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INUIT TAPIIRIT KANATAMI



Inuit Statistical Profile

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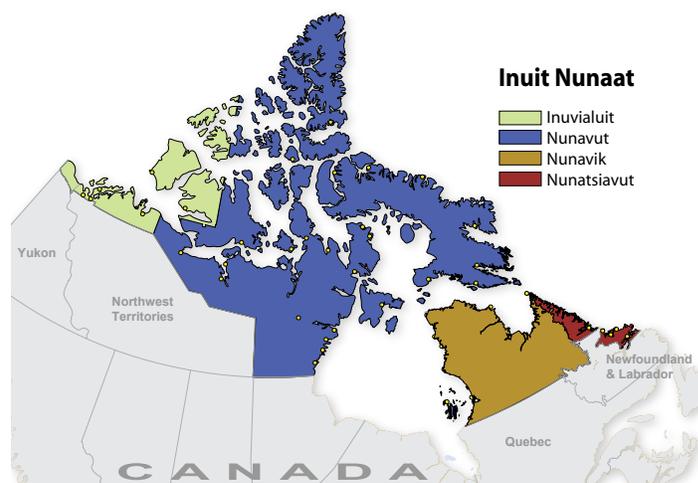
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Number and Age of Inuit in Canada

Inuit in Canada, Inuit Nunaat and elsewhere, 2006

Geographic Areas	# of Inuit
a) Inuit in Canada	50,480
b) Inuit in Inuit Nunaat (homeland)	39,475
Inuit in Nunatsiavut	2,160
Inuit in Nunavik	9,565
Inuit in Nunavut	24,635
Inuit/Inuvialuit in Inuvialuit region	3,115
c) Inuit outside Inuit Nunaat (homeland)	11,005
Inuit in all urban centres (large and small)	8,395
Inuit in large urban centres of 100,000+ people	4,220
Ottawa - Gatineau	725
Yellowknife	640
Edmonton	590
Montréal	570
Winnipeg	355
Inuit in other large urban centres	1,340
Inuit in smaller urban centres	4,175
Inuit in rural areas	2,610
Growth of the Canadian Inuit population from 1996-2001	26%
Growth of the total Canadian population from 1996-2001	8%

Of the 50,480 Inuit counted by the census in 2006, 39,475 or 78% lived in Inuit Nunaat - the Inuit homeland.



Source:2

Age distribution of Inuit and all Canadians, Canada, 2006

Age groups	Total Inuit population		Total Canadian Population	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 4	5,875	12	1,690,400	5
5 - 9	5,800	11	1,808,280	6
10 - 14	6,035	12	2,078,135	7
Subtotal 0 - 14	17,705	35	5,576,805	18
15 - 24	10,555	21	4,207,810	13
25 - 34	7,095	14	3,987,075	13
35 - 44	6,635	13	4,794,100	15
45 - 64	6,640	13	8,600,935	28
65 and over	1,845	4	4,074,300	13
Total - All ages	50,480	100	31,241,030	100

The Inuit population is young with 35% under the age of 15 compared to 18% of the total Canadian population.

Source:2

Indicators of Inuit Language Strength

Inuit with Inuit language conversation ability, mother tongue and home language* Canada, 2006

Characteristics	Able to converse in Inuit language [%]	Inuit language was language used most at home [%]	Inuit language was mother tongue [%]
Language by age group			
0-14 years	69	54	63
15-24 years	69	49	60
25-44 years	69	48	65
45-64 years	66	49	69
65 years and over	71	56	67
Inuit of all ages	69	50	64
Language by Inuit region			
Nunatsiavut	27	7	22
Nunavik	99	94	97
Nunavut	91	64	83
Inuvialuit	20	3	14
Outside Inuit Nunaat	15	4	14

Did you know?...

