Photo: P. FitzMaurice

COMMUNITIES AND DIAMONDS

Photo: L. Leong

Socio-economic Impacts
in the Communities of Behchokǫ̀,
Gamètì, Whatì, Wekweètì, Dettah,
Ndilǫ, Łutselk'e, and Yellowknife

2009 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories Under the BHP Billiton, Diavik and De Beers Socio-economic Agreements

Northwest Territories

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

July 2010

Communities and Diamonds

2009 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories Under the BHP Billiton, Diavik and De Beers Socio-economic Agreements

Socio-economic Impacts in the Communities of Behchokǫ̀, Gamètì, Whatì, Wekweètì, Detah, N'dilo, Łutselk'e, and Yellowknife

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

July 2010

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'ÉĘ́ 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'ĄT GINÒHKHII.

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

ᑕᒃᓂᐊ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᒪᔪᐱᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᓕᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᕿᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᑎᑦ

Hapkua titiqqat pijumagupkit Inuinnaqtun, uvaptinnut hivajarlutit.

To request a translation, please contact Jacquelyn Miller at (867)920-3343.

Table of Contents

I. Introduction

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) issues the Community and Diamonds Report (Report) once a year. The Report is required by each GNWT socio-economic agreement (SEA). The GNWT has SEAs with BHP[1], Diavik, and De Beers.

SEAs are follow-up programs to environmental assessments. Follow-up programs are used to check if predictions made during an assessment were right. In the Report, we look at what was predicted in the BHP Environmental Impact Statement and in the Diavik and De Beers Environmental Assessment Reports (EARs[2]). We then compare the trends we see in the communities around the mine to those trends predicted in the EAR for the mine.

i. Method

Through its SEAs, the GNWT has set up an industrial monitoring program. This helps us understand and prepare for the effects of large projects.

The program uses both objective and subjective indicators. Information comes from administrative databases and from surveys. Where possible, the subjective indicators that we use are also used in territorial or national surveys. This lets us compare trends in the Local Study Area with national and territorial trends.

The program allows for 'control' by looking at different population groups. For example, Canadian rates are included for most indicators. We can see that changes occur at different rates for different groups. This helps to separate natural changes from those changes that seem to follow industrial development. For example, if an NWT trend matches a Canadian trend this would be considered a natural change, which reflects a general societal change.

When making a comparison between Canada and small communities it must be noted, though, that year-over-year changes are more noticeable with small populations than with bigger populations.

This Report looks at indicator *rates*. For example, the body of the Report looks at the number of property crimes taking place for each 1,000 people. This ensures that the trend is not going up only because the number of people living in communities is going up. The actual number of incidents is shown in the tables in Appendix C.

Population data is available for 1991 and from 1996 on. To allow a trend line to be shown between 1991 and 1996 on the graphs in this Report, a steady change in population from 1991 to 1996 was assumed.

[1] In May 2001, BHP merged with Billiton Plc to become BHP Billiton. When referring to the SEA this Report uses BHP. When referring to events after May 2001 this Report uses BHP Billiton (BHPB).
[2] 'EAR' is used to refer to both environmental impact statement and environmental assessment report.

We can also look at changes in a data series to understand events that affect the trends we see. Diamond mines started to be built in the NWT in 1996. This Report looks at the trends we are seeing since 1996, compared to the trends we were seeing before 1996.

Where the rates for an indicator go up and down over time, it is assumed that this shows that indicator's *natural variability*. The highest and lowest rates for an indicator before 1996 are assumed to show the range of natural variability. If an indicator shows a recent trend but the rate is no higher and no lower than the rates seen before 1996, no trend was generally found.

ii. Data

GNWT departments report data once a year where it is possible.

The NWT Bureau of Statistics carries out a Community Survey every five years. The most recent survey was in 2009. Bureau surveys try to record what issues are important to communities. Sometimes the Bureau carries out extra surveys, such as the 2005 Community Impact Survey.

Data on Yellowknife-area Métis is available for some indicators. The North Slave Métis Alliance found it hard to see what effect diamond mine development may be having on its community without such data. Where there is data, it is shown in the Appendix C tables.

Statistics Canada does a Canadian Population Census every five years. It conducted the last census in 2006. Statistics Canada participates in a number of other surveys that provide data for this Report. This includes surveys that collect information on employment and the economy as well as the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR), which provides police-reported information on criminal incidents.

iii. Socio-Economic Agreement Indicators

BHP	DIAVIK	DE BEERS
Community, Family & Individual Well-Being		
number of potential years of life lost		
number of injuries	age standardized injuries	age standardized injuries
number of suicides		
number of communicable diseases	communicable diseases (sexually transmitted diseases[3], 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 in care[4]	children in care[4]	children in care[4]
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: violent, property, drug-related, other	police-reported crimes, according to the following categories: violent, property, drug-related, other
number of property crimes		
housing indicators		
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	percent of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities
average income of residents	average income	average income
	proportion of high income earners	proportion of high income earners
number of social assistance cases[5]	social assistance cases[5]	income support cases[5]

[3] Now called *sexually-transmitted infections*.
[4] Now called *children receiving services.*
[5] Now called *income assistance cases.*

BHP	DIAVIK	DE BEERS
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	

iv. Trends Tables

In each Observation section for each indicator, a Trends Table gives a picture of the effects of mine activity expected in the BHP Environmental Impact Statement, and the Diavik and De Beers Environmental Assessment Reports (EARs). This is shown on the left side of each table. The right side of each table sums up the trend observed by the GNWT for the Small Local Communities and Yellowknife. Down arrows (🡻) and up arrows (🡹) show the predicted or observed direction of change. These trends show the direction of change that has happened as a result of diamond mine development. To show this, it is necessary to compare how things were before diamond mining started in 1996 with how things have gone after. A dash (**---**) means there is no trend, no predictions were made, or the predictions that were made by the three companies were not consistent with each other.

v. Spatial Boundaries

This report looks at indicators in Yellowknife and seven Small Local Communities[6]:

- Behchokǫ̀;
- Detah;
- Gamètì;
- Łutselk'e;
- N'dilo;
- Wekweètì; and
- Whatì.

These were part of the 'local study area' in the BHP, Diavik and De Beers environmental assessments. For comparison, we show data for Remaining NWT Communities and for Canada when possible. Rates in this Report are based on the NWT populations shown in Table 1 in Appendix C.

Nunavut's West Kitikmeot region was also part of the local study area in the BHP and Diavik assessments. That region is not included in this Report, as it is outside GNWT boundaries.

The next page shows a Map of the Northwest Territories.

[6] Some community names have changed since 1990. Their names were formerly: Rae Edzo (Behchokǫ̀); Rae Lakes (Gamètì); Snowdrift (Łutselk'e); Snare Lake (Wekweètì); and Lac La Martre (Whatì).

Source: Industry, Tourism and Investment Administrative File.

vi. History of Events

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted their projects may affect NWT communities. Other events can also have an effect. In addition, major changes in programs, such as changes in legislation, can affect the trends we see.

The chart below documents the timing of

- Major workforce shocks felt in the NWT,
- Major program changes, and
- A number of major social events.[7]

This is included as an aid to interpreting the trends in this Report.

These changes can have a strong effect on the trends shown by the data. Knowing when such changes happened may help make it clearer whether or not trends shown by the data are caused by diamond mine activity.

DATE	INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL & POLITICAL EVENTS
1997	The Royal Oak Mines Giant Mine lays off about 40 workers.
	Miramar Con Mine lays off about 120 workers.
1997 to 2003	Licences 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 increases as each new area is opened for exploration.
January 1997	Ekati Mine construction begins.
December 1997	Royal Oak Mines' Colomac Mine closes.
January 1998	Lupin Mine (Nunavut) enters care and maintenance status, laying off about 500 workers.
May 1998	Miramar Con Mine halts operations during a labour strike.
October 1998	Ekati Mine begins commercial operations.
October 1998	NWT *Child and Family Services Act* comes into effect.
February 1999	BHP sorting and valuation facility opens in Yellowknife.
April 1999	Territory of Nunavut established; NWT public sector becomes smaller.

[7] A fuller picture of events can be seen by also looking at the SEA reports on employment and spending that each company issues.

DATE	INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL & POLITICAL EVENTS
June 1999	Sirius Diamonds opens a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
July 1999	Miramar Con Mine labour strike ends and operations resume.
2000	Giant Mine operations begin again on a smaller scale, with less than 100 employees.
March 2000	Deton'Cho Diamonds opens 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 opens a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
2002	Tiffany and Co. begin construction of a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
2003	Tiffany & Co. opens 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 begins construction of Snap Lake Diamond Mine
April 2005	NWT *Protection Against Family Violence Act* comes into effect.
August 2005	Tłı̨chǫ Land Claim and Self-Government Agreement effective date.
May 2006	Canada Dene Diamonds closes.
October 2007	The De Beers Snap Lake Mine officially opens.
Winter 2007	Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement implemented. Survivors and their families begin to receive Common Experience Payments.
June 2008	The De Beers Canada Inc. Snap Lake Mine officially moves from its Construction Phase to its Operations Phase.

DATE	INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL & POLITICAL EVENTS
October 2008	Crossworks Manufacturing Ltd. opens 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.
Early 2009	Global economic downturn leads to reduced demand for diamonds. In response, Diavik and De Beers each plan two six-week temporary shutdowns during 2009, one in the summer and one in the winter.
September 2009	In response to improved market conditions, Diavik and De Beers each cancel their planned winter shutdown.
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.

II. Summary of Observed Trends

Down arrows (🡻) and up arrows (🡹) show the predicted or observed direction of change since the start of the first diamond project in 1997. If there is no trend, if no predictions were made, or if there appears to be inconsistency in the predictions made, a dash (---) appears. Red arrows show damaging indicator trends. Green arrows show beneficial indicator trends.

INDICATOR	COMPANY PREDICTED TREND			GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
	BHPB	Diavik	De Beers	Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
Community, Family & Individual Well-Being					
Potential Years of Life Lost	🡹	🡹	🡻	🡻	---
Injuries	🡹	🡹	🡻	---[8]	🡻
Suicides	---	---	🡹	---[9]	---[9]
Communicable Diseases	---	🡹	🡹	🡹	🡹
Teen Births	---	---	🡹	🡻	🡻
Single-Parent Families	🡹	---	🡹	🡹	---[10]
Children Receiving Services	🡹	🡹	---	🡹[11]	---[11]
Spousal Assault	🡹	🡹	🡹	---[12]	---
Total Police-Reported Crimes	🡹	🡹	🡹	🡹[13]	🡹[13]
Violent Crimes	🡹	🡹	🡹	---	🡹
Property Crimes	🡹	🡹	🡹	🡻	🡻
Federal Statute[14] Crimes	🡹	🡹	🡹	🡹	🡹
Traffic Crime	---	🡹	---	🡻	---
Other *Criminal Code* Offences	🡹	🡹	🡹	🡹	🡹
Home Ownership	🡹	🡹	🡹	---	🡹
Crowding	🡻	🡻	🡻	🡻	🡻
Core Need	🡻	🡻	🡻	🡻	🡹

[8] Because the way nurse reported injuries changed in 2000, data from before then cannot be compared with data afterward.
[9] Due to the small number of suicides and small population size, it is hard to tell if there is a statistical trend.
[10] The trend in Yellowknife follows the national trend and reflects general changes in society. This means the trend is not likely to be a result of diamond mine development.
[11] Data for this indicator is only available from 2000/01 onward, due to a change in child welfare policy.
[12] Reported spousal assault has decreased in the Small Local Communities, but this may be the result of a number of factors. Data depends on victims reporting their spouses and on cases of assault being recorded as involving spouses.
[13] Most of the increase has been in Other *Criminal Code* Offences.
[14] Federal statute crimes include drug offences.

INDICATOR	COMPANY PREDICTED TREND			GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
	BHPB	Diavik	De Beers	Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
Cultural Well-Being and Traditional Economy					
Aboriginal Language Use (Youth)	↓	↓	↓	↓	---
Trapping	↓	↓	---	↑	---
Hunting and Fishing	↓	↑	---	↑	↓
Non-Traditional Economy					
Average Income	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Wage Disparity	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓
Income Assistance Cases	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Employment Rate	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
Unemployment Rate	↓	↓	↓	↓	---
Participation Rate	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
High School Completion	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Less than Grade 9	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Business Activity	↑	↑	↑	---[15]	
Net Effect on Government					
Net Government Cost	↑	↓	↑	---[16]	
Sustainable Development					
Secondary Industry	---	---	---	---	↓

[15] No trend is noted, as data from before diamond mine development is not currently available. Without such data, it is not possible to conclude whether the current trend may be influenced by the presence of the diamond mines.

[16] The direction of the trend cannot be stated with certainty. The calculation that would reveal whether there is a trend has many parts, and it is very hard to tell how much particular program costs are affected by development. Some effects can be traced directly to development, but other effects are less direct. Consensus on how to measure this indicator is still under development.

III. Summary of Findings

INDICATOR	OBSERVATIONS	FINDINGS
Community, Family & Individual Well-Being		
Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)	PYLL has gone down overall in the Small Local Communities.	The drop in PYLL in the Small Local Communities may be due to better standards of living or better access to health services.
Injuries	Injuries are going down in Yellowknife.	The downward trend in Yellowknife may be due to injury prevention efforts.
Suicides	No trend is observed.	The small number of suicides makes it hard to define trends.
Communicable Diseases	Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)[17] have gone up in the NWT, including in Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities. Youth aged 15-24 have been most affected. This Report does not note any trend for tuberculosis.	The increase in STIs may be due to: • Reduced supervision by parents because of work schedules; • More alcohol and drug abuse because of higher incomes; and/or • A general disregard for safe sex.
Teen Births	The teen birth rate has dropped across the NWT. The drop has been strongest in the Small Local Communities.	The decrease in teen births may be due to more planned parenting, delayed childbirth, more use of birth control, or the fact that more teens are pursuing education.
Single-Parent Families	Single-parent families are increasing across the NWT. The increase has been strongest in the Small Local Communities.	The increase in Yellowknife reflects a general change seen in the broader Canadian society. Increases in single-parent families coincide with diamond mine development. Factors could include rotation work schedules or one partner living out of the house in the hope of finding work.
Children in Care	The rate of children receiving services has gone up in the Small Local Communities over the period for which data is available.[18]	The trend may be due to changes in staff, or more public and staff reporting.

[17] Reported STIs include chlamydia and gonorrhea.
[18] Children receiving services can only be tracked from 2000/01 onward, due to a significant change in child welfare policy in the late 1990s.

INDICATOR	OBSERVATIONS	FINDINGS
Family Violence	It is hard to tell if there is a trend for family violence on the basis of reported spousal assault rates. The number of women and children using shelters has fallen. Family violence remains quite high in the NWT.	Any increase or decrease of reported spousal assault can mean very different things. An increase could mean better social awareness and support for victims. A decrease may mean that victims find it harder to come forward. Shelter data does not capture some women who do not access the shelters. Reported spousal assault cases may not represent all incidents. In the North, high unemployment, social isolation, alcohol consumption, younger couples, and more common-law unions may contribute to high levels of family violence.
Crime	Total crime rates are higher in Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities than they were before the mines were developed.	These increases in total crime rates are primarily due to increases in other *Criminal Code* offences, like mischief and disturbing the peace. Increases since 1996 could also be linked to: • A change in RCMP reporting between 1999 and 2000; • Resource development; • An increase in organized crime; • Yellowknife's position as a hub for NWT traffic; or • More substance abuse.
	The violent crime rate has gone up in Yellowknife.	Alcohol plays a large role in most of the NWT's violent crime. An increase in drug use may also lead to an increase in violent crime rates. Higher incomes from diamond mine employment may be related to more drug use.
	Property crime rates have been dropping.	This trend began before the diamond mines were developed.
	Since 1991, federal statute crime rates (largely drug offences) have gone up.	The increase in federal statute crime may be due to more pro-active police enforcement. There could also be more drug activity because of higher incomes due to mine-related jobs.
	The traffic crime rate has gone down overall in the Small Local Communities. It seems to be increasing recently.	Data does not show any major influence on traffic crimes from the mining industry.
	The rate of other *Criminal Code* offences has increased sharply in Yellowknife. No trend is noted in the Small Local Communities.	Most other *Criminal Code* crimes are related to alcohol. Part of the Yellowknife trend may be due to the change in RCMP reporting between 1999 and 2000. Other factors may include more income or in-migration linked to resource activity.

INDICATOR	OBSERVATIONS	FINDINGS
Housing	Home ownership has grown in Yellowknife. Growth has slowed since 1996.	The trend in Yellowknife may be linked to an increase in housing prices. This may be a result of increased in- and intra-migration from development. Higher incomes do not seem to have increased the level of home ownership.
	Crowding has gone down in the NWT. The biggest drop was in the Small Local Communities. Crowding is still high in these communities.	Crowding was expected to go down more than it has. Lack of suitable housing, in- and intra-migration as well as a rise in house prices may be factors.
	Core need went up in Yellowknife. It dropped sharply in the Small Local Communities.	The increase in core need in Yellowknife may be due to inflation. This may be a result of in- and intra-migration from development. Higher income from the mining industry may explain the drop in core need in the Small Local Communities.
	Vacancy rates have dropped in Yellowknife and Canada. The rate is lower in Yellowknife than in Canada.	Yellowknife's low vacancy rate could be linked to: • High cost of materials; • Labour shortages related to development; and • Higher housing prices as a result of in-and intra-migration.
Cultural Well-Being & Traditional Economy		
Aboriginal Language Use (15-24 Years of Age)	Home language use to mother tongue has dropped across the NWT. The trend is unclear in Yellowknife, but may be starting to go up.	The possible increase in Yellowknife may be a result of more people moving there from other communities where Aboriginal language use is higher.
Workforce-Aged Group Engaged in Traditional Activities	Trapping has increased in the Small Local Communities. Hunting and fishing have declined in Yellowknife. They have increased in the Small Local Communities. In the Small Local Communities there has been a small increase in the percent of households consuming meat or fish harvested in the NWT.	More trapping, hunting and fishing in the Small Local Communities could be due to more income and the rotational work schedule. GNWT efforts to make it easier for people to earn a living through traditional harvesting may also be having an impact. There seems to be no link between the amount of country food consumed and the diamond mines.

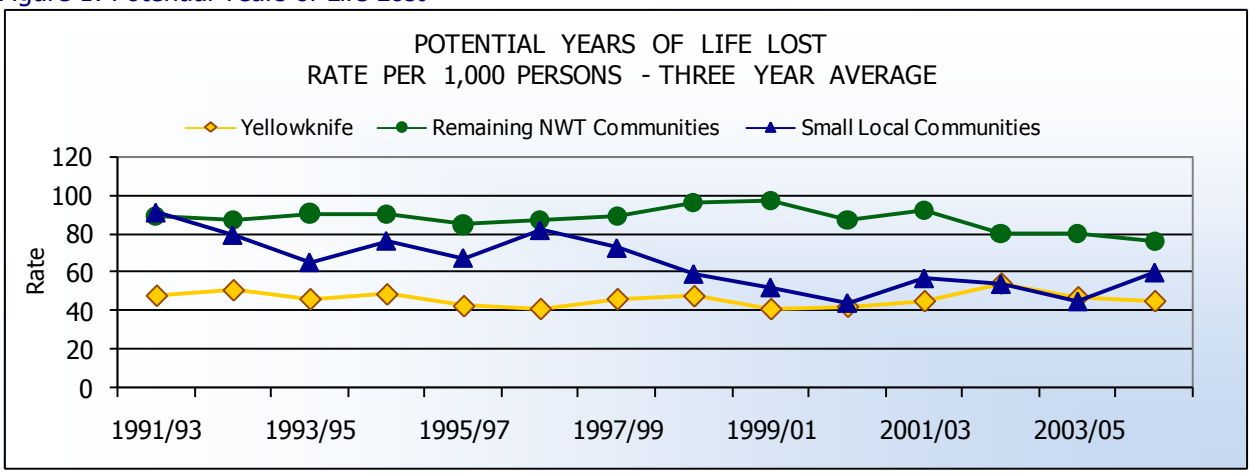
INDICATOR	OBSERVATIONS	FINDINGS
Non-Traditional Economy		
Average Income	Average income has been rising for some time, but has risen sharply since 1997. The largest increases have been seen in Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities. Levels remain lowest in the Small Local Communities.	The upward trend in the Small Local Communities is most likely due to diamond mine development. The increase in Yellowknife has probably also been influenced by diamond mine development.
Wage Disparity	The proportion of high and middle income earners has gone up across the NWT.	Diamond mine development does not seem to have led to more income inequalities.
Income Assistance	The income assistance case rate has dropped across the NWT. The drop was small in Yellowknife. The drop was sharp in the Small Local Communities.	The drop in cases may be due to more employment, education, and income opportunities related to the mining industry. In- and intra-migration of people without jobs to Yellowknife may have stopped the rate there from dropping more.
Employment Rate	The employment rate in Yellowknife has gone down a little. It has gone up in the Small Local Communities. More people are working more than 26 weeks per year across the NWT. In the Small Local Communities, the percent of people working this much went up by almost 40 percent.	Diamond mines have played a role in raising employment in the Small Local Communities. Greater local access to culturally-fitting education and training has also helped increase many people's educational success and chances of finding jobs.
Unemployment Rate	The unemployment rate has gone down in the Small Local Communities.	The decrease in the Small Local Communities is most likely due to job opportunities at the diamond mines.
Participation Rate	The participation rate has gone down in Yellowknife. It has gone up in the Small Local Communities.	Mining seems to have increased the participation rate in the Small Local Communities.
High School Completion	More people are completing high school. This trend was in place before the diamond mines developed.	The diamond mines seem to be having a good impact on high school completion.

INDICATOR	OBSERVATIONS	FINDINGS
Less than Grade 9	Fewer people in the NWT have less than grade 9 education.	A key reason for the decline may be grade extensions. Ongoing "stay in school" efforts are making a difference.
Business Activity	In recent years, the number of listed businesses in Yellowknife has been dropping. There has been no change in the Small Local Communities. Since 1999, major spending has been going up in the areas of housing, transportation, and warehousing.	There is no clear link between the recent decline in the number of Yellowknife businesses and diamond mine development. Diamond mine activity may be having an effect on recent increased capital spending on housing, transportation and warehousing. An increase in capital spending indicates an expanding economy.
Net Effect on Government		
Net Government Cost	The cost of maintaining program and service levels is going up. Demand for government services is increasing. It is not possible to determine if there is a trend at this time.	Mining activity can lead to increased costs for government. Mining activity also increases government revenue.
Sustainable Development		
Secondary Industry	During 2009, three diamond processing companies operated in the NWT. Two of them temporarily closed at the end of 2009. The number of people employed in by NWT diamond cutting and polishing firms dropped in 2009.	The cutting and polishing industry is impacted by a change of demand as result of the global economic crisis.

IV. Socio-Economic Indicator Graphs

i. Community, Family and Individual Well-Being

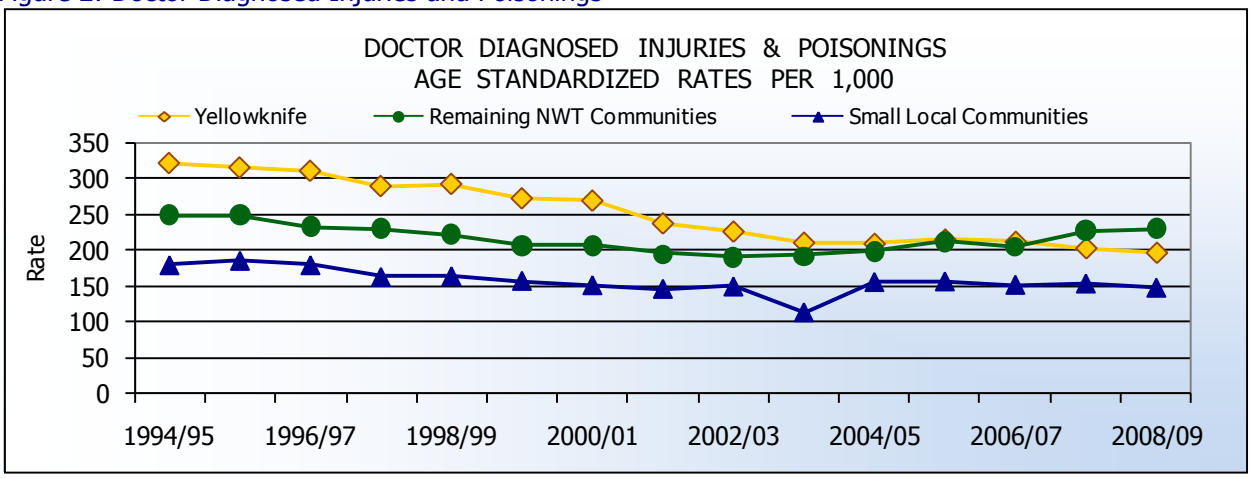
Figure 1: Potential Years of Life Lost



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is a measure of whether early death is occurring. The PYLL for an entire population is the sum of all the years of life lost by those who died before reaching the age of 75, the age of average life expectancy. Early death can often be avoided.

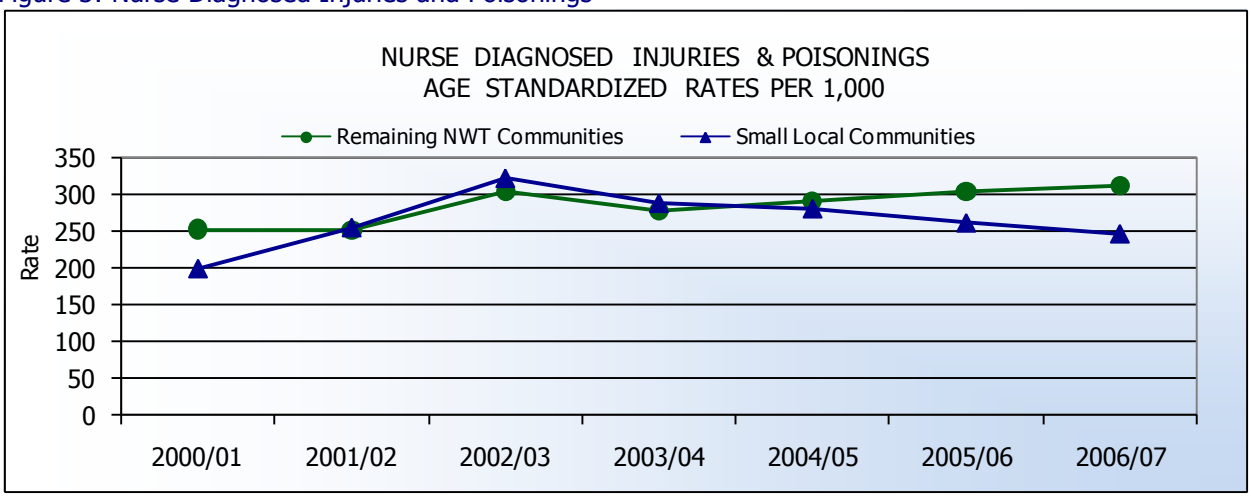
Figure 2: Doctor Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings



Source: NWT Department of Health and Social Services Medicare and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Injuries and poisonings are reported by both doctors and nurses. Graphs for each type of reporting are shown. It is easier for residents of some communities to visit nurses, whereas in other communities residents visit doctors.

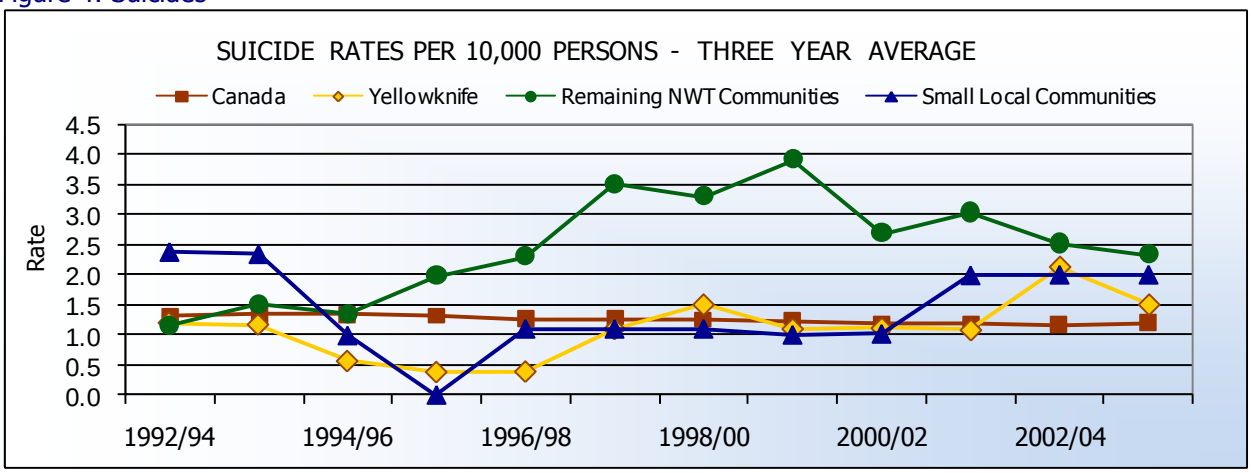
Figure 3: Nurse Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings



Source: NWT Department of Health and Social Services Health Suite and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Outside Yellowknife, nurses diagnose most injuries and poisonings. It is not possible to compare the more recent data and to see a clear trend, because the way nurses record injuries changed in 2000.

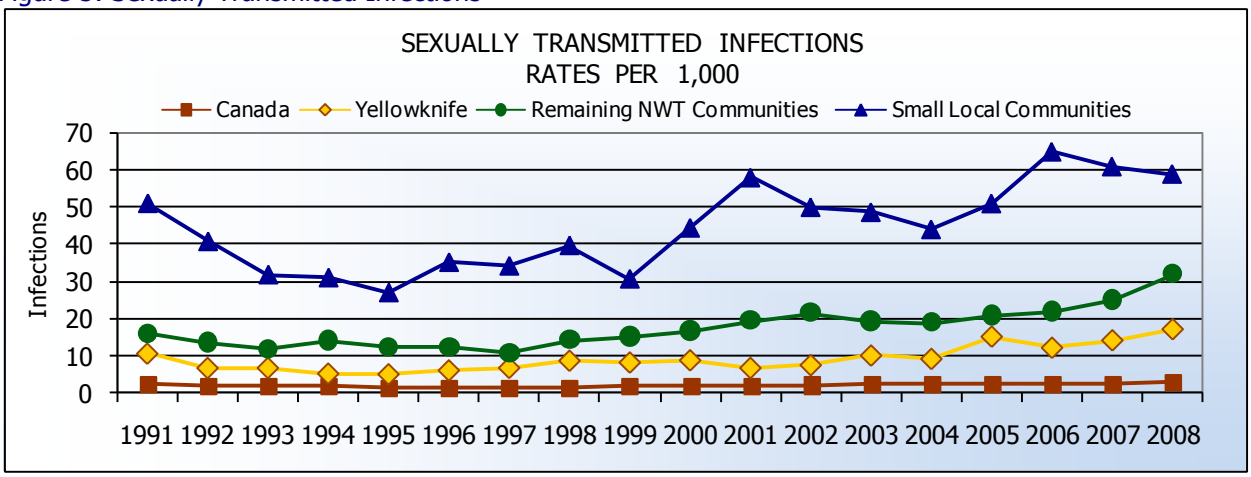
Figure 4: Suicides



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

It is not possible to statistically conclude whether there is a trend because of the small number of suicides and small population size (for more detail, see Appendix B, Section 1.3).

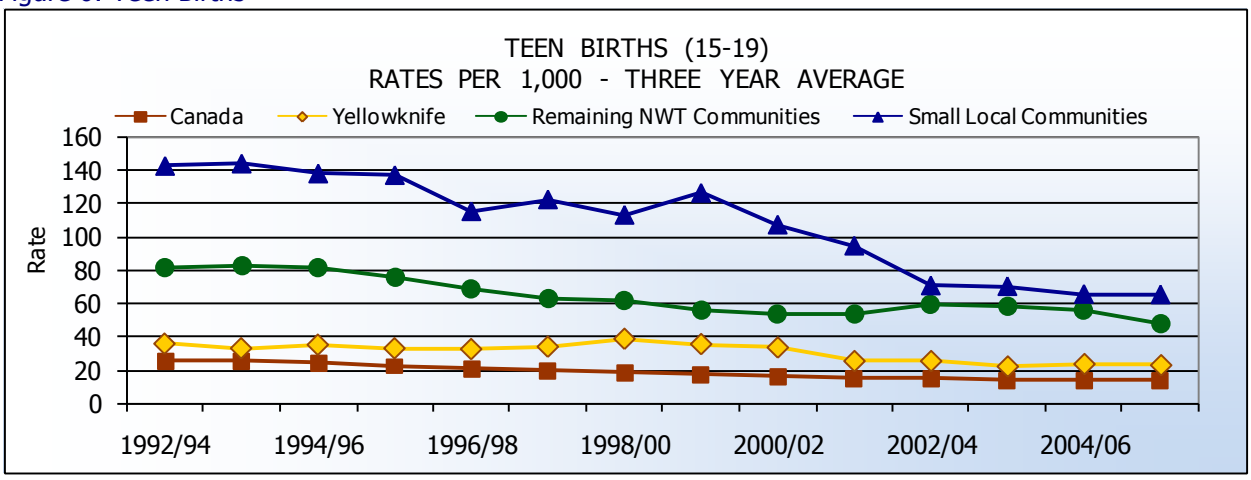
Figure 5: Sexually Transmitted Infections



Source: NWT Health and Social Services Communicable Disease Registry; NWT Bureau of Statistics; Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Canada: 1996 Surveillance Report; and Public Health Agency of Canada.

Rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)[19] are high and have been increasing across the NWT. This is especially true for youth aged 15-24.

Figure 6: Teen Births

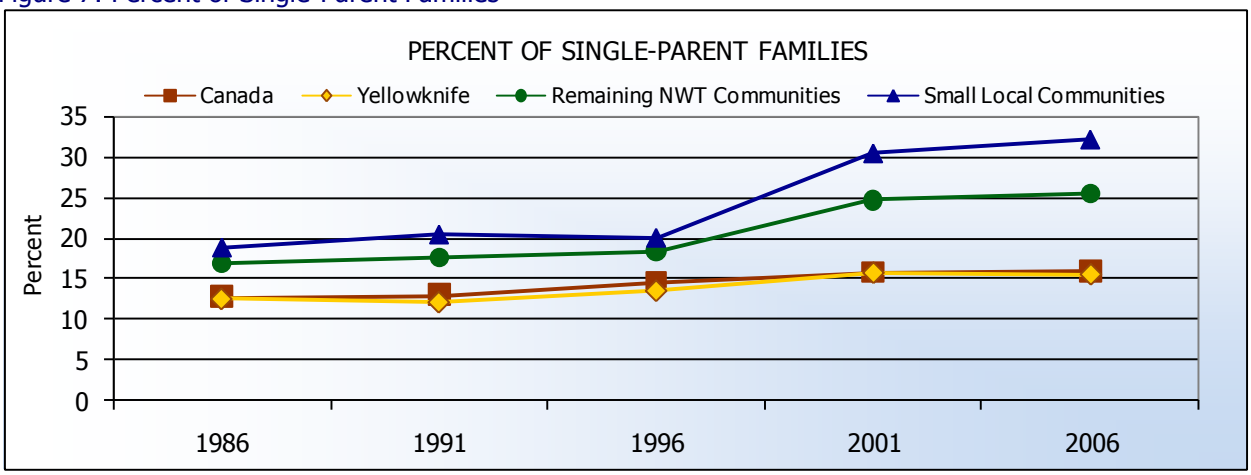


Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

The teen birth rate has dropped across the NWT. The biggest drop has been in Small Local Communities. Rates have also been falling in Canada.

[19] Reported STIs include Chlamydia and Gonorrhea.

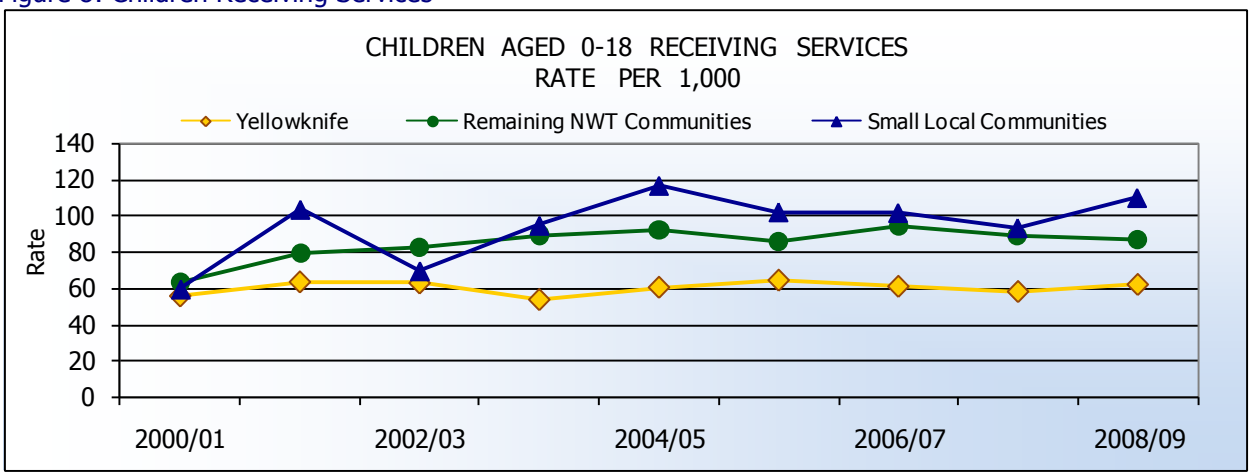
Figure 7: Percent of Single-Parent Families



Source: Statistics Canada Census.

The percent of single-parent families has gone up across Canada and the NWT. In the NWT, the biggest increase was in the Small Local Communities. Rates in Yellowknife reflect general changes in the broader Canadian society.

Figure 8: Children Receiving Services

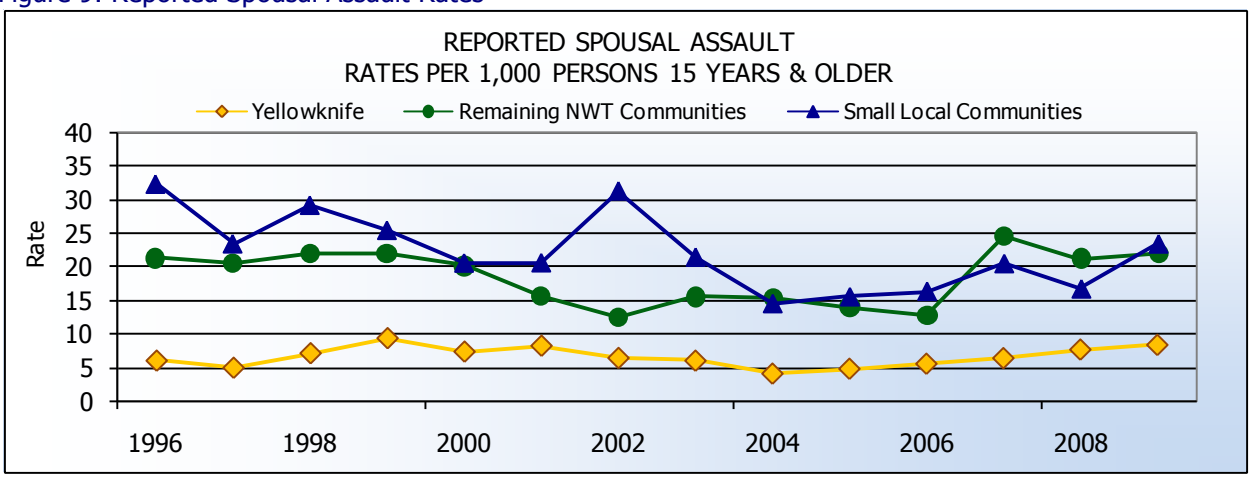


Source: NWT Health and Social Services Child and Family Information System and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Since 2000/01, rates of children receiving services have gone up in the Small Local Communities. In Yellowknife, there has not been any clear change in the rate. It is not possible to conclude whether diamond mining activity has affected this indicator, as data is not available from before the mines developed. This is because NWT child welfare policy changed in the late 1990s (for more detail, see Appendix B, Section 2.3).

