



EXOS

Drinking Water On-Reserve

August 2007

PART OF THE
**FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE
ON-RESERVE**
STUDY

2007



PWGSC Contract H1011-070003/001/CY
POR Registration #031-07
Contract Award Date: 30/04/2007

DRINKING WATER ON-RESERVE

Ce rapport est également disponible en français

August 2007

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EKOS
Research Associates Inc.

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APPENDIX A: Questionnaire (English and French)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to gauge sentiments of First Nations people about drinking water on-reserve, a survey was conducted with residents of reserves nation-wide that explored the safety of drinking water (tap water), common uses, and the general availability of tap water in their community.

The methodology involved a telephone survey of 1,502 First Nations residents over the age of 15, who are living on-reserve, and included an over-sample of First Nations youth on-reserve, between the ages of 16 and 24 (n=346). Interviews were conducted between in May and June of 2007, with a response rate of 42 per cent.

Findings indicate that drinking water quality is perceived as a health issue for some, given that one-third of First Nations residents rate their water quality as poor. On the other hand, almost half (44 per cent) say that it is good. Although almost two in three also consider their water supply to be safe, 35 per cent consider their water supply to be unsafe. Looking at perceptions of quality over time, roughly four in ten believe that water quality has improved within the last five years; however, almost one in four say that it has deteriorated with time, largely found among those who believe their water to be unsafe. Although there are some regional differences in views about water quality, there are also gender differences, suggesting that the variation in responses is as much, if not more, about perception than it is grounded in a true reflection of water quality.

Perceptions around water quality and safety clearly have a strong impact on decisions about how to use tap water. Most residents of reserves use their tap water for a wide range of everyday applications, such as tooth brushing, food preparation and cooking. Drinking is the use that is the least popular, although two-thirds drink their tap water. It is also the area where there is the largest gap in usage depending on whether people perceive their water to be safe or unsafe. One in three of those who believe their water to be unsafe nonetheless drink their tap water. The other two in three (presumably) choose to use bottled water. Depending on whether the tap water is or is not safe, there are households either drinking unsafe tap water, or households consuming bottled water who need not do so.

Most First Nations residents living on-reserve also indicate that they obtain sufficient tap water to meet all their domestic needs. Over half of survey respondents say that they have their household tap water piped directly into their home; two in ten say they rely on a cistern; and a similar proportion say they obtain their water from an individual well. Piped in water is considered to be safe more often by respondents than water from other sources. Water quality is typically reported as poorer in rural areas.

Supplier Name: EKOS Research Associates

PWGSC Contract Number: # H1011-070003/001/CY

Contract Award Date: 30/04/2007

To obtain more information on this study, please e-mail por-rop@hc-sc.gc.ca

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Health Canada (HC) works in partnership with First Nations communities (FN) to ensure drinking water quality monitoring programs are in place in communities, south of 60 degrees parallel, as per the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (GCDWQ). In communities where it is difficult or impossible to test drinking water samples for microbiological contamination on a regular basis and (or) get microbiological water samples to a laboratory in a timely manner, HC helps FN communities establish community-based drinking water quality sampling and testing capabilities. Environmental Health Officers are also responsible for recommending in writing, and orally, to the appropriate parties that a Boil Water Advisory (BWA) should be issued in the event of unsatisfactory results in water distribution systems with five or more connections.

Part of the challenge facing HC is the perception among the members of FN communities with regards to the safety of their drinking water. Water treatment, monitoring and testing are ineffective if people don't believe that their water is safe to drink and are using alternative sources, such as bottled water, instead of that provided by the community. Therefore, it is necessary to find out how people feel about the safety of their water, and whether there has been a change in this perception since the implementation of the First Nations Water Management Strategy in order to measure how effective programs are (whether through increased communication, education or actual improvement of facilities, treatment and monitoring) in increasing people's confidence in and use of the water provided by the community.

A survey was conducted with First Nations people living on reserves nation-wide in order to explore perceptions regarding the safety of drinking water (tap water), common uses, and the general availability of tap water on-reserve.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology involved a telephone survey of 1,502 First Nations residents over the age of 15, who are living on-reserve, including an over-sample of Aboriginal youth on-reserve, between the ages of 16 and 24 (n=346). Interviews were conducted between May 7 and July 5, 2007. The response rate for the survey is 41.9 per cent.

