

Paulatuk - Statistical Profile

	Paulatuk	Northwest Territories		Paulatuk	Northwest Territories
POPULATION					
<i>Population 2005</i>					
Total	318	42,982	<i>Teen Births</i>	-	96
Males	156	22,093	1996	-	86
Females	162	20,889	1997	2	82
0 - 4 Years	19	3,342	1999	2	83
5 - 9 Years	31	3,507	2000	2	84
10 - 14 Years	47	3,677	2001	1	70
15 - 24 Years	74	6,982	2002	3	72
25 - 44 Years	87	14,540	2003	3	72
45 - 59 Years	39	7,708	<i>Number of Deaths</i>		
60 Yrs. & Older	21	3,226	1996	-	152
Aboriginal	268	21,413	1997	-	138
Non-Aboriginal	50	21,569	1998	2	146
<i>Historical Population</i>			1999	1	162
1996	297	41,748	2000	-	156
1997	296	41,635	2001	1	163
1998	304	40,816	2002	-	169
1999	300	40,654	2003	1	188
2000	311	40,499	<i>Cause of Death</i>		
2001	317	40,822	Injury Deaths		
2002	306	41,489	1996	-	34
2003	319	42,240	1997	-	24
2004	320	42,851	1998	-	24
2005	318	42,982	1999	-	36
<i>Average Annual Growth Rate (1996-2005)</i>			2000	-	31
Total Population	0.8	0.3	2001	-	31
< 15 Yrs.	-3.3	-1.3	2002	-	24
60 Yrs. & Over	6.4	4.0	2003	1	36
<i>Population Projections</i>			Suicides		
2009	319	45,903	1996	-	4
2014	325	47,823	1997	-	6
2019	327	49,149	1998	-	7
2024	325	50,980	1999	-	15
			2000	-	7
			2001	-	8
			2002	-	8
			2003	1	10
VITAL STATS					
<i>Number of Births</i>					
1996	7	814	HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES		
1997	3	722	<i>% of Households with more than 6 People</i>		
1998	3	678	1981	60.0	13.9
1999	9	659	1986	25.0	11.5
2000	3	673	1991	40.0	9.8
2001	3	613	1996	45.5	8.6
2002	5	635	2001	21.4	7.2
2003	4	701	2004	22.2	7.0
2004	3	698	<i>Family Structure - 2001</i>		
			Total	65	9,705
			Husband-Wife	30	5,110
			Common-Law	20	2,555
			Lone Parent	20	2,035
			Percent Couple Families	69.2	79.0

	Paulatuk	Northwest Territories
<i>Tenure - 2004</i>		
Total	81	13,902
Owned	23	7,330
Rented	58	6,571
Percent Owned	28.4	52.7
<i>% of Households in Core Need</i>		
1996	38.1	19.7
2000	43.9	20.3
2004	34.6	16.3

CRIME

Violent Crimes

1999	27	2,042
2000	43	1,984
2001	27	2,000
2002	59	2,375
2003	62	2,848
2004	44	2,939
2005	43	2,843

Property Crimes

1999	7	2,376
2000	7	2,395
2001	15	2,135
2002	18	2,527
2003	17	3,053
2004	19	3,174
2005	14	2,787

Other Criminal Code

1999	40	5,584
2000	27	7,153
2001	33	8,352
2002	57	8,576
2003	85	10,012
2004	106	11,921
2005	108	12,098

Federal Statutes

1999	4	477
2000	3	415
2001	5	432
2002	2	655
2003	-	595
2004	3	632
2005	9	651

Traffic

1999	1	398
2000	1	327
2001	4	441
2002	6	547
2003	12	633
2004	5	669
2005	2	549

Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000 persons)

1999	90.0	50.2
2000	138.3	49.0
2001	85.2	49.0
2002	192.8	57.2
2003	194.4	67.5
2004	137.5	68.7
2005	135.2	66.1

Property Crime Rates (per 1,000 persons)

1999	23.3	58.4
2000	22.5	59.1
2001	47.3	52.3
2002	58.8	60.9
2003	53.3	72.3
2004	59.4	74.1
2005	44.0	64.8

INCOME SUPPORT

Beneficiaries (monthly average)

1996	121	4,191
1997	113	3,974
1998	113	3,712
1999	116	3,542
2000	79	3,040
2001	76	2,425
2002	76	2,200
2003	60	2,152
2004	49	2,073
2005	54	1,923

