Communities and Diamonds

Socio-economic Impacts in the Communities of:

Behchokǫ̀, Gamètì, Whatì, Wekweètì, Detah, Ndilo, Łutsel K'e, and Yellowknife

2005 Annual Report
of the Government of the Northwest Territories
under the BHP Billiton, Diavik and De Beers
Socio-economic Agreements

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Timeline

Date	Important Industrial, Social & Political Events
December 1994	Ekati Mine Environmental Impact Review (EIR) begins.
June 1996	Ekati Mine EIR ends.
October 1996	BHP and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) sign Socio-economic Agreement (SEA).
November 1996	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister announces final approval for Ekati Mine.
1997	Royal Oak Mines Giant Mine lays off about 40 workers.
	Miramar Con Mine lays off about 120 workers.
1997 to 2003	Licenses 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 almost 500 workers.
March 1998	Diavik Mine Comprehensive Study environmental assessment begins.
April 1998	BHP and the GNWT agree a diamond sorting facility is to be built in Yellowknife.
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.
January 1999	Introduction to Diamonds Program begins at Aurora College.
February 1999	BHP Sorting and Valuation Facility opens in Yellowknife.
April 1999	Territory of Nunavut established; NWT public sector downsizes.

Date	Important Industrial, Social & Political Events
April 1999	Royal Oak Mines goes into receivership; Colomac and Giant Mines fall under the Crown.
June 1999	Sirius Diamonds opens a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
July 1999	Miramar Con Mine labour strike ends and operations resume.
October 1999	Diavik Diamond Mines Incorporated and the GNWT sign Diavik Socio-economic Monitoring Agreement.
November 1999	Diavik Mine enters permitting phase before construction.
2000	Giant Mine operations begin again on a smaller scale, with less than 100 employees.
March 2000	Deton'Cho Diamonds opens cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
	North Slave Metis Alliance becomes a Party to the Diavik Socio-economic Monitoring Agreement (March 24, 2000).
	Kitikmeot Inuit Association becomes a Party to the Diavik Socio-economic Monitoring Agreement (March 27, 2000).
	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation becomes a Signatory to the Agreement (March 29, 2000).
April 2000	Lupin Mine operations begin again with a smaller workforce.
November 2000	GNWT certifies the first Canadian Arctic Diamond.
December 2000	Diavik construction begins.
	Arslanian Cutting Works opens a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council becomes a Party to the Diavik Socio-economic Monitoring Agreement (December 20, 2000).
	Yellowknives Dene First Nation becomes a Party to the Diavik Socio-economic Monitoring Agreement (December 22, 2000).
May 2001	De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Project referred to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) for environmental assessment.
January 2003	Diavik Mine starts production.

Date	Important Industrial, Social & Political Events
April 2003	Federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* comes into effect.
July 2003	De Beers Snap Lake environmental assessment ends.
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.
May 2004	De Beers Canada Mining Inc. and the GNWT sign Snap Lake Diamond Project SEA.
June 2004	De Beers gets final permit from INAC to begin development of the Snap Lake Diamond Project.
April 2005	NWT *Protection Against Family Violence Act* comes into effect.
August 2005	Tlicho Land Claim and Self-Government Agreement effective date.

Summary of Observed Trends[1]

Indicator	Company Predicted Trend			GNWT Observed Trend	
	BHPB	Diavik	De Beers	Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
Community, Family & Individual Wellbeing					
Individual Wellbeing					
Injuries	↓	↓	↓	---	↓
Potential Years of Life Lost	↓	↓	↓	---	---
Suicides	↓	↓	↓	---	---
Communicable Diseases					
Sexually Transmitted Infections	---	---	---	↑	↑
Tuberculosis	---	---	---	---	---
Family and Community Wellbeing					
Teen Births	---	---	---	↓	---
Single-parent Families	↑	↑	↑	↑	---
Children Receiving Services	↓	---	---	---	---
Family Violence	↑	↑	↑	---	---
Housing					
Crowding	↓	↓	↓	↓	---
Core Need	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑
Ownership	↑	↑	↑	---	↑
Vacancies	---	↓	---	---	---
Crime					
Total Police-reported Crimes	↑	↑	↑	---	↑
Violent Crimes	↑	↑	↑	---	↑
Property Crimes	↑	↑	↑	---	---
Federal Statute Crimes	↑	↑	↑	↑	---
Other Crimes					
Traffic Offences	---	↑	---	---	---
Other Criminal Code Offences	↑	↑	↑	---	↑
Youth Charged	↑	↑	↑	---	---
Non-traditional Economy					
Income					
Average Income	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

[1] Downward arrows (↓) and upward 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.

Indicator	Company Predicted Trend			GNWT Observed Trend	
	BHPB	Diavik	De Beers	Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
Proportion of High-income Earners	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Employment					
Employment Rate	↑	↑	↑	↑	—
Unemployment Rate	↓	↓	↓	↓	—
Participation Rate	↑	↑	↑	—	—
Income Support					
Income Assistance Cases	↓	—	↓	↓	—
Education					
High School Completion	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Less than Grade 9	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Business					
Registered Businesses	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Cultural Wellbeing & Traditional Economy					
Traditional Activities					
Workforce-aged Group Engaged in Traditional Activities					
Trapping	—	—	—	↑	—
Hunting and Fishing	—	—	—	↑	↓
Consumption of Meat or Fish	—	—	—	—	—
Languages					
Home-language Use to Mother Tongue	—	↓	↓	—	↓
Net Effects on Government					
Net Effects on Government	↑	↑	↑	**Undetermined**	
Sustainable Development					
Secondary Industry	—	—	—	↑	↑

Summary of Findings

Indicator	Observations	Analysis	Potential Implications	Comments
Community, Family & Individual Wellbeing				
Individual Wellbeing				
Injuries	Unlike Yellowknife, Small Local Communities saw increases over the last fours years in injury rates.	The small number of injury-related deaths makes it hard to draw conclusions.		
Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)	Rates of PYLL are decreasing in Small Local Communities.	This could be due to improved standards of living and health services in communities, or to improved access to health services.		
Suicides	The number of suicides has fluctuated in the NWT.	The small number of suicides makes it hard to define trends.		
Communicable Diseases				
Sexually-transmitted Infections (STIs)	STIs have increased in Small Local Communities since 1997. There has been a dramatic rise since 1999.	The increase in STIs may be due to a number of factors: the effects of rotational parenting related to mine employment; increased alcohol and drug abuse brought on by higher incomes; a general disregard for the practice of safe sex. The recent increase may also be part of a normal fluctuation.	The greater the number of people practicing unsafe sex, the greater the chance of more serious health and social problems arising.	
Tuberculosis	This report does not chart Tuberculosis as outbreaks can skew annual figures and analysis.			
Family & Community Wellbeing				
Teen Births	The rate of teen births has not changed in Yellowknife and dropped in Small Local Communities, with fluctuation.	The decrease in teen births may be due to an increase in planned parenting and an increase in the use of birth control.	A drop could reduce stress on services for teen mothers, and could lead to improved education levels and growth in the work force.	

Indicator	Observations	Analysis	Potential Implications	Comments
Single-parent Families	The largest change came between 1996 and 2001 with a 10.4% rise in Small Local Communities. The proportion of children of single parents living in low-income families has not changed much since 1996.	Increases in single-parent families coincide with diamond mine development. The rotational work system and out-migration from Small Local Communities in search of employment could be factors.	More single-parent families could affect economic growth and put greater pressure on childcare and support services.	
Children in Care	Rates of children receiving services are fluctuating in Small Local Communities and remaining steady in Yellowknife. Rates of child welfare investigations increased.	Changes in the number of child welfare investigations may be due to legislative changes and to staff turnover and availability.		In 1998, the *Child and Family Services Act* created a new option for children at risk: a *plan of care* agreement. Investigations are recorded based on the community of the child welfare worker, and not the community of the child's residence.
Family Violence	Spousal assault complaints have dropped in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities since 2002. Trends of women and children using shelters have not changed.	Peaks in the number of reported spousal assault cases in Small Local Communities seem to match with years when diamond mines ended construction and laid-off many employees. This has not been tested for statistical significance. A stable trend in the number of women and children referred to shelters does not capture the numbers of women and children who could be in need of shelters but have no access to shelters.	A drop in family violence could result in improved individual, family and community wellbeing.	The reported number of spousal assault cases may not represent all incidents.
Housing				
Crowding	There was a drop in crowding in Small Local Communities since 1996, though the drop was smaller than the drop before 1996.	Diamond projects have not had the positive impact on housing that was expected. Lack of suitable housing could explain the small drop in crowding.	Less crowding could bring better standards of living and changes to family and social structure.	
Core Need	Percentage of households in core housing need has dropped in Small Local Communities. Core need has risen in Yellowknife.	This can be linked to improvements made to housing stock; an increase in household income resulting from the mining industry; and a drop in interest rates.	Core need affects standards of living.	

Indicator	Observations	Analysis	Potential Implications	Comments
Ownership	Percentage of households that are owned has increased in Yellowknife and stayed about the same in Small Local Communities. In 2004, in the NWT 52% of aboriginals and non-aboriginals owned their own home.	A slow down in the rise in ownership in Yellowknife could be due to higher housing prices. No change in ownership in Small Local Communities suggests that the predicted positive impact on housing has been muted.	Owning a home should bring improved security.	
Vacancies	Yellowknife's vacancy rate is marginally higher than the Canadian average.	Yellowknife's vacancy problem could be linked to high costs of materials, labour shortages related to development, and housing inflation brought on by in-migration related to the diamond projects.	Limited vacancies in Yellowknife could cause crowding to continue both in Yellowknife and in other communities. Limited vacancies act as a negative force on NWT in- and intra-migration.	
Crimes				
Total	Total crimes are increasing in Yellowknife. Small Local Community crime is following past trends.	The overall growth in crime since 1997 in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities can be linked to increased substance abuse perhaps due to higher income or a widening of the gap between the "have" and "have not" segments of society.	The NWT may need a strategic placement of protective service if crime rates keep rising. As resource development expands, the NWT will need broader community wellness and public safety strategies involving the private sector, to help the RCMP and GNWT address potential growth in crime.	Changes in reporting account for a significant proportion of the increases between 1999 and 2002.
Violent	Violent crime has steadily risen in Yellowknife. Small Local Communities are following the national trend.	Greater alcohol and drug use could be a factor in the recent rise in violent crime. This could be linked to improved income levels or a lack of employment opportunities.	More resources for protective services will be needed. More pressure on social services could result. There could be a negative impact on community wellbeing and health services.	
Property	Property crime in Yellowknife has fluctuated since 1996. Property crime in Small Local Communities is down.	Increased drug use could be a cause of more property crime. The drop in Small Local Communities may be due to more community policing services and to stability brought by mine employment.	More resources for protective services could be needed.	
Federal Statute	Rates of federal statute crimes increased in Small Local Communities since 1996. The level of federal statute crimes in Yellowknife has not changed.	The increase could be an indication of increased drug activity linked to higher incomes and more drug enforcement by the police.	Negative impact on community wellbeing can result from higher drug use.	

Indicator	Observations	Analysis	Potential Implications	Comments
Other Crimes				
Traffic Offences	Rates of criminal code traffic offences fall within normal trends for Small Local Communities. Traffic crime has stayed steady in Yellowknife.	The increases in reported traffic offences in Small Local Communities may be due to increased RCMP traffic enforcement.	As the population increases in Yellowknife and surrounding communities, so will the traffic offences.	
Other Criminal Code Offences	Other criminal code crimes have decreased in Small Local Communities since 2001. Rates of other criminal code crimes are increasing in Yellowknife.	Changes in RCMP resources, reporting, and activities can influence the number of incidents reported.		Changes in reporting account for a significant proportion of the increases between 1999 and 2002.
Youth Charged	Rates of youth charged have fluctuated in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities.	Increases could be linked to improved RCMP resources. A drop in the rate of youth charged over the past year is likely linked to more youth going through the alternative justice process, as a result of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act.*	The rate of youth charged will continue to drop in the near future as more youth are diverted out of the justice system.	An April 2003 change to the federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* emphasizes alternatives to the formal justice system and explains drops in the rate of youth charged.
Non-traditional Economy Indicators				
Income				
Average Income	Average income and average family incomes rose in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities since 1997. Since 1999, Small Local Communities have seen a 54% rise in total employment income.	Trends in Small Local Communities may be best explained by diamond mine development.	Higher incomes should reduce income assistance cases and lead to improved standards of living.	
Proportion of High-income Earners	The gap between low-income and high-income earners has grown in Yellowknife. The economic structure of Small Local Communities has improved since 1997.	Concerns about income disparity seem warranted for Yellowknife but not for Small Local Communities.	Growth in high-income earners can lead to improved standards of living for some, but can also bring friction between community members.	

Indicator	Observations	Analysis	Potential Implications	Comments
Employment				
Employment Rate	The employment rate has not changed in Yellowknife since 1996. The rate has increased consistently in Small Local Communities since 1996.	Diamond mines have played a role in the rise in employment. Greater local access to culturally-fitting education and training has helped improve education and helped people find a job.	Widespread economic development across the NWT could result.	
Unemployment Rate	Unemployment has not changed in Yellowknife. Unemployment rates have been dropping in Small Local Communities since 1996.	Intra-migration can change unemployment rates.	Lower unemployment in Small Local Communities may improve standards of living.	
Participation Rate	There is no clear trend in the participation rate since 1996.	Frustration with the wage economy, obstacles to participation, and out-migration can affect the participation rate.		
Income Support				
Income Assistance	The number of income assistance cases dropped in Small Local Communities since 1996. There has been no clear change in Yellowknife.	A drop in income assistance cases could be linked to improved daycare and education programs, or employment related to the mining industry. No drop in Yellowknife is likely linked to in-migration.	A drop will allow government to focus on other social concerns.	Of the client base, seniors and persons with disabilities make up a higher proportion.
Education				
High School Completion	The number of high school graduates or persons with higher education has gone up in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities since 1996, following past trends. Small Local Communities saw a drop in the percent of people with a certificate or diploma after 1994.	The rise in Small Local Communities is likely linked to GNWT grade extensions. The diamond mines do not seem to have attracted people away from schooling. Out-migration may explain the drop in those with a certificate or diploma in Small Local Communities.		
Less than Grade 9	The percent of the NWT population with less than Grade 9 has dropped since 1996, but at a slower rate than from 1989 to 1994.	The drop prior to 1996 can be attributed to grade extensions.	There is a link between education and employment. Income assistance cases could drop.	

Indicator	Observations	Analysis	Potential Implications	Comments
Businesses				
Registered Businesses	There has been a rise in business activity since 1997.	The diamond mines have likely contributed to this rise.	Balanced regional economic development could result.	
Cultural Wellbeing Indicators, Traditional Economy & Land and Resource Use Indicators				
Traditional Activities				
Workforce-aged Group Engaged in Traditional Activities				
Trapping	The proportion of adults trapping in Small Local Communities has risen since 1993 and remained steadily low in Yellowknife.	Increased trapping activities could be linked to higher incomes related to mine employment, and rotational work.	A continued rise could strengthen cultural wellbeing and community vitality.	
Hunting & Fishing	The proportion of adults hunting or fishing has risen in Small Local Communities, but dropped elsewhere.	Increases could be due higher incomes, related to mine employment, and rotational work. In-migration would affect proportions.	A continued rise could strengthen cultural wellbeing and community vitality.	
Proportion of Households where half or more of the meat or fish consumed is harvested in the NWT	Trends in the percentage of households consuming meat or fish harvested in the NWT fall within the normal range of change.	There seems to be no link between this indicator and the diamond mines.		
Language				
Home-Language Use to Mother Tongue	Use in Small Local Communities remains high. From 1999 to 2004, Yellowknife saw a rise in Aboriginal language use.	Increased Aboriginal language use in Yellowknife could be due to in-migration from smaller NWT communities.	Loss of Aboriginal language has an impact on preserving and passing on Aboriginal traditions, culture, and heritage.	

Indicator	Observations	Analysis	Potential Implications	Comments
Net Effects on Government				
Net Effects on Government	There have been costs from development. It is unclear how these costs compare to effects on GNWT net revenue from development-related taxes.			
Sustainable Development & Economic Diversification Indicators				
Secondary Industry	The cutting and polishing industry continues to expand.	This growth is linked to local access to rough diamonds, GNWT certification programs, and successful marketing by the GNWT, the private sector, and Aboriginal Authorities.	This will lead to downstream business opportunities and increased opportunities for economic diversification and sustained development.	

Report Overview

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) publishes this Report as a requirement under the BHP Billiton (BHPB)[2] Diamonds Project, Diavik Diamonds Project and the De Beers' Snap Lake Diamond Project Socio-economic Agreements (SEAs). It looks at predictions made in the BHP Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the Diavik and De Beers Environmental Assessment Reports (EARs). It then compares trends in communities surrounding these mines to the initial predictions made in the environmental assessment documents.

SEAs, and monitoring done under them, are follow-up programs to environmental assessments. Follow-up programs check to see if predictions made during the assessments were correct.

Data

GNWT departments report data annually where possible. The NWT Bureau of Statistics conducts a community survey every five years. The most recent, completed in 2004, combined the NWT Housing Needs and the NWT Labour Force surveys into one. Bureau surveys try to record issues of importance to communities. The Bureau sometimes carries out additional surveys, such as the 2005 Community Impact Survey.

Statistics Canada publishes the Canadian Population Census every five years. It released the last census in 2001. The timing of other Statistics Canada data varies, depending on the indicator.

Spatial Boundaries

This report looks at indicators in seven Small Local Communities (Behchokǫ̀, Detah, Gamètì, Lutsel K'e, Ndilo, Wekweètì and Whatì) and Yellowknife.[3] These NWT communities were part of the "Local Study Area" in the BHP, Diavik and De Beers environmental assessments. When available, data for Remaining NWT Communities and Canada appears for comparison. Rates calculated in this Report use the NWT population statistics shown in the table.

[2] In May 2001 BHP merged with Billiton Plc to become BHP Billiton. As BHP signed the SEA, when referring to the SEA this Report uses BHP. When referring to events after May 2001 this Report uses BHP Billiton (BHPB). For more information please see http://ekati.bhpbilliton.com/repository/aboutMine/history.asp.

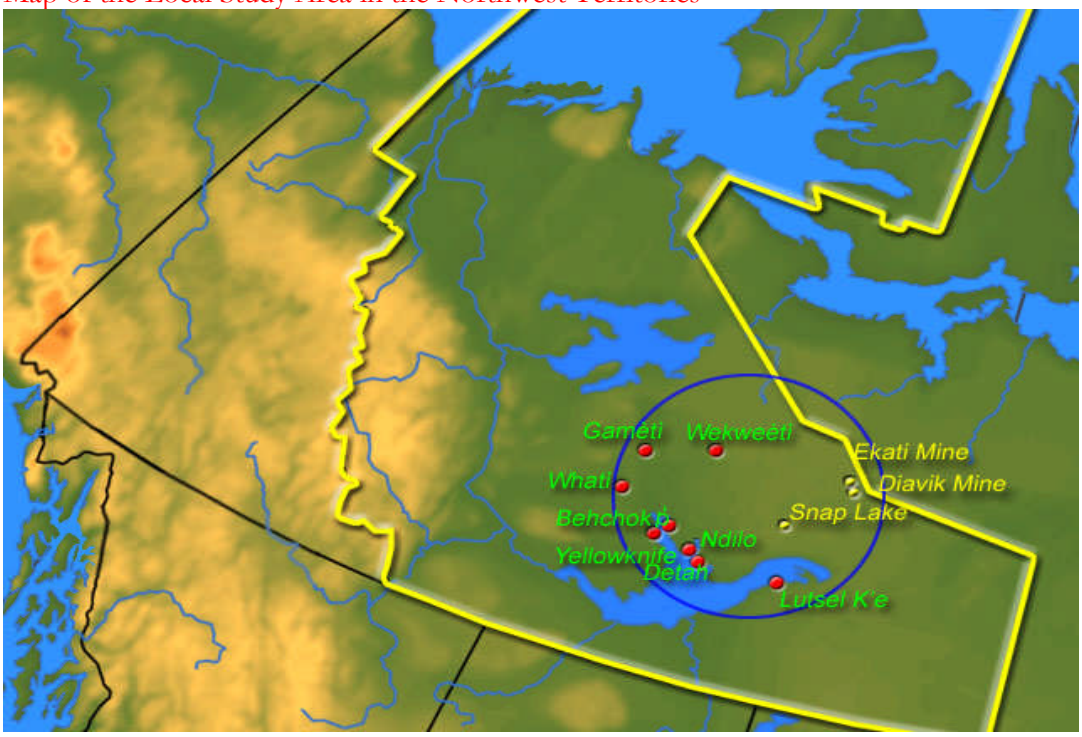
[3] Some community names have changed since 1990. Their names were formerly: Rae Edzo (Behchokǫ̀); Rae Lakes (Gamètì); Snowdrift (Łutsel K'e); Snare Lake (Wekweètì); and Lac La Martre (Whatì).

Population of NWT Communities, 1996-2005

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	41,748	41,635	40,816	40,654	40,499	40,822	41,489	42,206	42,810
Small Local Communities	3,125	3,127	3,171	3,203	3,243	3,281	3,369	3,419	3,436
Lutsel K'e	326	327	335	352	355	359	395	409	407
Behchokǫ̀	1,762	1,757	1,760	1,760	1,770	1,789	1,825	1,857	1,895
Gamètì	263	273	290	285	289	290	293	298	297
Wekweètì	146	135	138	138	142	139	145	148	136
Whatì	434	436	450	467	483	492	494	490	483
Detah	194	199	198	201	204	212	217	217	218
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellowknife	18,258	18,306	17,671	17,483	17,415	17,758	18,204	18,808	19,056
Remaining NWT Communities	20,365	20,202	19,974	19,968	19,841	19,783	19,916	19,979	20,318

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Map of the Local Study Area in the Northwest Territories



Source: Industry, Tourism and Investment Administrative File.

Method

Through SEAs, the GNWT is establishing an industrial monitoring program. The program combines objective and subjective indicators. Data comes from both administrative databases and with surveys. Where possible, the subjective indicators chosen also appear in territorial or national surveys. This allows us to compare national and territorial data with data for the Local Study Area.

The study design provides control by comparing trends for different population groupings. Examining differences in rates across population levels can allow us to isolate natural changes from development-specific changes. We can also examine changes in an indicator series, to understand events that affect the trends we are seeing.

Socio-economic Agreement Indicators

BHP Indicators	Diavik Indicators	De Beers Indicators
Community, Family & Individual Wellbeing		
number of injuries	age-standardized injuries	age-standardized injuries
number of potential years of life lost		
number of suicides		
number of communicable diseases	communicable diseases sexually-transmitted diseases (now called sexually-transmitted infections), 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
housing indicators		
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		
Non-traditional Economy		
average income of residents	average income	average income
	proportion of high income earners	proportion of high income earners
employment levels and participation	employment	employment
	participation rate	employment participation rate
number of social assistance cases[5]	social assistance cases[5]	income support cases[5]

[4] Now called *children receiving services*.

BHP Indicators	Diavik Indicators	De Beers Indicators
	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups
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
Cultural Wellbeing & Traditional Economy		
	percentage of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities	percent of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities
	ratio of home-language use to mother tongue, by major age groups	ratio of home-language use to mother tongue, by major age groups
Net Effects on Government		
	net effects on government of the project	
Sustainable Development		
	secondary industry data and initiatives	

Trends Tables

A Trends Table in each the Observations section of each indicator gives a picture of the effects of mine activity predicted in the BHP EIS, and the Diavik and De Beers EARs. The table also summarizes the trend observed by the GNWT for Small Local Communities and Yellowknife. Downward arrows (🡻) and upward arrows (🡹) show the predicted or observed direction of change since the start of the first diamond project in 1997. A dash (▬) means there is no trend, no predictions were made, or if the predictions that were made seem inconsistent.

Community, Family & Individual Wellbeing

Individual Wellbeing

The BHP EIS reflects:

> …a mine could… exacerbate existing social problems, particularly problems related to alcohol abuse.[6]
>
> 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.[7]

[5] Now called *income assistance cases*.
[6] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.1.
[7] Ibid, page 4.164.

> On the other hand, project employment could aggravate existing social problems by increasing stress and related alcohol abuse, by alienating people form traditional lifestyle and by increasing the pace of change in communities already having difficulty dealing with change.[8]

The Diavik EAR states:

> 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.[9]
>
> Increased disposable income spent on alcohol and drugs may worsen human health conditions of individuals, families and the community.[10]
>
> The Diavik Diamonds Project while offering benefits could potentially add to the complexity of human health issues in the communities.[11]

The De Beers EAR predicts:

> 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.[12]
>
> If the participating individual has had to first undergo a substance abuse or alcoholism treatment program, family members are likely to enjoy the improved physical and emotional health of that individual.[13]

Injuries

Injuries tell us if more reckless behaviour or violence is taking place. These may follow rapid industrial development. Injuries include major trauma (broken bones, severe burns, accidental or intentional death), minor wounds (cuts, scrapes and bruises), and poisonings. Numbers show *diagnosed injuries*, not number of *people*.[14] One person can have many injury diagnoses in a year.

The Report shows age-standardized injuries. This lets us compare communities that have different age structures, or lets us look at a community whose age structure changes over time. For example, one community may have more young people than another. Young people tend to have more injuries than older people do. If we did not adjust rates for age, they might give a false idea of trends.[15]

Observations

Doctor-diagnosed injuries are going down in all NWT communities. The trend is most noticeable in Yellowknife; outside Yellowknife, nurses diagnose most injuries. No doctors live in Small Local Communities. Nurses diagnosed more injuries in Small Local Communities in each of the last four years.[16]

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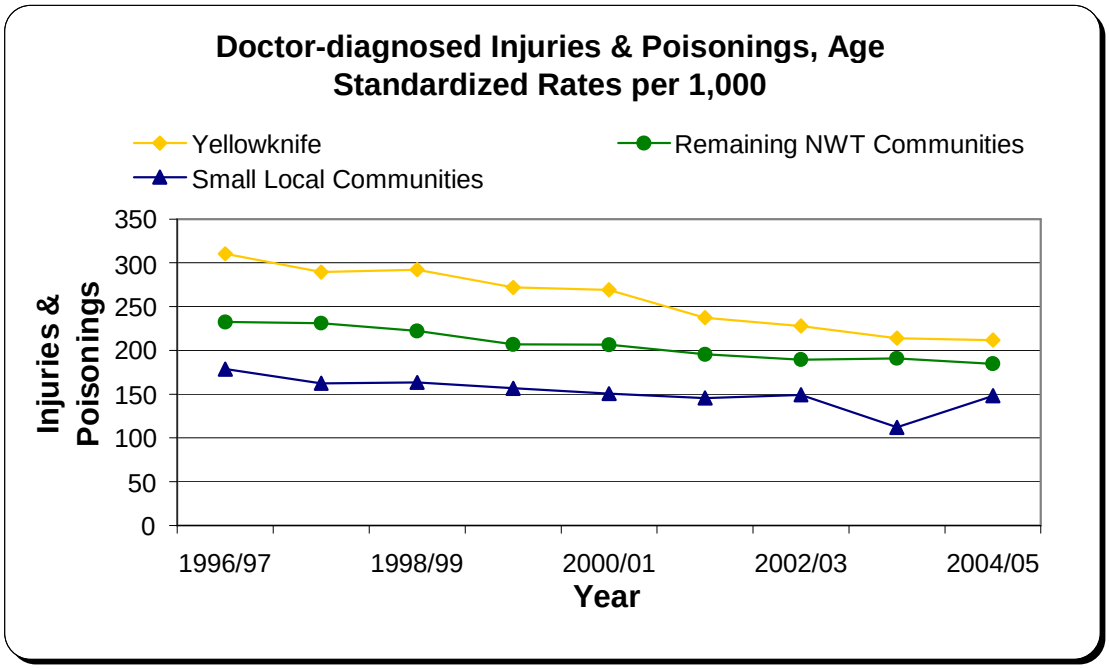
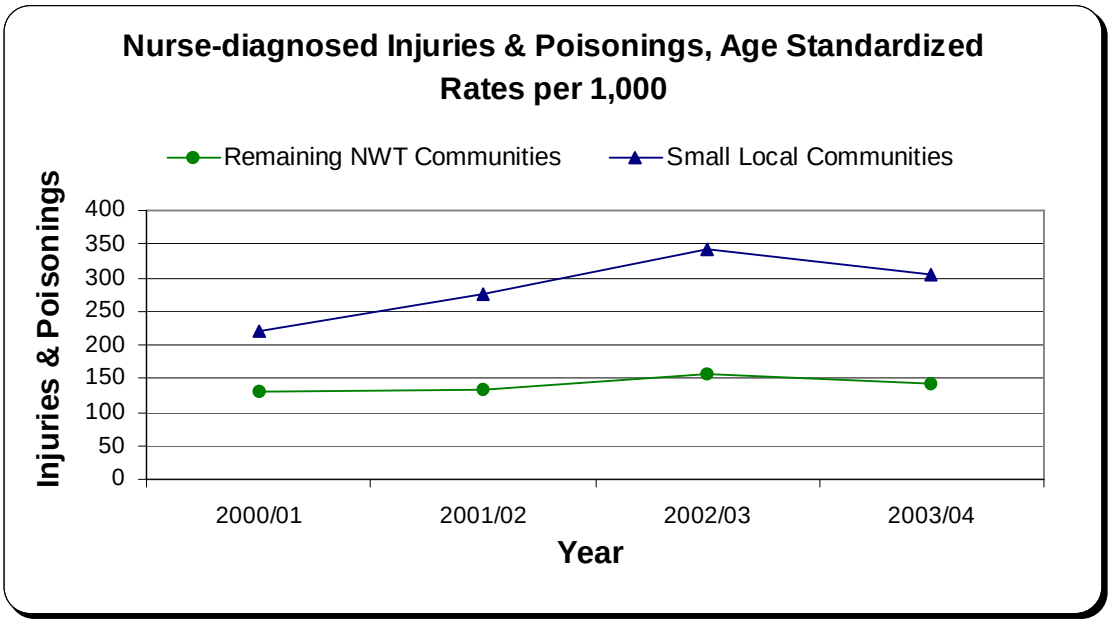
[8] Ibid, page 4.164.
[9] Diavik SEER, page 159.
[10] Ibid, page 162-163.
[11] Ibid, page 162.
[12] De Beers EAR, page 5-130.
[13] Ibid, page 5-131.
[14] For more information on data limitations surrounding doctor-diagnosed injuries, see Data Tables attached.
[15] For more information on age-standardization, 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.
[16] Comparable baseline data, before the development of the Ekati Mine, are not available.

