

**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

%	Per cent
#	Number
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAP	Canadian Access Program
CBC	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Chg.	Change
DDMI	Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.
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
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
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
NHC	Nunavut Housing Corporation
NNSL	Northern News Services Ltd.
NNSL Online	Northern News Services Online
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
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
UArctic	University of the Arctic
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

1.0 Introduction

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 eight 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 and the 1996 Census. To ensure confidentiality, data from the census are independently randomly rounded by Statistics Canada. As a result, most 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.

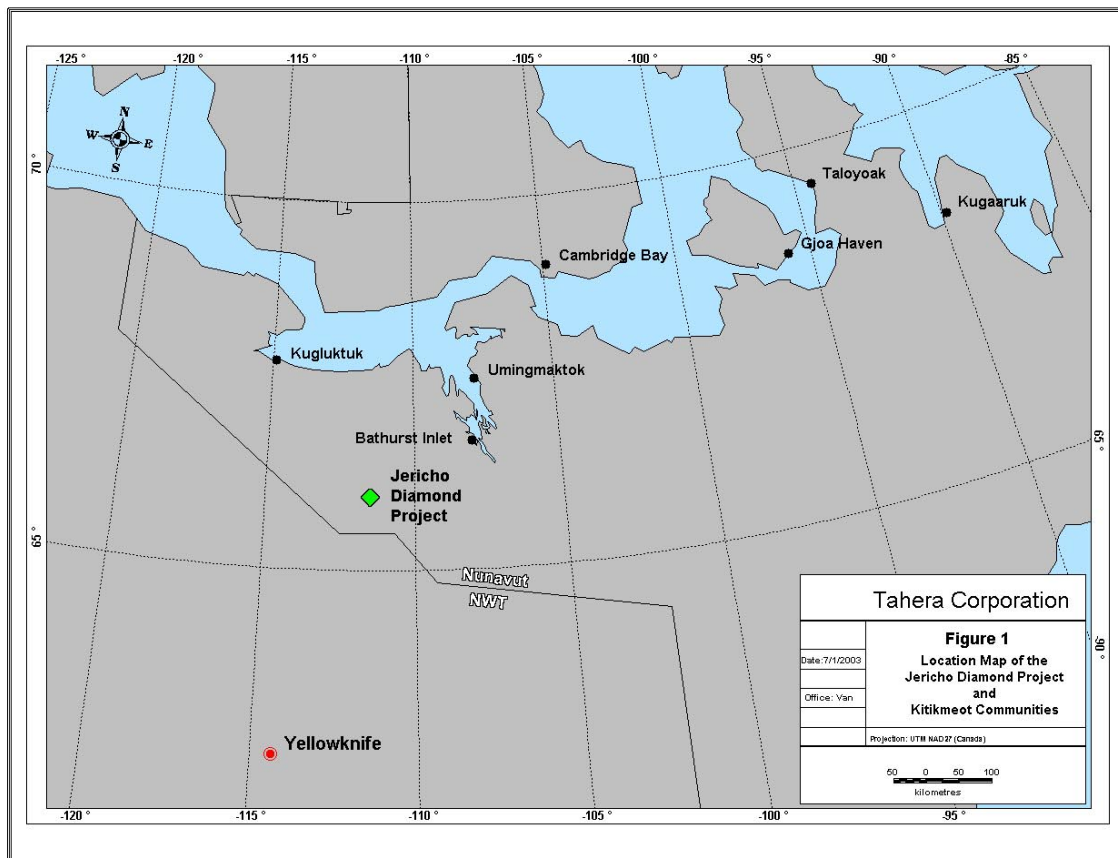
2.0 Kitikmeot Region

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, is situated 450 km southwest of Cambridge Bay and is the closest community to the proposed mine development. The two smallest communities, Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok are located south of Cambridge Bay. Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak and Kugaaruk and located in the eastern part of the Region.

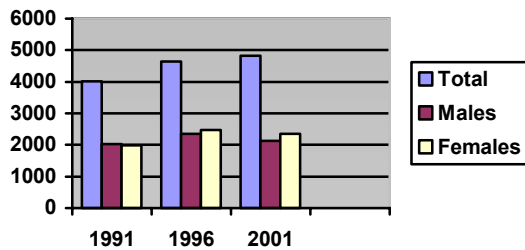
2.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1a)

The population of the Kitikmeot Region was 4,816 in 2001, a 4% increase from 4,643 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population grew 16%. The population is young with 38% being 14 years of age or younger.

Figure 1 Location Map of the Jericho Diamond Project and Kitikmeot Communities



Population of Region



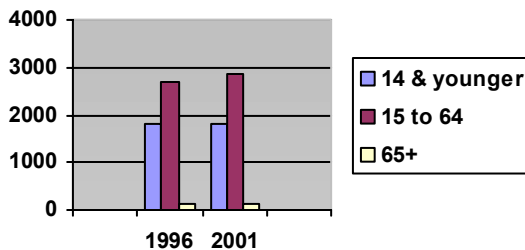
The median age of the population in the Region is 22 years for both males and females and 90% of the residents are of aboriginal descent.

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

The 2001 Census reported that Kitikmeot was the smallest region by population of the three regions in Nunavut. The Baffin Region had the largest number of residents with 51% of the population (13,613), the 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 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).

Age of Population



Nunavut's population is the youngest in Canada with a median age of 22 years, much younger than the national average age of 37.6 (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).

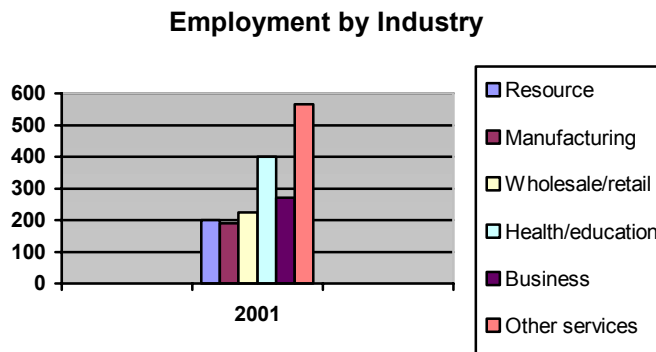
The 17% projected population increase in Nunavut in the next ten years will be accompanied by swings among various age groups. For example, the population of school children aged five to 12 is expected to decline 22% from 5,370 to about 4,185 by 2011 and the working-age population will increasingly be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

2.2 Economy

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).

2.2.1 Wage Economy (Table 2a)

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 2001, 30% of the workforce in the Region was employed in other services including government, 22% were employed in health and education (indirectly government), 15% in business, finance and real estate, 12% wholesale and retail, 11% resource based and 10% manufacturing and construction.

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 fill by non-Inuit (NPC, 2002).

In 1996, 87% of the workforce in the Region was employed in government or government related services such as education and health care, 9% in secondary industry such as manufacturing and construction, and 5% in resource based or primary industry.

Government is the largest employer in Nunavut, but that is expected to change over the next five years as population growth out paces job vacancies in the public service (NNSL, 2003b). Most job growth will be in the private sector, especially in construction (NNSL, 2003b).

Since 1996 Kitikmeot residents have been working to develop and expand the service sector in the Region and to diversify their economy. The Kitikmeot Corporation, which is based in Cambridge Bay, 100% Inuit owned and the business development arm of the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, is involved through joint ventures and subsidiaries with a variety of service companies 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).

In June 2003, the Kitikmeot Corporation signed a memorandum of understanding with Tiffany and Co. of New York to look at the possibility of incorporating northern Aboriginal jewelry designs into their diamond jewelry collection (CBC North, 2003a). Tiffany and Co. is the owner of a subsidiary

company, Laurelton Diamonds Inc., a diamond manufacturing company that opened in Yellowknife in 2003 (CBC North, 2003a).

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 expediting company, taking advantage of its Kitikmeot location and the growth in mineral exploration activity in the area (VanderKlippe, 2002a).

Kitnuna Corporation built roads and airstrip infrastructure for Miramar Mining Corporation at its Hope Bay gold project in 2003 (NNSL, 2003j). The corporation is also completing a three-year \$11 million DEW line clean up, employing 60 people from the Region (NNSL, 2003j).

Kitikmeot Caterers is a joint venture partnership company 51 per cent owned by the Kitikmeot Corporation and 49 per cent owned by Pioneer Caterers (Howatt, 2002g). The company employs about 50 people, many of who are Kitikmeot residents, and provides catering services to BHP's Misery Camp and other mining related camps including ice road camps (VanderKlipps, 2002a). Until August 2003 Kitikmeot Caterers provided services to the Kinross Lupin Mine.

A registry of Inuit businesses is maintained on the Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. website at www.tunngavik.com/site-eng/ifraug2003.pdf. Another Inuit Business Directory is available on the Pan Arctic Inuit Logistics Corporation website at <http://inuit.pail.ca/>.

2.2.1.1 Mineral Exploration

Mineral exploration activity in the Region has increased during 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 expected 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 per cent 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. Diamonds and gold were the two primary commodities sought by companies in the Region in 2001 (DIAND, 2001).

Miramar Mining Corporation is expected to spend \$17.5 million on the Hope Bay site near Bathurst Inlet in 2003 (NNSL, 2003i).

In 2002, Kennecott Canada Exploration, on behalf of Tahera Corporation, spent \$1.6 million conducting exploration on the Jericho diamond claims (NNSL, 2002b). Four residents from Kugluktuk worked for a total of 360 days on the project (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).

The Lupin Gold Mine, which is located 360 km southeast of Kugluktuk, produced 139,327 ounces of gold in 2001 (Howatt, 2002g). The mine in 2001 employed 292 people with wages totaling about \$17.5 million annually (Howatt, 2002g). The number of workers from the Region who worked at the mine varied 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).

In August 2003, Kinross Gold Corporation, the owner of the Lupin Mine, placed the mine into care and maintenance, affecting approximately 235 workers and 70 contract employees (Kinross, 2003). Forty of the employees were residents from the Northwest Territories and Nunavut with the balance of the employees residing elsewhere in Canada (Kinross, 2003). Twenty-four of the mine employees lived in the West Kitikmeot, 14 from Kugluktuk and 10 from Cambridge Bay (Bell, 2003c).

2.2.1.2 Tourism

Tourism is 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 per cent 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 in economic spin-offs 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).

2.2.1.3 Nunavut Development Corporation

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.

NDC 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 residents of

Nunavut are employed either directly as employees or indirectly as harvesters or cottage workers in all of NDC businesses (NDC, 2002).

2.2.1.4 Income (Table 2a)

In 2001, 2,230 Kitikmeot residents reported earnings, 54% of the residents were male and 46% were female. The average income of the residents was \$24,449 with males earning 32% more than females.

The number of persons in the Region working full-time in 2001 was 835 and their average income was \$46,627. In this category males earned 20% more than females.

Earnings represented 80.8 % of resident's income in the Region in 2001.

In 1996 in the Kitikmeot Region, 2,280 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$19,630. Males earned an average income of \$23,794 and females earned an average income of \$14,976.

2.2.2 Government Transfer Payments (Table 2a)

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.

In 2001 government transfer payments represented 15.1% of residents' income.

The Region had 7,169 cases (person months) 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 of income support in the 1998-99 fiscal year. This was up 4% from the 6,241 cases reported in the fiscal year 1995-96. Each case is a claim for assistance for one month.

2.2.3 Subsistence Harvesting (Table 3a)

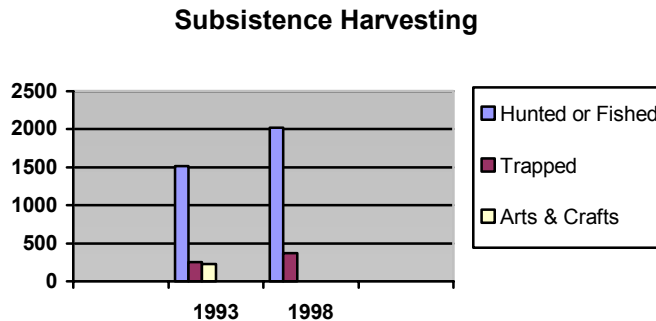
Subsistence harvesting includes hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering (NPC, 2002). It also includes the transformation of harvested products into useful articles such as clothing or arts and crafts. Subsistence activities are community based, provide income in kind from the land and are anchored in 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). Strong subsistence sectors also reduce the need for other social support programs and enhance the transfer of traditional knowledge. In effect, the use of traditional knowledge acts to conserve traditional knowledge, to conserve biodiversity of the environment, and to sustain economic security (Sly, et. al., 2001).

Fifty-nine per cent 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, 67% of the residents of the Kitikmeot aged 15 and over hunted or fished and 13% trapped. In 1993, 56% hunted or fished, 23% made arts and crafts and 9% trapped.

In 2002, Nunavut hunters and trappers sold \$500,000 worth of sealskins (NNSL, 2003). The price was at a 10-year high of \$63 per skin (NNSL, 2003). The pelts are a byproduct for Nunavummiut; meat is the prime object for Nunavut sealers (NNSL, 2003).

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 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 fall of 2003 (Priest, Pers. Comm., 2002). The study began collecting data in 1996 and completed data collection in the summer of 2001 (NWMB, 2003). 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 also important and supplements household incomes.

Subsistence harvesting activities, however, contribute much more than their 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, wage employment, government transfer payments and subsistence harvesting, 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).

2.3 Employment (Table 3a)

In 2001, the total experienced labour force of persons 15 years and over was 1,874. Fifty-five per cent were male and 46% were female. The participation rate was 65.4%, the employment rate was 52.4% and the unemployment rate was 19.9%.

Between January and March 1999 a labour force survey was conducted by the Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics in all of the communities in the Northwest Territories and in Nunavut (GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a). The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics analyzed the data that was collected from 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 502 residents or 25% were unemployed. The unemployment rate had increased from 16% 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 1980's and slowly decreased in the early 1990's (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 through the creation of businesses (NPC, 2002). As well, 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).

Between 1999 and September 15, 2002, Northern residents 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 September 2003 Tahera Corporation reported that between September 16, 2002 and August 31, 2003, Northern residents worked 980 days at the Jericho Diamond Project with Kitikmeot residents working 210 of those days (Missal, Pers. Comm., 2003). The Kitikmeot residents were from Kugluktuk and Gjoa Haven. Four of the Kugluktuk workers were subcontract employees who acted as cooks, the other subcontract employee was from Yellowknife and he was a drilling contractor. The Kugluktuk workers earned approximately \$12,000 for 78 days. Three of those workers were Inuit and all were female. The Gjoa Haven residents worked directly for Tahera for 132 days as Field Assistants. All of the workers were male and they earned approximately \$29,000.

During 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.

Five Kitikmeot residents worked for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd.'s drilling contractor in 2002 (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).

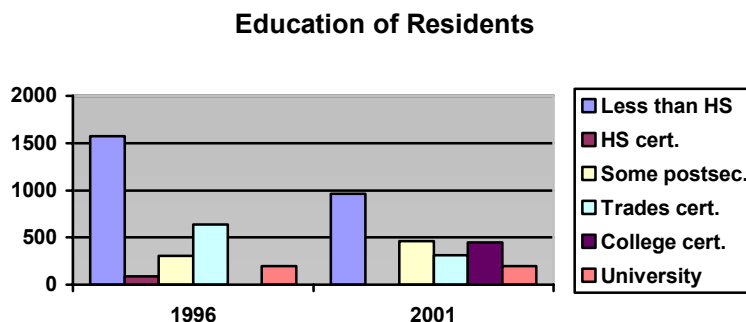
The Ekati Diamond Mine and the Diavik Diamond Mine give hiring preference to aboriginal Northerners and other Northerners who have the required skills. Both companies provide air transportation to and from the mine sites from Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay.

