



2022 Socio-Economic Agreement:

Social Data Report

Supplementary Information and Summary Data

Rapport de 2022 sur les accords socio-économiques :

données sociales

Renseignements supplémentaires et données récapitulatives

Le présent document contient la traduction française du sommaire.



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English

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French

Kīspin ki nitawih̄tīn ē nīh̄yawih̄k ōma ācimōwin, tipwāsinān.
Cree

Tłjchq yati k'è'è. Dı wegodı newq dè, gots'ŋ gonede.
Tłjchq

ʔerih̄t'īs Dēne Sų́nė yati t'a huts'elkēr xa beyáyati theᑭᑭ ᑭat'e, nuwe ts'ēn yólti.
Chipewyan

Edı gondı dehgáh got'ıe zhatıé k'è'è edat'éh enahddhę nıde naxets'ę edahí.
South Slavey

K'áhshó got'ıne xədə k'é hederı ᑭedjhtl'é yerıniwę ní dé dúle.
North Slavey

Jii gwandak izhii ginjik vat'atr'ijáhch'uu zhit yinothtan ji', diits'at ginohkhii.
Gwich'in

Uvanittuaq ilitchurisukupku Inuvialuktun, ququaqłuta.
Inuvialuktun

Ċ'bdĊ ᑎᑎᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ, ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ.
Inuktitut

Hapkua titiqqat pijumagupkit Inuinnaqtun, uvaptinnut hivajarlutit.
Inuinnaqtun

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Table of Contents

Introduction	02
Introduction (Français)	04
Labour and Income.....	06
Employment Rates	06
Unemployment Rates.....	07
Participation Rate	08
Income Assistance Program	09
Education and Indigenous Languages	10
Language Revitalization	10
High School Completion Rate	12
High School Graduation Rate.....	13
Health and Wellness.....	14
Potential Years of Life Lost.....	14
Suicides.....	15
Injuries.....	16
Sexually Transmitted Infections	17
Tuberculosis.....	18
Single-parent Families	19
Teen Birth	20
Children, Youth, and Families Receiving Child and Family Services.....	21
Admission of Women and Children in Shelters	23
Total Family Violence Shelter Bed Days in the NWT	24
Housing.....	25
Housing Northwest Territories and Mine Employment.....	25
Justice	26
The Safety Needs of Communities and Northerners.....	26
Understanding the Crime Rate in the NWT	26
Police-reported Crimes.....	27
Police-reported Violent Crimes	28
Police-reported Other Criminal Code Crimes	29
Police-reported Property Crimes.....	30
Police-reported Traffic Crimes	31
Police-reported Federal Statutes Crimes.....	32

Introduction

Major resource development projects affect Northwest Territories (NWT) lands, resources, and people in many ways. The influx of people, new jobs and economic opportunities inevitably brings change to nearby communities. For example, taking a job at a mine can introduce new and unique challenges to families. Employment conditions like rotational fly-in shift work can mean employees leave home regularly for weeks at a time.

As mining projects go through regulatory reviews and approvals, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) requires proponents to consider the impacts their projects will have and to commit to a follow-up program in the form of Socio-Economic Agreements (SEAs). These agreements formalize Northern spending and hiring commitments made by companies, while also providing NWT residents with opportunities to understand what mineral resource projects will mean for their communities, regions, and the territory as a whole.

SEA commitments often include:

- Employment and business opportunities,
- Cultural well-being and traditional economy activities,
- Community, family, and individual well-being programs,
- Net effects on government, and
- Sustainable development initiatives.

SEAs also include commitments by the GNWT to provide a healthy, educated workforce from which companies can hire employees and to collect and analyze data to identify and understand changes and socio-economic trends related to mining activity.

This SEA Social Data Report forms part of the GNWT's commitment, by publishing a series of indicators (education, health, employment, crime) that monitor potential effects from mining on NWT residents and communities. The indicators included in this document were negotiated into the SEAs, although specific datasets have been added, removed, or modified over the years to better measure trends.

The Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI) is responsible for overseeing the implementation of SEAs, monitoring how well each party carries out its respective responsibilities, and coordinating reporting activities. The GNWT is currently in the midst of an independent, third-party review to identify whether its SEAs are having their intended effect and to provide options for improving the future design and implementation of the agreements. The [SEA Program Review Evaluation report](#) (phase one of this project) was completed in May 2022 and SEA program review redesign options (phase two of this project) are scheduled for completion later this year, in 2023.

2022 Socio-Economic Agreement Social Data Report

Three SEAs for producing diamond mines were active in the NWT in 2022: Ekati (Arctic Canadian Diamond Company), Diavik (DDMI) and Gahcho Kué (De Beers Canada).

Given the concentration of diamond mining activity over the last 25 years in the NWT's North Slave region, the GNWT has focused much of its attention on monitoring socio-economic factors for communities located near these mines. These communities include Yellowknife and Ndilò, as well as the Small Local Communities (SLC) of Behchokò, Dettah, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Wekweètì and Whatì.

This Social Data Report presents statistics and data in four groupings:

- The NWT,
- Yellowknife,
- Small Local Communities (SLC); and
- Remaining NWT Communities (comprising all NWT communities, except Yellowknife, Ndilò, and Small Local Communities - Behchokò, Dettah, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Wekweètì and Whatì).

In 2018, Fort Resolution was added as an SLC. For this reason, SEA reports published prior to 2018 will feature historical SLC data that differs from pre-2018 data included in this year's report. Historical SLC data, going back as far as 1989, has been calculated in this report with Fort Resolution's community data included unless otherwise noted. Also, data for the community of Ndilò is included as part of Yellowknife in the report, unless otherwise noted.

In addition to the social data included in this report, the GNWT will release a companion report in 2023 of economic measures including employment, procurement, and training from each of the three producing mines, along with qualitative examples of SEAs in action.

Présentation

Les grands projets d'exploitation des ressources ont de multiples répercussions sur les terres, les ressources et les habitants des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. L'arrivée massive de personnes, la création de nouveaux emplois et les occasions économiques bouleversent inmanquablement la situation des collectivités. Un travailleur qui accepte un poste dans l'une des mines, par exemple, peut voir sa famille être confrontée à des difficultés nouvelles et bien particulières, pendant que lui doit prendre l'avion et quitter le foyer pour effectuer des quarts de rotation de plusieurs semaines.

Lors de la phase des examens réglementaires en vue d'autoriser un projet minier, le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (GTNO) exige des soumissionnaires qu'ils tiennent compte de l'impact dudit projet et qu'ils promettent de mettre en œuvre un programme de suivi, sous la forme d'accords socio-économiques (ASE), dans lesquels sont officiellement inscrits les engagements des entreprises concernées en matière d'investissements et d'emplois dans le Nord. Les ASE offrent également aux Ténos la possibilité de comprendre les conséquences qu'aura le projet d'extraction minérale en question sur leurs collectivités, sur la région et sur l'ensemble du territoire.

Les accords socio-économiques (ASE) comprennent souvent les engagements suivants :

- les possibilités d'emploi et d'affaires;
- le bien-être culturel et les activités économiques traditionnelles;
- les programmes de bien-être communautaire, familial et individuel;
- l'effet net sur le gouvernement;
- les initiatives de développement durable.

Ces accords comprennent également des engagements du GTNO à fournir une main-d'œuvre saine et bien formée au sein de laquelle les entreprises peuvent embaucher, et à recueillir et analyser des données afin de suivre et de comprendre l'évolution et les tendances des activités minières.

Ce rapport sur les données sociales des ASE fait partie des engagements du GTNO, qui est tenu de publier une série d'indicateurs (sur le niveau d'éducation, la santé, l'emploi et la criminalité) destinés à mesurer les effets potentiels des activités minières sur les résidents et les collectivités des TNO. Les indicateurs du rapport ont été déterminés dans le cadre des ASE, mais certaines données ont pu être ajoutées, retirées ou modifiées au fil des années, de façon à mieux évaluer les tendances à l'œuvre.

Le ministère de l'Industrie, du Tourisme et de l'Investissement (MITI) est chargé de superviser la mise en œuvre de ces accords, de veiller à ce que chaque partie assume ses responsabilités, et de coordonner la production des rapports. Le GTNO fait actuellement l'objet d'un examen par un tiers indépendant visant à déterminer si les ASE en vigueur produisent l'effet escompté et à proposer des pistes pour améliorer la mise au point et la mise en application de futurs accords. Le [rapport d'examen du programme lié aux accords socio-économiques](#) (première étape du projet) a été terminé en mai 2022 et les pistes pour la refonte du programme devraient être prêtes plus tard cette année.

Rapport de 2022 sur les données sociales des accords socio-économiques

En 2022, on a recensé trois séries d'accords socio-économiques en lien avec des mines de diamants en exploitation aux TNO : Ekati (Arctic Canadian Diamond Co.), Diavik (DDMI) et Gahcho Kué (De Beers Canada).

Compte tenu de la concentration d'activités relatives à l'extraction de diamants dans la région du Slave Nord au cours des 25 dernières années, le GTNO s'est principalement efforcé de mesurer les données socio-économiques dans les collectivités avoisinantes, parmi lesquelles figurent Yellowknife et Ndilò, ainsi que les petites collectivités locales de Behchokò, Dettah, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Wekweètì et Whatì.

Le rapport sur les données sociales fournit des statistiques et des informations regroupées sous quatre thèmes :

- Les TNO;
- Yellowknife;
- Les petites collectivités locales;
- Le reste des collectivités des TNO (c'est-à-dire l'ensemble des collectivités du territoire, à l'exception de Yellowknife, de Ndilò et des petites collectivités locales de Behchokò, Dettah, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Wekweètì et Whatì).

Fort Resolution ayant été ajoutée à la liste des petites collectivités locales en 2018, les rapports antérieurs à cette date présentent des données historiques qui diffèrent de celles incluses – pour 2018 et les années précédentes – dans le rapport de cette année. Dans le rapport de cette année, les données historiques sur les petites collectivités locales remontent jusqu'à 1989 et sont établies, sauf indication contraire, en tenant compte de Fort Resolution. La collectivité de Ndilò est également comprise dans les données de Yellowknife (sauf indication contraire).

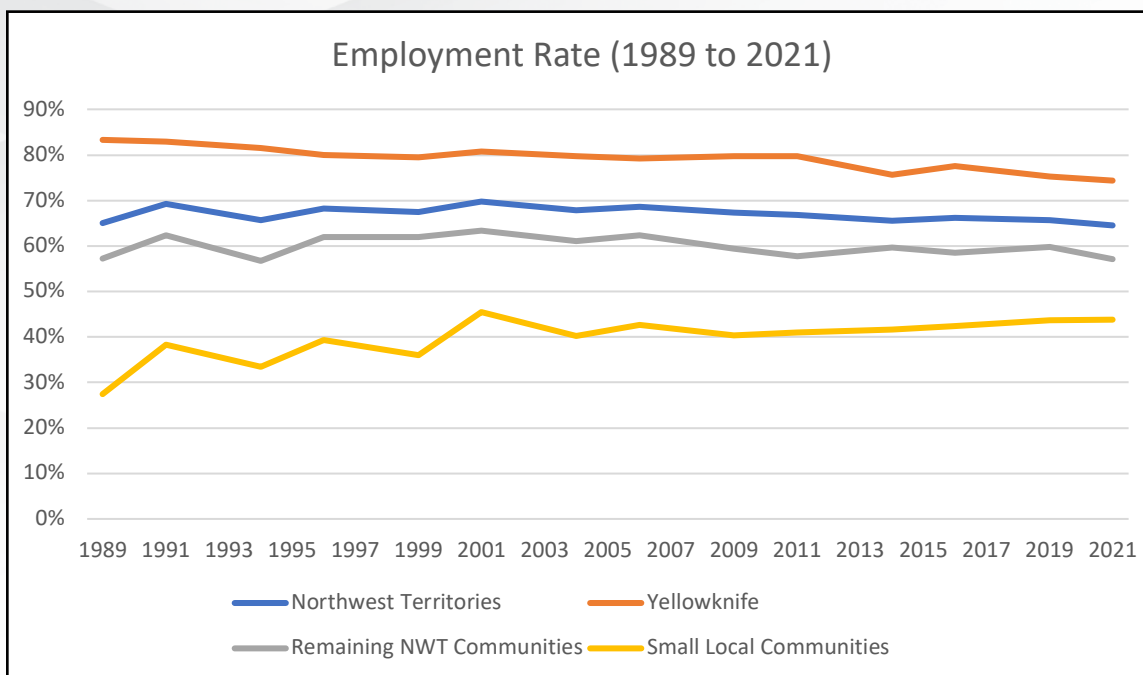
Outre le rapport sur les données sociales, le GTNO publiera, en 2023, un rapport connexe consacré aux mesures économiques – notamment en matière d'emploi, d'approvisionnement et de formation – prises par chacune des trois mines en exploitation, et qui comprendra également des exemples concluants d'ASE mis en œuvre.