The survey results are valid within a margin of error of +/- 2.5 percentage points for items to which all 1,502 individuals responded, 19 times out of 20. The margin of error increases for population sub-groups (for example, the margin of error for findings related to youth is +/- 5.3 per cent). The data were weighted based on Statistics Canada population figures according to age, gender and region for the First Nations population living on-reserve.

2. SURVEY FINDINGS

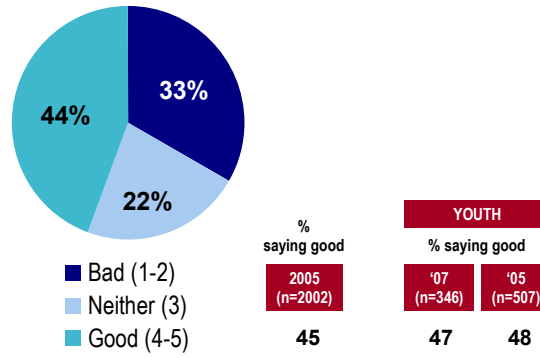
2.1 DRINKING WATER

Drinking water is at least a perceived concern for a sizable proportion of First Nations residents. In a battery of characteristics of reserves, 44 per cent rated it as good and 22 per cent rated it as moderate (i.e., neither good nor bad). That said, 33 per cent of First Nations residents rated the water quality on their own reserve as poor. These results are largely stable over time, based on a comparison to results from the same question asked of First Nations residents in 2005. Although some variations exist in responses, there is no difference in perceived water quality based on age, with youth holding views similar to those of other First Nations residents.

- Water quality is rated particularly poorly among residents of reserves in Alberta, Ontario, and Manitoba, as well as in rural areas. It stands out most positively among residents living in British Columbia, Quebec and the Atlantic.
- There is also a gender difference in how water quality is judged. Men are generally more positive than women.
- Perception of the quality of their water on one's reserve goes hand in hand with other perceptions of quality of life and relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. That is, negative perception regarding water decreases with general outlook on a range of issues.

Quality of Drinking Water

“How would you rate the quality of drinking water on your reserve?”



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n=1502

First Nations 2007 – Wave 1 Survey
First Nations 2005

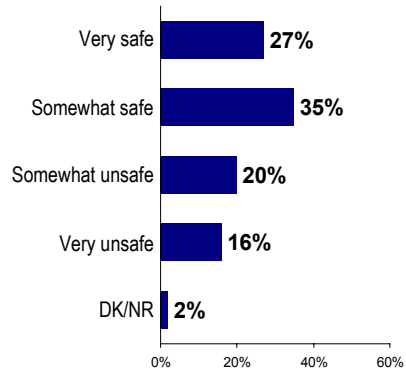
Almost two in three residents of reserves believe their tap water to be safe, including one in four (27 per cent) who believes their tap water to be very safe and another 35 per cent who say that it is somewhat safe. For every two people living on reserve who believe their water to be safe, however, there is another First Nation resident who thinks that their water supply is not safe (believing it to be either somewhat unsafe; 20 per cent, or very unsafe; 16 per cent). It is interesting to compare responses on the item related to safety with the item related to overall quality. Of those rating their water as poor, three in four also rate it as unsafe, but one in four rates it as safe. On the other hand, almost all of those rating their water quality as good also rate it as safe (90 per cent). In other words, perceived poor water quality does not always mean that residents think it is unsafe (but in three out of four cases they are synonymous).

The overall perception of water quality is that it is improving with time. When asked to compare their current water to that of five years ago, 41 per cent believe that the water quality is currently better and 32 per cent believe that the tap water has not changed in the last five years. There is a cohort of roughly one in four (23 per cent), however, who believe that their water quality has deteriorated with time. Of those who believe that their water is safe, over half (54 per cent) say that it has gotten better over the past five years (and 33 per cent believe that it is the same). Of those reporting their water as unsafe, 45 per cent believe that it has deteriorated over time. Another 32 per cent believe that it is the same and 19 per cent believe that it has gotten better.

