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Building *Nunavut* Together
Nunavut liuqatigiingniq
Bâtir le *Nunavut* ensemble

Tunngavia:

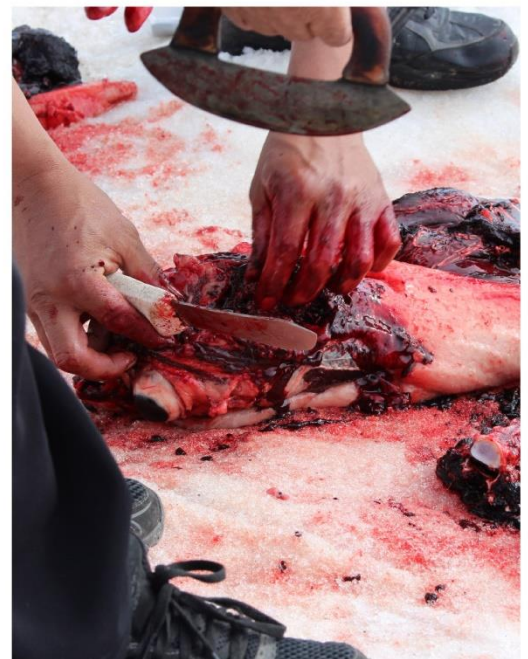
Nunavut

Socio-Economic

Monitoring Report **2018**



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Department of Economic Development and Transportation
Pivalliauyuliyikkut Ingilrayuliyitkullu
Ministère du Développement économique et des Transports



Minister's Letter

On behalf of the Government of Nunavut Department of Economic Development and Transportation, I am pleased to share with you the Nunavut Socio-Economic Monitoring Report (NSEMR): "Tunngavia"- Foundation for Development. This report introduces a territory-wide socio-economic monitoring framework which will enhance the tracking of impacts and benefits of major mining projects on the well-being of Nunavummiut and the territory as a whole.

Socio-economic monitoring programs have been functioning at the regional and project levels since 2007 as a requirement of individual Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) project certificates, and in alignment with government and stakeholder priorities and best practices. The goal of the NSEMR is to combine elements of these regional monitoring programs to gain a broader perspective on Nunavut's mineral resources sector.

The Government of Nunavut has established a comprehensive set of socio-economic indicators and identified planning initiatives to address information gaps. Through the broad distribution of the report to the NIRB, monitoring program participants, government and industry officials, Inuit organizations, and community residents, we are confident it will support the long-term economic stability of Nunavut communities and resource development today and into the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'C. A. Akeeagok'.

Honourable David Akeeagok

Minister of Economic Development and Transportation

Executive Summary

Starting in 2018, the Government of Nunavut is combining its annual regional Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (SEMC) reports into a single annual Nunavut Socio-Economic Monitoring Report (NSEMR) – *Tunngavia*: Foundation for Development. The NSEMR will be submitted to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) and tabled in the Legislative Assembly. The NSEMR will enhance existing reporting by establishing and tracking a comprehensive set of socio-economic indicators to assess the cumulative impacts and benefits of mining across the territory.

Mining activity in Nunavut has seen unprecedented growth and its implications for Nunavummiut are significant. The intent of this report is to reveal trends as mining operations evolve over time. The 2018 NSEMR, as a foundation for these trends, will provide baseline information to stakeholders and interested parties. Readers of the 2017 NSEMR are encouraged to offer their feedback and perspectives on selected indicators or data sources and report to the Government of Nunavut Department of Economic Development and Transportation (EDT).

Development of the NSEMR was a multi-year initiative conducted by the Government of Nunavut involving preliminary consultations with stakeholders, extensive background research followed by the production of a technical Framework and careful checking of data accuracy and consistency.

This is the first NSEMR. It integrates the monitoring of the three regions and their projects into a single monitoring framework, resulting in a consistent set of socio-economic indicators and data being applied for the first time across the territory. Having a common monitoring framework and report allows consideration of cumulative impacts and streamlines development of monitoring reports.

This initiative is separate from project level socio-economic monitoring although it is intended to provide the context and regional information needed to interpret the monitoring reports from mining companies.

The NSEMR contains the following nine Valued Socio-Economic Components (VSECs):

- Demographics
- Health and Well-Being
- Food Security
- Education and Training
- Housing
- Economic Activity
- Employment and Income
- Inuit Language and
- Traditional Activities and Skills

Detailed statistical information and data for each VSEC and its related indicators is appended. Although separate regional SEMC reports are no longer produced, the NSEMR also contains the notes and presentations from the regional SEMC meetings conducted in 2018.

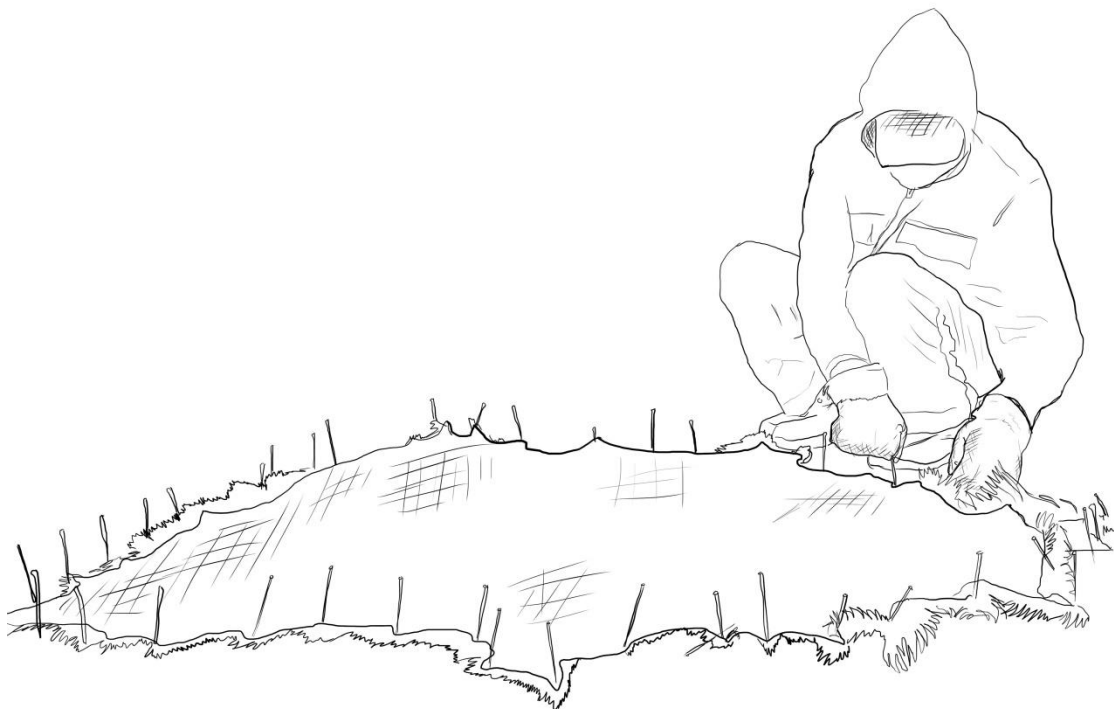


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Introduction

This is the first NSEMR that combines the annual reporting of the regional SEMC meetings.

The NSEMR contains a summary report as well as detailed Appendices for socio-economic data (Appendix A) and for the regional Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (SEMC) meetings conducted in 2018. The summary report provides a short synopsis of the key information provided in the Appendices.

The report is organized according to the following sections:

Introduction – Description of contents and organization of the report.

Purpose and Rationale – Explains the purpose and scope of the NSEMR and its intended users and uses.

Context – Explains the background to the NSEMR and its links to annual SEMC regional meetings and annual socio-economic monitoring and reporting by projects.

Methodology – Describes the approach used to develop the Framework and prepare the NSEMR.

Summary of Socio-Economic Conditions in Nunavut and the Regions – summarizes the key conditions and trends for each of the nine VSECs detailed in Appendix A.

Summary of Regional Meetings – Summarizes the regional SEMC meetings conducted in 2018. Notes of these meetings and key presentations are available at nunavutsemc.com.

Going Forward – Outlines the next steps in development of the NSEMC for future years.

Appendix A: Detailed Socio-Economic Statistics – provides detailed statistics and data for each VSEC and related indicators.

Purpose and Rationale

The main objective of this monitoring initiative is to develop the consistent approach and the broad baseline that is needed to track and understand the impacts and benefits of major mining projects on the well-being of Nunavummiut, Nunavut's three regions and the territory as a whole. The NSEMR purpose is to connect the broader development picture in Nunavut with multiple projects' socio-economic monitoring programs while still maintaining the integrity of regional impact and benefit reporting.

The indicators and metrics used in the NSEMR focus on regional and territorial level reporting and provide the information to contextualize and interpret the results of socio-economic reporting for major projects.

The NSEMR is intended to be easy to understand and relevant to legislators, government and industry officials as well as Inuit and community residents.

Context

The Government of Nunavut (EDT) chairs three regional SEMC meetings and, until 2018, generated an annual regional monitoring report for each region. The SEMC monitoring and reporting process was established pursuant to Article 12.7 of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement (NLCA) and section 135 of the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (NuPPA). The SEMCs were developed in 2007 and are guided by SEMC Terms of Reference as well as the Specific Terms and Conditions from Project Certificates issued by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB).

The NSEMR replaces the previous individual regional SEMC reports and integrates multiple regions and their projects into a single monitoring framework, resulting in a consistent set of socio-economic indicators and data being applied for the first time across the territory. Having a common monitoring framework and report promotes consideration of cumulative impacts and streamlines development and review of monitoring reports.

Development of this first NSEMR was a multi-year project involving multi-stakeholder consultations, extensive research and analysis, consideration of best practices and a review of current reporting by the SEMCs and projects. Prior to this NSEMR initiative the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan (NGMP) developed a preliminary Framework for monitoring socio-economic conditions for communities, regions and the territory¹. The NGMP Framework provided the basis for development of the NSEMR. Development of the NSEMR was led by EDT and involved the following steps:

- Conduct of a "Territorial Socio-Economic Monitoring Workshop" in September 2017 with representatives of government, Industry, SEMC, community and

¹ *The Integrated Socio-Economic Monitoring Framework*, NGMP 2012.

Inuit organizations. A core set of potential indicators for projects and non-projects were developed at the workshop.

- Conduct of a Gap Analysis, completed in March 2018, for indicators and data for territorial and regional socio-economic monitoring, including those identified in the described above Workshop.²
- Development of the Socio-Economic Monitoring Framework (the “Framework”) for the NSEMR based on the Gap Analysis, feasibility and scope considerations (see methodology section for details)³.
- Consultations with regional SEMC participants at their 2018 meetings about the preliminary Framework and development of the NSEMR.
- Development of NSEMR based on the Framework, EDT comments and assistance from key Government of Nunavut data sources including Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, Department of Finance, and Nunavut Housing Corporation⁴.

Methodology

This section summarizes the scope, process and analysis involved in development of the Framework and preparation of the NSEMR. Further details about the Framework are available in a separate technical report prepared for EDT⁵. A small team of EDT staff and external advisors (NVision) worked together to develop the socio-economic monitoring framework.

Scope

The Framework and NSEMR focuses on territorial and regional data. It does not present data from individual projects. However, to the extent possible, indicators and metrics for regional/territorial data in the NSEMR were made the same as those used in project monitoring. Thus, allowing comparisons and interpretation of project-level data with the broader regional and territorial contexts.

Data presented in the Framework and NSEMR is both consistent and readily available. Consistent data is needed to determine trends, thus only data sets that were unchanged over time were included. Since EDT staff intends to compile the statistical data for future NSEMR, data has to be readily available and easy to compile. The data for all but a few key indicators are available electronically and many are consolidated into one database.

² The Gap Analysis was done by NVision for EDT

³ The Framework was developed by NVision in collaboration with EDT personnel

⁴ NSEMR was developed by NVision

⁵ *Final Socio-Economic Framework for SEMC for Framework Development and Territorial Monitoring Report*. August 31, 2018. Prepared by NVision Insight Group Inc. for EDT.

The baseline year for all data is 2006. In cases where consistent data was not available for 2006, the baseline year was established when the data became consistent.

Although the focus was on available data, the Framework and NSEMR identifies a number of key information gaps important for understanding mining impacts on Nunavummiut. These gaps are related to food security, traditional harvesting, labour skills and procurement. For example, the intent was to include consolidated project monitoring data of the amounts of Inuit procurement by all mining companies. This could not be done because the different projects do not use the same indicators. It is hoped that overtime these data gaps will be addressed.

Although individual regional SEMC reports were not produced, the notes and presentations for each regional SEMC meeting are appended.

The focus for the first NSEMR was on the information needed to assess the impacts of mining projects at the regional and territorial levels. Other types of broad indicators needed for policy-making, strategic environmental assessment, or resource management are not included in this version of the NSEMR. However, other types of indicators could be included in future NSEMRs once tracking and reporting for the current version are well established. Examples of broad indicators include measures for readiness, livelihood, capacity and sustainable development.

Process

Development of the Framework and NSEMR involved an iterative process of development, assessment, consultation and refinement of data sources. A team of two EDT staff and two NVision consultants worked closely together to plan and refine the Framework over several months. Development of the NSEMR involved two iterations and careful checking of data accuracy and consistency. The NSEMR incorporated data up until September 15, 2018. New data will be included in the next NSEMR.

The Framework

The detailed Framework is intended to guide preparation of future NSEMR by technical and analytical staff of EDT. It provides all the information needed to prepare the NSEMR, including the data sources for each indicator/metric and details about the data. Where the data sources are available online, the hyperlink to the relevant database or table is provided. Since several data sources are unconsolidated, some metrics include several data sources.

The Framework is presented in a detailed worksheet and contains twelve types of monitoring information, defined on the following page.

Definitions

VSEC – lists the nine Valued Socio-Economic Components: Demographics, Health and Well-Being, Food Security, Education and Training, Housing, Economic Activity, Employment and Income, Inuit Languages, and Traditional Activities and Skills.

Theme – lists the subcategories covered by each VSEC. For example, Demographics has two themes: Basic Population Characteristics and Migration and Mobility.

Indicator – lists the relevant indicators for each VSEC for which data exists. For example, Basic Population Characteristics has four indicators: Population Change, Population Age Structure, Population Identity Composition (Inuit, non-Inuit) and Teenage Pregnancy.

Metric/Measure – defines the specific metrics or measures for each indicator. For example, Population Age Structure has three metrics/measures: median age, percent under 25 and percent aged 25-44.

Data Source – identifies the source of data for each measure/metric. E.g. the data source for the median age metric is Statistics Canada.

Dataset – identifies the specific tables or documents to be used for each metric, where the data may be accessed, and the format in which available data is provided. For example, the dataset from Statistics Canada's website for median age metric is: Table 17-10-0005-01 - Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex.

Latest Release Date – identifies the most recent date for which data in datasets was released as of August 31, 2018. For example, the latest release date by Nunavut Bureau of Statistics for the percent aged 25-44 metric is March 19, 2018.

Frequency of Data Reporting – lists how frequently the data is provided. For most data, this is either annually or every five years.

Available Year(s) – lists the years for which data is available.

Baseline Year – lists the first year for which comparable data is available

Reporting Level for NSEMR – gives the geographic scale at which data is collected for each indicator:

- Nunavut,
- Qikiqtaaluk (Baffin),
- Kivalliq (Keewatin),
- Kitikmeot, or
- Other (i.e. Nunavut's 19 largest communities).

Notes – provides explanatory notes and technical details to facilitate users of the Framework.

List of Acronyms

AEM	Agnico Eagle Mines
APS	Aboriginal Peoples Survey
CCHS	Canadian Community Health Survey
CIT	Corporate Income Tax
EDT	Economic Development and Transportation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GN	Government of Nunavut
IFR	Inuit Firm Registry
INAC	Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (now CIRNAC)
KIA	Kivalliq Inuit Association
NAC	Nunavut Arctic College
NBS	Nunavut Bureau of Statistics
NDAP	Nunavut Down-payment Assistance Program
NGMP	Nunavut General Monitoring Plan
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NLCA	Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
NNI	Nunavummi Nangminiqagtunik Ikajuuti
NSEMR	Nunavut Socio-Economic Monitoring Report
NUPPA	Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act
NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
SEMC	Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee
VSEC	Valuable Socio-Economic Component
WHO	World Health Organization

Summary of Socio-Economic Conditions and Trends in the Regions and Territory

The nine VSECs covered by the NSEMR are introduced in this section. See Appendix A for detailed statistics and data for each VSEC and indicator.

Demographics

The statistical characteristics of a population, commonly referred to as "demographics", provide the quantifiable foundation for population characteristics and trend projections. Demographics are an essential component of socio-economic impact assessments, monitoring of mining developments, and many other aspects of territorial development.

Common demographic characteristics of interest for understanding mining impacts at community and regional levels include size, age, race or ethnicity, mobility and growth and birth rates⁶. Key conditions and trends for the two themes and related indicators under the demographic VSEC follow.

Basic Population Characteristics

- Nunavut is growing: in 2016, the population in Nunavut was 37,082. Qikiqtaaluk has the largest population with 19,654 people in 2016 (53% of total), compared to 10,528 in the Kivalliq and 6,900 in the Kitikmeot. Nunavut has a young population: the median age⁷ was 26.4 years in 2017, compared to 40.6 years for the Canadian population.
- Inuit make up over 84 percent of the population in Nunavut.

Migration and Mobility

- Since 2006/7, more people have left Nunavut than moved into the territory.

Health and Well-being

Health and well-being (physical and mental) are important contributors to the quality of life for all Nunavummiut and an important consideration for mining effects. Health and well-being underlie a number of other socio-economic issues including employability and income, poverty, housing and living conditions, income, drug and alcohol abuse, crime, health services, educational attainment, community and family support network.

Some socio-economic frameworks separate health and well-being from crime and related addiction data and some put them together. In the NSEMR they are combined.

⁶ See Health and Well-being for teenage pregnancy rate.

⁷ The median age is the point that separates an equal number of the population who are older and younger.

Key conditions and trends for the four themes and related indicators under the Health and Well-being VSEC follow.

Health

- The number of visits to community health centres is increasing, but on a per capita basis usage is increased only in the Qikiqtaaluk.

Well - Being

- More than 20% of the Nunavut population are heavy drinkers (2015/16 data).
- The rate of teenage pregnancy in Nunavut is over 10 times the rate for Canada.

Social Assistance

- Social Assistance expenditures increased between 2007/8 and 2014/15 in all regions. The highest usage was in the Kitikmeot (close to 90% of eligible population).

Public Safety

- The total number of criminal violations (violent and non-violent) increased in Nunavut. In the Kivalliq, the number of violations per 100 persons⁸ showed a significant spike between 2009 and 2013 for both total criminal violations and violent violations. The other regions did not have the same 5-year spike as seen in the Kivalliq.

Food Security

In Nunavut, food security encompasses a number of key elements including food accessibility, an adequate diet, cultural appropriateness, community and family stability, food cost, income and poverty. Food security is closely linked to poverty, with Inuit children and single parent families most at risk. In Nunavut, two food systems are involved: traditional country foods and imported foods. Traditional food provides an important income supplement and also is important to Inuit for overall health and well-being and for its role in preservation of culture, skills and traditional communal sharing values. See the Traditional Activities and Skills VSEC for further information about cultural practices and income supplement.

Food security is increasingly being included either as a separate VSEC or as part of another VSEC in impact assessments and management by mining companies. In the NSEMR it is treated as a separate VSEC because of its link to traditional foods and harvesting activities and its importance and priority to Inuit and the Government of Nunavut.

Although food security is a serious and growing issue in Nunavut, data on food security is limited and dated. Improved collection of food security data by the Canadian

⁸ The number of violations per 100 persons shows whether criminal violations are increasing or not relative to the size of the population.

Community Health Survey (CCHS) starting in 2017/18 and new data from the 2017 Aboriginal People's Survey may address the gaps and be available for the next NSEMR.

The key conditions and trends available for the two themes under the Food Security VSEC follow:

Food Cost (this is a proxy for accessibility of imported foods)

- Imported foods are most expensive in the Kitikmeot and least in the Kivalliq.

Food Security (this relates to population's access to adequate quantity and quality of food)

- Nunavut has the highest level of food insecurity in Canada. In 2011/12, 36.7% of the households in Nunavut were either moderately or severely food insecure; in Canada about 13% of households were food insecure.⁹
- Food insecurity in Nunavut is increasing; between 2007/8 and 2011/12 the percentage of Nunavut households that were food insecure jumped by 4.8%.
- Regional food security data is not available.

Education and Training

Education and training have a significant impact on the ability by the individual and community to gain employment and take advantage of opportunities from mining developments. Education and training are key areas of benefits provided by mining developments and a key part of Impact Benefit Agreements, Terms and Conditions for Project Certificates and project-level monitoring and reporting.

Monitoring of education and training at the regional level normally considers such factors as completion of post-secondary education, enrollment and completion of trades and apprenticeship training, the highest level of education attained, education attainment rates of total population and Inuit.

Key conditions and trends for the two themes and related indicators under the Education and Training VSEC follow:

Educational Attainment

- The number of secondary school graduates in Nunavut increased between 2006/07 and 2015/16. The increase occurred mainly in the Kivalliq and the Kitikmeot. In the Qikiqtaaluk, the number of graduates declined¹⁰.

⁹ Tarasuk, Valerie, Andy Mitchell and Naomi Dachner. 2014. Household Food Insecurity in Canada, 2012. Toronto. Research to identify policy options to reduce food insecurity (PROOF).

¹⁰ Except for 2008/9 (138), 2009/10 (126) and 2011/12 (125) where graduation numbers increased slightly in the Qikiqtaaluk.

- Over 60 percent of the Inuit population had no education certificate in 2006-2016. The percentage of Inuit without any education certificate has dropped by over 7% since 2006 because more Inuit completed high school.

Enrollment in Apprenticeship Programs

- The number of students registered in apprenticeship programs between 2006 and 2015 was more than 10 times the number of people that graduated (enrollment ranged from 132 to 256 persons per year).

Housing

Access to adequate and affordable housing is an important factor in the ability to effectively participate in mining developments as well as in educational and economic activities in general. Most housing in Nunavut is public housing or government staff housing. Crowding and poor housing conditions affect the health and well-being of individuals, families and communities. Lack of housing can also discourage Nunavummiut from moving to communities and reduce benefits from mining employment. The need for adequate housing and potential for private ownership would be a significant effect and benefit of mining developments.

Key conditions and trends for the three themes and related indicators under the Housing VSEC follow.

Housing Security.

- Housing in Nunavut is primarily rented, only a limited number of households own their own dwelling. The proportion of dwellings that are owned is declining.

Housing Condition

- Overcrowding is an issue in Nunavut and increased in between 2006 and 2016 in all regions. The highest levels of crowding are in the Kitikmeot (29.8% of households in 2016).

Housing Construction

- Between 2006 and 2016 an additional 1,955 housing units were built in Nunavut.

Economic Activity

Nunavut has a mixed economic base with a relatively large public administration sector, traditional land use activities, considerable mineral exploration, four operating mines, and further development of its extensive mineral resources is expected to come.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – the market value of all services and goods produced during a period of time – is one of the main indicators used to assess standard of living and economic activity. GDP provides a report card of the economy for Nunavut. The level of GDP indicates the size of the economy while changes in GDP from one period

to the next indicate whether the economy is contracting or expanding. GDP does not include the value of non-market economic activity, which is significant for Nunavut's mixed economy; traditional wildlife harvesting activities are addressed under the last VSEC.

This VSEC includes economic activity information that directly relates to project-level reporting and benefits (procurement, business development and taxes). Income information is often included with economic activity; however, in the NSEMR it is included in the next VSEC, Employment and Income, because the relevant income information relates to individual income characteristics.

Key conditions and trends for the four themes and related indicators under the Economic Activity VSEC follow.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Nunavut increased between 2009 – 2016 with a peak in 2013 and some contraction in 2014 and 2015.
- Economic activity in the mining sector increased each year from 2011 to 2016. In 2016 it accounted for \$387 million.

Taxes

- Mining property revenue has increased from \$0.3 million in 2009/10 to \$4.3 million in 2017/18.

Business Development

- No annual data is available for either the number of businesses in Nunavut or the number of Inuit Registered firms.

Procurement

- No consolidated data is available.

Employment, Labour Skills and Income

Employment is a key opportunity of mining development and for that reason an essential component of project impact assessments, Impact Benefit Agreements, Project Terms and Conditions and socio-economic monitoring. Indicators commonly include number of people employed, employment rate, the number of people unemployed and unemployment rate, labour force participation rate, broken down by gender, age (youth) and identity as Inuit.

The skills of the local labour force are important factors affecting the ability of the local workers to take advantage of employment opportunities offered by resource projects. Employment by skill level, as well as advancement opportunities and promotions of Inuit workers are often areas included in project monitoring. Skill level information is important and should be a core part of regional socio-economic monitoring and reporting, but this skill data does not exist, so education attainment was used as a proxy in the NSEMR.

Income is also included in this VSEC because it provides a useful proxy for comparison against wage rates and income levels reported by specific projects.

Key conditions and trends for the five themes and related indicators under the Employment and Income VSEC follow.

Employment

- The employment rate of Nunavut's total population varied between 52.3% (2009) and 56.0% (2013), with men having a slightly higher employment rate than women. The Qikiqtaaluk has consistently had the highest employment rate for the total population.
- The employment rates for Inuit and youth in Nunavut are significantly lower than for the total population.

Unemployment

- In all regions, unemployment rates are highest for youth and Inuit, and lowest for females.
- The highest unemployment rates in 2016 were for Inuit in the Kitikmeot and the Kivalliq.

Labour Market Participation

- Labour participation rates in Nunavut are highest for males.
- The proportion of the Inuit population that was not in the labour force dropped significantly between 2011 and 2016 in all regions. The same trend occurred for females.

Skills

- Regional and territorial data on labour skills is very limited.
- Over half of Nunavummiut workers and over 60% of Inuit had in the lowest skill level in 2016 (no education certificate).
- Having a college education or apprenticeship training are particularly important for mining, and the percentages for both the Inuit and total population with these skills are increasing.

Income

- The median incomes of tax filers increased in all regions between 2006 and 2015 but the number of tax filers with low income also increased.
- The median total income level for Inuit increased between 2006 and 2016, but it was still over \$8000 less than the median income for all Nunavummiut.

Inuit Languages

Language is integral to the preservation of Inuit culture. Inuit language usage is included in mining development assessments and is usually a component of project mitigation and reporting (e.g. mitigation such as translation of manuals into Inuit language, use of Inuit language at the project site).

Key conditions and trends for the Inuktitut language themes and related indicators under this VSEC follow.

- Use of Inuktitut, or Inuit languages, are declining across Nunavut, particularly the Inuinnaqtun dialect spoken in the Kitikmeot. Over 70% of peoples' mother tongue is still Inuktitut except for the Kitikmeot.
- Knowledge of Inuktitut remains above 75% in all regions except the Kitikmeot.

Traditional Activities and Skills

Traditional activities and skills are very important to Inuit for: preservation and promotion of culture; food security and household nutrition; harvesting of animals, plants and fish and continuation of subsistence livelihoods and mixed economy; and, knowledge of land and marine environment. Nunavut has a mixed economy, with wage and employment income supplemented by harvesting of wildlife, fish and plant resources. Although this VSEC is critical and a key part of every project assessment, the data for traditional activities is limited and very dated for some indicators.

Data issues and available data for the three themes related to the Traditional Activities and Skills VSEC are summarized below.

Inuit Harvesting

- Data on the amount and type of Inuit harvesting exists for the time frame covered by this report (2006-present).
- Consistent data on the importance of Inuit harvesting is also limited. In 2012, 65.5% of Inuit in Nunavut over the age of 15 hunted, fished or trapped in the past year, and 42.9% gathered wild plants.

Activities

- Data on Inuit engaged in cultural activities is also dated. Some data is available through the Aboriginal People Survey (APS, 2006 and 2012). The intent is to include relevant comparable data from the APS 2006 and 2017 in the next NSEMR.

Mixed Economy

- In 2012, 54.2% of the Inuit population over the age of 15 in Nunavut hunted, fished or trapped for their own or their family's use. Also, 34.8% collected wild plants for subsistence use.