Labour and Income

Employment Rates

The employment rate in SLCs saw a notable increase from 1989 to 2001 with a significant jump between 1999 and 2001, following the opening of Ekati (1998) and the start of construction at Diavik (2001). Rates have been relatively stable since 2004.

In Yellowknife, the employment rate was decreasing prior to the mine start-ups. The rate remained relatively stable from 1996 to 2011 and has been in slight decline since 2011.



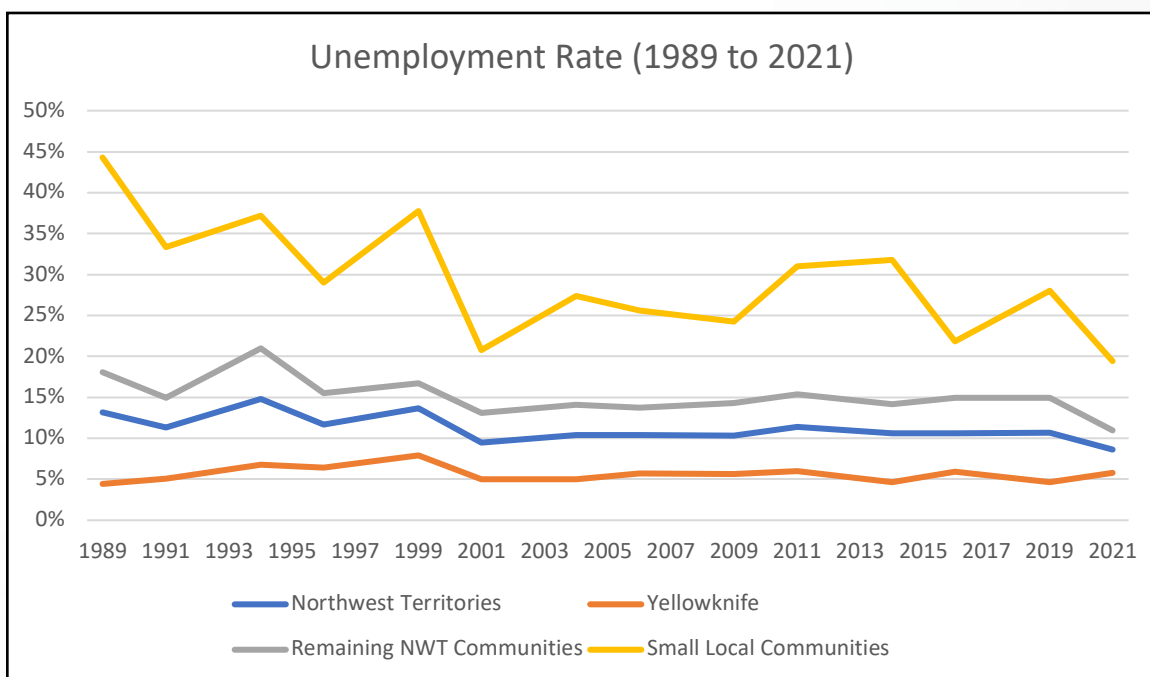
Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001, 2006, 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Note: 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 were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Unemployment Rates

The overall unemployment rate has trended downward in all communities outside of Yellowknife since 1989. While there has been some variability over the years, the unemployment rate today is lower than before the first SEA came into effect in 1996.

Although there are yearly fluctuations, the unemployment rate in SLCs has decreased since the mines started up. This trend is consistent with the Remaining NWT Communities. Except for a peak in 1999, the unemployment rate in Yellowknife has remained relatively unchanged over the same period.



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001, 2006, 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

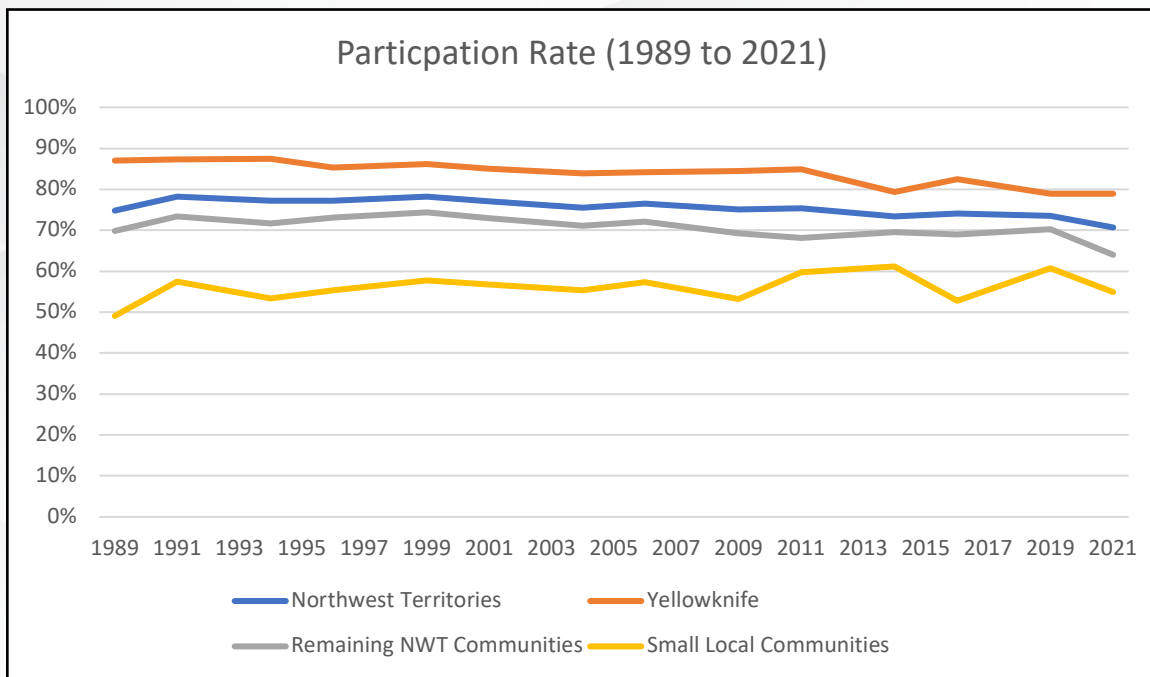
Note: Comparisons between the LFS completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Participation Rate

The participation rate is the number of labour force participants (employed and unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

In the SLCs, the participation rate increased from 52.8% in 2016 to above 60% in 2019, which means that more people were working or looking for work. The participation rate increased in SLCs when the first SEA came into effect in 1996, with minimal variability ever since.

In both Yellowknife and the Remaining NWT Communities, the participation rate has been relatively stable since the mines started up.



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001, 2006, 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

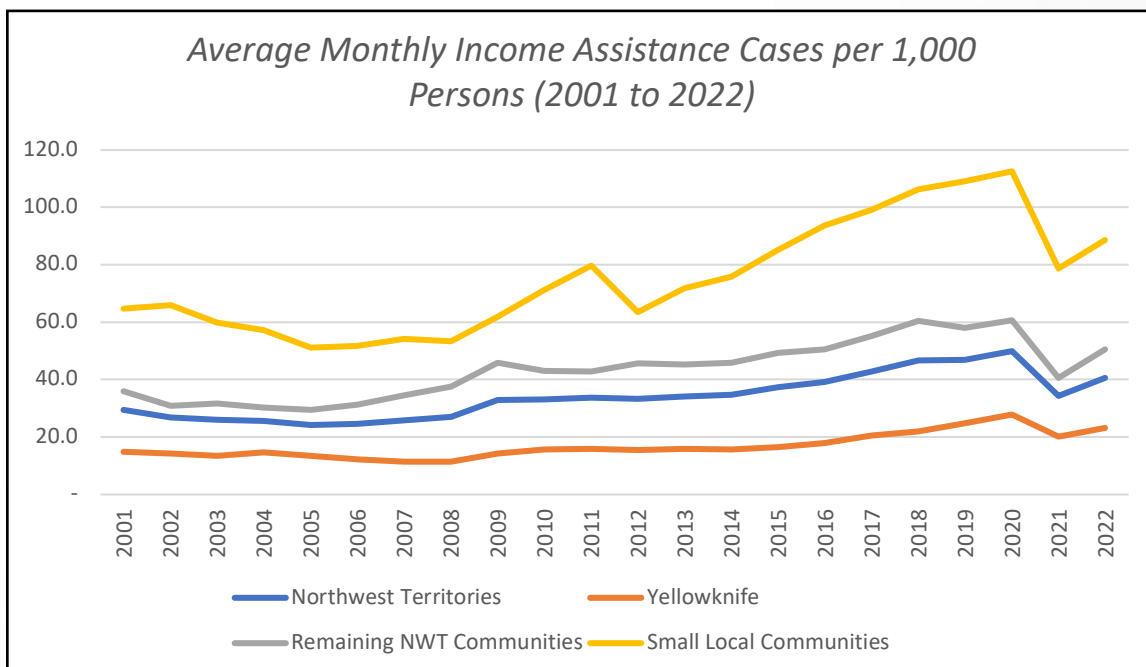
Note: Comparisons between the LFS completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Income Assistance Program

The Income Assistance Program provides financial assistance to NWT residents that helps them meet their basic needs. The program encourages and supports greater self-reliance and improving one’s quality of life.

The program provides a set amount, based on family size and community, for food and clothing allowances while providing actual amounts for shelter and utilities. The program also provides additional allowances for seniors and persons with disabilities.

In 2007, the Department of Education, Culture and Employment (ECE) made significant improvements to the Income Assistance program which had a measurable impact on the number of eligible applicants in SLCs. Further restructuring occurred in 2017 to respond to the needs and realities of NWT residents, including the rising cost of living.



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

Notes:

- As a result of changes to income security programs, historical data is not comparable with 2017.
- Yellowknife data in this graph includes the communities of Ndilò and Dettah.
- SLC data in this chart includes Behchokò, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Wekweètì, and Whatì.

Education and Indigenous Languages

Language Revitalization

The NWT is home to nine official Indigenous languages: Dëne Sųłíné (Chipewyan), nēhiyawēwin (Cree), Dinjii Zhu' Ginjik (Gwich'in), Inuinnaqtun, Inuktitut, Inuvialuktun, Dene Kədá (North Slavey), Dene Zhaté (South Slavey) and Tłıchq.