Family Violence

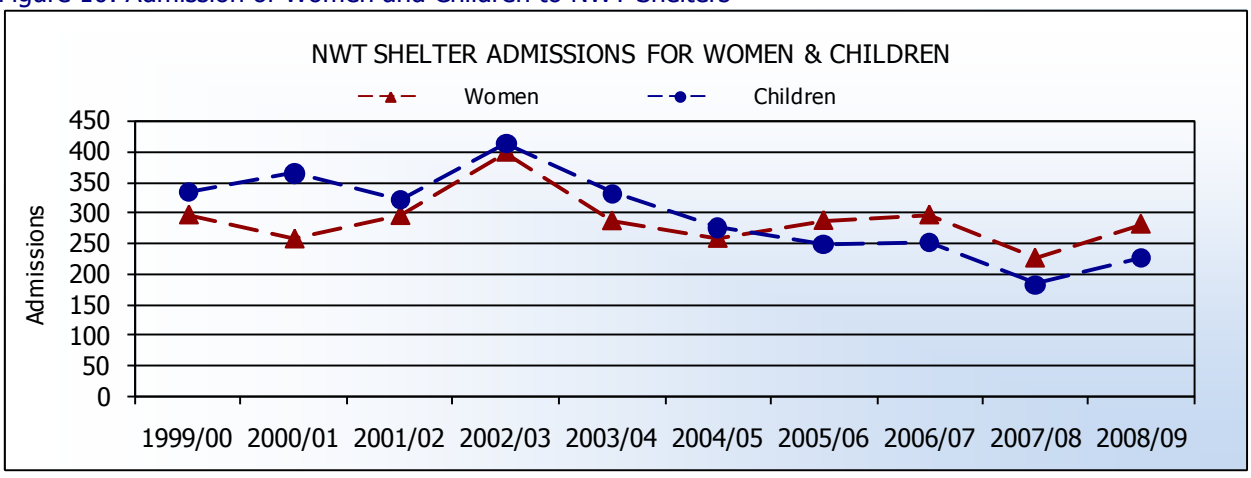
Figure 9: Reported Spousal Assault Rates



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

It is unclear whether family violence has actually gone down in Small Local Communities. Some victims may be too scared to report violence or may not report because there is no RCMP detachment in their community. There are also challenges in counting family violence incidents. There is no specific offence of spousal assault under the *Criminal Code.* Police report on those violent offences where the victim and offender are known to be spouses. This information is not available in all cases.

Figure 10: Admission of Women and Children to NWT Shelters

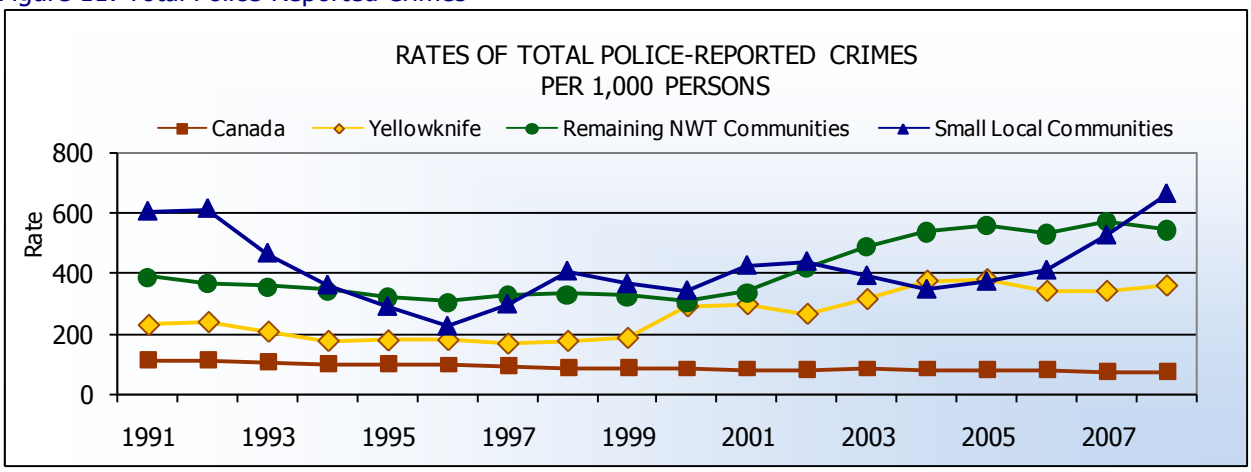


Source: NWT Health and Social Services Family Violence Shelter Reports.

Data is only available from 1999/00 onward. Overall, the trend appears to be going down.

Crime

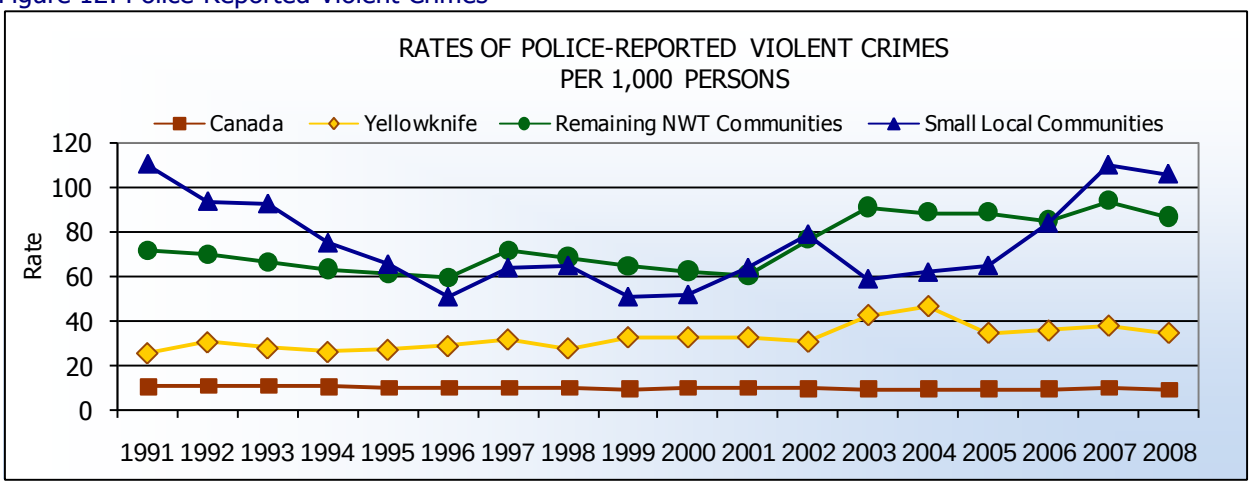
Figure 11: Total Police-Reported Crimes



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System, Statistics Canada.

The crime rate has gone up across the NWT. Part of the increase in Yellowknife may be from a change in reporting in 2000. The same change in reporting happened in all other NWT communities between 2000 and 2002. Most of the increase has been in other *Criminal Code* offences.[20] In contrast, crime rates in Canada have been decreasing slowly (for more detail, see Appendix B, Section 3.1).

Figure 12: Police-Reported Violent Crimes

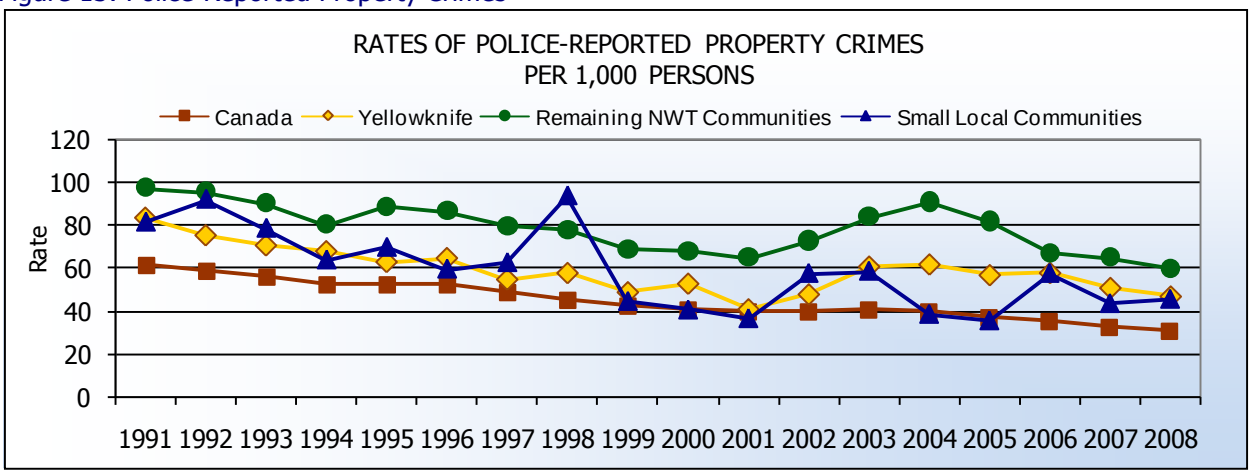


Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System, Statistics Canada.

The rate of violent crime in Yellowknife has gone up. The rate in Small Local Communities is rising and is approaching the previous high in 1991, although it is still within the range seen before the diamond mines were developed.

[20] A change in RCMP reporting between 1999 and 2000 has meant that offences that used to be recorded as territorial offences, mostly *Liquor Act* offences, began to be reported as other *Criminal Code* offences.

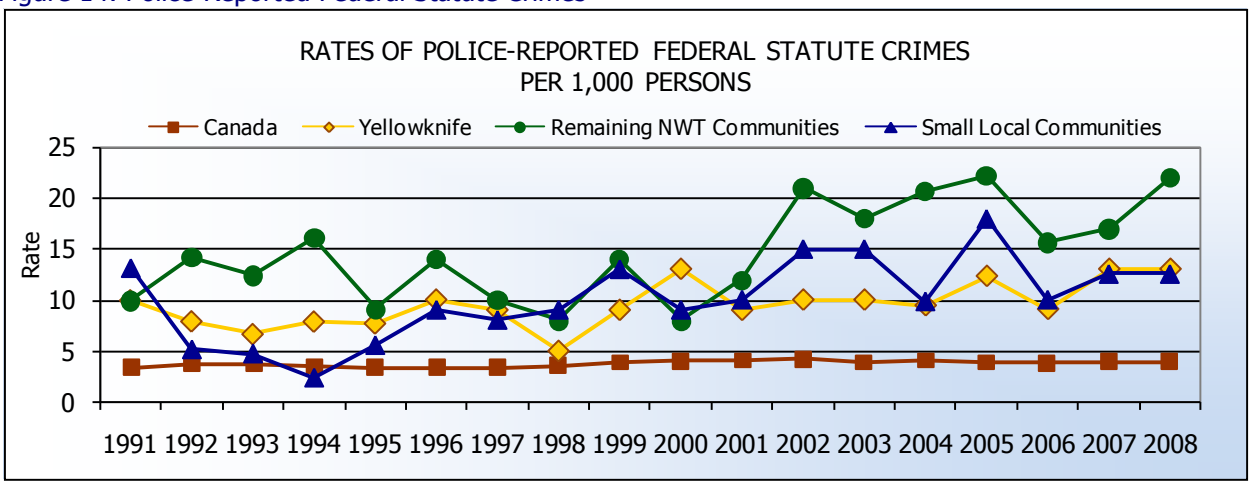
Figure 13: Police-Reported Property Crimes



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System, Statistics Canada.

Rates of property crime have been dropping in Canada and across the NWT. Greater changes, in both directions, have been seen in the Small Local Communities. Where there is a larger population, year-over-year changes are less pronounced.

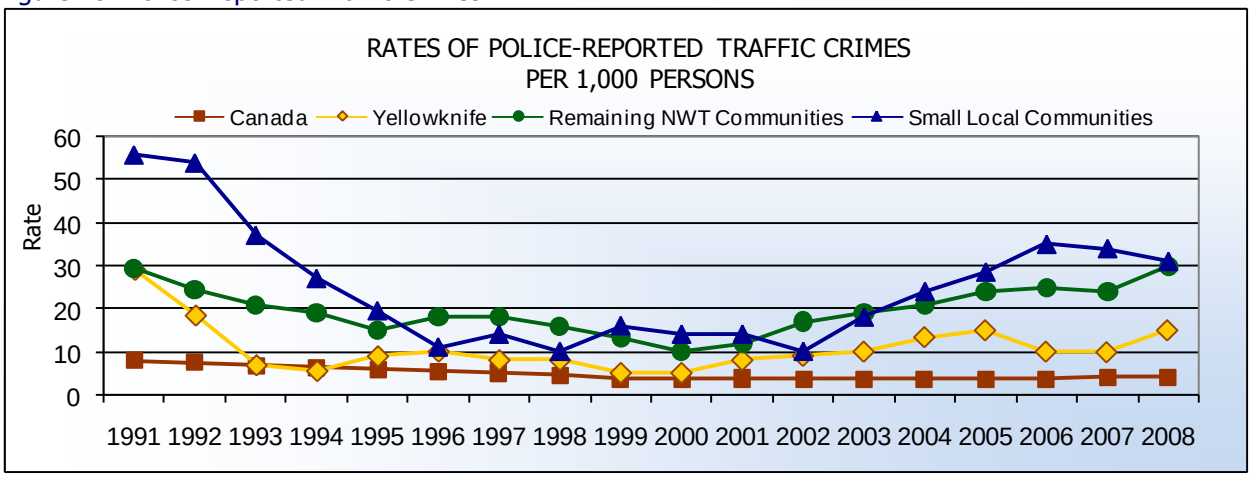
Figure 14: Police-Reported Federal Statute Crimes



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System, Statistics Canada.

Federal statute crimes include drug-related offences. Overall rates have increased across the NWT. Sharp year-over-year changes in the data are more visible with a smaller population (for more detail, see Appendix B, Section 3.4).

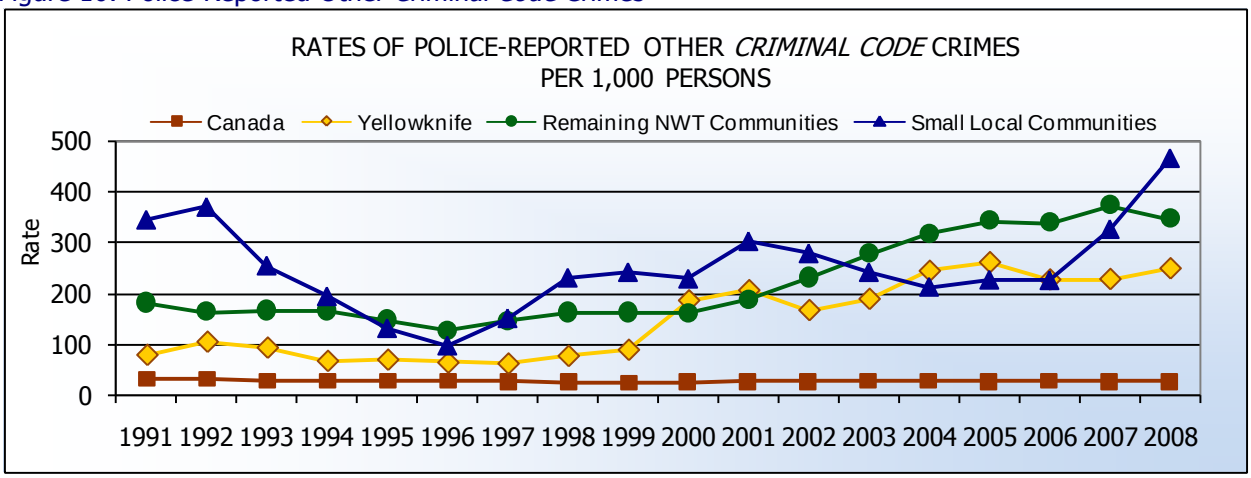
Figure 15: Police-Reported Traffic Crimes



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System, Statistics Canada.

Rates of traffic crime have gone down overall in Small Local Communities, even though vehicle use and resource activity has gone up. Rates appear to be picking up recently. The trend in Yellowknife is unclear.

Figure 16: Police-Reported Other *Criminal Code* Crimes



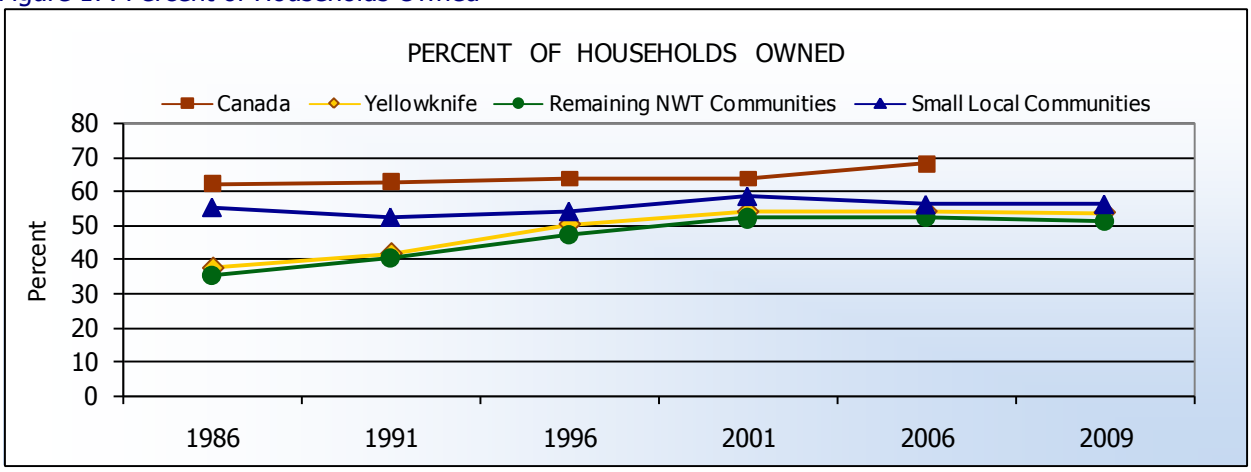
Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System, Statistics Canada.

Between 1999 and 2000, there was a sharp jump in other *Criminal Code* offences in Yellowknife.[21] A change in RCMP reporting took place at that time. A similar change in reporting happened between 2000 and 2002 in the rest of the NWT. Rates have gone up in the Small Local Communities. Rates across the NWT for other *Criminal Code* offences are higher than in Canada.

[21] Offences that used to be recorded as territorial offences, mostly *Liquor Act* offences, became reported as other *Criminal Code* offences (see Appendix B, section 3.1 for more detail).

Housing

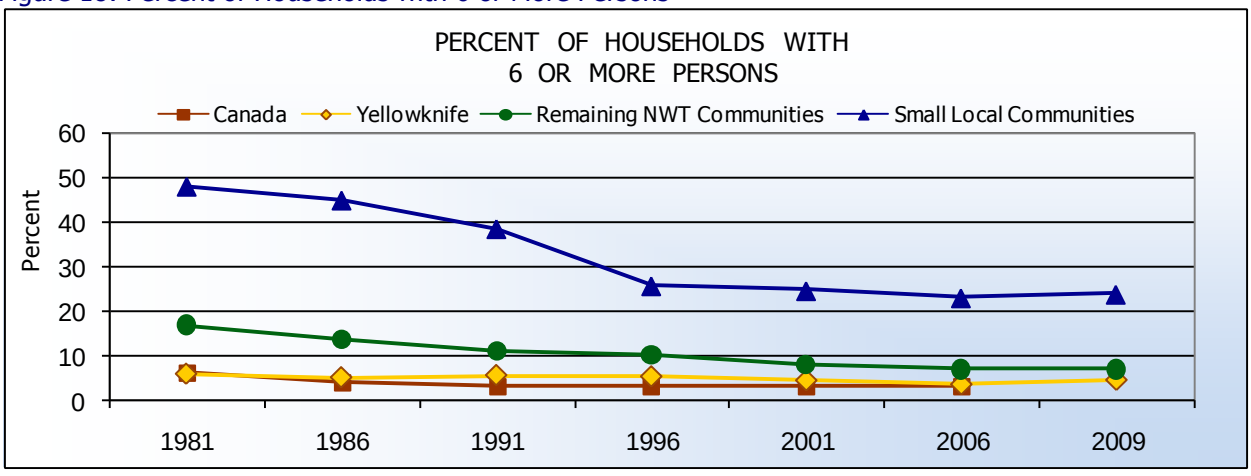
Figure 17: Percent of Households Owned



Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey; NWT Community Survey; and Statistics Canada Census.

Homeownership has increased across the NWT. The increase has been smaller in the Small Local Communities. In Yellowknife, the trend has slowed since 2001. Home ownership is higher in Canada, and continued to rise when growth in the NWT slowed.

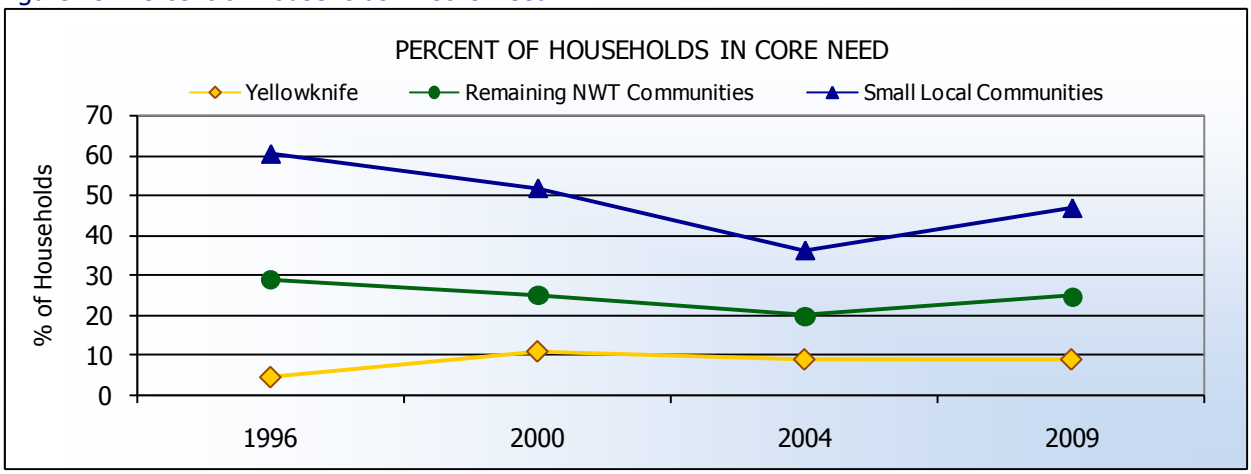
Figure 18: Percent of Households with 6 or More Persons



Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey; NWT Community Survey; and Statistics Canada Census.

Crowding is defined as more than one person per room, or households with six or more people. Crowding has decreased across the NWT, but remains higher than in Canada. In Yellowknife, crowding has come down slightly, and has closely followed the general trend in the broader Canadian society. It has gone down in the Small Local Communities, but is higher than elsewhere in the NWT.

Figure 19: Percent of Households in Core Need

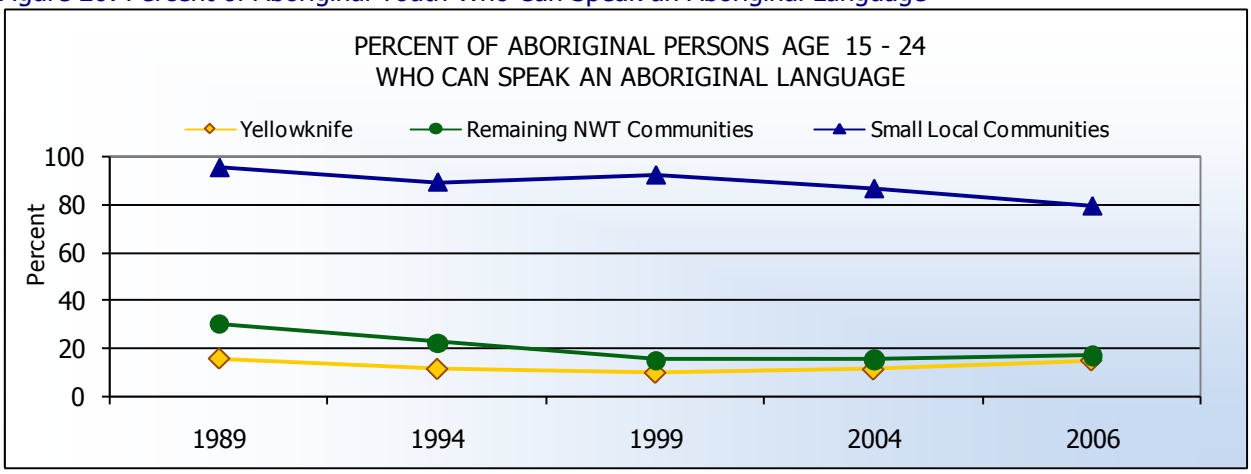


Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey and NWT Community Survey.

A household is in core need if its housing is inadequate, unsuitable or unaffordable. Housing may be inadequate if it is in need of major repair; unsuitable if it does not have the right number of rooms and facilities for those living in it; and unaffordable if the household pays more than 30 percent of its income to live there.

ii. Cultural Well-Being and Traditional Economy

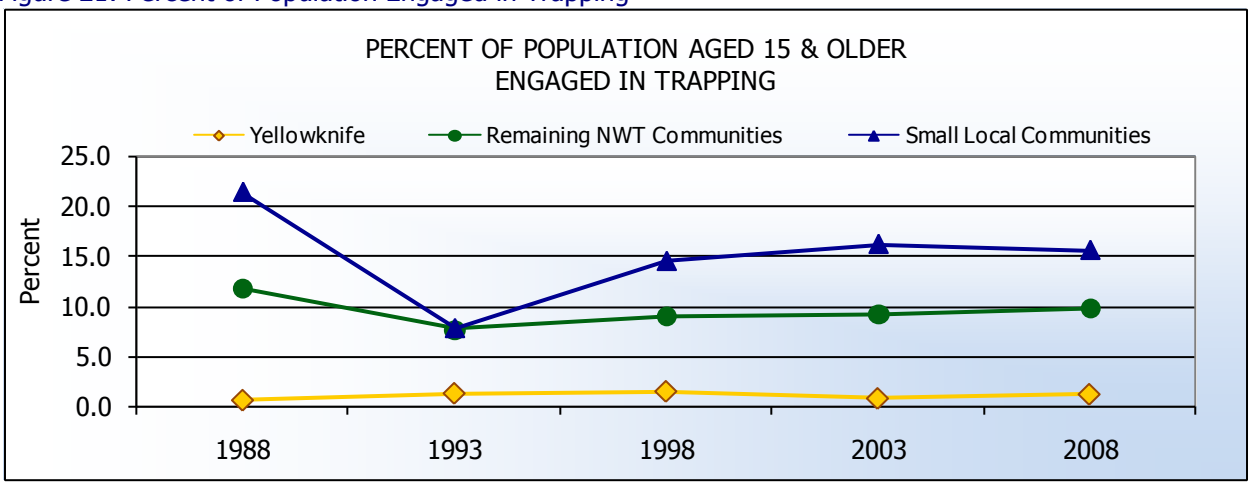
Figure 20: Percent of Aboriginal Youth Who Can Speak an Aboriginal Language



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

The percent of Aboriginal youth who speak an Aboriginal language has gone down in the NWT. It is highest in the Small Local Communities. Aboriginal language use has remained steady in Yellowknife.

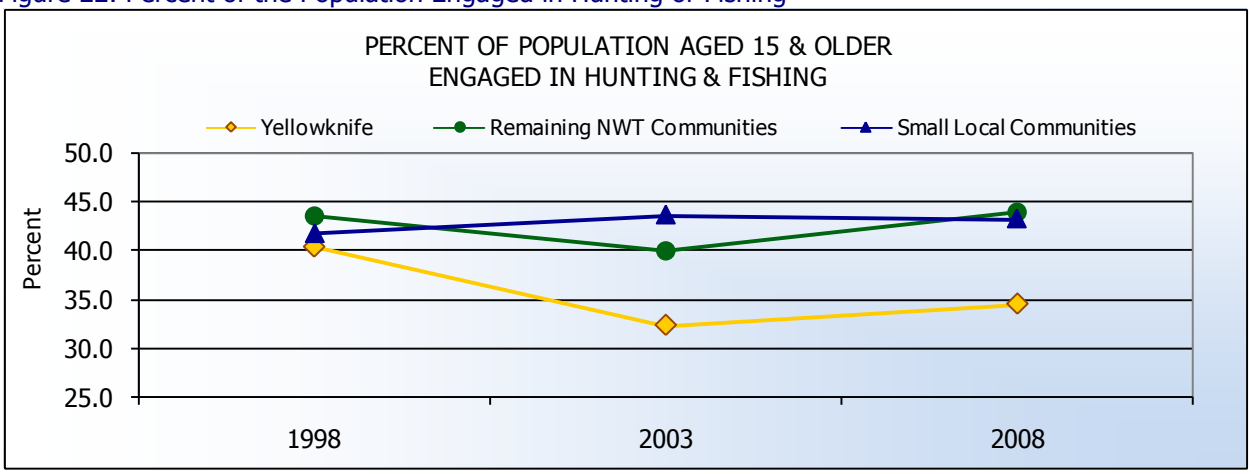
Figure 21: Percent of Population Engaged in Trapping



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

The percent of the NWT population trapping was higher in the past, but it has been recovering since 1993. The percent of the population trapping is highest in the Small Local Communities and lowest in Yellowknife.

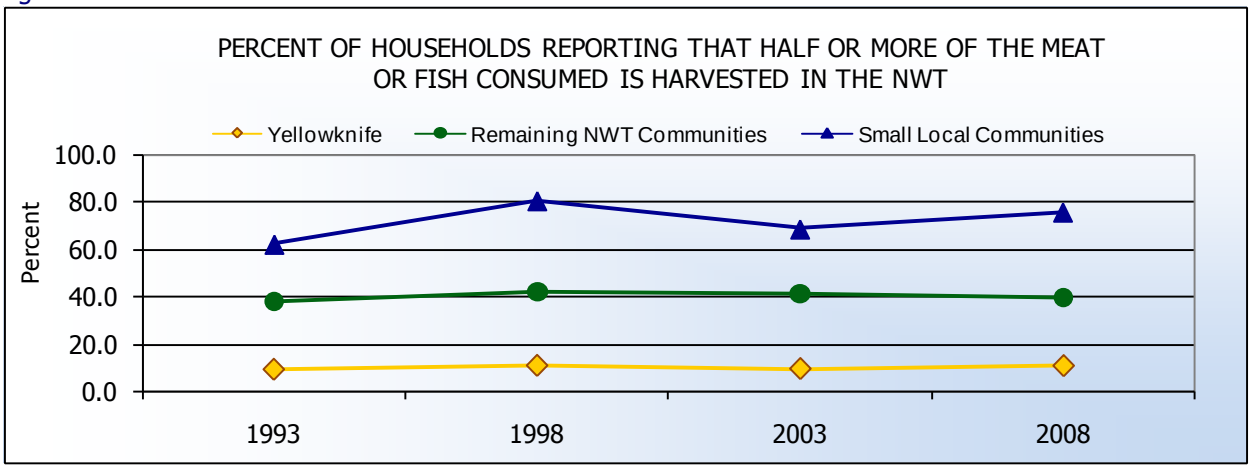
Figure 22: Percent of the Population Engaged in Hunting or Fishing



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

The percentage of the population hunting and fishing has decreased in Yellowknife since 1998. It has gone up in the Small Local Communities and after an initial decrease, also in the Remaining NWT Communities.

Figure 23: Percent of Households Where Half or More of Meat or Fish Consumed is Harvested in the NWT

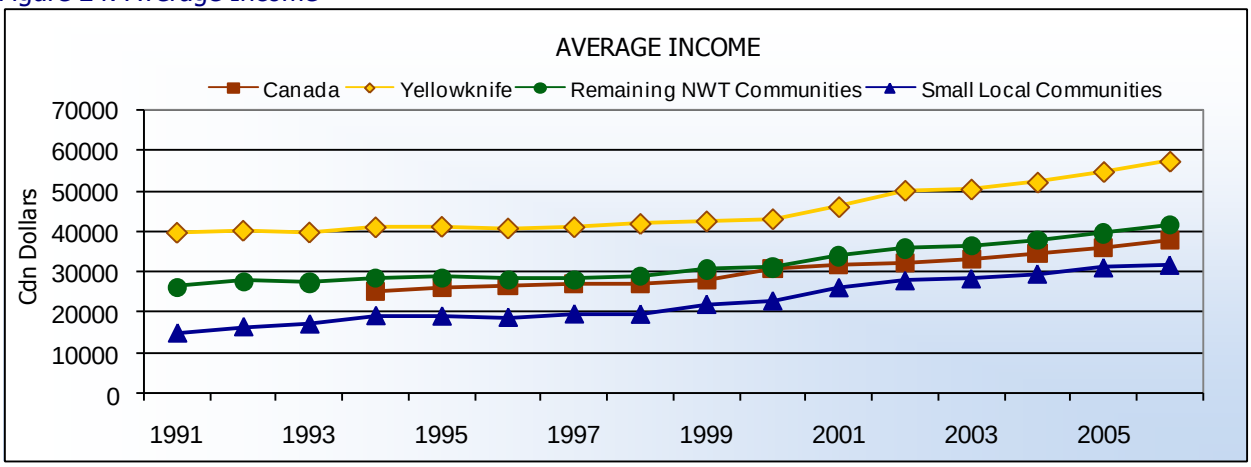


Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

There seems to be no link between trends in the country foods eaten and the diamond mines.

iii. Non-Traditional Economy

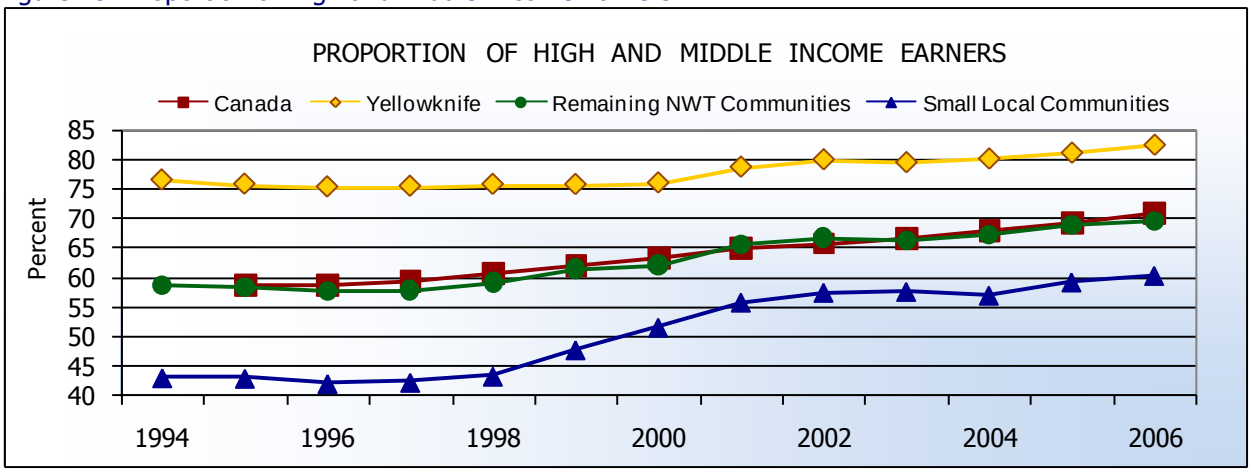
Figure 24: Average Income



Source: Statistics Canada.

Average income has been increasing in Canada and the NWT. In the NWT, it is highest in Yellowknife and lowest in the Small Local Communities. Average income has gone up faster in the NWT than in Canada. The biggest increases in the NWT have been in Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities.

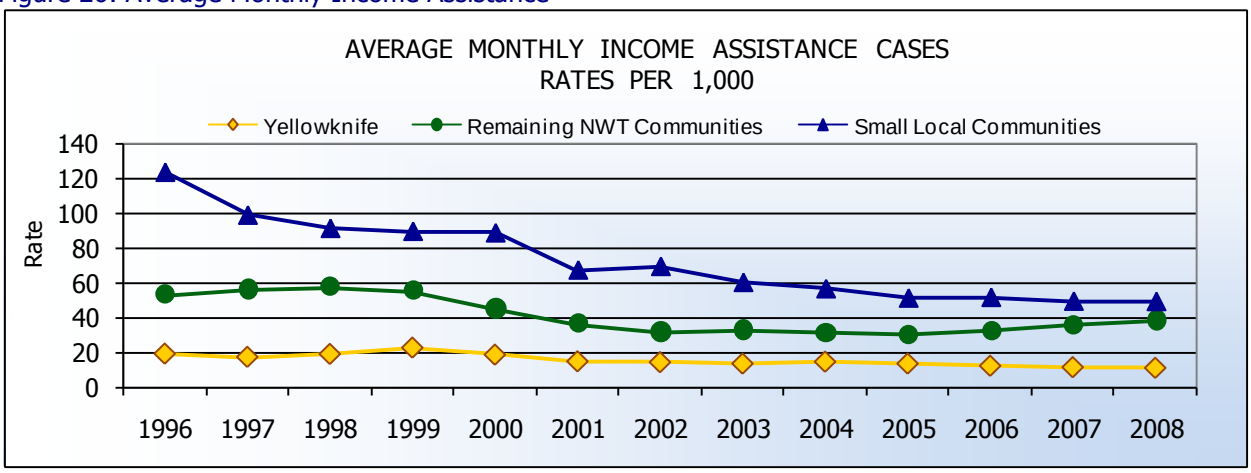
Figure 25: Proportion of High and Middle Income Earners



Source: Statistics Canada.

The proportion of high and middle income earners is a way of measuring how income is distributed in communities. A big gap between those with good incomes and those without is known as 'wage disparity.' The graph above shows that the number of high and middle income earners has increased and that there are fewer people in the low income category.

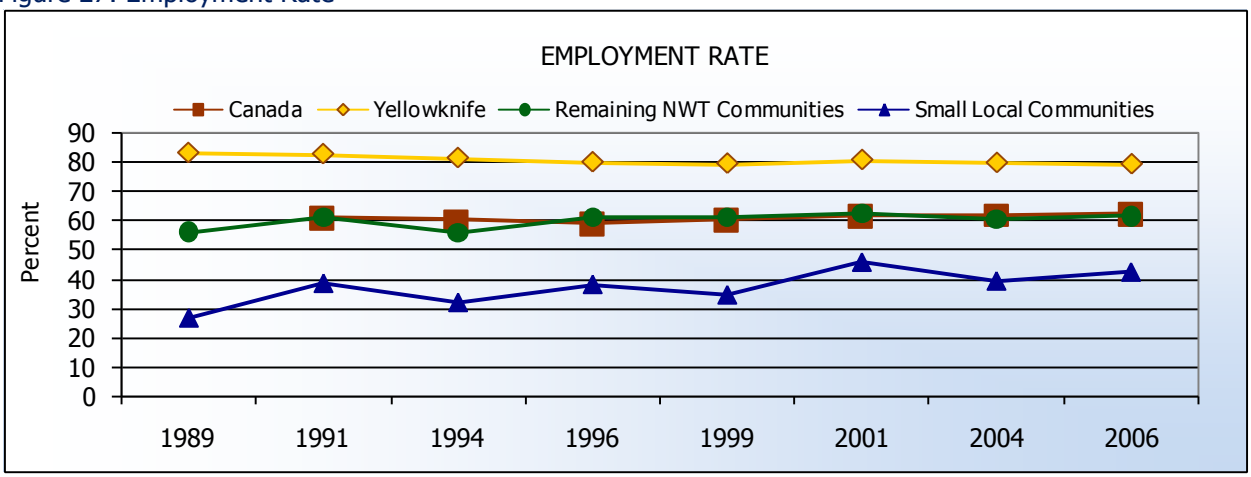
Figure 26: Average Monthly Income Assistance



Source: NWT Education, Culture and Employment and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Rates of income assistance have been dropping across the NWT. The rate is lowest in Yellowknife. The rate is highest in the Small Local Communities, but it is very close to the rate in the Remaining NWT Communities. The Small Local Communities have seen a dramatic decrease in the rate of income assistance.

