

Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

2016 Annual Meeting Report

Iqaluit, Nunavut: July 20-21, 2016



The community of Iqaluit, Nunavut

4/4/2016

Produced by the Government of Nunavut

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (SEMC, or ‘the committee’) gathered in Iqaluit for its annual meeting on July 20-21, 2016 to collectively monitor regional resource development activity and discuss any subsequent socio-economic changes in Qikiqtaaluk communities. Representatives from 10 hamlets were in attendance, in addition to representatives from the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (BIMC or Baffinland), and the Government of Nunavut (GN).

The meeting began with a roundtable introduction and presentations from government agencies. The conversation touched on some of the different services and opportunities offered throughout the region with emphasis on education and training. The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics (NBS) then provided a high-level regional overview of the socio-economic environment with a presentation containing government-collected statistical data. This was followed by a community roundtable to gain further insight from community representatives on the local social, economic, and cultural environments in the region. The day concluded with an presentation from Baffinland that included activity updates on the Mary River project as well as a detailed review of the 2015 Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Program (SEMP). Baffinland shared data and information on employment and training, and discussed some the company’s expected plans moving forward to maximize Inuit participation at the Mary River mine. Baffinland also presented proposed changes to the Mary River SEMP for future reports that will enable the committee to better monitor potential impacts and benefits identified by the company in their final environmental impact statement (EIS).

On the second day of the meeting, participants discussed several monitoring requirements in the Mary River project certificate which require indicator data to monitor effectively and quantitatively. The experiences and opinions shared by community representatives will continue to be discussed at future SEMC meetings until indicators are developed. Further, the added perspectives from communities will contribute to analyses in the Mary River SEMP.

Common issues raised throughout the meeting were current Inuit employment, training, and retention levels. Community representatives would like to see these numbers increase from 2015 levels. Baffinland representatives outlined some of their strategies to achieve the Minimum Inuit Employment Goal that was recently negotiated with QIA. The committee will continue to monitor the implementation of these strategies over the next

year and at the next Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting, tentatively scheduled for the first week of May 2017 in Arctic Bay.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	i
List of Acronyms.....	iv
Report Format.....	vi
Letter from the Chairperson.....	vii
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background and purpose of the SEMC.....	1
1.1.1 SEMC objectives.....	1
1.1.2 Status and next steps.....	2
2. 2016 Annual Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Meeting, Iqaluit.....	4
2.1 Agenda and participants.....	4
2.2 Summary of meetings.....	9
2.2.1 Presentations and discussion.....	10
2.2.2 Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group.....	19
2.2.3 Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Action Item Work Plan.....	22
3. Discussion.....	24
3.1 Qikiqtaaluk SEMC and project-specific monitoring.....	24
Appendix A: Presentations.....	25
Appendix B: Statistics.....	26

LIST OF ACRONYMS

- **AEM:** Agnico-Eagle Mines, owner and operator of the Meadowbank Mine in the Kivalliq region.
- **BIMC:** Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation, owner and operator of the Mary River Mine in the Qikiqtaaluk region.
- **EDT/ED&T:** GN Department of Economic Development and Transportation, the GN Department responsible for holding SEMCs.
- **EDU:** GN Department of Education.
- **EDO:** Economic Development Officer.
- **EIA:** Environmental Impact Assessment, the permitting/regulatory process that major projects have to go through before construction is allowed to take place.
- **EIS:** Environmental Impact Statement, a comprehensive review of anticipated impacts of proposed projects, project design, and predicted operations.
- **FS:** GN Department of Family Services.
- **GN:** Government of Nunavut.
- **H:** Department of Health.
- **HTO:** Hunter and Trapper’s Organization.
- **IAU:** Innusiup Asijjiqpallianinganik Ujjiqurniq, socio-economic monitoring research project of the Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- **IIBA:** Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement, a private agreement signed between a project proponent and a Designated Inuit Organization (such as QIA, KvIA, and KtIA) to ensure that Inuit interests are addressed as compensation for the impacts of a proposed project.
- **Indicator:** A measurable “thing” that indicates the state, level, or rate of something. E.g. an indication of population growth is the total population of a city over time.
- **INAC:** Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, previously AANDC (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada)
- **IOL:** Inuit Owned Lands.
- **IQ:** Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, or Inuit Traditional Knowledge.
- **KIA:** Kitikmeot or Kivalliq Inuit Association (usually referred to as KtIA/KitIA and KvIA/KivIA, respectively).
- **LHO:** Local Housing Organization.
- **LSA:** Local Study Area
- **NBS:** Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.
- **NGMP:** Nunavut General Monitoring Plan, AANDC’s monitoring obligation under the NLCA.
- **NHC:** Nunavut Housing Corporation.

- **NIRB:** Nunavut Impact Review Board, an Institute of Public Governance created under the NLCA to review the proposal and development of major projects.
- **NLCA:** Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.
- **NPC:** Nunavut Planning Commission.
- **NTI:** Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.
- **QIA:** Qikiqtani Inuit Association.
- **RCMP:** Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
- **SAO:** Senior Administrative Officer, each Hamlet has one.
- **SEMC:** Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee. Nunavut has three Committees, one per region. These Committees meet once a year in each region to monitor the impacts of major projects.
- **SEMP:** Socio-Economic Monitoring Program. Developed to monitor project-specific socio-economic impacts and benefits of operating mines.
- **VSEC:** Valued Socio-Economic Component.

REPORT FORMAT

This report is divided into three chapters. The first chapter introduces the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (SEMC) and provides the background and purpose of the committee. Chapter two summarizes the proceedings of the 2016 annual Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting in Iqaluit on July 20-21, 2016. This chapter includes the meeting agenda, participant list, and summaries of presentations and discussions. It also provides a summary of the Mary River-specific meeting that took place prior to the SEMC meeting on July 19. Lastly, chapter three provides some discussion on common topics that were raised during the meeting and some points for further consideration.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

I am pleased to present the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee report on the proceedings of the meeting that took place July 20-21, 2016, in Iqaluit.

Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation provided an informative summary of all 2015 activities as well as planned upcoming operations for the Mary River Project. With the issuance of a Project Certificate in 2012 (later amended in 2014), the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee has been actively monitoring the socio-economic benefits and impacts in North Baffin communities and the Qikiqtaaluk region. Through collection and dissemination of data information, and shared discussion amongst committee members, the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee continued to fulfill its responsibilities set out in the Mary River Project Certificate.

There was general discussion at the 2016 Qikiqtani SEMC and requests for input from the community representatives on the impacts – good or bad – that they see in their communities. Several comments were made around hiring practices, staff turnover, and creating a working relationship to resolve some of these discussions.

The Qikiqtaaluk SEMC is a valuable forum for community members and other participants to share information on how development activities impact the region and their communities. Sharing information between hamlet representatives, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, territorial and federal governments, industry, and other stakeholders, provides for a collaborative effort to work together in promoting and protecting the existing and future well-being of residents and communities in the region.

I thank all the participants that attended for committing to the important work being facilitated by the Government of Nunavut to monitor the socio-economic benefits and impacts of major development projects. It is vital to the committee and the monitoring effort to ensure that all parties do participate in the meetings and attend regularly to ensure continuity and the building of knowledge. Working together enables us to see all perspectives and learn from each other's experiences. I am very pleased with the kinds of questions and comments that came from the community representatives.

Sincerely,

Rhoda Katsak

Chairperson, Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE SEMC

Environmental assessment in Nunavut falls under the regulatory purview of the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), an Institution of Public Government created under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) to administer environmental assessment and follow-up processes. At the culmination of the NIRB's assessment process, a project can be approved, approved with conditions, or rejected. A project certificate is issued for approved projects and may contain terms and conditions that "provide for the establishment of a monitoring program for that project which may specify responsibilities for the proponent, NIRB or Government" (NLCA 12.7.1). Monitoring major projects is also a responsibility of the NIRB (NLCA 12.2.2e). Monitoring is necessary to identify whether predicted changes are taking place, to determine if unpredicted impacts are occurring, and to ensure that companies are mitigating any negative effects as required by the project certificate and any relevant licenses or permits.

Since 2007, SEMCs have addressed project certificate requirements for project-specific monitoring programs. Through a regional approach, three SEMCs create a discussion forum and information sharing hub that supports impacted communities and interested stakeholders to take part in monitoring efforts. This approach also provides monitoring efficiency and consistency within the territory.

The Department of Economic Development & Transportation (EDT, 'the department') has been the GN's lead on the SEMCs. As such, the department has been responsible for collecting socio-economic data from across GN departments and other sources, consolidating this information, and disseminating it to the committees and other interested parties, primarily through reports such as this. Each of the three SEMCs are chaired by the appropriate EDT regional director of community operations, and coordinated by the regional socio-economic coordinator to ensure efforts are consistent, traceable, and comparable, and that they feed into other programs such as the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan (NGMP).

1.1.1 SEMC OBJECTIVES

Considering the above, SEMCs have the following objectives:

1. To ensure that major development projects comply with their permits by meeting their socio-economic monitoring requirements during the environmental

assessment, approval, and monitoring processes as required by the NIRB and the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement;

2. To bring together communities, governments, Designated Inuit Organizations, and resource development companies in a unique forum that encourages open and engaged discussions and information-sharing among all parties; and,
3. To collect and share regional socio-economic data with impacted stakeholders that is validated by local and traditional knowledge.

1.1.2 STATUS AND NEXT STEPS

Regional SEMCs were established in 2007, and have since met annually in each region. The meeting in Iqaluit was the first regional SEMC meeting of the 2016-2017 fiscal year. Two more regional meetings are scheduled to take place in the Kivalliq and Kitikmeot regions later this fall.

Regional SEMC reports from the 2012-2013 fiscal year were the first to provide comprehensive, standardized reporting on nine standard valued socio-economic components (VSECs; e.g. demographics, health and well-being, education, etc.), and over 40 different indicators. These numbers exclude VSECs and indicators that are project-specific. These reports are available for download on our website, <http://nunavutsemc.com/>, which was launched in 2012 to more effectively communicate socio-economic information with Nunavummiut and other interested groups.

The reporting approach was further modified in 2014 to better serve the committees. The reports for 2012-2013 were composed largely of tables and graphs containing statistical figures for the region, making these reports large and potentially difficult to read. The statistical data has been removed from the main report and attached as an appendix (Appendix B of this report) so that readers can still have a reference point when looking at trends. In addition, an interactive database has been created to visually display over 40 different socio-economic indicators. This database can be accessed on the SEMC website.

The following goals were set for the 2016-2017 fiscal year:

- Maintain the momentum of SEMCs by continuing to hold at least one meeting in each region annually;
- Augment and align GN-wide participation, especially through regional office support, and consistent participation of other organizations;
- Report on project-specific indicators in a more comprehensive manner; and
- Improve the delivery of information at the meetings.

The SEMCs continued to maintain momentum by holding one annual meeting in each region in 2015. GN-wide participation has increased in most regions, and committee members have continued to work with proponents (e.g. TMAC Resources Ltd., Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd., and Baffinland Iron Mines Corp., etc.) in order to ensure compliance with NIRB socio-economic monitoring requirements, and have continued to improve the delivery of information at regional meetings.

Goals for this fiscal year are to continue to standardize project-specific socio-economic monitoring programs for all operating projects, further consolidate currently available data from different sources into one place to allow for monitoring continuity, directly address issues raised at meetings with concrete, accurate, and relevant data, and continue to develop action plans that reflect the priorities of each region and assist Nunavummiut to respond to socio-economic change.

2. 2016 ANNUAL QIKIQTAAALUK SEMC MEETING, IQALUIT

The annual Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting was held in Iqaluit on July 20-21, 2016. Representatives from 10 hamlets were in attendance to share experiences and information regarding socio-economic changes experienced in their home communities. Participants also heard from Government of Nunavut regional staff, the Government of Canada, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, and Baffinland. In addition to the regional SEMC, the project-specific Baffinland Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group (SEWG) met on July 19, 2016 to review the 2015 Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Program (SEMP) report in accordance with project certificate term and condition no. 130.

