Nunavut is spread over nearly 2 million square kilometers with a population of 33,000. Nunavummiut live in 24 remote communities, none of which are connected by roads. Communities are only accessible by air year-round with a limited shipping season.

Source:
ARCTIC BAY, NUNAVUT

Arctic Bay is located on the northern tip of Baffin Island in the Qikiqtani region. The Inuktitut name for the location is Ikpiarjuk which translates to “the pocket” in reference to the cliffs and hills surrounding the bay. The area has been occupied for at least 5000 years by the Inuit. The community is serviced by both a sea lift port and airport.

The now abandon nearby community of Nanisivik was the site of the regions largest resource development project. However, the zinc, lead and silver mine which opened in 1976 was permanently closed and the site decommissioned in 2002 due to low mineral prices.

The biggest employer in Arctic Bay is the municipal office though the Mary Lake Mine project is located relatively close by, approximately 300 kms south.

**Demographic Breakdown by Age**

- Age 0 - 4: 13%
- Age 5 - 14: 16%
- Age 15 - 24: 22%
- Age 25 - 44: 29%
- Age 45 - 64: 16%
- Age 65+: 16%

**Employment by Occupation**

- Management: 20%
- Business: 14%
- Health Care: 6%
- Education and Social Science: 4%
- Art, Culture and Recreation: 18%
- Sales and Service: 35%
- Trades and Transportation: 18%

**Criminal Offence Breakdown**

- Sexual Assault: 2%
- Assault: 3%
- Harassment: 3%
- Break and Enter: 7%
- Theft: 23%
- Michael: 23%
- Disturbing the Peace: 12%
- Administration of Justice: 11%
- Impaired Driving: 10%
- Drug Violations: 6%

**Statistical Snapshot**

- **2011 Population:** 825 - 96.4% Inuit
- **Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025:** 11.5%
- **Language most spoken at home:** 92.1% Inuktitut.
- **Public School Truancy Rate:** 20.2%
- **Suicide rate (per 100,000):** 250
- **Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year:** 9.4
- **Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000):** 4181
- **Social Assistance Rate:** 60.0%
- **Median Employment Income:** $10,940
- **Average Weeks Worked Annually:** 40.3
- **Unemployment Rate:** 28%

Additional Resources:
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arctic_Bay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arctic_Bay)
- [http://toolkit.buildingnunavut.com/en/Community/Load/d9810326-8820-4ac9-872a-a1f200b6d368](http://toolkit.buildingnunavut.com/en/Community/Load/d9810326-8820-4ac9-872a-a1f200b6d368)
ARVIAT, NUNAVUT

Located on the western shore of the Hudson Bay, Arviat is one of Nunavut’s southern most communities. Arviat roughly translates to “place of the bowhead whale” in Inuktitut. Earlier names for the location are Tikirajualaaq “a little long point” and Ittaliurvik “a place where the people make the tents”. The modern community is an amalgamation of two nations, the Paallirmuit and the Ihalmuit forced by the RCMP in 1957.

Arviat is known for its thriving artist community and is birthplace of many famous Inuit singers. The community is still heavily reliant on traditional hunting and fishing for sustenance.

The community is serviced by an airport and sea lift port. There has been initial work to connect the community by highway to Churchill, Manitoba, where many residents boat or snowmobile for supplies.

Though there is no mineral interest in the immediate vicinity of Arviat, the community is a hub for mineral exploration in southwest Nunavut. Diamond drill training, welding and Class 3/air brake training was held in the community in 2014/15.

**Statistical Snapshot**

- **2011 Population:** 2320 - 94.4% Inuit
- **Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025:** 27.9%
- **Language most spoken at home:** 90.5% Inuktitut.
- **Public School Truancy Rate:** 27.4%
- **Suicide rate (per 100,000):** 50
- **Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year:** 4.5
- **Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000):** 5861
- **Social Assistance Rate:** 45.1%
- **Median Employment Income:** $18,840
- **Average Weeks Worked Annually:** 38.7
- **Unemployment Rate:** 30.7%

Additional Resources:
- [http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/arviat](http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/arviat)
BAKER LAKE, NUNAVUT

Baker Lake is located inland in central Nunavut. The community was established in 1916 as a trading post and is currently home to eleven Inuit groups.