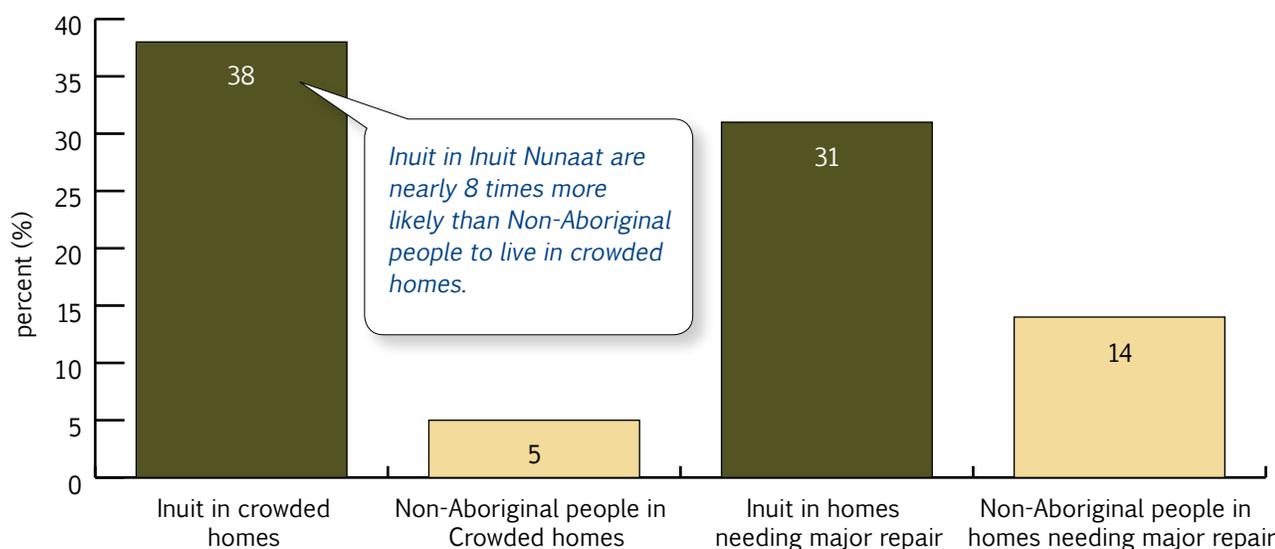
There are four main Inuit dialects used in Canada, Inuinnaqtun, Inuktitut, Inuttitut and Inuvialuktun.

While 69% of Inuit could have a conversation in the Inuit language, 50% used it as the language spoken most often at home.

*Mother tongue is the first language learned in childhood and still understood. Home language is the language spoken most often at home. Source: 2

Housing Conditions

Percent of crowded homes and homes in need of major repair in Inuit Nunaat, 2006



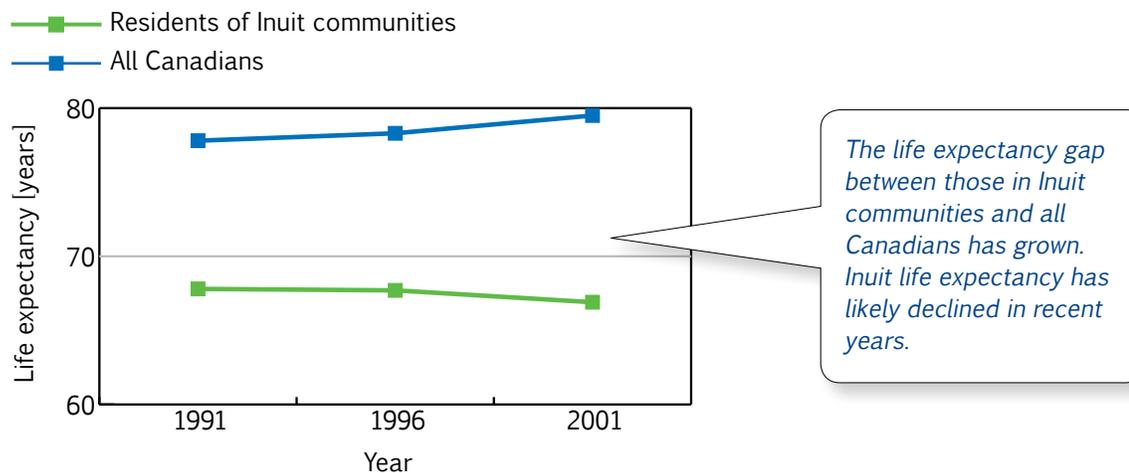
Source: 2

Health Indicators

Did you know?... Life expectancy is the number of years, on average, that a person can expect to live. Life expectancy in Inuit communities* in the late 1990's was the same as that for all Canadians in the mid 1940's. There is a life expectancy gap of about 15 years between Inuit and other Canadians.

*Information is for all residents, both Inuit and non-Inuit, combined.

Life expectancy for residents of Inuit communities and all Canadians, 1991-2001



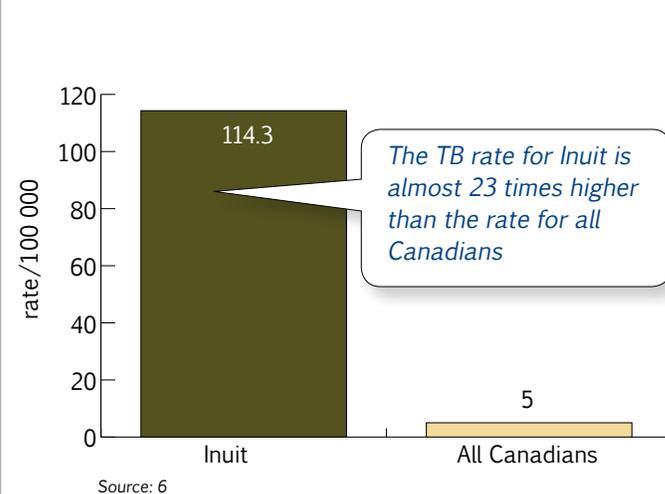
Source: 12

Life expectancy for Inuit and non-Inuit living in Inuit Communities*, 2001

Geographic areas	Life expectancy (years)
Nunatsiavut	65.3
Nunavik	62.8
Nunavut	68.2
Inuvialuit Region	70.2
Total, all Inuit regions (both sexes)	66.9
Inuit males	64.4
Inuit females	69.8
Total Canadian population (both sexes)	79.5
All Canadian males	77.0
All Canadian females	82.0

