TABLED DOCUMENT 31-17(3)
TABLED ON JUNE 12, 2012

Photo: P. FitzMaurice

COMMUNITIES AND DIAMONDS

Photo: L. Leong

Socio-economic Impacts in the Communities of Behchokǫ̀, Detah, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Ndılo, Wekweètì, Whatì and Yellowknıfe

2010 Annual Report

of the Government of the Northwest Territories

Under the BHP Billiton, Diavik and De Beers

Socio-economic Agreements

Prepared by:
Health and Social Services
Education, Culture and Employment
Justice
Finance
Industry, Tourism and Investment
NWT Bureau of Statistics
NWT Housing Corporation

May 2012

Northwest Territories

If you would like this information in another official language, call us.

Si vous voulez ces informations en français, contactez-nous.

Kīspin ki nitawihtīn ē nīhīyawihk ōma ācimōwin, tipwāsinān.

UVANITTUAQ ILITCHURISUKUPKU INUVIALUKTUN, QUQUAQLUTA.

ʔERIHTŁ'ÍS DËNE SÚŁINÉ YATI T'A HUTS'ELKËR XA BEYÁYATI THEʔĄ ʔAT'E, NUWE TS'ËN YÓŁTI.

EDI GONDI DEHGÁH GOT'ĮE ZHATIÉ K'ÉÉ EDATŁ'ÉH ENAHDDHĘ NIDE.

K'ÁHSHÓ GOT'ĮNE XƏDǾ K'É HEDERI ʔEDĮHTL'É YERINIWĘ NÍDÉ DÚLE.

JII GEENJIT GWICH'IN ZHIT GAVISHINDAI' NIINDHAN JI'. NIKHWETS'ÀT GINÒHKHII.

TŁĮCHǪ YATI K'ÈÈ. DI WEGODI NEWǪ DÈ, GOTS'O GONEDE.

ᑕᒃᓂᐊ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓪᓚᕆᐊᓕᒋᐊᓕᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᓪᓗᖅᓯᒪᓕᓄᑦ, ᐅᕐᓕᑦᑎᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᓪᓗᓈᖅᑐᑎᑦ

Hapkua titiqqat pijumagupkit Inuinnaqtun, uvaptinnut hivajarlutit.

To request a translation, please call the Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment at (867) 920-8935.

Table of Contents

Part 1. Introduction

Background Information

This report is prepared because of a commitment made by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) in the socio-economic agreements that it has with mining companies in the Northwest Territories (NWT). At this time there are socio-economic agreements for three operating mines. These are the BHP[i] Ekati Mine, the Diavik Diamond Mine, and the De Beers Snap Lake Mine.

Socio-economic agreements are follow-up programs to environmental assessments. In an environmental assessment, a developer must predict what effect its mine may have on the people and communities of the NWT. Appendix A shows the effects that each developer predicted. Under the socio-economic agreements, we monitor the effects of the mines to see how accurate those predictions were. Each socio-economic agreement also follows up on the steps each developer said it would take to manage and avoid negative effects.

Purpose of this Report

The main task of this report is to see if and how mine activity may be affecting the NWT and its communities. The report looks at about 22 socio-economic areas to see how much each changed between 1996 and 2010. Changes in 13 socio-economic areas seem to be influenced by the mines.

Parts of this Report

This report has six parts:

Part 1 of this main report has introductory and background material that helps to understand the rest of the report.

Part 2 is a chart that lists the changes that seem related to mine development in the NWT. These changes may be due to the mines alone or due to the mines combined with other events.

Part 3 describes what has happened in the NWT since work began at the first mine in late 1996. It does this for each of the socio-economic areas looked at in this report. Part 3 also talks about possible reasons for the changes.

Part 4 describes some of the terms used in this report in more detail.

Appendix A shows the predictions each developer made before its mine was approved. It shows what the developer thought might happen to the NWT and its communities.

Appendix B lists key events that have happened in the NWT since 1997. Knowing what other events were taking place in this time helps us to understand what events (other than the mines) may have caused changes in the socio-economic areas we look at.

Appendix C has data tables and is on the CD attached to this report. It includes data for all indicators shown in Part 3 of this report and some additional data. It also includes the population data that was used to compute each rate in the report.

Communities this Report Tracks

Figure 1: A map of the Northwest Territories showing the Local Study Area communities tracked in this report.

This report looks at the city of Yellowknife and at seven smaller NWT communities.

The seven small communities are Behchokǫ̀, Detah, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Ndilo, Wekweètì, and Whatì.

When the small communities are grouped, they are called the Small Local Communities (SLCs).

When the Small Local Communities and Yellowknife are grouped, they are called the Local Study Area (LSA).

Choice of Indicators

An indicator are data that we can use to measure change. For example, the developers predicted that mining can lead to more violence, and we want to know if this is happening. The "Police-Reported Violent Crimes" indicator can be used for this.

A set of indicators was developed after public consultation that relate to the possible effects we may see from mining. That set of indicators was negotiated into the socio-economic agreements. There have been some changes over time but the basic list of indicators applies broadly to all mine development. The list includes a mix of objective and subjective indicators. [ii]

The GNWT looks at sustainable economic development through the lens of a five-point framework. The five groups are:

1. community, family and individual well-being
2. cultural well-being and traditional economy
3. non-traditional economy
4. net effect on government
5. sustainable development.

The table below and on the next page lists the indicators required under the socio-economic agreements with mines in the NWT.

BHP	Diavik	De Beers
Community, Family & Individual Well-Being		
number of potential years of life lost	n/a	n/a
number of injuries	age standardized injuries	age standardized injuries
number of suicides		
number of communicable diseases	communicable diseases (sexually-transmitted infections[iii], tuberculosis)	communicable diseases (sexually-transmitted infections, tuberculosis)
number of teen births		
	single-parent families (also referred to as lone-parent families)	lone-parent families
number of children receiving services.[iv]	children in care[iv]	children in care[iv]
number of complaints of family violence	number of women and children referred to shelters	number of women and children referred to shelters
number of alcohol- and drug-related crimes	police-reported crimes, according to the following categories:	police-reported crimes, according to the following categories:
number of property crimes	violent, property, drug-related, other	violent, property, drug-related, other
housing indicators	n/a	n/a

BHP	Diavik	De Beers
Cultural Well-Being & Traditional Economy		
	ratio of home language use to mother tongue, by major age groups	ratio of home language use to mother tongue, by major age groups
	percentage of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities	per cent of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities
Non-Traditional Economy		
average income of residents	average income	average income
	proportion of high income earners	proportion of high income earners
number of social assistance cases[v]	social assistance cases[v]	income support cases[v]
employment levels and participation	employment	employment
	participation rate	employment participation rate
high school completion	number of people 15 years and older with less than Grade 9	number of people 15 years and older with less than Grade 9
	number of people 15 years and older with a high school diploma	number of people 15 years and older with a high school diploma
	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups
Net Effect on Government		
	net effects on government of the project	
Sustainable Development		
	secondary industry data and initiatives	

Data Sources

Data used for the indicators has come from a few sources. Government departments and agencies collect some types of data. For example the RCMP, nurses and doctors all collect data as part of their jobs. Government regularly collects other data as well, such as information about high school graduation.

The rest of the data comes from surveys. The NWT Bureau of Statistics does a Community Survey every five years. These surveys try to record data in the areas of most concern for people in the NWT. As well, Statistics Canada does a census across Canada every five years. The last one was in 2006 and the next one in May 2011. Other surveys like the 2005 Community Impact Survey are also done at times.

Both Ndilo and the North Slave Métis Alliance are communities under the socio-economic agreements. However, data are not always available for these groups. Appendix C includes any data that are available.

The data source for each indicator is shown below each graph in Part 3 and below each table in Appendix C. Appendix C includes all data used in this report and some extra data.

How Indicators Are Reviewed

This Section of the report describes the steps we take to analyse trends. It explains:

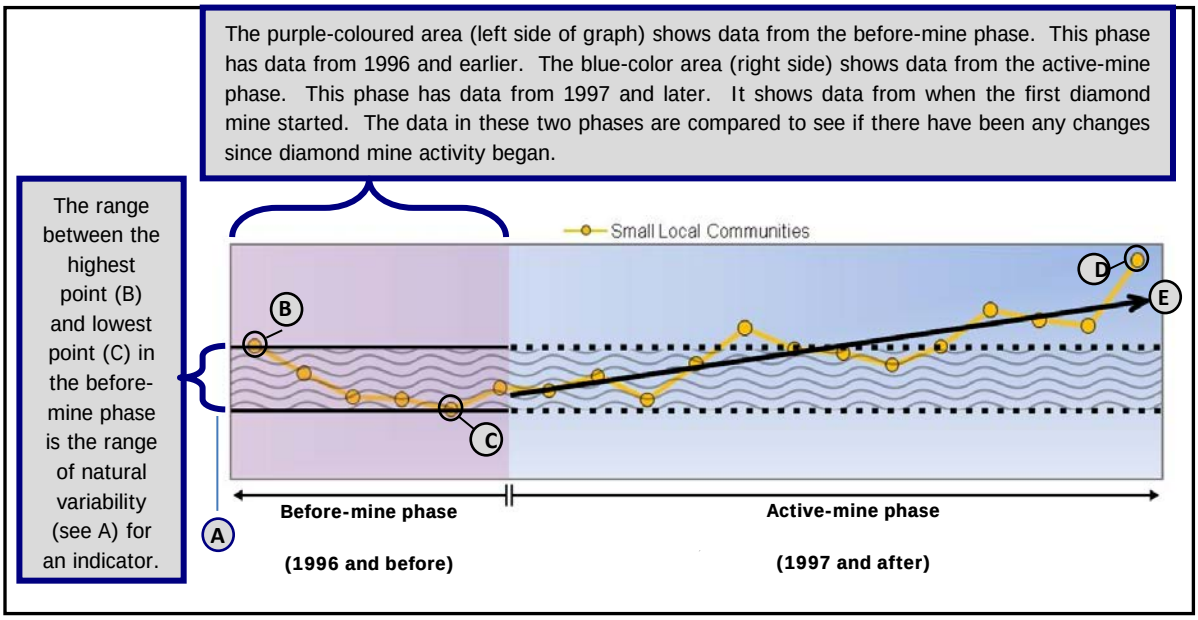
1. how data are graphed;
2. how we see if a change has occurred that is something other than a normal change;
3. how we analyse whether the mines or other events may have led to that change.

Step 1

An indicator's data are graphed for as many years as data can be found. Data have been adjusted to account for the creation of Nunavut.

Mine work started in early 1997, so any data from 1996 and before is from the "before-mine phase." These data are shown on the left, purple-shaded side of each graph (see Figure 2 below). Any data from 1997 or later is from the "active-mine phase" and is shown on the right, blue-shaded side of each graph.

Figure 2: A picture showing how an indicator's data are graphed and looked at in this report.



Step 2

The space between the highest and lowest data points in the before-mine phase is found (shown as A in Figure 2). It will form the shape of a long rectangle going across the whole graph. The top line of this rectangle shows the highest point that was ever seen in the before-mine phase for that indicator. The bottom line shows the lowest point that was ever seen in the before-mine phase. This is the indicator's 'range of natural variability'. In Figure 2, the 'range of natural variability' for the before-mine phase is shown carrying through into the active-mine phase as a broken line.

Indicator data often goes up or down. It can also follow a natural cycle. Looking at this natural range helps us see if there have been any unusual changes in the Local Study Area since the mines opened. It helps answer the question, 'are we seeing anything that we did not see before the first mine began in 1997'? If highs and lows in the data since 1997 are no higher or lower than before the mines started, then it is not likely the mines have influenced the data.

Step 3

Next, the overall change in the active-mine phase for each indicator is found. This is a general line drawn along the data points (arrow-line E in Figure 2). This is a trend line and shows the direction of changes, up or down. When there are no overall changes, this trend line will be flat. In the example above, the arrow trend line (E) is showing an upward change.

Step 4

If there is a trend in the data for the Small Local Communities or for Yellowknife, the next step is to ask if this is:

1. a new trend, or one we were already seeing before the mines;
2. a trend that we are also seeing in other parts of the NWT; or
3. similar to a trend being seen across Canada.

If we are seeing the same trend in Small Local Communities or Yellowknife that we are seeing in other places, then the mines are likely not influencing the data. Changes are more likely happening because society is changing.

Step 5

If the data are showing a trend that may be influenced by mining, GNWT departments look at different information to understand who or what may be causing the trend. This includes considering what other events could explain the changes being seen. For example, changes in the way data are collected can cause a trend line to go up or down. New government policies, programs or legislation could also influence a trend.

Appendix B is a table listing events that took place between 1997 and 2010 that might have influenced data for the Local Study Area. The table shows events for major:

- job shocks felt in the NWT;
- changes to government programs, services, policies or legislation; or,
- other social events.

Step 6

The analysis for each indicator is summarized and reported in Part 3.

Part 2. Possible Effects of Mine Activity

Sometimes the data and analysis indicate that mine activity is influencing what we see in the Local Study Area. The table below lists those indicators that the mines may be influencing. The changes they show may be due to the mines alone or to the mines in combination with other events.

Red arrows (↑/↓) show changes viewed as negative. Green arrows (↑/↓) show changes most people would see as positive. The chart only shows changes that may be influenced by mining.

INDICATOR SHOWING POSSIBLE EFFECTS	TYPE OF EFFECTS AND WHERE	
	SMALL LOCAL COMMUNITIES	YELLOWKNIFE
Community, Family & Individual Well-Being		
Injuries		↓
Sexually Transmitted Infections	↑	
Teen Births	↓	
Single-parent Families	↑	
Family Violence	↑	
Home Ownership		↓
Households in Core Need	↓	↑
Cultural Well-Being and Traditional Economy		
Hunting or Fishing	↑	
Eating Country Foods	↑	
Non-Traditional Economy		
Average Income	↑	↑
Wage Disparity	↓	
Income Assistance	↓	
Unemployment	↓	

Part 3. Findings

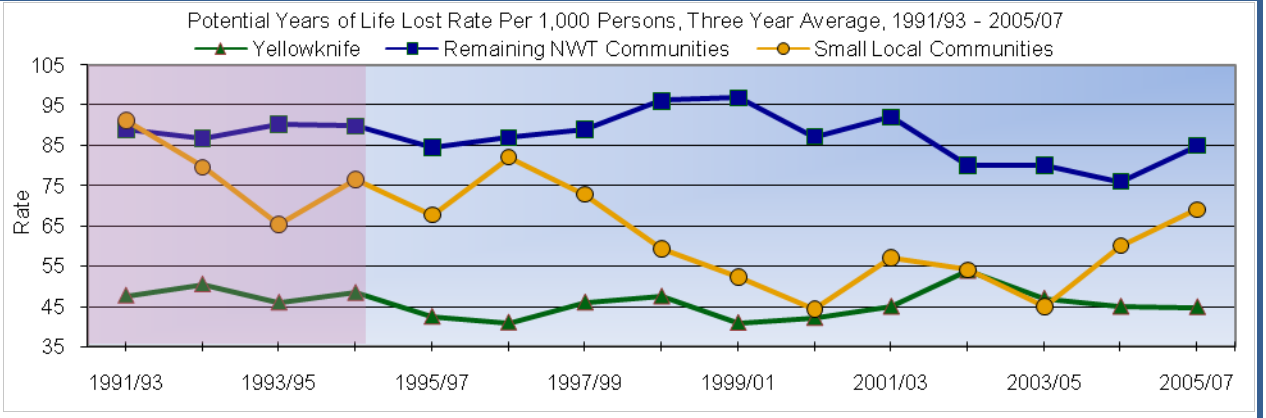
Health and Families

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) shows early deaths[vi]. PYLL helps show the health, well-being, and lifestyle choices that people are choosing.

There can be large changes in PYLL rates from one year to the next. To offset this so that we can see the trends more clearly, PYLL is shown as a three-year average.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↓
Diavik	↑		



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – Before the mines began, the PYLL rate was going down sharply. PYLL has gone down since the mines began, which is the trend that we were already seeing. At this time mining does not seem to have had an effect.

Yellowknife – The PYLL rate has been both higher and lower than in the pre-mine period. It seems to follow a natural cycle that is unrelated to the mines.

Possible reasons for change

The down moving rate in the Small Local Communities could be due to better standards of living or better access to health services.

Injuries

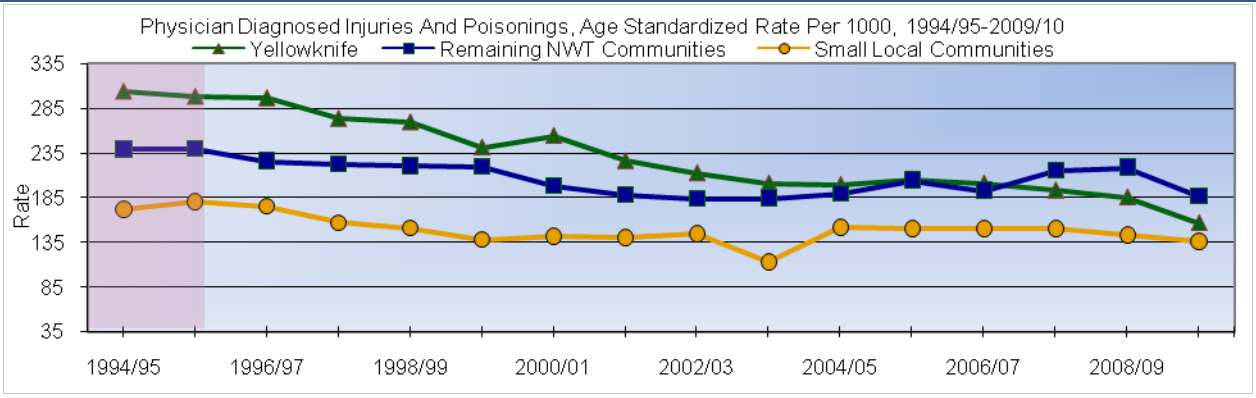
This indicator measures the number of people who have been said by a doctor or nurse to have been injured. Injuries include broken bones and severe burns. They also include cuts or bruises and poisonings. One person can have more than one injury per year. [vii]

Keeping track of injuries tells us if more reckless actions or violence are taking place. These changes can happen when a society goes through lots of changes quickly.

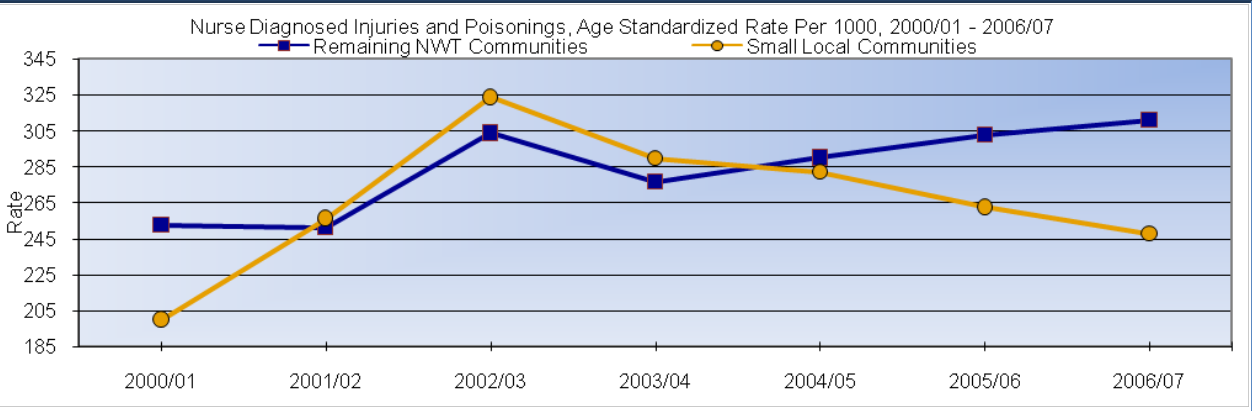
This report shows age-standardized injuries. This lets us look at groups made up of people of different ages and compare those groups over time. For instance, one community may have more young people than another. Young people tend to have more injuries than older people.[viii]

Nurses diagnose most injuries in communities other than Yellowknife. The way nurses record injuries changed in 2000. Due to this change, data reported by nurses cannot be compared between the before-mine and active-mine phases.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↓
Diavik	↑		



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Medicare*.



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Health Suite*

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – The rate of injuries has not really changed since 1999/2000. However, most people who are injured in small communities are seen by nurses. As there are no data from before 1996 to compare, we cannot say whether mining has influenced the rate of injuries.

Yellowknife – In the active-mine phase, the trend has been going down. It was going down slightly before the mines began and has gone down faster since 1996.

Possible reasons for change

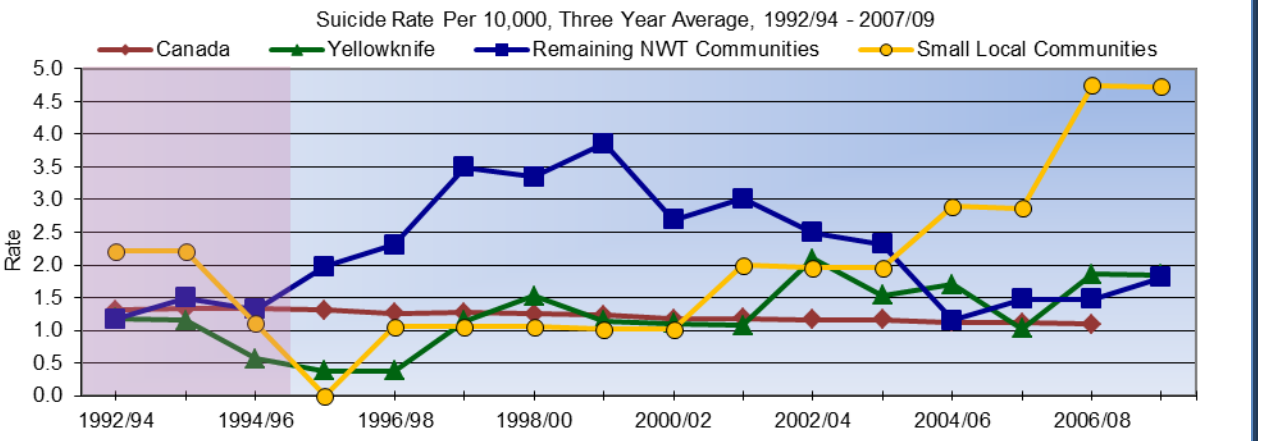
The lower rate for injuries in Yellowknife may be due to the success of injury and poison prevention efforts. These efforts include the mine safety programs.

Suicides

Suicide is often linked to social issues. It can also be linked to mental health problems. These include depression, divorce or separation, and drug abuse. The data below show actual deaths and does not show people who try to commit suicide.