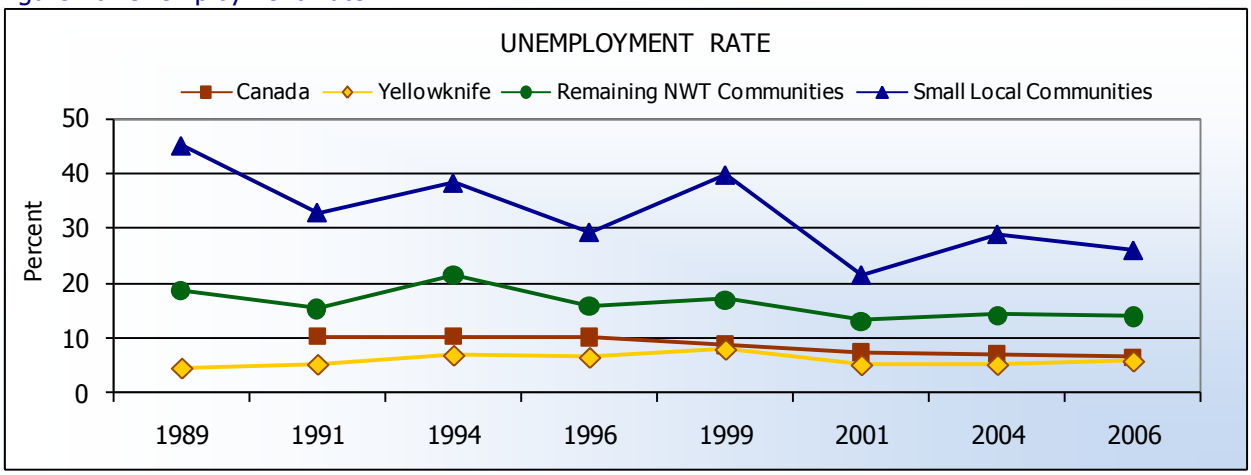
Figure 27: Employment Rate



Source: Statistics Canada Census; NWT Labour Force Survey; and NWT Community Survey.

The employment rate is the percent of people of working age who are employed. It has gone up in the NWT. It has seen the biggest increase in the Small Local Communities, but is still lower there than in the rest of the NWT and Canada. It is highest in Yellowknife. The percent of working-aged people who work for more than six months each year has gone up in the NWT.

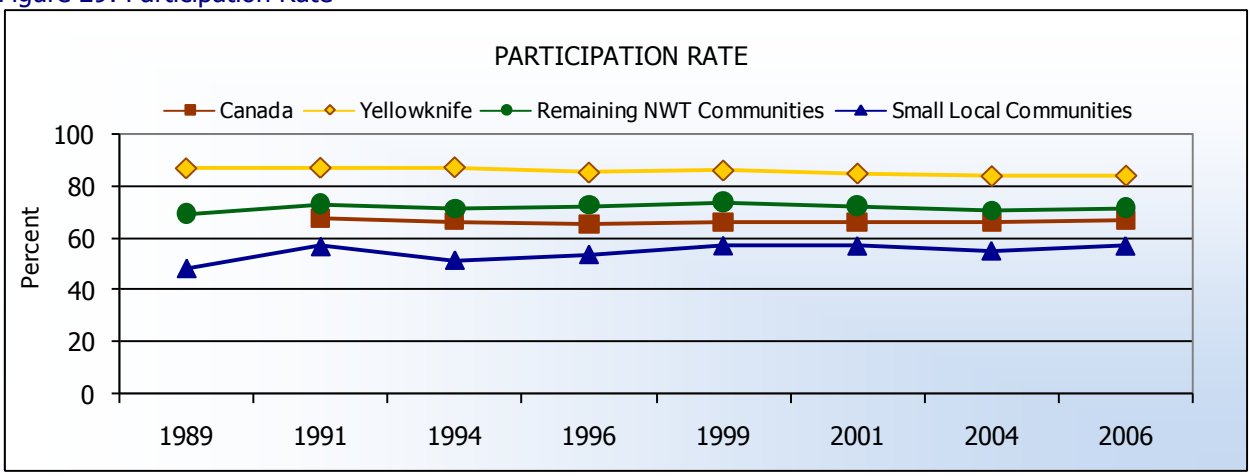
Figure 28: Unemployment Rate



Source: Statistics Canada Census, NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

The unemployment rate shows the percent of persons of working age looking for work but unable to find work. Rates have dropped in Canada and the NWT. The Small Local Communities have seen a large drop. The rate in Yellowknife appears to have gone up. Unemployment rates can go up due to more people deciding to look for work who were previously not looking for work. This can be a result of improved economic conditions in a community or it can be due to more people moving to that community to find work.

Figure 29: Participation Rate

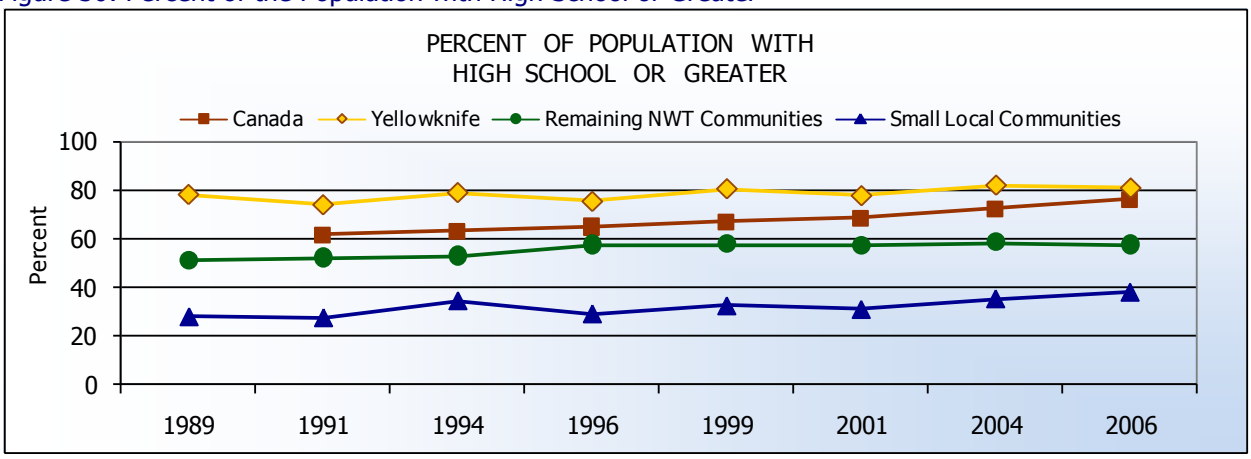


Source: Statistics Canada Census; NWT Labour Force Survey; and NWT Community Survey.

The participation rate is the percent of persons of working age who are working or looking for work. It has gone up in the Small Local Communities, but is still lower than in Canada. The participation rate remains higher in Yellowknife than in the Remaining NWT Communities. The participation rates in Yellowknife and the Remaining NWT Communities are both higher than in Canada.

Education

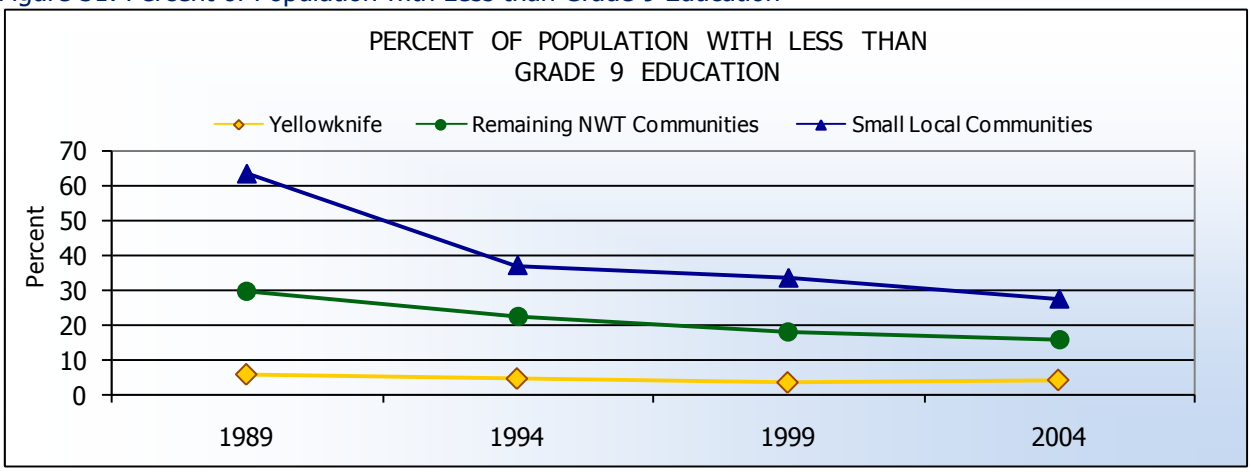
Figure 30: Percent of the Population with High School or Greater



Source: Statistics Canada Census; NWT Labour Force Survey; and NWT Community Survey.

High school completion rates have been going up across Canada and the NWT. They are highest in Yellowknife and lowest in the Small Local Communities.

Figure 31: Percent of Population with Less than Grade 9 Education

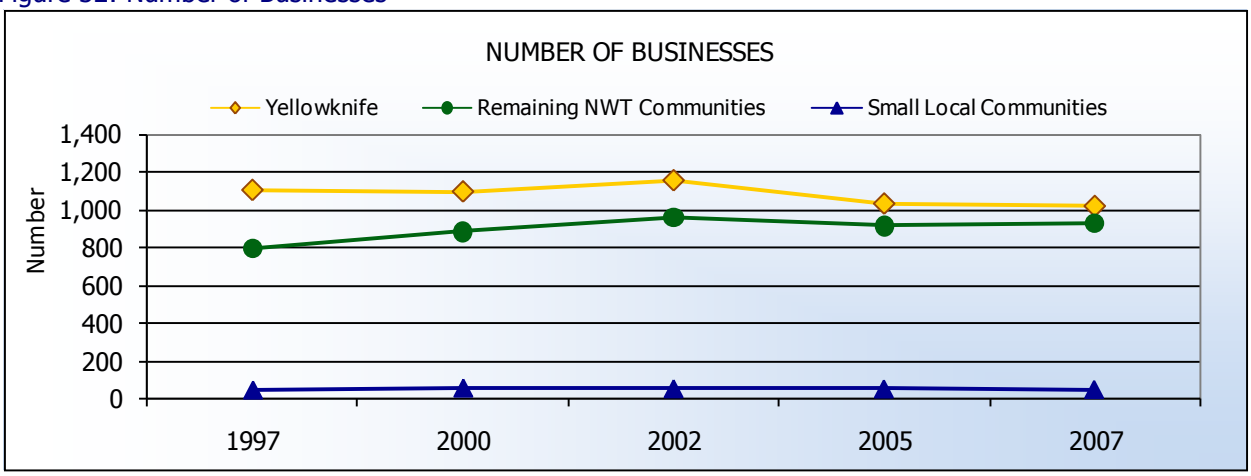


Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

The percent of population with less than a grade nine education has gone down across the NWT. The biggest drop has been seen in the Small Local Communities. Rates remain highest in the Small Local Communities.

Business

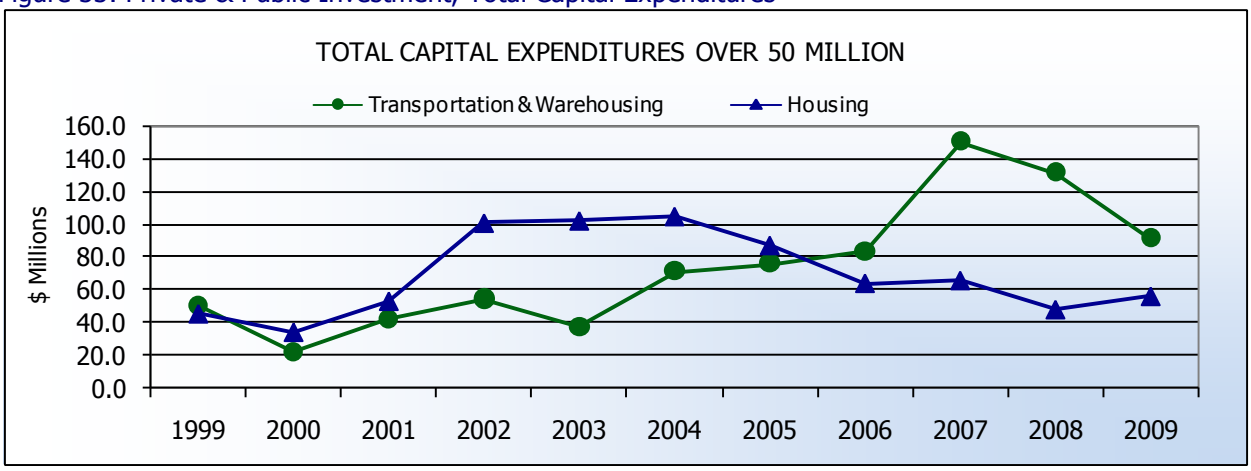
Figure 32: Number of Businesses



Source: NWT Industry, Tourism and Investment.

The number of businesses in Yellowknife has gone down. The number of businesses in the Small Local Communities has not changed and remains low.

Figure 33: Private & Public Investment, Total Capital Expenditures



Source: Statistics Canada.

Outside of the public sector and not including mining, oil and gas, there are two major areas of capital spending in the NWT. One is transportation and warehousing. The other is spending on housing. Data only exists for the NWT from 1999 onward. Since then, spending has gone up in both sectors. It has come down sharply in transportation and warehousing since 2007. Capital investment in housing has been dropping since 2004.

V. Glossary of Words Used

Capital Expenditures
Funds spent by a company on physical assets such as property, industrial buildings or equipment.

Communicable Disease
Any disease that can be transmitted from one person to another. The most common cause is through bodily contact or through germs in the air.

Employment Rate
The percent of persons aged 15 and older who are employed.

Labour Force
Those people 15 years and older who are working or who are actively looking for work, temporarily laid off and expected to return to work, or who have made arrangements to start a new job.

Overcrowding
Overcrowding is defined as having six or more residents in one house.

Participation Rate
The percent of people, 15 years of age and over, who are in the labour force.

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)
PYLL is calculated by assuming that an average life lasts 75 years, and by subtracting from 75 the age at which a person dies. For example, a person who died at age 65 would have a PYLL of 10 (75-65 = 10). A person who died at age 20 would have a PYLL of 55. The PYLL for an entire population 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 consist of a parent living in a home with no spouse or common-law partner present, and with at least one child who has never been married.

Socio-economic[22]
'Socio-economic' impacts include social, economic, and fiscal impacts. Social impacts can be divided into two types: demographic and socio-cultural.

Social impacts —

Demographic impacts — changes in population numbers and characteristics (sex ratio, age structure, migration rates and related service demands).

Socio-cultural impacts — changes in social structures, organizations and relationships, and in cultural and value systems such as language or beliefs.

Economic impacts — changes in employment, income and business activity.

Fiscal impacts — the economic consequences of development for government organizations.

Unemployed[23]
Refers to persons who, during the week prior to the survey; (i) were without work, had actively looked for work in the previous four weeks and were available for work; or (ii) had been on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or (iii) had definite arrangements to start a new job in the next four weeks.

Unemployment Rate
The percent of the labour force that were unemployed during the reference period.

[22] 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.
[23] From "1999 Labour Force Survey" - Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics.

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

Appendix A
Company Predictions

Table of Contents

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	Prediction

COMMUNITY, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING TRENDS

1 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." [1]

"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." [2]

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. [3]

"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." [4]

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." [5]

"Increased disposable income spent on alcohol and drugs may worsen human health conditions of individuals, families and the community." [6]

[1] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.164.
[2] Ibid, page 4.164.
[3] De Beers Response to MVEIRB Information Request No. 1.37, June 2002, page 119.
[4] De Beers EAR, page 5-130.
[5] Diavik SEER, page 159.
[6] Ibid, page 162-163.

Company Prediction

DIAVIK "The Diavik Diamonds Project while offering benefits could potentially add to the complexity of human health issues in the communities." [7]

2 Family & Community Well-Being

BHP The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) talked about indirect impacts of employment "resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown". [8]

"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)..." [9]

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." [10] De Beers clarified this was a reference to, among other things, teen pregnancy. [11]

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." [12]

2.1 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." [13]

"… 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." [14]

DE BEERS "…families may break up as the educated or skilled family members go elsewhere to seek employment." [15]

[7] Ibid, page 162.
[8] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.150.
[9] Ibid, page 4.149.
[10] De Beers EAR, page 5-123.
[11] De Beers Response to MVEIRB Information Request No. 1.37, June 2002, page 119.
[12] Diavik SEER, page 155.
[13] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166-4.167.
[14] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.149.
[15] De Beers EAR, page 5-132.

Company	Prediction
DE BEERS	"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." [16]

2.2 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 …" [17]
DE BEERS	"Wage employment for an individual may result in a decline in reliance on social services, and a corresponding improvement in family relationships." [18]
	"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." [19]
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." [20]
	"There would be an initial period of adjustment for employees and families … During the adjustment period there may be increased demand for protection services." [21]

2.3 Family Violence

BHP	There may be "negative impacts of increased income such as alcohol and drug abuse, resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown." [22]
	"… 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." [23]
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." [24]

[16] Ibid, page 5-136.
[17] BHP, 1999 EAR, Section 4.7.11.3 (Socio-economic Effects on Human Health), page 4-196.
[18] De Beers EAR, page 5-26.
[19] Ibid, page 5-137.
[20] Diavik SEER, Section 7.4.5.1, Family and Social Services and Infrastructure, Effects.
[21] Ibid, Section 7.4.7.1, Protection and Safety Services and Infrastructure, Effects.
[22] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.150.
[23] Ibid, page 1.46.
[24] De Beers EAR, page 5-135 – 5-136.

Company	Prediction
DE BEERS	"…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." [25]
DIAVIK	"…income and absence due to rotational employment may result in… family conflict." [26]

3 Crime

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." [27]

"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." [28]

"… If alcohol consumption increases, crime (particularly assaults) could increase." [29]

"… 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." [30]

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." [31]

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." [32]

"Employment, income, transportation and closure have the potential of affecting local protection services." [33]

[25] Ibid, page 5-140.
[26] Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158.
[27] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166.
[28] Ibid, page 4.167.
[29] Ibid, page 4.165.
[30] Ibid, page 1.46.
[31] De Beers EAR, page 5-137.
[32] Diavik SEER, page 155.
[33] Ibid, page 149.

Company Prediction

4 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." [34]

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." [35]

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." [36]

CULTURAL WELL-BEING & TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

5 Cultural Well-Being & Traditional Economy

BHP The impact of the project on traditional Aboriginal lifestyle / culture was predicted to be negative but small. [37]

DE BEERS [for Aboriginal workers] "… impacts are primarily associated with… functioning in a pre-dominantly non-Aboriginal work environment and culture." [38]

"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." [39]

"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." [40]

"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." [41]

[34] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.168.
[35] De Beers EAR, page 5-138.
[36] Diavik SEER, page 155.
[37] BHP 1995 EIS, Table 4.2 and Table 4.4.
[38] De Beers EAR, page 5-127.
[39] De Beers EAR, page 5-134.
[40] Ibid, page 5-135.
[41] De Beers Canada Mining Inc. Conformity Response, page 27, August 2002.

Company Prediction

DIAVIK

"… the context for expressionimportant to the survival of Aboriginal languages could change." [42]

"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." [43]

"…wage based activities may erode… Dene, Métis and Inuit culture" [44]

"Out-migration from smaller Aboriginal communities affect[s] community organization and weaken[s] culture." [45]

"Industrial work may erode traditional harvesting practices." [46]

"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." [47]

"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." [48]

NON-TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

6 Income & Employment

6.1 Average Income

BHP

"Project-generated employment could increase NWT wage income by 3% per year during the construction phase and 5% per year during the operations phase assuming 1995 employment levels. Aboriginal communities and Coppermine could experience substantial increases in earned income in both the construction and operations phase." [49]

"The project could also cause an increase of total earned income in these [Aboriginal] communities by over 33%." [50]

[42] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.5.4.1.
[43] Ibid, Vol. 7.5.4.1.
[44] Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158, 96.
[45] Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158, 96.
[46] Ibid, Table 32, page 157-158.
[47] Ibid, page 159.
[48] Ibid, page 155.
[49] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.111.
[50] Ibid, page 4.132.

Company	Prediction
BHP	"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." [51]
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." [52]
	During Construction, "Total labour income impact for the NWT is estimated at some $102.0 million." [53]
	"Annual labour income impacts for the NWT during the operations phase are estimated at some $81.2 million." [54]
DIAVIK	"Employment and income effects associated with the proposed Project are positive, long lasting, and complementary to northern and Aboriginal aspirations and needs." [55]
	"The construction phase is … projected to increase labour income in the NWT by $182 million (all values are presented in constant 1997 dollars). … The operation of the proposed Project will also increase labour income in the local study area by $27 million …" [56]

6.2 Proportion of High-income Earners

BHP	"In smaller communities, mine wage employment could widen the gap between 'haves' and 'have nots' in the community." [57]
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." [58]
DIAVIK	"Project workers of Aboriginal ancestry seeking residency in Yellowknife, N'dilo and Detah may be more affluent than other Aboriginal people. In small communities such as N'dilo and Detah this situation could increase the gap between the 'have' and 'have nots' resulting in stresses to interpersonal and family relationships." [59]

[51] Ibid, page 4.102.
[52] De Beers 2002 EAR, page 5-104.
[53] De Beers 2002 EAR, page 5-115.
[54] Ibid, page 5-116.
[55] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.1.
[56] Diavik 1998 SEER, Executive Summary, Predicted Impacts in the NWT.
[57] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166.
[58] De Beers EAR, page 5-128, Table 5.3-7.
[59] Diavik SEER, Section 7.5.1.1.

Company Prediction

6.3 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…" [60]

DE BEERS "As the household income level is increased for families reliant on welfare, the family will no longer be eligible for welfare assistance." [61]

DIAVIK "Other benefits of the proposed Project would include … a fall in social assistance … payments as more NWT residents gain employment." [62]

6.4 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." [63]

DE BEERS "… the Project will create 450 construction jobs and in excess of 500 jobs during the operation of the mine facility. Job opportunities will largely accrue to the primary communities…" [64]

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." [65]

6.5 Unemployment Rate

BHP "Hiring by the project is expected to reduce unemployment in Aboriginal communities from almost 40% to 30%." [66]

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." [67]

DIAVIK "The proposed Project would … contribute to a reduction in unemployment..." [68]

[60] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.183.
[61] De Beers EAR, page 5-140.
[62] Diavik SEER, Section 7.2.7.3, Operating Phase Impacts in the Local Study Area.
[63] BHP 1995 EIS, Vol. 1.
[64] De Beers EAR, page 5-104.
[65] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.6.
[66] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.132.
[67] June 2002 MVEIRB Information Request No. 1, Response 1.27(c), page 100.
[68] Diavik SEER, Section 7.3.

Company	Prediction

6.6 Participation Rate

BHP
DE BEERS

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

DIAVIK

"The proposed Project would … contribute to … an increase in participation rates." [69]

7 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." [70]

"Government, community and Proponent sponsored "stay in school" programs will encourage more young people to complete at least Grade 10." [71]

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." [72]

"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." [73]

"The achievement of a certain level of education and skills may, in the longer run, spur demands for further education and training programs…" [74]

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..." [75]

[69] Diavik SEER, Section 7.3.
[70] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.180.
[71] Ibid, page 4.86-4.88.
[72] De Beers EAR, page 5-129.
[73] Ibid, page 5-131.
[74] Ibid, page 5-133.
[75] Diavik SEER, page 136.

Company Prediction

8 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." [76]

"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." [77]

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." [78]

"Given that the mine is a major development project, it is expected to be a catalyst for benefiting Aboriginal and northern business." [79]

DIAVIK

"Tourism services and infrastructure may improve and expand, particularly in the smaller Dene, Métis and Inuit study area communities…" [80]

"… initiatives could result in the expansion of existing businesses, the creation of new businesses…" [81]

"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." [82]

"Anticipated increases in economic activity should stimulate local economies and support their development." [83]

[76] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.127.
[77] Ibid, page. 4.133.
[78] De Beers EAR, page 5-133.
[79] Ibid, page 5-104.
[80] Diavik SEER, page 156.
[81] Ibid, Vol. 7.3.9.1.
[82] Ibid, page 153.
[83] Ibid, page 154.

Company Prediction

NET EFFECT ON GOVERNMENT

9 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…" [84]

DE BEERS "If many individuals and families are coping poorly with the adjustments, the demands for rigorous and relevant support services will increase." [85]

DIAVIK "Other benefits of the proposed Project would include a reduction in government expenditures due to a fall in social assistance and unemployment payments." [86]

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

10 Secondary Industry

BHP "… final cleaning and sorting of rough diamonds … is most likely to be Antwerp in Belgium." [87]

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. [88]

[84] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.182.
[85] De Beers EAR, page 5-137.
[86] Diavik SEER, page 116.
[87] BHP 1995 EIS, page 1.10.
[88] MVEIRB Technical Sessions for De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Project, 2003.

Appendix B
Extended Analysis

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'ÉʼÉʼ 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'ĄT GINÒHKHII.

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

ᑕᒃᓂᐊ ᑎᑎᖏᕆᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᒪᔪᐱᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᓕᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᓪᓚᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖏᓕᕐᓐᓇᖏᑐᑦ

Hapkua titiqqat pijumagupkit Inuinnaqtun, uvaptinnut hivajarlutit.

To request a translation, please contact Jacquelyn Miller at (867)920-3343.

Table of Contents

COMMUNITY, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING

CULTURAL WELL-BEING & TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

NON-TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

NET EFFECT ON GOVERNMENT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING

1 Individual Well-Being

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs.[1] What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 1.

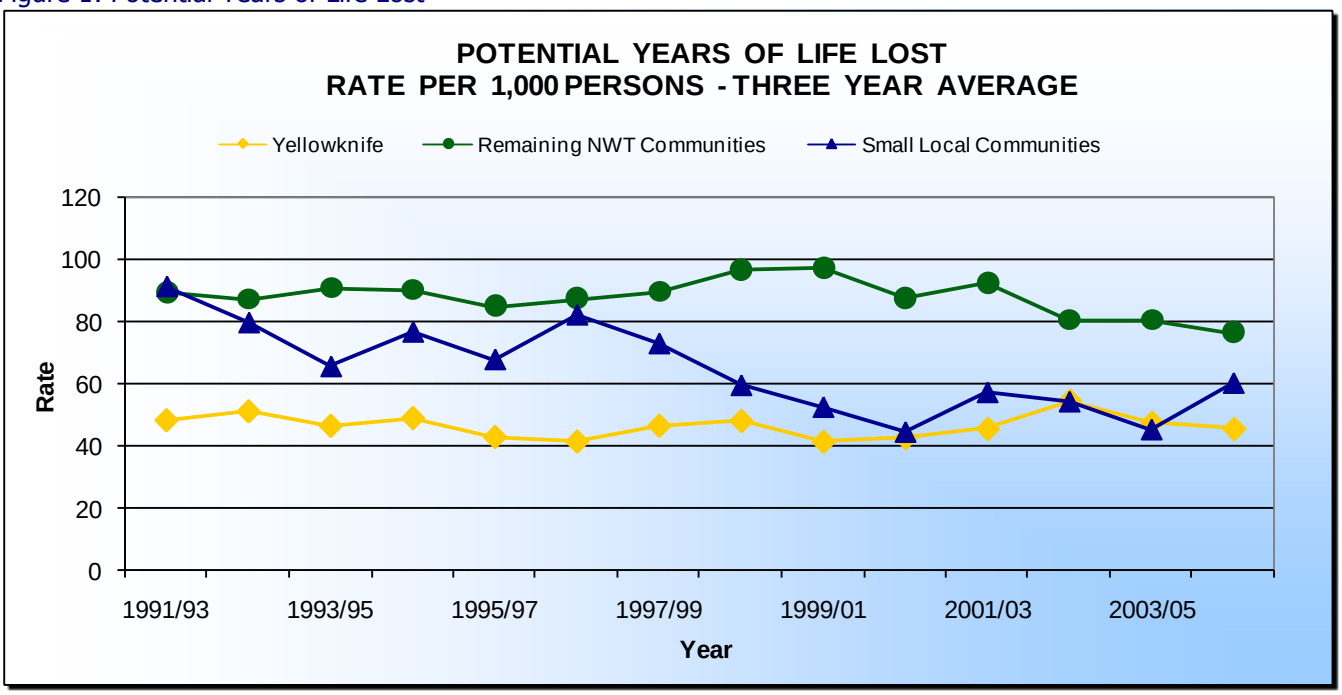
1.1 Potential Years of Life Lost

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) indicates early death. Often this can be avoided. PYLL is a useful measure of health, well-being, and lifestyle choice. The Glossary at the back of the main document tells you more about this indicator. Because of large changes in rates from one year to the next, we report PYLL as a three-year average rate per 1,000 people.

1.1.1 Observations

The Rate of PYLL has gone down in the Northwest Territories. This trend is strongest in the Small Local Communities. There is no trend in Yellowknife.

Figure 1: Potential Years of Life Lost



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

[1] 'EAR' is used to refer to both environmental impact statement and environmental assessment report.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑		
Diavik	↑		
De Beers	↓	↓	---

1.1.2 Analysis

The general downward PYLL rate in Small Local Communities could be due to a better standard of living or better access to health services.

1.2 Injuries

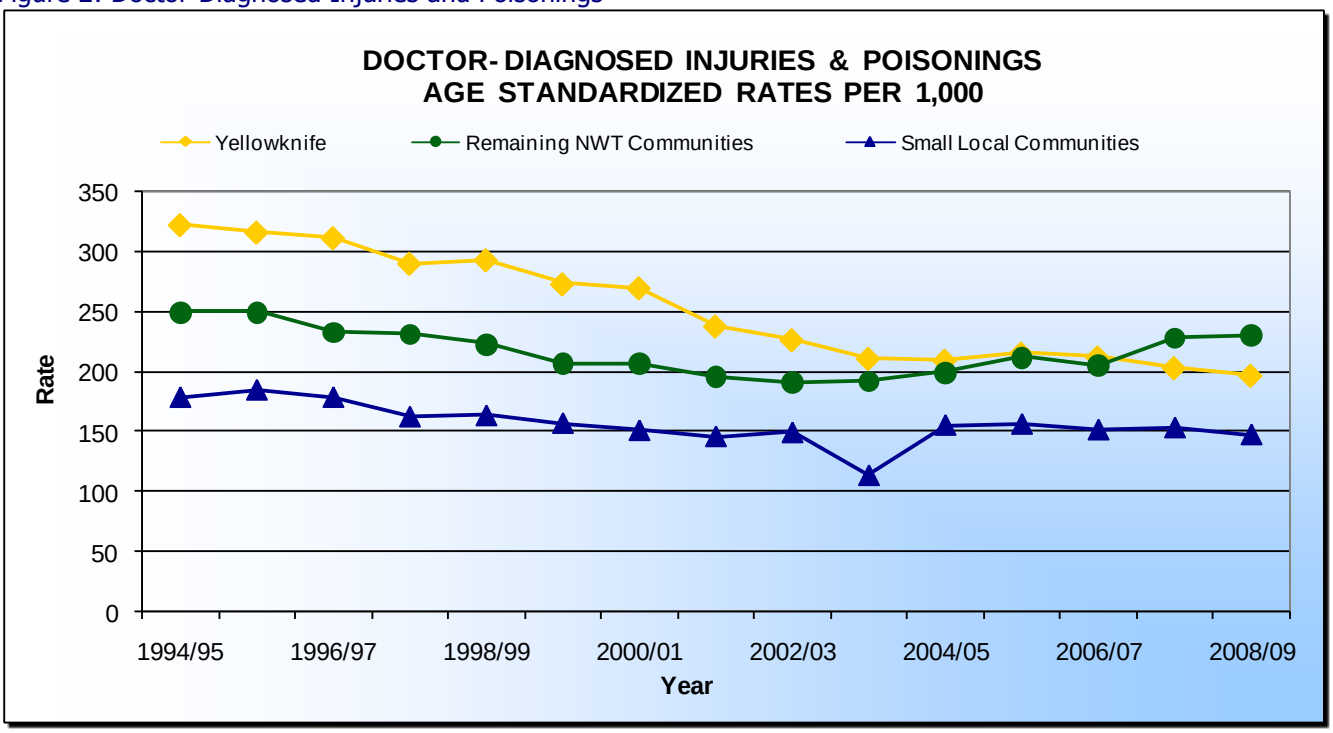
Monitoring injuries tell us if more reckless behaviour or violence is taking place. This may follow rapid changes in society. Injuries include major trauma (broken bones, severe burns, accidental or intentional death), minor wounds (cuts, scrapes and bruises), and poisonings. Numbers show how many diagnosed injuries there have been, not the number of people who have been injured. [2] It is possible for a person to have more than one injury per year.

The Report shows age-standardized injuries. This lets us compare communities that have different age groups or ages that change over time. For example, one community may have more young people than another. Young people tend to have more injuries than older people. If we do not adjust rates for age, we might get the wrong idea about trends.[3]

1.2.1 Observations

Doctors are seeing fewer injuries throughout the NWT. This trend is strongest in Yellowknife.

Figure 2: Doctor-Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings



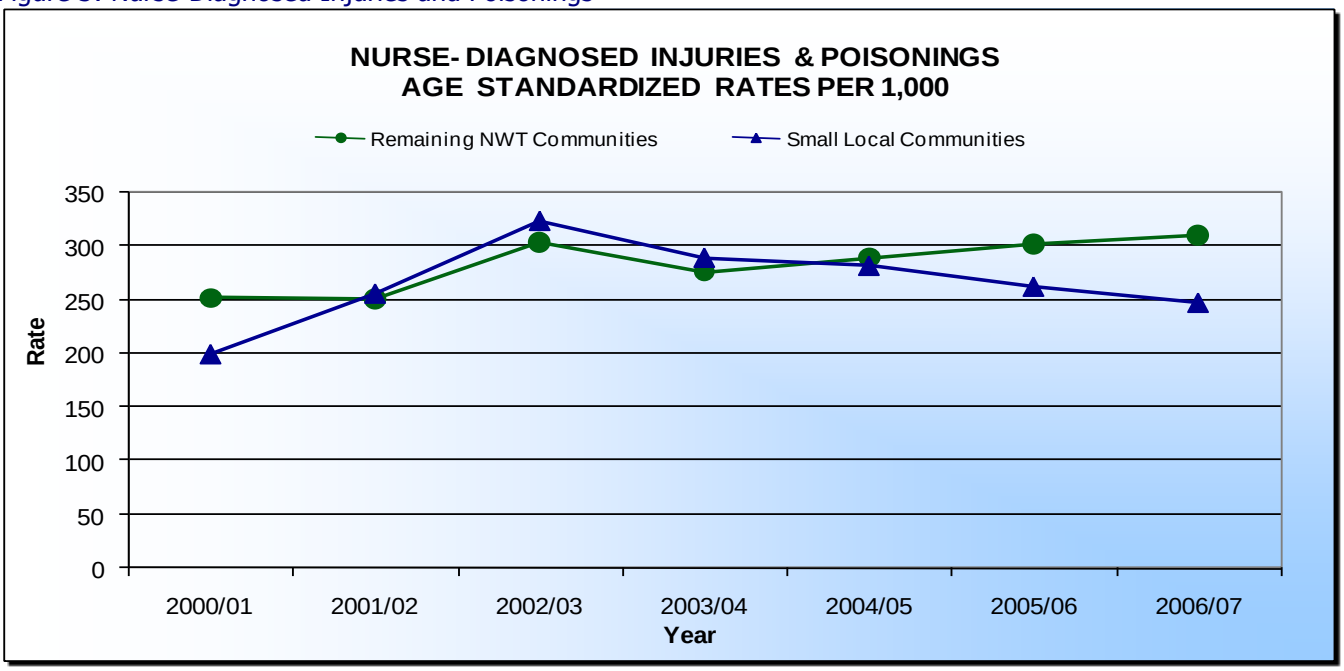
Source: NWT Department of Health and Social Services Medicare and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

[2] For more information on data limitations for doctor-diagnosed injuries, see Data Tables attached.

[3] 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.

Nurses diagnose most injuries in communities other than Yellowknife. Because the way nurses record injuries changed in 2000, data from before 2000 cannot be compared to more recent data. Overall, since 2000, injuries have gone up in the Small Local Communities. However, this increase happened before and up to 2002/03. Since then, injuries have been declining in the Small Local Communities.

Figure 3: Nurse-Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings



Source: NWT Department of Health and Social Services Health Suite and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑	---[4]	↓
Diavik	↑		
De Beers	↓		

1.2.2 Analysis

The long-term downward trend in Yellowknife may be due to the success of injury prevention efforts.

[4] No conclusion is made about the trend, as we cannot compare nurse-diagnosed injuries before and after the mines began.

1.3 Suicides

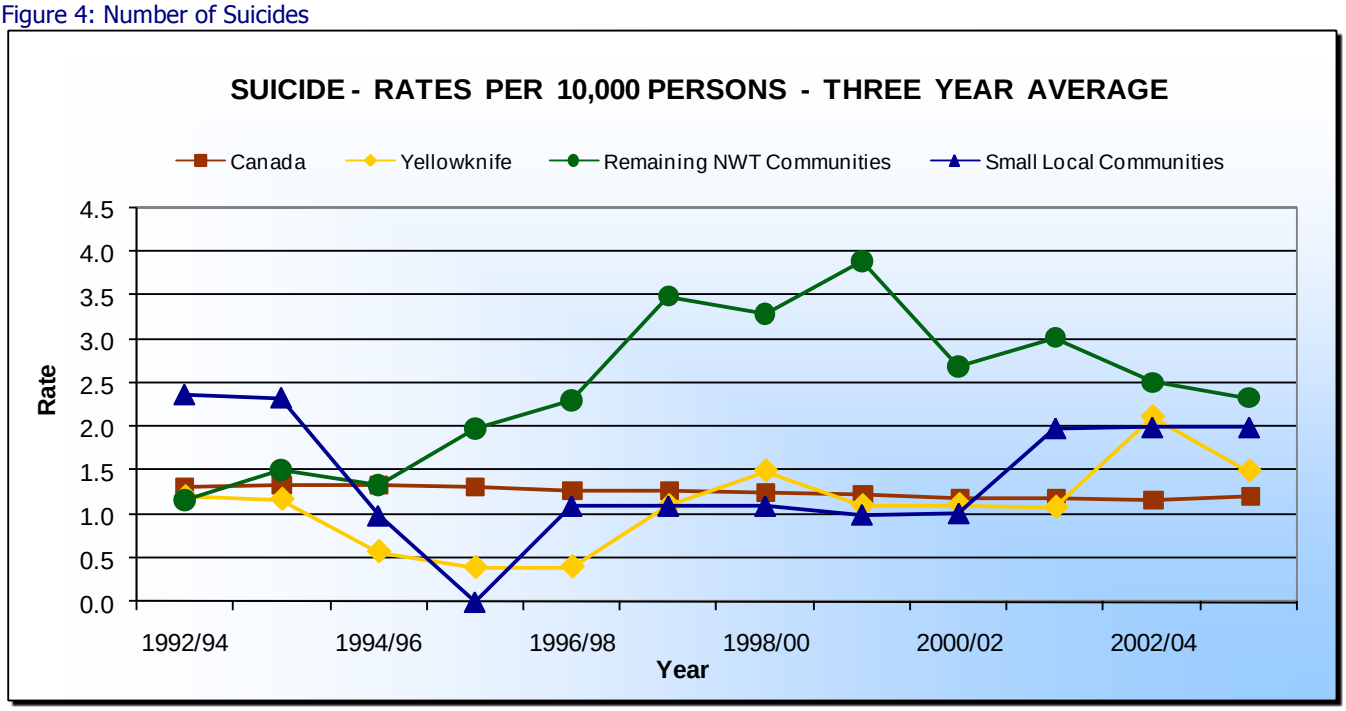
There is often a link between suicides and other social issues. Suicides can be related to mental health problems such as depression, as well as separation from a spouse, and substance abuse and dependencies.

This data only takes into account deaths that are recorded as suicides. It does not reflect all suicide attempts. Because the number of suicides varies so much from year to year, three-year averages can be useful. They smooth out the year-to-year variations seen with small numbers. However, readers should view these with caution. There may be only two or three suicides in a given three-year period. This makes it hard to judge trends.

