

CUMBERLAND
RESOURCES LTD.

MEADOWBANK GOLD PROJECT

BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC REPORT

JANUARY 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

EIA DOCUMENTATION ORGANIZATION CHART

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION.....1-1

SECTION 2 • KIVALLIQ REGION2-1

2.1	Demographic Profile	2-1
2.2	Economy.....	2-3
2.2.1	Wage Economy.....	2-3
2.2.2	Government Transfer Payments.....	2-11
2.2.3	Subsistence Harvesting	2-11
2.2.4	Conclusion	2-12
2.3	Education & Training	2-13
2.3.1	Level of Education	2-13
2.3.2	Training	2-13
2.3.3	Schools	2-14
2.3.4	Nunavut Arctic College	2-16
2.4	Community Health & Wellness.....	2-18
2.4.1	Community Health Centres.....	2-19
2.4.2	Health Issues & Concerns	2-19
2.5	Social Issues.....	2-23
2.5.1	Shortage of Housing	2-23
2.5.2	Single-Parent Families.....	2-24
2.5.3	Accidents	2-25
2.5.4	Crime.....	2-25
2.5.5	Language	2-27
2.6	Housing.....	2-27
2.7	Community Services & Infrastructure	2-28
2.7.1	Transportation.....	2-28
2.7.2	Communications	2-29
2.7.3	Protection	2-29
2.8	Government.....	2-29

SECTION 3 • BAKER LAKE.....3-1

3.1 Demographic Profile3-1

3.2	Economy.....	3-1
3.2.1	Wage Economy.....	3-1
3.2.2	Government Transfer Payments.....	3-5
3.2.3	Subsistence Harvesting.....	3-5
3.3	Education & Training.....	3-5
3.3.1	Level of Education.....	3-5
3.3.2	Schools.....	3-6
3.3.3	Nunavut Arctic College.....	3-6
3.3.4	Other Training.....	3-7
3.4	Community Health & Wellness.....	3-7
3.5	Crime.....	3-9
3.6	Housing.....	3-10
3.7	Community Services & Infrastructure.....	3-10
3.7.1	Transportation.....	3-10
3.7.2	Communications.....	3-10
3.7.3	Services.....	3-10
3.7.4	Recreation.....	3-11
3.7.5	Water, Sanitation & Waste Disposal.....	3-11
3.7.6	Heat & Power.....	3-11
3.7.7	Protection.....	3-11
3.8	Government.....	3-12

SECTION 4 • SOURCES & REFERENCES 4-1

4.1	Sources.....	4-1
4.2	References.....	4-2

LIST OF TABLES

2.1	Demographic Profile of the Kivalliq Region & Baker Lake.....	2-2
2.2	Profile of Working Aged Adults.....	2-5
2.3	Labour Force Indicators.....	2-6
2.4	Meadowbank Gold Project – Cumulative Local Expenditures 1995 to 2002.....	2-8
2.5	Income of Local Residents.....	2-11
2.6	Schools in the Kivalliq Region.....	2-15
2.7	Nunavut Arctic College Program Courses (2002 to 2003) in the Kivalliq Region.....	2-17
2.8	Community Health & Wellness.....	2-18
2.9	Family Housing Waiting Lists by Area (September 2003).....	2-24
2.10	Family Structure in Kivalliq & Baker Lake.....	2-24
2.11	Crime Statistics.....	2-26
2.12	Housing Statistics.....	2-28

LIST OF FIGURES

2.1	Population of Kivalliq Region.....	2-1
2.2	Employment by Industry 2001	2-4
2.3	Labour Force Rates 1996, 1999 & 2001	2-4
2.4	Trends in Crime, 1996 to 2001, Kivalliq Region	2-26
3.1	Population of Baker Lake	3-1
3.2	Employment by Industry 2001	3-2
3.3	Labour Force Rates 1996, 1999 & 2001	3-2
3.4	Trends in Crime, 1997 to 2001, Baker Lake.....	3-9

DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

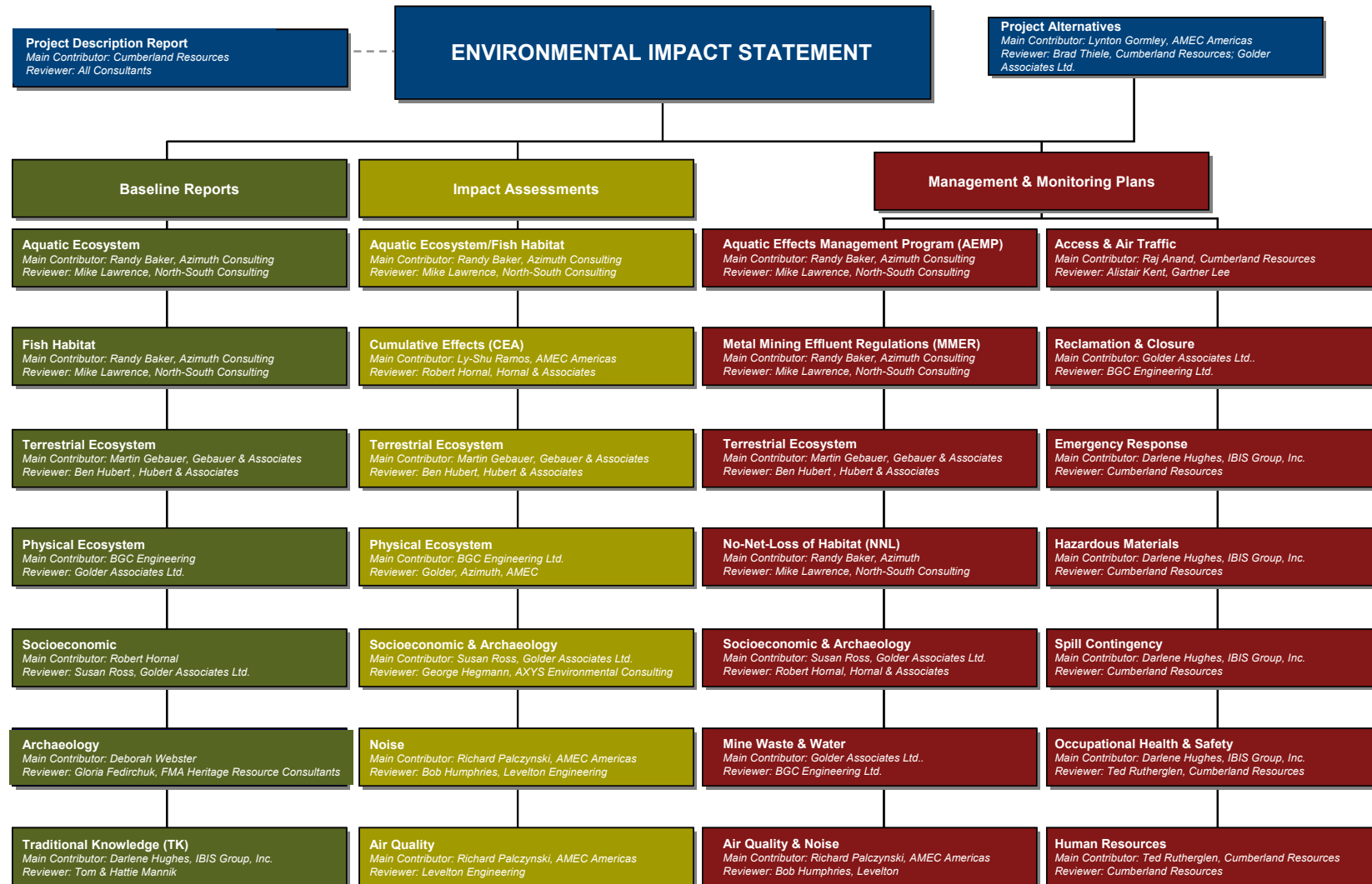
Cumberland Resources Ltd. (Cumberland) is proposing to develop a mine on the Meadowbank property. The property is located in the Kivalliq region approximately 70 km north of the Hamlet of Baker Lake on Inuit-owned surface lands. Cumberland has been actively exploring the Meadowbank area since 1995. Engineering, environmental baseline studies, and community consultations have paralleled these exploration programs and have been integrated to form the basis of current project design.

The Meadowbank project is subject to the environmental review and related licensing and permitting processes established by Part 5 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. To complete an environmental impact assessment (EIA) for the Meadowbank Gold project, Cumberland followed the steps listed below:

1. Determined the VECs (air quality, noise, water quality, surface water quantity and distribution, permafrost, fish populations, fish habitat, ungulates, predatory mammals, small mammals, raptors, waterbirds, and other breeding birds) and VSECs (employment, training and business opportunities; traditional ways of life; individual and community wellness; infrastructure and social services; and sites of heritage significance) based on discussions with stakeholders, public meetings, traditional knowledge, and the experience of other mines in the north.
2. Conducted baseline studies for each VEC and compared / contrasted the results with the information gained through traditional knowledge studies (see Column 1 on the following page for a list of baseline reports).
3. Used the baseline and traditional knowledge studies to determine the key potential project interactions and impacts for each VEC (see Column 2 for a list of EIA reports).
4. Developed preliminary mitigation strategies for key potential interactions and proposed contingency plans to mitigate unforeseen impacts by applying the precautionary principle (see Column 3 for a list of management plans).
5. Developed long-term monitoring programs to identify residual effects and areas in which mitigation measures are non-compliant and require further refinement. These mitigation and monitoring procedures will be integrated into all stages of project development and will assist in identifying how natural changes in the environment can be distinguished from project-related impacts (monitoring plans are also included in Column 3).
6. Produce and submit an EIS report to NIRB.

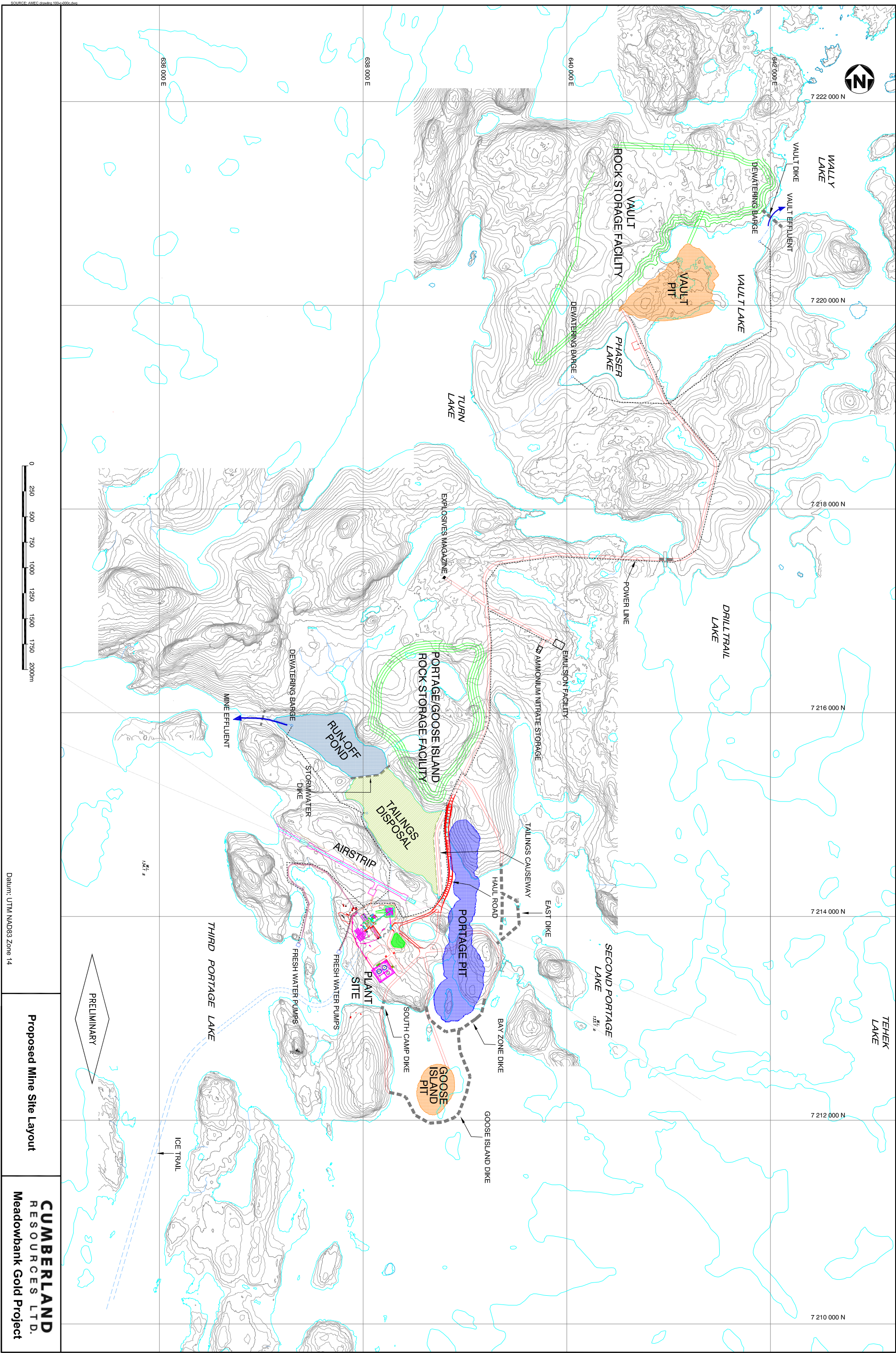
As shown on the following page, this report is part of the documentation series that has been produced during this six-stage EIA process.

EIA DOCUMENTATION ORGANIZATION CHART



PROJECT LOCATION MAP





SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION

This study describes the Kivalliq Region and the community of Baker Lake, Nunavut through detailed profiles (demographic; economic; employment, education and training; community health and wellness; available services and infrastructure) and descriptions (current housing situation and government structures). It is envisioned that the Meadowbank Gold project will seek workers and services from the region and from Baker Lake, as it has done during the exploration stage of the project.

Statistics used to prepare this report are summarized in tables throughout the document. Much of the data in these tables comes from the Statistics Canada 2001 Census, as well as other census years, and the Government of Nunavut.

To ensure confidentiality, Statistics Canada independently and randomly rounds the data from the census. As a result, some of their totals are inconsistent with their sums.

SECTION 2 • KIVALLIQ REGION

The Kivalliq Region is centrally located in Nunavut and the Canadian Arctic, north of Manitoba and west of Hudson Bay. It is one of three administrative regions in Nunavut and contains seven Hamlets located throughout 125,000 km² (Kivalliq Inuit Association, 2000). The Hamlets are Arviat, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay, and Whale Cove. The Inuktitut names of the communities are listed below.

