

# Communities and Diamonds

Socio-economic Impacts in the Communities of  
Behchokò, Gamètì, Whatì, Wekweètì, Detah, N'dilo, Łutselk'e,  
and Yellowknife

## **2008 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories Under the BHP Billiton, Diavik and De Beers Socio-economic Agreements**



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**Kīspin ki nitawih̄tīn ē nīh̄yawih̄k ōma  
ācimōwin, tipwāsīnān.**

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Hapkua titiqqat pijumagupkit Inuinnaqtun,  
uvaptinnut hivajarlutit.

To request a translation, please contact Juanita Robinson at (867)920-3343.

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## **I. Introduction**

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) issues the Community and Diamonds Report (Report) once a year. The Report is required by each GNWT socio-economic agreement (SEA). The GNWT has SEAs with BHP<sup>1</sup>, Diavik, and De Beers.

SEAs are follow-up programs to environmental assessments. Follow-up programs are used to check if predictions made during an assessment were right. In the Report, we look at what was predicted in the BHP Environmental Impact Statement and in the Diavik and De Beers Environmental Assessment Reports (EARs). We then compare the trends we see in the communities around the mine to those trends predicted in the EAR for the mine.

### **i. Note on Format Change**

The layout of the Report has changed. The size of the printed version of the Report has been greatly reduced. The printed part of the Report contains only the key findings. Extended analysis and reference material are included on the disk attached to the Report.

What used to be Appendix A, the Glossary, is now at the end of the printed version of the Report. The Glossary defines key terms used in the Report. What used to be Appendix C, the History of Events, has been moved into the Introduction. The History of Events lists events that may influence the trends analyzed in the Report.

Appendix B, Company Predictions, is now Appendix A, and has been moved from the printed part of the Report to the disk. The Company Predictions are what the three diamond mine companies stated they thought would happen before their projects began. A more in-depth analysis is included on the disk as Appendix B. What used to be Appendix D, the Data Tables, has been renamed. The Data Tables are now Appendix C. The Data Tables show the data that was used to make the analyses in the Report.

This change was made so the Report would be easier to read. The new layout will also use less paper.

### **ii. Method**

Through its SEAs, the GNWT has set up an industrial monitoring program. This helps us understand and prepare for the effects of large projects.

The program uses both objective and subjective indicators. Information comes from administrative databases and from surveys. Where possible, the subjective indicators that we use are also used in territorial or national surveys. This lets us compare trends in the Local Study Area with national and territorial trends.

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<sup>1</sup> In May 2001, BHP merged with Billiton Plc to become BHP Billiton. When referring to the SEA this Report uses BHP. When referring to events after May 2001 this Report uses BHP Billiton (BHPB).

The program allows for ‘control’ by looking at different population groups. For example, Canadian rates are included for most indicators. We can see that changes occur at different rates for different groups. This helps to separate natural changes from those changes that seem to follow industrial development. For example, if a NWT trend matches a Canadian trend, this would be considered a natural change. The NWT trend would reflect general societal changes.

This Report looks at indicator *rates*. For example, the body of the Report looks at the number of property crimes taking place for each 1,000 people. This lets us ensure that the trend is not going up only because the number of people living in communities is going up. The actual number of incidents is shown in the tables in Appendix C.

Population data is available for 1991 and from 1996 on. To allow a trend line to be shown between 1991 and 1996 on the graphs in this Report, a steady change in population from 1991 to 1996 was assumed.

We can also look at changes in a data series to understand events that affect the trends we see. Diamond mines started to be built in the NWT in 1996. This Report looks at the trends we are seeing since 1996, compared to the trends we were seeing before 1996. Where the rates for an indicator go up and down over time, it is assumed that this shows that indicator’s *natural variability*. The highest and lowest rates for an indicator before 1996 are assumed to show the range of natural variability. If an indicator shows a recent trend but the rate is no higher and no lower than the rates seen before 1996, no trend was generally found.

