

# Communities and Diamonds

## Socio-Economic Impacts on the Communities of:

Łutsek'e, Rae-Edzo, Rae Lakes, Wha Ti, Wekweti, Detah, Ndilo,  
and Yellowknife

2003 Annual Report of the  
Government of the Northwest Territories  
under the  
BHP Billiton and  
Diavik Socio-Economic Agreements



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August 2004



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## Summary of Findings

Indicator	Observations	Comments
<b>Social Stability and Community Wellness Indicators</b>		
<b>injuries</b>	<p>Incidences of <b>physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings</b> are decreasing in both Yellowknife and the remaining NWT communities.</p> <p>Incidences of <b>nurse diagnosed injuries and poisonings</b> are increasing in small local communities and remaining NWT communities.</p>	There is no apparent relationship with the Ekati and Diavik projects.
<b>potential years of life lost</b>	<p><b>PYLL</b> is decreasing in Yellowknife and fluctuating in the rest of the NWT.</p> <p><b>PYLL due to injuries</b> is decreasing in Yellowknife and increasing rapidly in remaining NWT communities.</p>	No apparent links with the development of the Ekati and Diavik Projects.
	<b>Injury-related deaths</b> are decreasing in small local communities and Yellowknife. Increases are seen in the remaining NWT communities.	Relationship identified between trends and life-style changes.
<b>suicides</b>	<b>Suicides</b> have been increasing rapidly in remaining NWT communities and staying stable in Yellowknife and small local communities.	The diamond projects do not seem to have had an effect.
<b>teen births</b>	Incidences of NWT <b>teen births</b> are increasing in small local communities and decreasing in remaining NWT communities, which matches the national trend.	There is insufficient employment data to draw conclusions.
<b>single-parent families</b>	The number of <b>single-parent families</b> across the Northwest Territories, with the largest increase in small local communities. The Canadian rate has also increased to a lesser extent.	There is insufficient employment data to draw conclusions.
<b>children in care</b>	Increases in <b>children receiving services</b> are occurring in Yellowknife and remaining NWT communities. Numbers of children in care in small local communities has remained stable.	Since the new Child and Family Services Act came into force, parents have been more inclined to seek services for their children, or family.

Indicator	Observations	Comments
<b>complaints of family violence</b>	<b>Spousal assault complaints</b> have been declining in Small Local Communities. Yellowknife complaints have fluctuated, with a dramatic increase in 1999.	Families and employees often undergo a period of adjustment to increased incomes, absences from home, and increased participation of women in the workforce.
<b>mothers and children referred to shelters</b>	<b>Women and children using shelters</b> are increasing in the NWT.	
<b>Crimes</b>		
<b>total</b>	<b>Total NWT</b> crimes are increasing, while the Canadian rate is level.	Changes in reporting account for a significant portion of the increase.
<b>property</b>	Overall <b>Property</b> crime has decreased in the NWT, with slight increases in 2002.	
<b>violent</b>	Rates of <b>Violent</b> crimes have increased substantially in small local and remaining communities since 2000. Rates have remained level in Yellowknife.	Further investigation is required to determine the cause of this increase.
<b>criminal code</b>	<b>Other Criminal Code</b> crimes have had a dramatic increasing in the entire territory.	Changes in reporting account for a significant portion of the increase.
<b>federal statute</b>	<b>Federal Statute</b> crimes have noted significant increases in the territory starting in 2000.	The increase could be related to either increased drug use or increased enforcement activities.
<b>communicable diseases</b>		
<b>sexually-transmitted infections</b>	<b>STI's</b> have noted overall increases in small local communities and remaining NWT communities since 1999. Yellowknife has remained stable.	It would be useful to compare the NWT against Canadian trends, to see whether this increase is unique to the NWT.
<b>tuberculosis</b>	Peaks in <b>tuberculosis</b> have occurred in 1994 and 1999, for small local and remaining NWT communities.	
<b>housing indicators</b>		
<b>households with 6 or more persons</b>	There has been a dramatic decrease in <b>overcrowding</b> in the Small Local Communities since 1981.	People have been expecting and demanding more and more 'living space' in relation to their numbers and forming more households.
<b>housing vacancies</b>	Yellowknife's <b>vacancy rate</b> is comparable to the Canadian average.	Affordability, as opposed to suitability or adequacy, remains the highest core need problem.

Indicator	Observations	Comments
<b>Non-traditional Economy Indicators</b>		
<b>average income</b>	<b>Average income</b> is increasing in the entire territory. Large increases in <b>total employment income</b> have been noted in small local communities since 1994.	The income growth in the territory may be related to many factors including a strong economy and increased education levels.
<b>high income earners</b>	The percentage of <b>households earning more than \$50,000</b> has increased.	This may be partly due to the diamond mines. As data becomes available for a longer time period, it should better indicate the overall effects of diamond mining.
<b>participation rate</b>	<b>Participation rate</b> has been decreasing in the NWT since 1999.	Migration patterns need to be invested for linkages.
<b>employment rate</b>	<b>Employment</b> rate in the NWT has been increasing since 1999. With a significant increase in small local communities.	Employment data by community would be needed to understand how opportunities at the Ekati and Diavik mines have affected employment in the Small Local Communities.
<b>income assistance</b>	The number of <b>income assistance</b> cases has decreased in most areas of the NWT.	Compositions of clients are changing, to a higher proportion of seniors and persons with disabilities.
<b>registered businesses</b>	<b>Businesses</b> throughout the NWT have seen some fluctuations but no major changes.	The composition of these businesses will help to determine any economic activity.
<b>Education</b>		
<b>less than grade 9</b>	The percentage of the NWT population with <b>less than Grade 9</b> has dropped substantially since 1989.	The most evident improvement occurred in Small Local Communities before the Ekati Project began.
<b>high school completion</b>	The number of Graduates who <b>completed high school</b> has increased since 1991 in the NWT. Rae Edzo and Wha Ti have reported their highest number of graduates over the past three years.	The increase noted in small local communities is likely attributed to grade extensions.
<b>greater than high school diploma</b>	There has been a slight increase in the percentage of NWT residents who have <b>high school or greater</b> .	Community grade extensions could explain the significant increases in grade levels.  Migration patterns, along with post-secondary trends will need to be investigated.

Indicator	Observations	Comments
<b>Cultural Well-Being Indicators, Traditional Economy &amp; Land and Resource Use Indicators</b>		
<b>traditional activities</b>	The proportion of adults <b>trapping</b> in Small Local Communities fell in 1993, but has since increased to some extent.	Reports have noted an increase in “Dogrib” communities that may be due to increased employment income. <sup>1</sup>
<b>home language</b>	The <b>Aboriginal-speaking</b> populations in Remaining NWT communities and Yellowknife are slowly declining. Language-use is stable in the Small Local Communities.	No links between the diamond industry and language vitality can be identified without further information.
<b>Sustainable Development &amp; Economic diversification Indicators</b>		
<b>secondary industry</b>	Two new Diamond processing plants opened in 2003	

<sup>1</sup> 2004 NWT Economic Trends, Issue 2, first quarter, page 6

## Timeline

<b>Period</b>	<b>Industrial, Social &amp; Political Milestones</b>
1995-96	Ekati environmental assessment.
October, 1996	Socio-economic Agreement signed between BHP (on behalf of the Ekati Mine project) and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).
Fall 1996	Ekati construction begins.
March, 1997	Permitting process begins for the Diavik Diamond Mine project.
1997	<p>Colomac Mine closes.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Giant Mine lays off about 40 workers.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Miramar Con Mine lays off approximately 120 people.</p> <p>The employment rate in Yellowknife worsened marginally since 1989. This can be attributed in part to decreases in the workforces at the Giant and Con Mines starting in 1996, and with the GNWT beginning in 1995 as it prepared for the creation of the Nunavut Territory.</p>
1998	<p>Lupin Mine (Nunavut) enters care and maintenance status, laying off almost 500 workers.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Miramar Con Mine suspends operations during a labour strike.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Ekati operations phase begins in October.</p>
1999	<p>Con Mine operations resume in mid-year.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Miramar acquires Giant Mine.</p>
2000	<p>Lupin operations start again with a smaller workforce.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Giant Mine operations begin again on a reduced scale, with fewer than 100 employees.</p>
1997 to 2001	<p>Licenses issued for oil and gas exploration. This started with the Sahtu in 1997, followed by Fort Liard and the Beaufort Delta. The size of rights issuance increased as each successive area was opened for exploration.</p> <p>To the extent that socio-economic effects associated with oil and gas exploration are similar to diamond mine effects, they will mask the effects of diamond mines on local communities.</p>
October, 1999	Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement signed by Diavik Diamond Mine Incorporated (DDMI) and the GNWT.
2000	DeBeers submits project description for the Snap Lake project.
December, 2000	Diavik construction phase begins.



<b>Period</b>	<b>Industrial, Social &amp; Political Milestones</b>
2001	Dogrib Treaty 11 Council, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, North Slave Metis Alliance and Kitikmeot Inuit Association become Parties to the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement. Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation becomes signatory to the Agreement.
Spring 2002	De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Mine Project enters environmental assessment.
February, 2003	The Diavik mine starts production.
October, 2003	The Tlicho Agreement is passed in the NWT Legislative Assembly.
October, 2003	Con Mine lays off 67 people

## **Overview**

The Government of the Northwest Territories recognizes the benefit of socio-economic agreements for major projects. Separate agreements were negotiated with BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. (1996) and Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. (1999) for their Ekati and Lac de Gras diamond projects, respectively. The Agreements promote the development and well-being of the people of the NWT, particularly people in the communities neighbouring both mines. Socio-economic agreements focus on monitoring and promoting social, cultural and economic well-being.

The purpose of the annual Communities and Diamonds report is to monitor and identify socio-economic trends occurring in the local communities to help communities, governments and the companies to better plan and to develop mitigation measures. Under the BHP Billiton and Diavik Socio-Economic Agreements the Government of the Northwest Territories is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an industrial monitoring program.

The 2003 Communities and Diamonds report varies from former reports in that wherever possible, indicators are expressed as rates. By using rates, indicators can be compared across the Northwest Territories as well as to the Canadian rates.

Both BHP Billiton and Diavik issue their own reports describing their success in realizing NWT business and employment opportunities. The Diavik Communities Advisory Board also responsible for publishing an annual report summarizing the findings of Diavik and of the territorial and Aboriginal governments.

### ***The BHP Billiton-GNWT Socio-economic Agreement***

The BHP Billiton-GNWT Socio-economic Agreement acknowledges the possible impact of the Ekati Project on NWT communities. The parties agree to protect and promote the wellness of any peoples or communities affected by the Ekati project, and to minimize any adverse social impacts of the project. In cooperation with local communities, the parties can identify mitigation for any negative impacts, and also identify activities that could produce greater benefits.

In the BHP Billiton-GNWT Socio-economic Agreement 14 indicators for health and wellness were identified to monitor and assess the impact of the project.

In addition to these 14 indicators, attitudinal survey information is to be collected from BHP employees. The GNWT is to incorporate both the indicators and the survey results into its annual report. The first survey was conducted in 2000.

### ***The Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement***

Monitoring under the Diavik Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement is similar to monitoring for the Ekati Project. Enhancements in the Diavik Agreement include:

- a refinement of social and economic indicators;

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- the monitoring of cultural well-being; and
- reporting by each party of the efforts it has made to meet its commitments.

Socio-economic monitoring of the Diavik Project looks at the following broad areas:

- social stability and community wellness;
- non-traditional economy;
- cultural well-being, traditional economy, land and resource use;
- net effects on government; and
- sustainable development and economic diversification.

The GNWT commits to monitor the Diavik Project using 16 indicators.

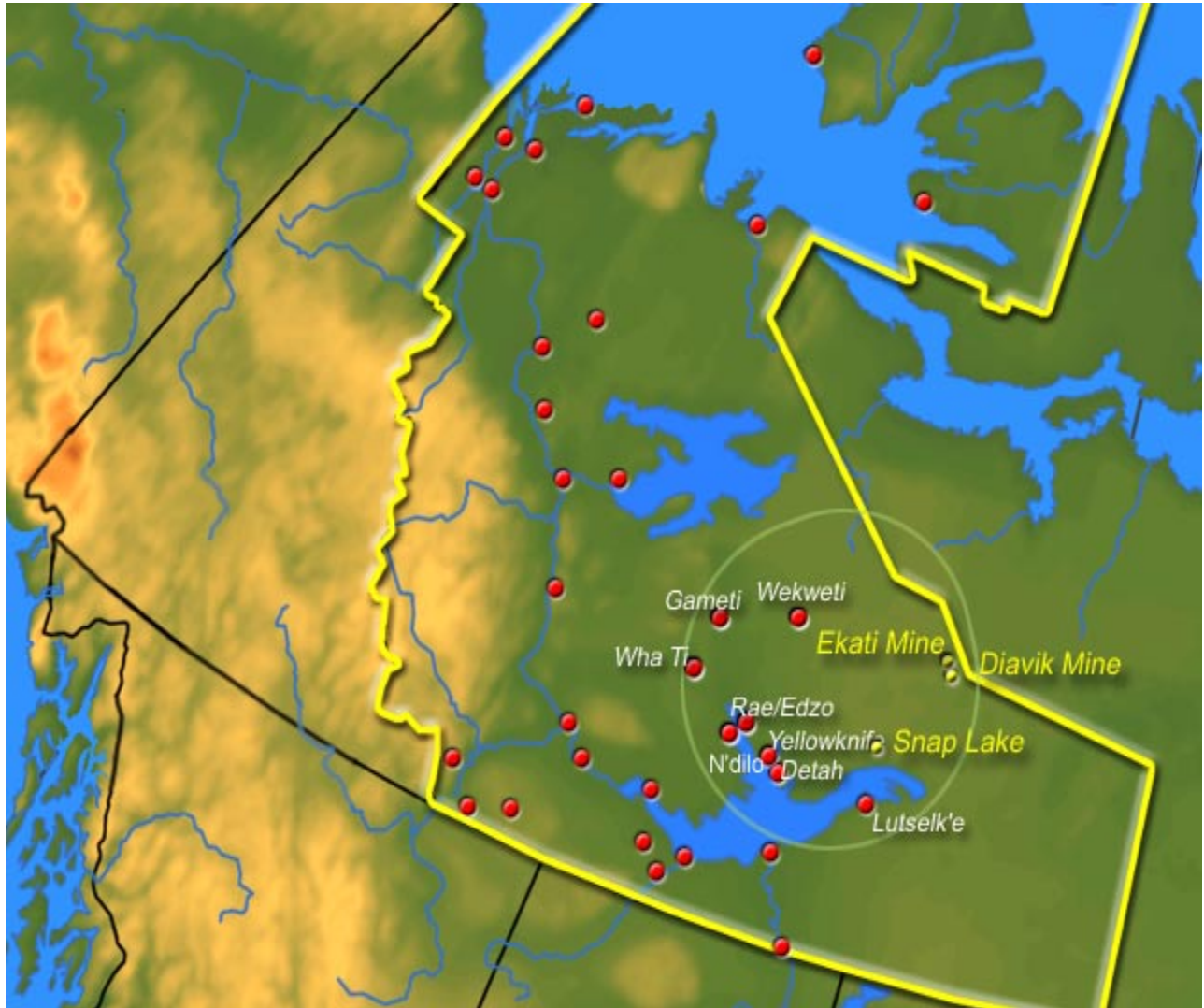
**Spatial Boundaries**

This report examines various indicators within 7 small local communities (Detah, Gameti, Lutselk'e, N'dilo, Rae-Edzo, Wekweti and Wha Ti).

For comparison, data is also shown for Yellowknife and Remaining NWT Communities (Aklavik, Colville Lake, Deline, Enterprise, Fort Good Hope, Fort Liard, Fort McPherson, Fort Providence, Fort Resolution, Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, Hay River, Hay River Reserve, Holman, Inuvik, Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Norman Wells, Paulatuk, Rae Lakes, Sachs Harbour, Trout Lake, Tssigehtchic, Tuktoyaktuk, Tulita and Wrigley).

The population of NWT Communities is presented in the table below.

<b>Population of NWT Communities, 1996-2003</b>								
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>NWT</b>	41,748	41,635	40,816	40,654	40,499	40,822	41,434	41,872
<b>Small Local Communities</b>								
Gameti	263	273	290	285	289	290	293	298
Lutselk'e	326	327	335	352	355	359	396	407
Rae-Edzo	1,762	1,757	1,760	1,760	1,770	1,789	1,828	1,867
Wekweti	146	135	138	138	142	139	144	148
Wha Ti	434	436	450	467	483	492	496	493
Detah	194	199	198	201	204	212	216	216
N'dilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Yellowknife</b>	18,258	18,306	17,671	17,483	17,415	17,758	18,193	18,673
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	20,365	20,202	19,974	19,968	19,841	19,783	19,868	19,770



Source: [RWED](#) Administrative File

## ***Indicators***

Through socio-economic agreements, the GNWT is establishing an industrial monitoring program that combines longer-term objective indicators available through public databases with shorter-term objective indicators captured through surveys. The indicators used in this report help capture data across several populations. Where possible, subjective indicators have been chosen that are also used in surveys at other population levels. Some indicators run through all levels, and allow comparison of national and territorial data.

Control is introduced into the study design by comparing data from the immediately affected area against territorial data, and national data where possible. Examining differences in rates of change across population levels can allow naturally occurring changes to be isolated from project-specific or development-specific changes. Changes within an indicator series can also be examined to identify significant events that affect observed results.

## ***Use of Timeline***

A timeline of the industrial, social and political milestones that have taken place from 1995 to October 2003 are provided on page 3 of this report. These events may provide useful links in the analysis of the data.

## ***Data Collection***

The data provided within this report has been provided by the following GNWT Departments:

- Health and Social Services;
- Education, Culture and Employment;
- NWT Housing Corporation;
- Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development; and
- NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Information from Statistics Canada and the RCMP UCR Statistics System is also used. As a result of using these various data sources, data is not available for every year.

Data from GNWT departments such as Health and Social Services, Education, Culture and Employment and Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development is generally reported annually. Also, where possible, the NWT Bureau of Statistics reports on territorial statistics on an annual basis.

The NWT Housing Corporation, in partnership with the NWT Bureau of Statistics, publishes a Housing Needs Survey every four years, with the last report published in 2000. Also published every five years is the Canadian Population Census. The last such Census was released in 2001. Other data collection released by Statistics Canada varies dependent on the indicator.

## Socio-Economic Indicators

<b>BHP Indicators</b>	<b>Diavik Indicators</b>
<b>Social Stability and Community Wellness Indicators</b>	
number of injuries	age-standardized injuries
number of potential years of life lost	
number of suicides	
number of teen births	
	single-parent families (also referred to as lone-parent families)
number of Children in Care (now called children receiving services)	Children in Care (now called children receiving services)
number of complaints of family violence	number of mothers and children referred to shelters
number of alcohol- and drug-related crimes	police-reported crimes, according to the following categories: violent, property, drug-related, other
number of property crimes	
number of communicable diseases	communicable diseases Sexually-Transmitted Diseases (now called Sexually-Transmitted infections), tuberculosis
housing indicators	
<b>Non-traditional Economy Indicators</b>	
average income of residents	average income
	proportion of high income earners
employment levels and participation	employment
	participation rate
number of social assistance cases (now called income assistance cases)	social assistance cases (now called income assistance cases)
	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 a high school diploma
<b>Cultural Well-Being Indicators, Traditional Economy &amp; Land and Resource Use Indicators</b>	
	percentage of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities
	ratio of home-language use to mother tongue, by major age groups
<b>Sustainable Development &amp; Economic Diversification Indicators</b>	
	the GNWT may also report the net effects on government of the project, and secondary industry data.

## ***Social Stability and Community Wellness Indicators***

In the Small Local Communities social problems have been described as “modest to severe” and closely related to substance abuse<sup>2</sup>. Substance abuse has been identified as threatening human health, personal safety and well-being. Substance abuse is a significant factor in high rates of family violence and crime; poor motivation, physical health, self-esteem and mental health; unstable interpersonal relationships; and premature deaths. Substance abuse is a negative force in the lives of young people and is a factor in the growing number of children coming into the care of the state.<sup>3</sup>

Existing social problems in Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional disposable income can lead to more alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence<sup>4</sup>. The consequences of alcohol abuse are expressed in high-risk, destructive behaviors, violence and crime<sup>5</sup>.

Large industrial project such as the BHP-Billiton Ekati Mine and Diavik Diamond Mines could act as catalysts for improved self-esteem, a higher standard of living, improved education and skill levels, and a generally improved quality of life. On the other hand, project employment could aggravate existing social problems by increasing stress and related alcohol abuse, alienating people from their traditional lifestyles, and increasing the pace of change in communities already having difficulty dealing with change<sup>6</sup>.

During the environmental assessments for the Ekati and Diavik diamond mines, communities stressed their concerns about substance use. It is reasonable to expect that a change in substance abuse or other reckless behavior may be reflected in this first set of three indicators: injuries, premature deaths, and suicide. However, incidences of child injuries and poisonings could also reflect the absence of a parent working far away.

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<sup>2</sup> NWT Diamonds Project 1996

<sup>3</sup> Diavik Socio-economic Effects Report (SEER), 1999, 5.7.4.

<sup>4</sup> 1995 BHP Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1 page 1.46.

<sup>5</sup> Diavik SEER 1999, 5.7.4.

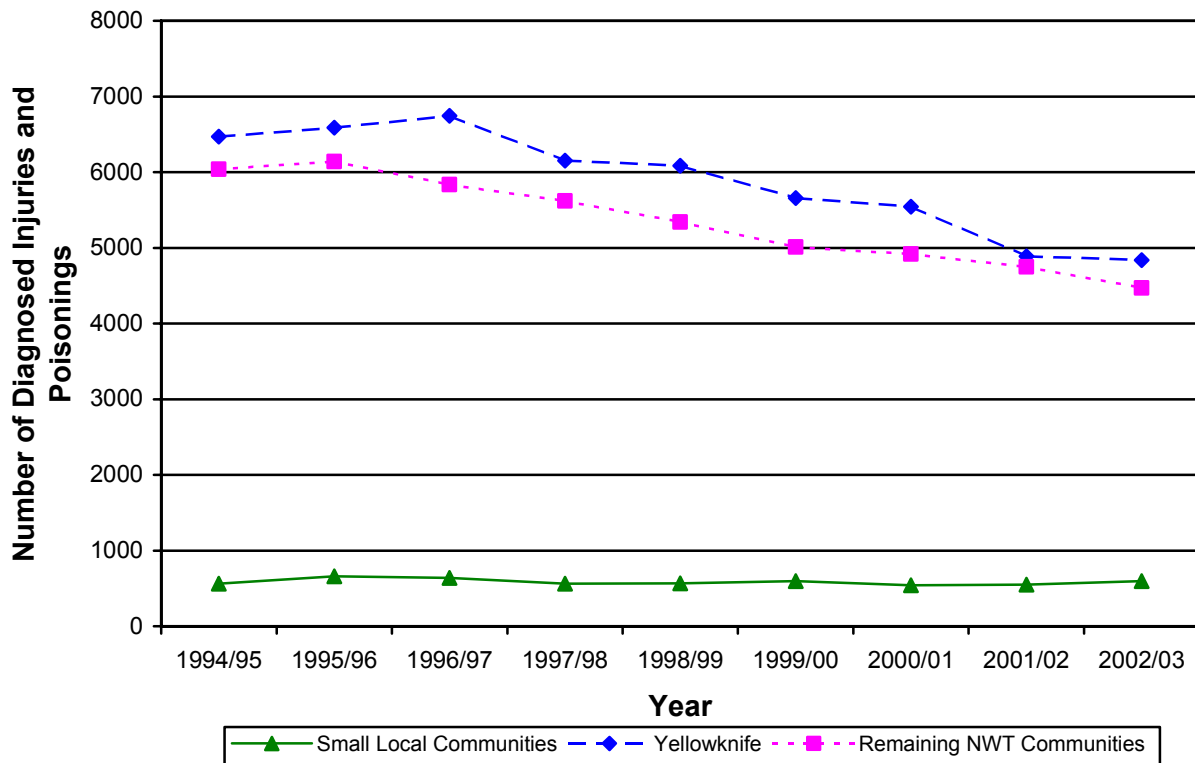
<sup>6</sup> BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV, pages 4.166 – 4.167.

## 1. Injuries

This indicator draws upon the data for all injuries, which include major traumas (broken bones, severe burns), minor wounds (cuts, scrapes and bruises), poisoning, overdoses, suicides and homicides. The numbers presented reflect diagnosed injuries, not the number of people affected, as one person could receive multiple injury diagnoses in the same year.

Figure 1

Physician Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 1994-95 to 2002-03



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.
- Numbers included 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. However, even with such revisions, in some cases an individual may have been treated more than once for the same injury or poisoning.
- N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

There is a steady trend for this indicator over the period of 1994/95 to 2002/03 for both Yellowknife and remaining NWT communities, which, have shown declines of 25.2% and 26%, respectively. In the Small Local Communities, the number of reported injuries and poisonings has changed slightly, increasing by 6.2% from 1994/95 to 2002/03.

