

**FINAL  
REPORT**

Canadian Public Opinion on  
Arctic Sovereignty and the North

Prepared for:  
Department of National Defence  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### Research purpose and objectives

The Department of National Defence (DND) and the Canadian Forces (CF) commissioned Environics Research Group to conduct public opinion research to examine Canadians' views and expectations with regard to the demonstration of Canada's sovereignty in the North, asserting Canadian presence in the Arctic and the CF's capacity to act. The findings will be used by DND to inform Government of Canada communications, and to guide DND communications activities and messages to Canadians.

The overall objective of the research is to assess Canadians' current perspectives of the Canadian Forces in relation to Canada's North, covering such topics as:

- Federal government's performance in protecting Canadian sovereignty in the North;
- What Canada needs to do to clearly communicate its sovereignty over Arctic territory;
- Perceived threats to Arctic sovereignty;
- Concerns about other countries challenging Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic North;
- Awareness of CF operations in the North;
- Confidence in military resources to demonstrate a presence in the Arctic North;
- Knowledge of CF's role and responsibility in the North; and
- Level of interest in learning more about the CF in the North.

### Methodology

The study was conducted in two phases. For the initial quantitative phase, telephone interviews were

conducted between January 15 and February 1, 2009 with a representative sample of 1,450 residents of the provinces ("Southerners"), and 450 residents of the territories ("Northerners"), 18 years of age and older.<sup>1</sup> The margin of error for the sample of 1,450 Southerners is plus or minus 2.6 percentage points, 19 times in 20, and for the sample of 450 Northerners is plus or minus 4.6 percentage points, 19 times in 20. 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 (Appendix).

For the follow-up qualitative phase, eight focus groups (two in each city) were held in Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton and Whitehorse. In each centre, one group was conducted with participants aged 20 to 44 years, and the other group with participants aged 45 to 75 years. All participants were screened to ensure they have at least moderate interest in news about current events and public policy issues.

The area of interest in this study was defined early in the quantitative survey ("the part of Canada that includes the three territories, running north from where the provinces end to our northern boundary, the Arctic Ocean") and in the focus groups (participants were provided with two maps, one of the three territories and one of the circumpolar region). The term "Arctic North" was chosen to describe this area, rather than referring only to the "Arctic" (which could be interpreted as only the area north of the Arctic Circle) or to "the North" (which could be interpreted as anything north of where the respondent lives, such as the northern parts of the provinces for some Southerners, or only the area north of the treeline for some Northerners).

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<sup>1</sup> A sample size of 450 for the North was chosen to ensure sufficient data for meaningful analysis in this important region. Since the territories constitute only 0.3% of the Canadian population, these interviews would effectively disappear when combined in their proper proportion with the provinces for a "total Canada" sample. Thus, it was decided that the North and the South would be kept separate for the purposes of analysis and reporting.

## Key findings

The results of this research reveal that Canadians, and Northerners in particular, are broadly aware of the topics of sovereignty and security in Canada's Arctic region. A majority in all regions believe that Canada's Arctic sovereignty is not secure, and that the major threat comes from other countries (especially the U.S. and Russia) that have competing claims in the region. And yet, Canadians are less inclined than in the past to express concern about Canada's Arctic sovereignty, which is unexpected in light of the media attention given to this subject over the past year.

Opinions vary noticeably across generational segments of the population. Younger Canadians (in both the provinces and the territories) are much less likely to see a threat to Arctic sovereignty, and thus to consider it an important issue to address. This might provide a clue as to the overall decline in public concern over this topic, and it could well develop further over time, barring events in the region that would be significant enough to alter opinions.

The following summarizes the key findings from the research:

### Familiarity with the North

- The Arctic North is generally considered a quintessential symbol of Canada's national identity and of its image abroad. Yet, this part of the country remains one that is not well-understood. Most Canadians are unclear about how far north Canada extends, with minorities in both the provinces and the territories correctly identifying the Arctic Ocean as the northern boundary.
- Most (86%) Northerners, and over half (55%) of Southerners, report paying at least some attention to news taking place in Canada's Arctic North. The focus groups also revealed notably greater familiarity with, knowledge of and interest in the North among participants in Whitehorse, who are more likely to consider issues in the North of direct importance to them. In both the North and the South, attention to Northern news and events is substantially higher among older Canadians.

- Canadians in both the provinces and the territories identify the environment/climate change as the leading top-of-mind issue facing the North. The relative salience of other issues, including Arctic sovereignty, resource and mineral rights, and unemployment, trails well behind. The economy and housing shortages emerge as issues of relatively greater concern to Northerners.

### Arctic sovereignty and security

- There is a moderate degree of awareness of Arctic sovereignty. Over half (54%) of Northerners recall hearing something recently about it. By comparison, fewer (37%) Southerners are aware of anything recent about Arctic sovereignty, and this level of awareness has declined marginally since 2008. What Canadians in both regions are most likely to recall hearing about is competing claims on the Arctic made by other countries, notably Russia and the United States.
- Canadians are more likely than not to believe there is currently a threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty or to the security of its northern border. This view is only slightly more common in the North than in the South, and in both regions, increases substantially with age. The threat is believed to come primarily from other countries laying claim to Canada's Arctic territory, although there is also some concern about the threat posed by the environmental damage associated with climate change, shipping and resource extraction.
- Majorities of Canadians in both the provinces and the territories are concerned about other countries challenging Canada's Arctic sovereignty, although the degree of concern has actually declined over the past three years. In the South, the level of concern has declined from the peak observed in 2007, when a Russian submarine planted a flag on the sea floor beneath the North Pole, and has returned to the level previously recorded in 2006. Concerns also declined in the North since 2007, continuing a broader downward trend that began in 2006. In both the provinces and the territories, older Canadians are much more likely than younger ones to be concerned about challenges to Arctic sovereignty.

- Canadians anticipate that protecting Canada's Arctic sovereignty will become increasingly difficult over the next five years. Majorities in both the South (55%) and the North (58%) foresee this challenge becoming more serious, rather than less serious or unlikely to change, due to a combination of increased pressure from other countries claiming Arctic territory and growing interest in the region's resources, such as oil and gas. Climate change is a secondary reason for Canadians' belief that Arctic sovereignty will be more difficult to protect in the coming years, and is more commonly identified by Northerners than by Southerners.
- Eight in ten Canadians in both the provinces and the territories agree that more should be done to strengthen Canada's sovereignty over Arctic territory. This view is more prevalent among Northerners than Southerners, although agreement has increased in the South since 2008. Yet at the same time, majorities in each region believe the federal government should not give sovereignty priority over other issues, such as health care or the environment.
- Northerners believe the most effective way for Canada to strengthen its control over Arctic territory is to conduct more research and mapping of Arctic geography and resources, while Southerners consider this and negotiations with other countries that have Arctic claims to be equally effective. By comparison, increasing Canada's military presence in the North and increasing the number of people in the North are considered – by residents of both regions – to be less effective approaches to strengthening Canadian sovereignty.
- Most, but not all, Canadians believe that the Northwest Passage and the natural resources under the Arctic Ocean lie within Canadian territory. Moreover, they also support efforts to control these assets, regardless of their views on whether or not Canada is the rightful owner – although the extent to which they consider such efforts critically important is higher if they believe in Canada's ownership.
- Canadians generally approve of the federal government's performance in protecting Canada's Arctic sovereignty. Just over six in ten in both regions

(63% each) say they strongly or somewhat approve; among Southerners, overall approval is up modestly (4 points) since 2007. Those who disapprove do so primarily because they believe the federal government's efforts to protect Arctic sovereignty to date have not been sufficient.

### Canadian Forces' presence in the North

- Relatively few Canadians know which government department or agency is responsible for security in Canada's North. One-quarter (24%) of Southerners and a slightly larger proportion of Northerners (36%) identify the Canadian Forces/DND, while pluralities in both regions cannot even guess at who holds this responsibility.
- As might be expected, awareness of CF activities in the North is considerably greater among residents of the territories. While a majority in the North (56%) claim to have heard or seen something about CF activities in the Arctic carried out by the CF in the past year, only three in ten (29%) in the South say the same. Moreover, Northerners are more likely to recall military training exercises, operations or flights, or activities involving the Canadian Rangers, while Southerners are more likely to mention announcements about new patrol ships or icebreakers, or disputes over Arctic sovereignty.
- There is general consensus among Canadians that it is important for Canada to carry out security patrols in the North. Slightly fewer Canadians, but still majorities in each region, believe the number of patrols needs to *increase*. The proportion expressing strong agreement with both statements is higher in the North, but has increased in both cases in the South since 2008. Canadians who disagree either with carrying out security patrols and/or increasing their number cite the belief that they are not necessary or do not accomplish anything, and consequently are a waste of resources.
- Despite their support for more security patrols in the North, Canadians are divided about their confidence in Canada's ability to increase its Arctic military presence. In the North, the level of confidence that this can be achieved has remained mostly stable over the past three years (trend data is not available for the South).

- Northerners tend to believe the CF has maintained a consistent presence in the North over the past five years. However a substantial minority are aware that it has increased, and this is more common among Inuit and in Nunavut. There is a moderate degree of interest in learning more about CF activities, and those expressing the most serious interest are more likely to be aged 60 and older, earning less than \$30,000 a year and most concerned about Arctic sovereignty.

### Canadian Forces' youth programs

- Canadians in the territories are much more familiar with CF youth programs than are Canadians in the provinces. Almost one-half (46%) of Northerners claim to recall hearing or seeing something about CF youth programs, particularly in regard to the Cadets or the Junior Canadian Rangers, or to recall their presence in the community. By comparison, only three in ten (30%) Southerners recall anything about these youth programs, which primarily involves ads or articles, and recruitment kiosks or fairs for the Cadets.

- There is widespread awareness of the presence of CF youth programs in northern communities. Three in four Northerners say the Cadets program is offered in their community and six in ten say the same of the Junior Canadian Rangers. Almost everyone agrees that these youth programs have a positive influence on their community, a view that is equally common among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Northerners.
- Large majorities of Northerners consider it to be very important that CF youth programs include opportunities to learn life skills, on-the-land skills, and traditional skills, and that they provide employment and travel opportunities. On-the-land skills, traditional skills and employment opportunities are judged particularly important for CF youth programs among Aboriginal people.

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## RÉSUMÉ DU RAPPORT

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### But et objectifs de la recherche

Le ministère de la Défense nationale (MDN) et les Forces canadiennes (FC) ont retenu les services d'Environics Research Group pour réaliser une recherche d'opinion publique afin d'examiner les opinions et les attentes des Canadiens à l'égard de la démonstration de la souveraineté du Canada dans le Nord, de l'affirmation de la présence canadienne dans l'Arctique et la capacité d'intervention des FC. Les données issues de recherche seront utilisées par le MDN pour soutenir l'élaboration des communications du gouvernement du Canada et pour guider les activités et messages de communication du MDN s'adressant aux Canadiens.

L'objectif général de la recherche est d'évaluer les points de vue actuels des Canadiens au sujet des Forces canadiennes en ce qui concerne le Nord du Canada, en abordant des thèmes tels que :

- Le rendement du gouvernement fédéral pour protéger la souveraineté du Canada dans le Nord;
- Ce que le Canada doit faire pour affirmer clairement sa souveraineté sur le territoire arctique;
- La perception des menaces à la souveraineté dans l'Arctique Nord;
- Préoccupations relatives au fait que d'autres pays contestent la souveraineté du Canada dans le nord de l'Arctique;
- Sensibilisation aux activités des FC dans le Nord;
- La confiance dans les ressources militaires pour démontrer une présence dans l'Arctique Nord;
- Connaissance du rôle et de la responsabilité des FC dans le Nord; et
- Intérêt à en apprendre davantage au sujet des activités des FC dans le Nord.

### Méthodologie

L'étude a été réalisée en deux étapes. Pour l'étape initiale de nature quantitative, des entrevues par téléphone ont été réalisées entre le 15 janvier et le 1er février 2009 auprès d'un échantillon représentatif de 1 450 résidents des provinces (« les gens du Sud ») et 450 résidents des territoires (« les gens du Nord »), âgés de 18 ans ou plus.<sup>2</sup> La marge d'erreur pour l'échantillon des 1 450 personnes du Sud est de plus ou moins 2,6 points de pourcentage, 19 fois sur 20, et, pour l'échantillon des 450 personnes du Nord de plus ou moins 4,6 points de pourcentage, 19 fois sur 20. Une description plus détaillée de la méthodologie utilisée dans la réalisation de cette étude est présentée à la fin du rapport, de même qu'un exemplaire du questionnaire (Annexe).

Pour l'étape du suivi qualitatif, huit séances de groupe de discussion (deux dans chaque ville) ont eu lieu à Toronto, Montréal, Edmonton et Whitehorse. À chaque endroit, une séance a été réalisée avec des participants âgés de 20 à 44 ans et l'autre avec des participants âgés de 45 à 75 ans. Tous les participants ont préalablement répondu à des questions de sélection pour s'assurer qu'ils affichaient au moins un intérêt modéré à l'égard des nouvelles sur l'actualité et des enjeux en matière de politiques publiques.

La région d'intérêt dans cette étude a été définie tôt dans le questionnaire de sondage (c.-à-d. « la partie du Canada qui comprend les trois territoires, qui s'étendent vers le Nord à partir des limites provinciales jusqu'à notre frontière nord, soit l'océan Arctique ») et lors des séances de discussion (deux cartes avaient été distribuées aux participants, soit une carte des

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2 Une taille d'échantillon de 450 a été choisie pour le Nord, afin de veiller à obtenir des données suffisantes pour faire une analyse rigoureuse dans cette région importante. Puisque les territoires ne représentent que 0,3 % de la population canadienne, ces entretiens disparaîtraient entièrement une fois regroupés avec les provinces et reportés en proportion réelle dans un échantillon « total » pour le Canada. Par conséquent, il a été décidé que le Nord et le Sud demeureraient distincts aux fins de l'analyse et du rapport.

trois territoires et une carte de la région circumpolaire). L'expression « Arctique Nord » a été choisie pour décrire cette région de préférence à l'expression « l'Arctique » (qui pourrait s'interpréter comme étant seulement la région située au nord du cercle polaire arctique) et à l'expression « le Nord » (qui pourrait s'interpréter comme tout ce qui se situe au nord de l'endroit où habite un répondant, notamment la partie nord des provinces pour certains résidents du Sud ou seulement la région située au nord de la limite forestière pour certains résidents du Nord).

## Constatations principales

Les résultats de cette recherche révèlent que les Canadiens, en particulier les gens du Nord, connaissent les grandes lignes des sujets se rapportant à la souveraineté et à la sécurité dans la région arctique du Canada. Une majorité dans toutes les régions croit que la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique n'est pas assurée et que les plus grandes menaces proviennent d'autres pays (en particulier les É.-U. et la Russie) qui revendiquent également cette région. Pourtant, les Canadiens sont moins enclins qu'ils ne l'étaient par le passé à exprimer leurs préoccupations au sujet de la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique – un résultat inattendu, compte tenu de l'attention médiatique qui est accordée à ce sujet depuis un an.

Les opinions varient nettement entre les segments générationnels de la population. Les Canadiens plus jeunes (dans les provinces et dans les territoires) sont beaucoup moins portés à percevoir une menace sur la souveraineté dans l'Arctique et, par conséquent, à juger qu'il s'agit d'un dossier important à régler. Cela peut donner une indication pour permettre d'expliquer l'érosion générale des préoccupations du public à ce sujet, érosion qui pourrait bien se poursuivre avec le temps à moins que des événements assez importants surviennent dans la région pour changer les opinions.

Les points suivants résument les constatations principales de la recherche :

### Connaissance du Nord

- L'Arctique Nord est généralement perçu comme un parfait symbole de l'identité nationale du Canada et de l'image qu'il projette à l'étranger. Pourtant, cette partie du pays continue d'être celle qui est la moins bien comprise. La plupart des Canadiens ne savent pas trop bien jusqu'où s'étend le Canada vers le nord, avec des minorités de résidents des provinces et des territoires qui identifient correctement l'océan Arctique comme la frontière Nord.
- La plupart (86 %) des gens du Nord et plus de la moitié (55 %) des gens du Sud affirment porter une certaine attention aux nouvelles se rapportant aux régions nordiques du Canada dans l'Arctique. Les séances de discussion ont également révélé que les niveaux de familiarité, de connaissances et d'intérêt au sujet du Nord sont visiblement plus élevés chez les participants de Whitehorse qui ont plus tendance à juger que les dossiers du Nord sont directement importants pour eux. Tant dans le Nord que dans le Sud, l'attention qu'on porte aux nouvelles et aux événements se rapportant au Nord est beaucoup plus grande chez les Canadiens plus âgés.
- Les Canadiens qui vivent dans les provinces et dans les territoires nomment spontanément l'environnement/les changements climatiques comme étant le dossier le plus important dans le Nord aujourd'hui. L'importance relative accordée aux autres dossiers, y compris la souveraineté dans l'Arctique, les droits de mise en valeur des ressources et les droits miniers, ainsi que le chômage, se classent loin derrière. L'économie et la pénurie de logements semblent être des dossiers qui ont relativement plus d'importance pour les gens du Nord.

## Souveraineté et sécurité dans l'Arctique

- Il existe un niveau modéré de sensibilisation au dossier de la souveraineté dans l'Arctique. Plus de la moitié (54 %) des gens du Nord se souviennent d'avoir récemment entendu quelque chose à ce sujet. Par comparaison, une proportion moindre (37 %) de gens du Sud se souvient d'avoir récemment entendu quelque chose au sujet de la souveraineté dans l'Arctique et leur niveau de sensibilisation a très légèrement fléchi depuis 2008. Les Canadiens des deux régions sont les plus portés à se souvenir des revendications faites par d'autres pays sur l'Arctique, notamment la Russie et les États-Unis.
- Les Canadiens sont plus portés à croire qu'à ne pas croire que quelque chose menace actuellement la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique ou la sécurité de sa frontière Nord. Ce point de vue s'observe seulement un peu plus souvent dans le Nord que dans le Sud et, dans les deux régions, les proportions augmentent avec l'âge. On croit que la menace est surtout liée aux autres pays qui contestent la souveraineté du Canada sur le territoire arctique, même s'il existe aussi un certain niveau de préoccupation à l'égard des dommages à l'environnement causés par les changements climatiques, la circulation maritime et l'exploitation des ressources.
- Des majorités de Canadiens dans les provinces et dans les territoires se disent préoccupés par les revendications faites par d'autres pays sur la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique, quoique le niveau de préoccupation a fléchi au cours des trois dernières années. Dans le Sud, le niveau de préoccupation a fléchi depuis le sommet observé en 2007, soit lorsqu'un sous-marin russe avait planté un drapeau dans le fond marin au Pôle Nord, pour revenir au niveau observé antérieurement en 2006. Le niveau de préoccupation a aussi diminué dans le Nord depuis 2007, poursuivant ainsi une plus forte tendance à la baisse qui avait d'abord été observée en 2006. Dans les provinces et dans les territoires, les Canadiens plus âgés sont beaucoup plus enclins que les plus jeunes à se dire préoccupés par les contestations de la souveraineté dans l'Arctique.
- Les Canadiens prévoient qu'il deviendra de plus en plus difficile de protéger la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique au cours des cinq prochaines années. Des majorités dans le Sud (55 %) et dans le Nord (58 %) s'attendent à ce que ces contestations deviennent plus importantes, plutôt que moins importantes ou inchangées, en raison d'une combinaison des pressions accrues des autres pays revendiquant le territoire arctique et de l'intérêt accru suscité par les ressources présentes dans la région, notamment le pétrole et le gaz naturel. Les changements climatiques sont une raison secondaire pour laquelle les Canadiens croient qu'il deviendra plus difficile de protéger la souveraineté dans l'Arctique au cours des prochaines années; ce facteur est plus souvent identifié par les gens du Nord que par les gens du Sud.
- Huit Canadiens sur dix, tant dans les provinces que dans les territoires, sont d'accord pour dire qu'on doit en faire davantage pour renforcer la souveraineté du Canada sur le territoire arctique. Ce point de vue est plus répandu chez les gens du Nord que les gens du Sud, mais le niveau d'accord s'est accru dans le Sud depuis 2008. Simultanément, des majorités dans chaque région croient que le gouvernement fédéral ne doit pas en faire un enjeu prioritaire au point de négliger d'autres dossiers tels que les soins de santé ou l'environnement.
- Les gens du Nord croient que le moyen le plus efficace pour permettre au Canada de renforcer son contrôle sur le territoire arctique consiste à réaliser plus d'activités de recherche et de cartographie sur la géographie arctique et ses ressources, alors que les gens du Sud jugent que cette mesure et la négociation avec d'autres pays ayant des revendications sur l'Arctique seraient des moyens également efficaces. Par comparaison, les mesures telles qu'accroître la présence militaire du Canada dans le Nord et accroître l'établissement de personnes qui vivent dans le Nord sont jugées – par les résidents des deux régions – comme étant des approches moins efficaces pour renforcer la souveraineté du Canada.

- La plupart des Canadiens, mais pas tous, croient que le passage du Nord-Ouest et les ressources naturelles qui sont sous l'océan Arctique sont situés à l'intérieur du territoire canadien. De surcroît, ils sont favorables aux efforts destinés à contrôler ces ressources, et ce, quel que soit leur point de vue sur le fait que le Canada en détienne ou non les droits légitimes – quoique la mesure dans laquelle ils jugent que ces efforts soient d'une importance capitale est plus grande s'ils croient que le Canada en détient les droits.
- Les Canadiens approuvent généralement le rendement du gouvernement fédéral pour protéger la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique. Un peu plus de six sur dix dans chacune des deux régions (63 % dans chacune) disent qu'ils approuvent fortement ou approuvent quelque peu son rendement à cet égard; chez les gens du Sud, le taux d'approbation général est légèrement en hausse (4 points) depuis 2007. Ceux qui désapprouvent le font surtout parce qu'ils croient que les efforts du gouvernement fédéral pour protéger la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique ont été insuffisants jusqu'à maintenant.

### Présence des Forces canadiennes dans le Nord

- Relativement peu de Canadiens savent quel est le ministère ou l'agence du gouvernement canadien qui est le principal responsable de répondre aux préoccupations en matière de sécurité dans le Nord canadien. Le quart (24 %) des gens du Sud et une proportion légèrement plus grande des gens du Nord (36 %) identifient les Forces canadiennes/le MDN, alors que des pluralités dans les deux régions sont même incapables de deviner qui est le responsable.
- Comme on pouvait s'y attendre, le niveau de sensibilisation à l'égard des activités des FC dans le Nord est considérablement plus élevé chez les résidents des territoires. Alors qu'une majorité des résidents du Nord (56 %) soutiennent avoir vu ou entendu quelque chose depuis un an au sujet des activités des Forces canadiennes dans l'Arctique Nord, seulement trois sur dix (29 %) des résidents du Sud disent de même. De plus, les gens du Nord ont plus

tendance à se souvenir d'exercices d'entraînement, d'opérations ou de vols militaires ou d'activités des Rangers, alors que les gens du Sud sont plus enclins à mentionner des annonces sur la construction de nouveaux navires de patrouille ou de brise-glaces pour le Nord ou encore, des différends sur la souveraineté dans l'Arctique.

- Il se dégage un consensus généralisé chez les Canadiens, soit qu'il est important pour le Canada d'effectuer des patrouilles de sécurité dans le Nord. Des proportions légèrement plus faibles de Canadiens, mais des majorités tout de même dans chaque région, croient qu'on devrait *accroître* le nombre de ces patrouilles. La proportion qui se dit fortement en accord avec les deux affirmations est plus grande dans le Nord, mais elle a augmenté dans le Sud pour les deux affirmations depuis 2008. Les Canadiens qui se disent en désaccord, soit avec les patrouilles de sécurité et/ou le fait d'en accroître le nombre, sont d'avis qu'elles ne sont pas nécessaires et ne servent à rien et que, par conséquent, il s'agit d'un gaspillage des ressources.
- Malgré leur appui à un plus grand nombre de patrouilles de sécurité dans le Nord, les Canadiens sont divisés sur la mesure dans laquelle ils sont sûrs que le Canada dispose des ressources militaires nécessaires pour accroître sa présence dans l'Arctique Nord. Dans le Nord, le fait d'être confiant que cela soit réalisable est demeuré essentiellement stable au cours des trois dernières années (des données de suivi ne sont pas disponibles pour le Sud).
- Les gens du Nord ont tendance à croire que les FC ont maintenu une présence constante dans le Nord au cours des cinq dernières années. Cependant, une importante minorité d'entre eux disent savoir que cette présence s'est accrue; un constat qui s'observe plus souvent chez les Inuits et au Nunavut. On observe un degré d'intérêt modéré d'en apprendre davantage au sujet des activités des Forces canadiennes dans le Nord et ceux qui affichent l'intérêt le plus prononcé ont plus tendance à être âgés de 60 ans ou plus, à gagner moins de 30 000 \$ par an et à être les plus préoccupés par la souveraineté dans l'Arctique.

## Programmes des Forces canadiennes pour les jeunes

- Les Canadiens qui habitent les territoires ont beaucoup plus tendance à mieux connaître les programmes des FC pour les jeunes que les Canadiens des provinces. Près de la moitié (46 %) des gens du Nord disent se souvenir d'avoir vu ou entendu quelque chose au sujet des programmes des FC pour les jeunes, en particulier au sujet des Cadets et des Rangers juniors canadiens ou encore, à se souvenir de leur présence dans la collectivité. Par comparaison, seulement trois sur dix (30 %) des gens du Sud disent se souvenir de quelque chose au sujet de ces programmes, surtout par le truchement de publicités ou d'articles, ainsi que par les kiosques et les activités de recrutement des Cadets dans des foires.
- La sensibilisation à la présence des programmes des FC pour les jeunes est généralisée dans les collectivités nordiques. Trois sur quatre résidents du Nord affirment que le programme des Cadets est offert dans leur collectivité et six sur dix disent de même au sujet du programme des Rangers juniors canadiens. Presque tout le monde est d'accord pour dire que ces programmes pour les jeunes ont une influence positive sur leur collectivité, un point de vue qui s'observe tout aussi souvent chez les Autochtones que chez les non Autochtones qui vivent dans le Nord.
- De fortes majorités de gens du Nord jugent qu'il est très important que les programmes des FC pour les jeunes comprennent l'apprentissage de connaissances pratiques, de techniques de vie terrestre et d'habiletés traditionnelles et qu'ils offrent des possibilités d'emploi et de voyages. Les techniques de vie terrestre, les habiletés traditionnelles et les possibilités d'emploi sont jugées d'une importance toute particulière par les Autochtones pour les programmes des FC pour les jeunes.

Nom du fournisseur : Environics Research Group

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## INTRODUCTION

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The Canada First Defence Strategy provides the Canadian Forces (CF) with a vision for future operations as well as a plan for consistent, committed long-term funding. The strategy ensures that Canada has the military it needs to demonstrate its sovereignty and protect its security well into the future. This includes the ability to detect, identify and track potential threats to Canadian security. The Canada First Defence Strategy will provide Canada with a robust military able to protect Canada and Canadians, as well as exercise Canadian sovereignty. Protecting Canada and Canadians remains the first priority of the Canadian Forces.

While other government departments and agencies remain responsible for dealing with most security issues in the North, they often draw upon the unique capabilities of the CF – such as surveillance capabilities – to support their respective mandates. Conducting daily domestic and continental operations, such as monitoring and controlling territory and approaches, is one of the key responsibilities of the Canadian Forces. Regular surveillance activities, such as sovereignty and aerial patrols and the use of satellite sensors, contribute to the government’s situational awareness in the North.

The CF is often called upon to assist with ground search and rescue operations, and to provide passenger and cargo transportation in support of other federal or territorial government departments. In addition, the Forces conduct annual air, land and sea exercises with partners, such as the RCMP and the Coast Guard, to improve coordination in responding to emergencies in the North. For example, the CF would be prepared to provide logistical support to the Coast Guard in response to a maritime pollution event.

