

**Arctic Development**

**NORTHERN RESEARCH AGENDA SURVEY - WESTERN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
PERSPECTIVE**

**REFERENCE - GENERAL**

**Reference Material**

**Statistics/Surveys**

**1996**

**AURORA RESEARCH INSTITUTE - AURARA COLLEGE**

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WESTERN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
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Sector: Reference Material

3-5-436

Statistics/Surveys

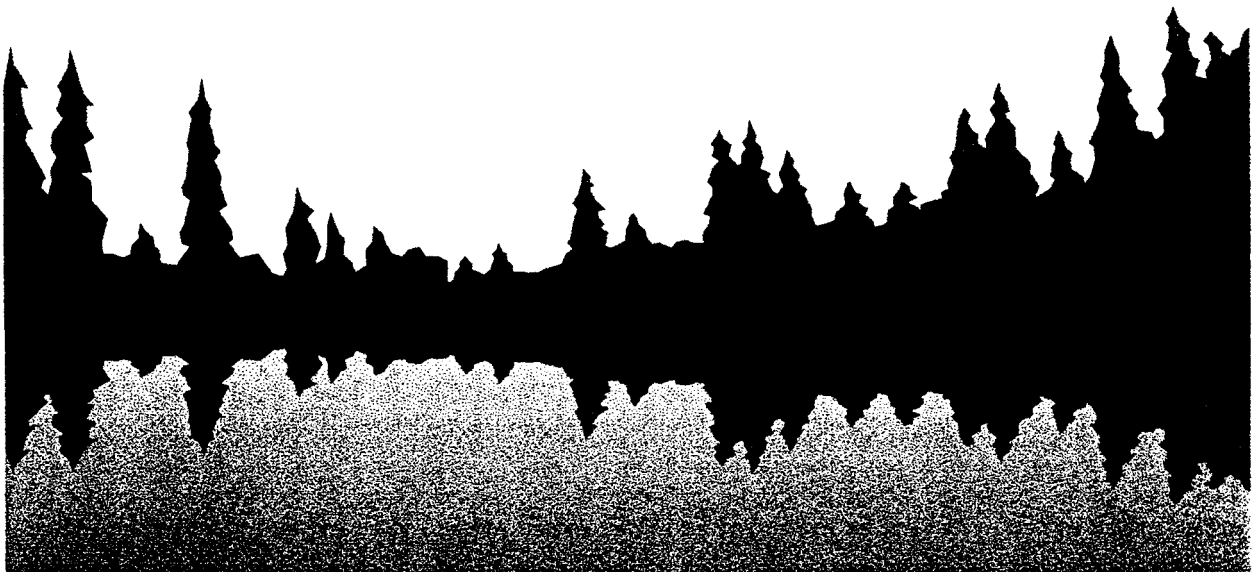
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# NORTHERN RESEARCH AGENDA SURVEY

*Western Northwest Territories  
Perspectives*

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# **NORTHERN RESEARCH AGENDA SURVEY**

*Western Northwest Territories  
Perspectives*

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**Aurora Research Institute**  
**Aurora** College  
**(formerly the Science Institute of the NWT)**

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July, 1996

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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A special thanks is extended to all the community organizations, Aboriginal groups, Government departments, nongovernmental organizations, and other agencies that participated in this research needs assessment. Their input was constructive and useful and will serve in this ongoing process of reshaping the direction of research in the western Northwest Territories.

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

It has been expressed by northerners that research should be done with input by and benefit to the community. Research in the North is often conducted by researchers from southern Canada. People of the north have expressed that they do not always know what researchers are doing, why they are doing their studies and what benefits their work might bring to the North. A new framework for research consultation in the North is evolving with the settlement of various aboriginal land claims. This includes involving community members in a meaningful way and ensuring that research undertaken meets ethical principles. It is therefore necessary to ensure that appropriate research methods and approaches to research are undertaken.

The Aurora Research Institute (formerly the Science Institute of the Northwest Territories), as a research agency with responsibility for scientific research licensing in the western Northwest Territories, has a key role to play as a facilitator of research initiatives. The Aurora Research Institute has played a role in building a northern knowledge base by coordinating community based research activities, promoting technological development, documenting research undertaken in the North, and supporting and facilitating research. The Aurora Research Institute works to connect the scientific community with the communities of the Northwest Territories by promoting and supporting studies which improve the understanding of the natural resources and indigenous knowledge and cultures of the NWT. In doing so, it has taken a comprehensive approach to determining the research needs and interests of the communities within all regions of the western Northwest Territories and all disciplines of study. The programs at the Aurora Research Institute have historically been, and will continue to be, developed and implemented through partnerships with community agencies in the North.

## B A C K G R O U N D

Recently steps have been taken to guide the direction of research divisions and their programs to ensure that activities undertaken are relevant to specific needs. For example, the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples developed a plan which focuses on research involving Aboriginal peoples throughout Canada. They prepared a document entitled "Integrated Research Plan" which outlined four main research areas: Governance, Land and Economy, Social and Cultural, and Northern research. Various Aboriginal organizations, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experts in various fields, and provincial and territorial governments were canvassed in the development of their research plan (Royal Commission on Aboriginal People, 1993). Any submissions to the Royal Commission were to follow this plan.

Within the Northwest Territories there have been several processes used to set research priorities in the environmental and ecological fields. The Department of Renewable Resources outlined an internal planning process in a recently completed document, "A Wildlife Management Strategy for the Northwest Territories" (Department of Renewable Resources,

1995). The **priorities** were established through a process which involved dialogue between local users, **community** groups, co-management boards and local researchers and experts (GNWT, 1995). Using a **similar** process, each of the **communities** within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region developed a plan for the conservation and management of renewable resources in their area. These community conservation plans were prepared in consultation with government and Inuvialuit organizations. For example, some of the organizations consulted **included** the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), the Fisheries Joint Management Committee, GNWT Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT Department of Economic Development and **Tourism**, **Canadian Wildlife Service**, **Indian and Northern Affairs Canada** and **Canada Parks Service** (The Community of Sachs Harbour, 1992).

The Department of Health and Social Services (GNWT, Dept. of Health and Science Institute of the NWT, 1989), the Dene Cultural Institute (DCI, no date), and the NWT Technical Committee on Arctic Contaminants (NWT Technical Committee on Arctic Contaminants, 1995) have also **established** research **priorities** to **guide** their work and **utilize** their resources most effectively. Examples from the Department of Health & Social Services report include **priorities** such as **traditional** health, system effectiveness, **communication** and **information**, **physical** health and **mental** health (Department of Health and Science Institute of the NWT, 1989). The Dene Cultural Institute **list** a number of goals in their document, one of which is researching and documenting the **traditional** knowledge of Dene elders (DCI, no date). The members of the NWT Technical Committee on Arctic Contaminants have **compiled** a list of research priorities which include subject areas of **dietary** intake and nutrition of **traditional** foods, human health **baseline** monitoring, **wildlife** toxicology studies and development of a database of all environmental contaminants (NWT Technical Committee on Arctic Contaminants, 1995)

The Northern Research Agenda will attempt to incorporate the research needs and **priorities** of these organizations that have already developed their own research plan. This document is the first step in the development of a comprehensive research agenda to address the needs of the western Northwest Territories. Further consultation with respondents, community agencies, and other governmental departments will be undertaken to expand and **reexamine** priorities set forth in **this** process to ensure that the results are relevant and useful to northern agencies.

## SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The northern research agenda survey has 5 objectives.

1. To **identify** research topics of interest in the western Northwest Territories, including **specific** research **questions** that **agencies** or regions **identify** as **being** required. The **questionnaire** was sent to community agencies, band councils, tribal councils, development corporations, businesses, cultural groups, government departments and **various** interest groups.



2. To **establish** the research **priorities** and **direction** of the Aurora Research Institute. The Aurora Research Institute, as a **main** northern agency that plays a key role in **coordinating** and **facilitating** research activities, will utilize this information to formulate a 3 year work plan to guide its activities.
3. To communicate the research needs and concerns of northerners to southern research **institutions** and funding agencies. This will provide researchers an opportunity to **tie** their research interests to an identifiable need in the north and ensure that **funding agencies** are **informed** of the research **priorities** of Northerners.
4. To make recommendations as to methods of research that are most appropriate for Northern communities.
5. To determine how well Northerners are informed of the research activities that currently are **being** conducted **in** their community or region. A common concern in the Northwest Territories is that research **studies** are conducted **without** proper consultation **with** community organizations and that research results are not conveyed back to communities. The need for **effective** ways of communicating project results is also addressed in this survey.

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The questionnaire was developed and reviewed by the Aurora Research Institute staff and then **pilot** tested by sending it to the **Dene** Cultural Institute, the Hay River Dene Band-Adult Education Centre, Parks Canada in Fort Smith and the Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary. The approved questionnaire was sent to a total of 224 organizations in all **regions** of the western Northwest Territories. The survey was **mailed** out in April 1995 and the **deadline** for receipt of completed surveys was May 1995. Organizations that had not responded were faxed another **questionnaire** in July 1995. Some non respondents were also contacted by phone. A list of all the organizations who were sent a questionnaire and those that responded is provided in Appendix I. The survey asked questions on a variety of subjects, including:

- If they currently do research or if they would like to do research in order to accomplish their goals?
- What subject areas they believe **require** research in their community/region?
- The specific problems in their community/region that most **require** research.
- How well informed are they about research activities in their community or traditional land use area?
- **Which** communication methods are most **effective** for receiving research results and how can research reports be made more useful.

A copy of the **detailed questionnaire** is provided in Appendix 11.

A Paradox database was **designed** for the survey and the responses were entered into the database. **The results** were collated, **analysed and interpreted** for the following areas:

- the **interest** of organizations in conducting research
- current areas of research **activities**
- future research interests and concerns,
- most **effective** means of conveying research results, and
- research **priorities**.

AH averages unless otherwise indicated, are based on the total of the responses within a category divided by the total number of survey respondents.

#### Limitations of Data

**Questionnaires** were sent to many different organizations throughout the western NWT to ensure that **views** and **information** were representative of all groups. Some **agencies** may have **inadvertently** been missed or may not have responded to the **questionnaire**. The results of the survey, therefore represent the **views** of the organizations **which** responded. The development of this type of research plan is an **evolving** process and **will** therefore be continually updated in an attempt to ensure it represents the views of all organizations **in** the western Northwest Territories.

