling. This universe may include family units with or without other non-family members, two or more families sharing a same dwelling, groups made up of non-family members, or individuals living alone.

### 2.3 Coverage Errors

Coverage errors are errors that may impact on the accuracy of the figures of the two universes covered by the census. There are two types of coverage errors: undercoverage errors and overcoverage errors. Undercoverage exists when a unit included in the universe targeted under the census is completely overlooked. Overcoverage exists when a unit included in the universe targeted under the census is canvassed more than once.

Undercoverage occurs when a member of the target population is overlooked at the time of the survey. During this survey, members of the target population were omitted for two reasons: they were absent from their community or their health prevented them from participating in the survey. Three individuals refused to participate in the survey. In all, 71 individuals were omitted from the survey, which represents a rate of undercoverage of 16.9%.

Overcoverage occurs when all the members of a household are canvassed more than once. During this survey, no such situation occurred. Notwithstanding, more than one member of a household may have been questioned during the survey; this would have occurred where households include more than one individual aged 60 and older. This is not overcoverage in the strict sense. Nonetheless, such situations mean that the survey results must be interpreted with care. Consequently, where analysis involves the members of the target population, results take into consideration all the survey respondents. However, where dwelling or household characteristics are involved, analysis takes into consideration only a single member of a given household. This explains why the number of survey respondents (n) may vary in different analytical tables.

**Table 1**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to census rate and village Nunavik 2004 (N, n and %)**

Villages	Number of Elders		Undercoverage	
	Total N	Participants n	n	%
Akulivik	19	13	5	31.6
Aupaluk	2	2	-	-
Inukjuak	81	73	8	9.9
Ivujivik	12	9	3	25.0
Kangiqsualujuaq	26	24	8	7.7
Kangiqsujuaq	17	15	1	11.8
Kangirsuk	20	14	5	30.0
Kuujuaq	69	56	13	18.8
Kuujuaaraapik	35	34	1	2.9
Puvirnituq	55	44	12	20.0
Quaqtaq	14	10	4	28.6
Salluit	40	31	5	22.5
Tasiujaq	6	5	1	16.7
Umiujaq	23	18	5	21.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>16.9</b>

## **2.4 Sampling**

To minimize the impact of coverage error on the accuracy of the results, a sampling strategy was employed to conduct the survey.

A list of names for each community was prepared by the KRG for the survey, and distributed to Local Employment Officers (LEO). The lists were prepared in alphabetical order according to participants' last names. Interviewers were required to contact the survey participants by telephone in the order they appeared on the lists. If an individual was out at the time of the call, then the interviewer proceeded with the next name on the list and attempted to re-contact the absent participant as soon as possible thereafter. Calling continued until all the elders had been contacted and had either accepted or refused to participate in the survey.

This strategy allowed the interviews to be carried out in a manner that was independent of personal bias towards the participants on the part of the interviewers. Except for three individuals who refused to participate, the census attained maximum coverage of the population targeted under the survey, reaching all the available members of the population and household universes. The coverage was 83% of the total population of individuals aged 60 and older in Nunavik. The results should therefore always be interpreted for what they represent: they describe the situation of 83% of the residents of Nunavik who are aged 60 and older.

## **2.5 Data Collection Tools**

Based on the concerns expressed by the KRG when research specifications were being designed and through subsequent contact with managerial staff, a draft version of the survey questionnaire was developed by the Université Laval team which drew most of the questions from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS-2001) and from the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA) (designed by the Université Laval team and incorporated into the APS-2001). All of these questions were validated under the APS by a team comprising members of Statistics Canada and the Université Laval. As well, two conference calls held with KRG managerial staff allowed the questionnaire to be fine-tuned through the addition and deletion of certain questions as

well as changes to the wording of others (Appendix 2).

Other tools were also employed. Three consent forms were prepared. The first form was used to record the informed consent of participants. It was based on models that were validated by the population of Nunavik on previous occasions. The second was a standard form that is used by Social Development Canada and allowed the LEOs to obtain personal information about Old Age Security and other federal benefits. The third was a form that is used by the Régie des rentes du Québec (pension board) for access to the statements of Québec pension recipients. With these tools, it was possible to obtain from federal and provincial government program managers, prior to the survey, information concerning government security benefits (Appendix 3). In this manner, the information forwarded to the LEOs was indicated in the pertinent sections of the questionnaire prior to the survey being carried out. Nonetheless, during the interviews, participants were asked to validate the information thus obtained.

All the data collection tools were validated during a workshop facilitated by a member of the KRG managerial staff and a member of the Université Laval team in Kuujuaq on 15–February 17, 2005. The workshop was attended by LEOs from every community of Nunavik.

## **2.6 Interviewer Training**

The interviewers were trained during the workshop held in Kuujuaq. During this workshop, a general discussion was held concerning every aspect of the research protocol. The questionnaire and the interviewer guide were reviewed to ensure that the meaning of each question was clearly understood (Appendix 4). This discussion led to the reformulation of some questions as well as the addition and deletion of others so as to take into account certain characteristics of Inuit culture, usage and context in Nunavik. A final discussion concerning the overall questionnaire was held. Subsequently, the questionnaire was validated through pre-tests carried out by the LEOs in groups of two or three with other personnel from the KRG Employment, Training, Income Support and Childcare (ETISC) Department. Pre-testing allowed all interviewers to become familiar with

the interview process, allowing them to play the roles of both interviewer and respondent.

## **2.7 Conducting the Survey**

The survey was conducted in the 14 communities of Nunavik beginning February 28 (the week following the workshop in Kuujjuaq) and ending March 21, 2005. Each LEO contacted the participants included on their list of names in order to arrange a meeting, in accordance with the sampling strategy. The questionnaire was completed by the LEOs at the homes of the participants.

## **2.8 Transmission of Questionnaires**

All the questionnaires have been retained by the LEOs. As well, a copy of each questionnaire was forwarded to the regional co-ordinators of the ETISC Department in Inukjuak and Kuujjuaq for security and archival purposes, and a copy of each questionnaire was forwarded to the Université Laval for processing and analysis. In all cases, the originals and the copies of the questionnaires are stored securely and are accessible only to authorized personnel.

**Photo 2: Interviewer training in Kuujjuaq**



Photo: Nick Bernard

## **2.9 Processing of Questionnaires**

Each questionnaire was reviewed to ensure that the information did not contain any aberrations. Data concerning income was completed. As a result, the data found on the questionnaires generally indicates the most recent monthly benefits received, in the case of government security benefits, or the amount indicated on participants' most recent pay stubs, in the case of wages. This data was calculated for an annual period using an appropriate multiplier to cover the period worked or the duration of the benefit. All income was calculated before taxes so that, where employment income had been indicated in after tax dollars, it was recalculated according to the tax rate applicable in each case (Appendix 5).

## **2.10 Creation of the Database and Cross-checking**

Once all the data had been corrected, it was entered into the database developed by Edream with asp.net and MySQL technologies. After the data had been entered, the questionnaires were checked and cross checked. The income section of each questionnaire was verified. And finally, a comprehensive verification of the data was carried out through successive tests that involved systematic sampling (each tenth questionnaire) until no errors were observed.

**Photo 3: Interviewer training in Kuujjuaq**



Photo: Nick Bernard

### 3 POPULATION

#### 3.1 Sex, Age Groups and Geographic Distribution

In Nunavik, the proportion of individuals aged 60 and older is 3.5% of the general population. This situation is very different from Québec as a whole, where this age group represents 19% of the population. The relatively small percentage of elders in Nunavik's total population may be explained by the size of the cohort aged 20 and younger, which alone represents 48% of the population<sup>1</sup>, and by lower life expectancy in Nunavik as compared with Québec and Canada.

Even though life expectancy in Canada is among the highest in the world, it varies widely from region to region. The life expectancy of Aboriginals in particular resembles more closely the level observed in developing countries than that observed for other Canadians. Life expectancy in Canada is 79.5 years, which ranks Canada ninth in the world. However within Canada, Nunavik places last among the country's health and social services regions with a life expectancy of 66.7 years. In comparison with the rest of the world, Nunavik places between the Dominican Republic (67.0 years) and Egypt (66.5 years), ranked 111th and 112th of 191 countries by the World Health Organization<sup>2</sup>.

The proportion of females aged 60 and older in Nunavik's population is 50.6%, while this proportion is 56.3% in Québec as a whole<sup>3</sup>. This situation may be attributed to a shorter life expectancy for elders in Nunavik as compared with seniors elsewhere in Québec, as suggests the sex and age group (five-year increments) distributions of the two populations.

<sup>1</sup> Eco-Santé Québec, 2004. *Données statistiques sur la santé de la population et sur le système de santé du Québec et de ses 18 régions socio-sanitaires*. Gouvernement du Québec.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, 1 February 2005, <http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/050201/td050201.htm> and *Health Indicators*, Vol. 2005, no. 1, <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-xie/free.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> It should nonetheless be noted that the KRG lists prepared recently for the LEOs indicate a proportion of females below 0.5, which is to say 204 females of a total population of 419 individuals (48.7%).

The distribution of the population aged 60 and older in Nunavik, according to age group, indicates relative stability until the age of 74, after which a very rapid decline is witnessed. This situation is different from Québec as a whole for which the population aged 60 and older declines gradually until the age of 79, after which there is a very rapid decline. Once again, these differences illustrate variable levels of life expectancy in Nunavik as compared with Québec as a whole.

Half of the target population lives in three villages, which is to say Kuujuaq, Inukjuak and Puvirnituq. More than a third of Nunavik's elders reside in two regional centres (Kuujuaq and Inukjuak).

**Table 2**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group**

Nunavik 2004

(N)

Age group	Female N	Male n	Sexes combined n
60–64	47	39	86
65–69	46	54	100
70–74	49	55	104
75–79	23	17	40
80–84	8	5	13
85 and older	3	2	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>348</b>

**Table 3**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group**

Nunavik 2004

(%)

Age group	Female %	Male %	Sexes combined %
60–64	13.5	11.2	24.7
65–69	13.2	15.5	28.7
70–74	14.1	15.8	29.9
75–79	6.6	4.9	11.5
80–84	2.3	1.4	3.7
85 and older	0.9	0.6	1.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.2 Language and Education

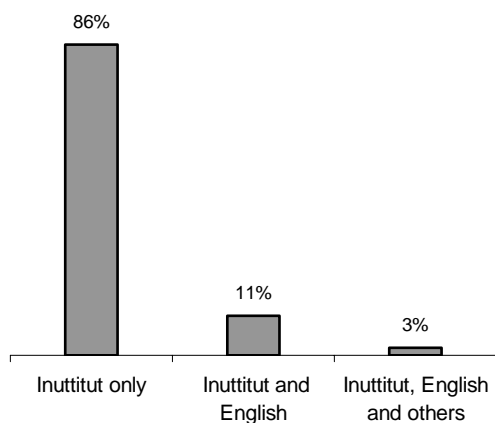
Analysis demonstrates clearly the preponderance of Inuttitut as a spoken language. Ninety-seven percent of Nunavik elders speak Inuttitut fluently and use it in their daily lives<sup>1</sup>. Survey data also shows that 86% of elders speak only Inuttitut and roughly 11% speak English fluently. Of the latter, 53% are aged 60 to 64.

Two thirds of Nunavik elders never attended school. A large majority (87%) of respondents never attended school or did not complete elementary school. A few respondents completed high school (2%) or possess an employment certificate (7%).

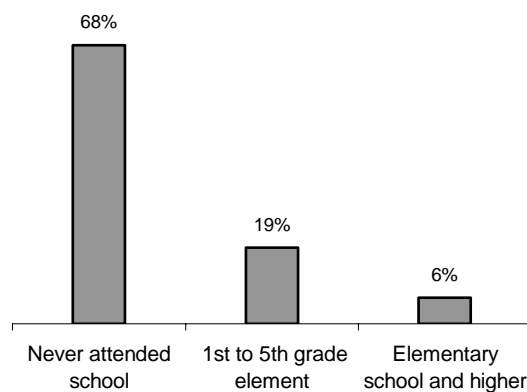
In comparison, data collected during the 2001 census in Canada indicates that 36% of seniors in Québec aged 65 and older successfully completed high school; of these 17% completed a university program and 34% possess a post-secondary diploma<sup>2</sup>.

A significant portion of Elders who speak English fluently and completed elementary school fall within the 60 to 64 age group. The proportion decreases with age: 92% of individuals aged 70 and older speak only Inuttitut; 95% never attended school or did not complete elementary school. In addition, slightly more males than females speak a language other than Inuttitut and attended school.

**Figure 1**  
Languages spoken fluently by the population aged 60 and older Nunavik 2004 (%)



**Figure 2**  
Highest level of education completed by the population aged 60 and older Nunavik 2004 (%)



<sup>1</sup> Language questions focussed on elders' ability to fluently speak a language, which is to say without effort or hesitation, and to use it in their daily lives.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada, 11 March 2003. Census of Canada 2001. Catalogue number 95F0419XCB2001003

### 3.3 Households

The elders of Nunavik live for the most part in dwellings with on average 5 individuals. More than 57% of households that include elders comprise five or more individuals. Notwithstanding, roughly 10% of households that include elders live in dwellings with 10 or more individuals.

Children aged 18 and under are also well represented in elder households. During the survey, participants were asked how many children, grandchildren and great grandchildren aged 18 and under were living with them that they considered as their dependants<sup>1</sup>. Eighty-three percent of elders declared that they had dependant children; among these elders, the average number of dependant children is 3.2 per household. In comparison, data collected during the 2001 census in Canada indicates that there is on average 2.9 individuals per census family (including married couples, common-law partners, and single-parent families); these families have on average 1.1 children in the home.

