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REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY PROFILES

FOR THE

LANCASTER SOUND PLANNING AREA

Prepared by:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office
February 1987

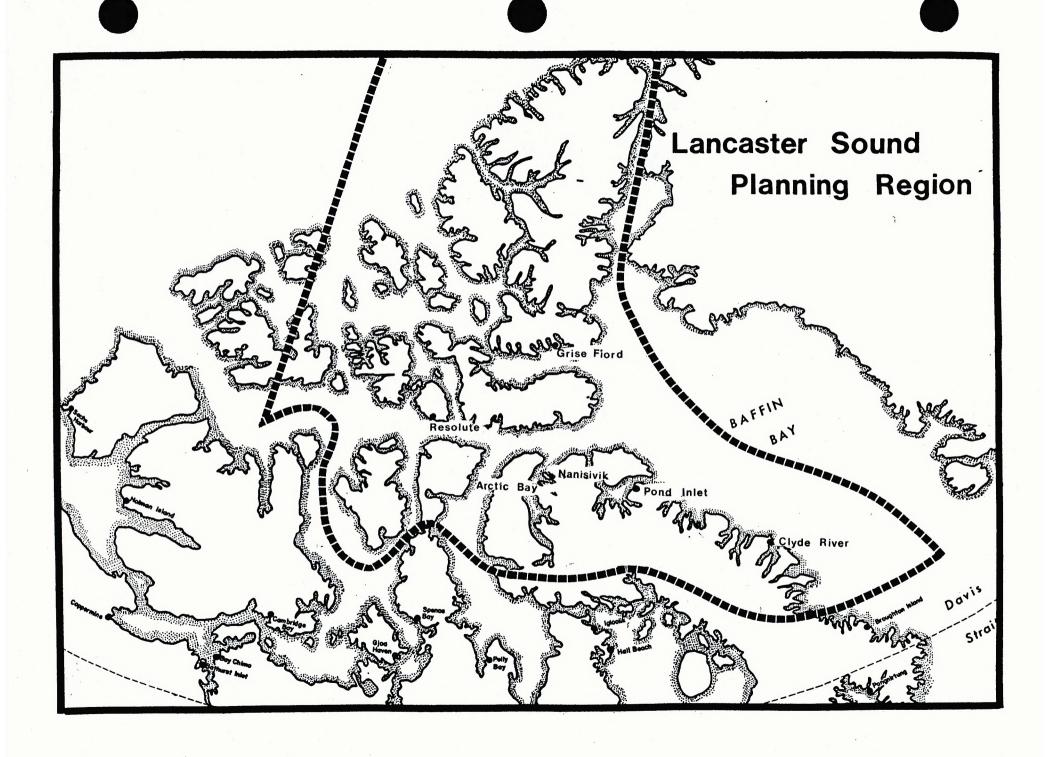
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LANCASTER SOUND REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY PROFILES

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 Lancaster Sound 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 t provide the most accurate and current data available. Since complete and accurate figures were not always available, some sources provide estimates.

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REGIONAL PROFILE

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LANCASTER SOUND

REGIONAL PROFILES

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LANCASTER SOUND

REGIONAL PROFILE

1. INTRODUCTION

This regional profile is organized into three sections:

- 1. a regional narrative describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
- a section containing figures which illustrates historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
- 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 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 Lancaster Sound area for at least 5,000 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, mining exploration and development, and scientific research has been dominant, was preceded by periods in which fur and whaling 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.

2.2 Prehistory

The Inuit and their ancestors, dating back at least 5,000 years, were present in various locations throughout the

planning region (Naysmith, 1975). The work of archaeologists indicates that Pre-Dorset, Early-Dorset, Late-Dorset and Thule cultures occupied the area in the past. Their analysis suggests that the occupation period varied from a few days to very lengthy stays. Prehistoric sites have been found at Devon Island, Cornwallis Island, Somerset Island, Admiralty Inlet, Eclipse Sound and Navy Board Inlet.

Recent archaeological field studies conducted during 1977 and 1978 have discovered many new unreported sites. The distribution of these sites and their contents suggest a greater continuity and density of human occupation in the region than previous evidence had indicated.

The sites of Pre-Dorset culture indicate that these people lived in small, widely scattered, nomadic bands, moving seasonally in order to hunt caribou and seal, probably supplemented by fish and birds in summer. The Pre-Dorset culture persisted to about 800 B.C. (Naysmith, 1975).

The people of the Dorset culture (Early and Late Dorset cultures) lived a seasonally nomadic life similar to their Pre-Dorset ancestors. The Dorset cultures are characterized by delicate carvings in ivory, antler and bone, depicting animals, fish, birds and humans. It is believed that these cultures invented the snow house (Taylor, 1971). About 900 A.D. the Dorset cultures began to disappear and to be replaced by the Thule culture.

The Thule culture, just as the Pre-Dorset culture originated from the Bering Sea region, moved eastward along the arctic coast and northward through the Arctic islands. The Thule hunters made extensive use of dogs, thereby increasing their mobility. This culture also developed expertise with which to hunt the baleen whale (Crowe, 1969). Thus, the relatively large constant source of food available to those early whalers allowed them to lead less nomadic lives.

By about the 18th century, with the decline in whaling, the Thule had resorted to a more nomadic life, relying upon the more scattered herds of seal and walrus. The decline in whale hunting may have been in part a result of a harsher climate during the period 1650-1850 and the presence of European whalers which reduced the whale population (Taylor, 1971). The change from Thule to Central Eskimo or Inuit was completed with the arrival of Europeans in the 18th century.

2.3 Discovery

The first recorded discovery of Cumberland Sound was by John Davis in 1585, and by William Baffin who entered the Lancaster

Sound area as early as 1616. Despite this earlier probing of northern waters, exploratory work remained at a standstill until the early 1800's with the renewed interest in the Northwest Passage (Bissett, 1967). The earliest known contact between the local population of the region and the outside world occurred as a result of expeditions led by explorers like John C. Ross in 1818, Captain Penny in 1839 and Sir John Franklin in 1845. Such voyages had major bearing on the subsequent history of the region, but had little impact on the local people at the time.

From 1847 to 1880, many expeditions were undertaken, in particular in search of the missing Franklin expedition. Many of these attempts were combined with whaling ventures (Harper, 1980). During the early 1900's, the Northwest Passage was finally navigated first by the Norwegian, Roald Amundsen in 1903, the first Canadian government expedition led by A.P. Low in 1904 and by Captain Bernier in 1906. From 1910 to 1922, the Lancaster Sound area was virtually forgotten by all except traders, until the Eastern Arctic Patrol was initiated in 1922.

2.4 Whaling

Following the exploratory work of the British Admiralty, Scottish and English whalers who had been working the Greenland coasts extended into the area in pursuit of whales. Whaling was dominant until 1860 and remained important until the turn of the century. Most contacts between whalers and the Inuit occurred in the areas of Pond Inlet and Clyde River, since many of the whalers preferred to exploit the less hazardous waters east of Baylot Island (Harper, 1980).

During the whaling era, the Inuit were introduced to the English language, acquired new customs and technology, and learned much about the non-native values from the whalers. As the bowhead whale population declined rapidly because of whaling, Inuit contacts with the whalers increasingly focussed on the fur trade, which began in earnest in the early 1900's. The Inuit traded furs, skins, ivory, and seal oil for guns, ammunition and other southern goods.

The Inuit were employed casually in whaling tasks in the Pond Inlet and Clyde River areas until the whaling era ended about 1914.

2.5 Trading

. With the bowhead population greatly depleted, and with the increased dependence on non-native goods and technology, trading in furs and other game, which was introduced by the

whalers and the "free traders", became the most important element in the economic and social life of the Inuit in the area.

Trading on a permanent basis began in the High Arctic with the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company trading post in Pond Inlet in 1921. A second permanent trading post was established in Arctic Bay in 1926, but closed the following year, re-opening permanently in 1936. Several other Hudson's Bay trading posts were opened on a seasonal basis on Somerset Island and Dundas Harbour, but permanently closed by 1948.

The establishment of the trading posts provided a focal point at which the Inuit could congregate and settle in permanent homes. These posts also became places for the government to establish schools and services.

2.6 Government

Shortly after the establishment of the trading posts, the first government presence was that of the R.C.M.P. The R.C.M.P., apart from performing their traditional role, also carried out errands of mercy in times of food shortage.

The post World War II era had witnessed many changes. The Federal Government initiated a wide range of programs such as education, health, housing, community infrastructure, social assistance and local economic development. These programs were undertaken following the collapse of the fur trade, in which many people found themselves in difficult economic situations. It also represented an attempt to raise social and economic standards in the Arctic to levels comparable to the rest of Canada.

In 1947, a weather station was established at Resolute Bay. Two years later, an airstrip was opened, and Resolute became a focal point of Arctic transportation. As a further step which was intended to help assert Canada's sovereignty over the High Arctic, the Federal Government, in the early 1950's, relocated several families from Port Harrison, Quebec, and from Pond Inlet to new settlements at Resolute and Grise Fiord. Since that time, other people have moved to those communities from some Baffin Island areas.

The provision of government services lured people from the life of traditional camps to life in modern serviced communities. Thus, by the end of the 1960's, most of the people had abandoned their traditional nomadic lifestyle and moved to the communities. However, some Inuit still live permanently in outpost camps as well as on a seasonal basis.

Oil and gas exploration and the establishment of Nanisivik and Polaris mines contributed toward transforming many communities into a wage economy. Some communities, such as Grise Fiord and Clyde River, still have predominantly traditional economies. With the decline in prices for furs, hunters in the area can no longer depend on supplementing their cash incomes by hunting seals and other furbearers.

Most Inuit people, even those that are employed by the wage economy, return to the land and sea, back to their cultural roots, on a part-time basis. Thus, the life of renewable resources still continues to play an important role in the physical and psychological well being of the local Inuit.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

During the last 25 years, from 1961 to 1986, the population of the Lancaster Sound planning region increased from 365 to 2,328 (Statistics Canada, Censuses). The population increase during period was 638 percent. For the same period, the communities that had the greatest increase were Pond Inlet (1,483%), Clyde River (1,163%), and Arctic Bay (961%). The greatest regional increase occurred between 1961 and 1971 by 242 percent. Similarly, on a community basis, the greatest increase occurred during the same period. The smallest increase in population occurred between the last two Censuses (1981-86) by 13 percent. Most of the communities experienced a steady constant increase in population in the last 10 years. Grise Fiord is the only community that experienced a relatively small increase in population between 1981 and 1986, with an overall decline since 1976 by 7 percent. On the other hand, Resolute's population fluctuated considerably between the Census years. Thus, Resolute's overall increase over 25 years was only 19 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 programs. The decline in population is a reflection of job availability and adjustment due to the creation of Nanisivik mining town. Based on a 3 percent growth rate per annum, it is estimated that by the year 2000 the regional population will be about 3,800.

The region has a young population. The latest available age specific data are for 1981. They reveal that some 69 percent of the population was under the age of 24; 45 percent under the age of 14, and 18 percent under the age of 4. For the same period, about 16 percent of the population was between the ages

of 25-34; 15 percent between the ages of 35-54; 4 percent between the ages of 55-64, and only about 2 percent were 65 and older. The projections for the subsequent years indicate a similar trend. For example, about 63 percent of the population will be under the age of 24, or over 78 percent of the population will be under the age of 34. At the same time, it is estimated that the population over 55 years old will remain quite stable. That is, it is not expected that the older regional population will increase substantially.

The community specific data shows that Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet have the most youthful populations, while Clyde River has the least youthful population. The projections to the year 2000 indicate a similar trend for those communities.

In 1981, the region had about 53 percent males and 47 percent females. This difference in sexes is estimated to remain about the same to the year 2000. The difference between male and female among the non-native population was higher (60% males in 1981), mainly due to the nature of jobs which attract more males than females, and in particular, due to the Nanisivik mine's job market, which is by-and-large a male dominated work environment.

In 1981, the majority of residents were Inuit (88%) and the remainder were English-speaking government, education, or service industry employees, and miners. It is expected that by the year 2000 the Inuit population will increase slightly to 90 percent. However, with the expected closure of Nanisivik Mines by 1992, the Inuit population may increase to 95 percent. The increase to the Inuit population can result due to the Inuit's ability to assume the many roles the non-native population perform currently in the region.

The largest 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, and if new fields of endeavour 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 their economy.

3.2 Education

Most of the communities in the region have a school system from kindergarten to grade 9. Grise Fiord has a grade 8 class, and Pond Inlet a grade 10 class, which was only added in the 1985-86 school year. Students who wish to go to high school have to relocate to the residential high school in Iqaluit.

the 1985-86 school year, the region had an enrollment of 728 tudents, the highest enrollment in the last 5 years. This igh enrollment is mainly due to the addition of a grade 10 lass in Pond Inlet. In all other years, from 1981 to 1985, the overall regional enrollment fluctuated between 601 students for 1982-83 to 691 students for the 1983-84 school year. The greatest fluctuation in enrollment occurred in Nanisivik and Resolute Bay, the two communities that are largely dependent on wage economy. The enrollment in school, as a percentage of the regional population, has increased to 33 percent in the 1985-86 school year.

About 50 percent of the school enrollment for 1985-86 was in primary grades (K-3); 31 percent in the intermediate grades (4-6), and about 13 percent in the middle grades (7-9). This percentage did not vary significantly from 1981 to 1986. Perally, on a regional basis, there were more males than lales enrolled in school. However, there were more females enrolled in the middle grades in all the years, except in the 1984-85 school year.

The overall percentage of attendance was between 60-88 percent, ranging from 60-79 percent in 1981-82 to 73-87 percent in the 1984-85 school year. The community specific data shows that the lowest percentage of attendance was in 1981-82, for all communities except for Grise Fiord where the lowest attendance occurred during the 1983-84 school year. The highest attendance occurred in Nanisivik (88%), Arctic Bay (81%), and Clyde River (80%). It appears that in most communities, students take little time off to accompany their parents onto the land, since the percentage of non-attendance due to land days is relatively low, ranging from 0.5-10 percent. highest percentage of non-attendance due to land days occurred in Resolute Bay (4-10%) and in Arctic Bay (3-6%). In examining the trends over the last 5 years, it appears that there is no apparent relationship between an increase in land days and attendance at school. Therefore, non-attendance must be linked to other reasons than participation in renewable resource harvesting.

On a regional basis between 1976-85, 30 students graduated from high school (grade 12) (G.N.W.T., Department of Education, 1986). During this period, 60 percent of the graduates were Inuit. The highest number of graduates were from Resolute Bay (9 students) and Pond Inlet (8 students), while the lowest number of graduates came from Clyde River and Nanisivik, 2 students, respectively. It appears that there is a high

students, respectively. It appears that there is a high drop-out rate of students from grades 9 through 12. One of the reasons that so few graduate is that students must leave their home community to attend the regional high school in Iqaluit. Many of the students find it difficult to be away from their home community. Loneliness, alcohol, drugs, and pressure from parents to return home are some of the reasons that students do not complete their studies.

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, 51 percent of working age population (15-64) has less than grade 9 education; 26 percent had no schooling at all. On a community basis, this ranges from 77 percent for Grise Fiord to 9 percent For all other communities, the range is between Nanisivik. 48-71 percent. The same census data also shows that percent of the people in the region had more than grade 9 schooling; 2 percent had some schooling between grades 9-12: 11 percent had trade diplomas and about 6 percent had some university education and/or received a degree or diploma. Generally, the non-native population is 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 resource 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, mining, 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 the different sectors based on 1982 data provided by the G.N.W.T. (1984) was: 57 percent from the private sector, 40 percent from the public sector (excluding transfer of payments), and 3 percent from renewable resources (excluding the imputed value of country food). The Federal and Territorial transfer of payments contributed over 7 percent to the regional cash income. If we include the imputed value of country food, then the renewable resource sector accounted for about 17 percent of the total regional income. For 1982, the average regional income per capita was over \$12,000, ranging from \$27,000 for Resolute to \$6,000 for Pond Inlet.

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 expansion of government programs. This has become an increasingly dependent wage economy for most communities with the advent of oil and gas exploration and the establishment of the Nanisivik mining project.

According to the 1981 Census, the region had about 1,405 people at the working age (15-64), but only 580 people were employed. The majority of these people were employed by the service and secondary industries. The 1984 labour force survey of G.N.W.T.'s Bureau of Statistics indicated that the unemployment rate for the region was about 18 percent, ranging from 27 percent for Resolute Bay to 5 percent for Grise Fiord (Nanisivik, since it is a mining town, had no unemployed persons). The participation rate for the region was about 63 percent, ranging from 87 percent for Nanisivik to 49 percent for Clyde River. Most of the people were employed in the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. Since 1970 to July 1986, 69 people from the region received Journeyman certification. The majority of Journeymen came from Nanisivik (30 people or 43%).

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 Nanisivik, which is by-and-large a non-native mining town. The cash income derived from furs by the majority of individuals was less than \$600. During the last 12 years, only about 10 percent earned up to \$1,000 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 Pond Inlet and Resolute Bay. However, the proportion of trappers attaining different income ranges was similar to other communities in the region.

Income from fur production has dropped considerably since the 1976-77 trapping season when 328 registered trappers had a reported income of \$489,000 (1985 dollars), to a low of \$69,000 for the 1984-85 trapping season (180 trappers). For most communities the highest cash return was during the 1976-77 trapping season. The trend appears to have been the result of higher returns for furs until 1980, combined with an increased number of part-time trappers, rather than a reflection of greater participation in full-time trapping.

During the last 15 years, income from fur production fluctuated considerably, as did the number of registered trappers. For example, the number of trappers dropped from a peak of 328 trappers for 1976-77 to a low of 153 trappers for the 1982-83 trapping season. In the last 4 years the average trapper's income was very low, ranging from \$600 for 1981-82 to \$360 for the 1984-85 season. It appears that protest by animal rights groups had a drastic effect on prices, particularly on seal skins. Today seal skins are mostly used in producing various handicrafts and clothing. If this situation continues it is likely that fur harvesting will provide minimal income to trappers in the future, thereby forcing some trappers to seek other means to supplement their cash income.

In examining the fluctuations in the number of registered trappers, in particular the decline since the 1976-77 season, one can attribute this decline, not just due to the low cash return from furs, but as well, due to increase in wage employ-

ment opportunities arising from Panarctic's and Nanisivik's operations. The increase in the number of trappers could be due to the slow down in the wage economy, resulting in more people returning to the land.

People in the region, as well as some non-native regional residents, obtain part of their food supply through hunting and fishing. Caribou and seal are the key meat species for the communities in the region. Fish, in particular char, are a staple in every community.

Records regarding the number of game and fish harvested for domestic consumption are not reliable. 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 BRIA's (1982) harvesting study, the value of country food was about \$3.6 million for 1982. This value was based on 363,000 kgs of edible weight. The per capita edible weight averaged about 176 kgs, and thus the per capita value was about \$2,000. Based on the per capita meat production, the protein content of the regional harvest exceeds the required "adequate" diet, as defined by Health and Welfare Canada (Science Advisory Board, 1980). Therefore, with the addition of other wildlife to their diet, the communities in the region are more than self sufficient in protein content from wildlife products alone.

The 1983 data from the above study estimates that the edible weight from harvesting was almost twice that of the previous study (Wong, 1985). Therefore, it is possible to assume that the value of country food may be closer to \$7\$ million, or about \$4,000, per person. Thus, the value of country food contributed about 25 percent to the total regional income.

Commercial resource harvesting activities are at the development stages. Arctic char is the most promising commercial product which can contribute substantially to the regional economy. However, the cash income from this resource is currently quite low. In 1982, it was estimated that the total regional income from commercial fishing was about \$32,000, ranging from \$2,000 in Clyde River to \$12,500 for Pond Inlet. The potential to expand commercial fishing for Arctic char and other species is there, not only in the rivers but in the offshore areas as well. Sport hunts for polar bear and muskox also contributed considerably to the total economy of some communities. Future sport hunts look promising, if they are combined with the overall tourism efforts.

It was estimated that hunting and trapping accounted for about 3 percent of the regional cash income, or about \$396,500, in

1982. When the imputed value of country food is included, these activities account for about 19 percent, or over \$4 million, for the same period. Thus, the renewable resources sector did contribute substantially to the reginal economy, not as much in cash income but more in subsistence living for many people.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes income and employment from the Territorial and Federal governments, local municipalities and crown corporations. In 1982, the total income from the public sector was about \$6.5 million (G.N.W.T., 1984), which is about 40 percent of the regional cash income (excluding transfer of payments). With the addition of transfer of payments, the sector's contribution has increased to 45 percent. During the same period, the public sector accounted for about percent in Nanisivik to about 71 percent in Grise Fiord (excluding transfer of payments). For all other communities the public sector accounted for about 40-60 percent of the cash income (excluding transer of payments). It appears that the public sector is a major contributor to the cash economy of most communities; it provides many essential services free of charge, or at a low cost, such as subsidized housing, which is not included in the above incomes.

Apart from providing direct employment to many residents, the public sector also provides considerable business opportunities through contracts for goods and services, and funds projects with various community organizations. Thus, these contracts and funded projects generate considerable employment and hence cash income for many people on a permanent, part-time, or seasonal basis.

In 1982, the G.N.W.T. was the largest contributor to the cash economy of the region (44%); 38 percent came from the Federal government, and 18 percent from the municipal governments. In most of the communities over half of their cash income came from the G.N.W.T. During the 1985-86 fiscal year, the G.N.W.T. alone spent over \$3.7 million on salaries and wages; \$2.4 million on grants and contributions; \$2.8 million on other operation and maintenance, and over \$4.8 million on buildings and equipment. During the same period, the G.N.W.T.'s total contribution to the regional economy was over \$13.7 million (0&M and capital expenditures).

Transfer 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 \$1.3 million for 1982 (G.N.W.T., 1984). In 1984-85, 756 people

received social assistance at an average of \$1,621 per person, ranging from \$903 in Resolute Bay to \$2,091 in Clyde River (G.N.W.T., 1985). The number of people on social assistance has not increased significantly over the last 5 years, but the amount per recipient has been increased annually for all communities except for Resolute Bay. On average, about 30 percent of the working age population has been on social assistance. The actual time spent on social assistance averaged to about 4 months per person. This would indicate that social assistance is used to supplement income during periods of lower economic activity.

The federal transfers of payment were given in the form of family allowance, old age security, unemployment insurance and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1982, about \$432,900 was distributed in the region to those that were qualified to receive these payments.

4.4 Private Sector

The region has a diversity of small to medium businesses which provide employment and hence cash income to many residents. In 1982, the private sector contributed about \$9.3 million in cash income, ranging from \$3.8 million for Nanisivik to \$137,000 for Grise Fiord (G.N.W.T., 1984). Since the 1970's, when Panarctic's oil exploration program began, and since the start of the Nanisivik and Polaris mining projects, considerable business and employment opportunities were available. Thus, any able person who wanted to work for wages or had the entrepreneurial capacity, could take advantage of the industrial activity that was going on, and which is still in progress.

Most of the local businesses are primarily geared to the need of the local market such as local construction, retail merchandise and food sales, transportation, tourism and crafts. 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, tourism and hospitality, and retail, have grown to be enterprises of considerable size, particularly the Co-ops.

The current state of the regional business sector is a reflection of the talents, initiatives and perseverence. Some are non-native who moved to the region over two decades ago. There is an indication that in recent years more Inuit people entered the business world and thus it is expected to grow considerably.

In 1982, within the private sector, about 42 percent was accounted due to mining activities; 92 percent of all income from mining activities accrued to Nanisivik (the bulk of this income went to non-native employees). Some 30 percent of the income came from the service industry; 8 percent of the income was derived from oil and gas activities; 9 percent from the retail industry; 5 percent from arts and crafts (over 70% from Clyde River alone); 4 percent from the construction industry, and some 3 percent from the tourism industry.

Given the fact that less employment will be available from oil and gas activities, and from mining after 1992, when the expected shutdown of Nanisivik Mines will materialize, tourism and arts and crafts will have to bridge the gap. Thus, with proper marketing, the communities in the region can increase the importance of tourism and consequently increase income from arts and crafts.

4.5 Cost of Living

The cost of living in 1983 was between 60-99 percent higher than Montreal, ranging from 60-69 percent for Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Nanisivik and Resolute Bay, respectively, to 90-99 percent for Grise Fiord, and 70-79 percent for Pond Inlet (Yellowknife was 15-29 percent higher than Edmonton). This is mainly due to remoteness and high cost of transportation. All fresh produce and perishable items must be flown in from Montreal via Iqaluit and/or from Edmonton via Yellowknife.

The 1985 food price survey of the G.N.W.T., Bureau of Statistics, shows that food prices for all items were about 62-75 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for dairy and eggs, ranging from 185 percent in Grise Fiord to 67 percent in Clyde River; vegetables and fruits, ranging from 63-120 percent. 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, from oil and gas, and from mining activities. 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 regional 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 downturn of oil and gas activities in the High Arctic will negatively effect the particularly in Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay. the regional economy, The oil and gas industry, namely Panarctic Oils, 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 Similarly, mining the industry contributed significantly to the regional economy. With the expected shutdown of Nanisivik mine by 1992, an important source of will be lost. 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 young people for employment in higher skilled occupations. For some people it represents their entire income, while for others it enables them to buy supplies for hunting and trapping.

In addition to employment and cash income, Nanisivik mine also provided for several communities in the region and for the entire Baffin Island, training for people to acquire important industrial skills. These skills are transferable to similar occupations, and thus the loss of this experience could be felt in many communities.

For as long as the government remains in each community and supports it existence, the communities in the region will survive. However, most of the communities had a taste of wage income from industrial activities, and may not be content to depart from this source of employment and business opportunity. Thus, other economic endeavours must be pursued,

such as expansion of tourism, commercial fishing, markets for country food, and arts and crafts. 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 LANCASTER SOUND REGION

				196	1 - 200	5					1
			Histor	ic Reco	rds			Estin	nated an	d Projecto	<u>ed</u>
Community	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1990 ²	1995 ²	2000 ²	2005 ²	% Increase 1961-1986
Arctic Bay	49	123 ·	267	391	375	471	504	591	681	782	961
Clyde River	40	99	274	352	443	465	586	673	756	841	1163
Grise Fiord	70	98	106	121	106	113	162	190	210	224	61
Nanisivik	_	_	_	_	261	311	325	367	406	430	N/A
Pond Inlet	53	178	412	504	705	786	939	1063	1186	1332	1483
Resolute Bay	153	254	189	223	168	182	188	212	2 36	262	19
TOTAL	365	752	1248	1591	2058	2328	2704	3096	3475	3871	638

Sources: 1 Statistics Canada, census data

² GNWT, Bureau of Statistics

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

TABLE 2

LANCASTER SOUND REGION

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	A11 Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
		м	850	56	130	255	170	130	135	25	15
1976 *	*** All Groups	F	675	44	120	205	155	130	105	35	15
1370	ATT GLOUPS	т	1	100	250	460	325	260	240	60	30
			1525	100	250	400	343	200	240	00	30
	ALL GROUPS	м	1100	53	205	310	190	190	170	45	30
	ALL GROOMS	F	955	47	160	255	220	145	140		15
		T	2055	100	365	565	410	335	310	35 80	45
		 - '	2033	100		303				7	
4001 #	DENE/	М	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981 *	METIS	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		T	5	0.2		5	-	-	-	-	-
	INUIT	М	∴960	-	180	275	175	145	120	35	30
	INUTT	F	850	-	155	250	185	100	130	35	15
		T	1810	88	335	525	360	245	250	75	45
A											
	NON	M	148	-	11	20	20	52	35	10 -	
	NATIVE	F	100	-	26	50	20	42	10		-
		T	248	12	37	70	45	94	45	5	-
	ALL GROUPS	м	1247	53	238	330	223	194	192	45	22
		F	1091	47	176	298	245	170	153	28	21
		т	2338	100	414	628	468	367	345	73	43
	OENE/	м	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-1	-
	METIS	F	2	-	2	-	-	-		-	-
1985**	,	Т	6	0.2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
		м	1091	-	217	312	199	159	143	32	22
		F	970		164	275	216	130	138	40	17
	TIUNIT	T	2061	88	381	587	415	289	281	72	39
		<u> </u>	2001		301	307	715	209	201	12	35
	иои	м	152	-	11	18	24	38	49	12	-
	NATIVE	F	118	-	10	23	29	55	19	1	_
		Т	270	12	21	41	53	93	68	13	_
		·									
	ALL GROUPS	М	1438	53	207	425	26.5	207	243	60	29
		F	1266	47	191	344	263	215	179	57	18
		Т	2704	100	398	769	528	422	422	117	47
,	DENE/	_	4	_	_	4	_	_	_	_	-
,	DENE/ METIS	. м	ł	1			_		_	_	
1990 **		F	2			2	1	-	_		İ
-3		T	6	0.2	-	6	-	-			-
	1 10111 =	М	1278	-	195	404	242	168	196	48	25
	INUIT	F	1143	-	179	319	236	175	161	55	18
		Т	2421	89	374	723	478	343	357	103	43
	NON	м	156	_	14	17	23	39	47	12	4
	NATIVE	F	121		26	23	27	40	17	2	0
		Ť	277	11	40	40	50	79	64	14	4
(I		1		t '	1	1	7	J	·		

[#] Based on Statistics Canada Censuses.

Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

Data for Nanisivik for 1976 is not included, as it was not yet considered as a community.

TABLE 3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, SEX AND ETHNICITY, 1985 SETTLEMENT/REGION:

Raw Population Statistics:

Age Group			ene/Metis		1		Inuit		1		Non Nativ	/ė	}	А	ll Groups	
	; - + -	Male	Female	Total	M	ale	Female	Total	1	Male	Female	Total	1	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4		4	2	6		223	164	387	:	11	10	21	!	238	176	414
5-9	-	0	0	0	1	181	155	336	i	11	13	24		192	168	360
10-14	1	0	0	0	1	131	120	251	i	7	10	17	i	138	130	268
15-19	;	0	0	0	;	111	116	22 7	- 1	4	12	16	i	115	128	243
20-24	1	0	0	0	:	88	100	188	-	20	17	37	i	108	117	225
2 5-29	;	0	0	O	1	80	7 5	155	- 1	18	18	36	i	98	93	191
30-34	1	0	0	0	1	79	55	134	-	20	22	42	1	99	77	176
35-35	1	0	0	0	1	56	44	100	- !	16	9	25	ì	72	53	125
40-44	1	0	0	0	:	31	30	61	-	16	5	21	1	47	35	82
45-49	;	0	0	0	1	30	32	62	:	10	0	10	1	40	32	72
50-54	;	0	0	0	1	26	32	58	1	7	1	8	1	33	33	66
55-59	1	0	Ũ	Ũ	1	22	23	45	- 1	3	1	9	1	30	24	54
60-64		0	0	0	;	11	4	15	- 1	4	0	4	;	15	4	19
6 5+	1	0	0	0	1	22	21	43	- 1	0	0	0	1	22	21	43

Total Population: 2,338

Population By Percentages:

Age Group	 Male D	ene/Metis Female	Total	1	Male	Inuit Female	Total	;	Male	Non Nativ Female	/e Total	Male	ll Groups Female	Total
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+	0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		9.5 7.7 5.6 4.7 3.8 3.4 2.4 1.3 1.3 1.1 0.9	7.0 6.6 5.1 5.0 4.3 3.2 2.4 1.9 1.3 1.4 1.0 0.2	16.6 14.4 10.7 9.7 8.0 6.6 5.7 4.3 2.6 2.7 2.5 1.9 0.6		0.5 0.5 0.3 0.2 0.9 0.8 0.9 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.3	0.4 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.4 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.9 1.0 0.7 0.7 1.6 1.5 1.8 1.1 0.9 0.4 0.3 0.4	10.2 3.2 5.9 4.9 4.2 4.2 4.2 1.7 1.4 1.3 0.6	7.5 7.2. 5.6 5.5 5.0 4.0 3.3 2.3 1.5 1.4 1.0 0.2	17.7 15.4 11.5 10.4 9.6 8.2 7.5 5.3 3.5 3.1 2.8 2.3 0.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNMT, 1986

TABLE 4

ENROLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE For School Years 1981 - 1985

LANCASTER SOUND REGION

YEAF	≀ S	PRIMARY K - 3	INTERMEDIATE 4 - 6	MIDDLE 7 - 9	SENIOR 10 - 12	TOTAL
,	М	159	103	51	0	313
1981-82	F	141	94	64	0	299
	Т	300	197	115	0	612
	М	150	102	60	0	312
1982-83	F	147	80	62	0	289
	T	297	182	122	0	601
	М	162	123	73	0	358
1983-84	F	154	109	70	0	333
	Т	316	232	143	0	691
1004 05	М	163	112	66	0	341
1984-85	F	165	101	56	0	322
	Т	328	213	122	0	663
	М	192	117	44	19	372
1985-86	F	176	109	47	24	356
	T	368	226	91	43	

Source: GNWT, Department of Education, 1986

TABLE 5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY For School Years 1981-1985

LANCASTER SOUND REGION

YEARS	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non- atlendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	612	0.5-10	60-79
1982 - 83	601	0.5-9	67-84
1983 - 84	691	0.5-9	63-88
1984 - 85	663	0.5-4	73-87

SOURCE: GNWT, Department of Education, 1986

TABLE 6
PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT BY ETHNICITY

ANY BY COMMUNITY
FOR SCHOOL YEARS 1981 - 86

CLYDE RIVER	NANISIVIK	GRISE FIORD	POND INLET	RESOLUTE BAY	ARCTIC BAY	COMMUNITY
1981 - 82 1982 - 83 1983 - 84 1984 - 85 1985 - 86	1981 - 82 1982 - 83 1983 - 84 1984 - 85 1985 - 86	1981 - 82 1982 - 83 1983 - 84 1984 - 85 1985 - 86	1981 - 82 1982 - 83 1983 - 84 1984 - 85 1985 - 86	1981 - 82 1982 - 83 1983 - 84 1984 - 85 1985 - 86	1981 - 82 1982 - 83 1983 - 84 1984 - 85 1985 - 86	
9.0	1.0	8 8 8 8 8	°, 20°, 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20°	29 189 50 189 00	•	BNBC
19 19 19 19		19 19 19 19		2222E	•	METIS
98.0 91.5 96.6 97.5 98.2	57.5 62.0 51.0 51.6 58.6	100.0 100.0 96.0	95.0 94.0 98.0 96.4	81.0 74.5 86.5 97.0 87.5	95.5 93.7 97.2 98.0	TIUNIT
2.0 8.5 1.9 1.2	41.0 38.0 47.7 47.4 40.0	*********	₩ 25 A 50	17.0 17.0 13.5 3.0 12.5	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	OTHER

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 7

High School Graduates By Home Community

For 1976 - 1985

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1976-77		1977-78		19	978-79	1	979-80	1	980-81	1′9	981-82
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TIUNIT	NON-NAT I VE	INUIT	NON-NAT I VE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLYDE RIVER	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GRISE FIORD	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
POND INLET	0	0	0	0	4 .	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESOLUTE BAY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	2
TOTAL	4	0	3	0	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	2

	19	82-83	15	983-84	19	84-85	
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TOTAL
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
CLYOE RIVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
GRISE FIORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
POND INLET	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
RESOLUTE BAY	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
TOTAL	2	2	0	1	0	2	30

SCURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 8

EDUCATION LEVELS, 15+ POPULATION, 1981

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

COMMUNITY	POPULATION 15 yrs+ Native	Other	NO Schooling	∠Gr 9	>Gr 9	>Gr 9-12 Certif.	Trades Diploma	Some University	University Degree, Diploma
Arctic Bay	210	15	65	.60	35	5	30	10	5
Clyde River	220	5	75	30	25	0	35	5	5
Grise Fiord	60	5	20	30	10	0	10	5	0
Nanisivik	155	105	5	20	35	20	40	10	20
Pond Inlet	370	35	110	140	45	5	40	10	15
Resolute Bay	215	10	85	75	45	0	<u>5</u>	0	10
Total	1230	175	360	355	195	30	160	40	55

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

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

TABLE 9

revised: 87-02-11

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982

COMMUNITY	Imputed value of Country Food+	Renewable Resource*	Private Sector	Public Sector	: Unearned : Income@	Total
Arctic Bay	\$875,000	\$111,700	\$857,400	5961,000	\$22 1, 000	53,029,100
Clyde River	5966,000	\$74,000	\$720,000	\$1,234,000	\$375,000	53,3 69,000
Grise Fiord	\$384,000	\$45,200	: \$137,200	5443,100	: \$57,100	\$1,066,600
Nanisivik	\$254 , 000	NA NA	: 53,811,000	\$555,000	: 579,000	5 1 ,699,000
Pond Inlet	\$853,000	\$110,500	: \$1,266,700	: : \$1,698,000	: : \$467,600	\$ 1,395,8 00
Resolute Bay	\$287 , 000	\$55,100	\$2,536,200	: 51,644,000	; 5104,000	\$4,626, 3 00
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$3,619,000	\$396 , 588	\$9,328,500	\$6,535,100	\$1,306,700	521,185,000

^{*} Income from renewable resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur meat and ivory.

SOURCE: A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNHT.

[@] Unearned income includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial

⁺ Estimates based on BRIA's harvesting study, 1981

TABLE 10 COMMUNITY INCOME BY SOURCE

			PRIVATE			s					
Community	Renewatie Resource Rarvects*	FRIMARY SECTOR	Cil & Gas	Total	SECONDARY Arts & Crafts	CECTUR Construction	Total	TERTI Retail	ARY SECTOR Tourism	Cther	Total
Arctic Bay	3111,703.00	\$210,500.00	\$275,800.00	\$600,700.00	\$30,000.00	\$68,000.00	\$38,000.00	\$192,000.0C	344.400.00	£34,000.00	\$270,450,00
Clyde River	\$74,610.00	\$84,000.00	AM	\$158,000.00	-\$300,000,00	\$183,000.00	\$463,000.00	\$175,000.00	NA		\$173,000.00
Grise Flord	\$48,200.00	NA	NA	\$48,000,00	\$20,000.11	\$12,000.00	\$32,000.00	£85,800,00	\$41,000.00	\$4,200.00	\$105,200.00
Namieivin	WA	\$5,576,000.00	AK	\$3,878,000.00	ÑА	NA	NA	365,000.00	Ail	ming.000.00	\$235,000.00
Fins Inlet	3110,500.00	\$5,500.00	\$490,000.00	2609.000.00	\$70,000.00	\$160,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$343,000.00	\$126,500.00	\$128,700.00	\$598,200.00
Resolute Eay	\$55,100.00	BA	NA	388,190,00	\$6,000,65	\$20,000.00	\$26,000.00	817,000.00	£37,200.60	\$2,415,000,00	\$2,510,235.06
TOTAL	#396.200.00	\$3.881,000.00	\$785,500.60	₹£.044,983.90	\$426,000.00	\$183,000.00	\$789,600.00	£530,000.0Q	£249,190.00 °	\$2,761,900.00	\$3,892,000.06
	PUBLIC SECTOR										
Community	Ravit of the Monthwest Tennitories	Fe2esal Gev't	Municipal Gov't	Trasl	All Sections Income	Unearmed Income @	Imputed Value of Food Harvested +	Total Income	Average Income per Capita	Average Infone per Household	Average Earned Income per Housemild
Arotis Bay	£830,000.00	\$111,500.00	3320,0 00.50	\$981,000.00	\$1,930,100,00	\$224,000.00	\$875,000.00	\$3,729,100.00	\$6,077.60	£43,272.86	\$27,572.86
Jlyde River	2544,000.00	\$310,000.00	\$350,000.00	\$1,234,0C0.00	52,923,000.40	\$375,000.00	\$966,000.00	\$3,383,000.00	87,570.79	\$42,112.50	\$25,350.00
Grise Flore	\$244,150.00	\$152,000.00	\$47,000.00	3440,100,00	\$828,500.00	\$57,100.00	\$384,600.00	\$1,165,600.00	\$10,159.10	IS3,330.00	\$31,2 ⁻⁵ .00
Namislyth	2235 ,000.05	\$260,000.00	AI:	\$555,000.00	£4,286,000.to	\$79,000.00	\$254,000.00	\$4.899,000.00	\$18,073.03	\$67,128.57	\$62,371.43
Fond Inlet	2906,000.00	\$183, 000.00	\$413,000.00	mi,898,011.00	\$3,078,200.00	\$467,600.00	\$853,000.00	\$4,235,800.00	€6,225.18	£3É,186,40	\$24,601.60
Resolute bay	\$360,015.00	\$1,169,000.00	\$15,000.30	£1,844,100.00	\$4,20€,300.03	\$164,000.00	\$287,000.00	\$4,818,300.00	\$27,213.53	341,306.25	\$37,315.18
Timal	£1,879,100.00	\$2,495,000.00	\$1,161,000.00	\$6,838,100.00	816,260, 100 .00	\$1,306,700.00	\$3,619,000.00	\$21,135,300.00	£12,588.04	547 ,052.76	\$34,831.01

[•] Income from renewable resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur meat and ivory.

© Includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial and federal governments such as social assistance, family allowance—and old age security.

- Estimates based on DATA's Larvesting study, 1981

SIURCE: A Bafilm Region Economic Baseline Study, 1954, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GRWT.

TABLE 11

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

	Persons 15-64 Years	Labour Force	Partici- pation Rate	Em- ployment	Unem- ployment	Unem- ployment Rate	Worked in 1984	Job Wanted
	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)
Arctic Bay	223	118	53	93	26	22	141	78
Clyde River	274	133	49	115	18	14	176	132
Grise Fiord	83	57	69	53	3	5	66	20
Nanisivik	68	59	87	59	* _	-	65	-
Pond Inlet	426	243	57	183	60	25	288	173
Resolute	79	55	70	40	15	27	63	32

Source: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985

TABLE 12
INDUSTRY DIVISION AND CLASS OF WORKERS
1981 CENSUS

COMMUNITY	15 yrs + NATIVE	OTHER	ALL INDUSTRY	PUBLIC ADMIN./ DEFENCE	BUS./SOCIAL	TRANSPORT/ COMMUN.	TRADE	CONST.	MANUF.	PRIMARY	FINANCE ISSUANCE
Arctlc Bay	210	15	90	25	15	10		5	20	5	5
Ciyde River	220	5	95	25	35		10	0	5	0	10
Grise Fiord	60	5	35	0	0	5		0	0	0	0
Nanisivik	155	105	125	5	5	5	O	0	105	0	0
Pond Inlet	370	35	180	45	60	15	10		20	5	10
Resolute	215	10	55	20	5		5	5	15	0	0
TOTAL	1230	175	580	120	120	45	35	10	165	10	25

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

NOTE: Statistics Canada figures are randomly rounded, therefore there is a certain error factor, eg. If there are less than 5 people zero is shown.

* Including employment with the Oil and Gas and Mining industry.

