

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE STUDY
OF THE KITIKMEOT COMMUNITIES, NUNAVUT
AND YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

PREPARED FOR

**TAHERA CORPORATION
JERICHO DIAMOND PROJECT**

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ABBREVIATIONS

%	Percent
#	Number
CAP	Canadian Access Program
CBC	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Chg.	Change
DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
FTE	Full Time Equivalent Employee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	General Education Diploma
GN	Government of Nunavut
GNWT	Government of Northwest Territories
Gov't.	Government
HTO	Hunters and Trappers Organization
IBC	Inuit Broadcasting Corporation
KIA	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
KEDC	Kitikmeot Economic Development Commission
KETP	Kitikmeot Employment and Training Partners
Km	Kilometre
kW	Kilowatt
m	Metre
N/A	Not Available
NAC	Nunavut Arctic College
NDC	Nunavut Development Corporation
NNSL	Northern News Services Ltd.
NNSL Online	Northern News Services Online
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
NTEP	Nunavut Teacher Education Program
NWT	Northwest Territories
NWTPC	Northwest Territories Power Corporation
Pers.	Persons
Pers. Comm.	Personal Communication
Pop.	Population
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
RWED	Department of Renewable Resources and Economic Development
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
WKSS	West Kitikmeot Slave Study
W/O	Without
YK #1	Yellowknife School District #1
YK #2	Yellowknife School District #2 (Yk Catholic School District)
Yr.	Year
Yrs.	Years

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE STUDY OF THE KITIKMEOT COMMUNITIES, NUNAVUT AND YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

This study describes the Kitikmeot Region and its communities of Kugluktuk, (formerly Coppermine), Cambridge Bay, Bathurst Inlet, Umingmaktok, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak (formerly Spence Bay) and Kugaaruk (formerly Pelly Bay). It gives for the Region and for each community a demographic profile, an economic profile, a profile of the employment, education and training of the people, a profile of the services and infrastructure available, a profile of community health and wellness, a description of the current housing situation and a description of government structures. It is envisioned that the Jericho Diamond Project will seek workers and services from the Region and its communities.

The City of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories is also included in this study as most of the communities are linked by transportation ties to Yellowknife and historically have a close political relationship with Yellowknife. Yellowknife is still the most important supplier of goods and services to the Kitikmeot communities. Yellowknife will also be one of the main staging areas for the Jericho Diamond Project, supplying workers, operating supplies and other services.

Statistics used to prepare this report are summarized in nine tables in Appendix A. The particular tables used for each section in the study are given in parenthesis after the heading of the section. Some of the data has come from the Statistics Canada 2001 Census. To ensure confidentiality, data from the census are independently randomly rounded by Statistics Canada. As a result, all numbers from the census end in the digit 0 to 5. In some cases, this will result in totals that are inconsistent with their sums, particularly for smaller communities.

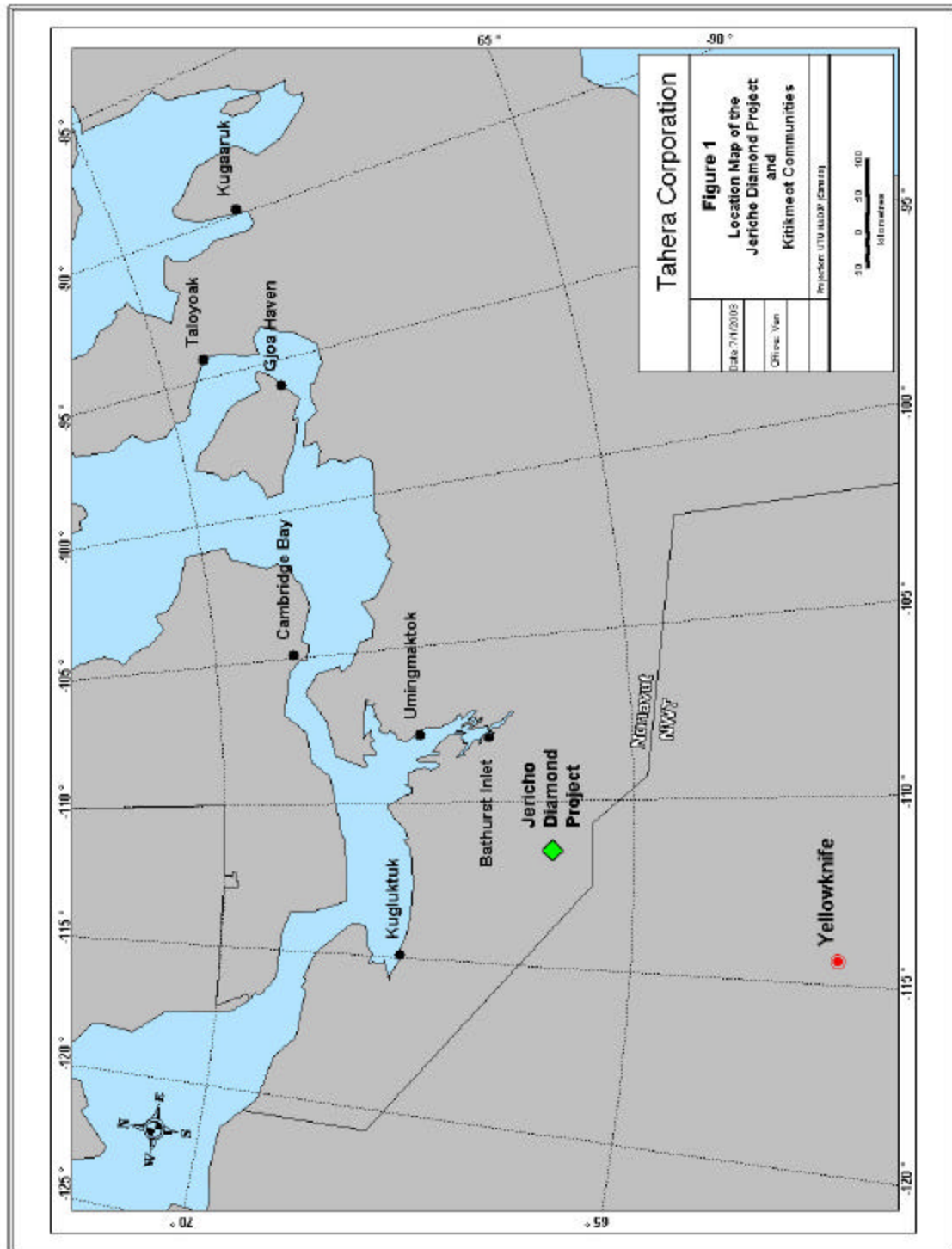
The 2001 census produced population numbers much lower than expected in the Northwest Territories. A review of the census figures is now underway. Until this review is complete the consultants have chosen to use population projections prepared by the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) Bureau of Statistics.

1.0 Kitikmeot Region

The Kitikmeot Region is located in the most western part of Nunavut and in the central part of the Canadian Arctic. It is 900 km north of Yellowknife, 800 km west of Inuvik and 1,600 km east of Iqaluit. Seven communities are located in the Region and all of these communities are included in this study (Figure 1). Cambridge Bay is the largest community and acts as the regional centre and transportation hub. Kugluktuk is the second largest community and is situated 450 km southwest of Cambridge Bay and is the closest community to the proposed development. The two smallest communities, Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok are located south of Cambridge Bay. Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak and Kugaaruk are located in the eastern part of the Region.

1.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1)

The population of the Kitikmeot Region was 4,816 in 2001, a 4% increase from 4,641 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population grew by 16%. The population is young with 38% being 14 years of age or younger.



The median age of the population in the Region is 22 years and 89% of the residents are of aboriginal descent.

In 2001 there were slightly more males than females living in the Region (2,475 males and 2,345 females).

The 2001 national census reported that Kitikmeot was the smallest region by population of the three regions of Nunavut. Baffin has the largest number of residents with 51% (13,613), Kivalliq with 31% (8,241) and Kitikmeot with 18% (4,816) (Howatt, 2002d). The government of Nunavut receives transfer payments from the federal government of about \$21,000 per resident (Howatt, 2002d).

The 2001 national census reported Nunavut's population at 26,745 up from 24,730 in 1996 (Howatt, 2002d). This 8% increase was the second largest in the country after Alberta. Nunavut's population is expected to increase 17% from 26,745 to 31,300 in the next ten years (Statistics Canada, 2002b).

Nunavut's population is the youngest in Canada with a median age of 22 years, much younger than the national average age of 38 (Statistics Canada, 2002b). In 2001, young people aged 19 and under accounted for 47% of Nunavut's population, while individuals aged 20 to 64 made up 51% (Statistics Canada, 2002b). Seniors aged 65 and over accounted for only 2% (Statistics Canada, 2002b). At the national level, 26% of the population is aged 19 and under, 61% is aged 20 to 64 and 13% is aged 65 and over (Statistics Canada, 2002b).

The 17% projected population increase in the next ten years will be accompanied by swings among various age groups. For example, the population of school children aged five to 12 is expected to decline 22% from 5,370 to about 4,185 by 2011 and the working-age population will increasingly be made up of older individuals. The number of people aged 45 to 64 is expected to soar 68% from 3,545 to 5,950 by 2011 (Statistics Canada, 2002b).

1.2 Economy (Tables 2, 3 and 4)

The Kitikmeot economy is a mixed economy comprised of three key elements: the wage economy, government transfer payments and subsistence harvesting (NPC, 2002, Sly et. al, 2001). Many residents combine cash from wage employment and government transfer payments with subsistence harvesting (also known as traditional activities).

The wage economy is comprised of three main sectors. They include employment from government (federal, territorial, municipal and other public organizations), the service sector including tourism, and the mineral exploration and mining sector (NPC, 2002).

In 1996, 44% of the workforce was employed in government or government related services such as education and health care. In 2000-2001 the hamlets of Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk employed a total of 228 people and had a combined payroll of \$4.3 million (NPC, 2002). A large number of the government jobs are taken up by a specialized non-Inuit labour force (NPC, 2002).

In 1996 the retail and wholesale sector and the other services sector combined employed 43% of the workforce.

Since 1996 Kitikmeot residents have been working to develop and expand the service sector. The Kitikmeot Corporation which is based in Cambridge Bay and is a 100% Inuit owned company is involved through joint ventures and subsidiaries with service-type businesses including Kitikmeot Geosciences, Kitikmeot Caterers, PolarNet, Nuna Logistics, Top of the World 2000, Toromont Arctic

Caterpillar, Diamonds International (Canada), Kitnuna Construction and Larga Ltd. (News/North, 2002a).

Kitnuna Corporation, for example, provides goods and services in environmental remediation, general contracting fuel distribution, airport maintenance, building, plumbing and heating supplies, hazardous material management, expediting and other services (News/North, 2002a). In February 2002 Kitnuna, based in Cambridge Bay, entered into a partnership with Braden-Burry Expediting from Yellowknife and expanded into a full-fledged expediting company, taking advantage of its Kitikmeot location and the growth in mineral exploration activity in the area (VanderKlippe, 2002a).

Kitikmeot Caterers is a joint venture partnership company 51 per cent owned by the Kitikmeot Corporation, the business development arm of the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and the other 49 per cent owned by Pioneer Caterers (Howatt, 2002g). The company employs 50 people many of whom are Kitikmeot residents and provides catering services to Echo Bay's Lupin Mine, BHP's Misery Camp and other mining related camps including ice road camps (VanderKlipps, 2002a).

Tourism is also an important and growing industry and source of income in the Kitikmeot. Tourists come to the Region to hunt, fish, hike, canoe and view wildlife and scenery they cannot see anywhere else (NPC, 2002).

Tourism is Nunavut's second largest industry (Holland, 2002g). In 2000, 32,725 people visited Nunavut and added an estimated \$60 million to the Territory's economy (Holland, 2002g). Seventy-nine percent of the visitors were traveling for business while vacationers made up 21% (Holland, 2002g).

There are four main tourism lodges in the Region, High Arctic Lodge on Victoria Island, Bathurst Inlet Lodge at Bathurst Inlet, Plummers Arctic Lodge on the Tree River and Elu Inlet Lodge, south of Cambridge Bay (NPC, 2002). The lodges provide employment and training for Regional residents, and they purchase local goods and services (NPC, 2002). It is estimated that High Arctic Lodge contributes about \$350,000 a year to the community of Cambridge Bay (NPC, 2002).

Sport hunting and guiding are key components of the tourist sector. In 2001 the communities of Bathurst Inlet, Umingmaktok and Cambridge Bay sold 83 sports hunts to non-resident hunters (Webster, Pers. Comm., 2002). The value of each hunt is estimated at \$30,000 for a total of \$2,490,000. This figure includes spin-offs such as airfares, hotel rooms, guides and other monies spent in the communities (Webster, Pers. Comm., 2002).

A recent study on the impact of the polar bear hunt moratorium in M'Clintock Channel estimated that the three communities of Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak and Cambridge Bay lost combined annual revenues of \$293,000 (RT & Associates, 2001). Gjoa Haven and Taloyoak suffered higher losses than Cambridge Bay as they both have fewer economic opportunities and higher unemployment (RT & Associates, 2001). The study estimated a loss of income to 26 guides and guide helpers totaling \$163,400, a loss of \$8,000 to arts and crafts people, a \$9,000 loss to hotels and a \$39,000 loss in income to subsistence harvesters (RT & Associates, 2001).

Mineral exploration activity in the Region has increased in the past few years. In all of Nunavut Natural Resources Canada reported that \$37.4 million was spent in 1999 or 7.4% of the mineral exploration dollars in Canada, \$62.1 million or 12.5% was spent in 2000 and \$61.3 million or 12% was spent in 2001 (NRCan, 2002). In 2002 it is estimated that \$67.8 million or 13.5% of the country's total exploration dollars will be spent in Nunavut (NRCan, 2002).

Of the \$61.3 million spent on 36 different projects in 2001, fifty percent of the projects were located in the Kitikmeot Region (DIAND, 2001). The Nunavut Mining and Exploration Overview 2001 described the Kitikmeot as the hotbed of exploration in 2001. Diamond and gold were the two primary commodities sought by companies in the Kitikmeot Region in 2001 (DIAND, 2001).

In 2002 Kennecott Canada Exploration on behalf of Tahera Corporation spent \$1.6 million conducting exploration on the Jericho diamond claims (NNS, 2002b). As part of this effort they hired four workers from Kugluktuk who worked for a total of 360 days (Missal, Pers. Comm., 2002).

About 20% of the exploration dollars stay in the territory to pay the salaries for exploration employees from Nunavut, as well as to pay for purchases of fuel, lumber, groceries, equipment and accommodation rentals and expediting contracts (Howatt, 2002i).

Echo Bay's Lupin Gold Mine, which is located 360 km southeast of Kugluktuk, produced 139,327 ounces of gold in 2001 (Howatt, 2002g). The mine employs 292 people with wages totaling about \$17.5 million (Howatt, 2002g). The number of workers from the Region varies throughout the year but in November 2002 17 residents from Kugluktuk were working at the mine (Bernhardt, Pers. Comm., 2002). There were also an estimated 100 contract employees on-site whose services total \$6 million per year (Howatt, 2002g).

The Nunavut Development Corporation (NDC) is a corporation of the Government of Nunavut (GN) with a mandate to create employment and income opportunities for residents of Nunavut, to stimulate the growth of local businesses and to promote economic diversification (NDC, 2002). NDC focuses on value added exportable products that utilize the unique talents and resources of Nunavut specifically businesses in the arts and crafts, meat and fish and clothing sectors. The corporation has two subsidiary companies operating in the Kitikmeot Region; Kitikmeot Foods in Cambridge Bay and Taluq Designs in Taloyoak (NDC, 2002). Currently more than 700 Nunavut residents are employed directly as employees or indirectly as harvesters or cottage workers in all of NDC businesses (NDC, 2002).

In 1996 in the Kitikmeot Region, 2,480 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$23,985. In 2000, 2,320 income tax returns were filed in the Region and the average income was \$26,315.

The transfer payments from governments come from either subsidies or income support. Subsidies include cash assistance to hunters and trappers or guaranteed prices for furs caught.

The Region had 7,169 cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year an increase of 9% from the fiscal year 1998-99. The average value of each case decreased 13% during that period. The Region had 6,550 cases (person months) of income support in the 1998-99 fiscal year up 4% from the 6,241 cases reported in the fiscal year 1995-96. Each case is a claim for assistance for one month.

Subsistence harvesting includes hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering (NPC, 2002). It also includes the transformation of harvest products into useful articles such as clothing or arts and crafts. Subsistence activities are community based, provide income in kind from the land and are anchored in the cultural practice of sharing (NPC, 2002). Subsistence harvesting contributes greatly to the improvement of the economic life of the communities by reducing the financial burden of households, not only for food and clothing, but also for services (NPC, 2002). Fifty-nine percent of Inuit households rely on harvested resources and the consumption of country foods is greatest among low-income households (Sly, et al, 2001).

In 1998 68% of the residents of the Kitikmeot hunted and fished and 13% trapped. These numbers are up from the percentages calculated for 1994 in the NWT Labour Force Study (GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999c, 1994).

Although harvesting is a part-time activity for most people, production per hunter is high with the average hunter in the Region taking 1,000 to 1,500 kilograms of meat and fish each year (NPC, 2002). The replacement value of this food is estimated at between \$10,000 and \$15,000 per hunter per year (NPC, 2002). Most local households hunt, fish, trap, gather and consume the food from this harvest. Country food replaces expensive store-bought food and compared to imported foods, country food provides a better source of nutrients such as iron, magnesium and calcium. Seal meat, for example, has six to ten times the iron content of beef. Both traditional knowledge and scientific data point to the important connection between individual – and community – health and well-being and access to reliable sources of country food.

Caribou is the main food staple of the residents. In 1998 the total dollar value of caribou harvested from Umingmaktok, Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay was \$2,168,336 (NPC, 2002).

The following table summarizes the 1999 harvesting yields of Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay (NPC, 2002).

Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay
4,000 caribou	2,000 to 3,000 caribou taken on Victoria Island
120,000 pounds of arctic char	100 caribou taken on the mainland
4 moose	85 muskox
2 grizzly bears	15 to 20 polar bears from Viscount Melville every 2nd year
120 wolverines	35 wolves
100 wolves	30 wolverines
3 polar bears	
200 to 300 seals	

The Harvest Study Committee of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board is expected to release a report including a discussion and analysis of harvesting data for the Region in the summer of 2003 (Priest, Pers. Comm., 2002). The data is unavailable at this time as it is still preliminary and community consultations have not yet been completed (Priest, Pers. Comm., 2002).

In 1996 Northern Aboriginals (all of the NWT) harvested more than 50,000 caribou (News/North, 1996). At 100 kilograms per animal this represented a harvest of 5,000,000 kilograms of meat that provided a significant amount of food for families and communities. Income from crafts and trapping is important and supplements household incomes.

Subsistence harvesting activities, however, have more than monetary value. Subsistence harvesting activities are at the heart of Inuit culture and sustain Inuit society in its traditional way of life (NPC, 2002).

All three elements play an important role and contribute to the Regional economy at different levels and at different times depending on factors such as seasonal harvesting activities and the availability of wage employment. The mix of casual and seasonal employment is a defining characteristic of the economy of West Kitikmeot communities (NPC, 2002).

1.3 Employment, Education and Training (Tables 2, 3 and 4)

Between January and March 1999 a labour force survey was conducted in all of the communities in the Northwest Territories and in Nunavut by the Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics (GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a). The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics analyzed the data for the Nunavut communities. At the time of the survey, 2,006 people living in the Kitikmeot were in the labour force. Of these 1,564 residents were employed and 442 residents or 22% were unemployed. The unemployment rate had increased from 15% in 1996.

