

Reporting Summary

Nature Portfolio wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Portfolio policies, see our [Editorial Policies](#) and the [Editorial Policy Checklist](#).

Statistics

For all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| n/a | Confirmed |
| ☐ | ☒ The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement |
| ☐ | ☒ A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly |
| ☐ | ☒ The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided
<i>Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.</i> |
| ☐ | ☒ A description of all covariates tested |
| ☐ | ☒ A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons |
| ☐ | ☒ A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals) |
| ☐ | ☒ For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. F , t , r) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and P value noted
<i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i> |
| ☒ | ☐ For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings |
| ☐ | ☒ For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes |
| ☐ | ☒ Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d , Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated |

Our web collection on [statistics for biologists](#) contains articles on many of the points above.

Software and code

Policy information about [availability of computer code](#)

Data collection

Data analysis

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Portfolio [guidelines for submitting code & software](#) for further information.

Data

Policy information about [availability of data](#)

All manuscripts must include a [data availability statement](#). This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A description of any restrictions on data availability
- For clinical datasets or third party data, please ensure that the statement adheres to our [policy](#)

All respondent information was anonymized in a pre-processing stage, and only aggregate statistics are reported. Summarized multi-national and Arctic country survey data are available as supplementary files. The data and code that support the findings of this study will be deposited via Harvard's Dataverse prior to publication.

Human research participants

Policy information about [studies involving human research participants and Sex and Gender in Research](#).

Reporting on sex and gender	Results are presented in the manuscript by self-identified gender.
Population characteristics	See behavioural and social sciences study section and description below for a description of how representative samples were drawn from the Greenland adult population.
Recruitment	The IPS phone survey The IPS, a national telephone survey, was administered by trained, native-speaking staff from the independent polling organization HS Analyse, based in Nuuk. Personnel contacted randomly selected phone numbers from adult residents residing in all of Kalaallit Nunaat's municipal regions. The numbers were drawn from a comprehensive list of all registered landline, mobile phone and pre-paid sim card numbers in Kalaallit Nunaat. 939 adult respondents completed the survey, equivalent to nearly ~2.5% of Greenland's adult population, yielding country-level margins of error of ± 3 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The GPS field survey The GPS, a national field survey was conducted across all geographic regions of Kalaallit Nunaat from July 2018 – January 2019 by trained research personnel affiliated with Ilisimatusarfik (University of Greenland) and University of Copenhagen(34). In partnership with Statistics Greenland, surveys were randomly allocated to residents living in randomly selected towns and settlements from each of Greenland's municipalities and geographic regions, along with Nuuk and Upernavik. Nearly 2% of the adult population (n = 646) took the survey, yielding country-level margins of error between ± 3 to ± 4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The GPS sampling design consisted of a stratified multi-stage cluster sampling procedure. In a first stage, Kalaallit Nunaat was separated into each of its five municipal regions with Sermersooq separated into both West and East coasts, resulting in six primary geographic regions. Locations within each were classified using Statistics Greenland operationalized definitions, where locations with more than approximately 500 residents were labelled as towns. This resulted in 12 stratified geographic layers, with one layer for each region's collection of settlements and one for each region's towns. Locations were randomly sampled from these geographic layers using R statistical software, while Nuuk was sampled as a self-representing city within the West Sermersooq Town layer (Nuuk contains >~30% of Kalaallit Nunaat's total adult population) and the additional self-representing town of Upernavik was sampled in the northern half of the Avannaata region to extend coverage along Kalaallit Nunaat's geographically extensive north coastal margin. Statistics Greenland then randomly allocated surveys within each of these 13 locations proportionally to the population total for the corresponding geographic layer, using the universe of population registry data for each location. Since the GPS field survey was administered in person by trained research assistants, randomly selected participants were able to participate even if they did not have internet access or a connected phone, and they were provided the option to dictate their answers verbally if they lacked the ability to read or write.
Ethics oversight	The research included local researchers and research assistants throughout the research process, including the study design, data collection, interpretation and authorship. To avoid potential information delay and dislocation, rapid national survey results from the GPS survey were shared with the public first via local presentations and a visual report published by Ilisimatusarfik. We have taken local and regional research relevant to our study into account. All respondent information was anonymized in a pre-processing stage, and only aggregate statistics are reported. Survey research administration and analysis followed the American Association for Public Opinion Research code of ethics and informed consent was obtained from all participants. The GPS field survey additionally received ethical approval for in-person surveying from the Scientific Ethical Committee for Health Sciences Research in Greenland.

Note that full information on the approval of the study protocol must also be provided in the manuscript.

Field-specific reporting

Please select the one below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.

☐ Life sciences ☒ Behavioural & social sciences ☐ Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences

For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see [nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf](https://www.nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf)

Behavioural & social sciences study design

All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.

Study description	Quantitative national social survey analysis
Research sample	Two nationally representative samples drawn from the Greenland adult population (see description below). All reported percentages and statistical estimates were weighted for representativeness to account for Kalaallit Nunaat's population distribution over this period using probability weights reflecting Statistics Greenland demographic population data.

Sampling strategy

The IPS phone survey

The IPS, a national telephone survey, was administered by trained, native-speaking staff from the independent polling organization HS Analyse, based in Nuuk. Personnel contacted randomly selected phone numbers from adult residents residing in all of Kalaallit Nunaat's municipal regions. The numbers were drawn from a comprehensive list of all registered landline, mobile phone and pre-paid sim card numbers in Kalaallit Nunaat. 939 adult respondents completed the survey, equivalent to nearly ~2.5% of Greenland's adult population, yielding country-level margins of error of ± 3 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

The GPS field survey

The GPS, a national field survey was conducted across all geographic regions of Kalaallit Nunaat from July 2018 – January 2019 by trained research personnel affiliated with Ilisimatusarfik (University of Greenland) and University of Copenhagen(34). In partnership with Statistics Greenland, surveys were randomly allocated to residents living in randomly selected towns and settlements from each of Greenland's municipalities and geographic regions, along with Nuuk and Upernavik. Nearly 2% of the adult population ($n = 646$) took the survey, yielding country-level margins of error between ± 3 to ± 4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The GPS sampling design consisted of a stratified multi-stage cluster sampling procedure. In a first stage, Kalaallit Nunaat was separated into each of its five municipal regions with Sermersooq separated into both West and East coasts, resulting in six primary geographic regions. Locations within each were classified using Statistics Greenland operationalized definitions, where locations with more than approximately 500 residents were labelled as towns. This resulted in 12 stratified geographic layers, with one layer for each region's collection of settlements and one for each region's towns. Locations were randomly sampled from these geographic layers using R statistical software, while Nuuk was sampled as a self-representing city within the West Sermersooq Town layer (Nuuk contains $>30\%$ of Kalaallit Nunaat's total adult population) and the additional self-representing town of Upernavik was sampled in the northern half of the Avannaata region to extend coverage along Kalaallit Nunaat's geographically extensive north coastal margin. Statistics Greenland then randomly allocated surveys within each of these 13 locations proportionally to the population total for the corresponding geographic layer, using the universe of population registry data for each location. Since the GPS field survey was administered in person by trained research assistants, randomly selected participants were able to participate even if they did not have internet access or a connected phone, and they were provided the option to dictate their answers verbally if they lacked the ability to read or write.

Data collection

See procedures for IPS and GPS data collection above.

Timing

IPS: December 2020 - January 2021

GPS: July 2018 - January 2019

Data exclusions

No data was excluded from the analyses.

Non-participation

Applying AAPOR standard definition 4, we recover similar response rates of 47% for the IPS phone survey and 46% for the GPS field survey. To correct for potential sampling biases, probability weights were applied to maintain results representative for the adult population. Consistent across survey waves, analyses were weighted for representativeness by self-identified gender, age group and municipal division, using demographic registry data for Kalaallit Nunaat's adult population in 2018 (GPS) and 2020 (IPS), as serviced by Statistics Greenland (www.stat.gl).

Randomization

Participants were not allocated into experimental groups for this study, but were randomly sampled.

Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods

We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.

Materials & experimental systems

n/a	Involved in the study
☒	☐ Antibodies
☒	☐ Eukaryotic cell lines
☒	☐ Palaeontology and archaeology
☒	☐ Animals and other organisms
☒	☐ Clinical data
☒	☐ Dual use research of concern

Methods

n/a	Involved in the study
☒	☐ ChIP-seq
☒	☐ Flow cytometry
☒	☐ MRI-based neuroimaging