### **iii. Data**

GNWT departments report data once a year where it is possible. The NWT Bureau of Statistics carries out a Community Survey every five years. The most recent was in 2004. Bureau surveys try to record what issues are important to communities. Sometimes the Bureau carries out extra surveys, such as the 2005 Community Impact Survey.

Data on Yellowknife-area Métis is available for some indicators. The North Slave Métis Alliance found it hard to see what effect diamond mine development may be having on their community without such data. This data is shown in the Appendix C tables.

Statistics Canada does a Canadian Population Census every five years. It issued the last census in 2006. It issues other data as well, at different times.

#### iv. Socio-Economic Agreement Indicators

BHP	DIAMONDS	DE BEERS
<b>Community, Family &amp; Individual Well-being</b>		
number of potential years of life lost		
number of injuries	age-standardized injuries	age-standardized injuries
number of suicides		
number of communicable diseases	communicable diseases (sexually-transmitted diseases <sup>2</sup> , tuberculosis)	communicable diseases (sexually-transmitted infections, tuberculosis)
number of teen births		
	single-parent families (also referred to as lone-parent families)	lone-parent families
number of children in care <sup>3</sup>	children in care <sup>3</sup>	children in care <sup>3</sup>
number of complaints of family violence	number of women and children referred to shelters	number of women 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	police-reported crimes, according to the following categories: violent, property, drug-related, other
number of property crimes		
housing indicators		
<b>Cultural Well-being &amp; Traditional Economy</b>		
	ratio of home-language use to mother tongue, by major age groups	ratio of home-language use to mother tongue, by major age groups
	percentage of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities	percent of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities
<b>Non-traditional Economy</b>		
average income of residents	average income	average income
	proportion of high income earners	proportion of high income earners
number of social assistance cases <sup>4</sup>	social assistance cases <sup>4</sup>	income support cases <sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Now called *sexually-transmitted infections*.

<sup>3</sup> Now called *children receiving services*.

<sup>4</sup> Now called *income assistance cases*.

<b>BHP</b>	<b>DIAVIK</b>	<b>DE BEERS</b>
employment levels and participation	employment	Employment
	participation rate	employment participation rate
high school completion	number of people 15 years and older with less than Grade 9	number of people 15 years and older with less than Grade 9
	number of people 15 years and older with a high school diploma	number of people 15 years and older with a high school diploma
	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups
<b>Net Effect on Government</b>		
	net effects on government of the project	
<b>Sustainable Development</b>		
	secondary industry data and initiatives	

## v. Trends Tables

In each Observation section for each indicator, a Trends Table gives a picture of the effects of mine activity expected in the BHP Environmental Impact Statement, and the Diavik and De Beers Environmental Assessment Reports (EARs). This is shown on the left side of each table. The right side of each table sums up the trend observed by the GNWT for Small Local Communities and Yellowknife. Down arrows (↓) and up arrows (↑) show the predicted or observed direction of change. These trends show the direction of change that has happened as a result of diamond mine development. To show this, it is necessary to compare how things were before diamond mining started in 1996 with how things have gone after. A dash (—) means there is no trend, no predictions were made, or the predictions that were made by the three companies were not consistent with each other.

## **vi. Spatial Boundaries**

This report looks at indicators in Yellowknife and seven Small Local Communities<sup>5</sup>:

- Behchokò;
- Detah;
- Gamètì;
- Łutselk'e;
- N'dilo;
- Wekweètì; and
- Whatì.

These were part of the 'local study area' in the BHP, Diavik and De Beers environmental assessments. For comparison, we show data for Remaining NWT Communities and for Canada when possible. Rates in this Report are based on the NWT populations shown in Table 1 in Appendix D.

West Kitikmeot, in Nunavut, was also part of the local study area in the BHP and Diavik assessments. That region is not included in this Report, as it is outside GNWT boundaries.

The next page shows a Map of the Northwest Territories.