Figure 1: Doctor-Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings



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

Figure 2: Nurse-Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings[17]



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

[17] Because most "Injuries and Poisonings" in Yellowknife are diagnosed by Doctors, no data for Yellowknife are reported in this graph.

Severe injuries can result in death. This includes suicides. Injuries in the NWT led to 30 deaths on average each year between 1996 and 2002.

In Small Local Communities, there are years with one or no injury deaths. Levels between 1996 and 1999 were higher than in the past. Yellowknife deaths fall within past levels.

Analysis

The small number of actual injury deaths in Small Local Communities makes it hard to draw conclusions.

Potential Years of Life Lost

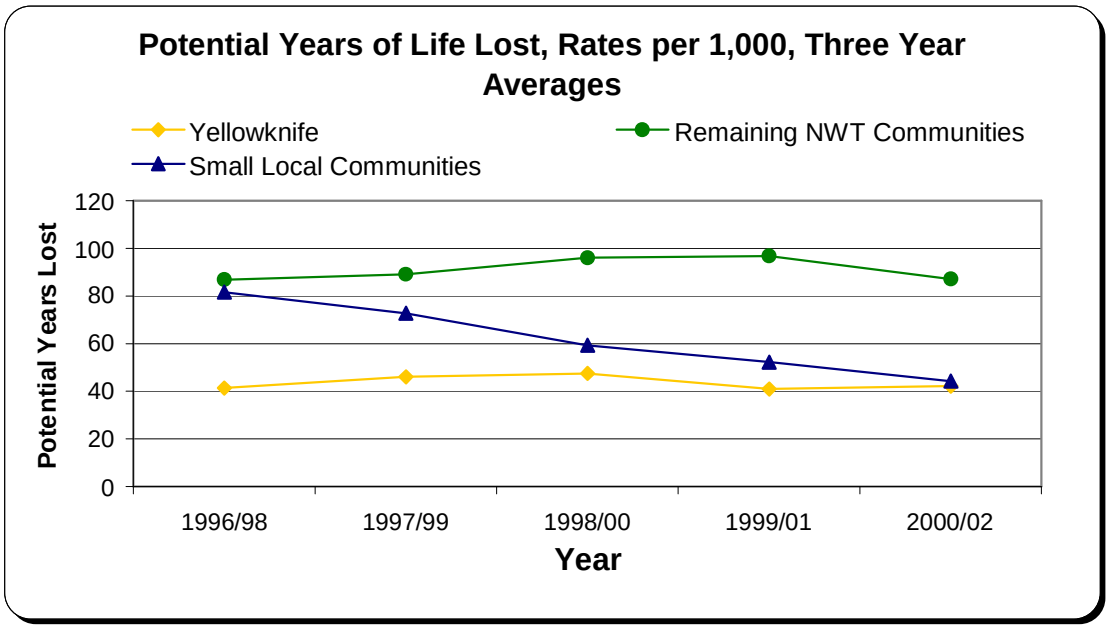
Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) indicates early death, often preventable. PYLL is a useful measure of health, wellbeing, and lifestyle choice.

We calculate PYLL by assuming an average lifespan of 75 years, then subtracting from 75 the age at which a person dies. If someone dies at age 50, the PYLL for that person is 25 years (75-50=25). The PYLL for a community is the sum of all years of life lost through early death in a year. Due to large changes in the rate from one year to the next, we report PYLL as a three-year average rate per 1,000 people.

Observations

From 1996/1998 to 2000/02, the PYLL rate dropped about 46% in Small Local Communities. In the Remaining NWT Communities, the rate went up slightly.

Figure 3: Potential Years of Life Lost



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

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	↓		
Diavik	↓	▬▬ [18]	▬▬
De Beers	↓		

Analysis

A possible decrease in the PYLL rate in Small Local Communities could be the result of improved standards of living or improved health services. It could also be due to improved access to health services.

Suicides

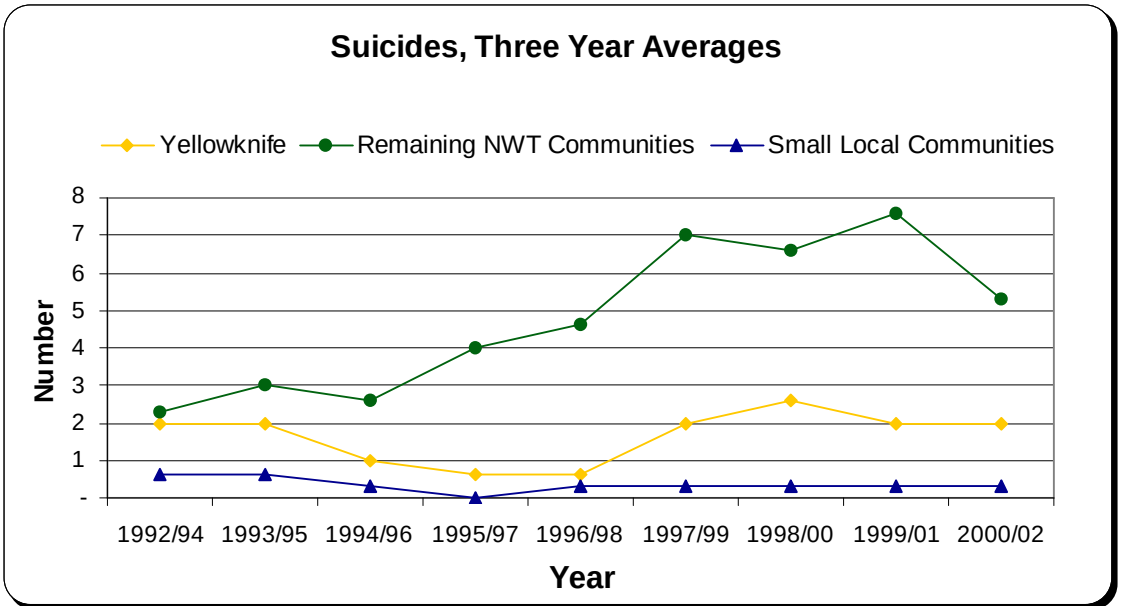
We report suicides because there is a link between these and social issues. We often see suicide with mental health problems such as depression, and with social issues such as separation from a spouse. Substance abuse and dependency are also risk factors.

Data only includes those deaths officially reported as suicides. Three-year averages smooth out the year-to-year variations seen with small numbers. However, readers should view the rates with caution. There may be only two or three suicides in a given three-year period. This makes it hard to judge trends.

Observations

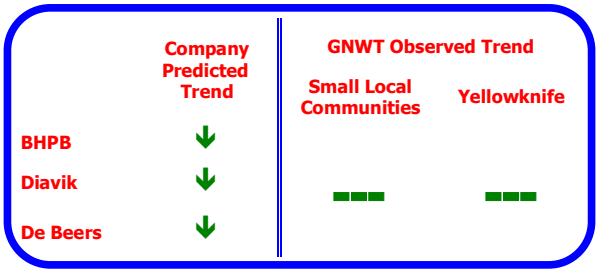
The NWT suicide rate moved from just below 1.5 suicides per 10,000 in 1996/1998 to roughly 1.9 in 2000/02. This is in large part because of a higher rate of suicides in Remaining NWT Communities. Small Local Community rates are stable.

Figure 4: NWT Suicides



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

[18] The small number of deaths in Small Local Communities makes it hard to define trends over such a short time period.



Analysis

The small number of suicides makes it hard to define trends or determine potential implications.

We may see a change in Yellowknife's trend. The current rise may continue above past averages.

Communicable Diseases

The BHP EIS recognizes community concerns that there would be a rise in sexually transmitted infections due to the Project.[19]

The Diavik EAR states, "People are concerned that employment-induced in-migration and transients may contribute to unwanted pregnancies, prostitution, sexual abuse, and higher incidences of sexually transmitted infections."[20]

The De Beers EAR recognizes, "The women's organizations representatives expressed great concern with… HIV/Aids, and Hepatitis C. They stated that mining activities could exacerbate some of these pre-existing… conditions in the communities."[21]

Sexually Transmitted Infections

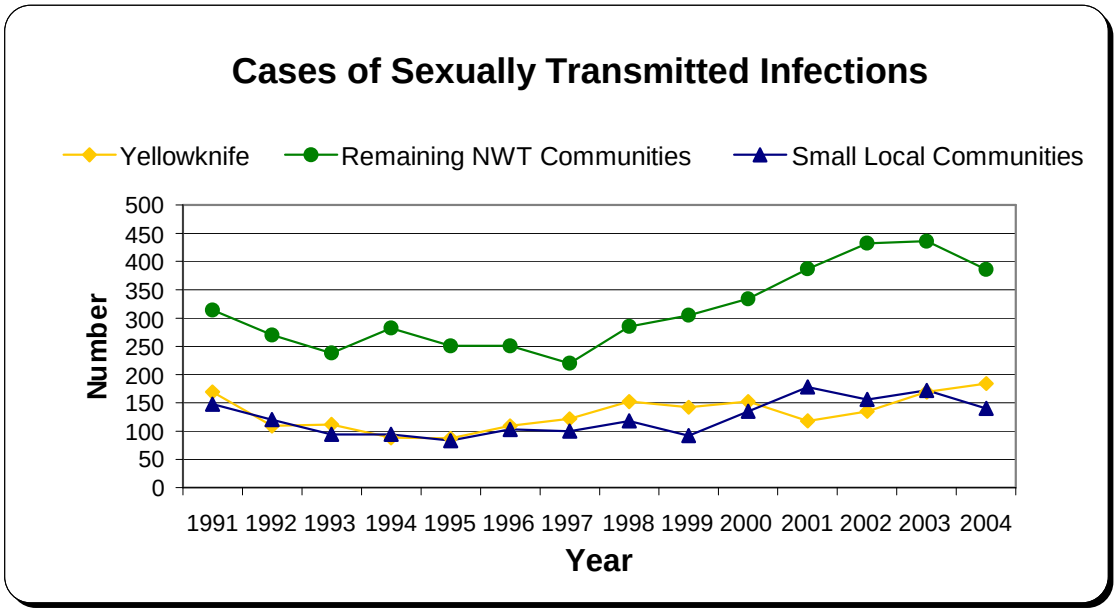
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) – such as chlamydia and gonorrhoea – can affect on the health and wellbeing of Northerners. An STI can also make it hard to have children. Risky behaviour can increase the chance of getting an STI.

Observations

There have been increases in the rate of STIs and in the rate of STIs for youth aged 15-24 in Small Local Communities. These communities saw dramatic increases after 1999. The STI problem is not restricted to Small Local Communities. In the five years before 2005, STI reports went up 30% for ages 15-24 across the NWT.[22]

[19] BHP 1995 EIS, Appendix I-2A, page A-32.
[20] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.4.1.
[21] De Beers EAR, page 5-103.
[22] NWT Department of Health and Social Services, *Sexually Transmitted Infections – The Naked Truth: A Strategic Directions Document.* January 2005, page 3.

Figure 5: Sexually Transmitted Infections



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

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	---		
Diavik	---	↑	↑
De Beers	---		

Analysis

Jumps in STIs may be due to a number of factors. Rotational parenting related to mine employment can reduce supervision by parents. Alcohol and drug abuse brought on by higher incomes can bring on high-risk behaviour. A general disregard for the practice of safe sex raises the risk of exposure.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a public health problem that has grown worse in recent years. Some groups are more at risk to get TB, such as immigrants, Aboriginal people, and people infected with HIV. TB cases in the NWT are few in number.

Observations

Since a TB outbreak can skew numbers from one year to the next, as was the case in the mid-1990s, this Report does not show TB data. Readers can see case numbers in the tables attached to this report.

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	---		
Diavik	---	---	---
De Beers	---		

Family & Community Wellbeing

The BHP EIS identified possible indirect impacts of employment "resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown" were possible.[23] However, the EIS states:

> 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)...[24]

The Diavik EAR predicts:

> 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.[25]

The De Beers EAR makes these general statements:

> 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.[26]

> The adjustments by individual mine workers to the impacts of the project will require corresponding adjustment by each worker's immediate and extended family. The impacts will vary greatly depending on each unique family: its history, relations, strengths, and weaknesses.[27]

Teen Births

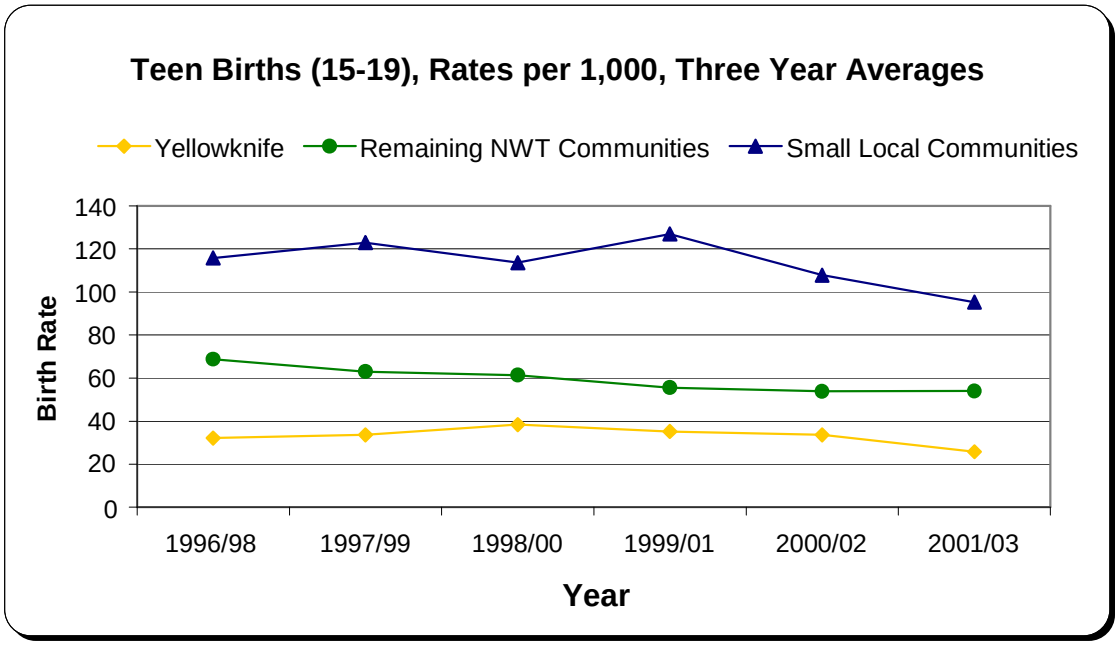
The teen birth rate is included as there is a concern that employment-induced in-migration and transients could contribute to unwanted pregnancies.[28] Teen births may also point to mothers who are under stress due to possibly unplanned pregnancies. Some teen mothers may not be mature enough for the demands of raising a child. Stress and lack of maturity may negatively affect the wellbeing of both the child and its parents. In addition, teen parents are more likely to be single parents than older parents are.

Observations

The teen birth rate has not changed much in Yellowknife. It has dropped slightly in Small Local Communities, with some fluctuation.

[23] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.150.
[24] Ibid, page 4.149.
[25] Diavik SEER, page 155.
[26] De Beers EAR, page 5-123.
[27] Ibid, page 5-128.
[28] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.4.1.

Figure 6: Teen Births



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	---		
Diavik	---	↓	---
De Beers	---		

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 would all lead to a drop in the rate.

A continued drop in the number of teen births will reduce stress on services for teen mothers. Other outcomes could be more teens pursuing education. Growth in the number of young women working could result, as more teens are able to join the work force upon finishing their schooling.

Single-parent Families

A parent with no spouse or common-law partner living with them to help raise his or her children faces many challenges. These families tend to have lower social and economic status than two-parent families. Stress is higher in children coming from single-parent families than in those from two-parent families. Single parents often have a more negative view of their own health status."[29]

The BHP EIS predicts:

> Absence from home for two weeks at a time could have an impact on marriages (including common-law relationships), particularly if they are not stable to start with. Stress caused by a number of factors – need for money, separation,

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

> 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.[30]
>
> … 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.[31]

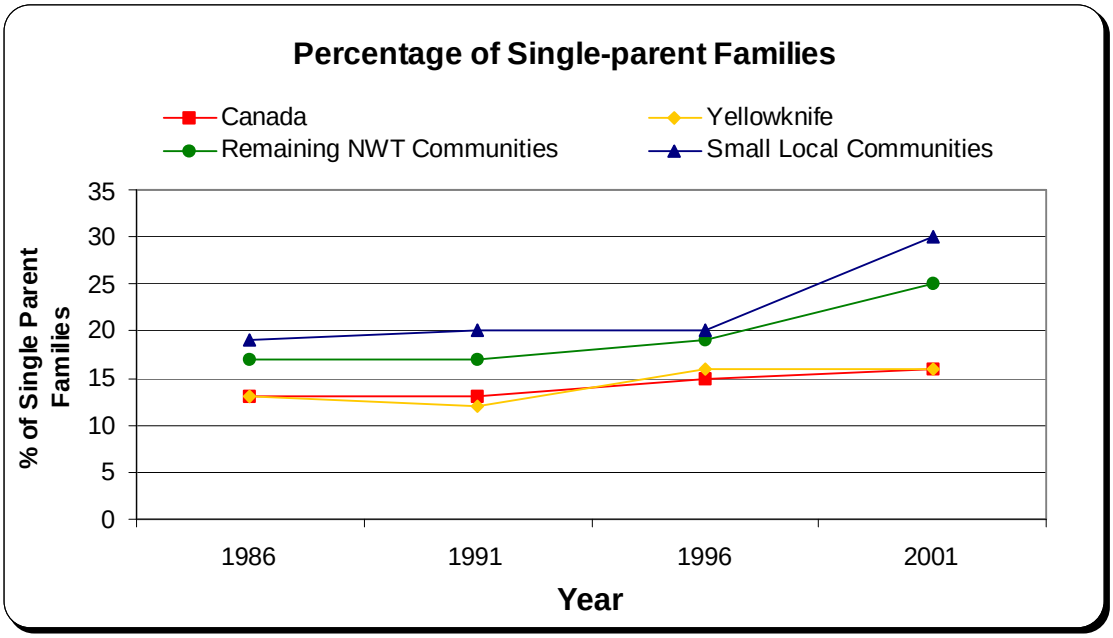
The Diavik EAR notes, "Income and absence due to rotational employment may result in… family conflict."[32] It also talks of "in-migration to Yellowknife, Ndilo and Detah affecting interpersonal and family relations…[33]

The De Beers EAR states, "…families may break up as the educated or skilled family members go elsewhere to seek employment."[34] It notes, "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."[35]

Observations

The largest change in single-parent families since 1991 was in Small Local Communities between 1996 and 2001. There was an increase of 258 single-parent families, or 10%, during this time. Remaining NWT Communities went up by only 6.2%. Yellowknife and Canada had a faint rise of 2% and 1%, respectively.

Figure 7: Percentage of Single-parent Families



Source: Statistics Canada Census.

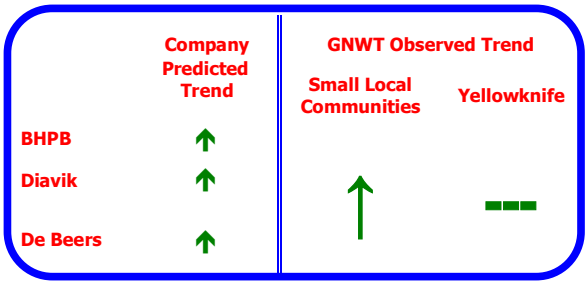
[30] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166-4.167.
[31] Ibid, page 4.149.
[32] Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158.
[33] Ibid, Table 32, pages 157-158.
[34] De Beers EAR, page 5-132.
[35] Ibid, page 5-136.

The 2003 Diavik Communities Advisory Board Annual Report notes family concerns in some communities:

> Rae Edzo sees it is experiencing increased family problems related the Diavik Project. The school staff have expressed grave concerns about the changing behavior of children in recent years, and is concerned with the long-term impacts on current and future families.[36]
>
> Wha Ti sees that mechanisms to help Diavik employees and their families cope with the dramatic social change that was created by the work opportunities are needed.[37]

The proportion of children living in low-income families is an indicator related to single-parent families. The low-income measure (LIM) is a national measure of low income adjusted for family size. While the LIM does not account for higher living costs in the North, it still can measure poverty here. Overall, in the NWT, the proportion of children living in low-income families was about the same as for Canada in 2002, at about 23%.

Single-parent families are more often low-income families. Forty-four percent of NWT children who lived in single-parent families in 2003 lived in low-income families. For children in two-parent families, this proportion was only 11%. About 37% of children in Yellowknife lived in low-income single-parent families, and 50% in Small Local Communities. These percents have not changed much since 1997.



Analysis

More single-parent families in Small Local Communities points to additional factors at work. These could include rotation schedules or out-migration of one partner in the hope of finding work.

A higher number of single-parent families could affect the NWT economy and its ability to grow if, for example, parents do not have access to daycares and are unable to work. Single-parent families may also need more support services.

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.

The De Beers EAR sees that:

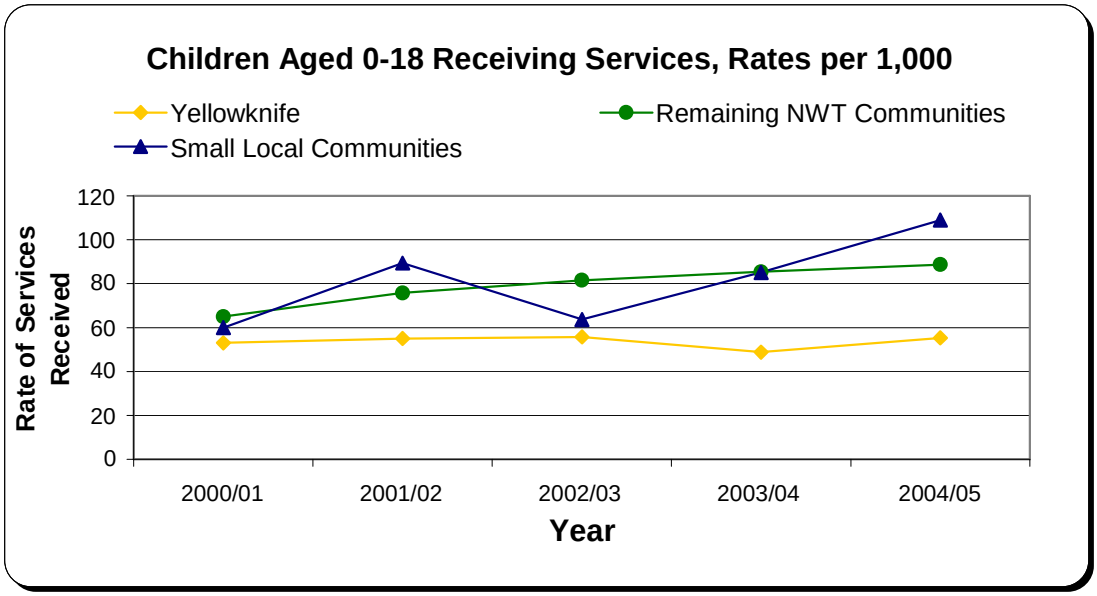
> …in families with frequent conflict between spouses, decisions concerning the use of income may exacerbate conflict. Children may also be directly affected as victims of family violence and conflict.[38]

[36] Diavik Communities Advisory Board, Annual Report, 2003, page 18.
[37] Ibid, page 19.
[38] De Beers EAR, page 5-140.

Observations

In 1998, the *Child and Family Services Act* created a new option for children at risk. Before this, a child welfare worker may have seen problems with a child"s situation but not have been able to act. In these cases, the child and his or her family were unlikely to receive any help. Now the child welfare worker can work with the child and the family in the child"s home to develop a *plan of care* agreement. Introducing the *plan of care* option made the number of children receiving services go up. Because of these legislative changes, this report looks at child welfare data starting in 2000/2001. Data before 2000/2001 is in the attached tables. In October 2002, the GNWT amended the *Child and Family Services Act,* to require investigation of all accusations of child maltreatment / neglect. This change may also explain the rise in investigation reports in 2003/2004.

Figure 8: Children Receiving Services



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

The rate for Small Local Communities has fluctuated. It rose somewhat in the last two years, while the Yellowknife rate has not changed much.

Children receive services only after a child welfare investigation. Yellowknife saw a large increase in its rate of investigations: from 84 per 1,000 in 2000/2001 to 138 per 1,000 in 2004/2005. Because the GNWT records investigations according to the community of the child-welfare worker, some of these investigations would have been for children in Small Local Communities.

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	↓		
Diavik	—	▬▬	▬▬
De Beers	—		

Analysis

Staff turnover can affect the number of children receiving services. Year-to-year changes in the number of child welfare investigations may also be due to staff levels and training, which could improve investigation techniques. Public and staff awareness may also affect reporting.

Family Violence

Family violence is a serious problem in the NWT, but hard to measure. Often, a victim is abused several times before going to the RCMP. Police-reported cases therefore do not fully capture the amount of family violence that takes place.

Most family violence does not immediately result in women and children going to a shelter. Because most NWT communities do not have shelters, this report shows admissions data at the territorial level. More detail is in the attached tables.