Three-year averages are used, to smooth out the year-to-year changes seen with small numbers. Readers should still view the trend lines with caution. In some areas there may be only two or three suicides in a given three-year phase. This makes it hard to judge these data and any trends they may show.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	---	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	---		



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics (1992 - 2007); NWT Coroner's Report and CANSIM Table 102-0552 (2008, 2009)

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – The rate of suicides had been going down in the pre-mine period. The overall trend since 1995/1997 has been rising. In 2004/06 the rate of suicide in Small Local Communities became higher than it had been in the pre-mine phase. Since 2003/2005, it has been higher than in Yellowknife.

Yellowknife – For much of the time since 1996 the rate in Yellowknife has been no higher or lower than it was in the before-mine phase. However, it had been going down until 1996/98 and has tended to go up since then.

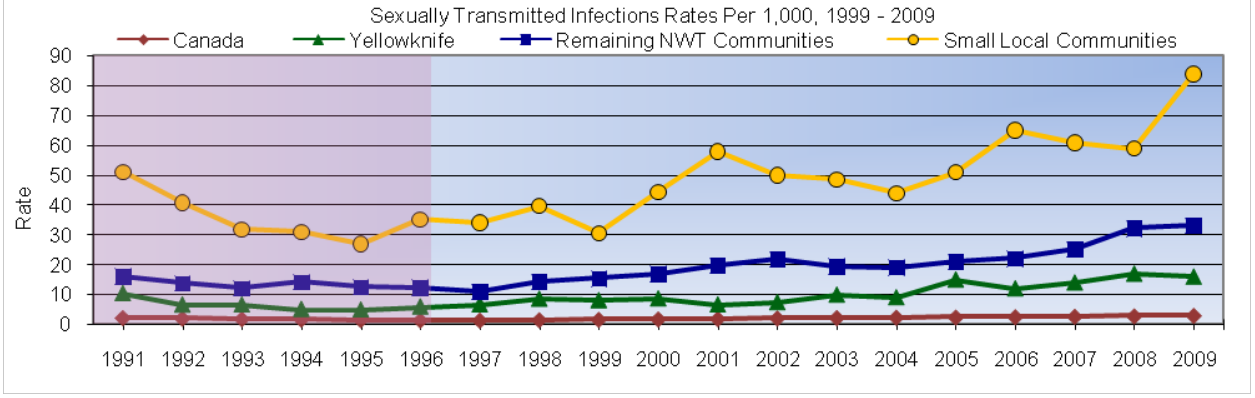
In other small and regional communities in the NWT, the rate has been going down since 1999/2001. The rate of suicides in Canada has also been has been going down. It is possible there is a link between mining and the rates in Small Local Communities and in Yellowknife. However, there are too little data to say this with certainty.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can affect the health and well-being of people. STIs can cause damage to the body and can stop people from having children. Risky sex and other acts can increase the chance of getting an STI. This report includes data on some of the most common STIs.[ix]

People who are infected with chlamydia and gonorrhea may go untreated because these STIs may not show any signs for a long time. It is for this reason that they can spread quickly in small areas. No jobs, low education levels, bad housing and isolation can also increase STI rates. Social factors such as violence and drug abuse also affect STI rates.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	---	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↑		



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Communicable Disease Registry* and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – In the active-mine phase, the Small Local Communities trend has been going up. Since 2006, the rate has been higher than at any time in the before-mine phase. The rate is going up across the NWT. It is going up more quickly in the Small Local Communities. There is may be a link between mining and the rate of sexually-transmitted infections.

Yellowknife – Until 2005, the rate in Yellowknife was no higher or lower than it was in the before-mine phase. The rate has gone up (and gone up more quickly) in other parts of the NWT. It has also gone up in Canada. The Yellowknife rate is likely not influenced by the mines.

Possible reasons for change

In the middle of 2008 there was an outbreak of syphilis in the NWT. This STI was once nearly gone. There had been only four cases in the ten years before this outbreak.[x] There have been outbreaks in Alberta over the last few years that began in Calgary and Edmonton and then spread into northern Alberta.[xi] It is likely that the NWT outbreak came from Alberta.

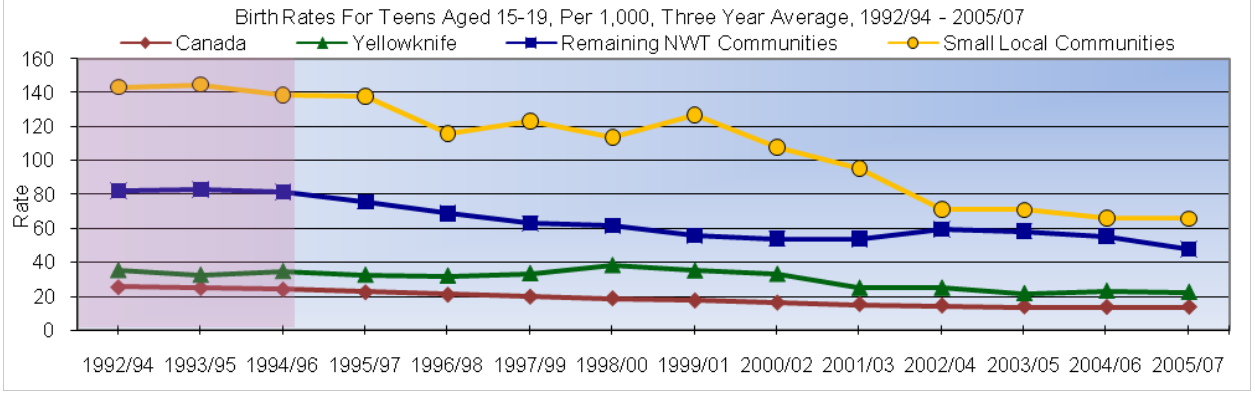
Mine employment has influenced who people from the Small Local Communities come into contact with. As well, the amount of free time for parents has changed due to new work schedules or mine jobs. This

may mean children are getting less care from their parents in certain ways. Youth are more affected by STIs compared to other age groups. Youth and young adults between the ages of 15 to 29 have the highest rates of STIs. Parents being away from home more because of new jobs may have led to an increase in STIs. Higher incomes from mine jobs have made it easier for people to abuse alcohol and drugs more. Greater abuse means people are more likely to do risky activities.

Teen Births

Some teen mothers may be mature enough for the demands of raising a child and others may not be. Stress and lack of maturity may affect the well-being of both the child and parents. Teen mothers are also more likely to be single.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	---	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	---		



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – The rate of teenage births was steady in the before-mine phase. After that, it dropped quickly until 2002/2004. It went down more quickly than in the rest of the NWT or Canada. Mines may be part of the reason for this change.

Yellowknife – In the active-mine phase, the Yellowknife rate has also been going down. Except for a peak in 1998/1999, the drop in the Yellowknife rate has mirrored the drop in the Canadian rate. It is unlikely that the mines have influenced the rate of teen births in Yellowknife.

Possible reasons for change

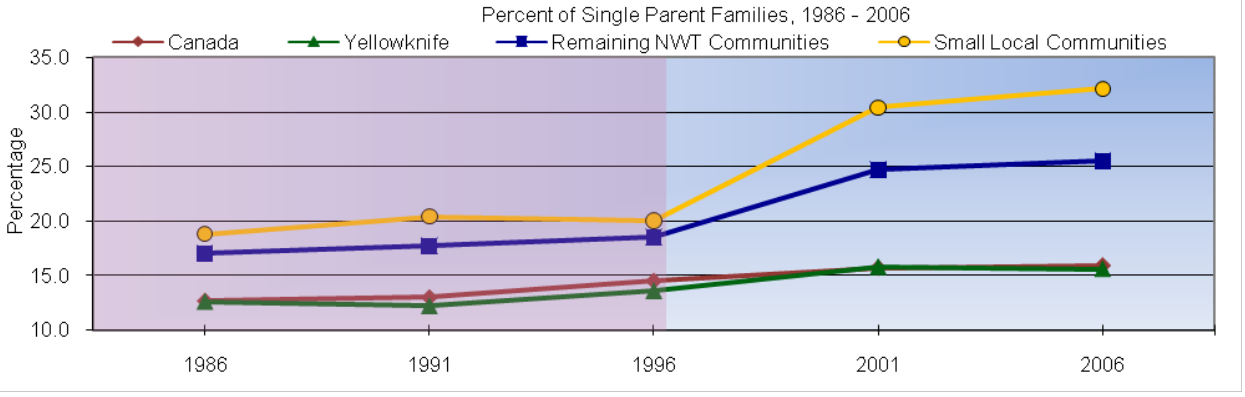
Dropping rates may be due to many reasons. More planned parenting and use of birth control could be reasons. More teens may be pursuing education. The chance for employment at a mine may mean women are more likely to get a job after their schooling now, rather than start their family as soon as they leave school.

Single-Parent Families

Single-parent families have a lot of stress compared to two-parent families. They can suffer from social problems and often have problems with money and finding jobs. They may also need more services and support compared to other families.

These families can also affect the NWT economy and its growth. This can happen when parents cannot work because they cannot find daycare.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	---		



Source: Statistics Canada Census.

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – The rate of single-parent families had been steady before the mines. It went up quickly after 1996. It is still going up. The rate in other small and regional communities has also gone up but not as quickly. In the communities, people are also telling us that they see more divorces since the mines began. There is likely a link between this rate and mining activity.

Yellowknife – The Yellowknife trend has also been going up, but not as much. The rate is higher than in the before-mine phase. These changes are much like those seen across Canada. The mines do not seem to have influenced the Yellowknife rate.

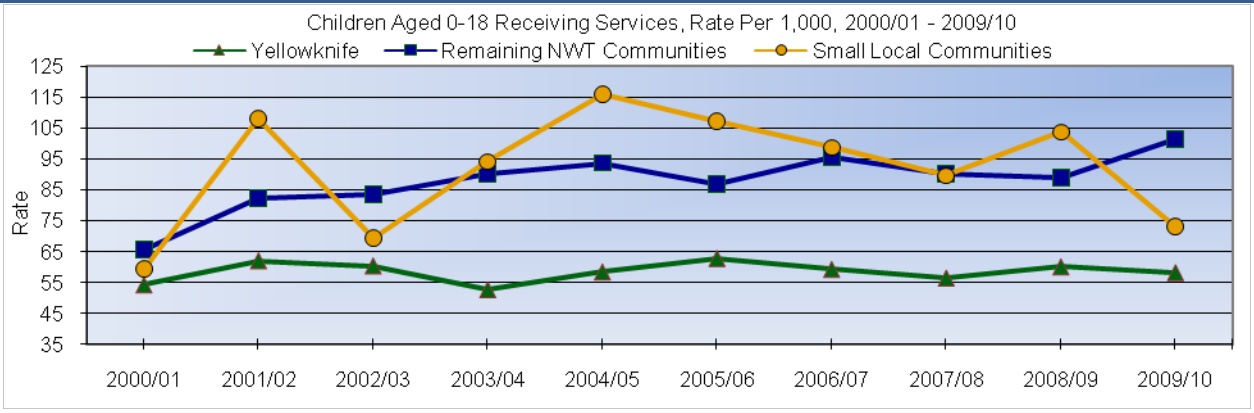
Possible reasons for change

Being away from home to work at a remote mine site can cause stress in a family. Having new chances for employment and being able to get emergency protection orders may give some people choices they did not have before.[xii]

Children Receiving Services

Child welfare policy was changed in the late 1990s. In 1998, the *Child and Family Services Act* created a new choice for children at risk. Now a child welfare worker can work with the child and family in their home. They can make a "plan of care" promise. The new *Act* lets parents get help for their children or family and not give up their parental rights. This means the before-mine and active-mine phases cannot be compared.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	---
Diavik	↑		



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Administrative Records and *Child and Family Information System (CFIS)*

Possible reasons for change

Changes in the number of child welfare workers can affect the number of children getting help. Public and staff awareness can also affect reporting.

Small Local Communities are prone to seeing spikes in their rates. For example, if in a small community four or five children from one house are receiving services, this could cause the rate for that community to spike very high if there are not many people in that community. Five children in a small community can show as a big change.

Family Violence

A study by Statistics Canada shows many factors increase family violence. They include people being without work, social isolation, alcohol abuse, younger couples and common-law unions. Many of these factors are more common in the North.[xiii]

Family violence is a serious problem in the NWT. Research says that both men and women experience and commit family violence, although women tend to experience violence more often and more severely. Getting a good picture of actual levels of family violence in the NWT or Canada is not easy. This is because:

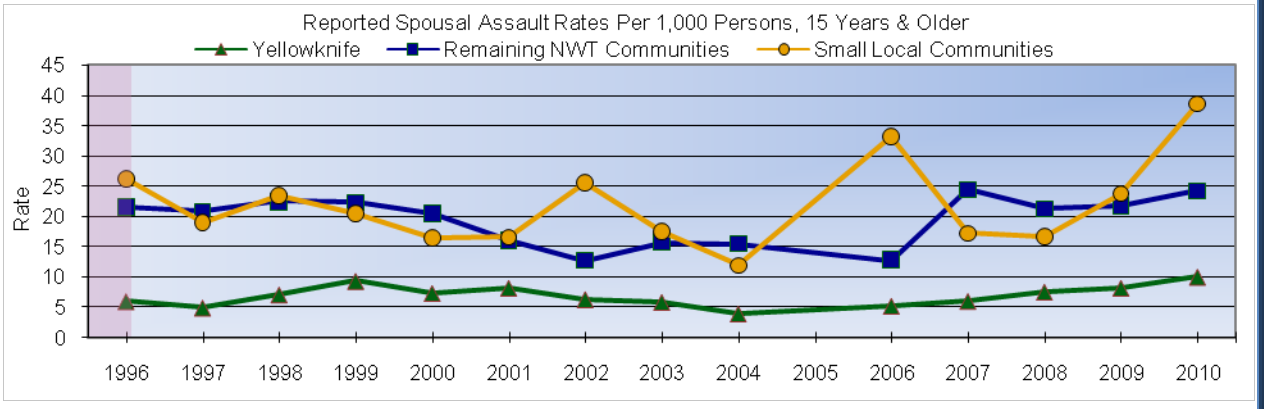
- Violent *Criminal Code* offences are reported as spousal assault only if the victim and offender are known to be spouses.
- Some victims do not report family violence out of fear or loyalty. Research tells us a woman may be abused many times before she reports it to the police.

Emergency shelters are places where victims of family violence can temporarily find refuge. Shelter data show how much a shelter in a community is used. The data do not show how many times any one person may have used a shelter. The data also do not tell us the home community of the women and children who use a shelter. Some communities do not have emergency shelters.

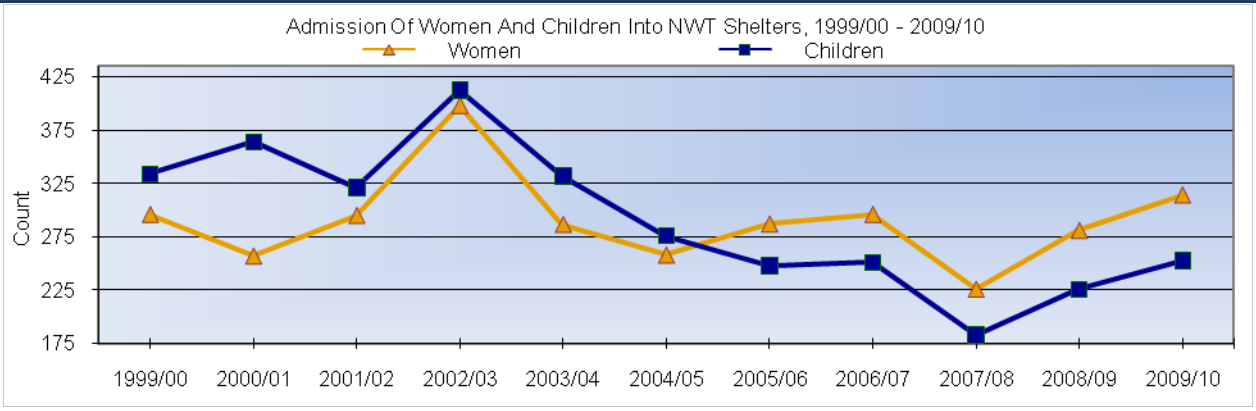
The indicators tracked in this report only show a partial picture. Police-reported spousal assaults, as well as data on shelter use and the number of applications for emergency protection orders, help give some measure of family violence in the NWT. Front-line workers suggest that many victims do not use shelters. They also suggest that victims do not believe the justice system can protect them.[xiv]

In order to see changes in family violence in this report, we look at data for both spousal assault and shelter use.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↑		



Source: RCMP "G" Division



Source: Department of Health and Social Services Family Violence Shelter Reports

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – When the mines first began, the rate of spousal assault was going down. Since then, it peaked in 2002, 2006 and 2010. In 2006 and 2010 the rate of reported spousal assaults was greater than in the before-mine period. Those rates were also higher than the rate for other small and regional communities in the NWT. Mine activity may or may not be a factor in the rate of reported spousal abuse in Small Local Communities.

Yellowknife – The trend seems to be flat with some peaks and valleys. This could be part of a natural pattern. There are no data for the period before 1996. At this time there is no reason to conclude that mining activity is influencing the rate of spousal assault in Yellowknife.

Shelter use has gone up since 2007/2008. Before-mine and active-mine phases cannot be compared. This is because there are only shelter data from 1999 and onward.

Possible reasons for change

An increase or decrease in the number of reports of family violence can be due to many things. An increase in reported cases could be due to more police in the Small Local Communities. Better social awareness and support for victims can also mean more victims will be more likely to report. Barriers may prevent victims from coming forward.

Changes in shelter use can also be due to many reasons. They include the status and reputation of a shelter and the kinds of services and programs the shelter provides.

Crime

The communities of Detah, Ndilo, Gamètì and Wekweètì do not have RCMP stations at this time. Gamètì is patrolled out of Behchokǫ̀. The others are patrolled out of Yellowknife. Some small communities do not have a detachment. In these communities criminal incidents are reported as if they occurred in the community with the detachment that provides policing services. For instance, Gamètì crimes would show as part of the Behchokǫ̀ data.

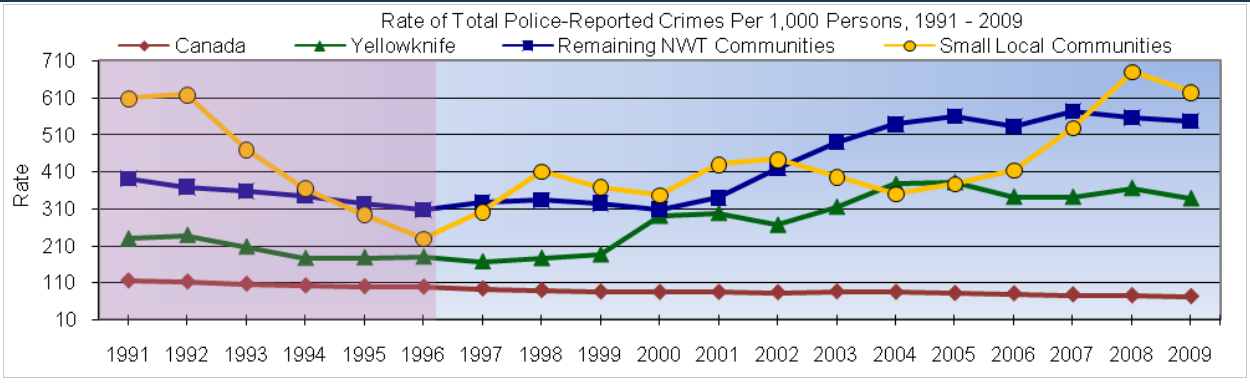
Changes in the way the RCMP collect and classify some types of crimes has affected the rates that are reported for the NWT. There was a change in Yellowknife RCMP reporting between 1999 and 2000. A similar change in RCMP reporting took place between 2000 and 2002 in the rest of the NWT. Some crimes that used to be reported as territorial offences (including *Liquor Act* offences) were now Other *Criminal Code* crimes (such as Mischief or Disturbing the Peace). This change caused an increase in the rates for the different reported crimes under the *Criminal Code.*

Crime rate increases in the NWT are strongly driven by Other *Criminal Code* offences. These include mischief and disturbing the peace. These tend to be linked with alcohol abuse.

Increased crime has an impact on police services and many other parts of the justice system as well. More violent crime could demand different and more resources for policing and corrections. These crimes can also lead to a need for more shelters, social workers and health and community services.

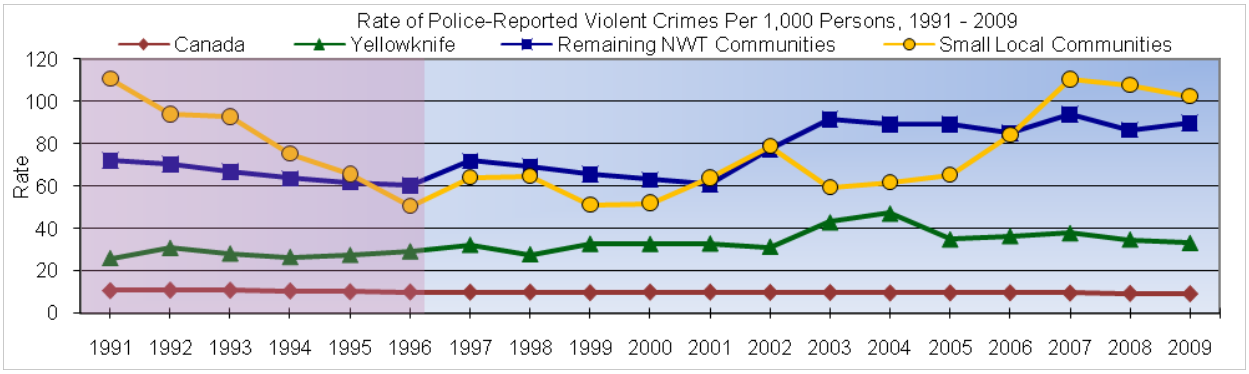
Trend Predicted by Developer (Crime)			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↑		

Total Crimes



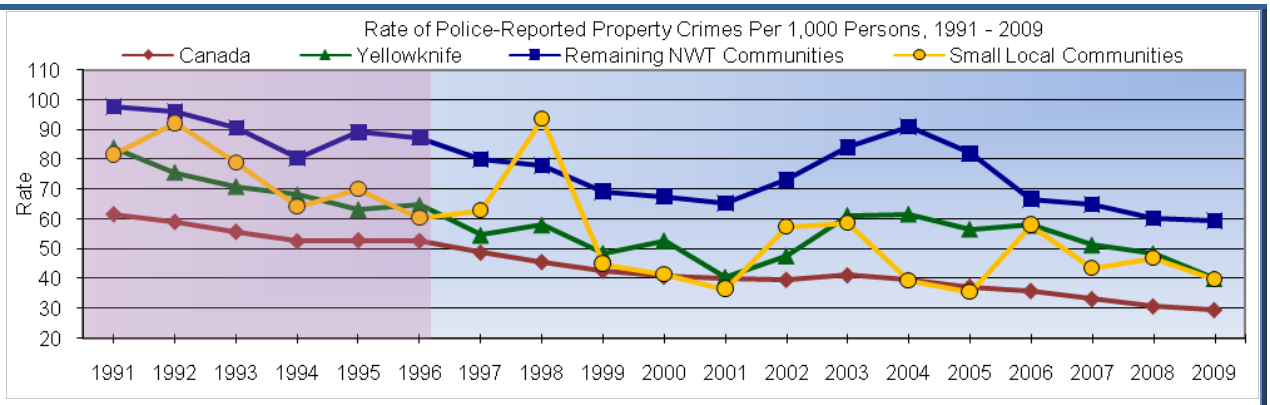
Source: Statistics Canada, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Violent Crimes



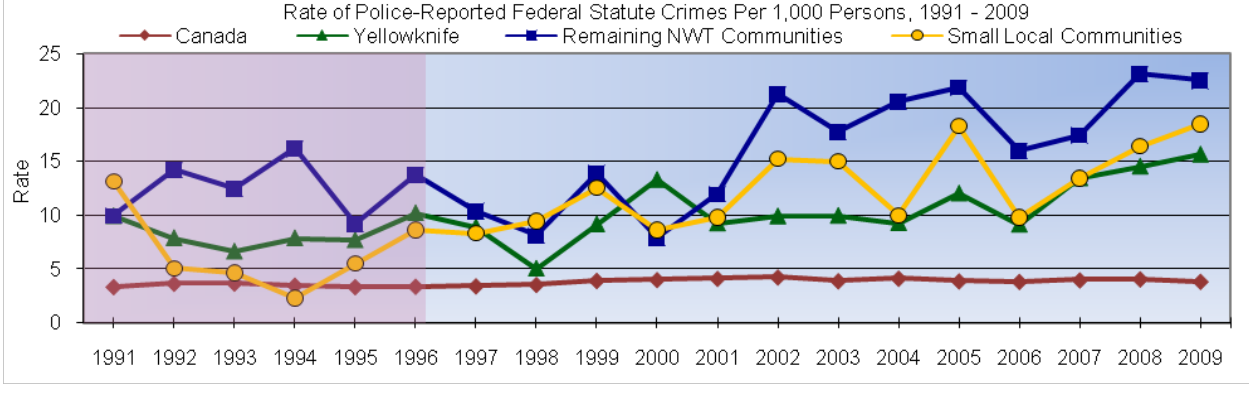
Source: Statistics Canada, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Property Crimes



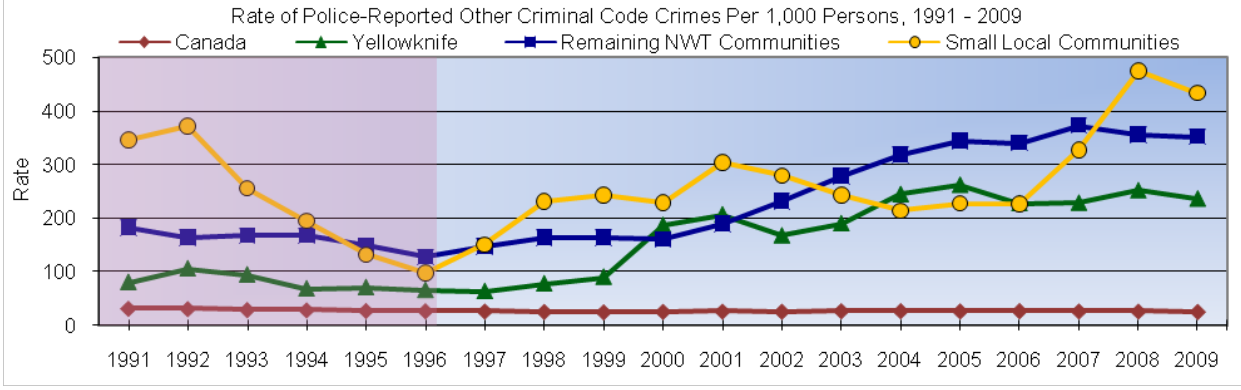
Source: Statistics Canada, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Federal Statute (Drug) Crimes



Source: Statistics Canada, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Other *Criminal Code* Crimes



Source: Statistics Canada, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Surveys

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – When total crime is broken down by type, it seems unlikely that mine activity is influencing the rates of crime. The rate of violent crime is no higher or lower than it was before the mines. Property crime has been going down except in 1998 when the first mine began operation. It was already going down in the before-mine phase. Federal statute (drug) crime has been going up since 1994. Since 2008, this crime rate has been higher in the Small Local Communities than it was at any point in the before-mine phase. But the rate has gone up even more in other small and regional communities. For this reason, mining activity does not seem to be causing the rate for reported drug crimes to go up in the Small Local Communities. Until 2008, the rate for other *Criminal Code* offences in Small Local Communities was no higher or lower in the after-mine phase than it had been in the before-mine phase.

Yellowknife – At this time it seems that mining activity is probably not influencing any one type of crime. Violent crime in Yellowknife is no higher or lower than it was before the mines. Property crime has been going down, following the Canadian trend. Federal statute (drug) crime has been going up in the NWT but decreasing across Canada. It is going up all across the NWT and so may not be influenced by mining activity. The rate for other *Criminal Code* offences has been going up in Yellowknife since 1997. This is different than the trend for Canada, which has been going down. Since 2000 the rate of other *Criminal Code* offences in Yellowknife has been higher than it was at any point in the before-mine phase. However, the same trend has been seen across the NWT. Based on the data we have at this time, there is no reason to conclude that this trend up is linked to mine activity.

Possible reasons for change

The RCMP believes that drug dealers and other organized crime groups have become more active in the NWT. The RCMP confirms that the main drugs used in the NWT are marijuana and cocaine (and crack cocaine). Changes in RCMP activities and resources can also change crime rate data. The increase may be due to more police or more pro-active police efforts.

Housing

There are a few types of housing issues that are most often linked with resource development. These include: the number of people who own a home; the number of people who need to share a house; and how well people are able to maintain their home. Changes in the number of rental units can also affect the housing choices that people have.

A home is crowded when six or more people live in it. Crowding can be a sign of poverty. It can pose health risks and other dangers. Some diseases spread more easily in crowded areas.

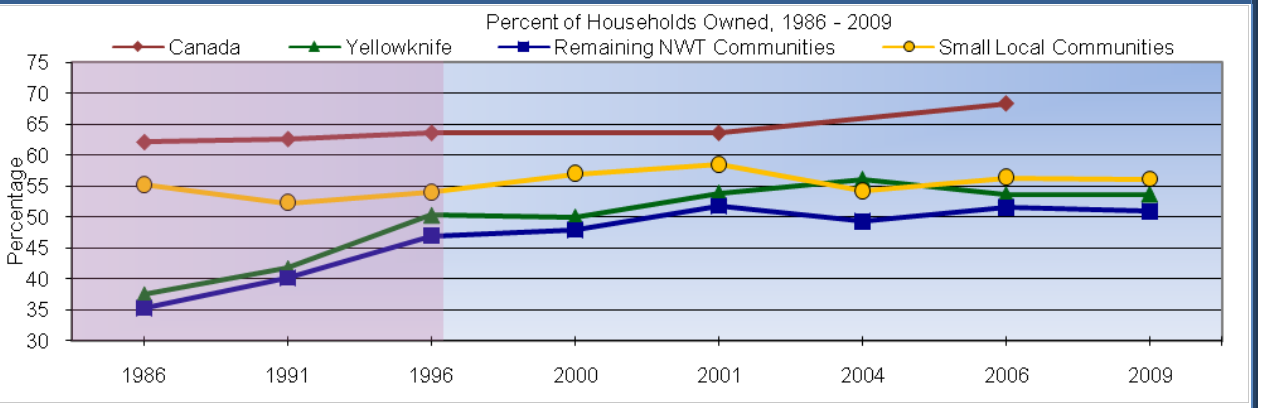
A house is in core need if it is not adequate, suitable or affordable. An inadequate house needs lots of repair. A house is unsuitable if it does not have the number of rooms and facilities that the people in it need. Housing is unaffordable if the people in a household pay more than 30 per cent of their gross income on housing.

Housing is also unaffordable if the income of the people in a household is below the Core Need Income Threshold (CNIT) for the community in which they live. The CNIT is a measure the NWT Housing Corporation uses. It is the income needed to own and operate a home or to rent in the private market without government help.

When people make more money, the number of households in core need goes down. This is because fewer people are below the CNIT for a community. If housing prices go up core need will also go up, which will put more people below the CNIT for that community. The NWT Housing Corporation revised its CNIT for each community prior to the 2009 Housing Needs Survey in an effort to better show the true cost of shelter.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↑		

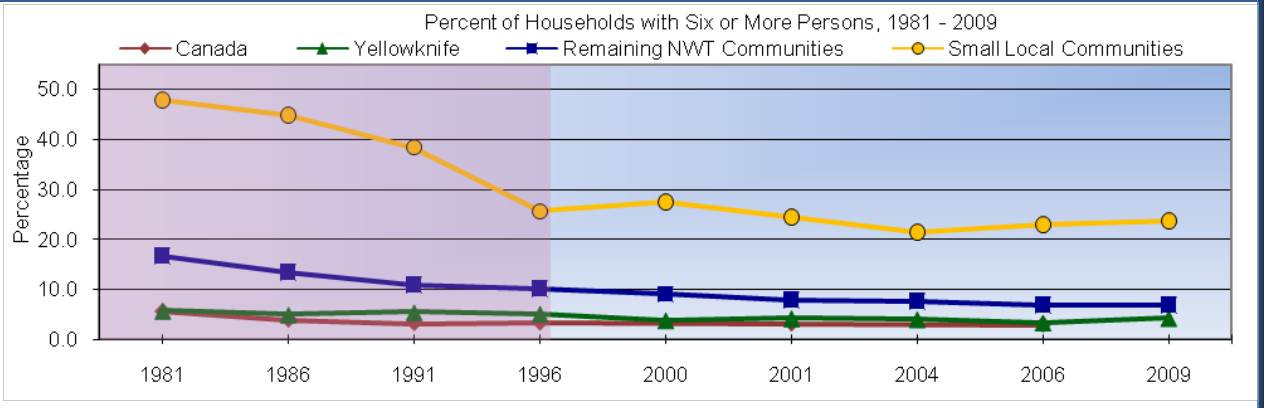
Home Ownership



Source: Housing Needs Survey (2000); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1986-1996, 2001, 2006)

Crowding

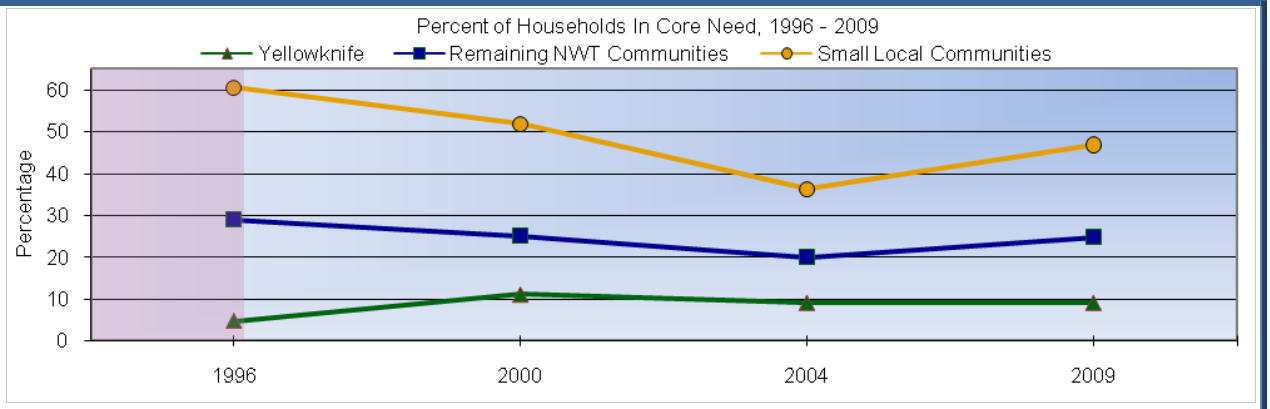
Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↓	De Beers Snap Lake	↓
Diavik	↓		



Source: Housing Needs Survey (2000); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1986-1996, 2001, 2006)

Core Need

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↓	De Beers Snap Lake	↓
Diavik	↓		



Source: Housing Needs Survey (1996, 2000); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009).

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – There has been no change in the per cent of people owning homes since 1996. Crowding has not changed much since 1996. It was going down quickly in the pre-mine phase. The per cent of households in core need has gone down. There has been much improvement since 1996 but core need did go up again in 2009. The change in core need is likely linked to mining.

Yellowknife – Home ownership has gone up in Yellowknife over time. The trend was increasing quickly before 1996 and flattened out after that. The trend in other parts of the NWT is much like the trend in Yellowknife. A larger per cent of people own homes across Canada than in Yellowknife and this increased after 2001. The per cent of people owning homes in Yellowknife decreased after 2004. The flat and decreasing trend for home ownership may be linked to mining activity. Crowding in Yellowknife has gone down over time and matches the trend seen in other parts of Canada. Even though the per cent of

households in core need has gone down across the NWT, it increased in Yellowknife after 1996. The trend has been flat since then. This is likely linked to mining activity.

Possible reasons for change

Family and household structures are changing a lot across the NWT and the rest of Canada. In the last 10 years, the number of households in all regions of Canada has grown faster than the number of people has grown. People have wanted more "living space" in their homes. Houses have been having fewer people in them. Values, what people want, what houses are ready for use and how much money people are making are all factors that help to shape the demand and supply of housing.

Higher incomes from more jobs do not seem to have caused home ownership to go up. In Yellowknife, this may be because inflation has caused house prices to go too high. People who do not plan to stay long in Yellowknife may also choose not to own a home here.

Core need in Small Local Communities is likely down due to people making more money from mine jobs. A recent increase in core need might be linked to the economic downturn affecting all of Canada. The main housing problem in Yellowknife is cost. The increase in core need in Yellowknife may be due to the price of most things going up. Incomes have not changed as much as the cost of repairs has changed.

Cultural Well-Being and Traditional Economy

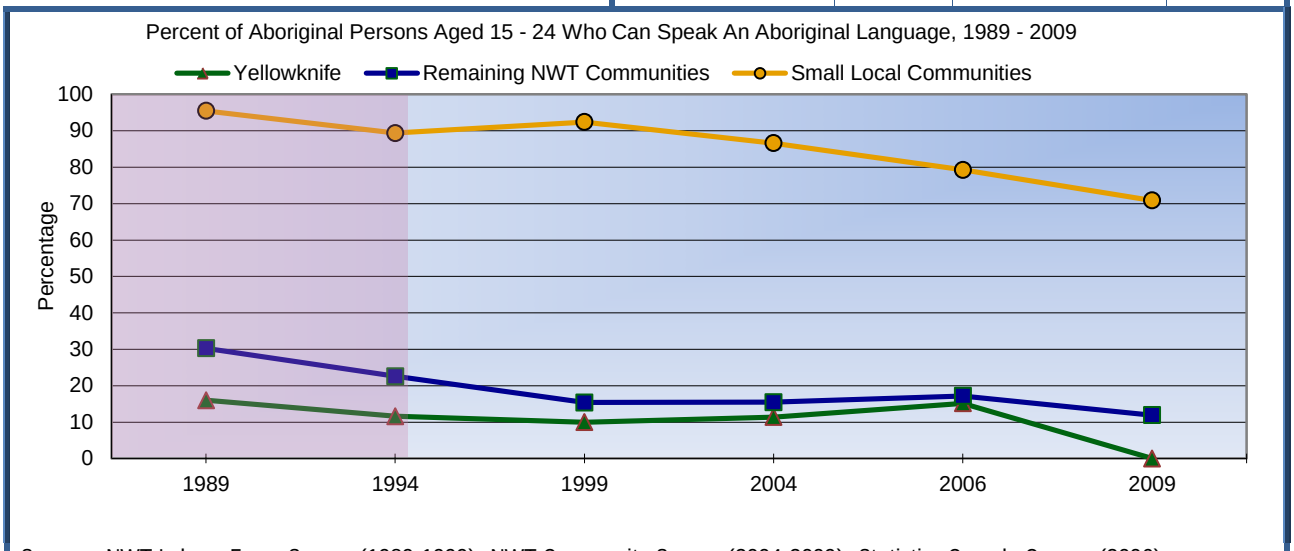
This report looks at two aspects of cultural well-being. It looks at the use of Aboriginal languages and it looks at whether people carry out traditional activities.

Aboriginal mine employees are surrounded by English as they work and live on-site. This may affect the use and health of Aboriginal language in their home communities. This report looks at the per cent of youth aged 15 to 24 who are able to speak an Aboriginal language. Looking at this group will help us see whether language is being passed down. This is also the group whose language skills may be the most at risk from mine employment.

Traditional activities include hunting, fishing, trapping, and the harvesting and eating of country foods. Making crafts using raw materials from the land is also part of this. These activities help people make money and they also help to pass down traditional knowledge and skills to youth.

Language

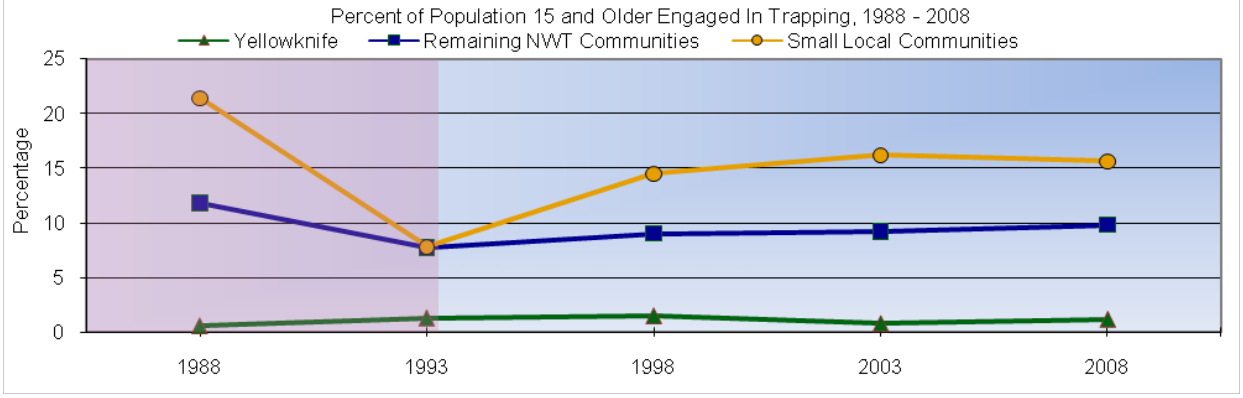
Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↓	De Beers Snap Lake	↓
Diavik	↓		



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004-2009); Statistics Canada Census (2006)

Trapping

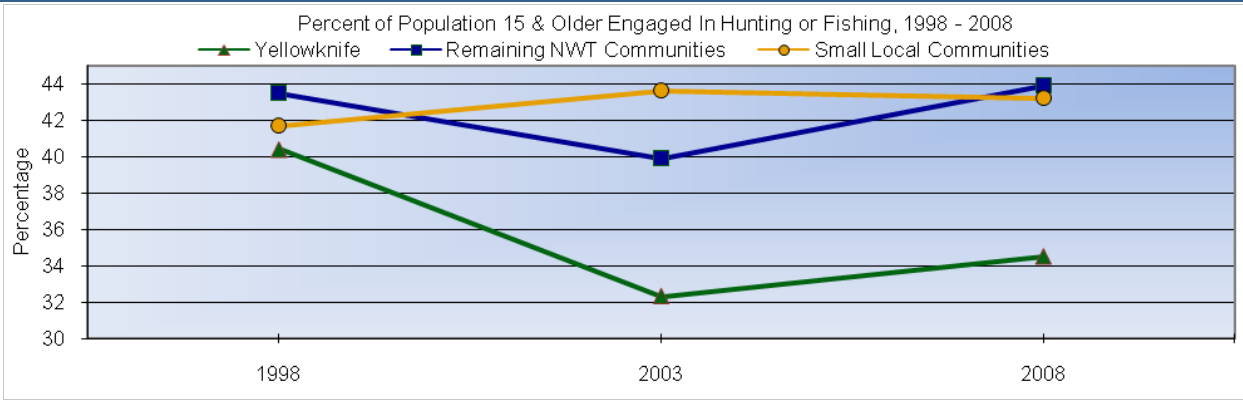
Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↓	De Beers Snap Lake	---
Diavik	↓		



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004-2009); Statistics Canada Census (2006)

Hunting or Fishing

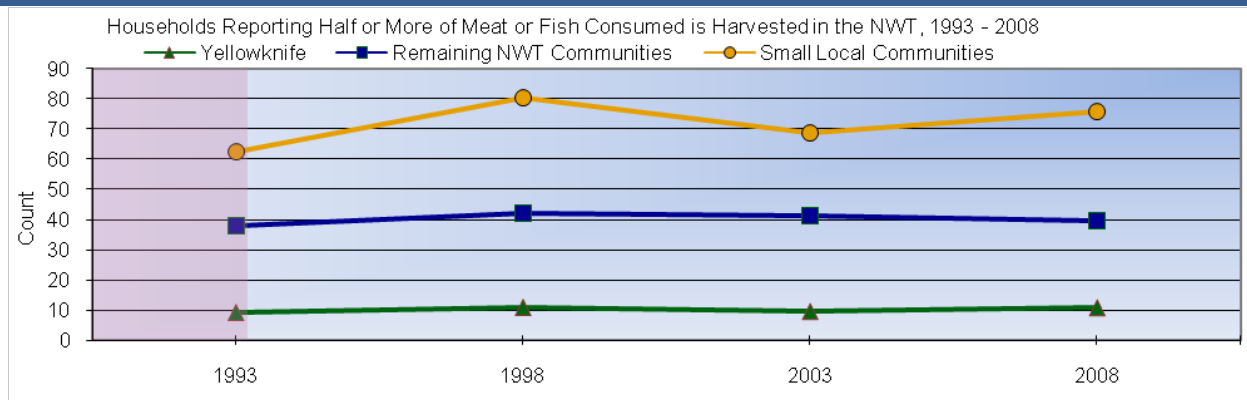
Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↓	De Beers Snap Lake	---
Diavik	↑		



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004-2009); Statistics Canada Census (2006)

Eating Country Foods

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↓	De Beers Snap Lake	---
Diavik	↑		



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004-2009)

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – Use of Aboriginal language was going down in the before-mine phase. Language use is still going down although not as quickly as in other small and regional communities. There is nothing to say the mines have influenced language use. The per cent of people trapping has been flat and has not changed since 1998. Mine employment does not seem to be affecting this. More people are hunting or fishing and eating country foods since 1996. This trend is not being seen in other small and regional communities in the NWT. It is possible there is a link between jobs at the mines and having money to get out on the land during time off work.