Only 6% of elders in Nunavik live alone. This situation is markedly different from the situation in Québec as a whole where more than a third of individuals aged 65 and older in 2001 were living alone<sup>2</sup> and where roughly one out of every 10 was living in an institutional household<sup>3</sup> (health institutions, senior citizens homes, religious congregations).

## 4 INCOME

### 4.1 Total Income and Average Income

In Nunavik, the total income of elders in 2004 reached \$6.7 million, representing an average income of \$19,250.

The average income of elders in Nunavik is lower than the average income (roughly \$22,300) of seniors in Québec as a whole. This 13% difference with Nunavik elders holding the short end of the stick is all the more considerable given that staple consumer goods are more expensive in Nunavik. In 2000 for example, a food basket was 69% more expensive in Nunavik. Moreover, Nunavik households directed 44% of their total budget towards food, a proportion that is often observed in developing countries. In comparison, households in the Quebec City area spent only 12% of their budgets for this purpose<sup>4</sup>. Consequently, the elders of Nunavik are doubly disadvantaged compared with seniors in Quebec City since their income is lower while the prices they must pay for goods are higher.

The distribution of income according to sex among the elders of Nunavik is very similar, with females having an income that is 4% lower than males. This situation is very different than that in Québec as a whole where the income of female seniors is 32% lower than males.

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of the survey, dependant refers to an individual aged 18 or under for whom the respondent cover the costs of shelter, food, clothing and other daily expenses. The survey does not however indicate if another adult under the age of 60 contributes to the needs of these children.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada, census of Canada 2001

<sup>3</sup> Eco-Santé Québec 2004. Refer also to *Un portrait de la santé des Québécois de 65 ans et plus*. Institut national de santé publique du Québec. Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux. [http://www.inspq.qc.ca/pdf/publications/180\\_PortraitSantePersonnesAgees.pdf](http://www.inspq.qc.ca/pdf/publications/180_PortraitSantePersonnesAgees.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> G. Duhaime et al., 2000. *Nunavik Comparative Price Index*, Quebec City, GÉTIC, Université Laval, <http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/extranet/doc/124.pdf>

## 4.2 Sources of Income

The above analysis of average income, which reveals disparity between Nunavik and Québec as a whole, hides yet another reality. While statistical analysis enables this type of comparison, it nonetheless does not always adequately demonstrate significant differences that may exist within the target population. These differences may only become apparent through examination of the distribution of income within the target population.

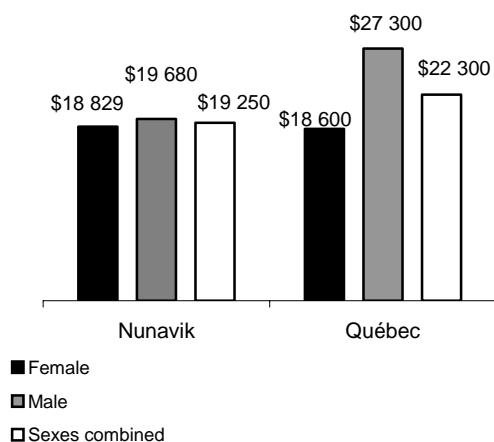
In Nunavik, major disparities are revealed when income is analyzed in terms of age groups and sources of income.

Generally speaking, the income of elders in Nunavik decreases with age. The average income of elders aged 60 to 64 is \$25,804, while that of elders aged 70 to 74 is only \$15,977. Sources of income change with age and this change provides an explanation of the major differences in income. While wages make up a major proportion of the income of younger people, government transfer payments largely make up the income of older people.

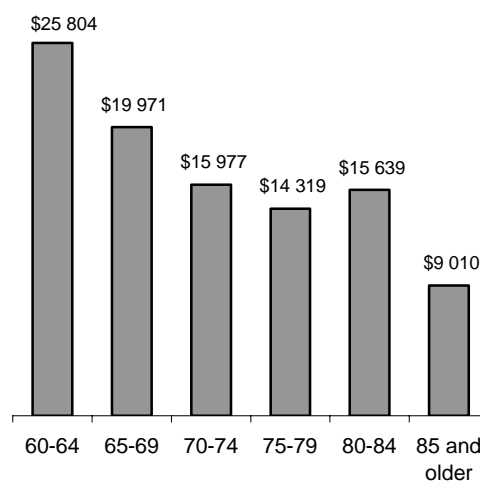
Elders in Nunavik draw their income from three sources: earned income (employment, business, self-employment, other income including employer-sponsored private pension plans), government security benefits (Old Age Security, spouse's allowance, Québec Pension Plan, Employment Insurance), and income from traditional activities (sale of traditional food as well as art and craft products).

Forty-seven percent of the income of elders in Nunavik comes from wages, business and self-employment earnings, and employer-sponsored private pension plans. For Québec, this percentage is higher, reaching 55% of total income. This situation may be connected to Nunavik's smaller employment market. In addition, the contribution of private pension plans is marginal since less than 8% of elders receive such benefits.

**Figure 3**  
Average total income of the population aged 60 and older in Nunavik and aged 65 and older in Québec, according to sex and age group  
Nunavik 2004, Québec 2002  
(\$)



**Figure 4**  
Average total income of the population aged 60 and older, according to age group  
Nunavik 2004  
(\$)



On the other hand, government security benefits make up a greater part of the income of elders in Nunavik. These benefits represent half of all their income, while this proportion is 45% for seniors in Québec as a whole. Finally, the income drawn from the sale of traditional-activity products is close to 3% of the total income of elders in Nunavik.

The following sections examine each of these sources of income and its distribution for the purpose of developing a more realistic profile of the situation that average income results alone do not show.

### 4.3 Earned Income

Overall in 2004, 32% of elders drew income from a job, a business or self-employment. Half of these elders were aged 60 to 64. The proportion of individuals who earn income decreases significantly from age 65 on. Average employment income was \$27,870 among those who worked. This level drops to \$8,964 once spread across the whole target population.

Average business or self-employment income was \$2,979 among those who had a business or were self-employed, which is to say \$3,600 for females and \$2,258 for males. However, once spread across the entire target population, this income was paltry, representing only \$86 on average.

### 4.4 Government Security Benefits

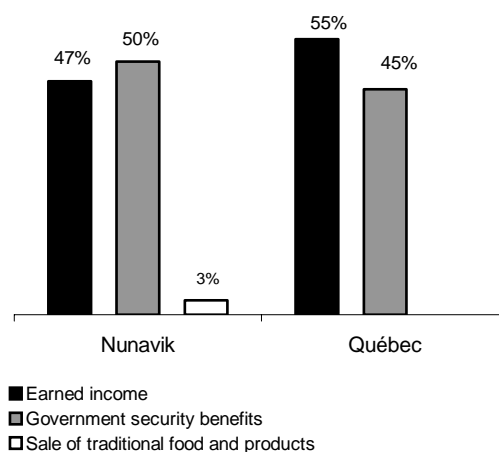
Analysis of the income of elders demonstrates that government security benefits make up a large proportion of elders' total income.

For all elders, government security benefits represent 50% of total income. However, this proportion reaches 66% for individuals aged 65 and older, and 78% for individuals aged 70 and older. Government security benefits rapidly become the sole source of income for 70% of elders. Government security benefits for females are roughly 11% higher than for males.

The significant proportion of government security benefits in elders' total income is proof of a distinct economic situation marked by a job market that is occupied for the most part by workers who are aged 60 and younger as well as a poorly diversified economy.

Notwithstanding, the same scales are used to set benefit levels for elders in Nunavik as for seniors throughout Québec and Canada, even while the price of consumer goods is substantially higher in Nunavik. This situation again shows Nunavik elders at a relative disadvantage compared with seniors in the country as a whole.

**Figure 5**  
Total income of the population aged 60 and older, according to source of income  
Nunavik 2004  
(%)



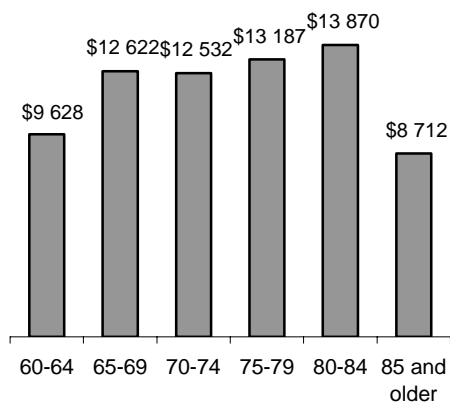
#### 4.5 Income from Hunting, Fishing and Other Products

Hunting and fishing activities contribute to the income of 45% of elders who declared income from the sale of traditional food, art work (such as carvings) and craft work (such as clothing).

Roughly 59% of personal income in 2004 was earned through sales of less than \$2000. An estimation of such sales produces an average annual income of \$1,275 for those who sold a portion of their products. Spread across the entire population aged 60 and older, average income represents \$579.

A large number of female respondents (80%) made use of a sewing machine in 2004, of which 63% regularly or very often. While not leading to sales, this activity serves to reduce economic pressures by supplying clothing for oneself and the members of one's household and family. In this respect, this activity is similar to hunting and fishing activities, enabling home consumption and bartering within family and community networks.

**Figure 6**  
Total average income of the population aged 60 and older who draw income from government security benefits and the sale of traditional food and products  
Nunavik 2004  
(%)



#### Income according to Source

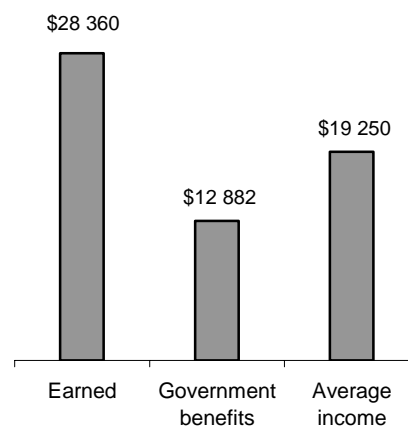
In conclusion, elders in Nunavik do not all draw the most substantial part of their income from the same sources.

The average total income of elders who earned income is \$28,360. This income is 32% higher than the average total income of elders in Nunavik as a whole. In fact, earned income is highly concentrated among elders aged 60 to 64 since this age group comprises half of those who declared income earned through a job, a business or self-employment; they account for 56% of this type of income. Furthermore, in this respect, there is no significant difference between males and females.

On the other hand, 69% of Nunavik elders draw income solely from government transfer programs, plus a smattering from the sale of traditional-activity products. Among this group, the average annual income is \$12,882.

This income is 33% lower than the average total income of all elders in Nunavik. This difference is very significant for elders whose income is largely made up of social security benefits and those who have earned income, representing \$15,478, or 55%. This major difference demonstrates that the condition of elders in Nunavik has two realities.

**Figure 7**  
Average income of the population aged 60 and older, according to source of income  
Nunavik 2004  
(\$)



## 5 FOOD

### 5.1 Securing Food

Elders in Nunavik rely on two main types of networks to obtain food: formal market-based networks, plus family and community networks, including the Inuit Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Support Program.

While other studies have shown that formal networks are commonly used, traditional networks are also very frequent. In this respect, the survey reveals that 70% of elders hunted or fished in 2004; of this group, 43% were female. A total of 89% of those who hunted and fished shared some of the products of their harvest with others outside of their household. Ninety-three percent of elders obtained traditional food through the Inuit Support Program, while 83% of elders received food (traditional or modern) from another individual or organization.

A significant proportion of elders who either hunted or fished own the equipment that they used for these activities: more than three quarters possess a cabin or tent; close to two thirds (65%) own a snowmobile; three out of every five elders own firearms and fishing nets; and 55% own a freighter canoe or boat.

Finally, 45% of those elders who either hunted or fished were aged between 60 and 69. More specifically, 77% of elders aged 60 to 64 were involved in these activities in 2004, while the proportion was 79% for those aged 65 to 69. Although involvement in hunting and fishing activities decreases with age, more than 60% of elders aged 70 to 80 hunted in 2004. Only in the age group 80 and older did a minority of elders report that they had been hunting.

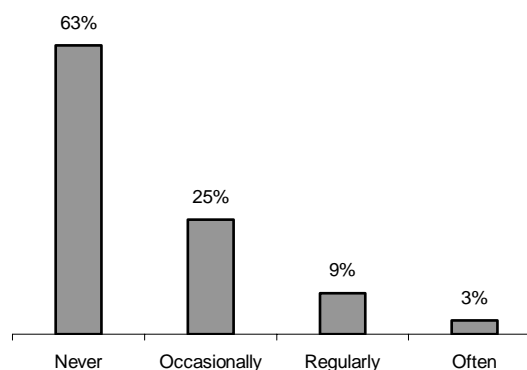
### 5.2 Access to Food

Market-based, family and community networks provide access to food. Elders and households are a part of these networks in different manners: 1) through monetary income which permits food to be obtained through market-based networks; 2) through involvement in hunting and fishing activities that permit food to be obtained for the household; 3) through participation in family and community networks which ensure a minimum subsistence for all.

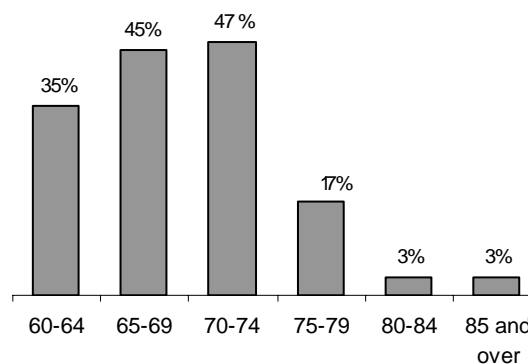
In fact, these three methods are all utilized by the Inuit population aged 60 and older. Nonetheless, participation in family and

community networks is significant. Survey data indicates that nine out of 10 elders either gave or received food, or both. Yet despite this high proportion, 37% of participants stated that they had experienced a shortage of food *occasionally* (25%), *regularly* (9%) and *often* (3%). This situation occurred more often with females than with males, and especially among those aged 65 to 74.