1.3.1 Observations

It appears that the rate of suicides has gone up in the NWT, including Yellowknife. Overall, it looks like suicides have gone down in the Small Local Communities. However, it is difficult to make a conclusion on trends in NWT communities, as the number of suicides and population sizes are low. By contrast, it is easier to say that Canadian rates have gone down slowly, because of the larger number of suicides and the larger population size.

Figure 4: Number of Suicides



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	---		
Diavik	---	---[5]	---[5]
De Beers	↑		

1.3.2 Analysis

The small number of suicides makes it hard to define trends. As a result, it is hard to tell whether diamond mining has had a positive or negative impact.

[5] Due to the small number of suicides and the small population size, it is hard to be sure if there is a real trend.

1.4 Communicable Diseases

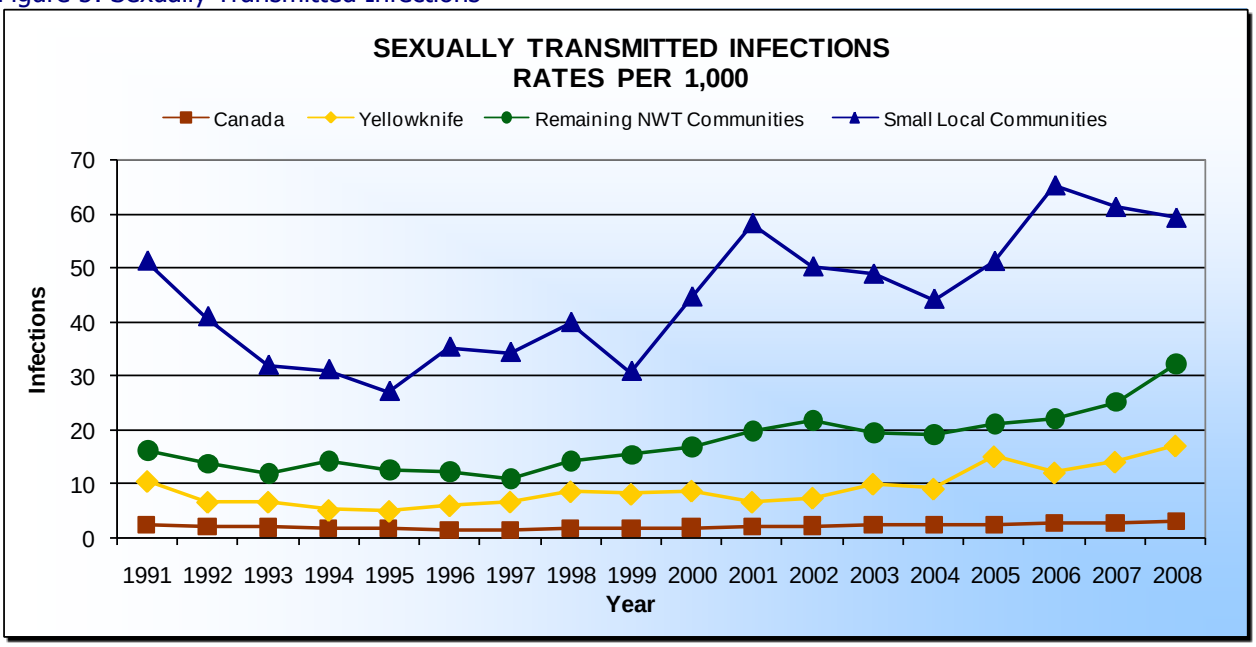
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can affect the health and well-being of people living in the North. An STI can also make it hard to have children. Risky actions can increase the chance of getting an STI. This report only includes data on chlamydia and gonorrhoea. This is because they are the most reported STIs.[6] In the middle of 2008 there was an outbreak of syphilis in the NWT. This STI was once thought to be nearly extinct. Before this outbreak, there were only four cases in the past ten years. [7] The syphilis outbreak has subsided over the course of 2009, with the number of reported cases dropping from 23 between January and March, to 11 between April and June, and then six between July and September.[8]

1.4.1 Observations

STI rates have gone up in the NWT. This is especially true for youth aged 15-24. Rates are climbing in both Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities. Rates in Canada have remained fairly stable.

Figure 5: Sexually Transmitted Infections



Source: NWT Health and Social Services Communicable Disease Registry; NWT Bureau of Statistics; Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Canada: 1996 Surveillance Report; and Public Health Agency of Canada.

[6] There are many other types of STIs, including genital herpes, HIV/AIDS, human papillomavirus (HPV), lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and syphilis.

[7] 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].

[8] NWT Department of Health and Social Services, *Communicable Diseases Registry*.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	---		
Diavik	↑	↑	↑
De Beers	↑		

1.4.2 Analysis

It is unclear whether the recent outbreak of syphilis is related to diamond mine activity. However, there has been outbreak of syphilis in Alberta over the last few years that began in Calgary and Edmonton and then spread into north Alberta.[9] It is likely that the NWT's own outbreak of syphilis had its beginnings in Alberta.

The trend of increasing rates of STIs may be related to a shift in public attitudes toward STI prevention, now that HIV/AIDS is no longer regarded as a death sentence. Due to advances in the medical treatment of HIV/AIDS, this STI has come to be viewed as a condition one can live with.

Reduced supervision by parents, as a result of work schedules or mine jobs, may have led to an increase in STIs. Alcohol and drug abuse, as a result of higher incomes from mine jobs, may have also played a role in the increase of STIs.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis (TB) is higher in some parts of the population than others, including: Aboriginal people, immigrants, and people infected with HIV. The NWT has been very successful at minimizing the spread of TB. Still, case rates are higher in the NWT than in Canada.[10]

[9] 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.

[10] Data for tuberculosis is contained in Appendix C: Data Tables.

2 Family & Community Well-being

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 2.

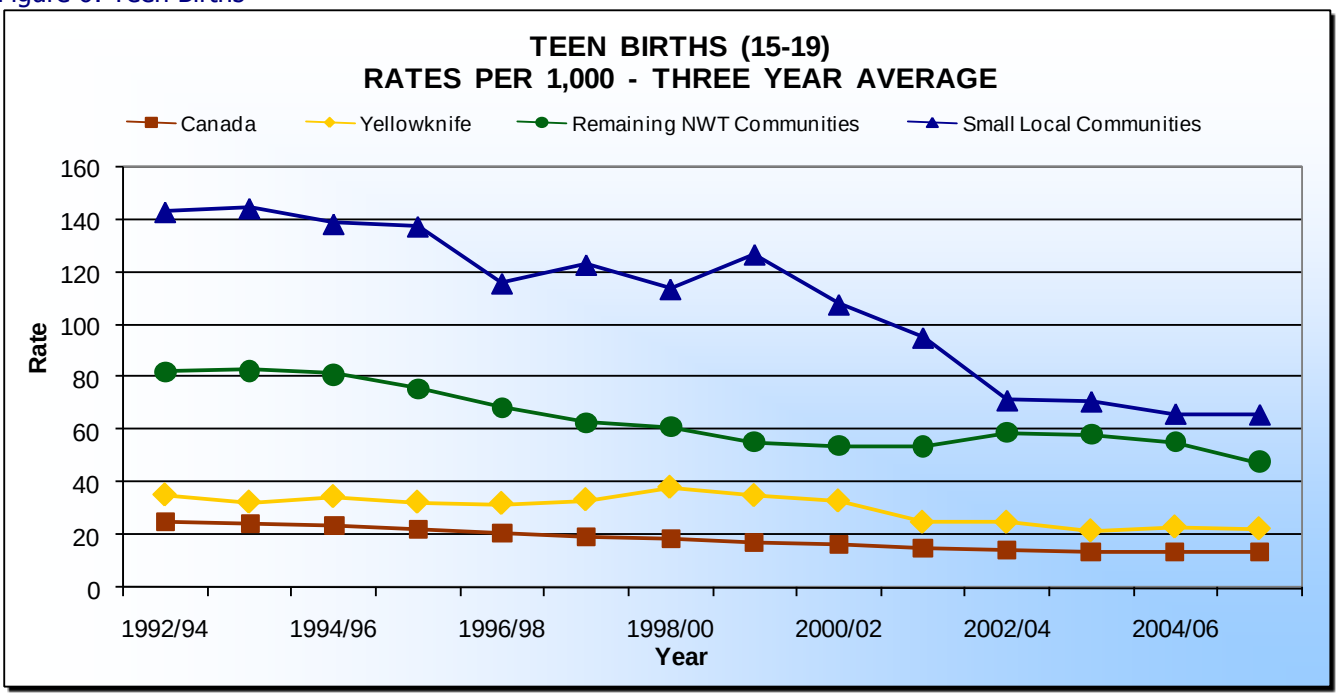
2.1 Teen Births

The teen birth rate is included because employment-induced in-migration and transients can add to unwanted pregnancies.[11] Teen births may also point to mothers who are under stress due to unplanned pregnancies. Some teen mothers may not be mature enough for the demands of raising a child. Stress and lack of maturity may affect the well-being of both the child and parents in a bad way. In addition, teen parents are more likely to be single parents than older parents are.

2.1.1 Observations

The teen birth rate has dropped across the NWT. It has dropped the most in Small Local Communities. Rates have also been falling in Canada.

Figure 6: Teen Births



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

[11] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.4.1.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	---		
Diavik	---	↓	↓
De Beers	↑		

2.1.2 Analysis

The decrease in the teen birth rate may be due to a number of factors. More planned parenting, delayed childbirth, or more use of birth control could all lead to a drop in the rate. Another reason could be that more teens are pursuing education. As more teens are able to join the workforce upon finishing their schooling, there could be growth in the number of young women working.

A continued drop in the number of teen births will reduce stress on services for teen mothers.

2.2 Single-parent Families

Single-parent families face many challenges, and often have lower social and economic status than two-parent families. Stress can be higher for children coming from single-parent families than for those from two-parent families. Single parents often have a more negative view of their own health status.[12]

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 2.1.

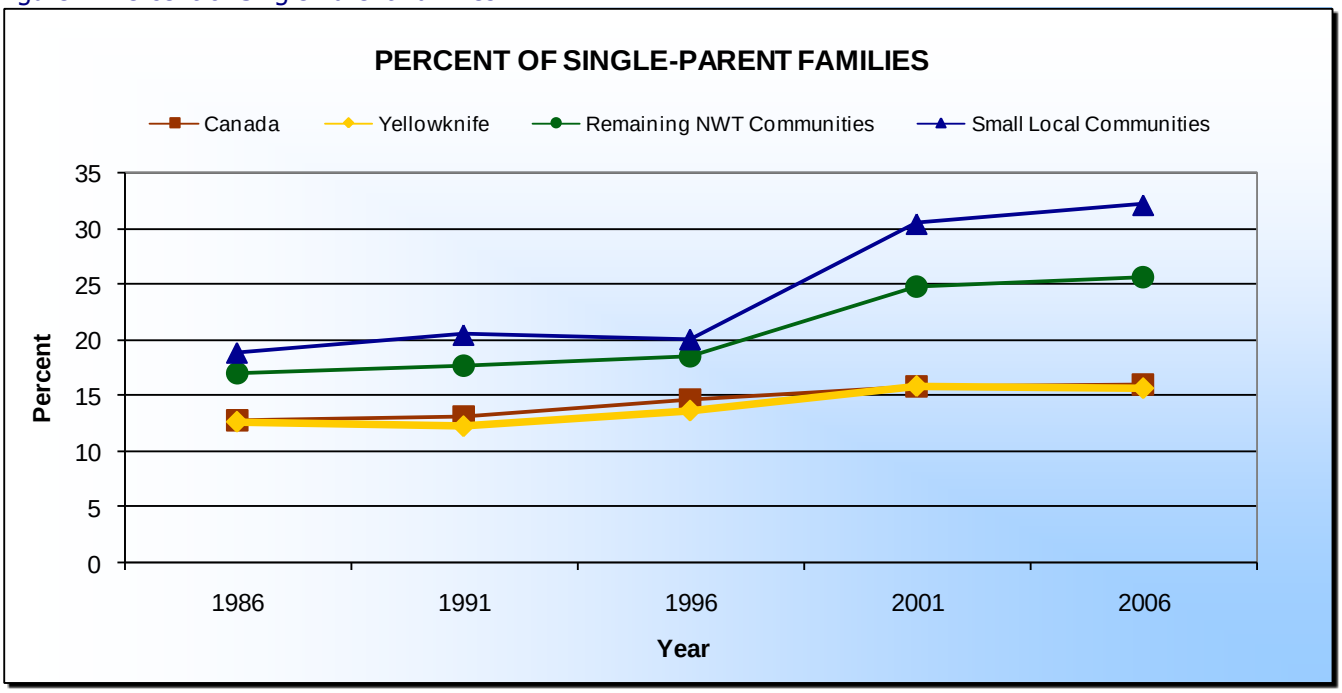
2.2.1 Observations

The percent of single-parent families has gone up across Canada and the NWT. In the NWT, the biggest rise in single-parent families was in the Small Local Communities. Most of this increase occurred after 1996. In Small Local Communities, the percent of single-parent families went up by about 12 percent, as of 2006. In contrast, in Canada the percent went up by about 1.5 percent. The Yellowknife trend mirrors the Canadian trend.

Families that have one parent are more often low-income households. The percent of children in single-parent families who are in low income families has decreased in Canada and the NWT. The rate has not changed much in the Small Local Communities.

[12] NWT Health Status Report, GNWT 1999, page 59.

Figure 7: Percent of Single Parent Families



Source: Statistics Canada Census.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑		
Diavik	---	↑	↑
De Beers	↑		

2.2.2 Analysis

The increase in single-parent families in the Small Local Communities may be influenced by rotation schedules or one partner living out of the house in the hope of finding work. Since the Yellowknife trend mirrors the Canadian trend, it is not likely a result of diamond mine development.

Having more single-parent families could affect the NWT economy and its ability to grow. This could happen if, for example, parents do not have access to daycare and are unable to work. Single-parent families may also need more services and support.

2.3 Children Receiving Services

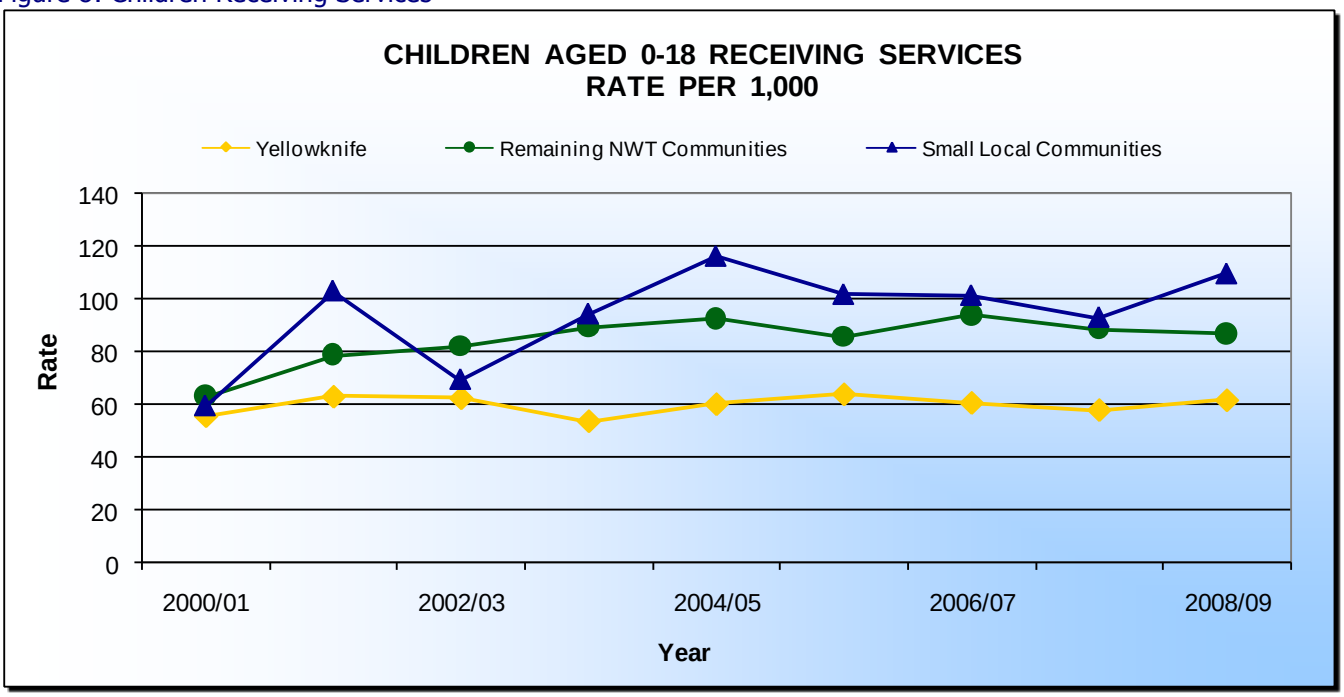
The first six years of life affect how a child will develop into an adult. Children who do not grow up in safe environments are at a disadvantage. Children with problems resulting from parent abuse or neglect are also disadvantaged. The number of children removed from their parents or guardians, or receiving services in their own homes, may be one measure of children at risk.

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 2.2.

2.3.1 Observations

A change in child welfare policy in the late 1990s means that data from before 2000/01 cannot be compared with more recent data. Since 2000/01, rates of children receiving services have gone up in the NWT. There is no clear trend in Yellowknife.

Figure 8: Children Receiving Services



Source: NWT Health and Social Services Child and Family Information System and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND[13]	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑		
Diavik	↑	↑	---
De Beers	---		

2.3.2 Analysis

In 1998, the *Child and Family Services Act* created a new option for children at risk. Now a child welfare worker can work with the child and the family in the home, to develop a 'plan of care' agreement. An equivalent category to 'a plan of care agreement' did not exist under the previous *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 automatically give up parental rights. This has resulted in an increase in the number of children receiving services from the 1990s into the 2000s.[14] The vast majority of this increase has been from children who are living at home. And, of these children receiving services in their homes, most service arrangements originated through voluntary agreements as opposed to court orders.

Changes in staff can also affect the number of children receiving help. Public and staff awareness can affect reporting, as well.

[13] Observed trend begins in 2000/01.

[14] See Table 9.1 in Appendix C: Data Tables.

2.4 Family Violence

While it is clear that family violence is a serious problem in the NWT, getting a complete picture of actual levels of family violence in Canada or the NWT is difficult. Challenges measuring family violence include:

- Spousal assault is not a specific offence under the *Criminal Code*. In reporting incidents of spousal assault, the RCMP records *Criminal Code* offences associated with family violence such as assault, sexual assault, harassment and stalking as cases of spousal assault if the victim and offender are known to be spouses.
- There are also many barriers facing victims, making it difficult for them to safely leave a violent home. Many victims are hesitant to report family violence out of fear and/or loyalty to their family members. Many of those facing such barriers reside in remote communities.
- National research tells us that people, particularly women, are abused many times before they report it to the police.

This report examines family violence through data on spousal assault and shelter admissions for women and children. This choice was made because these were the indicators agreed to in the SEAs.

Research reveals that while both men and women experience and commit family violence, women experience more frequent and severe family violence, and Aboriginal women are particularly vulnerable to family violence.

It is difficult to use a single indicator to measure family violence. Victims of violence always take steps to stop, reduce or avoid violence, but their responses are very individual and specific to their situation, and only a few methods used by victims to resist violence are tracked or documented. Data sources like police reports of assault by spouses, shelter use, and applications for emergency protection orders give us a partial measure of family violence in the NWT, but these are just the "tip of the iceberg". Research and the experience of front line workers tell us that many victims of family violence do no use shelters and are not confident that the justice system can adequately protect them, and that the majority of victims are victimized several times and with increasing seriousness before seeking formal help.

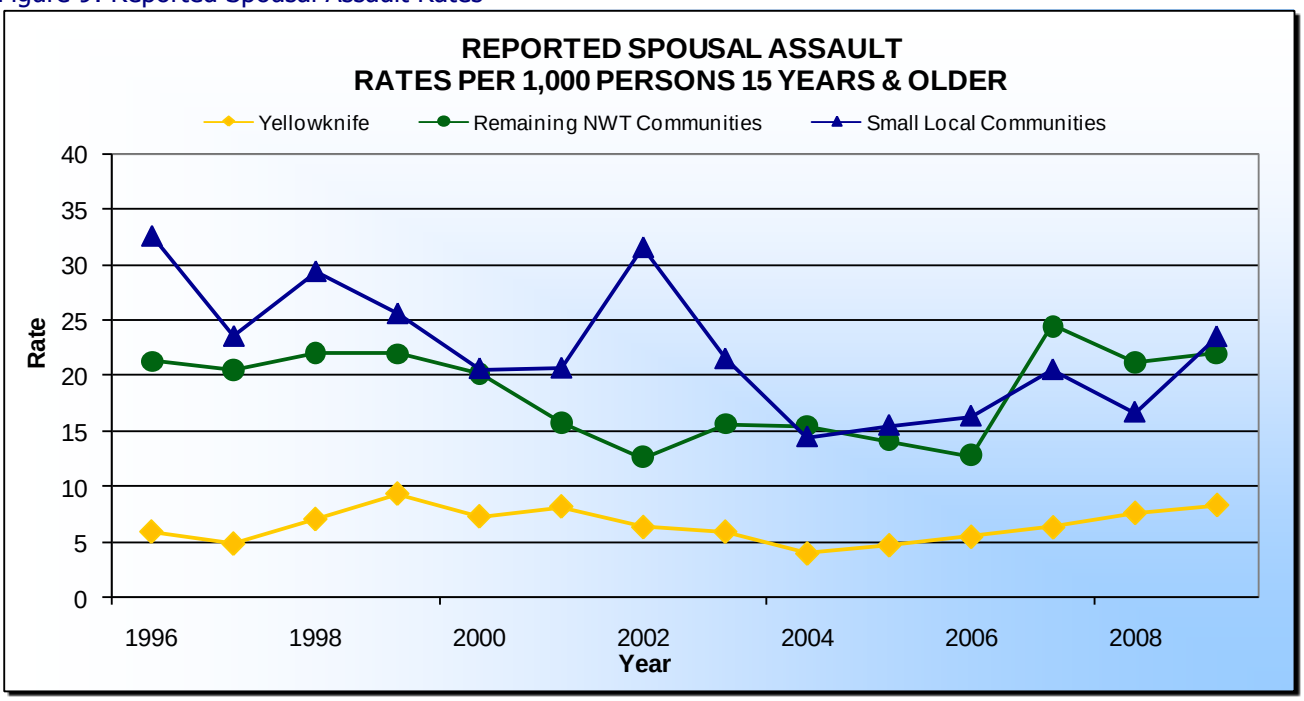
2.4.1 Observations

Rates of reported spousal assault appear to have fallen. However, because of the challenges measuring family violence discussed above, it is difficult to conclude if spousal assault is actually decreasing. Victims may feel too intimidated to report abuse, and police may not be aware of a spousal relationship between victim and attacker.

While reported shelter use has fallen, family violence in the NWT is still very high.

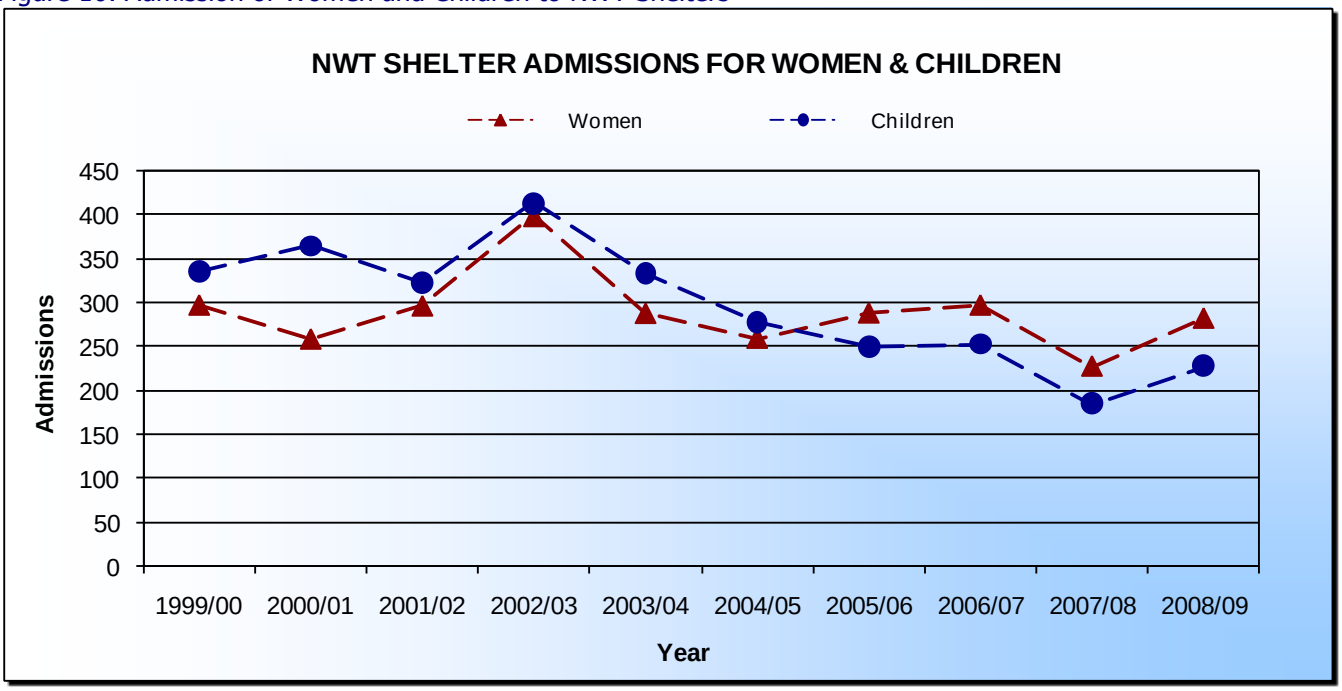
Since the *Protection Against Family Violence Act* came into force in April 2005, 370 Emergency Protection Orders have been granted by the courts. The majority of applicants are Aboriginal women with children who have suffered from family violence for many years. This *Act* was meant to make it easier for victims to seek protection from abuse and harm. Service providers have indicated that many of the victims accessing protection under this legislation would not have come forward to RCMP or other frontline providers to seek help before the legislation came into force.

Figure 9: Reported Spousal Assault Rates



Source: RCMP reported statistics for the NWT (collected for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey).

Figure 10: Admission of Women and Children to NWT Shelters



Source: NWT Health and Social Services Family Violence Shelter Reports.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑		
Diavik	↑	---	---
De Beers	↑		

2.4.2 Analysis

It is difficult to conclude if family violence is going up or down as a result of the challenges of measuring family violence noted above. As well, an increase or decrease in reporting for this indicator can mean very different things. For example, an increase in reporting may be a result of better social awareness and support for victims. On the other hand, a decline in reporting may reflect an increase in barriers to victims in coming forward to report to police.

A study by Statistics Canada shows that high unemployment, social isolation, alcohol consumption, younger couples and more common-law unions may be risk factors for family violence. Many of these factors are more common in the North.[15]

Diamond mine activity can bring opportunities as well as risks. In times of economic uncertainty and job losses, spousal assault may increase due to stress and insecurity. Employment opportunities that bring increased income may bring with them more alcohol and time away from family. Improved employment options for women can also provide them with more choices. This may make them less vulnerable to family violence. However, successful employment of a victim of family violence may enrage her partner and endanger her well-being even further.

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

This page is intentionally left blank.

3 Crime

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 3.

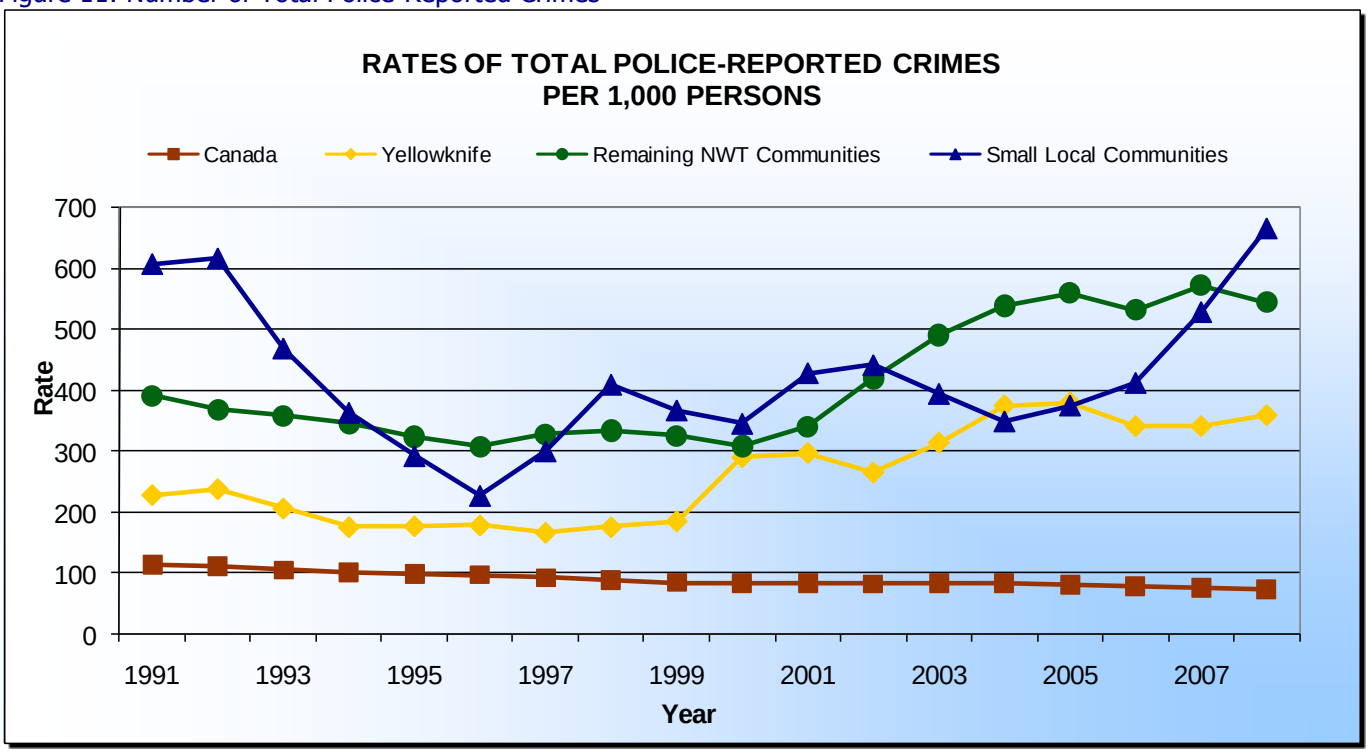
There are currently no RCMP detachments in Detah, N'dilo, Gamètì and Wekweètì. Gamètì is regularly patrolled out of Behchokǫ̀; the others are patrolled out of Yellowknife. Data for communities without detachments is included in the data for the communities they are policed out of.

3.1 Total Police-reported Crimes

The crime rate in the NWT is made up of a number of *Criminal Code* offences, including violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences. Traffic offences are reported by police but are not included in the crime rate. When there is an incident involving more than one crime, only the most serious crime is reported.[16]

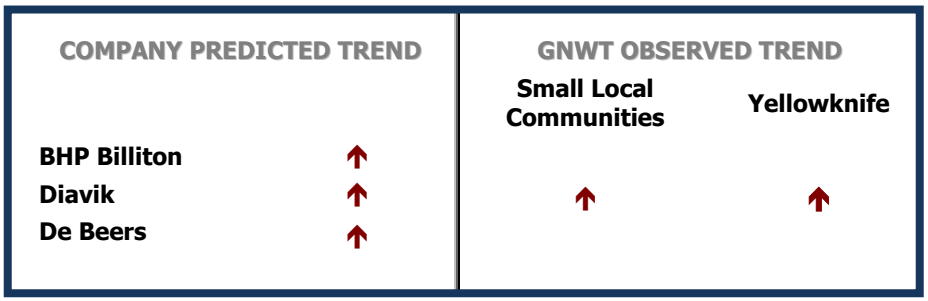
3.1.1 Observations

Figure 11: Number of Total Police-Reported Crimes



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, Statistics Canada.

[16] This data gives a general look at the quantity of *Criminal Code* offences as reported by the RCMP. It does not show changes in the seriousness of crimes being committed and it does not include the number of charges laid.



Unlike the Canadian trend, crime rates have been going up in the NWT. These increases are mostly driven by increases in other *Criminal Code* offences.

Changes to the youth justice system occurred in 2003, as a result of the introduction of the new *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. As a result, fewer youth have been charged and sentenced to custody. More youth who are in conflict with the law are being dealt with in their communities rather than through the formal justice system.

3.1.2 Analysis

Due to a change in Yellowknife RCMP reporting between 1999 and 2000, offences that used to be recorded as territorial offences – mostly *Liquor Act* offences – began to be reported as other *Criminal Code* offences. These offences mostly include mischief and disturbing the peace. A similar change in RCMP reporting took place between 2000 and 2002 in all other NWT communities. This led to an increase in the crime rate in those communities.

The crime rate in the NWT continues to be primarily driven by increases in other *Criminal Code* offences. Increases in offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace are typically linked to abuse of alcohol. This increase may be linked to resource development and higher income.

Changes in RCMP activities and resources can also influence crime rate data. A young population,[17] lower education levels, drug and alcohol abuse and trauma from residential schools may lead to higher crime rates in the NWT than in southern Canada.

The RCMP also believes that drug dealers and other organized crime groups have become more active in the NWT. This may be because people have more money from resource development.[18] Increased crime impacts police services and other parts of the justice system.

[17] The NWT has a higher proportion of people aged 14-34 than is present in Canada as a whole. Crime is committed most frequently by members of this age group.

[18] RCMP report that in recent years, the key transportation hubs in the NWT, Yellowknife and Hay River, have seen the influence of organized crime groups, as well as the violence that is associated with their criminal activities.

3.2 Violent Crimes

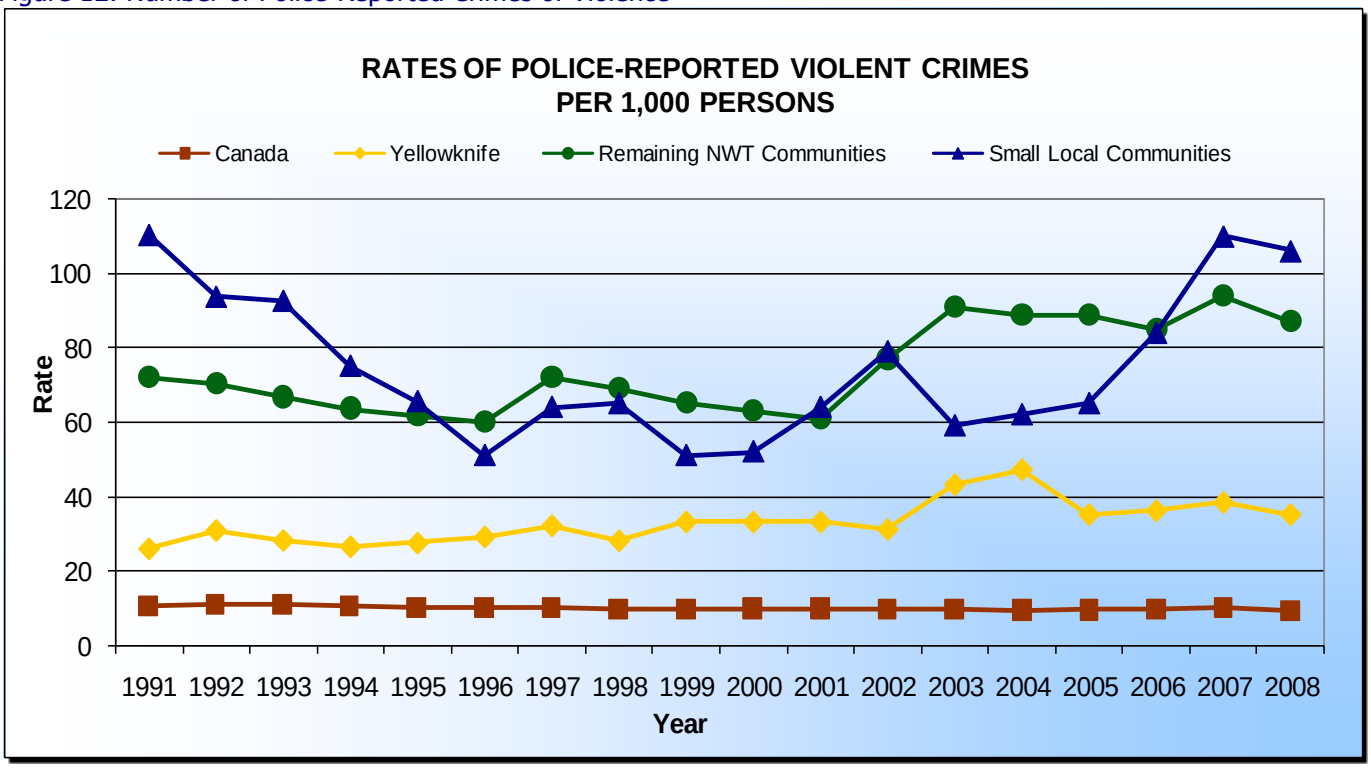
Violent crimes include:

- Homicide;
- Attempted murder;
- Assault;
- Sexual assault;
- Other assaults;
- Other sexual offences;
- Abduction; and
- Robbery.

3.2.1 Observations

The rate of violent crime has gone up in Yellowknife. In the Small Local Communities, the rate remains within the range that existed before the diamond mines developed, but is close to exceeding those levels. Violent crime remains higher in the NWT than in Canada. Within the NWT, violent crime is lowest in Yellowknife.

Figure 12: Number of Police-Reported Crimes of Violence



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, Statistics Canada.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑	---[19]	↑
Diavik	↑		
De Beers	↑		

3.2.2 Analysis

Violent crime in the NWT is often linked to alcohol and drug use. Alcohol plays a large role in the violent crime in the NWT. Heavy consumption of alcohol often leads to serious crimes such as assaults, sexual offences and even murders.

Diamond mine employment can provide higher incomes to people. Higher incomes may contribute to increased drug and alcohol abuse. Increased drug and alcohol abuse may lead to more violent crime. However, low incomes and a lack of employment opportunities may also lead to family breakdown and violence.

Increased violent crime could result in the need for different and possibly more resources for policing and corrections. In the NWT, most male offenders in jail have been convicted of violent crimes. Violent crime can also lead to a need for more shelters, social workers and health and community well-being services. Injuries from violent crime may impact people's ability to work.

[19] Violent crime has not exceeded levels seen before the mines. But it has come very close.

