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REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY PROFILES
FOR THE
BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA PLANNING AREA

Prepared by:

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Northern Land Use Planning Office

January, 1987

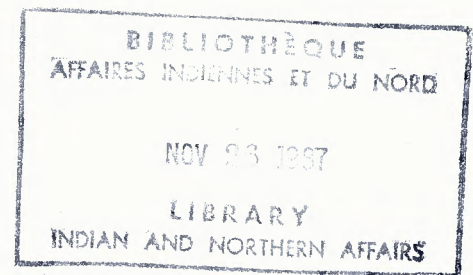
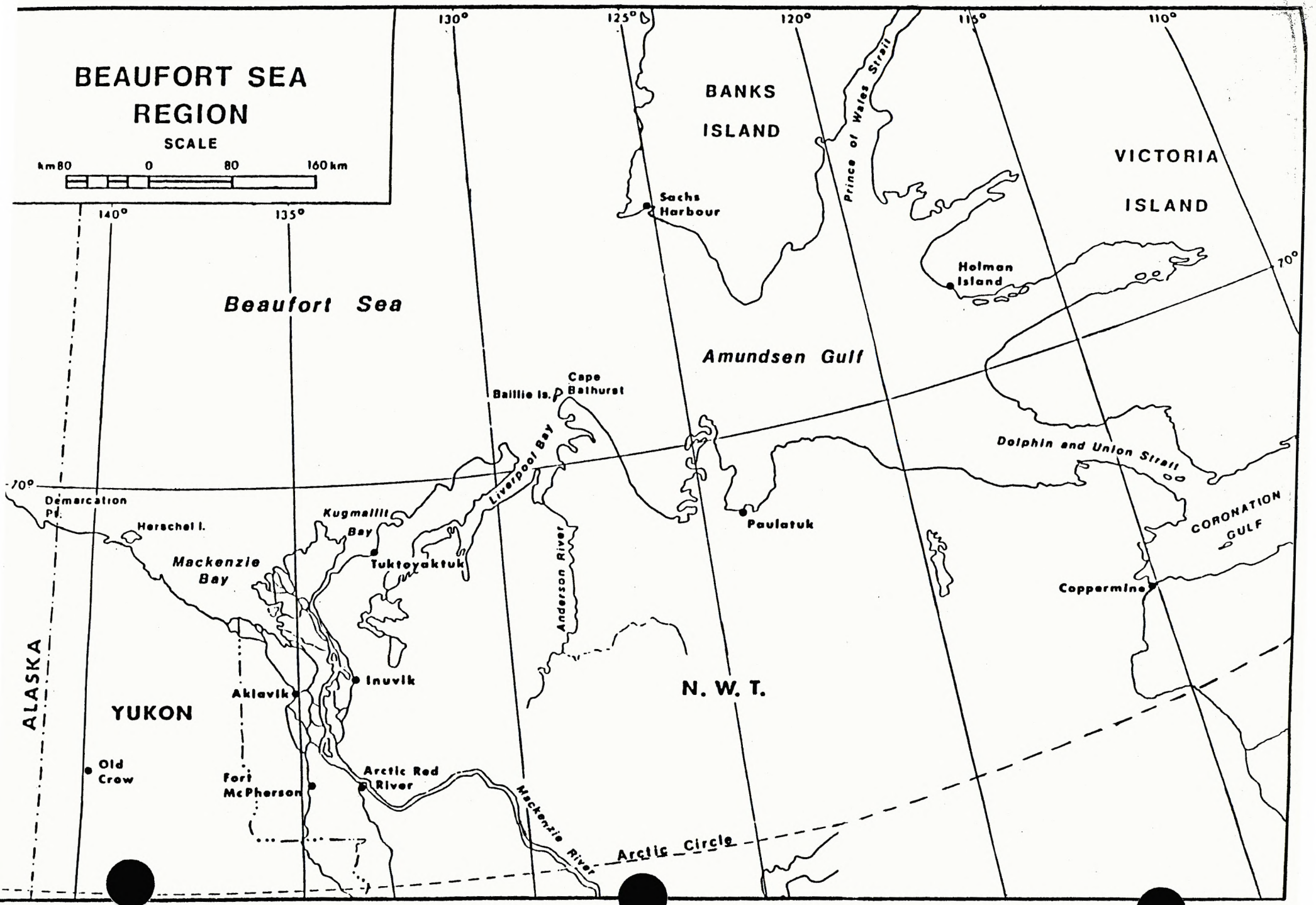
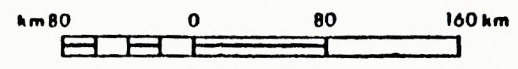


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BEAUFORT SEA REGION

SCALE



BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY PROFILES

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of these regional and community profiles is to describe the important social and economic make up of the region and each community within the Beaufort Sea-Mackenzie Delta planning area. The profiles are intended to help the Commission, the Regional Commission and the planning partners to develop a vision of the future. They will also form the background for information exchange and discussions with communities and other interested groups.

Scope of the Study

These profiles are resource documents intended to initiate discussions on what opportunities and constraints exist in the individual community and in the planning region as a whole. The profiles attempt to give a sense of general socio-economic trends.

Each profile describes (wherever data was available), the history, human resources, the economy and future economic prospects. What is missing from the profiles is a more in-depth look at the social and political structure of each community and the region and resource inventory and analysis. These factors play a vital role in determining the "what and how" of initiating new economic ventures. These and other questions, will be discussed during the completion of the "Situation Analysis".

Each profile is a self contained unit that can be removed from this binder and thus utilized by each person as per his/her requirements.

Methodology

The data for the profiles was collected from various studies, censuses, surveys, government records, and professional contacts. Data sources included:

- (1) Statistics Canada;
- (2) GNWT Departments of Community and Municipal Affairs, Education, Renewable Resources and Social Services;
- (3) GNWT Bureau of Statistics;
- (4) Media reports, news releases and news clippings;
- (5) Northern Land Use Planning Office data collections;
- (6) DIAND and other federal departments; and
- (7) Personal communications with professionals.

In extracting information from these sources care was taken to provide the most accurate and current data available. Since complete and accurate figures were not always available, some sources provide estimates.

BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA
REGIONAL PROFILE

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BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA

REGIONAL PROFILE

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BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA REGIONAL PROFILE

1. INTRODUCTION

This regional profile is organized into three sections:

1. a regional narrative describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
2. a section containing figures which illustrate historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
3. a section of tables which supports the data used to prepare the graphics and text.

In describing the social and economic makeup of the region, this profile will help the people of the region focus on where they have come from, where they are now, and where they are going. This profile is meant to help the communities identify opportunities and constraints to development. The communities can develop a vision of where they want to go. Land use planning provides communities with an opportunity to develop a strategy to achieve their preferred futures.

2. HISTORY

2.1 Introduction

People have been living in the Beaufort Sea-Mackenzie Delta for at least 4,000 years. The past 100 years has been a period of intense contact between native and non-native people, a process which has required tremendous adjustments and adaptations. This process has led to the growth of communities with a unique retention of the past and perceptions of the present. It is out of their past and present that the communities in the region now face the task of developing a vision of the future.

There have been several eras of major change in the history of the region. The present era, in which the search for oil and gas has been dominant, was preceded by periods in which fur and baleen were major staples, and later, by others in which government and defence were extended into the area. Each such era has had a major effect on the people of the region, changing their culture, customs and economic base. Each has brought new people, adding to the ethnic complexity of the region.

2.2 Prehistory

It has been postulated that the population of the area perhaps began as early as 40,000 years ago. These people migrated via land bridge joining Siberia and Alaska, following herds of animals, or perhaps exploring a new land. Artifacts found near the Bluefish Caves in the Peel Mountains have been dated to be 25,000 years old. The coming of the ice age precluded permanent occupation of the land. By about 7,000 years ago, the glaciers were in retreat; the land was clear for permanent habitation, although this did not occur until some time later.

The earliest evidence of a coastally oriented and adapted occupation of the Beaufort Sea-Mackenzie Delta region is seen in the Arctic Small Tool Tradition. It is believed that this tradition had been developed in the Bering Straits region about 5,000 years ago, and which occupied much of the Arctic between 4,500 and 2,800 years ago.

While the Dorset culture was developing in the east, the Arctic Whaling Tradition was emerging in the Bering Straits and northwestern Alaska. This tradition, which emphasized sea mammal hunting, gradually developed about 2,500 years ago. The Thule culture developed from this tradition about 1,000 years ago. In the Beaufort Sea region, evidence of Thule culture is found from the Firth River east to Coronation Gulf.

The original people of the Delta Region, at the time of the European contact, were the Karngmalit or Mackenzie Inuit that occupied the area between Herschel and Baillie Island for about 1,000 years. Thus, the indication is that the most recent prehistoric Inuit occupants of the Delta may have arrived from Alaska in relatively recent times.

2.3 Early Contact

The earliest contact between the local population of the region and the outside world occurred as a result of expeditions led by explorers like Hearne (1760), Mackenzie (1789) and Franklin (1825). Such voyages had major bearing on the subsequent history of the Arctic, but they had little impact on the local people at the time.

The original Mackenzie Inuit population which occupied the western Arctic coast until early in the 20th century, centered on Herschel Island, Kittigazuit, the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, the lower reaches of the Anderson River and Cape Bathurst. It is estimated that the total population may have numbered about 2,500 people.

Inland from the coast lived the Kutchin or Loucheaux people, who settled around the upper Mackenzie Delta, the Peel Plateau, and the Porcupine River area of the Yukon.

The introduction of the fur trade in the 1800's, brought about significant changes, in particular the establishment of the Peel River Post in 1840, and later on the establishment of Fort McPherson. The Delta people from the west of Richardson Mountains and from Old Crow were drawn into the fur trade. By 1850 the fur trade was relatively well established, although the Inuit had not generally been drawn into the harvest of furs.

The first missions followed quickly behind the fur trade, with the Roman Catholic and Anglican faiths competing to establish posts. The Delta and the northern Yukon still reflect these early religious differences, with Anglicans being outnumbered by the Roman Catholics.

Before the fur trade, the seasonal location of families and/or small bands was determined by the annual migration and location of fish, game and marine mammals. With the fur trade, these families and/or bands spent considerable periods of the year in permanent dwellings at the trading post.

By the 1890's, both the fur trade and christianity were well established among the Kutchin people, and partially established among the Inuit. The Klondike Gold Rush, which began in 1896, brought economic and social changes to the Kutchin people, while the arrival of whaling ships from American posts in the Pacific introduced nearly two decades of relative prosperity and intense change among the Inuit.

2.4 Whaling

Pacific whalers had entered the Beaufort Sea by about 1890, utilizing Herschel Island and Baillie Island as their ports. The whalers introduced the Inuit to the fur trade, succeeding where previous inland trading posts failed. In return for furs and caribou meat, the Inuit received varied and cheaper American goods than the Hudson Bay and other trades offered.

During the whaling era, the local Inuit were introduced to the English language, acquired new customs and technology, and learned much about the non-native values from the whalers and from American Eskimos that arrived with them from Alaska. The introduction of liquor by the whalers led to physical violence and loss of life. The effect of diseases to which the Inuit had not previously been exposed, killed many people. By 1901, there were only about 250 Mackenzie Inuit, or some 10 percent of the original population left between Barter Island and the Bathurst Peninsula.

By the time the whaling era evolved, the Arctic bowhead population was on the verge of extinction, and the once abundant caribou herds of the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula were seriously reduced. The resultant depletion of the caribou herd prompted the federal government to introduce reindeer from Alaska to the region in the mid 1930's.

2.5 Fur Trade

With the caribou and bowhead population greatly depleted, and with the increased dependence on non-native goods and technology, the fur trade which was introduced by the whalers became the most important element for economic survival. Due to the fur-rich land, Eskimos from Point Barrow and from northern and western Alaska moved to the Mackenzie Delta and adjacent coastal regions. It is estimated that by 1920 some three-quarters of the regional people were from Alaska.

Fur prices rose during the 1920's, and the Inuit and Kutchin life became organized around the principal trading center of Herschel Island and Aklavik. During this period there was a surge of credit, and the material wealth increased as people bought more and better rifles, traps, boats and other goods. Usher (1971) points out that from 1928 to 1936 there were over 15 schooners owned by native people in operation along the coast. This would represent an investment possible only under conditions of considerable prosperity.

During the depression time of the 1930's fur prices declined and the Herschel Island post lost its importance. Consequently, the posts at Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk assumed an increased importance. Thus, by 1950 the population became two distinct groups, one located in the Delta, mainly at Aklavik, the other near or at Tuktoyaktuk.

The fur era came to an end shortly after World War II. Fur prices had fallen to levels which could not sustain the expectations nor the way of life that developed in the communities. Socially and culturally matters had also become complex as all the major groups of the region, Kutchin, Inuit and white, had intermarried.

By the end of the fur era, the people of the region became part of the larger North American culture and economy. They were now in desperate need of new sources of income and employment.

2.6 Government and Defence

Shortly after the decline of the fur trade two large projects introduced the wage economy to the people of the region. These were the construction of Inuvik, and the building of the DEW

line. Since the 1950's major expansion of government services, employment and training programs, and government economic development projects provided permanent and part-time or seasonal jobs and hence cash income to purchase goods that the traditional economy could no longer provide. Social status systems based on hunting and trapping were displaced by systems organized around wages and employment, and by assistance programs such as welfare and cost of living subsidies. The transition from a traditional lifestyle to one of the modern northerner was well in progress.

2.7 Oil and Gas Development

The socio-economic changes that have occurred during the last decade and a half in the region have been attributed to the activities of oil and gas industry. The oil and gas industry has been active in the area since the early 1960's. However, the first real boom in exploration began in 1970 as a result of a major oil find at Prudhoe Bay on Alaska's North Slope. The 1970 discovery of oil at Atkinson Point, northeast of Tuktoyaktuk, provided an impetus to exploration.

Initially exploration was centred on land. However, as time went on, the exploration companies began to believe that greater potential could be off-shore beneath the waters of the Beaufort Sea. Inuvik quickly became a mini boom town, as most companies located there because of the Town's transportation, communications and service facilities. Later on as exploration activities increased, permanent bases were created by the major oil and gas companies, namely Dome, Esso and Gulf in Tuktoyaktuk.

Following Berger's Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry and the Federal government's "no pipeline" decision, various oil and gas companies pulled out of the Delta area or sharply reduced their exploration programs, and consequently employment and business opportunities slumped. Within one year Inuvik's population dropped by 10 percent (DPA/Outcrop, 1981).

The impact could have been worse in Inuvik and other Delta communities. Activities in the Beaufort Sea continued, although at a slower pace. Exploration sharply increased since 1980 due to the introduction of the National Energy Program (NEP), and more specifically the NEP's Petroleum Incentive Program (PIP). Consequently, due to PIP, exploration activities were at their peak not just in the region but in the whole MacKenzie Valley.

The economic impact on the region has been quite significant. During the last two decades about \$4.9 billion has been spent by the oil and gas industry (COGLA, 1986). About half of this

amount has been spent during the 1965-80 period. Hundreds of direct jobs have been created, with many times that involved in the support sectors.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

During the last 20 years, from 1961 to 1981, the population of the Beaufort-Delta planning region increased from 3,985 to 6,020 (Statistics Canada Census); the population increase during this period was 102 percent. During that period the greatest increase occurred from 1961-1971, about 74 percent, and the smallest increase occurred from 1976-1981, about 2 percent. The rapid growth period reflected the movement of people off the land and into the settlements, as well as their subsequent high rates of natural increase due to conditions of better health care, housing and social assistance. Since 1981 the rate of growth has been estimated to be about 3 percent per year. At this growth rate it is estimated that the population will exceed 9,000 people by the year 2000, taking into account the Canadian Forces Station (C.F.S.) shut down.

The community-specific data shows that the most rapidly increasing settlements which are predominantly Inuit (excluding Inuvik) are Holman Island (215%), Sachs Harbour (113%), Paulatuk (84%) and Tuktoyaktuk (88%). Paulatuk was established in 1971, and its great increases reflect in-migration. The greatest increase for Paulatuk has been greater since 1976; it is possible that in-migrants may be former Tuktoyaktuk residents who preferred to leave that community where the presence of oil and gas industry was becoming steadily greater. At the same time Tuktoyaktuk has experienced some in-migration of people from other communities who may have been attracted by the employment prospects resulting from oil and gas exploration. The large increase in the population of Holman Island and Sachs Harbour is likely primarily due to in-migration from land-based camps and natural increase. The relatively small increase in population of Sachs Harbour from 1966 to 1976 is probably due to natural increase and may reflect the strict control over the number of trappers permitted on Banks Island by the local Hunters and Trappers Association (H.T.A.). The nil increase in population of Sachs Harbour between 1976 and 1981 may be as a result of this H.T.A. restriction.

The 151 percent increase in population for Inuvik is no doubt primarily due to in-migration of non-native people attracted by opportunities provided by Government and by oil and gas exploration, though natural increase has contributed to the growth as well.

The lowest increases are seen in the communities which have Dene populations: Aklavik (28%), Arctic Red River (18%) and Fort McPherson (23%). Generally the population has not fluctuated widely. From 1976 to 1981 Aklavik and Fort McPherson experienced a reduction in population. Thus, it is possible that many who left Aklavik and Fort McPherson may have been attracted to Inuvik by the oil and gas related employment available there.

The region has a young population. The latest available age specific population data are for 1981. They reveal that some 57 percent of the population in that year was under the age of 24. The projections for 1985 and subsequent years indicate a similar trend. For example, about 76 percent of the population will be under the age of 34 by 1990.

In 1981 the region had about 52 percent males and 48 percent females. This difference in sexes is estimated to remain about the same to the year 2000. The distribution of males and females among Dene/Metis was about 13 percent, while among the Inuit there were more males (21%) as opposed to females (20%). The difference between females and males among the non-native population was higher, 19 percent for males and 15 percent for females.

In 1981, the majority of residents were non-natives (39%) and the remainder were Inuit (37%) and Dene/Metis (24%). It is projected that by 1985 and subsequent years, the Inuit and the Dene/Metis population will increase from 41 percent for 1985 to 43 percent for 1990. The increase in native population will be due to a decrease in the non-native population, from 33 percent for 1985 to 31 percent for 1990, which will probably be due to the native population's ability to assume the many roles the non-native people perform currently in the region.

The large proportion of the population under the age of 24 could produce problems for the communities as they enter the labour force. Since there are few opportunities for expansion in the existing economy, if new fields of endeavor are not developed, the younger members of the region will be forced to leave in search of employment. In order to keep its young people from leaving, the communities in the region must seek to expand its economy.

3.2 Education

Most of the communities in the region have a school system from kindergarten to grade 9. Aklavik has a grade 10 class and Inuvik has an elementary and a high school system. Students that wish to go to high school have to relocate to the residential high school in Inuvik to complete grades 10-12.

In the 1985-86 school year, the region had an enrollment of 1,606 students as compared to 1,690 students for the 1982-83 school year, the highest enrollment in the last 5 years (G.N.W.T., Dept. of Education, 1986). About 46 percent of the school enrollment for 1985-86 is in the primary grades (K-3), about 23 percent is in the intermediate grades (4-6), 20 percent in the middle grades (7-9) and only 11 percent in the senior grades. This percentage did not vary significantly from 1981 to 1986. Generally there are more males enrolled than females. However, in 1985-86 there were more females enrolled in the senior grades by about 3 percent.

In the 1981-82 school year there were 1,666 students enrolled, which is about 28 percent of the total regional population, while in 1985 this enrollment as a percentage of the total population dropped to 25 percent.

The average percentage of attendance was about 74 percent, ranging from 73 percent for the 1984-85 school year to 75 percent for the 1981-82 school year. The community-specific data shows that the lowest average percentage of attendance for the 1984-85 school year was in Tuktoyaktuk (56%), Holman Island (61%) and Paulatuk (69%), while the highest attendance rate was in Inuvik (88%). It appears that on average students take very little time off to accompany their parents on the land, since the percentage of low attendance due to land days is only about 3 percent during the last 5 years. The poor attendance rate of students at school does not prepare the children for the required formal education. Nor will good attendance on land days make them proficient enough to hunt and trap.

On a regional basis between 1982-85, 79 students have graduated from high school (grade 12) (G.N.W.T., Dept. of Education, 1986). During this period, 52 percent were non-native, 18 percent were Inuit, and 20 percent were Dene/Metis. It appears that there is a very high drop-out rate of native students from grades 9 to 12. For example, in 1985 only about 15 percent of native students that were enrolled in grade 12 graduated, while all the non-native graduated.

Many of the essential skills such as leadership, motivation, demonstrated ability to absorb new learning, ability to verbalize in English and social skills are usually fostered in the high school atmosphere. When individuals do not attend high school or leave prior to high school completion, these areas suffer as well as the required core subject areas.

Based on Statistics Canada's 1981 census, 26 percent of the working age population (15-64) had less than grade 9 education. On a community basis this ranges from 80 percent for Holman Island to 18 percent for Inuvik. For all other communities the range is between 50-66 percent.

The same census data also shows that about 26 percent of the people in the region had some schooling between grades 9-12. Generally, the non-native residents are more educated and thus hold most of the skilled and managerial and/or professional positions.

It appears that the educational system presently available, particularly in the smaller communities, is not designed to prepare individuals for employment in the technological field of the regional development. This weakness has been one of the major hindrances in hiring, developing and promoting large numbers of native regional people in particular. Thus, the area of adult education is one which shows great promise and could provide much needed training especially in activities such as oil and gas which could become an important source of income and employment for each community in the future, once exploration and development will resume.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

The regional economy can be broken down into three major categories that include the public, private and renewable resources sectors. The public sector includes income from the Territorial, Federal and Municipal Governments, as well as the Crown Corporations. The private sector is made up of local private businesses, oil and gas companies, tourism and crafts. The third category includes income from sale of raw renewable resources such as fish, meat and furs, as well as the imputed value of country food which is calculated by estimating the replacement cost of the food that is harvested and may be consumed locally.

The proportion of income from different sectors, based on data provided by Lutra (1985), was: 59 percent from the private sector, 35 percent from the public sector (excluding transfer of payments), and 2 percent from renewable resources (excluding the imputed value of country food). The Federal and Territorial transfer of payments contributed about 5 percent to regional income. For the same period (1984) the per capita income was less than \$10,000 (excluding country food). The economy of the region has evolved from a subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering economy to a mixed wage/subsistence economy. Each community has an active business sector that is primarily geared to the needs of the local market. A few small to medium enterprises are involved with the oil and gas industry.

According to the 1981 Census there were about 2,345 paid workers and 210 self-employed. C.N.W.T.'s 1984 survey (Lutra,

1985) indicated that the private sector (excluding harvesting activities) employed 1,303 full-time and 2,458 people on a part-time or seasonal basis, while the public sector (G.N.W.T., Federal, Municipal) employed 601 full-time employees. About two-thirds of all regional full-time employment originated from Inuvik. Similarly, most of the part-time or seasonal employment came from Tuktoyaktuk.

The 1984 labour force survey of G.N.W.T.'s Bureau of Statistics indicated that the average unemployment rate for the region was about 19 percent, ranging from about 11 percent for Sachs Harbour to 41 percent for Aklavik. The regional participation rate was about 68 percent, ranging from 81 percent for Inuvik to 25 percent in Paulatuk. Most of the people were employed in the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs (excluding Inuvik). Since 1970 to July 1986, 177 people from the region received Journeyman certification. The majority of the Journeymen came from Inuvik (145 people or 82%).

4.2 Renewable Resources

Activities such as hunting, trapping and fishing are an important part of the regional lifestyle. They provide part of the food supply and a portion of the cash income for many people, as well as materials for arts and crafts. This subsistence production is characterized by a high participation rate by most of the people throughout the year on a largely part-time and opportunistic basis.

The available data on trapping indicates that many people are engaged in some trapping in all of the communities with the exception of Inuvik, which is by and large a non-native community. The cash income derived from furs by the majority of individuals was less than \$600. Only 20 percent of all trappers earned between \$1,000-\$5,000 from trapping, while about 2 percent of all trappers earned \$5,000 or more from trapping. Overall, trapping appears to be more of a part-time activity than a full-time way of life in the region.

There are variations in the degree to which people participate in trapping in the region's communities. Participation measured as a percentage of the total population is less in Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk. However, the proportions of trappers attaining different income ranges was similar to other communities in the region.

The general trend in the total cash income derived from trapping by communities in the region since the mid 1970's was upward, although the cash income from year to year fluctuated considerably. The best cash return from fur production was during the 1975-79 trapping seasons. For most communities the

highest cash return was during the 1978-79 trapping season. The trend appears to have been the result of higher returns for furs, combined with an increased number of part-time trappers, rather than a reflection of greater participation in full-time trapping.

The species trapped or hunted for their fur varies from area to area. The residents of communities on the Beaufort Sea trap and hunt white fox, polar bear, seal and coloured fox. The residents in the MacKenzie Delta derive cash income from muskrat, lynx, mink, coloured fox and marten. Protest by animal right groups had a drastic effect on prices of the above species, in particular on seal skins. Today seal skins are used mostly in producing various handicrafts and clothing.

People in the region, as well as some non-native regional residents, obtain part of their food supply through hunting and fishing. Caribou and moose are the key meat species in the Delta communities, and caribou, whale (mostly beluga) and seal are similarly the key meat species for other communities in the region. Fish are a staple in every community.

Records regarding the number of game and fish harvested for domestic consumption are not reliable and for some communities are not in existence on a continuous basis. It is therefore difficult to estimate the proportion of the region's food supply that comes from its fish and game resources, or the imputed value of country food. Nevertheless, based on Ulu Foods it was estimated that the imputed value of country food for the region was over 2 million dollars (Lutra, 1985), which is about 4 percent of the total regional income. It is believed that the value of country food could be 3-4 times greater. For some communities the value of country food may be greater than the value of income generated in the cash economy.

Based on 1979 data, it was ascertained that the amount of protein "required to provide an adequate diet, as defined by Health and Welfare Canada" was quite "adequate" (BEARP-EIS, 1982). Therefore, the communities in the region are self sufficient in protein products from wildlife alone.

There have been attempts to develop commercial resource harvesting activities in the region. The reindeer herding business on the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula reached its commercial viability after a lengthy history of unprofitable operation. Commercial fishing activities are at the developing stages, and are primarily sold to the Fresh Water Fish Marketing Corporation. Based on the 1982 data the value of fish was about \$23,000 (Lutra, 1985). In addition, commercial fishing for Arctic Char also occurs at Paulatuk and Holman Island. Arctic Char from these communities is largely sold to Ulu Foods

in Inuvik. Ulu Foods indicates that the demand for Arctic Char exceeds the supply levels. Thus, the potential to expand commercial fishing for Arctic Char and other species is there, not only in the Delta but in the offshore area as well. Sport hunts for polar bear and musk-ox also contributed considerably to the total economy of some communities. Future sport hunts look promising as they are organized through Inuvialuit Development Corporation.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment with the Territorial and Federal Governments, crown corporations and various local municipalities. In 1984, the total income from the public sector was about \$21 million (Lutra, 1985), of which about 71 percent came from Inuvik. During the same period the public sector accounted for about 8 percent in Tuktoyaktuk to 81 percent in Sachs Harbour. For most communities the public sector accounted for about 30-50 percent of the cash income. It appears that the public sector is not the major contributor to the cash economy of most communities; it provides many essential services free of charge or at low cost such as subsidized housing, which is not included in the above incomes.

Apart from providing direct employment to many residents in the communities, the public sector also provides considerable business opportunities through contracts for goods and services and construction, and funds projects with various community organizations. Thus, these contracts and funded projects generate considerable employment and hence cash income for many people.

Since the construction of Inuvik as the key government centre in the Western Arctic, government expenditures have provided a sustained stimulus to the economic growth of the region. Consequently, the range of services and programs (social and economic) available in the region increased drastically and thus, contributed to the influx of non-native people into the region. Most non-natives went to Inuvik to fill government positions. Some were posted to other communities as government administrators, nurses, teachers, and adult educators.

During the 1985-86 fiscal year, the G.N.W.T. alone spent over \$17.5 million on salaries and wages, over \$6.5 in grants and contributions, over \$10 million on other operations and maintenance as well as over \$7.5 million on buildings and equipment. For the same period G.N.W.T.'s total contribution to the regional economy was about \$51 million (O&M and capital expenditures). About 65 percent of the total G.N.W.T. expenditures in the region was spent directly in Inuvik. For the same period the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern

Development spent about \$2 million, of which about half of this amount was spent on salaries and wages. The expenditures by other Federal departments in the region were not available. However, it is known that other Federal departments have also contributed significantly to the regional economy, especially Health and Welfare Canada and the Department of Transport.

Transfers of payments are also an important additional cash income for many residents in the region. These transfers from the Federal and Territorial governments accounted for about 5 percent of the total regional cash income, or about \$2.7 million for 1984 (Lutra, 1985). In 1984-85, 533 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,382 per person. The number of people on social assistance has not increased significantly over the last six years, but the amount per recipient has been increased annually. The federal transfers of payments were given in the form of family allowance, old age security and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1984 about \$2 million was distributed in the region for those that were qualified to receive these payments.

4.4 Private Sector

The region has a diversity of small to large businesses which provide employment and hence cash income to many residents. In 1984 the private sector contributed about \$34.5 million in income (Lutra, 1985). During the same period there were a total of 343 businesses, classified as follows (Lutra, 1985):

Business Type	No. of Businesses	% of Total
Secondary Services	159	46
Construction	59	17
Tourism	29	8
Transportation	58	17
Renewable Resources	2	1
Non-Renewable Resources	5	2
Finance/Realty	10	3
Other	20	6
Total	343	100

Most of these businesses are located in Inuvik (65%) and Tuktoyaktuk (14%). Thus, about 79 percent of all regional businesses are located in two communities.

Since the regional businesses serve the government and the oil and gas industry, it is not surprising to find so many diversified businesses.

Most businesses in the region are small in terms of capitalization, personnel, facilities and annual business volumes. Many were started in makeshift quarters, as one-or-two person operations, and have since grown to be quite sophisticated. A number of businesses, primarily involving transportation, construction and wholesale distribution, have grown to the point where they are enterprises of considerable size.

The current state of the regional business sector is a reflection of the talents, initiatives, perseverance and diverse viewpoints of the people in the region. Many are non-native who moved to the region over two decades ago. Others have moved in recent years, either from other regions in the N.W.T. or from southern Canada. Some of the most successful and respected businessmen are native people. There is an indication that in recent years more native people entered the business world and thus it is expected to grow considerably.

A major income source since the 1970's has been the oil and gas industry. The level of employment and business opportunities has steadily increased. For example, in 1971, about 100 people (977 man months) earned about one million dollars; in 1982 about 355 people (3,150 man months) earned over \$11 million; and it is estimated that in 1985, about 540 people earned over \$12 million, at an average wage of about \$22,000 per person (G.N.W.T., 1986).

The oil and gas industry's contribution to the state of the regional sector and economy is difficult to fully ascertain. It is known that the industry has provided large volume purchases and contracts but recent figures are not available. According to Outcrop/DPA (1981), in 1980, 107 regional businesses did about \$11 million worth of business with Dome alone. During the same period, Esso also continued to make a considerable number of purchases for goods and services, but Esso's impact is not reported. Dome's 1980 induced, as well as indirect impact on employment, income and businesses in the region, was estimated to be about \$7 million (Outcrop/DPA, 1981). That is, the \$4 million represents an additional value added that was created by local businesses as a result of Dome's direct purchases for goods and services.

Therefore, the shut-down of the oil and gas industry's activities in the region will have a detrimental effect on the business sector in the region, in particular on Inuvik's and Tuktoyaktuk's business sector. Thus, the expected benefits will not be forthcoming from exploration, and will be felt by the local economy in most communities.

Tourism and arts and crafts are a developing industry. Tourism is a small but growing sector and its importance should increase significantly as a replacement to income lost due to shut-down of oil and gas exploration. It is known that income from tourism is also quite large, but it is difficult to ascertain its impact due to lack of data. For some communities tourism brings in considerable cash income from organized sport hunts of polar bear and musk-ox. There is a potential to expand this sector and should also include other Arctic wildlife.

Income data earned through the production and sales of arts and crafts products is unobtainable. Arts and crafts are produced mainly through a cottage industry and through local co-op shops. Arts and crafts are sold by the producers themselves or through the Native Women's Association outlet in Yellowknife and through other stores. However, it was estimated that the value of arts and crafts could exceed \$2 million in the region (Dave Sutherland, 1986, Personal Communication).

4.5 Cost of Living

On the average, the cost of living for 1983 was about 65 percent higher than Edmonton (Yellowknife was 20 percent), ranging from 90-99 percent in Holman Island and Sachs Harbour to 40-49 percent in Inuvik and other Delta communities (G.N.W.T., 1984). The 1985 food price survey of G.N.W.T., Bureau of Statistics, shows that food prices for all items were on average about 45 percent higher than in Yellowknife, ranging from 83 percent in Sachs Harbour to 25 percent in Tuktoyaktuk. Other high cost communities are Paulatuk (63%), Holman Island (76%) and Aklavik (47%). The highest costs were for perishable items and non-alcoholic beverages. Therefore, the higher cost of living in the region diminishes the actual earnings in many communities.

5. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Currently the economic base of the region centers around wage income from governments and from local businesses who in turn rely on business opportunities arising from the public sector and from the oil and gas activities in the Delta and Beaufort Sea areas. Some people, particularly the native population, work for wages and use a portion of the income from such work to purchase capital goods needed for a land-based lifestyle. Even though a shift towards increased industrial employment is unlikely due to the economic downturn of oil and gas activities, expectations are rising among the native population, and more people are becoming interested in working for wages. However, the way of life involving renewable

resource harvesting for the native people as a cash income and as a source of food will continue to be a strong factor in the future.

A basic concern that needs to be addressed is the level of harvest of different wildlife species that can be sustained without depleting the resource. A depletion of the resource could have a negative effect both in loss of country food as a food source and as a cash income.

Traditional hunting and trapping pursuits will probably continue to play a large role in the economic and cultural life of regional communities. An upturn in the price of fur would increase the cash value of hunting and trapping. The value of hunting and trapping to the region cannot be overestimated. A policy of managing the land, fish and game will ensure the region's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

The recent closing down of oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea and MacKenzie Delta will negatively affect the regional economy. The oil and gas industry has hired significant numbers of people from the regional communities since the 1970's and these people have come to rely on this particular source of income. For some people it represents their entire income, while for others it enables them to buy supplies for hunting and trapping. Nevertheless, opportunities may be forthcoming and thus in order to prepare people for future industrial employment and business opportunities, there will exist a need to expand the role of small businesses and to train young people for employment in higher skilled occupations.

For as long as the government remains in each community and physically supports its existence, the communities in the region will survive. However, most of the communities had a taste of a boom economy during the oil and gas exploration days and may not be content to merely survive. Thus, other economic endeavors must be pursued, such as expansion of tourism, commercial fishing, markets for country food and arts and crafts, and business and employment arising from the North Warning System.

Experts in the industry say that oil and gas exploration will not be back in the Beaufort Sea for five or six years. Short term projects may fill some of the void, but most of the communities are looking for long term projects that will contribute to the more stable side of the economy. Thus, future prospects for most communities appear to depend on utilizing available renewable resources for domestic and commercial use.

TABLE 1

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS
OF BEAUFORT SEA-MACKENZIE DELTA REGION
1961 - 2005

Community	1961 ¹	1966 ¹	HISTORIC RECORDS			ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED					% Increase 1961 - 1981
			1971 ¹	1976 ¹	1981 ¹	1985 ²	1990 ²	1995 ²	2000 ²	2005 ²	
Aklavik	560	610	660	780	720	758	872	983	1082	1171	28
Arctic Red River	85	85	105	120	120	123	139	155	164	166	18
Fort Macpherson	510	655	675	710	630	693	771	850	932	1007	23
Holman Island	95	180	240	265	300	345	430	514	583	650	215
Inuvik	1250	2040	2670	3110	3145	3166	3337 ⁴	3607	3822	4029	151
Paulatuk	-	-	95	125	175	200	236	272	305	337	84 ³
Sachs Harbour	75	130	140	160	160	161	188	215	234	250	113
Tuktoyaktuk	410	510	595	590	770	882	1034	1171	1288	1419	88
Total	2985	4210	5180	5870	6020	6328	7007	7767	8410	9029	102

Sources: ¹Statistics Canada, census data

²GNWT, Bureau of Statistics

³% increase from 1971 to 1981 only

⁴adjusted to account for C.F.S. shut down

POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN
AGE AND SEX FOR CENSUS YEARS
AND PROJECTIONS

BEAUFORT SEA/MACKENZIE DELTA REGION

TABLE 2

-18-

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976	All Groups	M	2945	52.0	360	755	590	575	505	95	90
		F	2755	48.0	360	710	565	545	390	120	70
		T	5700	100.0	720	1465	1155	1120	895	215	160
1981	All Groups	M	3055	52.0	335	685	725	610	565	105	50
		F	2765	48.0	320	600	640	590	460	110	75
		T	5820	100.0	655	1285	1365	1200	1025	215	125
	Dene/Metis	M	735	-	55	145	170	155	110	20	25
		F	655	-	65	155	205	160	140	25	35
		T	1390	24.0	120	305	375	315	250	45	60
	Inuit	M	1080	-	145	275	150	140	155	65	25
		F	1045	-	110	255	165	165	170	30	15
		T	2125	37.0	255	530	315	305	325	95	40
	Non-Native	M	1260	-	125	210	235	370	290	30	15
		F	990	-	110	160	185	325	180	20	5
		T	2250	39.0	235	370	425	695	470	55	20
1985	All Groups	M	3341	53.0	465	698	805	610	532	149	82
		F	2987	47.0	419	599	688	595	503	111	72
		T	6328	100.0	884	1297	1493	1205	1035	260	154
	Dene/Metis	M	816	-	111	168	220	113	134	43	27
		F	802	-	104	167	175	125	152	40	39
		T	1618	26.0	215	335	395	238	286	83	66
	Inuit	M	1355	-	197	321	342	196	188	70	41
		F	1260	-	186	258	323	204	208	50	31
		T	2615	41.0	383	579	665	400	396	120	72
	Non-Native	M	1170	-	157	209	243	301	210	36	14
		F	925	-	129	174	190	266	143	21	2
		T	2095	33.0	286	383	433	567	353	57	16
1990	All Groups	M	3638	53.0	545	752	737	744	582	158	114
		F	3291	47.0	471	689	645	682	583	131	90
		T	6929	100.0	1016	1441	1382	1426	1165	289	204
	Dene/Metis	M	931	-	123	188	210	170	181	54	37
		F	900	-	112	183	177	206	179	53	44
		T	1831	26.0	235	371	387	376	360	107	81
	Inuit	M	1523	-	278	347	287	328	220	61	55
		F	1458	-	260	313	266	331	250	61	44
		T	2981	43.0	538	660	553	659	470	122	99
	Non-Native	M	1184	-	144	217	246	300	211	44	22
		F	933	-	99	193	202	250	154	26	2
		T	2117	31.0	243	410	448	550	365	70	26

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 3

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, SEX AND ETHNICITY, 1985
SETTLEMENT/REGION: Beaufort Sea - Mackenzie Delta Area

Raw Population Statistics:

Age Group	Dene/Metis			Inuit			Non Native			All Groups		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	111	104	215	197	186	383	157	129	286	465	419	884
5-9	77	79	156	178	133	311	115	97	212	370	309	679
10-14	91	88	179	143	125	268	94	77	171	328	290	618
15-19	119	89	208	168	156	324	104	73	177	391	318	709
20-24	101	86	187	174	167	341	139	117	256	414	370	784
25-29	65	67	132	115	118	233	177	161	338	357	346	703
30-34	48	58	106	81	86	167	124	105	229	253	249	502
35-39	40	53	93	68	69	137	86	67	153	194	189	383
40-44	33	35	68	47	55	102	56	40	96	136	130	266
45-49	30	34	64	38	50	88	41	21	62	109	105	214
50-54	31	30	61	35	34	69	27	15	42	93	79	172
55-59	25	24	49	34	21	55	17	15	32	76	60	136
60-64	18	16	34	36	29	65	19	6	25	73	51	124
65+	27	39	66	41	31	72	14	2	16	82	72	154

Total Population: 6,328

Population By Percentages:

Age Group	Dene/Metis			Inuit			Non Native			All Groups		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	1.8	1.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	6.1	2.5	2.0	4.5	7.3	6.6	14.0
5-9	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.8	2.1	4.9	1.8	1.5	3.4	5.8	4.9	10.7
10-14	1.4	1.4	2.8	2.3	2.0	4.2	1.5	1.2	2.7	5.2	4.6	9.8
15-19	1.9	1.4	3.3	2.7	2.5	5.1	1.6	1.2	2.8	6.2	5.0	11.2
20-24	1.6	1.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	5.4	2.2	1.8	4.0	6.5	5.8	12.4
25-29	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.7	2.8	2.5	5.3	5.6	5.5	11.1
30-34	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.7	3.6	4.0	3.9	7.9
35-39	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	2.4	3.1	3.0	6.1
40-44	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.1	4.2
45-49	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	3.4
50-54	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.2	2.7
55-59	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	2.1
60-64	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.0
65+	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.1	2.4

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT, 1986

ENROLLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE
For School Years
1981 - 1985

TABLE 4

Beaufort Sea - Mackenzie Delta Region

YEARS		PRIMARY K - 3	INTERMEDIATE 4 - 6	MIDDLE 7 - 9	SENIOR 10 - 12	TOTAL
1981-82	M	358	250	170	92	870
	F	292	236	180	88	796
	T	650	486	350	180	1666
1982-83	M	359	226	180	112	877
	F	302	228	173	110	813
	T	661	454	353	222	1690
1983-84	M	345	222	161	96	824
	F	281	222	188	94	785
	T	626	444	349	190	1609
1984-85	M	369	198	190	85	842
	F	317	188	189	92	786
	T	686	386	379	177	1628
1985-86	M	401	195	169	89	854
	F	330	172	156	94	752
	T	731	367	325	183	1606

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY
 For School Years
 1981-1985

TABLE 5

Beaufort Sea - Mackenzie Delta Region

Y E A R S	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non-attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	1666	2.8	75
1982 - 83	1690	2.6	74
1983 - 84	1609	2.4	74
1984 - 85	1628	3	73

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

AND BY COMMUNITY
FOR SCHOOL YEARS 1981 - 86

COMMUNITY		DENE	METIS	INUIT	OTHER
TUKTOYUKTUK	1981 - 82	0.5	0	90.9	8.6
	1982 - 83	1.0	0.5	90.0	8.5
	1983 - 84	2.6	0.5	82.7	14.2
	1984 - 85	2.5	0.5	89.0	8.0
	1985 - 86	2.3	0	91.1	6.6
SACHS HARBOUR	1981 - 82	0	0	100.0	0
	1982 - 83	0	0	95.4	4.6
	1983 - 84	10.8	0	86.5	2.7
	1984 - 85	0	0	97.5	2.5
	1985 - 86	0	0	94.5	5.5
PAULATUK	1981 - 82	0	0	100.0	0
	1982 - 83	0	0	96.2	3.8
	1983 - 84	3.7	0	94.5	1.8
	1984 - 85	2.0	0	98.0	0
	1985 - 86	2.0	0	96.0	4.0
INUUVIK	1981 - 82	16.6	7.4	28.2	47.8
	1982 - 83	19.8	6.8	24.8	48.6
	1983 - 84	19.3	7.2	22.2	51.3
	1984 - 85	14.5	8.4	27.0	50.1
	1985 - 86	15.5	8.3	28.2	48.0
FT. McPHERSON	1981 - 82	78.4	16.8	0	4.8
	1982 - 83	76.8	18.0	0.6	4.6
	1983 - 84	77.4	16.4	0.5	5.7
	1984 - 85	78.2	14.5	0.6	6.7
		80.0	12.9	1.2	5.9
ARCTIC RED RIVER	1981 - 82	84.8	7.6	0	7.6
	1982 - 83	88.0	6.0	0	6.0
	1983 - 84	80.0	5.0	5.0	10.0
	1984 - 85	88.5	11.5	0	0
	1985 - 86	91.0	9.0	0	0
AKLAVIK	1981 - 82	29.3	9.2	47.9	13.6
	1982 - 83	28.7	8.0	47.0	16.3
	1983 - 84	28.0	6.6	50.0	15.4
	1984 - 85	25.1	9.2	48.3	17.4
	1985 - 86	25.9	8.9	49.3	15.9
HOLMAN ISLAND	1981 - 82	0	0	94.2	5.8
	1982 - 83	0	0	94.3	5.7
	1983 - 84	1.0	0	93.3	5.7
	1984 - 85	1.0	0	93.6	5.4
	1985 - 86	1.0	0	96.4	2.6

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 7

High School Graduates By Home Community

For 1982 - 1985

COMMUNITY	1982/1983				1983/1984				1984/1985				TOTAL
	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	
HOLMAN ISLAND	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
AKLAVIK	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	11
ARCTIC RED RIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
FORT MACPHERSON	-	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	10
INUVIK	4	1	1	15	-	1	-	7	3	3	1	15	57
PAULATUK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
SACHS HARBOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TUKTOYAKTUK	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Total	8	2	3	18	2	2	5	8	8	5	3	15	79

Source: GNWT, Department of Education

Note: 41 out of 79 graduates were natives or about 52% from 1982-85.

TABLE 8

EDUCATION LEVELS, 15+ POPULATION, 1981.

Community	Population 15 yrs.		HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION							
	NATIVE	OTHER	<Gr.9	Gr.9-12 <certif.	Gr.9-12 >certif.	Trades Diploma	Other non University <certif.	Other non University >certif.	University <Degree	University >Degree
AKLAVIK	400	50	235	125	15	10	15	25	15	15
ARCTIC RED RIVER	75	5	50	5	-	-	5	10	-	-
FORT McPHERSON	370	40	190	105	18	20	15	35	25	10
HOLMAN ISLAND	165	15	135	25	5	-	5	-	-	10
INUVIK	700	1485	400	625	280	75	115	310	215	165
PAULATUK	100	10	60	20	-	-	5	15	5	5
SACHS HARBOUR	105	5	55	25	5	5	-	10	-	-
TUKTOYAKTUK	445	55	270	105	20	35	15	35	20	10
TOTAL	2360	1665	1395	1035	335	145	175	405	290	220

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

Note: Statistics Canada figures are randomly rounded therefore there is a certain error factor.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

	Imputed value of Country Food	Renewable Resource	Private Sector	Public Sector	N.W.T. Transfer	Federal Transfer	Total
Aklavik	\$210,000	\$162,000	\$1,245,000	\$1,406,000	\$127,000	\$405,000	\$3,555,000
Arctic Red River	\$187,000	\$41,000	\$21,000	\$179,000	\$9,000	\$85,000	\$522,000
Fort McPherson	\$344,000	\$161,000	\$851,000	\$1,050,000	\$55,000	\$394,000	\$2,863,000
Holman Island	\$1,190,000	\$63,000	\$892,000	\$274,000	\$36,000	\$160,000	\$2,615,000
Inuvik	\$100,000	\$216,000	\$10,843,000	\$15,143,000	\$265,000	\$606,000	\$35,341,000
Paulatuk	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$265,000	\$361,000	\$63,000	N/A	\$752,000
Sachs Harbour	N/A	\$35,000	\$76,000	\$777,000	\$21,000	\$50,000	\$959,000
Tuktoyaktuk	\$80,000	\$79,000	\$12,300,000	\$1,653,000	\$97,000	\$220,000	\$14,437,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$2,245,000	\$702,000	\$34,493,000	\$20,851,000	\$673,000	\$2,000,000	\$61,844,000

Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd./
H. J. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Ltd, 1985)

TABLE 10

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LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, 1981

Location/ Sex	Pop. 15+ Years	IN LABOUR FORCE		NOT IN LABOUR FORCE		PARTICIPATION RATE *			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Worked in 1980 or 81	Total 15-24 yrs. (%)	25+ yrs. (%)	Total 15-24 yr. (%)	15-24 yr. (%)	25 (%)	
AKLAVIK												
Male	215	130	90	40	90	55	60	47	67	31	37	2
Female	240	105	80	25	135	45	44	37	47	24	43	1
ARCTIC RED RIVER												
Male	45	30	25	5	20	5	67	50	71	17	-	2
Female	35	25	20	-	10	-	71	100	100	-	-	
COLVILLE LAKE												
Male	25	-	-	-	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Female	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FORT FRANKLIN												
Male	160	70	65	10	90	25	44	36	50	14	25	
Female	175	40	30	5	130	20	23	13	32	12	-	1
FORT GOOD HOPE												
Male	150	45	40	5	105	35	30	-	36	11	-	1
Female	140	35	30	-	105	15	25	20	22	-	-	2
FORT MCPHERSON												
Male	210	105	80	25	105	50	50	31	61	24	50	2
Female	200	75	60	10	125	45	37	23	42	13	33	1
FORT NORMAN												
Male	95	45	40	5	55	35	47	40	47	11	-	
Female	90	35	30	5	50	10	39	33	42	14	-	
INUVIK												
Male	1170	1010	950	55	160	90	86	75	91	5	11	
Female	1015	700	655	45	315	140	69	61	73	6	14	
NORMAN WELLS												
Male	160	140	135	-	20	15	88	83	92	-	-	
Female	120	70	70	-	50	20	58	60	58	-	33	
PAULATUK												
Male	60	30	25	5	35	20	50	17	67	17	100	
Female	45	10	10	-	35	15	22	25	20	-	-	
SACHS HARBOUR												
Male	50	35	35	5	10	5	70	50	83	14	50	
Female	55	20	20	-	35	25	36	25	50	-	-	
TUKTOYAKTUK												
Male	280	135	110	20	145	110	48	33	56	15	25	
Female	225	90	80	10	125	50	40	33	48	11	17	

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census 1981

NOTES: * Participation Rate is based on workers in the labour force (column 3, i.e. "IN LABOUR FORCE, Total"), and total potential labour force (column 2, i.e. "Population 15+ Years"). A sample calculation is as follows: Aklavik (male): Total in labour force (130) is taken as a percentage of total potential labour force (215) totalling 60%, the participation rate.

Table 1. LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, by Region and Community
Northwest Territories, December 1984

TABLE 11

	Persons 15-64 Years (no.)	Labour Force (no.)	Partici- pation Rate (%)	Em- ployed (no.)	Unem- ployed (no.)	Unem- ployment Rate (%)	Worked In 1984 (no.)	Job Wanted (no.)	
Aklavik	477	258	54	153	105	41	333	234	Aklavik
Arctic Red River	63	35	56	35	.	.	41	11	Arctic Red River
Coppermine	530	246	46	207	39	16	328	217	Coppermine
Fort McPherson	411	232	56	151	82	35	243	145	Fort McPherson
Holman	205	140	68	103	37	26	150	67	Holman
Inuvik	2 524	2 035	81	1 785	249	12	2 103	405	Inuvik
Paulatuk	112	28	25	22	7	25	56	59	Paulatuk
Sachs Harbour	89	45	51	40	5	11	76	32	Sachs Harbour
Tuktoyaktuk	522	243	47	148	96	40	420	279	Tuktoyaktuk

SOURCE: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DECEMBER, 1984 (PRELIMINARY REPORT), GNWT BUREAU OF STATISTICS. YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. APRIL, 1985.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Potential Labour Force

Persons 15-64 years of age.