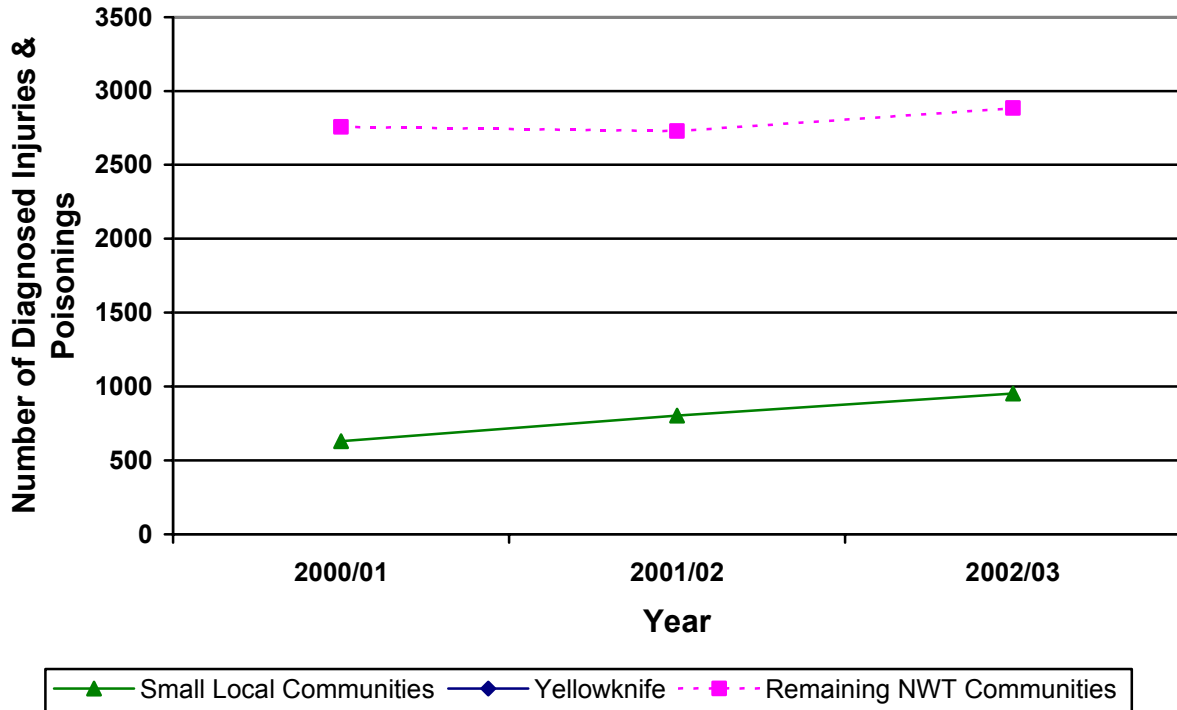
It is likely there are factors (aging, education, social processes) underlying this trend, separate from activities associated with the Ekati and Diavik mines.



**Nurse-diagnosed injuries** data is provided to include a clearer picture of related events in small NWT communities where physicians are not stationed.

Figure 2

Nurse Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 2000/01 to 2002-03



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

**Notes:**

- These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
- N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
- A new community health information system was implemented as of April 1, 2000, previous data are not comparable due to changes in data collection.
- Numbers 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.

In Small Local Communities, injuries diagnosed by a nurse have risen from 630 in 2001/01 to 953 in 2002/03, an increase of over 51%. Over the same period, nurse diagnosed injuries increased by 4.6% in Remaining NWT Communities, from 2,757 in 2000/01 to 2,884 in 2002/03.

Nurse Diagnosed Injuries in small local communities will be higher than Physician diagnosed injuries because small communities often employ nurses full time and physicians only part time or on call. Therefore full time nurses will report more often reflecting this increase in nurse diagnosed injuries. Other factors contributing to this increase could include aging, education and/or social-economic status.

Accidental injuries are preventable. More often than not they happen as a result of carelessness (e.g., unsafe firearm storage) and recklessness (e.g., driving too fast). Alcohol consumption is an important factor underlying many injuries.

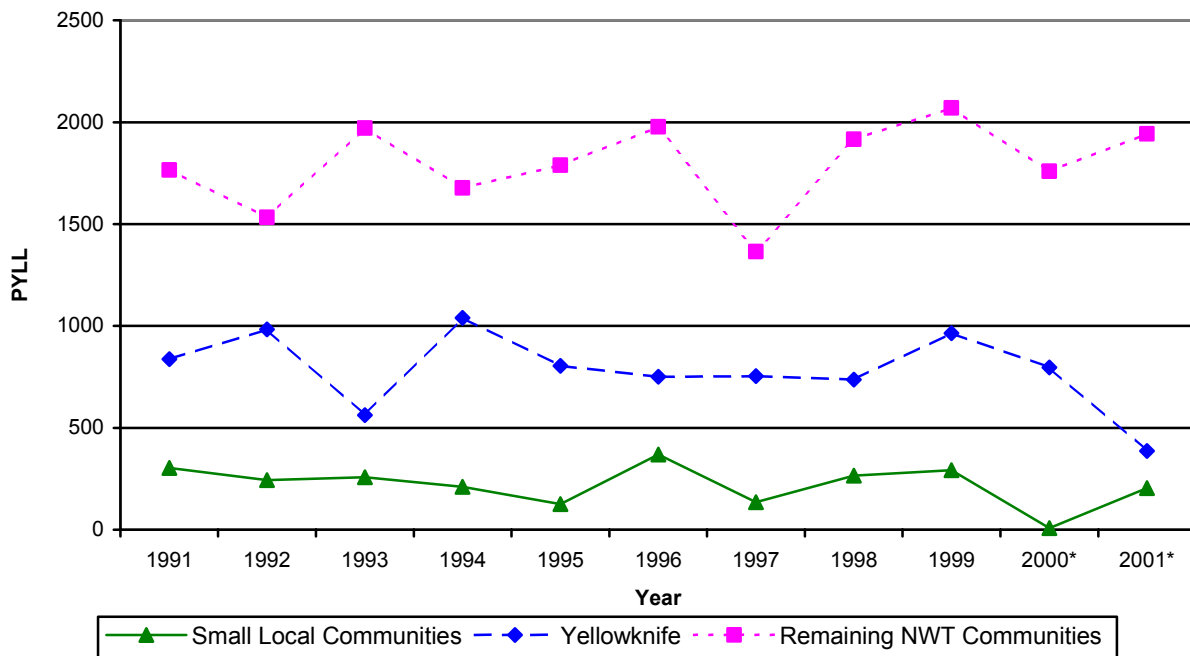
## 2. Potential Years of Life Lost

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is an indicator of premature mortality, often from preventable causes. PYLL is calculated by assuming an average lifespan of 75 years, and by subtracting from 75 the age at which a person dies. For example, if someone dies at age 50 then the PYLL for that person is 75 - 50, or 25 years. The PYLL for a population is simply the sum of all years of life lost through premature death in any given year.

This indicator is an overall measure of population health and well-being as well as an effective measure of preventative lifestyle choices.

**Figure 3**

**Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) (under 75 years), 1991-2001**



Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Notes:

\* The total NWT figures may not be the sum of the community data, because of deaths can not be attributed to a community. Value for small local communities is 9 PYLL in 2000.

The chart above demonstrates that PYLL in Remaining NWT Communities has been relatively variable over the period of 1991 to 2001. Since 1999, PYLL in Yellowknife has been declining, after remaining relatively stable for the preceding period of 1995 to 1998. PYLL in Small Local Communities saw a peak in 1996, and a low in 2000.

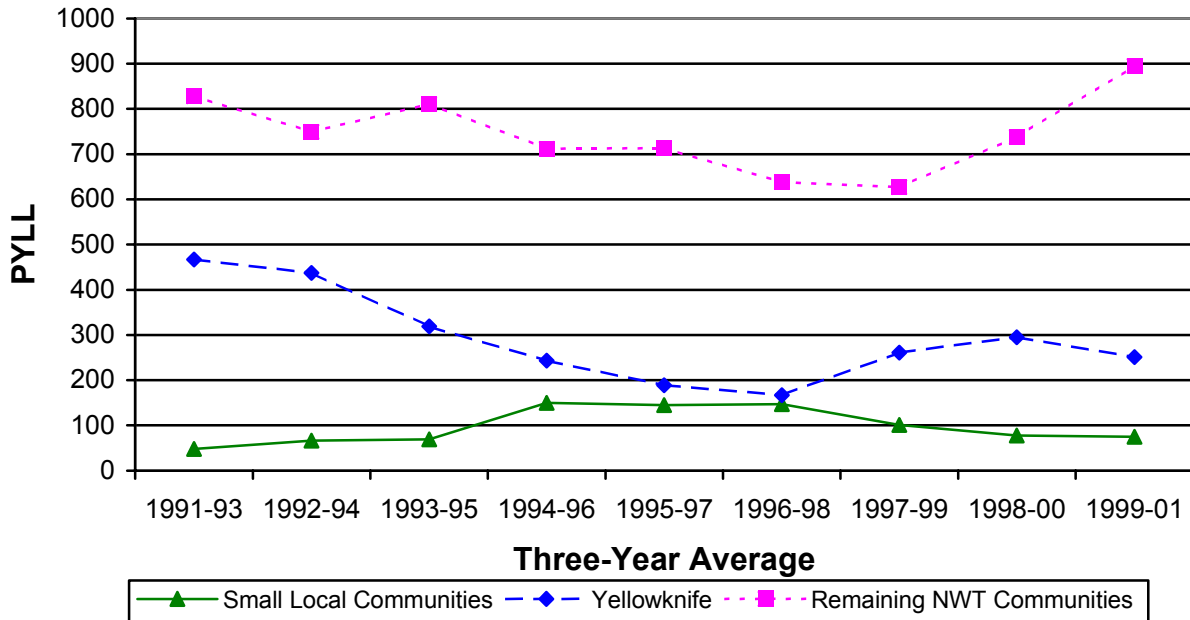
The NWT's small population causes the rate of PYLL to fluctuate over time, making it difficult to interpret this indicator and to detect trends. It is worth noting that in some years it is possible these may not be a single death due to some diseases (i.e. prostate cancer and stroke) before the age of 75<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Report to Residents of the NWT on Comparable Health and Health System Indicators, Page 17.

**PYLL due to injury related deaths** are reported as a three-year average due to small numbers causing more fluctuations in the data. Examples of deaths included in this section would be those related to automotive accidents, work related accidents, suicides and poisonings.

**Figure 4**

**Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL), for Injury-Related Deaths, Three-Year Average, 1991-2001**



Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

On average, about 85 potential years of life have been lost annually in the Small Local Communities since 1991.

Between 1991 and 2001, there were, on average, 299 years of life lost annually in Yellowknife as a result of injuries. For the same period there were, on average, 756 years of life lost due to injuries in the Remaining NWT Communities.

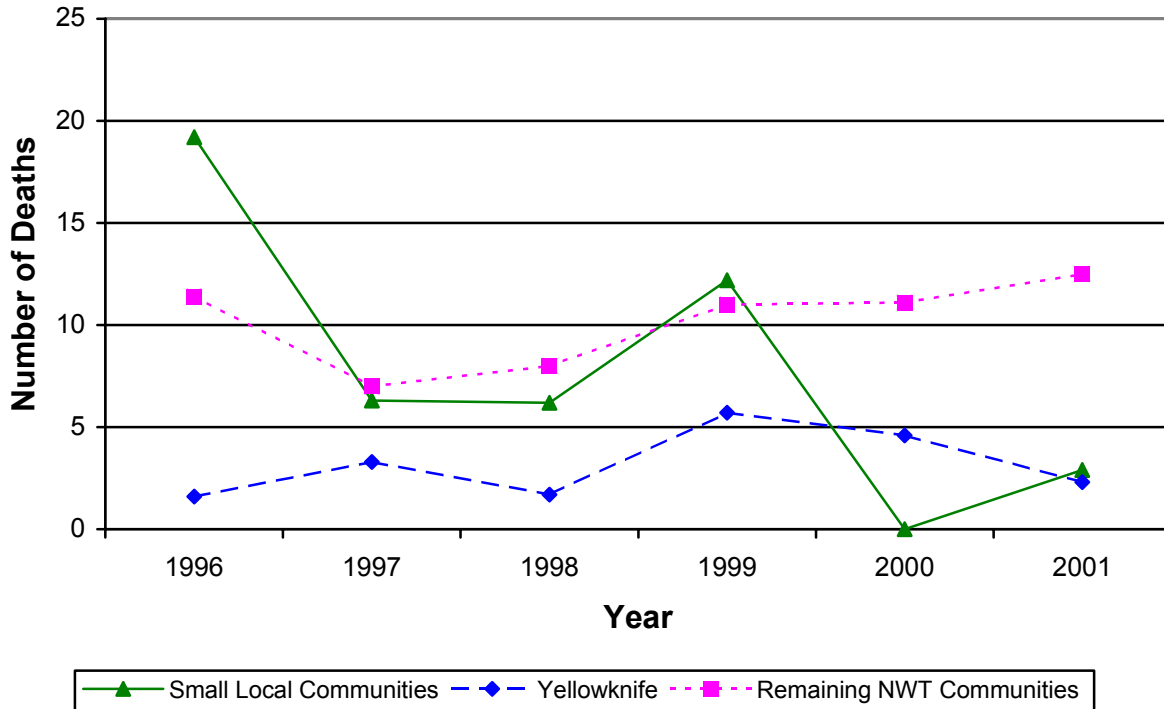
When the data is smoothed out, it appears premature deaths due to injuries may have been dropping in Small Local Communities since 1996-1998. In the Remaining NWT Communities, the rates have increased in the last two years.

Overall the PYLL due to injuries in Yellowknife have been declining with a slight increase between 1996-98 to 1998-00.

**Injury-Related Deaths** is an indicator that calculates the number of deaths reported as a result of injuries, as opposed to natural causes such as cancer and other diseases.

**Figure 5**

**Injury-Related Deaths per 10,000 Persons, 1996-2001**



Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

The figure above depicts the pattern of change for the rate of injury-related deaths per 10,000 persons between the years of 1996 and 2001.

Overall, the rate of injury-related deaths in Small Local Communities has shown a downward trend. The rate of injury-related deaths in Remaining NWT Communities has been increasing from 1997 to 2001. The rate of injury-related deaths in Yellowknife has increased slightly over the period of 1996 to 2001.

Increases may be attributed to major causes of premature death linked to lifestyle choices, diet, personal health practices, and risk-taking. It has been estimated that about 50% of all premature deaths in Canada are related to smoking, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes and alcohol consumption. However, in the NWT injuries have been responsible for about 40% of all premature deaths over the past decade. As the population ages, smoking and drinking become prominent factors underlying premature death in the NWT<sup>8</sup> are expected.

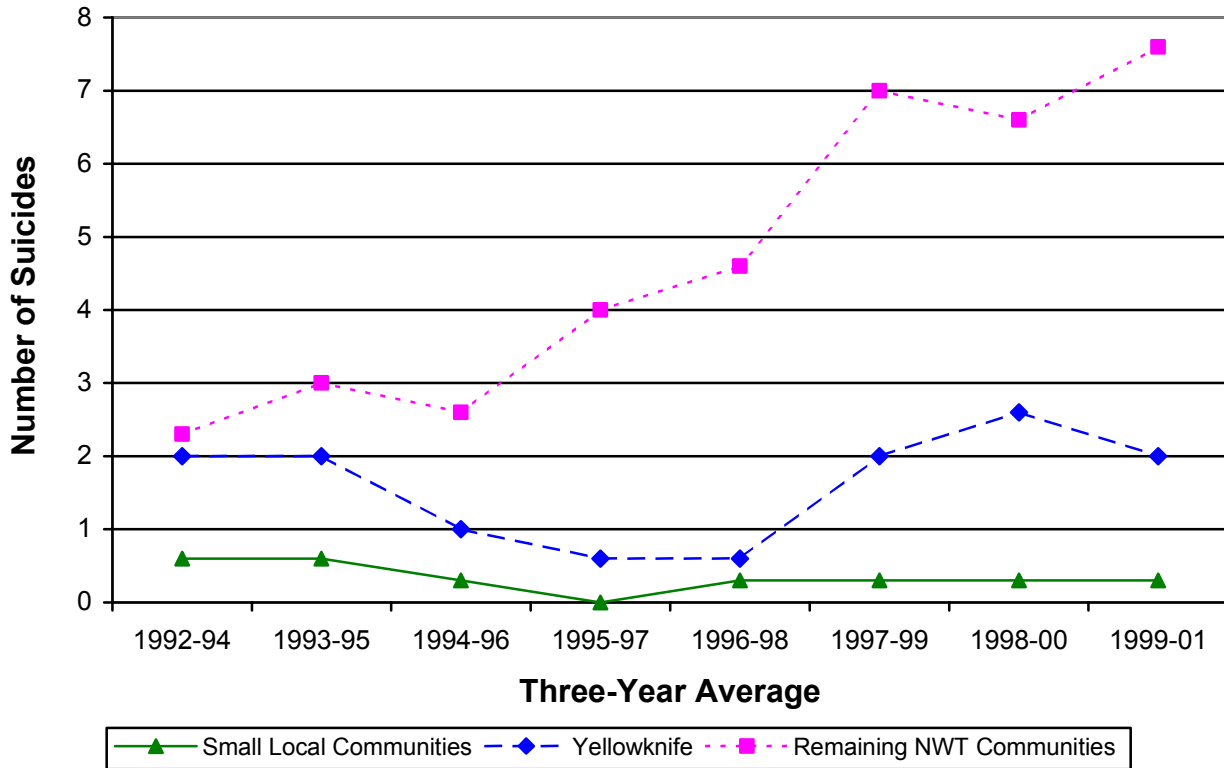
<sup>8</sup> Communities and Diamonds 2002 page 10.

### 3. Suicides

This indicator is reported annually by the NWT Bureau of Statistics. The data is only able to incorporate those deaths that are officially reported as suicides.

Figure 6

Reported NWT Suicides, Three-Year Average 1992 to 2001



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics.

In Yellowknife and Small Local Communities, the three-year annual average of reported suicides decreased over the period of 1992-94 to 1995-97. Since then the Yellowknife figures have returned to the initial levels from 1992-94.

In Small Local Communities, the three-year annual average of reported suicides remained constant at 0.3 per year from 1996-98 to 1999-01. The final level in 1999-2001 was slightly lower than it had been in 1992-94.

In Remaining NWT Communities, the number of reported suicides has been increasing steadily, from 1992-94 to 1999-01.

Suicide deaths are included with the injury data, but are also reported separately because of the potential link between suicide and social dysfunction. Suicide is often associated with mental health problems such as depression, and with social issues such as separation from a spouse. Alcohol abuse and dependency are also known risk factors.

Since 1996, the median age for suicide in the NWT has been 30 years. Men have been ten times more likely to commit suicide than have women. Aboriginal people committing suicide have outnumbered non-Aboriginal people by three to one. Firearms (57%) and hanging (35%) have been the means of the majority of suicides.<sup>9</sup>

Overall the number of suicides in the NWT is relatively low with a yearly average of 6.7 suicides per year. A change in one or two suicide from one year to the next can inflate or deflate this statistic by a large amount.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Communities & Diamonds 2002 Annual Report page 13

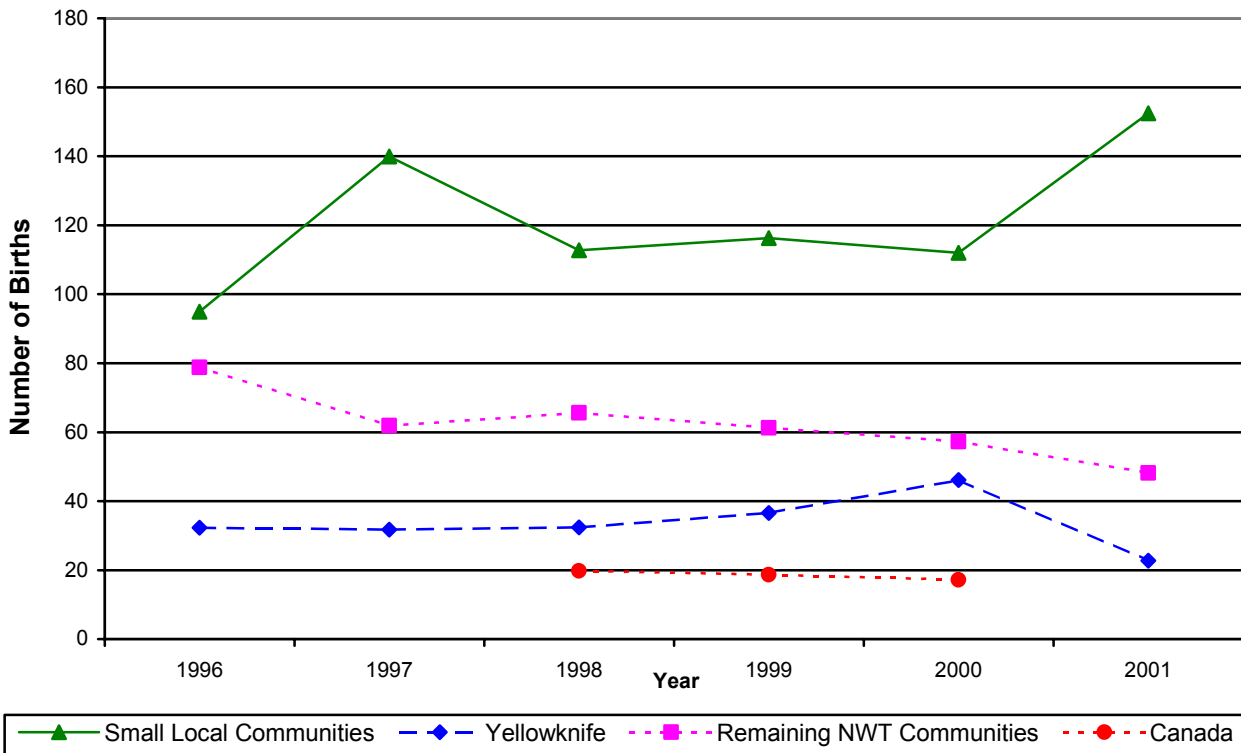
<sup>10</sup> Report to Residents of the NWT on Comparable Health and Health System Indicators, September 2002, page 20.

## 4. Teen Births

The chart below presents teen births, this is defined as the number of births to persons who are 19 years of age and younger.

**Figure 7**

**Birth Rate to Females 19 Years and Younger, per 1,000 Women, 1996-2001**



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics (Statistics Canada)  
Source of National Data is Statistics Canada.

In Small Local Communities, the rate of teenage births has fluctuated over the period of 1996 to 2001, peaking in 1997 and 2001. Throughout, the rate in Small Local Communities has been higher than the rate in Remaining NWT Communities and Yellowknife.

Teen births in the Remaining NWT Communities have steadily decreased since 1998. The rate in Yellowknife has been the lowest of the three areas considered from 1996 to 2001. Aside from a slight peak in 2000, teen birth levels have stayed consistent. The Canadian teen birth rate is reported only from 1998 to 2000, but for that time, it is approximately 3 times lower than the NWT teen birth rate.

There is a concern that employment-induced in-migration and transients could contribute to unwanted pregnancies, prostitution, sexual abuse, and higher incidences of sexually-transmitted diseases<sup>11</sup>. There is insufficient community mine employment data to draw such conclusions.

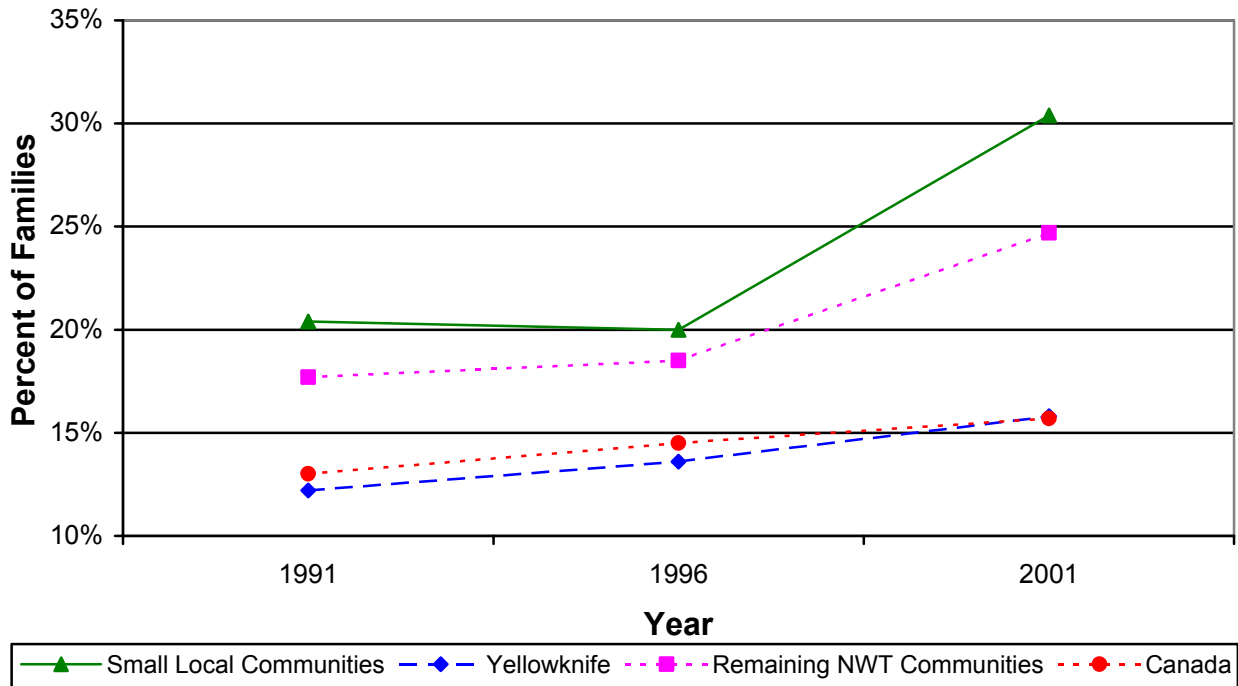
<sup>11</sup> Diavik 1999 SEER, 7.4.1.

## 5. Single-Parent Families

Statistics Canada has defined a single parent as "a mother or father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more never-married sons and/or daughters". This data is collected by Statistics Canada for Census reports.

Figure 8

Percentage of Single-Parent Families, 1991-2001



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics  
National data is from Statistics Canada, Census

Marriage and family problems caused by alcohol and absences from home are prevalent in the younger generation<sup>12</sup>. 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, suspected infidelity – are major causes of marriage breakdown. With a rotational work system, marriages are likely to experience some of the stress of separation<sup>13</sup>.

Although it is expected couples will adjust to changes in their lifestyle, a similar problem may develop on mine closure<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> Diavik 1999 SEER 7.4.5

<sup>13</sup> BHP 1995 EIS, Volume IV, pages 4.166-4.167.

<sup>14</sup> Diavik 1999 SEER 7.4.5



On average between 1991 and 2001, 17.6% of NWT families were lone parent families, with small local communities having the highest percent of cases. During the same period 14.4% of families across Canada were single-parent families.

There has been an increase in single-parent families between 1991 and 2001 for Small Local Communities from 20.4% to 30.4%. Over the same period, the data shows an increase of lone-parent families in Yellowknife from 12.2% to 15.8%. Remaining NWT Communities show an increase from 17.7% to 24.7%. From 1991 to 2001, all communities considered demonstrated an increase in single-parent families, though Small Local Communities had the greatest increase, and Yellowknife the smallest.

Some Small Local Communities report they are seeing marriage separations and divorces for the first time. This is supported by the data, which shows a large increase in lone families since 1996 in Small Local Communities.