Cases (monthly average)

1996	34	1,823
1997	35	1,764
1998	42	1,776
1999	38	1,786
2000	26	1,502
2001	23	1,202
2002	24	1,118
2003	19	1,111
2004	21	1,110
2005	25	1,050

Payments (\$000)

1996	382	13,485
1997	346	12,756
1998	415	13,062
1999	345	12,763
2000	214	10,657
2001	226	8,837
2002	242	8,701
2003	182	8,946
2004	171	9,260
2005	203	8,576

TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES (2004)

Hunted & Fished (%)	49.5	36.7
Trapped (%)	13.8	5.9
Households Consuming Country Food (most or all meat consumed) (%)	51.9	17.5

ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES

% Aboriginal that Speak an Aboriginal Language

1984	28.6	59.1
1989	32.1	55.6
1994	25.4	50.1
1999	27.0	45.1
2004	x	44.0

	Paulatuk	Northwest Territories		Paulatuk	Northwest Territories
EDUCATION					
<i>Percent with High School Diploma or More</i>			<i>Potential Available Labour Supply (2004)</i>		
1991	20.7	59.9	Number of Unemployed	31	2,454
1994	27.1	63.2	% do rotational	87.1	70.3
1996	44.8	63.5	% male	71.0	64.4
1999	30.5	66.1	% aboriginal	96.8	77.3
2001	28.6	64.8	% less than high school diploma	67.7	52.3
2004	41.0	67.5	<i>Employment Profile 2004 (%)</i>		
<i>2004 Employment Rates</i>			Full-Time	72.4	85.9
Less than High School Diploma	29.2	38.8	Part-Time	19.4	11.6
High School Diploma or Greater	68.6	81.7	% Gov't, Health, Social Serv, Educ	62.2	41.7
			% Goods Producing	2.0	16.3
			% Other Industries	24.5	37.8
LABOUR FORCE					
<i>Participation Rate</i>			<i>Annual Work Pattern (%)</i>		
1986	56.0	74.5	Worked in 2003	70.5	81.7
1989	46.0	74.9	Worked More than 26 Weeks	45.9	61.9
1991	67.9	78.2	PERSONAL INCOME		
1994	42.9	77.2	<i>Total Income (\$000)</i>		
1996	56.7	77.2	1995	2,333	834,430
1999	69.5	78.3	1996	..	822,773
2001	58.8	77.1	1997	2,535	827,162
2004	61.4	75.6	1998	2,635	852,225
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>			1999	2,464	886,962
1986	35.7	11.2	2000	3,045	921,079
1989	12.5	13.2	2001	3,511	1,058,019
1991	21.1	11.3	2002	3,379	1,148,300
1994	30.3	14.8	2003	3,560	1,199,686
1996	23.5	11.7	2004	4,141	1,246,589
1999	31.4	13.7	<i>Average Personal Income (\$)</i>		
2001	20.0	9.5	1995	21,209	33,989
2004	24.0	10.4	1996	..	33,693
<i>Employment Rate</i>			1997	23,045	33,666
1986	40.0	66.2	1998	21,958	34,378
1989	40.3	65.0	1999	22,400	35,650
1991	53.6	69.3	2000	23,423	36,220
1994	29.9	65.7	2001	25,079	39,186
1996	46.7	68.2	2002	22,527	42,047
1999	47.7	67.5	2003	23,733	42,572
2001	47.1	69.8	2004	24,359	44,080
2004	46.7	67.8	<i>Employment Income (\$000)</i>		
<i>Selected 2004 Employment Rates</i>			1995	1,614	727,532
Males	38.7	69.7	1996	..	710,374
Females	53.8	65.7	1997	1,955	713,328
Aboriginal	40.3	50.6	1998	1,942	724,431
Non-Aboriginal	79.4	82.4	1999	1,784	772,452
15 - 24	25.4	42.8	2000	2,459	805,159
25 - 34	51.3	76.3	2001	2,701	935,854
35 - 44	65.9	82.7	2002	2,615	1,016,653
45 - 54	67.7	83.0	2003	2,712	1,058,922
55 - 64	43.8	66.1	2004	3,236	1,101,853
65 & Over	11.1	15.0			
<i>2004 Labour Force Activity</i>					
Population 15 & Over	210	31,341			
Employed	98	21,241			
Unemployed	31	2,454			
Not in the Labour Force	81	7,646			