Labour Force

Persons 15-64 years of age working (employed) or looking for work (unemployed).

Participation Rate

Percentage of persons 15-64 years of age who are employed or unemployed.

Employed

Persons working at the time of the survey.

Unemployed

Persons not working, but who wanted a job and had looked for work over the previous four weeks.

Unemployment Rate

Percentage of the labour force which is unemployed.

TABLE 12

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITYFROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor vehicle mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	Industrial Warehouseman	Burner Mechanic	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration: Air conditioning mechanic	Plumber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steamfitter Pipefitter	Welder	Appliance Serviceman	Commercial Cook	TOTAL	
HOLMAN ISLAND			1		1		1			1													4
INUVIK*	9	11	3		3	3	8		3	14	19	23	3		10	1	7		8	11	9		145
FT. McPHERSON			1		11							1									1		14
TUKTOUAKTUK	1		3				1			1	2								1				9
POALATUK					1																		1
AKLAVIK					4																		4
SACHS HARBOUR																							0
ARCTIC RED																							0
TOTAL	10	11	8	0	20	3	10	0	3	16	21	24	3	0	10	1	7	0	9	11	10		77

* About 35% of certified journeymen from Inuvik were of non-native origin.

Source: Department of Education, GNWT, Records and Certification Division.
The data is based on home addresses given at the time of certification.
Thus the particular journeyman may or may not be currently a resident
of the community indicated.

TABLE 13

TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA PLANNING AREA

Area: Beaufort Sea - Mackenzie Delta

Year	Total Number of Trappers	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$400	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$600	# of Trappers Earning			Total Income From Trapping		Average Trapper Income	
				\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974	555	233	-	105	126	18	\$471,535	\$1,135,969	\$850	\$2,047
1974-1975	480	201	-	107	85	8	\$348,668	\$758,130	\$726	\$1,579
1975-1976	581	318	-	131	166	22	\$734,937	\$1,486,232	\$1,265	\$2,558
1976-1977	639	398	-	136	220	42	\$1,059,048	\$1,983,960	\$1,657	\$3,105
1977-1978	649	-	322	65	208	28	\$934,715	\$1,608,874	\$1,440	\$2,479
1978-1979	688	-	345	65	213	51	\$1,379,162	\$2,173,846	\$2,005	\$3,160
1979-1980	654	-	306	66	192	33	\$822,382	\$1,176,682	\$1,257	\$1,799
1980-1981	708	-	346	70	213	49	\$1,098,823	\$1,397,703	\$1,552	\$1,974
1981-1982	615	-	300	56	193	30	\$844,437	\$969,425	\$1,373	\$1,576
1982-1983	575	-	222	46	137	19	\$629,765	\$683,499	\$1,095	\$1,189
1983-1984	630	-	282	55	174	29	\$782,101	\$813,437	\$1,241	\$1,291
1984-1985	657	-	257	58	170	22	\$714,101	\$714,101	\$1,087	\$1,087

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 14

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

SETTLEMENT	-----O&M EXPENDITURES - \$-----				-----CAPITAL EXPENDITURES-\$-----				TOTAL Cap & O&M
	Salaries & Wages	Grants & Contribution	Other O&M	TOTAL	Buildings & Works	Equipment	Grants & Contribution	TOTAL	
Aklavik	1,211,665	664,091	500,532	2,456,288	321,472	18,248		339,720	2,796,008
Arctic Red River	292,332	47,934	162,496	502,762	67,830	61,743		129,573	632,335
Coppermine	1,300,828	698,534	484,807	2,484,169	112,877	54,548	7,605	175,030	2,659,199
Ft. McPherson	1,290,788	123,075	2,685,467	4,089,330	226,764	23,394		250,178	4,339,508
Inuvik	11,861,719	3,856,201	13,560,162	29,278,082	2,586,708	605,018	472,713	3,664,439	32,942,521
Paulatuk	234,029	56,124	420,408	710,561	140,423	4,500		145,003	855,564
Sachs Harbour	327,714	51,253	561,934	940,901	80,867	8,394		89,261	1,030,162
Tuktoyaktuk	1,014,282	1,020,624	828,107	2,863,013	2,751,926	7,071		2,758,997	5,622,010
West Arctic Subtotal	17,523,357	6,517,836	19,283,913	43,325,106	6,288,897	782,996	480,318	7,552,201	50,877,307

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

TABLE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES

1980 - 1985

COMMUNITY		SA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'s)	RECIP- IENTS	AVERAGE \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE NO. CASE/MONTH	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL \$'s)
Inuvik	1980-81	199,753	199,753	190	1,051	602	50	332
	1981-82	208,381	233,873	226	1,035	758	63	309
	1982-83	212,029	261,441	242	1,080	757	63	345
	1983-84	206,825	268,256	237	1,132	790	66	340
	1984-85	216,097	291,629	223	1,317	761	63	383
Aklavik	1980-81	157,047	157,047	130	1,208	622	52	252
	1981-82	122,365	137,335	105	1,308	557	46	247
	1982-83	106,775	131,658	109	1,208	445	37	296
	1983-84	105,162	136,397	99	1,378	420	35	325
	1984-85	95,875	129,386	92	1,406	408	34	317
Fort McPherson	1980-81	88,679	88,679	82	1,081	373	31	238
	1981-82	50,985	57,222	63	908	241	20	237
	1982-83	58,676	72,350	65	1,113	230	19	315
	1983-84	66,818	86,664	73	1,187	263	22	330
	1984-85	48,657	65,513	64	1,024	222	19	295
Arctic Red River	1980-81	3,163	3,163	9	351	14	1	226
	1981-82	7,409	8,315	12	693	28	2	297
	1982-83	8,262	10,188	12	849	33	3	309
	1983-84	9,193	11,923	16	745	30	3	397
	1984-85	6,816	9,199	5	1,840	30	3	307
Tuktoyaktuk	1980-81	96,681	96,681	87	1,111	374	31	259
	1981-82	91,211	102,369	91	1,125	382	32	268
	1982-83	102,631	126,549	88	1,438	395	33	320
	1983-84	105,170	136,407	107	1,275	437	36	312
	1984-85	82,967	111,966	97	1,153	366	31	306
Sachs Harbour	1980-81	18,429	18,429	11	1,675	47	4	392
	1981-82	16,340	18,339	9	2,038	42	3	437
	1982-83	19,247	23,733	12	1,978	43	4	552
	1983-84	15,305	19,851	9	2,206	42	3	473
	1984-85	17,361	23,430	10	2,359	49	4	478
Paulatuk	1980-81	27,267	27,267	20	1,363	76	6	359
	1981-82	74,909	84,073	45	1,868	223	9	377
	1982-83	84,566	104,274	47	2,219	232	19	449
	1983-84	41,813	54,232	17	3,190	107	9	507
	1984-85	51,445	69,427	19	3,654	125	10	555
Holman	1980-81	35,516	35,516	29	1,225	106	9	335
	1981-82	27,891	31,303	16	1,956	85	7	368
	1982-83	21,965	27,084	17	1,593	80	7	339
	1983-84	23,568	30,592	21	1,457	77	6	397
	1984-85	26,633	35,942	23	1,639	94	8	382
Coppermine	1980-81	229,818	229,818	172	1,336	781	65	294
	1981-82	164,238	184,330	144	1,280	683	57	270
	1982-83	142,393	175,577	131	1,340	552	46	318
	1983-84	132,917	172,395	121	1,425	553	46	312
	1984-85	155,062	209,261	140	1,495	608	51	344

SOURCE: REPORT ON THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 1980-1985. GNWT DEPT.
OF SOCIAL SERVICES. YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. NOVEMBER, 1985. (p.12, 13, 16).

TABLE 16
 MAN-MONTHS AND TOTAL INCOME DERIVED FROM OIL INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT FOR BEAUFORT/DELTA ZONE COMMUNITIES, 1971-72 - 1982¹

	AKLAVIK	ARCTIC RED RIVER	COPPERMINE	FT. MCPIERSON	HOLMAN ISLAND	INUVIK	PAULATUK	SACIS HARBOUR	TUKTOYAKTUK	ZONE TOTAL ¹
1971-72 man months	111	2.5	40	50	0	503	16.75	0	254	977.25
total wages	\$136,700	1,840	50,720	63,400	0	441,500	21,240	0	317,700	1,033,100
1972-73 man months	154	35	199.75	66.25	0	632.5	22.25	1.5	280.25	1391.5
total wages	\$153,100	20,000	162,500	71,400	0	591,600	26,000	1,800	331,000	1,357,400
1973-74 man months	123.25	23	187.25	86.75	3	430.75	7.25	0	239.5	1,100.75
total wages	\$137,090	16,740	273,700	93,020	3,700	514,000	9,000	0	302,450	1,349,700
1974-75 man months	132.5	10.5	268.5	59.25	62	607.5	6.6	0	206.5	1,353.35
total wages	\$173,200	8,490	329,300	69,500	86,800	822,900	9,300	0	289,600	1,789,090
1975-76 man months	109.25	8.25	216.5	123.75	0	956	5.25	0	291	1,710
total wages	\$166,100	12,500	615,800	188,100	0	1,453,100	8,000	0	442,300	2,885,900
1976-77 man months	154.25	4.75	155	103	0	1,080.75	9.25	7.5	486.5	2001
total wages	\$266,100	8,200	630,000	177,700	0	1,864,700	16,000	12,900	839,000	3,814,600
1977-78 man months	102.25	6.75	82.5	109	6.5	562	18	19	415.25	1,321.25
total wages	\$197,300	13,300	326,300	210,400	15,000	1,084,700	34,700	46,700	801,400	2,729,800
1978-79 man months										1,444
total wages										\$2,598,500
1979-80 man months	Disaggregated data not available.									
total wages										
1980 man months										
total wages										
1981 man months										
total wages										
1982 man months	331	0	140	328	44	1,456	18	56	917	3,290
total wages	\$1,181,500	0	499,700	1,170,800	157,100	5,197,300	64,300	199,900	3,273,300	11,744,000
1985 no. of men	56	0	27	35	3	296	5	5	138	
total wages	\$1,064,700	0	566,113	776,000	38,000	8,028,881	90,000	70,000	1,758,863	

¹ Source: Beaufort Sea - Mackenzie Delta Environmental Impact Statement Supplementary Information, 1983. Dome Petroleum Ltd, Esso Resources Canada Ltd, and Gulf Canada Resources Inc., June, 1983.

² Source: Inuvik Region Executive Office, 1986.

TABLE 17

Table FOOD PRICE INDEXES, by Major Category and Selected Communities
 Northwest Territories, June 1985
 (Yellowknife = 100)

	All Items	Meat	Fish	Dairy & Eggs	Cereal & Bakery	Fruit	Vege- tables	Sugar	Coffee & Tea	Fats & Oils	Non- Alcoh. Bev.	Other Food Items
Aklavik	147	136	115	142	154	166	167	140	103	135	157	136
Arctic Red River	128	126	128	117	141	125	120	116	114	137	156	147
Coppermine	146	131	108	183	148	159	142	152	98	126	139	123
Fort McPherson	120	110	103	120	120	129	124	123	98	130	137	127
Inuvik	129	111	95	140	125	144	146	122	115	116	132	124
Holman	176	154	120	214	172	181	224	162	100	121	143	136
Paulatuk	163	166	140	183	136	146	133	233	157	135	271	154
Sachs Harbour	183	163	126	194	172	209	196	179	129	131	271	168
Tuktoyaktuk	125	128	113	126	123	126	119	133	98	116	132	125

SOURCE: FOOD PRICE SURVEY, N.W.T., 1985. GNWT BUREAU OF STATISTICS, YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.
 MAY, 1986.

FIGURE 1 MACKENZIE DELTA - BEAUFORT SEA REGION

POPULATIONS FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES

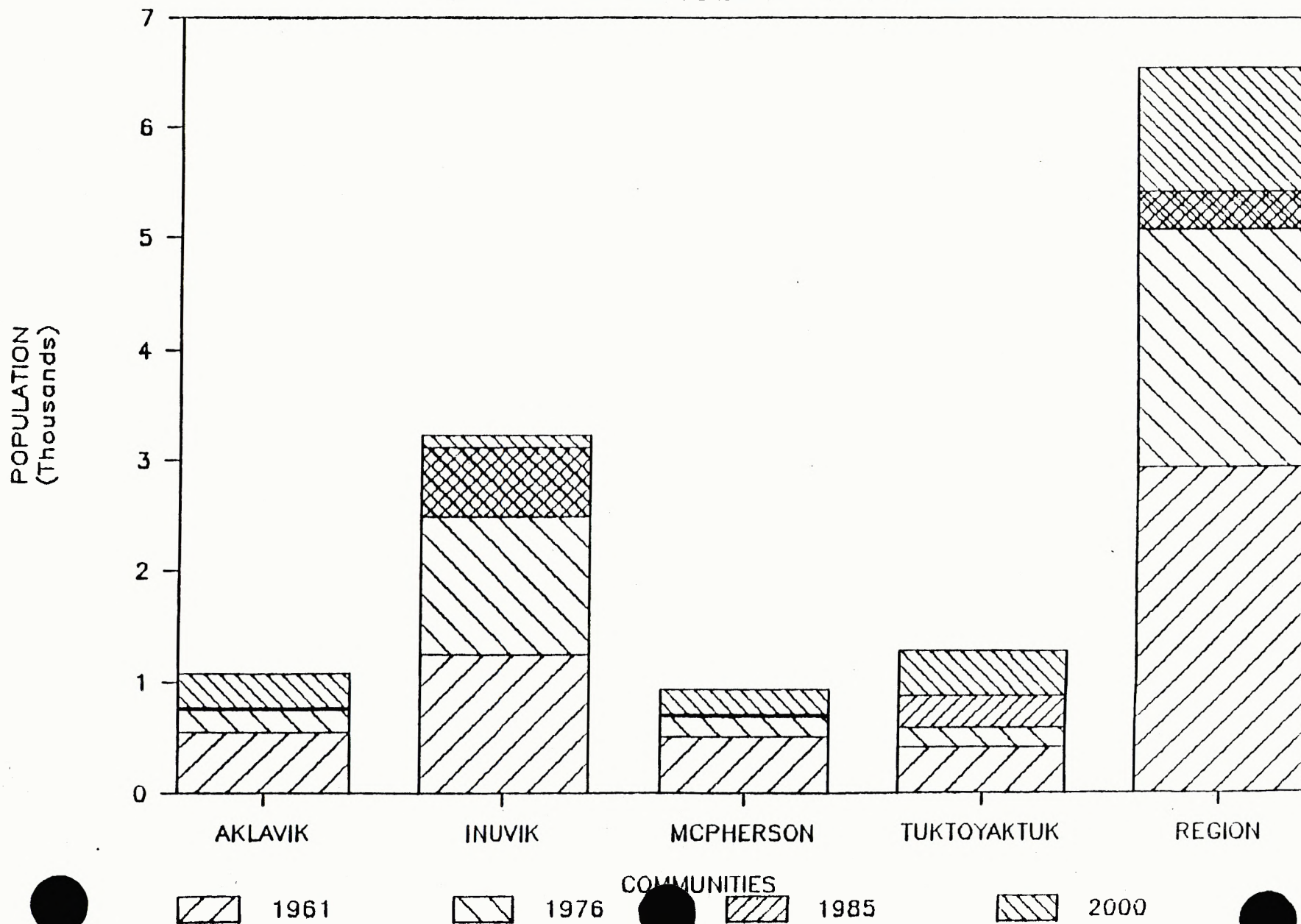


FIGURE 2

MACKENZIE DELTA - BEAUFORT SEA REGION

POPULATIONS FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES

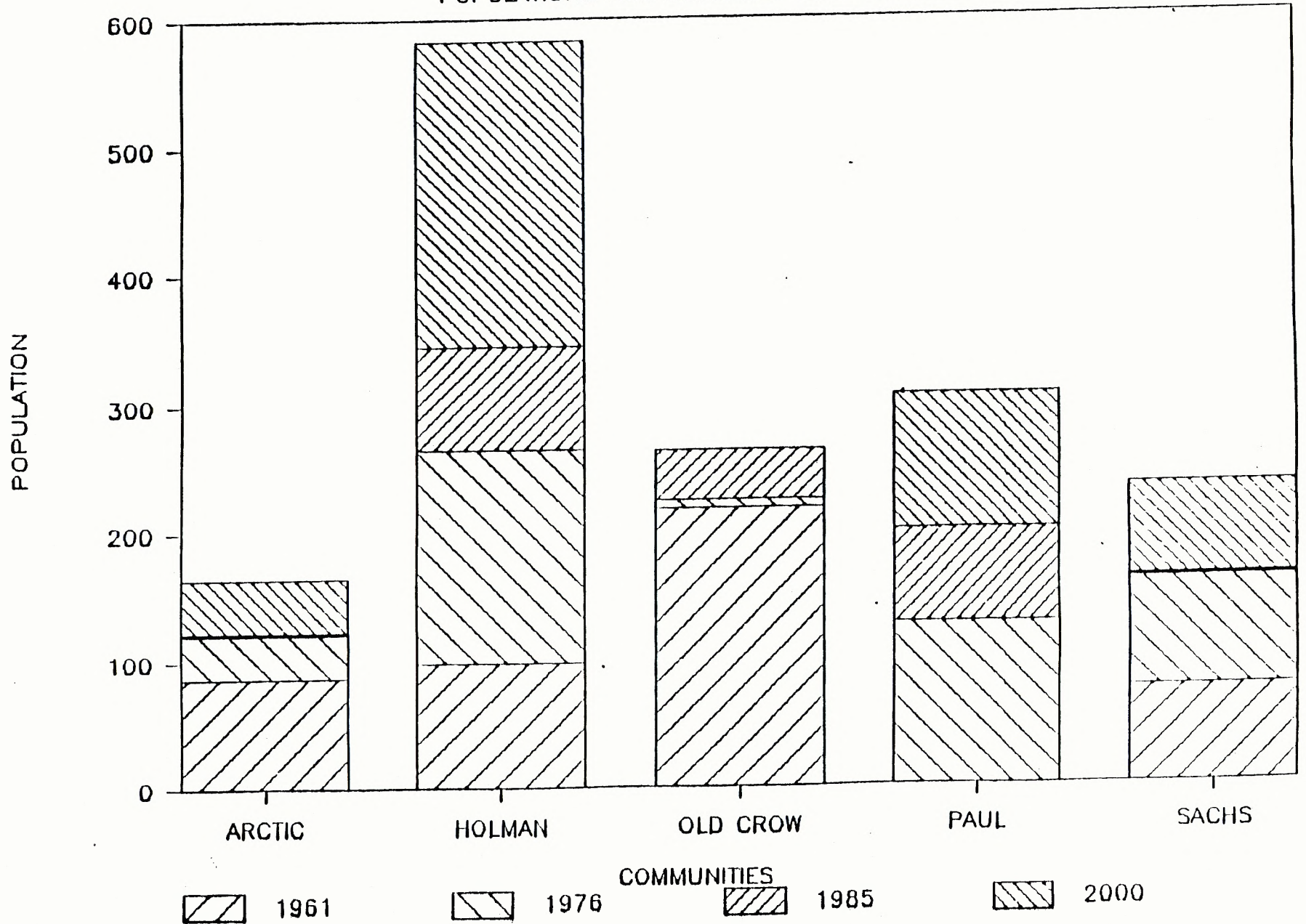
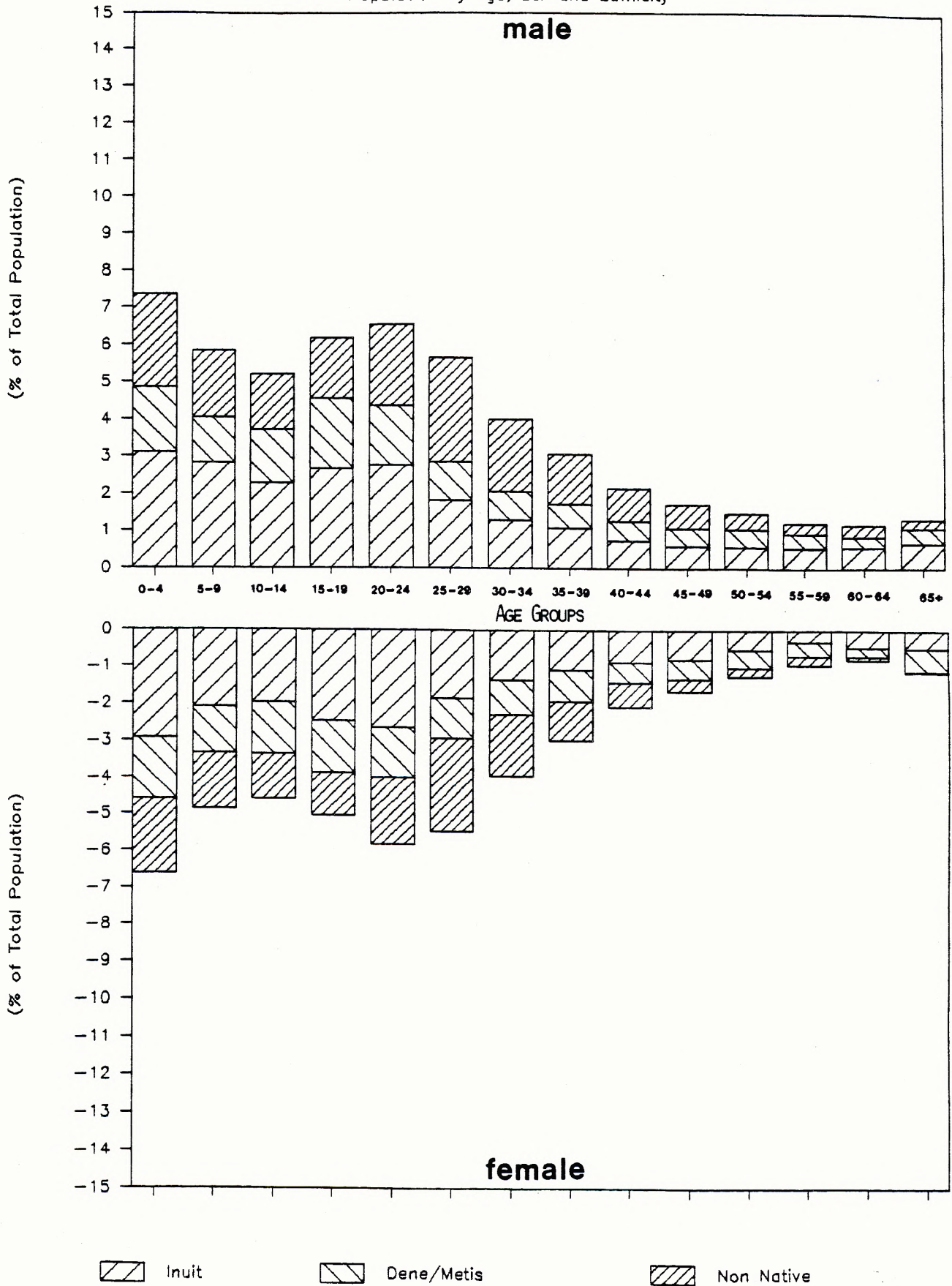


FIGURE 3 BEAUFORT SEA-MACKENZIE DELTA

Population By Age, Sex and Ethnicity

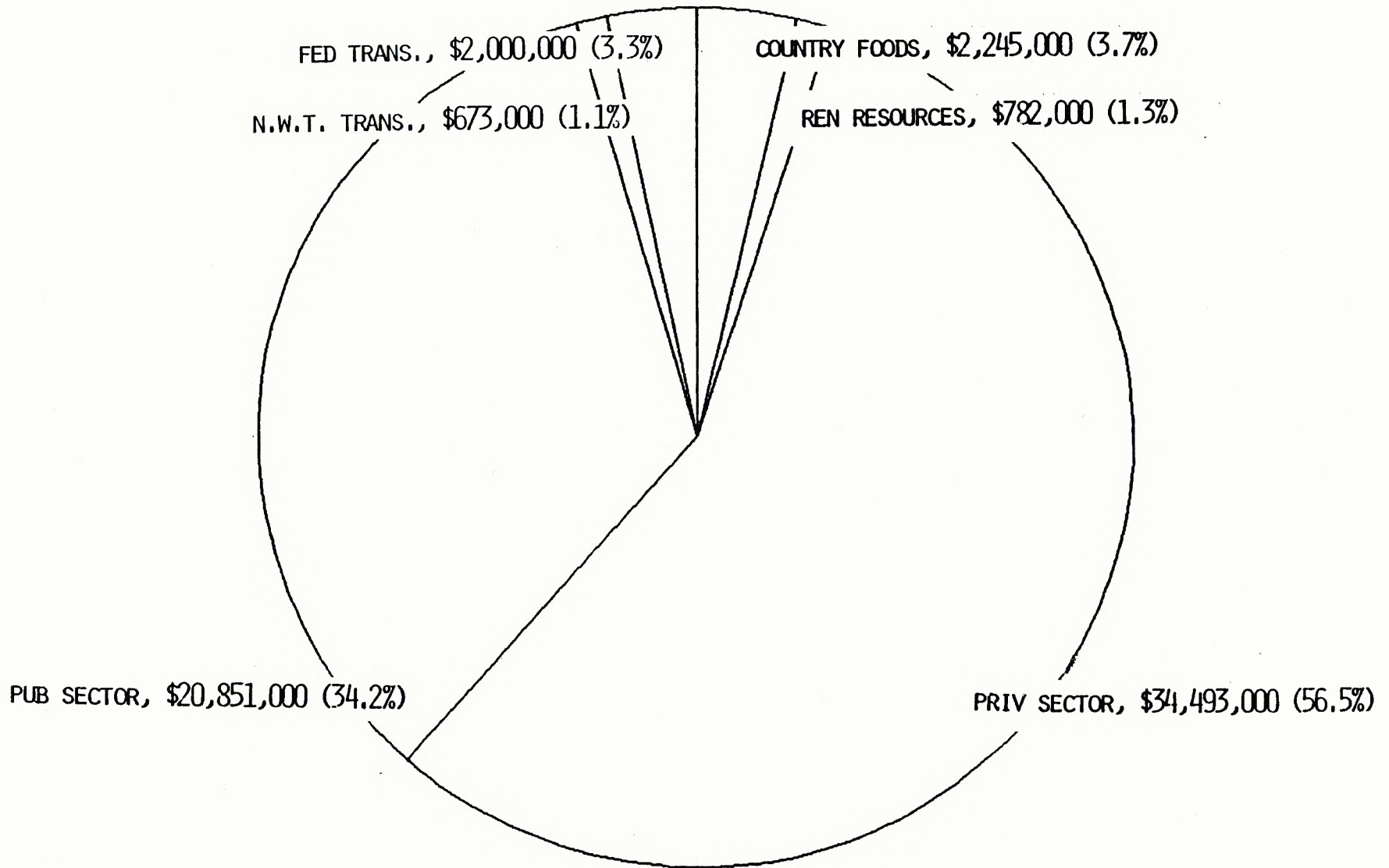


Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics. Projections based on Statistics Canada census data, 1981.

FIGURE 4

BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984



Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd./
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1985)

FIGURE 5

Value of Fur Income

Adjusted for 1985 Dollars

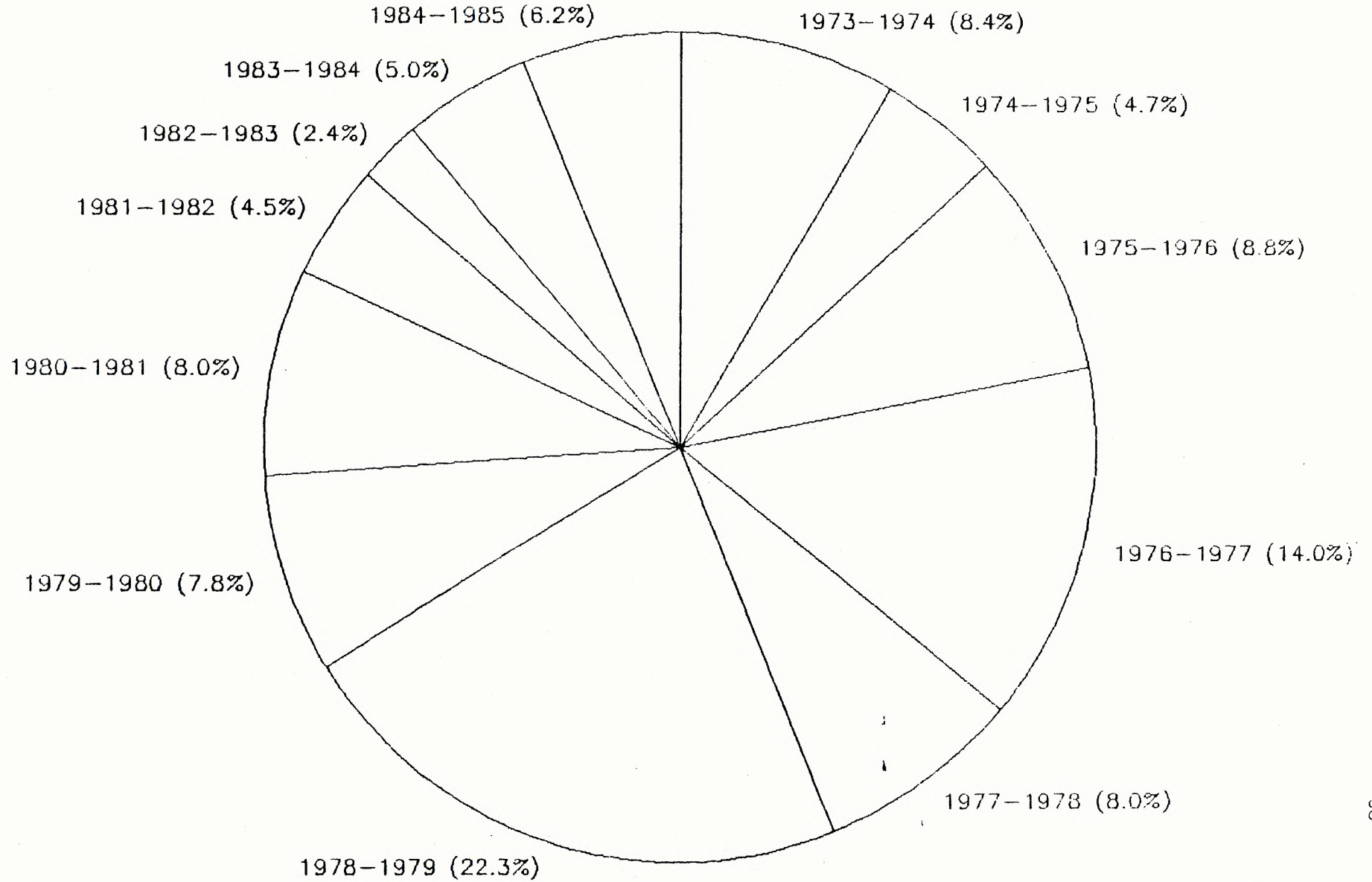
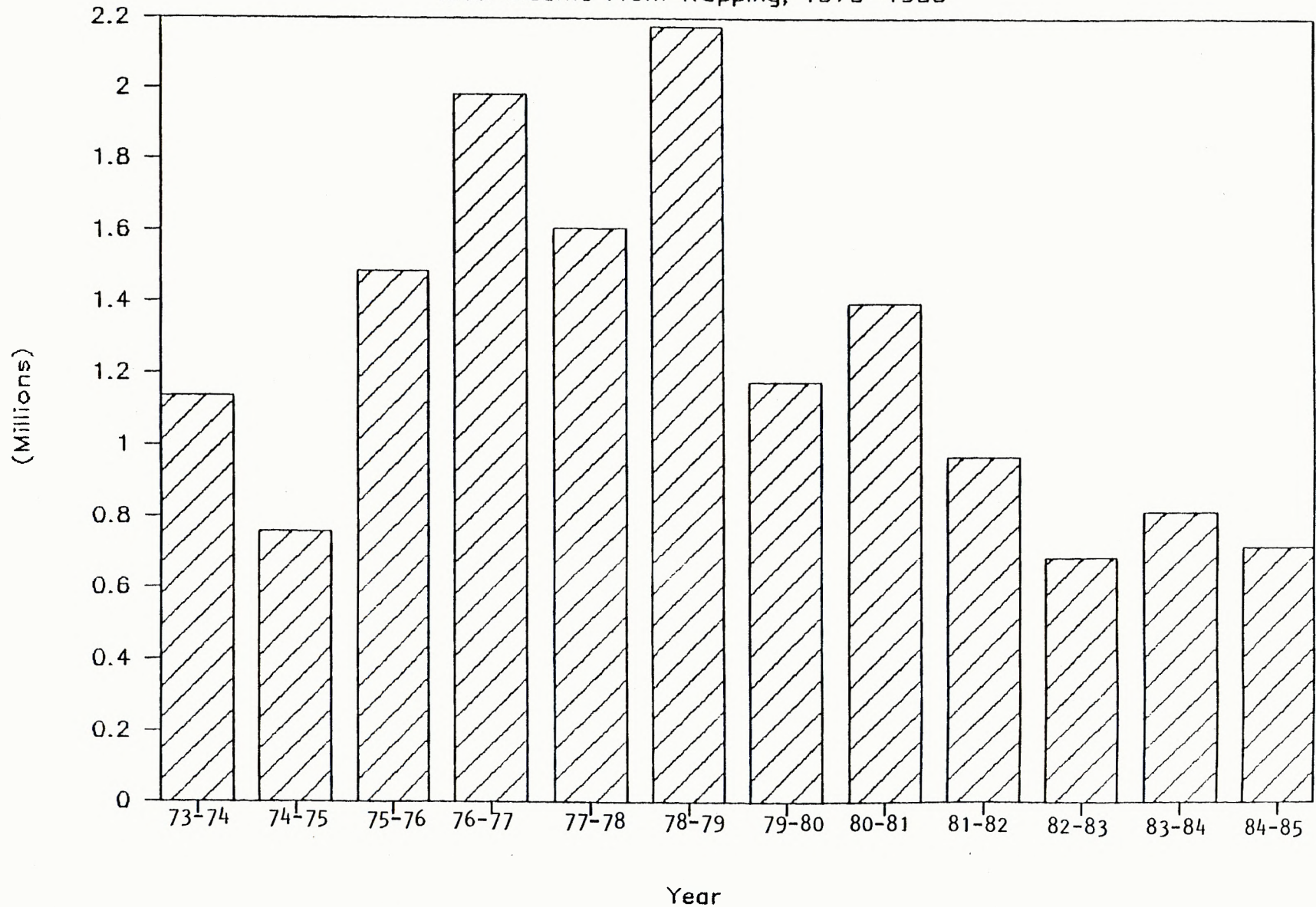


FIGURE 6

BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA

Total Income From Trapping, 1973-1985

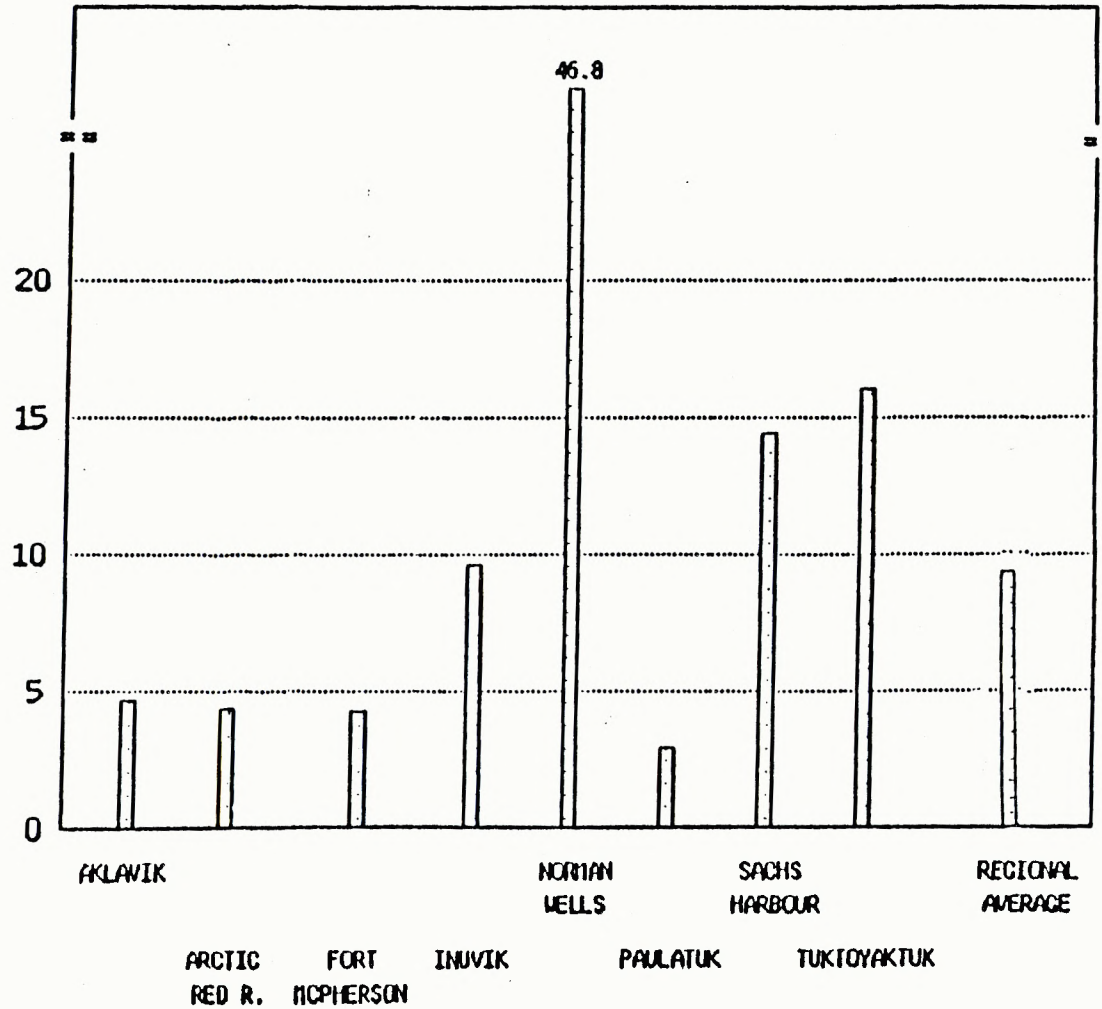


SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

FIGURE 7

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME BY COMMUNITY, 1984
(Excludes Country Foods)

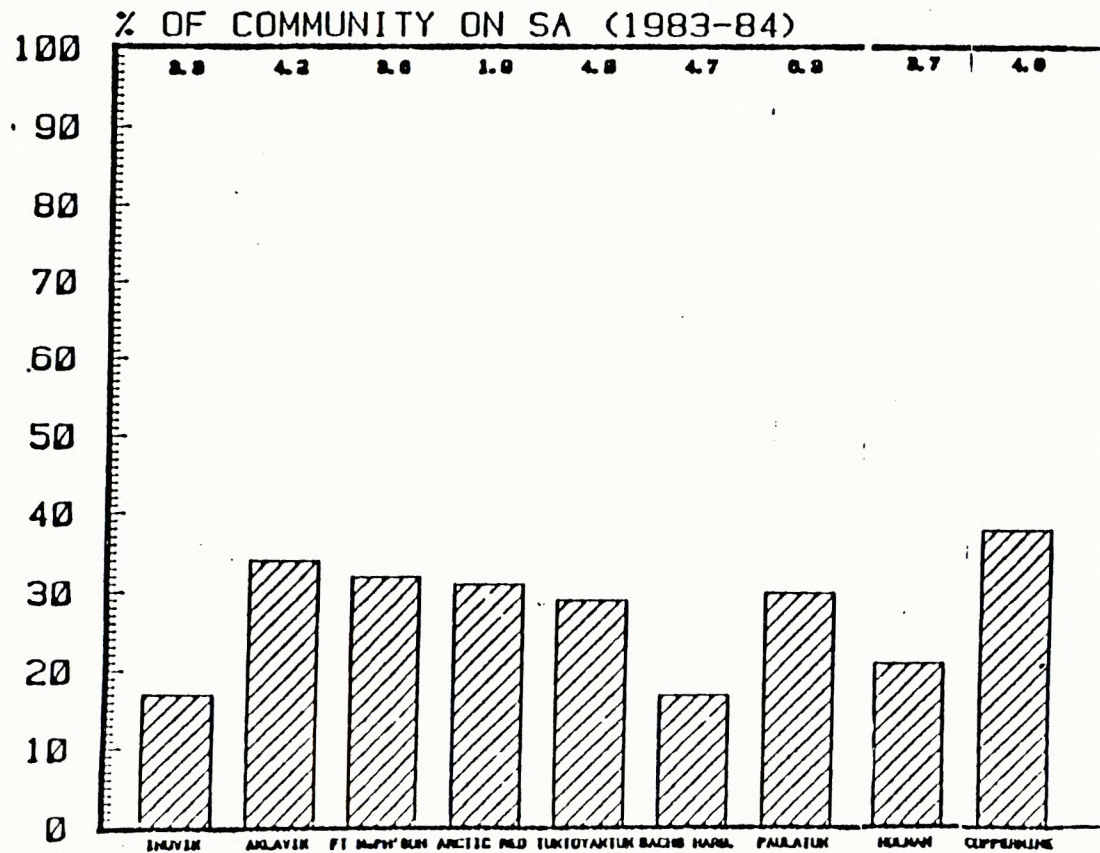
\$/CAPITA ('000)



SOURCE: INUVIK REGION ECONOMIC BASE STUDY, 1985.

FIGURE 8

INUVIK REGION DEPENDANCY ON SOCIAL ASSISTANCE



SOURCE: REPORT ON THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 1980-1985.
GNWT DEPT. OF SOCIAL SERVICES. YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.,
NOVEMBER, 1985. (p. 33).

NOTES: The bar graphs show the proportion of each community or region which has received social assistance for one or more months in 1983-84. The numbers at the top of the bar graphs show the average number of months in the year for which the Recipients

BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA

COMMUNITY PROFILE

AKLAVIK

Prepared By:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office

January, 1987

AKLAVIK

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AKLAVIK

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

1. a short section describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
2. a section containing figures which illustrate historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
3. a section of tables which provide the data used to prepare the graphics and text.

In describing the social and economic makeup of the community, this profile will help the people of the community focus on where they have come from where they are now, and where they are going. This profile is meant to help the community identify opportunities and constraints to development. The community can develop a vision of where it wants to go. Land use planning provides communities with an opportunity to develop a strategy to achieve their preferred futures.

2. HISTORY

The Aklavik area was a traditional meeting point of the Loucheux Dene and the Inuvialuit in their search for furs and food. Aklavik means "the place of the barrenland grizzly bear" in Inuvialuit. Small trading posts had been established in the area by about 1910. In 1912, the Hudson Bay Company established its first trading post at Pokiak, an Inuvialuit camp across the river from the present site of Aklavik. The growth of trade led to expansion of the present site of Aklavik and by 1918 the beginning of the permanent settlement of Aklavik. The settlement rapidly became the chief trapping, trading and transportation centre of the muskrat-rich Mackenzie Delta. In 1919 the Anglican mission was established, the RCMP established its western Arctic headquarters in 1922, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals station was opened in 1925. In 1926 the Roman Catholic mission was established, and the Hudson Bay Company relocated its store to Aklavik.

With the expansion of the mission hospital and the residential school, and with the opening of government regional administrative offices the population increased steadily. By 1952, the population of Aklavik and the surrounding camps exceeded 1,500.

Because of serious flooding and erosion problems at Aklavik and

limited potential for community expansion, the federal government decided to relocate the community to Inuvik. The new town of Inuvik was completed in 1961, but many residents preferred to remain at Aklavik. While Aklavik is not the regional centre it once was, the local people proudly call it "the town that would not die".

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Aklavik's population rose from 560 in 1961 to 780 in 1976 and then declined to 705 in 1981 (Census Canada). Population growth has been slow over the past two and half decades, averaging about 2 percent per annum. This is due to considerable in-migration and out-migration. Often the same individuals were involved in both types of population flows as they temporarily leave the community in search of other opportunities. It was estimated that the population in 1985 was 758 people. The projected population of Aklavik for the year 2000 is 1,082 residents, which amounts to about 3 percent annual rate of growth.

Detailed population data for the community are somewhat dated, being based on the 1981 Census. The data reveal that the community is youthful with 60 percent of the population under the age of 24. During the same period 32 percent of the population was between 25-54 years old and only about 4 percent of the population was over 65 years old. The projection to year 2000 indicates that the community will remain relatively youthful.

Aklavik's population reflects the varied origins and backgrounds of its residents. The 1981 Census indicated that 52 percent of the population was Inuvialuit, 27 percent were Dene/Metis and the balance (21%) were non-native people. GNWT's Bureau of Statistics estimates for 1985 indicate that some 52 percent were Inuvialuit, 38 percent Dene/Metis and only 10 percent non-native. The projections to year 2000 indicate that the non-native population may decrease slightly and the Inuvialuit population will increase but the Dene/Metis population will remain the same.

The large proportion of population under the age of 24 could produce problems for the community as they enter the labour force. There are few opportunities for expansion in the existing economy, and if new fields of endeavour are not developed, the younger members of the community will be forced to leave in search of employment. In order to keep its young people from leaving, the community must seek to expand its economy.

3.2 Education

Aklavik has a long history of education, and many people appear to place a high value on their children's schooling. The local school offers kindergarten to grade 10. There is also a single adult education classroom in the community with one full time instructor. Total enrollment in elementary grades through to grade 10 has ranged from 188 in 1981-1982 to 212 in 1985-1986 school year. During the last 5 years about 70 percent of school enrollment was in grade 6 or less. Attendance by students has been fairly good averaging over 78 percent since 1981-82. The percentage of non-attendance due to land days was also low, averaging between 2-3 percent.

Students who wish to go to high school (grade 11-12) have to go to Inuvik. A total of 11 students have graduated from high school (grade 12) in the last 4 years (1982-85). Statistics Canada's 1981 census indicates that 52 percent of the working age population (15-64 years) had less than grade 9 schooling, about 27 percent had more than grade 9 schooling, about 1 percent had trade diploma and/or college diploma, and about 6 percent had university degree. There appears to be a very high drop-out rate of students from grades 9 through 12.

The area of adult education is one which shows great promise and could provide much needed training especially in activities such as oil and gas which will again become an important source of income and employment for the community.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

The economy of Aklavik can be broken down into three major categories that include the public, private and renewable resources sectors. The public sector includes income from the territorial, federal and municipal governments. The private sector is made up of local private businesses, large out-of-town industries such as oil and gas, tourism and crafts.

The third category includes income from sale of raw renewable resources such as fish, meat, furs as well as the imputed value of country foods which is calculated by estimating the replacement cost of the food that is harvested and may be consumed locally.

The proportion of income from different sectors, based on data provided by Lutra (1985) was: 37 percent from the private sector, 42 percent from the public sector, (excluding transfer of payments), and 5 percent from renewable resources (excluding

imputed value of country food). The federal and territorial transfer of payments contributed about 16 percent to community income.

The economy has evolved from subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering economy to a mixed wage/subsistence economy with the establishment of Aklavik as a regional government centre and with the advent of oil and gas exploration. The community has an active business sector that is primarily geared to the needs of the local market. A few small but dynamic enterprises are involved with the oil and gas industry. Several government enterprises such as the fur garment Co-op and the sawmill were established in an attempt to provide employment opportunities, but failed as economic ventures.

According to the 1981 Census there were about 210 paid workers and 5 self-employed. GNWT's 1984 survey (Lutra, 1985) indicated that the private sector (excluding harvesting activities) employed 47 full time and 200 part-time or seasonal employees, while the public sector (municipal, GNWT, federal) employed 46 full time employees. The 1984 labour force survey of GNWT's Bureau of Statistics indicated that the unemployment rate was 41 percent (153 employed) and the participation rate was 54 percent. Most of the people were employed by the service sector and most were employed in the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. Since 1970 to July 1986, 4 people from Aklavik received Journeyman certification.

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country food was about \$ 4,400 for 1984. If we include the estimated imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to about \$5,000. Therefore, about 14 percent of the per capita income came from the value of country food.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Aklavik and its surrounding area is rich in wild life, particularly in muskrat. Traditionally the residents have relied on caribou, moose and fish for meat and have used geese, ducks, bear, sheep, muskrat, beaver and whales to supplement their diet. A very rough estimate indicates that in 1984 the value of country food was about \$210,000 (Lutra, 1985).

An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of the harvest is not available. Nevertheless, based on the knowledge of many individuals, country food appears to be the main staple food utilized by most Aklavik's residents. It is assumed that the community is self sufficient in protein products from wildlife alone.

The area around Aklavik has a tradition of being an excellent fur bearer producing region as is attested by relatively large incomes recorded over the years. During a six year period (1974-1980) the value of fur production was estimated to be over one million dollars (EIS, 1982). Income from fur production has dropped considerably since the 1976-1977 season when 153 trappers had a total reported income of \$429,000 (1985 dollars, only 76 trappers earned over \$600) to \$104,000 for the 1984-1985 season. In the 1984-85 trapping season, out of 134 registered trappers only 32 trappers earned over \$600, 21 trappers earned between \$1,000-\$5,000, and 4 trappers earned more than \$5,000. The average annual income per trapper ranged from as low as \$775 (1984-85 season) to a high of \$2,800 (1985 dollars) in 1976-77 season. The decline in income from trapping is probably due to the lobbying of anti-fur harvest groups. The fur bearers of most value in terms of numbers trapped and value of fur include muskrat, mink, lynx, coloured fox, marten and white fox.

It is estimated that hunting and trapping accounted for 5 percent, or \$162,000 of the cash economy of the community in 1984 (Lutra, 1985). When the imputed value of country food is included, these activities account for about 11 percent, or \$372,000, of the total economic activity.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment with the Hamlet administration, Nursing Station, Dene Band, RCMP, the school and different territorial departments. In 1984, the total income from the public sector was about \$1.4 million (excluding transfer of payments), or 42 percent of the total community income (Lutra, 1985). For the 1985-86 fiscal year the territorial government contributed \$1,211,665 in wages, \$664,091 in grants and contributions, \$580,532 in operation and maintenance, and \$329,720 in capital expenditures. Thus, for the same period, GNWT's total contribution to the local economy amounted to about \$2.8 million (O & M and capital expenditures).

Transfer of payments are also an important additional cash income for many residents. These transfers from the federal and territorial governments accounted for about 16 percent of the total community cash income or about \$567,000 (Lutra, 1985). In 1984-85, 92 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,400 per person, while in 1980-81, 130 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,200. Social assistance in Aklavik is relatively high, over 20 percent of

the working age population received social assistance payments. The federal transfer of payments were given in the form of family allowance, old age security and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1984 about \$405,000 were distributed in the community for those that were qualified to receive these payments.

