

**Link to github page:** [https://amiyahstukes.github.io/data\\_interact/](https://amiyahstukes.github.io/data_interact/)

**Part 2: Where are Indigenous Populations in Canada?**

- 1. Where are Indigenous populations concentrated in Canada in general? Are there any territories or provinces where Indigenous individuals are the majority? Where? Which group(s)?**

In general, Indigenous populations are concentrated in Northern Canada. Indigenous individuals are the majority in the Nunavut Province. In this territory, the majority population is the Inuit population.

- 2. Where do we see the largest populations for each of the three highlighted groups? Answer this in terms of geography in general, but also in terms of specific provinces/territories as appropriate.**

The First Nations largest population tends to be located in southern Canada. Specifically, the largest First Nations population is in the Ontario province with the Quebec Province having the second largest population of First Nations people.

The Inuit population tends to be located in northern Canada. Specifically, the largest Inuit population is located in the Nunavut Province. The second largest Inuit population is located in the Quebec Province.

The Metis population tends to be located in southern Canada. Specifically, the largest Metis population is in the Ontario Province. The second largest Metis population is in the Alberta Province.

**Part 3: How does mental health relate to social/socioeconomic factors in Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations?**

- 1. What trends do you see for self-assessed mental health fair/poor alone? Are there noticeable differences between populations? Between sexes?**

Indigenous populations tend to have higher percentages of fair/poor mental health. The First Nations Population tends to have higher percentages of fair/poor mental health than the Métis. In regards to sex, females tend to have higher percentages of fair/poor mental health than males.

- 2. What trends do you see for food insecurity alone? Are there noticeable differences between populations? Between sexes?**

Indigenous populations tend to have higher rates of food insecurity than Non Indigenous populations. The Inuit tend to have higher percentages of food insecurity than other populations. First Nations populations have the second highest percentages of food insecurity. In the First Nations and Métis populations, females have higher percentages of

food insecurity than males. On the contrary, in the Inuit population, males have a higher percentage of food insecurity than females.

- 3. Describe the relationship between the two variables you plotted (there may be no consistent relationship, that is fine) based on the both sexes plot. How would you interpret this? Do you see any differences in the relationships for Males or Females alone? Describe what you see.**

I feel as if there is a positive relationship between the two variables. As the percentage of food insecurity increases, so does fair or poor mental health. Males tend to have lower percentages of poor mental health and lower percentages of food insecurity, while the opposite is true for females, as they tend to have both higher percentages of food insecurity and poor mental health.

### ***Part 5: Subplots***

- 1. Describe how the three provinces are similar and how they differ in terms of the proportions of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Give a summary of what the visualization shows you.**

The three provinces are similar due to the fact that they have the highest proportions of Indigenous populations out of all the other provinces. The Nunavut and the Northwest Territories provinces are similar in that they both have Indigenous populations that are more than 50% of the total population. The Yukon Territory differs from the Nunavut and Northwest Territories because the Yukon Territory only has a 20% Indigenous population. The Northwest and Yukon Territories have higher percentages of Métis and First Nations populations while the Nunavut Territory has only 0.339% and 1.66% Métis and First Nations populations respectively. This means that Nunavut has a majority of only one Indigenous population while the Northwest and Yukon Territories have a combination of all Indigenous groups.