Research **activities** of southern **agencies** and universities that conduct **studies** in the Northwest Territories have not been addressed **in this** document.

## SURVEY RESULTS

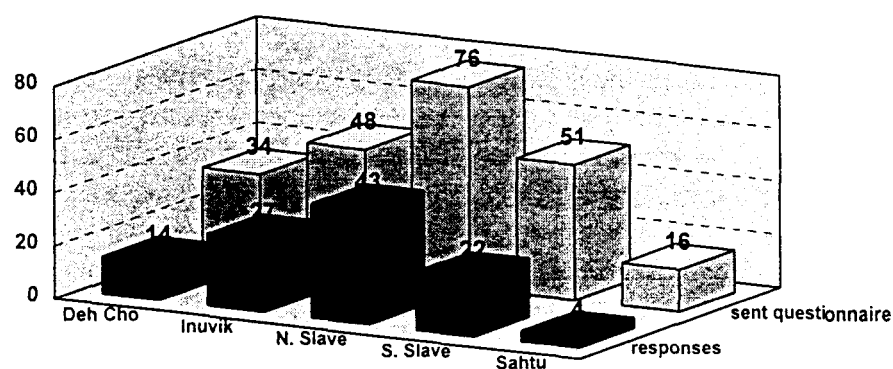
### Introduction

The following section details the results of the survey. In the first section information is provided on the number and types of organizations that responded to the questionnaire. The second section describes the responses to survey questions. Each question is listed and the analysis of the responses are shown graphically and/or in a table. The responses are presented for each land claim region with the exception of the Inuvik grouping which includes both the Inuvialuit and Gwich'in. The other four land claim regions are Deh Cho, North Slave (N. Slave), South Slave (S. Slave) and the Sahtu. The responses for questions 1 through 3 are presented first. These questions determine the respondents involvement with the Aurora Research Institute and whether or not they currently conduct research or will be planning to conducting research. The answers given for questions 5 and 6 are presented next which shows the ranking of subject areas requiring research and the specific topics requiring research of the respondents, respectively. The next questions addressed are 4, 7, 8 and 9. These questions deal with agencies receiving information regarding research activities and methods that are most effective for obtaining research information. The final question 12 provides some of the frequent general comments given by the respondents.

### 1. Respondents

Representatives from a large number of communities in the western NWT and from a wide variety of organizations completed the questionnaire. There was a total of 110 responses out of the 225 questionnaires sent out. The number of responses received in relation to the number of questionnaires sent out to each region is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Number of questionnaires sent and number of responses received from each region in the western NWT



The organizations that responded were classified in 6 main groups as follows:

- governmental departments,
- Aboriginal organizations,
- nongovernmental organizations (NGO),
- municipalities,
- health agencies,
- educational boards/institutions.

A breakdown of the respondent organizations is illustrated in Figure 2 below. The largest number of respondents were from government departments (32% of the questionnaires received). There were also a large number of aboriginal organizations and agencies which completed the questionnaire (27% of the questionnaires received). There were few responses from health agencies (4%) or educational boards (7%). Some organizations did not complete the questionnaire but did send a copy of internal documents which describes their research priorities and the means by which these were established. Results of this survey include summaries from those documents.

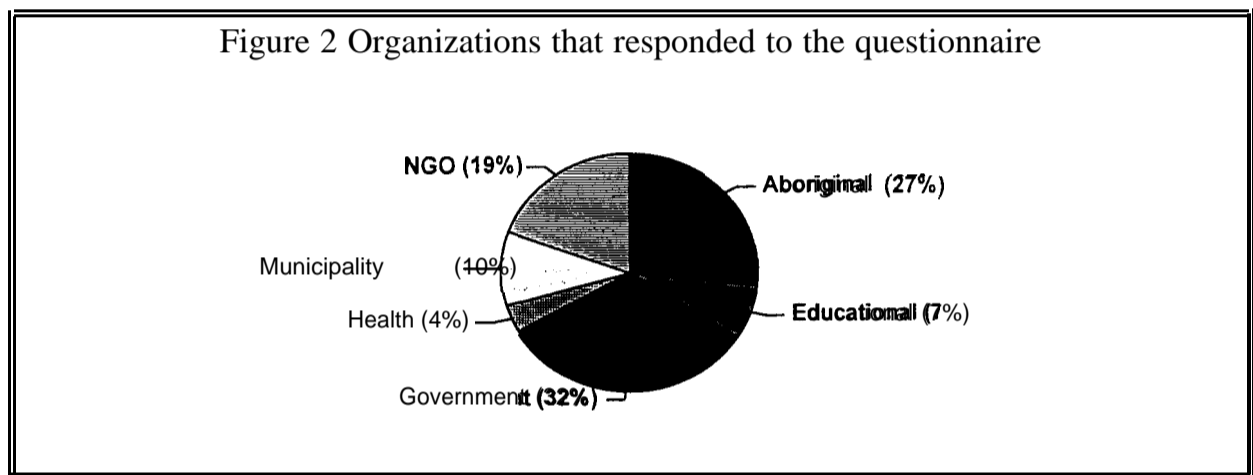
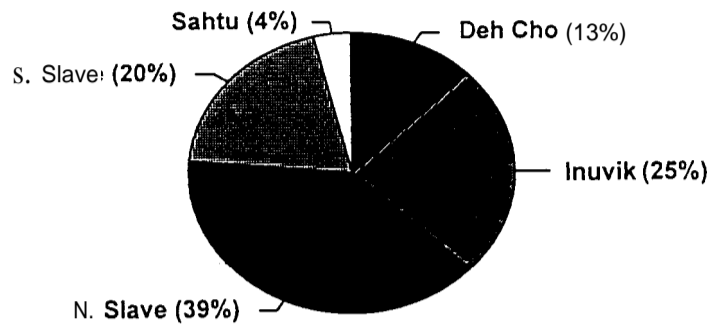


Figure 3 shows the percentage of respondents from each of the 5 regions in the western NWT. This is calculated as a percent of the total number of responses received. The greatest number of responses were from the North Slave region which includes responses from organizations located in Yellowknife. The greatest number of questionnaires were sent to this region as many of the NWT agencies and organizations are located in Yellowknife.

Figure 3 Percentage of respondents from various regions in the western Northwest Territories



## 2. survey Questions

### *Question 1. Prior to this mailing, what was the extent of your involvement with the Science Institute of the Northwest Territories?*

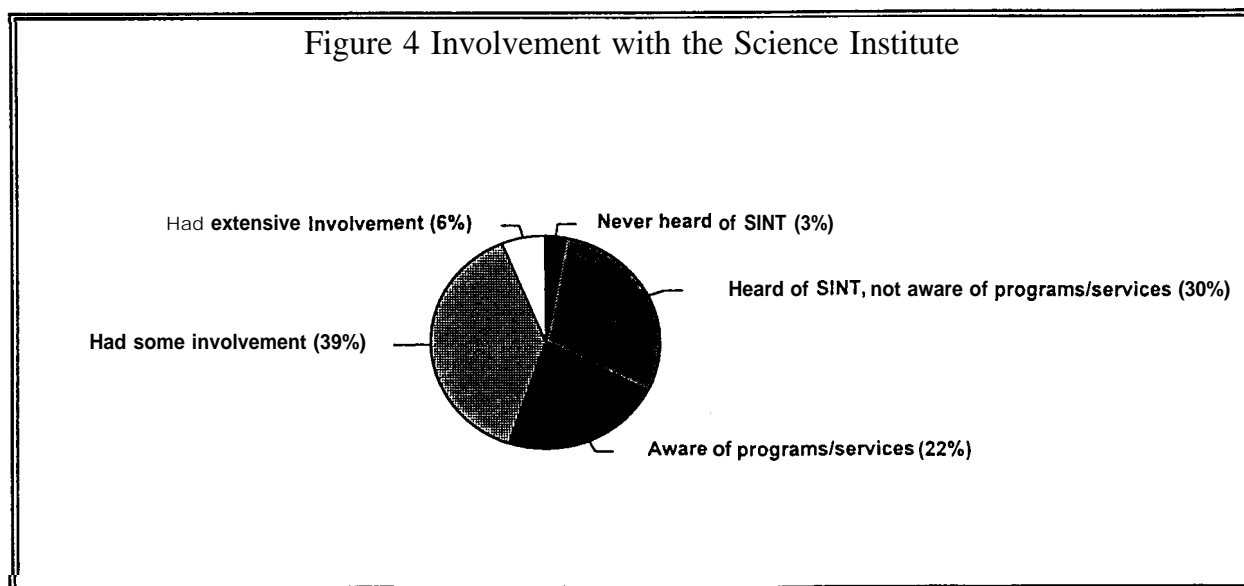
More than half of the respondents (approximately 67 %) had heard of the Science Institute and had some understanding of its programs and services or have had some involvement with the Science Institute (Table 1 and Figure 4). Forty-five percent of those who responded had been involved with the Science Institute whereas 30% had heard of SINT but were not aware of the programs or services that we provide. The greatest number of organizations that indicated that they did not have much involvement with the Science Institute were Aboriginal groups, educational boards and nongovernmental organizations. Approximately 40% of these three groups indicated that they were not aware of the programs and services offered by the Science Institute.

When this response was examined by region, it was seen that respondents from Deh Cho and the South Slave were those that had heard the least about the programs and services of the Science Institute (Table 1).

Some of the specific comments made or questions asked by respondents related to their knowledge of the Science Institute included:

- What specific mission statement does the institute operate under and what are its primary objectives?
- Would like information on the Science Institute's services in general.
- What is the Science Institute capable of doing in our community?
- Does the Science Institute have information on possible funding sources?
- The problem with answering this survey was the total lack of knowledge on who or what the Science Institute is about.
- The questionnaire did not give me sufficient information regarding service/assistance or follow-up as to the relevance of the Institute to what we do.
- Would like to receive more information on the relationship of the Science Institute to the NWT. Are you funded by Government or receive funding elsewhere?
- What was accomplished by the Science Institute to improve the knowledge and skills of native people, and particularly children in the areas of math and science courses at public schools?
- What does the Science Institute do now?

TABLE 1 "Responses for question 1 for each of the regions							
Question 1 What was the extent of your involvement with the Science Institute?	Regions in the western NWT					Total	%
	Deh Cho	Inuvik	North Slave	South Slave	Sahtu		
a. <b>Never</b> heard of Science Institute	2	0	0	1	0	3	3.1
b. Not informed of programs / services	7	5	9	6	2	29	30
c. Some <b>understanding</b> of programs / services.	3	3	12	3	1	22	22
d. Some <b>involvement with Science</b> Institute	1	16	11	9	1	38	39
e. <b>Extensive</b> involvement with Science Institute"	0	1	4	1	0	6	6.1
did not answer question	1	2	7	2	0	12	
total	14	27	43	22	4	110	



**Question 2. Does your organization presently do research in order to accomplish its goals?**  
If yes please list the research projects that your agency is currently conducting.

**Question 3. Does your agency want to do research in order to accomplish its goals?**

Approximately, seventy percent of the organizations that answered this question indicated that they currently conduct research in order to accomplish their goals (Table 2 & 3). Of the organizations that said they did not presently conduct their own research (30%), approximately half of these would like to do research in order to accomplish their goals. The subject areas were broken down into 5 main categories as follows:

- Natural resources (includes wildlife, fisheries and land resources research)
- Health and social issues
- Education and communication
- Technology and economic development
- Culture and Heritage

Results of the survey indicated that the subject areas in which research is currently conducted were mainly in the fields of natural resources (31%) and technology/economic development (31%) as shown in Figure 5. In the field of natural resources subject areas studied included wildlife, fisheries, ecological research, contaminants, and land use. Some of the areas studied in technology/economic development included business development and marketing research, and specific technologies for the north, such as building designs and road construction. Another area of research was tourism and the development of this industry. There were also studies in several parts of the NWT involving the documentation of oral histories, traditional knowledge research and archaeology. More specific detail of current research activities by respondents is provided in Appendix III.

Figure 5 shows the breakdown of current research areas based upon the responses received.

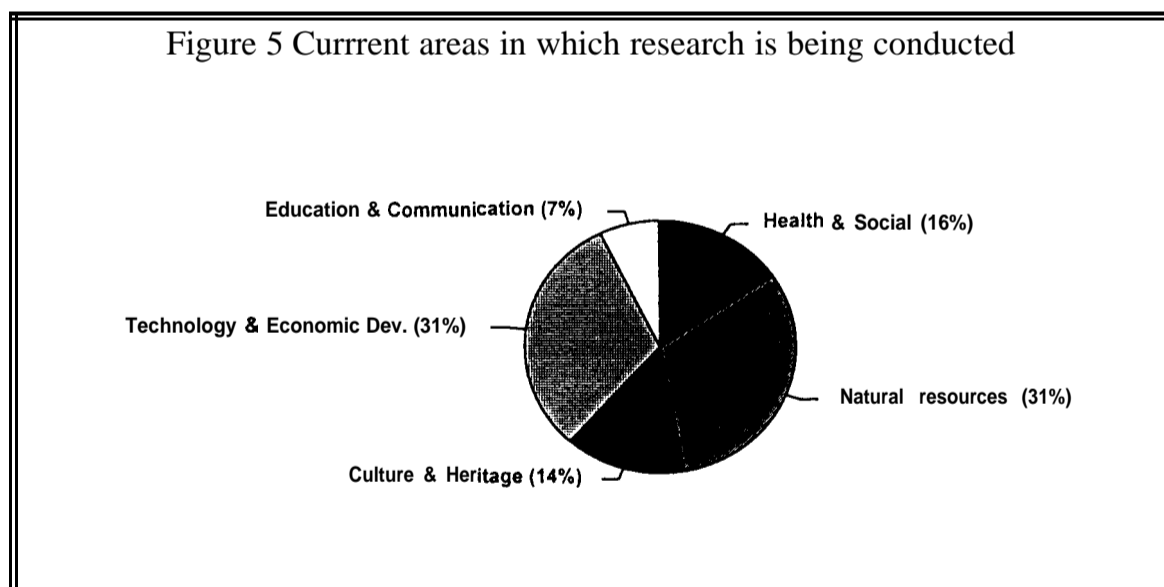


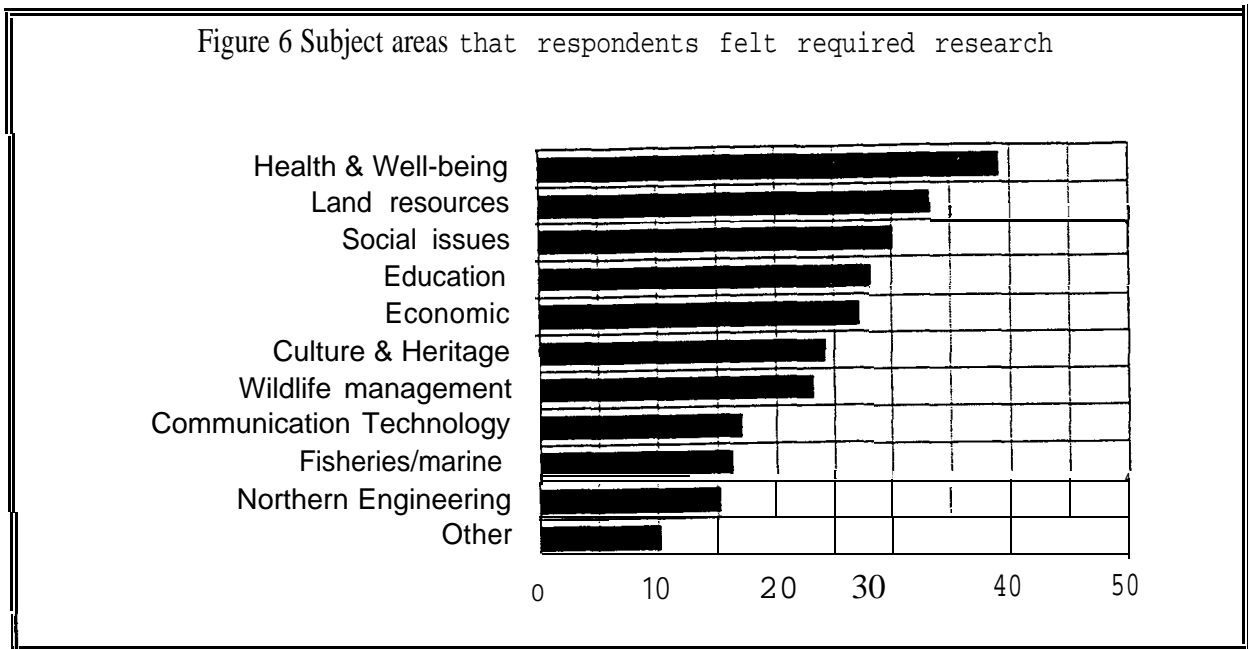


TABLE 2 Responses to question 2 for each of the region!							
	Regions in the western NWT						
Does your organization presently do research in order to accomplish its goals?	Deh Cho	Inuvik	North Slave	South Slave	Sahtu	Total	%
a. Yes	8	19	28	13	2	70	70.7
b. No	5	7	9	6	2	29	29.3
c. no answer	1	1	6	3	0	-	-
T o t a l	14	27	43	22	4	110	

TABLE 3. Responses to question 3 for each of the regions							
	Regions in the western NWT						
Does your organization want to do research in order to accomplish its goals?	Deh Cho	Inuvik	North Slave	South Slave	Sahtu	Total	%
a. Yes	13	20	27	14	3	77	84.6
b. No	0	3	5	5	1	14	15.4
c. no answer	1	4	11	3	0	19	
Total	14	27	43	22	4	110	

*Question 5. Chose the subject areas that your agency believes require research in your community/region.*

The questionnaire included a number of subject areas from which respondents were to select the three they considered to be most important in terms of requiring research. These subject areas and the number of times these categories were selected are shown in Figure 6. The subject area that was chosen the most was that of health and well-being. This was followed closely by land resources and then social issues and education. Table 4 shows the number of responses for each subject area for each of the regions examined.



To summarize these selections the subject areas were placed together in common categories which includes:

- Natural resources research which combines land resources, fisheries/marine and wildlife management,
- the Health and Social issues research which combines both social issues and health and well-being issues,
- and the Technology/economic development issues with northern engineering and economics.
- Culture and Heritage
- Education and communication

When these broad categories are examined the predominant subject concerns requiring

research were Health and social issues (28 %) and the Natural resources issues (29%) as shown in Figure 7.

Similarly responses for each of these categories were examined for each of the regions. Figure 8 shows the number of responses for each of the categories. The Deh Cho, South Slave and Sahtu regions had the greatest number of responses for the Health and Social Sciences category. The Inuvik region had the greatest number of responses for the Natural resources category and the North Slave region had the greatest number of responses for Technology & Economic development.