3.3 Property Crimes

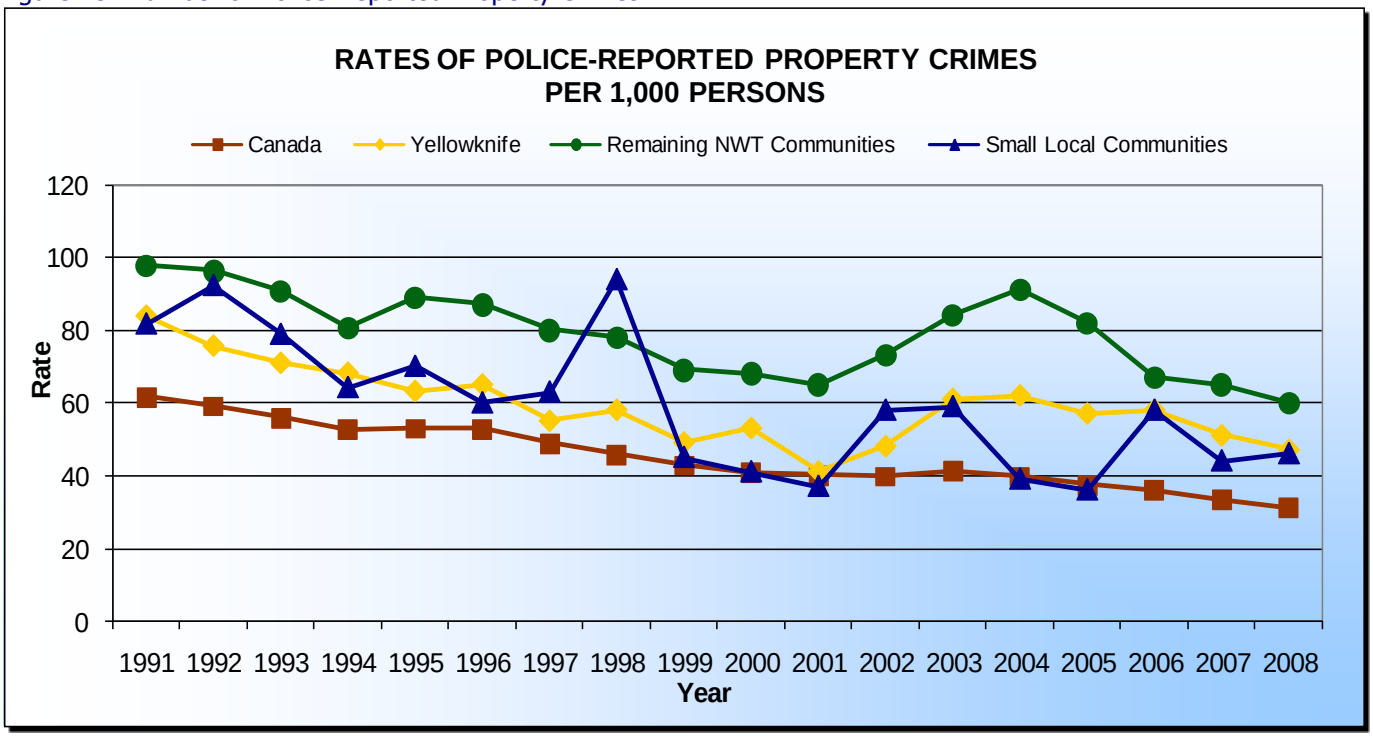
Property crimes that are most often reported are:

- Non-violent theft;
- Breaking and entering;
- Fraud; and
- Possession of stolen goods.

3.3.1 Observations

Property crime rates have been dropping in Canada and across the NWT. Rates are higher in the NWT than in Canada. The sharper jumps in the trend in the Small Local Communities may be due to the smaller population there. In Canada, the large population makes the trend appear more stable.

Figure 13: Number of Police-Reported Property Crimes



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, Statistics Canada.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑	↓	↓
Diavik	↑		
De Beers	↑		

3.3.2 Analysis

Property crime rates have been going down in Canada and the NWT since before the diamond mines developed.

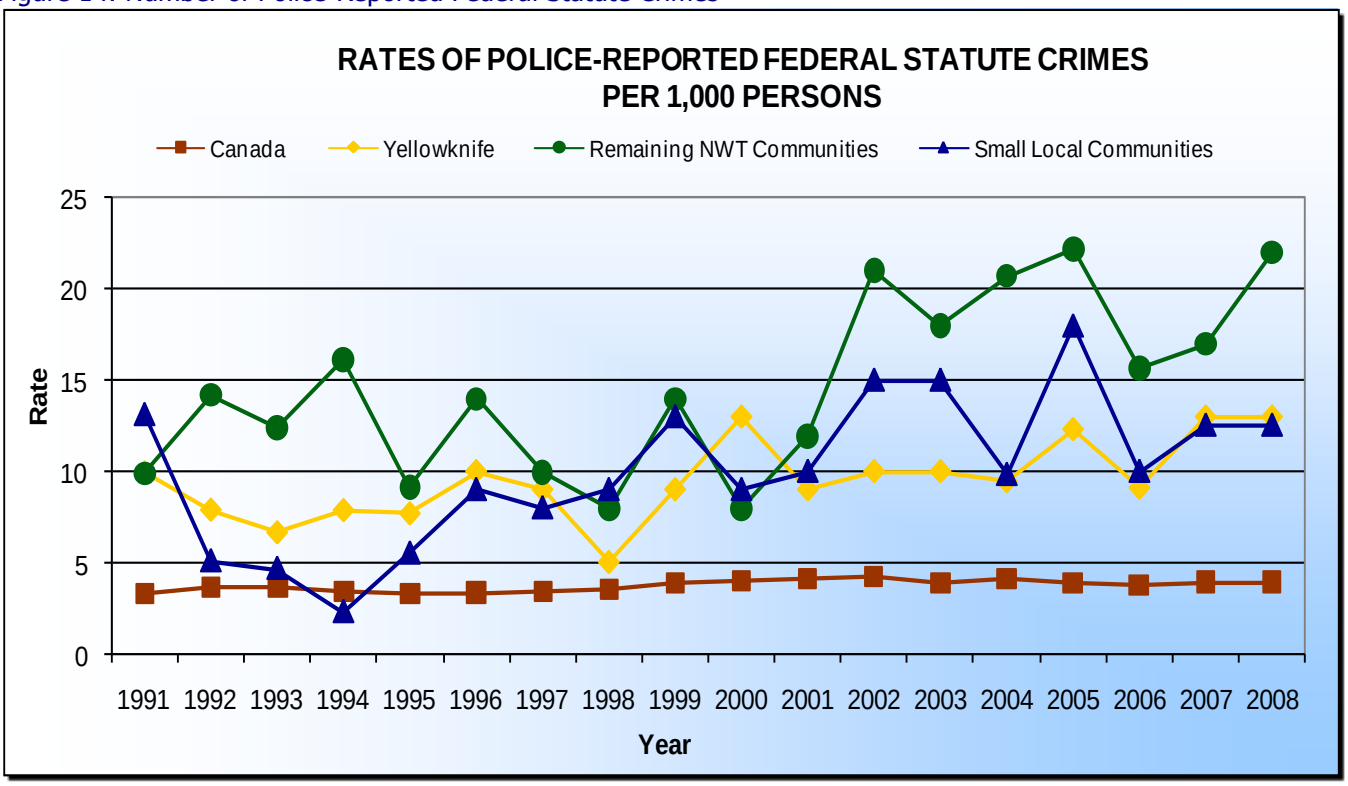
3.4 Federal Statute Crimes

Federal statute crimes include drug-related offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. Any increase is most likely due to more drug activity.

3.4.1 Observations

Rates of federal statute crimes have been going up in Canada and the NWT. The increases are much sharper in the NWT than in Canada. The trend in Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities is very similar. The small populations in NWT communities means small year-over-year changes are easier to see. The larger population of Canada stabilizes the trend over time.

Figure 14: Number of Police-Reported Federal Statute Crimes



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, Statistics Canada.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑		
Diavik	↑	↑	↑
De Beers	↑		

3.4.2 Analysis

Higher reported federal statute crime may be due to more pro-active police enforcement. There could also be more drug activity because of higher incomes due to mine-related jobs. The RCMP has noted that as cash becomes more available, so does the money spent on drugs. When incomes increase in a community, the presence of drug dealers, drugs and organized crime may also increase.

The RCMP confirms that the main drugs in use in the NWT are marijuana and cocaine. This includes crack cocaine.

At meetings held with NWT communities, concerns were shared with the GNWT about rising drug use, mainly by youth. Communities are very concerned about the impact increasing drug use is having on youth.

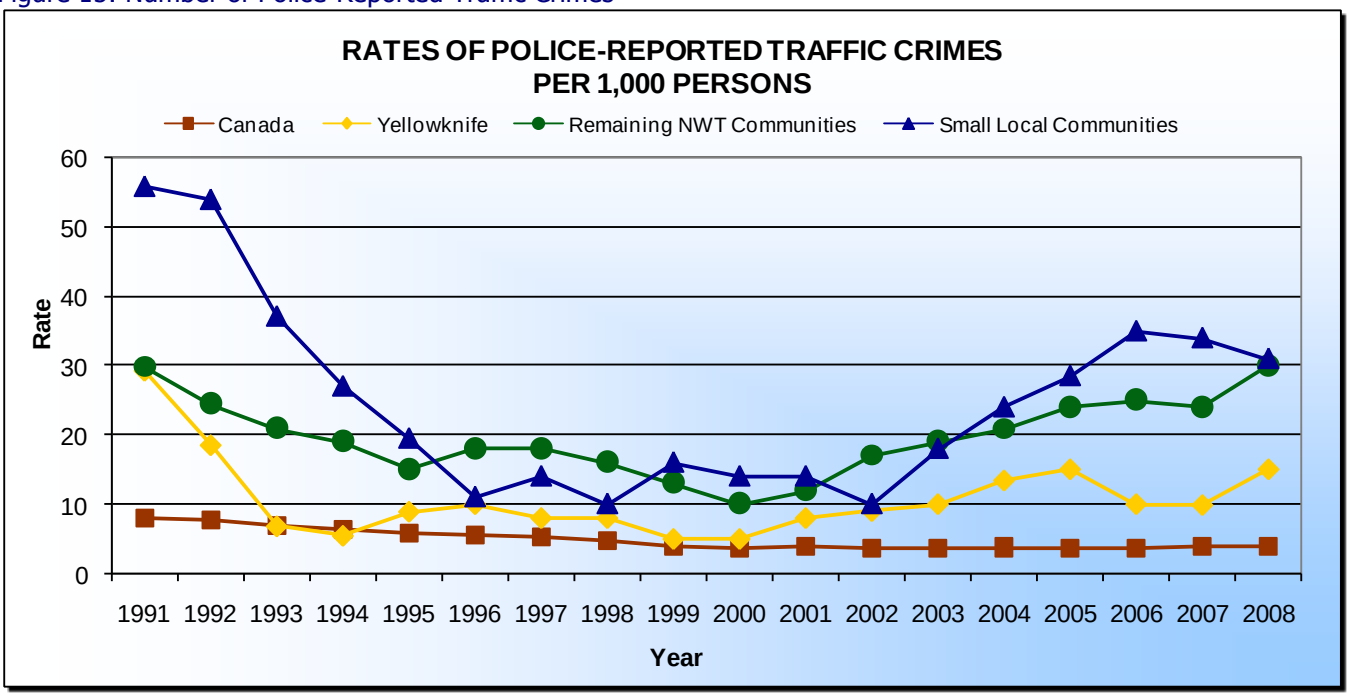
3.5 Other Crimes -Traffic Offences

Traffic crime covers impaired driving, failure to stay at the scene of an accident, and dangerous driving.

3.5.1 Observations

Overall rates of traffic crimes are lower even though vehicle traffic, resource activity, population and alcohol use all rose. Rates were low in Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities for a number of years, but started increasing around 2002. They are still lower than they were before the diamond mines developed.

Figure 15: Number of Police-Reported Traffic Crimes



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, Statistics Canada.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	---		
Diavik	↑	↓	---[20]
De Beers	---		

3.5.2 Analysis

Data does not show any major influence on traffic crime from the mining industry. The data does not show the number of accidents or how severe they are.

[20] Overall, traffic crime is down in these communities. But it may be starting to increase. As a result, it is difficult to tell what the trends are.

3.6 Other *Criminal Code* Offences

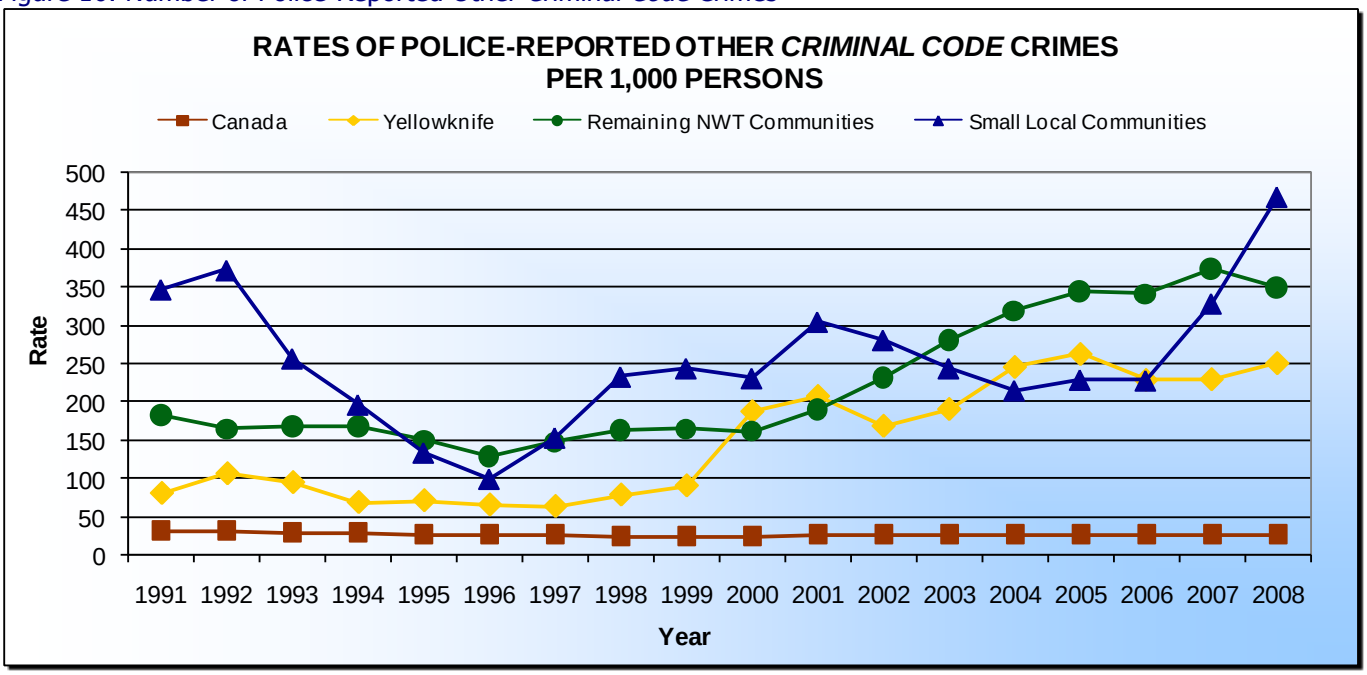
Other *Criminal Code* offences include:

- Mischief;
- Probation or bail violations;
- Prostitution;
- Illegal gambling; and
- Arson.

3.6.1 Observations

Rates of other *Criminal Code* offences have gone up across the NWT. The rate has increased sharply in Yellowknife. The rate in the Small Local Communities has been going up lately, but it is not clear yet if this is a trend. As was noted in Section 3.1, most of the increase in the total crime rate in the NWT has been the result of increases in *Criminal Code* offences. NWT rates for these crimes are much higher than the rate for Canada. The Canadian rate has stayed steady and even dropped a little, while NWT rates have gone up dramatically. There is now a large gulf between the Canadian rate and NWT rates.

Figure 16: Number of Police-Reported Other *Criminal Code* Crimes



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, Statistics Canada.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑		
Diavik	↑	↑	↑
De Beers	↑		

3.6.2 Analysis

Much of the increase in other *Criminal Code* offences between 1999 and 2000 in Yellowknife was due to a change in RCMP reporting at that time. A similar change in reporting happened between 2000 and 2002 in the rest of the NWT. Some crimes that used to be reported as territorial offences (*Liquor Act* offences) were recorded as other *Criminal Code* crimes (such as mischief or disturbing the peace). Increases in other *Criminal Code* offences explain much but not all of the increase in the total crime rate.

Most of the real increase in other *Criminal Code* crimes is related to alcohol. The Yellowknife trend may be caused by more income or by in-migration. These may be linked to diamond and other resource activity.

4 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 people's ability to maintain their home. Changes in the number of rental units also can affect the quality of housing.

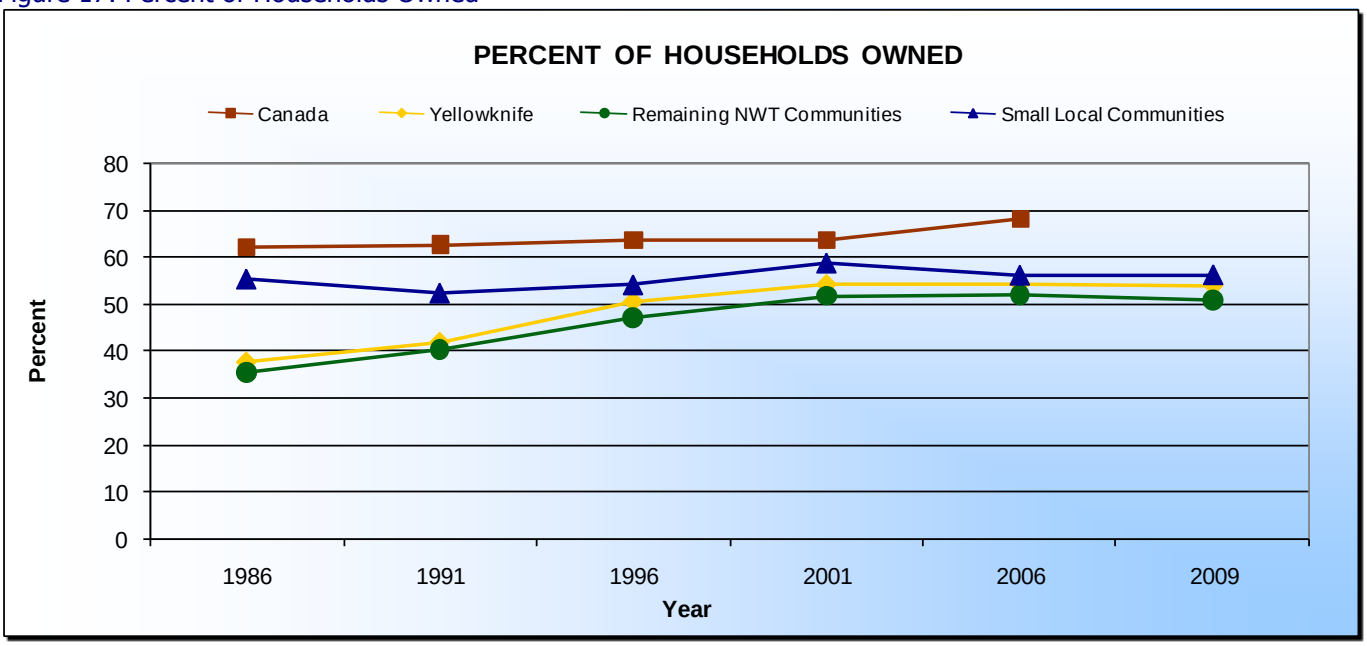
BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 4.

4.1 Ownership

4.1.1 Observations

Overall, home ownership has increased in the NWT. It peaked in 2001 and has slowed since then, but remains higher than it was before the diamond mines developed. In the NWT, the biggest gains in home ownership have been seen in Yellowknife. Home ownership remains lower in the NWT than in Canada. The gap in home ownership between Canada and the NWT appears to be growing.

Figure 17: Percent of Households Owned



Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey, NWT Community Survey and Statistics Canada Census.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑		
Diavik	↑	---	↑
De Beers	↑		

4.1.2 Analysis

The recent lack of growth in home ownership in Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities could be linked to a rise in housing prices. This would be an expected result of in-migration from development.

Higher incomes from increased employment opportunities do not seem to have led to more ownership. Many families may have been turning to GNWT home ownership programs for support. This may be because they have had to spend their money on other life necessities.

Owning a home should lead to improved security. This is most important when people reach retirement.

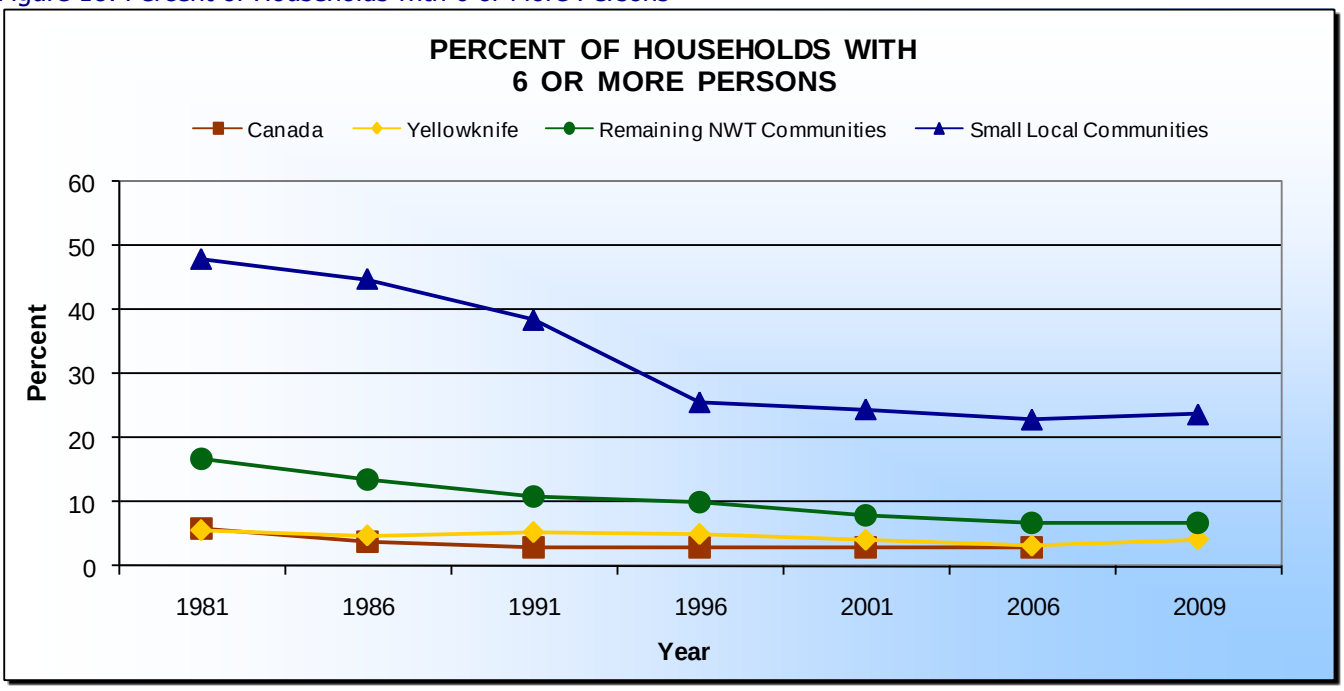
4.2 Crowding

A home is defined as crowded if there are six or more persons living in it. Crowding can be a sign of poverty, but it can also pose health risks and other dangers. Some diseases, such as tuberculosis, spread more easily in crowded conditions.

4.2.1 Observations

Crowding rates have dropped from before the mines began. Rates are highest in the Small Local Communities, but those communities have also seen a very large drop in crowding rates. The Yellowknife trend is very similar to the Canadian trend.

Figure 18: Percent of Households with 6 or More Persons



Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey; NWT Community Survey; and Statistics Canada Census.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↓		
Diavik	↓	↓	---
De Beers	↓		

4.2.2 Analysis

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 has grown faster than population in all regions of Canada. People have been expecting and demanding more 'living space' at home. They are forming more households, with fewer members. Values, expectations, availability, and income shape both the demand and supply of housing.

The diamond projects have not had the positive impact on housing that was expected. In Yellowknife crowding was expected to drop further. The lack of suitable housing may have made the drop smaller than expected. In- and intra-migration may have added pressure to the limited supply of housing. Rising prices, especially in Yellowknife, may also be a factor.

The large drop in crowding seen in the Small Local Communities may mean that the standard of living there has improved. It may also be a result of changes to family and social structure, and social interaction.

4.3 Core Need

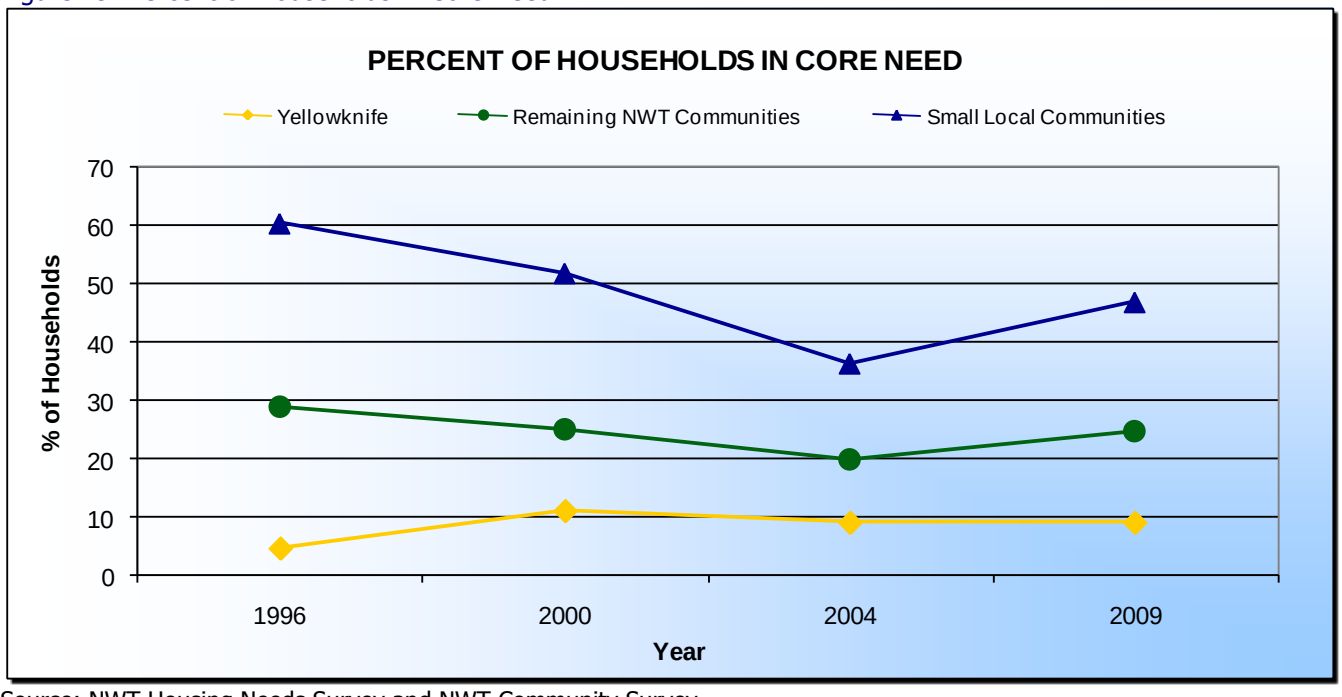
A household is in core need if its housing does not meet one or more of three standards: adequacy, suitability or affordability. Housing is considered inadequate if it is in need of major repair. It is unsuitable if it does not have the needed number of rooms and facilities for those living in it. If a household pays more than 30 percent of its gross income on housing, or if the household lies below the core need income threshold (CNIT) for the community in which it lives, then its housing is unaffordable. The CNIT is a threshold the NWT Housing Corporation uses to show how much income a household should have to own and operate a home or rent in the private market without government help.

When incomes rise, the number of households in core need decreases. This is because the number of people whose income falls below the CNIT for a community will go down. If housing prices go up, core need will also go up. This is because the CNIT for a community will need to be raised to reflect increased costs. Raising the CNIT for a community because of increased costs 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 represent the true cost of shelter in each community.

4.3.1 Observations

Data only exists from 1996 onward. Since that time, core need has gone up in Yellowknife. It has gone down overall in the Small Local Communities. During the period between 2004 and 2009, core need went up in the Small Local Communities. This is not a trend yet. Core need is still highest in the Small Local Communities.

Figure 19: Percent of Households in Core Need



Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey and NWT Community Survey.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↓		
Diavik	↓	↓	↑
De Beers	↓		

4.3.2 Analysis

The effects of the economic downturn are evident in many communities, especially in Small Local Communities. The main housing problem in Yellowknife is cost. In the rest of the NWT, suitability and adequacy are the largest problems.

The increase in core need in Yellowknife may be due to inflation. This may be a result of in- and intra-migration from development. Higher income from the mining industry may explain the drop in core need in the Small Local Communities.

4.4 Vacancies

4.4.1 Observations

The Yellowknife vacancy rate has been quite low for a number of years. In 2009, it went up dramatically.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0.3%	1.7%	3.0%	3.3%	3.3%	1.2%	0.9%	6.0%

The vacancy rate for Canada's 35 major centres also increased between 2008 and 2009. It rose from 2.2 percent in 2008 to 2.8 percent in 2009.[21]

4.4.2 Analysis

2009 is the first year that rental vacancy rates have increased since 2005. The high vacancy rates in Yellowknife may be a result of lower demand because of slower growth in youth employment and improved affordability of homeownership options. Rental construction and competition from the condominium market also added upward pressure on vacancy rates. Residents leaving the North due to the rising cost of living or changes in the economy could also be having an effect on the recent increase in vacancy rates.

Yellowknife's low vacancy rate for almost the past 10 years could be linked to:

- High cost of materials;
- Labour shortages related to development; and
- Higher housing prices as a result of in- and intra-migration.

[21] CMHC Rental Market Report – Yellowknife Highlights – Fall 2009.

CULTURAL WELL-BEING & TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

5 Cultural Well-Being & Traditional Economy

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 5.

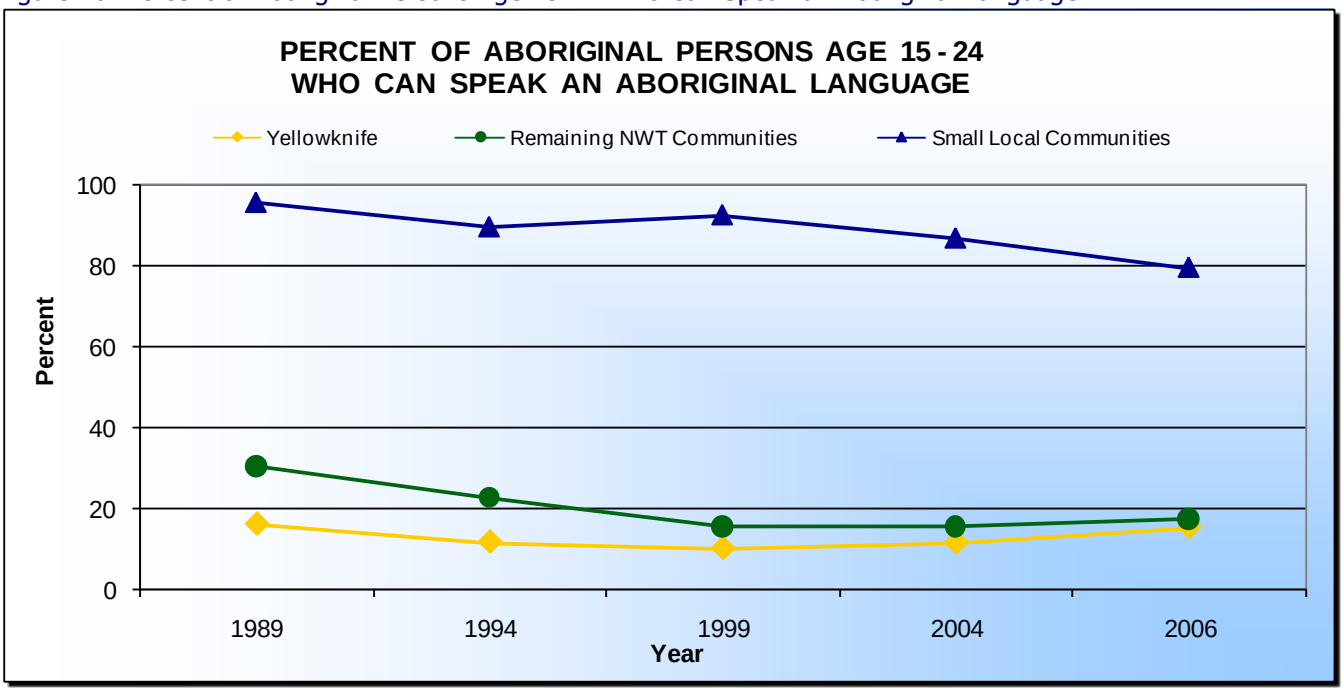
5.1 Home-language Use to Mother Tongue

Language is a way to transmit culture from one generation to another. It allows members of a culture to communicate and make sense of their shared experiences.[22]

5.1.1 Observations

Aboriginal language use has been dropping in the NWT, especially among those aged 15-24. Rates are highest in the Small Local Communities, but have fallen quite a bit there. The majority of those in the NWT whose first language is not English or French speak an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue.[23]

Figure 20: Percent of Aboriginal Persons Age 15-24 Who Can Speak an Aboriginal Language[24]



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

[22] Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Volume 3, 'Gathering Strength.'

[23] 2006 Statistics Canada Census.

[24] Due to the different timing of the surveys from which the data shown above was gathered, the data points are not shown at evenly spaced intervals.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND	GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
	Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton ↓		
Diavik ↓	↓	---
De Beers ↓		

5.1.2 Analysis

The increase in Aboriginal language use in Yellowknife since 1999 may be a result of more people moving there from other NWT communities.

Loss of language has an impact on keeping and passing on Aboriginal culture, heritage and traditions. Language is a key way to transfer such knowledge.

5.2 Workforce-aged Group Engaged in Traditional Activities

Traditional activities include activities such as:

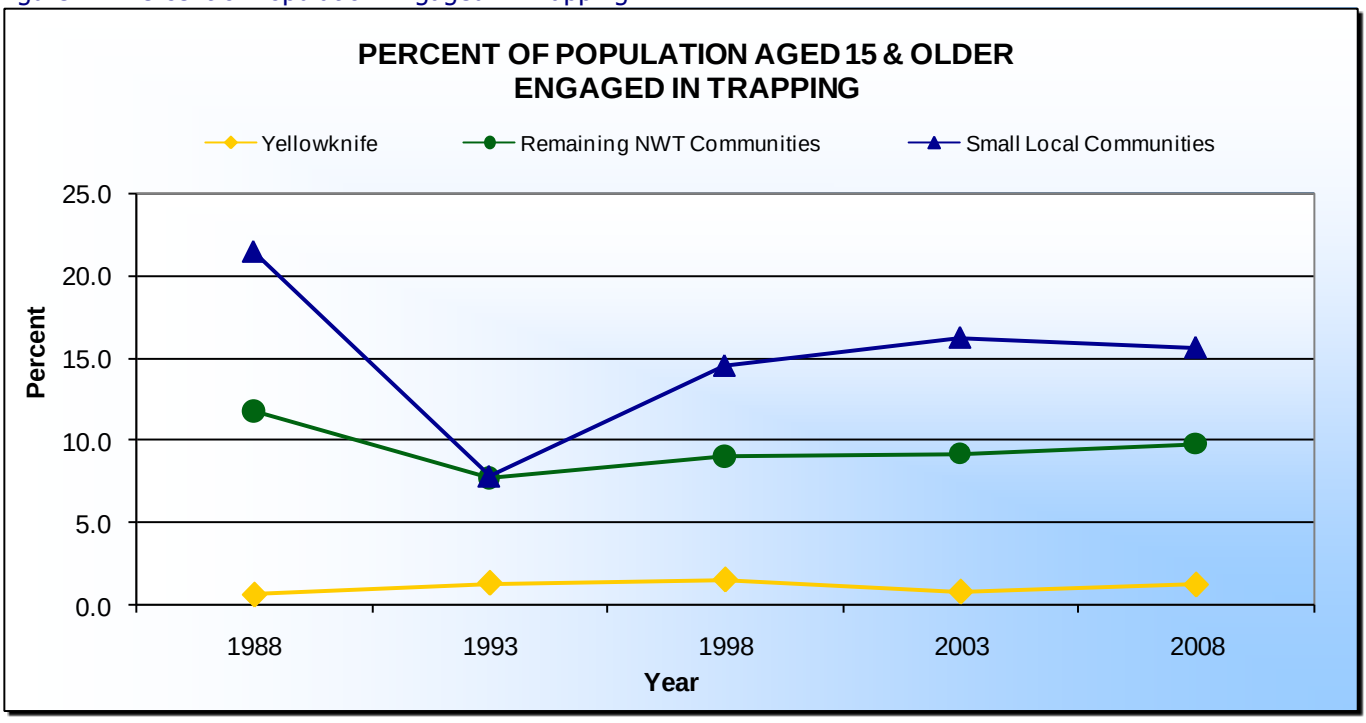
- Hunting;
- Trapping;
- Fishing;
- Harvesting;
- Sewing; and
- Eating country food.

These activities let people use and strengthen traditional skills and knowledge. Passing down this knowledge can strengthen cultural well-being. It can help communities to be more vital.

5.2.1 Observations

Trapping was much higher in the NWT in the past. In the Small Local Communities, trapping has been recovering a fair bit for some time now. In Yellowknife, the percent of people trapping is low and has not changed much. The 2009 Community Survey done by the NWT Bureau of Statistics found no Métis from the Yellowknife area participated in trapping in 2008.[25] Many people outside Yellowknife do some form of trapping. Trapping has gone up in the Small Local Communities lately.

Figure 21: Percent of Population Engaged in Trapping



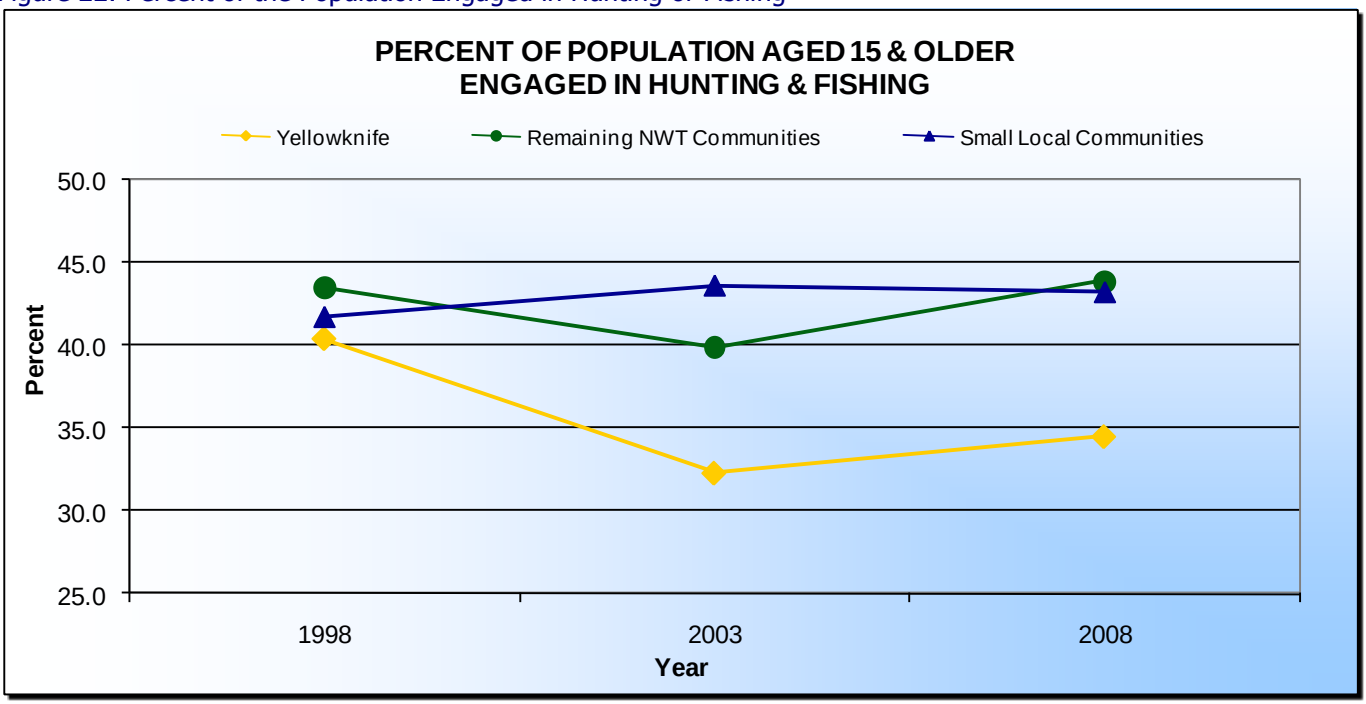
Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

[25] See Table 22 in Appendix C: Data Tables.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↓	↑	---
Diavik	↓		
De Beers	---		

Data for hunting and fishing activity begins in 1998, after the diamond mines developed. Since then these activities have increased a little in the Small Local Communities. Hunting and fishing have declined in Yellowknife. Data for hunting and fishing activity for Métis from the Yellowknife area begins in 2003. Since then, Métis from the Yellowknife area have become more active in this traditional activity, growing from almost 30 percent participation to over 40 percent.[26]

Figure 22: Percent of the Population Engaged in Hunting or Fishing



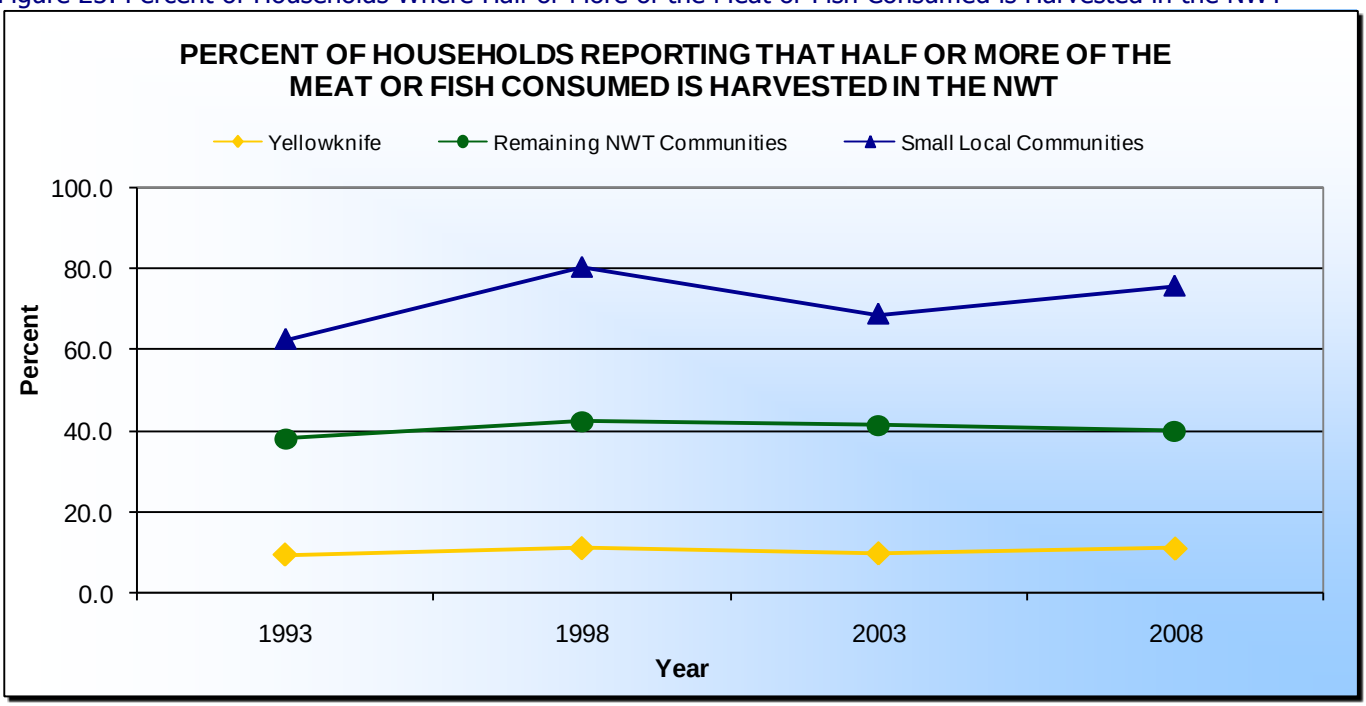
Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

[26] See Table 23 in Appendix C: Data Tables.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↓		
Diavik	↑	↑	↓
De Beers	---		

More people are eating traditional foods in the Small Local Communities.