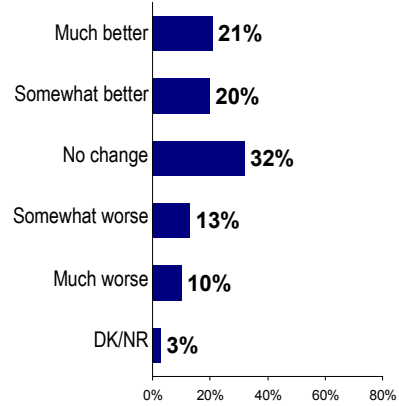
- Residents in Alberta and Ontario are more apt to believe their tap water supply is unsafe. Those in Alberta are also more likely to believe that their tap water is worse than five years ago.
- First Nations people living on reserves in British Columbia, Atlantic Canada, and Quebec are more likely to indicate their tap water is safe. British Columbia residents are more apt to believe that their water has remained stable over the last five years. Saskatchewan residents have a propensity to believe that their water is better than five years ago.
- As indicated in previous results, men are more likely than women to judge their tap water as safe.
- Those in rural locations are more apt than those in urban areas to feel that their drinking water is unsafe and worse than five years ago.
- The perception of tap water safety is linked to other attitudinal responses. Those who view the relationship between Aboriginal people and other Canadians, and their own current quality of life as good, along with those who believe that their quality of life is better than other Canadians, all indicate that they think their tap water supply is safe and better than five years ago.

Tap Water Safety

“Do you think your tap water supply is safe? Is it...?”



“Would you consider your tap water safer to drink than 5 years ago? Is it...?”



n=1502

First Nations 2007 – Wave 1 Survey

First Nations people living on-reserve use their tap water for a variety of purposes. The most common purpose is brushing teeth, with nine in ten people using tap water for this task. Washing food and cooking follow closely with similar occurrences (86 per cent and 85 per cent, respectively). Just over three-quarters (77 per cent) of residents use tap water for coffee/tea preparation, and 71 per cent use the water for food preparation. Sixty-three per cent of residents of reserves use tap water for drinking. It is rare (five per cent) for residents not to use tap water for any of these uses.

Naturally there are large differences in proportions of First Nations residents that use water for various purposes depending on whether they think that it is safe. Drinking is the application that tap water is used for the least often and also the area with the widest gap in responses depending on views about the perceived safety of the water. These results highlight the importance of good information about one's water quality, as this may have an impact on consumption decisions.

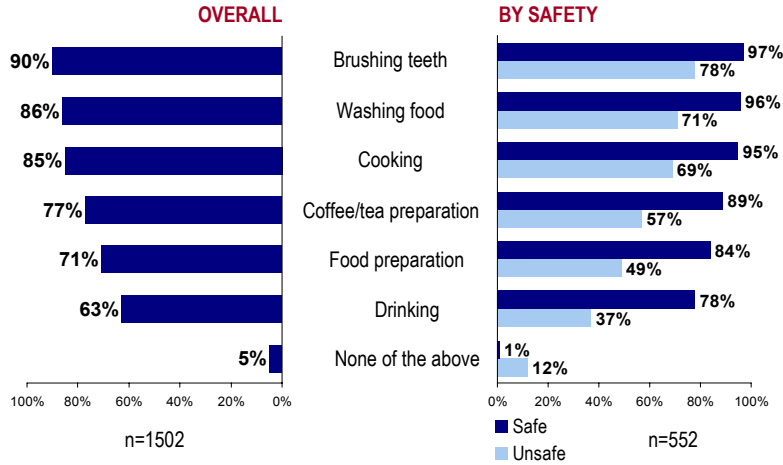
- Residents of British Columbia are more apt than those in other provinces to use tap water for all of the purposes mentioned. Residents in Alberta are least likely to use tap water for the uses listed, followed by Ontario residents.

Over half (56 per cent) of survey respondents say that they have their household tap water piped directly in to their home. Twenty per cent of respondents say they obtain their tap water through a cistern, and nearly as much (18 per cent) say they source their water from an individual well. Very few (one per cent each) listed a community well/pump as their source for water, have no running water, or have an unspecified source.

- Water that is piped into the home is more often considered safe. Water from a well or a cistern is more likely to be judged unsafe.
- Respondents in Quebec and Saskatchewan are more apt to have their tap water piped directly to their home. Those in Alberta are more likely to list an individual well, while those in Manitoba are more likely to list a cistern, as their source of household water.
- Naturally, piped in water is more common on urban reserves than in rural areas.

