
now has a co-operative, although there is much variation in what each does. Some are retail co-ops, some are producer co-ops (for crafts, carvings, and fish), some are co-operative enterprises in tourism, construction, or the provision of municipal services. Inuit co-operatives now do over \$30 million in business every year and are linked through a co-operative federation.

More recently, Inuit have become involved in private business at both the regional and individual levels. There are three major regional development corporations: Inuvialuit Development Corporation (IDC) in the Western Arctic, Nunasi Corporation in the remainder of the Northwest Territories, and Makivik Corporation in Quebec. These were initially funded by cash compensation from land claims settlements or by commercial loans. Each corporation has emphasized the development of Inuit business skills, and has tried to invest its funds to ensure both the adequate growth of its assets and the creation of jobs and enterprises in the North. For example, IDC has invested in a local airline, a taxi company, a country food store, and a sport hunter guiding operation, and is considering joint ventures with major oil companies on Inuvialuit lands; Nunasi has invested in real estate in northern communities, and a pilot project to design and manufacture a snowmobile suited to Arctic conditions, and is also a partner in a gold mine on the barren-lands; Makivik has controlled a local airline, a fishery, and a construction company.

A number of Inuit have established their own businesses in recent years, often based on the skills and experiences gained through involvement in co-operatives and development corporations. In Tuktoyaktuk, some of the oil companies encourage Inuit to establish service and contracting businesses in support of the industry. The typical local Inuit enterprise is in retailing, construction or transport.

Education and training

Education and training are still major requirements for the development of an Inuit population capable of implementing the development they seek. Schools in virtually every Inuit community provide education up to grade 9. There are, however, only four high schools in the entire Arctic; unfortunately, most Inuit children do not continue their schooling beyond grade 9, chiefly because of the necessity of moving far away from home. Of Inuit 15 years of age and over in 1981, fewer than 40 per cent had completed grade 9, and fewer than 20 per cent had graduated from high school. Very few Inuit go on to post-secondary education, and one result is that Inuit are under-represented in the professions.

The lack of formal educational qualifications has led governments and Inuit organizations to co-operate in developing special training and