

Nain Networks Project

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+ The Research Team



In Nain: special thanks to
Fran Williams, Jane Dicker,
Toby Pijogge, and Eva Lampe.

In New York: Emily Channell,
Evan Misshula, Colleen Syron,
and Kate McLean.

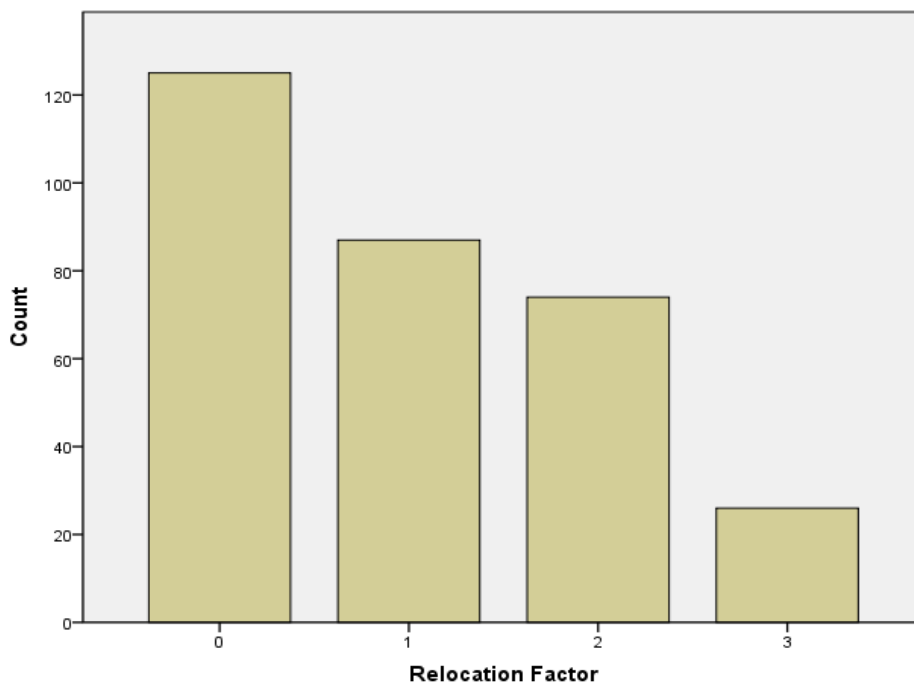


+ Overview

330 Interviewed

	Female	Male	> 35 yrs	< 35 yrs	Relocatee	Parents Relocated	Not Relocated	Total
Inuit	46%	44%	47%	43%	10%	44%	36%	90%
Kablunângajuk*	5%	4%	4%	4%	0%	2%	6%	8%
Non-Aboriginal	>1%	2%	>1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%
	51%	49%	51%	49%	10%	46%	44%	100%

*According to the 2006 Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement, Kablunângajuk are considered Inuit. This chart shows the percentage of participants who used this term as a self-identification.



One hour voluntary interview on questions related to food, housing, jobs, alcohol use, traditional knowledge, and household wellness.

Explain Relocation factor here.



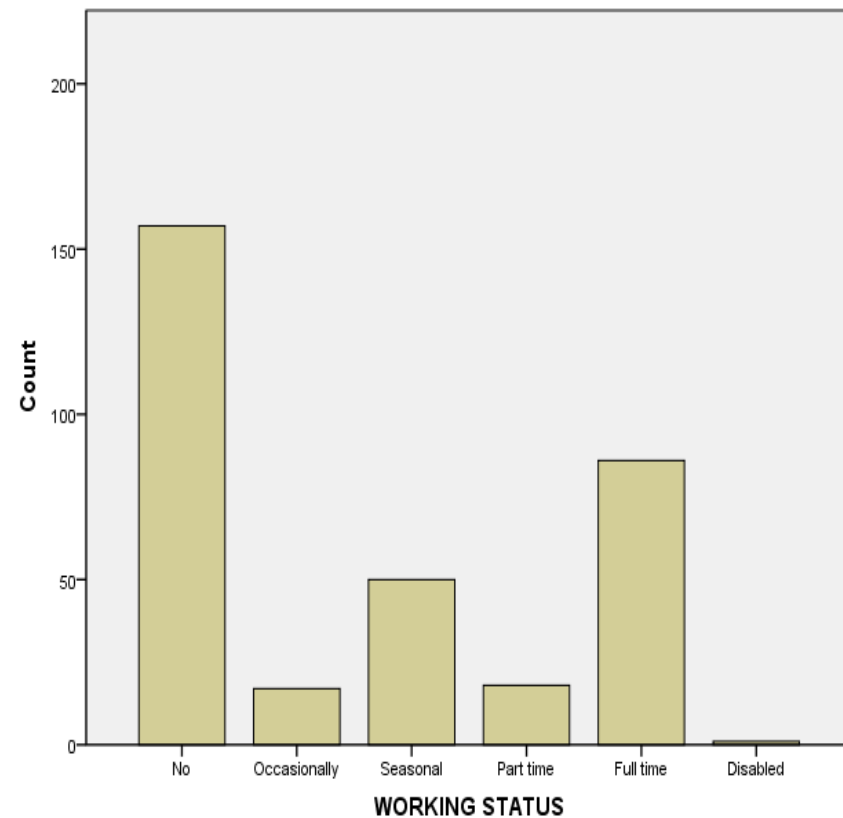
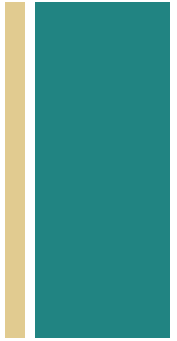
Overview: Relocation and Living Conditions



- A large majority of interview participants self-identified as Inuit.
- There are more young people in Nain than the 2006 Statistics Canada Census figure would indicate and a lower number of people between the age of 50 and 59.
- The average household size in Nain was also higher than indicated by the Census. We found 4.5 people per residence, while the average number of bedrooms per residence was 3.18.
- Approximately 30 (9%) of those we interviewed were “Relocates,” individuals born in Hebron, Nutak or another of the Northern communities who were relocated to Nain (and other communities) in the 1950s. In addition, the majority of those we interviewed (56%) had at least one relocatee among his/her parents.
- More than 120 of the people we interviewed were not connected to relocated communities or relocation process by either their own place of birth or that of their parents.
- Individual weekly incomes in Nain covered a wide range, from less than \$100 per week to more than \$1000 per week. The most common personal income level was below \$100 per week, including money received via various social support and retirement programs.



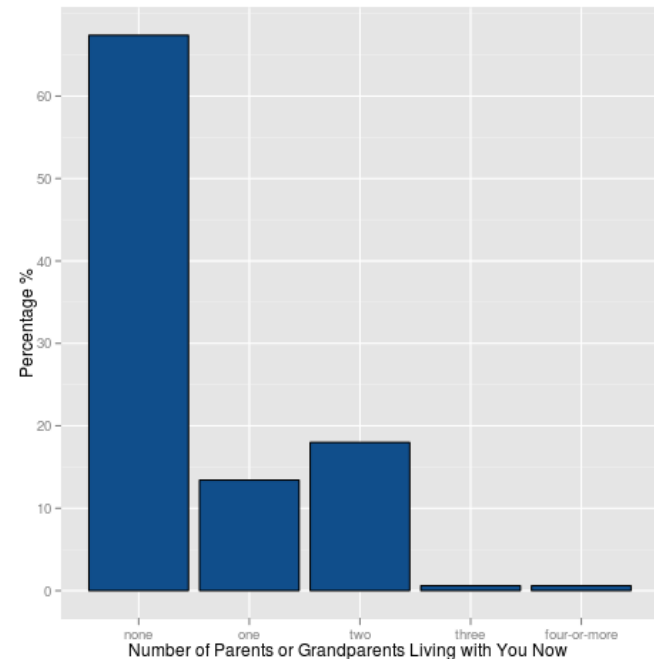
Overview: Household Economy



- The average reported individual weekly income was around \$233. For households, the average reported income was around \$570, approximately twice the average individual income.
- 55% of those interviewed had no access to a cabin, skidoo, or boat. 75% had only occasional access to only one of these three.
- The majority of those interviewed (70%) had not finished High School.
- Most (64%) had either no current/recent employment, or seasonal/occasional employment.
- The average number of children and grandparents (combined) per household was 1.84, indicating that the vast majority of households in Nain remain multi-generational.

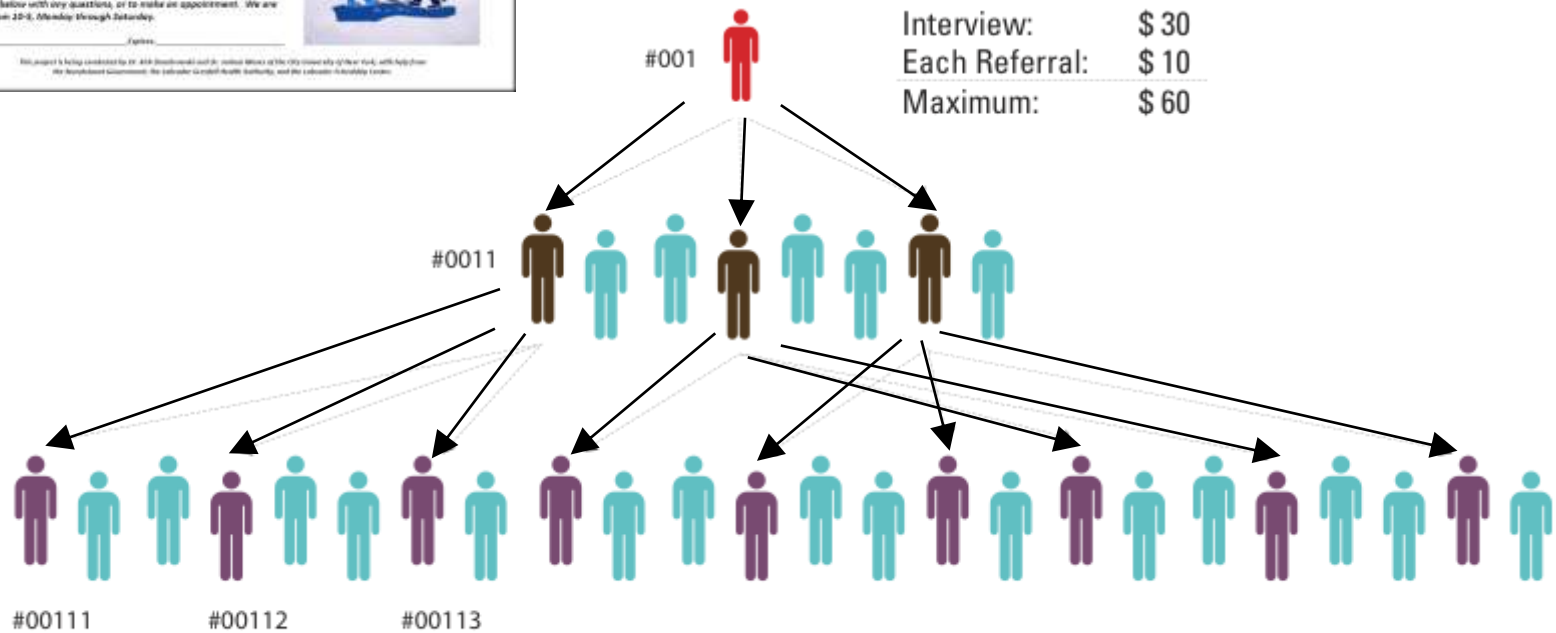
+ Overview: Housing

- The number of households in Nain of greater than four people is high. Roughly 5% of all households in Nain have more than 8 residents.



- More than 20% of the households in the community had only one or two residents.
- This indicates a very wide range of living conditions. These numbers reflect more crowding than the 2006 Statistics Canada Census of Nain.

+ Recruitment Process



Coupons are “coded” to track relationships between people and to insure all interview data remains anonymous.