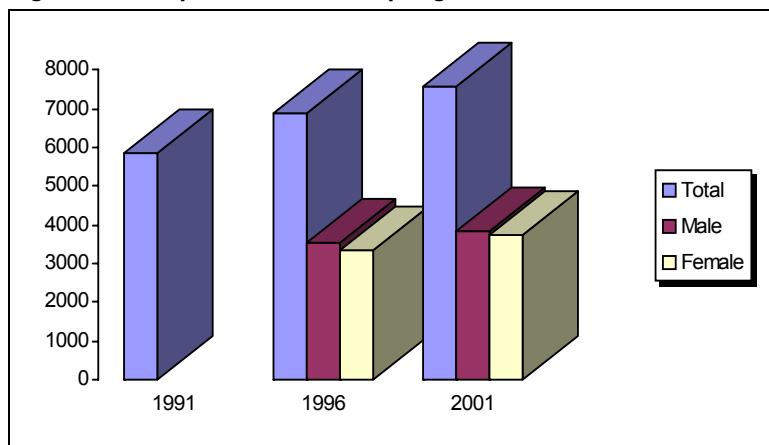
- Arviat (Eskimo Point)
- Baker Lake
- Chesterfield Inlet
- Coral Harbour
- Rankin Inlet
- Repulse Bay
- Whale Cove
- Arviat
- Qamani'tuaq
- Igluligaarjuk
- Salliq
- Kangiqslliniq
- Naujaat
- Tikiraqjuaq

Rankin Inlet is the largest community in the region and acts as the regional headquarters for air transportation and government services.

2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

As shown in Figure 2.1, the population of the Kivalliq Region in 2001 was 7,557, an estimated 10% increase from 1996 (6,868 residents). Between 1991 and 1996, the population grew by 18%. The population is young; 40% of residents are 14 years of age or younger. The median age of the population in the region is 20 years, and 91% of the residents are of aboriginal descent. In 2001, there were slightly more males than females living in the region (3,825 males and 3,730 females).

Figure 2.1: Population of Kivalliq Region



According to the 2001 national census, of the three regions of Nunavut, the Kivalliq Region was the second largest by population. The Baffin Region is the largest, with 51% of residents (13,613), followed by the Kivalliq Region with 31% (7,557) and the Kitikmeot Region with 18% (4,816) (Howatt, 2002a). The Government of Nunavut receives annual transfer payments from the federal government that equal about \$21,000 per resident (Howatt, 2002a).

Table 2.1 provides a demographic profile of Baker Lake and the Kivalliq Region.

Table 2.1: Demographic Profile of the Kivalliq Region & Baker Lake

	Kivalliq Region			Baker Lake		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population ^{1, 2}						
2001	7,557	3,825	3,730	1,507	790	715
1996	6,868	3,530	3,330	1,385	735	650
1991	5,832	N/A	N/A	1,186	N/A	N/A
% Change						
1996-2001	10	8	12	9	7	10
1991-1996	18	N/A	N/A	17	N/A	N/A
% Gender						
2001	7,557	51	49	1,507	53	48
1996	6,868	51	48	1,385	53	47
Age of Population – 2001 ¹						
14 years and younger (%)	3,055 (40)	1,540 (20)	1,340 (18)	585 (39)	315 (21)	265 (18)
15 to 64 (%)	4,315 (57)	2,195 (29)	2,150 (28)	860 (57)	440 (29)	420 (28)
65 + (%)	180 (2)	105 (1)	75 (1)	55 (4)	25 (2)	25 (2)
Median Age of Population	20	20	20	22	21	22
% Population 15 and over	60	60	59	61	60	62
Age of Population – 1996 ²						
14 years and younger (%)	2,765 (40)	1,405 (20)	1,360 (19)	555 (40)	310 (22)	245 (17)
15 to 64 (%)	3,930 (57)	2,045 (30)	1,905 (28)	770 (56)	400 (29)	380 (27)
65 + (%)	150 (2)	80 (1)	65 (0)	55 (4)	25 (2)	25 (2)
Average Age of Population	21	22	21	24	23	25
% Population 15 and over	58	58	56	60	58	63
Ethnicity – 2001 ¹						
Total all persons ¹	7,525	3,815	3,715	1,510	795	710
Aboriginal (%)	6,825 (91)	3,425 (46)	3,715 (45)	1,415 (94)	745 (49)	675 (44)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	705 (9)	390 (5)	315 (4)	95 (6)	50 (3)	40 (3)
Ethnicity – 1996 ²						
Total all persons	6,868	3,530	3,330	1,385	735	650
Aboriginal (%)	6,070 (88)	3,850 (56)	2,975 (43)	1,275 (92)	675 (49)	595 (43)
Non-Aboriginal (%)	798 (12)	445 (6)	355 (5)	110 (8)	60 (4)	55 (4)

Notes: 1. Statistics Canada, 2002. 2. Statistics Canada, 1997.

Nunavut has the highest birth rate in the country. Between 1998 and 2003, the average annual birth rate was 26.1 per 1,000 compared with the average Canadian rate of 10.9 per 1,000 persons (Statistics Canada, 2003b).

A 17% increase in the population of Nunavut is expected over the next decade because of the continued high birth rate. Between 1986 and 1996, Nunavut experienced a 32% increase in

population. High birth rates, along with increased life-expectancy rates due in part to improvements in health-related services, accounted for most of this growth (Vail and Clinton, 2001). This next increase will be accompanied by swings among various age groups related to the 32% growth between 1986 and 1996. For example, the population of schoolchildren aged 5 to 12 will likely decline by 22% from 5,370 to about 4,185 by 2011, and older individuals will increasingly comprise the working age population. The number of people aged 45 to 64 is expected to soar by 68% from 3,545 to 5,950 by 2011 (Statistics Canada, 2002).

2.2 ECONOMY

The Kivalliq economy is mixed and has three primary elements: the wage economy, government transfer payments, and subsistence harvesting. Many households combine cash from wage employment and government transfer payments with subsistence harvesting.

2.2.1 Wage Economy

The wage economy in the region is composed of four main sectors: the government sector, (federal, territorial, municipal, and other public organizations), the service sector (business, finance, and real estate; and wholesale and retail), the manufacturing and construction sector, and the resource sector (mineral exploration).

2.2.1.1 Employment

In 2001, the experienced labour force in the Kivalliq Region totalled 2,775 (53% male and 47% female). Government jobs employed 55% of the labour force; 27% worked in the health and education sector; and 28% in the "other services" sector. Of those in the health and education sector, 24% were male and 76% were female. Of those in the other services sector, 57% were male and 43% were female.

The service sector employed 30% of the labour force; 16% worked in the business, finance, and real estate sector; and 14% in the wholesale and retail sector. Of those in the business, finance, and real estate sector, 65% were male and 34% were female. Of those in the wholesale and retail sector, 52% were male and 48% were female.

As shown in Figure 2.2, the construction sector employed 10% of the labour force (84% male and 16% female). The resource sector employed 5% of the labour force (80% male and 16% female). The service sector employed 88% of the labour force, which in 1996 included government or government-related employment such as education and health care, business and financial services, real estate, and retail/wholesale. Of those, 51% were male and 49% were female.

Labour force participation rates are depicted in Figure 2.3. In 1996, the total experienced labour force in the region was 2,515 (55% male and 46% female). The manufacturing and construction sector employed 9% of the labour force (83% male and 17% female). The resource sector employed 1% of the labour force. All employees were male.

Figure 2.2: Employment by Industry 2001

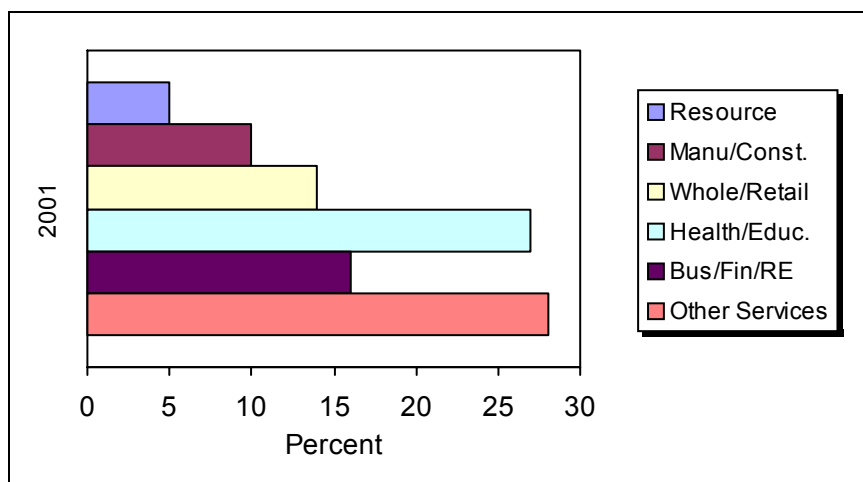
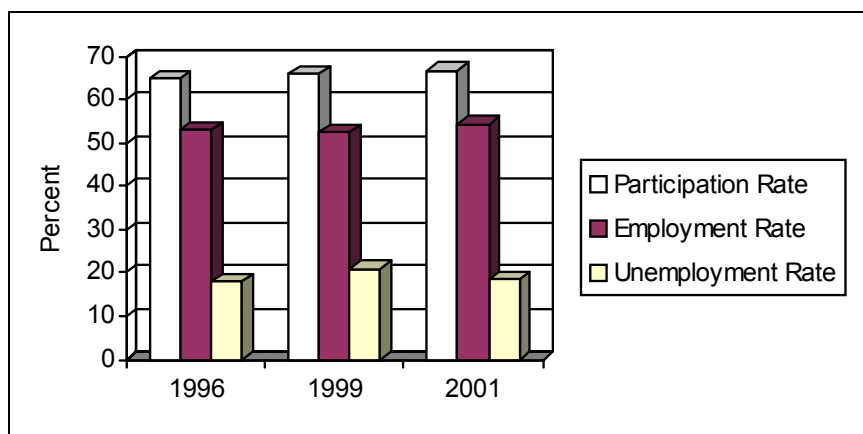


Figure 2.3: Labour Force Rates 1996, 1999 & 2001



The labour force increased by 10% between 1996 and 2001 at the same rate as the population increase. A slightly higher proportion of the labour force worked in construction and the resource industries in 2001 than in 1996.

The participation rate in the Kivalliq Region in 2001 was 66.9%, the employment rate was 54.4%, and the unemployment rate was 18.6%. The rates for males were 69.2% (participation), 55.3% (employed), and 19.7% (unemployed). The rates for females were 64.5% (participation), 53.4% (employed), and 16.9% (unemployed).

The high unemployment rates reflect the limited employment opportunities in the region and the low levels of education of the residents (see Section 3). Jobs in government or government-related jobs such as teaching and health services represent most of the jobs available in the region; however, these jobs require a skill set and level of education that a large percentage of the Inuit population

does not have (see Table 2.2 for a profile of working age adults). The Conference Board of Canada notes that people with a grade 12 education or better have an employment rate of 75% compared to an employment rate of only 30% for those with grade 8 or less. The participation rate in senior secondary schooling is increasing, but there are still very few Nunavummiut teachers and only one Nunavummiut nurse. The majority of skilled positions are held by non-Inuit from southern Canada (Vail and Clinton, 2001).

Table 2.2: Profile of Working Age Adults

	Kivalliq Region			Baker Lake		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment by Industry – 2001¹						
Total Experienced Labour Force	2,775	1,465 (53)	1,310 (47)	525	275 (52)	250 (48)
Resource Based (%)	125 (5)	100 (80)	20 (16)	25 (5)	15 (60)	15 (60)
Manufacturing & Construction (%)	275 (10)	230 (84)	45 (16)	50 (10)	45 (90)	10 (11)
Wholesale & Retail (%)	405 (14)	210 (52)	195 (48)	80 (15)	35 (43)	45 (56)
Health and Education (%)	740 (27)	180 (24)	560 (76)	130 (25)	25 (19)	100 (76)
Business, Finance & Real Estate (%)	460 (16)	300 (65)	155 (34)	60 (11)	40 (66)	10 (16)
Other Services (Government) (%)	775 (28)	445 (57)	330 (43)	175 (33)	110 (63)	65 (37)
Employment by Industry – 1996²						
Total Experienced Labour Force (%)	2,515	1,375 (55)	1,145 (46)	430	240 (56)	195 (45)
Resource Based – Primary (%)	45 (2)	50 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Manufacturing & Construction – Secondary (%)	230 (9)	190 (83)	40 (17)	40 (10)	30 (7)	10 (2)
Services – Tertiary (%)	2,225 (88)	1,130 (51)	1,090 (49)	390 (90)	205 (47)	185 (43)
Highest Level of Schooling for Population Age 20 to 64 – 2001¹						
Total population age 20 to 64	3,585	1,820	1,795	725	380	355
Less than high school certificate (%)	1,640 (46)	787 (48)	850 (52)	364 (50)	180 (49)	173 (47)
High school graduation and/or some post-secondary (%)	757 (21)	390 (52)	365 (48)	153 (21)	79 (51)	68 (44)
Trades certificate or diploma (%)	455 (13)	298 (65)	153 (34)	74 (10)	48 (64)	28 (37)
College certificate or diploma (%)	454 (13)	201 (44)	251 (55)	99 (14)	48 (48)	50 (50)
University certificate, diploma, or degree (%) ⁴	300 (8)	134 (45)	164 (55)	38 (5)	20 (52)	28 (73)
Highest Level of Schooling for Population Age 15 and over – 1996²						
Total all persons age 15 and over	4,090	2,105 (57)	1,980 (48)	830	425 (51)	410 (49)
Without high school certificate (%)	2,150 (53)	1,035 (48)	1,110 (52)	495 (60)	235 (47)	265 (53)
High school certificate (%)	165 (4)	85 (52)	80 (48)	35 (4)	20 (57)	15 (42)
Some post-secondary; not completed (%)	510 (12)	265 (51)	250 (49)	75 (9)	40 (53)	35 (46)
Trades or non-university certificate or diploma (%)	940 (23)	580 (62)	355 (38)	165 (20)	105 (63)	60 (36)
University degree (%) ⁴	305 (7)	155 (51)	165 (54)	55 (7)	25 (45)	40 (72)
Number of Tradespersons – 2003³						
Carpenters	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Plumbers	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Electricians	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Painter/decorators	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heavy Equipment Operators (with Journeyman status)	34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Number Tradespersons	76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes: 1. Statistics Canada, 2002. 2. Statistics Canada, 1997. 3. NAC, 2003. 4. Statistics heavily influenced by rounding.

The NWT Bureau of Statistics completed a labour force survey between January and March 1999 in the Northwest Territories and in Nunavut (GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999). The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics analyzed the data for the Nunavut communities. At the time of the survey, 2,988 people living in the Kivalliq Region were in the labour force. The participation rate was 66.2%, the employment rate was 52.4%, and the unemployment rate was 20.9%.

