ᐊᖏᕕᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ARVIAT, NUNAVUT

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐢᑎᕐᕗᑦ
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᐅᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᒪᓪᓗ
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓇᐅᖃᖏᓐᓂᑦ
Results of a community survey on environmental forecasting uses and needs

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᑦ:
ᐊᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᕐᓱᒃ, ᐋᓐᑐᑭ ᒪᒃᓴ, ᐱᑕ ᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒃ
ᐃᓕᓴᕆ ᐊᖏᒪᒃ, ᔨᓇᓵᒧᕆ ᖁᓪᓗᒃ
LOCAL RESEARCH COORDINATORS:
AUPAA IRKOK, ANDREW MUCKPAH, PETER ALIKTILUK
ELENA AKAMMAK, CHRISTINA KAAYAK

ᐊᔪᓕᖁᓂᒃ **2023**
DECEMBER 2023

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᔨ ᐋᖏᒃᓯᖏᑐᐅᔪᖅ:
ᓴᑕᓕ ᑲᐅᖏᑐ,
ᐲᓕᑦ ᕿᑐᓪ, ᑭᑕ ᔨᐱᓯᖓ
ᓇᓵᓕ ᓯᒃᓕᐅᖏᖓ, ᐃᒥᓕ ᕿᓚᐅᖏᑦ
REPORT PREPARED BY:
NATALIE CARTER,
CHARLOTTE BUTTLE, GITA LJUBICIC,
REGENA SINCLAIR, EMMELIE PAQUETTE

115
ᐊᖏᕕᐊᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖃᑎᒌᔨᑦ
Arviarmiut Participated

ᐊᓂ: ᐊᐅᕿᖅ ᐃᖏᒃ
Photo: Aupaa Irkok

Thank you!

ᒪᑦᓇ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ 115 ᐊᖏᕕᐊᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑲᐅᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᑕᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᒥᕋᐃᓴᖏᕕᖏᑦ ᐊᔪᓕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᓴᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᐊ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑲᐅᓴᒪᓴᖏᑦᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᓭᓕᖏᑦᓂᓂᒃ.

ᐊᐅᑦᐱᓇᓐ ᖃᑲᕕᑐᖅ
ᐃᑐᓕᐊ ᐊᓕᕋᑯᖅ
ᐃᓐᑐᑭ ᐸᓂᔪᓂᐊᖅ ᐊᓐᓚᓴᓕᖅ
ᐃᐸᑐᑭ ᖁᓂᓐᓄᖅ
ᐊᓇᐅᑕᓕᒃ ᐊᐅᐃᓚ ᖃᑲᓕᖅ
ᓭᓭᐳᑦ ᖃᑭᓂᖅᓭ
ᑯᓚᑎᓇ ᐃᒪᖅ
ᑭᑦᑕᓐ ᕼᐊᒪᐅᑦ
ᐃᑕᓐ ᐊᐅᑕᓵᑦ
ᑎᐅᓐ ᐃᐱᐊᖅ
ᑎᐅᓐ ᐊᑎᐊᖅ
ᑎᑎᓐ ᖃᕆᒃᒪᒃ

ᔪᑐᐊᓚᐊ ᐃᓭᒪᑕᖃᐊᖅ
ᓴᐃᐸᓐ ᐃᒪᖅ
ᐄᓐ ᐊᑕᖃᑯᑦ
ᐄᓐ ᐊᑕᖃᑯᖅ
ᔪᐱᐱᐸ ᖃᑭᓂᖅᓭ
ᑕᐅᓚ ᐃᐸᑲᑎᐊᖅ
ᑕᐅᓂ ᑯᑦᓂ
ᑕᖃᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᖅ
ᑕᐅᓂ ᐄᓐ ᕼᐊᑕᐅᒃ
ᒪᐃᓐ ᑯᑦᑕ

ᓄᑲᖅ ᑕᓐᓂᐅᑦ
ᓈᓂ ᐊᐃᖅᓴ ᐊᓐᓚᓴᑕᖅᓴ
ᖁᒃᓴᑦ ᐄᓐᓇᓐ
ᓂᐅᑎ ᐊᑎᖅ
ᓂᐊᓂ ᖁᑦᓂᐊᖅ
ᑕᒪᓂ ᐊᐃᖅᓴ
ᑕᒥ ᐊᖏᕕᐊᑦ
ᕕᓐᑎ ᐊᖏᕕᖅ
ᕕᓐᓄ ᐱᒥ
ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒪᓕᖅᓂᖅᓴ
ᕕᓂ ᒪᑦᐊᓐᓂᖅᓴ
ᕕᓂ ᐸᓂᔪᓂᐊᖅ

ᐊᖏᓕᓪᓚᑦᑕᐅᖅᓴ ᑕᐃᑯᐊ 81 ᐊᖏᕕᐊᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᑐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᖏᔪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᑯ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᓄᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᐅᑎᐅᓂᑦ (ArcticNet), ᓭᓕᐅᑦ ᐊᓭᔨᖅᐸᑦᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᓕᓂᖅ ᐃᓴᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᒋᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᓕᐊᑦᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑐᒥ (CIRNAC), ᖃᓇᑎᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᐅᓭᐊᑕᖏᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᓕᐊᑦᑕ ᐊᖏᕕᐊᖏᖓᑦ, ᐊᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᐊᑭᑎᐅᒃ ᐊᖏᓪᓗ ᓭᓕᐅᑦ ᐊᓭᔨᖅᐸᑦᑕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᓕᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᓕᐊᑦᑕ ᖃᓇᑎᒥ (ECCC), ᓭᓇᐃᓐᓇᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓴᕐᓗᓂᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᓕᐊᑦᑕ. ᑕᒪᓇᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᓕᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᒪᒥᔭᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᐃᓂ.

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada

Environment and Climate Change Canada

ᐊᖏᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓕᐅᖅᑎᓪᓚᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᐅᑦᓂᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᓕᐊᑦᑕᖃᖅᑐᖓᓂᑦ, ᓭᒪᐅᑦᐊᐃᓴ (SmartICE), ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᓕᖓᑦ, ᐃᑦᑕᖅ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᓕᕆᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᓕᐊᑦᑕ ᐊᖏᕕᐊᖏᖓᑦ, ᐊᐊᑭᑎᐅᒃ ᐊᖏᓪᓗ ᓭᓕᐅᑦ

Environment and Climate Change Canada

Thank you!

ᒪᓐᓇ

We wish to acknowledge the 115 **Arviarmiut** who participated in this survey between September and December 2021. Thanks to everyone for their time and sharing their experiences.

Albina Kabvitok	Gloria Issumatarjuak	Nooks Lindell
Andrea Aliquot	Jason Ahmak	Rene Aggark SR
Andrew Panigoniak SR	John Alikut	Robert Johnson
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Augaaj Karetak	Joseph Kinniksie	Seepa Katsuak
Cecile Kinniksie	Larry Issakiark	Sheila Kirkwa
Christina Ahmak	Leona Curley	Thomas Aggark
Clayton Hallauk	Leonard Irksuk	Tommy Arviyut
Eden Owlijoot	Lucy Akammak	Wendy Shamee
Gary Ippiak	Mary Ann Halluak	Tamar Mukyungnik
Gideon Kaslak	Mike Curley	Willie Mukyungnik
		Winnie Panigoniak

And 81 Arviarmiut who asked to remain anonymous.

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ᐅᖃᐅᓕᒪᑐᐊᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᓐᖓᑦ

01 ᑭᒃᓯ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᓂᑯ

02 ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ

04 ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᓪᓗᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᑭᓴᓯᒪᖏᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ

05 ᖃᐅᐅᓴᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᓄᖕᓴᓇᔨᐊᖃᑕᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᓇᒍ
COVID-19

06 ᖃᐅᐅᓴᓴᒪᐅᓂᖅ
ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅᑐᖅ
ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᓯᐅᓄᑦ

07 ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓂᖅ ᓵᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ
ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔨᓂᒃ ᑕᖏᖅᓂ ᑎᑎᕆᔪᓂᑯᓂ
ᖃᐅᐅᓴᓴᓂᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ

09 ᑐᓴᓚᓴᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᑎᐅᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ
ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ

12 ᑐᑭᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᖓᐊᓂᓂ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔨᓂᒃ
ᕿᖏᖅᓂ ᑎᑎᕆᔪᓂᑯᓂ
ᖃᐅᐅᓴᓴᓂᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ

13 ᖃᓚᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᕆᐅᓂ
ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᓂᒃ
ᓇᓂᓕᐅᖅᓂᖓᓐᓂᒃ

16 ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᖃᓚᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ

22 ᓯᓕ, ᐃᒪᖅᑲ, ᓯᑯ, ᐊᓚᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᑦ
ᓯᓕᐅᔨᓪ ᖃᓚᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ
ᖃᐅᐅᓴᓴᒪᐅᓯᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᑎᓇᓕᒃ

26 ᖃᐅᐅᓴᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔨᓪᓚᑦ
ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓂᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ

27 ᖃᐅᐅᓴᑎᐊᖃᑕᖅᓂᖃᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓇᒥ
ᖃᐅᐅᓴᒪᔨᓂᐅᕕᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔨᓂᑦ

29 ᖃᐅᐅᓴᑎᑦᓯᓂᖃᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᒃ
ᐃᑲᔨᖃᑕᐅᓯᐊᓕᓕᕐᔪᖅᑕᑦ

30 ᐊᒥᖅᑲᖃᑎᖃᖅᓂᖃᖅ
ᖃᐅᐅᓴᑕᖃᓯᒪᔭᖅᓂᒃ

33 ᓄᓇᓕᓐᖏ ᖃᐅᐅᓴᓴᕈᑎᑦ
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᔨᑦ

36 ᐱᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᐅᓴᓴᖅᓂᖃᖅ
ᐊᖏᑎᒥ ᓂᕆᐅᑎᓴᐅᔨᓂᒃ

40 ᐊᔨᖅᓇᕈᑎᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ
ᐱᓂᓪᒃᑐᓂ

41 ᖃᐅᐅᓴᒪᓯᐊᖅᓂᖃᖅ ᓯᕐᓂᖅᒥ ᐅᖏᓪᓯᒃᑐᒥ
ᐊᖏᑎᐅᓴᑦ ᐊᓯᓴᓴᓂᐅᐊᖅᓂᖏᓂᒃ

43 ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐅᕈᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᔪᓯᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᕕᐊᒥᑦ
ᐊᐱᖏᓯᑦᑐᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᐅᓴᓯᐊᑦᑐᖏᓂᑦ

ᐊᓯᓕᐅᓚᔨᖅ: ᒪᐃᒧᓯ ᓇᓇᐅᖅ ᑕᕎᓕᒃ

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Photo: James Nanau Tagalik

ᑖᒻᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᑯ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑎᒋᓚᐅᑲᕗᑦ ᐃᓐᓄᐃᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᖃᑉᓗᓈ ᓄᓈᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ. ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᖄᖏᖅᑐᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᕋᑉᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᓂᑦ (ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ) ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕖᑦ ᓯᓚᒥᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᑉ ᖃᓐᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᖏᒻᒪᑕ

ᑐᒐᓇᔭᕗᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕖᑦ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᖕᒪᖕᒫ. ᑕᒻᒪᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᒋᐊᕋᑉᑎᒍ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᒻᒥᒃ ᐋᕿᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ. ᐊᐱᖁᓯᐅᓂᐊᑦ ᐋᕿᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒍᒃᑖᕗᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒍᒃᑖᑦ, ᐃᓐᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒍᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓚᐅᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓗᒍ ᐊᒡᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒥ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖓᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᒥ. ᑖᑉᓯᒪ ᑐᖓᕕᓕᐊᖑᔪᑉ ᐊᑐᐊᖁᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᑉᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᒃᓗᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᒋᓂᐊᑲᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᕗᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᕐᒥᖕᓂ. ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑉᓗᑕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓗᑕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᑖ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᑦ ᑐᓴᒐᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᒪᖔᑖ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᔪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ.

ᑕᑯᓯᐊᓚᐅᑲᕗᑦ, ᓂᕆᐅᒃᓱᑕ ᑖᑉᓯᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓂᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖃᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᕙᒃᑐ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖅᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑕᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᔨᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ, ᐃᑲᔫᖅᑐᐃᑉᓗᑕ ᐊᐅᓛᖅᑕᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᓇᔭᓇᖅᑐᒦᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᖃᑐᔨᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ
(ᕼᑯᕕᒃ 2021, ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ: ᒋᑕ ᔭᐱᓯᔅ)

ABOUT THIS PROJECT

Our research team includes Inuit, northern, and southern researchers who have worked together for many years in Nunavut communities. Over the years we have heard that services providing information on weather, water, and ice conditions are not easy to use, access, or understand. We have also heard that the information is not always accurate for local conditions. We developed this project to learn how Nunavummiut (people of Nunavut) are using environmental information to make decisions about safe travel on the land (including water and ice).

Our goal is to help improve the information that is available, and how it is communicated in northern communities. To accomplish this goal, we created a survey to get feedback from communities across Nunavut. Survey questions were developed together with input from all team members, as well as from environmental service providers, Inuit organizations, and northern governments and research organizations.

We work together according to the Aajiiqatigingniq research framework, outlined by the Aqqiumavvik Society working with Elders from across Nunavut. This framework guides how we make decisions, and build consensus on our research approach and results. Surveys were facilitated by Local Research Coordinators working in their home communities. We also worked together to interpret survey results and decide on key messages for service providers and for Nunavut communities.

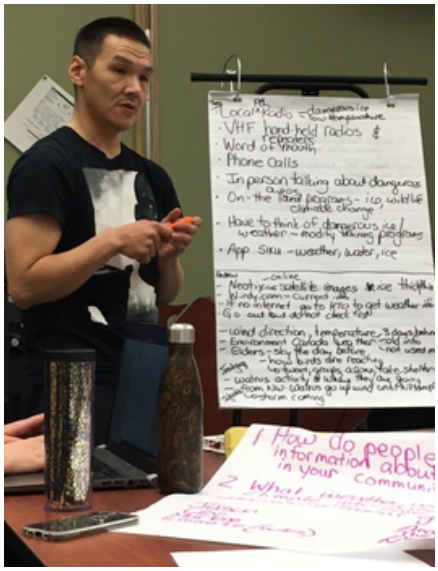
Ultimately, we hope that the results of this project will help service providers and decision-makers make their information more relevant and accurate for Nunavummiut, in support of safe travel.

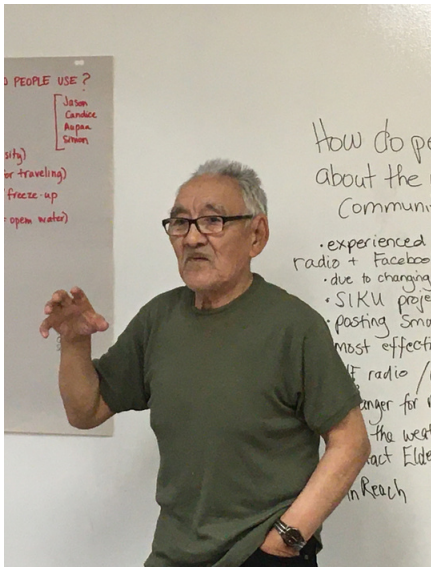
Collaborative analysis workshop in Arviat, Nunavut (October 2021, photo: Gita Ljubicic)

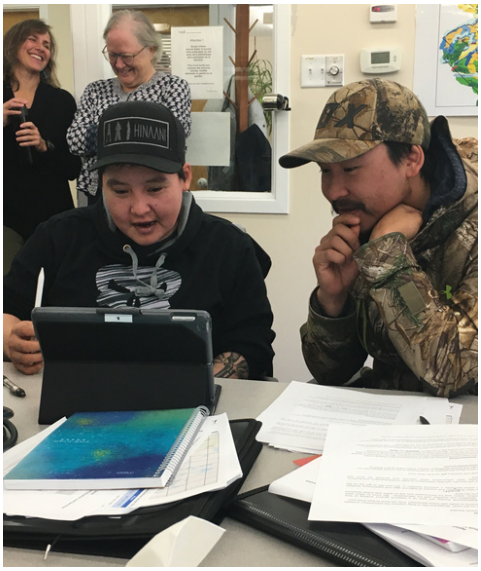
ᓄᓇᓕᒻ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᖅ
PARTNER COMMUNITIES

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔨᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᒍᑦᑐᖅᑐᖅ 8-ᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂ ᓄᓇᔨᒥ: ᐊᖏᕕᐊᑦ, ᐃᖏᓗᑐᖅᓯᐊᖅ, ᑲᖅᑭᖅᑐᒍᓱᒃ, ᓴᖅᓯᖅᑐᒃᑯᖅ, ᐃᖏᓗᐃᑦ, ᒥᑎᒋᓕᒃ, ᐊᓪᒪᓕ ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᖅ.

Our project involved 8 communities in Nunavut: Arviat, Cambridge Bay, Clyde River, Coral Harbour, Gjoa Haven, Iqaluit, Pond Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.







ᐊᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ: ᓇᒋᓚ ᑲᐅᖏᑐ, ᑎᑕ ᔨᐱᓗᓴ

Photos: Natalie Carter and Gita Ljubicic

ᐱᓚᒪᑲᖏᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓚᓇᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᖏᖅᑎᓚᑎᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓚᖅᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᖏᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᓐᓇᖏᓂᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓱᐃᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓚᓇᐊᑲᓚᓇᔨᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓂᑦ ᐅᑐᐱᓇ 2019 ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᓯᐱᓇ 2022 ᐊᔪᓐᓂᖅᓱᓂ. Training and collaborative analysis workshops with Local Research Coordinators, Elder mentors, and project partners between October 2019 and December 2022.

ᐱᓕᓇᐊᖃᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ (2018 - 2022)

ᐱᓕᓇᐊᖃᓕᑦ ᐱᓯᓕᓕᐊᓂᖅᑎᑦ	ᐱᓕᓇᐊᓇᕆᐅᔾᔪᑦ
ᐋᑦᔨᓕᖅ **2018**	• ᑲᑐᔾᖏᑎᖅᓂᓂᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᔪᑦ ArcticNet ᐊᑐᖓᒥ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᓇᐸᒥ
ᑕᖅᓭᓐᔪᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᓕᐊ ᑲᑕᒻᒪᖅ **2019**	• ᑲᑐᔾᖏᑎᖅᓂᓂᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕿᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ (ᐃᓕᒧᑦᓯᑎᖅ ᐱᓕᓇᖏᑎᑦᑲᓗᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓪᓕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖅᑎᓕᔨᑦ, ᐊᓚᒪᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᓇᑎᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ)
ᕿᐃᓄᐊᖅ - ᑲᑕᒪᓇᕆᖅ **2019**	• ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓪᓕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖅᑎᓕᔨᑦ ᖃᓂᑲᖑᓂ ᒪᓐᑐᓇᐊᓪᓚ ᑯᐃᐱᖅᒥ ᐊᓚᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ
ᐋᑦᔨᓕᖅ **2019** - ᓇᕆᔨᐊᑦ **2020**	• ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓪᓕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖅᑎᓕᔨᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᖃᖅᓴᑦ ᐅᓴᐃᒥᖅᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᖅᓂ
ᓇᕆᔨᐊᑦ **2020**	• ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑭᑎᖅ ᓄᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᕐᓴᑦ ᓄᓴᖅᓇᕐᔪᐊᖃᖅ **19** ᐱᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᑕᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᒪᓵᐱᖅᖃᖅ 5, ᖃᓄᐃᐃᓪᓗᐊᕕᖅᓂᖅᓱᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑎᐊᕐᓗᒍ) ᐱᓕᓇᖃᓂᑎᒋᐊᓕᓇᐅᖅᓴᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑲᔪᐃᓇᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᓇᓴᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᓇᓴᓇᖅᑐᓪᓗᒥ
ᒪᓐᓂᑦ **2020**	• ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓪᓕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖅᑎᓕᔨᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑎᐊᕆᐅᓕᓇᐅᖅᓴᑦ ◦ ᑕᒪᒪᓇ ᐱᔪᓪᓗᐊᓇᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐅᓕᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᓪᓕᑦ ᐊᒪᒪᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑭᑎᓂᓂᖅ ᐱᖓᔪᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂ ᑎᑎᐅᓇᖅᓯᒪᓕᑦ ◦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓪᓕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖅᑎᓕᔨᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᓴᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᐋᑦᔨᓕᖅ **2021**	• ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᔨᐊᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ
ᑲᑕᒻᒪᖅ **2022**	• ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓪᓕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖅᑎᓕᔨᑦ ᓄᖃᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑕᒫᓂᖅ
ᐋᑦᔨᓕᖅ **2022**	• ᑲᑐᔾᖏᑎᖅᓂᓂᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐸᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐅᓇᐸᒥ • ᐅᓂᐸᑎᓂᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ Arctic Net ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓕᔨᑦ ᑐᑭᓐᑐᒥ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᓇᐸᒥ

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES (2018 - 2022)

Timeline	Activities
December 2018	• **collaborative project planning** meeting at ArcticNet conference in Ottawa, Ontario
January - November 2019	• **collaborative survey development** (involving our project proposal team, Local Research Coordinators, and a number of external reviewers) ◦ this led to survey questions, wording, and options that were much more clear, relevant, and accessible for Nunavummiut ◦ it also means results can be more meaningful and impactful to researchers, northerners, and policy-makers
October - November 2019	• **training sessions with Local Research Coordinators** near Montreal, Quebec and in Iqaluit, Nunavut
December 2019 - March 2020	• **Local Research Coordinators facilitated surveys** in their home communities
March 2020	• **surveys put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic (see page 5 for more details)** ◦ we started working together on a plan for how to safely continue the project
June 2021	• **Local Research Coordinators restarted survey facilitation** ◦ this could only happen after public health and research license/ethics restrictions allowed it, and with local community organizations' support ◦ Local Research Coordinators also followed up with some earlier participants to clarify answers
October 2021	• **collaborative analysis workshop** in Arviat, Nunavut
November 2022	• **Local Research Coordinators stopped facilitating surveys** in their home communities
December 2022	• **collaborative analysis workshop** in Paris, Ontario, • presentations of refined results at ArcticNet conference in Toronto, Ontario

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᖅᑕᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ

ᓄᖅᑲᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᑎᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᔪᓕᑐᖅᓴᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᒃ ᐃᓄᒃ ᑲᑎᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

ᓇᑦᔪᓄᑦ 2020

ᓄᑦᓱᖅᑎᖅᓱᓕᑦ
ᔪᓕᑐᖅᓴᕐᓇᖅᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ
ᒪᓕᑎᐅᔾᔨᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᑲᓱᑦ
ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᓴᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᑎᒃᓴᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓕᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᔪᑎᓕᒃᓴᒃ

ᑎᓪᓗᒃᐃᑦ - ᔪᑯᕕᒃ 2020

ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᒍ
ᖃᓪᓕᐅᔾᔪᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ
ᐊᒻᒪᓕᒃ ᓄᖅᖅᑎᑦᓱᒍ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖏᓂᕐᓗ
ᐱᔪᑎᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ
ᓄᖅᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᒃᓴᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᔪᓂᑦ

ᑲᑎᕐᓗᕕᑦ 2020

ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᒍ
ᖃᓪᓕᐅᔾᔪᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ
ᐊᒻᒪᓕᒃ ᓄᖅᖅᑎᑦᓱᒍ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖏᓂᕐᓗ
ᐱᔪᑎᑦᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ
ᓄᖅᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᒃᓴᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᔪᓂᑦ

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᓂᑦ 2021

ᓄᖅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ
ᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᒍ
ᖃᓪᓕᐅᔾᔪᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ
ᓄᖅᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᒃᓴᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᔪᓂᑦ

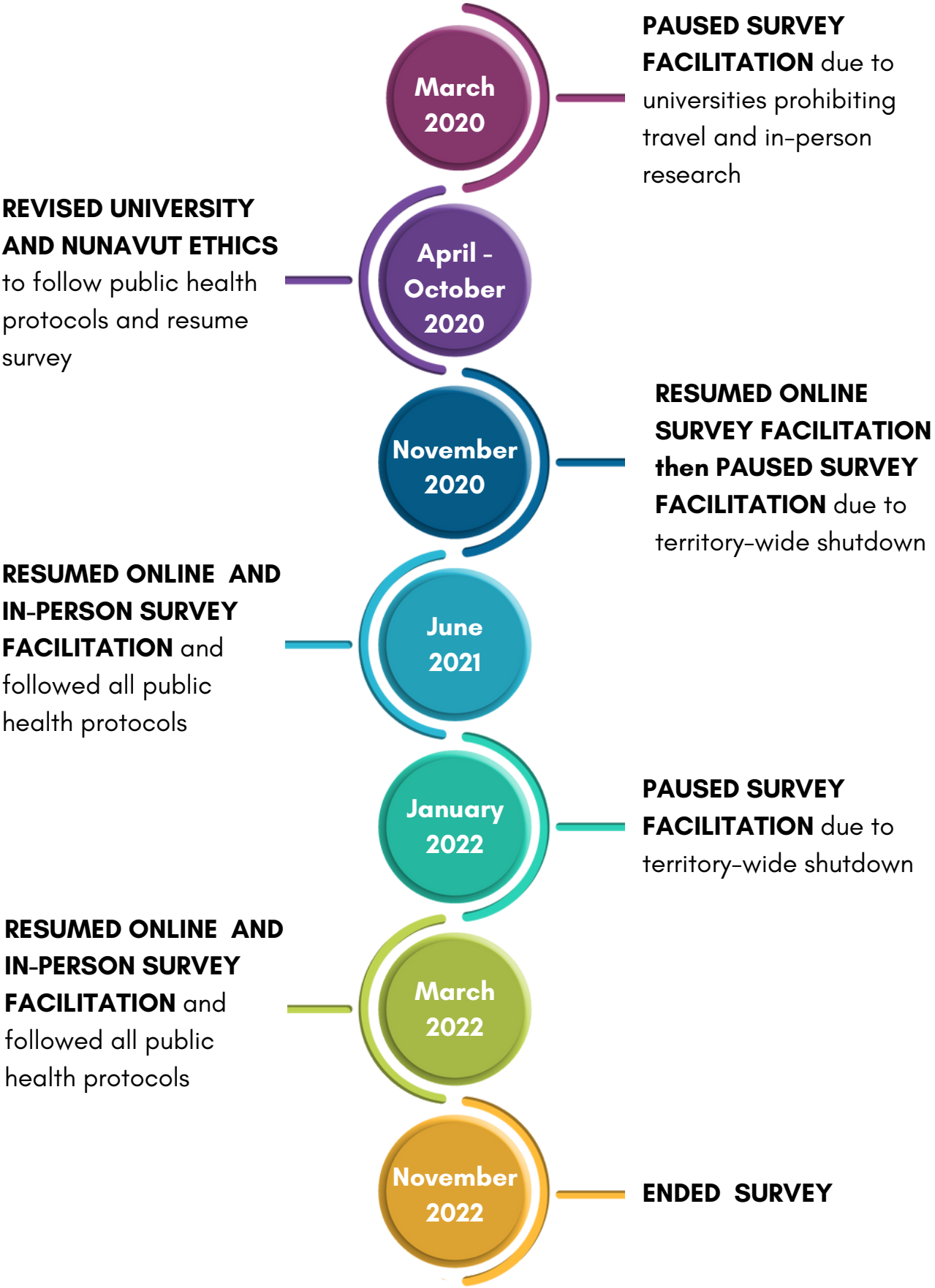
ᐃᓚᖓᑕᒃᑯᑦ 2022

ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᒍ
ᖃᓪᓕᐅᔾᔪᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ
ᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᒍ
ᖃᓪᓕᐅᔾᔪᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ
ᓄᖅᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᒃᓴᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᔪᓂᑦ

ᑲᑎᕐᓗᕕᒃ 2022

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᓐᓄᒃ

SURVEY TIMELINE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑌᐅᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑲᓂ ᑎᑎᕆᓂᔨᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᐅᕙᓪᓕᒥᒃ

ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ, 19 ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᓯᔨᑦ ᐱᕗᓱᖃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕗᓱᐊᓱᒃᑯᑎᒻᒥ, ᐱᐊᓂᕆᐅᖅᑐᑦ 360 ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᑎᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᑐᑦ 8 ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᓯᔨᑦ ᖃᐃᓕᓴᐅᑕᕆᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᓄᒻᒥᐅ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓕᓴᐅᑕᓕᒫᑦ ᑐᓴᒪᓕᖃᖅᑎᓂᐅᖅ ᖃᓄᐅᔪᓕᖃᖅᑎᓂᒃ. ᖃᓄᑕᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᓴᖏᓚᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓗ ᐱᓱᕆᐊᖃᖅᖏᓚᒃ ᓴᓇᒥ, ᐃᒪᖏᑦ, ᓴᓪᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓗ ᓴᓇᕐᓂᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᓴᓇᖅᑯᓕᒻᒥᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒥᐅᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᖃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑯᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒪᓂ (ᐃᓚᒋᑦᑐᒍ ᐃᒪᖅ ᓴᓪᑦᓗ) ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᖃᖓᑎᖅᑐᓂ (ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᒍ 2017). ᐃᓚᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᓇᐃᓕᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔨᔪᖓᖓᑕᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖓᓄᒃ ᐊᔨᒋᖓᑕᑦ, ᐃᒪᖁᒃ ᒪᖃᐃᓕᓂᐅᓇᕆᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᐸ ᐃᓕᐃᓇᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᒧᓕᐊᖅᐸᑐᑦ, ᐅᐸᖕᒍᓐᓇᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᓕᐊᒥᐊᑭᐊᓪᓚᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᖅᑎᓯᔨᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᖅᑕᓕᒫᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐸᒍᓐᓇᑦ ᐅᐸᖕᒍᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓄᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᖅᓯᒪᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᖅᓯᖅᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅ Qualtrics ᖃᖅᓀᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᑭᒪᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒧᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᒧᒥᐊᓚᓄᒃ ᖃᖅᓀᑕᐅᔪᕋᓀᓄ.ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑎᑦᓯᑕᕆᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᑭᒪᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓱᒻᒥ ᐅᐸᖕᒍᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᓚᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᖕᒍᓐᓇᑦ. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᓚᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᓇᓐᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᖅᓀᑕᐅᔪᓯᑦ ᑭᐅᑕᕆᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓂᔪᐊᖏᓐᓇᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᑦ ᑭᐅᑕᖅᑎᓯᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᓄᓕᒫᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ 19 ᐱᔪᑎᑦᓴᒍ ᑲᑎᑕᓯᔪᐅᓐᓂᖓᓕᑕ. ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᔪᑕᕆᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᓂᐅᓂᓄᓪᓕ. ᑎᒧᓯᔨᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᖓᑦᓴᑎᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓗ ᐊᔨᖓᓕᔨᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᑎᓂᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᖅᖏᑦ.

ᒪᑐᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖅᑐᖅ, ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖅᓯᐅᑦ ᑐᓴᒪᓕᖃᖅᖏᓚᒃ ᑭᒧᓯᔨᑦᑐᑎᒃ 115 ᐊᖅᓚᐊᒥᐅᓂ = 100%

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᓂᕈᐊᕈᓚᑦ ᑕᒃᓯᒥᓴᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᑯᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓗ ᐊᓴᑎᓂᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᑯᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᑎᐊᖅᑕᓕᒫᑦ:
ᓯᓚ ᑕᕆᓚᒃ, ᐊᖏᐅᒪᓚᒃ ᑲᑐᕆᑎᑭᓴᑎᑎᓂᑦ, inukpauyaq@gmail.com
ᓇᑕᓚ ᑲᑐᖅ, McMaster ᓯᓚᑐᖃᕆᖅᓚᐊᓂ, caten7@mcmaster.ca
ᑎᑕ ᔪᐱᓴᓯᒃ, McMaster ᓯᓚᑐᖃᕆᓚᐊᓂ, gita.ljubicic@mcmaster.ca

ᑕᑯᓯᐊᕈᑦᓯᐅᒃ ᓄᓇᕘᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖅᑐᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᖅᑎᖅ ᑎᑎᕆᑐᓐᓂᑯᑦ, ᑕᑯᑎᐊᖅᑐᒍ:
https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/

SURVEY FACILITATION BY LOCAL RESEARCH COORDINATORS

In total, **19 Local Research Coordinators** were involved in the project, and they completed **360 surveys** across **8 communities** in Nunavut.

Local Research Coordinators invited community members to participate based on certain criteria. Specifically, we wanted to learn about uses and needs of weather, water, ice, and climate information and services from community members who were actively travelling on the land (including water and ice) in the last three years (since 2017). This included men and women of all ages and experience levels, and they could be experienced hunters, seasonal travellers, or people who just like to get out on the land.

Local Research Coordinators facilitated the surveys in English or Inuktut based on participant preference. They used Qualtrics survey software to enter responses on iPads. They facilitated the survey in a community office or in participants' homes, based on individual comfort level. Some participants did the survey on their own using an online survey link, when COVID-19 pandemic public health restrictions prevented in-person surveys. Participants were compensated for their time. We obtained research ethics and license approvals before we started the survey.

For this report, we present the results based on survey answers from a total of 115 Arviarmiut = 100%.

For more information about this report and the larger study please contact:

Shirley Tagalik, Aqqiumavvik Society, 204-218-0866, inukpaujaq@gmail.com

Natalie Carter, McMaster University, carten7@mcmaster.ca

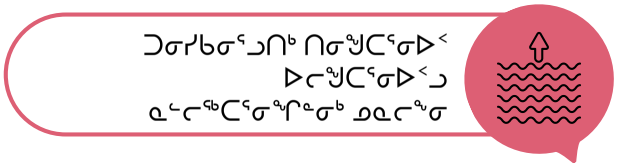
Gita Ljubicic, McMaster University, gita.ljubicic@mcmaster.ca

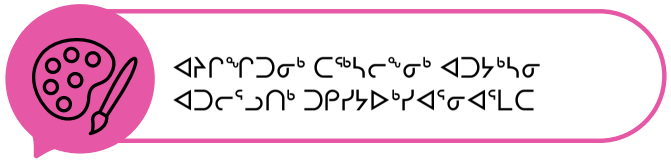
To access a Nunavut-wide report, and other community reports, please visit:

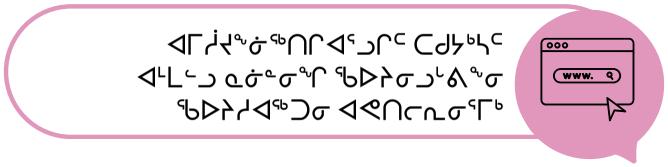
https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/

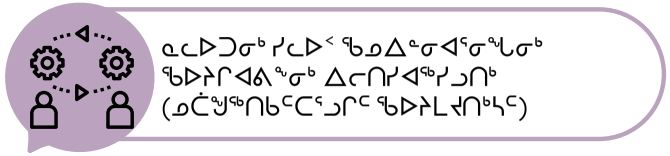
ᑐᓴᕐᓯᕆᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ

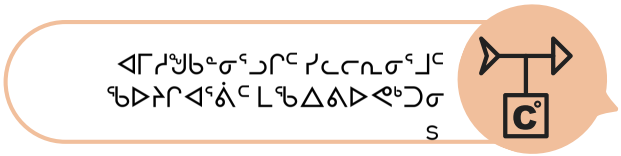
2021 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2022 ᑲᑐᔨᓂᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓴᑐᓗᒃ
ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᔪᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᖓᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓴᓂᒪᓂ ᑐᑭᒪᔪᓕᓂᑎᓕᔨᕐ
ᐊᖏᒋᐅᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᔪᓕᓗ ᒪᑭᕐᓂᓗ ᑐᓴᑎᐅᓴᓕᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᓂ
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ

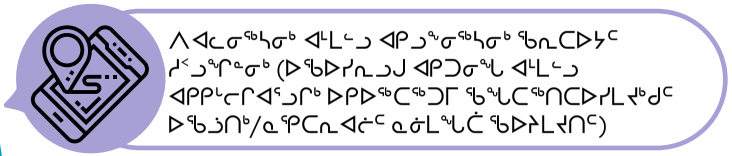




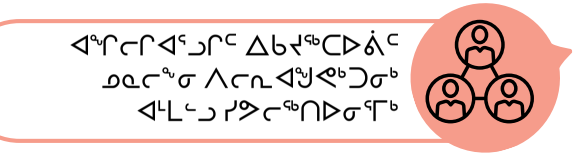


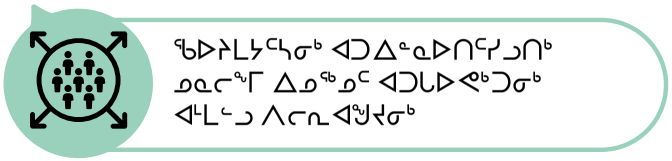


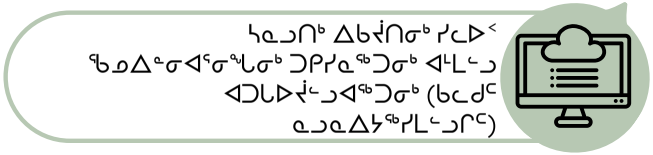


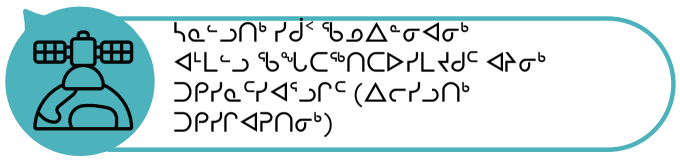


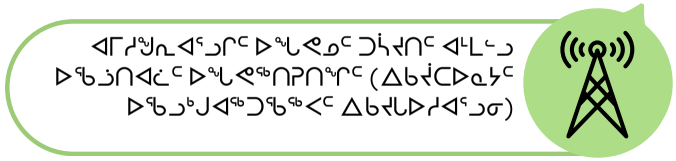

ᐱᓕᓚᐊᓗᑐᐃᓇᓯᓂᑦ ᓇᓕᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ
(ᐊᓄᓂᐅᖏᑐᖅ ᓱᓕᐅᓴᓂᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓂ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔨᓯᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᓚᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓂᑦ),
ᓇᒪᓂᖅᓯᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ





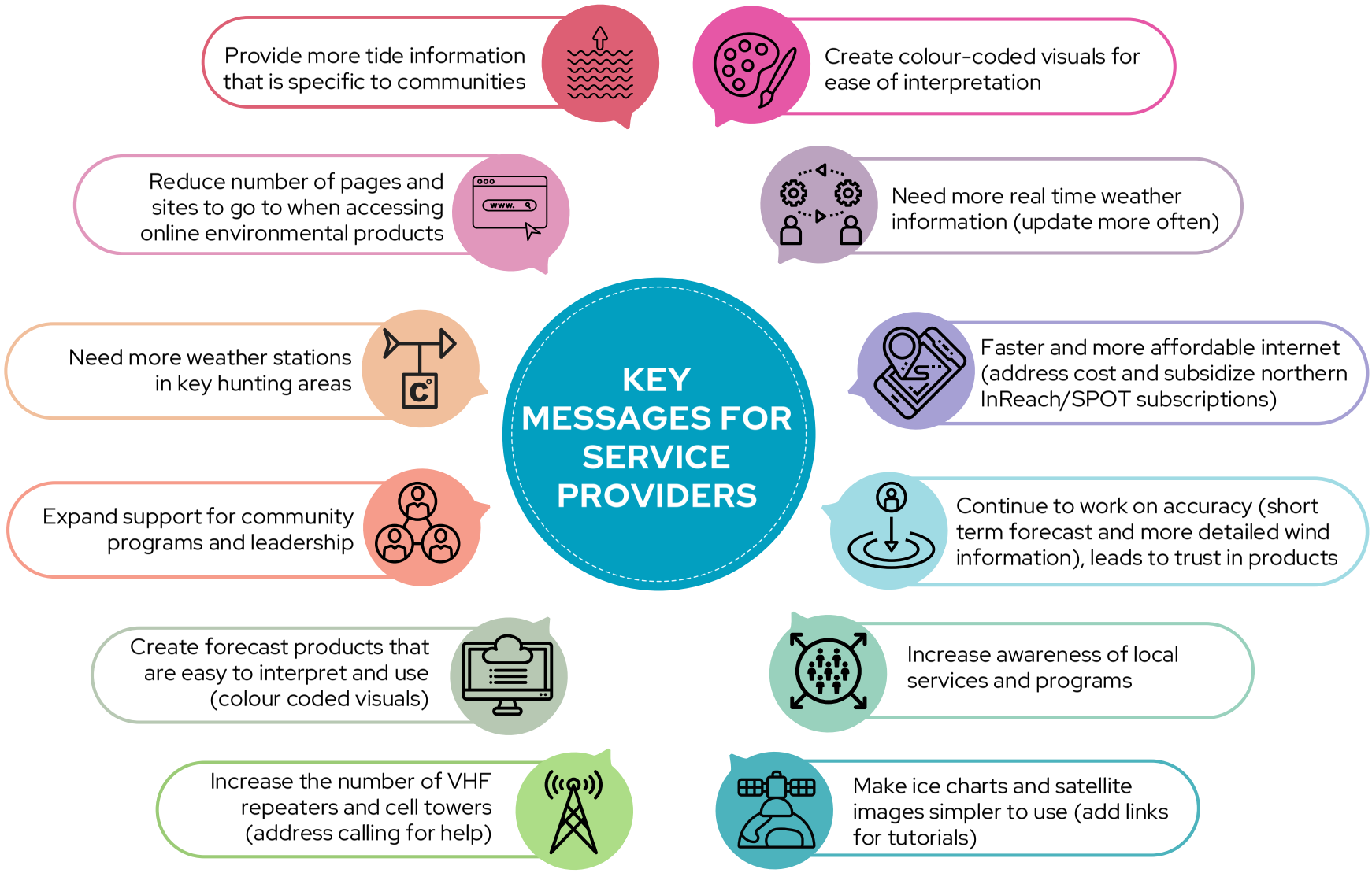






KEY MESSAGES FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

At the 2021 and 2022 collaborative analysis workshops, Local Research Coordinators developed twelve key messages for service providers:



ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖕᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓄᑦ

2022 ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓪᓗᓂᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖃᑎᒋᓯᒪᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓄ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᑐᑭᒪᐊᑦᑎᓕᔨᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑭᒻᒥᓄᖅ ᐊᐃᔪᓕᕐᒥᓄᖅ
ᑐᓴᖅᓂᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑎᑎᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦ

www.straightupnorth.ca

KEY MESSAGES FOR COMMUNITIES

At the 2022 collaborative analysis workshop, Local Research Coordinators developed seven key messages for community organizations:

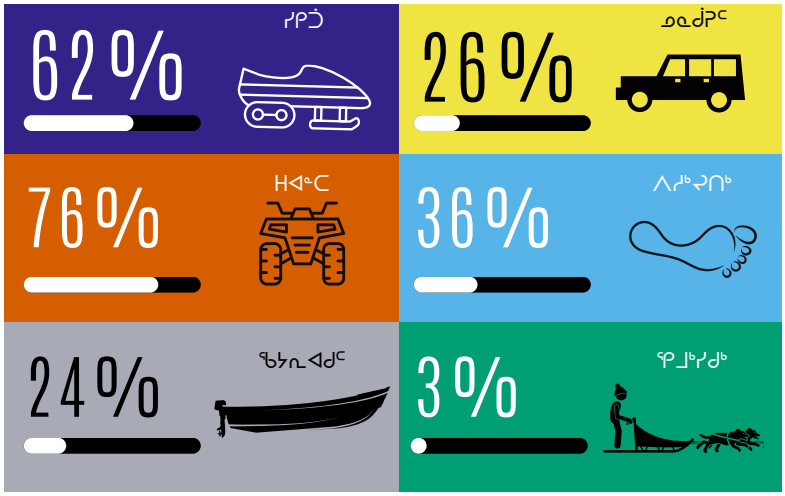
ᑐᑭᓯᓂᖅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑎᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ

ᓴᖅᓂᑎᖅ

100% = ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ **115** ᐃᓕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᙵᔪᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᖃᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓚᐅᕐᓕᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᓐ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᔪᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᑦ ᓴᖅᓂᑎᖅᓂᓕᒃ (percent) ᑕᐃᒪ 100% ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᕐᒥ 115 ᐃᓕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒥ ᑕᑕᑎᓚᙵᔪᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐸᒪᒥᒃ

ᐃᓐᓇᓂᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᖓᒥᒃ ᑕᑕᓚᕐᓕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᔪᓕᐅᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ

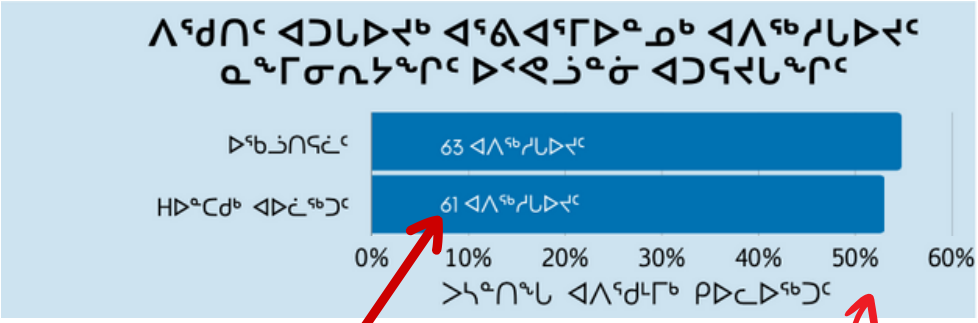
ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ,
ᑕᐃᒪᓕᓗ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᒃ
ᑲᑎᑕᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ 100%.



ᐃᖅᑐᑕᐅᓕᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᔨᓕᔭᒍ
ᒪᑲᐱᖏᑐᖓᓂᓂ 16,
ᐊᐱᖏᓂᒪᓕᕐᓕᑦ
ᓂᑭᐊᖏᑕᓕᐅᖏᑐᑦ
ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ

ᑎᒍᖏᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᑎᒍᖏᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ= ᑲᑎᑦᓴᑎ ᐊᐱᖏᓂᒪᓕᕐᓕᑦ ᒡᑦᓂᒥᖓ ᑭᐅᕐᓕᑦ



ᐃᓕᓐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᓕᕐᓕᑦ ᑕᑯᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᖅᓂᑎᖅᑐᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓕᒐᓗ ᑎᒍᖏᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑐᓚᓂᒃ (ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐊᕐᕕᖓᓂᖏᑦ) ᐊᐱᖏᓂᒪᓕᕐᓕᑦ ᑭᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᑐᑎᑎᒋᔭᒍ ᒪᑲᐱᖏᑐᖓᓂᕐᒥ 15, ᐅᖃᓚᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓕᑦ ᐅᑦᓯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕐᒃᑐᑦ 55% -ᖏᑦᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᖏᓂᒪᓕᕐᓕᑦ (63 ᐊᐱᖏᓂᒪᓕᕐᓕᑦ).

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT

PERCENT

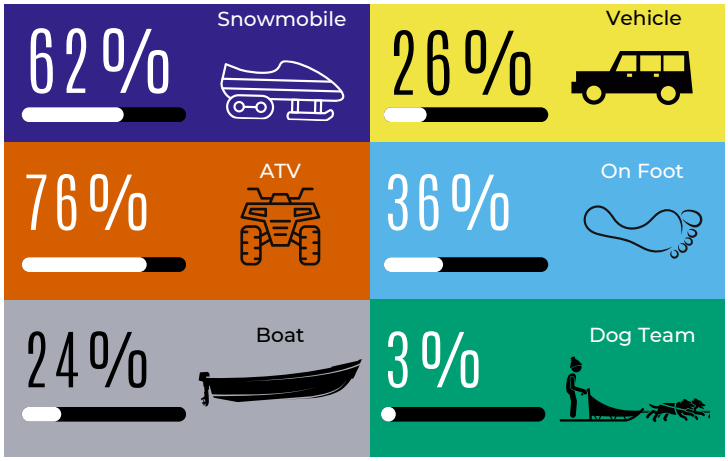
100% = all 115 participants

Most of the survey results in this report are shown as % (percent) where 100% means all 115 participants in Arviat who completed the survey.

Sometimes participants could choose more than one answer, so totals in some figures don't add to 100%.

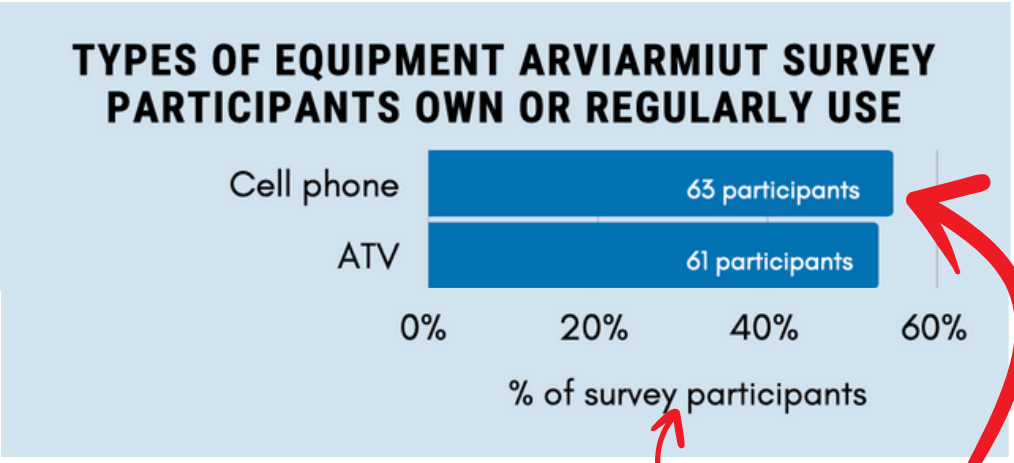
In this example **from p. 16**, participants could choose more than one method of transportation.

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION SURVEY PARTICIPANTS USE TO TRAVEL ON THE LAND



COUNTS

Count = the number of participants giving that answer



Some of the charts show the results in percent and the **count** (actual number) of participants who gave that answer.
In this example **from p. 15**, cell phones are owned or regularly used by 55% of participants (63 participants).

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᓱᖅᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᓂᐅᖅ ᑎᑎᕆᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥ (ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)

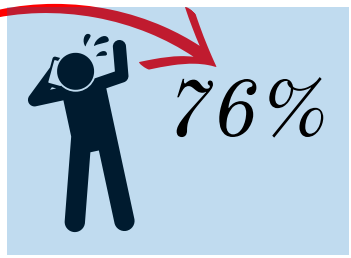
ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ = ᑭᑐᓗᖅᑕᑦ (ᑕᒪᕆᐅᖅ **115** ᐃᓄᐃᑦ) ᑭᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᒥᐅᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒥ

ᑭᐅᑕᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ

ᑭᐅᑕᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ = ᑭᓯᒥᖅ ᑭᐅᑕᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᐅᑦᓗᑎᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓴᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖅᒪᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓴᑎᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥ ᑭᐅᖏᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᓄᖅ. ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᐅᑦᓗᑎᖅ "ᓇᐅᖅ" ᐊᐱᖅᓴᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᓗᐃᑎᑕᐅᑕᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑐᓄᖅ. ᑕᐃᔪᓄᖅᓱᓕᕆ ᑭᐅᑕᐅᖅᑐᓄᖅ "ᐃ" ᐊᐱᕐᓴᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᑭᐅᑲᓂᖅᑕᑕᐅᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓴᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᒥᐅᔨᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᒪᑦᓯᒧᓕᖅ. ᑕᔪᐊ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᑦ ᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᓂᖅ, ᑭᐅᑕᕐᓂᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᒥᐅᖅ.

ᖃᐅᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓯᐊᓕᑭᐃᓕᑦ

ᐅᐅᑐᑕᐅᔪᒥ ᒪᑲᐱᖅᑐᑐᖅ 29, 76% ᐳᓯᓐᖓᖏᑕ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᐅᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐃ ᐅᖅᑲᓪᑐᓕᓚᐊᖅᑐᖏᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᒪᐅᔭᓕᐊᖅᑲᒪ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᔪᖅᓯᓕᓚᖏᓐ".



ᐃᐊᖏᐊᒥ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᔪᖅᓯᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᐅᐸᓕᔭᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᓗᐊᖏᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᓄᓇᒥ, 76% (ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖏᑕ 115-ᓂᑦ) ᐅᖅᑲᓪᑐᓕᓚᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᒪᐅᓯᐊᖏᓚᑎᒃ.

87 ᑭᐅᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᖅᑐᑕᐊᓂᕆᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᕆᖅᑲᔾᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᑕᐊᓂᕆᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑕᒥᔭᑦ (91%), ᐅᐸᓕᔭᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑎᓄᖅ (56%), ᐊᒻᒪᓕᓗ ᐃᑕᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᖅᑲᓇᕆᔨᓂᒃ (45%) ᐅᖅᑲᓚᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᒪᐅᓯᐊᖏᓚᑎᒃ

ᑕᑯᐊ ᑭᓯᒥᒃ ᑭᐅᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐃ, ᐅᖅᑲᓪᑐᓕᓚᐊᖅᑐᖏᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᒪᐅᓯᐊᖏᓚᖏᑕ", ᐊᐱᓗᔾᐅᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᒥᖏᑕ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑲᓂᕆᒥᒃ, "ᑭᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᓪᑐᓕᓚᐱᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᒪᐅᓯᐊᖏᓚᑎᒃ?" ᑕᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᑦᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᐅᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑲᓂᕆᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᔾᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓪᓕᐊᑦ ᐃᑕᐃᓇᓗᓀᐃᑦ, ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᑭᖏᑦᓗᖏᑦ.

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT (CONTINUED)

PARTICIPANTS

Participants = everyone (all 115 people) who did this survey in Arviat

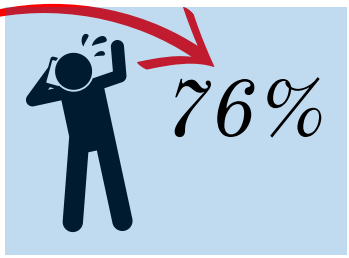
RESPONDENTS

Respondents = only the participants who answered follow-up questions

There are some questions in the survey that not everyone answered. Participants who answered "no" to a question would skip to the next section. But participants who answered "yes" to the same question would be asked some *related follow-up questions*. When we show the results to follow-up questions, we call this group of participants "**respondents",** because they were the ones who answered the question.

CONTACTING OTHERS FOR HELP

In this example **from p. 29**, 76% of the participants said "yes I can call for help if I get stranded on the land".



If Arviarmiut ***participants*** get stranded or have an accident on the land, 76% (out of a total of 115) can call for help.

Of the 87 ***respondents*** who can call for help, most would call a **family member** (91%), or **local search and rescue** (56%), and some would call **a friend** (45%) for help.

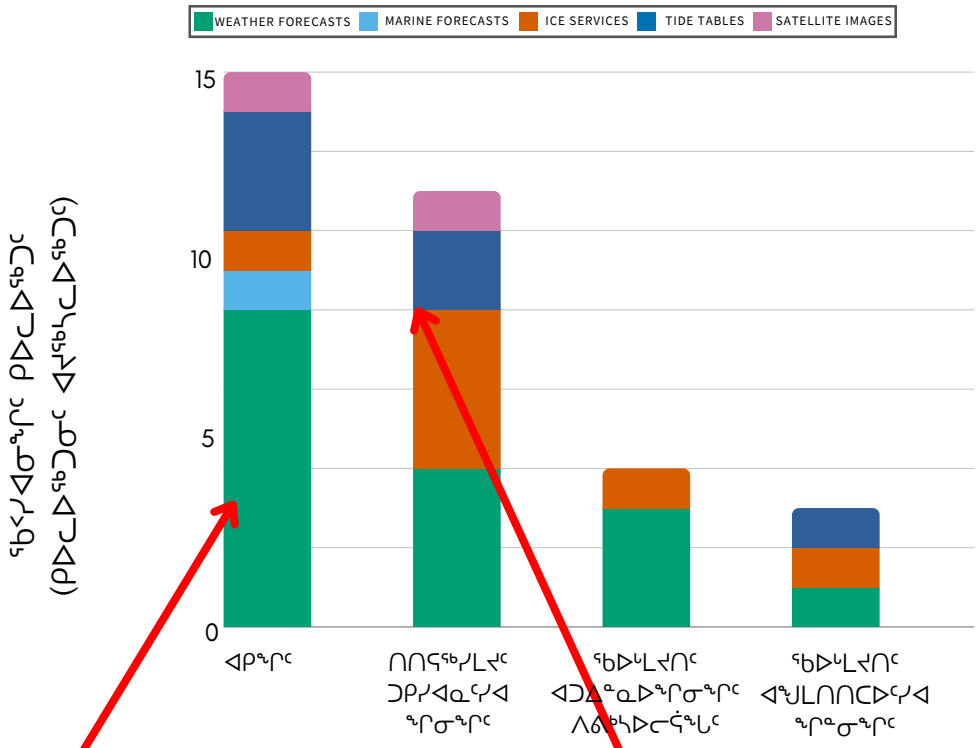
Only the participants who said "*Yes, I can call for help*", were asked the follow-up question, "*Who, can you call for help*?" This smaller group of participants who answered the follow-up question are called **respondents**. So the percent shown for respondents are out of the total who answered the question, and not the total of participants.

ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᓂᓂ ᑎᑎᕐᕋᓂᔪᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ (ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)

ᑭᐅᑕᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ

ᑭᐅᑕᓕᐅᑦᑐᑦ = ᑕᔪᖏᖕᓇᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐸᒥᒃ ᓇᓕᖏᓴᕿᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ

ᑭᐅᑕᓕᐅᑦᑐᑦ = ᑕᔪᖏᖕᓇᑦ
ᐃᓕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐸᒥᒃ
ᓇᓕᖏᓴᕿᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ



ᐃᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᕋᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᔨᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᑕᐅᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᖏᑦᑐᑦ (ᐅᔾᔨᑎᑐᓂᒃ: ᓯᓕᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ, ᑕᕆᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ, ᓯᑯ ᖃᓄᐃᒪᖏᓐᓇᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᕆᓚ ᑎᓂᓪᓗᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᕆᓚ, ᖃᖏᑐᕐᖄᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᐸᓂᒃ).

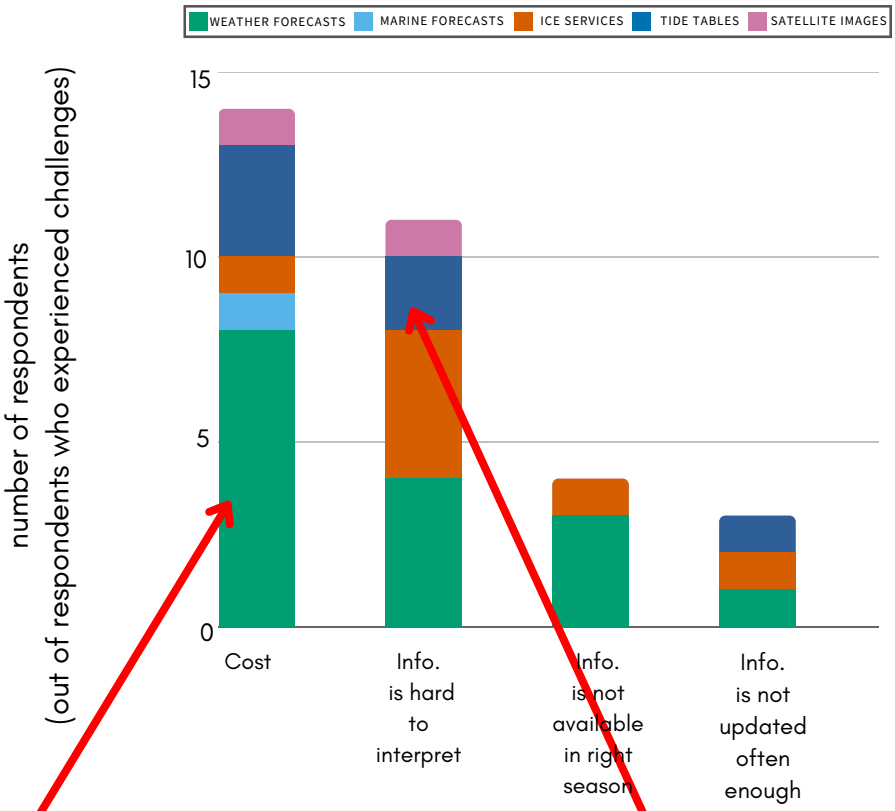
ᐅᐸᑐᑎᑦᓚᐃ ᒪᒃᐱᖅᑐᕐᖅ 40, ᑭᐅᑕᑦᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᑦ "ᐃ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖅᑐᖏᑐ ᐃᓚᐃᓚᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᕆᐊᖅᓭᖏᓐᓇᒪ ᓯᓕᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ", 8–ᖏᓪᕿ ᐃᑦᓚᐃᓚᑕᖃᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᑐᖏᓂᒃ.
Ċძᓇᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ "ᐃ, ᐊᑐᓕᐅᖅᑐᖏᑐ ᐃᓚᐃᓚᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᓂᓚᒪᒪ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᕆᓚ ᑎᓂᓪᓗᑕᕐᓂᕐᓂᕆᓚ", ᒪᑭᑦ (2) ᐃᓚᐃᓚᑕᖃᓕᐅᖅᑐᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᑎᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔪᖅᓱᓂᖏᓐᓄᓚᑦ.

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT (CONTINUED)

RESPONDENTS

Respondents = only the participants who use forecasting products

REASONS WHY ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTING INFORMATION IS DIFFICULT FOR ARVIARMIUT RESPONDENTS TO ACCESS



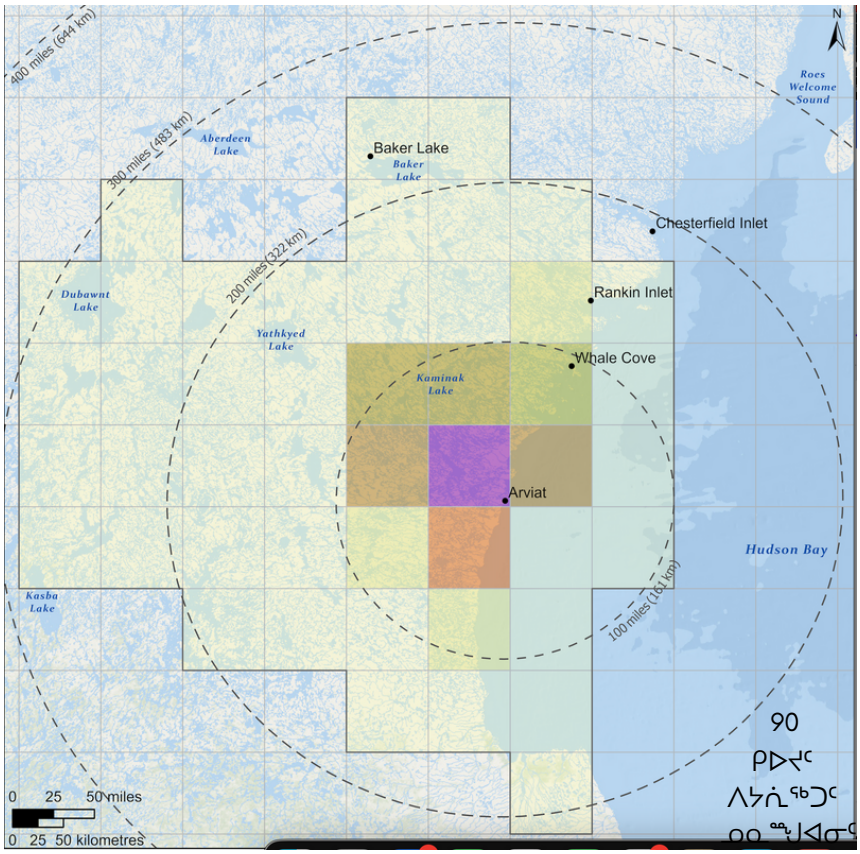
Some participants did not use every type of environmental forecasting information (i.e. weather forecasts, marine forecasts, ice services, tide tables, satellite images).

In this example from **p. 40**, of the respondents who said "*Yes, I experience challenges when accessing weather forecasts*",

8 of them experience challenges due to cost. Of the respondents who said "*Yes, I experience challenges when accessing tide tables*", 2 of them experience challenges because the information is hard to interpret.

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᖓᐊᕐᓂ ᐊᑐᒪᐅᓯᓂᒃ ᑕᒡᓴᓂ ᑎᑎᕐᓂᔨᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑎᒃ

ᑕᒪᐃᑕ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᕐᓂᑦ



ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᓂ ᑕᐅᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᓕᕐᓂᖅ

ᓄᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓚᒍᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖅᑐᑦ

ᐊᑐᓂ ᒥᖓᐊᖅᓯᒪᔨᑦ ᐃᖅᑐᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᐊᖅᒥ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᓴᑦ ᑭᐅᑕᓇᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓂᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔨᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔨᒥ, ᐊᓚᒍᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᑐᐃᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᖅᑕᖅᕎᓯᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐅᓚᐃᑦ (ᐅᓵᑐᑎᒍᓐᓇᔪᓐᓇ, ᑭᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᐅᓇᓇᐅᔭᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᕼᐊᓕᑕᔪᒃ ᐊᓚᒍᓐᓇ ᓯᑭᑐᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒪᑭᐃᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᖅᑕᖅᕎᓯᑎᒪᑦ.

ᑖᔭᓂᖅᓴᑦ/ᖃᐅᒪᓗᓵᑐᑦ ᒥᐊᖅᓯᒪᔨᑦ = ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᑦ ᑕᐃᔪᖅᓚᓇᐅᖅᓴᑦ

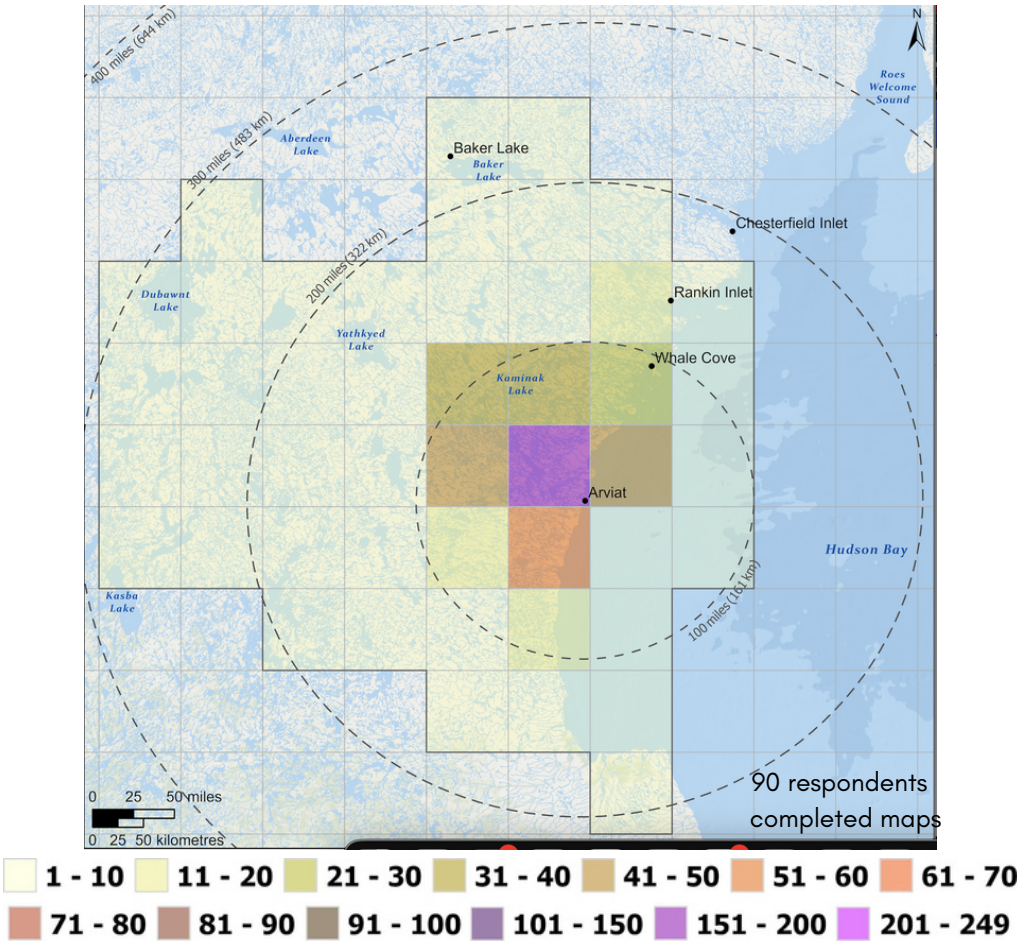
ᑕᖅᓴᔭᓐᓂᖅᓴᒃ = ᐊᒥᓱᖅᑎᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᑦ ᑕᐃᔪᖅᓚᓇᐅᖅᓴᑦ

ᑕᖅᓴᔭᓐᓂᖅᓴᒃ = ᐊᒥᓱᖅᑎᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᑦ ᑕᐃᔪᖅᓚᓇᐅᖅᓴᑦ

ᐃᓕᖅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔨᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᐊᖅᒥᒃ ᐱᐊᓂᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ (ᐱᔨᑎᖃᖅᔪᒃ ᖃᓚᑕᐅᕈᐃᓕᑦ ᐊᖏᐅᒪᖅᓯᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐊᔪᖅᓯᖅᓂᑦ). ᓄᓇᖓᐊᖅ ᑕᑯᑎᔪᓐᓇᔭᒍ, ᑖᔪᐊ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᓂᐊᖅᓴᕐᓂ "ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ", ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᖓᐊᖅᒥ ᐱᐊᓂᓚᐅᖅᓴᒪᑕ

UNDERSTANDING THE MAPS IN THIS REPORT

TOTAL TRAVEL



Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

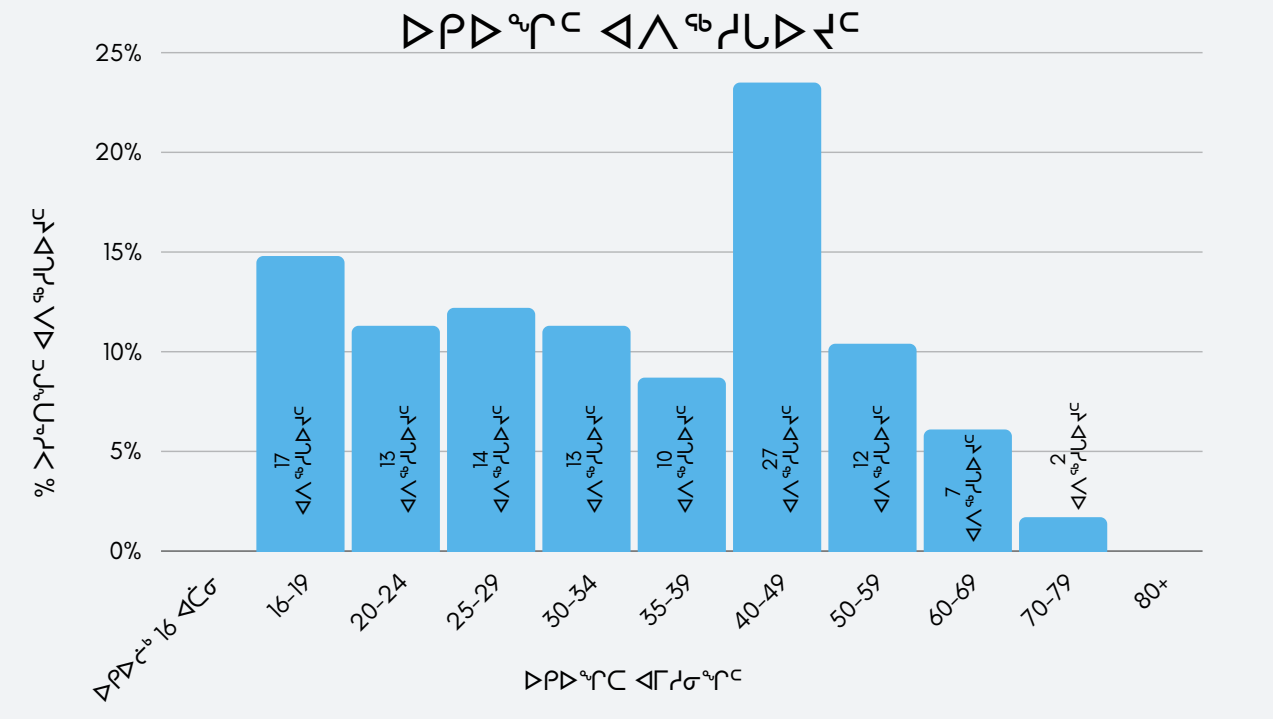
MAP COLOURS AND LEGENDS

Each coloured box on the maps represents a certain number of respondents who travelled to that area, and all of the types of transportation they used to travel there (e.g. if a respondent went to an area by ATV and by snowmobile, it is counted as having travelled to the area twice).

Darker/brighter colours = more respondents went there.
Lighter colours = less respondents went there.

Respondents = only the participants who completed maps
Some participants did not complete travel maps (due to technical issues and other reasons). When we show the maps, we call this group of participants "respondents", because they were the ones who completed maps.

ᐊᖏᐊᒥ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓇᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ

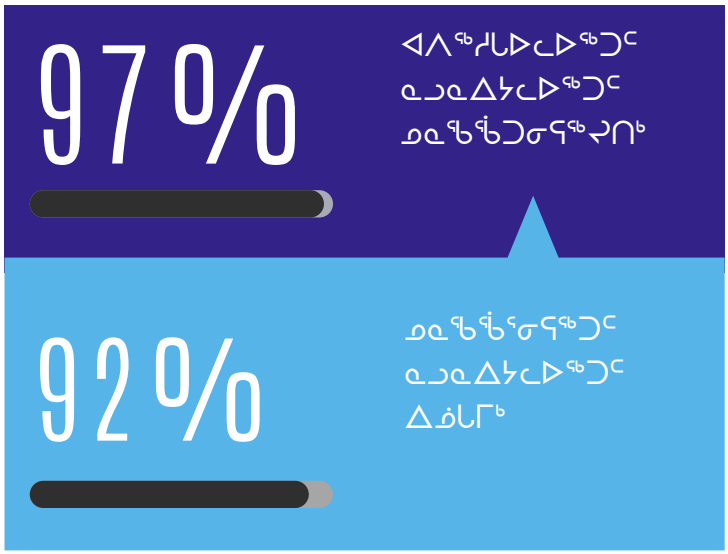


ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ 16-ᒥ 79-ᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᖢᓂᒃ, ᕿᔪᓴᕐᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑐᖅᓴᒪᔪᓂ (24 ᔪᓴᓂ) ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᖢᓂᒃ 40-ᒥᑦ 49-ᒧᑦ. ᐃᓕᐅᔪᖃᓕᐅᖅᑕᕐᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ 16 ᒥᓂᔪᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ 80 ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᒋᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᒥ ᐃᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

51% ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᐅᓂᕆᖅᑐᑦ

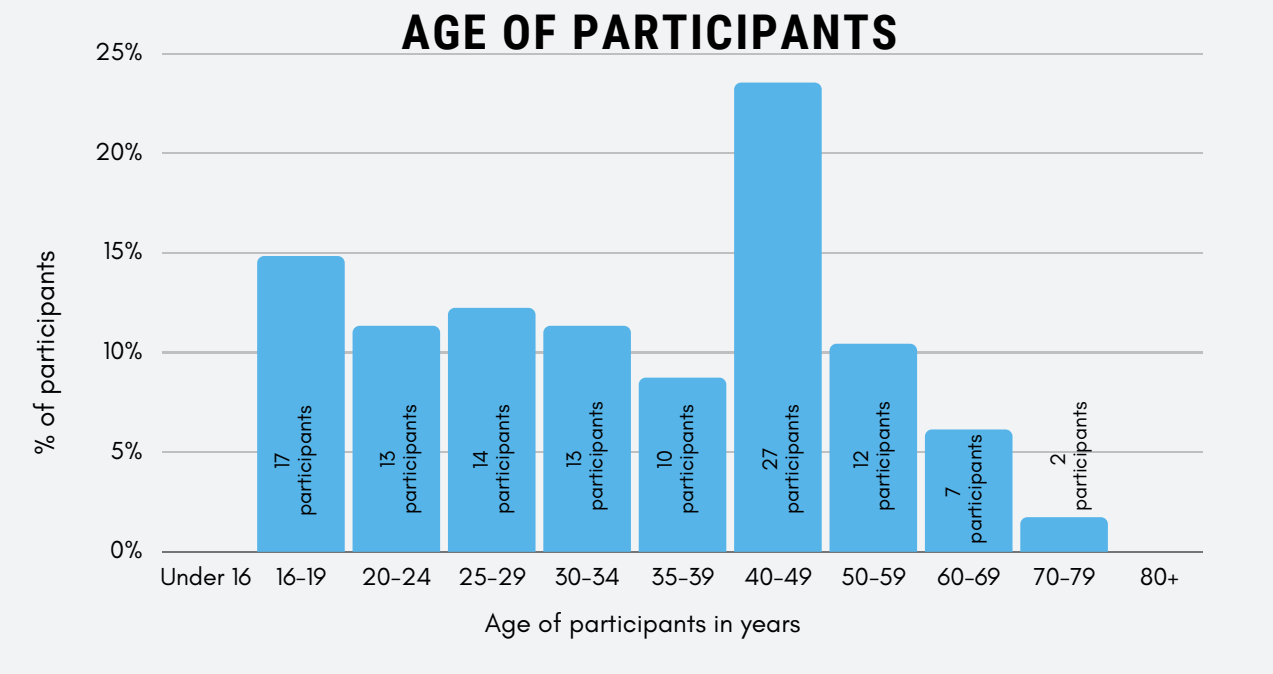
49% ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖕᒍᐅᓂᕆᖅᑐᑦ

ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒃᑕᑦ ᐅᖅᑎᑎᒋᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᖏᐅᓂᕆᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ (51 ᔪᖏᑎᑎ), ᐊᓚᒐᓗ ᓇᒃᑕᑦ ᐊᑎᑎᒋᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᖕᒍᐅᓂᕆᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ (49 ᔪᖏᓂᑎ).



ᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑎᑎᒋᖅᓯᒪᓂ (97 ᔪᖏᑎ), ᐊᓚᒐᓗ 92 ᔪᖏᓂᑎ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑎᓂᓂᕆᖅᖢᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓂᓂᕆᖅᖢᓂᒃ.

ARVIARMIUT SURVEY PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS



Survey participants ranged in age from 16 to 79 years, with the highest proportion (24%) being between 40-49 years old. No one under the age of 16 or 80 years and older, participated in the survey.

51% of participants identify as female

49% of participants identify as male

Just over half of the participants identify as female (51%), and just less than half identify as male (49%).

97% of participants identify as an Indigenous person

92% of Indigenous respondents identify as Inuit

Nearly all participants identify as an Indigenous person (97%), and 92% of Indigenous respondents identified as Inuit.

ᐊᖏᕕᒋᑎ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦ (ᑲᔪᓯ)

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᑦ

81%
ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᕆᔨᑦ
ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔨᐅᖅᑐᑦ

100%
ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑐᑦ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᔨᐅᖅᑐᑦ

1%
ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᕆᔨᑦ
ᐊᐊᑎᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᑦ

*ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᓂᑭᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᑦᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᔨᑎᖏᑐᑐᓂᒃ

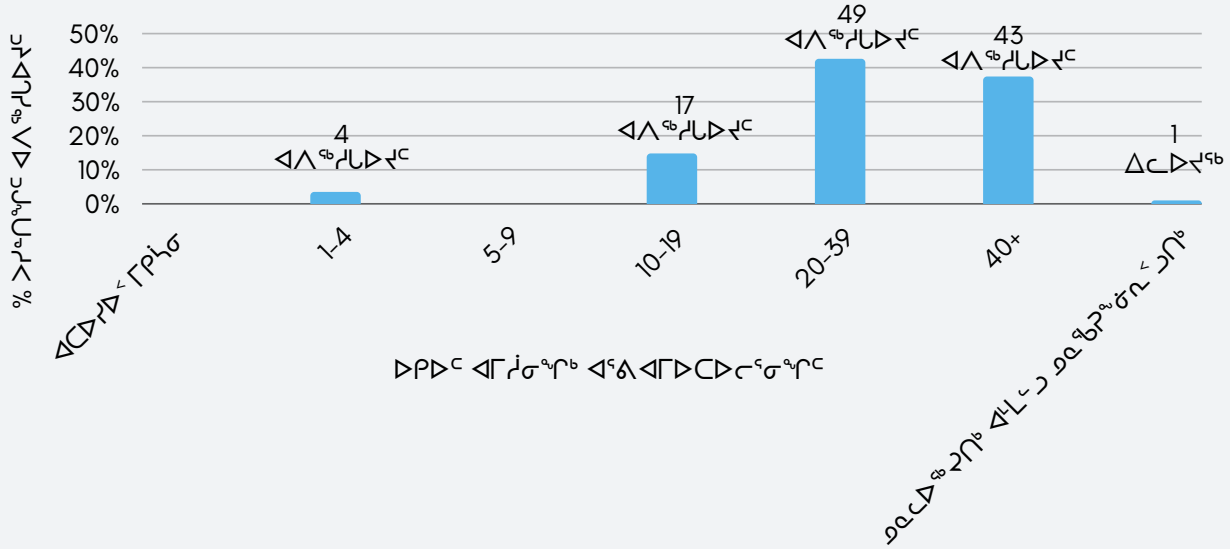
ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᕆᔨᑦ
ᐊᐱᓚᒃᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ
ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖏᓐᓇᒋᑦ
ᐅᖃᕐᖏᓐᓇᒃ

ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᕆᔨᑦ
ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓪᓗᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ (81 ᓴᓯᓐᑎ)
ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ
ᐅᖃᔨᔪᐃᓐᓇᐅᓪᓗᑎᑐᒃ.
ᐊᒥᓱᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᔨᑎᖏᑐᑐ
ᐅᖃᔨᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ (1 ᓴᓯᓐᑎ).

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᐅᕗᓚᐊᓕᓪᓗᐊᕐᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᖓᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᕕᒋᑎᐅᑕᐅᓕᖏᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓐ ᐃᓕᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦ(ᐱᓵᔨᑕᐅᖏᓕᖃᓪᓗᐊᖅᔪᓂ) ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᖏᓪᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑕᖅᔪᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ, ᐃᒪᓕᑦ ᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᓪᓚᑦ ᓯᓚᓕᑦ.

ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᕆᔨᑦ (80%) ᐊᖏᕕᒋᑎᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕆᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ 20 ᐅᖓᓚᐅᓄᓪᓚᐅᓂᑦ

ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᖃᓪᓚᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕕᒋᑎᐅᑕᐅᓕᖏᓐᓇᖏᓐᓄᑦ



ARVIARMIUT PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS (CONTINUED)

LANGUAGES SPOKEN*

81% of participants speak English

100% of participants speak Inuktitut

1% of participants speak French

*Participants could choose multiple languages

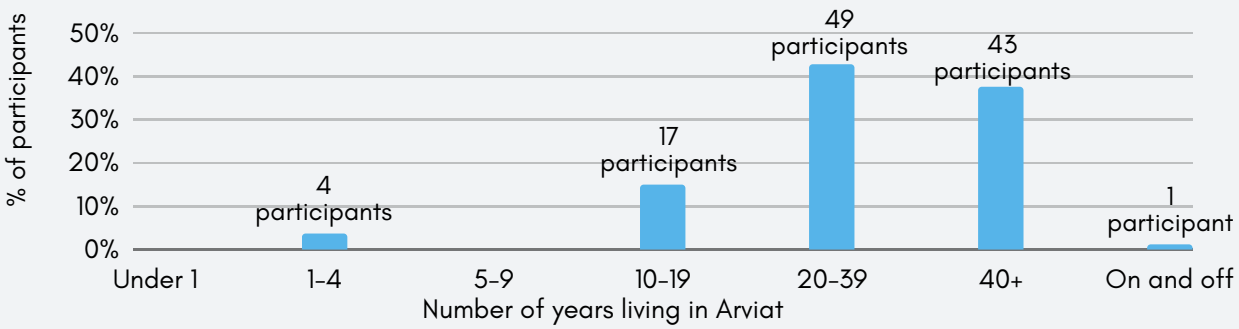
Participants were asked about which languages they speak.

Most participants speak English (81%) and all speak Inuktitut. Very few, speak French (1%).

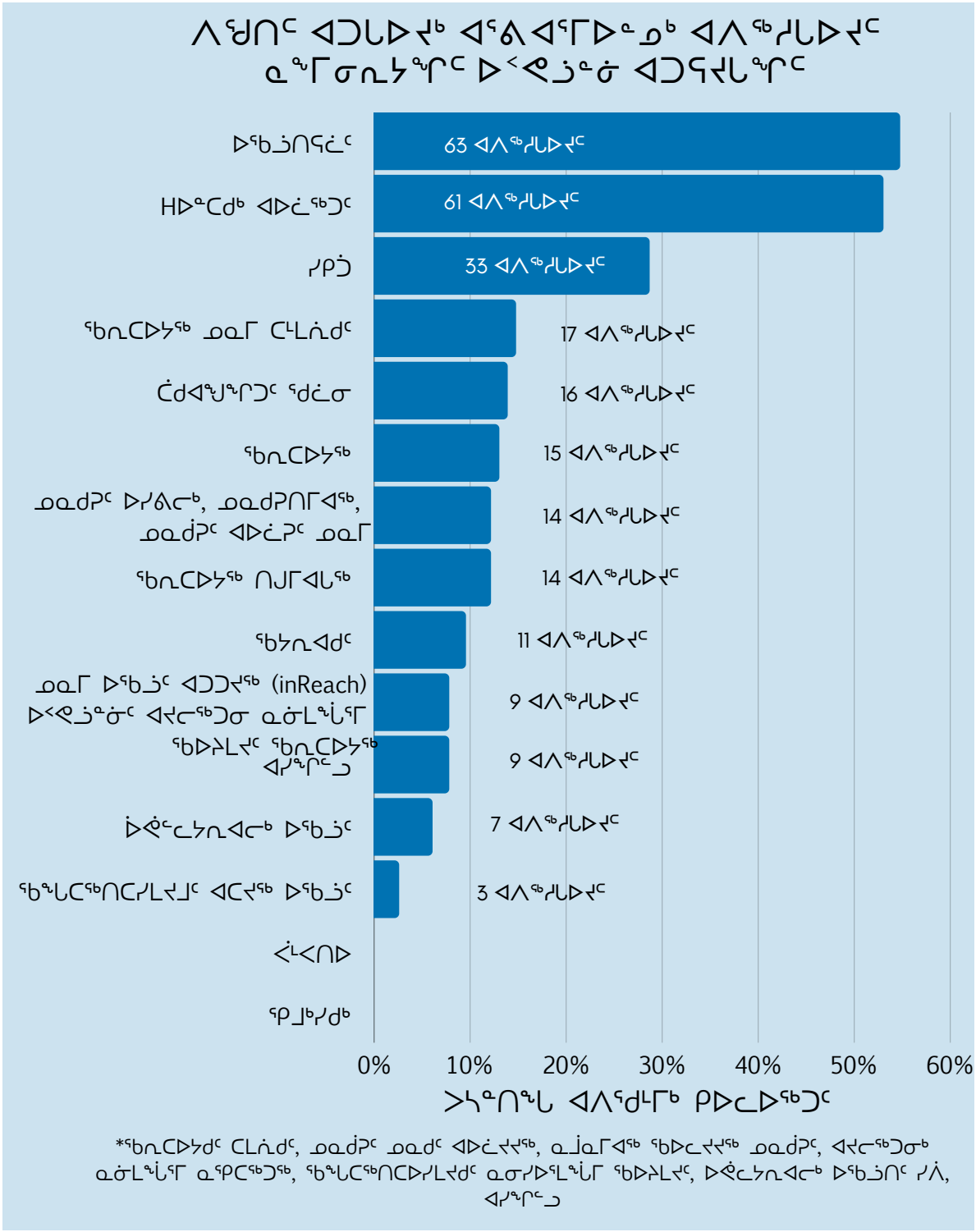
It is important to understand how long participants have lived in Arviat as this relates to (although does not necessarily determine) how much experience they have with travel on the land, water, or ice.

Most participants (80%) have lived in Arviat for 20 or more years.

LENGTH OF TIME SURVEY PARTICIPANTS HAVE LIVED IN THE COMMUNITY



ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔪᑦ



*ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᒪᓚᑎᑦ, ᓄᓇᑦᑭᑦ ᓄᓇᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᔨᔪᖅ, ᓇᒍᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᐅᓚᔨᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᑦᑭᑦ, ᐊᔪᓕᖅᑐᓂᑐ ᓇᓂᒪᖏᓪᒥ ᓇᖁᑕᖅᑐᓂᖅ, ᖃᖏᓐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑐᓕᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᓇᓂᓕᖅᖏᓐᓕᒪᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ, ᐅᖅᓪᓚᓴᓚᐊᓕᓚᐅᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᑎᑦ ᓭᐱ, ᐊᓕᓐᓂᖅ

ᐅᓕᐊᖅ ᐊᖁᓂᖏᓂᑦ

17.5 - 24

ᐅᖅᑐᖁᑎᑦ ᐃᑎᒪᐃᑦ

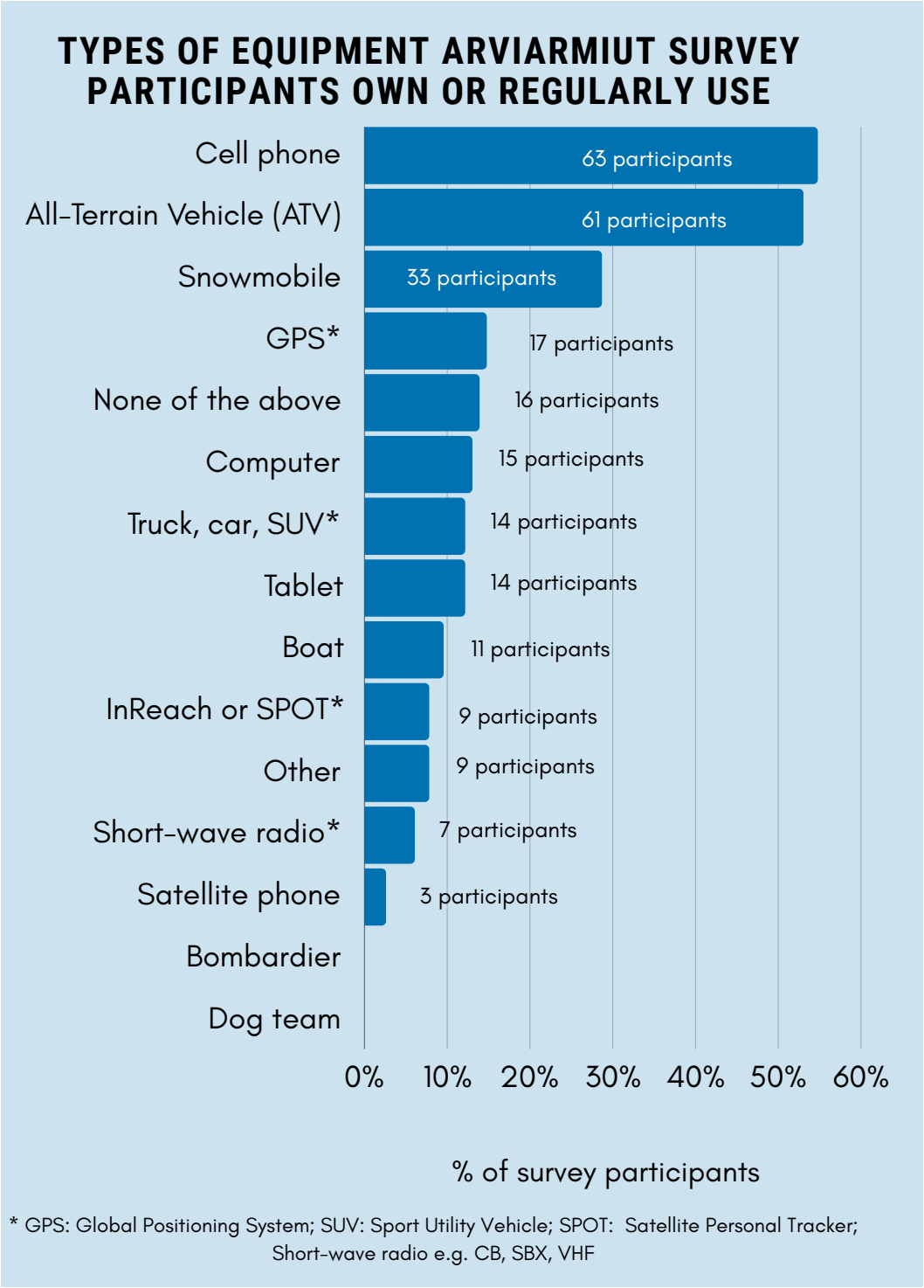
71%

ᐊᐱᖅᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᔪᒥᖅᓂ

ᐅᖃᓕᑎᕋᓪᒃ ᐊᓕᓐᓂᖅ ᕿᐊᑐᓂ "ᐊᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ" ᐊᑐᖅᑕᓂᕐᖁᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓕᖅᓂᒃ (Humminbird), ᓄᓇᐅᐃᒃ, ᒪᑭᓐᓂᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᑎᒃ, ᐊᓕᓐᓂᖅ ᓂᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓴᑦᑎᑦ.

ᑕᒪᖅᑭᒃ (71 ᐳᓴᓐᑎ) ᐊᐱᖅᓯᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔪᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓪᓚᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᔪᒥᖅᓂ. ᑕᓕᒪᓐ ᐅᓴᖅᑐᓚᐊᓕᓚᐅᒃ ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓪᓕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᓚᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓪᓚᔨᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᓪᓚᔨᔪᓕᖅᖏᓐᓂ.

TRAVEL EQUIPMENT



BOAT SIZES RANGED FROM

17.5 - 24 FEET

71%

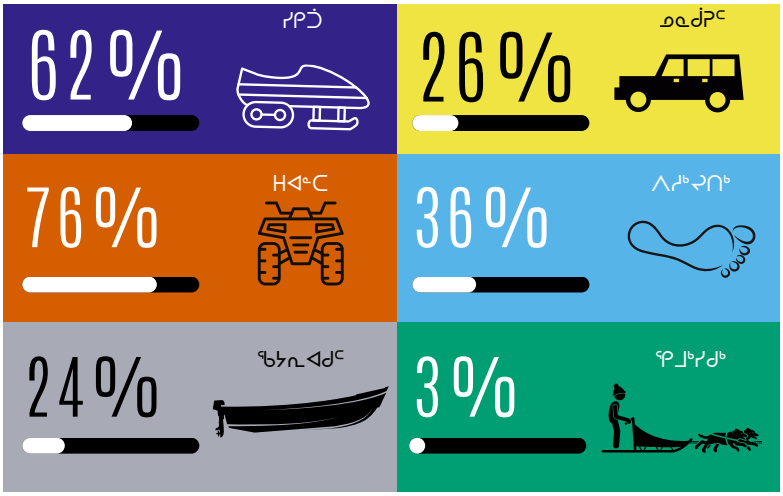
OF PARTICIPANTS HAVE ACCESS TO THE INTERNET IN THEIR HOME

Cell phones and ATVs are the types of equipment most often owned or regularly used by participants, followed by snowmobiles. Participants who answered "Other" use a fish finder (Humminbird), maps, mini-side-by-side, scooter, and their legs.

Most (71%) participants have access to the internet in their home. This is important to know because it affects what kinds of environmental forecast information they might be able to access.

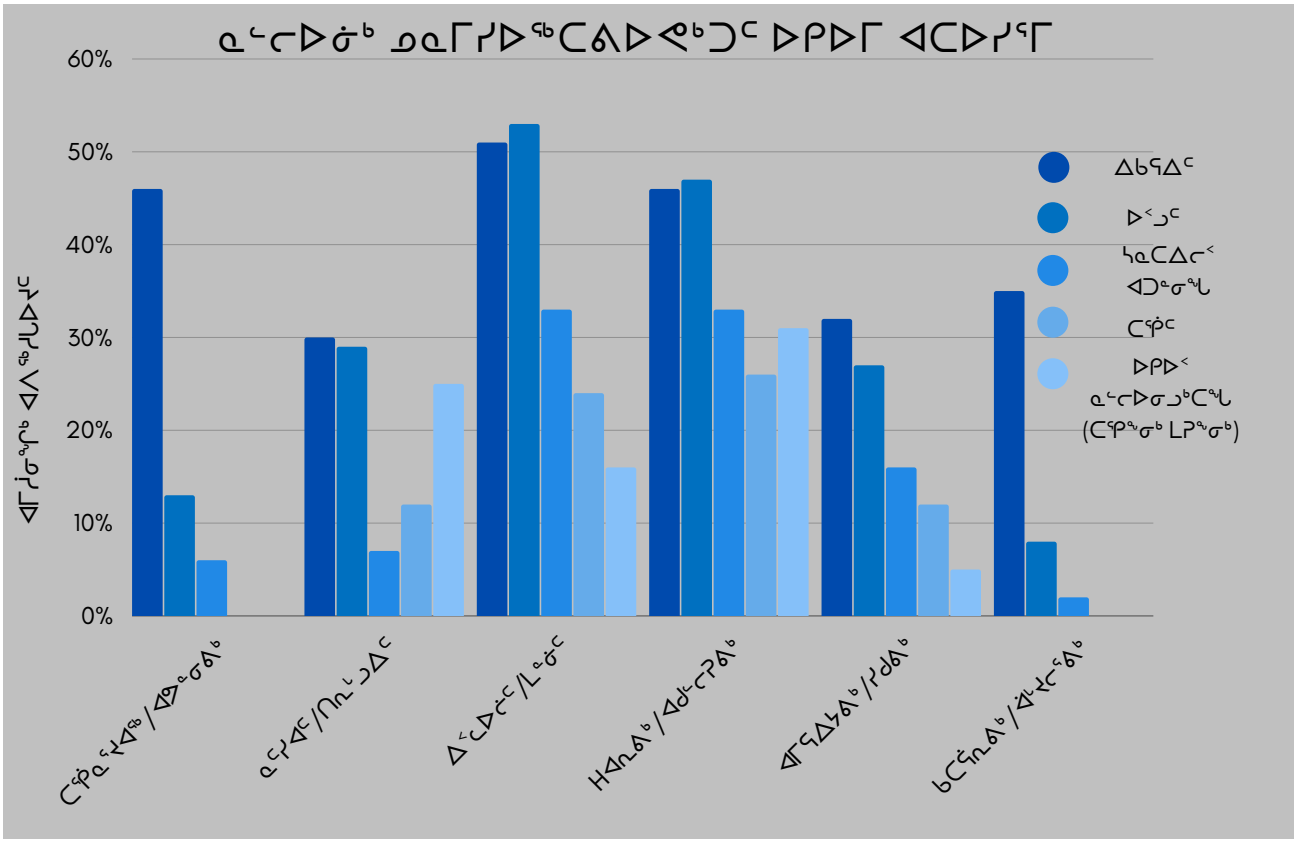
ᐊᐅᓪᓗᐅᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᓂᖏᑦ

ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓂᕆᔭᑦ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᓴᓪᓂᕆᔭᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑭᑎᓂᖅᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᓪᓕᖅᖢᓪᒥᒃ



ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖏᓪᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᐃᐊᓐᑦᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᑎᓪᓗᖅᑐᑦ, ᓴᑭᑐᔨᓪᓚ ᐊᓪᒪᓪᓚ ᓄᓇᔨᑭᑎᓕᑦ.ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᒥᐅᔨᓕᖅ, ᐱᓕᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᓪᒪᓪᓚ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅ.

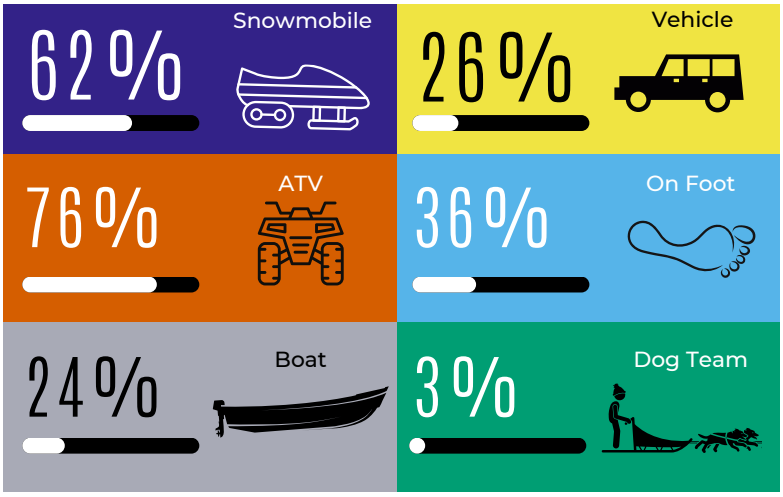
ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓪᓕᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᔾᔨᒌᒃᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑭᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᐃᐊᓐᑦᑕᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᓴᑭᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᑎᓇᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᓴᑎᖅ ᒪᓂᖅ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ. ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᖃᖅ ᐃᓪᓚᐅᓪᓚ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᓴᖓ ᓴᓇᓕᖅ ᑎᑭᓂᖅᓪᓗᒍ.



ᐅᑭᐅᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓂᖓᓂᓪᓂ, ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓴᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ, ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᑎᒍᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓴᖏᓪᓗᓂᒃ.ᑕᖃᖅ ᐃᓪᓚᐅᓪᓚᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᓴᖓ ᐊᑐᓪᓚᒍ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑭᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐃᓪᓕᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅ, ᐊᒥᓱᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅ, ᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᖅ.

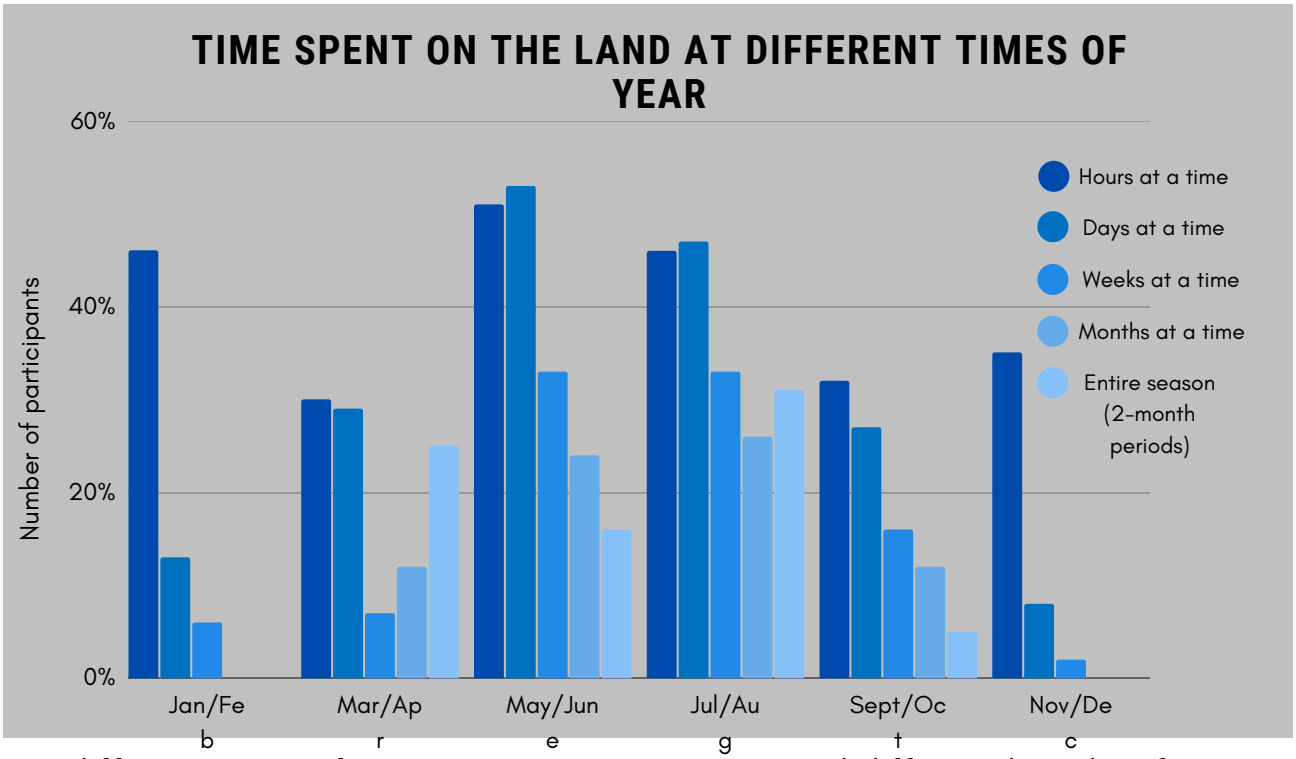
TRAVEL HABITS

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION SURVEY PARTICIPANTS USE TO TRAVEL ON THE LAND



When survey participants travel on the land, ATV is the most common method of transportation used, followed by snowmobile and vehicle. Participants also travel by boat, on foot, and by dog team.

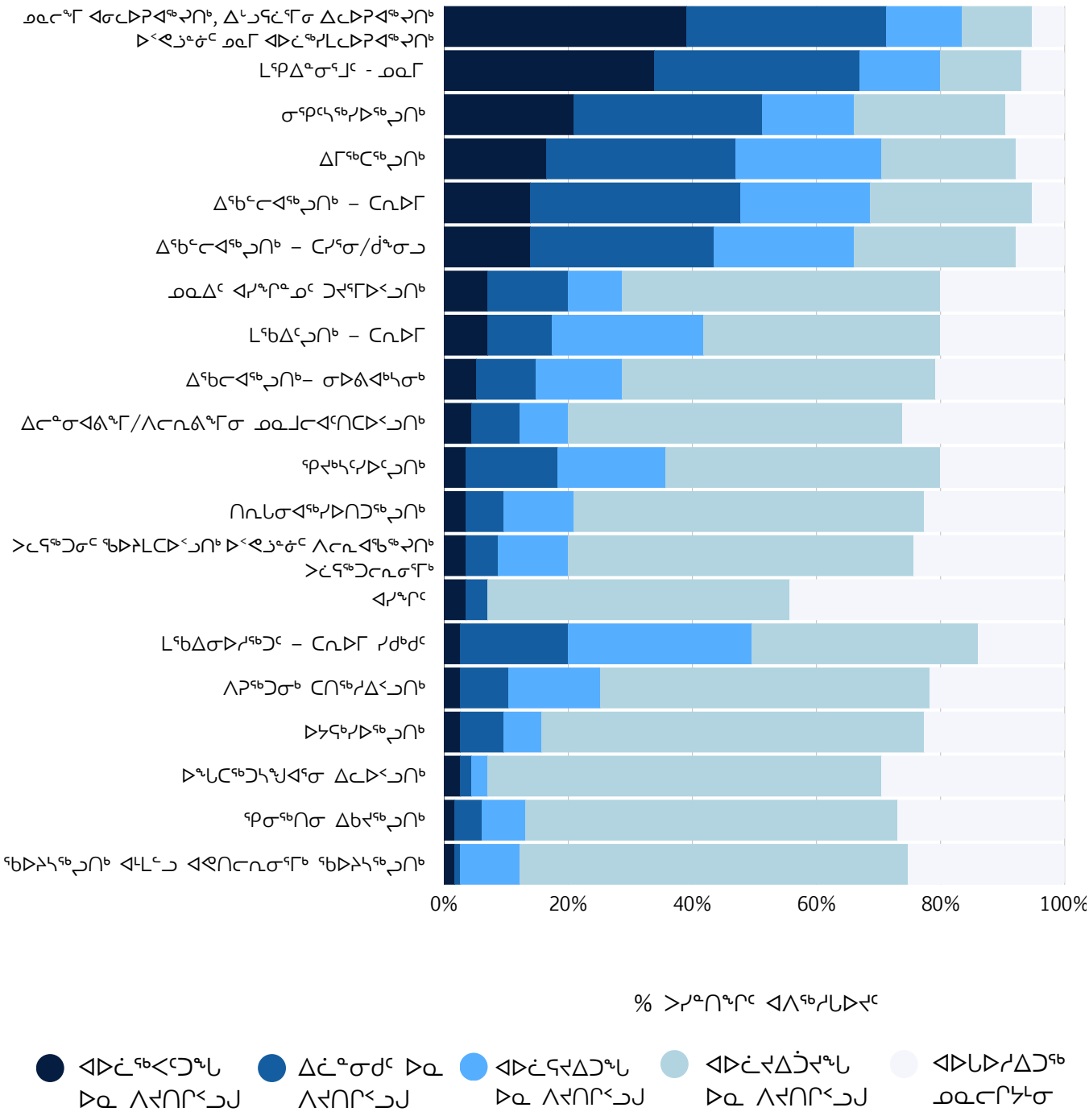
Survey participants use different types of transportation at different times of year. ATVs are used all through the year. Snowmobiles are used from November through June. Boats are used from May through October.



In different times of year, survey participants spend different lengths of time on the land. Most commonly, participants are on the land for hours or days at a time. In May through August the number of participants that are out on the land for weeks at a time, increases. Some travel for longer periods of time.

ᐊᐅᓪᓗᓂᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᓂᖅ

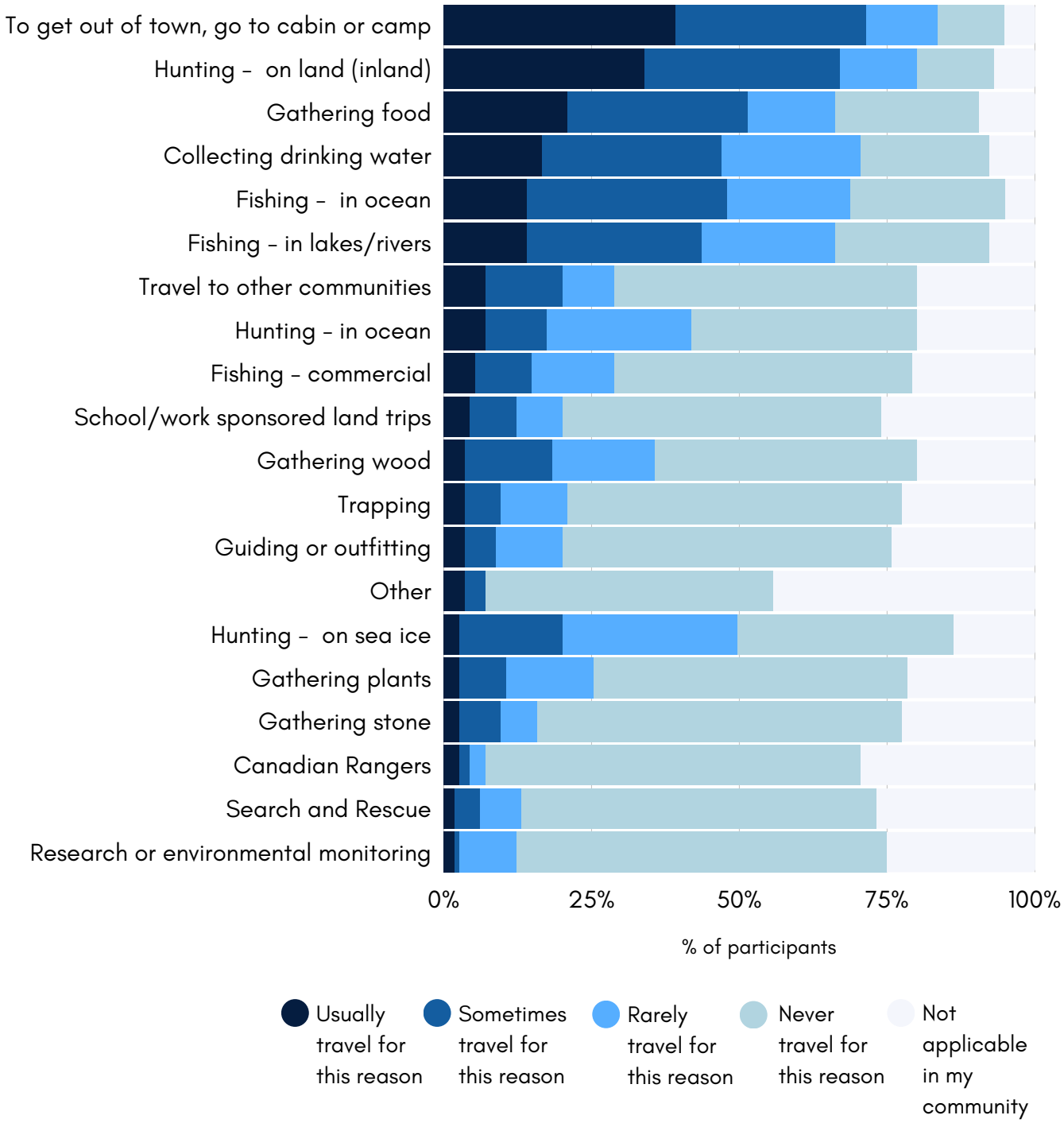
ᐱᓱᑕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᖅ ᐊᖏᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᓂᖅᑕᖅᑕᕐᒪᖑᑦ



ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᑕᕆᓂᑯᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᑯᒃ, ᐃᓕᒪᑯᓂ ᐊᓕᒡᓗ ᓯᑯᑯᓂ ᐊᒥᔨᓂ ᐱᔪᑎᑎᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ. ᐊᒥᔨᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒃᒥᓗ ᐊᓂᓚᐅᖅᑭᖅᑲᑦ/ ᐃᓗᓐᓴᓪᓚᔨᐅᖅᑭᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ ᐅᐸᓇᓂᑯᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑕᓚᐅᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ, ᓄᓇᒥ ᒪᖅᑲᐃᓗᓐᓄᒃ (ᓄᓇᒥ), ᓂᖏᓕᕆᖅᓯᐅᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ, ᐃᒥᖅᑕᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ, ᐃᖅᑲᓕᐊᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ ᑕᕆᓯᓂ ᑯᓘᓂᓗ.ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᓂ ᑭᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᔨᓂᑦ" ᐅᖅᑲᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᑦᔨᖅᔨᐅᔪᒪᒥᒃ, ᐅᖅᑕᔨᓂᓗ ᖃᑭᒐᑕᓴᖅᑐᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ, ᐃᓕᒥᓘᓂᓗ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ, ᐃᖅᑲᓕᐊᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ, ᓂᕆᔨᑎᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᐅᓐᓴᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓐ ᑐᐱᔨᐊᓚᐊᖅᑲᓐᓄᒃ.

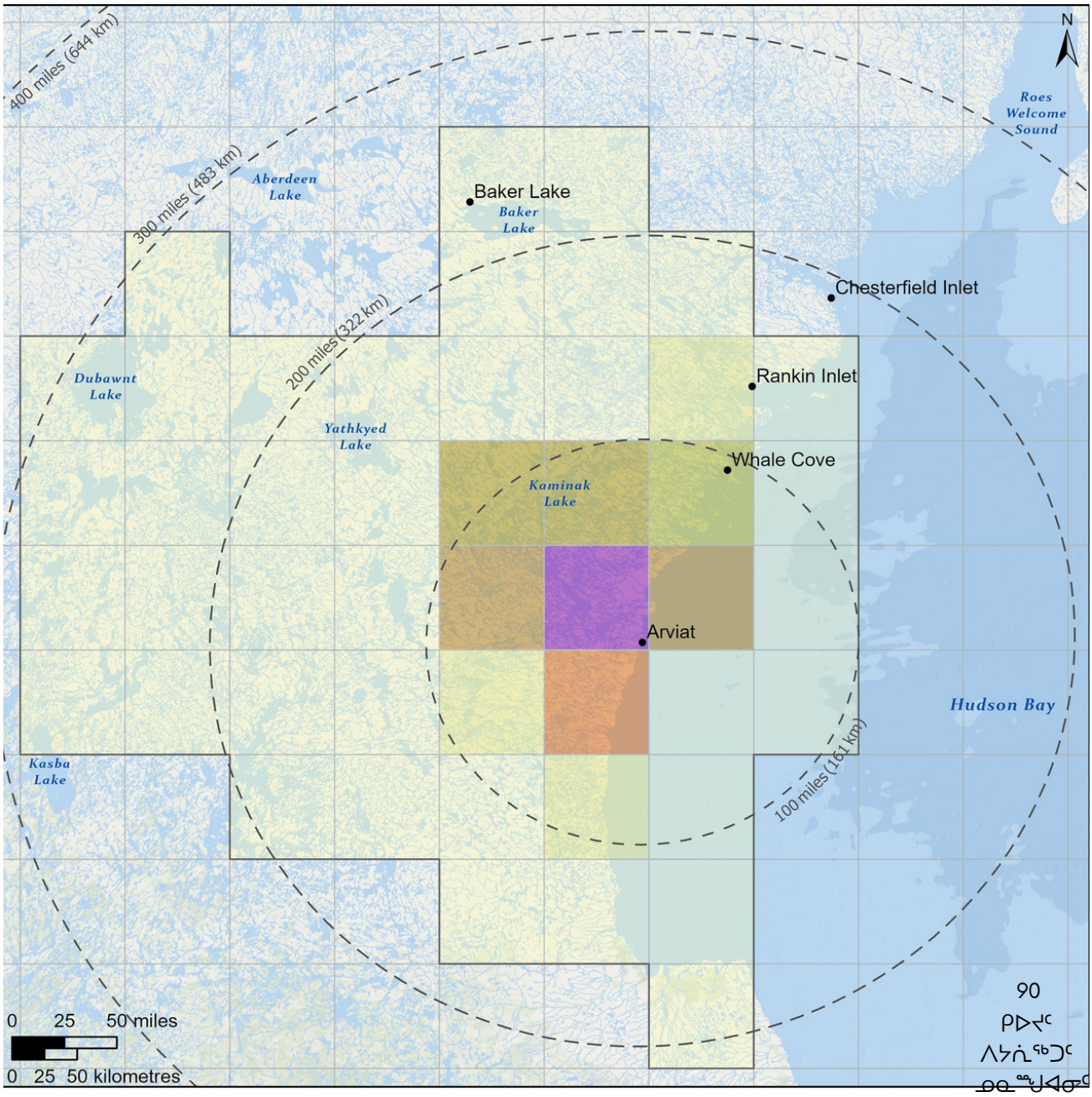
TRAVEL HABITS

REASONS ARVIARMIUT PARTICIPANTS USUALLY TRAVEL ON THE LAND



Survey participants travel on the land, water, and ice for many reasons. Most often they travel to get out of town/go to a cabin or camp, hunt on land (inland), gather food, collect drinking water, fish in the ocean, and fish in lakes and rivers. Participants who answered "Other" said they travel to butcher seals, to cache fuel, for family reunions, sport fishing, wildlife surveys, and church trips.

ᐊᕐᕕᐊᕐᒥᐅᓴ ᑭᐅᑕᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ (ᐊᐅᓪᖅᑕᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒋᕐᓂ)

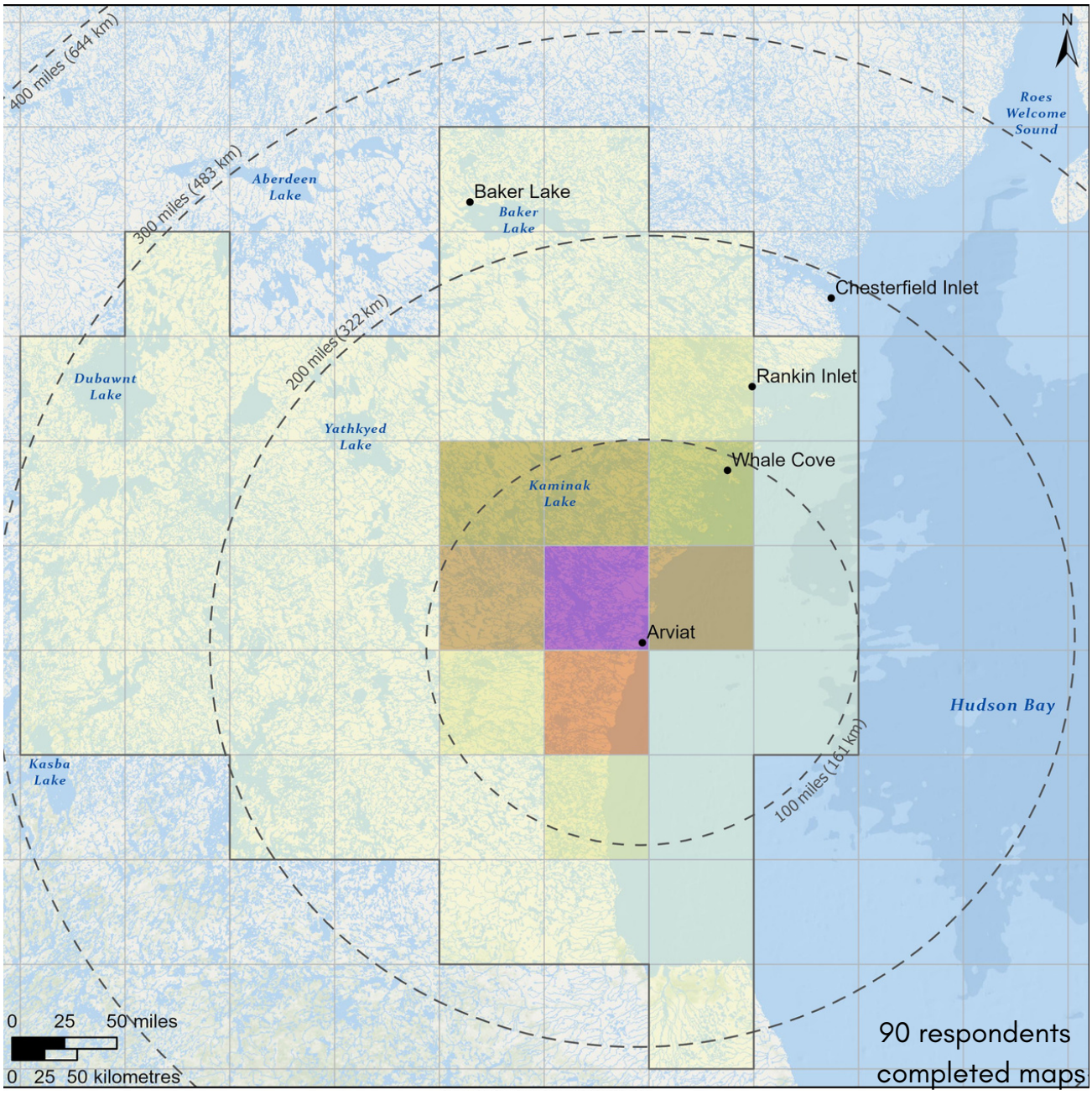


ᖃᓕᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓴᐃᑦᑎᒥᓗᒥ

ᑕᑯᓯᐊᑭᓯᓗ ᑕᒪᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᐊᖅ ᑕᑯᑎᐊᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᓴᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᒃ:
https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓂᓪᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᑎᓯᓱᖅ: GCS WGS 1984; ᖃᓄᐃᓂᐊᕈᑎᓴᐅᓂᖅᑐᒃ: ᓚᒃᔅᑦ ᐊᓯᒧᒪᑎ Lᖅᑯᑎ; ᓄᓇᖕᖏᐊᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᓪ ᓯᖓᕈᓐᓇᖅ, ᐋᓂ 28, 2023; ᐱᔨᑎᑎᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᑯᕐᕕᓇᐊᕈᑎᑦ: Ḷᓂ, ᐃᒥᓐ, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap-ᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᒃᑐᑦ, ᐊᓪᒪ GIS-ᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒃᓂ

WHERE ARVIARMIUT RESPONDENTS TRAVEL (TOTAL TRAVEL)



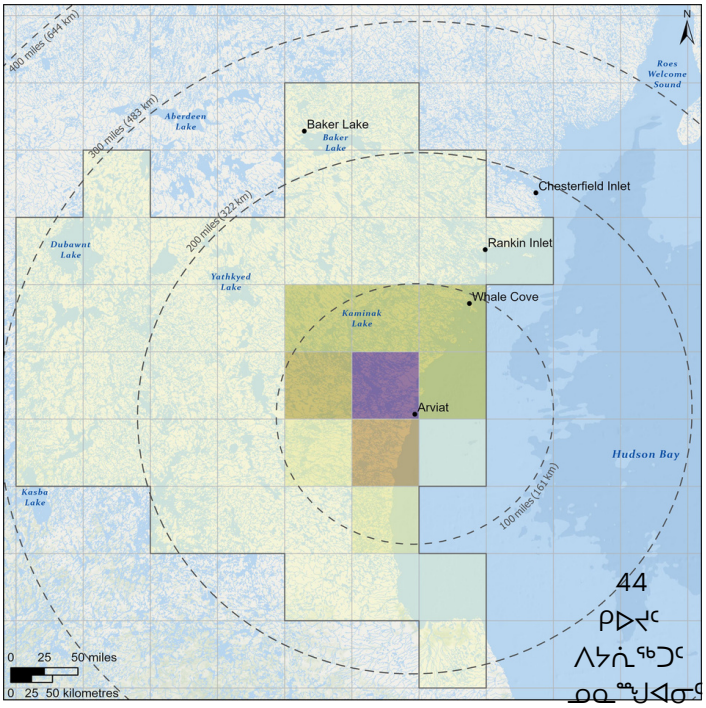
Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

To access full-page maps visit
https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/

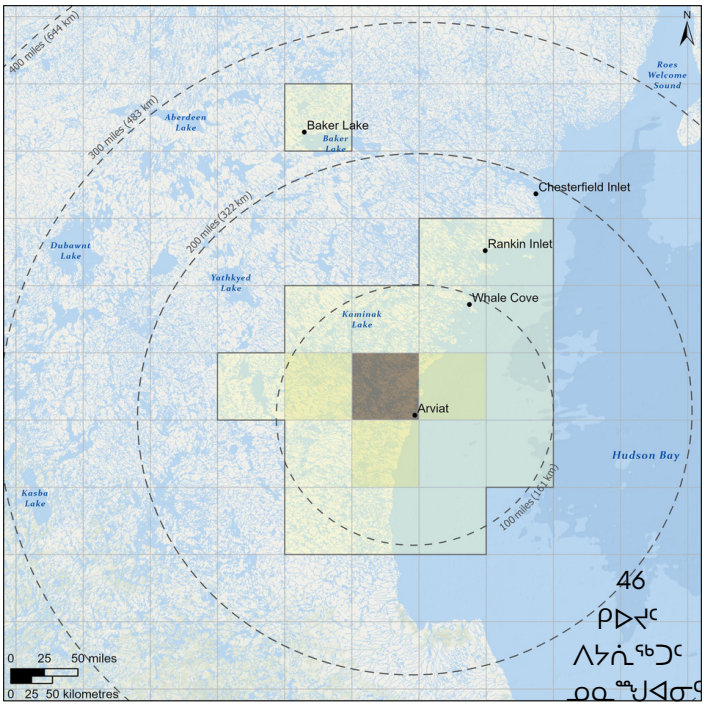
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984; Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area; Maps created by Regena Sinclair, June 28, 2023; Service Layer Credits: HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

ᐊᖏᐊᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᐅᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖃᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᓇᐃᑦ, ᐊᐅᓪᓕᖅᑕᖏᓂᒧᑦ

ᐊᐅᑦᓪᓕᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖃᑎᒃ



ᐊᐅᑦᓪᓕᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓇᐃᑦ



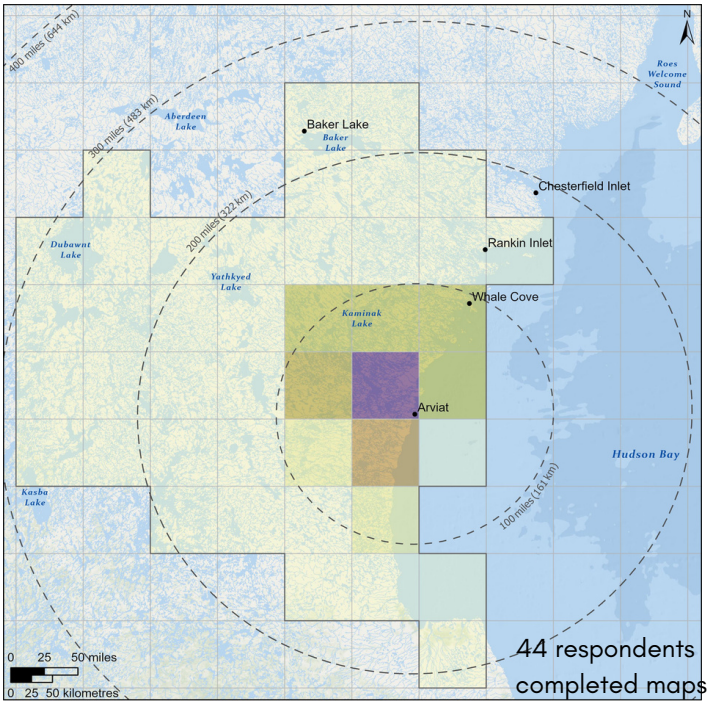
1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70
71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100 | 101 - 150 | 151 - 200 | 201 - 249

ᖃᒧᑉᐅᓂᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓕᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓇᐃᑦᓱᒥ

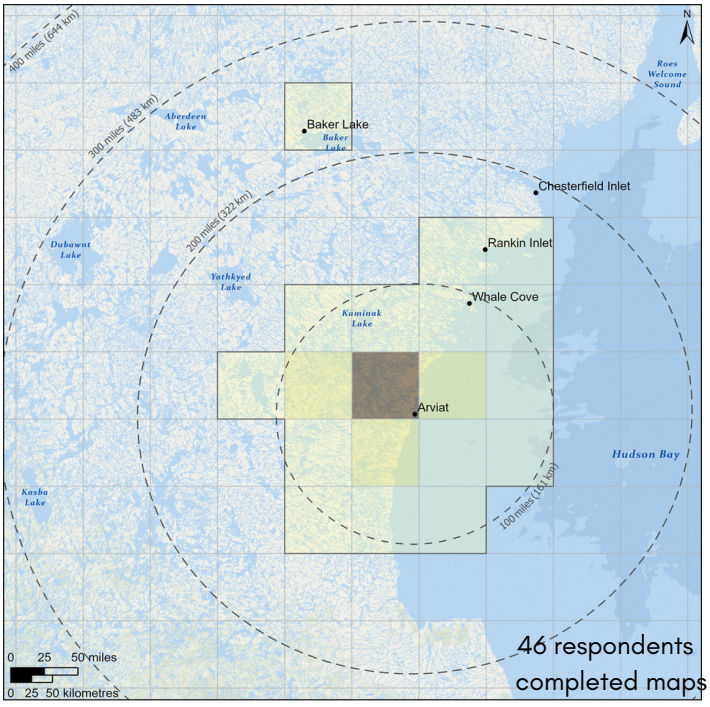
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᓂᒍᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓕᕆᑎᓕᕐᓂᖅ: GCS WGS 1984; ᖃᓄᐃᓂᐊᑎᑦᓴᐅᓂᖅᓱᒃ: ᓴᓪᔨᑦ ᐊᓯᒍᒥ Lᖅᑯᑎ; ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᓴᓇᔅᐅᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓀᐅᑦ, ᐃᓂ 28, 2023; ᐱᓕᕆᖏᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᖅᖢᓇᐊᑎᑎᖅ: Ḷᓂ, ᐃᒥᵃ, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap-ᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᓴᖅᓯᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ GIS-ᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᓂᓂ

WHERE ARVIARMIUT MEN AND WOMEN RESPONDENTS,TRAVEL

TRAVEL BY MEN



TRAVEL BY WOMEN



1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70

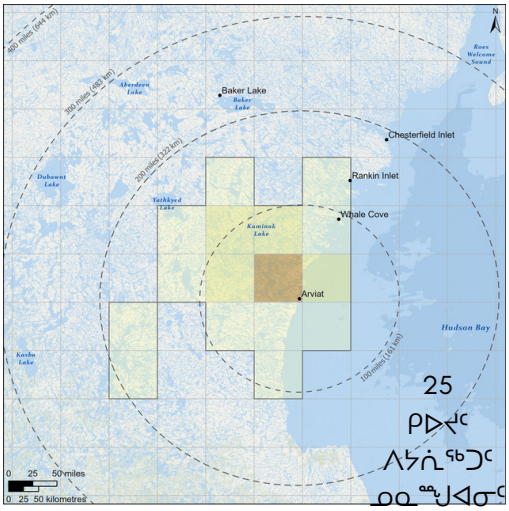
71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100 | 101 - 150 | 151 - 200 | 201 - 249

Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

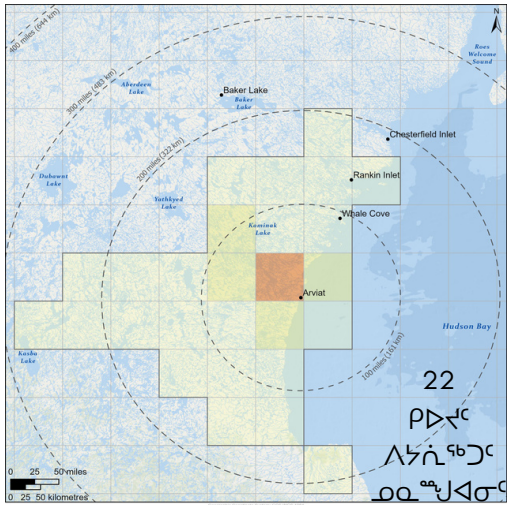
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984; Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area; Maps created by Regena Sinclair, June 28, 2023; Service Layer Credits: HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

ᐊᖏᐊᖏᒥᐅᑲ ᑭᐅᓪᓗᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᐅᓪᖅᑕᓪᓗᐅᖅᑐᑦ (ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ)

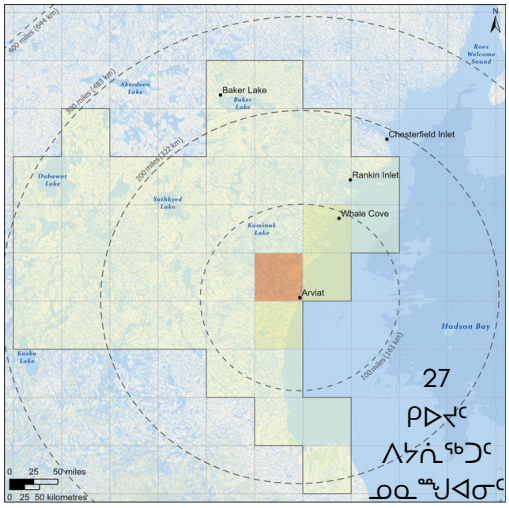
ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ **16-24** ᐊᐅᓂᓪᓗᐅᑦᑐᑦ



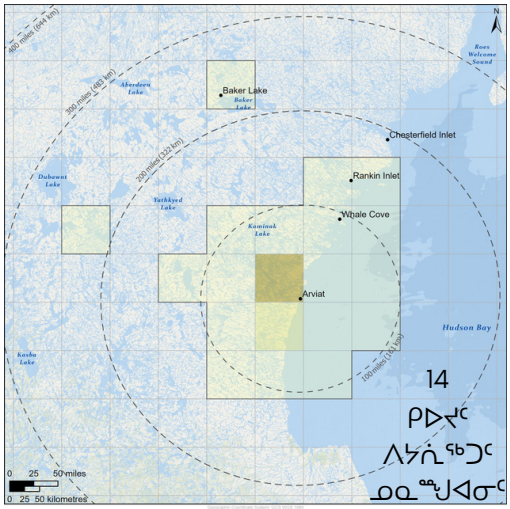
ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ **25-34**ᐊᐅᓂᓪᓗᐅᑦᑐᑦ



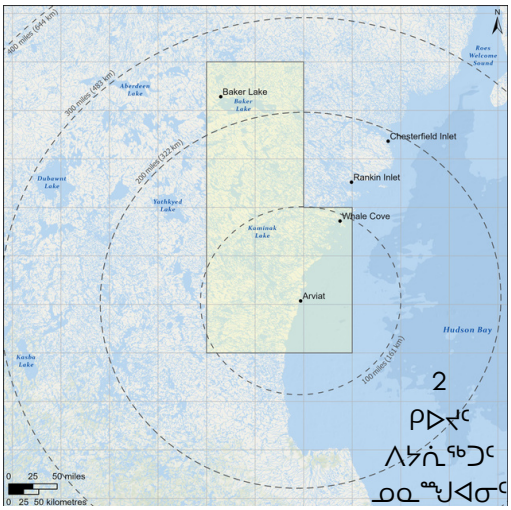
ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ **35-49**ᐊᐅᓂᓪᓗᐅᑦᑐᑦ



ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ **50-69**ᐊᐅᓂᓪᓗᐅᑦᑐᑦ



ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ **70** ᐅᖏᒍᓂᓪᓗ



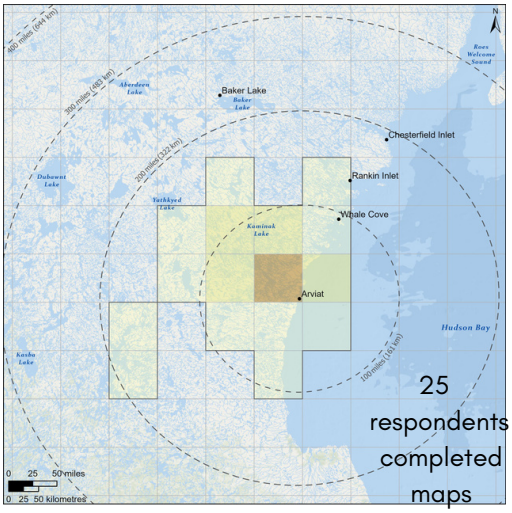
1 - 10 **11 - 20** **21 - 30** **31 - 40** **41 - 50** **51 - 60** **61 - 70**
71 - 80 **81 - 90** **91 - 100** **101 - 150** **151 - 200** **201 - 249**

ᖃᒧᑉᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓪᓗᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᒃᑐᒥᓴᒥ

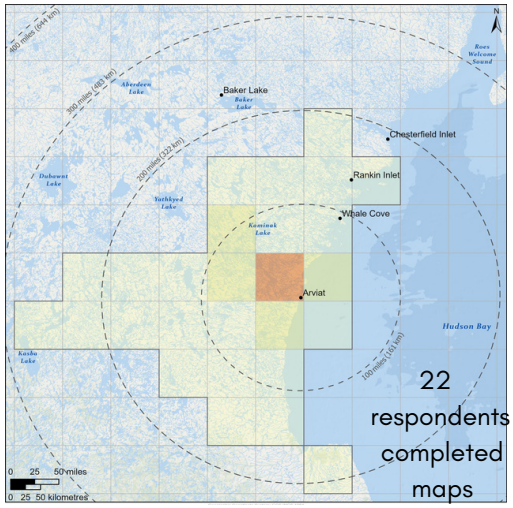
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᓂᔪᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᑎᓴᓇᖅ: GCS WGS 1984; ᖃᐅᔨᓂᐊᕈᑎᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑐ: ᓪᓚᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᒍᒪᑎ Lᖃᑦᑎ; ᓄᓇᖏᒍᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᑦ ᑌᓵᓇ ᓯᖏᓪᓕᐅᔨᖃᑦ, ᐋᓂ 28, 2023; ᐱᓵᕆᑎᕆᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᑯᕐᕓᑌᐊᕈᑎᑦ: Ḷᓂ, ᐃᒥᓐ, FAO, USGS, © OpenStreetMap-ᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑳᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᓪᒪ GIS-ᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᖏᓂ

WHERE ARVIARMIUT RESPONDENTS TRAVEL (BY AGE)

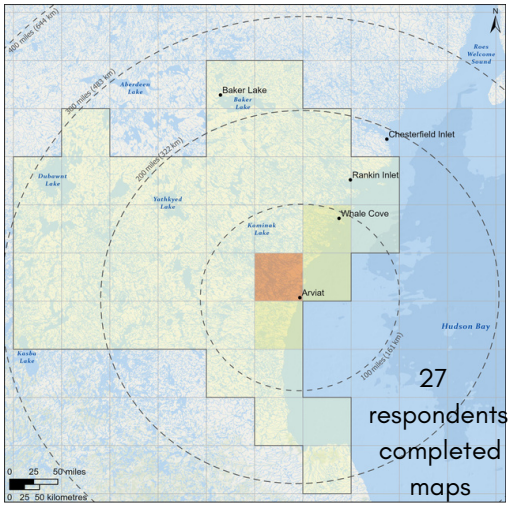
AGES 16 TO 24 TRAVEL



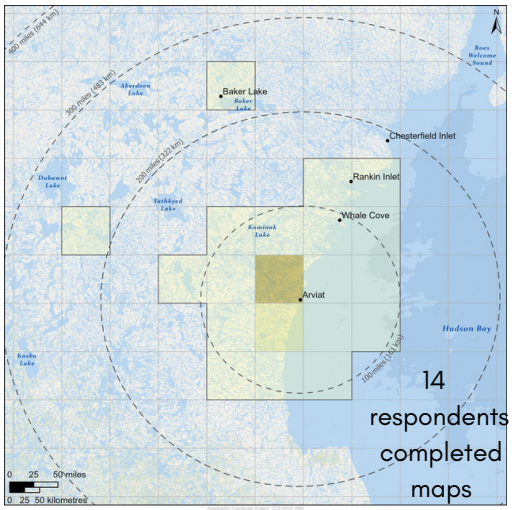
AGES 25 TO 34 TRAVEL



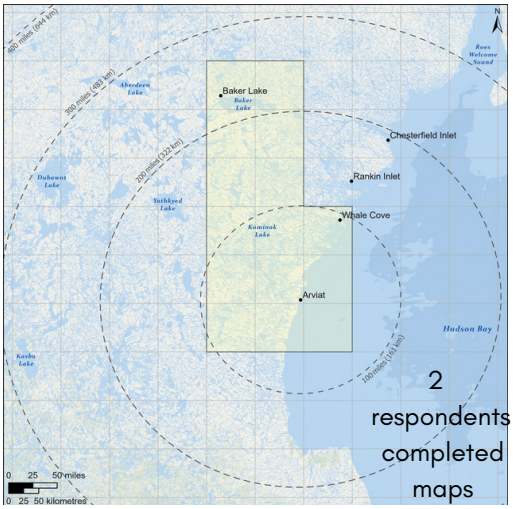
AGES 35 TO 49 TRAVEL



AGES 50 TO 69 TRAVEL



AGES 70 AND ABOVE TRAVEL



1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70

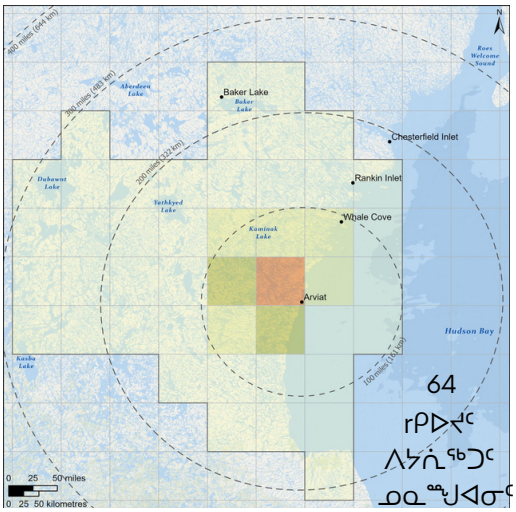
71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100 | 101 - 150 | 151 - 200 | 201 - 249

Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

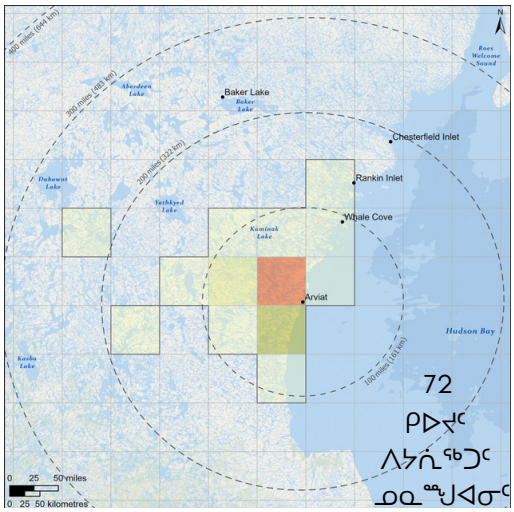
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984; Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area; Maps created by Regena Sinclair, June 28, 2023; Service Layer Credits: HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

ᐊᖏᐊᖏᑕᐅᓪ ᑭᐅᓪᒋᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑕᖏᓪᓗᒍᑦ (ᐊᐅᓚᑭᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔾᔪᑦ

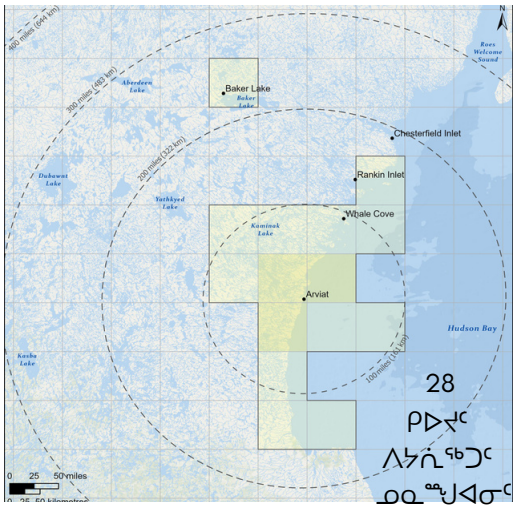
ᓴᑭᑐᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑐᑦ



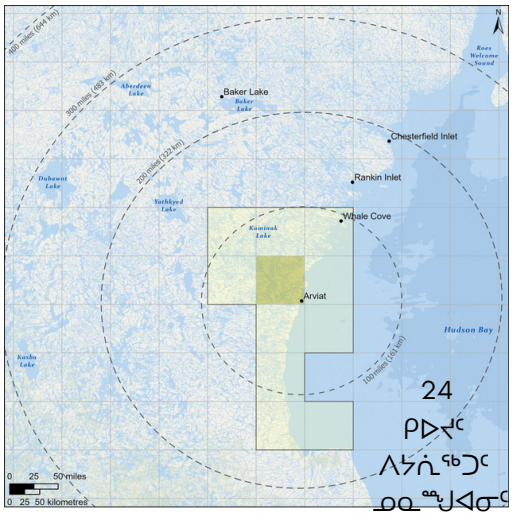
ᐃᐅᓵᑕᔪᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑐᑦ



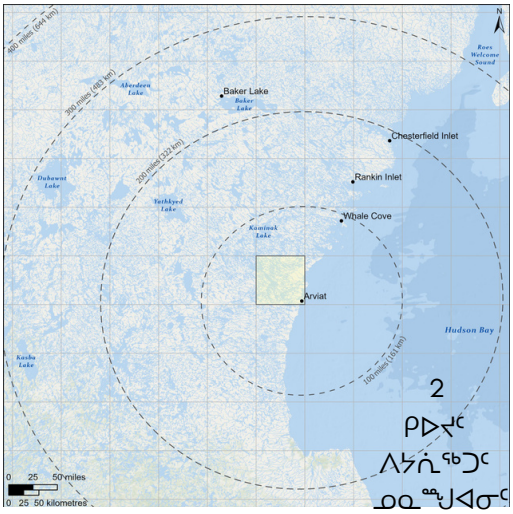
ᐅᒥᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑐᑦ



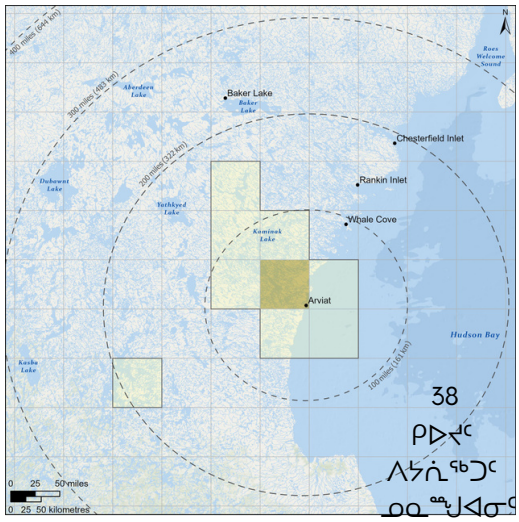
ᓄᓇᔪᑎᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑐᑦ



ᖃᒧᑲᓴᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑐᑦ



ᐱᓴᒃᓯᒪᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑐᑦ



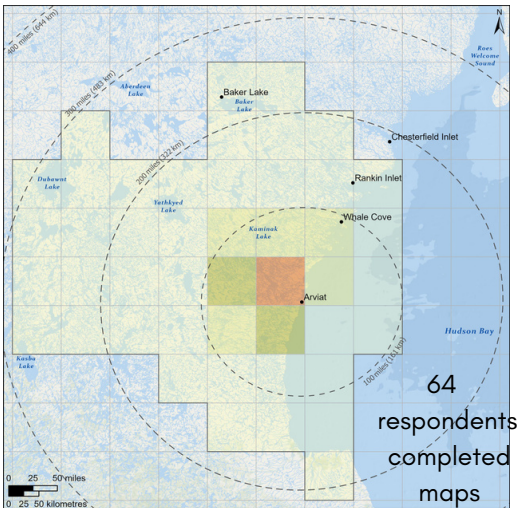
1 - 10 **11 - 20** **21 - 30** **31 - 40** **41 - 50** **51 - 60** **61 - 70**
71 - 80 **81 - 90** **91 - 100** **101 - 150** **151 - 200** **201 - 249**

ᖃᒃᓴᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᓂᐊᒋᕐᓗᒍ

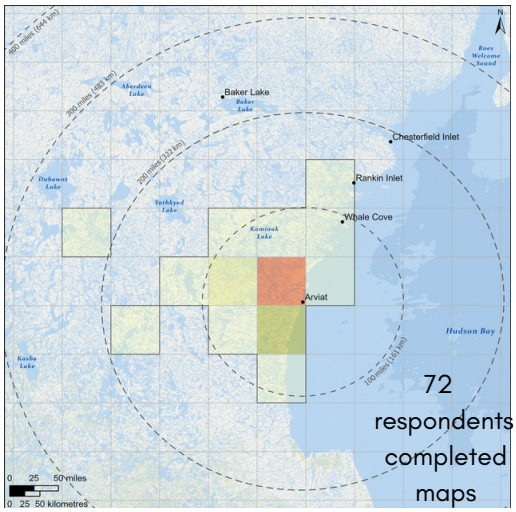
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᐅᓴᖅ: GCS WGS 1984; ᖃᓄᐃᓂᐊᑎᕐᕆᐅᓂᖅ: ᓚᓗᑦ ᐊᓴᒍᑎᑎᑐ; ᓄᓇᖕᖏᒪᐊᑦ ᓴᓇᕆᐅᑦ ᓱᓕ 28, 2023; ᐱᓴᑎᕋᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᒃᓴᐊᑎᑎᑦ: ᐃᓂ, ᑎᒥᓐ, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap-ᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑲᓐᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ GIS-ᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓂ

WHERE ARVIARMIUT RESPONDENTS TRAVEL (BY MODE OF TRAVEL)

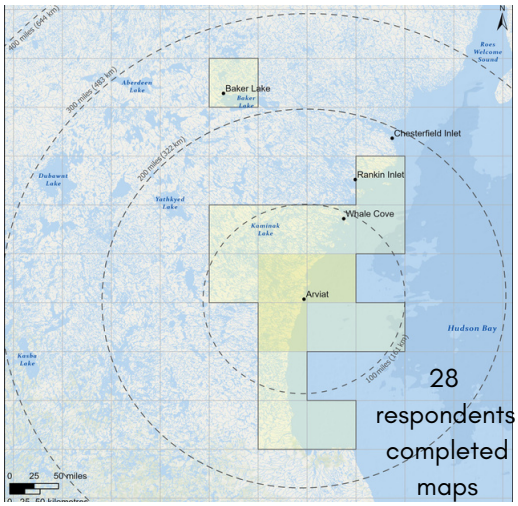
SNOWMOBILE TRAVEL



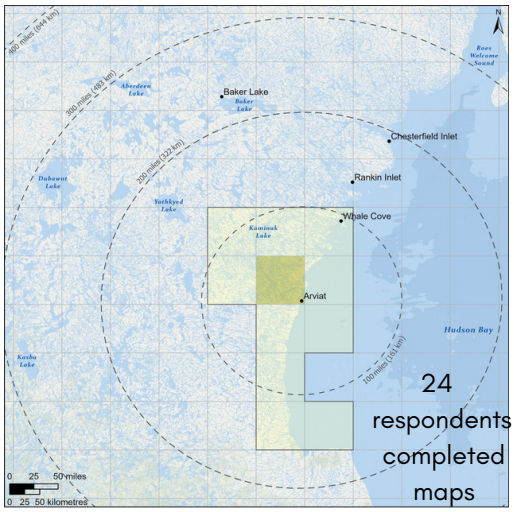
ATV TRAVEL



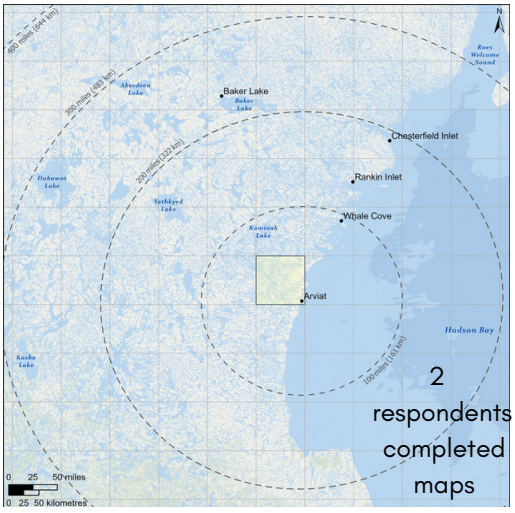
BOAT TRAVEL



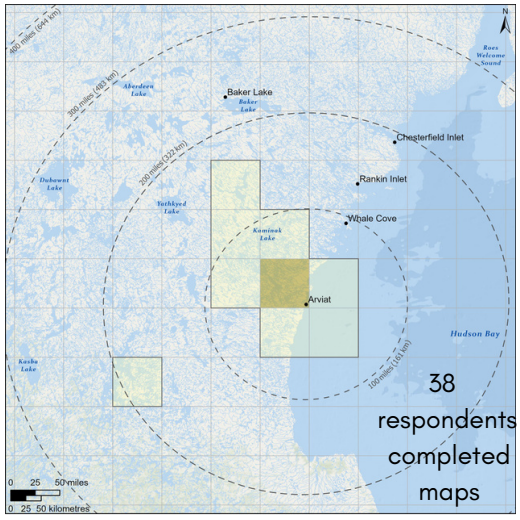
VEHICLE TRAVEL



DOG TEAM TRAVEL



ON FOOT TRAVEL

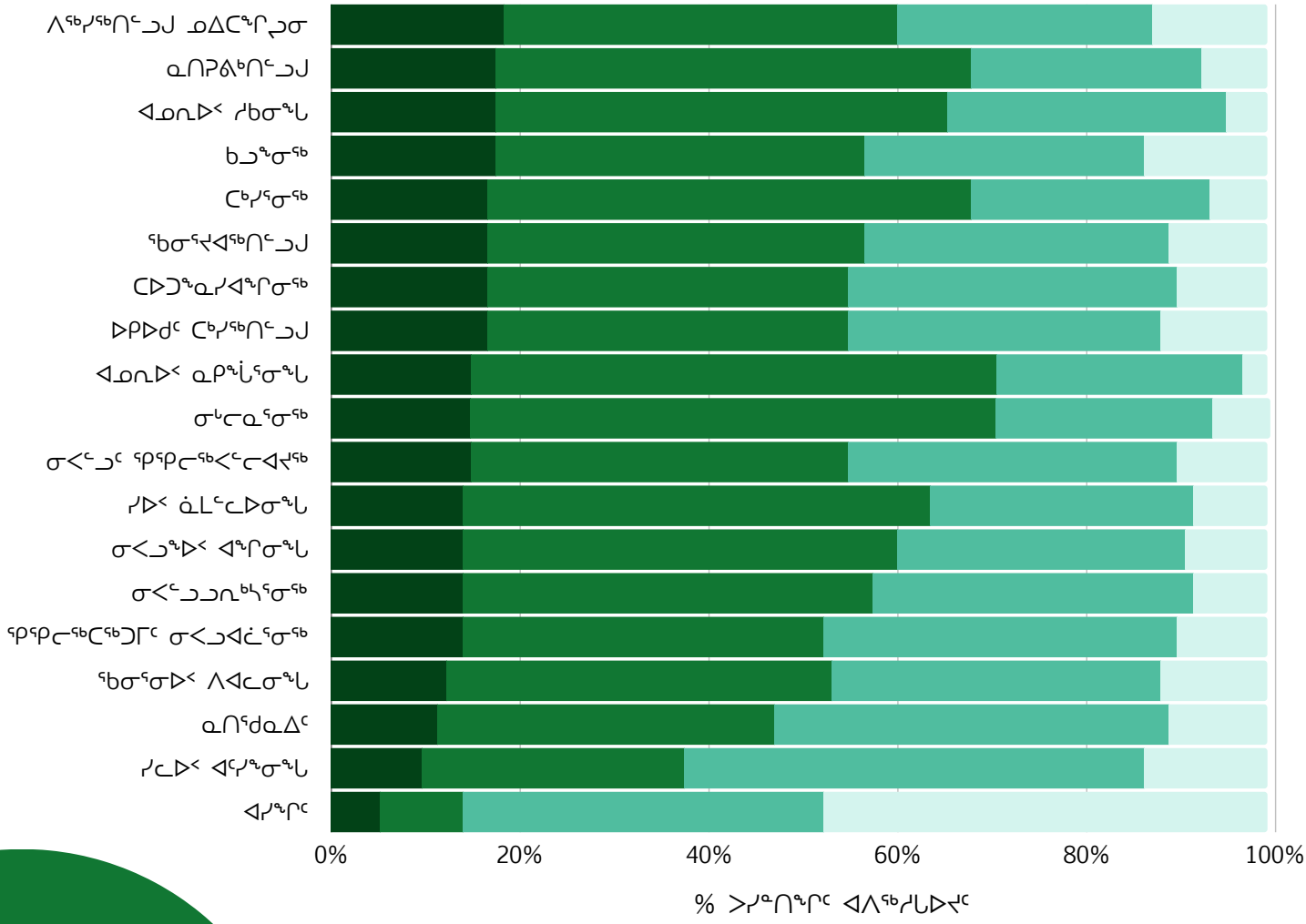


1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70
71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100 | 101 - 150 | 151 - 200 | 201 - 249

Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

Geographic Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984; Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area; Maps created by Regena Sinclair, June 28, 2023; Service Layer Credits: HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

ᓂᓪᓕᐅᕐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓂᒪᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᐊᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᓕᐅᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᖅᖁᑎᑎᒃ


ᐱᖅᓯᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᓄᐃᑕᖏᑦᓴᓂᓂ
ᓇᑎᑭᐃᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ
ᐊᓄᓗᐅᑦ ᓂᐅᓂᖅ
ᐅᓗᖓᓂᖅ
ᑕᐅᓂᓂᖅ
ᖃᐅᓂᕋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ
ᑕᐅᑐᖓᓇᐊᖏᓂᓂᖅ
ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᕆᓚᐅᑦᓗᒍ
ᐊᓄᓗᐅᑦ ᓇᑭᐃᕐᓂᖅ
ᓂᐅᓕᖓᓂᖅ
ᓂᑦᓪᓗ ᖃᖃᓕᖅᑦᓕᐊᕋᖅ
ᓂᐅᑦ ᐃᒪᑦᓕᐅᓂᖅ
ᓂᐅᓗᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖅ
ᓂᑦᓗᓗᓇᒃᓂᓂᖅ
ᖃᖃᓕᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᐅᓗᐊᐸᓂᓂᖅ
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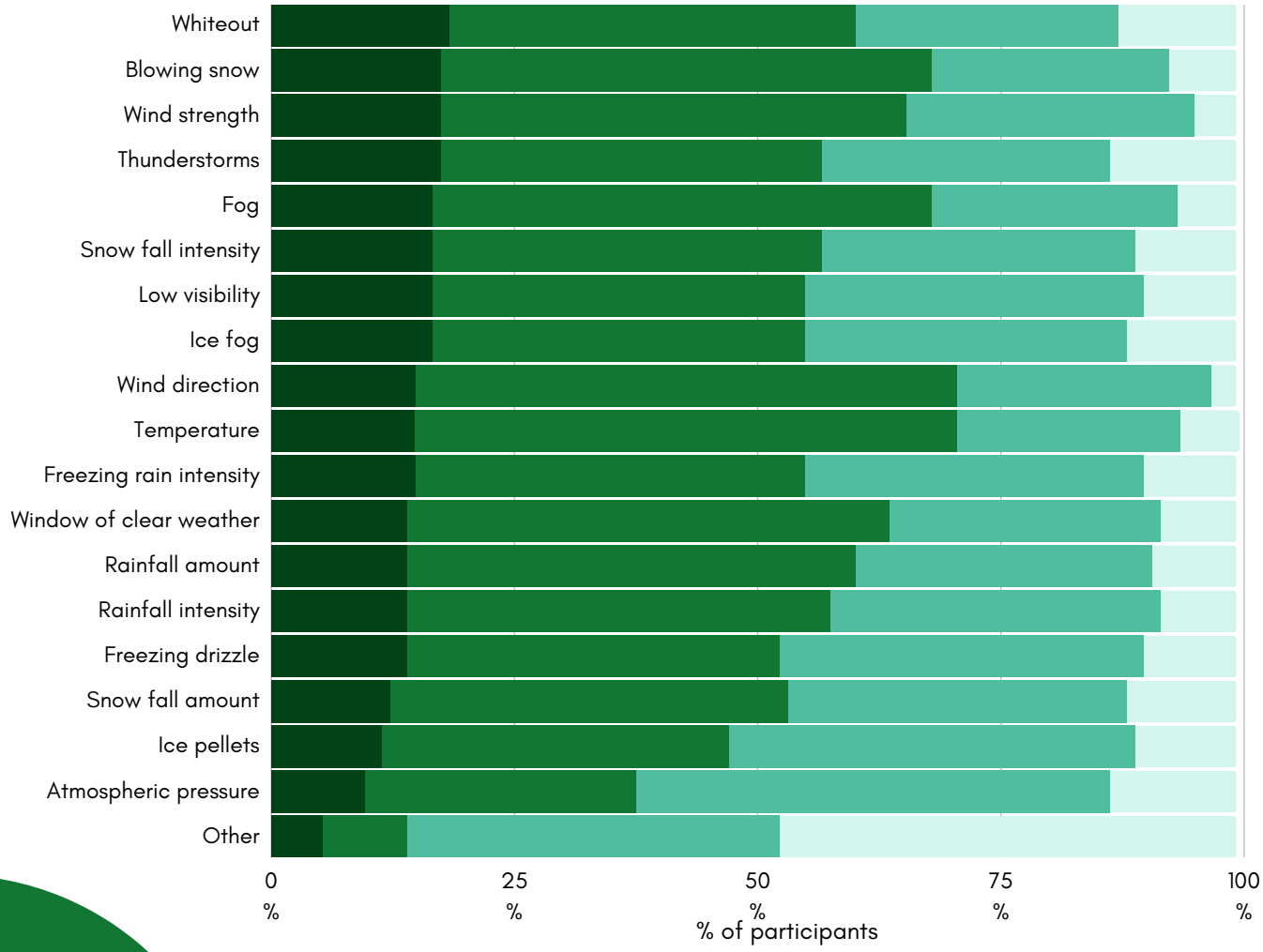
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᖅ:
ᐊᐅᑦᓕᕋᖓᖏᑐᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖏᑦᓴᖓ ᐅᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᐃᓐᓂ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ:
ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓂᖅᑲ> ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐅᓇ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᐃᓐᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᓯᐅᓴᐃᓐᓕᑦ ᐃᓱᕋᓂᕐᓗᑦ
ᐃᓂᒋᓕᕆᐅᕐᓂᖅ:
ᐃᓂᒋᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅ
ᐊᐅᖓᓂᖅ:
ᑭᓚᓇ ᐊᑐᖓᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓴᓂ

ᐊᖏᐊᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᕋᑦ ᐊᒥᓂᓄᑲ ᓂᓪᓕᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᓕᐅᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅ ᓄᓇᒪᑦ, ᐃᒪᓐᑦ, ᑕᕆᐅᑦ ᓂᓐᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᓚᒡᓗ ᐊᐳᑎᓐᑦ. ᐱᖅᓯᓗᐊᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ, ᐊᓄᓗᐅᑦ ᓇᑭᐃᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᓚᒡᓗ ᑲᓕᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᓂᓪᓕᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᓕᐅᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑲᖅᑎᓇᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᓐᐊᑕᐅᖅ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᓂᖏᑦ" ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᖅᓯᓂᖅ.

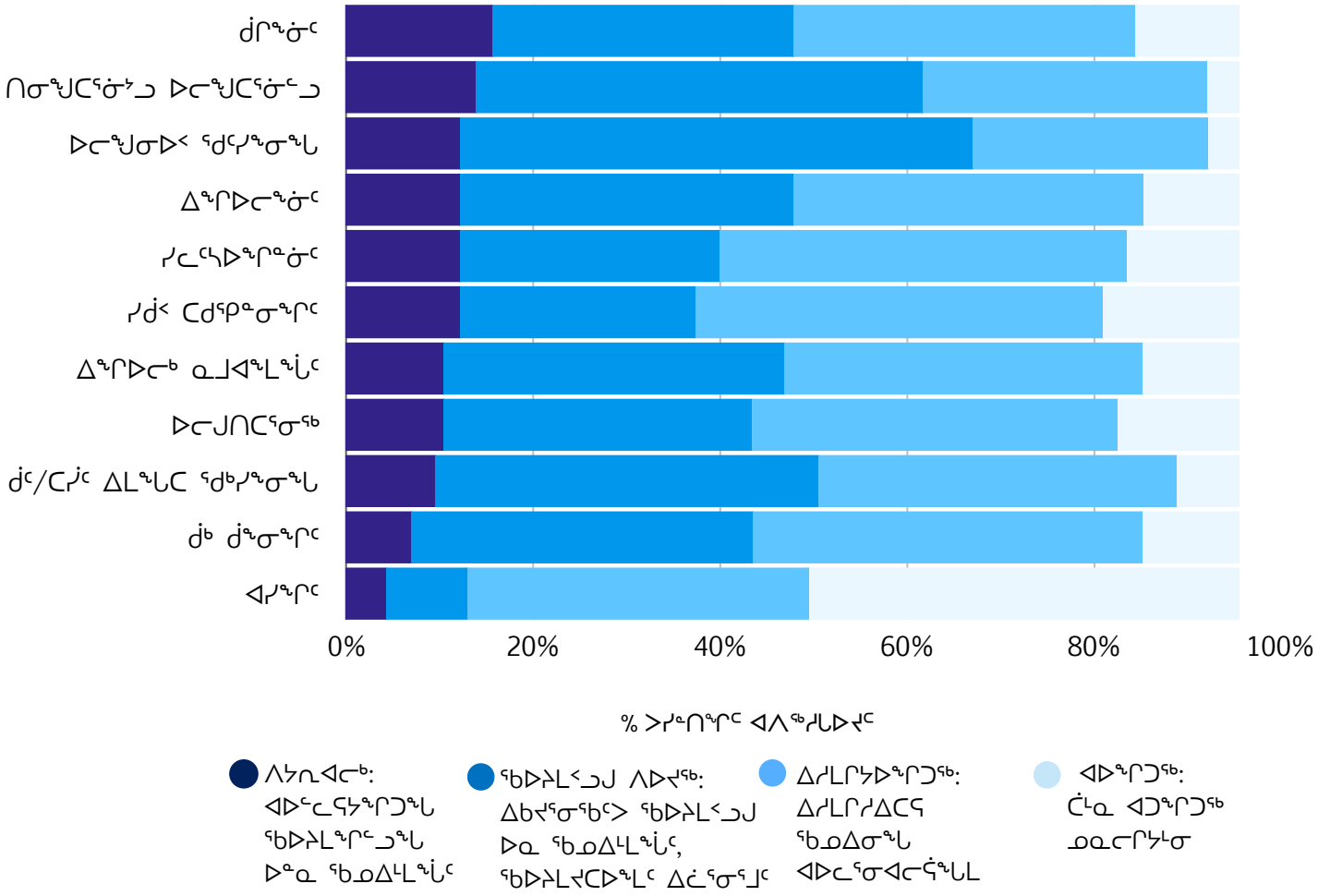
WEATHER CONDITIONS ARVIARMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



WEATHER

Arviarmiut participants check many types of weather conditions before they travel on the land, water, sea ice, and snow. Whiteout, blowing snow, wind strength, and thunderstorms are the weather conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling. Those who said "Other" also check for blizzards.

ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᖃᑲᓂᐃᓐᓂᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᐊᖏᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑲᓂᖅᐸᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖏᓂᕐᓂᐊᓚᖅᑎᑲᒪᒃ


ᑯᑎᖓᓂᑦ
ᑎᓂᖓᒍᕐᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᓚᖓᒍᕐᓂᓪᓗ
ᐅᓚᖓᓂᐅᕐᐸ ᖃᑦᕿᖓᓂᖓ
ᐃᖓᑎᐅᓚᖓᓂᑦ
ᓴᓪᕿᕋᐅᖓᓐᓂᑦ
ᓴᑯᐸ ᑕᑯᕈᓐᓂᖓᑦ
ᐃᖓᑎᐅᓚᒃ ᓇᒧᐊᖓᒪᖓᔪᑦ
ᐅᓚᔪᑎᑕᕐᓂᕆᒃ
ᑯᑦ/ᑕᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᖓᑕ ᖃᑯᓄᖓᓂᖓ
ᑯᒃ ᑯᖓᓂᖓᑦ
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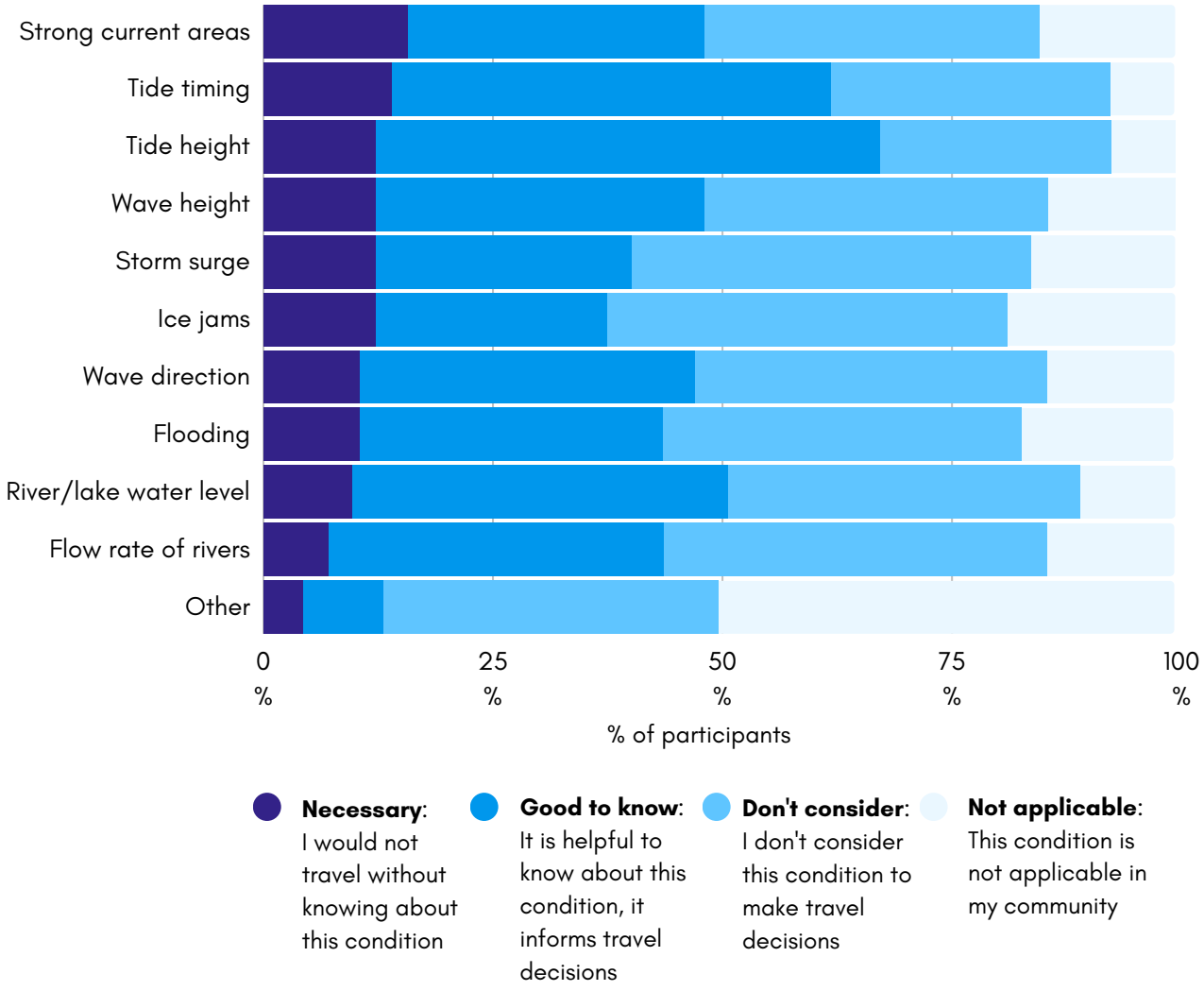
% ᐅᓄᕆᖓᑦ ᐊᐱᖓᓱᐅᔪᑦ
ᐱᕆᓭᐊᓚᒃ: ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᕆᔨᖓ ᖃᐅᐅᓪᒪᖓᓪᓗᓂᖓ ᐅᖓᓇ ᖃᓇᐃᒪᖓᔪᓂ
ᖃᐅᐅᓪᒪᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᐅᔪᖅ: ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓂᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᐅᓪᒪᓪᓗᒍ> ᖃᐅᐅᓪᒪᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᖃᓇᐃᒪᖓᔪᓂ, ᖃᐅᐅᓪᒪᔪᑕᐅᖓᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᒪᑦ
ᐃᓄᒪᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᕐᓂᖅ: ᐃᓄᒪᒋᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒪ
ᐊᐅᖅᑕᖅ: ᒡᒐᓇ ᐊᑐᖓᑐᖅ ᓇᓇᕐᒋᔭᓂ

ᐃᒪ ᖃᒃ

ᐊᖏᕐᕋᐊᖏᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᒃᓴᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓂᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᓇᒪᑦ.ᑯᑎᖓᓂᑦ, ᑎᓂᖓᒍᕐᓂ/ᐅᓚᖓᒍᕐᓂᑦ, ᐃᖓᑎᐅᓪᓕᑦ ᖃᑯᓄᖓᓂᖓᑎᑦ, ᓴᓪᕿᐅ ᐱᐅᖏᓚᐅᒪᕐᓂᖓᑎᑦ, ᐊᓖᒪᓪᓗ ᓴᑯᐸ ᑕᑐᖃᓴᒪᓂᖓᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᐅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖃᖅᑐᖓᓇᑎᑦ

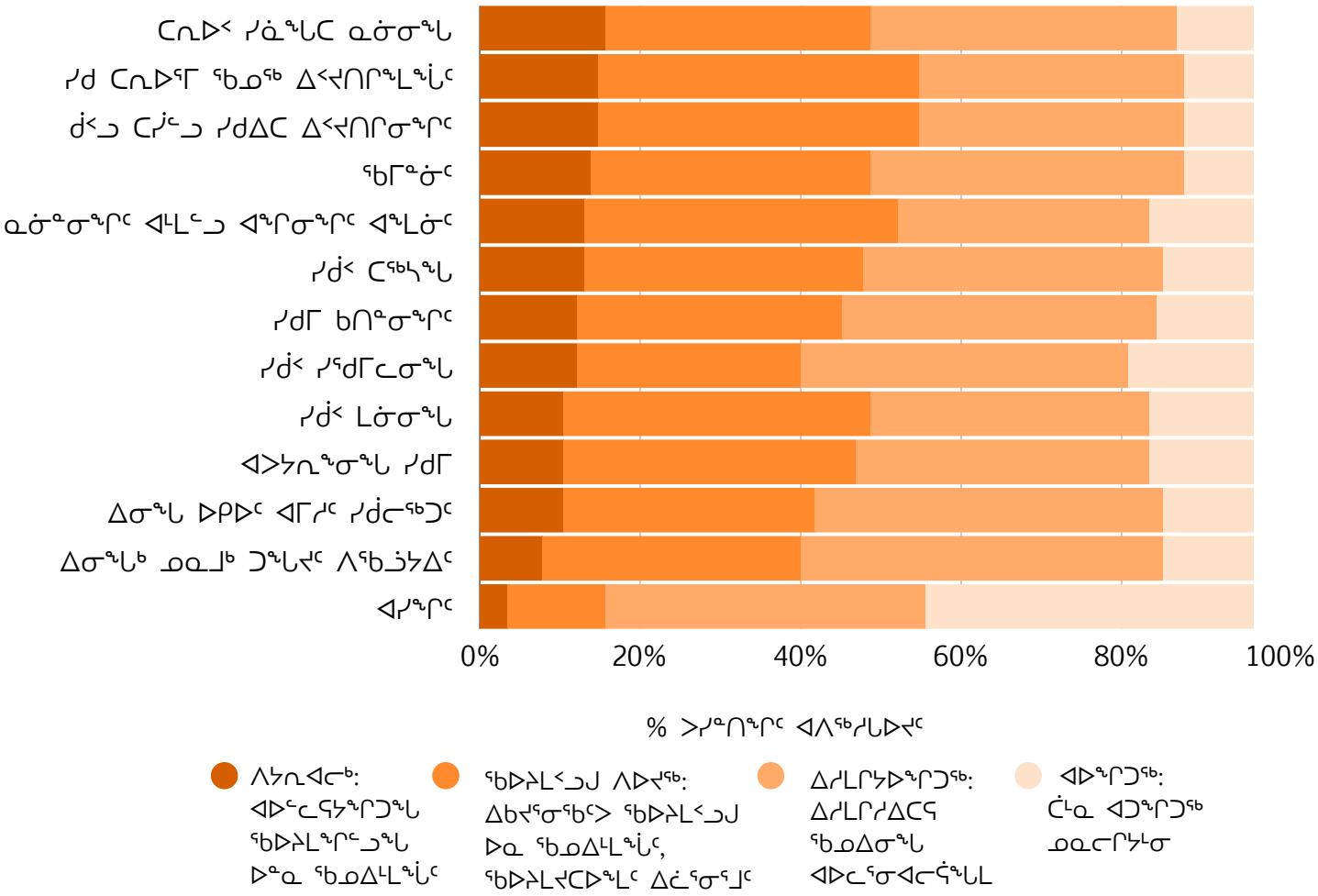
WATER CONDITIONS ARVIARMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



WATER

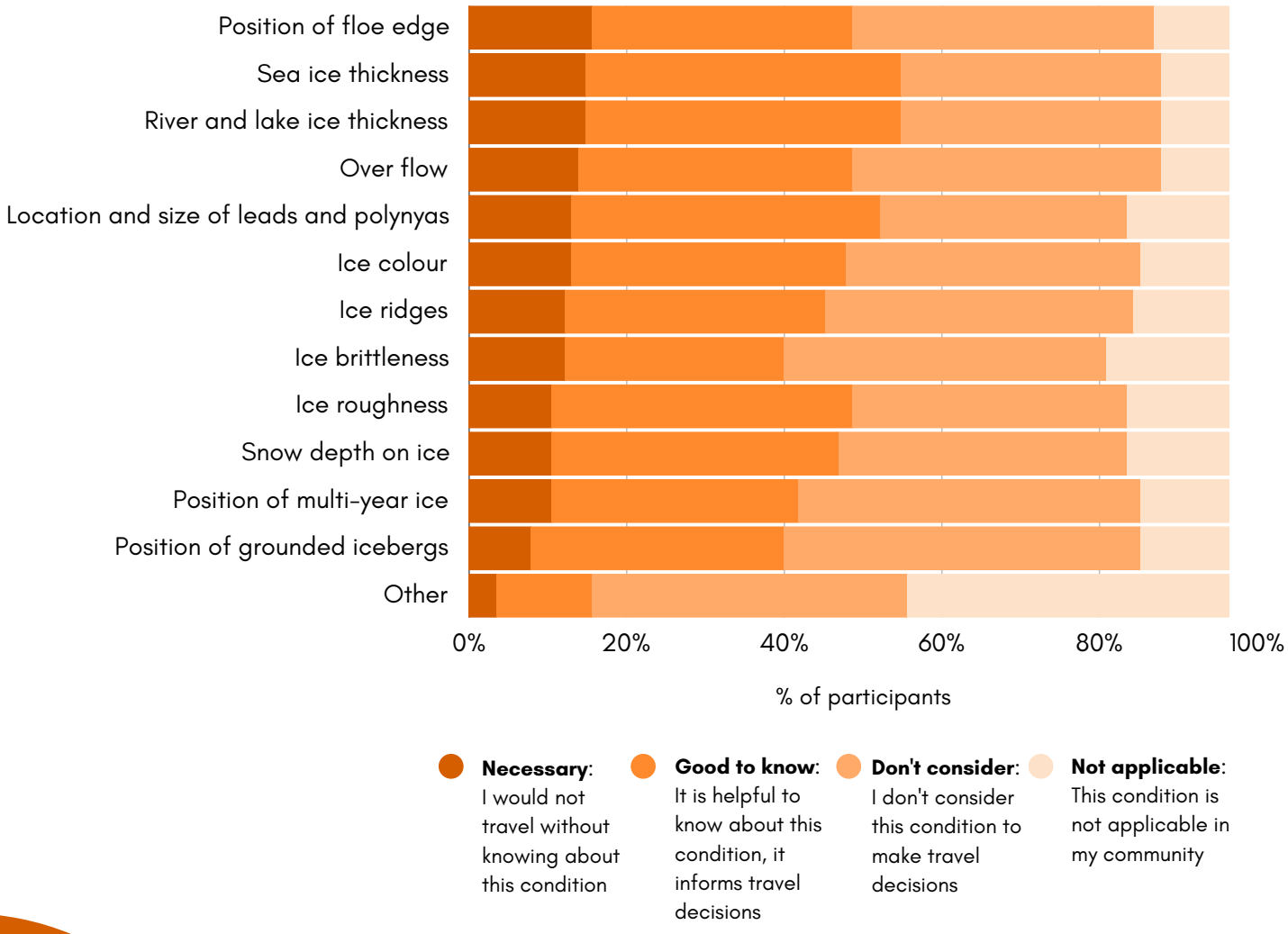
Arviarmiut participants check many types of water conditions before they travel on the land. Strong current areas, tide timing, wave height, tide height, storm surge, and ice jams are the water conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling.

ᓱᑲᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᕐᕕᐊᖏᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖏᓐᓇᑎᒃ



ᐊᖏᕐᕕᐊᖏᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᐅᓇᐅᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕐᓄᑦ ᓱᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖏᓐᓇᑎᒃᐸᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ. ᑕᕆᐅᑦ ᓱᓇ ᓇᓂᓂᒪᖅᑎᓪᓗᑦ, ᑕᐅᒥ ᓱᑯᑦ ᐃᑦᐸᑎᓂᖅ, ᑯᓘᓂ ᑕᓱᖏᓂᓗ ᓱᑯᑦ ᐃᑦᐸᑎᓂᖅ, ᖁᖃᒥᓂᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕆᐅᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖏᓐᓇᑎᒃᐸᕐᓄᑦ.ᑕᐃᑯᐊ ᐸᐅᓚᐅᖅᓄᑦ "ᐊᓱᖅᑎᑦ" ᐅᖏᖃᓚᐅᖅᓄᑦ ᓇᑎᑭᕕᓴᑦ ᓱᑯ ᐃᑦᐸᑎᖏᖁᖅᓴᐃᓗ, ᓂᑦᑕᐃᓂᖏᖁᖅᓴᐃᓗᓗ

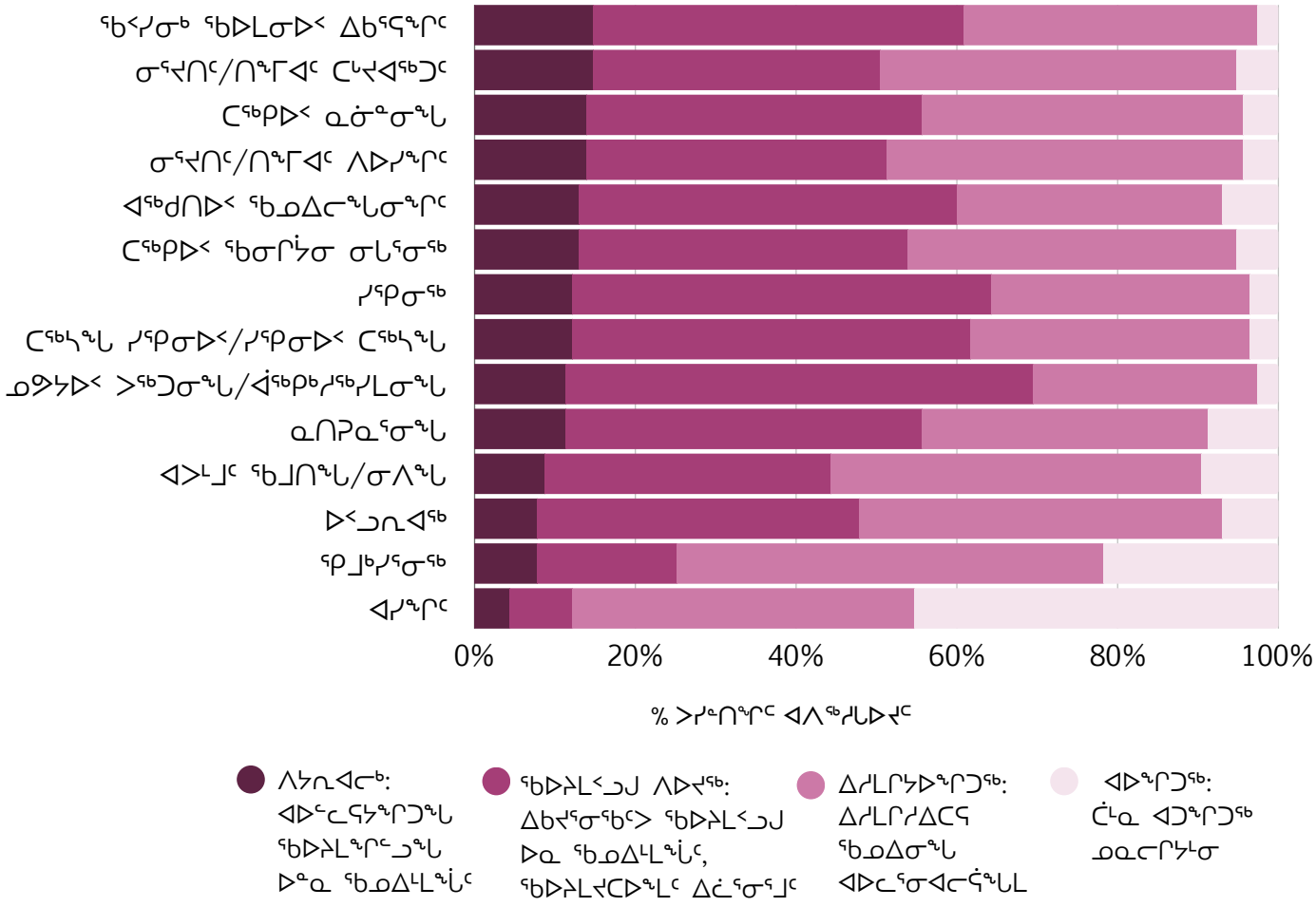
ICE CONDITIONS ARVIARMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



ICE

Arviarmiut participants check many types of ice conditions before they travel on the land. Position of the floe edge, sea ice thickness, river and lake ice thickness, and over flow are the ice conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling. Those who said "other" said blowing snow on ice that can appear to be solid ice, as well as low visibility.

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᖁᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓗᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖁᖃᑎᒌᖓᑦ


ᖃᒃᓯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᑲᕐᖏᑦ
ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ/ᑎᖏᑕᐊᑦ ᑕᓴᐊᖃᑐᑦ
ᑕᖃᑭᐅᑉ ᓇᓂᓐᓂᖅ
ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ/ᑎᖏᑕᐊᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᑦ
ᐊᖃᘁᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓇᐃᓕᓂᖏᑦ
ᑕᖃᑭᐅᑉ ᖃᓂᓕᕆᓂ ᓂᕆᕐᓂᖃ
ᓯᕐᑭᓂᖃ
ᑕᖃᒪᖏᖅ ᓯᕐᑭᓂᐅᑉ/ᓯᕐᑭᓂᐅᑉ ᑕᖃᒪᖏᖅ
ᓇᙱᓴᐅᑉ >ᖃᑐᓂᖏᖅ/ᐋᖃᑭᒃᓯᕐᓯᒪᓂᖏᖅ
ᓇᑎᑭᓇᕐᓂᖏᖅ
ᐊᐅᓪᒪᑦ ᖃᒧᑎᖏᖅ/ᓂᐱᖏᖅ
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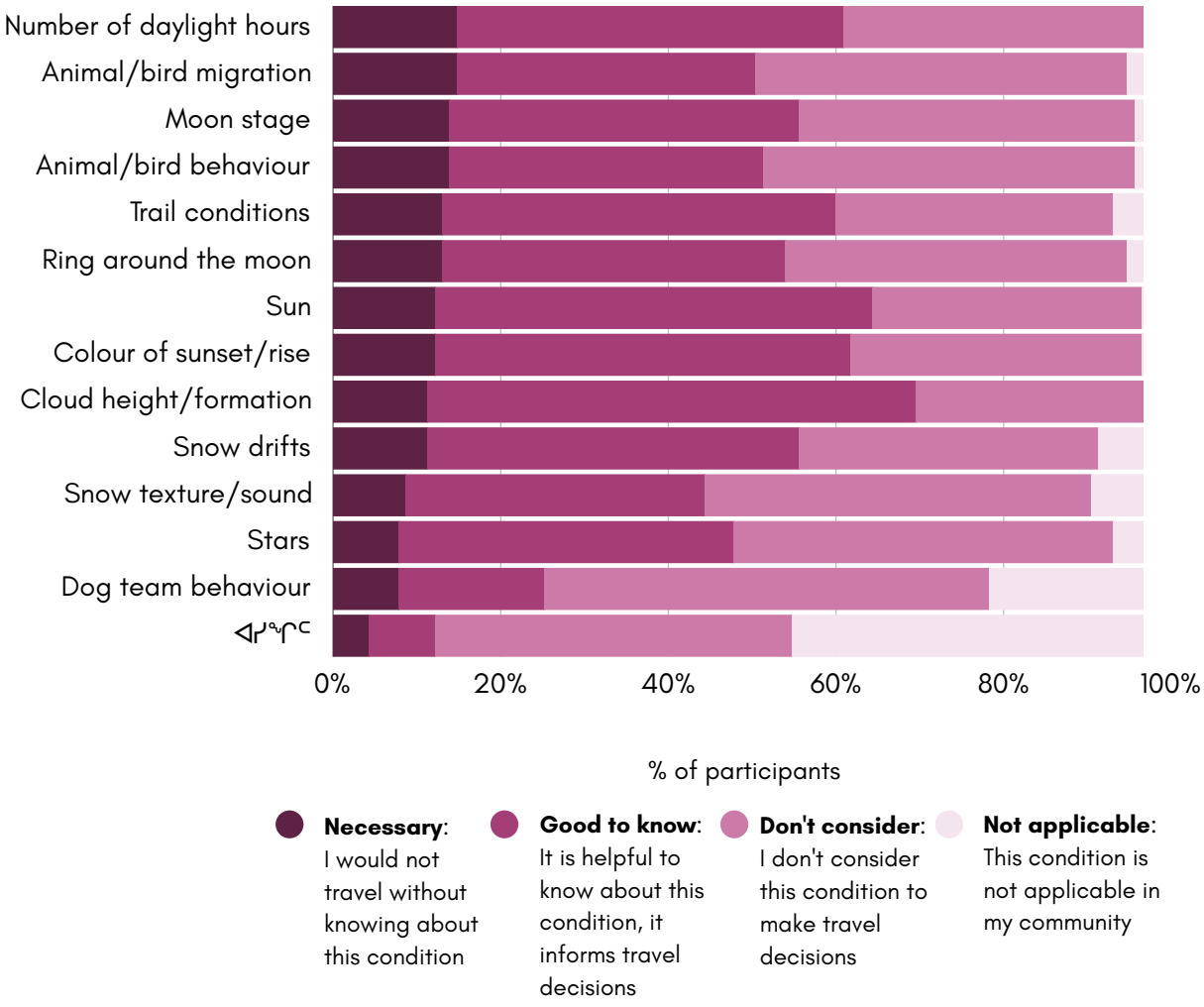
ᐱᖏᓪᓕᐊᓕᒃ: ᐊᐅᑦᓚᕋᖏᑐᖓᖏᖅ ᖃᐅᐅᓕᖏᑦᓗᓂᖅ ᐅᓇ ᖃᓇᐃᓕᖏᓐᓇᖅ
ᖃᐅᐅᓕᒪᑦᓗᒍ ᐱᐅᔪᖅ: ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓂᖅᑐ ᖃᐅᐅᓕᒪᑦᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᖃᓇᐃᓕᒪᖏᖅᓂ, ᖃᐅᐅᓕᒪᔪᑕᐅᖏᒪᑦ ᐃᓭᓐᓂᔭᑦ
ᐃᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᐅᑎᖓᑦᖃᖅ: ᐃᓯᒪᓕᓯᐃᑕᕋ ᖃᓇᐃᓂᓗᓂ ᓇᓕᓕᒪᓂᖏᖅ ᐊᐅᑕᓂᓐᐊᑕᔅᓴᒪᒪ
ᐊᐅᖓᑕᖅᑐᖅ: ᑭᒃᓗ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓇᑕᒥᕐᓴᓂ

ᐊᖁᓕ

ᐊᖁᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᕐᐊᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᓂ ᓯᑕᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᓇᐃᓂᓂᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᑕᖃᒥᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᑕᖃᓂᖏᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖅ/ᑎᖏᐊᕈᓯᑦ ᐊᐅᑕᓂᖏᑦ, ᑕᖃᑭᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᓇᐃᓂᖓ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ/ᑎᖏᐊᕈᓯᑦ ᐃᑕᕐᔨᓯᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᒪᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓯᑕᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᓇᐃᓂᓂᒪᓂᖅᓴᖏᓂᓂ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᓪᓚᐊᓪᓕᑦ ᐊᐅᑕᖃᒃᑯᖏᑕᓂ. ᑕᐃᔨᐊ ᑭᐅᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᓯᖏᑦ" ᐅᖃᒃᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑭᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐅᐊᓯᖏᒪᑕ ᐊᔨᑦᓂᓄᑦ.

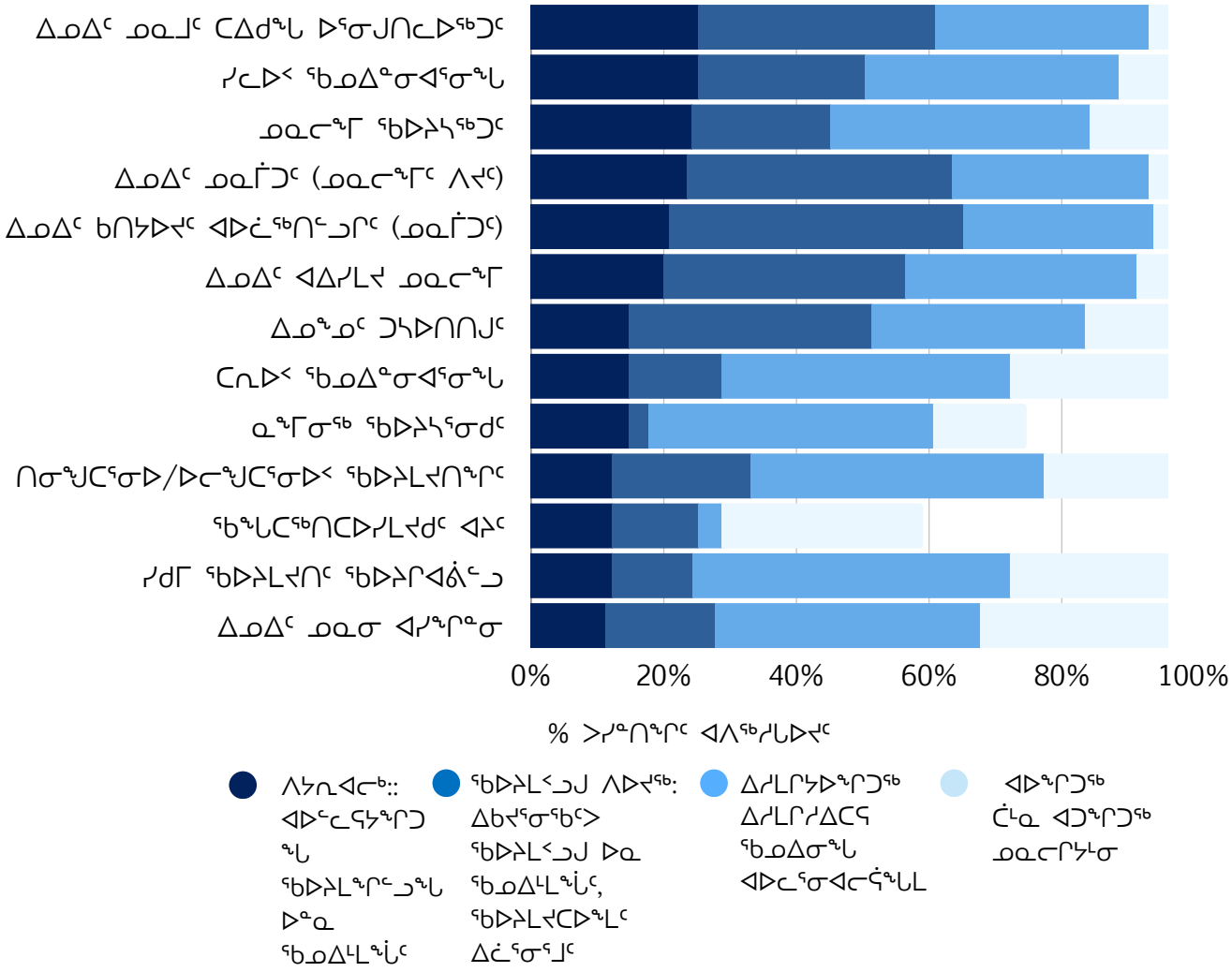
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ARVIARMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



OTHER

Arviarmiut participants check many other environmental conditions before they travel on the land. Number of daylight hours, animal/bird migration, moon stage, and animal/bird behaviour are the other environmental conditions most often considered necessary to check before travelling. Those who said "other" said dogs and wildlife move in similar ways.

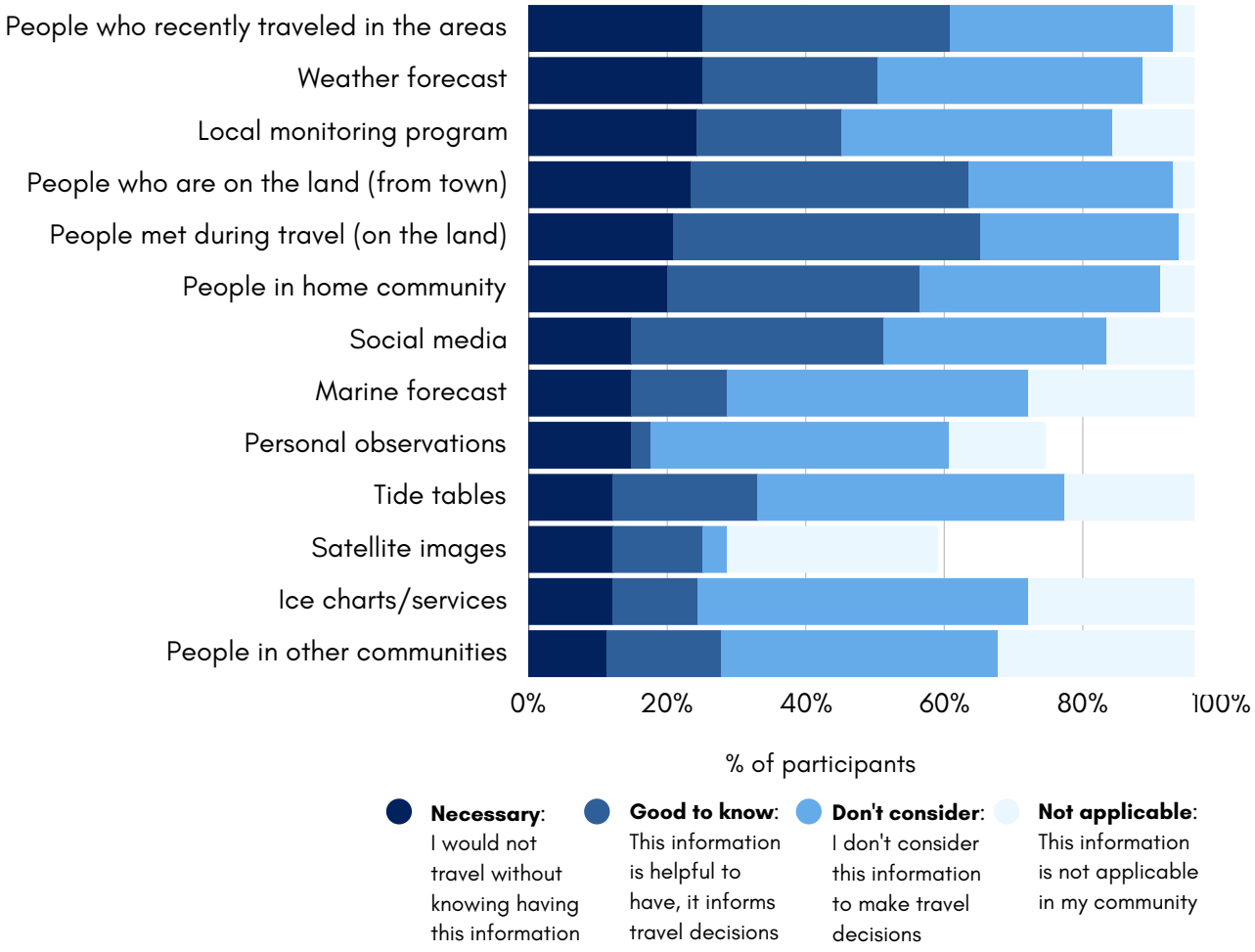
ᖃᐅᐅᓕᐊᑭᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᕆᐊᖏᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᕐᓯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᒃᑕᐃᑦ ᓱᖏᓪᓗᐃᑦᑕᕐᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᖏᓕᖅᑐᒃ



ᐸᖅᓇᐃᓕᓐᖓᑦ ᐊᐅᑦᓚᖅᓯᒪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓚᑎᑦ, ᐊᖏᕆᐊᒥ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᕐᓯᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᒪᐊᖅᐸᑕᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᒪᐊᖅᓴᓚᒃ ᐊᐖᑎᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᑭᖅᑎᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖃᒃᖅᑎᓇᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑭᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᓯᒪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᑭᖅᑎᓯᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑭᒥ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᖅᖏᓪᓂᖅ, ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᓯᒪᓕᐊᑎᖅᑭᒃ

ᓄᓇᒋᑎᓪᓚᑎᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᒃ ᐊᐃᓂᐊᖅᓯᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᖅᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᖃᑎᖃᖅᐸᑕᑎᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᐃᓄᖅᓂ ᑲᑎᑕᕆᖅᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᐅᔨᓚᐊᑕᐅᖅᓴᒃᐳᑦ ᐊᖏᕆᐊᖅᐅᓄᑦ.

INFORMATION SOURCES ARVIARMIUT PARTICIPANTS USE WHEN PLANNING A TRIP

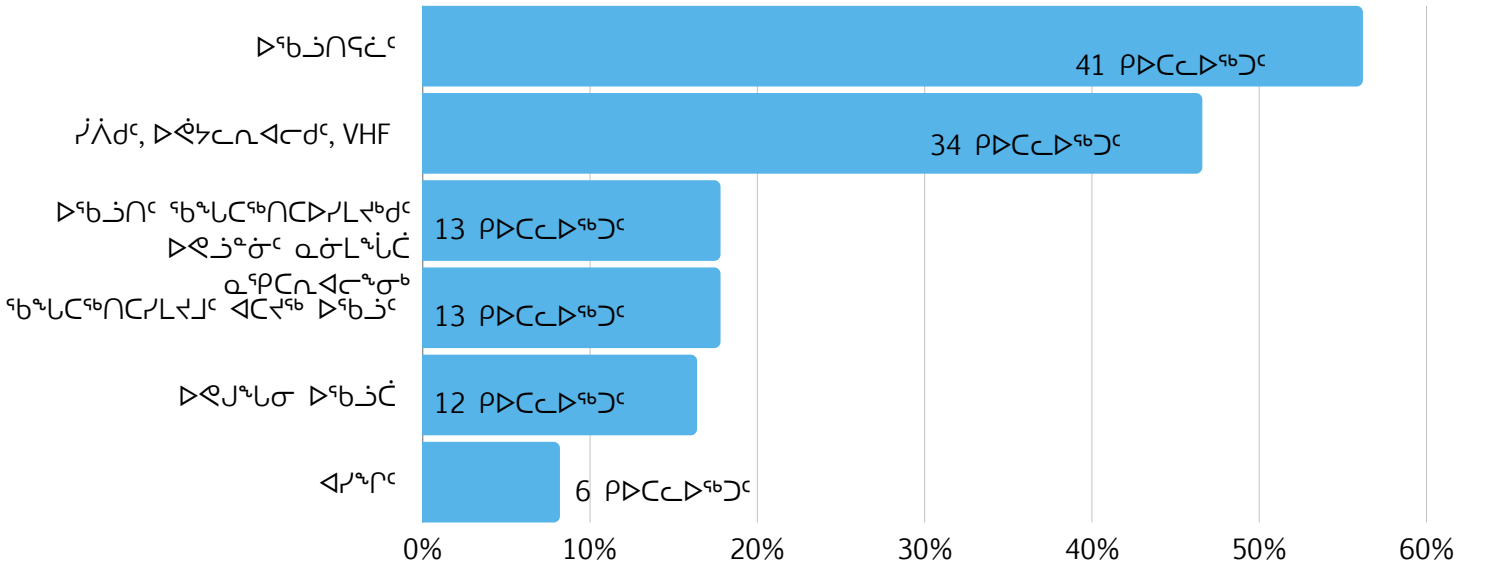


When planning a trip, Arviarmiut participants access many sources of environmental information before they travel on the land. People who recently travelled in the area, the weather forecast, local monitoring programs, and people who are on the land are information sources that participants most often consider necessary to check before travelling.

While on the land and when deciding to return home talking to people who are on the land, and people met during travel on the land are the information sources that are used most by Arviarmiut.

ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓪᓗᐊᑎᓂᒃ

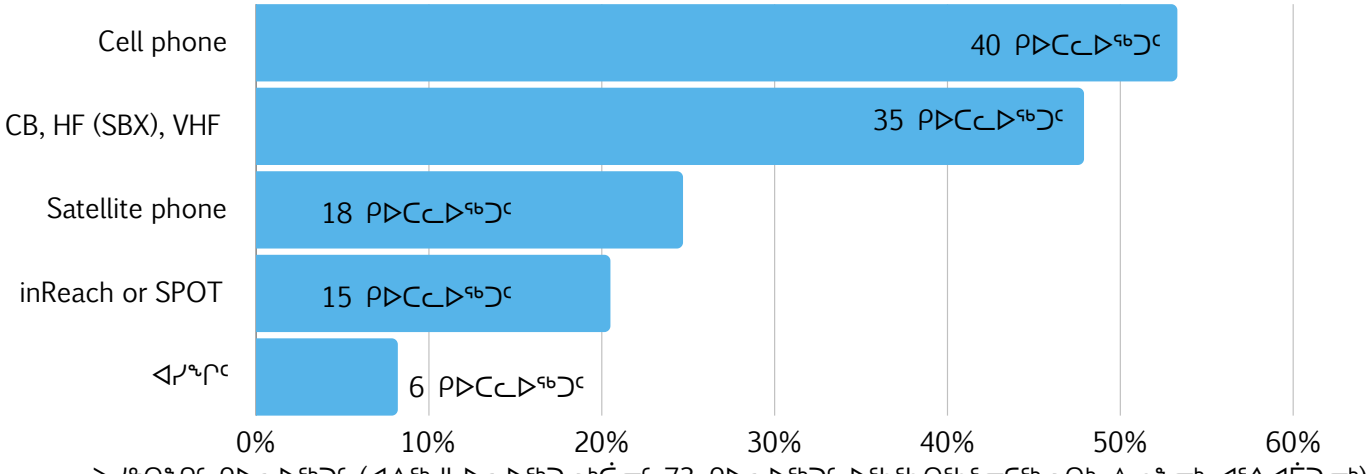
ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᔾᔨᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒋᑦᓯᕐᒥᒃ



ᐅᑭᐅᖓᑦ ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ (ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ 73 ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᑎᖅᖃᕐᓂᖅᓱᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒋᑐᓂᒃ)

ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓗᑎᖅᖃᖅᖃᕐᓂᖅᓱᒍᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗ ᓯᓚ ᐊᖏᐊᒋᑦᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᓚ ᐊᑐᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᑎᖅᖃᓂᓂᒃ, ᓱᐃᓕᑦ. ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᓱᖓᑦ" ᐃᓄᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᐊᐃᓪᓚᑎᒃ (ᐅᖃᓂᒃᓱᑦᑎᒃ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᓚᑦᑐᓄᖓᑦ)

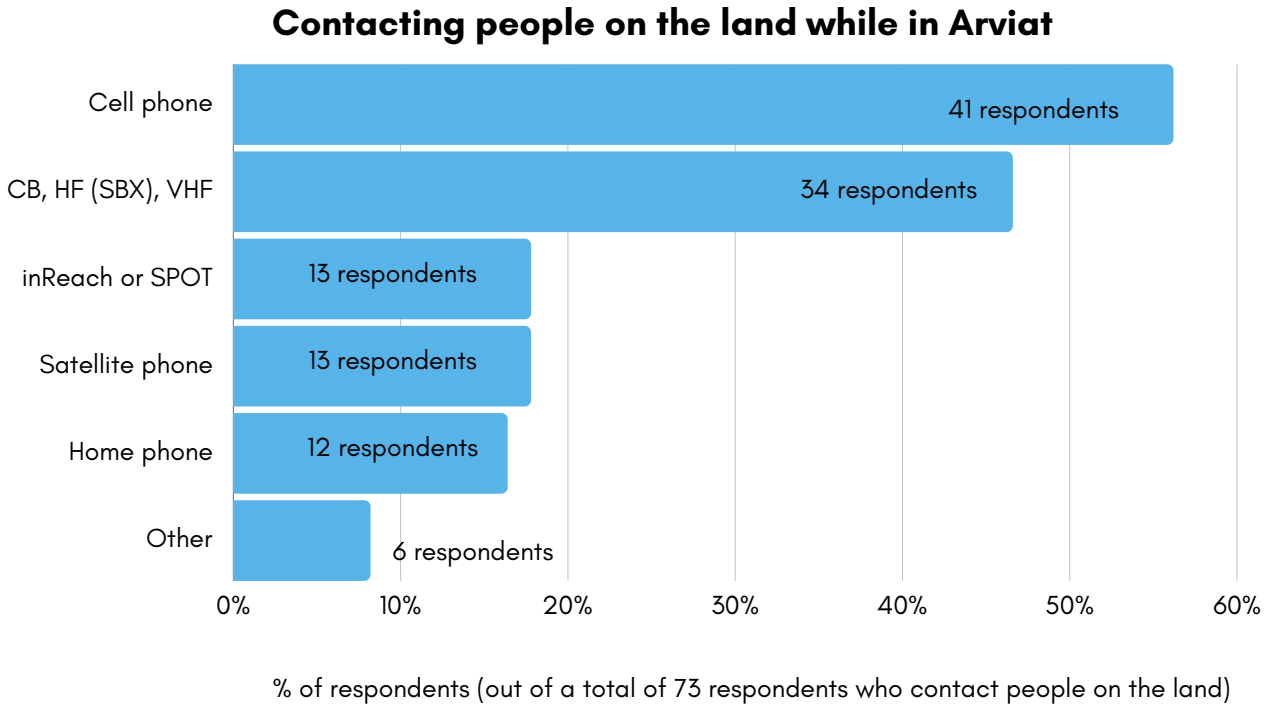
ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᐊᒋᑦᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒋᑐᓂᒃ



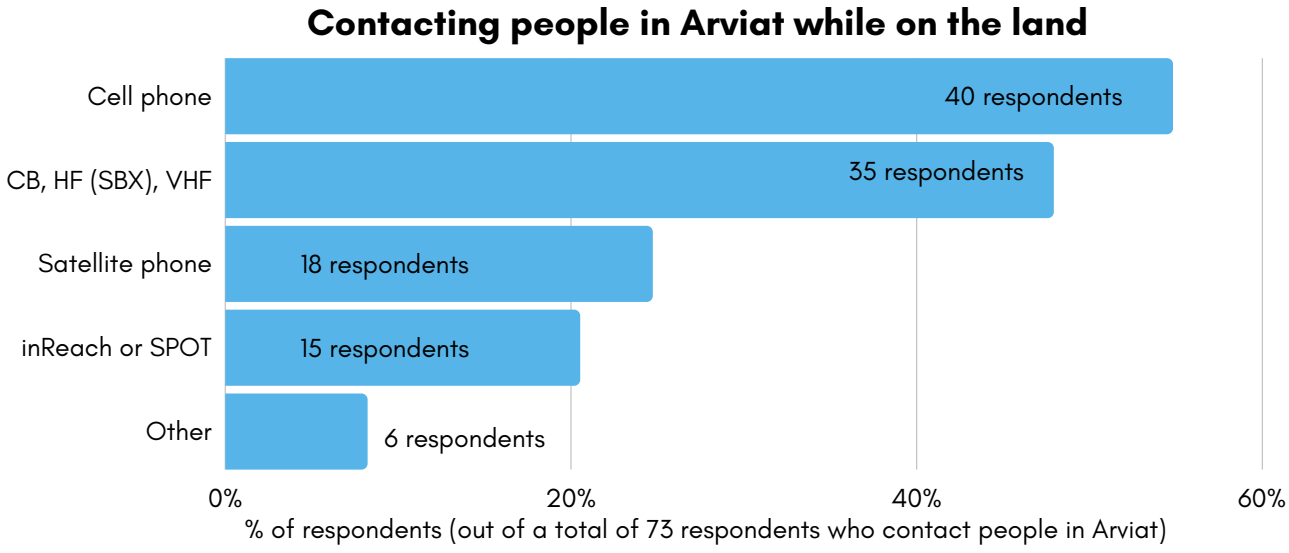
ᐅᑭᐅᖓᑦ ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ (ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ 73 ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᑎᖅᖃᕐᓂᖅᓱᒍᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᐊᒋᑦᓯᕐᒥᒃ)

ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓗᑎᖅᖃᖅᖃᕐᓂᖅᓱᒍᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗ ᓯᓚ ᓄᓇᒋᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᑎᖅᖃᓂᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᓱᐃᓂᒃ (ᓱᐃᓕ, ᐅᓴᓚᓗᐊᓕᓕᒃ, VHF.ᑭᐅᑦᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᓱᖓᑦ" ᑲᑎᖅᑎᖅᑲᓚᑦᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖓᓂᒃ.

CONTACTING COMMUNITY INFORMATION SOURCES

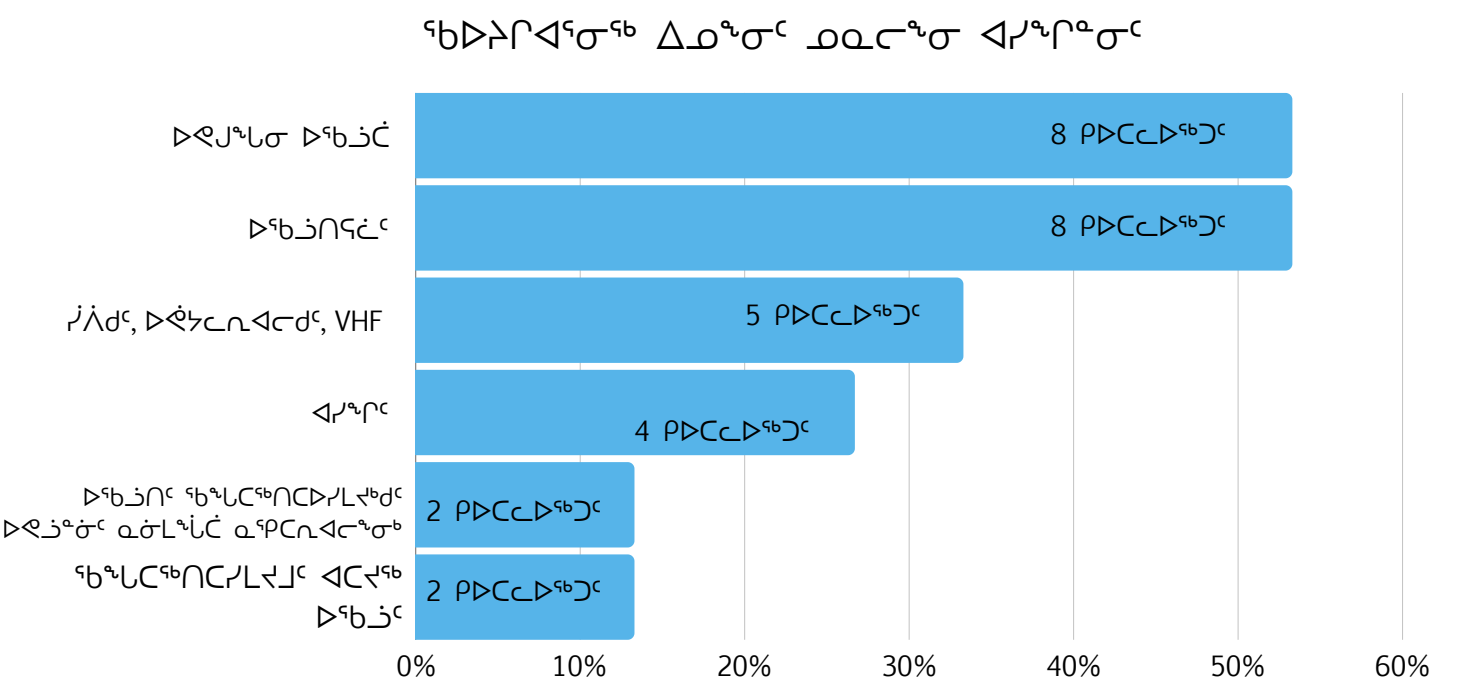


Respondents who contact people on the land to ask about environmental conditions while they themselves are in Arviat mostly use cell phones, short-wave radios to contact them. Respondents who answered "Other" meet people in person (go find them, or wait to talk to them).



Respondents who contact people in Arviat to ask about environmental conditions while they themselves are on the land mostly use cell phones or short-wave radios (CB, HF(SBX), VHF. Respondents who answered "Other" also meet people in person.

ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐱᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ (ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)

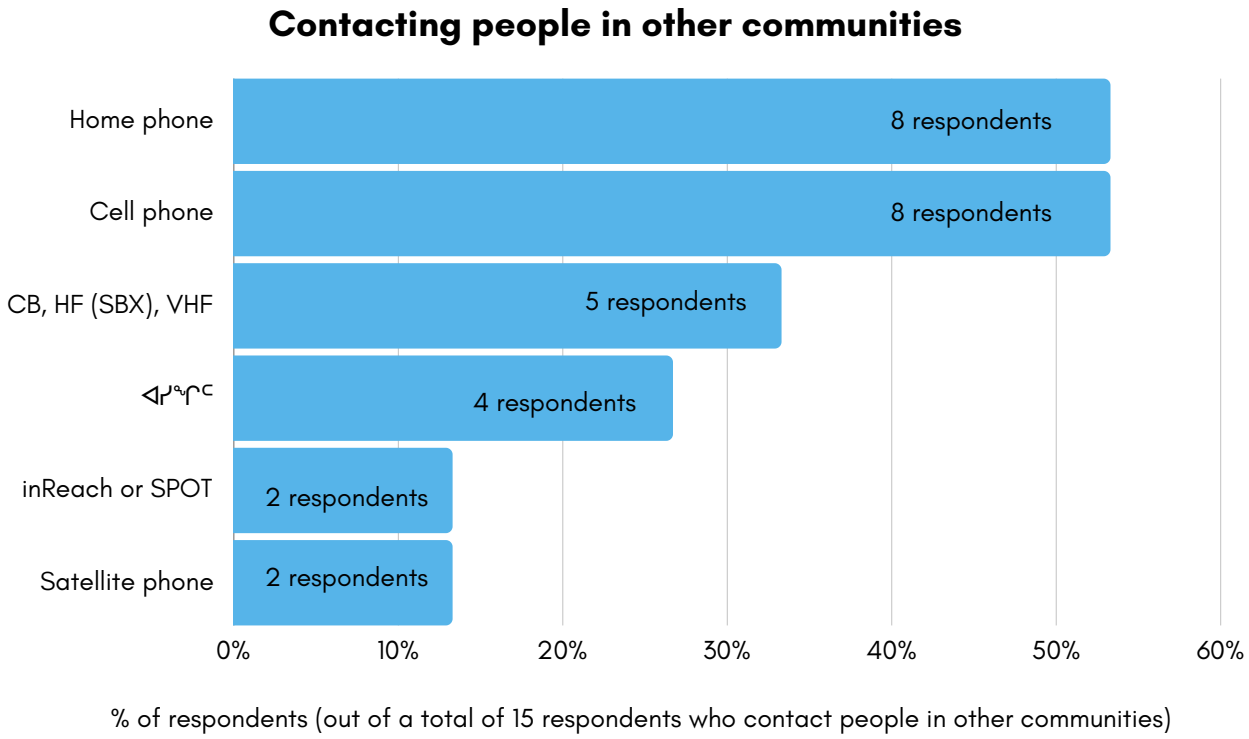


ᐳᓴᓂᖏᓐᓄ ᑭᐅᑕᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ (ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᑕᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑎᑦ 15 ᑭᐅᑕᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓕᐅᖏᓪᓕᑕ)

ᑭᐅᑕᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᐅᕐᖅᑲᓂᕐᒪᑐᒃ ᐃᓄᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑲᓂᕐᒪᑐᒃ ᐊᐋᑎᒃᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᔅᓂᖓᓪᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐅᑦᑕᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᓚᒪᒃ ᐊᒪᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᓕᑎᕿᓪᓂᑕᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᐅᑎᖅᑕᒥᒃᑭᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑕ" ᐅᖃᓕᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᐅᑎᖅᑲᓂᕐᒪᑐᒃ ᐃᓄᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᕋᖏᓐᓂᑕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᐊᒪᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑐᓄᒃ ᑎᑭᔨᒥᒃ.

ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᐅᑕᕐᓂᐅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔨᐊ: ᑲᒪᓂᔪᐊᖅ, ᔨᖏᔪᐊᖅ, ᑲᖏᕐᒪᓂᖅ, ᐊᒪᒪ ᑎᑭᕐᕋᐊᖅ.

CONTACTING COMMUNITY INFORMATION SOURCES (CONTINUED)



Respondents who contact people in other communities to ask about environmental conditions mostly use home phones and cell phones to contact them. Respondents who answered "Other" said they contact people from other communities when they meet them on the land, and when they get to other communities.

The other communities most commonly contacted are: Baker Lake, Churchill, Rankin Inlet, and Whale Cove.

ᖃᐅᐅᓕᕆᓂᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᖏᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓯᐊᓕᓕᒃᑐᐃᓐᓂ

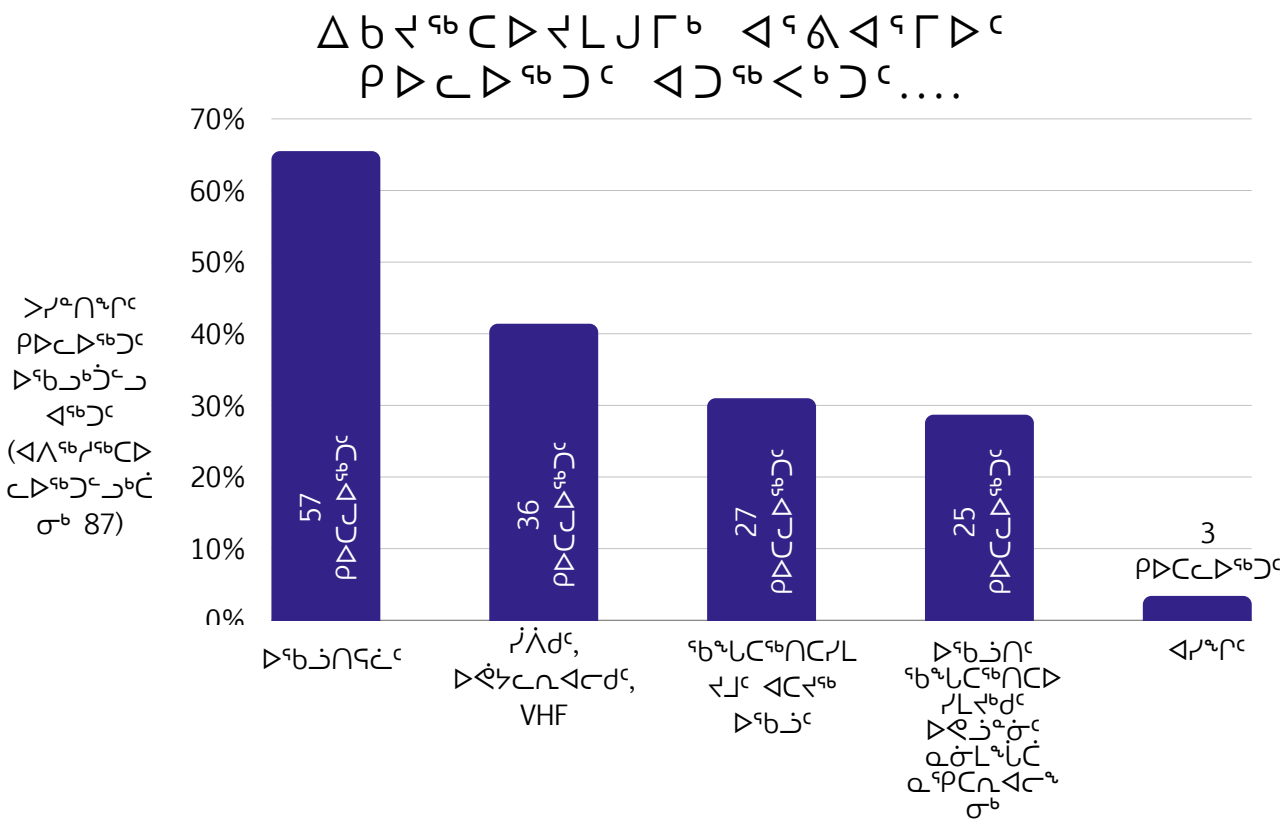
76%

ᐊᖏᕕᐊᒥ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔨᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᔪᖅᓯᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᐸᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᖅᓯᐊᖏᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ, 76% (ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ 115-ᓂᑦ) ᐅᖃᓗᑦᑐᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᒪᐅᓯᐊᖏᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 87 ᐅᖃᓗᒃᑑᓗᐊᖏᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓯᐊᖏᓗᑎᒃ, ᑕᒪᒥᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᓗᒪᕐᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᐅᓄᑦ (91% ᐳᕆᓐᑎ), ᐅᐸᓪᓕᐊ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᒥ ᖁᓂᖅᑎᑦ (56ᑦ ᐳᓯᓐᑎ), ᐃᓚᐅᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᓗᒪᕐᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖃᓇᖏᐅᓄᑦ (45ᑦ ᐳᖏᓐᑎ) ᐃᑲᔪᒪᐅᓯᐊᖏᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᒪᕐᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᒪᖃᐃᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓂᓄᑦ (26% ᐳᕐᕆᓐᑎ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᑐᐊᐃᕐᓇᑐᓕᔨᔪᑦ (2% ᐳᓯᓐᑎ).

ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᒪᐅᓯᐊᖏᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᓗᒃᑑᓗᐊᖏᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᖃᓗᒃᑑᓗᐊᖅ ᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᑎᕋᓕᑎᒍᑦ (66% ᐳᕐᓯᓐᑎ). ᐊᑐᖅᑑᓗᐊᖅᓴᑎᑕᐅᖅ ᐅᕙᓚᕆᓇᐊᓕᔪᑦ ᖃᖏᒪᑕᑎᑕᐅᔪᓚᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᑎᒃᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓪᓕᐅᓂᑦ ᓇᓂᒪᖏᒪᑦ ᓇᖀᑕᓇᐊᓕᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᖃᖏᒪᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓚᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᓴᔪᑦ. ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᔪᖏᓂᑦ" ᑐᓴᔪᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᒪᐅᕐᓂᑎᒃ ᐊᔪᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑎᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᔭᕋᖏᓐᓂᒃ.



CONTACTING OTHERS FOR HELP

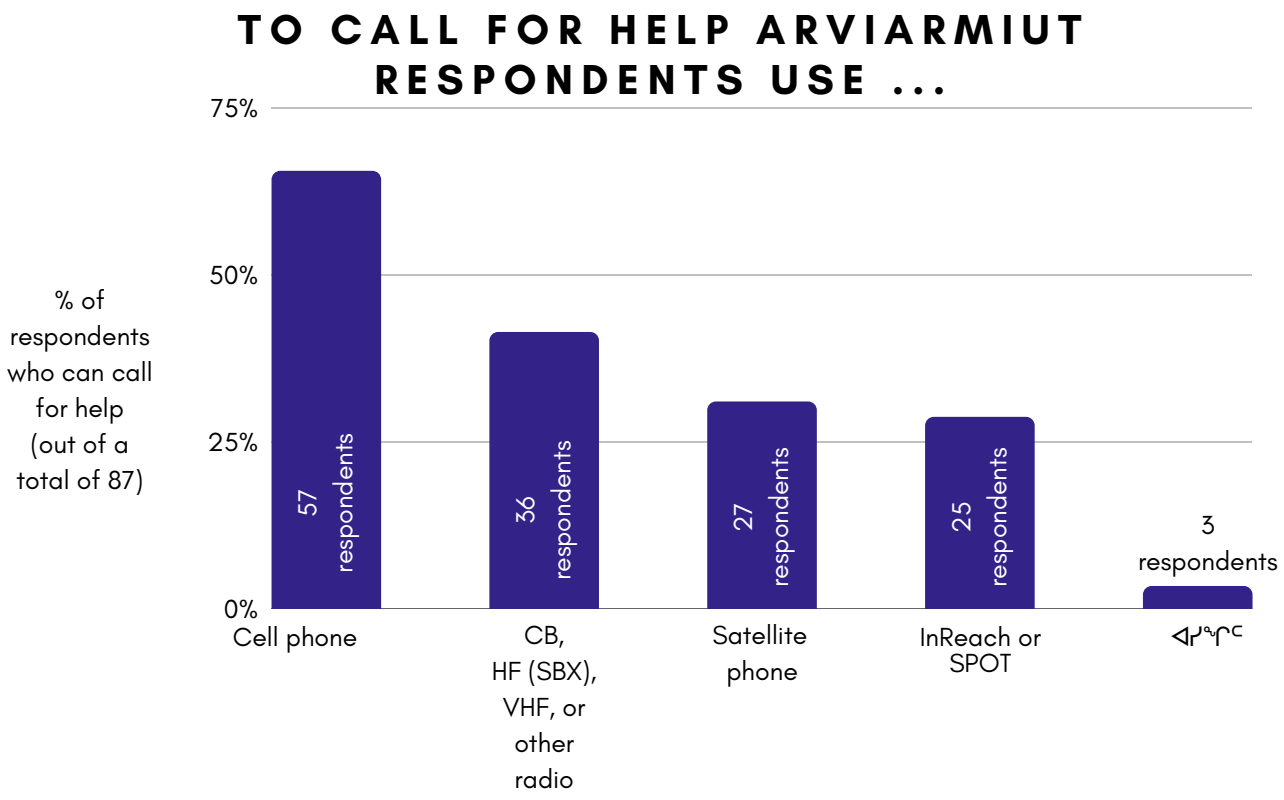
76%

If Arviarmiut participants get stranded or have an accident on the land, 76% (out of a total of 115) can call for help.

Of the 87 respondents who can call for help, most would call a **family member** (91%), or **local search and rescue** (56%), and some would call a **friend** (45%) for help.

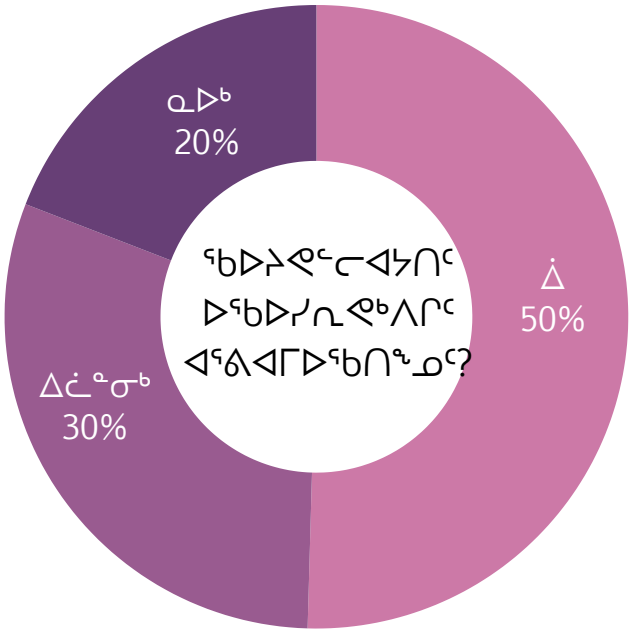
Respondents would also call **Hunters and Trappers Association** (26%) and **Nunavut Emergency Management** (2%).

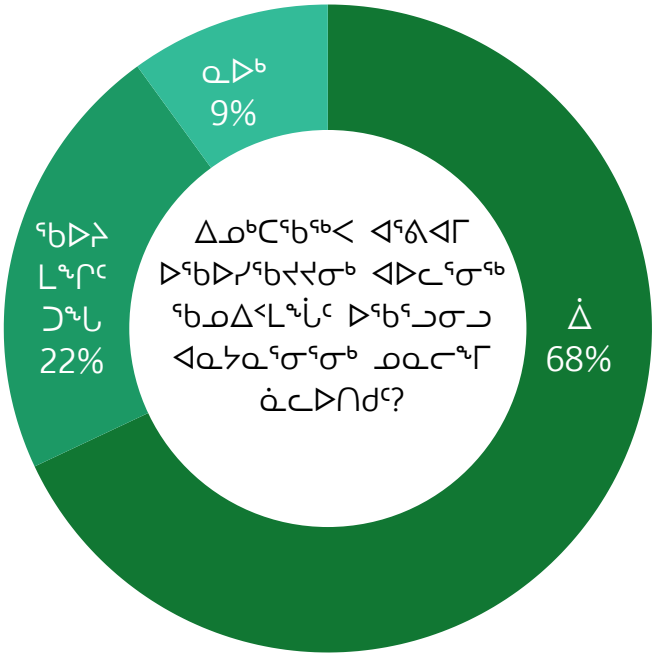
Of the respondents who can call for help, most use a cell phone (66%). They also use short-wave radios, InReach or SPOT, or satellite phones. Respondents who answered "Other" pray, and get help when other hunters approach them.



ᐊᒥᖅᑲᖅᑎᑉᓂᓕᕆᔨ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᕐᓯᒥᐅᑦ ᓯᓪᒥᒥᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᒥᐅᑦ, ᓯᑎᒥᐅᑦ, ᐅᐸᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐ ᐊᐳᑎᐅᐸ ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓐᓂᕐᓚᓂᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᐊᖏᒥᐅᖃᖅᑎᒥᓐᓄᑦ

ᑕᓚᖏᕆᔨᖅ (80% ᐳᖏᓐᑎ) ᐊᐱᕆᓯᓚᐅᓪᓕᐅᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓪᒥᒥᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᒥᐅᑦ, ᓯᑎᒥᐅᑦ, ᐅᐸᐊᔪᓐᓇᐊᖅ ᐊᐳᑎᐸ ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓐᓂᕐᓚᓂᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᐊᖏᒥᐅᖃᖅᑎᒥᓐᓄᑦ.



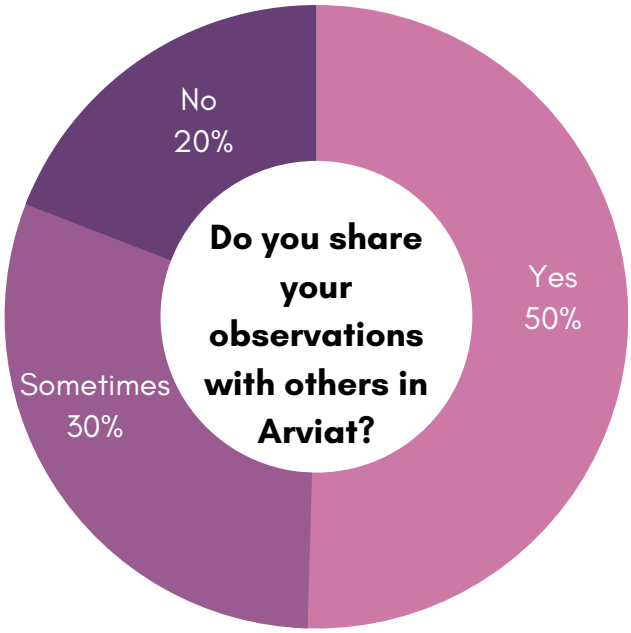


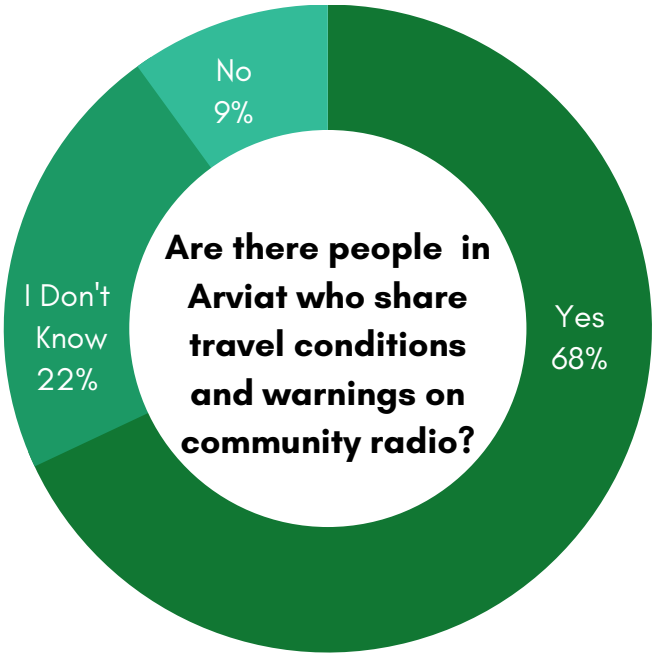
*1% ᐳᓯᓐᑎ ᑭᐅᓯᐊᖓᑕᐅᓯᑦ

ᑕᓚᖏᕆᔨᖅ (68% ᐳᖏᓐᑎ) ᐊᐱᕆᓯᖅᑕᐅᓕᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᐅᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᓯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᕋᖓᒪᑕ, ᓯᐱᐊᓯᓪᓚᓂᓕᕆᔨᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᓯᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᐸᐊᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔨᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᐸ ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓐᓂᕐᓚᓂᐅᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᐸ, ᐅᐸᐊᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᓯᓯᐸ ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓐᓂᕐᓚᓂᐅᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᖏᑦᑐᑦ (22% ᐳᓯᓐᑎ) ᐊᐱᕆᓯᓚᐅᕐᓯᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᖓᒥ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᐅᓴᕐᓚᓕᕆ ᐊᖏᐊᒥ, ᐅᐸᐊᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᓯᓱᐃᓯᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᔨᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓄᐅᓯᐅᐊᖅᓱᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᐸ ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓐᓂᕐᓚᓂᐅᑦ, ᐃᓗᒪᐅᐸ, ᐅᐊᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᓯᓯᐸ ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓐᓂᕐᓚᓂᐅᑦ.

SHARING OBSERVATIONS OF WEATHER, WATER, ICE, OR SNOW CONDITIONS WITH OTHERS IN ARVIAT

The majority (80%) of participants share their observations of weather, water, ice, or snow conditions with others in Arviat.



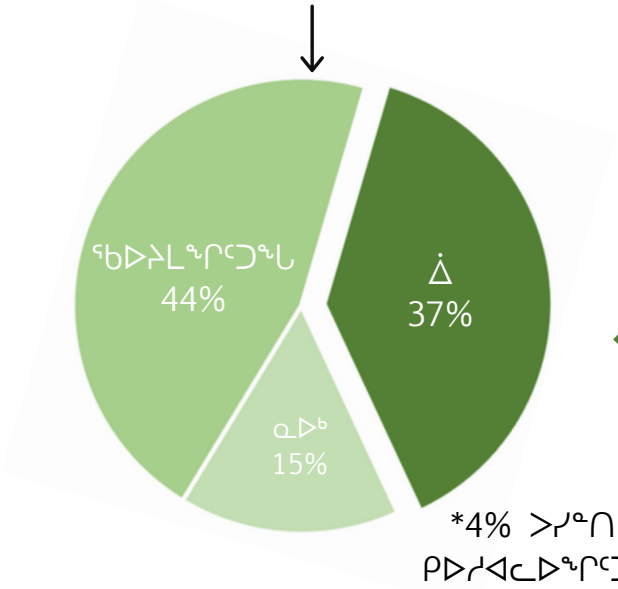


**1% prefer not to answer*

Most (68%) participants said there are people regularly going on community radio in Arviat, or CB/HF(SBX)/VHF radio, to share warnings or provide advice about weather, water, or ice conditions. A few (22%) participants did not know if people regularly go on community radio in Arviat, or CB/HF(SBX)/VHF radio, to share warnings or provide advice about weather, water, or ice conditions.

ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᓂᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᓂᓂᕐᓗᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᒃ ᐊᖅᓚᐊᒥ

ᑲᑎᓚᐸᑕᖃᖅᖢᑦ ᐊᖅᓚᐊᒥ ᑲᑎᖃᖅᓚᖓᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᓯᓂᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᓂᓂᕐᓗᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐅᕐᓂᐅᓂᖅ?



*4% >ᓯᓐᑎ ᑭᐅᓯᐊᓪᓚᐅᔪᕐᑕᑦ

43 ᑭᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐃ ᑲᑎᓚᐸᑕᓂᖅ"

86%

ᐅძᓇᖓᓚ ᐅᖏᓂᒃᑯᓂᑎᑦ ᑐᐃᓴᖅᑐᑦᓱᒃ ᐅᑦᔪᓇᔪ ᐅᓐᓂᖅᑐᑎᓴᐅᓯᐊᖏᑦᑕᑎᑦ

86%

ᐅᖏᓱᐊᖅᑐᖏᑦᑕᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᐸᒪᓴᖏᓂᖅ ᐅᖏᐅᓯᐃᓪᓚᑎᑦᑕᑎᑦᓭᓐᓂᑦ

ᓇᓱᑕ ᐊᑎᑦᓴᖓᓴᓂ (44% >ᖏᓐᑎ) ᐊᐱᖅᓯᓴᐅᔨᑦ ᖃᐅᐸᒪᔪᕐᓐᓂᖏᓪᓗᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᖅᖏᒪᖓᑦ ᐊᖅᓚᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᓚᐸᑕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᖏᐅᓯᖃᖅᓯᓂᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᓪᓗᓂᓂᕐᓗᒍᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᓕᖓᓐᓂᐅ ᓯᓚᑦ, ᐃᒪᐅᑦ, ᓯᑯᑦ ᐊᓖᒪᑦᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᕐᑎᑦᑎᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᓪᓗᐃᓕᒪᖓᑕ. ᑕᑯᐊ 37% >ᖏᓐᑎ (43 ᐊᐱᖅᓯᓴᐅᔨᑦ) ᐅᖏᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖏᓂᑲᓇᖅᑕᖏᓕᑦ ᐃᓄᖓᓂ ᑲᑎᓚᐸᑕᓂᓴᐅᔨᓪᓚᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᑕᒪᖏᓕᒥᒃ (86% >ᖏᓐᑎ) ᑕᑯᓄᖓᓚ ᐅᖏᓂᒋᑎᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᐃᓴᖅᑐᑦᓱᒃᓴᑎᑐᒃ ᐅᑦᔪᓇᔪ ᐅᖏᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᑦᓱᒃᓴᑎᑐᒃ ᖃᐅᐸᒪᔪᓕᒃᑎᒍᑎᑐᒃ.

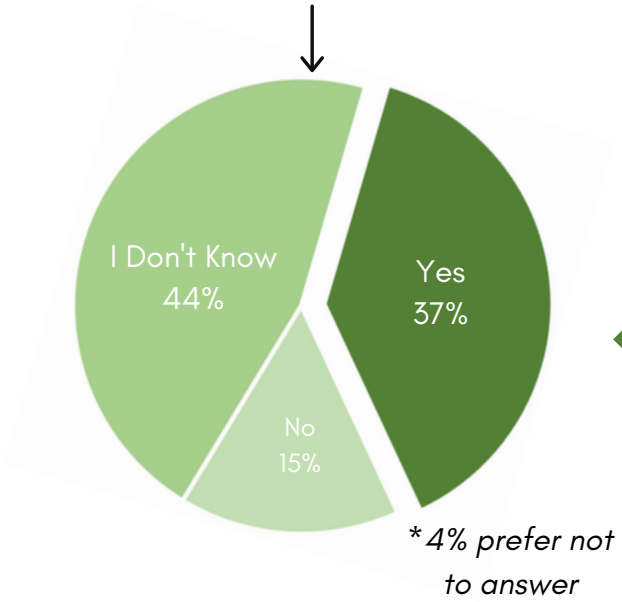
ᐅᖏᓂᒃᑕᐅᔨᓪᓚᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᓚᑦᓚᑦᑕ ᐊᖅᓚᐊᒥ ᐅᖏᐅᓯᖃᖅᓯᓂᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓗᓂᓂᕐᓗᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐅᕐᓂᐅᓂᖅ

- ᓇᓂᒥᐊᖅ ᑲᑎᑯᑦᑕ
- ᐱᖓᔪᖏᓚᒥ
- ᐊᑦᑯᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᐊᓂ
- ᒪᖏᑲᐃᑎᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓪᓗ ᐊᓱᖓᕐᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖏᓂ
- ᐱᓕᕆᓚᖓ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓚᖓᒥᓪᓗ
- ᐊᒃᑕᑯᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᓂ
- ᔪᓐᓇᒥ
- ᑯᓕᒥ ᐊᑎᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕᑦ

- ᑲᑎᑕᖏᓚᖓ
- ᖃᐅᓂᖅᑎᓂ
- ᑯᓂᐊᒥ
- ᐃᑲᖅᑕᖏᓚᒥ
- ᓇᓂᒥᐊᖅ ᑲᓱᐃᓚᑦ ᐃᓄᖓᓂᒃ
- ᐅᒪᔨᓕᕆᓂ
- ᐱᓕᕆᓚᖓ

GATHERING TO TALK ABOUT TRAVEL CONDITIONS WITH OTHERS IN ARVIAT

Are there places in Arviat where people tend to meet and talk about recent travel conditions?



*4% prefer not to answer

Of the 43 respondents who answered "yes there are places"

86%
go to these places to listen or ask for advice

86%
go to share observations or advice

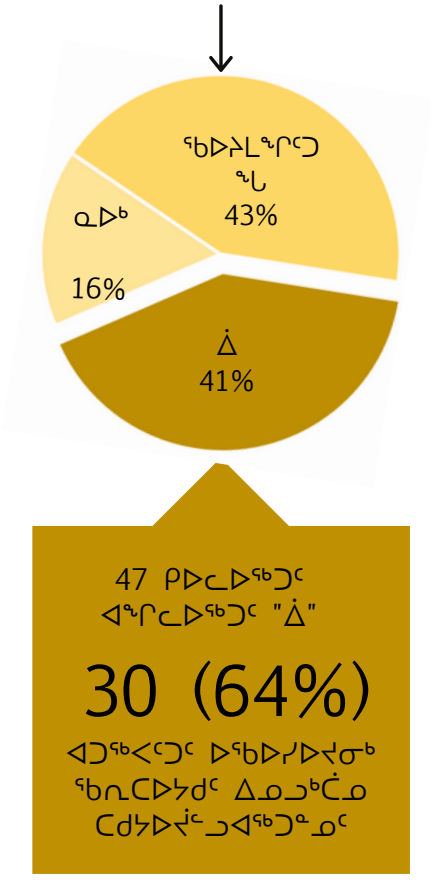
Just less than half (44%) of participants said they did not know if there are places in Arviat where people tend to meet and talk about recent travel conditions, or weather, water, ice and other environmental conditions. Of the 37% (43 participants) who said there are places where people meet, most (86%) go to those places to listen or ask for advice or to share observations or advice.

PLACES ARVIARMIUT GATHER TO TALK ABOUT TRAVEL CONDITIONS

- Anywhere we meet
- Community hall
- End of the road
- Hunters and Trappers Organization and other meetings
- Local businesses and schools
- Near the dumps
- On the land
- Outdoor barbecues
- Public places
- Search and rescue
- Shack
- The bridge
- Where you meet people going up the hill
- Wildlife Office
- Work

ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔨᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᓗᒋᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᐊᖅᑐᑯᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑲᖅᑎᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑕᕐᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐅᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ

ᐊᕐᕕᐊᕐᒥᐅᑲᖅ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔨᑎᒍᖅ ᐃᓄᓗᒋᑕᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓪᓗᐊᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᐸᒃᐸᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒃᑕᕐᓂᓂ ᖃᓄᐅᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ?