**Figure 8**  
Population aged 60 and older that was short of food  
Nunavik 2004  
(%)



**Figure 9**  
Proportion of elders who were short of food, according to age group  
Nunavik 2004  
(%)



## 6 HOUSING

### 6.1 Dwellings and over-crowding

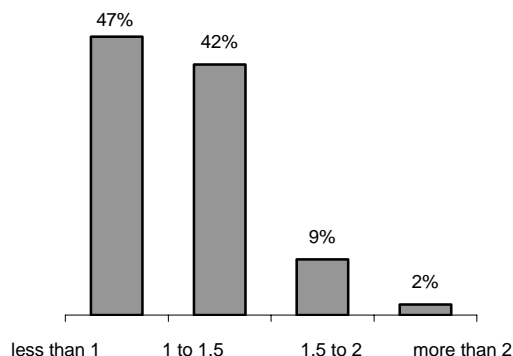
The 348 elders questioned under the survey live in 289 private households. More than one out of every two households (51%) lives in a three-bedroom dwelling. For the most part, participants live in rented dwellings (96%) with on average five individuals. More than a quarter of households comprise seven or more individuals.

Over-crowding affects 53% of the households covered under the survey<sup>1</sup>. Survey data indicates that no age group is more affected by this situation than any other, and that this situation affects 52% of households that draw their income solely from government security benefits and 46% of households that draw some income from a job, a business or self-employment.

This rate explains in part the fact that more than 15% of elders are on waiting lists for social housing and that two thirds of these criticized the shortage of housing or are looking for a dwelling that is smaller and better adapted to their needs. Only a few (4%) are awaiting an opening in a home-care centre for seniors. Participants also referred to dwelling maintenance and repair needs, but these results only provide an outline of the problem.

With respect to physical conditions, household equipment in the dwellings of elders seems to be adequate. A large majority indicated that their dwellings were equipped with standard household equipment and that this equipment was functional: telephone, television, radio, stove and oven, refrigerator, washer and dryer, and freezer. Only a minority of participants possess a computer and Internet access. Notwithstanding, even though a majority of elders' dwellings are equipped with standard household equipment, it is important to note that only a small minority possess personal property insurance, which places the population aged 60 and older (especially those living in unstable economic conditions) at risk in the event of major disaster.

**Figure 10**  
Over-crowding of dwellings that include population aged 60 and older, according to the number of individuals per room  
Nunavik 2004  
(%)



<sup>1</sup> According to Statistics Canada, over-crowding occurs when a dwelling is occupied by one or more people per room.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

### **7.1 Group Characteristics**

The survey demonstrated that, on average, the socio-economic conditions of individuals aged 60 and older in Nunavik may be characterized as follows. Elders for the most part speak only one language, they possess little or no schooling, and they have relatively limited income, especially those whose only income is from social security benefits, while residing in a region where staple consumer goods are more expensive, especially food. Even while the practice of traditional activities and participation in exchange networks help them to obtain food, they sometimes do not get enough. The practice of traditional activities, even sometimes very late in their lives, and the importance of these activities, strongly characterize the lifestyle of elders in Nunavik. Finally, they live in dwellings that are on the verge of being over-crowded, though these dwellings nonetheless possess basic equipment.

### **7.2 Differences with Québec**

The survey attempted to compare the socio-economic conditions of individuals aged 60 and older in Nunavik with similarly aged individuals elsewhere in Québec, when possible. According to certain indicators, these comparisons reveal that, on average, the socio-economic conditions of elders in Nunavik are poorer than the conditions of seniors in Québec as a whole. On average, Nunavik elders have a shorter life expectancy. The income of male elders in Nunavik is lower compared with male seniors elsewhere in Québec, while the income of female elders in Nunavik and female seniors elsewhere in Québec is almost identical. In both cases, this income is relatively low, when faced with higher prices in Nunavik particularly for food items.

### **7.3 Specificities**

The survey also demonstrated three specificities. First, individuals aged 60 and older make up a smaller proportion of the general population in Nunavik as compared with Québec as a whole. This situation, which will surely change with the gradual aging of younger generations, provides public

authorities with an excellent opportunity to introduce preventive and palliative actions.

Secondly, Nunavik elders live alone much less often than seniors elsewhere in Québec, and the use of home-care centres for seniors remains limited in Nunavik. This situation could be attributed to the strength of family bonds, but it may also be related to the shortage of social housing and the absence of accommodations at home-care centres for seniors, or beds in long-term health care centres in Nunavik.

Thirdly, relatively speaking, government security benefits make up a greater proportion of the income of elders in Nunavik as compared with seniors elsewhere in Québec; conversely, earned income makes up a smaller proportion of income in Nunavik as compared with elsewhere in Québec. Moreover, only a small number of elders in Nunavik (less than 8%) receive income through an employer-sponsored private pension plan.

This situation results from a fundamental difference between Nunavik and Québec. In Québec as a whole, a wage-earning system has existed for quite some time and provides the main source of income for the majority of the population. As well, the economy and the job market are more diversified, allowing easier access to work. Consequently, workers in Québec remain at work longer and are likely to have greater earning power. In addition, businesses and organizations are more likely to contribute (more frequently and have been doing so for a longer period of time) to private pension plans. Because these benefits are in addition to public pension plans, seniors in Québec possess higher retirement income.

The importance of government security benefits in the total income of elders in Nunavik is proof that such programs are absolutely necessary. They comprise the only safety net for elders in Nunavik and allow those who did not have an opportunity to contribute to private and public pension plans to nonetheless receive monetary income that is essential for purchasing consumer goods. Notwithstanding, this safety net remains simplistic. Individuals whose sole income is Old Age Security receive only minimal amounts, which restricts consumption to the basic necessities. Furthermore, there is every reason to believe that this minimum amount is insufficient, particularly as it does not take into

account the cost of living in Nunavik. This may explain the noticeable proportion of individuals who reported that they lacked food at some time during the year preceding the survey. In this context, recourse to informal family and community networks –multi-family occupancy and food exchange– constitutes the bona fide safety net for elders in Nunavik.

#### **7.4 Limitations**

The survey possesses a number of major limitations that were imposed by the constraints of the research itself.

Relationships between the different fields (demographics, language, education, income, traditional activities and dwellings) were not subjected to systematic statistical analyses. As a result, it is impossible to state whether or not there are any meaningful statistical relationships between these fields. Notwithstanding, a more in-depth study would allow for the verification of covariations and causal relations between language and income or between education and dwellings, for example.

Furthermore, the health, degree of self-sufficiency, as well as levels of consumption and debt of Nunavik elders were not studied. Additional work dealing with these core realities of the socio-economic conditions of elders in Nunavik would make it possible to qualify the results of this survey.

Finally, the survey did not examine the application of government security programs. It is therefore impossible to know if elders in Nunavik are receiving all the benefits to which they are entitled. A more in-depth study in this respect is needed to discover more about this reality.

#### **7.5 Government Actions**

The conclusions reached through this survey should lead public authorities to propose measures aimed foremost at improving the income of all those elders in Nunavik who are eligible under anti-poverty initiatives. The relatively small size of this group will limit the scope of the actions that should be taken immediately to alleviate this situation.

Notwithstanding, such actions should not be taken lightly for several reasons, regardless of the number of elders concerned. First, the

specific situation in Nunavik, which is mainly to say the considerably higher prices for food items, requires a special response that could take the form of an income support premium for elderly people in the region. To this end however, the skilled use of persuasive powers will be necessary to convince central governments of the need for such an exception to these *universal* programs, which for example could involve indexing government security benefits according to the cost of living in Nunavik instead of national standards. Secondly, in light of the general demographic structure of Nunavik, the ranks of elderly people will progressively increase and lead to a situation that will be much harder to correct in the future.

In this respect, language ability and education will put elders in Nunavik at a disadvantage in comparison with the younger segments of the population. Indeed, fluency in English appears to be a prerequisite for accessing the job market and improving the socio-economic conditions of elders. Such skills are furthermore helpful in communications with the governments responsible for delivering elders programs and with the service industry. To this end, public and private stakeholders should be kept aware –which involves improving awareness where it is currently inadequate– of the fundamental characteristics of the elderly population in Nunavik.

Over the coming years, the number of elders in Nunavik will necessarily increase. In addition, elders will likely be better educated, more bilingual and, possibly, have access to higher independent income based on a longer working life. These changes do not however portend a rosier retirement. Elderly individuals will continue to experience a significant drop in their income on reaching retirement. Moreover, tomorrow's elders will be denizens of mass consumption and, in this respect, their needs and aspirations will be greater than their predecessors.

The large proportion of female elders in Nunavik poses an additional challenge. Not only are females relatively more numerous than males, particularly in older age groups, but their income is smaller than the average for elders.

Finally, the geographic distribution of elders in Nunavik also poses some major challenges. The concentration of elders in the region's larger communities may justify greater action,

specifically in the fields of food and housing, and the scattered presence of the remaining few throughout the rest of the region will also necessitate major efforts for reasons of equity. Tentative solutions in the field of housing may not be appropriate for these two opposing situations: the creation or consolidation of home-care centres for seniors may only be feasible in the region's larger communities, while home care, home support service and respite care are measures better adapted to smaller communities.

## **Appendix 1: Statistical Tables**

### **Table 1**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)

### **Table 2**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to language spoken fluently, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)

### **Table 3**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to language spoken fluently, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)

### **Table 4**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to highest level of completed education, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)

### **Table 5**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to highest level of completed education, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)

### **Table 6**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to the number of individuals per household, according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (households N=289)

### **Table 7**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to the number of individuals per household, according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)

### **Table 8**

Distribution of 60 and older households, according to the average number of children aged 18 and younger considered to be dependents, according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (households N=289)

### **Table 9**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older with employment, business or self-employment income, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)

### **Table 10**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older with employment, business or self-employment income, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (% N=348)

### **Table 11**

Average earned income (1) of the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)

### **Table 12**

Average business or self-employment income (1) for the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)

### **Table 13**

Average income from government security benefits (1) of the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)

**Table 14**

Estimate (1) of average income earned through the sale of traditional food and products, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)

**Table 15**

Total income of the population aged 60 and older, according to source of income, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)

**Table 16**

Total income of the population aged 60 and older, according to source of income, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)

**Table 17**

Total average income (2) of the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)

**Table 18**

Total average income of the population aged 60 and older who draw income from government security benefits and the sale of meat, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)

**Table 19**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older that hunted in 2004, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N and %)

**Table 20**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older that sold traditional food and other products, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N and %)

**Table 21**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older that sold traditional food and other products, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%; N=158)

**Table 22**

Distribution of the female population aged 60 and older who used a sewing machine, Nunavik 2004 (N and %)

**Table 23**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older who gave meat to others outside their household, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)

**Table 24**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older who gave meat to others outside their household, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)

**Table 25**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older that received food from the *Hunters Support Program* (HSP) or other sources, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)

**Table 26**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older that received food from the *Hunters Support Program* (HSP) or other sources, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)

**Table 27**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older who stated that they had been short of food, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)

**Table 28**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older who stated that they had been short of food, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)

**Table 29**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older according to type of dwelling (number of bedrooms), according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)

**Table 30**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older according to type of dwelling (number of bedrooms), according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)

**Table 31**

Average number of occupants per dwelling of the population aged 60 and older, according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)

**Table 32**

Distribution of the population aged 60 and older on the waiting list for social housing, according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (households N=289 et %)

**Table 33**

Dwellings equipped with various household items, and proportion of the population aged 60 and older who have personal property insurance, Nunavik 2004 (N et %)

**Table 34**

Population aged 65 and older in Québec who live in private households (1), according to sex 2001 (N)

**Table 35**

Population aged 65 and older in Québec living alone, according to age and sex 2001 (%)

<b>Table 1</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)</b>					
	<b>Females n</b>	<b>Males n</b>	<b>Sexes combined n</b>	<b>Rate of females %</b>	<b>Pop. 60 and older of total population % (1)</b>
60-64	47	39	86	54.7	0.9
65-69	46	54	100	46.0	1.0
70-74	49	55	104	47.1	1.0
75-79	23	17	40	57.5	0.4
80-84	8	5	13	61.5	0.1
85 and older	3	2	5	60.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	176	172	348	50.6	3.5

(1) Rate calculated for an estimated population of 10,071 individuals on 1 July 2004. Statistics Canada, Demographics Division. Data compiled by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, Direction de la méthodologie, de la démographie et des enquêtes spéciales.