Remaining NWT communities and Yellowknife show increases as well. The period being reported, 1991 to 2001, coincides with the peak of diamond exploration and the opening of the BHP and Diavik.

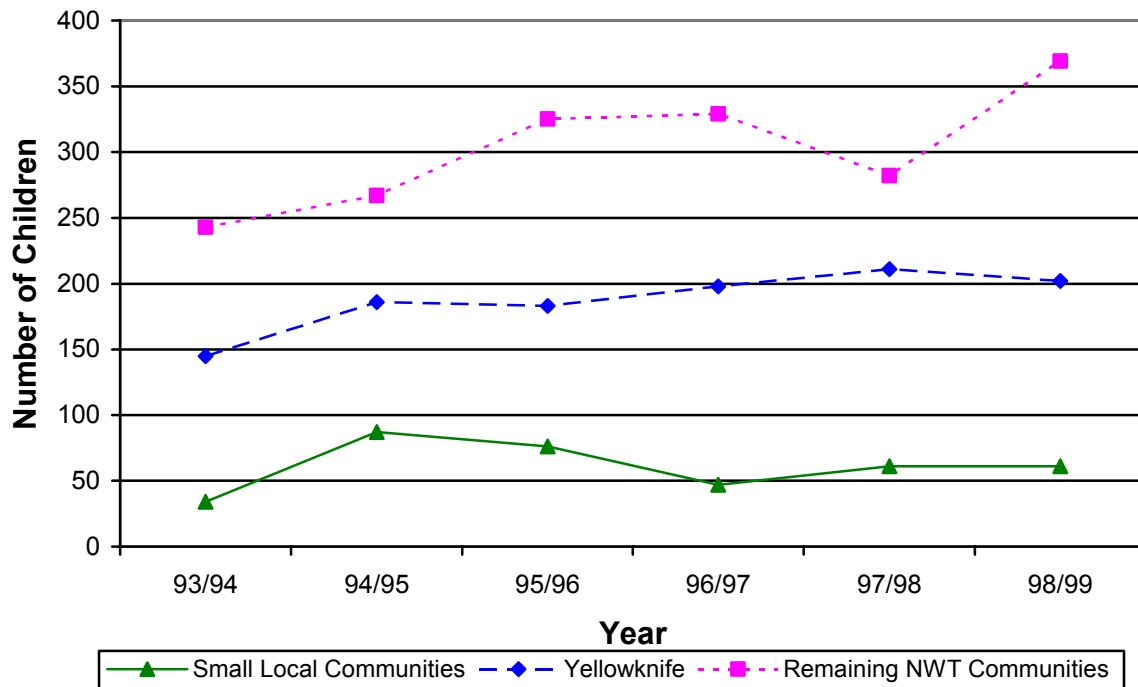
The relationship between migration and the increases single-parent families in the NWT will need to be examined in order to provide linkages to development. At this time there is insufficient community mine employment data to draw conclusions.

## 6. Children Receiving Services

The graphs below show the number of children receiving services from the GNWT, as recorded by the Department of Health and Social Services. This section includes children captured under the old Child Welfare Act and the new Children and Family Services Act (in force October 1998). This indicator has been divided into two separate eras to reflect the implementation of the new Act.

Figure 9

Number of Children Receiving Services, 1993-94 to 1998-99



Source: Department of Health and Social Services.

Notes:

- These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
- Data reflects children captured under the Child Welfare Act.
- The databases predating 2000/01 do not always include the home community of the child.
- N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

There was an increase in the rate of children in care in Small Local Communities from 1993/94 to 1994/95, and a decrease until 1996/97. From 1996/97 to 1998/99, the rate in Small Local Communities has remained fairly stable. Throughout the period considered, the rate in Small Local Communities has been consistently lower than in Yellowknife, which is lower than in Remaining NWT Communities.

Overall there has been a general increase in the rate of children in care in both Yellowknife and Remaining NWT Communities.

There are differing views of the impact of employment and income. The transition from a traditional lifestyle to a wage driven economy has left many communities feeling the impact of this transition. Breakdown in family and communal bonds in these

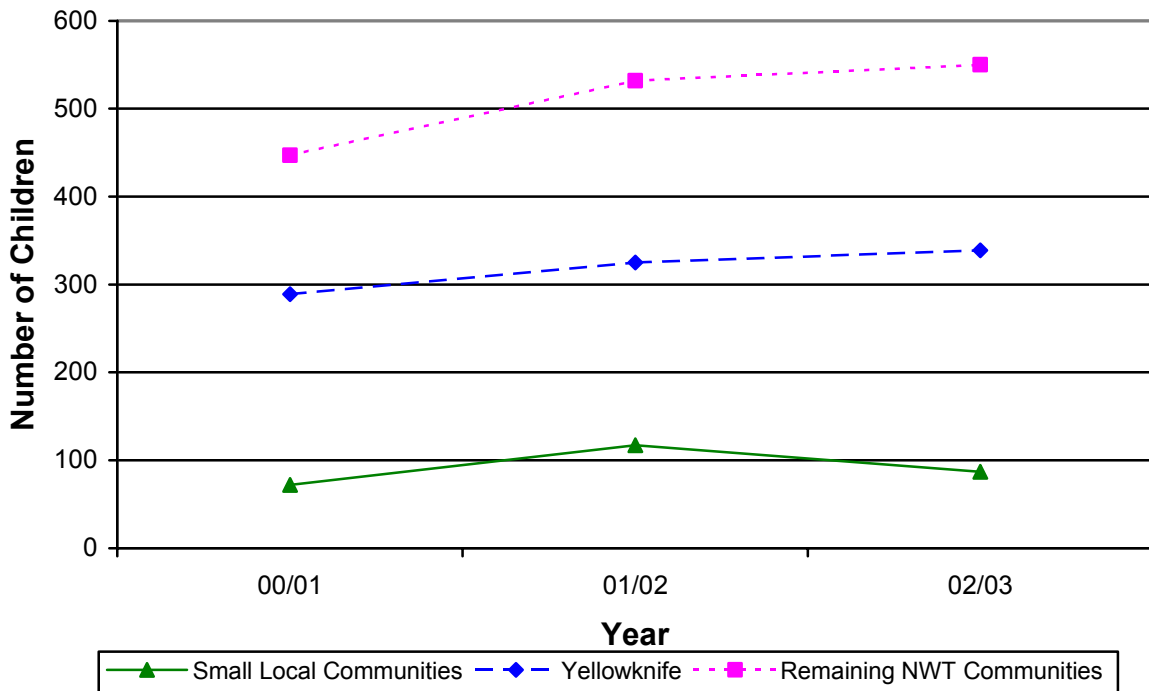
communities may increase problems such as family violence, family breakdown, abuse and neglect. Although gambling has been a traditional activity in communities, the introduction of gambling for money can further lead to family and child neglect<sup>16</sup>.

Lastly, substance abuse is a negative force in the lives of young people and is a factor in the growing number of children coming into the care of the state<sup>17</sup>.

**Children Receiving Services under the Child and Family Services Act** (in force in 1998), can still be living in their parents' home but are receiving services from the Department of Health and Social Services. There is not any equivalent category to what happened under the previous Act. However, it is possible that many of these children would have been in care under another category from the old legislation.

Figure 10

Number of Children Receiving Services, 2000-01 to 2002-03



Source: Department of Health and Social Services.

Notes:

- These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
- Data reflects children captured under the Child and Family Services Act.
- N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

The graph above shows the number of children in care between 2000/01 and 2002/03. In all areas considered, the rate of children in care has increased overall. However, in Small Local Communities, the rate underwent a decrease from 2001/02 to 2002/03.

<sup>15</sup> Diavik 1999 SEER 7.4.5

<sup>16</sup> Diavik 1999 SEER 7.4.5

<sup>17</sup> DeBeers SEER 1999

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 orders.

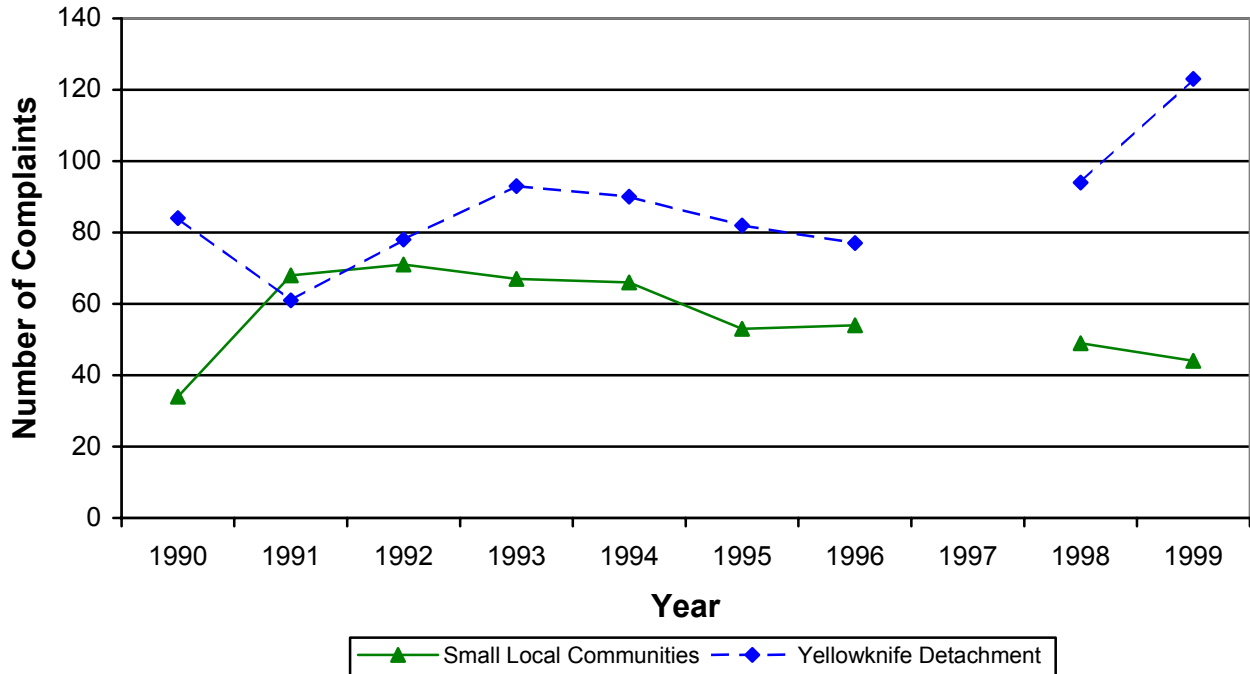
These numbers must be interpreted with caution. For example, increasing numbers of children in care may not necessarily reflect an increase in the incidence of child abuse and neglect; it may simply reflect higher rates of reporting, or more vigorous enforcement practices. In a similar fashion, a decrease in the number of children in care may not reflect a decrease in children needing protection; it may reflect alternate strategies for resolving child protection issues.

## 7. Complaints of Family Violence

Family violence can take many forms, including spousal, child and elder abuse. Abuse may be physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, financial and psychological. This data is collected from reports by RCMP and must also be interpreted with caution. Increases may be linked to higher rates of reporting, or more vigorous enforcement practices.

Figure 11

### Spousal-Assault Complaints, 1990-1999



Source: RCMP - UCR Statistics System.

Note:

- The Yellowknife Detachment services Detah and N'dilo
- Data for 1997 is not available.

Spousal assault complaints have been declining in Small Local Communities since 1992. Yellowknife complaints have fluctuated more over time, increasing quite sharply from 1998 to 1999.

Research indicates family violence may be linked to subsequent alcohol and/or drug abuse, delinquency and violence, mental health problems and suicide<sup>18</sup>. Families and employees often undergo a period of adjustment to increased incomes, absences from home, and increased participation of women in the workforce. The same may be said for closures of the mine sites.

Younger people, people living in common-law relationships and people with partners who drink heavily, are at greater risk of spousal violence.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Family Violence – Not a Private Problem. As posted at the RCMP Internet site, April 2000, <http://www.rcmp.ca/html/fam-vi-e.htm>

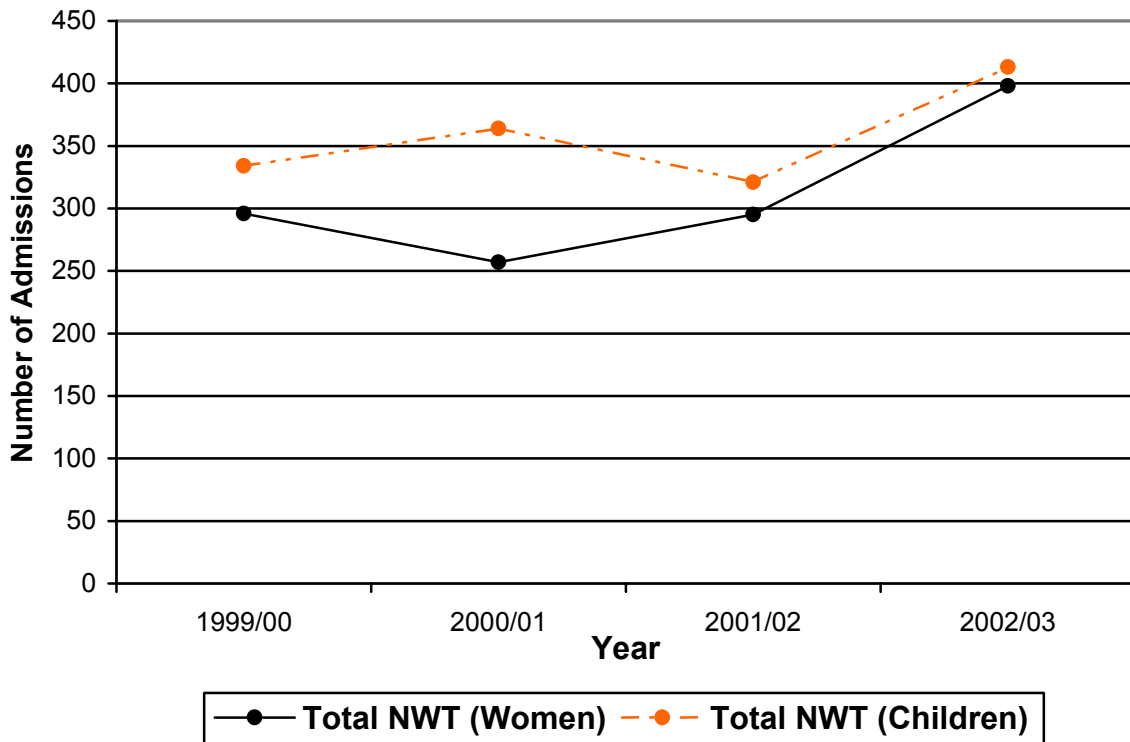
<sup>19</sup> Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile 2000. As cited in EPINORTH, Fall 2001, page. 3

## 8. Women and Children Referred to Shelters

This indicator provides the number of women and children admitted to shelters during the stated fiscal years. Children are defined as persons 16 years of age and younger. The table of information at the end of the report also includes statistics on bednights, which is the total number of nights in which women and children resided in NWT shelters over the course of a fiscal year. This data is collected and reported by the Department of Health and Social Services in their Family Violence Database.

**Figure 12**

**Number of Women and Children Admitted to Shelters, 1999/00 to 2002/03**



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Administrative Records and 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.
- NWT data is based on shelter and not community of residence. Some admissions may be from non-NWT residents.
- NWT residents seen in non-NWT shelters are not included in the above statistics.
- In some cases more than one admission per person can occur

The number of women and children admitted to shelters remained consistent between 1999/00 and 2001/02. Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the number of women and children admitted to shelters rose by 31%. Over the entire period, the increase in shelter referrals was 28.6%. Total children admitted may be slightly higher as one women may be admitted with more than one child.

A one-day snapshot in 1998 showed the rate of women in shelters per 100,000 women in the population was 18.2 in Canada, compared to 145.7 in the NWT<sup>20</sup>.

In the 2000/2001 fiscal year<sup>21</sup>, 257 women were admitted to NWT safe shelters, of whom 70% were between the ages of 20 and 40; 39% were admitted for emotional abuse; and 35% were admitted because they were physically assaulted. On discharge, 35% of these women returned to their abusive partner.

There were 364 admissions of children 16 years of age and under to NWT shelters in 2000/2001, of whom 47% five years old or younger. Many children suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of their experiences at home.

Admissions of women to NWT shelters are highest from those communities with shelters. The Department of Health & Social Services funds transition houses or safe shelters in Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk.

In total during the 2000/01 fiscal year, women and children spent 8,343 bed nights in NWT shelters and there was an average of 23 women and children in shelters every day.

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<sup>20</sup> Statistics Canada. *The Daily*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, June 11, 1999. As cited in **EPINORTH**, Fall 2001, page2.

<sup>21</sup> Excerpted from **EPINORTH**, Fall 2001, page2.

## 9. Crimes

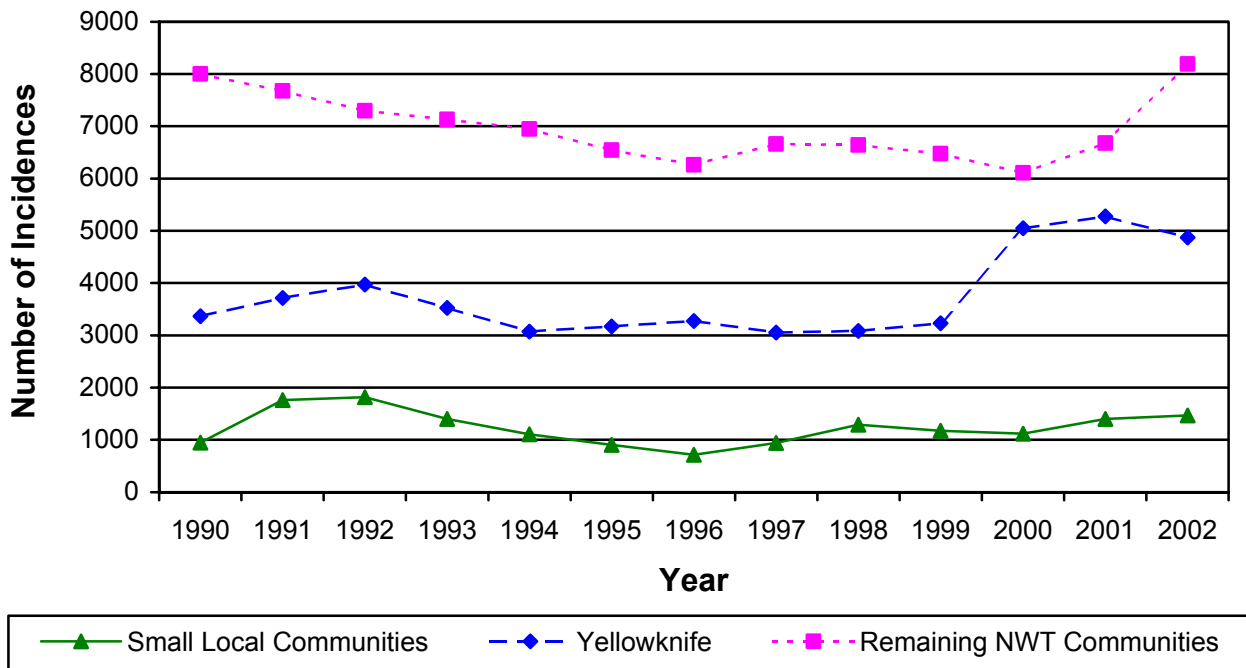
Crime data is collected and reported by the RCMP in their UCR Statistical System. To allow for comparison between the NWT and Canada, both the total number of incidences and the rate of incidences have been reported.

### 9.1 Total Police Reported Crimes

This data represents the total number of police reported incidents in the NWT. It includes property, violent and other criminal code offences. It excludes traffic offences. Incidences are reported based on the most serious offence, except for violent offences where each incident reflects one victim.

Figure 13

Total Police Reported Incidences, 1990-2002



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Prepared by NWT Bureau of Statistics

Note:

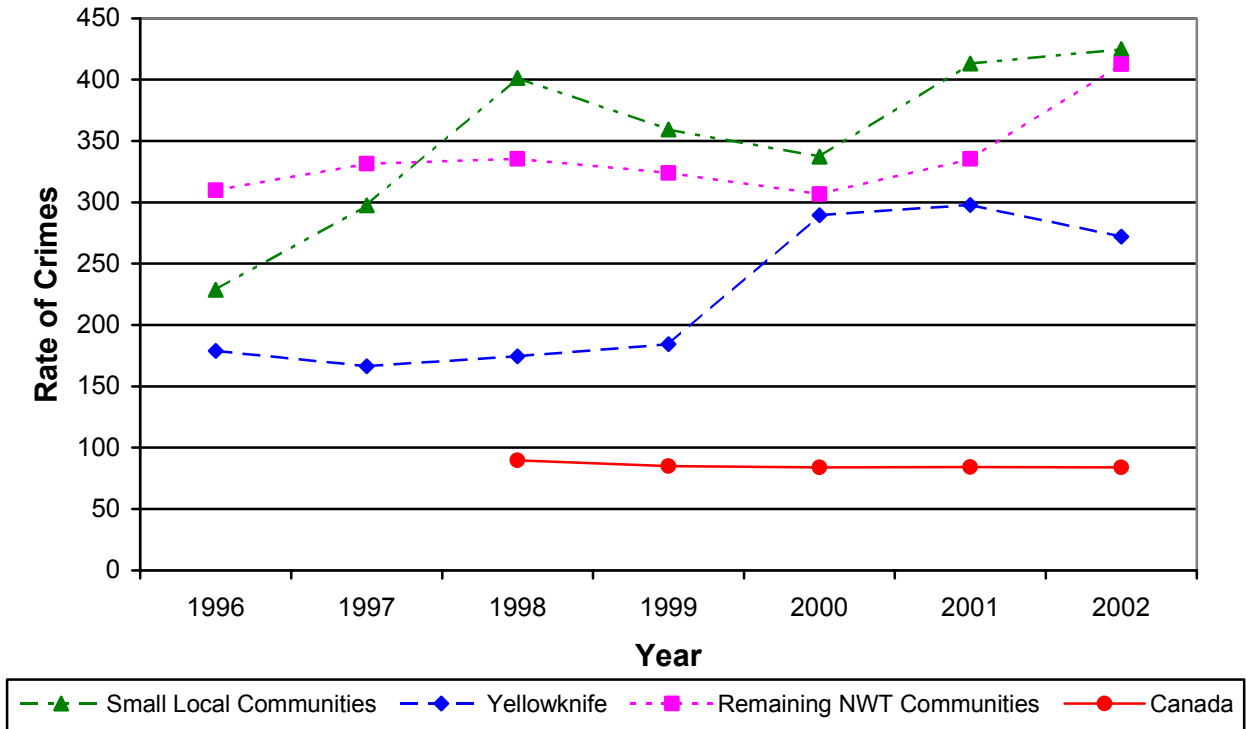
- Incidents in a particular community may include incidents from surrounding communities
- Data for Small Local Communities is comprised of reports from the Lutselk'e, Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti RCMP Detachments.

A significant portion of the increase in incidents in Yellowknife between 1999 and 2000 can be attributed to the RCMP Yellowknife detachment changing how they reported criminal code incidents. Incidents previously recorded as territorial offences (i.e public drunkenness) were recorded under comparable criminal code sections. This resulted in a large increase in reported criminal code incidents over previous years. The increase in total criminal code incidents in Yellowknife, not including the change in reporting was 4%. Between 2000 to 2001, other detachments in the NWT made the same change. This will account for some of the large increase in the other NWT communities shown in the graph.



Figure 14

Number of Total Police-Reported Incidences per 1,000 Persons, 1996-2002



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.  
National data is from Statistics Canada.  
Notes:

- 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.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

Incidences of crime have increased slightly in the Small Local Communities and considerably in Remaining NWT Communities since the year 2000. Though elevated from levels prior to 1999, the incidence of crime in Yellowknife has moderated over the past two years.

Over the period of 1996 to 2002, total crime incidence rates have grown the most in Small Local Communities, at 86%, and the least in Remaining NWT Communities, at 33%. In Yellowknife, total crime incidence rates have grown by 52% from 1996 to 2002.

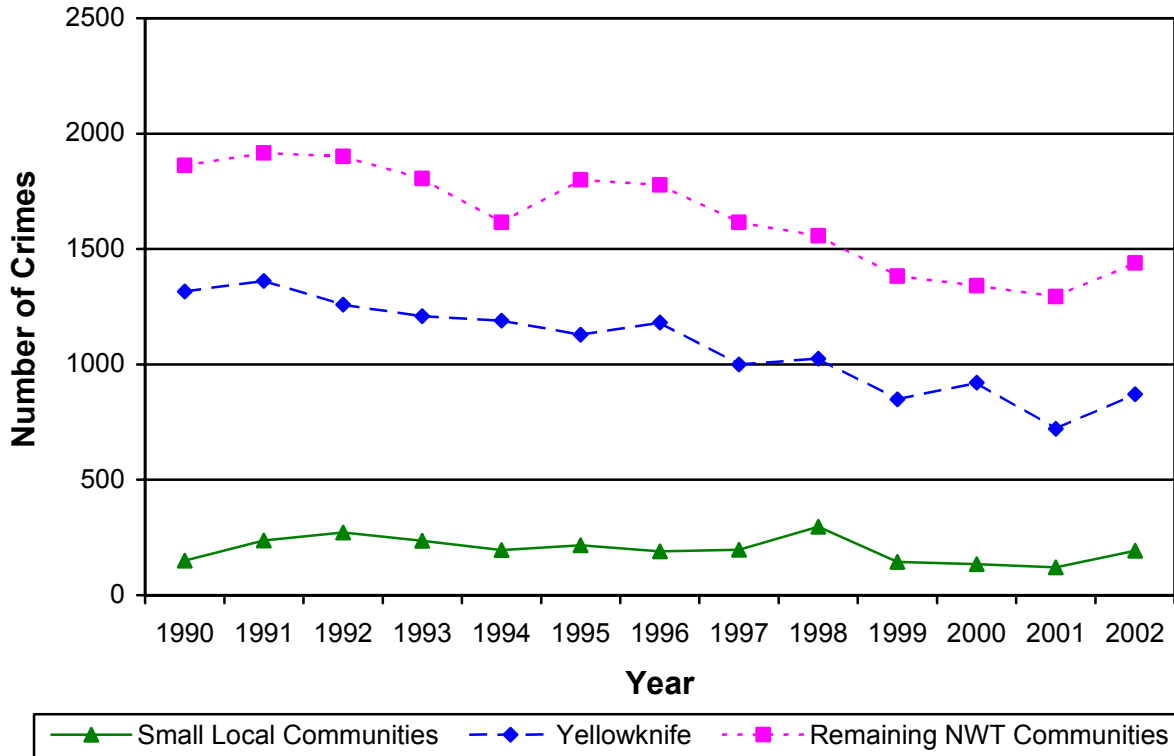
As explained in Figure 1, changes to how the RCMP reported incidents in Yellowknife between 1999 and 2000, and in other communities between 2000 and 2001 also impacts the calculation of the crime rate. Caution should be used when interpreting increases in those years.