Figure 23: Percent of Households Where Half or More of the Meat or Fish Consumed is Harvested in the NWT



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

5.2.2 Analysis

Some of the increase in trapping in the Small Local Communities may be from more income and from the time available on the rotation schedule working at the diamond mines. The GNWT has also put new programs in place to engage youth and make it easier for people to make a living from trapping.

More hunting and fishing in Small Local Communities could be due to more income and the rotational work schedule.

There seems to be no link between trends in the country foods eaten and the diamond mines.

NON-TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

6 Income & Employment

6.1 Average Income

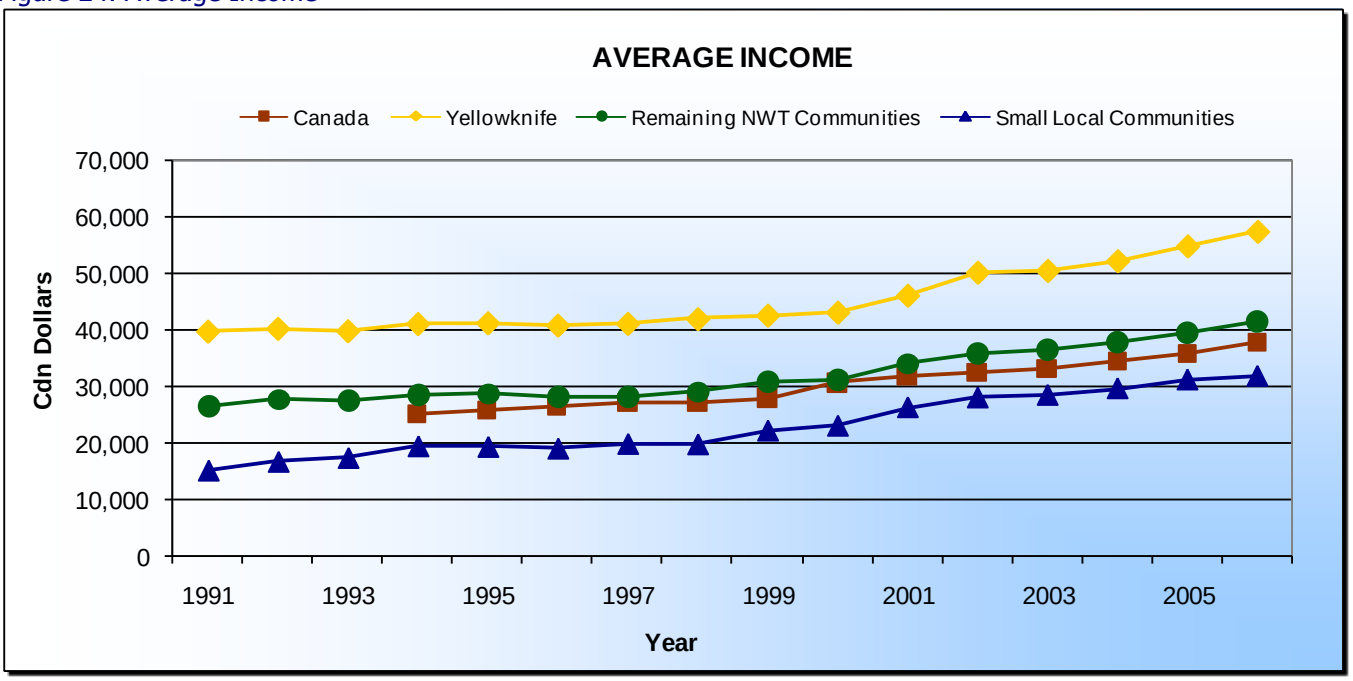
This data comes from income tax returns. The more people are paid, the higher average income is. Total employment income goes up as wages rise and as more people are working.

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 6.1.

6.1.1 Observations

Average income has been increasing in Canada and across the NWT. The biggest gains have been seen in Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities. Average income is highest in Yellowknife. In that city, it exceeds the average income in Canada. Average income is still lowest in the Small Local Communities.

Figure 24: Average Income



Source: Statistics Canada.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑		
Diavik	↑	↑	↑
De Beers	↑		

6.1.2 Analysis

Average income rose noticeably in Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities around the time the diamond mines began to develop.

An increase in average income has led to a decrease in the number of income assistance cases. It has also led to a higher standard of living.

6.2 Proportion of High Income Earners (Wage Disparity)

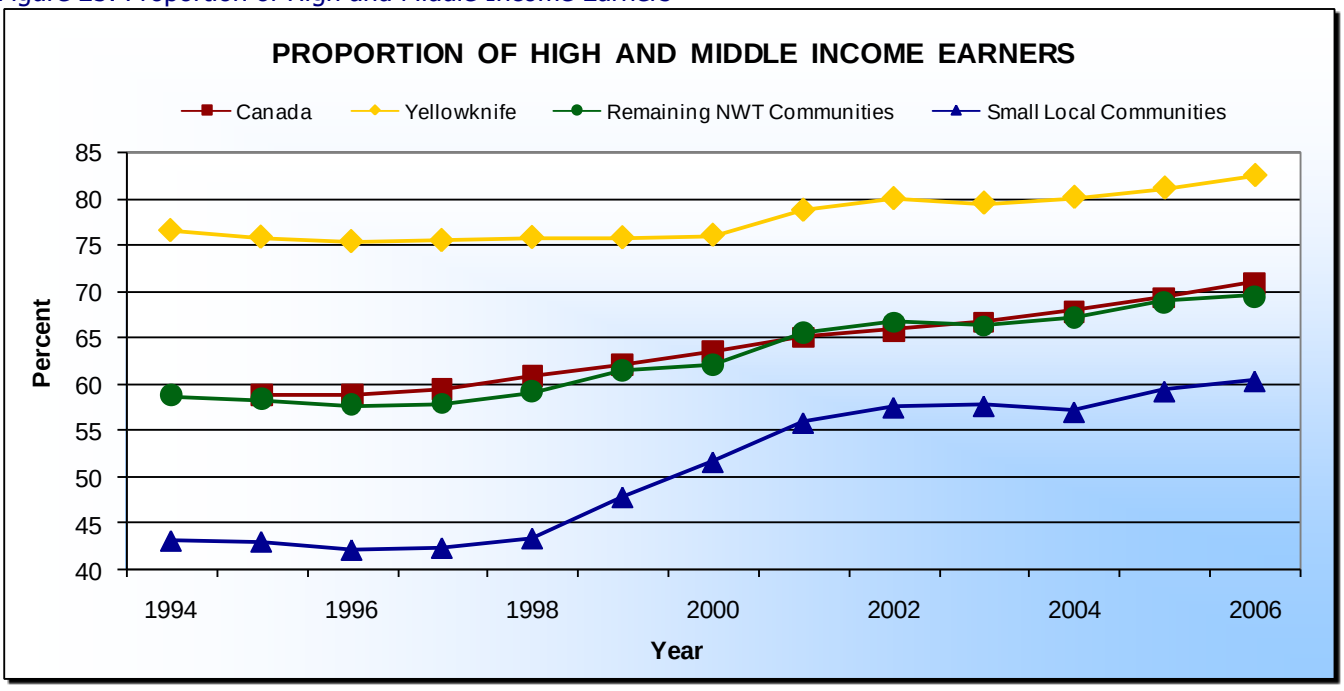
A large gap between high and low income earners can lead to imbalances in society. Close monitoring helps efforts to correct imbalances in the NWT. The gap between these groups is called wage disparity. It is measured by calculating the proportion of high and middle income earners. If these two groups are growing, this means there are fewer low income earners and that wage disparity is shrinking.[27]

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 6.2.

6.2.1 Observations

The proportion of high and middle income earners has gone up in Canada and across the NWT. This means that wage disparity has gone down. The greatest gains have been made in the Small Local Communities. The proportion of high- and middle-income earners is highest in Yellowknife and lowest in the Small Local Communities. Large improvements in wage disparity have been made in the Small Local Communities.

Figure 25: Proportion of High and Middle Income Earners



Source: Statistics Canada.

[27] *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.

Wage Disparity

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑	↓	↓
Diavik	↑		
De Beers	↑		

6.2.2 Analysis

There were concerns during environmental assessments that diamond mine development would lead to more inequality in income levels. This does not seem to have happened. There are now more people in the upper and middle income ranges in all NWT communities than there were before the mines developed. The shrinking gap between Small Local Communities and other NWT communities, including Yellowknife, may be a positive result of diamond mine development.

6.3 Income Assistance Cases

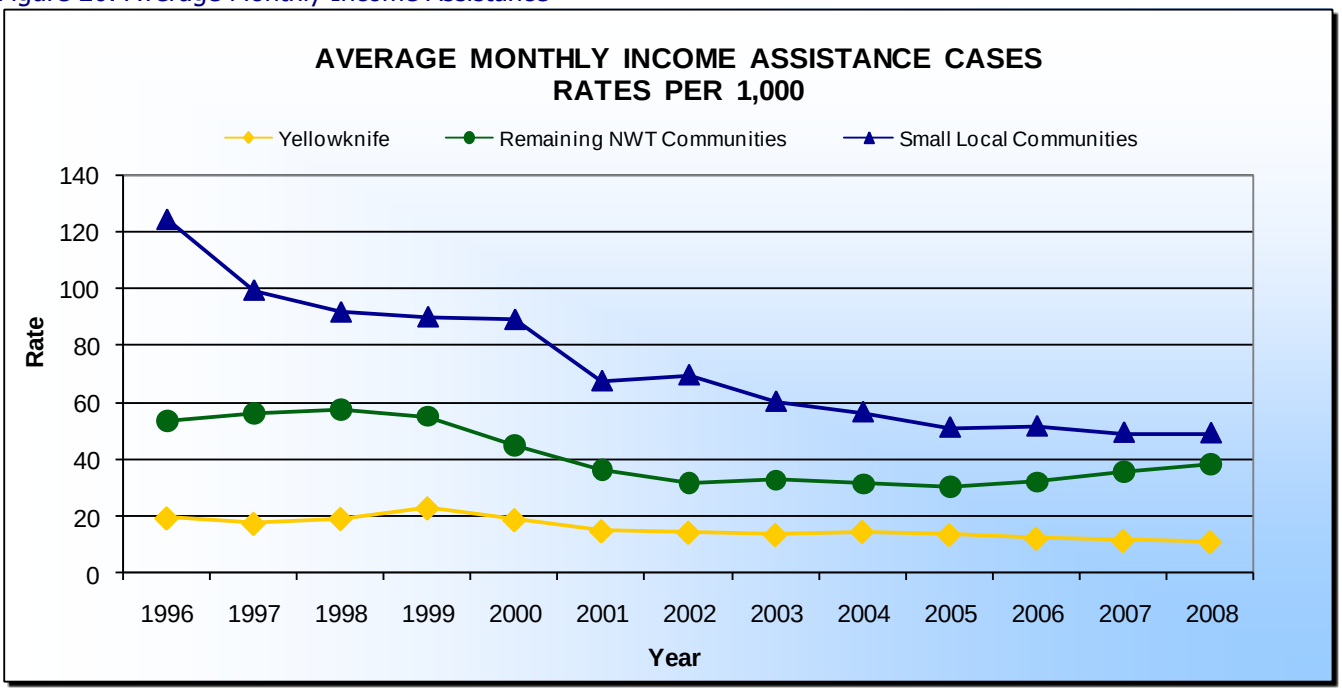
Case data comes from the average number of households receiving assistance each month.

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 6.3.

6.3.1 Observations

The income assistance case rate has been dropping across the NWT. The biggest change has been in the Small Local Communities.

Figure 26: Average Monthly Income Assistance



Source: NWT Education, Culture and Employment and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↓		
Diavik	↓	↓	↓
De Beers	↓		

6.3.2 Analysis

Due to program changes in 2007, it is difficult to compare recent data with data from before that time. Recent changes in the data may reflect policy changes more than real changes. The drop in income assistance cases between 1996 and 1997 was a result of policy changes.

The decrease in income assistance cases since 1997 may be a result of better employment opportunities related to the mining industry. Other factors may include seasonal employment, changes in the cost of living, the number of household dependants and money management practices. In- and intra-migration of people without jobs to Yellowknife may have stopped the rate there from dropping more.

6.4 Employment Rate

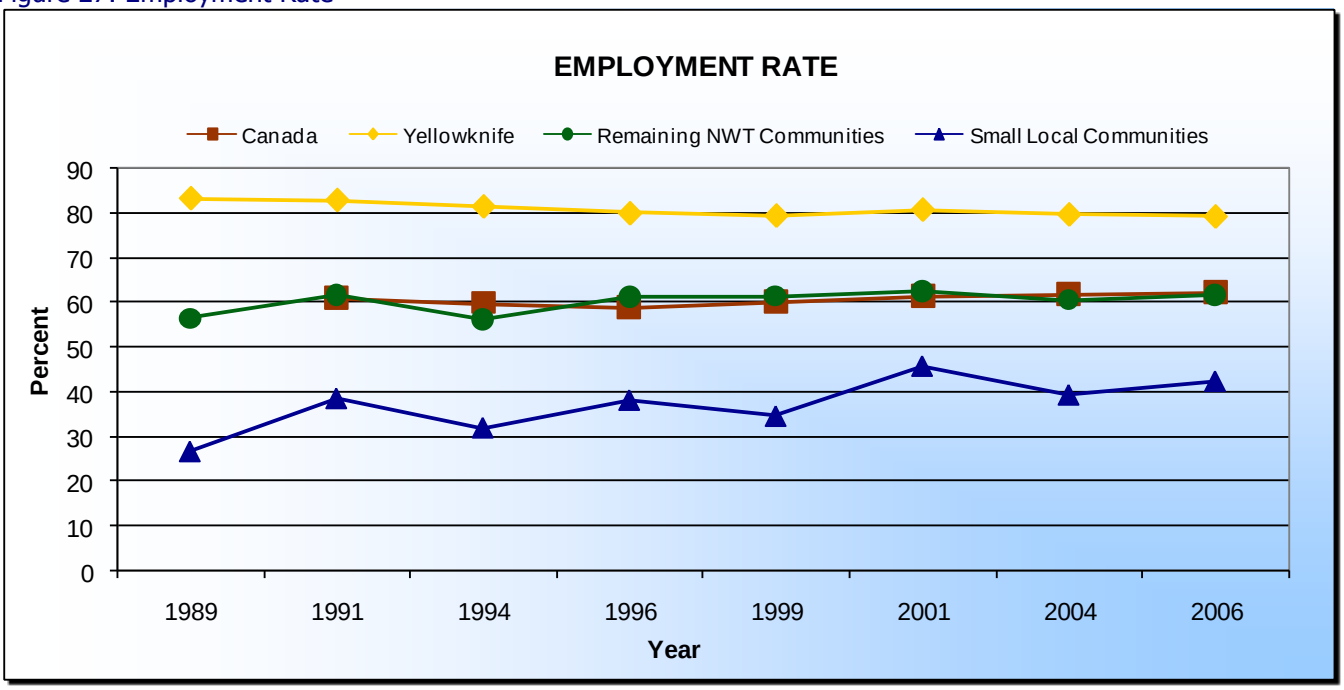
BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 6.4.

6.4.1 Observations

The employment rate in Yellowknife has dropped a little. The employment rate for the Métis from the Yellowknife area is higher than the NWT rate, but lower than the Yellowknife rate. It is much higher than the rate in Small Local Communities.[28] The employment rate in Small Local Communities has been increasing. It is still much lower here than elsewhere in the NWT and Canada.

The percent of working-aged people who work for more than six months each year has gone up across the NWT. It has gone up the most in the Small Local Communities.

Figure 27: Employment Rate[29]

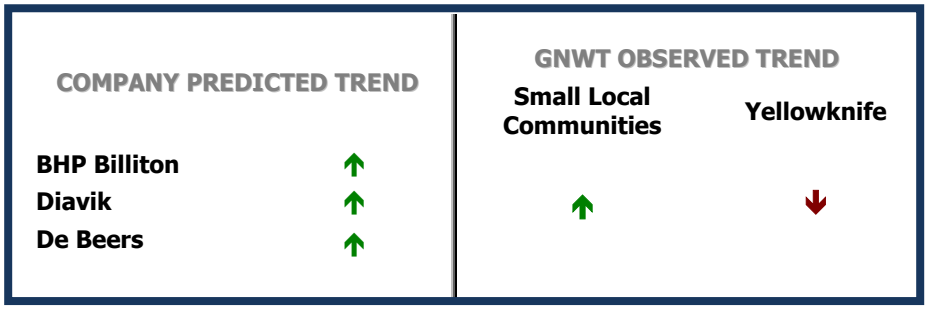


Source: Statistics Canada Census, NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

[28] See Table 28 in Appendix C: Data Tables.

[29] Due to the different timing of the surveys from which the data shown above was gathered, the data points are not shown at evenly spaced intervals.

Comparisons between the Labour Force Survey completed by the NWT Bureau of Statistics and the Census completed by Statistics Canada should be made with caution. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.



6.4.2 Analysis

A major factor in the increase in the employment rate in the Small Local Communities is the diamond mines.

The Department of Education, Culture and Employment has been working with other departments and industry to develop apprenticeship and mine-related training programs for NWT residents. Greater access to culturally-fitting education and training has also helped increase many people's educational success and chances of finding jobs.

6.5 Unemployment Rate

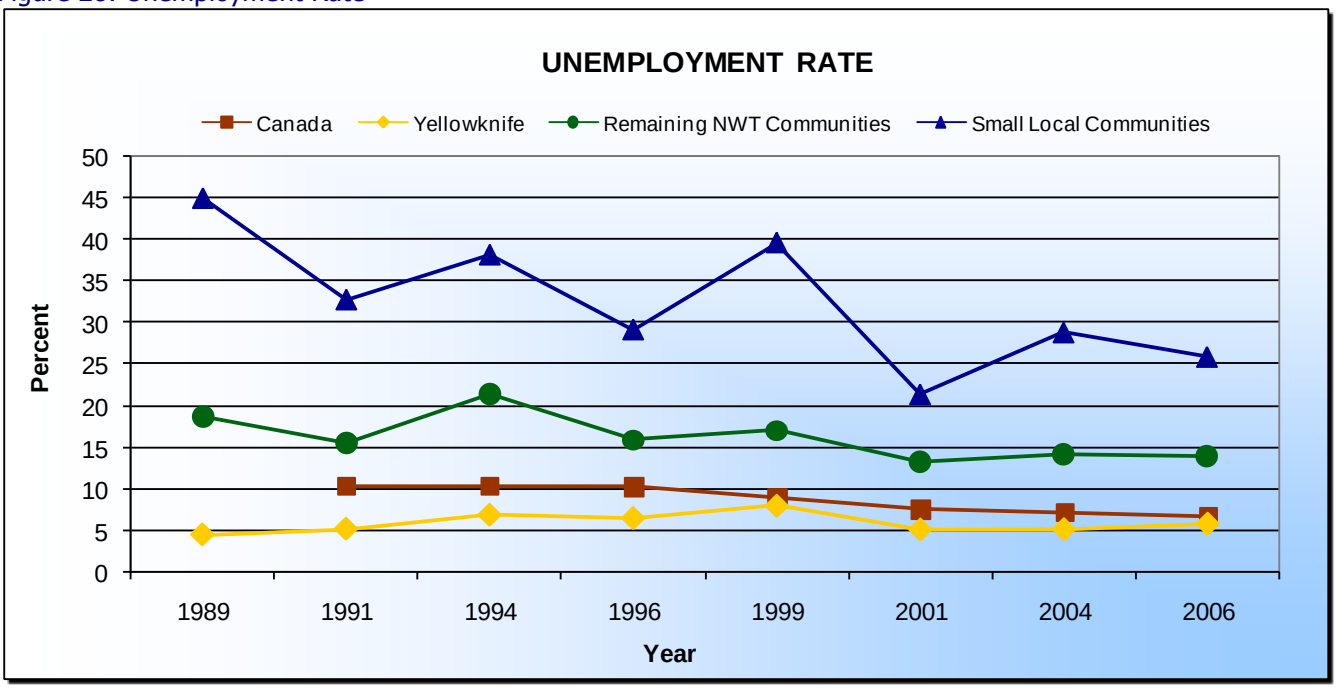
The unemployment rate shows the percent of persons (aged 15 and over) looking for work but who are unable to find work.

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 6.5.

6.5.1 Observations

The unemployment rate has been dropping in Canada and the NWT. There has not been much change in Yellowknife. Unemployment among the Métis from the Yellowknife area is lower than the NWT rate, and higher than the Yellowknife rate. It is much higher than the rate in Small Local Communities.[30] The rate is highest in Small Local Communities. However, it seems to be dropping faster there than elsewhere.

Figure 28: Unemployment Rate[31]



Source: Statistics Canada Census, NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

[30] See Table 29 of Appendix C: Data Tables.

[31] Due to the different timing of the surveys from which the data shown above was gathered, the data points are not shown at evenly spaced intervals.

Comparisons between the Labour Force Survey completed by the NWT Bureau of Statistics and the Census completed by Statistics Canada should be made with caution. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↓		
Diavik	↓	↓	---
De Beers	↓		

6.5.2 Analysis

People who choose not to look for work cause the unemployment rate to drop. The unemployment rate may also be affected by people moving in and out of communities. Since the participation rate has remained consistent, a drop in the unemployment rate means that more people are becoming employed.

Decreased unemployment in the Small Local Communities is most likely due to job opportunities at the diamond mines.

6.6 Participation Rate

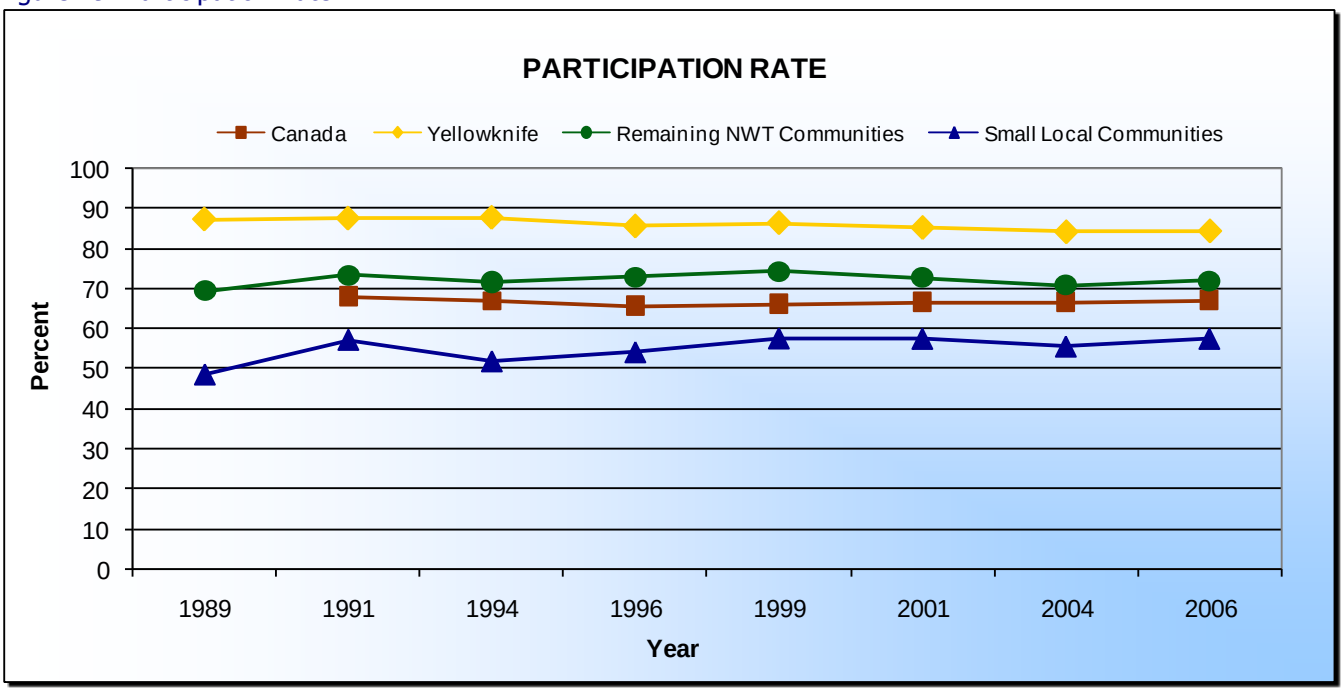
The participation rate is the percent of persons (aged 15 and older) who are working or looking for work.

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 6.6.

6.6.1 Observations

The participation rate has gone up in the Small Local Communities, where the rate is lowest. It has gone down a little in Yellowknife, where the rate is highest. The rate for Métis from the Yellowknife area is lower than the Yellowknife rate, and higher than the NWT rate. It is much higher than the rate in the Small Local Communities.[32]

Figure 29: Participation Rate[33]



Source: Statistics Canada Census, NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

[32] See Table 30 in Appendix C: Data Tables.

[33] Due to the different timing of the surveys from which the data shown above was gathered, the data points are not shown at evenly spaced intervals.

Comparisons between the Labour Force Survey completed by the NWT Bureau of Statistics and the Census completed by Statistics Canada should be made with caution. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↑	↑	↓
Diavik	↑		
De Beers	↑		

6.6.2 Analysis

Diamond mining seems to have increased the participation rate in the Small Local Communities.

7 Education

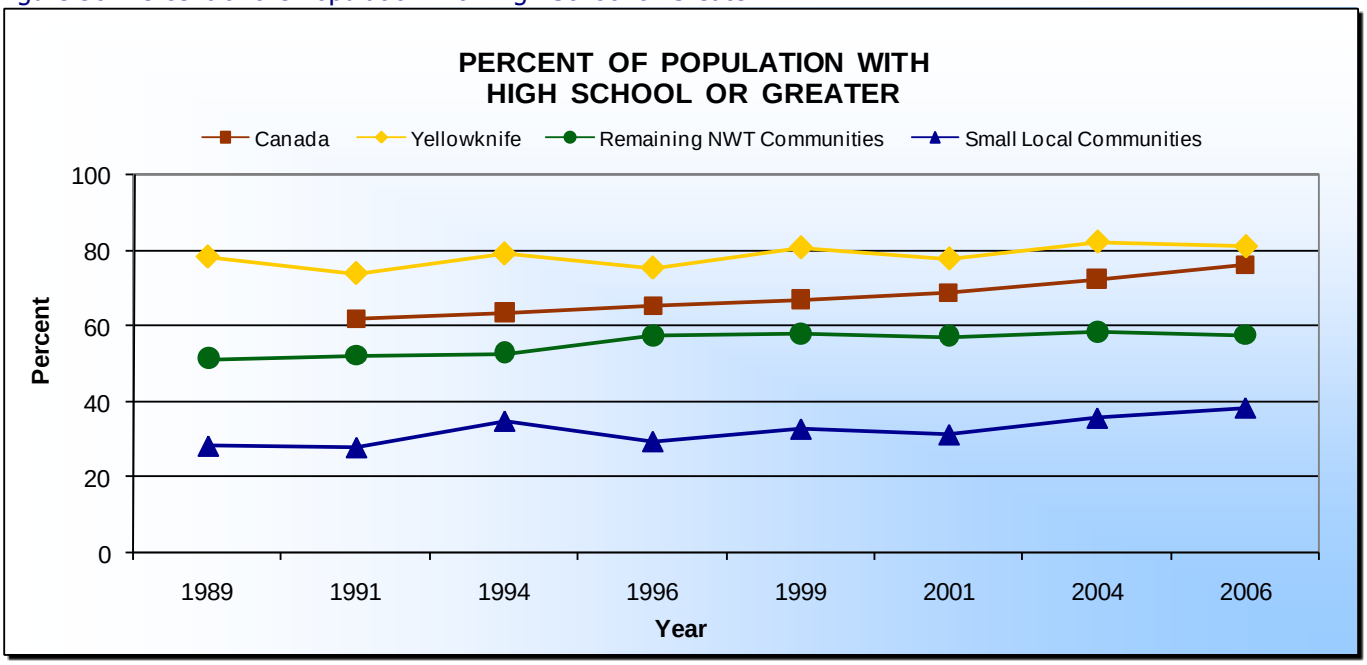
BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 7.

7.1 High School Completion

'High school completion' means people who have at least finished high school. It includes people who have completed high school or grade 12 diplomas. It also includes General Education Diplomas (GEDs) given to mature students. 'Greater than high school' means people who have a trade certificate, college diploma, or university degree.

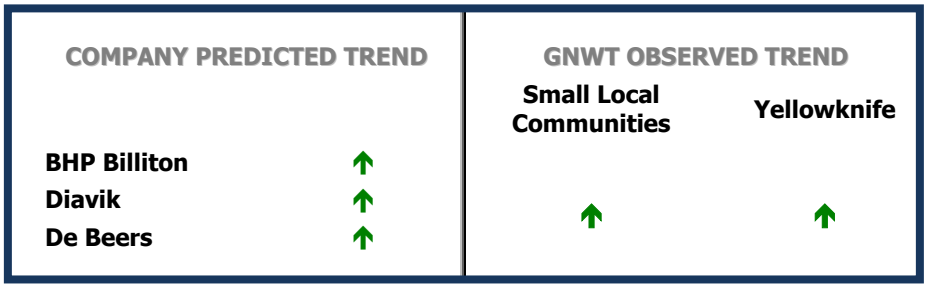
7.1.1 Observations

Figure 30: Percent of the Population with High School or Greater[34]



Source: Statistics Canada Census, NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

[34] Due to the different timing of the surveys from which the data shown above was gathered, the data points are not shown at evenly spaced intervals.



High school completion rates have been increasing in Canada and across the NWT. The percent of Métis from the Yellowknife area with high school or greater is lower than in Yellowknife, and higher than the NWT rate. It is much higher than in the Small Local Communities.[35]

Education levels have gone up for people aged 20 to 29. In 2006, 67 percent of NWT residents aged 15 years and older had a certificate, diploma or degree.[36] However, educational attainment varies by community type.

Although the percent of population with a high school diploma or greater has gone up in Small Local Communities, the percent of people with a certificate or diploma has gone down.

7.1.2 Analysis

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 provided incentives for northerners to stay in school by offering educational support, such as scholarships and jobs. Stronger training partnerships between government and industry have helped contribute to higher education levels in the NWT.

The drop in the percent of people with a certificate or diploma in the Small Local Communities could be due to people with certificates or diplomas moving out of the communities.

In addition to varying by community type, educational attainment also varies by ethnicity. The rate of Aboriginal persons with no certificate, diploma or degree (54.8 percent) is much higher than is the case for non-Aboriginal persons (14.1 percent).[37]

[35] See Table 31 in Appendix C: Data Tables.

[36] See Table 31.1 in Appendix C: Data Tables.

[37] 2006 Statistics Canada Census.

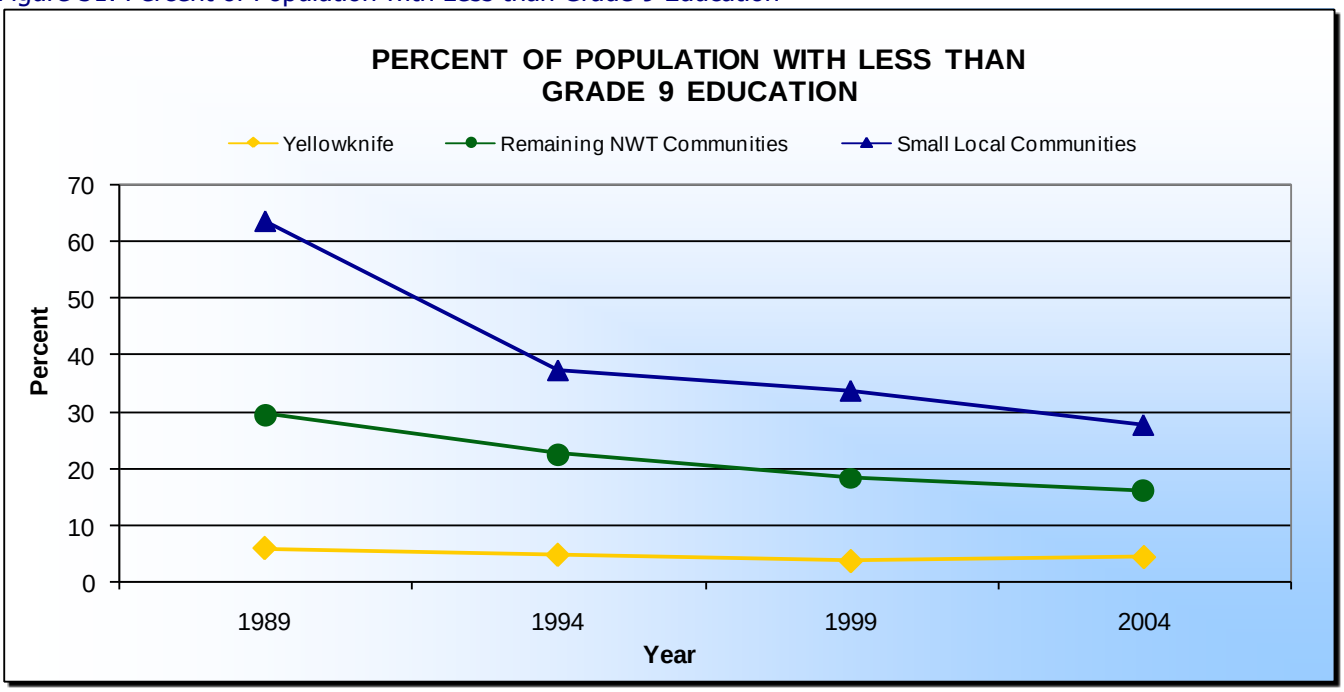
7.2 Less than Grade 9

This includes people aged 15 and older with less than grade 9. It also includes youth who are finishing grade 9.

7.2.1 Observations

There has been a drop in the percent of the population with less than grade nine education across the NWT. Those aged 20 to 29 are driving this trend. This trend began to slow in 1994. The greatest change occurred in the Small Local Communities, even though rates remain highest there. The percent of Métis from the Yellowknife area with less than grade nine is higher than in Yellowknife, but lower than in the NWT as a whole. It is much lower than in the Small Local Communities.[38]

Figure 31: Percent of Population with Less than Grade 9 Education



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	↓		
Diavik	↓	↓	↓
De Beers	↓		

[38] See Table 32 of Appendix C: Data Tables.

7.2.2 Analysis

The drop in the percent of people in Small Local Communities with less than grade 9 before 1994 is partly due to grade extensions. Ongoing "stay in school" efforts by government, industry and communities are making a difference.

There is a direct link between education and employment. More youth are making informed choices. They see that education and skill development lead to better career options. Generally, the higher the education level the more employable one can be and the higher one's income can be. More education could also lead to a drop in income assistance cases.

8 Business

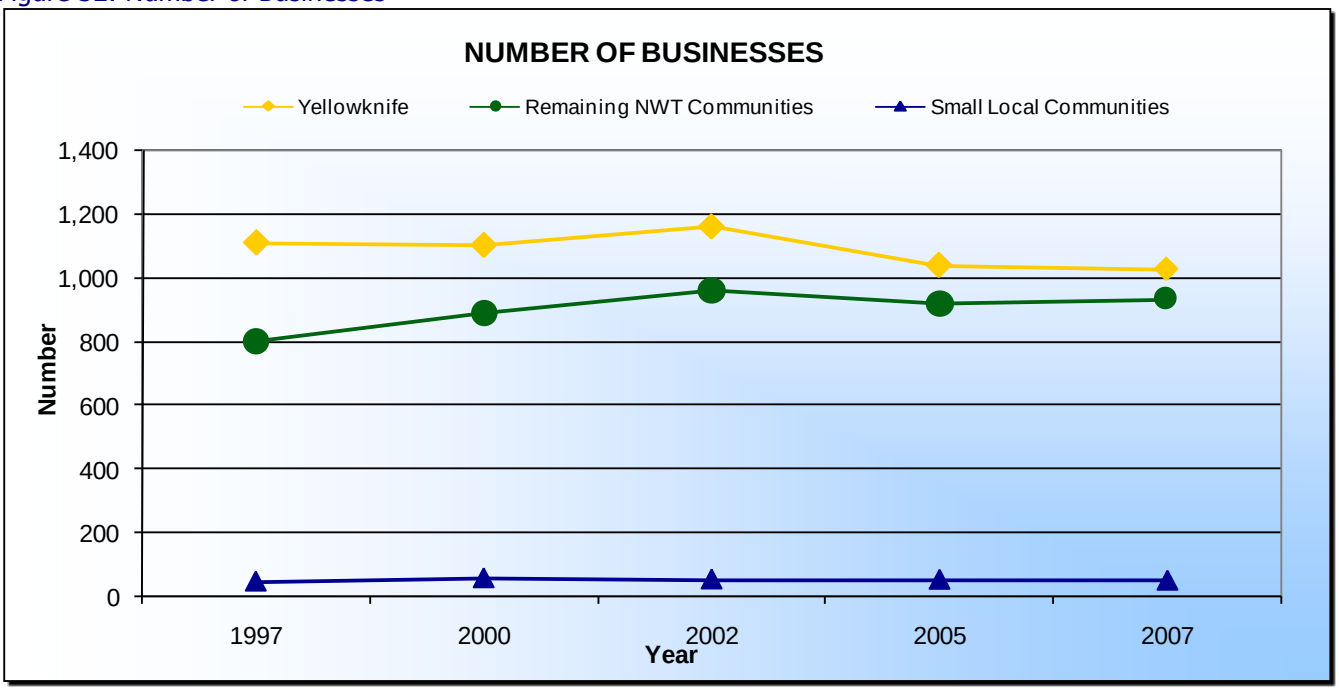
BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said can be found in Appendix A, Section 8.