Yellowknife – Language trends are the same in Yellowknife as they are in other parts of the NWT. The per cent of people trapping seems the same as it was in the before-mine phase. The trends for hunting and fishing and for eating country food are the same in Yellowknife as in the rest of the NWT. None of these trends seem to be influenced by mining.

Possible reasons for change

English is the major language in work places. This may mean Aboriginal languages are spoken less often. Technology also has a role in this. An increase in the use of Aboriginal languages in Yellowknife between 1999 and 2006 may be due to more Aboriginal people moving to the city from other places in the NWT.

If people who have jobs at a mine are better able to buy trapping equipment, then they may trap more. They may also have more time to trap due to the mine-work rotation schedule. The GNWT has also put new programs in place to engage youth and make it easier for people to make a living from trapping.

Wages

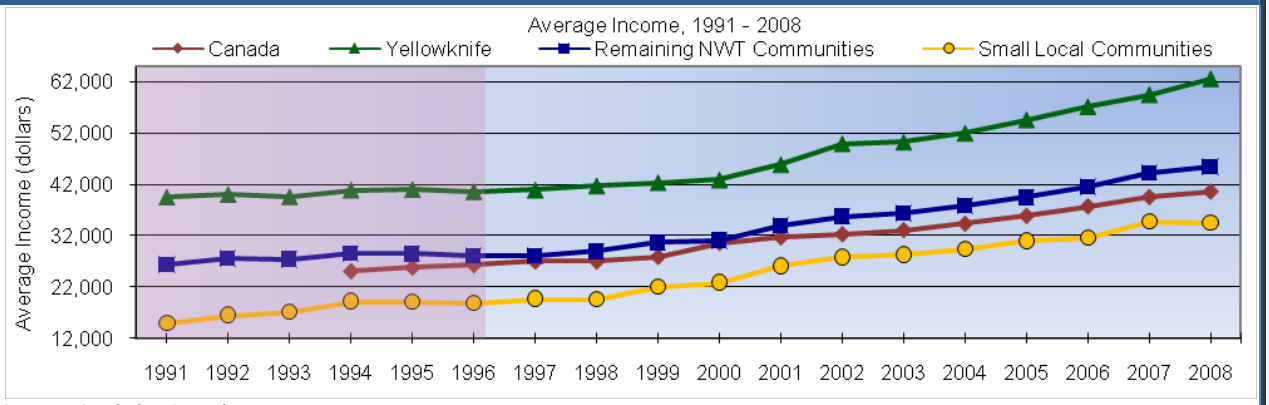
Income data comes from income tax returns. Average income will go up as people are paid more in their jobs. It will also go up if people work longer hours in a day or if they work more weeks in a year. These data do not take inflation into account.

Wage disparity looks at whether mining has led to more people who are poor and more who have a good income. People worried about 'haves and have-nots' when the mines were about to open. Comparing the portion of high and middle income earners to the whole is a way of seeing how income is spread in communities. If these two groups are growing, it means there are fewer low income earners and that wage disparity is shrinking.[xv]

As wages go up, the need for income assistance payments will go down. These data come from records about income assistance payments.

Average Income

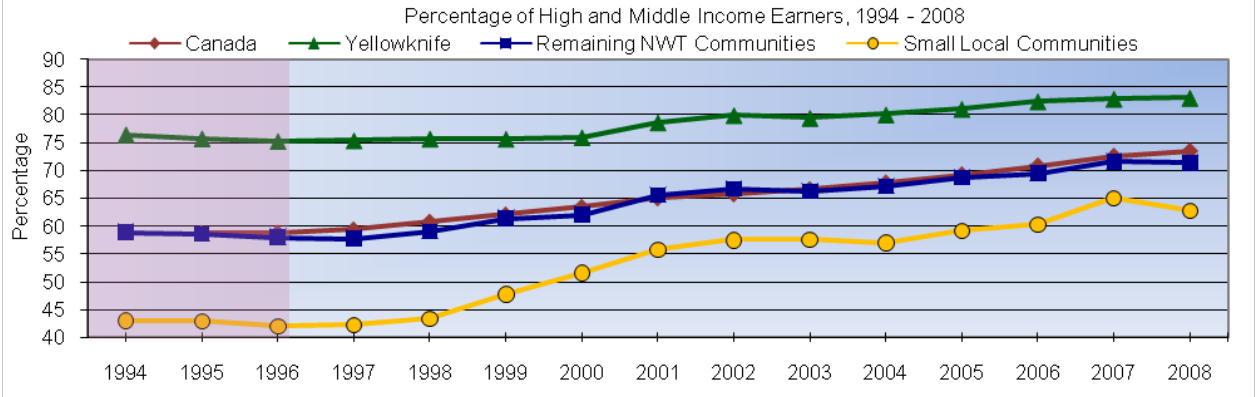
Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↑		



Source: Statistics Canada

Wage Disparity

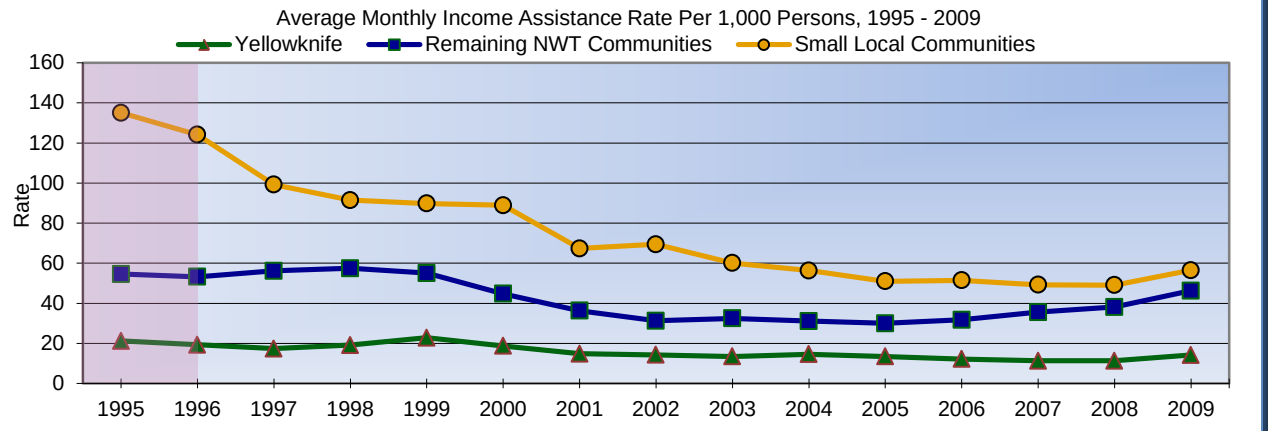
Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↑		



Source: Statistics Canada

Income Assistance Payments

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↓	De Beers Snap Lake	↓
Diavik	↓		



Source: Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Case Management and Administrative System

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – Average income has gone up from less than $20,000 per year in 1996 to over $34,000 per year in 2008. This is likely due to jobs at the diamond mines. Inflation and higher education levels also likely have a role in this change. The data show that average income has been rising since 2000 in all parts of the NWT and across Canada. The mines have not added to wage disparity. The portion of low wage earners in Small Local Communities is clearly going down. This is happening faster than anywhere else in the NWT. Since 1996, the need for income assistance payments has gone down more in the Small Local Communities than in other parts of the NWT. This may be due to mine employment, though it was already going down before 1996.

Yellowknife – Since 2000, average income in the NWT seems to be going up more than in other parts of Canada. The wage disparity trend for Yellowknife is flatter than the trend for other parts of the NWT or for Canada. Mining does not seem to have led to more equal wages among people living in Yellowknife. There has been a small drop in income assistance payments since 1996. However, there are no earlier data to compare with this trend. Mining activity has likely not had an effect on income assistance use in Yellowknife.

Possible reasons for change

Income assistance cases have gone up a bit in the NWT over the last couple of years likely due to the economic downturn in 2008. The drop in income assistance cases between 1996 and 1997 was a result of policy changes that made “productive choices” a requirement to receive income assistance. New income assistance models were also introduced in 2007. This means it is hard to compare recent data to earlier data.

Jobs

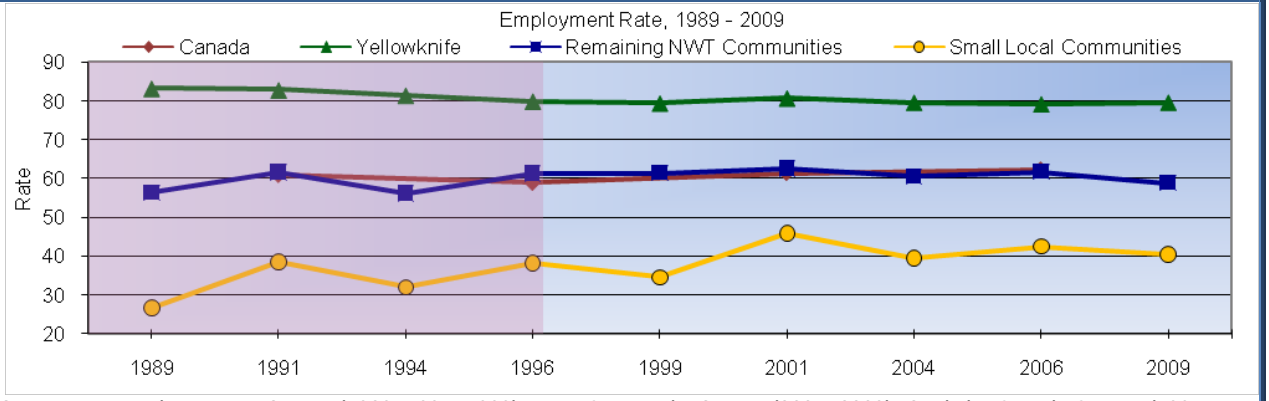
We often look at jobs and employment using three rates. These are the:

1. employment rate – the per cent of people age 15 and older who have jobs;
2. unemployment rate – the per cent of the labour force who are looking for work but not working;
3. participation rate – the per cent of people age 15 and over who are working or looking for work.

With more work at mines, we would expect to see the employment and participation rates go up and the unemployment rate go down. These rates do not tell us if people are working more weeks in a year or if they are working more hours in a year.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↑		

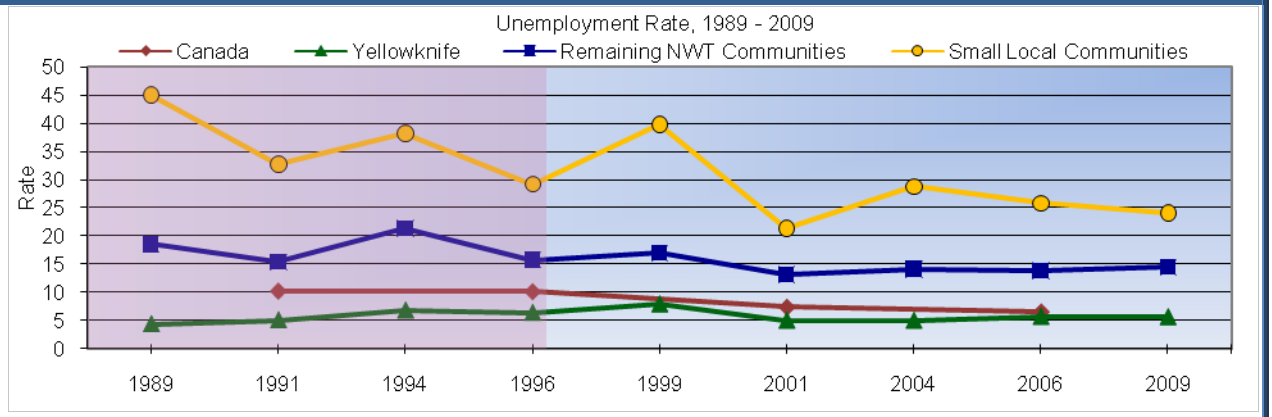
Employment



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1991, 1996, 2001, 2006)

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↓	De Beers Snap Lake	↓
Diavik	↓		

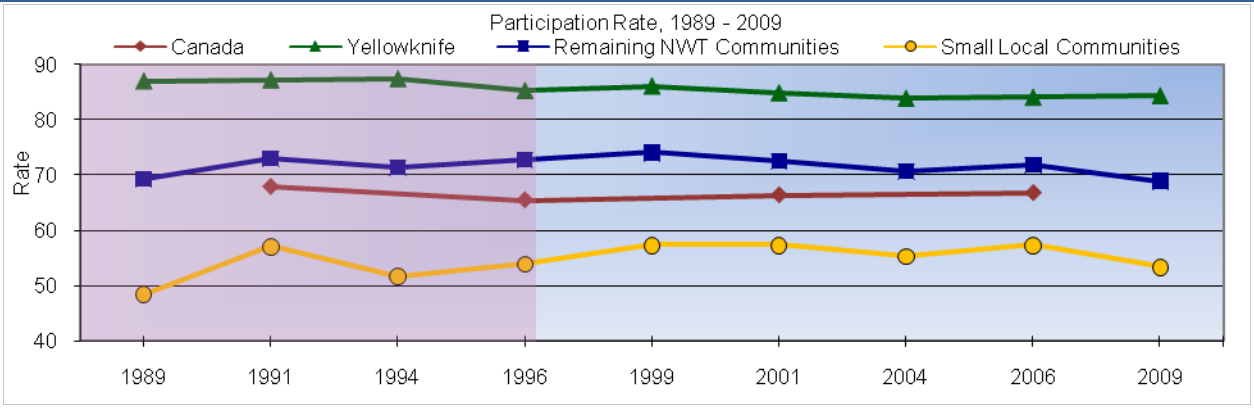
Unemployment



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1991, 1996, 2001, 2006)

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↑		

Participation



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1991, 1996, 2001, 2006)

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – Employment in the Small Local Communities has been on an upward trend since 1989. There was a peak in employment in 2001. Since 2004, the rate has essentially been no higher than rates seen in the before-mine phase. These data do not tell us whether people are working more weeks in a year. Unemployment has also been going down since 1989. In the active-mine phase it has continued to go down more slowly. The mines likely have a role in this trend. The participation rate is no higher and no lower than it was in the before-mine phase.

Yellowknife – Employment was going down in the before-mine phase. The trend has been more flat since then. Except for a peak in 1999, unemployment in Yellowknife has been no higher or lower than it was before 1996. Labour force participation has been going down since 1994.

Possible reasons for change

BHP Billiton, Diavik and De Beers report the person years of employment of Aboriginal people each year. Since 2001 the three mines together have reported at least 600 person years of northern Aboriginal employment each year. In 2008 they reported more than 850 Aboriginal person years.

Employment rates in the Small Local Communities may not have changed because Aboriginal mine workers are moving away from those communities. Unemployment rates can go down when more people find a job. These rates can also go down if more people give up hoping to find a job or if there are more elders or more students in the group of people 15 years and over.

Unemployment in Yellowknife may not go very high because people who are not working tend to move out of the city. The employment rate may also be flat due to fewer mine workers and their families choosing to live in the NWT.

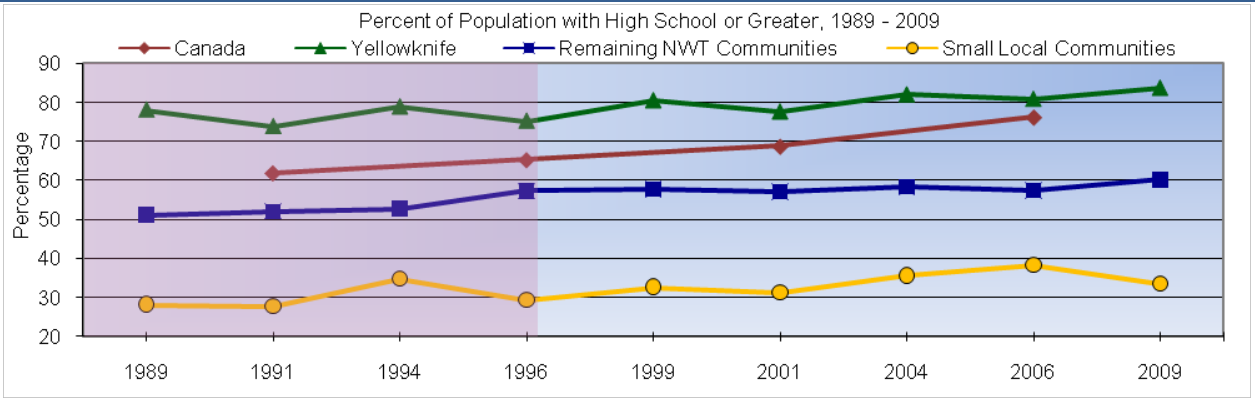
Data about jobs comes from NWT surveys and from the Statistics Canada census. These are collected at different times of the year. This explains some of the change seen from one data point to the next.

Education

"High school completion" means people who have a high school or grade 12 diploma or a General Education Diploma (GED). "Greater than high school" means people who have a trade certificate, college diploma, or university degree. "People with less than Grade 9" counts people aged 15 and older with less than Grade 9. It also includes people who are still in Grade 9.

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↑		

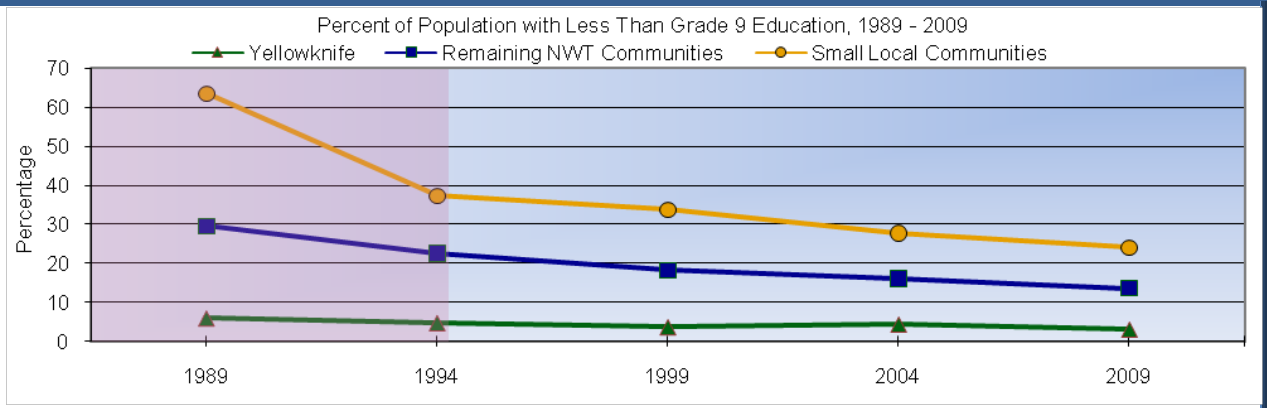
People with High School or Greater



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1991, 1996, 2001, 2006)

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↓	De Beers Snap Lake	↓
Diavik	↓		

People with less than Grade 9



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009)

What we are seeing

Small Local Communities – More people have high school and fewer people have less than Grade 9. These have been the trends since 1989. The per cent of people with high school or greater education

peaked in 1994 and 2006. At this time the per cent is only a bit higher than for most of the pre-mine phase. The per cent of people with a less than Grade 9 education dropped sharply in the before-mine phase. It has gone down more slowly since then.

Yellowknife – The per cent of people in Yellowknife with a high school or greater education has been going up slowly since 1991. This per cent has normally been much higher in Yellowknife than in other parts of Canada. That gap has closed over time. Other parts of the NWT showed more improvement than Yellowknife did. The per cent of people with less than Grade 9 has gone down a bit. It was already going down before 1994.

Possible reasons for change

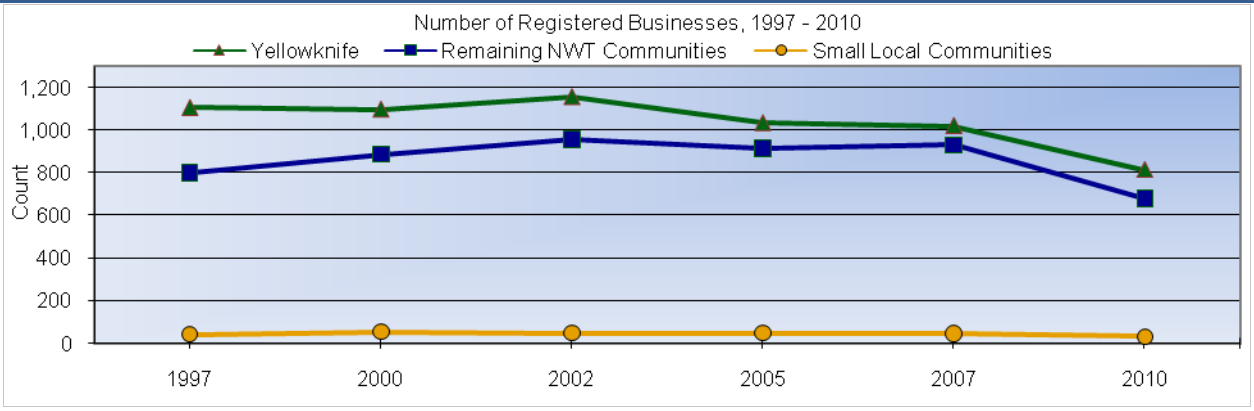
Grade extensions were offered in the smaller communities starting in the late 1990s. This led to a rise in the number of graduates. Support from community groups has also helped people to value the benefits of education. Mines have given incentives for northerners to stay in school by giving educational support, such as scholarships and jobs. Stronger training partnerships between government and industry have helped increase education levels in the NWT.

The drop in per cent of people with a certificate or diploma in the Small Local Communities could be due to educated people moving out of the communities.

Business

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↑		

Number of businesses



Source: NWT Industry, Tourism and Investment database of telephone directory listings

What we are seeing

The number of businesses in the NWT has been going down since 2002. Most businesses are in Yellowknife, Inuvik and the South Slave regions. There is no clear sign that mining caused the number of businesses to go up or down. This is because there are no data from the before-mine phase. There are several new Aboriginal businesses that supply goods and services to the mines. Many Aboriginal businesses have their head offices in Yellowknife, which would explain why the Small Local Community trend has not changed much.