According to the data available it appears that the public sector is a major contributor to the cash economy of Aklavik. If we also include the many other essential services which are provided, either free of charge or at a very low cost, such as housing, which is not included in the above income, then the public sector is the most important element of the community's welfare.

4.4 Private Sector

There are a diversity of small businesses which provide employment on a permanent or casual basis to many residents. Most enterprises are service oriented and primarily geared to the need of the local market such as taxi, fuel sales, local construction, retail merchandise and food sales. A small but dynamic element in the business community was involved in providing services to the oil and gas industry such as construction, trucking, oil spill containment and cleanup services.

One local manufacturer, the Co-op fur garment shop, which was sponsored by GNWT provided a significant source of employment and income for many of the women in Aklavik. This enterprise, however, failed as an economic venture and thus, is no longer in operation.

A major income source since the 1970's has been the oil and gas industry, namely Dome, Esso and Gulf. The level of employment has steadily increased with a total of 56 people working in the industry in 1985, earning in excess of one million dollars.

4.4 Cost of Living

The cost of living in 1983 was about 60-69 percent higher than Edmonton. The 1985 food price survey of GNWT, Bureau of Statistics shows that food prices for all items were about 47 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for vegetables (67%), fruit (66%), non-alcoholic beverages (57%), and for cereal and baked goods (54%). Therefore, if local residents have to spend their cash income on the above items, then their actual earning will be greatly diminished.

5.0 Future Prospects

Currently, the local economy is of a mixed character; people work for wages and use a portion of the income from such work to purchase capital goods needed for a land-based lifestyle. Even though a shift towards increased industrial employment is unlikely due to the economic downturn of oil and gas activities, expectations are rising, and more people are becoming interested in working for wages. However, the way of life involving renewable resource harvesting as a cash income and as a source of food will continue to be a strong factor in the community in the future. Harvest of wildlife for food by-and-large does not show up in terms of cash income and is often difficult to measure directly. A basic concern that needs to be addressed is the level of harvest of different wildlife species that can be sustained without depleting the resource. A depletion of the resource could have a negative effect in the loss of country food as a food source, as well as the scarcity of animals could frustrate tourists who wish to view animals in their natural habitat close to the community.

Another recent development that may have negative consequences is the closing down of oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea and the Delta. The oil and gas industry has hired a number of people from the community since the 1970's and some have come to rely on this particular source of income. Nevertheless, opportunities may be forthcoming and thus, in order to prepare people for future industrial employment and business opportunities, there will exist a need to expand the role of small businesses and to train young people for employment in higher skilled occupations.

Tourism could generate more jobs and cash income for the residents of Aklavik. The community has a number of drawing cards to attract tourists seeking a traditional Arctic experience. The area offers beautiful scenery and is rich in wildlife. In addition, the people of the community lead a relatively traditional lifestyle, making it attractive to tourists who want to experience a unique culture. With proper marketing the community might be able to increase the importance of tourism.

Traditional hunting and trapping pursuits will probably continue to play a large role in the economic and cultural life of the community. An upturn in the price of fur would increase the cash value of hunting and trapping. The value of hunting and trapping to the community cannot be overestimated. A policy of managing the land, the sea, fish and game will ensure Aklavik's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

Table 1
 HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS
 OF BEAUFORT SEA-MACKENZIE DELTA REGION
 1961 - 2005

Community	1961 ¹	1966 ¹	HISTORIC RECORDS			ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED					% Increase 1961 - 2005
			1971 ¹	1976 ¹	1981 ¹	1985 ²	1990 ²	1995 ²	2000 ²	2005 ²	
Aklavik	560	610	660	780	720	758	872	983	1082	1171	28
Arctic Red River	85	85	105	120	120	123	139	155	164	166	18
Fort Macpherson	510	655	675	710	630	693	771	850	932	1007	23
Holman Island	95	180	240	265	300	345	430	514	583	650	215
Inuvik	1250	2040	2670	3110	3145	3166	3337 ⁴	3607	3822	4029	131
Paulatuk	-	-	95	125	175	200	236	272	305	337	84 ³
Sachs Harbour	75	130	140	160	160	161	188	215	234	250	
Tuktoyaktuk	410	510	595	590	770	882	1034	1171	1288	1419	88
Total	2985	4210	5180	5870	6020	6328	7007	7767	8410	9029	102

Sources:

- ¹ Statistics Canada, census data
- ² GNWT, Bureau of Statistics
- ³ % increase from 1971 to 1981 only
- ⁴ adjusted to account for C.F.S. shut down

POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN
AGE AND SEX FOR CENSUS YEARS

AND PROJECTIONS
COMMUNITY: AKLAVIK

Table 2

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976 **	ALL GROUPS	M	380	49.0	40	110	90	55	65	5	15
		F	400	51.0	50	125	65	55	55	20	30
		T	780	100.0	90	235	155	110	120	25	45
1981**	ALL GROUPS	M	345	49.0	40	90	85	50	60	15	10
		F	360	51.0	35	90	90	60	55	15	20
		T	705	100.0	75	175	175	105	120	30	30
	OENE/ METIS	M	110	--	10	25	30	15	10	--	5
		F	85	--	10	20	35	--	10	5	10
		T	190	27.0	20	55	50	20	15	5	15
	INUIT	M	185	--	30	40	50	25	30	10	5
		F	190	--	15	40	50	20	35	10	5
		T	370	52.0	45	85	105	50	60	20	15
	NON NATIVE	M	40	--	5	10	5	10	15	--	5
		F	40	--	5	5	5	15	5	--	--
		T	75	21.0	10	15	15	25	15	--	--
1985*	ALL GROUPS	M	389	51.0	58	89	91	60	59	18	14
		F	369	49.0	52	72	96	45	66	22	16
		T	758	100.0	110	161	187	105	125	40	30
	OENE/ METIS	M	146	--	23	33	37	21	23	5	4
		F	147	--	18	28	43	13	24	12	9
		T	293	38.0	45	61	80	34	47	17	13
	INUIT	M	203	--	28	49	47	31	28	13	7
		F	190	--	30	37	46	22	38	10	7
		T	393	52.0	58	86	93	53	66	23	14
	NON NATIVE	M	40	--	7	7	7	8	8	--	3
		F	32	--	4	7	7	10	4	--	--
		T	72	10.0	11	14	14	18	12	--	3
1990 *	ALL GROUPS	M	451	52.0	72	101	88	83	68	21	18
		F	421	48.0	59	89	83	80	62	27	21
		T	872	100.0	131	190	171	163	130	48	39
	OENE/ METIS	M	170	--	25	38	37	31	29	4	6
		F	166	--	22	31	37	30	19	15	12
		T	336	38.0	47	69	74	61	48	19	18
	INUIT	M	241	--	40	56	44	44	31	17	9
		F	223	--	36	48	40	39	39	12	9
		T	464	53.0	76	104	84	83	70	29	18
	NON NATIVE	M	40	--	7	7	7	8	8	--	3
		F	32	--	1	10	6	11	4	--	--
		T	72	9.0	8	17	13	19	12	--	3

* Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

** Based on Statistics Canada Census.

Source: Statistics Canada and Bureau of Statistics, GNWT.

1986 May 8

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS
POPULATION BY AGE BY ETHNICITY BY SEX

Table 3

Base year : 1985 June
Fertility/Mortality Rates : Model 2
Growth due to migration : 0

SETTLEMENT/REGION : Aklavik

June	Group	Sex	All Ages	Age Groups												
				0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
1985	All Groups	T	758	110	82	79	92	95	68	37	42	27	30	22	18	30
		F	389	58	47	42	46	45	38	22	19	14	16	10	11	17
	Dene/Metis	T	293	41	28	33	41	39	22	12	15	11	10	11	8	13
		F	146	21	15	18	19	13	8	7	8	6	6	2	5	9
Inuit	T	393	58	46	40	44	49	34	19	21	13	17	15	14	14	
	F	203	28	28	21	23	20	11	9	9	4	7	8	9	9	
Non Native	T	72	11	8	6	7	7	12	6	6	3	3	1	1	3	
	F	40	7	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	
1990	All Groups	T	872	131	108	82	77	94	100	63	36	38	28	28	22	39
		F	451	72	54	47	41	46	35	21	15	15	14	14	11	18
	Dene/Metis	T	336	47	41	28	33	41	39	22	12	15	11	10	11	18
		F	170	25	23	15	18	19	18	13	8	8	6	6	6	12
Inuit	T	464	76	58	46	40	44	49	34	19	21	13	17	15	18	
	F	241	40	28	28	21	23	24	11	11	9	4	7	7	9	
Non Native	T	72	8	6	6	6	12	7	7	5	2	4	1	1	3	
	F	40	7	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	
1995	All Groups	T	983	133	127	108	80	79	99	95	62	32	39	26	28	49
		F	509	72	67	54	46	42	48	45	36	20	19	14	14	21
	Dene/Metis	T	379	49	46	41	29	33	41	39	22	12	15	11	10	21
		F	192	25	22	18	15	18	19	18	13	8	7	6	6	15
Inuit	T	532	76	75	68	46	40	44	49	34	19	21	13	17	25	
	F	277	40	40	38	29	23	23	20	11	9	4	7	7	14	
Non Native	T	72	8	6	6	6	14	7	7	6	1	3	2	1	3	
	F	40	7	3	4	4	6	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	
2000	All Groups	T	1,082	126	129	126	106	82	84	94	94	58	33	37	26	28
		F	563	69	68	66	53	47	43	44	44	33	21	17	13	14
	Dene/Metis	T	417	46	48	46	41	29	33	41	39	22	12	15	11	10
		F	215	25	25	24	23	16	18	19	18	9	4	8	6	6
Inuit	T	593	72	75	74	58	46	40	44	49	34	19	21	13	17	
	F	308	37	40	39	29	28	21	23	24	11	9	4	7	9	
Non Native	T	72	8	6	6	7	8	11	9	6	2	2	1	2	3	
	F	40	7	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	
2005	All Groups	T	1,171	128	122	126	121	106	86	79	93	90	59	31	37	26
		F	613	71	69	67	63	54	47	46	43	36	19	17	13	13
	Dene/Metis	T	449	44	46	46	44	41	28	33	41	39	22	12	15	11
		F	236	24	25	24	23	15	15	18	19	13	8	7	8	8
Inuit	T	650	76	70	74	73	56	45	44	49	34	19	21	13	17	
	F	337	40	35	39	38	28	27	23	24	11	9	4	7	9	
Non Native	T	72	8	6	6	7	9	13	9	6	2	2	1	2	4	
	F	40	7	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	

ENROLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE
For School Years
1981 - 1985

AKLAVIK

Table 4

Y E A R S		PRIMARY K - 3	INTERMEDIATE 4 - 6	MIDDLE 7 - 9	SENIOR 10 - 12	T O T A L
1981-82	M	29	42	23	3	97
	F	31	31	29	0	91
	T	60	73	52	3	188
1982-83	M	27	29	27	13	96
	F	36	38	19	10	103
	T	63	67	46	23	199
1983-84	M	36	34	23	3	96
	F	37	35	26	2	100
	T	73	69	49	5	196
1984-85	M	47	29	26	4	106
	F	46	28	25	2	101
	T	93	57	51	6	207
1985-86	M	51	35	27	0	113
	F	46	24	24	5	99
	T	97	59	51	5	212

***Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 5
 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY
 For School Years
 1981 - 1985

AKLAVIK

Y E A R S	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non-attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	182	3	79
1982 - 83	187	3	78
1983 - 84	196	2	83
1984 - 85	207	2	79

*** Source: Department Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 6

High School Graduates By Home Community
For 1982 - 1985

COMMUNITY	1982/1983				1983/1984				1984/1985				TOTAL
	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	
HOLMAN ISLAND	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
AKLAVIK	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	11
ARCTIC RED RIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
FORT MACPHERSON	-	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	10
INUVIK	4	1	1	15	-	1	-	7	3	3	1	15	57
PAULATUK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
SACHS HARBOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TUKTOYAKTUK	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Total	8	2	3	18	2	2	5	8	8	5	3	15	79

Source: GNWT, Department of Education

Note: 41 out of 79 graduates were natives or about 52% from 1982-85.

Table 7

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

	Imputed value of Country Food	Renewable Resource	Private Sector	Public Sector	N.U.T. Transfer	Federal Transfer	Total
Aklavik	\$210,000	\$162,000	\$1,245,000	\$1,406,000	\$127,000	\$405,000	\$3,555,000
Arctic Red River	\$107,000	\$41,000	\$21,000	\$179,000	\$9,000	\$05,000	\$522,000
Fort McPherson	\$344,000	\$161,000	\$051,000	\$1,050,000	\$55,000	\$394,000	\$2,063,000
Holman Island	\$1,190,000	\$63,000	\$092,000	\$274,000	\$36,000	\$160,000	\$2,615,000
Inuvik	\$100,000	\$216,000	\$10,043,000	\$15,143,000	\$265,000	\$606,000	\$35,341,000
Paulatuk	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$265,000	\$361,000	\$63,000	N/A	\$752,000
Sachs Harbour	N/A	\$35,000	\$76,000	\$777,000	\$21,000	\$50,000	\$959,000
Tuktoyaktuk	\$00,000	\$79,000	\$12,300,000	\$1,653,000	\$97,000	\$220,000	\$14,437,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$2,245,000	\$702,000	\$34,493,000	\$20,051,000	\$673,000	\$2,000,000	\$61,044,000

Source: GNHT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd./
H. J. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Ltd, 1985)

Table 8

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY

FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor vehicle mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	Industrial Warehouseman	Burner Mechanic	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration; Air conditioning mechanic	Plumber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steamfitter Pipefitter	Welder	Appliance Serviceman	Commercial Cook	TOTAL	
HOLMAN ISLAND			1		1		1			1													4
INUVIK*	9	11	3		3	3	8		3	14	19	23	3		10	1	7		8	11	9		145
FT. McPHERSON			1		11							1									1		14
TUKTOUAKTUK	1		3				1			1	2								1				9
POALATUK					1																		1
AKLAVIK					4																		4
SACHS HARBOUR																							0
ARCTIC RED																							0
TOTAL	10	11	8	0	20	3	10	0	3	16	21	24	3	0	10	1	7	0	9	11	10		177

* About 35% of certified journeymen from Inuvik were of non-native origin.

Source: Department of Education, GNWT, Records and Certification Division.
The data is based on home addresses given at the time of certification.
Thus the particular journeyman may or may not be currently a resident
of the community indicated.

Table 9

TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA PLANNING AREA

Settlements AKLAVIK

Year	Total Number of Trappers	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$400	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$600	# of Trappers Earning			Total Income From Trapping		Average Trapper Income	
				\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974	111	47	-	22	36	5	\$67,427.56	\$162,439.12	\$607.46	\$1,463.42
1974-1975	104	47	-	27	20	-	\$78,816.70	\$171,375.80	\$757.85	\$1,647.84
1975-1976	146	74	-	33	35	6	\$166,794.31	\$337,301.05	\$1,142.43	\$2,310.28
1976-1977	153	101	-	32	63	6	\$228,996.75	\$428,989.49	\$1,496.71	\$2,803.85
1977-1978	169	-	76	-	50	6	\$217,036.64	\$373,573.22	\$1,284.24	\$2,210.49
1978-1979	166	-	64	-	43	5	\$232,934.00	\$367,152.48	\$1,403.22	\$2,211.76
1979-1980	117	-	38	-	21	1	\$83,542.70	\$119,534.66	\$714.04	\$1,021.66
1980-1981	166	-	66	-	44	8	\$196,954.00	\$250,525.49	\$1,186.47	\$1,509.19
1981-1982	160	-	77	-	52	4	\$209,442.74	\$240,443.29	\$1,309.02	\$1,502.77
1982-1983	158	-	66	-	44	2	\$148,391.85	\$161,053.27	\$939.19	\$1,019.32
1983-1984	157	-	72	-	44	4	\$161,467.39	\$167,936.65	\$1,028.45	\$1,069.66
1984-1985	134	-	32	-	21	4	\$103,929.50	\$103,929.50	\$775.59	\$775.59

*** Source: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

Table 10

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

SETTLEMENT	-----O&M EXPENDITURES - \$-----				-----CAPITAL EXPENDITURES-\$-----				
	Salaries & Wages	Grants & Contribution	Other O&M	TOTAL	Buildings & Works	Equipment	Grants & Contribution	TOTAL	TOTAL Cap & O&M
Aklavik	1,211,665	664,091	580,532	2,456,288	321,472	18,248		339,720	2,796,008
Arctic Red River	292,332	47,934	162,496	502,762	67,830	61,743		129,573	632,335
Coppermine	1,300,828	698,534	494,807	2,494,169	112,877	54,548	7,605	175,030	2,659,199
Ft. McPherson	1,260,788	123,075	2,695,467	4,079,330	226,764	23,394		250,178	4,339,508
Inuvik	11,861,719	3,856,201	13,530,162	29,278,082	2,586,708	605,018	472,713	3,664,439	32,942,521
Paulatuk	234,029	56,124	420,408	710,561	140,423	4,500		145,003	855,564
Sachs Harbour	327,714	51,253	561,934	940,901	80,867	8,394		89,261	1,030,162
Tuktoyaktuk	1,014,282	1,020,624	828,107	2,863,013	2,751,926	7,071		2,758,997	5,622,010
West Arctic Subtotal	17,523,357	6,517,836	19,283,913	43,325,106	6,288,897	782,996	480,318	7,552,201	50,877,307

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

Table 11
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES

1980 - 1985

COMMUNITY	SA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'s)	RECIP- IENTS	AVERAGE \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE NO. CASE/MONTH	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL \$'s)
Inuvik	1980-81	199,753	199,753	190	1,051	602	332
	1981-82	208,381	233,873	226	1,035	758	309
	1982-83	212,029	261,441	242	1,080	757	345
	1983-84	206,825	268,256	237	1,132	790	340
	1984-85	216,097	291,629	223	1,317	761	383
Aklavik	1980-81	157,047	157,047	130	1,208	622	252
	1981-82	122,365	137,335	105	1,308	557	247
	1982-83	106,775	131,658	109	1,208	445	296
	1983-84	105,162	136,397	99	1,378	420	325
	1984-85	95,875	129,386	92	1,406	408	317
Fort McPherson	1980-81	88,679	88,679	82	1,081	373	238
	1981-82	50,985	57,222	63	908	241	237
	1982-83	58,676	72,350	65	1,113	230	315
	1983-84	66,818	86,664	73	1,187	263	330
	1984-85	48,657	65,513	64	1,024	222	295
Arctic Red River	1980-81	3,163	3,163	9	351	14	226
	1981-82	7,409	8,315	12	693	28	297
	1982-83	8,262	10,168	12	849	33	309
	1983-84	9,193	11,923	16	745	30	397
	1984-85	6,816	9,199	5	1,840	30	307
Tuktoyaktuk	1980-81	96,681	96,681	87	1,111	374	259
	1981-82	91,211	102,359	91	1,125	392	268
	1982-83	102,631	126,549	88	1,439	395	320
	1983-84	105,170	136,407	107	1,275	437	312
	1984-85	82,967	111,966	97	1,153	366	306
Sachs Harbour	1980-81	18,429	18,429	11	1,675	47	392
	1981-82	16,340	18,329	9	2,038	42	437
	1982-83	19,247	23,733	12	1,978	43	552
	1983-84	15,305	19,851	9	2,206	42	473
	1984-85	17,361	23,430	10	2,259	49	478
Paulatuk	1980-81	27,267	27,267	20	1,363	76	359
	1981-82	74,909	84,073	45	1,868	223	377
	1982-83	84,566	104,274	47	2,219	232	449
	1983-84	41,813	54,232	17	3,190	107	507
	1984-85	51,445	69,427	19	3,554	125	555
Holman	1980-81	35,516	35,516	29	1,225	106	335
	1981-82	27,891	31,303	16	1,956	85	368
	1982-83	21,965	27,094	17	1,593	80	339
	1983-84	23,568	30,592	21	1,457	77	397
	1984-85	26,633	35,942	23	1,539	94	382
Coppermine	1980-81	229,818	229,818	172	1,336	781	294
	1981-82	164,238	184,330	144	1,290	623	270
	1982-83	142,393	175,577	131	1,340	552	318
	1983-84	132,917	172,395	121	1,425	553	312
	1984-85	155,062	209,261	140	1,495	608	344

SOURCE: REPORT ON THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 1980-1985. SNWT DEPT.
OF SOCIAL SERVICES. YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. NOVEMBER 1985. (p.12, 13, 16).

FIGURE 1

MACKENZIE DELTA - BEAUFORT SEA REGION

POPULATIONS FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES

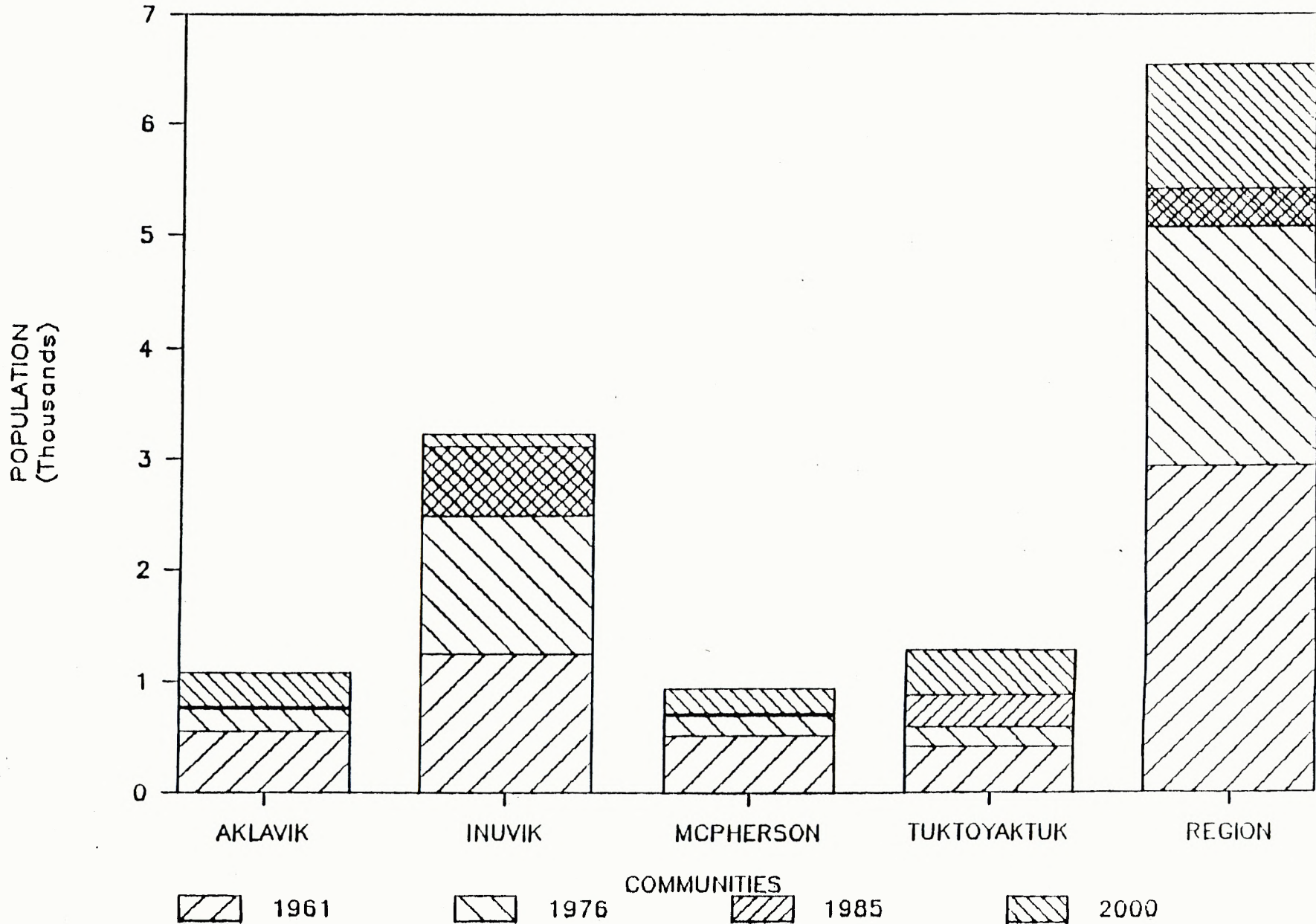
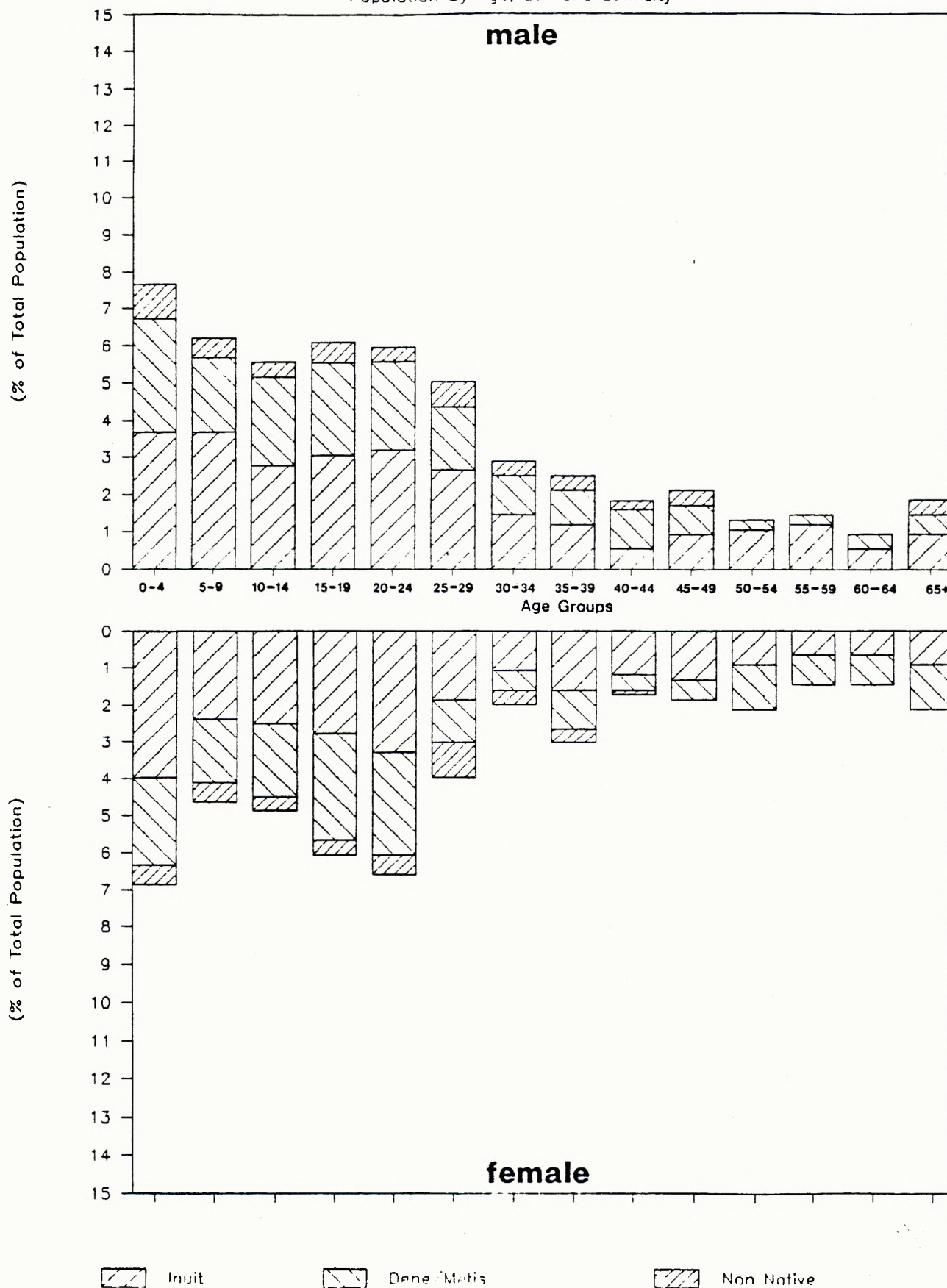


FIGURE 2

AKLAVIK, 1985

Population By Age, Sex and Ethnicity

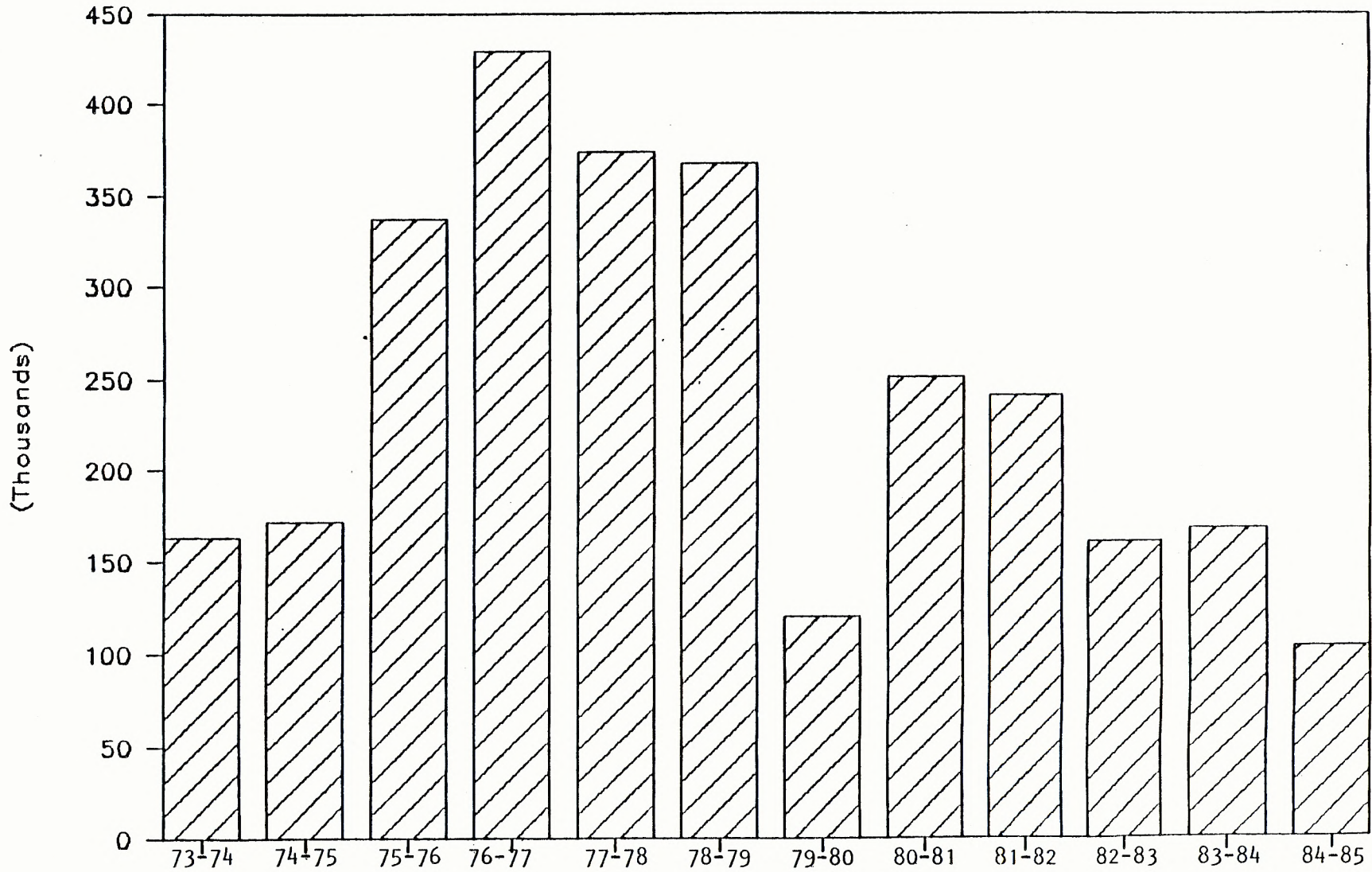


Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics. Projections based on Statistics Canada census data 1981

FIGURE 4

AKLAVIK

Total Income From Trapping, 1973-1985

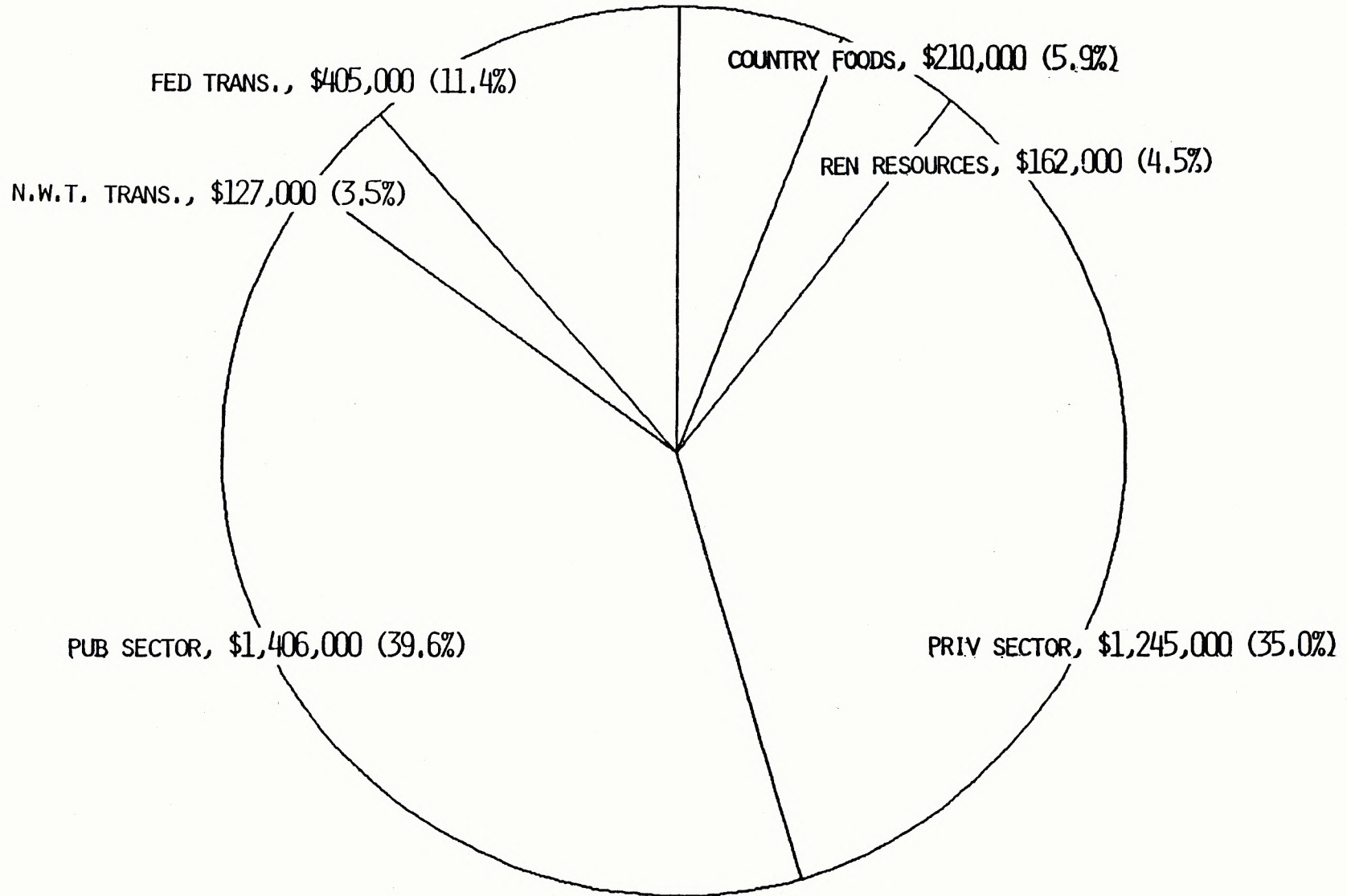


*** Source: Department of Renewable Resources, 1986

FIGURE 5

AKLAVIK

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984



BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA
COMMUNITY PROFILE
ARCTIC RED RIVER

Prepared By:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office

January, 1987

ARCTIC RED RIVER

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TSIEGEHTSHIK
ARCTIC RED RIVER

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

1. a short section describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
2. a section containing figures which illustrate, historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
3. a section of tables which provide the data used to prepare the graphics and text.

In describing the social and economic makeup of the community, this profile will help the people of the community focus on where they have come from, where they are now, and where they are going. This profile is meant to help the community identify opportunities and constraints to development. The community can develop a vision of where it wants to go. Land use planning provides communities with an opportunity to develop a strategy to achieve their preferred futures.

2. HISTORY

The residents of Arctic Red River belong to the Kutchin Dene and are the descendants of the Fort McPherson Loucheux band who were converted to the Roman Catholic faith when a mission was established there in 1868.

The present settlement site was a seasonal fishing camp of the Loucheux Dene for centuries prior to European contact. Alexander Mackenzie's voyage in 1789 on the river that bears his name opened the area to trade and evangelization. Permanent settlement started with the building of a Catholic mission in the late 1860's and with the establishment of the Hudson's Bay trading post in the early 1870's.

As late as 1940, however, there were only three families living year-round at Arctic Red River. Permanent occupation on a slightly larger scale is quite recent. By the 1960's, government initiatives in housing and education, and the construction of the Dempster Highway in the late 1970's offered wage employment opportunities, and with the ferry crossing at the settlement more people settled permanently. Although many

people still leave during the summer for bush and hunting camps, today the community is relatively self-sufficient, and is one of the most traditional of the Mackenzie Delta communities.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Compared to other regional communities, the population of Arctic Red River has remained quite stable, staying at around 120 people since the 1976 Census. The population is youthful but not as biased toward young age groups as that of other communities in the region, a reflection, perhaps, of the number of young people that have left the community in the past few years. That is, during 1978 and 1979 about 40 people left the community, but this out-migration has been offset by natural increase and by people moving into the settlement from bush and hunting camps.

The 1985 figures on age distribution reveal that the community is a relatively young one with 36 percent of the population being 19 or under in age; 46 percent of the population being 24 or under in age. For the same period about 27 percent or 32 people of the population are between the ages of 25 and 49, with about 17 percent or 21 people between the ages of 50 and 64, and about 10 percent were at age 65 and older.

In 1978 about 87 percent of the population were Loucheux Dene, 8 percent were Metis and 5 percent were non-native (GNWT, 1980). The 1981 Census shows that the population was made up of about 87 percent Dene/Metis, 7 percent Inuvit, and 6 percent non-native. The projected population for the year 2000 is 164 people, which amounts to annual rate of growth of 3 percent.

The large proportion of population under the age of 24 (56 people) could produce problems for the community as they enter the labour force. Since there are few opportunities for expansion in the existing economy, if new fields of endeavour are not developed, the young members of the community will be forced to leave in search of employment. In order to keep its young people from leaving, the community must seek to expand its economy. The relatively high proportion of elderly people in the community will also require special considerations. That is, services and facilities, and/or suitable jobs would have to be prepared in the near future.

3.2 EDUCATION

There are educational facilities in Arctic Red covering Kindergarten to grade 9. Students wishing to continue into high school must

travel to Inuvik. According to enrollment records, the total number of students ranged from 16 (1982-83) to 26 (1984-85) and was 22 students for 1985-86 school year. About half of the students were enrolled in grades K-6 and half were enrolled in grades 7-9 in 1985-86 school year.

Attendance by students has been fairly good, averaging over 77 percent for 1984-85. This is a decline of about 5 percent from the all time high of 83 percent in 1981-82. The decline in attendance for 1984-85 could be as a result of families being out on the land during the school year.

Statistics Canada's 1981 census indicates that over 66 percent of the working age population (15-64) had less than grade 9 education, and about 7 percent had more than grade 9 schooling. There appears to be a very high drop out rate of students from grades 10 through 12. Only one student graduated from high school in the last 4 years (1982-85).

The area of adult education is one which shows great promise and could provide much needed training especially in activities such as tourism and oils & gas, which could become a major source of income and employment for the community.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

Arctic Red River has few permanent wage employment opportunities. Many residents depend on renewable resource harvesting for much of their food and cash requirements. It is apparent, even with a shortage of wage employment opportunities locally, that few residents have become dependent on social assistance payments.

The economy of the settlement can be broken down into three major categories that include the public, private and renewable resources sectors. The public sector includes income from the Territorial government and Dene band settlement council. A small private sector which accounted for only 4 percent of all cash income in 1984. The third category includes income from sales of raw renewable resources such as fish, meat, and furs as well as the imputed value of country foods which is calculated by estimating the replacement cost of the food that is harvested and may be consumed locally. This sector dominates the economy and in 1984 it contributed 46 percent to the local economy (Lutra 1985).

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country foods was about \$2,800 for 1984. If we include the estimated imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to \$4,500. Therefore, about 40 percent of the per-capita income came from the value of country foods.

4.2 Renewable Resources

The renewable resource sector is the most important source of livelihood in the community. Hunting for food, trapping for furs and fishing are the three major activities.

Traditionally the residents have relied on fish, caribou, moose and bear for meat and have used ducks, geese and other fur-bearers to supplement their diet. A very rough estimate indicates that in 1984 the value of country food was about \$190,000. The estimated imputed value of country foods for 1982 totalled about \$205,000. This total breaks down into \$40,000 for meat from fur bearers, \$62,000 for big game, \$3,000 for birds and \$100,000 for fish. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of the harvest is not available.

It was estimated in 1979 that the per capita meat production was about 94 pounds per year or 0.26 pounds per day (caribou, moose, bear). The protein content of this harvest is 25 pounds per person per year or 0.07 pounds per day (BEARP-EIS 1982). The Science Advisory Board of the NWT (1980) estimated the amount of protein "required to provide an adequate diet, as defined by Health and Welfare Canada" to be 0.077 pounds per day for people over the age of four. Therefore, the residents consume an "adequate" amount of protein. With the addition of fish and birds and other wildlife to the diet, one could surmise that the community is self sufficient in protein products from wildlife alone.

The area around Arctic Red River has a tradition of being an excellent furbearer producing region as is attested by relatively large incomes recorded over the years. Income from fur production has dropped considerably since the 1978-79 season when 34 trappers had a total reported income of \$105,000 (1985 dollars), however, only 18 trappers earned over \$600, to \$25,000 for 1984-85 season.

The total number of trappers over the last 15 years varied from a high of 40 trappers in 1980-81 to a low of 15 trappers in 1982-83, and remained at 22 trappers in 1984-85. This decline is probably due in part to the lobbying of the anti-fur harvest groups. The average annual income per trapper has ranged as

low as \$1,100 in 1984-85 to a high of \$3,400 in 1977-78. In 1984-85 out of 22 trappers, 10 trappers earned over \$600 and 2 trappers earned over \$5,000.

It is estimated that hunting and trapping accounted for about 12 percent of the cash economy of the community (Lutra 1985). When the imputed value of country food is included, these activities account for about 46 percent, or about \$230,000 of the total economic activities.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment with the joint Dene band-settlement council, the school and territorial government. In 1984, the proportion of income contributed by the two governments was over 50 percent of all wage employment, or \$178,000. Figures for GNWT for the following year show that they spent over \$292,000 in salaries, an increase in one year of 64 percent. It appears that government spending in the community has been growing in the past few years.

In addition to salaries, GNWT has contributed money for other operation and capital expenditures: \$210,000 for operation and maintenance; \$68,000 for building and works; and \$62,000 for equipment. The Dene band-settlement council also provides local employment and operates the local trading post. As a settlement, Arctic Red River has no revenue-raising powers. The settlement's budget is administered by the GNWT's regional office in Inuvik, which contracts the settlement for services to provide local employment.

Transfers of payment are also an important additional cash income to many residents. These transfers from the federal and territorial governments in 1984 accounted for about 28 percent, or \$94,000, of the total community cash income (Lutra 1985).

In 1984-85, 5 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,800 per person. The federal transfers of payment were given in the form of a family allowance, old age security and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1984, about \$85,000 was distributed in the community for those who were qualified to receive these payments.

According to the data available it appears that the public sector is the major contributor to the cash economy of the community. If we also include the many other essential services which are provided either free of charge or at a very

low cost, such as housing, which is not included in the above income, then the public sector is the most important element to the community's welfare.

4.4 Private Sector

Actic Red River has a developing business sector which contributed 4 percent, or about \$21,000, to the local economy. The band council has established a local development corporation. This corporation operates one retail store, sells fuel and provides taxi and local hauling services. No other businesses or entrepreneurs are known to be active locally.

The oil and gas industry also provided some employment and cash income. For example, since 1971 several people have been employed on a part-time basis for periods of 3 to 10 months. Wages from oil and gas varied from \$2,000 to \$20,000.

4.5 Cost of living

The cost of living in 1983 was comparable to that found in Inuvik and Fort McPherson. That is, the cost of living was about 40 to 49 percent higher than in Edmonton. The 1985 food price survey of GNWT, Bureau of Statistics shows that food prices for all items were about 28 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for non-acholic beverage (56%), fats and oils (37%), cereal and baked goods (41%). Therefore, if local residents have to spend their cash income on the above items, then their actual earning will be diminished.

5. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Currently, the local economy is of a mixed character: some people work for wages and use a portion of the income from such work to purchase capital goods needed for a land-based lifestyle. Even though a shift towards increased industrial employment is unlikely due to the economic downturn of oil and gas activities, expectations are rising, and more people are becoming interested in working for wages. However, the way of life involving renewable resource harvesting as a cash income and as a source of food will continue to be a strong factor in the community in the future. Harvest of wildlife for food by and large does not show up in terms of cash income and is often difficult to measure directly.

A basic concern that needs to be addressed is the level of harvest of different wildlife species that can be sustained without depleting the resource. A depletion of the resource could have a negative effect both in loss of country food as a food source and also the scarcity of animals could frustrate tourists who wish to view animals in their natural habitat close to the community.

Another recent development that may have negative consequences is the closing down of oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort and the Delta. The oil and gas industry has hired a numbers of people from the community since the 1970's and some have come to rely on this particular source of income. Nevertheless, opportunities may be forthcoming in exploration and thus in order to prepare people for future industrial employment and business opportunities, there will exist a need to expend the role of small businesses and to train young people for employment in higher skilled occupations.

There are some positive developments which could occur from interested tourist travel along the Dempster Highway. Most obviously people will require services such as a gas station, restaurants and accommodation which should see an increase in revenues and possible expansion of facilities. It may also encourage the growth of other businesses such as crafts store and perhaps guided hikes, fishing trips and other tourist-related activities. On the negative side the sudden influx of large numbers of outsiders might disrupt local social structures.

Traditional hunting and trapping pursuits will probably continue to play a large role in the economic and cultural life of the community. An upturn in the price of fur would increase the cash value of hunting and trapping. The value of hunting and trapping to the community cannot be overestimated. A policy of managing the land, fish and game will ensure Artic Red River's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

Table 1
 HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS
 OF BEAUFORT SEA-MACKENZIE DELTA REGION
 1961 - 2005

Community	1961 ¹	1966 ¹	HISTORIC RECORDS		1961 ¹	1985 ²	1990 ²	ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED			% Increase 1961 - 1981
			1971 ¹	1976 ¹				1995 ²	2000 ²	2005 ²	
Aklavik	560	610	660	780	720	758	872	983	1082	1171	28
Arctic Red River	85	85	105	120	120	123	139	155	164	166	18
Fort Macperson	510	655	675	710	630	693	771	850	932	1007	23
Holman Island	95	180	240	265	300	345	430	514	583	650	215
Inuvik	1250	2040	2670	3110	3145	3166	3337 ⁴	3607	3822	4029	151
Paulatuk	-	-	95	125	175	200	236	272	305	337	
Sachs Harbour	75	130	140	160	160	161	188	215	234	250	113
Tuktoyaktuk	410	510	595	590	770	882	1034	1171	1288	1419	88
Total	2985	4210	5180	5870	6020	6328	7007	7767	8410	9029	102

Sources: ¹Statistics Canada, census data
²GNWT, Bureau of Statistics
³% increase from 1971 to 1981 only
⁴adjusted to account for C.F.S. shut down

POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN
AGE AND SEX FOR CENSUS YEARS

AND PROJECTIONS

COMMUNITY: ARCTIC RED RIVER

Table 2

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976**	ALL GROUPS	M	70	58.0	5	20	5	5	20	5	5
		F	50	42.0	5	15	5	5	10	--	5
		T	120	100.0	10	40	10	10	30	5	10
1981**	ALL GROUPS	M	65	54.0	--	15	10	--	25	--	5
		F	55	46.0	10	20	10	5	10	5	10
		T	120	100.0	10	35	20	10	35	--	15
	DENE/METIS	M	60	--	5	--	--	--	15	5	5
		F	50	--	5	--	5	--	10	--	5
		T	105	87.0	15	5	10	--	25	5	10
	INUIT	M	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
		F	5	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
		T	5	7.0	--	--	10	--	5	--	--
	NON NATIVE	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		T	5	6.0	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
1985*	ALL GROUPS	M	67	54.0	4	10	15	6	15	10	7
		F	56	46.0	5	6	16	10	12	--	7
		T	123	100.0	9	16	31	16	27	10	14
	DENE/METIS	M	60	--	2	10	12	4	15	10	7
		F	52	--	5	6	15	8	11	--	7
		T	112	91.0	7	16	27	12	26	10	14
	INUIT	M	4	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--
		F	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--
		T	6	5.0	2	--	3	--	1	--	--
	NON NATIVE	M	3	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--
		F	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
		T	5	4.0	--	--	1	4	--	--	--
1990*	ALL GROUPS	M	75	54.0	10	9	16	10	9	12	9
		F	64	46.0	10	7	12	12	13	5	5
		T	139	100.0	20	16	28	22	22	17	14
	DENE/METIS	M	68	--	10	7	15	6	9	12	9
		F	60	--	10	7	12	9	13	4	5
		T	128	92.0	20	14	27	15	22	16	14
	INUIT	M	4	--	--	2	--	2	--	1	--
		F	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
		T	6	5.0	--	2	--	3	--	1	--
	NON NATIVE	M	3	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--
		F	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
		T	5	4.0	--	--	1	4	--	--	--

*Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

** Based on Statistics Canada Census

Source: Statistics Canada and Bureau of Statistics, CMUT

ENROLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE
For School Years
1981 - 1985

ARCTIC RED RIVER

Table 4

Y E A R S	PRIMARY	INTERMEDIATE	MIDDLE	SENIOR	T O T A L
	K - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 12	
1981-82	M	6	5	1	12
	F	5	5	0	10
	T	11	10	1	22
1982-83	M	4	4	0	8
	F	3	5	0	8
	T	7	9	0	16
1983-84	M	3	7	0	10
	F	6	4	0	10
	T	9	11	0	20
1984-85	M	3	4	6	13
	F	4	3	6	13
	T	7	7	12	26
1985-86	M	3	1	6	10
	F	3	4	5	12
	T	6	5	11	22

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 5
 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY
 For School Years
 1981 - 1985

ARCTIC RED RIVER

Y E A R S	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non-attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	23	2	83
1982 - 83	21	0	81
1983 - 84	20	0	78
1984 - 85	26	3	77

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 6
 High School Graduates By Home Community
 For 1982 - 1985

COMMUNITY	1982/1983				1983/1984				1984/1985				TOTAL
	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	
HOLMAN ISLAND	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
AKLAVIK	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	11
ARCTIC RED RIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
FORT MACPHERSON	-	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	10
INUVIK	4	1	1	15	-	1	-	7	3	3	1	15	57
PAULATUK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
SACHS HARBOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TUKTOYAKTUK	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Total	8	2	3	18	2	2	5	8	8	5	3	15	79

Source: GNWT, Department of Education

Note: 41 out of 79 graduates were natives or about 52% from 1982-85.