The community is on the forefront of the Nunavut natural resource boom with much of the local economy driven by the Agnico-Eagle owned Meadowbank Mine located 86 kilometers north of Baker Lake. The open pit gold mine began production in 2010 and is expected to produce 300,000 to 430,000 ounces of gold before the end of production in 2019. Currently, the mine employs 650 many from Baker Lake. Areva Resources Canada is also exploring eight nearby uranium deposits called the Kiggavik Project.

Baker Lake is also home to a thriving visual arts community with many famous Inuit carvers based out of the community.

Transportation to and from Baker Lake is primarily by air through Rankin Inlet, though a direct weekly flight to Winnipeg services the community. Unlike most communities in the Kivallik region, Baker Lake has cell phone service.

**Statistical Snapshot**

| 2011 Population: | 1875 - 91.5% Inuit |
| Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: | 17% |
| Language most spoken at home: | 90.5% Inuktitut. |
| Public School Truancy Rate: | 27.3% |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000): | 75 |
| Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: | 6.1 |
| Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): | 10234 |
| Social Assistance Rate: | 24.7% |
| Median Employment Income: | $25,080 |
| Average Weeks Worked Annually: | 39.6 |
| Unemployment Rate: | 21.7% |

Additional Resources:
http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/baker-lake
CAMBRIDGE BAY, NUNAVUT

Cambridge Bay is located on Victoria Island in the Kitikmeot region. The traditional name for the town in the local Inuinnaqtun language is Iqaluktuttiaq which means “good fishing place”.

The community is a hub for arctic ocean research as well the selected site for the Canadian High Arctic Research Station. The station, expected to be completed in 2017, will cost $142 million and create several hundred temporary construction and service positions.

There is a commercial Arctic Char fishery which operates out of Cambridge Bay.

Cambridge Bay is serviced by sea lift and daily flights to Yellowknife, NWT.

While there is no current exploration work on Victoria Island, there are several gold interests in the Hope Bay project located on Inuit settlement lands 150 kms south of Cambridge Bay across the Wellington Bay. In 2014, $61 million was spent in exploration work for the Hope Bay project.

Statistical Snapshot

| 2011 Population: | 1610 - 77.3% Inuit |
| Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: | 11.8% |
| Language most spoken at home: | 6.2% Inuktitut. |
| Public School Truancy Rate: | 15% |
| Suicide rate (per 100,000): | 60 |
| Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: | 6.3 |
| Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): | 10917 |
| Social Assistance Rate: | 31.9% |
| Median Employment Income: | $29,800 |
| Average Weeks Worked Annually: | 39.9 |
| Unemployment Rate: | 20.7% |

Additional Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambridge_Bay
http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/cambridge-bay
CAPE DORSET, NUNAVUT

Cape Dorset is located on the south western tip of Baffin Island in the Qikiqtaaluk Region. In Inuktitut, the community is called Kinngait or “high mountain”.

The community has been renowned for its art since the 1950’s. It is now referred to as both the Capital of Inuit Art and the most artistic community in Canada with an estimated 22% of the workforce employed in the arts sector.

The community is not currently a priority for resource development and the largest employer is the municipality.

Cape Dorset is serviced by both air and sea with daily flights to Iqaluit and seasonal freight service by sea lift.