<b>Table 2</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to language spoken fluently, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)</b>							
		Inuttitut only	Inuttitut and English	Inuttitut and French	Inuttitut, English and French	Inuttitut and other	French only
<b>Females</b>	60-64	37	9	-	1	1	-
	65-69	42	3	-	-	-	-
	70-74	47	2	-	-	-	-
	75-79	23	-	-	-	-	-
	80-84	8	-	-	-	-	-
	85 and older	3	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Males</b>	60-64	24	11	-	-	2	1
	65-69	48	6	-	-	1	-
	70-74	46	6	1	1	1	-
	75-79	15	1	1	-	-	-
	80-84	5	-	-	-	-	-
	85 and older	2	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>140</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sexes combined</b>	60-64	61	20	-	1	3	1
	65-69	90	9	-	-	1	-
	70-74	93	8	1	1	1	-
	75-79	38	1	1	-	-	-
	80-84	13	-	-	-	-	-
	85 and older	5	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Table 3</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to language spoken fluently, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)</b>							
		Inuttitut only	Inuttitut and English	Inuktitut and French	Inuttitut, English and French	Inuttitut and other	French only
<b>Females</b>	60-64	10.6	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
	65-69	12.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	70-74	13.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	75-79	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	80-84	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	85 and older	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Males</b>	60-64	6.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3
	65-69	13.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	70-74	13.2	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
	75-79	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	80-84	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	85 and older	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>40.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Sexes combined</b>	60-64	17.5	5.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3
	65-69	25.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	70-74	26.7	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
	75-79	10.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	80-84	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	85 and older	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>86.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

**Table 4**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to highest level of completed education, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)**

		No schooling	Grades 1 to 5	Grade 6	Grades 7 to 11	Grade 12	College	University	Trade certificate
<b>Females</b>	60-64	22	15	1	2	1	-	1	5
	65-69	33	9	-	2	-	-	1	1
	70-74	35	13	-	-	-	-	-	1
	75-79	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	80-84	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	85 and older	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Males</b>	60-64	15	11	1	4	1	-	2	5
	65-69	36	8	1	2	-	-	-	7
	70-74	44	6	1	1	-	1	-	2
	75-79	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	2
	80-84	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	85 and older	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Sexes combined</b>	60-64	37	26	2	6	2	-	3	10
	65-69	69	17	1	4	-	-	1	8
	70-74	79	19	1	1	-	1	-	3
	75-79	34	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	80-84	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	85 and older	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>237</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>

<b>Table 5</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to highest level of completed education, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)</b>									
		No schooling	Grades 1 to 5	Grade 6	Grades 7 to 11	Grade 12	College	University	Trade certificate
<b>Females</b>	60-64	6.3	4.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.4
	65-69	9.5	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
	70-74	10.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	75-79	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	80-84	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	85 and older	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>35.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>~</b>
<b>Males</b>	60-64	4.3	3.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.4
	65-69	10.3	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
	70-74	12.6	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
	75-79	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	80-84	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	85 and older	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>32.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Sexes combined</b>	60-64	10.6	7.5	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.9	2.9
	65-69	19.8	4.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3
	70-74	22.7	5.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9
	75-79	9.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
	80-84	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	85 and older	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>68.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>

<b>Table 6</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to the number of individuals per household, according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (households N=289)</b>											
	Number of individuals per household										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	More than 10
60-64	1	9	10	11	11	4	8	4	3	8	5
65-69	10	2	9	9	26	9	3	-	3	3	2
70-74	6	13	14	6	15	11	10	4	5	1	2
75-79	1	6	1	8	6	2	3	1	2	3	3
80-84	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-
85 and older	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>

<b>Table 7</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older, according to the number of individuals per household, according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)</b>											
	Number of individuals per household										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	More than 10
60-64	0.3	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.8	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.0	2.8	1.7
65-69	3.5	0.7	3.1	3.1	9.0	3.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.7
70-74	2.1	4.5	4.8	2.1	5.2	3.8	3.5	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.7
75-79	0.3	2.1	0.3	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0
80-84	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
85 and older	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>

<b>Table 8</b> <b>Distribution of 60 and older households, according to the average number of children aged 18 and younger considered to be dependents, according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (households N=289)</b>		
	Number of children considered to be dependents	
	In households with children, average number of children	Considering all households, average number of children
60-64	3.5	3.0
65-69	2.8	2.3
70-74	3.2	2.6
75-79	3.5	3.0
80-84	3.3	3.3
85 and older	4.7	2.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>

<b>Table 9</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older with</b> <b>employment, business or self-employment income, according</b> <b>to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)</b>			
	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
60-64	29	26	55
65-69	13	22	35
70-74	7	9	16
75-79	2	2	4
80-84	1	-	1
85 and older	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL 60 years and older</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>TOTAL 65 years and older</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>56</b>

<b>Table 10</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older with</b> <b>employment, business or self-employment income, according</b> <b>to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (% N=348)</b>			
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
60-64	8.3	7.5	15.8
65-69	3.7	6.3	10.1
70-74	2.0	2.6	4.6
75-79	0.6	0.6	1.1
80-84	0.3	0.0	0.3
85 and older	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL 60 years and older</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>
<b>TOTAL 65 years and older</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>

<b>Table 11</b> <b>Average earned income (1) of the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)</b>			
Employment income	Average income		
	Females	Males	Sexes combined
60-64	17 942	20 151	19 153
65-69	6 623	8 818	7 720
70-74	2 014	4 044	3 087
75-79	1 998	1 722	1 110
80-84	388	-	231
85 and older	-	-	-
<b>Average employment income</b>	<b>8 155</b>	<b>9 898</b>	<b>8 010</b>

(1) Average income is established for the entire population in a given age group. Calculated based on the number of individuals who draw income from these sources, the average earned income is \$27,959 for males and \$27,781 for females.

**Table 12**

**Average business or self-employment income (1) for the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)**

Business or self-employment income	Average income		
	Females	Males	Sexes combined
60-64	9	23	16
65-69	376	205	291
70-74	7	-	3
75-79	-	-	-
80-84	-	-	-
85 and older	-	-	-
<b>Average business income</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>86</b>

(1) Average income is established for the entire population in a given age group. For methodological purposes, the calculation of total average income excludes extreme highs and lows; the extreme high was included in business income. The situation shown here more closely represents reality than if these business incomes had been included in the calculations.

**Table 13**

**Average income from government security benefits (1) of the population aged 60 and older, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)**

	<b>Average income (2)</b>		
	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
60-64	5 981	4 271	5 136
65-69	10 952	9 713	10 186
70-74	12 310	11 429	11 844
75-79	12 732	11 040	12 013
80-84	13 619	11 946	12 975
85 and older	10 475	6 563	8 910
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 373</b>	<b>9 184</b>	<b>9 729</b>

(1) Government security benefits include Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement, spouse's allowance, Canada and Québec pension plans, child tax benefits, Employment Insurance, workers' compensation benefits, GST and QST credits, provincial and territorial tax credits, welfare, and other government benefits.

(2) Average income is established for the entire population in a given age group.

<b>Table 14</b> <b>Estimate (1) of average income earned through the sale of</b> <b>traditional food and products, according to sex and age</b> <b>group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)</b>			
	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
60-64	250	718	459
65-69	598	981	795
70-74	388	545	471
75-79	435	412	425
80-84	438	900	615
85 and older	-	500	100
<b>Average income of those</b> <b>who sold food and</b> <b>products</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1 584</b>	<b>1 275</b>
<b>Average income for the</b> <b>entire population</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>579</b>

(1) To calculate the average income drawn from the sale of traditional foods and products, an average value was assigned to every \$1000 of annual income. For example, if 10 individuals declared income between \$1 et \$999, the value assigned was \$500 for each of the ten individuals. Consequently, the number of individual sales was multiplied by this value and divided by the number of individuals in the given age group.

(2) Average income is established for the entire population in a given age group.

**Table 15**

**Total income of the population aged 60 and older, according to source of income, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)**

		Earned income				Government security benefits						Sale of meat	
		Wages	Business	Other income	TOTAL earned	Old Age Security	Spouse's allowance	QPP	Other income	Employment Insurance	TOTAL benefits		TOTAL
<b>Females</b>	60-64	861 219	398	24 288	<b>885 905</b>	48 468	99 008	78 096	36 021	13 534	<b>275 127</b>	11 500	<b>1 172 532</b>
	65-69	304 645	17 300	60 680	<b>382 625</b>	271 167	45 144	162 420	25 070	0	<b>503 801</b>	27 500	<b>913 926</b>
	70-74	98 664	300	10 535	<b>109 499</b>	365 284	66 594	140 580	30 726	0	<b>603 184</b>	19 000	<b>731 683</b>
	75-79	38 190	0	7 767	<b>45 957</b>	224 825	24 655	31 504	11 862	0	<b>292 846</b>	10 000	<b>348 803</b>
	80-84	3 000	0	100	<b>3 100</b>	87 320	6 000	10 980	4 648	0	<b>108 948</b>	3 500	<b>115 548</b>
	85+	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	28 920	1 548	638	320	0	<b>31 426</b>	0	<b>31 426</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1 305 718</b>	<b>17 998</b>	<b>103 370</b>	<b>1 427 086</b>	<b>1 025 984</b>	<b>242 949</b>	<b>424 218</b>	<b>108 647</b>	<b>13 534</b>	<b>1 815 332</b>	<b>71 500</b>	<b>3 313 918</b>
<b>Males</b>	60-64	785 900	900	65 241	<b>852 041</b>	16 644	25 648	61 607	39 490	23 192	<b>166 581</b>	28 000	<b>1 046 622</b>
	65-69	467 347	10 890	38 148	<b>516 385</b>	255 520	43 944	186 336	29 013	0	<b>514 813</b>	52 000	<b>1 083 198</b>
	70-74	222 399	0	48 909	<b>271 308</b>	376 565	22 460	199 133	30 425	0	<b>628 583</b>	30 000	<b>929 891</b>
	75-79	6 200	0	23 068	<b>29 268</b>	110 041	7 536	54 418	15 678	0	<b>187 673</b>	7 000	<b>223 941</b>
	80-84	0	0	23 532	<b>23 532</b>	43 155	0	15 564	1 012	0	<b>59 731</b>	4 500	<b>87 763</b>
	85+	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	13 110	0	15	0	0	<b>13 125</b>	250	<b>13 375</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1 481 846</b>	<b>11 790</b>	<b>198 898</b>	<b>1 692 534</b>	<b>815 035</b>	<b>99 588</b>	<b>517 073</b>	<b>115 618</b>	<b>23 192</b>	<b>1 570 506</b>	<b>121 750</b>	<b>3 384 790</b>
<b>Sexes combined</b>	60-64	1 647 119	1 298	89 529	<b>1 737 946</b>	65 112	124 656	139 703	75 511	36 726	<b>441 708</b>	39 500	<b>2 219 154</b>
	65-69	771 992	28 190	98 828	<b>899 010</b>	526 687	89 088	348 756	54 083	0	<b>1 018 614</b>	79 500	<b>1 997 124</b>
	70-74	321 063	300	59 444	<b>380 807</b>	741 849	89 054	339 713	61 151	0	<b>1 231 767</b>	49 000	<b>1 661 574</b>
	75-79	44 390	0	30 835	<b>75 225</b>	334 866	32 191	85 922	27 540	0	<b>480 519</b>	17 000	<b>572 744</b>
	80-84	3 000	0	23 632	<b>26 632</b>	130 475	6 000	26 544	5 660	0	<b>168 679</b>	8 000	<b>203 311</b>
	85+	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	42 030	1 548	653	320	0	<b>44 551</b>	500	<b>45 051</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2 787 564</b>	<b>29 788</b>	<b>302 268</b>	<b>3 119 620</b>	<b>1 841 019</b>	<b>342 537</b>	<b>941 291</b>	<b>224 265</b>	<b>36 726</b>	<b>3 385 838</b>	<b>193 500</b>	<b>6 698 958</b>

**Table 16**

**Total income of the population aged 60 and older, according to source of income, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)**

		Earned income				Government security benefits						Sale of meat	
		Wages	Business	Other income	TOTAL earned	Old Age Security	Spouse's allowance	QPP	Employment Insurance	Other benefits	TOTAL benefits		TOTAL
<b>Females</b>	60-64	12.9	0.0	0.4	<b>13.2</b>	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	<b>4.1</b>	0.2	<b>17,5</b>
	65-69	4.5	0.3	0.9	<b>5.7</b>	4.0	0.7	2.4	0.4	-	<b>7.5</b>	0.4	<b>13,6</b>
	70-74	1.5	0.0	0.2	<b>1.6</b>	5.5	1.0	2.1	0.5	-	<b>9.0</b>	0.3	<b>10,9</b>
	75-79	0.6	-	0.1	<b>0.7</b>	3.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	-	<b>4.4</b>	0.1	<b>5,2</b>
	80-84	0.0	-	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	<b>1.6</b>	0.1	<b>1,7</b>
	85+	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	<b>0.5</b>	-	<b>0,5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19,5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>49.5</b>
<b>Males</b>	60-64	11.7	0.0	1.0	<b>12.7</b>	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	<b>2.5</b>	0.4	<b>15,6</b>
	65-69	7.0	0.2	0.6	<b>7.7</b>	3.8	0.7	2.8	0.4	-	<b>7.7</b>	0.8	<b>16,2</b>
	70-74	3.3	-	0.7	<b>4.1</b>	5.6	0.3	3.0	0.5	-	<b>9.4</b>	0.4	<b>13,9</b>
	75-79	0.1	-	0.3	<b>0.4</b>	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	-	<b>2.8</b>	0.1	<b>3,3</b>
	80-84	-	-	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	0.6	-	0.2	0.0	-	<b>0.9</b>	0.1	<b>1,3</b>
	85+	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	0.2	-	0.0	-	-	<b>0.2</b>	0.0	<b>0,2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22,1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>50.5</b>
<b>Sexes combined</b>	60-64	24.6	0.0	1.3	<b>25.9</b>	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.5	<b>6.6</b>	0.6	<b>33,1</b>
	65-69	11.5	0.4	1.5	<b>13.4</b>	7.9	1.3	5.2	0.8	-	<b>15.2</b>	1.2	<b>29,8</b>
	70-74	4.8	0.0	0.9	<b>5.7</b>	11.1	1.3	5.1	0.9	-	<b>18.4</b>	0.7	<b>24,8</b>
	75-79	0.7	-	0.5	<b>1.1</b>	5.0	0.5	1.3	0.4	-	<b>7.2</b>	0.3	<b>8,5</b>
	80-84	0.0	-	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	<b>2.5</b>	0.1	<b>3,0</b>
	85+	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	<b>0.7</b>	0.0	<b>0,7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41,6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Table 17 (1)</b> <b>Total average income (2) of the population aged 60 and older,</b> <b>according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)</b>			
	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
60-64	24 947	26 836	25 804
65-69	19 868	20 059	19 971
70-74	14 932	16 907	15 977
75-79	15 165	13 173	14 319
80-84	14 444	17 553	15 639
85 and older	10 475	6 813	9 010
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18 829</b>	<b>19 680</b>	<b>19 250</b>

(1) Methodological note: calculations of total average income excluded extreme highs and lows: a male declared the highest income and a female the lowest. These values were subtracted from the total income and the two individuals were removed from average income calculations.

