

NUNAVIK



1999

AT A
GLANCE



ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ
Makivik Corporation Société Makivik



Statistical data is a powerful tool if gathered accurately and consistently. When compared with prior years, this information gives an indication of social and economic trends in a region. Assessments can be made on population growth, sources of income, the state of health in a region, the trend towards higher education, the housing situation, and if job creation is keeping up with need. With this purpose at the forefront, it is with great pleasure that we release the 1999 version of *Nunavik at a Glance*.

In terms of the booklet's content, there are a number of points we wish to mention to readers.

- In order to facilitate data comparisons with prior years, we have kept the same format as our previous publication and used the same information sources. Most of the figures originate from the *1996 Canadian Census* and *Jobs in Nunavik in 1998* survey.
- Nunavik population estimates for 1998 were not available at the time of this printing and as such, the population figures presented are the same as our previous edition. Readers should contact the Demography Division of Statistics Canada directly to obtain 1998 estimates of total population.
- Since housing is an increasingly important issue in Nunavik, three new tables have been included in this edition that give information on dwellings.
- Though tourism is an economic sector in which many parties are interested, there remains a lack of accurate, reliable data on this industry and therefore no figures have been included.
- There also remains a lack of data on Nunavik residents' spending habits, which would make the income data more meaningful.
- Readers are, as always, cautioned against comparing exact figures between tables, as the data presented come from various sources and/or were collected using different methodologies. Therefore, some discrepancies exist. Also, most data presented are for Nunavik's total population, unless otherwise stated.

The formation of a regional statistics bureau in Nunavik, which would address the issues of missing, inconsistent data and other relevant issues, remains an important goal for the region.

Makivik would like to express its gratitude to all who contributed to this booklet, including representatives of the Kativik Regional Government, the Kativik School Board, the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services and the Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux du Québec. We would like to extend a special thank you to Statistics Canada, and most particularly to its Montreal Advisory Services section.

Table of Contents

The Nunavik Region	1
Demography	
Total Population and Growth, Nunavik and Communities, 1996	2
Total and Inuit Population, Nunavik and Communities, 1996	3
Population by Age Group, Nunavik and Communities, 1996	4
Population by Age and Gender, Nunavik and Quebec, 1996	4
Total Beneficiaries, Nunavik and Communities, 1999	5
Families, by Percentage 1996	6
Language, 1996	6
Vital Statistics	
Comparative Birth Rates, 1996	7
Comparative Life Expectancy at Birth, 1983 to 1997	7
Comparative Death Rates, 1996	8
Leading Causes of Death from 1995 to 1997	8
Education	
Nunavik Schools, Enrollments and Teachers, 1995 to 1998	9
Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Population Aged 15+, 1996	9
Income	
Nunavik Income, Population Aged 15 & Over, 1996	10
Nunavik Average and Median Income, Population Aged 15 & Over, 1996	10
Family Income, Comparative Data, 1996	11
Major Sources of Income in Nunavik, 1996	11
Labour Market	
Nunavik Labour Force Activity, 1996	12
Labour Force Activity, Comparative Data, 1991 and 1996	12
Employment	
Jobs In Nunavik, 1993, 1995 and 1998	13
Nunavik Jobs by Status and Gender, 1998	13
Nunavik Jobs by Type of Establishment, 1998	14
Nunavik Jobs by Sector of Activity, 1998	14
Nunavik Jobs by Community, 1998	15
Housing	
Tenure of Dwellings, Comparative Data, 1996	16
Average Number of Persons Per Household, Per Community, 1996	16
Average Number of Persons Per Household, Comparative Data, 1996	16
Cost of Living	
Comparative Cost of a Nutritious Northern Food Basket For a Family of Four for One Week, 1996	17

Nunavik is a vast arctic region (660,000 km²) which covers the area in Quebec north of the 55th parallel. There are 14 communities along the Ungava Bay, Hudson's Strait, and Hudson's Bay coasts. The villages are between 1,500 and 2,500 kilometers north of Montreal. All but three of these communities have less than 1,000 inhabitants. The largest communities are Kuujuaq, Puvirnituq and Inukjuak.

According to the 1996 Canadian Census, Nunavik has a population of approximately 8,700 people, 88% of which are of Inuit origin. According to the Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux du Québec, the total number of Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec agreement as of August 1999 was 9,045.

The population of Nunavik is young. Over half the Inuit population is under the age of 25 and three-quarters is under the age of 35. Inuit are Canadian citizens and pay all federal and provincial sales and income taxes.

The education system is operated by the Kativik School Board (KSB). Students are taught in Inuttitut until the third grade, at which time they choose a second language of instruction. The Inuit language and culture continue to be taught throughout primary and secondary school and Inuttitut remains the dominant language spoken.