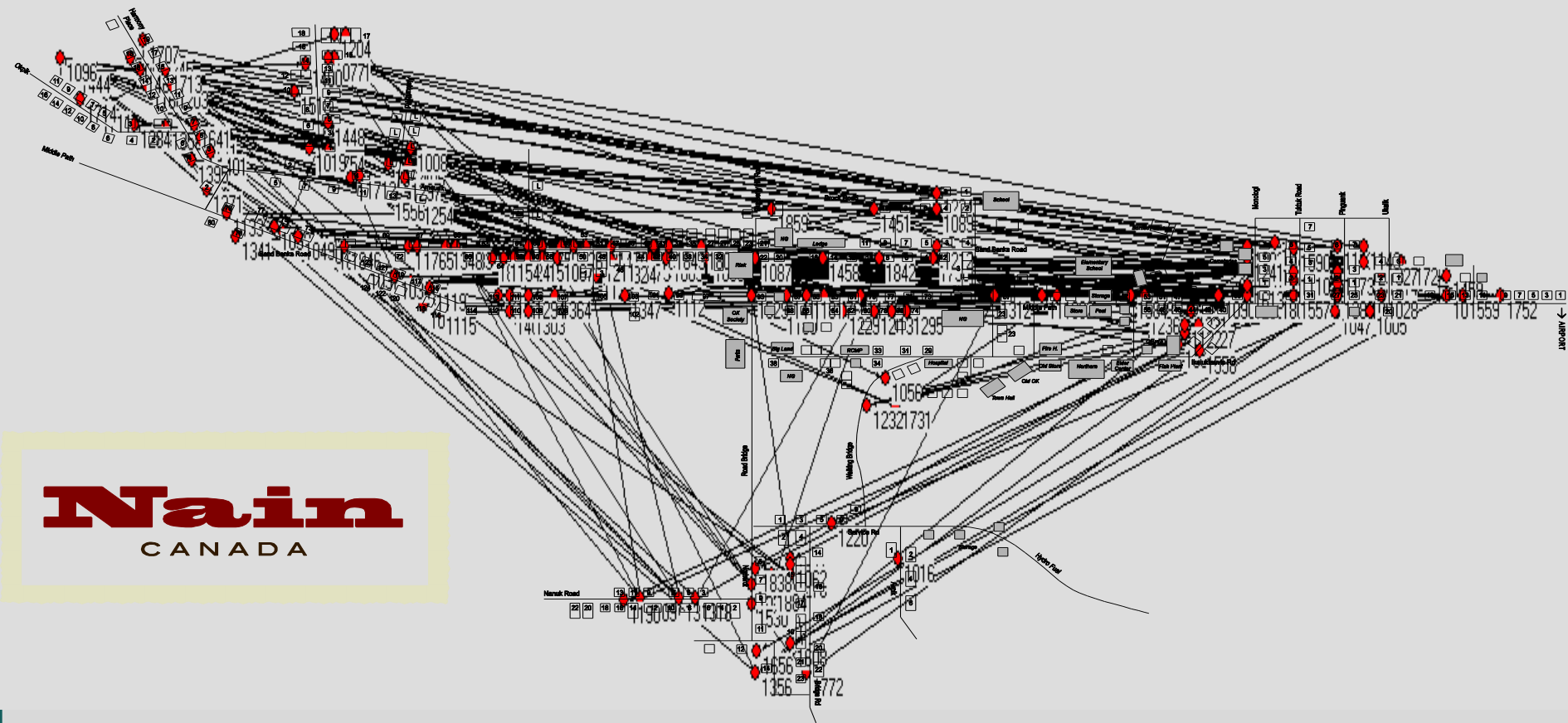
+ Sampling Accuracy

Census Category	Sub-Category	Census Value	Census Percentage	RDS Percentage	RDS Upper Bound	RDS Lower Bound
Age	20-29 years	155	<u>0.26</u>	<u>0.417</u>	0.356	0.503
	30-39 years	145	0.24	0.225	0.169	0.296
	40-49 years	135	0.22	0.181	0.142	0.237
	50-59 years	105	<u>0.17</u>	<u>0.087</u>	0.050	0.125
	60 and over	65	0.10	0.089	0.030	0.109
Gender	Men	325	0.52	0.52	0.458	0.586
	Women	300	0.48	0.48	0.414	0.543
Household	Size		<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.6</u>		
Identity	Aboriginal	950	0.92	0.916	0.863	0.953
	Non-Aboriginal	85	0.08	0.084	0.04	0.093
Education	No HS Certificate	395	<u>0.58</u>	<u>0.744</u>	0.662	0.792
	HS Certificate	290	<u>0.42</u>	<u>0.256</u>	0.208	0.338
Labor	Employed	310	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.509</u>	0.442	0.586
	Not Employed	440	<u>0.59</u>	<u>0.491</u>	0.414	0.558

Recruitment by Household by Day 12



Recruitment by Household by Day 60

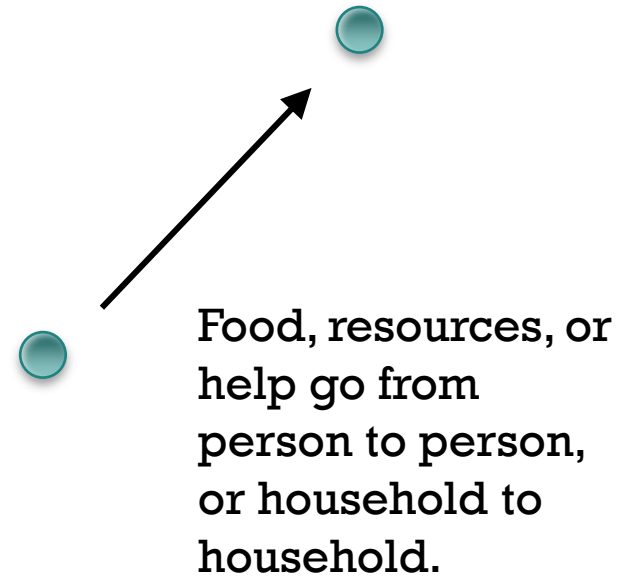


Nain
CANADA



Social Network Analysis

- A social network is a model used in the social sciences to study social relationships. Social networks are composed of *relationships between people*.
- The Nain Networks Project is one of the largest ethnographic network research projects ever completed. Because of this, a full analysis of the data collected in Nain *will take many years*.
- For the purposes of this report, our goal is to present the initial results on the 8 primary networks we researched: Country Food Assistance, Non-Country Food Assistance, Jobs, Housing, Household Wellness & Domestic Violence, Traditional Inuit Knowledge, Family and Alcohol Co-Use.





An Example of a Social Network: Traditional Knowledge



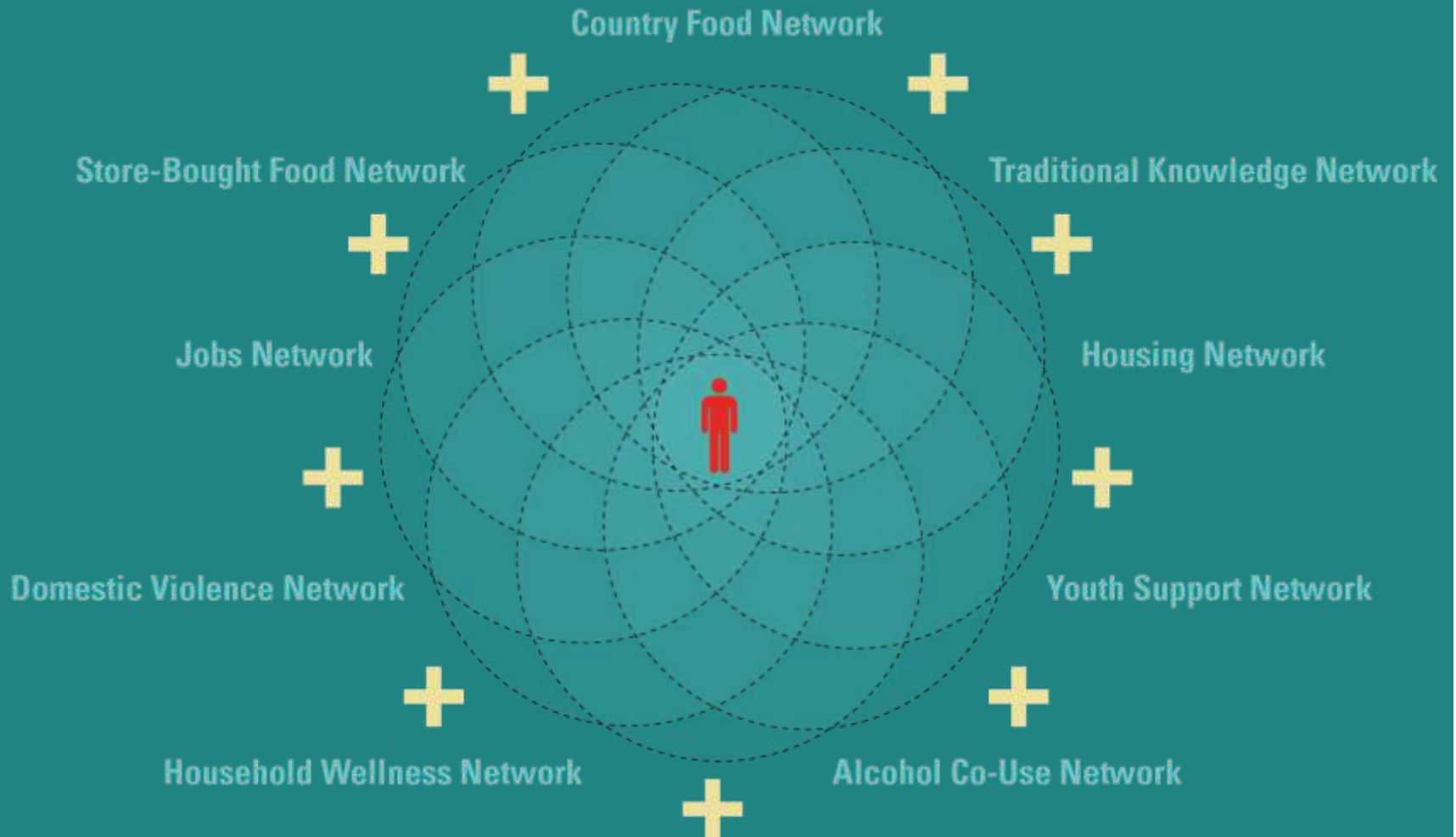
If you had a question about your customs, culture, history, or tradition, who would you ask for answers?

Have you talked with this person about these things in the last year?

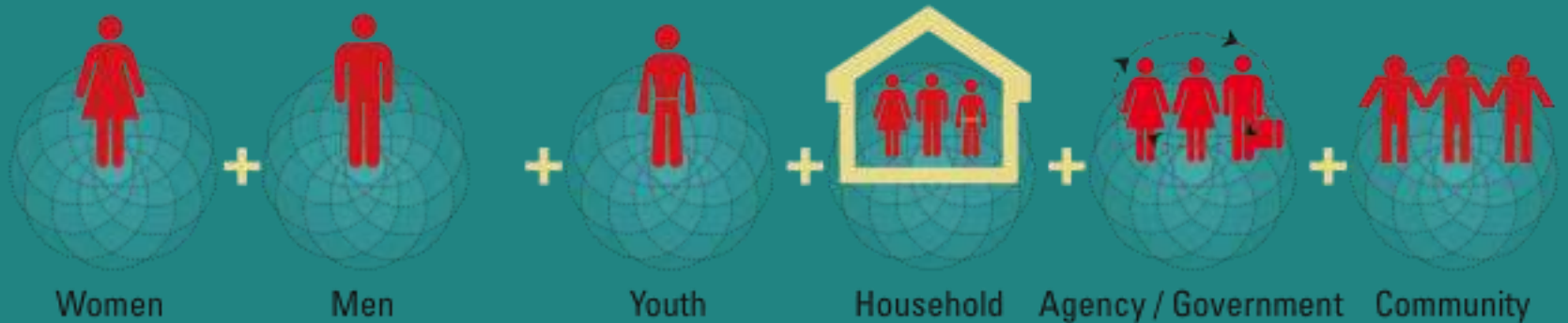
How long ago?

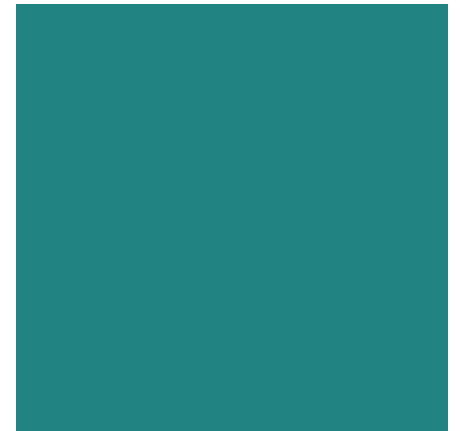
What did you talk about?

Power in Combining Networks



Networks can be combined and analyzed according to any one or any combination of relationships making network analysis very powerful





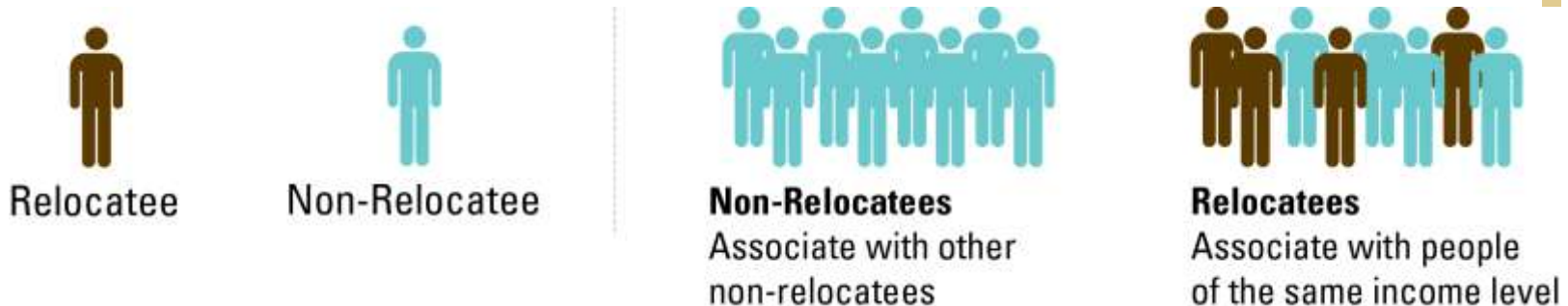
+ Important Note #1

Relocation History Matters





Social barriers exist for relocated



- The history of Inuit relocation in Labrador has created social barriers in Nain.
- Individuals who were not part of relocated families seldom chose not to affiliate with those from relocated families in statistically verifiable ways.
- Economic differences and ethnic differences were also the source of social exclusion/isolation in the community.
- Inuit tended to affiliate with other Inuit and Kablunângajuk, but not Whites; Kablunângajuk tended to affiliate with one another, and with Whites, but not with Inuit. Relocatees tended to mix with others at their same income level (but not with those of higher/lower income), while non-relocatees tended to exclude relocatees.
- In all cases, *exclusion seems a more powerful force than inclusion.*



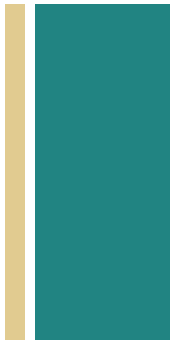
+ Important Note #2

Access to the means to enjoy traditional living is a problem.





Social access non- / relocatees



	Relocatee			Non-Relocatee		
	Skidoo	Boat	Cabin	Skidoo	Boat	Cabin
No Access	80%	78%	67%	70%	63%	59%
Occasional	10%	18%	0%	17%	30%	0%
Family	0%	0%	22%	0%	1%	32%
Own	7%	1%	5%	8%	1%	2%
Unknown	3%	2%	6%	6%	4%	7%

- Ownership and access to the three main means for accessing subsistence resources—boats, cabins, and skidoos—is rare in Nain.
- More than two-thirds of those interviewed had occasional access to one of the three most important means to obtain Country Food.
- Relocatees showed systematic differences in access (lower) though similar rates of ownership.





Country Foods



Overview of Findings

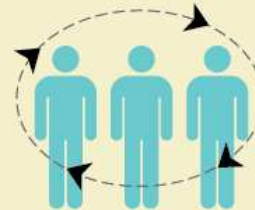
If you did not have any country food (wild meats like caribou or other things like fish, birds, or berries) who would you go to? When was the last time you received any country food from this person? How many times in the last year have you received country food from this person?



Country Foods

Network Summary

PATTERNS OF
DEPENDENCY
Country food



INDIVIDUAL
to
GROUP

NETWORK
STABILITY
Country food

*Less stable,
than many of
the other
networks in
Nain, perhaps
because of
the shifting
availability of
wild resources.*





Hubs Exist

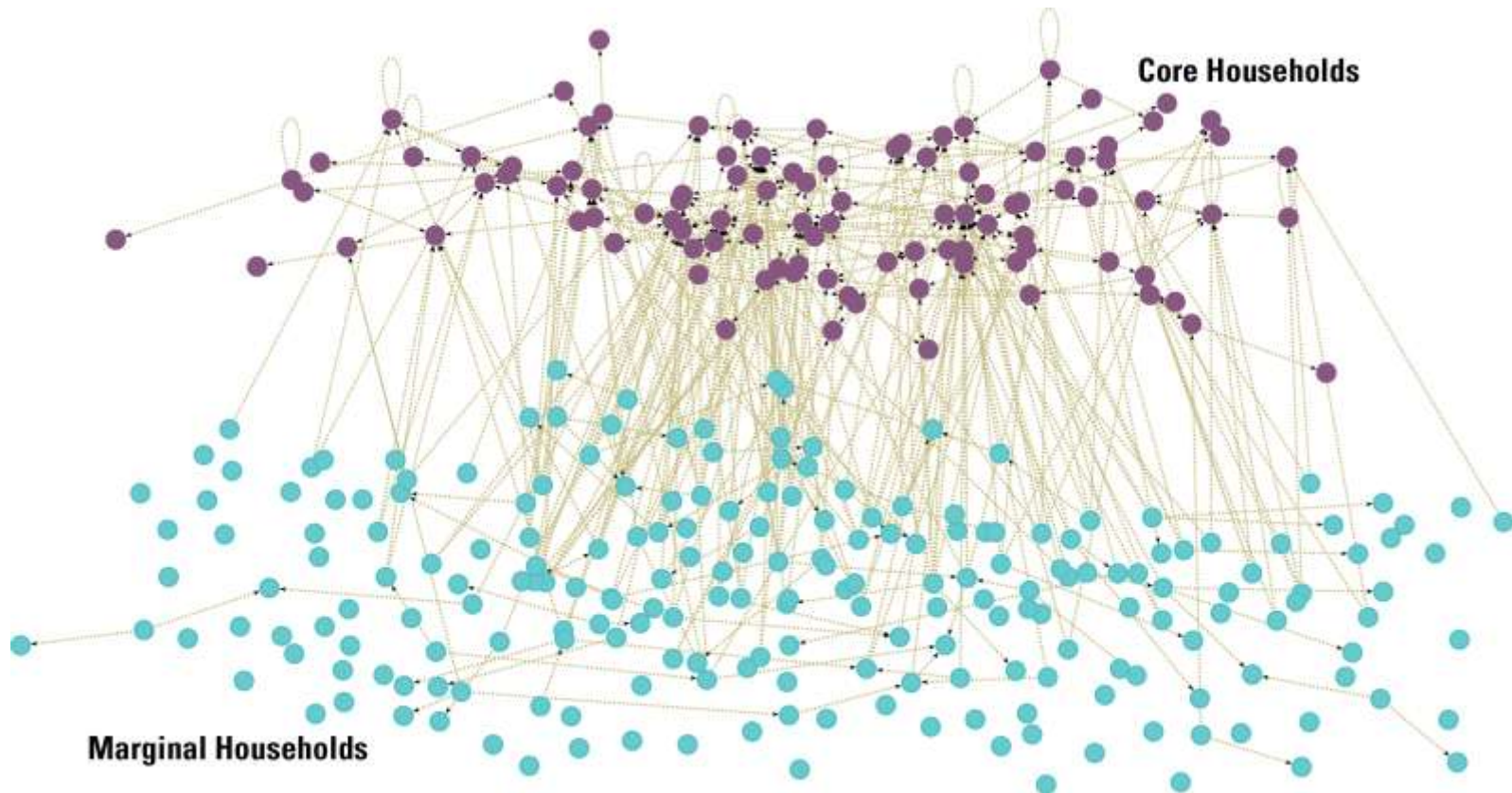
Below, each member of the network is shown as a “node” or circle. The size of each node is proportional to the number of times this person was named as a source of country food by another person. “Hubs” appear as large circles.





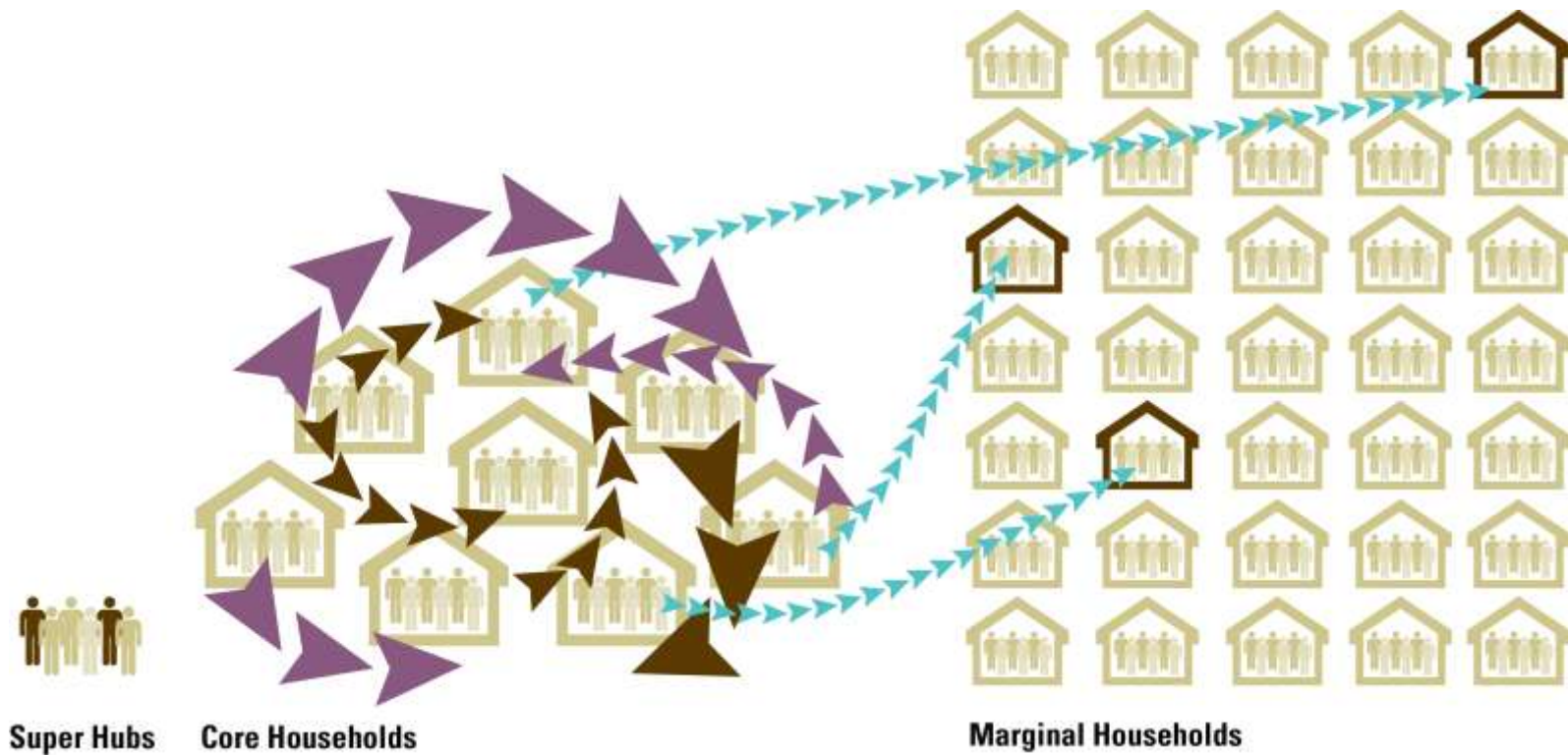
Cores & Margins

Here each circle represents a “core” household (purple) or a “marginal” household (blue). The core households mainly exchange with each other while the marginal households are either disconnected or dependent on a core household for country food.



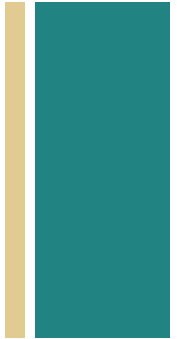


Super Hubs, Cores & Margins





Super Hubs, Cores & Margins



Super Hubs

Super Hubs

Less than 1% of the network is responsible for 20% of all CF exchanges

100% Inuit
100% Male

\$775 per week
average income

Hubs

8.5% of the network is responsible for 54% of CF exchange

87% Inuit
13% Kablunângajuk
92% Male

\$699 per week
mean household income

A small number of people supply much of the wild food in Nain.

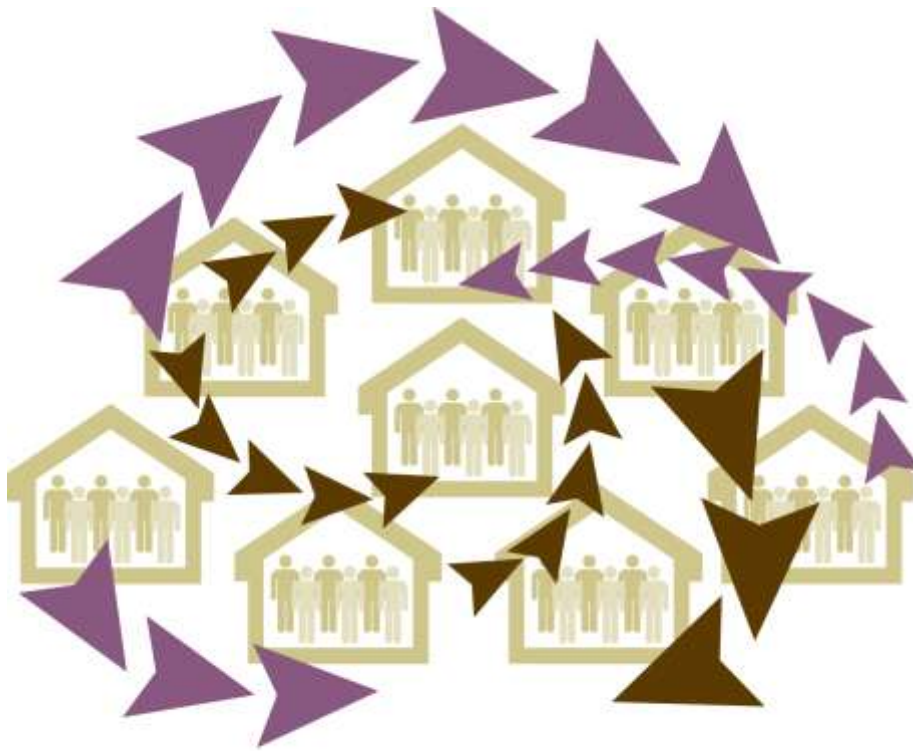
Non-Hubs

92% of the network is responsible for 46% of the exchanges

\$590 per week
average income



Super Hubs, Cores & Margins



Core Households

Core Households

23% of the households are responsible for 85% of the exchanges

The vast majority of the country food produced by hubs is circulated among a group of “core households”. These are highly connected households who frequently share with one another.

The country food received by these households appears to be both shared and consumed, i.e. most core households acting as both “sources” and “receivers” of country food.

Core households had a slightly higher income than non-core households, and nearly twice the rate of boat, skidoo, and cabin ownership/access.

Yet core households also showed higher numbers of residents per household despite similar house size (# of bedrooms) and a lower number of children per household.