In January 1999, 836 working age residents who were not working said they wanted a job compared with 929 who wanted a job in 1994.

Unemployment rates for the Kitikmeot Region were higher in the late 1980s and slowly decreased in the early 1990s (NPC, 2002). Past surveys indicate that Inuit were less likely to be in the labour force than non-Inuit (NPC, 2002). This changed in the 1990's as the desire for wage employment increased with more people actively looking for work and an increase in the number of self-employed persons (NPC, 2002). Between 1991 and 1996 more jobs were created in the sales and service sectors of the economy and more teachers were employed (NPC, 2002). The increase in the number of local co-management groups and Institutions of Public Government also provided new opportunities for local wage employment (NPC, 2002).

Since 1999 Northern residents have worked 1,171 days at the Jericho Diamond Project with Kitikmeot residents working 864 of those days (Missal, Pers. Comm., 2002). The Kitikmeot residents were from the communities of Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven (Missal, Pers. Comm., 2002). They worked as geotechnical assistants, field assistants, field and environmental technicians and labourers.

In 2002, up to September 15, 32 Kitikmeot residents worked 1,916 days for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd. earning \$365,952. Nine women worked 459 days and earned \$85,527 or \$186 per day and 24 men worked 1,457 days and earned \$280,425 or \$192 per day. In 2001, nine Kitikmeot women worked 626 days and earned \$120,818 or \$193 per day and 59 men worked 3,059 days and earned \$590,388 or \$193 per day.

In 2000 women and men from Cambridge Bay and men from Umingmaktok and Gjoa Haven worked directly for the Hope Bay Project. The women worked 233 days and earned \$43,105 and the men worked 424 days and earned \$78,710. The average daily wage was \$185.

In 2002 five Kitikmeot residents worked for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd.'s drilling contractor (Wilson, Pers. Comm., 2002). Three of the workers were from Cambridge Bay and two of the workers were from Taloyoak (Wilson, Pers. Comm., 2002). The total wages earned by these workers was approximately \$35,500 (Wilson, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The Ekati Diamond Mine and the Diavik construction project give hiring preference to aboriginal Northerners and other Northerners who have the required skills. Both companies provide air transportation to and from the work sites from Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay.

In November 2002 the Kitikmeot Inuit Association reported that 18 local residents (17 from Kugluktuk and 1 from Cambridge Bay) were working at the Ekati Diamond Mine, 14 local residents (ten from Kugluktuk and four from Cambridge Bay) were working at the Diavik Mine construction site and 17 (all from Kugluktuk) were working at the Lupin mine (Bernhardt, Pers. Comm., 2002). Of these workers most were either heavy equipment operators or truck drivers and about 3 to 4 in each camp were providing housekeeping and cooking services (Bernhardt, Pers. Comm., 2002).

A labour force study prepared by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association in May 2002 was not available to the consultants (Peterson, Pers. Comm., 2002).

In 1996, 38% of the residents 15 years or older had less than a Grade 9 education, 18% had some high school but not a certificate, and the rest, 44%, had a high school certificate, a trade or other certificate or university.

The Department of Education of the Nunavut Government provides and supports education and training in the Kitikmeot Region through community daycare centres, the public school system, post secondary educational institutes and distance learning through the Internet (GN, 2000a).

The department also provides other assistance through student loans, career counseling, an apprenticeship program, and continuing education opportunities and supports a public library service (GN, 2000a). The largest portion or 24 per cent of the Government of Nunavut's first budget in 1999 went to the Department of Education (Ashbury, 1999a). It amounted to \$132 million (Ashbury, 1999a). The Nunavut Government budgeted 23% or \$172 million to education in 2002-2003 (Howatt, 2002c).

Nine schools offer kindergarten to grade 12 in the Kitikmeot Region and all of the hamlets now have schools that offer up to grade 12. Kugaardjuq School in Kugaaruk began to offer grade 12 in August 2002.

In September 2002 the Region had 1,452 students enrolled in the nine schools that had a capacity for 2,058 students. In 1998, 1,485 students were enrolled in the Kitikmeot schools. The capacity of the schools then was 1,853 students.

In 2002, 15 students graduated and in 2001, ten students graduated with high school certificates.

Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun are taught at some level in every school in the Region and as more teachers become qualified more classes will be added (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun is the working language of the Nunavut Government and Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun, English and French are the official languages of Nunavut (Office of the Languages Commissioner of Nunavut, 2002). There is, however, concern among elders that the young Inuit generations are losing their traditional language, culture and knowledge (Kearsey, 2002). Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated passed a resolution in September 2002 pledging their efforts to lobby the territorial and federal governments to ensure all children are taught in Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun (Kearsey, 2002).

In the Western Kitikmeot communities of Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok the residents speak Inuinnaqtun and write in it Roman orthography (Kublu and Mallon, 1999). In the other Kitikmeot communities Inuktitut is written in syllabics (Kublu and Mallon, 1999).

Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven and Taloyoak offer the Aboriginal Head Start program in their elementary school (The Native and Inuit Yearbook, 2000). The Aboriginal Head Start program is a federally funded early intervention strategy for Inuit, First Nations and Metis children and their families (The Native and Inuit Yearbook, 2000). The program provides half-day pre-school experiences that prepare young Aboriginal children for their school years.

Nunavut Arctic College serves the Kitikmeot Region through its Kitikmeot Campus located in Cambridge Bay. The college offers high school upgrading, university and special courses and programs through its learning centres in the other Kitikmeot communities. Many of the college programs are designed and geared to the needs of Kitikmeot residents. Five diploma-level programs,

three certificate-level programs and several record-of-participation and/or achievement programs were offered in the 1999-2000 academic year (Ashbury, 1999b). All of the learning centres offer Adult Basic Education, Literacy courses, GED upgrading and pre-trades courses designed to help students write Trades Admissions tests (Huffam, 2000c).

In 2000 the college offered a Job Readiness program in Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay and Kugaaruk (Canton, 2000a). The program was jointly funded and developed with the Kitikmeot Economic Development Council, the Department of Education, the hamlet and the Department of Health and Social Services (Canton, 2000a). Each of the three communities had 12 funded places. The course emphasized workforce skills such as self-esteem, teamwork and interviewing. Other components of the course included parenting, Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun language classes and nutritional cooking (Canton, 2000a).

In April 2000, nine Kitikmeot residents graduated from the community support worker program that was offered by the College in Taloyoak. Students from Gjoa Haven and Kugaaruk attended the 24-week course (McCluskey, 2000). In January 1999 the College offered a millwright course in Cambridge Bay (News/North, 1999c).

The Nunavut Teacher Education Program (NTEP) offered by Nunavut Arctic College has increased the number of qualified Inuit public school teachers throughout Nunavut from zero in 1971 to over 200 in 2001. Since the three-year program has been offered in Cambridge Bay four students have graduated (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). The graduates are from Bathurst Inlet, Taloyoak and two from Gjoa Haven (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). Currently there are six students enrolled in the NTEP program in Cambridge Bay (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Some of the certificate and diploma courses offered by NAC are Environmental Technology, Inuit Resource Management, Hunters' and Trappers' Organization Certificate and Community Land Administration Certificate (NAC, 1998).

The Kitikmeot Employment and Training Partners (KETP) is a partnership of territorial and federal government departments and agencies, Designated Inuit Organizations, private sector companies and youth formed to coordinate and promote employment, training, education, community and economic development opportunities in the Kitikmeot (KETP, 2002a). The organization has 37 partners and has delivered ten training courses and graduated 100 students since it began operating in December 1999 (KETP, 2002b). Of the 100 students, 82 have been adults and 18 have been youth (KETP, 2002b).

The graduates include 33 heavy-equipment operators, 16 diamond driller assistants and ten cooks (KETP, 2002a). The courses run from three to six weeks and are held in different locations in the Region (KETP, 2002b). A three-week diamond driller assistant training course was held in Taloyoak and was assisted with in-kind donations from the Hamlet of Taloyoak and Peak Exploration Inc. (KETP, 2002a). A three-week camp cook course was offered in partnership with Echo Bay Mines Ltd. and Kitikmeot Caterers and it was held at Echo Bay Mine's Lupin Gold mine in November 2001 (KETP, 2002a). KETP has received approximately \$555,000 of in-kind contributions from its partners and non-partners to assist them with offering the courses (KETP, 2002a).

Another camp cook course with two participants to be selected from each of the communities of Kugaaruk, Taloyoak, Gjoa Haven, Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk is being planned for November 2002 (KETP, 2002b).

KETP provides aftercare support to all the graduates by assisting them in finding employment and keeping their names and telephone numbers in a database (KETP, 2002a).

Inuit who wish to start or expand a business have a variety of resources available to assist them with funding, counseling, start-up information and entrepreneurial training. Many of these services are accessible in the communities and on the Internet. These resources include the Kitikmeot Economic Development Commission, Aboriginal Business Canada, Aboriginal Supplier Inventory, Canada-Nunavut Business Centre, Kugluktuk Chamber of Commerce and the Business Development Bank of Canada (Nunatsiaq News, 2001).

1.4 Community Health and Wellness (Tables 5 and 7)

The Department of Health and Social Services had the second largest budget (after education) in the Government of Nunavut's first budget in 1999 and again in the government's 2002-03 budget (Ashbury, 1999a; Howatt, 2002c). In 1999 the budget was \$117.4 million or 22% of the government's budget and in 2002 the budget was \$157.9 million or 21% (Ashbury, 1999a; Howatt, 2002c). Health Minister Picco estimated in 2002 that between 20 and 30 per cent of the health budget in Nunavut is spent on salaries and another 20 percent is spent on transportation (Kay, 2002a). Less than sixty percent of the budget is available for new programs, to purchase supplies, maintain health facilities and obtain new equipment (Kay, 2002a).

The department administers non-insured health care services and insured services on behalf of the Federal Government to the residents of the Kitikmeot (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). Five Community Health and Social Service Centres are located in the larger communities and a Regional Headquarters office is also located in Cambridge Bay. The centres in the Region are staffed with nursing and social services personnel, the number of which depends on the size of the community served. There are no medical services in Bathurst Inlet but there is a lay dispense person in Umingmaktok (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Table 5 shows the health and social service professionals that are located in each community but does not include the support staff such as janitors and clerk/interpreters or the staff at the Regional office in Cambridge Bay.

The centres provide the majority of health promotion, disease prevention, assessment, treatment and long-term clinical management services for medical and dental care. Nurses are the most numerous service providers when it comes to treatment and assessment in health cases, and work alongside community health representatives and clerk/interpreters. Social workers provide the majority of social care and are also located in the centres along with the mental health workers and the home support workers (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

There are two physician positions in the Region, one is located in Cambridge Bay and one is located in Kugluktuk (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). The physicians travel to the other communities approximately every two or three months to see patients and make necessary referrals. Emergency or non-emergency care, which cannot be managed locally, is referred to larger centres such as Stanton Regional Hospital in Yellowknife or to Edmonton for services that are not available in Yellowknife.

Table 5 indicates other specialist services that are available to residents and the number of visits the specialists make to each community.

All patients who require general surgery go to the Stanton Territorial Hospital in Yellowknife. A Kitikmeot resident is appointed as a member of the Stanton Territorial Health Authority (Stanton Territorial Health Authority, 2002). In June 2002 the Nunavut Investment Review Committee announced that three hospitals would be built in Nunavut, one of them would be built in the Kitikmeot (Kay, 2002b).

Private dentists are resident in both Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). The position is currently vacant in Cambridge Bay and is expected to be filled soon (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). Dental services are contracted out by the government to private companies to provide services to residents in Kugaaruk, Gjoa Haven and Taloyoak. The dental team makes approximately three trips per year into each of the three communities. Patients requiring dental surgery are transported to either Yellowknife or Hay River depending upon the availability of an operating room.

The Kitikmeot Regional Office of the Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for providing the Region with both health and social services. The health services include:

- 1) clinical treatment by a nurse and/or doctor if necessary
- 2) health promotion and prevention programs, and
- 3) blood work, emergency medical services including medevacs etc.

The social services include:

- 1) counseling (one on one, families, couple) as necessary,
- 2) child protection,
- 3) foster care for children,
- 4) intervention programs, and
- 5) mental health services.

Qullit, the Nunavut Status of Women Council is mandated by the Government of Nunavut to work towards achieving equality for women by offering advice, conducting research, educating the public and advocating on behalf of territorial women's groups (McCluskey, 2002d). The Council has nine-members (McCluskey, 2002d). It also lobbies the government and other organizations on women's health issues such as the lack of access to mammography in Nunavut (McCluskey, 2002d).

Health Issues and Concerns

Below is a summary of issues and concerns as determined by the Kitikmeot Health and Social Services Board before the Department of Health and Social Services, Government of Nunavut, took responsibility for the services on April 1, 2000 and from other more recent sources (GN, 1999a).

Shortage of Health and Social Care Professionals

Much like the rest of Canada, the Kitikmeot is faced with a shortage of nurses and social workers. A high turnover of staff results in moving health and social services professionals to and from the Region. This increased cost impacts on the overall budget requiring budget cuts in other program areas (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Tobacco Use

Tobacco use is a serious problem in Nunavut and the Kitikmeot Region. Recent figures from Statistics Canada and the GNWT Bureau of Statistics show that Northerners, on an annual basis spend \$2,761 for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (Gardiner, 1999a). This level of tobacco use results in a high number of respiratory diseases and ailments in both adults and children. These types of illnesses continue to increase and are one of the major contributors to the many medevacs flown out of the Region during the year (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

The percentage of youth who smoke daily in Nunavut is nearly three times the national average (Kay, 2002a). The rate of death from lung cancer in Nunavut is 3.2 times more for men and 5.3 times more for women than the rest of Canada (Kay, 2002a).

Social Issues

Unemployment, a shortage of housing and teenage pregnancy causes a great deal of stress in various family situations and has a large impact on the mental health of the families and thus a community's well-being. The communities have a large percentage of residents who are unemployed and as a result are forced to live in conditions that result in this type of stress.

There is a high rate of teenage pregnancy in the Kitikmeot communities and this presents many public health problems and stresses on the health system. Official statistics are not available but Nunavut's assistant chief medical officer said in September 2002 that about 18 percent of the births at Baffin Regional Hospital are to teen mothers (Kearsey, 2002b). Young mothers often turn to custom adoption that is a practice whereby the baby is raised by their mothers or other relatives (Kearsey, 2002b). Custom adoption is common in Nunavut and is a traditional Inuit practice (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). This type of adoption is highly beneficial for the child and for the rest of the family as the child remains within the family where it knows its mother and father and extended family (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

In 2002 the Minister of Social Services appointed 42 custom adoption commissioners to help Nunavummiut have custom adoptions recognized by the courts (Greer, 2002). Custom adoption has traditionally been done between families without involving lawyers and social workers (Greer, 2002).

There is a high instance of sexually transmitted diseases, especially gonorrhea and chlamydia, among teenagers (Kearsey, 2002b). In Nunavut as a whole in 2000, 17 times more women and 18 times more men were diagnosed with chlamydia than in the rest of Canada (Kay, 2002a).

Life expectancy is lower in Nunavut than it is in the rest of Canada. A man in Nunavut can expect to live 8.6 years less than the national average (70 years) while a female can expect to live 11.5 years less than the national average (72 years) (Kay, 2002a).

The rate of abortion in Nunavut in 1999 was 25 abortions for every 1,000 women (CBC North, 2002c). The national rate was 16 abortions for every 1,000 women (CBC North, 2002c).

Between 1998 and 1999, tuberculosis rates more than doubled in Nunavut, which has a rate 17 times higher than the Canadian average (Kay, 2002a).

The number of two parent families in the Region has dropped and the number of single parent families has increased since the last census in 1996. Census Canada 2001 reported that 71% of the Region's residents lived in two parent families while 79% lived in two parent families in 1996. The percent of lone female families had increased to 22% in 2001 from 16% in 1996. The number of lone male families had increased to 8% from 4%.

Each community in the Kitikmeot, except Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok, has a shelter for women and children (Flood, Pers. Comm., 2002). The shelters are operated and maintained by the hamlet councils and are funded by the Department of Health and Social Services (Flood, Pers. Comm., 2002). The YWCA shelter in Yellowknife also shelters women from the Kitikmeot (Fuller, Pers. Comm., 2002). Between April 2002 and October 2002 the shelter had 11 Kitikmeot women stay in the shelter (Fuller, Pers. Comm., 2002). Between March 2001 and March 2002, 16 women from the Kitikmeot stayed in the shelter for a total of 162 nights (Latour, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Statistics Canada reported that on May 21, 2001, census day, five people were living in shelters in Nunavut (CBC North, 2002d).

The Workers' Compensation Board reported that 582 claims were made in the Kitikmeot Region for the years 1999, 2000, 2001 and up to December 5, 2002 (Haener, Pers. Comm., 2002). These claims included all seven communities in the study area, all of the mining exploration sites and the Lupin Mine (Haener, Pers. Comm., 2002). Of the total claims one was a fatality, two were classified as an occupational disease, 44 were not accepted, 327 required medical aid but did not require time lost from work other than the day of the injury and 208 claims required loss of time from work (Haener, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Crime

Nunavut has the highest rate of violent crime in Canada and the third largest overall crime rate in the country (Bell, 2002). It is also the only jurisdiction in Canada where the rate of violent crime exceeds the rate of property crime (Bell, 2002). The deputy minister of justice attributes 90% of the violent crime directly related to alcohol abuse (Bell, 2002).

Nunavut's per capita sexual assault rate is about seven times the Canadian average (Nunatsiaq News, 2000). In 1999 there were 90 sexual assaults in Nunavut and in 1998 there were 80 sexual assaults as well as 18 other sexual offences and five aggravated sexual assaults (Nunatsiaq News, 2000). Pauktuutit, a group representing Inuit women, has long been concerned by the high incidence of sexual assault and has worked with government and communities to address this matter (Nunatsiaq News, 2000).

The territory has one prison for men only (Bell, 2002). It is the Baffin Correctional Centre and is located in Iqaluit and was built in the mid-1980's to accommodate 45 inmates (Bell, 2002). Today there can be up to 70 men at one time housed in the Centre (Bell, 2002). Some offenders are sent to the Yellowknife Correctional Centre or to Southern Canada. Female offenders are sent to a women's facility in Fort Smith, Northwest Territories (Bell, 2002). If an inmate has to serve more than two years they are sent to Southern Canada to a larger institution (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002.)

In the past year two men from Cambridge Bay have committed suicide while incarcerated in Iqaluit (CBC North, 2002b). Kitikmeot residents are requesting from government that some type of correctional facility be built in Western Nunavut so that prisoners are not so isolated by the great distances from family members (CBC North, 2002b).

In August 2001 the first restorative justice training session in the Kitikmeot Region was held in Cambridge Bay (Wilson, 2001c). Restorative justice is used to divert offenders from the court system (Wilson, 2001c). A trained facilitator and community members work together with the offender to discuss how the crimes have affected others (Wilson, 2001c). Five RCMP officers, seven community members and four elders took part in the training session (Wilson, 2001c).

Nunavut is served by 'V' Division of the RCMP and its headquarters is in Iqaluit (RCMP, 2002).

Mental Health

The mental health of Kitikmeot residents impacts on the number of illnesses, accidents, and attempted and completed suicides. Suicide is one of the most pressing issues in the Kitikmeot Region.

The territory's suicide rate is nine-times higher than the national average (Kay, 2002a). In 1999 the territory had 21 suicide deaths and in 2000 it had 25 (Kearsey, 2001). A study completed in 1998

found that a robust family life, ties to community and a close connection with the land together provide the necessary conditions for lasting emotional health (Wilkin, 1998). In the ten years between 1988 and 1998 suicide claimed 187 people in Nunavut (Wilkin, 1998).

A 1998 GNWT Health and Social Services study of 78 individuals who committed suicide during the period 1994 and 1996 revealed that Inuit people are at the highest risk of suicide (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1998). Of the 78 suicides reviewed, 68 or 87% were Inuit and of those, young people between the ages of 15 and 29 accounted for 56 or 73% of the suicides (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1998).

The 2001 Annual Report Communities and Diamonds highlighted how alcohol and substance abuse are closely related to social problems. It states, “Substance abuse has been identified as threatening human health, personal safety and well being. Substance abuse is a significant factor in high rates of family violence and crime; poor motivation, physical health, self-esteem and mental health; unstable interpersonal relationships and untimely deaths. Substance abuse is a negative force in the lives of young people and is a factor in the growing number of children coming into the care of the state” (GNWT, 2002).

Alcohol and drug addiction is a serious problem in Nunavut and in the Kitikmeot and the government has responded with providing mental health nurses and drug and alcohol counselor positions in most of the communities. Wellness centres in the community are usually the first point of contact (McCluskey, 2000b). Some people still go outside of the communities to receive residential treatment. Actual numbers are not available on how many people were receiving out-patient treatment in their own hamlets during 2000 but statistics showed that during the fiscal year 2000-2001 thirteen people were sent outside Nunavut for residential addictions treatment, three of them were from Kitikmeot (McCluskey, 2000b). In the fiscal year 1999-2000 42 people were sent outside of Nunavut for residential addictions treatment and 14 of them were from Kitikmeot (McCluskey, 2000b).

An addictions treatment centre is being planned as part of the Government of Nunavut’s \$2.2 mental health strategy (McCluskey, 2002e). The centre will have an estimated budget of \$500,000 to \$750,000 and will incorporate Inuit culture into treatment (McCluskey, 2002e). The facility is to be located in a small, non-decentralized community (McCluskey, 2002e).

Dental Health

Expenditures on dental health in the Kitikmeot Region is large, with the most recent estimates at approximately \$1.2 to \$1.4 million per year (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). Recent surveys of children indicate that the dental health of children in the NWT (before Nunavut became a territory) is the worst in Canada. The most recent decayed, extracted, filled teeth/decayed, missing, filled teeth (deft/DMFT) index for six year old aboriginal children in the Kitikmeot Region is 9.28 while the deft/DMFT for non-aboriginal children is 1.6 (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

One reason for the high rate of poor dental health is the cheap junk food such as candy and soda pop that is readily available from the local stores (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). Fresh food is not always available and, when it is, it is expensive (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

In January 1999, the Kitikmeot Health and Social Services Board commissioned a review of the delivery of its core public health, primary prevention and health promotion programs and services. The review listed the following factors as negatively affecting the health and social services in the Kitikmeot Region. They include a high population growth, high teenage pregnancy rate (three times the national average), unemployment, housing problems, a high crime rate, high infant sickness due

to high rate of alcohol and tobacco addiction of mothers, high rate of childhood injuries due to accidents, high rates of alcohol and tobacco addiction among adolescents, high rates of sexually transmitted diseases and high incidence of family violence (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

The Department of Health and Social Services has directed funds towards providing some of the best health care and social services available, yet the overall wellness of residents does not reflect the magnitude of this investment (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). It has become increasingly clear that solutions to many health and social challenges faced by individuals, families and society must also emerge from within the communities themselves. With limited resources the pursuit of prevention through multiple levels of partnerships is essential.

1.5 Housing (Table 6)

The number of private dwellings has been steadily increasing in the West Kitikmeot region over the past ten years (NPC, 2002). The Region had 1,176 housing units in 1996, a 26 percent increase from 937 units in 1991. The average number of people per unit dropped from 4.29 persons to 3.95 persons.

The Region had 1,300 housing units in 2001, an increase of 11% since 1996. The average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 3.70 from 3.95 in 1996.

1.6 Community Services and Infrastructure

Transportation and communications are important to the communities. They provide valuable social, economic, political and cultural links between the communities and with larger centres that supply the communities with goods and services. There are no road links between the communities or with the south so the majority of travel in the Region is done by air. During the winter month's resident's travel over the ice by snow machine and during the summer they travel by boat.

The communities, except Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet, are served by scheduled flights for cargo and passenger service from Kenn Borek Air Ltd., Canadian North and First Air. Adlair Aviation and Kenn Borek Air Ltd. provide the Region with charter service. Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet are served by charter airlines from Cambridge Bay and from Yellowknife.

All of the communities except Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok have Community Aerodrome Radio Stations (CARS) that provide weather and aviation services to the air carriers. The runways have a gravel surface.

Fuel, construction materials, dry goods and other bulk items from the south are transported to the communities by an annual sealift. Except for Kugaaruk, the communities are supplied by a sealift originating in Hay River, NWT. Kugaaruk is supplied by ship from Montreal.

Direct dial telephone service is available in every community except Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet whose residents rely on Mobile Satellite Phone (MSAT) and/or radiotelephones. Radiotelephones are used to monitor people and families who are traveling or living out on the land.

Canada Post provides mail service on a regular basis to all of the communities except Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet. These communities receive their mail on an irregular basis from Cambridge Bay and Yellowknife whenever there is a charter or medevac into these places (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Two newspapers, News/North and Nunatsiaq News, provide weekly service to the Region and have submissions from residents in Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay on an irregular basis (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). News/North is published in English and Inuktitut every Monday (Holland, 2002c).

Nunatsiaq News is a bilingual newspaper with stories in Inuktitut syllabics and in English. It is published in Iqaluit. Both newspapers maintain sites on the Internet.

CBC Radio North and local radio broadcasts are a vital mode of communication for Kitikmeot residents (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). They provide personal broadcasting announcements, messages and community news and events.

CBC North Radio broadcasts from studios in Yellowknife, Inuvik and Iqaluit and is transmitted by satellite to all of the communities except Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). The main production center is located in Iqaluit with programs and stories contributed by a station in Rankin Inlet and bureaus in Cambridge Bay and Kuujjuaq, Quebec (CBC North, 2002a). Programs are produced in both Inuktitut and English (CBC North, 2002a).

Thirty-eight television channels are available through cable service in all the communities except Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). The stations include CBC North, CBC Montreal, BCTV from Vancouver and BRAVO (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). The service is provided through Arctic Cooperatives Ltd. Local community information such as announcements, advertisements and notices are broadcast through a local cable service in each community except Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok (McNeil, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Radio and television programs are produced and broadcast in Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, Inuvialuktun and English by CBC North and the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC). The IBC operates a production facility in Taloyoak (Holland, 2002c). Its headquarters are in Iqaluit (Holland, 2002c). IBC is one of the contributors to the National Aboriginal Television Network that broadcasts throughout the country (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The Internet is an important and popular form of communication in the Kitikmeot. Each community has access to the Internet. Kitikmeot PolarNet Technologies, a division of the Kitikmeot Corporation, is the primary service provider. The company was established in 1996 and has offices in Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk and Taloyoak (Holland, 2002b). It services these communities as well as Gjoa Haven and Kugaaruk (Holland, 2002b). Polarnet employs three full-time and one part-time employee (Holland, 2002b). The Nunavut government has its own Internet service.

An initiative developed by Industry Canada called the Community Access Program (CAP) helps to provide the resident's access to the Internet. Under CAP, local schools, libraries and community centres act as 'on-ramps' to the Information Highway and provide computers and support on how to make the best use of the Internet (GN Department of Education, 2002).

1.7 Government

On April 1, 1999 the Northwest Territories officially divided into Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. The division was the result of the *Nunavut Act* that was a result of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA). In February 1999 the residents of Nunavut elected 19 members to their first Legislative Assembly. Three of these members come from the Kitikmeot Region.

Nunavut's total 1999-2000 revenues were budgeted at \$601 million (News/North, 1999d). Expenditures for government programs and services in the fiscal year 1999-2000 were budgeted at \$545 million, \$55 million was budgeted for capital projects and of that \$20 million was for new housing (News/North, 1999d).

Revenue estimated for the 2002-03 fiscal year was \$745 million with \$682 million coming from the federal government in transfer payments (Howatt, 2002c). The Government of Nunavut's 2002-03

expenditure budget was \$760 million with 43% being budgeted for education, health and social services (Howatt, 2002c). Seventy million dollars was budgeted for capital projects including 78 new social housing units and more money than previous years was budgeted for tourism development and wildlife management (Howatt, 2002c).

The Regional offices of the Nunavut government are divided between Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay. Kugluktuk has the Regional offices of the departments of Education; Culture, Language, Elders and Youth and Sustainable Development and Cambridge Bay has the Regional offices of the departments of Community Government and Transportation, Finance and Administration, Health and Social Services, Human Resources, Justice, and Public Works and Services.

Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. represents the Inuit and implements Inuit obligations of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. Its office in Cambridge Bay is responsible for co-ordinating its land management issues throughout Nunavut. Three Institutions of Public Government established by the Land Claim have their head offices in the Kitikmeot. The Nunavut Planning Commission and the Nunavut Impact Review Board have offices in Cambridge Bay. The Nunavut Water Board has its office in Gjoa Haven.

2.0 Kugluktuk

The Hamlet of Kugluktuk is located on the Coronation Gulf on the arctic coast near the mouth of the Coppermine River (Figure 1). It is approximately 450 km southwest of Cambridge Bay and 600 km north of Yellowknife. It is the second largest community in the Region.

2.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1)

The population of Kugluktuk was 1,212 in 2001, a 1% increase from 1,201 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population grew 13%. The population is young with 35% being 14 years of age or younger. The median age of the population in Kugluktuk is 24 years.

Eighty-nine percent of the residents are of aboriginal descent.

In 2001 there were slightly more males (625) than females (590).

2.2 Economy (Tables 2 and 3)

The economy of Kugluktuk is typical of a mixed economy with a wage economy, government transfer payments and traditional activities. The wage economy is dominated by employment in government. In 1996, 49% of the workforce was employed in government or government related services such as education and health care. Three Nunavut government Regional offices, the departments of Education, Culture, Language, Elders and Youth and Sustainable Development are located in Kugluktuk.

The Hamlet of Kugluktuk has 44 employees and an annual payroll of \$1.7 million (NPC, 2002).

Kugluktuk residents also travel outside their community for work at the Lupin gold mine, Ekati Diamond Mine and to the Diavik mine construction site.

In 1998 the dollar value of the caribou to the community was \$1,078,185 (NPC, 2002a). The 1999 harvesting yield in Kugluktuk included 4 moose, 2 grizzly bears, 120 wolverines, 100 wolves, 4,000 caribou and 120,000 pounds of arctic char (NPC, 2002).

Kugluktuk had 1,614 cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year an increase of 12% from the fiscal year 1998-1999. The average value of each case decreased 8% during that period. In the fiscal year 1998-99 the community had 1,437 cases of income support up 27% from the 1,131 cases in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

In 1994, 56% of the residents over the age of 15 hunted and fished, 31% made crafts and 7% trapped. In 1998, 58% of working age residents hunted and fished and 10% trapped.

In 1996, 590 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$22,739. In 2000, 610 income tax returns were filed and the average income was \$23,265.

The Kitikmeot Hunters' and Trappers' Organization is the Regional organization representing hunters and trappers interests and is located in Kugluktuk.

Kugluktuk has an active Chamber of Commerce.

2.3 Employment, Education and Training (Tables 2, 3 and 4)

In January 1999, 345 residents were employed and 131 residents or 28% of the labour force was unemployed (GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a). The unemployment rate increased from 15% in 1996 primarily due to the closure of the Lupin gold mine located some 200 km to the southeast. About 75 people from the Kitikmeot were employed at the Lupin mine during 1998 just before it was placed into care and maintenance (Ashbury, 2000a). The mine re-opened in January 2000 and residents from Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay were re-hired (Ashbury, 2000a).

In November 2002 the Kitikmeot Inuit Association reported that 44 residents from Kugluktuk were working full-time in the mining industry. Seventeen were working at the Lupin gold mine, 10 were working at the Diavik development and 17 at the Ekati Diamond Mine in the Northwest Territories (Bernhardt, Pers. Comm., 2002). Kugluktuk is a point of hire for the two mines and the Diavik development so workers are flown directly to and from the community to the work site.

Kugluktuk residents worked 68 days on the Jericho Diamond Project in 1999 and 360 days in 2002 (Missal, Pers. Comm., 2002). In 1999 a women worked 52 of the days.

During 2000, 2001 and 2002 residents from Kugluktuk worked 54 days for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd. directly and earned 1% of the wages paid to Kitikmeot Inuit employees. Of the 54 days worked females worked 33 days and males worked 21 days. The women earned \$6,177 and the men earned \$3,885.

In January 1999, 250 working age residents who were not working said they wanted a job compared to 292 who wanted a job in 1994.

In 1996, 38% of the residents 15 years or older had less than a Grade 9 education, 20% had some high school but not a diploma, 2%, had a high school diploma, 32% had a trade or other certificate, 2% had some university and 7% had a university degree.

Kugluktuk has two schools. Jimmy Hikok Ilihavik School offers kindergarten to grade six. In 2002 the school had an enrollment of 193.5 students and in 1998 it had an enrollment of 240 students. The Kugluktuk High School offers grade seven to grade 12. In 2002 it had an enrollment of 143 students and in 1998 it had an enrollment of 140 students. Both schools are modern and each has an indoor gymnasium and computer labs.

The high school has fully equipped industrial arts and home economics rooms. Kindergarten to Grade 4 is conducted in English with a short daily period in the Inuinnaqtun language (RCMP, 2001).

Nine students graduated in 2002 and six graduated in 2001.

During the past few years Kugluktuk High School, the Hamlet of Kugluktuk and the Kitikmeot Corporation have initiated a reward program to deal with a serious school attendance problem (Lynch, 2002). The program, which has recently included opening and operating an arcade, has been successful in changing some students from having attendance as low as 8% to having 96% attendance (Lynch, 2002). The arcade has allowed the organization to use profits for sports activities and to create jobs for young people. It has also given the students a safe place to be in the evenings (Lynch, 2002). The attendance problem stemmed from students participating in a nightlife of drugs, alcohol and other law-breaking activities (Lynch, 2002).

Nunavut Arctic College offers high school upgrading, university and special courses and programs. Courses offered in the fall of 1999 in Kugluktuk included Work Place Literacy, Community Administration Certificate, Job Readiness and Adult Basic Education (News/North, 1999a).

Nunavut Arctic College is currently offering a health career access program in Kugluktuk and six residents are enrolled in the course (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

In November 1998 Kitikmeot Geosciences Ltd., Kitikmeot Corporation, Kitikmeot Economic Development Commission and others sponsored a kimberlite minerals training program (News/North, 1999c). Six Kugluktuk residents successfully completed the course and went to work in a new geological laboratory owned by Kitikmeot Geosciences Ltd. and located in the community (News/North, 1999c). In 1998, five students graduated from the two-year Management Studies program from Nunavut Arctic College (Carthew, Pers. Comm., 1999).

In April 2000, three Kugluktuk residents successfully completed a comprehensive training session at Caterpillar's world-class training centre in Southern Arizona (Native Journal, 2000). The session was sponsored by Diavik Diamond Mines and included driver training on a variety of large mining trucks, vehicle inspections and preventive maintenance (Native Journal, 2000).

In 2002, 23 Kugluktuk residents completed training programs sponsored by Diavik Diamond Mines (Diavik Diamond Mines Inc., 2002a). The training programs included a Construction Trades course, a Cooking/Housekeeping course and a Process Plant Training Course (Diavik Diamond Mines Inc., 2002a, 2002b). The Construction Trades and the Cooking/Housekeeping courses were held in the community and all participants were given the opportunity to write the trade's entrance exam (Diavik Diamond Mines Inc., 2002a). Nine of the 17 trainees successfully passed trades entrance exams (Diavik Diamond Mines Inc., 2002a).

2.4 Community Health and Wellness (Tables 5 and 7)

The Health Centre has four community health nurses, one home care nurse, one mental health worker, four community support workers, two social workers and a physician (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). Specialists from Yellowknife serve the community several times a year. A resident dentist serves Kugluktuk and visits other communities (Kagak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

Anyone requiring serious or advanced medical treatment is medevaced to Yellowknife or Edmonton using chartered high performance Learjet aircraft based in either Cambridge Bay or Yellowknife (RCMP, 2001). There is a pre and post-natal group that regularly meets five afternoons per week for expectant mothers and those with children up to one year in age (RCMP, 2001).

The community has an alcohol and drug program and counseling services and the hamlet has a wellness co-ordinator on staff who is proactive on health and social issues (McCluskey, 2002f).

The community has an awareness centre, an elder's centre, a youth centre and a day-care centre (Kagak, Pers. Comm., 2000). In April 2000 the community hosted a Region-wide suicide workshop that was attended by some 30 people over four days (Canton, 2000b).

An Elder/Youth Language and Cultural Camp was held in 1999 to encourage and support youth to learn traditional skills such as caribou and moose hunting, carving and outdoors survival. Learning social skills such as sharing and working together was also part of the program (The Native and Inuit Yearbook, 2000).

Kugluktuk has a women's shelter that is operated by a non-profit group (Barrera, 2002b). It employs about 15 people and has housed about 30 women since 2000 (Barrera, 2002b). The building is in need of major repair or replacement (Barrera, 2002b).

In December 2002 some residents of Kugluktuk met to discuss how the community might restrict the amount of alcohol that is brought into the community (McCluskey, 2002g). The community has experienced an increase in the number of alcohol import permits from approximately 40-50 permits per month to 150-160 permits in recent months (McCluskey, 2002g).

The number of two parent families in the Kugluktuk dropped and the number of single parent families has increased since the last census in 1996. Census Canada 2001 reported that 64% of Kugluktuk's residents lived in two parent families in 2001 while 75% lived in two parent families in 1996. The percent of lone female families had increased to 25% in 2001 from 18% in 1996. The number of lone male families doubled to 10% from 5%.

The number of criminal incidents in Kugluktuk between 1995 and 2001 ranged from a high of 577 incidents in 1996 to a low of 213 incidents in 1999. The number of violent crimes including assault ranged from a high of 130 in 1995 to a low of 67 in 1999. The highest number of sexual assaults (18) occurred in 1996.

The number of charges laid was highest in 1996 with 196 charges. The lowest number of charges, 88, was laid in 1999. The most charges were laid against adult men with a high in 1996 of 121 charges and a low of 54 in 1999. Charges against teen males were highest in 1997 with 58 charges and was lowest in 1998 with only 12. Charges against adult females have ranged from a high of 23 in 1997 to a low of 10 in 2001 and 1999. Charges against teen females rose steadily from 1 in 1995 to a high of 31 in 2001.

2.5 Housing (Table 6)

The community had 315 housing units in 1996, an increase of 58 units or 23% from 1991. The average number of residents per unit dropped from 4.12 residents in 1991 to 3.81 residents in 1996.

The community had 355 housing units in 2001, an increase of 13% since 1996. The average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 3.41 from 3.81 in 1996.

2.6 Community Services and Infrastructure

First Air provides daily passenger and freight service every day, weather permitting (RCMP, 2001). Adlair Aviation provides charter services from bases in Yellowknife and Cambridge Bay. There is no road access to Kugluktuk.

The hamlet government operates the airport that includes a 1,524-m gravel runway, a terminal building and 24-hour weather and flight planning service. It is capable of landing Canadian Forces Hercules aircraft that visit occasionally (RCMP, 2001). The airport is located approximately 3 km by road from Kugluktuk (RCMP, 2001). In 2000 Kugluktuk had 2,975 aircraft movements up from 2,212 in 1999 (Transport Canada, 2002).

Mail and freight are shipped in and out of Kugluktuk daily via the commercial airlines. One company provides taxi service including transportation to and from the airport (RCMP, 2001).

The Northern Transportation Company Limited provides an annual sealift that supplies fuel, dry goods, construction materials and other bulky items down the Mackenzie River from the transshipment point of Hay River. The barges arrive in August.

Two retail stores are the Kugluktuk Eskimo Co-operative (Co-op) and the Northern Store. They provide the necessities, produce, groceries, clothing, hardware, video rentals and snowmobiles (RCMP, 2001).

Kugluktuk has two hotels that can accommodate a total of 25 guests (RCMP, 2001).

Northwestel provides the community with direct dial telephone service. PolarNet, a division of Kitikmeot Corporation, provides Internet access using Northwestel telephone lines (Peterson, K., Pers. Comm., 1999).

Kugluktuk has a local radio station that operates between 2 pm and 4 pm, and 7 pm and 10 pm (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). The community also receives CBC radio programming from production centres in Iqaluit and Inuvik (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

Arctic Cooperatives Ltd. provides cable television services to the community. It provides 38 channels including BCTV, TVNC and CBC North (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Kugluktuk has a Community Assistance Program (CAP) located in the public library (GN Department of Education, 2002).

The community has a recreation facility that was completed in 1998 and a full-time recreation coordinator provided by the hamlet. During the summer a certified Lifeguard teaches a swimming program in the Arctic Ocean. Other popular summer activities include baseball, volleyball, floor hockey, hunting, fishing and camping. A 16-hole golf course is located on a sandbar and is accessible by boat. Winter sports include curling, hockey and snowmobiling.

2.6.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Water and sewage is distributed and collected by truck. Solid waste is trucked to a landfill (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

2.6.2 Heat and Power

Nunavut Power Corporation provides the community with 2,000 kW hours of electricity with diesel generators and two wind powered generators (Howatt, 2002h). Nunavut Power reported in April 2001 that the capacity of the plant is adequate (Nunavut Power Corporation, 2001).

2.6.3 Protection

The hamlet is responsible for fire protection. There are approximately 20 volunteers and the hamlet, the Fire Chief, the assistant Fire Chief and the Nunavut Fire Marshall's office provide training (Tremblay, Pers. Comm, 2002).

The fire brigade is equipped with an International front-mounted fire truck with a capacity of 625 gallons per minute (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002). The vehicle is serviced monthly (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The RCMP has staff of four officers (RCMP, 2001). The majority of police work is alcohol-related and includes spousal assaults, common assaults and sexual assaults (see Section 2.4). Kugluktuk was an alcohol-restricted community until December 1991 (RCMP, 2001). Kugluktuk is generally considered one of the busiest detachments within the Region (RCMP, 2001).

2.7 Government

The hamlet council is comprised of locally elected representatives responsible for water and sewage services, road maintenance, recreation, garbage disposal, and airport management and fire protection and many other community services and activities.

3.0 Cambridge Bay

The Hamlet of Cambridge Bay is located on the south shore of Victoria Island, 960 km northeast of Yellowknife and 1,600 km west of Iqaluit (Figure 1). It is the largest community in the Kitikmeot Region and serves as the western Regional government and transportation centre for Nunavut. The site of the community has been a traditional Inuit gathering and fishing place for hundreds of years.

3.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1)

The population of Cambridge Bay was 1,309 in 2001, a decrease of 3% from 1,351 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population grew by 21%. The population is young with 33% being 14 years of age or younger. The median age of the population is 25, the oldest median age of all of the Kitikmeot communities.

Seventy-six percent of the population is of aboriginal descent.

In 2001 there were slightly more males (670) than females (640).

3.2 Economy (Tables 2 and 3)

The economy of Cambridge Bay is typical of a mixed economy with a wage economy, government transfer payments and traditional activities. The wage economy is dominated by employment in government. In 1996, 43% of the workforce was employed in government or government related services such as education and health care. The community is one of two Regional Nunavut

government centres in the Kitikmeot with Regional offices of the departments of Human Resources, Finance and Administration, Health and Social Services, Community Government and Transportation and Public Works and Services and others. Inuit organizations such as Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kitikmeot Corporation and Nunavut Impact Review Board have offices in the community.

In 2000-2002 the Hamlet of Cambridge Bay employed 184 people and the payroll was \$2.6 million (NPC, 2002).

Cambridge Bay had 1,383 cases of income support in the 1999 calendar years an increase of 10% from the fiscal year 1998-1999. The average value of each case decreased 18% during that period. In the fiscal year 1998-99 the community had 1,246 cases of income support up 54% from the 808 cases reported in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

In 1994, 28% of the residents over the age of 15 hunted and fished, 15% made crafts and 7% trapped. In 1998, 57% hunted and fished and 8% trapped. The Nunavut Planning Commission reported that in 1998 the replacement value of caribou in the community was \$855,884 (NPC, 2002).

In 1996, 700 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$32,143. In 2000, 690 income tax returns were filed and the average income was \$35,380.

The Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) is the local organization representing the interests of hunters and trappers in Cambridge Bay. The Organization also provides guide/outfitting services to sport hunters.

In 1998 the Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization harvested muskox for commercial purposes for the first time. In March 1998 they harvested 217 muskox that produced 18,000 kilograms of meat (Ashbury, 1999c). That meat was sold only within the NWT because it was not federally inspected. In the fall of 1998 the HTO harvested another 165 animals that yielded 13,695 kilograms of meat (Ashbury, 1999c). The fall harvest was federally approved and inspected so the meat was sold outside of the territory. Thirty-one people participated in the two-week fall hunt (Ashbury, 1999c).

A hunt was planned in November 1999 but equipment at the abattoir on the Ekalluk River was damaged by ice and water and therefore the hunt was cancelled (Ashbury, 2000b).

In March 2000 the HTO harvested 270 muskox that produced 17,000 kilograms of meat (Ashbury, 2000b). The meat was cut-up over a 10-day period at a temporary abattoir about 70 km west of Cambridge Bay before being transported to the Kitikmeot Foods plant for further processing. The hunt employed 32 people and added as much as \$160,000 to the local economy (Ashbury, 2000b). Canadian Food Inspection Agency officials were at the abattoir and the Cambridge Bay plant (Ashbury, 2002b).

In 2001 the HTO harvested 326 muskox that produced 23,000 kilograms of meat (Ashbury, 2001a). Twenty-five hunters were involved in the hunt that contributed approximately \$150,000 into the local economy (Ashbury, 2001a).

The local muskox hunt was cancelled in 2002 by federal food inspectors when the field processing facilities failed to meet health standards (Howatt, 2002f). Twenty-six workers were scheduled to hunt, butcher and transport meat to Kitikmeot Foods in the community and the Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization had planned to kill 400 muskox (Howatt, 2002f). Muskox were purchased from Sachs Harbour on Banks Island and processed at Kitikmeot Foods but the cancellation of the

hunt resulted in the plant laying six people off work (Howatt, 2002f). Muskox makes up about one-third of Kitikmeot Foods' business (Howatt, 2002f).

The muskox hides and horns are also sold. The hides are tanned and then made into leather products. The horns are crafted into carvings and jewelry (Ashbury, 1999c). The qiviut, which is the luxurious under layer of hair on muskox is also valuable and is considered better for textiles than cashmere (Wilson, 2001a; Howatt, 2002f). The Kitikmeot Hunters' and Trappers' Organization which represents the Regional hunters and trappers want to develop a qiviut processing facility and mill in Cambridge Bay. Currently the Kitikmeot HTO is involved in a joint project with a Prince Edward Island company that has designed and manufactured a qiviut mill (Howatt, 2002f).

Kitikmeot Foods also processes char into fillets, char jerky, cold and hot smoked char as well as whole dressed char (McNeil, Pers. Comm., 2002).

In 1998 Kitikmeot Foods sold over \$450,000 worth of char products (about 35,000 kilograms) (Ashbury & McCluskey, 1999). Eight to ten full-time employees fish for char within 145 kilometres of Cambridge Bay (Ashbury & McCluskey, 1999). The NWT market consumed twenty-five per cent of the char in 1998 (Ashbury & McCluskey, 1999).

In September 1999 the plant processed 42,000 kilograms of char that was caught over a three-week period from six rivers located 70 to 160 km from Cambridge Bay (Ashbury, 1999d). Some 22 people participated in the catch (Ashbury, 1999d). Some of the char was sold fresh to places in Vancouver, Edmonton, Montreal, Toronto and Boston and some of it was processed into jerky and traditional dried fish known as biffie (Ashbury, 1999d).

In 2000 the plant processed about 40,000 kilograms of char (Ashbury, 2001b). About 25 people were hired to process the catch and about ten fishermen were employed (Ashbury, 2001b). Much of the catch went to southern Canada such as Edmonton, Vancouver and Toronto; some went to Yellowknife (Ashbury, 2001b).

In 2001 the plant processed just under 41,000 kilograms of char during two fisheries, one in the spring that ran from July 10 to July 16 and one in the summer that ran from August 10 to September 15 (Howatt, 2002e). Kitikmeot Foods also purchases char for processing from time to time from fishermen in Gjoa Haven and Kugaaruk (Howatt, 2002e).

Kitikmeot Foods is pursuing European Union certification for its products and is expecting to sell into that market in 2003 (Howatt, 2002e).

3.3 Employment, Education and Training (Tables 2, 3 and 4)

At the time of the labour survey in January 1999, 627 residents were employed and 101 residents or 14% of the labour force was unemployed (GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a). The unemployment rate increased from 8% in 1996 primarily due to the temporary closure of the Lupin gold mine. About 75 people from the Kitikmeot were employed at the Lupin mine during 1998 just before it was placed into care and maintenance (Asbury, 2000a). In November 2002 the Kitikmeot Inuit Association reported that no Cambridge Bay residents were working directly for Echo Bay Mines at the Lupin mine (Bernhardt, Pers. Comm., 2002).

In 1999 one resident from Cambridge Bay worked 15 days at the Jericho Diamond Project (Missal, Pers. Comm., 2002).

During 2000, 2001 and 2002 residents from Cambridge Bay worked 3,497 days for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd. and earned 56% of the wages paid to Kitikmeot Inuit employees. Female residents worked 1,240 days and earned \$235,785 and male residents worked 2,257 days and earned \$428,522.

In January 1999, 183 working age residents who were not working said they wanted a job compared to 141 who wanted a job in 1994.

In 1996, 23% of the residents 15 years or older had less than a Grade 9 education, 18% had some high school but not a diploma, 5%, had a high school diploma, 40% had a trade or other certificate, 5% had some university and 9% had a university degree.

Cambridge Bay has two schools. Kullik Illihakvik offers classes from kindergarten to grade six. In September 2002 the school had an enrollment of 213 students and in 1998 it had an enrollment of 256 students. The Kiilnik High School offers grade seven to grade 12 and in September 2002 the enrollment was 180 students and in 1998 it had an enrollment of 170 students. The high school is situated in a new \$14 million building which opened in 2002 and includes a community library and a community heritage centre (McNeil, Pers. Comm., 2002).

A former residence for out-of-community high school students in Cambridge Bay is being used as spare classrooms for the high school (Tologanak, 2002).

Five students graduated from high school in 2002 and two graduated in 2001.

Two students from Cambridge Bay received special training from the Kitikmeot Education and Training Program in 2000 and 2001. One student completed a 16-week Security Officer Training Program in Yellowknife in 2000 and one student completed a 6-week Diamond Valuator training course in Johannesburg, South Africa in early 2001 (KETP, 2002a).

In the 2000-2001 academic session Nunavut Arctic College offered courses for diplomas in Social Work, Environmental Technology and Management Studies and the Jewelry/Metal Work Program, Northern Community Alcohol and Drug Counselling and Inuinnaqtun Language Training (NAC, 2000). Other courses offered included Adult Basic Education, Small Engine Repair and Welding, Workplace Literacy and other Literacy levels (NAC, 2000).

Nunavut Arctic College has residences in Cambridge Bay for students from other communities (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

3.4 Community Health and Wellness (Tables 5 and 7)

The staff at the community Health Centre includes one physician, five community nurses, one public health nurse, one home care nurse, two community support workers, one mental health worker, three social workers and one Wellness Coordinator (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). The Wellness Coordinator position is funded by the hamlet (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The community has an alcohol and drug program, a youth drop-in centre, elders' centre, a home care program, women's shelter and counseling services. In January 2002 the RCMP and the Kullik elementary school offered a drug and alcohol prevention program known as Dare Abuse Resistance Program (DARE) for students in grades 5 and 6 (Barrera, 2002c).

The women's shelter in Cambridge Bay is a three-bedroom house that was opened in 1994 (Northern News Services, 2002a). It operates with funds from a \$75,000 grant from the hamlet and in February 2002 the director of community wellness for the hamlet reported that the shelter was running a \$15,000 deficit (Northern News Services, 2002a & CBC North, 2002e). Between April 1, 2001 and

February 2002 the shelter helped 63 women and 66 children (Northern News Services, 2002a). It has one full-time co-ordinator and five part-time staff (Northern News Services, 2002a).

Cambridge Bay has one daycare centre that is operated by the Child Daycare Centre Society and funded by the hamlet office (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The number of two parent families in Cambridge Bay dropped and the number of single parent families has increased since the last census in 1996. Census Canada 2001 reported that 71% of Cambridge Bay's residents lived in two parent families while 79% lived in two parent families in 1996. The percent of lone female families had increased to 25% in 2001 from 15% in 1996. The number of lone male families had increased to 7% from 5%.

The number of criminal incidents in Cambridge Bay between 1995 and 2001 ranged from a high of 676 incidents in 2001 to a low of 417 incidents in 1996. The number of violent crimes including assault ranged from a high of 155 in 2001 to a low of 79 in 1999. The highest number of sexual assaults (31) occurred in 1997.

Of the 676 incidents in 2001, 504 of them were alcohol related offences (Barrera, 2002a).

The number of charges laid was highest in 1997 with 200 charges. The lowest number of charges, 137, was laid in 1999. The most charges were laid against adult men with a high in 1998 of 128 and a low of 82 in 1999. Charges against teen males were highest in 1997 with 73 charges and was lowest in 1995 with only 11. Charges against adult females have ranged from a high of 25 in 1996 to a low of 6 in 2001. Charges against teen females were zero in 1995, 1996, 1997, and were highest in 2001 with 6 and a low of 1 in 2000.

3.5 Housing (Table 6)

The community had 394 housing units in 1996, an increase of 78 units or 25% from 1991. The average number of residents per unit dropped from 3.53 residents in 1991 to 3.43 residents in 1996. The community had 405 housing units in 2001, an increase of 3% since 1996. The average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 3.23 from 3.43 in 1996.

3.6 Community Services and Infrastructure

Cambridge Bay is the Regional transportation centre for the Kitikmeot Region. It is served daily with scheduled flights by Canadian North and/or First Air and/or Kenn Borek Air Ltd. to Yellowknife, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak and Kugaaruk. The airlines provide both cargo and passenger service. Adlair Aviation provides medevac and charter services.

The hamlet is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the airport at Cambridge Bay. It has a 1,525 km gravel runway and can accommodate 737 aircraft. In 2000 Cambridge Bay had 5,966 aircraft movements up from 4,873 in 1999 (Transport Canada, 2002).

Although there is no road access to Cambridge Bay, residents from Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet, about 190 and 280 km southwest respectively, travel over the ice by snow machine to Cambridge Bay between December and May and by boat in the summer.

The community is served by barge by the Northern Transportation Company from Hay River via Tuktoyaktuk. The estimated annual cargo that is delivered to the community is more than 10,000 tonnes (GNWT Dept. of Transportation, 1995). Cargo typically consists of fuels, dry goods, machinery, cars and trucks and other bulk items. The barges arrive in August.

NorthwesTel provides the community with direct dial telephone service. PolarNet provides Internet access using NorthwesTel telephone lines (Peterson, K., Pers. Comm., 1999).

In August 2001 the Cambridge Bay Communications Society began operating a local radio station – CFBI (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). The station would like to focus on Inuinnaqtun programming but as yet is still doing the majority of broadcasting in English (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). The Society is moving to larger premises where it can develop a production centre to create more in-depth radio programs (McCluskey, 2002a).

CBC North (radio) has a news and current events bureau in the community that prepares and delivers items for CBC North production centres (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). The community receives CBC North radio and TV (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The Hamlet currently operates a Community Access Program (CAP) that provides computer and Internet access to community members (McCluskey, 2002a).

Arctic Cooperatives Ltd. provides cable television services to the community. It provides 38 channels including BCTV, TVNC and CBC North (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The community has a community hall, arena, curling and hockey rinks, two gymnasiums, a summer-only pool and other recreational facilities. Community activities include minor hockey, beavers, brownies and scouts, army cadets and intramural sports.

3.6.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Water is distributed and collected in the community through both piped and trucked systems. Sanitation services are also provided by both systems. Solid waste is trucked to a landfill (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

3.6.2 Heat and Power

Nunavut Power Corporation provides the community with 2,000 kW/hours of electricity with diesel generators and one wind-powered generator (Howatt, 2002h). Nunavut Power reported in April 2001 that the capacity of the plant is adequate for the present, but will require replacement of one of the generators in the future and that more heat recovery is possible but would require upgrading of the existing system (Nunavut Power Corporation, 2001).

Since September 1994 an 80kW wind turbine, owned by a Saskatchewan company, has also been operating in the community and selling the power to Nunavut Power (Howatt, 2002h). Total production from the unit from 1994 to 1998 was approximately 665,000 kW hours and resulted a reduction of fuel consumption by approximately 190,000 litres (Huffam, 2000b).

3.6.3 Protection Services

The hamlet government is responsible for fire protection. There are approximately 20 volunteers and the hamlet, the Fire Chief and the assistant Fire Chief and the Nunavut Fire Marshal's office provide training (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The fire brigade is equipped with an International front-mounted fire truck with a capacity of 625 gallons per minute (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002). The vehicle is serviced monthly (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Seven members of the RCMP and one full time detachment clerk serve Cambridge Bay; a Sergeant and six Constables (McCluskey, 2002h). This detachment also serves Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok. The work of the officers consists mainly of Criminal Code enforcement and some Territorial Acts (RCMP, 2001). The detachment acts as a hub detachment for the Kitikmeot Region providing administrative and operational guidance and support to the four other detachments in the region: Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Kugaaruk and Taloyoak (RCMP, 2001). Cambridge Bay is one of the busier detachments in the Region (RCMP, 2001).

3.7 Government

The hamlet council is comprised of locally elected representatives responsible for water and sewage services, road maintenance, recreation, garbage disposal, airport management and fire protection and in many other community services and activities.

4.0 Bathurst Inlet

Bathurst Inlet is the smallest community in the Kitikmeot Region, the smallest community in Nunavut and is considered a traditional outpost camp by Regional residents (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). It is located on the western side of Bathurst Inlet on the mainland near the mouth of the Burnside River approximately 600-km northeast of Yellowknife (Bathurst Inlet Lodge, 2002) (Figure 1).

The community consists of the Bathurst Inlet Lodge and residences of the Inuit. The permanent settlement began as a mining exploration camp in 1929, followed by a Hudson's Bay Company trading post and Roman Catholic mission in 1936. The trading post and mission operated until the mid 1960's and were then purchased by Glenn and Trish Warner (Bathurst Inlet Lodge, 2002). In 1969 the Warners opened the lodge utilizing the buildings (including the church) from the trading post and the mission, and in 1984 the Inuit residents of Bathurst Inlet became partners in the lodge (Bathurst Inlet Lodge, 2002). The focus of the lodge is the interpretation of the arctic through natural history and geology, the Inuit culture and history of the north (Bathurst Inlet Lodge, 2002).

4.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1)

The Nunavut Government Bureau of Statistics reported the 2001 permanent population of Bathurst Inlet at five. This is a 62% decrease since 1996 when the resident population was reported at 18. The permanent population is entirely Inuit and is known as the Kingaunmiut or people of the 'Nose Mountain' after a local landmark (Bathurst Inlet Lodge, 2002).