	Paulatuk	Northwest Territories
<i>Average Employment Income (\$)</i>		
1995	20,175	34,045
1996	..	33,556
1997	21,722	33,364
1998	19,420	33,476
1999	19,822	35,450
2000	22,355	36,187
2001	22,508	38,497
2002	20,115	41,428
2003	20,862	41,904
2004	23,114	43,969
<i>Percent Taxfilers Less than \$15,000</i>		
1995	45.5	34.4
1996	..	34.9
1997	45.5	34.8
1998	50.0	34.1
1999	45.5	32.8
2000	46.2	32.0
2001	50.0	28.8
2002	53.3	27.6
2003	46.7	28.0
2004	47.1	27.3
<i>Percent Taxfilers More than \$50,000</i>		
1995	-	25.9
1996	..	25.6
1997	-	25.6
1998	-	25.3
1999	-	28.1
2000	-	28.2
2001	14.3	31.4
2002	13.3	34.4
2003	13.3	35.1
2004	11.8	36.5

FAMILY INCOME

	Paulatuk	Northwest Territories
<i>Average Family Income (\$)</i>		
1995	..	66,150
1996	..	65,506
1997	44,500	66,367
1998	..	68,948
1999	..	70,463
2000	42,183	71,864
2001	48,267	80,225
2002	..	87,143
2003	42,957	88,244
2004	47,513	91,362
<i>Percent Families Less than \$25,000</i>		
1995	50.0	24.3
1996	..	24.5
1997	25.0	24.0
1998	50.0	22.9
1999	50.0	21.9
2000	33.3	21.7
2001	33.3	16.9
2002	42.9	15.3
2003	42.9	16.5
2004	37.5	16.2
<i>Percent Families More than \$60,000</i>		
1995	-	49.2
1996	..	48.6
1997	-	48.9
1998	-	49.0
1999	-	50.4
2000	-	50.7
2001	-	56.9
2002	-	59.9
2003	-	59.7
2004	37.5	61.1

PRICES

	Paulatuk	Northwest Territories
2005 Living Cost Diff. (Edm = 100)	167.5	..
2004 Food Price Index (YK = 100)	221.7	..

SYMBOLS

-	zero or too small to be expressed
..	not available
x	data suppressed

SOURCES & NOTES

Population

Population and Historical Population: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Estimates are calculated by allocating the demographic components of growth, down to a community level. Sex, age and ethnicity estimates developed by Bureau of Statistics.

Average Annual Growth Rate: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Average annual growth rate (AAGR) is calculated as:

$$AAGR = \left(\sqrt[9]{\frac{Pop_{2005}}{Pop_{1996}}} - 1 \right) * 100$$

Population Projections: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Population projections incorporate assumptions regarding fertility, mortality & migration patterns. These assumptions are reflective of historical patterns, as well as recent trends observed for the Northwest Territories.

Vital Stats

Number of Births: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada

Teen Births: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. Refers to births to women between the ages of 13 to 19.

Number of Deaths: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada

Cause of Deaths: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. Injury deaths are deaths due to accidents, homicide and suicides.

Household & Families

Percent of Households with more than 6 People: Census, Statistics Canada (1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001); Bureau of Statistics, GNWT (2004). A household refers to an occupied private dwelling.

Family Structure: Census, Statistics Canada. Refers to the classification of census families into husband-wife couples, common-law couples, and lone parent families.

Tenure: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling.

Percent of Households in Core Need: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. If a household has any one housing problem (suitability, adequacy, or affordability) or a combination of housing problems, *and* the total household income is below the Community Core Need Income Threshold, the household is considered to be in core need. The core need income threshold is an income limit for each community that represents the amount of income a household must have to be able to afford the cost of owning and operating a home or renting in the private market without government assistance.

Crime

Incidents in a particular detachment may include incidents from surrounding communities.

Violent Crimes: Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada. Refers to incidences of homicides, attempted murder, assaults (including sexual assaults), abduction and robbery.

Property Crimes: Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada. Includes but is not limited to incidences of breaking & entering, theft, possession of stolen goods and fraud.

Other Criminal Code: Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada. Includes but is not limited to incidences of offensive weapons, bail violation, disturbing the peace and mischief (property damage).