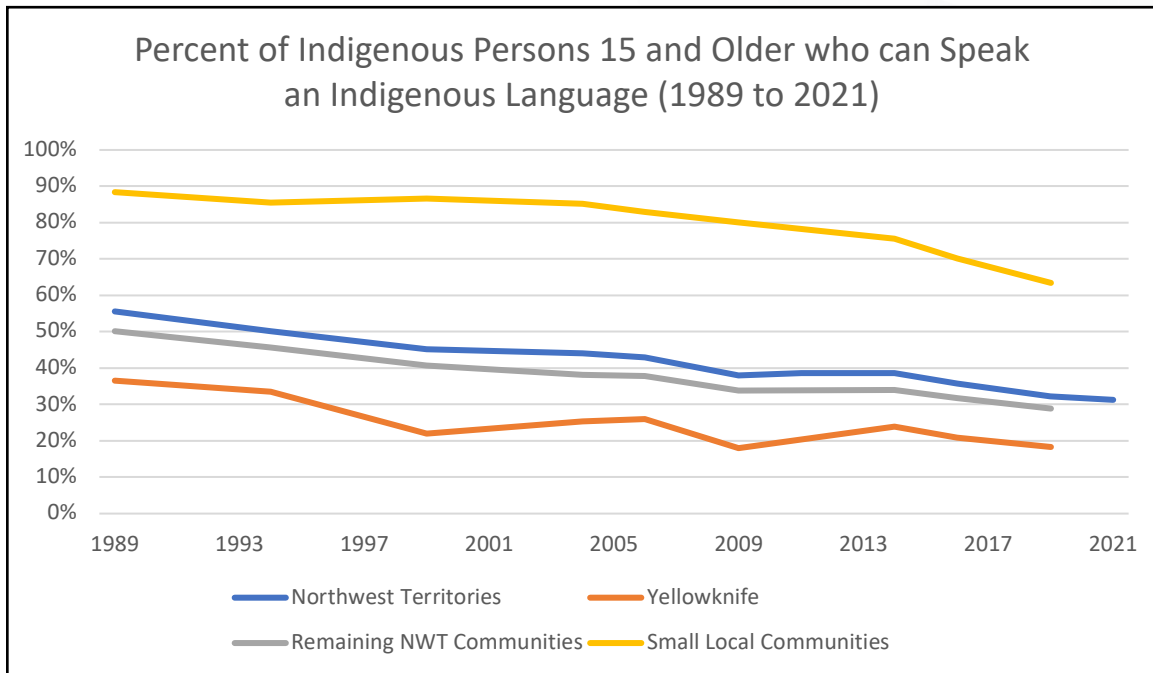
For over a century, policies of colonization and forced assimilation resulted in the loss of language in the NWT, and across many Indigenous communities worldwide. While these policies continue to impact Indigenous languages and culture, Indigenous people in the NWT have put an enormous effort into resisting, reclaiming, and revitalizing the diverse Indigenous languages and cultures present in the NWT. Residential schools negatively impacted the natural intergenerational transmission of language from parent to child, and although the effects of language revitalization efforts may not be seen in data points every two years, the effects will be seen over generations.

In 2017-2018, there was a significant increase in funding through the Canada-NWT Cooperation Agreement for Indigenous Languages. This coincided with the release of the NWT Indigenous Languages Action Plan, which lays out the GNWT's path to strengthen, revitalize, and promote Indigenous languages and to improve access to services in Indigenous languages.

There have not been any studies completed on the impact that mines have on the use of Indigenous languages in the NWT. What we do know is that for languages to be spoken they need to be passed down from parent to child. We also know that many mines operate on shift work, which may inhibit the natural cycle of communication between parent and child. More research is needed in this area.

ECE supports the following language revitalization initiatives across the NWT:

- Indigenous Government-administered Regional Indigenous Language Plans;
- Indigenous Communications Societies and the Community Radio Stations Support Program;
- Territorial Indigenous Languages Strategic Initiatives Program;
- Indigenous Language Training Programs – i.e., the Mentor Apprentice Program (MAP);
- Indigenous Languages and Education in NWT Schools;
- Indigenous Languages Revitalization Scholarship Program; and
- Interpreter-Translator Funding Program.



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 NWT Community Survey; 2006, 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada Census; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Notes:

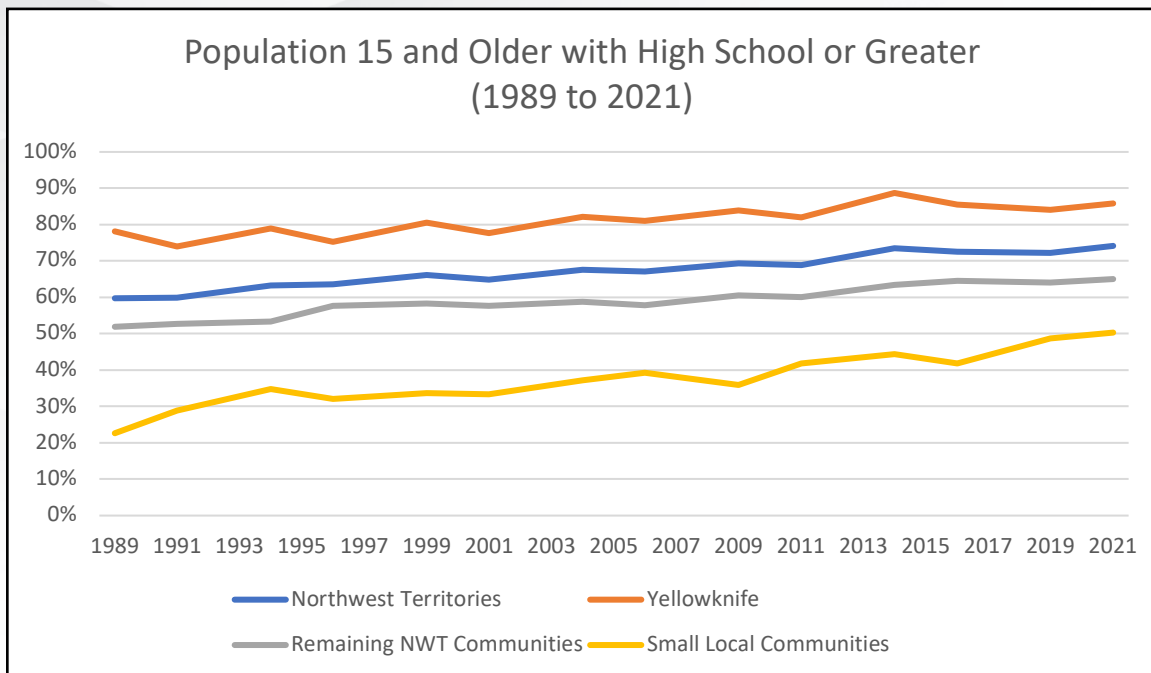
- Statistics Canada cautioned that collection challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic may have significantly affected the count of Indigenous language speakers in communities when compared with non-Indigenous language speakers in larger centres such as Yellowknife.
- 2011 and 2021 percentages are restricted to NWT-wide data based on current Statistics Canada Census data availability. Figures for Yellowknife, SLCs, and Remaining NWT Communities are not included for 2011 and 2021.

High School Completion Rate

The NWT population with a high school diploma or greater has increased since 1989. It is unlikely that this change is due completely to the operating diamond mines, as there have also been significant changes to the delivery of education programs throughout the NWT.

In SLCs, and Remaining NWT Communities, the percentage of people 15 years and older with high school or greater increased sharply between 1989 and 1994. This coincided with grade extensions offered in smaller communities, which led to an increase in the number of people completing Grade 9 and moving on to high school.

In 2021, 74.1% of the NWT population over 15 had a high school diploma or greater, which reflects the highest level since SEA reporting began. The levels in SLCs (50.4%) and Remaining NWT Communities (65.1%) are also the highest reported for their respective categories.



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

High School Graduation Rate

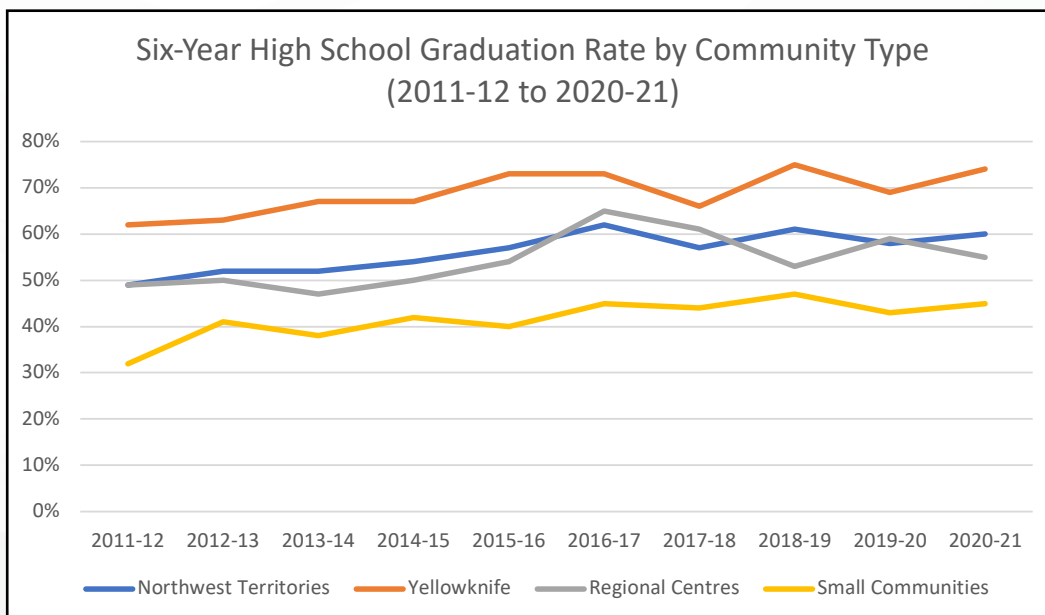
The previous graduation rate in the NWT was calculated by dividing the number of students who enrolled in Grade 12 at the start of the academic year by the number of students who graduated before the end of that academic year. This is a Grade 12 graduation rate as it shows the percentage of Grade 12 students that go on to graduate within a year.

This approach to the graduation rate did not accurately count all students who graduated, as it is possible for students enrolled in Grade 10 or 11 to graduate by the end of the year. The other problem with this method is that it only counts students who make it to Grade 12. A student who does not graduate because they dropped out in Grade 10 or 11 is not counted by this method.

The new way ECE reports the NWT graduation rate eliminates both these problems. Developed in 2021, this method starts by grouping students into a cohort. A student's cohort is the academic year they first enrolled in Grade 10. Then, the number of those students who graduate within six years of first enrolling in Grade 10 is divided by the total number of students in the cohort. Only students who are 18 or younger in the year they first enrolled in Grade 10 are included in the cohort. The graduation rate counts all students who graduate within six years of starting high school. This method reflects ECE's philosophy that there are many paths to graduation beyond the traditional three-year time frame. Six years ensures all students, no matter their circumstances, have a chance to be counted in the graduation rate.

The six-year graduation rate in 2021 for the NWT was 60%. When looking at the six-year graduation rate by community type, Yellowknife had the highest rate in 2021, with 74%. The six-year graduation rate in Small Communities was the lowest at 45%. This trend, of Yellowknife having the highest rate and Small Communities having the lowest, has been true for the last 10 years.

The six-year graduation rate in the NWT has been steadily trending upwards since the 2011-12 academic year, from 49% in that year to 60% in 2020-2021. This trend is reflected in each of the community types, which have shown an overall increase in graduation rate over the last 10 years.



Source: Department of Education, Culture and Employment.

Note:

- Regional centres include Inuvik, Hay River, and Fort Smith.
- Small communities include all NWT communities except Inuvik, Hay River, Fort Smith, and Yellowknife.