4.2 Economy (Table 2)

The residents of Bathurst Inlet follow a traditional lifestyle hunting, fishing and trapping but also participate in wage employment when opportunities become available. As part owners of the Bathurst Inlet Lodge the residents work in the lodge and as guides to tourists and hunters in the summer and the fall. The lodge can accommodate up to 25 guests and receives guests from around the world (Bathurst Inlet Lodge, 2002). Residents also work for mining exploration firms through an expediting firm that they also partially own.

During most of the year Bathurst Inlet residents hunt caribou, muskox and seal (Bathurst Inlet Lodge, 2002). Community residents occasionally sell arts and crafts to visitors (Hancock, 1999).

There is no tax information available for Bathurst Inlet.

4.3 Employment, Education and Workforce (Tables 2 and 3)

Bathurst Inlet had five cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year an increase of 250% from the fiscal year 1998-1999. The average value of each case decreased 53% during that period. In the fiscal year 1998-99 the community had two cases of income support down 90% from the 22 cases in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

During 2000, 2001 and 2002 only male residents from Bathurst Inlet worked 388 days for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd. and earned \$73,463 or 7% of the wages paid to Kitikmeot Inuit employees.

There is no school in Bathurst Inlet but the children receive some home schooling in Inuinnaqtun (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

4.4 Community Health and Wellness (Table 5)

Family data is not available for Bathurst Inlet.

There are no health services in Bathurst Inlet but the doctor from Cambridge Bay visits the community several times a year.

4.5 Housing (Table 6)

The community had four housing units in 1996 and four housing units in 1991. The average number of residents per unit remained constant at 4.5 residents per unit. Current housing data is not available for Bathurst Inlet.

4.6 Community Services and Infrastructure

The community is served by charter aircraft that land in the ocean, on the ice or on a designated gravel airstrip suitable for twin otters. There are no scheduled air services into the community but Air Tindi in Yellowknife, and Adlair and Kenn Borek Air Ltd. in Cambridge Bay provide charter services (Hancock, 1999).

Supplies are delivered by barge during the summer months and over the ice or by plane from Cambridge Bay during the winter. Mail for community residents is sent to the Yellowknife office of the Lodge and is forwarded to the community when there is a charter or a medevac (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Telephone service, including Internet access, is provided through one MSAT (mobile satellite phone) (Bathurst Inlet Lodge, 2002). Most residents have VHF radios that are used to talk with people around the Inlet (Bathurst Inlet Lodge, 2002).

Residents in Bathurst Inlet are responsible for all of their services. They receive electrical power from the generator that supplies the Lodge and from personal generators. Heating oil is used to heat the buildings.

The residents provide their own fire protection. Policing services are provided by the RCMP detachment in Cambridge Bay.

4.7 Government

Bathurst Inlet is unincorporated.

5.0 Umingmaktok

Umingmaktok is located on the eastern side of Bathurst Inlet 80 km due north of the community of Bathurst Inlet and 190 km south of Cambridge Bay (Figure 1). It is the closest community to the Hope Bay project site 60 km away.

Umingmaktok, which means “place of many muskox” in Inuinnaqtun, was formerly known as Bay Chimo.

5.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1)

The permanent population of the community is about 12 people including some children, a 76% decrease in population from 1996 (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). All of the residents are of aboriginal descent. Today the community functions more as a traditional Inuit camp than as a permanent settlement as many of the residents have moved to neighbouring communities.

5.2 Economy (Tables 2 and 3)

The residents of Umingmaktok live a traditional lifestyle but also participate in wage employment when opportunities become available. Some residents work in the mineral exploration industry and in the tourist industry.

The 1998-dollar value of caribou for the community was \$234,266 (NPC, 2002).

Umingmaktok had 35 cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year an increase of 36% from the fiscal year 1998-1999. The average value of each case increased only \$2. In the fiscal year 1998-1999 the community had 96 cases of income support a decrease of 20% from the 120 cases in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

In 1994, 38% of the residents hunted and fished, 29% made crafts and 32% trapped.

There is no tax information for Umingmaktok.

5.3 Employment, Education and Training (Tables 3 and 4)

There is no labour force data available for 1999 for the community. The 1996 census reported a labour force of 20 out of 35 people 15 years or older. The majority of the labour force did not have full time jobs. The level of schooling was in general low (less than Grade 9) but some workers had trade certificates and a few had a high school certificate.

Two students are taught in a home using ‘work packs’ from the elementary school in Cambridge Bay (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). Two students are boarding in private homes in Cambridge Bay and attend high school there (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

5.4 Community Health and Wellness (Table 5)

Family data is not available for Umingmaktok.

In Umingmaktok there is one lay dispense person who provides over-the-counter medications and arranges for medical appointments and travel to the nearest health centre when necessary. The health centre most often accessed is Cambridge Bay but depending upon the seriousness of the illness,

patients may be flown to either Stanton Yellowknife Hospital or to Edmonton (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

5.5 Housing (Table 6)

The community had 15 housing units in 1996 and the average number of persons per unit was 3.4. Current housing data is not available for Umingmaktok.

5.6 Community Services and Infrastructure

Umingmaktok is served by charter aircraft that land on the ocean, on the ice or on a designated gravel airstrip suitable for twin otters. There are no scheduled air services into the community.

A Northern Transportation Co. tug and barge transports supplies such as fuel and building materials to the community once a year during the summer. Supplies are also delivered over the ice by snow machine and by plane from Cambridge Bay during the winter.

Residents travel between Cambridge Bay and Umingmaktok over the ice during the winter by snow machine, and the residents regularly travel between the communities of Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet by boat in the summer and by snow machine in the winter.

Telephone service is provided through one MSAT (mobile satellite). Most residents have VHF radios.

Diesel fuel stoves heat the buildings and electricity is generated using privately owned generators.

Fire protection is provided by a volunteer fire department. Policing services are provided by the RCMP detachment in Cambridge Bay.

5.7 Government

Umingmaktok is unincorporated. There is a hunters and trappers organization but no hamlet council. Residents provide their own services.

6.0 Gjoa Haven

The Hamlet of Gjoa Haven is located on the southeast coast of King William Island on the Northwest Passage (Figure 1). It is 375 km east of Cambridge Bay and 1,100 km northeast of Yellowknife.

6.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1)

The population of Gjoa Haven was 960 in 2001, an increase of 10% from 876 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population grew by 12%. The population is young with 40% being 14 years of age or younger. The median age is 20 years. Ninety-five percent of the population is of Inuit ancestry and in 2001 males outnumbered females 495 to 460.

In 1961 only 100 people lived in Gjoa Haven (Ellsworth, 1997).

6.2 Economy (Tables 2 and 3)

The economy of Gjoa Haven is typical of a mixed economy with a wage economy, government transfer payments and traditional activities.

The wage economy is dominated by employment in government. In 1996, 41% of the workforce was employed in government or government related services such as education and health care. The Nunavut Water Board is located in Gjoa Haven. The largest employer in the community is the Hamlet of Gjoa Haven that provides all of the services and housing maintenance (RCMP, 2001).

Until a recently imposed moratorium, sports hunting for polar bear also provided significant cash income. Gjoa Haven had about six hunts a season and the estimated value of those hunts to the community was \$103,500 (RT & Associates, 2001). The monies included the hunts, bonuses and tips, accommodation and meals, the sale of carvings and crafts and the value of the hides and the meat (RT & Associates, 2001).

Gjoa Haven had 1,867 cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year an increase of 2% from the fiscal year 1998-1999. The average value of each case decreased 12% during that period. In the fiscal year 1998-99 the community had 1,828 cases of income support down 2% from the 1,856 cases reported in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

In 1994 61% of the residents over 15 years of age hunted and fished, 20% made crafts and 10% trapped. In 1998, 73% of the residents hunted and fished and 13% trapped.

The residents rely heavily on hunting and fishing to feed their families. They hunt and fish on the Island and on the mainland in the Back River area particularly during the winter (RCMP, 2001). The lakes on the Island provide Char and Lake Trout and the Island has caribou and muskox (RCMP, 2001). The Back River area is approximately 160 south of Gjoa Haven and many residents of Gjoa Haven originated from that area (RCMP, 2001). Ringed seals that are found locally and Bearded seals, which are found off the shores of the western part of the Island, are also an important part of the local diet (RCMP 2001).

In 1996, 410 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$18,751. In 2000, 450 income tax returns were filed and the average income was \$20,980.

6.3 Employment, Education and Training (Tables 2, 3 and 4)

At the time of the labour survey in January 1999, 188 residents were employed and 120 residents or 39% of the labour force was unemployed (GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a). The unemployment rate had increased from 29% in 1996.

In January 1999, 179 working age residents who were not working said they wanted a job compared to 195 who wanted a job in 1994.

Gjoa Haven men have worked 371 days for the Jericho Diamond Project during 2000, 2001 and 2002 (Missal, Pers. Comm., 2002). Gjoa Haven women worked 50 days for the Project in 2001. They have been employed as field assistants and technicians, environmental technicians and geotechnical assistants (Missal, Pers. Comm., 2002).

During 2000, 2001 and 2002 residents from Gjoa Haven worked 1,078 days for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd. and earned \$212,703 or 18% of the wages paid to Kitikmeot Inuit employees. Only male residents worked for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd.

The polar bear moratorium in M'Clintock Channel has resulted in a loss of income of \$67,000 and 12 part-time jobs (RT & Associates, 2001).

In 1996, 46% of the residents 15 years or older had less than a Grade 9 education, 17% had some high school but not a diploma, 2%, had a high school diploma, 30% had a trade or other certificate, 2% had some university and 4% had a university degree.

The Quqshuun Ilihakvik School offers kindergarten to grade six and a new school Qikiqtak High School offers grades seven to 12. In September 2002 Quqshuun Ilihakvik School had 173 students and a capacity for 250 students. Qikiqtak High School had 129 students and a capacity for 190 students.

One student graduated from high school in 2001.

In the 2000-2001 academic session Nunavut Arctic College offered Adult Basic Education and a Pre-Cooking course in the community (NAC, 2000).

In August 2001 the Nutarganut Pairivik Society Daycare opened Gjoa Haven's first daycare (Wilson, 2001b). The facility has space for four infants and 16 preschoolers (Wilson, 2001b). The Kitikmeot Economic Development Commission funded the facility (Wilson, 2001b).

6.4 Community Health and Wellness (Tables 5 and 7)

The Health Centre is staffed with four community health nurses, one home care nurse, four community support workers, one mental health worker and one social worker (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). A general practitioner and specialists make visits during the year. Any serious medical matter is medevaced to Yellowknife or Edmonton (RCMP, 2001).

The number of two parent families in Gjoa Haven dropped and the number of single parent families has increased since the last census in 1996. Census Canada 2001 reported that 74% of Gjoa Haven's residents lived in two parent families while 80% lived in two parent families in 1996. The percent of lone female families had increased to 18% in 2001 from 14% in 1996. The number of lone male families had increased to 9% from 6%.

Under the *Nunavut Liquor Act* Gjoa Haven is a prohibited community and alcohol is illegal (McCluskey, 2002b).

The number of criminal incidents in Gjoa Haven between 1995 and 2001 ranged from a high of 203 incidents in 2001 to a low of 78 incidents in 1995. The number of violent crimes including assault ranged from a high of 46 in 2001 to a low of 16 in 1995. The highest number of sexual assaults (21) occurred in 1997.

The number of charges laid was highest in 2001 with 49 charges. The lowest number of charges, 20, was laid in 1999. The most charges were laid against adult males with a high in 2001 of 40 and a low of 20 in 1999. Charges against teen males were highest in 1996 with 12 charges and were lowest in 1995 with only one. Charges against adult females have ranged from a high of 5 in 1997 to zero in both 1996 and 1999. There has only been one charge against a teen female between 1995 and 2001.

6.5 Housing (Table 6)

The community had 192 housing units in 1996, an increase of 47 units or 32% from 1991. The average number of residents per unit decreased from 5.40 residents in 1991 to 4.58 residents in 1996.

The community had 235 housing units in 2001, an increase of 22% since 1996. The average number of residents per unit dropped to 3.89 from 4.58 in 1996.

6.6 Community Services and Infrastructure

Gjoa Haven is served by scheduled flights providing passenger and cargo service every day by either First Air or Kenn Borek Air Ltd. Adlair Aviation provides charter services from bases in Yellowknife and Cambridge Bay.

The hamlet government operates the airport that includes a 1,320 m gravel runway, a terminal building and a Community Aerodrome Radio Station (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). In 2000 Gjoa Haven had 2,262 aircraft movements up from 1,810 in 1999 (Transport Canada, 2002).

The Northern Transportation Company Limited provides an annual sealift that supplies fuel, dry goods, construction materials and other bulky items down the Mackenzie River from the transshipment point of Hay River.

NorthwesTel provides the community with direct dial telephone service. PolarNet provides Internet access using NorthwesTel telephone lines (Peterson K., Pers. Comm., 1999).

Gjoa Haven has a local radio station (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). The community also receives CBC radio programming from production centres in Iqaluit and Inuvik (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

Arctic Cooperatives Ltd. provides cable television services to the community. It provides 38 channels including BCTV, TVNC and CBC North (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The community has a hockey arena, a two-sheet curling rink and a heated indoor swimming pool. The school gymnasium is used after hours for basketball, volleyball and badminton. Residents hold traditional Inuit games about four times a year (RCMP, 2001). Hunting and fishing also provide recreation.

6.6.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Water is delivered and collected by truck and sewage is collected by truck. Solid waste is trucked to a landfill (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

6.6.2 Heat and Power

Nunavut Power Corporation currently provides the community with electricity with 1,000 kW hours of electricity with diesel generators (Howatt, 2002i). Nunavut Power reported in April 2001 that the plant is sufficient at present but continued growth of the town will increase loads and any future capacity increase would require a building addition (Nunavut Power Corporation, 2001). Waste heat recovery could be utilized (Nunavut Power Corporation, 2001).

6.6.3 Protection

The hamlet is responsible for fire protection. There are approximately 20 volunteers and the Hamlet council, the Fire Chief and the assistant Fire Chief and the Nunavut Fire Marshall's office provide the training (Tremblay, Pers. Comm, 2002).

The fire brigade is equipped with an International front-mounted fire truck with a capacity of 625 gallons per minute (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002). The vehicle is serviced monthly (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Two RCMP officers provide policing services (RCMP, 2001). The Nunavut court of Justice travels to the community three to four times a year (RCMP, 2001).

6.7 Government

The hamlet council is comprised of locally elected representatives responsible for water and sewage services, road maintenance, recreation, garbage disposal, and airport management and fire protection and many other community services and activities.

7.0 Taloyoak

The Hamlet of Taloyoak is located at Stanners Harbour on the west coast of the Boothia Peninsula, 460 km east of Cambridge Bay and 1,223 km northeast of Yellowknife (Figure 1). It is the northernmost community on the North American mainland.

7.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1)

The population of Taloyoak was 720 in 2001, an increase of 11% from 648 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population grew by 12%. The population is young with 40% being 14 years or younger. Ninety four percent of the population is of Inuit ancestry. The median age of the Taloyoak is 19.

In 2001, there was slightly more males (370) than females (350).

7.2 Economy (Tables 2 and 3)

The economy of Taloyoak is mixed with a wage economy, government transfer payments and traditional activities. The wage economy is dominated by employment in government. In 1996, 41% of the workforce was employed in government or government-related services such as education and health care.

The community has a large number of artists who produce high quality work that is sold both in the community and in southern Canada. Carvers produce work in soapstone, whalebone and ivory. Taluq Designs is a company that produces handcrafted sewn items based on ancient Inuit tradition. Their products include the well-known Spence Bay 'packing dolls'.

Taloyoak had 1,306 cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year an increase of 17% from the fiscal year 1998-1999. The average value of each case decreased 12% during that period. In the fiscal year 1998-99 the community had 1,113 cases of income support down 22% from the 1,417 cases reported in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

The community maintains a traditional lifestyle with a high level of hunting and fishing (RCMP, 2001). Arctic char, caribou, seal and muskox provide an important part of the resident's diet (RCMP, 2001).

In 1994, 86% of the residents over the age of 15 hunted and fished, 39% made crafts and 13% trapped. In 1998, 84% of the residents hunted and fished and 13% trapped.

In 1996, 330 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$21,303. In 2000, 320 income tax returns were filed and the average income was \$23,480.

7.3 Employment, Education and Training (Tables 2, 3 and 4)

At the time of the labour survey in January 1999, 246 residents were employed and 44 residents or 15% of the labour force was unemployed (GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a). The unemployment rate had decreased from 20% in 1996.

In January 1999, 118 working age residents who were not working said they wanted a job compared to 167 who wanted a job in 1994.

During 2000, 2001 and 2002 residents from Taloyoak worked 1,242 days for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd. and earned \$238,438 or 20% of the wages paid to Kitikmeot Inuit employees. Female residents worked 45 days and earned \$7,488 and male residents worked 1,197 days and earned \$230,950.

In 1996, 45% of the residents 15 years or older had less than a Grade 9 education, 19% had some high school but not a diploma, 3% had a high school diploma, 25% had a trade or other certificate, 4% had some university and 4% had a university degree.

Netsilik School in Taloyoak offers classes from kindergarten to grade 12 and in September 2002 it had an enrollment of 205 students and a capacity for 350 students. In 1998 the school had an enrollment of 237 and a staff of 23 (Pizzo, 1999). The school has an Aboriginal Headstart preschool program and the children enrolled in this program and those in K to grade two are in Inuktitut immersion (Pizzo, 1999).

The Netsilik High School program began in 1994 and its first graduating class was in 1997 (Pizzo, Pers. Comm., 2000). One student graduated from Netsilik School in 2002 and one graduated in 2001.

In October 2002, Kitikmeot Corporation presented a one-week mining and related geology industries course to high school and college students (KETP, 2002b). The course followed the Alberta curriculum for Energy & Mines "Refining Rocks and Minerals" and was taught by Kitikmeot Corporation's consultant for Geology, Mining and Minerals, Sam deBeer (KETP, 2002b).

A training centre is operated by the Hamlet of Taloyoak and has delivered a variety of programs since its start-up in 1997 (Taloyoak: Services, 2000). Some of the workshops it has offered include basic computer skills, computer accounting courses, boiler repair, appliance and computer maintenance (Taloyoak: Services, 2000). The centre has ten computers (Taloyoak: Services, 2000).

In the 2000-2001 academic session Nunavut Arctic College offered courses in Adult Basic Education and Computer Specialist (NAC, 2000).

7.4 Community Health and Wellness (Tables 5 and 7)

The Health Centre provides basic health services with two community health nurses, one home care nurse, one mental health nurse, four community support workers and one social worker (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). Medical specialists visit the community periodically during the year.

The number of two parent families in Taloyoak had dropped and the number of single parent families has increased since the last census in 1996. Census Canada 2001 reported that 75% of Taloyoak residents lived in two parent families while 79% lived in two parent families in 1996. The percent of lone female families had increased to 18% in 2001 from 17% in 1996. The number of lone male families had increased to 6% from 0%.

The number of criminal incidents in Taloyoak between 1995 and 2001 ranged from a high of 198 incidents in 1995 to a low of 74 incidents in 1999. The number of violent crimes including assault ranged from a high of 55 in 1995 to a low of 23 in 1999. The highest number of sexual assaults (12) occurred in 1995. The number of incidents between 1995 and 1998 includes the community of Kugaaruk. Before 1999 Kugaaruk was part of the Taloyoak RCMP detachment.

The number of charges laid was highest in 1998 with 56 charges. The lowest number of charges, 20, was laid in 1997. The most charges were laid against adult men with a high in 1998 of 39 and a low of 10 in 1996. Charges against teen males were highest in 1995 and 1999 with 12 charges and were lowest in 1997 with only two. Charges against adult females have ranged from a high of four in 1998 to zero in both 1996 and 1997. Charges against teen females were zero in 1997 and 2001 and were highest in 1995 and 1996 with three.