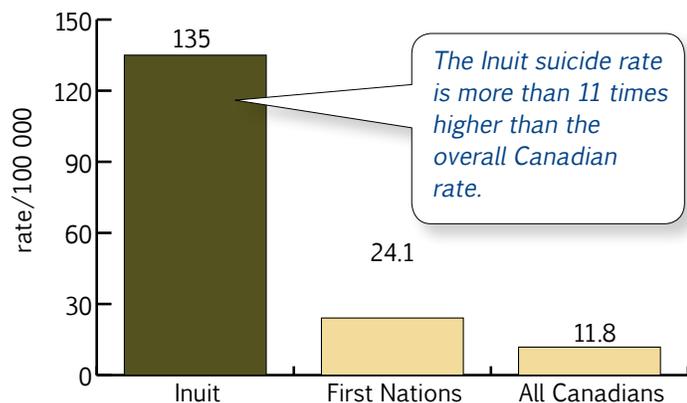
*This table is based on information for Inuit and non-Inuit residents of: 6 Inuit communities in the NWT, 28 in Nunavut, 14 in Nunavik, 6 in the Nunatsiavut region. If numbers were for Inuit residents only, life expectancy would be even lower. Source: 12

Tuberculosis rates, 2006



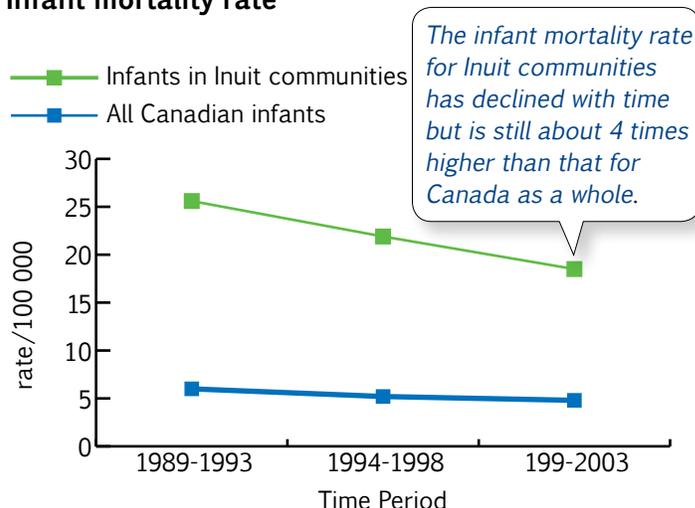
Source: 6

Suicide rates



*The Inuit rate is for the period 1999-2003 while the figures for the First Nations and total Canadian populations are for 2000. Source: 7

Infant mortality rate



Information for Inuit communities is for all residents, both Inuit and non-Inuit combined. The infant mortality rate is the number of children dying before their first birthday, divided by the number of live births that year. Source: 12

Total fertility rates*

Group	Fertility rate 1991-1996	Fertility rate 1996-2001
Inuit women	3.99	3.21
All Aboriginal women (Inuit, Métis, First Nations)	2.86	2.6
All Canadian women	1.68	1.56

* The total fertility rate shows the average number of children that the average woman gives birth to in her lifetime. Source: 8

Arctic* Inuit and all Canadian daily smokers, 2001

Group	Canadian Arctic Inuit population		Total Canadian population (excluding Territories)	
	% of men smoking daily	% of women smoking daily	% of men smoking daily	% of women smoking daily
15 to 19	61	68	16	17
20 to 24	73	76	27	22
25 to 34	71	72	24	18
35 to 44	67	68	23	18

* "Arctic" is made up of communities in all 4 Inuit regions except Hopedale. Happy Valley - Goose Bay is included. Source: 9

Inuit are much more likely than other Canadians to be daily smokers. For example, 18% of Canadian women aged 25-34 smoked daily compared to 72% of Inuit women.

Statistics Canada data show that despite these high rates, smoking in Nunavut is on the decline.