Common Tap Water Uses

“Do you use your tap water for any of the following...?”
[Multiple responses accepted]

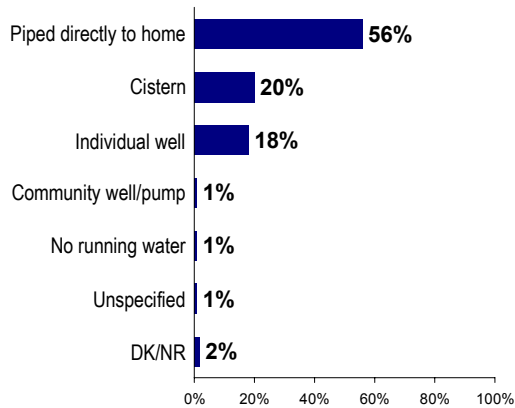


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First Nations 2007 – Wave 1 Survey

Tap Water Source

“What is the main source of your household tap water? Is it...?”



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n=1502

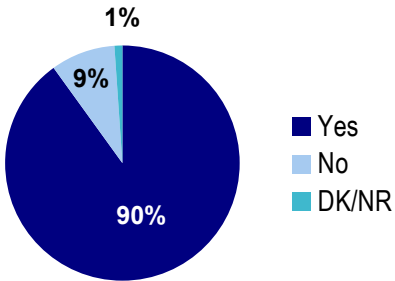
First Nations 2007 – Wave 1 Survey


Nine in ten First Nations people living on-reserve believe that they receive enough household tap water for all their domestic needs. Nine per cent of residents feel that they do not receive enough water.

- Piped in water is more often reported to be adequate, while water from a cistern is more often reported as inadequate, compared with water coming from other sources.
- Residents in Quebec are more positive about the adequacy of their water supply, followed by those in British Columbia (98 per cent and 95 per cent, respectively).
- Those in Manitoba are less likely than residents in other provinces to believe that they receive enough household water (15 per cent do not). Residents in this province stated earlier that they receive their water through a cistern.
- Residents of rural reserves are less apt to have enough water for their domestic needs.
- Perception about adequacy of water supply is closely tied to views about quality of life.

Availability of Tap Water

“Do you receive enough household tap water for all your domestic needs?”



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Associates Inc.

n=1502

First Nations 2007 – Wave 1 Survey

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Perceptions about water quality and safety are varied and a sizeable minority of First Nations residents living on-reserve believe their water to be poor and, for some, even unsafe. This is particularly true on rural reserves. It is also an issue more heavily concentrated in Alberta, Ontario and Manitoba, according to survey results. Fully one-third rate their water quality as poor and slightly more feel it is unsafe.
- It is difficult to know the level of accuracy with which residents are able to judge the quality and safety of their own water supply. If those considering their water unsafe are correct, it is a concern that one in three is using the tap water for drinking water (in addition to other purposes). If these judgments are incorrect, then perhaps additional information would change the decision of the other two in three to purchase bottled water.
- Survey results highlight the need for information that is made available to all households on-reserve, communicating how residents can determine water safety and quality, particularly in rural areas that rely predominantly on wells and cisterns for their water supply.

APPENDIX A
QUESTIONNAIRE
(ENGLISH AND FRENCH)

2007 First Nations On-Reserve (Wave 1) – Drinking Water

Hello, my name is ... and I'm calling from EKOS Research Associates. We are speaking to people 16 years of age or older to get their opinions on a number of issues facing First Nations communities today. It's voluntary, but lots of people like having a chance to give their opinions. Answers for YOU PERSONALLY will NEVER be given to anybody. Please note that as a "Thank you" for doing this survey we will be giving away prizes of \$100 after completion of this survey (there is a 1 in 20 chance of winning). If you are interested in being included in the draw we will capture your first name at the end of the survey so that if you win we can call you back to let you know. The survey takes about 25 minutes and we can do it right now, or I can call you back?

Are you a registered Indian, a member of an Indian Band or a First Nation?

- (1 - Yes, continue;
- 2 - No, thank and terminate - Code as IS)

Do you live on a reserve or First Nation for at least 6 months of the year?