8.1.1 Observations

In the last several years, the number of listed businesses in Yellowknife has gone down. In Small Local Communities, there has not been much change in the number of such businesses.

Not including mining, oil and gas and government, major spending has occurred in two sectors. These sectors are housing, and transportation and warehousing. Since 1999, investments in buildings and equipment have increased in both sectors.[39]

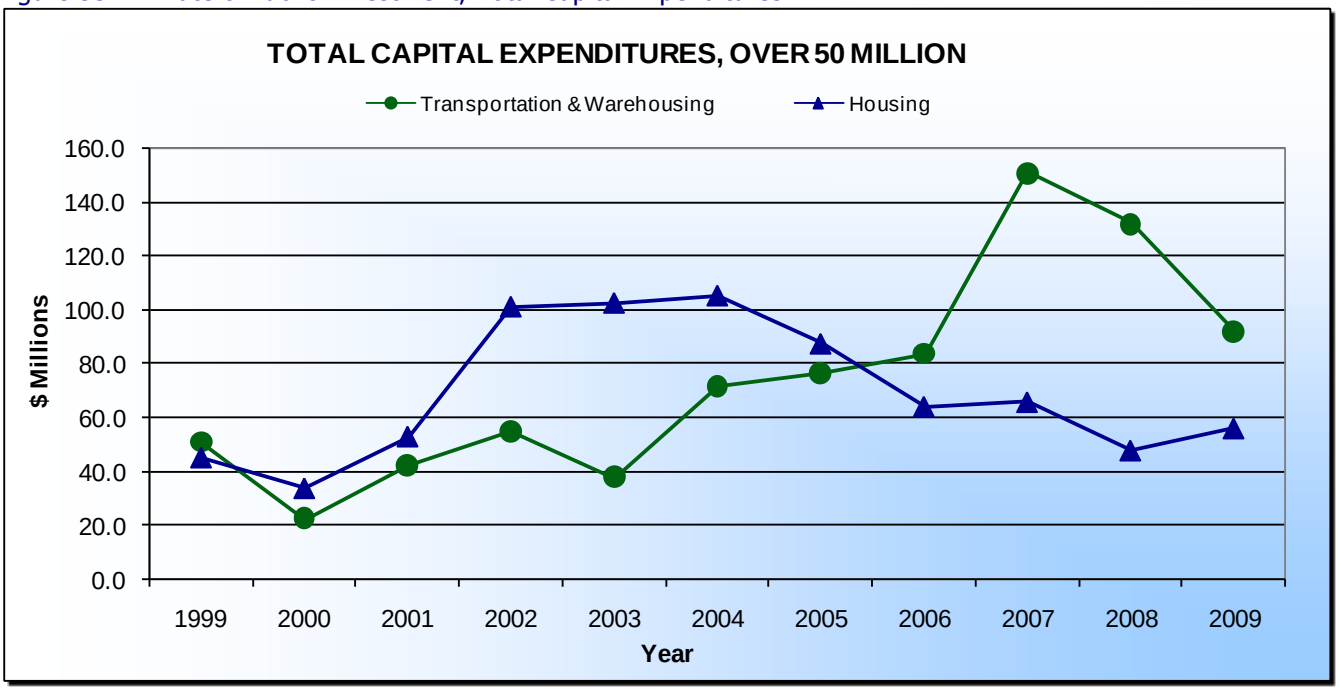
Figure 32: Number of Businesses



Source: NWT Industry, Tourism and Investment.

[39] Division between the NWT and Nunavut occurred in 1999.

Figure 33: Private & Public Investment, Total Capital Expenditures



Source: Statistics Canada.

Business Activity

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND
BHP Billiton	↑	---[40]
Diavik	↑	
De Beers	↑	

8.1.2 Analysis

There is no clear link between the recent decline in the number of Yellowknife businesses and diamond mine development. Diamond mine activity may be having an effect on recent increased capital spending on housing and transportation and warehousing. An increase in capital spending indicates an expanding economy.

[40] No trend is noted, as data from before diamond mine development is not currently available. Without such data, it is not possible to conclude whether current trends may be influenced by the presence of the diamond mines.

9 Net Effect on Government

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted certain trends in their EARs. What they said about government costs can be found in Appendix A, Section 9.

9.1.1 Observations

Many things can lead to higher government costs. These include changes in:

- Social trends, such as a change in the crime rate;
- The number of people living in the NWT;
- Use, such as increased industrial road use; and
- Inflation.

Over the nine year period from 1999/00 to 2008/09, GNWT consolidated total expenditures grew at an average annual rate of 6.7 percent. Much of the increase has been to cover the rising costs of maintaining current program and service levels. Program expectations are also under pressure. Mineral resource development can create demands related to the:

- Use and resulting wear and tear on existing infrastructure;
- Need for new infrastructure;
- Need to mitigate the social stresses created by development and income growth;
- Need to monitor and mitigate environmental effects; and
- Need to invest in areas such as training and business development so that northern residents can benefit from the opportunities available to them.

The GNWT also makes strategic investments. It makes these so that the NWT can see the most benefit from development with the least negative impact. Examples are action plans relating to training and STIs. Other examples are changes to laws, such as the *Protection Against Family Violence Act*, which was created in 2005.

Resource development also creates revenue for the GNWT. Diamond mines pay property, fuel, and corporate income tax. They also collect payroll and personal income tax from their employees. Tax revenues from the mines plus payroll tax and personal income tax paid by employees were estimated to be about $52 million in 2008. This estimate does not include indirect employment 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 Territorial Formula Financing (TFF) arrangements. For 2008, net revenues to the GNWT from the diamond mines were estimated to be about $26 million.

The amount of revenue the GNWT receives is also affected by changes in the number of people living in the NWT. During the 2009/10 fiscal year (April 1, 2009 – March 31, 2010), each new person living in the NWT added $26,000 to the TFF grant transferred to the GNWT by the federal government. However, this does not take into account the additional costs of government services for the new residents, which can vary greatly. The 2004 Community Survey tells us that about 245 diamond mine workers living in the NWT came from other places. Some of these people would have moved to the NWT with a spouse and perhaps a child.

Although residents benefit from employment and income growth, the GNWT faces growing costs. Unless it has the fiscal resources to deal with these costs, the net impact of development on government may be negative. Resource revenue sharing arrangements with the federal government would help to make the net impact positive.

Net Government Costs

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND
BHP Billiton	↑	---[41]
Diavik	↓	
De Beers	↑	

9.1.2 Analysis

Mining activity can lead to increased costs for government. Mining activity also increases government revenues. If the territorial government faces a net fiscal cost, it will be less able to adapt to the demands of development.

[41] The direction of the trend cannot be stated with certainty. The GNWT does not have the information systems in place to conclude on this trend with certainty.

10 Sustainable Development

10.1 Secondary Industry

For diamond mines, an example of secondary industry is the cutting and polishing of rough diamonds. Secondary industry can also mean more chances in northern jewellery design, manufacturing, retailing and diamond tourism.

Not all of the diamond mine companies talked about secondary industry in their EARs. To find more information about what they said, please see Appendix A, Section 10.

10.1.1 Observations

Access to rough diamonds created a chance for cutting and polishing businesses to start up in the NWT. At the start of 2009, the NWT had three diamond processing plants:

- Arslanian Cutting Works NWT Ltd.;
- Polar Bear Diamond Factory; and
- Crossworks Manufacturing Ltd.

Together, these companies employed about 40 people in their NWT factories during 2009. Cutters, polishers, bruters and sawyers make up most of the workforce. Arslanian Cutting Works NWT Ltd., Polar Bear Diamond Factory and Crossworks Manufacturing Ltd. are GNWT Approved Northern Manufacturers. Arslanian Cutting Works NWT Ltd., and Polar Bear Diamond Factory participate in the GNWT Polished Diamond Certification Program.

By year end 2009, Arslanian Cutting Works NWT Ltd., and Polar Bear Diamond Factory were closed, primarily as a result of the inability to secure financing in the aftermath of the global economic crisis. Employment at Crossworks Manufacturing Ltd. totaled about 11 people.

A number of businesses have inquired and may start up operations in the NWT in the future.

COMPANY PREDICTED TREND		GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHP Billiton	---		
Diavik	---	---	↑
De Beers	---		

10.1.2 Analysis

The growth in this industry over the last decade is due to:

- Local access to rough diamonds;
- GNWT certification programs;
- Persistence and marketing by the private sector; and
- Global markets and retail demand for diamond jewellery.

Polished sales in 2009 fell globally by about 27 percent. The crisis and recovery is still ongoing. Growth in this sector will help the NWT to grow a diverse economy and to sustain development

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

Appendix C
Data Tables

Table of Contents

NWT POPULATION STATISTICS

TABLE 1: POPULATION STATISTICS, 1991 & 1996 – 2009

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	38,746	16,229	..	19,619	2,898	159	270	303	1,617	130	419
1996	41,741	18,256	..	20,358	3,127	194	263	326	1,764	146	434
1997	41,625	18,307	..	20,193	3,125	199	273	327	1,755	135	436
1998	40,802	17,664	..	19,968	3,170	198	290	335	1,759	138	450
1999	40,638	17,469	..	19,972	3,197	201	285	352	1,755	138	466
2000	40,480	17,414	..	19,828	3,238	204	289	355	1,765	142	483
2001	40,844	17,772	..	19,795	3,277	214	290	358	1,785	138	492
2002	41,665	18,409	..	19,904	3,352	219	293	391	1,819	142	488
2003	42,561	19,210	..	19,945	3,406	214	300	392	1,870	151	479
2004	43,301	19,622	..	20,272	3,407	237	288	378	1,882	139	483
2005	43,399	19,644	..	20,300	3,455	240	292	352	1,943	140	488
2006	43,198	19,522	..	20,198	3,478	255	291	334	1,977	142	479
2007	43,545	19,674	..	20,358	3,513	257	295	328	2,001	140	492
2008	43,720	19,910	..	20,272	3,538	257	291	322	2,030	139	499
2009	43,439	19,711	..	20,204	3,524	257	295	312	2,026	137	497

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics Population Estimates.

Note: ".." means data is not available.

COMMUNITY, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING

Individual Well-Being

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

TABLE 2: POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST (<75 YEARS), RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS, THREE YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE, 1991/93 & 1996/98 - 2003/06

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1991/93	72	48	89	91
1996/98	67	41	87	82
1997/99	69	46	89	73
1998/00	72	48	96	59
1999/01	70	41	97	52
2000/02	65	42	87	44
2001/03	70	45	92	57
2002/04	68	54	80	54
2003/05	64	47	80	45
2004/06	61	45	76	60

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Notes: Three year rolling average PYLL rate per 1,000 persons = three year rolling average PYLL / (three year rolling average population / 1,000 persons).

- The three year rolling average population for 1991/93 = (1991 population + estimated 1992 population + estimated 1993 population) / 3.
- Estimated population for 1992 = 1991 population + [(1996 population – 1991 population) / 5].
- Estimated population for 1993 follows same methodology as estimated population for 1992.
- Rates are based upon 2007 population estimates.

TABLE 2.1: POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST (<75 Years), 1991-2006

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1991	2,907	838	1,766	303
1992	2,760	983	1,533	244
1993	2,792	563	1,971	258
1994	2,929	1,040	1,678	211
1995	2,720	805	1,789	126
1996	3,098	751	1,977	370
1997	2,254	754	1,365	135
1998	2,918	737	1,916	265
1999	3,328	965	2,070	293
2000	2,570	797	1,759	9
2001*	2,587	387	1,943	205
2002*	2,861	1,072	1,488	227
2003*	3,326	1,035	2,054	136
2004*	2,430	961	1,247	190
2005	2,441	747	1,560	134
2006	3,047	960	1,786	301

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Note: "*" means that the sum of the community types may not add to the NWT total because of deaths in the NWT that could not be attributed to a community.

Injuries

TABLE 3: DOCTOR-DIAGNOSED INJURIES & POISONINGS, AGE STANDARDIZED RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1994/1995 - 2008/09

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1994/95	271	321	249	179
1995/96	270	315	249	185
1996/97	261	311	233	179
1997/98	250	289	231	162
1998/99	247	292	222	163
1999/00	231	272	207	157
2000/01	228	269	207	151
2001/02	210	237	195	146
2002/03	203	226	190	149
2003/04	193	210	192	114
2004/05	199	209	199	155
2005/06	209	215	212	156
2006/07	203	212	205	152
2007/08	209	203	228	153
2008/09	207	196	230	148

Sources: Department of Health and Social Services, *Medicare*, NWT Bureau of Statistics, and Department of Industry Trade and Investment.

Notes: These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.
Numbers include physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital or other location).
Nurse practitioner diagnosed injuries and poisonings are included.
Some individuals may be diagnosed more than once for the same injury or poisoning.
1994/95 and 1995/96 rates are calculated using estimated population for 1994 and 1995.
Estimated 1992 population = 1991 population + average annual population growth.
Average annual population growth = [(1996 population – 1991 population) / 5].
Estimated 1994 and 1995 population follows same methodology as estimated 1992 population.

TABLE 3.1: DOCTOR-DIAGNOSED INJURIES AND POISONINGS, 1994/95 - 2008/09

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1994/95	11,049	5,632	4,934	483	24	91	301	21	46
1995/96	11,152	5,638	4,992	522	31	95	327	29	40
1996/97	10,903	5,744	4,661	498	28	72	333	24	41
1997/98	10,396	5,341	4,613	442	39	63	259	24	57
1998/99	10,033	5,184	4,402	447	30	76	259	28	54
1999/00	9,352	4,800	4,102	450	39	72	264	28	47
2000/01	9,213	4,695	4,090	428	34	76	226	30	62
2001/02	8,560	4,267	3,869	424	31	93	220	20	60
2002/03	8,456	4,206	3,794	456	23	83	280	22	48
2003/04	8,253	4,072	3,840	341	19	67	204	14	37
2004/05	8,697	4,165	4,079	453	32	99	253	24	45
2005/06	9,152	4,298	4,379	475	34	115	260	23	43
2006/07	8,825	4,187	4,178	460	19	103	266	16	56
2007/08	9,234	4,048	4,717	469	21	83	274	21	70
2008/09	9,177	3,977	4,738	462	35	79	258	19	71

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

Notes: These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.
Numbers include physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital or other location).
Some individuals may be diagnosed more than once for the same injury.
Nurse practitioner diagnosed injuries and poisonings are included.

TABLE 4: NURSE-DIAGNOSED INJURIES & POISONINGS, AGE STANDARDIZED RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS, 2000/01 - 2006/07

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
2000/01	Nr	..	253	200
2001/02	Nr	..	251	256
2002/03	Nr	..	304	324
2003/04	Nr	..	277	290
2004/05	Nr	..	290	282
2005/06	Nr	..	303	263
2006/07	Nr	..	311	248

Sources: Department of Health and Social Services, Community Health Centre Data Extract and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes: "nr" means not relevant.
".." means data is not available.
These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Yellowknife residents (including N'dilo and Detah) are not reported as they are generally diagnosed at Stanton Territorial Hospital's emergency department (by physicians).
Remaining NWT Communities excludes residents of communities served by local physicians at hospitals (Hay River, Hay River Reserve, Enterprise, Fort Smith and Inuvik).
Age-standardized rate for the NWT is not relevant. Most NWT residents would have most of their injuries diagnosed by local physicians - usually at a hospital.
A new community health information system was implemented as of April 1, 2000. Previous data are not comparable due to changes in data collection.
Numbers primarily include nurse diagnosed injuries and poisonings at health centres.
In some cases an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

TABLE 4.1: NURSE-DIAGNOSED INJURIES & POISONINGS, 2000/01 - 2006/07

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
2000/01	3,286	..	2,535	608	68	121	236	16	167
2001/02	3,461	..	2,513	791	81	97	435	17	161
2002/03	4,225	..	3,025	1,028	86	153	584	24	181
2003/04	3,828	..	2,732	912	68	156	516	23	149
2004/05	3,927	..	2,875	879	72	124	515	25	143
2005/06	4,042	..	3,009	838	62	85	546	24	121
2006/07	4,066	..	3,089	792	60	128	450	22	132

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

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Yellowknife residents (including N'dilo and Detah) are not reported as they are generally diagnosed at Stanton Territorial Hospital's emergency department (by physicians).
Remaining NWT communities excludes residents of communities served by local physicians, usually at hospitals (Hay River, Hay River Reserve, Enterprise, Fort Smith and Inuvik). However, these residents are included in the NWT total.
A new community health information system was implemented as of April 1, 2000. Previous data are not comparable due to changes in data collection.
Numbers primarily include nurse diagnosed injuries and poisonings at health centres.
In some cases, an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Suicides

TABLE 5: THREE YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUICIDES, RATE PER 10,000 PERSONS, 1992/94 & 1996/98 - 2003/05

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1992/94	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.4
1996/98	1.3	1.4	0.4	2.3	1.1
1997/99	1.3	2.3	1.1	3.5	1.1
1998/00	1.2	2.4	1.5	3.3	1.1
1999/01	1.2	2.5	1.1	3.9	1.0
2000/02	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.7	1.0
2001/03	1.2	2.1	1.1	3.0	2.0
2002/04	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0
2003/05	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.0

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Three year rolling average suicide rate per 10,000 persons = three year rolling average suicides / (three year rolling average population / 10,000 persons).

- The three year rolling average population for 1992/94 = (estimated 1992 population + estimated 1993 population + estimated 1994 population) / 3.
- Estimated population for 1992 = 1991 population + [(1996 population – 1991 population) / 5].
- Estimated population for 1993 and 1994 follows same methodology as estimated population for 1992.

TABLE 5.1: NUMBER OF SUICIDES, 1992-2005

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1992	2	2	-	-
1993	9	3	5	1
1994	4	1	2	1
1995	4	2	2	-
1996	4	-	4	-
1997	6	-	6	-
1998	7	2	4	1
1999	15	4	11	-
2000	7	2	5	-
2001	8	-	7	1
2002	8	4	4	-
2003	10	2	7	1
2004	11	6	4	1
2005	4	1	3	-

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Note: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed to protect confidentiality.

Communicable Diseases

TABLE 6: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1991 & 1996-2008

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	2	16	10	16	51	52	36	54	-	84
1996	1	11	6	12	35	27	-	35	-	65
1997	1	11	7	11	34	40	24	27	-	78
1998	1	14	9	14	40	21	30	29	-	113
1999	2	13	8	15	31	-	28	24	-	79
2000	2	15	9	17	44	83	-	31	-	81
2001	2	17	7	20	58	-	45	50	-	112
2002	2	17	7	22	50	41	23	47	35	90
2003	2	17	10	19	49	43	-	52	-	71
2004	2	16	9	19	44	56	-	47	-	48
2005	2	20	15	21	51	-	26	51	-	98
2006	2	20	12	22	65	48	-	55	-	144
2007	3	22	14	25	61	71	34	49	-	138
2008	3	27	17	32	59	103	31	49		104

Sources: Department of Health and Social Services, *Communicable Disease Registry*; NWT Bureau of Statistics; Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Canada: 1996 Surveillance Report; and Public Health Agency of Canada.

Notes: "-" means data where cell values of less than five have been suppressed to protect privacy.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Numbers for 2003 to 2007 are based on community of treatment.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.
Sexually transmitted infections reported: chlamydia and gonorrhea.

TABLE 6.1: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION CASES, 1991-2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	631	169	314	148	14	11	88	0	35
1992	499	109	270	120	10	6	74	0	30
1993	445	112	238	95	-	5	47	-	38
1994	465	88	283	94	8	-	45	-	32
1995	421	87	251	83	9	-	47	-	23
1996	463	109	251	103	7	-	61	-	28
1997	442	122	220	100	11	8	47	0	34
1998	555	152	285	118	6	10	51	0	51
1999	539	142	305	92	-	10	42	-	37
2000	621	152	334	135	24	-	54	-	39
2001	683	119	387	177	-	16	90	-	55
2002	722	135	431	156	12	9	86	5	44
2003	730	190	384	156	13	-	97	-	34
2004	712	185	387	140	16	-	88	-	23
2005	871	290	417	164	-	9	100	-	48
2006	880	230	441	209	14	-	108	-	69
2007	974	273	502	199	21	11	99	0	68
2008	1,166	333	641	192	30	10	100	0	52

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

Notes: "-" means data where cell values of less than five have been suppressed to ensure privacy.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Numbers for 2003 to 2007 are based on community of treatment.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.
Sexually transmitted infections reported: chlamydia and gonorrhea.

TABLE 6.2: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION CASES AGES 15 TO 24, 1991 – 2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	424	116	208	100	6	5	65	0	24
1992	324	67	174	83	7	-	48	-	24
1993	304	68	154	82	-	-	38	-	36
1994	313	52	193	68	8	-	33	-	24
1995	283	66	168	49	-	-	33	-	11
1996	271	60	147	64	-	6	35	-	17
1997	260	62	141	57	6	-	28	-	19
1998	341	94	183	64	5	-	28	-	28
1999	335	86	186	63	-	7	32	-	21
2000	382	90	207	85	15	-	36	-	21
2001	454	59	274	121	-	12	62	-	36
2002	476	81	292	103	-	8	62	-	26
2003	477	115	249	113	-	10	71	-	25
2004	455	104	255	96	-	8	64	-	16
2005	559	181	271	107	5	6	66	0	30
2006	553	124	292	137	-	8	79	-	40
2007	593	145	334	114	9	6	54	0	45
2008	677	147	420	110	14	6	61	0	29

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

Notes: "-" means data where cell values of less than five have been suppressed to ensure privacy.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Numbers for 2003 to 2007 are based on community of treatment.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.
Sexually transmitted infections reported: chlamydia and gonorrhea.

TABLE 6.3: TUBERCULOSIS CASES, 1991-2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	13	5	5	3	-	0	-	0	0
1992	11	0	7	4	0	-	-	0	0
1993	16	0	7	9	-	0	-	5	0
1994	38	4	6	28	-	-	18	7	-
1995	32	3	10	19	0	14	5	0	0
1996	24	4	8	12	-	8	-	0	0
1997	20	10	3	7	0	-	-	0	0
1998	7	1	1	5	0	-	-	0	0
1999	16	0	5	11	-	-	8	0	0
2000	10	4	2	4	0	-	-	0	0
2001	8	2	3	3	0	0	-	0	-
2002	4	2	1	1	-	-	0	0	0
2003	12	3	5	4	0	-	-	0	0
2004	9	1	2	6	0	-	-	0	0
2005	8	1	4	3	-	0	0	-	0
2006	6	1	3	2	-	0	-	0	0
2007	15	9	3	3	-	0	-	0	0
2008	13	2	7	4	0	0	-	-	0

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

Notes: "-" means data where cell values of less than five have been suppressed to protect privacy (in small communities).
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.

Family & Community Well-Being

Teen Births

TABLE 7: THREE YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000, FEMALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 19, 1992/94 & 1996/98 - 2005/07

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1992/94	25.3	68.5	35.4	..	82.3	147.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996/98	20.8	57.7	32.1	..	68.8	115.9	33.3	154.8	-	134.6	-	160.4
1997/99	19.7	56.0	33.6	..	62.9	123.0	33.3	145.5	47.6	136.0	60.6	177.9
1998/00	18.7	56.5	38.3	..	61.4	113.7	33.3	74.1	108.2	130.0	90.9	129.3
1999/01	17.4	53.2	35.2	..	55.6	126.9	83.3	129.6	197.1	103.0	186.1	197.6
2000/02	16.1	49.9	33.1	..	53.9	107.8	125.0	55.6	149.5	86.8	125.5	210.1
2001/03	15.2	45.3	24.9	..	53.8	95.1	125.0	55.6	130.6	70.1	142.9	186.8
2002/04	14.4	47.1	24.9	..	59.3	71.1	41.7	-	62.5	74.8	47.6	130.3
2003/05	13.8	45.1	21.6	..	58.3	70.7	-	-	106.9	65.6	47.6	136.0
2004/06	13.5	43.8	23.1	..	55.4	66.0	-	39.2	112.9	63.6	-	96.8
2005/07	13.6	38.6	22.4	..	47.7	65.7	37.0	39.2	92.1	64.4	55.6	81.1

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed to protect privacy.
Three year rolling average teen birth rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 = three year rolling average births to females 19 or younger / (three year rolling average population of females aged 15 to 19 / 1,000). E.g.:

- Three year rolling average population of females aged 15 to 19 for 1992/94 = (estimated 1992 population of females aged 15 to 19 + estimated 1993 population of females aged 15 to 19 + estimated 1994 population of females aged 15 to 19) / 3.
- Estimated population of females aged 15 to 19 for 1992 = 1991 population of females aged 15 to 19 + [(1996/98 population of females aged 15 to 19 – 1991 population of females aged 15 to 19) / 5].
- 1996/98 population of females aged 15 to 19 = [(3 year rolling average births to females aged 19 or younger) x (1,000)] / 3 year rolling average birth rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19.

TABLE 7.1: BIRTHS TO FEMALES 19 YEARS OR YOUNGER, 1992-2007

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1992	24,248	107	24	..	62	21	-	-	2	16	-	3
1993	23,693	96	16	..	64	16	-	-	1	15	-	-
1994	23,980	101	24	..	58	19	-	1	3	13	-	2
1995	23,657	106	20	..	63	23	-	4	2	14	1	2
1996	21,824	96	21	..	60	15	-	4	-	10	-	1
1997	19,920	86	21	..	45	20	-	3	-	11	-	6
1998	19,913	82	20	..	47	15	1	-	-	12	-	2
1999	18,982	83	22	..	46	15	-	2	1	8	2	2
2000	17,503	84	27	..	43	14	-	-	2	8	1	3
2001	16,572	70	14	..	38	18	2	1	4	6	2	3
2002	15,533	72	19	..	45	8	1	-	-	5	-	2
2003	14,945	72	15	..	46	11	-	-	2	6	1	2
2004	14,186	86	16	..	53	12	-	-	1	8	-	3
2005	14,013	68	15	..	43	9	-	-	2	3	-	4
2006	14,548	73	20	..	43	10	-	2	2	6	-	-
2007	15,280	65	16	..	36	13	1	-	-	9	1	2

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed to protect privacy.
".." means data is not available.
***** The sum of the community types may not add to the NWT total because of births in the NWT that could not be attributed to a community.

Single-parent Families

TABLE 8: PERCENT OF SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES, 1986 – 2006

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1986	12.7%	15.4%	12.6%	17.0%	18.8%	-	-	27.3%	22.9%	-	18.2%
1991	13.0%	15.3%	12.2%	17.7%	20.4%	14.3%	11.1%	33.3%	18.5%	25.0%	25.0%
1996	14.5%	16.4%	13.6%	18.5%	20.0%	22.2%	0.00%	21.4%	17.9%	33.3%	18.8%
2001	15.7%	21.0%	15.8%	24.7%	30.4%	20.0%	30.8%	35.7%	29.2%	33.3%	35.0%
2006	15.9%	21.4%	15.6%	25.5%	32.1%	30.8%	30.8%	29.4%	31.5%	42.9%	34.8%

Source: Statistics Canada.

Note: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed to protect privacy.

TABLE 8.1: NUMBER OF SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES, 1986 – 2006

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1986	853,640	1,210	365	765	80	-	-	15	55	-	10
1991	954,710	1,305	455	750	100	5	5	20	50	5	15
1996	1,137,510	1,580	605	865	110	10	0	15	60	10	15
2001	1,406,400	2,035	705	1,130	200	10	20	25	105	10	35
2006	1,414,060	2,330	785	1,285	260	20	20	25	140	15	40

Source: Statistics Canada.

Note: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed to protect privacy.

TABLE 8.2: PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN LOW INCOME FAMILIES, 1997 – 2006					
	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1997	22.8%	24.5%	16.5%	29.7%	27.9%
1998	21.7%	23.3%	15.0%	28.3%	29.1%
1999	21.6%	23.9%	17.1%	28.2%	27.0%
2000	22.3%	24.2%	16.8%	29.9%	22.5%
2001	21.4%	20.3%	12.2%	25.5%	25.2%
2002	22.6%	23.1%	14.6%	27.9%	30.5%
2003	22.1%	21.5%	14.7%	25.4%	27.3%
2004	22.6%	23.2%	14.5%	27.7%	32.1%
2005	20.7%	20.7%	14.4%	24.1%	27.5%
2006	19.6%	20.7%	13.7%	19.6%	30.5%

Source: Statistics Canada.

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

TABLE 8.3: PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES WHO ARE IN LOW INCOME FAMILIES, 1997 – 2006

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1997	53.9%	51.1%	43.5%	..	55.1%	54.8%	..	-	-	63.6%	..	60.0%
1998	52.2%	47.6%	38.4%	..	50.8%	59.0%	..	-	50.0%	64.0%	..	66.7%
1999	51.5%	47.2%	40.8%	..	49.3%	56.1%	..	-	60.0%	55.6%	..	71.4%
2000	50.2%	46.5%	39.2%	..	52.4%	38.6%	..	-	-	46.7%	..	50.0%
2001	49.9%	44.0%	33.9%	..	48.6%	48.9%	..	66.7%	28.6%	50.0%	..	57.1%
2002	51.2%	48.9%	39.7%	..	52.4%	57.1%	..	66.7%	37.5%	63.3%	..	50.0%
2003	49.5%	44.0%	37.2%	..	46.5%	50.0%	..	100.0%	33.3%	53.3%	..	42.9%
2004	50.4%	46.7%	38.1%	..	49.1%	57.1%	..	-	55.6%	62.5%	..	37.5%
2005	50.1%	45.8%	41.0%	..	46.8%	54.6%	..	-	55.6%	56.7%	..	40.0%
2006	45.7%	45.1%	36.8%	..	45.7%	57.5%	..	-	57.1%	63.0%	..	33.3%

Source: Statistics Canada.

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed to protect privacy.
Low income is based on after-tax income.

Children Receiving Services

TABLE 9: CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES, RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS (AGE 0 TO 18), 2000/01 - 2008/09

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
2000/01	60	56	63	59
2001/02	75	63	79	103
2002/03	73	63	82	69
2003/04	75	54	89	94
2004/05	81	60	92	116
2005/06	78	64	86	102
2006/07	81	61	94	101
2007/08	76	58	88	93
2008/09	79	62	87	110

Sources: Department of Health and Social Services *Child and Family Information System (CFIS)* and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes: These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as residency for children in these communities is often recorded as Yellowknife by the child welfare worker.

TABLE 9.1: CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES, 1993/94 - 2008/09 (PART 1 OF 2)									
	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1993/94	422	145	243	34	-	-	23	5	-
1994/95	540	186	267	87	-	11	59	-	10
1995/96	584	183	325	76	6	6	50	7	7
1996/97	574	198	329	47	-	-	27	8	5
1997/98	554	211	282	61	-	-	35	7	12
1998/99	632	202	369	61	7	-	34	-	13
1999/00	..	282	..	50	8	-	23	-	13
2000/01	807	302	434	71	0	9	57	0	5
2001/02	1,001	346	533	122	-	7	102	-	12
2002/03	977	351	542	84	-	7	64	-	10
2003/04	1,000	306	578	116	0	6	103	0	7
2004/05	1,085	341	601	143	6	-	118	-	16
2005/06	1,037	357	553	127	10	-	105	-	8
2006/07	1,051	329	598	124	13	-	88	-	12

TABLE 9.1: CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES, 1993/94 - 2008/09 (PART 2 OF 2)

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
2007/08	981	312	555	114	-	10	86	-	9
2008/09	1,000	332	532	136	13	-	100	-	13

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

Notes 1: ".." means data unavailable.
"-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed to protect privacy.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
N'dilo and Detah data are included in Yellowknife, as residency for children in these communities is often noted as Yellowknife by child welfare workers.
Numbers may have increased since the late 1990s due to the impact of the new Children and Family Services Act (in force October 1998). The new Act created a plan of care agreement as a new way to provide services to children.
Under the plan of care agreement, children could still be living in their parents' home but are receiving services from the Department of Health and Social Services. An equivalent category to 'a plan of care agreement' did not exist under the previous 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 automatically give up parental rights.
The vast majority of the increase in children receiving services has been from children who are living at home. And, of these children receiving services in their homes, most service arrangements originated through voluntary agreements as opposed to court orders.

Family Violence

TABLE 10: REPORTED SPOUSAL ASSAULT RATES, PER 1,000 PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, 1996 – 2009

	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1996	5.95	21.61	26.23
1997	4.88	20.86	18.95
1998	7.08	22.47	23.41
1999	9.36	22.33	20.47
2000	7.32	20.53	16.42
2001	8.20	16.01	16.55
2002	6.29	12.74	25.52
2003	5.82	15.76	17.49
2004	3.87	15.54	11.92
2005	..	..	..
2006	5.17	12.81	33.24
2007	6.00	24.39	17.22
2008	7.55	21.17	16.63
2009	8.25	21.90	23.43

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System, NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
".." means no data available.

TABLE 10.1: NUMBER OF NWT REPORTED SPOUSAL ASSAULT CASES, 1995 - 2009

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì
1995	451	93	305	53	14	39	*
1996	443	81	308	54	6	48	*
1997	402	67	296	39	9	30	*
1998	461	94	318	49	13	36	*
1999	486	123	319	44	5	36	3
2000	425	96	293	36	1	35	*
2001	377	110	230	37	8	29	*
2002	333	88	186	59	2	52	5
2003	360	86	233	41	5	32	4
2004	322	59	235	28	4	19	5
2005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006	309	80	196	80	2	29	2
2007	516	94	380	42	15	22	5
2008	493	120	332	41	9	23	9
2009	533	130	345	58	17	30	11

Source: Reported by RCMP: Data collected for the UCR2 Survey

Notes: ".." means data is not available.

"*" means that Whatì was policed through the Behchokǫ̀ detachment, and no specific community data is available.

TABLE 10.2: NUMBER OF NWT REPORTED SPOUSAL ASSAULT CASES, BY GENDER, 1995 – 2009

	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

Source: Reported by RCMP: Data collected for the UCR2 Survey

Note: ".." means data is not available.

TABLE 11: NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN ADMITTED TO SHELTERS, 1999/00 - 2008/09

	Northwest Territories	Women	Children	Total Bed Days
1999/00	630	296	334	7,159
2000/01	621	257	364	8,343
2001/02	616	295	321	8.747
2002/03	810	398	413	7,113
2003/04	619	287	332	6,908
2004/05	534	258	276	6,888
2005/06	535	287	248	6,971
2006/07	547	296	251	6,038
2007/08	409	226	183	6,458
2008/09	507	281	226	6,838

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Family Violence Database*.

Notes: These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Data for Tuktoyaktuk were unavailable for 2002/03 to 2006/07, and have been estimated based on an average of the previous three years.
Fort Smith shelter data were not included for 2004/05 as it was not in operation for most of that year.
NWT data are based on shelter and not community of residence.
Some admissions may be from non-NWT residents.
NWT residents seen in non-NWT shelters are not included in the above statistics.

Crime

Total Police-reported Crimes

TABLE 12: RATE OF TOTAL POLICE-REPORTED CRIMES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1991 & 1996 – 2008

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	115	339	229	..	391	608	..	..	561	984	..	..
1996	98	246	179	..	308	228	..	..	322	345	..	..
1997	93	255	167	..	328	301	..	..	336	473	..	..
1998	89	271	176	..	334	410	..	..	457	652	..	..
1999	85	269	186	..	325	368	..	..	287	540	..	273
2000	84	304	291	..	309	346	..	..	279	527	..	188
2001	84	329	298	..	340	429	..	..	332	674	..	169
2002	83	354	266	..	420	442	..	..	402	662	..	248
2003	85	404	315	..	491	395	..	..	278	565	..	376
2004	84	451	376	..	539	350	..	..	315	484	..	335
2005	81	465	381	..	561	376	..	..	463	483	..	406
2006	80	437	342	..	533	413	..	..	515	593	..	194
2007	77	465	342	..	573	529	..	..	482	782	..	272
2008	74	471	360	..	546	666	..	..	780	981	..	230

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment.
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.

TABLE 12.1: NUMBER OF TOTAL POLICE-REPORTED CRIMES, 1990 – 2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1990	12,310	3,363	..	7,998	946	..	..	78	871	..	..
1991	13,151	3,715	..	7,675	1,761	..	..	170	1,591	..	..
1992	13,083	3,969	..	7,298	1,816	..	..	177	1,639	..	..
1993	12,056	3,522	..	7,131	1,403	..	..	174	1,229	..	..
1994	11,124	3,072	..	6,947	1,105	..	..	97	1,008	..	..
1995	10,618	3,172	..	6,543	903	..	..	120	783	..	..
1996	10,251	3,275	..	6,262	714	..	..	105	609	..	..
1997	10,606	3,052	..	6,614	940	..	..	110	830	..	..
1998	11,076	3,108	..	6,669	1,299	..	..	153	1,146	..	..
1999	10,921	3,245	..	6,500	1,176	..	..	101	948	..	127
2000	12,311	5,063	..	6,128	1,120	..	..	99	930	..	91
2001	13,425	5,296	..	6,724	1,405	..	..	119	1,203	..	83
2002	14,733	4,895	..	8,356	1,482	..	..	157	1,204	..	121
2003	17,182	6,050	..	9,787	1,345	..	..	109	1,056	..	180
2004	19,508	7,386	..	10,931	1,191	..	..	119	910	..	162
2005	20,169	7,491	..	11,379	1,299	..	..	163	938	..	198
2006	18,877	6,677	..	10,762	1,438	..	..	172	1,173	..	93
2007	20,252	6,723	..	11,672	1,857	..	..	158	1,565	..	134
2008	20,586	7,159	..	11,069	2,358	..	..	251	1,992		115

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Criminal incidents and rate data are only available by RCMP detachment. Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.

Violent Crimes

TABLE 13: RATE OF POLICE-REPORTED VIOLENT CRIMES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1991 & 1996 – 2008

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	11	56	26	..	72	110	..	..	145	171	..	..
1996	10	46	29	..	60	51	..	..	74	76	..	..
1997	10	54	32	..	72	64	..	..	70	101	..	..
1998	10	51	28	..	69	65	..	..	119	94	..	..
1999	10	50	33	..	65	51	..	..	54	70	..	45
2000	10	49	33	..	63	52	..	..	54	75	..	35
2001	10	49	33	..	61	64	..	..	120	82	..	41
2002	10	57	31	..	77	79	..	..	90	114	..	45
2003	10	67	43	..	91	59	..	..	66	80	..	56
2004	10	68	47	..	89	62	..	..	63	76	..	89
2005	10	63	35	..	89	65	..	..	125	72	..	86
2006	10	63	36	..	85	84	..	..	117	118	..	42
2007	10	70	38	..	94	110	..	..	116	163	..	45
2008	9	65	35	..	87	106	..	..	118	158		34

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment.
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.

