

Inuit involved in gambling spent over \$3300 yearly. Those playing card/dice games spent more than \$4650 on that specific gambling activity and bingo players spent a yearly average of \$1410 on bingo.

The level of gambling expenditures in Nunavik was considerably higher than those encountered in the south, where the yearly average was less than \$900. When asked if they were spending too much time or too much money on gambling, 22% of Inuit gamblers responded in the affirmative. No difference was observed by gender, age or game.

Overall, fewer Nunavik Inuit gamble compared to the population in southern Quebec. Notwithstanding that general trend, certain games are more popular in Nunavik, including bingo and card/dice games, and involvement in gambling up north seems far greater than in the south, as underlined by the level of weekly play and also by the amounts wagered yearly.

The available data doesn't allow us to directly determine the levels of problem gambling in Nunavik – no problem gambling scale was used in the present research. The behaviour of Inuit women in terms of gambling is also rather unusual compared to the results obtained among southern indigenous and minority populations: levels of participation are higher, weekly involvement is greater, and yearly spending is higher. These findings could lend support to the hypothesis that problem gambling is more prevalent among women in Nunavik communities.

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