### Demographic Breakdown by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 14</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 - 24</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 44</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 64</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employment by Sector

- Management: 18%
- Business: 12%
- Education and Social Science: 25%
- Art, Culture and Recreation: 27%
- Sales and Service: 12%
- Trades and Transportation: 12%
- Natural Resources: 8%
- Manufacturing and Utilities: 2%

### Statistical Snapshot

- **2011 Population:** 1365 - 91.9% Inuit
- **Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025:** 15.1%
- **Language most spoken at home:** 85.3 Inuktitut
- **Public School Truancy Rate:** 23.9%
- **Suicide rate (per 100,000):** 180
- **Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year:** 8.8
- **Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000):** 19383
- **Social Assistance Rate:** 55.4%
- **Median Employment Income:** $17,320
- **Average Weeks Worked Annually:** 37.7
- **Unemployment Rate:** 22%

### Criminal Offence Breakdown

- Sexual Assault: 2%
- Assault: 5%
- Harassment: 2%
- Break and Enter: 26%
- Theft: 24%
- Mischief: 7%
- Disturbing the Peace: 14%
- Administration of Justice: 8%
- Impaired Driving: 5%
- Drug Violations: 2%

Additional Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape_Dorset
http://www.nunavut.com/community/cape-dorset
CHESTERFIELD INLET, NUNAVUT

One of Nunavut’s smallest communities, Chesterfield Inlet is on the western shore of Hudson Bay in the Kivalliq Region. In Inuktitut, the community is called *Igluligaarjuk* which translates to “place of few houses”.

As recently as 2010 Shear Minerals, a diamond mining operation, was conducting advanced exploration of kimberlite deposits around Chesterfield Inlet. However, since 2012, the corporation has been dormant. Development in Baker Lake, located approximately 200 kms northwest of Chesterfield Inlet, is having a spill over effect in the community where training and consultation sessions are being held.

The community is connected by an airport and sea lift services.

---

**Statistical Snapshot**

2011 Population: 310 - 90.3% Inuit

Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: 14.2%

Language most spoken at home: 45.9% Inuktitut.

Public School Truancy Rate: 24.9%

Suicide rate (per 100,000): 70

Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: 14.4

Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): 7634

Social Assistance Rate: 30.1%

Median Employment Income: $20,950

Average Weeks Worked Annually: N/A

Unemployment Rate: N/A
Located on the east coast of Baffin Island, Clyde River is at the foot of the Baffin mountains in the Qikiqtani region. The Inuktitut name for the community is Kangiqtugaapik which means “nice little inlet”.

The Inuit culture is still very strong in Clyde River perhaps due to the inaccessibility of the surrounding environment.

The remote community is not located near any current mineral exploration work, however, in the spring of 2015, residents of Clyde River began protesting approved 2015 plans to conduct underwater seismic mapping of oil and gas reserves, claiming that marine life will be adversely affected. An application for judicial review of the National Energy Board’s approval for seismic testing will be heard in Federal Court on April 20, 2015.

**Statistical Snapshot**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>935 - 96.3% Inuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language most spoken at home</td>
<td>96.3% Inuktitut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public School Truancy Rate</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year</td>
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<td>Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)</td>
<td>5279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Assistance Rate</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Employment Income</td>
<td>$14,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Weeks Worked Annually</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Criminal Offence Breakdown**

- Sexual Assault: 3%
- Assault: 4%
- Harassment: 12%
- Break and Enter: 20%
- Theft: 10%
- Mischief: 18%
- Disturbing the Peace: 7%
- Administration of Justice: 16%
- Impaired Driving: 22%
- Drug Violations: 16%

---

**Additional Resources:**

- [http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/clyde-river](http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/clyde-river)
Coral Harbour is located in the Kivalliq Region on Southampton Island. The community’s Inuktitut name, Salliq which means “large flat island in front of the mainland”, is often used to refer to the entire Southampton Island.

The island had previously been inhabited by the Sadlermuit who were decimated by western disease by 1902. In the early 20th century, the island was resettled the Aivilingmiut.

There are currently no mineral deposits of industrial interest on Southampton Island though there has been increasing interest in area limestone deposits.

Coral Harbour is serviced by sea lift and an airport connecting the community to other Nunavut communities and Winnipeg.