Possible reasons for change

All mines scaled back their production after the recession of 2008, but seem to be coming back to previous levels. This may create new private investments in the next few years.

Net Effect on Government

Trend Predicted by Developer			
BHP Ekati	↑	De Beers Snap Lake	↑
Diavik	↓		

Resource development can bring new money for territorial government programs. Diamond mines pay property and fuel tax. They may pay corporate income tax. They do not pay royalties to the GNWT. Mine workers pay personal income tax and payroll tax.

The amount of revenue the GNWT receives changes if the number of people living in the NWT changes. During the 2010/2011 fiscal year (April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2011), each new person living in the NWT added $27,000 to the Territorial Formula Financing (TFF) grant given to the GNWT by the federal government. This does not take into account the costs of government services for new people.

The 2004 Community Survey tells us that about 245 diamond mine workers living in the NWT came from other places. Some of these people may have moved to the NWT with a spouse and perhaps a child. Overall, the population in the NWT has been more or less flat since 2004.

Even though mining activity raises government revenues, it can at the same time lead to higher costs for government. Many things can lead to higher government costs. These include changes in:

- social trends, such as crime rate or sexually-transmitted infections;
- the number of people living in the NWT;
- inflation.

The GNWT also makes key investments. It makes these so that the NWT can see the most benefit from development with the least impact. These include investment in job training, and in support for small businesses. Another example of GNWT investment was the loan guarantees used to encourage secondary industry in the NWT. These can also include changes to laws, such as the *Protection Against Family Violence Act* created in 2005.

Mineral resource development can also lead to greater demands on government due to the need to:

- maintain and repair wear and tear on infrastructure such as roads;
- build new infrastructure;
- regulate and manage environmental effects.

Unless it has the money to deal with these costs, the net impact of development may be negative for the GNWT.

What we are seeing

Over the nine year phase from 1999/2000 to 2008/2009, GNWT consolidated total expenditures grew at an average annual rate of 6.7 per cent. Much of the increase has been to cover the rising costs of keeping program and services at current levels. People want more from programs and this is causing pressure.

Taxes paid by diamond mines and collected by them on behalf of their employees were about $43 million total in 2009. This estimate does not include indirect employment (people not working for the mine directly) or taxes paid by contractors and their employees. Tax revenues the GNWT receives from the mines, their contractors and their employees is offset under the TFF. For 2008, net revenues to the GNWT from all diamond mine activity were about $26 million.

Sustainable Development

What we are seeing

Access to rough diamonds created an opportunity to promote cutting and polishing in the NWT. Total shipments for the manufacturing sector in 2004 were approximately $63 million, up from $21 million in 1999. Most of this increase was due to secondary diamond processing. In addition to the economic benefits and employment, cutting and polishing promotes northern jewelry design, manufacturing and retailing. In 2006, average annual person years arising from this industry were estimated to be 260.[xvi]

At the start of 2010, the NWT had Crossworks Manufacturing Ltd. (CML) as its only processing plant. This company had eight people working in its NWT factories in 2010. Cutters, polishers and bruters made up most of the workforce. CML is a GNWT Approved Northern Manufacturer.

Part 4. Words to Know (Glossary)

Crimes

Violent crimes – homicide, attempted murder, assault and sexual assault; other assaults; other sexual offences; abduction and robbery.

Property crimes – non-violent theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods.

Federal statute crimes –drug-related offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*.

Other *Criminal Code* offences – mischief, probation or bail violations, prostitution, illegal gambling, arson.

Employment Rate

The per cent of people aged 15 and older who have jobs.

Labour Force

Those people 15 years and older who are working or who are actively looking for work, laid off for a time and thought to return to work, or those who have made some plan to start a new job.

Local Study Area (LSA)

This is a term that is used in environmental assessment. It is used to describe an area that is close to a mine and where we expect to see effects arising from the mine.

Participation Rate

The per cent of people, 15 years of age and over, who are in the labour force.

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

PYLL is found by taking away the age at which a person dies from an average life span that is 75 years of age. For instance, a person who died at age 65 would have a PYLL of 10 (found by: 75 - 65 = 10). A person who died at age 20 would have a PYLL of 55 (found by: 75 - 20 = 55). The PYLL for an entire group of people is the sum of all the years of life lost by those who died before reaching the age of 75.

Single-parent Families

Single-parent families have a parent at home with no spouse or common-law partner. They also have at least one child who has never been married and who lives in the home.

Socio-economic[xvii]

Socio-economic impacts include social, economic, and fiscal impacts. Social impacts can be put into two groups: demographic and socio-cultural.

- **Demographic impacts:** changes in people such as how many, the number of men and women, how old everyone is, migration rates and the services needed by each group.
- **Socio-cultural impacts:** changes in social structures, the way people organize, relationships, and in culture and value systems such as language or beliefs.
- **Economic impacts:** changes in the number of people with jobs, how much money they make and how much business is going on.
- **Fiscal impacts:** the economic consequences of development for government organizations.

Unemployed[xviii]

Means the number of people who, in the week prior to the survey:

1. Were without work, had actively looked for work in the last four weeks and were ready to work; or
2. Had been laid-off for a time and thought they would soon return to their job; or
3. Had sure plans to start a new job in the next four weeks.

Unemployment Rate

The per cent of the labour force that is without jobs but that is looking for work.

Appendix A – Company Predictions on Mine Activity

The table below quotes predictions made by BHP, Diavik and De Beers about the possible impacts on the NWT from each of their projects. These statements are quoted from material submitted for the environmental assessment of each project.

COMPANY	PREDICTED IMPACT
COMMUNITY, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING	
BHP	"…project employment could aggravate existing social problems by increasing stress and related alcohol abuse, by alienating people from traditional lifestyles and by increasing the pace of change in communities already having difficulty dealing with change." [xix]
	"Small communities with less wage employment experience, particularly industrial employment, will be more affected by internal factors that determine their ability to handle change…even a half dozen people working directly for the project could increase total community personal income by as much as 15%. The impacts in these communities will be in direct relationship to a community's ability to cope with rotational employment absences and spending of new wage employment dollars." [xx]
DE BEERS	De Beers noted that expansion of the wage economy into communities, through the development of the Snap Lake Diamond Project, may exacerbate certain pre-existing dysfunctional conditions in the communities. It clarified this was a reference to substance abuse, drug addiction, suicide rates, teen pregnancy, fetal alcohol effect (FAE) and fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), sexual abuse, HIV/Aids, and Hepatitis C. [xxi]
	"Job training programs may provide incentives to enrol in substance abuse and alcohol addiction treatment. This, in turn, may have long-lasting physical and mental health benefits to the individual being treated." [xxii]
DIAVIK	"An inflow of single transient workers, and students involved in rotational employment may bring an element of instability to and affect the human health of the community." [xxiii]
	"Increased disposable income spent on alcohol and drugs may worsen human health conditions of individuals, families and the community." [xxiv]
	"The Diavik Diamonds Project while offering benefits could potentially add to the complexity of human health issues in the communities." [xxv]
BHP	The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) talked about indirect impacts of employment "resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown". [xxvi]
	"The 'at work' rotation is well below the length of time at which a measurable deterioration in worker… morale and family relationships begins (21 days)…" [xxvii]
DE BEERS	"Expansion of the wage economy into communities, through the development of the Snap Lake Diamond Project, may exacerbate certain pre-existing dysfunctional conditions in the communities." [xxviii] De Beers clarified this was a reference to, among other things, teen pregnancy. [xxix]

COMPANY	PREDICTED IMPACT
DIAVIK	"Respecting … rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years. Potential effects could include additional demands on family and social services and protection services." [xxx]

Single-parent Families

BHP	"Absence from home for two weeks at a time could have an impact on marriages … Stress caused by a number of factors – need for money, separation, suspected infidelity, are major causes of marriage breakdown. With a rotational work system, marriages are likely to experience some of the stress of separation. At the same time, the availability of jobs may relieve some financial stress." [xxxi] "… Rotational shift work … could create marital pressure for families not used to separation. Studies indicate that 68% of the Canadian LDC work force are married (includes non-Aboriginal people as well); however, the number of divorced employees is double that of the general public." [xxxii]
DE BEERS	"…families may break up as the educated or skilled family members go elsewhere to seek employment." [xxxiii] "There is increased risk of marital and family breakdown associated with stop-overs in Yellowknife as some employees (mostly male) engage in extra-marital affairs." [xxxiv]

Children Receiving Services

BHP	In the 1995 EIS potential effects on human health resulting from identified causes included: "… an increase in social disruption with potential strain on policing and social services …" [xxxv]
DE BEERS	"Wage employment for an individual may result in a decline in reliance on social services, and a corresponding improvement in family relationships." [xxxvi] "If many individuals and families are coping poorly with the adjustments, the demands for rigorous and relevant support services will increase. Such support mechanisms may include marital/relationship counselling, child care services." [xxxvii]
DIAVIK	"Experience from previous northern projects indicates that new employees with large pay cheques tend to "blow" their money on alcohol first, taper off, and then spend more money and time on the home and family (Chenard 1979). Marriage and family problems caused by alcohol and absenteeism from home are prevalent in the younger generation and would place a short-term demand on counselling and protection services." [xxxviii] "There would be an initial period of adjustment for employees and families … During the adjustment period there may be increased demand for protection services." [xxxix]

Family Violence and other Crimes

BHP	There may be "negative impacts of increased income such as alcohol and drug abuse, resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown." [xl] "… social problems existing within the Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional expendable income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence." [xli]

COMPANY	PREDICTED IMPACT
DE BEERS	"In family situations where conflict, violence or other domestic problems are already present such issues may be exacerbated by the demands of the rotation schedule, resulting in increased social dysfunction and instability." [xlii]
	"…in families with frequent conflict between spouses, decisions concerning the use of income may exacerbate conflict. Children may also be directly affected as victims of family violence and conflict." [xliii]
DIAVIK	"…income and absence due to rotational employment may result in… family conflict." [xliv]
BHP	"If alcohol and drug abuse (and crime that results from these abuses) increase, … additional law enforcement personnel would be required. … if the "fast buck" businesses converge on larger centres, particularly Yellowknife, policing agencies may have to deal with more fraud." [xlv]
	"Yellowknife is the most likely centre to experience an increase in drug trafficking. … Since many NWT residents employed by the project will have to pass through Yellowknife on their way home, there is a possibility that readily available drugs may be purchased and carried to smaller communities." [xlvi]
	"… If alcohol consumption increases, crime (particularly assaults) could increase." [xlvii]
	"… social problems existing within the Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional expendable income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence." [xlviii]
DE BEERS	"As individuals and families try to cope with the lifestyle changes imposed by the rotational work schedule, the social fabric (*i.e.,* relationships and support systems) of communities will be affected. Community members at large may suffer from the effects of friends, extended family, or neighbours resorting to substance abuse or alcoholism when dealing with emotional issues, living in high conflict or violent home situations, or neglecting community and family responsibilities. Social capacity or stability may decrease." [xlix]
DIAVIK	"Respecting … rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years. Potential effects could include additional demands on… protection services." [l]
	"Employment, income, transportation and closure have the potential of affecting local protection services." [li]
Housing	
BHP	"Regular income can improve the standard of living of both individuals and communities. People with regular incomes can purchase/build their own homes, relieving some of the stress on housing in many communities. They can purchase more goods … and not only relieve stress of impoverished lifestyle, but circulate their dollars through the local economy to assist in overall improvements in the standard of living." [lii]
DE BEERS	"With a consistent monetary income, individuals will have a greater level of security in providing for basic material needs, such as food, housing, or clothing." [liii]

COMPANY	PREDICTED IMPACT
DIAVIK	"Employment income and associated economic changes should enable residents of study area communities; [*sic*] particularly the smaller Dene, Métis and Inuit communities to privately purchase or rent houses." [liv]

CULTURAL WELL-BEING & TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

BHP	The impact of the project on traditional Aboriginal lifestyle / culture was predicted to be negative but small. [lv]
DE BEERS	[for Aboriginal workers] "… impacts are primarily associated with… functioning in a predominantly non-Aboriginal work environment and culture." [lvi]
	"The limited amount of time in the community may limit individuals' ability to pursue Aboriginal traditional activities, which impacts on individuals' lifestyle and the maintenance of a cultural identity." [lvii]
	"The family as a whole will also be affected by the limited time available to engage in traditional activities with all family members present. This may complicate efforts to maintain cultural traditions and identity." [lviii]
	"It is not possible to predict with reasonable certainty whether individual and community involvement mining activities will negatively or positively impact on the subsistence economy in communities." [lix]
DIAVIK	"… the context for expression important to the survival of Aboriginal languages could change." [lx]
	"Employment at the minesite in an English only environment may pose a risk to Aboriginal Languages. The presence of other Aboriginal language speakers at the minesite and the opportunity for Aboriginal workers to reside in their home communities may reduce this risk." [lxi]
	"…wage based activities may erode… Dene, Métis and Inuit culture" [lxii]
	"Out-migration from smaller Aboriginal communities affect[s] community organization and weaken[s] culture." [lxiii]
	"Industrial work may erode traditional harvesting practices." [lxiv]
	"Possible in-migration of job seekers to Yellowknife may change… harvesting patterns… Conflicts resulting from increasing competition for land and resources may alienate traditional land users from important harvesting activities." [lxv]
	"The renewable resource economy of study area communities should benefit from the proposed Project as more harvesters would have money to purchase equipment and supplies needed for harvesting activities." [lxvi]

NON-TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

Average Income

BHP	"Project-generated employment could increase NWT wage income by 3% per year in the construction phase and 5% per year in the operations phase assuming 1995 employment

COMPANY	PREDICTED IMPACT
	levels. Aboriginal communities and Coppermine could experience substantial increases in earned income in both the construction and operations phase." [lxvii]
	"The project could also cause an increase of total earned income in these [Aboriginal] communities by over 33%." [lxviii]
	"Induced employment from household respending of NWT Diamonds Project direct and indirect employment dollars could generate an additional 155 jobs in the Northwest Territories. Annual income for these jobs will be approximately $5 million." [lxix]
DE BEERS	"Job opportunities will largely accrue to the primary communities with the result being changes in the economic circumstance of many families of those communities as well as the communities themselves." [lxx]
	During Construction, "Total labour income impact for the NWT is estimated at some $102.0 million." [lxxi]
	"Annual labour income impacts for the NWT in the operations phase are estimated at some $81.2 million." [lxxii]
DIAVIK	"Employment and income effects associated with the proposed Project are positive, long lasting, and complementary to northern and Aboriginal aspirations and needs." [lxxiii]
	"The construction phase is ... projected to increase labour income in the NWT by $182 million (all values are presented in constant 1997 dollars). ... operation of the proposed Project will also increase labour income in the local study area by $27 million..." [lxxiv]
Proportion of High-income Earners	
BHP	"In smaller communities, mine wage employment could widen the gap between 'haves' and 'have nots' in the community." [lxxv]
DE BEERS	"In communities where employment opportunities remain limited to those created by the Snap Lake Diamond Project, community divisions and fractions may arise between 'have' and 'have-nots', which may exacerbate other social problems in the community." [lxxvi]
DIAVIK	"Project workers of Aboriginal ancestry seeking residency in Yellowknife, Ndilo and Detah may be more affluent than other Aboriginal people. In small communities such as Ndilo and Detah this situation could increase the gap between the 'have' and 'have nots' resulting in stresses to interpersonal and family relationships." [lxxvii]
Income Assistance Cases	
BHP	"In the study area .... Assuming that 400 people would no longer need social assistance, this could mean a $1.4 million annual savings..." [lxxviii]
DE BEERS	"As the household income level is increased for families reliant on welfare, the family will no longer be eligible for welfare assistance." [lxxix]
DIAVIK	"Other benefits of the proposed Project would include ... a fall in social assistance ... payments as more NWT residents gain employment." [lxxx]

COMPANY	PREDICTED IMPACT

Employment Rate

BHP "... the NWT Diamonds Project will have a significant impact on... communities that... fail to benefit from other major industries... While Yellowknife... will be a major beneficiary... of new jobs, the smaller First Nations communities, as well as Coppermine and Hay River, can also expect significant employment benefits." [lxxxi]

DE BEERS "... the Project will create 450 construction jobs and in excess of 500 jobs in the operation of the mine facility. Job opportunities will largely accrue to the primary communities..." [lxxxii]

DIAVIK "Cumulative employment and income effects associated with the proposed Project would be positive, long lasting, and complementary to northern and Aboriginal aspirations and needs and should address one of the most pressing issues in the study area communities – lack of employment and business opportunities." [lxxxiii]

Unemployment Rate

BHP "Hiring by the project is expected to reduce unemployment in Aboriginal communities from almost 40% to 30%." [lxxxiv]

DE BEERS "Through the creation of direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities, it is expected that the rates of unemployment will be reduced in Yellowknife, other primary study communities and the employment catchment communities." [lxxxv]

DIAVIK "The proposed Project would ... contribute to a reduction in unemployment..." [lxxxvi]

Participation Rate

BHP Neither BHP nor De Beers referred to the participation rate. However, statements on employment and unemployment imply the participation rate would increase.

DE BEERS

DIAVIK "The proposed Project would ... contribute to ... an increase in participation rates." [lxxxvii]

Education

BHP "Employment possibilities with the NWT Diamonds Project can provide an incentive for people to stay in school, if only to attain the education level required for apprenticeship positions." [lxxxviii]

"Government, community and Proponent sponsored "stay in school" programs will encourage more young people to complete at least Grade 10." [lxxxix]

DE BEERS "The opportunity for future wage employment may also motivate unqualified individuals to upgrade their educational level and general life skills to meet project standards for employment eligibility." [xc]

"It is possible too, that individuals participating in training or educational programs will inspire other family members to improve their educational level or join in various skills development programs." [xci]

"The achievement of a certain level of education and skills may, in the longer run, spur

COMPANY	PREDICTED IMPACT
	demands for further education and training programs..." [xcii]
DIAVIK	"Diavik initiatives would contribute to the development of able and skilled employees, the support and encouragement of future employees, and the reduction of employment barriers. Through proposed education and training initiatives, opportunities for all northerners would increase..." [xciii]

Business

BHP	" ... exploration activity has allowed businesses to start the expansion required to adequately service an expanded northern mining industry, and has added to the local supply of service and retail operations... Positive impacts far outweigh negative impacts in Yellowknife, since a project such as the NWT Diamonds Project is needed if Yellowknife is to continue to grow and prosper." [xciv]
	"On the economic side, the impacts [for First Nations Communities] would be positive. Increased dollars in the economy could foster the expansion of existing businesses or the start-up of new businesses, particularly in the retail and personal services area. In turn this could generate more employment and wage income." [xcv]
DE BEERS	"If financial and human resources are spent in the community to provide basic education and skills training, but no support is provided to use these skills for local business initiatives... economic development at the community level will not occur." [xcvi]
	"Given that the mine is a major development project, it is expected to be a catalyst for benefiting Aboriginal and northern business." [xcvii]
DIAVIK	"Tourism services and infrastructure may improve and expand, particularly in the smaller Dene, Métis and Inuit study area communities..." [xcviii]
	"... initiatives could result in the expansion of existing businesses, the creation of new businesses..." [xcix]
	"Use of the rail system to transport goods and fuel will have a positive affect... its continued use would enhance Hay River and Enterprise as northern gateway communities." [c]
	"Anticipated increases in economic activity should stimulate local economies and support their development." [ci]

NET EFFECT ON GOVERNMENT

BHP	"Annual costs to the federal and territorial governments due mainly to the 1,000 people moving to the NWT as a result of the NWT Diamonds Project are expected to be $4 million and $10 million, respectively. Offsetting these costs is a potential $3 million annual savings in social assistance and subsidy payments as a result of increased employment..." [cii]
DE BEERS	"If many individuals and families are coping poorly with the adjustments, the demands for rigorous and relevant support services will increase." [ciii]
DIAVIK	"Other benefits of the proposed Project would include a reduction in government expenditures due to a fall in social assistance and unemployment payments." [civ]

COMPANY	PREDICTED IMPACT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Secondary Industry

BHP	"... final cleaning and sorting of rough diamonds ... is most likely to be Antwerp in Belgium." [cv]
DE BEERS	During the environmental assessment of the De Beers Snap Lake Project, De Beers indicated that it would support GNWT efforts to develop a secondary industry. [cvi]

Appendix B – Industrial, Social and Political Events

DATE	EVENT
Early 1990s	Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of tax filers and therefore also affected average income.
1997	Royal Oak Mines lay off about 40 workers at Giant Mine.
	Miramar Con Mine lays off about 120 workers.
1997 to 2003	Licences are issued for oil and gas exploration. This started with the Sahtu in 1997, then Fort Liard and the Beaufort Delta. The size of rights issued increased as each new area was opened for exploration.
January 1997	Policy changes called "Productive Choices" take effect and change how and to whom income assistance is given.
January 1997	Ekati Mine construction begins.
December 1997	Royal Oak Mines close Colomac Mine.
January 1998	Lupin Mine (Nunavut) enters care and maintenance status, laying off about 500 workers.
May 1998	Miramar Con Mine halts operations in labour strike.
October 1998	Ekati Mine begins commercial operations.
October 1998	NWT *Child and Family Services Act* comes into effect. The number of children receiving services may have increased due to this *Act.* The new *Act* created a plan of care agreement as a new way to provide services to children. Under a plan of care agreement, children could still be living in their parents' home but receive services from the Department of Health and Social Services. This was not an option under the old *Act*. Since the new *Act* came into force, parents have been more inclined to seek services for their children or family, now that they do not have to give up parental rights. Since the new *Act*, most of the increase in children receiving services has been from children who are living at home. Of these, most service agreements were voluntary, not court-ordered.
February 1999	BHP sorting and valuation facility opens in Yellowknife.
April 1999	Territory of Nunavut established; NWT public sector becomes smaller.
June 1999	Sirius Diamonds open a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
July 1999	Miramar's Con Mine labour strike ends and operations resume.
2000	Giant Mine operations begin again on a smaller scale, with less than 100 employees.