To fulfil their mandate and provide such assistance, the CF maintains a number of assets in the North,

including the Joint Task Force (North) headquarters in Yellowknife, detachments in Iqaluit and Whitehorse, approximately 4,100 Canadian Rangers, four CC-138 Twin Otter aircraft, the North Warning System, four Forward Operating Locations for fighter aircraft operations and Canadian Forces Station Alert, a CF station on the north-east tip of Ellesmere Island.

In the coming years, safety and security challenges could become more pressing as the impact of climate change leads to enhanced activity throughout the North. DND commissioned public opinion research to examine Canadians’ views and expectations with regard to Canada’s sovereignty in the North, asserting Canadian presence in the Arctic, and the CF’s capacity to act in the region. The findings will be used by DND to inform Government of Canada communications, and to guide DND communications activities and messages to Canadians.

The overall objective of the research is to assess Canadians’ current perspectives of the Canadian Forces in relation to Canada’s North, covering such topics as:

- Federal government’s performance in protecting Canadian sovereignty in the North;
- What Canada needs to do to clearly communicate its sovereignty over Arctic territory;
- Perceived threats to Arctic sovereignty;
- Concerns about other countries challenging Canada’s sovereignty in the Arctic North;
- Awareness of CF operations in the North;
- Confidence in military resources to demonstrate a presence in the Arctic North;
- Knowledge of CF’s role and responsibility in the North; and
- Level of interest in learning more about the CF in the North.

This report presents the results of quantitative and qualitative research with the general Canadian population, in both the provinces and the territories. The report begins with an executive summary that outlines the key findings, followed by an integrated analysis of the quantitative and qualitative results by topic, and conclusions and recommendations. The quantitative findings have been compared to previous research

where appropriate, to evaluate if and how Canadians' views have changed over time. Provided under separate cover is a detailed set of "banner tables" presenting the quantitative 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 quantitative results are expressed as a percentage unless otherwise noted.*

## FAMILIARITY WITH THE NORTH

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Canada's Arctic sovereignty and security has been the subject of considerable media coverage over the past few years. Before assessing public views on these issues, it is useful to assess at a general level their familiarity with the North. What images do Canadians have of the North, what do they consider to be "the North," to what extent do they follow what is happening in this region, and what do they think are the primary issues facing the North today?

### Images of the North

*Canadians in both the South and the North share many images of the Canadian North, and see the North as a symbol of Canada.*

For many Canadians, the Arctic North and many of the images associated with it are seen as symbolic of Canada, and a significant part of the country's national identity and its image abroad. In the focus group discussions, many participants felt that not only Canadians' sense of their country but also international perceptions of Canada include the idea of Canada as a northern country, a cold country, a winter country, and that the expanses of ice and snow, and iconic images such as the polar bear, are an important part of Canada's national image: *"look at what's on the toonie – it's a polar bear."* The inclusion of the Arctic as part of Canada's national identity, to some, also suggested that Canadians are resourceful and enduring – to be able to live and survive in a land of cold and snow: *"the Arctic defines us as a nation – it tells us who we are, what is different about us."* In addition, the experience of indigenous peoples in the North was seen to reflect positively on the Canadian character: *"It's one of the most inhospitable places on the face of the planet, yet people have lived there for thousands of years."* These perceptions, however, were not held by all participants. Some participants argued that the sense of being a country with an Arctic pres-

ence is not uniquely Canadian, that other countries have Arctic regions as well, while other participants, primarily in Montreal, did not see the North as a Canadian symbol or icon.

In order to explore these images of Canada's North, focus group participants were asked to write down three words that come to their minds when they think of Canada's Arctic region. The words, or in some cases, phrases, clearly identified certain images or notions that Canadians have about the Arctic North; many of the same words and concepts emerged in all groups, including those in Whitehorse, with a few exceptions, as noted in the following bullet points. However, it should be noted that, in general, participants in the South tended to think of everything above the 60th parallel as being part of the "Arctic North," whereas participants in Whitehorse perceived the Arctic North to begin, variously, at the treeline, where permafrost begins or above the Arctic Circle. Thus, while the images of the Arctic North may be similar among participants in both groups, the regions these images refer to are not necessarily geographically congruent (this finding is discussed in further detail on pages 4-5). Images associated with the North include:

- A land of ice and snow: images of the extreme physical environment of the North in winter – cold weather, snow, frozen tundra, glaciers, icepacks and icebergs – and a place marked by high-latitude phenomena such as short summer season, long days during the summer and long nights during the winter, and the Northern Lights or Aurora Borealis.
- An unexplored wilderness: barren, lifeless, lack of vegetation, vacant, isolated, remote, inaccessible, vast, pristine and sparsely populated, but also untouched, unique, exotic, wild and beautiful.

- Rich in natural resources: many participants mentioned resources in general; more specific mentions included oil, diamonds and mining. Also included in this concept was the sense that the North has untapped potential, and that exploration and development is ongoing.
- Nature and wildlife: a number of participants mentioned the wildlife of the North – polar bears in particular, but also seals, fish, game and “whatever lives in the cold” – some also mentioned of the need to protect wildlife and their habitat to prevent extinction.
- The traditional land of indigenous peoples: some participants mentioned Inuit, native or Aboriginal peoples, Eskimos, and the impact of various issues such as climate change and economic development on the indigenous population. Inuit art and culture, igloos and land rights issues were also mentioned.
- Questions of sovereignty: sovereignty-related issues emerged in all locations; some simply referred to sovereignty, ownership and security, while others mentioned specific concerns, such as disputed borders, and claims over natural resources, the Northwest Passage, concern over the Canada/Russia border, Russian challenges to Canadian sovereignty and the need to “stop Russia.” Some participants in Edmonton and Whitehorse also referred to the Canadian Rangers or to the military presence in the North in general.
- Growing environmental concerns: many participants mentioned climate change, the effects of global warming on climate, animals and vegetation, the melting of glaciers and the need for conservation. A few referred to the loss of land area through global warming, perhaps in reference to the loss of significant areas of shelf ice and icepacks. Participants also mentioned impacts of climate change on the people of the North and the economy. Participants in Edmonton mentioned ecology and pollution, as well as climate change.
- Difficulties of life in the North: participants in Edmonton and Whitehorse referenced the realities of life in northern regions, including high costs for products brought in from the South, transportation issues, social problems and high unemployment.

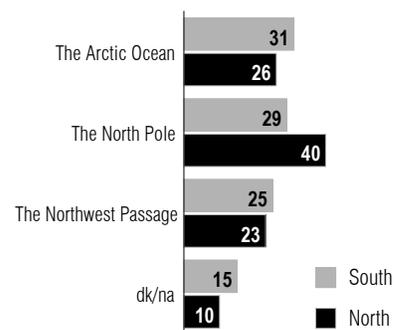
## Knowledge of Canada’s northern boundary

*Most Canadians are uncertain of how far north Canada extends, with only three in ten Southerners and slightly fewer Northerners correctly identifying the Arctic Ocean as the northern boundary.*

Most Canadians, whether they reside in the provinces or in the territories, do not have a clear picture of how far north Canada extends. Only three in ten (31%) Southerners, and slightly fewer (26%) Northerners, correctly identify the Arctic Ocean as the northern boundary from a list of three options that was read to them. In the provinces, the North Pole (29%) is as likely to be named as the Arctic Ocean, and the Northwest Passage (25%) only slightly less so. In the territories, residents are more likely to identify the North Pole (40%) than the Arctic Ocean as the northern boundary, while another quarter (23%) name the Northwest Passage. Fifteen percent of Southerners and 10 percent of Northerners say they do not know what constitutes Canada’s northern limit. (Q.2)

In the South, awareness that the Arctic Ocean constitutes Canada’s northern boundary is higher among 18- to 29-year-olds, Canadians with a post-secondary education and those born in Canada. In the North, this awareness is higher among Canadians aged 60 and older.

### How far north does Canada extend? 2009



Q.2

*To the best of your knowledge, how far north does Canada extend into the Arctic Region? Is our northern boundary ...?*

Knowledge of Canada's northern geographic boundary was also explored in the focus group discussions, where a similar lack of clarity concerning the extent of Canada's North was displayed by participants in all the focus groups. In the focus groups conducted in southern locations, participants' sense of the actual geographic boundaries of Canada's North varied widely. Some participants were rather vague in their descriptions: *"everything that's right on top"* or *"everything north of 60 degrees;"* others were more specific *"from Alaska to Greenland, up to the North Pole."* Some mentioned territories and regions in Canada's North: Yukon, Northwest Territories and, to a lesser extent, Nunavut. A few mentioned the Northern parts of Quebec and Labrador, or made reference to remote communities on various islands in the high Arctic. Participants in Montreal, particularly younger participants, were more likely to situate the lower reaches of Canada's North below the 60th parallel, even as far south as below James Bay. A few appeared to believe that everything situated within the Arctic Circle belonged to Canada. Few were aware that Canada's northern boundary extends only as far as the Arctic Ocean and does not encompass the North Pole.

Participants in Whitehorse did not think of themselves as being in Canada's Arctic region, which they identified variously as beginning at the Arctic Circle, at the treeline or at the point where permafrost begins. A few identified Canada's Arctic region in terms of the isolation of the communities – the Arctic region consists of that portion of the North where communities are not in easy and close communication with other civilized areas. As in the southern groups, many were unclear on whether Canada's northern boundary is the Arctic Ocean or the North Pole.

A few participants raised the issue of how far Canada's northern boundaries extend offshore, and mentioned both 12-mile and 200-mile boundaries, as well as boundaries based on the extent of the continental shelf; however, there was little understanding of the situations in which these different limits are applicable and what they are based on.

Following the initial discussion designed to explore participants' unaided awareness of the boundaries of Canada's North, participants were shown a map of Canada's northern territories to help facilitate the discussion (see Appendix). When thus informed as to the actual boundary, many participants in the South commented that Canada's North was larger than they had realized; some observed that when they think about the Canadian North, they tend to focus on the mainland area: *"It's easy to forget about the Northern islands."* A few noted that the Arctic Circle is "higher" than they had expected, and that significant portions of the territories on the mainland do not actually lie within the Arctic Circle. Later in the discussion, participants were also shown a political map of the circumpolar region (see Appendix), to enable them to see Canada's northern territories in relation to those of other circumpolar nations. Many were struck by how far into the Arctic Circle Canada's northern islands extend, and how close Canada's North is to Russia and to Greenland. Some also commented on the relative sizes of the Arctic North claimed by various circumpolar nations. For some, seeing Canada's northern territories in this context supported their sense that Canada's boundaries should be clear and obvious, based on the natural geography of the region.

## Attention to issues in the North

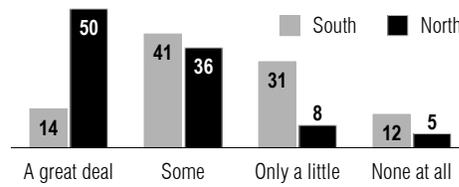
*Most Northerners, and half of Southerners, report paying at least some attention to news taking place in Canada's Arctic North. Both groups consider the environment to be the leading issue in the North, by a wide margin.*

Most Canadians residing in the territories pay attention to news occurring in their region, but even Canadians in the provinces are moderately engaged with events in the North. In the territories, just under nine in ten (86%) residents say they pay at least some attention to news and issues about Canada's Arctic northern regions, including one in two (50%) who pay a great deal of attention. Predictably, these proportions are lower in the south of Canada, although even among residents of the provinces, more than half (55%) pay at least some attention, including 14 percent who follow such news extensively. (Q.1)

In both the provinces and the territories, the level of attention paid to news about the North increases substantially with age. In the North, attention also increases with education and income, and is higher among men and non-Aboriginal people. In the South, the proportion who say they pay no attention at all to news about Canada's North is higher in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, and among those with the least education and in the lowest income bracket.

From the public's point of view, certain problems in the North are more prominent than others. When asked what they consider to be the most important issue facing the North today (unprompted, without being offered response options), both Southerners (42%) and Northerners (33%) are most likely to identify the environment, pollution and climate change, and well above the level of attention paid to other issues. About one in ten in each region mention sovereignty or Canada's jurisdiction in the North (10% in the South and 8% in the North), with very small proportions who specifically mention the Northwest Passage or shipping (2% in the South and 1% in the North). In the South, no other issue is identified by more than three percent of the population. The economy/interest rates (9%) and housing shortages (7%) emerge as issues of particular concern to Northerners. (Q.3)

## Attention paid to news/issues in the North 2009



### Q.1

*How much attention do you generally pay to news and issues about Canada's arctic northern regions? Would you say you pay ...?*

## Most important issue facing the North 2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
Environment/pollution/climate change	42	33
Sovereignty/Canada's jurisdiction	10	8
Resource and mineral rights	3	2
Unemployment	3	3
Economy/interest rates	3	9
Northwest Passage/shipping	2	1
Aboriginal rights	2	1
Wildlife issues	2	1
Aboriginal land claims	2	1
Education issues	2	1
Housing shortage/affordability	1	7
Inflation/cost of living	*	4
Lack of development	1	3
Pipeline	1	2
Alcoholism/drug abuse	*	2
Health care	1	2
Other mentions	4	8
None	3	1
dk/na	18	14

\* Less than one percent

### Q.3

*Throughout this survey, I will use the term "North" or "Arctic North" to refer to the part of Canada that includes the three territories, running north from where the provinces end to our northern boundary, the Arctic Ocean. Overall, in your opinion, what is the most important issue facing the North today?*

The environment is considered the number one issue facing the North in all provinces and territories, and in all demographic segments in both the South and the North. Nonetheless, in the South it is more salient for Canadians with at least a high school diploma; in the North, it is more salient in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, and among men.

Focus on Arctic sovereignty is higher in the western provinces than in the east, but does not vary by territory. In the South, men, and those aged 45 and older are more likely to identify sovereignty as the most important issue facing the North; in the North, this is the case among those with higher household incomes and those aged 30 to 59. Among both Southerners and Northerners, sovereignty is more salient for those who pay a great deal of attention to news about the North.

The focus group discussions explored participants' interest in the North, the degree of attention they devote to news about the North, and their knowledge of and curiosity concerning key issues in the North, in considerable detail.

There were notable differences between participants in southern Canada and participants in Whitehorse with respect to familiarity, knowledge and interest in the North, with participants living in the North expressing greater interest in the North, greater recall of news stories about Northern issues and greater knowledge about conditions in the North, and also asking questions of greater specificity, based on their experience and higher awareness of key issues. As one Whitehorse participant pointed out, *"people here probably have a greater stake in what happens there than most Canadians."* Many of the participants had travelled, worked or lived north of the Arctic Circle at some point in their lives, and felt that issues of the far North were of importance to them, even though they did not consider themselves personally as living in the far North.

There were also some notable differences in interest and knowledge among participants in the South. Younger participants in the South were less knowledgeable than older participants; Toronto participants were less knowledgeable than those in Montreal or Edmonton. As well, younger participants in the South, particularly those in Montreal and Edmonton, were less interested than older participants in learning about the North.

Among participants in the southern provinces who were at least somewhat curious about Canada's North, most tended to focus this curiosity in areas that are already of interest to them, such as climate change and global warming, or natural history and wildlife. Some individuals reported interest in the Arctic in general and follow news stories related to the North on a wide range of topics. Those participants in southern Canada who have visited the North or who are considering or have considered visiting or relocating to the North tended to express greater and more generalized areas of interest.

In general, focus group participants identified a range of issues, areas of interest and potential challenges to the North; many of these, however, were linked to two major themes of interest – issues related to Arctic sovereignty and environmental concerns. In general, women and younger participants expressed greater interest in environmental issues, while men and older participants were somewhat more interested in sovereignty, particularly related to enforcement and military issues.

The key issues and challenges that emerged from the focus group discussions included:

- Border and territorial sovereignty, including disputes over boundaries in Beaufort Sea, around the North Pole and over Hans Island, with U.S., Russia and Denmark; concern over Russian actions in the North; and the process and consequences of determining and enforcing boundaries
- Control of the Northwest Passage, including challenges to Canada's control of the passage, enforcement options, and concern over the effects of pollution from shipping on northern waterways, islands and wildlife.
- Disputes over natural resources and other issues, including drilling rights for oil and gas in the Beaufort Sea, and treaty issues with U.S. over salmon fishing and caribou migration.

- Military issues, including plans for increased military presence for protection and surveillance issues; CF and Canadian Rangers activities in the North, Canadian dependence on the U.S. for much of its security, and the ability of the Canadian military to patrol and defend the North.
- Natural resources and economic development: the extent of natural resources in the North – oil, natural gas, gold, diamonds, and the need to explore and map their location; the necessity of developing resources wisely without destroying habitat and environment; preference for good stewardship over exploitation; and concern over impacts of development on animals, habitat and indigenous peoples.
- Environmental issues: awareness of accelerated climate change in the North – retreating icecaps, melting glaciers, more open water, permafrost thawing and concerns over the effects of global warming on animals, vegetation and Aboriginal peoples' way of life.
- Science and exploration initiatives, such as the mapping of the sea floor/continental shelf, establishment of northern observatories; and studies of climate change and environmental impacts on wildlife from increased shipping and pollution in the North.
- Indigenous peoples – while concerns about challenges facing indigenous peoples were expressed in all locations, Whitehorse residents were both more knowledgeable and more concerned about these issues, which included social problems (alcohol, drugs, suicide), threats to traditional ways of life and to indigenous communities, the negative effects of exploration and development, government interference in way of life, health concerns, problems with housing, clean water and sewage in Aboriginal communities, and the impacts of residential schools.
- Difficulties of the northern way of life, including the high cost of living – food, building supplies, other consumer goods; transportation issues – ice roads melting, isolated communities, shipping costs; lifestyle issues – how people cope with the extreme physical environment and the isolation; and the state of social services – medical care; and education.
- Problems with the local economy, including the lack of a sustainable economic base and the fact that government is the major employer, and that other employment opportunities are limited.
- Population issues: make-up of the population, and the consequences of a small population distributed over a large area.
- Social problems: drug and alcohol addiction, unemployment, suicide among teens, deterioration of towns and communities, and questions about what the government is doing to deal with social problems and encourage viable communities.

Some participants, in both the North and in the South, noted that some of the challenges Northerners face – particularly those involving social problems, issues with the local economy, concerns over resource development, the effects of rapid climate change, issues facing Aboriginal communities, and consequences of isolation and limited transportation – do not respect borders such as the 60th parallel. These participants felt that Canadians living in the northern parts of the provinces face similar challenges to those living in the territories.

In general, participants in the South, particularly those who expressed considerable interest in the North, felt they were not being given enough information about the Arctic and the key issues of concern to people living there; this included concerns about how much information on the North was provided in schools, and how much focus was placed on issues related to the Arctic in news and other media, and in government communications. At the same time, participants in Whitehorse believed that southern Canadians did not know enough about the North, and that it was very important that Canadians in the South be informed about the issues and challenges being faced by inhabitants of the North.

## ARCTIC SOVEREIGNTY AND SECURITY

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This section of the report addresses Canadians' awareness and understanding of Canada's Arctic sovereignty, and the security of its northern border, including perceptions of potential threats, the perceived importance of addressing these threats and ways to do so, and opinions of federal government performance on the subject.

### Awareness of Arctic sovereignty

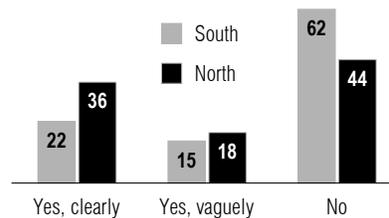
*A slim majority of Northerners, but fewer than four in ten Southerners, have recently heard something about Arctic sovereignty, most commonly in terms of foreign claims on the Arctic.*

Canadians appear to be moderately aware of the topic of Arctic sovereignty, although more so in the North than in the provinces. Over one-half (54%) of Northerners claim to have recently seen, read or heard anything about Arctic sovereignty, including more than one-third (36%) who clearly recall something. By comparison, fewer than four in ten (37%) Southerners are aware of anything recent about Arctic sovereignty, including only two in ten (22%) who clearly do. (Q.4)

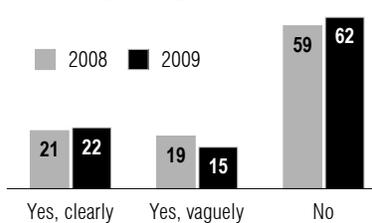
In the South, awareness of Arctic sovereignty has declined slightly since 2008.<sup>3</sup> Almost four in ten (37%, down 3) say they recall having seen, read or heard anything about Arctic sovereignty, while six in ten (62%, up 3) maintain that they have not heard anything about this topic.

Since 2008, awareness of Arctic sovereignty has declined primarily in B.C. (42%, down 8), yet remains noticeably higher than in other provinces. Quebecers remain least likely to have heard anything about this subject (34%, up 3), together with residents of the Atlantic provinces (34%, down 5).

### Recently seen, read or heard anything about Arctic sovereignty 2009



### Recently seen, read or heard anything about Arctic sovereignty South 2008 - 2009



Note: 2008 tracking data from *Views of the Canadian Forces Tracking Survey 2008*, conducted by Ipsos-Reid.

#### Q.4

*Have you recently seen, read or heard anything about Arctic sovereignty?*

In both the North and the South, the likelihood to have recently heard something about Arctic sovereignty increases with age, education and income, and is higher among men than women (consistent with the 2008 findings). In the North, awareness of this topic is higher among non-Aboriginal people (72%) than among Aboriginal people (40%), and accordingly is higher in Yukon and the Northwest Territories (with smaller Aboriginal populations) than in Nunavut.

<sup>3</sup> 2008 tracking data from *Views of the Canadian Forces Tracking Survey 2008*, conducted by Ipsos-Reid.

Among those who have seen, read or heard something about Arctic sovereignty, Canadians in both the North and the South are most likely to recall specific claims or actions in the Arctic by other countries (i.e., planting the Russian flag in the seabed, U.S. assertions over Beaufort Sea) (a total of 54% of Southerners and 46% of Northerners). Another three in ten in each region (31%) recall debates about Arctic ownership more generally. (Q.5)

Northerners are more likely than their southern counterparts to have noted additional military presence in the area, either generally (7%) or specific to the Navy (6%), Air Force (4%) or the Canadian Rangers (4%). A range of other topics were recalled in both regions, including the opening of the Northwest Passage due to global warming, mineral resources, offshore patrol ships, and the federal government's announcement about acquiring icebreakers. The types of information recalled are similar across regions and among demographic segments.

In the focus group discussions, participants demonstrated considerable spontaneous awareness of Arctic sovereignty, particularly when asked to indicate what they knew about the North or what they believed to be the key challenges in the North. Specific issues mentioned by focus group participants were similar to those given by the survey respondents: claims on the Arctic by other countries, Russian activities in the Arctic, various boundary disputes, disputes over resources in the Beaufort Sea, concern over the Northwest Passage and various references to increased military activities in the North.

When asked what Arctic sovereignty means to them, most participants in the South, and all participants in Whitehorse, interpreted "Arctic sovereignty" as referring to Canada's sovereignty over the northern territories, islands and waterways. At the same time, many participants spontaneously mentioned the necessity of demonstrating the validity of these claims to other countries, protecting Canada's sovereignty against competing claims from other nations, and controlling who is permitted to pass those boundaries.

*"If you have it, you'd better use it or you're going to lose it."*

*"It's owned by Canada, but if we don't occupy it, then other countries will."*

## What was seen, read or heard about Arctic sovereignty 2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
Claims on Arctic made by other countries/ planting of Russian flag	35	28
Dispute over Arctic ownership	31	31
U.S. assertions over sovereignty/Beaufort Strait	19	18
Global warming opening/melting of Northwest Passage	12	9
Mineral resources in North	8	4
Additional patrols/Navy	4	6
Arctic/offshore patrol ships	4	1
Acquisition of icebreakers	3	4
Wildlife/polar bear endangerment	3	2
Additional military presence (general)	2	7
Additional patrols/presence of Air Force	2	4
Prime Minister Harper/government speaking out	2	5
Northwest Passage security/sovereignty	2	4
Increase in Canadian Rangers	*	4
Other	15	17
dk/na	10	14

\* Less than one percent

### Q.5

*What did you see, read or hear? Anything else?*

*Subsample: Recently seen, read or heard something about Arctic sovereignty*

A few participants explicitly linked sovereignty with responsibility for the land, saying that sovereignty implies responsibility – looking after the land, controlling development and caring for the people living on the land. Many felt would that this will be of increasingly greater importance as factors such as climate change, economic development and increased shipping through Arctic waters take their toll on the northern environment, wildlife and traditional lifestyles of Aboriginal peoples. Some participants were explicit in their belief that Canada was, in fact, better able to protect the North from environmental damage than other countries: *"we are better stewards of the land."*

There was some confusion among English-speaking participants in the South, particularly in Toronto, over the meaning of the term “Arctic sovereignty;” some associated the term with “Quebec sovereignty” and the Quebec separatism movement, which led them to speculate that “Arctic sovereignty” would refer to a desire on the part of northern populations in general, or the indigenous people of the North in particular, to “be their own country” or to have “their own government so they can control their own resources.” The equivalent term used in the French-language groups, “*souveraineté dans l’Arctique*” was clearly understood by participants in Montreal to refer to Canada’s sovereignty in the northern territories.

### Belief in threats to Arctic sovereignty

*Canadians in both the North and the South are more likely than not to believe there is a threat to Canada’s Arctic sovereignty or its northern border security – posed mainly by claims on the region from other countries.*

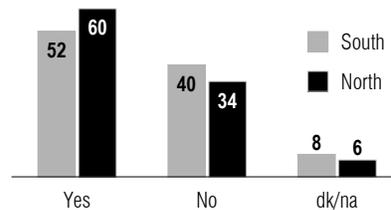
Regardless of what they have or have not heard about Arctic sovereignty, do Canadians think the country faces any threats on this front? In fact, a majority of Canadians believe there is a threat to Canada’s Arctic sovereignty or to the security of its northern border, although this view is more prevalent in the territories (60%) than in the provinces (52%). (Q.6)

Belief that a threat exists is higher in the western provinces and in Ontario than in Quebec (more likely than elsewhere to say there is no threat) and the Atlantic provinces (more likely to be uncertain whether such a threat exists). Of the three northern territories, the likelihood to believe there is a threat to Arctic sovereignty is highest in the Northwest Territories.

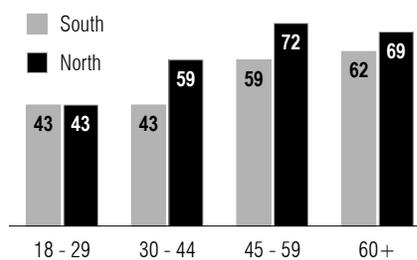
Belief in a threat to Arctic sovereignty is strongly related to age, ranging from four in ten (43%) of those under 45 to about six in ten of those aged 45 or older in the South, and similarly in the North from four in ten (43%) of those under 30 to about seven in ten of those aged 45 or older. The likelihood to believe such a threat exists is also higher among Canadians (in both the provinces and territories) who claim to pay a great deal of attention to news and issues in the North, which is not surprising since older people are overrepresented in this group.

In the North, non-Aboriginal people, those with a post-secondary education, and those with incomes over \$30,000 are more likely than others to believe in a threat to Arctic sovereignty. In the South, this belief is also more commonly held by men than by women.