**Statistical Snapshot**

- **2011 Population:** 835 - 95.2% Inuit.
- **Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025:** 18.3%
- **Language most spoken at home:** 72.3% Inuktitut
- **Public School Truancy Rate:** 19.6%
- **Suicide rate (per 100,000):** 75
- **Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year:** 8.3
- **Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000):** 5820
- **Social Assistance Rate:** 52.3%
- **Median Employment Income:** $12,870
- **Average Weeks Worked Annually:** 37
- **Unemployment Rate:** 12.8%

**Additional Resources:**
GJOA HAVEN, NUNAVUT

Gjoa Haven is the only community on King William Island in the Kitikmeot Region. While the official name was given a Norwegian explorer, the Inuktitut name for the community has always been Uqsuqtuuq or “lots of fat” in reference to the abundance of local sea life.

The Hudson Bay Company established a trading post on the island in 1927 eventually drawing many of the regional Inuit.

Currently, the economy of Gjoa Haven is driven by municipal and government services. There is no nearby mineral exploration.

**Statistical Snapshot**

**2011 Population:** 1280 - 95.7% Inuit.

**Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025:** 14.1%

**Language most spoken at home:** 13.7% Inuktitut.

**Public School Truancy Rate:** 34.2%

**Suicide rate (per 100,000):** 55

**Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year:** 6.1

**Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000):** 5556

**Social Assistance Rate:** 67.7%

**Median Employment Income:** $14,700

**Average Weeks Worked Annually:** 34.1

**Unemployment Rate:** 36.4%

**Additional Resources:**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gjoa_Haven
http://www.nunavut.ca/community/gjoa-haven
GRISE FIORD, NUNAVUT

Grise Fiord or Aujjittuq, “the place that never thaws” in Inuktitut, is the Canada’s northern most civilian community. It is located on the southern shore of Ellsmere Island in the Qikiqtaaluk Region of Nunavut.

The community was created in 1953 by Canadian Government’s unilateral relocation of eight Quebec Inuk families. The families were promised housing, hunting assistance and passage home in one year if they did not wish to remain in the community. These promises were revoked and in 2008, the Federal Government paid $10 million to survivors and issued a formal apology for the relocation.

Subsistence hunting is an integral component of the local economy though it must be done seasonally due to winter sea ice.

In early 2014, Canada Coal suspended exploration activities pending further consultation and regulatory work for coal rich deposits north of Grise Fiord. There is no nearby mineral activity.

**Statistical Snapshot**

2011 Population: 130 - 88.5% Inuit

Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: 6.1%

Language most spoken at home: 50% Inuktitut.

Public School Truancy Rate: 18.3%

Suicide rate (per 100,000): 0

Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: 11.8

Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): 6369

Social Assistance Rate: 21.3%

Median Employment Income: N/A

Average Weeks Worked Annually: N/A

Unemployment Rate: N/A

Additional Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grise_Fiord
http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/grise-fiord
HALL BEACH, NUNAVUT

In 1957, Hall Beach was established 69 kilometers south of Igloolik to facilitate the construction of the DEW line. The community was traditionally called Sanirayak or "one that is along the coast" and is located on a northeastern outcrop of the Nunavut mainland in the Qikiqtaaluk Region.

Despite its more recent founding, Hall Beach is considered one of the more traditional Inuit communities.

The community is served by sea lift and a regional airport.

The West Melville nickel-copper-platinum deposit located 180 km southwest of Hall Beach, was the subject of significant exploration work until 2014. There has been past interest in local iron and diamond deposits. However, most recently exploration activities have declined.

Statistical Snapshot

2011 Population: 540 - 96.3% Inuit.
Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: 25.3%
Language most spoken at home: 88.0% Inuktitut.
Public School Truancy Rate: 41.8%
Suicide rate (per 100,000): 160
Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: 9.4
Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): 6228
Social Assistance Rate: 44.6%
Median Employment Income: $13,090
Average Weeks Worked Annually: 32.8
Unemployment Rate: 39.4%

Additional Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hall_Beach
http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/hall-beach
IGLOOLIK, NUNAVUT

Located on Igloolik Island in the Qikiqtaaluk Region, the community’s name translates to “there is a house there”. The Inuit have inhabited the area consistently since at least 200 BC.