In January 1999, approximately 1,400 working age residents who were not working said they wanted a job. In 1994, this figure was 1,391 (GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994 and GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999). Past surveys indicate that Inuit are less likely to be in the labour force than non-Inuit (NPC, 2002). This changed in the 1990s as the desire for wage employment increased; more people actively began looking for work, and the number of self-employed persons increased (NPC, 2002). Between 1991 and 1996, more jobs were created in the sales and service sectors of the economy and more teachers were employed (NPC, 2002). The increase in the number of co-management groups and Institutions of Public Government also provided new opportunities for local wage employment (NPC, 2002). For a summary of labour force indicators, see Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Labour Force Indicators

	Kivalliq Region			Baker Lake		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 years & older in 2001 ¹	4,510	2,280	2,215	915	465	445
Experienced Labour Force – 2001 ¹	2,775	1,465	1,310	525	275	250
Participation Rate	66.9	69.2	64.5	65.0	66.0	64.0
Employment Rate	54.4	55.3	53.4	48.6	48.9	47.2
Unemployment Rate	18.6	19.7	16.9	26.1	25.8	26.3
Persons 15 years & older in 1999 ²	4,515	N/A	N/A	880	N/A	N/A
Labour Force – 1999	2,988	N/A	N/A	556	N/A	N/A
Participation Rate	66.2	N/A	N/A	63.2	N/A	N/A
Employment Rate	52.4	N/A	N/A	52.0	N/A	N/A
Unemployment Rate	20.9	N/A	N/A	17.6	N/A	N/A
Persons 15 years & older in 1996 ³	4,090	2,105	1,980	830	425	410
Labour Force – 1996	?	?	?	385	210	175
Participation Rate	65.0	68.0	61.0	54.8	58.8	50.0
Employment Rate	53.0	55.0	51.0	46.0	49.0	42.0
Unemployment Rate	18.0	19.0	17.0	16.5	16.0	14.6
Traditional Activities – 1993 ⁴						
% Hunting & Fishing	42.0	N/A	N/A	50.0	N/A	N/A
% Arts & Crafts	18.0	N/A	N/A	20.0	N/A	N/A
% Trapped	7.0	N/A	N/A	4.0	N/A	N/A

Notes: 1. Statistics Canada, 2002. 2. GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999. 3. Statistics Canada, 1997. 4. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994.

2.2.1.2 Mineral Exploration

The mineral exploration sector is important to the economy of Nunavut. In all of Nunavut, Natural Resources Canada reported that \$37.4 M (or 7.4% of the mineral exploration dollars in Canada) was spent on exploration in 1999, \$62.1 M or 12.5% in 2000, and \$61.3 M or 12% in 2001 (NRCan, 2002). In 2002, \$75.9 M (or 13.2% of the country's total exploration dollars) was spent in Nunavut (NRCan, 2003). NRCan estimates that up to \$82.4 M may be spent in Nunavut in 2003.

In 2001, mineral exploration represented 7% of Nunavut's GDP (GN Department of Sustainable Development [DSD], 2002b). Of these mineral expenditures, an estimated \$16.3 M was spent in the Kivalliq Region in 2000, \$8.1 M in 2001, and \$13.0 M in 2002 (Riveros, Pers. Comm., 2003). With the discovery of gold at Meadowbank, Meliadine, and in the Committee Bay area, the presence of diamonds near Rankin Inlet, and the discovery of base metal deposits in the southern Kivalliq Region, it is anticipated that expenditures on mineral exploration will exceed these figures over the next few years.

About 20% of the money spent on exploration stays in the territory to pay the salaries of exploration employees from Nunavut, as well as to purchase fuel, lumber, groceries, equipment, and accommodations, and to expedite contracts (Howatt, 2002b). Rankin Inlet, Arviat, and Baker Lake are the largest communities in the region and, as the primary staging points for exploration projects, offer expediting services (GN DSD, 2002a).

In 2002, 8 projects were active in the region, compared with 33 active projects in Kitikmeot and 9 in Qikiqtani (Baffin) (GN DSD, 2002a). Of the 8 projects in Kivalliq, 5 involved gold exploration, 2 nickel exploration, and 1 diamond exploration (GN DSD, 2002a). The Department of Sustainable Development of the Government of Nunavut supports the exploration industry in several ways, one of which is through the Nunavut Prospectors Program (NPP) (GN DSD, 2002a). To actively contribute to mineral exploration in the territory, Nunavut's Department of Sustainable Development initiated the program in 2000 to assist prospectors in evaluating area rocks, collecting rock samples, and staking claims. Any resident of Nunavut is eligible to apply for the prospectors program (Riveros, Pers. Comm., 2003), and in 2002, 33 prospectors received funding. (GN DSD, 2002a).

The Inuit have been actively prospecting in the Kivalliq Region for several years, and the region currently leads the territory in both the number of prospectors and the number of claims staked (GN DSD, 2002a). A total of 18 of the 33 NPP recipients in 2002 came from the Kivalliq Region, 6 of whom held mineral claims on either Crown- or Inuit-owned land (GN DSD, 2002a). Ten of the eighteen Kivalliq prospectors who received funding in 2002 are residents of Arviat, two are from Baker Lake, and one is from Rankin Inlet (GN DSD, 2002a). The two prospectors from Baker Lake are female (Government of Nunavut, 2002 and Riveros, Pers. Comm., 2003).

One mining exploration project that has contributed to the economy of the region and Baker Lake is Cumberland Resources Ltd.'s (Cumberland) Meadowbank Gold project. Since 1995, Cumberland has spent \$23 M on exploring the Meadowbank site, located 70 km north of Baker Lake. Of this amount, 21% or almost \$5 M has been spent in the Kivalliq Region (see Table 2.4). Included in the \$5 M are wages to local employees and expenditures for expediting and transportation. The number of local persons employed by the project increased from 3 in 1995 to 24 in 2002, with wages increasing from \$25,000 to \$200,874 during the same period. Annual expenditures in the region for expediting

Table 2.4: Meadowbank Gold Project – Cumulative Local Expenditures 1995 to 2002

Activity	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
# Local Persons Employed	24	6	6	8	15	7	4	3
Wages to Local Employees	200,874	38,204	45,152	66,332	121,933	89,300	63,339	25,499
Expediting & Transport	481,993	69,190	44,700	192,472	285,195	233,752	156,200	110,000
Fuel	381,723	52,138	21,300	188,711	300,464	113,855	58,000	23,000
Equipment	26,288	66,819	104,800	46,323	8,246	-	-	-
Food & Accommodation	226,758	37,316	77,450	95,768	132,400	100,071	93,500	22,000
Construction	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drilling	-	-	-	-	24,798	2,310	-	-
Aircraft	88,998	-	-	17,165	11,500	18,420	11,700	4,700
Community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment	8,820	-	59,000	113,690	35,033	11,200	-	-
Other	4,623	-	-	-	-	12,507	36,000	-
Total Annual (Kivalliq)	1,442,577	263,667	352,402	720,451	919,569	581,415	418,739	185,199
% Kivalliq Region	22	20	19	22	23	20	18	20
Total Annual (Program)	6,500,000	1,285,960	1,793,922	3,253,183	3,969,095	2,883,792	2,281,000	910,420
Cumulative (Kivalliq)	4,884,019	3,441,442	3,177,775	2,825,373	2,104,922	1,185,353	603,938	185,199
Cumulative (Program)	23,077,369	16,577,369	15,291,409	13,497,487	10,044,307	6,075,212	3,191,420	910,420

Source: Cumberland Resources Ltd., 2003b.

goods, transportation, fuel, equipment, and other supplies ranged from less than \$200,000 in 1995 to almost \$1.5 M in 2002.

The Meadowbank project is serviced from Baker Lake, which has summer shipping access from Hudson Bay and year-round airport facilities (Cumberland, 2003a). Helicopter or float-equipped Twin Otter aircraft provide transportation from Baker Lake to the project during the summer. During the winter, the site is accessible by helicopter, ski-equipped aircraft, and snow vehicles over a winter ice road (Cumberland, 2003a).

2.2.1.3 Construction

The value of construction in Nunavut in 2001 was \$91.2 M, an increase of 11% from 2000 (NNSL, 2003a). Construction projects included community infrastructure such as schools, government buildings, airport runways, learning centres, and houses.

2.2.1.4 Tourism

Tourism is Nunavut's second largest industry. Opportunities North reports (Holland, 2000a) that in 2000, about 32,725 people visited the territory and added an estimated \$60 M to the economy. Of all of the visitors, 79% were travelling for business, while 21% were vacationing. Almost all visitors to the

territory arrive at airports in Iqaluit, Rankin Inlet, and Cambridge Bay, with about 10% arriving by cruise ship or direct flights to lodges. Americans predominate the hunting and fishing tour industry, while Europeans stay the longest and spend the most money. Europeans come to Nunavut to experience the arctic landscape, as well as its wildlife, history, and culture.

The tourism industry in Nunavut currently employs more than 500 people. According to a Nunavut labour force analysis report, another 250 residents will join the industry over the next 10 years (Holland, 2002a). The territory has about 731 rooms in 58 hotels and bed and breakfasts (Holland, 2002a).

Tourism is an important wealth-producing and growing industry in the Kivalliq Region and Nunavut as a whole, having the same economic effect as the export of a good or service (Vail and Clinton, 2001). It generates income for Nunavut businesses and residents. Tourists come to the region to hunt, fish, hike, canoe, and view wildlife and scenery. The Inuit work as guides and outfitters, taking tourists on dogsled, hunting, and canoeing expeditions. Three of Nunavut's six visitor centres are located in the Kivalliq Region: the Margaret Aniksak Visitor's Centre in Arviat; the Vera Akumalik Visitor's Centre in Baker Lake; and the Keewatin Regional Visitor's Centre in Rankin Inlet (Holland, 2002a).

The territory has 12 territorial parks, 4 existing and 2 proposed national parks, and 24 conservation areas. In August 2003, a new national park was established in the Kivalliq Region just south of Repulse Bay and the Arctic Circle. The park, named Ukkusiksalik after the soapstone found in the area, encompasses 20,500 km² and includes Wager Bay, a 100 km long inland sea (CBC North, 2003d). Sila Lodge at Wager Bay is the only wilderness tourism lodge in the region. It offers naturalists and photographers a safe and organized way to view arctic landscapes, wildlife, and Inuit and European historic sites (Keith, 1997).

Sport hunting and guiding are key components of the tourist sector. During the 2000 to 2001 season, 53 sport hunts were sold in Nunavut (Howatt, 2002c). The economic spin-offs for local communities included bonuses to the guides and their assistants, expenditures for accommodations and meals, the purchase of carvings and crafts, and the sale of the hides and meat (RT and Associates, 2001).

Although specific data are not available for the Kivalliq Region, a recent study on the impact of the polar bear hunt moratorium in M'Clintock Channel (Kitikmeot Region) estimated that the three communities of Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, and Cambridge Bay lost combined annual revenues of \$293,000 from being unable to offer polar bear hunts to sports hunters (RT and Associates, 2001). The study estimated a loss of income totalling \$163,400 for guides and assistants, \$8,000 for local artists, \$9,000 for the hospitality industry, and \$39,000 for subsistence harvesters (RT and Associates, 2001). The loss represents approximately 12 to 14 hunts.

2.2.1.5 Arts & Crafts

About 30% of Inuit derive some income from the sale of sculptures, carvings, and prints (DIAND, 2000). The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development estimates that there are about 3,000 artists in Nunavut who contribute about \$30 M annually to the economy (LeTourneau, 2002). Thousands of carvings are purchased from communities every year (NNSL, 2002b).

2.2.1.6 Nunavut Development Corporation

The Nunavut Development Corporation (NDC) is a corporation of the Government of Nunavut 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). The corporation operates nine subsidiary companies in the Baffin, Kivalliq, and Kitikmeot regions, as well as a wholesale division and two Arctic Nunavut retail outlets in the Toronto area (NDC, 2002). NDC focuses on value-added exportable products that utilize the unique talents and resources of Nunavut, specifically in the arts and crafts, meat and fish, and clothing sectors. Currently more than 700 Nunavut residents are employed in all of the NDC businesses, either directly or indirectly as harvesters or cottage workers (NDC, 2002).

NDC has five subsidiary companies operating in the Kivalliq Region: Kivalliq Arctic Meats and Ivalu Ltd., both based in Rankin Inlet; Whale Cove Fisheries in Whale Cove; Jessie Oonark Ltd. in Baker Lake; and Kiluk Designs Ltd. in Arviat (NDC, 2002). Whale Cove Fisheries produces fast-frozen, whole-dressed char from a plant in Whale Cove. Ivalu, Jessie Oonark Ltd., and Kiluk Designs Ltd. create and sell fine arts and crafts such as silkscreen ties and t-shirts, prints, tapestries, signs, unique knitted items, sealskin, and leather apparel (NDC, 2002). These companies support local artisans in their respective communities by purchasing handcrafted carvings made from soapstone, antler, ivory, and whalebone. The companies also support local hunters and trappers by incorporating fur and leather (sealskin and muskox) into their designs.

In 2001, Kiluk's staff created the 2002 Inuit Sealskin Clothing Collection, which was modelled at the North American Fur and Fashion Exposition in Montreal.

2.2.1.7 Other Business Development & Support

Sakku Investment Corporation, located in Rankin Inlet, is the business and economic development arm of the Kivalliq Inuit Association and is responsible for community economic development in the region. It is an Inuit birthright corporation, owned in trust by the Inuit of the Kivalliq Region (Howatt, 2002d).

There is one bank in the region, in Rankin Inlet (Northwest Tel, 2002). A regional Chamber of Commerce represents more than 80 companies and individuals from all of the Kivalliq communities (NNSL, 2002a). The Chamber is also working on other projects such as a proposed road between the region and Northern Manitoba, and proposed hydro developments in the Kivalliq Region with tie-ins to the Manitoba power grid (NNSL, 2002a).

The Kivalliq Region has geographic and economic ties to Manitoba. In January 2002, the first northern roundtable discussion was held in Churchill, where mayors, business owners, and other residents of Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay, Churchill, and Gillam met to talk about common issues (Ascher, 2002).

Nunavummiut are being encouraged and assisted by the territorial government to develop and expand the business sector in Nunavut. The Nunavut government has a business incentive policy called "Nunavummi Nangminiqagtunik Ikajuuti" that provides an advantage through bid adjustments to Inuit- and Nunavut-owned companies on government projects (NNSL, 2003c). The Canadian

Business Service Centres in Iqaluit and Yellowknife and an online site at www.cbsc.org offer financial assistance and other information. The information on the Internet site is available in Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, French, and English.

A registry of Inuit businesses is maintained on the Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. website at www.tunngavik.com/site-eng/ifraug2003.pdf. Other Inuit business directories are available on the Pan Arctic Inuit Logistics Corporation website at <http://inuit.pail.ca/> and at the Government of Nunavut site for Northern Businesses <http://www.kirk.ca/NUBIP/>.

2.2.1.8 Income

The average for all wage earners in 2001 was \$25,116. Males earned \$26,403 and females \$23,655. Of those who worked full time, average earnings were \$42,926 (males \$44,184, females \$41,376). The average income in 1996 in the Kivalliq Region was \$20,525 (males \$23,400, females \$17,441).

Statistics Canada's definitions of "income" (1996) and "earnings" (2001) differ, so the two cannot be directly compared. The numbers reported do suggest that average earnings probably increased over this period. In that same period, the number of people in the labour force increased by 10%. A summary of income for the residents of the Kivalliq Region and Baker Lake in 2001 and 1996 is shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Income of Local Residents

	Kivalliq Region			Baker Lake		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Income – 2001 ¹						
All persons with earnings	3,170	1,690	1,485	604	325	285
Average earnings	\$25,116	\$26,403	\$23,655	\$20,289	\$22,007	\$18,323
Worked full year/full time	1,290	710	580	210	125	90
Average earnings (full year/full time)	\$42,926	\$44,184	\$41,376	\$39,621	\$40,019	\$39,057
Income – 1996 ²						
Average earnings ¹	\$20,525	\$23,400	\$17,441	\$18,688	\$20,275	\$17,006

Notes: 1. Statistics Canada, 2002. 2. Statistics Canada, 1997.