Belief in threat to Arctic sovereignty/security 2009



Believe in threat to Arctic sovereignty/security By age 2009



Q.6

*Do you believe there is a threat to Canada’s Arctic sovereignty or to the security of its northern border?*

Canadians who believe there is a threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty or to the security of its northern border were asked to identify what they believe these threats to be. Claims to the land by other countries are considered the most prevalent threat by a large margin in both the South (57%) and the North (50%). Approximately two in ten each mention environmental threats from climate change, shipping or resource extraction (a total of 20% of Southerners and 23% of Northerners). Fewer Canadians identify threats stemming from the opening of the Northwest Passage to shipping, a lack of security or military presence in the region or disputes over natural resource rights, and these are more commonly raised in the North than in the South. Notably, a small but significant proportion (16% of Southerners and 15% of Northerners) are unable to name any specific threat, despite their belief that such a threat exists. (Q.7)

The threat to Arctic sovereignty posed by claims from other countries is the most commonly mentioned across the country, but is higher in B.C. and Ontario than in other provinces. Quebecers are more likely than others to mention the environmental damage stemming from climate change, while residents of Atlantic Canada are least apt to identify any threats to Arctic sovereignty (29% don't know).

In both the South and the North, education level is strongly related to being able to name hypothetical threats to Arctic sovereignty. Those with a post-secondary education are more likely to name several potential threats, including claims from other countries, the opening of the Northwest Passage, and the environmental damage stemming from shipping and resource extraction, while those with less education are least likely to identify any threat.

In the North, the proportion unable to identify any threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty is also higher among Aboriginal peoples and those with incomes under \$80,000 (factors which are interrelated with education level). Accordingly, this proportion is also higher in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories (which have larger proportions of Aboriginal people than Yukon).

The survey finding that a majority of Canadians believe that there is a threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty

## Threats to Canada's Arctic sovereignty 2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
Claims by other countries/disputes over sovereignty	57	50
Environmental damage from climate change	11	12
Opening of Northwest Passage to shipping	10	16
Environmental damage from shipping/ resource extraction	9	11
Lack of security/military presence	5	12
Natural resource rights/protection	4	7
Illegal immigration	2	2
Foreign military threats/terrorism	2	3
Other	7	13
dk/na	16	15

### Q.7

*What, in your view, are the threats to Canada's Arctic sovereignty or the security of its northern border? Anything else?*  
*Subsample: Believe there is a threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty/the security of its northern border*

is strongly supported by observations from the focus group discussions. There was a clear perception among most focus group participants that Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic is not secure; as noted previously, for some, the idea of sovereignty itself was spontaneously linked with the need to defend it against threat. Others perceived potential threats when they saw the geographic relationships between Canadian territory and that of other countries in the circumpolar map.

Many participants mentioned specific threats, both spontaneously and in response to probing, particularly to territorial waters and offshore resources, from Russia, the U.S., and Denmark. Participants in Whitehorse and Edmonton noted a belief that American and Russian submarines have entered Canadian waters without challenge; some suspected that this is a regular occurrence. Most associated the threats from Russia and the U.S. with disputed claims to oil fields under the Beaufort Sea and pressure to declare the Northwest Passage an international waterway open to shipping without any regulation or control by Canada. Some also expected increased pressure from Asian and European nations to declare the passage an international waterway.

Some participants, particularly older participants, thought there might be some possibility of an invasion from Russia, but most believed the only serious threats to Canadian land came from Denmark, and applied only to some small islands in the waters between Baffin and Ellesmere Islands and Greenland.

In general, while the major threats were seen as coming from Russia and the U.S., American challenges to Canada’s Arctic sovereignty were seen as potentially the most serious. While many believed that the U.S. would intervene if Russia made an attempt to exert a claim over Canadian territory, few believed that the U.S. would respect Canada’s sovereignty if it conflicted with American interests in the North: “we already have treaties that they don’t honour.” A few participants directly expressed some concerns about American encroachment on Canadian territory.

*“We’re so integrated with them, they assume what’s ours is theirs.”*

*“We can’t let the Americans get bold of it [the Arctic], they’ll be on both sides of us.”*

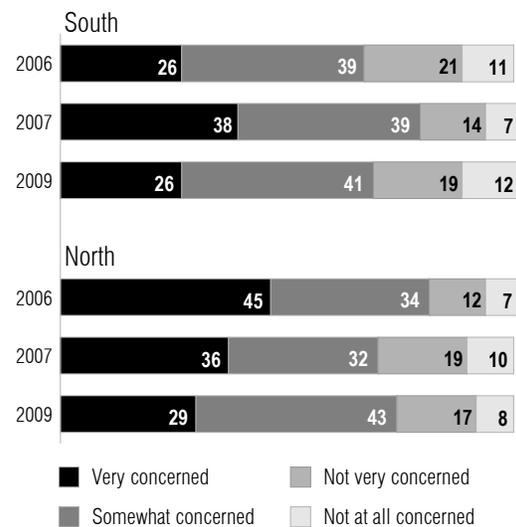
A very small number of participants did not believe that there was any real threat to Canada’s Arctic sovereignty. One argument was that if anyone did want to take control over some portion of Canada’s territory in the North, the international community, the UN, or the U.S. would never allow it to happen. Another perspective was simply that a challenge to Canada’s territory was unthinkable: “this has always been Canadian – why would you even suggest that it isn’t?”

## Concern about challenges to Arctic sovereignty

*Most Canadians remain concerned about other countries challenging Canada’s Arctic sovereignty, although the degree of concern is lower than in the past.*

While majorities of Canadians in both the provinces and the territories continue to express concern about other countries challenging Canada’s sovereignty in the Arctic, they are less inclined to do so than in the past. Currently, two-thirds (67%) of Southerners and seven in ten (72%) Northerners are at least somewhat concerned about this issue. However in the South, strong concern (26% very concerned, down 12) has declined from the heightened level observed in 2007 after Russian submarines planted a flag on the sea floor at the North Pole, and has returned to levels previously recorded in 2006. In the North, the degree of concern has also declined since 2007 (29% very concerned, down 7), although in this region it is the continuation of a downward trend that began in 2006.<sup>4</sup> (Q.8)

## Concern about challenges to Arctic sovereignty 2006 - 2009



Note: Tracking data from FOCUS CANADA (South) and *The North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor* (North), conducted by Environics.

Q.8

*Would you say you are very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not at all concerned about other countries challenging Canada’s sovereignty in the Arctic North?*

<sup>4</sup> Tracking data from FOCUS CANADA (South) and *The North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor* (North), conducted by Environics.

In the South, declining concern since 2007 about challenges to Arctic sovereignty from other countries is evident in all provinces. Residents of the Prairie provinces are now most likely to express overall concern about such challenges, while as before, Quebecers remain least concerned (consistent with the fact that they are also least inclined to believe there is a threat to Arctic sovereignty). In the North, the decline in concern since 2007 is due to a lower level of concern about this issue in Yukon (23% very concerned, down 17). Residents of the Northwest Territories are now the most likely of all three territories to express overall concern about challenges to Canada's Arctic sovereignty.

In both the South and the North of Canada, concern is related to age. Southerners 45 years and older, and Northerners 30 years and older, are more likely than their younger counterparts to express overall concern about challenges to Arctic sovereignty. Concern is also stronger among those with higher incomes (in both regions), and among non-Aboriginal people and those with a post-secondary education (in the North).

Observations from the focus group discussions suggest that Canadians' concern over threats to Arctic sovereignty may be related to the degree of importance they attach to the North. In the focus groups, most participants expressed a strong belief in the importance of the North to Canada and related their reasons for this belief to the importance of maintaining sovereignty over the Canadian Arctic. However, some participants – mostly younger participants in Montreal – expressed a relative lack of interest in maintaining Canada's sovereignty over its northern regions, primarily out of a sense that there are few people living in the Arctic and nothing of importance to Canada, just “a bunch of ice.”

Participants expressed a number of reasons for their belief in the importance of the North to Canada and Canadians:

- Natural resources: many saw the North as a storehouse of much needed natural resources – fresh water, fishing grounds, oil, natural gas, minerals and diamonds – and felt that Canada must defend its rights to develop these resources as future economic assets.
- Environmental concerns: participants felt that it was vital that Canada maintain control over its Arctic waters to protect the North against damage from pollution and other environmental impacts resulting from increased resource development and shipping in the North.
- Buffer zone: some saw the North as a protective barrier or buffer zone between Canada or North America as a whole, and Russia, particularly older participants, who appear to have somewhat of a “Cold War” mentality; a few of these participants clearly identified it as a defence against invasion: *“would you travel through all that with an army?”*
- Cultural identity: some mentioned the role that the North has played in Canada's history, and the contribution of the indigenous Inuit and First Nations peoples to Canada's cultural mosaic, and expressed a need to be able to protect the indigenous peoples of the North as an important part of Canadian culture and identity.
- Sense of ownership: some participants, particularly older participants in Toronto, felt that the North is important to Canada simply because it is a part of Canada; these participants expressed this by saying *“any part of Canada is important to Canada”* and *“everything that's ours is important to us.”*

In general, most participants felt that the North is as integral a part of Canada – its economy, culture, history and identity – as any other region and that without it, Canada is reduced, not just in terms of geographical area, but in terms of the national identity.

## Future challenges to Arctic sovereignty

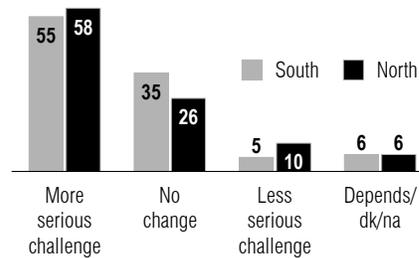
*Most Canadians believe that protecting Canada's Arctic sovereignty will become a more serious challenge in the next few years, due to increased pressure from other countries claiming Arctic territory and growing interest in the region's resources.*

Looking ahead, Canadians believe that it will become increasingly difficult to defend Canada's Arctic sovereignty. Majorities in both the South (55%) and the North (58%) say that the protection of Arctic sovereignty will become a more serious challenge in the next five years. Most of the remainder in both regions believes the challenge involved is unlikely to change (35% in the South and 26% in the North). Only a very few (5% in the South and 10% in the North) believe there will be less of a challenge to Arctic sovereignty in the five years ahead. (Q.9)

Perceptions about future challenges to Arctic sovereignty are notably consistent across provinces and territories. In the South, belief in escalating challenges to Arctic sovereignty is the majority opinion in most demographic segments. The exceptions are 18- to 29-year-olds, who are more likely to believe that the challenges will not change, and those without a high school diploma and those in the lowest income bracket, who are *as likely* to believe this. In the North, the likelihood to say that more serious challenges will emerge over the next few years is higher among non-Aboriginal people, those with a post-secondary education and those in the highest income bracket, as well as among 45- to 59-year-olds. While this is also the most widely held view among Aboriginal people, those with less education and lower incomes, and younger Northerners, these groups are more likely than others to believe the challenges of Arctic sovereignty will lessen over time.

As one would expect, the perception that Arctic sovereignty will become increasingly difficult to protect is stronger among those who are very concerned about Arctic sovereignty than among those who are less concerned.

Protection of Arctic sovereignty over the next five years 2009



Q.9

*Do you believe that, over the next five years, the protection of Canada's Arctic sovereignty will become a more serious challenge, a less serious challenge or is unlikely to change?*

For the majority of Canadians who believe that the protection of their country's Arctic sovereignty will become more difficult in the next five years, the two main concerns relate to other countries claiming Arctic territory and an increased demand for the region's resources. About three in ten in both the provinces in the territories say the challenge will come from increased pressure by other countries (35% in South and 30% in the North), and growing demand for minerals and resources including oil and gas (combined total of 35% and 33%, respectively). (Q.10a)

Climate change, in terms of the Northwest Passage or more generally, is a secondary reason, and is more commonly mentioned in the North (29% combined) than in the South (22%). Much smaller proportions cite reasons related to a lack of security presence in the North, such as increased ship traffic or potential for immigration problems and smuggling, economic concerns, or a lack of action on the part of government. One in ten (12%) in both regions cannot identify any specific concern, despite believing that Arctic sovereignty will become increasingly difficult to protect.

The reasons given are generally consistent across regions and demographic groups, in both the South and the North. Southerners with more education and higher incomes are more likely to emphasize challenges stemming from increased resource demands, while those in the lowest income bracket are more apt to focus their concerns on claims from other countries.

In the South, the proportion who cannot identify any specific reason for increasing challenges to Arctic sovereignty is highest in the Atlantic provinces. The same is true in the North among Aboriginal people, those without a post-secondary education and in the lowest income bracket (and accordingly in Nunavut compared to the other territories), and 18- to 29-year-olds.

## Why Canada's Arctic sovereignty will become a more serious challenge 2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
Increased pressure/claims from other countries	35	30
Increased demand for resources/minerals	23	20
Climate change will open up Northwest Passage	17	24
Increased demand for oil and gas	12	13
Environment/global warming/icecaps melting	5	5
Lack of military strength/security	3	4
North will become gateway for immigration/smuggling	3	3
Global conflict	3	1
Increase in ship traffic/more accessible	2	5
Economic reasons (various)	2	4
Lack of support/action from the government	2	4
Resource issues (various)	1	4
Other	9	11
dk/na	12	12

### Q.10a

*Why do you say that?*

*Subsample: Believe protection of Canada's Arctic sovereignty will become a more serious challenge in the next five years*

Among the small group of Canadians who believe Arctic sovereignty will become a less serious challenge over time, the reasons for this view vary between the South and the North. In the South, the primary reason is the sense that Arctic sovereignty is not a major issue and that attention should be focused elsewhere, although some believe that any disputes that do occur will be handled through negotiation and compromise. Unique to the North, some people believe Arctic sovereignty will become less of an issue due to Canada's increased military presence. In both regions, substantial proportions cannot provide a basis for their opinion (in the North, this is in part due to the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people within this subsample, who are typically less likely to volunteer information for open-ended questions). The subsample sizes are too small to further analyze these results by region or demographic segment (Q.10b)

The survey finding that Canadians expect that protecting Canada's Arctic sovereignty will become a more serious challenge in the future is supported by observations from the focus group discussions. Participants in the focus groups for the most part expected that the importance of the North to Canada, and the impetus for other countries to challenge Canada's Arctic sovereignty, would only increase in the future. This heightened future importance was seen largely as a consequence of global warming, which would make large portions of the Arctic more accessible to exploration and development as retreating pack ice makes the northern waterways more navigable and land currently covered by permafrost thaws. A few envisaged the Arctic becoming more habitable as temperatures rise, as the northern edge of Canada's arable lands moves northward.

The importance of the Arctic as a source of various resources, including oil, was also expected to grow as other sources of needed commodities, particularly oil and gas, are exhausted and the undeveloped resources in the North become more accessible and production becomes more cost-effective. Some participants, particularly older participants and Whitehorse residents, felt that the North will become more important on an international level as the Northwest Passage becomes more navigable and ships from many nations will seek access to the Passage.

## Why Canada's Arctic sovereignty will become a less serious challenge 2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
It's not a big deal/more important issues	36	12
Countries will negotiate claims	17	6
Compromise with other countries/ multilateral cooperation	7	–
Canada's increased military presence	3	14
No need to dispute/it belongs to Canada already	2	–
Employment issues	2	2
Population concerns	2	8
Depends on government action	–	3
Other	5	10
dk/na	27	51

### Q.10b

*Why do you say that?*

*Subsample: Believe protection of Canada's Arctic sovereignty will become a less serious challenge in the next five years*

Most participants believed that this combination of circumstances would draw the attention of other countries – the U.S. and Russia, but also European and Asian countries – toward the Canadian Arctic in search of new natural resources and shorter shipping routes, thus increasing the threat to Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic: “it is becoming important to other countries – it has always been important to us.”

## Importance of strengthening Arctic sovereignty

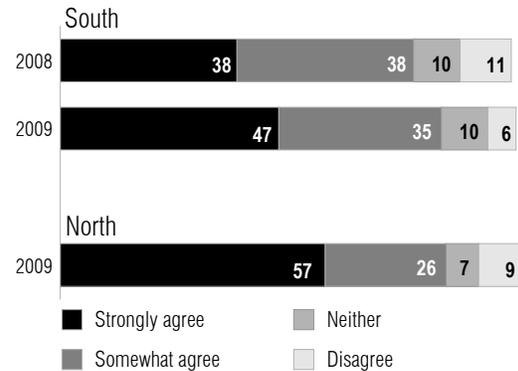
*Eight in ten Canadians believe that Canada must strengthen its sovereignty in the Arctic, and this view has become more widespread in the South since 2008. Yet a majority believe the federal government should not give sovereignty priority over other issues, such as health care or the environment.*

Given their relatively high level of concern about Arctic sovereignty, it is not surprising that Canadians believe more should be done to strengthen Canada's control over the region. Eight in ten Southerners strongly (47%) or somewhat (35%) agree that Canada should do more to assert its claim over territory in the North, and strong agreement has increased since 2008 (up 9 points).<sup>5</sup> Belief in the need to strengthen Canada's sovereignty is even higher in the North, with almost six in ten (57%) who strongly agree with this statement and a further quarter (26%) who somewhat agree. (Q.25d)

In the South, the view that Canada should work to strengthen its Arctic sovereignty is higher in the Atlantic and Prairies provinces, and lower in Quebec (where they are more inclined than in other regions to take a neutral stance on the matter), while it does not vary by territory in the North. In both regions, agreement also increases with age, income and concern about Arctic sovereignty, and is higher among men than women. In the North specifically, non-Aboriginal people, those with a post-secondary education and those in the highest income bracket are more likely than others to say effort needs to be made to address this topic.

## Canada should do more to assert its claim over territory in the North

2008 - 2009



Note: 2008 tracking data from *Views of the Canadian Forces Tracking Survey 2008*, conducted by Ipsos-Reid.

Q.25d

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? How about ... Canada should do more to assert its claim over territory in the North? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree?*

<sup>5</sup> 2008 tracking data from *Views of the Canadian Forces Tracking Survey 2008*, conducted by Ipsos-Reid.

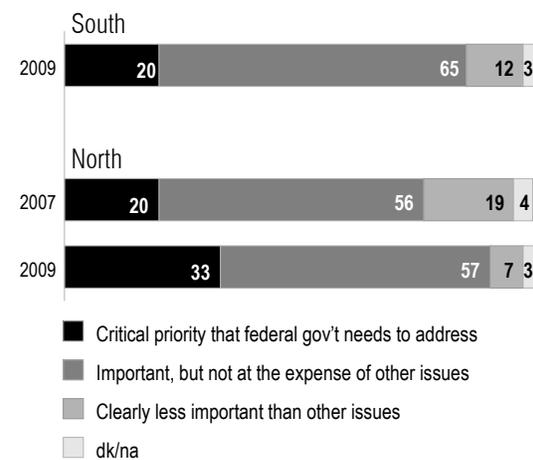
Although Canadians believe it is important for Canada to work towards strengthening its Arctic sovereignty, most do not believe the federal government should give it priority over other pressing issues facing the country. When presented with three options, both Southerners (65%) and Northerners (57%) are most likely to say that Arctic sovereignty “is an important issue for the federal government, but not at the expense of other issues like health care or the environment.” Only a minority in each region consider this to be “a critical priority that the federal government needs to address,” although this view is stronger in the North (33%) than in the South (20%). Twelve percent in the South, and seven percent in the North, say Arctic sovereignty is “clearly less important than other issues the federal government is responsible for.” (Q.20)

Since 2007, the proportion of Northerners who say Arctic sovereignty is a critical priority has increased sharply (up 13 points), with a corresponding decline in the proportion who say it is not very important (down 12).<sup>6</sup> This shift has occurred in all regions and demographic segments in the North, except among 18- to 29-year-olds, who are now less likely than older Northerners to see this as a critical priority. The view that Arctic sovereignty is an important but not a critical priority is currently higher among non-Aboriginal people (64%) and, consequently, in Yukon (69%).

In the South, clear majorities in all provinces and demographic segments consider Arctic sovereignty to be important, but not as important as other matters facing the government. The view that this is a critical priority is stronger in the Atlantic provinces (28%), among men (23%) and among Southerners aged 60 and older (29%). The likelihood to say Arctic sovereignty is clearly less important than other matters for which the federal government holds responsibility is highest in B.C. and Quebec, and among younger Southerners.

It is noteworthy that, in both the provinces and the territories, the view that Canada’s Arctic sovereignty should not be given priority over other issues like health care or the environment is the majority opinion *regardless* of how important people believe it is to

## Arctic sovereignty as priority for federal government 2007 - 2009



Note: 2007 tracking data from *The North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor*, conducted by Environics.

### Q.20

Which one of the following three statements best fits your own view about Canada’s sovereignty in the Arctic North ... It is a critical priority that the federal government needs to address ... It is an important issue for the federal government but not at the expense of other issues like health care or the environment ... It is clearly less important than other issues the federal government is responsible for?

strengthen Canada’s sovereignty over the region. Those who strongly believe in efforts to reinforce Canada’s Arctic sovereignty are more likely than others to say this is critically important for the federal government to address (32% in the South and 43% in the North), yet even greater proportions say it is important but not critical (60% and 50%, respectively).

Observations from the focus group discussions generally support the survey findings that Canadians believe it is important to strengthen Canada’s sovereignty over the North; focus group participants in all locations clearly stated their belief in the importance of the North to Canada, as well as the seriousness of potential threats to Canada’s sovereignty, and the need to defend Canadian borders and rights to resources: “If we don’t [maintain our sovereignty] somebody else will.”

<sup>6</sup> 2007 tracking data from *The North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor*, conducted by Environics.

There is also some support for the survey finding that Canadians in both the North and the South believe that Arctic sovereignty should not be given priority over other key issues, such as health care and the environment. When focus group participants were asked a general question concerning the government's performance in the North, a number of areas where it was felt that the government could be doing more emerged. In addition to Arctic sovereignty, participants wanted more government action in the areas of funding and programs to assist with social problems, such as

substance abuse, promoting economic development, providing access to education, medical care and other social services, and funding research into weather and climate change, and the effects of global warming on ice packs and permafrost. In discussions of the need for an increased military presence in the North, some participants explicitly stated that attention to social issues and the environment in the North should take precedence over military initiatives aimed at strengthening Canada's presence in the North.

## Ways to strengthen Arctic sovereignty

*Canadians in the North believe conducting more research and mapping is the most effective way to strengthen control over Arctic territory, while Southerners consider this and diplomatic negotiations to be equally effective approaches.*

Canadians suggest the best way to establish a clear claim to the Arctic is by having a greater presence in the North, both in terms of the military and more generally. When asked what Canada needs to do to clearly establish its claim (asked unprompted, without response options), both Southerners and Northerners most frequently propose a greater military presence (20% and 23%, respectively), a greater presence in the North generally (10% and 9%), or increasing the population in the North (5% and 7%). Smaller proportions mention negotiating claims with other countries (8% in each region), and this has declined in the South since 2007 (down 7 points).<sup>7</sup> Northerners (11%) are

more likely than Southerners (4%) to suggest further infrastructure development as a way of exercising Arctic sovereignty. A number of other suggestions are offered, none by more than five percent in either region. However, a substantial proportion in both regions cannot identify any ways in which Canada can strengthen its claim to Arctic territory (39% in the South and 37% in the North). (Q.11)

In the South, residents of B.C. (24%) and Ontario (23%) are more inclined than others to mention a greater military presence, while Quebecers are more likely to suggest a greater general presence (16%). In the territories, Yukoners (15%) are more likely than others to suggest the option of negotiating with other countries. At least three in ten in every province and territory cannot suggest any ways for Canada to more clearly establish its claim to the Arctic.

## What Canada needs to do to clearly establish claim to Arctic territory 2006 - 2009

	SOUTH			NORTH
	2006 %	2007 %	2009 %	2009 %
Have more of a military presence/patrols in North	14	23	20	23
Have more of a presence in the North	10	13	10	9
Negotiate claims with other countries	13	15	8	8
Prove that it's part of Canada	–	3	5	3
Bring more people to live in the North	5	8	5	7
Develop the area/more structures/icebreakers	–	2	4	11
Make the public more aware of the issues	–	2	4	2
Present issue to the United Nations/international body	3	4	4	2
Consult Northern/Aboriginal communities	–	–	1	5
Gain/maintain control of the Northwest Passage	2	3	2	4
Increase government action/support/interest	–	–	2	3
Other	23	12	8	9
Nothing/no need/right to establish a claim	3	3	6	2
dk/na	39	32	39	37

Note: Tracking data from FOCUS CANADA, conducted by Environics.

### Q.11

*What do you think Canada needs to do to clearly establish its claim to Arctic territory?*

<sup>7</sup> Tracking data from FOCUS CANADA, conducted by Environics.

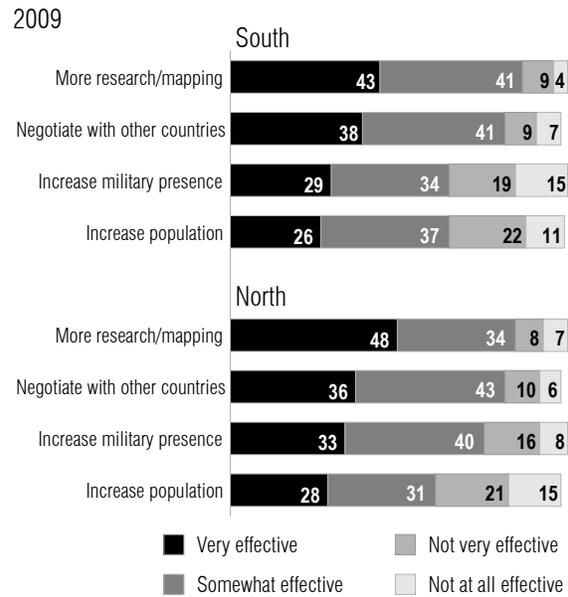
The main demographic difference in response to this question is between those who can and those who cannot suggest ways to strengthen Canada’s control in the North. In both the South and the North, younger, less affluent Canadians, those with less education and women are more likely than others to be unable to identify any suggestions on this topic. In the North, the same is also true of Aboriginal people compared to non-Aboriginal people.

Following their responses to the unaided question, respondents were asked to rate the effectiveness of four ways to strengthen control over Arctic territory. Generally speaking, majorities in both the South and the North believe that each of these methods would be at least somewhat effective in strengthening Canadian sovereignty; moreover, the relative ranking of the four approaches is the same in both regions.

Conducting more research and mapping of Arctic geography and resources is most frequently rated as a “very effective” way to strengthen control over Arctic territory, by one-half (48%) of Northerners and four in ten (43%) Southerners. Significant proportions in both regions (36% in the North and 38% in the South) also rate diplomatic negotiations with other countries that have Arctic claims as a very effective means. The perceived effectiveness of increasing Canada’s military presence is higher in the North (33%) than in the South (29%), where a slightly higher proportion say this would not help address Canadian sovereignty (34% not very or not at all effective). Of the four approaches, increasing the number of people living in the North is considered to be the least effective way to strengthen control over Arctic territory (very effective: 28% in the North and 26% in the South); a larger proportion in each region rate this to be an ineffective method (overall effective: 36% and 33%, respectively). (Q.12)

In the South, there is no consistent pattern across provinces or demographic segments in the perceived effectiveness of the four approaches to strengthening Arctic control. The ratings for conducting research and mapping of Arctic geography and resources are mostly consistent across provinces and demographic segments, with the exception of Quebec (where it is considered less effective; 36% very effective) and among those with a university degree (who consider it more effective; 51% very effective). The view that

## Effectiveness of ways to strengthen control over Arctic territory



### Q.12

Please tell me if you think that each of the following steps is likely to be very, somewhat, not very or not at all effective as a way for Canada to strengthen its control over arctic territory ... Increase Canada’s military presence in the North ... Negotiate with other countries that have Arctic claims ... Increase the number of people living in the North ... Conduct more research and mapping of the arctic geography and resources.

diplomatic negotiations would be very effective is stronger in Ontario (43%) and Atlantic Canada (48%), and among those with a university education (44%) and incomes between \$60,000 and \$100,000 (50%). Increasing Canada’s military presence is more likely to be considered as very effective by Ontarians (35%), men (35%), those aged 60 and older (37%), and those in the highest income bracket (36%). Finally, ratings of the effectiveness of increasing population size are higher among men (30% very effective) than women (24% very effective) in the South.