Igloolik has a thriving arts community as home to the only Inuit circus, Artcirq and the location for Zacharias Kunick’s film Atanarjuat.

The Roche Bay project has found high grade iron ore near both Igloolik and Hall Beach. In 2011, at the height of the northern resource boom, the Chinese company XinXing Ductile Iron Pipes, announced it would spend $1 billion to fast track the Roche Bay Project. However, market conditions have cooled the project and no work was done in the 2014 season.

Statistical Snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011 Population:</td>
<td>1455 - 93.1% Inuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025:</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language most spoken at home:</td>
<td>82.8% Inuktitut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public School Truancy Rate:</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000):</td>
<td>110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year:</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000):</td>
<td>4610</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Assistance Rate:</td>
<td>50.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Employment Income:</td>
<td>$17,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Weeks Worked Annually:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Igloolik
http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/igloolik
d/68B51C30-98A8-429E-93B0-A1F700F2DFD1
IQALUIT, NUNAVUT

Iqaluit is the capital city of Nunavut. The city was founded in 1942 as an American air base to support planes bound to battle in Europe though the area around Iqaluit has been used as a fish camp by Inuit for millennia. The name means “place of many fish” in Inuktitut.

As the capital city, Iqaluit’s economy is driven by government services. Unsurprisingly, Iqaluit’s unemployment rate is lower than most other communities and employment income is 3.5 times the territory average.

Demographic Breakdown by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 14</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 24</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 44</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 64</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment by Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sciences</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Social Science</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art, Culture and Recreation</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Service</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trades and Transportation</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing and Utilities</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criminal Offence Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassment</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break and Enter</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mischief</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbing the Peace</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration of Justice</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired Driving</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Violations</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistical Snapshot


Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: 14.2%

Language most spoken at home: 27.8% Inuktitut.

Public School Truancy Rate: 10.1%

Suicide rate (per 100,000): 120

Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: 6.3

Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): 10464

Social Assistance Rate: 16.9%

Median Employment Income: $69,260

Average Weeks Worked Annually: 42.7

Unemployment Rate: 17%
KIMMIRUT, NUNAVUT

Kimmirut is located on the southern end of Baffin Island in the Qikiqtaaluk. The community is named after a near rocky outcrop which is referred to as “the heel” in Inuktitut. The community is located south of Iqaluit.

There are no mineral interests located near Kimmirut but the community is known for its carvers who incorporate local stones into their artwork.

Tourism is another economic driver in the community given the proximity to Iqaluit, only 120 kms to the north, and nearby territorial parks.

---

**Statistical Snapshot**

- **2011 Population:** 455 - 93.4% Inuit.
- **Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025:** 9.7%
- **Language most spoken at home:** 87.9% Inuktitut.
- **Public School Truancy Rate:** 13.7%
- **Suicide rate (per 100,000):** 100
- **Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year:** 9.6
- **Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000):** 10438
- **Social Assistance Rate:** 53.9%
- **Median Employment Income:** $19,970
- **Average Weeks Worked Annually:** 40
- **Unemployment Rate:** 13.3%

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**Additional Resources:**
- [http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/kimmirut](http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/kimmirut)
KUGAARUK, NUNAVUT

The Inuktitut word Kugaaruk means “little stream” in English. The community is alternatively referred to as Arviligjuaq which means “great bow head whale habitat”. The community of 770 is located on the Nunavut mainland in the Kitikmeot Region.

The Central Inuit who occupied the area, remained largely nomadic to follow the caribou herds until 1968 when the federal government transported thirty two prefabricated homes to the community.

Until 2011, the Amaran gold, nickel and diamond project located south of Kugaaruk and owned by Adamera Minerals Corporation had been conducting exploration activities on Inuit owned lands. Currently, there is active gold exploration work approximately 250kms south of Kugaaruk in the Committee Bay project by North Country Gold Corporation.