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 three to four 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).

2.4 Education (Table 2a and Table 5)

In 2001, 40% of the Region's residents between the ages of 20 and 64 had less than a high school certificate, 19% had a high school certificate and or some postsecondary education, 13% had a trades certificate or a diploma, 19% had a college certificate or diploma and 8% had a university certificate, diploma or degree.

The 1996 Census measured the highest level of schooling from age 15 and older. In 1996, 56% of the residents 15 years or older had less than high school, 3%, had a high school diploma, 11% had some postsecondary, 23% had a trade or other certificate and 7% had some university degree.



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).

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.

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.

2.4.1 Training

Nunavut Arctic College (NAC) 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. 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, 2000b).

The College offered a Job Readiness program in Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay and Kugaaruk in 2000 (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). In 2002 there were six students enrolled in the NTEP program in Cambridge Bay (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). Inuit Quajimajatuqangit principles are being developed into a new curriculum (NNSL, 2003a).

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).

Nunavut Arctic College began plans for Nunavut students to access the University of the Arctic (UArctic) programs in December 2002 (NNSL, 2003b). The UArctic is a network of 46 colleges, universities and organizations working together to promote learning in the circumpolar world (NNSL, 2003b). Courses are accessed via the Internet (NNSL, 2003b).

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 included 65 heavy-equipment operators, 16 diamond driller assistants and ten cooks (KETP, 2002a and Peterson, Pers. Comm., 2003). The courses ran from three to six weeks and were 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. (now Kinross Gold Corporation) 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).

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).

As of August 2003, of the 97 graduates from KETP courses, 71 were working, 2 were at school and 24 were not working (Peterson, Pers. Comm., 2003).

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).

2.5 Community Health and Wellness (Table 6)

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 per cent is spent on transportation (Kay, 2002a). Less than sixty per cent 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 6 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. Table 6 indicates other specialist services that are available to residents and the number of visits the specialists make to each community.

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.

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 new regional health centres would be built in Nunavut, one of them would be built in the Kitikmeot in Cambridge Bay (Kay, 2002b). The facility is expected to be completed in August 2004 and will offer the opportunity for Kitikmeot women to have their babies in Cambridge Bay rather than in Yellowknife (Lippa, 2003a).

Private dentists are resident in both Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk (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.

Video teleconferencing, called Telehealth in Nunavut, is a system that connects doctors, hospitals and patients. It was first introduced in three communities in 1999, now 15 communities are connected (Lippa, 2003b). In the Kitikmeot Region the communities of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk and Gjoa Haven are connected and funding to connect Taloyoak and Kugaaruk is being sought (Lippa, 2003b)

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).

2.5.1 Health Issues and Concerns

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).

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).

2.5.1.1 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).

2.5.1.2 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 health and social issues in the Kitikmeot Region and in Nunavut.

Nunavut's suicide rate is nine-times higher than the national average (Kay, 2002). In 1999, the territory had 21 suicide deaths, in 2000 it had 26 (69% male), in 2001 it had 29 (89% male), in 2002 it had 24 (91% male) (Kearsey, 2001 and Kay and Puglia, 2003). Since 1999, more than 107 people have taken their lives and hundreds more have tried (CBC North, 2003b). Between January 1 and March 10, 2003, there were seven suicides, six males and one female (Kay and Puglia, 2003). Ninety-seven per cent of all suicides in Nunavut are Inuit (Kay and Puglia, 2003).

A 1998 GNWT Health and Social Services study of 78 individuals who committed suicide during the period 1994 and 1996 also revealed that Inuit were 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 1998 study 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).

The Ministry of Health and Social Services launched the Tukisinaqtut project on April 1, 2003 to investigate why so many people are committing suicide (CBC North, 2003b). The project will send a team of two researchers to the communities to talk to survivors and families in low-keyed and confidential meetings with individuals and families who are willing to talk (CBC North, 2003b). There will be no public meetings (CBC North, 2003b). The Minister of Health noted that for every suicide in Nunavut, there are five people who attempted suicide and were helped (CBC North, 2003b).

In May 2003 Iqaluit hosted the national conference of the Canadian Association for Suicide Prevention (Bell, 2003b). The Government of Nunavut, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association and NTI provided funding to transport delegates from each Region to attend the conference (Bell, 2003b). Nearly 700 people attended the conference, 200 of them Inuit (Bell, 2003b).

The Nunavut Kamatsiaqtut Help Line provides anonymous and confidential telephone counselling for Nunavummiut who need to talk about personal problems or who are in a crisis (Nunavut Kamatsiaqtut, 2003). A group of volunteers started the program in 1989 in Iqaluit as a result of a number of suicides and within two years had a 1-800 number so that all residents had access to the service (Nunavut Kamatsiaqtut, 2003). The service is available every night of the year from 7 pm to midnight and now provides information on HIV/AIDS and STD's (Nunavut Kamatsiaqtut, 2003). The organization has trained over 400 people and currently has 45 volunteers (Nunavut Kamatsiaqtut, 2003).

The 2001 Annual Report Communities and Diamonds (GNWT, 2002) 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).

2.5.1.3 Dental Health

Expenditures on dental health in the Kitikmeot Region are 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).

2.5.1.4 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).

2.5.1.5 Teen Pregnancy

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 per cent of the births at Baffin Regional Hospital are to teen mothers (Kearsey, 2002b).

Young mothers often turn to custom adoption, a practice whereby the baby is raised by the teen's mother 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).

2.5.1.6 Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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

2.5.1.7 Life Expectancy

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).

2.5.1.8 Rate of Abortion

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).

2.5.1.9 Tuberculosis

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

2.5.2 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.

2.5.2.1 Shortage of Housing (Table 8)

The Conference Board of Canada reported in 2001 that the serious shortage of housing throughout Nunavut has been identified as being linked to health and social problems and economic issues (Vail and Clinton, 2001). Crowded housing conditions and design imperfections have contributed to health problems such as respiratory difficulties and the spread of communicable diseases (Vail and Clinton, 2001). A lack of sleep due to the crowding has affected employee absenteeism and children's performance at school (Vail and Clinton, 2001). The shortage has also affected the economy by making it difficult to recruit employees (Vail and Clinton, 2001). Often a job without available housing is a job unfilled (Vail and Clinton, 2001). The Government of Nunavut's decentralization plans have created an additional need for housing in the smaller communities (Vail and Clinton, 2001).

Approximately 1,100 families or 4,000 people (15% of the population) were on the waiting list for public housing in 2001 (Vail and Clinton, 2001). The demand for public housing will further increase due to a greater number of people who want to live in their own house and not with their extended family (Vail and Clinton, 2001). Although the number of households with six or more persons declined from 32 per cent in 1996, the number of persons per dwelling was still higher in Nunavut (3.84 persons per dwelling) compared to the Canadian rate of 2.65 (Vail and Clinton, 2001). The demand for housing is expected to increase by about 260 homes per year over the next five years (Vail and Clinton, 2001). Compounding the general lack of housing is the growing need for housing for special needs populations such as seniors and the disabled (Vail and Clinton, 2001).

In May 2003, 967 families across Nunavut were on the Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC) waiting list for housing (Cormier, 2003). In the Kitikmeot Region 226 families were on the waiting list for housing (Cormier, 2003).

In a survey conducted by Nunavut's evaluation and statistics division in the spring of 2001, the results showed that 36 per cent of all Inuit residents were dissatisfied with the quality of their housing (Bell, 2002b).

2.5.2.2 Lone Parent Families

The number of two parent families in the Region dropped and the number of lone parent families increased between 1996 and 2001. The 2001 Census reported that 71% of the Region's residents

lived in two parent families while 79% lived in two parent families in 1996. The per cent 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%.

2.5.2.3 Crisis Shelters

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 in Yellowknife 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).

2.5.2.4 Accidents

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).

2.5.2.5 Crime (Table 7)

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

Nunavut's per capita sexual assault rate is about seven times the Canadian average (Nunatsiak 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 (Nunatsiak 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 (Nunatsiak News, 2000).

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

During 2002 two men from Cambridge Bay committed suicide while incarcerated in Iqaluit (CBC North, 2002b). In September 2003, Nunavut Premier Paul Okalik announced the establishment of a correctional healing facility for the community of Kugluktuk (CBC North, 2003c). The facility will eventually house up to 20 low-risk offenders from the area (CBC North, 2003c). Kitikmeot residents

had been 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).

Nunavut also has outpost camps for offenders who meet minimum-security requirements but they are currently all located in the Baffin Region (Kay, 2003). Both Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay are interested in establishing camps near their communities (Kay, 2003). The camps take only one or two offenders at a time, the average stay is a couple of months and the offenders are taught traditional skills like hunting, trapping and dressing of their food (Kay, 2003).

The first restorative justice training session in the Kitikmeot Region was held in Cambridge Bay in 2001 (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).

2.5.2.6 Language

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). 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).

There is, however, concern among elders that the young Inuit generations are losing their traditional language, culture and knowledge (Kearsey, 2002a). 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, 2002a).

The 2001 Census reported that the use of Inuktitut is generally strong among Inuit with about 70% of Inuit respondents reporting that they are capable of carrying on a conversation in Inuktitut (Bell, 2003a). The census enumerated 17,460 Inuit children (representing 39% of the Canadian Inuit population) aged 14 and under in 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2003). Almost 70% of the children reported an ability to carry on a conversation in Inuktitut (Statistics Canada, 2003).

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).

2.5.2.7 Summary

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.

2.6 Housing (Table 8)

In 2001, the Region had 1,300 housing units, an increase of 11% from 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the number of dwellings increased 28% from 920 to 1,176 units.

In 2001, 330 dwellings were owned and 970 were rented. The average value of a dwelling was \$145,145.

Between 2001 and 1996 the average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 3.7 from 4.0. In 1991, the average number of people per unit was 4.4.

In May 2003, 226 families in the Kitikmeot Region were on the NHC list waiting for housing. The Nunavut Housing Corporation, the government department in charge of providing homes for Nunavummut, had a budget of \$20.3 million in 2003 (NNSL, 2003j).

2.7 Community Services and Infrastructure

2.7.1 Transportation

Transportation and communications provide valuable social, economic, political and cultural links between the communities in the Region 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.

2.7.2 Communications

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 and 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). 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).

A new Crown energy organization, called Qulliq Energy Corporation, is responsible for electricity and fuel in Nunavut through two major subsidiaries: the existing Nunavut Power Corporation and the new Qulliq Fuel Corporation (NNSL, 2003m). Nunavut Power Corporation will continue to provide electricity and Qulliq Energy Corp. will be responsible for fuel purchasing, fuel storage and pipelines (NNSL, 2003m).

2.8 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.

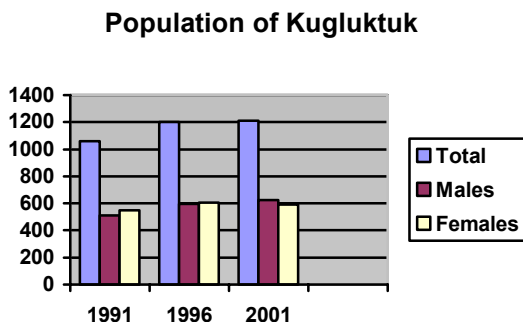
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. represents the Inuit and implements Inuit obligations of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. Its office in Cambridge Bay is responsible for co-ordinating its land management issues throughout Nunavut. Three Institutions of Public Government established by the Land Claim have their 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.

3.0 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.

3.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1a)

The population of Kugluktuk was 1,210 in 2001, a 1% increase from 1,200 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.



Ninety-three per cent of the residents are of aboriginal descent.

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

3.2 Economy (Tables 2a and 3a)

The economy of Kugluktuk is typical of the mixed economy of the Region with a wage economy, government transfer payments and traditional activities. The wage economy is dominated by employment in government.

In 2001, 28% of those employed worked in other services, (including government), 23% worked in health and education, 18% in resource based, 13% in business, finance and real estate, 13% in wholesale and retail and 6% in manufacturing and construction.

In 1996, 85% 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 had 44 employees and an annual payroll of \$1.7 million in 2000 – 2001 (NPC, 2002).

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

Kugluktuk residents travel outside their community for work at the Ekati Diamond Mine and the Diavik Diamond Mine. Until August 2003 they also worked at the Lupin Gold mine.

Kugluktuk has an active Chamber of Commerce that promotes the work of the Region's world-renowned carvers (NNSL, 2003c).

Traditional activities also make an important contribution to the economy. In 1998 the dollar value of caribou to the community was \$1,078,185 (NPC, 2002a). The following list summarizes the 1999 harvesting yields in Kugluktuk (NPC, 2002).

4,000 caribou
120,000 pounds of arctic char
4 moose
2 grizzly bears
120 wolverines
100 wolves
3 polar bears
200 to 300 seals

In 1998, 58% of working age residents hunted and fished and 10% trapped. In 1993, 56% of the residents over the age of 15 hunted and fished, 31% made crafts and 7% trapped.

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.

3.2.1 Income (Table 2a)

The number of persons in Kugluktuk working full-time in 2001 was 215 and their average income was \$48,854. In this category males earned 30% more than females.

Earnings represented 80.3 per cent of resident's income in Kugluktuk in 2001.

In 1996, 590 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$20,942. Males earned an average income of \$26,338 and females \$15,170.

3.3 Employment (Table 3a)

In 2001, the total experienced labour force of persons 15 years and over was 473. Fifty-five per cent were male and 46% were female. The participation rate was 63.9%, the employment rate was 50% and the unemployment rate was 22.8%.

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 temporary 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 August 2003 the Lupin Mine was again put into care and maintenance and 14 residents from Kugluktuk were laid off (Bell, 2003c).

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. The Diavik Mine officially opened on July 19, 2003. In June 2003, Diavik Diamond Mines awarded a contract to Arctic Sunwest of Yellowknife to fly employees directly between Kugluktuk and the mine (Canadian Mining Journal, 2003).

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.

3.4 Education (Table 2a)

In 2001, 42% of Kugluktuk's residents between the ages of 20 and 64 had less than a high school certificate, 20% had a high school certificate and/or some postsecondary education, 11% had a trades certificate or a diploma, 20% had a college certificate or diploma and 7% had a university certificate, diploma or degree.

In 1996, 58% of the residents 15 years or older had less than high school, 1%, had a high school diploma, 10% had some postsecondary, 23% had a trade or other certificate and 8% had a university degree.

3.4.1 Schools and Enrollment (Table 5)

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 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 night-life of drugs, alcohol and other law-breaking activities (Lynch, 2002).

3.4.2 Training

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 offered a health career access program in Kugluktuk in 2002 and had 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).

3.5 Community Health and Wellness (Table 6)

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 that 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 (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 experienced an increase in the number of alcohol import permits from approximately 40-50 permits per month to 150-160 permits in 2002 (McCluskey, 2002g).

The number of two parent families in Kugluktuk dropped and the number of lone parent families increased between 1996 and 2001. The 2001 Census reported that 64% of Kugluktuk's residents lived in two parent families in 2001 while 75% lived in two parent families in 1996. The per cent 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%.

3.5.1 Crime (Table 7)

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. It was lowest in 1998 with 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.

3.6 Housing (Table 8)

In 2001, Kugluktuk had 355 housing units, an increase of 15% from 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the number of dwellings increased 20% from 260 to 310 units.

In 2001, 95 dwellings were owned and 265 were rented. The average value of a dwelling was \$149,272.

Between 2001 and 1996 the average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 3.4 from 3.8. In 1991, the average number of people per unit was 4.1.