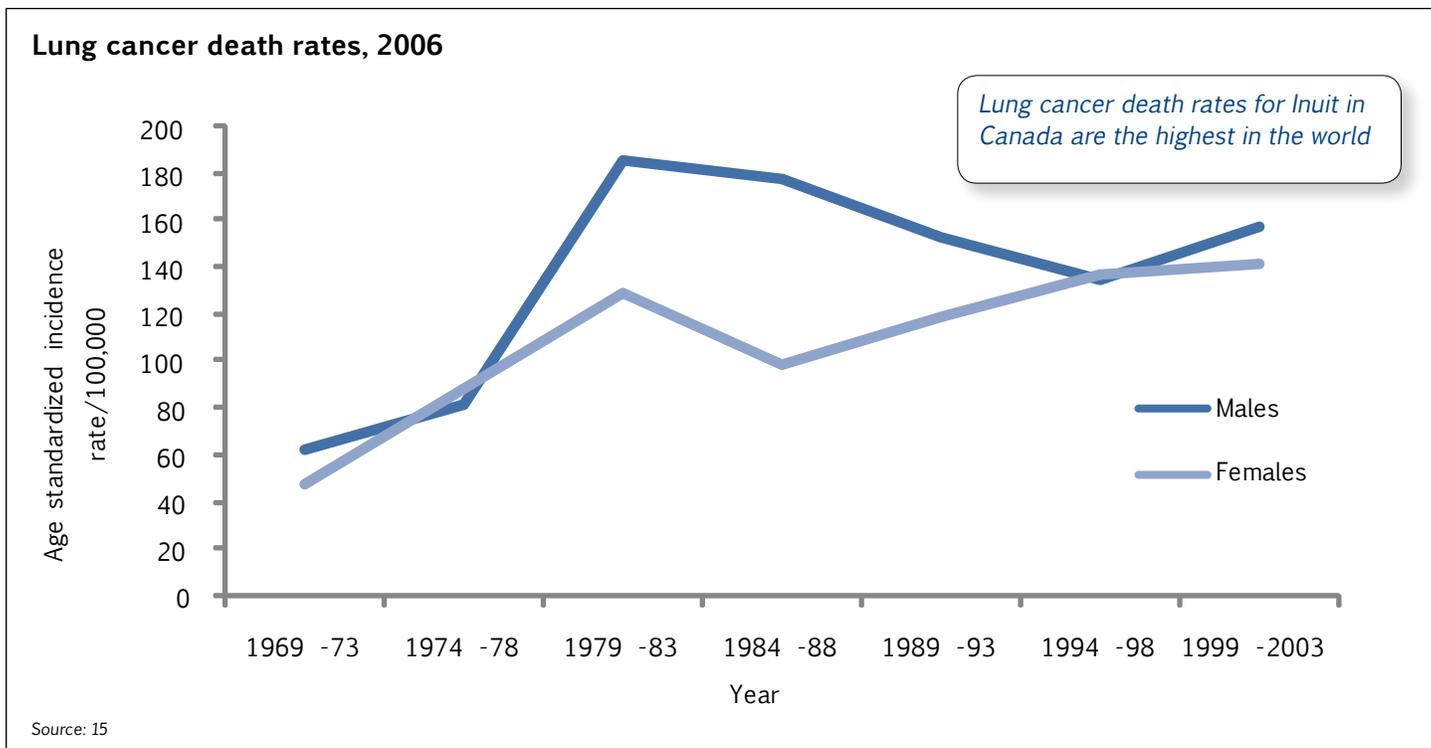
Did you know?... 62% of Inuit women who were pregnant in 2001 smoked daily. Source: 10

The death rate from lung cancer for Inuit men is 2.3 times higher than for all men in Canada. For Inuit women, it is 3.7 higher than the rate for all Canadian women. Source: 13

Inuit children age 4 to 14 in 2001 that were breastfed

Characteristics	Selected Inuit communities in Labrador	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit
% kids breastfed	51	57	59	66
Average number of months breastfed	9	16	17	17

* "Arctic" is made up of communities in all 4 Inuit regions except Hopedale. Happy Valley - Goose Bay is included. Source: 10



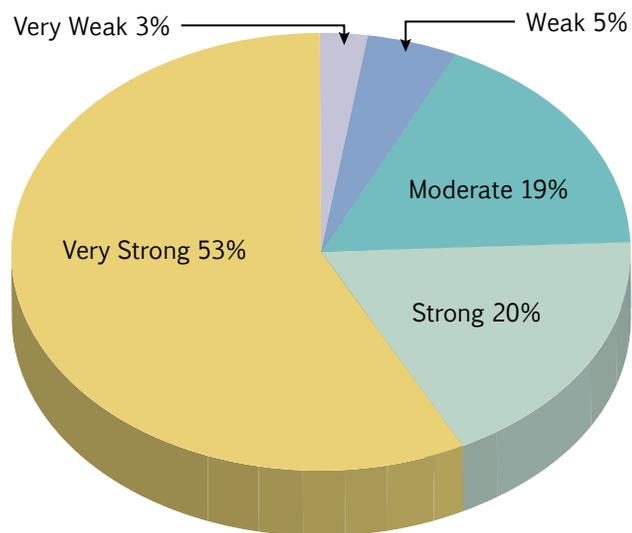
Chronic Conditions among Canadian Inuit, 2001