2.1 AGENDA AND PARTICIPANTS

This section reflects the intention of the meeting and the agenda that was sent out to participants. It also lists those who were in attendance. The proceedings of the meeting are reported in section 2.2.

Dates:

Wednesday July 20, 2016

Thursday July 21, 2016

Location: Hotel Arctic – Iqaluit, NU

Chair: Rhoda Katsak, Director of Community Operations, Qikiqtaaluk (GN-EDT)

Schedule:

DAY 1 – JULY 20, 2016

Morning session

9:00 AM – 11:45 AM

1. General Opening	
Government of Nunavut • Rhoda Katsak	Opening Remarks by the Chairperson
All	Participant introductions
Government of Nunavut • Clayton Lloyd	Purpose of the SEMC and objectives of this meeting • Review Agenda • Mining highlights in Nunavut

Government of Canada • Tamara Fast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qikiqtaaluk SEMC overview and meeting objectives • Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group
2. Socio-Economic Monitoring	
Government Roundtable • Education • Family Services • Health • Housing	Updates from Regional GN departments and government agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant programs • General observations
Qikiqtani Inuit Association • Hagar Idlout-Sudlovenick	Community-based research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project updates
Community Roundtable • Hamlet representatives	Open floor discussion to introduce communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits and impacts of current major development projects • General observations
Nunavut Bureau of Statistics • Meeka Mearns	Socio-economic indicators of well-being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics and analysis
Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the results as expected? • Interesting or unexpected trends?

**Afternoon session
1:15 PM – 4:30 PM**

3. Proponent Updates	
Baffinland Iron Mines • Jason Prno Lisa Parker	Mary River Iron Mine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates on 2015 Project activities • Results from the Socio-Economic Monitoring Program • Planned work for 2016
Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the results as expected? • Interesting or unexpected trends?

End of Day 1

DAY 2 – July 21, 2016

Morning session

9:00 AM – 11:45 AM

4. Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Priorities	
Qikiqtaaluk SEMC	Discussion of SEMC priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review Day 1 and review SEMC objectives• Discuss Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Program
Government of Nunavut <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clayton Lloyd Qikiqtaaluk SEMC <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All	Mary River Project Certificate monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussion of Terms and Conditions related to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Population movement○ Barriers to employment of women○ Substance abuse, gambling, marital problems

End of meeting

Participants of the 2016 Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

July 20-21, 2016, Iqaluit

Group	Organization	Name	Position	Community
GN	EDT	Rhoda Katsak	Director, Qikiqtaaluk Community Operations	Pond Inlet
	NBS	Meeka Mearns	Information Officer/Analyst	Pangnirtung
	H	Deborah Arnold	Public Health Officer	Iqaluit
	EDU	Trudy Pettigrew	Executive Director – Qikiqtani School Operations	Pond Inlet
	FS	Melissa Alexander	Labour Market Information Coordinator	Iqaluit
	NHC	Arielle Stockdale	Senior Policy Analyst	Iqaluit
	EDT	Clayton Lloyd Erika Zell	Regional Socio-Economic Coordinator Environmental Assessment Coordinator	Iqaluit
Industry	Baffinland	Jason Prno	Consultant	-
	Baffinland	Lisa Parker	Head of Human Resources	-
GoC	AANDC	Tamara Fast	Regional Socio-Economic Analyst	Iqaluit
Hamlets	Arctic Bay	Geela Arnauyumayuq	Mayor	Arctic Bay
	Cape Dorset	-	-	-
	Clyde River	-	-	-
	Grise Fiord	Meeka Kigutak	Mayor	Grise Fiord
	Hall Beach	Reena Irqittuq	Second deputy	Hall Beach
	Igloolik	Erasmus Ivvalu	Council member	Igloolik
	Iqaluit	Joamie Eeejeesiak	Community Economic Development Officer	Iqaluit
	Iqaluit	Elizabeth Kingston	Council member	Iqaluit
	Kimmirut	Maliktu Lyta	Council member	Kimmirut
	Pangnirtung	Moses Qappik	Mayor	Pangnirtung

	Pond Inlet	Abraham Kublu	Council member	Pond Inlet
	-	-	-	-
	Sanikiluaq	Johnny Manning	Assistant SAO	Sanikiluaq
	Qikiqtarjuaq	Mary Killiktee	Mayor	Qikiqtarjuaq
RIA	QIA	Hagar Idlout-Sudlovenick	Director, Social Policy	Iqaluit
Observer	Research	Andrew Hodgkins	University of Alberta	Edmonton

2.2 SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

The Government of Nunavut provided an overview of current resource development activities in Nunavut as well as a background of the SEMC and multi-stakeholder socio-economic monitoring. The departments of Education, Family Services, Health, and the Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC) then presented information on their respective roles in socio-economic monitoring in Nunavut. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) added with an explanation of funding opportunities through the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan (NGMP). This introduction provided context for committee members to assist with discussion topics over the course of the meeting.

The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics (NBS) shared socio-economic monitoring information from the five north Baffin communities and Iqaluit. These six communities are of significant interest as they make up the Mary River Local Study Area (LSA). The committee looked at statistics on population, education, health, income, crime, and food prices, and discussed some of the similarities and differences between what the statistics portray and what is commonly observed and experienced in the communities. Some highlighted trends include: A noticeable increase of training hours completed amongst Inuit (1,283 hours in 2013, 3,596 hours in 2014 and 4,530 hours in 2015); an increase of the value of Procurement with Inuit Owned Businesses and JVs (from \$64 million in 2014 to \$103.5 million in 2015); and an increase in population demographics in the LSA with an ongoing gradual decrease of non-Inuit residents.

QIA presented on their Innusiup Asijjiqpallianinganik Ujjiqurniq (IAU) program, a community-based research project in four Qikiqtaaluk communities designed to monitor socio-economic change at the community level. Baseline data collection is currently in progress and will hopefully be completed near the end of summer. QIA has yet to determine the frequency of any follow-up studies.