TABLE 13.1: NUMBER OF POLICE-REPORTED VIOLENT CRIMES, 1990 – 2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1990	2,031	394	..	1,464	173	..	..	13	160	..	..
1991	2,151	419	..	1,412	320	..	..	44	276	..	..
1992	2,177	511	..	1,390	276	..	..	50	226	..	..
1993	2,083	478	..	1,328	277	..	..	40	237	..	..
1994	1,964	460	..	1,276	228	..	..	20	208	..	..
1995	1,936	488	..	1,246	202	..	..	37	165	..	..
1996	1,914	531	..	1,225	158	..	..	24	134	..	..
1997	2,238	589	..	1,449	200	..	..	23	177	..	..
1998	2,076	489	..	1,382	205	..	..	40	165	..	..
1999	2,042	571	..	1,308	163	..	..	19	123	..	21
2000	1,984	568	..	1,248	168	..	..	19	132	..	17
2001	2,000	583	..	1,208	209	..	..	43	146	..	20
2002	2,375	576	..	1,535	264	..	..	35	207	..	22
2003	2,849	824	..	1,823	202	..	..	26	149	..	27
2004	2,942	925	..	1,807	210	..	..	24	143	..	43
2005	2,715	683	..	1,807	225	..	..	44	139	..	42
2006	2,717	709	..	1,716	292	..	..	39	233	..	20
2007	3,044	743	..	1,914	387	..	..	38	327	..	22
2008	2,834	695	..	1,763	376	..	..	38	321	..	17

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment. Criminal incidents and rate data are only available by RCMP detachment. Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.

Property Crimes

TABLE 14: RATE OF POLICE-REPORTED PROPERTY CRIMES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1991 & 1996 – 2008												
	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	62	91	84	..	98	82	..	..	142	120	..	..
1996	53	75	65	..	87	60	..	..	138	82	..	..
1997	49	68	55	..	80	63	..	..	104	93	..	..
1998	46	71	58	..	78	94	..	..	96	151	..	..
1999	43	58	49	..	69	45	..	..	77	40	..	99
2000	41	59	53	..	68	41	..	..	90	37	..	75
2001	40	52	41	..	65	37	..	..	56	46	..	35
2002	40	61	48	..	73	58	..	..	59	81	..	47
2003	41	72	61	..	84	59	..	..	51	72	..	94
2004	40	74	62	..	91	39	..	..	71	38	..	75
2005	37	67	57	..	82	36	..	..	40	39	..	70
2006	36	62	58	..	67	58	..	..	72	83	..	27
2007	33	57	51	..	65	44	..	..	52	61	..	28
2008	31	53	47	..	60	46	..	..	59	69	..	10

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment.
Criminal incidents and rate data are only available by RCMP detachment. Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.

TABLE 14.1: NUMBER OF POLICE-REPORTED PROPERTY CRIMES, 1990 – 2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1990	3,328	1,316	..	1,862	150	..	..	21	129	..	..
1991	3,515	1,362	..	1,916	237	..	..	43	194	..	..
1992	3,432	1,259	..	1,901	272	..	..	67	205	..	..
1993	3,250	1,209	..	1,805	236	..	..	74	162	..	..
1994	3,001	1,190	..	1,616	195	..	..	18	177	..	..
1995	3,144	1,128	..	1,800	216	..	..	52	164	..	..
1996	3,149	1,182	..	1,778	189	..	..	45	144	..	..
1997	2,812	1,000	..	1,615	197	..	..	34	163	..	..
1998	2,879	1,025	..	1,557	297	..	..	32	265	..	..
1999	2,376	849	..	1,383	144	..	..	27	71	..	46
2000	2,395	920	..	1,341	134	..	..	32	66	..	36
2001	2,135	721	..	1,294	120	..	..	20	83	..	17
2002	2,527	878	..	1,456	193	..	..	23	147	..	23
2003	3,053	1,177	..	1,676	200	..	..	20	135	..	45
2004	3,187	1,210	..	1,843	134	..	..	27	71	..	36
2005	2,899	1,113	..	1,663	123	..	..	14	75	..	34
2006	2,680	1,132	..	1,346	202	..	..	24	165	..	13
2007	2,484	1,010	..	1,321	153	..	..	17	122	..	14
2008	2,314	939	..	1,211	164	..	..	19	140	..	5

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment.
Criminal incidents and rate data are only available by RCMP detachment. Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.

Federal Statute Crimes

TABLE 15: RATE OF POLICE-REPORTED FEDERAL STATUTE CRIMES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1991 & 1996 – 2008

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	3	10	10	..	10	13	..	..	23	19	..	..
1996	3	12	10	..	14	9	..	..	12	13	..	..
1997	4	10	9	..	10	8	..	..	15	12	..	..
1998	4	7	5	..	8	9	..	..	27	12	..	..
1999	4	12	9	..	14	13	..	..	11	13	..	28
2000	4	10	13	..	8	9	..	..	8	10	..	14
2001	4	11	9	..	12	10	..	..	6	14	..	10
2002	4	16	10	..	21	15	..	..	18	20	..	16
2003	4	14	10	..	18	15	..	..	13	16	..	33
2004	4	15	9	..	21	10	..	..	16	9	..	23
2005	4	17	12	..	22	18	..	..	20	22	..	29
2006	4	12	9	..	16	10	..	..	24	5	..	33
2007	4	15	13	..	17	13	..	..	15	10	..	45
2008	4	17	13	..	22	15	..	..	31	15	..	26

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment.
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 in that region.

TABLE 15.1: NUMBER OF POLICE-REPORTED FEDERAL STATUTE CRIMES, 1990 – 2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1990	602	133	..	450	19	..	..	2	17	..	..
1991	394	161	..	195	38	..	..	7	31	..	..
1992	427	131	..	281	15	..	..	5	10	..	..
1993	375	113	..	248	14	..	..	4	10	..	..
1994	468	137	..	324	7	..	..	4	3	..	..
1995	339	137	..	185	17	..	..	4	13	..	..
1996	492	186	..	279	27	..	..	4	23	..	..
1997	398	163	..	209	26	..	..	5	21	..	..
1998	280	89	..	161	30	..	..	9	21	..	..
1999	477	160	..	277	40	..	..	4	23	..	13
2000	415	231	..	156	28	..	..	3	18	..	7
2001	432	164	..	236	32	..	..	2	25	..	5
2002	655	182	..	422	51	..	..	7	36	..	8
2003	595	191	..	353	51	..	..	5	30	..	16
2004	632	182	..	416	34	..	..	6	17	..	11
2005	742	236	..	443	63	..	..	7	42	..	14
2006	534	178	..	322	34	..	..	8	10	..	16
2007	665	264	..	354	47	..	..	5	20	..	22
2008	752	261	..	437	54	..	..	10	31	..	13

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment.
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 in that region.

Other Crimes – Traffic Offences

TABLE 16: RATE OF POLICE-REPORTED TRAFFIC CRIMES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1991 & 1996 – 2008												
	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	8	31	29	..	30	56	..	..	13	98	..	..
1996	5	14	10	..	18	11	..	..	6	18	..	..
1997	5	13	8	..	18	14	..	..	0	25	..	..
1998	5	12	8	..	16	10	..	..	6	18	..	..
1999	4	10	5	..	13	16	..	..	11	26	..	4
2000	4	8	5	..	10	14	..	..	3	25	..	0
2001	4	11	8	..	12	14	..	..	3	24	..	6
2002	4	13	9	..	17	10	..	..	23	13	..	6
2003	4	15	10	..	19	18	..	..	10	27	..	19
2004	4	18	13	..	21	24	..	..	16	38	..	12
2005	4	20	15	..	24	29	..	..	23	41	..	27
2006	4	19	10	..	25	35	..	..	33	54	..	6
2007	4	19	10	..	24	34	..	..	15	56	..	4
2008	4	23	15	..	30	31	..	..	31	42	..	28

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment.
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 in that region.

TABLE 16.1: NUMBER OF POLICE-REPORTED TRAFFIC CRIMES, 1990 – 2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1990	1,010	372	..	525	113	..	..	7	106	..	..
1991	1,219	473	..	584	162	..	..	4	158	..	..
1992	949	307	..	483	159	..	..	5	154	..	..
1993	644	116	..	417	111	..	..	5	106	..	..
1994	559	95	..	382	82	..	..	2	80	..	..
1995	523	159	..	304	60	..	..	6	54	..	..
1996	597	188	..	376	33	..	..	2	31	..	..
1997	561	145	..	373	43	..	..	0	43	..	..
1998	479	134	..	312	33	..	..	2	31	..	..
1999	398	92	..	255	51	..	..	4	45	..	2
2000	327	85	..	196	46	..	..	1	45	..	0
2001	441	150	..	244	47	..	..	1	43	..	3
2002	547	174	..	338	35	..	..	9	23	..	3
2003	633	199	..	371	63	..	..	4	50	..	9
2004	759	258	..	418	83	..	..	6	71	..	6
2005	881	303	..	478	100	..	..	8	79	..	13
2006	829	204	..	505	120	..	..	11	106		3
2007	813	201	..	493	119	..	..	5	112	..	2
2008	1,002	292	..	601	109	..	..	10	85	..	14

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment.
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 in that region.

Other *Criminal Code* Offences

TABLE 17: RATE OF POLICE-REPORTED OTHER *CRIMINAL CODE* CRIMES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1991 & 1996 – 2008

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	31	152	80	..	182	346	..	..	238	576	..	..
1996	27	98	65	..	128	98	..	..	92	157	..	..
1997	26	110	63	..	147	152	..	..	147	243	..	..
1998	25	131	78	..	163	232	..	..	209	377	..	..
1999	24	138	90	..	164	243	..	..	134	391	..	97
2000	25	178	187	..	161	230	..	..	124	379	..	64
2001	26	206	207	..	189	304	..	..	148	508	..	77
2002	26	207	168	..	231	280	..	..	212	435	..	133
2003	27	236	190	..	279	243	..	..	138	370	..	173
2004	27	277	245	..	318	214	..	..	148	323	..	137
2005	26	298	262	..	344	228	..	..	256	310	..	195
2006	27	280	228	..	340	227	..	..	269	333	..	86
2007	26	304	229	..	373	328	..	..	284	492	..	150
2008	26	313	250	..	348	468	..	..	540	697	..	132

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment.
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 in that region.

TABLE 17.1: NUMBER OF POLICE-REPORTED OTHER *CRIMINAL CODE* CRIMES, 1990 – 2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1990	5,339	1,148	..	3,697	494	..	..	35	459	..	..
1991	5,872	1,300	..	3,568	1,004	..	..	72	932	..	..
1992	6,098	1,761	..	3,243	1,094	..	..	50	1,044	..	..
1993	5,704	1,606	..	3,333	765	..	..	51	714	..	..
1994	5,132	1,190	..	3,349	593	..	..	53	540	..	..
1995	4,676	1,260	..	3,008	408	..	..	21	387	..	..
1996	4,099	1,188	..	2,604	307	..	..	30	277	..	..
1997	4,597	1,155	..	2,968	474	..	..	48	426	..	..
1998	5,362	1,371	..	3,257	734	..	..	70	664	..	..
1999	5,628	1,573	..	3,277	778	..	..	47	686	..	45
2000	7,190	3,259	..	3,187	744	..	..	44	669	..	31
2001	8,417	3,678	..	3,742	997	..	..	53	906	..	38
2002	8,629	3,085	..	4,605	939	..	..	83	791	..	65
2003	10,052	3,659	..	5,564	829	..	..	54	692	..	83
2004	11,988	4,811	..	6,447	730	..	..	56	608	..	66
2005	12,932	5,156	..	6,988	788	..	..	90	603	..	95
2006	12,117	4,454	..	6,873	790	..	..	90	659	..	41
2007	13,246	4,505	..	7,590	1,150	..	..	93	984	..	74
2008	13,684	4,972	..	7,057	1,655	..	..	174	1,415	..	66

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html.

Notes: ".." means data is not available. This community is policed from another detachment. Data on this community is included in the data for the community with the closest detachment.
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 in that region.

Housing

Ownership

TABLE 18: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNED, 1986 – 2009

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1986	62.1%	36.5%	37.5%	..	35.3%	55.2%	50.0%	85.7%	70.0%	38.0%	100.0%	90.0%
1991	62.6%	41.5%	41.7%	60.0%	40.2%	52.3%	57.1%	80.0%	42.9%	39.7%	100.0%	84.6%
1996	63.6%	48.8%	50.3%	61.5%	47.0%	54.0%	45.5%	81.8%	58.8%	47.3%	57.1%	64.7%
1999	..	49.3%	50.0%	60.8%	47.9%	57.0%	55.6%	87.1%	61.9%	44.4%	75.0%	74.5%
2001	63.6%	53.2%	53.9%	73.3%	51.8%	58.5%	60.0%	78.6%	53.8%	55.1%	57.1%	60.0%
2003	..	52.7%	56.1%	59.8%	49.3%	54.2%	48.4%	61.8%	56.0%	46.9%	69.4%	69.4%
2006	68.4%	52.8%	53.7%	60.0%	51.6%	56.4%	56.3%	71.4%	54.6%	52.2%	71.4%	60.9%
2009	..	52.5%	53.7%	47.7%	50.9%	56.1%	51.3%	66.2%	54.1%	53.7%	65.7%	61.9%

Sources: 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey; 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census.

Note: ".." means data is not available.

Crowding

TABLE 19: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH 6 OR MORE PERSONS, 1981 – 2009

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1981	5.5%	13.9%	5.7%	..	16.7%	47.9%	33.3%	57.1%	44.4%	48.9%	..	57.1%
1986	3.9%	11.5%	4.9%	..	13.4%	44.8%	33.3%	42.9%	30.0%	46.0%	..	50.0%
1991	3.2%	9.8%	5.4%	20.0%	10.9%	38.4%	28.6%	50.0%	28.6%	34.9%	..	61.5%
1996	3.3%	8.6%	5.1%	23.1%	10.1%	25.6%	-	36.4%	17.6%	31.1%	..	29.4%
1999	..	7.8%	3.8%	17.7%	9.0%	27.5%	19.0%	34.3%	21.6%	29.7%	16.7%	36.7%
2001	3.1%	7.2%	4.2%	20.0%	7.9%	24.5%	20.0%	28.6%	21.4%	24.4%	20.0%	35.0%
2003	..	7.0%	4.0%	21.7%	7.6%	21.4%	15.6%	21.1%	10.4%	23.8%	27.8%	24.2%
2006	2.9%	6.2%	3.3%	20.0%	6.8%	22.9%	13.3%	26.7%	9.1%	27.0%	28.6%	22.7%
2009	..	6.7%	4.3%	13.4%	6.8%	23.7%	13.8%	26.8%	8.0%	28.1%	22.2%	26.5%

Sources: 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey; 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census.

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed to protect privacy.

Core Need

TABLE 20: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CORE NEED, 1996 – 2009											
	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1996	19.7%	4.7%	42.0%	29.0%	60.5%	46.6%	83.1%	44.0%	56.1%	86.2%	81.2%
2000	20.3%	11.1%	43.0%	25.1%	51.9%	20.6%	62.9%	48.5%	51.4%	69.4%	64.3%
2004	16.3%	9.1%	40.2%	20.0%	36.3%	23.4%	25.0%	46.4%	37.4%	25.0%	36.3%
2009	19.0%	9.1%	41.4%	24.8%	46.9%	41.3%	47.9%	45.9%	47.8%	48.6%	47.5%

Sources: 1996 and 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey.

CULTURAL WELL-BEING & TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

Cultural Well-being and Traditional Economy

Home-Language Use to Mother Tongue

TABLE 21: PERCENT OF ABORIGINAL PERSONS AGE 15-24 WHO CAN SPEAK AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE, 1989 – 2006

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1989	39.9%	16.0%	30.3%	95.5%
1994	32.4%	11.6%	22.6%	89.4%
1999	26.6%	10.0%	15.4%	92.4%
2004	25.9%	11.4%	15.5%	86.6%
2006	25.7%	15.2%	17.2%	79.3%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey and 2004 NWT Community Survey; 2006 Statistics Canada Census.

Note: Please use caution when making comparisons between the two different sources – Statistics Canada Census & NWT Community Survey.

TABLE 21.1: PERCENT OF ABORIGINAL PERSONS 15 & OLDER WHO CAN SPEAK AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE, 1989 – 2006					
	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1988	55.6%	36.6%	..	50.4%	95.3%
1993	50.1%	33.5%	..	45.8%	92.9%
1998	45.1%	21.9%	..	40.6%	94.5%
2004	44.0%	25.3%	11.2%	38.3%	91.7%
2006	43.0%	26.0%	..	38.0%	89.5%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey and 2004 NWT Community Survey; 2006 Statistics Canada Census.

Note: ".." means data is not available.

Traditional Activities

TABLE 22: PERCENT OF POPULATION 15 & OLDER ENGAGED IN TRAPPING, 1988 – 2008												
	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1988	8.0%	0.6%	..	..	11.8%	21.4%	10.9%	34.4%	33.8%	14.8%	34.6%	30.3%
1993	4.9%	1.3%	..	..	7.7%	7.8%	9.5%	6.3%	8.5%	7.6%	12.0%	6.1%
1998	6.1%	1.5%	..	..	9.0%	14.5%	15.1%	23.8%	33.6%	11.2%	15.3%	5.5%
2003	5.9%	0.8%	0.0%	19.0%	9.2%	16.2%	25.3%	16.7%	24.1%	15.1%	19.3%	8.1%
2008	6.2%	1.2%	0.0%	14.1%	9.8%	15.6%	19.8.%	14.0%	32.9%	12.1%	22.2%	14.7%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey.

Note: ".." means data is not available.

TABLE 23: PERCENT OF POPULATION 15 & OLDER ENGAGED IN HUNTING OR FISHING, 1998 – 2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1998	42.0%	40.4%	..	..	43.5%	41.7%	49.3%	42.9%	73.8%	24.7%	71.2%	65.8%
2003	36.7%	32.3%	28.8%	35.8%	39.9%	43.6%	43.3%	41.6%	73.6%	35.3%	64.2%	42.9%
2008	39.4%	34.5%	42.6%	36.6%	43.9%	43.2%	38.5%	37.9%	73.3%	37.5%	55.6%	47.2%

Sources: 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey.

Note: ".." means data is not available.

TABLE 24: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING THAT HALF OR MORE OF THE MEAT OR FISH CONSUMED IS HARVESTED IN THE NWT, 1993 – 2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1993	26.4%	9.2%	..	37.8%	62.3%	61.3%	81.0%	93.3%	49.5%	81.3%	70.7%
1998	30.2%	10.8%	..	42.0%	80.3%	93.2%	56.3%	87.6%	80.4%	83.3%	76.1%
2003	28.4%	9.5%	69.6%	41.1%	68.6%	67.2%	75.0%	81.6%	62.8%	75.0%	72.6%
2008	28.1%	10.7%	45.0%	39.6%	75.6%	70.0%	73.2%	91.9%	73.2%	65.7%	78.0%

Sources: 1994 & 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey.

Note: ".." means data is not available.

NON-TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

Income & Employment

Average Income

TABLE 25: AVERAGE INCOME, 1991 – 2006 (PART 1 OF 2)

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1991	..	32,008	39,634	..	26,375	14,928	..	10,969	15,633	16,199	11,225	12,989
1992	..	32,882	40,132	..	27,612	16,472	..	13,475	18,123	17,436	10,171	15,600
1993	..	32,671	39,705	..	27,428	17,149	..	16,208	19,025	17,758	13,186	15,130
1994	25,066	33,788	40,981	..	28,481	19,204	..	17,671	21,035	19,446	16,729	17,764
1995	25,783	33,989	41,110	..	28,605	19,095	..	16,743	17,835	19,536	16,671	19,795
1996	26,271	33,693	40,700	..	28,191	18,791	..	16,529	17,627	19,341	19,186	18,673
1997	26,969	33,666	41,005	..	28,072	19,623	..	17,853	20,039	20,147	18,888	18,255
1998	26,969	34,378	41,825	..	28,958	19,550	..	17,713	18,547	20,188	18,757	18,800
1999	27,890	35,650	42,455	..	30,682	21,970	..	21,888	21,053	22,445	..	20,876
2000	30,594	36,220	42,993	..	31,115	22,823	..	22,475	22,139	23,802	..	19,781
2001	31,692	39,186	45,975	..	33,972	26,076	..	25,576	25,286	27,431	..	21,839
2002	32,306	42,047	50,038	..	35,789	27,791	..	25,976	28,614	28,647	..	24,975

TABLE 25: AVERAGE INCOME, 1991 – 2006 (PART 2 OF 2)

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
2003	33,117	42,572	50,345	..	36,472	28,253	..	26,731	27,600	29,014	..	26,648
2004	34,366	44,080	52,061	..	37,851	29,415	..	26,224	28,737	30,425	25,189	27,759
2005	35,909	46,170	54,679	..	39,476	30,957	..	26,925	27,394	32,273	..	30,054
2006	37,776	48,396	57,246	..	41,520	31,593	..	29,165	27,271	33,067	25,967	30,200

Source: Statistics Canada.

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of tax filers and therefore average income.

Proportion of High Income Earners

TABLE 26: PROPORTION OF HIGH AND MIDDLE INCOME EARNERS, 1994 – 2006					
	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1994	..	66.0	76.5	58.7	43.1
1995	58.7	65.6	75.8	58.3	43.0
1996	58.8	65.1	75.3	57.6	42.1
1997	59.4	65.2	75.4	57.8	42.3
1998	60.8	65.9	75.8	59.1	43.3
1999	62.1	67.2	75.7	61.4	47.8
2000	63.4	68.0	76.0	62.0	51.6
2001	65.1	71.2	78.7	65.5	55.8
2002	65.8	72.4	80.0	66.7	57.5
2003	66.6	72.0	79.5	66.2	57.6
2004	67.8	72.7	80.1	67.2	57.0
2005	69.3	74.0	81.1	68.8	59.2
2006	70.9	75.1	82.4	69.5	60.3

Source: Statistics Canada.

Note: ".." means data is not available.

TABLE 26.1: PERCENT OF TAX FILERS WITH MORE THAN $50,000 INCOME, 1994 – 2006

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1994	..	25.9	34.4	..	19.9	7.6	..	-	11.8	9.9	..	-
1995	11.5	25.9	34.4	..	19.9	7.0	..	-	-	8.9	..	9.5
1996	12.0	25.6	34.2	..	19.2	6.9	..	-	-	8.5	..	9.1
1997	12.7	25.6	34.1	..	19.2	8.7	..	-	11.1	9.6	..	9.1
1998	13.4	25.3	33.3	..	19.7	8.3	..	-	-	11.0	..	8.7
1999	14.2	28.1	36.1	..	22.4	11.5	..	-	10.5	13.4	..	12.0
2000	15.8	28.2	36.2	..	22.2	11.9	..	-	11.1	14.1	..	11.5
2001	16.8	31.4	39.3	..	25.4	16.9	..	11.8	14.3	18.9	..	14.3
2002	17.7	34.4	43.1	..	27.4	20.1	..	17.6	18.2	21.5	..	17.9
2003	18.6	35.1	43.7	..	28.1	20.3	..	18.8	14.3	22.5	..	17.2
2004	19.8	36.5	45.2	..	29.4	22.3	..	17.6	21.1	24.6	..	17.2
2005	21.1	38.3	47.4	..	31.0	22.9	..	12.5	16.7	26.5	..	17.9
2006	22.7	39.9	49.1	..	32.7	23.4	..	17.6	19.0	25.6	..	20.7

Source: Statistics Canada.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed to protect privacy.
".." means data is not available.
Income levels are before-tax figures.

TABLE 26.2: PERCENT OF TAX FILERS WITH LESS THAN $15,000 INCOME, 1994 – 2006

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1994	..	34.0	23.5	..	41.3	56.9	..	57.1	52.9	58.2	..	54.5
1995	41.3	34.4	24.2	..	41.7	57.0	..	64.3	58.8	56.7	..	52.4
1996	41.2	34.9	24.7	..	42.4	57.9	..	64.3	53.3	58.5	..	54.5
1997	40.6	34.8	24.6	..	42.2	57.7	..	60.0	55.6	57.4	..	59.1
1998	39.2	34.1	24.2	..	40.9	56.7	..	53.3	57.9	56.0	..	60.9
1999	37.9	32.8	24.3	..	38.6	52.2	..	43.8	52.6	52.6	..	56.0
2000	36.6	32.0	24.0	..	38.0	48.4	..	43.8	44.4	47.5	..	57.7
2001	34.9	28.8	21.3	..	34.5	44.2	..	41.2	38.1	43.4	..	53.6
2002	34.2	27.6	20.0	..	33.3	42.5	..	41.2	36.1	43.0	..	46.4
2003	33.4	28.0	20.5	..	33.8	42.4	..	43.8	38.1	42.3	..	44.8
2004	32.2	27.3	19.9	..	32.8	43.0	..	41.2	36.8	43.9	..	44.8
2005	30.7	26.0	18.9	..	31.2	40.8	..	37.5	38.9	41.9	..	39.3
2006	29.1	24.9	17.6	..	30.5	39.7	..	35.3	38.1	40.2	..	41.4

Source: Statistics Canada.

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Income levels are before-tax figures.

Income Assistance Cases

TABLE 27: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME ASSISTANCE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1996 – 2008											
	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1996	43.7	19.3	..	53.2	124.2	56.7	197.7	113.5	104.9	157.5	184.3
1997	42.4	17.4	..	56.2	99.2	55.3	106.2	70.3	95.2	74.1	160.6
1998	43.5	19.1	..	57.5	91.5	30.3	96.6	68.7	92.7	72.5	133.3
1999	43.9	22.8	..	55.1	89.8	29.9	80.7	73.9	90.6	72.5	135.2
2000	37.1	18.7	..	44.8	88.9	4.9	58.8	78.9	92.4	77.5	140.8
2001	29.4	14.8	..	36.3	67.3	-	42.5	85.0	68.2	66.4	95.5
2002	26.8	14.3	..	31.3	69.4	-	44.9	87.2	76.0	56.9	80.3
2003	26.1	13.5	..	32.5	60.1	-	43.5	73.8	69.7	43.6	54.8
2004	25.6	14.6	..	31.1	56.4	-	42.8	34.8	67.8	57.0	63.7
2005	24.2	13.5	..	30.0	51.0	-	43.4	53.0	58.0	59.5	56.0
2006	24.5	12.2	..	31.8	51.4	0.7	31.5	61.6	56.2	64.6	59.8
2007*	25.7	11.4	..	35.6	49.2	-	20.9	63.3	59.3	23.8	48.6
2008*	26.8	11.3	..	38.2	49.1	-	13.7	86.4	53.4	25.8	59.8

Sources: Education, Culture & Employment and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed to protect privacy.
".." means data is not available.
"*" means that, due to income assistance program changes in 2007, caution should be used when comparing with pre-2007 data. Changes in data may reflect program changes more than real changes.

TABLE 27.1: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME ASSISTANCE CASES, 1995 – 2008

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1995	1,898	378	..	1,104	416	8	50	37	205	26	90
1996	1,823	352	..	1,083	388	11	52	37	185	23	80
1997	1,764	319	..	1,135	310	11	29	23	167	10	70
1998	1,776	338	..	1,148	290	6	28	23	163	10	60
1999	1,786	399	..	1,100	287	6	23	26	159	10	63
2000	1,502	326	..	888	288	1	17	28	163	11	68
2001	1,202	263	..	718	221	-	12	30	122	9	47
2002	1,118	263	..	623	233	-	13	34	138	8	39
2003	1,111	259	..	647	205	-	13	29	130	7	26
2004	1,110	287	..	631	192	-	13	13	128	8	31
2005	1,051	265	..	609	176	-	9	19	113	8	27
2006	1,060	239	..	642	179	-	9	21	111	9	29
2007*	1,121	224	..	725	173	-	6	21	119	3	24
2008*	1,172	225	..	774	174	-	4	28	108	4	30

Sources: Education, Culture & Employment and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed to protect privacy.
".." means data is not available.
"*" means that, due to income assistance program changes in 2007, caution should be used when comparing with pre-2007 data. Changes in data may reflect program changes more than real changes.

Employment Rate

TABLE 28: EMPLOYMENT RATE, 1989 – 2006

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łultselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1989	..	65.0%	83.3%	..	..	56.4%	26.7%	20.8%	12.7%	27.2%	30.7%	20.5%	22.8%
1991	61.0%	69.3%	82.9%	..	42.3%	61.7%	38.6%	40.0%	43.8%	43.2%	35.9%	50.0%	38.3%
1994	..	65.7%	81.5%	..	..	56.2%	32.0%	33.8%	33.3%	42.6%	30.3%	26.1%	30.3%
1996	58.9%	68.2%	80.0%	68.8%	45.7%	61.4%	38.2%	45.8%	33.3%	45.2%	34.1%	44.4%	46.4%
1999	..	67.5%	79.5%	..	..	61.5%	34.6%	48.0%	31.2%	47.5%	29.5%	42.3%	36.8%
2001	61.5%	69.8%	80.8%	72.9%	47.2%	62.7%	45.9%	50.0%	41.7%	51.4%	43.8%	52.6%	48.3%
2004	..	67.8%	79.7%	77.9%	34.3%	60.6%	39.4%	38.0%	38.3%	54.1%	34.9%	49.5%	41.2%
2006	62.4%	68.6%	79.3%	72.4%	..	61.8%	42.5%	45.5%	40.5%	47.8%	40.3%	50.0%	44.6%

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

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey are completed during the January-March period. The Census is done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
The Monthly Labour Force Survey completed by Statistics Canada only reports community-level data for Yellowknife.

TABLE 28.1: PERCENT OF POPULATION 15 & OLDER WHO WORKED MORE THAN 26 WEEKS, 1988 – 2005

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łultselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1988	..	58.5%	77.0%	..	..	49.8%	19.2%	17.8%	8.2%	14.9%	22.8%	14.1%	17.0%
1993	..	56.7%	73.0%	..	..	46.7%	22.3%	19.6%	18.4%	21.1%	23.1%	26.1%	23.0%
1995	53.2%	59.4%	72.5%	..	..	51.2%	29.1%	32.0%	21.9%	31.7%	28.0%	29.4%	33.9%
1998	..	57.3%	68.1%	..	..	51.8%	26.9%	42.1%	23.8%	27.0%	24.6%	34.2%	27.1%
2000	57.0%	61.1%	73.6%	..	..	53.0%	34.0%	37.5%	31.4%	37.1%	33.5%	42.1%	31.0%
2003	..	61.9%	74.9%	72.0%	29.9%	53.7%	34.4%	27.3%	29.2%	34.0%	33.6%	39.4%	41.7%
2005	58.0%	61.3%	72.8%	..	..	53.8%	35.4%	36.4%	32.4%	39.1%	36.0%	33.3%	32.3%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004 NWT Community Survey; and 1996, 2000 and 2006 Statistics Canada Census.

Note: ".." means data is not available.

Unemployment Rate

TABLE 29: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1989 – 2006

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łultselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1989	..	13.2%	4.4%	..	..	18.6%	45.0%	50.0%	56.4%	39.1%	42.4%	52.9%	53.0%
1991	10.2%	11.3%	5.1%	..	21.4%	15.4%	32.8%	36.4%	22.2%	26.1%	35.2%	22.2%	37.9%
1994	..	14.8%	6.8%	..	..	21.4%	38.2%	29.6%	10.8%	31.7%	42.7%	17.2%	50.0%
1996	10.1%	11.7%	6.4%	9.2%	16.7%	15.8%	29.2%	21.4%	38.9%	13.0%	32.4%	27.3%	28.6%
1999	..	13.7%	7.9%	..	..	17.0%	39.7%	24.7%	42.7%	28.4%	46.5%	35.6%	32.9%
2001	7.4%	9.50%	5.0%	8.8%	10.5%	13.2%	21.4%	20.0%	22.2%	21.7%	19.1%	18.2%	28.9%
2004	..	10.4%	5.0%	6.9%	32.0%	14.2%	28.8%	33.7%	38.9%	14.6%	30.1%	27.0%	30.7%
2006	6.6%	10.4%	5.7%	9.5%	..	13.9%	25.9%	16.7%	29.2%	30.0%	26.3%	25.0%	23.7%

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

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey are completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
The Monthly Labour Force Survey completed by Statistics Canada only reports community level data for Yellowknife.

Participation Rate

TABLE 30: PARTICIPATION RATE, 1989 – 2006

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łultselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1989	..	74.9%	87.1%	..	..	69.3%	48.5%	41.6%	29.1%	44.6%	53.3%	43.6%	48.5%
1991	67.9%	78.2%	87.3%	..	53.8%	73.0%	57.1%	55.0%	56.3%	62.2%	55.4%	56.3%	61.7%
1994	..	77.2%	87.5%	..	..	71.4%	51.8%	48.0%	37.4%	62.3%	52.0%	31.5%	60.5%
1996	65.5%	77.2%	85.4%	75.8%	51.4%	72.8%	54.0%	58.3%	54.5%	54.8%	50.5%	61.1%	62.5%
1999	..	78.3%	86.2%	..	..	74.1%	57.4%	63.8%	54.5%	66.4%	55.1%	65.8%	54.8%
2001	66.4%	77.1%	85.0%	80.6%	52.8%	72.5%	57.3%	62.5%	50.0%	65.7%	54.2%	57.9%	65.5%
2004	..	75.6%	84.0%	83.7%	50.5%	70.7%	55.4%	57.3%	62.7%	63.4%	50.0%	67.9%	59.4%
2006	66.8%	76.5%	84.2%	80.0%	..	71.8%	57.3%	54.5%	64.9%	65.2%	54.2%	66.7%	58.5%

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

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey are completed during the January-March period. The Census is done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
The Monthly Labour Force Survey completed by Statistics Canada only reports community level data for Yellowknife.

Education

High School Completion

TABLE 31: PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH HIGH SCHOOL OR GREATER, 1989 – 2006

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1989	..	59.8%	78.2%	..	..	51.2%	28.2%	12.9%	2.2%	29.2%	24.3%	3.8%	23.2%
1991	61.8%	59.9%	73.9%	..	26.9%	52.1%	27.8%	35.0%	40.6%	37.8%	23.1%	13.3%	32.6%
1994	..	63.2%	79.0%	..	..	52.8%	34.8%	31.1%	31.0%	32.7%	40.7%	13.0%	23.8%
1996	65.2%	63.5%	75.3%	63.7%	28.6%	57.3%	29.4%	24.0%	21.2%	28.6%	29.8%	29.4%	35.7%
1999	..	66.1%	80.6%	..	..	57.8%	32.7%	32.9%	19.0%	45.9%	32.1%	40.5%	29.7%
2001	68.7%	64.8%	77.7%	65.9%	..	57.2%	31.2%	29.2%	28.6%	40.0%	29.9%	21.1%	36.2%
2004	..	67.5%	82.1%	77.5%	28.4%	58.4%	35.6%	35.3%	24.9%	38.3%	38.1%	29.4%	32.8%
2006	76.2%	67.0%	80.9%	69.2%	..	57.5%	38.3%	37.5%	32.4%	45.7%	37.2%	47.4%	38.5%

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

Note: ".." means data is not available.

TABLE 31.1: PERCENT OF POPULATION 20 TO 29 YEARS OF AGE WITH HIGH SCHOOL OR GREATER, 1989 – 2006

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1988	..	65.1%	86.4%	56.1%	24.4%
1991	..	..	..	..	..
1993	..	64.8%	85.6%	50.8%	38.8%
1996	81.8%	70.3%	81.0%	66.7%	32.1%
1998	..	68.7%	83.3%	61.4%	40.3%
2001	84.5%	71.1%	84.7%	64.4%	36.3%
2003	..	71.3%	87.1%	58.6%	48.8%
2006	87.5%	70.2%	83.1%	59.2%	51.0%

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

Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Less than Grade 9

TABLE 32: PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH LESS THAN GRADE 9 EDUCATION, 1989 – 2004												
	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Yellowknife Métis	N'dilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1989	22.5%	5.9%	..	..	29.5%	63.5%	52.5%	94.8%	46.2%	60.4%	91.0%	68.0%
1994	15.6%	4.7%	..	..	22.5%	37.3%	23.0%	51.7%	27.8%	31.8%	71.7%	55.2%
1999	12.8%	3.6%	..	..	18.2%	33.7%	33.6%	51.9%	29.5%	31.4%	34.2%	34.5%
2004	11.6%	4.3%	8.2%	27.9%	16.0%	27.7%	32.7%	38.3%	22.8%	25.9%	32.1%	28.6%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey and 2004 NWT Community Survey.

Note: ".." means data is not available.

TABLE 32.1: PERCENT OF POPULATION 20 TO 29 YEARS OF AGE WITH LESS THAN GRADE 9 EDUCATION, 1989 – 2004				
	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities
1988	17.6%	4.1%	22.0%	51.9%
1993	13.3%	3.6%	20.1%	23.3%
1998	8.1%	3.9%	11.2%	10.7%
2003	3.6%	2.2%	5.0%	4.8%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey and 2004 NWT Community Survey.

Business

Registered Businesses

TABLE 33: NUMBER OF REGISTERED BUSINESSES, 1997 – 2007

	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamètì	Łutselk'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1997	1952	1108	800	44	..	4	7	22	3	..
2000	2041	1100	886	55	..	4	10	25	5	11
2002	2167	1159	957	51	..	5	7	25	5	9
2005	2001	1036	915	50	..	5	8	20	5	12
2007	1953	1023	930	47	..	5	8	19	4	11

Source: ITI database of telephone directory listings.

Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

TABLE 34: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (MILLIONS), 1999 – 2009 (PART 1 of 3)

	Northwest Territories	Mining & Oil & Gas Extraction	Public Administration	Transportation & Warehousing	Housing	Education Services	Information & Cultural Industries	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing
1999	554.0	263.5	66.3	50.5	44.9	27.3	17.4	13.1
2000	823.7	607.5	52.7	21.9	33.5	20.2	19.9	6.8
2001	1,401.3	1,101.0	77.9	41.9	52.7	11.1	-	5.9
2002	1,350.3	935.7	142.2	54.3	101.0	-	24.8	10.5
2003	816.8	443.5	103.9	37.4	102.4	11.3	17.2	8.9
2004	1,248.2	793.1	119.6	71.1	105.1	8.5	-	28.2
2005	1,469.4	1,042.0	112.7	76.0	87.2	9.3	24.9	26.8
2006	1,848.3	1,443.3	90.7	83.4	63.8	16.4	22.0	37.0
2007	1,994.8	1,469.0	102.6	150.6	65.1	28.6	24.0	40.9
2008	1,799.6	1,323.2	111.8	131.7	74.5	25.8	18.5	34.1
2009	1,215.3	721.9	123.1	91.6	55.7	62.1	17.4	22.8

TABLE 34: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (MILLIONS), 1999 – 2009 (PART 2 of 3)

	Retail Trade	Utilities	Prof, Scientific & Technical Services	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade
1999	12.7	27.4	-	-	2.9	1.6	4.5
2000	15.5	14.1	6.7	0.6	2.2	-	-
2001	10.6	10.9	3.9	-	4.5	0.9	11.0
2002	10.1	10.8	2.1	0.3	4.0	-	1.9
2003	28.9	19.8	4.2	-	2.2	-	1.9
2004	27.3	17.8	6.4	0.6	3.2	1.6	3.1
2005	10.1	26.8	6.5	0.6	3.6	-	2.3
2006	10.1	26.7	2.6	0.7	5.9	1.7	5.0
2007	11.7	30.6	3.3	0.8	15.5	0.8	8.4
2008	15.0	29.3	5.3	-	16.7	1.6	3.9
2009	16.5	31.8	3.5	0.9	16.8	1.7	6.2

TABLE 34: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (MILLIONS), 1999 – 2009 (PART 3 of 3)

	Finance & Insurance	Management of Companies & Enterprises	Administrative & Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services	Health Care & Social Services	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Services	Other Services (exec public admin)
1999	2.4	-	0.9	-	0.3	3.0	1.5
2000	6.2	0.6	0.9	-	0.2	3.9	1.8
2001	5.2	-	1.0	-	0.2	5.5	2.8
2002	3.6	-	1.9	-	0.2	6.4	1.7
2003	6.2	-	2.7	11.6	0.7	3.4	2.0
2004	4.9	-	2.3	12.6	-	10.2	1.3
2005	7.6	0.5	4.6	11.4	-	12.7	1.8
2006	8.3	1.6	5.2	7.1	-	14.9	1.0
2007	11.0	0.7	3.1	12.9	0.3	13.4	1.0
2008	7.5	0.7	3.8	9.7	0.6	10.4	1.4
2009	10.1	0.9	3.16	15.51	1.4	11.2	1.3

Source: Statistics Canada.

Note: "-" means data is 0 or is too small to be expressed.