- (1 - Yes, continue;
- 2 - No, thank and terminate - Code as NR)

INTRO

PRIV

This call may be recorded for quality control or training purposes.

SEX

DO NOT ASK

Record gender of respondent

CORE DEMOGRAPHIC

Male..... 1
Female 2

AGE2X

IF HESITANT MOVE ONTO NEXT QUESTION

In what year were you born? NOTE: ANSWER THE FULL YEAR, I.E. 1977 as "1977"

Core Demographic

HESITANT 9999

2007 First Nations On-Reserve (Wave 1) – Drinking Water

AGE2Y

=> +1 if	NOT (AGE2X=#1)
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May I place your age into one of the following general age categories?

Core Demographic	
<18 years	01
18-24 years	02
25-29 years	03
30-34 years	04
35-39 years	05
40-44 years	06
45-49 years	07
50-54 years	08
55-59 years	09
60-64 years	10
65+ years	11
(DO NOT READ) DK/NR	99

PRE10

Using a scale from 1, very bad to 5, very good with 3 meaning neither good nor bad, how would you rate the following on your reserve?

55:

Q10G

How would you rate ... on your reserve?

The quality of drinking water

FN05-W1	
1.Very bad	1
2	2
3.Neither good nor bad	3
4	4
5.Very good	5
DK/NR	9

HC11

READ LIST

On another health topic, do you think your tap water supply is safe? Is it..

Very unsafe.....	1
Somewhat unsafe.....	2
Somewhat safe.....	3
Very safe	4
(DO NOT READ) Don't know	8
(DO NOT READ) Refuse	9

2007 First Nations On-Reserve (Wave 1) – Drinking Water

HC12

READ LIST

Would you consider your tap water safer to drink than 5 years ago? Is it...

Much worse	1
Somewhat worse.....	2
No change.....	3
Somewhat better	4
Much better.....	5
(DO NOT READ) Don't know	8
(DO NOT READ) Refuse	9

HC13

READ LIST; ACCEPT ALL THAT APPLY

Do you use your tap water for any of the following...

Drinking	1
Cooking	2
Brushing teeth.....	3
Washing food	4
Food preparation (such as preparing baby formula)	5
Coffee or tea preparation	6
(DO NOT READ) None of the above	7 X
(DO NOT READ) Don't know	8 X
(DO NOT READ) Refuse	9 X

HC14

READ LIST

What is the main source of your household tap water? Is it...

Piped directly to the home	01
Individual well.....	02
Cistern (water in a holding tank)	03
(DO NOT READ) Something else (specify)	77 O
(DO NOT READ) Don't know	98
(DO NOT READ) Refuse	99
COMMUNITY WELL/WATER PUMP	04 N
NO RUNNING WATER (VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES - USE BOTTLED WATER, DELIVERY SYSTEM, DISTRIBUTION, GET IT FROM LAKE...) ..	05 N

HC15

Do you receive enough household tap water for all your domestic needs?

Yes.....	1
No	2
Don't know	8
Refuse.....	9

DEMOS

These last questions will help us with our research and remember that no one will identify who you are or give your answers individually, only totals for each province.

2007 First Nations On-Reserve (Wave 1) – Drinking Water

EMPLO

Are you employed? IF Yes-"Which of the following categories best describes your CURRENT status?"(READ TOP FIVE) IF No -"Which of the following categories best describes your CURRENT status? (READ FROM OPTION 6 DOWN)

Core Demographic	
Self-employed	01
Employed full-time.....	02
Employed part-time.....	03
Seasonal employment.....	04
Term employment	05
Unemployed	06
Unemployed but looking for work	07
Student/Attending school full-time	08
Retired.....	09
Not in work force/Full-time Homemaker	10
Disability / sick leave	11
Maternity / paternal leave.....	12
(DO NOT READ) Other (please specify)	98 O
(DO NOT READ) DK/NR	99

ONOFF

=> +1 if	NOT EMPLO=#1-#5; THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED
----------	---

Are you employed on or off the reserve?