## 9.2 Police Reported Property Crimes

Property crimes involve unlawful acts with the intent of acquiring property but without the use or threat of violence. Theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods are among the most frequently reported property crimes.

Figure 15

Police-Reported Property Crimes, 1990-2002



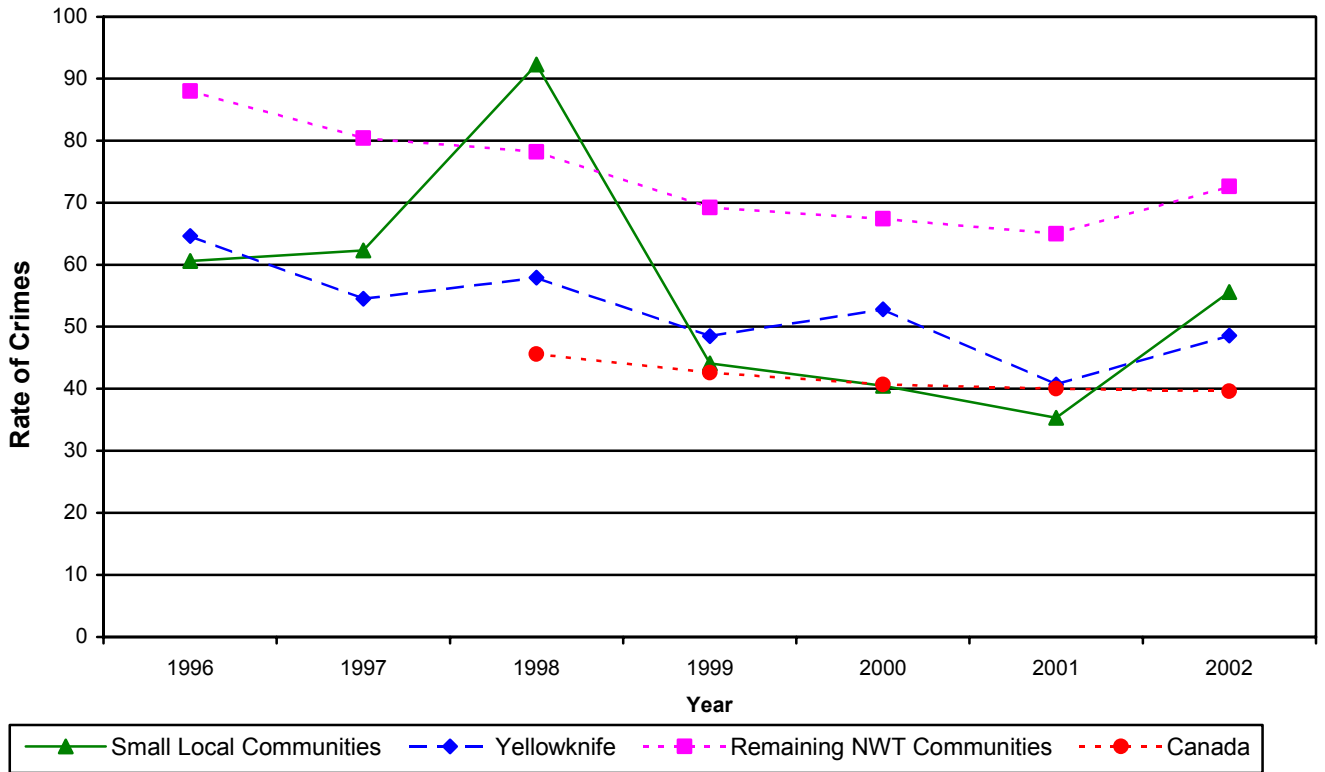
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Prepared by NWT Bureau of Statistics

Note:

- Incidents in a particular community may include incidents from surrounding communities
- Data for Small Local Communities is comprised of reports from the Lutselk'e, Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti RCMP Detachments.

Figure 16

Number of Police-Reported Property Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1996-2002



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.  
National data is from Statistics Canada.

Notes:

- 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.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

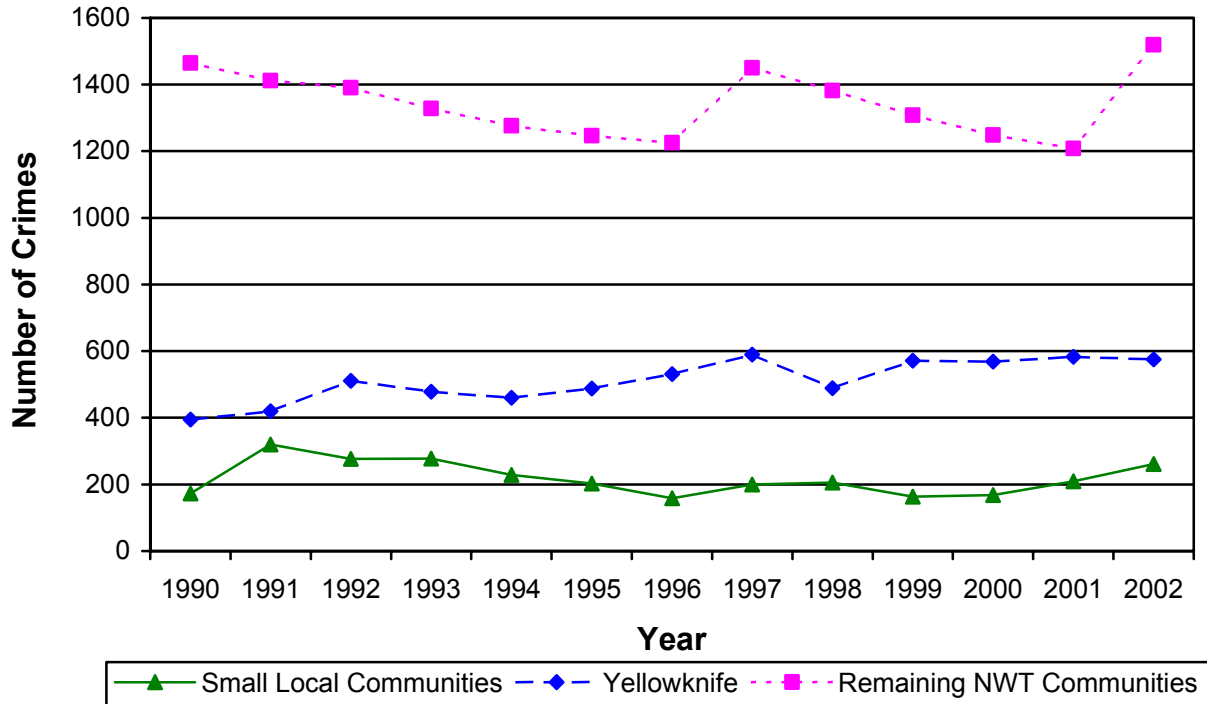
Property crime decreased over time in Yellowknife and Remaining NWT Communities, with more variable change occurring in Small Local Communities. Overall, Yellowknife has had the greatest property crime rate decrease from 1996 to 2002, at 25%, followed by Remaining NWT Communities down by 18%. In Small Local Communities, the decrease in property crimes from 1996 to 2002 was just over 8%.

### 9.3 Police Reported Violent Crimes

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

Figure 17

Police-Reported Crimes of Violence, 1990-2002



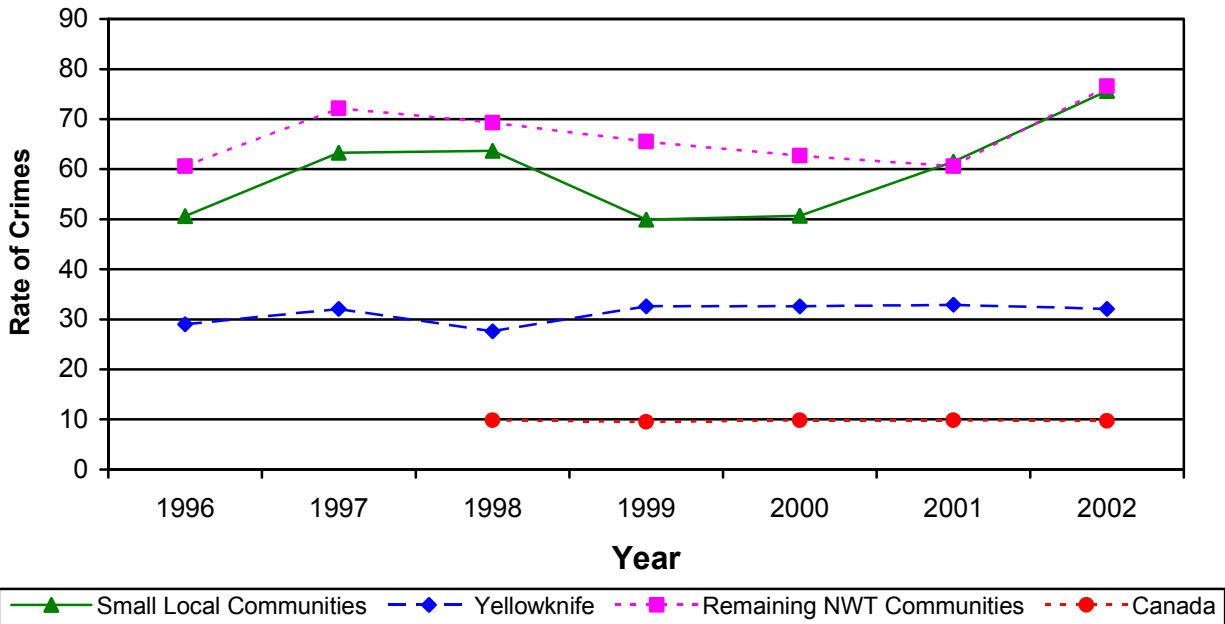
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Prepared by NWT Bureau of Statistics

Note:

- Incidents in a particular community may include incidents from surrounding communities
- Data for Small Local Communities is comprised of reports from the Lutselk'e, Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti RCMP Detachments.

Figure 18

Police-Reported Crimes of Violence per 1,000 Persons, 1996-2002



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.  
National data is from Statistics Canada.  
Notes:

- 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.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

The chart above represents incidences of police-reported violent crimes. Violent crime rates in Yellowknife have risen by 11% from 1996-2002.

Violent crimes in Small Local Communities have been the most volatile, decreasing from 1998 to 1999, and then substantially increasing from 2000 to 2002. Overall, violent crimes in Small Local Communities have increased by 49% from 1996 to 2002.

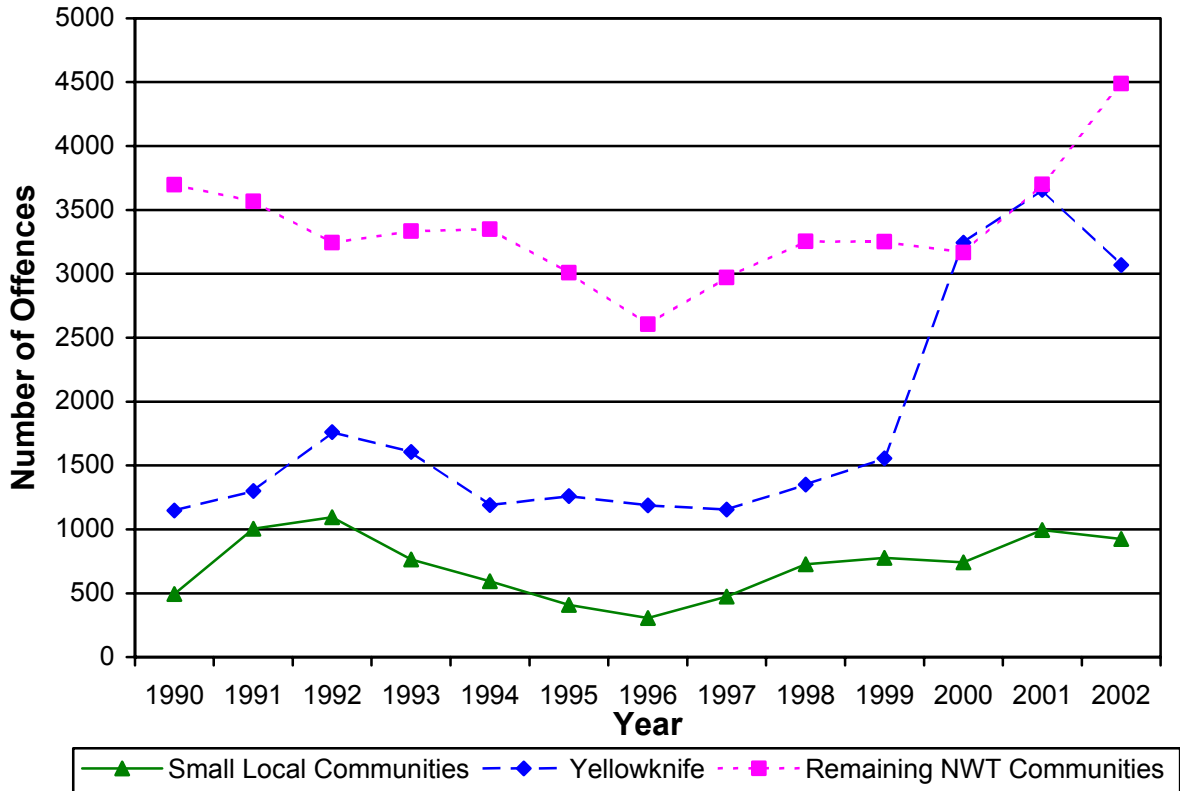
The violent crime rate in Remaining NWT Communities has been higher than in Yellowknife or Small Local Communities for every year but 2001, when the rate in Small Local Communities was slightly higher. For most of the period from 1996 to 2002, violent crime rates in Remaining NWT and Small Local Communities trended in the same direction.

### 9.4 Police Reported Criminal Code Incidents

Criminal Code incidents that are classified as neither property crimes nor violent crimes fall into the category of “Other Criminal Code” offences. These include mischief and administration of justice offences, such as breach of probation or bail violations, prostitution, gaming and betting, arson and bail violations.

Figure 19

Number of Police-Reported Other Criminal Code Offences, 1990 to 2002



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Prepared by NWT Bureau of Statistics

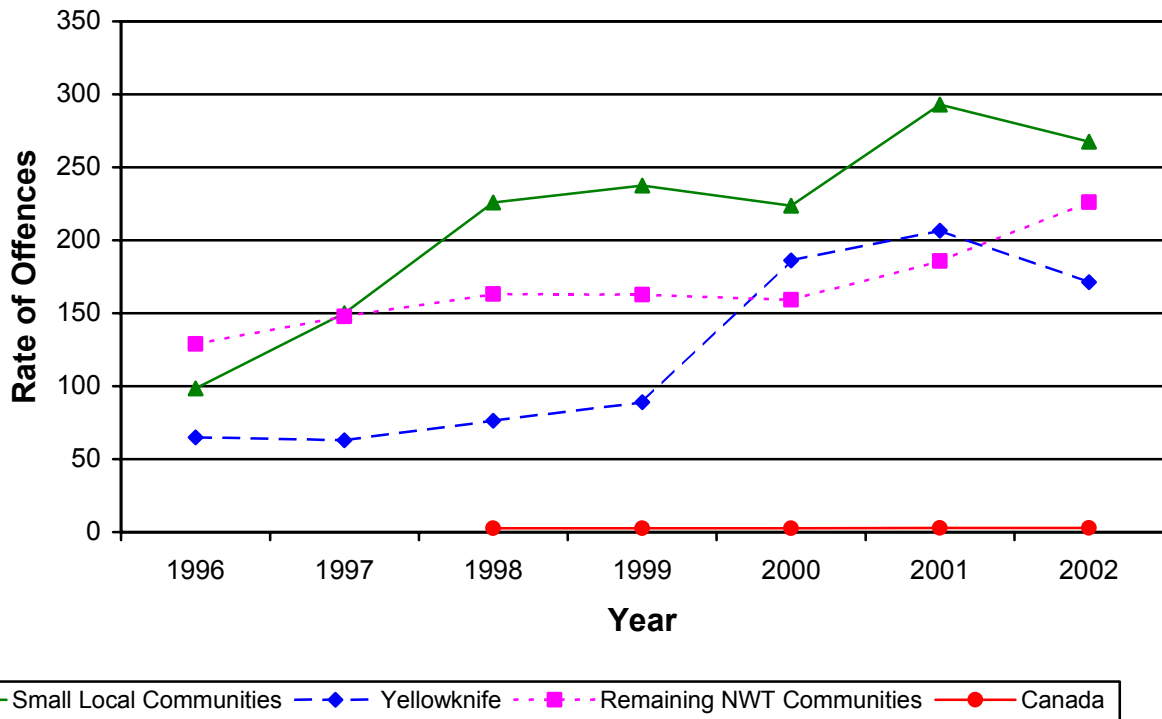
Note:

- Incidents in a particular community may include incidents from surrounding communities
- Data for Small Local Communities is comprised of reports from the Lutselk'e, Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti RCMP Detachments.

Other criminal code offences include those that the RCMP previously recorded as territorial offences. Between 1999 and 2000, the Yellowknife detachment began reporting some territorial offences (i.e. public drunkenness) under comparable criminal code sections. This resulted in the large increase in offences seen in this graph. Between 2000 and 2001, other detachments in the NWT made the same change, which is also reflected in this graph.

Figure 20

Police-Reported Other Criminal Code Offences per 1,000 Persons, 1996 - 2002



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.  
National data is from Statistics Canada.

Notes:

- 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.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

There has been a dramatic increase of other criminal code offences in Yellowknife up to 2001, with a downturn noted in 2002. Incidence of other criminal code violations in all Communities have been increasing since 1996, except for a period of decline between 1999 and 2000. Some of this increase can be attributed to a change in how RCMP reports offences. Since 2000, in Yellowknife, offences previously recorded as territorial offences have been recorded under comparable criminal code offences, most appearing in the “other” category.

The rate of increase for other criminal code offences rates has been highest in Small Local Communities from 1996 to 2002, at 172%, followed by Yellowknife at 164%. The smallest increase was in Remaining NWT Communities, at 76% from 1996 to 2002. In 2001, other RCMP detachments made similar reporting changes that account for some of the sharp increase in other criminal code offences.

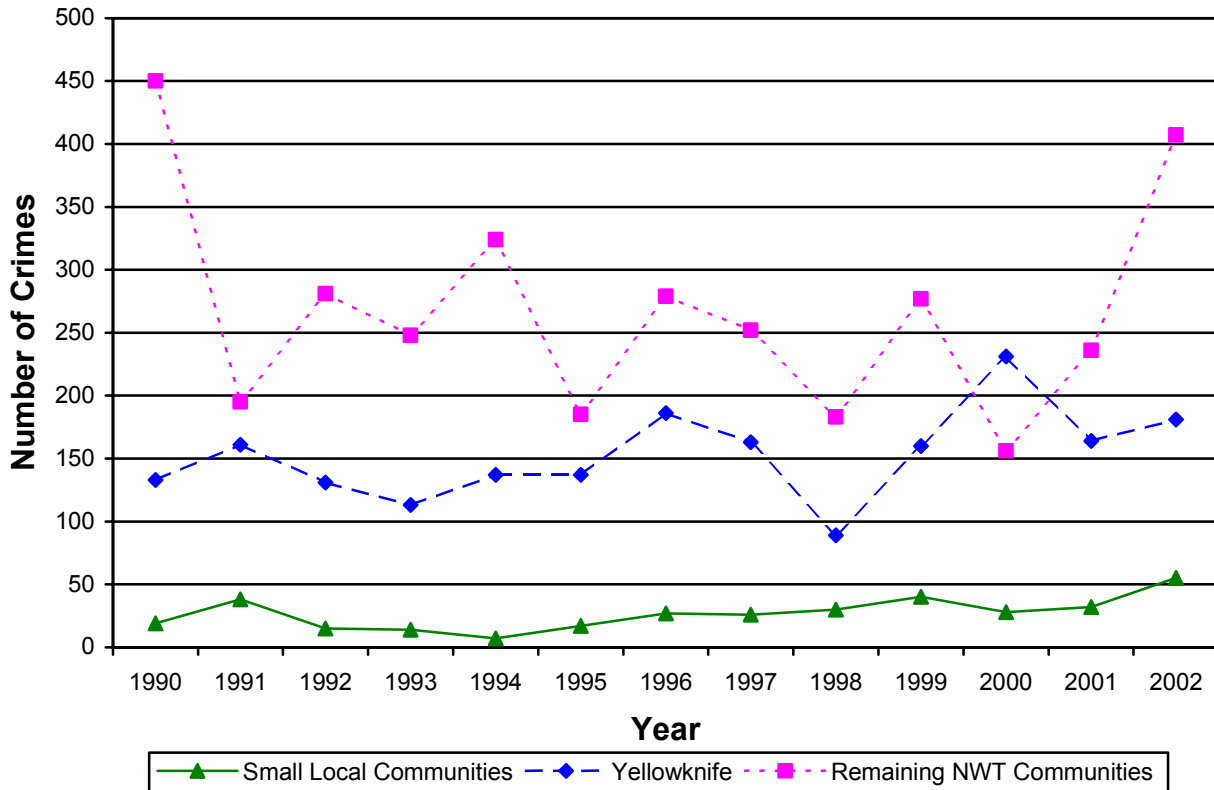
The Canadian rate has been very low over the period of 1998 to 2002, substantially less than the rate for all communities considered in the NWT.

### 9.5 Police Reported Other Federal Statute Incidents

Other Federal Statute offences are criminal offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code. This would include drug-related offences under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act.

Figure 21

Number of Police-Reported Other Federal Statute Crimes, 1990 to 2002



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Prepared by NWT Bureau of Statistics

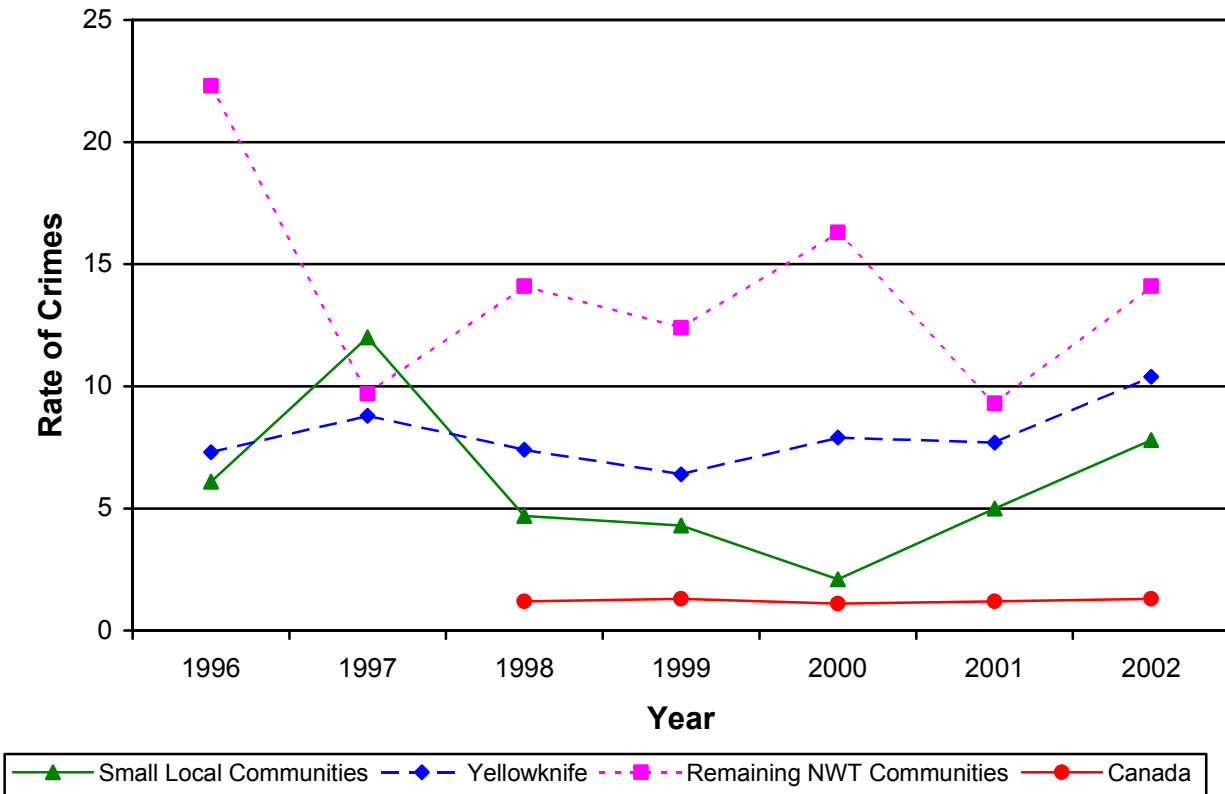
Note:

- Incidents in a particular community may include incidents from surrounding communities
- Data for Small Local Communities is comprised of reports from the Lutselk'e, Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti RCMP Detachments.



Figure 22

Number of Police-Reported Other Federal Statute Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1996 to 2002



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System  
National data is from Statistics Canada

Notes:

- 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.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

The incidence of Other Federal Statute crimes has been lowest in Small Local Communities and highest in Remaining NWT Communities over the period of 1990 to 2001. The rate in Yellowknife has fallen between the two for most of the period.

The same trend is seen for the rate per 1,000 Persons, but for the year 1997 when the rate in Small Local Communities was higher than the rate of Yellowknife and Remaining NWT Communities. Where Canadian data is available (from 1998 to 2002) the rate has been lower than that for all NWT community groups considered.