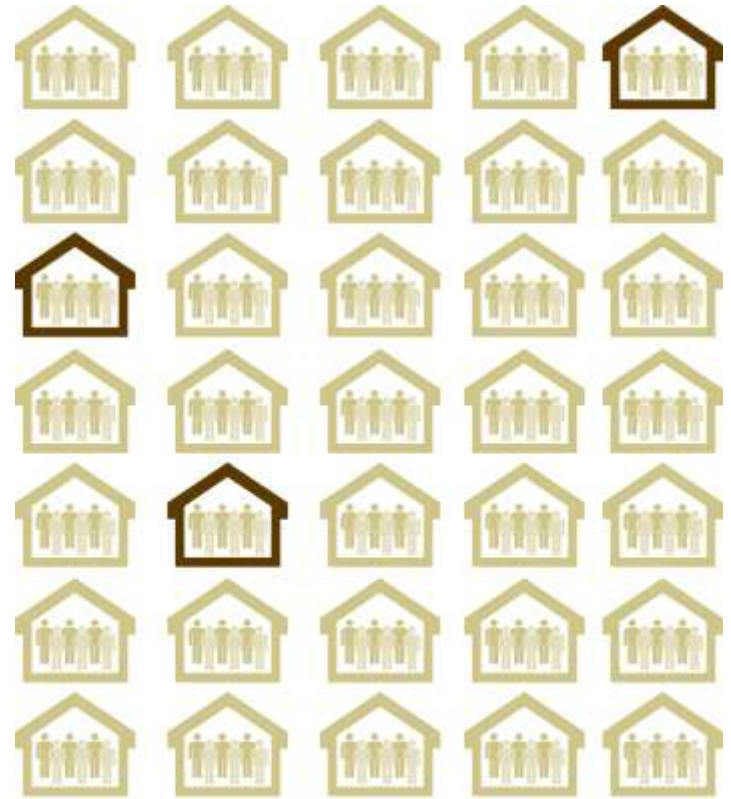
Super Hubs, Cores & Margins

Marginal Households

68% of the households are responsible for less than 15% of the exchanges

Marginal households show low access to the equipment necessary to procure country foods. Country food that leaves the core of the network is primarily consumed by those households that receive it. Little recirculation appears to take place outside of the core.

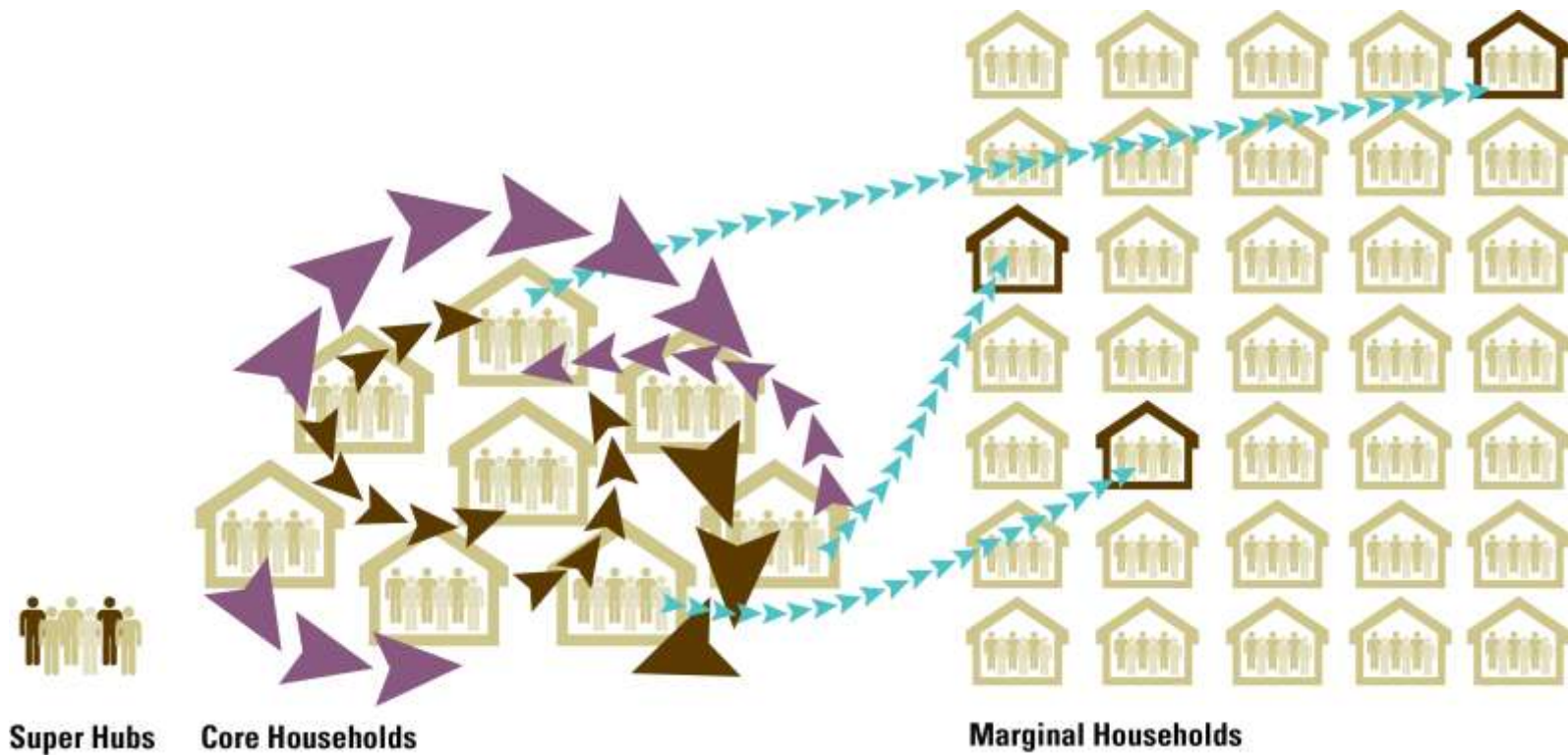
In popular terms, the traditional food network would appear to be a “trickle down” economy, with resources circulating mainly among a minority group with high(er) access to resources and means to obtain them, some portion of which leaves the core and is consumed by those on the margins (with little further exchange or circulation).



Marginal Households



Super Hubs, Cores & Margins





Non-Country Foods



Overview of Findings

If you did not have any “store-bought food” (basic things, like tea, sugar, or flour, or even a whole meal), who would you go to? When was the last time you received food (other than country food) from this person? How many times in the last year have you received store-bought food from this person?



Non Country Food

Network Summary

PATTERNS OF
DEPENDENCY
Non-country food



INDIVIDUAL
to & from
INDIVIDUAL

NETWORK
STABILITY
Non-country food

*More stable than
the Country
Food Network,
indicating
that patterns of
sharing were
routine and
well established.*

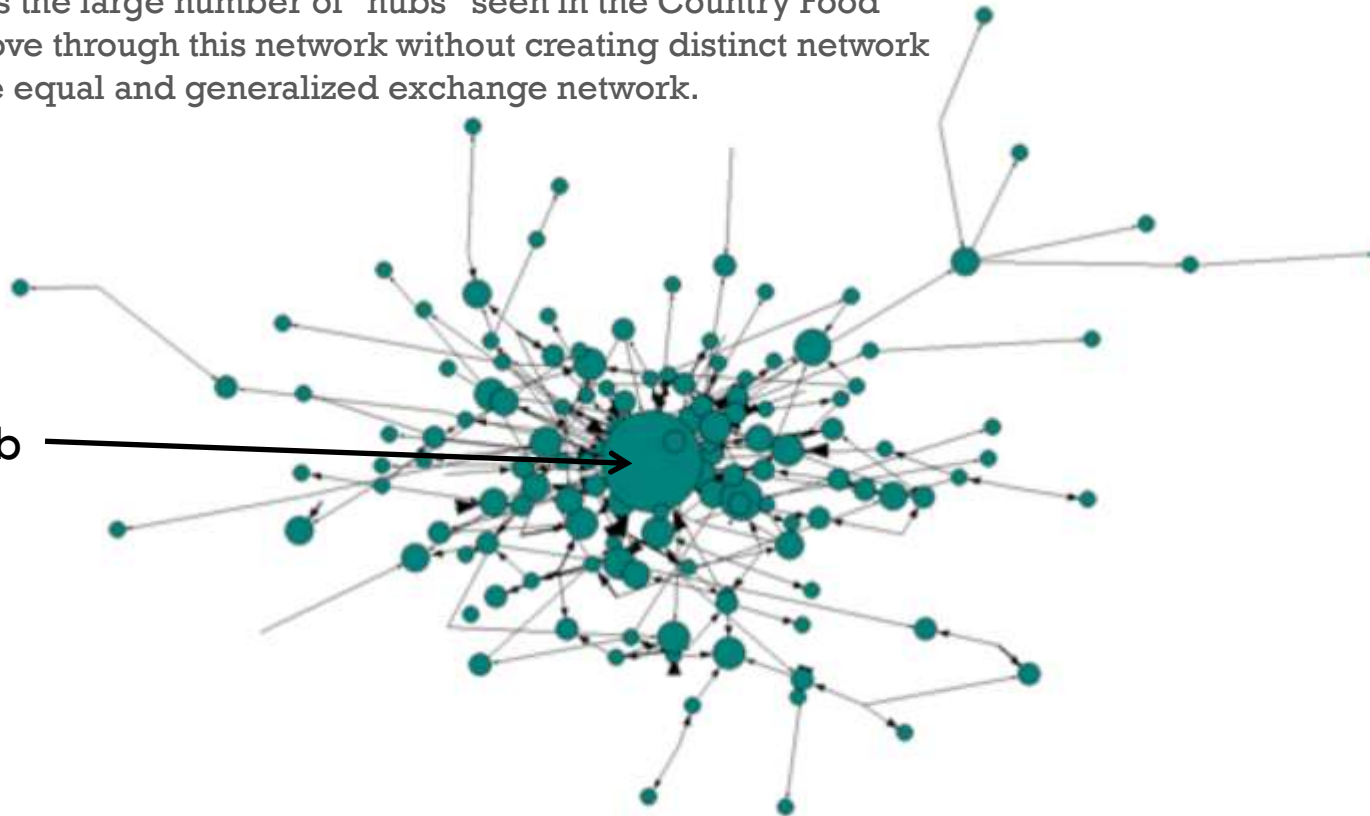




Food Assistance

- Approximately 15% of all those interviewed had been to the local food bank for “basic things” in the last year.
- With over 14 tons of food given away last year, providing for the basic necessities remains an issue for many families.
- Store-bought food lacks the large number of “hubs” seen in the Country Food network. Resources move through this network without creating distinct network roles, indicating a more equal and generalized exchange network.

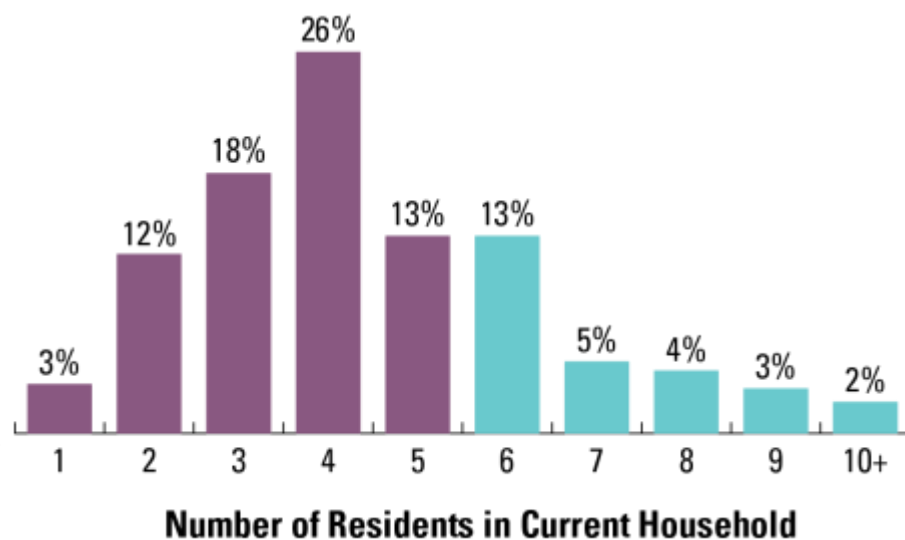
One Central Hub





Distribution is more even

There was high overlap between store-bought food sharing network and close family connections. Most people give and get store-bought food from their parents, siblings, and children's households. Sharing with more distant kin was much less common.



27.5%
Of households have
6 or more people





Job Assistance



Overview of Findings

If you were looking for a job—part-time or full-time—who would you go to for help? Do you know anyone here in Nain that could possibly help you find paid work? Have you asked this person for help with finding work in the last year? Did they help you get a job? If you are working now, how did you get your current job? Have you helped anyone here in Nain find a job in the last year?