47 ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᖏᑦᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐃ"

30 (64%)

ᐊᑐᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔨᓂᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔨᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓗᒋᑦᓴᓄ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᓕᑦᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ 47 ᐊᐱᖅᓯᓚᐅᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᑐᑯᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᖢᓕᒃᑐᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐊᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐸᒃᖢᓕᒃᑐᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᓚ, ᐃᓚᐅᐸ, ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᓯᑯᐸ ᖃᐅᔨᓄᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ Facebook-ᒥᒃ

ᖃᐅᔨᓚᖅᐅᓚᐊᓕᒃ ᑭᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᖏᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᖅᖃᖅᓚᑕ ᓯᓕᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᖅᒥᒃ, ᓯᑯᒥᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᐊᐳᑎᐅᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑕᐊᓚᐊᖃᖅᖏᑕᐊᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔨᓯᒃ ᐃᓄᓗᒋᑦᓴᓄ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᓕᑦᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ

ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔨᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᑎᓕᖅᑐᑦ

Facebook
- ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓇᐅᐸᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᔭᖏᑦ
- ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒥ – ᓯᓇᓗᒋᑦᓴᓗ ᖃᐅᓄᓗᒋᑦᓴᕐᓗ
- ᐃᓕᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᐱᖃᓇᓱᑦ
- ᐊᕐᕕᐊᒥ ᒪᓂᒋᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑎᑦ
- ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᒪᖃᐃᓄᑦᓯᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᐸᑲᐅᓯᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᒥ

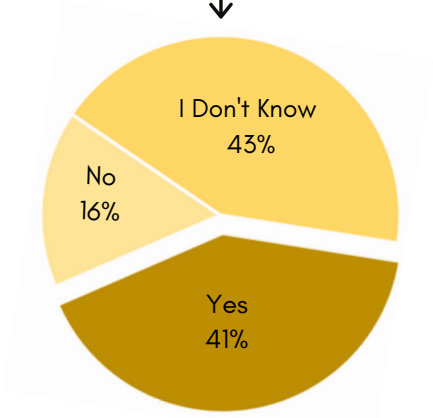
SIKU ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔨᓯᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅ (ᐃᓕᐅᑦᓗᒍ SmartCE)

ᐅᐃᒪᐃᔨᑦᑎᒃᖢᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ

- ᒪᖃᐃᓄᖅ, ᑎᓪᓚᓂᐊᖅᓯᐅᔨᓂᖅ, ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᓪᓂᖅ
- ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᐊᓄᐅᒪᓂᔨᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᔨᒃᖢᑦ
- ᐊᐅᒃᐸᑦᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᓯᑯ
- ᑯᑦ
- ᐊᓇᔨᓇᖏᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᐊᓇᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᓄᓂᖏᑦ
- ᑕᓪᓕᐅᐸ ᐃᑎᓄᓂᖓ
- ᑕᓪᓕᐅᒥ ᓯᑯᐸ ᐃᐸᔪᓂᖓ
- ᓯᓕᐅᐸ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᒃ
- ᐅᒪᔪᑦᑐ, ᐅᒪᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅ

SOCIAL MEDIA ARVIARMIUT USE TO SHARE TRAVEL CONDITIONS

Do Arviarmiut use social media to talk about travel conditions?



Of the 47 respondents who said "yes"

30 (64%)

use the information shared over social media

There were 47 Arviarmiut participants who identified being aware of social media pages or groups where people share observations or advice about weather, water, and ice conditions mentioned using Facebook.

It is important to note that some respondents have their own knowledge of the weather, water, ice, and snow conditions so they do not check social media for this information.

Commonly used social media

Facebook
- Aqqiumavvik Society
- Arviat - everything and anything
- Family and friends
- Arviat Young Hunters
- Nunavut Hunting stories of the day

SIKU app (including for SmartICE)

Topics, descriptions, and photos include

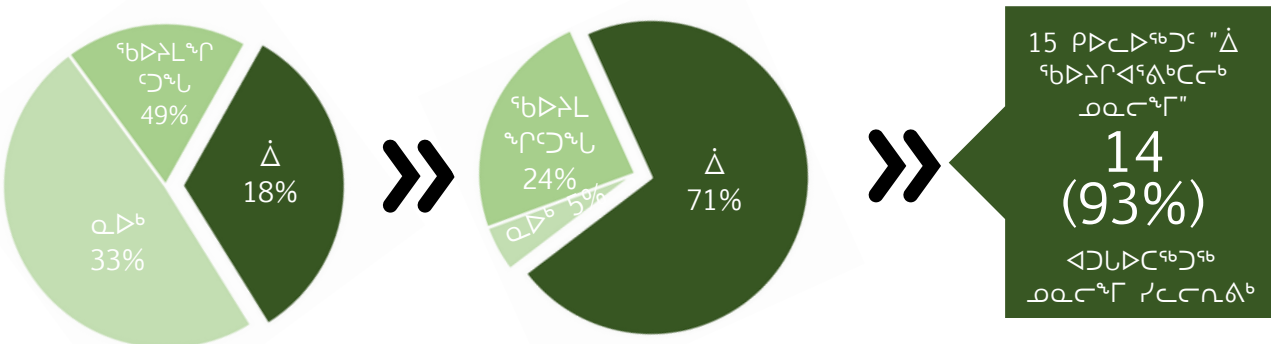
- Cautions for safe travel
- Hunting, trapping, and fishing
- Land and survival skills
- Melting snow and ice
- Rivers
- Safe and dangerous areas
- Sea depth
- Sea ice thickness
- Weather and water conditions
- Wildlife, wildlife harvested

ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᓕᒃ

ᓯᓚᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᖃᖅᐸ ᐊᖏᔨᐊᒥᒃ?

ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᓯᓚᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᖏᔨᒃᑲᖃᖅᐸ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᒃ?

ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᓯᓚᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᐱᐅᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᖏᓂᑐᔪᓐᓇ?

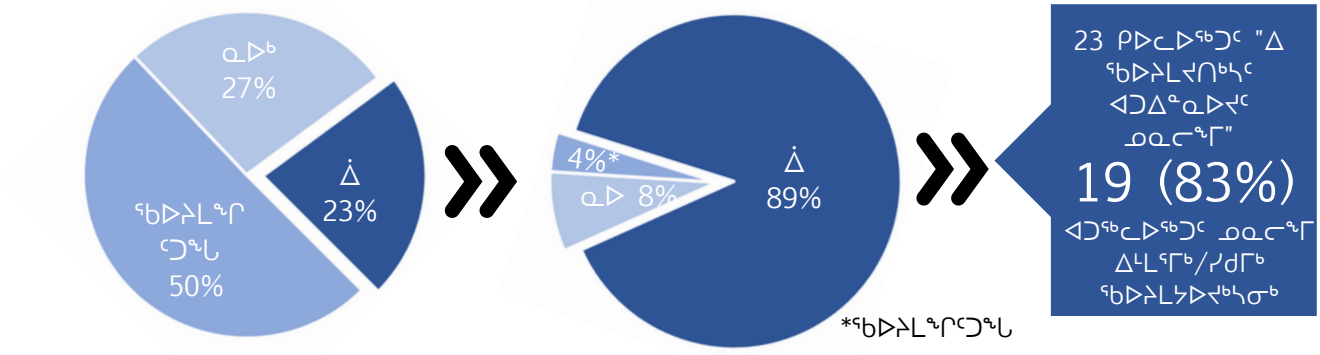


ᐊᐱᓱᐅᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᓯᓚᓕᕆᔨᖅᑎᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ 56 ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᓚᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᖅᖁᓐᓇᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᓯᓚᓕᕆᔨᖅᑎᖅᓚᖅᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓴᓗ 59 ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑭᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᓕᕆᔨᖅᑎᖅᑕᒻᒪᑦ. 21 ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᔨᐊᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᓕᕆᔨᖅᑕᖅᖁᓚᑦ, 15 ᐅᖅᖅᑭᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᔾᔨ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᐅᔪᓂᖅᓯᓕᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᔭᐅᔾᔨᓴᐊᖏᓚᑦ ᓯᓚᓕᕆᔨᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᔨᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓴᓗ 14 ᐅᖅᖅᑭᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕐᒥᔾᔪᒃ

ᐱᑕᖅᖃᐸ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔾᔪ/ᓯᑯᔾᔪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᐅᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᔨᐊᒥᒃ?

ᐃᓚᐅᔾᔪ/ᓯᑯᔾᔪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᐅᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᐃᓐᓇᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓗᓂ?

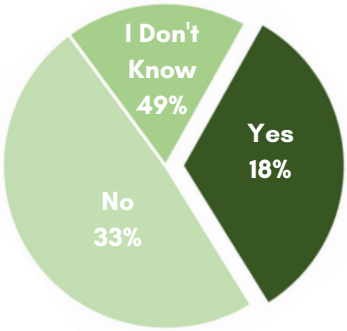
ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓕᐅᔪ/ᓯᑯᓚᑦᓕᐅᔪ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᑎᖅᓴᖅᑎᓪᓗᑦ?



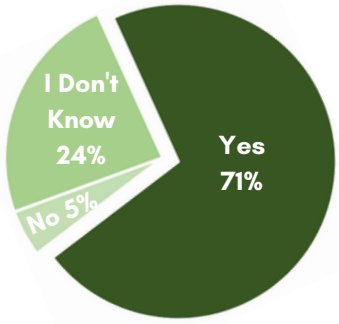
ᐊᐱᓱᐅᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᔾᔪ ᓯᑯᔾᔪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᐅᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᔾᓱᓴᐅᔾᔨᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔾᔨᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦᑕᖅᑎᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᐱᑕᖅᖃᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓴᓗ ᐱᑕᖅᖃᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ. 26 ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓖᓂ ᓯᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦᑕᖅᑎᓚᑦ. ᐋᑐᓇᖓᓚᑦ 23 ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦᑕᖅᑎᓚᑦ ᐊᖏᔨᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓴᓗ 19 ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕐᒥᔾᔪᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᕐᔪᐊᑦᑐᓂᖅ

COMMUNITY MONITORING PROGRAMS

Are there local weather stations in Arviat?



Is the local weather station information available to the community?



Do you use the local weather station information?

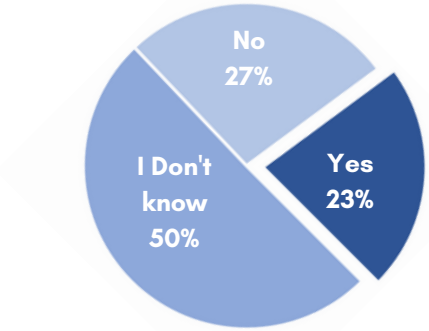
Of 15 respondents who answered "yes the info. is available to the community"

14 (93%)

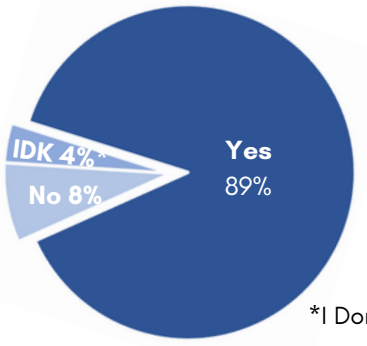
use the local weather station information

When asked about local weather stations, it is notable that 56 participants said that they do not know if there are local weather stations and 59 participants said that local weather stations do or do not exist.
Of the 21 participants who said there are local weather stations in Arviat, 15 of them said the weather station information is available in Arviat and 14 of them said that they use the information.

Are there local water/ice monitoring programs in Arviat?



Is the water/ice monitoring information available to the community?



*I Don't Know

Do you use the local water/ice information?

Of 23 respondents who answered "yes the info. is available to the community"

19 (83%)

use the local water/ice information

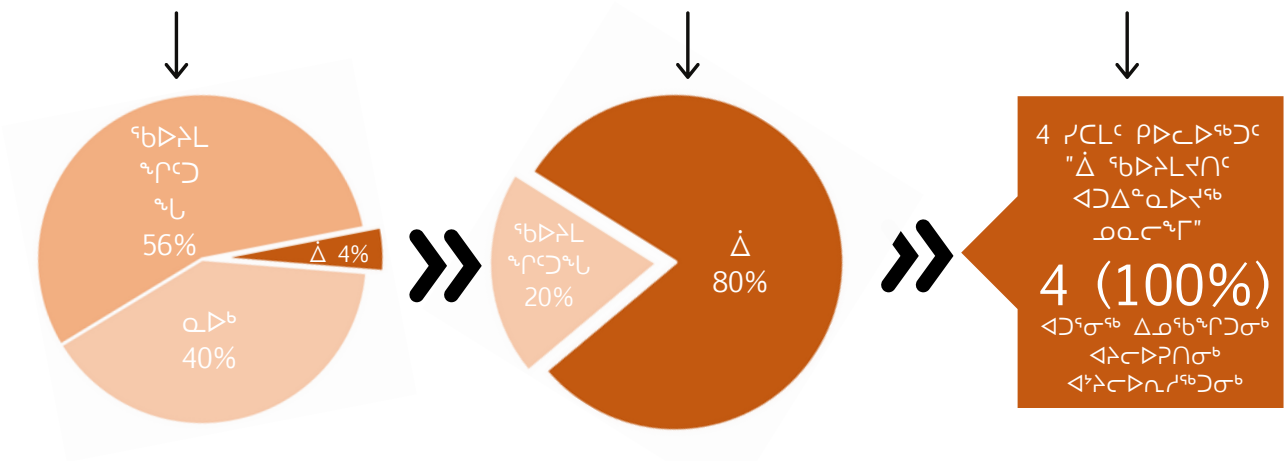
When asked about local water and ice monitoring programs it is notable that the same number of participants said that they do not know if there are local water and ice monitoring programs as said that local programs do or do not exist. There were 26 participants who said there are local water/ice monitoring programs. Of these, 23 respondents said the information is available in Arviat and 19 respondents said that they use the information.

ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᓂᖅ (ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)

ᐱᓕᕆᖃᖅᐸ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᕕᒃ?

ᐊᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᖅᓯᓕᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ?

ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᐱᑦ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᑎᓂᒃ?



ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓕᐅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓴ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᓂ ᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂᒃ. ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᓕᕐᓗᐊᖅᓯᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓯᑦ ᐁᖁᑲᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᖏᓗᒍ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ. ᐅᐸᑐᑎᑎᓕᓗᒍ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᖁᑕᖏᓗᒍ ᑕᕆᐅᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒪᓕᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦᑎᓕᒃᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᑦ

ᐁᖁᑲᓗᑎᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᕆᔨᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓕᐅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓪᓚᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᕐᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᕕᒃ, ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐳᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᒋᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᑦ

ᐊᑭᑭᐅᒪᐃᔪᖅᐸᒃ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᒪᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᒪᓕᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᕈᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᒧᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᕐᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᕕᒃ, ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑕᐅᓂᒋᓂᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᓯᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᑎᓂᑦ

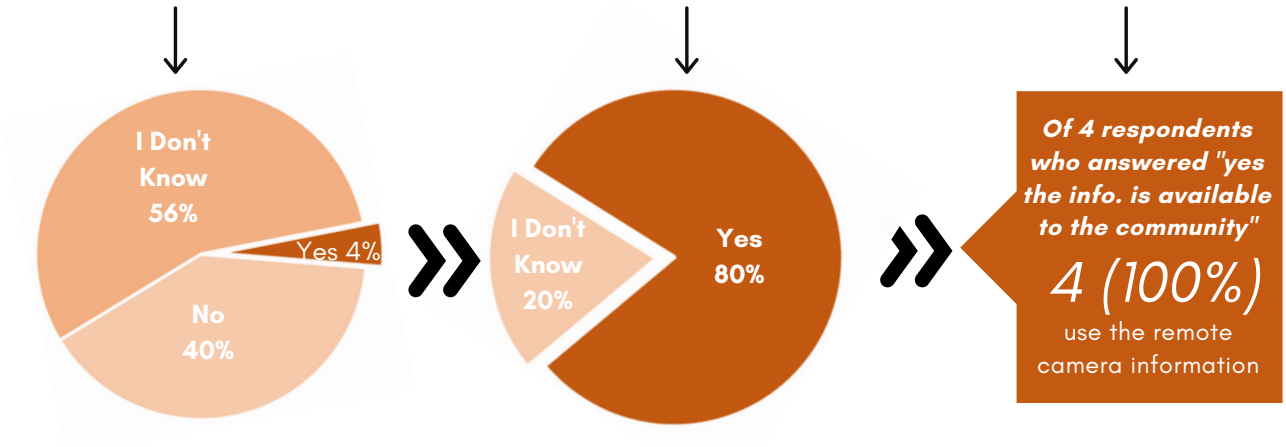
ᐁᖁᑲᓗᑎᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᕆᔨᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓕᐅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᓂ ᐱᑕᖅᑕᕐᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᕕᒃ, ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓂᖅ SIKu ᐊᒥᓱᓂᑲ SmartCE. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᑎᓂᑦ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᑕᖅᑎᓂᑦᑐᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓱᑲᓂᕐᓗᒍ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᖅ, ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᕈᑎᑎᑭᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓪᓚᑦ.

COMMUNITY MONITORING PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

Are there remote cameras recording environmental conditions in Arviat?

Is the remote camera information available to the community?

Do you use the remote camera information?



Remote cameras are cameras placed in areas where a photographer cannot be at the camera to take photos. Remote cameras often have a self-timer built into the camera so photos can be taken at specific times. An example is a remote camera mounted somewhere near a floe edge, with a built-in timer that is set to take a photo at noon each day.

When asked about remote cameras, it is notable that more participants said that they do not know if there are remote cameras than said that remote cameras do or do not exist. Of the 5 participants who said there are remote cameras, 4 said the remote camera information is available in Arviat, and all fof them said they use the remote camera information.

Aqqiumavvik Society is a partner in this project, and through them we know there are local monitoring programs in Arviat, including SIKU and SmartICE. However, survey responses suggest that community members are not widely aware of these programs, or they did not associate them with the way the questions were asked in the survey.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖁᑐᐃᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (ᑲᓇᓕᔪᖅ)

ᐊᖏᕐᕋᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅᓂᒋᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑐᙵᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᑐᐃᓴᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅᓂᑦ ᖁᑐᐃᓴᖅᓂᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᒋᑦᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᑎᒥᓄᖅ ᐊᐃᒋᖅᑕᑐᓂᓄᑦ. ᐊᒥᓕᑦ ᖁᑐᐃᓴᖅᓯᑐᐃᓕᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᓕᓚᒥᖅ, ᐃᓚᒌᒥᖅ, ᓕᔨᒥᖅ ᐊᒌᒪᓪᓚᐊ ᑕᕆᐅᑦ ᐃᑎᓂᔪᓂᖅ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓕᒫᓂᕆᔨᖅ (867) 857-4166	ᐱᓂᕆᐊᖓᔪᑦ ᐱᓗᐃᑦᔪᑎᖅ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᐊᒥ ᕿᐊᒪᓕᔨᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ	ᓇᓐ ᖁᑐᐃᓴᖅᑐᖓᓚᖅᑎᑦ ᓂᐸᔪᖅ, ᐊᐅᑦ, ᑕᒃᓇᕐᓂᖅ, ᑲᓪᔪᖏᓂᖅ, ᖁᓂᕐᓂᖅ, ᓂᐸᔪᐊᒋᕐᓂᖅ, ᓇᕐᑭᓂᕐᓂᖅ, ᓇᒋᐅᑦᐸ ᐅᓐᕐᓂᖓ, ᓂᐸᑕᓂᖅ
ᐊᖏᕐᕋᐊᒥ ᑎᖏᒋᓇᖁᕐᕋᖅ	ᕿᐊᒪᒪᓕᔨᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᐊᒥ	ᓇᒋᔨᑦ ᐊᐅᒋᕐᓱᑦ
ᐃᔭᐃᑦ ᒪᖁᐃᑎᑦ	ᓇᓴᒥ	ᐊᔭᓗᓪ
ᓇᒋᓕᓪᓚᕆᖅ ᑎᖏᒋᓇᖁᕐᕋᖏᒥ	ᐱᓕᓪᓚᔨᑦ ᑎᖏᒋᓇᖁᕐᕋᖏᒥ	ᓇᒋᐅᑦᐸ ᖁᔭᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓚ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᒪᖏᑐᒃ/ᓇᔨᒥᑐᒃ ᐱᓕᓪᓚᐊᒋᑦ	ᐱᓕᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓱᔨᔪᑎᖅ	ᓇᓐ ᖁᑐᐃᓴᖅᑐᖓᓚᖅᑎᑦ
ᐊᖏᑭᐅᒪᓕᐅᓴᐸ ᑲᑐᔨᖁᑎᑭᖏᑦ	ᐊᖏᑭᐅᒪᓕᐅᓴᐸ ᑲᑐᔨᖁᑎᑭᖏᑦ	ᑕᓪᓕᐅᖅ, ᓄᓇ, ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᓇᔨ (ᐃᓐᓇᐸᓂᖓᓚ) ᐅᑭᐅᓐᐸ ᖁᖓᓚᐅᓂᖓᓚ, ᑕᓪᓕᐅᓐᐸ ᐃᑎᓂᖓᓚ ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᖁᖓᓚ
SmartICE	ᐊᖏᑭᐅᒪᓕᐅᓴᐸ ᑲᑐᔨᖁᑎᑭᖏᑦ	ᑕᓪᓕᐅᓐᐸ ᐃᓐᓇᐸᓂᖓᓚ, ᐊᓪᓚᓇᖅᓱᑦ, ᓇᔨᐸ ᖁᖓᓚᐅᓂᖓᓚ, ᓇᓂ ᓇᔨ ᓇᔨᔨᐸᑎᖁᓪᓕᖅᓚᑦ, ᐊᐅᑕᓂᖓᓚ
ᐅᔨᖁᓇᐃᓂᖁ ᐅᒪᔪᑕᓪᓚᔨᑦ/ ᐊᕐᕈᑎᑕᓪᓂᖁ	ᐊᖏᑭᐅᒪᓕᐅᓴᐸ ᑲᑐᔨᖁᑎᑭᖏᑦ ᒪᕐᖊᒪᔨᑦ	ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᐃᒥᒐᑲᐅᓂᖓᓚ ᓇᔨᐸ ᐃᐸᔪᓂᖓᓚ

COMMUNITY MONITORING PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

Arviarmiut participants identified several community-based monitoring programs that are run by a number of organizations. A wide range of conditions are monitored related to weather, water, ice, and sea depth.

LOCAL WEATHER STATIONS	PROGRAM PROVIDER	WHAT IS MONITORED
(867) 857-4166	Arviat Hamlet Council	Rain, snow, fog, thunder, snow fall, drizzle, warning, sunny, temperature, visibility
Arviat airport	Hamlet of Arviat	Air travel conditions
Inuit hunters	Near the beach	Wind
Weather station at airport	Workers at airport	Weather information

LOCAL WATER/ICE PROGRAMS	PROGRAM PROVIDER	WHAT IS MONITORED
Aqqiumavvik Society	Aqqiumavvik Society	Sea, land, and ice (thickness) seasonally, sea depth and surface
SmartICE	Aqqiumavvik Society	Sea ice thickness, danger zones, ice condition, location of ice breakage, movement
Ujjiqsuiniq	Aqqiumavvik Society	Drinking water quality Ice thickness
Wildlife/Environmental	Government	

ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓗᒪᓕᒐ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖏᐅᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᓚᓂᖓᓂᖅ

ᓄᓇᓕᖓᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᒃᖏᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᑉᔪᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᑎ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᖏᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᔪᓚᐊᓱᖓᑦᔪᓂᓕᔪᓂ, ᐊᖏᕕᐊᒥ ᑭᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑉᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᒃ ᓱᓕᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᔪ ᑕᓚᐅᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᖅᑐᒃ. ᐱᑕᖃᖅᖁᓱᓚᐊᓕᓚᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᒍᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᔾᐅᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᑭᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ.

ᓱᓕᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᖅᓯᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ

- ᓱᐃᓱ
- ᐊᕐᑎᑕᓚᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓚᕐᒪᔪᑦ (www.weather.gc.ca)
- EOSDIS ᓱᓕᖅᐸᐊᓂᖅᑕᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᔪᑦ(https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)
- Facebook ᓱᓕᑕᓚᕆᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᐊᖅᖃᕆᒃ
- ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓱᓕᑕᓚᓂᖅᓯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᐊᖅᖃᕆᒃ
- ᐅᕐᔪᒍᑎᓴᐅᓪᓛᓂ ᓱᓕᓱᐅᑎᑦ
- ᐅᖃᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᖏᑕᖃᓱᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᕐᑦ inReach
- ᓄᓇᕗᓂᓂ ᓱᐃᑦ
- ᐅᖃᓗᑦ 867-857-4166, ᓱᓕᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓗᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᖏᑕᑐᖃᒃ
- ᑭᓇᐃᓕᓐᓇᖅᓯᑦ ᓂᐲᑕᐅᖃᖅᓱᒪᔪᖅ ᓱᓕᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ
- ᐃᓕᓕᐅᑦ
- ᑎᐃᒐ
- ᓱᓕᑕᓚᓂᖅᓯᑦ ᖃᓚᕆᐅᓴᕿᓕᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᐊᖅᖃᕆᒃ
- ᐊᓄᓚ Windy (www.windy.com)
- ᓱᓕᑕᓚᓂᖅᖃᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᑦᓐᓂ, Wundergound

ᑕᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ

- ᐊᕐᑎᑕᓚᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ(www.weather.gc.ca/marine)
- Facebook
- ᑕᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓗᒃ ᐊᑭᖃᖏᑕᑐᖃᒃ
- ᑕᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᓱᐃᑯᒃ channel 2
- ᐅᖃᓗᑦ 867-857-4166
- ᐊᓄᓚ Windy (www.windy.com)
- ᓱᓕᑕᓚᓂᖅᖃᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᑦᓐᓂ, Wundergound (www.wunderground.com)

PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS

Along with community sources of information to decide if it is safe to travel, Arviarmiut respondents use a wide range of weather and marine forecasts available. There may be other information sources available beyond those mentioned by respondents.

WEATHER FORECAST PRODUCTS USED

- CBC
- Environment Canada, Government of Canada (www.weather.gc.ca)
- EOSDIS worldview (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)
- Facebook weather information page
- Government of Nunavut forecast
- Home thermometer
- inReach
- Local CB
- Phone 867-857-4166, weather forecast toll free phone
- Public recorded weather forecast
- Radio
- Television
- Weather forecast app
- Windy (www.windy.com)
- Weather Underground, Wundergound (www.wunderground.com)

MARINE FORECAST PRODUCTS USED

- Environment Canada marine forecast (www.weather.gc.ca/marine)
- Facebook
- Marine toll free phone
- Marine forecast on CB radio channel 2
- Phone 867-857-4166
- Windy (www.windy.com)
- Weather Underground, Wundergound (www.wunderground.com)

ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓗᒪᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓇᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅ (ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)

ᐃᓕᑎᐸᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓇᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᔨᓗᓂᖅ ᐅᒪᖅᓯᐊᕆᔨᒪᖅᑎᓪᓕ, ᐊᔨᖏᐊᒥ ᑭᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃ/ᓯᑯᓕᓚᔨᓂᑦ, ᐅᓕᖓᒍᔨᓂᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᐅᓂᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᖃᖅᖏᒪᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑯᑦ ᐊᔨᓂᒃ

ᓯᑯᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱ/ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᓚᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
- ᓴᖅᒪᓯᑦ (ᐅᕼᐃᑲᑦᑕᖅᑏᑦ)
- NASA EOSDIS ᓯᓚᖕᕐᐊᕆᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᔪᑎᑦ(https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)
- SIKU app
- SmartICE (ᐊᖏᐅᒪᔭᐅᐸ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᓱᖅᑭᑦ Facebook–ᒥ ᑕᑯᔪᖏᓪᓕ)

ᐅᓪᓕᖓᑕᕆᓂᑦ ᑎᓂᖓᑕᕆᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ

- ᐃᖏᐅᒪᔭᐅᐸ ᕿᓇᑐᐃᓇᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᖏᒃ
- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᓚᔨᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (www.weather.gc.ca)
- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᓚᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᓚᐅᐸ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓇᕙᒃᑐᒃ(www.weather.gc.ca/marine)
- ᓴᖅᒪᓯᑦ (ᐅᕼᐃᑲᑦᑕᖅᑏᑦ)
- ᑕᑯᒥᐊᖕᒍᒍ ᑎᓂᖓᒍᖏᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᓕᖓᒍᖏᓐᓇᖅ
- Phone 867-857-4166
- ᐃᓕᓚᐅᑎᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᐸ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓇᖅ
- ᑎᓂᖓᒍᖏᓐᓇᐅᐸ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓇᖅ
- ᓯᓚᓕᓚᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᖃᓚᑕᐅᕆᕋᓯᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᖏᒃ
- ᐊᓄᓚᑐᓂᐅᐸ ᑎᓂᖓᒍᖏᓐᓇᐅᐸ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓇᖅᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ (www.windy.com)

ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᐅᓯᒪᔪᑯᑦ ᐊᔨᓕᐅᔭᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ

- NASA EOSDIS ᓯᓚᖕᕐᐊᕆᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᓄᓂᖅ (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)
- SIKU app

PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS (CONTINUED)

Along with community sources of information to decide if it is safe to travel, Arviarmiut respondents use a wide range of ice charts/services, tide table products, and satellite image products.

ICE CHARTS/SERVICES USED

- Environment Canada
- Government (Uhikataqtiit)
- NASA EOSDIS worldview (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)
- SIKU app
- SmartICE (Aqqiumavvik Society Facebook page)

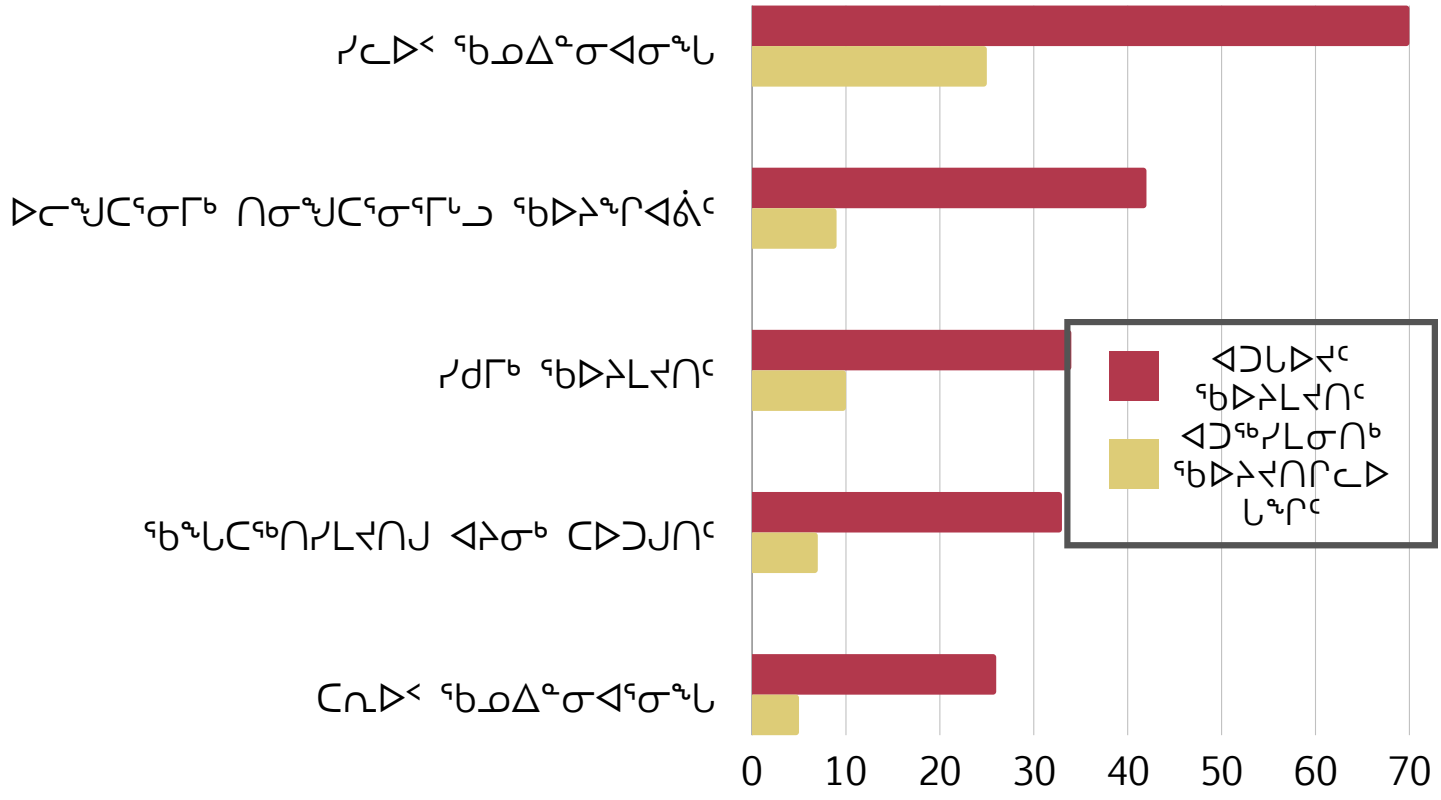
TIDE TABLE PRODUCTS USED

- Aqqiumavvik public page
- Environment Canada (www.weather.gc.c)a
- Environmental marine forecast
- Government (Uhikataqtiit)
- Just by looking at the tides
- Phone 867-857-4166
- Radio broadcast
- Tide-forecast.com
- Weather forecast app
- Windy tide forecast (www.windy.com)

SATELLITE IMAGE PRODUCTS USED

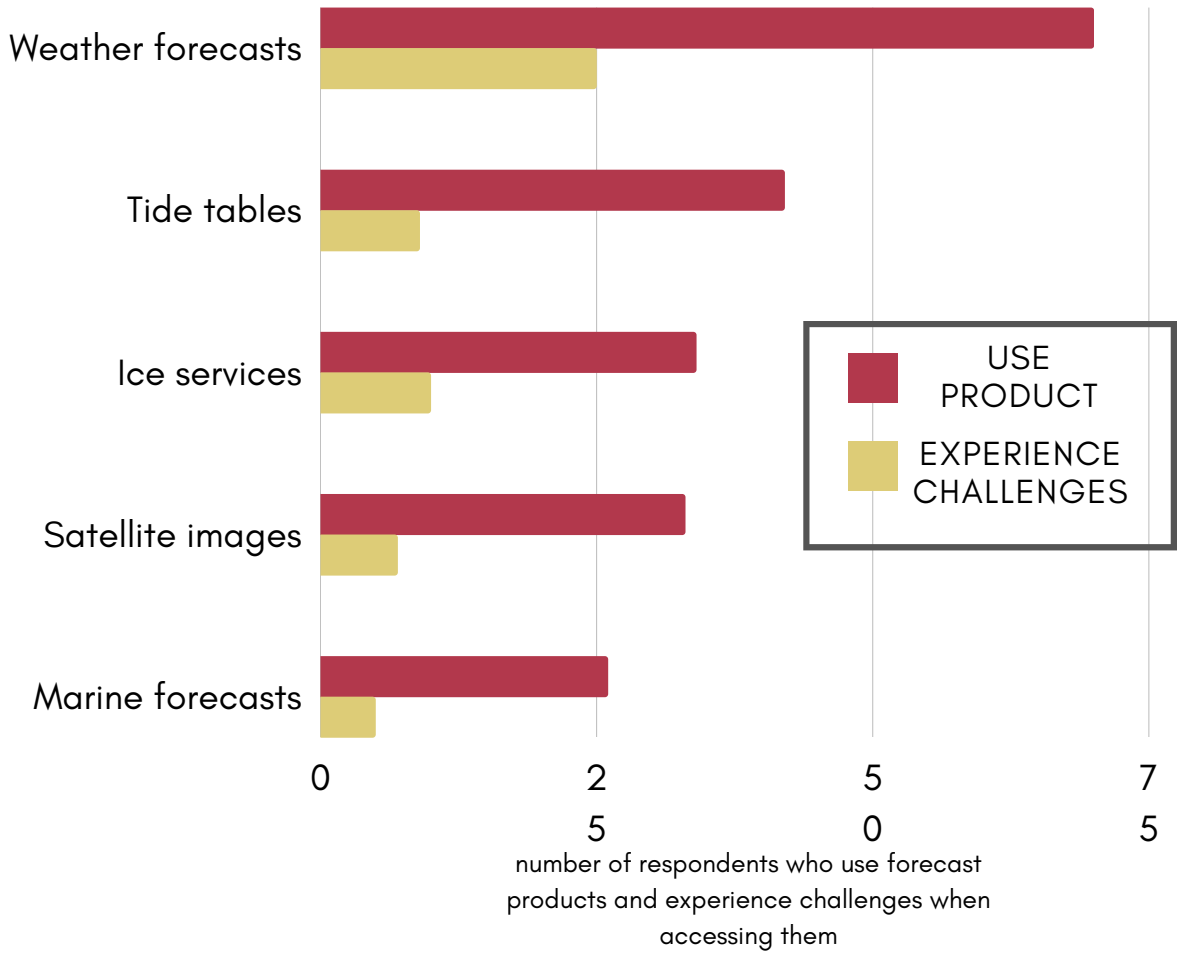
- NASA EOSDIS Worldview (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)
- SIKU app

ᐊᑐᑕᐅᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖏᐊᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᑎᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᓂᓕᒃ (ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)


ᓯᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᓂᓐᓇ
ᐅᓪᓛᒃᓯᑦᓂᒃ ᑎᓂᓛᒃᓯᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓐᒋᐊᕆᑦ
ᓯᑯᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᑦ
ᖃᓐᓇᑕᖅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍ ᐊᔨᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᑐᒍᑎᑦ
ᑕᓗᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓐᓇ
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
ᖃᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐠᑎᕐᓂᑦ
ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓱᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᓗ
ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᓂᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓗᖅᑎᓗᑦᓗᑎᑦ.

61% ᐳᖕᓂᑎ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓐᓇᓂᒃ, 36% ᐳᖕᓂᑎ ᐊᔨᖅᑲᕐᓂᕆᕈᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᐅᕐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᑎᓗᑦᓗᑎᑦ. ᑎᓂᓛᒃᓯᑦᓂᐅᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᐅᕐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᔪᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ 37% ᐳᖕᓂᑎ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔨᒧᓐᓇᑦ, 21% ᐳᖕᓂᑎ ᐊᔨᖅᑲᕐᓂᕆᕈᓚᐅᖅᑲᑎᒃᓯᑕᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᐅᕐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᑐᔪᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ 30% ᐳᖕᓂᑎ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔨᒧᓐᓇᑦ, 30% ᐳᖕᓂᑎ ᐊᔨᑭᑎᖃᕈᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᐅᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᒃ.
ᖃᓐᓇᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᔪᒪᕈᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 29% ᐳᖕᓂᑎ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, 21% ᐳᖕᓂᑎ ᐊᔨᑭᑎᖃᕈᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅᑎᒥᒃ. 23% ᐳᖕᓂᑎ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᕈᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓗᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᓐᓇᓂᒃ, 19% ᐳᖕᓂᑎ ᐊᔨᖅᑲᕈᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅᑎᒥᒃ.

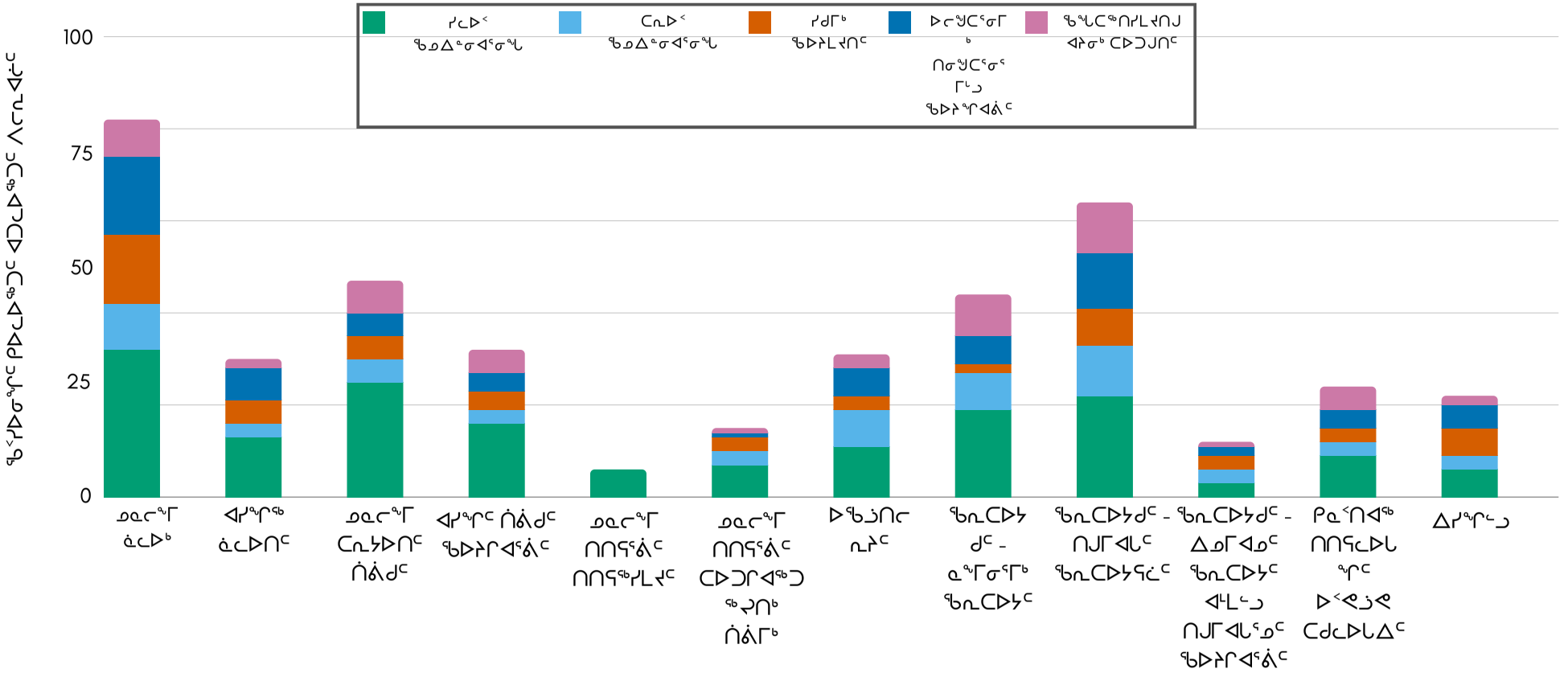
PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS (CONTINUED)



Of the forecasting products used, respondents most often rely on weather forecasts, followed by tide tables, and the other services are less often used.