In May 2003, 64 families in Kugluktuk were on the NHC list waiting for housing.

3.7 Community Services and Infrastructure

3.7.1 Transportation

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.

3.7.2 Communications

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).

3.7.3 Services

The community has two retail stores, the Kugluktuk Eskimo Co-operative (Co-op) and the Northern Store. They provide produce, groceries, clothing, hardware, video rentals and snowmobiles (RCMP, 2001).

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

3.7.4 Recreation

The community has a recreation facility that was completed in 1998 and a full-time recreation co-ordinator 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 golf course is located on a sandbar and is accessible by boat. Winter sports include curling, hockey and snowmobiling.

The community hosts the following annual events and activities:

Minor Hockey Tournament – 11 – 17 yr olds	February
Senior Hockey Tournament	April
Spring Fishing Derby	April
Annual Nattiq Frolics – traditional games, snowmobile races, seal hunt, king & queen contest, square dances and community feast	February
Aboriginal Day	June
Canada Day Games & Barbeque	July
Inuit Circumpolar Games, Music Festival & Nunavut Day	July
Annual Fishing Derby	July
Canada Parks Day	July
Coronation Gulf Invitational Golf Tournament	July
Annual Copper Man Triathlon	July
Mixed Softball Tournament	August
Coronation Golf Tournament	August
Invitational 3 on 3 Basketball	August
Second Chance Fishing Derby	August
Terry Fox Run	September
Christmas Games	December

The Kugluktuk High School Athletics Association is a not for profit organization developed by the teachers of Kugluktuk High School and run by the students. It includes team sports such as badminton, volleyball, soccer and lacrosse.

3.7.5 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).

3.7.6 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).

3.7.7 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 five officers (News North, 2003b). The majority of police work is alcohol-related and includes spousal assaults, common assaults and sexual assaults. 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).

3.8 Government

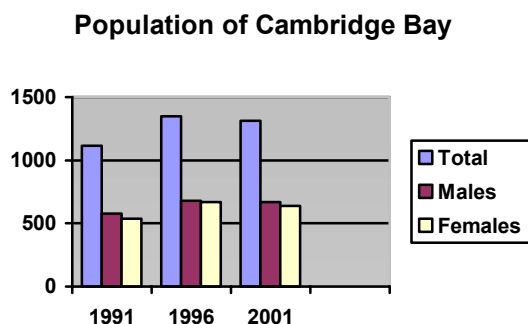
The hamlet council is comprised of locally elected representatives responsible for water and sewage services, road maintenance, recreation, garbage disposal, and airport management and fire protection and many other community services and activities.

4.0 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.

4.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1b)

The population of Cambridge Bay was 1,310 in 2001, a decrease of 3% from 1,350 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-nine per cent of the population is of aboriginal descent.

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

4.2 Economy (Tables 2b and 3b)

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 2001, 33% of those employed worked in other services, (including government), 20% worked in health and education, 16% in business, finance and real estate, 14% in manufacturing and construction, 8% in wholesale and retail and 8% in resource based.

In 1996, 85% 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 2000-2001 the Hamlet of Cambridge Bay employed 184 people and the payroll was \$2.6 million (NPC, 2002).

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

2,000 to 3,000 caribou taken on Victoria Island
100 caribou taken on the mainland
85 muskox
15 to 20 polar bears from Viscount Melville every 2nd year
35 wolves
30 wolverines

In 1998, 58% hunted and fished and 8% trapped. In 1993, 28% of the residents over the age of 15 hunted and fished, 15% made crafts and 7% trapped. The Nunavut Planning Commission reported that in 1998 the replacement value of caribou in the community was \$855,884 (NPC, 2002).

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.

Since 1998 the Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Organization harvested muskox for commercial purposes. In 1998 they harvested 382 muskox in a spring and fall hunt (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).

In March 2000 the HTO harvested 270 muskox (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 about \$160,000 to the local economy (Ashbury, 2000b).

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 and in 2003 by federal food inspectors when the field processing facilities failed to meet health standards (Howatt, 2002f and NNSL, 2003k). 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 in both 2002 and 2003 and processed at Kitikmeot Foods but the cancellation of the hunt resulted in the plant laying six people off work in 2002 (Howatt, 2002f and NNSL, 2003k). 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).

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). 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).

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).

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

Cambridge Bay had 1,383 cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year, 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.

4.2.1 Income (Table 2b)

The number of persons in Cambridge Bay working full-time in 2001 was 310 and their average income was \$52,534. In this category males earned 12% more than females.

Earnings represented 87.2% of resident's income in Cambridge Bay.

In 1996, 700 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$28,915. Males earned an average income of \$34,772 and females \$22,300.

4.3 Employment (Table 3b)

In 2001, the total experienced labour force of persons 15 years and over was 599. Fifty-two per cent were male and 47% were female. The participation rate was 70.9%, the employment rate was 60.6% and the unemployment rate was 14.5%.

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. The unemployment rate increased from 8% in 1996 primarily due to the temporary closure of the Lupin gold mine. 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.

4.4 Education (Table 2b)

In 2001, 32% of Cambridge Bay's residents between the ages of 20 and 64 had less than a high school certificate, 24% had a high school certificate and or some postsecondary education, 8% had a trades certificate or a diploma, 25% had a college certificate or diploma and 11% had a university certificate, diploma or degree.

In 1996, 41% of the residents 15 years or older had less than high school, 5%, had a high school diploma, 13% had some postsecondary, 30% had a trade or other certificate and 10% had a university degree.

4.4.1 Schools and Enrollment (Table 5)

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 Kiiliniik 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.

Enrollment at the high school in September 2003 was 220 (MacDonald, Pers. Comm., 2003). The increase was attributed to three reasons; individuals moving to Cambridge Bay to take courses at NAC and bringing their children with them, two classes of grade six students that came up from the elementary school when most years only one class comes up, and students who did not complete grade 12 returning to complete the grade and graduate (MacDonald, Pers. Comm., 2003).

The school is situated in a new \$14-million building that opened in 2002 and includes the community library and a heritage centre.

Two students graduated from high school in 2003, five students graduated in 2002 and two graduated in 2001. It is expected that 12 students will graduate in 2004 (MacDonald, Pers. Comm., 2003).

4.4.2 Training

Nunavut Arctic College offers courses for diplomas in Social Work, Environmental Technology and Management Studies, 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).

Of the 97 students who completed courses offered by the Kitikmeot Education and Training Program (KETP), two students from Cambridge Bay received special training 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 August 2003, 28 of the 30 Cambridge Bay residents who completed KETP's courses were employed (Peterson, 2003).

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

4.5 Community Health and Wellness (Table 6)

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 Ltd., 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 Ltd., 2002a & CBC North, 2002e). Between April 1, 2001 and February 2002 the shelter helped 63 women and 66 children (Northern News Services Ltd., 2002a). The shelter has one full-time co-ordinator and five part-time staff (Northern News Services Ltd., 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 lone parent families increased between 1996 and 2001. The 2001 Census reported that 71% of Cambridge Bay's residents lived in two parent families while 79% lived in two parent families in 1996. The per cent of lone female families increased to 25% in 2001 from 15% in 1996. The number of lone male families increased to 7% from 5%.

4.5.1 Crime (Table 7)

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. It was lowest in 1995 with 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.

4.6 Housing (Table 8)

In 2001, Cambridge Bay had 405 housing units, an increase of 3% from 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the number of dwellings increased 26% from 315 to 395 units.

In 2001, 115 dwellings were owned and 290 were rented. The average value of a dwelling was \$154,422.

Between 2001 and 1996 the average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 3.2 from 3.4. In 1991, the average number of people per unit was 3.5.

In May 2003, 69 families in Cambridge Bay were on the NHC list waiting for housing.

4.7 Community Services and Infrastructure

4.7.1 Transportation

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.

4.7.2 Communications

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).

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).

4.7.3 Services

The community has two retail stores, Ikaluktutiak Co-op and the Northern Store that provide groceries and general retail. Kitikmeot Supplies offers lumber, hardware, paint, drywall, office and computer supplies and Kitikmeot Foods offers traditional foods such as char, caribou and musk ox. A fast food outlet, Quick Stop, also provides video rentals.

Six different facilities provide a variety of accommodation.

4.7.4 Recreation

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.

The community hosts the following annual events and activities:

Omingmak Frolics – a 10 day celebration of spring, snowmobile races, ice sculpting, arctic games, bike race, parade	May
Aboriginal Day	June
Summer recreation programs including basketball, aquatics, lacrosse & floor hockey (travel to other communities for tournaments)	Summer
Canada Day	July
Community teams attending Nunavut Games in Kugluktuk	July
Nunavut Day	July
Music Festival – linked to Nunavut Day celebrations – a jamboree of artists from across Nunavut; tradition and modern fashion shows	July
Canada Parks Day	July
All Ages Bike-AThon - portion of funds go to the CB Wellness Centre	September
Terry Fox Run	September

Community groups in Cambridge Bay include ballet, Cubs, Sparks, a Youth Group (including a Youth Centre) and the Ikaluktuutiak Elks Club.

4.7.5 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).

4.7.6 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, 2000a).

4.7.7 Protection

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).

4.8 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.

5.0 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-air kms 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 Warner's 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).

5.1 Demographic Profile

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 the residents are known as the Kingaunmiut or people of the 'Nose Mountain' after a local landmark (Bathurst Inlet Lodge, 2002).

5.2 Economy

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).

Bathurst Inlet had five cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year. In the fiscal year 1998-99 the community had two cases of income support, down from 22 cases in the 1995-96 fiscal year (Ecklund, Pers. Comm., 2000).

There is no tax information available for Bathurst Inlet.

5.3 Employment

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.

5.4 Education (Table 5)

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

5.5 Community Health and Wellness (Table 6)

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.

5.6 Housing (Table 8)

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.

5.7 Community Services and Infrastructure

5.7.1 Transportation

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).

5.7.2 Communications

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).

5.7.3 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

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.

5.7.4 Protection

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

5.8 Government

Bathurst Inlet is unincorporated.

6.0 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 considered an outpost camp by residents in the Region (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

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

6.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1c)

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.

6.2 Economy

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).

In 1993, 38% of the residents hunted and fished, 29% made crafts and 32% trapped.

There is no tax information for Umingmaktok.

Umingmaktok had 35 cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year. 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 (Ecklund, Pers. Comm., 2000).

6.3 Employment

There is no labour force data available from the 2001 census or from the 1999 Labour Force Survey. 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 employment, as there are few full-time jobs in the community.

6.4 Education

No data is available from the 2001 census. The level of education was in general low (less than Grade 9) although some workers had trade certificates and some had a high school certificate.

6.4.1 Schools and Enrollment (Table 5)

There was a school in the community but it is currently closed. In 2002, two students were being taught in a home using 'work packs' from the elementary school in Cambridge Bay (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). Two other students were boarding in private homes in Cambridge Bay and attending high school there (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

6.5 Community Health and Wellness (Table 6)

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).

6.6 Housing (Table 8)

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.

6.7 Community Services and Infrastructure

6.7.1 Transportation

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.

6.7.2 Communications

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

6.7.3 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Residents in Umingmaktok are responsible for all of their services. Diesel fuel stoves heat the buildings and electricity is generated using privately owned generators.

6.7.4 Protection

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

6.8 Government

Umingmaktok is unincorporated and residents provide their own services. There is a hunters and trappers organization.

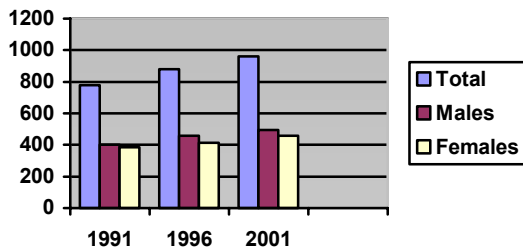
7.0 Gjoa Haven

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.

7.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1d)

The population of Gjoa Haven was 960 in 2001, an increase of 9% from 880 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population grew by 13%. The population is young with 40% being 14 years of age or younger. The median age is 20 years. Ninety-six per cent of the population is of Inuit ancestry and in 2001 there were more males (495) than females (460).

Population of Gjoa Haven



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

7.2 Economy (Tables 2d and 3d)

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

In 2001, 33% of those employed worked in other services, (including government), 23% worked in health and education, 14% in business, finance and real estate, and 14% in manufacturing and construction, 13% in wholesale and retail and 6% in resource based. The wage economy is dominated by employment in government.

In 1996, 94% 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).

In 1998, 73% of the residents hunted and fished and 13% trapped. In 1993, 60% of the residents over 15 years of age hunted and fished, 20% made crafts and 10% 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).

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.

7.2.1 Income (Table 2d)

The number of persons in Gjoa Haven working full-time in 2001 was 125 and their average income was \$42,577. In this category males earned 44% more than females.

Earnings represented 75.3% of resident's income in Gjoa Haven in 2001.

In 1996, 410 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$15,932. Males earned an average income of \$19,214 and females \$12,137.

7.3 Employment (Table 3d)

In 2001, the total experienced labour force of persons 15 years and over was 333. Fifty-eight per cent were male and 46% were female. The participation rate was 62.3%, the employment rate was 45.6% and the unemployment rate was 26.8%.

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. 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).

7.4 Education (Table 2d)

In 2001, 48% of the Region's residents between the ages of 20 and 64 had less than a high school certificate, 19% had a high school certificate and/or some postsecondary education, 19% had a trades certificate or a diploma, 9% had a college certificate or diploma and 4% had a university certificate, diploma or degree.

In 1996, 63% of the residents 15 years or older had less than high school, 2% had a high school diploma, 11% had some postsecondary, 18% had a trade or other certificate and 4% had a university degree.

7.4.1 Schools and Enrollment (Table 5)

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.

7.4.2 Training

Nunavut Arctic College offers courses such as Adult Basic Education and others depending upon the needs of the community (NAC, 2000).

7.5 Community Health and Wellness (Table 6)

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. A general practitioner and specialists make visits during the year. Any serious medical matter is medevaced to Yellowknife or Edmonton (RCMP, 2001).

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).

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

The number of two parent families in Gjoa Haven dropped and the number of lone parent families increased between 1996 and 2001. The 2001 Census reported that 74% of Gjoa Haven's residents lived in two parent families while 80% lived in two parent families in 1996. The per cent 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%.

7.5.1 Crime (Table 7)

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 one. Charges against adult females have ranged from a high of 5 in 1997 to zero in both 1996 and 1999. There has been one charge against a teen female between 1995 and 2001.

7.6 Housing (Table 8)

In 2001, Gjoa Haven had 235 housing units, an increase of 24% from 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the number of dwellings increased 31% from 145 to 190 units.

In 2001, 55 dwellings were owned and 180 were rented. The average value of a dwelling was \$143,207.

Between 2001 and 1996 the average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 4.1 from 4.6. In 1991, the average number of people per unit was 5.4.

In May 2003, 44 families in Gjoa Haven were on the NHC list waiting for housing.

7.7 Community Services and Infrastructure

7.7.1 Transportation

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.

7.7.2 Communications

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).

7.7.3 Recreation

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).

The community hosts the following annual events and activities:

Qavvarrvik Carnival – traditional events includes iglu-building contests, dogteam and snowmobile races	May
100 th Anniversary of the Northwest Passage	2003 - 2006
Aboriginal Day	June
Canada Day	July
Nunavut Day	July
Annual Fishing Derby	August
Canada Parks Day	July
Summer Sun Golf Classic – 18 hole tournament on the tundra	August
Terry Fox Run	September

7.7.4 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).

7.7.5 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).

7.7.6 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).

7.8 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.