2.2.2 Government Transfer Payments

Transfer payments from governments come from either subsidies or income support. Subsidies include cash assistance to hunters and trappers or guaranteed prices for furs. The Government of Nunavut provides income support to individual residents as required.

2.2.3 Subsistence Harvesting

Subsistence harvesting includes hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering. It also includes creating useful articles, such as clothing or arts and crafts, using harvested products. These community-based subsistence activities provide livelihood resources from the land and are anchored in the cultural practice of sharing (NPC, 2002). Subsistence harvesting greatly improves the economic life of a community by reducing the financial burden of households, not only for food and clothing, but also for

services (NPC, 2002). Harvesting activities help to shape social relationships, provide opportunities for cultural expression, and strengthen individual identity and security, thereby promoting and sustaining family and community social structures and values (Sly et al, 2001). When these relationships and values are strong, there is less need to access government (health) and other services. Subsistence harvesting activities are at the heart of Inuit culture and sustain Inuit society in its traditional way of life (NPC, 2002). Both traditional knowledge and scientific data point to the important connection between individual and community health and well-being, as well as access to, and an opportunity to hunt, reliable sources of country food.

Approximately, 59% of Inuit households rely on harvested resources, and the consumption of country food is greatest among low-income households (Sly et al, 2001). The replacement value of country food harvested in Nunavut is estimated at a minimum of \$30 M, or at least equal to the cost of food imports from southern Canada (Vail and Clinton, 2001). Country food provides a better source of nutrients such as iron, magnesium, and calcium.

In Nunavut in 1999, 78% of Inuit males between the ages of 15 and 54 engaged in harvesting activity frequently or occasionally (Vail and Clinton, 2001).

Inuit in the Kivalliq Region fish for Arctic char and hunt geese, ptarmigan, and caribou, as well as beluga and seals along the west coast of Hudson Bay. In the fall, they hunt polar bear on the sea ice. Walrus are also an important resource in the more northern parts of the region (NPC, 2002).

Seal hunting has increased during the past three years. Almost 10,000 sealskins from Nunavut were sold at the North Bay fur auction in December 2002 (The Canadian Press, 2003). Sealskin prices have increased since the mid-1990s from \$5/skin to approximately \$63/skin (The Canadian Press, 2003). In 1995, the territorial government began a program of buying skins from hunters and selling them at the fur auction. In 2002, the sealskin program returned \$500,000 to hunters in small communities across the territory (The Canadian Press, 2003). Seal meat remains an important healthy and culturally appropriate component of the local diet. For example, seal meat has six to ten times the iron content of beef (NPC, 2002).

The Harvest Study Committee of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board is expected to release a report that includes a discussion and analysis of harvesting data for the region in the fall of 2003 (NWMB, 2003). The study began in 1996, and data collection ended in the summer of 2001.

2.2.4 Conclusion

All three elements—the wage economy, 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 (NPC, 2002).

Consultants have estimated that in dollar terms, about 80% of the regional economy is based on wages, 5% on government transfer payments, and 15% on subsistence harvesting.

2.3 EDUCATION & TRAINING

The Department of Education of the Government of Nunavut provides and supports education and training in the Kivalliq Region through community daycare centres, the public school system, post-secondary educational institutes (Nunavut Arctic College), and distance learning through the Internet (GN Department of Education, 2002). The department also supports a public library service and offers assistance through student loans, career counselling, an apprenticeship program, and continuing education opportunities.

2.3.1 Level of Education

In 2001, 3,585 Kivalliq residents were between the ages 20 and 64. Of those residents, 46% had an education amounting to less than a high school certificate (48% male, 52% female); 21% had graduated from high school and/or had some post-secondary education (52% male, 48% female); 13% of the residents had a trades certificate or diploma (65% male, 34% female); 13% had a college certificate or diploma (44% male, 55% female), and 8% had a university certificate, diploma, or degree (45% male, 55% female).

In the 1996 census, the highest level of schooling was measured beginning at age 15. The region had 4,090 residents who were 15 years and older. In this age group, 53% did not have a high school certificate (48% male, 52% female); 4% had a high school certificate (52% male, 48% female); 12% had some post-secondary education (51% male, 49% female); 23% had a trade or non-university certificate or diploma (62% male, 38% female); 7% had a university degree (51% male, 54% female).

These figures suggest that the average level of education in Kivalliq is increasing. Both males and females have improved their level of schooling over the past five years. More students are completing grades 9, 10, and 11, even if they do not graduate. Section 2.3.3 shows that the total number of high school graduates in Nunavut doubled between 1997 and 2000.

2.3.2 Training

There are fewer than 80 journeyed tradespersons in the Kivalliq communities: 17 carpenters, 12 plumbers, 10 electricians, 3 painter/decorators, and 34 heavy equipment operators (HEO) (NAC, 2003). The small communities have very few tradespeople; finding skilled labour is therefore a major problem for small businesses in Nunavut (NNSL, 2003a).

In the region, 29 people—6 in Arviat, 6 in Baker Lake, 1 in Chesterfield Inlet, 3 in Coral Harbour, and 13 in Rankin Inlet—are currently in apprenticeship programs (Tungilik, Pers. Comm., 2003).

The Department of Sustainable Development supports the mineral industry with several training programs. For example, a pilot Mineral Exploration Field Assistant course was held in Iqaluit in May of 2001 (GN DSD, 2002a). The course introduced 12 students to fundamental geological fieldwork: of the 12 students, 1 was female from the Kitikmeot Region and 4 were from the Kivalliq Region (Riveros, Pers. Comm., 2003). The 4 Kivalliq Region residents were from Rankin Inlet, Arviat, Coral Harbour, and Baker Lake (Riveros, Pers. Comm., 2003). The course was not offered in 2002 or 2003, but may be offered again in 2004 (Riveros, Pers. Comm., 2003).

Another course that DSD has offered in every community in Nunavut since 2000 is a one-week introductory Prospecting Course (GN DSD, 2002a). The course is the first step for individuals who want to pursue prospecting as a career and/or hobby. In September 2002, a ten-day intensive advanced prospecting course was held at the Lupin mine. Of the 9 prospectors who completed the course (GN DSD, 2002a), 4 were from the Kivalliq Region, 1 from Repulse Bay, 1 from Rankin Inlet, and 2 from Arviat (Riveros, Pers. Comm., 2003).

Through special courses and with financial awards, DSD also seeks to interest high school students in science. A high school math and science award program is used to encourage and motivate students to consider careers in math, science, and technology. In 2002, a two-day introduction to geology course was offered to eight Arviat students (GN DSD, 2002a).

2.3.3 Schools

Eleven schools offer kindergarten to grade 12 in the Kivalliq Region (see Table 2.6). In 1990, only four communities in all of the Nunavut area had schools that offered grade 12 programs (Vail and Clinton, 2001). If students wanted to complete their high school, they had to move to the larger communities and live in student residences. Some students did move to Yellowknife and other communities for this purpose, but spending three or four years away from home, family, and friends was difficult, and students often did not stay long enough to graduate.

By 2000, 22 of the 26 communities offered grade 12 programs, and as participation in senior secondary school increased, so did the number of high school graduates (Vail and Clinton, 2001), as evidenced by the following:

- In 1987, 25 students in Nunavut graduated high school
- In 1997, 65 graduated
- In 2000, 135 graduated.

School enrolment has steadily increased. In the 2000/01 school year, 2,318 students were registered in the Kivalliq Region, 2,457 in 2001/02, and 2,744 in 2002/03. The capacity of the schools is currently 2,941. The new school in Baker Lake and an addition to the school in Whale Cove will increase the regional capacity to 3,156. The region employed 174 teachers in 2003.

Graduation statistics for the region have varied greatly over the past few years. Thirty-nine students graduated from high school in 2000, 28 in 2001, 38 in 2002, and 32 are expected to graduate in 2003.

Inuktitut is taught in every school, either as a subject in the higher grades or in an immersion setting from kindergarten to grade 3.

Table 2.6: Schools in the Kivalliq Region¹

Location	Grades Taught	# of Teachers	Grades Taught in Inuktitut	Capacity	# of Students			# of High School Graduates			
					2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2000	2001	2002	2003 ²
Arviat											
Levi Angmak Elementary	K-6	23.5	K-3 Immersion	390	355.5	316.5	392	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Qitqliq Secondary School	7-12	21	As a subject only	187	230	297	320	11	10	11	10
Baker Lake											
Rachel Arngnamaktiq Elementary	K-5	21	Bilingual	313	309	311.5	350	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jonah Amitmaaq Secondary	6- 12	15	As a subject only	209 (380) ³	158	197	221	0	2	0	0
Chesterfield Inlet											
Victor Sammurtoq School	K-12	8.75	K-3 Immersion	157	105	122.5	117	2	0	0	4
Coral Harbour											
Sakku School	K-12	18.75	K-3 Immersion	335	259	358.5	269	8	3	6	3
Rankin Inlet											
Leo Ussak Elementary School	K-4	17	As a subject only	346	265	281	304	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maani Ulujuk Iliniarvik	5-8	12	As a subject only	442	213.5	205	214	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaittuq High School	9-12	12	As a subject only	176	138	157	163	17	13	18	15
Repulse Bay											
Tusarvik School	K-12	16	K-3 Immersion	263	200.5	203	241	1	0	3	0
Whale Cove											
Inuglak School	K-12	9	K-3 Immersion	123 (187) ⁴	85	108.5	153	0	0	0	0
Total		174		2,941	2,318.5	2,457.5	2,744	39	28	38	32

Notes: 1. Adamson, Pers. Comm., 2003. 2. The expected number of graduates. 3. Kelly, Pers. Comm., 2003. Jonah Amitmaaq School will have a capacity for 380 students when the new school is completed in 2004. 4. A new addition to Inuglak School in Whale Cove will increase the capacity from 123 students to 187.

2.3.4 Nunavut Arctic College

Nunavut Arctic College (NAC) serves the Kivalliq Region through its Kivalliq Campus in Rankin Inlet and learning centres in the other Kivalliq communities. The college offers high school upgrading, university courses, and other specialized courses. The programs are designed for and geared towards Kivalliq residents.

Some of the courses offered in the 2002 to 2003 calendar year (see Table 2.7) included: Adult Basic Education, Office Management Certificate, Government Computer Training, Community Support Worker, Jewellery/Metalwork, Management Studies, Academic Preparation RCMP, and Literacy and Pre-trades Preparation (NAC, 2003). The college is currently providing Adult Basic Education Courses in all of the communities except Whale Cove (NAC, 2003).

Between 2000 and 2003, the college offered mine training courses in Arviat, Baker Lake, and Rankin Inlet (NAC, 2003). The courses included Pre-employment Job Entry, Introduction to Mining, Introductory Carpentry, and Office Administration (NAC, 2003).

In January 2003, NAC proposed to provide training courses for Kivalliq residents to help them take advantage of future employment opportunities within the mineral sector (NAC, 2003). The proposal suggested that a series of short-term general preparatory courses be delivered in several phases, followed by skill-specific training courses (NAC, 2003). The courses proposed included: Pre-employment Job Entry, Introduction to Mining, Trades Preparation, Introduction to Trades, Introductory Carpentry, Office Administration, Class 5 Drivers Training, Class 3 Drivers Training with Airbrakes, WHMIS, and First Aid CPR (NAC, 2003). Optional courses included: Welding, Heavy Equipment with 3rd Class Driver's License and Airbrakes, Mineral Exploration Field Assistance, and Security Officer Training (NAC, 2003). The training would be scheduled over three years and would cost \$1,440,600.00 (NAC, 2003). It would comprise 2,250 training days for 450 students at a cost of approximately \$3,200 per person (NAC, 2003).

The proposal notes that the skills required for the mineral industry are highly transferable and would prepare community members for other types of employment. For example, graduates from Class 3 Airbrakes, HEO, and administration could work for Hamlets and airports, and as tradespersons. Administration courses would also prepare residents to work for housing associations and other government departments. All of the courses would be relevant for work in the private sector in local freight and expediting businesses, mineral exploration, gravel hauling, and construction (NAC, 2003).

It was announced in September 2003 that the college, in partnership with Kivalliq Partners in Development, was beginning to offer some of the proposed courses (Lippa, 2003a).

It is also important that Inuit acquire and maintain the skills required for participation in the traditional economy. These skills include navigation, safety procedures on land, and hunting. Inuit learn these skills from their families and from Elders. In September 2002, the Kivalliq Inuit Association sponsored the fifth annual Land Camp, which is aimed at helping youth regain knowledge of Inuit traditions (NNSL, 2003b). More than 20 youth, Elders, and instructors attended the camp 40 km northeast of Rankin Inlet (NNSL, 2003b).

Table 2.7: Nunavut Arctic College Program Courses (2002 to 2003) in the Kivalliq Region

Program	Delivery Location	Start Date	End Date	Length (days)	Estimated Enrolment
Adult Basic Education	Arviat	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	120	14
Office Management Certificate	Arviat	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	120	8
Academic Preparation RCMP	Arviat	28 Oct 02	18 Dec 02	40	1
Government Computer Training	Arviat	06 Jan 03	21 Jan 03	10	10
Inuktitut ISL	Arviat	06 Jan 03	28 Mar 03	PT	14
Adult Basic Education	Baker Lake	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	120	10
Government Computer Training	Baker Lake	10 Feb 03	28 Feb 03	10	10
Inuktitut ISL	Baker Lake	06 Jan 03	28 Mar 03	PT	12
Introduction to Carpentry	Baker Lake	28 Aug 02	18 Dec 02	90	18
Adult Basic Education	Chesterfield Inlet	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	60	14
Literacy	Chesterfield Inlet				8
Community Support Worker	Chesterfield Inlet	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	120	18
Job Readiness Assistant	Chesterfield Inlet	06 Jan 03	28 Mar 03	PT	1
Inuktitut ISL	Chesterfield Inlet	06 Jan 03	28 Mar 03	PT	8
Jewellery/Metalwork 2 nd Year	Coral Harbour	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	120	9
Adult Basic Education	Coral Harbour	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	120	12
Literacy	Coral Harbour				9
Job Readiness Assistant	Coral Harbour	06 Jan 03	28 Mar 03	PT	1
Adult Basic Education	Rankin Inlet	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	120	10
Office Management Certificate	Rankin Inlet	06 Oct 02	15 May 03	120	14
Welding	Rankin Inlet	18 Jan 03	18 Feb 03	30	12
Management Studies Yr 1	Rankin Inlet	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	180	18
Management Studies Yr 2	Rankin Inlet	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	180	4
Pre Trades Preparation	Rankin Inlet	20 Jan 03	28 Mar 03	40	12
Academic Preparation RCMP	Rankin Inlet	07 Oct 02	18 Dec 02	40	2
Literacy Strong Women Make Strong Families	Rankin Inlet	07 Oct 02	28 Mar 03	100	9
Government Computer Training	Rankin Inlet	23 Jan 03	07 Feb 03	10	10
Gerry Kalaerk Contract	Rankin Inlet	07 Oct 02	28 Mar 03	PT	1
Inuktitut ISL	Rankin Inlet	06 Jan 03	28 Mar 03	PT	34
Adult Basic Education	Repulse Bay	06 Sept 02	26 Apr 03	120	36
Job Readiness Assistant	Repulse Bay	06 Jan 03	28 Mar 03	PT	1
Pre-Trades Preparation	Repulse Bay	20 Jan 03	28 Mar 03	40	12
Literacy	Repulse Bay				12
Inuktitut ISL	Repulse Bay	04 Sept 02	13 Feb 03	PT	12

Notes: 1. NAC, 2003.