(2) In addition to including employment, business and self-employment income, government security benefits, the sale of traditional food and products, total average income includes other income drawn, for example, from investment income, employer-sponsored retirement plans and other remuneration for participation at meetings, workshops, hunting camps, on committees, etc. This other income is relatively marginal, representing an average income of \$600 annually per individual.

**Table 18**

**Total average income of the population aged 60 and older who draw income from government security benefits and the sale of meat, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (\$)**

<b>Government benefits</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
60-64	8 746	10 825	9 628
65-69	12 717	12 528	12 622
70-74	12 182	12 852	12 532
75-79	12 903	13 584	13 187
80-84	12 118	11 946	13 870
85 and older	10 489	6 048	8 712
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11 989</b>	<b>12 730</b>	<b>12 343</b>
<b>Sale of meat and others</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
60-64	184	1 036	545
65-69	559	706	632
70-74	571	467	517
75-79	452	400	431
80-84	438	900	615
85 and older	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>539</b>
<b>Combined average income</b>	<b>12 462</b>	<b>13 344</b>	<b>12 882</b>

<b>Table 19</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older that hunted in 2004,</b> <b>according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N et %)</b>				
	<b>Females n</b>	<b>Males n</b>	<b>Sexes combined n</b>	<b>Rate of total pop. 60+ %</b>
60-64	34	33	67	77.9
65-69	32	47	79	79.0
70-74	26	41	67	64.4
75-79	11	13	24	60.0
80-84	2	2	4	30.8
85 and older	-	1	1	20.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>69.5</b>

**Table 20**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older that sold traditional food and other products, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N et %)**

	<b>Females n</b>	<b>Males n</b>	<b>Sexes combined n</b>	<b>Rate of total pop. %</b>
60-64	16	18	34	39,5
65-69	24	32	56	56,0
70-74	26	18	44	42,3
75-79	11	7	18	45,0
80-84	4	1	5	38,5
85 and older	-	1	1	20,0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>45,4</b>

**Table 21**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older that sold traditional food and other products, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (% , N=158)**

	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
60-64	10.1	11.4	21.5
65-69	15.2	20.3	35.4
70-74	16.5	11.4	27.8
75-79	7.0	4.4	11.4
80-84	2.5	0.6	3.2
85 and older	0.0	0.6	0.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Table 22</b> <b>Distribution of the female population aged 60 and older who</b> <b>used a sewing machine, Nunavik 2004 (N et %)</b>		
	<b>Females who used a sewing machine</b>	<b>Rate of the female population % (N=176)</b>
60-64	34	72.3
65-69	39	84.8
70-74	42	85.7
75-79	18	78.3
80-84	6	75.0
85 and older	2	66.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>80.1</b>

**Table 23**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older who gave meat to others outside their household, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)**

	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
60-64	31	32	63
65-69	28	42	70
70-74	21	36	57
75-79	10	12	22
80-84	1	2	3
85 and older	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>215</b>

**Table 24**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older who gave meat to others outside their household, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)**

	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
60-64	14.42	14.88	29.30
65-69	13.02	19.53	32.56
70-74	9.77	16.74	26.51
75-79	4.65	5.58	10.23
80-84	0.47	0.93	1.40
85 and older	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42.33</b>	<b>57.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Table 25</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older that received food from the</b> <b>Hunters Support Program (HSP) or other sources, according to sex and age</b> <b>group, Nunavik 2004 (N)</b>						
	Females		Males		Sexes combined	
	HSP	Other sources	HSP	Other sources	HSP	Other sources
60-64	44	33	36	37	80	70
65-69	42	37	46	39	88	76
70-74	49	45	51	44	100	89
75-79	23	23	17	15	40	38
80-84	7	7	5	5	12	12
85 and older	1	2	2	2	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>289</b>

<b>Table 26</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older that received food from the</b> <b>Hunters Support Program (HSP) or other sources, according to sex and age</b> <b>group, Nunavik 2004 (%)</b>						
	Females		Males		Sexes combined	
	HSP	Other sources	HSP	Other sources	HSP	Other sources
60-64	25.0	18.8	20.9	21.5	23.0	20.1
65-69	23.9	21.0	26.7	22.7	25.3	21.8
70-74	27.8	25.6	29.7	25.6	28.7	25.6
75-79	13.1	13.1	9.9	8.7	11.5	10.9
80-84	4.0	4.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.4
85 and older	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>83.0</b>

**Table 27**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older who stated that they had been short of food, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)**

		60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and older
<b>Females</b>	Occasionally	12	17	11	9	2	2
	Regularly	4	5	4	2	-	-
	Often	1	1	3	-	-	-
	Never	30	23	31	12	6	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Males</b>	Occasionally	11	9	12	3	-	1
	Regularly	1	7	6	-	1	-
	Often	1	-	4	1	-	-
	Never	26	38	33	13	4	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sexes combined</b>	Occasionally	23	26	23	12	2	3
	Regularly	5	12	10	2	1	-
	Often	2	1	7	1	-	-
	Never	56	61	64	25	10	2
<b>TOTAL short of food</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 28**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older who stated that they had been short of food, according to sex and age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)**

		60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and older
<b>Females</b>	Occasionally	6.8	9.7	6.3	5.1	1.1	1.1
	Regularly	2.3	2.8	2.3	1.1	-	-
	Often	0.6	0.6	1.7	-	-	-
	Never	17.0	13.1	17.6	6.8	3.4	0.6
<b>% short of food</b>		<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Males</b>	Occasionally	6.4	5.2	7.0	1.7	-	0.6
	Regularly	0.6	4.1	3.5	-	0.6	-
	Often	0.6	-	2.3	0.6	-	-
	Never	15.1	22.1	19.2	7.6	2.3	0.6
<b>% short of food</b>		<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Sexes combined</b>	Occasionally	6.6	7.5	6.6	3.4	0.6	0.9
	Regularly	1.4	3.4	2.9	0.6	0.3	-
	Often	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.3	-	-
	Never	16.1	17.5	18.4	7.2	2.9	0.6
<b>% short of food</b>		<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
						<b>Total</b>	<b>37.4</b>

**Table 29**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older according to type of dwelling (number of bedrooms), according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (N)**

	Number of bedrooms					Other
	1	2	3	4	5	
60-64	2	12	24	16	18	-
65-69	3	13	42	9	8	1
70-74	3	9	52	11	12	-
75-79	-	4	21	4	7	-
80-84	-	2	6	2	1	-
85 and older	-	1	2	-	2	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 30**

**Distribution of the population aged 60 and older according to type of dwelling (number of bedrooms), according to age group, Nunavik 2004 (%)**

	Number of bedrooms					Other
	1	2	3	4	5	
60-64	0.7	4.2	8.4	5.6	6.3	-
65-69	1.0	4.5	14.6	3.1	2.8	0.3
70-74	1.0	3.1	18.1	3.8	4.2	-
75-79	-	1.4	7.3	1.4	2.4	-
80-84	-	0.7	2.1	0.7	0.3	-
85 and older	-	0.3	0.7	-	0.7	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>

<b>Table 31</b> <b>Average number of occupants per dwelling of the</b> <b>population aged 60 and older, according to age group,</b> <b>Nunavik 2004 (N)</b>			
	<b>N of occupants</b>	<b>N of dwellings</b>	<b>Average N of occupants</b>
60-64	353	70	5.0
65-69	361	76	4.8
70-74	418	87	4.8
75-79	200	36	5.6
80-84	50	11	4.5
85 and older	51	9	5.7
<b>Average N</b>	<b>1 433</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>5.0</b>

<b>Table 32</b> <b>Distribution of the population aged 60 and older</b> <b>on the waiting list for social housing, according</b> <b>to age group, Nunavik 2004 (households N=289</b> <b>et %)</b>		
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
60-64	15	20.8
65-69	9	11.8
70-74	10	11.5
75-79	10	27.8
80-84	1	9.1
85 and older	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>15.6</b>

**Table 33**

**Dwellings equipped with various household items, and proportion of the population aged 60 and older who have personal property insurance, Nunavik 2004 (N et %)**

Household items	Dwellings	
	N	%
Telephone	250	87.1
Television	280	97.6
Radio	281	97.9
Stove and oven	282	98.3
Refrigerator	277	96.5
Freezer	247	86.1
Washing machine	275	95.8
Clothes dryer	273	95.1
Computer	30	10.5
Internet access	15	5.2
Cable television / dish	210	73.2
Smoke detector	269	93.7
<b>Personal property insurance</b>	38	13.2

<b>Table 34</b> <b>Population aged 65 and older in Québec who live in private households</b> <b>(1), according to sex 2001 (N)</b>			
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
Total population aged 65 and older (in 2001)	396 849	563 481	960 330
Population living in private households	370 100	495 130	865 230
Population living in institutional households	26 749	68 351	95 100

Source: Eco-Santé Québec 2004

(1) According to Statistics Canada, a private household is one individual or a group of individuals occupying a same dwelling and without domicile elsewhere in Canada.

<b>Table 35</b> <b>Population aged 65 and older in Québec living alone, according to age</b> <b>and sex 2001 (%)</b>			
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Sexes combined</b>
Population living alone aged 65-74	16.3	33.5	25.7
Population living alone aged 75 and older	21.2	51.0	39.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>

Source: Eco-Santé Québec 2004





Canada research chair  
on comparative aboriginal condition

## Appendix 2 : Questionnaire

### QUESTIONNAIRE Socio-Economic Profile of Elders in Nunavik

Interview number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Village: \_\_\_\_\_  
House number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

**When answered, a copy of each questionnaire must be sent to:**

Nick Bernard  
Canada Research Chair on Comparative Aboriginal Condition  
CIERA  
Office 0450, De Koninck building  
Université Laval  
Québec, QC, CANADA G1K 7P4

[nick.bernard@ciera.ulaval.ca](mailto:nick.bernard@ciera.ulaval.ca)  
tel : (418) 656-2131, # 8924

and to Hudson and Ungava coordinators.



## Section A – INFORMED CONSENT

*The interviewer reads the informed consent to the participant.*

- The Kativik Regional Government (KRG) has asked the Université Laval to conduct a survey by questionnaire, which aims at describing the socio-economic situation of the elders in Nunavik (60 year-old and over). Your participation will allow the Université Laval to provide the KRG with information related to the living conditions of Inuit elders of Nunavik and provide new knowledge to the decision-makers when implementing policies aiming at the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of many elders in Nunavik.
- The survey by questionnaire gathers information about the income, the housing and the hunting and fishing activities of elders in every village of Nunavik. Some of the information concerning the income (**Section C** of the questionnaire) comes from the Canada and the Quebec Pension Plan databases. You may already have signed (or will be asked to) two authorisation forms allowing the KRG (through the Local Employment Officers) to access the information contained in your personal record from the department of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) for what concerns Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement Spouses' allowance, including widows allowances, and from the Régie des rentes du Québec for what concerns the Quebec Pension Plan.
- If you accept to participate to the interview, we will use about twenty to thirty minutes of your time to fill the questionnaire *Socio-economic profile of Elders in Nunavik*. We will ask you the questions orally, you will answer them orally and we will write down the answers. You will receive \$25 for your participation.
- If you participate, no one will be able to know which person has answered which questions. When the analyzing phase starts, your name never appears and it is impossible to recognize you in the database, neither in the documents that will be published afterwards.
- The original data will be kept confidential by the KRG. A copy of the data will be transferred to Université Laval. The access to data will be strictly restricted to the KRG staff members who are involved in the research and to the Université Laval team, and for the purpose of this research only.
- You are not obliged to answer all the questions and may stop the interview whenever you wish, even if not completed, if you feel embarrassed or for any other reason.

Do you accept to answer this questionnaire and the terms of its use?    ☐ no    ☐ yes

*If not, I thank you for your time. **The interviewer withdraws.***

We need, to certify that you participate freely and with informed consent, your signature.

X

Participant (signature)

Date

Interviewer (signature)

Date

Village

## Section B - PERSONNAL IDENTIFICATION

### B-1. Name

Family name: \_\_\_\_\_

Given name: \_\_\_\_\_

House number: \_\_\_\_\_

### B-2. Sex

01 ☐ Male

02 ☐ Female

### B-3. Date of birth

01 Date of birth

Day Month Year

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

► if after Feb. 1945, end of questionnaire

### B-4. Status

**Common-law** refers to two people of the opposite sex who live together as a couple but who are not legally married to each other.

01 ☐ Single

02 ☐ Legally married (and not separated)

03 ☐ Common-law

04 ☐ Separated, but still legally married

05 ☐ Divorced

06 ☐ Widowed

### B-5. What is the highest level of education that you have successfully completed?

01 ☐ No schooling

**GRADES**

02 ☐ One to five

03 ☐ Six

04 ☐ Seven

05 ☐ Eight

06 ☐ Nine

07 ☐ Ten

08 ☐ Eleven

09 ☐ Twelve

10 ☐ College

11 ☐ University

12 ☐ Trade certificate  
Specify \_\_\_\_\_

13 ☐ Don't know

14 ☐ Refused

### B-6. What language(s) do you speak fluently?

Interviewer: mark all that apply

01 ☐ Inuktitut

02 ☐ English

03 ☐ French

04 ☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

### B-7. What language(s) do you speak every day?

Interviewer: mark all that apply

01 ☐ Inuktitut

02 ☐ English

03 ☐ French

04 ☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

## Section C - INCOME IN 2004

### IMPORTANT

For questions C-1.1 to C-1.3, the interviewer marks yes or no for all sources. If yes, enter the amount in a manner that allows estimating the annual income. For example, the amount of a paycheck multiplied by the number time one got paid. See interviewer's guide for other examples.