** Employment with the renewable resources sector.

TABLE 13

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY

FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	Industrial Marehouseman	Burner Mechanic	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration; Air conditioning Mechanic	P) unber	Heavy duty Hechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	-	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steam fitter Pipe fitter	Welder	Applance Serviceman	Commercial Cook	INTAI
HANISIVIK*			6			1		2		4		7	1	2	1	4		1	1			3C
GRESE FIORD			1									•	•		1							2
ARCTIC BAY			9	•	1										3							13
POND INLET		1	2	1	4				•													٤
RESOLUTE BAY		1	1		1					1		4				,	1					ç
CLYDE RIVER		-	5		2								•] ;
TOTAL	9	2	24	1	8	1.	p	2	ø	5	,	11	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	0	,	69

^{*} About 3C% of certified journeymen from Nanisivik 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 14

LANCASTER SOUND REGION

Trapping Income
from 1973-85

		No.	No.	\$ of	Trappers E	Earning		come from		Trapper ome
Year	No. Trappers	Trappers Earning Over \$400	Trappers Earning Over \$600	\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	Real Dollars \$(000)	Real Dollars \$(000)	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974	276	134	_	56	67	9	\$203	\$489	\$736	\$1,773
1974-1975	294	144	-	66	74	4	\$185	\$402	\$629	\$1,367
1975-1976	295	149	-	75	71	3	\$202	\$408	\$683	\$1,381
1976-1977	328	191	_	99	87	5	\$261	\$489	\$795	\$1,489
1977-1978	268	-	57	20	30	5	\$153	\$263	\$570	\$982
1978-1979	298	-	136	32	100	6	\$300	\$473	\$1,006	\$1,586
1979-1980	304	-	113	34	75	4	\$219	\$314	\$720	\$1,031
1980-1981	303	-	121	46	7 5	-	\$206	\$262	\$680	\$865
1981-1982	273	-	73	22	49	2	\$147	\$169	\$638	\$618
1982-1983	153	-	35	16	19	-	\$61	\$66	\$398	\$432
1983-1984	159	-	30	14	15	1	\$57	\$59	\$355	\$369
1984-1985	180	-	35	14	21	_	\$69	\$69	\$368	\$368

Source: GNWT, Department of Renewable Resources, 1986

TABLE 15
WILDLIFE HARVEST DATA FOR 1983
COMMUNITY: Lancaster Sound

SPECIES	TOTAL NO. HARVESTED	TOTAL EDIBLE MASS	: TOTAL : HARVESTED : FER CAPITA :	PER CAPITA EDIBLE MASS	ESTIMATED MASS USED TO CALCULATE EDIBLE BIOMASS
1					
1	}		1		!
Ringed Seal	10012	200240	1 4.92 1	98.40	1 20 1
Polar Bear	119	18921	0.06	9.30	l 159 l
Other Marine	560	48557	1 0.28 1	23.86	! 86.70B
Mammals	!		1		1
l Muskox l	10 1	1100	0.01	0.54	! 110 ;
! Arctic Hare !	1121	2242	0.55	1.10	1 2 1
Caribou	3849	184752	1.89 !	90.79	1 48 1
Rock Ptarmigan	1550	976	1 0.76 1	0.48	1 0.6296 1
! Waterfowl !	2946	4595	1 1.45	2.26	1.5597
: Seabirds :	129	80	0.06	0.04	0.6201
Char	36486	61592	17.93	30.27	1 1.6880
(anadromous)*	·	×	1	- -	1 2 1
Other	2547	681	1 1.25	0.33	0.2673
Ocean Fish		}	1		1
Landlocked	118	118	0.06	0.06	1 1
Char	}	,	1		1
Lake Trout) X	X	1 X I	X	1 X I
Other !	}		1	1	1
Freshwater Fish	X :	X X	i x i	X	. X I
! Whale **	239	114824	0.12	56.42	480.43
1			1		
1			1		1
I TOTALS		638678		313.85	
1			·		

NOTES:

All masses measured in kilograms.

An "X" indicates that data for these species was not collected for this year. (ave) indicates that several species were included in this category. * Anadromous implies that fish were caught while ascending rivers to spawn. ** Using estimated edible biomass of 469 Kg for Narwal and 372 Kg for Beluga whale, it appears that the whale harvest consisted of 209 Narwal and 30 Beluga. $\underline{\omega}$

SOURCE: Wong, MP, Chemical Residues in Fish and Wildlife Species Harvested In Northern Canada, 1985.

TABLE 16

COVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPENDITINES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

		TIGGERA 180	IRES - \$		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES-\$							
	Salarles	Grants &	Other		Bulldings		Grants &		TOTAL			
SETTLEHENT	& Wages	Contribution	084	TOTAL	& Works	Equipment	${\bf Contribution}$	TOTAL	Cap & 0&1			
						1	•					
Arctic Bay	656,263	622,208	376,132	1,654,603	2,167,888	29,078	12,500	2,209,466	3,864,069			
Clyde River	632,226	848 , 326	304,502	1,765,054	135,994	6,288		142,282	1,927,336			
Grise Fiord	249,479	91,299	226,261	567,039	847,142	5,287		852,429	1,419,468			
Hanisivik	621,405	9,832	1,008,057	1,639,294	1,856	1,177		3,033	1,642,327			
Pond Inlet	1,180,893	729,731	455,211	2,365,635	401,693	40,217	132,230	574,140	2,939,975			
Resolute Bay	376,571	80,019	438,611	897,201	1,036,348	29,078	12,500	1,077,926	1,975,127			
Baffin Subtotal	3,718,837	2,381,415	2,808,774	8,909,026	4,590,921	111,125	157,230	4,859,276	13,768,302			

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 17
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES & REGIOUS, 1980 - 1985

СОННИН			\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$°s)		AVERAGE \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	Average No. Case/Honth	AVERAGE OA \$/CABE (ACTUAL: \$'o)
Arctic Bay	1980-81	44,081	44,081	43	1,025	130	12	319
•	1981-82	49,415	55,460	40	1,387	150	13	351
	1982-83	40,574	50,030	34	1,471	143	12	350
	1983-84	57, 197	74,186	48.	1,546	192	16	386
	1964-85	49, 135	66,309	38	1,761	170	14	390
Clyde River	1980-81	103,606	103,606	64	1,619	266	22	390
	1981-82	120,142	134,839	61:	2,210	335	28	403
	1982-83	128,788	158,801	80	1,985	412	32	385
	1983-84	142,264	184,519	93	1,984	435	36	424
	1984-85	134,706	181,790	9.7	2,091	437	36	416
Grise Flord	1980-81	7,233	7,233	9	804	30	3	241
	1981- 8 2	12,662	14,211	19	748	54	4	263
	1982-83	10,635	13,113	17	771	57	5	230
	1983-84	24,766	32,122	29	1,108	101	8	318
	1984-85	37,286,	50,318	31	1,623	148	12	340
Pond Inlet	1980-81	94,240	94,240	64-	1,473	246	21	383
	1981-82	84,638	94,992	60	1,583	247	21	385
	1982-83	94,306	116,263	75	1,550	301	12	386
	1983-84	· 110, 496	143,315	93	1,541	330	27	434
	1984-85	101,855	137,456	79	1,727	304	25	452
lesolute Bay	1980-81	17,736	17,736	17	1,043	60	5	296
	1981-82	13,073	14,672	13	1,129	49	: 1	299 204
	1982-83	18,374	22,656	16	1,416	59	5	384 379
	1983-64	24,223	31,418	24	1,309	83	?	
	1984-85	13,660	18,435	21	903	54	5	341

C

TABLE 18

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

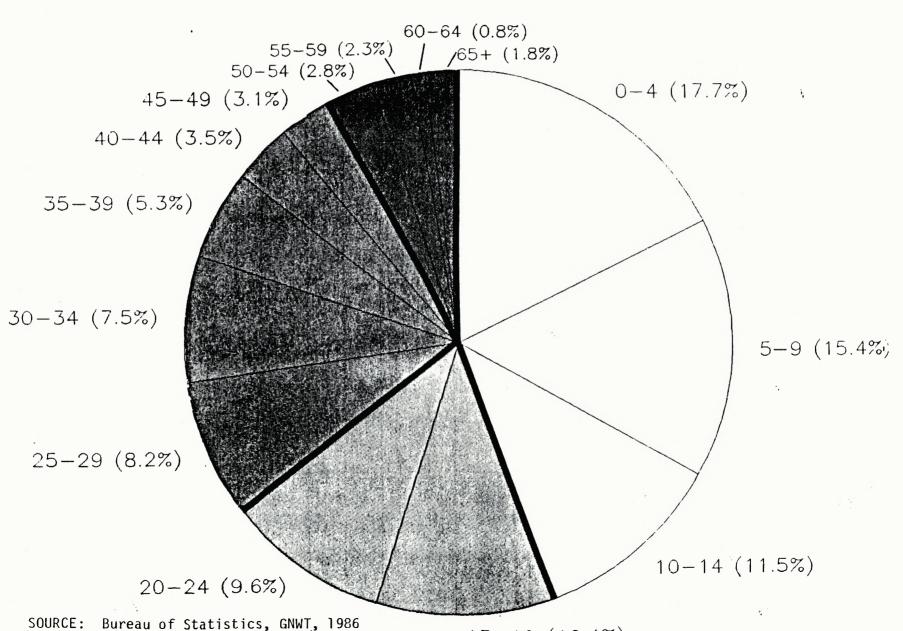
				<u> </u>	Cereal	<u> </u>					Non-	Other
Community	All Items	Meat	Fish	Dairy & Eggs	& Bakery	Fruit	Vege- tables:	Sugar	Coffee & Tea	Fats & Oils	Alcoh. Bev.	Food Items
Arctic Bay	167	142	119	189	115	212	214	157	101	168	150	159
Clyde River	166	160	127	167	137	176	220	154	100	15 ^L i	147	154
Grise Fiord	175	130	131	285	145	143	190	175	118	192	174	143
Nanisivik	163	151	109	201	128	156	191	154	109	141	159	163
Pond Inlet	162	142	119	195	113	186	193	148	89	150	140	181
Resolute	163	149	116	196	158	143	163	150	136	148	219	159

SOURCE: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985.

i = i

LANCASTER SOUND REGION 1985

Population By Age



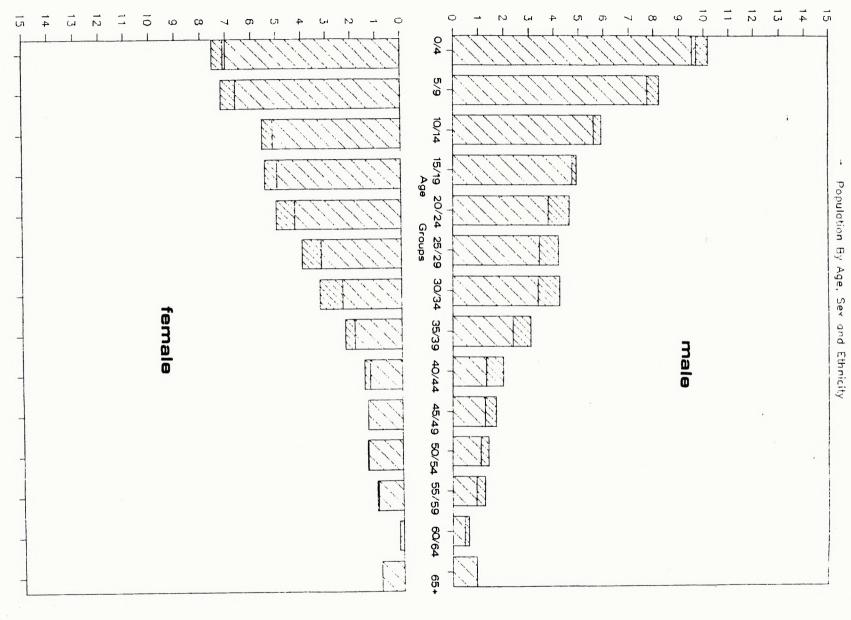
SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT, 1986

15-19 (10.4%)

Dene/Metis

Non Hotive

LANCASTER SOUND REGION 1985



36

LANCASTER SOUND REGION

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982

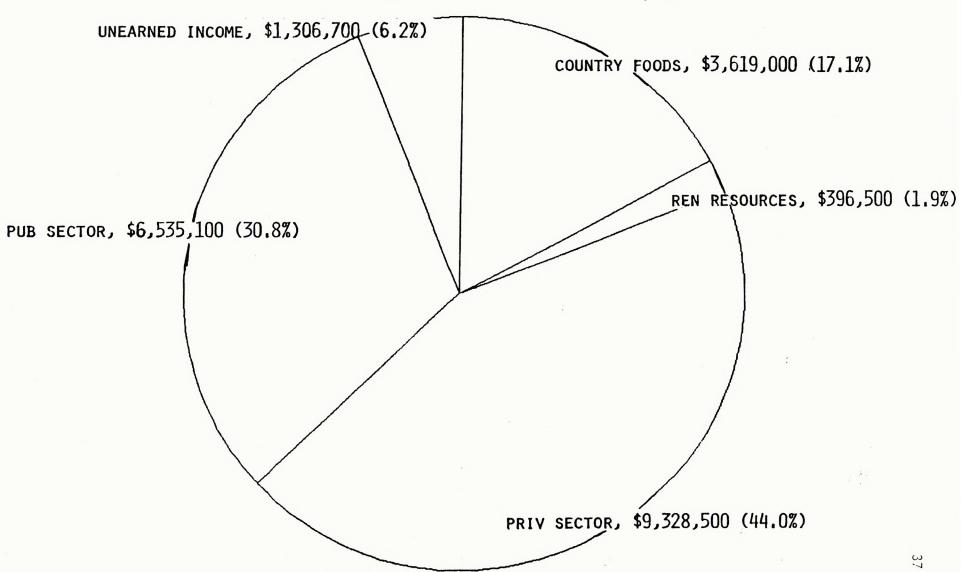
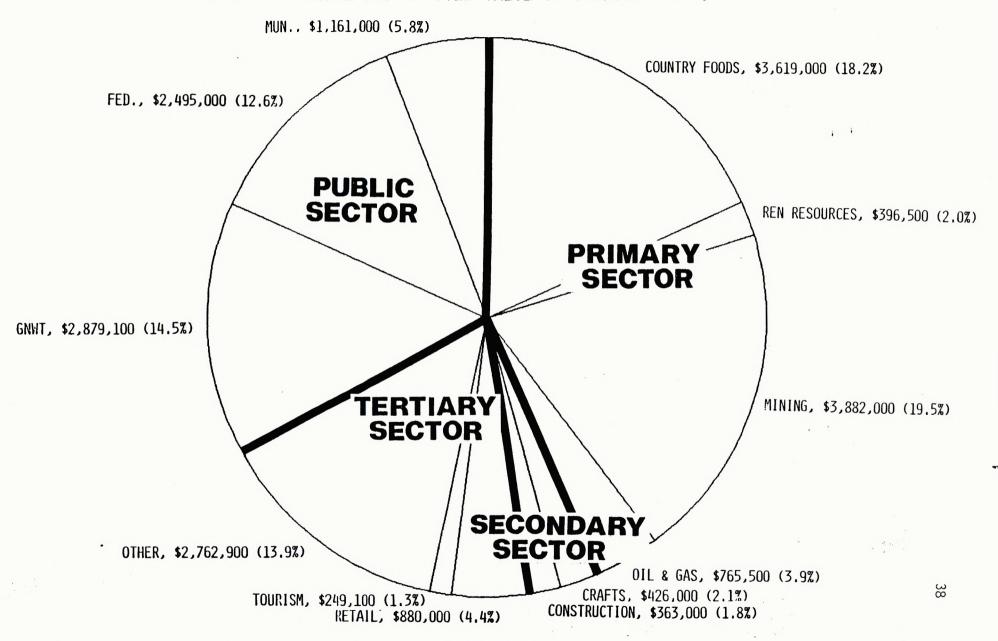


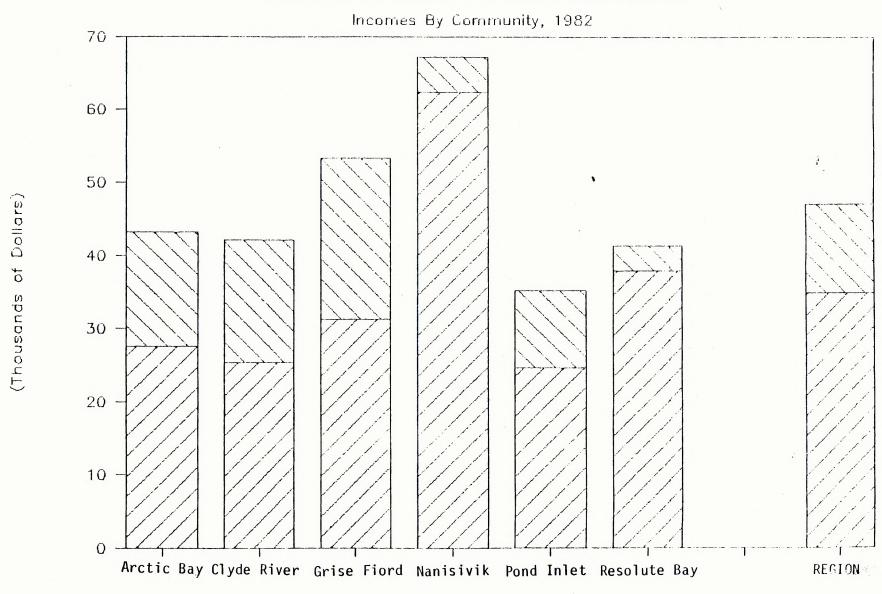
FIGURE 4

LANCASTER SOUND REGION
INCOME BY SOURCE AND IMPUTED VALUE OF COUNTRY FOODS, 1982



GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Source: A Baffin Region Econ Baseline Study, 1984.

LANCASTER SOUND REGION



NOTE:

Average Earned Income Per Household

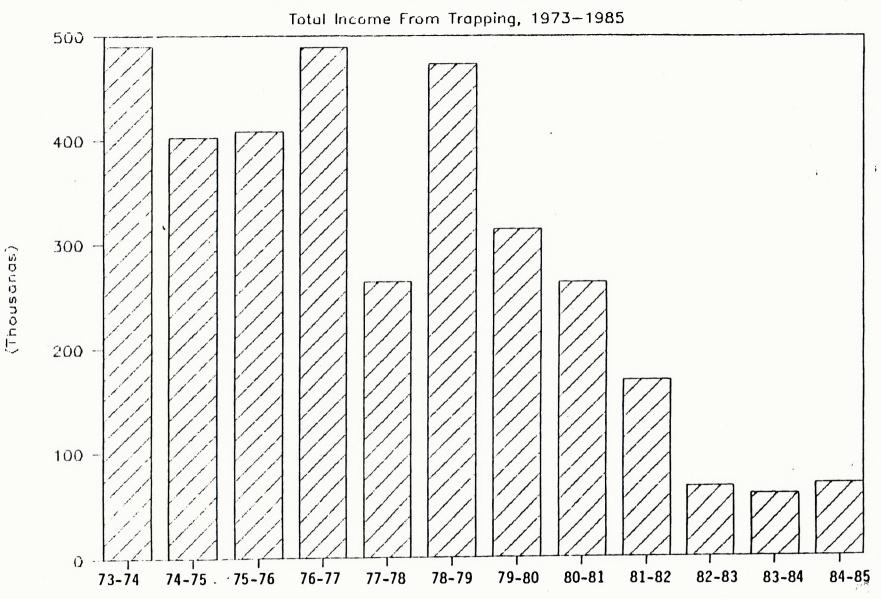
Average Other Income Per Household

GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism,

A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984

LANCASTER SOUND REGION

Original: 19 September 1986



Year

NOTE:

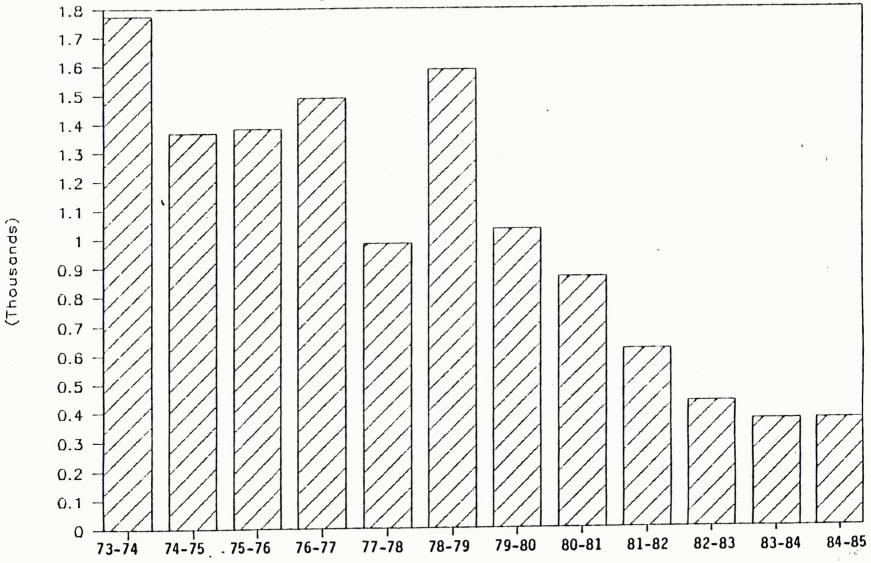
Figures expressed in 1985 dollars

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1936



Original: 19 Septer 1986

Average Income From Trapping, 1973-1985



Year

NOTE: Figures expressed in 1985 dollars

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

LANCASTER SOUND COMMUNITY PROFILE

ARCTIC BAY

Prepared by:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office
February 1987

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IKPIARJUK

ARCTIC BAY

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

- a short section describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
- 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 Arctic Bay area has been occupied by nomadic hunters in successive waves of migration from the West for about 5000 years.

The community's Inuktitut name, Ikpiarjuk, means "a bag or pocket" which describes the bay's enclosed situation. Its English name derives from the visit of the whaling vessel "Arctic" commanded by Captain Willie Adams in 1872.

Modern permanent settlement of Arctic Bay began with the establishment of Hudson's Bay Company trading post in 1926. When the post was closed the following year, the Inuit living around Admiralty Inlet were encouraged to trade at Pond Inlet or were visited by traders. When the post was re-established in 1939, the Hudson's Bay Company relocated a group of Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung, Igloolik and Pond Inlet people at the new post. Many of them came from a post at Dundas Harbour on Devon Island which was closed the same year (Bissett, 1968).

Arctic Bay was the site of the first mercy flight into the Canadian Arctic Islands in August 1938, when the Rev. Paul Schulte flew his plane, the "Flying Cross" from Churchill for a sick missionary.

The operation of a Department of Transport weather station during 1942-1952 and a Federal school in 1962 provided incentives for year-round settlement living. The development of oil exploration and the nearby lead-zinc mine at Nanisivik in the early 1970's were important events in transforming Arctic Bay into the largely wage-employed community it is today.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Arctic Bay's population rose from 49 in 1961 to 391 in 1976 and then declined to 375 in 1981 (Statistics Canada. Currently the population is at 471 people (Statistics Canada. 1987). From 1961 to 1976 the population grew by about 700 percent. On average this growth represents about 46 percent of the annual growth rate. This is due to considerable in-migration from outpost camps and from other communities. The population grew considerably during 1975 to 1978 when Nanisivik mine was being constructed and was going production. Numbers of people who had relatives there and were interested in wage employment moved to Arctic Bay. subsequent decline in population, which is reflected in the 1981 Census, resulted due to many people returning to their home communities upon completion of the Nanisivik construction phase, and a number of people found the employment unattractive in the long run, or could not get housing (BRIA, 1979). residents of Arctic Bay moved to Nanisivik to take jobs at mine during the production phase. The projected population of Arctic Bay for the year 2000 is about 680 people, which amounts to about 3 percent of annual rate of growth. It is also important to note that the impending closure of Nanisivik mine, now projected for 1992, may cause an increase in the population of Arctic Bay.

Detailed population data for the community are somewhat dated, being based on the 1981 Census. The data reveals that the community is youthful with 66 percent of the population under the age of 24 (45% under the age of 14). During the same period 29 percent of the population was between 25-54 years old (16% between 25-34) and only about 3 percent of the population was over 65 years old. The projection to year 2000 indicates that the community will remain relatively youthful.

In 1981, the community had about 52 percent males and 48 percent females. 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. It is estimated that by the year

2000 the majority of Inuit residents may increase to 96 percent.

The large proportion of the 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 157 students, the highest enrollemnt since the beginning of schooling years, as compared to 119 students in the 1981-82 school year. During the last 5 years between 49-59 percent of enrollment was in the primary grades (K-3), while the enrollment in middle grades (7-9) was between 2-20 percent for the same period.

Students who wish to go to high school (grades 10-12) have to go to Iqaluit. The number of students that were enrolled in high school is not known. However, the data shows that between 1976 and 1985 only 5 students have graduated from high school (grade 12). One of the reasons that so few graduate is that students must leave their home community to attend the regional high school in Iqaluit. Many of the students find it difficult to be away from their home community. Loneliness, alcohol, drugs, and pressure from parents to return home are some of the reasons that students do not complete their studies.

The average percentage of attendance is quite high, ranging from 75 percent for 1981-82 to 81 percent for 1984-85. During the past 4 years the average of attendance has steadily increased by 5 percent for 1981-83 and by one percent during 1983-85. The percentage of non-attendance due to land days was relatively low and fluctuated during the last 5 years, ranging from 3-6 percent. 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.

Statistics Canada's 1981 Census indicates that over 55 percent of the working age population (15-64 years) had less than grade 9 schooling (29 percent had no schooling at all), and about 15 percent had more than grade 9 schooling. There appears to be a very high drop out rate of students from grades 9 through 12.

Vocational and continuing education are also available in the community. There is an adult education centre which offers a variety of subjects. Course through the Arctic College are also available locally or in Iqaluit.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

The economy of Arctic Bay 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, income from oil and gas and mining, 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 1982 data provided by G.N.W.T. (1984) was: 44 percent from the private sector, 50 percent from the public sector (excluding transfer of payments), and 6 percent from the renewable resources sector (excluding the imputed value of country food).

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 expansion of government programs. This has become an increasingly dependent wage economy with the advent of oil and gas exploration and the establishment of the Nanisivik mining project.

According to the 1981 Census, there were 225 people at working age (15-64 years), but only 90 people were employed. The majority of these people were employed by the service and secondary sectors. The 1984 labour force survey of G.N.W.T.'s Bureau of Statistics indicated that the unemployment rate was percent (93 employed) and that the participation rate was 53 percent. Most of the people were employed in the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs, although the community has the second largest number of certified journeymen in the region. 1986, 13 people have received Journeyman July certification. This is probably due to Nanisivik mine offering Journeymen certificate courses and apprenticeship training for workers from the community. With the expected mine shutdown, this type of training will no longer be as accessible as it has been in the past.

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country food, was about \$6,000 in 1982. If we include the estimated imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to about \$8,000. Therefore, about 25 percent of the per capita income came from the value of country food.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Arctic Bay and its surrounding area is rich in game and fish. Traditionally, the residents have relied on seal, caribou and fish for meat and have used narwhale, polar bear, ducks, geese and ptarmigan to supplement their diet. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of the harvest is not available. According to BRIA's (1982) harvesting study, based on over 79,500 kgs of edible weight, it was estimated that the value of country food was about \$875,000. It was also estimated that the per capita weight of country food was over 212 kgs and that per capita value was over \$2,000. Based on the per capita meat production, the protein content of this harvest will exceed the required "adequate" diet, as defined by Health and Welfare Canada (Science Advisory Board, 1980). Therefore the residents the community consume much more than the minimal "adequate" amount of protein. With the addition of other wildlife to diet, one could surmise that the community is more than self sufficient in protein products from wildlife alone.

Income from fur production has dropped considerably since 1973-74 season when 60 trappers had a total reported income of about \$152,500 (1985 dollars). During the last 15 years income from furs fluctuated drastically, so had the number of registered trappers. For example, the number of trappers has dropped from a peak of 73 trappers in 1976-77 to a low of 28 trappers in 1982–83, which is also the lowest reported income Generally, very few trappers earned more than of \$5,500. \$600. In the 1984-85 season, 32 trappers reported \$11,700 in income: 7 trappers earned over \$600: 3 trappers earned up to \$1,000 and only 7 trappers earned between \$1,000-\$5,000. It appears that protest by animal right groups had a drastic effect on prices, particularly on seal skins. Today seal skins are mostly used in producing various handicrafts and clothing. If this situation continues it is likely that fur harvesting will provide minimal income to hunters in the future, thereby forcing some hunters to seek other means to supplement their income.

In examining the fluctuations in the number of registered trappers, in particular the decline of the 1977-78 season, one can attribute this decline due to increase in wage employment opportunities arising from Panarctic's operation, and due to the decline in the community's population, while the increase in

the number of trappers could be perceived as a result of slow down in the wage economy resulting in more people returning to the land.

It was estimated that hunting and trapping accounted for 6 percent, or \$112,000, to the cash economy of the community in 1982. When the imputed value of country food is included, these activities account for about 32 percent, or \$987,000, of the total economy for the same period. Thus, the renewable resources sector did contribute substantially to the local economy, not as much in cash income but more in subsistence living for many residents.

Generally, subsistence production in Arctic Bay is characterized by a high participation rate by most of the residents throughout the year on a largely part-time basis 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 income and employment with the Hamlet administration, Housing administration, Nursing Station, the school, different territorial government departments and federal government. In 1982 the total income from the public sector was about \$961,000, which is about 50 percent of the cash economy of Arctic Bay (excluding transfer of payments). The public sector, apart from being the major contributor to the local cash economy, also provides many essential services free of charge or at a very low cost, such as housing which is not included in the above income.

Apart from providing direct employment to many people. the public sector also provides considerable business opportunities through contracts for goods and services particularly in the construction of housing and other facilities and During the 1985-86 fiscal year, the G.N.W.T. maintenance. spent about \$656,000 on salaries and wages; about \$622,000 in grants and contributions; about \$376,000 in operation maintenance and over \$2.2 million on building and equipment. For the same period G.N.W.T.'s total contribution to the local economy was over \$3.8 million (0&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 10 percent from the total community's cash income, or \$224,000 for 1982. In

1984-85, 38 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,761 per person. During the last 5 years (1980-85) between 34 to 48 people received social assistance. The number of assistance during this period has not people on social increased drastically, but the amount per recipient has been increased annually from \$1,025 for 1980-81 to \$1,761 for 1984-85. During the 1984-85 fiscal year, about 9 percent of the population was on social assistance. The actual time spent on social assistance averaged to about 4.5 months recipient. This would indicate that social assistance is used during periods οf lower to supplement income activity. The federal transfers of payment were given in the form of family allowance, old age security, unemployment insurance and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1982 about \$52,000 was distributed in Arctic Bay to those that werre qualified to receive these payments.

4.4 Private Sector

There is a diversity of small to medium businesses which provide employment and income for Arctic Bay's residents. Since 1972, when Panarctic Oil's program had begun and since the Nanisivik project commenced in 1974, many local businesses and people had acquired considerable industrial employment and business experiences. Arctic Bay experienced boom conditions not only because of such employment, but also because people moved to the community from other parts of Baffin Island to take construction jobs in the mine. When the mine was completed in 1976, people began to leave the community. Now in the operational phase, the Nanisivik mine employs some 20 to 30 people from Arctic Bay. Most of these people continue to live at Arctic Bay and commute to the mine daily.

Most local businesses are service oriented and primarily geared to the need of the local market such as local construction, retail merchandise and food sales, hotel and restaurant and taxi. A small but dynamic element in the business community is involved in providing services to the oil and gas industry and to the Nanisivik mining project.

The private sector contributed about \$857,000 in 1982 toward the community's total cash income. During the same period, the oil and gas industry, namely Panarctic Oil, contributed \$275,000, which is about 32 percent of the sector's income, or about 14 percent of Arctic Bay's total cash income. Similarly, the income from mining accounted for about 27 percent of the private sector's income, and about 11 percent of all the community's cash income. Together, these industries contributed over 25 percent to the community's cash income.

Thus, with the slow down in Panarctic's operation and with the impending closure of the Nanisivik mine, now projected for 1992, a very important cash income will be drastically reduced or eliminated.

Arts and crafts and tourism are also important contributors to the local cash economy. It was estimated that in 1982, arts and crafts contributed only about \$35,000 to the local economy, which is only about 2 percent of the community's total cash income. Tourism also contributed a slightly larger amount to the community's cash income. These two industries have the potential of becoming much more important as a cash income. Thus, with proper marketing the community can increase the importance of tourism and thus increase income from arts and crafts.

4.4 Cost of Living

The cost of living in 1983 was about 60-69 percent higher than Montreal. This is mainly due to its remoteness and the high cost of transportation. All fresh produce and perishable items must be flown in from Montreal via Nanisivik or Resolute Bay. Arctic Bay has enjoyed frequent scheduled Nordair Boeing 737 jet service from Montreal, Toronto and Iqaluit. This has helped to keep air freight costs down. It is questionable that this service will continue once the mine closes. The implications of this will probably be higher air freight costs due to the limited pay-load capacities of smaller aircraft such as the Twin Otter.

The 1985 food price survey of the G.N.W.T., Bureau of Statistics, shows that food prices for all items were about 67 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for fruit (112%), vegetables (114%), dairy and eggs (89%) and for fats and oils (68%). Therefore, if local residents have to spend their cash income on the above items, their actual earnings will be greatly diminished.

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 development that will have negative consequences is the impending closure of the Nanisivik mine, now projected for 1992. The mine has hired a number of people from the community since 1974 and many 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 Arctic Bay. 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 Arctic Bay's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

TABLE 1

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS

OF LANCASTER SOUND REGION

				196	1 - 200	5					i i		
			Histo	ric Reco	ords			Esti	mated an	and Projected			
Community	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1990 ²	19952	20002	2005 ²	% Increase 1961-1986		
Arctic Bay	49	123	267	391	375	471	504	591	681	782	961		
Clyde River	40	99	274	352	443	465	586	673	756	841	1163		
Grise Fiord	70	98	106	121	106	113	162	190	210	224	61		
Nanisivik	-	-	-	-	261	311	325	367	406	430	N/A		
Pond Inlet	53	178	412	504	705	786	939	1063	1186	1332	1483		
Resolute Bay	153	254	189	223	168	182	188	212	2 36	262	19		
TOTAL	365	752	1248	1591	2058	2328	2704	3096	3475	3871	638		

Sources: 1 Statistics Canada, census data

² GNWT, Bureau of Statistics

36	AND SEX FOR CEN		
	AND PROJECTI	ONS	
	COMMUNITY: ARCT	IC E	<u>AY</u>

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976**	ALL GROUPS	 М F Т	200 190 390	51.0 49.0 100.0	35	55 50 105	30 40 70	35 35 70	30 25 55	5 5 10	5
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	195 180 375	52.0 48.0 100.0	35 30 65	55 50 105	35 45 80	3 5 ,20 60	30 20 50	10 5 15	5 5 10
1981**	OENE/ METIS	M F T	 5 5	 1.0	 	 5 5	· 	 	 		
	INUIT	M F T	186 170 350	94.0	30 30 60	45 50 10 0	35 45 7 5	30 20 50	20 45	5 5	5 5
	NON NATIVE	M F T	15 5 20	 5.0		5 5	'	5 5 10	5 5		
	ALL GROUPS '	M F T	217 215 432	51.0 49.0 100.0	55 37 92	65 71 136	3 5 47 82	27 24 51	28 29 57	4 2 6	3 5 8
1985*	OENE/ METIS	M F T	 	1.1.		 	 		 		
	INUIT	M F T	203 209 412	 95.	55 37) 92	61 69 130	35 47 82	24 21 4 5	21 28 49	4 2 6	3 5 8
	NON NATIVE	M F T	14 6 20	 5.0		4 2 6	 	3 3 6	7 1 8		
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	254 250 504	51.0 49.0 100.0	38 36 74	96 79 175	45 58 103	29 35 64	38 29 67	5 9 14	3 4 7
1990*	OENE/ METIS	M F T	 	 			 		 		 ,
·	INUIT	M F T	240 244 484	 96.0	38 36 74	92 77 169	45 58 103	26 32 58	31 28 59	5 9 14	3 4 7
	NON NATIVE	M F T	14 6 20	 4.0	:	4 2 6		3 3 6	7 1 8		

^{*} Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration. ** Based on Statistics Canada Census

Source: Statistics Canada and Bureau of Statistics GNWT

Next planned update: Sept 1986

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHUEST TERRITORIES BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

POPULATION BY AGE BY ETHNICITY BY SEX

SETTLEMENT/REGION : Arctic Bar

	5E1	1 F W F W	IT/REGION	Arcti	C Bev							Grov	th due	to mig	ration	: 0	2
ne -	Group	Sex	All	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29		• Group	40-44	45-49	50-54	55~59	60-64	65+
5	All Groups	T M	432 217 215	92 55 37	81 39 42	55 26 29	50 ° 21 29	32 14 18	29 12 17	2 2 15	21 ! 1 10	14	13	9	572	1	8 3 5
	Dene/ Metis	T H F	:	=	:	:	:	=	:	=	=	. :	:	:	:		5
	Inuit	Ť	412 203 2 09	72 55 37	T7 37 40	53 24 29	50 21 29	32 14 18	25 12 14	19 12 7	- 17 10	11 5	10	7	550	1	8
	Non Native	TMF	20 14		40	5 5	-	18	3	7 3 3	2	6 3 3	6 3 3	2 ·	ž <u>.</u>	-	5
90	All Groups	7 M F	504 254 250	74 38	95 56 39	80 40	53 24 29	50 21 29	3 35	29 15 14	. 19	22 12 10	15	- 1 <u>1</u>		- 5	- 7
	Dene/	T	250 -	36	_	40	29	29	14	14	7	10	5	11	9 7	532	3
	Metis	F.	-	:	=	=	=	:	=	=	:	=	:	:	:		=
1	111016	Ħ	484 240 244	74 38 36	92 55 37	77 31 40	53 24 29	50 21 29	32 14 18	. 12 . 14	17	19 10 9	11 5 6	10	9 2 7		7 3
0	Non Native	T M F	20 14 6	=	3	3	Ξ	=	3	3	:	3	4	1	:		
95	AI1 Groups	T H	591 300 29 1	90 47 43	TT 39 38	94 57 37	78 38 40	53 24 29	53 21 32	35 17 18	- 26 12 14	20 13 7	23 13 10	13	11 5 6	9	
	Dene/ Metis	Ť	=	7.	-	- -	-	29	32	18	14	7	-	-	•	7	
	lnuit	F T M	571 286 285	70 47 43	74 38 36	- 92 55 37	77 31	53 24 29	50 21 29	32 14 18	26 12 14	19	19	11	19	;	2
	Non Native	F T M F	285 20 14	43	36 3 1 2	37 2 2	40	29	3	18 3	14 =	1 Ž	4 3	22	6	2 7 -	1
00	AII	Į,	681 347 334	1 0 5 5 5 5 0	72 48	74 39 35	88 51 37	T5 37 38	3 55 24 31	53 24 29	32 14 18	27 13 14.	.1 21 14 7	- 21 11 10	- 13 7	11	14
	Dene/ Metis	THE	334	50	44	35	37 =	38	31	29 	iš	14. -	'7 -	i ò	-	· -	7
	Inuit	1 7 7 1	661 333 328	1 05 55 50	87 47 42	- 72 37 3 5	55 51 37	74 36 38	52 24 28	50 21 29	32 14 18	26 12 14	17	17	- 11 5	10	14
	Non Native	T M F	20 14 6	:	3	5	:	1	3	3	18	14	2 2		20	1	-
05	All Groups	T M	T82 402 380	115 50 55	1 0 7 5 5 5 2	71 47 42	71- 37 34	85 51 34	76 35 41	55 27 28	49 21 28	33 15 18	28 14 14	19 12 7	21 11 10	13	19 8 11
	Dene/ Metis	T H F	:	:	=	:	:	-	:	-	26	18	14	=	-		
	Inuit	T M	- 762 388 374	115 60 55	1 0 4 5 4 5 0	57 47 42	71 37 34	85 51 34	TZ 34 38	52 24 28	49 21 28	· 32	26 12 14	-	-		-
	Non Native		20 14 6	:	3 1 2	2 2		34	38 4 1 3	3		18	14 Z 2				

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 4

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE. SEX AND ETHNICITY, 1985 SETTLEMENT/REGION: ARCTIC BAY

Raw Population Statistics:

Aع	e Group		D Male	ene/Metis Female	Total	1	Male	Inuit Female	Total	1	Male	Non Nativ Female		l Ma		ll Groups Female	Total
	0-4	- +				+-		~+		+				+			
		4	U	Ų	U	i	55	37	92	i	Ð	U	0	;	55	37 _{;i}	92
	5-9	1	0	0	0	- 1	37	40	77	1	2	2	4	:	39	42	81
	10-14	1	0	0	0	1	24	29	53	1	2	Ū	2		26	29	5 5
	15-19	;	0	0	0	1	21	29	50	1	0	0	0	Ì	21	29	50
	20-24	1	0	0	0	;	14	18	32	į	0	0	O		14	18	-32
	25-29	;	0	0	0		12	14	26	i	0	3	3	Ì	12	17	29
	30-34	1	0	0	0	1	12	7	19	i	3	0	3		15	7	22
	35-39	;	0	0	0	1	10	9	19	i	1	1	2	•	11	10	21
	40-44	1	0	0	0	1	5	6	11	i	. 3	.0	3		8	6	14
	45-49	:	. 0	0	Ō	1	4	6	10	i	3	()	3		7	6	13
	50-54	;	0	0	0	1	2	7	9	i	0	0	O .	ì	2	7	Э
	55-59	;	0	0	0	ì	3	2	5	i	0	0	i)		3	2	5
	60-64	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	i	0	Ú	Ō	i	1	Ō	1
	65+	1	0	0	0	i	3	5	8	i	0	0	0	:	3	5	Š

Total Population: 432

Population By Percentages:

Age Group	;	I	Dene/Metis		}	Inuit		!		Non Nativ	ve	1	All Group:	ä
	:	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	i	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	3.6	21.3	- +	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	8.6	21.3
5-9	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	9.3	17.8	- :	0.5	0.5	0.9	9.6	9.7	18.3
10-14	ì	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	6.7	12.3	:	Ù.5	0.0	0.5	6.6	6.7	12.7
15-19	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	6.7	11.6	- 1	0.ù	0.0	0.0	4.3	6.7	11.3
20-24	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.2	7.4	- ;	0.0	0.0	0.0	; 3.3	4.0	7.1
25-29	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 2.8	3.2	6.0	:	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.	3.9	6.7
30-34	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.6	4.4	- ;	0.7	0.0	0.7	; 3.5	1.6	5.1
35-39	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.1	4.4	- 1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1 2.5	5 2.3	4.9
40-44	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	2.5	:	0.7	0.0	Ú.7	1.5	9 1.4	3.2
45-49	1	0.0	0.0	0.0).9	1.4	2.3	- :	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.6	3 1.4	3.0
50-54	1	0.0	Ü.Ü	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.1	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		2.1
55-59	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	Ū.5	1.2	- ;	0.0	0.Ü	0.0	0.1		1.2
60-64	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.2	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		0\$
65+	1	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.7	1.2	1.9	÷	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNNT, 1986

ENROLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE For School Years 1981 - 1985

TABLE 5

ARCTIC BAY

		PRIMARY	INTERMEDIATE	MIDDLE	SENIOR	
YEAI	R S	K - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 12	TOTAL
	M	31	23	5		59
1981-82	F	31	22	7		60 ´
	T	62	45	12		119
	М	39	18	12		69
1982-83	F	31	16	15		62
	T	70	34	27	7	131
	М	35	26	· 9		70
1983-84	F	35	20	17		72
	Ţ	70	46	26	۰,	142
1004 05	М	41	27	2		70
1984-85	F	41	28	4		70
	Т	82	55	6		144
	м	47	30	2	,	7 9
1985-86	F	45	27	6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	78
	Ţ	92		8	3.5	157

SOURCE: Department Education, GNWT, 1986



ARCTIC	BAY
,,,,,,,	U

YEARS	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non- attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	120	3	73
1982 - 83	131	5	78
1983 - 84	145	6	80
1984 - 85	144	3	81

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

High School Graduates By Home Community

For 1976 - 1985

	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE										
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLYDE RIVER	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GRISE FIORD	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	0	0	o .	0	0	0	0	1	0
POND INLET	0	0	0	0	4 -	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESOLUTE BAY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	7 1	0	2
TOTAL	4	0	3	0	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	2

	19	82-83	19	83-84	19		
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TIUNIT	NON-NATI VE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TOTAL
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
CLYDE RIVER	0	0	0	0	0	o .	2
GRISE FIORD	0	0	0	0	0	o	4
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
POND INLET	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
RESOLUTE BAY	0	11	0	0	0	0 .	9
TOTAL	2	2	0	1	0	2	-30

TABLE 8

EDUCATION LEVELS, 15+ POPULATION, 1981

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

COMMUNITY	POPULATION 15 yrs+ Native	Other	NO Schooling	∠Gr 9	>Gr 9	>Gr 9-12 CertIf.	Trades Diploma	Some University	University Degree, Diploma
Arctic Bay	210	15	65	60	35	5	30	10	5
Clyde River	220	5	75	30	25	0	35	5	5
Grise Flord	60	5	20	30	10	0	10	5	0
Nanisivik	155	105	5	20	35	20	40	10	20
Pond Inlet	370	35	110	140	45	5	40	10	15
Resolute Bay	215	10	85	75	45	0		0	10
Total	1230	175	360	355	195	30	160	40	55

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, 1902

Imputed value: **COHHUNITY** of Country Renewable Private Public Unearned Foodt Resourcex Sector Sector Income® Total Arctic Bay 5875,900 5111,700 \$857,400 5961,000 5221,000 \$3,029,100 Clyde River 5966,000 574,000 5720,000 51,234,000 5375,000 \$3,369,000 Grise Fiord 5384,000 545,200 \$137,200 5443,100 \$57,100 51,066,600 Nanisivík 5254,000 NA 53,811,998 \$555,000 \$79,000 54,699,800 Pond Inlet \$110,500 \$853,000 \$1,266,700 \$1,690,000 5467,600 54,395,800 Resolute Bay 5287,000 \$55,100 \$2,536,200 51,644,800 \$104,000 54,626,300 REGIONAL TOTAL 53,619,000 \$396,500 \$9,328,500 \$6,535,100 \$1,306,700 \$21,185,000

SOURCE: A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1904, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNHT.