The community roundtable discussion offered insight into the socio-economic changes experienced since the commencement of the Mary River project. The economic benefits of employment and contracts to local businesses have been interpreted as largely positive in the LSA. Still, many communities expressed their desire to see higher Inuit employment levels and greater access to training at Mary River. Communities outside of the LSA talked about the negative impacts of limited employment opportunities for residents.

Baffinland provided updates on 2015 activities and presented results and analysis from its 2015 SEMP report. This included monitoring information on migration in and out of north Baffin, education and training, employment, contracting opportunities, and results from a voluntary employee survey. The company also responded to the concerns expressed by

community representatives regarding reduced employment and training opportunities, and suggested that the lower numbers are likely a result of the project transitioning from construction to operation. Baffinland representatives confirmed that the company intends to implement appropriate measures to achieve the Minimum Inuit Employment Goal negotiated with the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) and expects these immediate concerns to be addressed in time.

Subsection 2.2.1 of this report summarizes the presentations and discussions that took place during the two-day SEMC meeting in Iqaluit. Subsection 2.2.2 briefly provides an overview of the project-specific Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group meeting that took place on July 19, 2016.

2.2.1 PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION

GOVERNMENT ROUNDTABLE

Department of Economic Development and Transportation, presented by Clayton Lloyd – Regional Socio-Economic Monitoring Coordinator

The GN provided an introduction to the committee that summarized the overall purpose and goals of the SEMC as well as the importance of meeting. This served as a refresher for participants who had previously attended the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC as well as a brief overview of the committee for those who had not. The presentation offered an overview of the legal obligation and purpose of socio-economic monitoring in Nunavut and highlighted the roles and responsibilities of interested stakeholders at the SEMC. A review of regional resource development activities from the past year was also provided to give participants some background information ahead of the meeting's discussions.

Department of Education, presented by Trudy Pettigrew – Executive Director, Qikiqtani

The Department of Education (EDU) continues to work on realigning departmental priorities to better support school needs in Nunavut. Concentrated efforts to realign priorities will have a positive impact in the long term but have resulted in some immediate challenges including limited program funding and prolonged vacant staffing positions. One of the department's priorities is literacy. EDU has been working with consultants to develop books in Inuktitut to improve the reading and writing abilities of students. Another priority of EDU is consistency between the regional boards. EDU is currently reviewing the *Education Act* and held consultation sessions across the territory during the summer of 2016. Lastly, EDU is placing more emphasis on increasing parental engagement to support students outside of the classroom.

Nunavut Housing Corporation, presented by Arielle Stockdale – Senior Policy Analyst

NHC briefly explained changes to the Rent Scale system that were implemented in 2014 to reduce disincentives to work and encourage saving. Programs offered through NHC to encourage homeownership include the Nunavut Downpayment Assistance Program (NDAP) and the Tenant to Owner Program (TOP). NDAP offers Nunavummiut a second mortgage that is forgivable over a 10-year period, while TOP allows public housing tenants to purchase the public housing unit they are renting, or another public housing unit that may be available for sale. The Nunavut Housing Corporation is currently developing a Blueprint for Action which will outline a strategic approach to provide affordable housing and improve the local workforce.

Department of Family Services Career Development, presented by Melissa Alexander – Labour Market Information Coordinator

The Family Services (FS) career development section facilitates labour market participation and connects Nunavummiut with jobs through the promotion of education and training. Achieving this requires routine consolidation of information on labour supply and labour demand to create occupational forecasting models. Many programs are available to assist with skills development. Of particular interest to the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC are the following:

Labour Market Information: Labour market funding agreements with the Government of Canada support the suite of programs and services offered in Nunavut. These agreements help the GN better understand labour needs in communities so that the right programs can be developed and delivered. It allows for a greater number of Nunavummiut to access training and education than would be possible with GN funding alone. It also assists Nunavummiut to further their employment goals and overcome barriers to participation in the labour market.

Labour Market Programming: Programs such as Adult Learning and Training Supports (ALTS) and Training on the Job are designed to develop the skills required to successfully participate in the labour force. Training on the Job provides an incentive to employers by subsidizing the registered employee's wages.

Financial Assistance for Nunavut Students (FANS): FANS is designed to ensure that financial need is not a barrier to higher education by offsetting some of the costs of post-secondary education. It is for students attending designated post-secondary and academic programs.

Apprenticeships and Trades Occupations Certification: The Apprenticeship Unit supports skilled workers and apprentices on their way to becoming journeypersons either with or without their Interprovincial Standards Red Seal certification. The Apprenticeship Unit also certifies eligible trade occupations.

More information can be accessed on the Department of Family Services website or from a local career development officer.

Department of Health, presented by Deborah Arnold – Public Health Officer

The Department of Health is an active member of the GN's Socio-Economic Assessment Committee (SEAC) to review and monitor the impacts of resource development projects on individuals. Areas of concern include communicable diseases and mental health. The Department of Health has made changes to the communicable diseases report to improve the delivery and access of information. Additionally, the mental health division is looking to bring more experts into the territory to achieve greater success in suicide prevention.

REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING

Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, presented by Meeka Mearns – Information Officer

To assist with monitoring regional socio-economic change, the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics presented on GN socio-economic data. With the focus primarily on the North Baffin and the Mary River Project, NBS provided data on the five North Baffin communities. A more complete and comprehensive overview of socio-economic statistics of all Nunavut communities can be found attached to this report (Appendix B). Below is a brief overview of the indicators discussed with the committee:

Population:

Each of the five North Baffin communities has experienced annual population growth since 2012. The largest increases have taken place in Igloolik and Pond Inlet, while smaller increases have occurred in Arctic Bay, Clyde River, and Hall Beach.

Education:

Public school enrolment numbers remained stable or increased in all North Baffin communities in 2015. The Qikiqtani regional graduation rate (28.4%) increased slightly from 2014 but remains lower than the 2013 and 2012 rates.

Health:

The total number of health centre visits and health centre visits per capita increased most significantly in Pond Inlet. Igloolik and Arctic Bay also experienced increases in 2014, while

Hall Beach and Clyde River saw decreases from 2013. Hall Beach and Igloolik have the lowest health centre visits per capita in the North Baffin region with 6.7 and 7.9 visits per year, respectively.

Crime:

The number of actual violations in 2014 increased slightly from 2013 in Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Igloolik, and Hall Beach. Clyde River experienced the most significant annual increase with 91 more violations in 2014 compared to 2013. When adjusted to the number of violations per 100,000 persons, Hall Beach and Igloolik, as in 2013, had the lowest rate of violations in the North Baffin in 2014.

Suicide:

One half of Nunavut's 32 recorded suicides in 2015 happened in the Qikiqtaaluk region. The total number of suicides in Qikiqtaaluk, Kivalliq, and Kitikmeot in 2015 was 16, 9, and 7, respectively.

Food Price Survey:

The average cost of 24 selected food items increased in each Qikiqtaaluk community in 2015 with the exception of Hall Beach where those same items decreased in price by 4.5%. The largest price increases happened in Resolute (17.3%), Iqaluit (12.9%), and Sanikiluaq (10.9%).

COMMUNITY ROUNDTABLE

After discussing government-collected quantitative socio-economic data, the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC proceeded to a community roundtable discussion. Hamlet representative were provided the opportunity to share with the rest of the committee information regarding the social, economic, and cultural environments in their home communities. This served to provide additional context to the statistical information previously presented by NBS. The transcripts below have been paraphrased from the meeting.

Pond Inlet:

"Baffinland and the Mary River Project have certainly impacted the socio-economic environment in Pond Inlet. The new money from has been nice for those who are employed but not everyone is seeing those benefits. We feel that training efforts of our residents have been scaled back and those who have completed training, even the heavy equipment operator training, are not being offered full-time work."

Iglolik:

“The Co-op and Northmart have been running out of money because not enough of our residents have bank accounts. The economic impacts of Mary River have been positive. Training opportunities and Inuit priority hiring has helped as well but we hope this can be improved to how it was in the first few years of construction. The community is concerned there are not enough extra-curricular activities for the youth – especially culturally appropriate activities.”

Pangnirtung:

“Summer students have been hired by the hamlet to clean up the community, which has been mutually positive for the community and students. The youth centre was almost shutdown because of a lack of funding but fortunately it was able to stay open.”

Kimmirut:

“Our residents were more involved in the Mary River project early on when there was an impact assessment in the community, but people now are wondering if the southern shipping route will be used or not. Other types of shipping have been very active around town. One approach the community has taken to reduce small crimes is with After Midnight Monitoring. We feel it has helped to have a few volunteers to have a presence and walk around town after midnight when small crimes typically occur.”

Sanikiluaq:

“It is great to see Inuit actively involved in the Mary River project but our community has not seen any of those benefits. The benefits look good on paper but our residents are desperate for more job opportunities.”

Hall Beach:

“Baffinland was very inviting during the environmental assessment stage and our community was excited for the employment and training opportunities. But a few years into the Mary River Project and we are now dealing some of the impacts that were not expected. Employees moving to new communities and breaking up families has been something that is happening. Too many of the Inuit employees are stuck in housekeeping and dishwasher positions with not enough opportunity to progress to higher pay and responsibility. Hall Beach would appreciate more public meetings and information sessions with Baffinland to hear our concerns.”

Arctic Bay:

“The employee who died at site last year impacted our community greatly. The new laptop computers that Baffinland gives high school graduates is a program we very much appreciate.”

Stories of racism on site really concern us because that should never be tolerated. An Inuit goal of 25% is still too low. There are many people ready to work in Nunavut and the North Baffin.”

Grise Fiord:

“We try to encourage our high school graduates to seek employment at Mary River but they don’t want to leave home. The travel to site is still quite far and they worry of homesickness. Alcohol and bootlegging is becoming an increasing concern in our community. The hamlet is working with the RCMP to keep crime down. The Arctic Fisheries Alliance has greatly helped us get affordable meat products from Newfoundland. This has helped our residents offset the high costs of living.”

Qikiqtarjuaq:

“There is no connection between our community and Mary River. Although we were consulted early on, we do not see any hires from here since the beginning of construction and operations. Our community has been actively applying for funding from federal agencies to improve the socio-economic environment on things like access roads to hunting grounds, clean up contaminants near DEW Line sites, and training programs to strengthen the labour pool. Not all applications have been accepted but we are getting a bit of money here and there to help out. We would like to be more involved in the Mary River Project. We have qualified heavy equipment operators ready to work but we’re at a disadvantage not being a point-of-hire community. Lastly, our community would like to be considered for a deep water port. We are located in a great location geographically and it would be wise to invest in infrastructure now to set ourselves up for the future. A deep water port would greatly benefit our community and the region.”

INDUSTRY UPDATE

Peregrine Diamonds, Chidliak Exploration Project

Representatives from Peregrine Diamonds were unable to attend the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting. A brief project overview and recent project developments have been included in the report at their request.

“The Chidliak project is located 120 kilometres northeast of Iqaluit, the capital of Nunavut, on Canada’s Baffin Island. The project consists of 506 Chidliak claims and 71 adjacent Qilaq claims, covering a total of 564,396 hectares. Since July of 2008, 71 kimberlites have been discovered at Chidliak and three at Qilaq. Representative samples of 50 of the 74 kimberlites have been submitted for industry-standard microdiamond assay at the

Saskatchewan Research Council (“SRC”) in Saskatoon. Peregrine’s news releases record the diamond-positive results obtained for 45 kimberlites and barren results for five kimberlites. Diamond testing of the remaining 24 kimberlites has been deferred based on low diamond and/or low tonnage potential assessments by the experienced Peregrine technical team. The CH-1, CH-6, CH-7, CH-28, CH-31, CH-44, CH-45, and CH-46 kimberlites have tonnage potential and coarse diamond size distributions that are considered to represent economic diamond mining potential.

The 2016 Inferred Mineral Resources for the CH-6 and CH-7 kimberlites formed the foundation of the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for the Phase One Chidliak Development, which was announced in a July 7, 2016 news release. Highlights of the 2016 Chidliak Phase One Diamond Development PEA base case are:

- Pre-tax Net Present Value (NPV) of C\$ 743.7 million, at a 7.5% discount rate and a pre-tax Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 38.1%.
- After-tax NPV of C\$ 471.2 million, at a 7.5% discount rate and an after-tax IRR of 29.8%.
- Total Life of Mine (LOM) pre-tax Free Cash Flow of C\$ 1.31 billion.
- Pre-tax average annual Free Cash Flow of C\$ 131 million per annum.
- After-tax payback period of two years, LOM of 10 years.
- Operating margin of 72%.
- LOM average production rate of 1.2 million carats per annum, peaking at 1.8 million carats per year.
- LOM average mining head grade of 1.67 carats per tonne.
- Estimated pre-production capital requirement of approximately C\$ 434.9 million, including C\$ 56.7 million in contingency.
- Pre-production capital includes the construction of a 160-kilometre all-weather road to connect to Iqaluit, the capital of Nunavut.”

Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation, presented by Lisa Parker – Head of Human Resources, and Jason Prno – Consultant

The presentation began with an overview of the Mary River Project followed by 2015 project milestones. Mining and hauling activities continued from the mine site to the Milne Inlet Port to permitted quantities. The first commercial shipping season occurred during

the open water season between July and October 2015. Baffinland spoke briefly about the proposal for the Early Revenue Phase (ERP) Phase II, which would expand the total annual ore tonnage by 7.8 Million tonnes over an increased shipping season. Baffinland expects to submit an EIS for Phase II in the near future, although no specific date was given. Phase II studies, analyses, and community consultations are ongoing.

Baffinland then presented results from the 2015 Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Program report. This included a description of predicted residual effects and impacts, project certificate conditions, data, and analyses. The full 2015 Mary River SEMP report can be accessed on the Nunavut Impact Review Board and Nunavut SEMC websites. A summary of results is provided below.

Population Demographics:

Based on population data, there do not appear to be any project-induced demographic changes in and out of the North Baffin region at this time. Baffinland is able to monitor migration of current employees in and out of the North Baffin. Results indicate that five Inuit employees migrated out of North Baffin LSA communities in 2015, while five Inuit employees also migrated into the region.

Education and Training:

Although the total number of training hours offered to Baffinland employees decreased in 2015, the total hours of training to Inuit employees increased. The highest numbers of training hours were delivered for Heavy Equipment Operator and Ore Truck (B-Train) drivers. No project-related trends in secondary school graduations can be identified at this time as data displays much variability. Monitoring will continue to identify any potential trends in the future.

Livelihood and Employment:

The number of regular full-time Inuit employees decreased by seven over the last year for a total of 92 in 2015. The reduction in Inuit employees may have been caused by the 2015 staff hiring freeze. The communities with the most employees on December 31, 2015 were Arctic Bay (20), Pond inlet (18), and Clyde River (14). Twenty-one Inuit employees were either promoted to a new position or secured a permanent position from a fixed-term contract. Although Inuit employee departures decreased from 45 in 2014 to 41 in 2015, this remains a priority for Baffinland to better understand reasons for high turnover and adjust management plans accordingly. With regards to female employment rates, the percentage of hours worked by Inuit women compared to Inuit men on the Mary River

Project (approximately 27.5%) was much higher than non-Inuit women compare to non-Inuit men in 2015.

Contracting and Business Opportunities:

The total number of contracts with Inuit-owned businesses and joint-ventures decreased from 19 in 2014 to 12 in 2015. However, the total value of those contracts increased significantly from \$64 million to \$103.5 million, respectively. Further, the total number of contracts to Inuit-owned businesses and joint-ventures in the LSA increased from three to five in 2015. The total employee payroll in 2015 was highest in Arctic Bay (\$1,915,734), followed by Pond Inlet (\$1,822,996), then Iqaluit (\$1,434,422).

Following the presentation of 2015 Mary River SEMP results, Baffinland discussed its proposed changes to the reporting format in upcoming reports. The proposed changes are intended to better serve the committee by improving the delivery of information and to ensure that monitoring of each final EIS predicted impact is occurring. Baffinland will incorporate additional indicators in future reports to monitor the effects on human health and well-being, as well as community infrastructure and public services. Data for these proposed indicators will be collected by Baffinland, the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, and Statistics Canada.

A comprehensive assessment of the benefits and impacts of the Mary River Project on the socio-economic environment can be found in the final version of the Mary River SEMP annual report, which was submitted to the NIRB in March 2016 and can be uploaded from www.NunavutSEMC.com

QIKIQTAAALUK SEMC MARY RIVER PROJECT CERTIFICATE MONITORING

Impacted stakeholders of the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC provide valuable input into the socio-economic monitoring process that assist with the analyses of Mary River Project effects. When specific indicators do not exist, this input becomes all the more important.

Baffinland and the other members of the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC are responsible for monitoring Project effects on population movement between communities (Condition 131), employment barriers for women (Condition 145), and substance abuse, gambling, and marital issues (Condition 154). Baffinland has made efforts to monitor the impacts in these areas of concern but have acknowledged that their assessment of impacts could benefit from additional discussion with the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC.

Population Movement Between Communities:

The movement of employees was raised as a concern in Hall Beach. It has been observed that one or more employees have left their spouse for a new relationship and moved to a new community or to southern Canada. The subsequent impacts on the employee's family are major. It was requested that Baffinland require their employees to be dropped off after their shift in the same community they were pick up to eliminate this impact. Baffinland responded to this request with an explanation that the company cannot enforce their employee's right to move to a new community.

Baffinland was also asked by other community members if they are able to monitor population patterns of former employees who no longer work at Mary River as this could provide added insight into the Project's effects. Baffinland replied that they could do a better job at this through communication with the Baffinland Community Liaison Officers.

Employment Barriers for Women:

One community representative expressed concern that women, even if properly trained as heavy equipment operators, are primarily gaining employment as kitchen staff or janitors. Some women who are interested in working at Mary River are intimidated by mining culture. Another representative asked the committee if there are any ideas on how to better support women at Mary River. Baffinland provided some additional context to the heavy equipment and B-Train hiring process and explain that they receive many applications for these positions. Baffinland prioritizes Inuit hires but need to hire the most qualified candidate with experience therefore cannot necessarily select one gender over the other.

Substance Abuse, Gambling, and Marital Issues:

Several communities including Arctic Bay, Hall beach, Grise Fiord, and Pond Inlet cited alcohol and drug abuse as concerns in their communities. However, there was no direct link to an increase in substance abuse issues since the beginning of Mary River. Community representatives explained that this has been an ongoing concern and that the hamlets have been working closely with the RCMP to reduce and eliminate the prevalent use and consumption of drugs and alcohol.

2.2.2 MARY RIVER SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING WORKING GROUP

Baffinland received its project certificate for the Mary River Early Revenue Phase project on April 28, 2014. Within this project certificate are a series of conditions that relate to socio-economic monitoring. Conditions of particular importance to the SEMC are as follows:

Condition Number	Mary River Project Certificate Terms and Conditions
129	The Proponent is strongly encouraged to engage in the work of the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee along with other agencies and affected communities, and it should endeavor to identify areas of mutual interest and priorities for inclusion into a collaborative monitoring framework that includes socio-economic priorities related to the Project, communities, and the North Baffin region as a whole.
130	The Proponent should consider establishing and coordinating with smaller socio-economic working groups to meet Project specific monitoring requirements throughout the life of the Project.
131	The Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee is encouraged to engage in the monitoring of demographic changes including the movement of people into and out of the North Baffin communities and the territory as a whole. This information may be used in conjunction with monitoring data obtained by the Proponent from recent hires and/or outgoing employees in order to assess the potential effect the Project has on migration.
133	The Proponent is encouraged to work with the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee and in collaboration with the Government of Nunavut's Department of Health and Social Services, the Nunavut Housing Corporation and other relevant stakeholders, design and implement a voluntary survey to be completed by its employees on an annual basis in order to identify changes of address, housing status (i.e. public/social, privately owned/rented, government, etc.), and migration intentions while respecting confidentiality of all persons involved. The survey should be designed in collaboration with the Government of Nunavut's Department of Health and Social Services, the Nunavut Housing Corporation and other relevant stakeholders. Non-confidential results of the survey are to be reported to the Government of Nunavut and the NIRB.
145	The Proponent is encouraged to work with the Government of Nunavut and the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee to monitor the barriers to employment for women, specifically with respect to childcare availability and costs.
148	The Proponent is encouraged to undertake collaborative monitoring in conjunction with the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee's monitoring program which addresses Project harvesting interactions and

	food security and which includes broad indicators of dietary habits.
154	The Proponent shall work with the Government of Nunavut and the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee to monitor potential indirect effects of the Project, including indicators such as the prevalence of substance abuse, gambling issues, family violence, marital problems, rates of sexually transmitted infections and other communicable diseases, rates of teenage pregnancy, high school completion rates, and others as deemed appropriate.
168	The specific socioeconomic variables as set out in Section 8 of the Board's Report, including data regarding population movement into and out of the North Baffin Communities and Nunavut as a whole, barriers to employment for women, project harvesting interactions and food security, and indirect Project effects such as substance abuse, gambling, rates of domestic violence, and education rates that are relevant to the Project, be included in the monitoring program adopted by the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee.

In accordance with the Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group (MRSEMWG or 'Working Group') Terms of Reference¹, there was a technical meeting on July 19, 2016 in Iqaluit with representatives from Baffinland, the GN, INAC, and QIA. The 2015 SEMP report on the Mary River Project was Baffinland's third annual submission to the Working Group and the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

The 2015 report was re-organized from its predecessor 2013 and 2014 reports to provide a more streamlined monitoring format. The new report focuses on final EIS prediction, residual effects, data, and analysis. Baffinland presented the 2015 Mary River SEMP results to the Working Group then outlined proposed changes to further modify the Mary River SEMP in future reports.

The Working Group also discussed government-collected indicators to be incorporated into future reports. The GN presented Baffinland and the Working Group with a table of proposed new indicators to be added and current indicators to be removed. The purpose of these suggestions is to develop greater consistency across all project SEMPs in Nunavut. The Doris North, Meadowbank, and Mary River SEMPs were all developed at different periods of time and do not contain all of the same indicators, thus making reviewing and

¹ The Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group Terms of Reference can be found on the SEMC website. http://nunavutsemc.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Dec-3_2012_MRSEMP_ToR_Final-clean.pdf

assessing the socio-economic effects of each project challenging. The indicators proposed by the GN will be considered by Baffinland for inclusion into future reports.

The Working Group then developed a strategy to monitor Project Certificate requirements where no official data currently exists. It was decided that until proper indicators are developed to collect data on population movement between communities (Condition 131), employment barriers for women (Condition 145), and substance abuse, gambling, and marital issues (Condition 154), the most appropriate way to monitor these effects will be through discussion with the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC. This will provide a temporary series of qualitative data for the Working Group’s considerations and analyses of Mary River Project effects.

Lastly, the Working Group discussed how to best approach the voluntary housing survey as outlined in Project Certificate Condition 133. Baffinland is encouraged to work with the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC, Nunavut Housing Corporation, and the Department of Health and Social Services to design and implement a voluntary housing survey to be completed by employees to identify project effects on housing (change of address, housing status, etc.). Baffinland has agreed to work with the appropriate GN departments to either add housing questions to their existing voluntary employee survey, or, create a new voluntary survey. The GN intends to begin work with Baffinland on this survey later this year.

2.2.3 QIKIQTAAALUK SEMC ACTION ITEM WORK PLAN

The following table highlights specific items that were discussed throughout the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC and Mary River Working Group meetings that require follow up. This provides a way to track commitments made by SEMC members during the two day meeting. Any outstanding items should be reviewed at the next meeting in order to discuss solutions or plans moving forward.

Item	Organization(s)	Timeframe
If possible, include more detailed employment data that may exist in the Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement report to the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC	Baffinland QIA	Next Qikiqtaaluk SEMC
Update the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC with new strategies to reduce Inuit turnover	Baffinland	Next Qikiqtaaluk SEMC

GN departmental staff to contact Baffinland representatives when prepared to begin developing a voluntary housing survey for employees	GN – NHC Baffinland	December, 2016
--	------------------------	----------------

3. DISCUSSION

This section briefly summarizes the main topics of discussion at the annual Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting in Iqaluit.

3.1 QIKIQTAALUK SEMC AND PROJECT-SPECIFIC MONITORING

Discussions during the annual Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting largely focused on the socio-economic environment and potential links to the Mary River Project. The committee reviewed the 2015 Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Program (SEMP) to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic changes that have occurred since the mine began construction in 2013. The Mary River SEMC currently tracks four Valued Socio-Economic Components that relate to several project certificate socio-economic monitoring terms and conditions.

The meeting facilitated open discussions between the North Baffin community representatives and Baffinland personnel regarding concerns and dialogue surrounding socio-economic impacts and benefits. The total number of regular full-time Inuit employees decreased by seven from 2014 for a total of 92 in 2015. A contributing factor in this decrease is the transition of the Mary River Project from construction to operations and Baffinland predicts that this will stabilize over time once the transition has been completed. The decrease is likely also due to the 2015 staff hiring freeze. Although there was a small decrease of employees, the total hours of training to Inuit employees increased from 2014 to 2015, mostly in Heavy Equipment Operator and Ore Truck driver training.

Inuit turnover rate was another issue discussed at the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC. Although the turnover rate for Inuit employees in 2015 was higher than it was for non-Inuit employees, it still remains lower than what was predicted in the FEIS. Communities voiced that the Inuit turnover rate have been evident since the beginning of the project, although the exact reasons are unknown to them. Baffinland's 2015 Socio-Economic Monitoring Report cites family/personal issues at home (childcare not suitable for rotational work, frustration with job - rotation, salary, length of shift) and obtaining jobs in their home community for resigning. For turnover due to dismissals the most cited reasons were absenteeism and poor job performance.. Baffinland has committed to updating the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC with new strategies to reduce Inuit turnover. These strategies will be presented at the 2017 Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting.

In addition to turnover rates, barriers to women gaining employment at the project were discussed in the meeting. One potential issue identified is that female applicants are

primarily employed as kitchen staff or janitors and not heavy equipment operators or other positions, even when the appropriate qualifications are held. Baffinland explained that although they prioritize Inuit hires, they must hire the candidates most qualified for the position. Discussions then took place regarding observed increases in substance abuse, gambling and marital issues in Qikiqtaaluk communities. Communities are concerned with the relation between working at Mary River and an increase in substance and gambling abuse issues. Community representatives explained that this is an ongoing issue not directly related to Mary River and that hamlets are working with the RCMP in an attempt to reduce and eliminate substance abuse. Baffinland will continue to monitor the impacts in these areas of concern, but have acknowledged that their assessment of impacts could benefit from additional discussion with the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC.

The quantitative assessment of the SEMP together with the qualitative analysis of the committee's discussions provides a thorough understanding of the benefits and impacts associated with the Mary River mine. The committee is encouraged by the positive employment and training numbers at Mary River but reiterated their desire to see these numbers continue to increase. Baffinland shares this sentiment and expressed their commitment to improve the delivery of programs to create lasting benefits for its employees. The annual SEMC meeting is an optimal venue for impacted stakeholders to raise concerns and voice suggestions to AEM so that the company can look to modify programs in a way that best meets the needs of Qikiqtaalukmiut.

The Working Group also discussed government-collected indicator data to be incorporated into future reports. The GN presented Baffinland and the Working Group with a table of proposed new indicators to be added and current indicators to be removed. The purpose of these suggestions is to develop greater consistency across all project SEMP's in Nunavut. The indicators proposed by the GN will be considered by Baffinland for inclusion into future reports. Along with the adjustment of these indicators, Baffinland is encouraged to work with the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC, Nunavut Housing Corporation, and the Department of Health and Social Services to design and implement a voluntary housing survey to be completed by employees to identify project effects on housing (change of address, housing status, etc.). This will either be added to the existing Mary River voluntary employee survey, or, a new voluntary survey will be created.

APPENDIX A: PRESENTATIONS

Appendix A is a separate document that contains the Power Point slide presentations discussed within this report in the order they were presented and scheduled in the agenda:

1. Government of Nunavut
2. Nunavut Bureau of Statistics
3. Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation

APPENDIX B: STATISTICS

Appendix B is a separate document that contains statistical information on the following valued socio-economic components and associated indicators:

Demographics

Population estimates

Population estimates by region and community

Population estimates by age group, region and community

Population mobility

Aboriginal identity

Health and well-being

Life expectancy

Infant mortality

Teenage pregnancy

Birth weight

Perception of drug and alcohol abuse

Tobacco addiction

Alcohol addiction

Suicide

Number of visits to community health centres

Children and social services: Number of children receiving services

Food security

Hunger

Consumer price index

Cost of northern food basket

Nutrition North: Subsidy amount and weight per community

Education

Public school enrolment by grades

Secondary school graduation rate

Attendance by grades

Housing

Total dwellings and household size

Total rented and public/private-owned dwellings

Crowding

Public housing wait list

Crime

Actual violations

Rate of police-reported incidents

Criminal violations by type

Economic activity

Gross domestic product

Retail trade

Building permits

Employment

Labour force characteristics

Persons receiving employment insurance

Percentage of households receiving income support

Taxfilers with employment income, and median employment income

Social Assistance caseload

Social Assistance expenditures

Inuit languages

Population by mother tongue

Language most spoken at home

Traditional activities and skills

Population that hunted, fished, gathered, and/or trapped in the past 12 months

Time spent with elders (youth)