Jobs

Network Summary

PATTERNS OF
DEPENDENCY
Jobs



INDIVIDUAL
to
INDIVIDUAL

NETWORK
STABILITY
Jobs

*Considerably
more stable than
others, but fragile:
the deletion of a
small number of
ties may cause
the network to
fracture into
many small parts.*

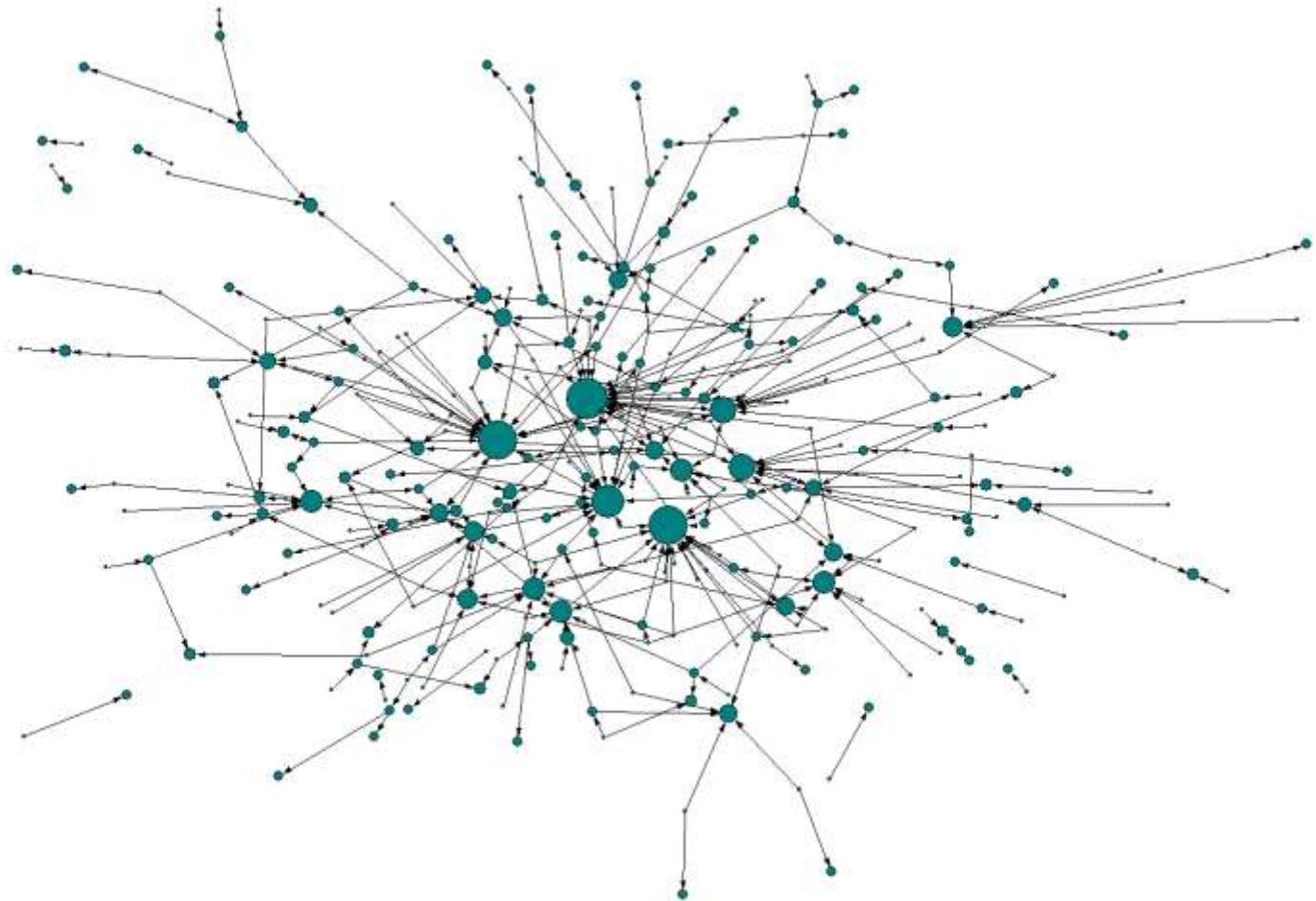




Prominent Hubs

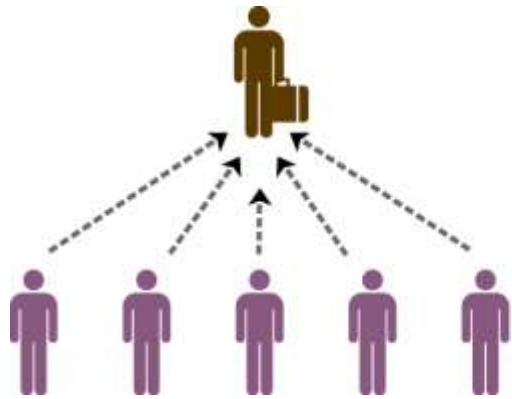
- The Jobs Network is very fractured and dispersed, indicating that help finding work is unsteady and based mainly on personal connections (rather than family connections or individual status).

- Several prominent “hubs” are apparent – these are individuals that provide jobs & job help to many people.



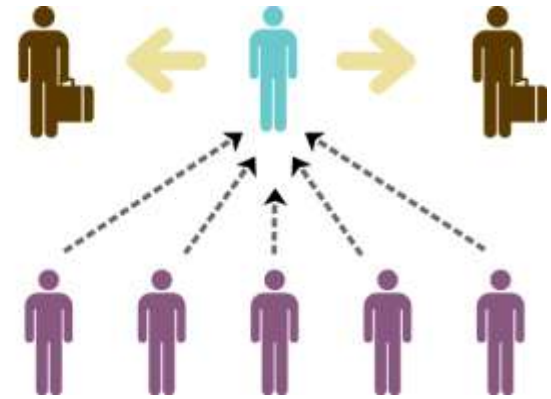


Hubs & Brokers



Hubs

- Higher Income & Education Level
- Only 8% of the Hubs have a Relocation History
- Hubs Often Tend to Serve as “Brokers”
- Have an Average Weekly Income of \$587 (Nearly Twice the Average in Nain)
- 92% were Employed Full-time
- 54% were Non-Inuit; 41% were Women



Brokers

- Brokers Connect People with Resources that They Cannot Access Themselves
- 25% of the Brokers have a Relocation History
- Have an Average Weekly Income of \$526
- 80% were Employed Full-time
- 45% were Non-Inuit; 44% were Women



Social Barriers

The data show that social divisions based on economic status are intertwined with relocation history. Because job access relies on a chain of individual relationships, a break in a single relationship can lead to isolation.



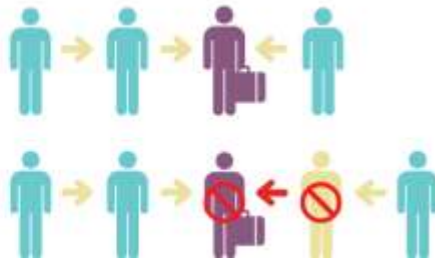
Non-Relocatee



Relocatee



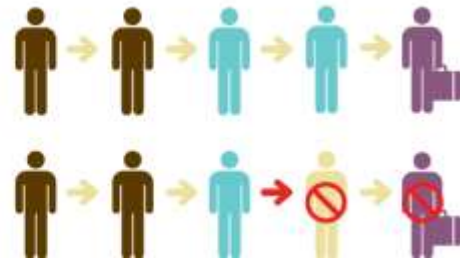
Non-Relocatees...tend to associate with other non-relocatees



Poor non-relocatees are less socially bound by economic status. They are more likely to have a close contact who is employed.



Relocatees...associate with people of the same income level



Poor relocatees are less likely to have close contact with someone who is employed. Most of their contacts come from people at the same income level.



Housing Assistance



Overview of Findings

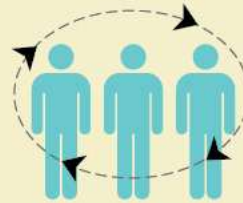
If you couldn't stay where you are living now, who would you go to for help? Do you know anyone here in Nain who could give you a place to stay (long-term) or help you to find a place to stay? Have you gone to that person for help with housing in the last year? What happened? Has anyone come to live with you in the last year (long term—more than a few weeks)? Who was it? How long did they stay with you?



Housing

Network Summary

PATTERNS OF
DEPENDENCY
Housing



INDIVIDUAL
to
GROUP

NETWORK
STABILITY
Housing

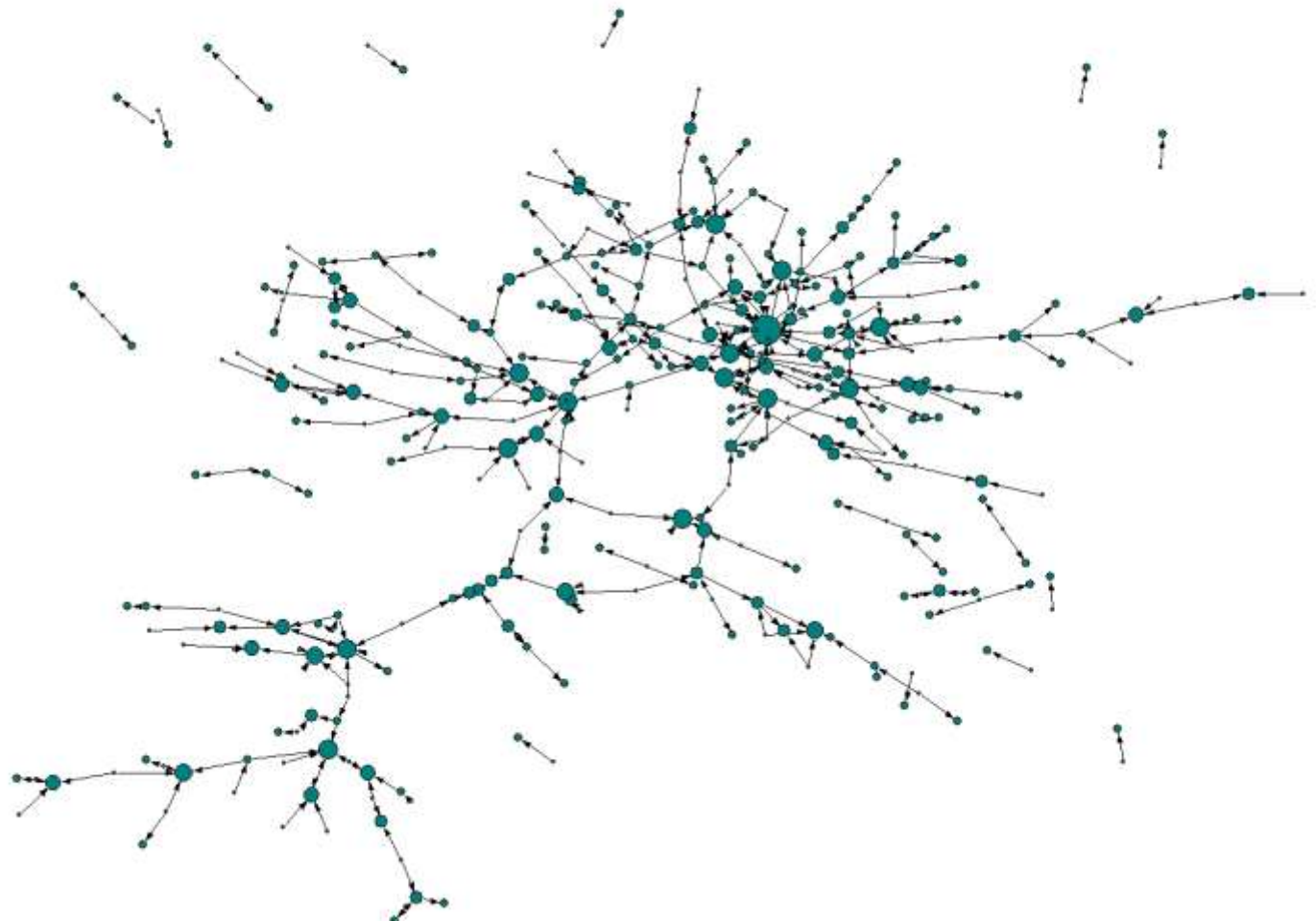
An unstable network where we might expect constant shifting in connections. This is likely the result of the long-standing housing shortage in Nain.



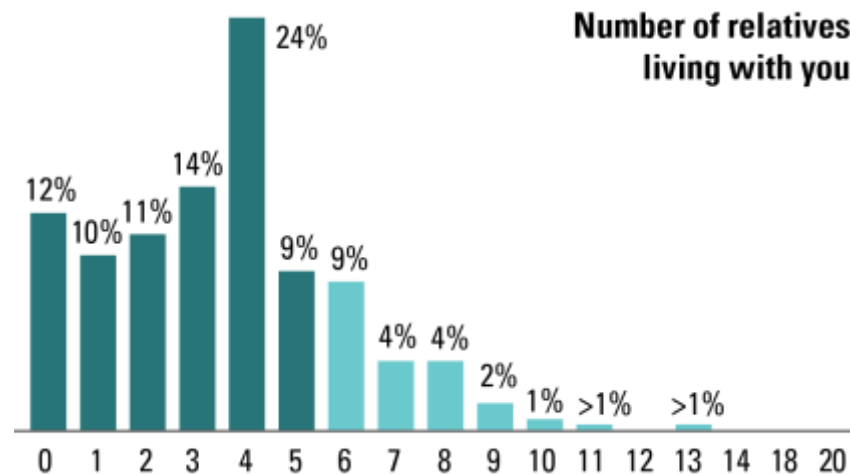
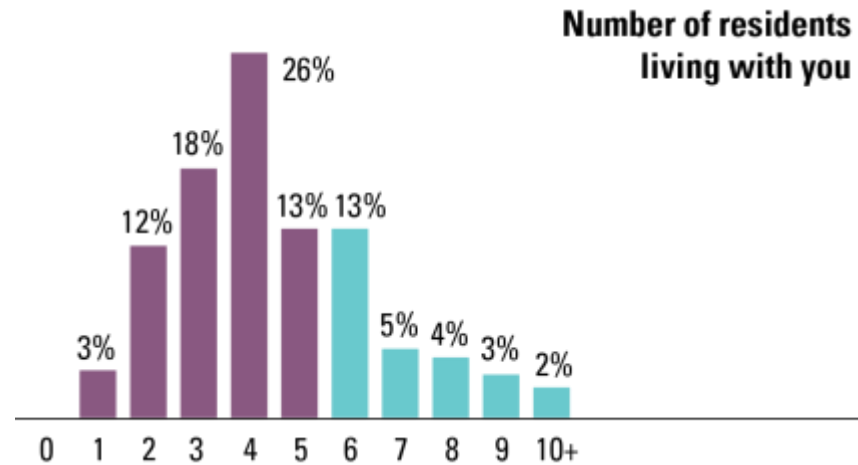


Housing Network

Long strings of association with little overlap. Indicating a fragile network where the deletion of a single connection can serve to isolate one part of the network from another.

