

**FINAL
REPORT**

First Nations and Inuit
Environmental Health Awareness
Campaign Baseline Survey

April 2010

Prepared for:

Health Canada

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Research purpose and objectives

Environmental health comprises those aspects of human health, including quality of life, that are impacted by physical, chemical and biological factors in the natural and man-made environments.

Health Canada commissioned Environics Research Group to conduct public opinion research with First Nations people on-reserve and Inuit living in the North to assess their knowledge about, perceptions of, and behaviours related to environmental health. This research was intended to:

- Assess the current level of knowledge and understanding around environmental health, including the extent to which the target audience is aware of the link between the environment and health, and how to minimize risk;
- Identify behaviour in relation to environmental health and levels of concern;
- Identify the information needs around environmental health; and
- Identify the preferred communication medium for obtaining information about environmental health.

Methodology

This research is based on telephone interviews conducted between March 15 and 31, 2010 with a representative sample of 400 First Nations people living on a reserve and 101 Inuit living in the North, aged 18 years and older. The margin of sampling error for the First Nations on-reserve sample is plus or minus 4.9 percentage points, and for the Inuit sample is plus or minus 9.8 percentage points (both at the 95% confidence level). A more detailed description of the methodology used to conduct this study is presented at the end of the report, along with a copy of the questionnaire (see Appendix A). The total cost of the study is \$58,449.03, inclusive of GST.

Key findings

The following summarizes the key findings from the research:

PERCEPTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

- Majorities of First Nations people on-reserve and Inuit acknowledge a connection between environmental issues and health. Seven in ten First Nations people on-reserve and six in ten Inuit say that environmental issues have at least some impact on their own health and that of their families.
- Beyond their belief in a link between environmental issues and health, there is no clear consensus among First Nations people on-reserve and Inuit about how the health risks associated with environmental issues have changed (or not) over the past five years. The largest group in both populations consists of those who say the health risks are now greater than before (53% of First Nations people on-reserve and 44% of Inuit).
- Which environmental issues do these populations consider the greatest risk to their health? Among First Nations people on-reserve, mould, water pollution and air pollution are the top three issues (each identified unprompted by close to one in five). Among Inuit, the most commonly identified environmental health risk is air pollution (mentioned by 19%). However, there is a substantial minority in both populations (31% of First Nations and 43% of Inuit) who cannot identify any environmental health concern, suggesting there is limited understanding of the issues beyond broad acknowledgement that health risks do exist.
- Both indoor and outdoor environmental issues generate moderate concern when the target populations were asked about the risk to their health from 16 specific environmental problems. Mould is considered to be the greatest health risk by both First Nations people on-reserve (59% say it is a major risk) and Inuit (48%). Water pollution and contaminated drinking water are also associated with a relatively high level of risk among the First Nations on-reserve population, while tobacco smoke is judged the next most risky hazard among the Inuit population. In

both populations, the least degree of risk is associated with smoke from burning wood and excessive noise.

PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOUR

- While First Nations people on-reserve and Inuit believe there are things they can do to protect themselves and their family from environmental issues, only minorities express strong confidence in their ability to do so. Four in ten First Nations people on-reserve and three in ten Inuit say they can definitely take steps to reduce their health risk (another 44% and 42%, respectively, say they probably can).
- Despite expressing limited confidence in the ability to protect health from environmental issues, reported actions in this regard are widespread. Three-quarters of First Nations people on-reserve and just over six in ten Inuit say they made efforts in the past year to protect their health and that of their family from environmental issues. Both populations identify a wide range of actions they have undertaken, such as strategies related to smoking (e.g., smoking outside only, smoking less or quitting outright) and using cleaning products with fewer chemicals, although most only report doing one or two things. Given the extent of awareness about how environmental issues affect health, these results likely overstate the true level of effort being expended, reflecting what people think they are doing or should be doing rather than an objective measure of their behaviour.

INFORMATION NEEDS AND SOURCES

- First Nations people on-reserve and Inuit express a moderate degree of interest in learning more about topics related to environmental health. No specific type of information emerges as a priority, with about half in each population saying they are very interested in learning about the types of environmental issues that affect health, associated health problems, how to identify environmental issues in the home and how to minimize the health risks.

- Both populations are most likely to say they would look for information about environmental health issues on the Internet, followed by their local health clinic or nursing station, if they were specifically looking for it. About one in ten in each population specifically identify the federal government as a preferred source for this type of information.

Conclusions

The results of this research reveal that many First Nations people on-reserve and Inuit broadly understand that environmental issues can be a source of health problems. However, these populations do not appear to be particularly concerned about or engaged in this topic. One barrier is a lack of knowledge about the types of environmental issues that affect health, which contributes to people's limited confidence in their ability to protect themselves and their families from the associated health risks¹. A limited understanding is also evident in the types of efforts individuals report taking to address environmental issues. Currently, there is a moderate but not particularly strong interest in information about environmental health issues; this issue likely falls into the category of information many feel they should want but are not convinced that they really need.

Based on the findings and conclusions of this research, the following recommendations are provided to Health Canada for consideration:

1. The initial focus of communications should be on sensitizing people to the existence and risk of environmental health issues. Without sufficient understanding of the importance of this topic, many in these target populations are unlikely to pay more attention and understand why they should want to take action to protect themselves and their families. It would also be valuable to emphasize messages that these issues can be addressed, to encourage individuals to explore what they can do to minimize their health risks.
2. Health Canada should maintain a prominent web presence on environmental health issues, since the Internet is the most popular source for those looking to obtain information. Nonetheless, the Internet is far from universally preferred, and therefore multiple methods of communicating this information will need to be used.
3. Health Canada may wish to consider complementing the information in this survey with qualitative (focus group) research, designed to explore how First Nations people on-reserve and Inuit think about environmental issues and the barriers to action, and to test strategies and/or information that would resonate most strongly with these populations.

Supplier name: Environics Research Group

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¹ This relationship was evident among the First Nations on-reserve population, but the small sample size limits the ability to make this conclusion for the Inuit population.

RÉSUMÉ DU RAPPORT

But et objectifs de la recherche

La notion de santé environnementale englobe les aspects de la santé humaine, notamment la qualité de vie, sur lesquels des facteurs physiques, chimiques et biologiques influent et ce, tant dans l'environnement naturel que dans celui construit par l'homme.

Santé Canada a confié à la société Environics Research Group le mandat d'effectuer une recherche sur l'opinion publique auprès des membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve et des Inuits vivant dans le Nord dans le but d'évaluer la connaissance, la perception et les comportements de ces populations relativement à la santé environnementale. La recherche avait pour objet de :

- Évaluer le degré réel de connaissance et de compréhension de la population cible en matière de santé environnementale, y compris sa connaissance du lien entre l'environnement et la santé et des moyens de réduire les risques;
- Préciser les comportements en rapport avec la santé environnementale et le degré de préoccupation;
- Préciser les besoins en matière d'information sur la santé environnementale; et
- Préciser les sources que privilégient les populations cibles afin d'obtenir des renseignements sur la santé environnementale.

Méthodologie

La recherche a été menée au moyen d'entrevues téléphoniques effectuées entre le 15 et le 31 mars 2010 auprès d'un échantillon représentatif de 400 membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve et de 101 Inuits vivant dans le Nord âgés de 18 ans et plus.

La marge d'erreur de l'échantillon des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve est de plus ou moins 4,9 points de pourcentage et de plus ou moins 9,8 points de pourcentage pour ce qui concerne l'échantillon des Inuits (le coefficient de confiance étant de 95 % dans les deux cas). Une description plus complète de la méthodologie appliquée dans le cadre de la présente étude est présentée à la fin du rapport, ainsi qu'une copie du questionnaire (voir l'Annexe A). Au total, l'étude a coûté 58 449,03 \$, y compris la TPS.

Conclusions principales

Voici un résumé des principales conclusions de la recherche :

PERCEPTION DE LA SANTÉ ENVIRONNEMENTALE

- Une majorité des membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve ainsi qu'une majorité des Inuits reconnaissent qu'il y a un lien entre la santé et l'environnement. Sept sur dix membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve et six sur dix Inuits affirment que les questions environnementales ont un certain impact sur leur santé et sur celle des membres de leur famille.
- Mis à part le fait qu'ils estiment qu'il y a un lien entre l'environnement et la santé, il n'y a aucun consensus clair chez les membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve et les Inuits sur la façon dont les risques pour la santé et l'environnement ont évolué (ou non) au cours des cinq dernières années. Le groupe le plus important des deux populations est formé de personnes qui disent qu'aujourd'hui, les risques pour la santé sont plus importants que par le passé (53 % des membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve et 44 % des Inuits).

- Selon ces populations, quels sont les facteurs environnementaux qui posent le risque le plus important pour leur santé ? Chez les membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve, les trois facteurs les plus importants sont la moisissure, la pollution de l'eau et la pollution de l'air (chacun des facteurs ayant été mentionné spontanément par près d'une personne sur cinq). Chez les Inuits, le facteur environnemental mentionné le plus souvent en matière de risque pour la santé est la pollution de l'air (mentionné par 19 % des répondants). Toutefois, une minorité importante des deux populations (soit 31 % des Premières nations et 43 % des Inuits) est incapable de nommer un facteur environnemental qui pose un risque pour la santé, ce qui donne à penser que les populations ont une connaissance limitée de ces facteurs tout en reconnaissant, de façon générale, que des risques pour la santé existent bel et bien.
- Les populations cibles se sont montrées plus ou moins préoccupées par l'environnement, tant interne qu'externe, quand elles ont été interrogées sur les risques pour leur santé posés par 16 facteurs environnementaux en particulier. Tant les membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve que les Inuits estiment que la moisissure constitue le plus grand risque pour la santé (59 % des membres des Premières nations et 48 % des Inuits estiment qu'il s'agit d'un facteur de risque majeur). Pour les membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve, la pollution de l'eau et la contamination de l'eau potable posent également un risque relativement élevé alors que pour la population inuite, la fumée du tabac constitue le danger le plus sérieux. Chez les deux populations, le risque le moins élevé est associé à la fumée de bois et au bruit excessif.

MESURES DE PROTECTION

- Les membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve et les Inuits estiment qu'ils peuvent prendre des dispositions afin de se protéger eux-mêmes ainsi que leur famille contre les dangers environnementaux, mais seulement une minorité d'entre eux disent qu'ils ont la capacité de le faire. Quatre sur dix des membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve et trois sur dix Inuits affirment qu'ils sont tout à fait capables de prendre les moyens de diminuer les risques pour leur santé (et

un autre 44 % et 42 % respectivement affirment être probablement en mesure de le faire).

- Même si les répondants se disent peu confiants en leur capacité de protéger leur santé contre les risques environnementaux, ils ont été nombreux à mentionner des mesures à cet égard. Les trois quarts des membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve et un peu plus de six Inuits sur dix affirment avoir pris des mesures au cours de la dernière année afin de protéger leur santé et celle de leur famille contre les facteurs environnementaux. Les deux populations ont mentionné un large éventail de mesures, notamment des stratégies liées au tabagisme (p. ex., fumer uniquement à l'extérieur, fumer moins ou cesser de fumer) et l'utilisation de produits nettoyants qui contiennent moins de produits chimiques. Cependant, la plupart des répondants n'ont mentionné qu'une ou deux mesures. Compte tenu du degré de sensibilisation à l'impact des questions environnementales sur la santé, les résultats obtenus sont probablement supérieurs au nombre réel de mesures prises, et sont davantage une indication de ce que les répondants pensent qu'ils font ou devraient faire plutôt qu'une mesure objective de leur comportement.