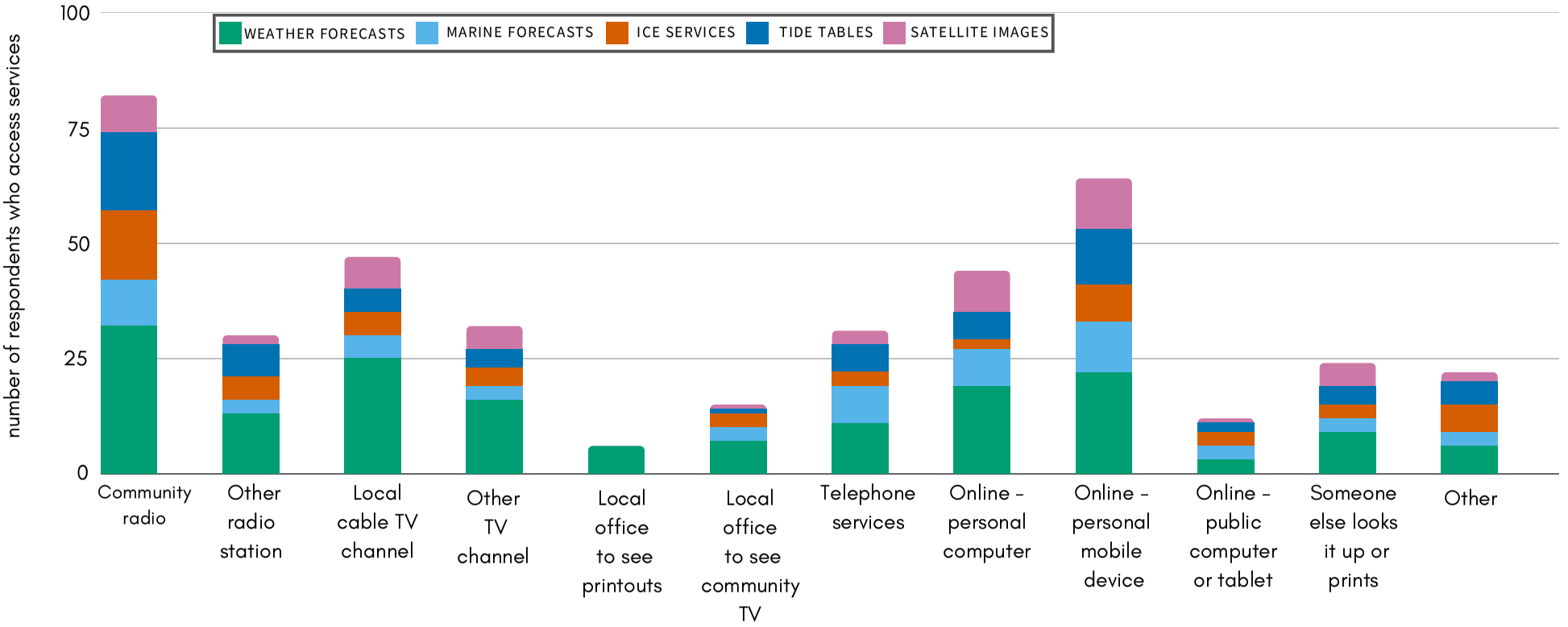
Of the 61% of participants who use **weather forecasts**, 36% experienced challenges when accessing them. **Tide tables** were used by 37% of participants and of these, 21% experienced challenges.
Ice services were used by 30% of participants and of these, 30% experience challenges when accessing them. **Satellite images** were used by 29% of participants, 21% of whom experience challenges when accessing them. Of the 23% of participants who use **marine forecasts**, 19% experienced challenges when accessing them.

ᐊᓕᑯᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᐊᖏᑕᐅᓄᑦ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐳᓪᓗᖏ ᐊᑐᒪᒃᓴᖅᑭᓂᒃ **POLAR SERVICES**



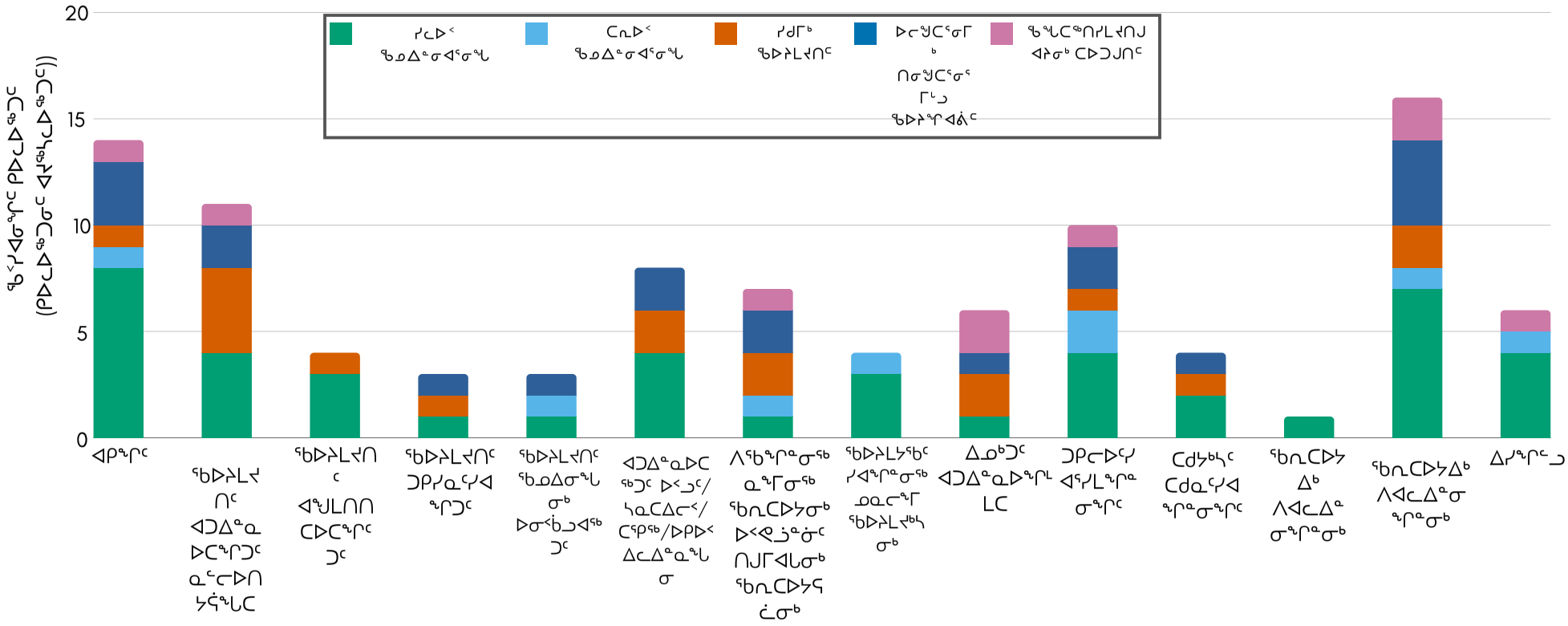
ᐊᖏᐊᒥ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᓪᓕᓚᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᐊᑭᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓗᐅᐳᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᒃ, ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔭᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔭᖅᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓗᐅᕐᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔭᖅᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᐸᐊᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᓚᔾᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᓚᔾᐅᓚᑦᑐᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑎᒍᔪᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒍᐊ ᑎᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑕ" ᑕᒍᒋᐊᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᔨᓂᖅᑐᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᓕᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᑕᑐᔨᖃᑎᒌᖅᑕᕐᓂᑦ ᐳᓪᓗᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓪᓚᓪᓗ ᑕᓚᔾᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᔨᓂᖅᑐᒃ, ᓯᒍᒥ ᐱᓕᓚᐃᖃᓕᓴᐅᑦ, ᐊᓪᓚᓪᓗ ᑎᓂᖅᓱᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᐅᒃᓵᑦ.

WAYS THAT ARVIARMIUT RESPONDENTS ACCESS POLAR SERVICES



Arviarmiut respondents access environmental forecast products in a range of ways, and mostly by listening to community radio, going online using a personal mobile device or personal computer, or watching a local cable TV channel. Those who said "Other" access the weather forecast by talking to Aqqiumavvik Society staff, and access marine forecasts, ice services, and tide tables by listening to CB radio.

ᐱᔪᑕᐅᕚᒃᑐᑦ ᓱᖕᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕐᒪᖒᑖ

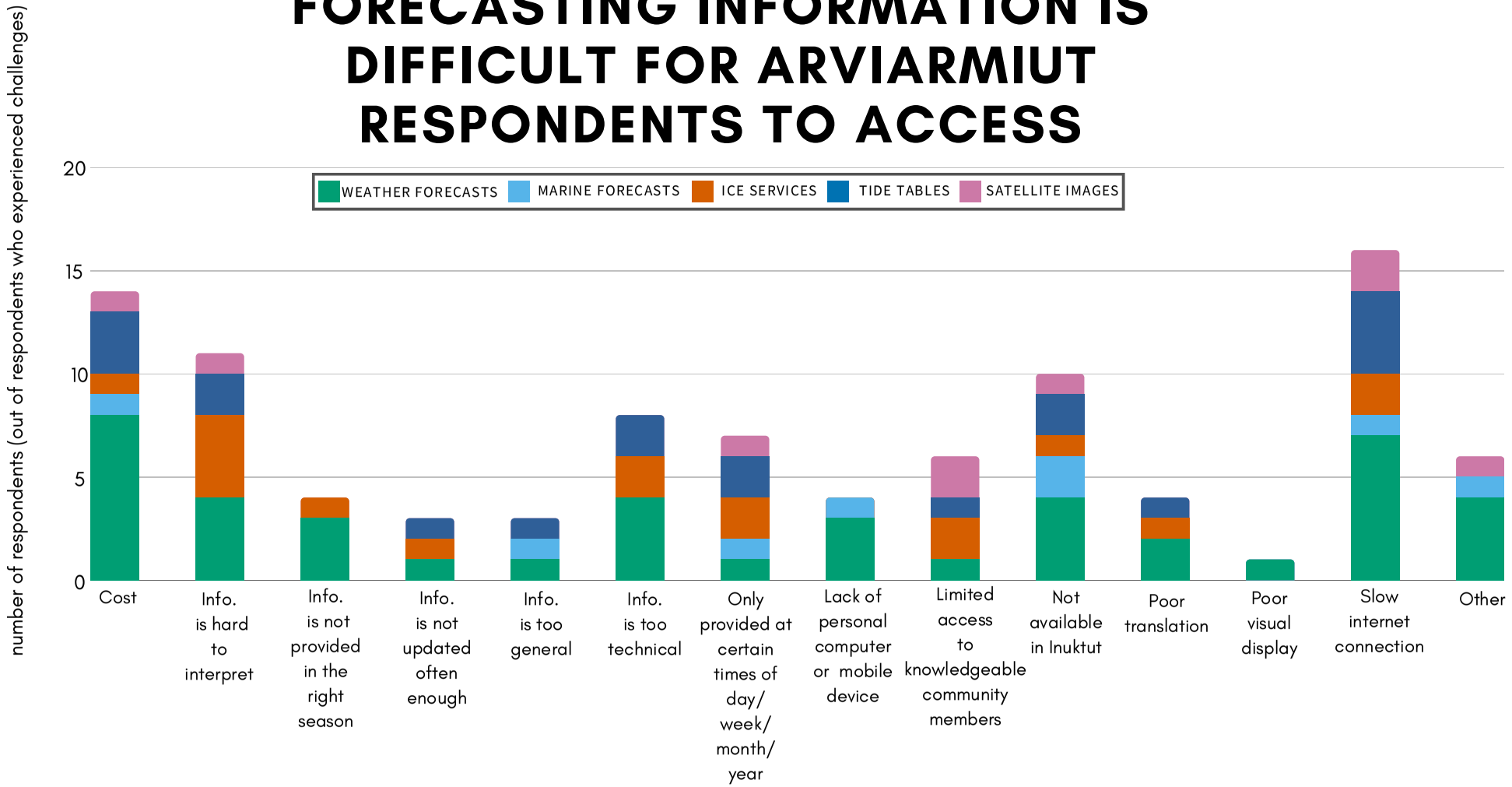


ᐊᕐᕕᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓲᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᑉᒪᖒᑖ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ

- ᐊᑭᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᕚᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐊᕐᕕᒋᓂᓗᒃᓗᒋᑦ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᓗᒍ
- ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᐊᓚᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᔪᕈᑕᐅᕚᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐊᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᑎᓂᖑᑕᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᖏᑦ
- ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐊᕖᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓇᐅᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᓯᖏᑦ" ᐅᖃᓘᑎᐊᕌᖅᑲᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐅᑉᕚᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓐᑐᕐᓂᑦᑲᖏᑦᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᔪᕈᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᑕᑯᔭᓇᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᓪᓚᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐊᕐᕕᖕᓂ.

ᑕᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᖃᖏᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑎᕐ.

REASONS WHY ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTING INFORMATION IS DIFFICULT FOR ARVIARMIUT RESPONDENTS TO ACCESS

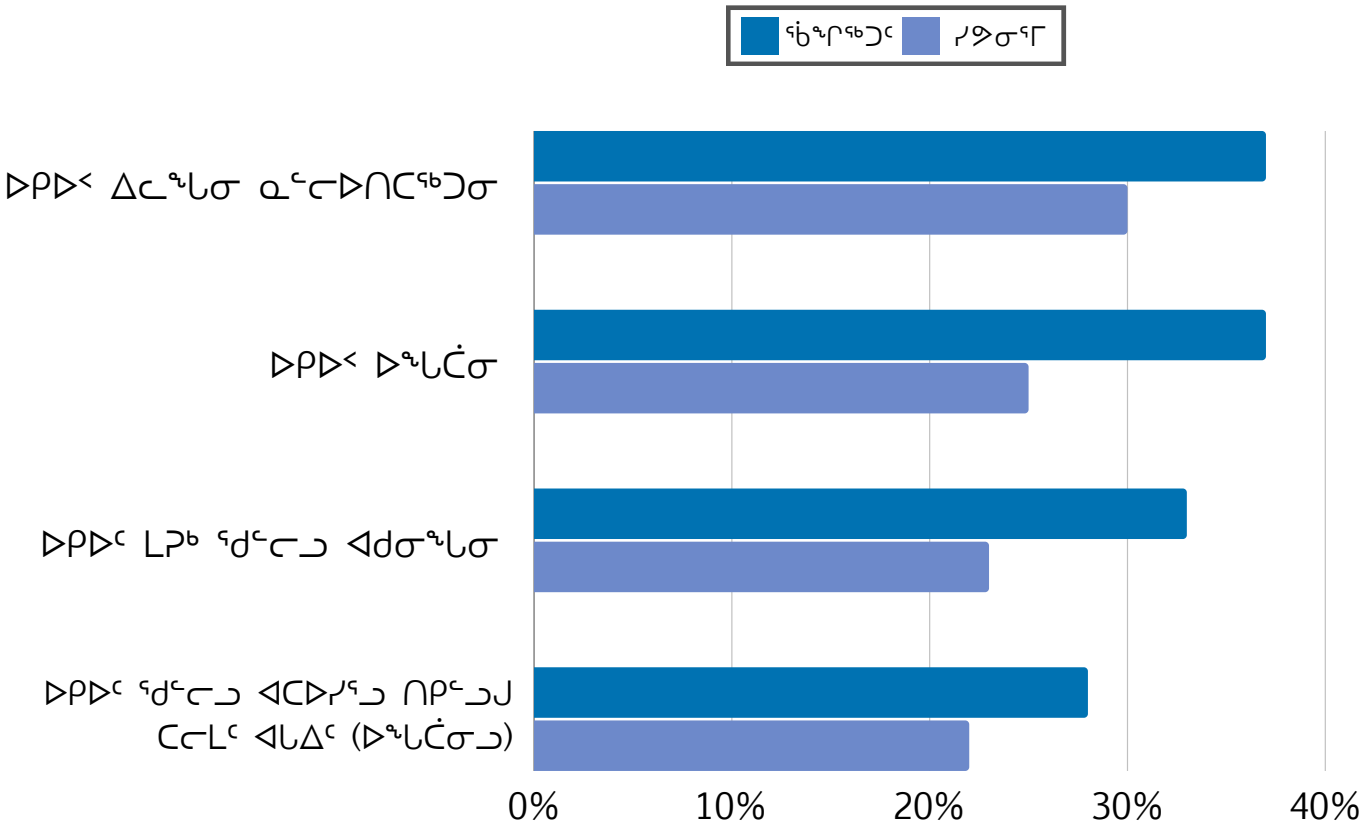


Arviarmiut respondents identified a number of reasons why information is difficult to access. To summarize the main challenges:

- **Cost** creates a challenge for accessing all online products, in particular weather forecasts.
- **Slow internet connection** creates a challenge for accessing all online products, in particular weather forecasts and tide tables.
- **Information that is not available in Inuktut** creates a challenge for accessing all online products. Those who said "Other" have either no cell phone or no internet, which makes it difficult to access environmental products.

These results do not necessarily mean that there are no challenges in other areas.

ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐅᓯᐊᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᖃᑦᑎᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᖏᓐ ᐊᓯᔨᖁᓪᓗᑦ

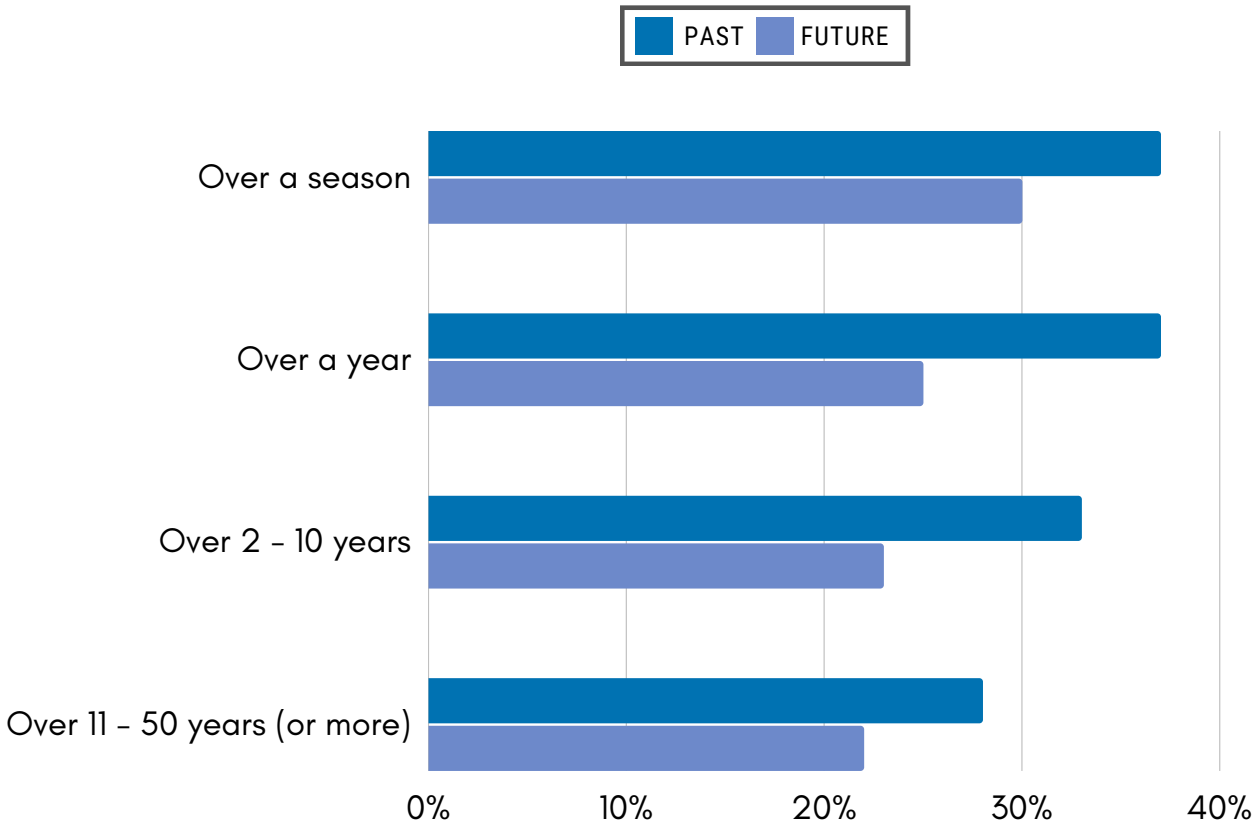


% ᓴᖅᓯᑎ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒐᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂ "ᐃ" ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐊᖏᖅᑕᒃ ᐊᓀᑎᔪᑕ ᐊᓯᔨᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃ

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓯᓕ ᐊᓯᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᕆᓪᓚᖅᑎᓂ, ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᐸᓀᓵᓂ ᓯᑯ (ᓯᓕᐅᔪ ᐊᓯᔨᓂᖅᓯᓚᓄᓂ ᐊᑕᔪᓂᒃ) ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐊᓗᐊᖅᓴᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓕᐅᕋᖏᓂᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᙵᓂᐊᖅᓚᖅᑎᓪᓗᒃ

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᓂ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᐅᔪᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᓯᔨᖁᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᑭᐅᖅᑐᓂᒥ, ᐅᓴᓗᐊᖅᓯᓴᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᒪᑭᒃ ᖃᐅᓕᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᑎᑭᓕᔪᒍ, ᐅᓪᓚᓀᓵᓂ 11 - 50 ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒍᓂᓕᔪᓂ.

INTEREST IN INFORMATION ABOUT PAST AND FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES



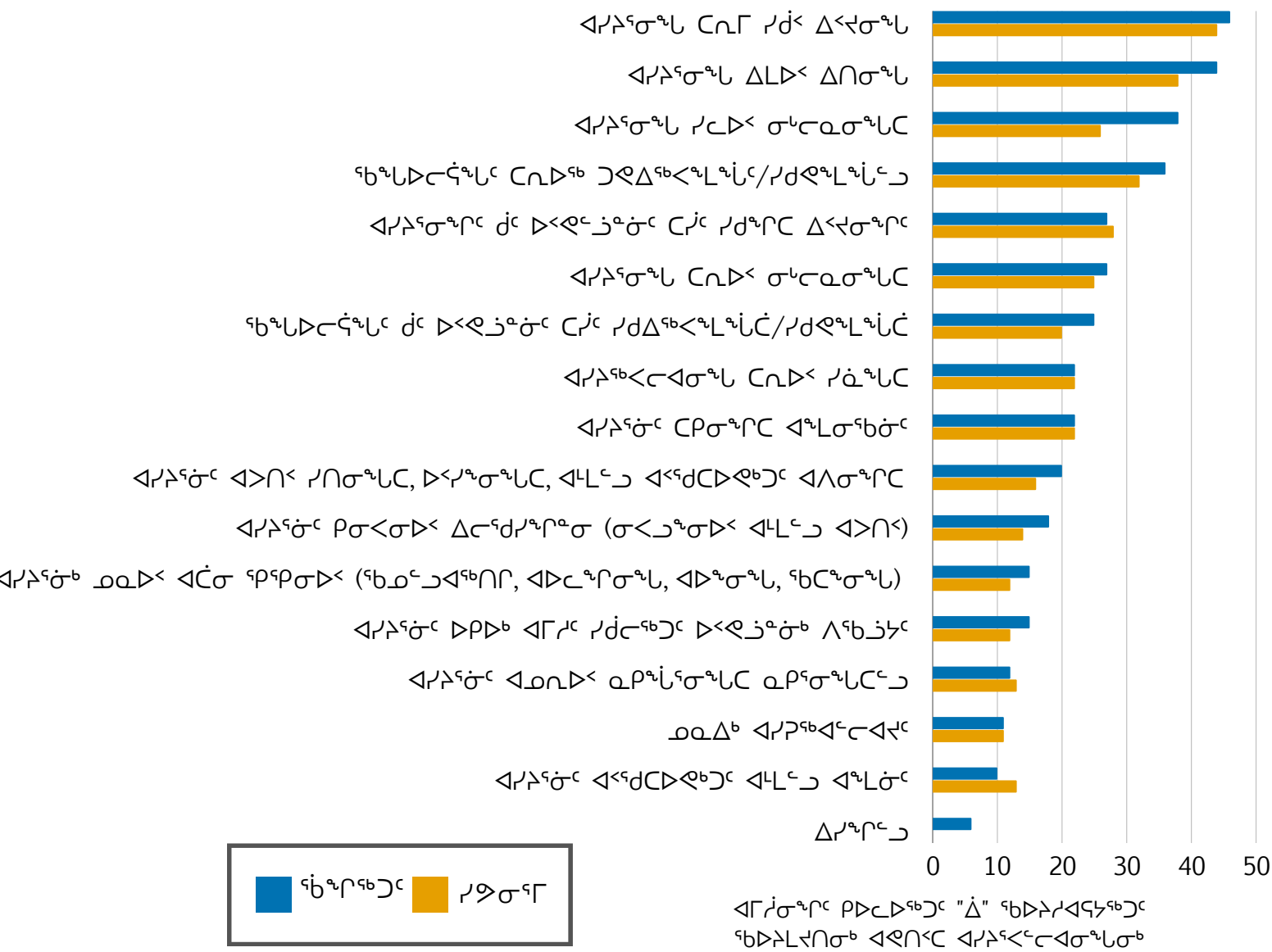
% of participants who said "yes" they are interested in having information about long-term environmental changes

More participants are interested in information about past changes to weather, water or ice conditions (related to climate change) than are interested in forecasting or predictions.

Slightly more participants are interested in information about changes over the past season and past year, than changes over the past 2-10, or 11-50 years or more.

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᓕᓂᒃ

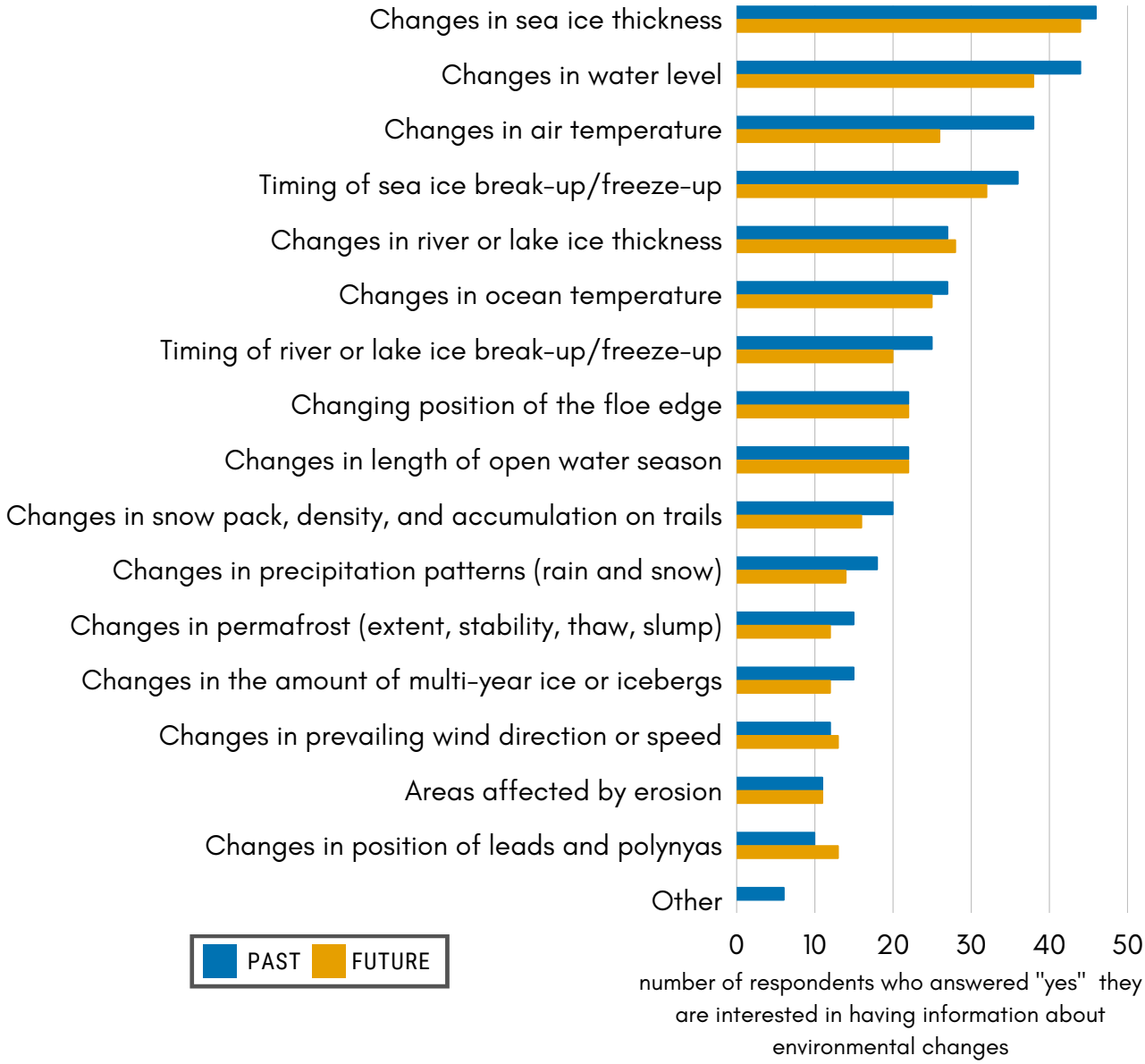
ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑎᒃᖢᑦ ᖃᐅᖅᑭᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᑦᓯᓗᓐ ᓯᕗᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕕᒃᑐᐊᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃ



ᐊᑎᓯᓂᖅᑲᓗ ᑭᐅᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᖅᐅᔨᓯᐊᕐᕿᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᖃᖅᑲᖅᑭᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᓯᔨᓂᖅᓱᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᓗᐊᖅᑎᓯᒋᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔨᓂᐅᕐᓚᐊᓂᖅ. ᐅᖃᖅᐅᓯᒪᕐᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᐅᑎ ᓯᑯᑦ ᐃᑦᔪᓂᖅᓱᒃ, ᐃᓚᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᓕᖅᑦᑕᓕᐊᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ, ᓯᓚᐅᑦ ᐅᓇᖅᓯᕐᓕᐊᓂᖅᓱᒃ, ᐊᓚᒪᑦᓗ ᑐᓐᔅᓴᖅᑲᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᑦᓕᐊᓂᖅᓱᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑦ. ᑭᐅᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ "ᐊᓯᖏᓂᑦ" ᖃᖅᐅᔨᓯᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᓂᖅᓱᒋᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᔨᓂᖅᓱᒪᖅᓱᒃ ᐊᓚᒪᑦᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑦ.

INTEREST IN LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

INFORMATION ABOUT PAST OR FUTURE CHANGES FOR MAKING DECISIONS



More respondents are interested in having information about past environmental changes than about future changes. Common topics of interest included changes in sea ice thickness, changes in water level, changes in air temperature, and timing of sea ice break-up/freeze-up. Respondents who answered "Other" are interested in information about past changes to the land and weather.

ᐱᓱᒥᓱᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᖓᖅᓗᑎᒃ

ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓇᐅᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥ ᕿᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ (64 ᐊᐱᖅᓱᒐᐅᔪᑦ), ᕿᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓱᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓂᒃ (59 ᐊᐱᖅᓱᒐᐅᔪᑦ), ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᒃ ᕿᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓂᒃ (51 ᐊᐱᖅᓱᒐᐅᔪᑦ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᕐᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᓇᑕᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᕿᐅᒋᐊᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᔪᔪᓂᑦ (51 ᐊᐱᖅᓱᒐᐅᔪᑦ), ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᕐᑲᕐᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᐊᕋᔭᕐᒪᖔᑖ. ᑭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᕐᑲᕐᑎᕐᑲᕐᑯᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᑭᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᐊᕋᔭᕐᒪᖔᑖ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᐅᕐᑲᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓱᒪᕗᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᒐᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑐᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᔪᕈᓐᓃᑲᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓛᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ

- ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓅᑯᑎᓂᒃ (GPS)
- ᕿᐅᔨᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓇᓂᒥᐊᕐᓗ ᓱᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑲᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ
- ᓄᓇᖑᐊᕐᓂᒃ
- ᓇᖓᕐᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᒥ, ᓄᓇᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᖕᓂ ᐃᑳᖅᑕᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᐋᑉ ᕿᓂᕆᔭᖕᒪᓂ
- ᐊᐅᓛᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᒥ ᓄᓇᒥᓗ
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᑐᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ
- ᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᑉᐸᖕᒪᖔᑖ (ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑦ

ᐊᔪᕈᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓇᔭᓇᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓂᐅᒪᔫᓪᓗᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ

- ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᓇᐅᒪᓂᖅ
- ᐊᓐᓂᖅᓱᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ
- ᐱᕐᑲᓇᕐᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᕐᑲᑎᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ
- ᓱᕗᓪᓂᕐᒥ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᑐᑦ: ᕿᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᓇᔭᕐᒪᖔᑖ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ
- ᐊᓇᔭᓇᕐᓃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥ
- ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᒃᓴᖅᓱᐅᕐᓂᖅ
- ᓄᓇᒧᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᑑᓪᓗᓂ
- ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓱᓚ ᐊᓯᔨᐊᓚᒃᐸᑦ
- ᐸᕐᓇᐃᕐᓂᖅ, ᐅᑉᐸᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓱᓇᓂᒃ ᓇᒃᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᕐᒦ ᐊᐅᓚᓚᐅᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ

ᕿᐅᔨᒪᓕᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ

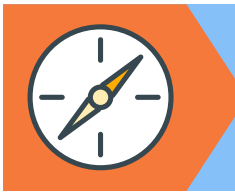
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᕙ ᓯᓚᑉᑎᖕᓂᒃ
- ᓱᓇᖅ ᕿᐅᔨᓴᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᐸᑦ/ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᕐᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᓱᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᕐᑲᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᐱᑕ
- ᓯᑯ, ᓄᓇ, ᐃᒪᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑲᓂᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ: ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓪᓂᒃ
- ᑰᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓂᓇᖅᑐᑦ
- ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᕿᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ, ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓵᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ (ᓄᑖᑦ) ᐊᔪᕆᓕᕐᓃᑦ

ᕿᐅᔨᒋᐊᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔫᓪᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ

- ᐋᕐᑭᐅᒪᕕᐅᑉ ᑲᑐᔨᕐᑲᑎᒌᖏᑦ, ᒪᑯᒃᑐᑦ ᒪᕐᑲᐃᑎᑦ
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᑦ ᕿᐅᔨᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᓱᐅᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ
- ᒪᕐᑲᐃᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑖᑦ ᕿᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᒋᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇ ᓇᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᑦ, ᓯᑯᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᓗ.

INTEREST IN TRAINING

Respondents who said they were interested in receiving training on survival skills and navigating the land (64 participants), observing and understanding environmental conditions (59 participants), local environmental monitoring programs (51 participants), and accessing or using social media pages or groups (51 participants), were invited to describe the kinds of training they are interested in. Respondents were also asked to share about who they would like to learn from, and environmental conditions they would like to learn more about. The points below were organized by report writers to group them into similar topics.

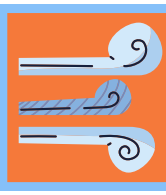


Improving Navigation Skills on the Land

- Learn to not rely on GPS
- Learn land names, place names
- Learning to go out inland
- Maps
- Short cuts on the coast, land, and river crossings nearby Arviat
- Traveling by sea and land
- Learn about the area's land routes for hunting and animal migrations
- Where people usually go out hunting (taking the right routes and where exactly to go)

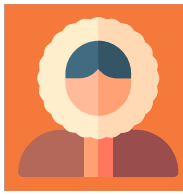
Developing Safety and Survival Skills on the Land

- Arctic survival skills
- First aid
- Boating with buddies
- For first time hunters: information about how to survive on the land or make igloos
- Dangerous areas around sea ice and or on the land
- Getting help
- Getting to go out inland alone
- How to adapt to sudden weather changes
- How to prepare, or what to get before going out



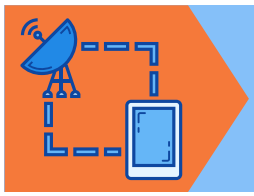
Increasing Knowledge of Environmental Conditions

- How climate change affects our weather
- Which conditions to observe/read out on the land and how to do it
- Ice, land, water, and sea conditions
- Learn more about environmental skills: how to respect the environment around me
- Rivers and muds
- Weather conditions, monitoring, forecasting, and (new) skills



Connecting to Local Programs and Services

- Aqqiumavvik Society, Young Hunters Program
- Learn from Elders who are experienced in the land
- Hunting programs about the environment and which area has more animals, ice conditions etc.



ᐱᔫᒥᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᒐᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ (ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)

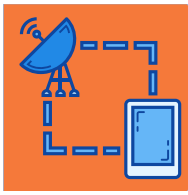
ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ

- ᑕᒻᒪᕇᑯᑎᑦ, ᓇᒧᐊᖅᒪᖔᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖑᐃᑦ
- ᓄᑖᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐆᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ
- ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑯᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ
- ᐃᓕᐅᖃᐃᑦᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ Hummingbird (ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᕈᑦ)
- ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᑦ ᑭᑐᒥᐊᓄᑦ
- ᑕᒪᕇᑯᑎᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ (GPS), ᖃᖓᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᒃ, ᐅᖃᓘᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂᓯᐅᕐᒪᖔᑖ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᒃ ᓇᕿᑦᓴᕆᐊᓖᑦ
- ᐅᖃᓕᒫᕐᓂᖅ ᓯᓚᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ degrees ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Celsius

ᒪᖅᑲᐃᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᕈᓐᓃᖅᓴᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᖏᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ

- ᒪᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᖃᐃᓕᓂᕐᓂᑦ
- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ, ᓯᓚᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂ ᐃᒪᒃᓯᐊᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᖔᑖ
- ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᐸᑦᑐ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ
- ᑕᐃᑯ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᒐᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑕᐅᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ:
- ᓄᓇᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ
- ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ, ᓇᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᒃ ᐃᐸᖕᒪᖔᑖ, ᐋᒃᑐᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓐᓂᒃ
- ᐃᓕᖁᓯᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᒥᖅᓱᒐᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᓗᑎᒃ
- ᐃᖃᓪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ
- ᓂᑉᑯᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ
- ᓯᖁᔪᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐊᖅᒪ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔫᓪᓗᐊᕐᓚᕐᓗᖓ ᓄᓇᒥ
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᖓ ᓯᖁᑎᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᕐᔪᓂᒃ
- ᒪᖃᐃᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᕆᒐᓂᐅᖅᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ
- ᓇᑦᓯᐅᑉ ᕿᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᓂᒃ
- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᕐᑐᖓ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ
- ᓯᑮᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓱᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Hᐊᓐᑕᓂᒃ
- ᒥᖅᓱᕈᑎᓗᕆᑦ ᓄᑕᖃᑦ, ᐊᓐᓄᕋᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᔪᑎᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓯᐅᑎᒃ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᑦ
- ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ

INTEREST IN TRAINING (CONTINUED)



Gaining Familiarity with Technology

- Compasses, co-ordinates, and maps
- New technology
- Online marine and weather forecasts
- Proper set up of a Humminbird (fish finder)
- SmartICE
- Social media
- GPS, inReach, and SPOT
- SIKU app
- How to read degrees and Celsius

Strengthening Hunting and Inuit Cultural Practices and Skills

- Learn from Elders and experienced hunters:
  - who know the land, weather and where the good, fresh water is
  - who help people in the community
  - who learned from observing and from new technology and past records of lands conditions
- Learn about:
  - land skills
  - animals, where animals are, how to skin animals (aktuq)
  - traditional sewing and making
  - fishing and hunting caribou
  - how to make dried meat (nipku)
  - how to shoot a gun so I know to protect myself on the land
  - about guns and bullets
  - hunting and trapping
  - how to do seal skin and caribou meat
  - reading weather and ice conditions
  - repairing skidoos and Hondas
  - sewing for kids, hunting clothes, winter clothes
  - travel routes and place names

ᐊᖏᐃᐊᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

Arviat, Nunavut

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᓂᕐᒧ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐢᑎᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᓚᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᑐᑎᖅᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᓘᒻᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᐊᖃᖏᓚᖅᑐᑦ

Results of a community survey on environmental forecasting uses and needs

ᐋᔨᓕᖏᕐᕕᒃ **2023**
DECEMBER 2023