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<sup>5</sup> Some community names have changed since 1990. Their names were formerly: Rae Edzo (Behchokò); Rae Lakes (Gamètì); Snowdrift (Łutselk'e); Snare Lake (Wekweètì); and Lac La Martre (Whatì).



Source: Industry, Tourism and Investment Administrative File.

## vii. History of Events

BHP, Diavik and De Beers predicted their Projects may affect NWT communities. Other events can also have an effect. In addition, major changes in programs, such as changes in legislation, can affect the trends we see.

The Chart below documents the timing of

- Major workforce shocks felt in the NWT, and
- Major programs changes.<sup>6</sup>

This is included as an aid to interpreting the trends in this Report.

These changes can have a strong effect on the trends shown by the data. Knowing when such changes happened may help make it clearer whether or not trends shown by the data are caused by diamond mine activity.

DATE	INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL & POLITICAL EVENTS
1997	The Royal Oak Mines Giant Mine lays-off about 40 workers. Miramar Con Mine lays-off about 120 workers.
1997 to 2003	Licenses issued for oil and gas exploration. This started with the Sahtu in 1997, then Fort Liard and the Beaufort Delta. The size of rights issued increases as each new area is opened for exploration.
January 1997	Ekati Mine construction begins.
December 1997	Royal Oak Mines Colomac Mine closes.
January 1998	Lupin Mine (Nunavut) enters care and maintenance status, laying-off about 500 workers.
May 1998	Miramar Con Mine halts operations during a labour strike.
October 1998	Ekati Mine begins commercial operations.
October 1998	NWT <i>Child and Family Services Act</i> comes into effect.
February 1999	BHP Sorting and Valuation Facility opens in Yellowknife.
April 1999	Territory of Nunavut established; NWT public sector becomes smaller.

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<sup>6</sup> A fuller picture of events can be seen by also looking at the SEA reports on employment and spending that each company issues.

DATE	INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL & POLITICAL EVENTS
June 1999	Sirius Diamonds opens a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
July 1999	Miramar Con Mine labour strike ends and operations resume.
2000	Giant Mine operations begin again on a smaller scale, with less than 100 employees.
March 2000	Deton'Cho Diamonds opens a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
April 2000	Lupin Mine operations begin again with a smaller workforce.
December 2000	Diavik construction begins. Arslanian Cutting Works opens a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
2002	Tiffany and Co. begin construction of a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife
2003	Tiffany & Co. opens a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife under the name Laurelton Diamonds.
January 2003	Diavik Mine starts production.
April 2003	Federal <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> comes into effect.
August 2003	Operations suspended at Lupin Mine (Nunavut), affecting about 305 employees.
November 2003	Miramar closes Con Mine.
April 2004	NWT <i>Youth Justice Act</i> comes into effect.
February 2005	De Beers begins construction of Snap Lake Diamond Mine
April 2005	NWT <i>Protection Against Family Violence Act</i> comes into effect.
August 2005	Tlicho Land Claim and Self-Government Agreement effective date.
May 2006	Canada Dene Diamonds closed.
October 2007	The De Beers Snap Lake Mine officially opened.
Winter 2007	Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement implemented. Survivors and their families begin to receive Common Experience Payments.
June 2008	The De Beers Canada Inc. Snap Lake Mine officially moved from its Construction Phase to its Operations Phase.

DATE	INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL & POLITICAL EVENTS
October 2008	Crossworks Manufacturing Ltd. opened a diamond processing factory in Yellowknife.
November 2008	GNWT Ministers of Education, Culture and Employment and Industry, Tourism and Investment, and representatives from BHP Billiton, Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. and De Beers Canada Inc. signed a Memorandum of Understanding to address Northern workforce attraction and retention issues.
Late 2008	Global credit crunch and economic downturn. A number of projects and contracts were postponed or cancelled. Job losses increased.