şi.

revised: 87-02-11

[×] Income from rememble resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur meat and ivory.

[@] Unearned income includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial

⁺ Estimates based on BRIA's harvesting study, 1981

TABLE 10

COMMUNITY INCOME BY SOURCE 1982

			PRIVATE			s	ECTOR				
Community	Renewable Resource Harvests*	FRIMARY SECTOR	Oil & Gae	Total	SECONDARY Arts & Crafts	SECTOR Construction	Total	TERTI	ARY SECTOR	Cther	Total
Arctic Bay	\$111,705.00	\$213,500.00	\$275,501,00	\$600,760.00	\$30 ,000.65	\$58,000.00	\$38,000.00	\$192,000.00	\$44.400.00	£34,000.00	\$275,400.00
Clyde River	\$74,010.00	\$84,000.06	NА	\$152,660.00	2330,066 ,00	\$183,000.00	\$463,000.00	\$170,000.00	NA	BA 1	\$173,960.66
Grise Fiord	\$45,200.00	NA	NA	\$48,200.60	\$20,000.11	\$12,600.00	£32,000.00	\$60,000,00	\$41,000.00	\$4,200.00	\$105,200.00
Namisivik	AM	\$3,876,000.00	NA	\$3,£76,000.00	ΝA	NA	NA	265,000.00	SA	3170,000.00	\$215,000.00
Fund Inlet	\$110,500.00	\$9,500.00	\$490,060.00	\$609,000.00	\$70,000.II	\$100,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$343,606.60	£126,800.00	\$128,700.00	\$598,200.00
Amsolute Bay	3 55 , 100.00	NA	NA	\$58,100.00	\$6,000.61	\$20,606.60	\$26,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$37,330.60	\$2,426,000.00	\$2,510,200.00
TOTAL	8396,500.00	\$3,881,000.00	\$7.65,500.00	£8,044,000.00	\$426,000.11	\$363,000.00	\$789,000.00	\$880,0 60 .06	\$249,100.00	\$2,762,900.00	\$3,892,000.0C
	PUBLIC		SECTOR	-							
Community	Grv't of the Northwest Territories	Federal Govit	Manicapel Gevit	Total	All Sectors Income	Unearmed Income @	Imputed Value of Food Harvested +	Total Escome	Average Income per Capita	Average Indome per Household	Average Earned Income per Housenold
Arctic Bay	2830,000. 00	\$111,000.00	3320,000.00	\$361,602.30	\$1,830,100.10	\$224,000.00	\$875,000.00	\$3,023,100.00	\$ 8,177.60	£43,272.66	\$27,572.66
Dlyde Blver	\$544,000.05	\$340,000.00	£350,000.00	\$1,024,000.00	\$2,028,000.00	\$375,000.00	\$966,000.00	დ3, ე£9,000.05	\$7,570.79	\$42,112.50	\$25,350.00
Grise Flord	\$244,166.66	\$152,000.00	\$47,000.00	\$443,100.00	\$425,500.00	\$37,100.00	\$384,000.00	\$1,088,600.50	\$10,158.10	£83,830.00	\$31,275.00
Namizivik	5195 ,006,30	\$260,000.00	NA	\$555,000,00	\$4,176,000.00	\$79,000,00	\$254,000.00	\$4,699,000.00	\$18,173.08	£67,128.57	\$82.371.40
Fond Inlet	2306 ,010.00	\$283,000.00	\$429,061.00	≇0,639,601.00	\$3,878,200.83	\$467,606.00	\$853,000.00	\$4,395,300.00	\$€,335.18	335, 166, 40	\$24,601.60
Resolute Bay	\$360,000.0 0	\$1,269,000.00	\$15,007.00	£1,644,001.00	\$4,258,300.00	\$104,000.30	\$287,000.00	\$4,628,360.36	\$27,213.53	\$41,306.25	\$37,315.18
TCTAL	5 2,879,130.30	\$2,495,000.00	£2,161,000.00	\$6,535,166.06	\$16,260,100.00	\$1,366,760.00	\$3,619,000.00	\$21,135,300.00	\$12,558.04	\$47,052.76	\$34,831.01

SCURCE: A Faffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1994, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNWT.

^{*} Income from renewable resources includes that from the sale of fish, for mest and ivory.

© Includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial and federal governments such as social assistance, family allowance———and old age security.

+ Estimates based on SRIA's harvesting study, 1981

TABLE 11

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

	Persons 15-64 Years	Labour Force	Partici- pation Rate	Em- ployment	Unem- ployment	Unem- ployment Rate	Worked in 1984	Job Wanted
	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)
Arctic Bay	223	118	53	93	26	22	141	78
Clyde River	274	133	49	115	18	14	176	132
Grise Fiord	83	57	69	53	3	5	66	20
Nanisivik	68	59	87	59	·	-	65	-
Pond Inlet	426	243	57	183	60	25	288 ~	173
Resolute	79	55	70	40	15	27	63	32

Source: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985

TABLE 12
INDUSTRY DIVISION AND CLASS OF WORKERS
1981 CENSUS

COMMUNITY	15 yrs + NATIVE	OTHER	ALL INDUSTRY	PUBLIC ADMIN./ DEFENCE	COMMUNITY BUS./SOCIAL	TRANSPORT/ COMMUN.	TRADE	CONST.	MANUF.	PRIMARY	FINANCE ISSUANCE
Arctic Bay	210	15	90	25	15	10		· 5 ·	20	5	5
Clyde River	220	5	95	25	35	. 5	10		5	0	10
Grise Flord	60	5	35	0	0	5	O	0	0	0	0
Nanisivik	155	105	125	5	5	5	0	0	105	0	0
Pond Inlet	370	35	180	45	60	15	10	0	20	5	10
Resolute	215	10	55	20	5	5	5	5	15	0	0
TOTAL	1230	175	580	120	120	45	35	10	165	10	25

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

NOTE: Statistics Canada figures are randomly rounded, therefore there is a certain error factor, eg. if there are less than 5 people zero is shown.

* including employment with the Oil and Gas and Mining industry.

** Employment with the renewable resources sector.

TABLE 13

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY

FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	Heavy Buty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Haintenance Serviceman	Industrial Harehouseman	Burner	Industrial	Refrigeration; Air conditioning Mechanic	P) umber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Hillwright	Power Lineman	Steam fitter Pipe fitter	Kelder	Appliance Serviceman	Cook Cook	TOTAL
HANISIVIK*			6			1		2		4		7	1	2	1	4		1	1			30
GRESE FIORD			1			-							·		1							2
ARCTIC BAY			9	•	1										3							13
POND INLET		1	2	1	4																	8
RESOLUTE BAY		1	1		1					1		4					1					ç
CLYDE RIVER			5		2																	7
TOTAL	9	2	24	1	.8	1	p	2	9	5	,	11	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	9	9	69

^{*} About 3Ç% of certified journeymen from Napisivik 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 14

TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, LANCASTER SOUND REGION

Settlement: ARCTIC BAY

Year	1	Total Number of	1	Total No. Trappers	Total No. Trappers			: Total Income From : Trapping				: Average Trapper : Income				
	1	Trappers	1	Earning Over \$400	Earning Over \$600	:	\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	1	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	1	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	
1973-1974	- +-	60	;	39	-		18	19	2	1	\$63,357.00	\$152,632.77		\$1,055.95	\$2,543.88	
1974-1975	;	71	1	22	-	ł	16	Ь	-	1	\$28,153.00	\$61,214.73	1	\$396.52	\$862.18	
1975-1976	1	65	¦	45	-	ł	17	≥ 28	-	1	\$66,810.00	\$135,107.03	1	\$1,027.85	\$2,078.57	
1976-1977	1	73	ł	43	-	ł	26	17	-	1	\$57,084.00	\$106,937.92	1	\$781.97	\$1,464.90	
1977-1978	1	44	ł	-	13	ł	2	5	4	1	\$31,381.45	\$54,015.16	;	\$713.21	\$1,227.62	
1978-1979	;	70	ł	-	18	ļ	5	10	3	;	\$79,327.00	\$125,035.87	ŀ	\$1,133.24	\$1,786.23	
1979-1980	;	64	ì	-	23	ł	7	16	-	i	\$45,437.25	\$65,012.58	1	\$709.96	\$1,015.82	
1980-1981	;	70	ł	-	23	;	8	15	-	i	\$44,155.00	\$56,165.16	1	\$630.79	\$802.36	
1981-1982	;	41	ì	-	10	i	5	5	-	1	\$18,049.00	\$20,743.47	1	\$440.71	\$505.94	
1982-1983	1	28	1	-	1	ł	-	, 1	-	ì	\$5,05B.00	\$5,489.57	1	\$180.64	\$196.06	
1983-1984	1	31	i	-	7	ł	3	4		1	\$13,419.00	\$13,956.64	i	\$432.87	\$450.21	
1984-1985	1	32	ł	-	7	1	3	4	-	1	\$11,710.00	\$11,710.00	1	\$365.94	\$ 365.94	

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 15

WILDLIFE HARVEST DATA FOR 1983
COMMUNITY: ARCTIC BAY

					·
SPECIES	TOTAL NO.	TOTAL EDIBLE MASS	TOTAL HARVESTED PER CAPITA	PER CAPITA EDIBLE WEIGHT	ESTIMATED MASS USED TO CALCULATE EDIBLE BIOMASS
			7		
Ringed Seal	2446	48920	6.18	123.53	20
Polar Bear	15	2385	0.04	6.02	159
Other Marine	147	12766	0.37	32.24	86.84
Mammals					1
Muskox	3	330	0.01	0.83	110
Arctic Hare	311	622	0.78	1.57	2
Caribou	891	42768	2.25	108	48
Rock Ptarmigan	322	203	0.81	0.51	0.63
Waterfowl	478	753	1.21	1.9	1.58
Seabirds	58	38	1.14	0.09	0.68
Char	9782	19564	24.7	49.4	2
(anadromous)*		1 1			1 1
Other	22	5	0.05	0.01	0.23
Ocean Fish	}	 			1
Landlocked	9	; 9	0.02	0.02	1
Char					
Lake Trout	; X	X	; X	X	, X
Other					
Freshwater Fish		X	; X	X	X
Whale **	81	; 39680 ;	0.02	100.2	489.88
TOTALS		168043	 	424.32	

NOTES:

An "X" indicates that data for these species was not collected for this year. (ave) indicates that several species were included in this category.

SOURCE: Wong, MP, Chemical Residues in Fish and Wildlife Species Harvested In Northern Canada, 1925.

^{*} Anadromous implies that fish were caught while ascending rivers to spawn.

** Using estimated edible biomass of 469 Kg for Narwal and 372 Kg for Beluga whale, it appears that the whale harvest consisted of 77 Narwal and 4 Beluga.

TABLE 16

COVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPERDITINES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

		OSH EXPEDIT	IRES - \$			CVPITAL EXP	ENDITURES-S -	HES-\$		
	Salari es	Grants &	Other		Buildings		Grants &		TOTAL	
SETTLEHENT	& Wages	Contribution	084	TOTAL	& Works	Equipment	${\bf Contribution}$	TOTAL	Cap & 0&1	
				•		•	•			
Arctic Bay	656,263	622,208	376,132	1,654,603	2,167,888	29,078	12,500	2,209,466	3,864,06	
Clyde River	632,226	648,326	304,502	1,765,054	135,994	6,288		142,262	1,927,33	
Grise Fiord	249,479	91,299	226,261	567,039	847,142	5,287	•	852,429	1,419,46	
Hanisivik	621,405	9,832	1,008,057	1,639,294	1,856	1,177	:	3,033	1,642,32	
Pond Inlet	1,180,893	729,731	455,211	2,365,835	401,693	40,217	132,230	574,140	2,939,97	
Resolute Bay	376,571	80,019	438,611	897,201	1,036,348	29,078	12,500	1,077,926	1,975,12	

Baffin Subtotal	3,718,837	2,381,415	2,808,774	8,909,026	4,590,921	111,125	157,230	4,859,276	13,768,30	

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

45

TABLE 17

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES & REGIONS, 1980 - 1985

CONHUN	ITY	8A BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'s)		Average \$/ Recipient	TOTAL CASES	Average No. Case/Honth	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL: \$*s
Arctic Bey	1980-81	44,081	44,001	43	1,025	130	12	319
	1981-82	49,415	55,460	40	1,307	158	13	351
	1982-83	40,574	50,030	34	1,471	143	12	350
	1983-84	57, 197	74,186	48.	1,546	192	16	386
	1984-85	49,135	66,309	30	1,761	170	14	390
Clyde River	1980-81	103,606	103,606	64	1,619	266	22	390
	1981-82	120,142	134,039	61.	2,210	335	28	403
	1982-83	120,788	158, 801	80	1,985	412	32	385
	1983-84	142,264	184,519	93	1,984	435	36	424
,	1984-85	134,706	181,790	97	2,091	437	36	416
Griss Fiord	1980-81	7,233	7,233	•	804	30	3	241
	1981-82	12,662	14,211	19	748	54	4	263
	1982-83	10,635	13,113	17	771	57	5	230
	1983-84	24,766	32,122	29	1,108	101		318
	1984-85	37,286,	50,318	31	1,623	148	12	340
Pond Inlet	1980-81	94,240	94,240	64-	1,473	246	21	303
	1981-82	84,638	94,992	60	1,583	247	21	385
	1982-83	94,306	116,283	75	1,550	301	12	366
	1983-84	· 110,496	143,315	93	1,541	330	27	434
	1984-85	101,855	137,456	79	1,727	304	25	452
lesolute Bay	1980-81	17,736	17,736	17	1,043	60	5	296
	1981-82	13,073	14,672	13	1,129	49	• • •	299 304
	1982-83	18,374	22,656	16	1,416	59	5	379
	1983-84	24,223	31,410	24	1,309	83	<u> </u>	341
	1984-85	13,660	18,435	21.	903	54	,	241

25

TABLE 18

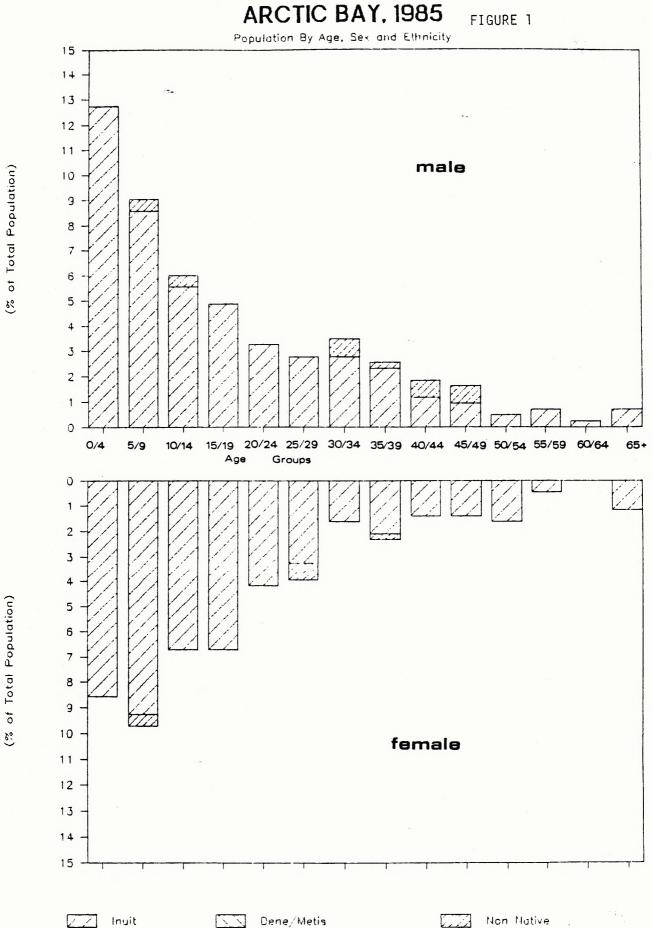
FOOD PRICE INDEXES, By Major Category and Selected Communities
Northwest Territories, June 1985
(Yellowknife = 100)

					Cereal						Non-	Other
Community	All Items	Meat	Fish	Dairy & Eggs	& Bakery	Fruit	Vege- tables	Sugar	Coffee & Tea	Fats & Oils	Alcoh. Bev.	Food Items
Arctic Bay	167	142	119	189	115	212	214	157	101	168	150	159
Clyde River	166	160	127	167	137	176	220	154	100	154	147	154
Grise Fiord	175	130	131	285	145	143	190	175	118	192	174	143
Nanisivik	163	151	109	201	128	156	191	154	109	141	159	163
Pond Inlet	162	142	119	195	113	186	193	148	89	150	140	181
Resolute	163	149	116	196	158	143	163	150	136	148	219	159

SOURCE: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985.



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SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics. GNWT 1986

Inuit

ARCTIC BAY

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982

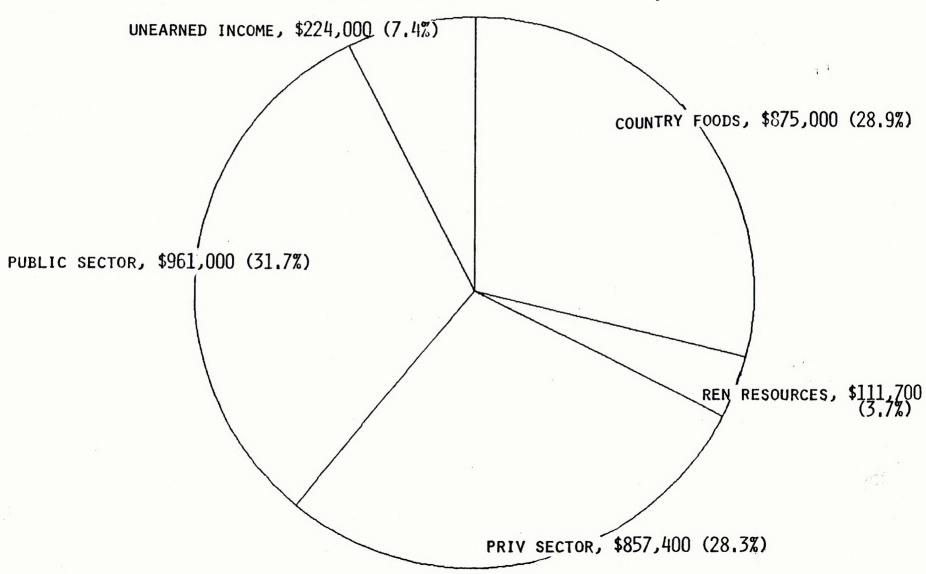
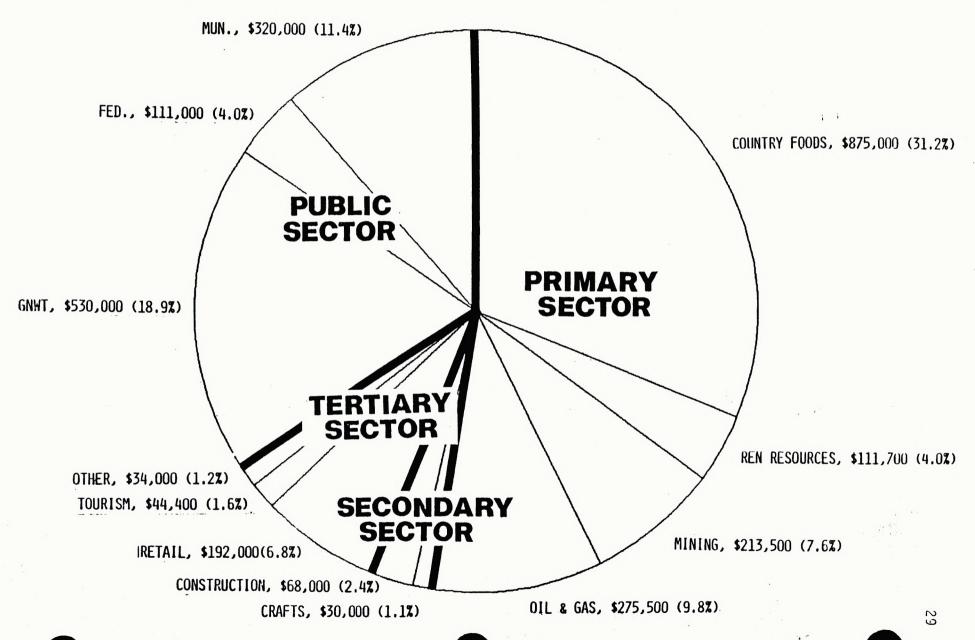


FIGURE 3

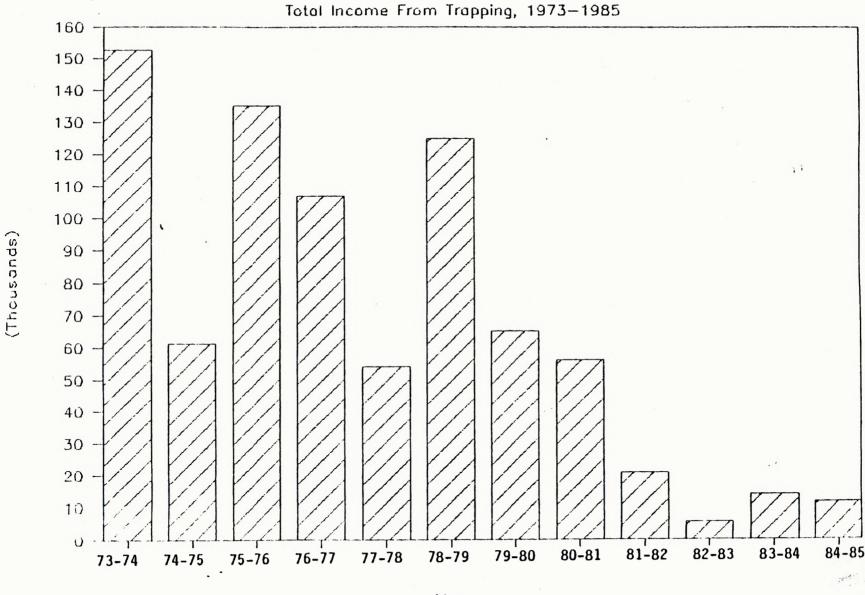
ARCTIC BAY

INCOME BY SOURCE AND IMPUTED VALUE OF COUNTRY FOODS, 1982



Source: GNWT Department of mic Development and Tourism,
A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study. 1984.

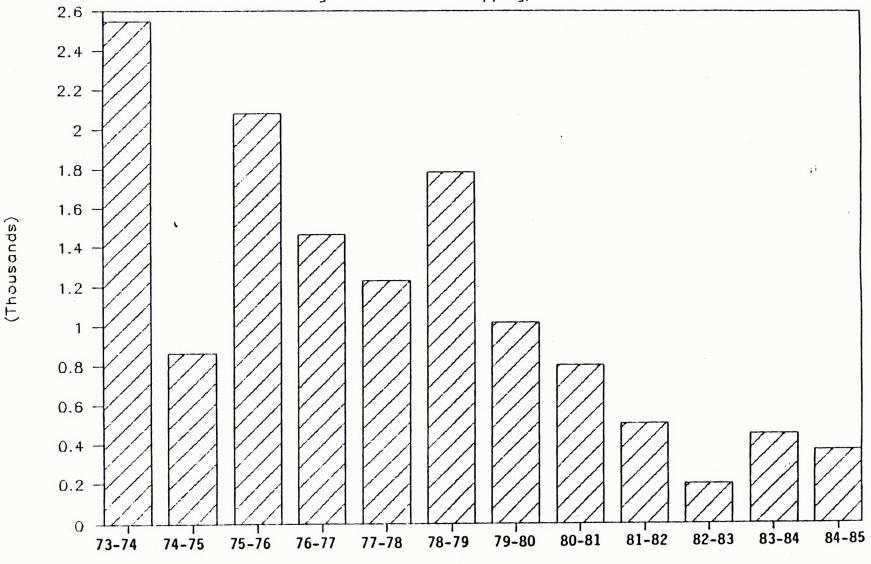




Note : Figures expressed in 1985 dollars

Year

Average Income From Trapping, 1973-1985



Year

Note: Figures expressed in 1985 dollars

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNMT, 1986

LANCASTER SOUND COMMUNITY PROFILE

CLYDE RIVER

Prepared by:

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Northern Land Use Planning Office

February 1987

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KANGIQIUGAAPIK CLYDE RIVER

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

- 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

Around Clyde River the remains of the Dorset and Thule cultures are to be found. The large number of Thule ruins can be attributed to the abundance of bowhead whales that once frequented the Cumberland Sound area (Haller, 1966). When the European whalers arrived in the 19th century, however, this culture had disappeared and been replaced by the central Eskimo tribes.

According to Boas (1888) there were at least 10 camps around Clyde River. Since the immediate area around Clyde River was almost uninhabited when the Hudson's Bay Company opened its trading post in 1923, it had to relocate several Inuit families in order to exploit the local fur resources. Eventually, families who had lived in the various camps around the Clyde River area settled around the trading post. The closure of whaling stations around Clyde also contributed to the movement of many families to the new post of the Hudson's Bay.

In the early years furs in the community were the sole source of cash income for nearly 20 years. However, trapping did not assume great importance in the local lifestyle. Depressed fur prices in the early 1940's lent some attraction to wage employment as an alternate source of income. A U.S. Coast Guard weather and navigation station was constructed during the same period.

In the early 1950's the Anglican church established its mission and the construction of a school and other government services encouraged more people to abandon the camps and settle at the settlement.

Between 1967 and 1970 the community was moved from the east side of Patricia Bay to the opposite shore. Today Clyde River is one of the most traditional communities where many people still live off the land for a large part of the year.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Clyde River's population rose from 40 in 1961 to 443 in 1981 which is an increase of over 1,100 percent for these two decades (Statistics Canada, 1982). The average annual growth rate for the period 1961 to 1981 was about 55 percent. This rapid growth reflects the movement of people off the land and into the settlement and their subsequent high rate of natural increase amidst conditions of better health care, housing and social assistance. The 1986 Census indicates that the population at Clyde River is 465 people which is much less than it was estimated to be for 1985. Thus, since the last Census of 1981 the population has increased by 22 people. At this rate of growth it is estimated that the population will exceed 750 people by the year 2000.

Clyde River has a relatively young population. The latest available age specific population data are for 1981. They reveal that some 46 percent of the community's population in that year was under the age of 24; 17 percent between the ages of 25-34; 16 percent between the ages of 35-64 and about one percent of the population was 65 years old and over. The projection for subsequent years indicate that the population will be much more youthful. For example, by the year 2000, 63 percent of the population could be under the age of 24.

In 1981, the community had about 56 percent males and about 44 percent females. This ratio of sexes is estimated to be about the same to the year 2000.

The majority of residents are Inuit (98% in 1981), and the remainder are English-speaking, government, education or service industry employees. It is estimated that the same ratio of Inuit to non-natives will remain the same to the year 2000.

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 155 students. During the last 5 years school enrollment fluctuated considerably. The highest enrollment was in 1981-82 with 161 students. The lowest enrollment was in 1982-83 with 129 students. During the last 5 years between 47-55 percent of enrollment was in the primary grades (K-3), while the enrollment in the middle grades (7-9) was between 10-18 percent for the same period.

The average percentage of attendance is quite high, ranging from 77-80 percent from 1981-85. The percentage of non-attendance due to land days is very low, ranging from 0.6-2 percent for the same period. 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 (grades 10-12) have to go to Iqaluit. The number of students that were enrolled in high school is not known. However, the data shows that between 1976 and 1985 only 2 students graduated from high school (grade 12). Thus, the development of business enterprises may be hampered by the lack of formal education or skill development.

Statistics Canada's 1981 Census indicates that over 48 percent of the working age population (15-64) had less than grade 9 education (34% had no schooling at all); 11 percent had more than grade 9 schooling and some 16 percent had received a trade diploma. There appears to be a very high drop out rate of students from grades 9 through 12.

Vocational and continuing education are also available in the community. There is an adult education centre which offers a variety of subjects. Courses through the Arctic College are also available locally or in Iqaluit.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

The economy of Clyde River 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, income from mining 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 the 1982 data provided by the G.N.W.T. (1984) was: 31 percent from the private sector, 61 percent from the public sector (excluding the transfer of payments) and 8 percent from renewable resources (excluding the imputed value of country food).

The economy has evolved from a subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering economy, to one involved in trapping and trading of furs in the mid 1900's, to a mixed wage/subsistence economy with the expansion of government programs and with the establishment of the Nanisivik Mines.

According to the 1981 Census, there were 225 people at the working age (15-64), but only 95 people were employed during the year. The majority of the people were employed in the service and secondary sectors. The 1984 labour force survey of G.N.W.T.'s Bureau of Statistics indicated that the unemployment rate was 18 percent (115 people employed) out of a labour force of 133 people, and that the participation rate was 49 percent. Most of the people were employed in the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. From 1970 to July 1986, 7 people from Clyde River have received Journeyman certification.

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country food, was about \$5,500 for 1982. If we include the estimated imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to about \$7,500. Therefore, about 25 percent of the per capita income came from the value of country food.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Clyde River and its surrounding area is rich in game and fish. Traditionally, the residents have relied on seal, caribou and fish (char) for meat and have used narwhal, polar bear, beluga, ducks, geese and ptarmigan to supplement their diet. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of the harvest is not available. However, according to BRIA's (1982) harvesting study, the value of country food was about \$966,000 for 1982. This value was based on 88,000 kgs of edible weight. The per capita edible weight was 198 kgs, and thus the per capita value was over \$2,000.

Based on the per capita meat production, the protein content of this harvest will exceed the required "adequate" diet, as defined by Health and Welfare Canada (Science Advisory Board, 1980). Therefore, with the addition of other wildlife to their diet the community is more than self sufficient in protein content from wildlife products alone.

The 1983 data from the above study estimates that edible weight from harvested game and fish was almost twice that of the previous study. Therefore, it is possible to assume that the value of country food may in fact be closer to \$2 million or about \$4,000 per person. Thus, the value of country food contributed about 45 percent to the total community income.

Income from fur production contributed very little to the total community cash income, just about 8 percent or \$158,000 of the community's income. Since 1974-75, when 84 trappers earned a reported income of \$222,000 (1985 dollars), income from fur production has dropped considerably to \$33,000 for the 1984-85 trapping season. The largest drop in income from production occurred since 1981-82, and since then it did fluctuate. Most of the trappers earned very little income. For example, in 1984-85, out of 63 trappers only 18 trappers earned over \$600; 7 trappers earned up to \$1,000, and 11 trappers earned between \$1,000-\$5,000. When the price of furs was relatively good there were more trappers that earned over \$1,000 and over \$5,000. It appears that protest by animal rights groups had a drastic effect on prices, in particularly seal skins. Today, seal skins are primarily used producing various handicrafts and clothing. If this situation continues it is likely that fur harvesting will provide minimal income in the future, therefore forcing some hunters to seek other means to supplement their income.

In 1986, the community suffered yet another blow when the polar bear quota was cut back from 45 to 15 because of a recent decline in the polar bear population. Thus, income potential from polar bears, including fur sale and guided hunts, has been further reduced.

Generally, the engagement in the harvesting of wildlife in Clyde River is characterized by a high participation rate by most of the residents throughout the year on a largely part-time basis. Income from wages is usually used to purchase the means of production for harvesting activities. For most residents, wildlife harvesting is not only a cultural affair, but also the need to acquire the needed staple food for survival.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment and income with the Hamlet administration, Housing Authority, Nursing Station, the school and the territorial government. In 1982, the total income from the public sector was about \$1.2 million, which is about 61 percent of the cash economy of Clyde River (excluding transfer of payments). The public sector, apart from being the major contributor to the local cash economy, also provides many essential services free of charge or at a very low cost such as housing, which is not included in the above income.

Apart from providing direct employment to many residents in the community, the public sector also provides business opportunities through contracts for goods and services. During the 1985-86 fiscal year, the G.N.W.T. alone spent about \$632,000 in salaries and wages; about \$848,000 on grants and contributions; about \$304,000 on operation and maintenance and over \$142,000 on buildings and equipment. For the same period, the G.N.W.T.'s total contribution to the local economy was about \$2 million (0&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's cash income or \$375,000 in 1982. In 1984-85, 87 people received social assistance at an average of \$2,091 per person. During the last 5 years 61-93 people received social assistance. The highest number of recipients was in 1983-84, when 93 people received this assistance, and the lowest number of recipients was in 1981-82, when 61 people received social assistance. During the peak period of social assistance about 25 percent of the community's population was on social assistance for some period of the year.

The federal transfer of payments were given in the form of family allowance, old age security, unemployment insurance and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1982 about \$225,000 was distributed in the community to those that were qualified to receive these payments.

4.4 Private Sector

There is a diversity of small businesses that provide employment and income for many residents. These businesses are service oriented and are primarily geared to the needs of the local market such as local construction, retail merchandise and food sales, hotel and restaurant, taxi, fuel products and crafts.

The private sector contributed about \$636,000 in 1982 towards the total community's cash income. Within this sector, arts and crafts was the major contributor with about 47 percent or \$300,000, followed by retail (\$173,000), construction (\$163,000) and income from the mining industry (\$84,000), namely employment at Nanisivik Mines. The mine at Nanisivik employed between 5-10 people for various durations. Lack of adequate skills prevented many people from acquiring meaningful and permanent jobs. Nevertheless, significant numbers of people did work at the mine and thus gained valuable industrial experience.

Tourism and related service activities can be the most promising factor for future development. The available data does not provide any estimated income generated from this industry. However, it is known that some tourism activity, although on a small scale, did take place. Sport hunting is also an area which can provide high income, even though the polar bear quota has been reduced to 15. Given the fact that the community has excellent accommodation facilities, tourism can increase the sales of arts and crafts and other local business.

4.5 Cost of Living

The cost of living in 1983 was about 60-69 percent higher than in Montreal. This is mainly due to the remoteness and high cost of transportation. Fresh produce and perishable items must be flown in from Montreal via Iqaluit.

The 1985 food price survey of G.N.W.T., Bureau of Statistics, shows that food prices for all items were about 66 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for vegetables (120%), fruit (76%), and for dairy and eggs (67%). Therefore, if local residents have to spend their cash income on the above items, their actual earnings 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, 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 development that will have negative consequences is the impending closure of Nanisivik Mines, now projected for 1992. The mine has hired a number of people from the community since 1974 and many 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 jobs and cash income for the residents of Clyde River. 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 Clyde River's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

TABLE 1

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS OF LANCASTER SOUND REGION

1961 - 2005 Historic Records Estimated and Projected 1966¹ Community 1990² 2000² % Increase 1961-1986 Arctic Bay Clyde River Grise Fiord Nanisivik N/A Pond Inlet Resolute Bay TOTAL

Sources: 1 Statistics Canada, census data

² GNWT, Bureau of Statistics

ANO	PROJ	ECTION	<u>1S</u>
COMMUNI	<u> </u>	CLYOE	RIVER

											4
Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976**	ALL GROUPS	M F T	190 160 350	54.0 46.0 100.0	30 30 60	60 45 110	40 35 75	30 25 55	25 15 40	5 5 10	
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	245 195 440	56.0 44.0 100.0	30	75 60 30	40 40 85	45 30 75	30 35 65	10 5 5	10° 5 5
1981**	OENE/ METIS	M F T									
	INUIT	M F T	240 190 430	 98.0	50 30 80	65 60 125	45 35 80	45 20 . 65	25 30 55	10 5 5	10 5 5
	NON NATIVE	M F T	5 5 10	2.0				5 5 10			
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	282 228 510	55.0 45.0 100.0	47	82 63 145	55 43 98	41 38 79	39 33 72	10 4 14	8 8
1985*	DENE/ METIS	M F T			 	 		 			
	INUIT	M F T	282 218 500	98.0	47 46 93	82 63 145	55 42 97	41 30 71	39 33 72	10 4 14	8 8
	NON NATIVE	M F T	10 10	2.0	1 1		1 1	 8 8			
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	321 265 586	 100.0	42 38 80	95 77 172	63 56 119	43 42 85	55 41 96	14 11 25	9 9
1990	DENE/ METIS	M F T		 							
	TIUNI	M F T	321 255 576	 98.0	42 37 79	95 77 172	63 55 118	43 35 78	55 40 95	14 11 25	9 9
	NON NATIVE	M F T	10 10	2.0	1 1		1 1	7 7	1 1		
L			A			•	·	·			

 $[\]star$ -Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

Source: Statistics Canada and Bureau of Statistics, GNWT.

^{**} Based on Statistics Canada Census.

Page

TABLE 3 Next planned update: Sept 1986

1986 Hay 8

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

POPULATION BY AGE BY ETHNICITY BY SEX

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

SETTLEMENT/REGION : Clyde River Age Groups 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 20-24 AI1 Groups T H 282 228 47 47 48 31 53 25 25 24 18 18 10 5 8 8 8 26 20 Dene/ Hetis 282 218 47 46 48 31 18 10 34 32 17 16 Inuit Non Native 42 38 47 46 48 31 All Groups 8 7 Dene/ Metis 321 25**5** 26 19 Inuit Non Native AI1 Groups 48 45 41 37 46 46 79 ^ 48 31 17 16 18 10 5 8 1 6 8 8 tis 48 44 41 37 46 46 17 16 18 10 5 8 1 6 8 8 Non Native All 405 351 52 48 47 43 46 32 29 26 18 10 Dene/ Hetis Inuit 405 341 47 43 40 37 17 16 24 14 18 10 1 6 8 8 Non Native 1 1 All croups , M 449 392 56 52 50 47 46 43 40 36 44 43 77. 44 33 18 10 18 13 Dene/ Metis 449 382 18 13 56 51 50 47 18 10 5 8 46 43 44 42 44 29 24 14 Inuit Non Native

FOFULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, SEX AND ETHNICITY, 1985 SETTLEMENT/REGION: CLYDE RIVER

•

TABLE 4

Raw	Population	Statistics

Age Group					1	Inuit		;	N	on Nativ	'e	All Groups				
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	: Male	3	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
0-4	1	0	0	0	47	46	93	:	0	1	1	47	47	94		
5-9		0	0	0	48	31	7.9	i	Ó	Ō	ō	48	31	79		
10-14	:	0	0	0	; 34	32	66		0	0	Ó	34	32	66		
15-19	1	0	0	0	; 29	23	52		0	0	0	29	23	52		
20-24	1	0	0	O	; 26	19	45	•	0	1	1	26	20	46		
25-29	;	0	0	0	17	16	33	Ì	0	4	4	17	20	37		
30-34	1	0	0	0	24	14	38		0	4	4	24	18	42		
35-39	;	0	0	0	18	10	28	1	0	0	0	18	10	28		
40-44	1	0	0	0	; 5	8	13	;	0	0	0	5	3	13		
45-49	1	0	0	0	; 3	3	16	1	0	0	0	8	3	16		
50-54	1	0	0	0	: 8	7	15	1 -	0	0	0	8	7	15		
55-59	1	0	0	0	; 6	4	10	1	0	0	Û	6	4	10		
60-64	:	0	0	0	4	0	4	;	0	Ō	0	4	0	4		
65+	i	Ũ	0	0	; 8	0	8	1	0	0	0 ,	8	0	8		

Total Population:

510

Population By Percentages:

Age Group					Inuit					Non Nativ		All Groups				
	: M3	11e	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
0-4	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.	2 9.0	18.2	- 1	0.0:	0.2	0.2	9.2	9.2	18.4		
5-9	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.	4 6.1	15.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	6.1	15.5		
10-14	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.	7 6.3	12.9	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.3	12.9		
15-19	!	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.	7 4.5	10.2	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	4.5	10.2		
20-24	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.	1 3.7	8.8	- 1	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.1	3,. 9	9.0		
25-29	1	0.0	0 .0	0.0	; 3.	3 3.1	6.5	- :	0.0	0.8	0.8	; 3.3	3'. 9	7.3		
30-34	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.		7.5	1	0.0	0.8	0.8	4.7	3.5	8.2		
35-39	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	; 3.	_	5.5	- ;	Ů.O	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.0	5.5		
40-44	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.		2.5	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	2.5		
45-49	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.	_	3.1	- ;	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	3.1		
50-54	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.	5 1.4	2.9	- ;	0.0	0'.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	2.9		
55-59	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.	-	2.0	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	2.0		
60-64	!	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.		0.8	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.0	0.8		
65+	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.	6 0.0	1.6	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6		

TABLE 5

CLYDE RIVER

		PRIMARY	INTERMEDIATE	MIDDLE	SENIOR	
YEAR	S	K - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 12	TOTAL
	М	46	32	11		89
1981-82	F	42	22	8		72
	T	88	54	19		161
	М	31	34	7		72
1982-83	F	30	21	6		57
	T	61	55	13		129
	М	43	42	11		78
1983-84	F	37	33	16		70
	T	80	75	27		148
1984-85	М	45	28	17	. 3	90
150. 00	F	38	23	7		68
	T	83	51	24		158
	М	42	33	12		87
1985-86	F	34	28	7		68
······································	T	76	61	18		155

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

CLYDE RIVER

YEARS	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non- attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	155	0.6	79
1982 - 83	12 8	2	77
1983 - 84	148	1	80
1984 - 85	157	2	80

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 7

High School Graduates By Home Community

For 1976 - 1985

-	19	976-77	19	77-78	19	78-79		979-80		980-81	1	981-82
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NAT I VE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	3	,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLYDE RIVER	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	o	0
GRISE FIORD	3	0	0	0	0_	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	0	0	0 .	0	0	0	0	1	0
POND INLET	0	0	О	0	4 .	0	0	0	o	0	1	0
RESOLUTE BAY	0	0	o	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	2
TOTAL	4	0	3	0	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	2

	19	82-83	15	983-84	įs	84-85	
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TOTAL
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
CLYDE RIVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
GRISE FIORD	0	0	0	0	0	o	4
ŅANISIVIK	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
POND INLET	2	1	o	0	0	0	8
RESOLUTE BAY	0	11	0	0	0	0	9
TOTAL	2	. 2	0	1	0	2	30

SCURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

4.3

TABLE 8

EDUCATION LEVELS, 15+ POPULATION, 1981

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

COMMUNITY	POPULATION 15 yrs+ Native	Other	NO Schooling	∠Gr 9	>Gr 9	>Gr 9-12 Certif.	Trades Diploma	Some University	University Degree, Diploma
Arctic Bay	210	15	65	·60	35	5	30	10	5
Clyde River	220	5	75	30	25	0	35	5	5
Grise Fiord	60	5	20	30	10	0	10	5	0
Nanisivik	155	105	5	20	35	20	40	10	20
Pond Inlet	370	35	110	140	45	5	40	10	15
Resolute Bay	215	10	<u>85</u>	75	45	0	5	0	10
Total	1230	175	360	355	195	· 30	160	40	55

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

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

11

TABLE 9

revised: 87-02-11

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982

COMMUNITY	Imputed value of Country Food+	Renewable Resource×	Private Sector	Public Sector	: Unearned : Income@	Total
Arctic Bay	\$875,000	5111,700	5857,400	5961,000	\$221,000	\$ 3,029,100
Clyde River	\$966,888	\$7 4, 000	5720,000	\$1,234,000	5375,888	\$3,369,000
Grise Fiord	; \$384,000	\$45,200	\$137,200	5443,100	: 557,100	\$1,066,690
Nanisivik	: \$254,000	. NA	: 53,811,000	\$555,000	\$79,000	\$ 4, 699,000
Pond Inlet	\$953 , 000	\$110,500	: 51,266,700	: : \$1,698,000	: 5467,600	\$4,395,800
Resolute Bay	\$287,000	\$55 , 100	\$2,536,200	\$1,644,000	5104,000	54,626,300
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$3,619,000	\$396 , 500	\$9,320,500	\$6,535,100	\$1,306,700	\$21,185,890

^{*} Income from rememble resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur meat and ivory.