In the North, the perceived effectiveness of these various approaches varies primarily by region, and is remarkably consistent by demographic segments. Negotiating with other countries (42% very effective) and increasing Canada’s military presence (44% very effective) are rated as more effective ways to strengthen Arctic control by residents of the Northwest Territories than the other territories. The view that research and

mapping is very effective is more common in Yukon and the Northwest Territories; the opinion that increasing population size is very effective is more widespread in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

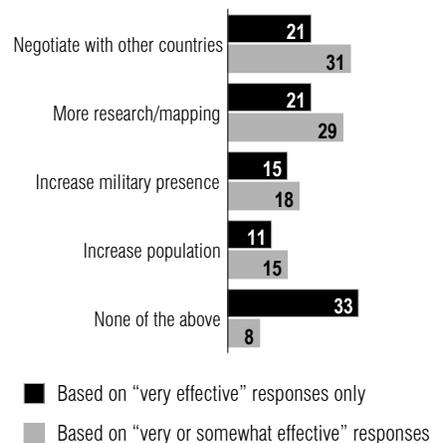
Since it was possible to rate more than one of the four approaches as “very effective,” a follow-up question was asked to identify which approach is considered the most effective way to strengthen control over Arctic territory.<sup>8</sup> The results indicate that Southerners view more research/mapping and diplomatic negotiations as equally effective approaches to achieving this objective (21% each), ahead of approaches such as increasing Canada’s military presence (15%) and increasing the

population size (11%). It is noteworthy that one-third (33%) of Southerners do not think that any of the four approaches would be “very effective” ways to strengthen control over Arctic sovereignty. The results are similar when both the “very” and the “somewhat” effective responses are considered, although in this case, only eight percent of Southerners believe that none of the four approaches will be at least “somewhat” effective. (Q.12/13ab)

In the North, performing more research and mapping is judged the most effective way to strengthen control over Arctic territory (26%), while fewer residents believe negotiations with other countries (18%),

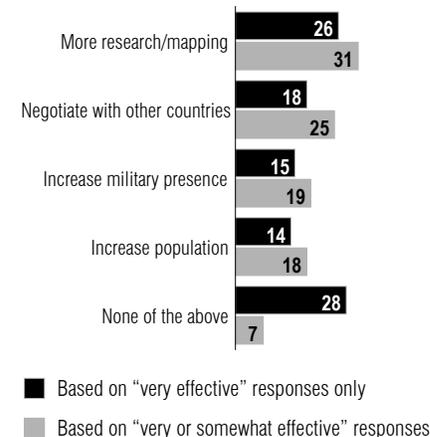
### Most effective way to strengthen control over Arctic territory

South 2009



### Most effective way to strengthen control over Arctic territory

North 2009



#### Q.12

Please tell me if you think that each of the following steps is likely to be very, somewhat, not very or not at all effective as a way for Canada to strengthen its control over arctic territory ... Increase Canada’s military presence in the North ... Negotiate with other countries that have Arctic claims ... Increase the number of people living in the North ... Conduct more research and mapping of the arctic geography and resources.

#### Q.13a

And which of the following do you think would be the most effective way for Canada to strengthen its control over Arctic territory ... Increase Canada’s military presence in the North ... Negotiations with other countries that have arctic claims ... Increase the settlement of people living in the North ... Conduct more research and mapping of the arctic geography and resources?

Subsample: Those who considered more than one of the options in Q.12 to be very effective

#### Q.13b

And which of the following do you think would be the most effective way for Canada to strengthen its control over arctic territory ... Increase Canada’s military presence in the North ... Negotiations with other countries that have arctic claims ... Increase the settlement of people living in the North ... Conduct more research and mapping of the arctic geography and resources?

Subsample: Those who considered none of the options in Q.12 to be very effective and considered more than one to be somewhat effective

8 The analysis was conducted as follows: the proportion who consider an approach to be most effective includes those who rated only that one item (out of four) as “very effective”, as well as those who chose it as “most effective” (based on the follow-up question) from two or more items rated as “very effective”. A similar calculation was used for the data based on “very” or “somewhat” effective responses.

increasing Canada's military presence (15%) and increasing the population size (14%) will be most effective in achieving this goal. Notably, three in ten (28%) Northerners do not believe that any of these four approaches is a "very effective" way to strengthen Arctic sovereignty. These findings are consistent when both the "very" and "somewhat" responses are taken into account, although in this case, only seven percent believe that none of the four approaches will be at least "somewhat" effective.

In the focus group discussions, participants were asked what the government should be doing with respect to security and Arctic sovereignty; a wide range of suggestions were offered, many of which are similar to those offered by the survey respondents. These suggestions ranged from diplomatic avenues and military initiatives to economic development and increased civilian presence.

#### Diplomatic avenues:

- Being more vocal about Arctic sovereignty in communications or regulations with other countries. There was a belief that Canada needs to be proactive with respect to establishing its boundaries rather than allowing other countries to put forward their own claims first.
- Pursue a diplomatic solution to negotiating and ratifying treaties to confirm Canada's control over shipping in the Canadian Arctic.
- Establish a clear statement of Canada's national boundaries.

#### Military initiatives:

- Increased permanent military presence in general.
- Establish more permanent bases – to establish a presence and stimulate the economy.
- Increased offshore patrols and more icebreakers to patrol waterways in the high Arctic.
- More land and air patrols and increased surveillance.
- Consider posting soldiers withdrawn from Afghanistan to the North.

#### Economic development and increased civilian presence:

- Develop industry and natural resources to demonstrate an active and permanent civilian presence in the North: *"we have to get up there and use it."*

- Need to explore and map locations of natural resources.
- Tax incentives to encourage sustainable economic development in the North.
- Scientific presence in the high Arctic – permanent research stations.
- Increased northern population – while many felt that this would naturally result from economic development, others suggested that new immigrants be encouraged to settle in the North, and some proposed that prisoners be transported to correction facilities or work camps in the North.

Most participants felt that both enforcement and diplomacy are needed to establish and maintain Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic; they placed importance on the use of diplomatic approaches to secure international recognition of Canada's control over its territorial waters, but acknowledged that enforcement is essential to back up Canada's sovereignty control and ensure that it is respected: *"you've got to have a cop on the beat."*

Some participants were not convinced that either an increased military presence or a larger population were necessary to demonstrate Canada's sovereignty over its Arctic territories. Some felt that diplomatic negotiations on sovereignty issues would make an increased military presence unnecessary. However, the general feeling was that positive actions to assert and enforce Canada's Arctic sovereignty are required: *"you need someone up there in a boat or a plane saying 'this is ours'."*

While most expressed agreement in principle for an assertive stance on enforcement, including the use of trade sanctions or blockades, if necessary, there was considerable concern over the potential consequences of taking an aggressive stance toward the U.S. Many believed that it would be a mistake for Canada to attempt to enforce blockades or sanctions against the U.S. because of the degree to which Canada depends on U.S. trade and U.S. military support. At the same time, most felt that the U.S. might aid Canada against Russian encroachment, but would not respect Canada's borders if its own interests were involved. Participants did not mention NORAD in the context of defence of Canadian territory or the potential involvement of the U.S. in territorial disputes involving Canada.

## Importance of Northwest Passage and resource rights

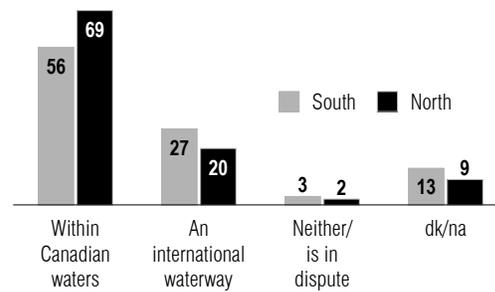
*Canadians are more likely than not to believe the Northwest Passage and the natural resources under the Arctic Ocean lie within Canadian territory. Moreover, most Canadians support efforts to control these assets, regardless of their views on whether or not Canada is the rightful owner.*

Northwest Passage. As a result of the melting icecaps from climate change, the Northwest Passage is becoming a more navigable waterway for ships travelling between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Majorities of both Southern (56%) and Northern (69%) Canadians believe that the Northwest Passage is within Canadian waters, although this view is much more widespread in the North. By comparison, one-quarter in the South (27%) and one in five in the North (20%) believe it is an international waterway. Approximately one in ten in each region are uncertain of the status of the Northwest Passage, and very small proportions (2-3%) indicate that this status is in dispute. (Q.14)

In the South, the opinion that the Northwest Passage lies within Canadian waters is significantly stronger in British Columbia and Atlantic Canada (67% each), while Quebecers (47%) are much less inclined to agree; this view does not vary by territory in the North. In both the North and the South, men, and more affluent and better educated Canadians are more likely to maintain that the Northwest Passage falls in Canadian territory. While a majority in all age groups also hold this position, the perception that the Northwest Passage is an international waterway is more common among 18- to 29-year-olds in the North, and among those under 60 years in the South.

Also in the South, the view that the Northwest Passage belongs to Canada increases with degree of attention paid to news in the North (71% of those who pay a great deal of attention, vs. 49% who pay a little or no attention). However, in the North, this perception is consistent regardless of the attention paid to news and issues in the region.

Status of Northwest Passage  
2009



### Q.14

*The Northwest Passage is a sea route through the Arctic Islands along the northern coast of North America, and connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. From what you know or have heard, is the Northwest Passage ...?*

Regardless of their views on the status of the Northwest Passage, nine in ten Southerners say it is important for Canada to assert control over this waterway, including almost half (45%) who say it is critically important. In the North, a greater proportion (57%) believe it is critically important to assert this control, while an additional one-third (33%) say it is important, but not critically so (33%). (Q.15)

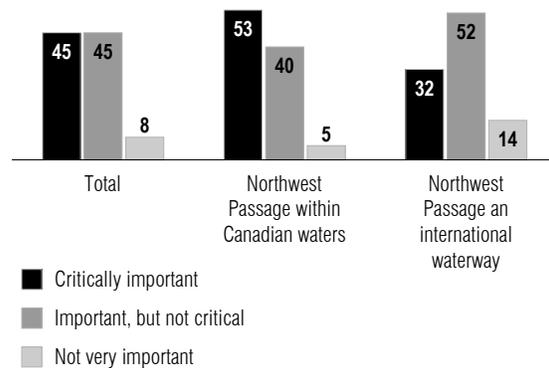
However, the degree of importance placed on efforts to control the Northwest Passage does vary depending upon whether people consider this route to fall within Canadian or international waters. Both Southerners and Northerners are more likely to say control is critically important if they believe the Northwest Passage is in Canadian territory (53% and 65%, respectively) than if they think it is an international route (32% and 40%, respectively). Nonetheless, even among those who regard the Northwest Passage as an international waterway, only very small proportions (14% in the South and 12% in the North) say it is not very important for Canada to assert control.

In the focus group discussions, many participants, particularly those in Whitehorse, mentioned the importance of maintaining control over the Northwest Passage. Participants in general felt strongly that Canada's right to the Northwest Passage – and other waterways separating Canada's northern islands – as an internal waterway is self-evident.

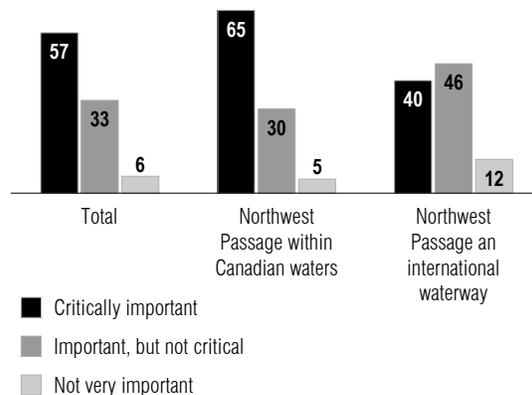
Many were aware that the pack ice is retreating from the waterways in the Canadian North, and that within the foreseeable future, there will be open water in the Northwest Passage throughout the summer, and eventually year-round. A number of participants felt strongly that Canadian control over the Passage is important to reduce the likelihood of environmental damage from accidental oil spills or dumping of waste. Concern over the impact of pollution on wildlife, birds, fish, sea mammals, and the ecology and habitat of the high Arctic was particularly strong in Whitehorse.

Some participants, however, felt that despite Canada's obvious claim to the Northwest Passage, it will be very difficult to maintain this in the face of pressure from the U.S., Europe and Asia to have the Passage be declared an international waterway.

Importance of Canada asserting control over the Northwest Passage  
South 2009



Importance of Canada asserting control over the Northwest Passage  
North 2009



Q.15

*In your view, how important is it that Canada asserts control over the Northwest Passage, in terms of the passage of ship traffic during ice-free periods? Is this ...?*

A few participants hoped that, regardless of whether the Northwest Passage remains under Canadian control or is ultimately recognized as an international waterway, the increased shipping traffic might promote economic development in the North.

Mineral and resource rights. Similar to their views on the status of the Northwest Passage, a majority of Canadians believe that Canada owns the rights to minerals and other natural resources that lie under the Arctic Ocean. One-half (52%) of Southerners and six in ten (59%) Northerners contend that Canada owns these mineral and resource rights. Another seven percent in each region concur but only for those resources that fall within Canada's boundaries or say it depends (without specifying further). Only about one in five do not believe Canada's owns these rights (20% in the South and 21% in the North); similar proportions are uncertain about this issue (21% in the South and 14% in the North). (Q.16)

The view that natural resources under the Arctic Ocean fall under Canada's possession is higher among men than women in both the South and the North. Otherwise, this opinion is remarkably consistent across provinces and demographic segments in the South. In the North, it is more prevalent among Aboriginal people (66% vs. 50% of non-Aboriginal people), and accordingly, is higher in Nunavut (70%) and the Northwest Territories (61%) than in Yukon (44%), and among those without a post-secondary education (66%).

Does Canada own rights to minerals and resources under Arctic Ocean?  
2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
Yes	52	59
Yes, but only the part within Canada's boundaries	4	4
Depends (non-specific)	3	3
No	20	21
dk/na	21	14

Q.16

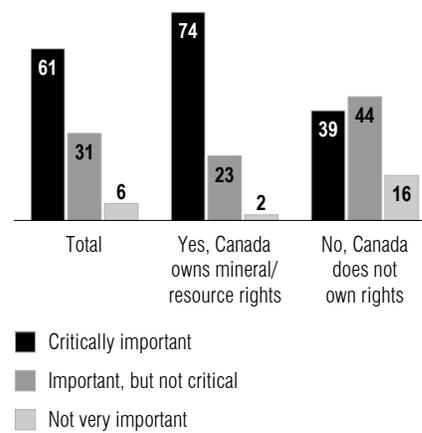
*And from what you know or have heard, does Canada own the rights to the minerals and other natural resources that lie under the Arctic Ocean?*

Regardless of their views on the status of these resource rights, fully six in ten in both the South (61%) and the North (63%) say it is *critically* important for Canada to assert control over these resources. Most of the remainder believe it is important but not critical, while very few say it is not very important (6-7%). (Q.17)

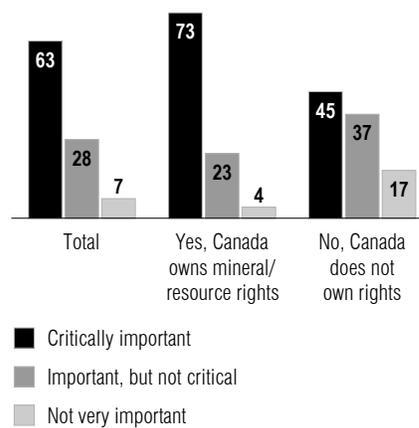
As with views on the Northwest Passage, the degree of importance placed on efforts to control resource rights varies depending upon whether or not people believe these resources fall under Canada’s ownership. Both Southerners and Northerners are more likely to say control is critically important if they already believe the resources belong to Canada (74% and 73%, respectively) than if they do not (39% and 45%, respectively). Nonetheless, even among those who say that Canada does not own the resource rights, only small proportions (16% in the South and 17% in the North) say it is not very important for Canada to assert control.

Observations from the focus group discussions support the survey finding that Canadians think it is important for Canada to assert control over mineral and resource rights in the North. Most focus group participants were aware of the potential wealth of the Arctic region, including Canada’s Arctic, and considered Canada’s rights to minerals and natural resources in the North to be of considerable importance to Canada’s economic future. Participants linked global warming and depletion of more easily accessible resources in other parts of the world to the increasing interest in Canada’s North from other countries. Many felt that global warming will make drilling for oil in the Beaufort Sea more economically feasible, which would in turn increase the interest of other nations, particularly the U.S. and Russia, in claiming mineral and resource rights in these waters. While participants did not directly address the question of how drilling rights in the Beaufort Sea should be assigned, and to whom, most agreed that Canada should definitely assert control over rights to minerals and natural resources in any areas where it has a legitimate claim, including at least part of the Beaufort Sea.

Importance of Canada asserting control over mineral and natural resource rights  
South 2009



Importance of Canada asserting control over mineral and natural resource rights  
North 2009



Q.17

*And how important is it that Canada asserts control over these mineral and natural resource rights ...?*

## Government performance on Arctic sovereignty

*Just over six in ten Canadians approve of the federal government's performance in protecting Canada's Arctic sovereignty. Those who disapprove do so primarily because they believe the federal government's efforts to date have not been sufficient.*

Most Canadians approve of the federal government's efforts to protect Canada's Arctic sovereignty. Just over six in ten residents in both the South and the North (63% each) voice approval of federal government performance on this subject, including one-quarter each (24%) who strongly approve. Among Southerners, overall approval has increased modestly (up 4 points) since 2007.<sup>9</sup> Disapproval is higher in the North (29%) than in the South (23%), where Canadians are twice as likely to be unable to provide an opinion on this topic (14% vs. 7% in the North). (Q.18)

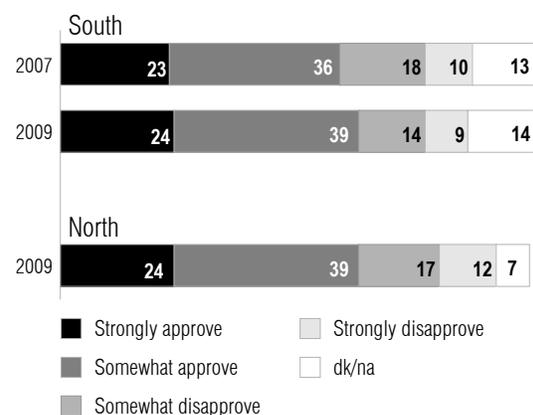
In the South, the gains in approval at the national level have been driven by increases in all provinces except Ontario, where approval is essentially unchanged. Approval is now lowest in Ontario (60%), and highest in the Atlantic (72%) and Prairie (69%) provinces.

As in the past, overall approval ratings in the South are remarkably consistent across regions and demographic segments. In both the South and the North, the proportion who express strong approval of federal government performance on Arctic sovereignty is higher among Canadians aged 60 and older, and those in lower socio-economic brackets. In the North, strong approval is also significantly higher among Aboriginal people, and accordingly, in Nunavut.

It is notable that Canadians who are most concerned about Arctic sovereignty are also more likely to be critical of government performance on this issue, with three in ten (30%) in the South and four in ten (40%) in the North expressing disapproval. These opinions are in fact somewhat polarized in the South, since an equivalent proportion of those who are very concerned about Arctic sovereignty express strong approval of the federal government's efforts in this area (29%, vs. 19% who are not concerned).

## Approval of federal government performance on protecting Arctic sovereignty

2007 - 2009



Note: 2007 tracking data from FOCUS CANADA, conducted by Environics.

Q.18

*Do you strongly approve, somewhat approve, somewhat disapprove or strongly disapprove of our federal government's performance in protecting Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic?*

9 2007 tracking data from FOCUS CANADA, conducted by Environics.

When Canadians who disapprove of the federal government's performance on Arctic sovereignty are asked why (unprompted, without providing response options), the primary reason for both Southerners (50%) and Northerners (46%) is a general sense that the government has not been assertive enough and needs to do more. Relatively few express more specific concerns, including that the federal government is not taking a strong enough stand against other countries, is not providing a stronger military presence, or is not using enough diplomacy in its Arctic sovereignty efforts. In a minority of cases, disapproval appears to stem from a general unhappiness with the federal government, and particularly in the North, from concerns about lack of infrastructure or funding, environmental concerns, or the perception that the government is operating without knowledge of or consultation with Northern communities. Generally speaking, these reasons are consistent across provinces and territories, and among demographic groups (in some cases, the subsample sizes in the North are too small to permit analysis by demographic segment). (Q.19)

In the focus group discussions, participants were asked their opinions of the government's handling of issues related to the Arctic North in general; thus, discussion was not limited to the government's performance on Canadian sovereignty in the North. However, comments directly related to the government's performance in this area suggested that most participants in the focus group discussions, particularly those in Whitehorse, felt that the government is not doing enough in the North on the sovereignty file. Some felt that the federal government is ignoring the needs of the North, and that there is no focus on being proactive rather than reactive and developing a long-range plan to meet sovereignty and security issues, as well as other key challenges in the North. Some participants felt that the needs of Northerners and of the region as a whole are not a priority because the vast majority of the voting population is in the South, and that it was inevitable that southern concerns would take precedence over northern ones when governments set their priorities.

## Why do you disapprove of the federal government's performance on Arctic sovereignty?

2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
Not assertive enough/need to do more	50	46
Not taking strong enough stand against U.S./other countries	15	14
Need stronger military presence	9	11
Not enough diplomacy	8	5
Not enough attention	6	2
Unhappy with the government	6	1
Not consulting the Northern communities	4	9
Lack of infrastructure	1	9
Lack of funding	2	8
No concern over environmental issues	2	4
Government has no knowledge of the North	1	4
Other	10	11
dk/na	7	11

### Q.19

*Why do you disapprove?*

*Subsample: Somewhat or strongly disapprove of federal government's performance in protecting Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic*

A number of participants indicated that people living in the North should have a significant input into the government's plans for action on any issues relating to the North, including Arctic sovereignty and security, and suggested that the government take action to determine the specific needs of Northern residents. Participants were particularly concerned that Inuit and other Aboriginal people be consulted.

Participants in Whitehorse were particularly sceptical about the federal government's commitment to the North. Some felt that they have heard a great deal about protecting sovereignty from the government, but so far have not seen much action; they "*want to see the government get off its ass and do something.*" Others argued that the government's initiatives in the North are failing because it is trying to apply "*Southern solutions to Northern problems,*" and that there is a need to pay more attention to what people in the North are saying.

## CANADIAN FORCES' PRESENCE IN THE NORTH

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One of the primary objectives of this study is to assess Canadians' familiarity with the role of the Canadian Forces (CF) in the North. This section of the report addresses perceptions of government responsibility in the North, level of awareness about the various activities the CF undertakes, and specifically for the North, experience with and interest in learning more about the CF.

### Government responsibility for the North

*While Canadians are most likely to identify the CF/DND as the government agency responsible for responding to Northern security concerns, pluralities of Southerners and Northerners cannot say who holds this responsibility.*

Most Canadians are not aware of who is responsible for security in Canada's North. When asked which Canadian government or agency has primary responsibility for responding to security concerns in the North (unprompted, without providing response options), the largest proportions in both the South (24%) and the North (36%) identify the Canadian Forces/DND. Small proportions mention a variety of other departments or agencies, including the federal government (generally), Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the Canadian Coast Guard, Environment Canada, and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. However, fully half (49%) of Southerners, and almost four in ten (36%) Northerners cannot say who holds this responsibility. (Q.21)

In both the South and the North, mentions of the CF/DND as having primary responsibility for Canada's northern security response are higher among men, and those with more education and higher incomes;

women, Canadians with less education and lower incomes are more apt to say they do not know who is responsible. Fully six in ten of those aged 18 to 29 in each region also cannot identify the department or agency responsible for addressing security issues. In the North, this response is twice as common among Aboriginal people (51%) than among non-Aboriginal people (23%), and accordingly, is higher in Nunavut (52%) than in the other territories. Awareness of the CF's role is higher, but still somewhat limited, among Canadians who report paying a great deal of attention to news and issues in the North (33% in the South and 50% in the North).

### Government department/agency with primary responsibility for responding to security concerns in North 2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
Canadian Forces/DND/military	24	36
Federal government	6	9
Indian and Northern Affairs/INAC/DIAND	6	8
Canadian Coast Guard	4	4
Environment Canada	4	1
Dept. of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	4	2
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1	3
Provincial/territorial/municipal government	1	3
Other	8	6
dk/na	49	38

#### Q.21

*From what you know or have heard, which Canadian government department or agency has primary responsibility for responding to security concerns in the North?*

## Awareness of CF activities in the North

*Northerners are much more familiar than are Southerners with CF activities in the North, particularly with respect to military operations and exercises.*

Awareness of CF activities in the North is substantially higher among residents of the region than among Canadians living in the provinces. A majority (56%) of Northerners recall seeing or hearing something in the past year about activities in the Arctic carried out by the CF, compared to only three in ten (29%) Southerners. (Q.22)

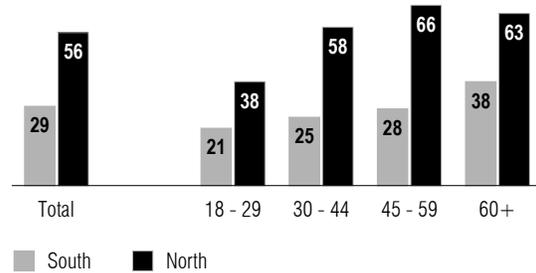
In the South, Quebecers (23%) are the least aware of CF activities, while in the territories, residents of the Northwest Territories (66%) are significantly more likely than those in Yukon (53%) or Nunavut (46%) to have seen or heard anything.

In both regions, recall of CF activities increases with age and socio-economic status, and is significantly higher among those who pay a great deal of attention to news about Canada's Arctic North. In the North, non-Aboriginal people (68%) are more likely than Aboriginal people (46%) to say they recall hearing about recent CF activities.

The types of CF activities recalled also vary considerably between the North and the South. When those who said they recall seeing or hearing something are asked what they specifically recall (unprompted, without providing response options), Northerners are much more likely to cite military training exercises (25%), military operations (20%), activities involving the Canadian Rangers (19%) and military flights (10%). While Southerners are most likely to recall increased patrols in the North (15%), followed by military operations (14%), they are more likely than Northerners to mention announcements about new patrol ships (12%) or icebreakers (10%), disputes about Arctic sovereignty (9%), and about the mapping of natural resources (9%). One in five (19%) in the South, and one in ten (11%) in the North, cannot recall anything more specific about the CF activities they had heard about. (Q.23)

## Awareness of CF activities in the North in past year

2009 By age



Q.22

*Do you recall seeing or hearing anything in the past year about activities in the Arctic North carried out by the Canadian Forces?*

## Recall of recent CF activities in the North

2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
Patrols/more patrols in the North	15	16
Military operations	14	20
New Arctic patrol ships/offshore patrol ships	12	7
New icebreakers	10	4
Disputes over Arctic sovereignty	9	1
Environmental research/mapping of resources	9	5
Military training exercises	8	25
Navy patrols in the North	7	6
Another country's presence in Canadian waters	4	2
Military flights/reconnaissance	4	10
Canadian Rangers	4	19
Canadian Forces/CF Search and Rescue	4	5
Inuit training/recruitment/volunteers	2	6
Other	10	10
dk/na	19	11

Q.23

*What do you recall seeing or hearing? Anything else?*

*Subsample: Recall seeing or hearing anything in past year about CF activities in Arctic North*

Recall is generally similar across regions and demographic segments in the South and in the North. It is also consistent regardless of level of attention paid to Canada's North, with the exception that Southerners paying a great deal of attention are more likely than others to recall news about the acquisition of new offshore patrol ships.