Table 7

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

	Imputed value of Country Food	Renewable Resource	Private Sector	Public Sector	N.W.T. Transfer	Federal Transfer	Total
Aklavik	\$210,000	\$162,000	\$1,245,000	\$1,406,000	\$127,000	\$405,000	\$3,555,000
Arctic Red River	\$107,000	\$41,000	\$21,000	\$179,000	\$9,000	\$05,000	\$522,000
Fort McPherson	\$344,000	\$161,000	\$051,000	\$1,058,000	\$55,000	\$394,000	\$2,863,000
Holman Island	\$1,190,000	\$63,000	\$092,000	\$274,000	\$36,000	\$160,000	\$2,615,000
Inuvik	\$180,000	\$216,000	\$18,043,000	\$15,143,000	\$265,000	\$686,000	\$35,341,000
Paulatuk	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$265,000	\$361,000	\$63,000	N/A	\$752,000
Sachs Harbour	N/A	\$35,000	\$76,000	\$777,000	\$21,000	\$50,000	\$959,000
Tuktoyaktuk	\$00,000	\$79,000	\$12,300,000	\$1,653,000	\$97,000	\$220,000	\$14,437,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$2,245,000	\$782,000	\$34,493,000	\$20,851,000	\$673,000	\$2,000,000	\$61,044,000

Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd./
H. J. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Ltd, 1985)

Table g

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY

FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor vehicle mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	Industrial Warehouseman	Burner Mechanic	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration; Air conditioning mechanic	Plumber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steamfitter Pipefitter	Welder	Appliance Serviceman	Commercial Cook	TOTAL
HOLMAN ISLAND			1		1		1			1												4
INUVIK*	9	11	3		3	3	8		3	14	19	23	3		10	1	7		8	11	9	145
FT. McPHERSON			1		11							1									1	14
TUKTOUAKTUK	1		3				1			1	2								1			9
POALATUK					1																	1
AKLAVIK					4																	4
SACHS HARBOUR																						0
ARCTIC RED																						0
TOTAL	10	11	8	0	20	3	10	0	3	16	21	24	3	0	10	1	7	0	9	11	10	177

* About 35% of certified Journeymen from Inuvik were of non-native origin.

Source: Department of Education, GHWT, Records and Certification Division.
The data is based on home addresses given at the time of certification.
Thus the particular Journeyman may or may not be currently a resident
of the community indicated.

Table 9

TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA PLANNING AREA

Settlements: ARCTIC RED RIVER

Year	Total Number of Trappers	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$400	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$600	# of Trappers Earning			Total Income From Trapping		Average Trapper Income	
				\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974	28	12	-	8	4	-	\$13,595.55	\$32,752.92	\$485.56	\$1,169.75
1974-1975	21	8	-	3	5	-	\$13,178.81	\$28,655.46	\$627.56	\$1,364.55
1975-1976	20	12	-	3	9	-	\$25,253.80	\$51,069.69	\$1,262.69	\$2,553.48
1976-1977	30	17	-	7	9	1	\$31,367.70	\$58,762.47	\$1,045.59	\$1,958.75
1977-1978	26	-	16	6	7	3	\$51,958.20	\$89,432.79	\$1,998.39	\$3,439.72
1978-1979	31	-	19	3	12	4	\$66,190.00	\$104,329.22	\$2,135.16	\$3,365.46
1979-1980	31	-	18	5	9	4	\$66,661.65	\$95,380.90	\$2,150.38	\$3,076.80
1980-1981	40	-	17	4	8	5	\$71,030.00	\$90,350.16	\$1,775.75	\$2,258.75
1981-1982	31	-	9	2	3	4	\$56,264.55	\$64,592.52	\$1,814.99	\$2,083.63
1982-1983	15	-	8	1	5	2	\$26,878.00	\$29,171.34	\$1,791.87	\$1,944.76
1983-1984	23	-	8	2	5	1	\$41,320.90	\$42,976.44	\$1,796.56	\$1,868.54
1984-1985	22	-	10	4	4	2	\$24,287.74	\$24,287.74	\$1,103.99	\$1,103.99

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

Table 10

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

SETTLEMENT	OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES - \$				CAPITAL EXPENDITURES - \$				TOTAL Cap & O&M
	Salaries & Wages	Grants & Contribution	Other O&M	TOTAL	Buildings & Works	Equipment	Grants & Contribution	TOTAL	
Aklavik	1,211,665	664,091	580,532	2,456,288	321,472	18,248		339,720	2,796,008
Arctic Red River	292,332	47,934	162,496	502,762	67,830	61,743		129,573	632,335
Coppermine	1,300,828	698,534	484,807	2,484,169	112,877	54,548	7,605	175,030	2,659,199
Ft. McPherson	1,260,788	123,075	2,685,467	4,069,330	226,784	23,394		250,178	4,339,508
Inuvik	11,861,719	3,856,201	13,560,162	29,278,082	2,586,708	605,018	472,713	3,664,439	32,942,521
Paulatuk	234,029	56,124	420,408	710,561	140,423	4,580		145,003	855,564
Sachs Harbour	327,714	51,253	561,934	940,901	80,867	8,394		89,261	1,030,162
Tuktoyaktuk	1,014,282	1,020,624	828,107	2,863,013	2,751,926	7,071		2,758,997	5,622,010
West Arctic Subtotal	17,523,357	6,517,836	19,263,913	43,325,106	6,268,897	782,996	480,318	7,552,201	50,877,307

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

TABLE II. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES

1980 - 1985

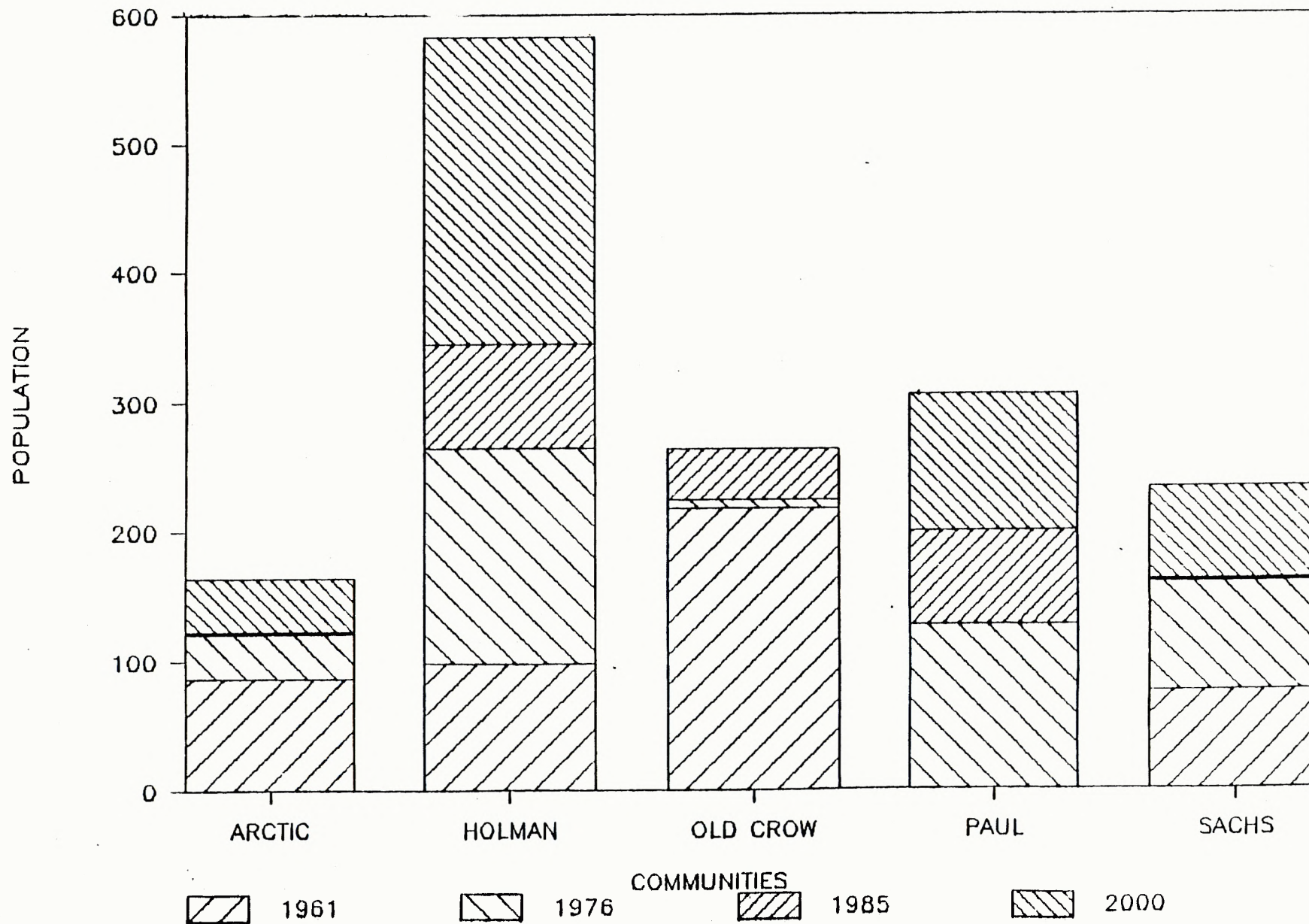
COMMUNITY	SA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'s)	RECIP- IENTS	AVERAGE \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE NO. CASE/MONTH	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL \$'s)	
Inuvik	1980-81	199,753	199,753	190	1,051	602	50	332
	1981-82	208,381	233,873	226	1,035	758	63	309
	1982-83	212,029	261,441	242	1,080	757	63	345
	1983-84	206,825	268,256	237	1,132	790	66	340
	1984-85	216,097	291,629	223	1,317	761	63	383
Aklavik	1980-81	157,047	157,047	130	1,208	622	52	252
	1981-82	122,365	137,335	105	1,308	557	46	247
	1982-83	106,775	131,658	109	1,208	445	37	296
	1983-84	105,162	136,397	99	1,378	420	35	325
	1984-85	95,875	129,386	92	1,406	408	34	317
Fort McPherson	1980-81	88,679	88,679	82	1,081	373	31	238
	1981-82	50,985	57,222	63	908	241	20	237
	1982-83	58,676	72,350	65	1,113	230	19	315
	1983-84	66,818	86,664	73	1,187	263	22	330
	1984-85	48,657	65,513	64	1,024	222	19	295
Arctic Red River	1980-81	3,163	3,163	9	351	14	1	226
	1981-82	7,409	8,315	12	693	28	2	297
	1982-83	8,262	10,188	12	849	33	3	309
	1983-84	9,193	11,923	16	745	30	3	397
	1984-85	6,816	9,199	5	1,840	30	3	307
Tuktoyaktuk	1980-81	96,681	96,681	87	1,111	374	31	259
	1981-82	91,211	102,359	91	1,125	382	32	268
	1982-83	102,631	126,549	88	1,438	395	33	320
	1983-84	105,170	136,407	107	1,275	437	36	312
	1984-85	82,967	111,966	97	1,153	366	31	306
Sachs Harbour	1980-81	18,429	18,429	11	1,675	47	4	392
	1981-82	16,340	18,339	9	2,039	42	3	437
	1982-83	19,247	23,733	12	1,978	43	4	552
	1983-84	15,305	19,851	9	2,206	42	3	473
	1984-85	17,361	23,430	10	2,359	49	4	478
Paulatuk	1980-81	27,267	27,267	20	1,363	76	6	359
	1981-82	74,909	84,073	45	1,868	223	9	377
	1982-83	84,566	104,274	47	2,219	232	19	449
	1983-84	41,813	54,232	17	3,190	107	9	507
	1984-85	51,445	69,427	19	3,654	125	10	555
Holman	1980-81	35,516	35,516	29	1,225	106	9	335
	1981-82	27,891	31,303	16	1,956	85	7	368
	1982-83	21,965	27,034	17	1,593	80	7	339
	1983-84	23,568	30,532	21	1,457	77	6	397
	1984-85	26,633	35,942	23	1,639	94	8	382
Coppermine	1980-81	229,818	229,818	172	1,336	781	65	294
	1981-82	164,238	184,330	144	1,280	683	57	270
	1982-83	142,393	175,577	131	1,340	552	46	318
	1983-84	132,917	172,395	121	1,425	553	46	312
	1984-85	155,062	209,261	140	1,495	608	51	344

SOURCE: REPORT ON THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, 1980-1985. SNWT DEPT. OF SOCIAL SERVICES. YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. NOVEMBER, 1985. (p. 12, 13)

FIGURE 1

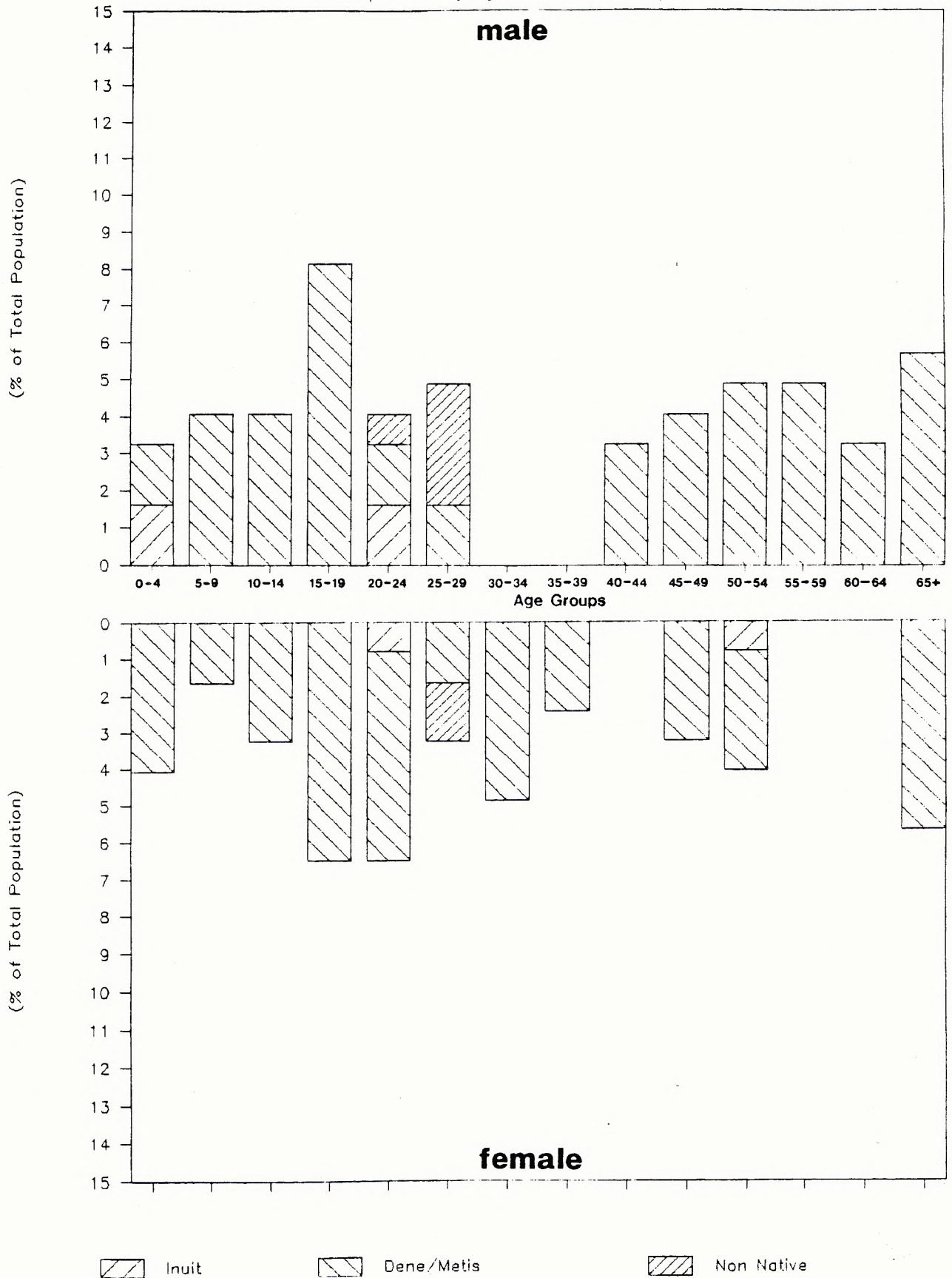
MACKENZIE DELTA - BEAUFORT SEA REGION

POPULATIONS FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES



ARCTIC RED RIVER, 1985

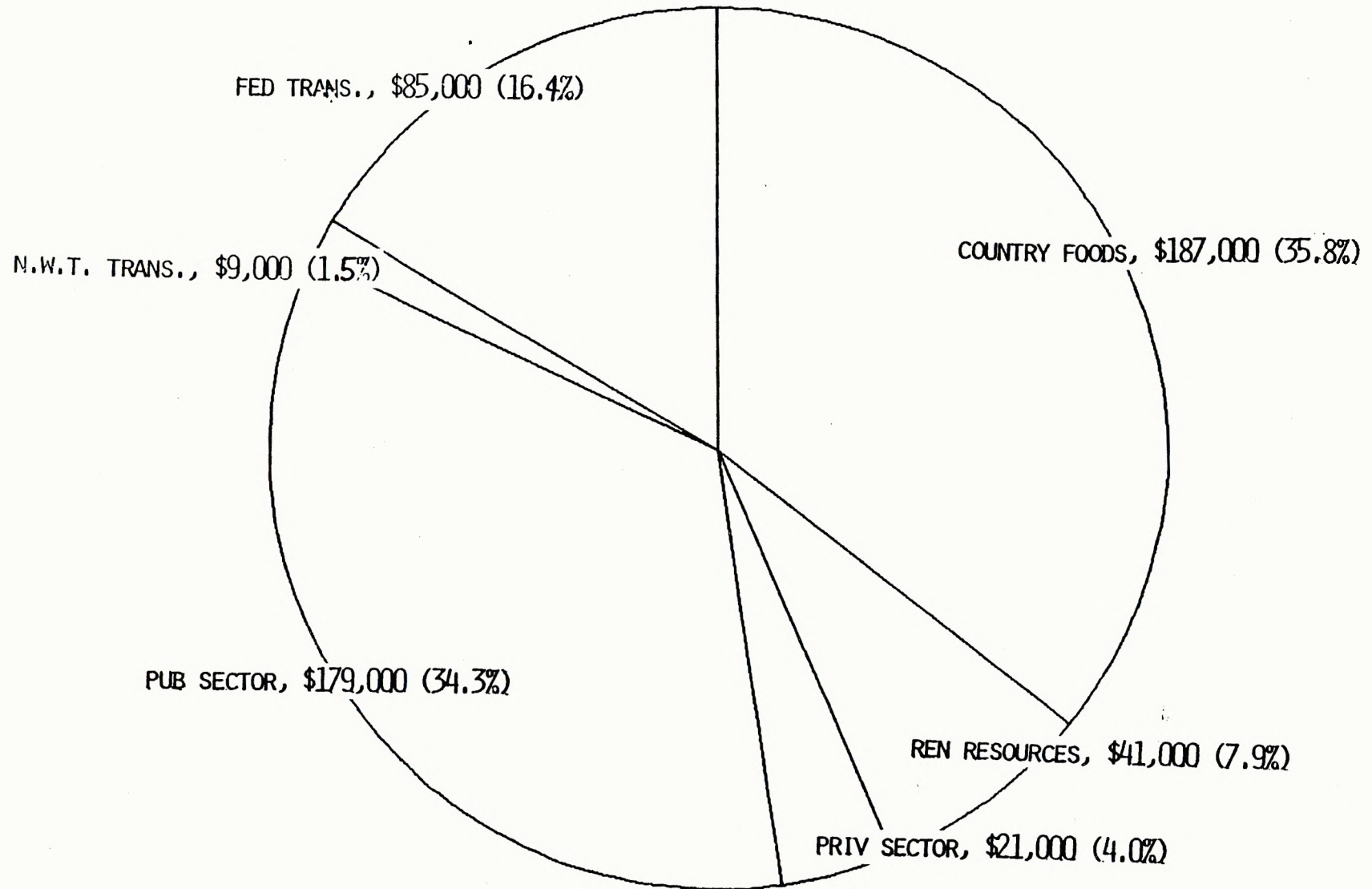
Population By Age, Sex and Ethnicity



Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics. Projections based on Statistics Canada census data, 1981.

ARCTIC RED RIVER

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

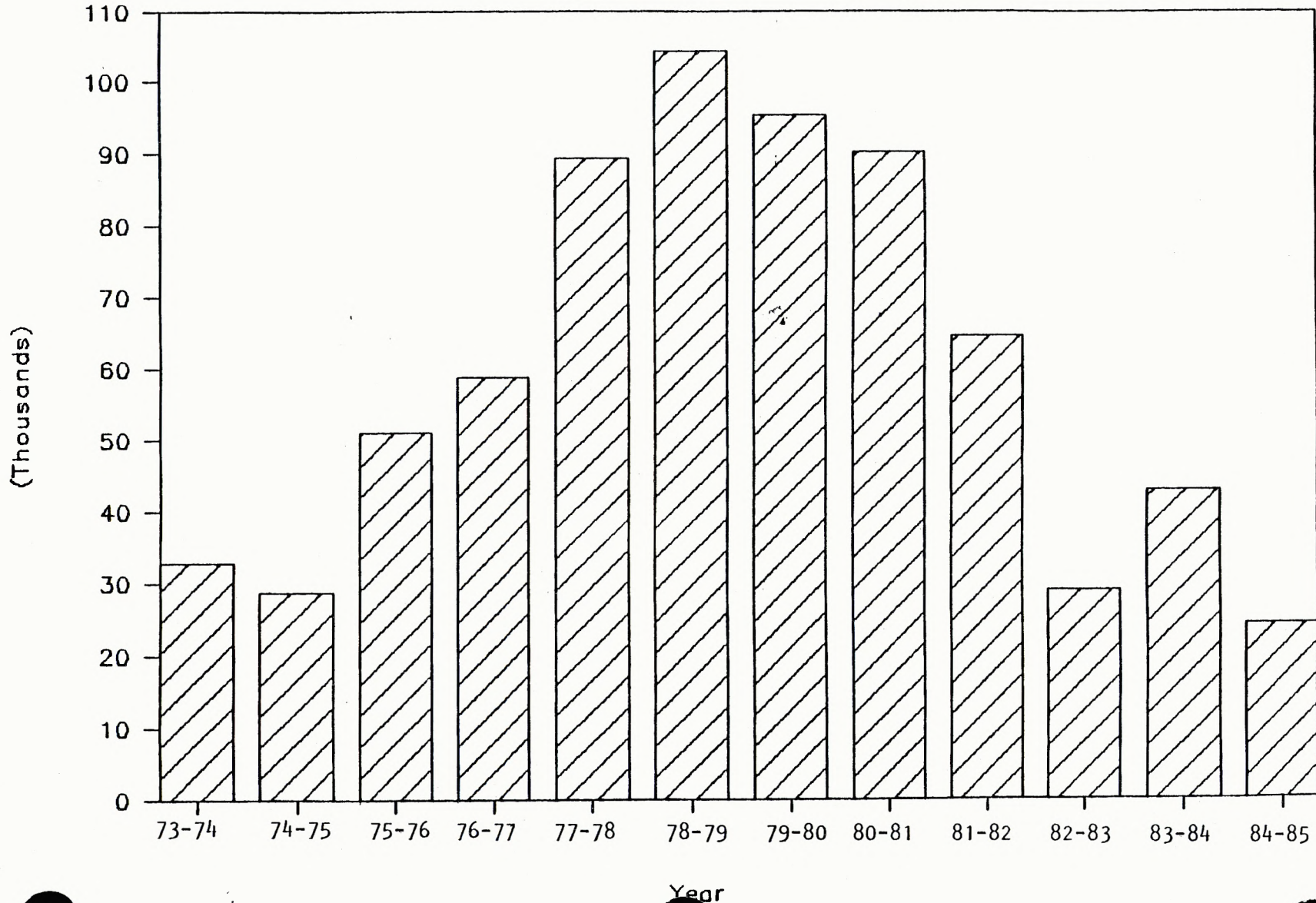


Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd./
H. J. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Ltd, 1985)

FIGURE 4

ARCTIC RED RIVER

Total Income From Trapping, 1973-1985



*** Sources: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA
COMMUNITY PROFILE
FT. MCPHERSON

Prepared By:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office

January, 1987

FORT MCPHERSON

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TEEH'IT ZEH
FORT MCPHERSON

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

1. a short section describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
2. a section containing figures which illustrate, historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
3. a section of tables which provide the data used to prepare the graphics and text.

In describing the social and economic makeup of the community, this profile will help the people of the community focus on where they have come from, where they are now and where they are going. This profile is meant to help the community identify opportunities and constraints to development. The community can develop a vision of where it wants to go. Land use planning provides communities with an opportunity to develop a strategy to achieve their preferred future.

2. HISTORY

The residents of Fort McPherson belong to the Kutchin Dene whose territory extends west into the Yukon and Alaska, where visits with relatives are still common. The band in the Fort McPherson area are known as Takudh-Kutchin. "People of the Slanting Eyes", which translates into "Loucheux" in French, a name now commonly used.

In 1785 Alexander Mackenzie saw evidence of iron tools used by the Kutchin who had apparently obtained them from Russian traders by way of Alaska. The area gained a reputation for being rich in furs and by 1840 the first Hudson Bay post was built on the Peel River. The fort was named after Murdoch McPherson, the chief trader of the Hudson Bay Company in 1848. Prior to this time the Kutchin travelled over 300 km to Fort Good Hope away to trade their furs.

The first Catholic missionary arrived in 1860 and proceeded to baptise 65 people at the fort. In 1860 the Anglican mission was also established and won the adherence of the remainder of the people. In 1903 the Rev. Edward Sittichinli, the first native minister was ordained after 35 years as a catechist.

The gold rush era in the late 1890's was a turbulent time for maintaining law and order and led to the establishment of an RCMP post in 1903. One of the RCMP's most famous annual patrols was through the Mackenzie Mountains from Dawson City, Yukon, to Fort McPherson, via the Peel River. The difficulty of this patrol was illustrated in 1911 when 4 RCMP members became lost and starved to death.

The Loucheux in Fort McPherson maintained a lifestyle of hunting and trapping well into the 1960's. Since then more people entered the wage economy. Much of the employment opportunities arose as a result of oil and gas exploration in the region.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Fort McPherson's population rose from 509 in 1961 to 710 in 1976 and then went into a slight decline to 632 in 1981. The average annual growth rate for the period 1961 to 1976 was about 2 percent. The current estimated (1985) population stands at 693. Most likely the decline has been due to emigration to the Beaufort development zone and to other larger centres such as Inuvik where wage employment opportunities are greater. The projected population of Fort McPherson for the year 2000 is 932 residents, which amounts to about 3 percent annual rate of growth.

The figures on age distribution reveal that the community is a relatively young one with 50 percent of the population being 19 or under in age. Just over 90 percent of the population are Dene/Metis, and 10 percent are non-native people.

The large proportion of population under the age of 24 could produce problems for the community as they enter the labour force. There are few opportunities for expansion in the existing economy, and if new fields of endeavour are not developed, the younger members of the community will be forced to leave in search of employment. In order to keep its young people from leaving, the community must seek expand its economy and create suitable jobs.

3.2 Education

There are education facilities in Fort McPherson covering kindergarten to grade 9. There is also a single adult education classroom in the community with one full time

instructor. Total enrollment in elementary grades through to grade 9 has ranged from 155 (1982-83) to 179 (1984-85) with a bit of a slip to 163 students in 1985-86. Attendance by students has been fairly good, averaging over 75 percent since 1981-82. However, the percentage of non-attendance due to land days was relatively high, ranging from 8 percent for 1981-82 to 5 percent for 1984-85.

Students who wish to go to high school (grades 10-12) have to go to Inuvik. A total of 10 students have graduated from high school (grade 12) in the last 4 years (1982-85). Statistics Canada's 1981 census indicates that 60 percent of the working age population (15-64 years) had less than grade 9 schooling, and about 3 percent had more than grade 9 schooling. There appears to be a very high drop-out rate of students from grades 10 through 12.

The area of adult education is one which shows great promise and could provide much needed training especially in activities such as tourism and oil and gas which is rapidly becoming a major source of income and employment for the community.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

The economy of Fort McPherson can be broken down into three major categories that include the public, private and renewable resources sectors. The public sector includes income from the territorial, federal and municipal governments. The private sector is made up of local private businesses, large out-of-town industries such as oil and gas, tourism and crafts. The third category includes income from sale of raw renewable resources such as fish, meat, and furs as well as the imputed value of country foods which is calculated by estimating the replacement cost of the food that is harvested and may be consumed locally.

The proportion of income from different sectors, based on data provided by Lutra (1985) was: 30 percent from the private sector, 37 percent from the public sector, and 18 percent from renewable resources subsistence. The federal and territorial transfer of payment contributed about 18 percent to community income.

The economy has evolved from a subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering economy, to one involved in trapping and trading of furs in the late 1800's, to a mixed wage/subsistence economy starting in the 1960's with the advent of oil and gas

exploration. The opening of the Dempster Highway affected the economy of Fort McPherson through increasing demand for tourist associated goods and services.

According to the 1981 Census there were about 165 paid workers and 5 self employed. GNWT's 1984 survey (Lutra 1985) indicated that the private sector (excluding harvesting activities) employed 36 full time and 39 part-time or seasonal employees, while the public sector (municipal, GNWT) employed 28 full time employees. The 1984 labour force survey of GNWT's Bureau of Statistics indicated that the unemployment rate was 35 percent (151 employed) and that the participation rate was 56 percent. Most of the people were employed by the service sector. The oil and gas industry employed 35 people (300 work months) in 1985 (328 work months in 1982). Most of the male employees were employed in the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. Since 1970 to July 1986, 14 people from Fort McPherson received Journeyman certification.

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country foods, was about \$3,700 for 1984. If we include the estimated imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to about \$4,500. Therefore, about 20 percent of the per capita income came from the value of country food.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Fort McPherson and its surrounding area is rich in wildlife. Traditionally, the residents have relied on fish, caribou, moose, and bear for meat and have used ducks, geese and fur-bearers to supplement their diet. A very rough estimate indicates that in 1984 the value of country food was about \$400,000. The estimated imputed value of country food for 1982 totalled about \$340,000. This total breaks down into \$60,000 for meat from furbearers, \$160,000 for big game, \$5,000 for birds and \$115,000 for fish. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of the harvest is not available.

It was estimated that in 1979 per capita meat production was about 53 pounds per year or 0.14 pounds per day (caribou, moose, ducks, geese, bear). The protein content of this harvest was 14 pounds per person per year or 0.03 pounds per day (BEARP-EIS 1982). The Science Advisory Board of the NWT (1980) estimated the amount of protein "required to provide an adequate diet, as defined by Health and Welfare Canada" to be 0.077 pounds per day for people over the age of four. Therefore, the residents consume much less than the minimal "adequate" amount of protein. With the addition of fish and other wildlife to the diet, one could surmise that the

community is self sufficient in protein products from wildlife alone.

The area around Fort McPherson has a tradition of being an excellent furbearer producing region as is attested by relatively large incomes recorded over the years. Income from fur production has dropped considerably since the 1978-79 season when 138 trappers had a total reported income of \$434,000 (1985 dollars), however, only 78 trappers earned over \$600, to \$116,000 for 1984-85 season.

The total number of trappers increased from 113 in 1973-74 to a high of 153 in 1982-83 and a subsequent decline to 130 in 1984-85, probably due to the lobbying of the anti-fur harvest groups. The average annual income per trapper has ranged from as low as \$900 to a high of \$1,900, with the average since 1973 being somewhere close to \$1,000 a year. The fur-bearers of most value in terms of numbers trapped and value of fur include muskrat, marten, mink and lynx.

It is estimated that hunting and trapping accounted for 6.5 percent or \$161,000 of the cash economy of the community (Lutra 1985). When the imputed value of country food is included, these activities account for about 18 percent, or \$505,000, of the total economic activities.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment with the Hamlet administration, Nursing Station, the Deer Band, R.C.M.P., the school and different territorial departments. In 1984 the total income from the public sector was about \$1,058,100, or 51 percent of the total community income (excluding federal and territorial transfer of payment). For the 1985-86 fiscal year the territorial government contributed \$1,280,788 in wages and \$2,685,464 in operation and maintenance (O&M). For the same period GNWT's total contribution to the local economy amounted to about \$4.3 million (O&M and capital expenditures).

Transfer of payments are also an important additional cash income for many residents. These transfers from the federal and territorial governments accounted for about 18 percent from total community cash income or \$449,000 (Lutra 1985). In 1984-85, 64 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,024 per person. The federal transfer of payment were given in the form of family allowance, old age security and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1984

about \$394,000 was distributed in the community for those that were qualified to receive these payments.

According to the data available, it appears that the public sector is the major contributor to the cash economy of Fort McPherson. If we also include the many other essential services, which are provided, either free of charge or at a very low cost, such as housing, which is not included in the above income, then the public sector is the most important element to the community's welfare.

4.4 Private Sector

There is a diversity of small to medium businesses which provide employment and hence cash income to many residents. These include the Tetlit Service Co-operative, the service station, Fort McPherson Canvas Project, the Bay, Andre's Taxi and Hauling, Ed Smith Construction, Caribou Motel and Restaurant and a number of other privately owned local businesses. The Canvas Project is a major employer of local women and has proven to be a commercially successful operation, selling to oil and gas companies in the Beaufort and to tourists travelling the Dempster Highway. In 1984 the local businesses contributed about \$851,000, or about 30 percent, to the local economy.

A major income source since the 1970's has been the oil and gas industry, namely Gulf, Esso and Dome. The level of employment has steadily increased with a total of 35 people working in the industry in 1985, earning a total of \$778,000 in wages.

4.4 Cost of Living

The cost of living in 1983 was comparable to that found in Inuvik and Arctic Red River. That is, the cost of living was about 40 to 49 percent higher than in Edmonton. The 1985 food price survey of GNWT, Bureau of Statistics shows that food prices for all items were about 20 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for fruit (29%), fats and oils (30%), vegetables (24%) and non-alcobolic beverage (37%). Therefore, if local residents have to spend their cash income on the above items, then their actual earning will be diminished.

5. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Currently, the local economy is of a mixed character; people

work for wages and use a portion of the income from such work to purchase capital goods needed for a land-based lifestyle. Even though a shift towards increased industrial employment is unlikely due to the economic downturn of oil and gas activities, expectations are rising, and more people are becoming interested in working for wages. However, the way of life involving renewable resource harvesting as a cash income and as a source of food will continue to be a strong factor in the community in the future. Harvest of wildlife for food by-and-large does not show up in terms of cash income and is often difficult to measure directly.

A basic concern that needs to be addressed is the level of harvesting of different wildlife species that can be sustained without depleting the resource. A depletion of the resource could have a negative effect in loss of country food as a food source. Also the scarcity of animals could frustrate tourists who wish to view animals in their natural habitat close to the community.

Another recent development that may have negative consequences is the closing down of oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort. The oil and gas industry has hired significant numbers of people from Fort McPherson since the 1970's and many have come to rely on this particular source of income. In some cases it represents their entire income, while for others it enables them to buy supplies for hunting and trapping. Nevertheless, opportunities may be forthcoming in exploration and thus in order to prepare people for future industrial employment and business opportunities, there will exist a need to expand the role of small businesses and to train young people for employment in higher skilled occupations.

There are some positive developments which could occur from interested tourist travel along the Dempster Highway. Most obviously people will require services such as gas station, restaurant and accommodation which should see an increase in revenues and possible expansion of facilities. It may also encourage the growth of other businesses such as crafts stores and perhaps guided hikes, fishing trips and other tourist-related activities. On the negative side the sudden influx of large numbers of outsiders might disrupt local social structures.

Traditional hunting and trapping pursuits will probably continue to play a large role in the economic and cultural life of the community. An upturn in the price of fur would increase the cash value of hunting and trapping. The value of hunting and trapping to the community cannot be overestimated. A policy of managing the land, fish and game will ensure Fort McPherson's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

Table 1
 HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS
 OF BEAUFORT SEA-MACKENZIE DELTA REGION
 1961 - 2005

Community	1961 ¹	1966 ¹	HISTORIC RECORDS			1985 ²	1990 ²	ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED			% Increase 1961 - 1997
			1971 ¹	1976 ¹	1981 ¹			1995 ²	2000 ²	2005 ²	
Aklavik	560	610	660	780	720	758	872	983	1082	1171	28
Arctic Red River	85	85	105	120	120	123	139	155	164	166	18
Fort Macpherson	510	655	675	710	630	693	771	850	932	1007	23
Holman Island	95	180	240	265	300	345	430	514	583	650	215
Inuvik	1250	2040	2670	3110	3145	3166	3337 ⁴	3607	3822	4029	151
Paulatuk	-	-	95	125	175	200	236	272	305	337	84 ³
Sachs Harbour	75	130	140	160	160	161	188	215	234	250	
Tuktoyaktuk	410	510	595	590	770	882	1034	1171	1288	1419	88
Total	2985	4210	5180	5870	6020	6328	7007	7767	8410	9029	102

Sources: ¹Statistics Canada, census data
²GNWT, Bureau of Statistics
³% increase from 1971 to 1981 only
⁴adjusted to account for C.F.S. shut down

AGE AND SEX FOR CENSUS YEARS
AND PROJECTIONS
COMMUNITY: FORT McPHERSON

Table 2

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976 **	ALL ROUPS	M	365	51.0	35	115	55	60	80	15	25
		F	345	49.0	35	90	70	55	50	15	15
		T	710	100.0	70	205	125	115	130	30	40
1981 **	ALL GROUPS	M	320	51.0	35	75	70	50	70	15	10
		F	305	49.0	45	60	65	55	45	10	15
		T	625	100.0	80	135	135	105	115	25	25
	DENE/ METIS	M	285	--	25	65	65	40	55	--	10
		F	270	--	35	60	65	40	60	--	15
		T	555	89.0	60	125	130	80	115	--	25
	INUIT	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		T	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	NON NATIVE	M	30	--	50	10	5	5	5	--	--
		F	35	--	5	15	--	--	5	5	--
		T	65	11.0	10	15	5	25	5	5	--
1985 *	ALL GROUPS	M	356	51.0	55	74	92	41	66	15	13
		F	337	49.0	48	80	70	56	54	12	17
		T	693	100.0	103	154	162	97	120	27	30
	DENE/ METIS	M	323	--	51	70	85	36	60	13	8
		F	304	--	47	72	65	47	46	10	17
		T	627	90.0	98	142	150	83	106	23	25
	INUIT	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		T	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	NON NATIVE	M	33	--	4	4	7	5	6	2	5
		F	33	--	1	8	5	9	8	2	--
		T	66	10.0	5	12	12	14	14	4	5
1990+	ALL GROUPS	M	398	52.0	48	86	96	58	71	23	16
		F	373	48.0	41	92	74	66	67	17	16
		T	771	100.0	89	178	170	124	138	40	32
	DENE/ METIS	M	365	--	44	82	90	52	66	20	11
		F	340	--	40	84	69	58	59	14	16
		T	705	91.0	84	166	159	110	125	34	27
	INUIT	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		T	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	NON NATIVE	M	33	--	4	4	6	6	5	3	5
		F	33	--	1	8	5	8	8	3	--
		T	66	9.0	5	12	11	14	13	6	5

* Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

** Based on Statistics Canada Census.

Source: Statistics Canada and Bureau of Statistics, GNWT.

1986 May 8

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS
POPULATION BY AGE BY ETHNICITY BY SEX

Table 3

Base year: 1985 June
Fertility/Mortality Rates: Model 2
Growth due to migration: 0

SETTLEMENT/REGION: Fort McPherson

June	Group	Sex	All Ages	Age Groups													
				0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
1985	All Groups	T	693	103	77	77	94	68	53	44	39	31	24	26	19	8	30
		F	356	55	35	39	56	38	22	19	22	15	14	15	10	5	13
	Dene/Metis	T	627	98	68	74	85	65	45	38	33	30	24	19	15	8	23
		F	323	51	31	39	51	34	18	18	19	15	14	12	8	5	8
Inuit	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non Native	T	66	5	9	3	9	3	8	6	6	3	1	7	4	1	10	
	F	33	4	4	3	5	2	4	1	3	1	-	3	2	1	5	
1990	All Groups	T	771	89	104	74	78	92	73	51	44	34	31	29	21	19	32
		F	398	48	53	33	43	53	38	20	20	20	15	16	13	10	16
	Dene/Metis	T	705	84	98	68	74	85	65	45	38	33	30	24	19	15	27
		F	365	44	51	31	39	51	34	18	18	19	15	14	12	8	11
Inuit	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non Native	T	66	5	6	6	7	8	9	6	6	4	1	1	2	4	10	
	F	33	4	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	2	5	
1995	All Groups	T	850	94	89	101	75	76	97	71	51	39	34	36	24	21	42
		F	441	51	46	51	37	40	55	36	31	21	18	17	14	13	20
	Dene/Metis	T	784	89	83	98	68	74	85	65	45	38	33	30	24	19	33
		F	408	47	44	51	31	39	51	34	18	18	19	15	14	12	15
Inuit	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non Native	T	66	5	6	3	7	8	12	6	6	3	1	1	4	1	11	
	F	33	4	4	3	6	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	2	1	5	
2000	All Groups	T	932	103	95	86	100	73	81	94	71	46	39	39	31	24	45
		F	484	55	49	44	54	34	42	52	37	21	18	22	15	16	20
	Dene/Metis	T	862	92	89	83	96	68	74	84	65	45	38	33	30	24	44
		F	449	48	47	44	50	31	39	50	34	18	18	19	15	14	21
Inuit	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non Native	T	70	11	6	3	4	5	7	10	6	1	1	6	1	1	11	
	F	35	7	4	3	4	2	4	8	3	1	1	3	1	1	5	
2005	All Groups	T	1,007	104	104	90	86	95	78	77	92	66	46	44	34	31	6
		F	520	56	53	46	49	50	46	38	39	51	35	19	20	15	22
	Dene/Metis	T	935	97	92	87	82	93	68	72	82	65	45	38	33	30	5
		F	484	51	48	45	43	49	31	37	48	34	18	18	19	15	22
Inuit	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non Native	T	72	7	12	3	4	2	10	5	10	1	1	4	1	1	1	
	F	36	2	7	3	4	1	5	4	7	1	1	4	1	1	1	

ENROLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE
For School Years
1981 - 1985

Table 4

FORT McPHERSON

Y E A R S		PRIMARY K - 3	INTERMEDIATE 4 - 6	MIDDLE 7 - 9	SENIOR 10 - 12	T O T A L
1981-82	M	45	36	18		99
	F	33	20	22		75
	T	78	56	40		174
1982-83	M	31	38	19		82
	F	37	18	18		73
	T	68	56	37		155
1983-84	M	41	29	23		96
	F	36	24	21		96
	T	77	53	44		177
1984-85	M	45	22	19		86
	F	43	28	18		93
	T	88	50	37		179
1985-86	M	44	16	18		78
	F	43	16	26		85
	T	87	32	44		163

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 5
 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY
 For School Years
 1981 - 1985

FORT McPHERSON

Y E A R S	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non-attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	179	8	76
1982 - 83	171	6	76
1983 - 84	182	4	75
1984 - 85	180	5	78

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 6
 High School Graduates By Home Community
 For 1982 - 1985

COMMUNITY	1982/1983				1983/1984				1984/1985				TOTAL
	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	
HOLMAN ISLAND	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
AKLAVIK	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	11
ARCTIC RED RIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
FORT MACPHERSON	-	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	10
INUVIK	4	1	1	15	-	1	-	7	3	3	1	15	57
PAULATUK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
SACHS HARBOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TUKTOYAKTUK	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Total	8	2	3	18	2	2	5	8	8	5	3	15	79

Source: GNWT, Department of Education

Note: 41 out of 79 graduates were natives or about 52% from 1982-85.

Table 7

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

	Imputed value of Country Food	Renewable Resource	Private Sector	Public Sector	N.W.T. Transfer	Federal Transfer	Total
Aklavik	\$210,000	\$162,000	\$1,245,000	\$1,406,000	\$127,000	\$405,000	\$3,555,000
Arctic Red River	\$187,000	\$41,000	\$21,000	\$179,000	\$9,000	\$85,000	\$522,000
Fort McPherson	\$344,000	\$161,000	\$851,000	\$1,050,000	\$55,000	\$394,000	\$2,863,000
Holman Island	\$1,190,000	\$63,000	\$892,000	\$274,000	\$36,000	\$160,000	\$2,615,000
Inuvik	\$180,000	\$216,000	\$10,843,000	\$15,143,000	\$265,000	\$606,000	\$35,341,000
Paulatuk	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$265,000	\$361,000	\$63,000	N/A	\$752,000
Sachs Harbour	N/A	\$35,000	\$76,000	\$777,000	\$21,000	\$50,000	\$959,000
Tuktoyaktuk	\$80,000	\$79,000	\$12,300,000	\$1,653,000	\$97,000	\$220,000	\$14,437,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$2,245,000	\$702,000	\$34,493,000	\$20,851,000	\$673,000	\$2,000,000	\$61,044,000

Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
 Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd./
 H. J. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Ltd, 1985)

Table 8
CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY
FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor vehicle mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	Industrial Warehouseman	Burner Mechanic	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration; Air conditioning mechanic	Plumber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steamfitter Pipefitter	Welder	Appliance Serviceman	Commercial Cook	TOTAL	
HOLMAN ISLAND			1		1		1			1													4
INUVIK*	9	11	3		3	3	8		3	14	19	23	3		10	1	7		8	11	9		145
FT. McPHERSON			1		11							1									1		14
TUKTOUAKTUK	1		3				1			1	2								1				9
POALATUK					1																		1
AKLAVIK					4																		4
SACHS HARBOUR																							0
ARCTIC RED																							0
TOTAL	10	11	8	0	20	3	10	0	3	16	21	24	3	0	10	1	7	0	9	11	10		177

* About 35% of certified journeymen from Inuvik were of non-native origin.

Source: Department of Education, GIHT, Records and Certification Division.
 The data is based on home addresses given at the time of certification.
 Thus the particular journeyman may or may not be currently a resident
 of the community indicated.

