

## 2.3 Seasonal jobs

### 2.3.1 General results and comparison with previous surveys

Overall, 883 seasonal jobs were identified in Nunavik in 2005. Table 2.4 summarizes the main results of the 1993, 1995, 1998 and 2005 surveys: total number of jobs, distribution between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and distribution between men and women.

**TABLE 2.4**  
**SEASONAL JOBS BY STATUS AND SEX**

|                   | Year 1993  |     | Year 1995  |     | Year 1998  |     | Year 2005  |            |
|-------------------|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|------------|
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>571</b> |     | <b>892</b> |     | <b>415</b> |     | <b>853</b> |            |
| Beneficiaries     | 224        | 39% | 389        | 44% | 226        | 54% | <b>364</b> | <b>43%</b> |
| Non-beneficiaries | 347        | 61% | 503        | 56% | 189        | 46% | <b>489</b> | <b>57%</b> |
| Men               | 488        | 85% | 814        | 91% | 384        | 93% | <b>751</b> | <b>88%</b> |
| Women             | 83         | 15% | 78         | 9%  | 31         | 7%  | <b>102</b> | <b>12%</b> |

Seasonal employment is by definition function of the demand for seasonal activities and this demand may largely vary depending on the construction and tourism activities in Nunavik. Thus, the number of jobs may vary accordingly from one year to another one. For instance, the Raglan mining site was under construction in 1995 so the number of seasonal jobs were very high. In 1998, it was the contrary with a very slow year in construction. In comparison with 1993 and 1998, 2005 seems to be a good year for seasonal employment but not in comparison with 1995. In absence of recent surveys, it's difficult to identify a trend or make conclusions on the evolution of the seasonal job market.

**GRAPH 2.6**  
**TOTAL NUMBER OF SEASONAL JOBS AND WORKERS BY STATUS**  
**IN 1993, 1995, 1998 AND 2005 SURVEYS**