### C-1. In 2004, did you receive any income from paid employment, self-employment or employment insurance?

#### C-1.1 Paid employment

*Amount of wages and salaries, including commissions bonuses, tips, etc.*

01 ☐ Yes

▶ amount:

☐ gross income

☐ net income

02 ☐ No

03 ☐ Refused to answer

#### C-1.2 Net income from self-employment

*Net income from private business, professional practices, etc. (gross receipts minus expenses)*

01 ☐ Yes

▶ amount:

02 ☐ No

03 ☐ Refused to answer

#### C-1.3 Employment insurance

01 ☐ Yes

▶ amount:

02 ☐ No

03 ☐ Refused to answer

### IMPORTANT

For question C-2.1 to C-2.4, the interviewer asks the participants if the information obtained from HRDC and the QPP reflects their situation. The information gathered should be reported on a monthly basis, **preferably based on payments received in January 2005.**

### C-2. In 2004, what were your sources of income?

#### From the federal government

#### C-2.1 Old Age Security Pension

01 ☐ Yes ▶ most recent monthly rate:

02 ☐ No ▶ go to question C-2.3

03 ☐ Refused to answer

#### C-2.2 Does your Old Age Security Pension include the *Guaranteed Income Supplement*?

01 ☐ Yes

03 ☐ Don't know

02 ☐ No

04 ☐ Refused to answer

---

<p><b>C-2.3 Spouse's Allowance</b> <i>(includes widow(er)s who received Spouse's Allowance)</i></p>	<p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes ► most recent monthly rate: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer</p>
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**Provincial government**

<p><b>C-2.4 Benefits from Quebec Pension Plan</b></p>	<p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes ► most recent monthly rate: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer</p>
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<p><b>C-3. In 2004, did you receive other income from government sources?</b> <i>(for example, welfare payments, Child support, provincial income supplements and grants, GST/HST credit, Provincial tax credits, Worker's compensation, Veteran's pensions)</i></p> <p><i>See interviewer's guide for a complete list</i></p>	<p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes ► Specify the source of income  <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>  monthly or annual rate: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer</p>
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<p><b>C-4. In 2004, did you receive other income?</b> <i>(for example, for attending meetings or sitting on committees, and any other sources except the income from hunting and fishing activities)</i></p>	<p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes  ► amount: <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/> <input type="radio"/> gross income  <input type="radio"/> net income</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer</p>
--	--

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**Debts**

<p><b>C-5. Do you owe money?</b> <i>(to institutions like stores, banks, governments, insurance companies, etc. Do not include debts to individuals)</i></p>	<p>01 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer</p>
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## SECTION D – HUNTING, FISHING AND GATHERING ACTIVITIES

D-1. In 2004, did you hunt, fish or gather?

01 ☐ Yes

02 ☐ No ► go to question D-3

D-2. In 2004, did you use the following items for hunting, fishing and gathering activities?

Is it owned by you?
---------------------

	No	Yes	if “yes”	No	Yes
Snowmobiles .....	01 <input type="radio"/>	02 <input type="radio"/>	►	03 <input type="radio"/>	04 <input type="radio"/>
4-wheelers or ATV's .....	05 <input type="radio"/>	06 <input type="radio"/>	►	07 <input type="radio"/>	08 <input type="radio"/>
Cabins or camping tents .....	09 <input type="radio"/>	10 <input type="radio"/>	►	11 <input type="radio"/>	12 <input type="radio"/>
Sleds .....	13 <input type="radio"/>	14 <input type="radio"/>	►	15 <input type="radio"/>	16 <input type="radio"/>
Canoes or other boat .....	17 <input type="radio"/>	18 <input type="radio"/>	►	19 <input type="radio"/>	20 <input type="radio"/>
Firearms .....	21 <input type="radio"/>	22 <input type="radio"/>	►	23 <input type="radio"/>	24 <input type="radio"/>
Fishnets .....	25 <input type="radio"/>	26 <input type="radio"/>	►	27 <input type="radio"/>	28 <input type="radio"/>
Ice drill .....	29 <input type="radio"/>	30 <input type="radio"/>	►	31 <input type="radio"/>	32 <input type="radio"/>
Generators .....	33 <input type="radio"/>	34 <input type="radio"/>	►	35 <input type="radio"/>	36 <input type="radio"/>
GPS units (Global Positioning system) .....	37 <input type="radio"/>	38 <input type="radio"/>	►	39 <input type="radio"/>	40 <input type="radio"/>
Floater suits or life jackets .....	41 <input type="radio"/>	42 <input type="radio"/>	►	43 <input type="radio"/>	44 <input type="radio"/>
Mobile radio (including VHF) .....	45 <input type="radio"/>	46 <input type="radio"/>	►	47 <input type="radio"/>	48 <input type="radio"/>
Trucks .....	49 <input type="radio"/>	50 <input type="radio"/>	►	51 <input type="radio"/>	52 <input type="radio"/>

**D-3. In 2004, did you use a sewing machine?** (for example for making clothing?)

**Yes** ► 01 ☐ occasionally  
02 ☐ regularly  
03 ☐ very often

**No**  
04 ☐

**D-4. In 2004, did you sell fish, meat, carvings, skin clothing, furs, eider down, crafts, ivory or any other similar goods, including the clothing that you have sewed or knitted?**

01 ☐ Yes  
02 ☐ No ► go to question D-6

**D-5. In 2004, think of the total amount earned by you from the sales of fish, meat, carvings, skin clothing, furs, eider down, crafts, ivory or any other similar goods, including the clothing that you have sewed or knitted?**

**Which of these ranges does this amount fall into, for the Hunters Support Program and for other clients?**

(Interviewer: show the table to the participant. It is available at the last page of the interviewer's guide)

**Sales to the HSP**

01 ☐ \$1 to \$999  
02 ☐ \$1,000 to \$1,999  
03 ☐ \$2,000 to \$2,999  
04 ☐ \$3,000 to \$3,999  
05 ☐ \$4,000 to \$4,999  
06 ☐ \$5,000 to \$5,999  
07 ☐ \$6,000 to \$6,999  
08 ☐ \$7,000 to \$7,999  
09 ☐ \$8,000 to \$8,999  
10 ☐ \$9,000 to \$9,999  
11 ☐ More than \$10,000  
12 ☐ Don't know  
13 ☐ Refused  
14 ☐ No income or income loss

**Sales to other clients**

15 ☐ \$1 to \$999  
16 ☐ \$1,000 to \$1,999  
17 ☐ \$2,000 to \$2,999  
18 ☐ \$3,000 to \$3,999  
19 ☐ \$4,000 to \$4,999  
20 ☐ \$5,000 to \$5,999  
21 ☐ \$6,000 to \$6,999  
22 ☐ \$7,000 to \$7,999  
23 ☐ \$8,000 to \$8,999  
24 ☐ \$9,000 to \$9,999  
25 ☐ More than \$10,000  
26 ☐ Don't know  
27 ☐ Refused  
28 ☐ No income or income loss

**D-6. What was done with the country food that you hunted, fished or gathered in 2004?**

(Interviewer: mark yes, no or don't know to each)

	<b>Yes</b> 01 <input type="radio"/>	<b>No</b> 02 <input type="radio"/>	<b>Don't know</b> 03 <input type="radio"/>
Eaten in this household .....			
Shared with others or given away to persons outside the household? .....	04 <input type="radio"/>	05 <input type="radio"/>	06 <input type="radio"/>
Given away in exchange for gas, other supplies, or help? .....	07 <input type="radio"/>	08 <input type="radio"/>	09 <input type="radio"/>

---

**D-7. In 2004, did you have access to the following means of transportation for any activity?**

- |  |  |                          |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| <b>D-7.1.</b> Snowmobiles .....          | <b>Yes</b> ▶ 01 <input type="radio"/> occasionally | <b>No</b>                |
|  | 02 <input type="radio"/> regularly                 | 04 <input type="radio"/> |
|  | 03 <input type="radio"/> very often                |                          |
| <hr/>                                    |  |                          |
| <b>D-7.2.</b> 4-wheelers or ATV's .....  | <b>Yes</b> ▶ 01 <input type="radio"/> occasionally | <b>No</b>                |
|  | 02 <input type="radio"/> regularly                 | 04 <input type="radio"/> |
|  | 03 <input type="radio"/> very often                |                          |
| <hr/>                                    |  |                          |
| <b>D-7.3.</b> Canoes or boat .....       | <b>Yes</b> ▶ 01 <input type="radio"/> occasionally | <b>No</b>                |
|  | 02 <input type="radio"/> regularly                 | 04 <input type="radio"/> |
|  | 03 <input type="radio"/> very often                |                          |
| <hr/>                                    |  |                          |
| <b>D-7.4.</b> Trucks, Vans or cars ..... | <b>Yes</b> ▶ 01 <input type="radio"/> occasionally | <b>No</b>                |
|  | 02 <input type="radio"/> regularly                 | 04 <input type="radio"/> |
|  | 03 <input type="radio"/> very often                |                          |
- 

- |   |  |                          |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| <b>D-8. In 2004, did you receive food from the Hunters Support Program?</b> | <b>Yes</b> ▶ 01 <input type="radio"/> occasionally | <b>No</b>                |
|   | 02 <input type="radio"/> regularly                 | 04 <input type="radio"/> |
|   | 03 <input type="radio"/> very often                |                          |
- 

- |  |  |                          |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| <b>D-9. In 2004, did you receive food from someone (other than the HSP)?</b> | <b>Yes</b> ▶ 01 <input type="radio"/> occasionally | <b>No</b>                |
|  | 02 <input type="radio"/> regularly                 | 04 <input type="radio"/> |
|  | 03 <input type="radio"/> very often                |                          |
- 

- |  |  |                          |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| <b>D-10. In 2004, have you ever lacked food?</b> | <b>Yes</b> ▶ 01 <input type="radio"/> occasionally | <b>No</b>                |
|  | 02 <input type="radio"/> regularly                 | 04 <input type="radio"/> |
|  | 03 <input type="radio"/> very often                |                          |
-

## SECTION E - HOUSING

### IMPORTANT

This section should be completed only **once for each household**. The interviewer makes sure to write down the number of the participant's house on the first page of each questionnaire, and on question B-1.

**E-1. Is your home rented or owned by you or another member of this household?**

- 01 ☐ rented ► go to question E-2  
02 ☐ owned  
03 ☐ Don't know ► go to question E-2
- 

**E-1.1. Is your home in need of major repairs?** *(for example: a new roof, plumbing repairs, structural repairs?)*

- 01 ☐ Yes  
02 ☐ No
- 

**E-2. Are you the person who pays the rent or the loan?**

- 01 ☐ Yes  
02 ☐ No  
03 ☐ Sometimes
- 

**E-3. How many bedrooms are in your home?**

- 01 ☐ live in a 1-bedroom house  
02 ☐ live in a 2-bedroom house  
03 ☐ live in a 3-bedroom house  
04 ☐ live in a 4-bedroom house  
05 ☐ live in a 5-bedroom house  
06 ☐ Other specify
- 

**E-4. How many people live in your house?**

- 01 ☐ I live alone  
02 ☐ 2  
03 ☐ 3  
04 ☐ 4  
05 ☐ 5  
06 ☐ 6  
07 ☐ 7  
08 ☐ 8  
09 ☐ 9  
10 ☐ 10  
11 ☐ more than 10
-

E-5. Do you have children, grandchildren or great-grandchildren, under the age of 18, who live with you and that you consider as your dependant?

01 ☐ Yes

02 ☐ No ► go to question E-7

E-5.1. How many still live with you?

Children	Grandchildren	Great-grandchildren
01 <input type="radio"/> 1	07 <input type="radio"/> 1	13 <input type="radio"/> 1
02 <input type="radio"/> 2	08 <input type="radio"/> 2	14 <input type="radio"/> 2
03 <input type="radio"/> 3	09 <input type="radio"/> 3	15 <input type="radio"/> 3
04 <input type="radio"/> 4	10 <input type="radio"/> 4	16 <input type="radio"/> 4
05 <input type="radio"/> 5	11 <input type="radio"/> 5	17 <input type="radio"/> 5
06 <input type="radio"/> more than 5	12 <input type="radio"/> more than 5	18 <input type="radio"/> more than 5

E-6. In 2004, did you take care of your children, grandchildren or great-grandchildren?

**Yes**

01 ☐ occasionally

02 ☐ regularly

03 ☐ very often

**No**

04 ☐

E-7. Do you consider yourself as being dependant on someone else?