TABLE 4 Responses to question 5 for each of the regions

Subject areas that require research	Regions in the western NWT					Total	%
	Deh Cho	Inuvik	North Slave	South Slave	Sahtu		
a. Health & Well-being	6	11	9	10	3	39	15.1
b. Social Issues	5	6	11	6	2	30	11.6
c. <b>Wildlife Management</b>	4	10	5	4	0	23	8.9
d. Land Resources	5	11	10	6	1	33	12.7
e. Fisheries/Marine	1	7	4	4	0	16	6.2
f. Economic	4	8	11	2	1	26	10.0
g. Culture & Heritage	2	5	9	6	2	24	9.3
h. Northern Engineering	1	3	9	0	1	14	5.4
I. Communication technology	1	5	6	3	1	16	6.2
j. Education	5	7	11	4	1	28	10.8
k. Other	2	2	3	3	0	10	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 7 Summary of areas that most require research

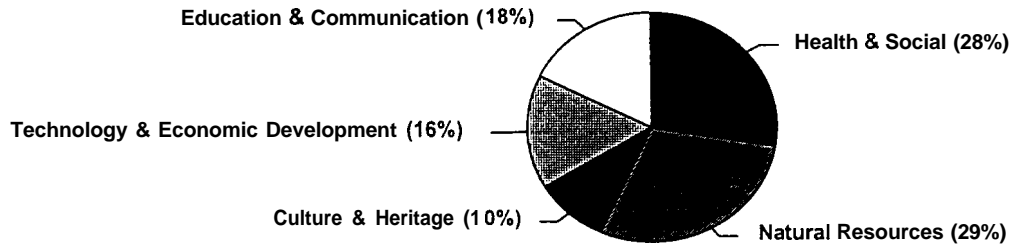
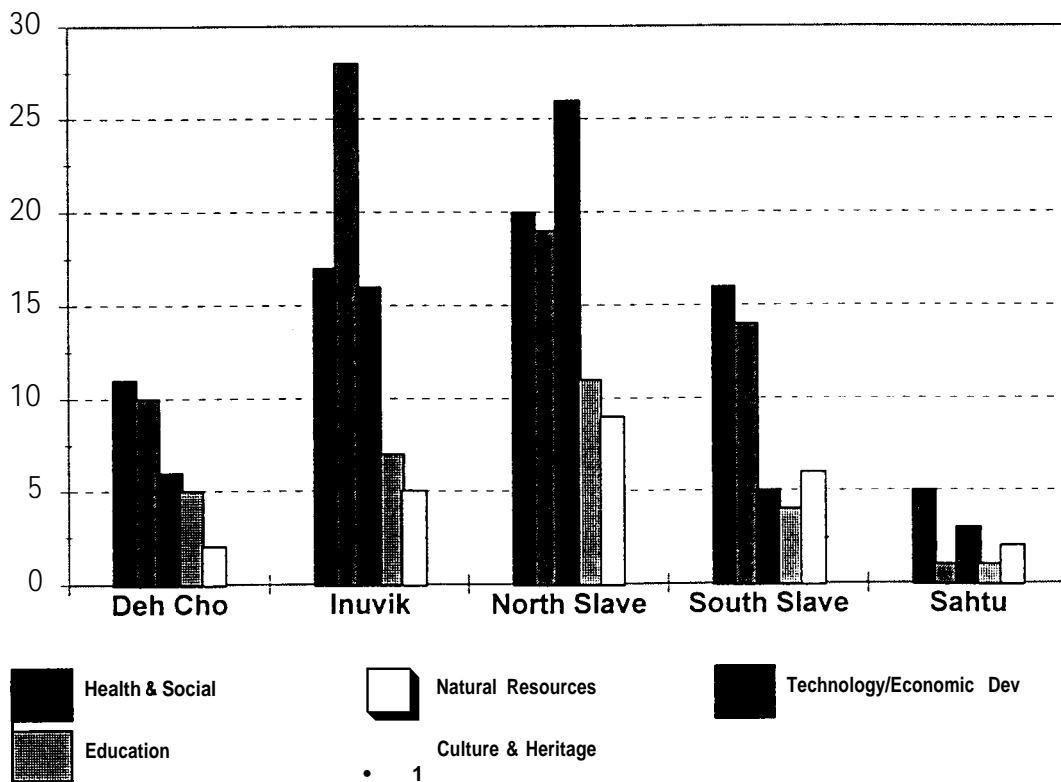


Figure 8 Summary of responses for each region of the subject areas that most require research



*Question 6. Please list and describe the problems in your community/ region that your agency believes most require research. Please circle the type of research required for this problem: Traditional knowledge, Scientific or Both Traditional knowledge and Scientific.*

Organizations were also asked to list and describe the specific problems in their community/region that they felt most required research. The responses were summarized for this question as there were a number of detailed responses to this question. The following are brief summaries of some of the issues that were described by a number of the respondents (Table 5). The responses in Table 5 are organized under the 5 headings given previously in Figures 5 and 7.

TABLE 5 Issues Requiring Research	
<b><i>Culture &amp; Heritage:</i></b>	
⇒	not enough teaching of Inuvialuit language & culture to children in our school and at home.
⇒	proper integration of traditional knowledge into research
⇒	history of Aklavik & region with information on where families originated from
⇒	documentation of Dene traditional knowledge: traditional governance, traditional justice, traditional environment, traditional medicine
⇒	lack of understanding of Dene traditional knowledge, need research into area of Dene traditional family dynamics.
⇒	develop methods towards self-determination, role of culture in identity and self-expression.
⇒	traditional knowledge: traditional healing
⇒	language and culture are being slowly terminated: need good research in this area
⇒	youth concerns - youth need to understand traditional knowledge and their culture
⇒	lack of resources produced from traditional knowledge already collected
⇒	patented patterns on parka's and other aboriginal handicrafts
⇒	developing and recording the history and traditional knowledge of the community and researching and developing techniques to allow the access and use of this information by others.
Q	history, culture, accomplishments, legends are still mainly in memories & must be converted from oral to recorded.
⇒	restoration of the traditional harvest areas.
<b><i>Education and Communication:</i></b>	
⇒	delivery of low cost distance education
⇒	education and training

**TABLE 5 Issues Requiring Research**

- ⇒ effective/efficient delivery of municipal works programs
- ⇒ communications technology for education purposes
- ⇒ education for career development
- ⇒ designing an aboriginal education system - aboriginal controlled & delivered
- ⇒ how can we keep students in school and try to achieve higher levels of education
- ⇒ develop interactive distances learning in the NWT
- ⇒ community apathy & education
- ⇒ graduates from high school have low education level
- ⇒ cultural differences in education
- ⇒ low achievement statistics for aboriginal students
- ⇒ measures to try to reduce the high drop out rate of students
- ⇒ programs / services need to be developed for adults
- ⇒ low achievement and behaviour problems in school - need strategies to assess and address these issues.
- ⇒ train locals in research
- ⇒ historical documentation of land claims in the NWT required as teaching resource materials

***T'ethnology & Economic Development:***

- ⇒ geoscience mapping
- ⇒ high-tech mapping base
- ⇒ sustainable development within community
- ⇒ dust control at airports
- ⇒ cold weather construction
- ⇒ utilidor system research
- ⇒ community economic profile
- ⇒ electrical grounding in permafrost
- ⇒ Internet linkages - global communication
- ⇒ ice thickness and load carrying capacity
- ⇒ commercial research centre development
- ⇒ asbestos removal

**TABLE 5 Issues Requiring Research**

- ⇒ community infrastructure & housing
- ⇒ economic analysis and highway design
- ⇒ building design and seasonal affective disorder
- ⇒ energy sources

***Health & Social:***

- ⇒ home care
- ⇒ services for family therapy & men
- ⇒ outcome measures-child welfare interventions
- ⇒ sexual education/ sexually transmitted diseases
- ⇒ impact on women of community justice initiative
- ⇒ community health profile
- ⇒ health promotion and prevention
- ⇒ mental health
- ⇒ community wellness
- ⇒ family and individual treatment approaches
- ⇒ dysfunction community
- ⇒ alcohol and drug abuse
- ⇒ health and housing
- ⇒ health care and delivery
- Q value of sport to community well-being
- ⇒ youth care and discipline
- ⇒ fetal alcohol syndrome ( FAS ) & fetal alcohol effect (FAE) children
- ⇒ protocols for tuberculosis treatment
- ⇒ violence and non-violent conflict resolution
- ⇒ demographical data on people with disabilities
- ⇒ effective healing delivery
- ⇒ problems of gambling
- ⇒ clinical monitoring for human health trends - environmental contaminants

**TABLE 5** Issues Requiring Research

- ⇒ environmental contributors to health/ illness
- ⇒ traditional healing

*Natural Resources:*

- ⇒ bison research
- ⇒ environmental impact of tourism
- ⇒ commercial fisheries analysis
- ⇒ beluga genetics
- ⇒ beluga mercury
- ⇒ inventory and assessment of special fish harvesting areas in Sahtu
- ⇒ sustainable timber harvest
- ⇒ environmental programs - garbage disposal
- ⇒ data on land resources
- ⇒ mining development
- ⇒ wildlife management / resources
- ⇒ growing muskox populations
- ⇒ oil, gas and mining potential in Deh Cho
- 4 ' fish stock assessments in developmental areas
- ⇒ effects of fire
- ⇒ bison diseases and containment
- ⇒ nutrition of traditional foods
- ⇒ change in water flow and sand bars
- ⇒ ecosystem monitoring
- ⇒ fluctuation in caribou migration patterns
- ⇒ fisheries studies
- ⇒ primary data collection / understanding for land and water resources of G.S.A.
- ⇒ inconnu stock management
- ⇒ fish habitat baseline studies
- ⇒ possible uses of coal deposits



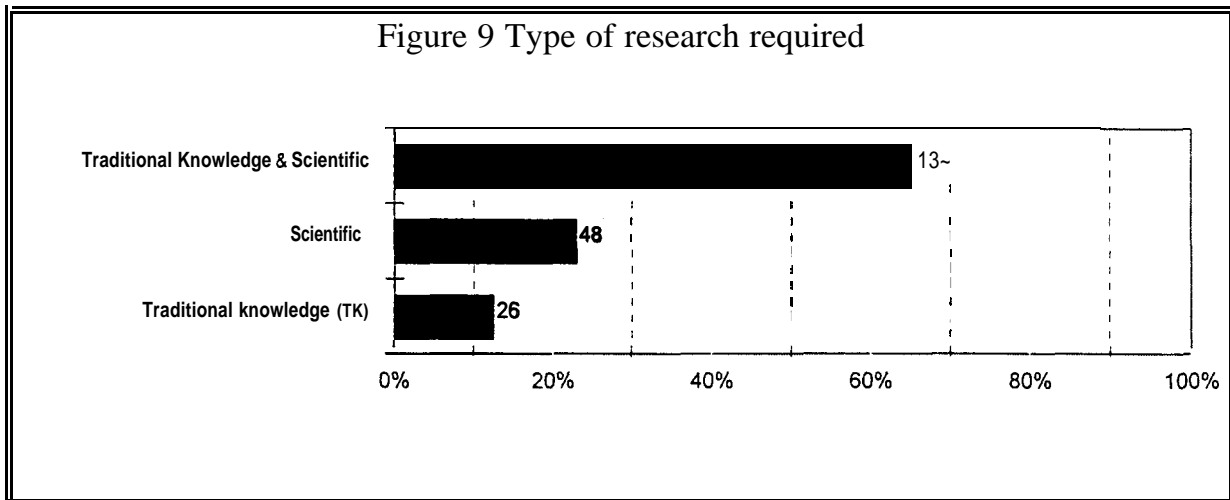
**TABLE 5 Issues Requiring Research**

- ⇒ animals in the Mackenzie Mountains
- ⇒ boreal waterfowl populations
- ⇒ developmental impacts on caribou / fish / environment
- ⇒ wildlife management
- ⇒ effects of logging
- ⇒ contaminants in traditional foods
- ⇒ resource inventory and analysis
- ⇒ whooping crane management
- ⇒ moose population dynamics
- ⇒ whitefish stock management - Great Slave Lake
- ⇒ management of sport fisheries
- ⇒ Dene land and resource use
- ⇒ periodic monitoring of contaminants in wildlife for temporal trends

Specific issues were listed by respondents within the main subject areas that were given as requiring research. A recurring issue of concern was that of community wellness and the specific problems relating to substance abuse. This includes the problems of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) and fetal alcohol effects (FAE). In the area of the education a common issue was that of the delivery of distance education programs. Also in this area another common concern was the high drop out rate and low achievement of students (eg. what strategies can be utilized to help keep students in school?). In the culture and heritage area most respondents would like to see more documentation of traditional knowledge and greater incorporation of traditional knowledge into various programs such as education and social services.

Many different issues were addressed in the area of natural resources. A number of respondents indicated that research was needed to assess fish stocks and ensure sustainable harvests. There were also research requirements for various wildlife species such as bison, caribou, muskox and moose. Concern over possible contaminants in the environment and wildlife populations was also an issue in this area. In the area of technology and economic development the issue of road construction and maintenance was a common research concern. There were many other issues listed by the various community organizations and agencies and these are summarized in Table 5. Some of the issues are specific to a community or region and further information on these issues can be obtained through the Aurora Research Institute.

Respondents were also asked whether traditional knowledge research, scientific research or a combination of traditional knowledge and scientific research were required. As shown in Figure 9 most respondents felt that a combination of both types of research were required (65%). Twelve percent of the responses said only Traditional knowledge research was needed and 23% said that only scientific research was needed.



*Question 4. How informed are **organizations** about research activities taking place in their community or traditional land use area?*

Results indicate that over 50% of organizations do feel that they are kept informed about research activities that occur in their community (Figure 10). However there are still a number of organizations that do not receive information about the research activities in their area. The groups which indicated that they did not feel well informed about research were educational organizations, health agencies and municipalities. Most aboriginal organizations (84%) and government departments (63 %) did feel that they were kept informed. Table 6 shows the breakdown of responses for each of the regions. A greater number of respondents from the Deh Cho and Inuvik region indicated that they were informed of research activities in their area. A greater number of respondents from the North Slave region indicated that they were seldom or not informed of research activities in their area (53%).

Figure 10 How informed are organizations about research activities in their communities?

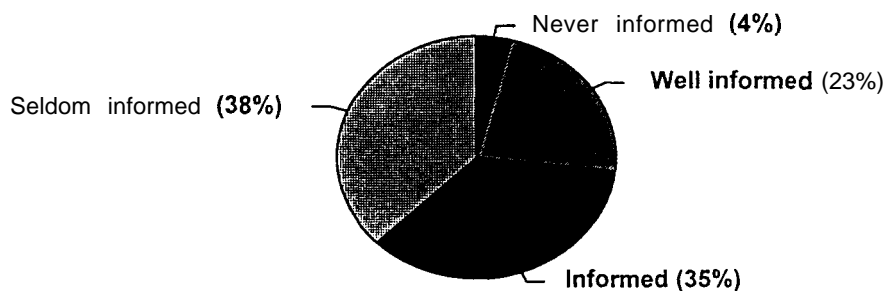


TABLE 6 Responses to question 4 for each of the regions							
	Regions in the western NWT						
How informed is your organization about research activities in your community or traditional land use area?	Deh Cho	Inuvik	North Slave	South Slave	Sahtu	Total	%
a. Well informed	0	10	7	3	1	21	22
b. Informed	7	9	9	8	1	34	36
c. Seldom informed	5	6	17	6	2	36	38
d. Never informed	1	1	1	1	0	4	4
e. No answer	1	1	9	4	0	15	
Total	14	27	43	22	4	110	

*Question 7. For you to use up to date research results in your day to day work, which of the following communication methods would be most effective? ,*

For this question, respondents were asked to select the three most effective methods for communicating research results with representatives of their agency. The choices for communicating included reports, databases, conferences, newsletters, community workshops, videos, attendance at meetings, individuals meeting with agency representatives or not interested in receiving research results. Figure 11 shows that most organizations felt that reports are most effective means for communicating research results with their agency representatives. The second most common selection by respondents were community workshops. Newsletters and databases were also selected as effective communication means. A few organizations also indicated in their comments that the Internet would be a good way of informing people of what research is going on. Others indicated that cost should be a consideration when choosing an effective communication means. Table 7 provides a breakdown by region of the most effective communication means.

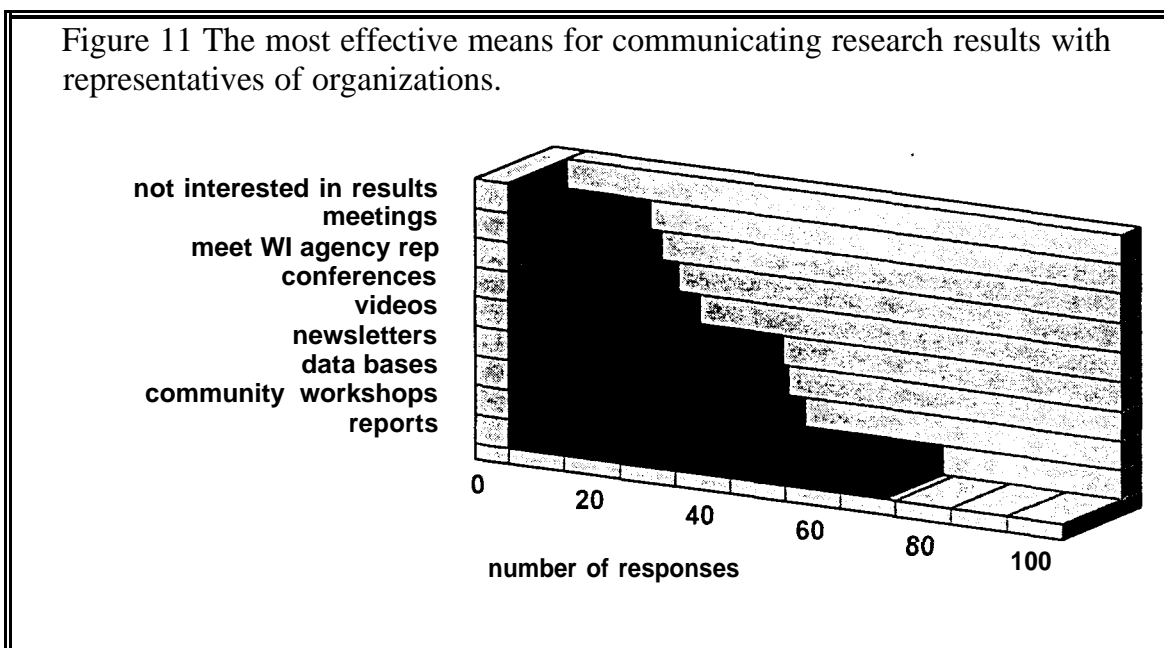
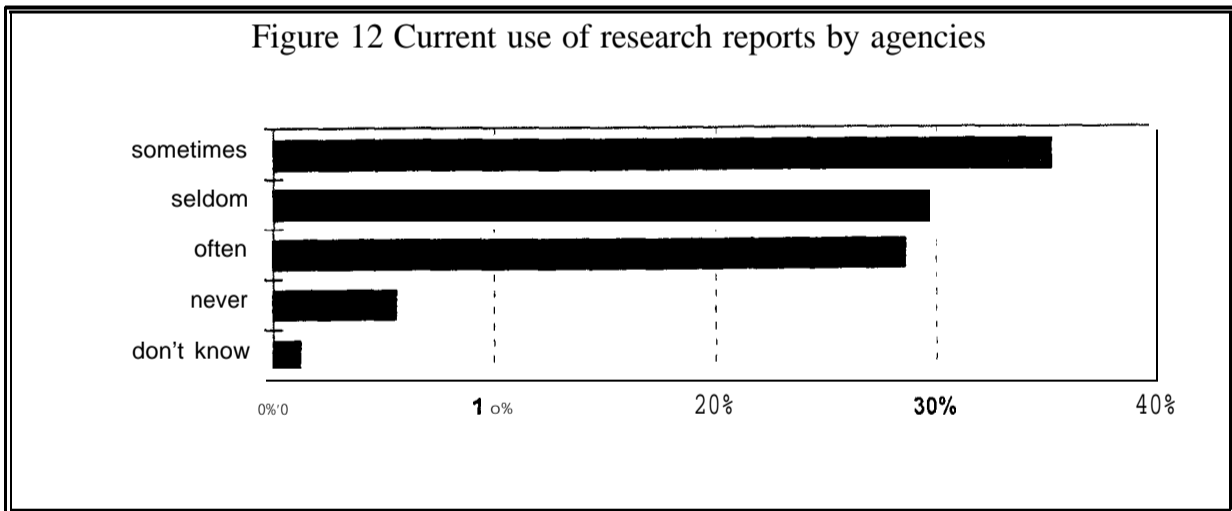


TABLE7 Effective means of communication of research results							
Communication methods	Regions in the western NWT					Total	%
	Deh Cho	Inuvik	North Slave	South Slave	Sahtu		
a. Reports	8	19	24	13	3	67	24
b. Databases	4	13	13	8	2	40	14
c. Conferences	1	2	13	5	0	21	7
d. Newsletters	3	6	20	8	1	38	13
e. Community Workshops	10	18	10	4	3	45	16
f. Videos	7	2	6	6	1	22	8
g. Attendance at Meetings	2	6	7	0	1	16	6
h. Individuals meeting with agency representatives	5	12	8	6	1	32	11
j. not interested in receiving research results	0	0	2	0	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	40	78	101	50	12	283	

*Question 8. Do you currently 'use reports that you receive from researchers in your region?*

Of respondents that answered this question, 63% indicated that they use reports often or sometimes. 36% indicated that they use reports seldom or never (Figure 12). When examining the responses for the various regions, the Inuvik, North Slave and South Slave regions had a higher percentage of respondents that said they use reports often or sometimes than the Deh Cho or Sahtu region (see Table 8).

TABLE 8 Responses to question 8 for each of the regions							
Do you currently use reports that you receive from researchers in your region?	Regions in the western NWT					Total	%
	Deh Cho	Inuvik	North Slave	South Slave	Sahtu		
a. <b>Often</b>	1	10	10	4	1	26	29
b. <b>Sometimes</b>	2	9	11	8	1	31	34
c. <b>Seldom</b>	6	7	10	2	2	27	30
d. <b>Never</b>	2	0	1	2	0	5	6
e. <b>Don't know</b>	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
f. <b>No answer</b>	3	1	10	6	0	20	
<b>Total</b>	14	27	43	22	4	110	



**Question 9. How can research reports that you receive be made more useful?**

Question 9 asked for comments on how research reports could be made more useful to organizations. Many organizations commented on the importance of having reports easy to understand and translate. These plain language publications should have less scientific jargon and more standard English. Many organizations indicated that they would like to have executive summaries of research. A few organizations indicated that more comprehensive reports are required with access to all data sets. Respondents also commented that reports should be applicable or relevant to local needs and concerns. Table 9 is a list of examples of typical comments received regarding reports.

TABLE 9 Recommendations for improvements of research reports	
⇒	Brief plain English sources suitable for community distribution. This seldom occurs
⇒	A newsletter format would be beneficial. More information on specific projects could be requested from the Institute if required.
⇒	Should be aware of what is available - research index of publications.
⇒	Should indicate contacts/agencies who can assist clients.
⇒	Do plain language summaries.
⇒	Make reports easier for reading and interpreting.
⇒	Ensure that they have executive summary components included in report.
⇒	Executive summaries only. If interested have tear off sheet requesting more information.
⇒	Need to have a knowledge of what reports are available
⇒	Plain English, less scientific jargon
⇒	Need more local content.
⇒	Make them less technical for distribution to the community based organizations.
⇒	Make available in libraries and schools.
⇒	Ensure that they are supplied
⇒	They should be relevant to the issues perceived as very important to the community



*Question 12. Please write down **any specific** comments, questions or concerns you may have about this questionnaire or the work of the Science Institute.*

A number of respondents made specific comments or recommendations on the questionnaire in regards to this research needs survey. Many organizations felt that this was a worthwhile initiative and that it is a step towards groups working in cooperation to define and achieve the research goals at the community level. A common concern expressed by a number of organizations was that information about research is lacking. Many organizations receive applications for research but do not receive reports or materials when the research is complete.

There were also a number of questions concerning the specific goals and activities of the Science Institute. There appeared to be a lack of knowledge about the Science Institute and what it is capable of doing in terms of research. One of the recommendations made to help increase awareness of the Science Institute was that the Science Institute could produce a regular newsletter. This newsletter would keep organizations informed about research being conducted in various regions and provide information on other activities that the Science Institute is involved with.

## DISCUSSION

Research has been conducted in the north for many years and contributed to a large base of knowledge about various topics. For example, extensive work in areas such as natural resources including wildlife research and land use management. The knowledge gained from our understanding of these areas has served in the development of important programs and policies regarding resource management and conservation and mineral exploration. In addition, we have seen vast increases in areas of applied sciences such as technology development and infrastructure building. However, with the settlement of various land claims in regions of the western Northwest Territories, there has arisen new challenges as to how research is conducted. Many communities now want to play a more active role in the development and implementation of research activities (eg., as active players and shareholders). They have expressed, on a number of occasions, a need for greater involvement at all levels of the research process.

The intent of this survey was to begin to establish the research priorities of northerners. Certainly, from the results, it can be shown that there is a strong interest in utilizing research in order to accomplish agency goals. Survey answers show two major areas, that of natural resources and technology and economic development, as comprising over sixty percent of current research efforts. However, in relation to future research needs, the health and social issues and natural resources were indicated as priorities. The survey also pointed out that there is a great deal of overlap between issues and the means of addressing specific concerns. For example, a number of respondents mentioned problems related to young people. These problems were often categorized under social issues, but also showed up under such categories as education, and health and well-being. As a case example, some respondents felt that research was needed in the area of education in order to find specific means of keeping students in school (reducing the dropout rates). Educational research was therefore seen as a way of reducing the risk of future social issues in young people. Similarly, overlap was seen between the culture and heritage category and the social issues category.

Many respondents indicated a need for the incorporation of aspects of traditional knowledge into existing social and educational programs in order to create balance between Aboriginal and Western practices (ie. the incorporation of traditional healing into various health and social programs). Research is needed to help bridge such gaps. In regard to natural resources issues, many respondents indicated areas of concern that often overlapped with health and social issues. For example, natural resource categorized issues, such as contaminants, resource harvest fluctuations and land development are mirrored under health and social issues categories, such as environmental contributors to health and monitoring of health trends. These types of overlaps are understandable if one considers the complexity of the problems facing northerners and the current promotion of holistic approaches to wellness and community empowerment. As such, researchers may have to take into consideration much broader parameters when initiating their investigations in order to provide more relevant

answers to communities involved. They may also have to take into account new, or more effective means of conveying research results. The survey shows the need for easily understandable (plain language) reporting that is applicable and/or relevant to local needs and concerns. No longer can information be solely “journal” driven.

To conclude, one could ascertain from the survey results that past research has for the most part been beneficial to northerners. It would also seem clear that communities and agencies are presently interested in incorporating research in their work in order to accomplish their goals. They would also seem open to having outside researchers help with this task, though some would suggest under slightly different circumstances. For example, the survey points out that the incorporation of traditional knowledge perspectives in research will need to increase in some areas. Community involvement will also need to increase. This will not be an easy task. Historically, research topics were chosen and initiated in relation to the researcher’s field of expertise, research time allotted, technology, funding sources and in particular, in relation to northern logistics (ie., related to transportation costs, seasonal travel, and weather). On the other hand, many communities and organizations are requesting that any research done on or near their communities should be community initiated, or at least done in direct consultation from the beginning of the project. These more participatory modes of inquiry are tied to meeting needs through action and are often overtly political. Here in lies a dilemma for many on both sides of the debate. To gain better understanding of, and work through these sometimes dualistic approaches (researcher driven/community driven), may be the task of all involved over the next decade.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

The results” of this survey gives a preliminary understanding of what areas require research in the western Northwest Territories. The concerns and views given are those of the respondents to the questionnaire and should not be considered a comprehensive list reflecting the interests and needs of all communities and organizations.

This survey is one step towards shifting the direction of research initiatives to the north whereby the concerns and needs of northerners become the priorities. It identifies some of the priority research themes and questions. These results will be sent to southern agencies and to universities and researchers to promote the concept of northern based research and serve as a guide to aid in the planning of their research activities.

These results will also be provided to key research agencies for further review and comments to ensure that the information is kept relevant and useful to northern agencies. A three year plan for the fulfillment of this agenda will be established. This document will also guide the direction of the activities of the Aurora Research Institute. The Aurora Research Institute’s work plan will reflect the priorities outlined from the survey.

It should be emphasized that this is an ongoing process and will involve re-evaluation and continued consultation with communities and northern research agencies. The process of developing a comprehensive research agenda will occur progressively “in a series of stages. This is the first stage of the process in which northern research needs are identified and promoted to various research agencies and researchers. The next stage will involve the review of the results of the research agenda questionnaire and of the Institute’s activity by the Minister, Education, Culture and Employment, Department administrators, community agencies and other governmental departments to expand the agenda and reexamine the priorities. It is the intent of this process to initially influence the direction of research initiatives but as more communities develop their own plans and objectives these can be communicated to other researchers to help guide research activities in the north.

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APPENDIX I ORGANIZATIONS SENT A QUESTIONNAIRE CONT.

	ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY
42	Deninoo Community Council	FORT RESOLUTION, NT XOE OMO
43	DeninuK'ue First Nation	FORT RESOLUTION, NT XOE OMO
44	Deninu Wildlife Committee	FORT RESOLUTION, NT XOE OMO
45	Department of Fisheries and Oceans*	INUVIK NT XOE OTO
46	Department of Finance *	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
47	Department of Fisheries and Oceans *	HAY RIVER NT XOE ORO
48	Department of Fisheries and Oceans *	YELLOWKNIFE NT XIA 2P7
49	Department of Social Services	INUVIK NT XOE OTO
50	Department of Renewable Resources	INUVIK NT XOE OTO
51	Dept. of Education, Culture and Employment	INUVIK NT XOE OTO
52	Dept. of Renewable Resources	NORMAN WELLS NT XOE OVO
53	Digaa Enterprise	FORT PROVIDENCE, NT XOE OLO
54	Director, Consumer and Corporate Affairs	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
55	Dogrib Tribal Council*	RAE - EDZO, NT XOE 0%
56	Ducks Unlimited Canada *	YELLOWKNIFE NT XIA 3T5
57	Ecology North	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 3T5
58	Economic Development & Tourism*	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
59	Education, Culture & Employment	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
60	Energy Mines & Petroleum Resources *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
61	Enterprise Settlement Corp.	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
62	Ferguson, Simek and Clark •	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 1V2
63	Fitz-Smith Development Corporation	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
64	Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
65	Fort Liard, Chief	FORT LIARD, NT XOG OAO
66	Fort Providence Hunters & Trappers Assoc.	FORT PROVIDENCE, NT XOE OLO
67	Fort Providence Dene Band *	FORT PROVIDENCE, NT XOE OLO
68	Fort Good Hope, Chief *	FORT GOOD HOPE, NT XOE OHO
69	Fort Smith Region, Regional Director	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
70	Fort Smith Health Centre *	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
71	Fort Simpson Chamber of Commerce	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
72	Fort Simpson Hospital *	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
73	Fred Koe, MLA for Inuvik *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 1G3
74	Freshwater Fish Marketing Corp.	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
75	Geological Survey of Canada	YELLOWKNIFE NT XIA 1S5
76	Government of the N.W.T *	RAE - EDZO, NT XOE 0%
77	Gwich'in Interim Land Use Planning *	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
78	Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute*	TSIIGEHTCHIC, NT XOE OBO
79	H. H. Williams Memorial Hospital	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
80	Hamlet of Rae-Edzo *	RAE - EDZO, NT XOE 0%
81	Hamlet of Deline	DELINE, NT XOE OGO
82	Hamlet of Aklavik *	AKLAVIK, NT XOE OAO