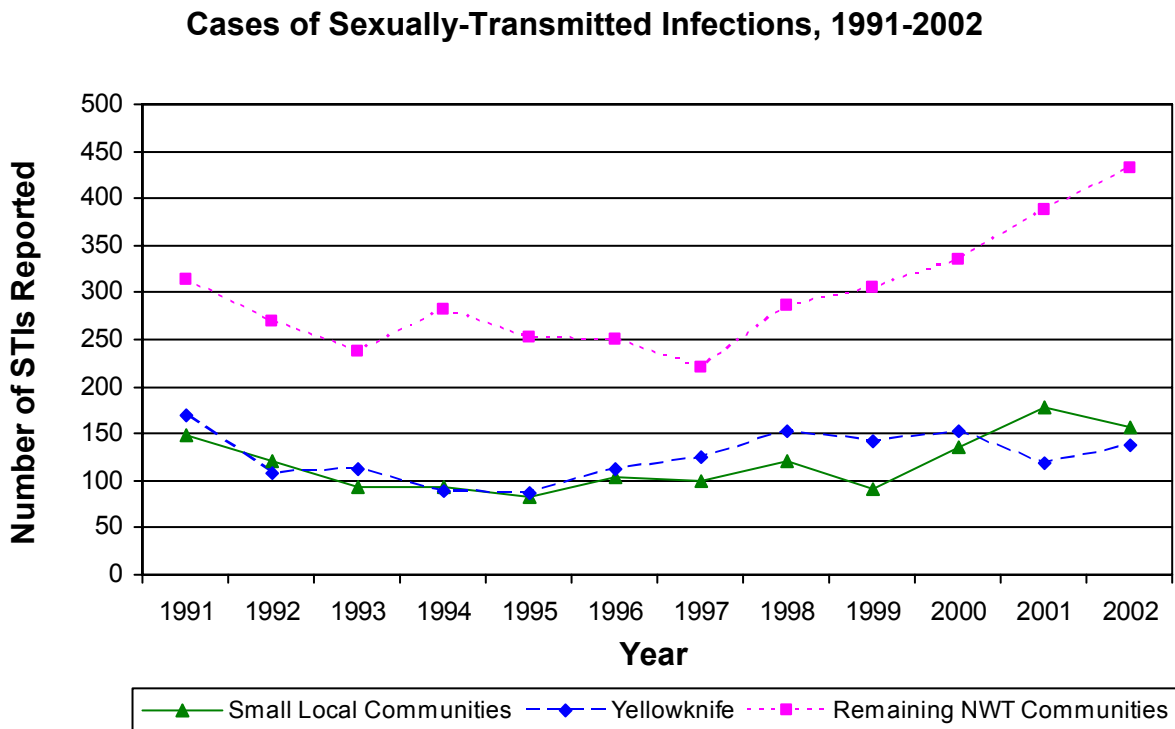
Other Federal Statute crime rates have remained relatively low in Small Local Communities from 1996-2002, but have been trending upward since 2000. There is no apparent trend to the Other Federal Statute crime rate reported in the Remaining NWT Communities. Other Federal Statute crimes in Yellowknife have increased by 42% from 1996 to 2002. In Small Local Communities, the rate of incidence for Other Federal Statute crimes grew by 28% from 1996 to 2002 with a substantial increase noted since 2000.

## 10. Communicable Diseases

### 10.1 Sexually-Transmitted Infections

Sexually-Transmitted Infections were previously reported as Sexually-Transmitted Diseases. The change in reporting does not change the numbers or interpretation. The incidence rates of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) are collected by the Department of Health and Social Services, and reported in their NWT Communicable Disease Registry. STIs include Gonorrhoea, Chlamydia and Hepatitis B.

Figure 23



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

Notes:

- Yellowknife figures include Detah and N'dilo
- These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections include: Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea and Hepatitis B.

STIs cases have been increasing throughout the NWT since 1991. A total of 725 cases of STIs were reported in 2002, compared to 631 cases in 1991, an increase of 15%. STIs have increased by 5% in the Small Local Communities since 1991, by 38% in Remaining NWT Communities, and have decreased by 19% in Yellowknife over the same period.

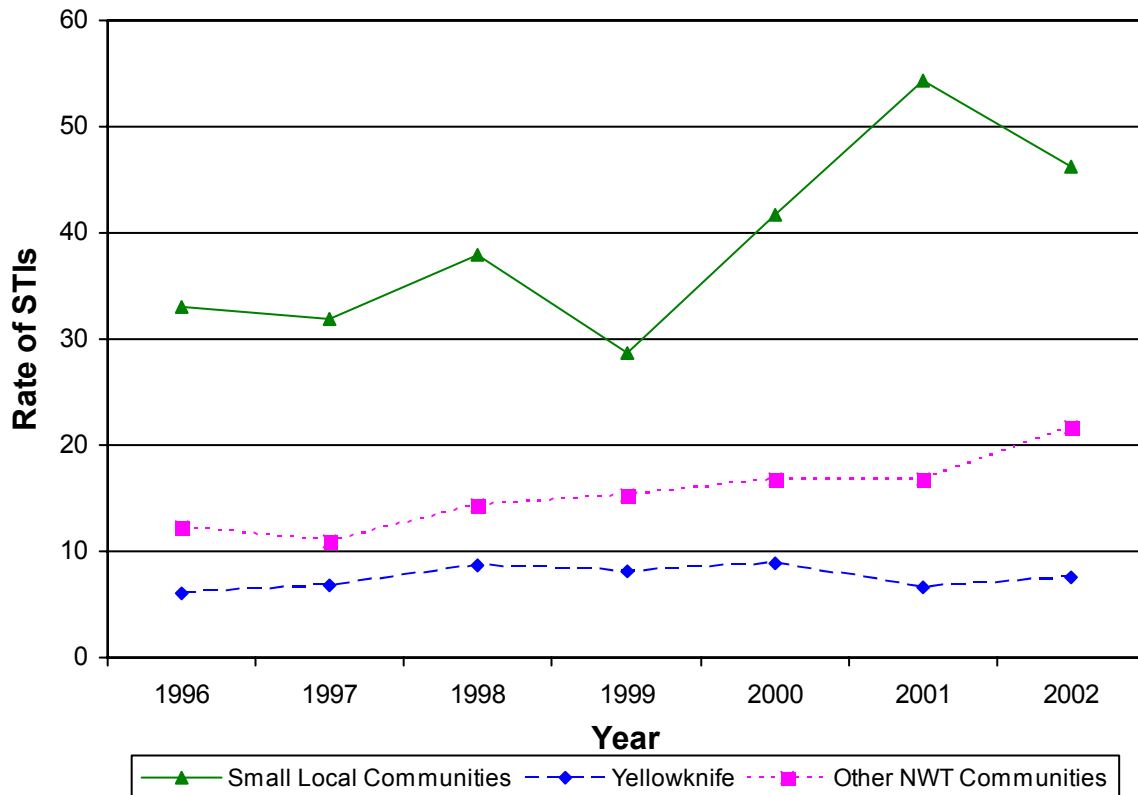
People are concerned that employment induced in-migration and transients may contribute to unwanted pregnancies, prostitution, sexual abuse, higher incidences of STIs<sup>22</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> Diavik SEER 1999, 7.4.1

Whatever factors are responsible for the increasing incidence of STIs, it would appear they are to be found throughout the NWT, and are not restricted to the Small Local Communities. It would be informative to compare the NWT against Canadian trends, to see whether this is a general societal trend or something unique to the NWT.

**Figure 24**

**Rate of Sexually-Transmitted Infections Per 1,000 Persons, 1996 to 2002**



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

Notes:

- These numbers are subject to future revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
- N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections include: Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea and Hepatitis B.

The rate of STIs has been increasing for all community groups considered, over the period of 1996 to 2002. The greatest absolute increase has been in Small Local Communities, where the rate has increased from 33 cases per 1,000 to 46 cases per 1,000 over the period.

From 1996 to 2002, Small Local Communities have demonstrated the highest incidence of STIs, while Yellowknife has shown the lowest rate.

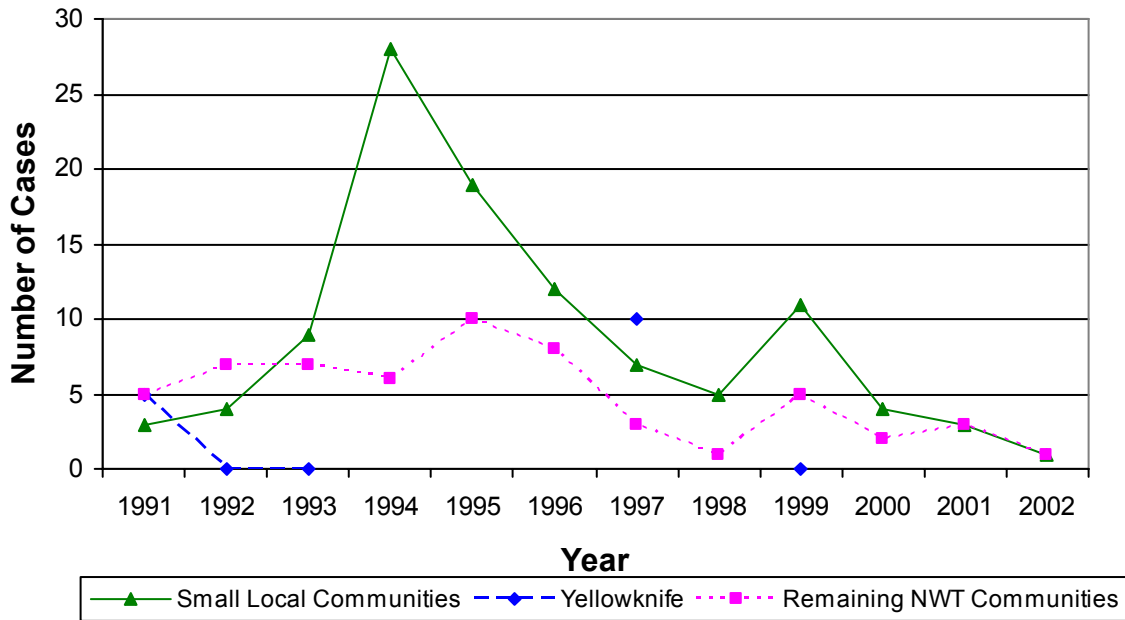
The decline in STIs in Small Local Communities may be attributed to the Department of Health and Social Services initiatives to increase public awareness of GNWT programs and services providing higher education of sexual activity.

## 10.2 Tuberculosis

The incidence rates of tuberculosis (TB) are reported by the Department of Health and Social Services in their NWT Communicable Disease Registry. TB is a respiratory disease that can be life-threatening if treatment is not received.

Figure 25

Cases of Tuberculosis, 1991-2002



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

Notes:

- These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
- N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
- Yellowknife data is suppressed for the years 1994-96 and 2000-2002.

Incidence of TB in Small Local Communities has been higher, consistently, than in Remaining NWT Communities from 1993 to 2000.

In 1994, there was a noted increase in reported cases of TB in Small Local Communities. In 1995, incidences reached a period high in Remaining NWT Communities. Another increase took place in 1999 in both Small Local Communities and Remaining NWT Communities.

TB is an important public health problem that has become more prominent in recent years. The incidence of TB is linked to high risk groups such as immigrants and First Nations communities and people infected with HIV. TB cases are few in actual numbers in the NWT. Between 1991 and 2001, there were 172 reported cases of TB in the NWT, or approximately 16 reported cases per year<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>23</sup> NWT Comparable Health and Health System Indicators p.27

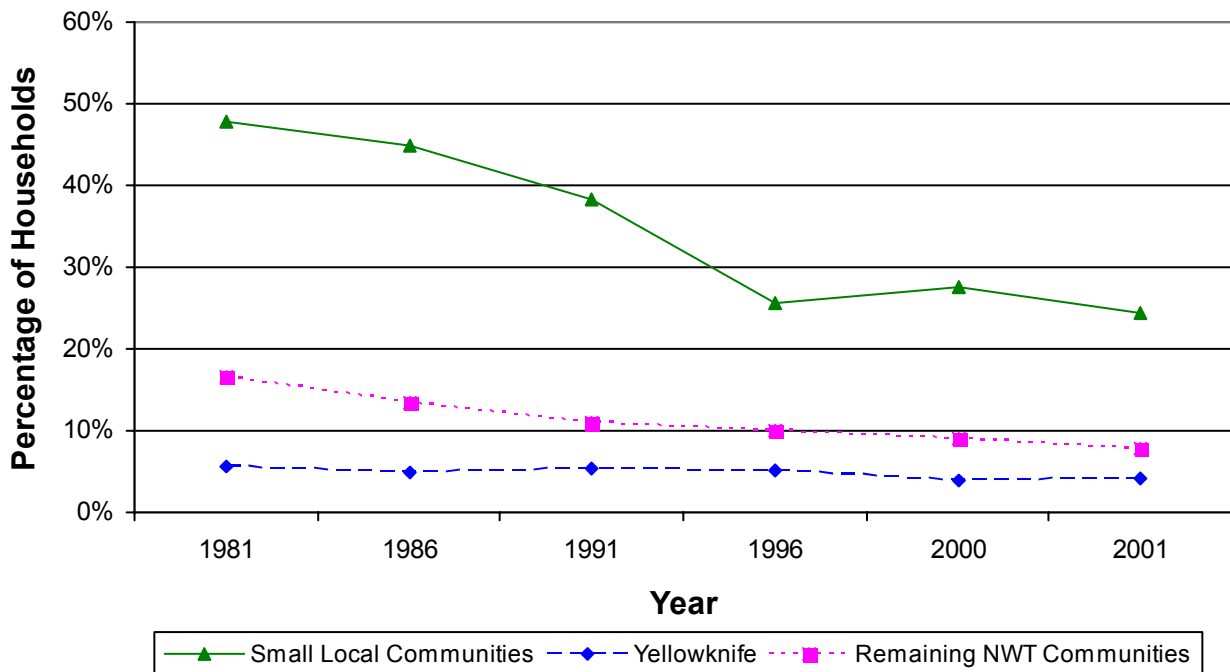
## 11. Housing Indicators

Housing indicators are reported in the Housing Needs Survey carried out by the NWT Housing Corporation and the NWT Bureau of Statistics. The quality of housing is determined by looking at the housing problems of individual households. The NWT Housing Needs Survey looks at three types of housing problems: Suitability (which refers to the problem of overcrowding), adequacy (which refers to the physical condition of the dwelling) and affordability (which refers to the amount paid for shelter).

### 11.1 Households with 6 or more Persons

Figure 26

Percentage of Households with 6 or More Persons, 1981-2001



Source: Housing Needs Survey, Census.

Note:

- Yellowknife data does not include Detah and N'dilo.

Between 1981 and 2001, the percentage of households with 6 or more persons has declined in all areas considered. In Small Local Communities, the rate dropped from 47.9% in 1981 to 24.5% in 2001. The rate also decreased in Yellowknife from 5.7% to 4.2% and Remaining NWT Communities from 16.7% to 7.9% over the period of 1981 to 2001.

Family and household structures are changing significantly across the NWT, as well as across Canada. Statistical data for the last decade in particular illustrates that the number of households has been growing faster than the population in all regions of Canada.

People have been expecting and demanding more and more 'living space' in relation to their numbers and forming more households (as evidenced by the growing number of occupied private dwellings), with fewer members, as evident by declining average number of persons per dwelling. Changing values, expectations, availability of shelter options, and household incomes shape both the demand and supply of housing.

### **11.2 Housing Vacancies**

As a result of positive economic growth, tax-based communities face the challenges associated with economic growth. CMHC's Housing Market report shows that Yellowknife's housing market is still relatively tight. However, at 1.7% vacancies in October 2003 the city's vacancy rate is comparable with numbers from the Rest of Canada where the average vacancy rate is 2.2%.

According to the 2004 Community Survey, the primary housing issue facing Yellowknife differs from that of the other communities. Affordability, as opposed to suitability or adequacy, remains the highest core need problem and is defined as a household that pays no more than 30% of its gross income for shelter costs. The high cost of land and the lack of available land continue to drive up the cost of housing and rental options.

### ***Non-traditional Economy Indicators***

A 1999 report on the health of Canadians states "... the distribution of income in a given society may be a more important determinant of health than the total amount of income earned by society members. Large gaps in income lead to increases in social problems and poorer health among the population as a whole."<sup>24</sup>

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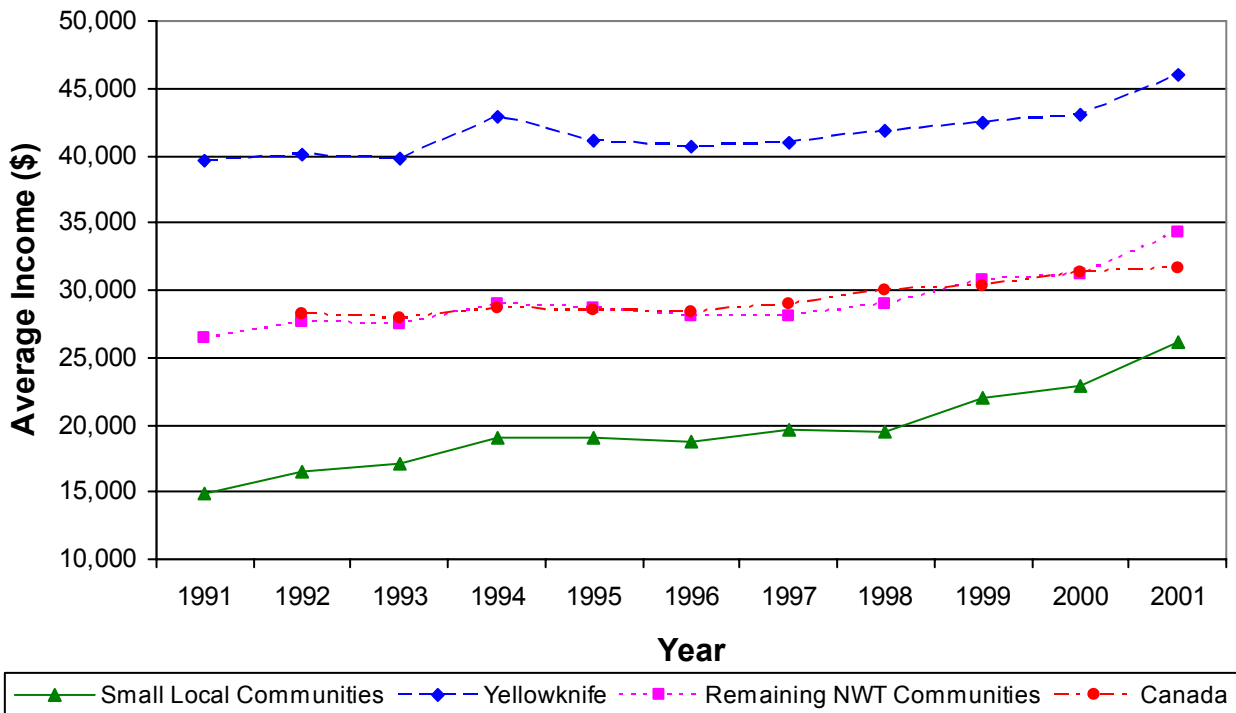
<sup>24</sup> Second Report on the Health of Canadians, Health Canada, 1999, page ix. As cited in the NWT Health Status Report 1999, page 40.

## 12. Average Income

The indicator of average income is collected and reported by the NWT Bureau of Statistics. The data is collected from the income tax returns filed by NWT residents.

Figure 27

Average Income, 1991-2001



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics.. National data is from 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.
- Yellowknife data does not include Detah and N'dilo.

The average income in all areas of the NWT has been in constant growth since 1998. Although small local communities still has an average income approximately \$5,000 below the Canadian average it has been rapidly growing, with a total increase of \$11,148 since 1991. A 96% increase can also be seen in total employment income levels in small local communities between 1994 and 2002. The income growth in the territory may be related to many factors including a strong economy and increased education.

Yellowknife average income peaked slightly in 1994 and has been increasing steadily since 1996. Over the period of 1991-2001, average income in Yellowknife rose by 16%, by 30%, in Remaining NWT Communities, and by 75% in Small Local Communities. The Canadian average over the period of 1992 to 2001 tracks quite closely to the average recorded by Remaining NWT Communities. Throughout, Yellowknife has had the highest average income, and Small Local Communities the lowest.

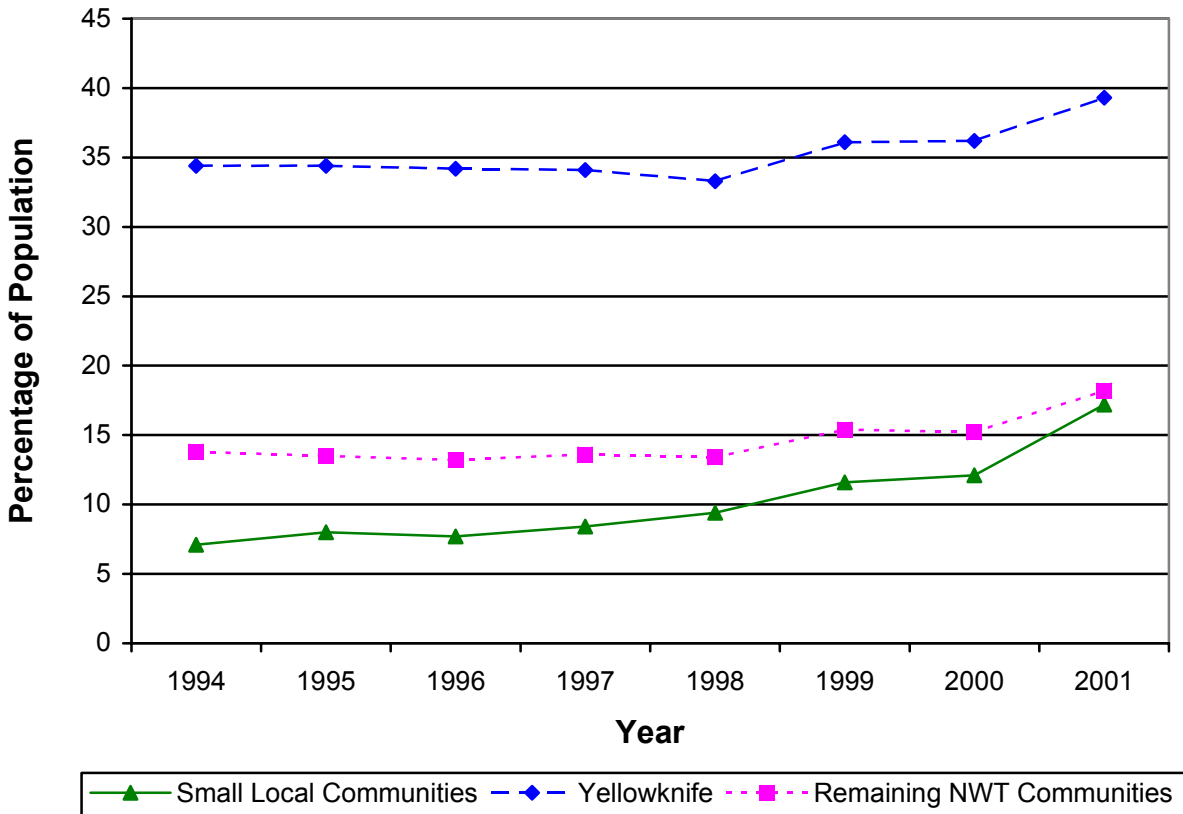


### 13. High Income Earners

High Income Earners are considered to be those persons with an income of \$50,000 or greater in a fiscal year. These statistics are reported by the NWT Bureau of Statistics, and collected from income tax returns.

**Figure 28**

**Percentage of Taxfilers with More than \$50,000 Income, 1994-2001**



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

From 1994 to 1998, the percentage of the population earning above \$50,000 (designated high-income earners) declined slightly in Yellowknife and Remaining NWT Communities, while rising slightly in Small Local Communities. From 1998 to 2001, the portion of the population deemed high-income earners increased in all community groups considered.

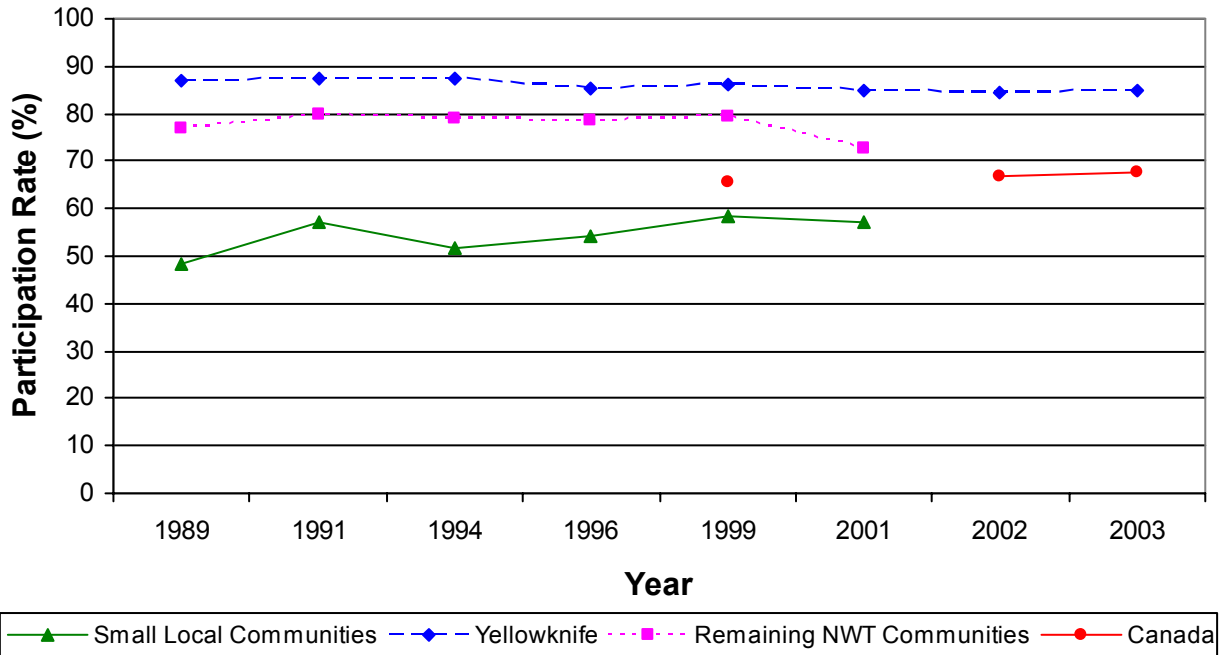
Throughout the period of 1994 to 2001, Yellowknife has had the highest rate of high income earners, and Small Local Communities the smallest rate, though in 2001, the rate in Small Local Communities was almost equal to that of Remaining NWT Communities.