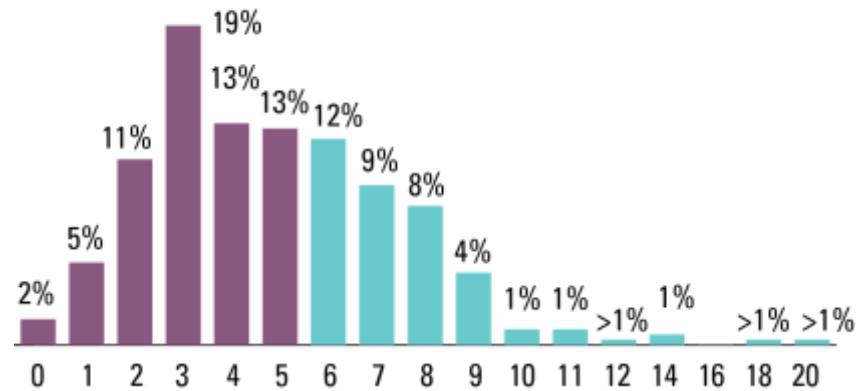


+ Housing

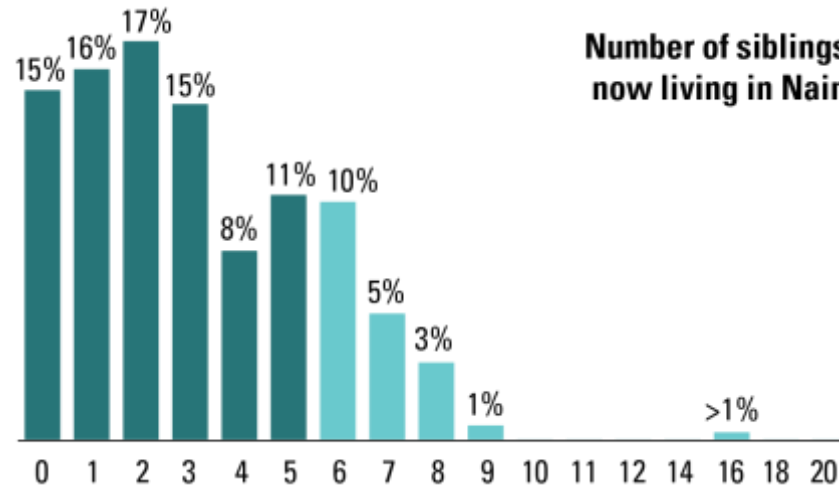


+ Housing

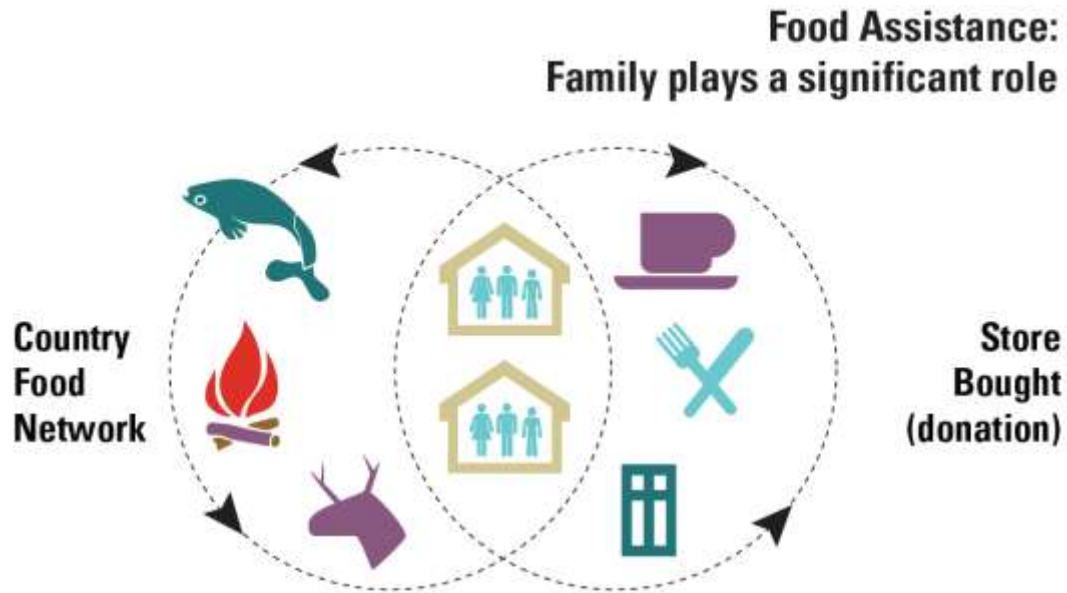
Number of siblings



Number of siblings
now living in Nain



+ Kinship



Housing Network:
Immediate Family was very important



"I need a place to live / stay / sleep."

My Family



Household Wellness & Domestic Violence



Overview of Findings

If you knew a woman / man (or young person) who was having difficulty with a partner (or with parents/relatives) and needed help, advice, or a place to stay, who would you send her/him to? Is there someone in your family or circle of friends who women/men/young people go to if they need this sort of help?



Household Wellness & Domestic Violence

Network Summary

PATTERNS OF
DEPENDENCY
Wellness



INDIVIDUAL
to
INDIVIDUAL

NETWORK
STABILITY
Wellness

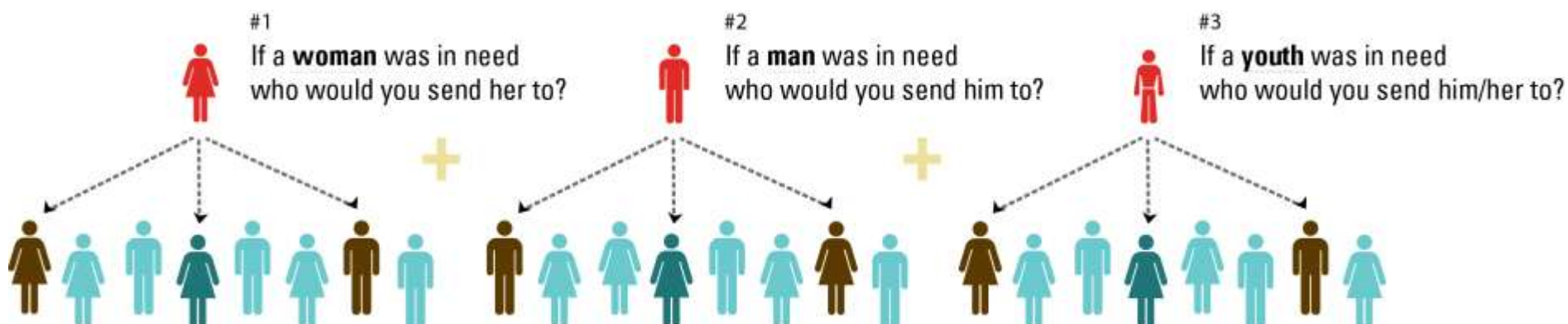
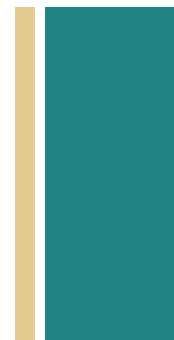
*Like the Jobs
Network, this
is a stable
but fragile
network that
could easily
fracture into
many isolated
pieces.*





Household Wellness & Domestic Violence Network

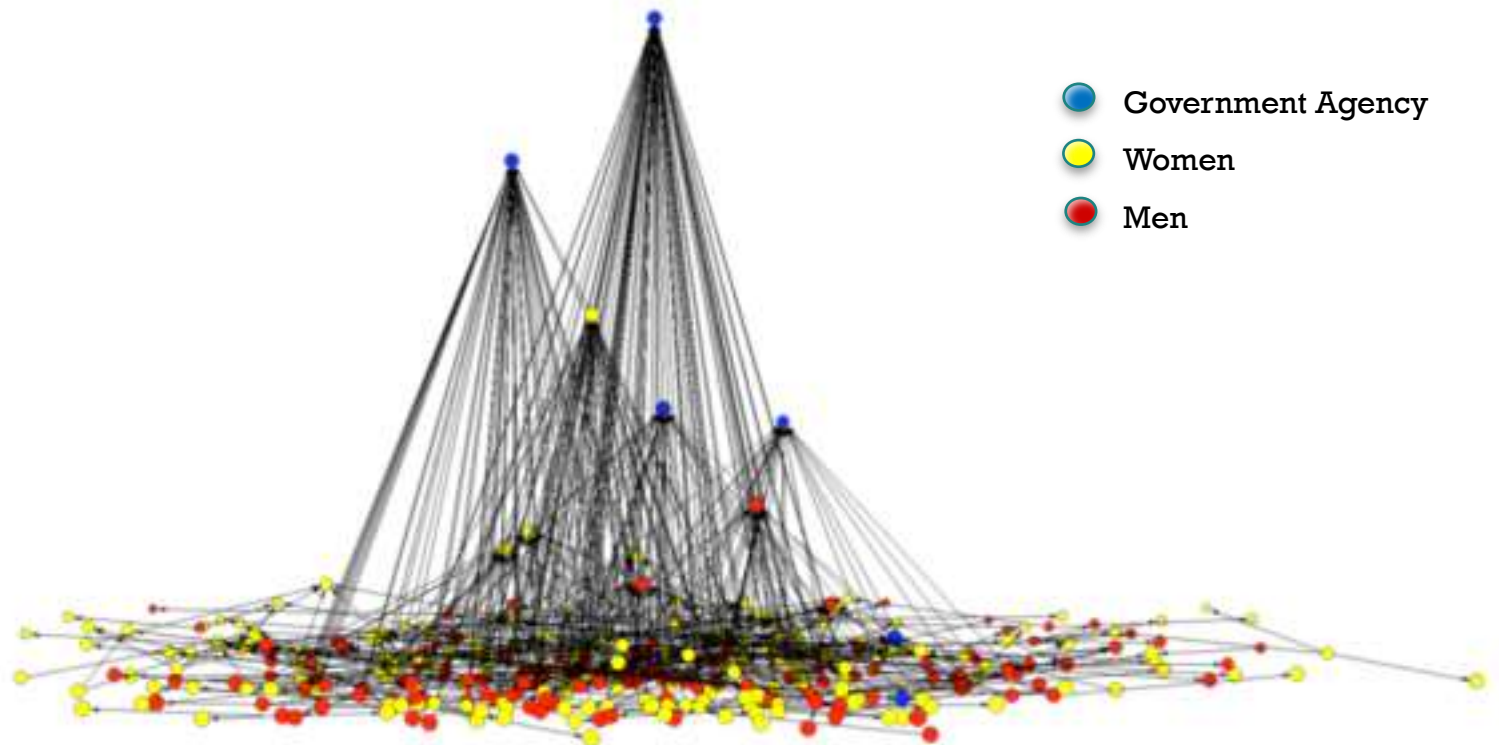
The household wellness network incorporates three kinds of connections. The answers to these questions resulted in three distinct networks, which were put together to form a single network of assistance around domestic/household issues.





Strong Informal Network

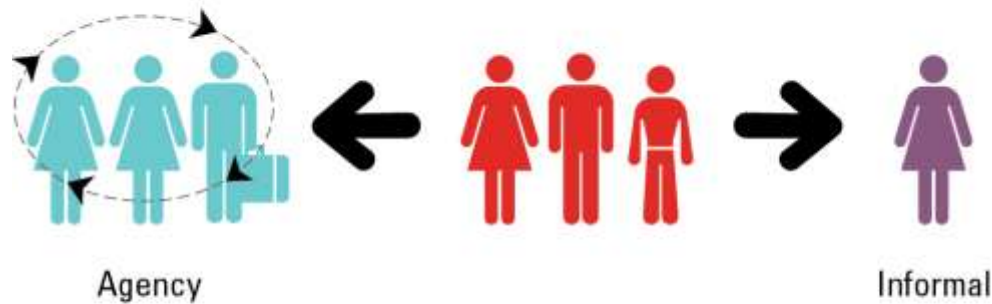
- Much of the domestic violence and youth help in Nain centered around a small number of women. While many people named Nunatsiavut DHSD counselors or mentioned calling the RCMP, most women spoke of a need for personal interaction, “someone to cry with.”
- The network diagram illustrates an important if unrecognized, informal counseling network in Nain.