## II. Summary of Findings

INDICATOR	OBSERVATIONS	FINDINGS
<b>Community, Family &amp; Individual Well-being</b>		
Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)	PYLL has gone up in Yellowknife. It has dropped in Small Local Communities.	The drop in Small Local Communities could be due to better standards of living or better access to health services.
Injuries	Injuries are going down in Yellowknife. No trend is noted in Small Local Communities.	The downward trend in Yellowknife may be due to injury prevention efforts.
Suicides	Suicide rates have gone up in the NWT. No trend is noted in Yellowknife or Small Local Communities.	The small number of suicides makes it hard to define trends.
Communicable Diseases	Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) <sup>7</sup> have gone up in the NWT, including in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities. Youth aged 15-24 have been most affected.  This Report does not note any trend for tuberculosis.	The increase in STIs may be due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced supervision by parents because of work schedules;</li> <li>• More alcohol and drug abuse because of higher incomes; and/or</li> <li>• A general disregard for safe sex.</li> </ul>
Teen Births	The teen birth rate has dropped across the NWT, especially in Small Local Communities.	The decrease in teen births may be due to more planned parenting, delayed childbirth, more use of birth control or the fact that more teens are pursuing education.
Single-parent Families	Single-parent families are increasing across the NWT, mostly in Small Local Communities.	The increase in Yellowknife reflects a general change in Canadian society.  Increases in single-parent families coincide with diamond mine development. Factors could include rotation work schedules or one partner living out of the house in the hope of finding work.
Children in Care	Since 2000/01, <sup>8</sup> the rate of children receiving services has gone up in Small Local Communities.	The trend may be due to changes in staff, or more public and staff reporting.

<sup>7</sup> Reported STIs include Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea.

<sup>8</sup> Data before and after 2000/01 are not comparable, due to changes in legislation and reporting.

INDICATOR	OBSERVATIONS	FINDINGS
<p>Family Violence</p>	<p>It is difficult to draw conclusions about the trend for family violence on the basis of rates of reported spousal assault.</p> <p>The number of women and children using shelters has fallen. However, in the NWT, family violence is still quite high.</p>	<p>Any increase or decrease of reported spousal assault can mean very different things. An increase could mean better social awareness and support for victims. A decrease may mean that victims find it harder to come forward.</p> <p>Shelter data does not capture some women who do not access the shelters. Reported spousal assault cases may not represent all incidents.</p> <p>In the North, high unemployment, social isolation, alcohol consumption, younger couples and common-law unions may contribute to the high level of family violence.</p>
<p>Crime</p>	<p>The total crime rate in Yellowknife is higher than it was in 1996, but the trend is not clear. No trend is noted in Small Local Communities.</p>	<p>The increase in the Yellowknife crime rate is primarily due to increases in Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences, like mischief and disturbing the peace. Increases since 1996 could also be linked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A change in RCMP reporting between 1999 and 2000;</li> <li>• Resource development;</li> <li>• An increase in organized crime;</li> <li>• Its position as a hub for NWT traffic; or</li> <li>• More substance abuse, which may be related to diamond mine development.</li> </ul>
	<p>The violent crime rate has gone up in Yellowknife. No trend is noted in Small Local Communities.</p>	<p>Alcohol plays a large role in most of the NWT's violent crime. An increase in drug use may also lead to an increase in violent crime rates. Higher incomes from diamond mine employment may be related to more drug use.</p>
	<p>Property crime rates have been dropping.</p>	<p>Property crime rates have been going down in the NWT. This trend began before the diamond mines were developed.</p>
	<p>Since 1991, federal statute crime rates have gone up in the NWT.</p>	<p>The increase in federal statute crime may be due to more pro-active police enforcement. There could also be more drug activity because of higher incomes due to mine-related jobs.</p>
	<p>The trend for traffic crime in the NWT is unclear.</p>	<p>Data does not show any major influence on traffic crimes from the mining industry.</p>
	<p>The rate of Other <i>Criminal Code</i> crimes has increased sharply in Yellowknife. No trend is noted in Small Local Communities.</p>	<p>Most Other <i>Criminal Code</i> crimes are related to alcohol. Part of the Yellowknife trend may be due to the change in RCMP reporting between 1999 and 2000. Other factors may include more income or in-migration. These may be linked to diamond and other resource activity.</p>