## 14. Participation Rate

The participation rate is the percentage of the population 15 years of age and over engaged in the labour force. The Total Labour Force is the sum of all persons 15 years of age and over, both employed and unemployed.

Figure 29

Participation Rate, 1989-2003



Source: Census (1991, 1996, 2001); GNWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999, 2002); Annual Labour Force Survey (2003). National data is from Statistics Canada.

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 2002 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.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

The participation rate in Yellowknife has been steady over the period of 1989 to 2003, deviating only slightly over the entire period. The available data for Remaining NWT Communities and Small Local Communities suggests that the participation rate has fluctuated to a greater degree over the period of 1989 to 2001.

Throughout the period, the participation rate in Yellowknife has been the highest of all communities considered, followed by Remaining NWT Communities. Small Local Communities have had the lowest participation rate from 1989 to 2001.

The Canadian rate has been approximately 10% below the NWT rate from 1999 to 2003.

Participation rate for small local communities has increased significantly since 1994. This may be attributed to residents who traditionally have not been in the labour force looking for employment opportunities from resource development.

The participation rate for the NWT has been decreasing since 1999 with a total participation rate in 2003 at 75.3. Research has shown that in some situations, a development may attract workers to an area who, after drawing a short term of employment, remain in the area in hopes of being rehired. This may lead to an increased number of persons with no substantial means of support and for which no particular organization claims responsibility.<sup>25</sup>

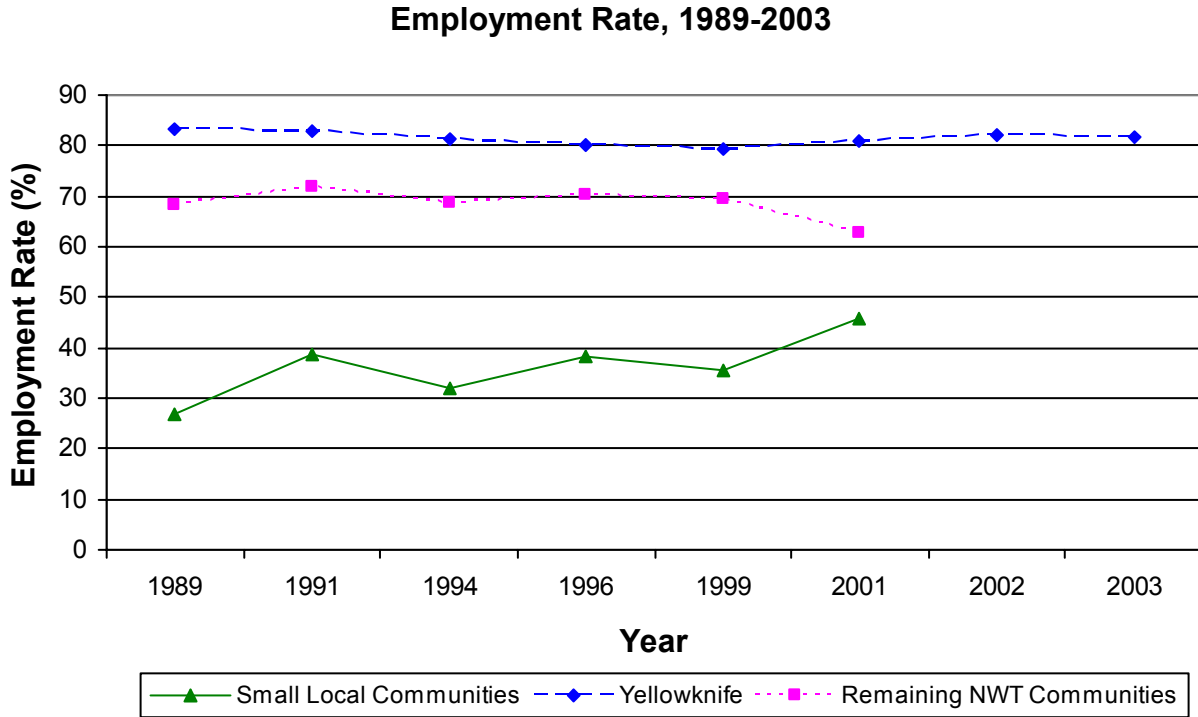
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<sup>25</sup> Halstead, John M. and Chase, Robert A. Socioeconomic Impact Management: Design and Implementation. Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado, 1984. Page 34

## 15. Employment

Employment rate is the percentage of the total population aged 15 and over, who are employed. The following figure depicts employment rate from 1989 to 2003.

Figure 30



Source: Statistics Canada Census (1991, 1996, 2001); GNWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999, 2002); Annual Labour Force Survey (2003).

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 2002 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.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

The employment rate in the NWT continues to be strong. The total NWT rate has been increasing since 1999. With the only notable decline the Remaining NWT communities decreasing from 68.1% to 62.9% over the period of 1989 to 2001.

There have been significant improvements in the employment rate for small local communities where the rate rose from 26.7% to 45.9%. This corresponds with a 32.7% increase in the number of people with employment income in small local communities between 1994 and 2001, and compares to 14.9% increase in the NWT and 17.7% increase in Canada.

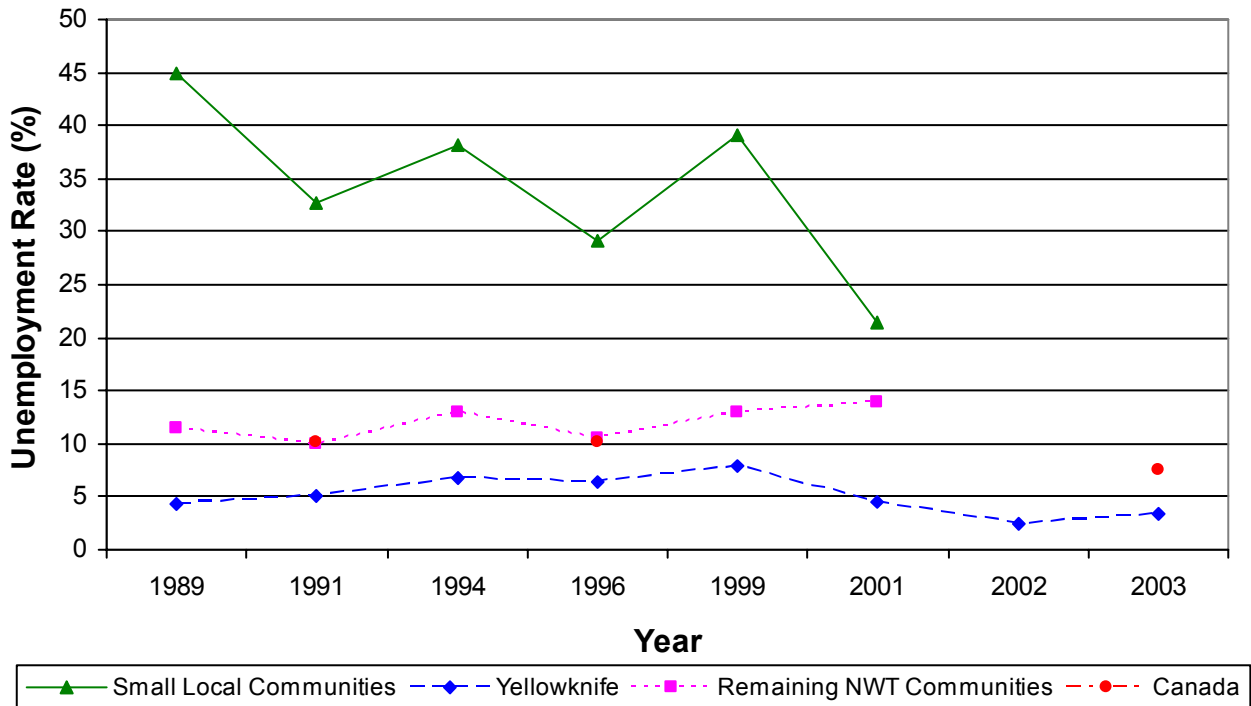
The employment rate in Yellowknife has changed very little over the period of 1989 to 2003, falling slightly from 83.3% in 1989 to 81.9% in 2003. Yellowknife had a modest decline between 1989 and 1999, however that is in spite of the closure of two mines in the city. The rate has demonstrated resilience from 1999-2003.

The strength of the employment rates in all communities is may be related to resource development projects, but without community employment data on northern residents this link cannot be made.

**Unemployment rates** measure the percentage of the labour force (population age 15 and over) actively looking for, but unable to find work.

Figure 31

Unemployment Rate, 1989-2003



Source: Census (1991, 1996, 2001); GNWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999, 2002); Annual Labour Force Survey (2003).  
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 2002 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.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

The unemployment rate for the territory as a whole has been decreasing steadily since 1999 with a current low of 7.1 in 2003. The unemployment rate in Yellowknife and Remaining NWT Communities changed only slightly from 1989 to 2001, while data in Small Local Communities has been more varied. The unemployment rate in Small Local Communities has traditionally been higher than that in Remaining NWT Communities. Yellowknife's unemployment rate has consistently been the lowest of the three groups.

Over the period of 1989 to 2001, the unemployment rate in Small Local Communities has experienced a downward trend, overall, falling from a high of 45% in 1989 to a low of 21.4% in 2001.

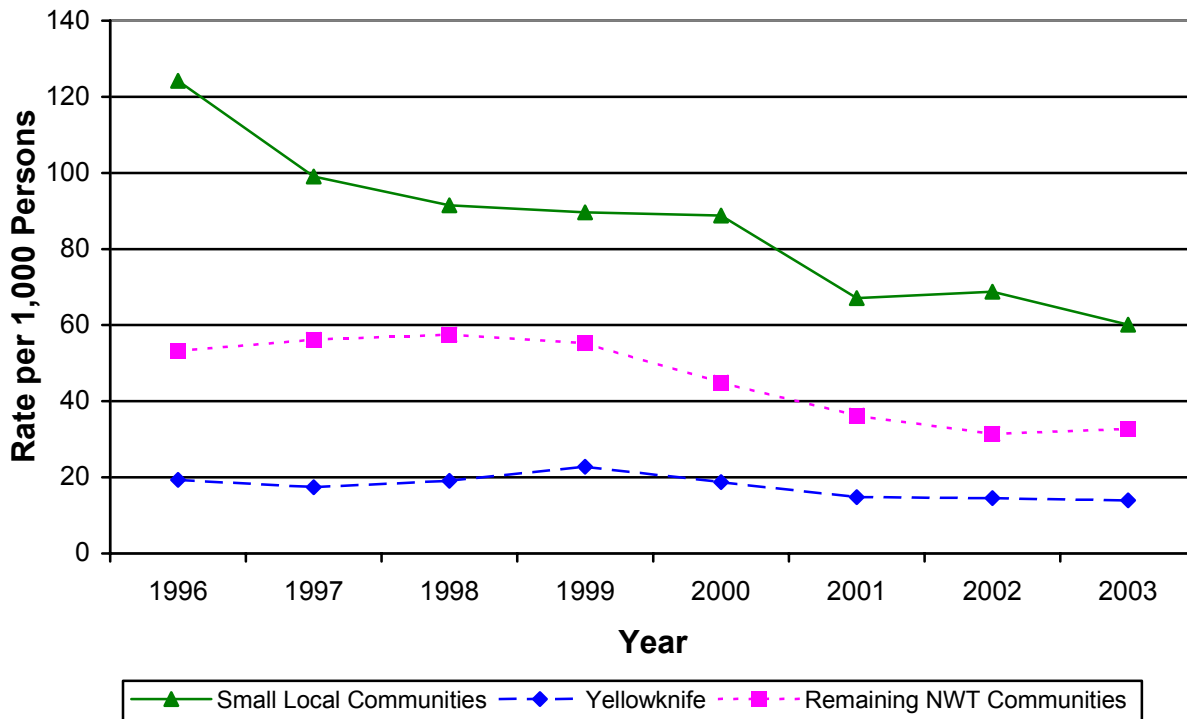
The considerable drop in unemployment noted in the small local communities and Yellowknife since 1999 may be related to increased employment from resource development but without community employment data this link cannot be made.

## 16. Income Assistance Cases

The average monthly Income Assistance Cases are the average monthly count of the number of times all household heads apply for assistance.

**Figure 32**

**Average Monthly Income Assistance, rate per 1,000 Persons, 1996-2002**



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

Note:

- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

In the Small Local Communities, the rate of monthly income assistance fell fairly steadily from 1996 to 2001. From 2001 to 2002, the rate increased slightly, then decreased again in 2003 by almost 12%. Of the three community groups considered, Small Local Communities had the highest rate of monthly income assistance throughout the period.

The rate in Remaining NWT Communities increased from 1996 to 1998, and fell steadily until 2002. From 2002 to 2003 the Remaining NWT Communities increased slightly by almost 4%.

In Yellowknife, the rate has consistently been the lowest of the three community groups considered. Rates peaked in 1999, and have since been declining. In spite of drawing many people in transition from other NWT communities, from the south and overseas.

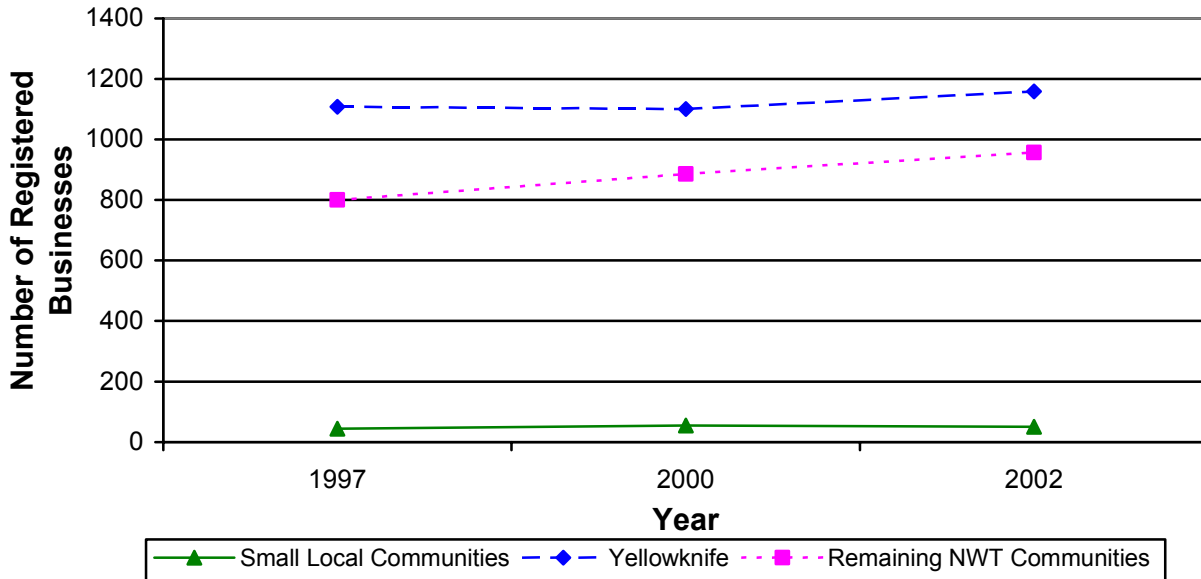
The current high employment is reflected in the declining Income Assistance caseloads. With the decline of caseloads the composition of client is also changing, to a higher proportion of seniors and persons with disabilities. It is expected that Income Assistance cases will level out overtime if employment continues to be high.

## 17. Registered Business

The NWT business community is very dynamic. It is estimated that every year 10 to 15% of existing businesses close, while others open.<sup>26</sup> In developing data collection methods it was found that surveying the business listings in the telephone book effective in collecting the number of registered businesses in the NWT.

Figure 33

Number of Registered Businesses, 1997 to 2002



Source: RWED database of telephone directory listings

Note:

- Yellowknife data includes Detah and N'dilo.

In the Diavik Comprehensive Study Report it states that “Mining can play a significant role in creating new and long-term business and employment opportunities that can lead to increased business capacity for small, medium and larger enterprises located in the north.”<sup>27</sup>

An increase in business activity has been noted in Yellowknife between 2000 and 2002 and the Remaining NWT Communities since 1997. Yellowknife had a modest decline between 1997 and 2000, however this is in spite of the closure of two mines in the city and the division of the territory. In Small Local Communities, the opposite was observed; the number of registered businesses increased from 1997 to 2000, and declined between 2000 and 2002.

Currently no major changes have occurred in the number of businesses in the NWT, further investigation into the composition of existing businesses may provide economic trends.

<sup>26</sup> Communities and Diamonds, 2002 Annual Report

<sup>27</sup> The Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, Comprehensive Study Report - Diavik Diamonds Project (June 1999)

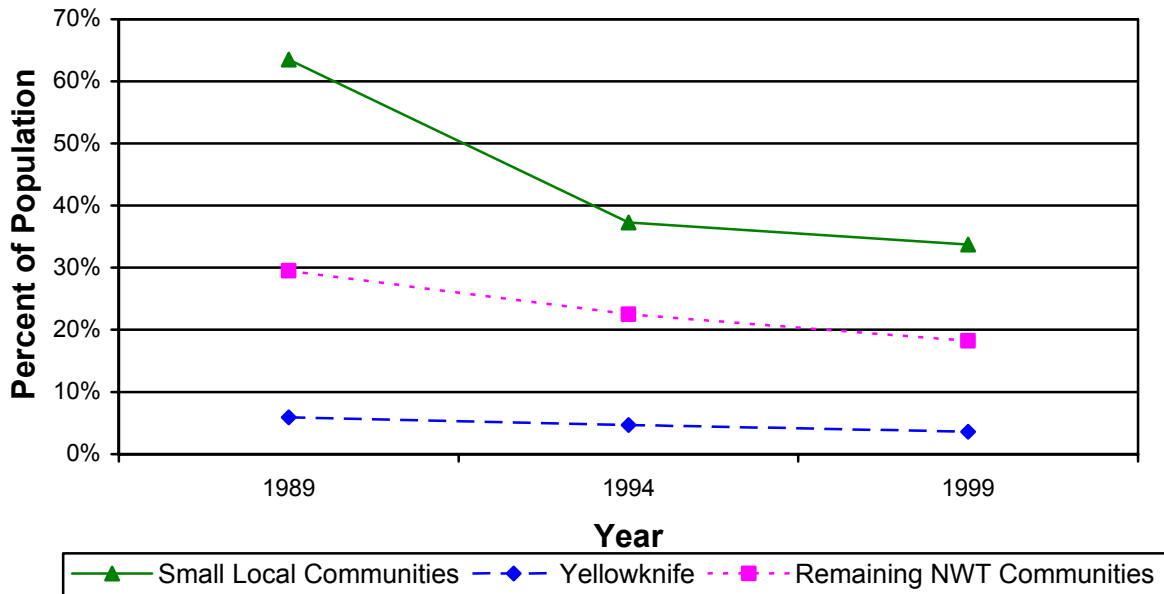
## 18. Education

### 18.1 Population 15 Years and Older with Less than Grade 9

This indicator counts those persons 15 years and older with less than a grade 9 education. This data will include some children currently completing their grade 9 education.

**Figure 34**

**Percentage of the Population 15 Years and Older with less than Grade 9 Education, 1989-1999**



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Note:

- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

The greatest improvement in basic NWT education levels (i.e. completion of Grade 9) occurred in Small Local Communities, which saw a decrease from 63.5% to 33.7% from 1989 to 1999.

Improvements were also seen in Remaining NWT Communities, where the rate fell from 29.5% to 18.2% and in Yellowknife, where the rate decreased from 5.9% to 3.6% over the ten-year period.

Over this period, the rate has been highest in Small Local Communities, and lowest in Yellowknife.

The recent implementation of grade extensions in most of the Northern communities has made it possible for the majority students to attend a secondary school in their home communities. Increased access to higher education has increased graduation rates and subsequently decreased the number of people with less than grade 9 education.

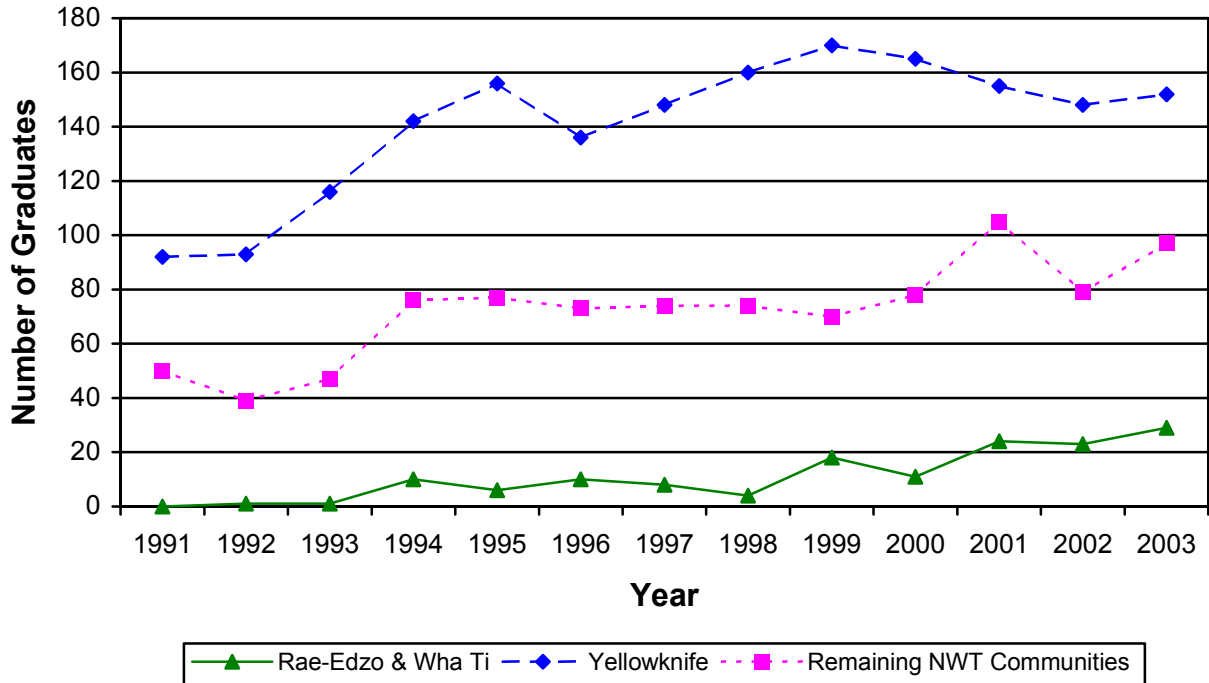


## 18.2 High School Completion

An individual is deemed to have completed high school when a diploma is received upon graduation from the 12<sup>th</sup> grade. Data in this report has been collected from the NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Figure 35

Number of High School Graduates by Location of School, 1991-2003



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Notes: Because there are not High Schools in every community, this indicator considers only those communities with a High School, therefore Small Local Communities is represented by only Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti.

High School completion has been increasing in all communities considered since 1991. Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti had no graduates in 1991, Yellowknife had 92 and Remaining NWT Communities had 50. By 2003, there were 29 graduates in the Small Local Communities in which there is a high school, 152 in Yellowknife, and 97 in Remaining NWT Communities.

High school figures have fluctuated since 1991 but the overall trend shows an increase in graduates. Rae Edzo and Wha Ti have experienced a significant increase reporting their highest number of graduates over the past three years. Yellowknife high schools are reporting a fairly stable rate of graduates.

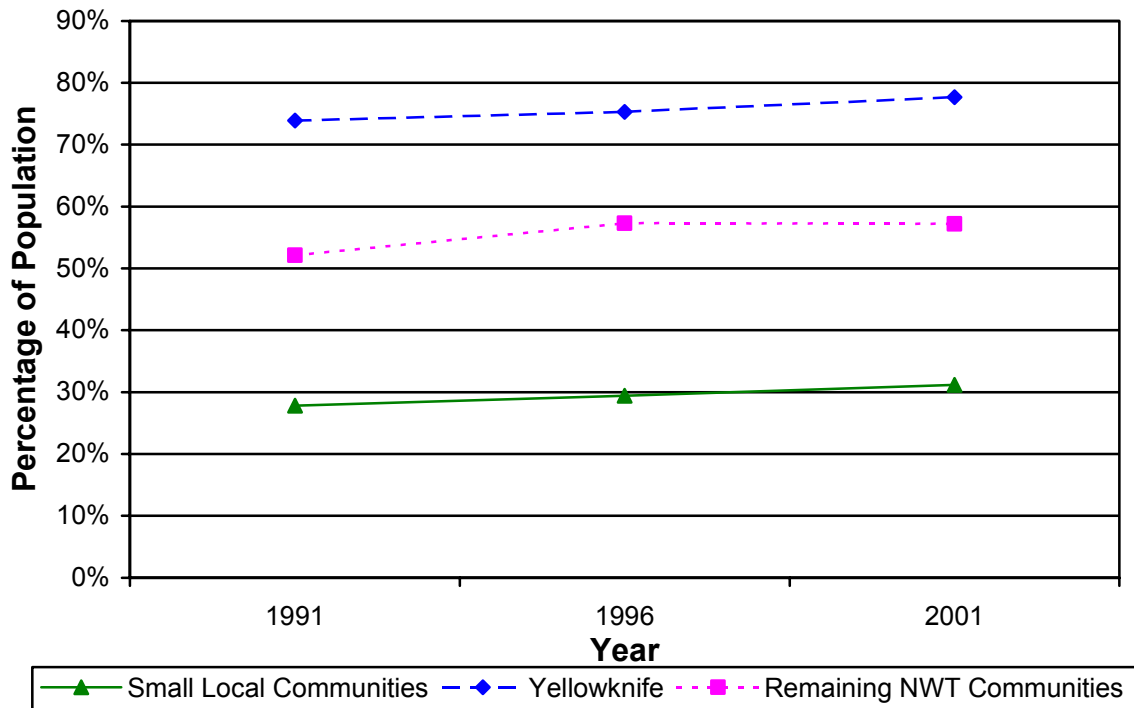
The increase in graduates from smaller communities is partly attributable to grade extensions in these communities. Students can now complete their high school education in most communities.

### 18.3 Population 15 Years and Older with a High School Diploma

This indicator counts those persons 15 years and older with a high school degree or any trade certificate, college diploma or university degree. This data is reported by the NWT Bureau of Statistics.

**Figure 36**

**Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older with High School or Greater, 1991 to 2001**



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

The percentage of the population with a high school diploma or greater has been increasing in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities steadily from 1991 to 2001. In Remaining NWT Communities, there was a very slight decline from 57.3% to 57.2% from 1996 to 2001, but overall, those communities showed a percentage rate increase.