BESOIN DE RENSEIGNEMENTS ET SOURCES D'INFORMATION

- Les membres des Premières nations qui vivent dans une réserve et les Inuits se sont montrés moyennement intéressés à en apprendre davantage sur la santé environnementale. Même si la moitié des deux groupes affirment qu'ils sont très intéressés à connaître les facteurs environnementaux qui influent sur la santé ou qui sont liés à des problèmes de santé, à reconnaître les facteurs environnementaux dans leur résidence, et apprendre des moyens de réduire les risques pour la santé, ils ne mentionnent aucune priorité quant au type de renseignements désirés.
- Les deux populations ont davantage tendance à dire qu'elles tenteraient de se renseigner sur la santé environnementale d'abord sur l'Internet, puis auprès de la clinique de santé ou du poste de soins infirmiers de leur localité, si elles voulaient obtenir de tels renseignements en particulier. Environ un répondant sur dix de chaque population a mentionné précisément le gouvernement fédéral comme étant la meilleure source pour ce type de renseignements.

Conclusions

Les résultats de la présente recherche révèlent qu'un grand nombre de membres des Premières nations qui vivent dans une réserve et d'Inuits savent, de façon générale, que les facteurs environnementaux peuvent causer des problèmes de santé. Toutefois, ces populations ne semblent pas particulièrement préoccupées par la question et ne semblent pas non plus s'y intéresser. Le manque de connaissances concernant le type de facteurs environnementaux qui influent sur la santé est un des éléments qui limitent le degré de confiance des populations en leur capacité de se protéger et de protéger leur famille contre les risques pour la santé que posent ces facteurs.² Le peu de connaissances apparaît également relativement aux types de mesures que les individus disent prendre pour s'attaquer aux risques environnementaux. À l'heure actuelle, les populations manifestent un certain intérêt, qui n'est pas particulièrement élevé, à obtenir des renseignements sur la santé environnementale mais il s'agit probablement de renseignements que bien des répondants pensent qu'ils devraient vouloir obtenir sans toutefois être convaincus qu'ils sont réellement nécessaires.

Compte tenu des résultats et des conclusions de la recherche, les recommandations suivantes sont présentées à Santé Canada à des fins d'examen :

1. Dans un premier temps, les communications devraient avoir pour objet de sensibiliser les populations à l'existence des facteurs environnementaux et aux risques qu'ils posent pour la santé. En l'absence d'une connaissance de l'importance de la question, une grande partie des populations cibles ne sera pas susceptible de s'intéresser davantage et de comprendre les raisons pour lesquelles elles devraient vouloir prendre des mesures pour se protéger et pour protéger leur famille. Il serait également utile d'insister sur le fait qu'il est possible de s'attaquer à ces questions et d'encourager les individus à explorer les moyens qu'ils peuvent prendre afin de minimiser les risques pour leur santé.

2. Santé Canada devrait accorder beaucoup d'importance, sur le web, à la santé environnementale puisque l'Internet est la source préférée des personnes qui souhaitent obtenir des renseignements. Néanmoins, l'Internet est loin d'être la source préférée de tous et par voie de conséquence, il faudra avoir recours à divers autres moyens pour communiquer ces renseignements.
3. Santé Canada pourrait envisager de compléter les renseignements obtenus par suite du présent sondage au moyen d'une recherche qualitative (groupe de discussion) conçue de manière à permettre l'exploration de la question de savoir ce que les membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve et les Inuits pensent des questions environnementales et des obstacles qui les empêchent d'agir. La recherche permettrait également de tester des stratégies ou des informations qui auraient l'impact le plus important sur ces populations.

Nom du fournisseur : Environics Research Group

Numéro de contrat de TPSGC : HT372-090016/001/CY

Date du contrat : le 26 février 2010

Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec Santé Canada à l'adresse : por-rop@bc-sc.gc.ca

2 Ce lien est apparu clairement chez les membres des Premières nations vivant dans une réserve, mais la petite taille de l'échantillon ne permet pas de tirer la même conclusion concernant les Inuits.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
RÉSUMÉ DU RAPPORT	v
INTRODUCTION	1
FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE LIVING ON A RESERVE	3
PERCEPTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	5
Perceived effect of environmental issues on health	5
Unaided awareness of environmental health issues	6
Perceived health risk of environmental issues	8
Change in health risk over time	10
PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOUR	11
Confidence in ability to protect self/family	11
Steps taken to protect self/family	12
INFORMATION NEEDS AND SOURCES	15
Interest in information about environmental health issues	15
Sources would use for information	16
INUIT LIVING IN THE NORTH	17
PERCEPTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	19
Perceived effect of environmental issues on health	19
Unaided awareness of environmental health issues	20
Perceived health risk of environmental issues	21
Change in health risk over time	23

Continued ...

CONTENTS ... *continued*

PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOUR	25
Confidence in ability to protect self/family	25
Steps taken to protect self/family	26
INFORMATION NEEDS AND SOURCES	27
Interest in information about environmental health issues	27
Sources would use for information	28
METHODOLOGY	29
APPENDIX: QUESTIONNAIRES	

INTRODUCTION

Environmental health comprises those aspects of human health, including quality of life, that are impacted by physical, chemical and biological factors in the natural and man-made environments. Control of environmental conditions is becoming increasingly important to maintain and improve the health and well-being of Canadians.

There is increasing concern about the health effects of environmental conditions because of probable links to a wide range of symptoms and illnesses. In fact, the environment and its impact on health consistently rank among the most important issues to Canadians, including First Nations and Inuit. The increased prevalence of disease among First Nations and Inuit populations caused by environmental risks is only made more severe by overcrowding, substandard construction, inadequate ventilation, inadequate maintenance and other determinants of health, such as economic status and education level.

Health Canada has a responsibility under the *Action Plan to Protect Human Health from Environmental Contaminants* to reduce the health risks to Canadians, including First Nations and Inuit, from harmful environmental contaminants. As described in the Results-Based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF), this includes the development, marketing/promotion and dissemination of tailored materials for First Nations and Inuit. Conducting baseline and follow-up surveys will allow for the measurement of the impact of the campaign among First Nations people and Inuit.

The purpose of this survey is to provide Health Canada with research-based information about the attitudes, awareness, knowledge and behaviours of First Nations people on-reserve and Inuit regarding environmental health. More specifically, this research was intended to:

- Assess the current level of knowledge and understanding around environmental health, including the extent to which the target audience is aware of the link between the environment and health, and how to minimize risk;
- Identify behaviour in relation to environmental health and levels of concern;
- Identify the information needs around environmental health; and
- Identify the preferred communication medium for obtaining information about environmental health.

This information will be used to evaluate the impact of a public health campaign specifically designed for First Nations people on-reserve and Inuit. It will serve as the baseline against which a follow-up survey will be compared once the campaign has been underway for several years.

This report presents the results of the research conducted with 400 First Nations people living on a reserve and 101 Inuit living in the North, aged 18 years or older. The report begins with an executive summary that outlines the key findings, followed by a detailed analysis of the survey data, and conclusions and recommendations. The detailed analysis section is divided into two sections, with the First Nations on-reserve results reported first, followed by a section on the Inuit results. Provided under a separate cover is a detailed set of “banner tables” presenting the results for all questions by population segments as defined by region and demographics. These tables are referenced by survey question in the detailed analysis. *All results are expressed as a percentage unless otherwise noted.*

FIRST NATIONS PEOPLE LIVING ON A RESERVE

PERCEPTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

This section of the report examines the extent to which First Nations people on-reserve believe there is a link between the environment and their health, as well as their perceptions of the types of environmental issues that are of greatest risk.

Perceived effect of environmental issues on health

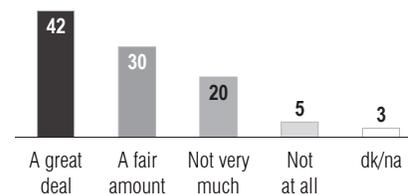
Most First Nations people on-reserve believe that environmental issues have at least some impact on their health and the health of their family.

First Nations people living on-reserve generally make a connection between environmental issues and human health. Four in ten (42%) say that environmental issues affect their own health and that of their family “a great deal,” while another three in ten (30%) believe it affects their health “a fair amount.” Only one-quarter say environmental issues do not affect their health very much (20%) or at all (5%).

Belief in a link between environmental issues and health is evident in every identifiable group of the population, although some variation is evident in the perceived extent of this impact. The view that environmental issues affects health a great deal is more common among older First Nations people on-reserve (46% of those aged 30 and over vs. 31% under 30), those with more education (50% with a post-secondary education vs. 31% without), and those with household incomes of \$20,000 or more (47% vs. 35% under \$20,000). As well, women (77% a great deal or a fair amount vs. 67% among men) and First Nations people living on reserves nearest to urban centres (84% vs. 67% further from urban centres) are more likely than others to agree that environmental issues have at least some impact on their health. First Nations people living on reserves in Saskatchewan are most likely to *disagree* that environmental issues affect their health (36% not very much or not at all).

Extent to which environmental issues affect health

First Nations on-reserve 2010



Q.5

How much, if at all, do you believe environmental issues affect your health and your family's health? Would you say ...?

Unaided awareness of environmental health issues

Mould, water pollution and air pollution are the primary top-of-mind environmental health issues identified by First Nations people living on-reserve.

Survey respondents were next asked to identify (without prompting) the environmental issues that they believe pose the greatest risk to their health and that of their family. This question is intended to measure “top-of-mind” awareness (what comes first to people’s minds, with multiple responses permitted) rather than assessing specific hazards (which are probed in a subsequent question).

First Nations people living on a reserve identify a wide range of environmental health risks, both outdoor and indoor, with no one hazard mentioned at particularly high levels. The three most commonly cited health risks, each cited by close to one in five First Nations people on-reserve, are mould (19%), water pollution (18%) and air pollution (17%). A number of other environmental health risks are mentioned, each by less than one in ten, including drinking water contamination (8%), municipal landfills (6%), smoking or second-hand smoke (5%), toxic chemicals (5%), indoor air quality (5%) and industrial pollution (4%). Three in ten (31%) cannot identify any such environmental health issues, suggesting there is somewhat limited understanding of the issues beyond broad acknowledgement that health risks do exist.

This question is similar to one asked of the First Nations on-reserve population in a 2007 survey conducted for Health Canada on mould and indoor air quality (although the question at that time asked about environmental health risks to First Nations peoples in general).³ In 2007, water pollution was the most commonly identified environmental health risk; mentions of mould and air pollution have both increased in the past three years and are now at similar levels to water pollution.

Environmental issues that pose the greatest health risk

First Nations on-reserve 2010

	%
Net – Outdoor issues	43
Water pollution	18
Air pollution/smog	17
Municipal garbage/landfills	6
Industrial pollution	4
Global warming/climate change	3
Pollution – general	3
Other outdoor issues (< 3% each)	4
Net – Indoor issues	43
Mould	19
Drinking water contamination	8
Smoking/second-hand smoke	5
Toxic chemicals	5
Indoor air quality	5
Food safety/contaminated food	3
Other indoor issues (< 3% each)	7
Other mentions	8
dk/na	31

Q.6

In your view, what environmental issue would you say poses the greatest risk to the health of you and your family? What other environmental issues, either indoors or outdoors, do you think pose a significant risk to the health of you and your family?

3 *Quantitative Research on Indoor Air Quality and Mould in First Nations Households*, conducted for Health Canada by Environics Research Group (2007).

The likelihood to identify mould as an environmental health risk for themselves and their families is highest in the Atlantic provinces (31%) and B.C. (28%), and by those aged 30 to 49 (24%). Water pollution is more commonly mentioned in Quebec (25%) and Manitoba (24%), and by those with a university education (33% vs. 14% without). Mentions of air pollution as an environmental health risk are most common in the Atlantic provinces (31%) and in reserve communities closer to urban areas (25% vs. 13% further from urban centres), as well as among women (21% vs. 13% of men). Drinking water contamination is most widely identified in Ontario (16%) and by those with a post-secondary education (12% vs. 3% of those with less education), and household incomes of \$40,000 or more (15% vs. 6% under \$40,000). Smoking or second-hand smoke issues are most commonly identified as

environmental health issues by those living in Quebec (19%) and those with a high school diploma but no post-secondary education (20%).