The BHP EIS notes there may be "negative impacts of increased income such as alcohol and drug abuse, resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown."[39] The EIS further states:

> The Proponent recognizes that 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.[40]

The Diavik EAR sees "…income and absence due to rotational employment may result in… family conflict."[41]

The De Beers EAR accepts:

> 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.[42]
>
> …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.[43]

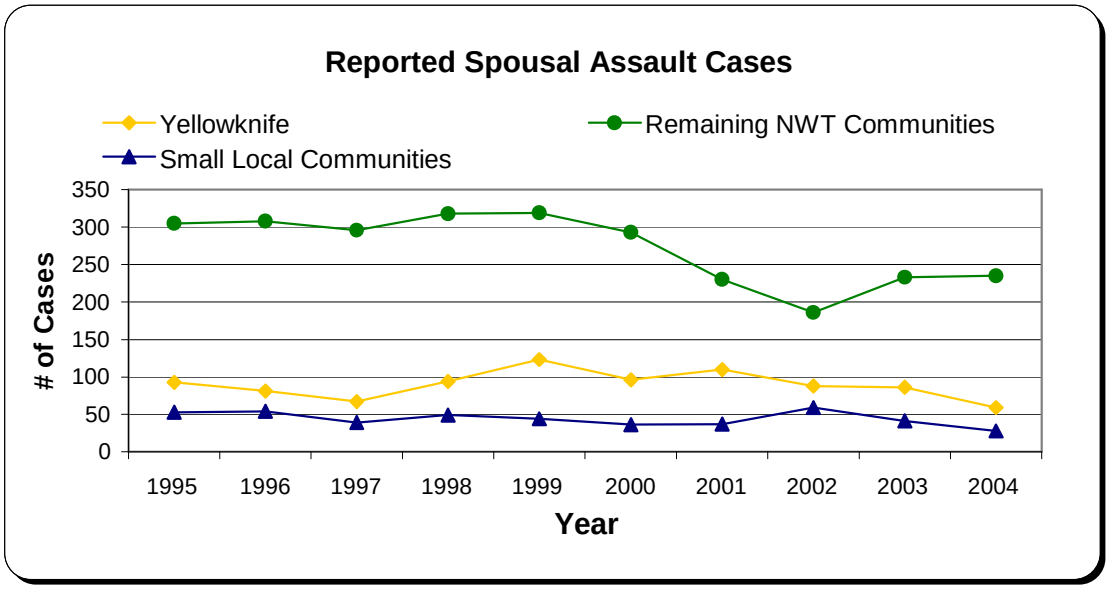
Observations

The number of reported spousal assault cases fluctuated for Yellowknife and Small Local Communities between 1997 and 2004. There were slight peaks in the number of cases in Small Local Communities in 1998 and 2002. Since 2002, the number of cases has dropped for Yellowknife and for Small Local Communities.

While there has been some fluctuation over the six-year period in the number of shelter admissions, for the most part the trend has remained flat.

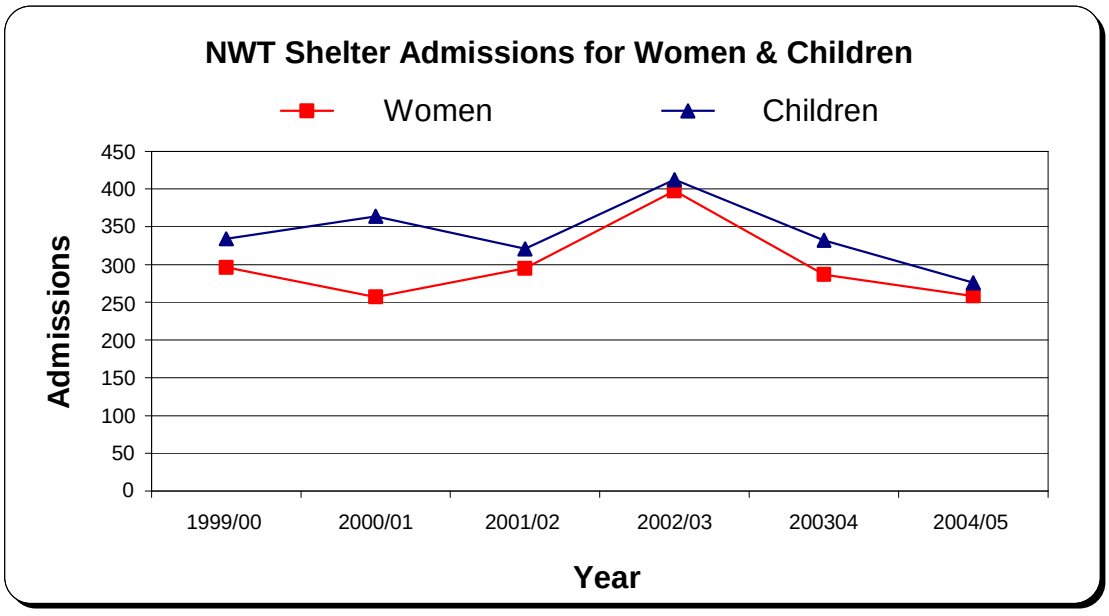
[39] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.150.
[40] Ibid, page 1.46.
[41] Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158.
[42] De Beers EAR, page 5-135 – 5-136.
[43] Ibid, page 5-140.

Figure 9 Reported Spousal Assault Cases



Sources: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Figure 10: Admission of Women and Children to NWT Shelters



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

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	↑		
Diavik	↑	---	---
De Beers	↑		

Analysis

Peaks in the number of reported spousal assault cases in Small Local Communities in 1998 and 2002 seem to match with years when diamond mines ended construction and laid-off many employees. This has not been tested for statistical significance.

A stable trend in the number of women and children referred to shelters does not capture those who could be in need of shelters but who have no access to them.

Less family violence should mean improved individual, family and community wellbeing. This could lead to greater choice, more people taking part in community life, and less stress on social services.

Housing

The BHP EIS states:

> 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.[44]

> In the year 2000 there could be 851 new jobs in the NWT as a result of the NWT Diamonds Project (Table 4.3-2). … The most optimistic scenario is that up to 600 unemployed people could get jobs. For purposes of this assessment, a reduction in unemployment of 400 people is used… If half of the group of 400 residents formerly on social assistance lived in public housing provided by the Government of the Northwest Territories, they were likely paying the minimum rent. Rents are geared to household income and increase as income increases. Some people may choose home ownership rather than higher rents, while others will pay the increase.[45]

The Diavik EAR notes, "New regular wage employment may increase the cost of living in local or smaller… communities…" and "… higher costs of living may stress employees during closure."[46] Diavik also states:

> Employment income and associated economic changes should enable residents of study area communities; [*sic*] particularly the smaller Dene, Metis and Inuit communities to privately purchase or rent houses. This may require the preparation and or update of development plans to meet community needs.[47]

The De Beers EAR argues, "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."[48]

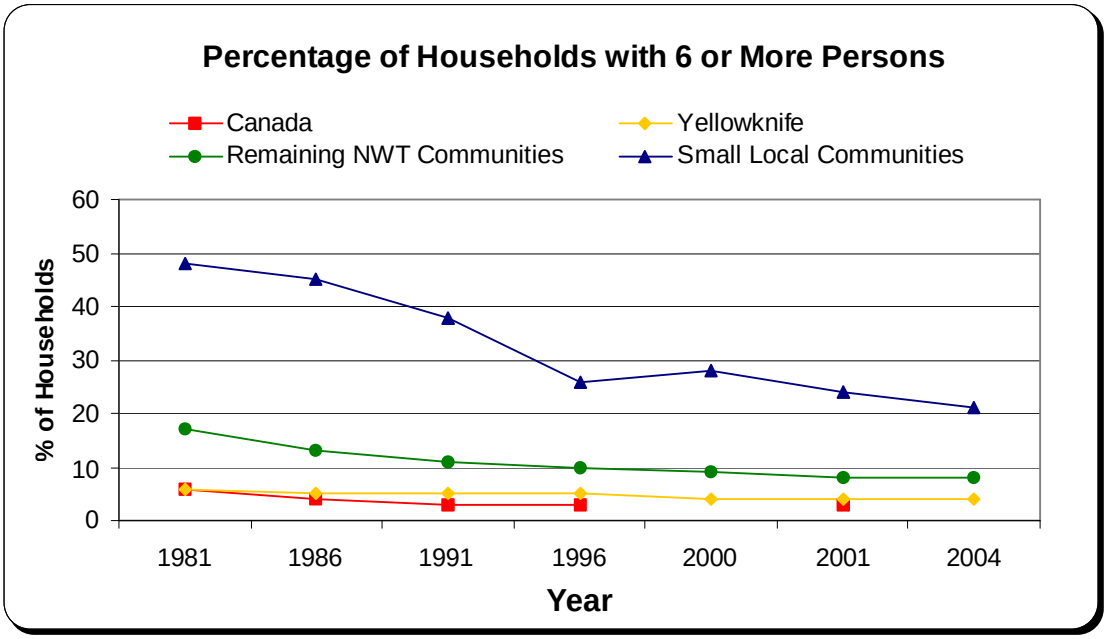
Crowding

Observations

Small Local Communities had a large decrease in crowding, roughly 22%, between 1981 and 1996. However, since 1996, the decrease in Small Local Communities has been less, with only a 4.5% drop.

[44] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.168.
[45] Ibid, page 4.183-4.184.
[46] Diavik SEER, page 166, Table 32, page 157-158.
[47] Ibid, page 155.
[48] De Beers EAR, page 5-138.

Figure 11: Percentage of Households with 6 or more Persons



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

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	↓		
Diavik	↓	↓	—
De Beers	↓		

Analysis

Family and household structures are changing significantly across the NWT, and the rest of Canada. In the last decade, 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 incomes shape both the demand and supply of housing.

The diamond projects have not had the positive impact on housing that was expected. The slower drop in crowding in Small Local Communities and Yellowknife since 1996 shows this. Lack of suitable housing could be a reason for such a small drop. Northerners sometimes talk of 'couch surfers.' This might also explain the small drop in crowding.[49] Inflation, especially for Yellowknife, may also be a factor.

A drop in crowding should bring improved standards of living. It could also mean changes to family and social structure, and social interaction.

[49] This was raised as a development issue during 2004 GNWT Social Impact Workshops, held in preparation for the Mackenzie Gas Project.

Core Need

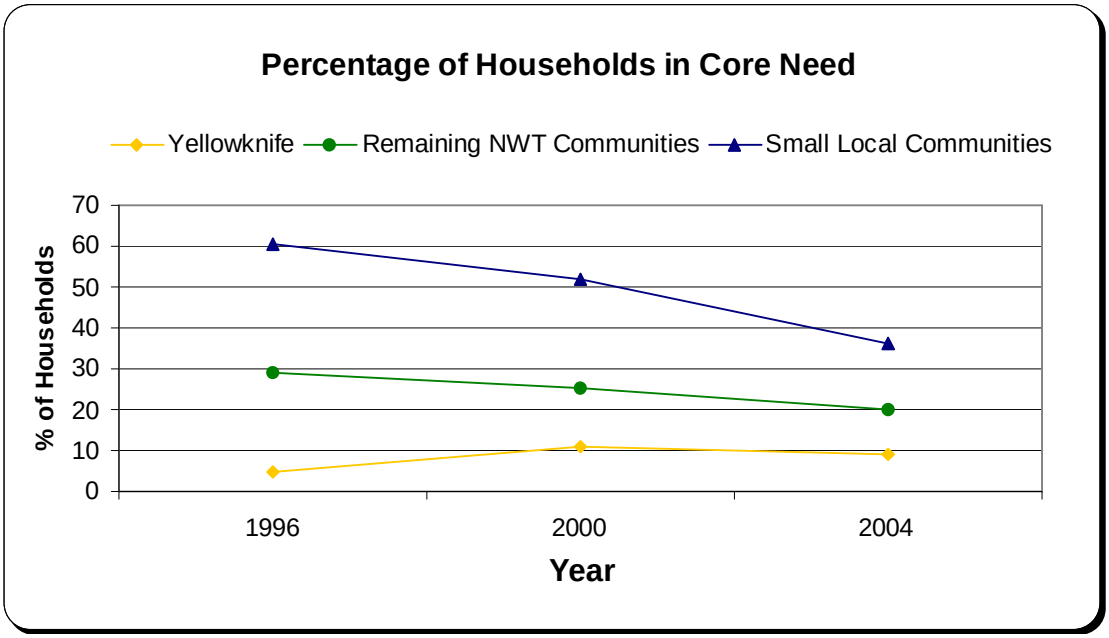
A household is in core need if it has any housing problem (suitability, adequacy, or affordability) and total household income below the community Core Need Income Threshold. Housing is 'affordable' when a household pays no more than 30% of its gross income for shelter. The NWT Housing Corporation uses the Threshold to show the income a household must 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. On the other hand, when housing prices go up, the number of households in core need also increases.

Observations

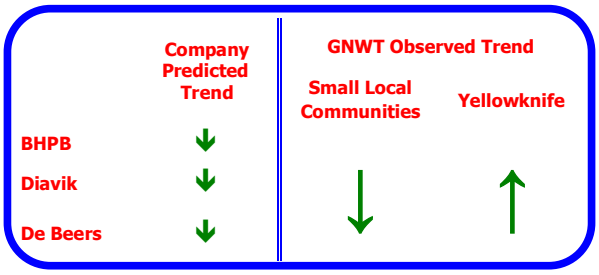
Since 1996, the percent of households in core need decreased in all communities except Yellowknife. There has been more of a drop in core need in Small Local Communities than in Remaining NWT Communities. Core need in Yellowknife has gone up since 1996.

In the NWT, owned homes in core need have dropped from 21% in 2000 to 14% in 2004. Rental housing in core need was 19% in 2004, down from 20% in 2000.

Figure 12: Percentage of Households in Core Need



Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey and NWT Community Survey.



Analysis

Many factors can explain drop in core need in Small Local Communities:

- Improvements in housing stock, mostly because of NWTHC programs;
- An increase in household income resulting from the mining industry, which contributes to residents' ability to care for their own shelter costs; and
- A drop in interest rates, which makes housing more affordable.

Core need increased in Yellowknife mostly because inflation has pushed up housing costs.

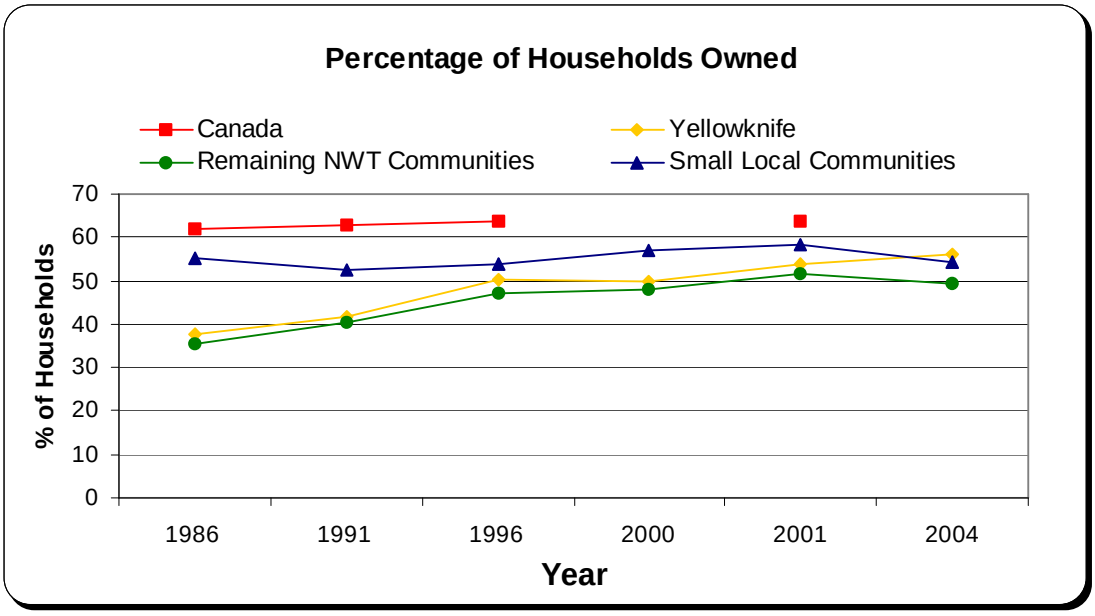
Affordability is Yellowknife's main problem. Suitability, or adequacy, is the largest problem in the rest of the NWT.

A drop in core need means more households are reaching self-sufficiency. This should bring improved standards of living. A rise in core need could lead to more people having a lower standard of living and could result in continued or greater need for social services.

Ownership

Observations

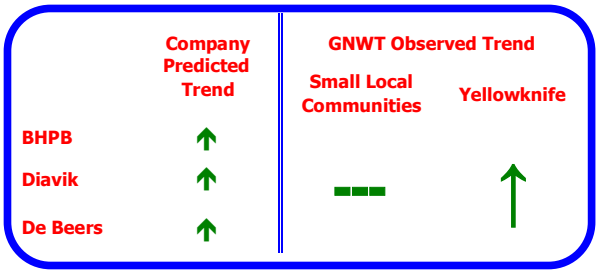
Figure 13: Percentage of Households Owned



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

There is no change in the rate of home ownership in Small Local Communities before or after 1996. The Yellowknife rate has continued to grow, but more slowly, since 1996.

An 'Aboriginal' household is one where at least one Aboriginal person resides. In 2004, 52% of both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal adults owned homes in the NWT.



Analysis

The slow-down in the rise of ownership in Yellowknife could be attributed to an increase in house prices. This would be an expected result of in-migration arising from development.

No change in ownership in Small Local Communities suggests the positive impact predicted has been muted. Higher incomes do not seem to have affected the level of ownership. Many households in these communities may have already accessed GNWT home ownership programs.

Higher incomes do not seem to have impacted on the level of home ownership. This might indicate that people's spending priorities may not have been focused on housing.

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

Vacancies

Observations

The Yellowknife vacancy rate has markedly improved in recent years. Yellowknife's vacancy rate is now a bit higher than the national average.[50] The apartment vacancy rate was 3.0% in October 2004, compared with 1.7% in 2003 and 0.3% in 2002.[51] However, of the 191 apartments for rent, only two had three or more bedrooms. The cost of rent for larger units is also a problem.

Analysis

Low Canadian mortgage rates have helped improve the national average vacancy rate, as more people who were renting can now buy homes. This could be a factor in Yellowknife's rising vacancy rate.

National vacancy rates have also risen because more rental units are being built. However, the cost of building in the North, specifically the costs associated with the lack of skilled trades people and materials, limits the building of new rental units. This adds to problems of affordable housing, especially for units with three or more bedrooms.

Yellowknife's vacancy problem could be linked to high costs of materials, labour shortages related to development, and housing inflation brought on by in-migration related to the diamond projects.

Limited vacancies in Yellowknife could cause crowding to continue both in Yellowknife and in other communities. Limited vacancies act as a negative force on NWT in- and intra-migration.

Crime

The BHP EIS states:

> 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.[52]

[50] CMHC 2004 Rental Market Report.
[51] Ibid.
[52] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166.

> Yellowknife is the most likely centre to experience an increase in drug trafficking. … an increase in disposable income may lead to an increase in drug use and more 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.[53]
>
> … If alcohol consumption increases, crime (particularly assaults) could increase.[54]
>
> The Proponent recognizes that 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.[55]

The Diavik EAR accepts, "Employment, income, transportation and closure have the potential of affecting local protection services."[56] It also notes:

> 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.[57]

The De Beers EAR notes:

> 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.[58]

Total Police-reported Crimes

Total police-reported crimes in the NWT include property, violent and other Criminal Code offences. They exclude traffic offences. Crimes are reported based on the most serious offence, except for violent offences, where each crime reflects one victim.

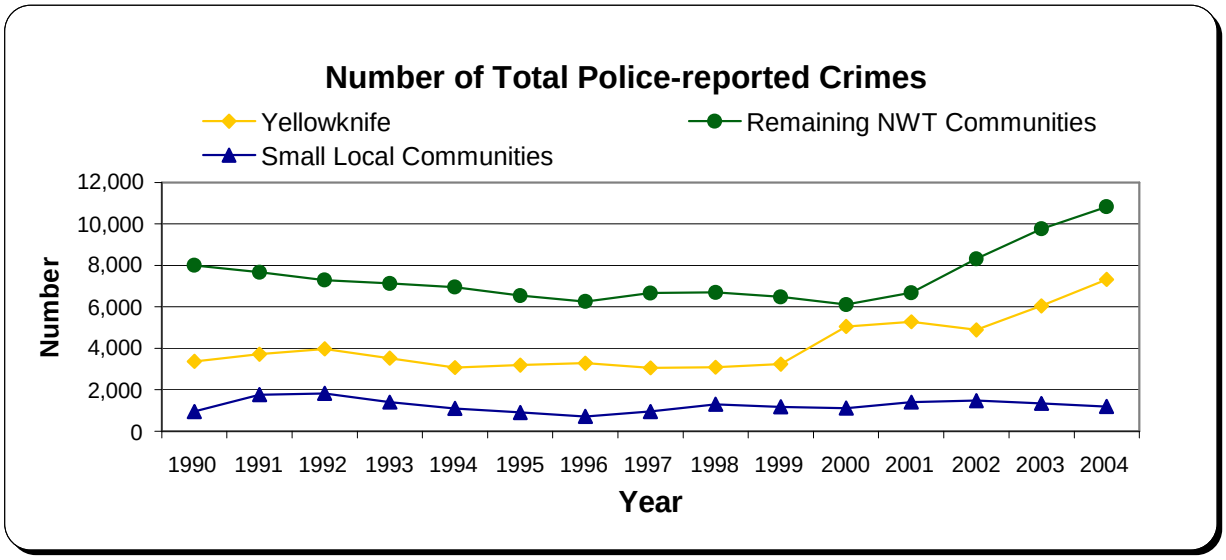
This data gives a general look at the number of Criminal Code crimes in the NWT. It does not show changes in the seriousness of crimes being committed. Changes in RCMP activities, resources, and reporting can influence these numbers.

Observations

Between 1999 and 2000, a large portion of the increase in Yellowknife crimes is due to a change in RCMP reporting. Crimes recorded as territorial offences in the past – mostly mischief, or being drunk in a public place – are now Criminal Code crimes. However, since 2002 there has been a steady rise in actual crime. A similar change in reporting took place between 2000 and 2002 in all other NWT communities.

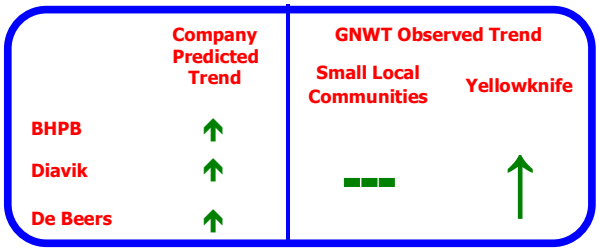
[53] Ibid, page 4.167.
[54] Ibid, page 4.165.
[55] Ibid, page 1.46.
[56] Diavik SEER, page 149.
[57] Ibid, page 155.
[58] De Beers EAR, page 5-137.

Figure 14: Number of Total Police-reported Crimes



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Yellowknife and the Remaining NWT Communities show an upward trend in total police-reported crime. Crime in Small Local Communities seems to follow past trends.



Analysis

Growth in total police-reported crimes in Yellowknife between 2002 and 2004 may be related to an increase in economic activity from resource development.

Recent decreases in total police-reported crimes in Small Local Communities could reflect the 2-year period predicted by Diavik, where there would be less demand on protection services after an adjustment to rotational work and associated absenteeism.

The overall growth in crime since 1997 in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities can be linked to increased substance abuse, perhaps due to higher income. In addition, a potential widening of the gap between the "have" and "have not" segments of society can lead to despair, social problems, substance abuse, and criminal activity.

More crime in the Remaining NWT Communities may reflect more RCMP activity in those areas, or more resource development.

One likely outcome of more reported crime has already happened. The RCMP has asked for and received more resources from the GNWT. The NWT may need a strategic placement of protective service if crime rates keep rising. As resource development expands, the NWT will need broader community wellness and

public safety strategies involving the private sector, to help the RCMP and GNWT address potential growth in crime.

Violent Crimes

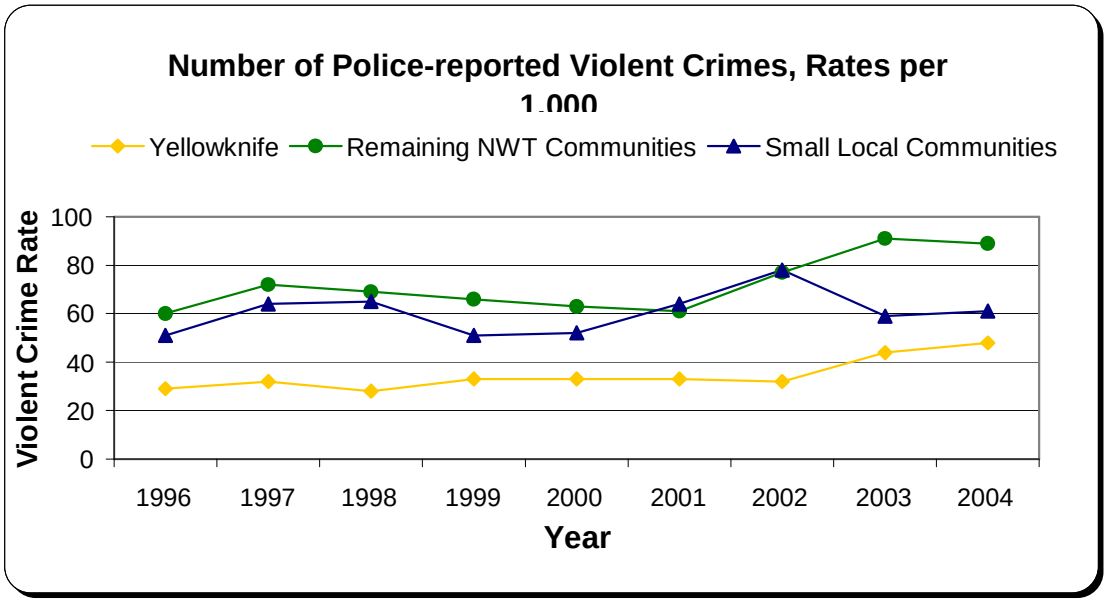
Violent crime includes homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault, other assaults, other sexual offences, abduction, and robbery.

Observations

Data for Small Local Communities do not show a consistent trend in violent crimes reported between 1996 and 2003. This reflects the national trend, which has not changed since 1999.

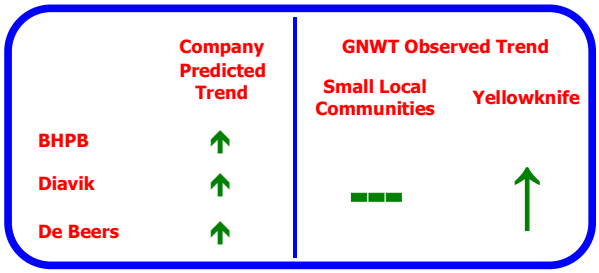
However, the NWT violent crime rate is now at its highest since 1996, driven by increases in Yellowknife and Remaining NWT Communities.

Figure 15: Number of Police-reported Crimes of Violence



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

In 2003, the largest change in the rate of violent crime was in Yellowknife, where the increase (38%) was double that of the NWT. In 2004, there was another increase (11%) in the rate of violent crime in Yellowknife. While this increase is less than the previous year, it continues to be significantly higher than the NWT rate (2%).



Analysis

Violent crime can be linked to alcohol and drug use. For example, an argument is more likely to become violent if one or more people involved are under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Greater drug and alcohol abuse could be due to higher incomes through employment related to the diamond mines. At the

same time, low incomes and a lack of employment opportunities may also lead to family breakdown and violence.

