

Tsiigehtchic - Statistical Profile

	Tsiigehtchic	Northwest Territories		Tsiigehtchic	Northwest Territories
POPULATION					
<i>Population 2005</i>					
Total	200	42,982	<i>Teen Births</i>		
Males	106	22,093	1996	1	96
Females	94	20,889	1997	2	86
0 - 4 Years	17	3,342	1998	1	82
5 - 9 Years	21	3,507	1999	1	83
10 - 14 Years	25	3,677	2000	-	84
15 - 24 Years	33	6,982	2001	1	70
25 - 44 Years	60	14,540	2002	1	72
45 - 59 Years	17	7,708	2003	-	72
60 Yrs. & Older	27	3,226	<i>Number of Deaths</i>		
Aboriginal	192	21,413	1996	-	152
Non-Aboriginal	x	21,569	1997	-	138
<i>Historical Population</i>			1998	-	146
1996	168	41,748	1999	1	162
1997	169	41,635	2000	1	156
1998	165	40,816	2001	2	163
1999	188	40,654	2002	1	169
2000	192	40,499	2003	4	188
2001	200	40,822	<i>Cause of Death</i>		
2002	213	41,489	<i>Injury Deaths</i>		
2003	209	42,240	1996	-	34
2004	192	42,851	1997	-	24
2005	200	42,982	1998	-	24
<i>Average Annual Growth Rate (1996-2005)</i>			1999	1	36
Total Population	2.0	0.3	2000	1	31
< 15 Yrs.	0.7	-1.3	2001	1	31
60 Yrs. & Over	9.4	4.0	2002	-	24
<i>Population Projections</i>			2003	-	36
2009	186	45,903	<i>Suicides</i>		
2014	183	47,823	1996	-	4
2019	181	49,149	1997	-	6
2024	177	50,980	1998	-	7
			1999	-	15
			2000	-	7
			2001	1	8
			2002	-	8
			2003	-	10
VITAL STATS					
<i>Number of Births</i>					
1996	3	814	HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES		
1997	5	722	<i>% of Households with more than 6 People</i>		
1998	5	678	1981	40.0	13.9
1999	5	659	1986	16.7	11.5
2000	3	673	1991	12.5	9.8
2001	3	613	1996	-	8.6
2002	5	635	2001	16.7	7.2
2003	4	701	2004	13.3	7.0
2004	4	698	<i>Family Structure - 2001</i>		
			Total	50	9,705
			Husband-Wife	20	5,110
			Common-Law	15	2,555
			Lone Parent	20	2,035
			Percent Couple Families	60.0	79.0

	Tsiigehtchic	Northwest Territories
<i>Tenure - 2004</i>		
Total	83	13,902
Owned	38	7,330
Rented	45	6,571
Percent Owned	45.8	52.7
<i>% of Households in Core Need</i>		
1996	38.5	19.7
2000	61.7	20.3
2004	30.1	16.3

CRIME

Violent Crimes

1999	..	2,042
2000	..	1,984
2001	..	2,000
2002	..	2,375
2003	..	2,848
2004	..	2,939
2005	..	2,843

Property Crimes

1999	..	2,376
2000	..	2,395
2001	..	2,135
2002	..	2,527
2003	..	3,053
2004	..	3,174
2005	..	2,787

Other Criminal Code

1999	..	5,584
2000	..	7,153
2001	..	8,352
2002	..	8,576
2003	..	10,012
2004	..	11,921
2005	..	12,098

Federal Statutes

1999	..	477
2000	..	415
2001	..	432
2002	..	655
2003	..	595
2004	..	632
2005	..	651

Traffic

1999	..	398
2000	..	327
2001	..	441
2002	..	547
2003	..	633
2004	..	669
2005	..	549

Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000 persons)

1999	..	50.2
2000	..	49.0
2001	..	49.0
2002	..	57.2
2003	..	67.5
2004	..	68.7
2005	..	66.1

	Tsiigehtchic	Northwest Territories
<i>Property Crime Rates (per 1,000 persons)</i>		
1999	..	58.4
2000	..	59.1
2001	..	52.3
2002	..	60.9
2003	..	72.3
2004	..	74.1
2005	..	64.8

INCOME SUPPORT

Beneficiaries (monthly average)

1996	24	4,191
1997	39	3,974
1998	38	3,712
1999	40	3,542
2000	31	3,040
2001	13	2,425
2002	19	2,200
2003	10	2,152
2004	7	2,073
2005	5	1,923

Cases (monthly average)

1996	11	1,823
1997	17	1,764
1998	15	1,776
1999	17	1,786
2000	14	1,502
2001	6	1,202
2002	8	1,118
2003	4	1,111
2004	4	1,110
2005	4	1,050

Payments (\$000)

1996	67	13,485
1997	124	12,756
1998	114	13,062
1999	121	12,763
2000	96	10,657
2001	42	8,837
2002	63	8,701
2003	36	8,946
2004	31	9,260
2005	27	8,576

TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES (2004)

Hunted & Fished (%)	44.1	36.7
Trapped (%)	13.8	5.9
Households Consuming Country Food (most or all meat consumed) (%)	49.4	17.5

ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES

% Aboriginal that Speak an Aboriginal Language

1984	74.6	59.1
1989	43.1	55.6
1994	39.8	50.1
1999	31.3	45.1
2004	24.2	44.0

	Tsiigehtchic	Northwest Territories	Tsiigehtchic	Northwest Territories
EDUCATION				
<i>Percent with High School Diploma or More</i>			<i>Potential Available Labour Supply (2004)</i>	
1991	26.3	59.9	Number of Unemployed	23
1994	37.0	63.2	% do rotational	60.9
1996	57.1	63.5	% male	47.8
1999	36.9	66.1	% aboriginal	100.0
2001	40.0	64.8	% less than high school diploma	60.9
2004	42.8	67.5	<i>Employment Profile 2004 (%)</i>	
<i>2004 Employment Rates</i>			Full-Time	89.9
Less than High School Diploma	25.3	38.8	Part-Time	10.1
High School Diploma or Greater	79.0	81.7	% Gov't, Health, Social Serv, Educ	69.6
			% Goods Producing	18.8
			% Other Industries	13.0
			<i>Annual Work Pattern (%)</i>	
<i>Participation Rate</i>			Worked in 2003	73.8
1986	31.3	74.5	Worked More than 26 Weeks	57.9
1989	48.1	74.9	PERSONAL INCOME	
1991	61.1	78.2	<i>Total Income (\$000)</i>	
1994	66.0	77.2	1995	..
1996	61.9	77.2	1996	..
1999	61.2	78.3	1997	..
2001	64.0	77.1	1998	..
2004	63.4	75.6	1999	..
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>			2000	2,549
1986	40.0	11.2	2001	2,489
1989	44.7	13.2	2002	2,714
1991	36.4	11.3	2003	2,594
1994	34.8	14.8	2004	3,162
1996	15.4	11.7	<i>Average Personal Income (\$)</i>	
1999	31.7	13.7	1995	..
2001	12.5	9.5	1996	..
2004	25.0	10.4	1997	..
<i>Employment Rate</i>			1998	..
1986	25.0	66.2	1999	..
1989	26.6	65.0	2000	21,242
1991	38.9	69.3	2001	22,627
1994	43.0	65.7	2002	24,673
1996	52.4	68.2	2003	25,940
1999	41.7	67.5	2004	26,350
2001	60.0	69.8	<i>Employment Income (\$000)</i>	
2004	47.6	67.8	1995	..
<i>Selected 2004 Employment Rates</i>			1996	..
Males	56.2	69.7	1997	..
Females	38.9	65.7	1998	..
Aboriginal	42.2	50.6	1999	..
Non-Aboriginal	88.2	82.4	2000	1,944
15 - 24	22.9	42.8	2001	1,839
25 - 34	59.3	76.3	2002	1,947
35 - 44	70.0	82.7	2003	1,917
45 - 54	76.9	83.0	2004	2,449
55 - 64	55.6	66.1		
65 & Over	22.7	15.0		
<i>2004 Labour Force Activity</i>				
Population 15 & Over	145	31,341		
Employed	69	21,241		
Unemployed	23	2,454		
Not in the Labour Force	53	7,646		

	Tsiigehtchic	Northwest Territories
<i>Average Employment Income (\$)</i>		
1995	..	34,045
1996	..	33,556
1997	..	33,364
1998	..	33,476
1999	..	35,450
2000	19,440	36,187
2001	20,433	38,497
2002	21,633	41,428
2003	21,300	41,904
2004	24,490	43,969
<i>Percent Taxfilers Less than \$15,000</i>		
1995	..	34.4
1996	..	34.9
1997	..	34.8
1998	..	34.1
1999	..	32.8
2000	50.0	32.0
2001	45.5	28.8
2002	45.5	27.6
2003	40.0	28.0
2004	41.7	27.3
<i>Percent Taxfilers More than \$50,000</i>		
1995	..	25.9
1996	..	25.6
1997	..	25.6
1998	..	25.3
1999	..	28.1
2000	-	28.2
2001	-	31.4
2002	18.2	34.4
2003	20.0	35.1
2004	16.7	36.5

FAMILY INCOME

	Tsiigehtchic	Northwest Territories
<i>Average Family Income (\$)</i>		
1995	..	66,150
1996	..	65,506
1997	..	66,367
1998	..	68,948
1999	..	70,463
2000	37,240	71,864
2001	..	80,225
2002	45,760	87,143
2003	..	88,244
2004	55,225	91,362
<i>Percent Families Less than \$25,000</i>		
1995	..	24.3
1996	..	24.5
1997	..	24.0
1998	..	22.9
1999	..	21.9
2000	60.0	21.7
2001	60.0	16.9
2002	40.0	15.3
2003	-	16.5
2004	50.0	16.2
<i>Percent Families More than \$60,000</i>		
1995	..	49.2
1996	..	48.6
1997	..	48.9
1998	..	49.0
1999	..	50.4
2000	-	50.7
2001	-	56.9
2002	-	59.9
2003	-	59.7
2004	-	61.1

PRICES

2005 Living Cost Diff. (Edm = 100)	152.5	..
2004 Food Price Index (YK = 100)	153.2	..

SYMBOLS

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

SOURCES & NOTES

Population

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

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

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

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

Vital Stats

Number of Births: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada

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

Number of Deaths: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada

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

Household & Families

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

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

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

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

Crime

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income Support

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

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

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

Traditional Activities

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

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

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

Aboriginal Languages

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

Education

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

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

Labour Force

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family Income

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

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

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

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

Prices

Living Cost Differentials: Price Division, Statistics Canada.

Food Price Index: Bureau of Statistics, GNWT.