Description	Selected Inuit communities in Labrador	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit Region
Adults (15 and over)				
One or more long term health condition (%)	39.8	29.6	30.3	35.4
Respiratory problem - asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema (%)	14.5	6.2	6.6	7.9
High blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (%)	15.8	11.4	10.9	13.8
Children (0-14 years old)				
One or more long term health condition (%)	41.1	32.6	29.7	33.8
Allergies	13.7	5.0	7.6	10.8
Ear infection/problem (%)	15.3	15.3	11.4	10.0

Chronic conditions are those that have lasted or that are expected to last 6 months or more. These conditions have to have been diagnosed by a health professional. It is often more difficult to have conditions diagnosed in the north because of difficulty accessing health care services and the lower percentages for Inuit reflect this. Source: 10

Did you know?... In 2001, 37% of Inuit adults did not drink alcohol. While 41% of Inuit women did not drink, the figure for Inuit men was 33%. Among those that did drink, 70% drank less than 3 times a month. 19% of drinkers had 5 or more drinks on one occasion 2 or 3 times a month. Source: 10

Strength of ties with family members living in another household within the community*, Inuit adults in Arctic, 2001



* Information in this table comes from the question, "how strong are your ties with members of your family living in your community?" Source: 10

Injuries requiring medical attention* among Inuit children*

Characteristics	Selected Inuit communities in Labrador	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit Region	All children in Canada (Inuit and non-Inuit)
% of children with serious injury in past 12 months	7	10	8	11	11

* Respondents were asked to report injuries serious enough to require medical attention. In the Arctic, due to a lack of health professionals and services, injuries are more likely than elsewhere to go undiagnosed. This can result in lower injury rates for Inuit children. Source: 11
* children are those aged 0-14

Inuit childrens'* leisure activities, 2001

Characteristics	Selected Inuit communities in Labrador	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit Region
Average number of hours per day spent watching TV and/or playing video games	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9
% of children never playing sports or playing less than once a week	34	28	27	35
% of children playing sports one or more times a week	61	71	72	64

*children are those aged 0-14. Source: 10

Perceptions of Water Quality

Inuit adults' perceptions of water quality in their community, 2001

Perceptions of water quality	Selected Inuit communities in Labrador	Nunavik	Nunavut	Inuvialuit Region
Inuit who feel that drinking water at home is unsafe to drink	9%	43%	13%	16%
Inuit who feel there are times of the year when the water in community is contaminated	25%	74%	21%	33%

Source 10

Harvesting Activities and Country Food

Inuit adults harvesting*, 2001

Region	% of Inuit adults harvesting
Selected Inuit communities in Labrador	76
Nunavik	81
Nunavut	70
Inuvialuit Region	55
Total Arctic	71

Almost three-quarters of Inuit adults harvested country food in 2000

* Percentages are for those that harvested during the year ending Dec. 31, 2000

* Harvesting includes hunting caribou, fishing, gathering wild berries and shellfish etc. Source: 10

Did you know?... 96% of Inuit households in the Arctic shared or gave away country food to people in other households.

source: 10

Inuit adults' perceptions of the future of harvesting activities* for household members, 2001

Region	% predicting an increase in 5 years	% predicting a decrease in next 5 years	% predicting no change in 5 years
Selected Inuit communities in Labrador	21	16	58
Nunavik	20	12	43
Nunavut	22	12	49
Inuvialuit	21	11	58
Total Arctic	21	13	49

*row totals do not add up to 100% because the "Don't know" category is not shown. Source: 10

Main reasons for predicted change in harvesting activities

Main reasons why harvesting activities will increase	
There will be more harvesters in household	31%
People in the household will get better at harvesting	17%
People in the household will have better equipment	22%
People in the household will have more time	18%
Main reasons why harvesting activities will decrease	
There will be fewer harvesters in household	12%
Less time to do harvesting activities	11%
Fewer resources to harvest/pollution etc	34%
Increased consumption of store-bought food	9%
Other reasons	29%