Summary of Regional Meetings

This section provides an overview of the regional meetings held in 2018. Detailed notes and presentations from the meetings are available at nunavutsemc.com.

Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

The Qikiqtaaluk SEMC met June 20, 2018 in Pangnirtung. Twenty-one people attended, consisting of representatives of Qikiqtani Inuit Association, 10 Baffin communities, Government of Nunavut EDT, Embrace Life and the federal government (INAC).

Following introductions, a roundtable was held where communities voiced concerns and project related impacts and benefits they had observed. Issues raised included observations of economic growth, opportunities for youth, housing concerns, construction of new infrastructure (e.g. dock in Pond Inlet), alcohol and drug issues, waste disposal and population changes.

The committee proceeded with presentations by the Government of Nunavut. The presentation made by Nunavut Bureau of Statistics is available at nunavutsemc.com. Questions were raised about education and population statistics and observations related to these VSECs. Embrace Life also made a presentation and sparked discussion about community wellness programs and communities working with Embrace Life.

Baffinland made a presentation about the project and its socio-economic monitoring program. The presentation is available at nunavutsemc.com. Discussion related to the presentation centered on project details, for example, employment data, training opportunities, procurement and information related to community benefits (e.g. school literacy and lunch programs) were all questioned. The need and timing for a survey related to alcohol and drugs, gambling and other issues of concern to the communities and QIA was discussed with Baffinland.

The meeting concluded with an open discussion and round table. A number of Actions Items were agreed upon for the next QSEMC. See the meeting notes available at nunavutsemc.com.

Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

The Kivalliq SEMC met April 24, 2018 in Arviat. The meeting originally was scheduled to continue for a half day on April 25, but due to weather and flight changes the meeting on April 25 was cancelled. The Kivalliq SEMC was attended by 18 people representing six communities (Coral Harbour, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Nauyasat, Baker Lake, Arviat), the Government of Nunavut (Finance, Education, Health, Family Services, EDT), INAC and of Agnico Eagle and their consultant (Stratos).

Following introductions, a community roundtable was held for community representatives to voice their concerns and observations about the impacts and benefits of mining activities. Issues raised by community representatives included the challenges related to lack of resources for community infrastructure, recreation facilities and social issues like alcohol, drugs, and crime. The multitude of government (federal and territorial) agencies, organizations (KIA) and company officials (AEM, consultants) involved that communities have to deal with is very challenging: coordination into a smaller number would be very helpful. Education and training and employment opportunities were raised by several communities.

A roundtable of Government of Nunavut presentations and issues were discussed next. The Department of Education presented their responsibilities and observations related to education impacts. Follow-up questions on education data and statistics were raised (data accuracy, data on absenteeism, data on population not in school, etc.). The Health representative answered questions about the conditions of housing and links to health, and the Department of Finance representative promoted summer student opportunities with the Government of Nunavut.

The presentation and discussion by Agnico Eagle about its Socio-Economic Monitoring Program closed out the meeting. The discussion centered on the following:

- The transition from Meadowbank to Whale Tail Pit
- The type of Socio-economic monitoring happening at Whale Tail Pit and issues related to monitoring of Inuit language usage on site
- Inuit employment numbers compared to the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement (IIBA)
- Education, apprenticeship and career advancement opportunities
- Employee opportunities and issues such as turnover, language problems on site
- Communications with the communities about opportunities
- Two action items for AEM to address for future SEMC reports and meetings:
 - Include gender analysis related to job skill level data
 - Hire two translators for the next SEMC meeting

For more information, visit nunavutsemc.com

Kitikmeot Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

The Kitikmeot SEMC met March 20 and 21, 2018 in Kugluktuk. The meeting was attended by 21 people representing five communities (Kugluktuk, Taloyoak, Gjoa Haven, Kugaaruk and Cambridge Bay), the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, the Government of Nunavut (EDT, Nunavut Housing Corporation, Education, Family Services, Nunavut Bureau of Statistics and Nunavut Arctic College) and representatives of mining companies (TMAC Resources, Sabina Gold and Silver).

Following introductions, the meeting started with a community roundtable in which representatives voiced their observations and concerns related to mining developments. Issues raised included benefits of employment opportunities, challenges of increased incomes causing alcohol and drug problems, need for more education and training

opportunities and support, need for more community support for recreation, wellness, infrastructure, and the importance to focus on youth engagement.

The Government of Nunavut presentations followed. Department of Education talked about trends in attendance (fluctuating), youth challenges, and language education. The Nunavut Housing Corporation discussed the current housing situation, the need to better understand home ownership challenges, homelessness and social housing issues. Family Services talked about community request for crisis shelters, administration of income assistance, overcrowding of houses and need for youth programming. EDT presented research on socio-economic data gaps and the development of a territorial monitoring Framework, including discussion of indicators with the Government of Nunavut, community and industry representatives.

Sabina Gold and Silver presented an update on the Back River project, and commented on the need for a standardized set of indicators for socio-economic project monitoring through the proposed territorial monitoring Framework. TMAC presented an update of the Hope Bay project which included draft socio-economic data from its monitoring program. This presentation is available at nunavutsemc.com.

The meeting ended with a final round table. No action items were identified. For more information, visit nunavutsemc.com.

Going Forward

This is the NSEMR. It is intended to provide the template and technical framework to allow future reports to be produced by EDT staff. The NSEMR is intended to be updated each year as new and improved data is created by government, industry and community sources.

The next NSEMR (2019) will be updated to include:

- Data from the 2017 Aboriginal People Survey (needed for Traditional Activities and Skills VSEC and also some of the Inuit data presented for other VSECs);
- New data from the Canadian Community Health Survey (needed for Food Security VSEC)
- New data from Nunavut Bureau of Statistics (updates of all the annual statistics from Nunavut Bureau of Statistics included in the NSEMR – i.e. for most VSECs)
- New data from Statistics Canada (updates of recent releases and analysis of 2016 census data – not much updating of 2016 is expected, most of the 2016 census data is in the NSEMR already; updating of census data will not occur until after the 2021 census data is available)
- 2019 Regional SEMC meetings and presentations (available at nunavutsemc.com) – will be entirely changed to reflect the most recent progress and discussions.

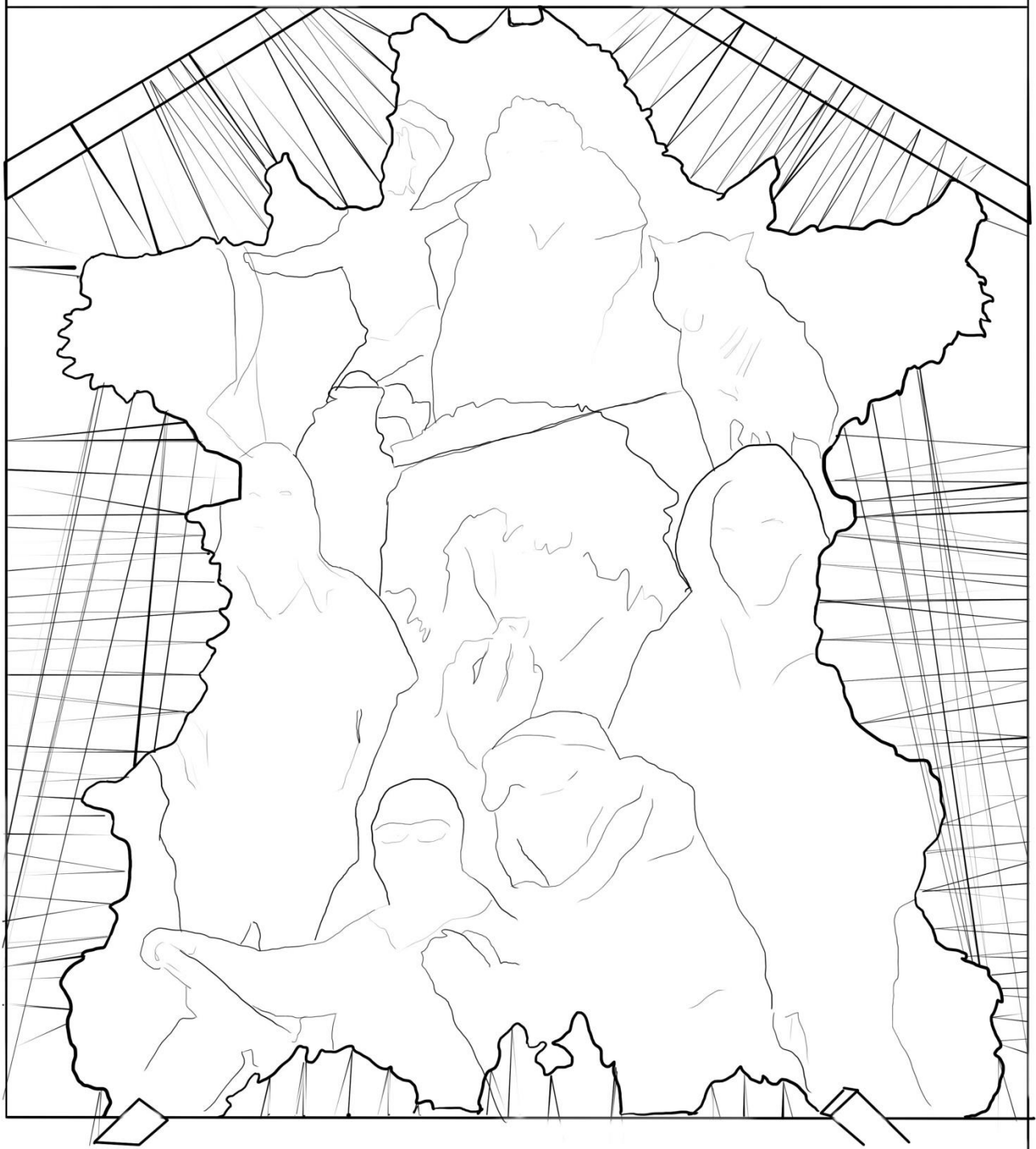
Improving the NSEMR over the next year will focus on refining and improving the quality of regional data and the consistency of project data. This will involve EDT working with the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics and also mining companies on the following:

- Development of additional regional indicators and metrics identified in the Framework for the NSEMR.
- Development of a standard set of indicators and metrics for reporting procurement numbers and expenditures for Inuit firms.

Improving the NSEMR over the longer term (5-years) could focus on three key areas:

- Development of a regular Nunavut labour skill survey. This is needed in order to determine employment impacts and to maximize the job opportunities from mining developments.
- Development and regular updating of comprehensive databases for Nunavut businesses and Inuit-Owned businesses. This could involve refinement of data collection and updating procedures of the Nunavummi Nangminiqagtunik Ikajuuti (NNI) and Inuit Firm Registry (IFR).
- Development of Inuit Harvesting data for the regions and territory. This could involve linking to Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit principles, working with Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) and Local Hunters and Trappers or building on the previous wildlife harvesting survey work done by NWMB (2004).

Appendix A: Detailed Socio-Economic Statistics and Data



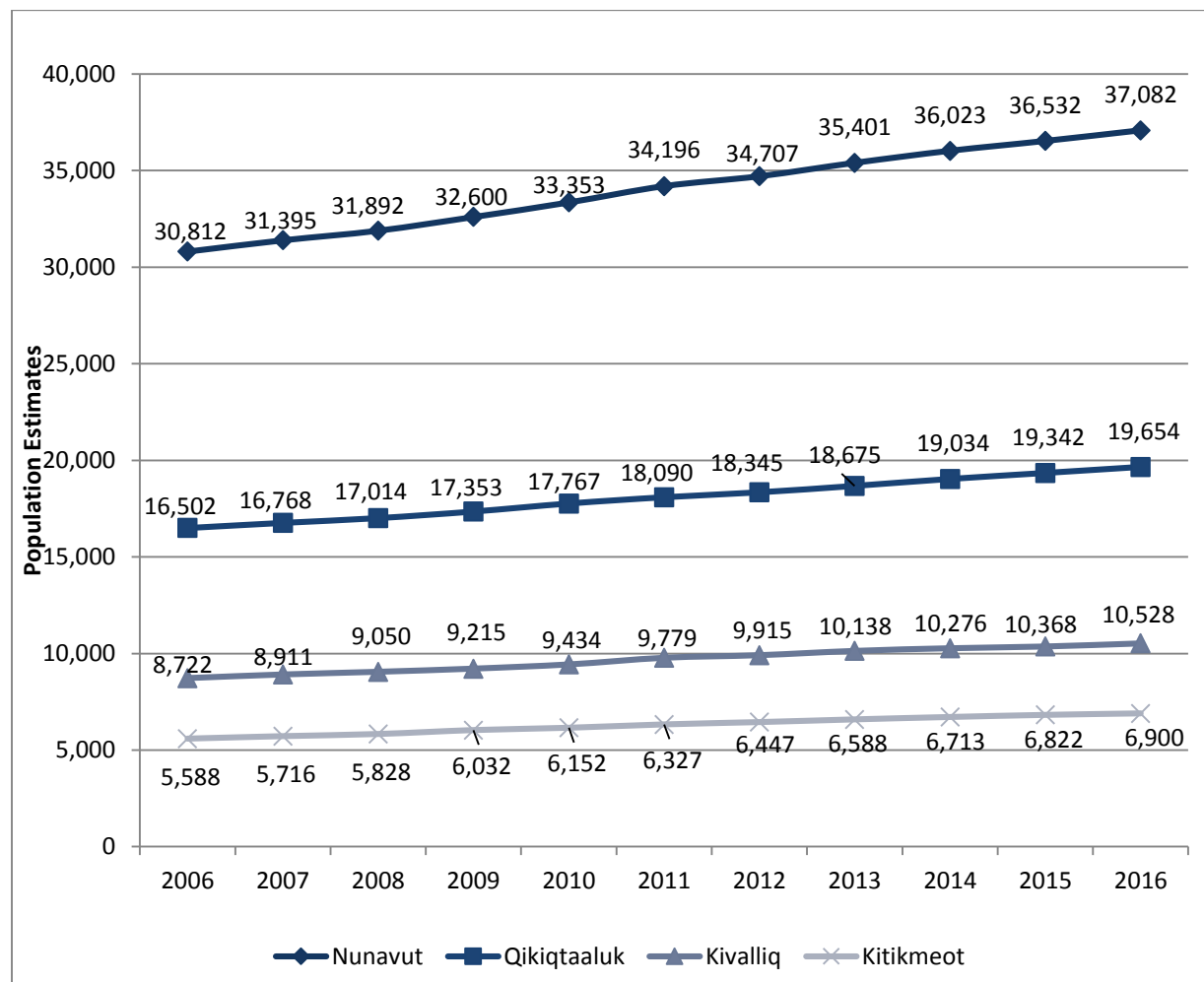
Demographics

Basic population characteristics

Population change

The population in Nunavut is growing. In the 10-year period between 2006 and 2016, it grew from 30,819 to 37,082 people. Of the three regions, Qikiqtaaluk has the largest population – containing 53% of Nunavut’s population in 2016 (19,654 people) – while the Kitikmeot has the least (18.6% or 6,900 people in 2016).

Chart 1 – 2006-2016 Population Estimates for Nunavut and Regions



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

The overall population of Nunavut grew at an average annual rate of 1.9% during the 10-year period between 2006 and 2016. On average, the fastest growth rate during this

period was in the Kitikmeot (2.1%), followed by the Kivalliq (1.9%) and the Qikiqtaaluk (1.8%).

The highest growth rates during this period occurred between 2009 and 2011; growth rates in the most recent years (2015 and 2016) slowed down in all three regions.

Table 1 – 2006-2016 Population Change for Nunavut and Regions

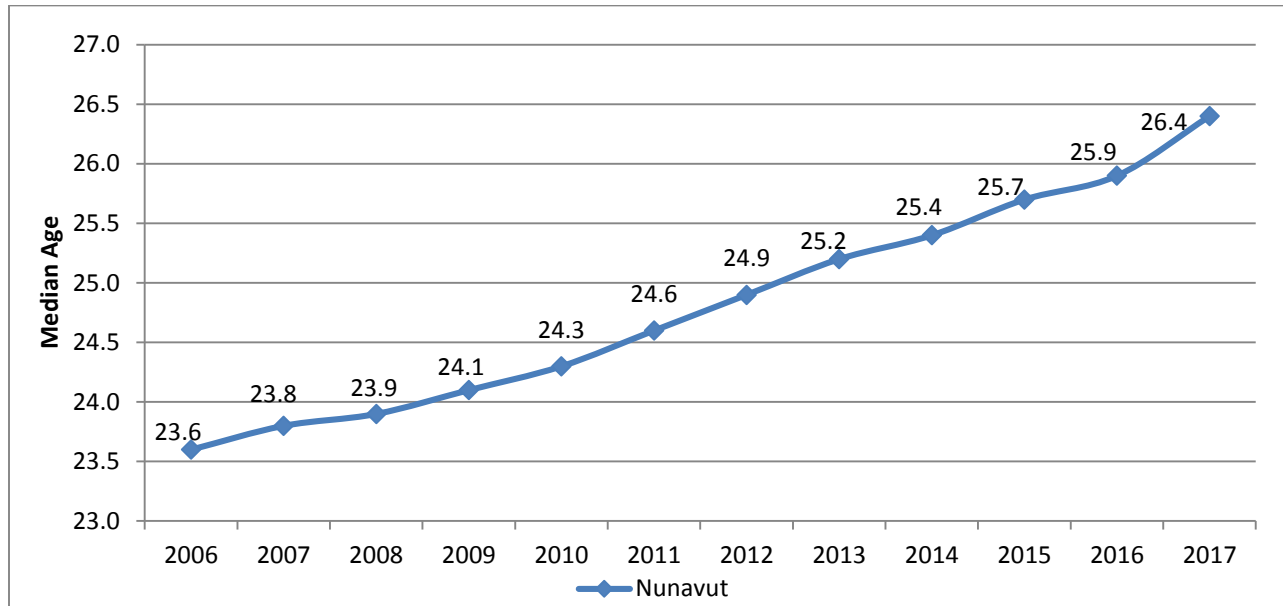
Year	Nunavut	Qikiqtaaluk	Kivalliq	Kitikmeot
2006	1.6%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%
2007	1.9%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%
2008	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	2.0%
2009	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	3.5%
2010	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.0%
2011	2.5%	1.8%	3.7%	2.8%
2012	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%
2013	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%
2014	1.8%	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%
2015	1.4%	1.6%	0.9%	1.6%
2016	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%
Average	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%

Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Age structure

Nunavut has the youngest population in Canada, owing to its higher fertility and lower life expectancy than other parts of Canada. In 2017, the median age¹¹ was 26.4 years, compared to 40.6 years for the Canadian population. However, the population in Nunavut is aging (as it is across Canada); between 2006 and 2017 the median age for Nunavut increased each year from 23.6 to 26.4 years.

Chart 2 – 2006-2017 Median Age for Nunavut



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0005-01 Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex.

¹¹ The median age is the point that separates an equal number of the population who are older and younger.

In 2017, the Kivalliq had the highest proportion of population under 25 years (50.9%); followed by the Kitikmeot (48.0%) and the Qikiqtaaluk (45.6%). In contrast, the Qikiqtaaluk had the highest proportion between the ages of 25-44 (30.8%) in 2017.

These regional trends - of the Kivalliq having the highest proportion under 25 in and the Qikiqtaaluk having the highest proportion from 25-44 - have remained the same for the 2006 – 2017 time frames.

Table 2 – 2006-2017 Age Structure for Nunavut and Regions

Year	Age Structure	Nunavut	Qikiqtaaluk	Kivalliq	Kitikmeot
2006	Under 25	52.3%	50.2%	55.4%	53.8%
	Aged 25-44	30.3%	31.8%	28.8%	28.7%
2007	Under 25	52.1%	50.0%	55.2%	53.6%
	Aged 25-44	30.2%	31.5%	28.9%	28.6%
2008	Under 25	52.0%	49.6%	55.3%	53.7%
	Aged 25-44	29.7%	31.1%	28.1%	28.0%
2009	Under 25	51.6%	49.2%	54.9%	53.6%
	Aged 25-44	29.4%	30.8%	28.0%	27.6%
2010	Under 25	51.2%	48.7%	54.6%	53.3%
	Aged 25-44	29.3%	30.7%	27.9%	27.3%
2011	Under 25	50.7%	47.9%	54.5%	52.7%
	Aged 25-44	29.3%	30.9%	27.7%	27.5%
2012	Under 25	50.1%	47.3%	53.8%	52.4%
	Aged 25-44	29.4%	30.9%	27.9%	27.4%
2013	Under 25	49.6%	47.0%	53.3%	51.6%
	Aged 25-44	29.4%	30.9%	27.7%	27.7%
2014	Under 25	49.2%	46.8%	52.5%	51.0%
	Aged 25-44	29.5%	30.9%	27.9%	28.0%
2015	Under 25	48.8%	46.6%	52.3%	50.0%
	Aged 25-44	29.4%	30.7%	27.8%	28.3%
2016	Under 25	48.3%	46.2%	51.6%	49.1%
	Aged 25-44	29.3%	30.5%	27.8%	28.2%
2017	Under 25	47.5%	45.6%	50.9%	48.0%
	Aged 25-44	29.7%	30.8%	28.2%	28.7%

Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Population identity

In 2016, over 84% of the population in Nunavut was Inuit. The percentage of the Inuit population in Nunavut remained constant (between 84.2 – 85.0%), as the population grew between 2006 and 2016. The Kivalliq has the highest percentage of Inuit (90.5% in 2016), followed closely by the Kitikmeot (89.9 % in 2016) while the Qikiqtaaluk has the lowest percentage (78.9% in 2016). Within the regions, the percentage of Inuit population has fluctuated slightly over the years. In the Qikiqtaaluk, the percentage of Inuit population has gradually declined from 80.4% in 2006 to 78.9% in 2016. In the Kivalliq, the percentage has been slightly above 90% all years except for 2011 and 2012. Similarly, in the Kitikmeot the percentage of Inuit population each year has hovered slightly below 90% except for 2007 (90.1%) and 2015 (90.3 %).

Table 3 – 2006-2016 Population Identity for Nunavut and Regions

Year	Identity	Nunavut		Qikiqtaaluk		Kivalliq		Kitikmeot	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006	Inuit	26,164	84.9%	13,260	80.4%	7,889	90.4%	5,015	89.7%
	Non-Inuit	4,648	15.1%	3,242	19.6%	833	9.6%	573	10.3%
2007	Inuit	26,695	85.0%	13,480	80.4%	8,065	90.5%	5,150	90.1%
	Non-Inuit	4,700	15.0%	3,288	19.6%	846	9.5%	566	9.9%
2008	Inuit	27,050	84.8%	13,692	80.5%	8,152	90.1%	5,206	89.3%
	Non-Inuit	4,842	15.2%	3,322	19.5%	898	9.9%	622	10.7%
2009	Inuit	27,635	84.8%	13,937	80.3%	8,302	90.1%	5,396	89.5%
	Non-Inuit	4,965	15.2%	3,416	19.7%	913	9.9%	636	10.5%
2010	Inuit	28,243	84.7%	14,248	80.2%	8,494	90.0%	5,501	89.4%
	Non-Inuit	5,110	15.3%	3,519	19.8%	940	10.0%	651	10.6%
2011	Inuit	28,865	84.4%	14,487	80.1%	8,767	89.7%	5,611	88.7%
	Non-Inuit	5,331	15.6%	3,603	19.9%	1,012	10.3%	716	11.3%
2012	Inuit	29,359	84.6%	14,714	80.2%	8,908	89.8%	5,737	89.0%
	Non-Inuit	5,348	15.4%	3,631	19.8%	1,007	10.2%	710	11.0%
2013	Inuit	29,881	84.4%	14,864	79.6%	9,133	90.1%	5,884	89.3%
	Non-Inuit	5,520	15.6%	3,811	20.4%	1,005	9.9%	704	10.7%
2014	Inuit	30,424	84.5%	15,113	79.4%	9,278	90.3%	6,033	89.9%
	Non-Inuit	5,599	15.5%	3,921	20.6%	998	9.7%	680	10.1%
2015	Inuit	30,817	84.4%	15,296	79.1%	9,360	90.3%	6,161	90.3%
	Non-Inuit	5,715	15.6%	4,046	20.9%	1,008	9.7%	661	9.7%
2016	Inuit	31,234	84.2%	15,507	78.9%	9,526	90.5%	6,201	89.9%
	Non-Inuit	5,848	15.8%	4,147	21.1%	1,002	9.5%	699	10.1%

Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Teenage Pregnancy

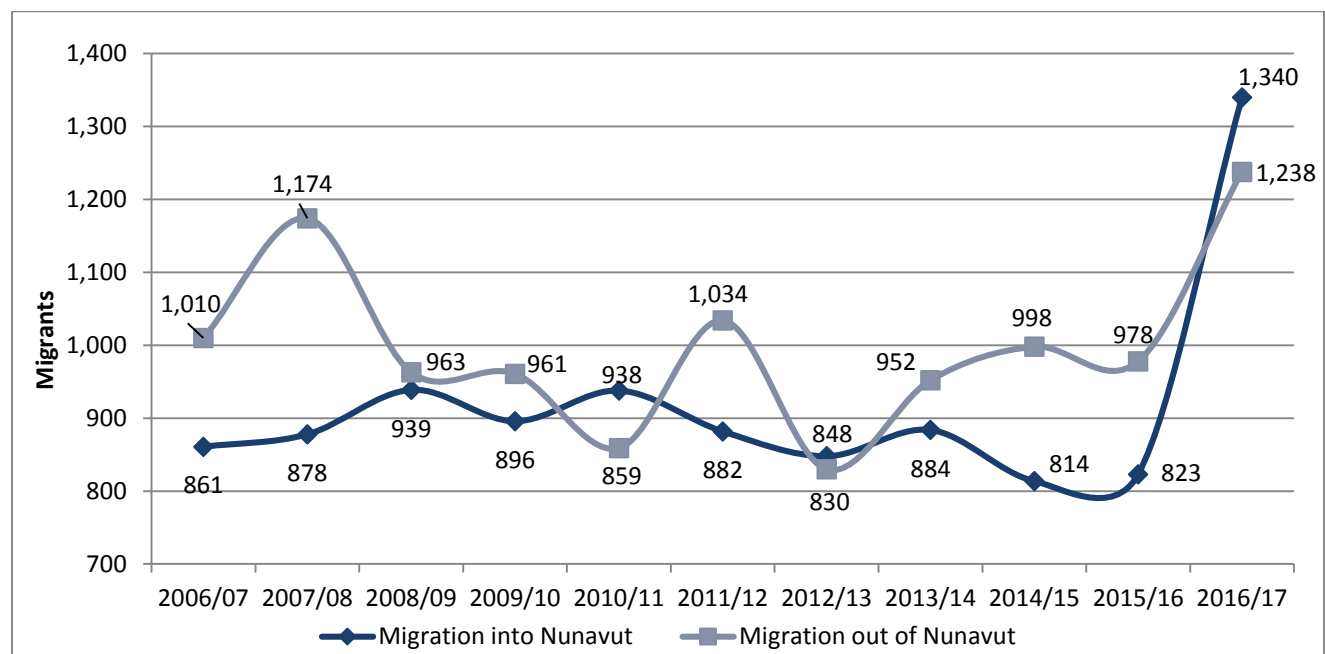
Teenage pregnancy is an indicator relevant to demographics (a measure for birth rate) and an indicator for health and well-being. In this report it is covered under Health and Well-being to correspond to its placement in annual socio-economic reporting by mining projects. For statistics related to teenage pregnancy, please see Chart 11 - 2006-2016 Live Birth Rates to Women Under 20 for Nunavut.

Migration and Mobility

Migration into and out of Nunavut

Migration into and out of Nunavut provides an indication of the amount of population change that is due to relocation rather than birth and death. Between 2006/07 and 2016/17, more people left Nunavut than moved into the territory. However, during 2010/11, 2012/13 and 2016/17 the flow was reversed – more people migrated into the territory than moved out.

Chart 3 – 2006/07-2016/17 Migration into and out of Nunavut¹²



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

¹² Migration into Nunavut = Interprovincial In-Migrants + Immigrants + Returning Emigrants + Non-Permanent Residents; Migration out of Nunavut = Interprovincial Out-Migrants + Emigrants + Residents Temporarily Abroad.