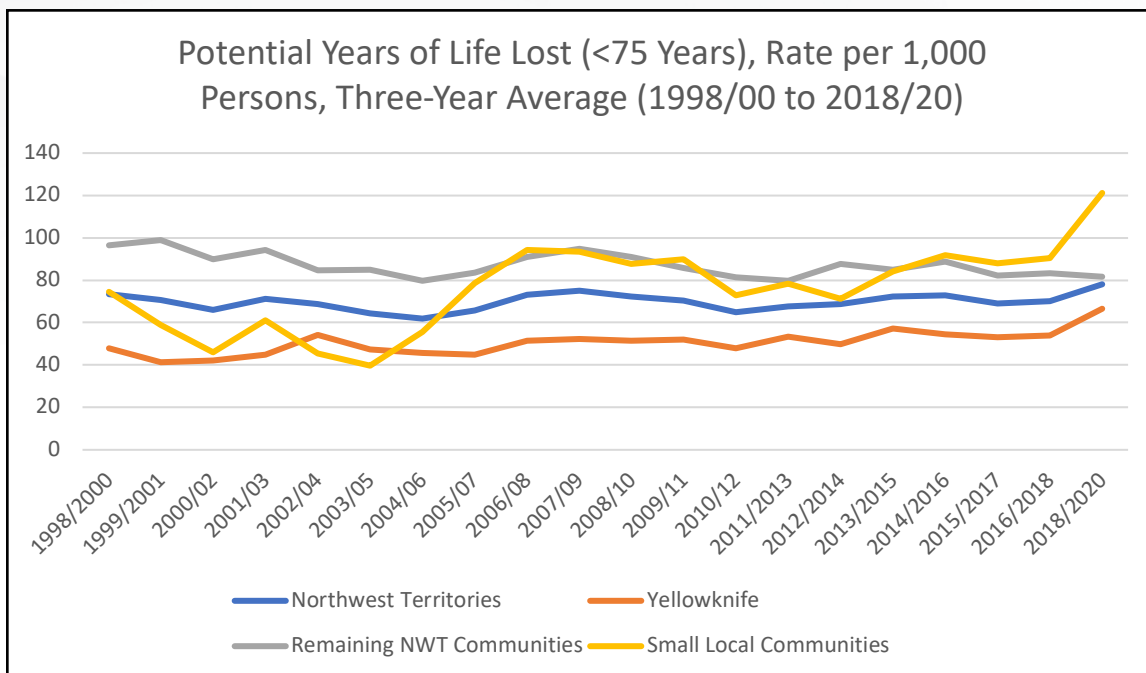
Health and Wellness

Potential Years of Life Lost

The Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is the total number of all years of life not lived by individuals who died before reaching the average age of life expectancy (age 75). This number is used to indicate early deaths, which can broadly express the health, well-being, and lifestyle choices that people are making. Trends in the rate of PYLL may broadly speak to the health status of a particular group. The figure below shows the rate of PYLL since 1996. There can be large changes in the PYLL rates from one year to the next. One reason for this is the small population in the territory. To highlight any potential trends, the PYLL is shown as a three-year average.

The PYLL rate in the NWT has remained relatively unchanged since monitoring began in 1996. The figure below shows the PYLL rate in SLCs has increased and decreased while the PYLL rate in the NWT, Yellowknife, and Remaining NWT Communities has remained relatively consistent. The PYLL rate for the Remaining NWT Communities has decreased slightly since the late 1990s. The most recent three-year average for SLCs shows a spike in SLC rates. This spike needs to be further investigated to identify the cause and will be monitored closely.

Previous small fluctuations in the SLC rate are due to the smaller population rate in each community, meaning that one or more early deaths in these communities has a greater impact on the PYLL rate in the SLC than it does in a larger population, such as the NWT as a whole. These changes do not appear to be directly linked to mining activity.



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Notes:

- Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
- Rates are based upon 2017 population estimates.

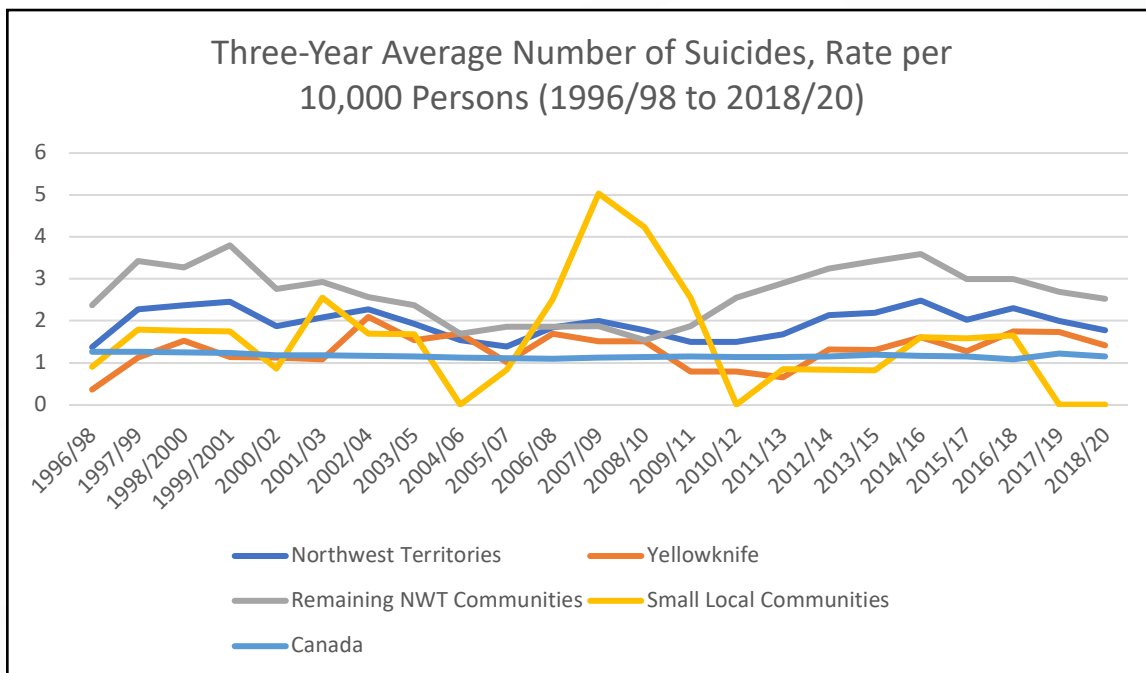
Suicides

Suicide is a major cause of early death in the NWT. The territory’s rate of suicide is approximately twice the national average. In October 2022, the Chief Coroner of the NWT announced that there had been a recent spike in suicides over the preceding 21 months: Twenty-nine individuals, primarily males, died by suicide between January 2021 and September 2022. These deaths have not yet been incorporated into the rates below and are significantly concerning.

This has been a very challenging period for many communities in the territory. The Department of Health and Social Services (HSS) has been listening to communities and the need for additional, consistent, and ongoing support in the wake of a tragedy. HSS has been working to find a better way to make funds available for communities to engage in prevention work. The department and the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority (NTHSSA) have developed a Suicide Prevention and Crisis Response Network that is focused on three key areas to address suicide: Prevention, Intervention and Crisis Response.

The suicide rate below is shown as a three-year average to better identify changes and trends that are more difficult to see when comparing annual number of suicides. The suicide rate below should be viewed with caution, due to the drastic change that one more or one less suicide can have on a rate in any given year, it is difficult to identify long-term trends.

Since mining activity began, the suicide rate in SLCs has fluctuated. Following an increase in the mid-2000s, the rate of suicide in SLCs once again decreased and is more consistent with the suicide rate in Yellowknife and Canada. The rate in the territory has remained relatively consistent, indicating that there is no direct correlation between mining activity and the suicide rate in the territory.



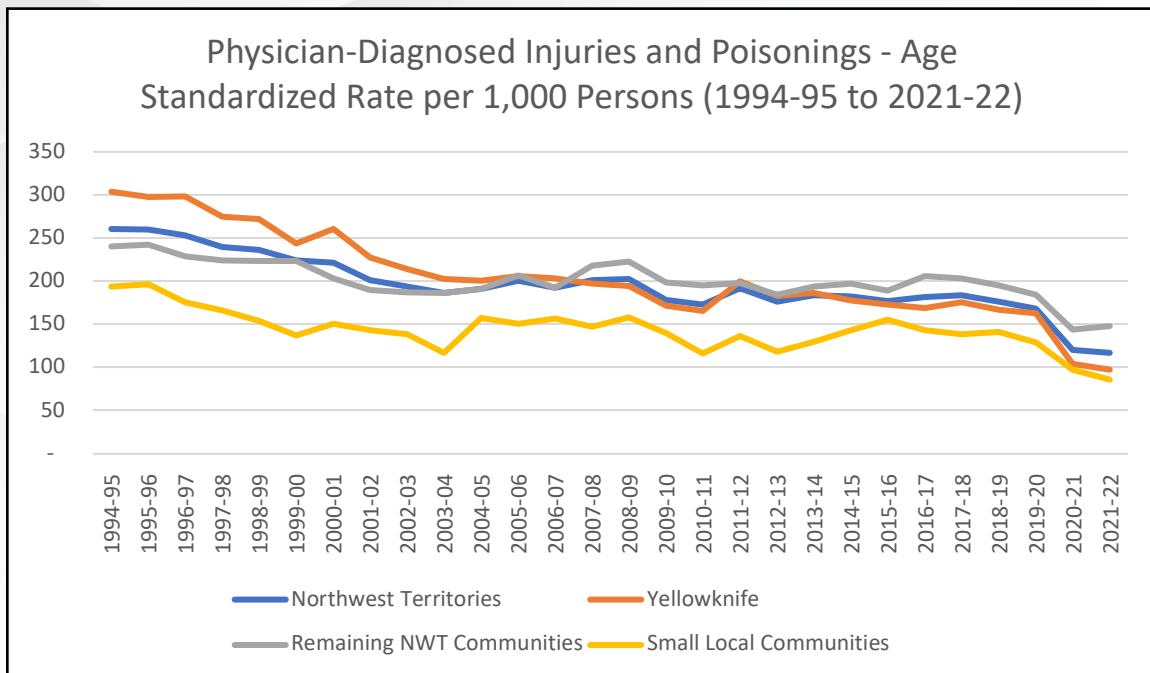
Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Note: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Injuries

Physician-diagnosed injuries and poisonings measure the number of injuries treated by doctors in the territory. This includes broken bones, severe burns, minor cuts or bruises, and poisonings. Injury indicators are examined to see whether there has been an increase in reckless behaviour or violence in a community. Changes in these types of behaviours have been associated with resource development.

Overall, the rate of physician-diagnosed injuries has been decreasing since 1994-95. The trend cannot be directly associated with the beginning of mining activity, but it may be related to other social and political changes in communities, such as improvements in primary health care services. The rate of physician-diagnosed injuries is lower in SLCs than in Yellowknife and the rest of the NWT. This may be explained by the fact that much of the health care provided in SLCs is from nurses rather than doctors. The COVID-19 pandemic and the public health response to the pandemic in the NWT may have been the main reason for the drop in physician-diagnosed injuries and poisonings between 2019-20 and 2020-21.



Sources: Department of Health and Social Services, Medicare, NWT Bureau of Statistics and Department of Health and Social Services (1994-95 and 1995-96 population estimates).

Notes:

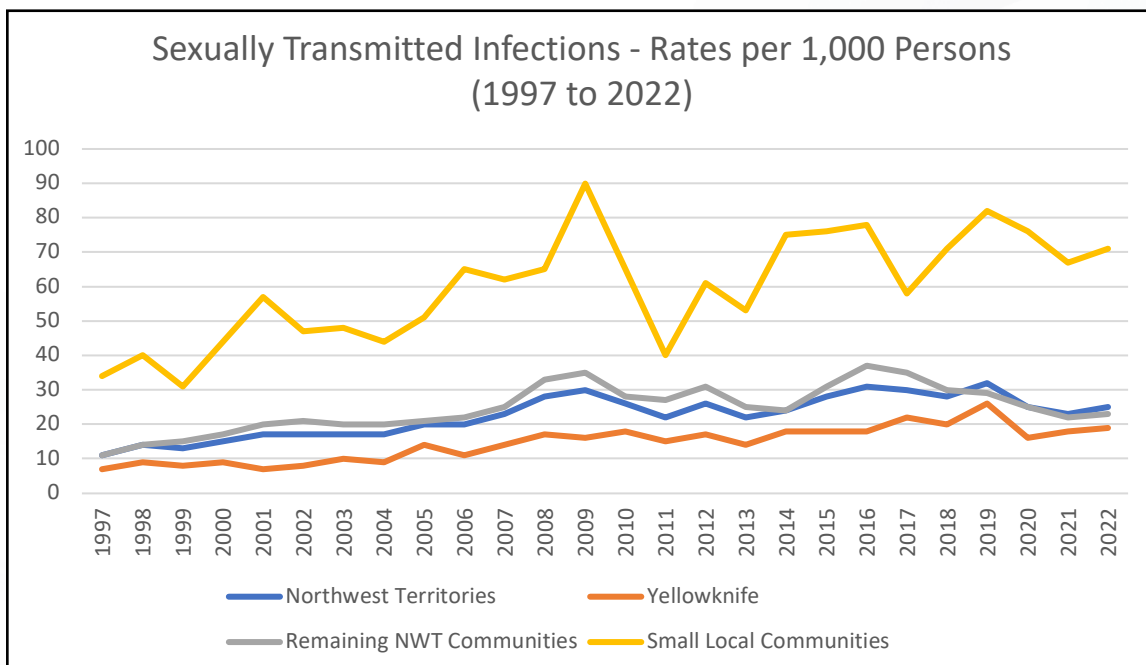
- These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to population estimate revisions, record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
- Ndilq̄ and Dettah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
- Numbers included physician-diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital, or other location).
- Nurse practitioner-diagnosed injuries and poisonings are not included, as data for nurse practitioner-diagnosed injuries and poisonings was only collected from 2000-2007.
- Some individuals may be diagnosed more than once for the same injury or poisoning.
- There has been an increase in the delay in claims being process (Fee Paid Date minus Service Date) in 2020-21 and 2021-22, and a reduction in claims overall compared to historical data. These results should be interpreted with caution as explanation for the reduction is not clear (i.e., changes in reported by physicians or due to other circumstances).
- Data for each reported year is presented with a hyphen because this data matches with the fiscal year.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) rates remain significantly higher in the NWT compared to national estimates. The highest rates occur in young men and women, between the ages of 15 and 25 years old.

