

Comparison of 2011 and 2021 Land Claims & Self-Government Household Surveys

In 2011 and 2021, the Yukon Bureau of Statistics conducted Land Claims and Self Government Household Surveys on behalf of the 11 Yukon First Nations, the Government of Yukon and the Council of Yukon First Nations. The following is a comparison of the results of those two different surveys. It should be noted that due to a change in the survey methodology including sampling design and sample frame, the results of the 2021 survey are not directly comparable to those of the previous survey in 2011. Therefore, any comparisons between the two surveys should be made with caution.

Executive Summary

From 2011 to 2021, the total per cent of respondents who felt 'somewhat' or 'very knowledgeable' about land claims and self-government decreased. Adults aged 18-34 are the least knowledgeable about land claims and self-government. Adults aged 55- 64 and 65+, government employees, males, non-Indigenous individuals with an Indigenous partner or child, Indigenous, and long term Yukoners were more likely to feel knowledgeable about land claims and self-government. Additionally, the topics of land claims settlements, First Nations law, and programs were more commonly understood by respondents, while mineral staking on settlement land and taxation were the most misunderstood topics.

Most respondents agreed that self-government is beneficial for First Nations and all Yukoners and that Yukon is a leader in self-government. Fewer people agreed that land claims and self-government improves social conditions in communities or that economic development is easier with agreements –which was the only topic to see a decline in agreement from 2011.

In the open-ended question section, the positive impacts of land claims and self-government agreements was the most discussed topic in 2021 and increased the most from 2011. The theme of land claims and self-government as a work in progress decreased the most from 2011. Very few respondents discussed empowerment or the negative impacts of the agreements.

The relevance of Yukon land claims and self-government to individuals' work increased and was more likely to be relevant in the work of adults aged 65+, females, and government employees. The relevance of Yukon land claims and self-government to the personal lives of Yukoners increased and was more likely to be relevant in the lives of adults aged 55-64, respondents outside of Whitehorse, Indigenous, non-Indigenous with an Indigenous partner or child, and long term Yukoners.

In 2021, 23 per cent of Yukoners have heard about Mapping the Way and 33 per cent of those say it has contributed to the knowledge of land claims and self-government.

A. People's understanding of land claims and self-government

Q1: In general, how knowledgeable do you feel about land claims and self-government in the Yukon?

Overview:

Demographic	2011 % who felt 'somewhat' or 'very knowledgeable'	2021 % who felt 'somewhat' or 'very knowledgeable'	Total % difference
Everyone	54%	49.7%	-5.3%
Age: 18-34	41%	32.6%	-8.4%
Age: 35-49	54%	49.2%	-4.8%
Age: 55-64	63%	60.1%	-2.9%
Age: 65+	60%	62.2%	+2.2%
Female	51%	44.4%	-6.6%
Male	57%	54%	-3%
Lives outside Whitehorse area	57%	57.5%	+0.5%
Lives in Whitehorse area	53%	47.6%	-5.4%
Not a government employee	48%	48.4%	+0.4%
Government employee	65%	59%	-6%
Not Indigenous	53%	49.5%	-3.5%
Indigenous	56%	50.3%	-5.7%
Not Indigenous, has no Indigenous partner or child	52%	47.6%	-4.4%
Not Indigenous, has an Indigenous partner or child	62%	73.3%	+11.3%
Has lived in Yukon less than 10 years	42%	38.5%	-3.5%
Has lived in Yukon 10 years or more	58%	54.8%	-3.2%

Comparison:

Overall, the total percent of adults in the Yukon who felt ‘somewhat’ or ‘very knowledgeable’ decreased from 54% in 2011 to 49.7% in 2021 – an overall reduction of 4.3%.

The percent of adults in the Yukon aged 18-34 who answered ‘somewhat’ or ‘very knowledgeable’ dropped from just over 40% in 2011 to 32.6% in 2021 for a total decrease, and from 54% in 2011 to 49.2% in 2021 for adults aged 35-49. In 2011, the 55-64 age group was more likely to answer ‘somewhat’ or ‘very knowledgeable’, whereas in 2021, the leading age group was 65+.

Males and females experienced a drop in likeliness to say they felt knowledgeable. The percent of female adults who said they felt ‘somewhat’ or ‘very knowledgeable’ decreased by 6.6% in 2021, while the percent of male adults who felt knowledgeable decreased by 3%. For females, the percent in 2021 was 44.4%, which falls below what would be considered ‘common knowledge’.

Adults located outside the Whitehorse area were more likely to say the felt knowledgeable, with the numbers remaining relatively consistent with 57% in 2011 and 57.5% in 2021.

The percentage of individuals who are not Indigenous but have a partner or child who is Indigenous rose from nearly 62% in 2011 to 73.3% in 2021, for a total increase of 11.3%.

The percentage of Indigenous individuals who were more likely to say they felt knowledgeable dropped from 56% to 50.3% and non-Indigenous dropped from 53% to 49.5%. There was a 5.7% decline in Indigenous individuals from the 2011 survey, relative to the 2021, survey who said they felt very or somewhat knowledgeable, in comparison to a 3.5% decline for non-Indigenous persons.

Yukoners who had been in the territory for 10 years or less were less likely to say they felt knowledgeable about land claims and self-government than long term Yukoners. Although there has been a drop in knowledge for both groups from 2011 to 2021, data suggests that ‘common knowledge’ about self-government and land claims is more widespread among long-term Yukoners. For newcomers, the percent of adults who felt knowledge dipped into the 30 percent range (38%) in the 2021 survey, representing a loss of knowledge and misinformation.

Q2: Series of True-or-False Questions: Based on your understanding of Yukon land claims and self-government, would you say that the following statements are true or false?

Question 2 comprised of 9 true-or-false questions in 2011 and 10 true-or-false questions in 2021.

Values well below 50% suggest a widespread misunderstanding that led numerous people to the wrong answer. Values well above 50% suggest that the information is common knowledge.