01 ☐ Yes

02 ☐ No

03 ☐ Refused to answer

<b>E-8. Does your home have:</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Does it work?</b>
A telephone? .....	01 <input type="radio"/>	02 <input type="radio"/>	03 <input type="radio"/>	04 <input type="radio"/> yes 05 <input type="radio"/> no
A television? .....	06 <input type="radio"/>	07 <input type="radio"/>	08 <input type="radio"/>	09 <input type="radio"/> yes 10 <input type="radio"/> no
A radio? .....	11 <input type="radio"/>	12 <input type="radio"/>	13 <input type="radio"/>	14 <input type="radio"/> yes 15 <input type="radio"/> no
A stove for cooking? .....	16 <input type="radio"/>	17 <input type="radio"/>	18 <input type="radio"/>	19 <input type="radio"/> yes 20 <input type="radio"/> no
A refrigerator?.....	21 <input type="radio"/>	22 <input type="radio"/>	23 <input type="radio"/>	24 <input type="radio"/> yes 25 <input type="radio"/> no
A freezer? .....	26 <input type="radio"/>	27 <input type="radio"/>	28 <input type="radio"/>	29 <input type="radio"/> yes 30 <input type="radio"/> no
A washer? .....	31 <input type="radio"/>	32 <input type="radio"/>	33 <input type="radio"/>	34 <input type="radio"/> yes 35 <input type="radio"/> no
A dryer? .....	36 <input type="radio"/>	37 <input type="radio"/>	38 <input type="radio"/>	39 <input type="radio"/> yes 40 <input type="radio"/> no
A computer? .....	41 <input type="radio"/>	42 <input type="radio"/>	43 <input type="radio"/>	44 <input type="radio"/> yes 45 <input type="radio"/> no
An Internet access?.....	46 <input type="radio"/>	47 <input type="radio"/>	48 <input type="radio"/>	49 <input type="radio"/> yes 50 <input type="radio"/> no
Cable TV or dish? .....	51 <input type="radio"/>	52 <input type="radio"/>	53 <input type="radio"/>	54 <input type="radio"/> yes 55 <input type="radio"/> no
A smoke detector? .....	56 <input type="radio"/>	57 <input type="radio"/>	58 <input type="radio"/>	59 <input type="radio"/> yes 60 <input type="radio"/> no

**E-9. Do you need any special features in your home to assist with health conditions or health problems? (such as modifications to doors or hallways, ramps, modifications to the bedrooms or to the kitchen)**

- 01 ☐ Yes  
02 ☐ No ► go to question E-11

**E-10. Does your home have the special features that you need?**

- 01 ☐ Yes, all of them  
02 ☐ Yes, some of them  
03 ☐ No

**E-11. Is your home subsidized?**  
(subsidized home means that someone in the household has reduced payments)

- 01 ☐ Yes  
► 02 ☐ Société d'habitation du Québec (SHQ)  
► 03 ☐ Employer housing  
► 04 ☐ Home ownership  
05 ☐ No  
06 ☐ Don't know

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**E-12. Are you on a waiting list for social housing?**

- 01 ☐ Yes   ► How long have you been on a waiting list?  
02 \_\_\_\_\_ months   or,  
03 \_\_\_\_\_ years  
04 ☐ No   ► go to question E-14

**Comments :**

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**E-13. Why are you on a waiting list for social housing?**

- 01 ☐ Lack of housing  
02 ☐ Want a smaller house  
03 ☐ Want a bigger house  
04 ☐ Want a place in Seniors housing  
05 ☐ Some other reasons

Specify

---

**E-14. Is the content of your home covered by insurance?** *(for example furniture, electronic devices, personal belongings, etc.)*

- 01 ☐ Yes  
02 ☐ No  
03 ☐ Don't know
- 

**END OF QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Comments :**

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## Appendix 3 : Consent forms

### Section A – INFORMED CONSENT

*The interviewer reads the informed consent to the participant.*

- The Kativik Regional Government (KRG) has asked the Université Laval to conduct a survey by questionnaire, which aims at describing the socio-economic situation of the elders in Nunavik (60 year-old and over). Your participation will allow the Université Laval to provide the KRG with information related to the living conditions of Inuit elders of Nunavik and provide new knowledge to the decision-makers when implementing policies aiming at the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of many elders in Nunavik.
- The survey by questionnaire gathers information about the income, the housing and the hunting and fishing activities of elders in every village of Nunavik. Some of the information concerning the income (**Section C** of the questionnaire) comes from the Canada and the Quebec Pension Plan databases. You may already have signed (or will be asked to) two authorisation forms allowing the KRG (through the Local Employment Officers) to access the information contained in your personal record from the department of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) for what concerns Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement Spouses' allowance, including widows allowances, and from the Régie des rentes du Québec for what concerns the Quebec Pension Plan.
- If you accept to participate to the interview, we will use about twenty to thirty minutes of your time to fill the questionnaire *Socio-economic profile of Elders in Nunavik*. We will ask you the questions orally, you will answer them orally and we will write down the answers. You will receive \$25 for your participation.
- If you participate, no one will be able to know which person has answered which questions. When the analyzing phase starts, your name never appears and it is impossible to recognize you in the database, neither in the documents that will be published afterwards.
- The original data will be kept confidential by the KRG. A copy of the data will be transferred to Université Laval. The access to data will be strictly restricted to the KRG staff members who are involved in the research and to the Université Laval team, and for the purpose of this research only.
- You are not obliged to answer all the questions and may stop the interview whenever you wish, even if not completed, if you feel embarrassed or for any other reason.

Do you accept to answer this questionnaire and the terms of its use?    ☐ no    ☐ yes

*If not, I thank you for your time. **The interviewer withdraws.***

We need, to certify that you participate freely and with informed consent, your signature.

X

Participant (signature)

Date

Interviewer (signature)

Date

Village

## Old Age Security



Social Development  
Canada

Développement social  
Canada

Protected when completed - A  
Personal Information Bank HRDC PPU 116

# Authorization to Communicate Information OLD AGE SECURITY

**It is very important that you:**

- use a **pen** and **print** as clearly as possible.

### SECTION A - ACCOUNT FROM WHICH THE INFORMATION IS TO BE COMMUNICATED

1. Social Insurance Number or Account Number (where applicable)	
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Usual First Name and Initial	Last Name
<input type="checkbox"/> Ms. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss	

### SECTION B - PERSON WHO GIVES AUTHORIZATION TO COMMUNICATE THE INFORMATION

<b>Part 1: Under the authority of the <i>Old Age Security Act</i> and Regulations, I hereby authorize the Minister of Social Development Canada to communicate, on an annual basis and with the restrictions stated below, the information checked in Part 2 of this section, to the person or body named in Section C.</b>	
This authorization remains in effect, unless I cancel it in writing. I have read the restrictions given on this form, and I understand the nature and effect of this authorization.	
I am (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> the beneficiary <input type="checkbox"/> a legal representative	
Signature of beneficiary or legal representative	Year Month Day
X	

**This section to be completed by the legal Representative who signed above**

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Usual First Name and Initial		Last Name
<input type="checkbox"/> Ms. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss		
Home Address (No., Street, Apt., R.R.) City		Area code and telephone number ( ) -
Province or Territory	Country other than Canada	Postal Code

<b>Part 2: Information to be communicated</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Any information requested by the person or body named in Section C.	
OR	
<input type="checkbox"/> The following information (Please indicate below information to be disclosed)	
<b>TYPE OF BENEFIT</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Old Age Security <input type="checkbox"/> Guaranteed Income Supplement <input type="checkbox"/> Allowance <input type="checkbox"/> Allowance for the Survivor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly amount of benefit payable - This is the current monthly amount of benefit that is payable.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Month and year benefit commenced - This is the first month for which there was eligibility to the benefit.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Month and year benefit ceased - This is the last month for which there was eligibility to the benefit.	

Ce formulaire est disponible en français - ISP-3015F

Social Insurance Number

**SECTION C - PERSON OR BODY WHO WILL RECEIVE THE INFORMATION**

1. Name of Person or Body		2. Area code and telephone number (   )   -	
3. Address (No., Street, Apt., R.R.)		City	
Province or Territory		Country other than Canada	Postal Code
<p>The information obtained pursuant to this request shall not be made available to any other person or body, unless specific authorization is given by the beneficiary or legal representative.</p> <p>Signature of person or body _____ Year   Month   Day</p> <p>X _____</p>			

**RESTRICTIONS**

The regulations provide that the information cannot be communicated if:

1. the authorization is signed more than one year before the day on which it is received;
2. more than one request for information concerning the same beneficiary is made in the same year and is to be communicated to the same person or body;
3. this authorization is cancelled in writing.



Box: (819) 763-3125

•

.....

## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide



Canada research chair  
on comparative aboriginal condition

### Interviewer's Guide Socio-Economic Profile of Elders in Nunavik Questionnaire

The complementary information in this guide presents content-specific questions and provides explanation regarding certain aspects of questions. It assists the interviewer with detailed information and should be kept at hand during the interview.

#### CONTENTS

##### Selection of participants

**Section A: Informed consent**

**Section B: Personal information**

**Section C: Income in 2004**

**Section D: Hunting, fishing and gathering activities**

**Section E: Housing**

**Transmission of questionnaires**

**Schedule**

**Table 1: Question D-5. Ranges of amount. Sales of meat and fish and similar goods**

## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide

### Selection of participants – Random call at the elders' place

This survey aims at interviewing every elders in Nunavik. For each community, a list of elders of 60 years old and over will be provided to the LEOs by KRG. This list is in **alphabetical order**. The interviewer is required to call the participants in alphabetical order and ask them if they accept to answer the questionnaire. As one accepts, the interviewer should do the interview as soon as possible.

**Potential situation:** The interviewer has called Mr. "A", but he was not home. The interviewer should go down the list and ask to meet Mr. "B", who accepts to do the questionnaire. After the interviewer has met Mr. "B", he should try to call back Mr. "A" to see if he is available before going down the list and call Mr. "C". The interviewer calls Mr. "C" only if he was still unable to reach Mr. "A". The interviewer proceeds this way until everyone has been reached.

The LEOs are asked to send to Laval University the rate of participation in their community.

### Section A - INFORMED CONSENT

The interviewer is required to inform the participants about: 1) the purpose of the survey; 2) who is responsible for its implementation (KRG and Laval University); 3) the type of questions that will be asked, the time it is going to take; 4) the issue of confidentiality. The participants who accept to answer the questionnaire will receive the sum of \$25 from KRG. Before the interviewer begins, they are asked to sign the consent form, which is also signed and dated by the interviewer.

### Section B – PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

#### Question B-3.

#### Date of birth

Persons who are unable to give the exact date of birth are asked to give the best possible estimate.

End of interview if the participant provides a date after Feb. 1945.

---

## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide

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### Question B-4

#### Status

**Never legally married (single):** Persons who have never married and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried.

**Legally married (and not separated):** Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained.

**Common-law** refers to two people of the opposite sex who live together as a couple but who are not legally married to each other.

**Separated, but still legally married:** Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce.

**Divorced:** Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.

**Widowed:** Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

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## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide

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### Question B-5.

#### Education level

Completed years of education is the total number of years of elementary or high school **successfully** passed. Do not include years that were repeated or years that were not completed. Trade certificate refers to a course that was attended in connection with a given occupation.

---

### Questions B-6 and B-7

#### Language

Being fluent in a given language means to be able to speak **effortlessly**. Question B-6 asks if the person **speaks** fluently a given language, which is different than asking if the person *reads* or *understands* a given language. Question B-7 asks if the person speaks that given language **every day** in any of his or her daily activities.

---

## Section C – INCOME IN 2004

### IMPORTANT

**Estimating annual income** - The amount provided for questions c-1.1 to c-1.3 should allow Laval University team estimating one's annual income. For example a participant may only the amount of the paychecks received, as well as the duration of payments. The multiplication of the amount paid per check by the number of weeks/months that were one has worked can provide an annual estimate.

### Question C-1.1

#### Paid employment

This includes working for wages, salary, tips or commission. The interviewer makes sure to mention if it is gross or net income.

---

### Question C-1.2

#### Self-employment

This includes working in one's own business or professional practice, alone or in partnership. It also includes working directly towards the operation of a family business without formal pay arrangements (e.g. doing accounts).

---

### Question C-1.3

#### Employment Insurance

This includes benefits received under the federal Employment Insurance (EI) program for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishermen.

These benefits were formerly known as Unemployment Insurance (UI).

## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide

### IMPORTANT

For questions C-2.1 to C-2.4, the interviewer marks the amount of the monthly rate of all transfer payments the participants received in 2004. This information will be provided in the HDRC and the QPP records. The information gathered should be reported on the last monthly basis, preferably based on *payments received in January 2005*.

### Federal government

#### Question C-2.1      **Old Age Security Pension**

Includes people who:

- were 65 years and over who in 2004 received Old Age Security Pension with or without Guaranteed Income Supplement.
- 

#### Question C-2.2      **Guaranteed Income Supplement**

The interviewer asks the participants if the amount from the Old Age Pension includes the Guaranteed Income Supplement.

---

#### Question C-2.3      **Spouse's Allowance**

Includes people who:

- were 60 to 64 year old spouses of Old Age Security Pension recipients and widow(er)s who received spouse's allowance from the federal government.
- 

### Provincial government

#### Question C-2.4      **Quebec Pension Plan**

Includes the following:

- Retirement pensions (CPP or QPP)
- Survivors' benefits
- Disability pensions
- Orphans benefits

## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide

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### Question C-3

#### Other income from government sources

- Includes cash benefits for food, fuel and shelter (exc. for senior citizens) under provincial or municipal social assistance (welfare) programs.

#### In addition to those listed as examples, include:

- Provincial/Territorial income supplements to Old Age Security pension recipients
  - Provincial/Territorial payments for rent or lodging expenses for senior citizens
  - Workers' compensation benefits
  - Veterans' pensions
  - War veterans' allowances
  - Pensions to widows and dependants of veterans
  - Alimony, child support and periodic support from persons not in the household
  - Refunds of Goods and Services Tax (GST)
  - Provincial/Territorial tax credits
  - Cash assistance to handicapped and disabled persons
  - Payments received from training programs sponsored by the federal, provincial, and territorial governments.
  - Regular payments from provincial/territorial automobile insurance plans (exclude lump-sum payments)
  - Dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income
  - Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities.
  - Non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and research grants
  - Severance pay and retirement allowances
  - Royalties
- 

### Question C-4

#### Other income

May include, for example, income for attending meetings or sitting on committees, and any other sources of income except the income from harvesting activities.

---

### Question C-5

#### Debts

Do not consider personal debts that the participants have contracted to individuals.

---

## Section D – HUNTING, FISHING AND GATHERING ACTIVITIES

## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide

### Question D-1

#### Hunting, fishing and gathering

When asking “did you hunt, fish or gather?”, the interviewer makes sure it is understood in its broader sense. The survey does not measure the scale neither the intensity of such activities. Gathering also includes eider down picking.

---

## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide

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### Question D-2

#### Items used for hunting, fishing and gathering activities

The list of items refers to the equipment that was used **specifically** for hunting, fishing and gathering activities. It includes one sub-question if the respondent answers "Yes". For example, if the participant answers that he used a snowmobiles in 2004 to go hunting, then the interviewer asks if he/she owns the ski-doo.

---

### Question D-3

#### Sewing machine

The question refers to the general utilization of a sewing machine.

---

### Questions D-4 and D-5

#### Income from sales of country foods and similar goods

Question D-4 asks if the participants have sold fish, meat, carvings, furs, eider down, crafts, ivory, clothing and other similar goods in 2004. If "Yes", question D-5 refers to the sales made to the **Hunters Support program** and the ones made to any other client.

**Special instruction:** Interviewer should show a table in which the list of income ranges is presented. Be sure to mark only one. The table is provided at the end of the Interviewer's guide.

---

### Question D-6

#### Country food consumption and exchange

Question D-6 asks about what was done with the country food that was hunted, fished or gathered by the participant in 2004. The interviewer marks all that apply for each situation listed in the questionnaire.

---

### Question D-7

#### Access to means of transportation

Question D-7 asks about the means of transportation the participants have access to for any of their activities. The means of transportation can be owned by the participant, by the community, by relatives or by friends.

---

### Questions D-8 to D-10

#### Access to food

These questions asks if the participants received food, whether from the HSP, or from anyone in the family and social networks, and if they consider that there happened period(s) of lack of food in the household in 2004.

---

## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide

### Section E - HOUSING

#### IMPORTANT

Interviewer: This section should only be completed **once for each household** of two elders participating to the survey live in the same house.

#### Question E-1

##### **Rented or owned**

Interviewer marks **Owned** if the participant or another member of the household owns the dwelling in which they live, even if the dwelling is on rented or leased land.

Interviewer marks **Rented** in all other cases, even if: 1) the dwelling that the participants occupy is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent; 2) the dwelling is part of a co-operative.

---

#### Question E-1.1

##### **Home in need of major repairs**

This question is asked only to those who own their home. Major repairs include structural repairs to walls, floors, ceilings or basements, installation of a new roof, replacement of deteriorated external siding, plumbing and septic improvement or replacement.

---

#### Question E-2

##### **Payment of rent or loan**

Interviewer asks the participant if he/she is the person of the household who pays the rent or the loan.

---

#### Question E-3

##### **Number of bedrooms in home**

Include all rooms designated and furnished as bedrooms and used mainly for sleeping, even though the use may be occasional, such as spare or guest bedrooms. Do not include any rooms used for one purpose during the day and as bedrooms at night (for example, a living room that is used as a bedroom at night).

---

#### Question E-4

##### **How many people live in your house**

Include all people living in the house, and who do not live anywhere else or have no other place where to live, neither in the same community, nor somewhere else. Do not include visitors, even if they visit you for long periods.

---

## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide

---

**Question E-5  
and E-5.1****Dependent children and grandchildren**

A child, grandchild or great-grandchild is considered as your dependant when he/she is under the age of 18, when you have the responsibility to pay for food, clothing and other common expenses, and when he/she does not contribute to the payment of the rent or the loan. Interviewer marks how many kids are their dependent according to the columns "children", grandchildren" and "great-grandchildren".

---

**Question E-6****Care of children**

The participants give a self-estimate of the care they provided in 2004 to their children, grandchildren or great-grandchildren. It can include baby-sitting, preparing meals, giving bath, etc.

---

**Question E-7****Depending on someone**

Being dependent on someone refers to the fact that one has to rely on somebody to meet part of the totality of basic needs such as food, clothing and housing.

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**Question E-8****Features in home**

All features must be installed (if applicable). Ask if it is in working condition.

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**Questions E-9  
and E-10****Special features**

The interviewer asks if special features are needed to the home to assist with health conditions or health problems (question E-9, modifications to the bathroom include such things as grab bars, hand rails, modifications to the kitchen include such things as lowered counters, sinks, switches, etc. Question E-10 asks if the house is actually equipped with such special features.

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**Question E-11****Subsidized housing**

Subsidized housing means that the participant, or someone in the household, receives money to help with the payments or has reduced payments. The interviewer marks only what applies.

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## Appendix 4 : Interviewer's guide

### Questions E-12 and E-13

#### Social housing and waiting list

For question E-12, interviewer records either the number of months or number of years. If the participant does not answer in whole numbers, convert the response to months. For example, 3 ½ years is **42 months**. Question E-13 asks for the motivations/reasons for being on a waiting list for social housing.

### Questions E-14

#### Insurance

The interviewer asks if the house is covered by insurance.

### END OF QUESTIONNAIRE

### Transmission of questionnaires

When the questionnaires are done, each LEO is expected to make **two copies**. The original copy is kept in the community; a copy is sent to the regional coordinator (Hudson and Ungava regions); the other copy is sent to Laval University to the following address:

Nick Bernard  
Canada Research Chair on Comparative Aboriginal Condition  
CIERA  
Office 0450, De Koninck building  
Université Laval  
Québec, QC, CANADA G1K 7P4

[nick.bernard@ciera.ulaval.ca](mailto:nick.bernard@ciera.ulaval.ca)  
tel : (418) 656-2131, # 8924

We suggest that you send a package as soon as you have done 8-10 questionnaires. For smaller communities, you may prefer to have finished all the questionnaires before sending them. Please provide the rate of participation.

### Schedule

Due to tight deadlines, the survey by questionnaire should be finished by **March 11<sup>th</sup> 2005**.

## TABLE 1

### QUESTION D-5: Sales of country food and other goods

\$1	to	\$999
\$1,000	to	\$1,999
\$2,000	to	\$2,999
\$3,000	to	\$3,999
\$4,000	to	\$4,999
\$5,000	to	\$5,999
\$6,000	to	\$6,999
\$7,000	to	\$7,999
\$8,000	to	\$8,999
\$9,000	to	\$9,999
More than \$10,000		
Don't know		
Refused		
No income or income loss		

## Appendix 5 : Income tax table 2004

### IMPÔT ET TAUX MARGINAUX (2004)<sup>1, 2</sup>

Revenu imposable \$	Impôt féd. <sup>3, 4</sup> \$	Impôt Qué. <sup>5</sup> \$	Impôt total \$	Taux effectif %	Taux marginal <sup>6</sup> Féd. %	Qué. %	Total %
8 000	0	25	25	0,3	0,0	16,0	16,0
8 012	0	27	27	0,3	13,4	16,0	29,4
9 000	132	185	317	3,5	13,4	16,0	29,4
10 000	266	345	611	6,1	13,4	16,0	29,4
11 000	399	505	904	8,2	13,4	16,0	29,4
12 000	533	665	1 198	10,0	13,4	16,0	29,4
13 000	666	825	1 491	11,5	13,4	16,0	29,4
14 000	800	985	1 785	12,7	13,4	16,0	29,4
15 000	934	1 145	2 079	13,9	13,4	16,0	29,4
16 000	1 067	1 305	2 372	14,8	13,4	16,0	29,4
17 000	1 201	1 465	2 666	15,7	13,4	16,0	29,4
18 000	1 334	1 625	2 959	16,4	13,4	16,0	29,4
19 000	1 468	1 785	3 253	17,1	13,4	16,0	29,4
20 000	1 602	1 945	3 547	17,7	13,4	16,0	29,4
21 000	1 735	2 105	3 840	18,3	13,4	16,0	29,4
22 000	1 869	2 265	4 134	18,8	13,4	16,0	29,4
23 000	2 002	2 425	4 427	19,2	13,4	16,0	29,4
24 000	2 136	2 585	4 721	19,7	13,4	16,0	29,4
25 000	2 270	2 745	5 015	20,1	13,4	16,0	29,4
26 000	2 403	2 905	5 308	20,4	13,4	16,0	29,4
27 000	2 537	3 065	5 602	20,7	13,4	16,0	29,4
27 635	2 622	3 167	5 788	20,9	13,4	20,0	33,4
28 000	2 670	3 240	5 910	21,1	13,4	20,0	33,4
29 000	2 804	3 440	6 244	21,5	13,4	20,0	33,4
30 000	2 938	3 640	6 577	21,9	13,4	20,0	33,4
31 000	3 071	3 840	6 911	22,3	13,4	20,0	33,4
32 000	3 205	4 040	7 244	22,6	13,4	20,0	33,4
33 000	3 338	4 240	7 578	23,0	13,4	20,0	33,4
34 000	3 472	4 440	7 912	23,3	13,4	20,0	33,4
35 000	3 606	4 640	8 245	23,6	18,4	20,0	38,4
36 000	3 789	4 840	8 629	24,0	18,4	20,0	38,4
37 000	3 973	5 040	9 013	24,4	18,4	20,0	38,4
38 000	4 157	5 240	9 396	24,7	18,4	20,0	38,4
39 000	4 340	5 440	9 780	25,1	18,4	20,0	38,4
40 000	4 524	5 640	10 164	25,4	18,4	20,0	38,4
41 000	4 708	5 840	10 547	25,7	18,4	20,0	38,4
42 000	4 891	6 040	10 931	26,0	18,4	20,0	38,4
43 000	5 075	6 240	11 315	26,3	18,4	20,0	38,4
44 000	5 259	6 440	11 698	26,6	18,4	20,0	38,4
45 000	5 443	6 640	12 082	26,8	18,4	20,0	38,4

Cette table présente les montants d'impôt à payer, le taux effectif ainsi que le taux marginal d'un particulier résident au Québec et ayant choisi de calculer son impôt provincial selon le régime général. La section 15 de la présente partie contient des explications sur le régime simplifié et indique comment calculer l'impôt sous ce régime.

Veuillez utiliser la table 8 pour connaître la valeur des montants convertis en crédits à soustraire de l'impôt fédéral ou du Québec, comme établi ci-dessus.

### QUÉBEC — RÉGIME GÉNÉRAL

Revenu imposable \$	Impôt féd. <sup>3, 4</sup> \$	Impôt Qué. <sup>5</sup> \$	Impôt total \$	Taux effectif %	Taux marginal <sup>6</sup> Féd. %	Qué. %	Total %
46 000	5 626	6 840	12 466	27,1	18,4	20,0	38,4
47 000	5 810	7 040	12 850	27,3	18,4	20,0	38,4
48 000	5 994	7 240	13 233	27,6	18,4	20,0	38,4
49 000	6 177	7 440	13 617	27,8	18,4	20,0	38,4
50 000	6 361	7 640	14 001	28,0	18,4	20,0	38,4
51 000	6 545	7 840	14 384	28,2	18,4	20,0	38,4
52 000	6 728	8 040	14 768	28,4	18,4	20,0	38,4
53 000	6 912	8 240	15 152	28,6	18,4	20,0	38,4
54 000	7 096	8 440	15 535	28,8	18,4	20,0	38,4
55 000	7 280	8 640	15 919	28,9	18,4	20,0	38,4
55 280	7 331	8 696	16 027	29,0	18,4	24,0	42,4
56 000	7 463	8 868	16 332	29,2	18,4	24,0	42,4
57 000	7 647	9 108	16 755	29,4	18,4	24,0	42,4
58 000	7 831	9 348	17 179	29,6	18,4	24,0	42,4
59 000	8 014	9 588	17 603	29,8	18,4	24,0	42,4
60 000	8 198	9 828	18 026	30,0	18,4	24,0	42,4
61 000	8 382	10 068	18 450	30,2	18,4	24,0	42,4
62 000	8 565	10 308	18 874	30,4	18,4	24,0	42,4
63 000	8 749	10 548	19 298	30,6	18,4	24,0	42,4
64 000	8 933	10 788	19 721	30,8	18,4	24,0	42,4
65 000	9 117	11 028	20 145	31,0	18,4	24,0	42,4
66 000	9 300	11 268	20 569	31,2	18,4	24,0	42,4
67 000	9 484	11 508	20 992	31,3	18,4	24,0	42,4
68 000	9 668	11 748	21 416	31,5	18,4	24,0	42,4
69 000	9 851	11 988	21 840	31,7	18,4	24,0	42,4
70 000	10 035	12 228	22 263	31,8	21,7	24,0	45,7
71 000	10 252	12 468	22 721	32,0	21,7	24,0	45,7
72 000	10 469	12 708	23 178	32,2	21,7	24,0	45,7
73 000	10 686	12 948	23 635	32,4	21,7	24,0	45,7
74 000	10 903	13 188	24 092	32,6	21,7	24,0	45,7
75 000	11 121	13 428	24 549	32,7	21,7	24,0	45,7
80 000	12 206	14 628	26 834	33,5	21,7	24,0	45,7
85 000	13 292	15 828	29 120	34,3	21,7	24,0	45,7
90 000	14 377	17 028	31 405	34,9	21,7	24,0	45,7
95 000	15 463	18 228	33 691	35,5	21,7	24,0	45,7
100 000	16 548	19 428	35 976	36,0	21,7	24,0	45,7
105 000	17 634	20 628	38 262	36,4	21,7	24,0	45,7
110 000	18 719	21 828	40 547	36,9	21,7	24,0	45,7
113 804	19 545	22 741	42 286	37,2	24,2	24,0	48,2
115 000	19 835	23 028	42 863	37,3	24,2	24,0	48,2
120 000	21 045	24 228	45 274	37,7	24,2	24,0	48,2
125 000	22 256	25 428	47 684	38,1	24,2	24,0	48,2

3. Cette table tient compte de l'abattement du Québec remboursable de 16,5 %.

4. Cette table tient compte du crédit personnel de base fédéral (8 012 \$ × 16 % = 1 282 \$) et de son impact sur l'abattement du Québec remboursable.

5. Cette table tient compte du crédit personnel de base du Québec (6 275 \$ × 20 % = 1 255 \$).

6. Le taux marginal s'applique à chaque dollar de revenu additionnel.