The NWT is currently experiencing an outbreak of syphilis (2022) and had the highest rate in Canada. The NWT received approval under Health Canada’s Special Access Program to use a dual syphilis and HIV Point of Care Test (POCT) to address the 2022 outbreak. HSS and the Office of the Chief Public Health Officer (OCPHO) have launched an education and awareness campaign to combat the ongoing outbreak and procured free condoms and dispensers to provide to health centres and other key stakeholders for distribution. In addition to education and awareness, the GNWT has hired dedicated staff to support sexual health work and has improved its standards of care. The Territorial Sexual Health and Sexually Transmitted Blood Borne Infection Program Standards (STBBI) was released in the fall of 2022.

Contributing factors to the high rates of STIs in the NWT demonstrate continued disparities in the social determinants of health. Social isolation means that people may lack support and have more difficulty accessing care, leaving them at a higher risk of severe outcomes from STIs like syphilis, despite effective treatments being available. Sexual health connects strongly to mental health too: poorer mental health and substance use may increase risky behaviours. Sexual health is often a difficult subject to talk about, and stigma makes it more difficult to access care that people find acceptable and empowering.



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

Notes:

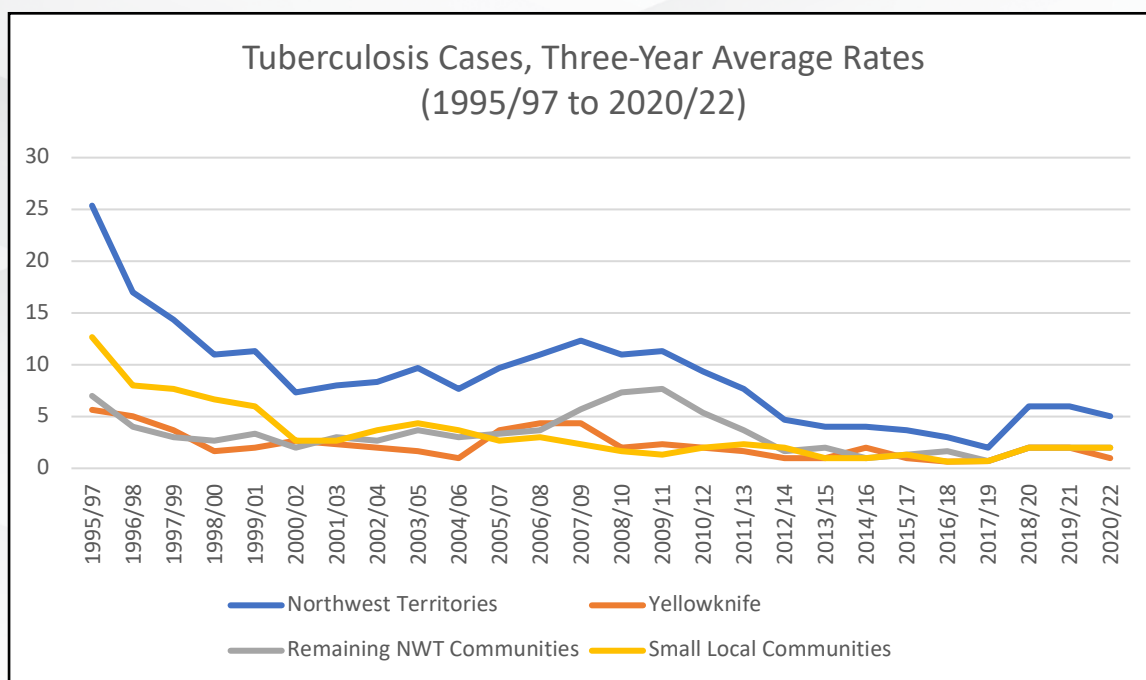
- These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.

- Numbers are based on community of diagnosis, and include all cases counted by NWT, regardless of NWT residency status at the time of diagnosis.
- Numbers for 2003 to 2009 are based on community of treatment.
- Ndiłò and Dettah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
- STIs include chlamydia, gonorrhoea, and syphilis.
- Small Local Communities does not include Fort Resolution in this extract.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by bacteria that attacks the lungs but can also spread to the brain, lymph nodes and bones. Although TB can be treated with antibiotics, it is still a health concern. The annual rate of TB in the territory and in SLCs has not significantly changed over the last ten years. However, the incidence of TB in the NWT continues to remain above the national average.

There does not appear to be a correlation between mining activity and TB cases. The NWT experienced a TB outbreak in the mid-1990s before diamond mining activities began. This outbreak strongly impacted SLCs and is reflected in the spike of TB cases during that time. Since the time of the outbreak, the number of TB cases in SLCs has decreased.



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

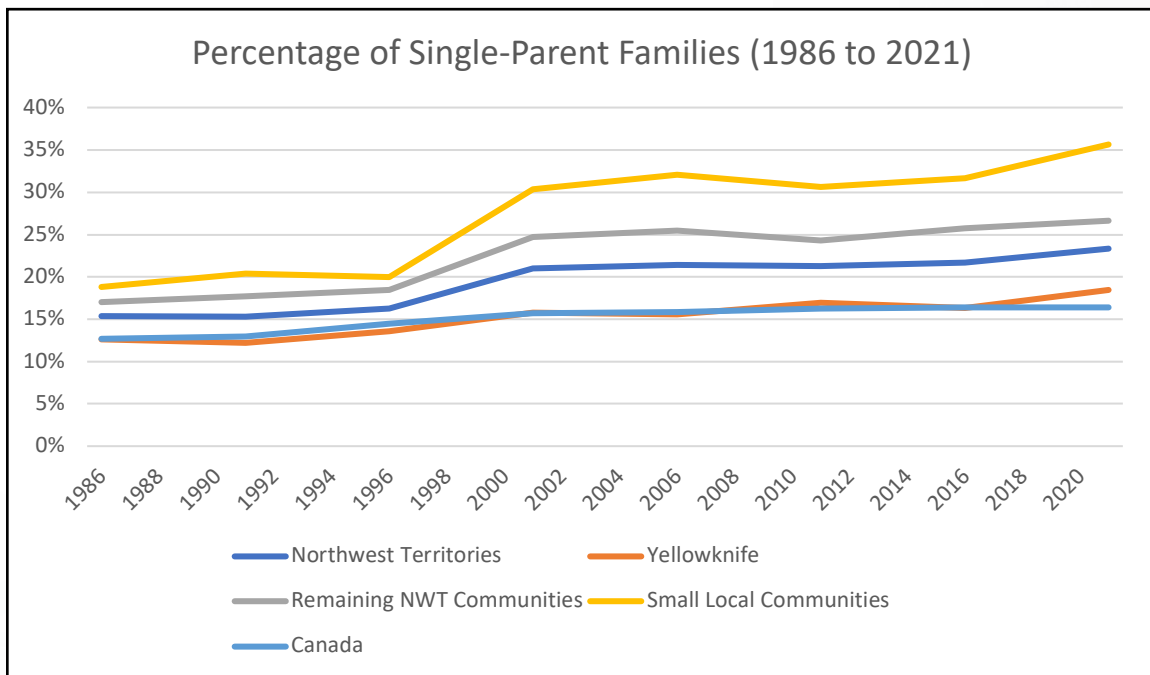
Notes:

- TB case inclusion criteria: TB cases categorized in the TB Registry as either lab-confirmed or clinically diagnosed TB disease.
- These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
- Ndiłı̄ and Dettah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.

Single-parent Families

Single-parent families often face unique challenges which can make it more difficult to provide for the basic needs of children and other family members. Research on socio-economic effects of mining often links extractive activities with changes in social cohesion and family dynamics. The data suggests that there is a link between the rise in the rate of single-parent families in SLCs and mining activity.

Between 1996 and 2001, the percentage of single-parent families in SLCs rose drastically. This correlates with the construction and beginning of operations of the two major diamond mines. Combined with qualitative reports from communities, it is likely this change occurred partly due to mining activities. Since this time, the percentage of single-parent families in SLCs has remained steady, increasing by 2%, with 2021 seeing the largest increase since the beginning of mining activity. During the initial period directly following the opening of the diamond mines, the percentage of single-parent families in other small and regional communities also increased. The change did not occur as quickly, or increase as drastically, in the Remaining NWT Communities or Yellowknife.



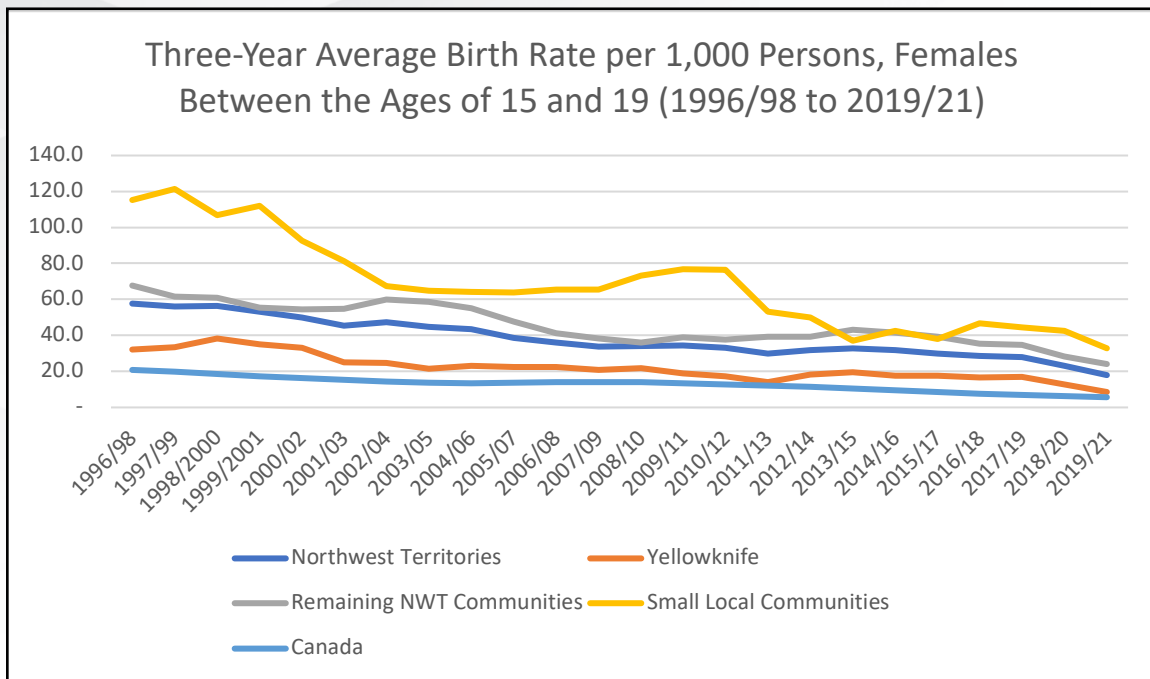
Source: Statistics Canada.

Note: Fort Resolution is included in the Remaining NWT Communities data set in this graph, not Small Local Communities.

Teen Birth

Stress and a lack of education, employment opportunities, limited supports, and maturity may affect the well-being of both the child and parents. Some teenage parents may be mature enough to raise a child, while others may not be. Teen mothers are more likely to be single parents, making it more difficult for them to support their children and increasing the stress they experience. Trends in teen pregnancy rates can be an indicator of overall sexual health and well-being for young women.