SOURCE: A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNHT.

3 3

[@] Unearned income includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial

⁺ Estimates based on BRIA's harvesting study, 1981

COMMUNITY INCOME BY SOURCE 1982

			PRIVATE			s			-		
Community	Renewable Resource Harvests*	PRIMARY SECTOR	Oil & Gas	Total	SECONDARY Arts & Crafts	SECTOR Construction	Total	TERT! Recail	ARY SECTOR Tourism	Cther	Total
Arctic Bay Clyde River Grise Flord	\$111,700.00 \$74,000.00 \$45,260.00	\$84,000.00	\$275,500.00 NA NA	\$600,700.00 \$158,000.00 \$45,200.00	\$30,000.00 \$300,000.00	\$68,000.00 \$163,000.00	\$98,000.00 \$463,000.00	\$192,000.00 \$173,000.00	HA	\$34,000.00 i; NA	\$270,400.00 \$173,000.00
Namisivih Pind Inlet Resolute Bay	NA 2110,500.00 \$85,100.00	\$3,576,000.00 \$5,500.00		\$3,576,000.00 \$609,000.00 \$55,100.00	\$20,000.00 NA \$70,000.00 \$6,000.00	\$12,000.00 NA \$100,000.00 \$20,000.00	\$32,000.00 NA \$170,000.00 \$26,000.00	\$65,000.00 \$343,000.00		\$4,200.00 \$170,000.00 \$128,700.00 \$2,426,000.00	\$105,200.00 \$235,000.00 \$598,200.00 \$2,510,200.00
TCTAL	\$396,500.00	\$3,882,000.00	\$765,500.00	\$5,044,000.00	\$426,000.00	\$363,000.00	\$789,000.00	\$30,000.00	£049,100.00	\$2,762.900.00	\$3,892,000.00
Community	PUBLIC Riv't of the Northwest Territories		Municipal Gov't	Total	All Sectors Income	Unearmed Income @	Imputed Value of Food Harvested +	Total Income	Average Income per Capita	Average Income per Household	Average Earned Income per Household
Arctic Bay	æ830, 0 00.00		\$320,000.50	\$981,000.00	\$1,930,100.10	\$224,000.00	\$875,000.00	\$3,029,100.00	\$8,077.60	\$43,272.66	\$27,572.86
Olyde River Grise Flord	\$544,000.00 \$244,100.00	\$152,000.00	\$47,000.00	\$1,234,660.00 \$443,160.60	\$2,028,000.00 \$325,500.00	\$375,000.00 \$57,100.00	\$966,000.00 \$384,000.00	\$3,369,000.00 \$1,066,600.00		\$42,112.50 \$53,330.00	\$25,350.00 \$31,275.00
. Namisivik Pond Inlet Resolute Bay	\$235,000.00 \$360,000.00 \$360,000.00			\$555,000.00 \$1,658,000.00 \$1,644,000.00	\$4,366,000.00 \$3,075,200.00 \$4,235,300.60	\$79,000.00 \$457,600.00 \$104,000.00	\$254,000.00 \$853,000.00 \$287,000.00	\$4,699,000.00 \$4,395,300.00 \$4,626,300.00	\$6,235.1B	\$67,128.57 \$35,166.40 \$41,306.25	\$82,371.43 \$24,601.60 \$37,315.18
TCTAL	\$2,879,100.00	\$2,495,000.00	\$1,161,00C.00	\$6,835,160.00	\$1 6, 260,100.00	\$1,306,700.00	\$3,619,000.00	\$21,135,300.00	\$12.938.04	\$47,052.76	\$34,831.01

TABLE 10

SCURCE: A Eaffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1934, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GRWT.

^{*} Income from renewable resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur meat and ivory.

© Includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial and federal governments such as social assistance, family allowance and old age security.

+ Estimates based on ERIA's harvesting study, 1961

TABLE 11

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

Persons 15-64 Years	Labour Force	Partici- pation Rate	Em- ployment	Unem- ployment	Unem- ployment Rate	Worked in 1984	Job Wanted
(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)
223	118	53	93	26	22	141	78
274	133	49	115	18	14	176	132
83	57	69	53	3	5	66	20
68	59	87	59	·. <u>-</u>	-	65	-
426	243	57	183	60	25	288	173
79	55	70	40	15	27	63	32
	15-64 Years (no.) 223 274 83 68 426	15-64 Labour Force (no.) (no.) 223 118 274 133 83 57 68 59 426 243	15-64 Labour pation Rate (no.) (no.) (%) 223 118 53 274 133 49 83 57 69 68 59 87 426 243 57	15-64 Years Labour Force pation Rate Employment (no.) (no.) (%) (no.) 223 118 53 93 274 133 49 115 83 57 69 53 68 59 87 59 426 243 57 183	15-64 Years Labour Force pation Rate Employment Unemployment (no.) (no.) (%) (no.) (no.) 223 118 53 93 26 274 133 49 115 18 83 57 69 53 3 68 59 87 59 - 426 243 57 183 60	15-64 Years Labour Force pation Rate Employment Ployment Ployment Rate Unemployment Ployment Rate (no.) (no.) (%) (no.) (no.) (%) 223 118 53 93 26 22 274 133 49 115 18 14 83 57 69 53 3 5 68 59 87 59 - - 426 243 57 183 60 25	15-64 Years Labour Force pation Rate Employment ployment ployment ployment Rate ployment ployment Ployment Rate ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment Ployment Ployment Ployment Rate in ployment Ployment Ployment Ployment Ployment Rate in ployment

Source: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985

TABLE 12

INDUSTRY DIVISION AND CLASS OF WORKERS 1981 CENSUS

COMMUNITY	15 yrs + NATIVE	OTHER	ALL INDUSTRY	PUBLIC ADMIN./ DEFENCE	COMMUNITY BUS./SOCIAL	TRANSPORT/ COMMUN.	TRADE	CONST.	MANUF.	PRIMARY	FINANCE ISSUANCE
Arctic Bay	210	15	90	25	· 15	10	10	5	20	5	5
Clyde River	220	5	95		35	5	10	0	5	0	10
Grise Flord	60	5	35	0	0	5	0		O	0	0
Nanisivik	155	105	125	5	5	5		0	105	0	0
Pond Inlet	370	35	180	45	60	15	10	. 0	20	5	10
Resolute	215	10	55	20		5	5	5	15	0	0
TOTAL	1230	175	580	120	120	45	35	10	165	10	25

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

NOTE: Statistics Canada figures are randomly rounded, therefore there is a certain error factor, eg. if there are less

than 5 people zero Is shown.

t Including employment with the Oll and Gas and Mining Industry.

** Employment with the renewable resources sector.

TABLE 13

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY

FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

i				•	8.5	_ E		<u> </u>	tion; tioning			1an										
COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Hotor Vehicle Hechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	indus trial Marehousem	Burner Mechanic	Industrial	Refrigerat Air condit Mechanic	P) umber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electricia	Auto Body Mechanic	Hachinist	Carpenter	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steam fitter Pipe fitter	Helder	Appliance Serviceman	Cook Cook	TOTAL
HANISIVIK*			6			1		2		4		7	1	2	1	4		1	1	J.		30
GRESE FIORD			1			-									1							2
ARCTIC BAY			9		1										3							13
POND INLET		1	2	1	4																	٤
RESOLUTE BAY		1	1		1					1		4					1					ç
CLYDE RIVER			5		2													4			-	-
TOTAL	ρ	2	24	1	8	1	B	2	ø	5	9	11	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	9	,	69

^{*} About 30% of certified journeymen from Namisivik 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 14

TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, LANCASTER SOUND REGION

Settlement: CLYDE RIVER

Year	1	Total Number of	:	Total No. Trappers	Total No. Trappers	;	# of T	rappers Ear	ning	; ;	Total Inc Trapp	come From Ding	 	Average Inc	Trapper [†] Dme
	;	Trappers	1	Earning	Earning	1	\$400 to	•	\$5,000+	ł	Real	1985	1	Real	1985
	- i -		!	Over \$400	Over \$600	 -4-	\$1,000	\$5,000		-4-	Dollars	Dollars	-1	Dollars	Dollars
1973-1974	-,-	76	1	37	_	-1-	17	17		•	\$54,831.00	\$132,092.86		\$721.46	\$1,738.06
1974-1975	į	84	ŀ	74	-	1	15	57	2	i	\$101,995.00	\$221,773.74	1	\$1,214.23	\$2,640.16
1975-1976	ŀ	83	i	42	-	ì	22	17	3	ł	\$57,989.00	\$117,268.69	i	\$698.66	\$1,412.88
1976-19 77	ì	81	i	64	-	1	24	35	5	ł	\$99,297.50	\$186,018.29	}	\$1,225.90	\$2,296.52
1977-1978	1	84	t	-	35	ł	12	23	-	i	\$71,244.00	\$122,628.37	1	\$848.14	\$1,459.86
1978-1979	1	80	:	-	44	1	15	28	1	ł	\$80,814.00	\$127,379.69	1	\$1,010.18	\$1,592.25
1979-1980	1	83	ŀ	-	46	1	9	33	4	1	\$94,109.00	\$134,653.15	ł	\$1,133.84	\$1,622.33
1980-1 98 1	1	90	ì	-	46	ł	16	30	-	i	\$82,320.00	\$104,711.04	1	\$914.67	\$1,163.46
1981-1982	1	88	t	-	21	}	6	15	-	ł	\$37,375.00	\$42,907.04	-	\$424.72	\$487.58
1982-1983	ł	43	1	-	21	1	11	10	-	ł	\$34,657.50	\$37,614.62	1	\$550.12	\$597.06
1983-1984	ł	66	1	-	13	ì	5	7	1	ì	\$32,104.00	\$33,390.26	ł	\$486.42	\$505.91
1984-1985	1	. 92	i	-	18	1	7	11	-	ł	\$32,767.00	\$32,767.00	ł	\$520.11	\$520.11

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 15
WILDLIFE HARVEST DATA FOR 1983
COMMUNITY: Clyde River

			·		
SPECIES	TOTAL NO.	TOTAL EDIBLE MASS	TOTAL HARVESTED PER CAPITA	PER CAPITA EDIBLE WEIGHT	ESTIMATED MASS USED TO CALCULATE EDIBLE BIOMASS
					1
Ringed Seal	3257	65140	6.73	134.59	20
Polar Bear	51	8109	0.1	16.75	159
! Other Marine	54	5414	0.11	11.18	100.26
Mammals (ave)	į				1
Muskox	0	0	0	0	. 0
Arctic Hare	252	504	0.52	1.04	2
Caribou	765	36720	1.58	75.87	4.8
Rock Ptarmigan	392	247	0.81	0.51	0.63
Waterfowl (ave)	609	923	1.26	1.91	1.52
Seabirds (ave)	15	8	0.03	0.02	0.53
Char :	9914	19828	20.48	40.97	2
: (anadromous)* :	1				•
Other :	2425	653	5.01	1.35	0.27
Ocean Fish	:				
Landlocked	54	54	0.11	0.11	1
Char	:				:
Lake Trout	Х ;	Х	X	Х	; X
Other :	, I		:		:
Freshwater Fish;		Х	X	X	X, _
Whale ** (ave)	49	24180	0.1	49.95	493 47
			Q.	~	
TOTALS	1 1	161780	+	334.25	

. NOTES:

An "X" indicates that data for these species was not collected for this year. (ave) indicates that several species were included in this category.

* Anadromous implies that fish were caught while ascending rivers to spawn.

** Using estimated edible biomass of 469 Kg for Narwal and 372 Kg for Beluga whale, it appears that the whale harvest consisted of 48 Narwal and 1 Beluga.

SOURCE: Wong, MP, Chemical Residues in Fish and Wildlife Species Harvested In Northern Canada, 1965.

TABLE 16

COVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPERDITINES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

		-OSH EXPEDIT	IRES - \$	*****		CVPITAL EXP	ENDITUIES-S -		•
	Salarles	Grants &	Other		Buildings __		Grants &		TOTAL
SETTLEMENT	& Wages	Contribution	084	TOTAL	& Works	Equipment	${\bf Contribution}$	TOTAL	Cap & 0&1
				•		ì	•		
Arctic Bay	656,263	622,206	376,132	1,654,603	2,167,888	29,078	12,500	2,209,466	3,864,069
Clyde River	632,226	648,326	304,502	1,765,054	135,994	6,288		142,262	1,927,336
Grise Flord	249,479	91,299	226,261	567,039	847,142	5,287	•	852,429	1,419,468
Hanisivik	621,405	9,832	1,008,057	1,639,294	1,856	1,177	.2	3,033	1,642,327
Pond Inlet	1,180,893	729,731	455,211	2,365,635	401,693	40,217	132,230	574,140	2,939,975
Resolute Bay	376,571	80,019	438,611	897,201	1,036,348	29,078	12,500	1,077,926	1,975,127
Baffin Subtotal	3,718,837	2,381,415	2,809,774	8,909,026	4,590,921	111,125	157,230	4,859,276	13,768,302

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 17
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITIES & REGIONS, 1900 - 1905

CONHUN	ITY	SA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ BA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'a)		Average \$/ Recipient	TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE NO. CASE/HONTH	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL: \$'s
Arotic Bay	1980-81	44,061	44,001	43	1,025	136	12	319
	1981-82	49,415	55,460	40	1,387	158	13	351
	1982-83	40,574	50,030	34	1,471	143	12	350
	1983-84	57, 197	74,186	48.	1,546	192	16	386
	1984-85	49, 135	66, 309	38	1,761	170	14	390
Clyde River	1980-81	103,606	103,606	64	1,619	266	22	390
	1981-82	120, 142	134,839	61.	2,210	335	28	403
	1982-83	128,788	150,801	80	1,985	412	32	305
	1983-84	142, 264	184,519	93	1,964	435	36	424
_	1984-85	134,706	181,790	9.7	2,091	437	36	416
Grise Fiord	1980-81	7,233	7,233	9	804	30	3	241
	1981-82	12,662	14,211	19	748	54	4	263
	1982-83	10,635	13,113	17	771	57	5	230
	1983-84	24,766:	32,122	29	1,108	, 101		316
	1984-85	37,286,	50,310	31	1,623	148	12	340
Pond Inlet	1980-81	94,240	94,240	64.	1,473	246	21	363
	1981-82	64,638	94,992	60	1,583	247	21	365
	1982-83	94,306	116, 263	75	1,550	301	12	386
	1983-84	110,496	143,315	93	1,541	330	27	. 434
	198485	101,055	137,456	79	1,727	304	25	452
tesolute May	1980-81	17,736	17,736	17	1,043	60	5	296 299
	1981-82	13,073	14,672	13	1,129	49	• • •	384
	1982-83	18,374	22,656	16	1,416	59	• •	379
	1983-84	24,223	31,416	24	1,309	63	?	341
	1984-85	13,660	18,435	21.	903	54	,	341

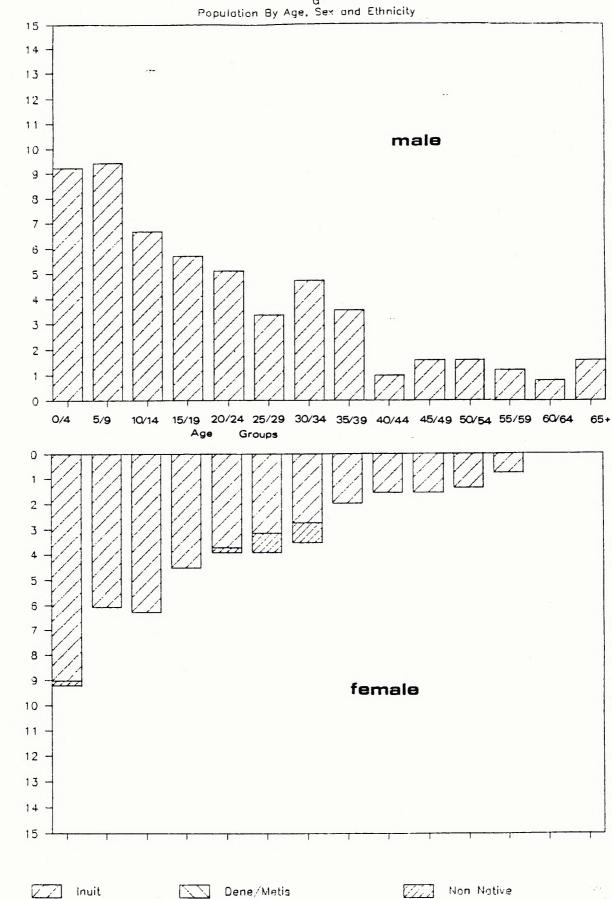
7

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

					Cereal						Non-	Other
Community	All Items	Meat	Fish	Dairy & Eggs	& Bakery	Fruit	Vege- tables	Sugar	Coffee & Tea	Fats & Oils	Alcoh. Bev.	Food Items
Arctic Bay	167	142	119	189	115	212	214	157	101	168	150	159
Clyde River	166	160	127	167	137	176	220	154	100	154	147	154
Grise Fiord	175	130	131	285	145	143	190	175	118	192	174	143
Nanisivik	163	151	109	201	128	156	191	154	109	141	159	163
Pond Inlet	162	142	119	195	113	186	193	148	89	150	140	181
Resolute	163	149	116	196	158	143	163	150	136	148	219	159

SOURCE: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985.

CLYDE RIVER, 1985

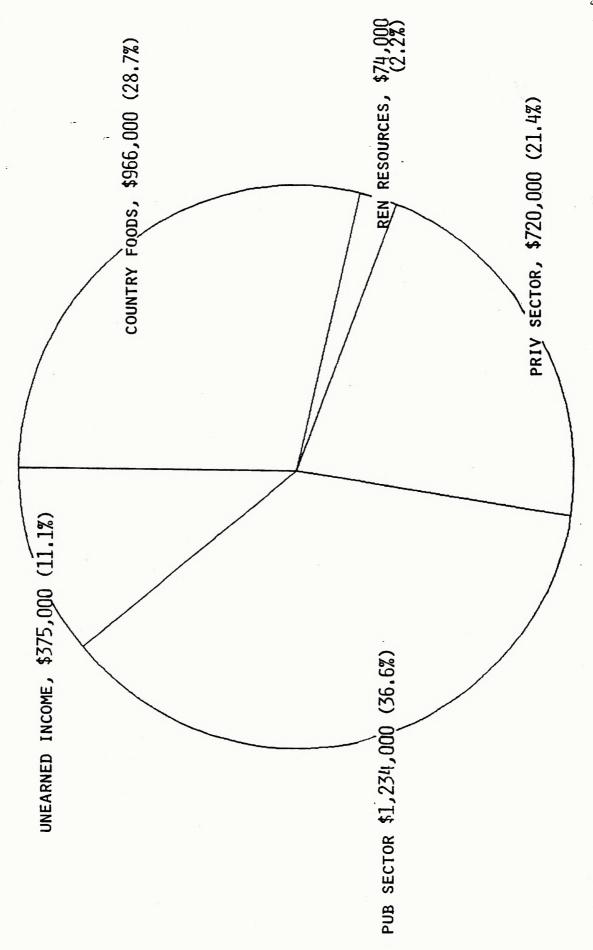


SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNMT, 1986

(% of Total Population)

(% of Total Population)

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982

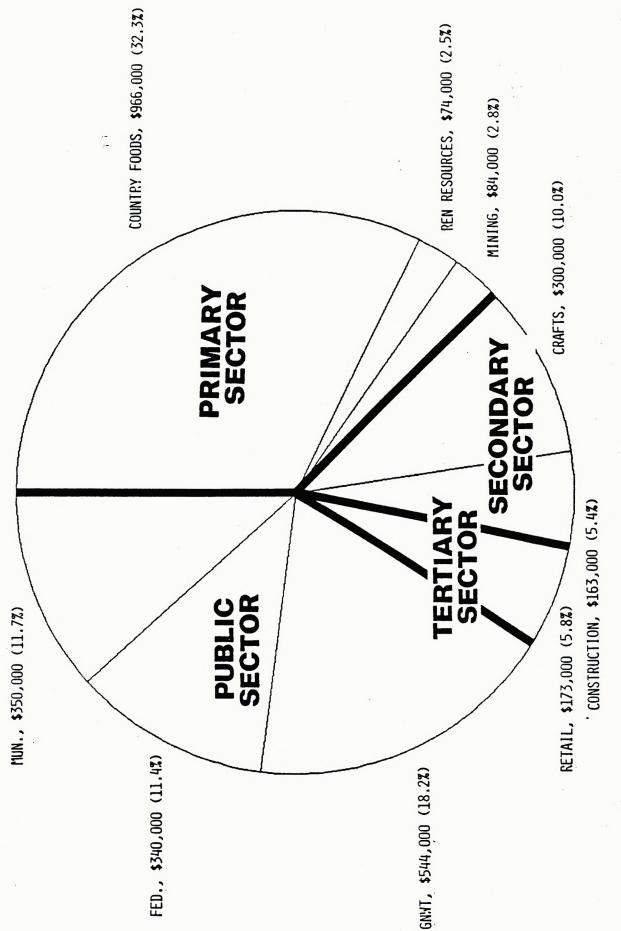


Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism. Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984.

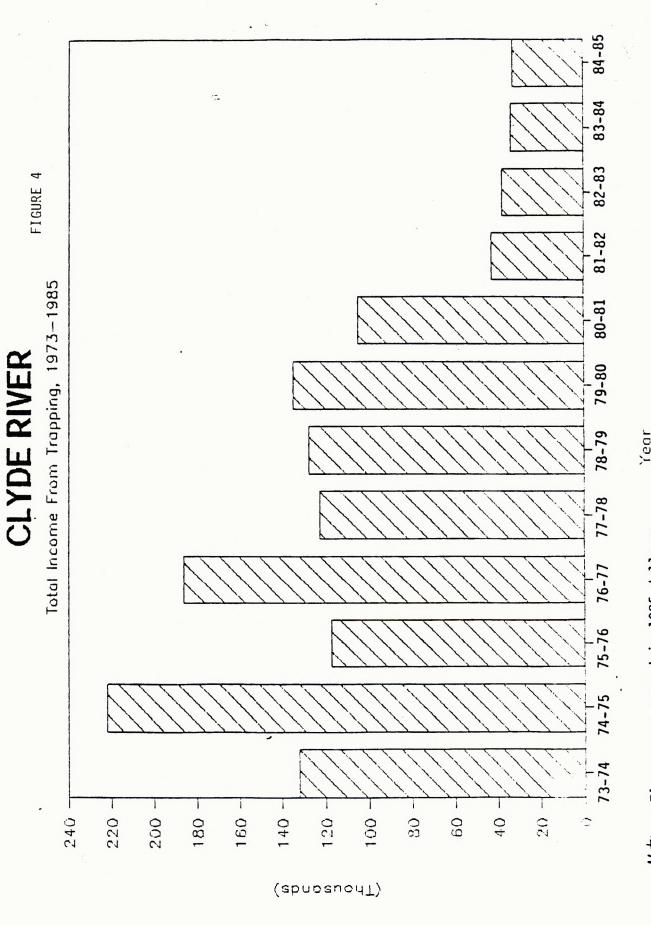
CLYDE RIVER

FIGURE 3

INCOME BY SOURCE AND IMPUTED VALUE OF COUNTRY FOODS, 1982

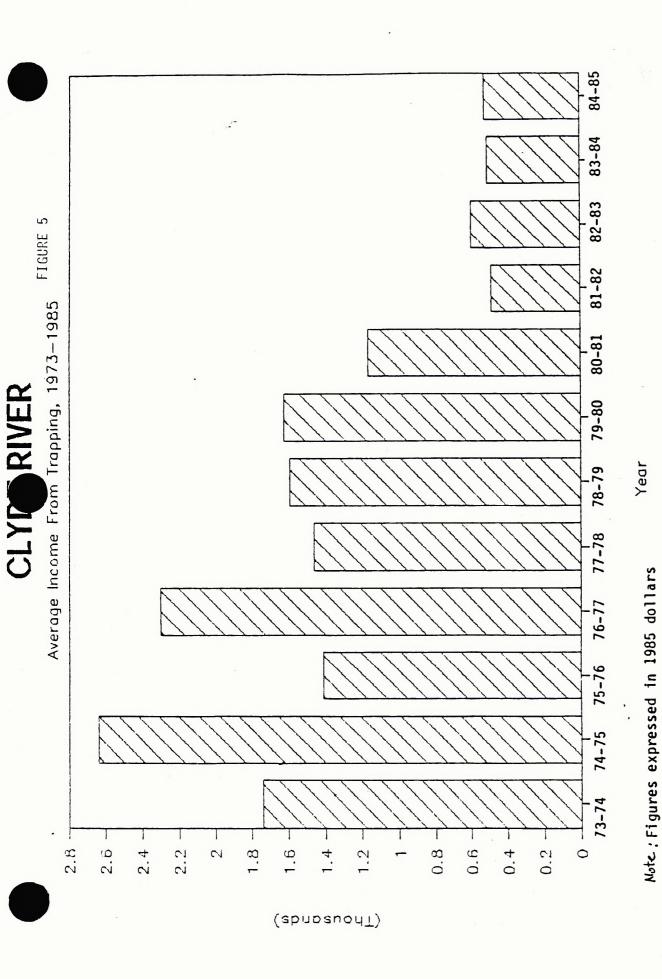


Source: GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism, A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984.



Note: Figures expressed in 1985 dollars

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GMMT, 1985



SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GMMT, 1986

LANCASTER SOUND COMMUNITY PROFILE

GRISE FIORD

Prepared by:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office

February 1987

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AUJUITTUQ

GRISE FIORD

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

- 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

Around the southern coast of Ellesmere Island where Grise Fiord is located, there is evidence of very ancient occupation of the area. Ruins of the later Thule culture have been found in the vicinity of the present settlement location. Like Resolute Bay, it is a government sponsored settlement. The present settlement was formed by the relocation of the R.C.M.P. post from Craig Harbour. In 1953 as a result of the federal government's effort to alleviate poor economic conditions among Inuit and to bolster Canadian sovereignty over the Arctic island, several families were moved from Port Harrison, Quebec.

Later on a few families from Pond Inlet joined the others (Kemp et al, 1977). Favourable reports of hunting later encouraged other Inuit families from Port Harrison, Pond Inlet, Pangnirtung and Arctic Bay to migrate to Grise Fiord (Riewe, 1976).

Grise Fiord, which means "Pig Fiord" in Norwegian, was named by the explorer Otto Svernup. The Inuit established a co-op in 1960 and the school was established two years later.

Grise Fiord is Canada's most northerly community, and is situated in a game-rich area from which the residents derive their living. The area is rated as the most beautiful spot in the North.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Grise Fiord's population rose from 70 in 1961 to 113 in 1986 (Statistics Canada, Census years). During the past 25 years the community grew by about 61 percent. During the same period, the average annual rate of growth was about 6 percent. The highest growth rate occurred between 1961 and 1966. Between 1976 and 1981 the population in the community declined by over 12 percent. Thus, the population between 1971 and 1981 did not change, i.e. remained the same.

The decline in population between 1976-81 is largely due to out-migration of young and older people to their original home communities. The younger people left in search for more suitable employment which was not available in the community. The projected population of the community for the year 2000 is about 200 people, which amounts to about a 3 percent of 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 very youthful with 67 percent of the population under the age of 24; 38 percent under the age of 14; 24 percent between the ages of 25-34; 14 percent between the ages of 35-54, and only 4 percent are 65 and older. The projection to year 2000 indicates that the population will remain relatively youthful, but there will be an increase in the number of people in the ages of 25-54 and a decrease in the 65 and older.

In 1981, the community had about 52 percent males and 48 percent females. This difference in sexes is estimated to increase by the year 2000. That is, it is expected that there will be more males (56%) than females.

The majority of the residents are Inuit (95% in 1981), and the remainder are English-speaking, government, education or service industry employees. It is estimated that by the year 2000 the ratio of Inuit to non-native will still 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. 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 8. In 1985-86, it had an enrollment of 30 students. Over the last 5 years the enrollment did not fluctuate significantly, it usually ranged between 25 to 30 students. The lowest enrollment was in 1984-85 with 25 students. During the last 5 years between 36-50 percent of enrollment was in the primary grades (K-3), while enrollment in the intermediate grades (4-6) was between 24-51 percent. The least enrollment occurred in the middle grades (10-23%), except that in 1984-85 about 40% of enrollment was in grades 7 and 8.

The average percentage of attendance was relatively high, ranging from 63-73 percent from 1981-85. During the last 5 years the attendance rate remained quite stable at the 72-73 percent level except that it dropped considerably to 63 percent in the 1983-84 school year. The percentage of non-attendance due to land days was quite low ranging from 1 percent to 3 percent. In the years that the non-attendance due to land days was high the average attendance was also low, and the vice versa is true. It appears that there is some relationship between an increase in land days and attendance. However, the non-attendance at school cannot be totally explained by participation in renewable resources harvesting. Thus, the poor attendance at school must also be linked to other reasons than non-attendance due to land days.

Students who wish to go to high school (grades 9-12) must go to Iqaluit. The number of students that were enrolled in high school is not known. However, the data shows that between 1976 and 1985 only 3 students graduated from high school (grade 12). Thus, the development of business enterprises may further be hampered by the lack of formal education or skill development.

Statistics Canada's 1981 Census indicates that about 77 percent of the working age population (15-64) had less than grade 9 education (31 percent had no schooling); 15 percent had more than grade 9 education and 15 percent had received a trade diploma. There appears to be a very high drop out rate for students from grades 9 through 12.

Vocational and continuing education are provided in Iqaluit through the Arctic College, and thus are not available in the community.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

The economy in Grise Fiord 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 the local co-op. 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 the 1982 data provided by the G.N.W.T. (1984) was: 22 percent from the private sector, 71 percent from the public sector (excluding the transfer of payments) and 7 percent from renewable resources (excluding the value of country food).

The economy in Grise Fiord is by enlarge characterized as a subsistence economy with a high dependence on government assistance.

According to the 1981 Census, there were 65 people at the working age (15-64), but only 35 people were employed during the year. The majority of the people were employed by the service industry. The 1984 labour force survey of G.N.W.T.'s Bureau of Statistics indicated that the unemployment rate was only 5 percent (53 people employed) out of a labour force of 57 people, and that the participation rate was 69 percent. Most of the people were employed on a part-time and/or seasonal basis. From 1970 to July 1986, 2 people from Grise Fiord have received Journeyman certification.

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country food, was about \$6,500 for 1982. If we include the estimated imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to about \$10,000. Therefore, about 54 percent of the per capita income came from the value of country food.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Grise Fiord and its surrounding area is rich in game and fish. The local residents have relied on seal, beluga, polar bear and caribou for meat and have used muskox, fish (char), ducks, geese and ptarmigan to supplement their diet. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of the harvest is not available. However, according to BRIA's (1982) harvesting study the value of country food was about \$384,000 for 1982

which is about 36 percent of the total community income. This value was based on 35,000 kgs of edible weight. The per capita edible weight was 330 kgs, and thus the per capita value was over \$3,600.

Based on the above per capita meat production, the protein content of this harvest will exceed the required "adequate" diet, as defined by Health and Welfare Canada (Science Advisory Board, 1980). Therefore, with the addition of other wildlife to their diet, the community is more than self sufficient in protein content from wildlife alone.

Income from fur production fluctuated considerably during the last 20 years, and also the number of registered trappers. highest income from furs was reported for the 1978-79 season, when 22 trappers reported about \$68,000 (1985 dollars). lowest reported income was for the 1982-83 season, when 14 trappers had about \$3,000 in income. Most of the trappers earned very little income. For example, in the 1984-85 season, out of 17 trappers, only 3 trappers earned more than \$600. Actually, these trappers earned between \$1,000-\$5,000. Thus. 14 trappers earned less than \$600. The decline in earnings is mainly due to low prices for fur products. It appears that protest by animal right groups had a drastic effect on prices, in particular on seal skins. Today seal skins are primarily used in production of various handicrafts and clothing. The decline in fur prices probably also affected the willingness of trappers to engage in fur production, consequently the number of trappers had dropped considerably from a high of 37 in 1976-77 to a low of 14 trappers in the 1982-83 trapping season.

The engagement in the harvesting activities in Grise Fiord is characterized by the high participation rate by most of the residents throughout the year on a largely part-time basis. Most of the income from wages and from other sources is used to purchase the means of production for harvesting activities. Wildlife harvesting, e.g. fishing, hunting and trapping, is not only a cultural activity but as well a need to acquire the needed staple food for survival.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment and income with the settlement council, nursing station, the school and the territorial government. In 1982, the total income from the public sector was about \$443,000, which is about 71 percent of the total community's earned cash income (excluding transfer of payments). The public sector, apart from being the major contributor to the local cash economy, also provides many essential services free of charge or at a very low cost, such as

housing which is not included in the above income. The public sector also provides business opportunity to the local co-op and thus to many residents, through contracts for goods and services.

During the 1985-86 fiscal year, the G.N.W.T. alone spent about \$249,000 in salaries and wages; about \$91,000 in grants and contributions; about \$226,000 in operation and maintenance and about \$852,000 on building and equipment. For the same period, the G.N.W.T.'s total contribution to the local economy was about \$1.4 million (0&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 over 8 percent of the total community's cash income in 1982. In 1984-85, 31 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,623 per recipient. During the last 5 years the number of recipients has increased drastically from 9 people in 1980-81 to 31 people in 1984-85. Thus, in 1984-85 about 37 percent of the working age population received social assistance. The amount per person has doubled since 1980-81 from \$804 to \$1,623 in 1984-85.

The federal transfer of payments were given in the form of family allowance, old age security, unemployment insurance and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1982 about \$42,000 was distributed in the community to those that were qualified to receive these payments.

4.4 Private Sector

In Grise Fiord the local co-op organization, one outfitter and the local Hunters and Trappers Association (H.T.A.) constitute the private sector that provides employment and income to many residents. The co-op provides general services to the settlement such as construction, retail merchandising, outfitting, handicrafts and operates the local lodge. The local H.T.A. markets the big game sport hunts (muskox and polar bear).

The private sector contributed about \$137,000 in 1982 towards the community's cash income. Within this sector, the majority of income came from retail (44%), tourism (30%) and arts and crafts (15%).

Tourism and the related service activities can be the most promising factor for the future development. In 1982 tourism contributed to many seasonal jobs and increased the sales of handicrafts. For the same period tourists contributed about

\$100,000 to the local lodge revenues, and sport polar bear and muskox brought in over \$50,000. and sport-hunting for the tourism industry can further enhance expansion of to sustain the well being cash income of community. With the establishment and development of the National Park new job and business Ellesmere Island opportunities for the community may be forthcoming. However. any new jobs may require a lengthy separation from families as these jobs will be available outside the community. Thus, it could limit interest, and hence, continuity in establishing another source of community income.

4.5 Cost of Living

The cost of living in 1983 was about 90-99 percent higher than in Montreal. This is mainly due to its remoteness and the high cost of transportation. Fresh produce and perishable items must be flown in from Montreal via Iqaluit and Resolute Bay or flown from Edmonton via Resolute Bay.

The 1985 food price survey of G.N.W.T., Bureau of Statistics, shows that food prices for all items were about 75 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for dairy and eggs (185%), fats and oils (92%), vegetables (90%), sugar (75%) and non-alcoholic beverages (74%). Therefore, if local residents have to spend their cash income on the above items, their actual earnings will be greatly 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 purchase capital goods needed for a land-based to lifestyle. Even though a shift towards increased industrial unlikely due to the lack of economic employment is opportunities, 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 byand-large does not show up in terms of cash income and is 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.

Income from government sources is a very important part of the economy of Grise Fiord and will likely continue to be of major significance. However, its importance to the economy as a whole may be reduced through efforts to expand other parts of the economy.

Tourism could generate more jobs and cash income for the residents of Grise Fiord. 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 Grise Fiord's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

TABLE 1

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS OF LANCASTER SOUND REGION

				196	1 - 200	5					3 g
Community	1961	1966	Histor 1971	1976	ords 1981 ¹	1986	19902		nated an	d Projecto 2005 ²	ed % Increase 1961-1986
Arctic Bay	49	123	267	391	375	471	504	591	681	782	961
Clyde River	40	99	274	352	443	465	586	673	756	841	1163
Grise Fiord	70	98	106	121	106	113	162	190	210	224	61
Nanisivik	-	-	-	-	261	311	325	367	406	430	N/A
Pond Inlet	53	178	412	504	705	786	939	1063	1186	1332	1483
Resolute Bay	153	254	189	223	168	182	188	212	2 36	262	19
TOTAL	365	752	1248	1591	2058	2328	2704	3096	3475	3871	638

Sources: 1 Statistics Canada, census data

² GNWT, Bureau of Statistics

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

COMMUNITY: GRISE FIORD

TABLE 2

												1
Year	Ethnicity	Sex	All Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	- 1
1976**	ALL GROUPS	M F T	65 55 120	54.Q 46.0 100.Q	5 5 10	20 15 35	15 20 35	5 5 10	10 10 20	5 5	5 5	
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	55 50 105	52.0 48.0 100.0	10 5 15	15 10 25	10 20 30	15 10 25	10 5 15		5 5	
1981**	OENE/ METIS	M F T		==								
	INUIT	M F T	50 50 100	 95.0	10 5 15	15 10 25	10 20 30	10 10 30	10 5 15		5	_
	NON NATIVE	M F T	3 2 5	5.0	- 1 1	 		2 2 4	 			
	ALL GROUPS .	M F T	75 56 131	57.0 43.0 100.0	16 5 21	14 8 22	13 101 32	14 16 30	11 8 19	3 3	4 4	
1985*	OENE/ METIS	M F T	4 2 6	4.5	4 2 6							
	INUIT	M F T	67 52 119	91.0	11 3 14	14 8 22	13 19 32	12 14 26	10 8 18	2 3	4 4	
	NON NATIVE	M F T	4 - 2 - 6	 4.5	- 1 1	 		2 2 4	1 1		=======================================	
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	91 71 162	56.0 44.0 100.0	18 15 33	25 9 34	12 12 24	13 21 34	12 14 26	8 8	3 3	
1990*	OENE/ METIS	M F T	4 2 6	4.0		4 2 6		 	 			
	INUIT	M F T	83 67 150	 92.0	17 15 32	21 7 28	12 12 24	11 19 30	11 14 25	8 8	3 3	
	NON NATIVE	M F T	4 2 6	4.0	1 1		 	2 2 4	1 1			

Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.
 Based on Statistics Canada Census.