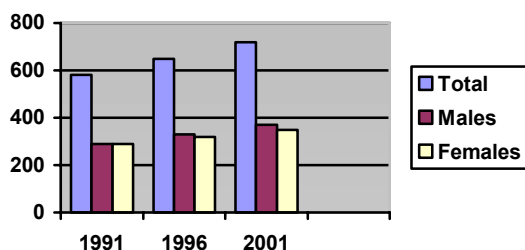
8.0 Taloyoak

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.

8.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1e)

The population of Taloyoak was 720 in 2001, an increase of 11% from 650 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 per cent of the population is of Inuit ancestry. The median age is 19.

Population of Taloyoak



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

8.2 Economy (Tables 2e and 3e)

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

In 2001, 23% of those employed worked in other services, (including government), 21% worked in health and education, 19% in wholesale and retail, 15% in business, finance and real estate, and 11% in manufacturing and construction and 11% in resource based.

In 1996, 87% 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, a subsidiary of the Nunavut Development Corporation, produces handcrafted sewn items based on ancient Inuit tradition. Their products include the well-known Spence Bay 'packing dolls'.

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 1998, 84% of the residents hunted and fished and 13% trapped. In 1993, 86% of the residents over the age of 15 hunted and fished, 40% made crafts and 13% trapped.

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.

8.2.1 Income (Table 2e)

The number of persons in Taloyoak working full-time in 2001 was 100 and their average income was \$34,865. In this category males earned 37% more than females.

Earnings represented 74.1% of resident's income in the Taloyoak in 2001.

In 1996, 330 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$15,574. Males earned an average income of \$17,647 and females \$13,337.

8.3 Employment (Table 3e)

In 2001, the total experienced labour force of persons 15 years and over was 252. Fifty-three per cent were male and 44% were female. The participation rate was 60%, the employment rate was 43.5% and the unemployment rate was 25.5%.

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 (Wilson, Pers. Comm., 2002). Female residents worked 45 days and earned \$7,488 and male residents worked 1,197 days and earned \$230,950 (Wilson, Pers. Comm., 2003).

8.4 Education (Table 2e)

In 2001, 41% of the residents between the ages of 20 and 64 had less than a high school certificate, 10% had a high school certificate and/or some postsecondary education, 16% had a trades certificate or a diploma, 22% had a college certificate or diploma and 3% had a university certificate, diploma or degree.

In 1996, 64% of the residents 15 years or older had less than high school, 3%, had a high school diploma, 8% had some postsecondary, 20% had a trade or other certificate and 5% had a university degree.

8.4.1 Schools and Enrollment (Table 5)

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 kindergarten 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.

8.4.2 Training

In October 2002, the 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).

Nunavut Arctic College offers courses such as Adult Basic Education and Computers depending upon the needs of the community (NAC, 2000).

8.5 Community Health and Wellness (Table 6)

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 dropped and the number of lone parent families increased between 1996 and 2001. The 2001 Census reported that 75% of Taloyoak residents lived in two parent families while 79% lived in two parent families in 1996. The per cent 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%.

8.5.1 Crime (Table 7)

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 50 in 1995 to a low of 23 in 2000. 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, were 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.

8.6 Housing (Table 8)

In 2001, Taloyoak had 185 housing units, an increase of 20% from 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the number of dwellings increased 24% from 125 to 155 units.

In 2001, 30 dwellings were owned and 155 were rented. The average value of a dwelling was \$116,633.

Between 2001 and 1996 the average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 3.9 from 4.1. In 1991, the average number of people per unit was 4.6.

In May 2003, 21 families in Taloyoak were on the NHC list waiting for housing.

8.7 Community Services and Infrastructure

8.7.1 Transportation

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.

8.7.2 Communications

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).

8.7.3 Recreation

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).

The community hosts the following annual events and activities:

Town Tournament Volleyball	February
Invitational Hockey Tournament	March
Easter weekend	April
Hamlet Day	April
Hockey Town Tournament	April
Fishing Derby	May
Spring Games	May
Aboriginal Day	June
Canada Day	July
Nunavut Day	July
Canada Parks Day	July
Beach Volleyball	August
Terry Fox Run	September
Christmas Games	December

8.7.4 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).

8.7.5 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).

8.7.6 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).

8.8 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 Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay)

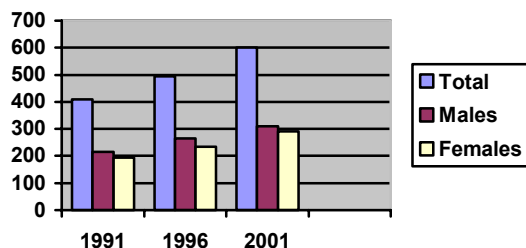
The Hamlet of Kugaaruk is located south of the Kukadjuik River. It is on the mainland 625 km east of Cambridge Bay and 1,310 km northeast of Yellowknife. The community officially changed its name to Kugaaruk from Pelly Bay in December 1999 (GN, 1999b).

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

9.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1f)

The population of Kugaaruk was 600 in 2001, an increase of 21% from 495 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population grew by 21%. The population is young with 46% being 14 years of age or younger. Ninety-six per cent of the population is of Inuit ancestry and the median age is 17. The community has the youngest population in the study area.

Population of Kugaaruk



In 2001, there were slightly more males (310) than females (290).

9.2 Economy (Tables 2f and 3f)

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

In 2001, 36% of those employed worked in other services, (including government), 22% worked in health and education, 19% in wholesale and retail, 12% in business, finance and real estate, 5% in resource based and 0% in manufacturing and construction.

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

9.2.1 Income (Table 2f)

The number of persons in Kugaaruk working full-time in 2001 was 85 and their average income was \$39,193. In this category males earned 55% more than females.

Earnings represented 75.6% of resident's income in Kugaaruk in 2001.

In 1996, 250 tax returns were filed and the average income was \$16,789. Males earned an average income of \$21,000 and females \$11,846.

9.3 Employment (Table 3f)

In 2001, the total experienced labour force of persons 15 years and over was 212. Fifty-six per cent were male and 42% were female. The participation rate was 67.2%, the employment rate was 57.8% and the unemployment rate was 14%.

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. 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.

9.4 Education (Table 2f)

In 2001, 48% of the Kugaaruk's residents between the ages of 20 and 64 had less than a high school certificate, 19% had a high school certificate and/or some postsecondary education, 19% had a trades certificate or a diploma, 6% had a college certificate or diploma and 4% had a university certificate, diploma or degree.

In 1996, 70% of the residents 15 years or older had less than high school, 4%, had a high school diploma, 9% had some postsecondary, 14% had a trade or other certificate and 4% had a university degree.

9.4.1 Schools and Enrollment (Table 5)

Kugaardjuq School offers classes from kindergarten to grade 12. September 2002 was 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).

9.5 Community Health and Wellness (Table 6)

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 lone parent families increased between 1996 and 2001. The 2001 Census reported that 74% of Kugaaruk's residents lived in two parent families while 85% lived in two parent families in 1996. The per cent of lone female families had increased to 15% in 2001 from 10% in 1996. The number of lone male families had increased to 11% from zero.

9.5.1 Crime (Table 7)

The community of Kugaaruk was overseen by the RCMP detachment from Taloyoak 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 nine charges. Of these, eight 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).

9.6 Housing (Table 8)

In 2001, Kugaaruk had 115 housing units, an increase of 21% from 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the number of dwellings increased 27% from 75 to 95 units.

In 2001, 35 dwellings were owned and 80 were rented. The average value of a dwelling was \$142,967.

Between 2001 and 1996 the average number of residents per unit rose slightly to 5.3 from 5.1. In 1991, the average number of people per unit was 5.4.

In May 2003, 28 families in Kugaaruk were on the NHC list waiting for housing.

9.7 Community Services and Infrastructure

9.7.1 Transportation

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.

9.7.2 Communications

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.

9.7.3 Recreation

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).

The community hosts the following annual events and activities:

Aboriginal Day	June
Canada Day	July
Nunavut Day	July
Canada Parks Day	July
Terry Fox Run	September

9.7.4 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).

9.7.5 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, 2000a). Nunavut Power reported in April 2001 that the capacity of the plant is adequate for the foreseeable future (Nunavut Power Corporation, 2001).

9.7.6 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).

9.8 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 other community services and activities.

10.0 Yellowknife

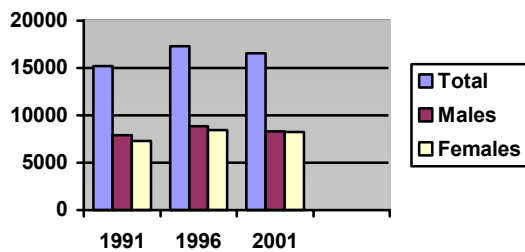
The City of Yellowknife is located in the North Slave Region of the Northwest Territories (NWT) and is an important supplier of goods and services to the Kitikmeot Region. It is 1,524 road km north of Edmonton and 960-air km southwest of Cambridge Bay. Yellowknife has been an important centre for gold 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.

10.1 Demographic Profile (Table 1g)

The population of Yellowknife was 16,540 in 2001, a decrease of 4.3% from 17,275 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the population of Yellowknife grew 14%. The recent slower growth and actual decrease in the population was due to the downsizing of the territorial government as a result of 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.

Population of 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.

10.2 Economy (Tables 2g, 3f and 4)

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 2001, 35% of the workforce was employed in other services including government, 25% in business, finance and real estate, 14% were employed in health and education (indirectly government), 10% wholesale and retail, 9% resource based and 7% manufacturing and construction.

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.

In 1996, 84% of the workforce was employed in the tertiary sector that included government, health and education. This sector also included communications and other utility industries, finance and insurance, business services, food and beverages, accommodation and transportation. These industries provided goods and services to the mineral exploration and development industry throughout the NWT and Nunavut. 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).

10.2.1 Diamond Industry

A secondary diamond industry has developed in Yellowknife since the opening of the Ekati Diamond Mine in 1998 and the Diavik Diamond Mine in 2003. The industry includes a diamond sorting and valuation plant owned and operated by BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. and four diamond polishing and cutting facilities. These developments increased the value of manufacturing in the Northwest Territories from \$27.7 million in 1999 to \$41.6 million in 2000 (Howatt, 2002a). On a month-by-month comparison, in January 1999, the sector had sales of \$916,000 compared to January 2003

manufacturing sales of \$3.8 million (NNSL, 2003d). Nearly 200 people were employed by the four diamond cutting and polishing houses in 2003 (NNSL, 2003d).

The NWT had the highest economic growth in the country during 2001 at 19.2 % compared with a 1.5% 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% of the NWT's gross domestic product (Howatt, 2002j).

Building diamond mines and the related infrastructure caused an 87% increase to the NWT construction industry between 2000 and 2001 (Howatt, 2002j). The Ekati Mine was built at a cost of \$800 million and the Diavik Mine was built for \$1.3 billion (NNSL, 2003e). The Ekati Mine employs 1,500 workers and is producing nearly six per cent of the value of the world's annual diamond production (NNSL, 2003e). Every day during 2002, the Ekati mine produced \$1.4 million worth of diamonds (NNSL, 2003f). Ten per cent of the production goes to the Northwest Territories' diamond cutting businesses while the rest is sold through BHP Billiton's Antwerp office (NNSL, 2003f).

Eight hundred workers were employed during the peak construction period of the Diavik Mine, 500 workers will operate the mine with a production target of six million carats annually (NNSL, 2003e). During the expected 20-year operation of the mine it is expected to spend \$100 million on goods and services (NNSL, 2003g).

The proposed Snap Lake Diamond project is expected to begin construction in 2005 (NNSL, 2003h). It is expected to employ about 450 workers during construction and 525 during operations (NNSL, 2003h).

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 initially and 75 at capacity and supply about 25 per cent of Tiffany's annual requirement (Marck, 2002 and NNSL, 2003d). The rough diamonds will come from production at the Diavik Mine (Marck, 2002).

In July 2003, Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. (DDMI) made an allocation of rough diamonds to each of the four manufacturing facilities in Yellowknife (DDMI, 2003). The quantity of goods being offered to northern manufacturers out of DDMI's share of production from the Diavik mine represents 10% of the total available for sale in July (DDMI, 2003).

10.2.2 Tourism

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.

10.2.3 Income Support (Table 2g)

Yellowknife had 4,419 cases of income support in the 1999 calendar year, an increase of 1.5% from the 1998-1999 fiscal year. The average value of each case decreased 38% during that period. In the fiscal year 1998-1999 the city had 4,357 cases of income support, down 4% from the 4,516 cases in the 1995-96 fiscal year.

10.2.4 Subsistence Harvesting (Table 3g)

The traditional economy is important to many Yellowknife residents and their participation in hunting, fishing and trapping increased during the 1990's. In 1998, 40% of Yellowknife residents over the age of 15 hunted and fished, 7% made crafts and 2% trapped. In 1993, 8% of its residents over the age of 15 hunted and fished, 3% were involved in making crafts and 1% trapped. The large increase in hunting and fishing activity between the two surveys may be due to a difference in survey techniques.

10.2.5 Income (Table 2g)

The number of persons in Yellowknife working full-time in 2001 was 6,510 and their average income was \$55,572. In this category males earned 31% more than females.

Earnings represented 92.2% of resident's income.

In 1996, 11,460 income tax returns were filed and the average income was \$39,086. Males earned an average income of \$46,628 and females \$31,015.

10.3 Employment (Tables 2g, 3f and 4)

In 2001, the total experienced labour force of persons 15 years and over was 10,230. Fifty-three per cent were male and 48% were female. The participation rate was 85%, the employment rate was 80.7% and the unemployment rate was 5%.

In January 1999, 10,440 residents were employed and 891 or 8% were unemployed, and, 1,296 working age residents who were not working said they wanted a job compared with 1,182 who wanted a job in 1994.

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.

Table 4 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 in 2001, 77% worked for government, 12% worked for the two gold mines and 11% 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 per cent of all employees in the year 2000 is skewed because there is no data for First Air.

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 per cent, the lowest in Canada for that month (Kennedy, 2002). The national average unemployment rate in August 2002 was 7.5 per cent (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).

10.4 Education (Table 2g)

In 2001, 16% of the Region's residents between the ages of 20 and 64 had less than a high school certificate, 25% had a high school certificate and/or some postsecondary education, 15% had a trades certificate or a diploma, 20% had a college certificate or diploma and 25% had a university certificate, diploma or degree.

In 1996, 25% of the city's residents between aged 15 and over had some high school but not a diploma, 11%, had a high school diploma, 13% had some postsecondary, 31% had a trade or other certificate, and 21% had a university degree.

10.4.1 Schools and Enrollment (Table 5)

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 5. 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. Two hundred and four students graduated in 2003, 166 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).

10.4.2 Training

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.

10.5 Community Health and Wellness (Tables 6 and 6a)

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).

10.5.1 Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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).

10.5.2 Suicides

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).

10.5.3 Teen Pregnancy

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 per cent (McPhee, 2002a).

10.5.4 Abortions

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).

10.5.5 Children in Care

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

10.5.6 Lone Parent Families (Table 6)

The number of two parent families dropped only slightly and the number of lone parent families increased between 1996 and 2001. The 2001 Census reported that 84% of Yellowknife's residents lived in two parent families while 86% lived in two parent families in 1996. The per cent 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%.

10.5.7 Crisis Shelters

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).

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).

10.5.8 Accidents

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).

10.5.9 Crime (Table 7)

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 1999.

