

2016 Canadian Census: Inuit Statistics¹

Population & Location

There were **65,025 Inuit in Canada in 2016, up 29.1% from 2006**. Close to three-quarters of Inuit lived in Inuit Nunangat.

(72.8%) of Inuit lived in Inuit Nunangat. The Inuit population (65,025) **grew by 29.1% from 2006 to 2016**.

Among Inuit in Inuit Nunangat, the majority (63.7% or 30,140) lived in Nunavut in 2016, while one-quarter (24.9%) lived in Nunavik, whose communities encircle the western, northern and northeastern coastlines of Quebec. Another 6.6% lived in the Inuvialuit region, which is located in the Western Arctic, while 4.8% lived in the communities of Nunatsiavut, along the northeastern coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.

From 2006 to 2016, the Inuit population grew by 20.1% inside Inuit Nunangat. Outside of Inuit Nunangat, the Inuit population grew by 61.9%.

Among the four regions of Inuit Nunangat, the Inuit population grew the fastest in Nunavik (+23.3%) and Nunavut (+22.5%) over the 10-year period. In Nunatsiavut, the Inuit population grew by 6.0%, while in the Inuvialuit region the population was relatively unchanged.

Outside of Inuit Nunangat, the highest proportion of Inuit lived in the Atlantic provinces (30.6%). Most Inuit in the Atlantic provinces lived in Newfoundland and Labrador (23.5%), which accounted for almost one-quarter of the population of Inuit outside of Inuit Nunangat.

Over one in five Inuit (21.8%) outside of Inuit Nunangat lived in Ontario, while 28.7% lived in the western provinces. Just over 1 in 10 (12.1%) lived in Quebec, while 6.8% lived in the Northwest Territories (not including the Inuvialuit region) and Yukon.

Many Inuit, outside of those living in Inuit Nunangat, lived in a city. Outside of Inuit Nunangat, 56.2% of Inuit lived in a metropolitan area of at least 30,000 people. Of Inuit living outside of Inuit Nunangat, the largest Inuit populations were in Ottawa–Gatineau (1,280), Edmonton (1,110) and Montréal (975).

Language

Two-thirds of Inuit can converse in Inuktitut. Inuktitut was by far the most spoken, with 39,770 Inuit — 56 per cent of all Inuit — reporting that they are able to speak it. The number is down from the 61 per cent of all Inuit who reported they speak Inuktitut in 2011.

Inuinnaqtun is the second-most spoken, with two per cent of all Inuit saying they can speak it in 2016. That's up from the 1 per cent of all Inuit reported speaking Inuinnaqtun in 2011.

¹ Statistics retrieved from: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171025/dq171025a-eng.htm> & <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-659-x/89-659-x2018001-eng.htm>

Just 0.9 per cent of Inuit reported speaking Inuvialuktun. StatsCan also found 55.8 per cent of Inuit children aged 14 and younger reported Inuktitut as their mother tongue, while 65.2 per cent said they could carry on a conversation.

Nunavik has the strongest population of Inuktitut speakers, with 99.2 per cent of Inuit there saying they're fluent.²

Among Inuit between 15 and 24 years old, 57 per cent reported Inuktitut as their mother tongue; 58.3 per cent of Inuit aged 25 to 64 said Inuktitut was their mother tongue; and among elders — 65 and older — 60.6 per cent reported Inuktitut as their first language

Rates of Inuktitut speakers in Inuit Nunangat:

Nunavik: 99%

Nunavut: 89%

Inuvialuit: 25%

Nunatsiavut: 20%

Age/Life Expectancy

Among Inuit, **one-third (33.0%)** were 14 years of age or younger, while 4.7% were 65 years of age and older.

The Indigenous population is on average, nearly a decade younger than the rest of the population in Canada. The **Inuit are the youngest of the three groups with an average of 27.7 years. The median age of Inuit is 23.**

The youngest median ages are in Nunavut and Nunavik, both with median ages of 21.

Inuit (specific) life expectancy in 2017: 64 years for men and 73 years for women

Retrieved from: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-645-x/2010001/life-expectancy-esperance-vie-eng.htm>

Infant mortality rate in Canada from 2006 to 2016: 4.3/1,000

Children

26.5% of Inuit children aged 0 to 4 years lived with a lone parent. 22.8% of Inuit children aged 0 - 4 lived with grandparent(s) in 2016, either with a parent present or without.

² <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/inuit-inuktitut-stats-can-2016-census-1.4370876>

Housing

19.4% of the Aboriginal population lives in a dwelling in need of major repairs, whereas only 6.0% of non-Aboriginal peoples live in such a dwelling.

26.2% of Inuit live in a dwelling that is in need of major repairs. 26.2% of Inuit live in dwellings in need of major repairs (↓3.6% from 2001).

31.5% of Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat lived in a dwelling that was in need of major repairs. (↓ 4.1% from 2011 to 2016). The rates were highest for Inuit living in Nunavut (34.3%, Nunatsiavut 32.6%, Inuvialuit 31.8% and Nunavik 23.9%.

40.6% of Inuit live in crowded housing; 22.2% are short one bedroom; (↓ 2.0%), 11.1% are short two bedrooms, and 7.4% are short ≥ three bedrooms. In 2016 51.7% of Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat lived in crowded housing (51.6% in 2011)

The highest rate of overcrowding is in Nunavut 56.4% and then Nunavik 52%.

Education Highest level achieved

Among the Inuit, the percentage with a college diploma increased from about 17% to almost 19%.

Highest Level of education achieved	Inuit men	Inuit women	All Cdn men	All Cdn women
No certificate, diploma or degree	45%	43%	13%	10%
High School	18%	19%	24%	23%
Apprenticeship	18%	7%	15%	7%
College, CEGEP	15%	22%	19%	25%
University certificate below bachelor's	1%	2%	3%	4%
University degree or above	3%	7%	26%	31%

Income

The median income of Inuit is \$24, 502; of First Nations is \$21,875

The median employment income for Inuit is \$20,984; for First Nations is \$23,345

Employment³

Nunavut specific: Employment stats for the GN Public Services are:

Nunavut Inuit are employed in 37% of Executive positions, 17% of Senior Management positions, 26% of Middle Management positions, 27% of Professional Positions, 60% of Paraprofessional positions and 85% of Administrative Support positions.

³ For more info see: https://www.gov.nu.ca/sites/default/files/trps_2017-2018_q3_english.pdf

Health & Mental Health

Rates of acute-care hospitalizations for intentional self-harm are high among Inuit youth aged 10 – 19:

- 101 per 100,000 for Inuit youth living in Inuit Nunangat

Compared to other Indigenous youth in Canada:

- 42 per 100,000 for First Nations youth living on reserve
- 26 per 100,000 for First Nations youth living off reserve
- 20 per 100,000 for Métis youth

Food Security

About 20% of Indigenous people aged 15 and over experienced food insecurity in the past 12 months. Among the Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat, 52% of adults experienced food insecurity.

Exhibit: National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls		
Location/Phase: <u>Part III: Quebec City</u>		
Witness: <u>Panel 1</u>		
Submitted by: <u>Beth Syme J (Pauktuutit et al.)</u>		
Add'l info: <u>P03 P02 P02 01</u>		
Date: <u>MAY 15 2018</u> <u>52</u>		
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