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Next planned update: Sept 1986

56 Hay 8

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

POPULATION BY AGE BY ETHNICITY BY SEX

Base year : 1985 June Pertility/Mortality Rates : Model 2

	SET	TLEMEN	T/REGION	: Grise	Fiord		CALLO		E ST E11	11446413	DI OCX	Ferti				: 1985 : Model : 0	June
June	Group	Sex	All -		5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29		• Group 35-39	<u> </u>	45-49			60-64	65+
1985	AI1 Groups	T H F	131 75 56	21 16 5	14 10	8	16 8 8	16 5 11	15	15 8 7	7 4 3	2	523	5	3		4
	Dene/ Metis	ŤĦF	. 6	4 2	:	-	=	:	:	:		•	:	:	-	:	=
	Inuit	T M F	119 67 52	14	14	8	16 8 8	16 5 11	14 6 8	12	6 3 3	. 5	5	5	3	:	. 1
	Non Native	T M F	6 4 2	1	=	:	=	=	1	3	1	• :	:	:	:	:	=
990	All	T M F	162 91 71	33 18 15	20 15 5	14	*	16	17 5 12	17 8 9	12	7 4 3	2	. 5	5	3	3
	Dene/ Metis	T M F	6 4 2	=	6 4 2	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	=	
	Inuit	T M F	150 83 67	32 17 15	14 11 3	14 10 4	*	1 6 8 8	16 5 11	14 6	12	6 3 3	. 2	5 2 3	5	3	3
	Non Native	T M F	6 4 2	1	=	=	=	Ξ	1 1	3	:	1	=		:	:	
295	All Groups	T F	190 105 8 5	30 16 14	32 17 15	20 15 5	14	•	17	19 7 12	14 6 8	12	7 4 3	2	5 2 3	\$	5
	Dene/ Metis	Ť	6 4 2	:	:	6 4 2	:	=	=	=	=	:	:	•	:	:	-
	Inuit	T E E	178 97 81	29 15 14	32 17 15	14	14		16	16 5	14	12	6 3 3	2	5 2 3	5	5
	Non Native	T F	6 4 2	1	=	=	=		1 1	3 2 1	=	:	1	=	:	:	
000	All Croups	T M F	210 115 7 5	23 13 10	·29 15 14	32 17 15	20 15 5	14	9 4 5	19 10	16 5	14 6 8	12 6	. 4	2 2	5 2 3	8
	Dene/ Metis	T M F	6 4 2	:	:	:	6 4 2	:	:	:	, E	:		:	:	:	
	Inuit	T M F	178 107 91	22 12 10	. 29 15 14	32 17 15	14	14	8	16	16 5	14 6 8	12 6 6	633	2	5	8
	Non Native	T F	6 4 2	1	:	:	=	:	1 1	3	Ξ	=	:	. !	=	=	
005	AlI Croups	T H F	224 120 104	21 11 10	22 12 10	27 14 13	31 16 15	20 15 5	15	11 6 5	1 6 8	16 5	14 6 8	12 6 6	7 4 3	2	1 9
	Dene/ Metis	T M F	6 4 2	:	:	:		6 4 2	:	•	-	=	:	=	3	-	
	Inuit	T M F	212 112 100	20 10 10	22 21 21 01	27 14 13	31 16 15	14	14	8 4	16	1 6 5	14	12 6 6	633	2	1 9 7 3
	Non Native	T M F	6 4 2	1	=	-		-	1 :	3 2 1	-	=	:	=	3	2	3

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNMT, 1986

TABLE 4

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, SEX AND ETHNICITY, 1985 SETTLEMENT/REGION: GRISE FIORD

Raw Population Statistics:

Age Group	;	Male	Dene/Metis Female	Total	Male	Inuit Female	Total	 Male	Non Nat. Female	ive Total	¦ A ¦ Male	ll Group: Female	s Total
0.4	-+				+			+			+		
0-4	i	4	2	6	11	3	14	i	1 0	1	16	5	21
5-9	:	0	0	0	; 10	4	14	1	0 0	0	10	4	14
10-14	-	0	0	0	1 4	4	8	1	0 0	0	4	4	³³ 8
15-19	;	0	0	0	; 8	8	16	1	0 0	0	8	8	16
20-24	- 1	0	0	0	; 5	11	16	1	0 0	O	5	11	16
25-29	i	0	0	0	: 6	8	14	1	0 1	1	6	9	15
30-34	;	0	0	0	; 6	6	12	İ	2 1	- 3	8	7	15
35-39	:	0	0	0	; 3	3	6	Ì	1 0	1	4	3	7
40-44	:	0	0	0	; 0	2	2	1	0 0	Û	0	2	2
45-49	:	0	0	0	; 2	3	5		0 0	0	2	3	5
50-54	;	0	0	0	; 5	0	5	1	0 0	0	5	0	5
55-59	;	0	0	0	; 3	0	3	1	0 0	0	3	0	3
60-64	;	0	0	0	; 0	0	0	1	0 0	0	0	0	0
65+	1	0	0	0	: 4	0	4	1	0 0	0	4	0	4

Total Population:

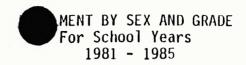
)

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Population By Percentages:

Age Group	:		Dene/Metis		:		Inuit		1		Non Nativ	ve	:	A	ll Groups	
	1	Male	Female	Total	1	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	ĺ	Male	Female	Total
0-4	;	3.1	1.5	4.6		8.4	2:3	10.7	-+	0.8	0.0	0.8	T "	12.2	3.8	16.0
5-9	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	7.6	3.1	10.7	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	7.6	3.1	10.7
10-14	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	3.1	3.1	õ. 1	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	3.1	3.1	6.1
15-19	1	Ū. O	0.0	0.0	:	6.1	6.1	12.2	- :	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	6.1	6.1	12.2
20-24	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	3.8	8.4	12.2	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	3.8	8.4	12.2
25-29	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	4.6	6.1	10.7	- 1	0.0	0.8	0.8	1	4.6	6.9	11.5
30-34	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	4.6	4.6	9.2	- :	1.5	0.8	2.3	!	6.1	5.3	11.5
35-39	i	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	2.3	2.3	4.6	i	0.8	0.0	0.8	1	3.1	2.3	5.3
40-44	i	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.5	1.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	i	0.0	1.5	1.5
45-49	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1.5	2.3	3.8	i	0.0	0.0	0.0	ì	1.5	2.3	3.8
50-54		0.0	0.0	0.0		3.3	0.0	3.8	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0		3.8	0.0	3.3
55-59	ì	0.0	0.0	0.0	;	2.3	0.0	2.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	2.3	0.0	2.3
60-64	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 .	3.1	0.0	3.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	3.1	Ŭ.O	3.1

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT, 1986



GRISE FIORD

TABLE 5

		T			 	
		PRIMARY	INTERMEDIATE	MIDDLE	SENIOR	T O T A (
YEAR	. S	K - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 12	TOTAL
	М	. 6	10	1	3 7 %	17
1981-82	F	5	5	2		12 .
	T	_ 11	15	3		29
	М	7	5	3		15
1982-83	F	7	6	Ø		13
	Т	14	11	3		28
	М	8	3	4		15
1983-84	F	5	6	Ø		11
	Т	13	9	4		26
1984-85	М	6	2	6		14
1704-03	F	3	4	4		11
	Т	9	6	10		25
	М	8	6	2	2. * **	16
1985-86	F _	6	, , 3 , ,	5		14
	T	14	9	7		30

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNMT, 1986

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY For School Years 1981 - 1985

GRISE FIORD

YEARS	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non- attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	29	2	72
1982 - 83	28	2	72
1983 - 84	26	3	63
1984 - 85	26	1	73

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

.

TABLE 7

High School Graduates By Home Community

For 1976 - 1985

-	1:	976-77	19	977-78	19	78-79	1	979-8 0		980-81	1	981-82
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TIUNI	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TIUNIT	NON-NATIVE
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLYDE RIVER	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	o	0
GRISE FIORD	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	0	0	0 .	0	0	0	0	1	0
POND INLET	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESOLUTE BAY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	2
TOTAL	4	0	3	0	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	2

	19	82-83	19	983-84	19			
COMMUNITY	TIUNI	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TIUNIT	NON-NATIVE	TOTAL	
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	
CLYDE RIVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
GRISE FIORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
POND INLET	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	
RESOLUTE BAY	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	
TOTAL	2	2	0	1	0	2	30	

SCURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

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TABLE 8

EDUCATION LEVELS, 15+ POPULATION, 1981

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

COMMUNITY	POPULATION 15 yrs+ Native	Other	NO Schooling	∠Gr 9	>Gr 9	> Gr 9-12 Certif.	Trades Diploma	Some University	University Degree, Dipioma
Arctic Bay	210	15	65	-60	35	5	30	10	5
Clyde River	220	5	75	30	25	0	35	5	5
Grise Flord	60	5	20	30	10	0	10	5	0
Nanisivik	155	105	5	20	35	20	40	10	20
Pond Inlet	370	35	110	140	45	5	40	10	15
Resolute Bay	215	10	85	75	45	0		0	10
Total	1230	175	360	355	195	30	160	40	55

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

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

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. TABLE 9

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982

: Imputed value : COMMUNITY of Country Private Public Renewable Unearned Food+ Resource× Sector Sactor Incone Total Arctic Bay \$875,000 5111,700 5057,400 5961,000 5224,000 53,029,100 Clyde River 5966,000 574,000 5720,000 51,234,000 \$375,000 53,369,000 Grise Fiord \$304,000 545,200 5137,200 5443, 100 557,100 \$1,066,600 Nanisivik \$254,000 NA 579,000 54,699,000 53,811,000 \$555,000 Pond Inlet \$853,000 5467,600 \$4,395,800 \$110,500 51,266,700 51,690,000 54,626,300 Resolute Bay \$207,000 \$2,536,200 5104,000 \$55,100 51,644,000 \$1,306,700 \$21,185,800 REGIONAL TOTAL 53,619,000 \$396,500 \$9,328,500 \$6,535,100

SOURCE: A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNHT.

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revised: 87-02-11

imes Income from rememble resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur meat and ivory.

[@] Unearned income includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial

⁺ Estimates based on BRIA's harvesting study, 1981

TABLE 10 COMMUNITY INCOME BY SOURCE 1982

			PRIVATE			s	ECTOR				
	Renewasie	FEIMARY SECTOR		-	SECONDARY	SECTION	Ę	TERTI	ARY SECTOR	Y	
Community	Rescure: Harvests:	Mining	Oil & Gas	Total	Arts & Crafts	Construction	Total	Retail	Tourles	Cther	Total
Arctic Edy	\$111,700,00	\$ 213,500.00	\$175,500.00	3 600,700.00	\$30,500.f3	\$88,000.00	⊋ 38,000.00	\$192,000.00	\$44,400,00	\$34,000,00	\$270,400.00
Clyde River	\$74,010.00	\$84,000.00	NA	\$155,000.90	\$300,000 ,50	\$103,000.00	\$463,000.00	\$173,000.00	NA	NA + 3	\$173,000.00
Grise Faord	\$48,200.00	h A	NA	±45,290,0C	\$20,000.11	\$12,000.00	\$32,300.00	\$60,000.CC	\$41,661.00	\$4,200.00	\$105,200.00
Namirivik	n NA	\$3,576,300.00	NA	æ3,878,000.5C	NA	MA	14A	365 ,000.63	NA.	\$170,000.00	\$235,000.00
Find Inlet	aii0,804.00	\$5,500.00	\$490,000.00	\$619,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$343,000.00	\$126,511.00	\$128,700.00	\$598,200.00
Resolute Eay	3 58.100.50	HA	NA	\$55,100.00 j	\$8,5 00.00	\$21,000.00	\$26,050.00	\$47,000.00	\$07,2.1.00	\$2,416.130.60	\$2,510,200.00
TCTAL	5396 ,500.00	\$3.082,000.00	\$768,500.00	zā.044,000.00	\$426,000.13	\$033,000. 00	\$789,000.00	\$530,000.00	\$249,110.00	\$2,761.930.00	\$3,893.300.00
	PUBLIC	;	SECTOR					•			
Community	Riv't of the horthwest Territories	Pederel Govit	Municipal Gov't	Tasal	All Sectors Income	Unearmed Intoine ⊕	Imputed Value of Food Harvested +	Totsi Income	Averaga Income per Cagita	Amerage Indome per Household	Average Earned Income per Household
Arctic Bay	\$530,000.00	\$111,000 00	\$320,000.00	\$981,000.00	\$1,930,100.10	\$224,000.00	\$875,900.00	33,029,100.00	\$8,077.60	\$43.272.66	\$27,571.86
Slyde Elver	\$844,000.00	\$340,000.00	3350,000.03	21,204,000.00	\$2,023,000.00	\$375,001.00	\$366,000.00	\$3,369, 000.00	\$7,571.79	\$42.112.50	\$125,350.00
Grise Flord	£244,150.00	\$152,000.00	\$47,000.00	s440,100,00	\$825,500.00	\$57,100.00	\$354,000.00	\$1,066,600.00	\$10,188.10	£63,330.00	\$31,275.00
Namiervik	\$238,000.00	£260.000.00	AH	\$555,000.00	\$4,376.500.55	\$79,000.00	\$254,066.00	\$4,699,000.00	\$18,073.08	\$67,108.57	\$62,371.43
Fond Inlet	±90€,51€ 30	\$165,000.00	\$429,005,00	\$1,838,000.00	\$3,075,260.90	\$467,836.00	\$353,000.00	\$4.395,800.00	\$6,215.18	\$35,136.40	\$24,601.60
Resolute Bay	\$360,010.00	\$1,269,000.00	\$15,000.00	81,644,000.00	\$4,235,390.00	\$104,000.00	\$287,000.00	\$4,626,300.00	\$27,211.53	\$41,306.25	\$37,315.18
TOTAL	\$2,673,100.00	\$2,495,000.00	\$1,161,000.00	\$6,535,160.00	516,260,100.00	\$1,356,700.00	\$3,619,050.00	\$21,185,300.00	\$12,888.04	\$47,352.76	\$34,931,01

SOURCE: A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1954, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNWT.

^{*} Income from renewable resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur mest and ivory.

§ Includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial and federal governments such as social assistance, family allowance and old age security.

† Estimates based on PRIA's harvesting study, 1981

TABLE 11

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

Persons 15-64 Years	Labour Force	Partici- pation Rate	Em- ployment	Unem- ployment	Unem- ployment Rate	Worked in 1984	Job Wanted
(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)
223	118	53	93	26	22	141	78
274	133	49	115	18	14	176	132
83	57	69	53	3	5	66	20
68	59	87	59	· :_	-	65	-
426	243	57	183	60	25	288	173
79	55	70	40	15	27	63	32
	15-64 Years (no.) 223 274 83 68 426	15-64 Labour Force (no.) (no.) 223 118 274 133 83 57 68 59 426 243	15-64 Labour Pation Rate (no.) (no.) (%) 223 118 53 274 133 49 83 57 69 68 59 87 426 243 57	15-64 Years Labour Force pation Rate Employment (no.) (no.) (%) (no.) 223 118 53 93 274 133 49 115 83 57 69 53 68 59 87 59 426 243 57 183	15-64 Years Labour Force pation Rate Employment Unemployment (no.) (no.) (%) (no.) (no.) 223 118 53 93 26 274 133 49 115 18 83 57 69 53 3 68 59 87 59 - 426 243 57 183 60	15-64 Years Labour Force Pation Rate Employment Ployment Unemployment Ployment Ployment Rate (no.) (no.) (%) (no.) (no.) (%) 223 118 53 93 26 22 274 133 49 115 18 14 83 57 69 53 3 5 68 59 87 59 - - 426 243 57 183 60 25	15-64 Years Labour Force pation Rate Employment ployment ployment ployment Rate ployment ployment Rate ployment ployment ployment Rate in ployment ployment ployment Rate in ployment ployment Rate in ployment ployment ployment Rate in ployment ployment ployment Rate in ployment ployment Rate in ployment ployment Rate in ployment ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment Rate in ployment ployment Ployment

Source: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985

TABLE 12

INDUSTRY DIVISION AND CLASS OF WORKERS 1981 CENSUS

COMMUNITY	15 yrs + NATIVE	OTHER	ALL	PUBLIC ADMIN./ DEFENCE	BUS./SOCIAL	TRANSPORT/ COMMUN.	TRADE	CONST.	MANUF.*	PRIMARY	FINANCE ISSUÁNCE
Arctic Bay	210	15	90 ·	·· 25 · · · · · · ·	15	10	10	· 5 ·	20	5	5
Ciyde River	220	5	95	25	35	5	10	0	5	0	10
Grise Flord	60	5	35	0	0	5	0	0	0	Ó	0
Nanisivik	155	105	125	5	5	5	O	0	105	0	0
Pond Inlet	370	35	180	45	60	15	10	0	20	5	10
Resolute	215	10	55	20	5	5		5	15	0	0
TOTAL	1230	175	580	120	120	45	35	10	_/ 165	10	25

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

NOTE: Statistics Canada figures are randomly rounded, therefore there is a certain error factor, eg. if there are less than 5 people zero is shown.

* Including employment with the Oil and Gas and Mining industry.

** Employment with the renewable resources sector.

TABLE 13

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY

FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Hechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	industrial Marehouseman	Burner Mechanic	Industrial	Refrigeration; Air conditioning Mechanic	P) umber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steam fitter Pipe fitter	He] der	Appliance Serviceman	Cook Cook	TOTAL
::ANISIVIK*			6			1		2		4		7	1	2	1	4		1	1			30
GRESE FIORD			1			-							·		1							2
ARCTIC BAY			9	•	1										3							13
POND INLET		1	2	1	4																	6
RESOLUTE BAY		1	1		1					1		4					1					ç
CLYDE RIVER			5		2													,1				7
TOTAL	9	2	24	1	8	1	9	2	ø	5		11	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	9	p	69

^{*} About 3Ç% of certified journeymen from Namisivik 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 14
TRAPFER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, LANCASTER SOUND REGION

Settlement: GRISE FIDRD

Year	;	Total Number of	:	Total No. Trappers	Total No. Trappers	;	# of T	rappers Ear	ning	;	Total Inc Trapp		:	Average Inc	Trapper ome
	ł	Trappers	1	Earning	Earning	}	\$400 to	\$1,000 to	\$5,000+	;	Real	1985	1	Real	1985
	ţ	••	1	Over \$400	Over \$600	;	\$1,000	\$5,000		1	Dollars	Dollars	:	Dollars	Dollars
1973-1974	-+-	20	-+- ¦	15	-	-+- ¦	2	13	-	-+-	\$20,051.50	\$48,305.89		\$1,002.58	\$2,415.29
1974-1975	1	30	ŧ	15	_	1	12	1	2	1	\$11,540.00	\$25,092.10	1	\$384.67	\$836.40
1975-1976	}	29	1	19	-	1	9	10		1	\$22,059.75	\$44,610.50	1	\$760.68	\$1,538.29
1976-1977	1	37	1	21	-	ŀ	12	9	-	1	\$22,999.50	\$43,085.96	1	\$621.61	\$1,164.49
1977-1978	1	28	1	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	\$8,008.00	\$13,783.73	1	\$286.00	\$492.28
1978-1979	ļ	22	1	-	19	1	-	19	2	1	\$43,167.00	\$68,040.18	1	\$1,962.14	\$3,092.74
1979-1980	;	18	;	-	4	1	2	2	-	1	\$7,374.00	\$10,550.88	i	\$409.67	\$586.16
1980-1981	ł	32	1	-	16	ļ	9	. 7	-	1	\$21,243.00	\$27,021.10	1	\$663.84	\$844.41
1981-1982	ł	24	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	\$6,232.00	\$7,154.43	- 1	\$259.67	\$298.10
1982-1983	;	14	:	-	1	1	1	-	_	1	\$2,561.00	\$2,779.52	1	\$182.93	\$198.54
1983-1984	1	16	;	- . [□]	7	1	4	3		1	\$3,335.00	\$3,468.62	ł	\$208.44	, \$216.79
1984-1985	1	17	ì	-	3	ł	-	3	-	1	\$8,425.00	\$8,425.00	1	\$495.59	\$495.59

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNMT, 1986

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TABLE 15
WILDLIFE HARVEST DATA FOR 1983
COMMUNITY: Grise Fiord

SPECIES	TOTAL NO.	TOTAL EDIBLE MASS	TOTAL HARVESTED PER CAPITA	PER CAPITA EDIBLE WEIGHT	ESTIMATED MASS USED TO CALCULATE EDIBLE BIOMASS
	;	:	:		1
Ringed Seal ;	727 ;	14540	5.42	108.51	; 20
Polar Bear	20 ;	3180	0.15	23.73	159
Other Marine :	202	17449	1.51	130.21	86.3 8
Mammals (ave)	:	9	:		:
Muskox	5 ¦	550	0.04	4.1	110
Arctic Hare	124 ;	248	0.93	1.85	; 2
Caribou	31 ;	1488	0.23	11.1	48
Rock Ptarmigan ;	160	101	1.19	0.75	0.63
Waterfowl (ave);	341 ¦	514	2.54	3 .8 3	1.51
Seabirds (ave) ;	16 ;	11	0.12	0.08	0.69
Char ;	2850 ;	5700	21.27	42.54	2
(anadromous)* ;	:				
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Ocean Fish					•
Landlocked	0	0	0	0	0
Char	į			÷.	İ
Lake Trout	X	Х	Х	X	X
Other	į				
Freshwater Fish	X	Х	Х	X	X
Whale ** (ave)	10	4092	0.07	30.54	409.2
TOTALS		47873		357.24	1

NOTES:

An "X" indicates that data for these species was not collected for this year. (ave) indicates that several species were included in this category.

* Anadromous implies that fish were caught while ascending rivers to spawn.

** Using estimated edible biomass of 469 Kg for Narwal and 372 Kg for Beluga whale, it appears that the whale harvest consisted of 3 Narwal and 7 Beluga.

SOURCE: Wong, MP. Chemical Residues in Fish and Wildlife Species Harvested In Northern Canada,/985.

TABLE 16

COVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPENDITINES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

		-OSH EXPEDIT	IFES - \$			CVPITAL EXP	BIDITUIES-\$ -		•
	Salaries	Grants &	Other		Buildings		Grants &		TOTAL
SETTLEMENT	& Wages	Contribution	084	TOTAL	& Works	Equipment	${\bf Contribution}$	TOTAL	Cap & 0&1
				•		1	•		
Arctic Bay	656,263	622,208	376,132	1,654,603	2,167,888	29,078	12,500	2,209,466	3,864,00
Clyde River	632,226	648,326	304,502	1,765,054	135,994	6,288		142,262	1,927,330
Grise Flord	249,479	91,299	226,261	567,039	847,142	5,287		852,429	1,419,46
Hanisivik	621,405	9,832	1,008,057	1,639,294	1,856	1,177		3,033	1,642,32
Pond Inlet	1,180,893	729,731	455,211	2,365,635	401,693	40,217	132,230	574,140	2,939,97
Resolute Bay	376,571	80,019	438,611	697,201	1,036,348	29,078	12,500	1,077,926	1,975,12
Baffin Subtotal	3,718,837	2,381,415	2,808,774	8,909,026	4,590,921	111,125	157,230	4,859,276	13,768,30

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 17

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY CONSUMETIES & REGIONS, 1900 - 1905

CONHUN	ITY	EA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$*o)		AVERAGE \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	AVERAGE NO. CASE/HOWIH	AVERAGE OA \$/CABE (ACTUAL: \$'o
Arotic Bay	1980-81	44,081	44,081	43	1,025	130	12	319
	1981-82	49,415	55,460	40	1,307	158	13	351
	1982-83	40,574	50,030	34	1,471	143	12	350
	1983-84	57, 197	74,186	44.	1,546	192	16	386
	1984-85	49, 135	66,309	38	1,761	170	14	390
Clyde River	1980-81	103,606	103,606	64	1,619	266	22	390
	1981-82	120,142	134,639	61.	2,210	335	28	403
	1962-83	128,788	158,801	80	1,985	412	32	385
	1983-84	142,264	184,519	93	1,984	435	36	424
c	1984-85	134,706	181,790	9.7	2,091	437	36	416
Grise Flord	1980-81	7,233	7,233	9	804	30	3	241
	1981-82	12,662	14,211	19	748	54	4	263
	1982-83	10,635	13,113	17	771	57	5	230
	1983-84	24,766	32,122	29	1,108	101		318
	1984-85	37,286,	50,310	31	1,623	148	12	340
Pond Inlet	1980-81	94,240	94,240	64.	1,473	246	21	303
	1981-82	84,638	94,992	60	1,503	247	21	365
	1982-83	94,306	116,283	75	1,550	301	12	386
	1983-84	110,496	143,315	93	1,541	330	27	434
	1984-85	101,055	137,456	79	1,727	304	25	452
lesolute May	1980-81	17,736	17,736	17	1,043	60	5	296
	1981-82	13,073	14,672	13	1,129	49	4	299
	1982-83	18,374	22,656	16	1,416	59	5	384 379
	1983-84	24,223	31,410	24	1,309	63	7	
	1984-85	13,660	18,435	21,	903	54	3	341

SOURCE: Report on the Social Assistance Program: 1980-1985, GNUT, Department of Services, Yellowknife, 1985

25

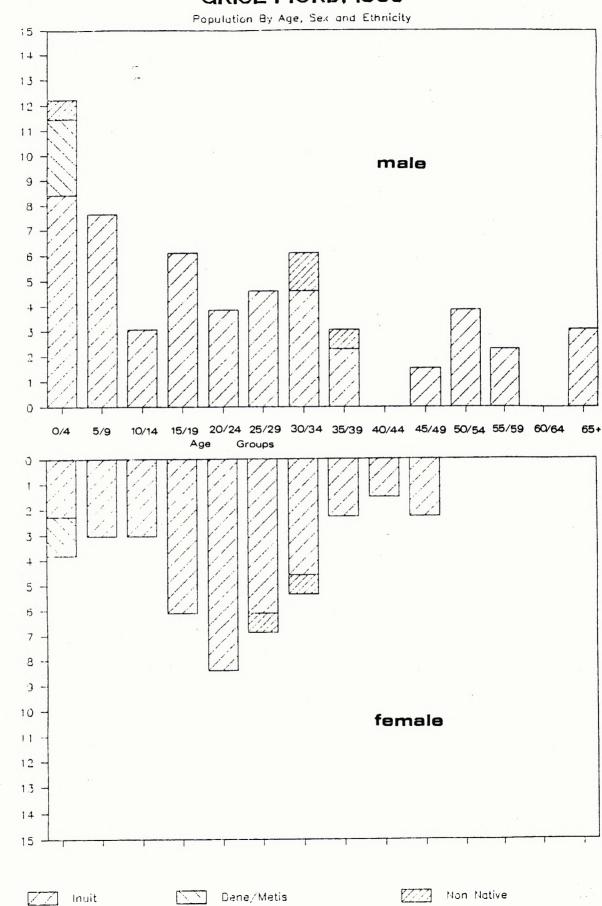
FOOD PRICE INDEXES, By Major Category and Selected Communities Northwest Territories, June 1985 (Yellowknife = 100) TABLE 18

/=

					Cereal						Non-	Other
Community	All Items	Meat	Fish	Dairy & Eggs	s Bakery Fruit	Fruit		Sugar	Vege- tables Sugar & Tea	Fats & Oils	Alcoh. Bev.	Food Items
Arctic Bay	167	142	119	189	115	212	214	157	101	168	150	159
Clyde River	166	160	127	167	137	176	220	154	100	154	147	154
Grise Fiord	175	130	131	285	145	143	190	175	118	192	174	143
Nanisivik	163	151	109	201	128	156	191	154	109	141	159	163
Pond Inlet	162	142	119	195	113	186	193	148	89	150	140	181
Resolute	163	149	116	196	158	143	163	150	136	148	219	159

SOURCE: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985.

GRISE FIORD, 1985



SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT, 1986

of Total Population)

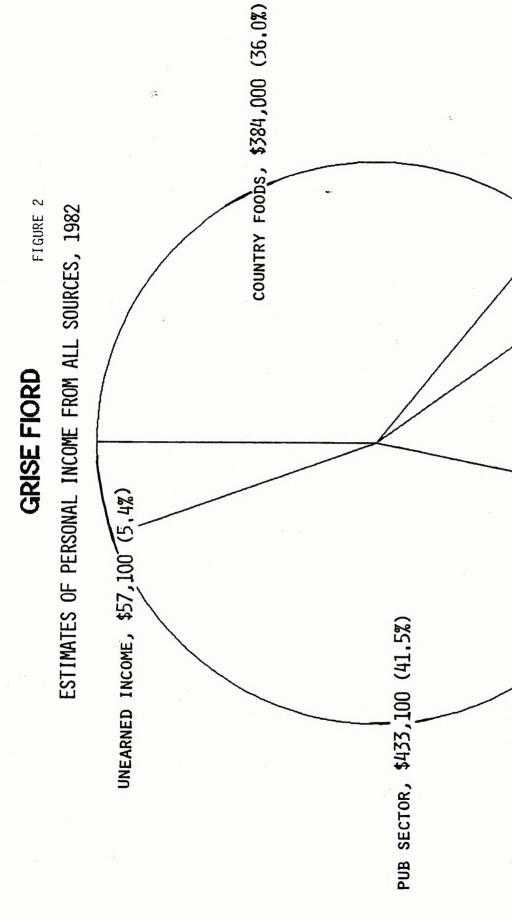
£;

of Total Population)

63

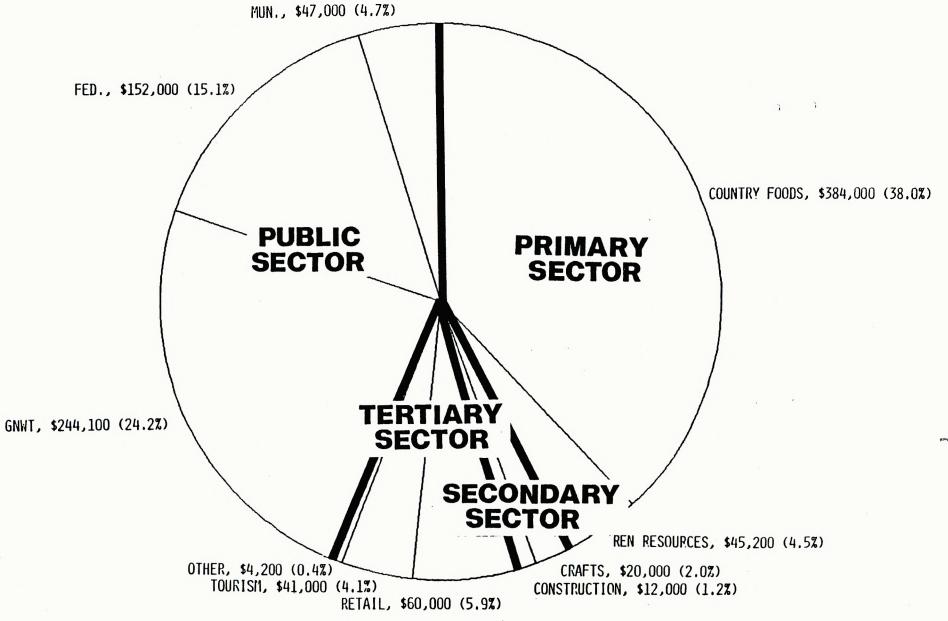
PRIV SECTOR, \$137,200 (12.9%)

Rey Resources, \$45,200 (4.2%)

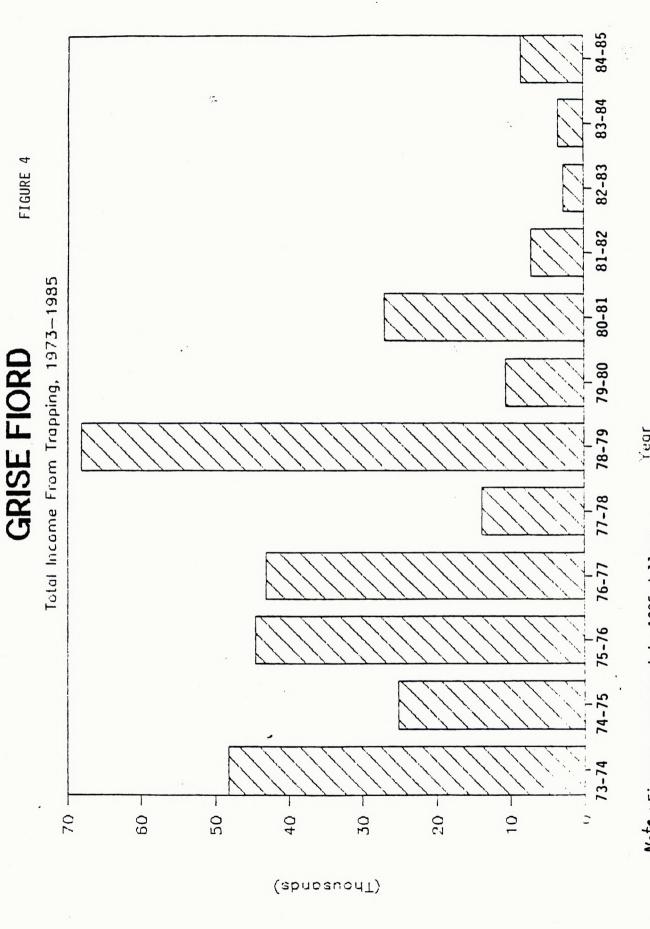




GRISE FIORD INCOME BY SOURCE AND IMPUTED VALUE OF COUNTRY FOODS, 1982



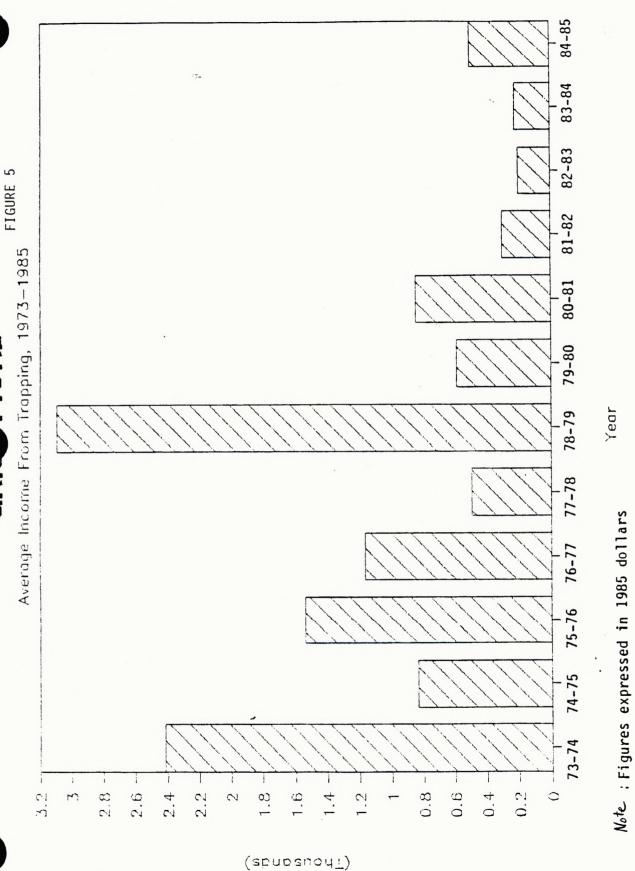
GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism, A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984.



Note: Figures expressed in 1985 dollars

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNMT, 1986





SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

LANCASTER SOUND . COMMUNITY PROFILE

NANISIVIK

Prepared by:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office

February 1987

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NANISIVIK

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

Historical evidence suggests that the area was not populated by Inuit. Explorers first visited the area in 1820. In 1937 the first mineral claims were staked. In 1954 the Geological Survey of Canada mapped the area, and from then on exploration for minerals has been continuous.

In 1957, the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company discovered the present ore body, and from 1958 to 1970 carried out extensive exploration work. This work resulted in the discovery of a then estimated 6 million tons of lead-zinc-silver ore averaging 16 percent lead-zinc and 2 ounces of silver per ton. Negotiations for mining ore began in 1970 by Texas Gulf. In 1972 Mineral Resource International (MRI) acquired an option on the property from Texas Gulf. Negotiations with the Federal Government and further exploration for development lead to an agreement for development and creation of the town.

The agreement was signed in 1974 by Mineral Resource International and the Government of Canada which permitted the mine to open. The town site was then developed as part of an industrial complex to mine the lead-zinc-silver deposit. As a result of this agreement the Federal Government became a shareholder with an 18 percent interest in the mine. The agreement also included an extensive list of 29 provisions

governing the employment, training, housing and other socio-economic benefits for local residents. In October, 1986, the Federal Government sold its 18 percent equity interest in the mine to MRI for over \$6 million.

The original deposit was estimated to be for 12 years at a production rate of 600,000 metric tons of ore. Since then more deposits were found and it is now estimated to last until 1992. Today the mine employs Inuit and southern workers, with 26 percent being Inuit, mostly on a rotation system. Since 1979, the community has been the site of the world's furthest north marathon running event.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

During the construction and early operation phase of the mine. the population in the community was made up of adults. houses were constructed and basic community facilities were in place, many workers started to bring their spouses and children The Census of 1981 provides us with a first picture of the population mix of the town. According to the Census the 1981 was 260, about 52 percent or 135 males and population in 125 females. Population projections indicate 48 percent or the same ratio of males to females will remain to the year The latest Census data of 1986 shows that the population 1992. in the community is 311 people, which is an increase of 19 percent since the 1981 Census. Thus, the average of growth since 1981 was about 4 percent.

In 1981 ethnic distribution was 40 percent or 105 Inuit and 60 percent or 155 non-native. The same ratio will remain to the year 1992. In 1981, 60 percent of the population were of working age (15-64). About 32 percent or 92 persons of the population are 14 and under. More than half of this age are Inuit (1985). For 1985 it is estimated that 72 percent or 207 people were age 34 and under, but the Inuit population at this age is only 44 percent or 92 people. Generally the Inuit population is much younger while a higher percentage of females are Inuit. This is due to the nature of work allocated to and available for the Inuit, as they are involved in less skilled jobs.

Since it is not known if any mining activities will continue after 1992, it is possible that most of the people will have to return to their original community. Some 150 people will be affected by the mine closure.

3.2 Education

The community has a modern school which provides education from kindergarten to grade 9. The majority are in the primary grades (K-3), ranging from 61 percent or 34 students for the 1981-82 school year to 54 percent or 38 students in the 1985-86 school year. Most of the children in this age group are Inuit (51-61 percent, 1981-86 school years), while 15-35 percent of school enrollment attended in the intermediate grades (4-6). School enrollment during the last 4 years remained fairly constant, ranging from 70 students for 1985-96 to 88 students for 1983-84. During the 1981-82 school year, 56 students were enrolled which is the lowest enrollment during the last 5 years. The number of students enrolled is usually a function of the size of families which are employed by the mine. That is, enrollment depends on the number of school age children that a given family brings when it commences its employment with the mine.

The average percentage of attendance is quite high, with very little time off for land days, ranging from 71-88 percent from 1981-85. During the last 3 years (1982-85) attendance was above 80 percent, and in 1981-82 the average attendance was the lowest, at 71 percent. The difference between the low attendance period and the high attendance periods can be explained by the conditions of employment at the mine, i.e. by the amount and frequency that an employee gets vacation time off. That is, most of the employees work 6 weeks and have 2 weeks off or receive every 3 months a vacation period and thus may fly out south with their children and hence affect the attendance rate.

Students who wish to go to high school (grades 10-12) have to go to Iqaluit. The number of students that were enrolled in high school is not known. It is estimated, based on the nature of the work force and duration of employment at the mine, that very few students from Nanisivik attended high school in Iqaluit. The data on high school graduation indicates that only 2 students have graduated from the high school (grade 12). These 2 students were of non-native origin.

The 1981 Census shows that over 9 percent of the working age population (15-64) had less than grade 9 education (2% had no schooling); 13 percent had more than grade 9 schooling; 15 percent had a trade diploma and about 12 percent received a university degree or diploma or had some university education. It appears that the education level in Nanisivik is quite high compared to the predominantly native population of other communities in the region.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

People who live in Nanisivik are there because they have employment with the mine, government, retail and service industry or they have a small business which services the town or the mine needs.

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. The private sector is made up of local private businesses and employment with the mine. The third category includes income from sale of raw renewable resources such as fish and meat, 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 the different sectors based on 1982 data provided by the G.N.W.T. (1982) was: 82 percent from the private sector, 12 percent from the public sector(excluding transfer of payments) and 6 percent from the renewable resources sector which is based solely on the imputed value of country food.

According to the 1984 labour force survey of the G.N.W.T.'s Bureau of Statistics, out of a labour force of 59 Inuit (68 Inuit persons were between 15-64 years old), the participation rate was 87 percent and everybody was employed.

Since Nanisivik is a mining town where wages are relatively high, the estimated per-capita-income for 1982 was about \$18,000, while the average earned income-per-household was about \$62,000. However, most of the householders are non-native couples where both husband and wife are usually employed.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Since people are primarily engaged in a wage economy in Nanisivik, there is no known renewable resource harvesting taking place. Most of the working people from Arctic Bay return home on a daily basis, and are involved in supplementing their income from harvesting. Other Inuit workers, if they are not returning home, hunt and fish only after working hours or during the two weeks time off. Therefore, the renewable resource sector does not contribute significantly to the local economy.

Even so, it was estimated by the BRIA's harvesting study (1983) that in 1981 the imputed value of country food was about \$254,000. The mine buys country food which is served to its employees and to all other people of the community who wish to pay for meals at the company's commercial kitchen.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector of Nanisivik in 1982 accounted for about 14 percent or \$634,000 of the total community income including about \$79,000 of transfer of payments such as social assistance and family allowance. These monies went primarily to government employees for the support of the town and the airport. During 1985-86 the G.N.W.T. spent about \$1.6 million on operation and maintenance of the community.

The community has good public facilities, some of which have been built by the company and some by the G.N.W.T., such as a local library, swimming pool, a covered ice rink and 17 government housing units. All of the public facilities are housed in one complex in the centre of town which also houses a nursing station, school, company daycare and the local Bay store. These facilities may have to be moved or will not be used if an alternative use will not be found for the town after the possible shut down of the mine in 1992.

4.4 Private Sector

In 1982, over 82 percent, or \$3,811,000 of community income came from the private sector. Income from mining accounted for about 94 percent or \$3,576,000. However, mining contributed 77 percent to the total community income, while income from services was about 4 percent, or \$170,000, and 2 percent, or \$65,000, came from retail.

Since the mining company contributes such a large portion to the community income, the actual dollar amount that stays in the region is probably very small. It is estimated that over 80 percent of the wages go to southern Canada, as most Inuit are employed in unskilled jobs where wages are not high.

The average duration of continuous employment was about one year for both northerners and southerners. During 1986, turnover rate was about 40 percent. However, many workers stay for three years, although there are still some employees around Inuit occupy shift. who started with the first semi-skilled and training positions. The average salary most of the workers is about \$41,000. Many of the employees work six-day weeks and nine-hour shifts. After 13 weeks in the mine, employees are given 3 weeks off and are flown to the

place where they were hired. There are very few skilled Inuit working at the mine. However, the mine functions as a training ground and provides work experiences for many people in the region. For example, since 1980 there were about 80 workers who occupied apprenticeship positions. Currently there are 12 positions for apprentices at the mine. Since the mine commenced its operation a total of 30 Journeymen have been certified. About 20 of these Journeymen were Inuit. However, we have no knowledge whether these Journeymen are still in the community. More than likely they are working for other communities.

4.5 Cost of Living

The consumer prices for 1982 were 60-69 percent higher than Montreal and 63 percent higher than Yellowknife for 1985. In 1985 prices for dairy, eggs and vegetables were about 100 percent higher than Yellowknife. However, since the company provides all meals at a reasonable cost to its employees and to residents of the community, the actual cost of living is probably lower than in Yellowknife.

5. FUTURE PROSPECTS

Being a mining town, Nanisivik is dependent on its infrastructure and proven ore reserve for its continued existence. According to the current estimates there are enough ore deposits to last, at present rate of mining, for an additional 5-6 years. The mine provides jobs for several communities in the region and is a good training ground for people to acquire some skills which are transferable to similar occupations. The loss of income and exposure to this experience could be felt in many communities.

At its May 13, 1986 meeting, the Nanisivik Monitoring Committee established a sub-committee to investigate all relevant clauses of the Agreement between the mine and the Federal Government regard alternative uses for the townsite. to sub-committee has developed Terms of Reference for a study. objective of the study is to prepare a plan for the orderly abandonment of the Nanisivik mining project. The main goal of the study will be to investigate the possibility of various alternative uses of the townsite including economic business opportunities. The study will also review the social and economic impacts of the mine and its closure. Therefore, the Regional Commission should have an active input into this study.