The proportion who cannot identify any environmental health issues is higher in Saskatchewan (45%), among younger First Nations peoples (42% of those under 30 vs. 28% of those 30 and over), those with less education (47% without a high school degree vs. 22% with more education), those with the lowest incomes (37% with household incomes under \$20,000 vs. 25% with higher incomes), and those with larger household sizes (40% with six or more household members vs. 27% with fewer members). This is also much more common among those who do not believe environmental issues affect their health (52% vs. 15% who say such issues affect their health a great deal).

Perceived health risk of environmental issues

Mould is the indoor environmental issue identified as the highest risk to health, while water pollution is the outdoor issue associated with the greatest risk, out of the list provided.

First Nations people living on-reserve were also asked to rate the risk of each of 11 specific potential indoor environmental issues and five specific potential outdoor environmental issues to their health and the health of their family.

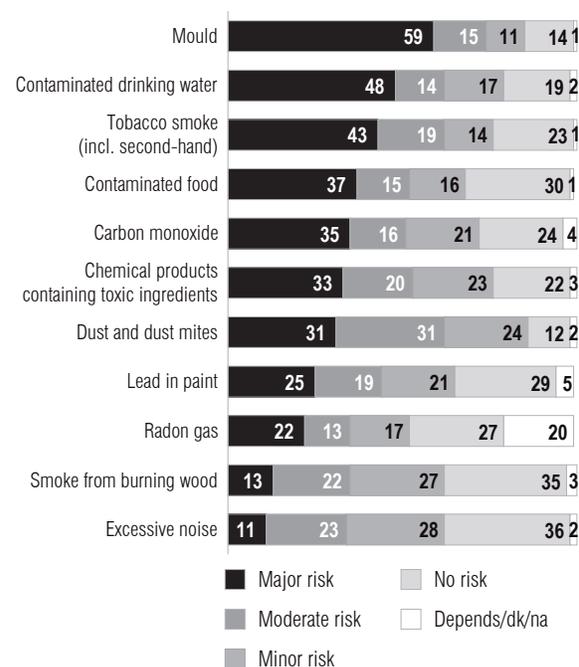
Indoors. There is considerable variation in the perceived degree of health risk associated with indoor environmental issues. The greatest degree of risk is judged to be from mould, with six in ten (59%) saying it is a major risk and another 15 percent who say it is a moderate risk. Only one in four (25%) say mould poses a minor or no risk to their health and that of their families.

The next most risky indoor health hazard is considered to be contaminated drinking water, with half (48%) of First Nations people living on-reserve rating it a major risk. Just over four in ten (43%) say that tobacco smoke presents a major risk to their health, while between three in ten and four in ten associate a high level of risk with contaminated food (37%), carbon monoxide (35%), chemical products with toxic ingredients (33%), and dust and dust mites (31%). Only one-quarter (25%) consider lead in paint to be a major health risk, while two in ten (22%) say the same of radon (although in this case there is also a lack of knowledge, with 20% who cannot provide a rating). The least degree of risk is associated with smoke from burning wood (13% say it is a major risk) and excessive noise (11%).

Mould is currently perceived to be the biggest health risk across most segments of the First Nations on-reserve population. The exceptions are Ontario residents and those aged 18 to 29, who rate mould and contaminated water as similarly hazardous; mould, contaminated water *and* tobacco smoke all receive similar ratings for their health risk in Quebec. Perceptions of mould as a major health risk are particularly common in communities located farther from urban centres (63% vs. 47% near to urban centres), women (67% vs. 50% of men) and those aged 30 to 49 (65% vs. 53% of younger and 54% of older individuals).

Health risk from indoor environmental issues

First Nations on-reserve 2010



Q.7

I will now read you a list of environmental issues that exist indoors that can potentially affect health. In each case, please tell me whether you think the health risk to you and your family from this environmental issue is major, moderate, minor, or there is no risk ...?

Several environmental issues are more widely considered a major health risk in Quebec, including tobacco smoke, toxic chemicals, carbon monoxide and contaminated food; greater risk is also associated with toxic chemicals in Manitoba and with carbon monoxide in Ontario. On the other hand, First Nations people living on reserves in B.C. and Alberta are *less* apt to associate health risks with most environmental issues, including lead in paint, carbon monoxide, contaminated food and radon (which is also less likely to be considered a hazard in Manitoba); less risk is also associated with tobacco and excessive noise in Alberta (the latter together with Ontario), and with contaminated drinking water in B.C.

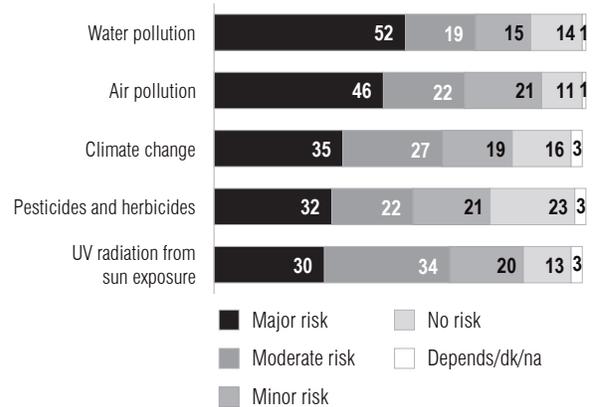
Outdoors. A majority of First Nations people on-reserve believe that all of the outdoors environmental issues of the list provided are at least a moderate health risk. The greatest degree of risk is judged to be from water pollution (although it is secondary to the indoor environmental issue of mould). Half (52%) say water pollution is a major risk and two in ten (19%) say it is a moderate risk. Only three in ten (29%) say it poses a minor or no risk to their health and that of their families.

The next most risky outdoor hazard is considered to be air pollution (46% say it presents a major risk). Minorities of First Nations people living on-reserve associate a high level of risk with climate change (35%), pesticides and herbicides (32%), and UV radiation from sun exposure (30%).

Water pollution is currently perceived to be the biggest health risk of the outdoor environmental issues across most segments of the First Nations on-reserve population. The exceptions are residents of Saskatchewan and Ontario, who rate water pollution and air pollution as similarly hazardous, and people living in reserve communities closer to urban areas, who perceive air pollution to be a greater risk than water pollution. Both air pollution and water pollution are less apt to be rated as a major health risk in B.C. than in other provinces. Greater risk is associated with climate change in Manitoba, and with both UV radiation and pesticides in Quebec.

Across the population, older First Nations people are more likely than others to rate pesticides (41% aged 50 and older vs. 28% under 50) and UV radiation (34% aged 30 and older vs. 18% under 30) a major health risk; the latter issue is also considered a greater risk by women (36% vs. 24% of men).

Health risk from *outdoor* environmental issues First Nations on-reserve 2010



Q.9

I will now read you a list of environmental issues that exist outdoors that can potentially affect health. In each case, please tell me whether you think the health risk to you and your family from this environmental issue is major, moderate, minor or there is no risk ...?

Change in health risk over time

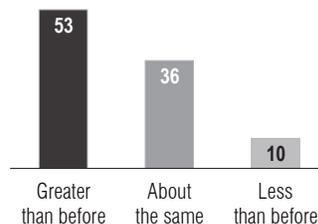
Just over half of First Nations people on-reserve say the health risk from environmental issues has increased over the past five years.

Not only do most First Nations people on-reserve believe there is a connection between their health and environmental issues, but a slim majority believe the health risk has grown in the past five years. Just over half (53%) say that the health risks to themselves and their family from environmental issues are greater than before. Just over one-third (36%) say these health risks have not changed (36%) in the past five years, while only 10 percent say they have actually decreased.

These perceptions are remarkably consistent across provinces and socio-demographic groups. However, views on the trend in health risks from environmental issues are influenced by the extent to which individuals believe such health risks exist. Perceptions that the health risk is greater than before is highest among those who believe environmental issues affect their health a great deal or a fair amount (60%); nonetheless, even three in ten of those who feel their health is not affected (32%) say the health risk has increased over time.

Change in health risk from environmental issues in past five years

First Nations on-reserve 2010



Q.10

Compared to five years ago, would you say the health risks to you and your family from environmental issues are greater than before, about the same or less than before?

PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOUR

This research also explored the level of confidence First Nations people on-reserve have that they can protect themselves and their family from environmental issues, and the steps people have already taken in this regard.

Confidence in ability to protect self/family

The large majority of First Nations people on-reserve say that they can take steps to reduce their health risk from environmental issues, although some are more confident than others.

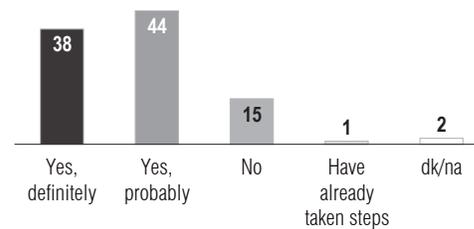
First Nations people on-reserve have mixed opinions about their ability to protect themselves from environmental issues. Eight in ten (82%) say that they can take steps to prevent or lower the health risk to themselves and their family from environmental issues, although this group is almost equally divided between those who say they definitely can (38%) and those who are not as certain (44% say they probably can). Fifteen percent do not believe there is anything they can do to protect themselves and their family.

Those living in the Atlantic provinces (52% definitely) are the most confident in their ability to prevent or lower their health risk from environmental issues, as are those aged 30 to 49 (46%), those with more education (45% with at least a high school diploma) and those with household incomes between \$40,000 and \$60,000 (52%).

Lack of confidence in an individual's sense that he or she can protect himself or herself from environmental issues is the minority view in all regions and population segments, but is highest in Manitoba (20%), Saskatchewan (19%) and Quebec (18%), among those aged 50 and older (21%) and those who do not believe that environmental issues affect their health very much or at all (25%).

Confidence in ability to protect self/family from environmental issues

First Nations on-reserve 2010



Q.11

Do you believe that you can take steps to prevent or lower the health risk to you and your family from environmental issues? {If yes: Would you say you can definitely take steps or probably take steps?}

Steps taken to protect self/family

Three-quarters of First Nations people on-reserve report having taken concrete steps to protect their health and that of their family against environmental issues. The most commonly reported actions are related to changing smoking habits.

The large majority of First Nations people on-reserve report having taken some measure recently to protect their health from environmental hazards. Three in four (76%) say they have personally taken steps in the past year to protect their health and that of their family from environmental issues.

First Nations people on-reserve in the Atlantic provinces (87%), younger individuals (80% under 50 years of age vs. 67% aged 50 and older), those with more education (84% with at least a high school diploma vs. 60% without) and those with higher household incomes (83% with incomes of \$20,000 or more vs. 66% with lower incomes) are more likely than others to report having taken steps to protect their health and that of their family.

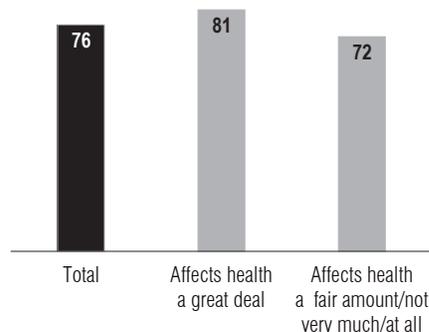
A strong belief in the link between health and environmental issues leads to a greater likelihood to have taken action to prevent the health risk to themselves or their families. Eight in ten (81%) of those who believe that environmental issues affect their health a great deal have taken such steps, compared to seven in ten (72%) who say environmental issues affect their health a fair amount or not at all.

Those who say they have taken steps to protect their health and that of their family from environmental issues were asked (without providing response options) what steps they have taken. A wide variety of preventive actions are cited, although none at particularly high levels. (Q.13)

One-quarter mention strategies related to smoking, such as smoking outside only (19%), or smoking less or quitting outright (6%). Other frequently-mentioned measures include using cleaning products with fewer chemicals (16%), recycling or composting instead of burning garbage (16%), removing the source of the problem (13%), cleaning more frequently (11%), or water-related measures such as changing the water source (9%) or using a filtration system (5%). Fewer

Taken steps to protect health of self/family from environmental issues

By belief that environment affects health
First Nations on-reserve 2010



Q.12

And have you personally taken steps in the past year to protect your health and the health of your family from environmental issues?

Steps taken to protect health from environmental issues

First Nations on-reserve Top mentions 2010

Smoke cigarettes outside only	19
Use cleaning products with fewer chemicals	16
Recycling/composting/stopped burning garbage	16
Removed source of problem (e.g., mould, chemical products)	13
Increase frequency of cleaning/vacuuming/minimize dust	11
Change water source/water testing	9
Sun screen/avoid sun exposure	8
Adjusted/change of diet/cautious of what we eat	7
Smoke less/quit smoking/second hand smoke	6
Drive less/carpool/less idling/vehicle upgrade	5
Use water filtration system/boil water	5

Q.13

What steps have you taken? Anything else?

Subsample: Those who have taken steps to protect health from environmental issues (n=305)

mention avoiding sun exposure (8%), adjusting their diet (7%) or adjustments to their driving habits (5%). A wide range of other measures were identified (not shown in the table below), but none by more than five percent (each) of those who report taking steps to protect against environmental issues.

While all of this group report having taken steps, most only report doing one or two things. As well, a minority (14%) are unable to say exactly what they have done, a proportion that is higher among those living in reserve communities farther from urban centres, men, and those with less education and lower incomes. Given that belief in the link between environmental issues and health is not universal, these results likely overstate the true level of effort being expended, reflecting what people think they are doing or should be doing rather than an objective measure of their behaviour.

Strategies related to smoking are the most commonly mentioned in most provinces. The exceptions are Quebec (where the use of alternate cleaning products is as common), Ontario (where recycling/composting and removing the problem are as commonly cited) and Alberta (where mentions of alternate cleaning products and recycling/composting are more common).

Both smoking-related steps and the use of cleaning products with fewer chemicals are more commonly mentioned in reserve communities closer to urban areas and among individuals with more education. Women are more likely than men to cite several steps, including smoking-related strategies, the use of alternate cleaning products, recycling/composting, increased cleaning frequency and changes to diet.

INFORMATION NEEDS AND SOURCES

This section of the report looks at the types of information about environmental health issues that the First Nations reserve population is most interested in knowing about, and at the sources most likely to be consulted for this information.

Interest in information about environmental health issues

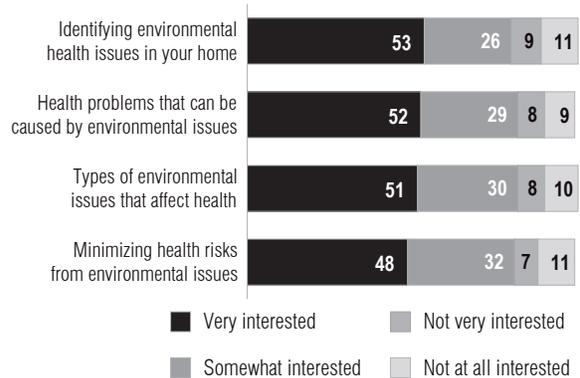
First Nations people living on-reserve express a moderate degree of interest in information about the types of environmental issues and their health risks, how to identify such issues in the home and how to reduce the associated health risks.

The survey asked First Nations people living on-reserve about their level of interest in learning more about four different types of information about environmental health issues, including the types of environmental issues that affect health, associated health problems, how to identify environmental issues in the home and how to minimize the health risks. As the adjacent graph indicates, all four aspects generate a similarly moderate degree of interest. About half of the First Nations on-reserve population says they are very interested in learning about each topic, while between one-quarter and three in ten express some interest.

In general, the degree of interest in these types of information is similar across provinces, with the exception of Quebec, where interest is consistently lowest. Interest (very or somewhat) in these topics is more likely to be expressed by women, those with more education (at least a high school diploma) and those who believe there is connection between their health and environmental issues. Notably, lack of interest is more common among those in the lowest income bracket than among those earning between \$20,000 and \$60,000 (with those in the highest income bracket falling in the middle).

Interest in types of information about environmental health issues

First Nations on-reserve 2010



Q.14

I would now like to ask you about topics related to environmental health issues that some people might want to know more about. Would you personally be very, somewhat, not very or not at all interested in learning more about ... The types of environmental issues that affect health ... The health problems that can be caused by environmental issues ... How to identify if you have environmental health issues in your home ... What you can do to minimize the health risk from environmental issues?

Interest is also significantly higher among those already reporting having taken steps to protect their health, which is consistent with the pattern observed in previous studies conducted for Health Canada. Having taken action demonstrates both interest in environmental health issues and motivation to do something about them – and has likely resulted in some benefits – and therefore this group is inclined to learn more.

Sources would use for information

First Nations people on-reserve say they would most likely use the Internet if they were looking for information about environmental health issues.

When asked (without prompting) what sources they would use if they wanted to learn more about environmental health issues, First Nations people on-reserve are most likely to say they would use the Internet (40%). Google (12%) is the most frequently mentioned website, followed by other search engines (4%) and environmental websites (4%). The Environment Canada website (2%) is the only specific federal government website mentioned.

After the Internet, the next most popular source of information is health professionals (32%). In particular, First Nations people living on-reserve would approach their local health clinic or nursing station (27%) for information about environmental health issues, although a few say they would ask a hospital (2%), doctor (2%) or other health care professional (3%).

One in ten each say they would consult the media (10%) or the federal government (9%); in the latter case, most specify Health Canada (6%). Six percent mention their Chief or Band Council, while five percent mention library books. No other information source is mentioned by more than three percent (each). Fifteen percent cannot say where they would go for such information, and this proportion is particularly high in Saskatchewan (22%) and Manitoba (20%), and among those without a high school diploma (26%).

The Internet is the source residents of almost all provinces say is the most likely they would turn to for information about environmental health issues, with the exception of Saskatchewan, where there is a greater preference for consulting a health professional. Consistent with the typical profile of Internet users, the likelihood to say they would use the Internet for this information is higher among those under 50 (47%), those with a university education (62%) and those with higher household incomes (47% of those earning \$20,000 or more). In turn, health professionals would be the top source among those aged 50 or older (34%) and those with incomes under \$20,000 (31%). The Internet and health professionals are mentioned at

Sources would use for information about environmental health issues

First Nations on-reserve 2010

Websites (net)	40
Google	12
Environmental website (unspecified)	4
Search engine (various)	4
Environment Canada website	2
Other websites	2
Internet (unspecified/other)	18
Health professional (net)	32
Local health clinic/nursing station	27
Doctor (e.g., family doctor)	2
Hospital/clinics	2
Other health professionals (<2% each)	3
Media (TV, radio, newspaper, magazines)	10
Federal government (net)	9
Health Canada	6
Environment Canada	2
Federal government (other/unspecified) (<2% each)	1
Chief/Band Council	6
Library/books	5
Environmental Health Officer	3
Other (<3% each)	19
dk/na	15

Q.15

If you wanted to learn more about environmental issues that can affect health, where would you be most likely to go for information? Anything else?

similar levels by those without a university education. Interestingly, women (47%) are more likely than men (32%) to say they would turn to the Internet.

Finally, the federal government is considerably more likely to be mentioned as a potential information source about environmental health issues by residents of Ontario (24%) and the Atlantic provinces (24%).

INUIT LIVING IN THE NORTH

PERCEPTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

This section of the report examines the extent to which Inuit believe there is a link between the environment and their health, as well as their perceptions of the types of environmental issues that are of greatest risk.

Perceived effect of environmental issues on health

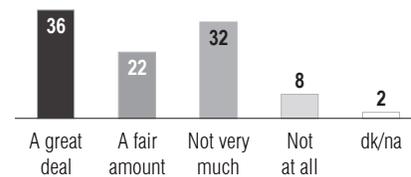
Six in ten Inuit believe that environmental issues have at least some impact on their health and the health of their family, although there is a considerable minority who do not.

A majority of Inuit make a connection between environmental issues and human health. More than one-third (36%) say that environmental issues affect their own health and that of their family “a great deal,” while another two in ten (22%) believe it affects their health “a fair amount.” However, four in ten say environmental issues do not affect health very much (32%) or at all (8%).

Belief in a link between environmental issues and health (a great deal or a fair amount) is the majority opinion in almost every identifiable group of the population. The exception is those without a post-secondary education, who are evenly divided between those who believe environment and health are connected (48% a great deal or a fair amount) and those who do not believe this (49% not very much or at all). Inuit with a post-secondary education are much more likely than others to believe a connection exists (71% a great deal or a fair amount); as well, men are twice as likely as women to agree that environmental issues have a great deal of impact on their health (48% vs. 24%).

Extent to which environmental issues affect health

Inuit 2010



Q.5

How much, if at all, do you believe environmental issues affect your health and your family's health? Would you say ...?

Unaided awareness of environmental health issues

Air pollution is the primary top-of-mind environmental health issues identified by Inuit, although a considerable minority cannot identify any such hazards.

Survey respondents were next asked to identify (without prompting) the environmental issues that they believe pose the greatest risk to their health and that of their family. This question is intended to measure “top-of-mind” awareness (what comes first to people’s minds, with multiple responses permitted) rather than assessing specific hazards (which are probed in a subsequent question).

Inuit identify a wide range of environmental health risks, both outdoor and indoor, with no one hazard mentioned at particularly high levels. The most commonly cited health risk is air pollution, mentioned by one in five (19%) Inuit. One in ten each identify smoking or second-hand smoke (12%), mould (10%) or water pollution (9%) as environmental health issues. A number of other environmental health risks are mentioned, each by less than one in ten, including indoor air quality (7%), contaminated food (7%) and climate change (6%). Just over four in ten (43%) cannot identify any such environmental health issues, suggesting there is limited understanding of the issues beyond broad acknowledgement that health risks do exist.

Unaided awareness of environmental health issues is generally consistent across population segments, with a few exceptions. The likelihood to identify climate change as an environmental health risk for themselves and their families is higher among those with a post-secondary education (12% vs. 2% with less education) and those who believe environmental issues affect their health a great deal (16% vs. 1% who believe it does not). Smoking or second-hand smoke issues are most commonly identified as environmental health issues for those with less education (20% with a high school diploma or less vs. 3% with more education). Mentions of mould as an environmental health risk are most common among older Inuit (18% of those aged 40 or older vs. 5% under 40) and those with lower incomes (21% with incomes under \$40,000 vs. 3% with higher incomes).

Environmental issues that pose the greatest health risk Inuit 2010

	%
Net – Outdoor issues	39
Air pollution/smog	19
Water pollution	9
Global warming/climate change	6
Municipal garbage/landfills	5
Industrial pollution	5
Pollution – general	3
Net – Indoor issues	38
Smoking/second-hand smoke	12
Mould	10
Indoor air quality	7
Food safety/contaminated food	7
Sewage/wastewater	5
Dust/dust mites	3
Drinking water contamination	3
Other indoor issues (< 3% each)	3
Other mentions	3
dk/na	43

Q.6

In your view, what environmental issue would you say poses the greatest risk to the health of you and your family? What other environmental issues, either indoors or outdoors, do you think pose a significant risk to the health of you and your family?

Perceived health risk of environmental issues

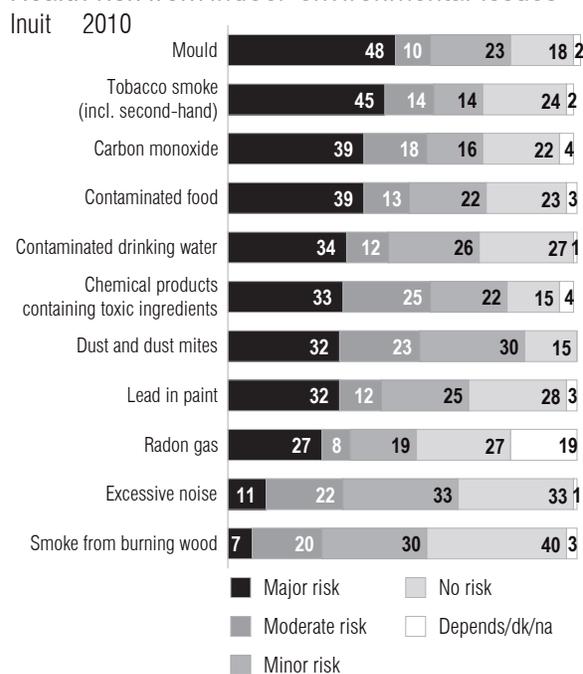
Mould is the indoor environmental issue identified as the highest risk to health, while water pollution is the outdoor issue associated with the greatest risk out of the list provided.

Inuit were also asked to rate the risk of each of 11 specific potential indoor environmental issues and five specific potential outdoor environmental issues to their health and the health of their families.

Indoors. There is a fair amount of variation in the perceived degree of health risk associated with indoor environmental issues. The greatest degree of risk is judged to be from mould (48% say it is a major risk and another 10% say it is a moderate risk) and tobacco smoke (45% major risk and another 14 percent moderate risk). The next most risky hazards are considered to be carbon monoxide (39% major risk) and contaminated food (39%). Three in ten to one-third of Inuit associate a high level of risk with contaminated drinking water (34%), chemical products with toxic ingredients (33%), and dust and dust mites (32%), and lead in paint (32%). Only one-quarter (27%) consider radon gas to be a major health risk, although in this case there is also a lack of knowledge, with one in five (19%) who cannot provide a rating. The least degree of risk is associated with excessive noise (11% say it is a major risk) and smoke from burning wood (7%).

Several environmental issues are more apt to be rated at least a moderate health risk by Inuit with higher incomes (\$40,000 or more) including mould (67%), chemical products (67%), dust and dust mites (66%) and carbon monoxide (66%). Inuit who strongly believe in a connection between health and environmental issues are more likely than others to say chemical products (78%), mould (71%), contaminated food (69%) and contaminated drinking water (64%) are at least moderate health risks. Although still a small minority, Inuit aged 40 or older (20%) and those without a post-secondary education (19%) are more likely than others to rate excessive noise as a major health risk.

Health risk from indoor environmental issues



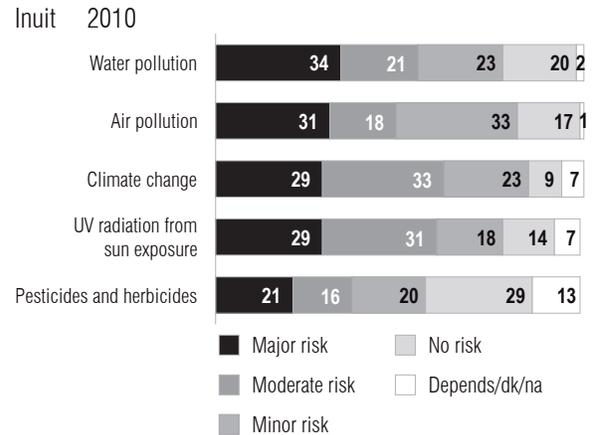
Q.7

I will now read you a list of environmental issues that exist indoors that can potentially affect health. In each case, please tell me whether you think the health risk to you and your family from this environmental issue is major, moderate, minor, or there is no risk ...?

Outdoors. There is also some variation in the extent to which Inuit associate outdoor environmental issues with their health. A majority believe that water pollution, climate change and UV radiation from sun exposure are at least a moderate health risk, and just under half say the same of air pollution. The greatest degree of risk is judged to be from water pollution, with one-third (34%) who say it is a major risk (although this is secondary to several indoor environmental issues, including mould, tobacco smoke, carbon monoxide and contaminated food). Three in ten each associate a high level of risk with air pollution (31%), climate change (29%) and UV radiation (29%). The least degree of risk is associated with pesticides and herbicides, with two in ten (21%) who say it is a major risk; almost half (49%) say they pose a minor or no risk to health while just over one in ten (13%) are uncertain.

Inuit who strongly believe in a connection between health and environmental issues are more likely than others to say that all five of these outdoor environmental issues are at least moderate health risks. Both UV radiation (78%), and pesticides and herbicides (44%) are more likely to be rated at least a moderate health risk by those with higher incomes (\$40,000 or more); these two issues are also more likely to be rated a major health risk by older Inuit (aged 40 or older).

Health risk from *outdoor* environmental issues



Q.9

I will now read you a list of environmental issues that exist outdoors that can potentially affect health. In each case, please tell me whether you think the health risk to you and your family from this environmental issue is major, moderate, minor or there is no risk ...?

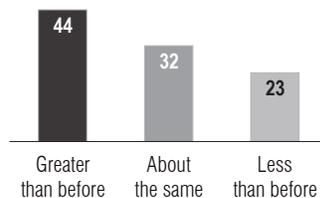
Change in health risk over time

Opinions among Inuit are divided as to whether the health risk from environmental issues has increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past five years.

In addition to their mixed opinions about a connection between their health and environmental issues, there is no consensus among Inuit about how the risks have changed (or not) over the past five years. More than four in ten (44%) say that the health risks to themselves and their family from environmental issues are greater than before. Three in ten (32%) say they health risks have not changed over the past five years, while one-quarter (23%) say they have actually decreased. The view that health risks have declined is higher among men (34% vs. 13% of women) and younger Inuit (33% aged 18 to 39 vs. 9% aged 40 or older); otherwise, these perceptions are consistent across provinces and socio-demographic groups.

Change in health risk from environmental issues in past five years

Inuit 2010



Q.10

Compared to five years ago, would you say the health risks to you and your family from environmental issues are greater than before, about the same or less than before?

PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOUR

This research also explored the level of confidence Inuit have that they can protect themselves and their family from environmental issues, and the steps people have already taken in this regard.

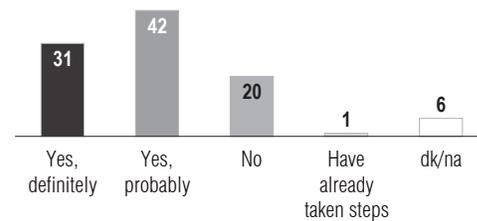
Confidence in ability to protect self/family

A majority of Inuit say that they can take steps to reduce their health risk from environmental issues, although only three in ten are fully confident in this ability.

Inuit in the North have mixed opinions about their ability to protect themselves from environmental issues. About three-quarters (73%) say that they can take steps to prevent or lower the health risk to themselves and their family from environmental issues, although the group who says they definitely can (31%) is outweighed by those who are not as certain (42% say they probably can). One in five (20%) do not believe there is anything they can do to protect themselves and their family. Women (42% say they definitely can) are much more confident than men (19%) in their ability to prevent or lower their health risk from environmental issues.

Confidence in ability to protect self/family from environmental issues

Inuit 2010



Q.11

Do you believe that you can take steps to prevent or lower the health risk to you and your family from environmental issues? {If yes: Would you say you can definitely take steps or probably take steps?}

Steps taken to protect self/family

Just over six in ten Inuit report having taken concrete steps to protect their health and that of their family against environmental issues. The most commonly reported actions are related to changing smoking habits.

A majority of Inuit report having taken some measure recently to protect their health from environmental hazards. Just over six in ten (63%) say they have personally taken steps in the past year to protect their health and that of their family from environmental issues. There are no significant differences by region or socio-demographic group.

Those who say they have taken steps to protect their health and that of their family from environmental issues were asked (without providing response options) what steps they have taken. A wide variety of preventive actions are cited, although none at particularly high levels.

One-quarter mention strategies related to smoking, such as smoking outside only (18%), or smoking less and quitting outright (5%). The next most widely mentioned measure is using cleaning products with fewer chemicals (18%), while fewer mention removing the source of the problem (11%) or avoiding sun exposure (10%) or adjusting their driving habits (8%). Less than one in ten each say they recycled or composted instead of burning garbage (7%), increased the frequency of cleaning (7%), reduced time spent in the problem area (7%), used less electricity or fuel (7%), or have talked to family or friends about the issue (7%). A wide range of other measures were identified (not all shown in the table below), but none by more than six percent (each) of those who report taking steps to protect against environmental issues.

While all of this group report having taken steps, most only report doing one or two things, and a minority (17%) are unable to say exactly what they have done. Given that belief in the link between environmental issues and health is not universal, these results likely overstate the true level of effort being expended, reflecting what people think they are doing or should be doing rather than an objective measure of their behaviour.

Steps taken to protect health from environmental issues

Inuit	Top mentions	2010
	Smoke cigarettes outside only	18
	Use cleaning products with fewer chemicals	18
	Removed source of problem (e.g., mould, chemical products)	11
	Sun screen/avoid sun exposure	10
	Drive less/carpool/less idling/vehicle upgrade	8
	Recycling/composting/stopped burning garbage	7
	Increase frequency of cleaning/ vacuuming/minimize dust	7
	Reduce time spent in problem location/area	7
	Use less electricity/fuel/heat	7
	Talked to family/friends/neighbours	7
	Adjusted/change of diet/cautious of what we eat	6
	Open windows	6
	Smoke less/quit smoking/second-hand smoke	5
	Change water source/water testing	5

Q.13

What steps have you taken? Anything else?

Subsample: Those who have taken steps to protect health from environmental issues (n=65)

INFORMATION NEEDS AND SOURCES

This section of the report looks at the types of information about environmental health issues that Inuit are most interested in knowing about, and at the sources most likely to be consulted for this information.

Interest in information about environmental health issues

Inuit express a moderate degree of interest in information about the types of environmental issues and their health risks, how to identify such issues in the home and how to reduce the associated health risks.

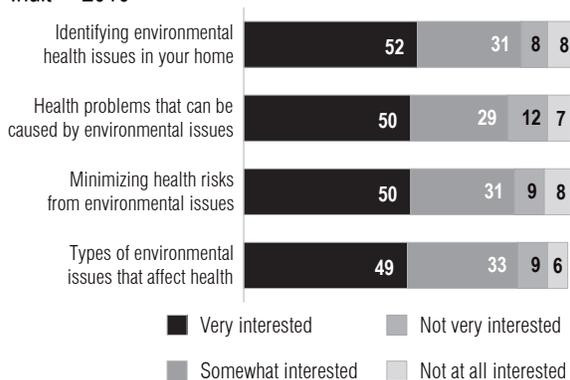
The survey asked Inuit about their level of interest in learning more about four different types of information about environmental health issues, including the types of environmental issues that affect health, associated health problems, how to identify environmental issues in the home and how to minimize the health risks. As the adjacent graph indicates, all four aspects generate a similarly moderate degree of interest. About half of the Inuit population says they are very interested in learning about each topic, while between three in ten and one-third express some interest.

Inuit with a post-secondary education express greater interest in information about the types of environmental issues that affect health (93% very or somewhat interested vs. 73% of those with a high school diploma or less) and how to identify such issues in the home (92% vs. 76% of those with a high school diploma or less). Information on how to minimize health risks is of greater interest to those with higher incomes (92% very or somewhat interested among those with incomes of \$40,000 or more vs. 69% with lower incomes).

Interest is also significantly higher among those already reporting having taken steps to protect their health, which is consistent with the pattern observed in previous studies conducted for Health Canada. Having

Interest in types of information about environmental health issues

Inuit 2010



Q.14

I would now like to ask you about topics related to environmental health issues that some people might want to know more about. Would you personally be very, somewhat, not very or not at all interested in learning more about ... The types of environmental issues that affect health ... The health problems that can be caused by environmental issues ... How to identify if you have environmental health issues in your home ... What you can do to minimize the health risk from environmental issues?

taken action demonstrates both interest in environmental health issues and motivation to do something about them, and has likely resulted in some benefits, and therefore this group is inclined to learn more.

Sources would use for information

Inuit say they would most likely use the Internet if they were looking for information about environmental health issues.

When asked (without prompting) what sources they would use if they wanted to learn more about environmental health issues, Inuit are most likely to say they would use the Internet (40%). Google (22%) is by far the most frequently mentioned website, while others say they would go to health websites (8%), environmental websites (3%) or government websites (3%).

After the Internet, the next most popular source of information is health professionals (35%). In particular, they would approach their local health clinic or nursing station (30%), although a few say they would ask a hospital (4%), doctor (4%) or other health care professional (4%).

One in ten say they would look for information through the federal government (11%), particularly Health Canada (7%) or Environment Canada (5%). Fewer than one in ten say they would consult an Environmental Health Officer (7%), or their local government (6%) or the media (5%). No other information source is mentioned by more than five percent (each). One in five (19%) cannot say where they would go for such information.

Consistent with the typical profile of Internet users, the likelihood to say they would use the Internet for this information is higher among those with a post-secondary education (52% vs. 31% without) and those with higher incomes (61% with incomes of \$40,000 or more vs. 17% with lower incomes). In turn, those with a high school diploma or less education (45%), those with incomes under \$40,000 (52%) and those whose mother tongue is Inuktitut (45%) are most likely to say they would turn to health professionals. Inuit aged 40 or older are also more likely than others to say they would consult an Environmental Health Officer (16% vs. 1% of others).

Sources would use for information about environmental health issues

Inuit 2010

Internet/websites (net)	40
Google	22
Health website (unspecified)	8
Environmental website (unspecified)	3
Government website (unspecified)	3
Internet (unspecified/other)	6
Health professional (net)	35
Local health clinic/nursing station	30
Doctor (e.g., family doctor)	4
Hospital/clinics	4
Other health professionals (<2% each)	4
Federal government (net)	11
Health Canada	7
Environment Canada	5
Federal government (other/unspecified)	2
Environmental Health Officer	7
Local/hamlet/municipal/government/Council	6
Media (TV, radio, newspaper, magazines)	5
Other (<5% each)	19
dk/na	19

Q.15

If you wanted to learn more about environmental issues that can affect health, where would you be most likely to go for information? Anything else?

METHODOLOGY

The results of the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted with 400 First Nations people on-reserve and 101 Inuit living in the North between March 15 and 31, 2010. The margin of error for a sample of 400 is ± 4.9 percentage points, 19 times in 20, and for a sample of 101 is ± 9.8 percentage points, 19 times in 20. The margin of error is greater for results pertaining to regional or socio-demographic subgroups of the total sample.

Sample design

The sampling method was designed to complete interviews with a representative sample of 400 First Nations people on-reserve and 100 Inuit, aged 18 and over, in a manner consistent with previous surveys conducted among these target audiences for the federal government.

The sample for the First Nations reserve population was generated by targeting postal codes for all known reserves in Canada and collecting available telephone numbers for the appropriate postal codes. The sample was stratified across the 10 provinces to provide for analysis within region. Within this sample frame, households were randomly selected for inclusion in the study, and respondents were screened to ensure that they live on a reserve for at least six months of the year, self-identify as a First Nations person and meet the age requirements.

The sample for the Inuit population was drawn from the four regions that comprise Inuit Nunaat and that account for 78 percent of the Inuit population: Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Nunavik (Quebec) and Nunatsiavut (Labrador). The sample was based on listed telephone numbers in the most recently published directories in these regions. In this case, a sample proportionate to the population was used. Within this sample frame, households were randomly selected for

Final sample distribution by region

	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	N UNWEIGHTED	N WEIGHTED	MARGIN OF ERROR*
First Nations on-reserve	100%	400	400	± 4.9
Atlantic provinces	6%	23	50	± 13.9
Quebec	12%	47	50	± 13.9
Ontario	17%	68	60	± 12.7
Manitoba	18%	72	60	± 12.7
Saskatchewan	15%	60	60	± 12.7
Alberta	13%	52	60	± 12.7
British Columbia	19%	77	60	± 12.7
Inuit	100%	101	101	± 9.8
Nunavut	63%	64	63	± 12.3
NWT/Nunavik/Nunatsiavut	37%	37	38	± 15.9

* Described in percentage points, at the 95% confidence level

inclusion in the study, and respondents were screened to ensure that they self-identify as an Inuk and meet the age requirements.

The table above outlines the final sample distribution and the margin of sampling error for both the First Nations and the Inuit groups.

For both the First Nations on-reserve and Inuit samples, the final data were weighted by province/region, age, gender and education to ensure the results are fully proportionate to the actual distribution of their respective populations.

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire used for this survey was developed by Environics Research Group in consultation with Health Canada. It incorporated questions that were similar to those asked in previous Health Canada surveys about environmental health issues conducted among the general Canadian population. The questionnaire was identical for First Nations on-reserve and Inuit respondents.

Once the questionnaire was finalized and approved by Health Canada, it was translated into both French and Inuktitut using Environics' professional translators. A copy of the English and French language versions of the questionnaire are attached as an appendix.

Pre-test. Prior to finalizing the survey for field, Environics conducted a full pre-test with "live" respondents. This consisted of telephone interviews in the same manner as for the full survey, but with a small sample of respondents. The interviews were monitored by Environics' senior research consultant and representatives from Health Canada. Following the pre-test, some minor adjustments were made to question wording and one question was removed entirely to reduce the survey length.

Fieldwork

Telephone interviewing. The interviewing was conducted from Environics' central facilities in Toronto and Montreal, between March 15 and 31, 2010. Field supervisors were present at all times to ensure accurate interviewing and recording of responses. Ten percent of each interviewer's work was unobtrusively monitored for quality control in accordance with the standards set out by the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA). The average length of time required to complete an interview was 13.5 minutes.

Up to eight callbacks were made to reach each household selected in the sample, and such calls were made at different times of the day and days of the week, to maximize the chances of catching someone at home.

3 This response rate calculation is based on a formula developed by MRIA in consultation with the Government of Canada (Public Works and Government Services).

All surveys were conducted in respondents' official language of choice or in Inuktitut (for Inuit). This survey was registered with the MRIA's registration system, which permits the public to verify a survey call, inform themselves about the industry and/or register a complaint.

Completion results

The effective response rate for the survey is 16 percent.³ This is calculated as the number of responding participants (completed interviews, disqualifications and over-quota participants – 1,374), divided by unresolved numbers (busy, no answer – 3,306) plus non-responding households or individuals (refusals, language barrier, missed callbacks – 4,004) plus responding participants (1,374) $[R / (U + IS + R)]$. The following table presents the final disposition of all numbers dialled.

Completion results

	N
Total sample dialled	11,846
UNRESOLVED NUMBERS (U)	3,306
Busy	72
No answer	1,955
Voicemail	1,279
RESOLVED NUMBERS (Total minus Unresolved)	8,540
OUT OF SCOPE (Invalid/non-eligible)	3,162
Non-residential	78
Not-in-service	2,829
Fax/modem	255
IN SCOPE NON-RESPONDING (IS)	4,004
Refusals – household	2,506
Refusals – respondent	348
Language barrier	100
Callback missed/respondent not available	1,021
Break-offs (interview not completed)	29
IN SCOPE RESPONDING (R)	1,374
Disqualified	872
Quota filled	1
Completed	501
RESPONSE RATE $[R / (U + IS + R)]$	16%

Sample profile

The adjacent table presents a profile of the final weighted samples for the First Nations on-reserve and Inuit populations, by province/territory/region and demographic characteristics.

Sample profile

	FIRST NATIONS ON-RESERVE %	NORTHERN INUIT %
REGION		
Atlantic Canada	6	5*
Quebec	12	—
Ontario	17	—
Manitoba	18	—
Saskatchewan	15	—
Alberta	13	—
British Columbia	19	—
Nunavut	—	63
Nunavik	—	24
Northwest Territories	—	8
GENDER		
Men	50	49
Women	50	51
AGE		
18-29	25	37
30-39	25	22
40-49	19	18
50+	30	22
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW		
English	92	82
French	8	—
Inuktitut	—	18
EDUCATION		
Elementary or some high school	34	39
Completed high school diploma	11	16
Some/completed college	33	34
Some/completed university	22	10
HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
Under \$20,000	30	18
\$20,000 to just under \$40,000	28	16
\$40,000 to just under \$60,000	15	7
\$60,000 to just under \$80,000	6	12
\$80,000 or more	7	33
Don't know/declined	14	13
* Nunatsiavut (Labrador)		

APPENDIX:
QUESTIONNAIRES

Health Canada
2010 First Nations and Inuit Environmental Health Baseline Survey

FINAL Questionnaire

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____ and I am calling from Environics Research Group, a public opinion research company.

Today we are conducting a survey with [PROVINCES: First Nations people / INUIT NUNAAT: Inuit] 18 years of age and older about health issues facing their communities, on behalf of the Government of Canada.

We are not selling or soliciting anything. The survey takes about 10 minutes and is voluntary. Your opinion is important to us and your answers will be kept strictly confidential and anonymous. This survey is registered with the national survey registration system.

IF ASKED: The results of the survey will be used by the Government of Canada to design and deliver better services for [PROVINCES: First Nations / INUIT NUNAAT: Inuit] communities.

IF ASKED: The results of this survey will be made publicly available once it has been completed. I can provide you with contact information at the end of the survey.

IF ASKED: The registration system has been created by the Canadian survey research industry to allow the public to verify that a survey is legitimate, get information about the survey industry, or register a complaint. The registration system's toll-free telephone number is 1-800-554-9996.

CONFIRM WHETHER RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO BE INTERVIEWED IN ENGLISH OR FRENCH (FOR INUIT SAMPLE ONLY: OR IN INUKTITUT)

A. Respondent Selection

1. Which of the following best describes you? Are you...?
IN PROVINCES, READ LIST IN ORDER SHOWN.
IN INUIT NUNAAT, START WITH CODE 3, FOLLOWED BY CODES 1, 2 AND 4

01 - First Nations
02 - Métis
03 - Inuk
04 - or, a non-Aboriginal person
VOLUNTEERED
05 - Inuit
06 - Inuvialuit
98 - Other (SPECIFY _____)
99 - REFUSE

IN PROVINCES, SKIP TO Q.2 IF CODE 1 OR 98. OTHERWISE, ASK "This particular survey is for First Nations. Is there anyone else living in this household who is a First Nations person aged 18 and older?"

IN INUIT NUNAAT, SKIP TO Q.3 IF CODE 3, 5 OR 6. OTHERWISE, ASK "This particular survey is for Inuit. Is there anyone else living in this household who is an Inuk aged 18 and older?"

IF YES, ASK TO SPEAK TO THE PERSON; RE-INTRODUCE AND START AT Q.1
IF NO, THANK AND END SURVEY.

2. (IF FIRST NATIONS OR OTHER) Do you live on a First Nations reserve for at least six months of the year?

01 - Yes

02 - No THANK AND TERMINATE

99 - DK/NA THANK AND TERMINATE

3. And to confirm that you are 18 years of age or older, could you please tell me in what year were you born?

_____ Year

VOLUNTEERED

97 - Refuse/NA

IF UNDER 18; ASK TO SPEAK TO SOMEONE IN HOUSEHOLD 18 AND OVER
IF REACH ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL, REINTRODUCE SURVEY AND START WITH Q.1

RECORD (DO NOT ASK)

4. GENDER

01 - Male

02 - Female

B. Awareness, knowledge and understanding

To start...

5. How much, if at all, do you believe environmental issues affect your health and your family's health? Would you say...?

READ

- 01 – A great deal
 - 02 – A fair amount
 - 03 – Not very much
 - 04 – Not at all
- VOLUNTEERED
- 99 – DK/NA

The next question is about things in the environment inside your home or in the outdoors that can cause health problems.