Core Demographic	
On-reserve	1
Off-reserve.....	2
Both.....	3
DK/NR	9

HOU16

READ TOP FIVE ON LIST AND PAUSE BEFORE CARRYING ON

Which of the following types best describes your situation at home? ** if they say they are living with their parent(s) then the household is either 02 (One adult with child/children) or 04 (Married or common-law couple, with children)

Core Demographic	
One person, living alone.....	01
One adult with child/children	02
A married or common-law couple, without children.....	03
A married or common-law couple, with children.....	04
Child living with parents	05
Two or more unrelated persons	06
Living with relatives other than parents	07
More than one adult with child/children (not common-law or married couple)....	08
Three or more generations of family	09
Other (specify).....	77 O
DK/NR	99
ONE PARENT WITH ADULT CHILD(REN).....	10 N
MARRIED OR COMMON LAW COUPLE WITH ADULT CHILD(REN).....	11 N
MARRIED OR COMMON LAW COUPLE WITH GRANDCHILD(REN)	12 N

2007 First Nations On-Reserve (Wave 1) – Drinking Water

INAC9

DO NOT READ - CODE ALL THAT APPLY

I would like to ask you what languages you speak at home or in your community? ... Any others?

Off Reserve-2006

English.....	01	
French.....	02	
Inuktitut.....	03	
Blackfoot.....	04	
Carrier.....	05	
Chipewyan.....	06	
Cree.....	07	
Dene.....	08	
Dogrib.....	09	
Gwich'in.....	10	
Innu.....	11	
Mic Mac.....	12	
Montagnais-Naskapi.....	13	
Ojibway.....	14	
Slavey.....	15	
Tutchone.....	16	
Other European (German, Italian, Spanish).....	17	
Other (SPECIFY).....	77	O
None.....	98	X
DK/NR.....	99	X
SALISHAN LANGUAGES,EX.HALKOMELEM,SHUSWAP.....	18	N
MALISEET.....	19	N
ATTIKAMEKW.....	20	N
SAULTEAUX.....	21	N
MOHAWK.....	22	N
OTHER ALGONQUIAN LANGUAGES,EX.ALGONQUIN,DELAWARE, MICHIF,ODAWA.....	23	N
SIOUAN LANGUAGES,EX.ASSINIBOINE,STONEY,DAKOTA,NAKOTA ..	24	N
OTHER IROQUIAN LANGUAGES,EX.CAYUGEA,ONANDAGA,HURON ..	25	N

EDUC

=> +1 if	AGECL=#1; NOT YOUTH
----------	---------------------

What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed?

Core Demographic		
Grade 8 or less.....	01	
Some high school.....	02	
High school graduate.....	03	
Some college.....	09	
Technical/Vocational/College/CEGEP graduate.....	04	
Some university.....	05	
Undergraduate university degree (e.g., BA, BSc).....	06	
Graduate or post graduate university degree (e.g., M.A., MSc., Ph.D.).....	07	
Professional certification (e.g., CPA, P. Eng.).....	08	
Other (specify).....	77	O
DK/NR.....	99	

2007 First Nations On-Reserve (Wave 1) – Drinking Water

INCME

May I ask what your annual household INCOME is from all sources?

Core Demographic

Less than \$10,000	01
\$10-\$19K	02
\$20-\$29K	03
\$30-\$39K	04
\$40-\$49K	05
\$50-\$59K	06
\$60-\$69K	07
\$70-\$79K	08
\$80K or above	09
DK/NR	99

THNK

End of Interview

Thank you for your cooperation and time!

Completion 1 D

Bonjour. Je suis ... et je vous téléphone de la part des Associés de recherche EKOS. Nous nous adressons à des personnes de 16 ans et plus pour savoir ce qu'elles pensent de certaines questions d'actualité pour les collectivités des Premières nations. Vous êtes libre de répondre, mais beaucoup de gens aiment avoir la chance de faire connaître leur opinion. Les réponses qui vous concernent PERSONNELLEMENT ne seront JAMAIS transmises à qui que ce soit. Pour remercier ceux qui auront pris part au sondage, nous allons remettre des prix de

100\$ lorsque le sondage sera terminé (vous aurez 1 chance sur 20 d'en gagner un)

Si vous êtes intéressé à faire partie du tirage, nous prendrons votre prénom à la fin, de sorte que si vous gagnez nous puissions vous rappeler pour vous en informer. Le sondage prend environ 25 minutes et nous pouvons le faire dès maintenant ou je peux vous rappeler.