TABLE 1

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS OF LANCASTER SOUND REGION

				196	1 - 200	5					3.3
			Histo	ric Reco	ords			Estin	nated an	d Projecto	ed
Community	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1990 ²	1995 ²	20002	2005 ²	% Increase 1961-1986
Arctic Bay	49	123	267	391	375	471	504	591	681	782	961
Clyde River	40	99	274	352	443	465	586	673	756	841	1163
Grise Fiord	70	98	106	121	106	113	162	190	210	224	61
Nanisivik	-	_	-	-	261	311	325	367	406	430	N/A
Pond Inlet	53	178	412	504	705	786	939	1063	1186	1332	1483
Resolute Bay	153	254	189	223	168	182	188	212	236	262	19
TOTAL	365	752	1248	1591	2058	2328	2 704	3096	3475	3871	638

Sources: 1 Statistics Canada, census data

² GNWT, Bureau of Statistics

AGE AND SEX FOR CENSUS YEARS

AND PROJECTIONS

			A11	COMM	UNITY:	NANI	SIVIK		TABLE	2	
Year	Ethnicity	Sex	Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976*	ALL GROUPS	M F T 172-									
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	135 125 260	52.0 48.0 100.		25 30 60	20 25 45	25 25 50	30 25 55	20 10 10	
1981 **	DENE/ METIS	M F T		 	 	 	 			 	
	INUIT	M F T	50 60 105	 40.	10 10 20	15 25 40	5 10 15	5 5 · 10	10 10 20		,
÷	NON- NATIVE	M F T	90 65 155	 60.	10 15 25	10 15 25	15 15 30	20 20 40	25 5 30	5 5	
Ŧ	ALL GROUPS	M F T	156 132 288	54.0 46.0 100.0	8	24 40 64	23 37 60	33 22 55	44 24 68	12 1 13	
1985***	DENE/ METIS	M F T		 	 		 	 	 		
-	INUIT	M F T	56 64 120	 41.0	13 3 16	14 21 35	6 17 23	10 8 18	11 14 25	2 1 3	
	NON- NATIVE	M F T	100 68 168	 59.0	7 5 12	10 19 29	17 20 37	23 14 37	33 10 43	10 10	
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	175 150 325	54.0 46.0	25 23 48	29 32 61	29 37 66	31 30 61	42 24 66	16 4 20	3 3
1990**	DENE/ METIS	M F T	 	 	 	 		 	 		
	INUIT	M F T	71 79 150	 46.0	15 15 30	20 13 33	12 20 32	7 14 21	12 14 26	5 3 8	
	NON- NATIVE	M F T	104 71 175	 54.9	10 8 18	9 19 28	17 17 34	24 16 40	30 10 40	11 1 12	3 3

^{*} Data for 1976 from Statistics Canada is not available. Nanisivik was not considered as a community. The mine just commenced its operation.

Source: Statistics Canada and Bureau of Statistics, GNWT.

^{**} Based on Statistics Canada Census.

^{***} Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Next planned update: Sept 1986

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHUEST TERRITORIES BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS POPULATION BY AGE BY ETHNICITY BY SEX

Page 10

SETTLEMENT/REGION : Namisivik

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

	-	FELIEN	INCATON	· Mania	TATE							, ero	wth due	to mig	ration	: 0	
une	Group	8 e x	All -	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29		9 Group	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
785	All Groups	Ť	288 156 132	25 20 8	35 14 21	29 10 19	26 7 19	34 16 18	31 20 11	24 13 11	25 14 11	18 10 8	12	13	10	3	-
	Dene/ Metis	Ä I		:		-	=	-	:	:	:	-	=	-	=	= = =	:
	Inuit	Ť	120	16 13	17	18	14 5 9	•	12	6	10	- 5 1	572	5	3	-	-
	Non Native	F M F	165 100 68	12 7 5	10 18 7	11 11 3	12	25 15 10	6 19 14 5	18	15 10 5	13 9 4	7 .7	ž 8 7 1	1 7 7	3	:
990	All Groups	Ť.	325 175 150	48 25 23	33 19	28 10 18	27 11	39 18	29 13 16	32 18	14 9 5	23 13 10	. 17 19 7	12	12	- 5 7	3
	Dene/ Metis	Ť	-		14	- 18	16	21	16	14	5	10	. 7	5	3	1 =	-
	Inuit	F T M	150 71 79	30 15 15	15	- 17 7	- 18 7	14	- 9	12	-	10	5	<u> </u>	5	3	=
	Non	F T	79 175	15	13	. 10	1 f	14 5 9	1 8 20	6	2	2	12	532	532	1	=
	Native	F	1 0 4 7 1	10	17 6 11	11 3 8	5	25 13 12	20 12 8	20 12 8	5 3	13 9 4	129	77	6 1	5	3
	1 oups	T M F	367 197 170	55 30 25	53 24 29	26 15 11	26 11 15	40 22 18	34 15 19	30 11 19	22 14 8	12 8 4	22 13	17 10 7	11 9 2	10 7 3	9 8 1
	Dene/ Metis	T M F	:	•	=	:	:	=	=	:	=	=	=	:	=	=	=
	Inuit	T M	184 90 94	34 19 15	30 15 15	16 13 3	17 7 10	18 7	14 5 9	9 1 8	12	6 4 2	10 4 6	5	572	5	3 2
	Non Native	T M	183 107 76	21 17 10	23 9	10	9 4 5	22	20 10 10	21 10 11	10	6 4 2	12 9 3	12 9 3	6	5 4 1	6
000	All Groups	T H F	406 217 189	54 27 25	60 29 31	46 20 26	24 16 8	39 22 17	35 19 16	35 13 22	20 7 13	20 13	1 1 8 3	. 22 13	16 9 7	9 7 2	15
	Dene/ Metis	Ť M F	=	=	-	=	•	···	=	:	=	=	=		=	· , -	=
	Inuit	Ť M F	216 107 109	34 18 16	. 34 19 15	30 15 15	16 13	17 7 10	18	14	- 9 1	12	6	10	5	5	6 4
	Non Native	T M F	190 110 80	20	26 10 16	16 5	3 8 3 5	22 15 7	11 17 12 5	21 8 13	8 11 6 5	8 7 1	5 4 1	, 12 , 13 3	11 8 3	4	9 8
005	All Groups	, M	430 225 205	45 23 22	58 27 31	51 23 26	43 20 23	37 27 10	34 19 15	36 17 19	25	18 6 12	19 13	11 8 3	21 12 7	14 7	18 14 4
	Dene/ Metis	T	=	-	:	:	. :	:	, 15	19	16	12	=	3	•	7	4 =
	Inuit	F M F	240 117 123	30 15 15	33 17 16	32 17 15	30 15	16 13 3	17	15	14 5 9	- 9	12 6 6	-	10	- 5 1	- 8 5 3
	Non Native	r T K F	170 108 82	15 15 8 7	16 25 10 15	15 19 6 13	15 13 6	3 21 14 7	10 17 12 5	11 15 10 8	9 11 - 4 - 7	8 9 5 4	6 7	4 2 5 4 1	11 8 3	4	3 10 9

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT, 1986

ABLE 4

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, SEX AND ETHNICITY, 1985 SETTLEMENT/REGION: NANISIVIK

Raw Population Statistics:

Total All Groups Female 20 114 10 10 113 113 110 10 10 10 10 10 10 Male 112221182211822 Non Native Femals Total ø Mal Total Inuit Female 20110200104211100 ε Male 0000000000000 Total Dene/Metis Female 0000000000000 0000000000000 Male Group $\begin{array}{c} 0.01\\ 0.02\\ 0.02\\ 0.02\\ 0.02\\ 0.02\\ 0.03\\$ Age

Fopulation By Percentages:

Total Fopulation:

All Groups Female 22.8 6.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 99646969666400 @ 4 6 7 7 0 4 4 6 6 6 6 H O Mal Non Native 7.30 8.30 8.30 8.30 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 4405000000444400 Male 2210246662466 8.00 9.00 Inuit Female OSS 45 47 47 75 00 Total Dene/Metis Female 00000000000000 00000000000000 0000000000000 Age Group 0-4 10-14 10

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNMT, 1926

TABLE 5

ENROLLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE For School Years 1981 - 198

NANISIVIK

YEAR	· · ·	PRIMARY K - 3	INTERMEDIATE	MIDDLE	SENIOR	TOTAL
	M		4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 12	
. *	m	12	7	2		21
1981-82	F	22	10	3		35
	T	34	17	5		56
	М	12	12	4		28
1982-83	F	29	9	5		43
	T	41		1		
		41	11	9		71
	М	21	14	10		45
1983-84	F	22	14	7		43
	Т	43	28	17	,	88
	М	15				
984-85		15	15	11		41
	F	25.	15	5		46
	Ţ	40	31	16		87
	м	17	7	9		33
985-86	F	21	9	7		37
	Τ -	38	16	16		70

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNMT, 1986

11

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY For School Years 1981 - 1985

SIVIK	IK	۷	SI	I	٩N	NA	1
-------	----	---	----	---	----	----	---

YEARS	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non- attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	56	0.5	. 71
1982 - 83	69	0.5	84
1983 - 84	98	0.5	88
1984 - 85	87	0.5	87

High School Graduates By Home Community

For 1976 - 1985

	15	976-77	15	77-78	15	78-79		779-80	1	980-81		981-82
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TIUNIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TIUNI	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 .
CLYDE RIVER	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 .	0	0
GRISE FIORD	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
POND INLET	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESOLUTE BAY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	2
TOTAL	4	0	3	0	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	2

	19	82-83	15	983-84	15	984-85	
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TOTAL
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
CLYDE RIVER	0	0 ;	0	0	0	0	2
GRISE FIORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
POND INLET	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
RESOLUTE BAY	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
TOTAL	2	2	0	1	0	2	30

SCURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

·EDUCATION LEVELS, 15+ POPULATION, 1981

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

COMMUNITY	POPULATION 15 yrs+ Native	Other	NO Schooling	ZGr 9	>Gr 9	> Gr 9-12 Certif.	Trades Diploma	Some University	University Degree, Diploma
Arctic Bay	210	15	65	·60	35	5	30	10	5
Ciyde River	220	5	75	30	25	0	35	5	5
Grise Fiord	60	5	20	30	10	0	10	5	0
Nanisivik	155	105	5	20	35	20	40	10	20
Pond Inlet	370	35	110	140	45	5	40	10	15
Resolute Bay	215	10	<u>85</u>	75	45	0		0	10
Total	1230	175	360	355	195	30	160	40	55

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

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

TABLE 9

revised: 87-02-11

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982

Imputed value: COMMUNITY of Country Renewable Private Public Unearned Food+ Resourcex Sector Sector Іпсоней Total Arctic Bay \$875,000 5857,400 5111,700 5961,000 5224,000 53,029,100 Clyde River 5966,000 574,000 51,234,000 \$720,000 \$375,000 53,369,000 Grise Fiord \$384,000 545,200 \$137,200 5443,100 557, 100 \$1,066,600 Nanisivik NA \$254,000 \$3,811,000 \$555,000 579,000 \$4,699,000 Pond Inlet 5853,000 \$110,500 \$1,698,000 54,395,800 \$1,266,700 5467,600 Resolute Bay \$287,000 \$55,100 \$104,000 54,626,300 \$2,536,200 \$1,644,000 REGIONAL TOTAL \$3,619,000 \$396,500 \$21,185,800 \$9,328,500 \$6,535,100 \$1,306,700

SOURCE: A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNHT.

450

^{*} Income from rememble resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur meat and ivory.

[@] Unearned income includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial

⁺ Estimates based on BRIA's harvesting study, 1981

TABLE 10 COMMUNITY INCOME BY SOURCE 1982

			PRIVATE			S	ECTOR				
Community	Renewable Resource Harvestar	PRIMARY SECTOR	Oil & Gas	Total	SECONDARY Arts & Orafts	SECTOR Construction	Total	TERTI Retail	ARY SECTOR Tourism	Cther	Total
Arctic Bay	\$111,700.00	\$213,500.00	\$175,800.00	\$800 ,7 00.00	\$30,000.00	\$88,000.00	\$98,001.00	\$192,000.30	\$44,400.00	\$34,000.00	\$270,400.00
Clyde River	\$74,000.00	\$84,000.00	NA	\$158,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$183,860.00	\$463,000.00	\$172,000.00	Aif	NA T	\$173,000.00
Grize Flord	\$45,100,00	NA NA	DA	\$48,200.00	\$20,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$ 32,900.00	\$80,000.00	\$41,000.00	\$4,200.00	\$105,200.00
Manizivik	NA	\$3,576,000.00	NA	\$3,576,010.00	NA	HA	NA	\$65,000.00	йA	\$170,000.00	\$235,000.00
Sind Inlet	\$110,500.00	\$5,500.00	\$490,000.00	\$809,000.00	\$76,000.10	\$100,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$343,000.00	\$126,500.00	\$128,700.00	\$598,200.00
Assolute Bay	\$88,100.00	NA	NA	\$85,190.00	\$8,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$26,011.00	\$47,006.06	\$37,200.60	\$2,416,000.00	\$2,510,250.00
TOTAL	±39€,£00.00	\$3,881,000.00	\$788,800.00	25,0 44,000.00	\$425,000.11	\$363,000. 00	\$789,000.00	\$330,000.00	\$242,100.00	\$2,761,900.00	\$3,892.000.00
	PUBLIC		SECTOR								
Community	Giv't of the Northwest Territories	Federal Govit	Municipal .	Tark.	All Septors Indome	Unearmed Income @	Imputed Value of Pood Barvested +	Total Iscome	Average Income per Capita	Average Instme per Household	Average Earned Income per Household
Arctic Bay	E836,000.00	\$111,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$981,010.00	\$1,330,100.00	\$224,010.00	\$ 875,000.00	33,029,100.00	£8,077.60	845,272.66	\$27,872.36
Clyde River	2544,000.00	\$3 10,000.00	3350, 000.00	\$1,214,006.00	\$2,028,000.45	\$378,600.00	\$966,,000.00	\$3 ,063,000.60	\$7,570.79	£41,112.50	\$25,350.00
Grise Flord	\$244,160.00	\$151,000.00	\$47,000.00	\$447,109.00	\$925,500.00	\$57,100.00	\$384,000.00	\$1,066,600.00	\$10,158.10	££3,330.00	\$31,275.00
Nautsivik	3295,000.00	\$260,000.00	NA	\$555,000.00	54 ,086,000.00	\$79,000.00	\$254,000.00	\$4,699,000.03	\$18,673.08	£67,128.57	\$62,371.43
Fond Inlet	£906,000.00	\$883,650.00	\$429,000.00	\$1,698,000.00	\$5,078,200.00	\$467,800.00	\$853,000.00	\$4,395,800.00	\$6,235.18	\$35,,166.40	\$24,601.60
Resolute Bay	\$360,000.00	\$1,269,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$1,644,000.00	\$4,235,300.09	\$164,000.00	\$287,000.00	\$4,606,300.00	\$27,213.53	\$41,306.25	\$37,315.18
TOTAL	\$1,879,100.00	\$2,495,600.00	\$1,161,000.00	\$6,835,100.00	816,260,100.CO	\$1,306,700.00	\$3,619,000.00	\$21,135.300.00	\$12,588.04	\$47,052.76	\$34,831.01

SCURCE: A Eaffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNWT.

^{*} Income from renewable resources includes that from the sale of fish, for meat and ivory.

de Includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial and federal governments such as social assistance, family allowance and old age security.

+ Estimates based on ERIA's harvesting study, 1981

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

	Persons 15-64 Years	Labour Force	Partici- pation Rate	Em- ployment	Unem- ployment	Unem- ployment Rate	Worked in 1984	Job Wanted
	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)
Arctic Bay	223	118	53	93	26	22	141	78
Clyde River	274	133	49	115	18	14	176	132
Grise Fiord	83	57	69	53	3	5	66	20
Nanisivik	68	59	87	59	- -	-	65	-
Pond Inlet	426	243	57	183	60	25	288	173
Resolute	79	55	70	40	15	27	63	32

Source: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985

INDUSTRY DIVISION AND CLASS OF WORKERS 1981 CENSUS

ITY	15 yrs + NATIVE	OTHER	ALL INDUSTRY	PUBLIC ADMIN		TRANSPORT/ COMMUN.	TRADE	CONST.	MANUF.*	PRIMARY	FINANCE ISSUANCE
с вау	210	15	90 -	25	15	10	10	· · _. 5 · .	20	5	5
River	220	5	95	25	35	5	10	0	5	0	10
; Fiord	60	_. 5	35	0		5	0	0	0	0	0
sivik	155	105	125	5	5	5	0	0	105	0	0
Inlet	370	35	180	45	60	15	10	0	20	5	10
lute	215	10	. 55	20	<u>5</u>	5		5	15	0	0
L	1230	175	580	120	120	45	35	10	_, 165	10	25

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

NOTE: Statistics Canada figures are randomly rounded, therefore there is a certain error factor, eg. If there are less than 5 people zero is shown.

* Including employment with the Oil and Gas and Mining Industry.

** Employment with the renewable resources sector.

TABLE 13

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY

FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

i						_			tion; tioning										(3)			
COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	industrial Marehousema	Burner Mechanic	Industrial	Refrigeration Air condition Mechanic	Plumber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	ž	Millwright	Power Lineman	Steam fitter Pipe fitter	Kelder	Appliance Serviceman	Cook Cook	rot Al
::ANISIVIK+			6			1		2		4		7	1	2	1	4		1	1			30
GRESE FIORD			1										·		1							2
ARCTIC BAY			9	•	1										3							13
POND INLET		1	2	1	4																	. 6
RESOLUTE BAY		1	1		1					1		.4					1					ç
CLYDE RIVER			5		2																	-
TOTAL	9	2	24	1	8	1	,	2	p	5	9	11	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	9	9	69

^{*} About 3Ç% of certified journeymen from Napisivik 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 14
WILDLIFE HARVEST DATA FOR 1983
COMMUNITY: Nanisivik

SPECIES	TOTAL NO. HARVESED	TOTAL EDIBLE MASS	TOTAL HARVESTED PER CAPITA	PER CAPITA EDIBLE WEIGHT	ESTIMATED MASS USED TO CALCULATE EDIBLE BIOMASS
Ringed Seal	334	6680	3.12	62.43	20
Polar Bear	1	159	0.01	1.49	159
Other Marine	11	878	0.1	8.2	79.82
Mammals (ave)			- 1 -		
Muskox	0	0	0	0	0
Arctic Hare	61	122	0.57	1.14	2
; Caribou ;	127	6096	1.19	56.97	48
Rock Ptarmigan	67	42	0.63	0.39	0.63
Waterfowl (ave)	185	295	1.73	2.76	1.59
Seabirds (ave)	0 ;	0	0	0	0
: Char	128	256	1.2	2.39	2
(anadromous)*	:			9	1
! Other !	0 ;	0	0	9	0
Coean Fish	•	·	¦		i 1
Landlocked	0 ;	0	0	, 0	0
: Char					1 1
Lake Trout Other	Х	Х	X	Х	X
Freshwater Fish:	х	Х	Х	X	x
Whale ** (ave)	1	496	0.01	4.63	496
TOTALS		15024		140.4 ***	•

NOTES:

An "X" indicates that data for these species was not collected for this year. (ave) indicates that several species were included in this category.

* Anadromous implies that fish were caught while ascending rivers to spawn.

** Using estimated edible biomass of 469 Kg for Narwal and 372 Kg for Beluga whale, it appears that the whale harvest consisted of 1 Narwal.

*** Given that the populatio of Nanisivik is 60% non-native, per capita harvest figures are based on a native population of 107.

SOURCE: Wong, MP. Chemical Residues in Fish and Wildlife Species Harvested In Northern Canada, 1965.

TABLE 15

COVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPERDITINES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

		TIGIGIAXA 140-	IRES - \$			CVPITAL EXP	BADITUKES-\$ -	****	
	Salaries	Grants &	Other		Bulldings		Grants &		TOTAL
ETTLEIENT	& Wages	Contribution	084	TOTAL	& Works	Equipment	${\bf Contribution}$	TOTAL	Cap & 0&1
				•		1	•		
Arctic Bay	656,2 63	622,208	376,132	1,654,603	2,167,888	29,078	12,500	2,209,466	3,864,06
Clyde River	632,226	648,326	304,502	1,765,054	135,994	6,288		142,282	1,927,33
Grise Flord	249,479	91,299	226,261	567,039	847,142	5,287	•	852,429	1,419,46
Hanisivik	621,405	9,832	1,008,057	1,639,294	1,856	1,177	*	3,033	1,642,32
Pond Inlet	1,180,893	729,731	455,211	2,365,835	401 <i>,6</i> 93	40,217	132,230	574,140	2,939,97
Resolute Bay	376,571	80,019	438,611	697,201	1,036,348	29,078	12,500	1,077,926	1,975,12
Baffin Subtotal	3,718,837	2,381,415	2,808,774	8,909,026	4,590,921	111,125	157,230	4,859,276	13,768,30

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 17

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

					Cereal						Non-	Other
Community	All Items	Meat	Fish	Dairy & Eggs	& Bakery	Fruit	Vege- tables	Sugar	Coffee & Tea	Fats & Oils	Alcoh. Bev.	Food Items
Arctic Bay	167	142	119	189	115	212	214	157	101	168	150	159
Clyde River	166	160	127	167	137	176	220	154	100	154	147	154
Grise Fiord	175	130	131	285	145	143	190	175	118	192	174	143
Nanisivik	163	151	109	201	128	156	191	154	109	141	159	163
Pond Inlet	162	142	119	195	113	186	193	148	89	150	140	181
Resolute	163	149	116	196	158	143	163	150	136	148	219	159

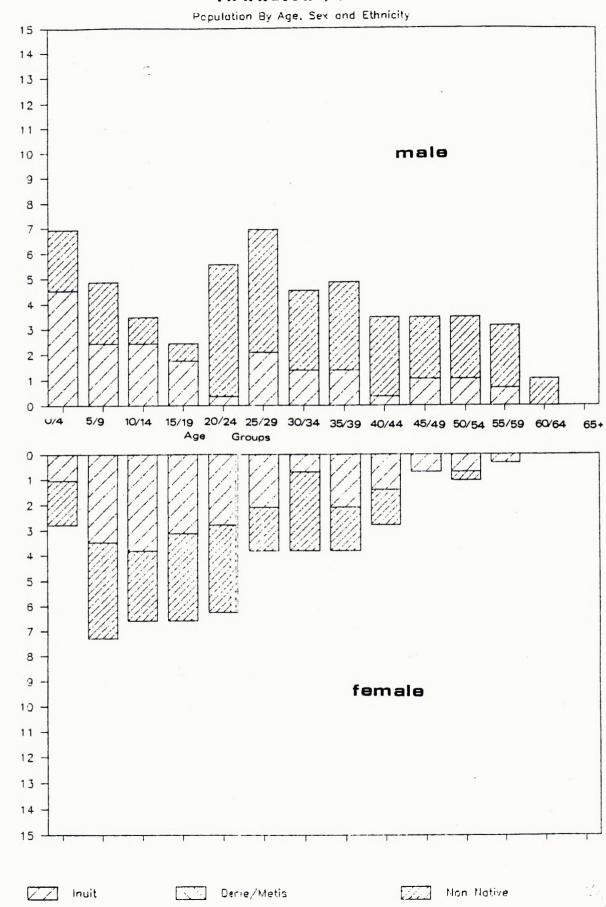
SOURCE: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985.

(% of Total Population).

of Total Population)

%

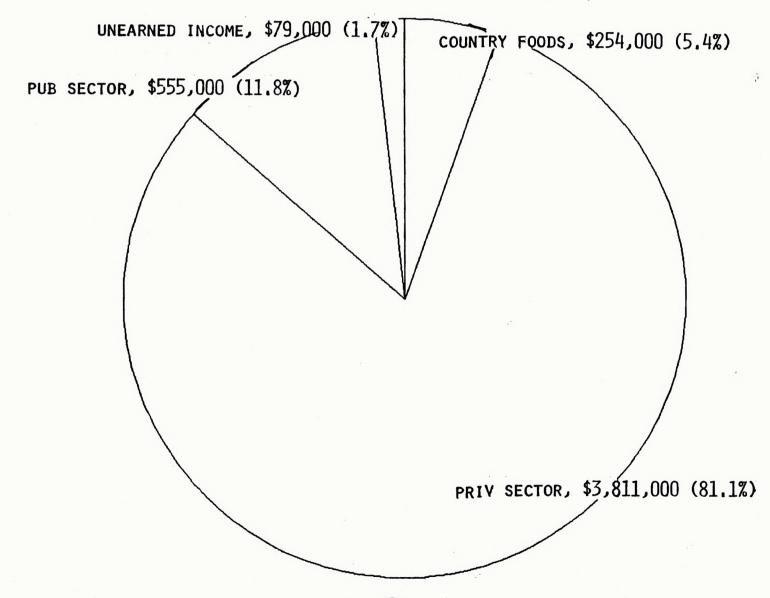
NANISIVIK, 1985



SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNMT, 1986

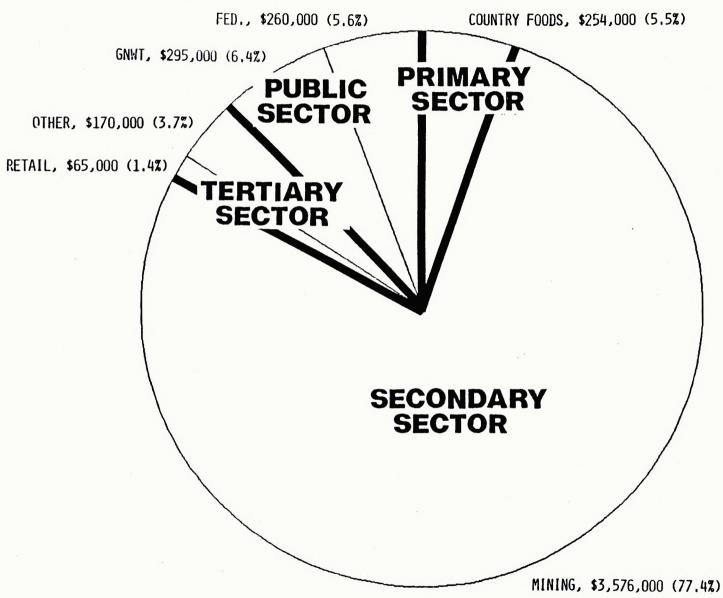
NANISIVIK

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982



NANISIVIK

INCOME BY SOURCE AND IMPUTED VALUE OF COUNTRY FOODS, 1982



Source: GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism, A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984.

LANCASTER SOUND COMMUNITY PROFILE

POND INLET

Prepared by:

David Moll

Northern Land Use Planning Office

February 1987

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MITTIMATALIK

POND INLET

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

- a short section describing history, human resources, economy and future prospects;
- a section containing figures which illustrate historic and projected population figures, income from public, private and renewable sectors; and
- 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

Pond Inlet is located on Eclipse Sound on northern Baffin Island, and is the ancestral homeland of the Inuit of the region. It is rich in prehistory and history. The region around it contains many archaeological sites, particularly those of Thule culture, and is believed to have been the area from which the last Inuit migration to Greenland originated.

Scottish and American whalers reached the area before 1820, and it was from that area, in the 1860's and 1870's, that the epic journey led by the Angakok Kridlak reunited the Inuit of Baffin Island and Greenland, a contact that had been broken for centuries. The Arctic explorer, W.E. Parry, is reputed to have been the first white man to visit the inlet in 1820. The Englishman, John Ross, named this place after the royal astronomer, John Pond, in 1880. The community's Inuktituk name is Mittimatalik, "The Place Where Mittima Rests", after the Inuk Mittima who ran the Subellum tradeing post at Singiyok in the 1930's.

The present settlement had its beginnings in the establishment of a fur trading post in 1903. As the sole post in the region, it attracted Inuit from both Baffin Island and Foxe Basin. The Hudson's Bay Company opened a trading post at Pond Inlet in 1921, the R.C.M.P. arrived in 1922, and the Anglican and Roman

Catholic missions were established in 1926. The first school was built in 1960 and was expanded in 1966.

Today the Hamlet of Pond Inlet is highly self-sufficient and is regarded as a cultural and economic centre for the north Baffin Island. Until Nanisivik mine was established in 1974 at Strathcona Sound, traditional pursuits and some handicraft production comprised the economic base of the community. With the development of the mine and Panarctic's exploration for oil and gas, and the current move to decentralization by G.N.W.T. from Iqaluit, however, wage employment has become increasingly important to the community.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Pond Inlet's population rose from 53 in 1961 to 786 in 1986 (Statistics Canada, Census). From 1961 to 1986 the population has been increased by 1,483 percent. The largest increase in population occurred between 1961 and 1966, by 335 percent, and between 1966 to 1971 by 231 percent. In subsequent census years, the average rate of growth was about 5 percent per annum (1971-1986). However, between 1976-81 the annual growth rate was about 8 percent. The rapid growth rate reflects the movement of people off the camp sites and migration from other communities into the Pond Inlet area, and their subsequent high rate of natural increase amidst conditions of better health care and housing. Since 1986 the rate of growth is estimated to be about 3 percent. At this growth rate it is estimated that the population will exceed 1,000 people by the year 2000.

Pond Inlet has a very young population. The latest available age-specific population data are from the 1981 Census. They reveal that some 67 percent of the community's population in that year was under the age of 24 (47 percent under the age of 14); 15 percent are between the ages of 25-34; 14 percent are between the ages of 35-54, and 2 percent are between the ages of 55-64 and 65 and older, respectively. The projections to year 2000 indicate that the community will remain relatively youthful. Many of these young people have reached, are about to reach, the age when they will seek income producing opportunities and form new family units. questionable whether new jobs will be or are available and renewable resource base can accommodate any whether the significant increase in the number of harvesters. Thus, in order to keep its young people from leaving, the community must seek to expand its economy.

In 1981, the community had about 53 percent males and 47 percent females. This difference in sexes is estimated to be about the same to the year 2000.

The majority of residents are Inuit (94% in 1981), and the remainder are English-speaking, government, education, or service industry employees. It is estimated that by the year 2000 the majority of Inuit residents may increase to 96 percent.

3.2 Education

The community has a modern school which provides education from kindergarten to grade 10. The grade 10 class was only added in the 1985-86 school year. In 1985-86 it had an enrollment of 268 students. During the same period 47 percent were enrolled in the primary grades (K-3); 23 percent in the intermediate grades (4-6); 14 percent in the middle grades (7-9); and 16 percent in grade 10. From 1981 to 1985 between 42-45 percent of students were enrolled in primary grades and the remainder were equally distributed among the other grades. Enrollment figures from 1981 to 1985 did not substantially fluctuate, ranging from 190 to 226.

The average percentage of attendance fluctuated during the last 4 years (1981-85), ranging from 60 percent for 1981-82 to 76 for 1984-85. The percentage of non-attendance due to land days was quite low, ranging from 2 percent for 1982-83 percent for 1983-84. There appears to be no visible relationship between an increase in land days and attendance. e.g. an increase in land days also shows an increase in attendance. Therefore, non-attendance must be linked to other reasons than participation in renewable resource harvesting.

Students who wish to go to high school (grades 11-12) have to go to Iqaluit. The number of students that were enrolled in high school are not known. However, the data shows that between 1976 and 1985 only 8 students have graduated from high school (grade 12). One of the reasons that so few graduate is that students must leave their home community to attend the regional high school in Iqaluit. Many of the students find it difficult to be away from home for a long period of time and often drop out to return to their home community. Loneliness, alcohol, drugs, and pressure from parents to return home are some of the reasons that students do not complete their studies.

Statistics Canada's 1981 Census indicates that about 62 percent of the working age population (15-64) had less than grade 9 education (27 percent had no schooling at all). The same Census shows that over 11 percent had more than grade 9

schooling; 10 percent had a trade diploma, and about 6 percent had some university education and/or had a university degree or diploma.

Vocational and continuing education are also available in the community. The local adult education centre offers general typing, bookkeeping, home management upgrading, and educational assistance to the general public; especially to people interested in continuing their education in Thebacha College (Ft. Smith) or at Arctic College in Iqaluit. Some interesting current activities include a program for theatre students such as those who travelled and performed in southern Canada in 1986. A course in Inuit history is also being taught to elders and younger people, which also ties in with the cultural inclusion program of the local Tourism Committee. Home Management program, which offers subjects, such as special family education and marriage enrichment, is designed to have a trainee to eventually teach the course in Inuktitut.

The area of adult education is one which shows great promise and could provide much needed training, especially for skills and jobs related to tourism, which is rapidly becoming a major source of income and employment for the community. Some early success stories such as the theatre group and the Inuit history courses could go a long way to expand the types of courses offered and their future attractiveness for applicants.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

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, mining, tourism and crafts. The third category includes income from sale of raw renewable resources such as fish, meats 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 the different sectors based on 1982 data provided by the G.N.W.T. (1984) was: 41 percent from the private sector, 55 percent from the public sector(excluding transfer of payments) and 4 percent from the renewable resources sector (excluding the imputed value of country food).

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 expansion of government programs. This has become an increasingly dependent wage economy with the advent of oil and gas exploration and the establishment of Nanisivik's mining project.

According to the 1981 Census, there were 405 people at the working age (15-64), but only 180 people were employed. The majority of the people were employed in the service and secondary sectors. The 1984 labour force survey of G.N.W.T.'s Bureau of Statistics indicates that the unemployment rate was 25 percent (183 people employed), and that the participation rate was 57 percent. Most of the people were employed in the unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. Since 1970 to July 1986, 8 people from Pond Inlet have received Journeyman certification.

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country food, was about \$5,000 in 1982. If we include the estimated imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to about \$6,200. Therefore, about 24 percent of the per capita income came from the value of country food.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Pond Inlet and its surrounding area is rich in game and fish. Traditionally, the residents have relied on seal, whale and caribou for meat and have used fish. polar bear, ducks, and other marine animals to supplement their diet. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight of the harvest is not available. According to BRIA's (1982) harvesting study, based on over 77,000 kgs of edible weight, it was estimated that the of country food was about \$853,000. It was also estimated that the per capita edible weight was about 140 kgs (based on population of 4 years and older). Based on the above per capita meat production, the protein content of this harvest will exceed the required "adequate" diet, as defined by Health and Welfare Canada (Science Advisory Board, 1980). Therefore, with the addition of other wildlife to their diet, one could surmise that the community is more than self sufficient in protein content from wildlife products alone.

Wong (1985), based BRIA's harvesting data of 1983, estimates that the edible weight was about 220,000 kgs, or about 286 kgs per person. Consequently, the imputed value of this edible weight was estimated to be about \$2.4 million, or over \$3,000 per person. Thus, based on the available data, it is possible to conclude that wildlife harvesting does contribute substantially to the local subsistence economy.

Income from fur production has dropped considerably since the 1975-76 trapping season when 90 trappers had a total reported income of about \$93,000 (1985 dollars). During the last 15 years income from fur production fluctuated considerably from an all time high of \$93,000 to a low of \$5,500 in 1983-84 (1985 dollars). The number of registered trappers also fluctuated considerably from an all time high of 111 trappers in 1980-81 to a low of 35 trappers in 1983-84. Generally very few trappers earned more than \$600. For example, in 1984-85 out of 46 trappers only 3 trappers earned more than \$600; one earned up to \$1,000 and only 2 earned between \$1,000-\$5,000. appears that protest by animal right groups has had a drastic effect on the prices, in particular on the seal skins and on narwhale ivory. Today seal skins are mostly used in producing various handicrafts and clothing. The sale of narwhal ivory still generates more income than furs, despite the European boycott.

Sport hunts for polar bear contributed about \$20,000 gross income, or about \$10,000 in net income in 1985. Future hunts for polar bear and caribou look promising. With proper marketing the community can realize greater income.

It was estimated that hunting and trapping contributed about \$110,500 to the cash economy of the community in 1982. When the imputed value of country food is included, these activities account for 22 percent, or \$964,500, of the total economy for the same period. Thus, the renewable resources did contribute substantially to the local economy, not as much in cash income, but more in subsistence living for many residents.

Subsistence production in Pond Inlet 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. For most residents, wildlife harvesting is more of a cultural affair rather than a need to acquire the needed staple food for survival.

4.3 Public Sector

The public sector includes employment and income with the Hamlet administration, Housing Association, Nursing Station, the school, R.C.M.P. and different territorial government departments. In 1982 the total income from this was about \$1.7 million. The territorial government contributed 53 percent, the municipal government 25 percent, and the federal government 22 percent. The public sector, apart from being the major contributor to the local cash economy, also provides many essential services free of charge or at a very low cost such as housing, which is not included in the above income.

Apart from providing direct employment to many people, the public sector also provides considerable business opportunities through contracts for goods and services, in particular in the housing and other facilities construction o f and During the 1985-86 fiscal year, the G.N.W.T. maintenance. alone spent about \$1.2 million on salaries and wages; about grants and contributions; about \$455,000 on \$730,000 on operation and maintenance, and about \$574,000 on buildings and For the same period, the G.N.W.T.'s total contribution to the local economy was about \$2.9 million (0&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 13 percent of the total community's cash income, or \$467,600, in 1982. Therefore, if we add this earned income to the total cash earnings, the public sector's contribution will increase to about 61 percent towards the community's total cash income.

In 1984-85, 79 people received social assistance at an average of \$1,727 per person. During the last 5 years the number of recipients fluctuated considerably, ranging from 60 in 1981-82 to 93 in 1983-84. During the 1984-85 fiscal year, about 19 percent of the working age population was on social assistance. The actual time spent on social assistance averaged to about 4.5 months per recipient. This would indicate that social assistance is used to supplement income during periods of low economic activity

The federal transfer of payments were given in the form of family allowance, old age security, unemployment insurance and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1982, about \$337,000 was distributed in Pond Inlet to those that were qualified to receive these payments.

4.4 Private Sector

There is a diversity of small to medium businesses that provide employment and income for many residents. Since 1972, when Panarctic's program had begun and since the Nanisivik project commenced in 1974, many residents had acquired considerable industrial experience. The largest income came Panarctic's exploration program. For example, 38 people were employed on a seasonal basis in 1982 with a total earnings of about \$490,000. However, with the recent downturn in the oil industry. employment with Panarctic has been considerably.

According to the latest data available, the private sector contributed about \$1.3 million towards the total community's cash income in 1982. The largest income came from oil and gas activities, followed by retail (\$343,000), services (\$128,700), tourism (\$128,500), construction (\$100,000), and arts and crafts (\$100,000).

Most of the local businesses are service oriented and primarily geared to the need of the local market such as local construction, retail merchandise and food sales, hotel and restaurant, freight and fuel delivery, and taxi. The co-op is one of the most significant employers in terms of full-time and part-time employees and income. The co-op has 31 full-time employees and runs a number of businesses including two hotels, a retail store, a coffee shop, fish camp, freight, and fuel delivery. Other major employers include the Hudson's Bay store, the Arctic Research Establishment, First Air and Kenn Borek Airlines, Navaataq Enterprises (pool hall and small store), North Baffin Cable T.V., and Merkosak Taxi.

Given the fact that less employment will be available from oil and gas activities, tourism and arts and crafts will have to bridge the gap. Since major tourism attractions are available, such as the Bylot Island Bird Sanctuary, whale watching, trails, and the recently established Ellesmere Island National Park, these could also attract more tourists to Pond Inlet as it is an obvious stopover point enroute to the park. Thus, with proper marketing, the community can increase the importance of tourism and consequently increase income from arts and crafts.

4.5 Cost of Living

The cost of living in 1983 was about 70-79 percent higher than Montreal. This is mainly due to its remoteness and the high cost of transportation. All fresh produce and perishable items must be flown in from Montreal via Iqaluit.

The 1985 food price survey of the G.N.W.T., Bureau of Statistics, shows that food prices for all items were about 62 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for dairy and eggs (95%), vegetables (93%), and fruit (86%). Therefore, if local people have to spend their cash income on the above items, their actual earnings 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 οf oil are rising, and more activities, expectations people 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 Harvest of wildlife for food the community in the future. 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 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 view animals in their natural habitat close to the community.

Another development that will have negative consequences is the impending closure of the Nanisivik mine, now projected for 1992. The mine has hired a number of people from the community since 1974 and many 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 residents of Pond Inlet. The community has a number of drawing traditional cards to attract tourists seeking a The area offers beautiful scenery and is rich in experience. wildlife. In addition, the people of the community lead a relatively traditional lifestyle, making it attractive tourists who want to experience a unique culture. With proper community might be able to marketing the increase 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 Pond Inlet's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

TABLE 1

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS

OF LANCASTER SOUND REGION

				196	1 - 200	5					¥ j
			Histo	ric Reco	rds			Esti	nated an	d Projecto	<u>ed</u>
Community	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	19902	19952	2000 ²	2005 ²	% Increase 1961-1986
Arctic Bay	49	123	267	391	375	471	504	591	681	782	961
Clyde River	40	99	274	352	443	465	586	673	756	841	1163
Grise Fiord	70	98	106	121	106	113	162	190	210	224	61
Nanisivik	-	-	-	-	261	311	3 25	367	406	430	N/A
Pond Inlet	53	178	412	504	705	786	939	1063	1186	1332	1483
Resolute Bay	153	254	189	223	168	182	188	212	236	262	19
TOTAL	365	752	1248	1591	2058	2328	2704	3096	3475	3871	638

Sources: 1 Statistics Canada, census data

² GNWT, Bureau of Statistics

COMMUNITY: PONO INLET

			All								
Year	Ethnicity	Sex	Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976+*	ALL GROUPS	M F T	265 240 500	53.Q 47.Q 1QQ.Q	45 40 85	80. 75 150	45 45 90	40 45 85	45 30 70	5 10 15	5 5 10
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	375 330 705	53.0 47.0 100.0	70 65 140	115 85 195	65 75 135	60 45 105	60 45 100	5 10 15	10 5 15
1981 **	DENE/ METIS	M F T			 				 		
	INUIT	M F T	345 310 660	 94.0	65 70 13 5	110 80 185	60 70 125	45 40 85	45 55 100	5 5	5 10 15
	NON NATIVE	M F T	25 15 45	6.0	 5	5 5 10	5 5 5	15 10 20	5 5 10	5 	
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	427 381 808	53.0 47.0 100.0	81 69 150	123 98 221	76 85 161	65 55 120	59 50 109	16 13 29	7 - 11 18
1985*	DENE/ METIS	M F T					 				
	INUIT	M F T	398 359 757	 94.0	79 65 144	119 96 215	72 80 152	56 48 104	51 47 98	14 12 26	7 11 18
	NON NATIVE	M F T	29 22 51	 6.0	2 4 6	4 2 6	4 5 9	9 7 16	8 7 11	2 1 3	
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	496 443 939	53.0 47.0 100.0	69	150 125 275	95 85 180	72 73 145	77 59 135	17 24 41	11 9 20
1990 *	DENE/ METIS	M F T				 	 				
	INUIT	M F T	467 421 888	 95.0	72 66 138	146 123 269	92 79 171	63 66 129	68 55 123	16 23 39	10 9 19
	NON NATIVE	M F T	29 22 51	 5.0	2 3 5	4 2 6	3 6 9	9 7 16	9 3 12	1 1 2	1 1

^{**} Estimated and projected on zero growth due migration,
 * Based on Statistics Canada Census.