7.5 Housing (Table 6)

The community had 158 housing units in 1996, an increase of 37 units or 31% from 1991. The average number of residents per unit decreased from 4.79 residents in 1991 to 4.10 residents in 1996.

The community had 185 housing units in 2001, an increase of 17% since 1996. The average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 3.89 from 4.10 in 1996.

7.6 Community Services and Infrastructure

Taloyoak is served by scheduled flights providing passenger and cargo service daily by either First Air or Kenn Borek Air Ltd. Adlair Aviation provides charter services from bases in Yellowknife and Cambridge Bay.

The hamlet government operates the airport that includes a 1,200 m gravel runway, a terminal building and a Community Aerodrome Radio Station (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). In 2000 Taloyoak had 2,128 aircraft movements up from 1,353 in 1999 (Transport Canada, 2002).

The Northern Transportation Company Limited provides an annual sealift that supplies fuel, dry goods, construction materials and other bulky items down the Mackenzie River from the transshipment point of Hay River.

Northwestel provides the community with direct dial telephone service. PolarNet provides Internet access using Northwestel telephone lines (Peterson K., Pers. Comm., 1999)

The community owns and operates an FM radio station through the Taloyoak Broadcasting Society (Taloyoak Broadcasting Society, 2000). The society was incorporated in 1981, provides local programming to the community in Inuktitut and English, and in 1997 had over 160 members (Taloyoak Broadcasting Society, 2000). Community broadcasting is provided during each weekday during the lunch and dinner hours, community groups who want to do special shows or phone-in programs use the studio and when not in use the society broadcasts CBC Radio (Taloyoak Broadcasting Society, 2000).

Arctic Cooperatives Ltd. provides cable television services to the community. It provides 38 channels including BCTV, TVNC and CBC North (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Regional offices and studios of the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation are located in Taloyoak (Taloyoak: Services, 2000).

The Broadcasting Society has established two community Internet access sites for community members. One site is in the school and one site is located in the Training Centre (Taloyoak Broadcasting Society, 2000).

The community has an indoor ice rink that is well used in the winter months (RCMP, 2001). Hockey is very popular. A school gymnasium is used after hours for basketball, volleyball and badminton. Radio bingo that is broadcast on the community radio is popular in the evening (RCMP, 2001).

7.6.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Lyall Enterprises Ltd. provides water and sewage services to the community under contract to the hamlet (Taloyoak: Businesses, 2000). The services are supplied by truck (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). Solid waste is trucked to a landfill (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

7.6.2 Heat and Power

Nunavut Power Corporation provides the community with 1,500 kW hours of electricity with diesel generators (Howatt, 2002i). Nunavut Power reported in April 2001 that the capacity of the plant is adequate for the next couple of years unless significant growth occurs (Nunavut Power Corporation, 2001).

7.6.3 Protection

The hamlet council is responsible for fire protection. There are approximately 20 volunteers and the hamlet council, the Fire Chief and the assistant Fire Chief and the Nunavut Fire Marshal's office provide training (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The fire brigade is equipped with an International front-mounted fire truck with a capacity of 625 gallons per minute (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002). The vehicle is serviced monthly (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002).

A two-person RCMP detachment consisting of one Corporal and one Constable serves the community (RCMP, 2001). The RCMP community profile described the duties as broad and varied with most of the work related to the Criminal Code. The profile also notes that the community is generally quiet but can become busy. The RCMP member in Kugaaruk reports to the Taloyoak detachment and provides relief to that detachment as required (RCMP, 2001).

7.7 Government

The hamlet council is comprised of locally elected representatives responsible for water and sewage services, road maintenance, recreation, garbage disposal, and airport management and fire protection and many other community services and activities.

8.0 Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay)

The Hamlet of Kugaaruk is located south of the Kukadju River. It is on the mainland 625 km east of Cambridge Bay and 1,310 km northeast of Yellowknife. The community officially changed its name to Kugaaruk from Pelly Bay in December 1999 (GN, 1999b).

In 1955 a DEW line site was built at Kugaaruk and in 1968 the Canadian government transported 32 prefabricated houses into the site (Metzger, 1997).

8.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1)

The population of Kugaaruk was 605 in 2001, an increase of 22% from 496 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population grew by 21%. The population is young with 45% being 14 years of age or younger. Ninety-five percent of the population is of Inuit ancestry and the median age is 17. The community has the youngest population in the study area.

In 2001 males outnumbered females, 310 to 290.

8.2 Economy (Tables 2 and 3)

The economy of Kugaaruk is mixed with a wage economy, government transfer payments and traditional activities. The wage economy is dominated by employment in government. In 1996, 47% of the workforce was employed in government or government related services such as education and health care.

Kugaaruk had 931 cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year an increase of 12% from the fiscal year 1998-1999. The average value of each case decreased 24% during that period. In the fiscal year 1998-99 the community had 830 cases of income support down 7% from the 887 cases reported in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

In 1993, 97% of the residents over the age of 15 hunted and fished, 6% made crafts and 16% trapped. In 1998, 82% of the residents hunted and fished and 27% trapped.

In 1996, 250 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$20,472. In 2000, 250 income tax returns were filed and the average income was \$22,200.

8.3 Employment, Education and Training (Tables 2, 3 and 4)

At the time of the labour survey in January 1999, 158 residents were employed and 46 residents or 23% of the labour force was unemployed (GN, 1999a). The unemployment rate was identical at 23% in 1996.

In January 1999, 106 working age residents who were not working said they wanted a job compared to 125 who wanted a job in 1994.

During 2000, 2001 and 2002 no residents from Kugaaruk worked for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd. directly.

In 1996, 55% of the residents 15 years or older had less than a Grade 9 education, 14% had some high school but not a diploma, 0%, had a high school diploma, 21% had a trade or other certificate, 4% had some university and 4% had a university degree.

Kugaardjuq School offers classes from kindergarten to Grade 12. September 2002 is the first year that the school has offered grade 12. The enrollment at September 2002 was 215.5 and in 1998 the school had an enrollment of 238 students. Students wanting to complete high school before 2002 relocated to one of the larger communities usually Gjoa Haven (Kugaardjuq, 2000).

The Department of Education budgeted a \$3.5 million addition to the Kugaardjuq High School in 2002-03 (Holland, 2002f).

Nunavut Arctic College offers courses from time to time at the Community Learning Centre. In the 2000-2001 session Nunavut Arctic College offered courses in Inuktitut Job Readiness and Life Skills (NAC, 2000). In the fall of 1999, the college offered a Job Readiness program (Gardiner, 1999b).

8.4 Community Health and Wellness (Tables 5 and 7)

The Health Centre is staffed with two community health nurses, one mental health nurse, one home care nurse, three community support workers and one social worker (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). The doctor from Cambridge Bay and specialists from Yellowknife visit the community during the year.

The number of two parent families in Kugaaruk dropped and the number of single parent families has increased since the last census in 1996. Census Canada 2001 reported that 74% of Kugaaruk's residents lived in two parent families while 85% lived in two parent families in 1996. The percent of lone female families had increased to 15% in 2001 from 10% in 1996. The number of lone male families had increased to 12% from zero.

The community of Kugaaruk was overseen by the Taloyoak RCMP detachment until 1999. The number of criminal incidents in Kugaaruk between 1999 and 2001 ranged from a high of 52 incidents in 2000 to a low of 21 incidents in 1999. The number of violent crimes including assault ranged from a high of 19 in 1999 to a low of 6 in 2001. The highest number of sexual assaults (five) occurred in 2000. Incidents before 1999 are included with the data from Taloyoak.

The number of charges laid was highest in 1999 with 9 charges. Of these, 8 were laid against adult males and one against a teen male. Eight charges were laid in 2000 and all of these were against adult males. In 2001, data was not available for July, October and December (Statistics Canada, 2001).

8.5 Housing (Table 6)

The community had 98 housing units in 1996, an increase of 21 units or 27% from 1991. The average number of residents per unit decreased from 5.31 residents in 1991 to 5.06 residents in 1996.

The community had 115 housing units in 2001, an increase of 17% since 1996. The average number of residents per unit increased slightly to 5.26 from 5.06 in 1996.

8.6 Community Services and Infrastructure

Kugaaruk is served by scheduled flights providing passenger and cargo service four days a week by either First Air or Kenn Borek Air Ltd. Adlair Aviation provides charter services from bases in Yellowknife and Cambridge Bay.

The hamlet government operates the airport that includes a 1,500 m gravel runway, a terminal building and a Community Aerodrome Radio Station (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). In 2000 Kugaaruk had 1,378 aircraft movements up from 942 in 1999 (Transport Canada, 2002).

Goods transported by the sealift to Kugaaruk are brought up the East Coast from Montreal.

Kugaaruk has a local radio station (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000). The community also receives CBC radio programming from production centres in Iqaluit and Inuvik (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

Arctic Cooperatives Ltd. provides cable television services to the community. It provides 38 channels including BCTV, TVNC and CBC North.

Recreational programs are offered by the hamlet in a gymnasium, at an ice arena and at the seasonal above ground swimming pool. Hockey is popular with both men and women during the winter (RCMP, 2001). In the summer residents enjoy fishing, being out on the land and a nine-hole golf course (RCMP, 2001).

8.6.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Water is distributed and collected by truck and sewage is collected by truck. Solid waste is trucked to a landfill (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

8.6.2 Heat and Power

Nunavut Power Corporation provides the community with 600 kW hours of electricity with diesel-powered generators (Howatt, 2002h). Residual heat from the power plant exhaust is being used to supply the school and the hamlet office (Huffam, 2000b). Nunavut Power reported in April 2001 that the capacity of the plant is adequate for the foreseeable future (Nunavut Power Corporation, 2001).

8.6.3 Protection

The hamlet council is responsible for fire protection. There are approximately 20 volunteers and the hamlet council, the Fire Chief and the assistant Fire Chief and the Nunavut Fire Marshal's office provide training (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The fire brigade is equipped with an International front-mounted fire truck with a capacity of 625 gallons per minute (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002). The vehicle is serviced monthly (Tremblay, Pers. Comm., 2002).

One RCMP Corporal generally provides policing services although at times there have been two members and at other times such as between June 1, 2001 and June 1, 2002 the community was without an officer (McCluskey, 2002c). RCMP members from Taloyoak provided policing services during that time. The RCMP community profile notes that although Kugaaruk is a dry community, alcohol is a factor in the majority of offences. The detachment runs about 120 files per year with 50 of these being Criminal Code matters (RCMP, 2001).

8.7 Government

The hamlet council is comprised of locally elected representatives responsible for water and sewage services, road maintenance, recreation, garbage disposal, and airport management and fire protection and many other community services and activities.

9.0 Yellowknife

The City of Yellowknife is located in the North Slave Region of the Northwest Territories and is an important supplier of goods and services to the Kitikmeot Region. It is 1,524 road km north of Edmonton and 960-air km southwest of Cambridge Bay. Yellowknife has been an important centre for gold mining since 1936, is the capital of the Northwest Territories and is also the largest community in the territory.

Yellowknife acts as an important service centre to both visitors and businesses from outside the city and has all of the services, amenities, arts and cultural activities of a small southern Canadian city. Yellowknife received city status in 1970 and has an elected mayor and council. The City has recently

adopted the trademarked slogan, “Yellowknife – Diamond Capital of North America” as a result of the developing diamond industry.

9.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1)

The population of Yellowknife was 18,205 in 2001, an increase of 5% from 17,275 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population of Yellowknife grew 14%. The recent slower growth in the population is due to the downsizing of the territorial government due to the creation of the Nunavut Territory and the downsizing of the gold mines’ workforce in Yellowknife. N’Dilo is a Yellowknives Dene community located on the northern tip of Latham Island within the city of Yellowknife. The population of N’Dilo is counted with Yellowknife.

In 2001, 73% of the population in Yellowknife was between the age of 15 and 64 while 25% of the population was 14 years of age or younger. The median age of Yellowknife’s population in 2001 was 31 years, the oldest within the study communities.

In 1996, 80% of the population of Yellowknife were non-aboriginal and 20% were aboriginal comprising 9% Dene, 7% Metis, 3% Inuit, 0.2% Other Aboriginal and 0.4% Multiple Aboriginal.

In 2001 there were slightly more males than females.

The number of births for Yellowknife during the period 1992 to 1998 has ranged from 290 births in 1998 to 334 births in 1996 (GNWT, 2002).

The number of deaths in Yellowknife has varied from 27 (the lowest) in 1995 to 46 (the highest) in 1994 (GNWT, 2000).

9.2 Economy (Tables 2, 3 and 3a)

Yellowknife is the centre of government for the Northwest Territories and an important transshipment point through which most of the goods and services pass to the smaller, outlying communities in the NWT and the Kitikmeot Region. Cargo is transported to Yellowknife by truck and then it is dispersed by air to the smaller communities.

In 1996 government services’, including health and education, was the city’s largest economic sector. It accounted for 37% of the labour force. In 2000 and 2001 this sector was also the largest sector and employed 3,728 and 3,776 workers respectively. The government sector in turn supports other sectors such as retail, construction, transportation, communications and other services.

Thirty-six percent of the workers in Yellowknife in 1996 were employed in other services that include communications and other utility industries, finance and insurance, business services, food and beverages, accommodation and transportation. These sectors also provide goods and services to the mineral exploration and development industry that works throughout the territory and Nunavut and is the largest wealth-generating sector in the NWT. In 2001 \$86.6 million was spent on mineral exploration in the NWT compared with \$51.4 million in 2000 (NRCan, 2002). The estimated expenditure in 2002 is \$37.7 million (NRCan, 2002).

The goods producing sector in Yellowknife employed 16% of the workers in 1996 while the retail and wholesale sector employed 11%.

Tourism is an important and growing sector of the city’s economy. Yellowknife’s Northern Visitor Centre reported 17,447 walk-in visitors in 2001, 18,165 in 2000 and 16,703 in 1999 (Holland, 2002a).

Of the 17,447 visitors to the centre in 2001, 9,352 were Canadians, 2,217 were Asians and 1,409 were Americans (Holland, 2002a). The centre employs five people year-round and eight full-time in the summer (Holland, 2002a). Raven Tours, the largest tour company in the NWT specializing in aurora borealis viewing primarily to Japanese tourists, employs 70 people (Holland, 2002a). The Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development estimated that 73,000 visitors to the NWT, non-resident leisure and business travelers, spent \$48 million in 1999/2000 (RWED, 2002a).

Sport hunting by non-NWT residents contributes more than \$13 million annually to the NWT economy (Howatt, 2002b). The GNWT Department of Resources, Wildlife & Economic Development 2001 Hunter Survey reported that an estimated 1,483 licenses were sold to non-resident hunters in 2001 (approximately 57% of the tags were for secondary species such as. wolverine, wolf and black bear) (RWED, 2002b). The report noted that barrenground caribou were the most hunted species followed by Dahl sheep (RWED, 2002b). There were 913 non-resident barrenground caribou hunters in 2001 and they contributed about \$6.3 million to the Territory's GDP (RWED, 2002b). Polar bear and muskox were also hunted. Barrenground caribou and muskox hunters spend an average of \$10,000 per hunt while the Dahl sheep hunters spend on average \$19,000 (RWED, 2002b). The average polar bear hunter spends over \$40,000 (RWED, 2002b). The majority of the sport hunters pass through Yellowknife.

A secondary diamond industry has developed in Yellowknife since the opening of the Ekati Diamond Mine in 1998. It includes a diamond sorting and valuation plant owned and operated by BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. and three diamond polishing and cutting facilities. These developments have increased the value of manufacturing in the Northwest Territories from \$27.7 million in 1999 to \$41.6 million in 2000 (Howatt, 2002a). The value of this industry will increase again when the Diavik Diamond Mine begins producing in 2003 and again when the Snap Lake project opens. When this happens it is expected that this secondary industry will contribute three times more than the rest of the manufacturing industry's total contribution to the NWT gross domestic product (Howatt, 2002a).

The NWT had the highest economic growth in the country during 2001 at 19.2 per cent compared with a 1.5 per cent average for the rest of the country (Howatt, 2002j). Mining, oil and gas accounted for one-quarter of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) total at \$689.4 million based on a 1997 dollar (Howatt, 2002j). Diamond mining is worth more than half-a billion dollars and 17.5 per cent of the NWT's gross domestic product (Howatt, 2002j).

Building diamond mines and the related infrastructure caused an 87 per cent increase to the NWT construction industry between 2000 and 2001 (Howatt, 2002j).

The three diamond cutting and polishing plants are still in the training phase and employ about 30 to 50 people each (Howatt, 2002a). The 2000/2001 NWT Diamond Industry Report published by the Department of Resources, Wildlife & Economic Development estimates that the three cutting and polishing facilities will generate another 42 spin off jobs, bringing the total employment impact to approximately 172 jobs (City of Yellowknife, 2002b).

In August 2002 Tiffany & Co. of New York began building a 12,000-square-foot, \$3-million diamond cutting and polishing plant in Yellowknife (Marck, 2002). The facility is expected to employ 20 people and supply about 25 per cent of Tiffany's annual requirement (Marck, 2002). The rough diamonds will come from production at the Diavik Mine (Marck, 2002).

Construction of the Diavik Mine employed an estimated 100-125 Yellowknife residents in 2000 and 225-275 residents in 2001 (Pool, 2002a). The Snap Lake diamond project is currently in the permitting stage but when these two mines open the NWT will produce over 15 percent in value of the world's diamonds (Pool, 2002a).

In the fiscal year 1999-2000 the City had 3,094 cases of income support, down 18% from the 1998-1999 fiscal year and the average amount per case was \$710, also down 15% from \$844. The city had 3,787 cases of income support in the 1998-1999 fiscal year, down 16% from the 4,516 cases in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

The traditional economy is important to many Yellowknife residents and their participation in these activities increased during the 1990's. In 1998 40% of Yellowknife residents hunted, 7% made crafts and 2% trapped. In 1994, 8% of its residents over the age of 15 hunted and/or fished, 3% were involved in making crafts and 1% trapped.

In 1999 the average income was \$42,455. In 1996, 11,460 income tax returns were filed and the average income was \$41,482.

9.3 Employment, Education and Training (Tables 2, 3, 3a and 4)

In January 1999, the population of 15 years and over was 13,139. The labour force was 11,331 or 86% of those within the age bracket from which the labour force is drawn. Of that group 10,440 residents were employed and 891 or 8% were unemployed. The unemployment rate increased from 6.4% in 1996 primarily due to the downsizing of the territorial government workforce, a decrease in the number of federal government jobs and from downsizing of the workforce at the two gold mines. The aboriginal labour force was 1,757 residents and of those 1,450 were employed and 307 or 17.5% were unemployed.

In January 1999, 1,296 working age residents who were not working said they wanted a job compared with 1,182 who wanted a job in 1994.

Table 3a provides a list of the largest employers in Yellowknife in 2001 and 2000 and the number of full-time employees they each employed. Of the 4,935 employees on this list, 77% or 3,776 worked for government, 12% or 596 worked for the two gold mines and 11% or 563 worked in the service sector. Of the 4,621 full-time employees in 2000, 81% worked in government, 13% worked for the mines and 6% worked in the service sector. The percent of all employees in the year 2000 is skewed because there is no data for First Air.

In November 2002 Miramar Mining Corporation, which owns and operates the Con and Giant Mines in Yellowknife, announced that the mines would be continuing to operate until 2005 (Puglia, 2002d). The two mines employ about 300 workers and contribute directly to the City through property taxes (Puglia, 2002d).