@intro

Êtes-vous un Indien inscrit, membre d'une bande indienne ou d'une Première nation? @scr2 (1-Oui; 2-Non, remercier et terminer-Coder comme IS)

Habitez-vous dans une réserve ou parmi une Première nation pendant au moins une partie de l'année? @scr3 (1-Oui; 2-Non, remercier et terminer-Coder comme NR)

INTRO

PRIV

Cet appel peut être enregistré pour contrôle de qualité ou formation.

SEX

NE PAS DEMANDER

Inscrire le sexe du répondant

CORE DEMOGRAPHIC

Homme 1
Femme 2

AGE2X

EN CAS D'HÉSITATION PASSER A LA QUESTION SUIVANTE

En quelle année êtes-vous né? NOTE: INSCRIRE L'ANNÉE AU COMPLET, P. EX., "1977"

Core Demographic

HÉSITANT 9999

AGE2Y

=> +1 si NOT (AGE2X=#1)

Puis-je vous situer dans l'un des groupes d'âges suivants?

Core Demographic

<18 ans	01
18-24 ans	02
25-29 ans	03
30-34 ans	04
35-39 ans	05
40-44 ans	06
45-49 ans	07
50-54 ans	08
55-59 ans	09
60-64 ans	10
65+ ans	11
(NE PAS LIRE) NSP/PDR.....	99

PRE10

A l'aide d'une échelle allant de 1, très mauvais, à 5, très bon et où 3 signifie ni l'un ni l'autre, comment évaluez-vous chaque aspect suivant de la vie dans votre réserve?

55:

Q10G

Comment évaluez-vous ... dans votre réserve

La qualité de l'eau potable

FN05-W1

1. Très mauvaise	1
2	2
3. Ni l'un ni l'autre	3
4	4
5. Très bonne	5
NSP/PDR.....	9

HC11

LIRE LA LISTE

Sur une autre question de santé, trouvez-vous que votre eau de robinet est sécuritaire? Est-elle...

Très peu sécuritaire.....	1
Assez peu sécuritaire	2
Assez sécuritaire.....	3
Très sécuritaire	4
(NE PAS LIRE) Je ne sais pas.....	8
(NE PAS LIRE) Refus de répondre.....	9

HC12

LIRE LA LISTE

Diriez-vous que votre eau de robinet est plus potable qu'il y a 5 ans...

Beaucoup moins potable.....	1
Un peu moins potable.....	2
Pas de changement.....	3
Un peu plus potable.....	4
Beaucoup plus potable.....	5
(NE PAS LIRE) Je ne sais pas.....	8
(NE PAS LIRE) Refus de répondre.....	9

HC13

LIRE LA LISTE; ACCEPTER TOUTE REPONSE PERTINENTE

Vous servez-vous de votre eau de robinet pour faire ce qui suit...

Boire.....	1
Faire la cuisine.....	2
Se brosser les dents.....	3
Laver les aliments.....	4
Préparer des aliments (comme les biberons des bébés).....	5
Faire du café ou du thé.....	6
(NE PAS LIRE) Rien de ce qui précède.....	7 X
(NE PAS LIRE) Je ne sais pas.....	8 X
(NE PAS LIRE) Refus de répondre.....	9 X

HC14

LIRE LA LISTE

Quelle est la principale source de votre eau de robinet à la maison? Est-ce qu'elle provient...

D'un aqueduc directement dans votre maison.....	01
D'un puits individuel.....	02
D'une citerne (ou réservoir d'eau).....	03
(NE PAS LIRE) Autre réponse (préciser).....	77 O
(NE PAS LIRE) Je ne sais pas.....	98
(NE PAS LIRE) Refus de répondre.....	99

HC15

Obtenez-vous suffisamment d'eau de robinet pour tous vos besoins domestiques?

Oui.....	1
Non.....	2
Je ne sais pas.....	8
Refus de répondre.....	9

DEMOS

Les dernières questions vont nous aider dans notre recherche. Je vous rappelle que personne ne pourra vous identifier et que seules les réponses groupées par province, et non individuelles, seront remises.