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Next planned update: Sept 1986

1986 Hay 8

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BUREAU OF STATISTICS PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

POPULATION BY AGE BY ETHNICITY BY SEX

Fertility/Mortality Rates : 1985 June

SETTLEMENT/REGION : Pond Inlet

	351		IT/REGION	: Pond	Inlet							670	wth due	to mig	ration	: Nodel	
100	Group	Sex	All -	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29		35-39		,45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
85	All Groups	T H F	808 427 381	150 81 67	127 69 58	74 54 40	84 41 43	77 35 42	65 34 31	55 31 24	37 21 16	30 19 11	21 11 10	21 8 13	20 9	7 2	18
	Dene/ Metis	T M F	Ξ	=	:	Ξ	=	=	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	=		=	11
	Inuit	T M F	757 398 359	144 79 65	125 67 58	70 52 38	81 40 41	71 32 39	58 31 27	46 25 21	31 17 14	25 15 10	21	21	18	8	15
	Non Native	T M F	51 29 22	6 2 4	5	4 2 2	3 1 2	6 3 3	7 3	9 6 3	6 4 2	5 4 1	10	13	10	1	11
90	All Groups	T M F	939 496 443	143 74 69	147 81 66	128 69 59	93 53 40	87 42 45	78 36 42	67 36 31	50 28 22	36 21 15	28 17 • 11	21 11 10	22 9 13	19 8 11	2
	Dene/ Metis	T M F	· -	=	:	Ξ	=	. Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	. :	Ξ	Ξ	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	=	•	
	Inuit	T H F	888 467 421	138 72 66	144 79 65	125 67 58	90 52 38	81 40 41	71 32 39	58 31 27	46 25 21	31 17 14	25 15 10	21 11 10	21 8 13	18 8 10	1
	Non Native	T H F	51 29 22	5	3	3	3	6 2 4	7 4 3	9 5 4	4 3	5 4	3	· Ξ	1	1	
5	A11 Groups	M F	1,063 559 504	146 75 71	136 72 64	144 78 66	125 67 58	96 54 42	88 43 45	80 38 42	62 33	49 28 21	34 17 15	28 17 11	22 12 10	21 8 13	3
	Dene/ Metis	T H F	=	. :	=	Ξ	-	:	=	=		=	=	=	=	=	
	Inuit	T F	1,012 530 482	141 73 68	134 70 64	140 76 64	123 66 57	70 52 38	81 40 41	71 32 39	58 31 27	46 25 21	31 17 14	25 15 10	21 11 10	21 8 13	30
	Non Native	T M F	51 29 22	2 3	2	4 2 2	1	6 2 4	7 3 4	9 6 3	4 2 2	3	3	3	1	-	10
00	All Groups	T M F	1,186 625 560	165 87 78	143 75 68	135 71 64	137 75 62	121 64 57	93 51 42	67 44 43	, 73 35 38	. 33 61	47 26 21	34 19 15	29 18 11	21 11 10	1 2:
	Dene/ Metis	T H F	=	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	- I	=	: :	=	=	=	
	Inuit	T M F	1,130 594 536	154 81 73	141 73 68	132 67 63	134 74 60	116 62 54	86 48 38	78 39 39	69 32 37	58 31 27	46 25 21	31 17 14	25 15	21 11	31
	Non Native	T H F	56 32 24	11	5	3	3 1 2	5 2 3	7 3 4	9 5 4	37 4 3	3 2 1	1	14	10 4 3	10	22
5	All Groups	T M F	1,332 704 628	179 92 87	157 84 75	143 75 68	133 69 64	140 76 64	121 65 56	71 52 39	81 41 40	70 34 36	57 31 28	47 26 21	35 20 15	28 17 11	46 22 24
	Dene/ Metis	T H F	Ē	=	:	:	=	-	-	39	40	36	28	ží		_	-
	Inuit	T M F	1,273 670 603	170 88 82	151 78 73	140 73 67	131 68 63	134 74 60	115 62 53	82 47	77 39 38	67 31 36	58 31 27	46 25 21	31 17 14	25 15 10	41
	Non Native	T K F	59 34 25	7 4 5	. 3 8 6 2	3 2 1	5	60 2 4	53 6 3 3	35 7 5 4	38 4 2	36	27 1	1	14 4 3	10	24

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 4
FORULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, SEX AND ETHNICITY, 1985
SETTLEMENT/REGION: POND INLET

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Raw Population Statistics:

Age Group			ene/Metis	m	:		Inuit		;		Non Nativ				all Groups	
	: M3	ale	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	į	Male	Female	Total	Ma]	le	Female	Total
0-4	i	0	0	0	:	79	65	144	- + !	2	4	6	r	31	69	150
5-9	1	0	0	Ō		67	58	125	1	2	Ô	2		69	58	127
10-14	1	0	0	0	į.	52	38	90	i	2	2	4		54	40	94
15-19	1	0	0	0	:	40	41	81	i	1	2	3		41	43	34
20-24	;	O	0	0	1	32	39	71	i	3	3	6		35	42	7 7
25-29	1	Ŭ	. 0	0	:	31	27	58	1	3	4	7		34	31	65
30-34	1	0	0	O	1	25	21	46	i	6	3	9		31	24	55
35-39	1	Ũ	Û	o	;	17	14	31	i	4	2	6		21	16	37
40-44	1	0	0	O	:	15	10	25	1	4	1	5		19	11	30
45-49	;	0	0	0	:	11	10	21	ď	. 0	0	0		11	10	21
50-54	1	0	0	Ü	:	8	13	21	1	0	0	0		8	13	21
55-59	1	0	0	0	1	8	10	13	i	1	1	2		Э	11	20
60-64	1	0	0	0	1	6	2	3	i	1	0	1		7	2	9
65+	;	O	Û	0	1	7	11	18	;	Ú	0	0		7	11	13

Total Population:

Population By Percentages:

Age Group	!		ene/Metis		i		Inuit		;		Non Nativ	re	:	Α	ll Groups	1
	¦ - + -	Male	Female	Total	; M.	ale	Female	Total	:	Male	Female	Total	1	Maie	Female	Total
0-4	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	9.8	8.0	17.8	- 1	0.2	0.5	0.7	- -	10.0	3.5	18.6
5-9	ł	Ŭ.O	0.0	0.0	;	8.3	7.2	15.5	- 1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1	8.5	7.2	15.7
10-14	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	6.4	4.7	11.1	- 1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1	6.7	5.0	11.6
15-19	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	í	5.0	5.1	10.0	1	0.1	0.2	0.4	:	5.1	. 5.3	10.4
20-24	1	0.ū	0.0	0.0	- 1	4.0	4.8	8.8	- ;	0.4	0.4	0.7	:	4.3	5.2	9.5
25-29	1	Ü.O	0.0	0.0	1	3.8	3.3	7.2	:	0.4	0.5	0.9	1	4.2	3.8	8.0
30-34	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	3.1	2.6	5.7	÷	0.7	0.4	1.1	ì	3.3	3.Ū	6.3
35-39	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	2.1	1.7	3.3	- :	0.5	0.2	0.7	:	2.6	2.0	4.6
40-44	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1.9	1.2	3.1	:	0.5	0.1	0.6	:	2.4	1.4	3.7
45-49	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	;	1.4	1.2	2.6	- 1	0.0	0.0	O.O	:	1.4	1.2	2.6
50-54	1	Ŭ.O	0.0	0 , Û	1	1.0	1.6	2.6	-	0.0	Ō.O	0 . 0	i i	1.0	1.6	2.6
55-59	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1.0	1.2	2.2	- ;	0.1	0.1	0.2	:	1.1	1.4	2.5
60-64	i	0.0	0.0	Ü.Ü	;	û.7	0.2	1.0	- ;	0.1	0.0	0.1	:	0.9	0.2	1.1
65+	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	ì	0.9	1.4	2.2	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	0.9	1.4	2.2

ENROLMENT BY SEX AND GRADE For School Years 1981 - 1985

TABLE 5

POND INLET

		PRIMARY	INTERMEDIATE	MIDDLE	SENIOR	
YEAR	S	K - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 12	TOTAL
	M	51	21	26	*	98
1981-82	F	33	30	29		92
	Т	84	51	55		190
	М	51	28	26		105
1982-83	F	44	23	35		102
	Т	95	51	61		207
	М	49	30	32		111
983-84	F	47	30	29	20	115
	Т	96	60	61		226
984-85	М	50	35	27		112
704-03	F	49	26	34		109
	Т	99	61	61		221
	М	66	28	16	19	132
985-86	F	61	34	22	24	136
	T	127	62	38	43	268



TABLE 6

POND INLET

YEARS	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non- attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	190	4	60
1982 - 83	207	2	67
1983 - 84	233	4	73
1984 - 85	230	3	76

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

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High School Graduates By Home Community

For 1976 - 1985

	1:	976-77	15	977-78		978-79		979-8 0	1	980-81	19	981-82
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TIUNI	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TIUNI	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLYDE RIVER	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GRISE FIORD	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
POND INLET	0	0	0.	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESOLUTE BAY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	2
TOTAL	4	0	3	0	4	1	1	2 '	2	1	3	2

	19	82-83	15	983-84	jS	184-85	
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TIUNI	NON-NATIVE	TIUNIT	NON-NATIVE	TOTAL
ARCTIC BAY	. 0	0	0	0	0	2	5
CLYDE RIVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
GRISE FIORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
POND INLET	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
RESOLUTE BAY	0	11	0	0	0	0	9
TOTAL	2	2	0	1	0	2	30

: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

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TABLE 8
EDUCATION LEVELS, 15+ POPULATION, 1981

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

COMMUNITY	POPULATION 15 yrs+ Native	Other	NO Schooling	∠Gr 9	>Gr 9	>Gr 9-12 Certif.	Trades Diploma	Some University	University Degree, Diploma
Arctic Bay	210	15	65	60	35	5 ·	30	10	5
Ciyde River	220	5	75	30	25	0	35	5	5
Grise Fiord	60	5	20	30	10	0	10	5	0
Nanisivik	155	105	5	20	35	20	40	10	20
Pond Inlet	370	35	110	140	45	5	40	10	15
Resolute Bay	215	10	85	75	45	0	5	0	10
Total	1230	175	360	355	195	- 30	160	40	55

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

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

TABLE 9 revised: 07-02-11 ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982

Imputed value: COMMUNITY Private Public of Country Renewable Unearned Foodt Resourcex Sector Sector Incone Total Arctic Bay 5875,000 5221,888 \$3,029,100 5111,700 \$857,400 5961,000 Clyde River 5966,000 574,000 5720,000 51,234,000 5375,000 53,369,000 \$57,188 Grise Fiord 5384,000 545,200 5137,200 5443, 100 51,066,600 Nanisivik 5254,000 NA 53,811,988 \$555,000 579,888 54,699,000 51,266,700 5467,600 54,395,800 Pond Inlet \$853,000 5110,500 51,698,888 54,626,300 5104,000 Resolute Bay 5287,888 555,100 \$2,536,200 51,644,000 \$6,535,100 \$1,306,700 \$21,185,800 REGIONAL TOTAL 53,619,000 \$396,500 \$9,328,500

SOURCE: A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNHT.

^{*} Income from renewable resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur meat and ivory.

[&]amp; Unearned income includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial

⁺ Estimates based on BRIA's harvesting study, 1981

TABLE 10

COMMUNITY INCOME BY SOURCE 1982

			PRIVATE			s	ECTOR				
	Renewasle	FRIMARY SECTOR			SECONDARY				ARY SECTOR		
Community	Resource Harvests:	Mining	Qil & Gas	Total	Arts & Crafts	Construction	Total	Retail	Tourism	Other	Total
Arctic Bay	8111,701.00	\$ 213,500.00	\$278,800.08	\$600,755. 00	\$30,0 0 0.05	\$88,000.0 0	\$98,000.00	\$ 192,000.00	544,400.00	\$34,000.00	\$270,400.00
Clyde River	\$74,610.00	\$84,000.0Ŭ	NA	\$158,600.00	\$300,000.10	\$163,600.36	\$463,000.00	\$170,000.00	NA	NA '	\$173,000.00
Griss Fiord	\$45,200.20	NA	17A	\$45,510.00	\$20, 000.00	\$12,000.00	\$32,060.00	\$60,000.00	£41,060.00	\$4,200.00	\$105,200.00
Namitivik	NA	33,57€,000.00	NA	\$3,578,000.00	NA	NA	NA T	\$65,000.0G	AK	\$170,000.00	\$235,000.00
Pani Inlet	3110,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$490,000.00	\$809.000.00	\$70, 000.00	\$100,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$343,000.00	\$126,500.00	\$128,700.00	\$ 598,206. 00
Resolute Bay	\$55,100.00	NA	NA	\$55,190.00	\$8,000.01	\$20,000.00	\$26,050.00	\$47,006.00	£37,206.60	\$2,416,000.00	\$2,810,200.00
TOTAL	≋39€ ,800.00	\$2,882,000.00	\$788.500.00	\$ 5, 0 44,000.00	\$426,000.00	\$383,000.00	\$789,000.00	\$330,000,00	1249,100.00	\$2,761,900.00	\$3,892,000.06
	PUBLIC		SECTOR					<u> </u>			
Community	Giv't of the Sortawest Territories	Federal Govit	Municipal Gov't	Total	All Sectors Income	Unearmed Income @	Imputed Value of Prod Harvested +	Total Income	Average Income per Capita	Average Income per Household	Average Earned Income per Household
Arctic Fay	3530,000.00	\$111,000.00	2320,000.00	\$381,311.00	\$1,930,100.15	\$214,566.00	\$875,000.00	\$3,029,100.00	£8,077. 60	\$43,272.86	\$27,571.66
Olyde River	\$544,600.00	3 340,000.00	£350,000,00	\$1,254,000.00	\$2,028,060.55	\$375,GOG.00	\$966,000.00	\$3,369,000.00	B7,570.79	\$42,112.50	\$ 05,350.00
Grise Flord	#244,160.00	\$152,000.00	\$47,000.00	\$448,196.00	\$025,500.50	\$57,100.00	\$384,000.00	\$1,066,600.00	£10,158.10	\$53,530.00	\$31,275.00
Namizivik	£295,000.00	\$260,00 0 .00	DA	\$555,300.00	\$4,586,000.00	\$79,000.00	\$254,G00.00	\$4,699,000.00	\$18,073.08	\$67,128.57	\$82,371.43
Fond Inlet	2906, 000.00	\$363,000.00	\$409,000,00	\$1,633,010.00	\$3,075,260.00	\$467,800.00	\$853,000.00	\$4,395,300,00	≅6,23€.18	£3\$,168.40	\$24,601.60
Resolute Bay	£360,000.30	\$1,265,300.00	\$15,000.00	\$1,644,000.00	\$4,235,300.00	\$104,000.00	\$287,000.00	\$4,626,300.00	ε27,213.53	\$41,366,25	\$37,315.18
TOTAL	a1,879,100.00	\$2,495,000.00	\$1,161,000.00	\$6.835,100.00	016,260,100 .00	\$1,306,700.00	\$3,619,000.00	\$21,185,300.00	\$12,888.04	\$47,052.76	\$34,831.01

SOURCE: A Eaffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1934, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNWT.

^{*} Income from renewable resources includes that from the sale of fish, for meat and ivory.

© Includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial and federal governments such as social assistance, family allowance and old age security.

+ Estimates based on ERIA's harvesting study, 1981

TABLE 11

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

	Persons 15-64 Years	Labour Force	Partici- pation Rate	Em- ployment	Unem- ployment	Unem- ployment Rate	Worked in 1984	Job Wanted	
	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)	
Arctic Bay	223	118	53	93	26	22	141	78	
Clyde River	274	133	49	115	18	14	176	132	
Grise Fiord	83	57	69	53	3	5	66	20	
Nanisivik	68	59	87	59		-	65	-	
Pond Inlet	426	243	57	183	60	25	288	173	
Resolute	79	55	70	40	15	27	63	32	

Source: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985

TABLE 12
INDUSTRY DIVISION AND CLASS OF WORKERS
1981 CENSUS

COMMUNITY	15 yrs + NATIVE	OTHER	ALL	PUBLIC ADMIN. DEFENCE	BUS./SOCIAL	TRANSPORT/	TRADE	CONST.	MANUF.	PRIMARY	FINANCE ISSUANCE
Arctic Bay	210	15	90	25	15	10	10.	5	20	5	5
Ciyde River	220	5	95	25	35	5	10	0	5	0	10
Grise Flord	60	5	35		o		0		0	0	0
Nanisivik	155	105	125	5	5	5	0	0	105	0	0
Pond inlet	370	35	180	45	60	15	10		20	5	10
Resolute	215	10	55	20	5	5	5	5	15	0	0
TOTAL	1230	175	580	120	120	45	35	io	₂ 165	10	25

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

NOTE: Statistics Canada figures are randomly rounded, therefore there is a certain error factor, eg. If there are less than 5 people zero is shown.

* including employment with the Oil and Gas and Mining industry.

** Employment with the renewable resources sector.

TABLE 13

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY

FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	industrial Marehouseman	Burner	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration; Air conditioning Mechanic	Plumber	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Hillwright	Power	Steam fitter Pipe fitter	Kelder	Appliance Serviceman	Cook Cook	TOTAL
MANISIVIK*			6			1		2		4		7	1	2	1	4		1	1			30
GRESE FIORD			1			-						·	·		1							2
ARCTIC BAY			9	•	1										3							13
POND INLET		1	2	1	4				•													8
RESOLUTE BAY		1	1		1					1		4					1					ç
CLYDE RIVER			5		2																	7
TOTAL	,	2	24	1	8	1	p	2	ß	5	,	11	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	9		69

^{*} About 30% of certified journeymen from Napisivik 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 14
TRAPPER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, LANCASTER SOUND REGION

Settlement: POND INLET

Year	;	Total Number of	; ;	Total No. Trappers	Total No. Trappers	1	# of Trappers Earning		1	Total Income From Trapping			-	e Trapper come	
	1	Trappers	 -	Earning Over \$400	Earning Over \$600	; ;	\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	 -	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	; ;	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974	:	93	;	24	-	1	15	5	4	1	\$28,630.50	\$68,973.4B	-1-	\$307.85	\$741.65
1974-1975	;	91	1	26	-	!	18	8	-	¦	\$35,141.00	\$76,409.15	1	\$386.16	\$839.66
1975-1976	i	90	1	37	-	1	22	15	_	ł	\$45,847.00	\$92,714.44	1	\$509.41	\$1,030.16
1976-1977	1	100	ŀ	49	-	ŀ	29	20	-	ł	\$58,906.00	\$60,390.96	1	\$322.37	\$603.91
1 9 77-1978	ŧ	83	ŀ	_	1	ł	-	-	1	1	\$32,237.00	\$55,487.77	1	\$553.45	\$952.62
1978-1979	ł	90	i	-	24	;	ь.	18	-	i	\$45,936.00	\$72,404.70	-	\$510.40	\$804.50
1979-1980	ŀ	109	ŀ	- '	23	;	8	15	-	1	\$44,842.00	\$64,160.88	1	\$411.39	\$588.63
1 9 80-1981	;	111	i	-	36	ł	13	23	-	1	\$58,508.79	\$74,423.18	1	\$527.11	\$670.48
1981-1982	ì	89	:	-	17	1	7	10	-	1	\$30,457.00	\$34,965.08	1	\$342.21	\$392.87
1982-1983	ł	37	ŀ	-	12	ł	4	. 8	-	1	\$16,921.00	\$18,364.77	:	\$457.32	\$496.35
1983-1984	1	35	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	\$5,281.00	\$5,492.59	1	\$150.89	\$156.93
1984-1 9 85	1	46	ł	-	3	1	1	2	-	1	\$8,900.25	\$8,900.25	1	\$193.48	\$193.48

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 15
WILDLIFE HARVEST DATA FOR 1983
COMMUNITY: Fond Inlet

SPECIES	TOTAL NO. HARVESED	TOTAL EDIBLE MASS	TOTAL HARVESTED PER CAPITA	PER CAPITA EDIBLE WEIGHT	ESTIMATED MASS USED TO CALCULATE EDIBLE BIOMASS
Ringed Seal	2996	59920	3.91	78.22	20
Polar Bear	7 ;	1113	0.01	1.45	159
Other Marine	130	10482	0.17	13.68	80.63
Mammals (ave)	:				:
Muskox	0 ;	0	0	0	0
Arctic Hare	373 ;	746	0.49	0.37	; 2
Caribou	4880 ;	90240	2.45	117.81	48
Rock Ptarmigan	310 ;	195	0.4	0.25	0.63
Waterfowl (ave)	•	2028	1.68	2.65	1.59
Seabirds (ave)	3 ;	2	0.01	0.01	0.67
Char	7489 ;	14978	9.78	19.55	; 2
(anadromous)*	_ :		1		1
Other	97	22	0.13	0.0 3	0.23
Ocean Fish					:
Landlocked	30	30	0.04	0.04	1
Char			-		
Lake Trout Other	Х	Х	X	Х	; X
Freshwater Fish!	x	х	х	Х	x
Whale ** (ave)	81	40052	0.1	52. 2 9	494.47
	1	40002	0.1	02,28	1 4372.78(1
TOTALS		219808		286.95	

NOTES:

An "X" indicates that data for these species was not collected for this year. (ave) indicates that several species were included in this category.

* Anadromous implies that fish were caught while ascending rivers to spawn.

** Using estimated edible biomass of 469 Kg for Narwal and 372 Kg for Beluga whale, it appears that the whale harvest consisted of 80 Narwal and 1 Beluga.

SOURCE: Wong, MP, Chemical Residues in Fish and Wildlife Species Harvested In Northern Canada, 1985.

TABLE 16

COVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPERDITINES BY SETTLEMENT - 1985/86

		-OSH EXPEDIT	IFES - \$		CAPITAL EXPENDITURES-\$								
SETTLEHENT	Salaries & Wages	Grants & Contribution	0ther 084	TOTAL	Bulldings _, & Works	Equipment	Grants & Contribution	TOTAL	TOTAL Cap & O&H				
0.00		400 000				1	47.500		2.04.00				
Arctic Bay	656,263	622,208	376,132	1,654,603	2,167,888	29,078	12,500	2,209,466	3,864,063				
Clyde River	632,226	648,326	304,502	1,765,054	135,994	6,288		142, 262	1,927,336				
Grise Fiord	249,479	91,299	226,261	567,039	847,142	5,287	•	852,429	1,419,468				
tlanisivik –	621,405	9,832	1,008,057	1,639,294	1,856	1,177	z *	3,033	1,642,327				
Pond Inlet	1,180,893	729,731	455,211	2,365,835	401,693	40,217	132,230	574,140	2,939,975				
Resolute Bay	376,571	80,019	438,611	697,201	1,036,348	29,078	12,500	1,077,926	1,975,127				
Baffin Subtotal	3,718,837	2,381,415	2,808,774	8,909,026	4,590,921	111,125	157,230	4,859,276	13,768,302				

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 17 SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COMMUNITYIES & REGIONS, 1980 - 1985

COMMUNITY		8A BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IM 1980 DOLLARS)	# SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL #'s)		Average \$/ RECIPIENT	TOTAL CASES	Average No. Case/Honth	AVERAGE SA \$/CASE (ACTUAL: \$'s)
Arctic Bay	1980-61	44,081	44,061	43	1,025	138	12	319
	1981-82	49,415	55,460	40	1,367	150	13	351
	1982-83	40,574	50,030	34	1,471	143	12	350
	1903-04	57, 197	74,186	48.	1,546	192	16	386
	1984-85	49,135	66,309	38	1,761	170	14	390
Clyde River	1980-81	103,606	103,606	64	1,619	266	22	390
	1981-82	120,142	134,839	61.	2,210	335	28	403
	1982-83	128,788	158,801	80	1,985	412	32	385
	1983-84	142, 264	184,519	93	1,984	435	36	424
,	1984-85	134,706	181,790	•7	2,091	437	36	416
Grise Fiord	1980-81	7,233	7,233	9	804	30	3	241
	1981-82	12,662	14,211	19	748	54	4	263
	1982-83	10,635	13,113	17	771	57	5	230
	1983-84	24,766	32,122	29	1,108	101		318
	1984-85	37, 286,	50,318	31	1,623	148	12	340
Pond Inlet	1980-81	94,240	94,240	64.	1,473	246	21	303
	1981-82	84,638	94,992	60	1,583	247	21	385
	1982-83	94,306	116,283	75	1,550	301	12	306
	1983-84	110,496	143,315	93	1,541	330	27	434
	1984-85	101,855	137,456	79	1,727	304	25	452
lesolute Bay	1980-81	17,736	17,736	17	1,043	60	5	296
	1981-82	13,073	14,672	13	1,129	49	4	299
	1982-83	10,374	22,656	16	1,416	59	5	304
	1983-84	24,223	31,410	24	1,309	83	?	379
	1984-85	13,660	18,435	21.	903	54	5	341

SOURCE: Report on the Social Assistance Program: 1980-1985, GNNT, Department of Services, Yellowknife, 1985

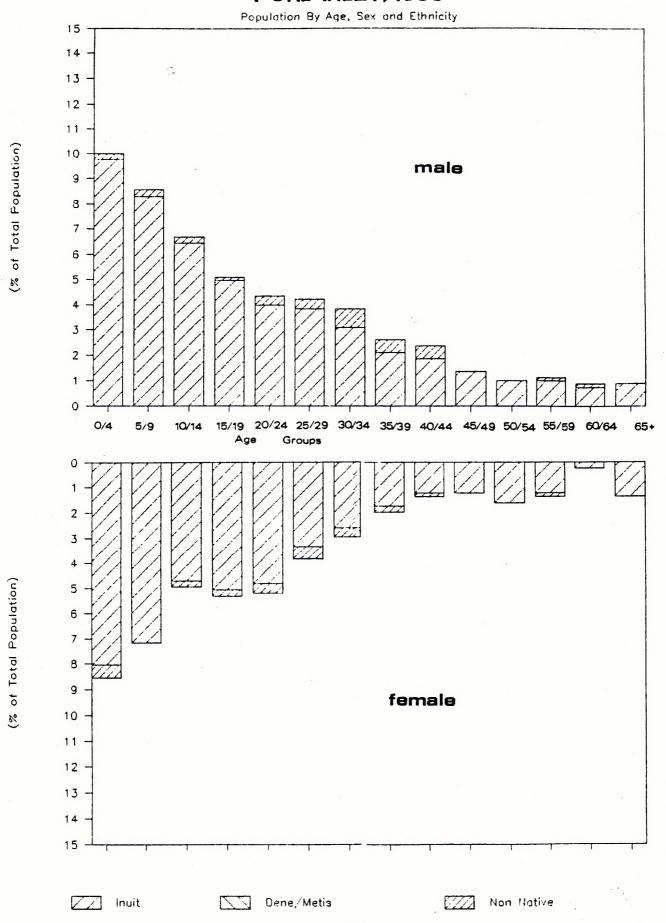
TABLE 18

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

					Cereal						Non-	Other
Community	All Items	Meat	Fish	Dairy & Eggs	& Bakery	Fruit	Vege- tables	Sugar	Coffee & Tea	Fats & Oils	Alcoh. Bev.	Food Items
Arctic Bay	167	142	119	189	115	212	214	157	101	168	150	15 9
Clyde River	166	160	127	167	137	176	220	154	100	154	147	154
Grise Fiord	175	130	131	285	145	143	190	175	118	192	174	143
Nanisivik	163	151	109	201	128	156	191	154	109	141	159	163
Pond Inlet	162	142	119	195	113	186	193	148	89	150	140	181
Resolute	163	149	116	196	158	143	163	150	136	148	219	159

SOURCE: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985.

POND INLET, 1985

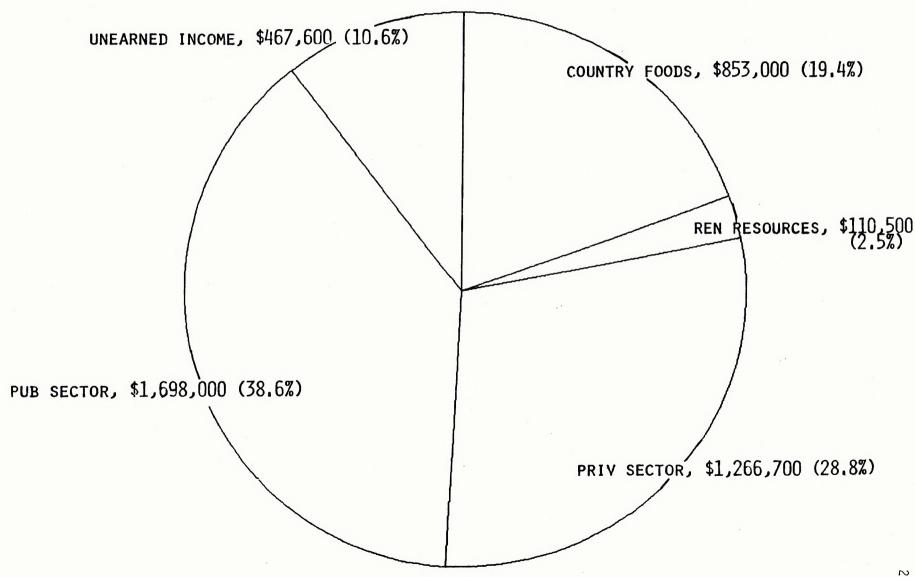


SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT, 1986

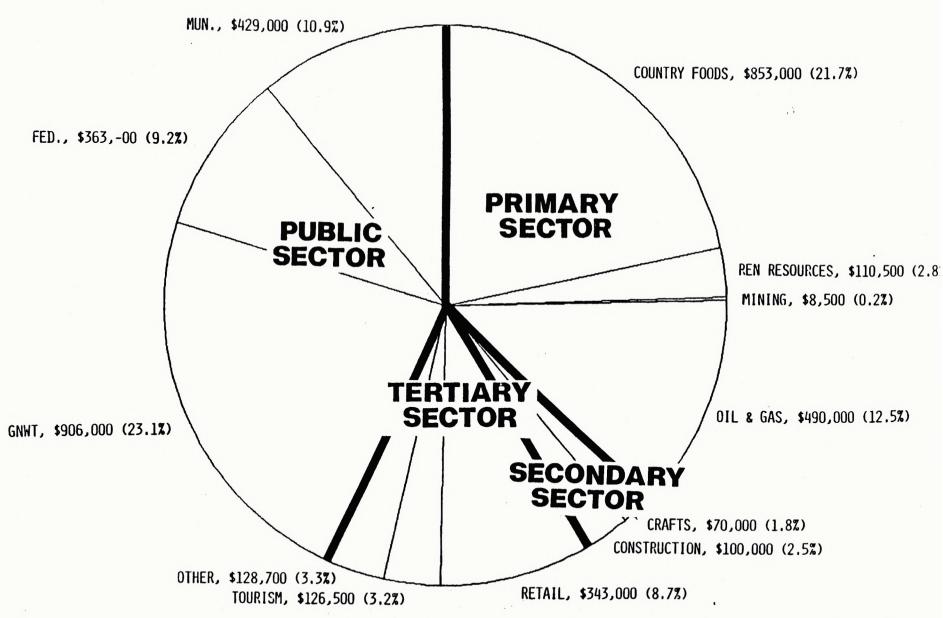
FIGURE 2

PONDINLET

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982

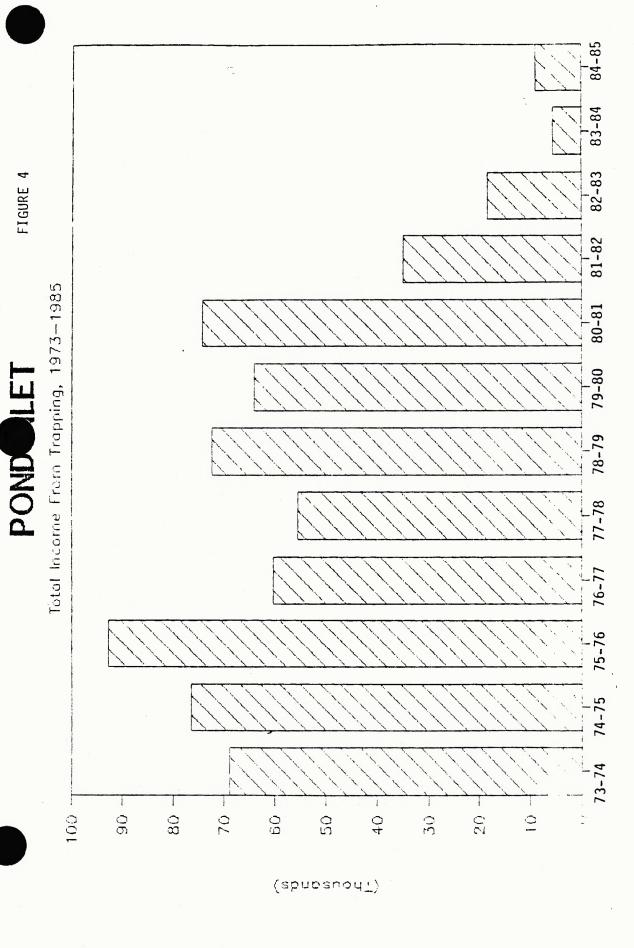


POND INLET
INCOME BY SOURCE AND IMPUTED VALUE OF COUNTRY FOODS, 1982



Source: GNWT Department of nomic Development and Tourism, A Baffin Region Econic Baseline Study, 1984.

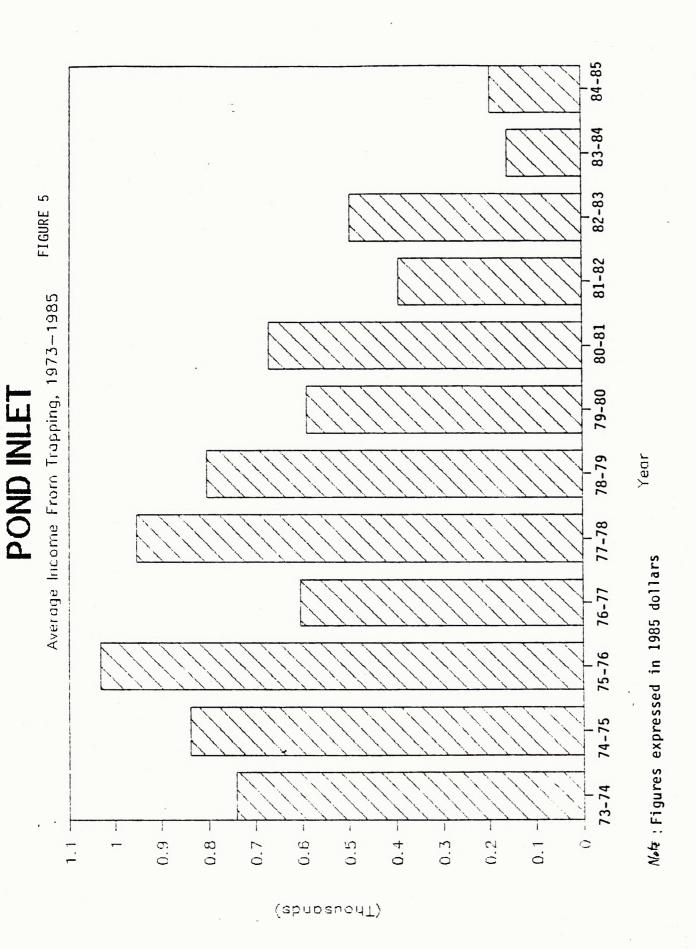




SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

Note: Figures expressed in 1985 dollars

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SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNMT, 1986

COMMUNITY PROFILE

RESOLUTE BAY

Prepared by:

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Northern Land Use Planning Office
February 1987

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RESOLUTE BAY

1. INTRODUCTION

This community profile is organized into three sections:

- 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

Resolute was established in 1947 as a joint Canadian-American weather station. In 1953, the Federal government relocated three Inuk families (18 persons) from Port Harrison, Quebec, and one family of 5 persons from Pond Inlet to take advantage of the Island's superior game resources and establish a permanent Canadian presence and, therefore, sovereignty in the High Arctic. Other families have since come from Port Harrison, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Grise Fiord and Sumerset Island.

Although during historic times, no Inuit are known to have inhabited Cornwallis Island, archaeological investigations show that native hunters frequented the island in the past. From these excavations it has been concluded that there have been at least three stages of occupation at Resolute Bay. The Dorset culture was the first, followed by an early phase of the Thule culture, in which the artifacts found show strong Alaskan affinities. These were probably both short periods of occupation, possibly by only a few families. A late or developed phase of the Thule culture was of longer duration, with a considerably larger population.

Previous to 1947, the site was known to be visited by hunting parties from Pond Inlet and other communities to the south. It

was first sighted by Europeans in 1819, when William Parry's ships, the Hecla and Griper, sailed west in search of the northwest passage. Cornwallis Island was also a centre of activity during the 1850's and 1860's during the search for Franklin's lost expedition. Many ships visited and wintered there, including the HMS Resolute, from which the community takes its name.

Resolute has developed as a major transportation, communication and administrative centre in the High Arctic. Its all-weather airstrip has a high standard of lighting, navigation and communication equipment, and facilities for large aircraft. Since the 1960's, Resolute has seen rapid growth and many spin-off effects from oil and gas exploration, research and from expeditions to the North Pole.

The community today is divided between an Inuit settlement and a largely non-native area centred around the airport, locally known as the "base". The two areas are separated by a distance of about 8 kilometres.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES

3.1 Demography

Resolute's population rose rom 153 in 1961 to 182 in 1986 (Statistics Canada Censuses). From 1961 to 1986 the population has been increased by 19 percent, the slowest increase over a 20 year period. However, during the same period the population did fluctuate considerably between the censuses. For example, the population has increased by 66 percent between 1961-66, then decreased by 34 percent between 1966-71, then again increased by 18 percent between 1971-76, and decreased by 33 percent between 1976-81, and finally increased by 8 percent between 1981-86. The rapid growth and declines reflected the changes in activities brought about by oil and gas exploration and research activities in the area. It is projected that by the year 2000 the population in Resolute might be about 230 permanent residents.

The population in Resolute is a youthful one, with about 65 percent of the community's population under the age of 24 (41 percent under the age of 14) in 1981; about 12 percent were between the ages of 25-34, and about 9 percent between the ages of 35-54 for the same period. The projections to the year 2000 indicate that the community will remain relatively youthful; however, the percentage of the community's population under the age of 24 will decrease to about 58 percent. Many of these young 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 available, in particularly since oil and gas activities are almost halted and may be totally stopped, and whether the renewable resource base can accommodate any significant increase in the number of harvesters. Thus, in order to keep its young people from leaving, the community must seek to expand its economy.

In 1981, the community had about 56 percent males and 44 percent females. This difference in sexes is estimated to change slightly by the year 2000 to 53 percent males and 47 percent females.

The majority of the residents are Inuit (91% in 1981), and the remainder are English-speaking, government, education, business or service industry employees (excluding the transient population of the "base"). It is estimated that by the year 2000, the majority Inuit population may increase to 93 percent.

3.2 Education

The community has a modern school which offers education from kindergarten to grade 8. In 1985-86, it had an enrollment of 48 students. During the same period, 44 percent were enrolled in the primary grades (K-3) and in the intermediate grades (4-6), respectively. Enrollment during a three year period from 1982-85 was relatively stable, ranging from 31-35 students. In the 1981-82 school year, the enrollment was at its highest with 51 students. The fluctuation in enrollment is largely due to increase or decrease in families from the south which come to work for the "base".

The average percentage of attendance was quite low during a two year period from 1981-83, ranging from 64-68 percent. In the last two years, the attendance increased to 76 percent for the 1984-85 school year. The percentage of non-attendance due to land days was quite high, ranging from 4 percent for 1984-85 to 10 percent for 1981-82. It appears that there is a relationship between low attendance and participation in renewable resources, e.g. with fewer children being out on the land, the better the attendance appears to be. However, not all low attendance at school can be explained by participation in harvesting activities. Therefore, non-attendance must be linked to other reasons than participation in renewable resource harvesting.

Students who wish to go to high school (grades 9-12) have to go to Iqaluit. The number of students that were enrolled in high school is not known. However, the data shows that between 1976 and 1985, 9 students have graduated from high school (grade

12). Most of the graduated students were of non-native origin, about 60 percent. One of the reasons that so few Inuit students graduate is that these students find it difficult to be away from home for a long period of time and thus, often drop out to return to their home community. Loneliness, alcohol, drugs, and pressure from parents to return home are some of the reasons that students do not complete their studies.

Statistics Canada's 1981 Census indicates that about 71 percent of the working age population (15-64 years) had less than grade 9 schooling (38 percent had no schooling at all). The same Census shows that about 20 percent had more than grade 9 schooling; about 2 percent had a trade diploma, and about 4 percent had a university degree or diploma. Thus, generally most of the population is lacking adequate formal education.

Vocational and continuing education are also provided in the community. There is an adult educator who offers a variety of subjects through the Arctic College extension program.

4. ECONOMY

4.1 Introduction

The 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 federal, territorial and municipal governments, as well as from the crown corporation. The private sector is made up of local businesses, employment with the mining and oil and gas industries, 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.

Since Resolute is divided into a predominantly Inuit settlement some 8 kms from a largely transient non-native base camp or airport area, income accruing to the "base" is not included in the community income. The "base" is essentially a transportation and service hub for the petroleum and mining companies and scientists operating in the High Arctic. Thus, only incomes which contributed to the community's welfare resulting from the "base" are included in the calculations.

The proportion of income from different sectors based on 1982 data provided by G.N.W.T. (1984) was: 60 percent from the private sector, 39 percent from the public sector (excluding transfer of payments), and one percent from the renewable resources sector (excluding the imputed value of country food).

According to the 1981 Census, there were 225 people at the working age (15-64, including the "base"), but only 55 people were employed. The majority of these people were employed by the service and secondary sectors. The 1984 labour force survey of G.N.W.T.'s Bureau of Statistics indicates that the unemployment rate in the community (excluding the "base") was about 27 percent (40 people employed), and that the participation rate was about 70 percent. Since 1970 to July 1986, 9 people from Resolute Bay have received Journeyman certification.

The income per capita, excluding imputed value of country food, was about \$25,000 in 1982. With the inclusion of the imputed value of country food, the income per capita increased to \$27,000. Thus, about 8 percent of the per capita income came from the value of country food.

4.2 Renewable Resources

Resolute Bay and its surrounding area is rich in wildlife. The local residents have relied on seal, whale and caribou for meat and have used fish, polar bear, muskox, geese, ducks and other fur bearers to supplement their diet. An accurate estimate of the total edible weight is not known. However, according to BRIA's (1982) harvesting study, based on 22,400 kgs of edible weight, it was estimated that the value of country food was \$287,000. It was also estimated that the per capita edible weight of country food was about 160 kgs. Based on the above per capita meat production, the protein content of this harvest will exceed the required "adequate" diet, as defined by Health and Welfare Canada (Science Advisory Board, 1980). Therefore, with the addition of other wildlife to the diet, one could surmise that the community is more than self sufficient in protein products from wildlife alone.

Income from fur production fluctuated during the last 12 years, and so did the number of registered trappers. In the last 3 years, income from furs ranged from about \$2,000 for 1982-83 to \$6,700 for the 1984-85 trapping season (1985 dollars). The highest incomes from fur production were in 1973-74 (\$87,000), 1978-79 (\$80,000), and in 1981-82 (\$63,000). Generally, very few trappers earned more than \$600. Although in 1978-79 over 86 percent of the trappers earned more than \$600. In all other years between 9-60 percent of the trappers earned more than \$600. It appears that protest by animal right groups had a drastic effect on prices, particularly on seal skins and on narwhal ivory. Today seal skins are mostly used in producing various handicrafts and clothing. The sale of narwhal ivory still generates more income than furs, despite the European boycott.

Sport hunts for polar bear and muskox contributed about \$30,000 in 1982. Future hunts look promising; with proper marketing the community can realize greater potential income.