6. In your view, what environmental issue would you say poses the greatest risk to the health of you and your family?

PROBE: What other environmental issues, either indoors or outdoors, do you think pose a significant risk to the health of you and your family?

DO NOT READ – CODE FIRST AND OTHER MENTIONS SEPARATELY, UP TO THREE

- 01 – Air pollution/smog
- 02 – Indoor air quality/Indoor air pollution
- 03 – Water pollution
- 04 – Pollution – general PROBE FOR AIR POLLUTION OR WATER POLLUTION
- 05 – Industrial pollution
- 06 – Global warming/climate change
- 07 – Drinking water contamination
- 08 – Food safety/contaminated food
- 09 – Municipal garbage/landfills
- 10 – Sewage/wastewater
- 11 – Toxic chemicals
- 12 – Radon
- 13 – Mould
- 14 – Carbon monoxide
- 15 – Lead
- 16 – Smoking/second-hand smoke
- 17 – Dust/dust mites
- 18 – Noise
- 19 – Smoke from burning wood
- 20 – Ozone depletion/UV radiation
- 98 – Other (SPECIFY _____)
- 99 – DK/NA

7. I will now read you a list of environmental issues that exist indoors that can potentially affect health. In each case please tell me whether you think the health risk to you and your family from this environmental issue is major, moderate, minor, or there is no risk.

READ AND ROTATE

- a. Tobacco smoke, including second-hand smoke
- b. Smoke from burning wood
- c. Mould that can grow on walls, ceilings or window sills
- d. Dust and dust mites
- e. Radon gas
- f. Lead contained in paint
- g. Chemical products that contain toxic ingredients
- h. Carbon monoxide
- i. Contaminated drinking water
- j. Contaminated food
- k. Excessive noise

01 – Major risk

02 – Moderate risk

03 – Minor risk

04 – No risk

VOLUNTEERED

05 – Depends

06 – Health is already affected

99 – DK/NA

8. DELETED

9. I will now read you a list of environmental issues that exist outdoors that can potentially affect health. In each case please tell me whether you think the health risk to you and your family from this environmental issue is major, moderate, minor, or there is no risk.

READ AND ROTATE

- a. Climate change
- b. Air pollution
- c. Pesticides and herbicides
- d. Water pollution
- e. UV radiation from sun exposure

01 – Major risk

02 – Moderate risk

03 – Minor risk

04 – No risk

VOLUNTEERED

05 – Depends

06 – Health is already affected

99 – DK/NA

For the next few questions, please think about all of the kinds of environmental issues that can affect your health that we have discussed so far.

10. Compared to five years ago, would you say the health risks to you and your family from environmental issues are greater than before, about the same or less than before?

01 – Greater than before

02 – About the same

03 – Less than before

VOLUNTEERED

04 – Depends

99 – DK/NA

11. Do you believe that you can take steps to prevent or lower the health risk to you and your family from environmental issues?
IF YES, PROBE: Would you say you can definitely take steps, or probably take steps?

01 – Yes, definitely

02 – Yes, probably

03 – No

VOLUNTEERED

04 – Depends

05 – Have already taken steps SKIP TO Q.13

99 – DK/NA

12. And have you personally taken steps in the past year to protect your health and the health of your family from environmental issues?

01 – Yes

02 – No SKIP TO Q.14

99 – DK/NA SKIP TO Q.14

13. What steps have you taken?
DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY: PROBE: Anything else?

01 – Removed source of problem (e.g. carpeting, mould, chemical products)

02 – Smoke cigarettes outside only

03 – Use cleaning products with fewer chemicals

04 – Open windows

05 – Increase frequency of cleaning/vacuuming/minimize dust

06 – Reduce time spent in problem location/area

07 – Do research/Internet research

08 – Brought to attention of Band Council/Housing Manager/local government

09 – Called in Environmental Health Officer

10 – Talked to family/friends/neighbours

11 – Went to health clinic/nursing station/doctor/nurse for information

98 – Other (SPECIFY _____)

99 - DK/NA

14. I would now like to ask you about topics related to environmental health issues that some people might want to know more about. Would you personally be very, somewhat, not very or not at all interested in learning more about...?

READ AND ROTATE

- a. The types of environmental issues that affect health
- b. The health problems that can be caused by environmental issues
- c. How to identify if you have environmental health issues in your home
- d. What you can do to minimize the health risk from environmental issues

01 – Very interested

02 – Somewhat interested

03 – Not very interested

04 – Not at all interested

VOLUNTEERED

99 – DK/NA

15. If you wanted to learn more about environmental issues that can affect health, where would you be most likely to go for information?

DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY: PROBE: Anything else?

01 – Family/friends/neighbours

02 – Media (TV, radio, newspaper, magazines)

03 – Internet/websites (PROBE FOR SPECIFIC WEBSITES _____)

04 – Chief/Band Council

05 – Local/hamlet/municipal government/Council

06 – Community centre

07 – Local health clinic/nursing station

08 – Doctor (e.g. family doctor)

09 – Community nurse

10 – Elder

11 – School

12 – Health Canada

13 – DIAND/INAC

14 – Government of Canada (PROBE FOR SPECIFIC DEPARTMENT _____)

15 – Provincial/territorial government/ministry of health

16 – Environmental Health Officer

17 – Information sessions

18 – Pamphlets/brochures/booklets

98 – Other (SPECIFY _____)

99 – DK/NA

G. Respondent Characteristics

Finally, I would like to ask you a few questions about you and your household that will help us analyze the results of this survey. Your answers will be kept anonymous and confidential.

16. Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

____ (RECORD NUMBER>0)

99 - DK/NA

17. What is the language you first learned at home as a child and still understand?

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - English

02 - French

03 - Inuktitut

98 - Other (SPECIFY) _____

99 - DK/NA

18. What is the highest level of education that you have reached?

DO NOT READ - CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Some elementary (Grades 1-6)

02 - Completed elementary (Grade 7 or 8)

03 - Some high school (Grades 9-11)

04 - Completed high school (Grades 12 or 13 or OAC)

05 - Some community college, vocational, trade school (or some CEGEP)

06 - Completed community college, vocational, trade school (or complete CEGEP)

07 - Some university (no degree)

08 - Completed university (Bachelor's Degree)

09 - Post graduate/professional school (Master's Degree, Ph.D., etc.)

10 - No schooling

VOLUNTEERED

99 - DK/NA

19. For statistical purposes only, we'd like to have a general idea of people's annual household income. Which of the following categories best describes the total income of all the people living in your household for 2009?

READ – STOP AS SOON AS CATEGORY IS IDENTIFIED

01 – Under \$20,000

02 – \$20,000 to just under \$40,000

03 – \$40,000 to just under \$60,000

04 – \$60,000 to just under \$80,000

05 – \$80,000 to just under \$100,000

06 – \$100,000 to just under \$150,000

07 – \$150,000 and above

97 – REFUSE

99 – DK/NA

20. And finally, to help us understand how results vary by region, may I please have the six digits of your postal code?

ACCEPT FIRST THREE DIGITS IF THAT IS ALL RESPONDENT IS WILLING TO GIVE

____ _

999999 – DK/NA

This completes the survey. On behalf of Health Canada, thank you very much for your participation.

IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS SURVEY: You can get more information about this survey by contacting Sarah Roberton at Environics, at 613-230-5089 (or sarah.roberton@environics.ca)

RECORD:

21. LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW

- 01 - English
- 02 - French
- 03 - Inuktitut

22. PROVINCE

- 01 - British Columbia
- 02 - Alberta
- 03 - Saskatchewan
- 04 - Manitoba
- 05 - Ontario
- 06 - Quebec
- 07 - Newfoundland and Labrador
- 08 - Nova Scotia
- 09 - New Brunswick
- 10 - Prince Edward Island

23. INUIT NUNAAT

- 11 - Nunavut
- 12 - Northwest Territories
- 13 - Nunavik
- 14 - Nunatsiavut

Santé Canada
2010 Sondage de référence auprès des
Première Nations et Inuits sur les enjeux environnementaux

Questionnaire FINAL

Introduction

Bonjour/bonsoir. Je m'appelle _____ et je travaille pour Environics Research Group, une maison de recherche sur l'opinion publique.

Nous faisons aujourd'hui un sondage auprès des [PROVINCES : Premières Nations / INUIT NUNAAT : Inuits] âgés de 18 ans ou plus au sujet des questions de santé qui touchent leurs collectivités, pour le compte du gouvernement du Canada.

Nous ne voulons rien vous vendre et nous ne sollicitons rien. Le sondage dure environ 10 minutes et la participation est strictement volontaire. Votre opinion est importante pour nous et vos réponses demeureront strictement confidentielles et anonymes. Ce sondage est inscrit dans le système national d'inscription des sondages.

SI ON VOUS LE DEMANDE : Les résultats du sondage seront utilisés par le gouvernement du Canada pour concevoir et offrir de meilleurs services aux [PROVINCES : Premières Nations / INUIT NUNAAT : Inuits].

SI ON VOUS LE DEMANDE : Les résultats de ce sondage seront rendus publics lorsque l'étude sera terminée. À la fin du sondage, je pourrai vous donner le nom d'une personne ressource.

SI ON VOUS LE DEMANDE : Le système d'inscription a été mis sur pied par l'industrie canadienne de recherche par sondages, afin de permettre au public de vérifier la légitimité d'un sondage, d'obtenir plus de renseignements au sujet de l'industrie des sondages ou de déposer une plainte. Le numéro sans frais du système d'enregistrement est le suivant : 1-800-554-9996.

CONFIRMER SI LE/LA RÉPONDANT(E) PRÉFÈRE ÊTRE INTERVIEWÉ(E) EN FRANÇAIS OU EN ANGLAIS (OU POUR LES INUIT SEULEMENT: OU EN INUKTITUT).

A. Sélection

1. Laquelle des affirmations suivantes vous décrit le mieux?
DANS LES PROVINCES, LIRE LA LISTE DANS L'ORDRE
POUR INUIT NUNAAT, DÉBUTER AU CODE 3, PUIS POURSUIVRE AUX CODES 1, 2 ET 4

01 – Premières nations
02 - Métis
03 - Inuk
04 – ou, non autochtone
NON SUGGÉRÉ
05 - Inuit
06 - Inuvialuit
98 – Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
99 - REFUSE

SI PROVINCES, PASSER À Q.2 SI CODE 1 OU 98. AUTREMENT, DEMANDER : « Ce sondage s'adresse particulièrement aux membres des Premières nations ». Y a-t-il dans votre foyer une personne qui fait partie des Premières nations et qui a 18 ans ou plus?

POUR INUIT NUNAAT, PASSEZ À Q.3 SI CODE 3, 5 OU 6. AUTREMENT POSER : Ce sondage s'adresse particulièrement aux INUITS. Y a-t-il un membre de la nation INUIT de 18 ans ou plus dans votre foyer"

SI OUI, DEMANDER À LUI PARLER; REFAIRE INTRODUCTION ET DÉBUTER À LA Q.1
SI NON, REMERCIER ET TERMINER

2. (SI MEMBRE DES PREMIÈRES NATIONS OU AUTRE) Vivez-vous sur une réserve des Premières Nations pendant une période d'au moins six mois par année?

01 - Oui
02 - Non REMERCIER ET TERMINER
99 – NSP/PR REMERCIER ET TERMINER

3. Et pour confirmer que vous êtes âgé(e) de 18 ans ou plus, pourriez-vous me dire en quelle année vous êtes né(e)?

_____ année
MENTIONNÉ SPONTANÉMENT
97 - Refuse/PR

SI MOINS DE 18 ANS; DEMANDER À PARLER À UNE PERSONNE ÂGÉE DE 18 ANS OU PLUS
SI OUI, DEMANDER À LUI PARLER; REFAIRE INTRODUCTION ET DÉBUTER À LA Q.1

INSCRIRE (NE PAS DEMANDER)

4. SEXE

01 - Homme
02 – Femme

B. Sensibilisation, connaissance et compréhension

D'abord...