2.4 COMMUNITY HEALTH & WELLNESS

The Department of Health and Social Services had the second largest budget (after education) in the Government of Nunavut's 2002 to 2003 budget: \$157.9 M or 21% of the total government budget (Howatt, 2002e). Health Minister Picco estimated in 2002 that between 20% and 30% of the health budget in Nunavut is spent on salaries and another 20% is spent on transportation (Kay, 2002). Less than 60% of the budget is available for new programs, to purchase supplies, maintain health facilities, and obtain new equipment (Kay, 2002).

The department administers non-insured health care services and insured services on behalf of the federal government to the residents of the Kivalliq Region. There are six community health and social service centres located in the larger communities, with a regional headquarters office in Rankin Inlet. The centres in the region are staffed with nursing and social services personnel, whose number varies depending on the size of the community served (see Table 2.8). The Baffin Regional Hospital, in Iqaluit, constructed over 40 years ago, is the territory's only hospital and has 34 beds (Vail and Clinton, 2001).

In 2003/2004, the Department of Health and Social Services had \$56 M or 40% of the Government of Nunavut's overall capital budget. Of this amount, \$46 M has been allocated for three regional health facilities. This includes \$17 M for the new Qikiqtani General Hospital in Iqaluit, \$13 M for a health centre in Rankin Inlet, and \$16 M for a health centre in Cambridge Bay. A new health centre is also planned for Repulse Bay (D'Souza, 2002).

A "Telehealth" video teleconferencing system connects doctors, hospitals, and patients throughout the territory. First introduced in three communities in 1999, it now includes 15 communities (Lippa, 2003b). In the Kivalliq Region, the communities of Arviat, Baker Lake, Chesterfield, and Rankin Inlet are connected to the system (Lippa, 2003b).

Table 2.8: Community Health & Wellness

	Kivalliq Region	Baker Lake
Community Based Health Professionals ¹		
Nurses	N/A	5
Support Workers	N/A	7 full-time/6 part-time
Social Workers	N/A	N/A
Mental Health Worker	N/A	N/A
Community Health Representative	N/A	1
Addiction Workers (employed by Hamlet)	N/A	1 (2)
Visiting Health Professionals ²		
Physician	N/A	1 week every 4-6 weeks
Internist	N/A	1 week/year
Audiologist	N/A	1 week 2x/year
Otolaryngologist	N/A	1 week 1x/year
Ophthalmologist	N/A	1 week 1x/year
Optometrist and optician	N/A	3 days 4x/year
Dentist	N/A	3 weeks 4x/year
Physiotherapist	N/A	1 week 5-6x/year
Speech language pathologist	N/A	3 days 5x/year

Notes: 1. Rose, Pers. Comm., 2003. 2. Stach, Pers. Comm., 2003.

2.4.1 Community Health Centres

The health 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 of treatment and assessment. They work alongside community health representatives and clerk/interpreters. Social workers provide the majority of social care along with the mental health workers and home support workers (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

The Kivalliq Regional Office of the Department of Health and Social Services provides the region with the following:

Health Services

1. clinical treatment by a nurse and/or doctor if necessary
2. health promotion and prevention programs
3. laboratory services and emergency medical services including medevac.

Social Services

1. counselling (one-on-one, family, couple, addiction)
2. child protection and foster care
3. intervention programs
4. mental health services.

2.4.2 Health Issues & Concerns

2.4.2.1 Mental Health

The mental health of the Kivalliq residents has an effect on the number of illnesses, accidents, and suicides. Health Minister Ed Picco said in March 2003 that the greatest health issue facing Nunavummiut is suicide (Kay and Puglia, 2003). The territory's suicide rate is nine times higher than the national average (Kay, 2002). The territory had 21 suicide deaths in 1999, 26 in 2000 (69% male), 29 in 2001 (89% male), and 24 in 2002 (91% male) (Kearsey, 2001; Kay and Puglia, 2003). Since 1999, more than 100 people have taken their lives and hundreds more have tried (CBC North, 2003a). Between 1 January and 10 March 2003, there were seven suicides (six males, one female) (Kay and Puglia, 2003). In Nunavut, 97% of all suicides are Inuit (Kay and Puglia, 2003).

In the Kivalliq Region, there were eight suicides in 2000, seven in 2001, five in 2002, and none between January and March 2003 (Mueller, Pers. Comm., 2003).

The Ministry of Health and Social Services launched the Tukisinaqtut project on 1 April 2003 to investigate the reasons behind the high suicide rate. The project will send a team of two researchers to the communities to hold confidential meetings with individuals and families who are willing to talk (CBC North, 2003a). The Minister of Health noted that for every suicide in Nunavut, there were five people who attempted suicide and were helped (CBC North, 2003a).

The 2001 Annual Report, "Communities and Diamonds," highlighted how alcohol and substance abuse are closely related to other 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 use is a serious problem in Nunavut and in the Kivalliq Region. The government has responded by providing most of the communities with mental-health nurses and drug-and-alcohol counsellors. Health centres in the community are usually the first point of contact. There is no residential treatment centre in Nunavut, although some people go outside of their communities to receive residential treatment.

In the 1999/2000 fiscal year, 42 people (20 of whom were from the Kivalliq Region) left Nunavut for residential addiction treatment, and in the 2000/2001 fiscal year up until November, 13 people (10 of whom were from the Kivalliq Region) left Nunavut for treatment (McCluskey, 2000). One reason fewer people left the territory for treatment was the addition of a mental-health nurse and drug-and-alcohol counsellors in many of the communities (McCluskey, 2000).

Between 17 December 2002 and 4 January 2003, the Christmas season, the communities of Kugluktuk and Rankin Inlet restricted alcohol orders from the south (Murphy, 2003). Police officers reported that with the restriction, violent crimes were at a minimum and spousal assault stopped completely in Kugluktuk. Overall, the absence of alcohol had a huge impact, making the holidays quiet and enjoyable (Murphy, 2003).

The 1-800 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 in Iqaluit started the program in 1989. All Nunavut residents have access to this service, which is available from 7:00 pm to midnight every night of the year. The Help Line also provides information on HIV/AIDS and STDs.

2.4.2.2 Dental Health

Recent surveys indicate that the dental health of children in the NWT (before Nunavut became a territory) is the worst in Canada. The most recent deft/DMFT index (decayed, extracted, filled teeth/decayed, missing, filled teeth) for six-year-old aboriginal children in Nunavut is 9.28, while the deft/DMFT index for non-aboriginal children is 1.6 (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2000).

One reason for the high rate of poor dental health is the cheap junk food such as candy and soda pop that is readily available from the local stores (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). Fresh food is not always available and, when it is, it is expensive (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). In the late 1990s, 12.7% of Inuit over the age of 15 reported food availability problems, compared to 7.5% of the Canadian population (Archibald and Grey, 2000).

2.4.2.3 Shortage of Health & Social Care Professionals

Much like the rest of Canada, Nunavut and the Kivalliq Region are faced with a shortage of nurses and social workers. The Conference Board of Canada reported in 2001 that there is a critical shortage of nurses in Nunavut and that this situation will worsen due to the increasing shortage across Canada. The report also noted that there are no Inuit nurses working in Nunavut, making it difficult to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate care (Vail and Clinton, 2001).

Nunavut Arctic College recently began a nursing program in partnership with Dalhousie University, a major development that should increase the number of Inuit entering the nursing profession (Archibald and Grey, 2000). Nurses are the backbone of the northern health care system, and over the long term, nursing shortages are best addressed through the education and training of Inuit nurses (Archibald and Grey, 2000).

High staff turnovers result in health and social services professionals moving from place to place throughout the region. This has a cost impact on the overall budget, which is compensated for by budget cuts in other program areas (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002). The high turnover also disrupts the continuity of service to clients (Mueller, Pers. Comm., 2003).

2.4.2.4 Tobacco Use

Tobacco use is a serious problem in Nunavut and the Kivalliq Region. Nunavummiut are the heaviest smokers in Canada; 61% of the people over the age of 15 are addicted to tobacco (CBC North, 2003f). The percentage of youth who smoke daily in Nunavut is nearly three times the national average (Kay, 2002). Consequently, Inuit children suffer disproportionately from a range of respiratory problems and ear-infections caused by first- and second-hand exposure to smoke (Wilkin, 1998; CBC North, 2003g). 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). In November 2003, the Government of Nunavut passed the *Tobacco Control Act*, which bans smoking in public places (as of 2005) and gives municipalities the authority to pass even stricter rules (CBC North, 2003f). The Workers' Compensation Board is moving towards a complete ban on smoking in the workplace (CBC North, 2003b).

The rate of death from lung cancer in Nunavut is 3.2 times higher for men and 5.3 times higher for women than the rest of Canada (Kay, 2002). A GN news release that highlighted the National Health Indicators Report stated that the high rates of lung cancer likely result from the high smoking rates in Nunavut (GN News Release, 2002). The reason why the rate of lung cancer is higher in Inuit women than in Inuit men is not fully understood (Wilkin, 1998).

The Canadian Cancer Society estimates that there will be 50 (25 male, 25 female) new cases of cancer and 35 (20 male, 15 female) deaths from cancer in 2003. There were 35 deaths from cancer in Nunavut in 2000, 40 in 2001, and 30 in 2002 (Ni, Pers. Comm., 2003). Detailed statistics on specific types of cancers are not available because of the small population size in Nunavut and the need to protect individual confidentiality (Ni, Pers. Comm., 2003).

2.4.2.5 *Tuberculosis*

During the 1990s, there was an alarming increase in the number of tuberculosis cases in Nunavut. During 2001 and 2002, a total of 65 cases were reported in the territory, 36 of which were in the Kivalliq Region (CBC North, 2003h; Puglia, 2003c). The rate of TB in Nunavut is 14 times higher than in the rest of Canada (Puglia, 2003).

At one time almost all Inuit were infected with TB and many died from the disease. Between 1937 and 1941, the death rate was 314.6 per 100,000 for Inuit suffering from TB (Barrera, 2001). Aggressive treatment and testing between the 1950s and 1980s led health authorities to believe the disease was eradicated.

Tuberculosis is spread through the air when someone infected with the disease coughs or sneezes. Those with weakened immune systems are especially susceptible to infection. Overcrowded houses and malnutrition are contributing factors to a weakened immune system (CBC North, 2003h).

2.4.2.6 *Teenage Pregnancy*

There is a high rate of teenage pregnancy in the Kivalliq communities, which creates public health problems and puts a great stress on the health system. Official statistics are not available, but Nunavut's assistant chief medical officer said in September 2002 that about 18% of births at Baffin Regional Hospital are to teen mothers (Kearsey, 2002a).

Young mothers often turn to "custom adoption," whereby the baby is raised by its grandparents or other relatives (Kearsey, 2002a). Custom adoption is common in Nunavut and is a traditional Inuit practice. This type of adoption is highly beneficial for the child and for the rest of the family, as the child grows up knowing its mother, father, and extended family (Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 2002).

In 2002, the Minister of Social Services appointed 42 custom adoption commissioners to help this practice become recognized by the courts. Traditional custom adoptions are carried out between families without involving lawyers and social workers (Greer, 2002).

2.4.2.7 *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*

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

2.4.2.8 *Life Expectancy*

Life expectancy at birth is lower in Nunavut than in the rest of Canada. In 1999, life expectancy at birth for Canadians was 79.0 years, with males having a life expectancy of 76.3 years and females 81.7 years (Health Canada, 2002). In 1999 in Nunavut, life expectancy was 67.7 years for males and 70.2 years for females (Kay, 2002).

2.4.2.9 Rate of Abortion

The rate of abortion in Nunavut in 1999 was 25 for every 1,000 women (CBC North, 2002b). This is higher than the national rate of 16 for every 1,000 women (CBC North, 2002b).

2.4.2.10 Summary

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

2.5 SOCIAL ISSUES

Social and economic issues also affect the health and well-being of individuals and communities. The report "Evaluation of Models of Health Care Delivery in Inuit Regions," published by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (Archibald and Grey, 2000), states that:

"Adequate housing, education and employment opportunities, social supports (including safe and supportive family environments), and a variety of personal behaviours, such as alcohol, drug and tobacco use, all influence the physical and mental health of individuals. Collectively, they create a social and economic environment that can influence the health of groups or populations of people. In the north, the cultural environment is equally influential. Social, economic, and cultural conditions are nothing like what existed in the 1950s, before the widespread move from traditional camps to permanent settlements. Fifty years later, Inuit society is still adjusting to and coping with the effects of these changes."

2.5.1 Shortage of Housing

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 crowding has affected employee absenteeism and children's performance at school. The shortage has also affected the economy by making it difficult to recruit employees (Vail and Clinton, 2001). Often a job is left unfilled because of the absence of available housing. 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 as a greater number of people decide they want to live in their own house and not with extended family (Vail and Clinton, 2001). Although the number of households with six or more persons declined from 32% in 1996, the number of persons per dwelling was still higher in Nunavut (3.84) than it was in

Canada as a whole (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 September 2003, 363 families were on the waiting list for housing in the Kivalliq Region (CBC North, 2003e). Arviat and Rankin Inlet have the first- and second-highest number of families on public housing waiting lists in Nunavut (CBC North, 2003e). Table 2.9 shows the number of families on the waiting list in September 2003.

Table 2.9: Family Housing Waiting Lists by Area (September 2003)

Community	Number on Waiting List ¹	Population 2001 ²
Arviat	137	1,900
Rankin Inlet	119	2,175
Repulse Bay	37	615
Coral Harbour	24	710
Baker Lake	22	1,510
Chesterfield Inlet	15	345
Whale Cove	9	305

Notes: 1. CBC North, 2003e. 2. Statistics Canada, 2002.

2.5.2 Single-Parent Families

The percentage of single-parent families in NWT and Nunavut has been rising since 1981. In 1981, 13% of families were single-parent families; by 1996, this number had risen to over 16% (see Table 2.10). The Canadian average was approximately 14%. Single-parent families headed by a female are the poorest family group in Nunavut (Vail and Clinton, 2001).

In 2001, 26% of the 1,735 families were single-parent, 21% were single-mother families, and 5% were single-father families. In the Kivalliq Region in 1996, 24% of the 1,165 families were headed by a single parent.

Table 2.10: Family Structure in Kivalliq & Baker Lake

	Kivalliq Region	Baker Lake
Structure of Families – 2001 ¹		
Population 2001	7,560	1,507
Total Number of families	1,735	355
% Two-parent families	74%	71%
% Lone male parent	5%	5%
% Lone female parent	21%	23%
Structure of Families – 1996 ²		
Population 1996	6,868	1,385
Total # of families	1,165	225
% Lone parent families	24% (275)	36% (80)

Notes: 1. Statistics Canada, 2002. 2. Statistics Canada, 1997.