Throughout the period, Yellowknife has had the highest percentage of high school graduates and those with a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree, and Small Local Communities have had the lowest rate.

Migration patterns along with additional post-secondary indicators will need to be investigated to draw any conclusions on the greater than high school trends.

## ***Cultural Well-Being, Traditional Economy, & Land and Resource Use Indicators***

New employment opportunities, work rotations and more disposable income may each potentially affect the socio-cultural environment of the Small Local Communities. They may do this by altering community demographics, individual employment training and educational skills, health circumstances of employees and families, or socio-cultural patterns and community governance.<sup>28</sup>

Mobility may increase. Opportunities for jobs, education, training and a different lifestyle may increase the migration of Aboriginal northerners to Yellowknife. The out-migration of young residents from smaller communities may affect the organizational strengths of those communities, change their social structure, and weaken the continuity and maintenance of traditional land-based cultural values rooted in harvesting and sharing.<sup>29</sup>

Industrial projects may alienate employees, particularly young Aboriginal workers, from cultural customs and practices. Project workers may not continue to practice their Aboriginal languages, nor continue to pursue activities that reflect the prominent role of the land in Aboriginal customs, beliefs and values.<sup>30</sup>

Project activities likely to affect family and community socio-cultural patterns are rotational wage employment, income, and alienation from traditional resource harvesting activities in traditional use areas.<sup>31</sup>

Proponents predicted that the 2-weeks-in/ 2-weeks-out rotational schedule would allow workers an opportunity to participate in harvesting activities that provide important country food to share with family members. Continued harvesting of country food is not only an important nutritional source upon which Aboriginal families depend but also an important link to cultural values.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Diavik 1999 Socio-economic Effects Report (SEER), 1999, 7.5.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, 7.5.1.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid, 7.5.4.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

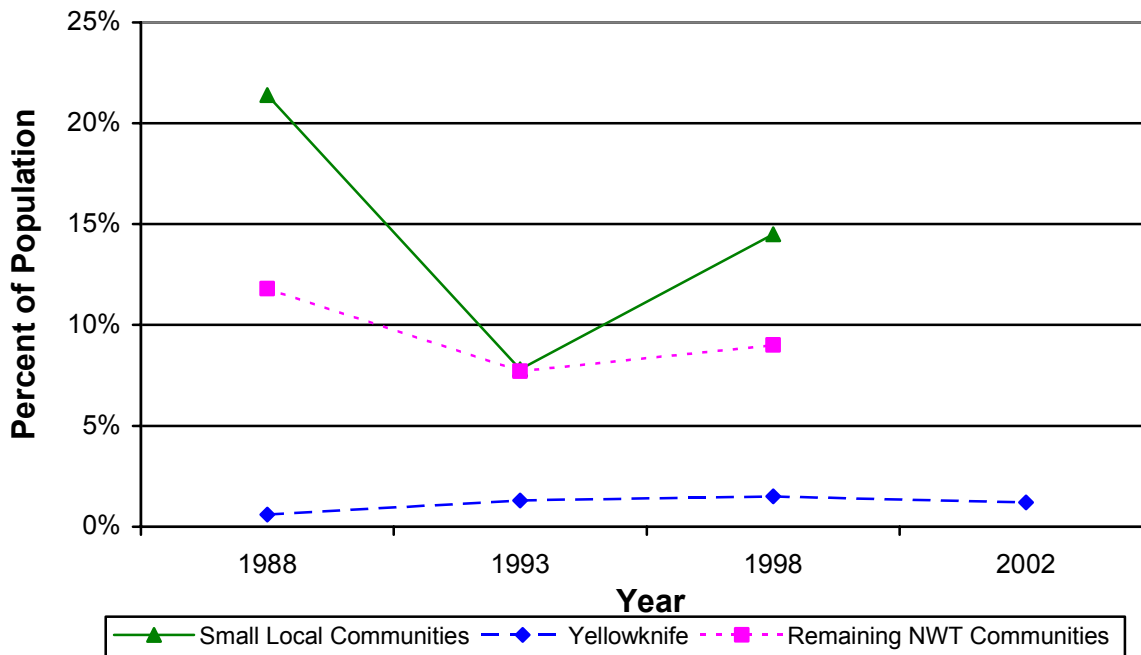
<sup>32</sup> See, for example, Diavik SEER 1999 7.5.3.

## 21. Workforce-aged Group Engaged in Traditional Activities

The workforce-aged group engaged in Traditional Activities may include activities such as hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering, consumption of country food and participation in cultural activities. To capture portions of this activity the data on the population engaged in trapping has been collected.

Figure 37

Percentage of Population Engaged in Trapping, 1988-2002



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Note:

- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

According to the NWT Labour Force Survey, a significant portion of the NWT population outside of Yellowknife engages in some form of trapping. This activity is particularly important in the Small Local Communities, where more than 21% of adults trapped in 1988. The proportion of the trapping population fell in 1993, and has since increased, though not to 1988 levels for both Small Local Communities and Remaining NWT Communities.

In Yellowknife, the percentage of the population engaged in trapping is relatively low, as compared to other NWT communities, though the rate has increased slightly from 1988 to 2002.

In 1998 an increase in the percent of population engaged in trapping has been noted, for all NWT communities except Yellowknife. Recent surveys capturing similar data has also noted an increase in trapping in "Dogrib" Communities between 1999 and

2002. This increase in the Dogrib communities may be due to increased employment income.<sup>33</sup>

Research suggests that employment income allows residents to purchase new equipment, particularly snowmobiles. (Hobart 1990) This allows easier and broader access to the land. Similar trends were noted in Northern Quebec, where wage earners used their earnings to charter airplanes and trucks to reach harvesting areas more quickly and with more provisions. Increased mobility also spread hunting activity over a wider area and facilitated access to more remote, infrequently harvested regions. The purchase of used equipment such as snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, canoes, boats, and outboard motors at a good price from high income-earners enabled other members of the community to also benefit (Feil 1991).<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> 2004 NWT Economic Trends, Issue 2, first quarter, page 6

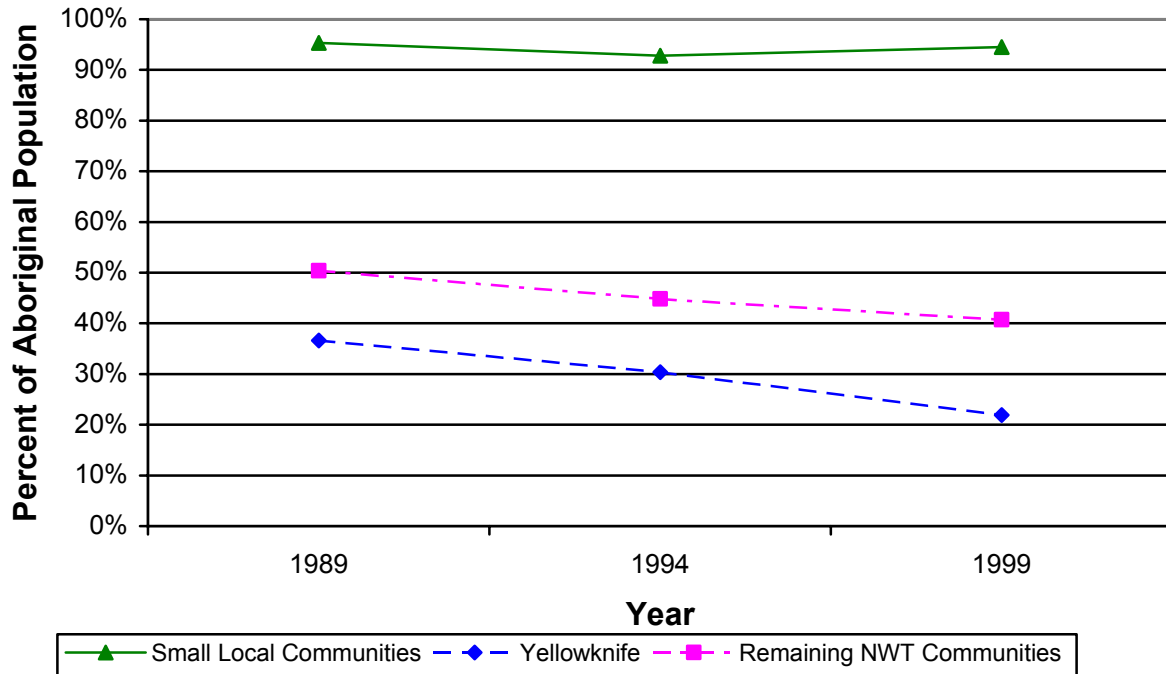
<sup>34</sup> 2004 NWT Economic Trends, Issue 2, first quarter, page 6

## 22. Home Language Use to Mother Tongue

“Language is the principal instrument by which culture is transmitted for one generation to another, by which members of a culture communicate meaning and make sense of their shared experience.”<sup>35</sup>

Figure 38

Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Who Speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-1999



Source: Labour Force Survey

Since 1989 the percentage of Aboriginals who speak an Aboriginal language has been gradually decreasing, from 55.6% in 1989 to 45.1% in 1999. This pattern of decline is noted in the NWT as a whole, Yellowknife and Remaining NWT Communities, but not in Small Local Communities.

Small Local Communities have the greatest incidence of Aboriginal language speakers in all age categories. Remaining NWT Communities have demonstrated less usage of Aboriginal languages and Yellowknife has the lowest use of Aboriginal languages at 21.9%.

By consulting the tables at the end of this document, one can determine that Aboriginal language use is affected by age and by community type. 81.8% of the older NWT aboriginal population speaks the Aboriginal language. This is 3 times higher than the younger age group (Ages 15-24), where only 26.6% speaks the Aboriginal language.

<sup>35</sup> Royal Commission on Aboriginal People, Volume 3, “Gathering Strength”  
Government of the Northwest Territories

***Communities & Diamonds Report, 2003***

The GNWT has attributed the gradual decline of Aboriginal Languages in Yellowknife and the remaining NWT communities to the assimilative effects of the larger English speaking society.

To reverse these impacts on our territory the GNWT has many initiatives that promote Aboriginal languages and cultures. We will continue to work with Northern communities to develop strategies that will ensure a healthy future for Aboriginal languages and cultures.

## ***Sustainable Development & Economic Diversification***

The Government of the Northwest Territories recognizes that environmental conservation is essential to long term economic prosperity while at the same time economic development can contribute significantly to the achievement of conservation goals. This interdependence between conservation and development will be officially recognized by the Government of the Northwest Territories through the application of the concept of sustainable development to all its decisions and actions related to natural and heritage resources in the Northwest Territories.<sup>36</sup>

The GNWT is committed to maximizing opportunities from the development of its natural resources by providing sustainable jobs for northerners; and contributing to the diversification the NWT economy.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> GNWT Policy 52.05 – Sustainable Development

<sup>37</sup> Diamond Facts



## **23. Secondary Industry**

Access to rough diamonds has created an opportunity for cutting and polishing to develop in the NWT. In addition to training, employment and business opportunities in cutting and polishing these developments will lead to further downstream opportunities in northern jewelry design, manufacturing and retailing.<sup>38</sup> In 2003 the Northwest Territories had four diamond processing plants these include the following:

### **Sirius Diamonds NWT Ltd.**

Sirius was established in June of 1999. The factory employs approximately 25 people. Sirius is a participant in the GNWT Diamond Certification Program and manufacture the very popular “Polar Bear” brand of polished diamonds.

### **Arslanian Cutting Works NWT Ltd. (ACW)**

Originally established in December of 2000, Arslanian Cutting Works employs approximately 45 workers. It is a participant in the GNWT Diamond Certification Program and markets production through Tri-Star in New York and Basal Diamond in Montreal.

### **Canada Dene Diamonds Ltd. (CDD)**

Canada Dene Diamonds (CDD) began production in mid-2003. CDD is a joint venture between the Deton'Cho Corporation and Schachter & Namdar, an Israeli diamond company. CDD employs approximately 15 people. CDD is a participant in the GNWT Diamond Certification Program, and markets production through Schachter & Namdar's office in New York.

### **Laurelton Diamonds**

Laurelton Diamonds, 100% owned by Tiffany & Co. (New York), began production in late 2003; the company employs approximately 15 people in Yellowknife. Its polished diamond production is marketed through the Tiffany retail outlets.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> 2004 NWT Economic Trends, Issue 2, first quarter, page 1

<sup>39</sup> 2004 NWT Economic Trends, Issue 2, first quarter, page 5

<sup>40</sup> 2004 NWT Economic Trends, Issue 2, first quarter, page 1

<sup>41</sup> 2004 NWT Economic Trends, Issue 2, first quarter, page 5

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<b>Table 1 Physician Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 1994/95 - 2002/03</b>									
	<b>1994/95</b>	<b>1995/96</b>	<b>1996/97</b>	<b>1997/98</b>	<b>1998/99</b>	<b>1999/00</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	13,073	13,389	13,222	12,338	11,994	11,267	11,005	10,189	9,909
<b>Yellowknife</b>	6,470	6,588	6,745	6,154	6,086	5,660	5,546	4,891	4,839
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	6,040	6,141	5,836	5,620	5,342	5,010	4,917	4,748	4,472
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	563	660	641	564	566	597	542	550	598
<b>Gameti</b>	22	34	37	54	39	46	47	32	26
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	113	126	88	69	87	103	90	118	111
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	355	417	434	346	340	344	282	284	359
<b>Wekweti</b>	22	27	30	31	40	39	34	30	31
<b>Wha Ti</b>	51	56	52	64	60	65	89	86	71

**Source:**

*Department of Health and Social Services, Medicare.*

**Notes:**

- *These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.*
- *N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.*
- *Numbers included 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.*

<b>Table 3 Physician Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, Annual Percent Change 1995/96 - 2002/03</b>								
	<b>1995/96</b>	<b>1996/97</b>	<b>1997/98</b>	<b>1998/99</b>	<b>1999/00</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	2.41%	1.25%	-6.69%	-2.79%	-6.06%	-2.32%	-7.41%	-2.75%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	1.82%	2.38%	-8.76%	-1.10%	-7.0%	2.01%	-11.81%	-1.06%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	1.67%	-4.96%	-3.70%	-4.95%	-6.21%	-1.86%	-3.44%	-5.81%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	17.23%	-2.88%	-12.0%	0.0%	5.5%	-9.2%	1.48%	8.73%

**Source:**

*Department of Health and Social Services, Medicare.*

<b>Table 4 Nurse Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 2000/01-2002/03</b>			
	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	3453	3607	3922
<b>Yellowknife</b>	*	*	*
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	2757	2728	2884
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	630	803	953
<b>Gameti</b>	76	79	72
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	120	88	126
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	246	446	562
<b>Wekweti</b>	15	15	23
<b>Wha Ti</b>	173	175	170

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

*Notes:*

- *“\*” means data not available*
- *These numbers are estimates subject to future revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.*
- *N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.*
- *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.*

<b>Table 5 Nurse Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, Annual Percentage 2000/01-2002/03</b>		
	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	4.46%	8.73%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	*	*
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	-1.05%	5.72%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	27.5%	18.68%

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

Notes:

“\*” means data not available

<b>Table 6 Potential Years of Life Lost (&lt;75 Years), 1991- 2001</b>											
	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000*</b>	<b>2001*</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	2,907	2,760	2,792	2,929	2,720	3,098	2,254	2,918	3,328	2,570	2,587
<b>Yellowknife</b>	838	983	563	1,040	805	751	754	737	965	797	387
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	1,766	1,533	1,971	1,678	1,789	1,977	1,365	1,916	2,070	1,759	1,943
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	303	244	258	211	126	370	135	265	293	9	205

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Notes:

\* 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.

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<b>Table 7 Potential Years of Life Lost (&lt;75 Years), Annual Percentage Change, 1992-2002</b>										
	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	-5.1%	1.2%	4.9%	-7.1%	13.9%	-27.2%	29.5%	14.1%	-22.8%	0.7%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	17.3%	-42.7%	84.7%	-22.6%	-6.7%	0.4%	-2.3%	30.9%	-17.4%	-51.4%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	-13.2%	28.6%	-14.9%	6.6%	10.5%	-31.0%	40.4%	8.0%	-15.0%	10.5%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	-19.5%	5.7%	-18.2%	-40.3%	193.7%	-63.5%	96.3%	10.6%	NA	NA

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

<b>Table 8 Injury Related Deaths, 1991-2001</b>											
	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000*</b>	<b>2001*</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	23	30	36	30	22	32	22	21	36	31	31
<b>Yellowknife</b>	8	14	8	9	6	3	6	3	10	8	4
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	14	14	26	19	14	23	14	16	22	22	25
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	1	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	4	0	1

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Notes:

\* 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.

<b>Table 9 Injury Related Deaths (PYLL) Three-Year Averages, 1991-2001</b>									
	<b>1991-93</b>	<b>1992-94</b>	<b>1993-95</b>	<b>1994-96</b>	<b>1995-97</b>	<b>1996-98</b>	<b>1997-99</b>	<b>1998-00</b>	<b>1999-01</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	1,343	1,253	1,199	1,104	1,047	952	989	1,112	1,238
<b>Yellowknife</b>	467	437	319	243	189	167	261	295	251
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	828	749	811	712	713	638	627	738	895
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	48	66	69	150	145	147	101	78	75

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

<b>Table 10 Injury Related Death Rates per 10,000 Population, 1996-2001</b>						
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	7.7	5.3	5.1	8.8	7.6	7.5
<b>Yellowknife</b>	1.6	3.3	1.7	5.7	4.6	2.3
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	11.4	7.0	8.0	11.0	11.1	12.5
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	19.2	6.3	6.2	12.2	0.0	2.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Notes:

- Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
- 2002 Population Statistics used to calculate rates

<b>Table 11 Number of Suicides, 1992-2001</b>										
	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	2	9	4	4	4	6	7	15	7	8
<b>Yellowknife</b>	2	3	1	2	0	0	2	4	2	0
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	0	5	2	2	4	6	4	11	5	7
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

<b>Table 12 Suicides Rates per 10,000 Population, 1996-2001</b>						
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Canada</b>	1.3	1.2				
<b>Total Northwest Territories</b>	1.0	1.4	1.7	3.7	1.7	1.9
<b>Yellowknife</b>	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.1	0.0
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	2.0	3.0	2.0	5.5	2.5	3.5
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.9

Source: Bureau of Statistics, National data from Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Notes:

- Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
- 2003 Population Statistics used to calculate rates



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<b>Table 13 Three-Year Annual Average Number of Suicides, 1992-1994 to 1999-2001</b>								
	<b>1992-94</b>	<b>1993-95</b>	<b>1994-96</b>	<b>1995-97</b>	<b>1996-98</b>	<b>1997-99</b>	<b>1998-00</b>	<b>1999-01</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	5.0	5.7	4.0	4.7	5.7	9.3	9.7	10.0
<b>Yellowknife</b>	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.7	2.0
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	2.3	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.7	7.0	6.7	7.7
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

<b>Table 14 Birth Rates to Females 19 Years or Younger (per 1,000 Women) 1996-2001</b>							
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	61.2	56.2	55.9	56.1	57.5	46.0	
<b>Yellowknife</b>	32.3	31.8	32.4	36.6	46.1	22.8	
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	78.8	61.9	65.6	61.3	57.3	48.2	
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	94.9	139.9	112.8	116.3	112.0	152.5	
<b>Detah</b>	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	
<b>Gameti</b>	250.0	214.3	0.0	222.2	0.0	166.7	
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	181.8	266.7	
<b>N'dilo</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	105.3	134.1	164.4	109.6	115.9	83.3	
<b>Wekweti</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.8	90.9	285.7	
<b>What Ti</b>	52.6	333.3	95.2	105.3	187.5	300.0	

Source: Statistics Canada

Notes:

- *".."* means data is not available
- *Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.*

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<b>Table 15 Births to Females 19 Years or Younger, 1992-2001</b>										
	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Canada</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,721	18,805	17,350	..
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	107	96	101	106	96	86	82	83	84	70
<b>Yellowknife</b>	24	16	24	20	21	21	20	22	27	14
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	62	64	58	63	60	45	47	46	43	38
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	21	16	19	23	15	20	15	15	14	18
<b>Detah</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Gameti</b>	0	0	1	4	4	3	0	2	0	1
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	4
<b>N'dilo</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	16	15	13	14	10	11	12	8	8	6
<b>Wekweti</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
<b>What Ti</b>	3	0	2	2	1	6	2	2	3	3

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics, and Statistics Canada

Notes: ".." means data is not available

<b>Table 16 Percentage of Single Parent Families, 1991, 1996 and 2001</b>			
	<b>1991</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Canada</b>	13.0%	14.5%	15.7%
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	15.4%	16.3%	21.0%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	12.2%	13.6%	15.8%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	17.7%	18.5%	24.7%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	20.4%	20.0%	30.4%

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics.

National data from Statistics Canada, Census

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<b>Table 17 Children Receiving Services, 1993/94 - 1998/99</b>						
	<b>93/94</b>	<b>94/95</b>	<b>95/96</b>	<b>96/97</b>	<b>97/98</b>	<b>98/99</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	422	540	584	574	554	632
<b>Yellowknife</b>	145	186	183	198	211	202
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	243	267	325	329	282	369
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	34	87	76	47	61	61
<b>Gameti</b>	-	-	6	-	-	7
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	-	11	6	-	-	-
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	23	59	50	27	35	34
<b>Wekweti</b>	5	-	7	8	7	-
<b>Wha Ti</b>	-	10	7	5	12	13

Source: Department of Health and Social Services

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.
- N'dilo 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 are receiving services from the Department of Health and Social Services. There is not any equivalent category to what happened under the previous Act.
- However, it is possible that many of these children would have been in care under another category from the old legislation.

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<b>Table 18 Children Receiving Services, 1999/00 to 2002/03</b>				
	<b>99/00</b>	<b>00/01</b>	<b>01/02</b>	<b>02/03</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	*	808	974	976
<b>Yellowknife</b>	282	289	325	339
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	*	447	532	550
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	50	72	117	87
<b>Gameti</b>	8	0	-	-
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	-	8	-	5
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	23	55	98	70
<b>Wekweti</b>	-	0	0	-
<b>Wha Ti</b>	13	9	14	9

Source: Department of Health and Social Services

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.
- N'dilo 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 are receiving services from the Department of Health and Social Services. There is not any equivalent category to what happened under the previous Act.
- However, it is possible that many of these children would have been in care under another category from the old legislation.

<b>Table 19 Spousal Assault Complaints, 1990-1999</b>										
	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Yellowknife Detachment</b>	84	61	78	93	90	82	77	*	94	123
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	34	68	71	67	66	53	54	*	49	44
<b>Rae Edzo Detachment</b>	26	52	58	55	59	39	48	*	36	36
<b>Wha Ti Detachment (1990)</b>								*		3
<b>Lutsel K'e Detachment</b>	8	16	13	12	7	14	6	*	13	5

Source: RCMP - UCR Statistics System

Notes:

" \* " Means no data available

Yellowknife data includes N'dilo and Detah

<b>Table 20 Number of Women and Children Admitted to Shelters, 1999/00 – 2002/03</b>				
	<b>1999/00</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	630	621	616	810
<b>Women</b>	296	257	295	398
<b>Children</b>	334	364	321	413
<b>Yellowknife</b>				
<b>Women</b>	n/a	n/a	63	81
<b>Small Local Communities</b>				
<b>Women</b>	n/a	n/a	35	17
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>				
<b>Women</b>	n/a	n/a	197	300

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Administrative Records and 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.
- n/a = Not available.
- N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife
- Data for the Tuktoyaktuk were unavailable for 2002/03 and has been estimated based on an average of the previous three years.
- NWT and Remaining NWT Communities data are based on shelter and not community of residence. Some admissions may be from non-NWT residents.
- NWT residents seen in non-NWT shelters are not included in the above statistics.

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<b>Table 21 Total Police Reported Incidences 1990-2002</b>													
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	12,310	13,151	13,083	12,056	11,124	10,618	10,251	10,606	11,019	10,877	12,274	13,360	14,527
<b>Yellowknife</b>	3,363	3,715	3,969	3,522	3,072	3,172	3,275	3,052	3,087	3,229	5,049	5,276	4870
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	7,998	7,675	7,298	7,131	6,947	6,543	6,262	6,662	6,640	6,474	6,108	6,681	8190
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	946	1,761	1,816	1,403	1,105	903	714	940	1,292	1,174	1,117	1,403	1467

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Prepared by NWT Bureau of Statistics

Note:

- Incidents in a particular community may include incidents from surrounding communities
- Data for Small Local Communities is comprised of reports from the Lutselk'e, Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti RCMP Detachments.

<b>Table 22 Total Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1996-2002</b>							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Canada</b>	..	..	89.6	85.0	84.0	84.3	83.9
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	245.1	255.0	269.6	265.5	300.5	324.1	350.9
<b>Yellowknife</b>	179.0	166.5	174.5	184.3	289.6	297.9	271.9
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	309.9	331.5	335.5	324.0	306.8	335.4	412.7
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	228.8	297.5	401.5	359.4	337.3	413.1	424.8
<b>Detah</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gameti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lutsel k'e</b>	323.1	325.4	433.4	269.3	257.1	294.6	376.5
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	346.0	469.2	637.0	526.1	508.2	641.2	622.9
<b>Wekweti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	-	-	-	272.1	193.2	174.0	259.4

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System

National data is from Statistics Canada

Notes:

- "-" means data 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.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

<b>Table 23 Total Number of Police-Reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Percentage Rate Change, 1996-2002</b>							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Cumulative Average
<b>Canada</b>			-5.1%	-1.2%	0.4%	-0.5%	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	4.0%	5.8%	-1.5%	13.2%	7.9%	8.3%	6.2%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	-7.0%	4.8%	5.6%	57.2%	2.8%	-8.7%	7.2%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	7.0%	1.2%	-3.4%	-5.3%	9.3%	23.1%	4.9%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	30.0%	35.0%	-10.5%	-6.1%	22.5%	2.8%	10.9%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System  
National data is from Statistics Canada

Notes:

- "-" means data 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.
- Rates expressed for Canada have been adjusted to reflect a value per 1,000 Persons.

<b>Table 24 Number of Police-Reported Crimes, Property Crimes, 1990-2002</b>													
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	3,328	3,515	3,432	3,250	3,001	3,144	3,149	2,813	2,879	2,376	2,395	2,135	2,503
<b>Yellowknife</b>	1,316	1,362	1,259	1,209	1,190	1,128	1,182	1,000	1,025	849	920	721	871
<b>Other NWT Communities</b>	1,862	1,916	1,901	1,805	1,616	1,800	1,778	1,616	1,557	1,383	1,341	1,294	1,440
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	150	237	272	236	195	216	189	197	297	144	134	120	192

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Prepared by NWT Bureau of Statistics

Notes:

- Incidents in a particular community may include incidents from surrounding communities
- Data for Small Local Communities is comprised of reports from the Lutselk'e, Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti RCMP Detachments.

Table 25 Number of Police-Reported Property Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1996-2002							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Canada</b>	..	..	45.6	42.6	40.7	40.0	39.6
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	75.3	67.3	70.2	58.0	58.6	51.8	60.5
<b>Yellowknife</b>	64.6	54.5	57.9	48.5	52.8	40.7	48.6
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	88.0	80.4	78.2	69.2	67.4	65.0	72.6
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	60.6	62.3	92.3	44.1	40.5	35.3	55.6
<b>Detah</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gameti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lutsel k'e</b>	138.5	100.6	90.7	72.0	83.1	49.5	55.2
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	81.8	92.1	148.2	39.4	36.2	44.3	76.7
<b>Wekweti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	-	-	-	99.4	76.4	35.6	48.1

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System National data is from Statistics Canada

Notes:

- "-" means data 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.
- Rates expressed for Canada have been adjusted to reflect a value per 1,000 Persons.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

Table 26 Number of Police-Reported Crimes, Crimes of Violence, 1990-2002													
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	2,031	2,151	2,177	2,083	1,964	1,936	1,914	2,239	2,076	2,042	1,984	2,000	2,355
<b>Yellowknife</b>	394	419	511	478	460	488	531	589	489	571	568	583	575
<b>Other NWT Communities</b>	1,464	1,412	1,390	1,328	1,276	1,246	1,225	1,450	1,382	1,308	1,248	1,208	1,519
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	173	320	276	277	228	202	158	200	205	163	168	209	261

Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Prepared by NWT Bureau of Statistics

Notes:

- Incidents in a particular community may include incidents from surrounding communities
- Data for Small Local Communities is comprised of reports from the Lutselk'e, Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti RCMP Detachments.



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<b>Table 27 Number of Police-Reported Crimes of Violence per 1,000 Persons, Percentage Rate Change 1996-2002</b>						
	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Canada</b>	..	..	-3.1%	3.2%	0.0%	-1.4%
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	17.1%	-5.6%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-0.1%	17.2%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	10.7%	-14.0%	17.9%	0.0%	1.0%	-2.5%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	19.0%	-3.9%	-5.6%	-4.2%	-3.3%	26.2%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	25.0%	0.7%	-21.7%	1.7%	21.3%	22.8%

*Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System*

*National data is from Statistics Canada*

*Notes: "-" means data 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.*

*Rates expressed for Canada have been adjusted to reflect a value per 1,000 Persons.*

Table 28 Number of Police-Reported Crimes of Violence per 1,000 Persons, 1996-2002							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Canada</b>	..	..	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.7
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	45.8	53.6	50.6	49.8	48.6	48.5	56.9
<b>Yellowknife</b>	29.0	32.1	27.6	32.6	32.6	32.9	32.1
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	60.6	72.2	69.3	65.5	62.7	60.6	76.6
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	50.6	63.3	63.7	49.9	50.7	61.5	75.6
<b>Detah</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gameti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lutsel k'e</b>	73.8	68.0	113.3	50.7	49.4	106.4	83.9
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	76.1	100.1	92.3	68.3	72.4	77.9	107.1
<b>Wekweti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	-	-	-	45.4	36.1	41.9	46.0

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System National data is from Statistics Canada

Notes:

- "-" means data 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.
- Rates expressed for Canada have been adjusted to reflect a value per 1,000 Persons.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

<b>Table 29 Number of Police-Reported Property Crimes per 1,000 Persons, Percentage Rate Change, 1996-2002</b>							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Cumulative Average
<b>Canada</b>	..	..	-6.6%	-4.5%	-1.7%	-1.0%	N/A
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	-10.6%	4.3%	-17.4%	1.1%	-11.7%	16.7%	-3.6%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	-15.5%	6.2%	-16.4%	8.9%	-22.9%	19.5%	-4.6%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	-8.6%	-2.8%	-11.5%	-2.7%	-3.6%	11.7%	-3.2%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	2.9%	48.0%	-52.2%	-8.2%	-12.7%	57.4%	-1.4%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System  
National data is from Statistics Canada

Notes:

- "-" means data 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.
- Rates expressed for Canada have been adjusted to reflect a value per 1,000 Persons.

<b>Table 30 Number of Police-Reported Crimes, Criminal Code (Other), 1990-2001</b>													
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	5,339	5,872	6,098	5,704	5,132	4,676	4,099	4,600	5,330	5,584	7,153	8,352	8,482
<b>Yellowknife</b>	1,148	1,300	1,761	1,606	1,190	1,260	1,188	1,155	1,350	1,557	3,245	3,658	3,069
<b>Other NWT Communities</b>	3,697	3,568	3,243	3,333	3,349	3,008	2,604	2,971	3,253	3,251	3,167	3,699	4,489
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	494	1,004	1,094	765	593	408	307	474	727	776	741	995	924

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Prepared by NWT Bureau of Statistics

Notes:

- Incidents in a particular community may include incidents from surrounding communities
- Data for Small Local Communities is comprised of reports from the Lutselk'e, Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti RCMP Detachments.

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<b>Table 31 Police-Reported Other Criminal Code Incidents per 1,000 Persons, Percentage Rate of Change, 1996-2002</b>						
	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Canada</b>	..	..	-3.8%	3.6%	2.7%	0.0%
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	12.3%	18.0%	5.0%	28.5%	15.7%	1.1%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	-2.9%	21.1%	16.4%	109.5%	10.9%	-17.0%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	14.7%	10.4%	-0.3%	-2.2%	16.7%	21.8%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	52.5%	50.6%	5.1%	-5.8%	31.0%	-8.7%

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System

National data is from Statistics Canada

Notes:

- "-" means data 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.
- Rates expressed for Canada have been adjusted to reflect a value per 1,000 Persons.

<b>Table 32 Number of Police-Reported Criminal Code (Other) Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1996-2002</b>							
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Canada</b>	..	..	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	98.0	110.1	129.8	136.3	175.1	202.6	204.9
<b>Yellowknife</b>	64.9	63.0	76.3	88.9	186.2	206.5	171.3
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	128.9	147.8	163.1	162.7	159.1	185.7	226.2
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	98.4	150.0	225.9	237.5	223.7	293.0	267.6
<b>Detah</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gameti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lutsel k'e</b>	6.2	0.0	5.7	10.7	2.6	2.5	21.6
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	17.6	24.3	17.3	25.0	24.7	23.0	12.1
<b>Wekweti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	-	-	-	4.3	-	6.3	6.3

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System  
National data is from Statistics Canada

Notes: "-" means data 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.

Rates expressed for Canada have been adjusted to reflect a value per 1,000 Persons.

Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

<b>Table 33 Number of Police-Reported Crimes, Other Federal Statutes, 1990-2002</b>													
	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	602	394	427	375	468	339	492	441	302	477	415	432	643
<b>Yellowknife</b>	133	161	131	113	137	137	186	163	89	160	231	164	181
<b>Other NWT Communities</b>	450	195	281	248	324	185	279	252	183	277	156	236	407
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	19	38	15	14	7	17	27	26	30	40	28	32	55

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Prepared by NWT Bureau of Statistics

Note:

- Incidents in a particular community may include incidents from surrounding communities
- Data for Small Local Communities is comprised of reports from the Lutselk'e, Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti RCMP Detachments.

<b>Table 34 Number of Police-Reported Other Federal Statute Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1996-2002</b>							
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Canada</b>	..	..	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	14.4	9.4	10.4	9.2	11.5	8.2	11.9
<b>Yellowknife</b>	7.3	8.8	7.4	6.4	7.9	7.7	10.4
<b>Other NWT Communities</b>	22.3	9.7	14.1	12.4	16.3	9.3	14.1
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	6.1	12.0	4.7	4.3	2.1	5.0	7.8
<b>Detah</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gameti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lutsel k'e</b>	6.2	20.7	14.2	10.7	10.4	9.9	9.6
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	9.7	17.5	5.6	5.6	1.6	6.9	12.1
<b>Wekweti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System, National data is from Statistics Canada

Notes:

- "-" means data 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.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

<b>Table 35 Cases of Sexually Transmitted Infections, 1991-2002</b>												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	631	499	444	465	423	466	445	558	541	622	683	725
<b>Yellowknife</b>	169	109	112	89	87	112	124	152	143	153	118	137
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	314	270	238	282	253	251	221	286	306	334	387	432
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	148	120	94	94	83	103	100	120	92	135	178	156
<b>Gameti</b>	14	10	-	-	9	7	11	6	-	24	-	12
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	11	6	5	8	-	-	8	10	10	-	16	9
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	88	74	46	45	47	61	47	52	42	54	91	86
<b>Wekweti</b>	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	5
<b>What Ti</b>	35	30	38	32	23	28	34	52	37	39	55	44

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

Notes:

- Yellowknife figures include Detah and N'dilo
- These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections include: Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea and Hepatitis B.

<b>Table 36 Rates of Sexually-Transmitted Infections per 1000 Persons, 1996-2002</b>							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	11.16	10.69	13.67	13.31	15.36	16.73	17.50
<b>Yellowknife</b>	6.13	6.77	8.60	8.18	8.79	6.64	7.53
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	12.33	10.94	14.32	15.32	16.83	16.88	21.74
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	32.96	31.98	37.84	28.72	41.63	54.25	46.25
<b>Gameti</b>	26.62	40.29	20.69	-	83.04	-	3.56
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	-	24.46	29.85	28.41	-	44.57	22.73
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	34.62	26.75	29.55	23.86	30.51	50.87	47.05
<b>Wekweti</b>	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	34.72
<b>What Ti</b>	64.52	77.98	115.56	79.23	80.75	111.79	88.71

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.
- N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife
- Sexually Transmitted Infections include: Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea and Hepatitis B.

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<b>Table 37 Cases of Tuberculosis, 1991-2002</b>												
	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	13	11	16	38	32	24	20	7	16	10	8	4
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	5	7	7	6	10	8	3	1	5	2	3	1
<b>Yellowknife</b>	5	0	0	-	-	-	10	-	0	-	-	-
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	3	4	9	28	19	12	7	5	11	4	3	1
<b>Gameti</b>	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	0	-	0	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	0	-
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	-	-	-	18	5	-	-	-	8	-	-	0
<b>Wekweti</b>	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Wha Ti</b>	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0

Source: NWT Communicable Disease Registry, Department of Health and Social Services, TB Registry

Notes:

- These numbers are subject to future revisions due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes.
- N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife.

<b>Table 38 Percentage of Households with 6 or More Persons, 1981-2001</b>						
	<b>1981</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Canada</b>				2.3%		3.1%
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	13.9%	11.5%	9.8%	8.6%	7.8%	7.2%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	5.7%	4.9%	5.4%	5.1%	3.8%	4.2%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	16.7%	13.4%	10.9%	10.1%	9.0%	7.9%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	47.9%	44.8%	38.4%	25.6%	27.5%	24.5%
<b>Detah</b>	33.3%	33.3%	28.6%	0.0%	19.0%	20.0%
<b>Gameti</b>	57.1%	42.9%	50.0%	36.4%	34.3%	28.6%
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	44.4%	30.0%	28.6%	17.6%	21.6%	21.4%
<b>N'dilo</b>	..	..	20.0%	23.1%	17.7%	..
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	48.9%	46.0%	34.9%	31.1%	29.7%	24.4%
<b>Wekweti</b>	..	..	..	..	16.7%	-
<b>Wha Ti</b>	57.1%	50.0%	61.5%	29.4%	36.7%	35.0%

Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey; Statistics Canada

Notes: "-" means data has been suppressed, ".." means data is not available



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<b>Table 39 Average Income, by Community Type, 1991-2001</b>											
	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Canada</b>		28,267	27,872	28,709	28,551	28,363	28,921	29,987	30,345	31,283	31,559
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	32,008	32,882	32,671	34,970	33,989	33,693	33,666	34,378	35,650	36,220	39,186
<b>Yellowknife</b>	39,634	40,132	39,705	42,948	41,110	40,700	41,005	41,825	42,455	42,993	45,975
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	26,375	27,612	27,428	28,988	28,605	28,122	28,072	28,958	30,682	31,115	34,258
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	14,928	16,472	17,149	18,991	19,095	18,791	19,623	19,550	21,970	22,823	26,076
<b>Gameti</b>	10,969	13,475	16,208	16,621	16,743	16,529	17,853	17,713	21,888	22,475	25,576
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	15,633	18,123	19,025	21,263	17,835	17,627	20,039	18,547	21,053	22,139	25,286
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	16,199	17,436	17,758	19,587	19,536	19,341	20,147	20,188	22,445	23,802	27,431
<b>Wekweti</b>	11,225	10,171	13,186	16,729	16,671	19,186	18,888	18,757	..	..	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	12,989	15,600	15,130	17,127	19,795	18,673	18,255	18,800	20,876	19,781	21,839

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics National data is from 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
- Detah and N'dilo data is included with Yellowknife

<b>Table 40 Average Income, by Community Type, Percentage Rate Change 1992-2001</b>										
	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Canada</b>		1.4%	3.0%	-0.6%	-0.7%	2.0%	3.7%	1.2%	3.1%	0.9%
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	2.7%	0.6%	7.0%	-2.8%	-0.9%	-0.1%	2.1%	3.7%	1.6%	8.2%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	1.3%	1.1%	8.2%	-4.3%	-1.0%	0.7%	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	6.9%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	4.7%	0.7%	5.7%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-0.2%	3.2%	6.0%	1.4%	10.1%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	10.3%	4.1%	10.7%	0.5%	-1.6%	4.4%	-0.4%	12.4%	3.9%	14.3%

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics.

National data is from 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

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<b>Table 41 Total Employment Income, by Community (\$000), 1995-2001</b>							
	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	727,532	704,331	713,328	724,431	772,452	805,159	935,854
<b>Yellowknife</b>	433,588	432,870	427,312	425,178	447,592	469,148	539,962
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	274,981	254,384	264,996	276,899	298,836	308,453	351,750
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	18,963	18,691	21,020	22,354	26,024	27,558	36,033
<b>Detah</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Gameti</b>	1,486	1,352	1,756	1,797	2,561	2,688	3,363
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	2,078	1,814	2,641	2,552	3,099	3,061	4,074
<b>N'dilo</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	12,573	12,861	13,915	14,966	16,518	18,201	23,885
<b>Wekweti</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	2,826	2,664	2,708	3,039	3,846	3,608	4,711

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Notes: Yellowknife data includes N'dilo and Detah

<b>Table 42 Percentage of Taxfilers with More than \$50,000 Income 1994-2001</b>								
	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	25.9	25.9	25.6	25.9	25.3	28.1	28.2	31.4
<b>Yellowknife</b>	34.4	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.3	36.1	36.2	39.3
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	13.8	13.5	13.2	13.6	13.4	15.4	15.2	18.2
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	7.1	8.0	7.7	8.4	9.4	11.6	12.1	17.2
<b>Lutselk'e</b>	11.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	10.5	11.1	14.3
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	9.9	8.9	8.5	9.6	11.0	13.4	14.1	18.9
<b>Rae Lakes</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
<b>Wha Ti</b>	0.0	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.7	12.0	11.5	14.3

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Notes: Yellowknife data includes N'dilo and Detah

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<b>Table 43 Participation Rate, 1989-2003</b>								
	<b>1989</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>Canada</b>					65.6		66.9	67.5
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	74.9	78.2	77.2	77.2	78.3	77.1	76.2	75.3
<b>Yellowknife</b>	87.1	87.3	87.5	85.4	86.2	85.0	84.3	84.8
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	76.9	79.9	79.0	78.6	79.5	72.7	..	..
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	48.5	57.1	51.8	54.0	58.4	57.3	..	..
<b>Detah</b>	41.6	55.0	48.0	58.3	63.8	62.5	..	..
<b>Gameti</b>	29.1	56.3	37.4	54.5	54.5	52.8	..	..
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	44.6	62.2	62.3	54.8	66.4	65.7	..	..
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	53.3	55.4	52.0	50.5	55.1	53.7	..	..
<b>Wekweti</b>	43.6	56.3	31.5	61.1	65.8	57.9	..	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	48.5	61.7	60.5	62.5	54.8	65.5	..	..

Source: Census (1991, 1996, 2001); GNWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999, 2002); Annual Labour Force Survey (2003); Statistics Canada. National data is from Statistics Canada.

**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 2002 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. Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

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<b>Table 44 Employment Rate, 1989-2003</b>								
	<b>1989</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	65.0	69.3	65.7	68.2	67.5	69.8	69.1	69.9
<b>Yellowknife</b>	83.3	82.9	81.5	80.0	79.5	80.8	82.3	81.9
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	68.1	71.9	68.8	70.4	69.3	62.9	..	..
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	26.7	38.6	32.0	38.2	35.5	45.9	..	..
<b>Detah</b>	20.8	40.0	33.8	45.8	48.0	50.0	..	..
<b>Gameti</b>	12.7	43.8	33.3	33.3	31.2	41.7	..	..
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	27.2	43.2	42.6	45.2	47.5	51.4	..	..
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	30.7	35.9	30.3	34.1	29.5	43.8	..	..
<b>Wekweti</b>	20.5	50.0	26.1	44.4	42.3	52.6	..	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	22.8	38.3	30.3	46.4	36.8	48.3	..	..

Source: Census (1991, 1996, 2001); GNWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999, 2002); Annual Labour Force Survey (2003)

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 2002 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
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

**Communities & Diamonds Report, 2003**

<b>Table 45 Unemployment Rate, 1989-2003</b>								
	<b>1989</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>Canada</b>		10.2		10.1				7.6
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	13.2	11.3	14.8	11.7	13.7	8.8	9.3	7.1
<b>Yellowknife</b>	4.4	5.1	6.8	6.4	7.9	4.6	2.4	3.4
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	11.5	10.0	12.9	10.5	12.9	14.0	..	..
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	45.0	32.8	38.2	29.2	39.1	21.4	..	..
<b>Detah</b>	50.0	36.4	29.6	21.4	24.7	20.0	..	..
<b>Gameti</b>	56.4	22.2	10.8	38.9	42.7	21.1	..	..
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	39.1	26.1	31.7	13.0	28.4	21.7	..	..
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	42.4	35.2	41.7	32.4	46.5	19.3	..	..
<b>Wekweti</b>	52.9	22.2	17.2	27.3	35.6	18.2	..	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	53.0	37.9	50.0	28.6	32.9	28.9	..	..

Source:

Statistics Canada, Census (1991, 1996, 2001); GNWT Labour Force Survey (1989, 1994, 1999, 2002); Annual Labour Force Survey (2003); CANSIM

National data from Statistics Canada.

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 2002 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
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

**Communities & Diamonds Report, 2003**

<b>Table 46 Average Monthly Income Assistance Cases, by Community</b>									
	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	1,898	1,823	1,764	1,776	1,786	1,502	1,202	1,118	1,111
<b>Yellowknife</b>	378	352	319	338	399	326	263	263	259
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	1,104	1,083	1,135	1,148	1,100	888	719	623	646
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	416	388	310	290	287	288	220	232	206
<b>Detah</b>	8	11	11	6	6	1	0	0	0
<b>Gameti</b>	50	52	29	28	23	17	12	13	13
<b>Lutsel'ke</b>	37	37	23	23	26	28	30	34	29
<b>Rae-Edzo</b>	205	185	167	163	159	163	122	138	131
<b>Wekweti</b>	26	23	10	10	10	11	9	8	7
<b>Wha Ti</b>	90	80	70	60	63	68	47	39	26

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

Notes:

- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

<b>Table 47 Average Monthly Income Assistance, Rate per 1,000 Population, 1996-2003</b>									
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	43.7	42.4	43.5	43.9	37.1	29.4	27.0	26.5	
<b>Yellowknife</b>	19.3	17.4	19.1	22.8	18.7	14.8	14.5	13.9	
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	53.2	56.2	57.5	55.2	44.9	36.2	31.4	32.7	
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	124.2	99.1	91.5	89.6	88.8	67.1	68.8	60.1	
<b>Detah</b>	56.7	55.3	30.3	29.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Gameti</b>	197.7	106.2	96.6	80.7	58.8	41.4	44.4	43.6	
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	113.5	70.3	68.7	73.9	78.9	83.6	85.9	71.3	
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	105.0	95.0	92.6	90.3	92.1	68.2	75.5	70.2	
<b>Wekweti</b>	157.5	74.1	72.5	72.5	77.5	64.7	55.6	47.3	
<b>Wha Ti</b>	184.3	160.6	133.3	134.9	140.8	95.5	78.6	52.7	

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

Notes:

- Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.
- Rates calculated using 2003 population data

<b>Table 48 Number of Registered Businesses, 1997 - 2002</b>			
	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	1952	2041	2167
<b>Yellowknife</b>	1108	1100	1159
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	800	886	957
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	44	55	51
<b>Detah</b>	..	..	..
<b>Gameti</b>	4	4	5
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	7	10	7
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	22	25	25
<b>Wekweti</b>	3	5	5
<b>What Ti</b>	8	11	9

Source: RWED database of telephone directory listings.

Notes:

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

<b>Table 49 Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older with less than Grade 9 Education, 1989-1989</b>			
	<b>1989</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	22.5%	15.6%	12.8%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	5.9%	4.7%	3.6%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	29.5%	22.5%	18.2%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	63.5%	37.3%	33.7%
<b>Detah</b>	52.5%	23.0%	33.6%
<b>Gameti</b>	94.8%	51.7%	51.9%
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	46.2%	27.8%	29.5%
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	60.4%	31.8%	31.4%
<b>Wekweti</b>	91.0%	71.7%	34.2%
<b>Wha Ti</b>	68.0%	55.2%	34.5%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Notes:

- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.

<b>Table 50 Number of High School Graduates, by Location of School, 1991-2003</b>													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	142	133	164	228	239	219	230	238	258	254	284	250	278
<b>Yellowknife</b>	92	93	116	142	156	136	148	160	170	165	155	148	152
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	50	39	47	76	77	73	74	74	70	78	105	79	97
<b>Rae-Edzo &amp; Wha Ti</b>	0	1	1	10	6	10	8	4	18	11	24	23	29

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Notes:

- Because there are not High Schools in every community, this indicator considers only those communities with a High School, therefore Small Local Communities is represented by only Rae-Edzo and Wha Ti.

<b>Table 51 Percentage of Population with High School or Greater, 1991-2001</b>			
	1991	1996	2001
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	59.9%	63.5%	64.8%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	73.9%	75.3%	77.7%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	52.1%	57.3%	57.2%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	27.8%	29.4%	31.2%

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

<b>Table 52 Percentage of Population with a Certificate or Diploma, 1989-2001</b>				
	1989	1994	1999	2001
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	27.5%	29.7%	32.5%	28.7%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	29.6%	30.2%	33.3%	31.2%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	27.7%	29.7%	33.5%	28.3%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	14.0%	26.2%	21.3%	15.7%
<b>Detah</b>	8.9%	20.9%	24.3%	20.8%
<b>Gameti</b>	2.2%	21.3%	13.8%	14.3%
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	21.5%	19.7%	29.1%	20.0%
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	14.7%	32.7%	21.1%	12.7%
<b>Wekweti</b>	0.0%	5.4%	24.3%	10.5%
<b>Wha Ti</b>	18.3%	17.6%	17.7%	24.1%

Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (LFS)/Census

Notes:

- Yellowknife data includes N'dilo.



<b>Table 53 Percentage of Population Engaged in Trapping, 1988-2002</b>				
	<b>1988</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	8.0%	4.9%	6.1%	5.0%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	11.8%	7.7%	9.0%	..
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	21.4%	7.8%	14.5%	..
<b>Detah</b>	10.9%	9.5%	15.1%	..
<b>Gameti</b>	14.8%	7.6%	23.8%	..
<b>Lutsel K'e</b>	33.8%	8.5%	33.6%	..
<b>Rae Edzo</b>	34.3%	6.3%	11.2%	..
<b>Wekweti</b>	34.6%	12.0%	15.3%	..
<b>Wha Ti</b>	30.3%	6.1%	5.5%	..

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Notes:

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

<b>Table 54 Percentage of Aboriginal Persons who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-1999</b>			
	<b>1989</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	55.6%	49.8%	45.1%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	36.6%	30.4%	21.9%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	50.4%	44.8%	40.7%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	95.3%	92.8%	94.5%

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey.

<b>Table 55 Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 15-24 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-1999</b>			
	<b>1989</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	39.9%	32.4%	26.6%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	16.0%	11.6%	10.0%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	30.3%	22.6%	15.4%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	95.5%	89.4%	92.4%

Source: Labour Force Survey

<b>Table 56 Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 25-44 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-1999</b>			
	<b>1989</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	51.2%	46.4%	40.7%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	45.4%	34.7%	20.9%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	45.2%	40.5%	35.6%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	92.1%	93.4%	92.2%

Source: Labour Force Survey

<b>Table 57 Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 45-59 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-1999</b>			
	<b>1989</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	75.7%	65.6%	62.8%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	26.1%	46.8%	34.4%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	75.0%	63.4%	63.7%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	98.2%	97.1%	99.2%

Source: Labour Force Survey

<b>Table 58 Percentage of Aboriginal Persons Age 60+ who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-1999</b>			
	<b>1989</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	92.4%	84.0%	81.8%
<b>Yellowknife</b>	88.0%	70.7%	73.5%
<b>Remaining NWT Communities</b>	90.7%	82.0%	78.3%
<b>Small Local Communities</b>	100.0%	94.4%	98.9%

Source: Labour Force Survey

## Glossary

### **Communicable Disease**

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

### **Employment Rate**

The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over 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, temporary 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 offenses, 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 percentage 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 simply 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, but data submitted from the Bureau of Statistics for this report uses age 75 as the average lifespan.]*

### **Property Crime**

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

### **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<sup>i</sup>**

An examination of 'socio-economic' impacts needs to include 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<sup>ii</sup>**

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.

## **Unemployment Rate**

The percentage 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.

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<sup>i</sup> 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](http://www.ea.gov.au/assessments/eianet/unepmanual/bisset/annex.html).

<sup>ii</sup> From "1999 Labour Force Survey" - Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics.