

communities in the previous surveys (Kuujjuaq, Inukjuak, Puvirnituk and also in Kuujjuarapik), this explains the small drop in percentages for those communities compared to 1998.

1.6 Training required for regular full-time jobs

1.6.1 Notes concerning training

This section deals with training normally required to hold a full-time position in Nunavik and not the level of education of the people currently holding those positions. It must be kept in mind when interpreting the following data that certain workers do not have the required level of training.

1.6.2 General results

Table 1.7 shows regular full-time positions according to the level of training they normally require.

**TABLE 1.7
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR FULL-TIME JOBS**

Required training	Total	%	Benef.	%	Non-ben.	%	Men	%	Women	%
None	174	5%	167	9%	7	0%	118	6%	56	4%
Some Secondary	369	12%	320	18%	49	3%	181	10%	188	14%
Vocational	486	15%	413	23%	73	5%	368	20%	118	9%
Secondary V	514	16%	378	21%	136	10%	244	13%	270	20%
Trade	579	18%	96	5%	483	34%	554	30%	25	2%
College	472	15%	244	14%	228	16%	164	9%	308	23%
University	595	19%	164	9%	431	31%	234	13%	361	27%
Total	3189		1782		1407		1863		1326	

As it was the case in previous surveys, the Nunavik job market has a high educational profile. While 16% of the positions require completion of Secondary V, approximately one third of jobs require relatively low levels of training: 5% require none, 12% require some Secondary education and 15% require vocational training through courses or on-the-job training. Next the table identifies jobs which require skilled labour or specialized training: 18% of jobs in Nunavik in 2005 required trade proficiency certificates, in particular in the construction and mining sectors, and one job out of three required either a college diploma (15%) or university degree (19%).

Graph 1.14 illustrates the progression of skilled labour in Nunavik from the different ETISC job market surveys (so those jobs which require a trade proficiency certificate, college diploma or university degree). In 1993, these jobs represented 34% of the full-time workforce; in 1995, 41%; in 1998, 50%; and 52% in 2005. The 2005 result is very close to the 1998 one. More than the half of full-time positions in Nunavik require post-secondary education or trade certification.