2.5.3 Accidents

The Workers' Compensation Board reported that 587 claims were made in the Kivalliq Region for the years 1999, 2000, 2001, and up to December 2002 (Haener, Pers. Comm., 2002). These claims included all seven communities in the study area and all of the mining exploration sites (Haener, Pers. Comm., 2002). Of the total claims, 7 were fatalities, 47 were not accepted, 349 required medical aid but did not require time lost from work other than the day of the injury, and 184 required loss of time from work (Haener, Pers. Comm., 2002).

Between 1991 and 1999, the potential years of life lost due to unintentional injuries in Nunavut was consistently higher than in the rest of Canada, up to 2.5 to 3 times higher (GN Department of Health and Social Services, 2002).

2.5.4 Crime

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

Nunavut's per capita sexual assault rate is about seven times the Canadian average (Nunatsiaq News, 2000). In 1998, there were 80 reported sexual assaults, 18 other sexual offences, and 5 aggravated sexual assaults in Nunavut (Nunatsiaq News, 2000). In 1999, there were 90 reported sexual assaults (Nunatsiaq News, 2000).

Pauktuutit, an organization representing Inuit women, has long been concerned by the high incidence of sexual assault and family violence and has worked with government and communities to address this matter. The organization stresses the need for prevention programs, such as public education on the causes and effects of violence (Archibald & Grey, 2000); however, it cautions that prevention "also means addressing socioeconomic conditions that lead to violence, including the pressing issue of housing" (Archibald & Grey, 2000).

In 2001, Pauktuutit collaborated with the Pulaarvik Friendship Centre in Rankin Inlet, the Kivalliq Legal Aid Centre, and the Crown Prosecutor's Office of the Government of Nunavut to develop an Abusers Counselling pilot program (Pauktuutit, 2001). A resident from Coral Harbour represents the Kivalliq Region on the board of the Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association (NNSL, 2003b).

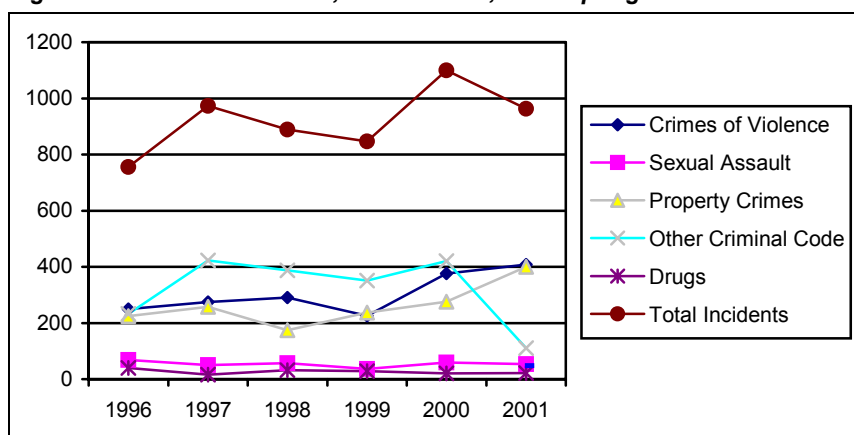
In the Kivalliq Region, the number of violent crime charges, including sexual assaults, ranged from a low of 250 in 1996 to a high of 408 in 2001. The number of sexual assault charges during that time ranged from a high of 68 in 1996 to a low of 37 in 1999. In 2001, 53 sexual assault charges were laid. For crime statistics, see Table 2.11. As Figure 2.4 shows, there is no easily discernable trend in the crime statistics.

Table 2.11: Crime Statistics

	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Kivalliq Region						
Summary of Incidents						
Crimes of Violence (Sexual Assault)	408 (53)	376 (59)	226 (37)	291 (57)	275 (50)	250 (68)
Property Crimes	400	276	237	174	257	224
Other Criminal Code Offences	110	420	351	387	423	232
Drugs	22	21	29	32	16	40
Other - Federal Statutes	23	7	4	5	2	9
Total Incidents	1,563	1,100	847	889	973	755
Summary of Charges						
Number of Adult Males	196	188	170	199	170	176
Number of Adult Females	36	28	32	40	23	25
Number of Teen Males	50	22	35	23	25	14
Number of Teen Females	4	6	8	2	0	1
Total Number of Charges	286	244	245	264	218	216
Baker Lake						
Summary of Incidents						
Crimes of Violence (Sexual Assault)	48 (10)	96 (31)	32 (7)	73 (14)	58 (11)	65 (19)
Property Crimes	44	38	47	27	38	25
Other Criminal Code Offences	112	112	50	8	61	62
Drugs	3	5	6	8	5	17
Other – Federal Statutes	0	2	1	1	1	1
Total Incidents	207	253	136	179	163	174
Summary of Charges						
Number of Adult Males	33	53	23	61	44	45
Number of Adult Females	4	8	3	2	4	7
Number of Teen Males	11	7	1	1	5	0
Number of Teen Females	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Charges	48	68	27	64	53	52

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001.

Figure 2.4: Trends in Crime, 1996 to 2001, Kivalliq Region



The number of adult males charged ranged from a low of 170 in both 1997 and 1999 to a high of 196 in 2001. The number of adult women charged in the region ranged from a low of 23 in 1997 to a high of 40 in 1998. The number of teen males charged ranged from a low of 14 in 1996 to a high of 50 in 2001. The number of teen females charged ranged from a low of 0 in 1997 to a high of 8 in 1999.

Nunavut has one men-only prison (Bell, 2002), the Baffin Correctional Centre in Iqaluit, which was built in the mid-1980s to accommodate 45 inmates (Bell, 2002). Today, up to 70 men at one time may be housed in the centre (Bell, 2002). Some offenders are sent to the Yellowknife Correctional Centre or to southern Canada. Female offenders are sent to a women's facility in Fort Smith, Northwest Territories (Bell, 2002).

2.5.5 Language

Inuktitut is the common language of Nunavut. Although there are seven major dialect groupings in the territory (Kublu and Mallon, 1999), Inuit from across the territory understand each other. The language is written in both roman orthography and syllabics. Roman orthography is used in the Kitikmeot, where the dialect is known as Inuinnaqtun, and syllabics are used in the Kivalliq (Kublu and Mallon, 1999).

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 this language (Bell, 2003a). The census enumerated 17,460 Inuit children (representing 39% of the Canadian Inuit population) aged 14 and under in 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2003a). Almost 70% of the children reported an ability to carry on a conversation in Inuktitut (Statistics Canada, 2003a).

There is concern among Elders that the young Inuit generations are losing their traditional language, culture, and knowledge (Kearsey, 2002b). Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated resolved in September 2002 to lobby the territorial and federal governments to ensure that all children are taught in Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun (Kearsey, 2002b).

2.6 HOUSING

The Kivalliq Region had 1,940 housing units in 2001, a 14% increase since 1996. Of these units, 28% were privately owned and 71% were rented. Approximately 68% of the houses in the region were built before 1991. The average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 3.89 in 2001 from 4.04 in 1996 (see Table 2.12).

The number of private dwellings has been increasing in the Kivalliq Region over the past 10 years (NPC, 2002).

The Nunavut Housing Corporation of the Government of Nunavut implemented a program in 2001 called "Tenant to Owner Program" to help ease the shortage of housing (Nunatsiaq News, 2001). The program offers financial assistance to help social housing tenants who are ready to become homeowners (Nunatsiaq News, 2001). By November 2001, 19 Nunavummiut had bought homes

Table 2.12: Housing Statistics

	Kivalliq Region	Baker Lake
Selected dwelling characteristics - 2001 ¹		
Total # of occupied dwellings	1,940	405
% of owned dwellings	28 (560)	22 (90)
% of rented dwellings	71 (1,380)	77 (315)
% and # of dwellings constructed before 1991	68 (1,310)	66 (270)
% and # of dwellings constructed between 1991 and 2001	32 (635)	34 (140)
Average person per unit 2001	3.89	3.72
Selected dwelling characteristics - 1996 ²		
# of private occupied dwellings	1,700	360
Average person per unit 1996	4.04	3.84

Notes: 1. Statistics Canada, 2002. 2. Statistics Canada, 1997.

under this program (Nunatsiaq News, 2001). The Housing Corporation builds one new unit for every unit that is sold under the program (Nunatsiaq News, 2001).

2.7 COMMUNITY SERVICES & INFRASTRUCTURE

2.7.1 Transportation

Transportation and communications are important to the communities. They provide valuable social, economic, political, and cultural links between the communities themselves and with larger centres that supply goods and services. There are no road links between the communities or the rest of Canada, so the majority of travel in the region is by air. During the winter months, residents travel over ice using snow machines, and in the summer, they travel by boat.

The Department of Community Government and Transportation had the second largest capital budget for 2003/2004, with \$27 M for various infrastructure and transportation projects throughout the territory (D'Souza, 2002).

All of the communities are served by scheduled flights for cargo and passenger service from First Air, Calm Air, and Kivalliq Air and have Community Aerodrome Radio Stations (CARS) that provide weather and aviation services to the air carriers. All runways except the one in Rankin Inlet are gravel surfaced.

Most Kivalliq communities received their supplies and fuel by air, or until 2003, by barge from Churchill, Manitoba, during the summer months. Large-tired equipment is also used to transport supplies during the winter months between Churchill, Arviat, Rankin Inlet, and Baker Lake (NPC, 2002). The same type of equipment is also used to transport supplies to mining exploration camps in the region (NPC, 2002). Starting in 2003, fuel, construction materials, dry goods, and other bulk items from the south will be transported to the communities by an annual sealift from Montreal.

2.7.2 Communications

Canada Post provides mail service on a regular basis to all of the communities.

Two newspapers, Kivalliq News and Nunatsiaq News, provide weekly service. Kivalliq News is published in English and Inuktitut every Wednesday (Holland, 2002b). Nunatsiaq News, published in Iqaluit, is a bilingual newspaper with stories in Inuktitut syllabics and in English.

Direct-dial telephone service is available in every community. Radiotelephones are used to monitor people and families who are travelling or living out on the land.

CBC-Radio North and local radio broadcasts are a vital mode of communication for Kivalliq residents. They provide personal broadcasting announcements, messages, and community news and events. CBC-Radio North broadcasts from studios in Yellowknife, Inuvik, and Iqaluit, and is transmitted by satellite to all of the communities. The main production centre is in Iqaluit, with programs and stories contributed by a station in Rankin Inlet and bureaus in Cambridge Bay and Kuujuaq, Quebec (CBC North, 2002d). Programs are produced in both Inuktitut and English (CBC North, 2002d).

Radio and television programs are produced and broadcast in Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, Inuvialuktun, and English by CBC North and the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation (IBC). IBC headquarters are in Iqaluit (Holland, 2002b). IBC is one of the contributors to the National Aboriginal Television Network that broadcasts throughout the country.

The Internet is also an important form of communication in Kivalliq, where every community has access to this service. The Nunavut government has its own Internet service. Only a few Inuit households own a home computer, so access to the Internet is through the schools or through work.

An initiative developed by Industry Canada called the Community Access Program (CAP) helps to provide the residents with access to the Internet. Under CAP, local schools, libraries, and community centres provide access to the Internet and support on how to make the best use of its services (GN Department of Education, 2002).

2.7.3 Protection

The "V" Division of the RCMP serves Nunavut. In July 2003, all of the communities in the Kivalliq Region had an RCMP detachment (Puglia, 2003a).

2.8 GOVERNMENT

On 1 April 1999, the Northwest Territories officially divided into Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. The division was the result of the *Nunavut Act* that arose out of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. In February 1999, the residents of Nunavut elected 19 members to their first Legislative Assembly. Five of these members came from the Kivalliq Region.

For the 2003/2004 fiscal year, revenue is set at \$804.5 M, with \$730 M coming from the federal government in transfer payments (GN Department of Finance, 2003). The Government of Nunavut's 2003/2004 expenditure budget is \$843 M, of which 46% was budgeted for education, health, and

social services (GN Department of Finance, 2003). A total of \$143 M was budgeted for capital projects (GN Department of Finance, 2003).

The regional offices of the Nunavut government in Kivalliq are divided between Rankin Inlet and Arviat. Rankin Inlet has the regional offices of the departments of Community Government and Transportation, Education, Finance, Health and Social Services, Human Resources, Justice, Public Works and Services, and Sustainable Development (NorthwestTel, 2002). The Kivalliq campus of Nunavut Arctic College is located in Rankin Inlet (NorthwestTel, 2002). Arviat has the regional offices of the Department of Sustainable Development and the Nunavut Housing Corporation. The Department of Education, the Headquarters of Nunavut Arctic College, and the Operations Division of Nunavut Housing Corporation are located in Arviat (NorthwestTel, 2002). Sport Nunavut, a division of community Government and Transportation, is located in Baker Lake, as is the Kivalliq School Operations Division (NorthwestTel, 2002).

SECTION 3 • BAKER LAKE

The Hamlet of Baker Lake is located on the northwest shore of Baker Lake near the mouth of Thelon River (see the location map at the beginning of this document). It is 320 km inland from the west coast of Hudson Bay in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut, and near the geographical centre of Canada at 60° 18' 41" North and 96° 04' 08" West (Baker Lake, 2003).

Baker Lake is the only inland settlement of Inuit in Canada. The settlement was established in 1924 as a trading post, and Inuit who lived in the region gradually moved into the community (Baker Lake, 2003). The Inuit are from nine different cultural groups (Baker Lake, 2003).

The traditional Inuktitut name of Baker Lake is Qamani'tuaq, which means, "where the river widens" (Baker Lake, 2003).

3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The population of Baker Lake was 1,507 in 2001, a 9% increase from 1,385 residents in 1996. Between 1991 and 1996, the population grew by 17%. The population is young, with 39% being 14 years of age or younger. The median age of the population is 22 years (for a demographic profile of Baker Lake, see Table 2.1). Approximately 94% of the residents are of aboriginal descent (Inuit).

In 2001, there were more males (790) than females (715) (see Figure 3.1). The largest difference between the number of males and females in the community was in the age range of five to fourteen years. In that age group, there were 230 males and 180 females.

3.2 ECONOMY

The Baker Lake economy is composed of three elements: a wage economy, government transfer payments, and subsistence harvesting. The wage economy is dominated by employment in the government sector.