Table 9

TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA PLANNING AREA

Settlements: FORT McPHERSON

Year	Total Number of Trappers	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$400	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$600	# of Trappers Earning			Total Income From Trapping		Average Trapper Income	
				\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974	113	31	-	23	8	-	\$39,475.80	\$95,100.79	\$349.34	\$841.60
1974-1975	80	33	-	21	12	-	\$39,416.64	\$85,705.92	\$492.71	\$1,071.32
1975-1976	106	62	-	25	36	1	\$110,958.36	\$224,386.38	\$1,046.78	\$2,116.85
1976-1977	127	76	-	33	42	1	\$122,285.02	\$229,081.80	\$962.87	\$1,803.79
1977-1978	130	-	63	18	40	5	\$167,048.05	\$287,530.61	\$1,284.99	\$2,211.77
1978-1979	138	-	78	22	45	11	\$275,266.00	\$433,876.52	\$1,994.68	\$3,144.03
1979-1980	151	-	74	22	44	8	\$187,930.22	\$268,894.53	\$1,244.57	\$1,780.76
1980-1981	145	-	69	22	42	5	\$150,873.00	\$191,910.46	\$1,040.50	\$1,323.52
1981-1982	135	-	60	17	39	4	\$135,257.60	\$155,277.68	\$1,001.91	\$1,150.21
1982-1983	153	-	56	20	33	3	\$139,066.55	\$150,932.30	\$908.93	\$986.49
1983-1984	134	-	60	15	40	5	\$161,275.49	\$167,737.06	\$1,203.55	\$1,251.77
1984-1985	130	-	46	13	31	2	\$115,806.75	\$115,806.75	\$890.82	\$890.82

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

Table 10

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

SETTLEMENT	-----O&M EXPENDITURES - \$-----				-----CAPITAL EXPENDITURES-\$-----				TOTAL Cap & O&M
	Salaries & Wages	Grants & Contribution	Other O&M	TOTAL	Buildings & Works	Equipment	Grants & Contribution	TOTAL	
Aklavik	1,211,665	664,091	580,532	2,456,288	321,472	18,248		339,720	2,796,008
Arctic Red River	292,332	47,934	162,496	502,762	67,830	61,743		129,573	632,335
Coppermine	1,300,828	698,534	484,807	2,484,169	112,877	54,548	7,605	175,030	2,659,199
Ft. McPherson	1,280,788	123,075	2,685,467	4,089,330	226,754	23,394		250,178	4,339,508
Inuvik	11,861,719	3,856,201	13,560,162	29,278,082	2,586,708	605,018	472,713	3,664,439	32,942,521
Paulatuk	234,029	56,124	420,408	710,561	140,423	4,580		145,003	855,564
Sachs Harbour	327,714	51,253	561,934	940,901	80,867	8,394		89,261	1,030,162
Tuktoyaktuk	1,014,282	1,020,624	828,107	2,863,013	2,751,926	7,071		2,758,997	5,622,010
West Arctic Subtotal	17,523,357	6,517,836	19,283,913	43,325,106	6,268,897	782,996	480,318	7,552,201	50,877,307

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

Table 11

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES

1980 - 1985

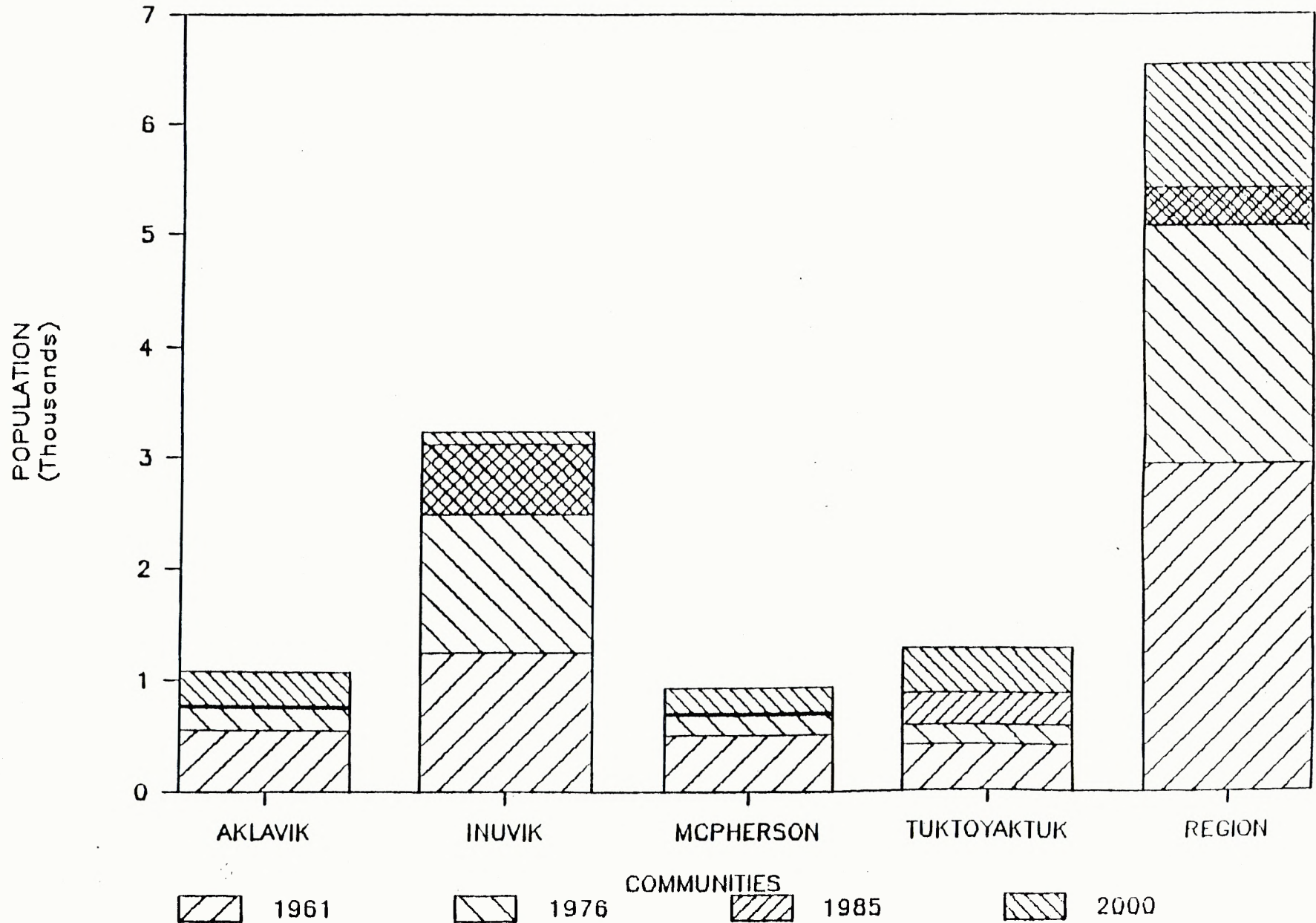
COMMUNITY		SA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'s)	RECIP- IENTS	AVERAGE \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE NO. CASE/MONTH	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL \$'s)
Inuvik	1980-81	199,753	199,753	190	1,051	602	50	332
	1981-82	208,381	233,873	226	1,035	758	63	309
	1982-83	212,029	261,441	242	1,080	757	63	345
	1983-84	206,825	268,256	237	1,132	790	66	340
	1984-85	216,097	291,629	223	1,317	761	63	383
Aklavik	1980-81	157,047	157,047	130	1,208	622	52	252
	1981-82	122,365	137,335	105	1,308	557	46	247
	1982-83	106,775	131,658	109	1,208	445	37	296
	1983-84	105,162	136,397	99	1,378	420	35	325
	1984-85	95,875	129,386	92	1,406	408	34	317
Fort McPherson	1980-81	88,679	88,679	82	1,081	373	31	238
	1981-82	50,985	57,222	63	908	241	20	237
	1982-83	58,676	72,350	65	1,113	230	19	315
	1983-84	66,818	86,664	73	1,187	263	22	330
	1984-85	48,657	65,513	64	1,024	222	19	295
Arctic Red River	1980-81	3,163	3,163	9	351	14	1	226
	1981-82	7,409	8,315	12	693	28	2	297
	1982-83	8,262	10,188	12	849	33	3	309
	1983-84	9,193	11,923	16	745	30	3	397
	1984-85	6,816	9,199	5	1,840	30	3	307
Tuktóyaktuk	1980-81	96,681	96,681	87	1,111	374	31	259
	1981-82	91,211	102,369	91	1,125	382	32	268
	1982-83	102,631	126,549	88	1,438	395	33	320
	1983-84	105,170	136,407	107	1,275	437	36	312
	1984-85	82,967	111,966	97	1,153	366	31	306
Sachs Harbour	1980-81	18,429	18,429	11	1,675	47	4	392
	1981-82	16,340	18,339	9	2,038	42	3	437
	1982-83	19,247	23,733	12	1,978	43	4	552
	1983-84	15,305	19,851	9	2,206	42	3	473
	1984-85	17,361	23,430	10	2,359	49	4	478
Paulatuk	1980-81	27,267	27,267	20	1,363	76	6	359
	1981-82	74,909	84,073	45	1,868	223	9	377
	1982-83	84,566	104,274	47	2,219	232	19	449
	1983-84	41,813	54,232	17	3,190	107	9	507
	1984-85	51,445	69,427	19	3,654	125	10	555
Holman	1980-81	35,516	35,516	29	1,225	106	9	335
	1981-82	27,891	31,303	16	1,956	85	7	368
	1982-83	21,965	27,084	17	1,593	80	7	339
	1983-84	23,568	30,592	21	1,457	77	6	397
	1984-85	26,633	35,942	23	1,639	94	8	382
Coppermine	1980-81	229,818	229,818	172	1,336	781	65	294
	1981-82	164,238	184,330	144	1,280	683	57	270
	1982-83	142,393	175,577	131	1,340	552	46	318
	1983-84	132,917	172,395	121	1,425	553	46	312
	1984-85	155,062	209,261	140	1,495	608	51	344

SOURCE: REPORT ON THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 1980-1985. GNWT DEPT. OF SOCIAL SERVICES. YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. NOVEMBER, 1985. (p. 12, 13)

FIGURE 1

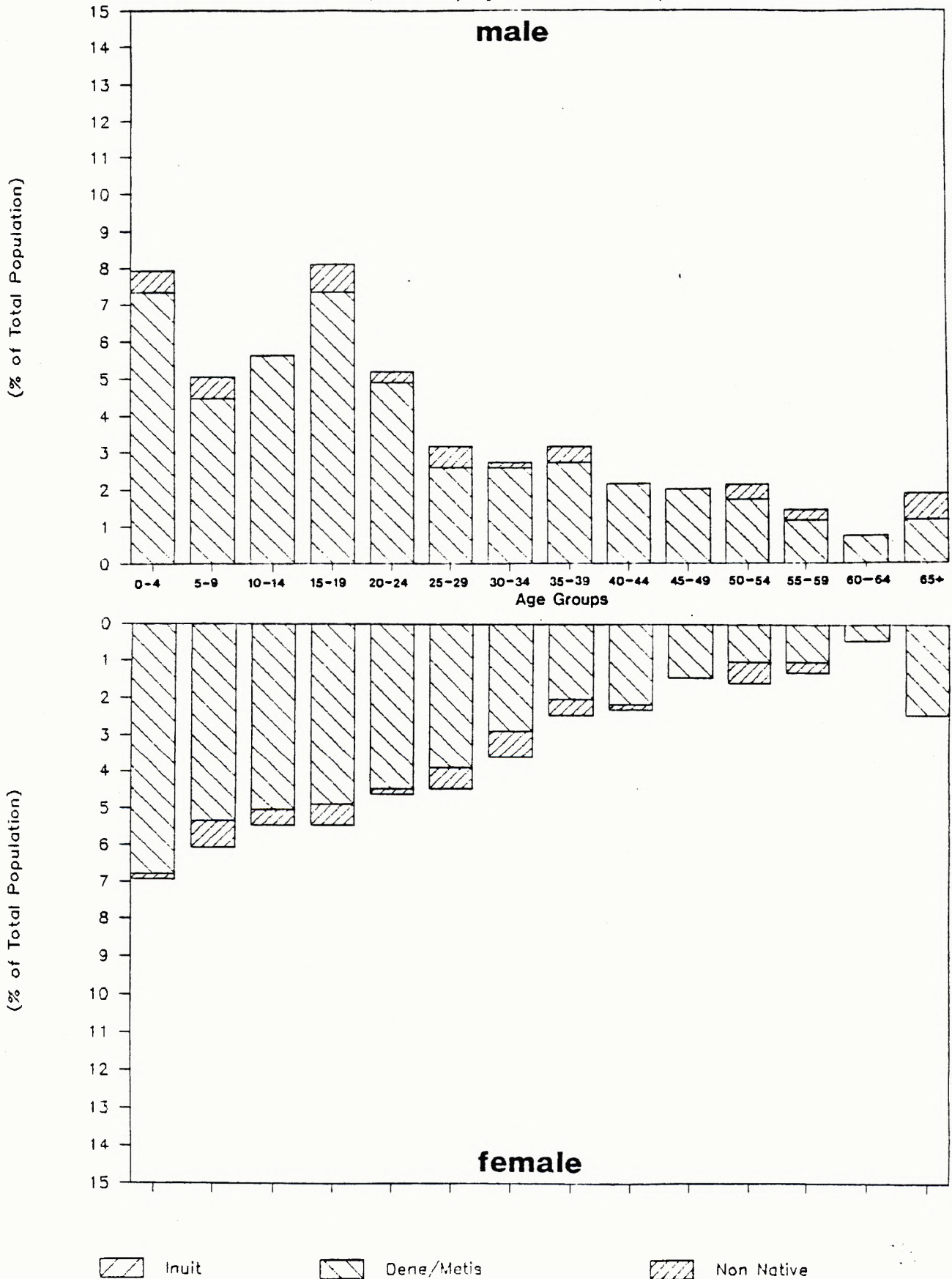
MACKENZIE DELTA - BEAUFORT SEA REGION

POPULATIONS FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES



FORT McPHERSON, 1985

Population By Age, Sex and Ethnicity

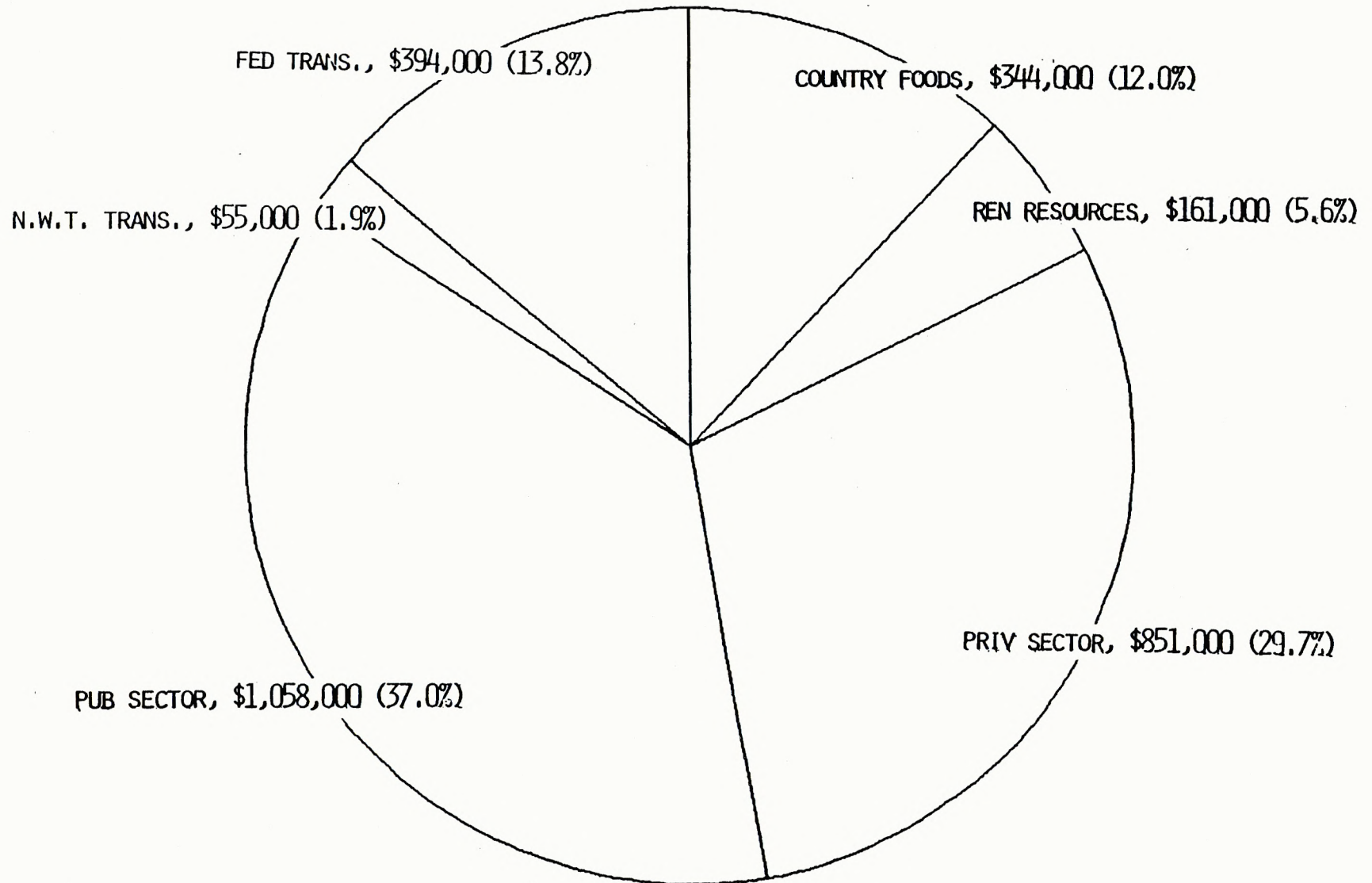


Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics. Projections based on Statistics Canada census data, 1981.

FIGURE 3

FORT MCPHERSON

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984



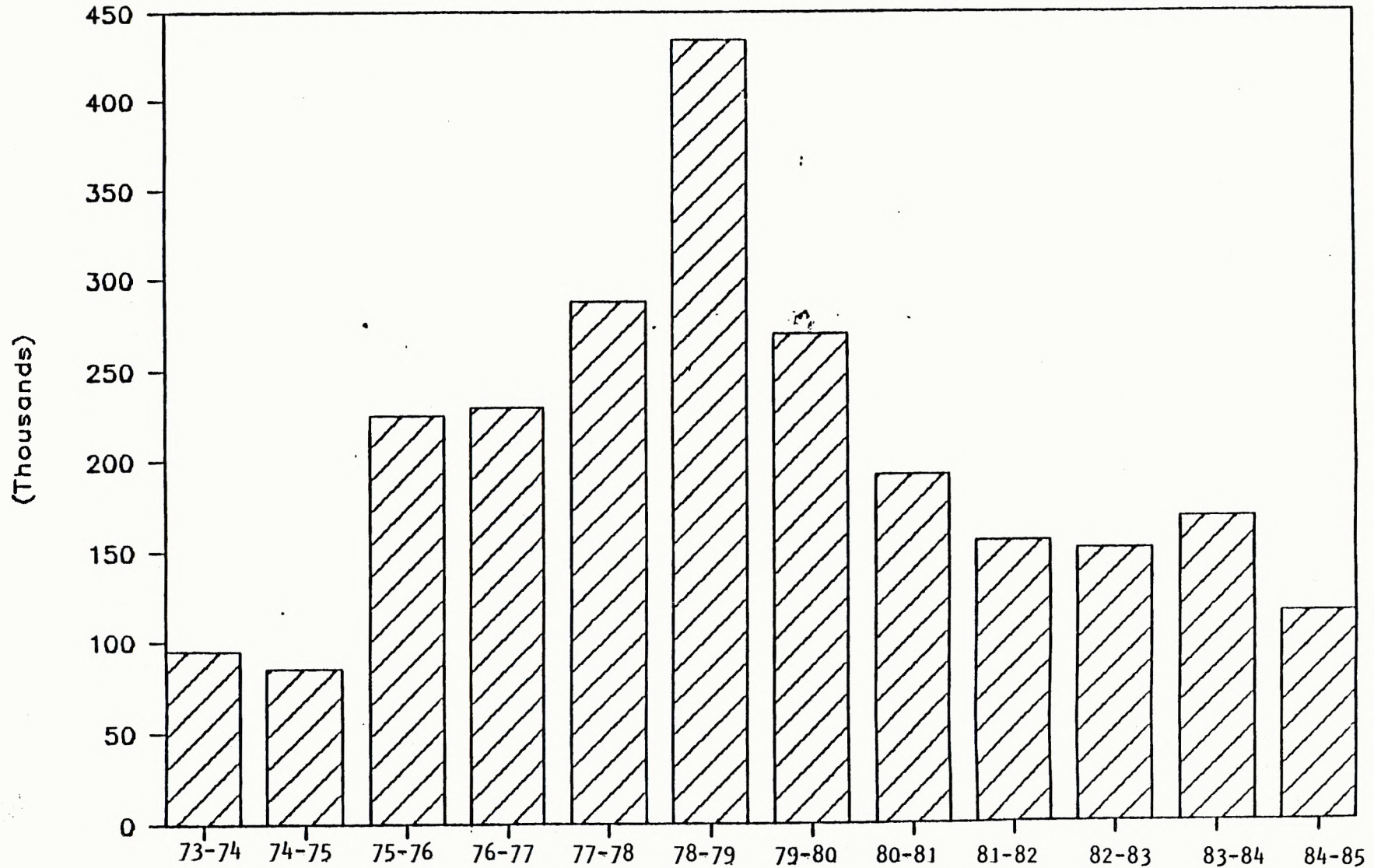
Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd.)

FIGURE 4

FORT McPHERSON

Original: 14 October 1986

Total Income From Trapping, 1973-1985



BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA
COMMUNITY PROFILE
HOLMAN ISLAND

Prepared By:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office

January, 1987

HOLMAN ISLAND

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ULUQSAQTUUQ
HOLMAN ISLAND

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

1. a community narrative describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
2. a section containing figures which illustrate, historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
3. a section of tables which supports the data used to prepare the graphics and text.

In describing the social and economic makeup of the community, this profile will help the people of the community focus on where they have come from, where they are now, and where they are going. This profile is meant to help the community identify opportunities and constraints to development. The community can develop a vision of where it wants to go. Land use planning provides communities with an opportunity to develop a strategy to achieve their preferred futures.

2. HISTORY

Holman Island is located in an area which was the ancestral homeland of the Copper Inuit. The Franklin expedition of 1825 first visited the area. The whalers of the late 19th century became the first to visit the Copper Inuit on this part of Victoria Island. In 1911 Stefansson the whaler reported that at that time there were two villages in the area, each of approximately 150 Inuit who hunted on Banks Island in the winter and also in the summer travelled to the center of Victoria Island to hunt caribou.

In 1923, the first Hudson's Bay Company post was established some 29 km east of Holman Island, on the north shore of Prince Albert Sound. In 1940, after several moves the post was finally established in Holman. A Catholic mission was established at Holman in 1939 and Inuit families began to settle around the post and the mission. In 1962, the Anglican mission opened.

The Holman Inuit were caught print-making by Father Henri Tordi, who came from France to the settlement as an Oblate

missionary in 1939. In 1961, the Holman Eskimo Co-operative was formed to retail, the outpost of print-making. Among the Holman artists, Helen Kalvak is the most well known. Her drawings are full of frightening dreams, haunting legends and rituals which she remembers as a shaman before her conversion to Christianity.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Holman Island experienced a major increase in population from 1961 to 1981, from 98 to 300 residents. During that period the greatest increase occurred from 1961 to 1966, and from 1966 to 1971. The average annual growth rate for the period 1961 to 1981 was about 8 percent. This rapid growth reflects the movement of people off the land and into the settlement and their subsequent high rates of natural increase amidst conditions of better health care, housing and social assistance. Since 1981 the rate of growth has been estimated to be about 3 percent per year. At this growth rate it is estimated that the population will exceed 580 people by the year 2000.

Holman has a young population. The latest available age specific population data are for 1981. They reveal that some 67 percent of the community's population in that year was under the age of 24. The projections for 1985 and subsequent years indicate a similar trend. For example, about 80 percent of the population will be under the age of 34 by 1990.

In 1981, the community had about 48 percent males and 52 percent females. This difference in sexes is estimated to be about the same to year 2000.

The majority of residents are Inuit (90% in 1981), and the remainder are English-speaking government, education or service industry employees.

The large proportion of population under the age of 24 could produce problems for the community as they enter the labour force. Since there are few opportunities for expansion in the existing economy, if new fields of endeavour are not developed, the younger members of the community will be forced to leave in search of employment. In order to keep its young people from leaving, the community must seek to expand its economy.

3.2 Education

The community has a modern school which provides education from kindergarten to grade 9. In 1985-86 it had an enrollment of 83 students as compared to 94 students in 1984-85, the highest enrollment since the beginning of schooling years.

The average percentage of attendance is quite low, ranging from 57 percent for 1984-85 to 61 percent for 1981-82. However, the percentage of non-attendance due to land days is very small, ranging from 1 percent for 1981-82 to 3 percent for 1983-84. The poor attendance rate of students at school does not prepare the children for the required formal education. Nor will good attendance at land days make them proficient enough to hunt and trap.

Students who wish to go to high school (grades 10-12) have to go to either Inuvik or to Yellowknife. A total of two students have graduated from high school (grade 12) in the last 5 years. Statistics Canada's 1981 census indicates that 80 percent of the working age population (15-64 years) had less than grade 9 schooling, and about 14 percent had more than grade 9 schooling. There appears to be a very high drop out rate of student from grades 9 through 12.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

The economy of Holman Island can be broken down into three major categories that includes the public, private and renewable resources sectors. The public sector includes income from the territorial, federal and municipal governments. The private sector is made up of local private businesses, oil and gas, tourism, and crafts. The third category includes income from sale of raw renewable resources such as fish, meat, and furs, and as well as the imputed value of country food which is calculated by estimating the replacement cost of the food that is harvested and may be consumed locally.

The proportion of income from different sectors based on 1984 data provided by Lutra (1985) was: 34 percent from the private sector, 10 percent from the public sector, and 48 percent from renewable resources subsistence.

Holman Island's local economy is still strongly oriented to resource harvesting. However, craft and print-making activities and small local businesses are providing some

residents with regular wage employment. According to 1981 Census there were about 85 paid workers and 25 self employed. GNWT's 1984 survey (Lutra, 1985) indicated that the private sector (excluding harvesting activities) employed 43 full time and 29 part-time or seasonal employees, while the public sector (municipal, GNWT) employed 16 full time and 7 part-time employees. The 1984 labour force survey of GNWT's Bureau of Statistics indicated that the unemployment rate was 26 percent (103 employed) and that the participation rate was 68 percent. Most of the people were employed by the service sector. The oil and gas industry employed only three people (16 work months) in 1985 (44 work months in 1982). Most of the male employees were employed in the unskilled or semi skilled jobs. Since 1970 to July 1986, four people from Holman have received Journeyman certification.

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country foods was about \$4,155 for 1984. If we include the estimated imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to \$7,621. Therefore, about half of the per capita income came from the value of country food.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Holman Island and its surrounding area is rich in wildlife. Traditionally the residents have relied on seal and caribou for meat and have used fish, ducks, polar bear and muskoxen to supplement their diet. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of the harvest is not available. A very rough estimate indicates that in 1984 the value of country food was about \$1.2 million.

It was estimated in 1979 that the per capita meat production was about 338 pounds per year or 0.93 pounds per day (caribou, seal, ducks, polar bear). Excluding ducks, the protein content of this harvest is 100.3 pounds per person per year or 0.27 pounds per day. (BEARP-EIS 1982). The Science Advisory Board of the NWT (1980) estimated the amount of protein "required to provide an adequate diet, as defined by Health and Welfare Canada" to be 0.077 pounds per day for people over the age of four. Therefore, the residents consume much more than the minimal "adequate" amount of protein. With the addition of fish and other wildlife to the diet, one could surmise that the community is self sufficient in protein products from wildlife alone.

Income from fur production has dropped considerably since the 1973-74 season when 48 trappers had a total reported income of

\$282,768 (1985 dollars). In 1984-85 season 58 trappers reported a total income of \$48,237. The principal species that enhanced the value of fur production were white fox, seal, polar bear and colored fox. Protests by animal rights groups had a drastic effect on prices of the above species, in particularly on seal skins. Today seal skins are used mostly in producing various handicrafts and clothing. Sport hunts for polar bear and muskoxen also contributed substantially to the total economy. Future hunts look promising as they are organized through Inuvialuit Development Corporation.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment with the Hamlet Administration, Housing Association, Nursing Station, the School and different territorial government departments. In 1984 the total income from the public sector was about \$274,000, which is about 10 percent of the cash economy of Holman. Although the public sector is not a major contributor to the cash economy of Holman, it provides many essential services at a very low cost such as housing which is not included in the above income.

Transfer of payments are also an important additional cash income to many residents. For example, in 1984-85, 23 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,639 per person. The federal transfer of payment were given in a form of family allowance, old age security and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1984, about \$160,000 were distributed in the community for those that were qualified to received these payments.

4.4 Private Sector

There is a diversity of small to medium businesses which provide employment for Holman's residents. In 1984 the private sector contributed about \$892,000 in income with the arts and crafts industry including print-making leading the way.

The arts and crafts industry provides employment and cash income to many residents. However accurate data on the gross sales or net income is not available. For example, the Co-op store in 1982 indicated sales of about \$132,000 of arts and crafts, although arts and crafts items are also sold privately and through other retail outlets such as the Hudson's Bay Co., these figures were unobtainable because of their proprietary nature (Lutra, 1985).

In 1984 there were a total of 14 businesses in the community, two in the construction, three in the service sector, three in tourism, four in transportation, and two in arts and crafts. The community has a 20 bed capacity hotel owned by the local Co-op.

The Co-op is the most significant employer in terms of full-time and part-time employees and cash income. It operates the local hotel, arts & crafts factory, retail store, and the print-making workshop.

Since Holman is a friendly traditional community, tourism brings in considerable cash income from organized hunts of polar bear and musk-ox. There is potential to expand this sector and should also include other Arctic wildlife.

4.5 Cost of Living

The cost of living in Holman Island in 1983 was between 90 - 99 percent higher than Edmonton while Yellowknife was 15 - 29 percent higher than Edmonton. The 1985 food price survey of GNWT, Bureau of Statistics shows that food prices for all items were about 76 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for dairy and eggs (114%), vegetables (124%), and fruit (81%). Therefore, if local residents have to spend their cash income on the above items, then their actual earning will greatly be diminished.

5. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Currently, the local economy is of a mixed character; people work for wages and use a portion of the income from such work to purchase capital goods needed for a land-based lifestyle. Even though a shift towards increased industrial employment is unlikely due to the economic downturn of oil and gas activities, expectations are rising, and more people are becoming interested in working for wages. However, the way of life involving renewable resource harvesting as a cash income and as a source of food will continue to be a strong factor in the community in the future. Harvest of wildlife for food by-and-large does not show up in terms of cash income and is often difficult to measure directly. A basic concern that needs to be addressed is the level of harvest of different wildlife species that can be sustained without depleting the resource. A depletion of the resource could have a negative

effect in the loss of country food as a food source, as well as the scarcity of animals could frustrate tourists who wish to view animals in their natural habitat close to the community.

Activities associated with hydrocarbon development are not expected to be focussed in the immediate vicinity of Holman, nor is it expected that significant benefits such as employment or business opportunities can be realized. Nevertheless, opportunities may be forthcoming. Thus, in order to prepare people for future industrial employment there will exist a need to expand the role of small businesses and to train young people for employment in higher skilled occupations.

Tourism could generate more jobs and cash income for the residents of Holman. The community has a number of drawing cards to attract tourist seeking a traditional arctic experience. The area offers beautiful scenery and is rich in wildlife including big game. In addition, the people of the community lead a relatively traditional lifestyle, making it attractive to tourists who want to experience a unique culture. With proper marketing the community might be able to increase the importance of tourism.

Traditional hunting and trapping pursuits will probably continue to play a large role in the economic and cultural life of the community. An upturn in the price of fur would increase the cash value of hunting and trapping. The value of hunting and trapping to the community cannot be overestimated. A policy of managing the land, the sea, fish and game will ensure Holman's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

Table 1

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS
OF BEAUFORT SEA-MACKENZIE DELTA REGION
1961 - 2005

Community	1961 ¹	1966 ¹	HISTORIC RECORDS			ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED					% Increase 1961 - 1981
			1971 ¹	1976 ¹	1981 ¹	1985 ²	1990 ²	1995 ²	2000 ²	2005 ²	
Aklavik	560	610	660	780	720	758	872	983	1082	1171	28
Arctic Red River	85	85	105	120	120	123	139	155	164	166	18
Fort Macpherson	510	655	675	710	650	693	771	850	932	1007	23
Holman Island	95	180	240	265	300	345	430	514	583	650	215
Inuvik	1250	2040	2670	3110	3145	3166	3337 ⁴	3607	3822	4029	151
Paulatuk	-	-	95	125	175	200	236	272	305	337	84 ³
Sachs Harbour	75	130	140	160	160	161	188	215	234	250	
Tuktoyaktuk	410	510	595	590	770	882	1034	1171	1288	1419	88
Total	2985	4210	5180	5870	6020	6328	7007	7767	8410	9029	102

Sources: ¹Statistics Canada, census data
²GNWT, Bureau of Statistics
³% increase from 1971 to 1981 only
⁴adjusted to account for C.F.S. shut down

POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN
AGE AND SEX FOR CENSUS YEARS

AND PROJECTIONS

COMMUNITY: HOLMAN ISLAND

Table 2

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976**	ALL GROUPS	M	130	50.0	20	45	20	20	15	5	5
		F	130	50.0	15	45	25	20	15	5	5
		T	260	100.0	35	90	45	40	30	10	10
1981**	ALL GROUPS	M	145	48.0	20	40	40	20	15	5	--
		F	155	52.0	15	40	45	20	20	10	5
		T	300	100.0	40	75	85	45	35	15	10
	DENE/METIS	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		T	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	INUIT	M	125	--	15	35	40	10	15	10	--
		F	145	--	15	45	45	20	15	5	5
		T	270	90.0	35	75	80	25	25	10	10
	NON NATIVE	M	20	--	5	5	--	10	--	5	--
		F	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
		T	25	10.0	5	5	--	15	5	--	--
1985*	ALL GROUPS	M	168	49.0	27	36	46	22	25	9	3
		F	177	51.0	21	36	57	27	24	4	8
		T	345	100.0	48	72	103	49	49	13	11
	DENE/METIS	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		T	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	INUIT	M	148	--	23	34	45	16	19	8	3
		F	169	--	21	35	56	24	23	2	8
		T	317	92.0	44	69	101	40	42	10	11
	NON NATIVE	M	20	--	4	2	1	6	6	1	--
		F	8	--	--	1	1	3	1	2	--
		T	28	8.0	4	3	2	9	7	3	--
1990*	ALL GROUPS	M	212	49.0	49	43	40	39	31	3	7
		F	218	51.0	44	35	54	41	32	5	7
		T	430	100.0	93	78	94	80	63	8	14
	DENE/METIS	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		T	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	INUIT	M	192	--	46	40	39	34	24	2	7
		F	210	--	44	34	53	39	30	3	7
		T	402	93.0	90	74	92	73	54	5	14
	NON NATIVE	M	20	--	3	3	1	5	7	1	--
		F	8	--	--	1	1	2	2	2	--
		T	28	7.0	3	4	2	7	9	3	--

* Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

** Based on Statistics Canada Census.

1986 May 8

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table 3

POPULATION BY AGE BY ETHNICITY BY SEX

Base year : 1985 June
Fertility/Mortality Rates : Model
Growth due to migration : 0

SETTLEMENT/REGION : Holaran

June	Group	Sex	All Ages	Age Groups													
				0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
1985	All Groups	T	345	48	32	40	53	50	31	18	22	14	9	4	5	8	11
		F	168	27	18	18	22	24	15	7	12	9	3	1	5	6	8
	Dene/Metis	T	177	21	14	22	31	26	16	11	10	5	6	3	2	2	3
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inuit	T	317	44	30	39	53	48	25	15	16	14	9	3	3	3	3	
	F	148	23	17	17	22	21	11	7	9	5	3	1	1	1	1	
Non Native	T	169	21	13	22	31	25	14	10	10	5	6	1	2	1	1	
	F	28	4	2	1	-	2	6	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1990	All Groups	T	430	93	46	32	39	41	28	28	21	18	14	10	6	5	14
		F	212	49	24	19	17	14	14	9	9	9	5	4	5	5	7
	Dene/Metis	T	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inuit	T	402	70	44	30	39	39	25	25	15	16	14	9	3	3	3	
	F	192	46	23	17	17	14	11	9	9	9	5	3	3	3	3	
Non Native	T	210	44	21	13	22	22	14	10	10	5	5	6	3	1	1	
	F	28	3	2	2	-	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1995	All Groups	T	514	92	50	46	31	41	37	24	31	17	18	15	12	13	12
		F	256	49	46	29	18	18	14	16	11	6	9	9	10	8	4
	Dene/Metis	T	558	43	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inuit	T	486	89	89	44	30	39	25	25	15	16	16	14	9	3	3	
	F	236	46	46	23	17	17	11	14	10	9	9	9	5	3	3	
Non Native	T	250	43	43	21	13	22	11	10	14	5	2	1	1	1	1	
	F	28	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	
2000	All Groups	T	583	81	89	86	45	33	43	34	52	27	17	19	17	19	11
		F	291	43	45	41	24	19	19	23	26	13	6	10	10	7	5
	Dene/Metis	T	592	38	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inuit	T	555	78	88	85	44	30	39	25	25	15	15	16	14	9	3	
	F	271	40	45	44	23	17	17	11	14	10	9	9	5	3	3	
Non Native	T	284	38	43	41	21	14	22	11	10	5	2	1	1	1	1	
	F	28	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	
2005	All Groups	T	650	77	79	87	85	47	35	39	57	4	27	18	21	14	16
		F	308	42	40	46	44	20	15	18	21	11	14	11	10	5	10
	Dene/Metis	T	322	35	39	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inuit	T	622	74	78	86	85	44	30	38	53	4	25	15	16	14	16	
	F	308	39	40	45	44	23	17	21	21	11	14	10	9	5	10	
Non Native	T	314	35	38	41	41	21	13	17	21	5	2	1	1	1	1	
	F	28	3	1	1	-	2	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	

ENROLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE
For School Years
1981 - 1985

HOLMAN ISLAND

Table 4

YEARS	PRIMARY K - 3	INTERMEDIATE 4 - 6	MIDDLE 7 - 9	SENIOR 10 - 12	TOTAL
1981-82	M	17	19	6	42
	F	7	25	13	45
	T	24	44	19	87
1982-83	M	20	18	7	43
	F	10	22	11	45
	T	30	40	18	88
1983-84	M	21	17	4	42
	F	10	29	9	48
	T	31	46	13	90
1984-85	M	18	15	11	44
	F	12	21	17	50
	T	30	36	28	94
1985-86	M	21	18	4	43
	F	13	22	5	40
	T	34	40	9	83

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 5
 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY
 For School Years
 1981-1985

Holman Island

Y E A R S	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non-attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	84	1	61
1982 - 83	87	2	59
1983 - 84	92	3	60
1984 - 85	94	2	57

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 6
High School Graduates By Home Community
For 1982 - 1985

COMMUNITY	1982/1983				1983/1984				1984/1985				TOTAL
	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	
HOLMAN ISLAND	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
AKLAVIK	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	11
ARCTIC RED RIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
FORT MACPHERSON	-	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	10
INUVIK	4	1	1	15	-	1	-	7	3	3	1	15	57
PAULATUK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
SACHS HARBOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TUKTOYAKTUK	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Total	8	2	3	18	2	2	5	8	8	5	3	15	79

Source: GNWT, Department of Education

Note: 41 out of 79 graduates were natives or about 52% from 1982-85.

Table 7

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

	Imputed value of Country Food	Renewable Resource	Private Sector	Public Sector	N.W.T. Transfer	Federal Transfer	Total
Aklavik	\$210,000	\$162,000	\$1,245,000	\$1,406,000	\$127,000	\$405,000	\$3,555,000
Arctic Red River	\$107,000	\$41,000	\$21,000	\$179,000	\$9,000	\$05,000	\$522,000
Fort McPherson	\$344,000	\$161,000	\$051,000	\$1,058,000	\$55,000	\$394,000	\$2,863,000
Holman Island	\$1,190,000	\$63,000	\$092,000	\$274,000	\$36,000	\$160,000	\$2,615,000
Inuvik	\$100,000	\$216,000	\$10,043,000	\$15,143,000	\$265,000	\$606,000	\$35,341,000
Paulatuk	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$265,000	\$361,000	\$63,000	N/A	\$752,000
Sachs Harbour	N/A	\$35,000	\$76,000	\$777,000	\$21,000	\$50,000	\$959,000
Tuktoyaktuk	\$00,000	\$79,000	\$12,300,000	\$1,653,000	\$97,000	\$220,000	\$14,437,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$2,245,000	\$702,000	\$34,493,000	\$20,051,000	\$673,000	\$2,000,000	\$61,044,000

Source: GMMT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd./
H. J. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Ltd, 1985)

Table 8
CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY

FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor vehicle mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	Industrial Warehouseman	Burner Mechanic	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration; Air conditioning mechanic	Plumber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steamfitter Pipefitter	Welder	Appliance Serviceman	Commercial Cook	TOTAL	
HOLMAN ISLAND			1		1		1			1													4
INUUVIK*	9	11	3		3	3	8		3	14	19	23	3		10	1	7		8	11	9		145
FT. McPHERSON			1		11							1										1	14
TUKTOUAKTUK	1		3				1			1	2								1				9
POALATUK					1																		1
AKLAVIK					4																		4
SACHS HARBOUR																							0
ARCTIC RED																							0
TOTAL	10	11	8	0	20	3	10	0	3	16	21	24	3	0	10	1	7	0	9	11	10		177

* About 35% of certified journeymen from Inuvik were of non-native origin.

Source: Department of Education, GHWT, Records and Certification Division.
 The data is based on home addresses given at the time of certification.
 Thus the particular journeyman may or may not be currently a resident
 of the community indicated.

Table 9

TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA PLANNING AREA

Settlements HOLMAN ISLAND

Year	Total Number of Trappers	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$400	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$600	# of Trappers Earning			Total Income From Trapping		Average Trapper Income	
				\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974	48	32	-	7	17	8	\$117,375.50	\$282,768.25	\$2,445.32	\$5,891.01
1974-1975	45	32	-	7	18	7	\$91,271.25	\$198,456.46	\$2,028.25	\$4,410.14
1975-1976	48	32	-	10	18	4	\$96,565.00	\$195,279.30	\$2,011.77	\$4,068.32
1976-1977	55	43	-	9	18	16	\$241,183.70	\$451,819.83	\$4,385.16	\$8,214.91
1977-1978	52	-	26	5	16	4	\$108,272.00	\$186,362.63	\$2,082.15	\$3,583.90
1978-1979	53	-	30	8	18	4	\$74,806.00	\$117,909.83	\$1,411.43	\$2,224.71
1979-1980	49	-	30	8	17	5	\$108,317.50	\$154,982.97	\$2,210.56	\$3,162.92
1980-1981	65	-	51	7	30	14	\$235,476.00	\$299,525.47	\$3,622.71	\$4,608.08
1981-1982	60	-	41	6	26	9	\$161,911.75	\$185,877.03	\$2,698.53	\$3,097.95
1982-1983	58	-	14	2	12	-	\$33,933.50	\$36,828.85	\$585.06	\$634.98
1983-1984	66	-	30	13	15	2	\$63,252.40	\$65,786.63	\$958.37	\$996.77
1984-1985	58	-	20	6	13	1	\$48,237.00	\$48,237.00	\$831.67	\$831.67

Source: GNWT Department of Renewable Resources

Table 10

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

SETTLEMENT	-----O&M EXPENDITURES - \$-----				-----CAPITAL EXPENDITURES-\$-----				TOTAL Cap & O&M
	Salaries & Wages	Grants & Contribution	Other O&M	TOTAL	Buildings & Works	Equipment	Grants & Contribution	TOTAL	
Aklavik	1,211,665	664,091	580,532	2,456,288	321,472	18,248		339,720	2,796,008
Arctic Red River	292,332	47,934	162,496	502,762	67,830	61,743		129,573	632,335
Coppermine	1,300,828	698,534	484,807	2,484,169	112,877	54,548	7,605	175,030	2,659,199
Ft. McPherson	1,280,788	123,075	2,685,467	4,089,330	226,784	23,394		250,178	4,339,508
Inuvik	11,861,719	3,856,201	13,560,162	29,278,082	2,586,708	605,018	472,713	3,664,439	32,942,521
Paulatuk	234,029	56,124	420,408	710,561	140,423	4,580		145,003	855,564
Sachs Harbour	327,714	51,253	561,934	940,901	80,867	8,394		89,261	1,030,162
Tuktoyaktuk	1,014,282	1,020,624	828,107	2,863,013	2,751,926	7,071		2,758,997	5,622,010
West Arctic Subtotal	17,523,357	6,517,836	19,283,913	43,325,106	6,288,897	782,996	480,318	7,552,201	50,877,307

*** Source: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES

1980 - 1985

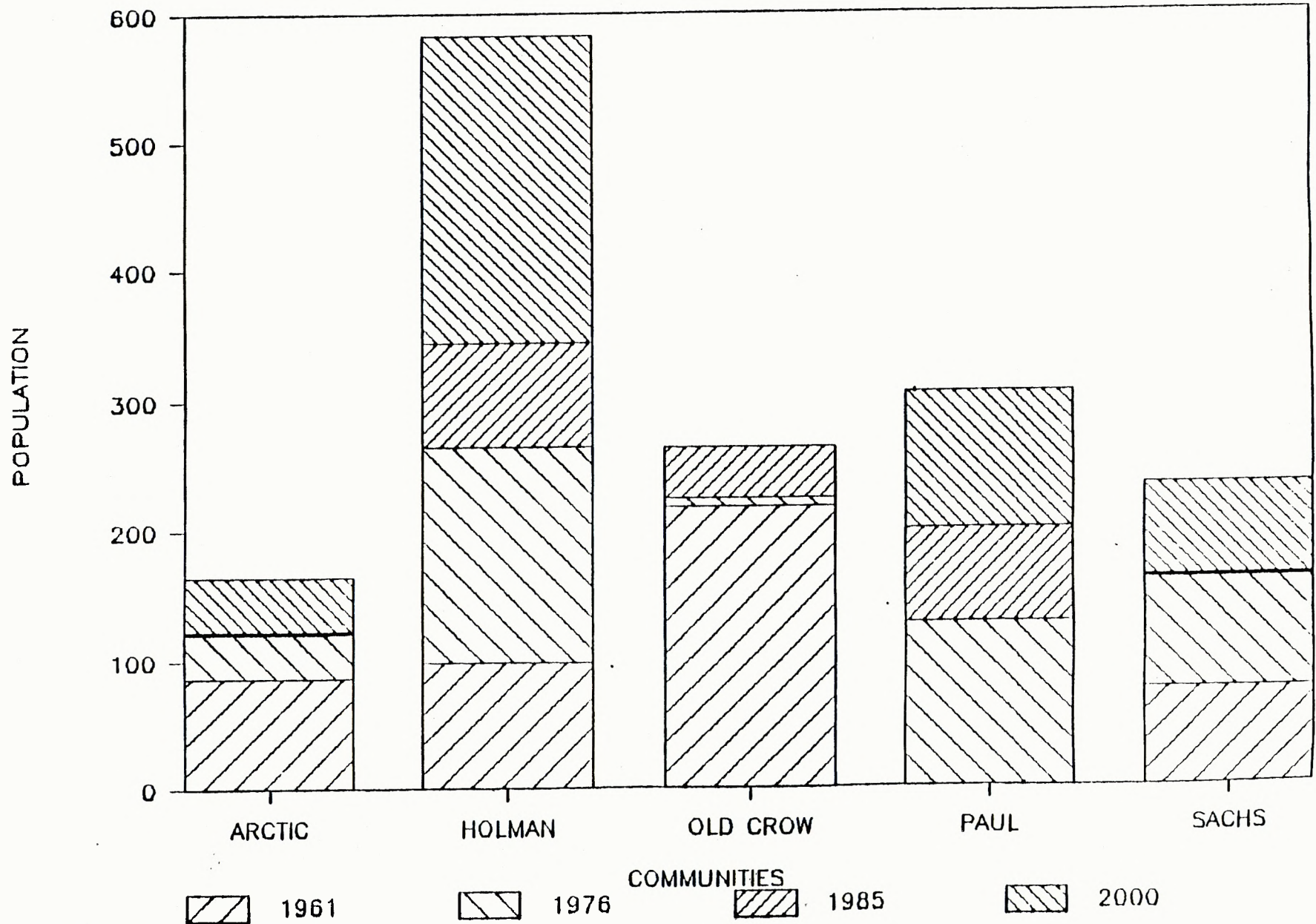
COMMUNITY	SA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'s)	RECIP- IENTS	AVERAGE \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE NO. CASE/MONTH	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL \$'s)
Inuvik	1980-81	199,753	199,753	190	1,051	602	332
	1981-82	208,381	233,873	226	1,035	758	309
	1982-83	212,029	261,441	242	1,080	757	345
	1983-84	206,825	268,256	237	1,132	790	340
	1984-85	216,097	291,629	223	1,317	761	383
Aklavik	1980-81	157,047	157,047	130	1,203	622	252
	1981-82	122,365	137,335	105	1,303	557	247
	1982-83	106,775	131,658	109	1,203	445	296
	1983-84	105,162	136,397	99	1,373	420	325
	1984-85	95,875	129,386	92	1,406	408	317
Fort McPherson	1980-81	88,679	88,679	82	1,081	373	238
	1981-82	50,985	57,222	63	903	241	237
	1982-83	58,676	72,350	65	1,113	230	315
	1983-84	66,818	86,664	73	1,187	263	330
	1984-85	48,657	65,513	64	1,024	222	295
Arctic Red River	1980-81	3,163	3,163	9	351	14	226
	1981-82	7,409	8,315	12	693	28	297
	1982-83	8,262	10,188	12	849	33	309
	1983-84	9,193	11,923	16	745	30	397
	1984-85	6,816	9,199	5	1,840	30	307
Tuktoyaktuk	1980-81	96,681	96,681	87	1,111	374	259
	1981-82	91,211	102,369	91	1,125	382	268
	1982-83	102,631	126,549	88	1,438	395	320
	1983-84	105,170	136,407	107	1,275	437	312
	1984-85	82,967	111,966	97	1,153	366	306
Sachs Harbour	1980-81	18,429	18,429	11	1,675	47	392
	1981-82	16,340	18,339	9	2,033	42	437
	1982-83	19,247	23,733	12	1,973	43	552
	1983-84	15,305	19,851	9	2,206	42	473
	1984-85	17,361	23,430	10	2,359	49	478
Paulatuk	1980-81	27,267	27,267	20	1,363	76	359
	1981-82	74,909	84,073	45	1,868	223	377
	1982-83	84,566	104,274	47	2,219	232	449
	1983-84	41,813	54,232	17	3,190	107	507
	1984-85	51,445	69,427	19	3,654	125	555
Holman	1980-81	35,516	35,516	29	1,225	106	335
	1981-82	27,891	31,303	16	1,956	85	368
	1982-83	21,965	27,084	17	1,593	80	339
	1983-84	23,568	30,592	21	1,457	77	397
	1984-85	26,633	35,942	23	1,609	94	382
Coppermine	1980-81	229,818	229,818	172	1,336	781	294
	1981-82	164,238	184,330	144	1,280	623	270
	1982-83	142,393	175,577	131	1,340	552	318
	1983-84	132,917	172,395	121	1,425	553	312
	1984-85	155,062	209,261	140	1,465	608	344

SOURCE: REPORT ON THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 1980-1985. GNWT DEPT.
OF SOCIAL SERVICES. YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. NOVEMBER 1985. (P. 12, 13, 16).

