### Evolving uses of technology in Nunavut research practice: How physical, health and social scientists use technologies to collaborate, conduct, and report on research

Stuart And Juno visiting Apex Hill

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### **Overview**



#### **Research Question**

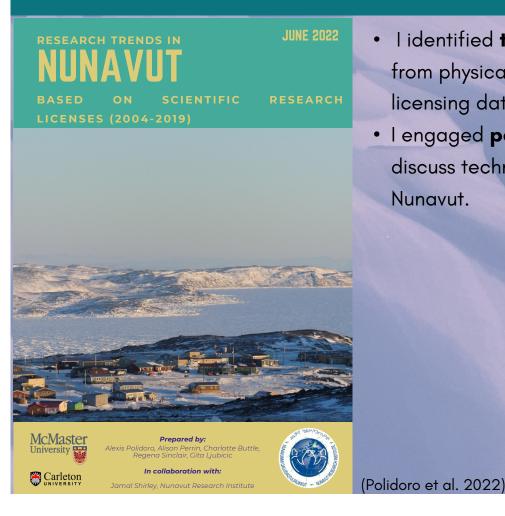
How has the use of technologies evolved alongside research practice when collaborating, conducting, and reporting on research in Nunavut?

NRI and NAC TP buildings Photo: Stuart Anderson

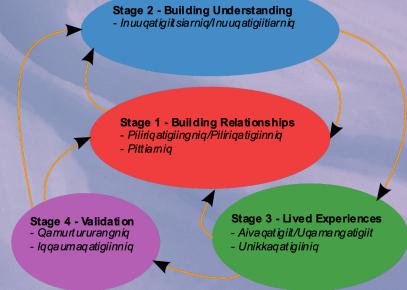
### **Objectives**

- 1. Identify **effective** communication technologies used by researchers to collaborate with community partners;
- 2. Characterize which and how technologies are used to conduct research in field- or **community-based research**;
- 3. Describe/explore technologies used for knowledge mobilization;
- 4.Examine the infrastructure, accessibility and **community** factors affecting choice of technologies;
- 5. Assess how technologies in Nunavut have changed over time; and,
- 6. Explore objectives 1-5 through the lens of each scientific discipline (physical, health and social science).

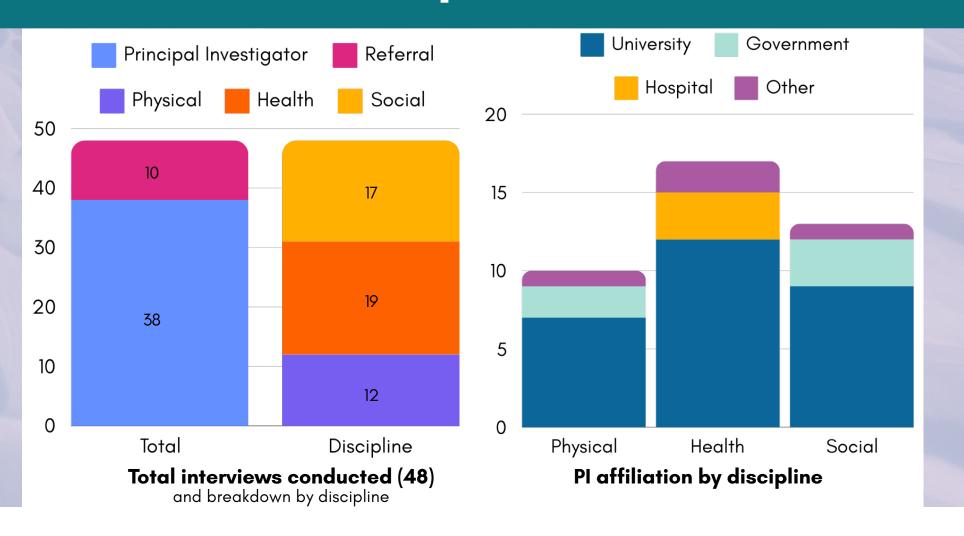
### Interviews



- I identified top 20 license-holding Principal Investigators from physical, health and social science using Isirvik (NRI licensing database).
- I engaged participants in semi-structured interviews to discuss technologies they have used in their research in Nunavut.



## Interviews - Completed



## Interviews - CRAFT (CODE, 2021)

#### Conditions

• Under what conditions is a technology being used?

#### Relationships

 Which relationships are needed or established because of or through a technology?

#### Actions

- How is a technology used? Who can use it?
- How/where is training done?

#### Feelings

- How do researchers and community partners feel about technological change?
- How do they feel about the choice they are provided?

#### Themes

- o Optimal community-based research technologies.
- "Simple", "basic" and "invisible" technologies.
- Social media: preference and use.
- Satellite technology: communication and conducting research.
- Technology as media.



Seal skin preparation, and the "simple" technologies used to do so, can help develop relationships, transfer knowledge about other topics, and help individuals feel connected to each other and the land.

### **Next Steps**

# Experiential Learning at Research Hubs

- Proposed sites: Cambridge Bay, Iqaluit, Arviat, and Resolute Bay.
- · Verify:
  - Available technologies;
  - o Types of research; and
  - Community engagement.
- Benefits to research hubs:
  - Video/photos of facility;
  - Inventory of technologies;
  - Improved communications;
     and
  - Extra hands for daily tasks.



### References

Cope, Meghan. 2021. "Organizing, Coding, and Analyzing Qualitative Data." In *Qualitative Research Methods in Human Geography*, edited by Iain Hay and Meghan Cope, Fifth Edition, 355–75. Don Mills, Ontario, Canada: Oxford University Press.

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### Thank You!





Photo: Stuart Anderson

## Coding

**Association** 

community

academic

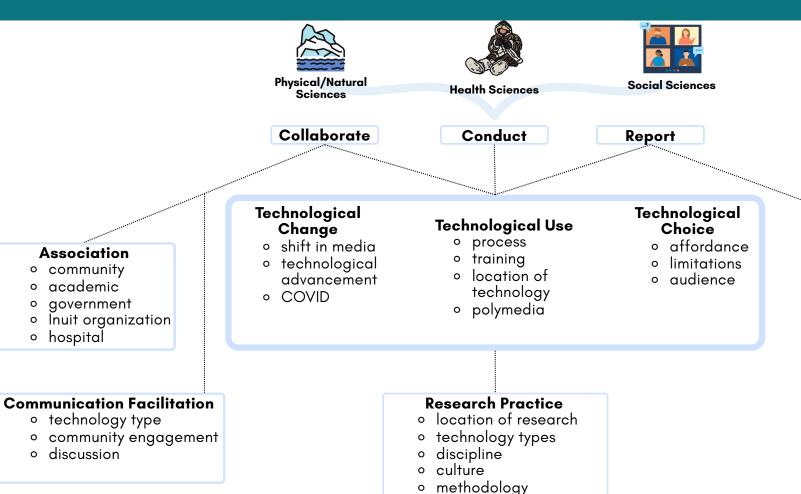
hospital

government

Inuit organization

technology type

discussion



Communication

**Facilitation** 

validation

knowledge

community engagement

technology type

mobilization