Overall, the rate of teenage births has decreased across Canada and the NWT since 1996. Since 2010/12, the rate of teen births has sharply declined in SLCs. This decline has helped to reduce the gap between teen birth rates in SLCs and other communities in the NWT. The decrease may be due to an increased use of birth control or broader social or behavioural changes in the community. Given the timing of the trend, it is not possible to directly correlate these changes to mining activity.



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

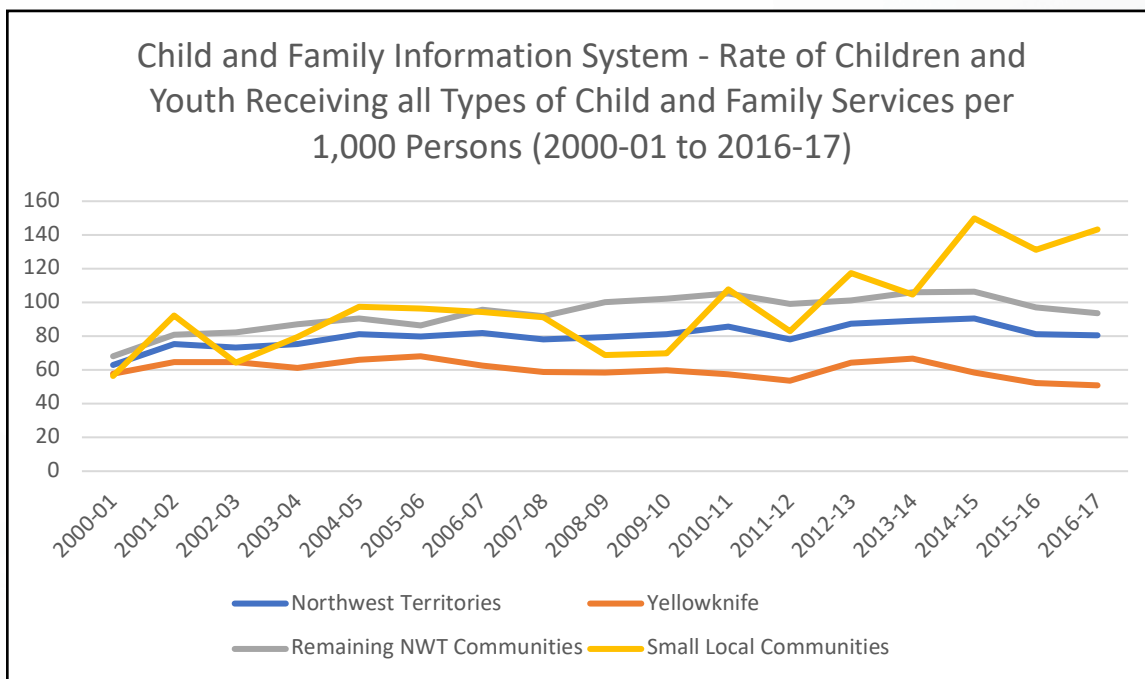
Note: Average Rates before 1996/98 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Children, Youth, and Families Receiving Child and Family Services

The figure below shows the rate of children and youth receiving services provided through Child and Family Services (CFS), including prevention and support services provided through a Plan of Care Agreement, and court-ordered services. An update for Child and Family Services' indicator is not available at the time of reporting and will be included in the 2023 report.

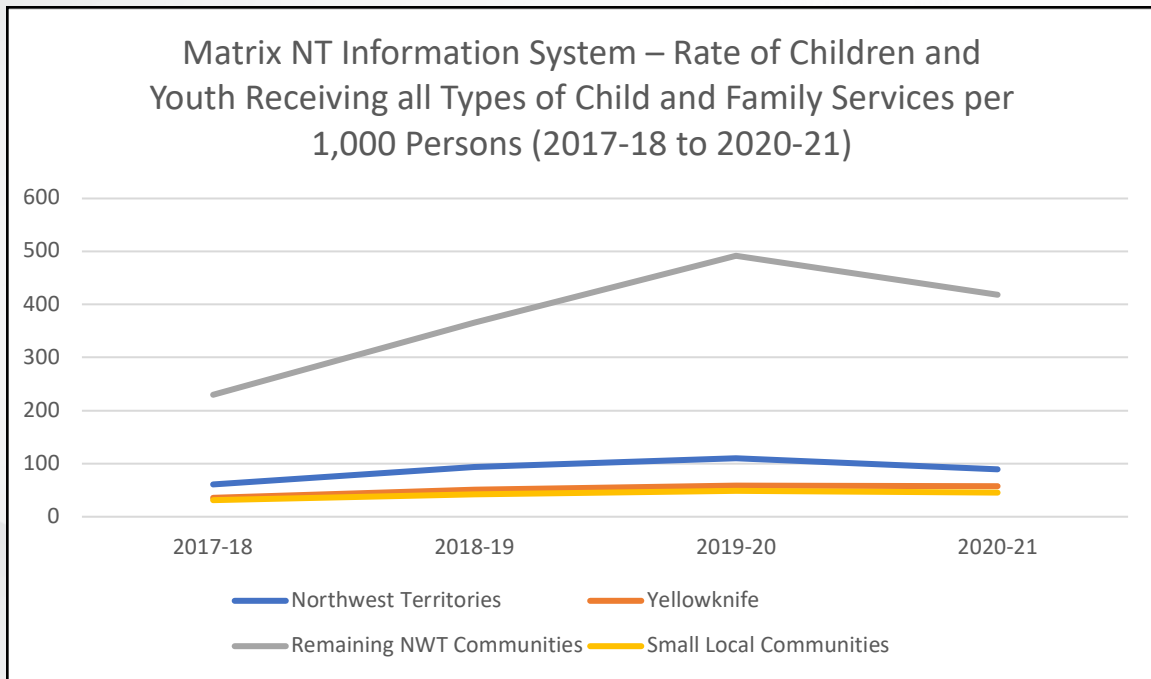
An increased focus on prevention services through legislative changes may have contributed to a steady increase in the rate of children/youth receiving services since 2000. Examples of prevention services offered through CFS include counseling, services to improve financial or housing situations, respite care, and addictions recovery support.

In 2020-21, the Matrix NT data shows a decrease in the rate of children/youth receiving child and family services in the NWT overall compared to 2019-20. The rate of children/youth receiving services remains highest in Remaining NWT Communities, followed by Yellowknife and then SLCs. While trends can be identified within the data, these are influenced by many factors, and it is not possible to definitively conclude that there is a relationship between CFS in the NWT and mining activity.



Notes:

- Two distinct graphs capturing the rate of children and youth receiving all types of Child and Family Services per 1,000 has been prepared to account for the change in collection methods and indicators from the now retired Child and Family Services Information System to the new Matrix NT system.
- References from Child and Family Information System and Matrix NT should not be made. In October 2017, Child and Family Services implemented a new electronic case management system known as Matrix NT. The way information is captured for certain services in Matrix NT differs from the previous case management system known as the “Child and Family Information System” (CFIS). For this reason, data collected between 2000 and 2017 is not comparable with data collected through the Matrix NT system from 2017 to present.



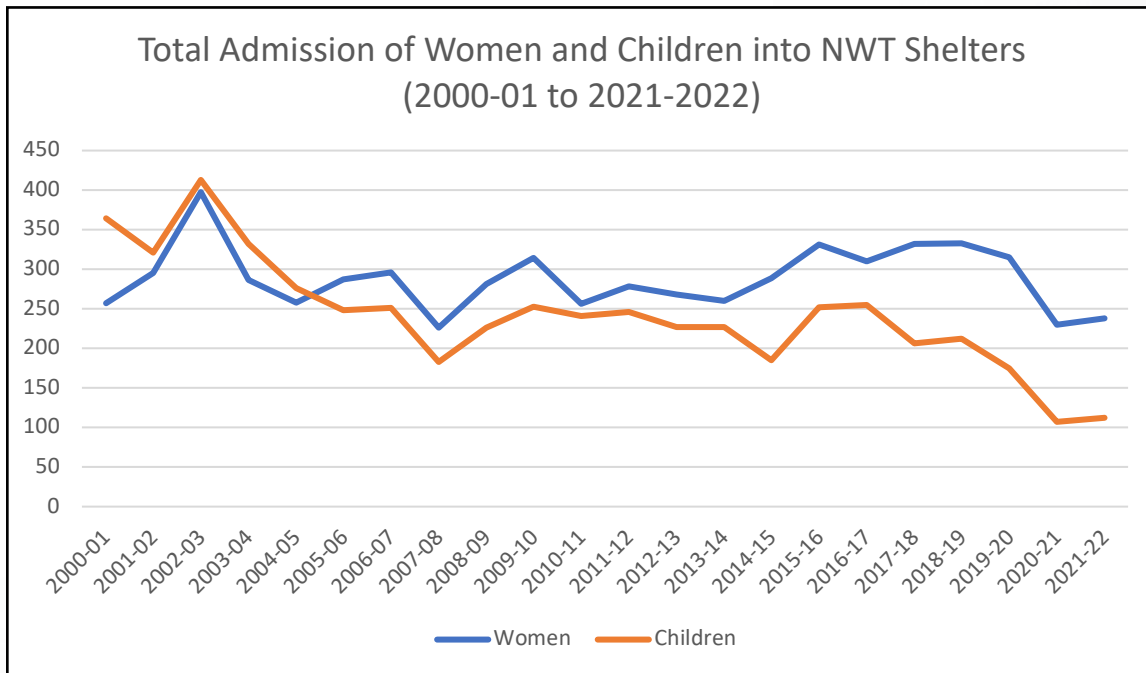
Notes:

- From the implementation of the Matrix NT system in 2017 and onwards, some children and youth have incomplete data entry related to their home communities and thus were not included in the analyses for Yellowknife, Remaining Communities, and Small Local Communities. Therefore, the total from these three categories will not be the same as the data for the NWT analysis.
- Since the implementation of Matrix NT in 2017, the types of Child and Family Services included in the analyses are: Voluntary Services Agreement, Support Services Agreement, Plan of Care Agreements, Temporary Custody Orders and Permanent Custody Orders.
- With the shift from CFIS to Matrix NT, the number of Voluntary Services Agreements (VSA) and Plan of Care Agreements (POCA) has increased because reporting practices have changed as VSAs and POCAs are now assigned to the household and include the full number of children and youth in the household. The calculation of the number of VSAs and POCAs for the purpose of this report is completed by assigning a VSA or POCA service to each child and youth in the household.
- While a child or youth can receive multiple types of services within the year, only the most recent service was included in the analysis so that the number of unique children and youth could be calculated.
- Data comparisons from Child and Family Information System (2000-01 to 2016-17) and Matrix NT (2017-18 to 2019-20) should not be made.
- The numbers reported in the Director’s Report for 2017-18 are not the same as the numbers presented for 2017-18 in these analyses as the timeframes are different (April 1, 2017, to September 30, 2017, in Director’s Report) and October 10, 2017, to March 31, 2018. This is due to the transition between two different information systems. Given that 2017-18 is from a six-month time frame, comparisons to this year should not be made.
- Small Local Communities include: Behchokò, Dettah, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk’e, Ndilò, Wekweètì and Whatì.
- Remaining NWT Communities include the remaining 24 communities, excluding Yellowknife.

Admission of Women and Children in Shelters

There are five family violence shelters in the NWT. These shelters, located in Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik, and Tuktoyaktuk, make up the Territorial Family Violence Shelters Network, which works to increase the capacity and skills of shelter staff to meet the needs of women and children.

The total admission of women and children to shelters and the total number of shelter bed days have been collected from 1999 onwards. The total number of admissions and the total number of shelter bed days have fluctuated since data collection began, indicating that family violence prevention initiatives and continued support for shelters is important. Because these numbers can fluctuate significantly year by year, it is not possible to identify a long-term trend between the total admission of women and children to shelters and mining activity. The most recent dip in admissions should be viewed with caution given the potential effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the willingness and ability of women and children to seek assistance and move between communities. With more time and research, we can better understand this change.



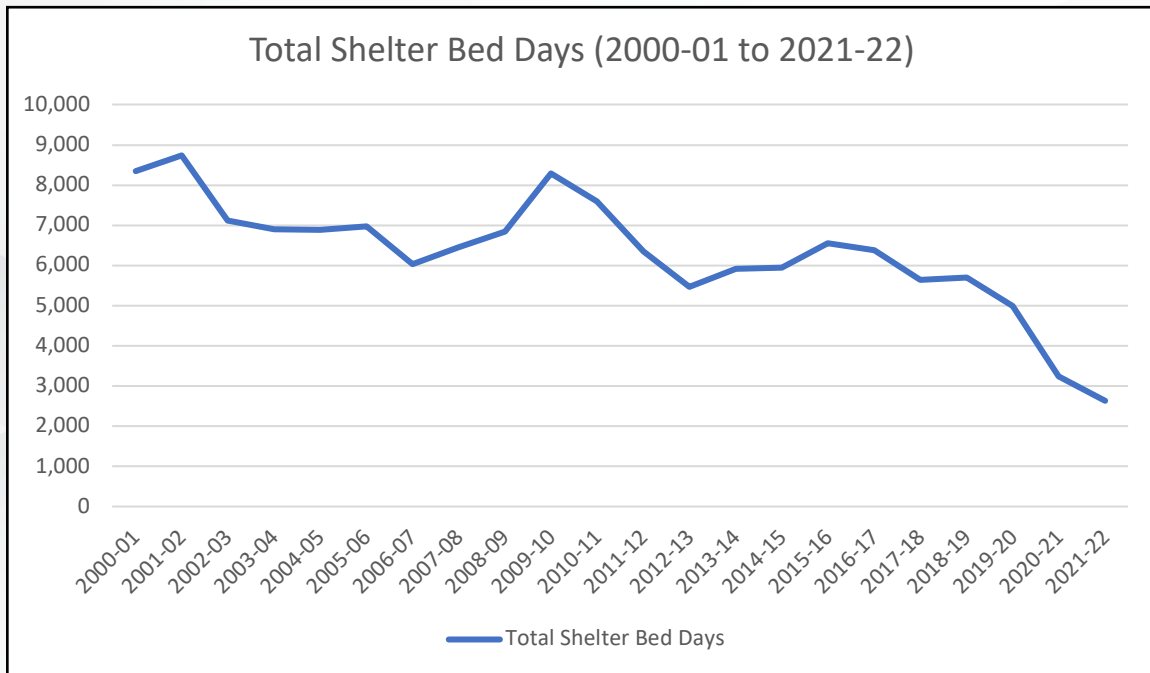
Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Family Violence Database.

Notes:

- These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
- Data for Tuktoyaktuk were unavailable for 2002-03 to 2006-07 and has 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 non-NWT residents.

Total Family Violence Shelter Bed Days in the NWT

Factors that may increase risk of family violence include: unemployment, social isolation, substance abuse, mental health issues, low education rates, and common-law unions. Research also shows that both men and women experience and commit family violence; however, violence against women is typically more pervasive and severe. Many instances of family violence are under-reported due to loyalty or fear of further abuse.



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) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
- Data for Tuktoyaktuk were unavailable for 2002-03 to 2006-07 and has 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 non-NWT residents.
- These numbers do not include emergency homeless shelter data.

Housing

Housing Northwest Territories and Mine Employment

Gaining employment at a mine can be a significant milestone for both individuals and families, but with this employment there may also be uncertainty about what housing options and programs are available to individuals and families if their household income goes up.

For people living in a Public Housing unit, the income information required to calculate rent is on an annual basis from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). This means that rent is calculated for the entire year all at once. The only way this assessment can change during the year is if a Public Housing tenant’s income decreases enough that they move into a lower bracket (table below). Over the course of the year, rent can go down, but not up. If a Public Housing tenant gained employment at a mine between July 1 and June 30 of the following year, the increase in income would be captured in next year’s assessment. For example, if a Public Housing tenant began work at a mine on August 30, 2022, their rent may not go up until the next assessment on July 1, 2023.

After the new income assessment is completed, a Public Housing tenant may see an increase in rent or it may remain the same, depending on how much new income they are receiving. The Public Housing rent scale is designed with income ranges, so that earning more income does not necessarily cause a rent increase.

If a household is earning significantly more income, they may want to explore homeownership through the various homeownership options offered by Housing NWT.

For more information about these or any other Housing NWT programs, please contact your Local Housing Organization, District Office, or visit nwthc.gov.nt.ca.

Monthly Income	Monthly Rent		
	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C
<\$1,667	\$80	\$75	\$70
\$1,667-\$2,499	\$160	\$150	\$140
\$2,500-\$3,749	\$365	\$345	\$325
\$3,750-\$4,499	\$610	\$580	\$555
\$5,000-\$6,674	\$890	\$845	\$790
\$6,675-\$8,333	\$1,295	\$1,230	\$1,155
\$8,334 or More	\$1,625	\$1,545	\$1,445

Notes:

- Zone A Communities: Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik, Norman Wells.
- Zone B Communities: Dettah/Ndilq̄, Hay River Reserve, Enterprise, Behchokò, Fort Liard, Fort Providence, Kakisa, Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Whatì, Trout Lake, Wekweètì, Wrigley.
- Zone C Communities: Fort McPherson, Tsiigehtchic, Tulita, Łutselk’e, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Déline, Fort Good Hope, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, Ulukhaktok, Colville Lake.

Justice

The Safety Needs of Communities and Northerners

The Department of Justice continues to explore how residents in NWT communities – including those in SLCs – can access justice services in ways that are both sustainable over time and appropriate to the needs of each community.

The Department of Justice works with the RCMP, communities and partners to enhance community safety while working to ensure community-based priorities, values, and cultural context are reflected in services provided.

Understanding the Crime Rate in the NWT

In 2021, the NWT had the highest overall police-reported crime, violent crime, and ‘other’ Criminal Code offenses rates across Canada, along with the second-highest rate of property crime offenses. Property crime continues to constitute the greater part of the NWT’s crime rate. The most common property offence is mischief, which is typically linked to substance use.

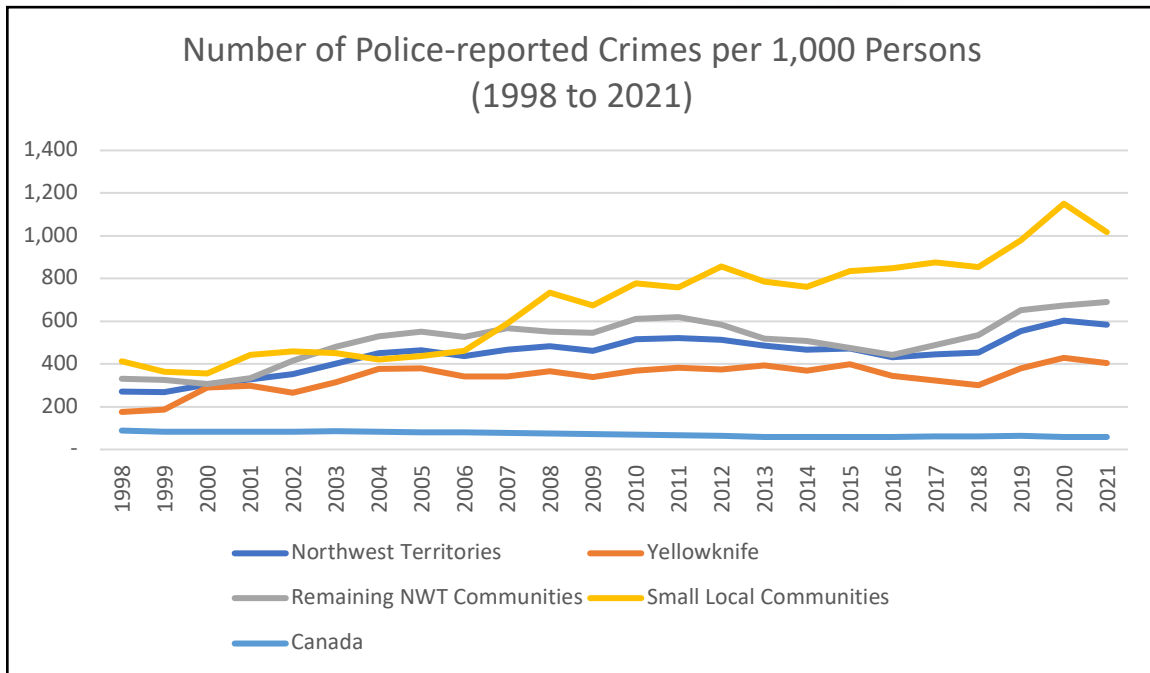
The comparatively high crime rate in the NWT is influenced in part by the small population and the high ratio of police per capita in the NWT – the highest of all provinces and territories – which likely contributes to a higher level of reporting. In 2021, the rate was 422 per 100,000 population, which represented a total of 192 police officers. (The national rate was 183 police officers per 100,000 people in 2021.) The high rate of crime in the NWT is also driven by demographic and social factors, such as substance use, the NWT’s relatively young population, and low educational attainment.

The RCMP reports criminal incidents by detachment, not by community. Thirteen NWT communities do not have RCMP detachments. SLCs in this report without detachments include:

- Dettah and Ndilò, which are patrolled out of Yellowknife;
- Wekweèti, which is patrolled out of Behchokò; and
- Gamètì, which has two dedicated RCMP members based in Behchokò.

Police-reported Crimes

Although the overall rate of police-reported crime has been trending upward across the NWT, the rate per 1,000 persons for SLCs decreased in 2021. Still, the SLC rate is substantially higher than the rate of Remaining NWT Communities and more than double the rate of Yellowknife.



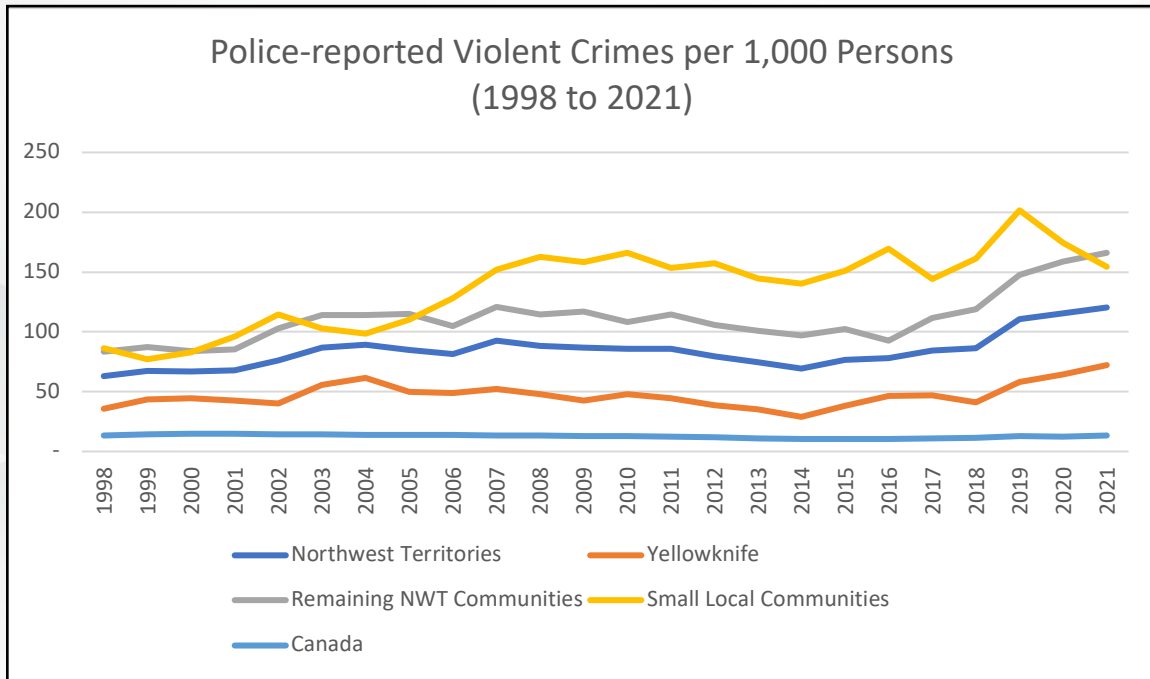
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

Police-reported Violent Crimes

The rate of violent crime in SLCs continued to decrease in 2021, with a rate of 154 per 1,000 persons. This decrease brought the SLC violent crime rate slightly lower than the rate for Remaining NWT Communities, which was reported as 166 per 1,000 persons.