The number of charges laid was highest in 1999 with 812 charges. The lowest number of charges, 555, was 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% of all of the responses the RCMP made during that year (VanderKlippe, 2002b). In NWT overall deaths resulting from alcohol use rose 13% between 1999 and 2002 according to the NWT's coroner's 2002 report (Puglia, 2002b). In 1999, alcohol contributed to 45% of all accidental deaths in the NWT, two years later in 2001 it contributed to 58% 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).

10.6 Housing (Table 8)

In 2001, the Census reported that Yellowknife had 5,795 housing units, an increase of 1% from 1996. Between 1991 and 1996 the number of dwellings increased 17% from 4,935 to 5,760 units.

In 2001, 3,125 dwellings were owned and 2,660 were rented. The average value of a dwelling was \$177,522.

Between 2001 and 1996 the average number of residents per unit rose slightly to 3.2 from 3.0. In 1991, the average number of people per unit was 3.0.

The 2001 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 and the accompanying in-migration are causing a housing shortage (CMHC, 2002). Through 2001 and 2002, the vacancy rate was low with some choice in the resale and new home market, but with few apartment vacancies (Christensen, 2002). In response to the 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).

10.7 Community Services and Infrastructure

10.7.1 Transportation

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 Kinross'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).

The winter road is licensed to Kinross Gold Corporation and is administered by a Winter Road Committee made up of Kinross, 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.

10.7.2 Communications

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 than 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).

10.7.3 Recreation

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, snow mobiling, fishing and hiking. The community has a public library, a museum and archives, and an arts and cultural centre.

10.7.4 Water, Sanitation and 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.

10.7.5 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).

10.7.6 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).

10.7.7 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.

10.8 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 1a Demographic Profile of Kugluktuk

	Kitikmeot Region			Kugluktuk		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	4,816	2,475 (51)	2,345 (49)	1,210	625 (52)	590 (49)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,820 (38)	940 (19)	880 (18)	425 (35)	225 (19)	195 (16)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,865 (59)	1,455 (30)	1,415 (29)	740 (61)	365 (30)	375 (31)
65 + years (%)	130 (2)	85 (2)	40 (1)	50 (4)	35 (3)	20 (2)
Median Age of Population	21.5	21.4	21.6	23.6	23.6	23.6
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,335 (90)	2,210 (46)	2,125 (44)	1,120 (93)	570 (47)	550 (46)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	480 (10)	270 (6)	210 (4)	90 (7)	55 (5)	35 (3)
1996 ²						
Total Population	4,643	2,355 (51)	2,270 (49)	1,200	595 (5)	605 (50)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,805 (39)	920 (21)	900 (19)	455 (38)	230 (19)	225 (19)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,680 (58)	1,355 (29)	1,335 (29)	690 (58)	330 (28)	360 (30)
65 + years (%)	120 (3)	70 (2)	45 (1)	50 (5)	25 (2)	20 (2)
Average Age of Population	24.3	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.2	24.5
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,073 (88)	2,054 (44)	2,024 (44)	1,070 (89)	520 (43)	555 (46)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	570 (12)	310 (71)	255 (5)	130 (11)	75 (6)	50 (4)
1991 ²						
Total Population	4,018	2,032	1,986	1,060	510	550
% Δ from 1996 to 2001	3.8	5	3	1	5	-3
% Δ from 1991 to 1996	16	16	14	13	17	10

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a. (Median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.)
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.

Table 1b Demographic Profile of Cambridge Bay

	Kitikmeot Region			Cambridge Bay		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	4,816	2,475 (51)	2,345 (49)	1,310	670 (51)	640 (49)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,820 (38)	940 (19)	880 (18)	435 (33)	220 (17)	210 (16)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,865 (59)	1,455 (30)	1,415 (29)	845 (65)	420 (32)	420 (32)
65 + years (%)	130 (2)	85 (2)	40 (1)	30 (2)	30 (2)	10 (1)
Median Age of Population	21.5	21.4	21.6	24.8	24.6	25.0
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,335 (90)	2,210 (46)	2,125 (44)	1,035 (79)	520 (40)	515 (39)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	480 (10)	270 (6)	210 (4)	275 (21)	150 (11)	120 (9)
1996 ²						
Total Population	4,643	2,355 (51)	2,270 (49)	1,350	680 (50)	670 (50)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,805 (39)	920 (21)	900 (19)	480 (36)	230 (17)	255 (19)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,680 (58)	1,355 (29)	1,335 (29)	840 (62)	440 (33)	415 (31)
65 + years (%)	120 (3)	70 (2)	45 (1)	20 (1)	15 (1)	5 (1)
Average Age of Population	24.3	24.1	24.5	25.1	26.7	23.4
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,073 (88)	2,054 (44)	2,024 (44)	1,025 (78)	500 (37)	525 (39)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	570 (12)	310 (71)	255 (5)	325 (24)	180 (13)	145 (11)
1991 ³						
Total Population	4,018	2,032	1,986	1,115	580	535
% Δ from 1996 to 2001	3.8	5	3	-3.0	-2	-4.5
% Δ from 1991 to 1996	16	16	14	21	17	25

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a. (Median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.)
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. Statistics Canada, 1992.

Table 1c Demographic Profile of Umingmaktok

	Kitikmeot Region			Umingmaktok		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	4,816	2,475 (51)	2,345 (49)	12 ⁴	N/a	N/a
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,820 (38)	940 (19)	880 (18)	N/a	N/a	N/a
15 to 64 years (%)	2,865 (59)	1,455 (30)	1,415 (29)	N/a	N/a	N/a
65 + years (%)	130 (2)	85 (2)	40 (1)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Median Age of Population	21.5	21.4	21.6	N/a	N/a	N/a
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,335 (90)	2,210 (46)	2,125 (44)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	480 (10)	270 (6)	210 (4)	0	0	0
1996 ²						
Total Population	4,643	2,355 (51)	2,270 (49)	50	25 (50)	25 (50)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,805 (39)	920 (21)	900 (19)	10 (20)	10 (20)	10 (20)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,680 (58)	1,355 (29)	1,335 (29)	35 (70)	20 (40)	15 (30)
65 + years (%)	120 (3)	70 (2)	45 (1)	0	0	0
Average Age of Population	24.3	24.1	24.5	30.6	28.0	33.3
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,073 (88)	2,054 (44)	2,024 (44)	50 (100)	25	25
Non-Aboriginal (%)	570 (12)	310 (71)	255 (5)	0	0	0
1991 ³						
Total Population	4,018	2,032	1,986	55	25	25
% Δ from 1996 to 2001	3.8	5	3	-76	N/a	N/a
% Δ from 1991 to 1996	16	16	14	-10	0	0

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a. (Median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.)
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. Statistics Canada, 1992.
4. Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002.

Table 1d Demographic Profile of Gjoa Haven

	Kitikmeot Region			Gjoa Haven		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	4,816	2,475 (51)	2,345 (49)	960	495 (52)	460 (48)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,820 (38)	940 (19)	880 (18)	385 (40)	200 (21)	195 (20)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,865 (59)	1,455 (30)	1,415 (29)	535 (56)	290 (30)	260 (27)
65 + years (%)	130 (2)	85 (2)	40 (1)	20 (2)	10 (1)	10 (1)
Median Age of Population	21.5	21.4	21.6	20.1	20.3	19.7
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,335 (90)	2,210 (46)	2,125 (44)	925 (96)	480 (50)	445 (46)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	480 (10)	270 (6)	210 (4)	35 (4)	20 (2)	15 (2)
1996 ²						
Total Population	4,643	2,355 (51)	2,270 (49)	880	460 (52)	415 (47)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,805 (39)	920 (21)	900 (19)	370 (42)	200 (23)	175 (20)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,680 (58)	1,355 (29)	1,335 (29)	485 (55)	245 (28)	240 (29)
65 + years (%)	120 (3)	70 (2)	45 (1)	25 (3)	15 (3)	5 (.6)
Average Age of Population	24.3	24.1	24.5	21.8	21.6	22
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,073 (88)	2,054 (44)	2,024 (44)	835 (95)	445 (51)	390 (44)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	570 (12)	310 (71)	255 (5)	45 (5)	15 (2)	25 (3)
1991 ³						
Total Population	4,018	2,032	1,986	780	400	385
% Δ from 1996 to 2001	3.8	5	3	9.1	8	11
% Δ from 1991 to 1996	16	16	14	13	15	8

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a. (Median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.)
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. Statistics Canada, 1992.

Table 1e Demographic Profile of Taloyoak

	Kitikmeot Region			Taloyoak		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	4,816	2,475 (51)	2,345 (49)	720	370 (51)	350 (49)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,820 (38)	940 (19)	880 (18)	290 (40)	150 (21)	135 (19)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,865 (59)	1,455 (30)	1,415 (29)	420 (58)	205 (29)	205 (29)
65 + years (%)	130 (2)	85 (2)	40 (1)	10 (1)	5 (1)	5 (1)
Median Age of Population	21.5	21.4	21.6	19.2	17.9	20.8
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,335 (90)	2,210 (46)	2,125 (44)	675 (94)	345 (48)	325 (45)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	480 (10)	270 (6)	210 (4)	45 (6)	25 (3)	25 (3)
1996 ²						
Total Population	4,643	2,355 (51)	2,270 (49)	650	330 (51)	320 (49)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,805 (39)	920 (21)	900 (19)	270 (42)	135 (21)	125 (19)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,680 (58)	1,355 (29)	1,335 (29)	365 (56)	175 (27)	180 (28)
65 + years (%)	120 (3)	70 (2)	45 (1)	10 (2)	5 (1)	10 (2)
Average Age of Population	24.3	24.1	24.5	22.7	22.1	23.4
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,073 (88)	2,054 (44)	2,024 (44)	605 (93)	305 (47)	300 (46)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	570 (12)	310 (71)	255 (5)	45 (7)	25 (4)	20 (3)
1991 ³						
Total Population	4,018	2,032	1,986	580	290	290
% Δ from 1996 to 2001	3.7	5	3	11	12	9
% Δ from 1991 to 1996	16	16	14	12	14	10

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a. (Median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.)
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. Statistics Canada, 1992.

Table 1f Demographic Profile of Kugaaruk

	Kitikmeot Region			Kugaaruk		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	4,816	2,475 (51)	2,345 (49)	600	310 (52)	290 (48)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,820 (38)	940 (19)	880 (18)	275 (46)	135 (21)	145 (24)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,865 (59)	1,455 (30)	1,415 (29)	315 (53)	165 (28)	155 (27)
65 + years (%)	130 (2)	85 (2)	40 (1)	10 (2)	10 (2)	5 (1)
Median Age of Population	21.5	21.4	21.6	17.0	18.4	15.4
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,335 (90)	2,210 (46)	2,125 (44)	575 (96)	290 (48)	280 (47)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	480 (10)	270 (6)	210 (4)	25 (4)	15 (3)	15 (3)
1996 ²						
Total Population	4,643	2,355 (51)	2,270 (49)	495	265 (54)	235 (48)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	1,805 (39)	920 (21)	900 (19)	215 (54)	115 (23)	110 (22)
15 to 64 years (%)	2,680 (58)	1,355 (29)	1,335 (29)	265 (54)	145 (29)	125 (25)
65 + years (%)	120 (3)	70 (2)	45 (1)	15 (3)	10 (2)	5 (1)
Average Age of Population	24.3	24.1	24.5	20.7	20.8	20.5
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	4,073 (88)	2,054 (44)	2,024 (44)	470 (95)	250 (51)	220 (44)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	570 (12)	310 (71)	255 (5)	25 (5)	15 (3)	15 (3)
1991 ³						
Total Population	4,018	2,032	1,986	410	215	195
% Δ from 1996 to 2001	3.8	5	3	22	17	23
% Δ from 1991 to 1996	16	16	14	21	23	21

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a. (Median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.)
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. Statistics Canada, 1992.

Table 1g Demographic Profile of Yellowknife

	Northwest Territories			Yellowknife		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	37,360	19,120 (51)	18,240 (49)	16,540	8,330 (50)	8,215 (50)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	10,110 (27)	5,130 (14)	4,985 (13)	4,120 (25)	2,070 (13)	2,040 (12)
15 to 64 years (%)	25,610 (69)	13,140 (35)	12,475 (33)	12,035 (73)	6,070 (37)	5,965 (36)
65 + years (%)	1,640 (4)	840 (2)	785 (2)	385 (2)	185 (1)	200 (1)
Median Age of Population	30.1	30.4	29.8	31.3	31.4	31.1
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	18,730 (50)	9,355 (25)	9,375 (25)	3,640 (22)	1,690 (10)	1,950 (12)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	18,375 (49)	9,640 (26)	8,740 (23)	12,815 (77)	6,590 (40)	6,225 (38)
1996 ^{2,3}						
Total Population	64,405	33,380 (52)	31,025 (48)	17,275	8,840 (51)	8,435 (49)
Age of Population						
14 years & younger (%)	20,995 (33)	10,830 (17)	10,175 (17)	4,510 (26)	2,325 (13)	2,185 (13)
15 to 64 years (%)	41,460 (64)	21,545 (33)	19,920 (31)	12,475 (72)	6,370 (37)	6,100 (35)
65 + years (%)	1,940 (3)	1,010 (2)	925 (1)	290 (2)	140 (1)	155 (1)
Average Age of Population	26.3	26.6	26	28.1	28.2	28
Ethnicity						
Aboriginal (%)	39,690 (62)	20,070 (31)	19,625 (30)	3,420 (20)	1,600 (9)	1,820 (11)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	24,715 (38)	13,310 (21)	11,400 (18)	13,855 (80)	7,240 (42)	6,615 (38)
1991 ⁴						
Total Population	57,649			15,179	7,890	7,290
% Δ from 1996 to 2001	-42	-43	-41	-4.3	-5.8	-2.6
% Δ from 1991 to 1996	12	N/a	N/a	13.8	12	16

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a. (Median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.)
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. The decrease in population of the Northwest Territories and Yellowknife between 1996 and 2001 was due to the creation of Nunavut in 1999.
4. Statistics Canada, 1992.

Table 2a Profile of Working Aged Adults - Kugluktuk

	Kitikmeot Region			Kugluktuk		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment by Industry						
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,855	1,025 (55)	830 (45)	480	260 (54)	215 (45)
Resource Based (%)	200 (11)	170 (9)	30 (2)	85 (18)	75 (16)	10 (2)
Manufacturing and Construction (%)	190 (10)	155 (8)	35 (2)	30 (6)	25 (5)	10 (2)
Wholesale and Retail (%)	225 (12)	105 (6)	120 (6)	60 (13)	25 (5)	30 (6)
Health and Education (%)	400 (22)	95 (5)	310 (17)	110 (23)	20 (4)	85 (18)
Business, Finance and Real Estate (%)	270 (15)	180 (10)	90 (5)	60 (13)	45 (9)	15 (3)
Other Services (Government) (%)	565 (30)	325 (18)	250 (14)	135 (28)	80 (17)	60 (13)
Highest Level of Schooling - Ages 20 to 64						
Total population age 20 to 64	2,380	1,195 (50)	1,185 (50)	610	305 (50)	315 (51)
Less than high school certificate (%)	960 (40)	460 (19)	510 (21)	255 (42)	125 (21)	130 (21)
High school cert. &/or some postsecondary (%)	460 (19)	230 (10)	245 (10)	120 (20)	50 (8)	70 (12)
Trades certificate or diploma (%)	310 (13)	200 (8)	110 (5)	65 (11)	40 (7)	25 (4)
College certificate or diploma (%)	445 (19)	220 (9)	225 (9)	120 (20)	60 (10)	65 (11)
University certificate, diploma or degree (%)	195 (8)	95 (4)	95 (4)	45 (7)	35 (6)	30 (5)
Income						
All persons with earnings	2,230	1,205 (54)	1,020 (46)	560	305 (55)	255 (47)
Average earnings	\$24,449	\$28,564	\$19,580	\$25,502	\$30,784	\$19,138
Persons working full-year, full-time	835	515	325	215	145	70
Average earnings, full-time	\$46,627	\$50,495	\$40,510	\$48,854	\$52,903	\$40,814
Earnings - % of income	80.8	N/a	N/a	80.3	N/a	N/a
Government transfers - % of income	15.1	N/a	N/a	14.6	N/a	N/a
Other money - % of income	4.1	N/a	N/a	5.1	N/a	N/a
1996 ²						
Employment by Industry						
Total - All Industry	1,700	970 (57)	725 (43)	445	265 (60)	180 (40)
Resource Based – Primary (%)	90 (5)	85 (5)	10 (1)	45 (10)	45 (10)	0
Manu. & Construction – Secondary (%)	150 (9)	115 (7)	25 (2)	30 (7)	25 (6)	0
Other Services – Tertiary (%)	1,470 (87)	780 (46)	695 (41)	370 (83)	190 (43)	180 (40)
Highest Level of Schooling - Age 15 & over ³						
Total all persons age 15 and over	2,815	1,420 (50)	1,390 (49)	745	360	380
High school without certificate (%)	1,570 (56)	765 (27)	805 (29)	430 (58)	205 (28)	220 (30)
High School with certificate (%)	85 (3)	45 (2)	50 (2)	10 (1)	10 (1)	10 (1)
Some postsecondary (%)	305 (11)	140 (5)	160 (6)	75 (10)	30 (4)	45 (6)
Trade or non-university cert. or diploma (%)	640 (23)	375 (13)	260 (9)	170 (23)	90 (12)	75 (10)
University degree (%)	200 (7)	105 (4)	95 (3)	60 (8)	30(4)	30 (4)
Income ^{2,3}						
# of Tax Returns Filled in 1996	2,280	N/a	N/a	590	N/a	N/a
Average total income of persons reporting	\$19,630	\$23,794	\$14,976	\$20,942	\$26,338	\$15,170
Income Support ^{4,5}						
# of Cases in calendar year 1999	7,169	N/a	N/a	1,614	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$545	N/a	N/a	\$539	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1998-1999	6,550	N/a	N/a	1,437	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$629	N/a	N/a	\$590	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1995-1996	6,241	N/a	N/a	1,131	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$659	N/a	N/a	\$550	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
4. Aitaok, Pers. Comm., 2002.
5. Ecklund, Pers. Comm., 2000.

Table 2b Profile of Working Aged Adults – Cambridge Bay

	Kitikmeot Region			Cambridge Bay		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment by Industry						
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,855	1,025 (55)	830 (45)	590	320 (54)	270 (46)
Resource Based (%)	200 (11)	170 (9)	30 (2)	45 (8)	35 (6)	10 (2)
Manufacturing and Construction (%)	190 (10)	155 (8)	35 (2)	80 (14)	70 (12)	10 (2)
Wholesale and Retail (%)	225 (12)	105 (6)	120 (6)	45 (8)	25 (4)	20 (3)
Health and Education (%)	400 (22)	95 (5)	310 (17)	120 (20)	25 (4)	100 (17)
Business, Finance and Real Estate (%)	270 (15)	180 (10)	90 (5)	95 (16)	60 (10)	25 (4)
Other Services (Government) (%)	565 (30)	325 (18)	250 (14)	195 (33)	105 (18)	90 (15)
Highest Level of Schooling - Ages 20 to 64						
Total population age 20 to 64	2,380	1,195 (50)	1,185 (50)	700	350 (50)	350 (50)
Less than high school certificate (%)	960 (40)	460 (19)	510 (21)	225 (32)	105 (15)	110 (16)
High school cert. &/or some postsecondary (%)	460 (19)	230 (10)	245 (10)	170 (24)	90 (13)	80 (11)
Trades certificate or diploma (%)	310 (13)	200 (8)	110 (5)	55 (8)	40 (6)	20 (3)
College certificate or diploma (%)	445 (19)	220 (9)	225 (9)	175 (25)	80 (11)	95 (14)
University certificate, diploma or degree (%)	195 (8)	95 (4)	95 (4)	80 (11)	45 (6)	40 (6)
Income						
All persons with earnings	2,230	1,205 (54)	1,020 (46)	695	360 (52)	335 (48)
Average earnings	\$24,449	\$28,564	\$19,580	\$31,494	\$36,091	\$26,597
Persons working full-year, full-time	835	515	325	310	175	135
Average earnings, full-time	\$46,627	\$50,495	\$40,510	\$52,534	\$55,048	\$49,169
Earnings - % of income	80.8	N/a	N/a	87.2	N/a	N/a
Government transfers - % of income	15.1	N/a	N/a	9.1	N/a	N/a
Other money - % of income	4.1	N/a	N/a	4.1	N/a	N/a
1996 ²						
Employment by Industry						
Total - All Industry (%)	1,700	970 (57)	725 (43)	625	345 (55)	280 (45)
Resource Based – Primary (%)	90 (5)	85 (5)	10 (1)	25 (4)	20 (3)	10 (2)
Manu. & Construction – Secondary (%)	150 (9)	115 (7)	25 (2)	75 (12)	55 (9)	15 (2)
Services – Tertiary (%)	1,470 (87)	780 (46)	695 (41)	530 (85)	270 (43)	255 (41)
Highest Level of Schooling - Age 15 & over ²						
Total all persons age 15 and over	2,815	1,420 (50)	1,390 (49)	870	450 (52)	420 (48)
High school without certificate (%)	1,570 (56)	765 (27)	805 (29)	355 (41)	180 (21)	170 (20)
High School with certificate (%)	85 (3)	45 (2)	50 (2)	45 (5)	25 (3)	20 (22)
Some postsecondary (%)	305 (11)	140 (5)	160 (6)	115 (13)	50 (6)	60 (7)
Trade or non-university cert. or diploma (%)	640 (23)	375 (13)	260 (9)	265 (30)	145 (7)	120 (14)
University degree (%)	200 (7)	105 (4)	95 (3)	90 (10)	45 (5)	40 (5)
Income. ^{2,3}						
# of Tax Returns Filled in 1996	2,280	N/a	N/a	700	N/a	N/a
Average total income of persons reporting	\$19,630	\$23,794	\$14,976	\$28,915	\$34,772	\$22,300
Income Support ^{4,5}						
# of Cases in Calendar Year 1999	7,169	N/a	N/a	1,383	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$545	N/a	N/a	\$440	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1998-1999	6,550	N/a	N/a	1,246	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$629	N/a	N/a	\$541	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1995-1996	6,241	N/a	N/a	808	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$659	N/a	N/a	\$508	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
4. Aitaok, Pers. Comm., 2002.
5. Ecklund, Pers. Comm., 2000.

Table 2c Profile of Working Aged Adults – Umingmaktok

Note: Census figures are not available for Umingmaktok for 2001 and are unreliable from the 1996 Census due to rounding.

Table 2d Profile of Working Aged Adults – Gjoa Haven

	Kitikmeot Region			Gjoa Haven		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment by Industry						
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,855	1,025 (55)	830 (45)	330	185 (56)	145 (44)
Resource Based (%)	200 (11)	170 (9)	30 (2)	20 (6)	15 (5)	0 (0)
Manufacturing and Construction (%)	190 (10)	155 (8)	35 (2)	45 (14)	40 (12)	10 (3)
Wholesale and Retail (%)	225 (12)	105 (6)	120 (6)	40 (12)	20 (6)	20 (6)
Health and Education (%)	400 (22)	95 (5)	310 (17)	75 (23)	20 (6)	55 (17)
Business, Finance and Real Estate (%)	270 (15)	180 (10)	90 (5)	45 (14)	25 (8)	20 (6)
Other Services (Government) (%)	565 (30)	325 (18)	250 (14)	110 (33)	60 (18)	50 (15)
Highest Level of Schooling - Ages 20 to 64						
Total population age 20 to 64	2,380	1,195 (50)	1,185 (50)	445	235 (53)	220 (49)
Less than high school certificate (%)	960 (40)	460 (19)	510 (21)	215 (48)	100 (22)	115 (26)
High school cert. &/or some postsecondary (%)	460 (19)	230 (10)	245 (10)	85 (19)	50 (11)	35 (8)
Trades certificate or diploma (%)	310 (13)	200 (8)	110 (5)	85 (19)	50 (11)	25 (6)
College certificate or diploma (%)	445 (19)	220 (9)	225 (9)	40 (9)	30 (7)	20 (4)
University certificate, diploma or degree (%)	195 (8)	95 (4)	95 (4)	20 (4)	10 (2)	10 (2)
Income						
All persons with earnings	2,230	1,205 (54)	1,020 (46)	390	220 (57)	170 (44)
Average earnings	\$24,449	\$28,564	\$19,580	\$19,014	\$22,316	\$14,671
Persons working full-year, full-time	835	515	325	125	80	45
Average earnings, full-time	\$46,627	\$50,495	\$40,510	\$42,577	\$48,247	\$33,600
Earnings - % of income	80.8	N/a	N/a	75.3	N/a	N/a
Government transfers - % of income	15.1	N/a	N/a	23.5	N/a	N/a
Other money - % of income	4.1	N/a	N/a	1.4	N/a	N/a
1996 ²						
Employment by Industry						
Total - All Industry	1,700	970 (57)	725 (43)	245	140 (57)	105 (43)
Resource Based – Primary (%)	90 (5)	85 (5)	10 (1)	10 (4)	10 (4)	0 (0)
Manu. & Construction – Secondary (%)	150 (9)	115 (7)	25 (2)	15 (6)	15 (6)	0 (0)
Services – Tertiary (%)	1,470 (87)	780 (46)	695 (41)	230 (94)	125 (51)	105 (43)
Highest Level of Schooling - Age 15 & over						
Total all persons age 15 and over	2,815	1,420 (50)	1,390 (49)	510	260 (51)	250 (49)
High school without certificate (%)	1,570 (56)	765 (27)	805 (29)	320 (63)	155 (30)	170 (33)
High School with certificate (%)	85 (3)	45 (2)	50 (2)	10 (2)	10 (2)	10 (2)
Some postsecondary (%)	305 (11)	140 (5)	160 (6)	60 (11)	30 (6)	30 (6)
Trade or non-university cert. or diploma (%)	640 (23)	375 (13)	260 (9)	90 (18)	60 (12)	30 (6)
University degree (%)	200 (7)	105 (4)	95 (3)	20 (4)	10 (2)	15 (3)
Income ^{2,3}						
# of Tax Returns Filled	2,280	N/a	N/a	410	N/a	N/a
Average total income of persons reporting	\$19,630	\$23,794	\$14,976	\$15,932	\$19,214	\$12,137
Income Support ^{4,5}						
# of Cases in Calendar Year 1999	7,169	N/a	N/a	1,867	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$545	N/a	N/a	\$449	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1998-1999	6,550	N/a	N/a	1,828	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$629	N/a	N/a	\$628	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1995-1996	6,241	N/a	N/a	1,856	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$659	N/a	N/a	\$730	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.

2. Statistics Canada, 1997.

3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.

4. Aitaok, Pers. Comm., 2002.

5. Ecklund, Pers. Comm., 2000.

Table 2e Profile of Working Aged Adults - Taloyoak

	Kitikmeot Region			Taloyoak		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment by Industry						
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,855	1,025 (55)	830 (45)	240	130 (54)	110 (46)
Resource Based (%)	200 (11)	170 (9)	30 (2)	25 (11)	25 (11)	0 (0)
Manufacturing and Construction (%)	190 (10)	155 (8)	35 (2)	25 (11)	20 (8)	10 (4)
Wholesale and Retail (%)	225 (12)	105 (6)	120 (6)	45 (19)	15 (6)	25 (11)
Health and Education (%)	400 (22)	95 (5)	310 (17)	50 (21)	15 (6)	35 (15)
Business, Finance and Real Estate (%)	270 (15)	180 (10)	90 (5)	35 (15)	20 (8)	10 (4)
Other Services (Government) (%)	565 (30)	325 (18)	250 (14)	55 (23)	30 (13)	30 (13)
Highest Level of Schooling - Ages 20 to 64						
Total population age 20 to 64	2,380	1,195 (50)	1,185 (50)	340	165 (49)	170 (50)
Less than high school certificate (%)	960 (40)	460 (19)	510 (21)	140 (41)	60 (18)	80 (24)
High school cert. &/or some postsecondary (%)	460 (19)	230 (10)	245 (10)	35 (10)	10 (3)	30 (9)
Trades certificate or diploma (%)	310 (13)	200 (8)	110 (5)	55 (16)	35 (10)	20 (6)
College certificate or diploma (%)	445 (19)	220 (9)	225 (9)	75 (22)	45 (13)	35 (10)
University certificate, diploma or degree (%)	195 (8)	95 (4)	95 (4)	10 (3)	10 (3)	0 (0)
Income						
All persons with earnings	2,230	1,205 (54)	1,020 (46)	315	165 (52)	150 (48)
Average earnings	\$24,449	\$28,564	\$19,580	\$18,306	\$22,151	\$14,128
Persons working full-year, full-time	835	515	325	100	65	40
Average earnings, full-time	\$46,627	\$50,495	\$40,510	\$34,865	\$39,000	\$28,558
Earnings - % of income	80.8	N/a	N/a	74.1	N/a	N/a
Government transfers - % of income	15.1	N/a	N/a	22.8	N/a	N/a
Other money - % of income	4.1	N/a	N/a	2.7	N/a	N/a
1996 ²						
Employment by Industry						
Total - All Industry	1,700	970 (57)	725 (43)	220	120 (55)	100 (46)
Resource Based - Primary (%)	90 (5)	85 (5)	10 (1)	10 (5)	10 (5)	0 (0)
Manu. & Construction - Secondary (%)	150 (9)	115 (7)	25 (2)	15 (7)	10 (5)	10 (5)
Services - Tertiary (%)	1,470 (87)	780 (46)	695 (41)	195 (87)	110 (50)	90 (41)
Highest Level of Schooling - Age 15 & over						
Total all persons age 15 and over	2,815	1,420 (50)	1,390 (49)	375	185 (49)	190 (51)
High school without certificate (%)	1,570 (56)	765 (27)	805 (29)	240 (64)	110 (29)	130 (35)
High School with certificate (%)	85 (3)	45 (2)	50 (2)	10 (3)	0	10 (3)
Some postsecondary (%)	305 (11)	140 (5)	160 (6)	30 (8)	15 (4)	15 (4)
Trade or non-university cert. or diploma (%)	640 (23)	375 (13)	260 (9)	75 (20)	50 (13)	25 (7)
University degree (%)	200 (7)	105 (4)	95 (3)	20 (5)	10 (3)	10 (3)
Income ^{2,3}						
# of Tax Returns Filled in 1996	2,280	N/a	N/a	330	N/a	N/a
Average total income of persons reporting	\$19,630	\$23,794	\$14,976	\$15,574	\$17,647	\$13,337
Income Support ^{4,5}						
# of Cases in Calendar Year 1999	7,169	N/a	N/a	1,306	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$545	N/a	N/a	\$660	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1998-1999	6,550	N/a	N/a	1,113	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$629	N/a	N/a	\$721	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1995-1996	6,241	N/a	N/a	1,417	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$659	N/a	N/a	\$696	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
4. Aitaok, Pers. Comm., 2002.
5. Ecklund, Pers. Comm., 2000.

Table 2f Profile of Working Aged Adults - Kugaaruk

	Kitikmeot Region			Kugaaruk		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment by Industry						
Total Experienced Labour Force	1,855	1,025 (55)	830 (45)	210	125 (60)	85 (41)
Resource Based (%)	200 (11)	170 (9)	30 (2)	10 (5)	10 (5)	0 (0)
Manufacturing and Construction (%)	190 (10)	155 (8)	35 (2)	0 (0)	10 (5)	0 (0)
Wholesale and Retail (%)	225 (12)	105 (6)	120 (6)	40 (19)	20 (10)	25 (12)
Health and Education (%)	400 (22)	95 (5)	310 (17)	45 (22)	15 (7)	35 (17)
Business, Finance and Real Estate (%)	270 (15)	180 (10)	90 (5)	25 (12)	25 (12)	10 (5)
Other Services (Government) (%)	565 (30)	325 (18)	250 (14)	75 (36)	45 (22)	25 (12)
Highest Level of Schooling - Ages 20 to 64						
Total population age 20 to 64	2,380	1,195 (50)	1,185 (50)	260	145 (56)	120 (46)
Less than high school certificate (%)	960 (40)	460 (19)	510 (21)	125 (48)	60 (23)	70 (27)
High school cert. &/or some postsecondary (%)	460 (19)	230 (10)	245 (10)	50 (19)	30 (12)	15 (6)
Trades certificate or diploma (%)	310 (13)	200 (8)	110 (5)	50 (19)	20 (8)	20 (8)
College certificate or diploma (%)	445 (19)	220 (9)	225 (9)	15 (6)	10 (4)	20 (8)
University certificate, diploma or degree (%)	195 (8)	95 (4)	95 (4)	10 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Income						
All persons with earnings	2,230	1,205 (54)	1,020 (46)	265	155 (59)	110 (42)
Average earnings	\$24,449	\$28,564	\$19,580	\$18,877	\$22,182	\$14,220
Persons working full-year, full-time	835	515	325	85	55	30
Average earnings, full-time	\$46,627	\$50,495	\$40,510	\$39,193	\$45,262	\$29,141
Earnings - % of income	80.8	N/a	N/a	75.6	N/a	N/a
Government transfers - % of income	15.1	N/a	N/a	17.7	N/a	N/a
Other money - % of income	4.1	N/a	N/a	6.9	N/a	N/a
1996 ²						
Employment by Industry						
Total – All Industry	1,700	970 (57)	725 (43)	145	90 (62)	60 (41)
Resource Based – Primary (%)	90 (5)	85 (5)	10 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Manu. & Construction – Secondary (%)	150 (9)	115 (7)	25 (2)	15 (10)	10 (7)	0 (0)
Services – Tertiary (%)	1,470 (87)	780 (46)	695 (41)	130 (90)	75 (52)	55 (38)
Highest Level of Schooling - Age 15 & over						
Total all persons age 15 and over	2,815	1,420 (50)	1,390 (49)	280	145 (52)	130 (47)
High school without certificate (%)	1,570 (56)	765 (27)	805 (29)	195 (70)	100 (36)	100 (36)
High School with certificate (%)	85 (3)	45 (2)	50 (2)	10 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Some postsecondary	305 (11)	140 (5)	160 (6)	25 (9)	15 (5)	10 (4)
Trade or non-university cert. or diploma (%)	640 (23)	375 (13)	260 (9)	40 (14)	30 (11)	10 (4)
University degree (%)	200 (7)	105 (4)	95 (3)	10 (4)	10 (4)	0 (0)
Income ^{2,3}						
# of Tax Returns Filled in 1996	2,280	N/a	N/a	250	N/a	N/a
Average total income of persons reporting	\$19,630	\$23,794	\$14,976	\$16,789	\$21,000	\$11,846
Income Support ^{4,5}						
# of Cases in Calendar Year 1999	7,169	N/a	N/a	931	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$545	N/a	N/a	\$546	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1998-1999	6,550	N/a	N/a	830	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$629	N/a	N/a	\$725	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1995-1996	6,241	N/a	N/a	887	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	\$659	N/a	N/a	\$726	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
4. Aitaok, Pers. Comm., 2002.
5. Ecklund, Pers. Comm., 2000.

Table 2g Profile of Working Aged Adults – Yellowknife & the Northwest Territories

2001 ¹	Northwest Territories			Yellowknife		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment by Industry						
Total Experienced Labour Force	20,425	10,935 (54)	9,490 (47)	10,380	5,435 (52)	4,945 (48)
Resource Based (%)	2,030 (10)	1,640 (8)	385 (2)	950 (9)	765 (7))	190 (2)
Manufacturing and Construction (%)	1,790 (9)	1,485 (7)	305 (1)	675 (7)	550 (5)	125 (1)
Wholesale and Retail (%)	2,200 (11)	1,145 (6)	1,055 (5)	1,075 (10)	585 (6)	480 (5)
Health and Education (%)	3,565 (17)	850 (4)	2,710 (13)	1,465 (14)	330 (3)	1,135 (11)
Business, Finance and Real Estate (%)	4,240 (21)	2,530 (12)	1,170 (8)	2,560 (25)	1,460 (14)	1,100 (11)
Other Services (Government) (%)	6,605 (32)	3,275 (16)	3,325 (16)	3,650 (35)	1,735 (17)	1,915 (19)
Highest Level of Schooling - Ages 20 to 64						
Total population age 20 to 64	22,430	11,440 (51)	10,995 (49)	10,745	5,375 (50)	5,365 (50)
Less than high school certificate (%)	5,910 (26)	3,133 (14)	2,772 (12)	1,690 (16)	861 (8)	831 (8)
High school cert. &/or some postsecondary (%)	5,042 (22)	2,314 (10)	2,714 (12)	2,662 (25)	1,237 (12)	1,419 (13)
Trades certificate or diploma (%)	3,599 (16)	2,502 (11)	1,104 (5)	1,575 (15)	1,104 (10)	480 (4)
College certificate or diploma (%)	3,866 (17)	1,629 (7)	2,245 (10)	2,170 (20)	968 (9)	1,189 (11)
University certificate, diploma or degree (%)	4,006 (18)	1,867 (8)	2,146 (10)	2,650 (25)	1,216 (11)	1,435 (13)
Income						
All persons with earnings	21,950	11,605 (53)	10,350 (47)	10,845	5,630 (52)	5,225 (48)
Average earnings	\$36,645	\$41,487	\$31,218	\$43,055	\$49,838	\$35,743
Persons working full-year, full-time	11,415	6,345	5,070	6,510	3,620	2,890
Average earnings, full-time	\$51,823	\$57,237	\$45,043	\$55,572	\$62,044	\$47,463
Earnings - % of income	89.2	N/a	N/a	92.2	N/a	N/a
Government transfers - % of income	7.3	N/a	N/a	4.0	N/a	N/a
Other money - % of income	3.6	N/a	N/a	3.8	N/a	N/a
1996 ²						
Employment by Industry						
Total – All Industry	30,655	16,850 (55)	13,815 (45)	10,725	5,720 (53)	5,005 (47)
Resource Based – Primary (%)	2,240 (7)	1,930 (6)	305 (1)	990 (9)	875 (8)	115 (1)
Manu. & Construction – Secondary (%)	2,560 (8)	2,155 (7)	400 (1)	735 (7)	615 (6)	125 (1)
Services – Tertiary (%)	25,860 (84)	12,760 (42)	13,100 (43)	8,995 (84)	4,230 (39)	4,765 (44)
Highest Level of Schooling - Age 15 & over						
Total all persons age 15 and over	43,145	22,405 (52)	20,740 (48)	12,695	6,475 (51)	6,225 (49)
High school without certificate (%)	18,255 (42)	9,330 (22)	8,925 (21)	3,135 (25)	1,615 (13)	1,520 (12)
High School with certificate (%)	3,000 (7)	1,455 (3)	1,545 (4)	1,355 (11)	640 (5)	715 (6)
Some postsecondary (%)	5,170 (12)	2,470 (6)	2,695 (6)	1,685 (13)	795 (6)	895 (7)
Trade or non-university cert. or diploma (%)	11,520 (27)	6,600 (15)	4,925 (11)	3,905 (31)	2,145 (17)	1,765 (14)
University degree (%)	5,200 (12)	2,550 (6)	2,650 (6)	2,615 (21)	1,275 (10)	1,335 (11)
Income ^{2,3}						
# of Tax Returns Filled in 1996	36,380	N/a	N/a	11,460	N/a	N/a
Average total income of persons reporting	\$29,011	\$33,747	\$23,668	\$39,086	\$46,628	\$31,015
Income Support ⁴						
# of Cases in Calendar Year 1999	N/a	N/a	N/a	4,419	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	N/a	N/a	N/a	\$814	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1998-1999	N/a	N/a	N/a	4,357	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	N/a	N/a	N/a	\$590	N/a	N/a
# of Cases in Fiscal Year 1995-1996	N/a	N/a	N/a	4,516	N/a	N/a
Average \$ Amount/Case/Month	N/a	N/a	N/a	\$832	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.
2. Statistics Canada, 1997.
3. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999a.
4. Ecklund, L., Pers. Comm., 2000.

Table 3a Labour Force Activity - Kugluktuk

	Kitikmeot Region			Kugluktuk		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,865	1,455	1,415	740	365	375
Participation rate	65.4	70.3	60.5	63.9	70.9	58.2
Labour force	1,874	1,023	856	473	259	218
Employment rate/employed	52.4 (1,501)	55.6 (809)	49.1 (695)	50.0 (365)	55 (199)	45.6 (171)
Unemployment rate/unemployed	19.9 (373)	20.9 (214)	18.8 (161)	22.8 (108)	23.2 (60)	21.7 (47)
Not in labour force	991	432	559	267	106	157
1999 ²						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	3,035	N/a	N/a	821	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	66	N/a	N/a	58.0	N/a	N/a
Labour force	2,006	N/a	N/a	476	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	51.5 (1,564)	N/a	N/a	42.0 (345)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	25 (502)	N/a	N/a	27.5 (131)	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	836	N/a	N/a	250	N/a	N/a
1998 ³						
Persons 15 yrs.+ involved in traditional activities	3,035	N/a	N/a	821	N/a	N/a
Hunted or fished	67 (2,023)	N/a	N/a	58.3 (479)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	13 (369)	N/a	N/a	10.1 (83)	N/a	N/a
1996 ⁴						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,765	1,405	1,365	745	360	380
Participation rate	64	70	56	63.1	74.0	53.1
Labour force	1,765	986	760	470	266	195
Employment rate (employed)	53 (1,465)	60 (843)	46 (628)	53 (395)	64 (230)	43 (164)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	16 (282)	13 (128)	17 (129)	15 (70)	13 (35)	18 (35)
Not in the labour force	1,000	419	605	280	94	185
1994 ⁵						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,714	N/a	N/a	710	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	63	N/a	N/a	54	N/a	N/a
Labour force	1,697	N/a	N/a	383	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	48 (1,289)	N/a	N/a	37 (263)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	24 (405)	N/a	N/a	31 (120)	N/a	N/a
Not in the labour force	998	N/a	N/a	327	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	929	N/a	N/a	292	N/a	N/a
Aboriginal						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,293	N/a	N/a	613	N/a	N/a
Labour force	1,330	N/a	N/a	302	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	58	N/a	N/a	49	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	41 (938)	N/a	N/a	30 (186)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	30 (392)	N/a	N/a	39 (116)	N/a	N/a
1993 ⁵						
Persons 15+ Involved in traditional activities						
Hunted or fished	56 (1,516)	N/a	N/a	398 (56)	N/a	N/a
Made arts and crafts	23 (615)	N/a	N/a	218 (31)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	9 (251)	N/a	N/a	52 (7)	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.

2. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a.

3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999c.

4. Statistics Canada, 1997.

5. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994.

Table 3b Labour Force Activity - Cambridge Bay

	Kitikmeot Region			Cambridge Bay		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,865	1,455	1,415	845	420	420
Participation rate	65.4	70.3	60.5	70.9	74.2	67.4
Labour force	1,874	1,023	856	599	312	283
Employment rate (employed)	52.4 (1,501)	55.6 (809)	49.1 (695)	60.6 (512)	65.2 (274)	55.8 (254)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	19.9 (373)	20.9 (214)	18.8 (161)	14.5 (87)	12.1 (274)	17.2 (30)
Not in labour force	991	432	559	246	108	137
1999 ²						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	3,035	N/a	N/a	935	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	66	N/a	N/a	77.9	N/a	N/a
Labour force	2,006	N/a	N/a	728	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	51.5 (1,564)	N/a	N/a	67.1 (627)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	25 (502)	N/a	N/a	13.9 (101)	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	836	N/a	N/a	183	N/a	N/a
1998 ³						
Persons 15 yrs.+ involved in traditional activities	3,035	N/a	N/a	935	N/a	N/a
Hunted and fished	67 (2,023)	N/a	N/a	58(537)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	13 (369)	N/a	N/a	8 (369)	N/a	N/a
1996 ⁴						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,765	1,405	1,365	865	450	415
Participation rate	64	70	56	73.4	77.8	67.5
Labour force	1,765	986	760	635	350	280
Employment rate (employed)	53 (1,465)	60 (843)	46 (628)	67 (580)	73 (330)	60 (250)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	16 (282)	13 (128)	17 (129)	7.9 (50)	5.7 (20)	10.7 (30)
Not in the labour force	1,000	419	605	230	100	135
1994 ⁵						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,714	N/a	N/a	827	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	63	N/a	N/a	72	N/a	N/a
Labour force	1,697	N/a	N/a	594	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	48 (1,289)	N/a	N/a	66 (542)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	24 (405)	N/a	N/a	9 (52)	N/a	N/a
Not in the labour force	998	N/a	N/a	233	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	929	N/a	N/a	141	N/a	N/a
Aboriginal						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,293	N/a	N/a	588	N/a	N/a
Labour force	1,330	N/a	N/a	371	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	58	N/a	N/a	63	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	41 (938)	N/a	N/a	54 (319)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	30 (392)	N/a	N/a	14 (52)	N/a	N/a
1993 ⁵						
Persons 15 + Involved in traditional activities						
Hunted or fished	56 (1,516)	N/a	N/a	28 (234)	N/a	N/a
Made arts & crafts	23 (615)	N/a	N/a	15 (125)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	9 (251)	N/a	N/a	7 (59)	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.
2. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a.
3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999c.
4. Statistics Canada, 1997.
5. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994.

Table 3c Labour Force Activity Umingmaktok

Note: Census figures are not available for Umingmaktok for 2001 and are unreliable from the 1996 Census due to rounding.

Table 3d Labour Force Activity - Gjoa Haven

	Kitikmeot Region			Gjoa Haven		
2001¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,865	1,455	1,415	535	290	260
Participation rate	65.4	70.3	60.5	62.3	66.7	57.4
Labour force	1,874	1,023	856	333	193	149
Employment rate (employed)	52.4 (1,501)	55.6 (809)	49.1 (695)	45.6 (244)	45.0 (131)	44.4 (115)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	19.9 (373)	20.9 (214)	18.8 (161)	26.8 (89)	30.0 (58)	19.4 (29)
Not in labour force	991	432	559	202	97	111
1999²						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	3,035	N/a	N/a	539	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	66	N/a	N/a	57.1	N/a	N/a
Labour force	2,006	N/a	N/a	308	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	51.5 (1,564)	N/a	N/a	34.9 (188)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	25 (502)	N/a	N/a	39.0 (120)	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	836	N/a	N/a	179	N/a	N/a
1998³						
Persons 15 yrs.+ involved in traditional activities	3,035	N/a	N/a	539	N/a	N/a
Hunted and fished	67 (2,023)	N/a	N/a	73.3 (395)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	13 (369)	N/a	N/a	12.8 (69)	N/a	N/a
1996⁴						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,765	1,405	1,365	505	260	250
Participation rate	64	70	56	54.5	59.7	48.0
Labour force	1,765	986	760	275	155	120
Employment rate (employed)	53 (1,465)	60 (843)	46 (628)	39 (195)	44 (114)	32 (80)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	16 (282)	13 (128)	17 (129)	29.1 (80)	22.6 (35)	29.2 (35)
Not in the labour force	1,000	419	605	230	105	130
1994⁵						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,714	N/a	N/a	492	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	63	N/a	N/a	59	N/a	N/a
Labour force	1,697	N/a	N/a	291	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	48 (1,289)	N/a	N/a	39 (193)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	24 (405)	N/a	N/a	34 (98)	N/a	N/a
Not in the labour force	998	N/a	N/a	201	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	929	N/a	N/a	195	N/a	N/a
Aboriginal						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,293	N/a	N/a	475	N/a	N/a
Labour force	1,330	N/a	N/a	276	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	58	N/a	N/a	58	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	41 (938)	N/a	N/a	38 (178)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	30 (392)	N/a	N/a	36 (98)	N/a	N/a
1993⁵						
Persons 15+ Involved in traditional activities						
Hunted and fished	56 (1,516)	N/a	N/a	60 (296)	N/a	N/a
Made arts and crafts	23 (615)	N/a	N/a	20 (99)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	9 (251)	N/a	N/a	10 (47)	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.

2. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a.

3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999c.

4. Statistics Canada, 1997.

5. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994.

Table 3e Labour Force Activity - Taloyoak

	Kitikmeot Region			Taloyoak		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,865	1,455	1,415	420	205	205
Participation rate	65.4	70.3	60.5	60.0	65.1	53.5
Labour force	1,874	1,023	856	252	133	110
Employment rate (employed)	52.4 (1,501)	55.6 (809)	49.1 (695)	43.5 (91)	44.2 (95)	44.2 (91)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	19.9 (373)	20.9 (214)	18.8 (161)	25.5 (62)	28.6 (38)	21.7 (24)
Not in labour force	991	432	559	168	72	95
1999 ²						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	3,035	N/a	N/a	416	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	66	N/a	N/a	69.7	N/a	N/a
Labour force	2,006	N/a	N/a	290	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	51.5 (1,564)	N/a	N/a	59.1 (246)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	25 (502)	N/a	N/a	15.2 (44)	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	836	N/a	N/a	118	N/a	N/a
1998 ³						
Persons 15 yrs.+ involved in traditional activities	3,035	N/a	N/a	416	N/a	N/a
Hunted and fished	67 (2,023)	N/a	N/a	83.7 (348)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	13 (369)	N/a	N/a	13 (54)	N/a	N/a
1996 ⁴						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,765	1,405	1,365	375	185	190
Participation rate	64	70	56	61.4	67.6	55.3
Labour force	1,765	986	760	230	125	105
Employment rate (employed)	53 (1,465)	60 (843)	46 (628)	49 (185)	54 (100)	45 (86)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	16 (282)	13 (128)	17 (129)	19.6 (45)	16.0 (20)	19.1 (20)
Not in the labour force	1,000	419	605	145	60	85
1994 ⁵						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,714	N/a	N/a	392	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	63	N/a	N/a	58	N/a	N/a
Labour force	1,697	N/a	N/a	227	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	48 (1,289)	N/a	N/a	(168)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	24 (405)	N/a	N/a	26 (59)	N/a	N/a
Not in the labour force	998	N/a	N/a	165	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	929	N/a	N/a	167	N/a	N/a
Aboriginal						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,293	N/a	N/a	363	N/a	N/a
Labour force	1,330	N/a	N/a	199	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	58	N/a	N/a	55	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	41 (938)	N/a	N/a	41 (148)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	30 (392)	N/a	N/a	26 (51)	N/a	N/a
1993 ⁵						
Persons 15+ Involved in traditional activities						
Hunted or fished	56 (1,516)	N/a	N/a	86 (338)	N/a	N/a
Made arts and crafts	22 (615)	N/a	N/a	40 (158)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	9 (251)	N/a	N/a	13 (52)	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a

2. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a.

3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999c.

4. Statistics Canada, 1997.

5. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994.

Table 3f Labour Force Activity - Kugaaruk

	Kitikmeot Region			Kugaaruk		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,865	1,455	1,415	315	165	155
Participation rate %	65.4	70.3	60.5	67.2	71.4	56.7
Labour force	1,874	1,023	856	212	118	89
Employment rate (employed)	52.3 (1,501)	55.6 (809)	49.1 (695)	57.8 (182)	60.0 (99)	53.3 (83)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	19.9 (373)	20.9 (214)	18.8 (161)	14.0 (30)	16.0 (19)	11.8 (11)
Not in labour force	991	432	559	103	47	66
1999 ²						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	3,035	N/a	N/a	324	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	66	N/a	N/a	63.0	N/a	N/a
Labour force	2,006	N/a	N/a	204	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	51.5 (1,564)	N/a	N/a	48.8 (158)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	25 (502)	N/a	N/a	22.5 (46)	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	836	N/a	N/a	106	N/a	N/a
1998 ³						
Persons 15 yrs.+ involved in traditional activities	3,035	N/a	N/a	324	N/a	N/a
Hunted and fished	67 (2,023)	N/a	N/a	81.5 (264)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	13 (369)	N/a	N/a	26.9 (87)	N/a	N/a
1996 ⁴						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,765	1,405	1,365	275	150	130
Participation rate	64	70	56	56.4	60.0	46.2
Labour force	1,765	986	760	155	90	60
Employment rate (employed)	53 (1,465)	60 (843)	46 (628)	44 (121)	50 (75)	35 (46)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	16 (282)	13 (128)	17 (129)	22.6 (35)	22.3 (20)	23.1 (14)
Not in the labour force	1,000	419	605	120	60	70
1994 ⁵						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,714	N/a	N/a	259	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	63	N/a	N/a	72	N/a	N/a
Labour force	1,697	N/a	N/a	187	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	48 (1,289)	N/a	N/a	43 (112)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	24 (405)	N/a	N/a	40 (75)	N/a	N/a
Not in the labour force	998	N/a	N/a	72	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	929	N/a	N/a	125	N/a	N/a
Aboriginal						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	2,293	N/a	N/a	254	N/a	N/a
Labour force	1,330	N/a	N/a	182	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	58	N/a	N/a	72	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	41 (938)	N/a	N/a	42 (107)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	30 (392)	N/a	N/a	41 (75)	N/a	N/a
1993 ⁵						
Persons 15+ Involved in traditional activities						
Hunted or fished	56 (1,516)	N/a	N/a	97 (250)	N/a	N/a
Made arts and crafts	23 (615)	N/a	N/a	6 (15)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	9 (251)	N/a	N/a	16 (41)	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.
2. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999a.
3. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999c.
4. Statistics Canada, 1997.
5. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994.

Table 3g Labour Force Activity - Yellowknife & the Northwest Territories

	Northwest Territories			Yellowknife		
2001 ¹	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 yrs. & over	25,610	13,140	12,475	12,035	6,070	5,965
Participation rate	77.2	80.5	73.6	85.0	88.4	81.6
Labour force	19,771	10,578	9,182	10,230	5,366	4,867
Employment rate (employed)	69.8 (17,876)	72.1 (9,474)	67.4 (8,408)	80.7 (9,712)	83.8 (5,087)	77.8 (4,641)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	9.5 (1,878)	10.4 (1,100)	8.4 (771)	5.0 (511)	5.2 (279)	4.8 (234)
Not in labour force	5,839	2,562	3,293	1,805	704	1,098
1999 ²						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	29,506	15,540	13,966	13,139	6,784	6,355
Participation rate	78.3	82.1	74.0	86.2	89.8	82.4
Labour force	23,090	12,755	10,333	11,331	6,091	5,238
Employment rate (employed)	67.5 (19,920)	69.4 (10,787)	65.4 (9,132)	79.5 (10,440)	82.7 (5,611)	76.0 (4,828)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	13.7 (3,170)	15.4 (1,968)	11.6 (1,201)	7.9 (891)	7.9 (480)	7.8 (410)
Not working but want work	4,860	N/a	N/a	1,296	N/a	N/a
1998 ²						
Persons 15 yrs.+ involved in traditional activities	29,506	15,540	13,966	13,139	6,784	6,355
Hunted and fished	42.0 (12,392)	52.4 (8,139)	30.5 (4,254)	40.4 (5,311)	48.6 (3,300)	31.6 (2,011)
Made crafts	12.6 (3,707)	5.2 (803)	20.8 (2,904)	6.9 (910)	2.9 (199)	11.2 (711)
Trapped	6.1 (1,800)	9.0 (1,404)	2.8 (396)	1.5 (202)	1.7 (112)	1.3 (91)
1996 ³						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	41,460	21,545	19,920	12,475	6,370	6,100
Participation rate	73.4	77.5	69.0	85.4	89.4	81.4
Labour force	30,432	16,697	13,745	10,654	5,695	4,965
Employment rate (employed)	64 (26,534)	67 (14,435)	61 (12,151)	80 (9,973)	83 (5,287)	82 (4,982)
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	12.9 (3,926)	14.1 (2,354)	11.3 (1,553)	6.4 (682)	7.0 (399)	5.7 (283)
Not in the labour force	11,028	4,848	6,175	1,821	675	1,135
1994 ⁴						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	42,476	N/a	N/a	12,519	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	73	N/a	N/a	87	N/a	N/a
Labour force	31,140	N/a	N/a	10,948	N/a	N/a
Employment rate (employed)	(25,874)	N/a	N/a	(10,201)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate (unemployed)	17 (5,266)	N/a	N/a	7 (747)	N/a	N/a
Not working but want work	10,231	N/a	N/a	1,182	N/a	N/a
Aboriginal						
Persons 15 yrs. & over	23,650	N/a	N/a	1,818	N/a	N/a
Labour force	14,383	N/a	N/a	1,397	N/a	N/a
Participation rate	61	N/a	N/a	77	N/a	N/a
Employment rate/employed	43 (10,047)	N/a	N/a	64 (1,157)	N/a	N/a
Unemployment rate/unemployed	30 (4,336)	N/a	N/a	17 (240)	N/a	N/a
1993 ⁴						
Involved in traditional activities						
Hunted or fished	27 (11,460)	N/a	N/a	8 (1,052)	N/a	N/a
Made arts and crafts	14 (6,053)	N/a	N/a	3 (378)	N/a	N/a
Trapped	6 (2,462)	N/a	N/a	1 (161)	N/a	N/a

1. Statistics Canada, 2002a.
2. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999c.
3. Statistics Canada, 1997.
4. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994

Table 4 Top Employers in Yellowknife ¹

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	
Total Mining	596 or 12%	605 or 13%	Based on 1999 budgeted.
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	

1. City of Yellowknife, 2002.

Table 5 Schools and Enrollment

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 ^{2,5,6,8,9,10}		
				2002	1998-99	2003	2002	2001
Kugluktuk	Jimmy Hikok Ilihakvik K-6	240	Inuinnaqtun	193.5	240			
	Kugluktuk High School 7-12	225	Inuinaktut	143	140	N/a	9	6
Cambridge Bay	Kullik Ilihakvik K-6	308	Inuinaktut	213	256			
	Kiiliniq High School 7-12	220	Inuinaktut & Inuktitut	180	170	2	5	2
Bathurst Inlet	Home Schooling – all ages	N/a	Inuinaktut	N/a	N/a			
Umingmaktok	Omingmaktok K-6	15	Inuinaktut	2 ^{2,7}	5			
Gjoa Haven	Quqshuun Elementary K - 6	250	Inuktitut	173	199			
	Qikiqtak High School 7- 12	190		129	N/a	N/a		1
Taloyoak	Netsilik K-12	350	Inuktitut	205	237	1	1	1
Kugaaruk	Kugaardjuq K-12 (2002)	275	Inuktitut	215.5	238	N/a		
Total Kitikmeot		2,058		1,452	1,485	3	15	10
				2001	1998-99	2003	2002	2001
Yellowknife School District No. 13	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	120	90	97
	K'alemi Dene School	80	Dogrib	47	14			
	Ecole Allain St. Cyr K-9	150		80	53			
Yellowknife School District No. 24								
	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	84	76	85
Total Yellowknife		4,911		3,574	3,551	204	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.

8. St. Patrick High School, 2003.

9. Sir John Franklin High School, 2003.

10. News/North, 2003b.

Table 6 Community Health and Wellness

	Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Uming-maktok	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region	Yellowknife
Population 2001 ¹ (1996) ²	1,212 (1,201)	1,309 (1,351)	5 (18)	12 (51)	960 (879)	720 (648)	605 (496)	4,816	18,205
Family Structure 2001 ¹ (1996) ²									
Per cent 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)	11 (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. Statistics Canada, 2002b.
2. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
3. Tologanak, H., Pers. Comm., 2002.

Table 6a Selected Wellness Indicators for Yellowknife ¹

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)

1. GNWT, 2002.

Table 7 Community Crime Statistics ¹

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	48	21	20	56	28	21	28

Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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	8	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	1	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 copied over from 1999 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

1. Statistics Canada, 2001.

Table 8 Housing

	Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Uming-maktok	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region	Yellowknife ⁵
2003 ¹									
# of families on NHC waiting list	64	69	N/a	N/a	44	21	28	226	N/a
2001 ²									
Total # of dwellings	355	405	N/a	N/a	235	185	115	1,300	5,795
# of owned dwellings	95	115	N/a	N/a	55	30	35	330	3,125
# of rented dwellings	265	290	N/a	N/a	180	155	80	970	2,660
Dwellings constructed before 1991	240	265	N/a	N/a	140	110	80	840	4,630
Dwellings constructed between 1991 & 2001	120	140	N/a	N/a	90	75	40	465	1,165
Average value of dwelling	\$149,272	\$154,422	N/a	N/a	\$143,207	\$116,633	\$142,967	\$145,145	\$177,522
Average # persons per dwelling	3.4	3.2	N/a	N/a	4.1	3.9	5.3	3.7	3.2
1996 ³									
# of occupied dwellings	310	395	4	15	190	155	95	1,176	5,760
Dwellings constructed before 1981	145	210	N/a	0	65	80	45	545	N/a
Dwellings constructed between 1981 & 1996	170	185	N/a	10	125	80	55	625	N/a
% of occupied dwellings with more than one person/room	22.5	18.9	N/a	66.6	31.5	16.1	36.8	N/a	N/a
Average # of persons per dwelling	3.8	3.4	4.5	3.4	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.0	3.0
1991 ⁴									
Total # of dwellings	260	315	4	N/a	145	125	75	920	4,935
# of owned dwellings (%)	20	20	N/a	N/a	10	0	5	55	2,055
# of rented dwellings (%)	240	295	N/a	N/a	130	120	70	855	2,875
Single detached house	175	160	N/a	N/a	125	105	60	625	2,500
Apartment	0	15	N/a	N/a	0	5	0	20	1,655
Row house/Condominium	80	140	N/a	N/a	15	15	15	265	730
Average # of persons per dwelling	4.1	3.5	4.5	N/a	5.4	4.6	5.4	4.4	3.0

1. Cormier, 2003.

2. Statistics Canada, 2002b.

3. Statistics Canada, 1997.

4. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1995.

5. Number of houses in Yellowknife in 2001 is being reviewed by Statistics Canada.

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