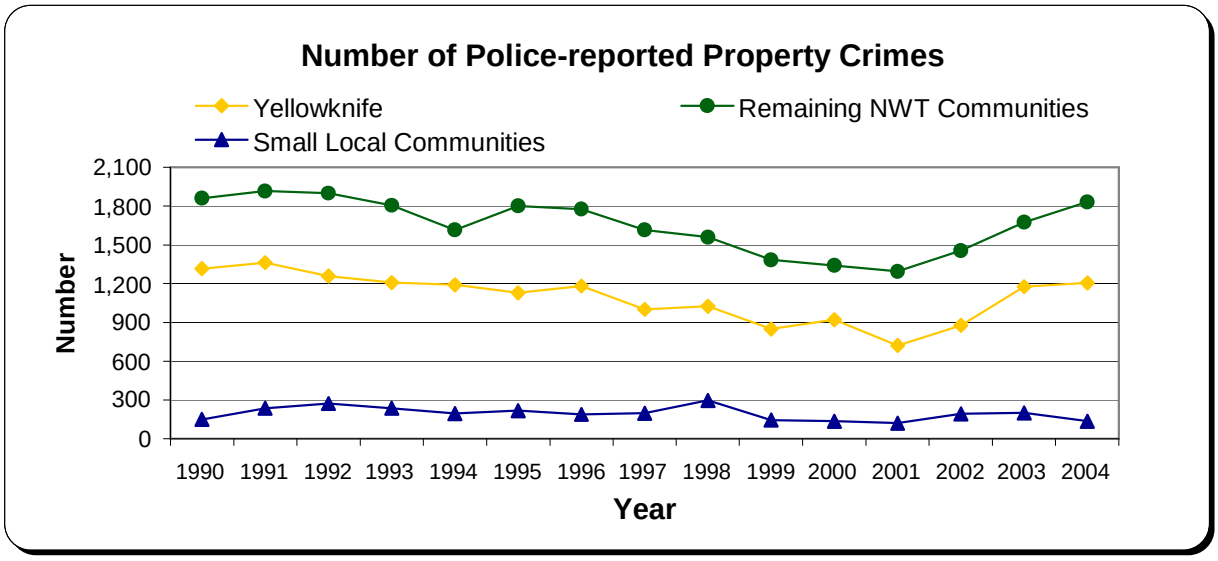
Increased violent crime will mean a need for more resources for protective services. Violent crime also affects social services, such as shelters and social worker services when violent crimes such as spousal assaults happen. Violent crime, more so than some other types of crime, will also affect health services and community wellbeing. Productivity is affected if there are crime-related injuries.

Property Crimes

Non-violent theft, breaking and entering, fraud, and possession of stolen goods are among the most often-reported property crimes.

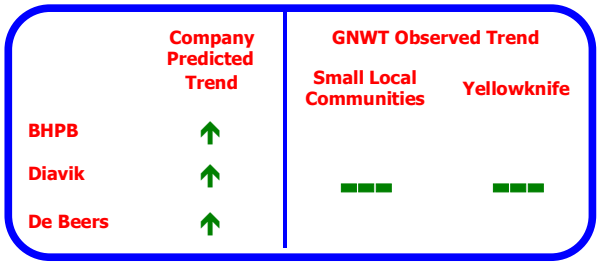
Observations

Figure 16: Number of Police-reported Property Crimes



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

The rate of property crimes fluctuated between 1996 and 2004. Small Local Communities seem to have had less property crime since 1996. Yellowknife has seen no clear trend.



Analysis

The RCMP has said that an increasing amount of property crime is drug-related. A reasonable conclusion is that there is more drug use, a finding supported by drug-use statistics. It remains unclear whether there is a link between higher incomes related to the diamond mines and those committing property crimes in order to buy drugs. A number of scenarios could explain this pattern of crime and drug use. A former mine employee could commit property crime to support a drug addiction. A new criminal element attracted to

growing NWT economic activity could arrive and traffic drugs, resulting in higher drug addictions and property crime. Many underlying social risk factors can be linked to a rise in property crime.

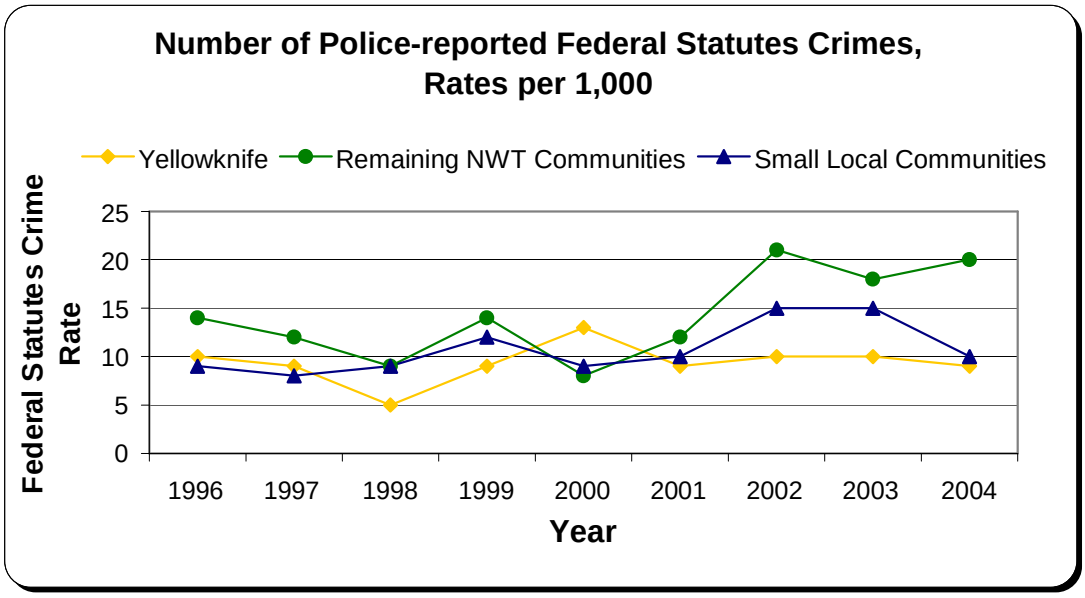
The downward trend in Small Local Communities could be in part due to greater stability through employment related to the diamond mines. It could also reflect more community and police efforts.

Federal Statute Crimes

Federal Statute Crimes include drug-related offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. Any rise will most likely be due to more drug activity.

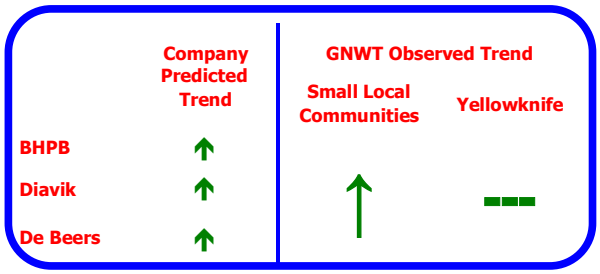
Observations

Figure 17: Number of Police-reported Federal Statute Crimes



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

The rate for this type of crime has been steady in Yellowknife. The rate in Small Local Communities grew since 1996, peaking in 2002. However, Remaining NWT Communities show the same pattern. In the 2003 Diavik Communities Advisory Board Annual Report, every community representative reported drugs as a serious problem that is getting worse.[59]



Analysis

Higher reported crime may be due to more pro-active police enforcement. There could also be more drug activity linked to higher incomes related to mine employment. The RCMP note, "Diamonds have a number

[59] 2003 Diavik Communities Advisory Board Annual Report, page 21.

of properties that can make them attractive to organized crime groups."[60] More organized crime in the NWT and opportunistic in-migration linked to diamond mining could explain the rise in drug crime.

Drug crime can harm community wellbeing. Drug use is often at the root of other crime. It can lead to violent crime causing injuries and emotional distress. More resources for protective services may be needed.

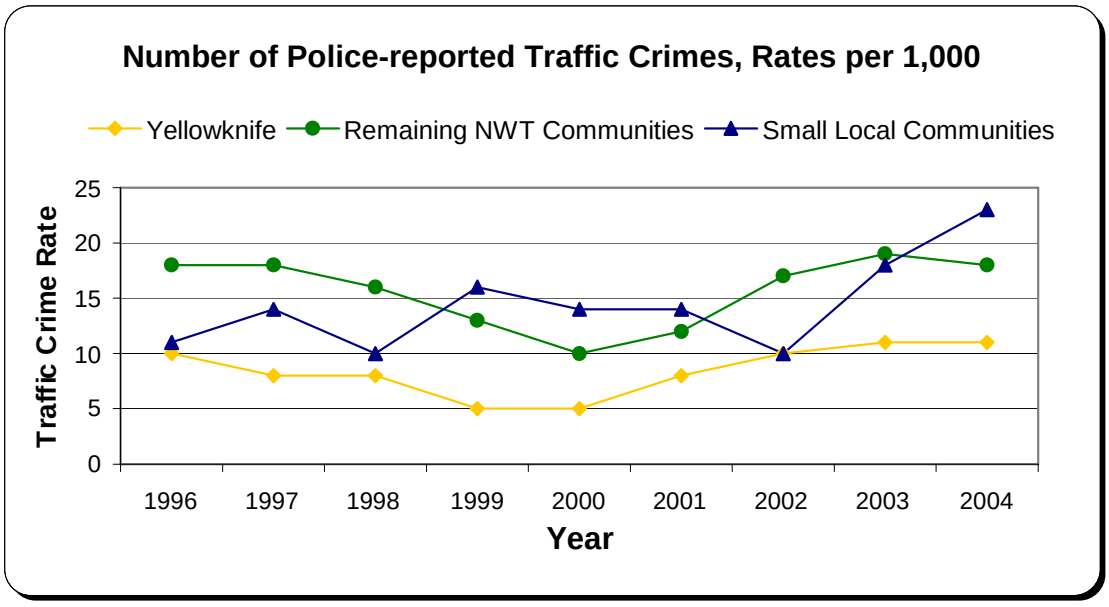
Other Crimes

Traffic Offences

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

Observations

Figure 18: Number of Police-reported Traffic Crimes



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

In Small Local Communities, in 1999 and 2003 there were increases of 53% and 77%, respectively. There appears to be an upward trend since 2002. However, the number of accidents falls within the normal range. The rate has been steady for Yellowknife.

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	---		
Diavik	↑	---	---
De Beers	---		

Analysis

An increase of reported traffic crime could arise from increased drug and alcohol use linked to higher incomes related to the diamond mines. However, data shows that there have been no major influences on traffic crimes from the industry. The data does

[60] http://www.psepc.gc.ca/publications/policing/combat_org_crime_e.asp

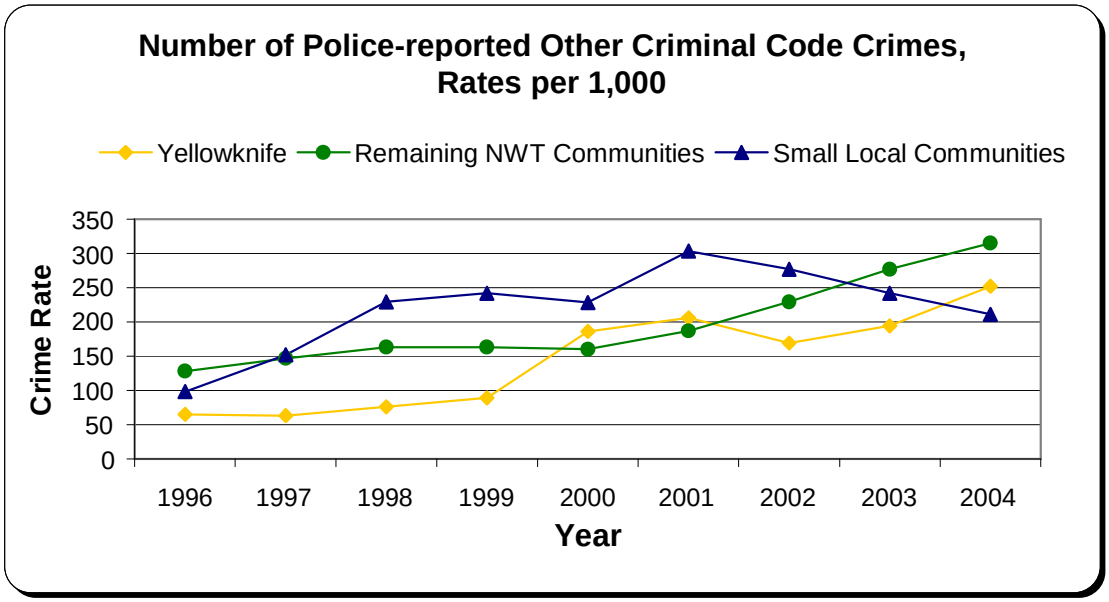
not show the number of accidents happening or their severity. Yearly spikes in the number of reported traffic crimes likely reflect reporting methods or increases in RCMP traffic enforcement.

Other Criminal Code Offences

These offences include mischief, probation or bail violations, prostitution, illegal gambling, and arson.

Observations

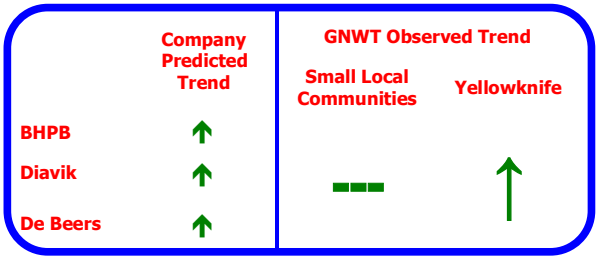
Figure 19: Number of Police-reported Other Criminal Code Crimes



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Between 1999 and 2000, a significant portion of the increase in Yellowknife crimes is due to a change in RCMP reporting. Crimes previously recorded as territorial offences – mostly mischief or being drunk in a public place – are now Criminal Code crimes. However, rates have continued to increase since the reporting change.

A similar change in reporting took place between 2000 and 2002 in all other NWT communities. Since 2001, there has been a decrease in the rates of other criminal code offences in Small Local Communities, while the rate has been going up in the Remaining NWT Communities.



Analysis

Changes in RCMP reporting had a significant impact on the number of crimes reported. Beyond this, it is hard to state the reasons behind the trends. For example, the crime rate was high in some years before 1996. The current trend might fall within a normal range, after the change in reporting is considered.

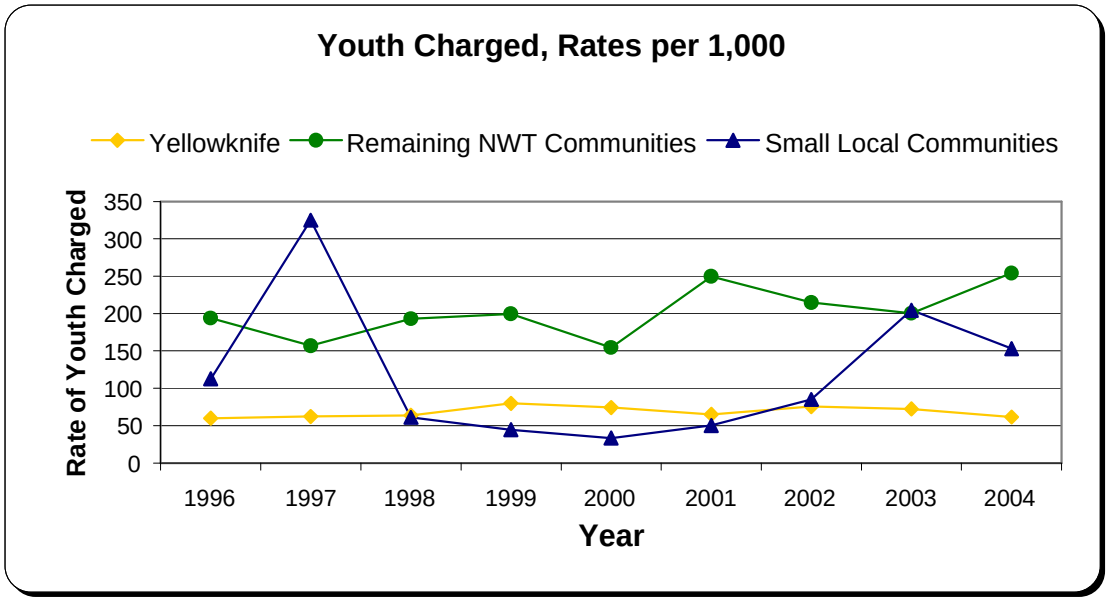
Youth Charged

This crime indicator is different from the data shown above. The rates below show only those crimes involving youth that end in charges. Most often, these are more serious, or repeat, crimes.

A large number of cases do not lead to charges or are dealt with in the community justice system. Those cases are not looked at here. An April 2003 change to the federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* emphasizes alternatives to the formal justice system. This may lower the rate of youth charged.

Observations

Figure 20: Youth Charged



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

The number of youth charged has fluctuated over time. Both in Yellowknife and in Small Local Communities, there were years before 1996 when the numbers of youth charged were as high as in certain years since. In 2004 the crime rate dropped in both Yellowknife and the Small Local Communities.

	Company Predicted Trend[61]	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	↑		
Diavik	↑	▬▬	▬▬
De Beers	↑		

Analysis

Spikes in the number of youth charged in Small Local Communities can be due to changing police resources. Changes to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* likely brought on the 2004 drop.

We can expect the rate of youth charged will keep dropping in the near future as more cases are handled through alternative ways.

[61] Though the companies did not specifically mention the impact on youth crime, all predicted that crime in general would rise. It can be assumed that some of this rise would be due to youth crime.

Non-Traditional Economy

Income

Average Income

The data here comes from income tax returns. Average incomes go up as people's wages rise. Total employment income goes up as people's wages rise and as more people are working.

The BHP EIS notes:

> 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. Currently these two locations have average incomes well below the territorial average, and the Dogrib First Nations communities have the lowest average earned income in the Northwest Territories.[62]
>
> The project could also cause an increase of total earned income in these [Aboriginal] communities by over 33%.[63]
>
> Although NWT residents will assume 63% of the NWT-based jobs with the Proponent, they will earn a lesser 58% of the annual income, since NWT residents will have a majority of the semi-skilled and unskilled jobs.[64]
>
> Induced employment from household responding 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.[65]

The Diavik EAR argues:

> Employment and income effects associated with the proposed Project are positive, long lasting, and complementary to northern and Aboriginal aspirations and needs. [66]

The De Beers EAR states:

> When developed, 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 with the result being changes in the economic circumstance of many families of those communities as well as the communities themselves.[67]

Observations

The average income in all areas of the NWT has seen major growth since 1997. During this time Small Local Communities have seen the greatest percent increase, with growth almost twice that of Canada.

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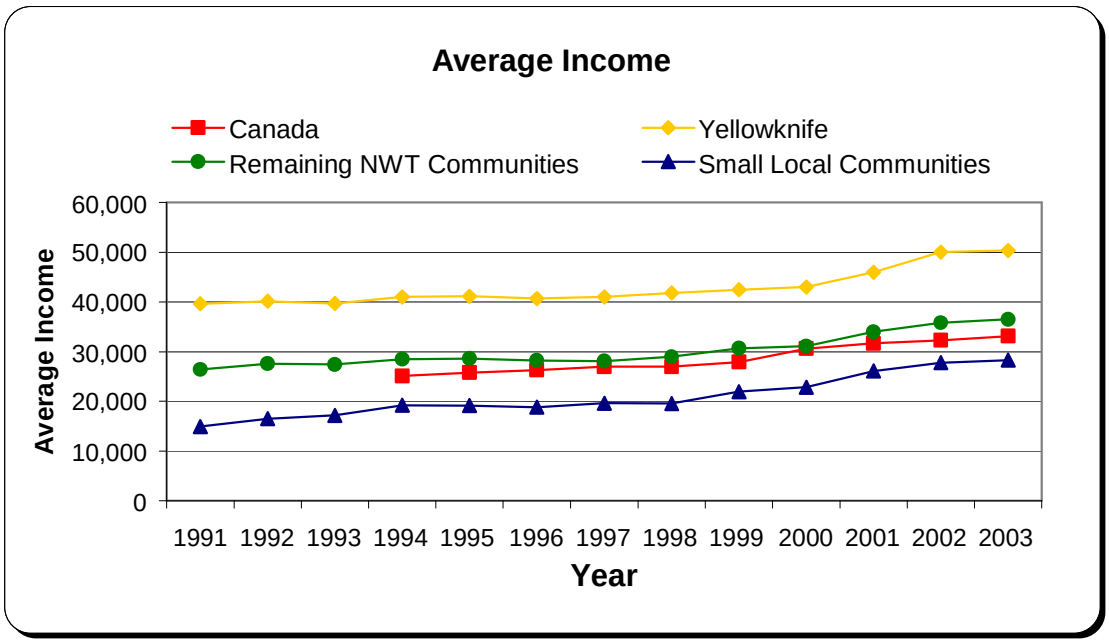
[62] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.111.
[63] Ibid, page 4.132.
[64] Ibid, page 4.94.
[65] Ibid, page 4.102.
[66] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.1.
[67] De Beers EAR, page 5-104.

From 1996 until 1999 the total employment income in the NWT stayed fairly steady. After 1999 total NWT employment income grew $287 million per year. Since 1999, total NWT employment income rose 37%. Small Local Communities saw a 54% rise since 1999.

Average incomes of Yellowknife families rose about $24,000 over 6 years since 1997. Family incomes in Small Local Communities rose more than $20,000.

Figure 21: Average Income



Source: Statistics Canada.

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	↑		
Diavik	↑	↑	↑
De Beers	↑		

Analysis

Income trends can be due to development and government restructuring during the mid-1990s.

The trends shown for Small Local Communities are most likely due to diamond mine development.

Higher average income should reduce the number of income assistance cases and could improve standards of living.

Proportion of High-income Earners

A growing gap between high- and low-income earners can lead to imbalances in society. Close monitoring helps efforts to correct imbalances in the NWT. High-income earners are people who earn more than $50,000 a year. Families earning less than $25,000 a year have low income.

The BHP EIS accepts:

> In smaller communities, mine wage employment could widen the gap between "haves" and "have nots" in the community. This could lead to some community disruption over ownership and use of material goods. In the

> Aboriginal communities that have a "Sharing culture," there could be certain obligations to share the benefits of employment with extended family. This could lead to a "drag down" effect, whereby a person earning a good income, but obliged to share it, does not see the benefits of working and chooses to give up the job.[68]

The Diavik EAR argues:

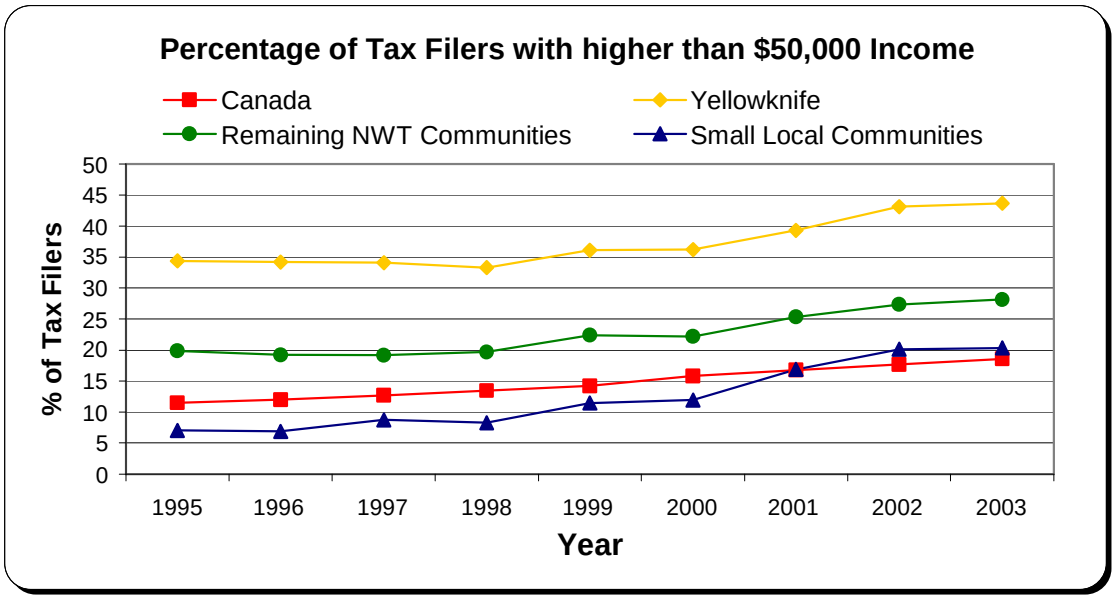
> Project workers of Aboriginal ancestry seeking residency in Yellowknife, N'dilo and Dettah may be more affluent than other Aboriginal people. In small communities such as N'dilo and Dettah this situation could increase the gap between the 'have' and 'have nots' resulting in stresses to interpersonal and family relationships.[69]

The De Beers EAR states:

> 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.[70]

Observations

Figure 22: Percentage of Tax Filers with an Income of more than $50,000



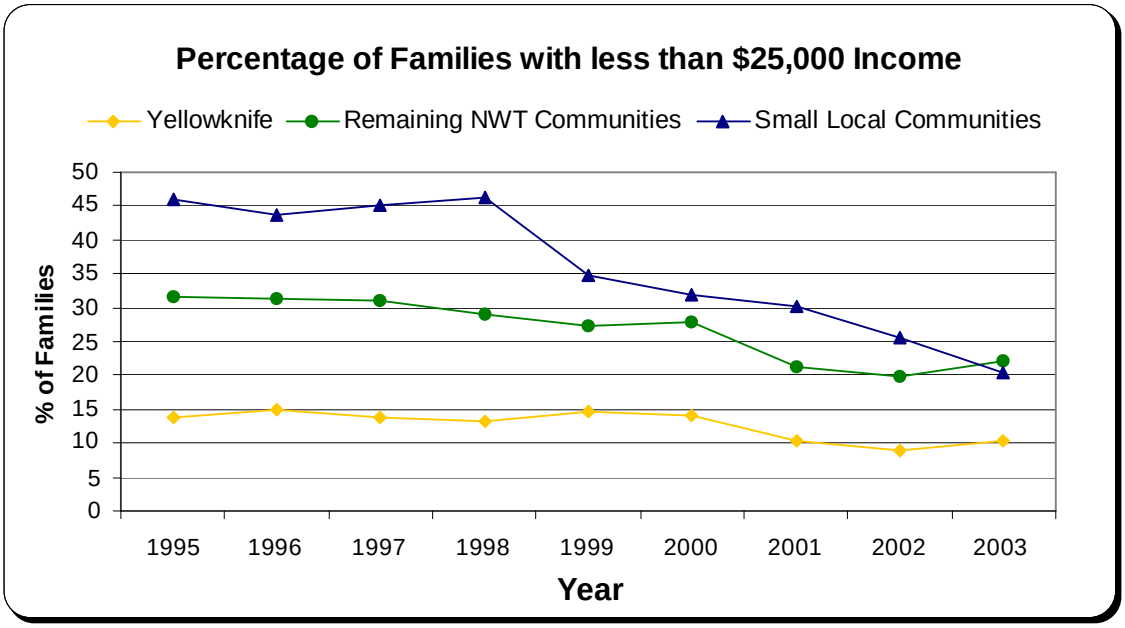
Source: Statistics Canada.

Yellowknife has seen improvement since 1997 in the percent of families with low income. However, the rise in high-income earners is greater than the drop in low-income families.

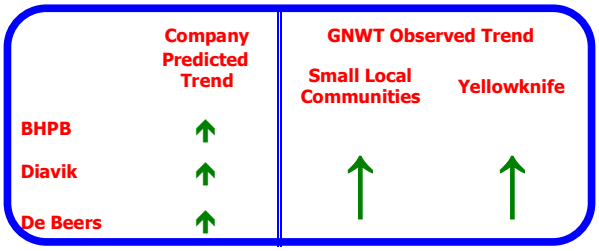
Most Small Local Communities have seen significant improvement in their economic structure. Since 1997, there has been a large drop in the percent of families with low income. There has also been some rise in the percent of people with high income. It would seem that many people have moved into the middle-income range.

[68] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166.
[69] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.5.1.1.
[70] De Beers EAR, page 5-128, Table 5.3-7.

Figure 23: Percentage of Families with an Income of less than $25,000



Source: Statistics Canada.



Analysis

There were concerns that we would see greater income disparity because of diamond mine development. These concerns seem somewhat warranted for Yellowknife. Fewer people now seem to be in the middle-income range.

The apparent growth of those in the middle-income range in Small Local Communities seems to show that the expected negative impact has not happened.

The growth in the proportion of high-income earners should lead to better standards of living for this portion of society. However, some portions of society can be left behind. This can cause friction and a breakdown in relations between community members.

Employment

Employment Rate

The employment rate is the percent of the total population aged 15 and over who are employed.