FIGURE 1

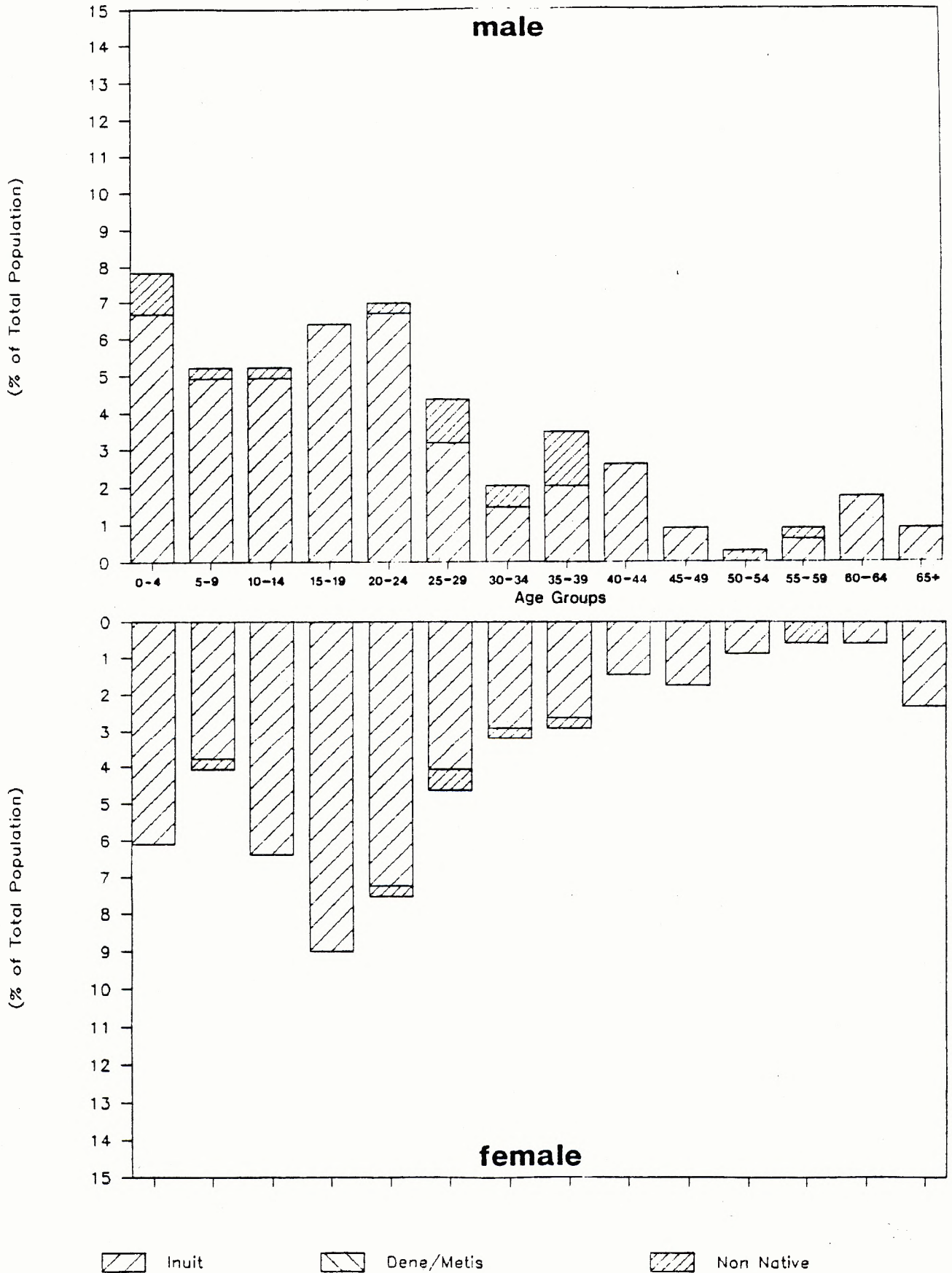
MACKENZIE DELTA - BEAUFORT SEA REGION

POPULATIONS FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES



HOLMAN, 1985

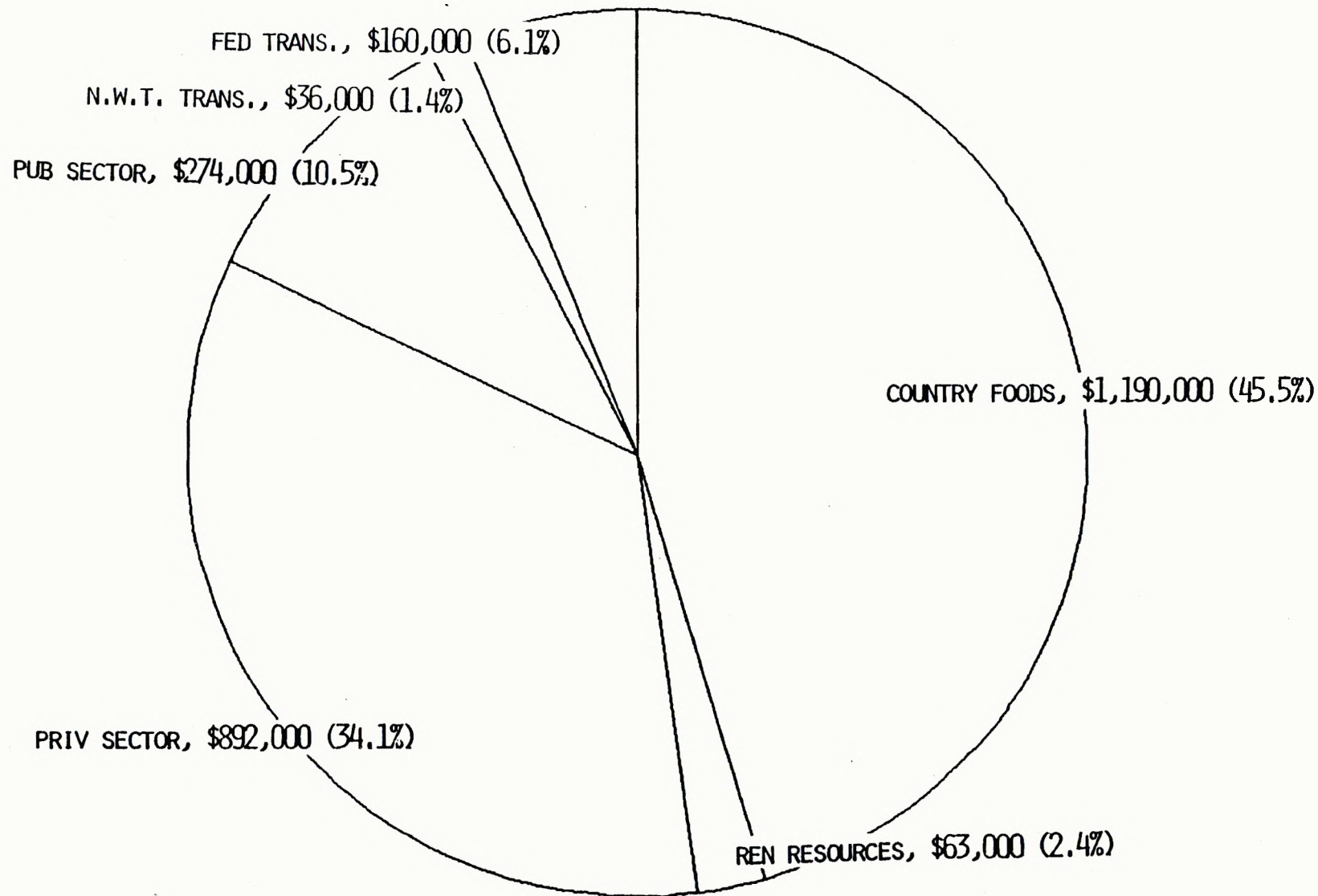
Population By Age, Sex and Ethnicity



Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics. Projections based on Statistics Canada census data, 1981.

HOLMAN ISLAND

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

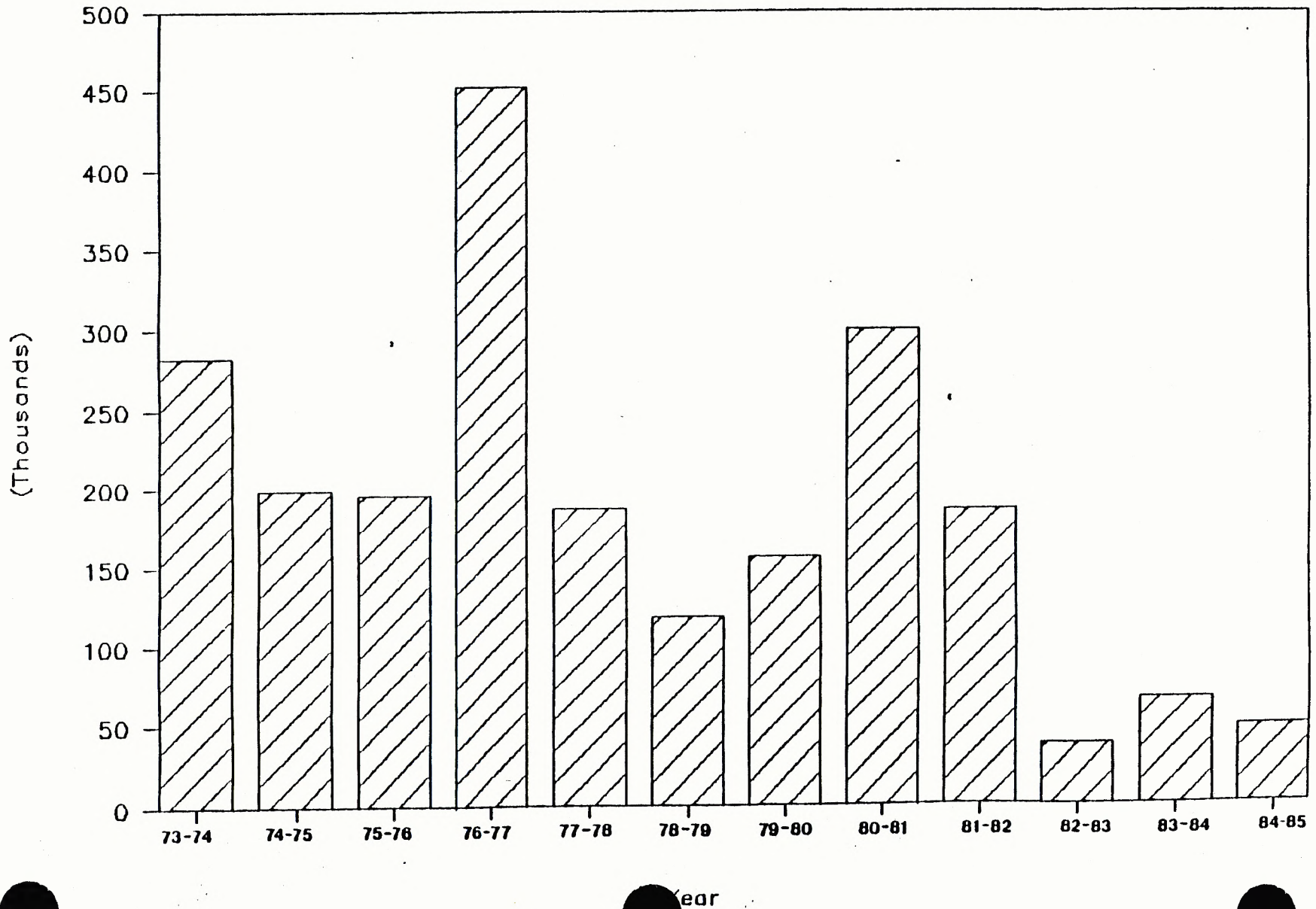


Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd.)

FIGURE 4

HOLMAN ISLAND

Total Income From Trapping, 1973-1985



Source: GNWT Department of Renewable Resources

BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA
COMMUNITY PROFILE
INUVIK

Prepared By:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office

January, 1987

INUVIK

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INNUVIK

INUVIK

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

1. a community narrative describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
2. a section containing figures which illustrate, historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
3. a section of tables which supports the data used to prepare the graphics and text.

In describing the social and economic makeup of the community, this profile will help the people of the community focus on where they have come from, where they are now, and where they are going. This profile is meant to help the community identify opportunities and constraints to development. The community can develop a vision of where it wants to go. Land use planning provides communities with an opportunity to develop a strategy to achieve their preferred futures.

2. HISTORY

Inuvik is located in an area which is the fishing and hunting grounds of the Inuvialuit and the Dene. Alexander Mackenzie passed by the present site as early as 1789 on his journey to the Arctic Ocean. In 1954, the federal government decided to relocate its administrative centre from Aklavik due to constant flooding and limited space for expansion. The present site was selected because it provided a large leveled area, well above flood levels, the presence of gravel for construction, the location on a navigable stream, and available location for a large landing strip.

Construction of Inuvik began in 1955 and in 1961 when the major construction phase was over, Inuvik was officially declared a Village. It had an airport, dock, hospital, radio station, RCMP district headquarters, school, the first bank north of the Arctic Circle and many other government services.

Inuvik has grown steadily since its inception and was declared a town in 1970. The base of the town's economy remains its administrative and communication function for the Western Arctic including the Mackenzie Delta and Beaufort Sea area.

Since the first well in the region was drilled in 1965, Inuvik became the major supply center for the oil and gas exploration activities in the Beaufort Sea and the Mackenzie Delta. Inuvik has also taken over Aklavik's former role as the regional fur trading centre for the muskrat-rich Mackenzie Delta and other fur harvests, and is the regional headquarters of the Government of the N.W.T. In 1964, Canada's first permanent scientific research laboratory north of the Arctic Circle opened in Inuvik.

In May 1986, the Canadian Armed Forces station at Inuvik officially closed and the GNWT acquired the facilities for the Inuvik campus of the Arctic College.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Inuvik experienced major increases in population from 1961 to 1981, from 1248 to 3146 residents which is an increase of 152 percent over a 20 year period. During that period, the greatest increase occurred from 1961 to 1966, 792 people or 63.5 percent, and from 1966 to 1971, 629 people or 31 percent. The average annual growth rate for the period 1961 to 1976 was about 10 percent. This rapid growth reflects the movement of people from other communities in the region and NWT and from southern Canada due to employment and business opportunities that resulted from government expenditures and from oil and gas activities. Since 1981, the rate of growth has been estimated to be about 3 percent per year. The Bureau of Statistics of GNWT estimated that in 1985 the population in Inuvik was about 3,166 residents. Due to closing of the Canadian Armed Forces station the population has declined by about 200 people. Therefore, it is estimated that the current population of the town is about 3,000 residents (Tom Delton, 1986). Based on a 3 percent rate of growth per annum it is estimated that the population will exceed 4,000 people by the year 2000.

Inuvik has a young population. The latest available age specific population data are for 1981 (Statistics Canada, 1981). They reveal that some 52 percent of the town's population in that year was under the age of 24, and 26 percent were between the ages of 25-34. The data also indicates that some 21 percent were between the ages of 35-64, and seniors (65+) constituted only about one percent of the population. The projections for 1985 and subsequent years indicate a similar trend. For example, about 76 percent of the population will be under the age of 34 by 1990. The ethnic breakdown by age among the different groups indicate that for 1981, 63

percent of the Inuit population were under the age of 24, while 39 percent of the Dene/Metis population were under the age of 24, and 46 percent of the non-native population were under the age of 24. The Census data for the same period indicate that over 52 percent of the non-native population were between the ages of 25-54, while the Inuit and Dene/Metis populations for the same ages were 32 percent and 34 percent respectively. This difference in population composition is due to Inuvik's ability as a major governmental and commercial centre to provide job opportunities in a wide variety of occupations.

In 1981, the town's population was 53 percent males and 47 percent females. The majority of residents were non-native (65% in 1981), and the remainder were Inuit (20% in 1981) and Dene/Metis (15% in 1981). The estimated ethnic breakdown for 1985 is 58 percent non-native, 25 percent Inuit and 17 percent Dene/Metis. The projections for subsequent years indicate that there could be a slight reduction in non-natives and an increase in the Inuit and Dene/Metis population.

3.2 Education

The town has two modern schools that provide education from Kindergarten to grade 12. Many of the high school students (grades 10-12) come from the Mackenzie Delta and Beaufort Sea communities and reside at the local hostel operated by the Roman Catholic Church. The two school systems (elementary and high school) in 1985-86 had an enrollment of 828 students, 469 in the elementary school and 359 in the high school. The highest enrollment since 1981 occurred during the 1982-83 school year, 932 students. This high enrollment in 1982-83 was primarily due to the increase in enrollment in the senior grades (10-12). This increase could be attributed to an influx of people coming to Inuvik as a result of increase in exploration activities during the same period. School enrollment since 1981 to 1985 has fluctuated between one percent to 24 percent, primarily in the elementary grades. This fluctuation could be attributed to the turnover of military staff, as each year about a third of the military personnel were newcomers. Thus, if a single person were placed of a family, this could result in some changes in school enrollment.

The average percentage of attendance from 1981 to 1985 was relatively high, ranging from 86 percent for 1981-82 to 88 percent in 1984-85. Since most of the students were non-native the percentage of non-attendance due to land days was very low, ranging from one percent for 1981-82 to a half percent for 1984-85. The attendance by the Inuit and Dene/Metis children was also quite high when compared to other communities. This high attendance could be attributed to the influence that the non-native majority has on the value and need for education.

The data on high school graduates (GNWT. Department of Education, 1986) indicates that from 1982 to 1985, 57 students graduated from high school (grade 12). In 1985, 50 percent, or 21 students, graduated from high school (one Dene, three Metis, three Inuit and 15 non-native). Thus, only about 27 percent of the Inuit and Dene/Metis students that enrolled have graduated, while all non-native students enrolled were graduated. There is a very high drop out rate of students from grades 10 through 12, especially among native students.

Statistics Canada's 1981 census indicates that 18 percent of the working age population (15-64 years) had less than grade 9 schooling; about 41 percent had more than grade 9 schooling; about 17 percent had one or more university degree, and about 7 percent had a trades diploma or a non-university certificate. Thus, the educational level of Inuvik is quite high compared to the predominantly native population of other communities in the region.

Vocational and continuing education facilities are also available in Inuvik. There is an adult education center which offers a variety of subjects and the Thebacha College, through Arctic College, will offer courses using the renovated Canadian Armed Forces building in 1987.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

Inuvik is home to almost half of the entire population of the Mackenzie Delta - Beaufort Sea Region. It is a transportation, communication and government center for the Western Arctic as well as providing a wide variety of secondary services such as retailing and professional services to the entire region.

The economy can be broken down into three major categories which include the public, private and renewable resources sectors. The public sector includes income from the territorial, federal and municipal governments, as well as crown corporations. The private sector is made up of local private businesses, oil and gas companies, tourism and crafts. The third category includes income from sale of raw renewable resources such as fish, meat and furs, as well as the imputed value of country food which is calculated by estimating the replacement cost of the food that is harvested and may be consumed locally.

The portion of income from different sectors based on 1984 data provided by Lucia (1985) was: 53 percent from the private sector, 46 percent from the public sector (including transfer

of payments) and one percent from renewable resources (excluding country food). For the same period the per capita income was about \$10,000. According to personal income returns, the average wage for Inuvik in 1983 was \$10,833, while in 1976 the average wage was \$11,729 (Statistic Canada, 1985). This substantial increase over a 7 year period, of 69 percent or \$8,104, is largely due to the high wages paid by government and the oil and gas industry.

According to the 1981 Census there were about 1,640 paid workers and 50 self employed. GNWT's 1984 survey (Lutra, 1985) indicated that the private sector (excluding harvesting activities) employed 776 full time and 924 part-time or seasonal employees, while the public sector (municipal, federal, GNWT) employed 470 employees. The 1984 labour force survey of GNWT's Bureau of Statistics indicated that the unemployment rate was 12 percent (1,785 employed) and that the participation rate was 81 percent. Most of the people were employed in the skilled and semi-skilled jobs. Between 1970 and July 1986, 145 people from Inuvik have received Journeyman certification; 35 percent of those were of non-native origin.

4.2 Private Sector

There is a diversity of small to large businesses which provide employment for Inuvik's residents. In 1984 the private sector contributed about \$19,000,000 in income with the secondary services leading the way (Lutra, 1985). This income represents about 53 percent of the total town's income. In 1984 there were a total of 224 businesses classified as follows (Lutra, 1985):

Business Type	No. of Businesses	% of Total
Construction	42	19
Secondary Services	112	50
Tourism	15	7
Transportation	27	12
Renewable Resources	1	1
Non-Renewable Resources	3	1
Finance/Realty	10	4
Other	14	6
Total	224	100

Since Inuvik serves the communities in the Mackenzie Delta and Beaufort Sea area and the oil and gas exploration activities, it is not surprising to find so many diversified businesses.

In 1981 according to BEARP-EIS (1982) there were 210 locally owned businesses in Inuvik, three business were in the primary

sector, 40 in the secondary sector, and 173 in the tertiary sector. Thus, many of the activities were concentrated in the tertiary, or service, sector of the local economy.

Most businesses in Inuvik are small in terms of capitalization, personnel, facilities and annual business volumes. Many were started in makeshift quarters, as one-or-two person operations, and have since grown to be quite sophisticated. A number of businesses, primarily involving transportation, construction and whole-sale distribution activities have grown to the point where they are enterprises of considerable size.

The current state of the Inuvik business sector is a reflection of the talents, initiative, perseverance and diverse viewpoints of the people of Inuvik. Many are non-native who moved to Inuvik over two decades ago. Others have moved to Inuvik in recent years, either from other communities in the north or from the southern Canada. Some of the most successful and respected businessmen are native people. There is an indication that in recent years more native people entered the business world and thus it is expected to grow considerably.

A major income source since the 1970's has been the oil and gas industry, namely Dome, Esso and Gulf. The level of employment and business opportunities has steadily increased. For example, in 1971 about 60 people (503 man-months) earned \$41,500; in 1982 about 200 people (1,455 man-months) earned over \$5 million; and it is estimated that in 1985, 296 people earned over \$8 million dollars at an average wage of about \$27,000 per person (GNWT, 1986).

The oil and gas industry's contribution to the state of Inuvik's business sector is difficult to fully ascertain. It is known that the industry has provided large volume purchases and contracts but recent figures are not available. According to Dome (1981), in 1980, 71 businesses did \$6.5 million worth of business with Dome alone. During the same period, Esso also continued to make a considerable number of purchases for goods and services but Esso's impact is not reported. Dome's 1980 induced as well as indirect impact on employment, income and businesses in Inuvik was estimated to be about \$4 million (Outcrop/DPA, 1981). That is, the \$4 million represents an additional value added that was created by local businesses as a result of Dome's direct purchases for goods and services.

Therefore, the shut-down of the oil and gas industry will have a detrimental effect on the most highly developed business sector in the region. Thus, the expected benefits which will not be forthcoming from exploration, will be felt by the local economy.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment with the town administration, hospital, schools, crown corporations, federal and territorial governments. In 1984, the total income from the public sector was over \$15 million (excluding military staff), which is about 46 percent of the cash economy of Inuvik. Although the public sector is not a major contributor to the cash economy of Inuvik, it provides many essential services at low cost such as subsidized housing which is not included in the above income.

Apart from providing direct employment to about 470 people, the public sector also provides considerable business opportunities through contracts for goods and services particularly in the construction of housing and other facilities. During the 1985-86 fiscal year, the GNWT spent about \$12 million on salaries and wages, almost \$4 million in grants and contribution, about \$13 million on other operation and maintenance as well as over \$3 million on building and equipment. For the same period GNWT's total contribution to the local economy was about \$33 million (O&M and Capital Expenditures).

Transfer of payments are also an important additional cash income for some residents. These transfers from the federal and territorial governments accounted for about 3 percent from the total town's cash income, or \$951,000 for 1984 (Lutra, 1985). In 1984, 223 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,317 per person. The number of people on social assistance has not increased significantly over the last six years, but the amount per recipient has been increased annually. The federal transfers of payment were given in the form of family allowance, old age security and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1984 about \$686,000 was distributed in Inuvik for those that were qualified to receive these payments.

The closure of the Canadian Forces Station (C.F.S.) has a limited effect on the total local economy. Traditionally, the local businesses had about \$2 million worth of revenue from C.F.S. and its personnel. Some retailers may lose as much as 30 percent of their sales (GNWT, 1986). However, in the long-run, the impact of the closure of C.F.S. will be limited if the facilities will be utilized by other sources (GNWT, 1986).

4.4 Renewable Resources

Inuvik and its surrounding area is rich in wildlife. The principal game species taken by Inuvik residents are caribou

and moose. Geese, ducks, ptarmigan, and an occasional bear or grouse add variety to the diet. In terms of edible weight, the harvest of muskrat often exceeds the harvest of caribou. It was estimated, based on 97 hunters, that the edible weight of muskrat was about 60,000 pounds or about 15 pounds per capita in 1980 (EIS, 1982). In Inuvik, the native population is involved in the subsistence economy. However, the non-native population also hunts for wildlife as a supplement to the regular diet. Based on hunter's reported kills and on Ulu Foods estimates, it is believed that the imputed value of country food for 1984 was about \$188,000. However, other sources estimate that the total imputed value of country food may be as high as \$400,000 for 1985.

The area around Inuvik has a tradition of being an excellent furbearer producing region as is attested by relatively large incomes recorded over the years. Income from fur production fluctuated over the years, from as high as \$513,000 (1985 dollars) for 1978-79 to as low as \$185,000 (1985 dollars) for 1974-75 to \$268,000 for the 1984-85 trapping season.

The total number of trappers over 10 years was between 111 trappers to 150 trappers. In 1981-82 there were only 103 registered trappers and in 1984-85, 207 registered trappers. The decline in the number of trappers for the 1981-82 season could be viewed as a result of increased oil and gas activities, while the increase in numbers of trappers for the 1984-85 season could be perceived as a result of considerable slow down in the oil and gas activities resulting in more people returning to the land. The average income per trapper did not significantly change over the last 10 years. It has fluctuated between \$1,000 to over \$3,000 (1985 dollars). In 1984-85 out of 207 trappers, only 100 trappers earned more than \$600; 22 trappers earned between \$400-\$1,000; 71 trappers earned between \$1,000-\$5,000 and only 7 trappers earned more than \$5,000.

The fur-bearers of most value, in terms of numbers trapped and value of fur, include: muskrat, marten, lynx, coloured fox, mink and white fox. Animals with the highest average price per pelt were polar bear, lynx, wolverine, wolf and other bear.

It is estimated that hunting and trapping accounted for one percent or \$216,000, of the cash economy of the town (Lutra, 1985). When the imputed value of country food is included, these activities account for just over one percent, or \$404,000, of the total economy for the same period. Thus, the renewable resources did not contribute substantially to the local cash economy but provided a subsistence living for many residents of Inuvik.

4.5 Cost of living

The cost of living in Inuvik was 40-49 percent higher than the cost of living in Edmonton for 1983, while Yellowknife's cost of living was about 15-29 percent higher (GNWT, 1984). The 1985 food price survey of GNWT, Bureau of Statistics shows that food prices for all items were about 29 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for vegetables (48%), fruit (44%), dairy and eggs (40%), and non-alcoholic beverages (32%). Therefore, the higher cost of living in Inuvik diminishes the actual earning.

5. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Currently the economic base of Inuvik centers around wage income from governments and from local businesses who in turn rely on business opportunities arising from the public sector and from the oil and gas activities in the Delta and Beaufort Sea areas. Some people, particularly the native population, work for wages and use a portion of the income from such work to purchase capital goods needed for a land-based lifestyle. Even though a shift towards increased industrial employment is unlikely due to the economic downturn of oil and gas activities, expectations are rising among the native population, and more people are becoming interested in working for wages. However, the way of life involving renewable resource harvesting for the native people as a cash income and as a source of food will continue to be a strong factor in the future.

A basic concern that needs to be addressed is the level of harvest of different wildlife species that can be sustained without depleting the resource. A depletion of the resource could have a negative effect both in loss of country food as a food source and as a cash income.

Traditional hunting and trapping pursuits will probably continue to play a large role in the economic and cultural life of the community. An upturn in the price of fur would increase the cash value of hunting and trapping. The value of hunting and trapping to the community cannot be overestimated. A policy of managing the land, fish and game will ensure Inuvik's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

Another recent development that may have negative consequences is the closing down of oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort and Delta, and the closure of the Canadian Armed Forces station. The oil and gas industry has hired significant numbers of people from Inuvik since the 1970's and many have

come to rely on this particular source of income. In some cases it represents their entire income, while for others it enables them to buy supplies for hunting and trapping. Nevertheless, opportunities may be forthcoming and thus in order to prepare people for future industrial employment and business opportunities, there will exist a need to expand the role of small businesses and to train young people for employment in higher skilled occupations.

Inuvik will remain the center of government for the Western Arctic. Services necessary to that function such as transportation, communication, and various commercial enterprises will continue to have a market in Inuvik. This guaranteed economic base gives Inuvik an advantage over other communities in the region through economies of scale (for shipping) and the economics of locating close to other existing services. Inuvik has not realized the full impact of its economic and locational advantages but is slowly working toward expanding its economy to fulfill its potential.

For as long as the government remains in Inuvik and physically supports its existence Inuvik will survive. However, the community has had a taste of a boom economy during the oil and gas exploration days and is not content to merely survive. The town has an active council and chamber of commerce who are pursuing other economic endeavours such as the multi-million dollar contract to be awarded in 1988 to supply the North Warning System, promoting Inuvik and the Dempster highway as a tourism highlight for the Northwest Territories and looking at potential markets for country food.

Experts in the industry say that oil and gas exploration will not be back in the Beaufort Sea for five or six years. Short term projects may fill some of the void but Inuvik appears to be looking for long term projects that will contribute to the more stable side of the economy.

Table 1

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS
OF BEAUFORT SEA-MACKENZIE DELTA REGION
1961 - 2005

Community	1961 ¹	1966 ¹	HISTORIC RECORDS			1985 ²	1990 ²	ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED			% Increase 1961 - 1991
			1971 ³	1976 ³	1981 ¹			1995 ²	2000 ²	2005 ²	
Akiavik	560	610	660	780	720	758	872	983	1082	1171	28
Arctic Red River	85	85	105	120	120	123	139	155	164	166	18
Fort Macpherson	510	655	675	710	650	693	771	850	932	1007	23
Holman Island	95	180	240	265	300	345	430	514	583	650	215
Inuvik	1250	2040	2670	3110	3145	3166	3337 ⁴	3607	3822	4029	151
Paulatuk	-	-	95	125	175	200	236	272	305	337	84 ¹
Sachs Harbour	75	130	140	160	160	161	168	215	234	250	113
Tuktoyaktuk	410	510	595	590	770	882	1034	1171	1288	1419	88
Total	2985	4210	5180	5870	6020	6328	7007	7767	8410	9029	102

- Sources:
- ¹ Statistics Canada, census data
 - ² GNWT, Bureau of Statistics
 - ³ % increase from 1971 to 1981 only
 - ⁴ adjusted to account for C.F.S. shut down

AND PROJECTIONS

COMMUNITY: INUVIK

Table 2

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976**	ALL GROUPS	M	1605	52.0	205	345	335	380	285	45	25
		F	1505	48.0	215	335	330	355	220	40	10
		T	3115	100.0	420	680	665	735	505	85	35
1981**	ALL GROUPS	M	1665	53.0	175	325	365	415	320	40	15
		F	1460	47.0	160	285	305	395	275	50	15
		T	3125	100.0	335	605	670	810	595	90	30
	DENE/METIS	M	275	--	15	55	75	30	25	15	5
		F	240	--	10	75	50	50	55	10	5
		T	465	15.0	25	30	125	80	80	25	10
	INUIT	M	315	--	45	90	70	55	35	15	5
		F	325	--	35	70	90	70	55	10	--
		T	640	20.0	80	160	160	120	90	25	5
	NON NATIVE	M	1125	--	105	180	220	325	260	25	10
		F	885	--	100	140	170	290	165	10	5
		T	2010	65.0	205	320	390	615	425	35	15
1985*	ALL GROUPS	M	1663	52.0	224	325	383	378	279	53	21
		F	1503	48.0	213	289	311	366	265	48	11
		T	3166	100.0	437	614	694	744	544	101	32
	DENE/METIS	M	269	--	32	50	85	50	32	12	8
		F	277	--	32	58	45	53	67	16	6
		T	546	17.0	64	108	130	103	99	28	14
	INUIT	M	378	--	55	86	82	156	63	15	7
		F	410	--	64	75	93	70	74	15	3
		T	788	25.0	119	161	175	86	137	30	10
	NON NATIVE	M	1016	--	137	189	216	258	184	26	6
		F	816	--	117	156	173	227	124	17	2
		T	1832	58.0	254	345	389	485	308	43	8
1990 *	ALL GROUPS	M	1809	52.0	259	352	368	414	317	62	37
		F	1638	48.0	218	330	315	378	316	60	21
		T	3447	100.0	477	682	683	792	633	122	58
	DENE/METIS	M	305	--	39	56	65	76	73	15	11
		F	310	--	35	56	56	50	84	18	11
		T	615	18.0	74	112	121	126	127	33	22
	INUIT	M	469	--	94	99	83	78	89	12	14
		F	496	--	98	104	72	104	99	21	8
		T	965	28.0	82	203	155	182	188	33	22
	NON NATIVE	M	1035	--	126	197	220	260	185	35	12
		F	832	--	95	170	187	224	133	21	2
		T	1867	54.0	221	367	407	484	318	56	14

* Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

** Based on Statistics Canada Census.

Source: Statistics Canada and Bureau of Statistics GNWT.

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Next planned update: Sept 1986

1986 May 8

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

-13- Page :

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table 3

POPULATION BY AGE BY ETHNICITY BY SEX

Base year : 1985 June
Fertility/Mortality Rates : Model 2
Growth due to migration : 0

SETTLEMENT/REGION : Inuvik

June	Group	Sex	All Ages	Age Groups														
				0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
1985	All Groups	T	3,166	437	318	296	297	397	430	314	217	151	105	71	53	48	32	
		F	1,663	224	169	156	172	211	216	162	113	76	52	38	28	28	21	
	Dene/Metis	T	546	64	48	60	61	69	57	46	37	23	21	18	15	13	14	
		F	259	32	24	26	39	46	30	20	12	6	5	9	6	6	8	
	Inuit	T	788	119	84	77	78	97	85	71	51	36	30	20	13	17	18	
		F	378	55	44	42	41	41	37	33	25	16	12	7	5	10	7	
	Non Native	T	1,832	254	186	159	158	231	288	197	129	92	54	33	25	18	8	
		F	1,016	137	101	88	92	149	149	109	73	54	35	22	14	12	6	
	1990	All Groups	T	3,447	477	381	301	288	395	457	335	241	178	125	89	69	53	38
			F	1,809	259	192	160	152	216	240	174	122	90	66	39	34	28	21
		Dene/Metis	T	615	74	64	48	60	61	69	57	46	37	23	21	18	15	22
			F	305	39	32	24	26	39	46	30	20	12	6	5	9	6	11
Inuit		T	965	182	119	84	77	78	97	85	71	51	36	30	20	13	22	
		F	469	94	55	44	42	41	41	37	33	28	16	12	7	5	14	
Non Native		T	1,867	221	198	169	151	256	291	193	124	90	66	38	31	25	14	
		F	1,035	126	105	92	84	136	153	107	69	50	44	22	18	17	12	
1995		All Groups	T	3,707	469	418	362	293	386	455	362	262	202	152	109	87	69	81
			F	1,944	255	225	183	155	196	245	198	134	99	80	53	35	27	48
		Dene/Metis	T	681	75	72	64	48	60	61	69	57	46	37	23	21	18	30
			F	340	40	37	32	24	26	39	46	30	20	12	6	5	9	14
	Inuit	T	1,118	164	181	117	84	77	78	97	85	71	51	36	30	20	27	
		F	549	95	94	55	44	42	41	37	33	28	16	12	7	7	14	
	Non Native	T	1,908	230	165	181	161	249	316	196	120	85	64	50	36	31	24	
		F	1,053	130	94	96	88	128	165	111	67	46	40	31	18	21	20	
	2000	All Groups	T	3,922	460	409	395	349	390	444	357	284	220	174	136	107	87	110
			F	2,061	251	221	213	175	200	224	202	153	111	89	67	49	38	63
		Dene/Metis	T	745	75	74	72	64	48	60	61	69	57	46	37	23	21	38
			F	374	40	39	37	32	24	26	39	46	30	20	12	6	5	18
Inuit		T	1,224	145	162	176	112	83	75	75	92	82	69	51	36	30	36	
		F	610	75	84	92	51	44	41	40	41	37	33	28	16	12	16	
Non Native		T	1,953	240	173	147	173	259	309	221	123	81	59	48	48	36	36	
		F	1,077	136	98	84	92	132	157	123	71	44	36	27	21	21	29	
2005		All Groups	T	4,129	479	403	385	381	443	444	346	278	237	189	157	134	107	146
			F	2,160	251	218	208	205	218	224	179	156	127	98	76	63	52	75
		Dene/Metis	T	797	75	75	72	70	64	48	59	59	66	57	46	37	23	46
			F	400	40	40	37	36	32	24	25	37	43	30	20	12	6	18
	Inuit	T	1,333	154	145	158	173	110	77	73	72	87	77	68	51	36	52	
		F	681	80	75	83	89	50	39	39	37	36	34	33	28	16	22	
	Non Native	T	1,999	250	183	155	138	259	319	214	147	84	55	43	46	48	48	
		F	1,099	141	103	88	80	136	161	115	82	48	34	23	23	30	35	

ENROLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE
For School Years
1981 - 1985

Table 4

INUVIK

Y E A R S	PRIMARY K - 3	INTERMEDIATE 4 - 6	MIDDLE 7 - 9	SENIOR 10 - 12	T O T A L	
1981-82	M	162	108	105	89	464
	F	155	120	100	88	463
	T	317	228	205	177	927
1982-83	M	168	107	102	99	476
	F	147	119	90	100	456
	T	315	226	192	199	932
1983-84	M	152	92	88	93	425
	F	123	103	105	92	423
	T	275	195	193	185	848
1984-85	M	160	84	105	81	430
	F	137	90	93	90	410
	T	297	174	198	171	840
1985-86	M	159	89	101	89	438
	F	136	85	80	89	390
	T	295	174	181	178	828

Table
 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY
 For School Years
 1981 - 1985

INUVIK

Y E A R S	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non-attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	928	1	86
1982 - 83	926	0.5	86
1983 - 84	874	0.5	87
1984 - 85	842	0.5	88

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 6
High School Graduates By Home Community
For 1982 - 1985

COMMUNITY	1982/1983				1983/1984				1984/1985				TOTAL
	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	
HOLMAN ISLAND	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
AKLAVIK	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	11
ARCTIC RED RIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
FORT MACPHERSON	-	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	10
INUVIK	4	1	1	15	-	1	-	7	3	3	1	15	57
PAULATUK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
SACHS HARBOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TUKTOYAKTUK	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Total	8	2	3	18	2	2	5	8	8	5	3	15	79

Source: GNWT, Department of Education

Note: 41 out of 79 graduates were natives or about 52% from 1982-85.

Table 7
ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

	Imputed value of Country Food	Renewable Resource	Private Sector	Public Sector	N.U.T. Transfer	Federal Transfer	Total
Aklavik	\$218,000	\$162,000	\$1,245,000	\$1,406,000	\$127,000	\$405,000	\$3,555,000
Arctic Red River	\$187,000	\$41,000	\$21,000	\$179,000	\$9,000	\$85,000	\$522,000
Fort McPherson	\$344,000	\$161,000	\$851,000	\$1,050,000	\$55,000	\$394,000	\$2,863,000
Holman Island	\$1,190,000	\$63,000	\$892,000	\$274,000	\$36,000	\$160,000	\$2,615,000
Inuvik	\$100,000	\$216,000	\$10,843,000	\$15,143,000	\$265,000	\$686,000	\$35,341,000
Paulatuk	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$265,000	\$361,000	\$63,000	N/A	\$752,000
Sachs Harbour	N/A	\$35,000	\$76,000	\$777,000	\$21,000	\$50,000	\$959,000
Tuktoyaktuk	\$80,000	\$79,000	\$12,300,000	\$1,653,000	\$97,000	\$228,000	\$14,437,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$2,245,000	\$782,000	\$34,493,000	\$20,851,000	\$673,000	\$2,000,000	\$61,844,000

Source: GNMT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd./
H. J. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Ltd, 1985)

Table 8

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITYFROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor vehicle mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	Industrial Warehouseman	Burner Mechanic	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration; Air conditioning mechanic	Plumber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steamfitter Pipefitter	Welder	Appliance Serviceman	Commercial Cook	TOTAL	
HOLMAN ISLAND			1		1		1			1													4
INUVIK*	9	11	3		3	3	8		3	14	19	23	3		10	1	7		8	11	9		145
FT. McPHERSON			1		11							1										1	14
TUKTOUAKTUK	1		3				1			1	2								1				9
POALATUK					1																		1
AKLAVIK					4																		4
SACHS HARBOUR																							0
ARCTIC RED																							0
TOTAL	10	11	8	0	20	3	10	0	3	16	21	24	3	0	10	1	7	0	9	11	10		177

* About 35% of certified journeymen from Inuvik were of non-native origin.

Source: Department of Education, GNWT, Records and Certification Division.
The data is based on home addresses given at the time of certification.
Thus the particular journeyman may or may not be currently a resident
of the community indicated.

Table 9

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

SETTLEMENT	-----O&M EXPENDITURES - \$-----				-----CAPITAL EXPENDITURES-\$-----				TOTAL Cap & O&M
	Salaries & Wages	Grants & Contribution	Other O&M	TOTAL	Buildings & Works	Equipment	Grants & Contribution	TOTAL	
Aklavik	1,211,665	664,091	580,532	2,456,288	321,472	18,248		339,720	2,796,008
Arctic Red River	292,332	47,934	162,496	502,762	67,830	61,743		129,573	632,335
Coppermine	1,300,828	698,534	484,807	2,484,169	112,877	54,548	7,605	175,030	2,659,199
Ft. McPherson	1,280,788	123,075	2,685,467	4,069,330	226,754	23,394		250,178	4,339,508
Inuvik	11,861,719	3,856,201	13,560,162	29,278,082	2,586,708	605,018	472,713	3,664,439	32,942,521
Paulatuk	234,029	56,124	420,408	710,561	140,423	4,580		145,003	855,564
Sachs Harbour	327,714	51,253	561,934	940,901	80,867	8,394		89,261	1,030,162
Tuktoyaktuk	1,014,282	1,020,624	828,107	2,863,013	2,751,926	7,071		2,758,997	5,622,010
West Arctic Subtotal	17,523,357	6,517,836	19,263,913	43,325,106	6,268,897	782,996	480,318	7,552,201	50,877,307

*** Source: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

Table 10

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES

1980 - 1985

COMMUNITY		SA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'s)	RECIP- IENTS	AVERAGE \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE NO. CASE/MONTH	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL \$'s)
Inuvik	1980-81	199,753	199,753	190	1,051	602	50	332
	1981-82	208,381	233,873	226	1,035	758	63	309
	1982-83	212,029	261,441	242	1,080	757	63	345
	1983-84	206,825	268,256	237	1,132	790	66	340
	1984-85	216,097	291,629	223	1,317	761	63	383
Aklavik	1980-81	157,047	157,047	130	1,208	622	52	252
	1981-82	122,365	137,335	105	1,308	557	46	247
	1982-83	106,775	131,658	109	1,208	445	37	296
	1983-84	105,162	136,397	99	1,378	420	35	325
	1984-85	95,875	129,386	92	1,406	408	34	317
Fort McPherson	1980-81	88,679	88,679	82	1,081	373	31	238
	1981-82	50,985	57,222	63	908	241	20	237
	1982-83	58,676	72,350	65	1,113	230	19	315
	1983-84	66,818	86,664	73	1,187	263	22	330
	1984-85	48,657	65,513	64	1,024	222	19	295
Arctic Red River	1980-81	3,163	3,163	9	351	14	1	226
	1981-82	7,409	8,315	12	693	28	2	297
	1982-83	8,262	10,188	12	849	33	3	309
	1983-84	9,193	11,923	16	745	30	3	397
	1984-85	6,816	9,199	5	1,840	30	3	307
Tuktoyaktuk	1980-81	96,681	96,681	87	1,111	374	31	259
	1981-82	91,211	102,369	91	1,125	382	32	268
	1982-83	102,631	126,549	88	1,438	395	33	320
	1983-84	105,170	136,407	107	1,275	437	36	312
	1984-85	82,967	111,966	97	1,153	366	31	306
Sachs Harbour	1980-81	18,429	18,429	11	1,675	47	4	392
	1981-82	16,340	18,339	9	2,038	42	3	437
	1982-83	19,247	23,733	12	1,978	43	4	552
	1983-84	15,305	19,851	9	2,206	42	3	473
	1984-85	17,361	23,430	10	2,359	49	4	478
Paulatuk	1980-81	27,267	27,267	20	1,363	76	6	359
	1981-82	74,909	84,073	45	1,868	223	9	377
	1982-83	84,566	104,274	47	2,219	232	19	449
	1983-84	41,813	54,232	17	3,190	107	9	507
	1984-85	51,445	69,427	19	3,654	125	10	555
Holman	1980-81	35,516	35,516	29	1,225	106	9	335
	1981-82	27,891	31,303	16	1,956	85	7	368
	1982-83	21,965	27,084	17	1,593	80	7	339
	1983-84	23,568	30,592	21	1,457	77	6	397
	1984-85	26,633	35,942	23	1,639	94	8	382
Coppermine	1980-81	229,818	229,818	172	1,336	781	65	294
	1981-82	164,238	184,330	144	1,280	683	57	270
	1982-83	142,393	175,577	131	1,340	552	46	318
	1983-84	132,917	172,395	121	1,425	553	46	312
	1984-85	155,062	209,261	140	1,495	608	51	344

SOURCE: REPORT ON THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 1980-1985. GNWT DEPT.
OF SOCIAL SERVICES. YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. NOVEMBER, 1985. (p.12,13,16)

Table 11

TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA PLANNING AREA

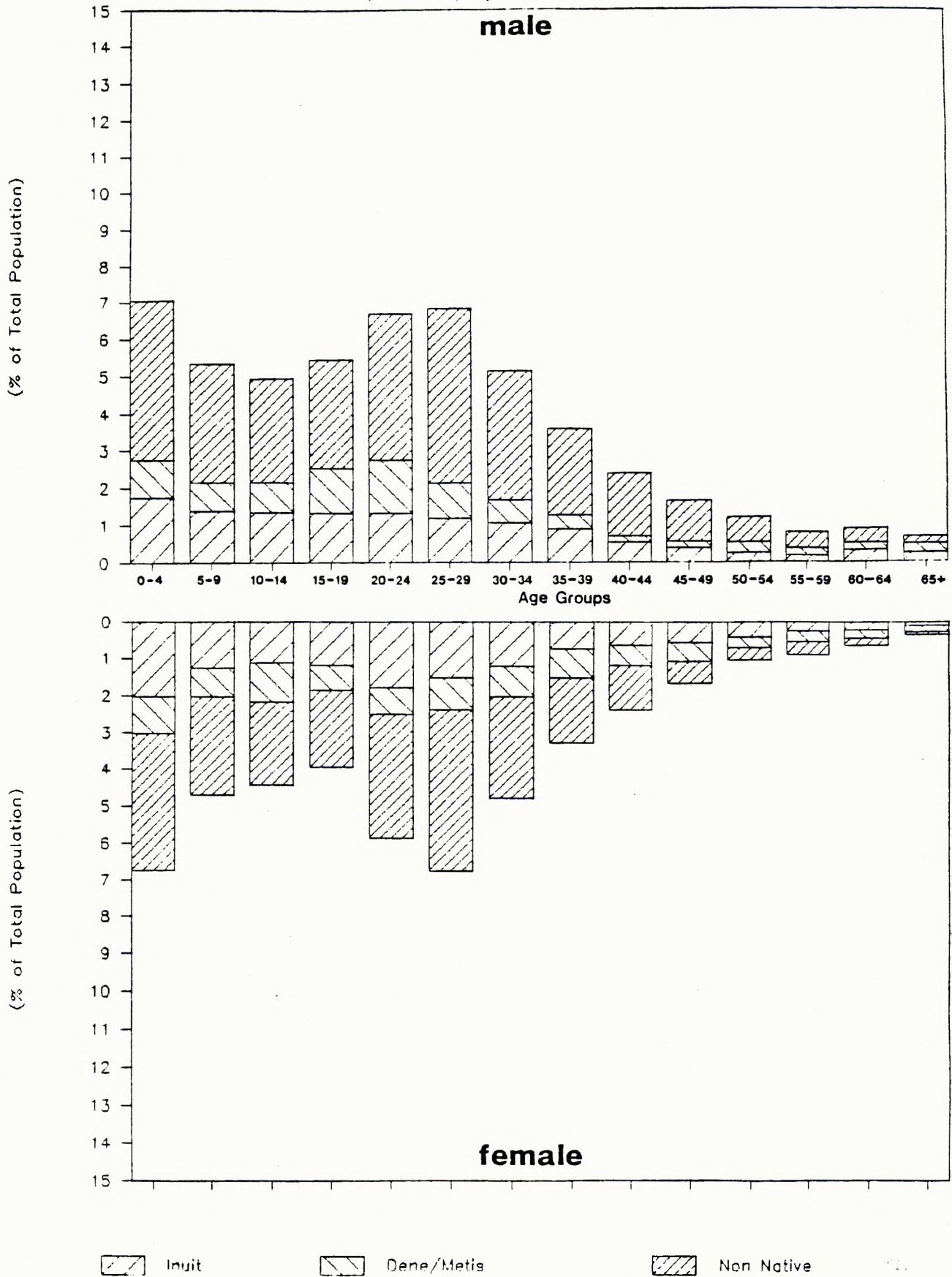
Settlements: INUVIK

Year	Total Number of Trappers	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$400	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$600	# of Trappers Earning			Total Income From Trapping		Average Trapper Income	
				\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974	124	45	-	23	21	1	\$70,409.50	\$169,622.89	\$567.82	\$1,367.93
1974-1975	111	32	-	21	10	1	\$53,188.87	\$115,651.70	\$479.18	\$1,041.91
1975-1976	124	68	-	26	38	5	\$153,426.84	\$310,268.59	\$1,237.31	\$2,502.17
1976-1977	127	72	-	29	35	8	\$159,886.84	\$299,522.92	\$1,258.95	\$2,358.45
1977-1978	141	-	71	16	50	5	\$220,946.49	\$380,303.02	\$1,567.00	\$2,697.18
1978-1979	150	-	70	18	41	11	\$325,684.00	\$513,345.78	\$2,171.23	\$3,422.31
1979-1980	148	-	68	16	45	7	\$179,463.44	\$256,780.09	\$1,212.59	\$1,735.00
1980-1981	148	-	73	16	48	9	\$257,693.00	\$327,785.50	\$1,741.17	\$2,214.77
1981-1982	103	-	45	14	26	5	\$114,747.26	\$131,731.51	\$1,114.05	\$1,278.95
1982-1983	122	-	59	15	32	12	\$239,407.94	\$259,835.24	\$1,962.36	\$2,129.80
1983-1984	145	-	64	12	42	10	\$215,898.74	\$224,548.81	\$1,488.96	\$1,548.61
1984-1985	207	-	100	22	71	7	\$267,737.54	\$267,737.54	\$1,293.42	\$1,293.42

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

FIGURE 1
INUVIK, 1985

Population By Age, Sex and Ethnicity



Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics. Projections based on Statistics Canada census data, 1981.