INDICATOR	OBSERVATIONS	FINDINGS
<p><b>Housing</b></p>	<p><b>Home ownership</b> has grown in Yellowknife. However, growth has slowed since 1996. No trend is noted in Small Local Communities.</p>	<p>The slowing growth of home ownership in Yellowknife could be linked to an increase in housing prices. This would be an expected result of in-migration from development. Higher incomes do not seem to have increased the level of homeownership.</p>
	<p><b>Crowding</b> has gone down in the NWT. They are still highest in Small Local Communities. However, the sharpest drop in crowding has been seen in these communities.</p>	<p>Diamond projects have not had the positive impact on crowding that was expected. Crowding was expected to drop further. Lack of suitable housing, in- and intra-migration as well as house price rises may be factors.</p>
	<p><b>Core need</b> went up in Yellowknife. It dropped sharply in Small Local Communities.</p>	<p>Inflation, perhaps linked to in-migration from development, may explain the increase in core need in Yellowknife. Higher household income from the mining industry may explain the decrease in core need in Small Local Communities.</p>
	<p>The <b>vacancy rate</b> in Yellowknife has dropped for the second year in a row. The Canadian rate also dropped. But, the Yellowknife rate is still lower than the Canadian rate.</p>	<p>Yellowknife's low vacancy rate could be linked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High cost of materials;</li> <li>● Labour shortages related to development; and</li> <li>● Higher housing prices as a result of in-migration.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cultural Well-being &amp; Traditional Economy</b></p>		
<p><b>Aboriginal Language Use (15-24 Years of Age)</b></p>	<p><b>Home-language use to mother tongue</b> has dropped territorially. Since 1999, it has started to go up a bit in Yellowknife.</p>	<p>The increase in Yellowknife seen since 1999 may be a result of more people moving there from other communities where Aboriginal language use is higher.</p>
<p><b>Workforce-aged Group Engaged in Traditional Activities</b></p>	<p><b>Trapping</b> has increased in Small Local Communities. No trend is noted for Yellowknife.</p> <p><b>Hunting and fishing</b> has declined in Yellowknife. These activities have increased in Small Local Communities.</p>	<p>More trapping, hunting and fishing in Small Local Communities could be due to more income and the rotational work schedule.</p>
	<p>The percent of <b>households consuming meat or fish harvested in the NWT</b> has increased slightly, overall, in Small Local Communities. No change is noted in Yellowknife.</p>	<p>There seems to be no link between the amount of country food consumed and the diamond mines.</p>

INDICATOR	OBSERVATIONS	FINDINGS
<b>Non-traditional Economy</b>		
Average Income	Average income has been rising for some time, but has risen sharply since 1997. The largest increases have been seen in Yellowknife and Small Local Communities. Yellowknife saw another jump in 2002. Average income levels remain lowest in Small Local Communities.	The upward trend in Small Local Communities is most likely due to diamond mine development. The increase in Yellowknife has probably also been influenced by diamond mine development.
Proportion of High-income Earners	The proportion of high- and middle- income earners has gone up across the NWT. This is an indication that wage disparity has gone down.	Diamond mine development does not seem to have led to more income inequalities.
Income Assistance	The income assistance case rate has dropped across the NWT. The drop was slight in Yellowknife. The drop was sharp in Small Local Communities.	After 1997, the drop in cases may be due to better employment, education and income opportunities related to the mining industry. In-migration of people without jobs to Yellowknife may have stopped the rate there from dropping more.
Employment Rate	The employment rate in Yellowknife has gone down. It has gone up in Small Local Communities More people are working more than 26 weeks periods across the territory. In Small Local Communities, the percent working more than 26 weeks increased by almost 40%.	Diamond mines have played a role in the rise in employment in Small Local Communities. Greater local access to culturally-fitting education and training has also helped increase many people's educational success and chances of finding jobs.
Unemployment Rate	The unemployment rate has gone down in Small Local Communities. No trend has been noted in Yellowknife.	More people are becoming employed. The drop in the unemployment rate in Small Local Communities is most likely a result of job opportunities at the diamond mines.
Participation Rate	The participation rate has gone down in Yellowknife. It has gone up in Small Local Communities.	The participation rate may be affected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in the working age population;</li> <li>• Frustration with the wage economy;</li> <li>• Obstacles to employment; and</li> <li>• Out-migration.</li> </ul>