Source: 10

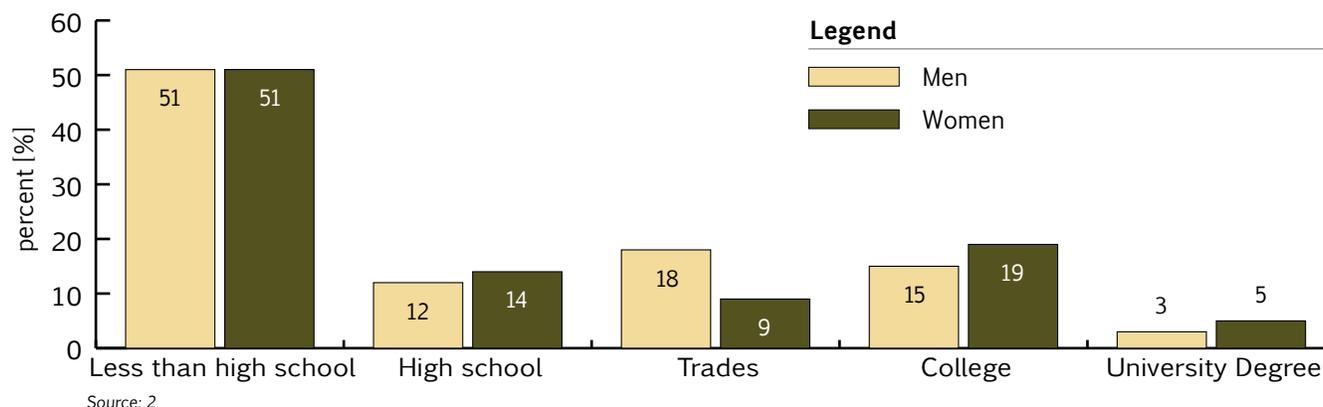
Percentage of meat/fish consumed in Inuit households that is country food*, 2000

Amount of meat and fish eaten in household that's country food	Selected Inuit communities in Labrador (%)	Nunavik (%)	Nunavut (%)	Inuvialuit (%)	Total Arctic (%)
None	x	x	2.0 ^E	x	2.0 ^E
Less than half	42	21	25	29	27
About half	25	42	33	27	33
More than half	31	36	40	43	38

* Information in this table comes from the question, "Of the total amount of meat and fish eaten in your household during the year ending December 31st, 2000, how much of this total was country food?". Country food includes things like caribou, arctic char, whale, seal, wild berries, shellfish etc. Source: 10

Formal Education, Paid Work and Income

Highest level of education completed for Inuit men and women aged 25-64, 2006



Main reasons for Inuit not finishing elementary or high school, 2001

Main Reasons	Selected Inuit communities in Labrador (%)	Nunavik (%)	Nunavut (%)	Inuvialuit Region (%)	All Canadian Inuit (%)		
					Male	Female	Total (men and women combined)
Wanted to work	17 ^E	6	9	21	16	7	11
Had to work	8 ^E	7	9	10 ^E	13	6	9
Bored with school	13 ^E	13	12	9 ^E	16	10	13
Pregnancy or taking care of children	7 ^E	12	13	12	1 ^E	25	13
To help at home	13 ^E	6	9	11 ^E	6	10	8
No school available	19 ^E	5	8	6	6	8	7

Source: 10

Unemployment rates* for Inuit and non-Inuit adults, Aged 25-64, 2006

Group	Inuit		Non-Inuit	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Canada	23	15	5	5
Nunatsiavut	45	21	21	0
Nunavik	21	17	8	4
Nunavut	13	15	3	3
Inuvialuit region	29	21	4	4
Total outside land claims	18	13	5	5

* The unemployment rate includes those age 15 and over who were not working but who were available for work and: were looking for work, were on temporary layoff (and were planning to return to their job) or who had definite arrangements to start work in the near future. Source: 2

Main reasons for not currently working among Inuit adults, 2001

Main Reasons	Selected Inuit communities in Labrador (%)	Nunavik (%)	Nunavut (%)	Inuvialuit (%)
Going to school	28	19	22	24
No full-time job available	22	26	28	11 ^E
Health problems	4 ^E	4 ^E	7	11 ^E
Family responsibilities	8 ^E	16	19	13 ^E
Not qualified for available jobs	7 ^E	2 ^E	7	x
Retired	23	12	10	18

Source: 10

Average* and median* individual incomes (\$) for adults in selected provinces and territories, 2001

Group Geography	All Canadian adults		Inuit adults	
	Average (\$)	Median (\$)	Average (\$)	Median (\$)
Newfoundland and Labrador	22,620	16,050	17,809	13,148
Quebec	27,125	20,665	19,054	14,311
Northwest Territories	35,012	29,030	21,459	15,104
Nunavut	26,924	17,270	19,686	13,090
Canada	29,769	22,120	19,878	13,699

The median income for Inuit adults was much lower than that for all Canadians: \$13,699 compared to \$22,120. Considering the much higher cost of living in the north, these lower incomes have to go a long way.