FIGURE 2

MACKENZIE DELTA - BEAUFORT SEA REGION

POPULATIONS FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES

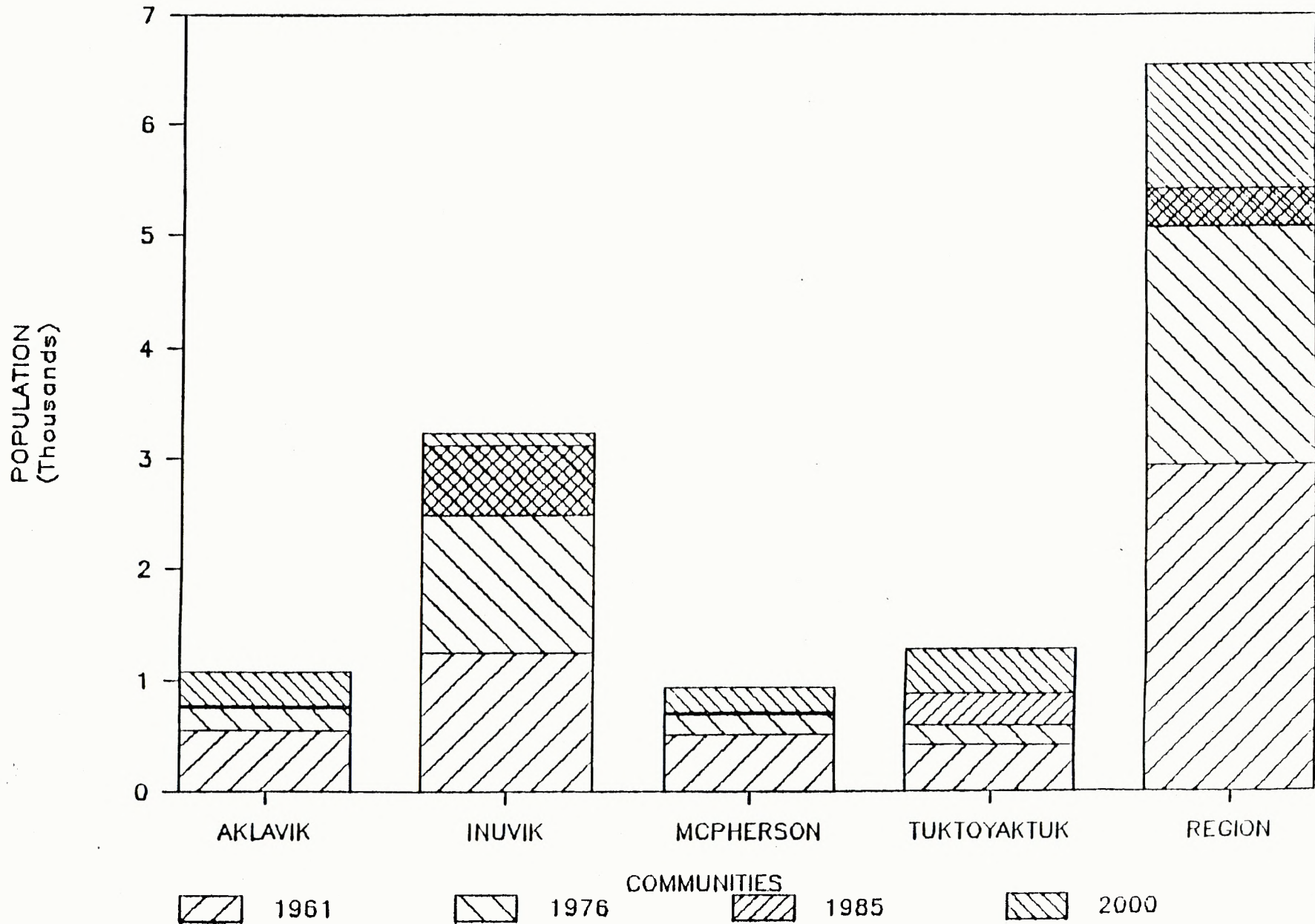


FIGURE 3

INUVIK

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

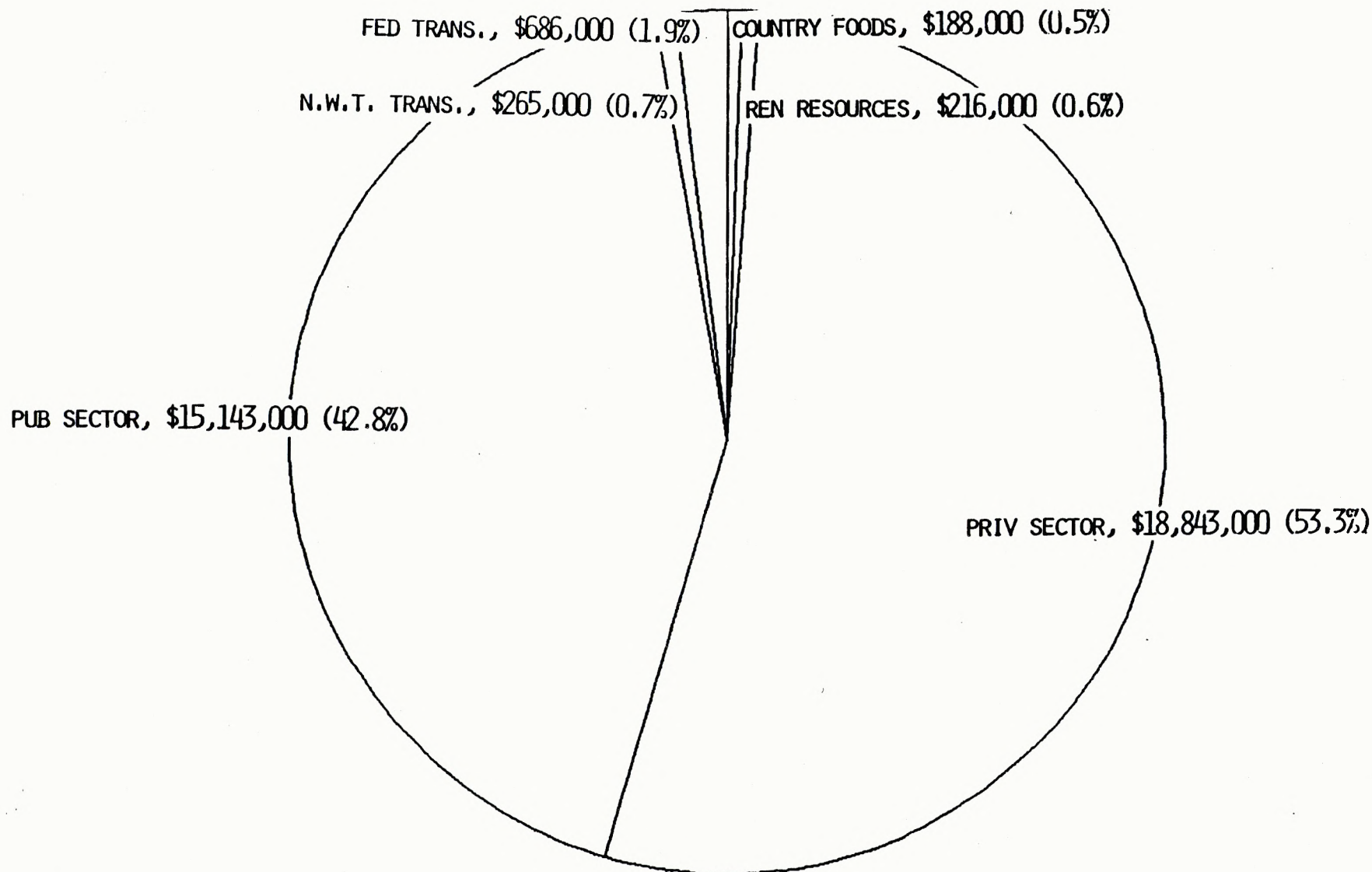
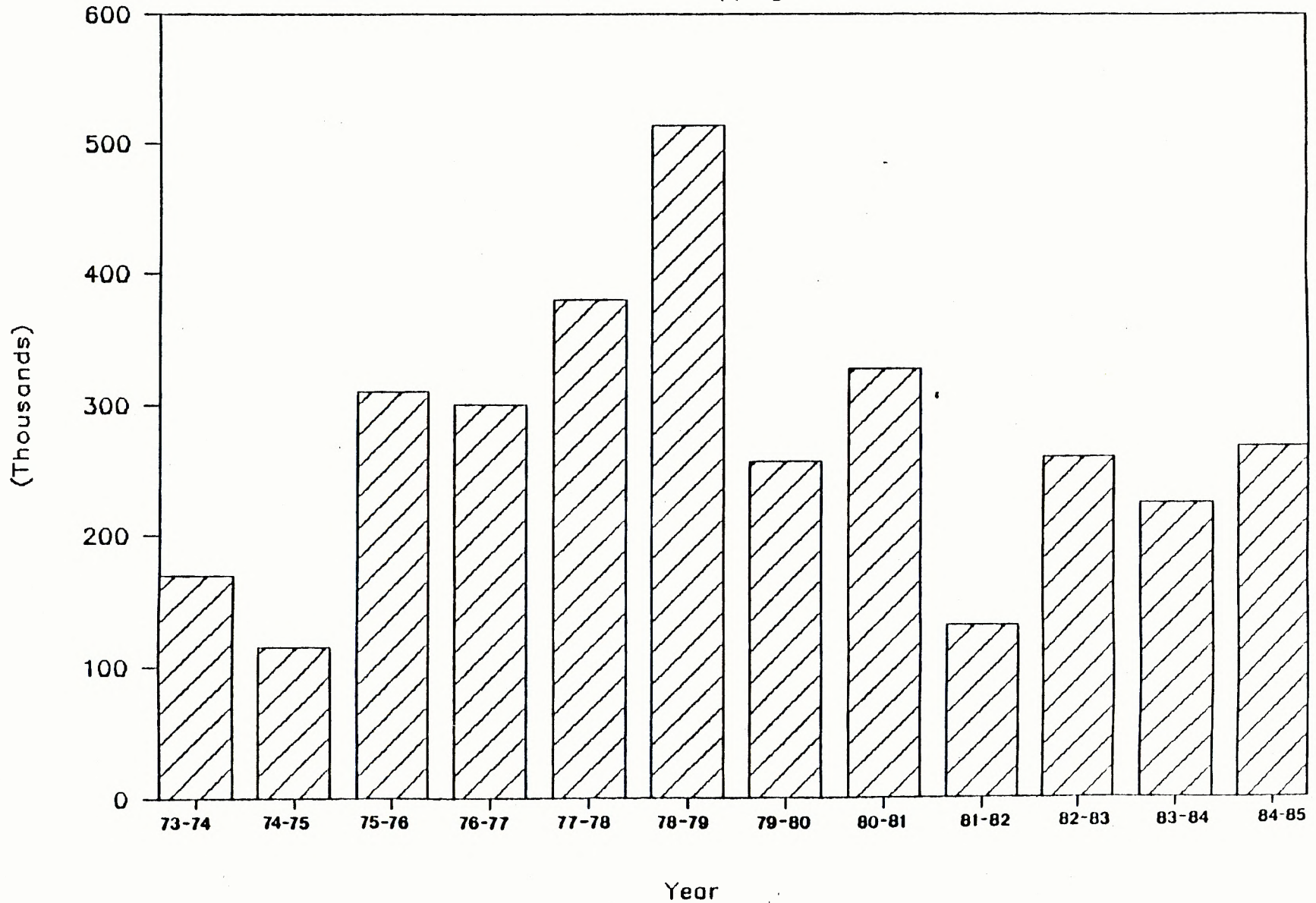


FIGURE 4

INUVIK

Original: 14 October 1986

Total Income From Trapping, 1973-1985



Source: GNWT Department of Renewable Resources

BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA

COMMUNITY PROFILE

PAULATUK

Prepared By:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office

January, 1987

PAULATUK

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PAULATUUQ

PAULATUK

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

1. a short section describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
2. a section containing figures which illustrate historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
3. a section of tables which provide the data used to prepare the graphics and text.

In describing the social and economic makeup of the community, this profile will help the people of the community focus on where they have come from, where they are now, and where they are going. This profile is meant to help the community identify opportunities and constraints to development. The community can develop a vision of where it wants to go. Land use planning provides communities with an opportunity to develop a strategy to achieve their preferred futures.

2. HISTORY

The community is located on the eastern edge of the traditional territory of the Karngmalit or Mackenzie Inuit. This group retained strong ties with Alaskan cultures and were able to sustain the Thule whale-hunting culture, complete with large permanent villages and elaborate social gatherings until well into the nineteenth century.

The community's name is derived from the Inuvialuit term for coal soot. The Karngmalit living in this area at the time of initial contacts with Europeans had developed a strongly independent lifestyle based on whale hunting, and, for heating purposes, use of local coal deposits.

In 1935, the Roman Catholic mission opened a trading post at the present site, and the population in the area began to camp there on a seasonal basis. The post was closed in the 1950's about the same time that employment activities at DEW line construction sites in the western and central Arctic drew many families away from the area. The opening of the Paulatuk Co-op store in the late 1960's marked a new beginning of local population growth and the origins of the present community.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Paulatuk experienced a major increase in population from 1971 to 1981 from 95 to 174 residents. The average annual growth rate for the period 1971 to 1981 was about 7 percent. This rapid growth reflects the movement of people off the land and into the settlement and their subsequent high rates of natural increase amidst conditions of better health care, housing and social assistance. Since 1981 the rate of growth has been estimated to be about 3 percent per year. At this growth rate it is estimated that the population will exceed 300 people by the year 2000.

Paulatuk has a young population. The latest available age specific population data are for 1981. They reveal that some 68 percent of the community's population in that year was under the age of 24. The projections for 1985 and subsequent years indicate a similar trend. For example, about 75 percent of the population will be under the age of 34 by 1990 (16% between the ages of 35-54, 20% between the ages of 35-64 and 5% 65 and over).

The community had about 56 percent males and 44 percent females in 1981. This difference in sexes is estimated to be about the same to year 2000. The majority of residents are Inuit (94% in 1981), and the remainder are English-speaking government, education or service industry employees.

The large proportion of population under the age of 24 could produce problems for the community as it enters the labour force. Since there are few opportunities for expansion in the existing economy, if new fields of endeavour are not developed, the younger members of the community will be forced to leave in search of employment. In order to keep its young people from leaving, the community must seek to expand its economy.

3.2 Education

The community has a modern school which provides education from Kindergarten to grade 9. In 1985-86 it had an enrollment of 49 students as compared to 34 students in 1981-82. The highest enrollment of 54 students was in 1983-84. In 1984 the median years of education for adult population 18 years and over was 6.5 years for males and 5.8 years for females (Staples, 1986). While over one third had some high school education, it was limited to young adults between 18 and 24 years of age. Statistics Canada's 1981 census indicates that 60 percent of the working age population (15-64 years) had less than grade 9

schooling and about 20 percent had more than grade 9 schooling. The limited public school education held by adults could be explained through the fact that most of the people experienced extreme upheaval in their public school education during the years in which families moved in and out from the settlement to camps during the late 1960's and early 1970's. Therefore, formal educational opportunities were more available to the younger people than to the older ones, since family livelihood at that time was largely dependent on hunting, trapping and fishing.

The average percentage of attendance at the school for Kindergarten to grade 9 decreased from a high of 86 percent in 1981-82 to as low as 69 percent for 1984-85. During the last 5 years the average attendance steadily decreased every year. On the other hand the percentage of non-attendance due to land days was also increased from 4 percent in 1983-84 to 7 percent in 1984-85. The poor attendance rate of students at school does not prepare the children for the required formal education nor will the higher attendance at land days make them proficient enough to hunt and trap.

4. Economy

4.1 Introduction

The economy of Paulatuk can be broken down into three major categories that includes the public, private and renewable resources sectors. The public sector includes income from the territorial, federal and municipal governments. The private categories is made up of local private businesses, oil and gas, tourism, and crafts. The third category includes income from sale of raw renewable resources such as fish, meat and furs, as well as the imputed value of country food which is calculated by estimating the replacement cost of the food that is harvested and may be consumed locally.

The proportion of income from different sectors based on 1984 data provided by Lutra (1985) was: 47 percent from the private sector, 29 percent from the public sector, and 24 percent from renewable resources subsistence.

The basis for the local economy continues to be resource harvesting. The 1984 survey results indicated that 86 percent of the adult population 18 years and over participated in some form of subsistence activity (Staples, 1986). According to the 1981 Census there were about 30 paid workers and 10 self employed. GNWT's 1984 survey (Lutra, 1985) indicated that the private sector (excluding harvesting activities) employed 10 full time and 24 seasonal employees, while the public sector (municipal, federal, GNWT) employed 4 full time employees. The

1984 labour force survey of GNWT's Bureau of Statistics indicated that the unemployment rate was 25 percent (22 employed) and that the participation rate was 25 percent.

Most of the people were employed by the service sector. The oil & gas industry employed 5 people in 1985 (18 man months in 1982). Most of the people were employed in the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. Since 1970 to July 1986 one person from Paulatuk has received Journeyman certification.

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country foods was about \$3,000 for 1984 (Lutra, 1985). If we include the estimated imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to about \$4,000. Therefore, about a quarter of the per capita income came from the value of country food.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Paulatuk and its surrounding area is rich in wildlife. Traditionally the residents have relied on seal, caribou, muskoxen and fish for meat and have used geese and polar bear to supplement their diet. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of the harvest is not available. A very rough estimate indicates that in 1984 the value of country food was about \$175,000.

It was estimated that in 1979, per capita meat production from caribou alone was about 140 pounds per person for the year, or 0.38 pounds per day. At 0.38 pounds per day, and with the protein content from caribou of 27 percent of this, Health and Welfare Canada's standard for daily "adequate" protein intake is more than met.

Income from fur production had dropped considerably since the 1973-74 season when 30 trappers had a total reported income of \$189,000 (1985 dollars). In the 1983-84 season 28 trappers reported a total income of \$26,000 (1985 dollars). During the same period 13 trappers earned over \$600. Out of the 13 trappers 7 trappers earned less than \$1000 and 6 trappers earned up to \$5,000. The principal species that enhanced the value of fur production were white and coloured fox, seal and polar bear. Protest by animal right groups had a drastic effect on prices of the above species, in particularly on seal skins. Today seal skins are used mostly in producing various handicrafts and clothing. Sport hunts for polar bear, muskoxen and caribou also contributed substantially to the local economy. For example, in 1985 gross revenue from these hunts were about \$25,000 (estimated net revenue of \$14,000) (Staples, 1986). Future hunts look promising as they are organized through IDC.

Subsistence production in Paulatuk is characterized by a high participation rate by most of the households throughout the year on a largely part-time and opportunistic basis. Household consumption patterns also reflects this subsistence production (Staples, 1986). The 1984 survey conducted by Staples (1986) indicated that more than 75 percent of all households obtained most or all of the food they consume from hunting and fishing. This survey also found that individual household's food requirements are constantly met by sharing, trading or selling between households (principally caribou and fish). Similarly just as consumption was shared so were the required equipment for production (snowmachines, outboards and rifles). Thus, the participation rate was enhanced when harvesting opportunities were limited by the ownership or supply of equipment. This form of social organization-the sharing of the tools of production and the goods of consumption allows for the people in the community to maximize their catch of fish and game inspite of constraints to harvesting opportunities imposed by wage work commitments and shortage of cash income. (Staples, 1986).

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment with the Settlement Council, Housing Association, Nursing Station, NCPC, the School and GNWT. In 1984, the total income from the public sector was about \$162,000, which is about 31 percent of the cash economy of Paulatuk. Although the public sector is not a major contributor to the cash economy of Paulatuk, it provides many essential services at a very low cost such as housing which is not included in the above income.

Staples (1986) survey of 1984 points out that over 50 percent of the wage employment came from GNWT's funded projects, either directly working for GNWT or with community organizations which were funded by the territorial government. The territorial government in the 1985-86 fiscal year contributed \$234,000 in wages, \$56,000 in grants and contributions, \$420,408 in operation and maintenance, and \$145,000 in capital expenditures. For the same period GNWT's total contribution to the local economy amounted to about \$856,000 (O&M and capital expenditures).

Transfer of payments are also an important additional cash income to many residents. For example, in 1984-85, 19 people received social assistance (\$69,427) at an average of \$3,654 per person, while in 1982-83, 47 people received social assistance (\$104,274) at an average of \$2,219 per person. The federal transfer of payments were given in the form of family allowance, old age security and guaranteed income supplement to

pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, nor what was the total amount.

4.4 Private Sector

There is a diversity in the small business sector which provides employment for Paulatuk residents. These local businesses provide services for the settlement such as sewage, water and garbage services, leasing of heavy equipment to government and private industry for community construction projects and Beaufort Sea exploration activities, and operating the community store (formally the Co-op store).

In 1984, the private sector contributed about \$265,000 in cash income or 47 percent toward community cash income. During the same period, a total of 6 businesses provided 10 full time jobs and several part-time or seasonal jobs.

An important source of income since the 1970's has been the oil and gas industry. About 3-5 people usually worked for the industry earning between \$8,000 in 1975-76 to about \$90,000 in 1985. The loss of these jobs and businesses will affect the community considerably.

Tourism and arts and crafts are a developing industry. Arts and crafts, although contributed only \$10,000 in 1984 to the community's income, provided productive use of the materials generated by the use of renewable resources. Tourism brings in considerable cash income from organized hunts of polar bear and musk-ox. Since Paulatuk is a friendly traditional community, there is potential to expand this industry and should also include other Arctic wildlife.

4.5 Cost of Living

The 1985 food price survey of GNWT's Bureau of Statistics shows that food prices for all items were about 63 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for sugar (133%), non-alcoholic beverages (171%), and for dairy and eggs (83%). Therefore, if local residents have to spend their cash income on the above items, then their actual earning will be greatly diminished.

5. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Currently, the local economy is of a mixed character: people work for wages and use a portion of the income from such work to purchase capital goods needed for a land-based lifestyle.

Even though a shift towards increased industrial employment is unlikely due to the economic downturn of oil and gas activities, expectations are rising, and more people are becoming interested in working for wages. However, the way of life involving renewable resource harvesting as a cash income and as a source of food will continue to be a strong factor in the community in the future. Harvest of wildlife for food by-and-large does not show up in terms of cash income and is often difficult to measure directly.

A basic concern that needs to be addressed is the level of harvest of different wildlife species that can be sustained without depleting the resource. A depletion of the resource could have a negative effect in loss of country food as a food source. Also, the scarcity of animals could frustrate tourists who wish to view animals in their natural habitat close to the community.

Another recent development that may have negative consequences is the closing down of oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort. The oil and gas industry had hired 9 people from Paulatuk since the 1970's and many have come to rely on this particular source of income. In some cases it represents their entire income, while for others it enables them to buy supplies for hunting and trapping. Nevertheless, opportunities may be forthcoming and thus in order to prepare people for future industrial employment and business opportunities, there will exist a need to expand the role of small businesses and to train young people for employment in higher skilled occupations.

Tourism could generate more jobs and cash income for the community. The community has a number of drawing cards to attract tourists seeking a traditional Arctic experience. The area offers beautiful scenery and is rich in wildlife, including big game. In addition, the people of the community lead a relatively traditional lifestyle, making it attractive to tourists who want to experience a unique culture. With proper marketing and the establishment of a local good hotel the community might be able to increase the importance of tourism and hence the needed additional cash income.

Traditional hunting and trapping pursuits will probably continue to play a large role in the economic and cultural life of the community. An upturn in the price of fur would increase the cash value of hunting and trapping. The value of hunting and trapping to the community cannot be overestimated. A policy of managing the land, fish and game will ensure Paulatuk's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

Table 1
HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS
OF BEAUFORT SEA-MACKENZIE DELTA REGION
1961 - 2005

Community	1961 ¹	1966 ¹	HISTORIC RECORDS			ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED			% Increase 1961 - 2005		
			1971 ¹	1976 ¹	1981 ¹	1985 ²	1990 ²	1995 ²		2000 ²	2005 ²
Aklavik	560	610	660	780	720	758	872	983	1082	1171	28
Arctic Red River	85	85	105	120	120	123	139	155	164	166	18
Fort Macpherson	510	655	675	710	630	693	771	850	932	1007	23
Holman Island	95	180	240	265	300	345	430	514	583	650	215
Inuvik	1250	2040	2670	3110	3145	3166	3337 ⁴	3607	3822	4029	151
Paulatuk	-	-	95	125	175	200	236	272	305	337	8 ³
Sachs Harbour	75	130	140	160	160	161	188	215	234	250	
Tuktoyaktuk	410	510	595	590	770	882	1034	1171	1288	1419	88
Total	2985	4210	5180	5870	6020	6328	7007	7767	8410	9029	102

Sources: ¹ Statistics Canada, census data
² GNWT, Bureau of Statistics
³ % increase from 1971 to 1981 only
⁴ adjusted to account for C.F.S. shut down

POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN
AGE AND SEX FOR CENSUS YEARS

AND PROJECTIONS

COMMUNITY: PAULATUK

Table 2

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976**	ALL GROUPS	M	75	58.0	10	25	15	10	10	—	--
		F	55	42.0	10	15	10	10	5	5	--
		T	130	100.0	20	45	25	20	15	5	--
1981**	ALL GROUPS	M	95	56.0	10	25	30	5	20	5	--
		F	80	44.0	5	20	20	5	10	--	--
		T	170	100.0	15	45	55	10	30	5	--
	DENE/METIS	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		T	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	INUIT	M	90	--	10	25	25	5	15	5	5
		F	70	--	5	20	20	--	10	--	--
		T	160	94.0	15	45	45	5	25	5	5
	NON NATIVE	M	5	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
		F	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
		T	10	6.0	--	--	--	5	5	--	--
1985*	ALL GROUPS	M	107	53.0	14	28	30	6	18	4	7
		F	93	47.0	12	21	23	12	17	7	1
		T	200	100.0	24	49	53	18	35	11	8
	DENE/METIS	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		T	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	INUIT	M	103	--	14	28	30	5	15	4	7
		F	87	--	12	20	21	11	15	7	1
		T	190	95.0	26	48	51	16	30	11	8
	NON NATIVE	M	4	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--
		F	6	--	--	1	2	1	2	--	--
		T	10	5.0	--	1	2	2	5	--	--
1990*	ALL GROUPS	M	125	53.0	20	27	29	20	16	6	7
		F	111	47.0	19	23	25	15	21	4	4
		T	236	100.0	39	50	54	35	37	10	11
	DENE/METIS	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		T	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	INUIT	M	121	--	20	27	29	19	13	6	7
		F	105	--	19	22	23	14	19	4	4
		T	226	96.0	39	49	52	33	32	10	11
	NON NATIVE	M	4	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--
		F	6	--	--	1	2	1	2	--	--
		T	10	4.0	--	1	2	2	5	--	--

* Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

** Based on Statistics Canada Census.

ENROLLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE
For School Years
1981 - 1985

Table 4

PAULOTUK

YEARS		PRIMARY K - 3	INTERMEDIATE 4 - 6	MIDDLE 7 - 9	SENIOR 10 - 12	TOTAL
1981-82	M	14	6	0		20
	F	8	6	0		14
	T	22	12	0		34
1982-83	M	13	9	5		27
	F	4	11	10		25
	T	17	20	15		52
1983-84	M	12	11	5		26
	F	8	10	8		28
	T	20	21	13		54
1984-85	M	10	9	7		26
	F	7	5	9		21
	T	17	14	16		47
1985-86	M	10	10	9		29
	F	7	5	8		20
	T	17	15	17		49

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 5
 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY
 For School Years
 1981 - 1985

PAULATUK

Y E A R S	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non- attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	34	5	86
1982 - 83	51	4	76
1983 - 84	54	4	70
1984 - 85	47	7	69

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 6
High School Graduates By Home Community
For 1982 - 1985

COMMUNITY	1982/1983				1983/1984				1984/1985				TOTAL
	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	
HOLMAN ISLAND	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
AKLAVIK	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	11
ARCTIC RED RIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
FORT MACPHERSON	-	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	10
INUVIK	4	1	1	15	-	1	-	7	3	3	1	15	57
PAULATUK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
SACHS HARBOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TUKTOYAKTUK	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Total	8	2	3	18	2	2	5	8	8	5	3	15	79

Source: GNWT, Department of Education

Note: 41 out of 79 graduates were natives or about 52% from 1982-85.

Table 7

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

	Imputed value of Country Food	Renewable Resource	Private Sector	Public Sector	N.M.T. Transfer	Federal Transfer	Total
Aklavik	\$210,000	\$162,000	\$1,245,000	\$1,406,000	\$127,000	\$405,000	\$3,555,000
Arctic Red River	\$187,000	\$41,000	\$21,000	\$179,000	\$9,000	\$85,000	\$522,000
Fort McPherson	\$344,000	\$161,000	\$851,000	\$1,058,000	\$55,000	\$394,000	\$2,863,000
Holman Island	\$1,190,000	\$63,000	\$892,000	\$274,000	\$36,000	\$160,000	\$2,615,000
Inuvik	\$180,000	\$216,000	\$10,843,000	\$15,143,000	\$265,000	\$686,000	\$35,341,000
Paulatuk	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$265,000	\$361,000	\$63,000	N/A	\$752,000
Sachs Harbour	N/A	\$35,000	\$76,000	\$777,000	\$21,000	\$50,000	\$959,000
Tuktoyaktuk	\$88,000	\$79,000	\$12,300,000	\$1,653,000	\$97,000	\$220,000	\$14,437,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$2,245,000	\$782,000	\$34,493,000	\$20,851,000	\$673,000	\$2,000,000	\$61,044,000

Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd./
H. J. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Ltd, 1985)

Table 8.

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITYFROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor vehicle mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	Industrial Warehouseman	Burner Mechanic	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration; Air conditioning mechanic	Plumber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steamfitter Pipefitter	Welder	Appliance Serviceman	Commercial Cook	TOTAL	
HOLMAN ISLAND			1		1		1			1													4
INUVIK*	9	11	3		3	3	8		3	14	19	23	3		10	1	7		8	11	9		145
FT. McPHERSON			1		11							1										1	14
TUKTOUAKTUK	1		3				1			1	2								1				9
POALATUK					1																		1
AKLAVIK					4																		4
SACHS HARBOUR																							0
ARCTIC RED																							0
TOTAL	10	11	8	0	20	3	10	0	3	16	21	24	3	0	10	1	7	0	9	11	10		177

* About 35% of certified journeymen from Inuvik were of non-native origin.

Source: Department of Education, GNWT, Records and Certification Division.
The data is based on home addresses given at the time of certification.
Thus the particular journeyman may or may not be currently a resident of the community indicated.

Table 9

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

SETTLEMENT	-----O&M EXPENDITURES - \$-----				-----CAPITAL EXPENDITURES-\$-----				TOTAL Cap & O&M
	Salaries & Wages	Grants & Contribution	Other O&M	TOTAL	Buildings & Works	Equipment	Grants & Contribution	TOTAL	
Aklavik	1,211,665	664,091	580,532	2,456,288	321,472	18,248		339,720	2,796,008
Arctic Red River	292,332	47,934	162,496	502,762	67,830	61,743		129,573	632,335
Coppermine	1,300,828	698,534	484,807	2,484,169	112,877	54,548	7,605	175,030	2,659,199
Ft. McPherson	1,280,788	123,075	2,685,467	4,089,330	226,754	23,394		250,178	4,339,508
Inuvik	11,861,719	3,856,201	13,560,162	29,278,082	2,586,708	605,018	472,713	3,664,439	32,942,521
Paulatuk	234,029	56,124	420,408	710,561	140,423	4,500		145,003	855,564
Sachs Harbour	327,714	51,253	561,934	940,901	80,867	8,394		89,261	1,030,162
Tuktoyaktuk	1,014,282	1,020,624	828,107	2,863,013	2,751,926	7,071		2,758,997	5,622,010
West Arctic Subtotal	17,523,357	6,517,836	19,283,913	43,325,106	6,288,897	782,996	480,318	7,552,201	50,877,307

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 10. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES

1980 - 1985

COMMUNITY	SA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'s)	RECIP- IENTS	AVERAGE \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE NO. CASE/MONTH	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL \$'s)	
Inuvik	1980-81	199,753	199,753	190	1,051	602	50	332
	1981-82	208,381	233,873	226	1,035	758	63	309
	1982-83	212,029	261,441	242	1,080	757	63	345
	1983-84	206,925	268,556	237	1,132	790	66	340
	1984-85	216,097	291,629	223	1,317	761	63	383
Aklavik	1980-81	157,047	157,047	130	1,208	622	52	252
	1981-82	122,365	137,335	105	1,308	557	46	247
	1982-83	106,775	131,658	109	1,208	445	37	296
	1983-84	105,162	136,397	99	1,378	420	35	325
	1984-85	95,875	129,386	92	1,406	408	34	317
Fort McPherson	1980-81	88,679	88,679	82	1,081	373	31	238
	1981-82	50,985	57,222	63	1,908	241	20	237
	1982-83	58,676	72,350	65	1,113	230	19	315
	1983-84	66,818	86,664	73	1,187	263	22	330
	1984-85	48,657	65,513	64	1,024	222	19	295
Arctic Red River	1980-81	3,163	3,163	9	351	14	1	226
	1981-82	7,409	8,315	12	693	28	2	297
	1982-83	8,262	10,188	12	849	33	3	309
	1983-84	9,193	11,923	16	745	30	3	397
	1984-85	6,816	9,199	5	1,840	30	3	307
Tuktoyaktuk	1980-81	96,681	96,681	87	1,111	374	31	259
	1981-82	91,211	102,369	91	1,125	382	32	268
	1982-83	102,631	126,549	88	1,438	395	33	320
	1983-84	105,170	136,407	107	1,275	437	36	312
	1984-85	82,967	111,966	97	1,153	366	31	306
Sachs Harbour	1980-81	18,429	18,429	11	1,675	47	4	392
	1981-82	16,340	18,339	9	2,038	42	3	437
	1982-83	19,247	23,733	12	1,978	43	4	552
	1983-84	15,305	19,851	10	2,206	42	3	473
	1984-85	17,361	23,430	10	2,359	49	4	478
Paulatuk	1980-81	27,267	27,267	20	1,363	76	6	359
	1981-82	74,909	84,073	45	1,868	223	9	377
	1982-83	84,566	104,274	47	2,219	232	19	449
	1983-84	41,813	54,232	17	3,190	107	9	507
	1984-85	51,445	69,427	19	3,654	125	10	555
Holman	1980-81	35,516	35,516	29	1,225	106	9	335
	1981-82	27,891	31,303	16	1,956	85	7	368
	1982-83	21,965	27,084	17	1,593	80	7	339
	1983-84	23,568	30,592	21	1,457	77	6	397
	1984-85	26,633	35,942	23	1,639	94	8	382
Coppermine	1980-81	229,818	229,818	172	1,336	781	65	294
	1981-82	164,228	184,330	144	1,280	683	57	270
	1982-83	142,393	175,577	131	1,340	552	46	318
	1983-84	132,917	172,395	121	1,425	553	46	312
	1984-85	155,062	209,261	140	1,495	608	51	344

SOURCE: REPORT ON THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 1980-1985. GNWT DEPT.
OF SOCIAL SERVICES. YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. NOVEMBER, 1985. (P.13,15,16).

Table 11

TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA PLANNING AREA

Settlement: PAULATUK

Year	Total Number of Trappers	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$400	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$600	# of Trappers Earning			Total Income From Trapping		Average Trapper Income	
				\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974	30	24	-	6	15	3	\$78,360.14	\$188,776.70	\$2,612.00	\$6,292.56
1974-1975	24	13	-	9	4	-	\$13,087.56	\$28,457.05	\$545.31	\$1,185.71
1975-1976	26	19	-	12	7	-	\$17,642.95	\$35,678.59	\$678.58	\$1,372.25
1976-1977	29	17	-	4	13	-	\$42,423.00	\$79,472.84	\$1,462.86	\$2,740.44
1977-1978	17	-	5	2	3	-	\$7,603.00	\$13,086.63	\$447.24	\$769.80
1978-1979	27	-	19	5	14	-	\$73,272.00	\$115,491.93	\$2,713.78	\$4,277.48
1979-1980	34	-	20	1	17	2	\$51,147.82	\$73,183.38	\$1,504.35	\$2,152.45
1980-1981	24	-	12	3	9	-	\$22,427.00	\$28,527.14	\$934.46	\$1,188.63
1981-1982	41	-	25	7	17	-	\$53,351.70	\$61,248.52	\$1,301.26	\$1,493.87
1982-1983	23	-	3	3	-	-	\$5,185.00	\$5,627.41	\$225.43	\$244.67
1983-1984	28	-	13	7	6	-	\$25,044.00	\$26,047.40	\$894.43	\$930.26
1984-1985	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

FIGURE 1

MACKENZIE DELTA - BEAUFORT SEA REGION

POPULATIONS FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES

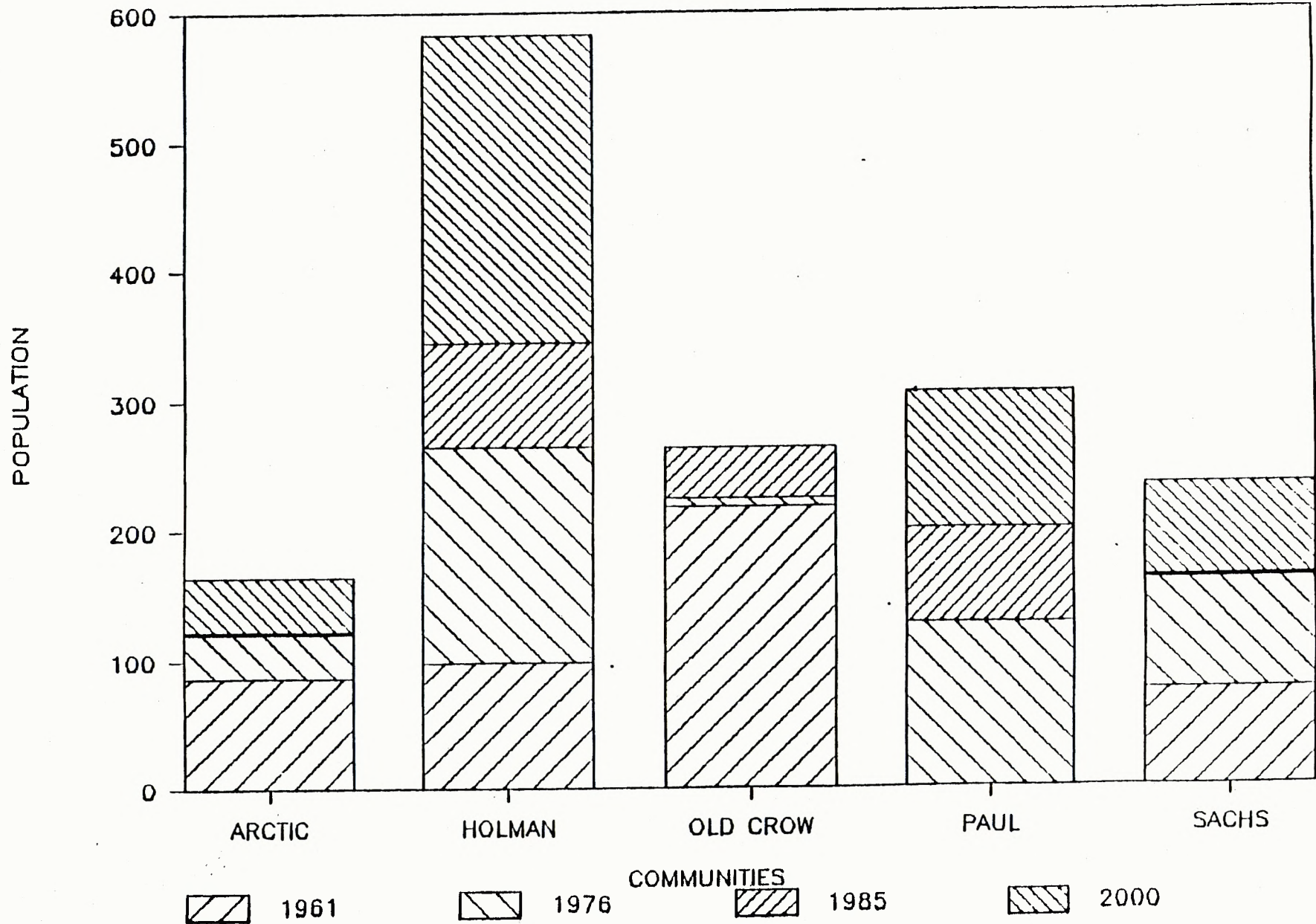
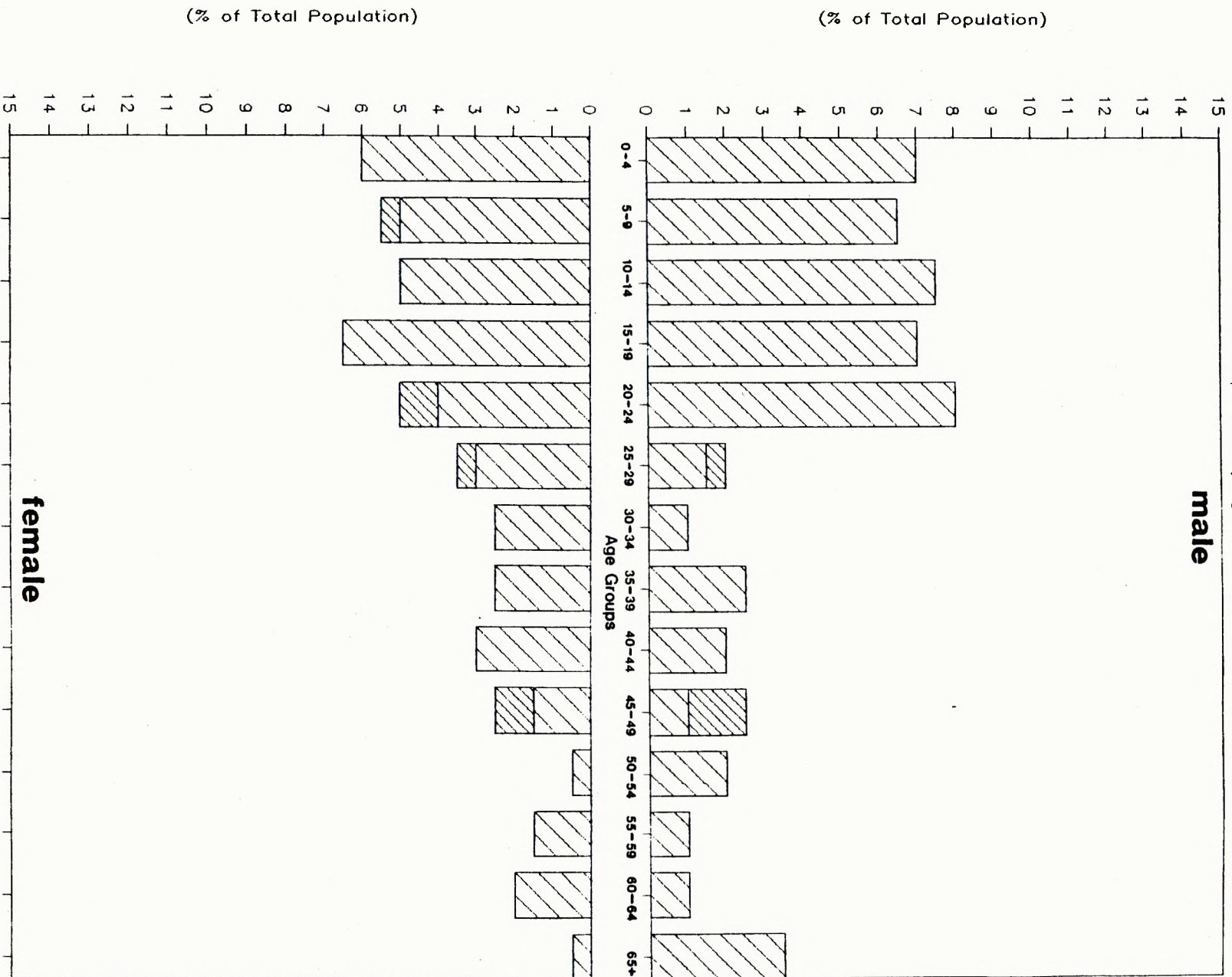


FIGURE 2

PAULATUK, 1985

Population By Age, Sex and Ethnicity



Source: GNMT Bureau of Statistics. Projections based on Statistics Canada census data, 1981.

FIGURE 3

PAULATUK

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

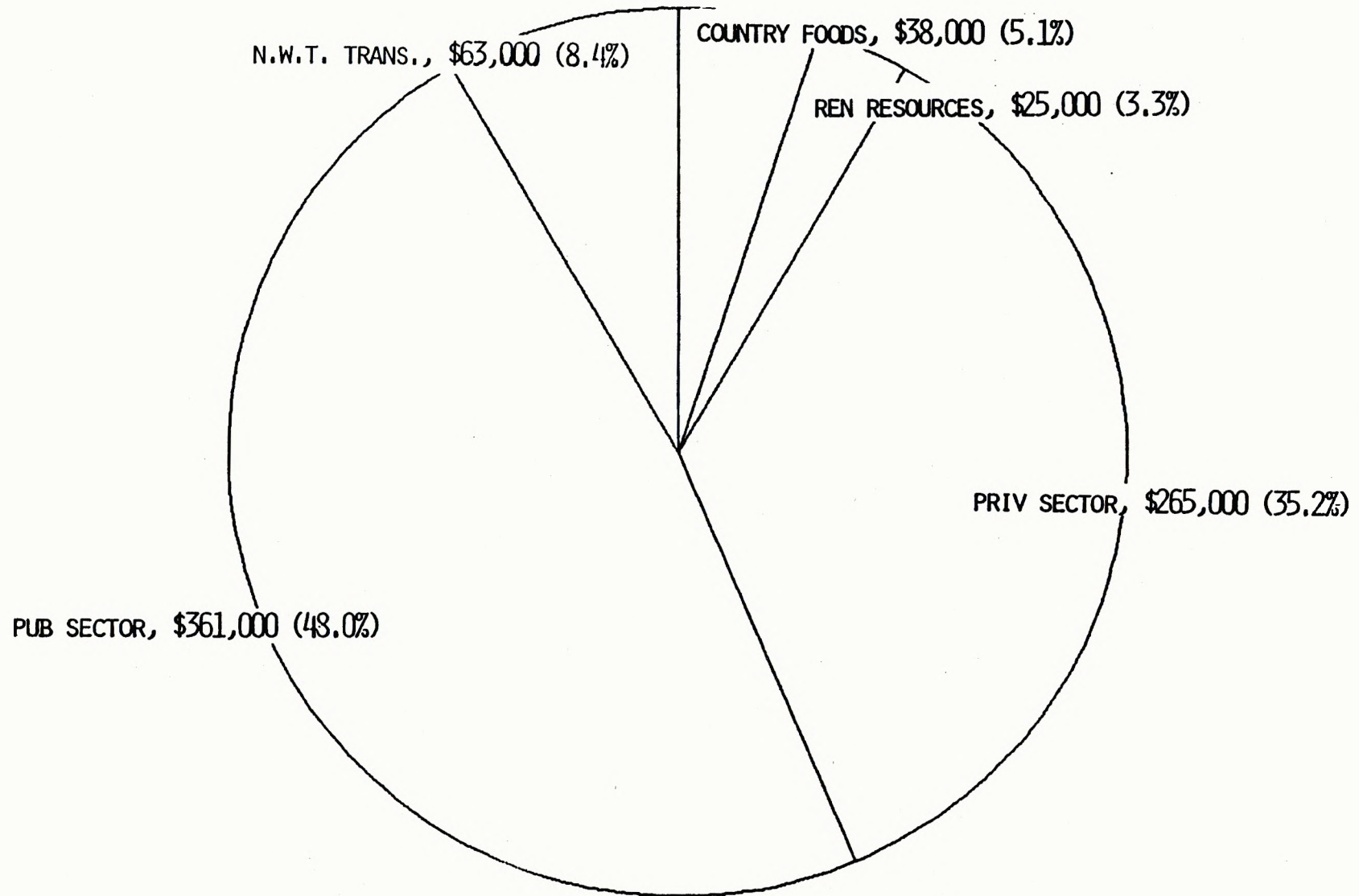
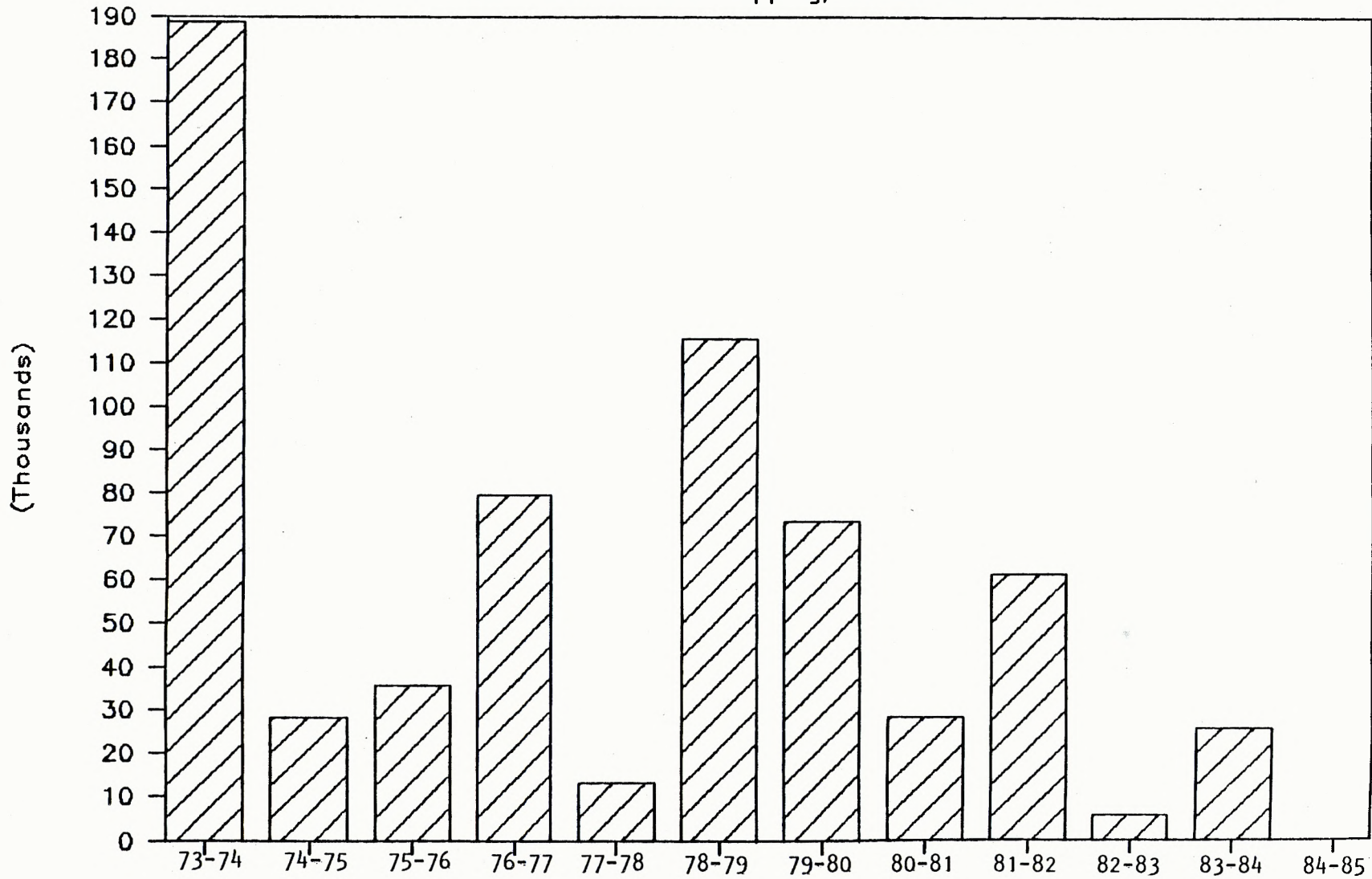


FIGURE 4

PAULATUK

Total Income From Trapping, 1973-1985



BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA
COMMUNITY PROFILE
SACHS HARBOUR

Prepared By:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office

January, 1987

SACHS HARBOUR

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IKAAHUK

SACHS HARBOUR

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

1. a community narrative describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
2. a section containing figures which illustrate, historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
3. a section of tables which supports the data used to prepare the graphics and text.

In describing the social and economic makeup of the community, this profile will help the people of the community focus on where they have come from, where they are now, and where they are going. This profile is meant to help the community identify opportunities and constraints to development. The community can develop a vision of where it wants to go. Land use planning provides communities with an opportunity to develop a strategy to achieve their preferred futures.