INDICATOR	OBSERVATIONS	FINDINGS
High School Completion	More people are completing high school. However, this was true before 1996.	The diamond mines seem to be having a good impact on high school completion.
Less than Grade 9	The percent of population with less than Grade 9 has gone down across the NWT.	A key reason for the drop may be grade extensions. Ongoing “Stay in School” plans are making a difference.
Business Activity	Major spending is continuing to increase in the areas of housing, transportation and warehousing.	The diamond mines have likely contributed to the rise in business activity. An increase in capital spending indicates an expanding economy.
<b>Net Effect on Government</b>		
Government Costs	The cost of maintaining program and service levels is increasing. Program expectations are also under pressure.	To some extent, this trend is linked to the diamond mining industry.
<b>Sustainable Development</b>		
Secondary Industry	The cutting and polishing industry continues to grow.	Growth is due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local access to rough diamonds;</li> <li>• GNWT certification programs; and</li> <li>• Persistence and marketing by the GNWT and the private sector.</li> </ul>

### III. Summary of Observed Trends

Down arrows (↓) and up arrows (↑) show the predicted or observed direction of change since the start of the first diamond project in 1997. If there is no trend, if no predictions were made, or if there appears to be inconsistency in the predictions made, a dash (---) appears. Red arrows show damaging indicator trends. Green arrows show beneficial indicator trends.

INDICATOR	COMPANY PREDICTED TREND			GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
	BHPB	Diavik	De Beers	Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
<b>Community, Family &amp; Individual Well-being</b>					
Potential Years of Life Lost	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑
Injuries	↑	↑	↓	--- <sup>9</sup>	↓
Suicides	---	---	↑	--- <sup>10</sup>	--- <sup>10</sup>
Communicable Diseases	---	↑	↑	↑	↑
Teen Births	---	---	↑	↓	↓
Single-parent Families	↑	---	↑	↑	--- <sup>11</sup>
Children Receiving Services	↑	↑	---	↑ <sup>12</sup>	--- <sup>12</sup>
Spousal Assault	↑	↑	↑	--- <sup>13</sup>	---
Total Police-reported Crimes	↑	↑	↑	--- <sup>14</sup>	↑
Violent Crimes	↑	↑	↑	--- <sup>14</sup>	↑
Property Crimes	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓
Federal Statute Crimes	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Traffic Crime	---	↑	---	--- <sup>15</sup>	--- <sup>15</sup>
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> Offences	↑	↑	↑	--- <sup>16</sup>	↑
Home Ownership	↑	↑	↑	---	↑
Crowding	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Core Need	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑

<sup>9</sup> No conclusion is made about the trend, as we cannot compare nurse-diagnosed injuries before and after the mines began.

<sup>10</sup> Due to the small number of suicides and the small population size, it is hard to tell if there is a real trend.

<sup>11</sup> The trend in Yellowknife follows the national trend and reflects general changes in society, rather than an increase related to diamond mine development.

<sup>12</sup> Observed trend begins in 2000/01.

<sup>13</sup> No conclusion is made about the trend, as we cannot compare spousal assault before and after the mines began.