Subsistence production in Resolute Bay is characterized by a high participation rate by most of the Inuit residents throughout the year on a largely part-time basis. Income from wages is usually used to purchase the means of production for harvesting. 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 income and employment with the settlement administration, Nursing Station, the school, R.C.M.P., territorial and federal government departments. In 1982, the total income from this sector was about \$1.7 million. The largest contributor for the same period was the federal government (77%), since the federal government operates the airport and the nursing station, and the Polar Shelf scientific project is also federally funded.

The public sector, apart from providing over one third of the community's cash income, also provides many essential services free of charge or at a very low cost, such as housing which is not included in the above income. Apart from providing direct to many people, it also provides considerable employment business opportunities through contracts for goods services, particularly in the construction and maintenance fields. During the 1985-86 fiscal year, the G.N.W.T. alone spent about \$378,000 on salaries and wages; about \$500,000 on and maintenance (including other operations grants contributions) and over \$574,000 on building and equipment. During the same period G.N.W.T.'s total contribution to the local economy was over \$2.9 million (0&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 2.4 percent of the total community's cash income.

1984-85, 21 people received social assistance at an average of \$903 per person, which was the lowest amount received during the last 5 years. During the last 5 years about 30 percent of the Inuit working age population were on social assistance. The actual time spent on social assistance averaged to about 4 months per person. This would indicate that social assistance is used to supplement income during periods of lower economic activity.

The federal transfers of payment were given in the form of family allowance, old age security, unemployment insurance and guaranteed income supplement to pensioners only. It is not known how many people received these payments, but in 1982, about \$76,000 was distributed in Resolute Bay to those that were qualified to receive these payments.

4.4 Private Sector

There is a diversity of small to medium businesses which provide employment and income to many residents. Since Resolute is a transportation and service hub for the entire High Arctic, many local businesses and residents acquired considerable industrial experience. Since the 1970's when Panarctic's oil exploration program began, and since the start of the Polaris Mine exploration and production program on Little Cornwallis Island, considerable business and employment was available. Thus, any able person who wanted to work for wages or had the entrepreneurial capacity, could take advantage of the industrial activity that was going on, and which is still in progress.

Most local businesses are service oriented and primarily geared to the need of the transportation, communication and tourism industries, and to the needs of the local market such as local construction, retail merchandise and food sales.

The private sector contributed about \$2.5 million to the local cash economy in 1982. During the same period, the service industry contributed about \$2.4 million, or over 96 percent of the sector's income. The remaining 4 percent of the sector's income came from tourism, retail, construction and arts and crafts. Thus, the service industry contributed about 59 percent to the total community's cash income. The largest employer is the transportation industry, which services the Polaris Mine, Panarctic's exploration program, the Federal Government's Polar Continental Shelf research program and the Atmospheric Environment Services, and polar tours. The Polaris Mine employs some people from the community, but data on the income generated from the mine is not known for 1982. It is estimated that about \$150,000 was earned by Resolute residents from employment in the mine during 1983 (G.N.W.T., 1983).

Tourism has increased considerably in recent years as Resolute is the jumping-off point for expeditions to the North Pole and other destinations in the High Arctic. Tourism has the potential to become much more important as a cash income. Thus, with proper marketing the community can increase the importance of tourism, and thus increase income from arts and crafts, outfitting and from related services.

4.5 Cost of Living

The cost of living in 1983 was about 60-69 percent higher than Montreal. This is due to the remoteness and the high cost of transportation. All fresh produce and perishable items must be flown in from Montreal or from Edmonton via Yellowknife.

The 1985 food price survey of the G.N.W.T., Bureau of Statistics, shows that food prices for all items were about 63 percent higher than Yellowknife. The highest costs were for non-alcoholic beverages (119%), dairy and eggs (96%) and for vegetables (63%). Therefore, if local residents have to spend their cash income on the above items, their actual earnings 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. though a shift towards increased industrial employment is unlikely due to the economic downturn οf oil and expectations are rising, activities, and more people are becoming interested in working for wages. However, the way life involving renewable resource harvesting as a cash income and as a source of food will continue to be a strong factor Harvest of wildlife for food community in the future. by-and-large does not show up in terms of cash income often difficult to measure directly. A basic concern that needs to be addressed is the level of harvest of different 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.

It is clear that with the partial pullout of Panarctic from the north, and the uncertainties of the non-renewable resource sector, communities like Resolute will have to depend more on other traditional sources of income. Tourism and support for scientific parties appears to be the appropriate road to take, since these are largely separate from world events like the price of oil, zinc or lead. 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 has a number of residents of Resolute Bay. tourists seeking Arctic cards to attract an facilities, has excellent accommodation experience. Ιt

knowledgeable guides and all the required infrastructure. With the establishment of the Northern Ellesmere National Park and with the proposed North Baffin Island National Park, there is the potential that more tourists will be attracted to Resolute Bay. Thus, with proper marketing the community might be able to increase the importance of tourism.

An interesting project is also underway that might see the cost of energy drop in many northern communities. If the Bent Horn Crude Burning Pilot Project is successful, there may be potential energy savings of about 60 percent. This might help other activities such as mining or construction become more viable, but may also raise the price of energy to other communities, as the diesel oil supplier may want to make up for lost revenues elsewhere.

The future prospects for Resolute Bay seem to be quite dependent on outside considerations, far more so than for other communities within the Lancaster Sound Planning Region. The reason for this has to do with the nature of the community. Resolute is a recent settlement, in that it did not evolve naturally as the result of an abundance of wildlife, nor was it a traditional meeting place. It was established firstly as a military weather outpost, and then as a settlement to protect Canada's rights over the land in the High Arctic.

The local Inuit have grown quite dependant on a non-traditional wage economy, to which they have adapted. If this wage economy were to be reduced, it is quite probable that some would migrate back to other northern communities. This has happened before. In 1971, the population went down by one quarter as the result of a slump in oil exploration.

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 Resolute's continuing ability to use these essential resources in the future.

TABLE 1

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATIONS
OF LANCASTER SOUND REGION

1961 - 2005

	% Increase 1961-1986	961	1163	61	N/A	1483	19	638	
ted	1 %	6	Ξ		Z	14		9	
l Projec	2005	782	841	224	430	1332	262	3871	
Estimated and Projected	20002	681	756	210	904	1186	236	3475	
Estim	1995 ²	591	673	190	367	1063	212	3096	
	1990	504	586	162	325	939	. 881	2704	
,	19861	471	594	113	311	987	182	2328	
rds	1981	375	443	106	261	705	168	2058	
Historic Records	19761	391	352	121	t a	504	223	1591	
Histor	1971	267	274	106	-	412	189	1248	
	19661	123	66	98	ı	178	254	752	
	1961	49	04	70	•	53	153	365	
	Commun i ty	Arctic Bay	Clyde River	Grise Fiord	Nanisivik	Pond Inlet	Resolute Bay	TOTAL	

Sources: Statistics Canada, census data

² GNWT, Bureau of Statistics

COMMUNITY: RESOLUTE BAY

Year	Ethnicity	Sex	A11 Ages	%	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1976* *	ALL GROUPS	M F T	130 90 220	58.0 42.0 100.0	10 10 20	40 20 60	35 15 55	20 15 35	25 20 45	 5 5	
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	95 75 170	56.0 44.0 100.0	15 10 25	25 20 45	20 15 40	10 15 20	10 10 15	 5	
1981 **	OENE/ MET1S	M F T		 	 	 	 		·		
	INUIT	M F T	85 70 155	 91.0	15 10 25	25 25 45	20 10 35	10 5 20	10 5 20	5 5	 5
	NON NATIVE	M F T	10 10 15	9.0	 	 	 5	5 5	 		
	ALL GROUPS	M F T	90 79 169	53.0 47.0 100.0	19 10 29	22 18 40	21 14 35	17 15 32	11 9 20	 8 8	- <u>-</u> 5 5
1985 *	OENE/ METIS	M F T	-	 	 	 	 		 		 ²
	INUIT	M F T	85 69 154	 91.0	18 10 28	22 18 40	18 11 29	16 9 25	11 8 19	 8 8	 5 5
	NON NATIVE	M F T	5 10 15	9.0	1 1	 	3 3 6	1 6 7	1	1	
	ALL GROUPES	M F T	101 87 88	54.0 46.0 100.0	12 10 22	30 22 52	21 15 36	19 14 33	19 12 31	 9 9	 5 5
1990 **	OENE/ METIS	M F T	-	 		 	 		 	 	
	INUIT	M F T	96 77 173	 92.0	11 10 21	30 22 52	18 12 30	18 9 27	19 10 29	9	 5 5
	NON NATIVE	M F T	5 10 15	 8.0	1 1	 	3 3 6	1 5 6	2 2	 	

^{*} Estimated and projected based on zero growth due migration.

^{**} Based on Statistics Canada Census

TABLE 3 PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Next planned update: Bept 198

1986 May 1

COVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIE

PRELIMINARY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

POPULATION BY AGE BY ETHNICITY BY SEX

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

			T/REG10N 									Gro	wth due	to mig	ration	: Model	
ne 	Group	8 p. x	All -	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29		35-39		45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
85	AIl Croups	Ť K	169 90 79	29 19 10	24 12 12	16 10	15 9	05 51 8	14 9 5	1 8 8 10	7 4 3	5	5	3	6	ş	5
	Dene/ Metis	Ť H F		=	. :	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	3 -	3	-	- S	5 -
	Inuit	T X	154 85 69	25 18 10	24 12 12	16 10	14	15 10 5	- 51 8	- 13 8	6	- 5 5	523	3	6	5	- - -
	Non Native	T H F	15 15 10	1	-	-	1	523	2	5 5 5	1 -	=	3	3	6 =	2	5
90	AII	Ţ	188 101 87	22 12 10	28 18 10	24 12 12	17 11	19 10	16 10	17	14	7 4 3	5 5	55.7	3	•	- -
	Dene/ Metis	T	=	-	=	12	=	, =	=	=	=	3	, <u>-</u>	-	3	6	5
	Inuit	F.	173 96 77	21	28 18	- 24	16 10	- 14	15 10	12	13	-	5	:	: 3	= =	-
	Non	F T		10	10	24 12 12	. 6	8	5	8	5	2	5	2	3	6	5
	Native	Ħ	15 5 10	i	Ξ	:	<u>i</u>	23	1	1 4	1	1	:	Ξ	=	. =	=
75	AII Croups	, H	212 115 97	27 15 12	21 11 10	28 18 10	25 13 12	21 12 9	15 8 7	19	13	14 8	7	Ş	523	3	
	Dene/ Metis	T H	=	=	=	= =		:	=	•	=	=	3	-	3	3 -	
	Inuit	T X F	197 110	26 14 12	21 11	28 18 10	24 12 12	16	14	- 15	12	13		- 5	: s	_ 3	-
	Non	F	87		iò -	10	12	16	6	10	8	8	2	5	3	3	9
	Native	ř	15 5 10	1	=	=	<u>i</u>	25 2	1	4	. 1	1	. <u>1</u> 1	Ξ	=	=	=
0 0	AII Croups	T H F	236 129 107	30 16 14	24 13 11	21 11 10	29 19 10	29 1.4 15	17 10 7	18 8 10	15	- 13 9	. 14	7 4 3	5	523	7
	Dene/ Metis	T H F		Ξ	=	=	• =	=	=	:	-	:		-	=	=	-
	Inuit	T M	221 124 97	29 15 14	24 13 11	21 11 10	28 18 10	24 12 12	16	14 8	15	12	13	- 6 4	- 5	5	2
	Non Native	T M F	15 5 10	1	=	=	1	28 2	1 1	4	5	1	1 -	1 1	=	3	-
05	AII Groups	Ť	262 143 119	31 16 15	29 15 14	24 13 11	21 11 10		25 12 13		14	15	13	14	7	5	71
	Dene/ Metis	ŤĦF	- 115	15	-	11	i ò -	_	-		14	15		1 4 8 6	7 4 3		1 1 2 9
	Inuit		-	-	-	-	=	=	-	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
		Ť F	247 138 109	30 15 15	27 15 14	24 13 11	20 10 10	25 18 10	24 12 12	16 10 6	14 8 6	15	12 8 4	13 8 5	642	5	11
	Non Native	T H F	15 5 10	1	:	=	1	252		4	:	=	1	1	1 1	=	-

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNMT, 1986

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, SEX AND ETHNICITY, 1985 SETTLEMENT/REGION: RESOLUTE

TABLE 4

Raw Fopulation Statistics:

Age Group		г	ene/Metis		!	Inuit				Non Nativ	√e	; A	11 Groups	3
nge droup		1ale -	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	į	Male	Female		Male	Female	Total
0-4	-+ !	0	0	0	: 18	10	23	- -	1	0	1	19	10	29
5-9	i	ō	Ö	Ō	1 12	12	24		0	0	0	12	12	24
10-14	•	Ŏ	Ó	0	10	6	16	1	0	0	0	; 10	6	16
15-19	i	Ŏ	Ö	0	; 8	6	14		1	0	1	; 9	6	15
20-24	į	Ô	õ	0	10	5	15	1	2	3	5	; 12	8	20
25-29	1	Ď	Ô	0		4	12	- 1	1	1	2	; 9	5	14
30-34	;	ŏ	ŏ	Ô	: 8	5	13	i	0	5	5	; 8	10	13
35-39	1	Õ	ŏ	Ö	. 4	. 2	6	i	0	1	1	4	3	7
40-44		0	ŏ	Õ		ō	5	i	0	0	0	; 5	0	5
45-49	1	õ	Õ	Õ	1 2	2 3	5	i	0	. 0	0	: 2	3	5
50-54	-	ő	ŏ	ō	i	3	3	i	0	0	0	; 0	3	3
55-59	-	0	Õ	0	1 6) 6	6		0	0	0	; 0	6	6
60-64	-	ů.	o o	ő		2	2	ı i	0	0	0	; 0	2	2
00 04	-	Ŏ	ŭ	0) 5	5	į	0	0	0	; 0	5	5

Total Population:

169

Population By Fercentages:

Age Group	;	Ε	ene/Metis		1		Inuit				Non Nativ	/e	:	A	all Groups	 3
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	i	Male	Fumale	Total	i	Male	Female	Total
0-4	i	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	10.7	5.9	16.6	-+	0.6	0.0	0.6	-+	11.2	5.9	17.2
5-9	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	;	7.1	7.1	14.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	i	7.1	7.1	14.2
10-14	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	i	5.9	3.6	9.5	i	0.0	0.0	0.0	i	5.9	3.6	9.5
15-19	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	4.7	3.6	8.3	i	0.6	0.0	0.6	- 1	5.3	3.6	8.9
20-24	÷	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	5.9	3.0	8.9	i	1.2	1.8	3.0	i	7.1	4.7	11.8
25-29	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	;	4.7	2.4	7.1	i	0.6	0.6	1.2	1	5.3	3.0	8.3
30-34	ŀ	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	4.7	3.0	7.7	i	0.0	3.0	3.0		4.7	5.9	10.7
35-39	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	- 1	2.4	1.2	3.6	Ì	0.0	0.6	0.6	- 1	2.4	1.8	4.1
40-44	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	3.0	0.0	3.0	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	- ;	3.0	0.0	3.0
45-49	- -	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	1.2	1.8	3.0	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	- 1	1.2	1.8	3.0
50-54	;	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.8	1.8	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.8	1.8
55-59	ŀ	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	3.6	3.6	- ;	0.0	0.0	0.0	- 1	0.0	3.6	3.6
60-64	1	0.0	Ú.O	0.0	1	9.0	1.2	1.2	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1.2	1.2
65+	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	;	0.0	3.0	3.0	- 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	- ;	0.0	3.0	3.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Statistics, GNMT, 1986

RESOLUTE BAY

		PRIMARY	INTERMEDIATE	MIDDLE	SENIOR	
YEAR	S	K - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 12	TOTAL
	М	13	10	6		29
1981-82	F	8	5	15		22
	T	21	15	15		51
-	М	10	5	8		23
1982-83	F	6	5	1		23
	T	16	10	9		35
	М	6	8	, 7		22
1983-84	F	8	6	1		15
	Т	14	14	8	1	37
1984-85	М	6	5	3		15
1904-05	F	9	5	2		16
	T	15	10	5		31
	М	12	13	3		28
1985-86	F	9	8	3	-	20
	T	21	21	6		48

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SUMMARY For School Years 1981 - 1985

RESOLUTE BAY

YEARS	Number of Students Enrolled	Percentage of non- attendance due to Land Days	Average percentage of attendance
1981 - 82	51	10	64
1982 - 83	34	9	68
1983 - 84	38	9	71
1984 - 85	31	4	76

SOURCE: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 7

High School Graduates By Home Community

For 1976 - 1985

71.08	19	976-77	19	977-78	19	978-79		979-8 0	19	980-81		981-82
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLYDE RIVER	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GRISE FIORD	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	0	0	0 .	0	0	0	0	1	0
POND INLET	0	0	0	0	4 .	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
RESOLUTE BAY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	2
TOTAL	4	0	3	0	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	2

	198	32-83	15	083-84	Íč	84-85	
COMMUNITY	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	INUIT	NON-NATIVE	TOTAL
ARCTIC BAY	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
CLYDE RIVER	0	0	0 .	0	0	0	2
GRISE FIORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
NANISIVIK	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
POND INLET	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
RESOLUTE BAY	0	11	0	0	0	0	9
TOTAL	2	2	0	1	0		30

Scurce: Department of Education, GNWT, 1986

13

EDUCATION LEVELS, 15+ POPULATION, 1981

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

COMMUNITY	POPULATION 15 yrs+ Native	Other	NO Schooling	∠Gr 9	>Gr 9	>Gr 9-12 Certif.	Trades Diploma	Some University	University Degree, Diploma
Arctic Bay	210	15	65	60	35	5	30	10	5
Clyde River	220	5	75	30	25	0	35	5	5
Grise Fiord	60	5	20	30	10	0	10	5	0
Nanisivik	155	105	5	20	35	20	40	10	20
Pond Inlet	370	35	110	140	45	5	40	10	15
Resolute Bay	215	10	<u>85</u>	75	45	0	5	0	10
Total	1230	175	360	355	195	30	160	40	55

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

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

TABLE 9

revised: 87-92-11 ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982

11

COMMUNITY	Inputed value of Country Food+	Renewable Resource*	Private Sector	Public Sector	Unearned Income®	Total
Arctic Bay	\$875,000	\$111,700	\$852 ,4 00	5961,800	5224, 000	53,029,100
Clyde River	5966,000	\$7 4, 999	\$720,000	\$1,2 34, 000	\$375,000	\$ 3,3 69,000
Grise Fiord	538 4, 000	545,200	\$137,200	51 13 , 199	\$57,1 0 0	\$1,066,600
Nanisivík	: 5254,000	NA	53,811,000	\$555 , 000	\$79,000	51,699,000
Pond Inlet	: \$853,080 :	\$110,500	\$1,266,700	: 51,698,000	\$ 1 67,699	\$ 1,395,8 00
Resolute Bay	\$287,000	\$55,100	\$2,536,200	\$1,64 4, 900	\$10 1 ,000	51,626,300
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$3,619,000	5396,58 0	\$9,320,500	\$6,535,100	\$1,306,700	521,185,000

^{*} Income from rememble resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur meat and ivory.

SOURCE: A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNNF.

[@] Unearned income includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial

⁺ Estimates based on BRIA's harvesting study, 1981

COMMUNITY SACOME BY SOURCE 1982

	-		PRIVATE			S	ECTOR				
	Renewatie	FRIMARY SECTOR			SECONDARY	GECTOR		TERT	ARY SECTOR		
Community	Rescurce Harvests	Mining	Oil & Gas	Total	Arts & Crafts	Construction	Total	Katail	Tourism	Cther	Total
Arctic Buy	\$111,700.00	\$213,500.00	\$275,500.00	\$860 ,70 0.66	\$30,000.00	\$88,000.00	\$38,000.00	\$192,000.30	\$44,400.00	\$34,000,00	\$270,400.00
Clyde River	\$74,000.00	\$84,000.00	AM	\$158,000.00	\$300,000.10	\$183,060.00	\$463,000.00	\$175,000.00	KA	∺A ,	\$ 173,000.00
Grise Flord	\$48,190.50	NA	NA	±45 ,230,60	\$20,000.11	\$12,000.00	\$32,000.0 0	\$80,000,00	\$41,000.00	\$4,200.00	\$105,200,00
Namesivili	MA	\$5,576,000.00	NA	\$3,876,066.60	na.	NA	NA	\$65,000.00	NA.	\$170.000.00	\$255.000.00
Fond Inlet	\$110,500.00	\$5,500.00	\$490,000.00	£609,000.00	3 76,3 00 ,00	\$100,000.00	\$176,000.06	\$343,600.00	\$126,510.00	\$128,700.00	\$598,200.00
Resolute Bay	\$88,100.00	NA	NA	£55,100.0C	\$6,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$26,030.00	\$47,000.00	\$37,205.00	\$2,426,000.00	\$2,510,200.00
TOTAL	539€ ,855.00	\$3,882,000.00	\$768,500.CC	\$5,044,000,00	\$428,000.jp	\$393,000.00	\$789,000.00	\$880,200.86	\$249,100.00	\$2,762.300.00	\$3,891.000. 0C
	PUBLIC		SECTOR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Community	Gov't of the Northwest Territories	Pederal Gov't	Municipal Gov't	Tatal	All Septirs Incide	Uneerned Income @	Imputed Value of Food Harvested +	Total Income	Average Income per Capita	Average Income per Household	Average Earned Income per Household
Arctic Bay	\$ 53 6, 0 36.38	\$111,500.00	3320,00 0.00	\$781,000.00	\$1,930,100.00	\$224,000.00	3 875,000.00	\$3,029,100.00	\$8,077.60	\$43,272.86	\$27,572,86
Clyde hiver	\$544,600.00	\$5#6,00 6 .0 0	B350,000.00	\$1,23 4, 000.00	\$2,028,000.83	\$375,600.00	\$966,000.00	\$3,369,000.CC	\$7,570.79	\$41.112.50	\$15,350.00
Grise Flord	\$244,160.00	\$152,000.00	\$47,000.00	\$443,1 0 0.00	\$825,5 00 .65	\$57,100.00	\$384,000.00	\$1,066,600.00	\$10,158.10	£83.330.00	\$31,275.00
Namisivia	\$295.000.00	\$260,000.00	AII	\$555,001.00	\$4,386,000.00	\$79,660.60	2354,000 .00	\$4,699,000.00	\$18,073.08	\$67,128.57	\$82.371.45
Fond Inlet	3906 ,000.00	\$263,000.00	\$429,000.00	£1,638,000.00	\$3,075,200.00	\$467,600.00	\$853,000.00	\$4,395,300.00	\$6,235.16	\$35,166.40	\$24,601.60
Resolute Bay	\$360,000.00	\$1,160,000.00	\$15,000.00	£1,644,000.00	\$4,235,300.00	\$104,000.00	£287,000.65	\$4,626,300.00	\$27,213.53	\$41,306.25	\$37,315.18
TOTAL	\$2, 8 79,130.00	\$2,498,600.00	\$ 1,161,000.00	\$6,£3 5,1 00.00	\$16,260,100.Gp	\$1,366,700.00	\$3,619,000.00	\$21,185,300.00	\$12,585.04	\$47,052.76	\$34,831.01

SOURCE: A Saffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1964, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNWT.

^{*} Income from renewable resources includes that from the sale of fish, fur mest and ivory.

@ Includes the transfer of payments from the Territorial and federal governments such as social assistance, family allowance and old age security.

+ Estimates based on BRIA's harvesting study, 1981

TABLE 11

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

	Persons 15-64 Years	Labour Force	Partici- pation Rate	Em- ployment	Unem- ployment	Unem- ployment Rate	Worked in 1984	Job Wanted
	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)	(%)	(no.)	(no.)
Arctic Bay	223	118	53	93	26	22	141	78
Clyde River	274	133	49	115	18	14	176	132
Grise Fiord	83	57	69	53	3	5	66	20
Nanisivik	68	59	87	59	:	-	65	-
Pond Inlet	426	243	57	183	60	25	288	173
Resolute	79	55	70	40	15	27	63	32

Source: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985

TABLE 12

INDUSTRY DIVISION AND CLASS OF WORKERS

1981 CENSUS

COMMUNITY	15 yrs + NATIVE	OTHER	ALL INDUSTRY	PUBLIC ADMIN. DEFENCE	BUS./SOCIAL	TRANSPORT/ COMMUN.	TRADE	CONST.	MANUF.*	PRIMARY	FINANCE ISSUANCE
Arctic Bay	210	15	90	25	15	10	10	5	20	5	5
Clyde River	220	5	95	25	35	5	10	0	5	0	10
Grise Fiord	60	5	35	0	0	5	o	0	0	0	0
Nanisivik	155	105	125	5	5	5	0	0	105	0	0
Pond Inlet	370	35	180	45	60		10	0	20	5	10
Resolute	215	10	55	20	 5 ₁₂	5	5	5	15	0	0
TOTAL	1230	175	580	120	120	45	35	10	165	10	25

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

NOTE: Statistics Canada figures are randomly rounded, therefore there is a certain error factor, eg. if there are less than 5 people zero is shown.

* Including employment with the Oli and Gas and Mining industry.

** Employment with the renewable resources sector.

TABLE 13

CERTIFIED JOURNEYMAN BY COMMUNITY

FROM 1970 TO JULY 1986

COMMUNITY	Gasfitter	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	Heavy Duty Operator	Diesel Mechanic	Housing Maintenance Serviceman	Industrial Marehouseman	Burner	Industrial Electrician	Refrigeration; Rir conditioning Mechanic	p) umbe r	Heavy duty Mechanic	Electrician	Auto Body Mechanic	Machinist	Carpenter	Hillwright	Power Lineman	Steam fitter Pipe fitter	Welder	Appliance Serviceman	Cook Cook	TOTAL
HANISIVIK*			6			1		2		4		7	1	2	1	4		1	1			3C
GRESE FIORD			1			•							·		1							2
ARCTIC BAY			9	•	1										3							13
POND INLET		1	2	1	4																	8
RESOLUTE BAY		1	1		1					1		4					1					ç
CLYDE RIVER			5		2																	7
TOTAL	ø	2	24	1	8	1	ø	2	β	5	,	11	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	ø	0	69

^{*} About 30% of certified journeymen from Nanisivik 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 14

TABLE

TRAPFER INCOME BY COMMUNITY, LANCASTER SOUND REGION

Settlement: RESOLUTE BAY

Year	† †	Total Number of	: :	Total No. Trappers	Tota Trap	l No. pers	;	# of T	rappers Ear	ning	1	Total inc Trapp		1	Average Inco	
		Trappers	! !	Earning Over \$400	Earn Over	ing \$600	 	\$400 to \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000+	1	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars	1	Real Dollars	1985 Dollars
1973-1974		27	†	19		-	;	4	13	_	1	\$36,299.00	\$87,447.59	;	\$1,344.41	\$3,238.80
1974-1975	1	18	1	7		-	;	5	2	-	1	\$8,120.00	\$17,655.79	ł	\$451.11	\$980.88
1975-1976	1	28	1	6		-	-	5	1	-	ł	\$8,812.57	\$17,821.29	1	\$314.73	\$636.47
1976-1977	;	37	1	14		-	1	8	Ь	-	1	\$22,569.74	\$42,280.87	!	\$609.99	\$1,142.73
1977-1978	1	29	;	-		5	1	4	1	-	1	\$10,127.00	\$17,431.05	ł	\$349.21	\$601.07
1978-1979	!	36	ŀ	-		31	ţ	6	25	-	1	\$50,678.00	\$79,879.08	¦	\$1,407.72	\$2,218.86
1979-1980	ŀ	30	;	-		17	1	8	9	-	ł	\$27,391.00	\$39,191.62	;	\$913.03	\$1,306.39
1980-1981	1	ŧ	:			ŧ	;	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	!	ŧ	ž	1	#	
1981-1982	ł	31	1	-		23	ł	4	17	2	ł	\$54,841.00	\$62,958.26	-	\$1,769.06	\$2,030.91
1982-1983	1	11	1	-			;	-	-	-	1	\$1,754.00	\$1,903.66	ł	\$159.45	\$173.06
1983-1984	1	11	ŀ	-		1	1	i	-	-	1	\$2,383.00	\$2,478.48	;	\$216.64	\$225.32
1984-1985	1	28	1	-		4	1	3	1	-	i	\$6,787.00	\$6,787.00	ł	\$242.39	\$242.39

^{*} All records for this year destroyed by fire at H8C

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

TABLE 15
, ABLE 14
WILDLIFE HARVEST DATA FOR 1983
COMMUNITY: Resolute Bay

SPECIES	TOTAL NO. HARVESED	TOTAL EDIBLE MASS	TOTAL HARVESTED PER CAPITA	PER CAPITA EDIBLE WEIGHT	ESTIMATED MASS USED TO CALCULATE EDIBLE BIOMASS
Ringed Seal	252	5040	1.7	34.05	20
Polar Bear	25	3975	0.17	26.86	159
Other Marine	16	1568	0.11	10.59	; 98
: Mammals (ave)	1	;			;
Muskox	2	220	0.01	1.49	110
Arctic Hare	0	0 ;	0	0	, 0
Caribou	155	7440	1.05	50.27	48
Rock Ptarmigan	299	188	2.02	1.27	0.63
Waterfowl (ave)		82	0.37	0.55	1.49
Seabirds (ave)	39	21	0.26	0.14	0.54
Char	6323	1266	4.28	8.55	; 2
(anadromous)*	:	1	10 E		
Other	3 !	1 :	0.02	0.01	0.33
Coean Fish	ŀ		4	**	;
Landlocked	25	25	9.17	0.17	1
Char	:				
Lake Trout	X	X :	Х	Х	; X
Other	:				4.0
Freshwater Fish		Х	X	X	X
Whale ** (ave)	17	6324	0.1	42.73	372
				+	
TOTALS		26150		176.68	

NOTES:

An "X" indicates that data for these species was not collected for this year. (ave) indicates that several species were included in this category.

* Anadromous implies that fish were caught while ascending rivers to spawn.

** Using estimated edible biomass of 469.Kg for Narwal and 372 Kg for Beluga whale, it appears that the whale harvest consisted of 17 Beluga.

SOURCE: Wong, MP, Chemical Residues in Fish and Wildlife Species Harvested In Northern Canada, 1985.

TABLE 16

COVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

ACTUAL EXPERDITINES BY SETTLEHENT - 1985/86

		-OSH EXPENDIT	JRES - \$			CVPITAL EXP	ENDITURES-\$		•
	Salaries	Grants &	Other	1	Buildings		Grants &		TOTAL
SETTLEHENT	& Wages	Contribution	084	TOTAL	& Works	Equipment	${\bf Contribution}$	TOTAL	Cap & 0&1
				•		ŀ	•		
Arctic Bay	656,263	622,208	376,132	1,654,603	2,167,888	29,078	12,500	2,209,466	3,864,069
Clyde River	632,226	648,326	304,502	1,765,054	135,994	6,288		142,262	1,927,336
Grise Flord	249,479	91,299	226,261	567,039	847,142	5,287		852,429	1,419,468
Hanisivik	621,405	9,832	1,008,057	1,639,294	1,856	1,177	,	3,033	1,642,327
Pond Inlet	1,180,893	729,731	455,211	2,365,635	401 <i>,6</i> 93	40,217	132,230	574,140	2,939,975
Resolute Bay	376,571	80,019	438,611	897,201	1,036,348	29,078	12,500	1,077,926	1,975,127
Baffin Subtotal	3,718,837	2,381,415	2,808,774	8,909,026	4,590,921	111,125	157,230	4,859,276	13,768,302

SOURCE: Department of Finance, GNWT, 1986

ABLE 16

Соннов		BA BY COMMUNITY 1980-85 (CALCULATED IN 1980 DOLLARS)	\$ SA EXPENDITURES (ACTUAL \$'0)		Average \$/ Recipient	TOTAL CASES	Average No. Case/Honth	Average 8A \$/CASE (ACTUAL: \$'s)
Arctic Bay	1980-81	44,081	44,001	43	1,025	130	12	319
	1981-82	49,415	55,460	40	1,387	150	13	351
	1982-83	40,574	50,030	34	1,471	143	· 12	350
	1983-84	57, 197	74,186	48.	1,546	192	16	386
	1984-85	49, 135	66,309	38	1,761	170	14	390
Clyde River	1980-81	103,606	103,606	64	1,619	266	22	390
	1981-82	120,142	134, 039	61.	2,210	335	28	403
	1982-83	128.788	156,801	80	1,905	412	32	305
	1983-84	142, 264	184,519	93	1,904	435	36	424
,	1984-85	134,706	181,790	97	2,091	437	36	416
Grise Flord	1980-81	7,233	7,233	9	804	30	3	241
	1981-82	12,662	14,211	19	748	54	4	263
	1982-83	10,635	13,113	17	771	57	5	230
	1983-84	24,766:	32,122	29	1,108	101		318
	1984-85	37, 286,	50,318	31	1,623	148	12	340
Pond Inlet	1980-81	94,240	94,240	64.	1,473	246	21	383
	1981-82	04,630	94,992	60	1,583	247	21	385
	1982-83	94,306	116, 203	75	1,550	301	12	366
	1983-84	110,496	143,315	93	1,541	330	27	434
	1984-85	101,855	137,456	79	1,727	304	25	452
tesolute Bay	1980-81	17,736	17,736	17	1,043	60	5	296
	1981-82	13,073	14,672	13	1,129	49	: 1	299
	1982-83	18,374	22,656	16	1,416	59	5	384
	1983-84	24, 223	31,418	24	1,309	03	?	379
	1984-85	13,660	18,435	21.	903	54	5	341

TABLE 18

FOOD PRICE INDEXES, By Major Category and Selected Communities

Northwest Territories, June 1985

(Yellowknife = 100)

					Cereal						Non-	Other
Community	All Items	Meat	Fish	Dairy & Eggs	& Bakery	Fruit	Vege- tables	Sugar	Coffee & Tea	Fats & Oils	Alcoh. Bev.	Food Items
Arctic Bay	167	142	119	189	115	212	214	157	101	168	150	159
Clyde River	166	160	127	167	137	176	220	154	100	154	147	154
Grise Fiord	175	130	131	285	145	143	190	175	118	192	174	143
Nanisivik	163	151	109	201	128	156	191	154	109	141	159	163
Pond Inlet	162	142	119	195	113	186	193	148	89	150	140	181
Resolute	163	149	116	196	158	143	163	150	136	148	219	159

SOURCE: GNWT, Bureau of Statistics, 1985.

lnuit

Dene/Metis

Non Native

1000

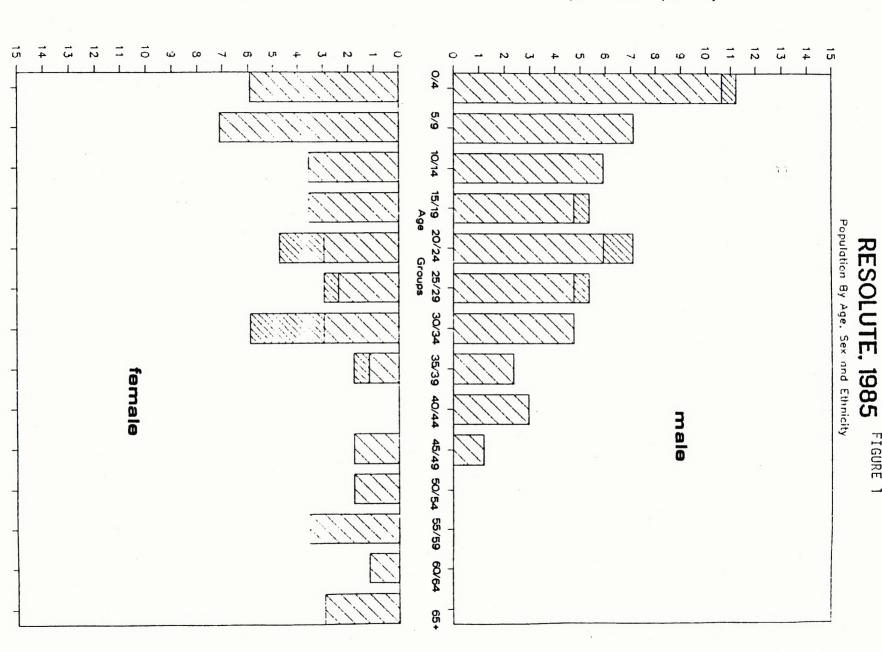
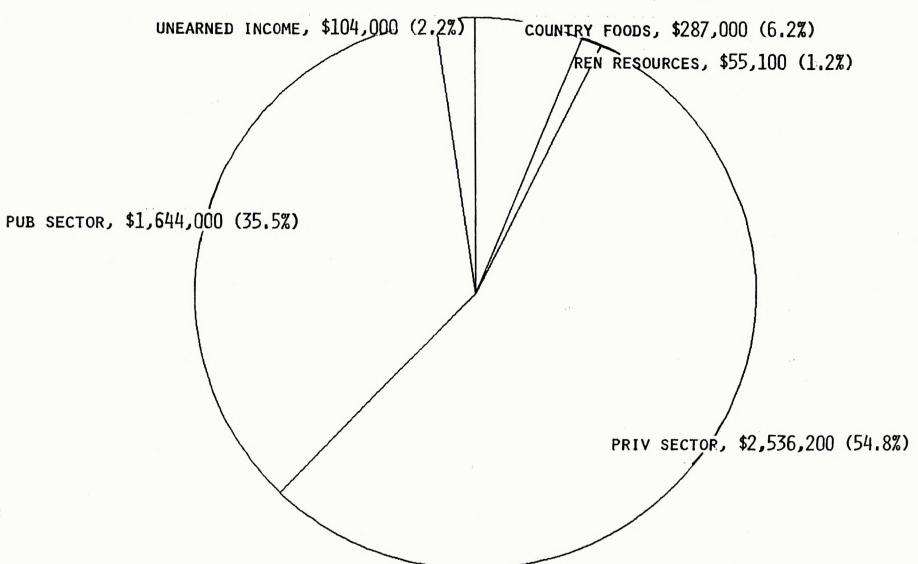


FIGURE 1

RESOLUTE BAY

FIGURE 2

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES, 1982



Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

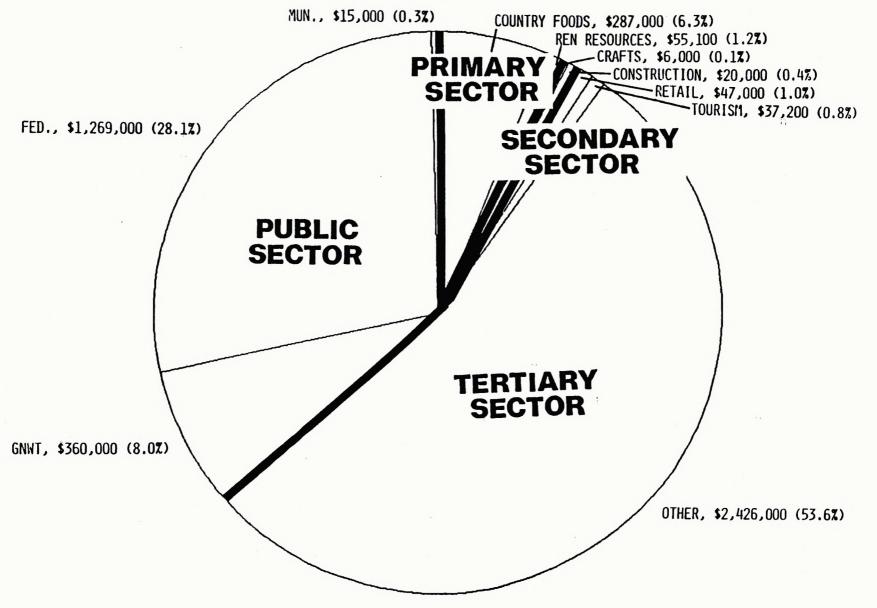
A Baffin Region Economic Baseline Study, 1984.

10

RESOLUTE BAY

FIGURE 3

INCOME BY SOURCE AND IMPUTED VALUE OF COUNTRY FOODS, 1982



81-82

79-80

78-79

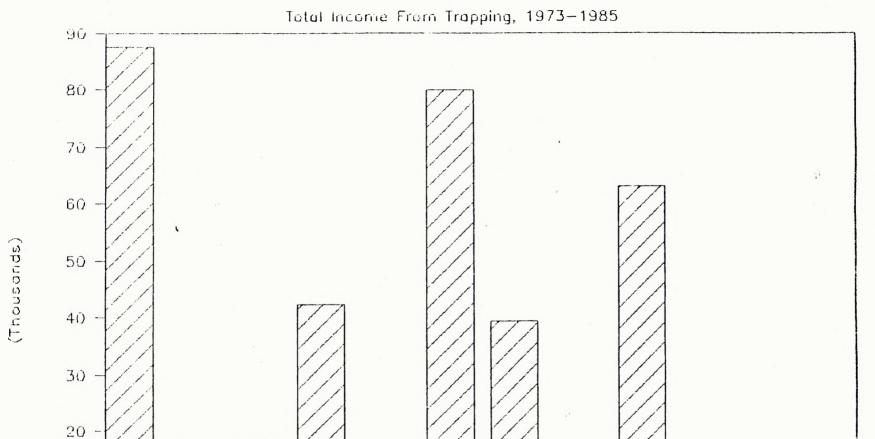
Year

77-78

80-81

82-83





Note: Figures expressed in 1985 dollars

74-75

75-76

10 -

73-74

NOTE: All records for 1980-1981 season destroyed by fire at HBC

76-77

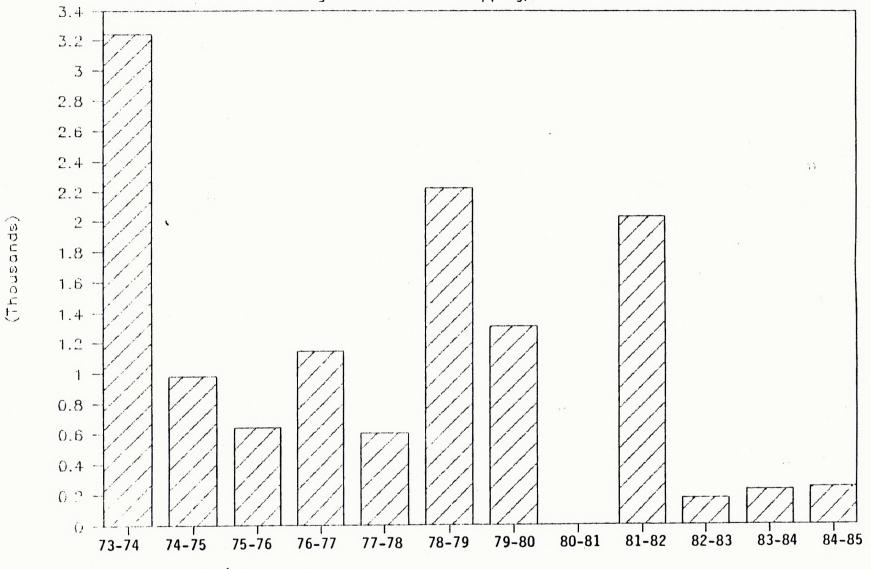
SOURCE: Pepartment of Penewable Resources, GNWT, 1986.

84-85

83-84

RESOLUTE BAY FIGURE 5

Average Income From Trapping, 1973-1985



Year

Note: Figures expressed in 1985 dollars

All records for 1980-1981 season destroyed by fire at HBC

SOURCE: Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, 1986

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