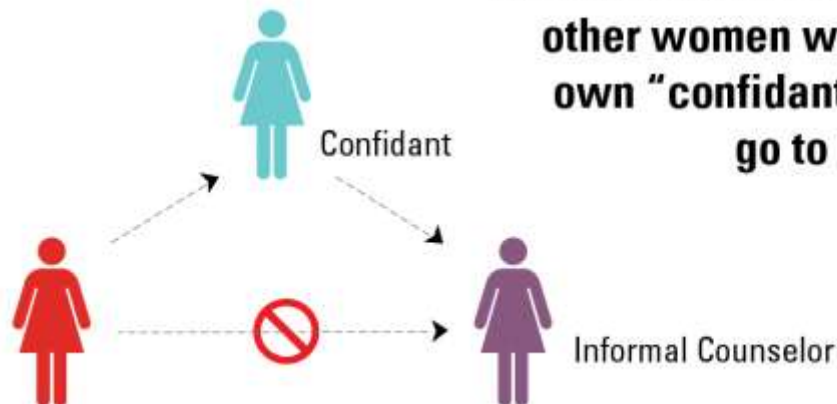


Household Wellness & Domestic Violence Network

Most felt they had somewhere to go for help



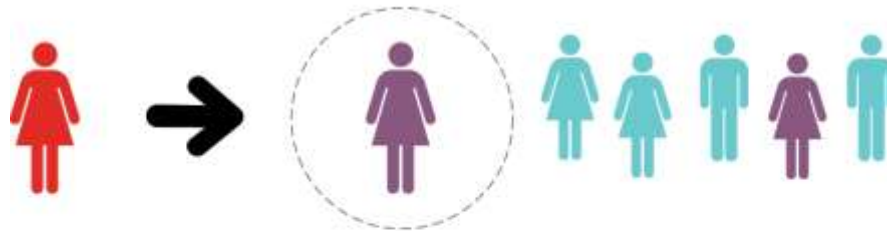
Women avoided talking to other women who their own "confidant" might go to for help



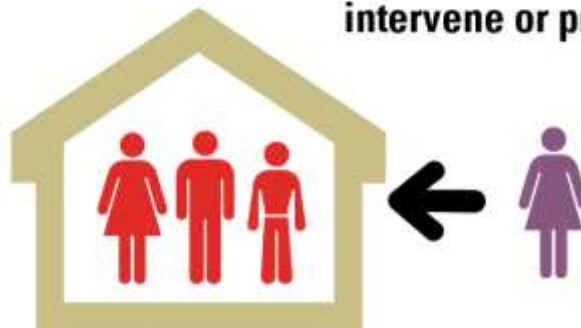


Household Wellness & Domestic Violence Network

Women sought confidentiality both secrecy & assurance that no information was passed



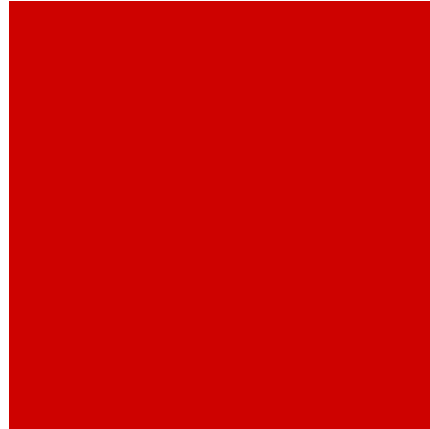
Women are more likely to intervene or provide assistance



Gender plays a influencing factor in this network



Traditional Knowledge



Overview of Findings

If you had a question about your customs, culture, history, or tradition, who would you ask for answers? Have you talked with this person about these things in the last year? How long ago? What did you talk about?



Traditional Knowledge

Network Summary

PATTERNS OF
DEPENDENCY
Knowledge



INDIVIDUAL
to
INDIVIDUAL

NETWORK
STABILITY
Knowledge

*Among the most
stable networks,
indicating well
accepted patterns
of sharing and
exchange.*



+ Traditional Knowledge

- In the Traditional Knowledge Network, we left the definition of “tradition” and “custom” open in our interviews. Instead we asked *“If you had a question about your customs, culture, history, or tradition, who would you ask for answers?”*



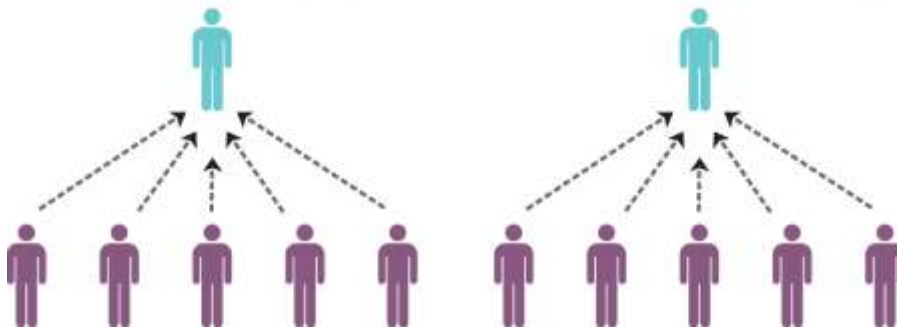
- Answers about what tradition meant ranged from cooking country food, to how to make skin boots, to the rules for celebrating “Boys Day,” to questions about words in Inuktitut, to the conditions of particular “roads” to the interior (for purposes of caribou hunting). Such a variety of answers testifies to the long and complex history of Nain, which is among the oldest of the communities on the coast and which has a long history of colonization and self-determination.

+ Traditional Knowledge

Lots of people in Nain are “Hubs”
or experts in traditional knowledge



Hubs are people who others turn to for knowledge



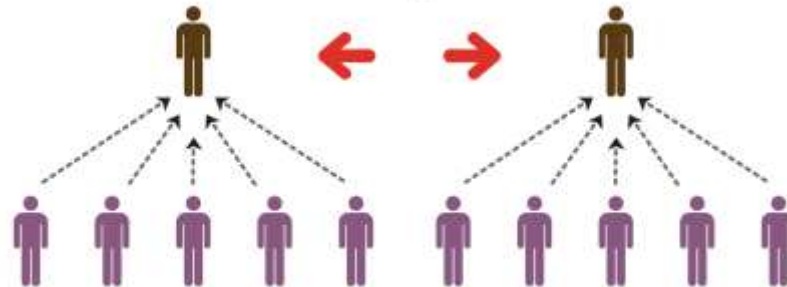
26 people
were named
“important
sources of
traditional
knowledge
more than 5
times in the
interviews

+ Traditional Knowledge

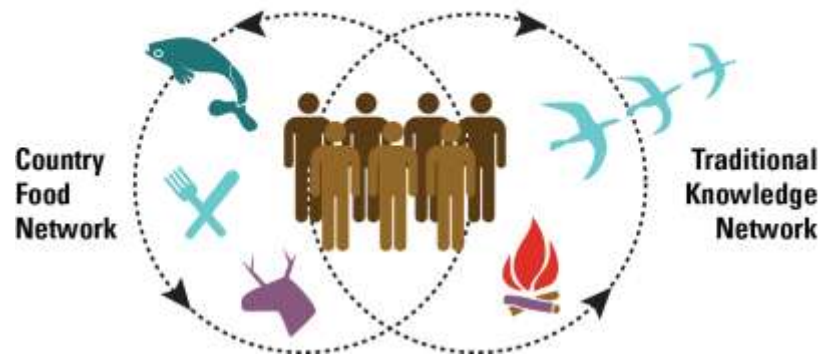
The hubs in the network are somewhat isolated, however.

Many hubs are not part of the core of the network (its most active and interactive part).

The "Core" (hubs who exchange with one another) is small



The Core tends to be younger, employed, higher income, more education and access





Alcohol Co-Use



Overview of Findings

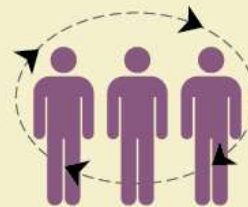
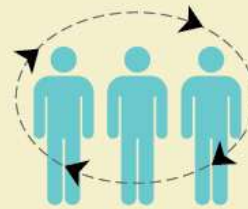
Do you drink alcohol, and if so, who do you most often drink with? When was the most recent time you drank with him/her?



Alcohol Co-Use

Network Summary

PATTERNS OF
DEPENDENCY
Alcohol Co-Use



GROUP
to
GROUP

NETWORK
STABILITY
Alcohol Co-Use

*This is the
least stable
network,
characterized by
high rates of
turn over in
a person's co-use
partners.*

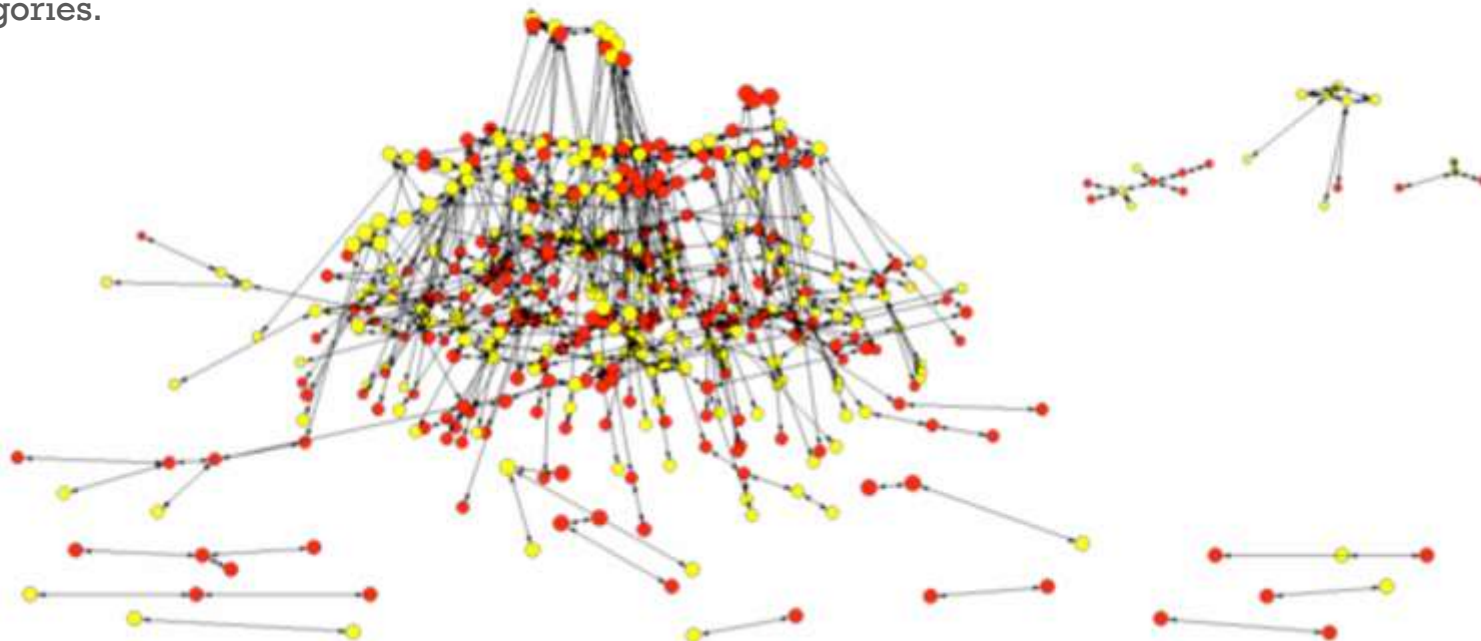




Alcohol Co-Use Network is Robust

- The Alcohol Co-Use Network is very dense (there are a high number of connections) and these are spread relatively evenly among most network participants (no “hubs”).
- The high number of co-use ties in the Alcohol Co-Use Network indicates a “robust” configuration, meaning that the breaking of even significant number of connections is not likely to increase the social isolation of many individuals or households from others in the network.
- There were few statistical predictors of centrality in the Alcohol Co-Use Network. We found no correlation between “household income” (nor individual “age” or any other demographic) and network position. It appears that network roles are spread across all social categories.

● Men
● Women

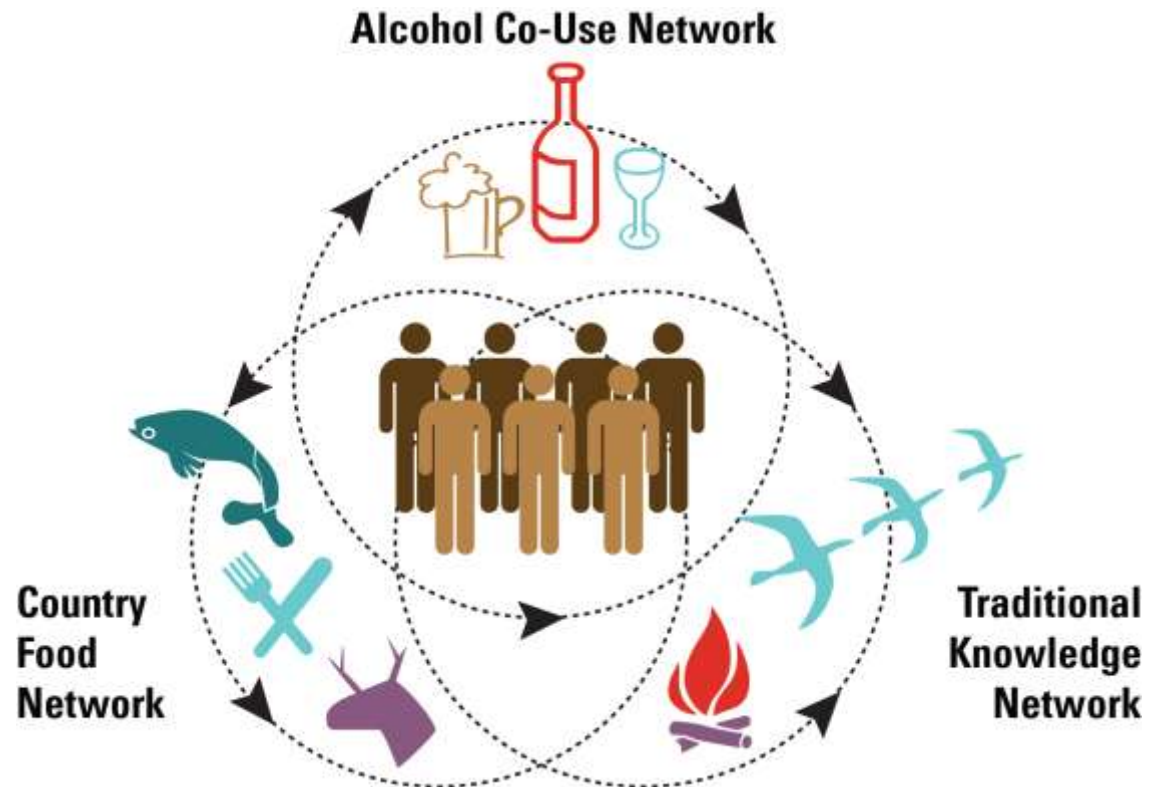


+ One Central Core of HH Exists as Co-Users

- When the Alcohol Co-Use Network is examined on a household basis (below), 77 households out of 208 (37%) involved in the network are found in the central core. This indicates a densely interconnected group of households that frequently choose their alcohol use partners from one another.