<sup>14</sup> Both of these types of crime have not exceeded levels seen before the mines. But they have come very close. Further evidence may be needed to see whether high rates may be linked to mine employment.

<sup>15</sup> Overall, traffic crime is down.

<sup>16</sup> Rates of Other *Criminal Code* Crimes have not exceeded levels seen before the mines. But they have come very close. Further evidence may be needed to see whether high rates may be linked to mine employment.

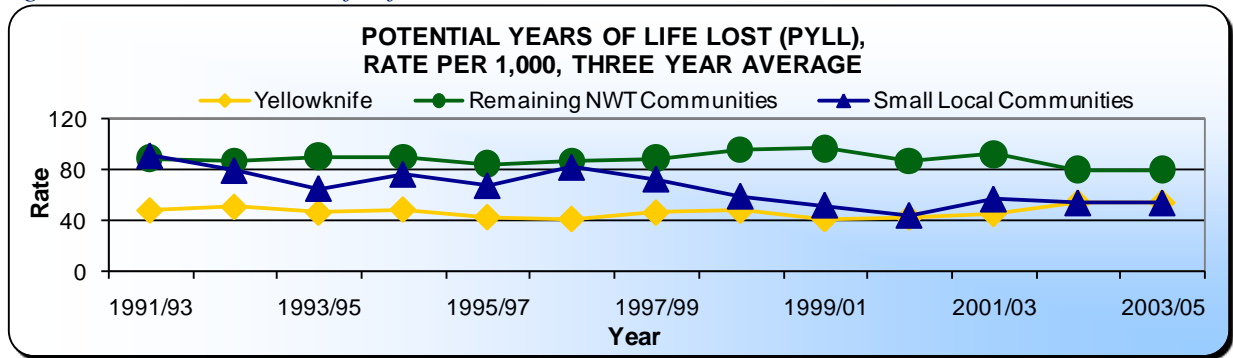
INDICATOR	COMPANY PREDICTED TREND			GNWT OBSERVED TREND	
	BHPB	Diavik	De Beers	Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
<b>Cultural Well-being and Traditional Economy</b>					
Aboriginal Language Use (Youth)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Trapping	↓	↓	---	↑	---
Hunting and Fishing	↓	↑	---	↑	↓
<b>Non-traditional Economy</b>					
Average Income	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Wage Disparity	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓
Income Assistance Cases	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Employment Rate	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
Unemployment Rate	↓	↓	↓	↓	---
Participation Rate	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
High School Completion	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Less than Grade 9	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Business Activity	↑	↑	↑		↑
<b>Net Effect on Government</b>					
Net Government Costs	↑	↓	↑	--- <sup>17</sup>	
<b>Sustainable Development</b>					
Secondary Industry	---	---	---	↑	↑

<sup>17</sup> The direction of the trend cannot be stated with certainty. The GNWT does not have the information systems in place to conclude on this trend with certainty.

## IV. Socio-Economic Indicator Graphs

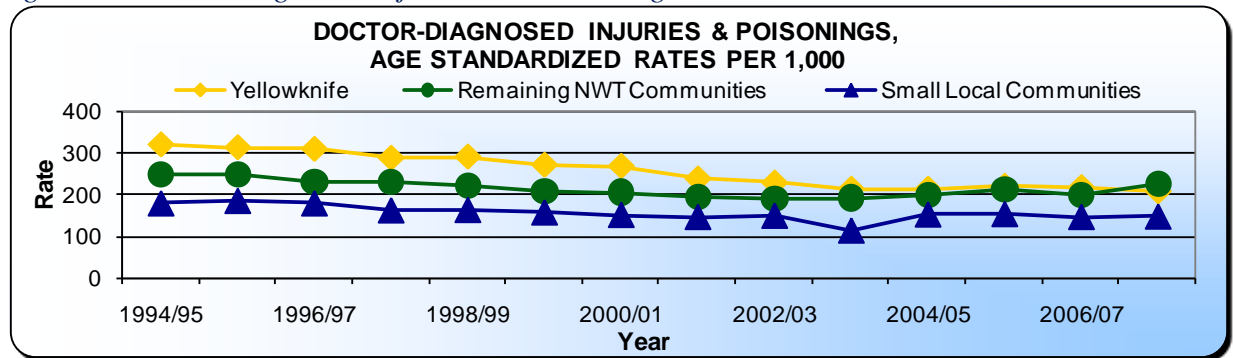
### Community, Family & Individual Well-being