EMPLO

Avez-vous un emploi? SI OUI-"Laquelle des catégories suivantes décrit le mieux votre situation d'emploi ACTUELLE?" (LIRE LES 5 PREMIERES) SI NON -"Laquelle des catégories suivantes décrit le mieux votre situation ACTUELLE? (LIRE DE L'OPTION 6 EN DESCENDANT)

Core Demographic	
Travailleur autonome.....	01
Employé à temps plein	02
Employé à temps partiel	03
Employé saisonnier	04
Employé pour une durée déterminée	05
Sans emploi	06
Sans emploi mais en recherche un.....	07
Étudiant/aux études à temps plein	08
Retraité	09
Pas sur le marché du travail/Personne au foyer à temps plein	10
En congé d'invalidité / de maladie.....	11
En congé de maternité / paternité	12
(NE PAS LIRE) Autre (veuillez préciser).....	98 O
(NE PAS LIRE) NSP/PDR.....	99

ONOFF

=> +1 si NOT EMPLO=#1-#5; THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED
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Êtes-vous employé dans la réserve ou à l'extérieur?

Core Demographic	
Dans la réserve	1
A l'extérieur	2
Les deux	3
NSP/PDR.....	9

HOU16

LIRE LES CINQ PREMIERES ET FAIRE UNE PAUSE AVANT DE POURSUIVRE

Laquelle des descriptions suivantes convient le mieux à votre situation à la maison? ** si le répondant dit habiter avec ses parents, le ménage est alors soit 02 (Un adulte avec enfant(s)) ou 04 (Couple marié ou en union de fait, avec enfant(s))

Core Demographic	
Une personne vivant seule.....	01
Un adulte avec enfant(s).....	02
Couple marié ou en union de fait, sans enfant(s).....	03
Couple marié ou en union de fait, avec enfant(s)	04
Enfant vivant avec ses parents.....	05
Deux ou plusieurs personnes sans lien de parenté.....	06
Vivant avec d'autres membres de la famille que ses parents	07
Plus d'un adulte avec enfant(s)(sans être couple marié ou en union de fait)	08
Trois générations ou plus de la même famille	09
Autre (préciser).....	77 O
NSP/PDR.....	99

INAC9

NE PAS LIRE - CODER TOUTE RÉPONSE PERTINENTE

J'aimerais savoir quelles langues vous parlez à la maison et dans votre collectivité? ... Y en a-t-il d'autres?

Off Reserve-2006	
Anglais	01
Français	02
Inuktitut	03
Pied-Noir	04
Carrier.....	05
Chipewyan.....	06
Cri.....	07
Déné	08
Dogrib.....	09
Gwich'in	10
Innu.....	11
Mic Mac	12
Montagnais-Naskapi.....	13
Ojibwé	14
Slavey	15
Tutchone.....	16
Autre langue européenne (allemand, italien, espagnol).....	17
Autre réponse (PRÉCISER)	77 O
Aucune	98 X
NSP/PDR.....	99 X

EDUC

=> +1 si	AGECL=#1; NOT YOUTH
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Quel est le plus haut niveau de scolarité que vous avez atteint?

Core Demographic	
École primaire terminée ou non.....	01
Un peu d'école secondaire ou moins.....	02
Diplôme d'études secondaires.....	03
Un peu d'études collégiales	09
Diplôme d'un collège communautaire/technique ou CEGEP	04
Un peu d'études universitaires	05
Baccalauréat (p. ex., B.A., B.Sc.	06
Diplôme d'études supérieures (p. ex., M.A., MSc., Ph.D.).....	07
Diplôme professionnel (p. ex., CPA, Ingénieur)	08
Autre (préciser).....	77 O
NSP/PDR.....	99

INCME

Puis-je savoir quel est le REVENU annuel de votre ménage, de toutes sources?

Core Demographic

<10 000\$.....	01
10 000\$-19 999\$.....	02
20 000\$-29 999\$.....	03
30 000\$-39 999\$.....	04
40 000\$-49 999\$.....	05
50 000\$-59 999\$.....	06
60 000\$-69 999\$.....	07
70 000\$-79 999\$.....	08
80 000\$ ou plus	09
NSP/PDR.....	99

THNK

Fin de l'entrevue

Merci beaucoup d'avoir bien voulu répondre à nos questions.

Complet 1 D