



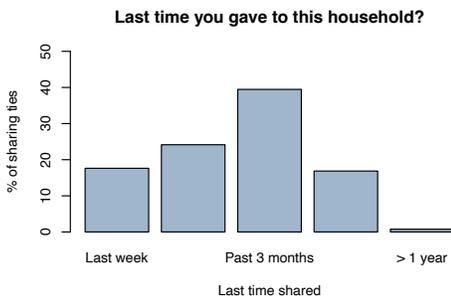
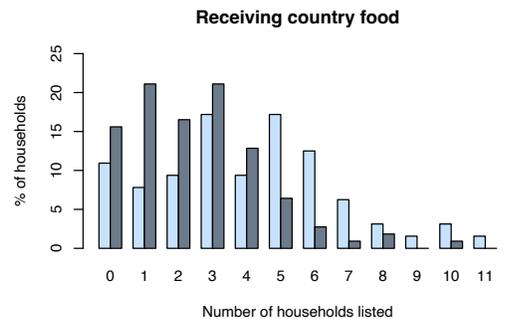
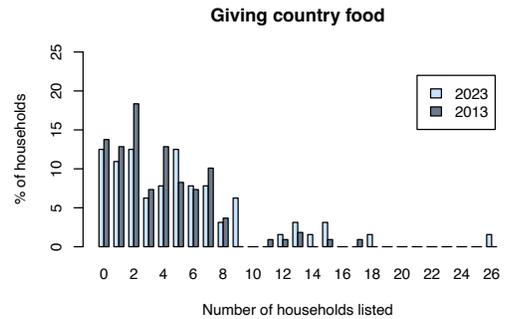
This report provides a brief summary of the information on country food sharing that the Sanguatsiniq Project team collected in Fall 2023. Our results are based on detailed surveys with 64 households in Kangiqsujuaq. We compare our findings to results from a survey that we conducted with 109 Kangiqsujuarmit in 2013.

## COUNTRY FOOD SHARING: 2023 vs. 2013

On average, in our 2023 survey Kangiqsujuarmit listed 5.3 other households in the community who they gave country food to in the past year (range 0 to 26, see figure to the right). In 2013, people said that their households gave country food to 3.8 other households in the community on average (range 0 to 17).

In 2023, households reported that they received country food from 4.1 other households in the community (range 0 to 11), on average, while in 2013, households reported that they received country food from 2.5 other households on average (range 0 to 10). So, **the number of sharing partners that households have has not decreased since 2013.**

One of the reasons that people generally listed more sharing partners in 2023 could be that there are many more households now than in 2013, and adult children have often moved into their own houses or apartments. In other words, people share with more “other households” because family members are spread across multiple households. We will investigate the reasons for this in our future research.



In 2023, 13% of households reported that they did not give country food to anyone in the past year. This was usually because they were not actively hunting or fishing. In 2013, the same proportion of households as in 2023 (13%) did not give country food to anyone in the past year, so **this proportion has not decreased through time.**

In 2023, 11% of households reported that they did not receive country food from anyone in the community the past year, while the proportion in 2013 was 15%. There are several reasons that households did not report receiving country food through sharing (e.g., they recently moved to town, always eat at their parents’ place, or produce their own country food).

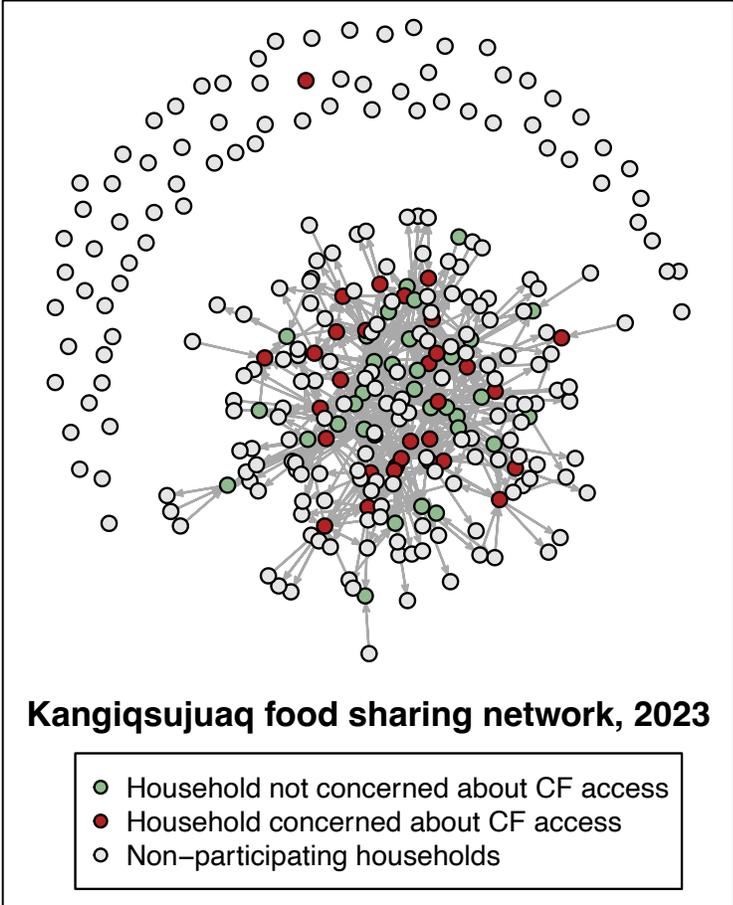
Most of the time, people had given food to or received food from their sharing partners within the last three months (see figure to the left). More than 15% of sharing ties were active in the week before the survey.

### SHARING AND FOOD SECURITY IN 2023

In total, the 64 households who responded to our survey reported 563 sharing ties with other households in the community, producing a dense, closely connected network. The figure on the right shows the sharing network, including both households that did and did not participate in the survey. The unconnected households on the edge are mostly households that we did not interview (so we do not know who they shared with); only one household we interviewed had no sharing ties at all.

**Food insecure households do not receive from more other households than food secure households, while food secure households give more to others.**

Households that were concerned about country or store food access, or that reported cutting back food intake due to difficulty obtaining the store food they needed, did not have more (or less) incoming country food sharing ties than households that were not worried about food access. But households that were not concerned about food access gave country food to more other people than households that were concerned. This is consistent with the results of our 2013 survey. **This suggests that reducing poverty and improving access to store food could enhance food sharing as food-secure households tend to share more country food with others.**



**Table 1. Number of sharing ties of food secure vs. insecure households**

	Average incoming sharing ties		Average outgoing sharing ties	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Worried about country food access	5.0	4.7	6.5	6.5
Worried about store food access	4.7	5.0	5.0	8.0
Reduced food intake because could not get food	5.3	4.8	6.6	6.5

### SHARING TO OTHER COMMUNITIES

In 2023, 9% of participating households reported receiving country food from people in other communities, while 36% of households reported giving country food to people in other communities. This means that overall, Kangiqsujuarmit are more likely to give food to people in other communities than they are to receive food from other communities. Incoming food tends to come from smaller communities (especially Kangirsuk and Quaqtaq), while many Kangiqsujuarmit send food to friends and family in larger cities/communities (e.g., Montreal, Kuujjuaq) where country food is less available.

We will continue to work on the analyses of this data and will report back findings regularly. If you have any questions about our study, or if there is any information that you would like to have right away (e.g., for a grant or project application), please contact us by sending an email to the project lead, Elspeth Ready (elspethready@gmail.com).