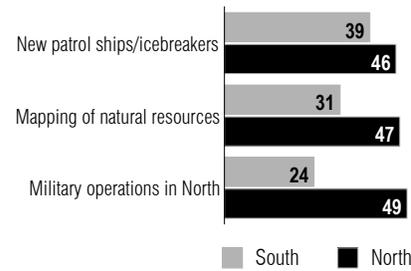
Survey respondents were also asked if they had recently heard or seen anything about three specific activities involving the CF – announcements of new patrol ships/icebreakers, the mapping of natural resources and military operations. Once again, there is higher awareness of each activity among Northerners than among Southerners. Close to one-half of Northerners claim to have heard about each of military operations in the North (49%), mapping of natural resources (47%), and new patrol ships or icebreakers (46%). There is greater variation in awareness levels in the South, with recall ranging from a high of four in ten (39%) for new patrol ships/icebreakers, to three in ten (31%) for mapping of natural resources, to one-quarter (24%) for military operations. (Q.24)

Generally speaking (but not in all cases), awareness of these activities in both the South and the North is higher among men, older Canadians, and those with more education and higher incomes. In the North, awareness of all three issues is also more common among non-Aboriginal people. Recall of these activities is higher in both regions among those who are most attentive to news about Canada's North.

Awareness of these activities is associated with greater approval of federal government performance on Arctic sovereignty in the provinces but not in the territories. In the South, strong approval is higher among those aware of announcements about new patrol ships or icebreakers (30% vs. 21% of those unaware) and those aware of military operations in the North (29% vs. 23% of those unaware).

In the focus group discussions, participants were not specifically asked about their awareness of CF activities in the North. However, there was some spontaneous mention of such activities in response to discussions about participants' knowledge of northern issues and

## Awareness of activities in the North 2009



### Q.24

*Do you recall hearing or seeing anything recently about any of the following ... Announcements about the building of new patrol ships or icebreakers for the North ... Mapping of natural resources in Canada's Arctic North ... Military operations in the North?*

challenges in general, and about the government's role in the North. Top-of-mind awareness of actions that the government is taking in the North – including military initiatives – was most prevalent among older participants in Toronto and Edmonton, and all participants in Whitehorse. In general, participants in the southern provinces had little knowledge of any recent announcements concerning an increased military presence in the North; in fact, in discussions about perceived threats to Canada's sovereignty, many wondered why they had not heard anything on this topic, and felt that more widely disseminated information on this issue from the government was important. General awareness was greater in Whitehorse, although there was little spontaneous reference to specifics.

Those who had heard something about activities carried out in the Arctic by the Canadian Forces mentioned such actions as: increasing military presence, expanding the Rangers, more patrols in Northern waters, plans to put more icebreakers to sea in the North, military training exercises and the establishment of a year-round base.

## Opinions about CF presence in North

*Canadians, and particularly Northerners, agree with the need to carry out security patrols in the North. Most also believe these patrols should increase in number, and that this would help protect Canada's economic interests in the region.*

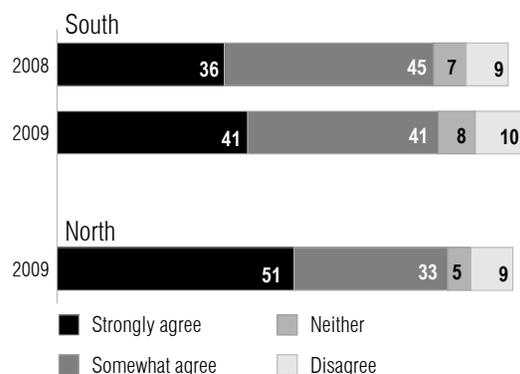
Canadians were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with three statements pertaining to the role of the CF in the North, in terms of the importance of security patrols generally and specifically to help protect Canada's economic interests.

**Security patrols.** There is general consensus among Canadians that it is important for Canada to carry out security patrols in the North. Eight in ten or more in both the South (82%) and the North (84%) agree with this statement, although the level of strong agreement is higher in North (51% vs. 41% in the South). Since 2008, the proportion of Southerners who strongly agree in the importance of Northern security patrol has increased (up 5 points).<sup>10</sup> (Q.25b)

There is slightly less agreement that there should be an *increase* in the number of patrols in the North, but this view is still held by a majority in both the South (70%) and the North (76%). Once again, strong agreement is considerably higher in the North (45%) than in the South (33%), although the proportion of Southerners who strongly agree in the need to step up the number of patrols has increased since 2008 (up 5 points). (Q.25c)

As one might expect, there is considerable overlap in agreement between the two questions. In the South, more than six in ten (64%) express the same level of agreement or disagreement with both questions. One-quarter (23%) react more negatively (give a lower rating on the scale) to the idea of increasing patrols than to the overall importance of having patrols; one in ten (9%) react more positively. In the North, the findings are similar, with two-thirds (67%) who give identical responses to the two questions, while one-quarter (23%) are more negative to the idea of increasing the number of patrols than in their views of the importance of patrols, and one in ten (10%) are more positive.

## Important for Canada to carry out security patrols in the North 2008 - 2009

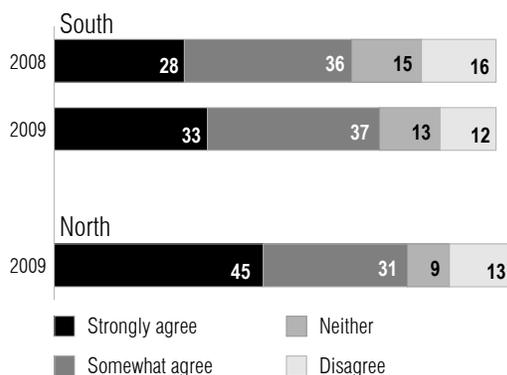


Note: 2008 tracking data from *Views of the Canadian Forces Tracking Survey 2008*, conducted by Ipsos-Reid.

### Q.25b

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? How about ... It is important for Canada to carry out security patrols in the North ... ? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree?*

## There should be an increase in the number of patrols in the North 2008 - 2009



Note: 2008 tracking data from *Views of the Canadian Forces Tracking Survey 2008*, conducted by Ipsos-Reid.

### Q.25c

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? How about ... There should be an increase in the number of patrols in the North? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree?*

10 2008 tracking data throughout this section is from *Views of the Canadian Forces Tracking Survey 2008*, conducted by Ipsos-Reid.

In the South, Ontarians are most likely to strongly agree that it is important to carry out Northern patrols (45%), and Quebecers are least supportive of increasing the number of patrols (27%). In the North, strong and overall agreement with both concepts is higher in the Northwest Territories than in the other territories.

In both the South and the North, agreement with the importance of patrols and with increasing the number of patrols is higher among men, and increases with age. Strong agreement with both statements is also substantially higher (in both regions) among those most concerned about Arctic sovereignty.

Canadians who disagree with carrying out security patrols or increasing the number of patrols in the North were asked the reasons for their opinion (unprompted, without providing response options). The most common reason in both the provinces and the territories is the belief that patrols are not necessary or do not accomplish anything (40% in the South, 39% in the North), and consequently, that they are a waste of resources (13% in the South, 9% in the North). Small proportions would prefer to see more diplomacy being used, or feel the military has more important priorities, but very few specifically suggest that the military does not have the capacity to make this happen. Substantial proportions in both regions cannot identify the reasons behind their opposition to Northern patrols (19% in the South, 39% in the North). (Q.26)

**Protecting Canada’s economic interests.** Large majorities in both the South and the North believe that an increased CF presence in the North would help protect Canada’s economic interests. Seven in ten (70%) Southerners agree with this statement, including one-third (34%) who strongly agree. Slightly greater proportions of Northerners express strong (38%) and overall (75%) agreement. Fewer than two in ten in both the South (16%) and the North (15%) disagree (either strongly or somewhat) that a greater CF presence in the region will benefit Canada’s economic interests, while smaller proportions neither agree nor disagree (13% in the South and 9% in the North). (Q.25a)

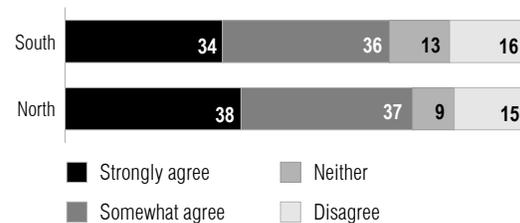
### Reasons why disagree with carrying out/ increasing patrols in the North 2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
Not necessary/does not accomplish anything	40	39
Waste of resources	13	9
Should use non-militant techniques/negotiation	9	4
Military has other more important priorities	9	2
Military doesn't have capabilities	6	3
Patrols cause environmental damage	2	4
Other	7	8
dk/na	19	39

#### Q.26

*Why do you disagree with Canada {carrying out security patrols/increasing the number of patrols} in the North? Subsample: Disagree with either carrying out security patrols or increasing the number of patrols in the North*

### Increased CF presence in the North would help protect Canada's economic interests 2009



#### Q.25a

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? How about ... An increased presence of the Canadian Forces in the North would help protect Canada's economic interests? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree?*

Once again, there is significant overlap between agreement with this question and with the earlier statements. In the South, six in ten (63%) who strongly agree with the importance of carrying out Northern security patrols also strongly agree that a greater CF presence would benefit the country's economic interests. Most of the remainder (25%) say they somewhat agree, rather than expressing disagreement (5%) or giving a neutral response (5%). The findings in the North are similar: more than six in ten (64%) who strongly agree in the importance of CF patrols hold the same view of increasing CF presence to help protect Canada's economic interests in the North, while the remainder are inclined to say they somewhat agree (29%), rather than disagreeing (5%) or giving a neutral response (2%).

In the South, strong agreement with this statement is consistent across most provinces except Quebec, where it is lowest (26%). In the North, agreement is higher in the Northwest Territories (48%) than in the other territories. In both regions, agreement increases with age; in the South, men are also more likely than women to strongly agree that a bigger CF presence would protect Canada's economic interests in the Arctic.

While focus group participants were not asked their opinions about specific military initiatives that could be undertaken by the CF, observations of the focus group discussions do suggest support for the survey finding that Canadians see a need for increased security patrols in the North. In the focus group discussions, most participants agreed that Canada needs to do more to demonstrate its sovereignty in the North, and that one of the ways to do this is through an increased

military presence. Many participants felt that the need for an increased and permanent military presence in the North should operate on a number of levels, involving land installations and patrols, sea patrols, and patrols and increased radar or satellite surveillance. Participants in Whitehorse also advocated an increased military presence – and in particular the establishment of year-round bases and other installations – as a means of stimulating the economy of the North.

Some participants, however, did not think an increased military presence was appropriate. Some felt that there was no need, because the threat to sovereignty was either not significant or because they preferred diplomatic action and/or a civilian presence to a military presence as a means of more firmly demonstrating Canada's Arctic sovereignty. Others, particularly younger participants in Montreal, felt that there was little that could be done if other countries wanted access to Canada's North, and that it was not that important to defend Canada's sovereignty.

Many participants indicated that they were for the most part in favour of increased patrolling in the North – on land, offshore and in the air. Most felt that such patrols would discourage attempts to violate Canada's waterways and airspace, and help to identify those who trespass in Canadian territory and those who might violate Canadian regulations on shipping and environmental issues. On the other hand, a few participants worried that the addition of new military patrols in the North might serve as a provocation to others to attempt to cross Canada's boundaries to "*see what we're trying to protect.*"

## Confidence in ability to establish more Northern presence

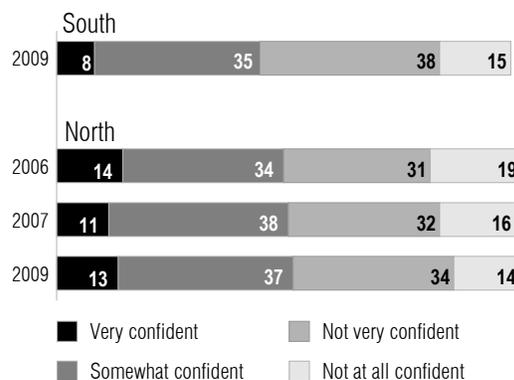
*There is no consensus among Canadians about whether or not Canada has the military resources needed to establish more of a presence in the Arctic.*

Although Canadians recognize the importance of Northern security patrols generally and to protect Canada's economic interests, they are divided in their confidence that Canada has the military resources to establish a greater presence in the region. In the South, four in ten (43%) residents say they are confident that Canada has the necessary military resources, while one-half (53%) are not; moreover, the proportion who is not at all confident (15%) is almost double that expressing the greatest confidence (8%). Opinions are also evenly divided in the North (50% confident vs. 48% not), and have remained mostly stable over the past three years, although there has been a decrease in the proportion who say they are not at all confident that such resources are available (14%, down 5 since 2006).<sup>11</sup> (Q.27)

In the South, confidence that the military has necessary resources to establish a greater Northern presence is higher in Quebec (50%) and the Atlantic provinces (50%), and lowest in Ontario (37%). In the North, this confidence is also more commonly expressed by Aboriginal people (56%, vs. 42% of non-Aboriginal people), and accordingly, in the Northwest Territories (55%) and Nunavut (53%) compared to Yukon (39%). In both regions of the country, Canadians with a university degree and those in higher income brackets are least likely to have confidence in the resources available to Canada's military for this purpose.

How effective Canadians think an increased military presence would be in strengthening Canada's control over Arctic territory is influenced by their confidence in the military's resources. In the South, the small group who are most confident in the military's capacity to establish a bigger Northern presence are also most likely to believe this will be a very effective way to demonstrate Arctic sovereignty (43% vs. 29% of those who are less confident). The same is true in the North, where more than half (56%) of those who are most confident that the military has the resources to

## Confidence in Canada's military resources to establish more of a presence in the North 2006 - 2009



Note: Tracking data from *The North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor*, conducted by Environics.

### Q.27

*How confident are you that Canada has the military resources necessary to establish more of a presence in the Arctic North? Would you say you are ...?*

accommodate an increased presence in the North also consider this a very effective way to assert control in the region (vs. 30% of those who are less confident).

Observations from the focus group discussions tend to support the survey finding that Canadians lack full confidence in the ability of Canada's military to establish a greater presence in the North. In fact, many participants were not confident that the Canadian Forces would be able to establish a significant enough presence in the North to maintain Canada's sovereignty over its territories and waterways, regardless of what initiatives were undertaken by the CF: "no one is going to listen to us anyway." While there was agreement from most participants that there is a role for the Canadian Forces in the North, most expressed high levels of concern over whether or not Canada had the wherewithal to defend its high Arctic islands, waterways and territorial waters if challenged: "our military does not have the resources to defend our borders." Others were more succinct in their opinion: "our defence is a joke."

<sup>11</sup> Tracking data from *The North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor*, conducted by Environics.

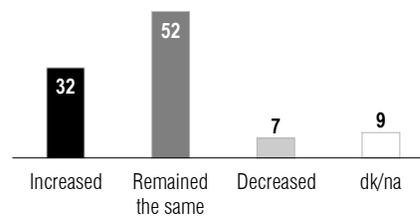
## Experience with and interest in Canadian Forces in the North

*Northerners tend to believe the CF has maintained a consistent presence over the past five years, although a minority are aware that it has increased. One-quarter of Northerners are very interested in learning more about CF activities in the North.*

Northerners are more aware of recent CF activities than are Southerners, and this is likely due in some part to having more direct experience with the CF in their communities. A majority (52%) in the North believe that the CF presence in the region has remained the same over the past five years, although a substantial proportion (32%) say it has actually increased. Only seven percent believe the CF presence has decreased, while one in ten (9%) cannot say either way. The perception that CF has increased its presence in the North in the past few years is most common among Inuit (40%) and, accordingly, in Nunavut (42%). (Q.28)

There is a moderate degree of interest among Northerners in learning more about CF activities in the North. One-quarter (26%) express the most serious interest, while one-half (47%) have limited interest and another quarter (27%) are not really interested. The most serious interest (very interested) is expressed by Northerners earning less than \$30,000 (44%), those aged 60 and older (42%), and those who are most concerned about Arctic sovereignty (46%). (Q.29)

Change in CF presence in last five years  
North 2009

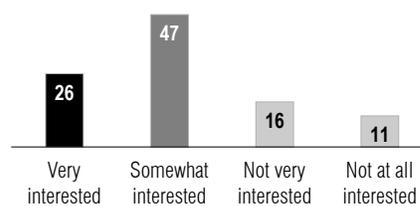


Q.28

*Over the last five years, would you say the presence of the Canadian Forces in the North has increased, decreased or remained the same?*

*Base: Residents of the North*

Interest in learning more about  
Canadian Forces activities in the North  
North 2009



Q.29

*How interested are you in learning more about Canadian Forces activities in the North? Are you ...?*

*Base: Residents of the North*

## Reactions to DND/CF backgrounder

*Focus group participants' reactions to the DND/CF backgrounder were mixed; most approved in principle of most, if not all, of the key messages, but many were sceptical of the Government of Canada's ability to carry them out, while others sought more context and detail concerning these messages.*

In the focus group discussions, participants evaluated a series of key messages concerning Arctic sovereignty and security; their responses to these messages also provided insight into their opinions on these issues, and the role of the Canadian Forces in the North. Some of these insights have been incorporated throughout this report; others are reported here. Following the general discussions about Canada's North, sovereignty and government and military roles and initiatives with respect to sovereignty and security in the North, participants in the focus groups were given a one-page DND/CF backgrounder consisting of key messages on "Arctic Security and Canada's Sovereignty in the Arctic," and asked to share their opinions on both the overall message and on specific points of interest. The participants were not told that the key messages were existing media lines drafted by DND/CF; it is possible that some of the criticism of the strong military slant of the backgrounder might have been muted had participants been aware that the backgrounder was a DND/CF document.

Many participants, particularly in Whitehorse, expressed scepticism about the key messages in the CF/DND backgrounder. Some felt that it was unlikely that anything mentioned in the backgrounder would actually happen; they felt that they had heard many of these promises before and that they now "*rang empty*": "*This has all been said before, but is it actually going to happen?*" Some felt that the messages were vague, and amounted to little more than "*political talking points that are supposed to make you feel better but don't mean anything.*"

Some participants were concerned that there was no indication in the backgrounder as to whether territorial governments and indigenous peoples had been involved in the planning; there was a sense that local interests and voices should be consulted on such a topic.

Some participants, particularly younger Canadians and those in Montreal, demanded context and reasons for the strong military stance expressed in the backgrounder. They felt that the messages were focused on security and protection, and used emotionally charged language to convey the information. Some asked whether there was a real fear of invasion that would justify such a tone and stance: "*Are we going to war with someone?*" In general, these participants did not think that there was enough context in the backgrounder to identify the threats to Canada's sovereignty and justify what they perceived as an overly militaristic message: "*I don't see anyone marching over the Arctic trying to take the land, or sending ships to take it.*" Others simply felt that there was too much focus on the military, and wanted to see more emphasis placed on an increased civilian presence along with the military presence; some wanted to see more use of the Coast Guard or the RCMP in patrolling, or more mention of non-military initiatives such as exploration, mapping and scientific research in the North.

Some participants objected to the focus on military initiatives because they felt that other issues and problems are just as, or more, important. These participants felt that the government should be focusing on the people in the North, and their desperate need for social services, clean water and housing, rather than on water and land disputes: "*the people are the country, not the land.*" Others felt that an emphasis on environmental issues should take precedence over sovereignty concerns.

Some participants stressed the necessity to undertake diplomatic negotiations now to establish treaties that would clearly define our borders and territorial influence over the waterways, and felt that the backgrounder did not place enough emphasis on diplomatic options.

On the other hand, some participants actively welcomed the key messages concerning an increased military presence in the North: "*we're going to have to step up and claim it.*" These participants responded positively to the information that the government planned to increase patrols, acquire new patrol ships,

strengthen the Rangers and build new military installations in the North, although there was a sense that what was mentioned in the backgrounder was only the beginning of what would be needed. In particular, some participants were concerned that there seemed to be relatively little reference in the backgrounder to air, satellite and electronic surveillance of the far North. Many felt that, given the extent of the territory involved and the limited number of ships available, that overflights and other forms of surveillance would be essential in protecting Canada's North.

There was a strong response to the key messages concerning control of shipping in the North, and particularly the need to legislate and regulate shipping activity in order to protect the waterways and Arctic wildlife from environmental damage. In fact, for some participants, the most important reason for asserting Canada's sovereignty over the Passage is so that Canada can police ships in its waters, preventing dumping of wastes, oil spills and other environmental pollutants, and ensuring that anyone passing through Canada's internal waterways has to observe Canadian law. However, some participants were concerned that the Canadian presence in the North, even with these announced increases, will not be adequate to patrol all waterways, and enforce Canada's regulations with respect to pollution, customs and other issues.

Participants identified two possible audiences for the backgrounder. Many felt that it was aimed at the Canadian public, or possibly at people in Canada's North, and intended to inform Canadians about the government's plans and initiatives on this topic, and let them know that "something is being done." Some felt it was intended as talking points during an election, to inform voters about the government's platform and policies with reference to the North.

Others thought that the backgrounder was intended as a message to other countries, either in its current form, or as briefing notes for diplomats or politicians in speaking to representatives of other nations, letting those who might be considering challenges to Canada's Arctic sovereignty know what the government is prepared to do to enforce its territorial boundaries.

Most participants felt that members of the government would be appropriate spokespeople for a message of this nature; specific persons mentioned included the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Defence, Northern Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Economic Development or Public Safety, or the Governor General. Other potential spokespersons mentioned included Members of Parliament from the North, high-ranking military officials, high-profile public figures from the North or from northern indigenous communities, and David Suzuki.

Some messages or phrases received specific comments or questions:

- Participants responded strongly and positively to the description of Canada's Arctic sovereignty as "*longstanding, well-established and based on historic title,*" although some wondered if this claim has been properly legitimized, and others argued that Canada's claims to the waterways were not so firmly based, recalling incidents such as the passage of the USS Manhattan.
- Participants expressed considerable cynicism about the phrase "*deeply committed*" and were critical of its inclusion in the backgrounder. This phrase struck a number of participants as being too intense and, thus, less believable. Some wondered why the government was expressing such an interest in Arctic sovereignty all of a sudden, and what might lie behind this commitment.
- Many agreed with the idea that "*the Canadian Forces have a significant role to play;*" however, a number of participants felt that the backgrounder demonstrated too much of an emphasis on military solutions, and questioned the need for the CF being so involved. Some seemed to feel that the other organizations mentioned – the RCMP and the Canadian Coast Guard – should play a larger role.

- Participants had a strong and largely positive response to the statement about intent to increase military presence in the North, particularly with reference to acquiring more patrol ships, but some were concerned that the federal government was “starving DND” and that adequate funds would not be available. Participants also had questions concerning some of the specific initiatives planned for the Arctic, particularly the acquisition of “up to eight Arctic/offshore patrol ships.” Many believed that eight ships would not be “nearly enough to get the job done,” although some felt that “at least it’s something.” However, the suggestion that “up to eight” ships were to be acquired was met with some scepticism – many wondered why this phrasing was chosen and what the likelihood was that eight ships would actually be acquired. A few participants wondered if there would be permanent bases, and there was also mention of whether the former DEW line sites could be utilized.
- Some participants in the South were not familiar with the Canadian Rangers and asked for more information about them, while other participants were unsure of the meaning of “first-year ice” and “Exclusive Economic Zone.”
- The message that “it is important that we regulate passage” through Canada’s internal waterways received strong positive response, although some wondered what penalties could be imposed. Participants also felt that being told that the waterways are becoming more accessible due to global warming makes sovereignty questions more understandable.
- Participants responded positively to the message that “Canada will not impede international traffic through our waters” on the condition that Canadian “legislative requirements are met.” They did, however, have questions about what the requirements would entail, and how violations would be detected and enforced.



## CANADIAN FORCES' YOUTH PROGRAMS

The Canadian Forces offers two youth programs, the Cadet Program and the Junior Canadian Ranger Program. At the end of the survey, Canadians were asked about their awareness of the youth programs offered by the Canadian Forces, and Northerners were further asked about the presence and overall influence of these programs in their communities.

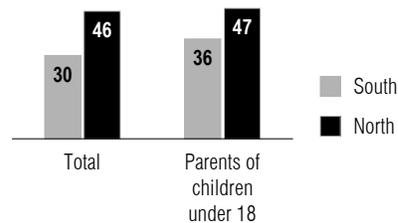
### Awareness of CF youth programs

*Northerners are more likely than Southerners to be aware of CF youth programs, and particularly to recall something about the Cadets or Junior Canadian Rangers, or to have noted their presence in the community.*

The level of awareness of CF youth programs is much higher in the North, although a modest proportion in the South also recall something about these programs. Almost one-half (46%) of Northerners claim to recall hearing or seeing anything about CF youth programs, compared to three in ten (30%) Southerners. Reported awareness is higher among parents in the South (36%, vs. 27% without children), but not in the North. (Q.30)

In the South, awareness of CF youth programs is also higher in Quebec (42%), and among those under 60 years of age. In the North, non-Aboriginal people (58%) are more likely to have heard about such programs than are Aboriginal people (35%). Consequently, awareness is also higher among the most affluent Northerners and those with a post-secondary education. In contrast to the age variation in the South, awareness in the North is higher among residents 30 years of age or older than among 18- to 29-year-olds.

Awareness of CF youth programs  
2009



Q.30

*Do you recall hearing or seeing anything about Canadian Forces youth programs?*

When asked what they specifically recall seeing or hearing about CF youth programs, the public's responses vary depending on whether they live in the provinces or territories. Southerners are most likely to recall ads or articles about the Cadets or Junior Canadian Rangers (31%), or recruitment kiosks or fairs for Cadets (18%), or to have heard about the Cadet program generally (13%); Northerners are more likely to mention the Cadet program generally (22%). But by comparison to the South, Northerners are more likely to recall hearing about the Junior Canadian Rangers (which is only offered in northern and remote communities) (17%), or to have noted the presence of Cadets or Junior Canadian Rangers in their community (14%). (Q.31)

In the South, Quebecers (43%) are more likely than residents of other provinces to have seen ads or articles about the Cadets/Rangers; recall does not vary significantly by demographic segment in the provinces. In the North, non-Aboriginal people are more likely than Aboriginal people to recall seeing or hearing of recruitment kiosks and training/jobs for youth. Northerners who are not parents (21%) are also more likely than those with children (9%) to recall seeing Cadets/Junior Rangers in the community.

### Recall of CF youth programs 2009

	SOUTH %	NORTH %
Ads/articles about Cadets/Rangers	31	13
Recruitment kiosks/fairs for Cadets	18	12
The Junior Cadets (general)	13	22
Training/jobs for youth in the military	9	11
Word-of-mouth/know someone	7	7
Presence of Cadets/Rangers in community	5	14
Educational workshops/seminars in school	4	2
Recruitment (general)	3	5
Youth programs (general)	3	5
The Junior/Canadian Rangers (general)	2	17
Other	4	6
dk/na	9	9

#### Q.31

*What do you recall seeing or hearing?*

*Subsample: Recall hearing or seeing anything about CF youth programs*

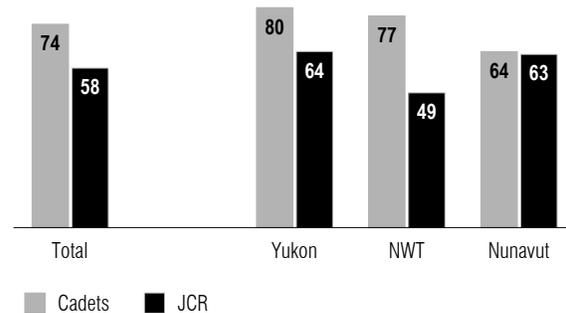
### Experience with CF youth programs in North

*Three in four Northerners say the Cadets program is offered in their community, and six in ten say the same of the Junior Canadian Rangers. Almost everyone agrees that these youth programs have a positive influence on their community.*

There is widespread awareness of the presence of CF youth programs in Northern communities. Three-quarters (74%) of Northerners say that the Cadets program is currently offered in their community, and six in ten (58%) say the same of the Junior Canadian Rangers. The greater awareness of the specific programs compared to the level of awareness for CF youth programs generally could imply a lack of recognition that these programs are associated with the CF. (Q.32)

The Cadets program is better known by non-Aboriginal people (86%) than by Aboriginal people (63%). Subsequently, the program is better recognized by Northerners in the highest income bracket and those with a post-secondary education, as well as in Yukon (80%) and the Northwest Territories (77%) compared to Nunavut (64%). Awareness of Cadets in the community is almost universal in the larger centres with populations over 5,000 (92%) and is much lower in the smaller centres (55%).

### CF youth programs offered in your community North 2009



#### Q.32

*From what you know or have heard, are either of the following youth programs currently offered in your community ...?*

*Base: Residents of the North*

Awareness that the Junior Canadian Rangers program is offered in the community is higher in Yukon (64%) and Nunavut (63%) than in the Northwest Territories (49%). Moreover, awareness of this program is Nunavut is almost identical to that for the Cadets.

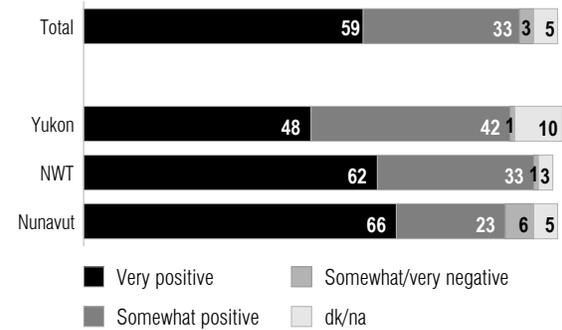
Northerners are very positive about the influence of CF youth programs on their community. Among those aware that Junior Canadian Rangers or Cadets programs are offered in their community, nine in ten (92%) say they have a positive influence, including six in ten (59%) who believe it is a very positive. Only three percent believe the programs have a negative influence, while five percent cannot say either way. (Q.33)

The view that CF youth programs are positive forces in the community is consistent across territories, but is strongest (very positive) in Nunavut (66%) and the Northwest Territories (62%); Yukoners are more likely to say the programs have a somewhat positive influence or to unable to provide an opinion. The territorial differences in this case are not driven by the differing Aboriginal populations, since Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people are equally likely to consider these youth programs to be a very positive influence. In terms of demographic variations, Northerners aged 60 or older (76%), those without a post-secondary education and those in the lowest income bracket are more likely to say that the Cadets and the Junior Canadian Rangers have a very positive influence on their community.

Observations from the focus group discussions held in Whitehorse support the survey findings of high awareness of CF youth programs and positive evaluations of their influence on northern communities. Participants in Whitehorse were asked to discuss their opinions of programs for youth, and the Cadets and Canadian Junior Rangers in particular.

Most focus group participants, particularly older residents of Whitehorse, were familiar with the Cadets and highly supportive of the role the program has played in the community. Some of the older participants had been Cadets, or their own children or other family members had been Cadets, and they shared warm memories of their experiences. Younger participants, while aware of the program and acknowledging its importance in northern communities, generally felt that the Cadets is

### Influence of CF youth programs on community North 2009



#### Q.33

Would you say the {Junior Canadian Rangers and/or Cadets program} has a positive or negative influence on your community? Would you say "very" or "somewhat" {positive/negative}?

Base: Residents of the North

Subsample: Aware that either Junior Canadian Rangers or Cadets are offered in their community

not as significant a program for youth today as it was in the past. A few participants suggested that youth who join the Cadets today may be considered as less popular socially by some of their peers, due to the military aspect of the program and the focus on drills. Some participants suggested that the Cadets may have offered more interesting activities in the past, when military service was more likely to be seen as a desirable career, and the program was better funded.

Most participants were also aware of the Junior Canadian Rangers, but were much less familiar with this program than with the Cadets. Most thought that the Junior Canadian Rangers would be more focused on wilderness activities than the Cadets, and would place less emphasis on military drill.

Several participants stressed the importance of the Junior Canadian Rangers and the Cadets in Aboriginal communities, where they are often the only programs available for youth.

## Importance of program elements

*Large majorities of Northerners consider it to be very important that CF youth programs include opportunities to learn life skills, on-the-land skills and traditional skills, as well as provide employment and travel opportunities.*

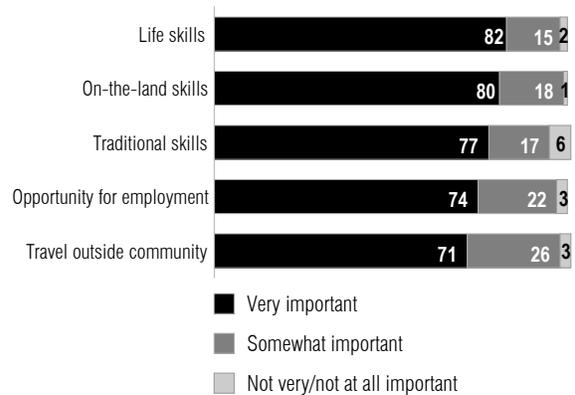
Canadian Forces youth programs are designed to help youth learn a variety of life and work skills. Northerners were presented with five types of learning opportunities, and asked to rate how important it would be for young people to learn or experience each, if a CF youth program was to be offered in their community.

Northerners almost unanimously agree that each component is at least somewhat important, and seven to eight in ten agree that each is very important. Life skills such as public speaking and healthy living (82%), and “on-the-land” skills such as using small boats and snowmobiles (80%) are considered to be the most important. Slightly fewer believe that traditional skills such as hunting and fishing (77%), an opportunity for employment (74%) and opportunities to travel outside the community (71%) are very important. Very few believe any of these skills or opportunities is unimportant to include in a CF youth program; the highest proportion is six percent for traditional skills. (Q.34)

The degree of importance placed on these five program components varies, primarily by gender and Aboriginal status. Women place greater priority than do men on all of the areas except life skills and on-the-land skills (which are given equal priority by the two groups). Aboriginal people are more likely than non-Aboriginal people to say it is very important to address on-the-land skills (85% vs. 75%), traditional skills (89% vs. 64%) and opportunities for employment (83% vs. 63%). Accordingly, these three programs components are considered of greater importance in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, and among those with lower socioeconomic status. Older Northerners are more likely to value teaching life skills, and opportunities for employment and travel, while those aged 18 to 29 give more importance to traditional skills.

Observations of the focus group discussions tend to support some of the survey findings concerning the relative importance of CF youth program components,

## Importance of CF youth program components North 2009



### Q.34

*If a Canadian Forces youth program was to be offered in your community, do you think it is very important, somewhat important, not very important or not at all important for young people to learn or experience each of the following ... Traditional skills, such as hunting and fishing, languages, music and art ... Life skills, such as public speaking, healthy living and preventing harassment and abuse ... On-the-land skills, such as using small boats, snowmobiles and ATVs, and applying first aid ... Travel to places outside the community ... An opportunity for employment?*

*Base: Residents of the North*

particularly with respect to the importance of programs that offer opportunities for employment and travel outside the community; it should be noted, however, that in the focus groups, this discussion was related to youth programs in general, not just those offered by the CF. Also, the differences in response found in the survey between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples may be relevant, as the participants in the focus groups were predominantly non-Aboriginal.

Focus group participants in Whitehorse were asked to discuss the importance of youth programs in general in their communities, and to identify the various programs for youth that are available in the North. Participants agreed that youth programs are very important for youth in the North, both those in larger communities like Whitehorse and those living in smaller and Aboriginal communities. Many felt that young people in the North need activities to keep them active and out of trouble, to give them an alternative to alcohol,

drugs and crime, and stressed the importance of free programs – or programs that could subsidize low-income youth – with open membership rather than restricted entry qualifications.

In addition to Cadets and Junior Canadian Rangers, participants also mentioned that they had heard of a variety of programs, many provided by various government departments or local service organizations. Programs mentioned included: programs that help youth to learn a trade, sports programs for Aboriginal youth, film and art grants for youth, science programs offered by the Department of the Environment, Canada Parks programs offering wilderness experience and work opportunities, and various programs that teach traditional skills and skills for living on the land. However, many participants felt that existing programs are not adequate to meet the needs of youth in the North. Some felt that there are not enough programs of the kind that are most needed by Northern youth, while others thought that existing programs are not well-publicized so that the youth who could benefit the most do not know about them, or that the programs are too expensive for the most vulnerable youth to participate in.

Many participants said that, regardless of the focus of the programs, the experiences offered and the actual skills taught, programs for youth should foster personal attributes such as confidence, self-esteem, independence and leadership. Variety of programming was also stressed: *“not all kids want to do outdoor things or get into a military environment.”*

While many felt that teaching traditional skills and on-the-land skills has a place in the range of programs that they would want to see available to youth in the North, such programs were thought to be of primary importance in Aboriginal communities, where they could help youth rebuild a sense of culture and identity that had been damaged by the residential schools experiences of the previous generation. Some participants felt that there were already enough programs that offered experiences with these kinds of skills, and that the emphasis should be placed on other kinds of programming.

Many participants stressed the importance of offering youth new kinds of experiences and possibilities not necessarily available in their home communities: *“teach youth that there is a whole world out there.”* There was an assumption that many youth would end up leaving the North, either for educational opportunities or to look for work, and participants felt it was important that they be prepared for life and work in the South, and have the experience and “modern life skills” that would make this a viable option for them. Some participants recalled the Katimavik program, and suggested that what would benefit many Northern youth would be an exchange program that would enable them to experience what life is like in other regions of Canada.



## METHODOLOGY

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### Quantitative research

The results of the quantitative research are based on telephone interviews conducted with 1,450 residents of the 10 provinces of Canada and 450 residents of the three territories aged 18 or older, from January 15 to February 1, 2009.<sup>12</sup> The margin of error for a sample of 1,450 is plus or minus 2.6 percentage points, 19 times in 20, and for a sample of 450 is plus or minus 4.6 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 selection.** The sampling method was designed to complete approximately 1,450 interviews with adult Canadians living within households randomly selected in the 10 provinces, and 450 interviews with adult Canadians living within households randomly selected in the three territories. Interviews were allocated disproportionate to provincial and territorial populations in order to ensure adequate sample sizes for analysis for all regions. The regional distribution of the final samples is as follows:

### Final sample distribution by region

	QUOTAS	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	N (UNWEIGHTED)	N (WEIGHTED)	MARGIN OF ERROR*
<b>South (Total)</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>± 2.6</b>
Atlantic region	170	7%	170	109	± 7.5
Quebec	320	24%	320	351	± 5.5
Ontario	420	39%	420	556	± 4.8
Prairies	320	17%	320	242	± 5.5
B.C.	220	13%	220	193	± 6.6
<b>North (Total)</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>± 4.6</b>
Nunavut	150	30%	150	131	± 8.0
Northwest Territories	150	41%	150	185	± 8.0
Yukon	150	29%	150	134	± 8.0

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

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<sup>12</sup> The contract called for 1,600 interviews to be completed in the South at a mean interview length of 15 minutes. Although the pre-test interviews came in at the 15-minute length, shortly into fieldwork it was realized that the instrument was running longer than estimated. To adjust for the increased length, the sample in the South was reduced by 150 cases to a total of 1,450.

At the data analysis stage, the final samples were weighted (independently) by province/territory and by age, gender and education to ensure the results are fully proportionate to the actual distribution of the adult Canadian population according to the 2006 Census.

**Sampling method.** Environics uses a sampling method in which sample is generated using the RDD (random digit dialling) technique. Samples are generated using a database of active phone ranges. These ranges are made up of a series of contiguous blocks of 100 contiguous phone numbers and are revised three to four times per year after a thorough analysis of the most recent edition of an electronic phonebook. Each number generated is processed through an appropriate series of validation procedures before it is retained as part of a sample. Each number generated is looked up in a recent electronic phonebook database to retrieve geographic location, business indicator and “do not call” status. The postal code for listed numbers is verified for accuracy and compared against a list of valid codes for the sample stratum. Non-listed numbers are assigned a “most probable” postal code based on the data available for all listed numbers in the phone exchange. This sample selection technique ensures that both unlisted numbers and numbers listed after the directory publication are included in the sample.

While this method excludes cell phone-only households, this group represents only about six percent of Canadian households, and therefore RDD sampling remains the most methodologically rigorous approach to ensuring the maximum degree of coverage possible (and within the budget and timeline available for this research).

**Screening.** From within each multi-person household contacted, respondents 18 years of age and older were screened for random selection using the “most recent birthday” method. The use of this technique produces results that are as valid and effective as enumerating all persons within a household and selecting one randomly.

**Questionnaire.** The questionnaire used for this survey was developed by Environics Research Group in consultation with DND/CF. It incorporated questions on Arctic sovereignty from Environics’ syndicated studies (e.g., FOCUS CANADA, *The North of 60° and Remote Community Monitor*), as well as questions from a custom survey conducted for DND/CF in 2008, to determine if perceptions have changed over time. The questionnaire was mostly similar between the South and the North, with the exception of some questions pertaining to CF presence in the North and CF youth programs that were asked of Northerners only. The mean time for completion of the survey was 15.6 minutes in the South and 20.1 minutes in the North.

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 (15 interviews in each official language). The interviews were monitored by Environics’ senior research consultant and a representative from DND/CF. Following the pre-test, a small number of revisions to the questionnaire were identified and implemented. Copies of both the English and French language versions of the questionnaire are attached as an appendix.

**Telephone interviewing.** Fieldwork was conducted at Environics’ central facilities in Toronto and Montreal. Field supervisors were present at all times to ensure accurate interviewing and recording of responses. During fieldwork, 10 percent of each interviewer’s work was unobtrusively monitored for quality control. All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the professional standards established by the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA), as well as applicable federal legislation (PIPEDA). The introduction of the survey included reference to the fact that it is registered with the National Survey Registration System. A minimum of eight calls were made to a household before classifying it as a “no answer.”

Completion results. The effective response rate for the sample of Canadians in the South is eight percent.<sup>13</sup> This is calculated as the number of responding participants (completed interviews, disqualifications and over-quota participants – 1,563), divided by unresolved numbers (busy, no answer – 5,948) plus non-responding households or individuals (refusals, language barrier, missed callbacks – 12,122) plus responding participants (1,563) [R/(U+IS+R)].

The effective response rate for the sample of Canadians in the North is nine percent. This is calculated as the number of responding participants (completed interviews, disqualifications and over-quota participants – 955), divided by unresolved numbers (busy, no answer – 3,425) plus non-responding households or individuals (refusals, language barrier, missed callbacks – 5,992) plus responding participants (955) [R/(U+IS+R)].

The disposition of all dialled sample for both regions is presented in the adjacent table.

## Completion results

	SOUTHERN CANADA SAMPLE	NORTHERN CANADA SAMPLE
Total sample dialled	23,839	13,494
<b>UNRESOLVED NUMBERS (U)</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>3,425</b>
Busy	63	61
No answer	2,430	1,724
Voicemail/answering machine	3,455	1,640
<b>RESOLVED NUMBERS</b> (Total minus Unresolved)	<b>17,891</b>	<b>10,069</b>
OUT OF SCOPE (Invalid/non-eligible)	4,206	3,122
Non-residential	278	70
Not-in-service	3,443	2,844
Fax/modem	485	208
IN SCOPE NON-RESPONDING (IS)	<b>12,122</b>	<b>5,992</b>
Refusals – household	6,799	2,881
Refusals – respondent	2,534	611
Language barrier	467	393
Callback missed/respondent not available	2,201	2,056
Break-offs (interview not completed)	121	51
IN SCOPE RESPONDING (R)	<b>1,563</b>	<b>955</b>
Disqualified	0	0
Quota filled	113	505
Completed	1,450	450
<b>RESPONSE RATE [R / (U + IS + R)]</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>

<sup>13</sup> This response rate calculation is based on a formula developed by MRIA in consultation with the Government of Canada (Public Works and Government Services).

## Qualitative research

**Population/sample design.** A total of eight focus groups (two in each centre) were conducted in four centres: Toronto, Edmonton, Whitehorse and Montreal. In each centre, one group was conducted with participants aged 20 to 44 years, and the other groups with participants aged 45 to 75 years.

LOCATION	DATE AND TIME	GROUP COMPOSITION
Toronto	March 2, 5:30 pm	English-speaking; aged 45-75
Toronto	March 2, 8:00 pm	English-speaking; aged 20-44
Edmonton	March 3, 5:30 pm	English-speaking; aged 45-75
Edmonton	March 3, 8:00 pm	English-speaking; aged 20-44
Whitehorse	March 4, 5:30 pm	English-speaking; aged 45-75
Whitehorse	March 4, 8:00 pm	English-speaking; aged 20-44
Montreal	March 7, 12:00 pm	French-speaking; aged 45-75
Montreal	March 7, 2:30 pm	French-speaking; aged 20-44

**Recruitment and screening.** Participants were recruited using a screener developed by Environics in consultation with the client. For each focus group, 10 participants were recruited for a minimum of eight to show. As per industry standards, focus group participants were screened to ensure that they, or anyone in their household, does not work for an advertising or market research firm, the media, the Department of National Defence, the Canadian Forces or the reserves, or the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Participants were also screened to ensure that they have not attended a focus group within the previous six months, have not been to five or more such groups in their lifetime, and have not attended a focus group where defence or foreign policy issues were discussed.

Participants were recruited based on the following criteria:

- All participants paid at least some attention to news about current events and public policy issues.
- Participants in each group reflected a range of ages within the two target age groups.

- Participants in each group reflected a range in employment status, income and education backgrounds, as well as a rough gender balance.
- In Montreal, Toronto and Edmonton, at least two participants recruited in each group were from one of the following groups: Aboriginal, Arab or Central Asian, Black, South Asian, East Asian or Latino.
- In Whitehorse, at least two participants recruited in each group were Aboriginal.

**Moderation.** Each focus group session was approximately two hours in length and was conducted according to a discussion guide developed (in both English and French) in consultation with the client. The groups were moderated by senior Environics moderator Derek Leebosh, Senior Associate. The Montreal groups were conducted in French; all other groups were conducted in English.

**Incentives.** A standard \$60 honorarium was paid to all who attended the facility.

**Implementation.** All qualitative research work was conducted in accordance with the professional standards established by the Marketing Research and Intelligence Association (MRIA – previously the Professional Market Research Society and the Canadian Association of Market Research Organizations).

**Statement of limitations.** The objectives of the qualitative component of this research initiative are exploratory in nature. Such research provides insight into the range of opinions held within a population, rather than the weights of the opinions held (which was measured in the quantitative component). The results of this type of qualitative research should be viewed as indicative rather than projective.

APPENDIX A:  
QUESTIONNAIRES & DISCUSSION GUIDE

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**Canadian Forces/Department of National Defence  
2009 Arctic North Security Survey  
FINAL Questionnaire**

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**INTRODUCTION**

Good afternoon/evening. My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am calling from Environics Research Group, a public opinion research company. We are conducting a study to find out what people think about some important issues facing Canada today. Please be assured that we are not selling or soliciting anything. This survey is registered with the national survey registration system.

IF ASKED: The survey will take about 15 minutes to complete  
IF ASKED: I can tell you at the end who sponsored this 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 systems toll-free telephone number is 1-800-554-9996.

We choose telephone numbers at random and then select one person from each household to be interviewed. To do this, we would like to speak to the person in your household, 18 years of age or older, who has had the most recent birthday. Would that be you?

IF PERSON SELECTED IS NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE FOR CALL-BACK  
IF PERSON SELECTED IS NOT AVAILABLE OVER INTERVIEW PERIOD, ASK FOR PERSON WITH NEXT MOST RECENT BIRTHDAY

CONFIRM WHETHER RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO BE INTERVIEWED IN ENGLISH OR FRENCH

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**A. The Arctic North**

*I would like to start off with some questions about Canada's North...*

1. How much attention do you generally pay to news and issues about Canada's arctic northern regions?  
Would you say you pay:

01 – A great deal of attention  
02 – Some attention  
03 – Only a little attention  
04 – None at all  
VOLUNTEERED  
99 – DK/NA

2. To the best of your knowledge, how far north does Canada extend into the arctic region? Is our northern boundary:  
READ AND ROTATE – CODE ONE ONLY

01 – The Arctic Ocean  
02 – The North Pole  
03 – The Northwest Passage  
VOLUNTEERED  
98 – Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)  
99 – DK/NA

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Throughout this survey, I will use the term “North” or “Arctic North” to refer to the part of Canada that includes the three territories, running north from where the provinces end to our northern boundary, the Arctic Ocean.

**N60 07/5**

3. Overall, in your opinion, what is the most important issue facing the North today?  
DO NOT READ – CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Aboriginal rights
- 02 - Aboriginal Land claims
- 03 - Aboriginal self-government
- 04 - Alcoholism / drug abuse
- 05 - Crime/law and order
- 06 - Deficit/public debt
- 07 - Economy/interest rates
- 08 - Education issues
- 09 - Environment/pollution/climate change
- 10 - Health care
- 11 - Housing shortage/affordability
- 12 - Inflation/cost of living
- 13 - Moral issues
- 14 - Personal finances
- 21 - Pipeline
- 15 - Poor government/leadership
- 16 - Poverty/hunger/homelessness
- 17 - Taxes
- 18 - Unemployment
- 19 - Sovereignty/Canada's jurisdiction
- 20 - Resource and mineral rights
- 21 - Northwest Passage/shipping
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_
- 97 - None
- 99 - DK/NA

**B. Arctic Sovereignty**

**IPSOS 2008/14**

4. Have you recently seen, read or heard anything about Arctic Sovereignty?

- 01 - Yes, clearly
- 02 - Yes, vaguely
- 03 - No
- 99 - DK/NA

**IPSOS 2008/15**

5. (IF YES TO Q.4) What did you see, read or hear?  
DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY; PROMPT: Anything else?

- 01 - Acquisition of Arctic patrol ships/offshore patrol ships
- 02 - Acquisition of icebreakers
- 03 - Additional patrols/presence of Canadian Navy in the North
- 04 - Additional patrols/presence of Canadian Air Force in the North
- 05 - Claims on Arctic made by other countries/Russian flag planted on seabed
- 06 - American/US assertions over sovereignty over arctic/Beaufort Strait/US dispute
- 07 - Dispute over arctic ownership/sovereignty/North Pole
- 08 - Resolute Bay - New Canadian Forces Arctic Training Centre
- 09 - Deep water refuelling facilities at Nanisivik port
- 10 - 2013 deadline for claiming areas/continental shelf delimitation submissions
- 11 - Mineral resources in North
- 12 - Global warming opening/melting ice in Northwest Passage

- 13 – Increase in number of Canadian Rangers
- 14 – Greater threat from criminal activity
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)
- 99 – DK/NA

6. Do you believe there is a threat to Canada's arctic sovereignty or to the security of its northern border?

- 01 – Yes
- 02 – No                               SKIP TO Q.8
- 99 – DK/NA                       SKIP TO Q.8

7. What, in your view, are the threats to Canada's arctic sovereignty or the security of its northern border?

PROBE: Anything else?  
DO NOT READ – CODE MORE THAN ONE IF VOLUNTEERED

- 01 – Claims by other countries/Disputes over sovereignty and resources
- 02 – Opening of Northwest Passage to shipping
- 03 – Environmental damage from climate change
- 04 – Environmental damage from shipping/resource extraction
- 05 – Illegal immigration
- 98 – Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)
- 97 – None
- 99 – DK/NA

**FC 07-3/28**

8. Would you say you are very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not at all concerned about other countries challenging Canada's sovereignty in the arctic North?

- 01 – Very concerned
- 02 – Somewhat concerned
- 03 – Not very concerned
- 04 – Not at all concerned
- VOLUNTEERED
- 99 – DK/NA

9. Do you believe that, over the next five years, the protection of Canada's arctic sovereignty will become a more serious challenge, a less serious challenge, or is unlikely to change?

- 01 – More serious challenge
- 02 – Less serious
- 03 – No change                       SKIP TO Q.11
- VOLUNTEERED
- 04 – Depends                       SKIP TO Q.11
- 99 – DK/NA                       SKIP TO Q.11

10. (IF MORE/LESS SERIOUS) Why do you say that?  
DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY

a. Why more serious

- 01 – Increased pressure/claims from other countries
- 02 – Increased demand for resources/minerals
- 03 – Increased demand for oil and gas
- 04 – Climate change will open up Northwest Passage
- 05 – North will become gateway for immigration/smuggling
- 98 – Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)
- 99 – DK/NA

b. Why less serious

- 01 – Canada's increased military presence
- 02 – Countries will negotiate claims
- 03 – Compromise with other countries/multilateral cooperation
- 98 – Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)
- 99 – DK/NA

**FC 07-3/29**

11. What do you think Canada needs to do to clearly establish its claim to arctic territory?  
DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- 01 – Have more of a presence in the north (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS)
- 02 – Bring more people to live in the North
- 03 – Have more of a military presence/patrols in the North/spend more on military
- 04 – Negotiate claim with other countries
- 05 – Gain/maintain control of the Northwest Passage
- 06 – Present issue to the United Nations/international body
- 07 – Prove that it's part of Canada/history/show documents
- 08 – Develop the area/more structures/icebreakers
- 09 – Establish research/scientific facilities
- 10 – Make the public more aware of the issue
- 98 – Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)
- 97 – Nothing – no need/right to establish a claim
- 99 – DK/NA

12. Please tell me if you think that each of the following steps is likely to be very, somewhat, not very or not at all effective as a way for Canada to strengthen its control over arctic territory?  
READ AND ROTATE

- a. Increase Canada's military presence in the North
- b. Negotiate with other countries that have arctic claims
- c. Increase the number of people living in the North
- d. Conduct more research and mapping of the arctic geography and resources

- 01 – Very effective
- 02 – Somewhat effective
- 03 – Not very effective
- 04 – Not at all effective
- VOLUNTEERED
- 05 – Depends
- 99 – DK/NA

13a. (IF MORE THAN ONE CONSIDERED “VERY EFFECTIVE” IN Q.12) And which of the following do you think would be the most effective way for Canada to strengthen its control over arctic territory?  
READ AND ROTATE “VERY EFFECTIVE” RESPONSES FROM Q.12 – CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Increase Canada’s military presence in the North
  - 02 - Negotiations with other countries that have arctic claims
  - 03 - Increase the settlement of people living in the North
  - 04 - Conduct more research and mapping of the arctic geography and resources
- VOLUNTEERED
- 05 – All equally effective
  - 99 – DK/NA

13b. (IF NONE CONSIDERED “VERY EFFECTIVE” AND MORE THAN ONE CONSIDERED “SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE” IN Q.12) And which of the following do you think would be the most effective way for Canada to strengthen its control over arctic territory?  
READ AND ROTATE “SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE” RESPONSES FROM Q.12 – CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 - Increase Canada’s military presence in the North
  - 02 - Negotiations with other countries that have arctic claims
  - 03 - Increase the settlement of people living in the North
  - 04 - Conduct more research and mapping of the arctic geography and resources
- VOLUNTEERED
- 05 – All equally effective
  - 99 – DK/NA

14. The Northwest Passage is a sea route through the Arctic Islands along the northern coast of North America, and connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. From what you know or have heard, is the Northwest Passage:  
READ AND ROTATE – CODE ONE ONLY

- 01 – An international waterway
- or
- 02 – Within Canadian waters
- VOLUNTEERED
- 03 – Neither/is in dispute
  - 99 – DK/NA

15. In your view, how important is it that Canada assert control over the Northwest Passage, in terms of the passage of ship traffic during ice free periods? Is this

- 01 – Critically important
  - 02 – Important, but not critical
  - 03 – Not very important
- VOLUNTEERED
- 99 – DK/NA

16. And from what you know or have heard, does Canada own the rights to the minerals and other natural resources that lie under the Arctic Ocean?

- 01 – Yes
  - 02 – No
- VOLUNTEERED
- 04 – Yes, but only the part within Canada’s boundaries
  - 03 – Depends (non-specific)
  - 99 – DK/NA

17. And how important is it that Canada assert control over these mineral and natural resource rights?

- 01 – Critically important
- 02 – Important, but not critical
- 03 – Not very important
- VOLUNTEERED
- 99 – DK/NA

**FC 07-3/31**

18. Do you strongly approve, somewhat approve, somewhat disapprove, or strongly disapprove of our federal government's performance in protecting Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic?

- 01 - Strongly approve                      SKIP TO Q.20
- 02 - Somewhat approve                    SKIP TO Q.20
- 03 - Somewhat disapprove
- 04 - Strongly disapprove
- VOLUNTEERED
- 99 - DK / NA                                SKIP TO Q.20

19. (IF DISAPPROVE IN Q.18) Why do you disapprove?  
DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- 01 – Not assertive enough/need to do more (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS)
- 02 – Need stronger military presence
- 03 – Not taking strong enough stand against US/other countries
- 04 – Not enough diplomacy
- 98 – Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)
- 99 – DK/NA

**N60 07/34**

20. Which one of the following three statements best fits your own view about Canada's sovereignty in the arctic North?

READ IN FORWARD OR BACKWARD SEQUENCE

- 01 – It is a critical priority that the federal government needs to address
- 02 – It is an important issue for the federal government but not at the expense of other issues like health care or the environment
- 03 – It is clearly less important than other issues the federal government is responsible for
- VOLUNTEERED
- 98 - Other (SPECIFY)\_\_\_\_\_
- 99 – DK/NA

### C. CF Presence in the North

21. From what you know or have heard, which Canadian government department or agency has primary responsibility for responding to security concerns in the North?  
DO NOT READ – CODE MORE THAN ONE IF VOLUNTEERED

01 – Canadian Forces/DND/Military  
02 – Canadian Navy/CF Search and Rescue  
03 – Indian and Northern Affairs/INAC/DIAND  
04 – Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada/Foreign Affairs/DFAIT  
05 – Canadian Coast Guard  
06 – Environment Canada  
98 – Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)  
99 – DK/NA

22. Do you recall seeing or hearing anything in the past year about activities in the Arctic North carried out by the Canadian Forces?

01 – Yes  
02 – No                   SKIP TO Q.24  
99 – DK/NA            SKIP TO Q.24

23. (IF YES TO Q.22) What do you recall seeing or hearing?  
DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY; PROBE: Anything else?

01 – New Arctic patrol ships/offshore patrol ships  
02 – New icebreakers  
03 – Patrols/more patrols in the North  
04 – Military operations/NANOOK 08/ NUNAKPUT 08/NUNALIVUT 08  
05 – Military flights/reconnaissance  
06 – Navy patrols in the North  
07 – Canadian Forces/CF Search and Rescue  
98 – Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)  
99 – DK/NA

24. Do you recall hearing or seeing anything recently about any of the following...?  
READ AND ROTATE

- a. Announcements about the building of new patrol ships or icebreakers for the North
- b. Mapping of natural resources in Canada's Arctic North
- c. Military operations in the North

01 – Yes  
02 – No  
99 – DK/NA

IPSOS 2008/16a-d

25. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? How about [READ ITEM]? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree?  
READ AND ROTATE

- a. An increased presence of the Canadian Forces in the North would help protect Canada's economic interests
- b. It is important for Canada to carry out security patrols in the North
- c. There should be an increase in the number of patrols in the North
- d. Canada should do more to assert its claim over territory in the North

- 01 – Strongly agree
- 02 – Somewhat agree
- 03 – Neither agree nor disagree
- 04 – Somewhat disagree
- 05 – Strongly disagree
- VOLUNTEERED
- 99 – DK/NA

26. (IF DISAGREE STRONGLY OR SOMEWHAT TO Q.25b OR 25c) Why do you disagree with Canada [carrying out security patrols/increasing the number of patrols] in the North?  
DO NOT READ – CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- 01 – Not necessary/does not accomplish anything
- 02 – Waste of resources
- 03 – Military has other more important priorities (Afghanistan/overseas mission)
- 04 – Military doesn't have capability to do Northern patrols
- 98 – Other (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_)
- 99 – DK/NA

N60 07/33

27. How confident are you that Canada has the military resources necessary to establish more of a presence in the arctic North? Would you say you are:

- 01 – Very confident
- 02 – Somewhat confident
- 03 – Not very confident
- 04 – Not at all confident
- VOLUNTEERED
- 99 – DK/NA

**ASK Q.28 AND Q.29 IN NORTH ONLY – SOUTH SKIP TO Q.30**

28. Over the last five years, would you say the presence of the Canadian Forces in the North has increased, decreased or remained the same?

- 01 – Increased
- 02 – Decreased
- 03 – Remained the same
- VOLUNTEERED
- 99 – DK/NA

29. How interested are you in learning more about Canadian Forces activities in the North? Are you...?

READ

01 – Very interested

02 – Somewhat interested

03 – Not very interested

04 – Not at all interested

VOLUNTEERED

99 – DK/NA

## D. CF Youth Programs

### ASK ALL

30. Do you recall hearing or seeing anything about Canadian Forces youth programs?

01 – Yes

02 – No

99 – DK/NA

NORTH SKIP TO Q.32 / SOUTH SKIP TO DEMOGRAPHICS

NORTH SKIP TO Q.32 / SOUTH SKIP TO DEMOGRAPHICS

31. (IF YES TO Q.30) What do you recall seeing or hearing?

SPECIFY

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

99 – DK/NA

### ASK IN NORTH ONLY – SOUTH SKIP TO DEMOGRAPHICS

#### N60 07/35

32. From what you know or have heard, are either of the following youth programs currently offered in your community?

READ AND ROTATE

a. Junior Canadian Rangers

b. Cadets

01 – Yes

02 – No

99 – DK/NA

33. (IF YES TO Q.32a OR Q.32b) Would you say the [Junior Canadian Rangers and/or Cadets] program[s] has a positive or negative influence on your community?

PROBE: Would you say “very” or “somewhat” [positive/negative]?

01 – Very positive

02 – Somewhat positive

03 – Somewhat negative

04 – Very negative

VOLUNTEERED

05 – Depends

99 – DK/NA

34. If a Canadian Forces youth program was to be offered in your community, do you think it is very important, somewhat important, not very important or not at all important for young people to learn or experience each of the following...?

READ AND ROTATE

- a. Traditional skills, such as hunting and fishing, languages, music and art
- b. Life skills, such as public speaking, healthy living and preventing harassment and abuse
- c. On-the-land skills, such as using small boats, snowmobiles and ATVs, and applying first aid
- d. Travel to places outside the community
- e. An opportunity for employment

01 – Very important

02 – Somewhat important

03 – Not very important

04 – Not at all important

VOLUNTEERED

99 – DK/NA

## D. Demographics

To finish up, I would like to ask you a few questions about you and your household for statistical purposes only. Please be assured that your answers will remain completely confidential.

35. Which is the last level of education that you have completed?

READ IF NECESSARY – CODE ONE ONLY

INTERVIEWER: CONFIRM LAST LEVEL COMPLETED, NOT LAST LEVEL ATTENDED

01 – Some elementary

02 – Completed elementary

03 - Some high school

03 – Completed high school

04 – Community college/Vocational/Technical school/CEGEP

05 - Some university

06 – Completed university

07 - Postgraduate university/professional school

99 – NA/REFUSE

36. In what year were you born?

\_\_\_\_ \_  
99 – NA/REFUSE

37. What language do you most frequently speak at home?

IF SPEAK MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE, ASK: Which one do you speak most often?

DO NOT READ – CODE ONE ONLY

01 —English

02 —French

03 – Inuktitut

98 - Other (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

99 – NA/REFUSE

38. Would you identify yourself as ....?

WATCH QUOTAS-TERMINATE IF NECESSARY

01 - Non-Aboriginal

SKIP TO Q.40

02 - Aboriginal, that is, Inuit, Métis or First Nations

VOLUNTEERED

99 - DK/NA

SKIP TO Q.40

39. (IF ABORIGINAL IN Q.38) Can you tell me specifically about your descent? Is it . . . ?

READ – CODE ONE ONLY

01 - Inuit

02 - Métis

03 - First Nations

VOLUNTEERED

04 - Inuk

05 - Inuvialuit

98 - Other (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

99 - DK/NA



Thank you very much for your time and assistance. This survey was conducted on behalf of the Canadian Forces, and is registered under the Federal Access to Information Act.

RECORD

46. Gender

- 01 - Male
- 02 - Female

47. Language of interview

- 01 - English
- 02 - French

48. Province/Territory

- 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
- 11 - Nunavut
- 12 - Northwest Territories
- 13 - Yukon

49. Community size

- 01 - 1 million plus
- 02 - 100,000 to 1 million
- 03 - 25,000 to 100,000
- 04 - 10,000 to 25,000
- 05 - 5,000 to 10,000
- 06 - Less than 5,000

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**Forces canadiennes/ministère de la Défense nationale  
Sondage de 2009 sur la sécurité dans le Nord et l'Arctique**

**Questionnaire DÉFINITIF**

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**INTRODUCTION**

Bonjour/Bonsoir. Mon nom est \_\_\_\_\_ et je vous appelle de la part d'Environics Research Group une société de recherche sur l'opinion publique. Nous réalisons une étude pour savoir ce que les gens pensent au sujet de certains enjeux importants pour le Canada aujourd'hui. Veuillez avoir l'assurance que nous ne faisons ni vente ni sollicitation. Ce sondage est inscrit dans le système national d'inscription des sondages.

SI ON VOUS LE DEMANDE: il faudra environ 15 minutes pour répondre au sondage  
SI ON VOUS LE DEMANDE: à la fin, je pourrai vous dire qui commandite le sondage

SI ON VOUS LE DEMANDE : Le système d'inscription a été mis sur pied par le secteur canadien œuvrant dans le domaine des sondages pour permettre au public de vérifier si un sondage est légitime, pour obtenir des renseignements généraux au sujet du secteur des sondages ou pour déposer une plainte. Le numéro de téléphone sans frais du système d'inscription est le 1-800-554-9996.

Nous choisissons des numéros de téléphone au hasard, puis nous choisissons une personne dans chaque foyer pour réaliser une entrevue. Pour ce faire, nous aimerions parler à la personne de votre foyer, âgée de 18 ans ou plus, qui a célébré son anniversaire de naissance le plus récemment. Est-ce vous ?

SI LA PERSONNE CHOISIE N'EST PAS DISPONIBLE, PRENDRE DES ARRANGEMENTS POUR UN RAPPEL.  
SI LA PERSONNE CHOISIE N'EST PAS DISPONIBLE AU COURS DE LA PÉRIODE D'ENTREVUE,  
DEMANDER À PARLER À LA DEUXIÈME PERSONNE QUI A CÉLÉBRÉ SON ANNIVERSAIRE LE PLUS RÉCEMMENT.

VEUILLEZ CONFIRMER SI LE/LA RÉPONDANT(E) PRÉFÈRE QUE L'ENTREVUE SE DÉROULE EN FRANÇAIS OU EN ANGLAIS

---

**A. L'Arctique**

*J'aimerais débiter par des questions sur le Nord canadien...*

1. Dans quelle mesure portez-vous généralement attention aux nouvelles et aux dossiers se rapportant aux régions nordiques du Canada dans l'Arctique ? Diriez-vous que vous y portez :

01 – Beaucoup d'attention  
02 – Une certaine attention  
03 – Seulement un peu d'attention  
04 – Aucune attention

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

99 – NSP/PR

2. Au meilleur de vos connaissances, jusqu'où s'étend le Canada dans la région de l'Arctique ? Notre frontière nord est-elle :

LECTURE EN ROTATION – NOTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 – L'océan Arctique  
02 – Le pôle Nord

---

03 – Le passage du Nord-Ouest

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

98 – Autre (PRÉCISER \_\_\_\_\_)

99 – NSP/PR

*Pendant la durée du sondage, j'utiliserai les expressions « Nord » et « Arctique Nord » pour me référer à la partie du Canada qui comprend les trois territoires, qui s'étendent vers le Nord à partir des limites provinciales jusqu'à notre frontière nord, soit l'océan Arctique.*

#### N60 07/5

3. Dans l'ensemble, quel est selon vous le dossier le plus important dans le Nord aujourd'hui ?  
NE PAS LIRE – NOTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 – Les droits des Autochtones

02 – Les revendications territoriales autochtones

03 – L'autonomie gouvernementale des peuples autochtones

04 – L'alcoolisme/la consommation de drogues

05 – La criminalité/le droit et l'ordre

06 – Le déficit/la dette publique

07 – L'économie/les taux d'intérêt

08 – Les problèmes en matière d'éducation

09 – L'environnement/la pollution/les changements climatiques

10 – Les soins de santé

11 – La pénurie de logements/des logements abordables

12 – L'inflation/le coût de la vie

13 – Les questions de moralité

14 – Les finances personnelles

21 – Les pipelines

15 – Le mauvais gouvernement/la mauvaise direction

16 – La pauvreté/la faim/les sans-abri

17 – Les impôts

18 – Le chômage

19 – La souveraineté du Canada/la juridiction canadienne

20 – Les droits de mise en valeur des ressources/les droits miniers

21 – Le passage du Nord-Ouest/l'activité maritime

98 - Autre (PRÉCISER) \_\_\_\_\_

97 - Aucun

99 - NSP/PR

## B. La souveraineté dans l'Arctique

#### IPSOS 2008/14

4. Avez-vous récemment lu, vu ou entendu quelque chose sur la souveraineté dans l'Arctique ?

01 – Oui, clairement

02 – Oui, vaguement

03 – Non

99 – NSP/PR

#### IPSOS 2008/15

5. (SI OUI À LA Q.4) Qu'est-ce que vous avez vu, lu ou entendu ?  
NE PAS LIRE – NOTER TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT; EXPLORER : Est-ce qu'il y a autre chose ?

01 – Acquisition de navires de patrouille pour l'Arctique/navires de patrouille extracôtiers

02 – Acquisition de brise-glaces

03 – Des patrouilles additionnelles/présence de la Marine canadienne dans le Nord

04 – Des patrouilles additionnelles/ présence de l'Aviation canadienne dans le Nord

05 – Les revendications d'autres pays dans l'Arctique/le drapeau russe planté dans le fond marin



10. (SI PLUS/MOINS IMPORTANT) Pourquoi dites-vous cela ?  
NE PAS LIRE – NOTER TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT

a. Pourquoi plus important

- 01 – Pressions/revendications accrues des autres pays
- 02 – Demande accrue pour les ressources/minéraux
- 03 – Demande accrue pour le pétrole et le gaz naturel
- 04 – Les changements climatiques créeront une ouverture dans le passage du Nord-Ouest
- 05 – Le Nord deviendra un point d'entrée pour les immigrants/la contrebande
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER \_\_\_\_\_)
- 99 – NSP/PR

b. Pourquoi moins important

- 01 – Présence militaire accrue du Canada
- 02 – Les pays négocieront leurs revendications
- 03 – Compromis avec d'autres pays/coopération multilatérale
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER \_\_\_\_\_)
- 99 – NSP/PR

**FC 07-3/29**

11. Que pensez-vous que le Canada doit faire pour établir clairement sa revendication sur le territoire arctique ?  
NE PAS LIRE – NOTER TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT

- 01 – Accroître sa présence dans le Nord (EXPLORER POUR OBTENIR DES PRÉCISIONS)
- 02 – Accueillir plus de gens pour aller vivre dans le Nord
- 03 – Accroître la présence militaire/le nombre de patrouilles dans le Nord/accroître les dépenses militaires
- 04 – Négocier sa revendication avec d'autres pays
- 05 – Obtenir/maintenir le contrôle du passage du Nord-Ouest
- 06 – Présenter le dossier aux Nations unies/à un organisme international
- 07 – Prouver que cela fait partie du Canada/histoire/montrer des documents
- 08 – Mettre la région en valeur/plus grand nombre de structures/brise-glaces
- 09 – Établir des installations de recherche/scientifiques
- 10 – Accroître la sensibilisation du public au sujet de ce dossier
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER \_\_\_\_\_)
- 97 – Rien – Pas besoin/il a le droit d'établir une revendication
- 99 – NSP/PR

12. Veuillez me dire si vous pensez que chacune des mesures suivantes serait probablement un moyen très, assez, pas très ou pas du tout efficace pour permettre au Canada de renforcer son contrôle sur le territoire arctique ?

LECTURE EN ROTATION

- a. Accroître la présence militaire du Canada dans le Nord
- b. Négocier avec d'autres pays ayant des revendications sur l'Arctique
- c. Accroître le nombre de personnes qui vivent dans le Nord
- d. Réaliser plus d'activités de recherche et de cartographie sur la géographie arctique et ses ressources

- 01 – Très efficace
- 02 – Assez efficace
- 03 – Pas très efficace
- 04 – Pas du tout efficace

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

- 05 – Cela dépend
- 99 – NSP/PR

- 13a. (SI PLUS D'UNE MESURE EST JUGÉE « TRÈS EFFICACE » À LA Q.12) Et, laquelle des mesures suivantes serait selon vous la plus efficace pour permettre au Canada de renforcer son contrôle sur le territoire arctique ?  
LECTURE EN ROTATION DES RÉPONSES JUGÉES « TRÈS EFFICACES » À LA Q.12 – NOTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 - Accroître la présence militaire du Canada dans le Nord  
02 - Négocier avec d'autres pays ayant des revendications sur l'Arctique  
03 - Accroître l'établissement de personnes qui vivent dans le Nord  
04 - Réaliser plus d'activités de recherche et de cartographie sur la géographie arctique et ses ressources  
**NON SUGGÉRÉ**  
05 – Toutes sont également efficaces  
99 – NSP/PR

- 13b. (SI AUCUNE MESURE N'EST JUGÉE « TRÈS EFFICACE » ET PLUS D'UNE MESURE EST JUGÉE « ASSEZ EFFICACE » À LA Q.12) Et, laquelle des mesures suivantes serait selon vous la plus efficace pour permettre au Canada de renforcer son contrôle sur le territoire arctique ?  
LECTURE EN ROTATION DES RÉPONSES JUGÉES « ASSEZ EFFICACES » À LA Q.12 – NOTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 - Accroître la présence militaire du Canada dans le Nord  
02 - Négocier avec d'autres pays ayant des revendications sur l'Arctique  
03 - Accroître l'établissement de personnes qui vivent dans le Nord  
04 - Réaliser plus d'activités de recherche et de cartographie sur la géographie arctique et ses ressources  
**NON SUGGÉRÉ**  
05 – Toutes sont également efficaces  
99 – NSP/PR

14. Le passage du Nord-Ouest est une voie maritime qui traverse l'archipel Arctique qui longe la côte nordique de l'Amérique du Nord et joint les océans Atlantique et Pacifique. À partir de ce que vous savez ou avez entendu, le passage du Nord-Ouest est-il :  
LECTURE EN ROTATION – NOTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 – Une voie de navigation internationale  
ou  
02 – Situé dans les eaux canadiennes  
**NON SUGGÉRÉ**  
03 – Ni l'un ni l'autre/cela est contesté  
99 – NSP/PR

15. Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le Canada affirme son contrôle sur le passage du Nord-Ouest, en ce qui a trait à la circulation maritime pendant les périodes où il n'y pas de glace ? Est-ce ?

01 – D'une importance capitale  
02 – D'une certaine importance, mais sans être d'une importance capitale  
03 – Pas très important  
**NON SUGGÉRÉ**  
99 – NSP/PR

16. Et, à partir de ce que vous savez ou avez entendu, le Canada détient-il les droits de mise en valeur des minéraux et des autres ressources naturelles qui sont sous l'océan Arctique ?

01 – Oui  
02 – Non

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

- 04 – Oui, mais seulement à l'intérieur de la frontière canadienne
- 03 – Cela dépend (non précisé)
- 99 – NSP/PR

17. Et, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le Canada affirme son contrôle sur les droits de mise en valeur des minéraux et des autres ressources naturelles ?

- 01 – D'une importance capitale
- 02 – D'une certaine importance, mais sans être d'une importance capitale
- 03 – Pas très important

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

- 99 – NSP/PR

**FC 07-3/31**

18. Est-ce que vous approuvez fortement, approuvez quelque peu, désapprouvez quelque peu ou désapprouvez fortement le rendement de notre gouvernement fédéral pour protéger la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique ?

- 01 - Approuve fortement                      PASSER À LA Q.20
- 02 - Approuve quelque peu                  PASSER À LA Q.20
- 03 - Désapprouve quelque peu
- 04 - Désapprouve fortement

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

- 99 - NSP/PR                                      PASSER À LA Q.20

19. (SI DISAPPROUVE À LA Q.18) Pourquoi le désapprouvez-vous ?  
NE PAS LIRE – NOTER TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT

- 01 – Il manque d'assurance/il doit en faire davantage (EXPLORER POUR OBTENIR DES PRÉCISIONS)
- 02 – Il faut une plus grande présence militaire
- 03 – Ne prend pas une position assez forte contre les É.-U./d'autres pays
- 04 – Pas assez d'efforts diplomatiques
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER \_\_\_\_\_)
- 99 – NSP/PR

**N60 07/34**

20. Laquelle des affirmations suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre point de vue au sujet de la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique Nord ?

LIRE DANS L'ORDRE OU DANS L'ORDRE INVERSÉ

- 01 – Il s'agit d'un enjeu prioritaire d'une importance capitale que le gouvernement fédéral doit régler
- 02 – Il s'agit d'un enjeu prioritaire pour le gouvernement fédéral, mais pas au point de négliger d'autres dossiers tels que les soins de santé ou l'environnement
- 03 – Cela est nettement moins important que d'autres dossiers dont le gouvernement fédéral est responsable

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

- 98 - Autre (PRÉCISER) \_\_\_\_\_
- 99 – NSP/PR

### C. La présence des FC dans le Nord

21. À partir de ce que vous savez ou avez entendu, quel est le ministère ou l'agence du gouvernement canadien qui est le principal responsable de répondre aux préoccupations en matière de sécurité dans le Nord ?  
NE PAS LIRE – NOTER PLUS D'UNE RÉPONSE SI ELLES SONT DONNÉES SPONTANÉMENT

01 – Les Forces canadiennes/MDN/secteur militaire  
02 – Marine canadienne/Recherche et sauvetage des FC  
03 – Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada/AINC/MAINC  
04 – Affaires étrangères et Commerce international Canada/Affaires étrangères/MAECI  
05 – Garde côtière canadienne  
06 – Environnement Canada  
98 – Autre (PRÉCISER \_\_\_\_\_)  
99 – NSP/PR

22. Vous souvenez-vous d'avoir vu ou entendu quelque chose depuis un an au sujet des activités des Forces canadiennes dans l'Arctique Nord ?

01 – Oui  
02 – Non            PASSER À LA Q.24  
99 – NSP/PR        PASSER À LA Q.24

23. (SI OUI À LA Q.22) De quoi vous souvenez-vous d'avoir vu ou entendu ?  
NE PAS LIRE – NOTER TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT; EXPLORER : Autre chose ?

01 – Nouveaux navires de patrouille dans l'Arctique /navires de patrouille extracôtiers  
02 – Nouveaux brise-glaces  
03 – Patrouilles/fréquence accrue des patrouilles dans le Nord  
04 – Opérations militaires/NANOOK 08/ NUNAKPUT 08/NUNALIVUT 08  
05 – Vols militaires/vols de reconnaissance  
06 – La Marine effectue des patrouilles dans le Nord  
07 – Activités de recherche et sauvetage des Forces canadiennes/FC  
98 – Autre (PRÉCISER \_\_\_\_\_)  
99 – NSP/PR

24. Vous souvenez-vous d'avoir récemment vu ou entendu quelque chose sur l'un des sujets suivants...?  
LECTURE EN ROTATION

- a. Des annonces sur la construction de nouveaux navires de patrouille ou brise-glaces pour le Nord
- b. Cartographie des ressources naturelles dans l'Arctique Nord du Canada
- c. Opérations militaires dans le Nord

01 – Oui  
02 – Non  
99 – NSP/PR

IPSOS 2008/16a-d

25. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou en désaccord avec les affirmations suivantes ? Qu'en est-il de [LIRE L’AFFIRMATION] ? Êtes-vous fortement d'accord, plutôt d'accord, ni d'accord ni en désaccord, plutôt en désaccord ou fortement en désaccord ?  
LECTURE EN ROTATION

- a. Une présence accrue des Forces canadiennes dans le Nord aidera à protéger les intérêts économiques du Canada
- b. Il est important pour le Canada d'effectuer des patrouilles de sécurité dans le Nord
- c. On devrait accroître le nombre de patrouilles dans le Nord
- d. Le Canada devrait en faire davantage pour appuyer sa revendication du territoire dans le Nord

- 01 – Fortement d'accord
- 02 – Plutôt d'accord
- 03 – Ni d'accord ni en désaccord
- 04 – Plutôt en désaccord
- 05 – Fortement en désaccord

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

99 – NSP/PR

26. (SI FORTEMENT OU PLUTÔT EN DÉSACCORD À LA Q.25b OU Q.25c) Pourquoi êtes-vous en désaccord avec l'affirmation que le Canada [effectue des patrouilles de sécurité/accroisse le nombre de patrouilles] dans le Nord ?

NE PAS LIRE – NOTER TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUI S'APPLIQUENT

- 01 – Pas nécessaire/cela n'accomplit rien du tout
- 02 – Gaspillage de ressources
- 03 – Le secteur militaire a d'autres dossiers plus prioritaires (Afghanistan/missions à l'étranger)
- 04 – Le secteur militaire n'a pas les capacités nécessaires pour effectuer des patrouilles dans le Nord
- 98 – Autre (PRÉCISER \_\_\_\_\_)
- 99 – NSP/PR

N60 07/33

27. Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous confiant(e) que le Canada dispose des ressources militaires nécessaires pour accroître sa présence dans l'Arctique Nord ? Diriez-vous que vous êtes :

- 01 – Très confiant(e)
- 02 – Assez confiant(e)
- 03 – Pas très confiant(e)
- 04 – Pas du tout confiant(e)

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

99 – NSP/PR

**POSER Q.28 ET Q.29 DANS LE NORD SEULEMENT – LE SUD PASSER À LA Q.30**

28. Au cours des cinq dernières années, diriez-vous que la présence des Forces canadiennes dans le Nord s'est accrue, qu'elle a diminué ou qu'elle est demeurée la même ?

- 01 – Elle s'est accrue
- 02 – Elle a diminué
- 03 – Elle est demeurée la même

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

99 – NSP/PR

29. Dans quelle mesure seriez-vous intéressé(e) à en apprendre davantage au sujet des activités des Forces canadiennes dans le Nord ? Seriez-vous...?  
LIRE

01 – Très intéressé(e)  
02 – Assez intéressé(e)  
03 – Pas très intéressé(e)  
04 – Pas du tout intéressé(e)  
**NON SUGGÉRÉ**  
99 – NSP/PR

#### **D. Programmes des FC pour les jeunes**

##### **POSER À TOUS**

30. Vous souvenez-vous d'avoir vu ou entendu quelque chose au sujet des programmes des FC pour les jeunes ?

01 – Oui  
02 – Non                   NORD PASSER À LA Q.32 / SUD PASSER À LA SECTION DÉMOGRAPHIQUE  
99 – NSP/PR            NORD PASSER À LA Q.32 / SUD PASSER À LA SECTION DÉMOGRAPHIQUE

31. (SI OUI À LA Q.30) Que vous souvenez-vous d'avoir vu ou entendu ?  
PRÉCISER

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

99 – NSP/PR

##### **POSER DANS LE NORD SEULEMENT – LE SUD PASSER À LA SECTION DÉMOGRAPHIQUE**

###### **N60 07/35**

32. À partir de ce que vous savez ou avez entendu, est-ce que l'un ou l'autre des programmes pour la jeunesse suivants sont offerts dans votre collectivité ?  
LECTURE EN ROTATION

a. Rangers juniors canadiens  
b. Cadets

01 – Oui  
02 – Non  
99 – NSP/PR

33. (SI OUI À LA Q.32a OU Q.32b) Diriez-vous que le/les programme(s) [des Rangers juniors canadiens et/ou des Cadets] a/ont une influence positive ou négative dans votre collectivité ?  
EXPLORER : Diriez-vous que cette influence est très ou plutôt [positive/négative] ?