The predominant religion in Nunavik is Anglican.

There are no roads between Nunavik communities nor roads linking Nunavik to the South. Air service provides the only year-round cargo and passenger transportation. Maritime service is available in the summer and fall.

The majority of employment in Nunavik is in the public and para-public sector. Approximately 60% of all full-time permanent positions are in health, education, and local, regional and provincial administration. Air transportation, small businesses, mining and construction jobs account for most private sector employment.

The territory of Nunavik – formerly called Rupert's Land – was incorporated within the boundaries of Canada at the time of Confederation in 1867. The 1912 Boundaries Extension Act transferred jurisdiction over Nunavik to the province of Quebec, on condition that outstanding indigenous rights to the territory be settled.

In the 1970s, the Cree and Inuit went to court to contest the building of the La Grande Hydro project (part of the James Bay complex). This court challenge led to Quebec agreeing to fulfill their obligation contained in the 1912 Boundaries Extension Act, and resulted in the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA).

Makivik Corporation and the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) were created out of the JBNQA. Makivik's principle mandate is to administer the compensation funds intended for the Inuit from the JBNQA and to represent the Inuit politically. KRG has administrative jurisdiction over the Nunavik territory and since its inception has assumed the responsibility of many federal and provincial programs.

Total Population and Growth, Nunavik and Communities, 1996

	June 1986	June 1991	June 1996	% change from 1991
Akulivik	337	375	411	9.6%
Aupaluk	110	131	159	21.4%
Inukjuak	778	1,044	1,184	13.4%
Ivujivik	208	263	274	4.2%
Kangiqsualujuaq	383	529	648	22.5%
Kangiqsujaq	337	404	479	18.6%
Kangirsuk	308	351	394	12.3%
Kuujuuaq	1,066	1,405	1,726	22.8%
Kuujuuarapik ¹	616	605	579	-4.3%
Puvirnituq	868	1,091	1,169	7.1%
Quaqtaq	185	236	257	8.9%
Salluit	663	823	929	12.9%
Tasiujaq	135	152	191	25.7%
Umiujaq	59	284	315	10.9%
Nunavik	6,053	7,693	8,715	13.3%

¹ Transfer of population due to the creation of Umiujaq

Note: The data presented throughout the booklet, particularly those for population and its sub-components, come from various sources and/or were collected using different methodologies. Therefore, some discrepancies exist and the reader is cautioned against comparing exact figures between tables.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Statistics Canada projects the population of Nunavik (with migration) to be as follows on July 1st of each year. These figures include migration, or movements by residents in and out of the region.

Year	Population
2001	9,838
2006	11,052
2011	12,498



Total and Inuit Population, Nunavik and Communities, 1996

	Total Population	Population With no Inuit Origins	Population With Inuit Origins	% Inuit Population
Akulivik	410	15	395	96%
Aupaluk	155	10	155	100%
Inukjuak	1,185	60	1,125	95%
Ivujivik	275	10	265	96%
Kangiqsualujjuaq	645	40	610	95%
Kangiqsujuaq	480	30	445	93%
Kangirsuk	395	25	365	92%
Kuujuuaq	1,720	455	1,265	74%
Kuujuuarapik	575	115	470	82%
Puvirnituq	1,160	125	1,030	89%
Quaqtaq	255	15	240	94%
Salluit	930	60	870	94%
Tasiujaq	190	10	180	95%
Umiujaq	315	25	290	92%
Nunavik	8,695	990	7,705	89%

Note: Actual numbers have been rounded to ± 5, therefore, percentages are approximate. Also, see note on page 2.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

An indication of the Inuit population in Nunavik is obtained through the Canadian Census using the question on ethnic/cultural origin. Respondents are asked to identify to which ethnic/cultural groups his/her ancestors belong. The column "Population with Inuit Origins" indicates those persons who responded Inuit only or Inuit combined with another cultural/ethnic ancestry.