Federal Statutes: Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada. Includes but is not limited to incidences of possession and trafficking of drugs.

Traffic: Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada. Includes but is not limited to incidences of dangerous operation of motor vehicle and impaired operation of motor vehicle.

Violent Crime Rates (per 1,000 persons): Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Rates are determined using population estimates developed by the Bureau of Statistics.

Property Crime Rates (per 1,000 persons): Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Rates are determined using population estimates developed by the Bureau of Statistics.

Income Support

Beneficiaries (monthly average): Department of Education Culture & Employment, GNWT. Refers to the monthly average number of recipients of income support and their dependents, if any, over the year.

Cases (monthly average): Department of Education Culture & Employment, GNWT. Refers to the monthly average number of people requesting and receiving social assistance over the year.

Payments (\$000): Department of Education Culture & Employment, GNWT. Refers to the total amount of payments over the year. Payments are recorded for the month for which assistance was received.

Traditional Activities

Hunted & Fished (%): Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Refers to the percent of people 15 years of age or older that hunted or fished during the year.

Trapped (%): Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Refers to the percent of people 15 years of age or older that trapped during the year.

Households Consuming Country Food: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Refers to the percent of households reporting that most or all (75% or more) of the meat or fish consumed is harvesting in the NWT.

Aboriginal Languages

Percent of Aboriginal that Speak an Aboriginal Language: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Refers to the percent of aboriginal people 15 years of age or older that can speak an aboriginal language well enough to carry on a conversation. Aboriginal languages include Inuktitut, Inuvialuktun, Inuinnaqtun, Dogrib, Cree, Chipewyan, North Slavey, South Slavey, and Gwich'in.

Education

Percent with High School Diploma or More: Census, Statistics Canada (1991, 1996 and 2001); Bureau of Statistics, GNWT (1994, 1999 and 2004). Refers to the percent of population 15 years of age or older that have a high school diploma.

2004 Employment Rates: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Refers to the employment rate for two groups of people: those who do not have a high school certificate, and those with at least a high school certificate. Employment rate refers to the percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who are working at a job.

Labour Force

Census, Statistics Canada (1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001); Bureau of Statistics, GNWT (1989, 1994, 1999 and 2004).

Participation Rate: The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who are in the labour force. See below for definition of labour force.

Unemployment Rate: The percentage of the labour force that was unemployed during the week prior to the survey. See below for definition of labour force.

Employment Rate: The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who were employed during the week prior to the survey.

Employed: Refers to persons who during the week prior to the survey: (i) did any work at all, excluding housework, maintenance around the home and volunteer work; or (ii) were absent from their job or business because of vacation, illness, on strike or locked out, etc.

Unemployed: 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 within the next four weeks.

Labour Force: Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to the survey.

Not in the Labour Force: Refers to persons who do not participate in the labour force, they are neither employed or unemployed.

Potential Available Labour Supply: Refers to those persons who are unemployed. They can be classified into various categories, including, those who want to do rotational work, gender, ethnicity, or level of schooling.

Employment Profile: Refers to the percent of employed people 15 years of age or older who worked either full-time or part-time. A classification by industry is also included.

Annual Work Pattern: Work pattern measures the amount of work over a given year. Worked in 2003 refers to the percent of people 15 years of age or older who worked in 2003, while worked more than 26 weeks refers to the percent of workers who worked more than 26 weeks in the year. The weeks need not be consecutive.

Personal Income

Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada. Data is based upon filed tax returns.

Total Income (\$000): Refers to total money income received from all sources.

Average Personal Income (\$): Refers to the average money income received from all sources.

Employment Income (\$000): Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over for any employment.

Average Employment Income (\$): Refers to average income received by persons 15 years of age and over for any employment.

Percent Tax-filers Less Than \$15,000: Refers to the percent of tax-filers who report they are making less than \$15,000.

Percent Tax-filers More Than \$50,000: Refers to the percent of tax-filers who report they are making more than \$50,000

Family Income

Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada. Data is based upon filed tax returns. Refers to the total income of a family; it is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.

Average Family Income (\$): Refers to the average money income received from all sources for the family as a whole.

Percent Families Less Than \$25,000: Refers to the percent of families who report they are making less than \$25,000

Percent Families More Than \$60,000: Refers to the percent of families who report they are making more than \$60,000

Prices

Living Cost Differentials: Price Division, Statistics Canada.

Food Price Index: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT.