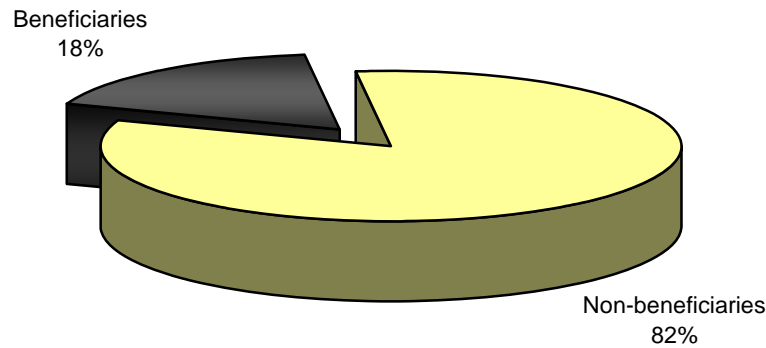


**GRAPH 3.1**  
**477 POSITIONS BASED OUTSIDE OF NUNAVIK BY STATUS**



### **3.3 Comparison with previous surveys**

**TABLE 3.2**  
**COMPARISON BETWEEN 1998 AND 2005**  
**JOBS BASED OUTSIDE NUNAVIK**

	<b>Year 1998</b>		<b>Year 2005</b>		<b>Year 1998</b>		<b>Year 2005</b>	
	<b>Full-time</b>		<b>Full-time</b>		<b>Other Jobs</b>		<b>Other Jobs</b>	
Total	417		393		77		84	
Beneficiaries	55	13%	46	12%	56	73%	38	45%
Non-beneficiaries	362	87%	347	88%	21	27%	46	55%
Men	255	61%	181	46%	69	90%	42	50%
Women	162	39%	212	54%	8	10%	42	50%

Table 3.2 shows the difference between the 1998 survey and 2005. There were 417 full-time positions and 77 other types of jobs registered in 1998 for a total of 494 positions. In 2005, we count 393 full-time positions and 84 other jobs for a total of 477 positions. The level of employment outside Nunavik in organizations connected to the region did not follow the growth of jobs in Nunavik: on the contrary, whereas the full-time jobs in Nunavik increased by 51% and the part-time jobs by 24% between 1998 and 2005, the level of employment was stagnant and even slightly decreased (for full-time jobs) outside Nunavik during the same period.

The distribution in percentage of full-time positions between non-beneficiaries and beneficiaries is almost the same in 1998 and 2005 with respectively 87% and 88% of non-beneficiary workers. The other types of jobs show a different picture: on one hand, there were more beneficiaries in 1998 than in 2005; on the other hand, the number of non-beneficiaries doubled from 21 to 46. As already mentioned, the hiring of Inuit for off-shore fishing was very low in 2005 and this is the main reason for the decrease in the number of beneficiaries.