* Average income is the amount obtained by adding up the total income of all individuals and dividing this sum by the number of individuals with income.* Median income is the midpoint of the range of income of individuals. Source: 1

Cost of staple food items in selected Inuit and other communities

	5lb bag of potatoes	1 litre 2% milk	1lb ground beef	2.5 kg white flour	Total cost of 4 items
Inuit Communities					
Clyde River, Nunavut	\$7.49	\$3.15	\$9.99	\$10.59	\$31.22
Nain, Nunatsiavut	\$3.15	\$5.99	\$3.27	\$4.99	\$17.40
Holman, Inuvialuit Region	\$9.56	\$3.99	\$4.99	\$5.99	\$24.53
Kuujuaq, Nunavik	\$4.09	\$2.67	\$5.58	\$10.99	\$23.33
Other Communities					
Montreal	\$2.29	\$1.39	\$3.00	\$2.69	\$9.37
St. John's, Newfoundland & Labrador	\$2.49	\$2.15	\$2.79	\$3.69 (7 lb)	\$11.12
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	\$3.29	\$1.29	\$1.98	\$4.39	\$10.95
Ottawa, Ontario	\$2.49	\$2.49	\$2.30	\$2.19	\$9.47

Costs for Clyde River collected by Qikiqtani Inuit Association on December 1st and 8th, 2004
Costs for remaining Inuit communities collected by Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami on February 17, 2005

Use of Communication Technology

Use of communication technology, adults, 2001

There have been many connectivity changes since this information was collected in 2001. All Inuit communities now have some level of highspeed Internet.

Communication Technology	Inuit in Selected Inuit communities in Labrador (%)	Inuit in Nunavik (%)	Inuit in Nunavut (%)	Inuit in Inuvialuit Region (%)	All Canadians age 15 and over (%)
Used a computer in the past 12 months	65	44	51	56	N/A
Used the Internet in the past 12 months	54	28	34	44	53
Do not have a phone at home	9	13	13	11	3

Soucre: 10

Broadband connectivity in Inuit communities: 2006

Region	Communities	ADSL	High Speed Wireless	Ka Band Satellite	No High Speed
Nunatsiavut	5	5	0	0	0
Nunavik	14	0	14	0	0
Nunavut	28	1	25	6	3*
Inuvialuit	6	1	6	0	0
Total	53	7	45	6	3

*Three Nunavut "communities" (Bathurst Inlet, Umingmatok, and Navisivik) do not have service primarily because they are either extremely small (camps) or are slated for closure. Source: 14

Community life

Selected reasons why Arctic* Inuit would consider leaving their community, 2001

Reasons	Male [%]	Female [%]	Total [%] (men and women combined)
School, Education opportunity	19	22	21
Job Opportunities	46	30	38
Family moved, to be closer to family	13	18	16
To travel, see other places, get away, want change	23	22	22

Selected reasons why Arctic* Inuit stay in their community, 2001

Reasons	Selected Inuit communities in Labrador [%]	Nunavik [%]	Nunavut [%]	Inuvialuit [%]	Total Arctic [%]
Job Opportunities	43	20	20	27	23
Family is here	82	56	69	60	67
Friends are here	34	18	22	15	22
Home town	33	39	34	22	34

* "Arctic" is made up of communities in all 4 Inuit regions except Hopedale. Happy Valley – Goose Bay is included.

Percentages do not add to 100% as respondents could provide more than one reason.

Source: 10

The Inuit Statistical Profile was prepared by: Heather Tait, Melissa Nepton-Riverin and Craig Clark

Appendices

Important Notes

How is “Inuit” defined? In all tables shown, most information is for people who identified as Inuit. Not included are those who had Inuit ancestry who chose not to identify as Inuk.

Who was not included in the tables? In 2001, the Census missed about 8% of the population of the Northwest Territories. These people are not included in the tables based on Statistics Canada data. Excluded from the counts for the total Canadian population are about 30,000 people living in First Nations communities that did not take part in the census.

Geographic issues for Labrador Inuit. Many of the tables below provide information for Labrador Inuit. For some tables, figures are for the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. For another table, data are specifically for the Nunatsiavut region. The “Selected Inuit communities” referred to in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) tables are: Happy Valley – Goose Bay, Makkovik, Postville, Rigolet and Nain. Information for Hopedale is not included in the APS tables. Check the table headings to determine the geographic area covered by the table.

“Arctic”, “North” and “Territories” – what’s the difference? Throughout these tables, the terms “Arctic”, “North” and “Territories” are used. Each means something slightly different and users should check the different definitions at the end of the tables for clarification.

Inuit adults and children – age differences. In the tables above, adults are those age 15 and over while children are aged 0-14. Information for children was usually provided by the adult who knew the most about them (usually a parent or guardian).

What are the “x” and “E” that appear at the end of some tables?

x - Suppressed to meet confidentiality requirements

E - Use data with caution

Sources of Data

The source numbers at the end of each table correspond to those listed below.

1. Statistics Canada, 2001 Census
2. Statistics Canada, 2006 Census
3. Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 2004. Research Highlight “2001 Census Housing Series Issue 6: Aboriginal Households” Socio-economic Series 04-036
4. Statistics Canada 2001. Health Indicators – Life expectancy – abridged life table http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/2005001/tables/html/1431_01.htm (accessed Oct. 31, 2005)
5. Statistics Canada, 2005 “Health Expectancy of the Inuit-inhabited areas of Canada” Health Analysis and Measurement Group
6. Public Health Agency of Canada.
7. Health Canada, 2005. Suicide Statistics for Inuit Regions, 1991-2003 (unpublished data)
8. B. Ram, “ Emerging Patterns of Aboriginal Fertility, 1966-71 to 1996-2001”. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Canadian Population Society, Halifax, 200
9. Statistics Canada, 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and 2001 Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey
10. Statistics Canada, 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey – Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic
11. Statistics Canada, 2005, “Projections of the Aboriginal Populations, Canada, Provinces and Territories 2001 to 2017”
12. Wilkins R, Uppal S, Finès P, Guimond É, Sénécal S. Life expectancy in the Inuit-inhabited areas of Canada, 1989-2003. Health Reports 2008
13. Wilkins R, Uppal S, Finès P, Guimond É, Sénécal S., Dion, R. “Mortality surveillance for the Inuit-inhabited areas of Canada”, paper presented at the Circumpolar Health Meeting, Banff, April 23, 2007.
14. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 2006, Arctic Connectivity Report
15. Young, K. 2008 “Circumpolar Inuit Cancer Review” presentation to ITK, 2008.

A Note on Terminology: Inuit, Métis, First Nations, and Aboriginal

(Adapted from the Report on the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples)

The term Aboriginal People refers to the indigenous inhabitants of Canada when describing in a general manner the Inuit, and First Nations (Indians), and Métis people, without regard to their separate origins and identities.

The term Aboriginal Peoples refers to organic political and cultural entities that stem historically from the original people of North America, rather than collections of individuals united by so-called “racial” characteristics. The term includes the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada (see section 35(2) of the Constitution Act, 1982):

(2) In this Act, “aboriginal peoples of Canada” includes the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

Following accepted practice and as a general rule, the term Inuit replaces the term Eskimo. As well, the term First Nation replaces the term Indian.

For greater clarity:

Aboriginal is an all-encompassing term that includes Inuit, First Nations (Indians), and Métis.

“First Peoples” is also an all-encompassing term that includes Inuit, First Nations (Indians) and Métis.

Aboriginal and First Nations are NOT interchangeable terms.

“Aboriginal” and “First Peoples” ARE interchangeable terms.

Inuit is the contemporary term for “Eskimo”.

First Nation is the contemporary term for “Indian”.

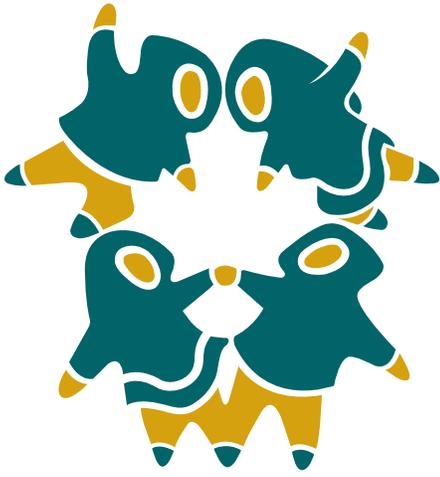
Inuit are “Aboriginal” or “First Peoples”, but are not “First Nations”, because “First Nations” are Indians. Inuit are not Indians.

The term “Indigenous Peoples” is an all-encompassing term that includes the Aboriginal or First Peoples of Canada, and other countries. For example, the term “Indigenous Peoples” is inclusive of Inuit in Canada, Maori in New Zealand, Aborigines in Australia, and so on. The term “Indigenous Peoples” is generally used in an international context. The title of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a prime example of the global inclusiveness of the term “Indigenous Peoples”.

Difference between Inuit and Innu:

Innu are a First Nations (Indian) group located in northeastern Quebec and southern Labrador. ITK frequently receives requests regarding Innu, however they are represented by the Innu Nation. Here is contact information for the Innu:

The Innu Nation
 P.O. Box 119
 Sheshatshiu, Nitassinan (Labrador)
 Phone: (709) 497-8398
 Fax: 709-497-8396



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75 Albert Street
Suite 1101
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1P 5E7

170, rue Albert
Bureau 1101
Ottawa (Ontario)
Canada K1P 5E7

☎ 613.238.8181
📠 613.234.1991