Overview:

Question	2011 % of correct responses	2021 % of correct responses	Total % difference of correct responses
a) All of the Yukon's First Nations have land claims settlements. Correct answer: False	77%	63%	-14%
b) Non-members of a First Nation always need a permit from a First Nation to walk through their settlement land. Correct answer: False.	60%	56%	-4%
c) Non-members of a First Nation always need a permit from a First Nation to stake a mineral claim on their settlement land. Correct answer: False	14%	12%	-2%
d) Self-governing First Nations can pass their own laws Correct answer: True	68%	60%	-8%
e) Unless specifically replaced by a First Nation law, all territorial and federal laws apply on First Nation settlement land. Correct answer: True	76%	69%	-7%
f) A citizen of a self-governing First Nation pays the same	46%	40%	-6%

income taxes as everyone else. Correct answer: True			
g) Self-governing First Nations can manage their own child welfare programs. Correct answer: True	69%	59%	-10%
h) Self-governing First Nations can establish their own schools. Correct answer: True	66%	59%	-7%
i) Self-governing First Nations can establish their own justice systems. Correct answer: True	64%	46%	-20%
j) All Yukoners are able to apply to participate on the boards and committees created through the Final and Self-Government Agreements. Correct answer: True	N.A (Question was not a part of the 2011 survey)	42%	N.A

Comparison:

In both surveys, those who fared better than others were:

Demographic	2011 % of success	2021 % of success	Total % difference from 2011 to 2021
Older 55-64	41%	41.5%	+0.5%
65+	26%	36.5%	+10.5%
Male	38%	33.5%	-4.5%
Indigenous	39%	37.3%	-1.7%
Government employee	46%	38.9%	-7.1%
Have lived in the territory for 10 or more years	37%	36.3%	-0.7%
Not Indigenous, but has a partner or child who is Indigenous	39%	40.2%	+1.2%

Those who said they felt knowledgeable about land claims and self-government in the 2011 survey were more likely than others to score 7 or higher on the true-or-false questions for a total of 44% achieving at least 7 correct responses, compared to those

who said they did not feel knowledgeable for a total of 24% scoring 7 or above. Whereas in 2021, 32% of adults scored 7 or above.

The percent of individuals who were more likely to score higher in the true-or-false portion in the 55-64 age category remained relatively stable from 2011 to 2021 with a slight increase of 0.5%. Interestingly, the percent of adults aged 65+ who were more likely to score 7 or more increased from 26% in 2011 to 36.5% in 2021 for a total increase of 10.5%. Younger adults aged 18-34 saw the largest decline from 29% likelihood to score 7 or above to 20.8% for a total decline of 8.2%. Adults aged 35-49 saw a decrease of 8% from 40% in 2011 to 32% in 2021.

In 2011, males were 6% more likely than females to score 7 or above, in comparison to 2021 where males were only 3.1% more likely to score 7 or above.

The percentage of individuals who were not Indigenous, but had a partner or child who is indigenous who scored 7 or above remained stable from 39% in 2011 to 40.2%, with a slight increase of 1.2%. However, non-Indigenous adults without an Indigenous partner or child saw a decline of 3.9% from 33% in 2011 to 30.1% in 2021.

The number of adults of scored more highly who have lived in the Yukon for 10 or more years remained constant from 37% to 36.7%, with a slight decline of 0.7%. Whereas persons who lived in the Yukon for less than 10 years saw a sharp decline of 6.8%.

Indigenous persons were 6% more likely to score 7 or above than non-Indigenous persons in 2011, while they were 6.5% more likely to score 7 or above in 2021. The likelihood of an Indigenous person scoring 7 or above in comparison to a non-Indigenous person remained relatively consistent with a 0.5% increase.

Intriguingly, there were deeper disparities between adults located in the Whitehorse area and those located outside the Whitehorse area from 2011 to 2021. In 2011, the percentage difference for respondents who scored 7 or above for the two groups was smaller. Persons who lived outside the Whitehorse area who scored 7 or higher was 36%, while respondents located in the Whitehorse area was 35%, for a total difference of 1%. In 2021, adults located outside the Whitehorse area were more successful with a total of 37.2% in comparison to respondents in the Whitehorse area with 30.6% for a total difference of 6.6%. The overall difference in knowledge between the two groups increased by a total of 5.6%.

B. People’s opinion on land claims and self-government

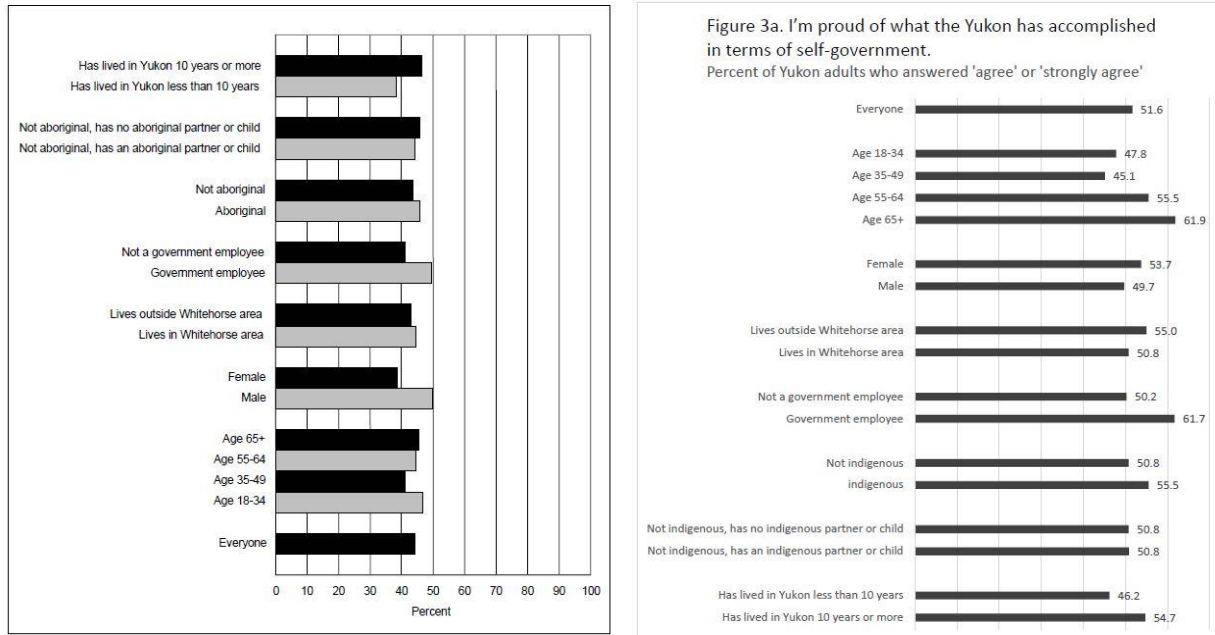
Q3: Respondents were asked to say whether they agree or disagreed with 7 statements about land claims and self-government.

Overview:

Question	2011 Agreement %	2021 Agreement %	Total % difference from 2011 to 2021
a. I’m proud of what the Yukon has accomplished in terms of self-government.	44%	52%	+8%
b. Yukon is a leader in self-government in Canada.	48%	57%	+9%
c. Self-government has the potential to improve the lives of all First Nations citizens.	72%	80%	+8%
d. Self-government has the potential to improve the lives of all Yukoners.	58%	67%	+9%
e. Economic development is easier with land claims in place	57%	49%	-8%
f. Yukon communities have benefited economically because of land claims and self-government.	48%	50%	+2%
g. Social conditions in Yukon communities have improved because of land claims and self-government.	33%	41%	+8%

Comparison:

Figure 3.a : I'm proud of what the Yukon has accomplished in terms of self-government.