The NWT Bureau of Statistics reported that in August 2002 the NWT had an employment participation rate of 73.6 per cent while the average employment participation rate in the rest of Canada was 69.4 per cent (Kennedy, 2002). About 21,700 residents of the 29,500 residents in the territory over the age of 15 were employed in August 2002 (Kennedy, 2002). The report also noted that the NWT had an unemployment rate of 5.7 percent, the lowest in Canada for that month (Kennedy, 2002). The national average unemployment rate in August 2002 was 7.5 percent (Kennedy, 2002). The NWT Bureau of Statistics attributed these rates to the diamond industry and to the oil and gas exploration (Kennedy, 2002).

Yellowknife is experiencing a labour shortage particularly in the service and retail sectors (Kennedy, 2002). Businesses in Yellowknife are finding it difficult to find employees to move to Yellowknife due to a current housing shortage (Kennedy, 2002). New housing and apartment complexes opening in the winter 2002 should ease some of the problem (Kennedy, 2002).

In November 2002 the NWT's Bureau of Statistics statistician, David Stewart, predicted that the NWT would see an additional new 30,000 job opportunities created over the next ten years (Puglia, 2002c). This demand for labour will outstrip what the northern population can supply (Puglia, 2002c).

The NWT 1994 Labour Force Survey reported that the potential labour force of Yellowknife was 12,519 and that the potential aboriginal labour force in Yellowknife was 1,818 or 14%. Of the possible 1,818 aboriginal workers, 1,397 or 77% were participating in the work force. The level of education of the Yellowknife workforce is high. In 1996, 5% of the residents 15 years or older had less than a Grade 9 education, 20% had some high school but not a diploma, 11%, had a high school diploma, 33% had a trade or other certificate, 13% had some university and 18% had a university degree.

In 1999 the GNWT reported that 4% of the population of Yellowknife had less than a Grade 9 education, 42% of the population had a high school and/or trade certificate and that 20% had a university degree (GNWT, 2002).

Two school boards govern the primary and secondary schools in Yellowknife. They are Yellowknife Education District No. 1 School Board (YK #1) and Yellowknife Catholic School Board (Yellowknife Education District No. 2) (YK #2). In August 2000 the GNWT Minister of Education, Culture and Employment transferred the Francophone school, L'École Allain St. Cyr, from YK #1 to a commission scolaire francophone de division (Yellowknife District #1, 2001).

Yellowknife Education District No. 1 oversees five elementary schools, one middle school and one high school. In the 1980's there was a rapid increase in the district's enrolment. Over the past 10 years, however, the enrolment has stabilized as shown in Table 4. Enrolment projections from the GNWT Department of Education, Culture & Employment indicate this trend of enrolment stability in Yellowknife will continue to the year 2004 (YK #1, 2001). Part of this stabilization is a result of grade extensions being offered in other NWT communities.

The District's schools offer French Immersion in three of the schools including Sir John Franklin High School. The K'alemi Dene School, located in N'Dilo, and formerly called Ndilo Community School, offers an education based on Aboriginal values, culture, and language (YK #1, 2002). The students are given the opportunity to learn the Weledeh dialect of the Dogrib language and traditional skills (YK #1, 2002).

Yellowknife Education District No. 2 oversees two elementary schools and one high school. Weledeh Catholic School is an English school with a core French program and some instruction in the Dogrib language. Weledeh School also has a classroom at the Territorial Treatment Centre that is an eight bed therapeutic residential centre for NWT youth at risk (ages 9-13). Ecole St. Joseph offers English and French immersion. St. Patrick High School is dual track, English and French Immersion. Approximately 35% of the students at St. Patrick are of aboriginal descent (YK #2, 2002).

YK #2 is currently planning and developing a trades training centre that will serve middle school and high schools students from the three Catholic schools (Puglia, 2002a). The goal of the centre will be to expose students to trades that will allow them to then participate in an apprenticeship program (Puglia, 2002a).

In 2001 3,574 students were enrolled in both school districts, a small increase from the 3,551 students in 1998. One hundred and sixty-six students graduated from the two high schools in 2002 and 182 students graduated in 2001.

There are two private schools in Yellowknife (Northwest Territories Directory of Schools, 2001). One school, The Learning Centre offers K-9 and the other school is the Yellowknife Montessori School that offers K-1 (Northwest Territories Directory of Schools, 2001).

Aurora College, Yellowknife Campus, is a post-secondary institution offering both full and part time programs and courses. The college offers certificate and diploma programs with university transfer credit. Study programs include adult basic education, natural resources technology, social work, northern nursing, apprenticeship and trades, management studies, mine training, diamond cutting and polishing, fine arts and crafts and computer training (Aurora College, 2002a & 2002b).

The City of Yellowknife Continuing Education Department offers courses and seminars primarily related to recreational activities, safety and hobbies.

9.4 Community Health and Wellness (Table 5a and 7)

Two regional Health and Social Services Authorities plan, manage and deliver a full spectrum of community and facility-based services for health care and social services to the residents of Yellowknife (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 2002a).

The Stanton Territorial Health Authority is the main provider and includes the Stanton Territorial Hospital that also functions as the regional referral hospital for about 45,000 residents of the NWT and western Nunavut (Stanton Territorial Health Authority, 2002). The hospital is equipped with 121 beds and includes the Stanton Medical Clinic that provides general surgery, gynecology, oncology, infertility, orthopaedics, pediatrics and urology (Stanton Territorial Health Authority, 2002).

The Health Authority also operates the Stanton Medical Centre with specialists in audiology, dermatology, internal medicine, diabetes, education, rheumatology, neurology, speech-language pathology and ear, nose and throat care. Two other clinics are located in downtown Yellowknife. One offers ophthalmological services and treatment, and the other is a Mental Health Clinic offering counseling therapy (Stanton Territorial Health Authority, 2002). All of the clinics have a number of permanent specialists as well as visiting specialists who come to Yellowknife on a regular basis. A Health Promotion and Protection office is also located in downtown Yellowknife.

Stanton Territorial Health Authority provides interpretation services in all official languages of the NWT and the Kitikmeot (Stanton Territorial Health Authority, 2002). It reaches out into the community with various specialty programs and services, travel clinics to communities in the NWT, telemedicine and health promotion and protection services (Stanton Territorial Health Authority, 2002).

The Stanton Territorial Health Authority is comprised of twelve members who are appointed by the territorial Minister of Health. The members represent the entire service area of the Health Authority (NWT and western Nunavut) and include one member from Kitikmeot and four members from Yellowknife. One of the Yellowknife members is a representative from the other health authority that serves the City, the Yellowknife Health and Social Services Authority.

The Yellowknife Health and Social Services Authority provides community health, primary health care and social services programs to the people of Yellowknife, N'Dilo and three other smaller communities that are not within the scope of this study (Yellowknife Health and Social Services Authority, 2002). Community health programs include daily sick clinics, public health clinics, home care, school health programs and educational programs (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 2002a). Social services programs include early intervention and support to families and

children, child protection services, adoptions, family violence prevention, mental health, addictions and corrections (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 2002a).

All residents of the Northwest Territories, after three months of full-time residency, are eligible for health care benefits under the NWT Health Care Plan, one of the most comprehensive insurance plans in Canada (City of Yellowknife, 2002). Coverage includes medically necessary physician and hospital services such as diagnosis and treatment of illness and injury, surgery, obstetrical care and eye examinations (City of Yellowknife, 2002).

The City has four dental clinics, a number of dental therapists, orthodontists and visiting periodontists and endodontists (City of Yellowknife, 2002). The dental clinics are modern and technologically advanced (City of Yellowknife, 2002).

In the 2000-2001 fiscal year \$1,427,022 was spent on community wellness initiatives in Yellowknife (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 2002b). These funds were used to support programs in mental health, prenatal nutrition and a large variety of programs for children (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 2002b).

The rate of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in the Northwest Territories is between six and seven times higher than the national average (NNSL Online, 2002). The number of sexually transmitted diseases increased from 112 reported cases in 1996 to 153 reported cases in 2000. The Yellowknife public health department operates an STD clinic (NNSL Online, 2002).

The number of suicides in Yellowknife ranged from zero in 1996 and 1997 to a high of five in 1999. In 2000 the NWT had nine suicides (Kearsey, 2001). Three of the victims lived in Yellowknife, four lived in Inuvik, seven were male, most were aboriginal and all were between the ages of 19 and 32 (Kearsey, 2001).

The teen birth rate in the Northwest Territories is slightly more than double the national rate (McPhee, 2002a). In 1999, the teenage birth rate was 12.4 per cent, compared with the national average of 5.6 percent (McPhee, 2002a).

The rate of abortions is high in the NWT (CBC North, 2002c). More than one abortion is performed everyday and in 1999 the NWT had about 25 abortions for every 1,000 women. The national average is 16 for every 1,000 women (CBC North, 2002c).

The number of children in care increased every fiscal year from 198 in 1996-97 to 311 in 2000-01.

The number of two parent families in Yellowknife dropped only slightly and the number of single parent families has increased since the last census in 1996. Census Canada 2001 reported that 84% of Yellowknife's residents lived in two parent families while 86% lived in two parent families in 1996. The percent of lone female families had increased to 12% in 2001 from 11% in 1996. The number of lone male families had increased to 4% from 3%.

Statistics Canada reported that on May 21, 2001, census day, 20 people were living in shelters in the Northwest Territories (CBC North, 2002d).

The Salvation Army operates a shelter for men only and has about 40 beds (Puglia, 2002e).

Yellowknife has two food banks, the Yellowknife Food Bank that operates from a church basement every second Saturday and one that is operated by the Salvation Army (McPhee, 2002b). The Salvation Army also provides a twice-daily meal program (McPhee, 2002b).

The number of criminal incidents in Yellowknife between 1995 and 2001 ranged from a high of 5,228 incidents in 2001 to a low of 2,981 incidents in 1997. The number of violent crimes including assault ranged from a high of 589 in 1997 to a low of 488 in 1995. The highest number of sexual assaults (55) occurred in both 1995 and 1997.

The number of charges laid was highest in 1999 with 812 charges. The lowest number of charges, 555, were laid in 1995. The most charges were laid against adult males with a high in 1999 of 587 and a low of 396 in 1995. Charges against teen males were highest in 1999 with 96 charges and were lowest in 2001 with 62. Charges against adult females have ranged from a high of 97 in 1999 to a low of 53 in 1998. Charges against teen females were highest in 1996 and 1999 at 32 and lowest in 1997 with 16.

A high incidence of alcohol and substance abuse has been identified as closely related to social problems in Yellowknife. In 2001 the Yellowknife RCMP spent 4,695 hours responding to 3,756 alcohol-related calls, 90 per cent of all of the responses the RCMP made during that year (VanderKlippe, 2002b). In NWT overall deaths resulting from alcohol use rose 13 per cent between 1999 and 2002 according to the NWT's coroner's 2002 report (Puglia, 2002b). In 1999, alcohol contributed to 45 per cent of all accidental deaths in the NWT, two years later in 2001 it contributed to 58 percent of all accidental deaths (Puglia, 2002b). The report also stated that the number of alcohol-related deaths is actually higher than what is indicated in the accidental death rate because a number of violent, natural and self-inflicted deaths are also associated with alcohol (Puglia, 2002b).

The Status of Women Council of the Northwest Territories was created in April 1990 under the NWT Status of Women Council Act (Status of Women Council, 2001). The Council's office is located in Yellowknife and its mandate is to work towards the political, social and economic equality of all women in the NWT, by providing advice to the Territorial government, conducting research and public education, advocacy on behalf of women, and assistance to women's groups (Status of Women Council, 2001). The Government of the NWT provides core funding to the Council (Status of Women Council, 2001).

The Yellowknife YWCA operates a 12-bed shelter for women and children who experience family violence. During their fiscal year March 2001 to March 2002 the shelter provided 3,605 bed-nights to 152 women and 179 children (Latour, Pers. Comm., 2002). Seventy-four of the women were from the City of Yellowknife while the other women were from all other regions in the North including Nunavut (Latour, Pers. Comm., 2002). The shelter had to refuse 153 women access to the shelter between March 2001 and March 2002 because they were full (Latour, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The Workers' Compensation Board reported that 4,356 claims were made in the City of Yellowknife for the years 1999, 2000, and 2001 and up to December 5, 2002 (Haener, Pers. Comm., 2002). Of the total claims two were fatalities, 53 were classified as an occupational disease, 431 were not accepted, 2,829 required medical aid but did not require time lost from work other than the day of the injury and 1,041 claims required loss of time from work (Haener, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Yellowknife has a variety of indoor recreation facilities. They include two arenas, a curling club, a swimming and wave pool with hot pool and sauna, ten school gymnasiums, six squash courts, one racquetball court, indoor golf and four fitness clubs. Its outdoor facilities include tennis courts, cross-country ski trails, baseball diamonds, bicycle and walking trails, outdoor skating rinks, parks, playgrounds and a beach with swimming and other water activities. The outlying land, lakes and wilderness around Yellowknife offer exceptional outdoor pursuits such as canoeing, kayaking, skiing, snowmobiling, fishing and hiking. The community has a public library, a museum and archives, and an arts and cultural centre.

9.5 Housing (Table 6)

According to the 2001 census Yellowknife had 5,795 housing units in 2001, an increase of 1% since 1996. The average number of residents per unit rose to 3.18 from 3.0 in 1996. The data is being reviewed by Statistics Canada.

Yellowknife has a large and varied housing stock. It offers historic buildings, single-family homes, apartments and condominiums, trailers, cottages and cabins. Currently the strong economic growth in the City and the accompanying in-migration is causing a housing shortage (CMHC, 2002). Through 2001 and 2002, the vacancy rate has been low with some choice in the resale and new home market, but with few apartment vacancies (Christensen, 2002). In response to this housing demand it is expected that approximately 300 new single and multi-family housing units will become available by mid-2003 (Christensen, 2002).

The City conducted a call for development proposals in November 2002 for a 110 single-family lot subdivision and one other parcel of land capable of accommodating approximately 75 townhouse units (Christensen, 2002). There was also some other vacant land held by the private sector that could possibly accommodate 100 to 120 housing units (Christensen, 2002).

In early 2002 the City prepared 40 residential lots and all of them were purchased (Christensen, 2002). A private developer brought 70 mobile home lots onto the market in 2002 and most of those lots were also sold by November 2002 (Christensen, 2002).

Much of the City's commercially zoned properties are under-developed and under-utilized as commercial property (Christensen, 2002). It is anticipated that as the demand for commercial development increases it will be satisfied through the redevelopment of these under-utilized parcels. The city has about 2.0 hectares of vacant commercial property.

In November 2002 the City had seven industrial lots in its inventory (Christensen, 2002).

9.6 Community Services and Infrastructure

The City of Yellowknife is accessible by a 1,524 km all weather highway from Edmonton, most of which is paved. The highway crosses the Mackenzie River 320 km south of Yellowknife at Fort Providence. During the summer the crossing is made by ferry and during the winter an ice bridge is constructed. During break-up (between mid-April and mid-May approximately) and, again, during freeze-up (mid-November to January) the crossing can be closed for up to one month.

The Ingraham Trail (Highway No.4) travels north and east from Yellowknife past the Giant Yellowknife gold mine across the Yellowknife River into the Precambrian Shield. The Trail provides local residents and tourists access to parks, lakes and wilderness areas that are used for recreation and hunting during both the summer and the winter. The road also provides access to the community of Detah and to the winter road that stretches northeast to the Lupin Mine on Contwoyto Lake.

The marine facilities in Yellowknife are privately owned and operated. They handle an estimated 10,000 tonnes of cargo, mostly fuel, annually (GNWT Dept. of Transportation, 1995).

The Yellowknife Airport is owned by the Government of the Northwest Territories and operated by the GNWT Department of Transportation. It has two asphalt runways, one is 2,286 m long and the other is 1,524 m long. It has a flight service station, air terminal building and is a class A airport with full services such as weather, lights and other navigational aids. In February 2002 a new radar system designed to provide increased safety, improve routing and reduce delays for aircraft flying in areas

where there is no radar coverage was installed at the airport (Holland, 2002e). The new system cost \$5.7 million and is part of a \$50 million northern radar coverage enhancement program (Holland, 2002e).

Yellowknife Airport had 55,197 movements in 2001, down from 61,481 movements in 2000 (LaFrance, Pers. Comm. 2002). The highest number of movements at the airport occurred in 1994 with approximately 82,800 movements (LaFrance, Pers. Comm., 2002). The airport had over 300,000 passengers pass through in 2001 and is expecting an annual growth of 4.6% until 2006 (LaFrance, Pers. Comm., 2002). This projected growth is primarily due to the mining industry including opening the Diavik Diamond Mine, the Snap Lake Mine and the possible pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley (LaFrance, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Five air carriers including Adlair Aviation Ltd., Canadian North, First Air, Buffalo Airways Ltd., and Air Tindi Ltd. serve the airport. These airlines provide direct service to other northern communities such as Inuvik, Cambridge Bay, Iqaluit and Whitehorse and to cities in southern Canada such as Edmonton, Winnipeg and Ottawa. There are over 35 scheduled flights a week from Yellowknife to Edmonton. This flight takes one hour and 35 minutes.

A 567-km winter supply road is built from Yellowknife into the Slave Geological Province every winter. The road is used to supply mines and mineral exploration and development activities. In 2002 the mines included Echo Bay's Lupin gold mine, the Ekati Diamond Mine and construction materials to build the new \$1.3 billion Diavik diamond mine. In 2002 the road opened on January 26 and closed March 31 (Holland, 2002d). A total of 7,735 loads were trucked up the road in 2002 compared to a record setting 8,090 truckloads in 2001 (Holland, 2002d). Although the number of truckloads was down from 2001, the tonnage hauled was up with 256,915 tonnes compared to the 245,586 tonnes in 2001 (Holland, 2002d). In 2000, 3,944 truckloads (124,676 tonnes) were hauled over the road up from 1,844 truckloads (60,218 tonnes) in 1999 (Huffam, 2000a). In 1998, 2,543 truckloads or 81,989 tonnes of supplies were transported over the road (Ashbury, 1999f).

The winter road is licensed to Echo Bay Mines and is administered by a Winter Road Committee made up of Echo Bay Mines, BHP Billiton and Diavik Diamond Mines. Nuna Logistics operates the road under contract to the Winter Road Committee (Smith, Pers. Comm., 2002). A one-way trip to Lupin mine from Yellowknife takes approximately 25 hours at an average speed of 20 kilometres per hour (Smith, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Yellowknife also has a floatplane base located in the Old Town on Great Slave Lake. The airlines that use this base provide service to outlying communities, mineral exploration camps and tourist interests. In the winter the base is converted to an ice strip.

The City of Yellowknife operates bus service on three routes within the city. Taxis are numerous and frequently used by locals, particularly during cold weather (-30°C). There is a regular scheduled bus service from Yellowknife to Hay River and other points south.

Northern News Services Limited that is headquartered in Yellowknife publishes five weekly and one twice-weekly newspaper. The newspapers serve both NWT and Nunavut and have more 60 staff (Holland, 2002c). A non-profit society, Les Edition Franco-tenoise representing the NWT's French-speaking residents, publishes a weekly French language publication l'Aquilon (Holland, 2002c).

NorthwesTel is the only telephone provider in the Territory and is a subsidiary of Bell Canada.

Yellowknife has a large selection of Internet providers and various types of connections including high-speed service (Holland, 2002b).

9.6.1 Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Disposal

The City of Yellowknife provides pressurized water through its municipal piped services system and by truck in areas not serviced with piped infrastructure (City of Yellowknife, 2002).

Sewage is collected in a network of gravity-fed sewage lines and, where there are no pipelines, sewage pump-out trucks are used. With the aid of lift stations, the sewage is pumped to a chain of lakes, 10 km from the city, where the sewage is held and allowed to naturally decompose with the aid of the sun (City of Yellowknife, 2002). Solid waste is trucked to a landfill site.