**Demographic Breakdown by Age**

- Age 0 - 4: 13%
- Age 5 - 14: 14%
- Age 15 - 24: 16%
- Age 25 - 44: 22%
- Age 45 - 64: 30%
- Age 65+: 18%

**Employment by Sector**

- Management: 31%
- Business: 18%
- Education and Social Science: 13%
- Sales and Service: 6%
- Trades and Transportation: 5%

**Statistical Snapshot**

2011 Population: 770 - 98.1% Inuit

Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: 15.3%

Language most spoken at home: 19.5% Inuktitut

Public School Truancy Rate: 23.7%

Suicide rate (per 100,000): 75

Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: 7.1

Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): 3303

Social Assistance Rate: 61.6%

Median Employment Income: $10,560

Average Weeks Worked Annually: 37

Unemployment Rate: 27.5%

Additional Resources:
[http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/kugaaruk](http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/kugaaruk)
KUGLUKTUK, NUNAVUT

Kugluktuk, the western most Nunavut community, means “the place of moving water” in Inuktitut. The community is located on the Nunavut mainland in the Kitikmeot region.

Unlike most of Nunavut, the Inuit around Kugluktuk speak Inuinnaqtun as opposed to Inuktitut.

The area has received heavy interest by industry. Two past-production mines, the Lupin gold mine and the Jericho diamond mine, are located most closely to Kugluktuk. There are three base metal exploration projects currently active south of Kugluktuk in addition to five gold projects.

Statistical Snapshot

2011 Population: 1450 - 90.7% Inuit.

Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: 8.9%

Language most spoken at home: 8% Inuinnaqtun.

Public School Truancy Rate: 32.5%

Suicide rate (per 100,000): 190

Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: 6.4

Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): 13445

Social Assistance Rate: 49.3%

Median Employment Income: $19,340

Average Weeks Worked Annually: 35.2

Unemployment Rate: 35%

Additional Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kugluktuk
http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/kugluktuk
PANGNIRTUNG, NUNAVUT

Located on the eastern end of the Cumberland Straight in the Qikiqtaaluk region, Pangnirtung is believed to be a variation of the Inuktitut word *Panniqtuuq* which means “the place of many bull caribou”.

In 2009, the federal government announced funding of $25 million to construct a modern harbour in support of the local turbot fishing industry.

The local economy also supported by tourists drawn to the nearby Auyuittuq National Park.

Still in the exploration phase, the Chidliak Diamond property is located across the Cumberland straight from Pangnirtung. Currently there are no other mineral interests being explored around Pangnirtung.

**Statistical Snapshot**

2011 Population: 1425 - 93.7% Inuit.

Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: 15.7%

Language most spoken at home: 88.1% Inuktitut.

Public School Truancy Rate: 18.3%

Suicide rate (per 100,000): 190

Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: 8.6

Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): 9932

Social Assistance Rate: 44.7%

Median Employment Income: $20,520

Average Weeks Worked Annually: N/A

Unemployment Rate: N/A

**Additional Resources:**
- [http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/pangnirtung](http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/pangnirtung)
POND INLET, NUNAVUT

Pond Inlet is located in the northern Baffin Island in the Qikiqtaaluk region. The Inuktitut name for the community is Mittimatalik which means “the place where Mitima is buried”.

The Mary River Mine is one of two active mines in the territory, currently employing 500 staff. The iron deposit was discovered in 1962 but did not go into production until September 2014. Baffinland Iron Mines Corp, the mines owner, predicts the mine will yield 18 million tonnes of ore over a 20 year lifespan. Additionally, an Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement has been signed with the Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated on 42,000 acres of adjacent Inuit Settlement Lands for future expansion of the mining project. There are controversial plans to construct a 100 km rail line between the mine site and the shipping port on Mile Inlet to move the ore to market. In November 2014, Baffinland applied to triple the amount of ore hauled out of the mine to the Milne Inlet where it is shipped by freighter to Europe.

There is also exploration work occurring on the copper/zinc Borden property located 135 kms east of Pond Inlet.

Statistical Snapshot

- 2011 Population: 1550 - 96.1% Inuit.
- Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: 18.1%
- Language most spoken at home: 89.4% Inuktitut.
- Public School Truancy Rate: 20.1%
- Suicide rate (per 100,000): 150
- Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: 9.2
- Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): 9615
- Social Assistance Rate: 57.8%
- Median Employment Income: $14,340
- Average Weeks Worked Annually: 40.7
- Unemployment Rate: 24.2%

Additional Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pond_Inlet
http://www.nunavutleda.com/community/pond-inlet
QIKIQTARJUAK, NUNAVUT

Located on an island of the same name of the east coast of Baffin Island in the Qikiqtaaluk region. The name of the village means “big island” in Inuktitut.

Originally a service hub for the DEW line, Inuit families from the nearby community Kivitoo settled in Qikiqtarjuak following the tragic drowning several local hunters.

Like Pangnirtung to the south, Qikiqtarjuak is a access point to the Auyuittuq National Park.

To date, there has been no significant mineral development in the area.

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Statistical Snapshot

- **2011 Population:** 520 - 92.3% Inuit.
- **Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025:** 9.3%
- **Language most spoken at home:** 93.3% Inuktitut.
- **Public School Truancy Rate:** 34%
- **Suicide rate (per 100,000):** 340
- **Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year:** 20.3
- **Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000):** 9423
- **Social Assistance Rate:** 64.1%
- **Median Employment Income:** $15,330
- **Average Weeks Worked Annually:** 33.4
- **Unemployment Rate:** 32.5%

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Additional Resources:
- [http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/qikiqtarjuaq](http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/qikiqtarjuaq)
RANKIN INLET, NUNAVUT

Rankin Inlet, or Kangiqliniqtuq “deep bay”, is the second largest community in Nunavut located in the Kivalliq region on the northwestern shores of the Hudson Bay.

The community was established in 1957 by the owners of the Rankin Inlet Mine and underground nickel and copper ore project which closed in 1962.

Meliadine gold exploration located 20 kms has provided positive exploration results and may begin production as early as 2019. Additionally, the Kahuna diamond property located 55 kms northwest of Rankin Inlet is scheduled to spend $5 million on kimberlite exploration over the coming years. Rankin Inlet also serves as a regional exploration hub to other mineral activities in nearby Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake.

Statistical Snapshot

2011 Population: 2270 - 79.5% Inuit.
Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: 17.7%
Language most spoken at home: 32.3% Inuktitut.
Public School Truancy Rate: 14.3%
Suicide rate (per 100,000): 75
Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: 7.9
Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): 8066
Social Assistance Rate: 22%
Median Employment Income: $38,580
Average Weeks Worked Annually: 39.6
Unemployment Rate: 20.2%

Additional Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rankin_Inlet
http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/rankin-inlet
REPULSE BAY, NUNAVUT

Repulse Bay is referred to as Naujaat in Inuktitut which means “seagulls’ nesting place”. The community is located in the Kivalliq region in northern Hudson Bay on the Nunavut mainland across from Southampton Island.

The Qilaluguq diamond property, located 8 kms northwest of Repulse Bay, was the subject of 3.7M in exploration activities in 2014. Initial exploration results are not known but the core samples did produce rare yellow diamonds which if found in larger quantities, could make the property particularly economically viable.

Repulse Bay is also home to a thriving arts community with many carvers, jewelers and Inuit craftspeople residing in the village.

**Demographic Breakdown by Age**

**Statistical Snapshot**

- **2011 Population:** 945 - 97.4% Inuit.
- **Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025:** 27.7%
- **Language most spoken at home:** 85.7% Inuktitut.
- **Public School Truancy Rate:** 21%
- **Suicide rate (per 100,000):** 70
- **Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year:** 8.9
- **Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000):** 256
- **Social Assistance Rate:** 57.6%
- **Median Employment Income:** $15,900
- **Average Weeks Worked Annually:** 31.5
- **Unemployment Rate:** 27.1%

**Additional Resources:**
- [http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/repulse-bay](http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/repulse-bay)
Resolute is second only to Grise Fiord as the northern most community in Nunavut. The area has been settled by local Tunit and Thule people since 1500 BC. However, the community was not a permanent settlement until the federal government forcibly relocated Inuit from Pond Inlet and Inukjuak, Quebec in 1953. The community is located on Cornwallis Island in the Qikiqtaaluk region.

The Polaris lead/zinc mine located northwest of Resolute was decommissioned in 2002 and there is currently little mineral interest north of the Parry Channel where the community is located. The Storm zinc-copper-silver property is located 120 kms south of Resolute on Somerset Island and is the target of $16 Million in exploration work to be conducted before 2023.

Additionally, the region is considered a hub for high arctic research and exploration. The Polar Continental Shelf Research project is located in the community and scientists frequently use Resolute as a staging point for Magnetic North Pole research and work in the Quttinirpaaq National Park.

### Statistical Snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2011 Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025</td>
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<td>Public School Truancy Rate</td>
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<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000)</td>
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<td>Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year</td>
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<td>Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)</td>
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<td>Median Employment Income</td>
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<td>Average Weeks Worked Annually</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Resources:
SANIKILUAQ, NUNAVUT

The name of the community is derived from an Inuit man known as a fast runner. Sanikiluaq is located in the Qikiqtaaluk region on Flaherty Island in the southern Hudson Bay.

Being relatively isolated from the rest of Nunavut, the community has strong ties to northern Quebec and Manitoba with regular flights to Montreal and Winnipeg.

One of Nunavut’s two main quarries is located on the nearby Blecher Island supplying local carvers with 50 tonnes of marble annually. Stone from the quarry is used to supply Inuit carvers across the territory. No other mineral prospects exist near the community.

**Statistical Snapshot**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011 Population:</th>
<th>810 - 96.9% Inuit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025:</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language most spoken at home:</td>
<td>92.0% Inuktitut.</td>
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<td>Public School Truancy Rate:</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
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<td>Suicide rate (per 100,000):</td>
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<td>Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year:</td>
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<td>Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000):</td>
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<td>Social Assistance Rate:</td>
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<td>Median Employment Income:</td>
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<td>Average Weeks Worked Annually:</td>
<td>37.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate:</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Resources:**
- [http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/sanikiluaq](http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/sanikiluaq)
TALOYOAK, NUNAVUT

Located in the Kikitmeot region, Taloyoak is the northern most mainland community in Canada. The Inuktituk meaning of the community's name is “large blind” referring to the stone blind used for caribou hunting in the region.

Taloyoak is arguably the Nunavut community most isolated from current mineral developments.

The community is home to many carvers and Taluq Designs Inc, which creates famous “packing dolls”. The business has been run by Inuit women in the community since the 1970’s.

Statistical Snapshot

2011 Population: 900 - 96.7% Inuit.
Population growth estimated between 2014 and 2025: 15.7%
Language most spoken at home: 16.1 Inuktitut.
Public School Truancy Rate: 25.9%
Suicide rate (per 100,000): 65
Health Centre Visits Per Resident/Year: 7.4
Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000): 5102
Social Assistance Rate: 67.9%
Median Employment Income: $10,890
Average Weeks Worked Annually: 34.3
Unemployment Rate: 30.2%

Additional Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taloyoak
http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/taloyoak

Demographic Breakdown by Age

Employment by Sector

Criminal Offence Breakdown
WHALE COVE, NUNAVUT

Located between Arviat and Rankin Inlet on the eastern coast of the Hudson Bay in the Kivalliq region, Whale Cove is also known as Tikiraqjuaq which means “long point” in Inuktitut. The community was settled by one inland and two coastal Inuit nations and still adheres strongly to Inuit culture.

Local land use has been extensively documented (in the western sense) since 1973 when Inuit Tapirisat initiated the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project based largely out of Whale Cove.

The Pistol Bay gold project 35 kms north of Whale Cove has attracted exploration work but has slowed considerably since 2013.

Additional Resources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whale_Cove,_Nunavut
http://www.nunavuteda.com/community/whale-cove