From 2011 to 2021, there was an overall increase of 8% in agreement to statement 3.a, ***'I'm proud of what the Yukon has accomplished in terms of self-government.'***

In terms of age groups, adults aged 18-34 (47%) were more likely to agree with the statement in 2011, whereas adults aged 65+ (61.9%) were more likely to agree with the statement in 2021.

In 2011, male adults (50%) were more likely to agree with the statement in comparison to 2021, where female adults (53.7%) were more likely to agree. Still, a larger percent of male adults (49.7%) were more likely to agree in 2021 than female adults (39%) did in 2011 by a 10.7% margin.

Respondents who lived in the Yukon for 10 years or more continued to be more likely to agree in 2021. The difference in 2011 between adults who lived in the Yukon for less than 10 years (38%) in comparison to adults who lived in the Yukon for 10 or more years (46%) was a total of 8%. In 2021, the difference between respondents who lived in the Yukon for less than 10 years (46.2%) in comparison to adults who lived in the Yukon for 10 or more years (54.7%) was a total of 8.5% likeliness. Despite this minimal shift in likeliness to agree, agreement with statement 3.a increased for both groups.

Adults who resided in the Whitehorse area were less likely to agree with statement 3.a by 2% in 2011 and more likely to agree by 4.2% in 2021.

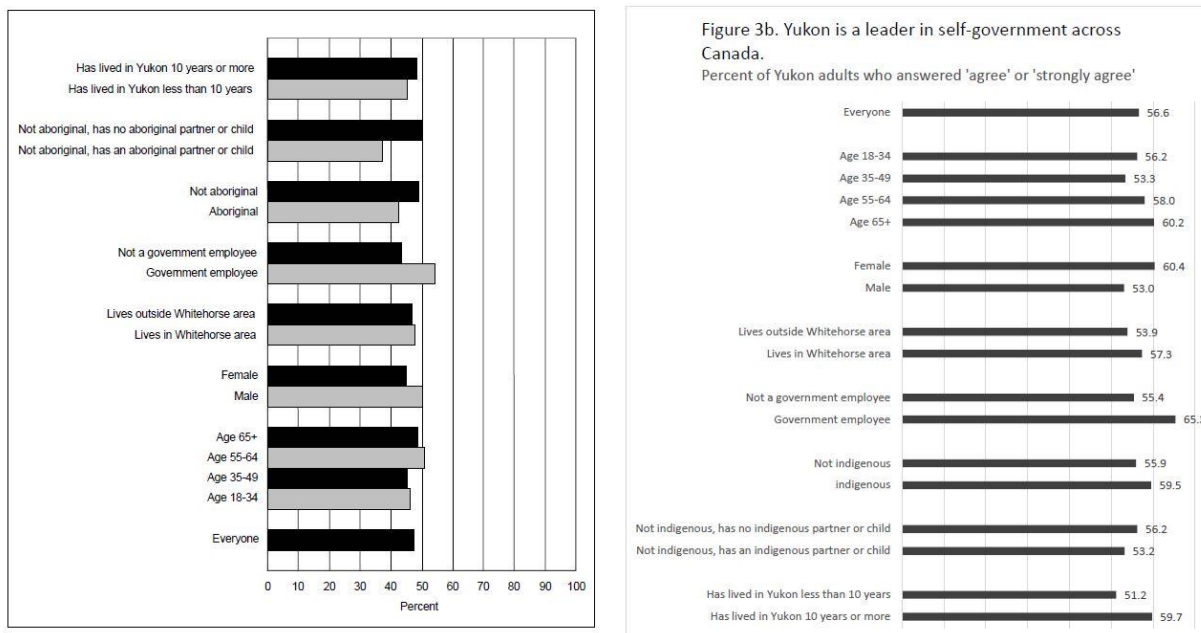
Government employees continued to be more in agreement with 50% in 2011 and 61.7% in 2021, compared to respondents who were not government employees with 41% in 2011 and 50.2% in 2021.

In both the 2011 and 2021 surveys, Indigenous adults were more likely to agree with statement 3.a. However, in 2011, the difference in likeliness to agree with statement 3.a between individuals who are Indigenous and non-Indigenous was 2%, and in 2021, the overall difference was 4.7%.

The gap in likeliness to agree with statement 3.a in 2011 and 2021 between adults who were not Indigenous, and did not have an Indigenous partner or child and adults who were not Indigenous, and had an Indigenous partner or child remained relatively small.

Overall, agreement with statement 3.a increased for all groups from 2011 to 2021.

Figure 3.b: Yukon is a leader in self-government across Canada.



From 2011 to 2021, there was an overall increase of 9% in agreement to statement 3.b, ***‘Yukon is a leader in self-government across Canada.’***

In terms of age groups, adults aged 55-64 (50%) were more likely to agree with the statement in 2011, whereas adults aged 65+ (60.2%) were more likely to agree with the

statement in 2021. Adults aged 35-49 remained the least likely to agree to the statement in 2011 and 2021.

In 2011, male adults (50%) were more likely to agree with the statement in comparison to 2021, where female adults (60.4%) were more likely to agree. Still, a larger percent of male adults (53%) were more likely to agree in 2021 than female adults (45%) did in 2011 by an 8% margin.

Respondents who lived in the Yukon for 10 years or more continued to be more likely to agree to statement 3.b in 2021. The difference in 2011 between adults who lived in the Yukon for less than 10 years (48%) in comparison to adults who lived in the Yukon for 10 or more years (45%) was a total of 3% likeliness. In 2021, the difference between those who lived in the Yukon for less than 10 years (51.2%) in comparison to adults who lived in the Yukon for 10 or more years (59.7%) was a total of 8.5% likeliness. Despite the minimal shift in likeliness to agree, agreement with statement 3.b increased for both groups.

Adults who resided in the Whitehorse area were more likely to agree with statement 3.b by 1% in 2011 and by 3.4% in 2021.

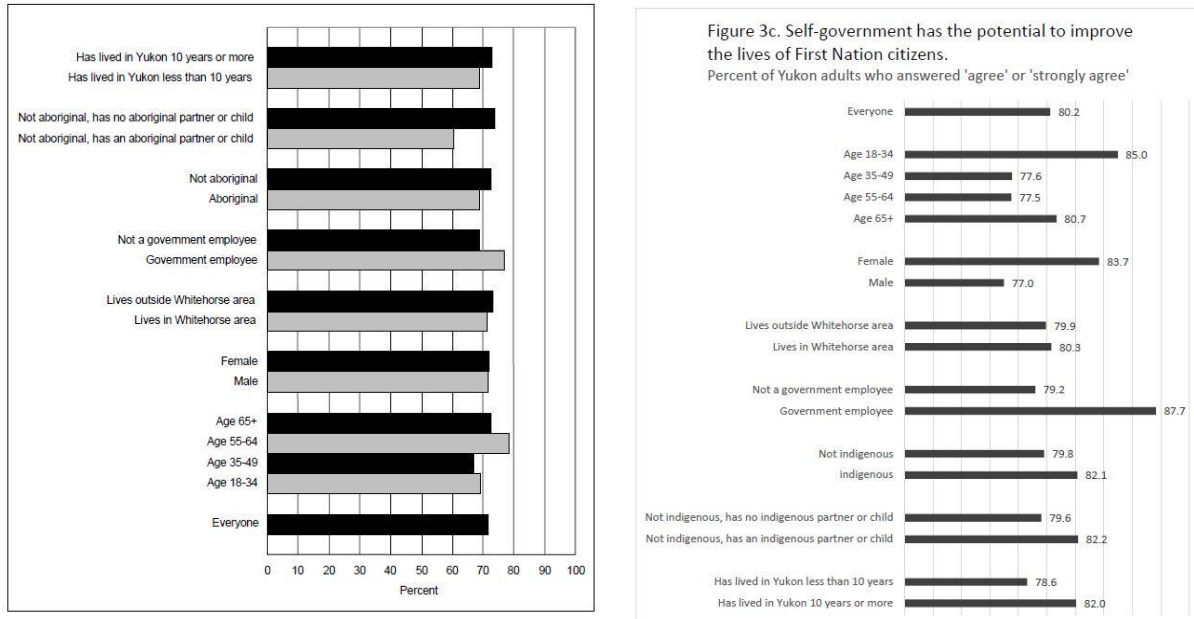
Government employees continued to be more in agreement with 55% in 2011 and 65.3% in 2021, compared to those who are not government employees with 43% in 2011 and 55.4% in 2021.

In 2011, non-Indigenous adults were more likely to agree with statement 3.b whereas in 2021, Indigenous adults were more likely to agree with statement 3.b. However, in 2011, the difference in likeliness to agree with statement 3.b between individuals who are Indigenous and non-Indigenous was 6%, and in 2021, the difference was 4.7%.

In 2011, adults who were non-Indigenous, and had no Indigenous partner or child (50%) were more in agreement with statement 3.b than respondents who were non-Indigenous, and had an Indigenous partner or child (38%). The total difference in likeliness to agree with statement 3.b was 12%. In 2021, adults who were non-Indigenous, and had no Indigenous partner or child (56.2%) were more in agreement with statement 3.b than those who were non-Indigenous, and had an Indigenous partner or child (53.2%). The total difference in likeliness to agree with statement 3.b was 3%. From 2011 to 2021, agreement with statement 3.b increase for both groups, however in 2021 difference in the percentage of agreement shortened.

Overall, agreement with statement 3.b increased for all groups from 2011 to 2021.

Figure 3.c: Self-government has the potential to improve the lives of First Nations citizens.



From 2011 to 2021, there was an overall increase of 8.2% in agreement to statement 3.c, ***‘Self-government has the potential to improve the lives of First Nation citizens.’***

In 2011, adults aged 55-64 (78%) were more likely to agree with this statement than any other age category and adults aged 35-49 (67%) were least likely to agree. In 2021, adults aged 18-34 (85%) were more likely to agree than any other age category with this statement and adults aged 55-64 (77.5%) were the least likely to agree. Although rates of agreement differed between groups in 2011 and 2021, the group that was least likely to agree in 2021 was still more in support of statement 3.c by 10.5% than the group that was least likely to agree in 2011.

In 2011, there was virtually no difference in agreement between male and female adults, however in 2021, females (83.7%) were more likely to agree than males (77%) for a total difference of 6.7%.

In 2021, individuals who resided in the Yukon for 10 years or more continued to be more in accordance to statement 3.c. The percentage of respondents in agreement with the statement among adults who resided in the Yukon for 10 years or more and those who resided in the Yukon for less than 10 years increased from 2011 to 2021.

Adults who lived in the Whitehorse area (71%) were less likely to agree with statement 3.c in 2011 than those who resided outside of the Whitehorse are (73%) by a margin of

2%. In 2021, adults who resided in the Whitehorse area (80.3%) were more likely to agree with the statement by 0.4%.

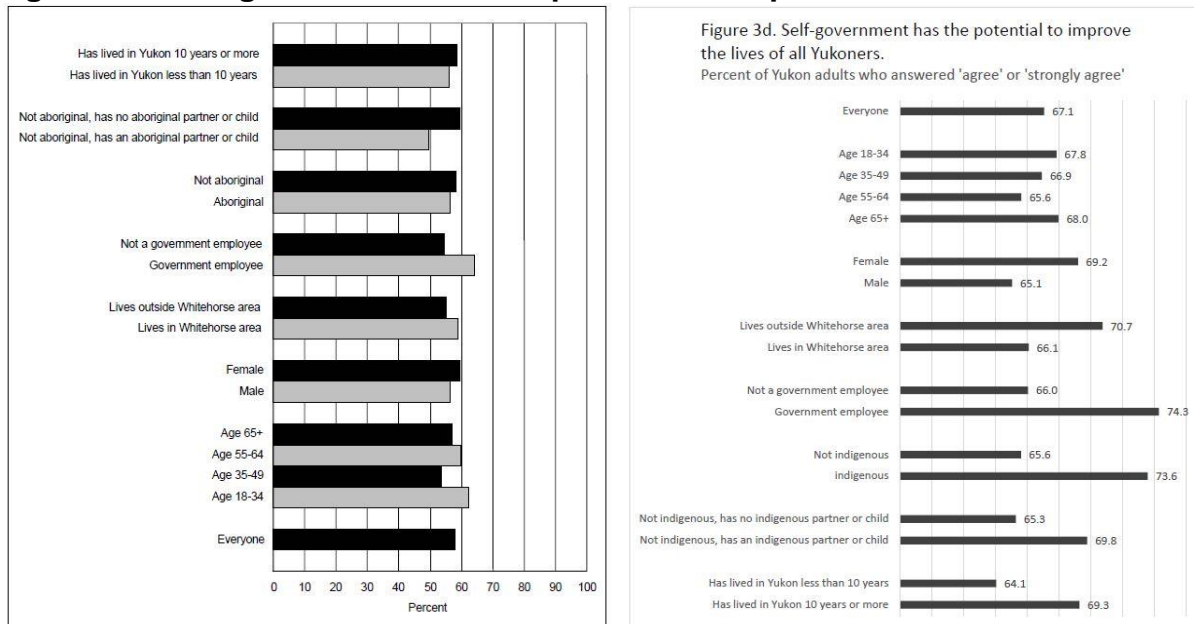
In both surveys, government employees were significantly more in support of the statement than non-government employees. Government employee support of statement 3.c increased from 77% in 2011 to 87.7% in 2021 for a total of 10.7%, whereas support from non-government employees increased by 10.2%. Support by both groups increased significantly despite significant numerical differences in support.

Non-Indigenous adults were more likely by 4% to agree with statement 3.c in 2011, while Indigenous adults were more likely to support the statement by 2.3% in 2021. Indigenous support of the statement grew for a total of 13% from 2011 to 2021, and non-Indigenous support increased by 6.8%.

Persons who were non-Indigenous with no Indigenous partner or child (73%) were more likely to agree with the statement than persons who were non-Indigenous with an Indigenous partner or child (61%) by 13% in 2011. While in 2021, non-Indigenous individuals with an Indigenous partner or child (82.2%) were more likely to agree than those who were non-Indigenous with no Indigenous partner or child (79.6%) by 2.6%. Both groups increased their support to the statement from 2011 to 2021.

Overall, agreement with statement 3.c increased for all groups from 2011 to 2021.

Figure 3.d: Self-government has the potential to improve the lives of all Yukoners.



From 2011 to 2021, there was an overall increase of 9.1% in agreement to statement 3.d, ***'Self-government has the potential to improve the lives of all Yukoners.'***

Adults aged 18-34 (62%) were more likely than any age group to agree with statement 3.d in 2011. However in 2021, adults aged 18-34 (67.8%) and adults aged 65+ (68%) were more likely to support the statement. In 2011 and 2021, adults aged 34-49 were least likely to agree with the statement. Agreement with the statement increased for all age categories.

Females were more likely to agree with statement 3.d by a margin of about 4% in 2011 and 2021. However, the percent of males and females who were in agreement increased by nearly 10% each in 2021.

Individuals who lived in the Yukon for 10 years or more agreed with the statement 2% more in 2011 and 5.2% more in 2021. Agreement among Yukoners who lived in the Yukon for 10 years or more increased by 11.3% in 2021. Agreement among Yukoners who lived in the Yukon for 10 years or less increased by 8% in 2021. Individuals who resided in the Yukon longer have been more in accordance with statement 3.d.

In 2011, adults who lived outside the Whitehorse area (55%) were less likely than adults who lived inside the Whitehorse area (59%) to agree with the statement by 4%. In 2021, adults who lived outside the Whitehorse area (70.7%) were more likely than respondents who lived in Whitehorse (66.1%) to agree with statement 3.d by 4.6%.

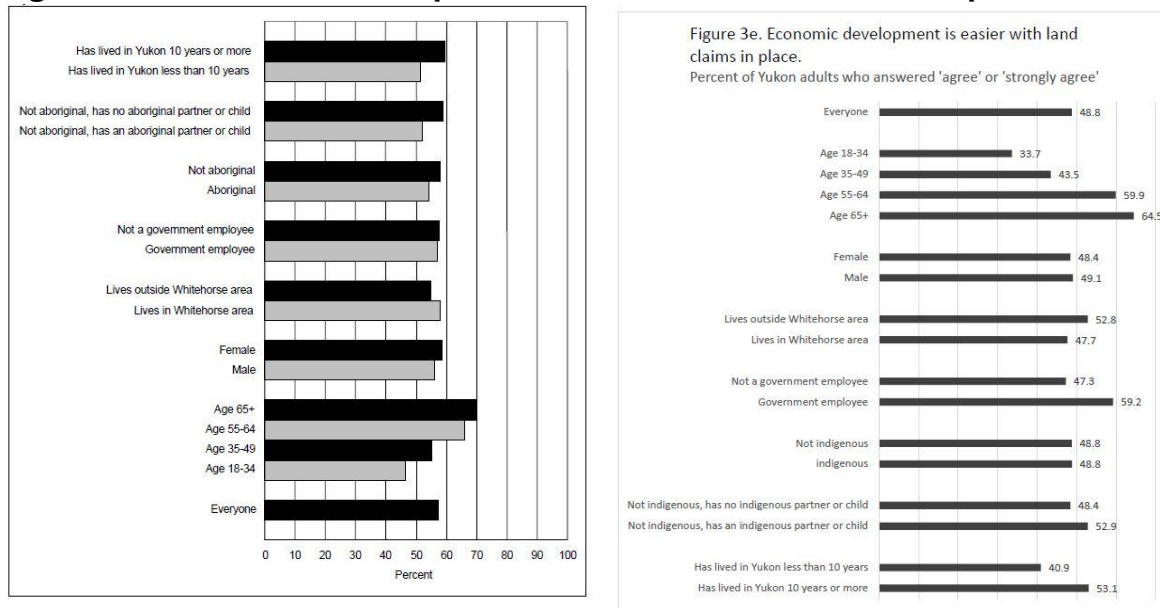
Government employees were more in support of the statement in both surveys. From 2011 to 2021, agreement from this group increased by 10.3%, whereas agreement from non-government employees surged from 54% in 2011 to 66% in 2021 for a total of 12% - a larger increase than government employees.

Non-Indigenous adults were least likely to agree with the statement by 8% in comparison to Indigenous individuals in 2021. However in 2011, non-Indigenous adults were more likely to agree by 2%.

From 2011 to 2021, the group more likely to support statement 3.d shifted from non-Indigenous individuals with no Indigenous partner or child to non-Indigenous individuals with an Indigenous partner or child. Agreement from non-Indigenous adults with no Indigenous partner or child expanded by 5.3%, while agreement from non-Indigenous adults with an Indigenous partner or child rose by 19.8%. The disparities in agreement between the two groups diminished from 10% in 2011 to 4.5% in 2021.

Overall, agreement with statement 3.d increased for all groups from 2011 to 2021.

Figure 3.e: Economic development is easier with land claims in place.



From 2011 to 2021, there was an overall decrease of 8.2% in agreement to statement 3.e, ***'Economic development is easier with land claims in place.'***

In 2011 and 2021, adults aged 65+ were most likely to agree with statement 3.e than adults aged 18-34, who were least likely. All age groups saw a decline in likeliness to support the fifth statement in 2021. Adults aged 18-34 experienced the largest reduction with 12.3% less support and adults aged 65+ saw the smallest diminution with 5.5%. The gap of agreement between adults aged 18-34 and adults aged 65+ widened from 23% in 2011 to 30.8% for a total increase of 7.8%.

Females were more likely to agree with statement 3.e in 2011, but males were more likely to support the statement in 2021, though agreement from both categories diminished. Female support saw the greatest difference between 2011 and 2011 with a drop in support of 10.6%. Male support was reduced by 7.1%.

Adults who lived in the Yukon for 10 years or more were 7% more likely to agree than adults who lived in the Yukon for less than 10 years in 2011, whereas in 2021 respondents who lived in the Yukon for 10 years or more were 12.2% more likely to agree. Despite a growth in the gap of support for the statement, support declined by 5.9% for long time Yukoners and 11.1% for adults who had been in the Yukon for 10 years or less from 2011 to 2021.

Adults who lived in outside the Whitehorse area saw a shorter decline from 54% in 2011 to 52.5% in 2021 for a total of 1.5%. Adults who lived in the Whitehorse area saw a more significant decline from 58% in 2011 to 47.7% in 2021 for a total difference of 10.3%. Although individuals who lived outside of the Whitehorse area were less likely to

support the statement in 2011, they were more likely to support it than those who lived in the Whitehorse area in 2021.

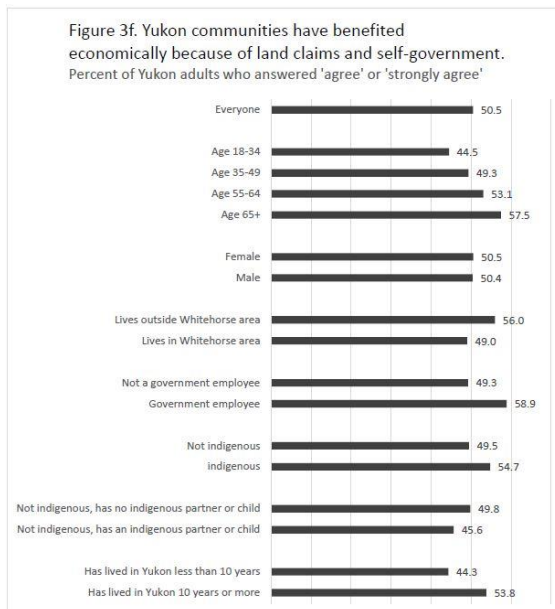
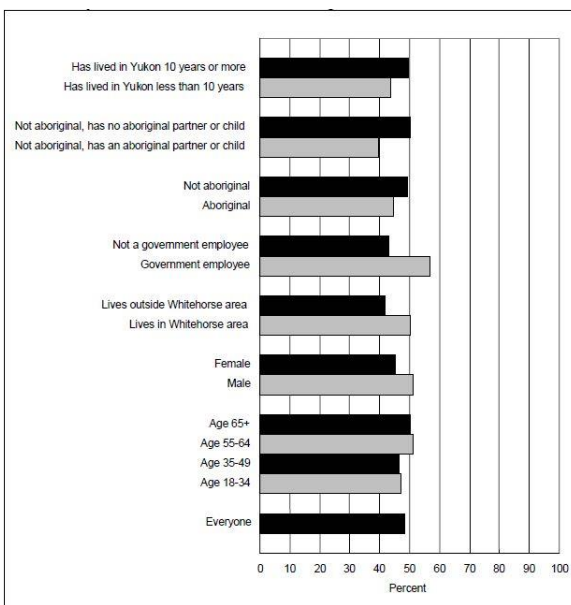
The only group for which the level of agreement with statement 3.e increased is government employees, who saw a jump from 57% agreement in 2011, where they were less likely than non-government workers to agree, to 59.2% in 2021, where they were more likely than non-government workers to agree.

The likeliness of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons to agree with the statement declined from 2011 to 2021. Non-Indigenous agreement declined the most drastically from 58% to 48.8%.

Agreement from non-Indigenous adults with an Indigenous partner or child remained stable, while non-Indigenous adults without an Indigenous partner or child decreased the most notably for a total of 10%. Non-Indigenous adults without an Indigenous adult or child were more likely to agree with the statement in 2011, however in 2021, they were less likely to agree than non-Indigenous adults with an Indigenous partner or child.

Overall, agreement with statement 3.e decreased for all groups, except government employees, from 2011 to 2021.

Figure 3.f: Yukon communities have benefited economically because of land claims and self-government.



From 2011 to 2021, there was an overall increase of 2.5% in agreement to statement 3.f, ***'Yukon communities have benefited economically because of land claims and self-government.'***

Adults aged 55-64 were most likely to agree with statement 3.f and adults aged 35-49 were least likely to agree in 2011 for a total difference of 4% between the two groups. In 2021, adults aged 65+ were most in support, while adults aged 18-34 were least supportive of the statement for a difference of 13%. Support from adults aged 18-34 decreased the most from 47% in 2011 to 44.5% in 2021.

Male adult agreement with the sixth statement remained relatively stable from 2011 to 2021, however female adults went from least likely to be in accordance in 2011 to more likely to agree than male adults by a 0.1% margin.

Long time Yukoners remained more likely to support statement 3.f in comparison to adults who have been in the Yukon for 10 years or less. The margin between the two groups expanded from 7% in 2011 to 9.5% in 2021. Overall agreement did swell slightly.

Adults who lived outside the Whitehorse area saw the most remarkable shift in agreement from least likely to agree with the statement in 2011 (42%) to most likely to agree with it in 2021 (56%), for a total variance of 14%. Individuals who lived in the Whitehorse area experienced a minute reduction in overall likeliness to agree from 50% in 2011 to 49% in 2021.

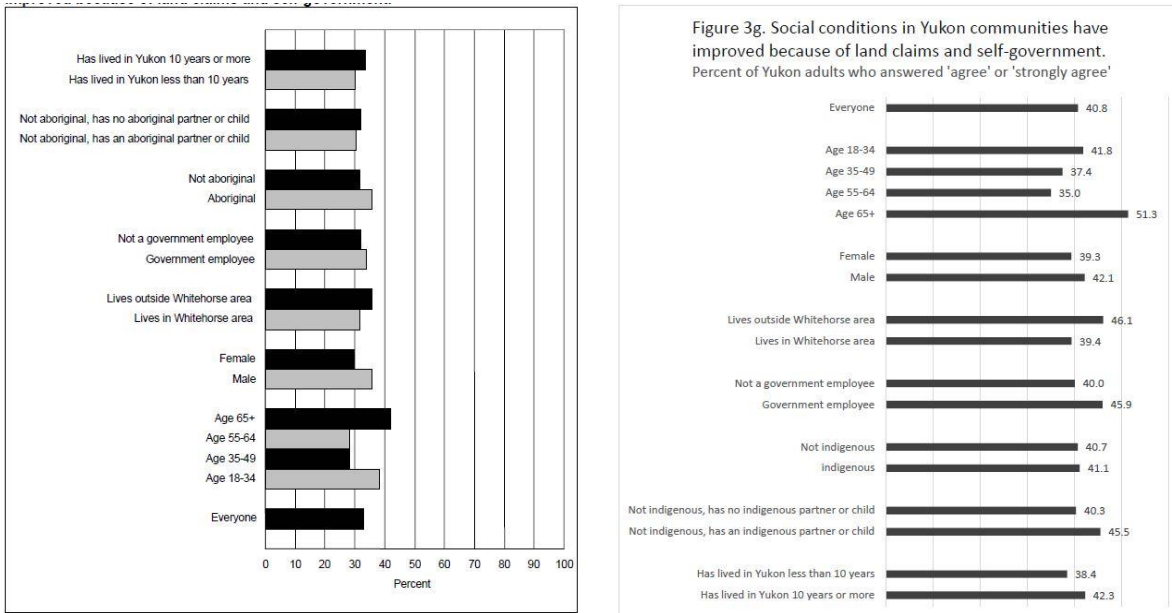
The probability of government employees agreeing with the statement remained most likely, with a variation from 57% in 2011 to 58.9% in 2021. Non-government employee likeliness to agree jumped by 6.3%.

While Indigenous adults were least likely to agree with the sixth statement in 2011 (44%), they were more in accordance in 2021 (54.7%) than non-Indigenous adults. Non-Indigenous agreement was reduced by 0.5% from 2011 to 2021, conversely to Indigenous adults whose support climbed by 10.7%.

Non-Indigenous adults without an Indigenous partner or child continued to be more likely to agree with the statement in 2021, however saw a reduction of 0.2%. Support from non-Indigenous adults with an Indigenous partner or child remained less likely, however grew by 1.6%.

Overall, agreement with statement 3.f for all groups remained stable or increased from 2011 to 2021.

Figure 3.g: Social conditions in Yukon communities have improved because of land claims and self-government.



From 2011 to 2021, there was an overall increase of 7.8% in agreement to statement 3.g, ***'Social conditions in Yukon communities have improved because of land claims and self-government.'*** In 2011 and 2021 statement 3.g received the lowest level of agreement in Figure 3.

Adults aged 65+ and 18-34 continued to be more likely to be in support of the seventh statement. Though the level of agreement was tied in 2011, adults aged 35-49 were more likely in 2021 to be in accordance with the statement than adults aged 55-64 by a variation of 2.4%. Support from all ages increased.

In 2011 and 2021, male adults continued to be more likely than females to agree. The gap between the two groups lessened from 6% in 2011 to 2.8% in 2021. However, numbers were still fairly low. In 2011, males were 35% likely to agree, while females were 30% likely. In 2021, males were 42.1% likely to agree, and females were 39.3% in accordance. The level of agreement from females increased more significantly than that of males.

Long time Yukoners continued to be more likely to agree with the statement in 2021. Agreement increased from 2011 to 2021 for long time Yukoners and adults who lived in the Yukon for 10 years or less.

Adults who resided outside the Whitehorse area had a higher level of agreement with the statement in both 2011 and 2021. Support from Whitehorse area residents grew by 7% and support from residents outside the Whitehorse area expanded by 10%.

The difference in the level of agreement between government employees, who were more likely to be in accordance, and non-government employees, who were least likely to be in accordance, increased from 2% in 2011 to 4.9% in 2021. In both surveys, government employees expressed more support.

The gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous support diminished from 4% in 2011 to 0.4% in 2021. Non-Indigenous support for the statement increased by 8%, which was more significant than support from Indigenous adults which increased by 5%.

Non-Indigenous adults without an Indigenous partner or child were more likely to support the seventh statement than non-Indigenous adults with an Indigenous partner or child by a margin of 1% in 2011, however they were less likely to support the statement in 2021 by a margin of 5.2%.

Overall, although this statement received the lowest level of agreement in 2011 and 2021, there was an overall increase in likeliness to agree.

Q4: Open-ended question in which respondents were asked to share their general thoughts or comments on how land claims and self-government have affected Yukon communities.

Question 4 gathered qualitative information, and not everybody responded to the question.

Those with strong opinions were more likely to respond to the question than those with more neutral views on the topic.

There were 150 open-ended responses which were coded into six thematic categories. These categories were originally generated from the results of the 2011 survey. Ten percent of the comments were off-topic. The remaining responses were distributed as follows:

Thematic category	2011 comment distribution	2021 comment distribution	Total difference
Land claims and self-government have had a positive impact (in general).	17%	33%	+16%
Land claims and self-government are a work in progress.	41%	25%	-16%
Land claims and self-government have caused division.	11%	16%	+5%
People need more information to understand land claims and self-government.	8%	9%	+1%
Land claims and self-government have empowered Indigenous people.	9%	3%	-6%
Land claims and self-government have had a negative impact (in general).	14%	3%	-11%
Total	100%	100%	

C. Relevance of land claims and self-government to people’s work and personal lives.

Q5: How relevant are Yukon land claims and self-government to your work?

Only respondents who were currently working were asked the question.

Percent of respondents who answered ‘somewhat’ or ‘very relevant’:

Demographic	2011	2021	Total difference
Everyone	32%	61.5%	+29.5%
Age: 18-34	62%	54.8%	-6.2%
Age: 35-49	68%	60.4%	-7.6%
Age: 55-64	66%	67.4%	+1.4%
Age: 65+	55%	73%	+18%
Female	61%	63.4%	+2.4%
Male	69%	59.8%	-9.2%
Lives outside Whitehorse area	71%	62.2%	-8.8%
Lives in Whitehorse area	63%	61.3%	-1.7%
Not a government employee	57%	60.2%	+3.2%
Government employee	72%	67.3%	-4.7%
Not Indigenous	64%	61.5%	-2.5%
Indigenous	69%	61.3%	-7.7%
Not Indigenous, has no Indigenous partner or child	63%	61.4%	-1.6%
Not Indigenous, has an Indigenous partner or child	72%	62.6%	-9.4%
Has lived in Yukon less than 10 years	63%	62.6%	-0.4%
Has lived in Yukon 10 years or more	65%	60.8%	-4.2%

Comparison:

From 2011 to 2021, there was an overall increase of 29.5% of respondents who claimed Yukon land claims and self-government was 'somewhat' or 'very relevant' to their work.

From 2011 to 2021 there was a decline in respondents aged 18-34 and 35-49 for whom Yukon land claims and self-government was relevant to their work, whereas for respondents aged 55-64 and 65+ there was an increase. Respondents aged 65+ experienced the greatest shift with an expansion of 18% from 2011.

The relevance of land claims and self-government to male respondents' work declined most significantly by 9.2%, while for females it increased by 2.4%.

Individuals who lived outside Whitehorse area experienced a more drastic decline in relevance for a total 8.8% difference, however individuals who lived in Whitehorse experienced a reduction of 1.7%.

Overall, the level of relevance to the employment of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous respondents declined in 2021. In 2011, land claims and self-government were less relevant to the employment of non-Indigenous respondents. However, in 2021, land claims and self-government were 0.2% more relevant to the jobs of non-Indigenous respondents than Indigenous respondents. Relevance to Indigenous respondents' employment reduced 5% more than non-Indigenous.

In 2011 and 2021, non-Indigenous adults with an Indigenous partner or child had employment that was somewhat or very connected to land claims and self-government. Despite this, there was a decrease in relevance for a total difference of 9.4% from 2011 to 2021. For non-Indigenous adults without an Indigenous partner or child, there was a decrease of 1.6%.

The work of both long time Yukoners or Yukoners who resided in the territory for 10 years or less is less relevant to land claims and self-government in 2021 than in 2011. It was more relevant for respondents who were long term Yukoners in 2011, but in 2021, it was more relevant for shorter term Yukoners.

Q6: How relevant are Yukon land claims and self-government to your personal life?

Demographic	2011	2021	Total difference
Everyone	62%	64.1%	+2.1%
Age: 18-34	60%	63.2%	+3.2%
Age: 35-49	66%	59.5%	-6.5%
Age: 55-64	64%	70.4%	+6.4%
Age: 65+	59%	64.3%	+5.3%
Female	62%	64.8%	+2.8%
Male	62%	63.4%	+1.4%
Lives outside Whitehorse area	73%	68.6%	-4.4%
Lives in Whitehorse area	59%	62.9%	+3.9%
Not a government employee	59%	64%	+5%
Government employee	68%	64.7%	-3.3%
Not Indigenous	59%	62.3%	+3.3%
Indigenous	74%	72.2%	-1.8%
Not Indigenous, has no Indigenous partner or child	58%	60.7%	+2.7%
Not Indigenous, has an Indigenous partner or child	75%	82%	+7%
Has lived in Yukon less than 10 years	55%	57.2%	+2.2%
Has lived in Yukon 10 years or more	65%	68%	+3%

Comparison:

From 2011 to 2021, there was an overall increase of 2.1% of respondents who claimed Yukon land claims and self-government was 'somewhat' or 'very relevant' to their personal lives.

Although adults aged 35-49 were most likely to consider land claims and self-government to be relevant to their personal lives in 2011, this age group considered it to be the least relevant out of all age groups in 2021. 65+ respondents considered land claims and self-government to be most relevant. All age groups but the ages of 35-49 experienced an increase in relevance.

In 2021, female (64.8%) respondents consideration land claims and self-government to be more relevant to their personal lives increased more than male (63.4%) respondents after sharing the same level of relevance (62% in 2011).

Despite the decline in relevance from 2011 by 4.4%, rural Yukoners considered land claims and self-government to be more relevant to their personal lives than Whitehorse residents. Although, there was an increase in relevance for Whitehorse residents for a total of 3.9% difference from 2011.

Non-government workers were more likely to consider land claims and self-government as relevant to their personal lives in 2021 than in 2011 for a total increase of 5%, but were still less likely than government employees to consider it as relevant. In 2021, government employees were less likely than in 2011 to consider land claims and self-government relevant to their personal lives by a margin of 3.3%.

For Indigenous individuals, there was a decrease in relevance, but for non-Indigenous individuals there was a 3.3% increase. Indigenous individuals continued to be more likely to consider land claims and self-government relevant to their personal lives.

Land claims and self-government were more relevant to non-Indigenous adults with Indigenous family members and non-Indigenous adults without Indigenous family members in 2021 than in 2011. In 2011, non-Indigenous adults with Indigenous families considered land claims and self-government to be more connected to their personal lives than non-Indigenous adults without an Indigenous partner or child by a margin of 17%, and in 2021, the difference between the two groups was 21.3%.

Land claims and self-government agreements continued to be more relevant in the personal lives of long term Yukoners in 2021. Both groups of adults who lived in the Yukon for 10 years or less and for 10 years or more were more likely in 2021 than in 2011 to consider land claims and self-government as relevant to their personal lives. Long time Yukoners experienced an increase of 3% and shorter term Yukoners experienced an increase of 2.2% from the original data from 2011.

D. Mapping the Way (2021 Survey only)

Q7: Have you heard of the Mapping the Way public education campaign on land claims and self-government?

Demographic	Total percent
Everyone	23%
Age	
Age 18-34	22.7%
Age 35-49	26.2%
Age 55-64	21.7%
Age 65+	19.6%
Gender	
Female	29.1%
Male	17%
Where you live	
Lives outside Whitehorse area	25.6%
Lives in Whitehorse area	22.1%
Your job	
Not a government employee	21.7%
Government employee	31.1%
Your background	
Not Indigenous	21.9%
Indigenous	27%
Your relationship to Indigenous people	
Not Indigenous, has no Indigenous partner or child	22%
Not Indigenous, has no Indigenous partner or child	21.6%
How long you've lived in Yukon	
Has lived in Yukon less than 10 years	16.9%
Has lived in Yukon 10 years or more	25.5%

Overall, 23% of Yukoners have heard about Mapping the Way.

Females, government employees, Indigenous individuals, and longtime Yukoners were more likely to have heard of the campaign.

Adults aged 65+, males, and adults who have been in the territory for 10 years or less were the least likely to have heard of the campaign.

Q8: To what extent has the Mapping the Way public education campaign contributed to your knowledge of Yukon’s land claims and self-government agreements?

Asked if Q7 = Yes

Demographic	Total percent
Everyone	33.4%
Age 18-34	28.1%
Age 35-49	28.8%
Age 55-64	37.3%
Age 65+	45.8%
Female	34.4%
Male	31.7%
Lives outside Whitehorse area	40.7%
Lives in Whitehorse area	31.2%
Not a government employee	32.9%
Government employee	35.8%
Not Indigenous	34.2%
Indigenous	30.3%
Not Indigenous, has no Indigenous partner or child	35.2%
Not Indigenous, has no Indigenous partner or child	22.4%
Has lived in Yukon less than 10 years	44.1%
Has lived in Yukon 10 years or more	28.9%

Overall, 33.4% of Yukoners said they heard about Mapping the Way in Question 7 said Mapping the Way public education campaign contributed to their knowledge of Yukon’s land claims and self-government agreements.

Females, adults aged 65+, government employees, non-Indigenous individuals, and shorter term Yukoners were more likely to have said the campaign contributed to their knowledge of land claims and self-government in the Yukon.

Adults aged 18-34, males, and adults who have been in the territory for 10 years or more were the least likely to have said the campaign contributed to their knowledge of land claims and self-government.