2. HISTORY

The community began during the fur trade era. Trappers from the Delta were first introduced to the white-fox fur trapping potential of Banks Island during the Canadian Arctic Expedition between 1913 and 1917. Three of the wealthier Inuvialuit from the Delta area went back to the Island in 1929 using their own schooners and set up winter camps and traplines. In later years they were joined by other families and relatives from the Delta. For nearly 30 years these Inuvialuit lived and trapped during the winter months and sailed back to the Delta area each summer to sell their furs and purchase supplies. Many of these trappers become wealthy and went for expensive holidays to Aklavik or to southern Canada. While members of these families were trapping, their children were educated at the mission school in Aklavik and in southern Canada. The first Inuk doctor was a member of the well-known Banks Island Carpenter family.

Archeologists have shown that hunting parties visited Banks Island at least 3,600 years ago. There is also evidence that during the last 500 years some Inuit used several sites on the Island on a temporary basis. The present site of the community was one of several areas used as campsites by trappers in the

1930's and 1940's. The continuous occupation of the present site began in 1953 when the RCMP established a detachment post, and the Department of Transport (DOT) set up a weather and communication station in 1955. The DOT facility also served as the post office, provided a cheque cashing service and C.O.D. order and delivery facility. In 1958 Mr. Fred Carpenter established the first store in the community.

People gradually moved into the settlement from the outlying camps, building their own homes from imported materials and later on, with materials provided by the government. By the late 1960's all of the Inuvialuit residents on the Island were living in Sachs Harbour and the annual summer trips to the Delta had become much less common.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Sachs Harbour experienced a major increase in population from 1961 to 1976, from 76 to 163 residents. During that period the greatest increase occurred from 1961 to 1966 which is about 42 percent or 56 people (Statistics Canada, 1981). The data show that Sachs Harbour grew at an average annual rate of more than 5 percent during the period 1961 to 1976. This growth rate reflects the movement of people off the camp sites and into the settlement and their subsequent high rate of natural increase amidst conditions of better health care and housing. Between 1976 and 1981 the population has decreased by two people. This decline is attributed to the 1979 out-migration of 12 individuals that left the community for the Delta communities. Since 1981 the rate of growth has been estimated to be about 3 percent per year. At this growth rate it is estimated that the population will exceed 230 people by the year 2000.

Sachs Harbour has a very young population. The latest available age-specific population data are for 1981. They reveal that some 63 percent of the community's population in that year was under the age of 24. Many of these people have reached, or are about to reach, the age when they will seek income producing opportunities and form new family units. It is questionable whether new jobs will be or are available and whether the renewable resource base can accommodate any significant increase in number of trappers. Thus, in order to keep its young people from leaving, the community must seek to expand its economy.

The community had about 56 percent males and 44 percent females in 1981. This difference in sexes is estimated to increase by the year 1990 to about 61 percent males and 39 percent females.

Consequently, the larger proportion of males over females can cause further social problems, particularly in the creation of future family units, as young males will have to seek females from other communities.

The majority of residents are Inuit (94% in 1981), and the remainder are English-speaking government, education or service industry employees. The projection for 1985 and to the year 2000 is expected not to change drastically, although some increase in Dene/Metis is expected to reduce marginally the Inuit majority.

3.2 Education

The community has a modern school which provides education from Kindergarten to grade 9, and has a capacity for 100 students. In 1985-86 it had an enrollment of 36 students as compared to 43 students in 1982-83, the highest enrollment since the beginning of schooling years.

The average percentage of attendance is quite high, ranging from 79 percent for 1984-85, 81 percent for 1983-84 to a low as 74 percent for 1982-83. The percentage of non-attendance due to land days was generally low, ranging from less than half percent in 1981-82 to as high of 2 percent for 1983-84 and one percent for 1984-85. Apparently there is no relationship between an increase in land days and attendance. Therefore, non-attendance must be linked to other reasons than participation in renewable resource harvesting.

Students who wish to go to high school (grade 10-12) have to go to Inuvik. Since 1982 to 1985 no student has graduated from the high school. Statistics Canada's 1981 census indicates that 50 percent of the working age population (15-64 years) had less than grade 9 schooling, and about 23 percent had more than grade 9 schooling. There appears to be a very high drop out rate of students from grades 10 through 12.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

The economy of Sachs Harbour can be broken down into three major categories that include the public, private and renewable resources sectors. The public sector includes income from the territorial, federal and municipal governments. The private sector is made up of local private businesses, oil and gas, tourism, and crafts. The third category includes income from

sale of raw renewable resources such as fish, meat, and furs, as well as the imputed value of country food which is calculated by estimating the replacement cost of the food that is harvested and may be consumed locally.

The proportion of income from different sectors, based on 1984 estimates (Lutra, 1985) was: 8 percent from the private sector, 81 percent from the public sector, and 11 percent from the renewable resource sector, excluding the value of country food.

Sachs's local economy is still strongly oriented to resource harvesting, particularly white-fox trapping and outfitting for big-game hunts for polar bear and musk-ox. However, employment with the government and the relatively small business sector provides some residents with regular wage employment. According to the 1981 Census, there were about 30 paid workers and 10 self employed. GNWT's 1984 survey (Lutra, 1985) indicates that the private sector (excluding harvesting activities) employed 3 full-time and 8 part-time or seasonal employees, while the public sector (Municipal, GNWT, federal) employed about 10 full time employees. The 1984 labour force survey of GNWT's Bureau of statistics indicated that the unemployment rate was 11 percent (40 employed) and that the participation rate was 51 percent. The oil and gas industry employed only 5 people in 1985. Most of the people were employed in the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. According to data available since 1970 to July 1986, no person from Sachs has received journeyman certification.

Sachs Harbour seems to have few social problems. There is no resident social worker, community needs are being met as required by a social worker from Tuktoyaktuk. Social assistance payments to local residents are relatively low.

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country foods, was about \$6,000 for 1984. If we include the estimated imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to \$7,000. Therefore, about 17 percent of the per capita income came from the value of country food.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Sachs Harbour and its surrounding area is rich in wildlife, particularly in white-fox. Traditionally the residents have relied on caribou, seal and muskoxen for meat and have used fish, geese and polar bear to supplement their diet. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of harvests is not

BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA
COMMUNITY PROFILE
TUKTOYAKTUK

Prepared By:

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January, 1987

TUKTOYAKTUK

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TUKTUUJAARTUQ

TUKTOYAKTUK

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

1. a community narrative describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
2. a section containing figures which illustrate historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
3. a section of tables which supports the data used to prepare the graphics and text.

In describing the social and economic makeup of the community, this profile will help the people of the community focus on where they have come from, where they are now, and where they are going. This profile is meant to help the community identify opportunities and constraints to development. The community can develop a vision of where it wants to go. Land use planning provides communities with an opportunity to develop a strategy to achieve their preferred futures.

2. HISTORY

The community is located in the traditional territory of the Karngmalit or Mackenzie Inuit. This group retained strong ties with Alaskan cultures and were able to sustain the Thule whale-hunting culture, complete with large permanent villages and elaborate social structure until well into the nineteenth century.

The community's name is derived from the Inuvialuit place-name meaning, "resembling a caribou". The Karngmalit living in this area at the time of initial contacts with Europeans had developed a strong independent lifestyle based on whale hunting. Between 1890 and 1910, as a result of contacts with the European whalers, a series of epidemics wiped out more than half of the regions population. By 1920, it is believed that no more than 20 people were of the Karngmalit descent, from more than 2,000 Karngmalit of 1850.

With the decline of the whaling fleet, the Hudson's Bay Company, seeking an alternative location for its Herschel Island post and a good harbour for trans-shipping freight, chose Tuktoyaktuk as its port of choice. The Hudson's Bay store was completed in 1937, and Anglican and Roman Catholic

missions were established in the same year. The community's population is comprised of Inuit, formerly residents of Hershel Island, Baillie Island and Cape Bathurst.

The years after World War II saw much development in Tuktoyaktuk. A school was established by the Anglican mission in 1947, and a RCMP post was established in 1950. The construction of the DEW line in 1955 increased the local population, as people were arriving to seek new job opportunities. In 1957 a nursing station was opened, a federal government area office opened, and a Pentecostal missionary took up residence. In the 1960's, the Northern Transportation Company expanded its use of the harbour to supply central Arctic communities.

By the 1960's, the local economy became largely wage-based with the establishment of the community as a transportation and supply centre for the DEW line, government, and the oil and gas industry. The fur garment shop established in 1962, and the reindeer herding initiated in 1935, also contributed to the local economy. Tuktoyaktuk is now the major base for oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Tuktoyaktuk experienced major increases in population from 1961 to 1981, from 410 to 770 residents, which is an increase of 88 percent over a 20 year period. During that period the greatest increase occurred from 1976 to 1981 by 180 people, or over 30 percent, in just 5 years. The community population grew slowly from 1961 to 1976. The relatively high increase from 1976-81 is largely due to in-migration from the south and other northern communities. Since 1981 the rate of growth has been estimated to be about 3 percent per year. The Bureau of Statistics of GNWT estimated that in 1985 the population in Tuktoyaktuk was about 882 residents. At this rate of growth it is projected that the population will exceed 1,200 people by the year 2000. However, given that the oil and gas activities are halted and many jobs were lost, the population may not increase at the same rate or may be reduced in the near future.

Tuktoyaktuk has a young population. The latest available age specific population data are from 1981 Census. They reveal that some 49 percent of the community's population in that year was under the age of 20 (13 percent between the ages of 0-4);

67 percent of the population was under the age of 24, and 16 percent between the ages of 25-34. The data also indicates that some 19 percent were between the ages of 35-64 (13 percent between ages of 35-54), and seniors (65+) accounted for about 2 percent of the population. The projections for 1985 and subsequent years indicate a similar trend. For example, about 80 percent of the population was under the age of 34 in 1985, or about 62 percent under the age of 24. If the population will remain stable, and will not be affected by the shut down of oil and gas activities, we can expect similar age distribution by the year 2000.

The community had about 54 percent males and 46 percent females in 1981. This difference in sexes is expected to be the same to year 2000, if out-migration of males will not result due to oil and gas shut down. The majority of residents were Inuit (88%) in 1981, and the remainder were English-speaking government, education and service industry owners and employees (10%) and 2 percent were of Dene/Metis origin. It is projected that by year 2000 the non-native population will decrease and the Inuit and the Dene/Metis population will slightly increase.

The large proportion of population under the age of 24 could produce problems for the community as it enters the labour force. Since there are few opportunities for expansion in the existing economy, as a result elimination of the oil and gas jobs and business opportunities, and if new fields of endeavour are not developed, the younger members of the community will be forced to leave in search for employment. In order to keep its young people from leaving, the community must seek to expand its economy.

3.2 Education

The community has a modern school which provides education from Kindergarten to grade 9. In 1985-86, it had an enrollment of 213 students, while in 1983-84, 190 students enrolled, the all time low during the last 5 years. During the last 5 years between 63-82 percent of enrollments were in the primary grades (K-3). In 1985-86 school year over 80 percent of school enrollments were in the primary grades (K-3).

The average percentage of attendance is quite low, ranging from 54 percent for 1981-82 to 56 percent in the 1984-85 school year, while in 1982-83 school year the average percentage of attendance was at 63 percent, the highest attendance rate during the last 4 year (1981-85). However, the percentage of non-attendance due to land days was also very small, ranging

from 2 percent for 1981-82 to 4 percent for 1984-85. The poor attendance rate of students at school does not prepare the children for the required formal education. Nor will good attendance at land days make them proficient enough to hunt and trap.

Students who wish to go to high school (grades 10-12) have to go to Inuvik. The data on high school graduates (GNWT, 1986) indicates that from 1982 to 1985, 4 students graduated from high school (grade 12). There appears to be a very high drop out rate of students from grades 9 through 12.

Statistics Canada's 1981 census indicates that 55 percent of the working age population (15-64) had less than grade 9 education; about 25 percent had more than grade 9 schooling; about 10 percent had trades diploma and/or college certificates, and about 6 percent had a university degree or diploma.

Vocational and continuing education facility is also available in Tuktoyaktuk. There is an adult education center which offers courses through Arctic College extension program.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

The economy can be broken down into three major categories which includes the public, private and renewable resources sectors. The public sector includes income from the territorial, federal and municipal governments, as well as crown corporations. The private sector is made up of local private businesses, oil and gas companies, tourism and crafts. The third category includes income from sale of raw renewable resources such as fish, meat and furs, as well as the imputed value of country food which is calculated by estimating the replacement cost of the food that is harvested and may be consumed locally.

The proportion of income from different sectors, based on 1984 data provided by Lutra (1985) was: about 88 percent from the private sector, about 3 percent from the public sector (excluding transfer of payments), and about 4 percent from renewable resources sector. Income per capita for 1984 was estimated to be about \$16,000 (Lutra, 1985).

Tuktoyaktuk's economy is by-and-large oriented towards wage income. However, resource harvesting activities are providing

some income and subsistence to many families. Most of community's income comes from the oil and gas exploration activities and from the two shipping companies (NTCL, ATL), the DEW line facility, and from the Polar Continental Shelf Project's base. All of the above bases or facilities are adjacent to, but separate, from the community. To a varying degree each activity has been the source of employment and business contracts for local residents over the last 20 years.

According to the 1981 Census, Tuktoyaktuk had 135 paid workers and 95 self employed. GNWT's 1984 survey (Lutra, 1985) indicated that the private sector (excluding harvesting activities) employed 38 full time and 927 part-time or seasonal employees, while the public sector (municipal, federal, GNWT) employed 40 full time employees. The 1984 labour force survey of GNWT's Bureau of Statistics indicated that the unemployment rate was 40 percent (148 employed) and that the participation rate was 47 percent. Most of the people were employed in the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. Since 1970 to July 1986, 9 people from Tuk have received Journeyman certification.

As a result of oil and gas exploration activities, local residents, to a greater degree than ever before, had a larger range of options with respect to participating in the modern economy. Many had chosen to work for themselves rather than simply seek employment with others. Consequently, personal aspirations also influenced the younger people to perform a more visible role for themselves.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Tuktoyaktuk and its surrounding area is rich in wildlife. Traditionally, the residents have relied on caribou, seal, and whale for meat and have used fish, ducks, geese, ptarmigan, moose, polar bear and other fur-bearers to supplement their diet. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of the harvest is not available. A very rough estimate indicates that the value of country food was about \$200,000.

It was estimated that in 1979-80 per capita meat production from caribou alone was about 210 pounds per person for the year or 0.57 pound per day per person (EIS, 1982). The protein content of this harvest was 0.15 pound per day from caribou alone (EIS, 1982). Thus, this amount exceeds the "adequate" daily protein intake of 0.077 pounds as recommended by Health and Welfare Canada's standard. Therefore, with the addition of fish and other wildlife to the diet, one could surmise that the community is self sufficient in protein products from wildlife alone.

Income from fur production had dropped considerably since the 1978-79 season when 88 trappers had a total reported income of \$366,727 (1985 dollars), while in 1984-85 season 85 trappers had a total reported income of about \$102,000. During the highest income season of 1978-79, 48 trappers earned over \$600, and 13 trappers earned more than \$5,000, while in 1984-85 only 38 trappers (out of 85 trappers) earned over \$600, and only 3 trappers reported an income in excess of \$5,000.

The most important fur bearing species to the local economy during the entire period since 1973 were the white fox, coloured fox, polar bear, marten, muskrat and wolf. The total value over a six year period (1974-80) was about \$638,000 (EIS. 1982). In recent years protests by animal right groups had a drastic effect on prices of the above species, in particularly on seal skins. Today seal skins are used mostly in producing various handicrafts and clothing.

The total number of trappers over 10 years was relatively stable, ranging from 74 to 85 trappers. However, during 1981 to 1984 trapping seasons number of registered trappers dropped considerably to 46 trappers for 1982-83 season, the range of registered trappers was from 46 to 57 trappers. The decline in number of trappers during this period could be as a result of increased activities in the oil and gas exploration, where employment opportunities were at the highest. Consequently, the slowdown in the oil and gas activities resulted in an increase in number of trappers.

Subsistence production in Tuktoyaktuk is characterized by a high participation rate by most of the residents throughout the year on a largely part-time and opportunistic basis. Income from wages is usually used to purchase the means of production for harvesting activities. For most residents, wildlife harvesting is more a cultural affair rather than a need to acquire the needed staple food for survival.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment with the Hamlet administration, nursing station, the school, NCPC, federal and territorial governments. In 1984, the total income from the public sector was about \$1.2 million, which is about 8 percent of the cash economy of Tuktoyaktuk. Although the public sector is not a major contributor to the cash economy of the community, it provides considerable business opportunities through contracts, and provides many essential services at low cost such as subsidized housing, which is not included in the above income.

During the 1985-86 fiscal year the territorial government alone contributed over one million dollars in wages, over one million dollar in grants and contributions, about \$800,000 in operation and maintenance and about \$3.5 million on buildings and equipment. For the same period GNWT's total contribution to the local economy was about \$5.6 million (O & M and capital expenditures).

Transfer of payments are also an important additional cash income for many residents. These transfers from federal and territorial governments accounted for about 2 percent from the total community's cash income, or \$317,000 for 1984 (Lutra, 1985). In 1984, 37 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,153 per person. The number of people on social assistance has not increased significantly over the last six years, it varied between as low as 88 recipients in 1982-83 to a high of 107 recipients in 1983-84. The federal transfer of payments were given in the form of family allowance, old age security and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1984, about \$220,000 was distributed in Tuktoyaktuk for those that were qualified to receive these payments.

4.4 Private Sector

There is a diversity of small to large businesses which provide employment and income for Tuktoyaktuk's residents. In general terms the community's business sector encompasses the following broad groups of activities:

- o provision of goods and services, such as retail stores, hotels, air line agency, etc;
- o provision of municipal services, such as water delivery, sewage pickup and local trucking;
- o provision of facilities, goods and services such as hardware store, coffee shops and restaurants, etc.;
- o enterprises oriented primarily to the supply of good and services to the oil and gas industry, and to other establishments in the area, e.g DEW line, ATCL, ATL and,
- o unique activities such as reindeer herding and the Delta Fur Shop production facility.

In 1984, the private sector contributed about \$12 million in cash income, or 88 percent towards community cash income

(Lutra, 1985). During the same period there were 48 businesses providing 38 full-time jobs, 163 part-time jobs and 911 seasonal jobs. Out of the 48 businesses, 17 provided secondary services, 13 were in the transportation area and 8 in the construction business. Since Tuktoyaktuk's business sector serves the community and the oil and gas industry in the area, it is not surprising to find so many diversified businesses.

The biggest impact on the local economy, and on employment in recent years came from the oil and gas industry. The local businesses provided considerable services to the industry. For example, in 1981, Dome's purchases from the local businesses was over \$6.2 million (EIS, 1982). In 1985, about 138 people worked for the industry earning in excess \$1.7 million (GNWT, 1985). Consequently, the average income per capita rose from \$14,000 for 1983 (Statistic Canada, 1984) to over \$16,000 for 1984 (Lutra, 1985). The loss of these jobs and businesses due to oil and gas exploration shut down will affect the community considerably.

Tourism and arts and crafts are a developing industry in Tuktoyaktuk. Arts and crafts, although did not contribute substantially to the local economy, it provides a productive use of the materials generated by the use of renewable resources. Tourism, also provides income to the community, but could be a much more viable industry in the future, especially since Tuktoyaktuk has natural phenomena such as the Pingos.

4.5 Cost of Living

The cost of living in Tuktoyaktuk was 60-69 percent higher than Edmonton in 1983, while Yellowknife's cost of living was 15-29 percent higher than Edmonton (GNWT, 1984). The 1985 food price survey of GNWT, Bureau of Statistics show that food prices for all items were about 25 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for non-alcoholic beverages (32%), sugar (33%), meat (28%) and for fruit and dairy and eggs (26%).

5. FUTURE PROSPECTS

The local economic base in Tuktoyaktuk centres around wage income from government, oil and gas industry and from local businesses. The local businesses rely on business opportunities arising from the public sector and from oil and gas activities. Some people work for wages and use a portion of the income from such work to purchase capital goods needed for a land-based lifestyle. A shift towards industrial work in

the near future is unlikely due to the economic downturn of oil and gas activities. However, expectations are rising and more people are becoming interested in working for wages. The way of life involving renewable resource harvesting as a source of cash income and as a source of food, will continue to be a strong factor in the future.

A basic concern that needs to be addressed is the level of harvest of different wildlife species that can be sustained without depleting the resource. A depletion of the resource could have a negative effect, both in loss of country food as a food source and as a cash income.

Traditional hunting and trapping pursuits will probably continue to play a large role in the economic and cultural life of the community. An upturn in the price of fur would increase the cash value of hunting and trapping. The value of hunting and trapping to the community cannot be overestimated. A policy of managing the land, fish and game will ensure Tuktoyaktuk's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

The most recent development that will have negative consequences is the closing down of oil and gas exploration activities in the Beaufort Sea. The oil and gas industry has hired significant numbers of people from Tuktoyaktuk since the 1970's and many people have come to rely on this particular source of income. In many cases it represents their entire income, while for others it enables them to buy supplies for hunting and trapping. Nevertheless, opportunities may be forthcoming, even though experts in the industry say that oil and gas exploration will not be back in the Beaufort Sea for five or six years. Thus, in order to prepare people for future industrial employment and business opportunities there will be a need to train young people for employment in higher skilled occupations, and expand the role of the local businesses.

The community has had a taste of a boom economy during the oil and gas exploration days and will not be content to merely survive. Short term projects and the North Warning System can help the community's business sector to survive or prosper.

Tourism could generate more jobs and cash income for the community. The community has a number of drawing cards to attract tourists seeking an Arctic experience. The area offers beautiful scenery, especially the Pingos, and relatively good accommodations are available. With proper marketing the community might be able to increase the importance of tourism.

Table 1
 HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS
 OF BEAUFORT SEA-MACKENZIE DELTA REGION
 1961 - 2005

Community	1961 ¹	1966 ¹	HISTORIC RECORDS			1985 ²	1990 ²	ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED			% Increase 1961 - 1991
			1971 ¹	1976 ¹	1981 ¹			1995 ²	2000 ²	2005 ²	
Aklavik	560	610	660	780	720	758	872	983	1082	1171	28
Arctic Red River	85	85	105	120	120	123	139	155	164	166	18
Fort Macpneron	510	655	675	710	630	693	771	850	932	1007	23
Holman Island	95	180	240	265	300	345	430	514	583	650	215
Inuvik	1250	2040	2670	3110	3145	3166	3337 ⁴	3607	3822	4029	151
Paulatuk	-	-	95	125	175	200	236	272	305	337	
Sachs Harbour	75	130	140	160	160	161	188	215	234	250	113
Tuktoyaktuk	410	510	595	590	770	882	1034	1171	1288	1419	88
Total	2985	4210	5180	5870	6020	6328	7007	7767	8410	9029	102

Sources: ¹Statistics Canada, census data
²GNWT, Bureau of Statistics
³% increase from 1971 to 1981 only
⁴adjusted to account for C.F.S. shut down

AND PROJECTIONS

COMMUNITY: TUKTOYAKTUK

Table 2

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976**	ALL GROUPS	M	320	54.0	45	95	70	45	30	20	15
		F	270	46.0	30	85	60	45	35	5	5
		T	590	100.0	85	180	130	90	65	25	20
1981**	ALL GROUPS	M	420	54.0	55	115	125	70	55	25	10
		F	350	46.0	50	95	95	50	45	20	10
		T	770	100.0	100	205	210	125	100	45	20
	DENE/ METIS	M	5	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
		F	10	--	5	--	--	--	5	--	--
		T	15	2.0	5	--	--	--	10	--	--
	INUIT	M	365	--	45	85	115	45	45	25	10
		F	310	--	40	80	85	45	45	10	5
		T	675	88.0	90	155	195	90	90	35	20
	NON NATIVE	M	40	--	5	5	5	15	5	--	--
		F	25	--	--	--	5	15	5	--	--
		T	65	10.0	5	5	10	30	10	5	--
1985*	ALL GROUPS	M	490	56.0	75	105	126	85	54	34	11
		F	392	44.0	64	86	95	67	53	17	10
		T	882	100.0	139	191	221	152	107	51	21
	DENE/ METIS	M	18	--	3	5	1	4	3	2	--
		F	19	--	2	3	7	2	3	2	--
		T	37	4.0	5	8	8	6	6	4	--
	INUIT	M	423	--	67	94	114	63	49	25	11
		F	353	--	58	82	87	55	46	15	10
		T	776	88.0	125	176	201	118	95	40	21
	NON NATIVE	M	49	--	5	6	11	18	2	7	--
		F	20	--	4	1	1	10	4	--	--
		T	69	8.0	9	7	12	28	6	7	--
1990*	ALL GROUPS	M	568	55.0	87	134	106	120	70	31	20
		F	466	45.0	80	113	82	90	72	13	16
		T	1034	100.0	167	247	188	210	142	44	36
	DENE/ METIS	M	23	--	5	5	3	3	4	3	--
		F	24	--	5	5	3	5	4	2	--
		T	47	4.0	10	10	6	8	8	5	--
	INUIT	M	496	--	78	123	92	99	63	23	18
		F	422	--	73	105	78	76	63	21	16
		T	918	89	151	228	170	175	126	34	34
	NON NATIVE	M	49	--	4	6	11	18	3	5	2
		F	20	--	2	3	1	9	5	-	-
		T	69	7.0	6	9	12	27	8	5	2

* Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

** Based on Statistics Canada Census.

Source: Statistics Canada and Bureau of Statistics, GNWT.

ENROLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE
For School Years
1981 - 1985

TUKTOYAKTUK

Table 4

Y E A R S	PRIMARY K - 3	INTERMEDIATE 4 - 6	MIDDLE 7 - 9	SENIOR 10 - 12	T O T A L
1981-82	M	72	25	12	109
	F	53	24	11	88
	T	125	49	23	197
1982-83	M	79	11	16	106
	F	61	12	20	93
	T	140	23	36	199
1983-84	M	63	26	13	102
	F	55	15	18	88
	T	118	41	32	190
1984-85	M	73	27	10	110
	F	60	13	16	89
	T	133	40	26	199
1985-86	M	102	15	2	119
	F	75	12	7	94
	T	177	27	9	213

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 5
 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY
 For School Years
 1981 - 1985

TUKTOYAKTUK

Y E A R S	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non-attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	215	2	54
1982 - 83	198	3	63
1983 - 84	191	3	56
1984 - 85	200	4	56

*** Source: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

Table 6
High School Graduates By Home Community
For 1982 - 1985

COMMUNITY	1982/1983				1983/1984				1984/1985				TOTAL
	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	METIS	DENE	NON-NATIVE	
HOLMAN ISLAND	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
AKLAVIK	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	11
ARCTIC RED RIVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
FORT MACPHERSON	-	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	10
INUVIK	4	1	1	15	-	1	-	7	3	3	1	15	57
PAULATUK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
SACHS HARBOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TUKTOYAKTUK	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Total	8	2	3	18	2	2	5	8	8	5	3	15	79

Source: GNWT, Department of Education

Note: 41 out of 79 graduates were natives or about 52% from 1982-85.

Table 7
ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

	Imputed value of Country Food	Renewable Resource	Private Sector	Public Sector	N.W.T. Transfer	Federal Transfer	Total
Aklavik	\$218,000	\$162,000	\$1,245,000	\$1,406,000	\$127,000	\$405,000	\$3,555,000
Arctic Red River	\$187,000	\$41,000	\$21,000	\$179,000	\$9,000	\$85,000	\$522,000
Fort McPherson	\$344,000	\$161,000	\$851,000	\$1,058,000	\$55,000	\$394,000	\$2,863,000
Holman Island	\$1,198,000	\$63,000	\$892,000	\$274,000	\$36,000	\$160,000	\$2,615,000
Inuvik	\$188,000	\$216,000	\$18,843,000	\$15,143,000	\$265,000	\$686,000	\$35,341,000
Paulatuk	\$38,000	\$25,000	\$265,000	\$361,000	\$63,000	N/A	\$752,000
Sachs Harbour	N/A	\$35,000	\$76,000	\$777,000	\$21,000	\$50,000	\$959,000
Tuktoyaktuk	\$88,000	\$79,000	\$12,300,000	\$1,653,000	\$97,000	\$228,000	\$14,437,000
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$2,245,000	\$782,000	\$34,493,000	\$28,851,000	\$673,000	\$2,000,000	\$61,044,000

Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
Inuvik Region Economic Base Study (Lutra Associates Ltd./
H. J. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Ltd, 1985)

Table 8

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITYFROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor vehicle mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	Industrial Warehouseman	Burner Mechanic	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration; Air conditioning mechanic	Plumber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steamfitter Pipefitter	Welder	Appliance Serviceman	Commercial Cook	TOTAL	
HOLMAN ISLAND			1		1		1			1													4
INUVIK*	9	11	3		3	3	8		3	14	19	23	3		10	1	7		8	11	9		145
FT. McPHERSON			1		11							1									1		14
TUKTOUAKTUK	1		3				1			1	2								1				9
POALATUK					1																		1
AKLAVIK					4																		4
SACHS HARBOUR																							0
ARCTIC RED																							0
TOTAL	10	11	8	0	20	3	10	0	3	16	21	24	3	0	10	1	7	0	9	11	10		177

* About 35% of certified journeymen from Inuvik were of non-native origin.

Source: Department of Education, GIWT, Records and Certification Division.
The data is based on home addresses given at the time of certification.
Thus the particular journeyman may or may not be currently a resident
of the community indicated.

Table 9

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

SETTLEMENT	-----O&M EXPENDITURES - \$-----				-----CAPITAL EXPENDITURES-\$-----				TOTAL Cap & O&M
	Salaries & Wages	Grants & Contribution	Other O&M	TOTAL	Buildings & Works	Equipment	Grants & Contribution	TOTAL	
Aklavik	1,211,665	664,001	580,532	2,456,298	321,472	18,248		339,720	2,796,008
Arctic Red River	292,332	47,934	162,496	502,762	67,830	61,743		129,573	632,335
Coppermine	1,300,828	698,534	484,807	2,484,169	112,877	54,548	7,605	175,030	2,659,199
Ft. McPherson	1,280,788	123,075	2,685,467	4,089,330	226,794	23,394		250,178	4,339,508
Inuvik	11,861,719	3,856,201	13,560,162	29,278,082	2,596,708	605,018	472,713	3,664,439	32,942,521
Paulatuk	234,029	56,124	420,408	710,561	140,423	4,500		145,003	855,564
Sachs Harbour	327,714	51,253	561,934	940,901	80,867	8,394		89,261	1,030,162
Tuktoyaktuk	1,014,282	1,020,624	828,107	2,863,013	2,751,926	7,071		2,758,997	5,622,010
West Arctic Subtotal	17,523,357	6,517,836	19,283,913	43,325,106	6,288,897	782,996	480,318	7,552,201	50,877,307

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

Table 10
 SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES
 1980 - 1985

COMMUNITY	SA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'s)	RECI- PIENTS	AVERAGE \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE NO. CASE/MONTH	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL \$'s)	
Inuvik	1980-81	199,753	199,753	190	1,051	602	50	312
	1981-82	208,381	233,873	226	1,035	758	63	309
	1982-83	212,029	261,441	242	1,080	757	63	345
	1983-84	206,825	268,256	237	1,132	790	66	340
	1984-85	216,097	291,629	223	1,317	761	63	383
Aklavik	1980-81	157,047	157,047	130	1,208	622	52	252
	1981-82	122,365	137,335	105	1,308	557	46	247
	1982-83	106,775	131,658	109	1,208	445	37	296
	1983-84	105,162	136,397	99	1,378	420	35	325
	1984-85	95,875	129,386	92	1,406	408	34	317
Fort McPherson	1980-81	88,679	88,679	82	1,081	373	31	238
	1981-82	50,985	57,222	63	908	241	20	237
	1982-83	58,676	72,350	65	1,113	230	19	315
	1983-84	66,818	86,664	73	1,187	263	22	330
	1984-85	48,657	65,513	64	1,024	222	19	295
Arcelle Red River	1980-81	3,163	3,163	9	351	14	1	226
	1981-82	7,409	8,315	12	693	28	2	297
	1982-83	8,262	10,188	12	849	33	3	309
	1983-84	9,193	11,923	16	745	30	3	397
	1984-85	6,816	9,199	5	1,840	30	3	307
Tuktoyaktuk	1980-81	96,681	96,681	87	1,111	374	31	259
	1981-82	91,211	102,369	91	1,125	382	32	268
	1982-83	102,631	126,549	88	1,438	395	33	320
	1983-84	105,170	136,407	107	1,275	437	36	312
	1984-85	82,967	111,966	97	1,153	366	31	306
Sachs Harbour	1980-81	18,429	18,429	11	1,675	47	4	392
	1981-82	16,340	18,339	9	2,038	42	3	437
	1982-83	19,247	23,733	12	1,978	43	4	552
	1983-84	15,305	19,851	9	2,206	42	3	473
	1984-85	17,361	23,430	10	2,359	49	4	478
Paulatuk	1980-81	27,267	27,267	20	1,363	76	6	359
	1981-82	74,909	84,073	45	1,868	223	9	377
	1982-83	84,566	104,274	47	2,219	232	19	449
	1983-84	41,813	54,232	17	3,190	107	9	507
	1984-85	51,445	69,427	19	3,654	125	10	555
Holman	1980-81	35,516	35,516	29	1,225	106	9	335
	1981-82	27,891	31,303	16	1,956	85	7	368
	1982-83	21,965	27,084	17	1,593	80	7	339
	1983-84	23,568	30,592	21	1,457	77	6	397
	1984-85	26,633	35,942	23	1,639	94	8	382
Coppermine	1980-81	229,818	229,818	172	1,336	781	65	294
	1981-82	164,238	184,330	144	1,280	683	57	270
	1982-83	142,393	175,577	131	1,340	552	46	318
	1983-84	132,917	172,395	121	1,425	553	46	312
	1984-85	155,062	209,261	140	1,495	608	51	344

SOURCE: REPORT ON THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 1980-1985. GNWT DEPT.
 OF SOCIAL SERVICES. YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. NOVEMBER, 1985. (P.2,13,16).

Table 11

TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, BEAUFORT SEA - MACKENZIE DELTA PLANNING AREA

Settlement: TUKTOYAKTUK

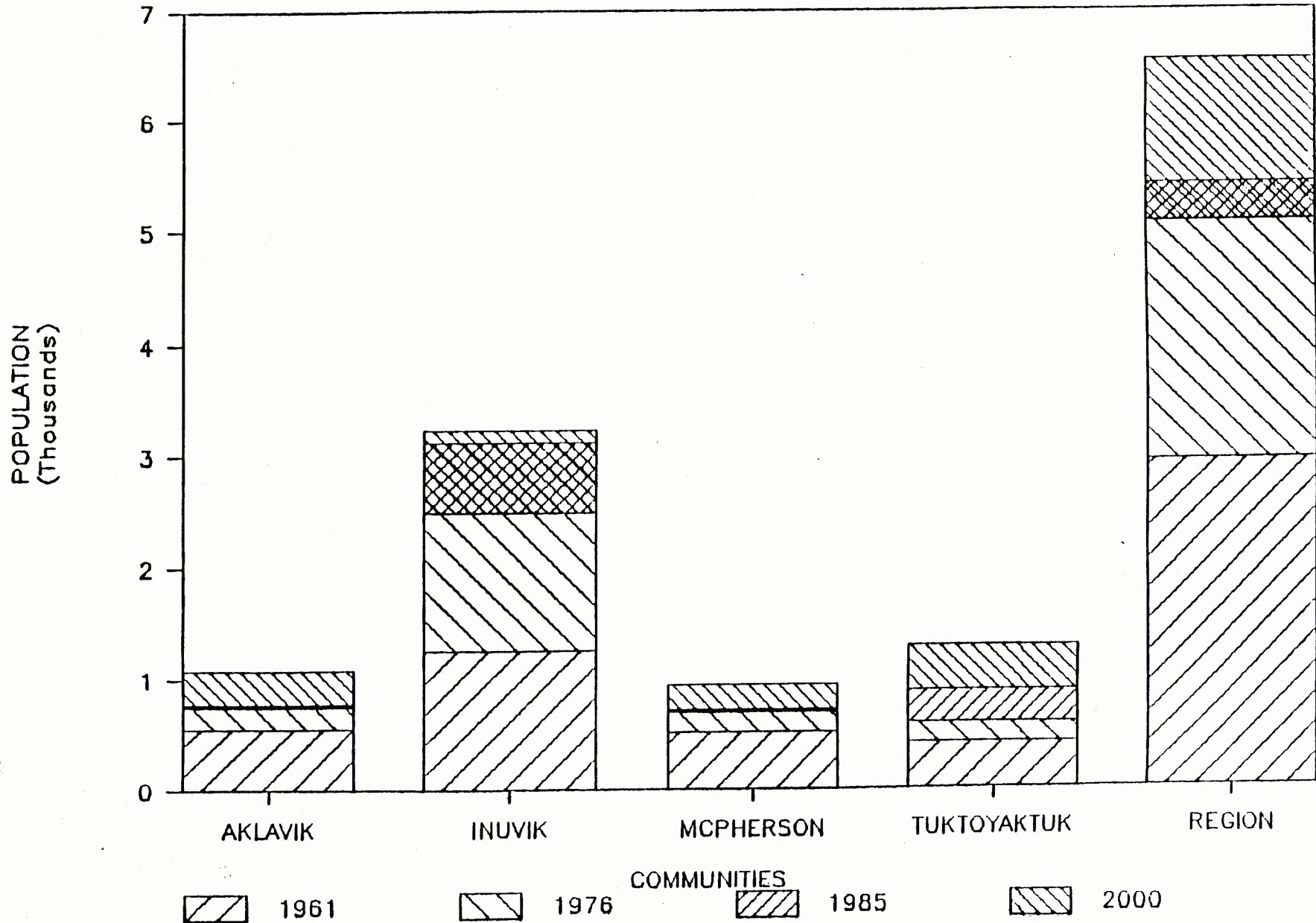
Year	Total Number of Trappers	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$400	Total No. Trappers Earning Over \$600	# of Trappers Earning			Total Income From Trapping		Average Trapper Income	
				\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974	81	28	-	12	15	1 ²	\$57,722.95	\$139,059.83	\$712.63	\$1,716.79
1974-1975	74	24	-	12	12	-	\$35,649.50	\$77,514.81	\$481.75	\$1,047.50
1975-1976	83	31	-	15	15	1	\$71,744.00	\$145,084.85	\$864.39	\$1,748.01
1976-1977	78	40	-	17	23	-	\$122,517.70	\$229,517.69	\$1,570.74	\$2,942.53
1977-1978	75	-	37	13	22	2	\$76,153.50	\$131,078.83	\$1,015.38	\$1,747.72
1978-1979	88	-	48	7	28	13	\$232,664.00	\$366,726.90	\$2,643.91	\$4,167.35
1979-1980	87	-	36	10	23	3	\$89,264.00	\$127,720.82	\$1,026.02	\$1,468.06
1980-1981	88	-	40	14	21	5	\$104,045.00	\$132,345.24	\$1,182.33	\$1,503.92
1981-1982	50	-	23	6	14	3	\$64,301.00	\$73,818.48	\$1,286.02	\$1,476.37
1982-1983	46	-	16	5	11	-	\$36,902.00	\$40,050.63	\$802.22	\$870.67
1983-1984	57	-	23	4	13	6	\$78,851.15	\$82,010.35	\$1,383.35	\$1,438.78
1984-1985	85	-	38	10	25	3	\$101,568.55	\$101,568.55	\$1,194.92	\$1,194.92

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

Figure 1

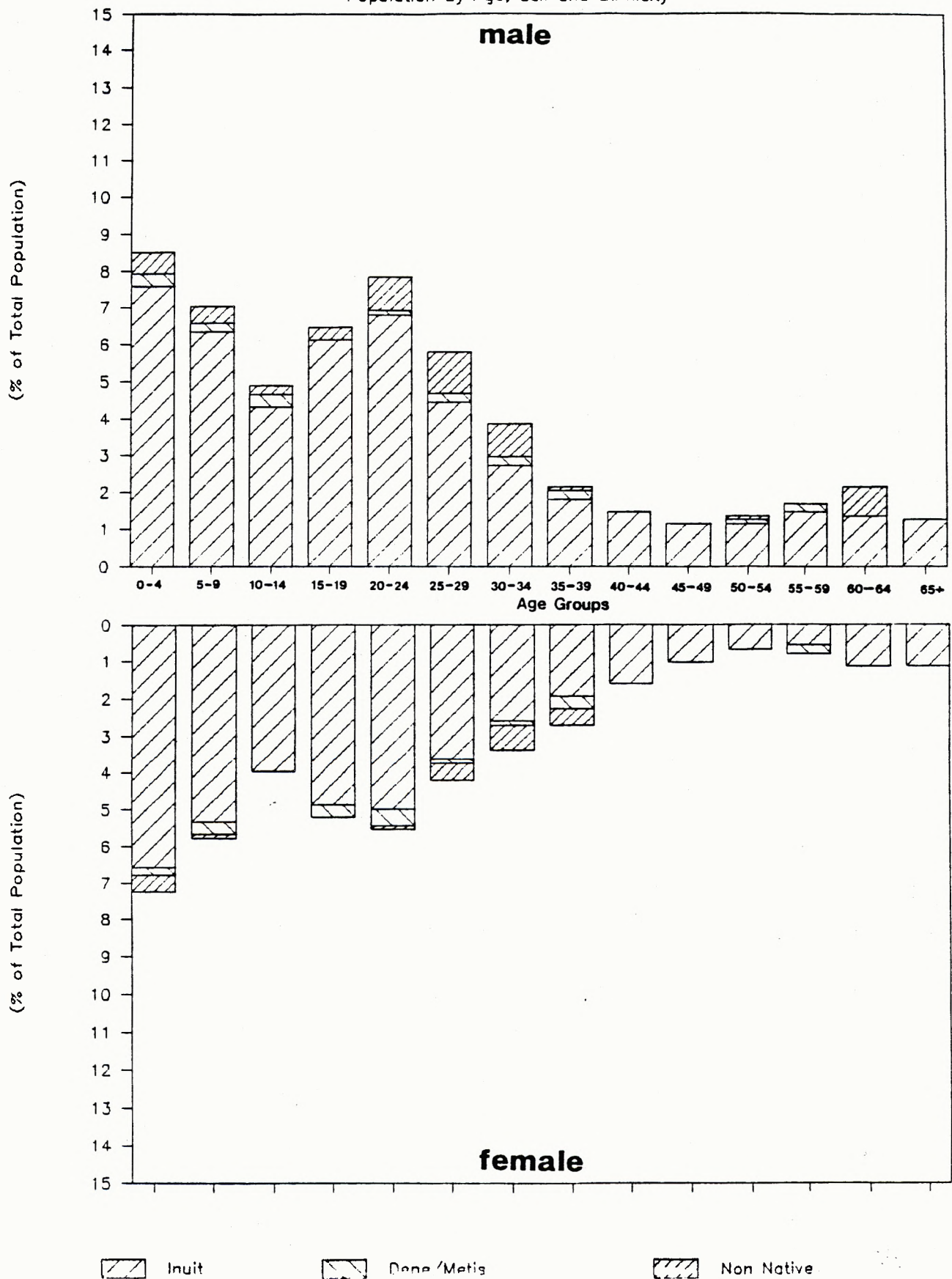
MACKENZIE DELTA - BEAUFORT SEA REGION

POPULATIONS FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES



TUKTOYAKTUK, 1985

Population By Age, Sex and Ethnicity



Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics. Projections based on Statistics Canada census data, 1981.

TUKTOYAKTUK

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1984

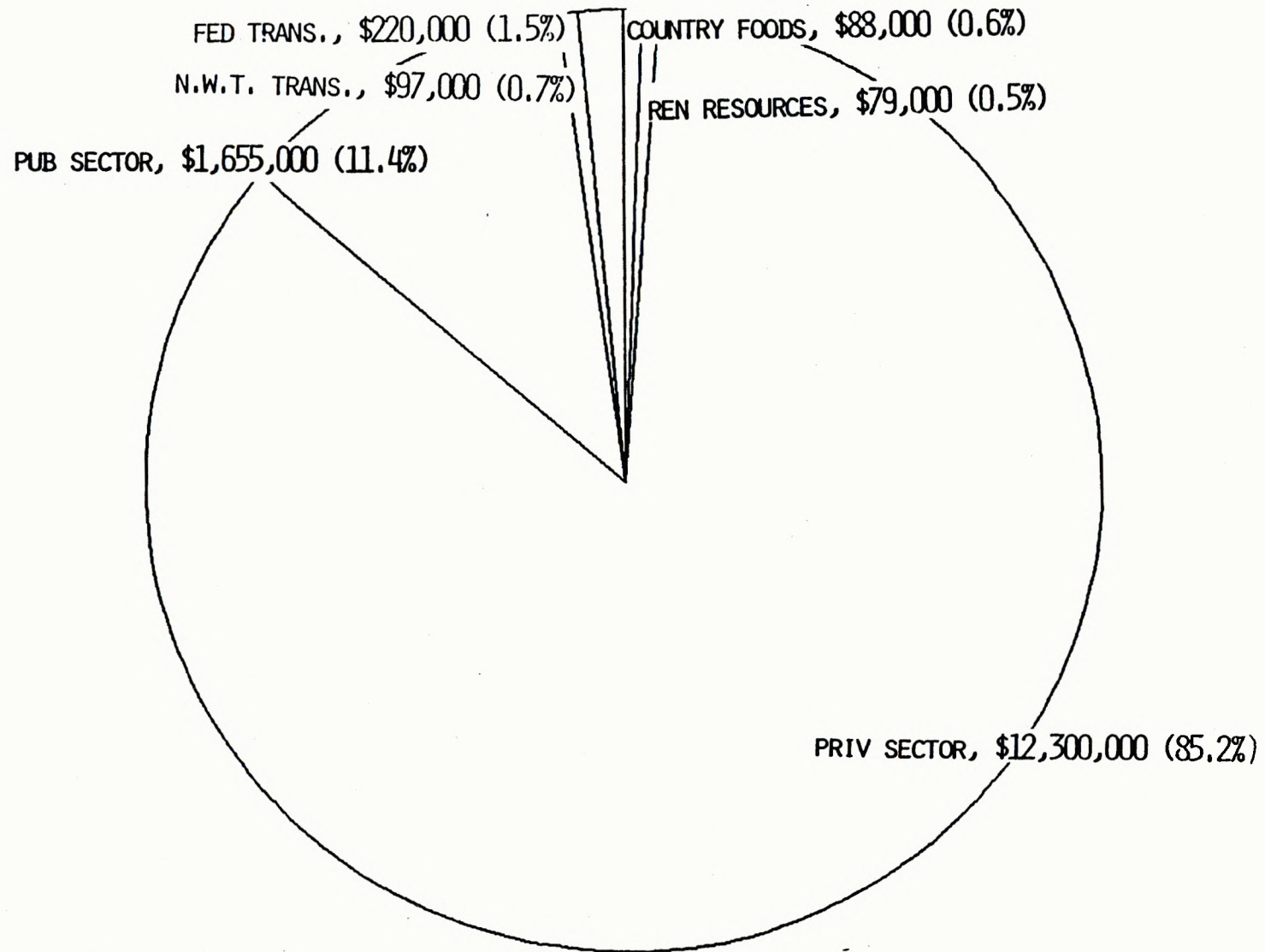
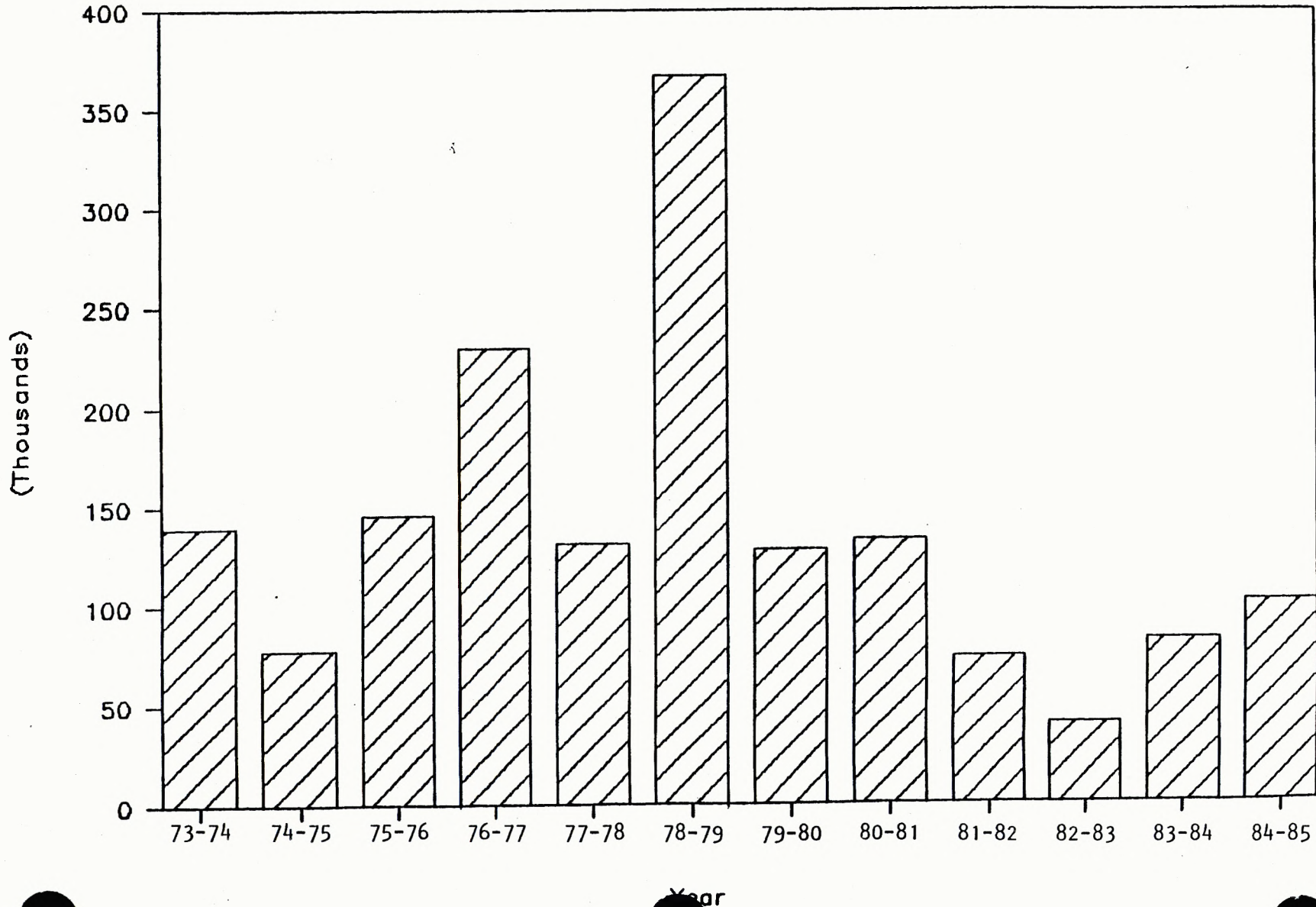


FIGURE 4

TUKTOYAKTUK

Total Income From Trapping, 1973-1985



*** Source: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

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