9.6.2 Heat and Power

The NWT Power Corporation generates electric power at its hydro stations on the Snare River and at its diesel electric plant at Jackfish Lake in Yellowknife. The NWT Power Corporation is a territorial government owned utility. Northland Utilities (Yellowknife) Ltd., an investor-owned utility, is franchised to distribute power within the City (City of Yellowknife, 2002).

9.6.3 Protection

The Yellowknife Fire Department operates the city's ambulance service and responds to fire, rescue and hazardous materials responses. They also protect the public on the city's many lakes with open water rescue and dive rescue services, including under-ice diving (Yellowknife Fire Department, 2002). The Department is staffed with one fire chief, two deputy chiefs, one secretary and sixteen fulltime firefighters (Yellowknife Fire Department, 2002). The Department responds to about 3,000 calls per year from one centrally located fire station (Yellowknife Fire Department, 2002).

Policing in Yellowknife is performed by two agencies that work co-operatively, the RCMP and the City of Yellowknife Municipal Enforcement Division (George, Pers. Comm., 2002). "G" Division of the RCMP serves the Northwest Territories (George, Pers. Comm., 2002). The Division has approximately 200 members and its headquarters are in Yellowknife (George, Pers. Comm., 2002). The Yellowknife detachment has 33 members (George, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The Municipal Enforcement Division of the City of Yellowknife enforces municipal by-laws, the Motor Vehicle Act, the All-Terrain Vehicle Act and issues various permits and licenses (Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce, 1996).

9.6.4 Court and Judicial Services

The Northwest Territories Supreme Court and the NWT Territorial Court are both located in Yellowknife. The Territorial Court travels to the smaller communities on a regular basis. Court worker services are available in Yellowknife.

9.7 Government

An elected mayor and eight councilors govern the City of Yellowknife. The term of office of the members of city council is three years. The next general election is October 20, 2003 (Euchner, 2002). The municipality also conducts elections on behalf of both school boards and these are held at the same time as the City's general elections (City of Yellowknife, 2002).

Appendix A ... Statistics

Table 1 Demographic Profile of Communities

	Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Uming-maktok	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region	Yellowknife
Population ^{1,2,4,5}									
2001	1,212	1,309	5	12	960	720	605	4,816	18,205
1996	1,201	1,351	18	51	876	648	496	4,641	17,275
1991	1,059	1,116	18	53	783	580	409	4,018	15,179
Percent Change									
1996-2001	1	-3	-62	-76	10	11	22	4	5
1991-1996	13	21	0	-4	12	12	21	16	14
Age of Pop. (2001) ⁴									
% 14 years & younger	35	33	N/A	N/A	40	40	45	38	25
% 15 to 64	61	65	N/A	N/A	56	58	52	59	73
% 65 +	4	3	N/A	N/A	2	1	1	3	2
Median Age of Pop.	24	25	N/A	N/A	20	19	17	22	31
Ethnicity (1996) ³									
% Aboriginal	89	76	100	100	95	94	95	89	20
% Non Aboriginal	10	24	0	0	5	6	5	12	80
Gender (2001) ⁴									
Female	590	640	N/A	N/A	460	350	290	2,345	8,215
Male	625	670	N/A	N/A	495	370	310	2,475	8,330

1. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999a (Numbers do not add due to rounding.)
2. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
4. Statistics Canada, 2002a. (Median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.)
5. Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002.

Table 2 Profile of Working Aged Adults

	Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Uming-maktok	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region	Yellowknife
Pop. 15 yrs. & older (1996) ¹	745	870	N/A	35	510	375	280	3,080	12,695
Level of Education of Working Age Population (1996) (Percent) ¹									
Less than Grade 9	38	23	N/A	N/A	46	45	55	38	5
High School W/O Certificate	20	18	N/A	N/A	17	19	14	18	20
High School Diploma	2	5	N/A	0	2	3	0	3	11
Trade or Other Certificate	32	40	N/A	N/A	30	25	21	32	33
University Without Degree	2	5	N/A	0	2	4	4	3	13
University Degree	7	9	N/A	0	4	4	4	6	18
Less than Grade 9 (1999) ⁵									3.6
Diploma and/or Certificate									42.4
University Degree									19.7
Employment by Industry (1996) (Percent) ¹									
Goods Producing	16	16	N/A	N/A	4	5	7	13	16
Retail & Wholesale	11	12	N/A	N/A	16	25	20	15	11
Gov't., Education & Health	49	43	N/A	N/A	41	41	47	44	37
Other Services	25	30	N/A	N/A	35	18	33	28	36
Income Support									
# of Cases in Calendar Year 1999 ^{4,7}	1,614	1,383	7	61	1,867	1,306	931	7,169	3,0948
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$539	\$440	\$440	\$383	\$449	\$660	\$546	\$545	\$7108
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1998-99 ²	1,437	1,246	2	96	1,828	1,113	830	6,550	3,787
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$590	\$541	\$826	\$447	\$628	\$721	\$725	\$629	\$844
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1995-96 ³	1,131	808	22	120	1,856	1,417	887	6,241	4,516
Average \$Amount/Case/Month	\$550	\$508	\$676	\$635	\$730	\$696	\$726	\$659	\$832
# of Tax Returns Filed in 1996 ¹	590	700	N/A	N/A	410	330	250	2,480	11,460
Average Income in 1996 ¹	\$22,739	\$32,143	N/A	N/A	\$18,751	\$21,303	\$20,472	\$23,985	\$41,482
# of Tax Returns Filed in 2000 ⁶	610	690	N/A	N/A	450	320	250	2,320	N/A
Average Income in 2000 ^{4,6}	\$23,265	\$35,380	N/A	N/A	\$20,980	\$23,480	\$22,200	\$26,315	\$42,455

1. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.

2. Ecklund, L., Pers. Comm., 2000.

3. GNWT Dept. of Education, Culture & Employment, 1996.

4. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 2002.

5. GNWT, 2002.

6. Statistics Canada, 2002c.

7. Aitaok, V., Pers. Comm., 2002.

8. Yellowknife fiscal year 1999-2000.

Table 3 Labour Force Activity

	Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Uming-maktok	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region	Yellowknife
Persons 15 yrs. & over in 19991	821	935	N/A	N/A	539	416	324	3,035	13,139
Labour Force (1999)	476	728	N/A	N/A	308	290	204	2,006	11,331
Employment Rate	42%	67%	N/A	N/A	35%	59%	49%	78%	80%
Unemployment Rate	28%	14%	N/A	N/A	39%	15%	23%	22%	8%
Participation Rate	58%	78%	N/A	N/A	57%	70%	63%	66%	86%
Persons 15 yrs. & over in 19962	745	865	N/A	35	505	375	275	3,080	12,700
Labour Force (1996)	470	635	N/A	20	275	230	155	1,960	10,845
Employment Rate	53%	67%	N/A	43%	39%	49%	44%	34%	80%
Unemployment Rate	15%	8%	N/A	N/A	29%	20%	23%	15%	6%
Participation Rate	63%	73%	N/A	57%	55%	61%	56%	64%	85%
Persons 15 yrs. & over Involved in Traditional Activities 1998 ^{5,6} (1994) ⁴									
% Hunted & Fished	58 (36)	57 (28)	N/A	N/A (38)	73 (61)	83 (86)	82 (97)	68 (58)	40 (8)
% Made Crafts	N/A (31)	N/A (15)	N/A	N/A (29)	N/A (20)	N/A (39)	N/A (6)	N/A (24)	7 (3)
% Trapped	10 (7)	8 (7)	N/A	N/A (32)	13 (10)	13 (13)	27 (16)	13 (10)	2 (1)
Number of Working Age Residents Not Working But Wanting Work (1999) ^{1,3}									
	250	183	N/A	N/A	179	118	106	836	1,296
Number of Working Age Residents Not Working But Wanting Work (1994) ⁴									
	292	141	N/A	9	195	167	125	929	1,182
Employment Rate (1994) (% Employed) ⁴									
% Aboriginal	30	54	N/A	32	37	41	42	41	64
% Non Aboriginal	80	94	N/A	N/A	88	72	100	87	85
% Female	29	63	N/A	19	31	41	40	43	64
% Male	45	68	N/A	44	47	45	46	57	83

1. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a.
2. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
3. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999c.

4. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994.
5. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999c.
6. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 2001

Table 3a Top Employers in Yellowknife

Top Employers	2001 (FTEs)	2000 (FTEs)	Note
			Amounts based on actual numbers of Full Time Employees (FTEs) as of September 30, 1999 unless otherwise noted.
Government of Northwest Territories	2,226	2,198	Per GNWT 1999/2000 Main Estimates and includes Boards, Agencies and wholly owned corporations.
Government of Canada	642	618	Includes all Federal Crown Corporations and the RCMP.
Stanton Regional Hospital	375	375	
City of Yellowknife	164	167	
Public School Board	216	230	
Separate School Board	153	140	
Total Government	3,776 or 77%	3,728 or 81%	
Ekati BHP Mine	329	264	The Ekati BHP Mine employed 668 people of which 523 reside in the Northwest Territories and 329 reside in Yellowknife.
Miramar Con Mine Ltd. (Includes Giant Mine)	267	341	Based on 1999 budgeted.
Total Mining	596 or 12%	605 or 13%	
First Air	260	N/A	
NorthwestTel	179	163	
Robinson's Transport Ltd.	124	125	
Total Service	563 or 11%	288 or 6%	
Total Number of Employees	4,935	4,621	

(Source: City of Yellowknife, 2002.)

Table 4 Education

Community	School Name & Grades	Capacity of School ^{1,2}	Aboriginal Language Instruction ^{2,3,4}	# of Students Sept.	# of Students ¹	# of High School Graduates ^{2,5,6}	
				2002	1998-99	2002	2001
Kugluktuk	Jimmy Hikok Ilihakvik K-6	240	Inuinnaqtun	193.5	240		
	Kugluktuk High School 7-12	225	Inuinaktut	143	140	9	6
Cambridge Bay	Kullik Ilihakvik K-6	308	Inuinaktut	213	256		
	Kiiliniq High School 7-12	220	Inuinaktut & Inuktitut	180	170	5	2
Bathurst Inlet	Home Schooling – all ages	N/A	Inuinaktut	N/A	N/A		
Umingmaktok	Omingmaktok K-6	15	Inuinaktut	22.7	5		
Gjoa Haven	Quqshuun Elementary K - 6	250	Inuktitut	173	199		
	Qikiqtak High School 7- 12	190		129	N/A		1
Taloyoak	Netsilik K-12	350	Inuktitut	205	237	1	1
Kugaaruk	Kugaardjuq K-12 (2002)	275	Inuktitut	215.5	238		
Total Kitikmeot		2,058		1,452	1,485	15	10
				2001	1998-99	2002	2001
Yellowknife School District No. 1 ³	Mildred Hall Elementary K-8	429		335	325		
	N.J. MacPherson K-5	374		303	286		
	Range Lake North K-8	440		331	345		
	J.S. Sisson K-5	341		275	275		
	William McDonald 6-8	484		281	303		
	Sir John Franklin High 9-12 ⁷	605		533	511	90	97
	K'alemi Dene School	80	Dogrib	47	14		
	Ecole Allain St. Cyr K-9	150		80	53		
Yellowknife School District No. 2 ⁴							
	Weledah Catholic School K-8	303	Dogrib	260	263		
	Ecole St. Joseph K-8	585		645	611		
	St. Patrick High 9-12	400		484	565	76	85
Total Yellowknife		4,911		3,574	3,551	166	182

1. GWNT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 2000a.
2. Tologanak, H. Pers. Comm., 2002.
3. Yellowknife Education District No. 1, 2001
4. Yellowknife Catholic Schools, 2002.

5. News/North 1999b, 2001, 2002b.
6. Cameron, A., Pers. Comm., 2002.
7. The students are home schooled.

Table 5 Community Health and Wellness

	Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Uming-maktok	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region	Yellowknife
Population 2001 (1996) ^{1,2}	1,212 (1,201)	1,309 (1351)	5 (18)	12 (51)	960 (879)	720 (648)	605 (496)	4,816	18,205
Family Structure 2001 ² (1996)									
Percent Families	64 (75)	71 (79)	N/A	N/A	74 (80)	75 (79)	74 (85)	71 (79)	84 (86)
Lone Female Parent	25 (18)	25 (15)	N/A	0	18 (14)	18 (17)	15 (10)	22 (16)	12 (11)
Lone Male Parent	10 (5)	7 (5)	N/A	0	9 (6)	6 (0)	2 (0)	8 (4)	4 (3)
Health Professionals ³									
Nurses	5	7	0	0	5	4	4	25	N/A
Resident Physician	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	N/A
Social Workers	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	8	N/A
Mental Health Worker	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	N/A
Community Support Wks.	4	2	0	0	4	4	3	17	N/A
Wellness Co-ordinator	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	N/A
Specialist visits contracted through Stanton Hospital									
Internist	2 visits/yr	2 visits/yr	0	0	2 visits/yr	2 visits/yr	0 visits/yr	N/A	N/A
Gynecologist	4 visits/yr	4 visits/yr	0	0	4 visits/yr	4 visits/yr	4 visits/yr	N/A	N/A
Physiotherapist	2 visits/yr	2 visits/yr	0	0	0 visits/yr	0 visits/yr	0 visits/yr	N/A	N/A
Ear, Nose & Throat	2 visits/yr	2 visits/yr	0	0	2 visits/yr	2 visits/yr	2 visits/yr	N/A	N/A

1. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.

2. Statistics Canada, 2002b.

3. Tologanak, H., Pers. Comm., 2002.

Table 5a Selected Wellness Indicators for Yellowknife

Indicator	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Sexually Transmitted Disease	153	145	153	124	112
Number of Suicides	3	5	2	0	0
Number of Injury Related Deaths	N/A	N/A	3	6	3
Number of Teen Births	N/A	N/A	20	21	21
Children in Care (by fiscal year)	311 (00/01)	282 (99/00)	202 (98/99)	211 (97/98)	198 (96/97)

(Source: GNWT, 2002)

Table 6 Housing

	Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Uming-maktok	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region	Yellowknife
Housing Units and Residents Per Unit (2001 & 1996) ^{1,2}									
# Units 2001	355	405	N/A	N/A	235	185	115	1,300	5,7953
# Units 1996	315	394	4	15	192	158	98	1,176	5,760
% Chg. 1996 to 2001	13	3	N/A	N/A	22	17	17	11	1
Average pers./unit 2001	3.41	3.23	N/A	N/A	4.09	3.89	5.26	3.70	3.18
Average pers./unit 1996	3.81	3.43	4.50	3.40	4.58	4.10	5.06	3.95	3.0

1. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
2. Statistics Canada, 2002b.
3. Number of houses in Yellowknife is being reviewed by Statistics Canada.

Table 7 Community Crime Statistics

Kugluktuk	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Summary of Incidents							
Crimes of Violence (sexual assault)	130 (8)	113 (18)	88 (17)	117 (17)	67 (8)	90 (10)	99 (13)
Property Crimes	127	285	65	48	54	72	110
Other Criminal Code Offenses	132	169	114	89	76	212	212
Drugs	16	5	7	5	10	27	5
Other - Federal Statutes	5	5	0	1	6	6	22
Total Incidents	405	577	274	260	213	407	448
Summary of Charges							
Number of Adult Males	102	121	83	73	54	60	72
Number of Adults Females	17	19	23	15	10	19	10
Number of Teen Males	16	53	58	12	19	15	25
Number of Teen Females	1	3	5	4	5	4	31
Total Number Charges	136	196	169	104	88	98	138

Cambridge Bay	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Summary of Incidents							
Crimes of Violence (sexual assault)	96 (18)	146 (18)	153 (31)	143 (21)	79 (10)	126 (11)	155 (21)
Property Crimes	227	101	137	134	140	162	134
Other Criminal Code Offenses	131	152	297	281	232	315	377
Drugs	8	16	3	11	10	2	8
Other - Federal Statutes	13	2	8	0	1	2	2
Total Incidents	475	417	598	569	462	607	676
Summary of Charges							
Number of Adult Males	123	105	109	128	82	114	113
Number of Adults Females	10	25	18	13	12	12	6
Number of Teen Males	11	17	73	43	41	43	21
Number of Teen Females	0	0	0	3	2	1	6
Total Number Charges	144	147	200	187	137	170	146
Gjoa Haven	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Summary of Incidents							
Crimes of Violence (sexual assault)	16 (2)	21 (7)	48 (21)	26 (6)	29 (9)	27 (3)	46 (9)
Property Crimes	32	29	35	31	34	38	44
Other Criminal Code Offenses	29	31	51	77	68	87	92
Drugs	0	0	2	1	2	8	15
Other Federal Statutes	1	1	0	1	0	8	6
Total Incidents	78	82	136	136	132	168	203
Summary of Charges							
Number of Adult Males	32	16	21	30	16	24	40
Number of Adults Females	3	0	5	4	0	3	1
Number of Teen Males	1	12	9	2	4	2	8
Number of Teen Females	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total Number Charges	36	28	36	36	20	29	49

Taloyoak	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Summary of Incidents							
Crimes of Violence (sexual assault)	50 (12)	26 (6)	35 (10)	39 (3)	26 (5)	23 (8)	36 (4)
Property Crimes	49	20	56	59	15	21	17
Other Criminal Code Offenses	94	36	62	43	26	30	37
Drugs	4	0	4	3	5	2	3
Other Federal Statutes	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Incidents	198	86	158	147	74	77	93
Summary of Charges							
Number of Adult Males	32	10	18	39	12	16	20
Number of Adults Females	1	0	0	4	3	1	3
Number of Teen Males	12	8	2	11	12	3	5
Number of Teen Females	3	3	0	2	1	1	0
Total Number Charges							
Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay)							
Summary of Incidents							
Crimes of Violence (sexual assault)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19 (4)	9 (5)	6 (1)
Property Crimes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	20	10
Other Criminal Code Offenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	21	4
Drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	1
Other Federal Statutes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0
Total Incidents	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44	52	21
Summary of Charges							
Number of Adult Males	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	8	0
Number of Adults Females	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Number of Teen Males	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0
Number of Teen Females	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Total Number Charges					9	8	0
In 2001, data was not available for July, October and December. Data from 2000 were copies over for this month and comparisons should not be made with previous years.							

Yellowknife	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Summary of Incidents							
Crimes of Violence (sexual assault)	488 (55)	530 (46)	589 (54)	489 (44)	571 (55)	568 (38)	588 (33)
Property Crimes	1,122	1,172	944	1,017	849	920	719
Other - Criminal Code	1,257	1,185	1,148	1,349	1,557	3,245	3,539
Drugs	105	163	143	76	135	171	102
Other Federal Statutes	29	15	12	12	25	60	63
Total Incidents	3,160	3,253	2,981	3,077	3,229	5,085	5,228
Summary of Charges							
Number of Adult Males	396	425	432	415	587	444	551
Number of Adults Females	55	76	68	53	97	83	90
Number of Teen Males	79	68	88	80	96	87	62
Number of Teen Females	25	32	16	24	32	29	30
Total Number of Charges	555	601	604	572	812	643	733

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Appendix B... Sources and References

SOURCES

The following people helped the consultants through the provision of technical knowledge and personal insights.

Government of Northwest Territories

Ecklund, L., Department of Education, Culture & Employment
LaFrance, M., Department of Transportation
Zieba, R., Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development

Government of Nunavut

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Euchner, D., City of Yellowknife
Fuller, L., YWCA Yellowknife
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Hornal, R., Robert Hornal and Associates Ltd.
Latour, R., YWCA Yellowknife
McNeil, L., Robert Hornal and Associates Ltd.
Missal, G., Tahera Corporation
Peterson, F., Kitikmeot Inuit Association
Peterson, K., Kitikmeot Development Corporation
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