\* respondents to questionnaire

## APPENDIX I ORGANIZATIONS SENT A QUESTIONNAIRE

	ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY
1	Aklavik Native Band	AKLAVIK, NT XOE OAO
2	Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee	AKLAVIK, NT
3	Alcohol and Drug Program	FORT LIARD, NT XOG OAO
4	Alcohol and Drug Program	FORT RESOLUTION, NT
5	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
6	Alcohol and Drug Program	FORT PROVIDENCE, NT XOE OLO
7	Alison McAteer House, YWCA*	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2R6
8	Apprenticeship & Trade Certification Board*	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2N8
9	Area Director	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
10	Bagade Shotagotine, Chief	FORT NORMAN, NT XOE OKO
11	Big River Tourism Association	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
12	Board of Education, Sahtu Divisional*	NORMAN WELLS, NT XOE OVO
13	Board of Education, Dogrib Divisional*	RAE - EDZO, NT XOE 0%
14	Board of Education, Dehcho Divisional	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
15	Board of Education, Beaufort-Delta Divisional	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
16	Board of Education South Slave*	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
17	Brian Lewis, MLA for Yellowknife Centre	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
18	Canadian Wildlife Service, Env. Canada*	YELLOWKNIFE NT XIA 2N5
19	Canadian Development and Cultural Identity, Canadian Heritage	YELLOWKNIFE, XIA 3S8
20	Canadian Heritage, Parks Canada-NWT District*	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
21	Canadian Polar Commission*	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 3T5
22	Charles Dent, MLA for Yellowknife Frame Lake	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2R2
23	City of Yellowknife*	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2N4
24	Colville Lake Band	COLVILLE LAKE, NT XOE OGO
25	Community Education Council	FORT PROVIDENCE, NT XOE OLO
26	Community Education Council	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
27	Community Education Council*	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
28	Community of Jean Marie River-Dene Band"	JEAN MARIE RIVER, NT XOE ONO
29	Community Education Council	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
30	Community of Kakisa Lake	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
31	Community Education Council	FORT LIARD, NT XOG OAO
32	Community Education Council	FORT RESOLUTION, NT XOE OMO
33	Community of Rae Lakes (Gameti First Nations) *	RAE LAKES, NT XOE 1RO
34	Deh Cho Society	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
35	Deh Cho First Nations*	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
36	Deh Cho Friendship Centre	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
37	Deline Deniw Council *	DELINE, NT XOE OGO
38	Dene Nation *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P7
39	Dene Cultural Institute*	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
40	Dene Community Council	FORT GOOD HOPE, NT XOE OHO
41	Dene Tene Advisory Group	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO

\* respondents to questionnaire

## APPENDIX I ORGANIZATIONS SENT A QUESTIONNAIRE CONT.

	ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY
83	Hamlet of Holman	HOLMAN, NT XOE 0S0
84	Hamlet of Fort McPherson	FORT MCPHERSON, NT XOE OJO
85	Hamlet of Sachs Harbour	SACHS HARBOUR NT XOE OZO
86	Hamlet of Fort Norman	FORT NORMAN, NT XOE OKO
87	Hamlet of Paulatuk *	PAULATUK, NT XOE 1 NO
88	Hamlet of Wha ti*	WHA TI, NT XOE IRO
89	Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk	TUKTOYAKTUK, NT XOE 1 CO
90	Hamlet of Fort Liard	FORT LIARD, NT XOG OAO
91	Hamlet of Fort Providence	FORT PROVIDENCE, NT XOE OLO
92	Hay River Dene Band Corp. *	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
93	Hay River Women's Resource Centre *	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
94	Hay River Treatment Centre *	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
95	Hay River Dene Reserve	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
96	Hay River Chamber of Commerce	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
97	Health & Social Services *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
98	Henry Zoe, MLA for North Slave	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
99	Holman Hunters and Trappers Committee	HOLMAN, NT XOE 0S0
100	Hon. Richard Nerysoo	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
101	Hon. Don Morin	FORT RESOLUTION, NT XOE OMO
102	Hon. Nellie Cournoyea	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
103	Hon. Stephen Kakfwi	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
104	Hon. John Pollard	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
105	Human Resources & Labour Canada	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
106	Indian & Northern Affairs*	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
107	Inuit Tapirisat of Canada	OTTAWA, ON K1 P 5V5
108	Inuvialuit Social Development Program *	INUVIK NT XOE OTO
109	Inuvialuit Development Corporation *	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
110	Inuvialuit Game Council	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
111	Inuvialuit Regional Management Board	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
112	Inuvik Chamber of Commerce	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
113	Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee*	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
114	Inuvik Native Band	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
115	Inuvik Regional Health Board*	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
116	Inuvik Community Corporation •	Inuvik NT XOE OTO
117	Inuvik Transition House *	INUVIK, NT XOE OPO
118	Inuvik Region, Regional Director*	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
119	Jeannie Marie-Jewell	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
120	MIA for Nahendeh *	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
121	Joint Secretariat *	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
122	Justice, Deputy Minister	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
123	Kakisa Lake Band Council	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO

\* respondents to questionnaire



## APPENDIX I ORGANIZATIONS SENT A QUESTIONNAIRE CONT.

ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY
124 Lac La Martre, Whati First Nation *	LAC LA MARTRE, NT XOE IPO
125 Liard Valley Band Dev Corp.*	FORT LIARD, NT XOG OAO
126 Liidli Koe First Nation,*	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
127 Lutsel K'e Dene Council	LUTSEL K'E, NT XOE IAO
128 Mackenzie Regional Health Services	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P2
129 MacKenzie CourtWorkers *	HAY RIVER NT XOE ORO
130 Metis Nation Local 57	FORT PROVIDENCE, NT XOE OLO
131 Metis Local 53*	FORT RESOLUTION, NT XOE OMO
132 Metis Association Local 59	NORMAN WELLS NT XOE OVO
133 Metis Association Local 55	YELLOWKNIFE NT XIA 2N3
134 Metis Nation Local 52	FORT SIMPSON NT XOE ONO
135 Metis Association Local 60	FORT NORMAN, NT XOE OKO
136 Metis Nation - Northwest Territories	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P1
137 Metis Association Local 54	FORT GOOD HOPE, NT XOE OHO
138 Metis Association Local 58	FORT MCPHERSON, NT XOE OJO
139 Metis Association Local 51 *	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
140 Metis Local 66	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P8
141 Metis Association Local 62	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
142 Metis Association Local 50	FORT SMITH NT XOE OPO
143 Metis Association Local 56	AKLAVIK, NT XOE OAO
144 Metis Association Local 53	FORT RESOLUTION, NT XOE OHO
145 Mike Ballantine	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
146 Municipal & Community Affairs*	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
147 Nahanni Butte Band*	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
148 Nahanni Butte Settlement	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
149 Nahanni Ram Tourism Assoc.*	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
150 Native Communications Society of the Western N. W.	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XI A 1 P8
151 Native Women's Asst. of the NWT *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P7
152 Norman Wells Chamber of Commerce	NORMAN WELLS, NT XOE OVO
153 North Slave Regional Management Board*	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2R3
154 Northern Transportation Co. Ltd *	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
155 Northern Life Museum *	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
156 Northern Addiction Services	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2N8
157 NorthwesTel	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2R3
158 Nuni(ye) Development Corp	FORT RESOLUTION, NT XOE OMO
159 NWT Aboriginal Management Board	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2R3
160 NWT Chamber of Mines	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2M6
161 NWT Chamber of Commerce	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P8
162 NWT Housing Corporation *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P6
163 NWT Recreation and Parks Association	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2B2
164 NWT Council for Disabled Persons	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P1
165 NWT Medical Association	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 1L8

\* respondents to questionnaire

## APPENDIX I ORGANIZATIONS SENT A QUESTIONNAIRE CONT.

ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY
166 NWT Construction Association •	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 3S7
167 NWT Teachers Association *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2N6
168 NWT Metis Development Corporation	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 1S1
169 NWT Council for the Disabled *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT X1A 2P1
170 NWT Federation of Labour	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2R1
171 NWT Tourism Training Group •	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2N4
172 parks Canada *	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
173 Paulatuk Hunters and Trappers Committee *	PAULATUK, NT XOE 1 NO
174 pehdzeh K̄i Dene Band •	WRIGLEY, NT XOE IEO
175 Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
176 Public Works & Services	INUVIK, NT XOE OT0
177 Public Works & Services *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT X1A 2L9
178 Public Works & Services*	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
179 Rae Edzo Dene Band	RAE - EDZO, NT XOE 0%
180 Rae Edzo Friendship Centre	RAE - EDZO, NT XOE 0%
181 Rae Edzo Dene Band Develop. Corp. Ltd	RAE - EDZO, NT XOE 0%
182 Regional Superintendent, Ren. Res.*	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
183 Renewable Resources *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
184 Sachs Harbour Hunters and Trappers Committee*	SACHS HARBOUR NT XOE OZO
185 Safety & Public Services	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
186 Sahtu Tribal Council	NORMAN WELLS, NT XOE OVO
187 Salt River First Nations #195	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
188 SambaaK'e Dene Band*	TROUT LAKE NT XOE 1EO
189 Samuel Gargan	FORT PROVIDENCE, NT XOE OLO
190 Snare Lake	SNARE LAKE, NT
191 Soaring Eagle Friendship Centre	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
192 South Slave Regional Pathways Management Board *	HAY RIVER, NT XOE ORO
193 Sport North Federation *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2N3
194 Stanton Yellowknife Hospital*	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2N1
195 Status of Women of the NWT •	YELLOWKNIFE, NT X1A 2L9
196 Regional Superintendent *	FORT SMITH NT XOE OPO
197 Superintendent, Advanced Education	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
198 Sutherland House *	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
199 Ta'Ueh Nda Band Society	HAY RIVER, XOE ORO
200 Telit Gwich'in Council	FORT McPHERSON, NT XOE OJO
201 The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the N.W.T	YELLOWKNIFE NT X1A 2P5
202 Tli Cho Regional Council	RAE - EDZO, NT XOE 0%
203 Tony Whitford	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
204 Tourism Industry Association	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2N4
205 Town of Inuvik *	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO

\* respondents to questionnaire

APPENDIX I ORGANIZATIONS SENT A QUESTIONNAIRE CONT.

ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY
206 Town of Norman Wells *	NORMAN WELLS, NT XOE OVO
207 Town of Fort Smith *	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
208 Town of Hay River*	HAY RIVER, NTXOE ORO
209 Transportation, Deputy Minister *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2L9
210 Treaty 8 Tribal Council	FORT RESOLUTION, NT XOE OMO
211 Tree of Peace	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P9
212 Tsiigehtchic, Chief*	TSIIGEHTCHIC, NT XOE OBO
213 Tuktoyaktuk Crisis Centre *	TUKTOYAKTUK, NT XOE OCO
214 Tuktoyaktuk Hunters and Trappers Committee	TUKTOYAKTUK NT XOE 1 CO
215 Uncle Gabe's Friendship Centre *	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
216 Village of Fort Simpson *	FORT SIMPSON, NT XOE ONO
217 Western Arctic Business Development Services *	INUVIK, NT XOE OTO
218 Western Arctic Tourism Association •	INUVIK NT XOE OTO
219 Wood Buffalo National park*	FORT SMITH, NT XOE OPO
220 Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 3T5
221 Yellowknives Dene Band, Ndilo	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P8
222 ᐃᑭ Education District #1•	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2N6
223 ᐃᑭ Catholic School District *	YELLOWKNIFE, NT XIA 2P4
224 Zhati Koe Friendship Centre *	FORT PROVIDENCE, NT XOE OLO

\* respondents to questionnaire

APPENDIX II RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Box: \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

1. Prior to this mailing, what was the extent of your involvement with the Science Institute of the Northwest Territories (choose one):

- Had never heard of the Science Institute
- Had heard of it but do not know about its programs / services
- Had some understanding of its programs / services
- Have had some involvement with the Science Institute
- Have had extensive involvement with the Science Institute

2. Does your organization presently do research in order to accomplish its goals?

Yes       No

If yes, please list the research projects that your agency is currently conducting. (attach an additional page if required)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Does your organization want to do research in order to accomplish its goals?

Yes       No

4. How well informed do you think your organization is about research activities taking place in your community or traditional land use area? (Please circle the answer that reflects your experience).

Well Informed      Informed      Seldom Informed      Never Informed

**APPENDIX II RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE CONT.**

5. Please choose the subject areas that your agency believes require research in your community/ region. Place an X beside the **three** most important subject areas.

- Health and Well-being
- Social Issues
- Wildlife Management
- Land Resources
- Fisheries I Marine
- Economic
- Culture and Heritage
- Northern Engineering
- Communication technology
- Education
- Other Please identify \_\_\_\_\_

6. Please list and describe the problems in your community / region that your agency believes most require research. (Please attach an additional **page** as required)

i) Problem: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Description: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Please circle the type of research required for this problem:  
 Traditional knowledge                  Scientific                  Both Traditional Knowledge and Scientific

ii) Problem: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Description: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Please circle the type of research required for this problem:  
 Traditional knowledge                  Scientific                  Both Traditional Knowledge and Scientific

## APPENDIX II RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE CONT.

iii) Problem: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Please circle the type of research required for this problem:

Traditional knowledge

Scientific

Both Traditional Knowledge and Scientific

iv) Problem: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Please circle the type of research required for this problem:

Traditional knowledge

Scientific

Both Traditional Knowledge and Scientific

v) Problem: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Please circle the type of research required for this problem:

Traditional knowledge

Scientific

Both Traditional Knowledge and Scientific

7. For Northerners to use research in decision making, the results of the research must be readily available. For you to use up to date research results in your day to day work, which of the following communication methods would be most effective? Please choose the **three** most effective methods for communicating with representatives of your agency. (Place an X beside the three most appropriate answers).

Reports

Data bases

Conferences

Newsletter

Community workshops

Videos

Attendance at Meetings

Individuals meeting with agency representatives

Not interested in receiving research results

APPENDIX II RESEARCH NEEDS ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE CONT.

8. Do you currently use reports that you receive from researchers in your region? (Place an X beside the one response that best represents your views).

Often       Sometimes     Seldom       Never       Don't Know

9. How can the research reports that you receive be made more useful?

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10. Would you like to receive more information about the Science Institute?

Yes  No

11. Would you like a summary of the results of this questionnaire to be sent to your agency?

Yes  No

12. Please write down any specific comments, questions or concerns you may have about this questionnaire or the work of the Science Institute.

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Please return this questionnaire ASAP by fax to the Science Institute in Inuvik Fax: 403-979-4264. A representative of the Science Institute may contact you to discuss your responses further. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

## APPENDIX III CURRENT RESEARCH AREAS

**Aboriginal Organizations** ,

- Research for proposal development, traplines, traditional land use.
- ∖ Traditional Knowledge research
- ∖ Traditional land use/occupancy (long term) and land use permit application (short term research)
- Tsiigehnjik Ethno-Archaeological Project. Tetlit Gwich' in place names project. Gwich' in Environmental knowledge project. Gwich' in territorial park management plan.
- ∖ Yukon North Slope/Herschel Island Cultural studies. Inuvialuit Genealogy project. Traditional Inuvialuit qayaq & tool making workshops
- ∖ Genealogy of entire community, toponomy (place name) research project
- ∖ Traditional place names study, Language studies & research
- ∖ Treaty11 research
- Information needs and research are largely with regard to education and economic /labour market issues.
- Community employment and training profile.
- ∖ Community housing and social needs
- Health review
- ∖ Country food outlet / viability
- ∖ Feasibility re: motel
- ∖ Market research, business plans
- ∖ Membership updates. Enumeration
- Development of criteria for a regional harvest study
- ∖ Fish and water quality research projects
- ∖ Caribou & muskox surveys, Fisheries studies, wolf studies, Brant & geese studies, Shellfish studies.
- All environmental and wildlife research is done by our technical resource persons. Major portion of this type of work in our organization
- ∖ Assisting governments in wildlife and marine resource research and issuing approvals
- Community resource management project - researching land use area
- Environmental impact from previous mines. Community plan-broad range.
- ∖ Mackenzie Basin Impact Study - University of Victoria.

**Educational Institutions**

- **Local** history
- Enrichment. Appropriate pedagogy / institutional framework. Inclusionary schooling practices.
- Local community feelings on education
- Land use, natural resource inventory

**Government Departments**

- Oral histories, traditional knowledge, archaeology in several parts of the NWT
- "Adolescent girls in the NWT: Academic preparation and career planning". Completed; in process Of distributing reports and compiling discussion kit - "Women, substance abuse and FAS/FAE in the NWT: A needs assessment partnerships with community women's groups-completion Sept. '95.
- Crime statistics and their relationship to recreation opportunities.
- Research related to community direction of health and social services needs upgrade.



### APPENDIX III CURRENT RESEARCH AREAS CONT.

- Business Development fund evaluation, cost benefit/Parks, Business services directory, cost benefit of visitor centre, community planning directory, business satisfaction survey, community transfers, tourism.
- Ice build up and strength studies, Dust suppressant materials research, environmental problems and remediation related to winter road construction
- Degradation of support pilings on the utilidor system. Communication technology requirements of the Beaufort-Delta communities & major representative organizations in the Town of Inuvik. Feasibility of continuing HTH W heating in the Town of Inuvik. Research into Regional Public Government in the Beaufort-Delta communities.
- Economic trends
- Status of apprentices in NWT. % of different groups
- Bison project, Caribou, Environmental Impact Assessment, Furbearers, Grizzly bears, Habitat conservation, Harvest studies, Muskoxen, Polar bears, Waterfowl, Wildlife health. Other wildlife: moose, Dan sheep, birds of prey, non-game species, wolves.
- Bison, Peregrin Falcon, Whooping crane, forest ecology, water quality, bear habitat, caribou habitat, polar bear habitat, climate and fire history and effect.
- Fisheries management projects on the Mackenzie River, Great Slave Lake, Slave River, Dorie Creek, hay river, Little Buffalo River. Harvest statistics program; Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson.
- Geoscience-geological mapping.
- Projects where a species is highly exposed to contaminants and /or exhibiting reproductive or other health problems. Studies designed to measure persistent organics or heavy metals in traditionally harvested foods.
- Inuvik - bear study, bird study, Inuvialuit traditional knowledge (wildlife/ toponymy), Upgrading of cultural resource database. Aulavik-botanical inventory, archaeological inventory, oral history recording.
- Post-fire succession study: vegetation and small mammals. Post-1 egging succession study: vegetation & small mammals. Moose population monitoring & harvest study.
- Ecological research from moose population and harvest studies to vegetation monitoring and water levels in the Delta.
- Wildlife management - Caribou/Muskox/Grizzly Bear/Wolf/ Polar bear
- Fisheries projects
- Land claims, migratory birds, endangered species, habitat, contaminants, climate change, environmental assessment and enforcement

#### **Health Agencies**

- Health - Epidemiological analysis
- Territorial research programs: Mother's Milk study and national research projects involving Clo. tests.

#### **Municipalities**

- Community health profile-IRHB, Education and training-local survey
- Testing an insulating substance for water/sewer line installation, used in the south but not proven in permafrost conditions
- Dust suppressants

**APPENDIX III CURRENT RESEARCH AREAS CONT.**

- Engineering applications **ie.** River bank erosion, water consumption
- Economic development **ie.** Market & Business analysis
- Use of excess power - **Talston** dam. Implementation of a community sustainability development plan., Future siting and planning for solid waste disposal. Improved communication. **Infrastructure** for Ft. Smith.
- CTI, communication, energy conservation, economic development, social services

***Nongovernmental organizations***

- Statistics research
- Market research
- Statistics and demographics research
- History research. Canadian Heritage Information Network & database development
- Sport benefits. Evaluation of Sport North programs / services.
- Study statistics on client **admission/discharge** to see if any progress made on **followup**
- Visitor tracking study, conversion study
- Market research/ economic development, tourism awareness
- Need assessment. Skill shortage for tourism industry
- Small business development, community projects (**ie.** Video **conferencing** feasibility study)
- Software. Steel structures
- Survey of electrical installation standards in the NWT
- Distribution, abundance and productivity of boreal water fowl.