5. Dans quelle mesure, selon vous, les enjeux environnementaux affectent-ils votre santé et la santé de votre famille? Ditez-vous ...?

LIRE

- 01 – Beaucoup
- 02 – Passablement
- 03 – Pas beaucoup
- 04 – Pas du tout
- NON SUGGÉRÉ
- 99 – NSP/PR

La question suivante porte sur l'environnement à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de votre résidence qui pourrait causer des problèmes de santé.

6. Selon vous, quels sont les enjeux environnementaux qui posent le plus grand risque pour votre santé et la santé de votre famille?

SONDER : Quels sont les autres enjeux environnementaux, soit à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de votre résidence, qui posent le plus grand risque pour votre santé et la santé de votre famille?

NE PAS LIRE -- CODER LA PREMIÈRE RÉPONSE ET LES AUTRES MENTIONS SÉPARÉMENT, JUSQU'À 3 AUTRES RÉPONSES

- 01 – Pollution de l'air/smog
- 02 – Qualité de l'air à l'intérieur / pollution à l'intérieur
- 03 – Pollution des eaux
- 04 -- Pollution – en général SONDER POUR POLLUTION DE L'AIR OU DES EAUX
- 05 --Pollution industrielle
- 06 --Réchauffement de la planète / changements climatiques
- 07 -- Contamination de l'eau potable
- 08 – Sécurité alimentaire/aliments contaminés
- 09 – Ordures municipales / enfouissement
- 10 – Eaux usées/eaux d'égout
- 11 – Produits chimiques toxiques
- 12 -- Radon
- 13 – Moisissure
- 14 – Monoxyde de carbone
- 15 – Plomb
- 16 – Tabagisme / fumée secondaire
- 17 – Poussière / acariens
- 18 – Bruit
- 19 – Fumée de bois
- 20 – Destruction de la couche d'ozone/rayons ultraviolets
- 98 -- Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
- 99 – NSP/PR

7. Je vais maintenant vous lire une liste d'enjeux environnementaux qui existent à l'intérieur des maisons qui pourraient éventuellement avoir un effet sur la santé. Pour chacun, veuillez me dire si, selon vous, il s'agit d'un risque majeur, modéré ou mineur pour votre santé et pour celle de votre famille ou si cela ne constitue pas un risque du tout

LECTURE EN ROTATION

- a. La fumée du tabac, y compris fumée secondaire
- b. La fumée de bois
- c. Moisissure qui peut pousser sur les murs, les plafonds ou sur les appuis de fenêtres
- d. Poussière et acariens
- e. Radon
- f. Plomb dans la peinture
- g. Produits chimiques qui contiennent des ingrédients toxiques
- h. Monoxyde de carbone
- i. Eau potable contaminée
- j. Aliments contaminés
- k. Bruit excessif

01 – Risque majeur

02 – Risque modéré

03 – Risque mineur

04 – Aucun risque

NON SUGGÉRÉ

05 – Cela dépend

06 – Santé déjà affectée

99 -- NSP/PR

8. DELETED

9. Je vais maintenant vous lire une liste d'enjeux environnementaux qui existent à l'extérieur qui pourraient éventuellement avoir un effet sur la santé. Pour chacun, veuillez me dire si, selon vous, il s'agit d'un risque majeur, modéré ou mineur pour votre santé et pour celle de votre famille ou si cela ne constitue pas un risque du tout

LECTURE EN ROTATION

- a. Changements climatiques
- b. Pollution de l'air
- c. Pesticides et herbicides
- d. Pollution des eaux
- e. Rayons ultraviolets suite à l'exposition au soleil

01 – Risque majeur

02 – Risque modéré

03 – Risque mineur

04 – Aucun risque

NON SUGGÉRÉ

05 – Cela dépend

06 – Santé déjà affectée

99 -- NSP/PR

Pour les prochaines questions, veuillez penser à tous les types d'enjeux environnementaux dont il a déjà été question et qui pourraient affecter votre santé.

10. Comparativement à il y a cinq ans, direz-vous que les risques pour votre santé et pour celle de votre famille posés par les enjeux environnementaux ont augmenté, sont demeurés à peu près pareils ou qu'ils ont diminué?

01 – Augmenté

02 – Pareils

03 – Diminué

NON SUGGÉRÉ

04 – Cela dépend

99 -- NSP/PR

Pour les prochaines questions, veuillez penser à tous les types d'enjeux environnementaux dont il a déjà été question et qui pourraient affecter votre santé.

11. Croyez-vous pouvoir prendre des mesures pour prévenir ou diminuer les risques pour vous et pour votre famille que posent ces enjeux environnementaux ?
SI OUI, EXPLORER : Diriez-vous que vous pouvez assurément prendre des mesures ou que vous pouvez probablement prendre des mesures?

01 – Oui, assurément
02 – Oui, probablement
03 -- Non
NON SUGGÉRÉ
04 – Cela dépend
05 – Ai déjà pris des mesures PASSEZ À Q.13
99 -- NSP/PR

12. Et avez-vous personnellement déjà pris des mesures au cours de la dernière année pour protéger votre santé et celle de votre famille contre ces enjeux environnementaux ?

01 -- Oui
02 -- Non PASSEZ À Q.14
99 – NSP/PR PASSEZ À Q.14

13. Quelles mesures avez-vous prises?
NE PAS LIRE -- CODER TOUT CE QUI S'APPLIQUE : SONDER : Autre chose?

01 – Éliminer la source du problème (p.ex. tapis, moisissure, produits chimiques)
02 – Fumer à l'extérieur seulement
03 – Utiliser des produits nettoyants qui contiennent moins de produits chimiques
04 – Ouvrir les fenêtres
05 – Nettoyer plus souvent/passé l'aspirateur / minimiser quantité de poussière
06 – Passer moins de temps dans l'endroit problématique
07 – Effectuer de la recherche / recherche sur internet
08 – Signaler le problème au Conseil de bande/Gestionnaire du logement/gouvernement local
09 – Appeler hygiéniste du milieu
10 – Parler à des membres de la famille / amis / voisins
11 – Suis allé/e à une clinique / poste infirmier / médecin / infirmière pour obtenir information
98 – Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
99 - NSP/PR

14. Passons maintenant à des sujets reliés aux enjeux environnementaux relatifs à la santé sur lesquels certaines personnes pourraient vouloir se renseigner. Personnellement, est-ce que vous seriez très, assez, pas très ou pas du tout intéressé à en savoir davantage au sujet
LECTURE EN ROTATION

- a. Des types d'enjeux environnementaux qui affectent la santé
- b. Des problèmes de santé causés par des enjeux environnementaux
- c. Comment savoir s'il y a des problèmes environnementaux dans votre résidence
- d. Ce que vous pouvez faire pour minimiser les risques pour la santé relatifs aux enjeux environnementaux

01 – Très intéressé
02 – Assez intéressé
03 -- Pas très intéressé
04 – Pas intéressé du tout
NON SUGGÉRÉ
99 -- NSP/PR

15. Si vous vouliez vous renseigner davantage au sujet des enjeux environnementaux qui peuvent affecter la santé, où vous adresseriez-vous probablement pour obtenir de l'information?
NE PAS LIRE -- CODER TOUT CE QUI S'APPLIQUE : SONDER : Autre chose?

01 – Famille / amis / voisins
02 -- Médias (télévision, radio, journaux, magazines)
03 -- Internet/sites Web (SONDER POUR DES SITES PARTICULIERS ____)
04 -- Chef/Conseil de bande
05 -- Gouvernement local / municipal / Conseil
06 – Centre communautaire
07 -- Clinique de santé locale / poste de soins infirmiers
08 -- Docteur (médecin de famille)
09 – Infirmière communautaire
10 – Les aînés
11 – L'école
12 – Santé Canada
13 -- AINC
14 – Gouvernement du Canada (SONDER POUR MINISTÈRE PARTICULIER _____)
15 -- Gouvernement provincial/territorial/ministère de la Santé
16 – Hygiéniste du milieu
17 – Sessions d'information
18 – Brochures / dépliants / livrets
98 – Autre (PRÉCISER _____)
99 -- NSP/PR

G. Données démographiques

Pour terminer, j'aurais quelques questions portant sur vous et sur votre foyer qui nous aideront à analyser les données tirées de ce sondage. Vos réponses demeureront anonymes et confidentielles.

16. Incluant vous-même, combien de personnes y a-t-il dans votre ménage?

____ (INSCRIRE NOMBRE>0)
99 – NSP / PR

17. Quelle est la première langue que vous avez apprise à la maison quand vous étiez jeune et que vous comprenez encore aujourd'hui?
NE PAS LIRE – UN CODE SEULEMENT

01 - Anglais
02 - Français
03 - Inuktitut
98 – Autre (PRÉCISER) _____
99 - NSP/PR

18. Quel est le plus haut niveau académique vous avez atteint?
NE PAS LIRE – UN CODE SEULEMENT

01 – Partie du niveau primaire (1^{re} – 6^e années)
02 – Niveau primaire complété (7^e ou 8^e année)
03 – Partie des études secondaires (9^e – 11^e années)
04 – Études secondaires complétées (12^e ou 13^e année ou OAC)
05 – Une partie du cours collégial, professionnel, école de métier (une partie du CEGEP)
06 – Complété le cours collégial, professionnel, école de métier (terminé le CEGEP)
07 – Une partie du cours universitaire (sans diplôme)
08 – Niveau universitaire complété (baccalauréat)
09 – Études supérieures /école de profession (Maîtrise, Doctorat, etc.)
10 – Aucune scolarité
NON SUGGÉRÉ
99 - NSP/PR

19. À des fins de classification seulement, nous aimerions avoir une idée générale du revenu annuel du foyer des répondants. Laquelle de ces catégories correspond le mieux au total des revenus de tous les membres de votre foyer en 2009?

LIRE -- VOUS ARRÊTEZ DÉS QU'UNE CATÉGORIE EST NOMMÉE

01 – Moins de 20 000 \$
02 – 20 000 \$ à moins de 40 000 \$
03 – 40 000 \$ à moins de 60 ,000 \$
04 – 60 000 \$ à moins de 80 000 \$
05 – 80 000 \$ à moins de 100 000 \$
06 – 100 000 \$ à moins de 150 000 \$
07 – 150 000 \$ et plus
97 -- REFUSE
99 -- NSP/PR

20. Et finalement, pour nous aider à comprendre les différences entre les régions, est-ce que vous pourriez me donner votre code postal?

ACCEPTER LES TROIS PREMIERS SI LE RÉPONDANT NE VEUT PAS EN DIVULGUER DAVANTAGE

999999 NSP/PR

Ceci complète le sondage. Au nom de Santé Canada, je vous remercie de votre participation

SI LE/LA RÉPONDANT(E) DEMANDE DES RENSEIGNEMENTS AU SUJET DU SONDRAGE : Vous pouvez obtenir plus de renseignements au sujet de ce sondage en communiquant avec Sarah Robertson d'Environics au numéro 613-230-5089 ou par courriel à l'adresse suivante : sarah.roberton@environics.ca)

INSCRIRE :

21. LANGUE DE L'INTERVIEW

- 01 – Anglais
- 02 – Français
- 03 - Inuktitut

22. PROVINCE

- 01 – Colombie-Britannique
- 02 - Alberta
- 03 - Saskatchewan
- 04 - Manitoba
- 05 - Ontario
- 06 - Québec
- 07 - Terre-Neuve et Labrador
- 08 – Nouvelle Écosse
- 09 – Nouveau Brunswick
- 10 - Ile-du-Prince Édouard

23. INUIT NUNAAT

- 11 - Nunavut
- 12 – Territoires du nord ouest
- 13 - Nunavut
- 14 - Nunatsiavut