The BHP EIS states:

> … 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.[71]

The Diavik EAR claims:

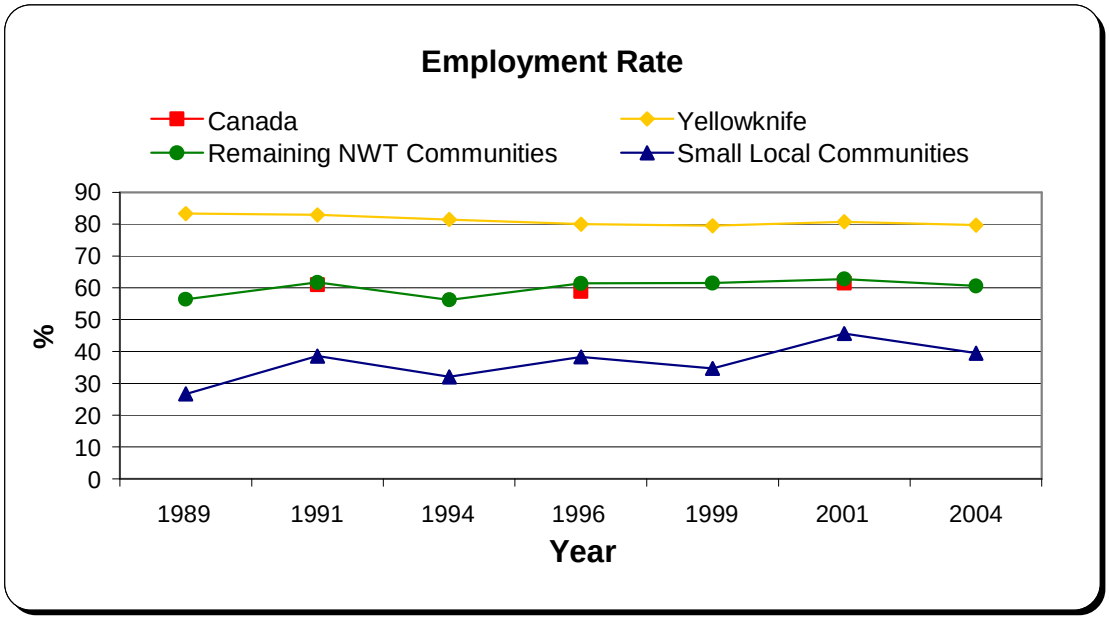
> Cumulative employment and income effects associated with the proposed Project would be positive, long lasting, and complementary to northern and Aboriginal aspirations and needs and should address one of the most pressing issues in the study area communities – lack of employment and business opportunities.[72]

The De Beers EAR notes:

> When developed, 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…[73]

Observations

Figure 24: Employment Rate[74]

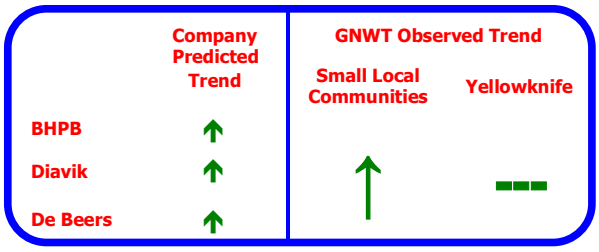


Source: Statistics Canada Census, NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

The employment rate in Yellowknife has not changed since 1996.

[71] BHP 1995 EIS, Vol. 1.
[72] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.6.
[73] De Beers EAR, page 5-104.
[74] Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS is completed during the January-March period. The Census is done in May and June. Therefore, Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

The rate in Small Local Communities was going up before 1996. Since 1999, it has been rising faster in these communities than in Remaining NWT Communities. The Small Local Communities have also seen a rise in the percent of working-aged people who work for more than 6 months each year.



Analysis

Employment in Small Local Communities has been improving. Diamond mines have been one factor in this improvement. Greater local access to culturally-fitting education and training has helped improve education. With this, people have been better able to find a job.

More employment in Small Local Communities may bring more widespread economic development in the NWT.

The Department of Education, Culture and Employment, in partnership with industry, has developed and put in place mine-related training and apprenticeship programs. This may make it more likely that people will stay living in their communities.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate shows us the percent of the adults (aged 15 and over) looking for, but unable to find, work.

The BHP EIS states:

> Due to cultural differences, Aboriginal employees may become discouraged and leave the mine work force, thereby creating high levels of turnover for the mine and concerns among Aboriginal communities about the desirability of working at the mine.[75]
>
> Hiring by the project is expected to reduce unemployment in Aboriginal communities from almost 40% to 30%.[76]

The Diavik EAR argues:

> The proposed Project would provide employment opportunities for northerners and contribute to a reduction in unemployment and an increase in participation rates.[77]

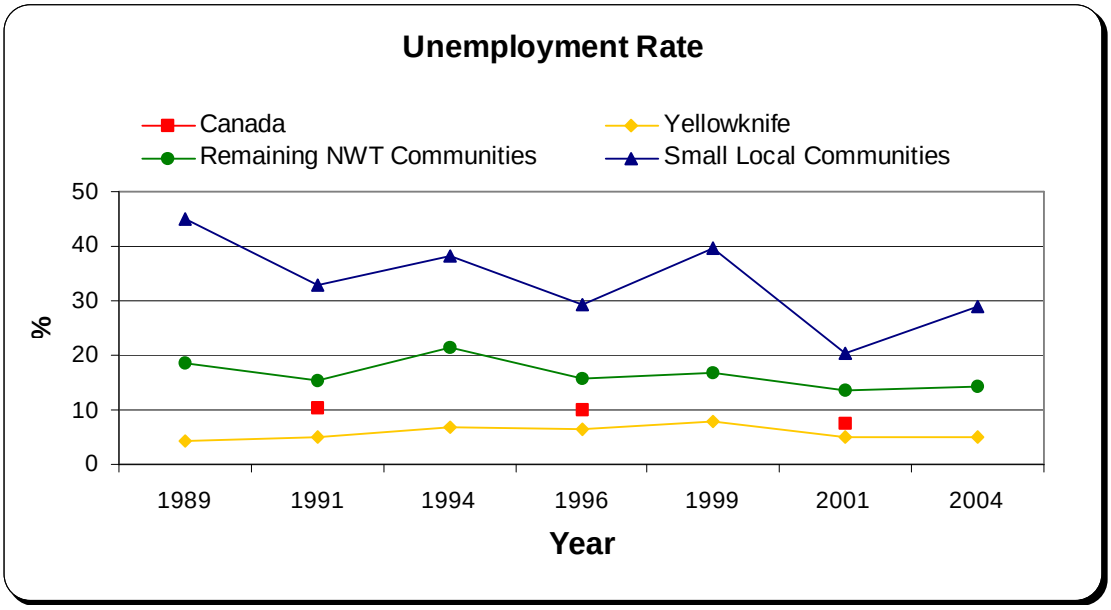
The De Beers EAR does not talk about impact on unemployment.

Observations

Yellowknife unemployment has not changed much. The rate in Small Local Communities is dropping faster than in the Remaining NWT Communities.

[75] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.176.
[76] Ibid, page 4.132.
[77] Diavik SEER, Section 7.3.

Figure 25: Unemployment Rate[78]



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

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	↓		
Diavik	↓	↓	▬
De Beers	↓		

Analysis

People no longer looking for work may cause the unemployment rate to drop. Since the participation rate has stayed consistent, we can assume more people are becoming employed. People moving in and out of communities can also change unemployment rates.

Lower unemployment rates in Small Local Communities may improve standard of living.

Participation Rate

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

The Diavik EAR states:

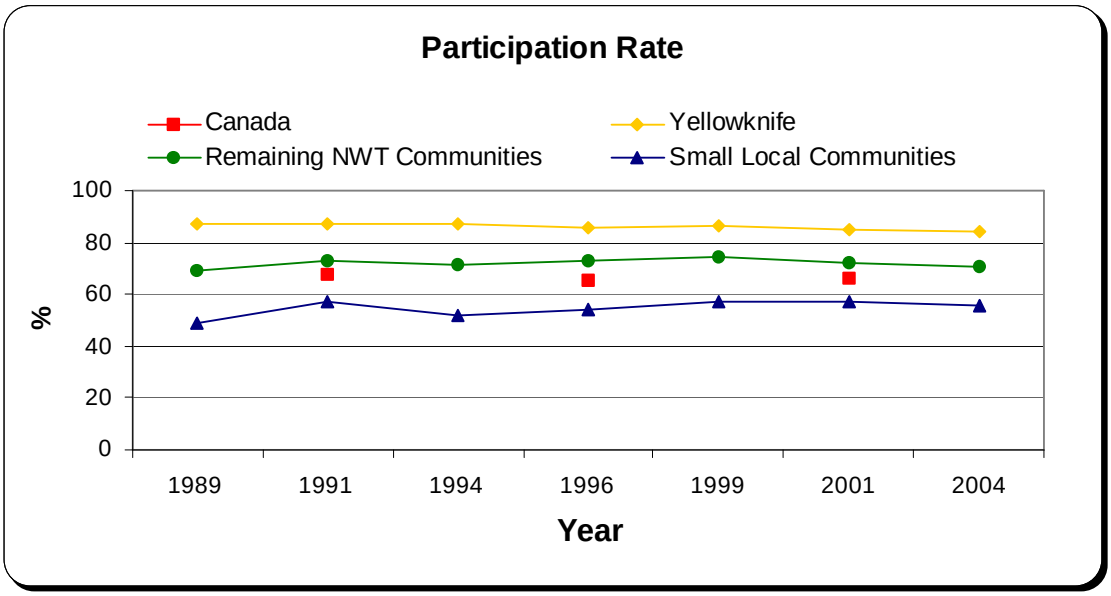
> Research suggests that in the long term, participation rates from smaller predominantly Dene, Metis and Inuit communities will increase, then decline…[79]
>
> The proposed Project would provide employment opportunities for northerners and contribute to a reduction in unemployment and an increase in participation rates.[80]

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

[78] Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
[79] Diavik SEER page 161.
[80] Ibid, Vol. 7.3.

Observations

Figure 26: Participation Rate[81]



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

There is no clear trend in the participation rate across the NWT since 1996.

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	↑		
Diavik	↑	▬	▬
De Beers	↑		

Analysis

As the working age population has been increasing in the NWT since 1999 we should have seen an increase in the participation rate. Several things can affect the participation rate:

- Changes in the working age population;
- Frustration with the wage economy;
- Obstacles to participation such as limited access to higher education and daycare;
- Out-migration; and
- General remoteness.

Income Support

Income Assistance Cases

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

[81] As mentioned previously, comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution.

The BHP EIS argues:

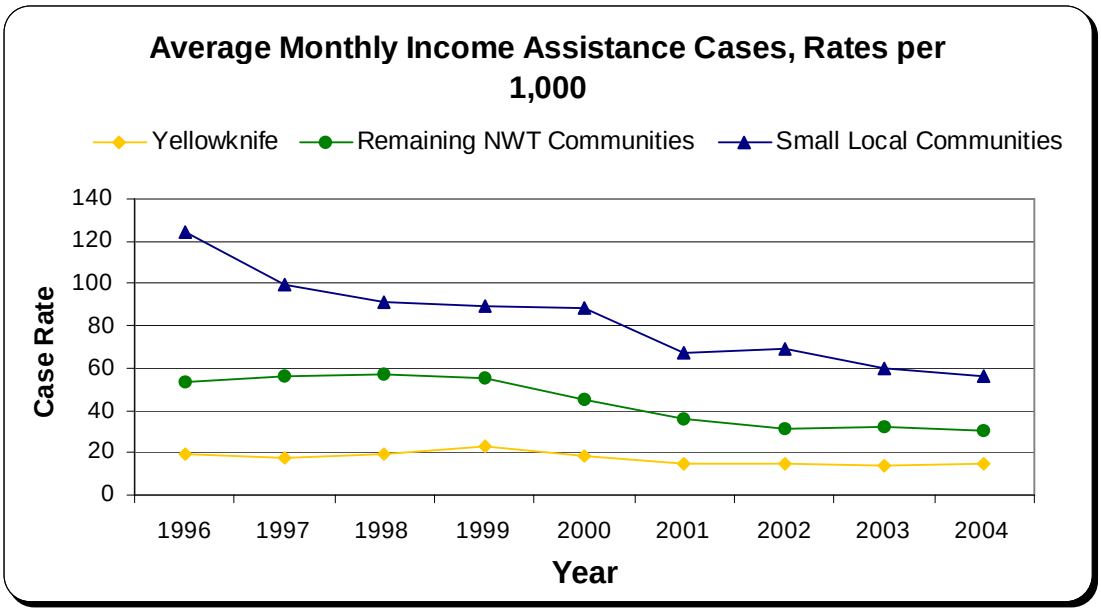
> In the study area, the average social assistance payment was just over $3,000 per year in the Yellowknife area (1994) and closer to $4,0000 per year in the Kitikmeot area (NWT Bureau of Statistics 1994b). Assuming that 400 people would no longer need social assistance, this could mean a $1.4 million annual savings…[82]

The Diavik EAR notes, "The proposed Project would provide employment opportunities for northerners and contribute to a reduction in unemployment..."[83] It also argues, "… a broader range of employee knowledge, skills and training… should help employees secure other employment opportunities upon the mine's closure."[84]

The De Beers EAR states, "As the household income level is increased for families reliant on welfare, the family will no longer be eligible for welfare assistance."[85]

Observations

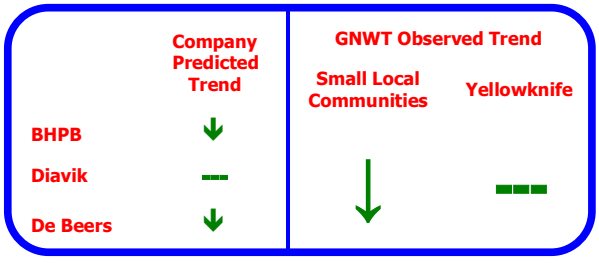
Figure 27: Average Monthly Income Assistance



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

The case rate has not clearly changed in Yellowknife since 1996.

From 1996 to 2004, income assistance rates dropped about 55% in Small Local Communities. This drop has been greater in these communities than in Remaining NWT Communities.



[82] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.183.
[83] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.3.
[84] Ibid, Vol. 7.3.3.1.
[85] De Beers EAR, page 5-140.

Analysis

The initial drop in income assistance cases between 1996 and 1997 is a due to policy changes. However, for Small Local Communities, data from 1997-on is due to more people working. This could relate to improvements in services such as daycare and education programs, or employment linked to the mining industry.

The Yellowknife rate should also have dropped. The fact that it has not is likely because there has been in-migration from other NWT communities, southern Canada, and overseas.

A drop in income assistance will allow government programs to focus on other social concerns.

Education

High School Completion

This includes people who have high school or greater. 'High school completion' covers those who have a grade 12 diploma. This includes General Education Diplomas (GED) given to mature students. 'Greater than high school' includes people who have a trade certificate, college diploma, or university degree.

The BHP EIS states, "The project…could encourage students to stay in school to get the education needed to start a career in the mining industry."[86] In talking about what it would do, BHP says, "Programs will focus on encouraging children to stay in school until Grade 12 and then continue their studies at college or university."[87] The EIS also notes, "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."[88]

The Diavik EAR argues:

> 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...[89]
>
> A standard of a minimum of Grade nine was established for the trainable positions… because these jobs would require a basic level of literacy...[90]

The De Beers EAR notes:

> 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.[91]
>
> 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.[92]

[86] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.178.
[87] Ibid, page 2.205.
[88] Ibid, page 4.180.
[89] Diavik SEER, page 136.
[90] Ibid, page 112.
[91] De Beers EAR, page 5-129.
[92] Ibid, page 5-131.

> The achievement of a certain level of education and skills may, in the longer run, spur demands for further education and training programs…[93]

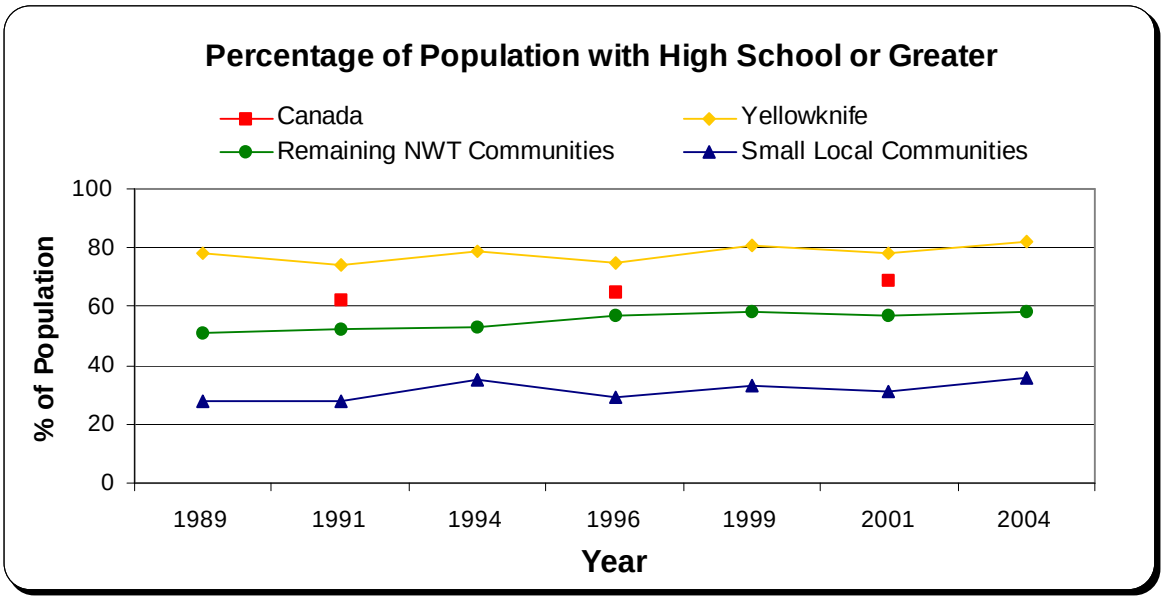
Observations

The percent of people with high school or greater in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities has gone up steadily since 1996. However, both saw the same trend before the diamond mines.

The percent of people aged 20 to 29 with a high school diploma or greater has stayed steady for Yellowknife and Canada. Small Local Communities saw a rise.

Small Local Communities saw a drop in the percent of people with a certificate or diploma after 1994.

Figure 28: Percentage of the Population with High School or Greater



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

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	↑		
Diavik	↑	↑	↑
De Beers	↑		

Analysis

The rise in graduates in the late 1990s from smaller communities is partly attributable to grade extensions in these communities. The GNWT completed grade extensions by 1999 in Small Local Communities. Grade extensions provided a foundation. Community support for education and the support of other organizations are affecting the value people see in education.

There was concern that high-paying jobs with diamond mines would attract people away from schooling. This does not seem to have happened. This is likely because the permanent mine jobs require high school education. Scholarships and other company efforts may also be factors.

[93] Ibid, page 5-133.

The rise in the education level for people aged 20 to 29 shows a direct link between training efforts beyond mainstream education and strengthened partnerships between government and industry.

Out-migration may explain the drop in the percent of people in Small Local Communities with a certificate or diploma.

Less than Grade 9

This covers people aged 15 and older with less than grade 9. It includes youth now finishing Grade 9.

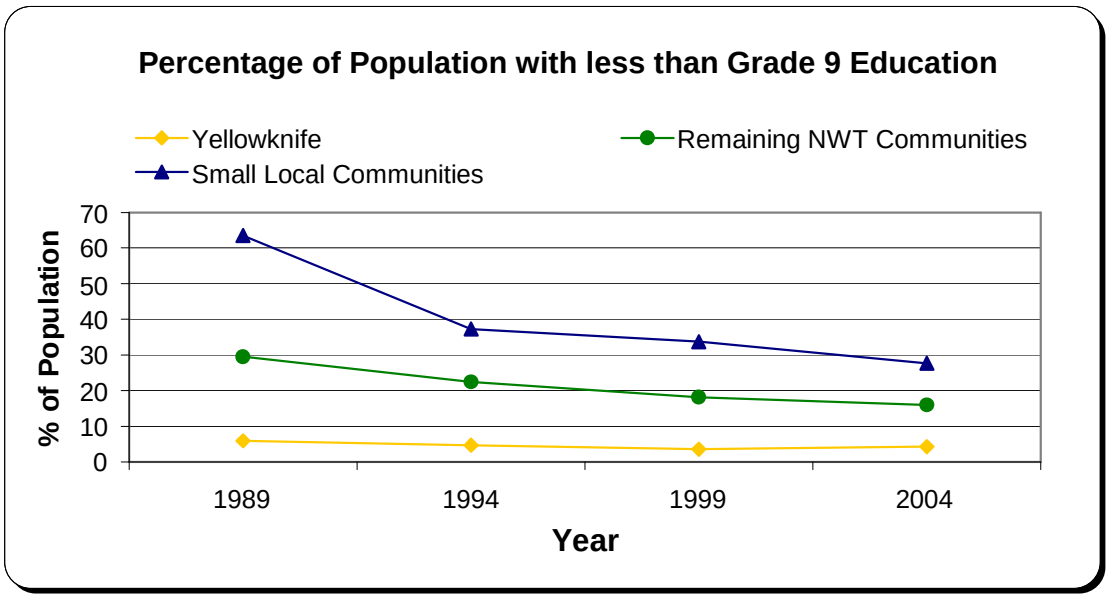
The BHP EIS notes, "Government, community and Proponent sponsored "stay in school" programs will encourage more young people to complete at least Grade 10."[94]

The Diavik EAR states, "A standard of a minimum of Grade nine was established for the trainable positions… because these jobs would require a basic level of literacy but candidates can be trained either on the job or with existing educational services in the NWT."[95]

The De Beers EAR states, "Some mine jobs require grade 12 in formal education and many jobs require grade 10 as a minimum."[96] It also notes, "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."[97]

Observations

Figure 29: Percentage of the Population with less than Grade 9

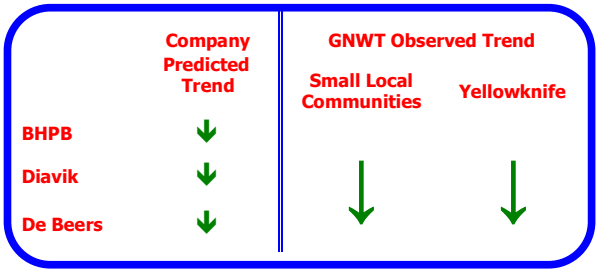


Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

[94] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.86-4.88.
[95] Diavik SEER, page 112.
[96] De Beers EAR, page 5-127.
[97] Ibid, page 5-129.

Across the NWT, communities saw a large drop in the percent of people with less than Grade 9 from 1989 to 1994. This was greatest in Small Local Communities. Since 1994 this drop has continued, but at a slower rate.

Those aged 20 to 29 are driving this drop. Small Local Communities saw a drop of almost 30% from 1989 to 1994 in people with less than grade 9. Since 1994, these communities saw about a 19% drop, a bit higher than the 15% drop in Remaining NWT Communities.



Analysis

The drop in the percent of people in Small Local Communities with less than grade 9 before 1994 is in part due to grade extensions. Young people are starting to see the need for skills to participate in the wage economy. This explains the marked drop in the percent of those aged 20 to 29. As predicted by BHP, continued "Stay in School" initiatives will make a difference.

There is a direct link between education and employment. Income assistance cases could drop.

Business

Registered Businesses

The BHP EIS claims:

> … 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.[98]

> On the economic side, the impacts would be positive [for First Nations Communities.] 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.[99]

The Diavik EAR states:

> Tourism services and infrastructure may improve and expand, particularly in the smaller Dene, Metis and Inuit study area communities…[100]

> … initiatives could result in the expansion of existing businesses, the creation of new businesses…[101]

> Employment and income effects on tourism services and infrastructure would likely occur during the construction and operational phases of the proposed.[102]

[98] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.127.
[99] Ibid, page. 4.133.
[100] Diavik SEER, page 156.
[101] Ibid, Vol. 7.3.9.1.

> 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.[103]
>
> Anticipated increases in economic activity should stimulate local economies and support their development.[104]

The De Beers EAR notes:

> 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.[105]
>
> Given that the mine is a major development project, it is expected to be a catalyst for benefiting Aboriginal and northern business."[106]

Observations

There has been a rise in NWT business activity since 1997. Remaining NWT Communities saw the largest rise.

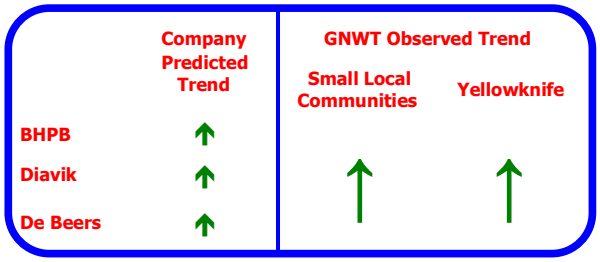
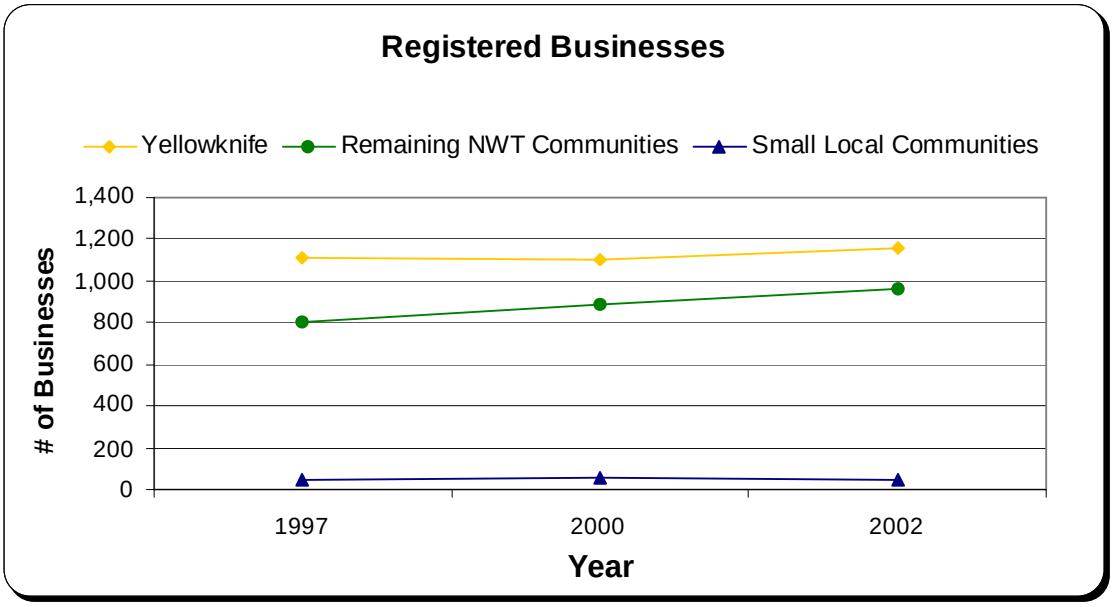


Figure 30: Registered Businesses



Source: RWED database of telephone directory listings.

[102] Ibid, page 153.
[103] Ibid, page 153.
[104] Ibid, page 154.
[105] De Beers EAR, page 5-133.
[106] Ibid, page 5-104.

Analysis

Diamond mining likely protected the Yellowknife economy from the closure of two mines in the city and division of the Territory. It is a factor in the growth of Yellowknife businesses since. Most Small Local Communities are also seeing some business growth, likely linked to the diamond mines. Oil and gas activities may explain the faster rise in Remaining NWT Communities.

Continued growth in Small Local Communities may promote more balanced regional economic development.

Cultural Wellbeing & Traditional Economy

Traditional Activities

The BHP EIS states:

> … employment, the purchase of goods and services and land use… can… be viewed as the main pathways that could affect socioeconomic components such as traditional lifestyle, health and community.[107]
>
> The two weeks on / two weeks off rotation schedule minimizes the disruption of traditional lifestyles among the Aboriginal workers it seeks to attract to its work force…[108]
>
> …the wage economy provides the supplementary means by which to enhance hunting and fishing harvests. The influx of money can be used to purchase equipment such as boats, motors, snowmobiles, rifles, tents, etc., and to secure needed supplies such as gas, ammunition, basic foods and staples. Modern equipment increases the hunter's mobility and the productivity of the hunt. The increased income allows Aboriginal people to maintain their connection to the land and continue to pass their heritage onto their children. Thus, ironically, the impact of wages combined with a two-week rotation period can actually promote and sustain the traditional lifestyle activities.[109]

The Diavik EAR notes "…wage based activities may erode… Dene, Metis and Inuit culture" and, "Out-migration from smaller Aboriginal communities affect[s] community organization and weaken[s] culture.[110] As well, the EAR mentions harvesting:

> Industrial work may erode traditional harvesting practices.[111]
>
> 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.[112]
>
> 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.[113]

[107] BHP 1995 EIS, page 5.4-5.5.
[108] Ibid, page 4.174.
[109] Ibid, page 4.150
[110] Diavik SEER, Table 32, page 157-158, 96.
[111] Ibid, Table 32, page 157-158
[112] Ibid, page 159.
[113] Ibid, page 155.

The De Beers EAR notes:

> 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.[114]
>
> 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.[115]

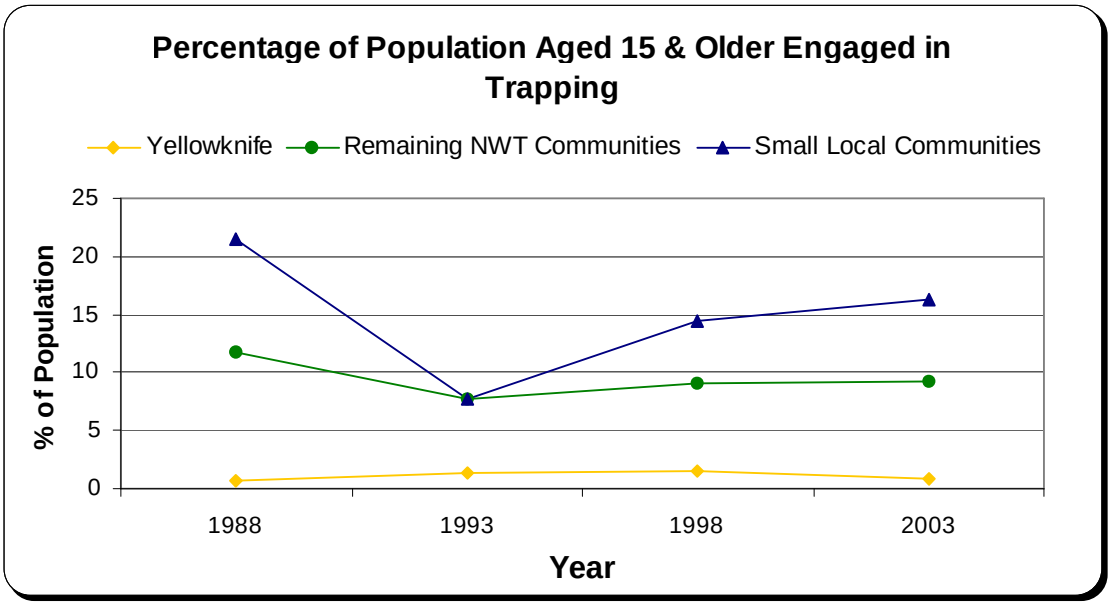
Workforce-aged Group Engaged in Traditional Activities

Traditional activities are hunting, trapping, fishing, harvesting, and eating country food, and other cultural activities such as sewing. Trapping gives harvesters cultural and social benefits by using traditional skills and knowledge.[116]

Trapping

Observations

Figure 31: Percentage of the Population Engaged in Trapping



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

In Yellowknife, the percent of people trapping is low and has not changed.

Many people outside Yellowknife do some form of trapping. Trapping is particularly important in Small Local Communities. Since 1993, trapping has risen in these communities.

[114] De Beers EAR, page 5-134.
[115] Ibid, page 5-135.
[116] Economic Diversification, Equitable Access, GNWT, December 1, 2004.

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	---		
Diavik	---	↑	---
De Beers	---		

Analysis

Trapping has been increasing in Small Local Communities for some time. The fact that it has continued to go up since 1996 may reflect higher incomes. This could be linked to diamond mine employment and the rotational work schedule.

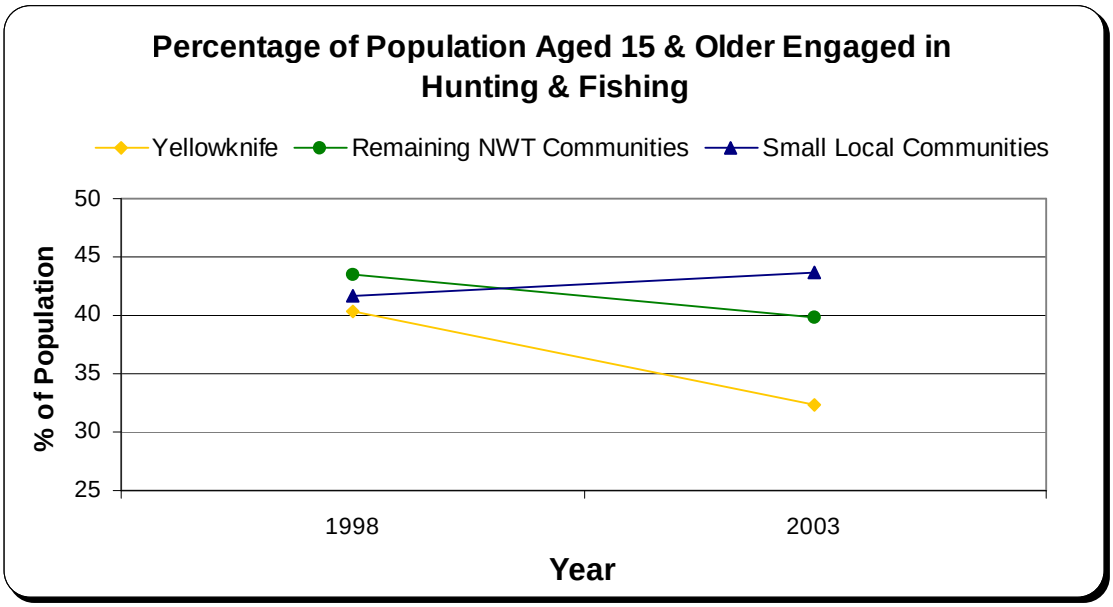
A continued rise in trapping in Small Local Communities could work to strengthen the passing down of traditional knowledge, and thus cultural wellbeing and community vitality.

Hunting and Fishing

Observations

The percent of Yellowknife's population aged 15 and older, who hunted or fished went down about 8% from 1998 to 2003. However, Small Local Communities saw a slight increase during that time.

Figure 32: Percentage of the Population 15 and Older Engaged in Hunting or Fishing



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	---		
Diavik	---	↑	↓
De Beers	---		

Analysis

In-migration of people who are not used to hunting and fishing would affect the percent of people who do those activities.

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

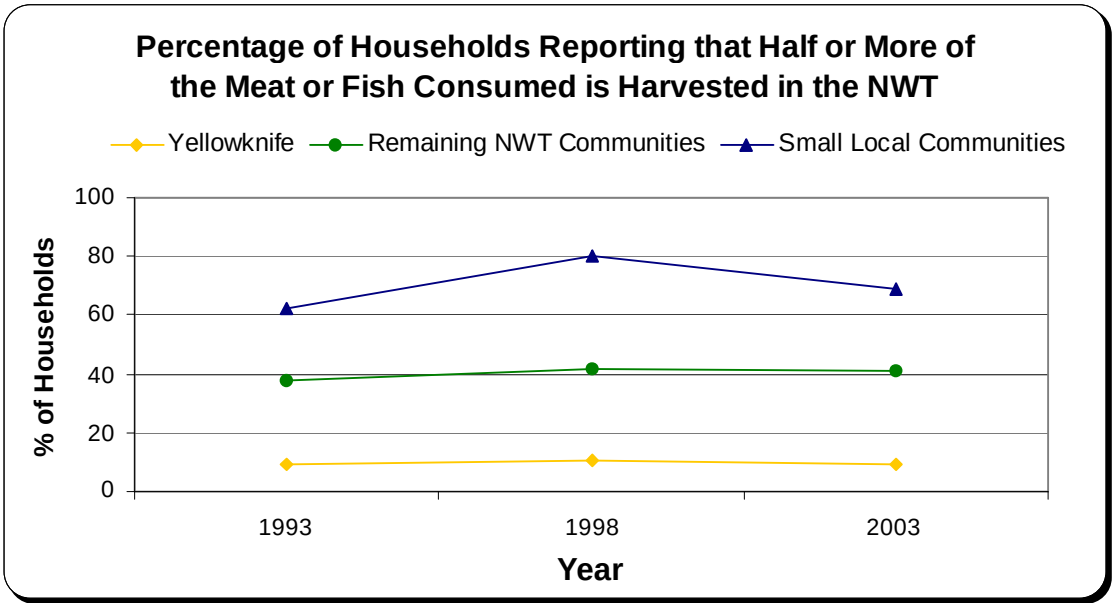
A continued rise in hunting and fishing in Small Local Communities could help strengthen cultural wellbeing and community vitality.

Consumption of Meat or Fish

Observations

Trends in the percent of households where half or more of the meat or fish eaten is harvested, fall within the normal range of change.

Figure 33: Percentage 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.

	Company Predicted Trend	GNWT Observed Trend	
		Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
BHPB	---		
Diavik	---	---	---
De Beers	---		

Analysis

There seems to be no link between trends in this indicator and the diamond mines.

Languages

Home-language use to Mother Tongue

"Language is the principal instrument by which culture is transmitted from one generation to another, by which members of a culture communicate meaning and make sense of their shared experience."[117]

[117] Revitalizing, Enhancing, and Promoting Aboriginal Languages Strategies for Supporting Aboriginal Languages.

The BHP EIS does not mention impacts on language.

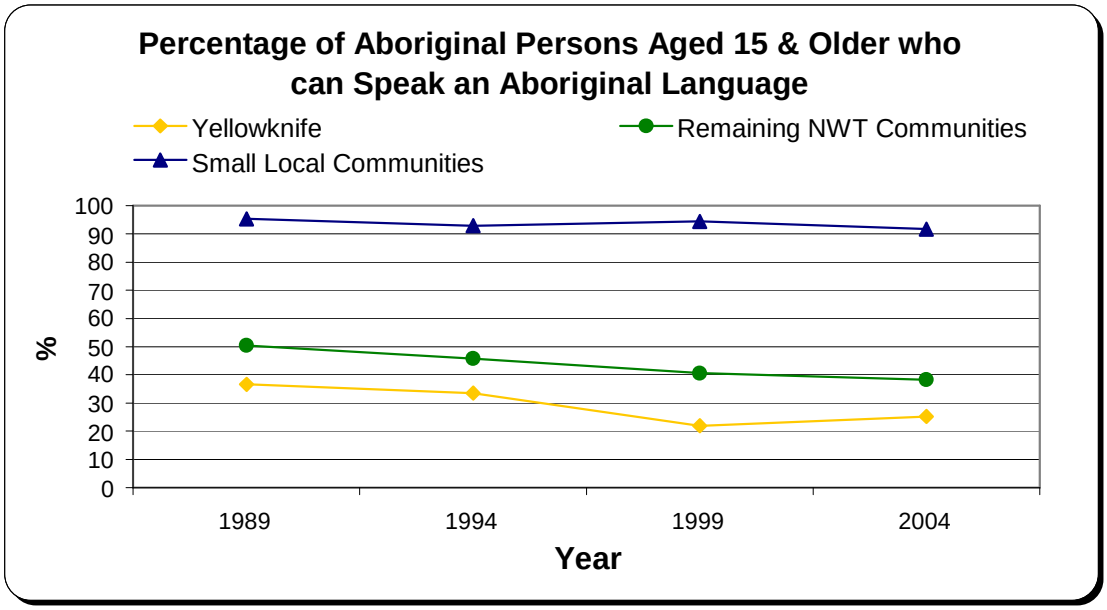
The Diavik EAR notes, "… the context for expression important to the survival of Aboriginal languages could change."[118] It also states:

> 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.[119]

The De Beers EAR states that for Aboriginal workers, "… impacts are primarily associated with… functioning in a pre-dominantly non-Aboriginal work environment and culture."[120]

Observations

Figure 34: Percentage of Aboriginal Persons who can speak an Aboriginal Language

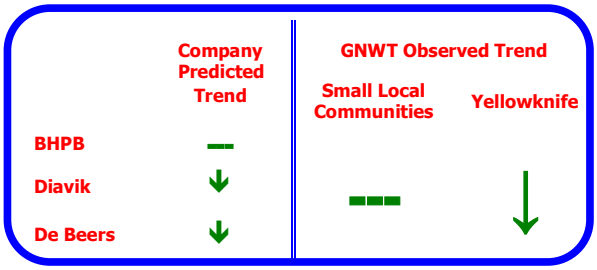


Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

The percent of people who speak an Aboriginal language is dropping in the NWT. Data show a dramatic decline in the number of young people who speak an Aboriginal language. In Small Local Communities, however, the percent has stayed high.

Yellowknife saw a marked drop before 1999. However, from 1999 to 2004 the use of Aboriginal languages in Yellowknife rose 3.4%.

[118] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.5.4.1.
[119] Ibid, Vol. 7.5.4.1.
[120] De Beers EAR, page 5-127.



Analysis

More Aboriginal language use in Yellowknife from 1999 to 2004 could be due to in-migration from smaller NWT communities. However, as new arrivals stay in Yellowknife, Aboriginal language use could drop again.

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

Net Effects on Government

Net Effects on Government

The BHP EIS states:

> A broad analysis of the potential costs in infrastructure and public services borne by the community to support the project confirms that the cost is small compared to the expected benefits…[121]
>
> 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…[122]

The Diavik EAR notes:

> Community and territorial administrative and planning services and infrastructure would likely experience increased demand during the early operational phase…[123]
>
> Other benefits of the proposed Project would include a reduction in government expenditures due to a fall in social assistance and unemployment payments.[124]

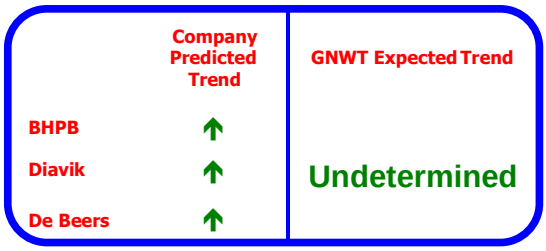
The De Beers EAR states:

> If many individuals and families are coping poorly with the adjustments, the demands for rigorous and relevant support services will increase.[125]

[121] BHP 1995 EIS, page 1.32.
[122] Ibid, page 4.182.
[123] Diavik SEER, page 156.
[124] Ibid, page 116.
[125] De Beers EAR, page 5-137.

Observations

There have been costs to the territorial government from development. At this time, it is unclear how these costs compare to effects on GNWT net revenue from development-related taxes.



Sustainable Development

Secondary Industry

In relation to impacts of the Project on secondary industry, the BHP EIS states, "Implicit in this plan is the intent to perform final cleaning and sorting of rough diamonds at a site readily accessible to potential purchasers. While such a site remains to be selected, it is most likely to be Antwerp in Belgium."[126] Thus, minimal secondary industry activities were foreseen by BHP in relation to its Project.

Diavik makes no reference to secondary industry in its EAR.[127]

During the environmental assessment of the De Beers Snap Lake Project, De Beers indicated that it would support GNWT efforts to develop secondary industry.[128] The De Beers EAR, however, makes no reference to secondary industry.

Observations

Access to rough diamonds created an opportunity for cutting and polishing businesses to develop in the NWT. This will lead to further opportunities in northern jewelry design, manufacturing, retailing and diamond tourism.

In 2005, the NWT has 4 diamond processing plants:

Arslanian Cutting Works NWT Ltd.
Manufacturing since December 2000, Arslanian Cutting Works (ACW) is Canadian owned and operated, and employs 50 cutters and polishers. It manufactures the all-Canadian brand, Polar Ice Canadian Diamonds™, which come with the GNWT certificate of authenticity.

Polar Bear Diamond factory
The Polar Bear Diamond Factory started its original operations in June 1999 under the name Sirius Diamonds. It is fully Canadian-owned, employing 18 cutters and polishers. Polar Bear Diamonds™ participates in the GNWT Polished Diamond Certificate program.

[126] BHP 1995 EIS, page 1.10.
[127] Diavik SEER, page 209.
[128] De Beers EAR, page 300.

Canada Dene Diamonds Ltd. (CDD)
Established in March 2000, Canada Dene Diamonds is owned by the Deton'cho Corporation and operated by the Namdar Group. It is a participant in the GNWT Polished Diamond Certification Program. At full capacity, the factory will employ over 30 polishers, bruters and sawyers.

Laurelton Diamonds
Owned by Tiffany & Co. of New York, Laurelton Diamonds employs about 50 people in the Yellowknife factory.

Analysis

Growth of the cutting and polishing industry is strongly due to local access to rough diamonds, GNWT certification programs, and persistence and marketing by the GNWT, the private sector, and Aboriginal Authorities.

Continued growth in this industry would help the NWT achieve economic diversification and sustained development.

Diamond Mine Employee Thoughts

In 2005, the NWT Bureau of Statistics carried out a community impact survey. The 2005 survey identified people who had worked at a diamond mine in 2003 or 2004. Part of the survey was based on the survey given to BHP employees in 2000. This allows us to see if there were changes between 2000 and 2005.

The survey was done in: Lutsel K'e, Gamètì, Behchokǫ̀, Wekweètì, Whatì (Small Local Communities); and Hay River, Fort Providence, and Fort Smith (Other Impacted Communities). The GNWT did not survey Ndilo and Detah, as there were other survey activities also going on at the time.

Indicator	All Mine Employees		Small Local Communities Employees		Other Impacted Communities Employees	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Worked at a Diamond Mine in 2003 or 2004	**375**	**100**	**184**	**100**	**191**	**100**
Health & Safety						
Think Differently Because of On-the-job Safety Training						
Yes	297	79	159	86	138	72
No	73	19	25	14	48	25
Not stated	5	1	0	0	5	3
Health						
Sick more often	58	15	19	10	39	20
Sick less often	45	12	25	14	20	10
About the same amount	263	70	140	76	123	64
Not stated	9	2	0	0	9	5
Alcohol (off-site)						
Consumed Alcohol in Past 12 months						
Consumed alcohol	286	76	129	70	157	82
No consumption of alcohol	88	23	54	30	34	18
Not stated	1	0	1	0	0	0
Employees who Consumed Alcohol						
Less than once a week	192	67	73	56	119	75
Once a week	44	15	24	19	20	13
2-3 times a week	37	13	30	23	7	4
4-6 times a week	8	3	3	2	5	3
Every day	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employees who Consumed 5 or More Drinks on One Occasion						
Never	24	8	14	11	10	6
Less than once a month	83	29	34	26	49	31
Once a month	60	21	21	16	39	25
2-3 times a month	65	23	23	18	42	27
Once a week	35	12	27	21	8	5
More than once a week	14	5	11	9	3	2
Not stated	5	2	0	0	5	3
How Often Since Working at the Mine						
More often	22	6	14	8	8	4
Less often	81	22	41	22	40	21
About the same amount	258	69	121	66	137	72
Not stated	12	3	7	4	5	3

Indicator	All Mine Employees		Small Local Communities Employees		Other Impacted Communities Employees	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Worked at a Diamond Mine in 2003 or 2004	**375**	**100**	**184**	**100**	**191**	**100**
Relationships & Safety Net						
Spouse/Partner Relationships						
Grown closer	76	20	22	12	54	28
Grown apart	6	2	6	3	0	0
Stayed the same	135	36	87	47	48	25
No spouse or partner	149	40	66	36	83	43
Not stated	8	2	3	2	5	3
With Whom would You Discuss a an Emotional Problem						
Family or friends	245	65	101	55	144	75
Counselor or social worker	52	14	30	16	22	12
Community leader	14	4	14	8	0	0
No one	55	15	35	19	20	10
Not stated	8	2	3	2	5	3
Family Support for Job						
Very Supportive	133	35	55	30	78	41
Supportive	189	50	114	62	75	39
Unsupportive	16	4	6	3	10	5
No family	25	7	3	2	22	12
Not stated	10	3	5	3	5	3
Children						
Impact on Children						
Positive	101	27	65	35	36	19
Negative	50	13	27	15	23	12
No impact	96	26	43	23	53	28
No children	123	33	49	27	74	39
Not stated	5	1	0	0	5	3
Education						
Job Increased Desire for Education						
Strongly agree	72	19	27	15	45	24
Agree	193	51	117	64	76	40
Disagree	94	25	35	19	59	31
Strongly disagree	8	2	3	2	5	3
Not stated	8	2	3	2	5	3
Job Increased Desire for Training						
Strongly agree	96	26	39	21	57	30
Agree	208	55	118	64	90	47
Disagree	63	17	25	14	38	20
Not stated	8	2	3	2	5	3
Job Made Me See the Importance of Education						
Strongly agree	90	24	35	19	55	29
Agree	188	50	116	63	72	38
Disagree	79	21	26	14	53	28
Strongly disagree	5	1	0	0	5	3
Not stated	11	3	6	3	5	3
Future						
Situation 5 Years from Now						
A lot better	170	45	69	38	101	53
Somewhat better	119	32	55	30	64	34
The same	61	16	49	27	12	6
Somewhat worse	5	1	5	3	0	0
Not stated	19	5	6	3	13	7

Health

The low and stable percent of those getting sick more often shows that what impact Small Local Communities have experienced has been positive. The increase since 2000 in the percent of those getting sick less often further supports this finding. Most employees report diamond mine employment has had no negative impact on their health.

Heavy drinkers make up far more of the workforce now at the three diamond mines than was the case with the BHP workforce in 2000. There are more heavy drinkers from Small Local Communities than from Other Impacted Communities. This could be due to a younger workforce than in 2000.

Heavy drinking has serious implications for the employee, his/her family, the community, and services.

A healthier workforce could lead to increased efficiency onsite and thereby provide support for further economic development. A healthier workforce could also affect access to and implementation of community health services.

Family Impacts

Many employees with a spouse or partner saw that they have grown closer to their spouse or partner since their employment at the mines. Fewer employees from Small Local Communities felt this. Almost no employees felt that they had grown apart from their spouse, down from 2000.

Differences in abilities to cope with rotational work, or differences in spouse or partner values, may explain the difference in perceptions. It appears that the diamond mines have had a positive impact as a whole on spousal relationships but less impact in Small Local Communities.

One key difference between the 2000 and 2005 surveys is the large increase in single employees. It is unknown if this is because workers are getting divorced or because the mines are hiring more young single people.

Of those employees with children, many more in 2005 feel their employment has been positive for those children. This is particularly true for employees from Small Local Communities, with a rise of almost 40% from 2000. About half as many employees in 2005 feel that there has been a negative impact on their children. However, the large percent of employees that do not perceive any impact is of concern.

Responses on dealing with emotional problems show a trend of less dependence on family and friends. This would be expected if predictions about workers becoming distant from community life were true. Though more people would talk to a professional about a problem in 2005, this is still a small number of those interviewed. Issues of accessibility, trust, differences in values, and familiarity may explain the low numbers of employees who would seek professional help. Particularly disturbing, is the large rise in the number of employees who would not discuss a problem with anyone.

Education

Overall, fewer employees today, than in 2000, want to pursue education or training. However, more employees from Small Local Communities are interested in training. It seems that the diamond mines have

had a positive impact on employees' perceptions of the need for education and training. This is most true for employees from Small Local Communities.

Positive perceptions of education could result in more members of Small Local Communities obtaining the skills to progress in the wage economy, opening up greater options for them.

The Future

All employees, especially those from Small Local Communities, seem less optimistic about their future than they did in 2000. However, most employees feel their lives will be better in five years. It seems that diamond mines have had some impact on employees already, but there is still room for more positive impact in the future.

It is crucial that employees believe they will benefit from the diamond mines and for employees to see these benefits throughout the course of their employment. Otherwise, they could become discouraged and disinterested in working at the diamond mines.

Glossary

Communicable Disease
Any disease that can be transmitted from one person to another, most commonly through bodily contact or through germs in the air.

Employment Rate
The percent of persons aged 15 and older who were employed during the reference period. The formula used to calculate the Employment Rate is x/y*100, where x = the number employed and y = the population 15 years & older.

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 have arrangements to start a new job.

Other Criminal Code Crime
This is mischief, prostitution, arson, weapons offences, and other miscellaneous crimes.

Overcrowding (housing indicator)
According to the 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey, overcrowding is defined as having six or more residents in one house.

Participation Rate
The percent of persons 15 years of age and over who are in the labour force. The formula used to calculate the Participation Rate is x/y*100, where x = the number in the labour force and y = the population 15 years & older.

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)
PYLL is calculated by assuming that an average life lasts 75 years, and by subtracting the age at which a person dies from 75. 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 prior to reaching the age of 75.
[The 2002 Report used age 70 as the average lifespan.]

Property Crime
This includes break and enter, motor vehicle theft, other thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.

Single-parent Families
Single-parent families consist of a parent living in a dwelling with no spouse or common-law partner present and with one or more never-married children.

Social Assistance Annual Payments
The total of all payments of social assistance over a calendar year.

Social Assistance Annual Cases
The total number of people requesting and receiving social assistance for a given year.

Socio-economic[129]
An examination of 'socio-economic' impacts includes social, economic, and fiscal impacts. Social impacts can be divided into two types; demographic and socio-cultural.

> **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.

Teen Births
The number of births to persons who are less than 20 years of age.

Unemployed[130]
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 was unemployed during the reference period. The formula used to calculate the Unemployment Rate is x/y*100, where x = the number unemployed and y = the number in the labour force.

Violent Crime
These crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assaults, sexual assaults, other sexual offences, robbery, and abduction.

[129] From "UNEP EIA Training Resource Manual — EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice". R. Bisset, Annex page 8. As found at the following web site: www.ea.gov.au/assessments/eianet/unepmanual/bisset/annex.html.
[130] From "1999 Labour Force Survey" - Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics.

DATA TABLES

Community, Family & Individual Wellbeing

Individual Wellbeing

Injuries

Table 1: Injury Related Deaths, 1991 to 2001												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001*	2002*
Northwest Territories	23	30	36	34	28	34	24	24	36	31	31	24
Yellowknife	8	14	8	11	7	3	6	2	10	8	4	8
Remaining NWT Communities	14	14	26	21	19	24	15	20	22	22	25	14
Small Local Communities	1	2	2	2	2	7	3	2	4	-	1	1

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Notes: The sum of the community types may not add to the Northwest Territories total because of deaths in the NWT that could not be attributed to a community.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Table 2: Injury Related Death, Rate per 10,000 Persons, 1996 to 2001							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Northwest Territories	8.1	5.8	5.9	8.9	7.7	7.6	5.8
Yellowknife	1.6	3.3	1.1	5.7	4.6	2.3	4.4
Remaining NWT Communities	11.8	7.4	10.0	11.0	11.1	12.6	7.0
Small Local Communities	22.4	9.6	6.3	12.5	-	3.0	3.0

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Table 3: Three Year Average Injury Related Death Rates per 10,000 Persons, 1996/98 to 2000/02					
	1996/98	1997/99	19989/00	1999/01	2000/02
Northwest Territories	6.6	6.8	7.5	8.0	7.0
Yellowknife	2.4	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.7
Remaining NWT Communities	9.4	9.2	10.4	11.6	10.3
Small Local Communities	12.8	9.5	6.3	5.2	2.0

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Note: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 4: Doctor-diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 1994/1995 to 2004/2005											
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Northwest Territories	11,049	11,152	10,903	10,396	10,033	9,352	9,213	8,560	8,456	8,253	8,376
Yellowknife	5,632	5,638	5,744	5,341	5,184	4,800	4,695	4,267	4,206	4,072	4,110
Remaining NWT Communities	4,934	4,992	4,661	4,613	4,402	4,102	4,090	3,869	3,794	3,840	3,823
Small Local Communities	483	522	498	442	447	450	428	424	456	341	443
Gamètì	24	31	28	39	30	39	34	31	23	19	*
Lutsel K'e	91	95	72	63	76	72	76	93	83	67	96
Behchokǫ̀	301	327	333	259	259	264	226	220	280	204	278
Wekweètì	21	29	24	24	28	28	30	20	22	14	24
Whatì	46	40	41	57	54	47	62	60	48	37	45

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.
"" means data unavailable.*
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Numbers include physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital or other location).
The numbers have been revised from those numbers presented in previous reports in order to reduce the number of duplicate diagnoses for the same injury or poisoning. However, even with such revisions, in some cases an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Table 5: Doctor-diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings Age Standardized Rate per 1,000 Persons, 1996/1997 to 2004/2005									
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Northwest Territories	261	250	247	231	228	210	203	194	193
Yellowknife	311	289	292	272	269	238	228	214	212
Remaining NWT Communities	233	231	222	207	206	196	189	191	185
Small Local Communities	179	162	163	157	151	146	149	112	148

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Medicare and NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
2004/05 rates do not include Gamètì.
Numbers include physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital or other location).

Table 6: Nurse-diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 2000/2001 to 2003/2004				
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	3,354	3,538	4,280	3,866
Yellowknife	*	*	*	*
Remaining NWT Communities	2,687	2,681	3,192	2,905
Small Local Communities	667	857	1,088	961
Gamètì	66	77	80	67
Lutsel K'e	118	94	152	153
Behchokǫ̀	300	498	653	562
Wekweètì	16	17	26	28
Whatì	167	171	177	151

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Health Suite.
Notes: "" means data unavailable.*
These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
A new community health information system was implemented as of April 1, 2000. Previous data are incomparable due to changes in data collection.
Numbers include nurse diagnosed injuries and poisonings at Health Centres and Public Health Units.
In some cases, an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Table 7: Nurse-diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, Age Standardized Rate per 1,000 Persons, 1996/1997 to 2003/2004				
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Northwest Territories	83	87	103	91
Yellowknife	*	*	*	*
Remaining NWT Communities	132	132	155	141
Small Local Communities	219	274	343	304

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Health Suite and NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: "" means data unavailable.*
These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
A new community health information system was implemented as of April 1, 2000, previous data are incomparable due to changes in data collection.
Numbers included nurse diagnosed injuries and poisonings at Health Centres and Public Health Units.
In some cases an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Potential Years Life Lost (PYLL)

Table 8: Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years), 1991-2002												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001*	2002*
Northwest Territories	2,907	2,760	2,792	2,929	2,720	3,098	2,254	2,918	3,328	2,570	2,587	2861
Yellowknife	838	983	563	1,040	805	751	754	737	965	797	387	1072
Remaining NWT Communities	1,766	1,533	1,971	1,678	1,789	1,977	1,365	1,916	2,070	1,759	1,943	1488
Small Local Communities	303	244	258	211	126	370	135	265	293	9	205	227

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

Table 9: Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years), Annual Percentage Change, 1992-2002											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Northwest Territories	-5.1%	1.2%	4.9%	-7.1%	13.9%	-27.2%	29.5%	14.1%	-22.8%	0.7%	10.6%
Yellowknife	17.3%	-42.7%	84.7%	-22.6%	-6.7%	0.4%	-2.3%	30.9%	-17.4%	-51.4%	177.0%
Remaining NWT Communities	-13.2%	28.6%	-14.9%	6.6%	10.5%	-31.0%	40.4%	8.0%	-15.0%	10.5%	-23.4%
Small Local Communities	-19.5%	5.7%	-18.2%	-40.3%	193.7%	-63.5%	96.3%	10.6%	-96.9%	2177.8%	10.7%

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Table 10: Three Year Average Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years) Rate per 1,000 Persons, 1996/98 to 2000/02					
	1996/98	1997/99	1998/00	1999/01	2000/02
Northwest Territories	67	69	72	70	65
Yellowknife	41	46	48	41	42
Remaining NWT Communities	87	89	96	97	87
Small Local Communities	82	73	59	52	44

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available. Rates are based upon 2004 population estimates.

Suicides

Table 11: Suicides Rates per 10,000 Persons, 1996-2002							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Northwest Territories	1.0	1.4	1.7	3.7	1.7	2.0	1.9
Yellowknife	-	-	1.1	2.3	1.1	-	2.2
Remaining NWT Communities	2.0	3.0	2.0	5.5	2.5	3.5	2.0
Small Local Communities	-	-	3.2	-	-	3.0	-

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Table 12: Number of Suicides, 1992-2002											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Northwest Territories	2	9	4	4	4	6	7	15	7	8	8
Yellowknife	2	3	1	2	-	-	2	4	2	-	4
Remaining NWT Communities	-	5	2	2	4	6	4	11	5	7	4
Small Local Communities	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Table 13: Three Year Average Suicides Rates per 10,000 Persons, 1996/98 to 2000/02					
	1996/98	1997/99	1998/00	1999/01	2000/02
Northwest Territories	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.9
Yellowknife	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1
Remaining NWT Communities	2.3	3.5	3.3	3.9	2.7
Small Local Communities	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 14: Three Year Annual Average Number or Suicides, 1992/94 to 2000/02									
	1992/94	1993/95	1994/96	1995/97	1996/98	1997/99	1998/00	1999/01	2000/02
Northwest Territories	5.0	5.7	4.0	4.7	5.7	9.3	9.7	10.0	7.7
Yellowknife	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0
Remaining NWT Communities	2.3	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.7	7.0	6.7	7.7	5.3
Small Local Communities	0.7	0.7	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Communicable Diseases

Table 15: Sexually Transmitted Infections Cases, 1991 to 2004														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	631	499	444	464	421	463	442	555	539	621	683	723	777	710
Yellowknife	169	109	112	88	87	109	122	152	142	152	118	135	169	184
Remaining NWT Communities	314	270	238	282	251	251	220	285	305	334	387	432	436	386
Small Local Communities	148	120	94	94	83	103	100	118	92	135	178	156	172	140
Gamètì	14	10	-	-	9	7	11	6	-	24	-	12	16	16
Lutsel K'e	11	6	5	8	-	-	8	10	10	-	16	9	15	-
Behchokǫ̀	88	74	46	45	47	61	47	51	42	54	91	86	102	88
Wekweètì	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	5	6	-
Whatì	35	30	38	32	23	28	34	51	37	39	55	44	33	23

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Communicable Disease Registry.
Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Sexually Transmitted Infections include chlamydia and gonorrhoea.

Table 16: Sexually Transmitted Infections Rate per 1,000 Persons, 1996 to 2004									
	1996	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	11	11	14	13	15	17	17	18	17
Yellowknife	6	7	9	8	9	7	7	9	10
Remaining NWT Communities	12	11	14	15	17	20	22	22	19
Small Local Communities	35	34	40	31	44	58	49	54	44
Gamètì	27	40	21	-	83	-	41	54	54
Lutsel K'e	-	24	30	28	-	45	23	37	-
Behchokǫ̀	35	27	29	24	31	51	47	55	46
Wekweètì	-	0	0	-	-	-	34	41	-
Whatì	65	78	113	79	81	112	89	67	48

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Communicable Disease Registry and NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data where cell values are less than five have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Sexually Transmitted Infections include chlamydia and gonorrhoea.

Table 17: Sexually Transmitted Infection Cases Ages 15 to 24, 1991 to 2004														
	1991	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	424	324	304	313	283	271	260	341	335	382	454	476	505	455
Yellowknife	116	67	68	52	66	60	62	94	86	90	59	81	102	104
Remaining NWT Communities	208	174	154	193	168	147	141	183	186	207	274	292	281	255
Small Local Communities	100	83	82	68	49	64	57	64	63	85	121	103	122	96
Gamètì	6	7	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	15	-	5	8	8
Lutsel K'e	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Behchokǫ̀	65	48	38	33	33	35	28	28	32	36	62	62	71	64
Wekweètì	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Whatì	24	24	36	24	11	17	19	28	21	21	36	26	24	16

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Communicable Disease Registry.
Notes: "-" means data where cell values are less than five have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Sexually Transmitted Infections include chlamydia and gonorrhoea.

Table 18: Sexually Transmitted Infections - Rate per 1,000 Persons, Ages 15 to 24, 1996 to 2004									
	1996	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	42	41	55	54	61	72	73	75	65
Yellowknife	22	22	35	32	34	22	29	33	33
Remaining NWT Communities	48	48	63	62	68	90	95	90	78
Small Local Communities	112	104	118	114	154	216	175	212	166
Gamètì	-	130	-	-	288	-	102	182	167
Lutsel K'e	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136
Behchokǫ̀	103	88	92	105	117	197	190	213	189
Wekweètì	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Whatì	177	188	267	196	196	346	226	233	155

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Communicable Disease Registry and NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data where cell values are less than five have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Sexually Transmitted Infections include chlamydia and gonorrhoea.

Table 19: Tuberculosis Cases, 1991 to 2004														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	13	11	16	38	32	24	20	7	16	10	8	4	12	9
Yellowknife	5	0	0	-	-	-	10	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Remaining NWT Communities	5	7	7	6	10	8	3	1	5	2	3	1	5	2
Small Local Communities	3	4	9	28	19	12	7	5	11	4	3	1	4	6
Gamètì	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
Lutsel K'e	0	-	0	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Behchokǫ̀	-	-	-	18	5	-	-	-	8	-	-	0	-	-
Wekweètì	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatì	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0

Source: Department of Health and Social Services TB Registry.
Notes: "-" means data where cell values are less than five have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Family & Community Wellbeing

Teen Births

Table 20: Births to Females 19 Years or Younger, 1992-2003

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

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.

Table 21: Three Year Average Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Between the Ages 15 and 19, 1996/98 to 2001/03						
	1996/98	1997/99	1998/00	1999/01	2000/02	2001/03
Northwest Territories	57.7	56.0	56.5	53.2	50.2	45.9
Yellowknife	32.1	33.6	38.3	35.2	33.6	25.8
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	68.8	62.9	61.4	55.6	53.9	54.1
Small Local Communities	115.9	123.0	113.7	126.9	107.8	95.2
Detah	33.3	33.3	33.3	83.3	125.0	125.0
Gamètì	154.8	145.5	74.1	129.6	55.6	55.6
Lutsel K'e	-	47.6	108.2	197.1	149.5	130.6
Behchokǫ̀	134.6	136.0	130.0	103.0	86.8	70.3
Wekweètì	-	60.6	90.9	186.1	125.5	142.9
Whatì	160.4	177.9	129.3	197.6	210.1	186.8

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Notes: Average Rates before 1998 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.

Single-parent Families

Table 22: Percentage of Single-parent Families, 1986 - 2001				
	1986	1991	1996	2001
Canada	12.7%	13.0%	14.5%	15.7%
Northwest Territories	15.4%	15.3%	16.4%	21.0%
Yellowknife	12.6%	12.2%	13.6%	15.8%
Remaining NWT Communities	17.0%	17.7%	18.5%	24.7%
Small Local Communities	18.8%	20.4%	20.0%	30.4%

Source: Statistics Canada Census.

Table 23: Percentage of Children in Single-parent Low Income Families, 1997 - 2003							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	53.9%	52.2%	51.5%	50.2%	49.9%	51.2%	49.5%
Northwest Territories	51.1%	47.6%	47.2%	46.5%	44.0%	48.9%	44.0%
Yellowknife	43.5%	38.4%	40.8%	39.2%	33.9%	39.7%	37.2%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	55.1%	50.8%	49.3%	52.4%	48.6%	52.4%	46.5%
Small Local Communities	54.8%	59.0%	56.1%	38.6%	48.9%	57.1%	50.0%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	-	-	-	-	66.7%	66.7%	100.0%
Lutsel K'e	-	50.0%	60.0%	-	28.6%	37.5%	33.3%
Behchokǫ̀	63.6%	64.0%	55.6%	46.7%	50.0%	63.3%	53.3%
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	60.0%	66.7%	71.4%	50.0%	57.1%	50.0%	42.9%

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: ".." means data is not available; "-" means data is 0 of has been suppressed.
Low income is based on after tax income.

Children Receiving Services

Table 24: Children Receiving Services, 1993/1994 to 2004/2005												
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Northwest Territories	422	540	584	574	554	632	*	808	920	929	936	1,021
Yellowknife	145	186	183	198	211	202	282	289	301	312	278	313
Remaining NWT Communities	243	267	325	329	282	369	*	447	513	540	554	575
Small Local Communities	34	87	76	47	61	61	50	72	106	77	104	133
Gamètì	-	-	6	-	-	7	8	0	-	0	0	-
Lutsel K'e	-	11	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	6	-
Behchokǫ̀	23	59	50	27	35	34	23	55	89	63	93	115
Wekweètì	5	-	7	8	7	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Whatì	-	10	7	5	12	13	13	9	12	9	5	13

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Administrative Records and Child and Family Information System (CFIS).
Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.
"" means data unavailable.*
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Data unavailable for the Northwest Territories total or the Remaining NWT Communities in 1999/2000.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
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 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, almost 90% originated through voluntary agreements as opposed to court order.

Table 25: Children Receiving Services, Rate per 1,000 Persons (Age 0 to 18), 2000/2001 to 2004/2005					
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Northwest Territories	60	69	69	70	76
Yellowknife	53	55	56	49	55
Remaining NWT Communities	65	76	82	85	89
Small Local Communities	60	89	64	85	109

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Child and Family Information System (CFIS) and NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: "" means data unavailable.*
These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.

Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

Table 26: Child Welfare Investigations, 2000/2001 to 2004/2005					
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Northwest Territories	1,684	1,555	1,806	2,201	2,226
Yellowknife	453	528	687	816	782
Remaining NWT Communities	1,089	836	980	1,163	1,133
Small Local Communities	142	191	139	222	311

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Child and Family Information System (CFIS).
Notes: These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Investigation counts are based on the child welfare worker's community of employment. Thus, community-specific figures are not available for the smaller communities.

Table 27: Child Welfare Investigations, Rate per 1,000 Population (Age 0 to 18), 2000/2001 to 2004/2005					
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Northwest Territories	125	116	134	164	167
Yellowknife	84	96	123	143	138
Remaining NWT Communities	158	124	148	179	175
Small Local Communities	119	161	115	182	255

Source: 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.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Investigation counts are based on the child welfare worker's community of employment. Thus, community-specific figures are not available for the smaller communities.

Family Violence

Table 28: NWT Reported Spousal Assault Cases, 1995 to 2004										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	451	443	402	461	486	425	377	333	360	322
Male Offenders	396	390	355	411	435	375	338	286	304	270
Female Offenders	55	53	47	50	51	50	39	47	56	52

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Table 29: NWT Reported Spousal Assault Cases, 1995 to 2004										
	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	451	443	402	461	486	425	377	333	360	322
Yellowknife	93	81	67	94	123	96	110	88	86	59
Remaining NWT Communities	305	308	296	318	319	293	230	186	233	235
Small Local Communities	53	54	39	49	44	36	37	59	41	28
Lutsel K'e	14	6	9	13	5	1	8	2	5	4
Behchokǫ̀	39	48	30	36	36	35	29	52	32	19
Whatì	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	5	4	5

Source: *RCMP UCR Statistics System.*

Notes: *"*" Whatì policed through Behchokǫ̀Detachment, no specific community data available.*

Table 30: Number of Women and Children Admitted to Shelters, 1999/2000 to 2004/2005						
	1999/00	**2000/01**	**2001/02**	**2002/03**	**2003/04**	**2004/05**
Northwest Territories	630	621	616	810	619	534
Women	296	257	295	398	287	258
Children	334	364	321	413	332	276
Total Bed Days	7,159	8,343	8,747	7,113	6,908	6,888
Remaining NWT Communities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Women	n/a	n/a	197	300	191	163
Total Small Local Communities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Women	n/a	n/a	35	17	10	20
Yellowknife	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Women	n/a	n/a	63	81	86	75

Source: Department of Health and Social Services Family Violence Shelter Reports.
Notes: These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
n/a = not available.
Ndilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
Yellowknife includes Lutsel K'e and Fort Resolution for 2003/2004.
Small Communities only include Gamètì, Behchokǫ̀, Wekweètì and Whatì.
Data for Tuktoyaktuk were unavailable for 2002/2003 and 2003/2004, 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 and Remaining NWT Communities data are based on shelter location, 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.

Housing

Crowding

Table 31: Percentage of Households with 6 or More Persons, 1981-2004							
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2000	2001	2004
Canada	5.5%	3.9%	3.2%	3.3%	..	3.1%	..
Northwest Territories	13.9%	11.5%	9.8%	8.6%	7.8%	7.2%	7.0%
Yellowknife	5.7%	4.9%	5.4%	5.1%	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%
Ndilo	..	..	20.0%	23.1%	17.7%	20.0%	21.7%
Remaining NWT Communities	16.7%	13.4%	10.9%	10.1%	9.0%	7.9%	7.6%
Small Local Communities	47.9%	44.8%	38.4%	25.6%	27.5%	24.5%	21.4%
Detah	33.3%	33.3%	28.6%	-	19.0%	20.0%	15.6%
Gamètì	57.1%	42.9%	50.0%	36.4%	34.3%	28.6%	21.1%
Lutsel K'e	44.4%	30.0%	28.6%	17.6%	21.6%	21.4%	10.4%
Behchokǫ̀	48.9%	46.0%	34.9%	31.1%	29.7%	24.4%	23.8%
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	16.7%	20.0%	27.8%
Whatì	57.1%	50.0%	61.5%	29.4%	36.7%	35.0%	24.2%

Source: 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey, 2004 NWT Community Survey, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Statistics Canada Census.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.

Core Need

Table 32: Percentage of Households in Core Need, 1996 - 2004			
	1996	2000	2004
Northwest Territories	19.7%	20.3%	16.3%
Yellowknife	4.7%	11.1%	9.1%
Ndilo	42.0%	43.0%	40.2%
Remaining NWT Communities	29.0%	25.1%	20.0%
Small Local Communities	60.5%	51.9%	36.3%
Detah	46.6%	20.6%	23.4%
Gamètì	83.1%	62.9%	25.0%
Lutsel K'e	44.0%	48.5%	46.4%
Behchokǫ̀	56.1%	51.4%	37.4%
Wekweètì	86.2%	69.4%	25.0%
Whatì	81.2%	64.3%	36.3%

Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey NWT Community Survey.

Ownership

Table 33: Percentage of Households Owned, 1986 - 2004						
	1986	1991	1996	2000	2001	2004
Canada	62.1%	62.6%	63.6%	..	63.6%	..
Northwest Territories	36.5%	41.5%	48.8%	49.3%	53.2%	52.7%
Yellowknife	37.5%	41.7%	50.3%	50.0%	53.9%	56.1%
Ndilo	..	60.0%	61.5%	60.8%	73.3%	59.8%
Remaining NWT Communities	35.3%	40.2%	47.0%	47.9%	51.8%	49.3%
Small Local Communities	55.2%	52.3%	54.0%	57.0%	58.5%	54.2%
Detah	50.0%	57.1%	45.5%	55.6%	60.0%	48.4%
Gamètì	85.7%	80.0%	81.8%	87.1%	78.6%	61.8%
Lutsel K'e	70.0%	42.9%	58.8%	61.9%	53.8%	56.0%
Behchokǫ̀	38.0%	39.7%	47.3%	44.4%	55.1%	46.9%
Wekweètì	100.0%	100.0%	57.1%	75.0%	57.1%	69.4%
Whatì	90.0%	84.6%	64.7%	74.5%	60.0%	69.4%

Source: 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey, 2004 NWT Community Survey, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Statistics Canada Census.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Crime

Total Police-reported Crimes

Table 34: Number of Police-reported Crimes, Total, 1990-2004														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	12,310	13,151	13,083	12,056	11,124	10,618	10,251	10,654	11,068	10,877	13,360	14,680	17,141	19,355
Yellowknife	3,363	3,715	3,969	3,522	3,072	3,192	3,275	3,052	3,087	3,229	5,276	4,884	6,041	7,327
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	7,998	7,675	7,298	7,131	6,947	6,543	6,262	6,662	6,689	6,474	6,681	8,319	9,756	10,824
Small Local Communities	946	1,761	1,816	1,403	1,105	903	714	940	1,292	1,174	1,403	1,477	1,344	1,184
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	78	170	177	174	97	120	105	110	153	101	119	157	109	119
Behchokǫ̀	871	1,591	1,639	1,229	1,008	783	609	830	1,139	947	1,201	1,199	1,055	903
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	83	121	180	162

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.

Table 35: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Total, 1996-2004									
	1996	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	246	256	271	268	303	327	354	406	452
Yellowknife	179	167	175	185	290	297	268	321	384
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	307	330	335	324	308	338	418	488	533
Small Local Communities	228	301	407	367	344	428	438	393	345
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	322	336	457	287	279	331	397	267	292
Behchokǫ̀	346	472	647	538	524	671	657	568	477
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	270	188	169	245	367	335

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 36: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Percentage Change of Rate from Previous Year, Total, 1997-2004								
	1997	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	4.2%	6.0%	-1.3%	13.3%	8.0%	8.1%	14.8%	11.2%
Yellowknife	-7.1%	4.8%	5.7%	57.0%	2.5%	-9.7%	19.7%	19.7%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	7.2%	1.6%	-3.2%	-5.0%	9.7%	23.7%	16.9%	9.1%
Small Local Communities	31.6%	35.5%	-10.0%	-6.0%	24.1%	2.5%	-10.3%	-12.3%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	4.4%	35.8%	-37.2%	-2.8%	18.9%	19.9%	-32.9%	9.7%
Behchokǫ̀	36.7%	37.0%	-16.9%	-2.7%	28.2%	-2.1%	-13.5%	-16.1%
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	-30.2%	-10.5%	45.2%	50.0%	-8.7%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Violent Crimes

Table 37: Number of Police-reported Crimes, Crimes of Violence, 1990-2004

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	2,031	2,151	2,177	2,083	1,964	1,936	1,914	2,239	2,076	2,042	1,984	2,000	2,375	2,848	2,939
Yellowknife	394	419	511	478	460	488	531	589	489	571	568	583	576	823	923
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	1,464	1,412	1,390	1,328	1,276	1,246	1,225	1,450	1,382	1,308	1,248	1,208	1,535	1,823	1,807
Small Local Communities	173	320	276	277	228	202	158	200	205	163	168	209	264	202	209
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	13	44	50	40	20	37	24	23	40	19	19	43	35	26	24
Behchokǫ̀	160	276	226	237	208	165	134	177	165	123	132	146	207	149	142
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	17	20	22	27	43

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.

Table 38: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Crimes of Violence, 1996-2004									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	46	54	51	50	49	49	57	67	69
Yellowknife	29	32	28	33	33	33	32	44	48
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	60	72	69	66	63	61	77	91	89
Small Local Communities	51	64	65	51	52	64	78	59	61
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	74	70	119	54	54	120	89	64	59
Behchokǫ̀	76	101	94	70	75	82	113	80	75
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	45	35	41	45	55	89

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 39: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Percentage Change of Rate from Previous Year, Crimes of Violence, 1997-2004								
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	17.3%	-5.4%	-1.2%	-2.5%	-	16.8%	17.9%	1.7%
Yellowknife	10.6%	-14.0%	18.0%	-0.1%	0.7%	-3.6%	38.3%	10.7%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	19.3%	-3.6%	-5.3%	-4.0%	-2.9%	26.2%	18.4%	-2.5%
Small Local Communities	26.5%	1.1%	-21.3%	1.8%	23.0%	23.0%	-24.6%	3.0%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	-4.5%	69.8%	-54.8%	-0.8%	123.8%	-26.0%	-28.3%	-7.2%
Behchokǫ̀	32.5%	-6.9%	-25.5%	6.7%	9.4%	39.0%	-29.3%	-6.6%
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	-21.7%	15.5%	9.6%	23.7%	61.6%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby Community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Property Crimes

Table 40: Number of Police-reported Crimes, Property Crimes, 1990-2004															
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	3,328	3,515	3,432	3,250	3,001	3,114	3,149	2,813	2,881	2,376	2,395	2,135	2,527	3,053	3,174
Yellowknife	1,316	1,362	1,259	1,209	1,190	1,128	1,182	1,000	1,025	849	920	721	878	1,177	1,206
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	1,862	1,916	1,901	1,805	1,616	1,800	1,778	1,616	1,559	1,383	1,341	1,294	1,456	1,676	1,833
Small Local Communities	150	237	272	236	195	216	189	197	297	144	134	120	193	200	135
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	21	43	67	74	18	52	45	34	32	27	32	20	23	20	27
Behchokǫ̀	129	194	205	162	177	164	144	163	265	71	66	83	147	135	72
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	36	17	23	45	36

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.

Table 41: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Property Crimes, 1996-2004									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	75	68	71	58	59	52	61	72	74
Yellowknife	65	55	58	49	53	41	48	63	63
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	87	80	78	69	68	65	73	84	90
Small Local Communities	60	63	94	45	41	37	57	58	39
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	138	104	96	77	90	56	58	49	66
Behchokǫ̀	82	93	151	40	37	46	81	73	38
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	99	75	35	47	92	75

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 42: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Percentage Change of Rate from Previous Year, Property Crimes, 1997-2004								
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	-10.4%	4.5%	-17.2%	1.2%	-11.6%	16.5%	18.8%	2.5%
Yellowknife	-15.6%	6.2%	-16.3%	8.8%	-23.1%	18.8%	29.7%	1.1%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	-8.4%	-2.4%	-11.3%	-2.4%	-3.2%	11.8%	14.7%	7.5%
Small Local Communities	4.2%	48.7%	-52.0%	-8.1%	-11.5%	56.6%	2.1%	-32.8%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	-24.7%	-8.1%	-19.7%	17.5%	-38.2%	4.5%	-16.0%	35.7%
Behchokǫ̀	13.5%	62.3%	-73.2%	-7.6%	24.4%	73.6%	-9.7%	-47.7%
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	-24.3%	-53.6%	34.7%	97.2%	-18.8%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Federal Statutes

Table 43: Number of Police-reported Crimes, Federal Statutes, 1990-2004															
	1990	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	602	394	427	375	468	339	492	441	302	477	415	432	655	595	632
Yellowknife	133	161	131	113	137	137	186	163	89	160	231	164	182	191	181
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	450	195	281	248	324	185	279	252	183	277	156	236	422	353	416
Small Local Communities	19	38	15	14	7	17	27	26	30	40	28	32	51	51	35
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	2	7	5	4	4	4	4	5	9	4	3	2	7	5	6
Behchokǫ̀	17	31	10	10	3	13	23	21	21	23	18	25	36	30	18
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	5	8	16	11

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community

Table 44: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Federal Statutes, 1996-2004									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	12	11	7	12	10	11	16	14	15
Yellowknife	10	9	5	9	13	9	10	10	9
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	14	12	9	14	8	12	21	18	20
Small Local Communities	9	8	9	12	9	10	15	15	10
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	12	15	27	11	8	6	18	12	15
Behchokǫ̀	13	12	12	13	10	14	20	16	9
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	28	14	10	16	33	23

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 45: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Percentage Change of Rate from Previous Year, Federal Statutes, 1997-2004								
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	-10.1%	-30.1%	58.6%	-12.7%	3.3%	49.2%	-10.7%	4.7%
Yellowknife	-12.6%	-43.4%	81.7%	44.9%	-30.4%	8.3%	1.6%	-6.5%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	-8.9%	-26.6%	51.4%	-43.3%	51.7%	77.6%	-16.6%	15.9%
Small Local Communities	-3.8%	13.8%	32.0%	-30.9%	13.0%	55.2%	-1.5%	-31.7%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	24.6%	75.7%	-57.7%	-25.6%	-34.1%	218.1%	-31.0%	20.6%
Behchokǫ̀	-8.4%	-0.2%	9.5%	-22.2%	37.4%	41.2%	-18.1%	-41.2%
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	-47.9%	-29.9%	59.4%	101.6%	-30.3%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community. Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available

Other Crimes

Table 46: Number of Police-reported Crimes, Criminal Code (Traffic), 1990-2004

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	1,010	1,219	949	644	559	523	597	561	479	398	327	441	547	633	669
Yellowknife	372	473	307	116	95	159	188	145	134	92	85	150	174	199	218
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	525	584	483	417	382	304	376	373	312	255	196	244	338	371	372
Small Local Communities	113	162	159	111	82	60	33	43	33	51	46	47	35	63	79
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	7	4	5	5	2	6	2	-	2	4	1	1	9	4	6
Behchokǫ̀	106	158	154	106	80	54	31	43	31	45	45	43	23	50	67
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	3	3	9	6

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.