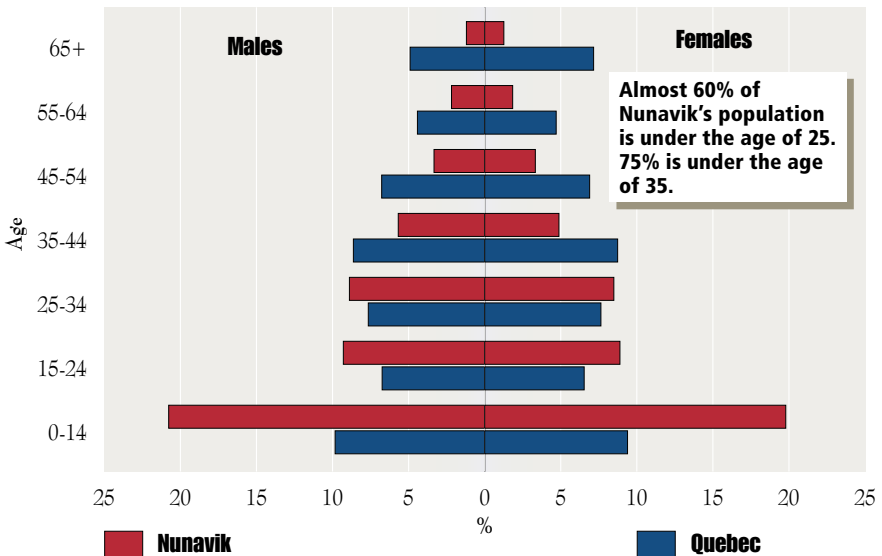
Population by Age Group, Nunavik and Communities, 1996

	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Akulivik	165	85	55	55	25	15	5	410
Aupaluk	70	25	35	15	5	10	0	160
Inukjuak	490	210	210	125	65	50	40	1,185
Ivujivik	120	50	50	30	15	10	5	275
Kangiqsualujjuaq	290	100	125	55	40	25	15	650
Kangiqsujuaq	210	95	85	45	25	15	10	480
Kangirsuk	155	80	70	25	25	20	20	395
Kuujjuaq	640	285	315	240	135	60	40	1,725
Kuujjuarapik	210	80	110	80	50	35	10	580
Puvirnituq	470	240	195	115	90	35	25	1,170
Quaqtaq	120	45	30	25	15	10	5	260
Salluit	390	190	150	75	55	45	15	925
Tasiujaq	80	40	30	15	5	5	5	190
Umiujaq	130	55	55	25	30	10	5	315
Nunavik	3,535	1,585	1,520	925	580	355	215	8,715

Note: Actual numbers have been rounded to ± 5. See note on page 2.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Population by Age and Gender, Nunavik and Quebec (%), 1996



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Total Beneficiaries, Nunavik and Communities, 1999

	June 1991	June 1996	June 1999
Akulivik	331	325	435
Aupaluk	125	157	169
Chisasibi ¹	56	65	98
Inukjuak	954	1,193	1,260
Ivujivik	136	141	273
Kangiqtualujjuaq	496	634	689
Kangiqtuujaq	363	454	511
Kangirsuk	333	403	444
Kuujuuaq	1,127	1,348	1,494
Kuujuuarapik	619	616	577
Puvirnituq	597	1,162	1,236
Qaqaq	235	263	287
Salluit	778	991	1,040
Tasiujaq	139	180	193
Umiujaq	230	248	335
Nunavik	6,519	8,180	9,041

¹ The Inuit beneficiaries in Chisasibi are outside the Nunavik territory.

Note: Delays can occur between the registry of beneficiaries and/or the transfer of the data from Nunavik communities to the Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux du Québec. This accounts for the significant changes in figures between years in certain communities. Also, see note on page 2.

Source: Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux du Québec, 1999

In Nunavik, the term “beneficiaries” refers to those people eligible to benefit from the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. These are people of Inuit



ancestry who were born in or a resident of Quebec as of November 15, 1974, their children (including by adoption), and/or their spouses, including non-Inuit spouses. The Canadian Census does not indicate beneficiaries. This data is obtained from enrollment agents in each Nunavik community who transfer data on births, deaths and movements of the beneficiary population in and out of the community to the Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux du Québec.

Families, by Percentage, 1996

	Nunavik	Baffin	Quebec	Canada
Total number of Census Families	1,745	2,810	1,949,975	7,837,865
Husband and Wife Families	75%	82%	84%	85%
Now married couples	48%	47%	64%	74%
Common-Law couples	27%	35%	21%	12%
Lone-Parent Families	25%	18%	16%	15%
Male parent	5%	5%	3%	2%
Female parent	19%	13%	13%	12%
Census Families by size of				
2 persons	19%	24%	44%	43%
3 persons	19%	20%	24%	23%
4 persons	22%	21%	23%	23%
5 or more persons	41%	35%	9%	11%
Average Family Size	4.3	4.0	3.0	3.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

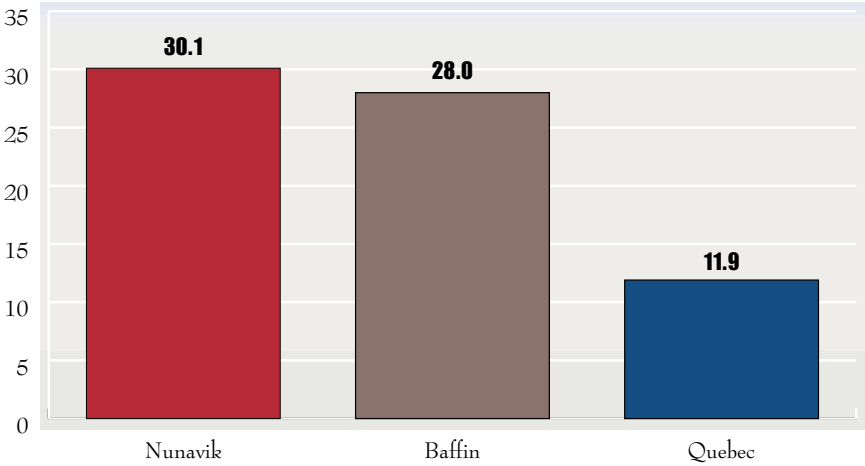
Language, 1996

	Nunavik	Baffin
Language Spoken Most Often At Home		
Total Population (100%)	8,695	13,185
English only	7.2%	24.4%
French only	6.4%	1.5%
English and French	0.2%	0.2%
Total - Inuttitut	85.6%	73.4%
Inuttitut only		(83.0%)
Inuttitut and other languages		(2.6%)
Other Languages	0.6%	0.6%
		(69.5%)
		(3.9%)
Ability to Speak English and/or French¹		
Total Population (100%)	8,695	13,180
English only	43.5%	73.9%
French only	12.1%	0.1%
English and French	14.5%	5.8%
Neither English nor French	29.9%	20.2%

¹ Defined as "well enough to conduct a conversation".

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Comparative Birth Rate, 1996



Note: Birth Rate = Live Births / (Total population/1000)

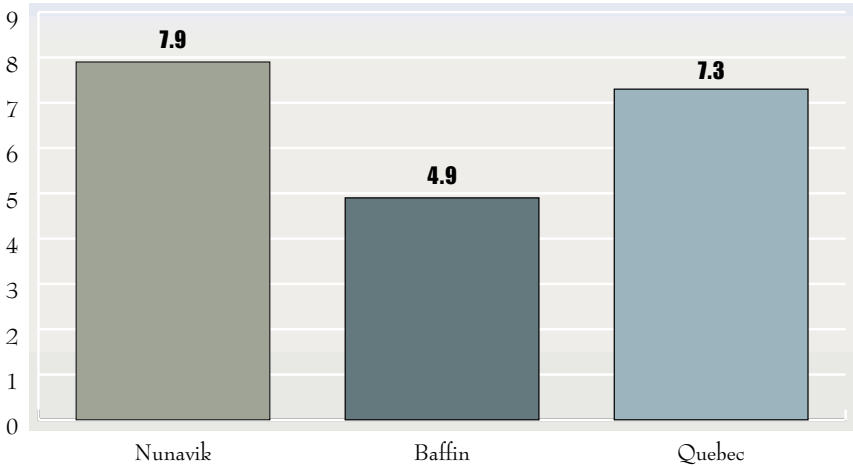
Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division

Comparative Life Expectancy at Birth, 1983 to 1997

Period & Gender	Life Expectancy in Years	
	Nunavik	Quebec
1983-87		
Male	57.7	72.2
Female	66.6	79.7
1988-92		
Male	63.4	73.7
Female	66.4	80.9
1993-97		
Male	62.4	74.2
Female	69.3	81.3

Source: Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services

Comparative Death Rates, 1996



Note: Death Rate = Deaths / (Total population/1000)

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division

Leading Causes of Death from 1995 to 1997

	Nunavik	Quebec
Accidents and adverse effects ¹	34%	7%
Suicides only (included in above)		(17%) (3%)
Diseases of the circulatory system	16%	36%
Respiratory diseases	13%	9%
Cancer	13%	30%
All other causes	23%	19%
Total	100%	100%

¹ Accidental drug poisonings

Source: Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division

Nunavik Schools, Enrollments and Teachers, 1995 to 1998

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Regular Sector			
Institutions	14	14	14
Students	3,105	3,124	3,148
Full-time equivalent teachers	221	211	206
Adult Education			
General Upgrading, Full-time students	263	266	279
Vocational Training, Full-time students	25	100	165

Source: Kativik School Board

Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Population Aged 15+, 1996

	Nunavik	Baffin	Quebec	Canada
Less than grade 9	33%	28%	18%	12%
Grades 9-13				
Without secondary certificate	29%	24%	17%	23%
With secondary certificate	5%	5%	18%	14%
Trades certificate or diploma	4%	4%	4%	4%
Other non-university education only				
Without certificate	8%	10%	7%	7%
With certificate	10%	16%	15%	18%
University				
Without degree	4%	5%	8%	10%
With degree	8%	7%	12%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Figures are for total population

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census



Nunavik Income, Population aged 15 & Over, 1996

	Number of Persons	No income	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	20,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 and over	Total
Total Population								
Total	5,165	8%	11%	23%	20%	22%	15%	100%
Male	2,670	6%	10%	23%	18%	24%	19%	100%
Female	2,500	10%	11%	24%	23%	20%	11%	100%
Inuit Population¹								
Total	4,350	9%	12%	26%	22%	21%	8%	100%
Male	2,210	7%	12%	26%	20%	24%	10%	100%
Female	2,145	11%	13%	27%	25%	19%	6%	100%
Non-Inuit Population								
Total	815	2%	2%	7%	10%	27%	52%	100%
Male	460	0%	2%	5%	8%	24%	61%	100%
Female	355	6%	4%	10%	13%	30%	38%	100%

¹ As defined on Page 3

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Nunavik Average and Median Income, Population Aged 15 & Over, 1996

	Average Income ²	Median Income ³
Total Population		
Total	\$20,950	\$14,830
Male	\$23,477	\$17,392
Female	\$18,126	\$12,960
Inuit Population¹		
Total	\$16,811	\$12,085
Male	\$18,255	\$13,230
Female	\$15,260	\$11,104
Non-Inuit Population		
Total	\$41,481	\$40,410
Male	\$46,706	\$45,389
Female	\$34,344	\$35,072

¹ As defined on Page 3

² Average income is the weighted mean total income and is calculated by dividing the total income of the group by the total number of individuals in that group.

³ Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution in half, i.e. 50% of individuals make below the median income and 50% of individuals make above the median income.

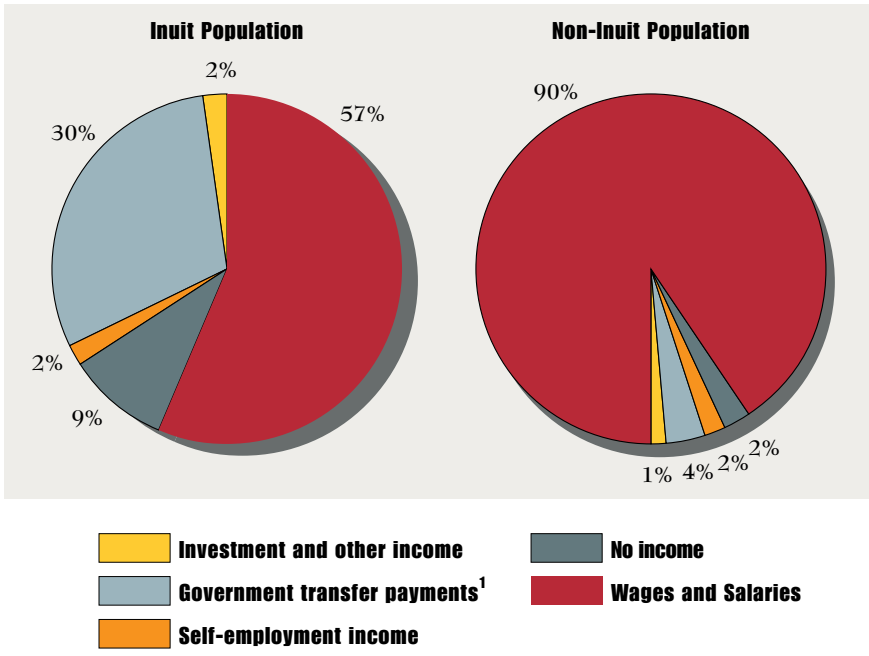
Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Family Income, Comparative Data, 1996

	Nunavik	Baffin	Quebec	Canada
Number of Census Families	1,745	2,815	1,949,975	7,837,865
Under \$10,000	4%	9%	6%	6%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	15%	17%	12%	10%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	17%	15%	14%	13%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	15%	11%	14%	13%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	12%	9%	13%	12%
\$50,000 - \$59,999	9%	7%	11%	11%
\$60,000 - \$69,999	9%	6%	9%	9%
\$70,000 and over	19%	27%	21%	26%
Average Family Income	\$46,627	\$51,228	\$49,261	\$54,583
Median Family Income	\$39,694	\$38,758	\$42,891	\$46,951

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Major Sources of Income in Nunavik, 1996



¹ Such as Employment Insurance Benefits, Welfare, Old Age and Family Allowances, etc.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Nunavik Labour Force Activity, 1996

	Total Population			Inuit Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population aged 15 and over	5,170	2,665	2,500	4,355	2,205	2,145
Total labour force ¹	3,405	1,860	1,545	2,650	1,425	1,230
Employed	2,940	1,600	1,345	2,210	1,175	1,035
Unemployed ²	465	265	200	440	250	190
Participation rate ³	65.9%	69.8%	61.8%	60.8%	64.6%	57.3%
Employment/population ratio ⁴	56.9%	60.0%	53.8%	50.7%	53.3%	48.3%
Unemployment rate ⁵	13.7%	14.2%	12.9%	16.6%	17.5%	15.4%

¹ Total labour force refers to those persons, 15 and over who were either employed or looking for work during the week prior to the census. This, for example, would not include most full-time students.

² Unemployed includes those persons who, during the week prior to the census, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work.

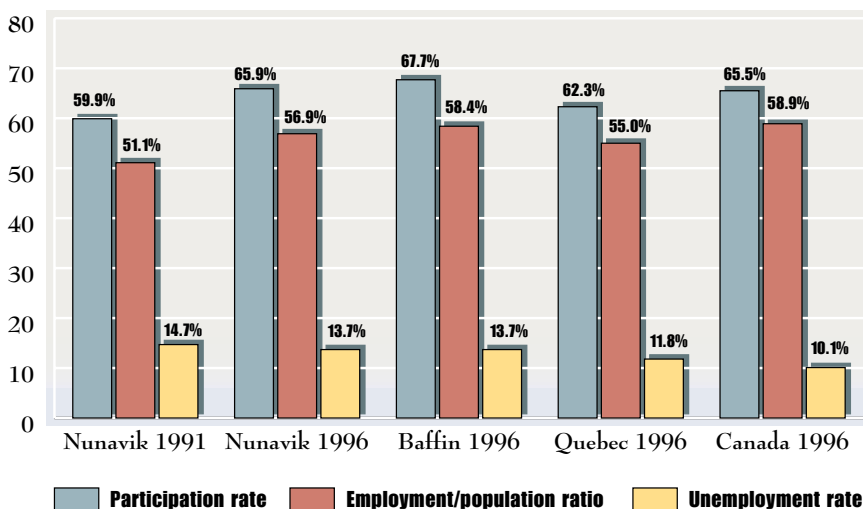
³ Participation rate is the percentage of the population over 15 who are in the labour force.

⁴ Employment/population ratio, is the percentage of the population over 15 who are employed.

⁵ The unemployment rate is the percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Labour Force Activity, Comparative Data, 1991 and 1996



Note: All data is for total population

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 and 1996 Census

Jobs in Nunavik, 1993, 1995 and 1998

	1993	1995	1998
Full-time jobs ¹	1,564	1,747	2,114
Part-time jobs ²	1,403	2,124	1,493

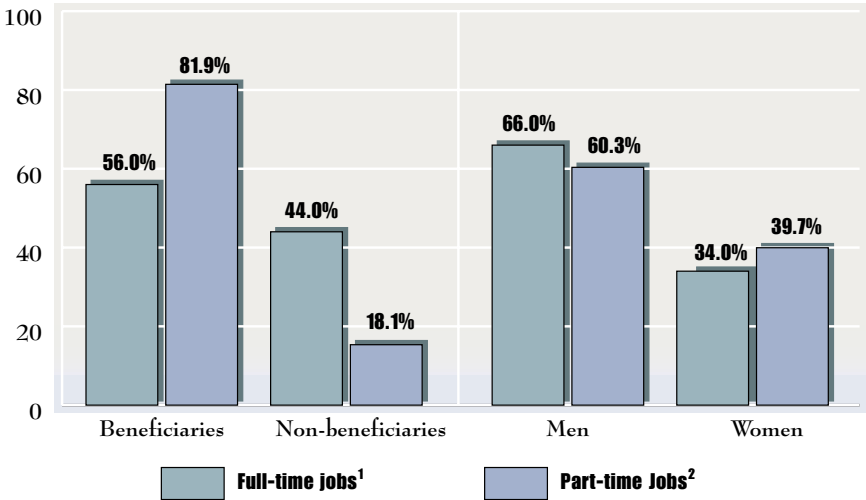
¹ In this study, regular full-time jobs are those that represent a full workload (30 hours or more per week) on a regular basis, all year, or for a major part of the year.

² Part-time jobs refer to regular part-time jobs (less than 30 hours per week), as well as all seasonal, contractual and occasional jobs.

Note: Many jobs at the Raglan Mine that were part-time in 1995 became full-time by 1998. For more information, see the publication *Jobs in Nunavik in 1998*.

Source: Kativik Regional Government Employment and Training Department, 1999

Nunavik Jobs by Status and Gender, 1998

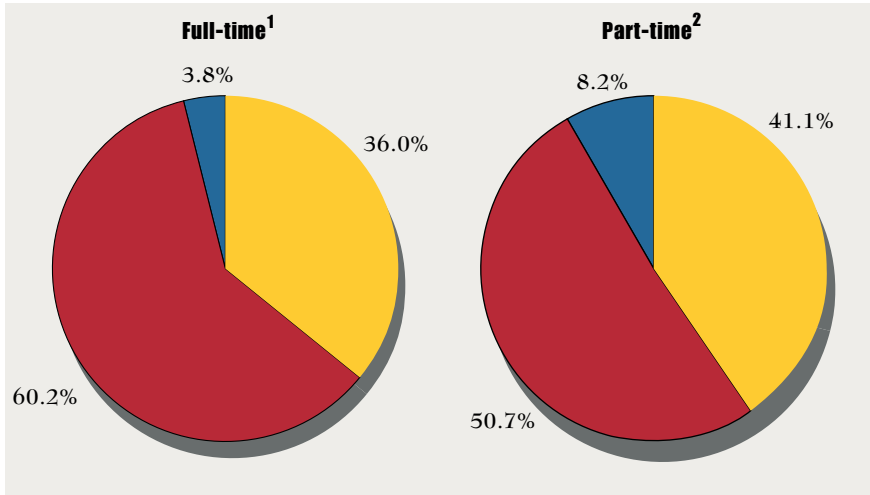


^{1,2} For a definition of full-time and part-time, see above.

Note: Since 1995, over 300 regular full-time jobs were created at the Raglan Mine, the majority of which are held by non-beneficiary men. For more information, see the publication *Jobs in Nunavik in 1998*.

Source: Kativik Regional Government Employment and Training Department, 1999

Nunavik Jobs by Type of Establishment, 1998



■ Non-profit
 ■ Public & para-public
 ■ Private business & co-operatives

^{1,2} For a definition of full-time and part-time, see page 13.

Source: Kativik Regional Government Employment and Training Department, 1999

Nunavik Jobs by Sector of Activity, 1998

	Full-time jobs ¹		Part-time jobs ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Businesses and hotels	269	12.7%	193	12.9%
Communications & culture	29	1.4%	52	3.5%
Mining & construction	397	18.8%	181	12.1%
Energy	31	1.5%	17	1.1%
Hunting & fishing, tourism	9	0.4%	273	18.3%
Local administration	381	18.0%	242	16.2%
Regional administration	159	7.5%	38	2.5%
Provincial administration	16	0.8%	11	0.7%
Education	390	18.4%	205	13.7%
Health	277	13.1%	151	10.1%
Other services	62	2.9%	71	4.8%
Air transportation	94	4.4%	59	4.0%
Total	2,114	100%	1,493	100.0%

^{1,2} For a definition of full-time and part-time, see page 13.

Source: Kativik Regional Government Employment and Training Department, 1999

Nunavik Jobs by Community, 1998

	Full-time jobs ¹		Part-time jobs ²	
	Number	%	Number	%
Akulivik	59	2.8%	62	4.2%
Aupaluk	30	1.4%	36	2.4%
Inukjuak	184	8.7%	144	9.6%
Ivujvik	48	2.3%	32	2.1%
Kangiqsualujjuaq	78	3.7%	131	8.8%
Kangiqsujuaq	66	3.1%	71	4.8%
Kangirsuk	53	2.5%	72	4.8%
Katinniq ³	397	18.8%	2	0.1%
Kuujuuaq	572	27.1%	395	26.5%
Kuujuuarapik ⁴	135	6.4%	104	7.0%
Puvirnituq	244	11.5%	105	7.0%
Quaqtac	45	2.1%	91	6.1%
Salluit	121	5.7%	136	9.1%
Tasiujaq	37	1.8%	66	4.4%
Umiujaq	45	2.1%	46	3.1%
Total	2,114	100%	1,493	100.0%

^{1,2} For a definition of full-time and part-time, see page 13.

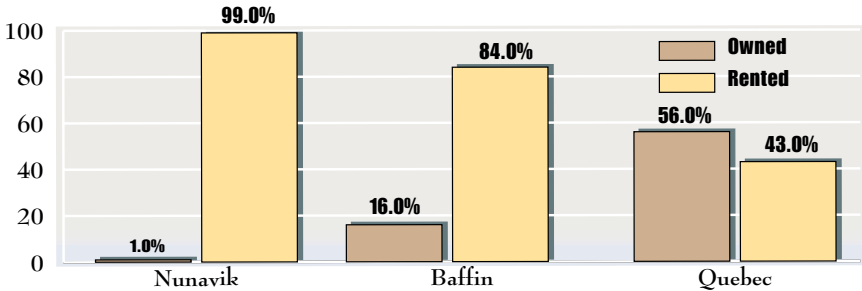
³ Site of the Raglan mine. This was called "Other" in *Nunavik At A Glance 1997*. The nearest community is Salluit.

⁴ The data for Kuujjuarapik includes only the Inuit labour market and not the Cree.

Source: Kativik Regional Government Employment and Training Department, 1999



Tenure of Dwellings, Comparative Data, 1996



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

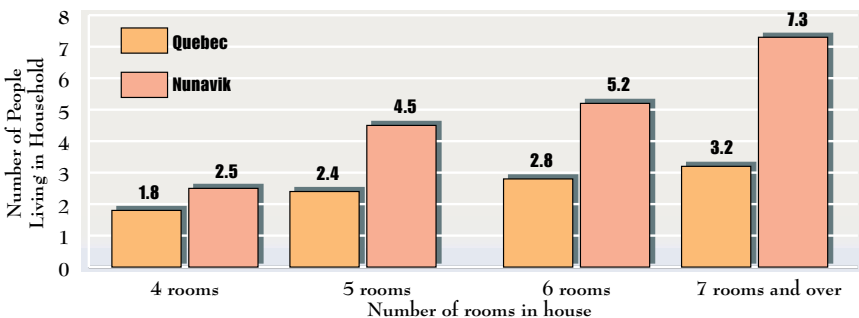
Average Number of Persons Per Household, Per Community, 1996

	1991	1996	Change from 1991
Akulivik	5.4	4.4	-1.0
Aupaluk	4.4	4.2	-0.2
Inukjuak	4.7	4.4	-0.3
Ivujivik	5.5	4.8	-0.7
Kangiqsualujuaq	4.7	4.7	0.0
Kangiqsujaq	4.7	4.3	-0.4
Kangirsuk	4.5	4.2	-0.3
Kuujuuaq	3.5	3.4	-0.1
Kuujuarapik	3.1	3.4	0.3
Puvirnituk	4.7	4.3	-0.4
Qaqaq	4.2	4.1	-0.1
Salluit	5.3	4.7	-0.6
Tasiujaq	4.9	4.5	-0.4
Umiujaq	4.3	4.1	-0.2
Nunavik	4.4	4.2	-0.2
Quebec	2.6	2.5	-0.1

Note: Does not take into account distribution of dwelling sizes and includes all residents.

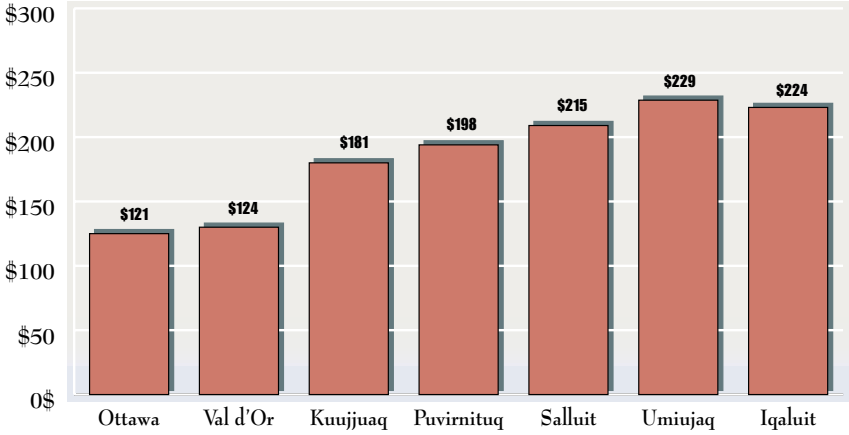
Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

Average Number of Persons per Household, Comparative Data, 1996



Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census

**Comparative Cost of a Nutritious Northern Food Basket
For a Family of Four for One Week, 1996**



Note: This graph is presented for comparative purposes only, as an indication of the cost of living differential between northern communities and southern centres.

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Northern Affairs Program, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1999.



This document was produced through

Makivik Corporation

Economic Development Department

P.O. Box 179

Kuujuuaq, Quebec

J0M 1C0

(819) 964-2925

Mark T. Gordon,

Vice-President, Economic Development

Tikile Kleist,

Assistant to Vice-President, Economic Development

NUNAVIK AT A GLANCE

Project Managers:	Ellen McDill Charlie Watt, Jr.
Graphic Design:	Ray Taylor, Acorda Design Integration Inc.
Booklet Content:	Ellen McDill Josée Martel Dennis Lefebvre Brian Schnarch Charlie Watt, Jr. Bruno Pillozzi
Photos:	Bob Mesher, Heiko Wittenborn Makivik Photo Archives
Inuttitut Translation:	Eva Pilurttut
Proofing:	Annie Okpik

For more information on Nunavik, visit the following web sites:

Makivik Corporation

www.makivik.org

First Air

www.firstair.ca

Avataq Cultural Institute

www.avataq.qc.ca

Pan Arctic Inuit Logistics

www.pail.ca