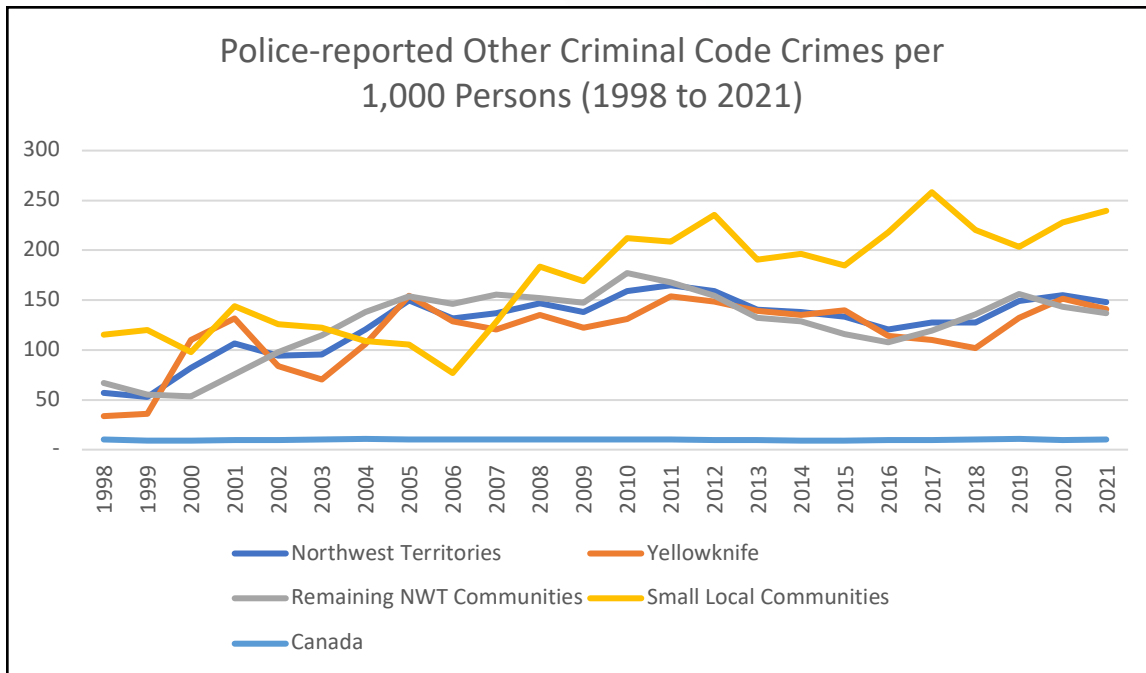
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

Police-reported Other Criminal Code Crimes

The rate of ‘other’ Criminal Code offences has remained relatively stable since 2019, after declining from 2011 to 2019. The SLC rate continues to fluctuate but has remained below the 2017 high.



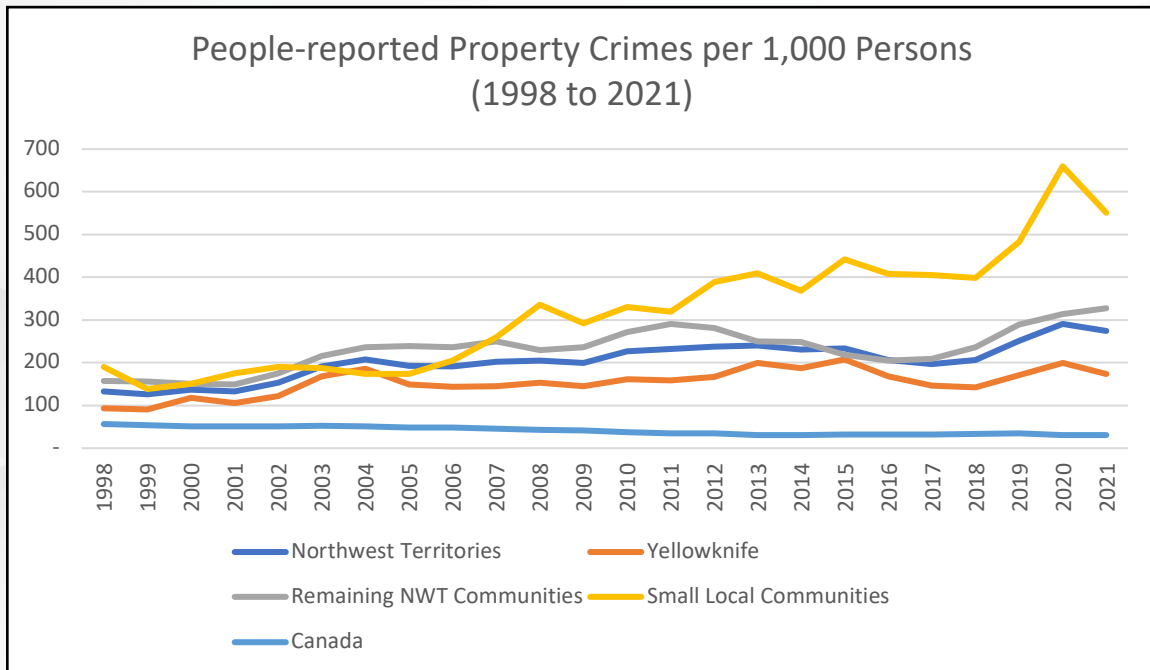
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

Police-reported Property Crimes

Property crime constitutes the bulk of NWT crime. The most common property offence is mischief, which is typically linked to substance use. 2021 saw a decrease in the property crime rate in SLCs and a small increase in Remaining NWT Communities.



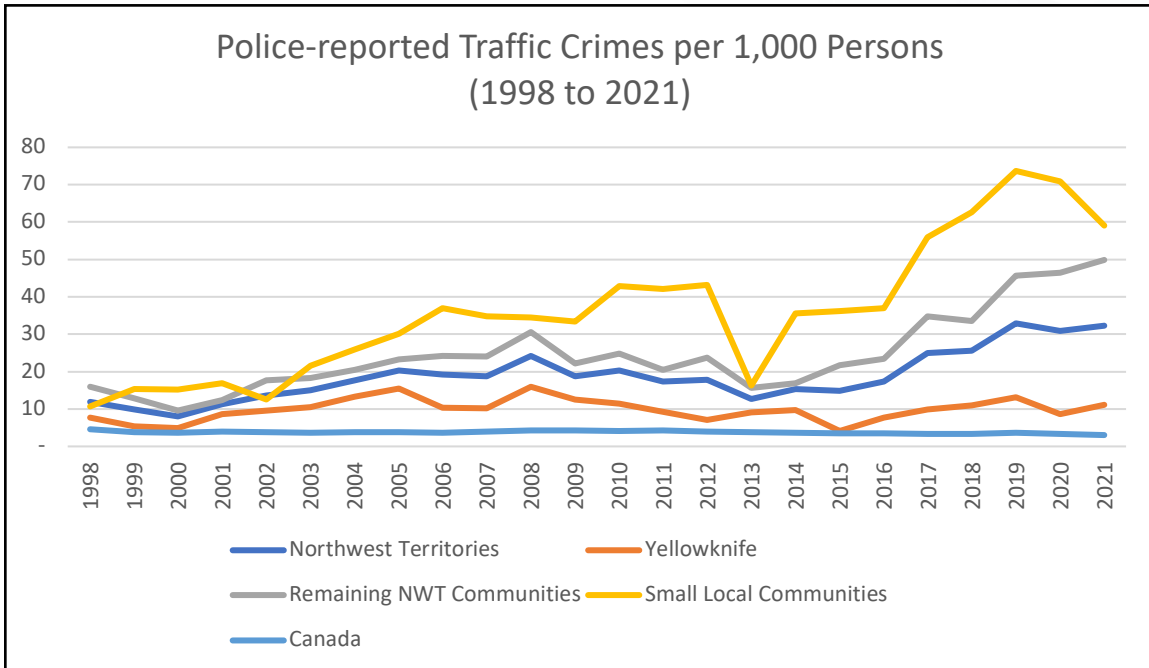
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

Police-reported Traffic Crimes

Aside from Yellowknife, where the rate of traffic crimes has remained similar to what it experienced in 1998, the other community groups (particularly SLCs) have seen a steady upward trend. SLCs experienced their highest rates in 2019, but these numbers have declined for two straight years. It is worth noting, however, that traffic data has not always been available for all communities. For example, data is not reported for Wekweètì and it has only been available for Gamètì since 2010.



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

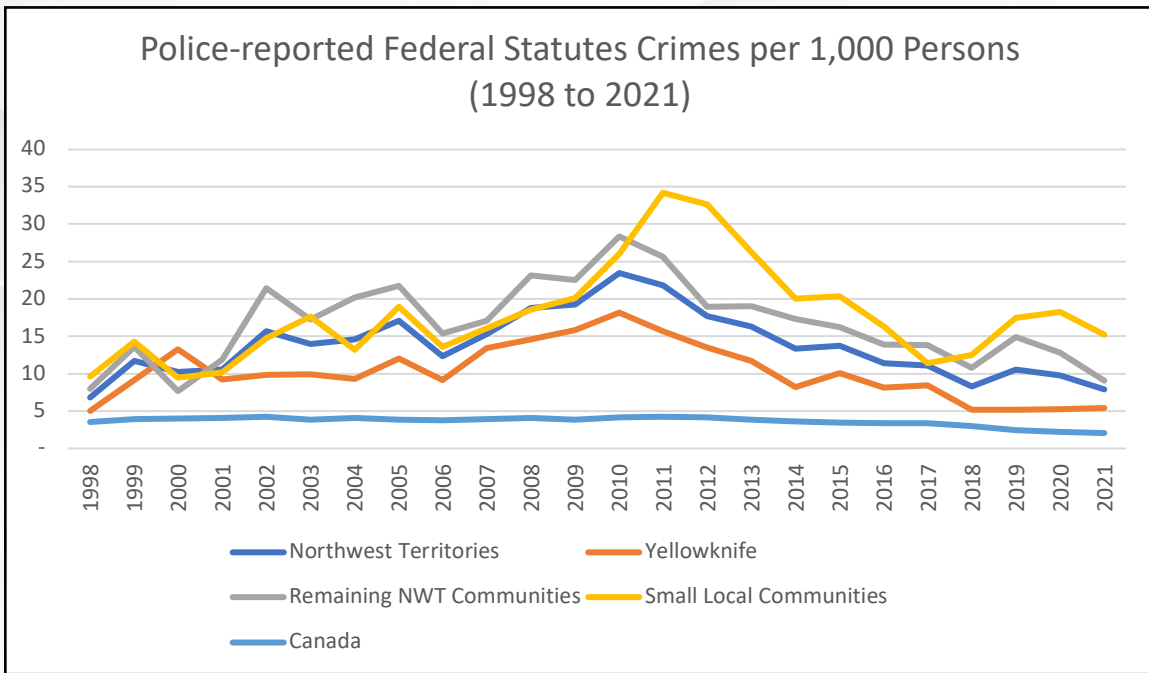
Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

Police-reported Federal Statutes Crimes

The majority of these offences are Controlled Drugs and Substances Act violations (i.e., drug crimes). Although somewhat stable, the overall police-reported crime rate for federal statutes in Yellowknife is lower than it has been since 2003 by 50%. Similarly, SLCs have experienced an overall decline since 2012, with another slight decrease in 2021.

Although there is an upward trend in most rates of crime in Yellowknife and SLCs during the period of increased mining activity, trends in crime are influenced by many factors. Therefore, it is not possible to definitively conclude that there is a relationship between crime rates and mining activity.



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

2022 Socio-Economic
Agreement:

Social Data Report

Supplementary Information and Summary Data

Rapport de 2022 sur les
accords socio-économiques :

données sociales

*Renseignements supplémentaires et données
récapitulatives*