Mobility within Nunavut

Table 4 provides information about the amount of people who changed their address within Nunavut¹³.

Overall for Nunavut, between 4.8 and 6.7% of the population moved sometime in the past five years before the 2006, 2011 or 2016 census dates.

The most movement has been in the Qikiqtaaluk region and the least in the Kitikmeot. In the Qikiqtaaluk between 7.4% and 5.0% moved sometime in the past five years before the 2006, 2011 or 2016 census dates. During the same time periods, in the Kivalliq between 6.9% and 5.4% moved, and in the Kitikmeot between 5.3% and 3.4%.

Table 4 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Intra-provincial Migrants for Nunavut and Regions

Year	Mobility	Nunavut		Qikiqtaaluk		Kivalliq		Kitikmeot	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2006	1 year ago	815	2.8%	475	3.1%	190	2.6%	150	2.9%
	5 years ago	1,735	6.7%	1,025	7.4%	465	6.4%	250	5.3%
2011	1 year ago	650	2.1%	345	2.1%	195	2.2%	105	1.8%
	5 years ago	1,640	5.9%	880	5.9%	535	6.9%	225	4.3%
2016	1 year ago	795	2.3%	485	2.6%	225	2.2%	85	1.3%
	5 years ago	1,510	4.8%	825	5.0%	485	5.4%	195	3.4%

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2011 and 2016 Censuses of Population.

¹³ Mobility is measured by the number of people that changed addresses for another community (or census sub-divisions as they are called by Statistics Canada) within Nunavut during the past one and five years before the 2006, 2011 and 2016 census dates.

Health and Well-Being

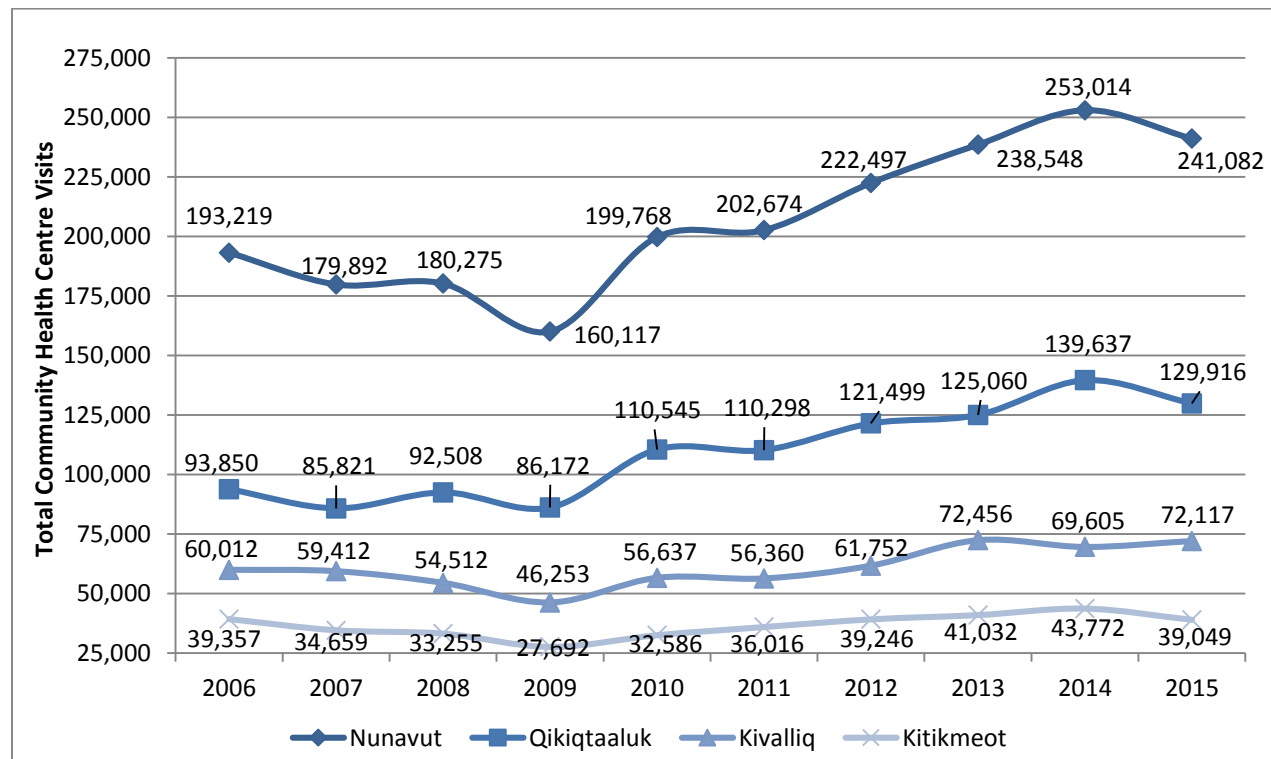
Health

Community Health Centre Visits

Community health centre visits provide an indication of the demand for health services in the territory and regions and is frequently included in project level socio-economic monitoring and reporting.

Between 2006 and 2015, the number of visits for Nunavut overall and each of the regions increased, with the exception of 2009 where the number decreased for all areas, and the Kitikmeot where they decreased between 2007 and 2009.

Chart 4 – 2006-2015 Total Community Health Centre Visits for Nunavut and Regions



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

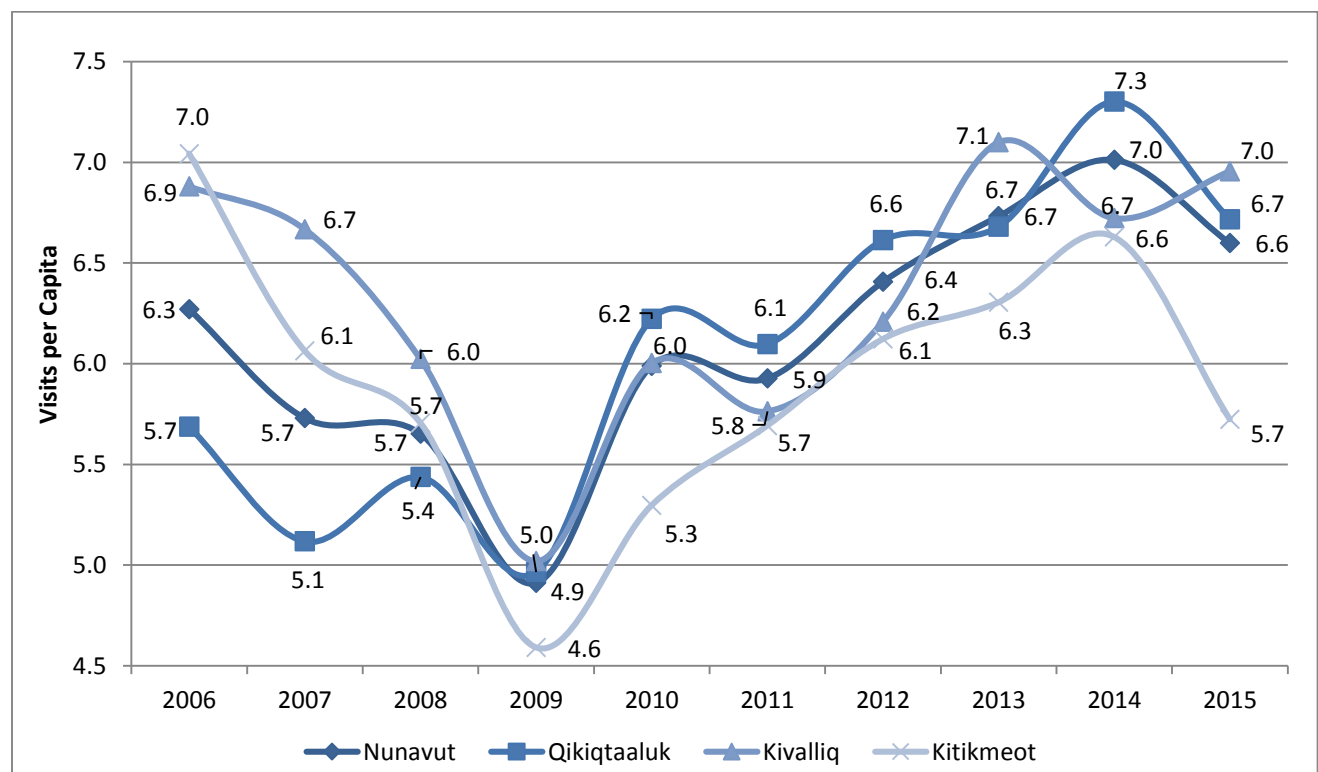
The data on per capita visits to community health centers allows comparisons between the health centre usage levels of different regions. It also shows how usage levels are changing over time as the population grows.

The data for 2006 to 2009 shows a decline in usage levels in all regions and the territory showing a steep decline in 2009. It may be that the 2009 data is an anomaly and possibly a reflection more constraints related to supply and availability of community health services rather than indicative of changing demand levels.

From 2010 to 2015, usage levels generally increased (except for the Kitikmeot in 2015 where usage levels declined). Comparing the usage levels at the beginning of the 2006-2016 periods, usage levels have increased in Nunavut overall and in the Qikiqtaaluk, while those for the Kitikmeot have declined slightly and those for Kivalliq have remained close to the same.

Due to the fluctuations in the data, especially for 2009, caution is advised in using these data to indicate demand for community health services.

Chart 5 – 2006-2015¹⁴ Community Health Centre Visits Per Capita for Nunavut and Regions



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

¹⁴ Annual data presented is by fiscal year (April 1 to March 31).

Well-being

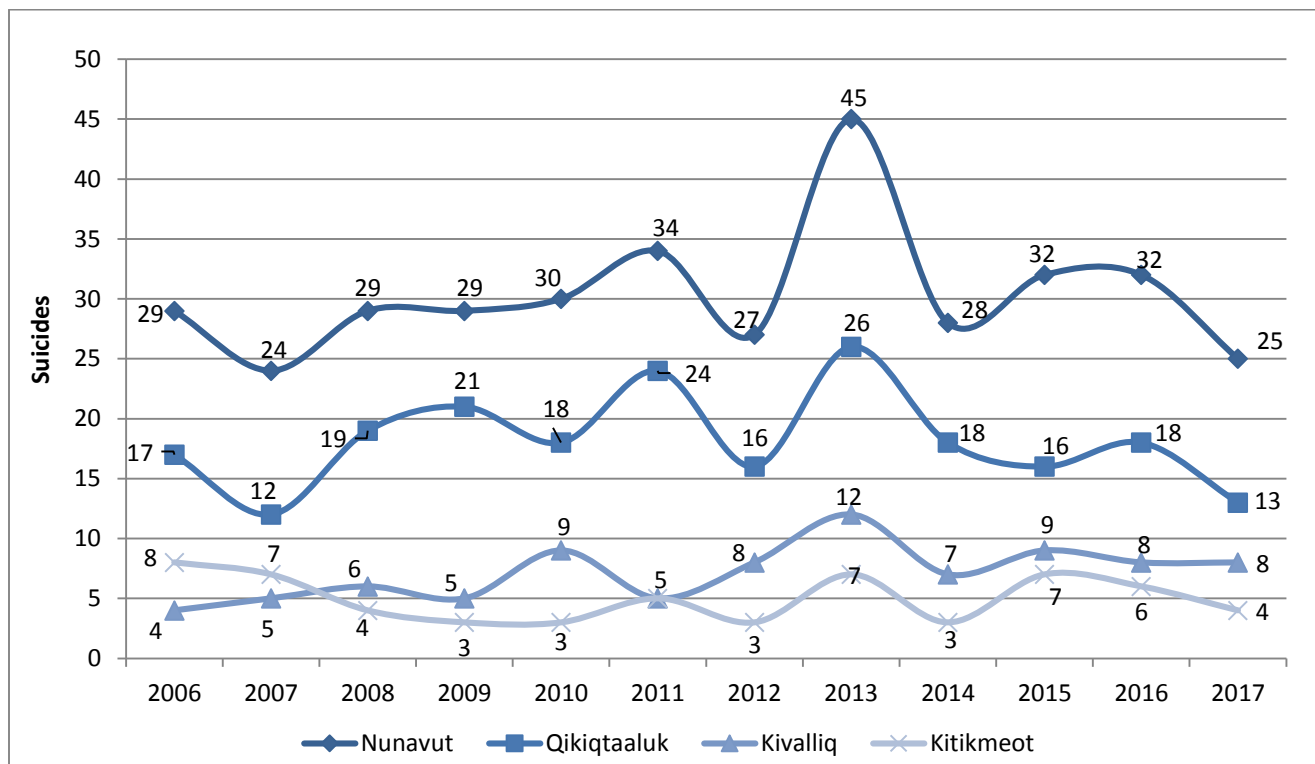
Suicides

Between 2006 and 2017, the number of suicides in Nunavut ranged from 24-34 per year, except for 2013 when the number spiked at 45 suicides. The most variability in numbers occurred in the Qikiqtaaluk, which ranged from 12-26 per year.

In the Kivalliq, the range was between four and 12 per year. In the Kitikmeot, the number of suicides ranged between three and eight.

The spike in suicide numbers in the territory in 2013 occurred in all three regions. In other years, high numbers of suicides in one region (e.g. 24 in Qikiqtaaluk in 2011) coincided with lower numbers in other regions (e.g. 5 in each of Kivalliq and Kitikmeot in 2011).

Chart 6 – 2006-2017 Suicides for Nunavut and Regions



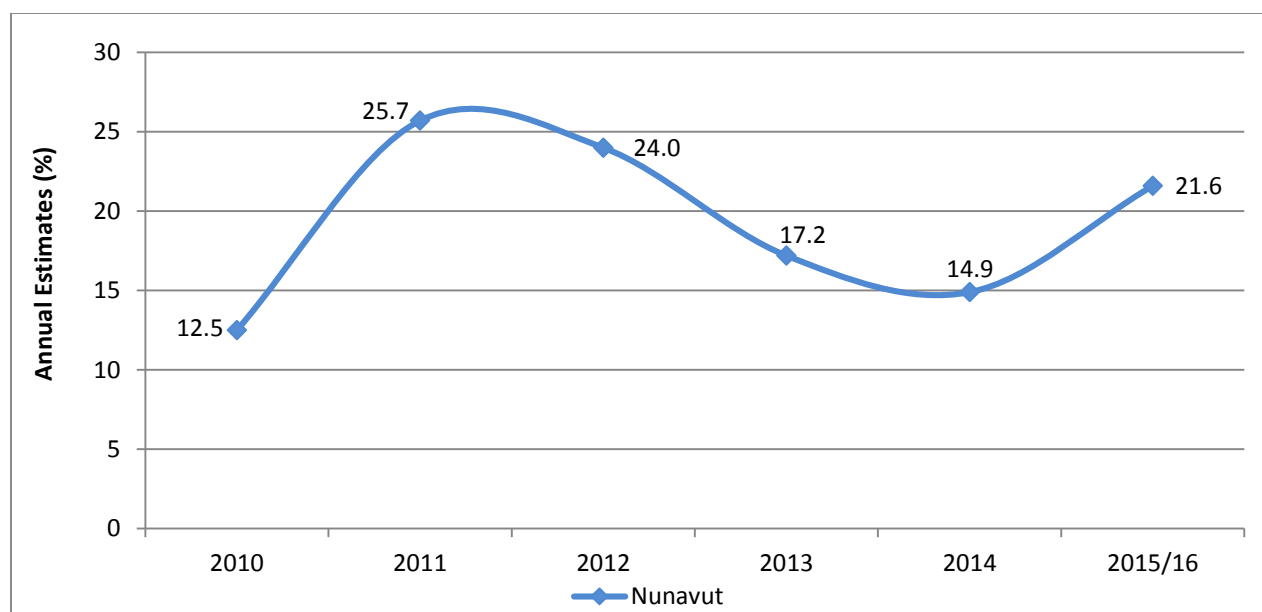
Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Substance abuse

The definition for heavy drinking was changed in 2013 to conform to the standards of the World Health Organization and Health Canada. Also, the survey method changed in 2013. (See footnote below for details). Thus, the data presented in Chart 7 should be viewed as indicative of heavy drinking trends rather than precise, with the most recent data (2015/16) likely to be most accurate.

Data for 2015/16 indicates that more than 20% of the population over 12 years old in Nunavut are heavy drinkers.

Chart 7– 2010-2015/16¹⁵ Annual Estimates (%) of Heavy Drinking for Nunavut



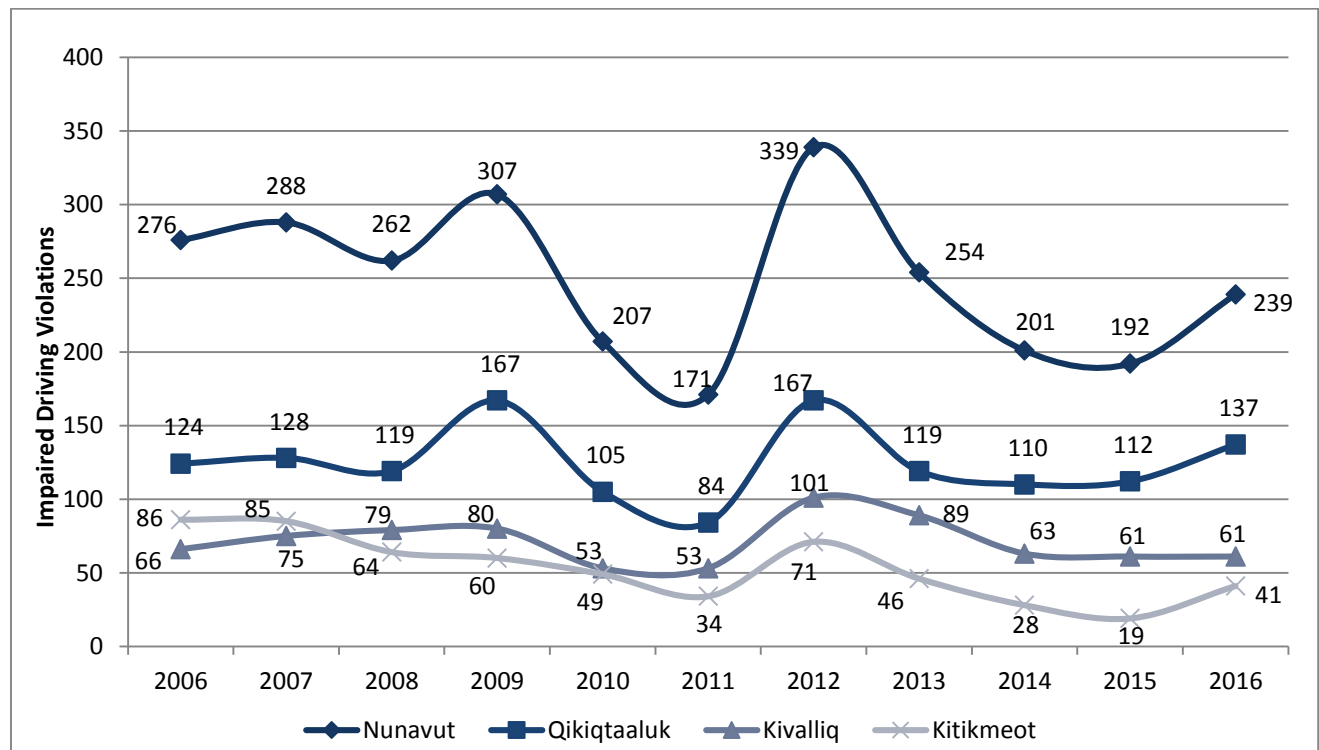
Source: Statistics Canada.

¹⁵ All data presented from 2010-2014 should be used with caution. Data presented from 2010-2012 are the "Population aged 12 and over who reported having 5 or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year." 2013-2014 data presented are for "Heavy drinking" for which "A definition change was implemented in 2013 to conform to the World Health Organization (WHO) and Health Canada guidelines for Heavy drinking. Heavy drinking refers to males who reported having 5 or more drinks, or women who reported having 4 or more drinks, on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year. While this indicator remains comparable for males to the 5 or more drinks indicator published in previous years, it is no longer comparable for females." Furthermore, "In Nunavut, starting in 2013, the coverage was expanded to represent 92% of the targeted population. Before 2013, the coverage was 71% since the survey covered only the 10 largest communities." 2015/16 data is a two-year period estimate for "Heavy drinking" defined as "Heavy drinking refers to males who reported having 5 or more drinks, or women who reported having 4 or more drinks, on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year", making it comparable to 2013-2014 data.

Data available for drug substance abuse is limited. Thus, data on criminal violations from impairment were used as indicative of substance abuse. The data presented in Chart 8 on impaired driving violations includes impairment from both alcohol and drugs.

Over the 2006 to 2016 period, the number of violations in Nunavut ranged from a low of 171 (2011) to a high of 339 (2012). The pattern of variations in numbers for Nunavut follows the pattern of violations in Qikiqtaaluk. The Qikiqtaaluk had between 84 and 167 violations per year during the 2006 to 2016 period. In the Kivalliq the number of violations ranged between 53 -101 per year and in the Kitikmeot the number of violations range between 34-86 per year during the 2006 to 2016 period.

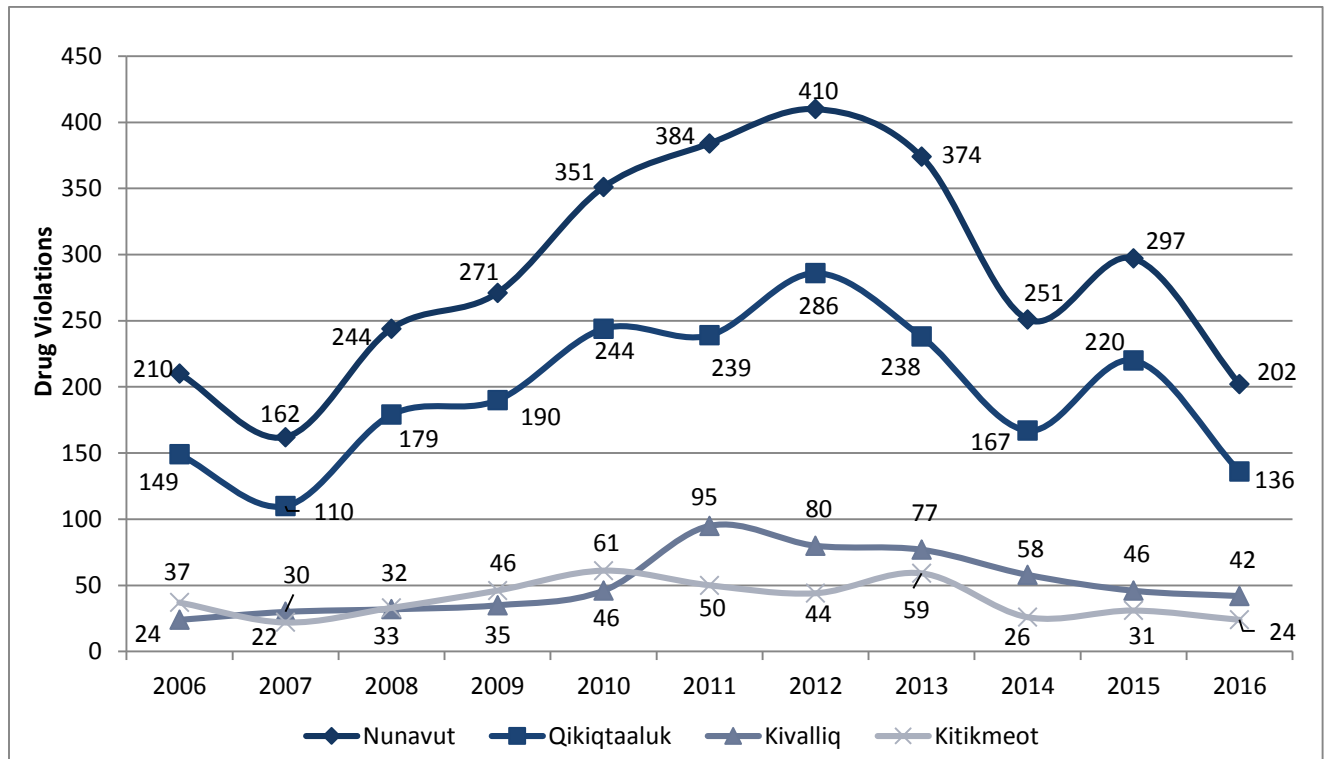
Chart 8 – 2006-2016 Impaired Driving Violations for Nunavut and Regions



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 9 shows the number of criminal drug violations annually between 2006 and 2016 for Nunavut and the three regions. The pattern of drug violations for the territory mainly follows the pattern for the Qikiqtaaluk.

Chart 9 – 2006-2016 Drug Violations for Nunavut and Regions



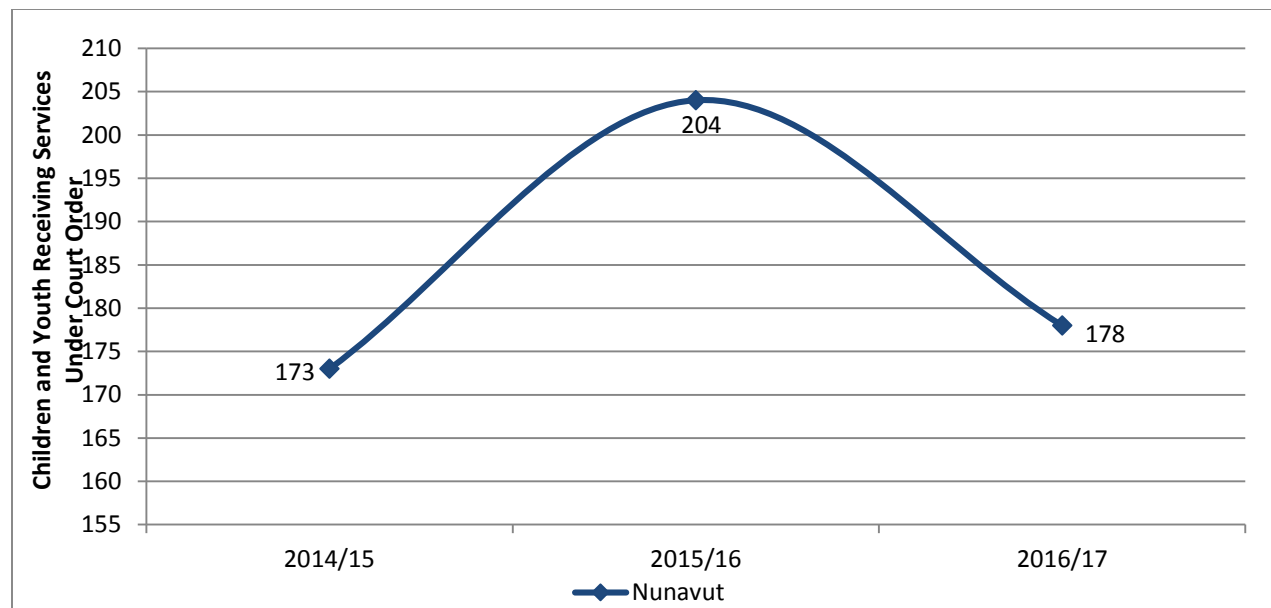
Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Children and youth receiving services under court order

Data for children and youth receiving services under court order comes from Government of Nunavut Family Services Department Annual Report (Director of Child and Family Services Annual Report). There is no comparable data for 2012/13 or 2013/14; thus, the base year for this data is 2014/15.

The data presented in Chart 10 is for the territory (data by region is not available) and shows that the number of children/youth receiving services under court order in 2014/ was 173, in 2015/16 it was 204 and in 2016/17 it was 178.

Chart 10 – 2014/15-2016/17 Children and Youth Receiving Services Under Court Order for Nunavut



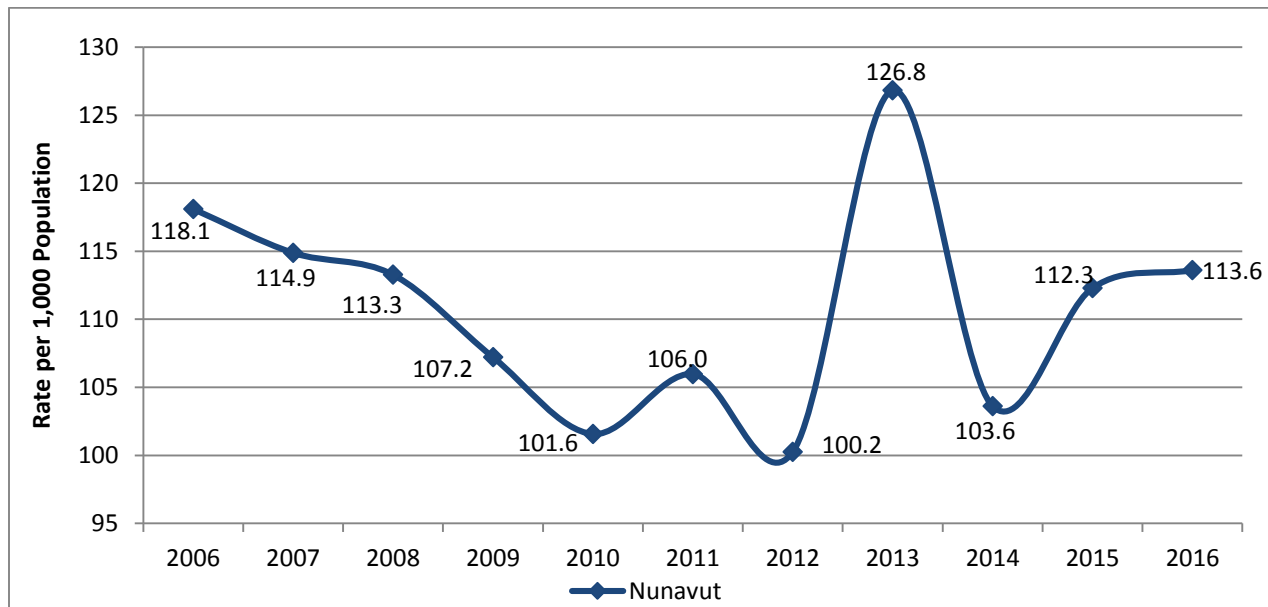
Source: Government of Nunavut, Department of Family Services.

Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy is an indicator of both Health and Well-Being and Demographics (it helps to explain birth rate).

Between 2006 – 2016, the annual live birth rate of women under 20 in Nunavut ranged between 100 and 118 per 1,000 population with the exception of 2013 when it was 126.8. The rate of teenage pregnancy in Nunavut is over 10 times the rate for Canada. In Canada in 2016 the annual live birth rate of women under 20 was 8.5¹⁶.

Chart 11 – 2006-2016 Live Birth Rates to Women Under 20 for Nunavut



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

¹⁶ Statistics Canada. Table 13-10-0418-01: Crude birth rate, age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate (live births)

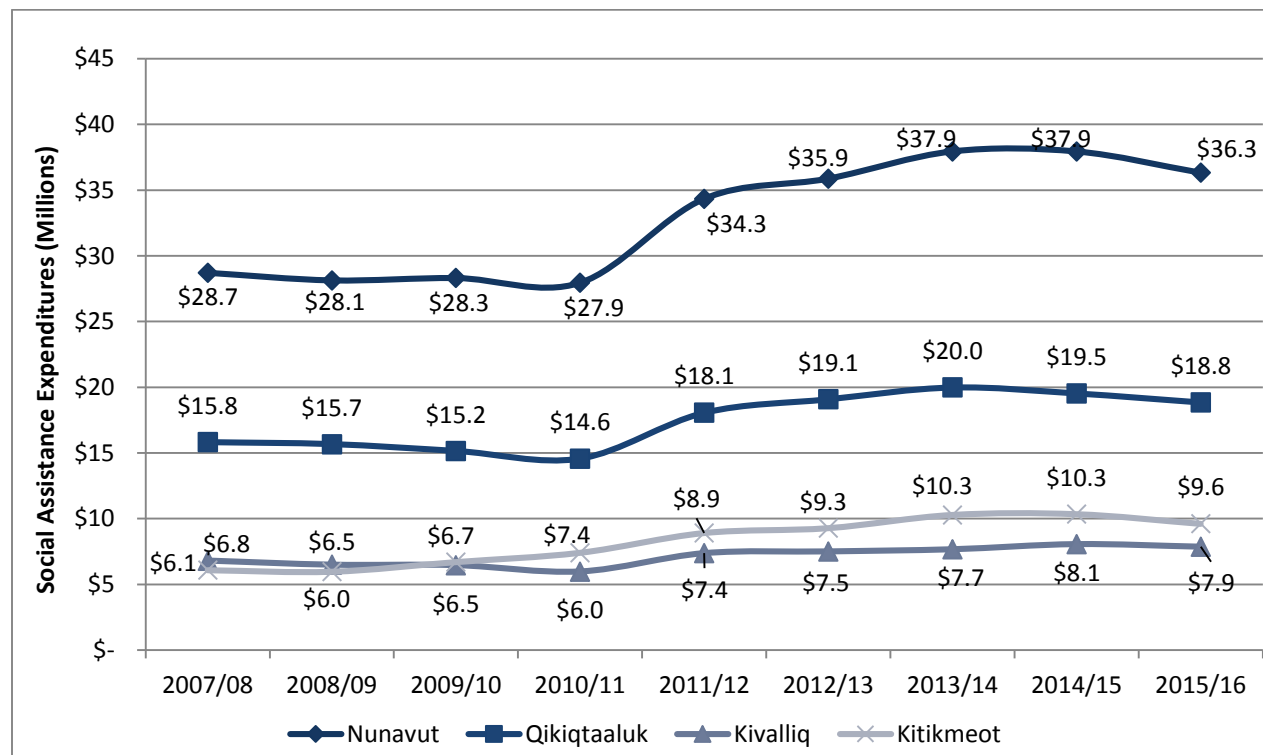
Social Assistance

Social assistance expenditures

Chart 12 presents data for the expenditures (\$ millions) spent on social assistance in Nunavut and by region for 2007/08 to 2015/16.

Expenditures generally have risen over the period in all regions and in the territory. There was a slight fall back in expenditures in the most recent period (2015/16) in all regions and the territory but the decline was only \$1.6 Million across the territory; a small fraction of the total amount spent.

Chart 12 – 2007/08-2015/16 Social Assistance Expenditures for Nunavut and Regions



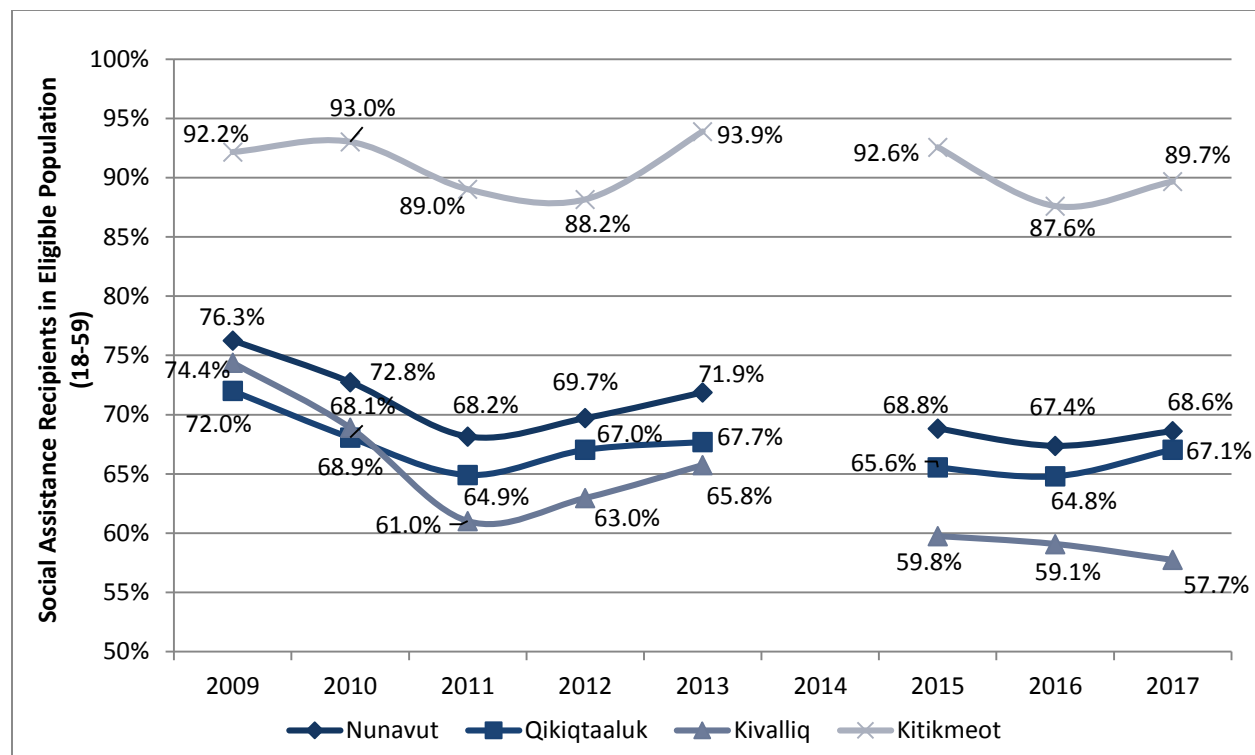
Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Social assistance recipients

All people between the ages of 18 and 59 can apply for social assistance. Chart 13 displays that usage of social assistance tends to be around 70% for the territory with the highest usage in the Kitikmeot (close to 90% of eligible population) and between 60-75% for the Kivalliq and Qikiqtaaluk.

Data for 2017, especially for the Qikiqtaaluk region, should be used with caution.

Chart 13 – 2009-2017¹⁷ Percentage of Social Assistance Recipients in Eligible Population¹⁸ for Nunavut and Regions



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

¹⁷ Data for 2014 is not available.

¹⁸ "All residents of Nunavut between the ages of 18 and 59 can apply for income support."

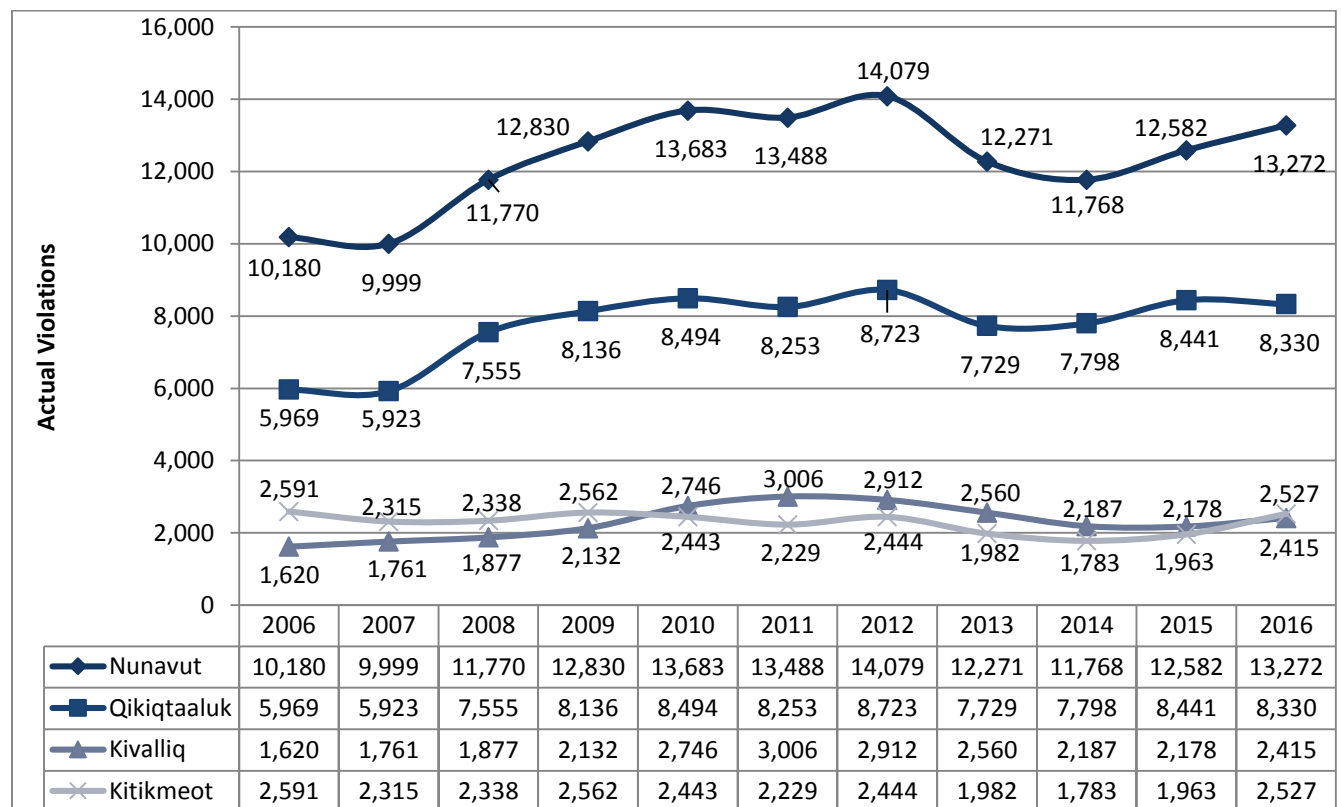
Public Safety

Actual criminal violations

The total number of criminal violations for the period 2006-2016 is shown below in Chart 14. Criminal violations include violent (assault, murder, threats, etc.) and non-violent (theft, mischief, break and enter, etc.).

The number of criminal violations in Nunavut, the Qikiqtaaluk and Kivalliq has increased over the 10-year period, although there have been some years with modest declines in the number of violations. In Kitikmeot, the number of violations has remained relatively constant over the 10-year period.

Chart 14 – 2006-2016 Actual Violations for Nunavut and Regions

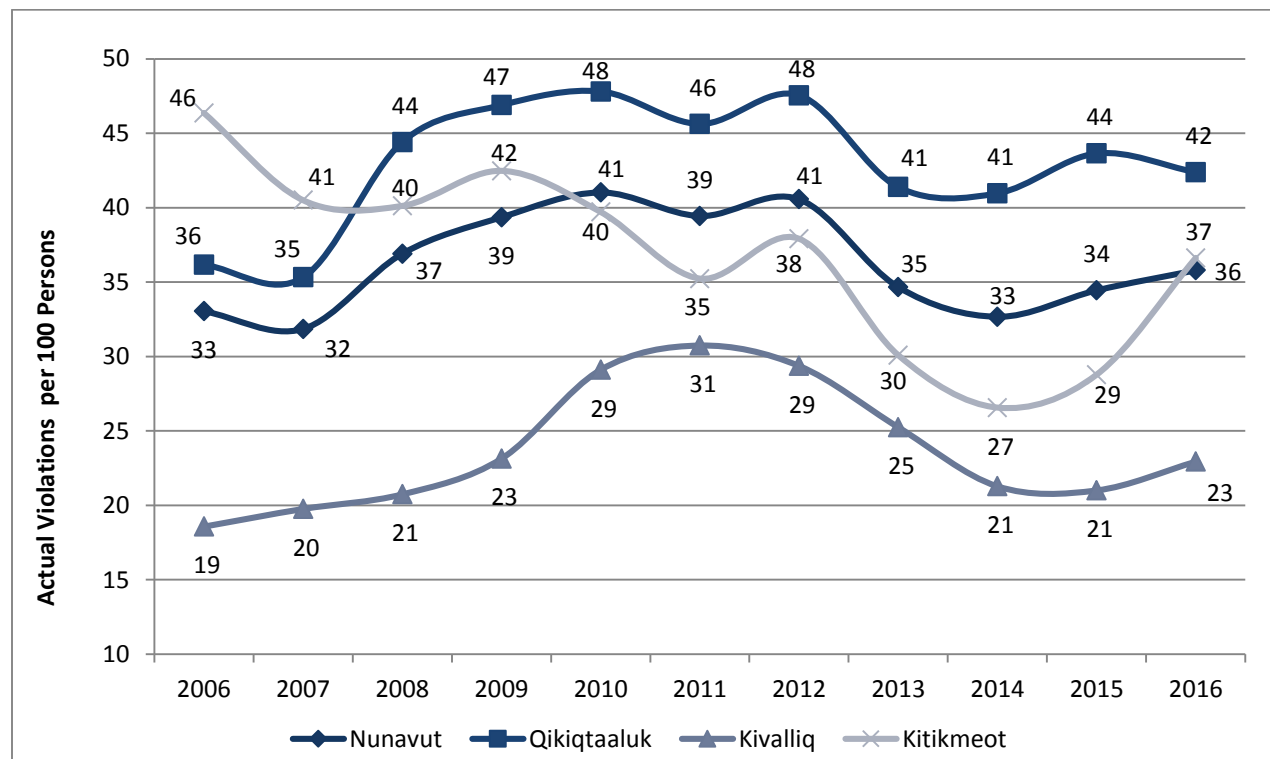


Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 15 provides an indication of whether the number of violations is actually increasing or not relative to the size of the population. The Kivalliq has the lowest number of violations per 100 people¹⁹, but the number of violations increased significantly during the five-year period between 2009 and 2013.

The number of violations per 100 in the Kitikmeot generally has been declining, although it has not been a straight-line decline. The pattern for Nunavut generally follows that of the Qikiqtaaluk region.

Chart 15 – 2006-2016 Actual Violations for Nunavut and Regions per 100 Persons



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

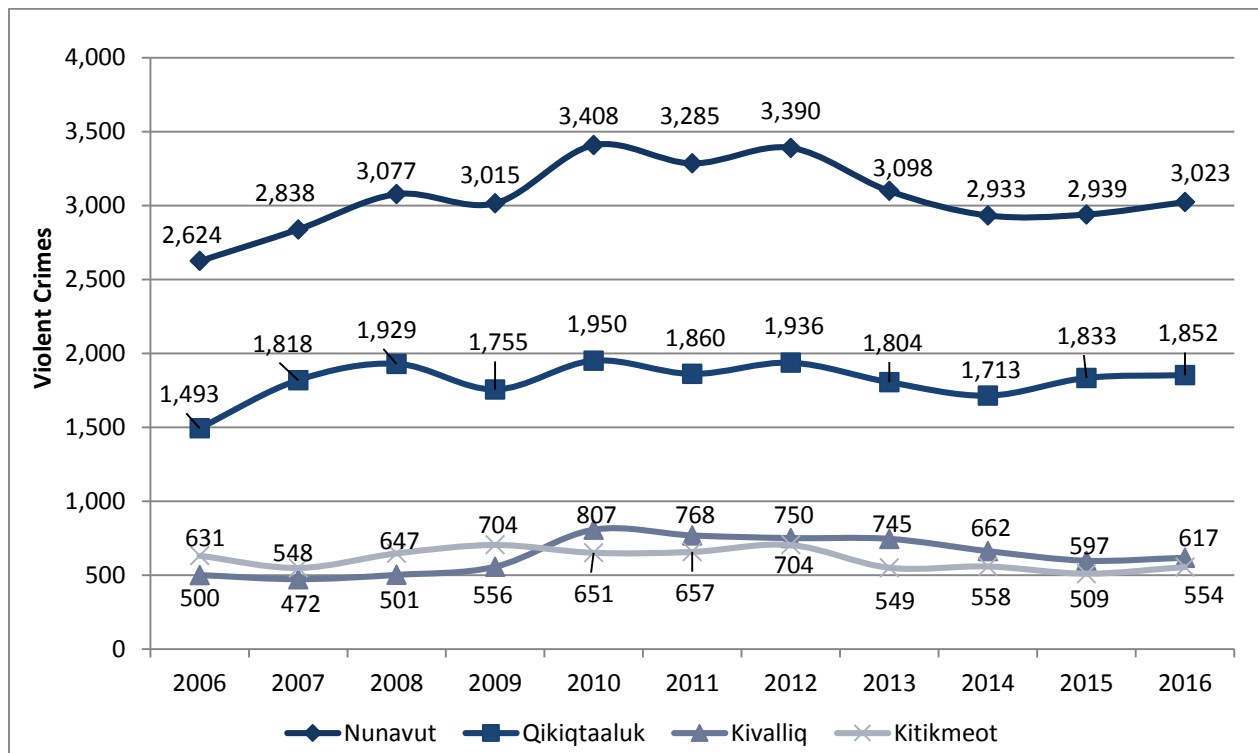
¹⁹ The metric - the number of violations per 100 persons was calculated for this report to be understandable to community members and to be consistent with annual socio-economic project reporting done by mining companies. Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, in keeping with the approach used by Statistics Canada, reports the number of violations per 100,000

Violent crimes

Charts 16 and 17 below focus on the violent crime subset of the total crime data presented in the preceding Charts 14 and 15.

Chart 16 presents the number of violent criminal violations. The number increased between 2006 and 2016 in Nunavut overall as well as in the Qikiqtaaluk, stayed about the same in the Kitikmeot and increased slightly in the Kivalliq. The Kivalliq experienced a spike in violent crime numbers between 2010 and 2013.

Chart 16 – 2006-2016 Violent Crimes for Nunavut and Regions

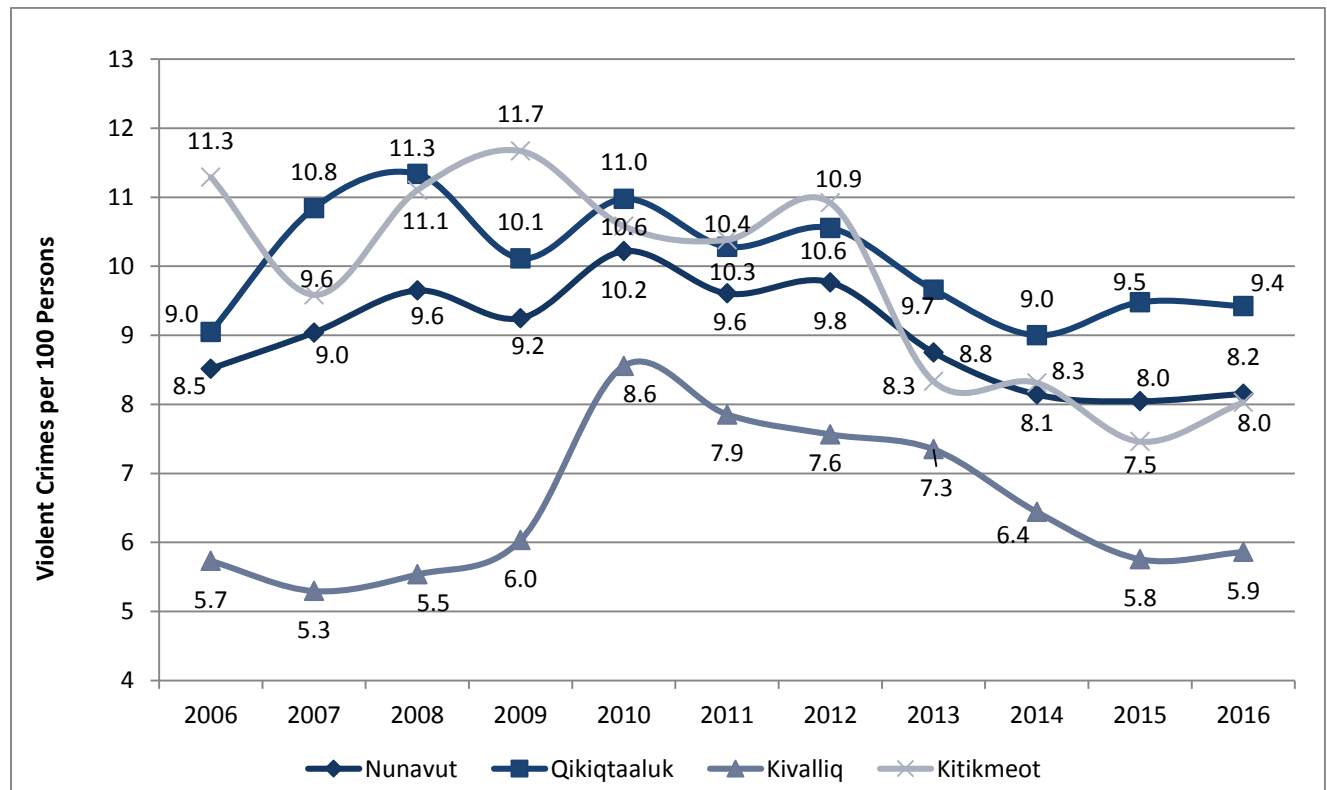


Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 17 provides an indication of whether the number of violent crimes is actually increasing or not relative to the size of the population.

In the Kivalliq, the number of violent crimes spiked during the 2010 to 2013 period, as occurred with all crimes (see Chart 15). The number of violent crimes per 100²⁰ people in the other two regions fluctuated a bit each year, but trended downward over the 10-year period.

Chart 17 – 2006-2016 Violent Crimes for Nunavut and Regions per 100 Persons



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

²⁰ The metric – the number of violations per 100 persons was calculated for this report to be understandable to community members and to be consistent with annual socio-economic project reporting done by mining companies. Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, in keeping with the approach used by Statistics Canada, reports the number of violations per 100,000.

Food Security

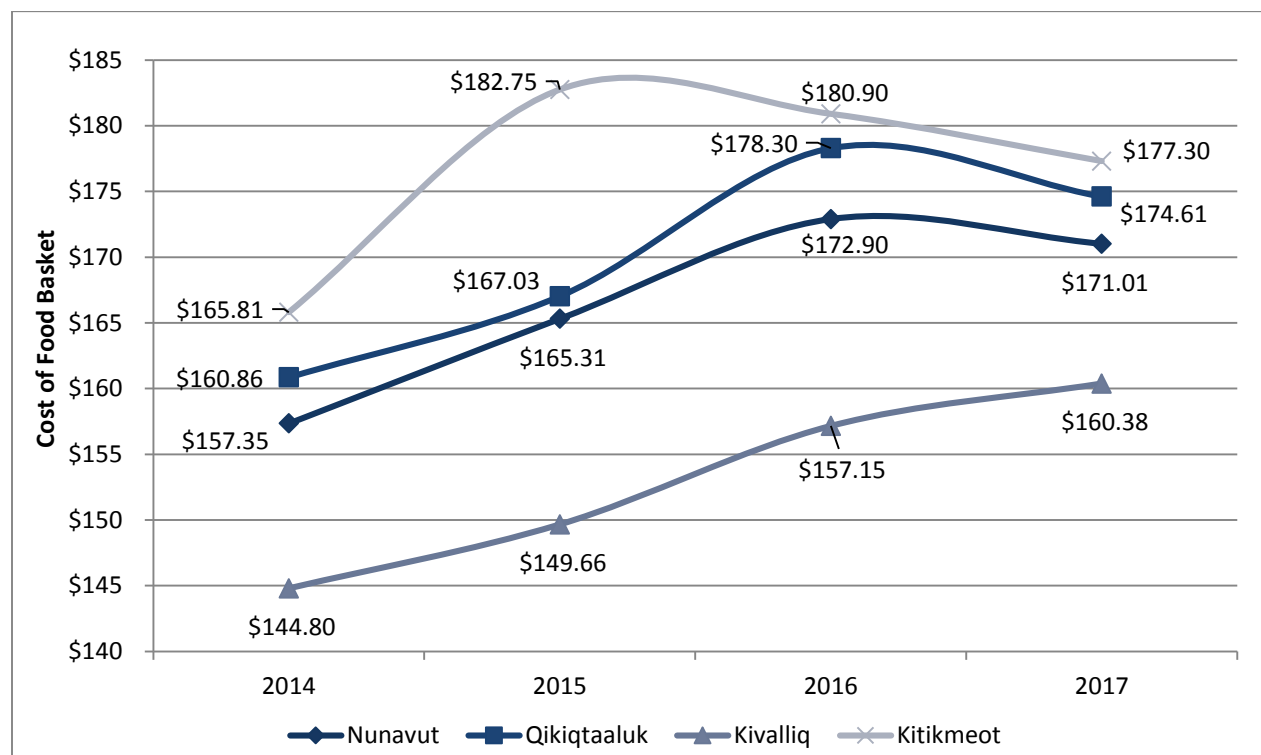
Food Cost (Accessibility)

Cost of Food Basket

The high cost of imported food in Nunavut affects the food security of Nunavummiut; the higher the cost, the more difficult it is for Nunavummiut to have enough quantity and good quality, nutritious food.

Chart 18 shows the cost difference of the same 24 common food items in each region and in Nunavut overall. Imported food is most expensive in the Kitikmeot and least expensive in the Kivalliq.

Chart 18 – 2014-2017 Cost²¹ of 24 Select Food Items Basket for Nunavut and Regions



Source: Nunavut Food Price Survey, Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

²¹ Prices were collected in March of each year.

Food Security (Access)

Total population food security/insecurity

Being food insecure means not having access to affordable, healthy and safe food. In 2011/12 in Nunavut, 36.7% of the households were either moderately or severely food insecure. In contrast, about 13% of Canadian households were food insecure in 2012²² Nunavut has the highest level of food insecurity in Canada and it is increasing. Between 2007/8 and 2011/12, the percentage of Nunavut households that were food insecure jumped by 4.8%.

Although food security is a significant problem in Nunavut and trending upward, data on food security/insecurity is limited and dated. A brief description of the sources and data available for measuring food security/insecurity follow. Two sources are used in analysis of food security for Nunavut:

- Aboriginal Peoples Survey (2006 and 2012)²³
- Canadian Community Health Survey (2007, 2008, 2011, 2012 -2014/15)²⁴

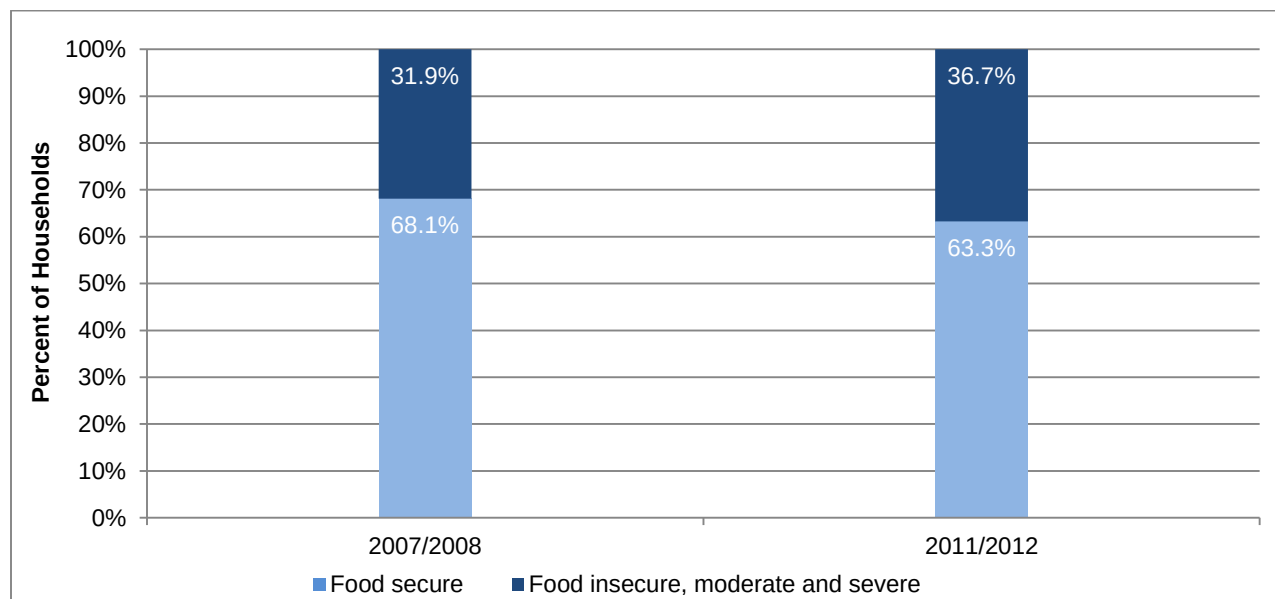
²² Tarasuk, Valerie, Andy Mitchell and Naomi Dachner. 2014. Household Food Insecurity in Canada, 2012. Toronto. Research to identify policy options to reduce food insecurity (PROOF).

²³ Food security data is collected by the APS every five years. Data for the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey will be available for the 2019 NSEMR. However, the 2017 APS food security data may be inconsistent with data from the 2006 and 2012 surveys. The 2017 APS focused mainly on economic causes of hunger, unlike the earlier surveys.

²⁴ Collection of food security data from the CCHS was optional between 2012 and 2017. CCHS collected data for Nunavut annually up to 2015 and this data is available for the Territory. 2017/2018 Data from the Canadian Community Health Survey will be available for the 2019 NSEMR. PROOF at University of Toronto is tracking and monitoring food security across Canada using CCHS data and provides analysis of food security related to age, income and health each year. Canada's first Poverty Reduction Strategy was released in October 2018 and committed to making annual collection of food security data through the CCHS required, however, some of the metrics may change.

The data from CCHS is used in this report because annual collection of food security will occur starting in 2017/18. CCHS data for Nunavut for 2007/8 and 2011/12 is presented in Chart 19²⁵.

Chart 19 – 2007/2008 and 2011/2012²⁶ Estimates of Food Insecurity Status for Nunavut Households



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS).

Inuit food security/insecurity

Data for Inuit food security is more dated and inconsistent than data for the overall population. A brief description of the data sources and data for this indicator follows.

The Aboriginal People's surveys of 2006 and 2012 have data on Inuit food security, however, it is not provided in this report because it is dated and the indicators and metrics in the earlier surveys may be inconsistent with data from the 2017 APS. The intent is to report Inuit food security/insecurity data in the 2019 monitoring report, once 2017 APS data is available and consistency between indicators and metrics for different years are established

Project monitoring reports for 2017 by mining companies include food security VSEC for region and community level but do not provide data. The only food security data

²⁵ The feasibility of providing CCHS food security data by region needs to be investigated for future monitoring reports.

²⁶ "Since 2007, data for the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) are collected yearly instead of every two years. While a sample of approximately 130,000 respondents has been interviewed during the reference periods of 2003 and 2005, it has been changed to 65,000 respondents each year starting in 2007. This table includes estimates from 2007/2008 combined. The two-year combined data are less current than annual estimates but have higher precision (less variability)."

provided for some projects, is data related to food security issues for employees such as amount of country food served at mine site, providing nutritional food choices on site.

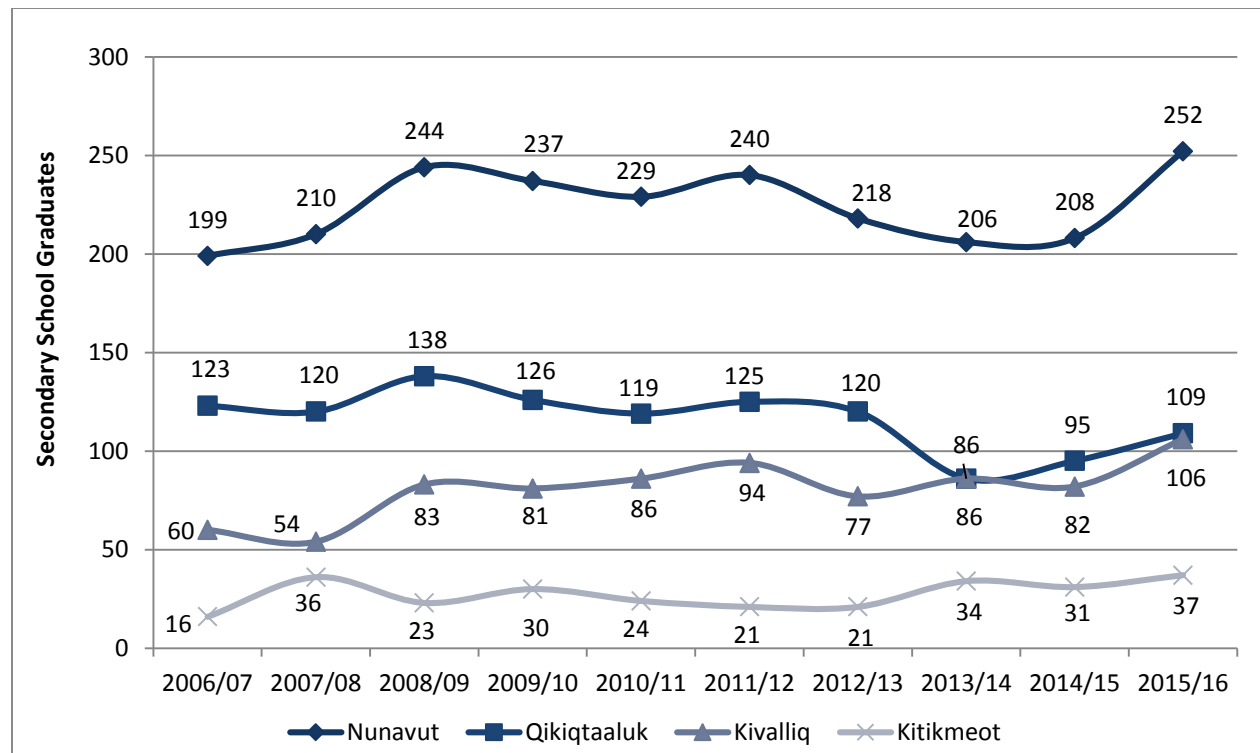
Education

Educational Attainment

Secondary school graduates

The number of secondary school graduates for Nunavut generally increased between 2006/07 and 2015/16. This increase occurred in Kivalliq (from 60 in 2006/07 to 106 in 2015/16) and Kitikmeot (from 16 in 2006/07 to 37 in 2015/16). In the Qikiqtaaluk, with the exception of 2008/09 and 2009/10, the numbers have been flat or declining with the most significant decline occurring in 2013/14.

Chart 20 – 2006/07-2015/16²⁷ Secondary School Graduates²⁸ for Nunavut and Regions



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

²⁷ "The numbers of graduates are totaled at the end of each calendar year."

²⁸ "Graduates include students who completed secondary school but exclude those who completed equivalency or upgrading programs."

Highest certificate, diploma or degree

The Inuit population has lower education levels than the overall population in Nunavut. The biggest discrepancy in education attainment between Inuit versus the total population is at both ends of the education spectrum: people that do not have any formal education certificate and people that have graduated from university. During the 2006-2016 period, over 60 percent of the Inuit population had no education certificate, which is more than 10% higher than the percentage of the total population that do not have any formal education certificate. However, the percentage of Inuit without any education certificate declined by about 5% between 2011 and 2016, mainly because more Inuit completed high school. Inuit that have completed university are under-represented in the total population. In 2016, 11.5% of the total population in Nunavut had completed university whereas only 2.4% of the Inuit population had completed university.

Table 5 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree for Nunavut and Regions

Year	Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree	Nunavut		Qikiqtaaluk	Kivalliq	Kitikmeot
		Total	Inuit ²⁹	Total	Total	Total
2006	No certificate, diploma or degree	57.3%	68.7%	52.3%	64.6%	61.4%
	Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate	10.9%	9.6%	12.4%	10.1%	7.7%
	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7.0%	6.7%	5.9%	6.4%	10.9%
	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	14.2%	12.1%	16.4%	10.8%	12.4%
	University certificate; diploma or degree	10.7%	2.9%	12.9%	8.3%	7.4%
2011	No certificate, diploma or degree	55.9%	67.4%	51.6%	60.9%	61.7%
	Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate	13.3%	12.5%	14.6%	12.8%	10.3%
	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7.6%	7.8%	7.0%	7.8%	9.2%
	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	12.5%	10.5%	14.0%	10.9%	11.0%
	University certificate; diploma or degree	10.5%	1.8%	12.9%	7.6%	8.0%
2016	No certificate, diploma or degree	50.7%	61.4%	46.0%	56.2%	56.2%
	Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate	15.1%	14.9%	16.3%	15.3%	11.2%
	Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7.7%	7.8%	6.4%	7.8%	11.3%
	College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	15.0%	13.5%	16.6%	12.9%	13.1%
	University certificate; diploma or degree	11.5%	2.4%	14.7%	7.8%	8.0%

Source: Statistics Canada.

²⁹ 2006 data is for "Total Aboriginal identity population". Although Inuit represented 98.9% of the "Total Aboriginal identity population", data should be used with caution because it not directly comparable to 2011 and 2016 which present data for Inuit only.

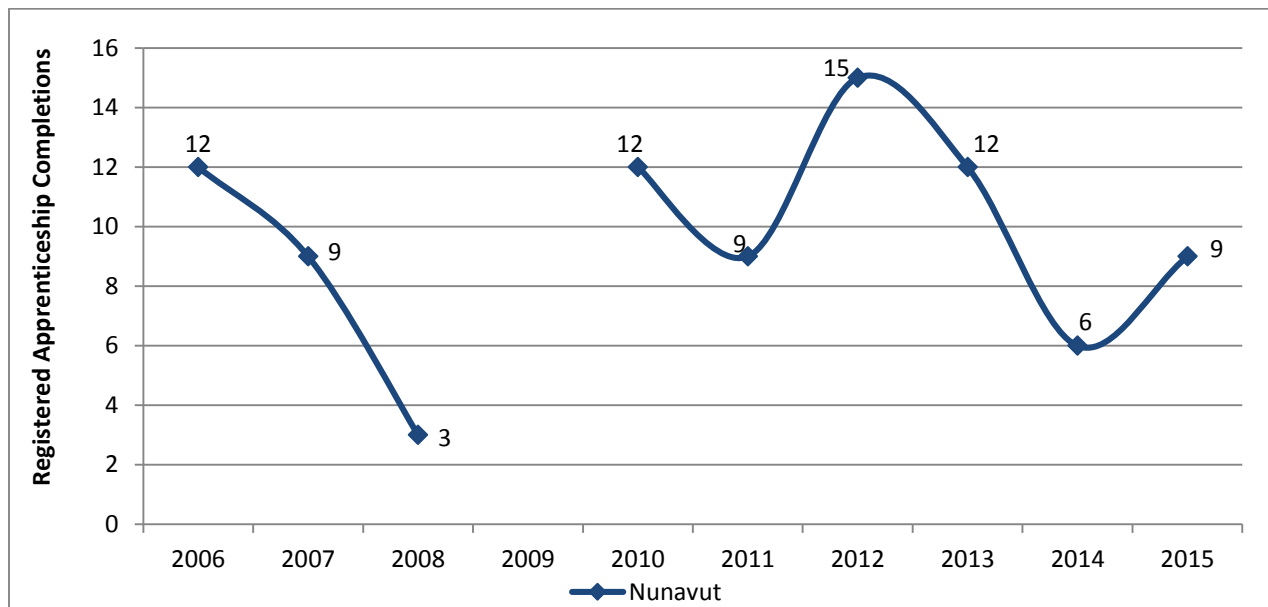
Registered Apprenticeship Completions

Mining developments provide trade and apprenticeships opportunities.

The number of actual graduates per year for the total Nunavut population is shown in Chart 21. Data for 2009 is not available, nor is data by region or for the Inuit population.

Over the nine years for which data is shown below, an average 9-10 people graduated per year, however, numbers varied considerably, with the least graduates in 2008 and 2014 and the most in 2006, 2010, 2012 and 2013.

Chart 21 – 2006-2015³⁰ Registered Apprenticeship Completions for Nunavut



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

³⁰ Data is not available for 2009.

Enrollment

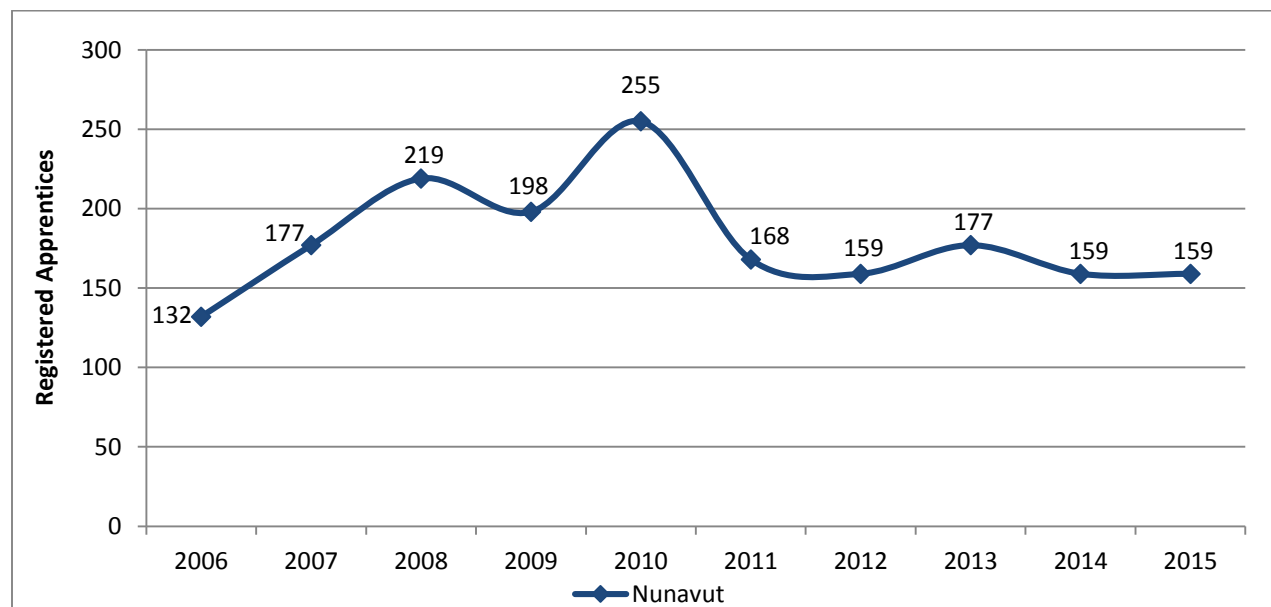
Registered Apprentices

The number of students registered in apprenticeship programs over the 2006-2015 periods was more than 10 times the number of people that graduated each year in an apprenticeship or trade. The enrollment numbers in Chart 22 include apprentices who are not registered in formal classroom training. Also, most apprenticeship programs are multi-year and all years are included in the enrollment numbers.

For most years between 2006 and 2015, the number of people enrolled in apprenticeship programs in Nunavut was below 200 people, but enrollment exceeded 200 people in 2008 (219) and 2010 (255).

The Nunavut Arctic College (NAC) Annual Reports give total enrollment at NAC by program for Nunavut³¹. In 2015, total enrollments for all programs at NAC in Nunavut was 1,351 and enrollment in trades was 158. In 2015, total enrolment at NAC by region was 306 in the Kivalliq, 143 in the Kitikmeot and 879 in the Qikiqtaaluk³².

Chart 22 – 2006-2015 Registered Apprentices³³ for Nunavut



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

³¹ Programs include Trades, Academic, Career Development, Personal Development

³² Source: Nunavut Arctic College Annual Report 2014-2015. The enrolment data from NAC is a different database and not comparable to the data from Nunavut Bureau of Statistic in Chart 22 which is based on Statistics Canada data. Apprentices in Nunavut may be registered with other colleges besides NAC and NAC trades programs include more than apprenticeships.

³³ "Registered Apprentices includes all individuals registered in an apprenticeship program, whether or not they had been enrolled in any formal classroom training during the year."

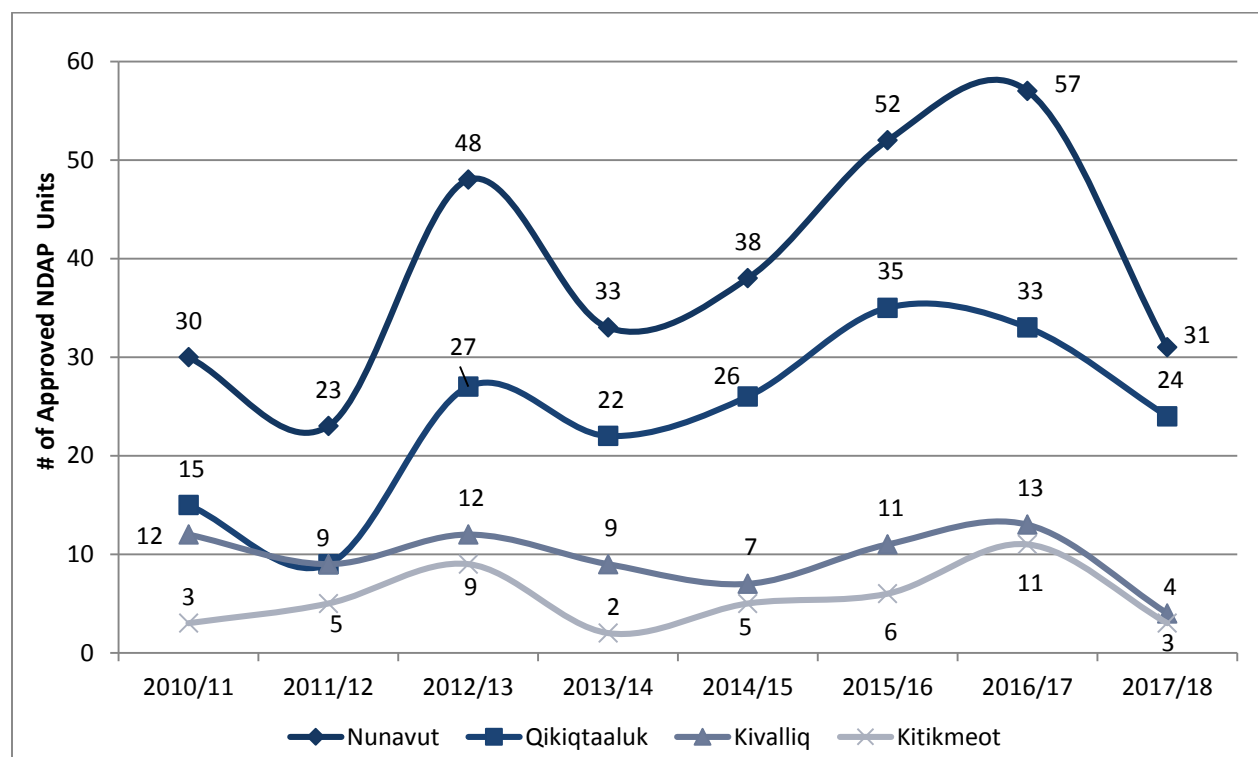
Housing

Housing Security

Demand for private housing

The number of approved applications under the Nunavut Down-payment Assistance Program (NDAP) varied between 23 (2011/12) and 57 (2016/17) over the past eight years³⁴. The fluctuation in numbers for Nunavut generally followed the fluctuations in the Qikiqtaaluk. There was a sharp decline in applications in all regions in 2017/18.

Chart 23 – 2010/11-2017/18 Approved NDAP Units for Nunavut and Regions



Source: Nunavut Housing Corporation.

³⁴ All applicants that meet the NDAP criteria are approved.

Housing availability by housing type

Housing in Nunavut is primarily social housing that occupants rent; only a limited number of households own their own dwelling, and that number is declining.

In 2006, approximately 1785 (22.7%) of private dwellings in Nunavut were owned. Qikiqtaaluk had the highest number of owned dwellings at 910, the Kitikmeot had the lowest number at 320, and the Kivalliq had 550 owned dwellings.

By 2016, number of owned private dwellings in the territory had declined to 1960 (20.0%), with the sharpest decline occurring in the Kitikmeot, from 320 in 2006 to 310 in 2016. In 2016, the Kivalliq had 585 owned dwellings, and the Qikiqtaaluk had 1065.

Table 6 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Private Households by Tenure for Nunavut and Regions

Year	Private Households by Tenure	Nunavut	Qikiqtaaluk	Kivalliq	Kitikmeot
2006	Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	7,855	4,405	2,080	1,370
	Number of owned dwellings	1,785	910	550	320
	Number of rented dwellings	6,065	3,495	1,525	1,050
2011	Total – Private Households by Tenure	8,665	4,890	2,230	1,540
	Owner	1,815	965	525	330
	Renter	6,845	3,925	1,710	1,210
2016	Total – Private Households by Tenure	9,820	5,525	2,635	1,660
	Owner	1,960	1,065	585	310
	Renter	7,860	4,465	2,045	1,350

Source: Statistics Canada.

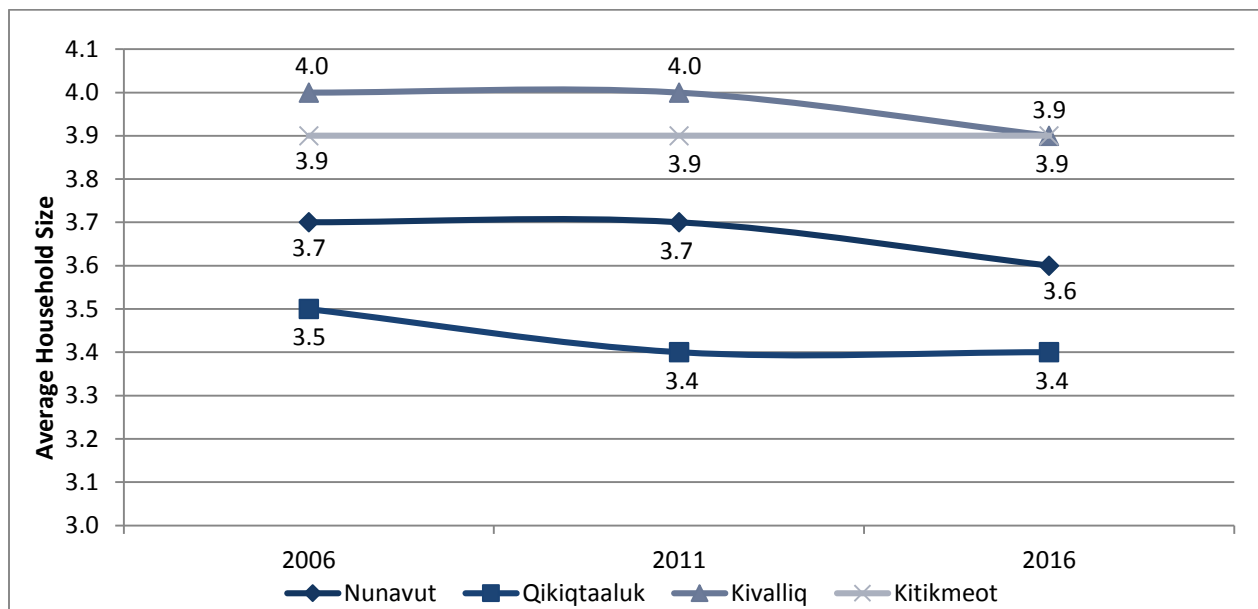
Housing Condition

Crowded households

Overcrowding is an issue in Nunavut and relates to both the size of households and the size of dwellings.

The average household size declined slightly in Nunavut between 2006 and 2016 (from 3.7 to 3.6), due to slight declines in household size in both the Kivalliq and the Qikiqtaaluk. The average household size in the Kitikmeot stayed at 3.9 persons between 2006 and 2016.

Chart 24 – 2006, 2011³⁵ and 2016 Average Household Size for Nunavut and Regions



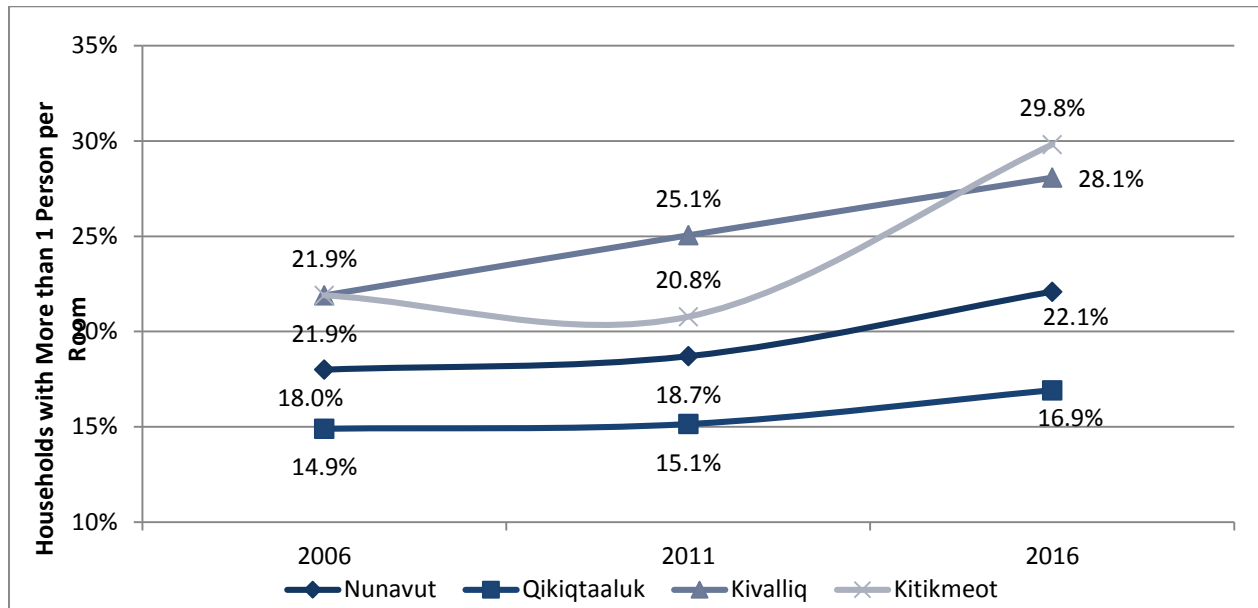
Source: Statistics Canada.

³⁵ Referred to as “Average number of persons in private households” in 2011.

More than 1 person per room in a household is considered crowded. Crowding increased in Nunavut houses between 2006 and 2016 in all regions.

The highest levels of crowding are in the Kitikmeot (29.8% of households in 2016) and the Kivalliq (28.1% of households in 2016).

Chart 25 – 2006³⁶, 2011 and 2016 Households with More than 1 Person per Room³⁷ for Nunavut and Regions



Source: Statistics Canada.

³⁶ Referred to as "Dwellings with more than one person per room - as a % of total occupied private dwellings" in 2006.

³⁷ Definitions: "Persons per room - Refers to an indicator of the level of crowding in a private dwelling. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons in the household by the number of rooms in the dwelling."

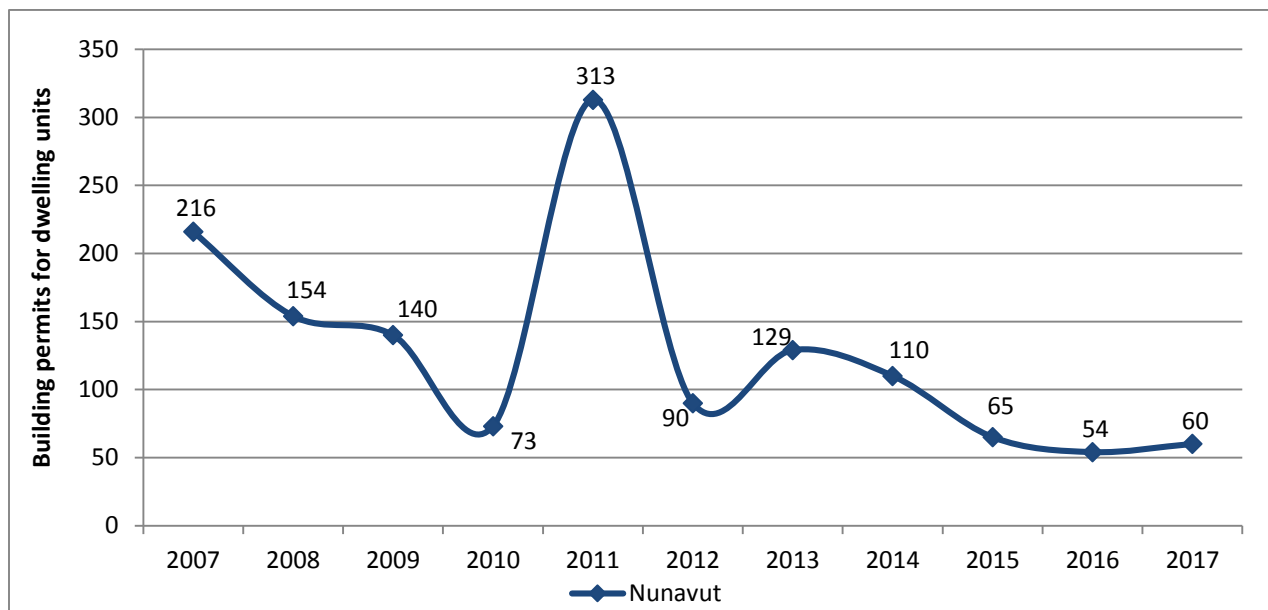
"Rooms - Refers to enclosed areas within a private dwelling which are finished and suitable for year-round living. The number of rooms of a private dwelling includes kitchens, bedrooms and finished rooms in the attic or basement. The number of rooms of a private dwelling excludes bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes. Partially divided rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining-room and living-room arrangements)."

Housing Construction

New dwelling units

The number of dwelling units in Nunavut increased from 7,855 to 9,820 (1,955 additional units) between 2006 and 2016 (see Table 6 for details). Chart 26 shows the number of building permits issued each year from 2007-2017 and shows that a peak in building was in 2011 (at 313). Construction of new units was least in 2015 (65), 2016 (54) and 2017 (60).

Chart 26 – 2007-2017 Building Permits for Dwelling Units for Nunavut



Source: Statistics Canada.

Economic Activity

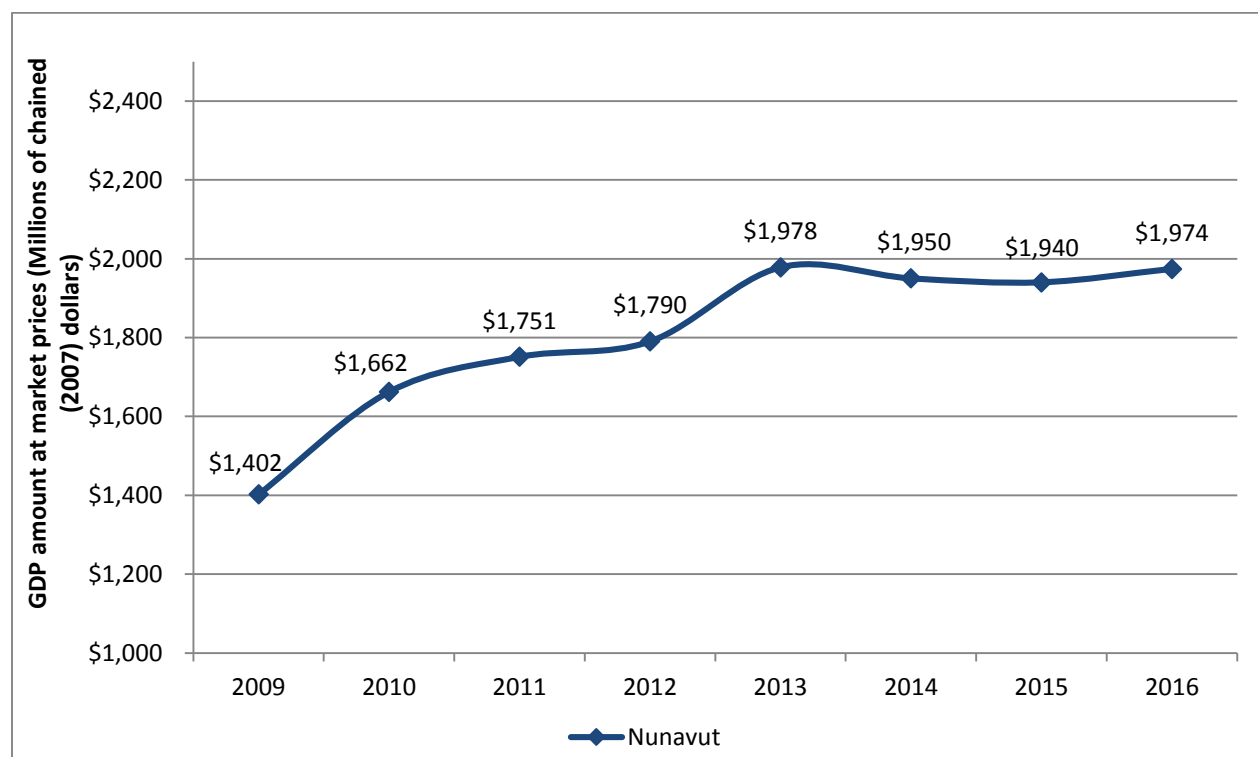
Gross Domestic Product

Real GDP Expenditure Account

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) provides a report card of the economy for Nunavut. The level of GDP indicates the size of the economy while changes in GDP from one period to the next indicate whether the economy is contracting or expanding. The GDP expenditure account is an aggregate number produced from summing the expenditures or final purchases for goods and services of households, government, non-profit institutions, businesses, investments and exports minus imports³⁸.

As shown in Chart 27, the GDP for Nunavut grew from 2009-2013 but declined for the next two years (2014, 2015) and grew in 2016.

Chart 27 – 2009-2016 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Amount at Market Prices for Nunavut



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

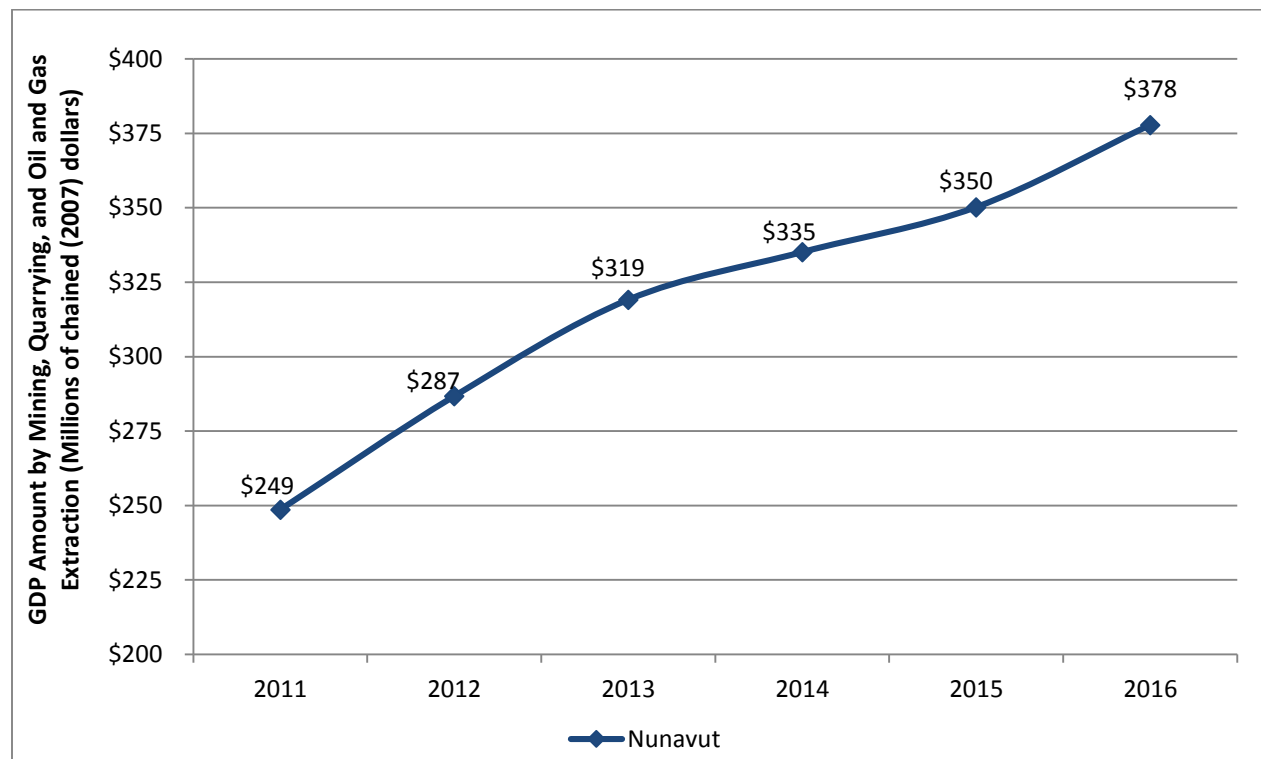
³⁸ <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/nea/list/gdp>

Real GDP amount by industry sector

The contribution of the mining sector to GDP from 2011 to 2016 is shown in Chart 28. This chart shows the economic activities associated with mining, energy exploration and development in Nunavut.

Economic activity in the mining sector grew each year from 2011 to 2016. The mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction category is the sum of data for three sub-categories: metal ore mining, non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying and support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction. All mining activity in Nunavut is related to metal ore mining or support activities for mining; GDP for non-metallic mining and quarrying in Nunavut from 2011 to 2016 was zero. Metal ore mining accounts for the bulk of GDP for the mining sector and its contribution is growing. The contribution of support activities for mining to the sector declined from 20.5% to 10.8% between 2011 and 2016.

Chart 28 – 2011-2016 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Amount by Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction for Nunavut



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

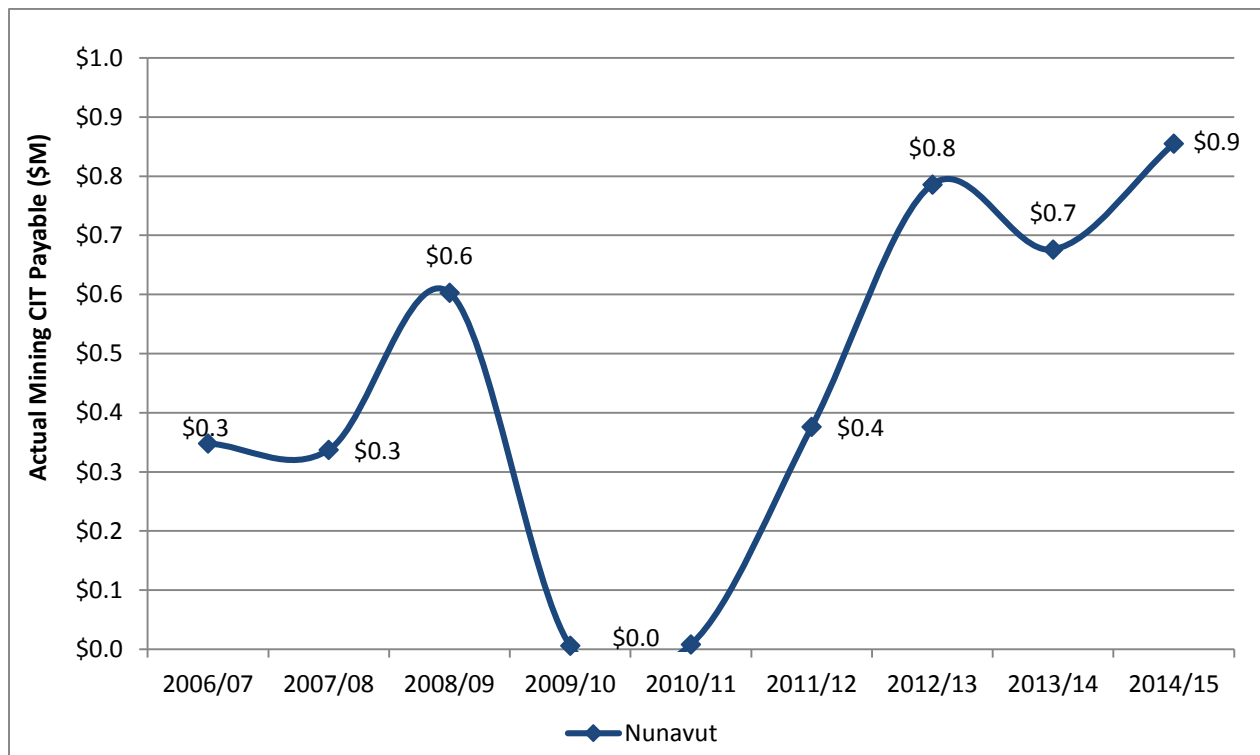
Taxes

Total taxes to Government of Nunavut for mining sector

The taxes paid to the Government of Nunavut by the mining sector are shown in Chart 29. This data for Corporate Income Tax (CIT) comes from the Department of Finance Mining Forecast Model.

The total taxes paid by mining companies to the Government of Nunavut during the 2006/7 to 2014/15 period vary from zero for 2009/10 and 10/11 to \$900,000 in 2014/15.

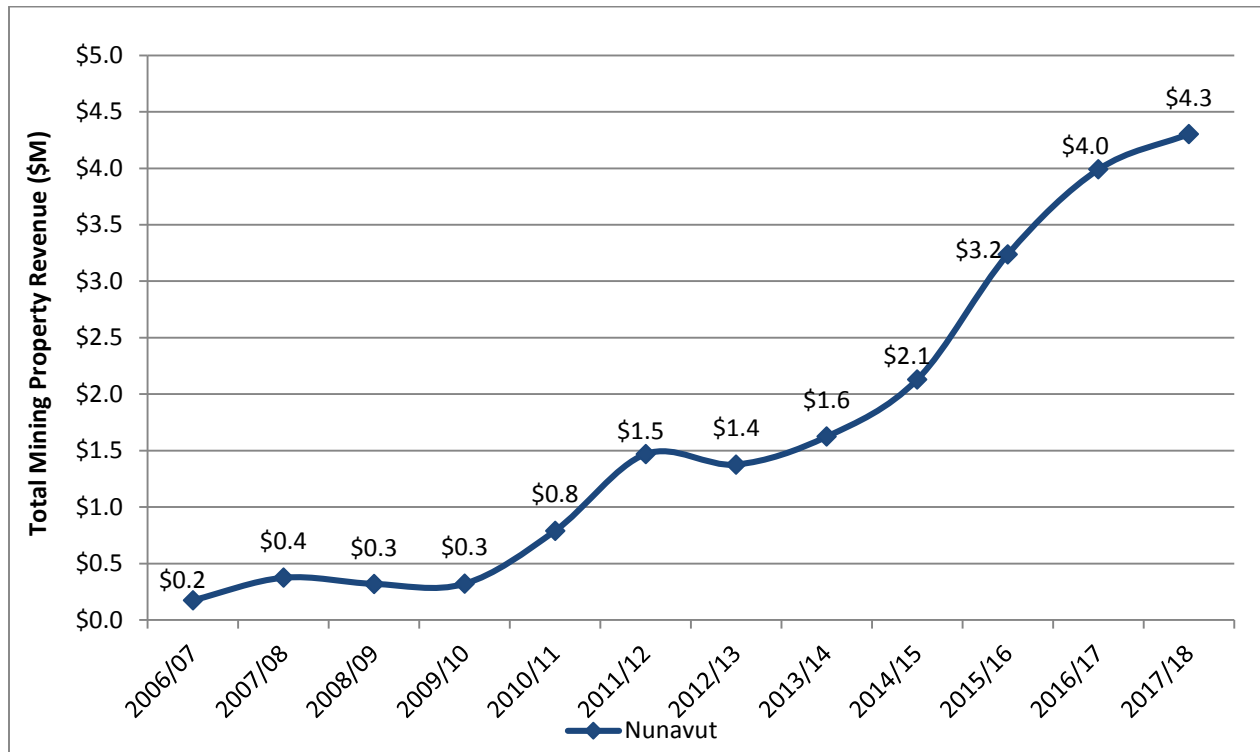
Chart 29 – 2006/07-2014/15 Actual Mining CIT Payable (\$M) for Nunavut



Source: Government of Nunavut, Department of Finance.

As seen from Chart 30, mining property revenue increased significantly in the past five years from \$0.3 million in 2009/10 to \$4.3 million in 2017/18. Total mining property revenue is provided by the Government of Nunavut Department of Finance.

Chart 30 – 2006/07-2017/18 Total Mining Property Revenue (\$M) for Nunavut



Source: Government of Nunavut, Department of Finance.

Business Development

NNI-registered businesses³⁹

No time series data is available to present for the number of businesses in Nunavut. What follows below is a short description about NNI as a possible source for business registrations and whether NNI data is used in project monitoring.

NNI registration is not mandatory, and the database includes businesses with the potential to work with the Government of Nunavut. Businesses operating in the mining sector wouldn't necessarily work with the Government of Nunavut and so would not benefit from being on the NNI list. Also, the NNI data cannot be used to show trends, because it does not compile data from year-to-year. It is updated daily but there is no means of collecting annual data (e.g. count on March 31 each year to give an annual count).

Project monitoring reports for the four projects available for 2017 (Baffinland, Doris North and combined Meadowbank/Meliadine) do not provide the number of firms contracted that are registered with NNI⁴⁰.

IFR-registered businesses⁴¹

Annual data from Inuit Firm Registry (IFR) is not available and therefore not included in this report. What follows is a short description about the IFR and the monitoring and reporting done by projects in relation to Inuit firms.

The IFR is not updated regularly and has inaccuracies. The IFR may contain outdated data (e.g. list firms that are no longer in business) and it may not include all firms who meet their criteria. Although it is beneficial to sign on to IFR, registration is not mandatory. Also, the IFR data cannot be used to look at Inuit business trends over time. In order to present annual data from IFR in the territorial monitoring report, a data collection method is needed that shows numbers from year-to-year (e.g. number of businesses in the IFR on March 31 of each year would give an annual counts).

Three 2017 project monitoring reports were reviewed for this report (Mary River, Hope Bay and combined Meadowbank/Meliadine)⁴². Only the Baffinland Report for the Mary River project provided data relevant to IFR, as it reports on the number of contracts awarded to Inuit owned businesses. Specifically, it reports⁴³:

³⁹ NNI-registered businesses require firms are owned and operated by Nunavummiut (Nunavut residents). Inuit Firms are eligible to register as Nunavut Businesses with NNI.

⁴⁰ TMAC intends to report number of contracts awarded to Nunavut Businesses, according to its 2017 Hope Bay Socio-Economic Monitoring Program (published March 2018), but data was not available as of October 2018 for Hope Bay monitoring.

⁴¹ "Inuit Firm" means an entity which complies with the legal requirements to carry on business in the Nunavut Settlement Area, and which is: a) a limited company with at least 51% of the company's voting shares beneficially owned by Inuit, or b) a cooperative controlled by Inuit, or c) an Inuk sole proprietorship or partnership (Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated).

⁴² Data for Hope Bay was not available – see footnote above.

⁴³ See page 48, Appendix F of Baffinland 2017 Socio-Economic Monitoring Report for the Mary River Project

- the total number of contracts with Inuit-Owned Businesses and Joint Ventures (JVs), - in 2017 there were 18, and
- the number of contracts with Inuit-Owned Businesses and JVs in the Local Study Area (LSA) – in 2017 there were 18.

Procurement

Consolidated Nunavummiut firm contract procurement (\$)

The intent of this indicator is to provide a consolidated amount of procurement from Nunavummiut firms reported by mining projects. However, it was not possible to provide a consolidated number because the indicators and metrics used by different projects are inconsistent. The procurement metrics and data reported by each mining company in their 2017 socio-economic monitoring reports follow.

- Agnico Eagle reports on contract expenditures for Nunavut – based on the combined expenditures for its three developments (Meadowbank, Whale Tail Pit and Meliadine).⁴⁴ In 2017 Agnico Eagle reported total contract expenditures of \$511 million.
- Baffinland did not report on procurement from Nunavut Businesses for the Mary River project.
- TMAC (Hope Bay) intends to report total value of contracts awarded to Nunavut Business⁴⁵, but 2017 data was not available as of October 2018.

Consolidated Registered Inuit firms contract procurement (\$)

This indicator is intended to provide a consolidated amount of procurement by mining companies from Inuit-Owned firms, based on monitoring reports filed by mining companies. Although all three companies (Agnico Eagle, Baffinland and TMAC) report on expenditures for Inuit firms, their 2017 data was not comparable and could not be consolidated.

- Agnico Eagle reports total amount of contract expenditures on NTI registered businesses. In 2017, total contract expenditures on NTI registered businesses were \$408 million.
- Baffinland reports the value of procurement with Inuit Owned Businesses and Inuit Joint Ventures. In 2017 these were reported to be \$387.2 Million.
- TMAC proposes to report value of contracts awarded to all Inuit firms in Kitikmeot including Kitikmeot Qualified Businesses (KQB) and other

⁴⁴ Agnico Eagle reporting for its three developments was combined as of 2017, but charts separate procurement expenditures for Meliadine vs Meadowbank (Meadowbank included Whale tail pit). Meadowbank reporting starts in 2011 and Meliadine in 2015.

⁴⁵ TMAC, March 2018. Hope Bay Socio-Economic Monitoring Program.

Kitikmeot based businesses (not KQB). Data from Hope Bay monitoring report for 2017 were not available in October 2017.

Consolidated Nunavummiut firm contract procurement (#)

This indicator is intended to provide the total number of contracts awarded to Nunavummiut firms by mining companies, based on annual project monitoring reports. As described under the NNI registered businesses indicator above, none of the mining companies currently report on the number of contracts awarded to Nunavummiut firms.

Consolidated Registered Inuit firms contract procurement (#)

This indicator is intended to provide the number of Inuit firms awarded contracts by mining companies, based on annual project monitoring reports. As described under the IFR Registered Businesses Indicator above, one company currently reports the number of contracts it awards to Inuit-Owned businesses (Baffinland) but it is not clear whether these Inuit-Owned firms are registered with IFR or not.

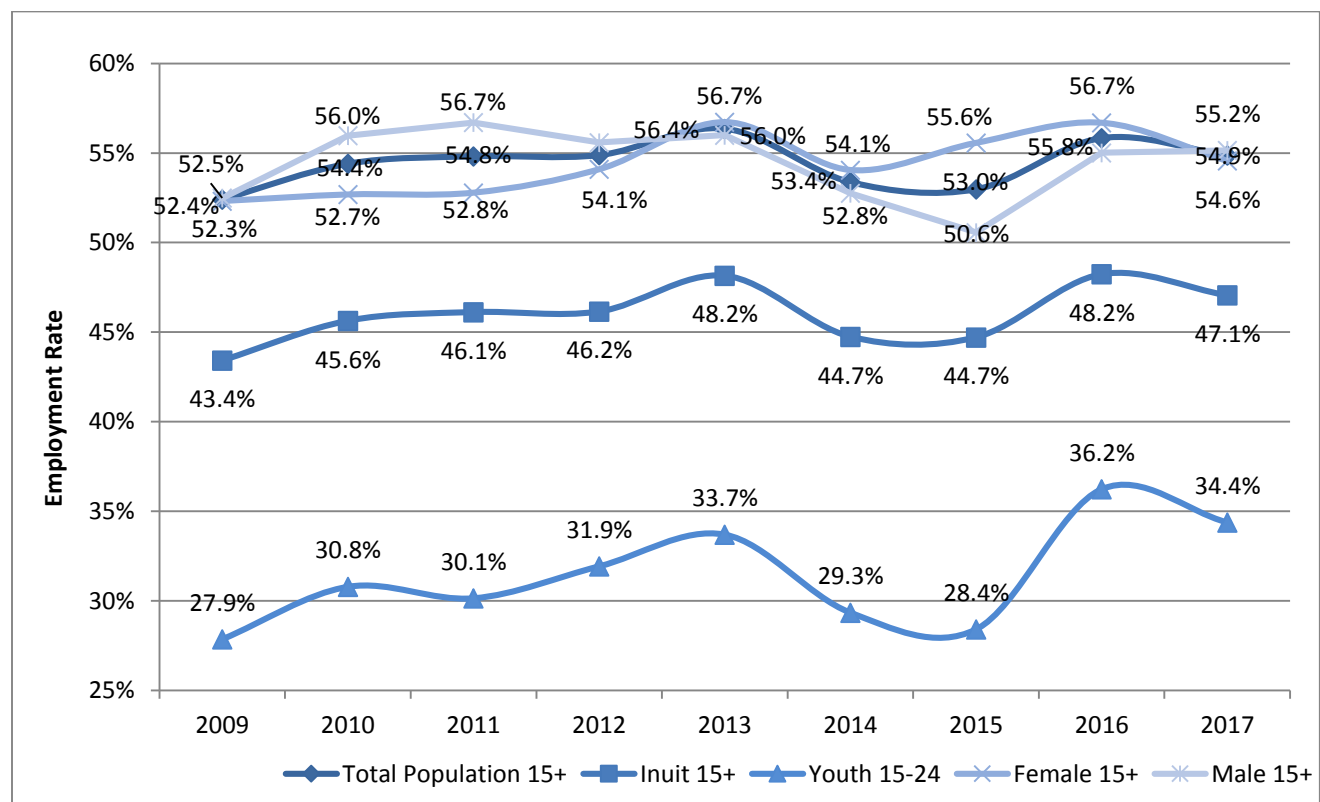
Employment, Skills & Income

Employment

Chart 31 shows that in 2016, the employment rate for Nunavut – that is the number of workers as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and older—was 55.8%, the second lowest in Canada (Newfoundland and Labrador was lowest)⁴⁶.

Between 2009 and 2017, the employment rate of Nunavut's total population varied between 52.3% (2009) and 56.0% (2013), with men having a slightly higher employment rate than women, although the employment rate of women was within 4% of that for men. The employment rate for Inuit and youth are significantly lower than for the total population. In 2017 for example, the employment rate for the total population was 54.6% whereas it was 47.1% for Inuit and 34.4% for youth (age 15-24).

Chart 31 – 2009-2017 Employment Rates of Select Population Groups for Nunavut⁴⁷



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

⁴⁶ Employment data for Nunavut residents over 15 is collected annually and reported by the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

⁴⁷ "Nunavut data covers 19 communities, representing 92% of all Nunavut residents aged 15 years and over."

Employment rates by region are collected and reported every five years by Statistics Canada.

The Qikiqtaaluk has consistently had the highest employment rate for the total population, females and males and the highest or second highest rate of employment of Inuit.

Table 7 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Employment Rate of Select Population Groups for Regions

Year	Select Population Groups	Qikiqtaaluk	Kivalliq	Kitikmeot
2006	Total Population 15+	58.4%	52.0%	50.3%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	48.1%	46.7%	45.6%
	Female 15+	57.7%	52.2%	48.8%
	Male 15+	59.0%	51.7%	52.3%
2011	Total Population 15+	55.0%	50.3%	46.0%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	44.2%	45.3%	39.9%
	Female 15+	55.1%	49.6%	45.3%
	Male 15+	55.0%	50.9%	46.6%
2016	Total Population 15+	57.2%	50.5%	47.5%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	46.7%	45.9%	42.2%
	Female 15+	57.6%	51.6%	49.2%
	Male 15+	56.9%	49.2%	45.9%

Source: Statistics Canada.

Total employment by industry

Table 8 shows that Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, Mining and Quarrying have increased from 0.6% of employment in all industries in 2009 to 3.4% in 2017. This proportion is lower than in 2012 when it represented 4.2% of employment in all industries.

Table 8 – 2009-2017 Employment by Industry for Nunavut

Year	Total Employment		Fishing, Hunting, Trapping, Mining and Quarrying		Construction		Retail and Wholesale Trade		Transportation and Warehousing		Accommodation and Food Services		Government and Education		Other Industries	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2009	10,708	100.0	67	0.6	575	5.4	1,258	11.8	600	5.6	325	3.0	5,583	52.1	1,983	18.5
2010	11,400	100.0	392	3.4	692	6.1	1,575	13.8	600	5.3	292	2.6	5,417	47.5	2,267	19.9
2011	11,825	100.0	442	3.7	717	6.1	1,775	15.0	700	5.9	275	2.3	5,433	45.9	2,325	19.7
2012	12,067	100.0	508	4.2	667	5.5	1,833	15.2	892	7.4	333	2.8	5,733	47.5	2,100	17.4
2013	12,658	100.0	467	3.7	708	5.6	1,658	13.1	975	7.7	475	3.8	6,175	48.8	2,117	16.7
2014	12,392	100.0	300	2.4	633	5.1	1,450	11.7	592	4.8	458	3.7	6,592	53.2	2,267	18.3
2015	12,567	100.0	292	2.3	800	6.4	1,300	10.3	558	4.4	392	3.1	6,817	54.2	2,342	18.6
2016	13,517	100.0	450	3.3	800	5.9	1,408	10.4	783	5.8	417	3.1	6,950	51.4	2,600	19.2
2017	13,350	100.0	450	3.4	617	4.6	1,483	11.1	975	7.3	467	3.5	6,925	51.9	2,267	17.0

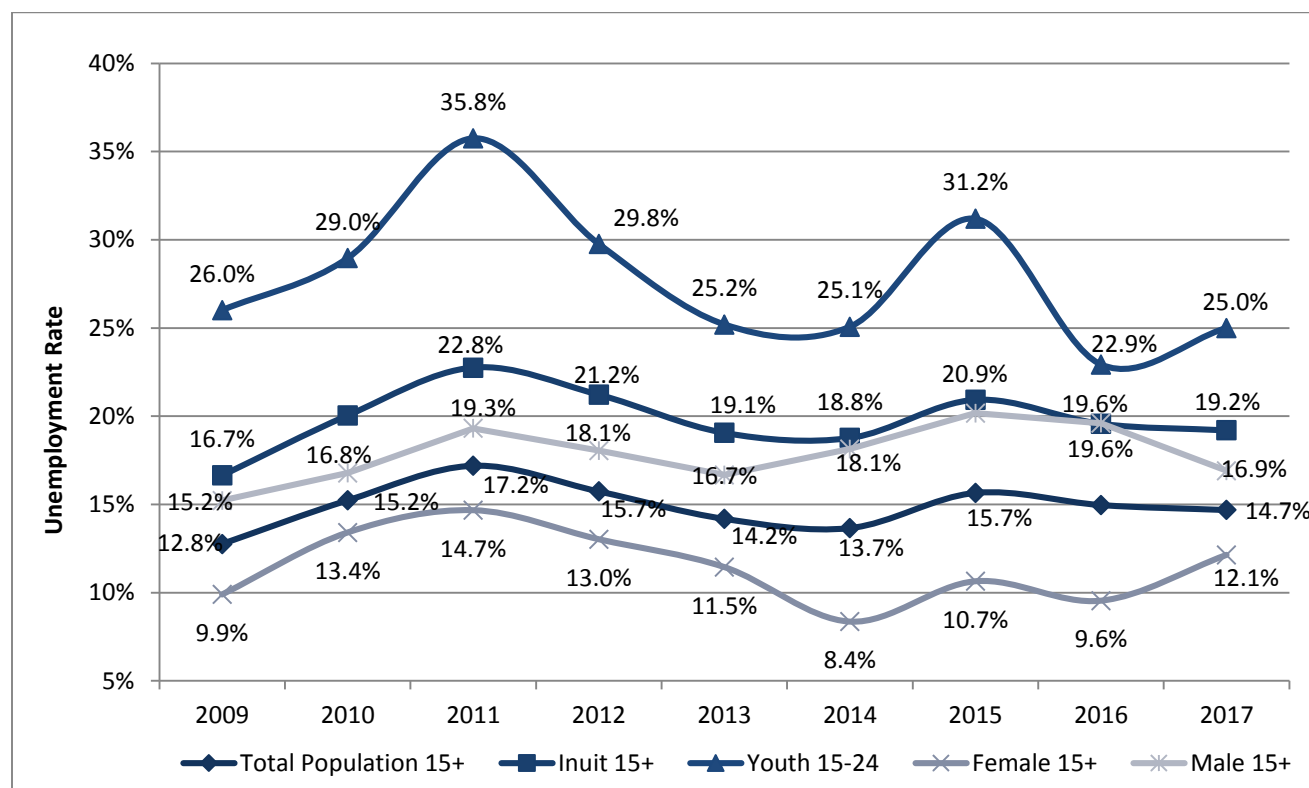
Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is the percentage of a particular group that are unemployed compared to the labour force⁴⁸ for that group.

Chart 32 shows the unemployment rates for Nunavut for adults, youth, Inuit, males and females. Unemployment rates are highest for youth and Inuit and lowest for females.

Chart 32 – 2009-2017 Unemployment Rates of Select Population Groups for Nunavut⁴⁹



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

⁴⁸ The labour force consists of persons who are employed or unemployed i.e. people who are working or are available to work. It does not include people unavailable to work including retirees, students, people uninterested or unable to work.

⁴⁹ "Nunavut data covers 19 communities, representing 92% of all Nunavut residents aged 15 years and over."

Unemployment rates in each region are shown below. The unemployment rate for the total population is lowest in Qikiqtaaluk (17.3% in 2016). The unemployment rate is higher in the Kivalliq (25.7% in 2016) and the Kitikmeot (27.8% in 2016). The unemployment rate increased in all regions between 2006 and 2016, particularly in the Kivalliq and Kitikmeot.

In the Kivalliq, the unemployment rate was 15.7% in 2006 and 25.7% in 2016. The highest unemployment rates in 2016 were for Inuit in the Kitikmeot (32.6%) and the Kivalliq (29.3%). The Inuit unemployment rate in the Qikiqtaaluk was 24.4% in 2016. The unemployment rate in 2016 for males in the Kivalliq and Kitikmeot also was higher than it was in the Qikiqtaaluk.

Table 9 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Unemployment Rate of Select Population Groups for Regions

Year	Select Population Groups	Qikiqtaaluk	Kivalliq	Kitikmeot
2006	Total Population 15+	14.0%	15.7%	20.2%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	19.7%	18.8%	23.5%
	Female 15+	11.7%	12.3%	17.6%
	Male 15+	16.0%	18.9%	22.4%
2011	Total Population 15+	14.7%	19.7%	25.1%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	20.8%	23.2%	29.9%
	Female 15+	12.3%	16.9%	22.1%
	Male 15+	16.8%	22.4%	27.8%
2016	Total Population 15+	17.3%	25.7%	27.8%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	24.4%	29.3%	32.6%
	Female 15+	14.7%	21.7%	23.5%
	Male 15+	19.7%	29.1%	32.2%

Source: Statistics Canada.

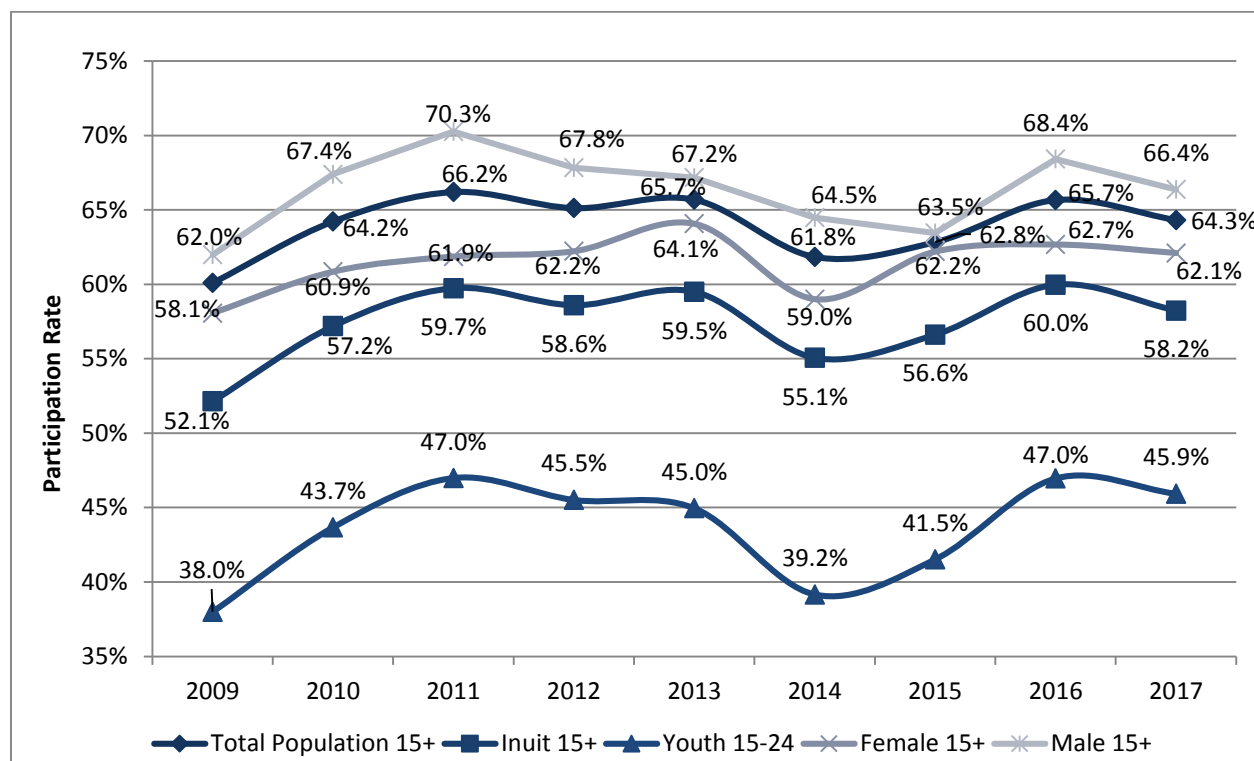
Labour Market Participation

Participation Rate

The participation rate is the proportion of the population currently employed or seeking employment (e.g. the sum of employment and unemployment compared to number of people over 15 years).

Labour participation rates are highest for males – peaking at 70.3% in 2011 - and lowest for youth (ranging between 38% in 2009 and 47% in 2016). Inuit participation rates are also low and ranged between 52.1% in 2009 and 60% in 2016.

Chart 33 – 2009-2017 Participation Rates of Select Population Groups for Nunavut⁵⁰



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

⁵⁰ "Nunavut data covers 19 communities, representing 92% of all Nunavut residents aged 15 years and over."

Table 10 shows that the participation rate is highest in the Qikiqtaaluk and increased from 67.9% in 2006 to 69.3% in 2016. The participation rate in the Kivalliq increased significantly between 2006 (61.7%) and 2016 (67.9%). In the Kitikmeot, the participation rate increased between 2006 (63.0%) and 2016 (66.0%).

The Inuit participation rate increased between 2006 and 2016 by 1.8% in the Qikiqtaaluk, 7.5% in the Kivalliq and 3.3% in the Kitikmeot.

Table 10 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Participation Rate of Select Population Groups for Regions

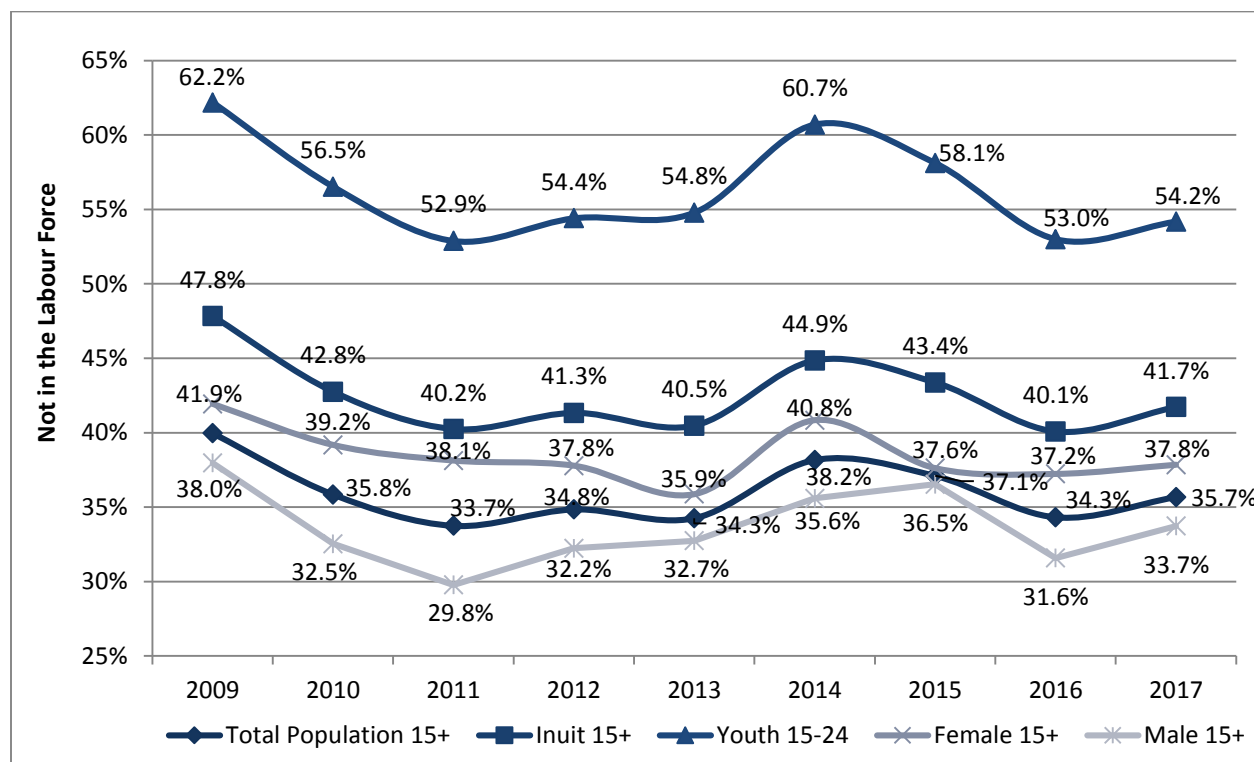
Year	Select Population Groups	Qikiqtaaluk	Kivalliq	Kitikmeot
2006	Total Population 15+	67.9%	61.7%	63.0%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	59.9%	57.5%	59.5%
	Female 15+	65.3%	59.5%	59.3%
	Male 15+	70.4%	63.7%	66.9%
2011	Total Population 15+	64.5%	62.8%	61.4%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	55.8%	58.9%	56.9%
	Female 15+	62.9%	59.7%	57.8%
	Male 15+	66.1%	65.7%	64.6%
2016	Total Population 15+	69.3%	67.9%	66.0%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	61.7%	65.0%	62.8%
	Female 15+	67.6%	66.2%	64.0%
	Male 15+	70.9%	69.6%	67.7%

Source: Statistics Canada.

Not in the Labour Force

The highest proportion of the Nunavut population not in the labour force is the youth (15-24 years) followed by the Inuit population. In 2016, 54.2% of the youth population and 41.7% of the Inuit population were not working or not looking for work.

Chart 34 – 2009-2017 Select Population Groups Not in the Labour Force for Nunavut⁵¹



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

⁵¹ "Nunavut data covers 19 communities, representing 92% of all Nunavut residents aged 15 years and over."

The proportion of the Inuit population that was not in the labour force dropped significantly between 2011 and 2016 in all regions. In the Kivalliq it dropped the most, from 41.1% in 2011 to 34.9% in 2016. In Qikiqtaaluk, it dropped from 44.1% (2011) to 38.3% (2016) and in the Kitikmeot it dropped from 43.1% (2011) to 37.2% (2016).

Also, the proportion of females not in the labour force dropped between 2011 and 2016, especially in the Kivalliq (from 40.5% to 33.8%) and Kitikmeot (from 42.2% to 36.0%).

Table 11 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Select Population Groups Not in the Labour Force for Regions

Year	Select Population Groups	Qikiqtaaluk	Kivalliq	Kitikmeot
2006	Total Population 15+	32.1%	38.3%	37.1%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	40.1%	42.5%	40.5%
	Female 15+	34.7%	40.5%	41.0%
	Male 15+	29.6%	36.5%	33.3%
2011	Total Population 15+	35.5%	37.3%	38.6%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	44.1%	41.1%	43.1%
	Female 15+	37.1%	40.3%	42.2%
	Male 15+	34.0%	34.5%	35.2%
2016	Total Population 15+	30.8%	32.2%	34.0%
	Aboriginal Identity 15+	38.3%	34.9%	37.2%
	Female 15+	32.4%	33.8%	36.0%
	Male 15+	29.1%	30.5%	32.0%

Source: Statistics Canada.

Skills

Employment opportunities for local workers are directly linked to the level of labour skills in the local workforce. Information about labour skills of Inuit and Nunavummiut is essential for predicting the impacts and benefits of mining developments. However, regional and territorial data on labour skills is very limited. As a result, mining companies may use educational attainment data as a proxy for labour skill data. They may also occasionally do a labour force survey of potential workers in local communities as part of the planning and impact assessment process.

Alternatively, during socio-economic monitoring of project implementation, mining companies report on skill level of employees (Agnico Eagle, TMAC), training provided to Inuit employees (Baffinland, Agnico Eagle, TMAC), and training provided to Inuit contractors (Baffinland). Neither approach – using education attainment data or reporting on skill levels of employees – provides an accurate and realistic picture of labour skills at the regional and territorial levels. A regular Nunavut labour skill survey needs to be done in order to determine employment impacts and to maximize the job opportunities from mining developments.

For this report, education attainment data was used as a proxy for labour skills and the following four categories were used:⁵²

Skill Level A – occupations usually require university education;

Skill Level B – occupations usually require college education or apprenticeship training;

Skill Level C – occupations usually require secondary school and/or occupation specific training; and

Skill Level D – on the job training is usually provided for these occupations (e.g. high school not required).

⁵² These are the same categories TMAC used for its analysis of the labour force for the Doris North Project (ERM Labour Market Analysis for the Doris North Project, March 2016.)

Table 13 presents the education attainment data for 2006, 2011 and 2016 for these four skill level categories.

In 2016, 50.7% of Nunavummiut and 61.4% of Inuit were in the lowest skill level (category D – no education certificate).

Category B skills (college education or apprenticeship training) are particularly important for mining, and the percentage of both the Inuit and total population with these skills is increasing. In 2016, 22.6% of the total population and 21.4% of the Inuit population had Category B skills.

Table 12 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Skill Level for Nunavut and Regions⁵³

Year	Skill Level	Nunavut		Qikiqtaaluk	Kivalliq	Kitikmeot
		Total	Inuit	Total	Total	Total
2006	Category D	57.3%	68.7%	52.3%	64.6%	61.4%
	Category C	10.9%	9.6%	12.4%	10.1%	7.7%
	Category B	21.1%	18.8%	22.3%	17.1%	23.3%
	Category A	10.7%	2.9%	12.9%	8.3%	7.4%
2011	Category D	55.9%	67.4%	51.6%	60.9%	61.7%
	Category C	13.3%	12.5%	14.6%	12.8%	10.3%
	Category B	20.2%	18.3%	21.0%	18.7%	20.1%
	Category A	10.5%	1.8%	12.9%	7.6%	8.0%
2016	Category D	50.7%	61.4%	46.0%	56.2%	56.2%
	Category C	15.1%	14.9%	16.3%	15.3%	11.2%
	Category B	22.6%	21.4%	23.1%	20.7%	24.4%
	Category A	11.5%	2.4%	14.7%	7.8%	8.0%

Source: Statistics Canada.

⁵³ The same data presented under the education VSEC in Table 5 is presented in Table 12, but in Table 12 the education attainment data has been grouped into four skill categories as follows:

Category A = university certificate, diploma, degree;

Category B = College, CEGEP, or other non-university certificate or diploma or degree plus Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma

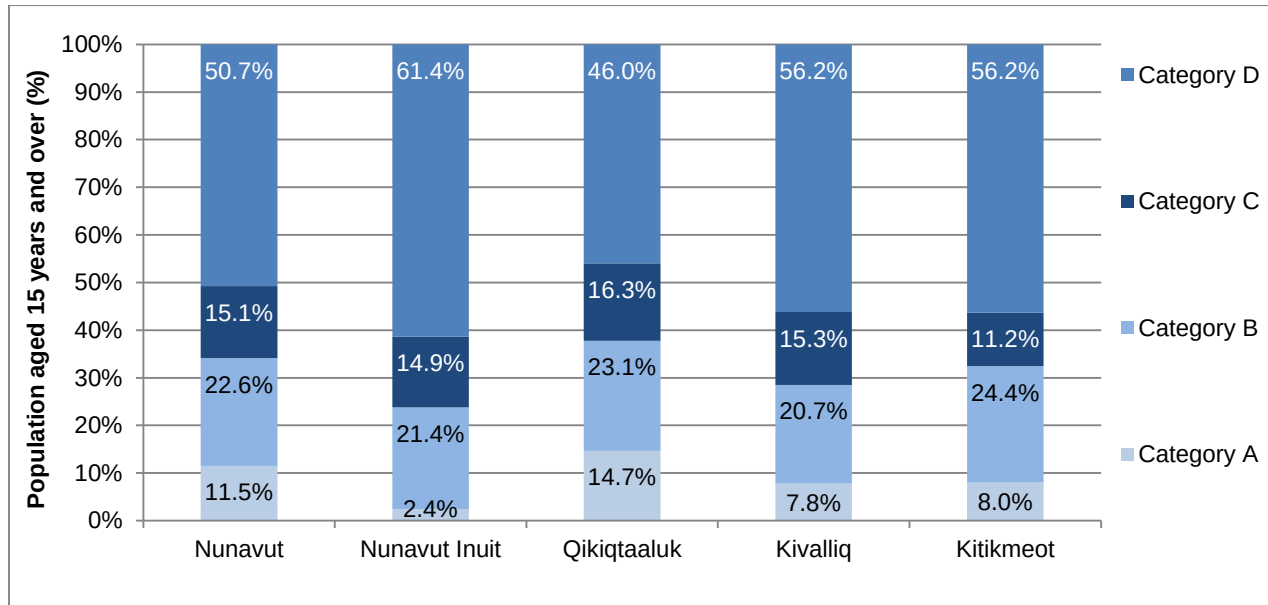
Category C = Secondary school diploma or equivalent

Category D = no certificate, diploma or degree

In 2016, the regions with the highest proportion of the population with Category B skills (completion of college or apprenticeship training) were the Kitikmeot (24.4%) and the Qikiqtaaluk (23.1%).

The proportion of the Inuit population with Category B skills (21.4% in 2016) is close to the proportion for the total population (22.6% in 2016).

Chart 35 – 2016 Skill Level for Nunavut and Regions



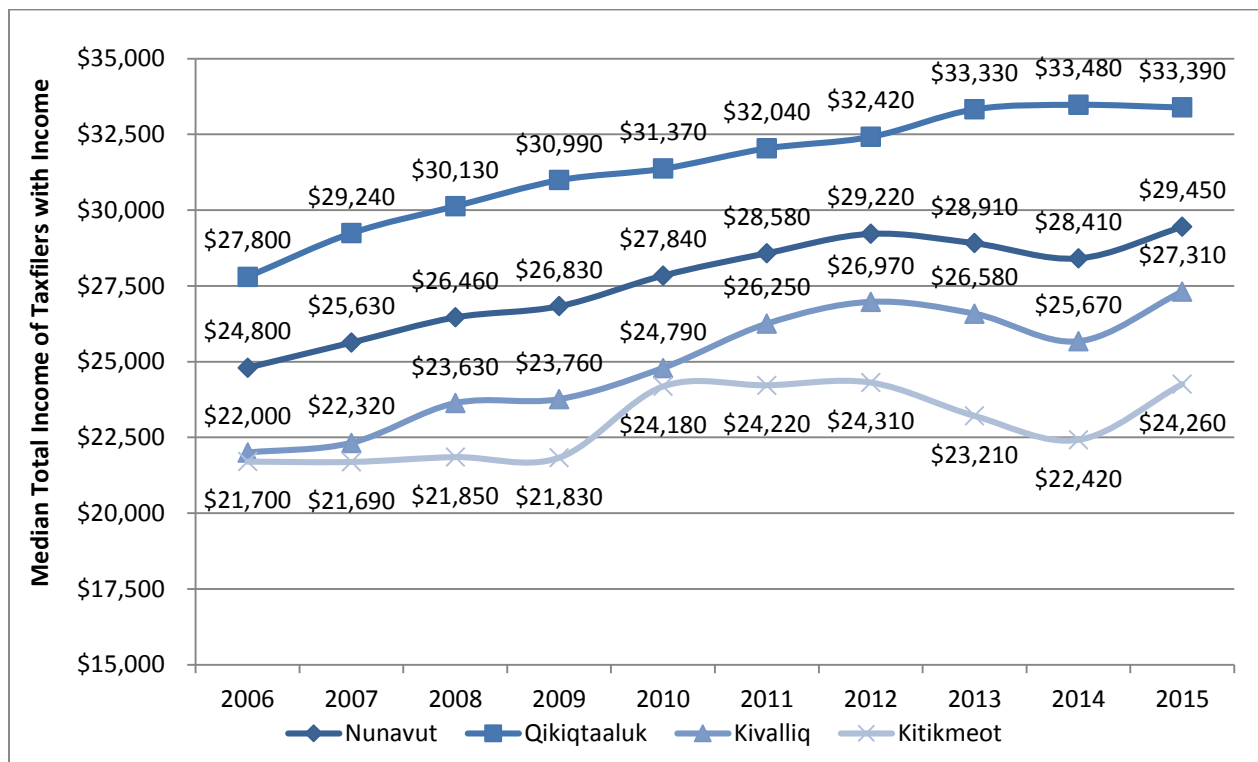
Source: Statistics Canada.

Income

Total population income level

Incomes increased in all regions between 2006 and 2015. Incomes in the Qikiqtaaluk increased each year, but not in the other two regions. Both the Kitikmeot and Kivalliq experienced a dip in incomes between 2012 and 2014, and the Kitikmeot also had virtually no increase in median income between 2006 and 2009.

Chart 36 – 2006-2015 Median Total Income of Tax filers⁵⁴ with Income for Nunavut and Regions

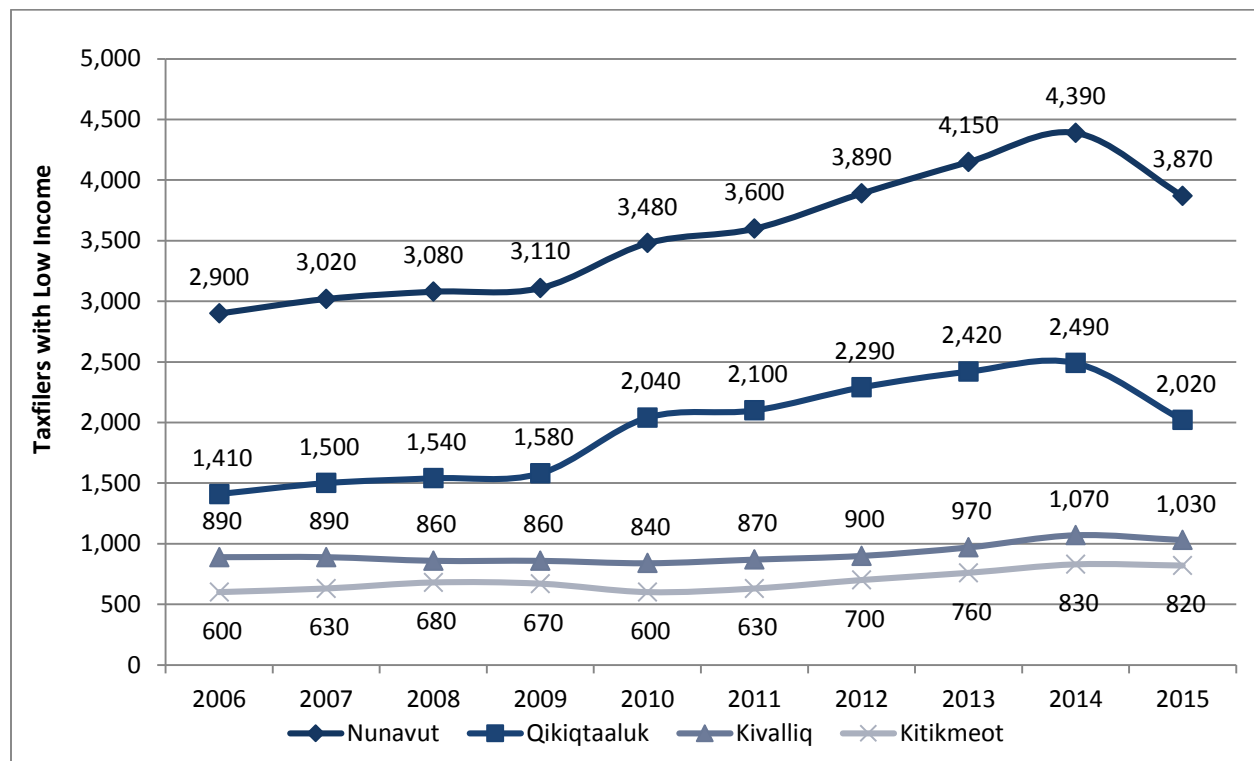


Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

⁵⁴ The median total income of tax filers is the middle point of income reported by tax filers – half the reported income is less and half more than the median income. Not all people earning an income file taxes. The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics estimates that about 80% of people earning an income file their taxes (Source is Nunavut Bureau of Statistics comments in the notes of 2018 Kitikmeot SEMC in Appendix of this report). Thus, the median income data presented in Chart 36 represents a percentage of the 80% of income earners who file taxes.

The number of tax filers with low income increased between 2006 and 2014 in all regions. However, in 2015 the number of low income tax filers declined.

Chart 37 – 2006-2015 Tax filers with Low Income for Nunavut and Regions

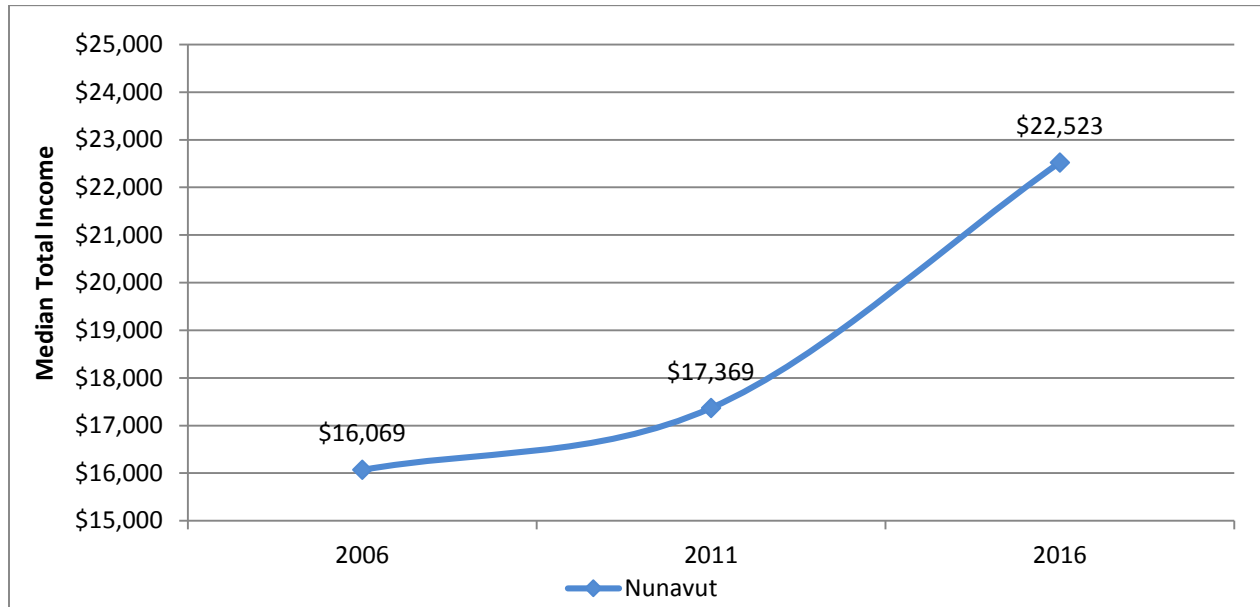


Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Inuit income level

The median total income level for Inuit increased between 2006 and 2016, especially between 2011 and 2016. However, in comparison to the median total income for all Nunavut tax filers shown in Chart 36, the median income of Inuit is over \$8000 less for the two years with comparable data (2006 and 2011).

Chart 38 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Median Total Income for Inuit⁵⁵ of Nunavut



Source: Statistics Canada.

⁵⁵ Data presented for 2011 and 2016 is for Inuit only, while 2006 is for "Total Aboriginal identity population". Although Inuit represented 98.9% of the "Total Aboriginal identity population" in 2006, data should be used with caution because it is not directly comparable to 2011 and 2016.

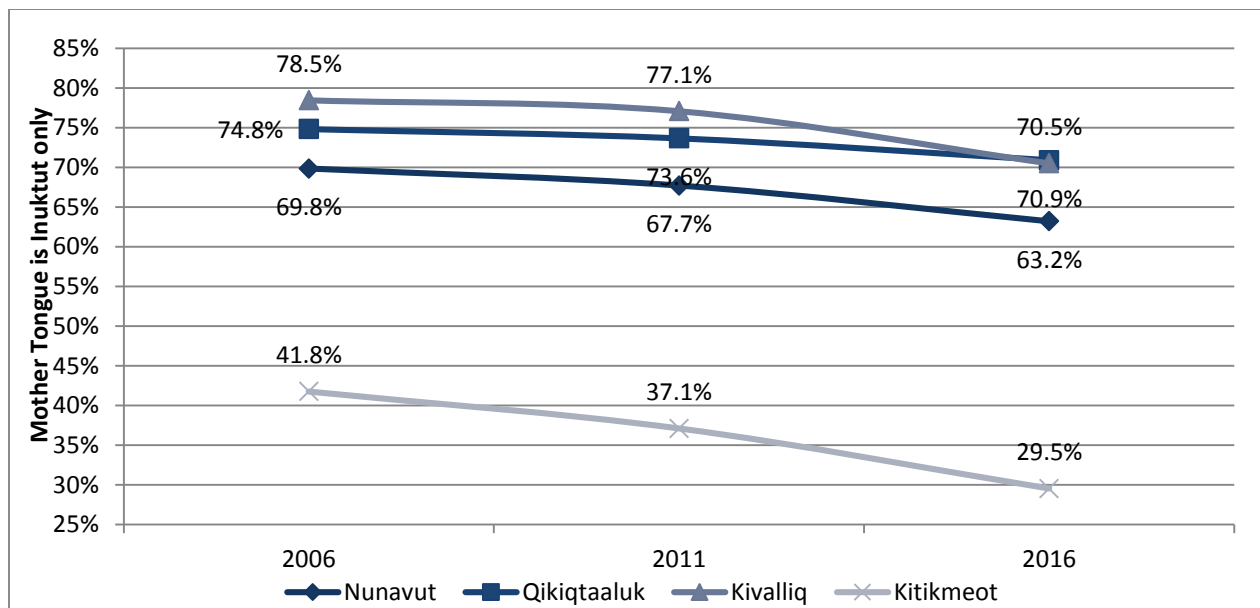
Inuit Languages

Inuktitut

Mother Tongue is Inuktitut only

Use of Inuktitut, or Inuit languages, are declining across Nunavut, particularly the Inuinnaqtun dialect spoken in the Kitikmeot. Over 70% of peoples' mother tongue is still Inuktitut except for the Kitikmeot where Inuit languages as a mother tongue dropped from 41.8% to 29.5% between 2006 and 2016. The Inuinnaqtun dialect as a mother tongue has declined sharply in the Kitikmeot; in 2016 only 7.4% of the population in Kitikmeot reported Inuinnaqtun as their mother tongue whereas 65.7% reported English only as their mother tongue.

Chart 39 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Mother Tongue is Inuktitut only for Nunavut and Regions



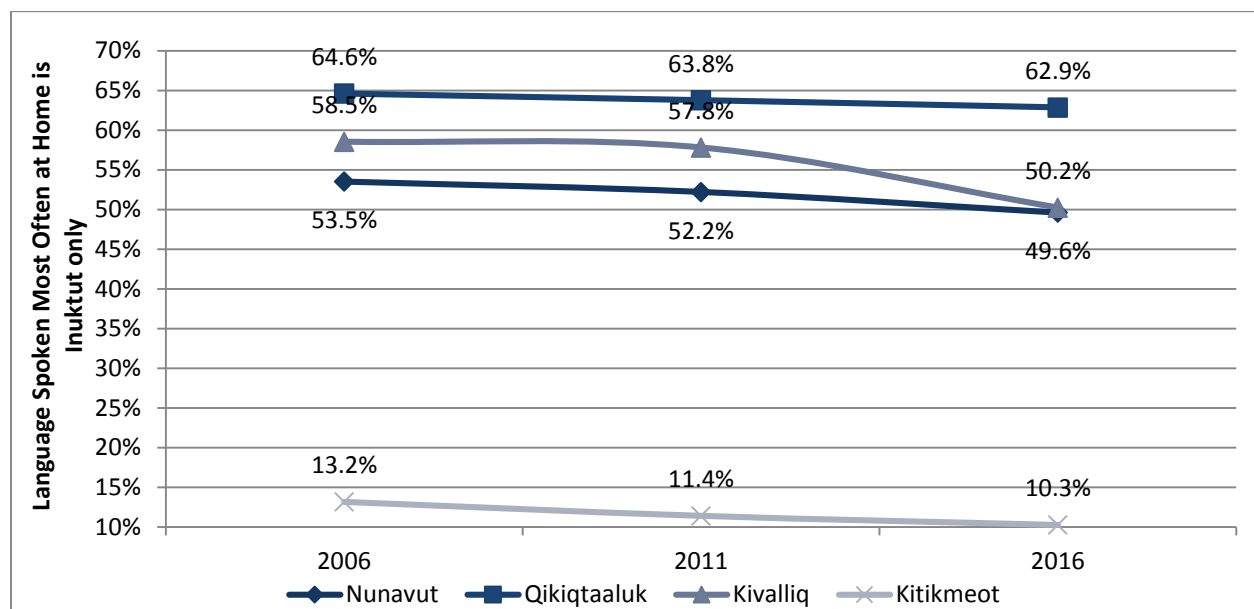
Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Language Spoken Most Often at Home is Inuktitut only

Between 2006 and 2016, speaking only the Inuktitut language at home declined in Nunavut by almost 4% with the greatest decline happening in the Kivalliq (8.3% drop).

In the Kitikmeot, the decline in speaking only Inuktitut at home was 2.9% while in the Qikiqtaaluk the decline was 1.6%.

Chart 40 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Language Spoken Most Often at Home is Inuktitut only for Nunavut and Regions

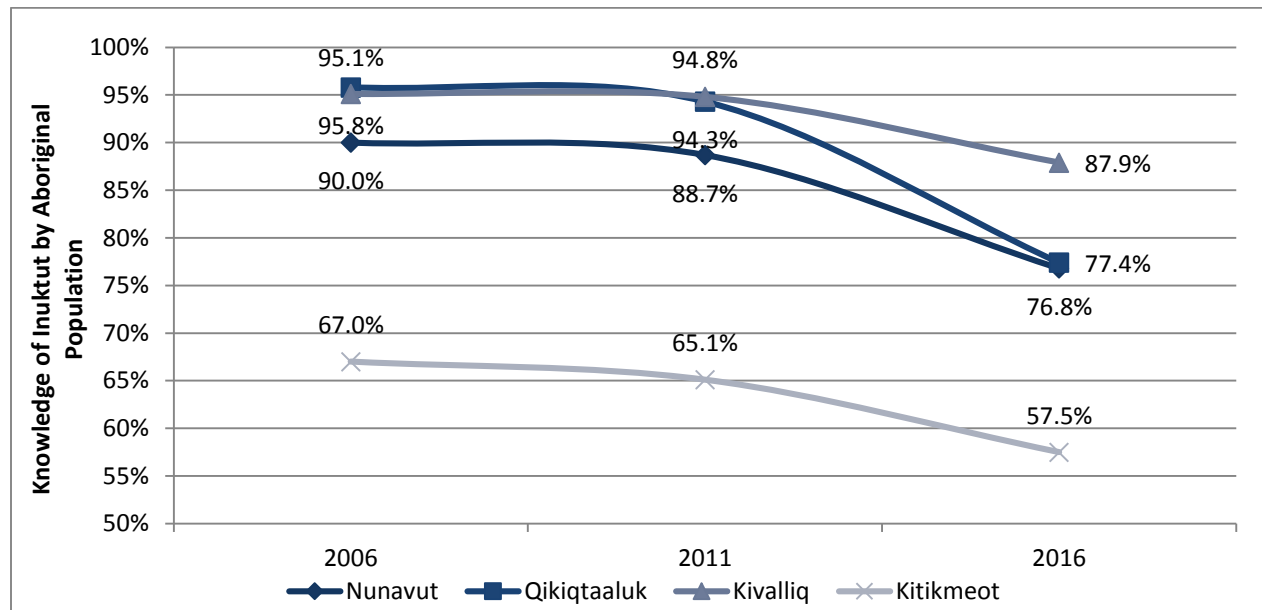


Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

Knowledge of Inuktitut by Aboriginal Population

As well as usage, knowledge of Inuktitut languages is declining, although knowledge of Inuktitut remains above 75% in all regions except the Kitikmeot. Between 2006 and 2016, in Nunavut, knowledge of Inuktitut dropped 11.8%, with the biggest drop occurring in Qikiqtaaluk where it dropped 16.9% in just five years from 94.3% in 2011 to 77.4% in 2016. The Kivalliq and Kitikmeot also experienced a decline in knowledge of Inuktitut between 2011 and 2016, in the range of 7-8%.

Chart 41 – 2006, 2011 and 2016 Knowledge of Inuktitut⁵⁶ by Aboriginal Population for Nunavut and Regions



Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

⁵⁶ In 2006 and 2011, data presented is “% of the Aboriginal identity population with knowledge of Aboriginal language(s)”; while in 2016 it is specifically for “Inuit languages”. Consequently, data should be used with caution because it is not directly comparable.

Traditional Activities & Skills

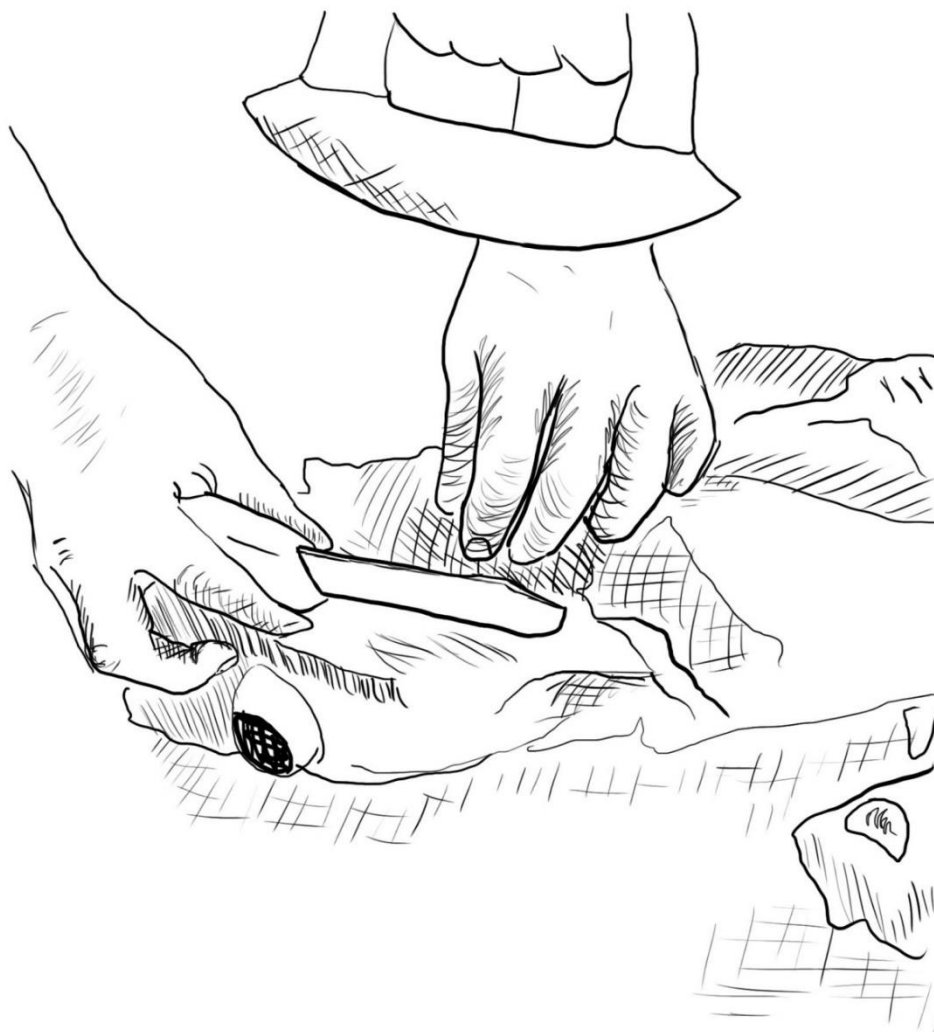
Harvesting

Inuit harvesting

Traditional harvesting is important for food security, cultural preservation and for subsistence income. The impact of mining on traditional harvesting activities is an important part of mining assessments. However, harvesting data is very out of date and none exists for the time frame covered by this report (2006-present).

The most recent harvesting survey that provided data on the levels and types of harvesting done for the regions and territory is the *Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study* (2004), which was done for the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB). This study provides harvesting data for the years 1996-2001.

The Inuit harvesting indicator is important for assessing mining impacts; it is hoped that this gap will be addressed in future monitoring reports.



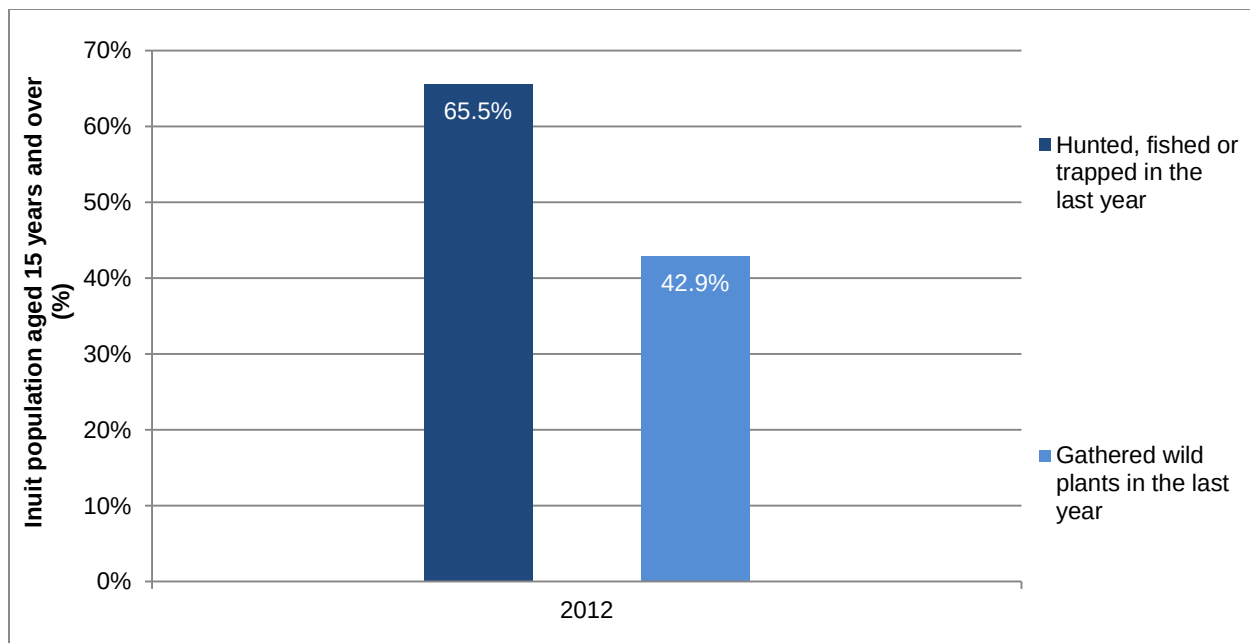
Importance of Inuit harvesting

Data for this indicator is also limited and dated. The main source for data is the Aboriginal People Survey (APS) (2006 and 2012). Data is available for Nunavut on the participation levels of the Inuit population in hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering wild plants.

This indicator is important for assessing mining impacts at the local and regional level; however, no regional data is available. For future monitoring reports, the feasibility of filling this gap by obtaining regional break-downs of the APS could be explored.

Participation data from 2012 APS is presented in Chart 42⁵⁷. In 2012, 65.5% of Inuit 15 and over in Nunavut hunted, fished or trapped in the past year and 42.9% gathered wild plants in the past year.

Chart 42 – 2012 Harvesting activities for Nunavut



Source: Statistics Canada.

⁵⁷ Preliminary data from 2017 APS was released in late November 2018. This data will be included in the next NSEMR.

Activities

Inuit engaging in cultural activities

Data on youth engagement in cultural activities is available through the Aboriginal People's Survey (APS) (2006 and 2012). However, most of the data relevant to this indicator is from the 2006 APS and dated. What follows below is a short state of knowledge about data from the APS and metrics to consider using for future monitoring reports once more up-to-date APS data is available.

Youth leisure time activities are reported in the 2006 and 2012 APS and include participation of youth in sports, groups and extra-curricular activities (including cultural activities). Also, the 2006 APS provides more detailed information on youth and adult participation in cultural activities including:

- time youth spent with elders,
- time spent out on the land, and
- participation of youth in cultural activities.

Preliminary data from the 2017 APS was released in late November 2018. The intent is to include relevant comparable data from the APS 2006 and 2017 in the next monitoring report.

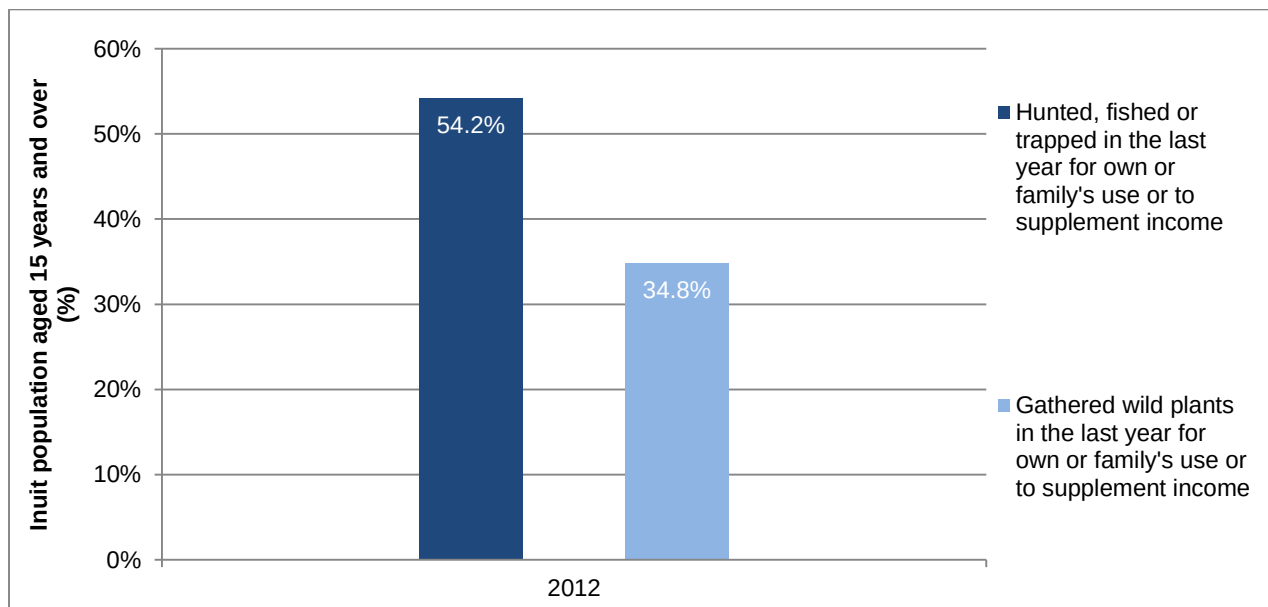
Mixed Economy

Income supplement

Nunavut has a mixed economy, with wage and employment income supplemented by harvesting of wildlife, fish and plant resources. Mining developments are reported to impact harvesting patterns of affected communities, particularly the patterns of workers⁵⁸

In 2012, 54.2% of the Inuit population over 15 in Nunavut hunted, fished or trapped for their own or their family's use. Also, 34.8% collected wild plants for subsistence use. The next monitoring report will provide data from the 2017 APS, which will allow trends in subsistence use to be assessed.

Chart 43 – 2012 Harvesting activities for income supplement for Nunavut



Source: Statistics Canada.

⁵⁸ Reported effects on the harvesting patterns of workers include: increase in recreational versus subsistence harvesting, change in the frequency and timing of harvesting and increase in the number and/or length of trips (because workers have more money for gas)