DATE	EVENT
2001	A government-wide coordinated effort called Maximizing Northern Employment starts. Its purpose is to build partnerships with Aboriginal governments and the private sector.
March 2000	Deton'Cho Diamonds open a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
April 2000	Lupin Mine operations begin again with a smaller workforce.
December 2000	Diavik construction begins.
	Arslanian Cutting Works open a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
Early 2002	Ekati Mine opens Koala North pit for underground mining.
2002	Tiffany and Co. begin construction of a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
2003	Tiffany & Co. open a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife under the name Laurelton Diamonds.
January 2003	Diavik Mine starts production.
April 2003	Federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* comes into effect.
August 2003	Operations suspended at Lupin Mine (Nunavut), affecting about 305 employees.
November 2003	Miramar closes Con Mine.
April 2004	NWT *Youth Justice Act* comes into effect.
February 2005	De Beers Canada Inc. begin construction of Snap Lake Diamond Mine.
April 2005	NWT *Protection Against Family Violence Act* comes into effect.
June 2005	The "FASD and Justice Issues at the Community Level in the NWT" project starts. (FASD = Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder)
August 2005	Tłı̨chǫ Land Claim and Self-Government Agreement effective date.
Early 2006	Ekati Mine opens Panda pit for underground mining.
May 2006	Canada Dene Diamonds closes.
2007	A new model for income assistance is created.
October 2007	De Beers Snap Lake Mine officially opens.
Late 2007	Ekati Mine opens Koala pit for underground mining.
Winter 2007	Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement implemented. Survivors and their families begin to receive Common Experience Payments.
2008	Shrinking caribou populations are anticipated.
June 2008	De Beers Snap Lake Mine moves from its Construction Phase to its Operations Phase.
August 2008	Department of Justice, Corrections Program Review.

DATE	EVENT
October 2008	Crossworks Manufacturing Ltd. open a diamond processing factory in Yellowknife.
November 2008	GNWT Ministers of Education, Culture and Employment and Industry, Tourism and Investment, and representatives from BHP Billiton, Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. and De Beers Canada Inc. sign a Memorandum of Understanding to address Northern workforce attraction and retention issues.
Late 2008	Global credit crunch and economic downturn occurs. A number of projects and contracts are postponed or cancelled. Job losses increase.
2008 and 2009	Winter gas pipeline exploration activity is lacking causing increases in trapping activities in small communities (because of fewer wage economy jobs).
Early 2009	Global economic downturn leads to reduced demand for diamonds. In response, Diavik and De Beers each plan two six-week temporary shutdowns in the summer and winter. Only the summer shutdown took place for each mine.
July 2009	Maintenance Enforcement Program is amended to enhance compliance.
November 2009	Diavik announces plans to hire 150 new employees. Soon afterward, De Beers announces plans to hire 175 new employees.
December 2009	Arslanian Cutting Works and Polar Bear Diamond Factory temporarily close.
	Hunting ban on caribou put in place.
March 2010	“Not Us” Anti-Drug Campaign is launched.
April 2010	Responsibility for the Public Housing Rental subsidy program is transferred back to the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation from the Department of Education, Culture and Employment.
July 2010	The *Exemptions Act* is updated.
September 2010	The *Residential Tenancies Act* is amended.

[i] In May 2001, BHP merged with Billiton Plc to become BHP Billiton (BHPB). When talking about the SEA, this report uses BHP. When talking about events after May 2001, BHPB is used.

[ii] Objective indicators use facts, such as the rate of teen births or employment. Subjective indicators come from surveys and tell us about a person's views and experiences.

[iii] Used to be known as "sexually-transmitted diseases."

[iv] Used to be known as "children in care."

[v] Now called *income assistance cases.*

[vi] The PYLL for a population is the total of all the years of life lost by those who died before reaching the age of 75, the average age of life expectancy.

[vii] For more information on data limitations for doctor-diagnosed injuries, see Data Tables in Appendix C.

[viii] For more information on age-standardization, see NWT Department of Health and Social Services, *Report to the Residents of the Northwest Territories on Comparable Health and Health System Indicators, 2004,* p. 3.

[ix] These include Chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis. There are many other types of STIs such genital herpes, HIV/AIDS, human papillomavirus (HPV) and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV).

[x] Case numbers include congenital, infectious and non-infectious syphilis. Syphilis case numbers are from the NWT Department of Health and Social Services, NWT Communicable Disease Registry found in the following departmental publications: Syphilis Update – To Week Ending January 30, 2009 [2000-2008], Epi North Winter 1999/2000, p. 19 [1999] and Epi North, Spring 1999, p. 18 [1998].

[xi] Alberta Blood-borne Pathogens and Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Working Group, Alberta Blood-borne Pathogens and Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Report 2008 (Edmonton, AB: Alberta Health and Wellness, 2008) ch 10 and 11. CBC Northbeat, CBC News Transcript – Syphilis Outbreak in the NWT, September 12, 2008, 6:00 p.m.

[xii] Emergency Protection Orders became possible with the new NWT *Protection Against Family Violence Act in* 2005.

[xiii] Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 2008, Statistics Canada, pg. 12.

[xiv] From: "Spousal Abuse: A Fact Sheet From The Department Of Justice Canada," 2001. Accessed from: http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/pi/fv-vf/facts-info/sa-vc.html 9 May 2012.

[xv] Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies, (New York: United Nations, 2007) 48, states that large income inequality can hold back human development and long-term economic growth.

[xvi] Benefit Cost Analysis of the Northwest Territories Secondary Diamond Industry: Revised Policy Framework for Government of the Northwest Territories Support to the Diamond Value Added Industry. Industry, Tourism and Investment, March 2006, pages 1 and 4.

[xvii] From "UNEP EIA Training Resource Manual — EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice". R. Bisset, Annex page 8: www.ea.gov.au/assessments/eianet/unepmanual/bisset/annex.html.

[xviii] From "1999 Labour Force Survey" - Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics.

[xix] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.164.

[xx] Ibid, page 4.164.

[xxi] De Beers Response to MVEIRB Information Request No. 1.37, June 2002, page 119.

[xxii] De Beers EAR, page 5-130.

[xxiii] Diavik SEER, page 159.

[xxiv] Ibid, page 162-163.

[xxv] Ibid, page 162.

[xxvi] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.150.

[xxvii] Ibid, page 4.149.

[xxviii] De Beers EAR, page 5-123.

[xxix] De Beers Response to MVEIRB Information Request No. 1.37, June 2002, page 119.

[xxx] Diavik SEER, page 155.

[xxxi] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166-4.167.

[xxxii] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.149.
[xxxiii] De Beers EAR, page 5-132.
[xxxiv] Ibid, page 5-136.
[xxxv] BHP, 1999 EAR, Part 4.7.11.3 (Socio-economic Effects on Human Health), page 4-196.
[xxxvi] De Beers EAR, page 5-26.
[xxxvii] Ibid, page 5-137.
[xxxviii] Diavik SEER, Part 7.4.5.1, Family and Social Services and Infrastructure, Effects.
[xxxix] Ibid, Part 7.4.7.1, Protection and Safety Services and Infrastructure, Effects.
[xl] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.150.
[xli] Ibid, page 1.46.
[xlii] De Beers EAR, page 5-135 – 5-136.
[xliii] Ibid, page 5-140.
[xliv] Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158.
[xlv] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166.
[xlvi] Ibid, page 4.167.
[xlvii] Ibid, page 4.165.
[xlviii] Ibid, page 1.46.
[xlix] De Beers EAR, page 5-137.
[l] Diavik SEER, page 155.
[li]Ibid, page 149.
[lii] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.168.
[liii] De Beers EAR, page 5-138.
[liv] Diavik SEER, page 155.
[lv] BHP 1995 EIS, Table 4.2 and Table 4.4.
[lvi] De Beers EAR, page 5-127.
[lvii] De Beers EAR, page 5-134.
[lviii] Ibid, page 5-135.
[lix] De Beers Canada Mining Inc. Conformity Response, page 27, August 2002.
[lx] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.5.4.1.
[lxi] Ibid, Vol. 7.5.4.1.
[lxii] Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158, 96.
[lxiii] Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158, 96.
[lxiv] Ibid, Table 32, page 157-158.
[lxv] Ibid, page 159.
[lxvi] Ibid, page 155.
[lxvii] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.111.
[lxviii] Ibid, page 4.132.
[lxix] Ibid, page 4.102.
[lxx] De Beers 2002 EAR, page 5-104.
[lxxi] De Beers 2002 EAR, page 5-115.
[lxxii] Ibid, page 5-116.
[lxxiii] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.1.
[lxxiv] Diavik 1998 SEER, Executive Summary, Predicted Impacts in the NWT.
[lxxv] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166.
[lxxvi] De Beers EAR, page 5-128, Table 5.3-7.
[lxxvii] Diavik SEER, Part 7.5.1.1.
[lxxviii] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.183.
[lxxix] De Beers EAR, page 5-140.
[lxxx] Diavik SEER, Part 7.2.7.3, Operating Phase Impacts in the Local Study Area.
[lxxxi] BHP 1995 EIS, Vol. 1.
[lxxxii] De Beers EAR, page 5-104.

[lxxxiii] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.6.
[lxxxiv] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.132.
[lxxxv] June 2002 MVEIRB Information Request No. 1, Response 1.27(c), page 100.
[lxxxvi] Diavik SEER, Part 7.3.
[lxxxvii] Diavik SEER, Part 7.3.
[lxxxviii] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.180.
[lxxxix] Ibid, page 4.86-4.88.
[xc] De Beers EAR, page 5-129.
[xci] Ibid, page 5-131.
[xcii] Ibid, page 5-133.
[xciii] Diavik SEER, page 136.
[xciv] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.127.
[xcv] Ibid, page. 4.133.
[xcvi] De Beers EAR, page 5-133.
[xcvii] Ibid, page 5-104.
[xcviii] Diavik SEER, page 156.
[xcix] Ibid, Vol. 7.3.9.1.
[c] Ibid, page 153.
[ci] Ibid, page 154.
[cii] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.182.
[ciii] De Beers EAR, page 5-137.
[civ] Diavik SEER, page 116.
[cv] BHP 1995 EIS, page 1.10.
[cvi] MVEIRB Technical Sessions for De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Project, 2003.

The Government of the Northwest Territories takes no responsibility
for financial losses suffered as a result of reliance on the information in this report.

For further information contact:

Industrial Initiatives,
Industry, Tourism and Investment
Scotia Centre, 8th Floor
Box 1320
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

Phone: 867-920-8935
Fax: 867-873-0572

COMMUNITIES AND DIAMONDS

2010

Appendix C

Data Tables

Table of Contents

Notes

General Notes

1. ".." means data is not available.
2. "x" means data where cell values of less than five have been suppressed to protect privacy.
3. Population estimates: All rates are based on 2009 population estimates from the NWT Bureau of Statistics, with the exception of the population estimates for 1992 through 1995 inclusive. Those four years were calculated by the Industrial Initiatives Division in Industry, Tourism and Investment, based on an assumption of a constant rate of change.
4. Where Detah and N'dilo numbers are not reported, they are included in the Yellowknife numbers.

Notes on health statistics

5. The Person Years of Life Lost PYLL for a population is the total of all the years of life lost by those who died before reaching the age of 75, the average age of life expectancy.
6. Some numbers (for injuries, STIs, tuberculosis, children receiving services, shelter admissions) are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.

Notes on Crime Statistics

7. If data is not available, it means the community is policed from a detachment in another community. Criminal incidents and rate data are only available by RCMP detachment. Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments. Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

NWT Population Statistics

Population Statistics, 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	28,031,394	19,619	16,229	2,898	159	270	303	1,617	130	419
1992	28,340,276	19,765	16,616	2,942	165	269	307	1,645	133	422
1993	28,652,562	19,911	17,011	2,988	172	267	312	1,674	136	425
1994	28,968,289	20,059	17,416	3,033	179	266	317	1,704	139	428
1995	29,287,495	20,208	17,831	3,080	186	264	321	1,734	143	431
1996	29,610,218	20,358	18,256	3,127	194	263	326	1,764	146	434
1997	29,905,948	20,193	18,307	3,125	199	273	327	1,755	135	436
1998	30,155,173	19,968	17,664	3,170	198	290	335	1,759	138	450
1999	30,401,286	19,972	17,469	3,197	201	285	352	1,755	138	466
2000	30,685,730	19,828	17,414	3,238	204	289	355	1,765	142	483
2001	31,019,020	19,795	17,772	3,277	214	290	358	1,785	138	492
2002	31,353,656	19,904	18,409	3,352	219	293	391	1,819	142	488
2003	31,639,670	19,945	19,210	3,406	214	300	392	1,870	151	479
2004	31,940,676	20,272	19,622	3,407	237	288	378	1,882	139	483
2005	32,245,209	20,300	19,644	3,455	240	292	352	1,943	140	488
2006	32,576,074	20,198	19,522	3,478	255	291	334	1,977	142	479
2007	32,931,956	20,358	19,674	3,513	257	295	328	2,001	140	492
2008	33,327,337	20,272	19,910	3,538	257	291	322	2,030	139	499

Population Statistics, 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
2009	33,739,859	20,204	19,711	3,524	257	295	312	2,026	137	497

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics Population Estimates (1991 and 1996-2009); Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI) interpolation (1992-1995).

Health and Families

Total Number of Potential Years of Life Lost, 1991 – 2007			
Year	**Comparison Group**	**Local Study Area**	
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1991	1,766	838	303
1992	1,533	983	244
1993	1,971	563	258
1994	1,678	1,040	211
1995	1,789	805	126
1996	1,977	751	370
1997	1,365	754	135
1998	1,916	737	265
1999	2,070	965	293
2000	1,759	797	9
2001	1,943	387	205
2002	1,488	1,072	227
2003	2,054	1,035	136
2004	1,247	961	190
2005	1,560	747	134
2006	1,786	960	301
2007	1,694	914	263

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Potential Years of Life Lost (three-year rolling average rate per 1,000 persons), 1991/93 – 2005/07			
Year	**Comparison Group**	**Local Study Area**	
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1991/93	89	48	91
1992/94	87	51	80
1993/95	90	46	66
1994/96	90	49	76
1995/97	84	42	67
1996/98	87	41	82
1997/99	89	46	73
1998/00	96	48	59
1999/01	97	41	52
2000/02	87	42	44
2001/03	92	45	57
2002/04	80	54	54
2003/05	80	47	45
2004/06	76	45	60
2005/07	83	45	67

Number of Physician-Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 1994/95 – 2009/10

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area						
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1994/95	4,739	5,324	465	20	91	294	18	42
1995/96	4,798	5,344	512	28	95	322	27	40
1996/97	4,537	5,495	488	26	70	329	22	41
1997/98	4,443	5,050	426	38	61	249	24	54
1998/99	4,372	4,791	413	24	69	244	26	50
1999/00	4,360	4,263	397	33	68	229	26	41
2000/01	3,915	4,441	404	34	75	211	28	56
2001/02	3,720	4,073	406	27	89	212	19	59
2002/03	3,673	3,962	443	22	80	272	21	48
2003/04	3,701	3,897	337	17	66	204	14	36
2004/05	3,881	3,983	443	31	98	246	23	45
2005/06	4,231	4,113	455	30	111	248	23	43
2006/07	3,937	3,971	458	18	103	265	16	56
2007/08	4,459	3,858	460	20	82	269	21	68
2008/09	4,512	3,745	448	34	79	245	19	71
2009/10	3,822	3,126	431	26	89	238	16	62

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Medicare*.

Notes:

1. Numbers include physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital or other location).
2. Nurse practitioner diagnosed injuries and poisonings are included.
3. Some individuals may be diagnosed more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Physician-Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings (age-standardized rate per 1,000 persons), 1994/1995 – 2009/10

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area	
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1994/95	239	305	172
1995/96	240	299	181
1996/97	226	297	175
1997/98	223	274	157
1998/99	221	270	151
1999/00	220	242	138
2000/01	198	255	142
2001/02	188	227	140
2002/03	184	213	145
2003/04	185	202	113
2004/05	190	200	152
2005/06	205	206	150
2006/07	193	201	151
2007/08	215	194	150
2008/09	219	186	143
2009/10	186	157	136

Notes:

1. Numbers include physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital or other location).
2. Nurse practitioner diagnosed injuries and poisonings are included.
3. Some individuals may be diagnosed more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Number of Nurse-Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 2000/01 – 2006/07

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area					
	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
2000/01	2,528	607	68	121	235	16	167
2001/02	2,500	788	81	97	433	17	160
2002/03	3,005	1,024	86	153	580	24	181
2003/04	2,721	910	67	156	516	23	148
2004/05	2,861	871	71	122	510	25	143
2005/06	3,001	835	62	85	545	24	119
2006/07	3,077	791	60	127	450	22	132

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Community Health Centre Data Extract.*

Notes:

1. Numbers include physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital or other location).
2. Yellowknife residents (including N'dilo and Detah) are not reported as they are generally diagnosed by physicians, at Stanton Territorial Hospital's emergency department.
3. Remaining NWT Communities excludes residents of communities served by local physicians at hospitals (Hay River, Hay River Reserve, Enterprise, Fort Smith and Inuvik).
4. Numbers primarily include nurse diagnosed injuries and poisonings at health centres.
5. In some cases an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Nurse-Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings (age-standardized rate per 1,000 persons), 2000/01 – 2006/07			
Year	**Comparison Group**	**Local Study Area**	
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
2000/01	252	..	200
2001/02	250	..	255
2002/03	302	..	322
2003/04	276	..	289
2004/05	289	..	279
2005/06	302	..	262
2006/07	310	..	247

Notes:

1. Numbers include physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital or other location).
2. Yellowknife residents (including N'dilo and Detah) are not reported as they are generally diagnosed by physicians, at Stanton Territorial Hospital's emergency department.
3. Remaining NWT Communities excludes residents of communities served by local physicians at hospitals (Hay River, Hay River Reserve, Enterprise, Fort Smith and Inuvik).
4. Numbers primarily include nurse diagnosed injuries and poisonings at health centres.
5. In some cases an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Number of Suicides, 1992 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group		Local Study Area	
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1992	3,709	0	2	0
1993	3,803	5	3	1
1994	3,749	2	1	1
1995	3,970	2	2	0
1996	3,941	4	0	0
1997	3,681	6	0	0
1998	3,699	4	2	1
1999	4,074	11	4	0
2000	3,606	5	2	0
2001	3,692	7	0	1
2002	3,650	4	4	0
2003	3,765	7	2	1
2004	3,613	4	6	1
2005	3,743	3	1	0
2006	3,511	0	3	2
2007	3,608	6	2	1
2008	3,705	3	6	2
2009	..	2	3	2

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics (1992 - 2007); NWT Coroner's Report and CANSIM Table 102-0552 (2008, 2009).

Suicide (three-year rolling average rate per 10,000 persons), 1992/94 – 2007/09

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area	
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1992/94	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.2
1993/95	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.2
1994/96	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.1
1995/97	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.0
1996/98	1.3	2.3	0.4	1.1
1997/99	1.3	3.5	1.1	1.1
1998/00	1.2	3.3	1.5	1.1
1999/01	1.2	3.9	1.1	1.0
2000/02	1.2	2.7	1.1	1.0
2001/03	1.2	3.0	1.1	2.0
2002/04	1.2	2.5	2.1	2.0
2003/05	1.2	2.3	1.5	2.0
2004/06	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.9
2005/07	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.9
2006/08	1.1	1.5	1.9	4.7
2007/09		1.8	1.9	4.7

Number of Sexually Transmitted Infection Cases, 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area						
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	314	169	148	14	11	88	0	35
1992	270	109	120	10	6	74	0	30
1993	238	112	95	x	5	47	x	38
1994	283	88	94	8	x	45	x	32
1995	251	87	83	9	x	47	x	23
1996	251	109	103	7	x	61	x	28
1997	220	122	100	11	8	47	0	34
1998	285	152	118	6	10	51	0	51
1999	305	142	92	x	10	42	x	37
2000	334	152	135	24	x	54	x	39
2001	387	119	177	x	16	90	x	55
2002	431	135	156	12	9	86	5	44
2003	384	190	156	13	x	97	x	34
2004	387	185	140	16	x	88	x	23
2005	417	290	164	x	9	100	x	48
2006	441	230	209	14	x	108	x	69
2007	502	273	199	21	11	99	0	68
2008	641	333	192	30	10	100	0	52

Number of Sexually Transmitted Infection Cases, 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area						
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
2009	669	311	276	35	17	164	0	60

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Communicable Disease Registry.*

Notes:
1. Numbers for 2003 to 2007 are based on community of treatment, not community of residence.
2. Sexually transmitted infections reported: chlamydia, gonorrhea.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (rate per 1,000 persons), 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area						
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	2	16	10	54	52	36	54	0	84
1992	2	14	7	43	37	20	45	0	71
1993	2	12	7	34	x	16	28	0	89
1994	2	14	5	33	30	x	26	x	75
1995	1	12	5	29	34	x	27	x	53
1996	1	12	6	35	27	x	35	x	65
1997	1	11	7	34	40	24	27	0	78
1998	1	14	9	40	21	30	29	0	113
1999	2	15	8	31	x	28	24	x	79
2000	2	17	9	44	83	x	31	x	81
2001	2	20	7	58	x	45	50	x	112
2002	2	22	7	50	41	23	47	35	90
2003	2	19	10	49	43	x	52	x	71
2004	2	19	9	44	56	x	47	x	48
2005	2	21	15	51	x	26	51	x	98
2006	2.5	22	12	65	48	x	55	x	144
2007	2.6	25	14	61	71	34	49	0	138
2008	2.8	32	17	59	103	31	49	0	104
2009	2.9	33	16	84	119	54	81	0	121

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Communicable Disease Registry* (NWT data); *Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Canada: 1996 Surveillance Report* (Canadian data, 1991-1996); Public Health Agency of Canada, STI Data Tables (Canadian data, 1997-2006).