Table 47: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Criminal Code (Traffic), 1996-2004									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	14	13	12	10	8	11	13	15	16
Yellowknife	10	8	8	5	5	8	10	11	11
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	18	18	16	13	10	12	17	19	18
Small Local Communities	11	14	10	16	14	14	10	18	23
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	6	0	6	11	3	3	23	10	15
Behchokǫ̀	18	24	18	26	25	24	13	27	35
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	4	-	6	6	18	12

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 48: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Percentage Change of Rate from Previous Year, Criminal Code (Traffic), 1997- 2004								
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	-5.8%	-12.9%	-16.6%	-17.5%	33.8%	22.0%	13.8%	4.2%
Yellowknife	-23.1%	-4.3%	-30.6%	-7.2%	73.1%	13.2%	10.7%	8.1%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	-	-15.4%	-18.2%	-22.6%	24.9%	37.6%	9.4%	-1.4%
Small Local Communities	30.2%	-24.3%	53.0%	-10.9%	1.0%	-27.5%	77.4%	24.8%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	-100.0%	..	90.3%	-75.2%	-1.1%	718.0%	-57.1%	50.7%
Behchokǫ̀	39.1%	-28.0%	45.2%	-0.6%	-5.5%	-47.6%	113.6%	31.3%
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	-	..	-0.4%	202.4%	-32.4%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 49: Number of Police-reported Crimes, Criminal Code (Other), 1990-2004															
	1990	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	5,339	5,872	6,098	5,704	5,132	4,676	4,099	4,600	5,330	5,584	7,153	8,352	8,576	10,012	11,921
Yellowknife	1,148	1,300	1,761	1,606	1,190	1,260	1,188	1,155	1,350	1,557	3,245	3,658	3,074	3,651	4,799
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	3,697	3,568	3,243	3,333	3,349	3,008	2,604	2,971	3,253	3,251	3,167	3,699	4,568	5,533	6,396
Small Local Communities	494	1,004	1,094	765	593	408	307	474	727	776	741	995	934	828	726
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	35	72	50	51	53	21	30	48	70	47	44	53	83	54	56
Behchokǫ̀	459	932	1,044	714	540	387	277	426	657	685	666	904	786	691	604
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	31	38	65	83	66

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.

Table 50: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Criminal Code (Other), 1996-2004									
	1996	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	98	110	131	137	177	205	207	237	278
Yellowknife	65	63	76	89	186	206	169	194	252
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	128	147	163	163	160	187	229	277	315
Small Local Communities	98	152	229	242	228	303	277	242	211
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	92	147	209	134	124	148	210	132	138
Behchokǫ̀	157	242	373	389	376	505	431	372	319
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	94	64	77	132	169	137

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 51: Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Percentage Change of Rate from Previous Year, Criminal Code (Other), 1997-2004								
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	12.5%	18.2%	5.2%	28.6%	15.8%	1.0%	14.8%	17.4%
Yellowknife	-3.0%	21.1%	16.6%	109.2%	10.5%	-18.0%	15.0%	29.7%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	15.0%	10.7%	0.0%	-2.0%	17.1%	22.7%	20.7%	13.7%
Small Local Communities	54.3%	51.2%	5.7%	-5.7%	32.7%	-8.6%	-12.6%	-12.8%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutsel K'e	59.5%	42.4%	-36.1%	-7.2%	19.1%	42.3%	-37.2%	4.2%
Behchokǫ̀	54.2%	54.0%	4.3%	-3.3%	34.3%	-14.8%	-13.6%	-14.3%
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	..	..	-31.9%	20.3%	70.4%	28.7%	-19.3%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.
Caution should be used with individual community data since information can be influenced by the establishment of a detachment in a nearby community.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Youth Charged

Table 52: Total Youth Charged, 1986 - 2004																			
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	687	626	555	738	590	458	520	600	480	417	528	519	520	563	460	652	602	627	719
Yellowknife	157	69	65	129	114	90	84	116	93	104	100	104	104	128	116	105	126	126	108
Remaining NWT Communities	424	497	476	541	423	317	395	455	316	296	395	323	399	422	334	532	444	419	551
Small Local Communities	106	60	14	68	53	51	41	29	71	17	33	92	17	13	10	15	32	82	60

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 53: Youth Charged Rate per 1,000 Youth, 1996 - 2004									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	132	129	131	140	114	161	146	148	166
Yellowknife	60	62	64	80	74	65	75	72	61
Remaining NWT Communities	194	157	193	199	154	250	215	200	254
Small Local Communities	113	325	61	44	33	50	85	204	153

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 54: Male Youth Charged, 1986 - 2004																			
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	596	534	491	646	486	378	428	520	407	334	398	390	383	447	333	473	440	427	505
Yellowknife	143	63	53	113	103	68	69	106	76	79	68	88	80	96	87	75	95	73	82
Remaining NWT Communities	352	415	427	466	332	264	320	386	260	240	300	217	294	338	236	386	315	277	381
Small Local Communities	101	56	11	67	51	46	39	28	71	15	30	85	9	13	10	12	30	77	42

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 55: Male Youth Charged Rate per 1,000 Male Youth, 1996 - 2004									
	1996	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	190	181	179	210	157	228	207	195	225
Yellowknife	76	95	89	111	104	89	110	81	89
Remaining NWT Communities	289	204	270	308	211	359	295	254	341
Small Local Communities	181	525	57	78	62	75	152	381	208

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Table 56: Female Youth Charged, 1986 – 2004																			
	1986	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	91	92	64	92	104	80	92	80	73	83	130	129	137	116	127	179	162	200	214
Yellowknife	14	6	12	16	11	22	15	10	17	25	32	16	24	32	29	30	31	53	26
Remaining NWT Communities	72	82	49	75	91	53	75	69	56	56	95	106	105	84	98	146	129	142	170
Small Local Communities	5	4	3	1	2	5	2	1	-	2	3	7	8	-	-	3	2	5	18

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.

Table 57: Female Youth Charged Rate per 1,000 Female Youth, 1996 – 2004									
	1996	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	68	69	75	62	66	91	82	98	103
Yellowknife	41	22	33	43	40	39	38	63	31
Remaining NWT Communities	95	107	108	82	94	138	129	142	162
Small Local Communities	24	58	67	-	-	22	11	25	95

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed.
Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Non-traditional Economy

Income

Average Income

Table 58: Average Income, 1991-2003													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	..	..	..	25,066	25,783	26,271	26,969	26,969	27,890	30,594	31,692	32,306	33,117
Northwest Territories	32,008	32,882	32,671	33,788	33,989	33,693	33,666	34,378	35,650	36,220	39,186	42,047	42,572
Yellowknife	39,634	40,132	39,705	40,981	41,110	40,700	41,005	41,825	42,455	42,993	45,975	50,038	50,345
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	26,375	27,612	27,428	28,481	28,605	28,191	28,072	28,958	30,682	31,115	33,972	35,789	36,472
Small Local Communities	14,928	16,472	17,149	19,204	19,095	18,791	19,623	19,550	21,970	22,823	26,076	27,791	28,253
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	10,969	13,475	16,208	16,621	16,743	16,529	17,853	17,713	21,888	22,475	25,576	25,976	26,731
Lutsel K'e	15,633	18,123	19,025	21,035	17,835	17,627	20,039	18,547	21,053	22,139	25,286	28,614	27,600
Behchokǫ̀	16,199	17,436	17,758	19,587	19,446	19,341	20,147	20,188	22,445	23,802	27,431	28,647	29,014
Wekweètì	11,225	10,171	13,186	16,729	16,671	19,186	18,888	18,757	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	12,989	15,600	15,130	17,127	19,795	18,673	18,255	18,800	20,876	19,781	21,839	24,975	26,648

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: Income on "All Returns" shows income from all residents filing a tax return, regardless of level of income.
Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of tax filers and therefore average income.
".." means data is not available.

Table 59: Average Income, Percent Rate Change from Previous Year, 1992-2003												
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	..	..	..	2.9%	1.9%	2.7%	0.0%	3.4%	9.7%	3.6%	1.9%	2.5%
Northwest Territories	2.7%	-0.6%	3.4%	0.6%	-0.9%	-0.1%	2.1%	3.7%	1.6%	8.2%	7.3%	1.2%
Yellowknife	1.3%	-1.1%	3.2%	0.3%	-1.0%	0.7%	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	6.9%	8.8%	0.6%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	4.7%	-0.7%	3.8%	0.4%	-1.4%	-0.4%	3.2%	6.0%	1.4%	9.2%	5.3%	1.9%
Small Local Communities	10.3%	4.1%	12.0%	-0.6%	-1.6%	4.4%	-0.4%	12.4%	3.9%	14.3%	6.6%	1.7%
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	22.8%	20.3%	2.5%	0.7%	-1.3%	8.0%	-0.8%	23.6%	2.7%	13.8%	1.6%	2.9%
Lutsel K'e	15.9%	5.0%	10.6%	-15.2%	-1.2%	13.7%	-7.4%	13.5%	5.2%	14.2%	13.2%	-3.5%
Behchokǫ̀	7.6%	1.8%	10.3%	-0.7%	-0.5%	4.2%	0.2%	11.2%	6.0%	15.2%	4.4%	1.3%
Wekweètì	-9.4%	29.6%	26.9%	-0.3%	15.1%	-1.6%	-0.7%	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	20.1%	-3.0%	13.2%	15.6%	-5.7%	-2.2%	3.0%	11.0%	-5.2%	10.4%	14.4%	6.7%

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: Income on "All Returns" shows income from all residents filing a tax return, regardless of level of income.
Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of tax filers and therefore average income.
".." means data is not available.

Table 60: Total Employment Income, ($000), 1995-2003									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	382,203,010	393,571,067	417,534,623	439,324,667	467,452,145	505,502,202	538,251,346	550,562,134	571,927,467
Northwest Territories	727,532	704,331	713,328	724,431	772,452	805,159	935,854	1,016,653	1,058,922
Yellowknife	433,588	432,870	427,312	425,178	447,592	469,148	539,962	594,484	616,627
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	274,981	252,770	264,996	276,899	298,836	308,453	359,859	383,530	402,113
Small Local Communities	18,963	18,691	21,020	22,354	26,024	27,558	36,033	38,639	40,182
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	1,486	1,352	1,756	1,797	2,561	2,688	3,363	3,422	3,186
Lutsel K'e	2,078	1,814	2,641	2,552	3,099	3,061	4,074	4,993	4,603
Behchokǫ̀	12,573	12,861	13,915	14,966	16,518	18,201	23,885	24,654	26,155
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	2,826	2,664	2,708	3,039	3,846	3,608	4,711	5,570	6,238

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Table 61: Average Family Income, 1994 - 2003										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	51,879	53,527	54,705	56,766	59,204	61,068	64,618	68,250	69,683	71,016
Northwest Territories	64,985	66,150	65,506	66,367	68,948	70,463	71,864	80,225	87,143	88,244
Yellowknife	82,541	83,830	81,952	83,078	86,445	86,737	88,295	97,377	106,953	107,534
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	52,769	..	53,244	53,913	56,387	58,860	59,779	67,672	72,554	74,110
Small Local Communities	36,173	..	36,295	37,797	37,788	41,849	43,126	52,132	55,926	57,607
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	36,820	..	32,767	42,040	35,033	40,443	42,457	55,743	55,571	54,357
Lutsel K'e	32,700	29,388	29,729	34,425	30,167	37,067	41,863	44,650	53,300	49,978
Behchokǫ̀	36,939	36,616	37,113	37,820	40,252	42,700	43,219	54,871	57,139	58,502
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	35,667	37,956	40,122	38,333	35,950	43,480	44,109	45,427	53,464	62,091

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Proportion of High Income Earners

Table 62: Percentage of Taxfilers with More then $50,000 Income, 1995-2003									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	11.5	12.0	12.7	13.4	14.2	15.8	16.8	17.7	18.6
Northwest Territories	25.9	25.6	25.6	25.3	28.1	28.2	31.4	34.4	35.1
Yellowknife	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.3	36.1	36.2	39.3	43.1	43.7
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	19.9	19.2	19.2	19.7	22.4	22.2	25.4	27.4	28.1
Small Local Communities	7.0	6.9	8.7	8.3	11.5	11.9	16.9	20.1	20.3
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	17.6	14.3
Lutsel K'e	-	-	11.1	-	10.5	11.1	14.3	18.2	18.8
Behchokǫ̀	8.9	8.5	9.6	11.0	13.4	14.1	18.9	21.5	22.5
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.7	12.0	11.5	14.3	17.9	17.2

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.

Table 63: Percentage of Families with Less than $25,000 Income, 1995-2003									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canada	..	..	..	22.6	21.9	20.8	18.4	18.0	17.6
Northwest Territories	24.3	24.5	24	22.9	21.9	21.7	16.9	15.3	16.5
Yellowknife	13.7	15.0	13.9	13.2	14.6	14.0	10.3	9.0	10.3
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	31.5	31.4	30.9	29.0	27.2	28.0	21.3	19.9	22.1
Small Local Communities	45.9	43.5	45.2	46.3	34.8	31.9	30.1	25.7	20.3
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamètì	50	50	20	50	28.6	28.6	42.9	28.6	42.9
Lutsel K'e	50	42.9	62.5	66.7	44.4	25	30	30.0	22.2
Behchokǫ̀	44.7	42.5	42.5	40.5	34.9	32.6	26.7	28.3	19.1
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	44.4	44.4	55.6	50	30	36.4	36.4	27.3	9.1

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.

Employment

Employment Rate

Table 64: Employment Rate, 1989-2004							
	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004
Canada	..	61.0	..	58.9	..	61.5	..
Northwest Territories	65.0	69.3	65.7	68.2	67.5	69.8	67.8
Yellowknife	83.3	82.9	81.5	80.0	79.5	80.8	79.7
Ndilo	..	42.3	..	..	..	48.3	34.3
Remaining NWT Communities	56.4	61.7	56.2	61.4	61.5	62.8	60.6
Small Local Communities	26.7	38.6	32.0	38.2	34.6	45.6	39.4
Detah	20.8	40.0	33.8	45.8	48.0	50.0	38.0
Gamètì	12.7	43.8	33.3	33.3	31.2	41.7	38.3
Lutsel K'e	27.2	43.2	42.6	45.2	47.5	51.4	54.1
Behchokǫ̀	30.7	35.9	30.3	34.1	29.5	43.8	34.9
Wekweètì	20.5	50.0	26.1	44.4	42.3	52.6	49.5
Whatì	22.8	38.3	30.3	46.4	36.8	48.3	41.2

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

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with Caution. The LFS in 1999, 1994, 1989 and 2004 were completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991, 1996 and 2001 was done in May and June. Therefore Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
".." means data is not available.

Table 65: Percent of Population 15 & Older Who Worked more than 26 weeks, 1988 - 2003						
	1988	1993	1995	1998	2000	2003
Canada	..	..	53.2%	..	57.0%	..
Northwest Territories	58.5%	56.7%	59.4%	57.3%	61.1%	61.9%
Yellowknife	77.0%	73.0%	72.5%	68.1%	73.6%	74.9%
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	29.9%
Remaining NWT Communities	49.8%	46.7%	51.2%	51.8%	53.0%	53.7%
Small Local Communities	19.2%	22.3%	29.1%	26.9%	34.0%	34.4%
Detah	17.8%	19.6%	32.0%	42.1%	37.5%	27.3%
Gamètì	8.2%	18.4%	21.9%	23.8%	31.4%	29.2%
Lutsel K'e	14.9%	21.1%	31.7%	27.0%	37.1%	34.0%
Behchokǫ̀	22.8%	23.1%	28.0%	24.6%	33.5%	33.6%
Wekweètì	14.1%	26.1%	29.4%	34.2%	42.1%	39.4%
Whatì	17.0%	23.0%	33.9%	27.1%	31.0%	41.7%

Source: 1988, 1993 and 1998 NWT Labour Force Survey, 2003 NWT Community Survey, 1995 and 2000 Statistics Canada Census.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Unemployment Rate

Table 66: Unemployment Rate, 1989-2004

	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004
Canada	..	10.2	..	10.1	..	7.4	..
Northwest Territories	13.2	11.3	14.8	11.7	13.7	9.5	10.4
Yellowknife	4.4	5.1	6.8	6.4	7.9	5.0	5.0
Ndilo	..	21.4	..	..	..	28.9	32.0
Remaining NWT Communities	18.6	15.4	21.4	15.8	17.0	13.4	14.2
Small Local Communities	45.0	32.8	38.2	29.2	39.7	20.2	28.8
Detah	50.0	36.4	29.6	21.4	24.7	20.0	33.7
Gamètì	56.4	22.2	10.8	38.9	42.7	22.2	38.9
Lutsel K'e	39.1	26.1	31.7	13.0	28.4	21.7	14.6
Behchokǫ̀	42.4	35.2	41.7	32.4	46.5	19.1	30.1
Wekweètì	52.9	22.2	17.2	27.3	35.6	18.2	27.0
Whatì	53.0	37.9	50.0	28.6	32.9	28.9	30.7

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

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS in 1999, 1994, 1989 and 2004 were completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991, 1996 and 2001 was done in May and June. Therefore Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
".." means data is not available.

Participation Rate

Table 67: Participation Rate, 1989-2004							
	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004
Canada	..	67.9	..	65.5	..	66.4	..
Northwest Territories	74.9	78.2	77.2	77.2	78.3	77.1	75.6
Yellowknife	87.1	87.3	87.5	85.4	86.2	85.0	84.0
Ndilo	..	53.8	..	..	..	65.5	50.5
Remaining NWT Communities	69.3	73.0	71.4	72.8	74.1	72.5	70.7
Small Local Communities	48.5	57.1	51.8	54.0	57.4	56.8	55.4
Detah	41.6	55.0	48.0	58.3	63.8	62.5	57.3
Gamètì	29.1	56.3	37.4	54.5	54.5	50.0	62.7
Lutsel K'e	44.6	62.2	62.3	54.8	66.4	65.7	63.4
Behchokǫ̀	53.3	55.4	52.0	50.5	55.1	54.2	50.0
Wekweètì	43.6	56.3	31.5	61.1	65.8	57.9	67.9
Whatì	48.5	61.7	60.5	62.5	54.8	65.5	59.4

Source: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey, 2004 NWT Community Survey, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Statistics Canada Census.
Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS in 1999, 1994, 1989 and 2004 were completed during the January-March period. The Census in 1991, 1996 and 2001 was done in May and June. Therefore Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
".." means data is not available.

Income Security

Income Assistance Cases

Table 68: Average Monthly Income Assistance Cases, 1995-2004										
	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Northwest Territories	1,898	1,823	1,764	1,776	1,786	1,502	1,202	1,118	1,111	1107
Yellowknife	378	352	319	338	399	326	263	263	259	288
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	1,104	1,083	1,135	1,148	1,100	888	719	623	647	626
Small Local Communities	416	388	310	290	287	288	220	232	205	193
Detah	8	11	11	6	6	1	-	-	-	-
Gamètì	50	52	29	28	23	17	12	13	13	13
Lutsel K'e	37	37	23	23	26	28	30	34	29	13
Behchokǫ̀	205	185	167	163	159	163	122	138	130	128
Wekweètì	26	23	10	10	10	11	9	8	7	8
Whatì	90	80	70	60	63	68	47	39	26	31

Source: Education, Culture & Employment and the NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.

Table 69: Average Monthly Income Assistance Rates per 1,000 Persons, 1996-2004									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Northwest Territories	43.7	42.4	43.5	43.9	37.1	29.4	26.9	26.3	25.9
Yellowknife	19.3	17.4	19.1	22.8	18.7	14.8	14.4	13.8	15.1
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	53.2	56.2	57.5	55.2	44.9	36.3	31.3	32.4	30.8
Small Local Communities	124.2	99.1	91.5	89.6	88.8	67.1	68.9	60.0	56.2
Detah	56.7	55.3	30.3	29.9	4.9	-	-	-	-
Gamètì	197.7	106.2	96.6	80.7	58.8	41.4	44.4	43.6	43.8
Lutsel K'e	113.5	70.3	68.7	73.9	78.9	83.6	86.1	70.9	31.9
Behchokǫ̀	105.0	95.0	92.6	90.3	92.1	68.2	75.6	70.0	67.5
Wekweètì	157.5	74.1	72.5	72.5	77.5	64.7	55.2	47.3	58.8
Whatì	184.3	160.6	133.3	134.9	140.8	95.5	78.9	53.1	64.2

Source: Education, Culture & Employment and the NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or has been suppressed; ".." means data is not available.

Education

High School Completion

Table 70: Percentage of Population with High School or Greater, 1989-2004							
	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004
Canada	..	61.8%	..	65.2%	..	68.7%	..
Northwest Territories	59.8%	59.9%	63.2%	63.5%	66.1%	64.8%	67.5%
Yellowknife	78.2%	73.9%	79.0%	75.3%	80.6%	77.7%	82.1%
Ndilo	..	26.9%	..	..	..	..	28.4%
Remaining NWT Communities	51.2%	52.1%	52.8%	57.3%	57.8%	57.2%	58.4%
Small Local Communities	28.2%	27.8%	34.8%	29.4%	32.7%	31.2%	35.6%
Detah	12.9%	35.0%	31.1%	24.0%	32.9%	29.2%	35.3%
Gamètì	2.2%	40.6%	31.0%	21.2%	19.0%	28.6%	24.9%
Lutsel K'e	29.2%	37.8%	32.7%	28.6%	45.9%	40.0%	38.3%
Behchokǫ̀	24.3%	23.1%	40.7%	29.8%	32.1%	29.9%	38.1%
Wekweètì	3.8%	13.3%	13.0%	29.4%	40.5%	21.1%	29.4%
Whatì	23.2%	32.6%	23.8%	35.7%	29.7%	36.2%	32.8%

Source: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey, 2004 NWT Community Survey, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Statistics Canada Census.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Table 71: Percentage of Population 20 to 29 Years of Age with High School or Greater, 1989-2004							
	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004
Canada	..	..	..	81.8%	..	84.5%	..
Northwest Territories	65.1%	..	64.8%	70.3%	68.7%	71.1%	71.3%
Yellowknife	86.4%	..	85.6%	81.0%	83.3%	84.7%	87.1%
Remaining NWT Communities	56.1%	..	50.8%	66.7%	61.4%	64.4%	58.6%
Small Local Communities	24.4%	..	38.8%	32.1%	40.3%	36.3%	48.8%

Source: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey, 2004 NWT Community Survey, 1996 and 2001 Statistics Canada Census.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Table 72: Percentage of Population with a Certificate or Diploma, 1989-2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	27.5%	29.7%	32.5%	29.9%
Yellowknife	29.6%	30.2%	33.3%	30.7%
Ndilo	..	..	..	20.6%
Remaining NWT Communities	27.7%	29.7%	33.5%	31.1%
Small Local Communities	14.0%	26.2%	21.3%	18.4%
Detah	8.9%	20.9%	24.3%	22.7%
Gamètì	2.2%	21.3%	13.8%	14.8%
Lutsel K'e	21.5%	19.7%	29.1%	20.5%
Behchokǫ̀	14.7%	32.7%	21.1%	18.0%
Wekweètì	0.0%	5.4%	24.3%	21.1%
Whatì	18.3%	17.6%	17.7%	17.4%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Table 73: Percentage of Population 20 to 29 Years of Age with a Certificate or Diploma, 1989-2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	26.9%	32.1%	28.1%	25.4%
Yellowknife	26.8%	39.0%	26.9%	29.3%
Remaining NWT Communities	28.6%	26.6%	31.3%	23.0%
Small Local Communities	16.3%	27.5%	17.9%	15.7%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Less than Grade 9

Table 74: Percentage of Population with less than Grade 9 Education, 1989-2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	22.5%	15.6%	12.8%	11.6%
Yellowknife	5.9%	4.7%	3.6%	4.3%
Ndilo	..	..	..	27.9%
Remaining NWT Communities	29.5%	22.5%	18.2%	16.0%
Small Local Communities	63.5%	37.3%	33.7%	27.7%
Detah	52.5%	23.0%	33.6%	32.7%
Gamètì	94.8%	51.7%	51.9%	38.3%
Lutsel K'e	46.2%	27.8%	29.5%	22.8%
Behchokǫ̀	60.4%	31.8%	31.4%	25.9%
Wekweètì	91.0%	71.7%	34.2%	32.1%
Whatì	68.0%	55.2%	34.5%	28.6%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Table 75: Percentage of Population 20 to 29 Years of Age with less than Grade 9 Education, 1989-2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	17.6%	13.3%	8.1%	3.6%
Yellowknife	4.1%	3.6%	3.9%	2.2%
Remaining NWT Communities	22.0%	20.1%	11.2%	5.0%
Small Local Communities	51.9%	23.3%	10.7%	4.8%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Registered Businesses

Table 76: Number of Registered Businesses, 1997 to 2002			
	1997	**2000**	**2002**
Northwest Territories	1952	2041	2167
Yellowknife	1108	1100	1159
Remaining NWT Communities	800	886	957
Small Local Communities	44	55	51
Detah	..	..	..
Gamètì	4	4	5
Lutsel K'e	7	10	7
Behchokǫ̀	22	25	25
Wekweètì	3	5	5
Whatì		11	9

Source: RWED database of telephone directory listings.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.
Yellowknife data includes Ndilo.

Cultural Well-Being & Traditional Economy

Traditional Activities

Table 77: Percentage of Population 15 & Older Engaged in Trapping, 1988-2004				
	1988	1993	1998	2003
Northwest Territories	8.0%	4.9%	6.1%	5.9%
Yellowknife	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.8%
Ndilo	..	..	..	19.1%
Remaining NWT Communities	11.8%	7.7%	9.0%	9.2%
Small Local Communities	21.4%	7.8%	14.5%	16.2%
Detah	10.9%	9.5%	15.1%	25.3%
Gamètì	34.3%	6.3%	23.8%	16.7%
Lutsel K'e	33.8%	8.5%	33.6%	24.1%
Behchokǫ̀	14.8%	7.6%	11.2%	15.1%
Wekweètì	34.6%	12.0%	15.3%	19.3%
Whatì	30.3%	6.1%	5.5%	8.1%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Table 78: Percentage of Population 15 & Older Engaged in Hunting or Fishing, 1988-2003		
	1998	2003
Northwest Territories	42.0%	36.7%
Yellowknife	40.4%	32.3%
Ndilo	..	35.8%
Remaining NWT Communities	43.5%	39.9%
Small Local Communities	41.7%	43.6%
Detah	49.3%	43.3%
Gamètì	42.9%	41.6%
Lutsel K'e	73.8%	73.6%
Behchokǫ̀	24.7%	35.3%
Wekweètì	71.2%	64.2%
Whatì	65.8%	42.9%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Table 79: Percentage of Households Reporting that Half or More of the Meat or Fish Consumed is Harvested in the NWT, 1993 - 2003			
	1993	1998	2003
Northwest Territories	26.4%	30.2%	28.4%
Yellowknife	9.2%	10.8%	9.5%
Ndilo	..	..	69.6%
Remaining NWT Communities	37.8%	42.0%	41.1%
Small Local Communities	62.3%	80.3%	68.6%
Detah	61.3%	93.2%	67.2%
Gamètì	81.0%	56.3%	75.0%
Lutsel K'e	93.3%	87.6%	81.6%
Behchokǫ̀	49.5%	80.4%	62.8%
Wekweètì	81.3%	83.8%	75.0%
Whatì	70.7%	76.1%	72.6%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.
Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Languages

Table 80: Percentage of Aboriginal Persons 15 & Older who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	55.6%	50.1%	45.1%	44.0%
Yellowknife	36.6%	33.5%	21.9%	25.3%
Remaining NWT Communities	50.4%	45.8%	40.6%	38.3%
Small Local Communities	95.3%	92.9%	94.5%	91.7%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey

Table 81: Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 15-24 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	39.9%	32.4%	26.6%	25.9%
Yellowknife	16.0%	11.6%	10.0%	11.4%
Remaining NWT Communities	30.3%	22.6%	15.4%	15.5%
Small Local Communities	95.5%	89.4%	92.4%	86.6%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Table 82: Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 25-44 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	51.2%	46.4%	40.7%	40.3%
Yellowknife	45.4%	34.7%	20.9%	30.9%
Remaining NWT Communities	45.2%	40.5%	35.6%	31.5%
Small Local Communities	92.1%	93.4%	92.2%	90.7%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Table 83: Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 45-59 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	75.7%	65.6%	62.8%	54.4%
Yellowknife	26.1%	46.8%	34.4%	24.5%
Remaining NWT Communities	75.0%	63.4%	63.7%	54.6%
Small Local Communities	98.2%	97.1%	99.2%	96.0%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Table 84: Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 60+ who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-2004				
	1989	1994	1999	2004
Northwest Territories	92.4%	84.0%	81.8%	82.1%
Yellowknife	88.0%	70.7%	73.5%	48.1%
Remaining NWT Communities	90.7%	82.0%	78.3%	82.1%
Small Local Communities	100.0%	94.4%	98.9%	99.3%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.