01 – Très positive  
02 – Plutôt positive  
03 – Plutôt négative  
04 – Très négative  
**NON SUGGÉRÉ**  
05 – Cela dépend  
99 – NSP/PR

34. Si un programme des Forces canadiennes pour la jeunesse devait s'offrir dans votre collectivité, pensez-vous qu'il serait très important, assez important, pas très important ou pas du tout important que les jeunes y fassent l'apprentissage ou l'expérience de chacune des choses suivantes... ?

LECTURE EN ROTATION

a. Les habiletés traditionnelles telles que la chasse et la pêche, les langues, la musique et les arts

b. Les connaissances pratiques telles que l'art de parler en public, une vie saine et la prévention du harcèlement et des abus

c. Les techniques de vie terrestre telles que l'utilisation des petites embarcations, des motoneiges, et des VTT, ainsi que les premiers soins

d. Des voyages vers des endroits situés à l'extérieur de la collectivité

e. La possibilité d'un emploi

01 – Très important

02 – Assez important

03 – Pas très important

04 – Pas du tout important

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

99 – NSP/PR

## D. Questions démographiques

Avant de terminer, j'aimerais vous poser quelques questions au sujet de vous-même et de votre ménage à des fins statistiques seulement. Veuillez avoir l'assurance que vos réponses demeureront strictement confidentielles.

35. Quel est le dernier niveau de scolarité que vous avez terminé ?

LIRE AU BESOIN – NOTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

INTERVIEWEUR (EUSE) : CONFIRMER QU'IL S'AGIT DU DERNIER NIVEAU TERMINÉ, PAS DU DERNIER NIVEAU ATTEINT

01 – Partie du niveau primaire

02 – Niveau primaire terminé

03 – Partie du niveau secondaire

03 – Niveau secondaire terminé

04 – Collège communautaire/école professionnelle/technique/CEGEP

05 – Partie du 1<sup>er</sup> cycle universitaire

06 – 1<sup>er</sup> cycle universitaire terminé

07 – Études supérieures/école de profession

99 – NRP/REFUS

36. En quelle année êtes-vous né(e) ?

\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_  
99 – NRP/REFUS

37. Quelle langue parlez-vous le plus souvent à la maison ?

SI PARLE PLUS D'UNE LANGUE, DEMANDER : Quelle est celle que vous parlez le plus souvent ?

NE PAS LIRE – NOTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 – Anglais

02 – Français

03 – Inuktitut

98 - Autre (PRÉCISER) \_\_\_\_\_

99 – NRP/REFUS

38. Vous identifiez-vous comme étant... ?

SURVEILLER LES CONTINGEMENTS –TERMINER AU BESOIN

01 – Non Autochtone

PASSER À LA Q.40

02 – Autochtone, c'est-à-dire, Inuit, Métis ou membre des Premières nations

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

99 - NSP/PR

PASSER À LA Q.40

39. (SI AUTOCHTONE À LA Q.38) Pouvez-vous me dire précisément quelles sont vos origines ? Sont-elles... ?

LIRE – NOTER UNE SEULE RÉPONSE

01 – Inuit

02 – Métis

03 – Premières nations

**NON SUGGÉRÉ**

04 – Inuk

05 – Inuvialuit

98 – Autre (PRÉCISER) \_\_\_\_\_

99 - NSP/PR



Voilà qui termine le sondage. Au cas où mon/ma superviseur(e) souhaiterait vérifier que j'ai bel et bien réalisé cette entrevue, puis-je avoir votre prénom ?

Prénom : \_\_\_\_\_

Merci beaucoup de votre temps et de votre aide. Ce sondage a été réalisé pour le compte des Forces canadiennes et il est inscrit selon les dispositions prévues dans la *Loi canadienne sur l'accès à l'information*.

#### INSCRIRE

##### 46. Sexe

- 01 – Homme
- 02 – Femme

##### 47. Langue de l'entrevue

- 01 – Anglais
- 02 – Français

##### 48. Province/Territoire

- 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 – Île-du-Prince-Édouard
- 11 – Nunavut
- 12 – Territoires du Nord-Ouest
- 13 – Yukon

##### 49. Taille de la collectivité

- 01 – Plus de 1 million
- 02 – 100 000 à 1 million
- 03 – 25 000 à 100 000
- 04 – 10 000 à 25 000
- 05 – 5 000 à 10 000
- 06 – Moins de 5 000

**MARCH 2, 2009**

**DISCUSSION GUIDE – FINAL  
ENVIRONICS RESEARCH PN6422  
CANADIAN FORCES/DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE  
FOCUS GROUPS ON NORTHERN SECURITY ISSUES**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION TO PROCEDURES (10 MINUTES)**

Welcome to the group. We want to hear your opinions. Not what you think other people think – but what you think!

Feel free to agree or disagree. Even if you are just one person among ten that takes a certain point of view, you could represent millions of Canadians who feel the same way as you do.

You don't have to direct all your comments to me; you can exchange ideas with each other too.

You are being taped and observed to help me write my report.

I may take some notes during the group to remind myself of things also.

The host/hostess will pay you your incentives at the end of the session.

Let's go around the table so that each of you can tell us your name and a little bit about yourself, such as what kind of work you do if you work outside the home and who lives with you in your house.

**2.0 CANADA'S ARCTIC: TOP OF MIND NOTIONS AND PAIRED EXERCISE (15 MINUTES)**

We are going to be discussing issues that relate to Canada's Arctic northern regions.

I would like you each to take a couple of minutes and jot down on paper what three words come to mind when you think of Canada's Arctic northern region. It can be images, it can be what makes it important (or not) – anything.

*Each person will read what they wrote.*

Now, I'm going to have you break into pairs and spend just a few minutes with your partner discussing the Arctic north. I want you to jot down first – what do you know about the Arctic north and second – what is it about the Arctic north that you would most like to learn more about?

*Respondents will be divided into pairs. As a pair they will be asked to record their perceptions of the Arctic then discuss what they have written.*

### **3.0 SYMBOLIC IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCTIC NORTH (10 MINUTES)**

In general are stories that are connected to the Arctic ones that you tend to be interested in and gravitate towards? What makes you say that?

Where is the Arctic north? Where does it start/end? **PROBE:** is it just the three territories or is it more or less than that? How far north does it go? Are the boundaries fixed or are there any unresolved issues? What about territorial waters?

*DISTRIBUTE CANADA MAP*

Is this how you picture it?

What has been the main way you have gotten information about the Arctic?

**PROBE:** Personal experience (how many have ever lived there or even visited there?), talking to friends or family, newspaper articles, magazines, TV news, documentaries etc...

#### 4.0 CHALLENGES AND ISSUES IN THE ARCTIC NORTH (20 MINUTES)

How important is the Arctic north to Canada? How does it affect us even if we don't live in the north?

**PROBE:** Environmental issues/global warming, economic impact, oil/mining/resources, increased traffic/shipping routes?

To what extent do you see the Arctic north as a symbol or icon of Canada? What makes you say that?

Do you think that the Arctic north as a whole is something that is getting more or less important to Canada or is it about the same as it has always been? What makes you say that?

Is it becoming more or less important to you personally?

What are the biggest challenges or issues facing the Arctic North?

**PROBE:** Threats to Canadian sovereignty, ships in the Northwest Passage, impact of global warming, social problems, economic development, lack of people, Aboriginal issues, insufficient resources to patrol our waters etc...

Can anyone think of any particular incidents or issues in the north that you've read or heard about recently?

Have you heard of anything recently about government action in this area? What have you heard?

## 5.0 ARCTIC SOVEREIGNTY (20 MINUTES)

I want to focus a bit more on the topic of Arctic sovereignty. First of all when you hear the term “Arctic sovereignty”, what does it mean to you?

Is Arctic sovereignty important? What makes you say that?

Would you say that Canada’s sovereignty over the Arctic is secure? What makes you say that?

Are there threats to Canada’s sovereignty over the Arctic? What are the threats? Are there certain countries that might pose a threat? **PROBE:** US, Russia, Denmark (Greenland) etc...

*DISTRIBUTE CIRCUMPOLAR MAP*

What is your reaction to this map?

## 6.0 ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT (10 MINUTES)

As far as you know, how well is the federal government doing dealing with issues relating to the Arctic? What makes you say that?

What should the government be doing?

**PROBE:** Increased military presence, diplomatic strategies, more economic development, environmental initiatives etc....

What is feasible? What can Canada realistically do?

**PROBE:** Do we need to increase the population in the Arctic North if we are going to maintain sovereignty? What makes you say that?

## **7.0 REACTION TO FACT SHEET (15 MINUTES)**

I'm going to give you each a sheet with some information about Canada's Arctic North and the role of the federal government. Feel free to circle any facts or pieces of information that stand out to you in reading this.

### **CIRCULATE BACKGROUNDER**

So, what stood out the most to you? Were there any points that surprised you? What surprised you?

Are the messages clear and understandable? What makes you say that?

Are any of these messages confusing? What do you find confusing?

What is missing, if anything?

Who are these messages directed at? **PROBE:** you, people who live in the north, other countries? What makes you say that?

Is the language easy to understand?

Is the tone appropriate? (i.e.: is it a proper message from the Government of Canada?)

Are there any spokespeople who you think should deliver messages about policies affecting the North? (i.e.: PM, Ministers, other spokespeople?)

After having read the background piece, do you see the Arctic in a different light than you did before? What do you see differently?

Do you think Canada should emphasize enforcement... or diplomacy...or both? Is one more important than the other – or should both be used?

How far should Canada go in terms of enforcement of our sovereignty? What about blockades, trade sanctions etc...?

Do you think there would be any consequences to Canada being very aggressive about asserting our sovereignty in the Arctic waters? What would these be?

## **8.0 CADETS AND RANGERS PROGRAMMES – WHITEHORSE ONLY (10 MINUTES)**

I want to spend a bit of time discussing issues affecting youth in the North. What do you think are the key issues or challenges facing youth in the North?

Are there any programs that you know of that the federal government offers that are aimed at youth in the North? Which ones?

What are the most important things that a youth program can teach?

What about teaching “traditional life” and “on-the-land skills”. Do programs that teach that benefit or add value to a northern community? Are there other important skills or knowledge that a youth program should focus on?

What about the Junior Canadian Rangers (JCR)? Have you heard of them or had experience with them? What are your impressions?

What about the Cadets? Have you heard of them or had experience with them? What are your impressions?

These programs are sponsored by the Department of National Defence. Should other government departments/bodies or community resources be involved supporting or contributing to youth programs in the North? Which ones?

#### **9.0 CLOSING COMMENTS (5 MINUTES)**

Is there anything you'd like to add to the discussion, parting comments (go around)

**Thank you very much for your participation.**

LE 2 MARS 2009

**GUIDE DE DISCUSSION – DÉFINITIF**  
**ENVIRONICS RESEARCH PN6422**  
**FORCES CANADIENNES/MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE**  
**SÉANCES DE DISCUSSION SUR LES QUESTIONS RELATIVES À LA SÉCURITÉ DANS LE NORD**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION SUR LA PROCÉDURE À SUIVRE (10 MINUTES)**

Bienvenue à cette séance de groupe. Nous voulons connaître vos opinions, pas ce que vous pensez que les autres pensent – mais bel et bien ce que vous pensez !

Soyez bien libres d'être d'accord ou en désaccord. Même si vous êtes la seule personne sur dix à adopter un certain point de vue, vous pourriez représenter des millions de Canadiens et de Canadiennes qui ont la même opinion que vous.

Il n'est pas nécessaire que vous m'adressiez tous vos commentaires; vous pouvez aussi échanger des idées entre vous.

Vous êtes enregistrés et observés, ce qui m'aidera dans la rédaction de mon rapport.

Il est possible que je prenne des notes pendant la séance afin de me souvenir de certaines choses en particulier.

L'hôte/l'hôtesse vous remettra les mesures incitatives à la fin de la séance.

Faisons un tour de table pour que chacun et chacune d'entre vous puissiez nous dire votre nom et quelque chose à votre sujet, tel que le genre de travail que vous faites si vous travaillez à l'extérieur du foyer et qui sont les personnes qui vivent dans votre foyer.

**2.0 ARCTIQUE : NOTIONS PRÉSENTES ET EXERCICE D'ASSOCIATION (15 MINUTES)**

Nous allons discuter de questions se rapportant aux régions nordiques du Canada dans l'Arctique.

J'aimerais que chacun et chacune d'entre vous preniez quelques minutes et que vous écriviez sur une feuille de papier quels sont les trois mots qui vous viennent à l'esprit quand vous pensez aux régions nordiques du Canada dans l'Arctique. Il peut s'agir d'images, de ce qui les rend importantes (ou non) – de ce que vous voudrez.

*Chaque personne lira ce qu'elle a écrit.*

À présent, je vais vous diviser en équipe de deux et j'aimerais que vous discutiez de l'Arctique pendant quelques minutes avec votre équipier ou votre équipière. Je veux que vous écriviez d'abord – ce que vous savez à propos de l'Arctique et ensuite – ce sur quoi vous aimeriez le plus en savoir davantage au sujet de l'Arctique.

*Les répondants seront divisés en équipes de deux. On demandera à chaque équipe de noter leurs perceptions au sujet de l'Arctique, puis de discuter de ce qu'elles auront noté.*

### **3.0 IMPORTANCE SYMBOLIQUE DE L'ARCTIQUE NORD (10 MINUTES)**

Règle générale, est-ce que les histoires qui se rapportent à l'Arctique ont tendance à vous intéresser ou à vous attirer ? Qu'est-ce qui vous fait dire cela ?

Où se situe l'Arctique Nord ? Où commence-t-il/finit-il ? **EXPLORER** : est-ce seulement les trois territoires ou, encore, est-ce plus ou moins que cela ? Jusqu'où va le Nord ? Ses frontières sont-elles définies ou y a-t-il des questions qui ne sont pas encore réglées ? Qu'en est-il des eaux territoriales ?

#### *DISTRIBUER LA CARTE DU CANADA*

Est-ce comme cela que vous vous l'imaginiez ?

De quelle façon avez-vous surtout reçu de l'information au sujet de l'Arctique ?

**EXPLORER** : expérience personnelle (combien y ont déjà vécu ou l'ont déjà même visité ?), en parlant avec des amis ou des membres de la famille, articles dans les journaux, les magazines/revues, bulletins de nouvelles à la télévision, documentaires, etc....

#### 4.0 DÉFIS ET PROBLÈMES DANS L'ARCTIQUE NORD (20 MINUTES)

Quelle importance l'Arctique Nord a-t-il pour le Canada ? Comment nous touche-t-il même si nous ne vivons pas dans le Nord ?

**EXPLORER** : les problèmes environnementaux/le réchauffement planétaire, l'impact économique, les ressources pétrolières/minières, l'accroissement de la circulation maritime/des couloirs de navigation ?

Dans quelle mesure voyez-vous l'Arctique Nord en tant que symbole ou emblème du Canada ? Qu'est-ce qui vous fait dire cela ?

Pensez-vous que l'Arctique Nord, pris dans son ensemble, est quelque chose qui prend plus d'importance pour le Canada, moins d'importance ou a-t-il à peu près la même importance qu'il a toujours eue ? Qu'est-ce qui vous fait dire cela ?

Pour vous personnellement, est-ce qu'il est en train de prendre plus ou moins d'importance ?

Quels sont les plus grands défis et problèmes auxquels fait face l'Arctique Nord ?

**EXPLORER** : les menaces à la souveraineté canadienne, des navires dans le passage du Nord-Ouest, l'impact du réchauffement planétaire, les problèmes sociaux, le développement économique, l'absence de personnes, les dossiers autochtones, des ressources insuffisantes pour faire des patrouilles dans nos eaux, etc....

Est-ce que quelqu'un peut penser à des incidents ou à des problèmes précis dans le Nord au sujet desquels vous avez lu ou entendu quelque chose récemment ?

Avez-vous récemment entendu quelque chose au sujet de l'intervention du gouvernement à ce sujet ? Qu'avez-vous entendu ?

## 5.0 SOUVERAINETÉ DANS L'ARCTIQUE (20 MINUTES)

Je veux que nous nous concentrons un peu plus sur le thème de la souveraineté dans l'Arctique. En premier lieu, quand vous entendez l'expression « souveraineté dans l'Arctique, » qu'est-ce que cela signifie pour vous ?

La souveraineté dans l'Arctique est-elle importante ? Qu'est-ce qui vous fait dire cela ?

Diriez-vous que la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique est assurée ? Qu'est-ce qui vous fait dire cela ?

Est-ce qu'il existe des menaces à la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique ? Quelles sont ces menaces ? Est-ce que certains pays peuvent la menacer ? **EXPLORER** : les États-Unis, la Russie, le Danemark (Groenland), etc....

### *DISTRIBUER LA CARTE CIRCUMPOLAIRE*

Quelle est votre réaction à cette carte ?

## 6.0 RÔLES/RESPONSABILITÉS, ATTENTES À L'ÉGARD DU GOUVERNEMENT (10 MINUTES)

Au meilleur de vos connaissances, quel est le rendement du gouvernement dans les dossiers se rapportant à l'Arctique ?

Qu'est-ce que le gouvernement devrait faire ?

**EXPLORER** : une présence militaire accrue, des stratégies diplomatiques, accroître le développement économique, des mesures environnementales, etc....

Qu'est-ce qu'il est possible de faire ? D'une façon réaliste, qu'est-ce que le Canada peut faire ?

**EXPLORER** : devons-nous accroître la population dans l'Arctique Nord si nous voulons préserver notre souveraineté ? Qu'est-ce qui vous fait dire cela ?

## 7.0 RÉACTION À LA FEUILLE DE RENSEIGNEMENTS (15 MINUTES)

Je vais remettre à chacun et chacune d'entre vous une feuille qui présente des renseignements au sujet de l'Arctique Nord du Canada et du rôle du gouvernement fédéral. Soyez bien libres d'encercler tous les renseignements qui se démarquent pour vous pendant que vous lisez ce document.

### FAIRE CIRCULER LES RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX

Alors, qu'est-ce qui vous a le plus sauté aux yeux ? Est-ce qu'il y a des points qui vous ont surpris ? Qu'est-ce qui vous a surpris ?

Les messages sont-ils clairs et intelligibles ? Qu'est-ce qui vous fait dire cela ?

Est-ce que certains des messages prêtent à confusion ? Qu'est-ce que vous avez trouvé déroutant ?

S'il y a lieu, est-ce qu'il y manque quelque chose ?

À qui ces messages s'adressent-ils ? **EXPLORER** : à vous, à des gens qui vivent dans le Nord, dans d'autres pays ? Qu'est-ce qui vous fait dire cela ?

Le langage utilisé est-il facile à comprendre ?

Le ton est-il approprié ? (C.-à-d. : s'agit-il d'un message convenable de la part du gouvernement du Canada ?)

Est-ce qu'il y a des porte-parole qui, selon vous, devraient présenter des messages sur les politiques qui touchent le Nord ? (C.-à-d. : des ministres, d'autres porte-parole ?)

Après avoir lu les renseignements généraux, voyez-vous l'Arctique d'une autre façon qu'avant ? Qu'est-ce qui est différent pour vous maintenant ?

Pensez-vous que le Canada doit insister sur les mesures d'application... ou sur la diplomatie... ou les deux ? Est-ce que l'une est plus importante que l'autre – ou doit-on utiliser les deux approches ?

Jusqu'où croyez-vous que le Canada doit aller au chapitre des mesures d'application en ce qui concerne notre souveraineté ? Qu'en est-il des mesures telles que les blocus, les sanctions économiques, etc.... ?

Pensez-vous qu'il y aurait des conséquences si le Canada était très agressif pour établir notre souveraineté dans les eaux de l'Arctique ? Quelles seraient ces conséquences ?

## **9.0 MOT DE LA FIN (5 MINUTES)**

Est-ce que vous aimeriez ajouter quelque chose à la discussion, derniers commentaires (tour de table).

**Merci beaucoup de votre participation.**

## **Arctic Security and Canada's Sovereignty in the Arctic**

### **Key Messages:**

- Canada's sovereignty over the lands and waters of the Canadian Arctic is longstanding, well established and based on historic title.
- The Government of Canada is deeply committed to protecting Canada's security and exercising its sovereignty in the North, including in Canada's Arctic internal waters.
- While other government departments and agencies, such as the Canadian Coast Guard and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), remain responsible for dealing with most security issues in the North, the Canadian Forces have a significant role to play in supporting them, exercising our sovereignty and providing assistance to our citizens.
- The Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces are currently examining options, including acquiring more patrol ships, participating in exercises and operations, and increasing the size of the Rangers to improve surveillance and response capabilities and expand overall presence in the North.
- Among initiatives planned for the Arctic, the Government announced last summer its plans to acquire up to eight Arctic/offshore patrol ships, which will be capable of operating in the first year ice of our Northern waters, as well as patrolling Canada's Exclusive Economic Zone. The Government also committed to establishing a berthing and refuelling facility in Nanisivik, setting up an Arctic Training Centre in Resolute Bay and increasing the number of Canadian Rangers.
- Canadian Forces sovereignty patrols and operations contribute to wider Canadian efforts to improve northern surveillance and reconnaissance.

### **Control of Shipping in Canadian Internal Waters**

- As Canada's Arctic internal waters become increasingly accessible to international traffic, it is important that we regulate passage through these waters and ensure that our laws are respected.
- Through enhanced surveillance and an increased presence, Canada will continue to ensure that navigation in its Arctic waters respects Canadian conditions and controls established to protect our security and environmental interests, as well as the interests of our Inuit population.
- Canada will not impede international traffic through our internal waters, provided that our legislative requirements are met.

## Sécurité et souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique

### Messages clés :

- La souveraineté des terres et des eaux des régions nordiques du Canada est établie depuis longtemps et est appuyée par des titres historiques.
- Le gouvernement du Canada est fermement résolu à assurer la sécurité et à affirmer sa souveraineté dans le Nord, y compris les eaux intérieures de l'Arctique du Canada.
- Bien que d'autres ministères et organismes fédéraux, comme la Garde côtière canadienne et la Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC), demeurent responsables de la plupart des questions relatives à la sécurité dans le Nord, les Forces canadiennes ont un rôle important à jouer en les appuyant ainsi qu'en faisant valoir notre souveraineté et en apportant de l'aide à nos citoyens.
- Le ministère de la Défense nationale et les Forces canadiennes étudient actuellement des options pour améliorer les capacités de surveillance et d'intervention et élargir la présence globale dans le Nord, incluant l'acquisition de navires de patrouille, participer à des exercices et des opérations ainsi qu'augmenter le nombre de Rangers canadiens.
- Parmi les autres initiatives prévues dans l'Arctique, le gouvernement a récemment annoncé ses plans pour acquérir jusqu'à huit navires de patrouille dans l'Arctique et en mer qui pourront naviguer dans les eaux glacées du Nord et patrouiller la Zone économique exclusive du Canada. Le gouvernement s'est aussi engagé à établir une station d'accostage et de ravitaillement en combustible à Nanisivik et un Centre d'entraînement arctique à Resolute Bay et à augmenter le nombre de Rangers canadiens.
- Les patrouilles et les opérations de souveraineté des FC s'ajoutent aux efforts du Canada visant à améliorer la surveillance et la reconnaissance dans le Nord.

### Le contrôle du transport dans les eaux intérieures canadiennes

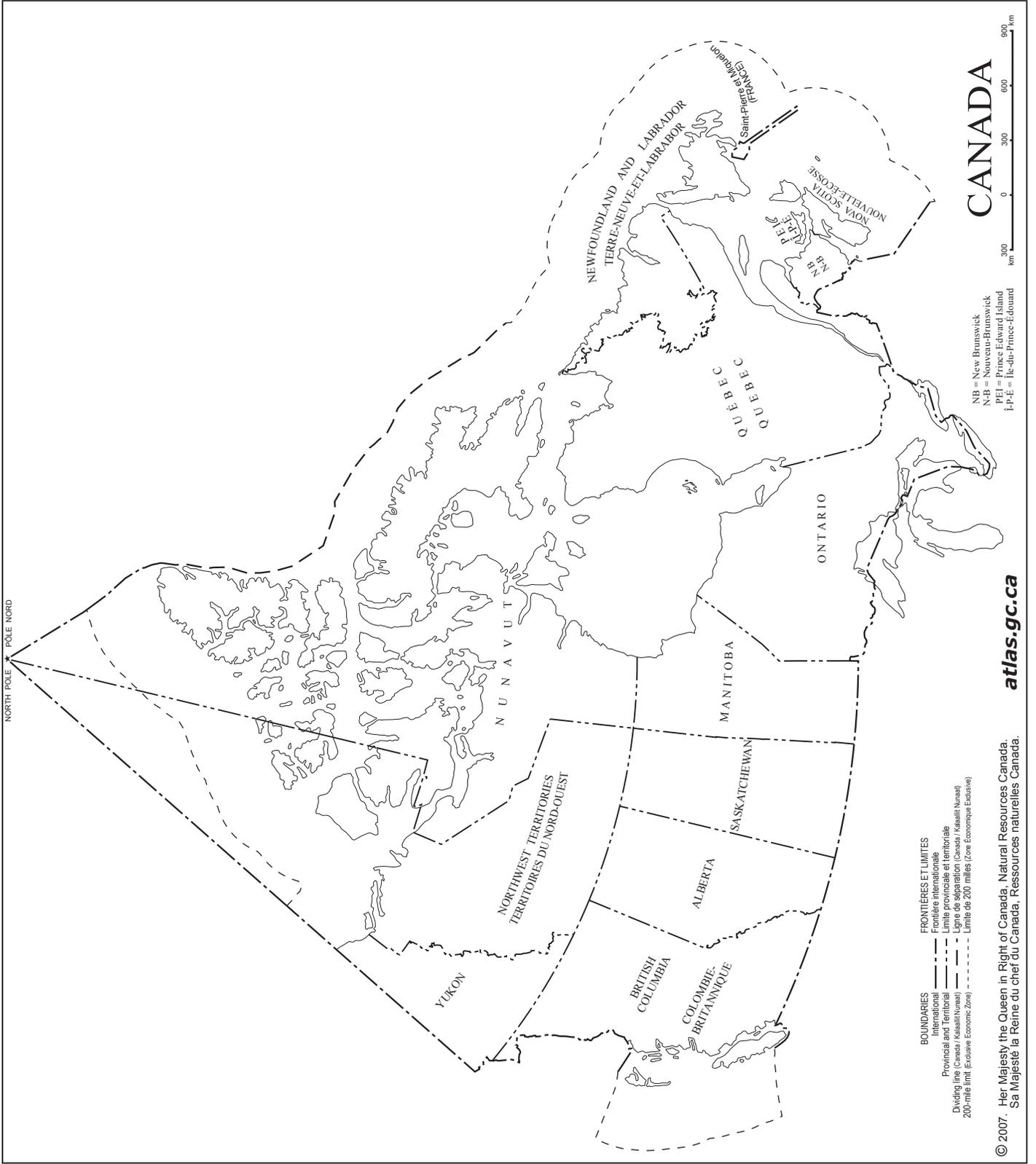
- Au fur et à mesure que les eaux intérieures de l'Arctique du Canada deviendront de plus en plus accessibles au trafic international, il est important que nous établissions des règles concernant le passage dans ces eaux et que nous assurions le respect des lois.
- Grâce à une surveillance améliorée et à une présence accrue, le Canada continuera d'assurer que la navigation dans ses eaux de l'Arctique respecte les conditions et les contrôles canadiens établis afin de protéger notre sûreté et notre environnement, ainsi que les intérêts des Inuits.
- Le Canada ne fera pas obstacle au trafic international dans ses eaux intérieures, tant et aussi longtemps que les lois sont respectées.



APPENDIX B  
MAPS

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