Number of Sexually Transmitted Infection Cases in Persons Aged 15 – 24, 1991 – 2009								
Year	**Comparison Group**	**Local Study Area**						
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	208	116	100	6	5	65	0	24
1992	174	67	83	7	x	48	x	24
1993	154	68	82	x	x	38	x	36
1994	193	52	68	8	x	33	x	24
1995	168	66	49	x	x	33	x	11
1996	147	60	64	x	6	35	x	17
1997	141	62	57	6	x	28	x	19
1998	183	94	64	5	x	28	x	28
1999	186	86	63	x	7	32	x	21
2000	207	90	85	15	x	36	x	21
2001	274	59	121	x	12	62	x	36
2002	292	81	103	x	8	62	x	26
2003	249	115	113	x	10	71	x	25
2004	255	104	96	x	8	64	x	16
2005	271	181	107	5	6	66	0	30
2006	292	124	137	x	8	79	x	40
2007	334	145	114	9	6	54	0	45

Number of Sexually Transmitted Infection Cases in Persons Aged 15 – 24, 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area						
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
2008	420	147	110	14	6	61	0	29
2009	422	164	154	18	9	93	0	34

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Communicable Disease Registry.*

Notes:
1. Numbers for 2003 to 2007 are based on community of treatment, not community of residence.
2. Sexually transmitted infections reported: chlamydia, gonorrhea.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (rate per 1,000 persons aged 15 – 24), 1996 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area						
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1996		48	22	112	x	102	103	x	177
1997		48	22	104	130	x	88	x	188
1998		63	35	118	104	x	92	x	267
1999		62	32	115	x	137	105	x	196
2000		69	34	153	288	x	116	x	196
2001		89	22	217	x	207	198	x	346
2002		95	28	179	x	138	193	x	234
2003		80	37	199	x	172	215	x	248
2004		79	32	169	x	145	193	x	147
2005		83	56	193	119	120	201	0	286
2006		87	39	240	x	140	228	x	404
2007		97	46	198	209	109	152	0	459
2008		120	46	184	318	100	164	0	293
2009		120	52	263	409	180	248	0	343

Number of Tuberculosis Cases, 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area						
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	5	5	3	x	0	x	0	0
1992	7	0	4	0	x	x	0	0
1993	7	0	9	x	0	x	5	0
1994	6	4	28	x	x	18	7	x
1995	10	3	19	0	14	5	0	0
1996	8	4	12	x	8	x	0	0
1997	3	10	7	0	x	x	0	0
1998	1	1	5	0	x	x	0	0
1999	5	0	11	x	x	8	0	0
2000	2	4	4	0	x	x	0	0
2001	3	2	3	0	0	x	0	x
2002	1	2	1	x	x	0	0	0
2003	5	3	4	0	x	x	0	0
2004	2	1	6	0	x	x	0	0
2005	4	1	3	x	0	0	x	0
2006	3	1	2	x	0	x	0	0
2007	3	9	3	x	0	x	0	0
2008	7	2	4	0	0	x	x	0
2009	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *TB Registry.*

Number of Births to Females 19 Years or Younger, 1992 – 2007

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1992	24,248	62	24	21	x	x	2	16	x	3
1993	23,693	64	16	16	x	x	1	15	x	x
1994	23,980	58	24	19	x	1	3	13	x	2
1995	23,657	63	20	23	x	4	2	14	1	2
1996	21,824	60	21	15	x	4	x	10	x	1
1997	19,920	45	21	20	x	3	x	11	x	6
1998	19,913	47	20	15	1	x	x	12	x	2
1999	18,982	46	22	15	x	2	1	8	2	2
2000	17,503	43	27	14	x	x	2	8	1	3
2001	16,572	38	14	18	2	1	4	6	2	3
2002	15,533	45	19	8	1	x	x	5	x	2
2003	14,945	46	15	11	x	x	2	6	1	2
2004	14,186	53	16	12	x	x	1	8	x	3
2005	14,013	43	15	9	x	x	2	3	x	4
2006	14,548	43	20	10	x	2	2	6	x	x
2007	15,280	36	16	13	1	x	x	9	1	2

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Births to Females 19 Years or Younger (three-year rolling average rate per 1,000 females aged 15 – 19), 1992/94 – 2005/07

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1992/94	25.3	82.3	35.4	147.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
1996/98	20.8	68.9	32.1	115.2	38.5	170.7	0.0	132.0	0.0	155.2
1997/99	19.7	62.7	33.4	123.5	34.5	147.1	47.6	136.0	57.1	172.4
1998/00	18.6	61.2	38.1	113.1	32.3	74.1	125.0	129.0	88.2	125.0
1999/01	17.4	55.3	34.9	125.7	69.0	136.4	212.1	101.9	172.4	177.8
2000/02	16.1	53.9	33.0	106.1	107.1	45.5	146.3	86.0	115.4	205.1
2001/03	15.2	53.8	25.0	94.1	120.0	37.0	130.4	73.0	136.4	175.0
2002/04	14.4	59.2	24.8	73.8	41.7	0.0	66.7	78.2	52.6	129.6
2003/05	13.8	57.9	21.4	72.2	0.0	0.0	119.0	67.7	62.5	132.4
2004/06	13.5	55.3	23.1	65.3	0.0	44.4	125.0	63.4	0.0	90.9
2005/07	13.6	47.5	22.3	65.4	34.5	43.5	97.6	65.2	50.0	77.9

Number of Single-Parent Families, 1986 – 2006

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1986	853,640	765	365	80	x	x	15	55	x	10
1991	954,710	750	455	100	5	5	20	50	5	15
1996	1,137,510	865	605	110	10	0	15	60	10	15
2001	1,311,190	1,130	705	200	10	20	25	105	10	35
2006	1,414,060	1,285	790	260	20	20	25	140	15	40

Source: Statistics Canada, Census.

Percent of Single-Parent Families, 1986 – 2006

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1986	12.7	17.0	12.6	18.8	0.0	0.0	27.3	22.9	0.0	18.2
1991	13.0	17.7	12.2	20.4	14.3	11.1	33.3	18.5	25.0	25.0
1996	14.5	18.5	13.6	20.0	22.2	0.0	21.4	17.9	33.3	18.8
2001	15.7	24.7	15.8	30.4	20.0	30.8	35.7	29.2	33.3	35.0
2006	15.9	25.5	15.6	32.1	30.8	30.8	29.4	31.5	42.9	34.8

Percent of Children in Low Income Families, 1997 – 2008

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area	
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1997	22.8	29.7	16.5	27.9
1998	21.7	28.3	15.0	29.1
1999	21.6	28.2	17.1	27.0
2000	22.3	29.9	16.8	22.5
2001	21.4	25.5	12.2	25.2
2002	22.6	27.9	14.6	30.5
2003	22.1	25.4	14.7	27.3
2004	22.6	27.7	14.5	32.1
2005	20.7	24.1	14.4	27.5
2006	19.6	24.2	13.7	30.5
2007	19.5	24.8	13.9	32.2
2008	19.7	26.8	15.2	31.1

Source: Statistics Canada.

Notes: Low income is based on after-tax income.

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families who are in Low Income Families, 1997 – 2008

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1997	53.9	55.1	43.5	54.8	..	x	x	63.6	..	60.0
1998	52.2	50.8	38.4	59.0	..	x	50.0	64.0	..	66.7
1999	51.5	49.3	40.8	56.1	..	x	60.0	55.6	..	71.4
2000	50.2	52.4	39.2	38.6	..	x	x	46.7	..	50.0
2001	49.9	48.6	33.9	48.9	..	66.7	28.6	50.0	..	57.1
2002	51.2	52.4	39.7	57.1	..	66.7	37.5	63.3	..	50.0
2003	49.5	46.5	37.2	50.0	..	100.0	33.3	53.3	..	42.9
2004	50.4	49.1	38.1	57.1	..	x	55.6	62.5	..	37.5
2005	50.1	46.8	41.0	54.5	..	x	55.6	56.7	..	40.0
2006	45.7	47.4	36.8	57.5	..	x	57.1	63.0	..	33.3
2007	46.3	47.6	37.8	55.3	..	x	57.1	61.3	..	50.0
2008	46.3	47.6	37.8	55.3	..	x	57.1	61.3	..	50.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

Notes: Low income is based on after-tax income.

Number of Children Receiving Services, 1993/94 – 2009/10

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area						
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1993/94	243	145	34	x	x	23	5	x
1994/95	267	186	87	x	11	59	x	10
1995/96	325	183	76	6	6	50	7	7
1996/97	329	198	47	x	x	27	8	5
1997/98	282	211	61	x	x	35	7	12
1998/99	369	202	61	7	x	34	x	13
1999/00	400	282	50	8	x	23	x	13
2000/01	434	302	71	0	9	57	0	5
2001/02	533	346	122	x	7	102	x	12
2002/03	542	351	84	x	7	64	x	10
2003/04	578	306	116	0	6	103	0	7
2004/05	601	341	143	6	x	118	x	16
2005/06	553	357	127	10	x	105	x	8
2006/07	598	329	124	13	x	88	x	12
2007/08	555	312	114	x	10	86	x	9
2008/09	532	332	136	13	x	100	x	13
2009/10	596	310	90	7	10	65	x	6

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Administrative Records and *Child and Family Information System (CFIS).*

Note: The number of children receiving services in Remaining NWT Communities in 1999/00 is not available. This table shows a calculated number that assumes a constant rate of change from 1998/99 to 1999/00 and from 1999/00 to 2000/01.

Children Receiving Services (rate per 1,000 persons aged 0 – 18), 2000/01 – 2009/10			
Year	**Comparison Group**	**Local Study Area**	
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
2000/01	63	56	59
2001/02	79	63	103
2002/03	82	63	69
2003/04	89	54	94
2004/05	92	60	116
2005/06	86	64	102
2006/07	94	61	101
2007/08	88	58	93
2008/09	87	62	110
2009/10	100	59	73

Number of Reported Spousal Assault Cases, 1995 – 2010

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area					
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì	Gametı
1995	305	93	53	14	39	..	..
1996	308	81	54	6	48	..	..
1997	296	67	39	9	30	..	..
1998	318	94	49	13	36	..	..
1999	319	123	44	5	36	3	..
2000	293	96	36	1	35	..	..
2001	230	110	37	8	29	..	..
2002	186	88	59	2	52	5	..
2003	233	86	41	5	32	4	..
2004	235	59	28	4	19	5	..
2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	196	80	80	2	29	2	..
2007	380	94	42	15	22	5	0
2008	332	120	41	9	23	9	0
2009	344	130	59	17	30	11	1
2010	384	160	96	10	64	20	2

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Reported Spousal Assaults (rate per 1,000 persons aged 15 years and older), 1996 – 2009			
Year	**Comparison Group**	**Local Study Area**	
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1996	21.61	5.95	26.23
1997	20.86	4.88	18.95
1998	22.47	7.08	23.41
1999	22.33	9.36	20.47
2000	20.53	7.32	16.42
2001	16.01	8.20	16.55
2002	12.74	6.29	25.52
2003	15.76	5.82	17.49
2004	15.54	3.87	11.92
2005	..	..	..
2006	12.81	5.17	33.24
2007	24.39	6.00	17.22
2008	21.17	7.55	16.63
2009	21.84	8.25	23.84

Number of Reported Spousal Assault Cases by Gender, 1995 – 2010

Year	Male Offenders	Female Offenders
1995	396	55
1996	390	53
1997	355	47
1998	411	50
1999	435	51
2000	375	50
2001	338	39
2002	286	47
2003	303	56
2004	276	52
2005	..	..
2006	256	53
2007	429	87
2008	408	85
2009	432	101
2010	523	117

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Number of Women and Children Admitted to NWT Shelters, 1999/00 – 2009/10

Year	Women	Children	Total Bed Days
1999/00	296	334	7,159
2000/01	257	364	8,343
2001/02	295	321	8,747
2002/03	398	413	7,113
2003/04	287	332	6,908
2004/05	258	276	6,888
2005/06	287	248	6,971
2006/07	296	251	6,038
2007/08	226	183	6,458
2008/09	281	226	6,838
2009/10	314	253	8,297

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Family Violence Shelter Reports.

Notes:

1. Data for Tuktoyaktuk were unavailable for 2002/03 to 2006/07, and have been estimated based on an average of the previous three years.
2. Fort Smith shelter data were not included for 2004/05 as it was not in operation for most of that year.
3. NWT data are reported according to location of shelter, not community of residence.
4. Some admissions may be from non-NWT residents.
5. NWT residents seen in non-NWT shelters are not included in the above statistics.

Crime

Number of Total Police-Reported Crimes, 1990 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area							
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1990	7,998	3,363	949	..	..	78	871	..	..
1991	7,675	3,715	1,761	..	..	170	1,591	..	..
1992	7,298	3,969	1,816	..	..	177	1,639	..	..
1993	7,131	3,522	1,403	..	..	174	1,229	..	..
1994	6,947	3,072	1,105	..	..	97	1,008	..	..
1995	6,543	3,172	903	..	..	120	783	..	..
1996	6,262	3,275	714	..	..	105	609	..	..
1997	6,614	3,052	940	..	..	110	830	..	..
1998	6,669	3,108	1,299	..	..	153	1,146	..	..
1999	6,500	3,245	1,176	..	..	101	948	..	127
2000	6,128	5,063	1,120	..	..	99	930	..	91
2001	6,724	5,296	1,405	..	..	119	1,203	..	83
2002	8,356	4,895	1,482	..	..	157	1,204	..	121
2003	9,787	6,050	1,345	..	..	109	1,056	..	180
2004	10,931	7,386	1,191	..	..	119	910	..	162
2005	11,379	7,491	1,299	..	..	163	938	..	198
2006	10,762	6,677	1,438	..	..	172	1,173	..	93
2007	11,672	6,723	1,857	..	..	158	1,565	..	134
2008	11,276	7,285	2,402	..	14	252	2,019	..	117

Number of Total Police-Reported Crimes, 1990 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area							
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
2009	11,052	6,664	2,200	..	34	200	1,820	..	146

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Total Police-Reported Crimes (rate per 1,000 persons), 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	115	391	229	608	..	..	561	984	..	..
1992	112	369	239	617	..	..	576	996	..	..
1993	106	358	207	470	..	..	558	734	..	..
1994	101	346	176	364	..	..	306	592	..	..
1995	99	324	178	293	..	..	374	452	..	..
1996	98	308	179	228	..	..	322	345	..	..
1997	93	328	167	301	..	..	336	473	..	..
1998	89	334	176	410	..	..	457	652	..	..
1999	85	325	186	368	..	..	287	540	..	273
2000	84	309	291	346	..	..	279	527	..	188

Total Police-Reported Crimes (rate per 1,000 persons), 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
2001	84	340	298	429	..	..	332	674	..	169
2002	83	420	266	442	..	..	402	662	..	248
2003	85	491	315	395	..	..	278	565	..	376
2004	84	539	376	350	..	..	315	484	..	335
2005	81	561	381	376	..	..	463	483	..	406
2006	80	533	342	413	..	..	515	593	..	194
2007	77	573	342	529	..	..	482	782	..	272
2008	74	556	366	679	..	48	783	995	..	234
2009	72	547	338	624	..	115	641	898	..	294

Number of Police-Reported Violent Crimes, 1990 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area					
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
1990	1,464	394	173	..	13	160	..
1991	1,412	419	320	..	44	276	..
1992	1,390	511	276	..	50	226	..
1993	1,328	478	277	..	40	237	..
1994	1,276	460	228	..	20	208	..
1995	1,246	488	202	..	37	165	..
1996	1,225	531	158	..	24	134	..
1997	1,449	589	200	..	23	177	..
1998	1,382	489	205	..	40	165	..
1999	1,308	571	163	..	19	123	21
2000	1,248	568	168	..	19	132	17
2001	1,208	583	209	..	43	146	20
2002	1,535	576	264	..	35	207	22
2003	1,823	824	202	..	26	149	27
2004	1,807	925	210	..	24	143	43
2005	1,807	683	225	..	44	139	42
2006	1,716	709	292	..	39	233	20
2007	1,914	743	387	..	38	327	22
2008	1,754	691	381	7	38	320	16
2009	1,815	652	361	12	40	280	29

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Police-Reported Violent Crimes (rate per 1,000 persons), 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	11	72	26	110	..	..	145	171	..	..
1992	11	70	31	94	..	..	163	137	..	..
1993	11	67	28	93	..	..	128	142	..	..
1994	10	64	26	75	..	..	63	122	..	..
1995	10	62	27	66	..	..	115	95	..	..
1996	10	60	29	51	..	..	74	76	..	..
1997	10	72	32	64	..	..	70	101	..	..
1998	10	69	28	65	..	..	119	94	..	..
1999	10	65	33	51	..	..	54	70	..	45
2000	10	63	33	52	..	..	54	75	..	35
2001	10	61	33	64	..	..	120	82	..	41
2002	10	77	31	79	..	..	90	114	..	45
2003	10	91	43	59	..	..	66	80	..	56
2004	10	89	47	62	..	..	63	76	..	89
2005	10	89	35	65	..	..	125	72	..	86
2006	10	85	36	84	..	..	117	118	..	42
2007	10	94	38	110	..	..	116	163	..	45
2008	9	87	35	108	..	24	118	158	..	32
2009	9	90	33	102	..	41	128	138	..	58

Number of Police-Reported Property Crimes, 1990 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area					
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
1990	1,862	1,316	150	..	21	129	..
1991	1,916	1,362	237	..	43	194	..
1992	1,901	1,259	272	..	67	205	..
1993	1,805	1,209	236	..	74	162	..
1994	1,616	1,190	195	..	18	177	..
1995	1,800	1,128	216	..	52	164	..
1996	1,778	1,182	189	..	45	144	..
1997	1,615	1,000	197	..	34	163	..
1998	1,557	1,025	297	..	32	265	..
1999	1,383	849	144	..	27	71	46
2000	1,341	920	134	..	32	66	36
2001	1,294	721	120	..	20	83	17
2002	1,456	878	193	..	23	147	23
2003	1,676	1,177	200	..	20	135	45
2004	1,843	1,210	134	..	27	71	36
2005	1,663	1,113	123	..	14	75	34
2006	1,346	1,132	202	..	24	165	13
2007	1,321	1,010	153	..	17	122	14
2008	1,219	965	166	1	19	141	5
2009	1,201	789	140	8	16	95	21

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Police-Reported Property Crimes (rate per 1,000 persons), 1991 – 2009								
Year	**Comparison Groups**		**Local Study Area**					
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
1991	62	98	84	82	..	142	120	..
1992	59	96	76	92	..	218	125	..
1993	56	91	71	79	..	237	97	..
1994	53	81	68	64	..	57	104	..
1995	53	89	63	70	..	162	95	..
1996	53	87	65	60	..	138	82	..
1997	49	80	55	63	..	104	93	..
1998	46	78	58	94	..	96	151	..
1999	43	69	49	45	..	77	40	99
2000	41	68	53	41	..	90	37	75
2001	40	65	41	37	..	56	46	35
2002	40	73	48	58	..	59	81	47
2003	41	84	61	59	..	51	72	94
2004	40	91	62	39	..	71	38	75
2005	37	82	57	36	..	40	39	70
2006	36	67	58	58	..	72	83	27
2007	33	65	51	44	..	52	61	28
2008	31	60	48	47	3	59	69	10
2009	30	59	40	40	27	51	47	42

Number of Police-Reported Federal Statute Crimes, 1990 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area					
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
1990	450	133	19	..	2	17	..
1991	195	161	38	..	7	31	..
1992	281	131	15	..	5	10	..
1993	248	113	14	..	4	10	..
1994	324	137	7	..	4	3	..
1995	185	137	17	..	4	13	..
1996	279	186	27	..	4	23	..
1997	209	163	26	..	5	21	..
1998	161	89	30	..	9	21	..
1999	277	160	40	..	4	23	13
2000	156	231	28	..	3	18	7
2001	236	164	32	..	2	25	5
2002	422	182	51	..	7	36	8
2003	353	191	51	..	5	30	16
2004	416	182	34	..	6	17	11
2005	443	236	63	..	7	42	14
2006	322	178	34	..	8	10	16
2007	354	264	47	..	5	20	22
2008	468	289	58	2	9	34	13
2009	454	308	65	2	11	42	10

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Police-Reported Federal Statute Crimes (rate per 1,000 persons), 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area					
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
1991	3	10	10	13	..	23	19	..
1992	4	14	8	5	..	16	6	..
1993	4	12	7	5	..	13	6	..
1994	3	16	8	2	..	13	2	..
1995	3	9	8	6	..	12	7	..
1996	3	14	10	9	..	12	13	..
1997	3	10	9	8	..	15	12	..
1998	4	8	5	9	..	27	12	..
1999	4	14	9	13	..	11	13	28
2000	4	8	13	9	..	8	10	14
2001	4	12	9	10	..	6	14	10
2002	4	21	10	15	..	18	20	16
2003	4	18	10	15	..	13	16	33
2004	4	21	9	10	..	16	9	23
2005	4	22	12	18	..	20	22	29
2006	4	16	9	10	..	24	5	33
2007	4	17	13	13	..	15	10	45
2008	4	23	15	16	7	28	17	26
2009	4	22	16	18	7	35	21	20

Number of Police-Reported Traffic Crimes, 1990 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area					
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
1990	525	372	113	..	7	106	..
1991	584	473	162	..	4	158	..
1992	483	307	159	..	5	154	..
1993	417	116	111	..	5	106	..
1994	382	95	82	..	2	80	..
1995	304	159	60	..	6	54	..
1996	376	188	33	..	2	31	..
1997	373	145	43	..	-	43	..
1998	312	134	33	..	2	31	..
1999	255	92	51	..	4	45	2
2000	196	85	46	..	1	45	..
2001	244	150	47	..	1	43	3
2002	338	174	35	..	9	23	3
2003	371	199	63	..	4	50	9
2004	418	258	83	..	6	71	6
2005	478	303	100	..	8	79	13
2006	505	204	120	..	11	106	3
2007	493	201	119	..	5	112	2
2008	620	316	115	1	11	88	15

Number of Police-Reported Traffic Crimes, 1990 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area					
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
2009	455	249	106	..	16	88	2

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Police-Reported Traffic Crimes (rate per 1,000 persons), 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area					
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
1991	8	30	29	56	..	13	98	..
1992	8	24	18	54	..	16	94	..
1993	7	21	7	37	..	16	63	..
1994	6	19	5	27	..	6	47	..
1995	6	15	9	19	..	19	31	..
1996	5	18	10	11	..	6	18	..
1997	5	18	8	14	..	-	25	..
1998	5	16	8	10	..	6	18	..
1999	4	13	5	16	..	11	26	4
2000	4	10	5	14	..	3	25	0

Police-Reported Traffic Crimes (rate per 1,000 persons), 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area					
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
2001	4	12	8	14	..	3	24	6
2002	4	17	9	10	..	23	13	6
2003	4	19	10	18	..	10	27	19
2004	4	21	13	24	..	16	38	12
2005	4	24	15	29	..	23	41	27
2006	4	25	10	35	..	33	54	6
2007	4	24	10	34	..	15	56	4
2008	4	31	16	33	3	34	43	30
2009	4	23	13	30	..	51	43	4

Number of Police-Reported Other *Criminal Code* Crimes, 1990 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area					
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
1990	3,697	1,148	494	..	35	459	..
1991	3,568	1,300	1,004	..	72	932	..
1992	3,243	1,761	1,094	..	50	1,044	..
1993	3,333	1,606	765	..	51	714	..
1994	3,349	1,190	593	..	53	540	..
1995	3,008	1,260	408	..	21	387	..
1996	2,604	1,188	307	..	30	277	..
1997	2,968	1,155	474	..	48	426	..
1998	3,257	1,371	734	..	70	664	..
1999	3,277	1,573	778	..	47	686	45
2000	3,187	3,259	744	..	44	669	31
2001	3,742	3,678	997	..	53	906	38
2002	4,605	3,085	939	..	83	791	65
2003	5,564	3,659	829	..	54	692	83
2004	6,447	4,811	730	..	56	608	66
2005	6,988	5,156	788	..	90	603	95
2006	6,873	4,454	790	..	90	659	41
2007	7,590	4,505	1,151	..	93	984	74
2008	7,215	5,024	1,682	3	175	1,436	68
2009	7,127	4,666	1,528	12	117	1,315	84

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Police-Reported Other *Criminal Code* Crimes (rate per 1,000 persons), 1991 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area					
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
1991	31	182	80	346	..	238	576	..
1992	31	164	106	372	..	163	635	..
1993	29	167	94	256	..	163	426	..
1994	28	167	68	195	..	167	317	..
1995	27	149	71	132	..	65	223	..
1996	27	128	65	98	..	92	157	..
1997	26	147	63	152	..	147	243	..
1998	25	163	78	232	..	209	377	..
1999	24	164	90	243	..	134	391	97
2000	25	161	187	230	..	124	379	64
2001	26	189	207	304	..	148	508	77
2002	26	231	168	280	..	212	435	133
2003	27	279	190	243	..	138	370	173
2004	27	318	245	214	..	148	323	137
2005	26	344	262	228	..	256	310	195
2006	27	340	228	227	..	269	333	86
2007	26	373	229	328	..	284	492	150
2008	26	356	252	475	10	543	707	136
2009	25	353	237	434	41	375	649	169

Housing

Percent of Households Owned, 1986 – 2009											
Year	**Comparison Groups**		**Local Study Area**								
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1986	62.1	35.3	37.5	55.2	..	50.0	85.7	70.0	38.0	100.0	90.0
1991	62.6	40.2	41.7	52.3	60.0	57.1	80.0	42.9	39.7	100.0	84.6
1996	63.6	47.0	50.3	54.0	61.5	45.5	81.8	58.8	47.3	57.1	64.7
2000	..	47.9	50.0	57.0	60.8	55.6	87.1	61.9	44.4	75.0	74.5
2001	63.6	51.8	53.9	58.5	73.3	60.0	78.6	53.8	55.1	57.1	60.0
2004	..	49.3	56.1	54.2	59.8	48.4	61.8	56.0	46.9	69.4	69.4
2006	68.4	51.6	53.7	56.4	60.0	56.3	71.4	54.5	52.2	71.4	60.9
2009	..	50.9	53.7	56.1	47.7	51.3	66.2	54.1	53.7	65.7	61.9

Source: Housing Needs Survey (2000); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1986-1996, 2001, 2006).

Percent of Households with Six or More Persons, 1981 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area								
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1981	5.5	16.7	5.7	47.9	..	33.3	57.1	44.4	48.9	..	57.1
1986	3.9	13.4	4.9	44.8	..	33.3	42.9	30.0	46.0	..	50.0
1991	3.2	10.9	5.4	38.4	20.0	28.6	50.0	28.6	34.9	..	61.5
1996	3.3	10.1	5.1	25.6	23.1	..	36.4	17.6	31.1	..	29.4
2000	..	9.0	3.8	27.5	17.7	19.0	34.3	21.6	29.7	16.7	36.7
2001	3.1	7.9	4.2	24.5	20.0	20.0	28.6	21.4	24.4	20.0	35.0
2004	..	7.6	4.0	21.4	21.7	15.6	21.1	10.4	23.8	27.8	24.2
2006	2.9	6.8	3.3	22.9	20.0	13.3	26.7	9.1	27.0	28.6	22.7
2009	..	6.8	4.3	23.7	13.4	13.8	26.8	8.0	28.1	22.2	26.5

Source: Housing Needs Survey (2000); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1981-1996, 2001, 2006).

Percent of Households in Core Need, 1996 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area								
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1996	29.0	4.7	60.5	42.0	46.6	83.1	44.0	56.1	86.2	81.2
2000	25.1	11.1	51.9	43.0	20.6	62.9	48.5	51.4	69.4	64.3
2004	20.0	9.1	36.3	40.2	23.4	25.0	46.4	37.4	25.0	36.3
2009	24.8	9.1	46.9	41.4	41.3	47.9	45.9	47.8	48.6	47.5

Source: Housing Needs Survey (1996, 2000); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009).

Cultural Well-being & Traditional Economy

Percent of Aboriginal Persons Aged 15 – 24 Who Can Speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area	
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1989	30.3	16.0	95.5
1994	22.6	11.6	89.4
1999	15.4	10.0	92.4
2004	15.5	11.4	86.6
2006	17.2	15.2	79.3
2009	11.9	x	70.9

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (2006).

Percent of Aboriginal Persons Aged 15 and Older Who Can Speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area		
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	Small Local Communities
1989	50.4	36.6	..	95.3
1994	45.8	33.5	..	92.9
1999	40.6	21.9	..	94.5
2004	38.3	25.3	11.2	91.7
2006	38.0	26.0	..	89.5
2009	33.8	18.0	x	86.8

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (2006).

Percent of Population Aged 15 and Older Engaged in Trapping, 1988 – 2008

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area								
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1988	11.8	0.6	21.4	..	10.9	34.3	33.8	14.8	34.6	30.3
1993	7.7	1.3	7.8	..	9.5	6.3	8.5	7.6	12.0	6.1
1998	9.0	1.5	14.5	..	15.1	23.8	33.6	11.2	15.3	5.5
2003	9.2	0.8	16.2	19.0	25.3	16.7	24.1	15.1	19.3	8.1
2008	9.8	1.2	15.6	14.1	19.8	14.0	32.9	12.1	22.2	14.7

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009).

Percent of Population Aged 15 and Older Engaged in Hunting or Fishing, 1998 – 2008

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area									
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Yellowknife Métis	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1998	43.5	40.4	41.7	..	..	49.3	42.9	73.8	24.7	71.2	65.8
2003	39.9	32.3	43.6	28.8	35.8	43.3	41.6	73.6	35.3	64.2	42.9
2008	43.9	34.5	43.2	42.6	36.6	38.5	37.9	73.3	37.5	55.6	47.2

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009).

Percent of Households Reporting that Half or More of the Meat or Fish Consumed is Harvested in the NWT, 1993 – 2008

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area								
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1993	37.8	9.2	62.3	..	61.3	81.0	93.3	49.5	81.3	70.7
1998	42.0	10.8	80.3	..	93.2	56.3	87.6	80.4	83.8	76.1
2003	41.1	9.5	68.6	69.6	67.2	75.0	81.6	62.8	75.0	72.6
2008	39.6	10.7	75.6	45.0	70.0	73.2	91.9	73.2	65.7	78.0

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1994-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004-2009).

Wages

Average Income, 1991 – 2008

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	..	26,375	39,634	14,928	..	10,969	15,633	16,199	11,225	12,989
1992	..	27,612	40,132	16,472	..	13,475	18,123	17,436	10,171	15,600
1993	..	27,428	39,705	17,149	..	16,208	19,025	17,758	13,186	15,130
1994	25,066	28,481	40,981	19,204	..	17,671	21,035	19,446	16,729	17,764
1995	25,783	28,458	41,110	19,095	..	16,743	17,835	19,536	16,671	19,795
1996	26,271	28,105	40,700	18,791	..	16,529	17,627	19,341	19,186	18,673
1997	26,969	28,072	41,005	19,623	..	17,853	20,039	20,147	18,888	18,255
1998	26,969	28,958	41,825	19,550	..	17,713	18,547	20,188	18,757	18,800
1999	27,890	30,682	42,455	21,970	..	21,888	21,053	22,445	..	20,876
2000	30,594	31,115	42,993	22,823	..	22,475	22,139	23,802	..	19,781
2001	31,692	33,972	45,975	26,076	..	25,576	25,286	27,431	..	21,839
2002	32,306	35,789	50,038	27,791	..	25,976	28,614	28,647	..	24,975
2003	33,117	36,472	50,345	28,253	..	26,731	27,600	29,014	..	26,648
2004	34,366	37,851	52,061	29,415	..	26,224	28,737	30,425	25,189	27,759
2005	35,909	39,476	54,679	30,957	..	26,925	27,394	32,273	..	30,054
2006	37,776	41,520	57,246	31,593	..	29,165	27,271	33,067	25,967	30,200
2007	39,607	44,293	59,589	34,730	..	34,412	31,184	36,043	..	32,033
2008	40,673	45,466	62,721	34,594	..	33,794	30,405	36,140	..	31,922

Source: Statistics Canada.

Percent of High and Middle Income Earners, 1994 – 2008

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area	
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1994	..	58.9	76.5	43.1
1995	58.7	58.6	75.8	43.0
1996	58.8	58.0	75.3	42.1
1997	59.4	57.8	75.4	42.3
1998	60.8	59.1	75.8	43.3
1999	62.1	61.4	75.7	47.8
2000	63.4	62.0	76.0	51.6
2001	65.1	65.5	78.7	55.8
2002	65.8	66.7	80.0	57.5
2003	66.6	66.2	79.5	57.6
2004	67.8	67.2	80.1	57.0
2005	69.3	68.8	81.1	59.2
2006	70.9	69.5	82.4	60.3
2007	72.6	71.6	82.9	65.0
2008	73.5	71.3	83.1	62.8

Source: Statistics Canada.

Percent of Tax Filers with More Than $50,000 Income, 1994 – 2008

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1994	..	20.1	34.4	7.6	..	-	11.8	9.9	..	-
1995	11.5	20.1	34.4	7.0	..	-	-	8.9	..	9.5
1996	12.0	19.4	34.2	6.9	..	-	-	8.5	..	9.1
1997	12.7	19.2	34.1	8.7	..	-	11.1	9.6	..	9.1
1998	13.4	19.7	33.3	8.3	..	-	-	11.0	..	8.7
1999	14.2	22.4	36.1	11.5	..	-	10.5	13.4	..	12.0
2000	15.8	22.2	36.2	11.9	..	-	11.1	14.1	..	11.5
2001	16.8	25.4	39.3	16.9	..	11.8	14.3	18.9	..	14.3
2002	17.7	27.4	43.1	20.1	..	17.6	18.2	21.5	..	17.9
2003	18.6	28.1	43.7	20.3	..	18.8	14.3	22.5	..	17.2
2004	19.8	29.4	45.2	22.3	..	17.6	21.1	24.6	..	17.2
2005	21.1	31.0	47.4	22.9	..	12.5	16.7	26.5	..	17.9
2006	22.7	32.7	49.1	23.4	..	17.6	19.0	25.6	..	20.7
2007	24.5	34.6	52.3	26.8	..	23.5	21.1	29.1	..	23.3
2008	25.9	35.4	54.1	26.2	..	23.5	19.0	28.9	..	21.9

Source: Statistics Canada.

Note:

1. Income levels are before-tax figures.

Percent of Tax Filers with Less Than $15,000 Income, 1994 – 2008

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area							
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1994	..	41.1	23.5	56.9	..	57.1	52.9	58.2	..	54.5
1995	41.3	41.4	24.2	57.0	..	64.3	58.8	56.7	..	52.4
1996	41.2	42.0	24.7	57.9	..	64.3	53.3	58.5	..	54.5
1997	40.6	42.2	24.6	57.7	..	60.0	55.6	57.4	..	59.1
1998	39.2	40.9	24.2	56.7	..	53.3	57.9	56.0	..	60.9
1999	37.9	38.6	24.3	52.2	..	43.8	52.6	52.6	..	56.0
2000	36.6	38.0	24.0	48.4	..	43.8	44.4	47.5	..	57.7
2001	34.9	34.5	21.3	44.2	..	41.2	38.1	43.4	..	53.6
2002	34.2	33.3	20.0	42.5	..	41.2	36.4	43.0	..	46.4
2003	33.4	33.8	20.5	42.4	..	43.8	38.1	42.3	..	44.8
2004	32.2	32.8	19.9	43.0	..	41.2	36.8	43.9	..	44.8
2005	30.7	31.2	18.9	40.8	..	37.5	38.9	41.9	..	39.3
2006	29.1	30.5	17.6	39.7	..	35.3	38.1	40.2	..	41.4
2007	27.4	28.4	17.1	35.0	..	23.5	31.6	36.8	..	36.7
2008	26.5	28.7	16.9	37.2	..	29.4	38.1	38.8	..	34.4

Source: Statistics Canada.

Note:

1. Income levels are before-tax figures.

Number of Average Monthly Income Assistance Cases, 1995 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area							
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1995	1,104	378	416	8	50	37	205	26	90
1996	1,083	352	388	11	52	37	185	23	80
1997	1,135	319	310	11	29	23	167	10	70
1998	1,148	338	290	6	28	23	163	10	60
1999	1,100	399	287	6	23	26	159	10	63
2000	888	326	288	1	17	28	163	11	68
2001	718	263	221	0	12	30	122	9	47
2002	623	263	233	0	13	34	138	8	39
2003	647	259	205	0	13	29	130	7	26
2004	631	287	192	0	13	13	128	8	31
2005	609	265	176	0	9	19	113	8	27
2006	642	239	179	0	9	21	111	9	29
2007	725	224	173	0	6	21	119	3	24
2008	774	225	174	0	4	28	108	4	30
2009	936	280	199	0	6	23	137	3	30

Source: Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Case Management and Administrative System.

Average Monthly Income Assistance Cases (rate per 1,000 persons), 1995 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area							
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1995	54.6	21.2	135.1	42.9	189.1	115.2	118.3	182.3	208.8
1996	53.2	19.3	124.1	56.7	197.7	113.5	104.9	157.5	184.3
1997	56.2	17.4	99.2	55.3	106.2	70.3	95.2	74.1	160.6
1998	57.5	19.1	91.5	30.3	96.6	68.7	92.7	72.5	133.3
1999	55.1	22.8	89.8	29.9	80.7	73.9	90.6	72.5	135.2
2000	44.8	18.7	88.9	4.9	58.8	78.9	92.4	77.5	140.8
2001	36.3	14.8	67.3	-	42.5	85.0	68.2	66.4	95.5
2002	31.3	14.3	69.4	-	44.9	87.2	76.0	56.9	80.3
2003	32.5	13.5	60.1	-	42.8	73.8	69.7	43.6	54.8
2004	31.1	14.6	56.4	-	43.4	34.8	67.8	57.0	63.7
2005	30.0	13.5	51.0	-	31.4	53.0	58.0	59.5	56.0
2006	31.8	12.2	51.4	0.7	31.5	61.6	56.2	64.6	59.8
2007	35.6	11.4	49.2	-	20.9	63.3	59.3	23.8	48.6
2008	38.2	11.3	49.1	-	13.7	86.4	53.4	25.8	59.8
2009	46.3	14.2	56.5	-	20.6	73.2	67.7	21.3	60.7

Jobs

Employment Rate, 1989 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area									
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1989	..	56.4	83.3	..	26.7	..	20.8	12.7	27.2	30.7	20.5	22.8
1991	61.0	61.7	82.9	..	38.6	42.3	40.0	43.8	43.2	35.9	50.0	38.3
1994	..	56.2	81.5	..	32	..	33.8	33.3	42.6	30.3	26.1	30.3
1996	58.9	61.4	80.0	68.8	38.2	45.7	45.8	33.3	45.2	34.1	44.4	46.4
1999	..	61.5	79.5	..	34.6	..	48.0	31.2	47.5	29.5	42.3	36.8
2001	61.5	62.7	80.8	72.9	45.9	47.2	50.0	41.7	51.4	43.8	52.6	48.3
2004	..	60.6	79.7	77.9	39.4	34.3	38.0	38.3	54.1	34.9	49.5	41.2
2006	62.4	61.8	79.3	72.4	42.5	..	45.5	40.5	47.8	40.3	50.0	44.6
2009	..	58.9	79.7	77.2	40.5	43.9	48.9	48.6	34.2	37.5	58.0	43.3

Sources: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1991, 1996, 2001, 2006).

Percent of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked More than 26 Weeks, 1988 – 2008

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area									
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łultselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1988	..	49.8	77.0	..	19.2	..	17.8	8.2	14.9	22.8	14.1	17.0
1993	..	46.7	73.0	..	22.3	..	19.6	18.4	21.1	23.1	26.1	23.0
1995	53.2	51.2	72.5	..	29.1	..	32.0	21.9	31.7	28.0	29.4	33.9
1998	..	51.8	68.1	..	26.9	..	42.1	23.8	27.0	24.6	34.2	27.1
2000	57.0	53.0	73.6	..	34.0	..	37.5	31.4	37.1	33.5	42.1	31.0
2003	..	53.7	74.9	72.0	34.4	29.9	27.3	29.2	34.0	33.6	39.4	41.7
2005	58.0	53.8	72.8	..	35.4	..	36.4	32.4	39.1	36.0	33.3	32.3
2008	..	52.6	73.6	68.6	37.2	38.9	51.1	42.1	27.2	35.6	63.0	34.4

Sources: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1996, 2001, 2006).

Unemployment Rate, 1989 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area									
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1989	..	18.6	4.4	..	45.0	..	50.0	56.4	39.1	42.4	52.9	53.0
1991	10.2	15.4	5.1	..	32.8	21.4	36.4	22.2	26.1	35.2	22.2	37.9
1994	..	21.4	6.8	..	38.2	..	29.6	10.8	31.7	41.7	17.2	50.0
1996	10.1	15.8	6.4	9.2	29.2	16.7	21.4	38.9	13.0	32.4	27.3	28.6
1999	..	17.0	7.9	..	39.7	..	24.7	42.7	28.4	46.5	35.6	32.9
2001	7.4	13.2	5.0	8.8	21.4	28.9	20.0	22.2	21.7	19.1	18.2	28.9
2004	..	14.2	5.0	x	28.8	32.0	33.7	38.9	14.6	30.1	27.0	30.7
2006	6.6	13.9	5.7	9.5	25.9	..	16.7	29.2	30.0	26.3	25.0	23.7
2009	..	14.5	5.6	x	24.2	31.5	28.2	24.1	27.8	22.7	14.5	27.1

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1991, 1996, 2001, 2006).

Participation Rate, 1989 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area									
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1989	..	69.3	87.1	..	48.5	..	41.6	29.1	44.6	53.3	43.6	48.5
1991	67.9	73.0	87.3	..	57.1	53.8	55.0	56.3	62.2	55.4	56.3	61.7
1994	..	71.4	87.5	..	51.8	..	48.0	37.4	62.3	52.0	31.5	60.5
1996	65.5	72.8	85.4	75.8	54.0	51.4	58.3	54.5	54.8	50.5	61.1	62.5
1999	..	74.1	86.2	..	57.4	..	63.8	54.5	66.4	55.1	65.8	54.8
2001	66.4	72.5	85.0	80.6	57.3	52.8	62.5	50.0	65.7	54.2	57.9	65.5
2004	..	70.7	84.0	83.7	55.4	50.5	57.3	62.7	63.4	50.0	67.9	59.4
2006	66.8	71.8	84.2	80.0	57.3	..	54.5	64.9	65.2	54.2	66.7	58.5
2009	..	68.9	84.5	79.2	53.4	64.1	68.1	64.0	47.3	48.5	67.9	59.4

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1991, 1996, 2001, 2006).

Education

Percent of Population with High School or Greater, 1989 – 2009												
Year	**Comparison Groups**		**Local Study Area**									
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1989	..	51.2	78.2	..	28.2	..	12.9	2.2	29.2	24.3	3.8	23.2
1991	61.8	52.1	73.9	..	27.8	26.9	35.0	40.6	37.8	23.1	13.3	32.6
1994	..	52.8	79.0	..	34.8	..	31.1	31.0	32.7	40.7	13.0	23.8
1996	65.2	57.3	75.3	63.7	29.4	28.6	24.0	21.2	28.6	29.8	29.4	35.7
1999	..	57.8	80.6	..	32.7	..	32.9	19.0	45.9	32.1	40.5	29.7
2001	68.7	57.2	77.7	65.9	31.2	..	29.2	28.6	40.0	29.9	21.1	36.2
2004	..	58.4	82.1	77.5	35.6	28.4	35.3	24.9	38.3	38.1	29.4	32.8
2006	76.2	57.5	80.9	69.2	38.3	..	39.4	29.7	45.7	37.2	50.0	38.5
2009	..	60.2	83.8	80.8	33.6	39.9	31.9	32.2	31.7	33.9	43.2	33.9

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1991, 1996, 2001, 2006).

Percent of Population Aged 20 – 29 Years Old with High School or Greater, 1989 – 2009

Year	Comparison Groups		Local Study Area	
	Canada	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1989	..	56.1	86.4	24.4
1991	..	..	..	..
1994	..	50.8	85.6	38.8
1996	81.8	66.7	81.0	32.1
1999	..	61.4	83.3	40.3
2001	84.5	64.4	84.7	36.3
2004	..	58.6	87.1	48.8
2006	87.5	59.2	83.1	51.0
2009	..	61.5	90.0	42.9

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1991, 1996, 2001, 2006).

Percent of Population with Less Than Grade 9 Education, 1989 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area									
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	Small Local Communities	N'dilo	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1989	29.5	5.9	..	63.5	..	52.5	94.8	46.2	60.4	91.0	68.0
1994	22.5	4.7	..	37.3	..	23.0	51.7	27.8	31.8	71.7	55.2
1999	18.2	3.6	..	33.7	..	33.6	51.9	29.5	31.4	34.2	34.5
2004	16.0	4.3	8.2	27.7	27.9	32.7	38.3	22.8	25.9	32.1	28.6
2009	13.6	3.0	x	24.0	18.3	26.4	35.0	25.5	21.4	27.2	24.4

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009).

Percent of Population Aged 20 – 29 with Less Than Grade 9 Education, 1989 – 2009

Year	Comparison Group	Local Study Area	
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities
1989	22.0	4.1	51.9
1994	20.1	3.6	23.3
1999	11.2	3.9	10.7
2004	5.0	2.2	4.8
2009	4.6	x	2.7

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009).

Businesses

Number of Registered Businesses, 1997 – 2010									
Year	**Comparison Group**	**Local Study Area**							
	Remaining NWT Communities	Yellowknife	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1997	800	1,108	44	..	4	7	22	3	..
2000	886	1,100	55	..	4	10	25	5	11
2002	957	1,159	51	..	5	7	25	5	9
2005	915	1,036	50	..	5	8	20	5	12
2007	930	1,023	47	..	5	8	19	4	11
2010	678	815	33	..	1	6	14	5	7

Source: ITI database of telephone directory listings.

For further information contact:

Industrial Initiatives,
Industry, Tourism and Investment
Scotia Centre, 8th Floor
Box 1320
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

Phone: 867-920-8935
Fax: 867-873-0572