There was a high degree of overlap between those households who frequently share country food, look to one another as sources of traditional knowledge, and name one another as frequent co-users of alcohol.

The overlap would indicate the likelihood that individuals who exchange country food and traditional knowledge also tend to use alcohol together.





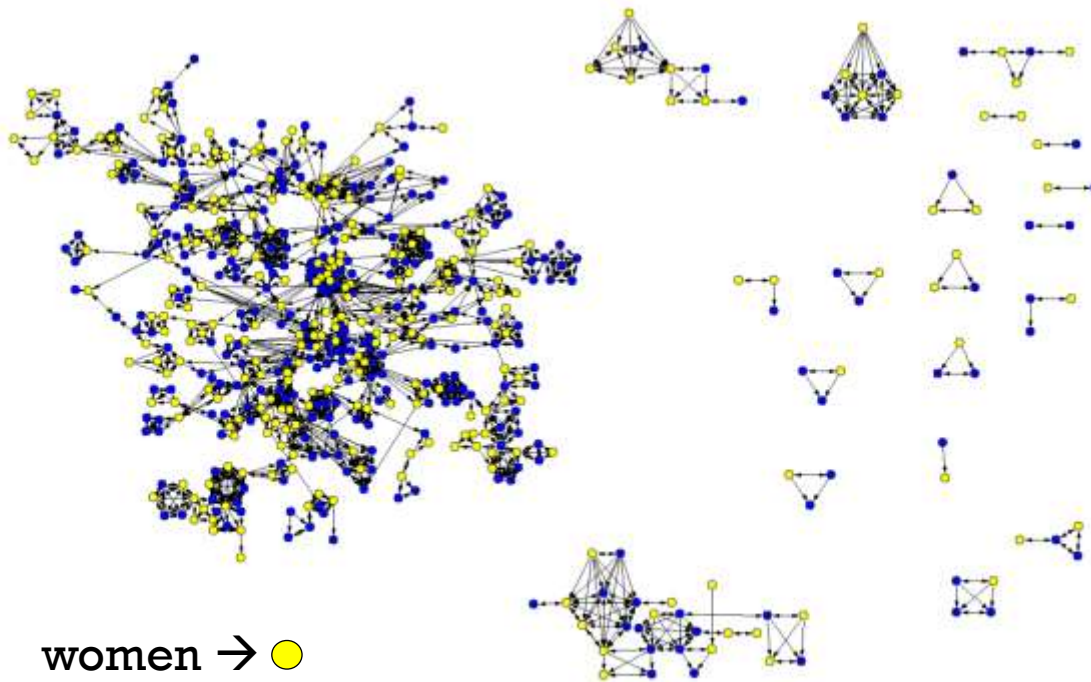
Family / Genealogy



Overview of Findings

Can you tell me the name of your parents, grandparents, children, grand children, siblings, and the other parent of your children?

+ The Kinship Network

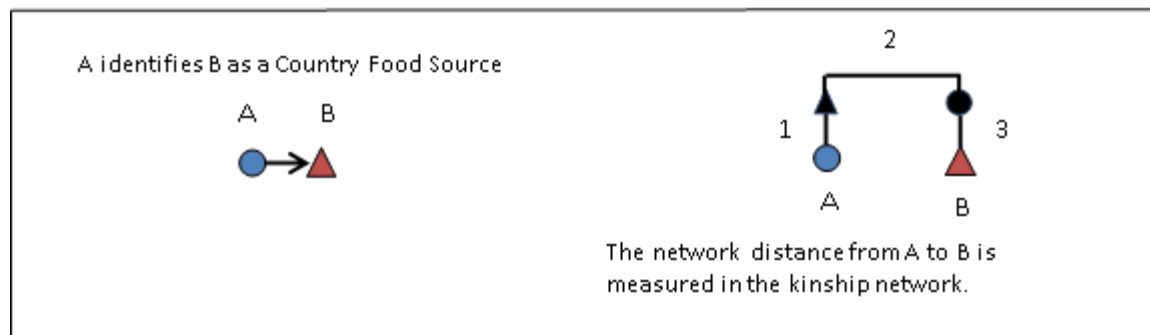


women → ●
men → ●

Much of Nain is connected by kinship.
We were frequently told:

“I’m related to everyone
in Nain”

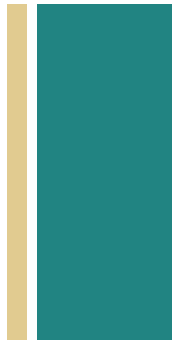
+ Measuring Kin Distance



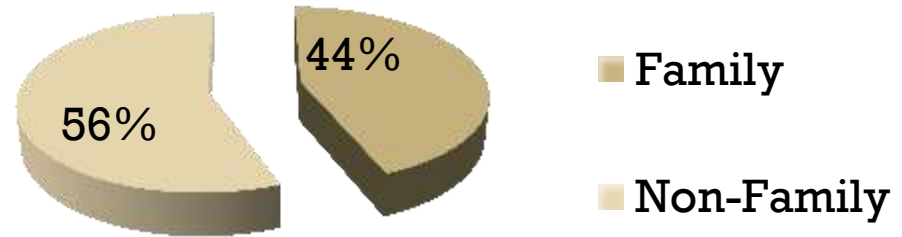
Network	% Reachable Pairs (β)	Mean Distance (μ)	Combined (β/μ)
Store-Bought Food Partners	80%	2.4	0.333
Country Food Partners	79%	3	0.263
Store-Bought Food Sources	58%	2.7	0.215
Housing Assistance	63%	3	0.210
Alcohol Co-Use	65%	3.1	0.209
Country Food Sources	70%	3.5	0.200
Traditional Knowledge	66%	4	0.165
Male DV Assistance	45%	3.3	0.136
Youth Assistance	44%	3.4	0.129
Female DV Assistance	38%	3.2	0.119
Jobs Assistance	44%	4.3	0.102



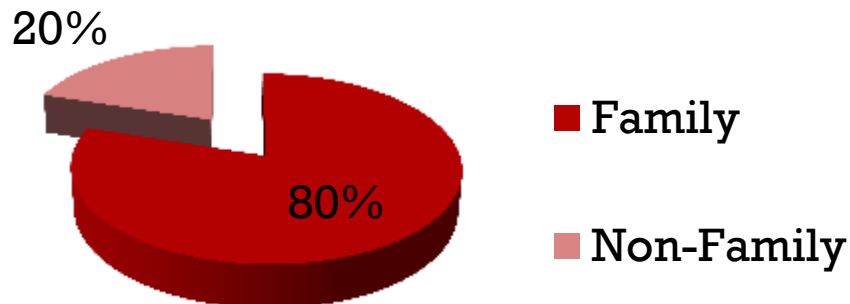
Where kin help (and where they do not)



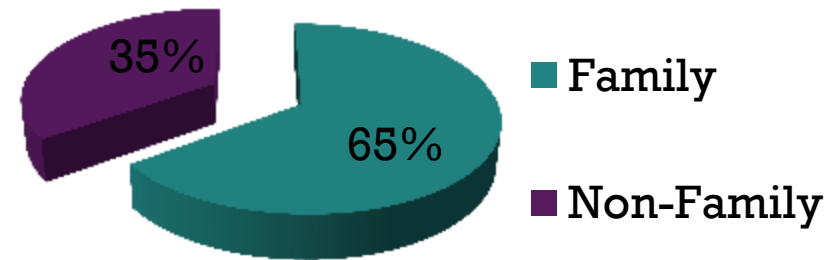
Jobs



Store Bought Food



Housing

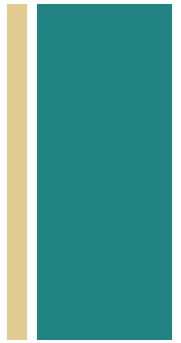


+ Household and Family

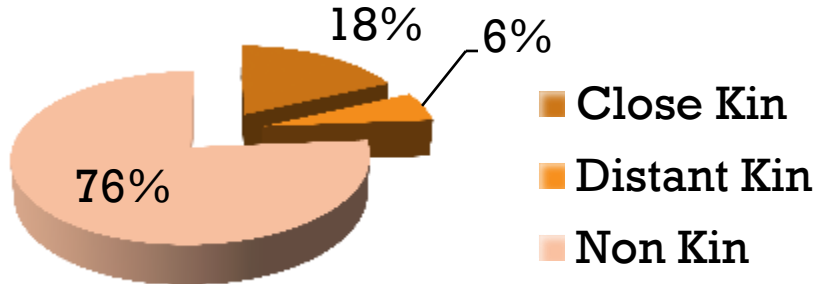
Network	Total Connections	k1	k1 %	k2	k2%	$\frac{(k2\%-k1\%)}{k1\%}$
Store-Bought Food Partners	117	55	47.0%	81	69.2%	47.2%
Housing Assistance	408	139	34.1%	212	52.0%	52.5%
Store-Bought Food Sources	340	111	32.6%	165	48.5%	48.6%
Alcohol Co-Use	595	160	26.9%	219	36.8%	36.9%
Country Food Sources	538	128	23.8%	250	46.5%	95.3%
Country Food Partners	164	38	23.2%	90	54.9%	136.8%
Traditional Knowledge	506	112	22.1%	234	46.2%	108.9%
Female DV Assistance	300	54	18.0%	71	23.7%	31.5%
Male DV Assistance	84	14	16.7%	20	23.8%	42.9%
Youth Assistance	286	45	15.7%	76	26.6%	68.9%
Jobs Assistance	384	34	08.8%	52	13.5%	52.9%



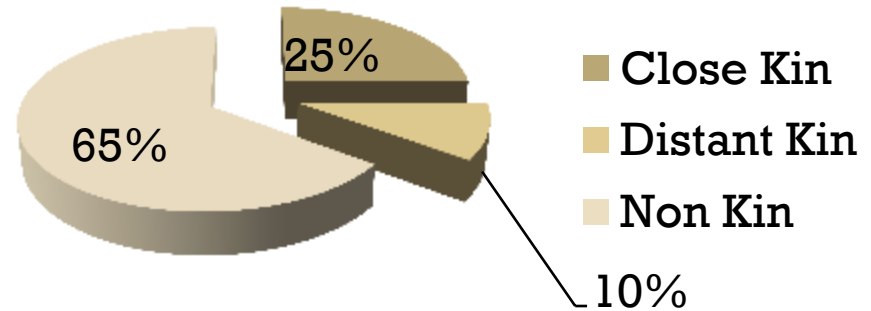
Where distant kin help most (and where they do not)



Domestic Violence

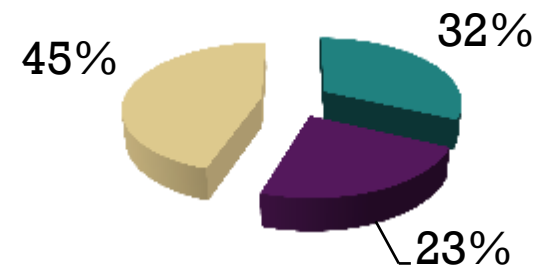


Alcohol Co-Use



Traditional Knowledge

■ Distant Kin ■ Close Kin ■ Non Kin





Summary

- **Access to Wild Resources:** The vast majority of adults in Nain lack access to skidoos, boats, and cabins out on the land—the major means for obtaining country food.
- **Social Boundaries:** Significant social barriers exist today in Nain that separate Inuit from Kablunângajuk and Whites, between those of different economic levels, and between Hebron / other relocatees and long-time residents of Nain (whether Inuit or not).
- **Country Foods:** The majority of country food is circulated among a “core” group of houses. It is supplied by a small number of “hubs” (people who supply many others). Many households receive little or no country food.
- **Store-Bought Food:** Access to “basic things” like flour, store-bought meat, vegetables or even a whole meal is obtained mainly through close family connections and through the Food Bank. There are few hubs other than the Food Bank. A significant number of families count on the Food Bank for occasional access to basic food.
- **Jobs:** Hubs in the jobs network tend also to be “brokers”—individuals who connect people to others rather than finding them a job directly. The job network is very fragile, meaning people are easily isolated if one of their few connections fails.
- **Housing:** Housing help tends to be shared widely, but many people in Nain remain dependent on a small group of individuals who are seen as the main means of finding a permanent place to live.



Summary



- **Household Wellness:** Most of the help for household issues such as domestic violence assistance or assistance for young people is performed by Government Agencies and a small number of untrained women and men in Nain. Confidentiality is a large concern, making this a very fragile network that can leave many people who need help without someone to turn to.
- **Traditional Knowledge:** There are many sources of traditional knowledge in Nain, but only a small “core”—meaning that many of the hubs in the network are not very well connected to one another. The core of the traditional knowledge network tends to overlap with the core of the country food network.
- **Alcohol:** Alcohol use was often cited as the biggest problem in Nain. Yet the core households of the alcohol co-use network tended to overlap considerably with the core households of the traditional knowledge and country food networks. Alcohol use was spread across all social groups.
- **Kinship:** Family relationships remain very important in Nain. Close family are important sources of food and housing; extended family are important sources of traditional knowledge and country food. Much of Nain was related to one another by distant kinship.
- **Other Issues:** Interviewees felt that we should have asked more about youth issues and parenting, and especially about suicide. Others were concerned with climate change and money problems in general.

+

Questions?





Thank you / Nakummek.

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Nain Networks Project

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