3.2.1 Wage Economy

3.2.1.1 Employment

In 2001, the total experienced labour force in Baker Lake was 525. Of this, 33% were employed in other services (including government) and 25% were employed in health and education (government). The wholesale and retail sector employed 15% of the population; the business, finance, and real estate sector employed 11%; manufacturing and construction employed 10%; and 5% were employed in the resource sector (see Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.1: Population of Baker Lake

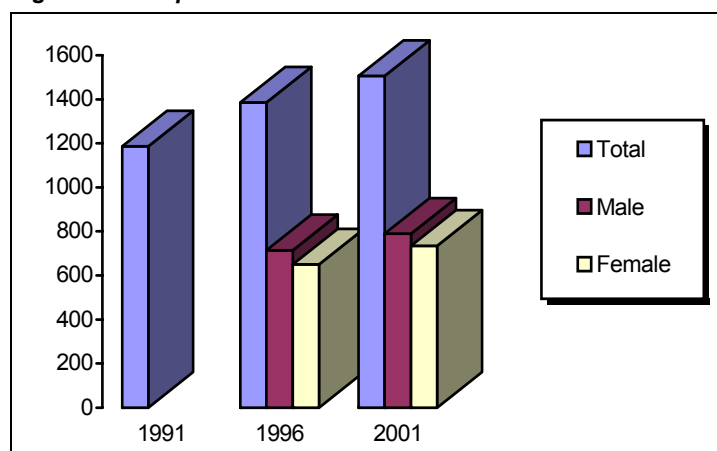
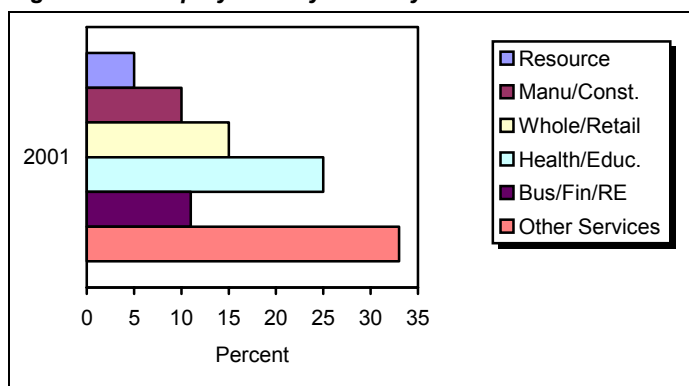


Figure 3.2: Employment by Industry 2001



In 1996, Baker Lake had an experienced labour force of 430, of whom 240 were male and 195 female. Approximately, 90% of the workforce was employed in the service sector including government or government-related services such as education and health care, wholesale and retail, and other services.

Employment participation rates for 1996, 1999, and 2001 are shown in Figure 3.3. In 2001, the participation rate in Baker Lake was 65%, the

employment rate was 48.6%, and the unemployment rate was 26.1%. The rates for males were 66% (participation), 48.9% (employment), and 25.8% (unemployment). The rates for females were 64%, 47.2%, and 26.3%, respectively. For a profile of working age adults in Baker Lake and labour force indicators (see Tables 2.2 and 2.3).

At the time of the survey in January 1999, 556 residents were in the labour force, the participation rate was 63.2%, the employment rate was 52.0%, and the unemployment rate was 17.6% (GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999). The unemployment rate was 16.5% in 1996.

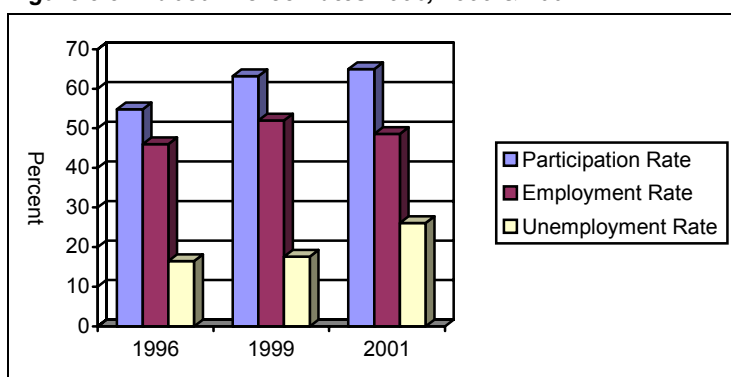
In January 1999, 279 working age residents who were unemployed said they wanted a job; in 1994, this figure was 299 (GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994 and GN Bureau of Statistics, 1999). Many of these residents have dropped out of the labour force and are not reflected in the current unemployment rate.

Sport Nunavut, a division of Community Government and Transportation, is located in Baker Lake, as are the Kivalliq School Operations Division and the headquarters of the Nunavut Public Library Services (NorthwestTel, 2002).

During the reorganization of Nunavut Power Corporation and in an effort to decentralize, the Government of Nunavut moved the corporation's headquarters to Baker Lake (Government of Nunavut News Release, 2003). The move created 15 new positions in the community.

Between 45 and 50 residents work full-time year-round for the Hamlet (Neigo, Pers. Comm., 2003). An additional 50 residents are employed during summer months only (Neigo, Pers. Comm., 2003).

Figure 3.3: Labour Force Rates 1996, 1999 & 2001



3.2.1.2 Mineral Exploration

In the past eight years, Cumberland has spent \$5 M in Baker Lake and the region exploring the Meadowbank Gold project 70 km north of the community (see Table 2.4). In addition to providing wages for local workers, Cumberland's expenditures have included fuel, food, accommodations, construction and aircraft rentals, materials expediting, and transportation.

Between 1995 and 2002, residents from Baker Lake worked at the Meadowbank exploration project for Cumberland as core splitters, drillers' helpers, mechanics, carpenters, and cook assistants (Goodings, Pers. Comm., 2003). These workers earned a total of \$200,874 in 2002, \$38,204 in 2001, and \$45,152 in 2000. Baker Lake MLA Glen McLean has been encouraging the Nunavut government to be proactive in developing a trained local workforce before the Meadowbank project goes into production (Greer, 2003a).

3.2.1.3 Tourism

Tourism is important to the economy of Baker Lake, and the area has much to offer tourists. Two Canadian Heritage Rivers, the Kazan and the Thelon, flow into Baker Lake and attract canoeists and other tourists from around the world (Baker Lake, 2003). The Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary, west of the community, was established in 1927 to save the muskox population (Keith, 1997).

Several guide/outfitter firms operate from Baker Lake. They arrange for travelers to visit the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary, go big game hunting, fish for char, grayling, and lake trout, canoe the Thelon and Kazan rivers, observe the caribou migration, and experience other adventures.

The Vera Akumalik Visitor's Centre is open on a seasonal basis from July to September. A renovated Hudson's Bay Store/Trading Post (Baker Lake, 2003) is operated by the Hamlet, which hires the seasonal staff.

Innujarvik Territorial Park, a small park located between the town and the airport, was built for those who canoed or kayaked down the Kazan or Thelon rivers, for other visitors, and for the general use and enjoyment of the community (Baker Lake, 2003). The park offers eight tent pads, a cookhouse/shelter, outhouses, a fire pit, picnic tables, and a barbeque (Baker Lake, 2003).

The Inuit Heritage Centre, or Itsarnittakarvik (Inuktitut word meaning place of anything old), is a museum and educational centre that displays, preserves, and promotes the unique inland culture of the different groups of Inuit who now reside in Baker Lake (Baker Lake, 2003). It was established at the request of the community's Elders and opened in June 1998. The Centre has a collection of archaeological artifacts, photographs, and Inuit art including soapstone carvings, prints, and wall hangings. The Centre also has an Elders Room that is used for meetings and feasts, to teach youth and others about the traditional way of life, and to transfer knowledge of traditional skills.

Baker Lake is a gateway to the newly established Ukkusiksalik National Park at Wager Bay (CBC North, 2003d; Baker Lake, 2003). The heart of the new park is Wager Bay, an inland sea that extends 100 km westward from Hudson Bay. Wager Bay has two saltwater areas that remain open year-round and have a rich marine mammal life that includes polar bear, beluga, ringed seal, and

bearded seal (Baker Lake, 2003). Inuit residents from Kivalliq communities travel to the area to hunt and fish (Baker Lake, 2003).

In 1995, the Minister of Canadian Heritage designated the fall caribou crossing a National Historic Site (Baker Lake, 2003). The site was chosen by the Elders' Advisory Committee to commemorate the history of the inland Inuit, for whom the fall caribou crossings on the lower Kazan River meant survival (Baker Lake, 2003). The caribou that were caught at the crossing provided the necessities of life and allowed inland Inuit to survive the winter.

Approximately 55 hunters come to Baker Lake each year to hunt caribou (Scottie, Pers. Comm., 2003). The cost of each hunt is about \$6,000, which includes the hunt, licence, and trophy fees, airfare, accommodation and meals, gifts, and tips (Scottie, Pers. Comm., 2003). The annual contribution to the community from these hunts is \$350,000 (Scottie, Pers. Comm., 2003). Muskox hunting is generally not offered, but the community may get one or two muskox hunters per year (Scottie, Pers. Comm., 2003).

3.2.1.4 Arts & Crafts

Baker Lake is well known for its arts and crafts. A local artist, Jessie Oonark, is one of the best known and most respected of all Inuit artists. More than 100 of Oonark's drawings were turned into prints in the Baker Lake print collections between 1970 and 1985, and her energy and discipline set an example for others in the community (Gale Group, 2001). Oonark died in 1985, but 7 of her 13 children became artists, as did several of her other relatives from the Back River area (Gale Group, 2001). Three artists from Baker Lake were elected to the membership of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in May of 2002 (NNSL, 2003b).

Today, Baker Lake supports its artists through the Jessie Oonark Centre, the Inuit Heritage Centre, and several independent art galleries. The Jessie Oonark Centre, which celebrated its 10th year of business in April 2002, is a production facility for local carvers, seamstresses, and printmakers (NNSL, 2003b). The crafts people and artisans produce prints, wall hangings, carvings, and precious metal jewellery. Inuit artwork is carefully silk-screened onto many different textiles to produce these products. The art that is produced is displayed and sold at the Inuit Heritage Centre, the local art galleries, and markets in the south.

About 220 people in the community (including about 100 carvers, 100 fabric artists, and 20 print makers) depend on arts and crafts for part or all of their income (Ford, Pers. Comm., 2003). Ten years ago, about 350 people were involved in arts and crafts (Ford, Pers. Comm., 2003).

3.2.1.5 Income

In 2001, the average earnings of employed persons were \$20,289. Males earned \$22,007 and females \$18,323. Of those who worked year-round and full-time, average earnings were \$39,621 (males \$40,019, females \$39,057). In 1996, the average income was \$18,688 (males \$20,275, females \$17,006).

Therefore, average earnings increased about 9% from 1996 to 2001. In that same period, the number of people in the labour force increased by 36% (see Table 2.5 for a summary of income for residents of Baker Lake and the Kivalliq Region).

3.2.2 Government Transfer Payments

The Government of Nunavut provides income support to individual residents as required.

3.2.3 Subsistence Harvesting

Country food (i.e., traditional Inuit food) is very important to the local economy. In 1975, the harvest of country food included 2,600 caribou, 325,000 lb of fish, 150 geese, and 50 rabbits (Beak, 1989). This would have supplied a per capita amount of about 430 lb of caribou and 270 lb of fish (assuming much of the fish was used for dog food) (Beak, 1989). The food would have represented about 38% of the annual need for the Hamlet (Beak, 1989).

In 1993, 50% of the residents over the age of 15 hunted and fished, 20% made crafts, and 4% trapped (GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994).

In a 1989 social survey, it was reported that 86% of the families had harvested caribou in the previous season, with an average harvest of 18 caribou per family (Beak, 1989). The survey also reported that 73% of these families relied on fish, 41% on birds, and 37% on furbearers as a source of food (Beak, 1989).

Joe Neigo of the Department of Sustainable Development in Baker Lake reported that a large family of seven or more persons might harvest 30 caribou a year (Pers. Comm., 2003). The land-based economy of hunting, fishing, and trapping, although important to the local economy, is not reported by Statistics Canada

The Kivalliq Hunters' and Trappers' Organization, the regional organization representing the interests of hunters and trappers, is located in Baker Lake.

3.3 EDUCATION & TRAINING

3.3.1 Level of Education

In 2001, 725 Baker Lake residents were between the ages 20 and 64. Of those residents, 50% (divided almost evenly between male and female) had not graduated high school; 21% had graduated from high school and/or had some post-secondary education (51% male, 44% female); 10% had a trades certificate or diploma (64% male, 37% female); 13% had a college certificate or diploma (48% male, 50% female); and of the 5% who had graduated university, there were fewer males than females.

In the 1996 census, the highest level of schooling was measured for the 830 Baker Lake residents over the age of 15. Of these residents, 59% did not have high school certification; 4% had completed high school (57% male, 42% female); 9% had some post-secondary education (53% male,

46% female); 19% had obtained a tradesperson certificate or other non-university diploma (63% male, 36% female); and 7% had graduated from university.

3.3.2 Schools

Baker Lake has two schools. The Rachel Arngnammaktiq Elementary School offers kindergarten to grade 6, and had 309 students registered in the 2000/2001 school year, 311.5 students in 2001/2002, and 350 students in 2002/2003 (see Table 2.6). The school has 21 teachers and a student capacity of 313. Math, English, and Science are taught in English and all other subjects are taught in Inuktitut (Adamson, Pers. Comm., 2003). In August 2003, the grade 6 students were transferred to the Jonah Amitmaaq Secondary School.

Until August 2003, the Jonah Amitmaaq Secondary School offered grades 7 to 12. It had 158 students registered in 2000/2001, 197 students in 2001/2002; and 221 students in 2002/2003. At the beginning of the school year in August 2003, enrolment increased to 281 students when grade 6 classes were transferred from Rachel Arngnammaktiq Elementary School (Kelly, Pers. Comm., 2003). A new school is being constructed and will have a capacity for 380 students from grades 6 to 12 (Kelly, Pers. Comm., 2003). The school will be completed in 2004 (Kelly, Pers. Comm., 2003). The current school has 15 teachers and a capacity for 209 students.

Two students graduated in 2001, but none did in 2000, 2002, or 2003 (Kelly, Pers. Comm., 2003). Twelve students are currently registered in grade 12, seven of whom may graduate in 2004 (Kelly, Pers. Comm., 2003).

Inuktitut is taught in the secondary school as a subject only, and is not used as a language for teaching other courses (Kelly, Pers. Comm., 2003).

3.3.3 Nunavut Arctic College

Nunavut Arctic College has a new learning centre in Baker Lake. During the 2002/2003 term, the college offered courses in Adult Basic Education, Government Computer Training, Inuktitut, and Introduction to Carpentry (NAC, 2003). The college estimated that 40 residents would be taking the courses (NAC, 2003).

In the past few years, the college has also offered training courses in Baker Lake specifically geared towards the mining sector (NAC, 2003). The courses included a 24-week Pre-employment Job Entry course in 2000/2001 and a 14-week Introduction to Mining course in 2001 (NAC, 2003). For a complete list of course offerings for the 2002/2003 academic year, see Table 2.7.

NAC is also currently offering a pre-trades course to train Kivalliq residents for future employment opportunities within the mineral sector. Fifteen students are enrolled (Utatanaq, Pers. Comm., 2003) (see Section 2.3.4).

3.3.4 Other Training

During the summer of 2003, nine students completed a Level 1 Guide Training course in Baker Lake (Greer, 2003c). The three-week course dealt with the basics of tourism guiding and included both classroom and land instruction with subjects in cash flow, customer service, planning, and travel procedures (Greer, 2003c).

In the fall of 2002, the first phase of a 10-week course, Educators in Inuit Daycare, was held in Baker Lake (Kay, 2003). The course was designed by the College St-Felicien in Quebec and was completed in three phases (Kay, 2003). This was the first time the course was held in the Kivalliq Region (Kay, 2003). Eight students completed the course, four of whom were employees of the daycare (Kay, 2003). Kivalliq Partners provided funding for the course (Kay, 2003).

Cumberland sponsored training and employment orientation information sessions in the community for ten days in September 2003 (Goodings, Pers. Comm., 2003). The sessions were offered to groups of senior high school students and to local residents at Nunavut Arctic College (Kelly, Pers. Comm., 2003).

3.4 COMMUNITY HEALTH & WELLNESS

The community's main health and wellness concerns are alcohol/substance abuse, family violence, depression, and suicides (Stach, Pers. Comm., 2003). Between January 2003 and October 2003, there were 25 suicide interventions and 15 attempted suicides (Mueller, Pers. Comm., 2003). Many of the suicide attempts and completed suicides are related to alcohol (Mueller, Pers. Comm., 2003).

The community had one suicide in 2000, one in 2001, and two in 2002 (Mueller, Pers. Comm., 2003).

In 2003, a petition to raise the legal drinking age in Baker Lake from 19 to 21 was forwarded to the region's MLA (Kreelak, Pers. Comm., 2003). The community will vote on the plebiscite in November 2003 (Scottie, Pers. Comm., 2003).

The acting Nurse-in-Charge at the community Health Centre reported that the centre's staff includes five nurses (three permanent and two casual), one community health representative, and seven full-time and six part-time support workers (Rose, Pers. Comm., 2003; Stach, Pers. Comm., 2003). Support workers include interpreters, custodians, and administrative staff. A physician visits the community for one week every four to six weeks (see Table 2.8 for a summary of health care providers in Baker Lake).

A mental-health nurse provides group, family, and one-on-one counselling (Mueller, Pers. Comm., 2003). A key component of her work involves suicide prevention and intervention (Mueller, Pers. Comm., 2003).

Specialists visit the community on a regular basis. Pregnant women are flown to Rankin Inlet, Churchill, or Yellowknife to have their babies. If the delivery is considered high risk, the women are flown to Winnipeg (Stach, Pers. Comm., 2003). There are residences in both Yellowknife and Winnipeg where patients can live while having or awaiting treatment (Nunatsiaq News, 2001).

The community has an alcohol and drug program, a youth drop-in centre, an Elders' centre, a home care program, women's shelter, and counselling services. Two addiction workers employed by the Hamlet offer counselling services through the Tunganiq Addiction project.

The services provided by the Nunavut Department of Health and Social Services include child and family services (child protection and welfare), services for adults (counselling by phone, person or home visits), Elders counselling, school programs (occasionally), adoption services, and public guardian and trustee services (Rumbolt, Pers. Comm., 2003). There is an addictions counsellor in the social services office (Rumbolt, Pers. Comm., 2003).

The Baker Lake Hospice Society offers three programs in the community. They operate a hospice facility for Elders, provide homecare services, and manage the women's shelter (Baker Lake, 2003). The homecare program has been in service since 1988; it helps people maintain their independence and supports families in times of crisis (Baker Lake, 2003). About 21 people work for the Society (Martee, Pers. Comm., 2003).

In February 2003, a complex for independent living for Elders was officially opened (Greer, 2003b). It was the first of its kind to be built in Nunavut (Greer, 2003b). The building has four apartment units for independent living and a 56 m² common area where the Elders can socialize, have suppers, or conduct meetings (Greer, 2003b). This joint venture of the Nunavut Housing Corporation, the Hamlet of Baker Lake, and the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corp. cost about \$1 M (Greer, 2003b).

Baker Lake has one daycare centre licensed for 20 preschoolers and 4 children aged 6 to 24 months (Aqigaaq, Pers. Comm., 2003). The centre has three full-time childcare workers, one full-time office manager, one full-time program and staff manager, and a part-time cook/custodian (Aqigaaq, Pers. Comm., 2003). The daycare operates Monday to Friday between 8:15 am and 5:15 pm (Baker Lake, 2003). There are approximately seven infants and five toddlers on the waiting list (Fesyk, Pers. Comm., 2003). A second daycare centre is being planned (Fesyk, Pers. Comm., 2003).

A Prenatal Nutrition project provides programs for pregnant mothers-to-be, new mothers, and babies (Baker Lake, 2003). The project addresses healthy lifestyle issues, emphasizing improved nutrition through educational and practical programs such as counselling, breastfeeding promotion, and cooking classes (Baker Lake, 2003). About 75 prenatal/postnatal women are reached through over 500 contacts annually (Baker Lake, 2003). The program began in 1995 and is funded by Health Canada (Baker Lake, 2003).

Healthy Children Initiative is a community-based organization that provides families with skills in parenting and making healthy lifestyle choices, such as healthy snacks (Mueller, Pers. Comm., 2003). It has been operating for three to four years with funding from the Nunavut Department of Education and the federal government. The programs are open to mothers and fathers (Mueller, Pers. Comm., 2003). The organization is currently looking for increased funding to expand its programs and to acquire its own space (Mueller, Pers. Comm., 2003).

Mianiqsijit project is a community-based organization that originated in 1991 in response to a need to assist victims of sexual abuse (Baker Lake, 2003). It has subsequently expanded its services to include counselling and public education on issues surrounding family violence. Mianiqsijit is

incorporated as a non-profit society and has a board of nine volunteers (Kudloo, R., Pers. Comm., 2003).

During a 16-month period between September 2001 and 2003, Mianiqsijit held 610 counselling sessions for 221 clients, and presented 8 self-esteem workshops, 13 anger management workshops for students, and 1 suicide prevention workshop (Spence-Vinge, Pers. Comm., 2003). Mianiqsijit receives referrals from community agencies as well as adult self-referrals (Baker Lake, 2003). It employs a coordinator and two community workers; the two community workers speak Inuktitut to ensure culturally sensitive treatment of clients (Kudloo, R., Pers. Comm., 2003).

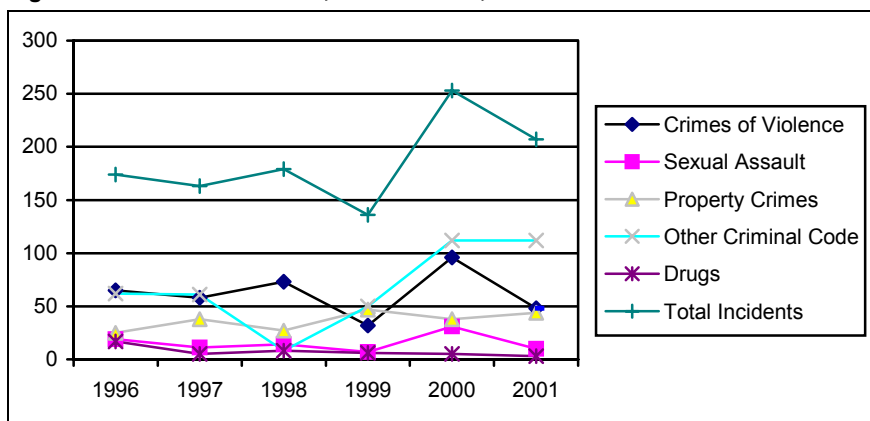
The 2001 census reported that 71% of Baker Lake's families were two-parent families, 23% were single-mother parented families, and 5% were single-father parented families. In 1996, 36% of the 225 families were single-parent families.

3.5 CRIME

Between 1996 and 2001, the number of violent crime charges in Baker Lake, including sexual assaults, ranged from a low of 32 in 1999 to a high of 96 in 2000. The number of sexual assault charges during that time ranged from a high of 31 in 2000 to a low of 7 in 1999. Ten sexual assault charges were laid in 2001. The majority of the criminal charges are related to alcohol abuse (Rudiak, Pers. Comm., 2003). Crime statistics for the Baker Lake area compared with the Kivalliq Region as a whole are provided in Table 2.11. As Figure 3.4 shows, there is no consistent trend to these statistics.

The number of adult males charged ranged from a low of 23 in 1999 to a high of 61 in 1998. The number of adult women charged in the region ranged from a low of 2 in 1998 to a high of 8 in 2000. The number of teen males ranged from a low of 0 in 1996 to a high of 11 in 2001. No teen females faced criminal charges in Baker Lake between 1996 and 2001.

Figure 3.4: Trends in Crime, 1997 to 2001, Baker Lake



Inuit Suppulutangit is a community justice committee of six members that works with residents who are referred to it by either the RCMP or the Court (Baker Lake, 2003). By using Inuit wisdom and traditional Inuit community discipline, it helps both adults and young people regain harmony within the community (Baker Lake, 2003). Inuit Suppulutangit also helps plan and create crime prevention activities (Baker Lake, 2003).

3.6 HOUSING

Baker Lake had 405 housing units in 2001, a 12% increase since 1996. Of these, 23% were privately owned and 77% were rented. Approximately 66% of the houses in Baker Lake were built before 1991. The average number of residents per unit dropped slightly to 3.72 in 2001 from 3.84 in 1996.

The Baker Lake Housing Association manages 305 housing units in the community (Kudloo, F., Pers. Comm., 2003). The manager estimates that approximately 40 families and individuals in the community need housing. This is twice the number indicated on the waiting list because some residents do not formally apply and the association has been without a financial officer for some time, so that not all of the information has been recorded (see Table 2.9 for a summary of housing waiting lists in Baker Lake and other Kivalliq communities). Ms. Kudloo said that a recent trend is developing whereby more young people are applying for housing, even though they are unmarried and without children. She said that there is "lots of overcrowding" in houses in the community, which is likely one of the reasons more young people want to have a place of their own.

3.7 COMMUNITY SERVICES & INFRASTRUCTURE

3.7.1 Transportation

Mail and freight are shipped in and out of Baker Lake daily via the commercial airlines. Two companies provide taxi service in the community (McNeil, Pers. Comm., 2003).

An annual sealift supplies fuel, dry goods, construction materials, and other bulk items. As of 2003, the supplies will be shipped from Montreal (D'Souza, 2003 and Poole, 2003).

Baker Lake is accessible by air year-round with regular daily service from Rankin Inlet (Baker Lake, 2003). Calm Air and Kivalliq Air serve the community (McNeil Pers. Comm., 2003).

3.7.2 Communications

The Hamlet of Baker Lake provides the community with Internet service (Aupaluktuq, Pers. Comm., 2003). The service costs approximately \$60 per month (Scottie, Pers. Comm., 2003).

Northwestel provides phone service, and CKQN Radio Station provides local radio broadcasts in both Inuktitut and English (Baker Lake, 2003).

3.7.3 Services

The community has two main retail stores, the Sanavik Co-op and the Northern Store. They provide produce, groceries, clothing, hardware, video rentals, and snow machines.

The Northern Store in Baker Lake is one of three of Northern Store's Best Practices stores that offer regular training programs to its employees from other stores. The in-store training is very specific and lasts for three to four weeks. Some of the training programs offered include store management, grocery and general merchandise management, as well as perishable department management

(McKay, Pers. Comm., 2003). Other planned programs include front-end customer service and total store customer service.

Participants who travel to the community to take a training course temporarily live in houses rented by Northern Store. Approximately 50 Baker Lake residents work full-time or part-time at the Northern Store and the adjacent Quick Stop (McKay, Pers. Comm., 2003).

Two lodges, one hotel, and a bed and breakfast offer approximately 70 beds. The community also has two art galleries, a small convenience store with a video arcade and fuel services, a movie and video game rental business, expediting services, contractors and equipment rentals, and guide outfitters and tour services (Baker Lake, 2003).

3.7.4 Recreation

The community has a recreation centre and employs a full-time recreation coordinator. Hamlet Days are celebrated in the spring in mid-May with games, dog team races, and a children's carnival. In May 2002, Baker Lake celebrated a special edition of Hamlet Days from May 6 to 11 to commemorate its 25th anniversary as a Hamlet (NNSL, 2003b). Favourite pastimes in Baker Lake are square dancing and hockey.

3.7.5 Water, Sanitation & Waste Disposal

Water is pumped from a nearby lake and delivered by truck; sewage is collected and pumped out into a truck; and solid waste is trucked to a landfill (DIAND, 2002).

3.7.6 Heat & Power

Nunavut Power Corporation provides the community with 2,240 kW hours of electricity through diesel generators (Inooy, Pers. Comm., 2003). The corporation is currently building a new plant that should be operational in December 2003. The load capacity will remain the same (Inooy, Pers. Comm., 2003).

3.7.7 Protection

The Hamlet of Baker Lake is responsible for fire protection and relies on approximately 20 volunteers trained by the Hamlet Fire Chief, the assistant Fire Chief, and the Nunavut Fire Marshall's office.

The RCMP has a staff of three officers including one corporal who is responsible for the detachment, and two constables (Rudiak, Pers. Comm., 2003). The majority of police work deals with alcohol-related issues (Rudiak, Pers. Comm., 2003).

One bylaw officer is employed by the Hamlet and is responsible for enforcing community bylaws (Zettler, Pers. Comm., 2003).

3.8 GOVERNMENT

The Hamlet council consists of nine locally elected representatives. These members decide on issues related to water and sewage services, road maintenance, recreation, garbage disposal, airport management, fire protection, and many other community services and activities.

Mr. Glenn McLean represents the Hamlet as a Member of the Legislative Assembly in the Nunavut Government. Nancy Karetak-Lindell represents the community as a Member of Parliament in the Government of Canada.

SECTION 4 • SOURCES & REFERENCES

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The following people contributed technical knowledge and personal insight to this report.

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- Adamson, E., Kivalliq School Operations
- Inooya, J., Director of Communications, Nunavut Power Corporation
- Kelly, G., Principal, Jonah Amitmaaq Secondary School, Baker Lake
- Mueller, B., Mental Health Nurse, Baker Lake
- Priest, H., Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
- Riveros, C., Dept. of Sustainable Development
- Rose, L., Acting Nurse in Charge, Baker Lake
- Rumbolt, E., Dept of Health and Social Services, Baker Lake
- Shouldice, M., Nunavut Arctic College, Rankin Inlet
- Stach, G., Nurse in Charge, Baker Lake
- Tungilik, T., Career Development Officer, Dept. of Education
- Utatanaq, A., Nunavut Arctic College, Baker Lake

Government of Canada

- Rudiak, R., RCMP, Baker Lake

Hamlet of Baker Lake

- Aupaluktuq, J., Hamlet of Baker Lake
- Fesyk, T., Economic Development Officer
- Kreelak, M., Tunganiq Addiction Project
- Neigo, J., Mayor
- Zettler, D., Senior Administrative Officer

Others

- Aqigaaq, L., Manager, Office-Administration/Finance, Baker Lake Daycare Centre
- Ford, F., Qamanittuaq Fine Arts, Baker Lake
- Goodings, C., Cumberland
- Haener, M., Workers' Compensation Board of NWT and Nunavut
- Kudloo, F., Baker Lake Housing Association
- Kudloo, R., Mianiqsijit Project, Baker Lake
- Martee, P., Baker Lake Hospice Society
- McKay, C., VP Operations, Northern Stores
- McNeil, L., Robert Hornal and Associates Ltd.
- Neigo, J., Department of Sustainable Development, Baker Lake
- Ni, E., Canadian Cancer Society
- Scottie, J., Resident, Baker Lake
- Spence-Vinge, M., Mianiqsijit Project, Baker Lake
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