Figure 1: Potential Years of Life Lost



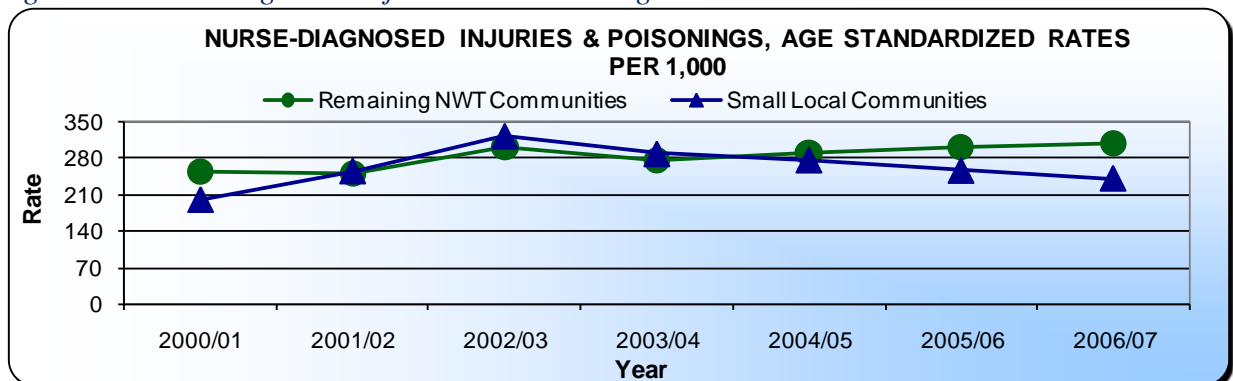
Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 2: Doctor-Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings



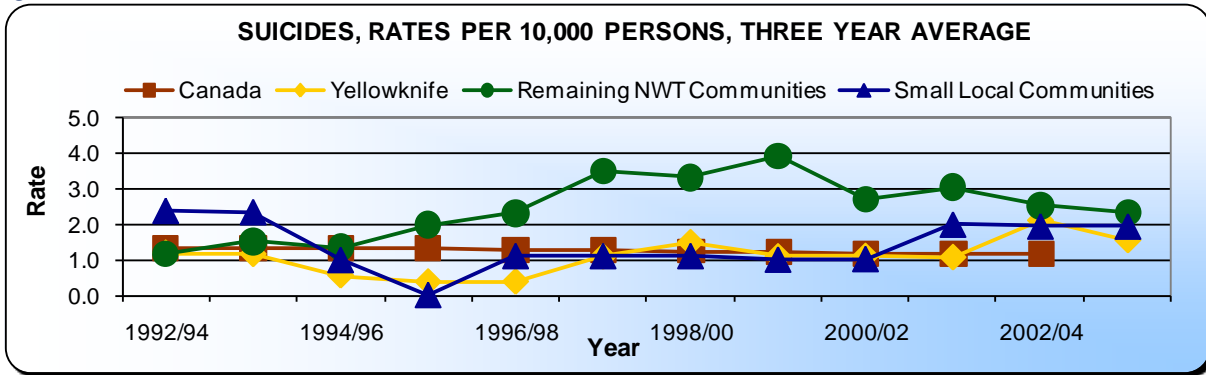
Source: NWT Department of Health and Social Services Medicare and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 3: Nurse-Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings



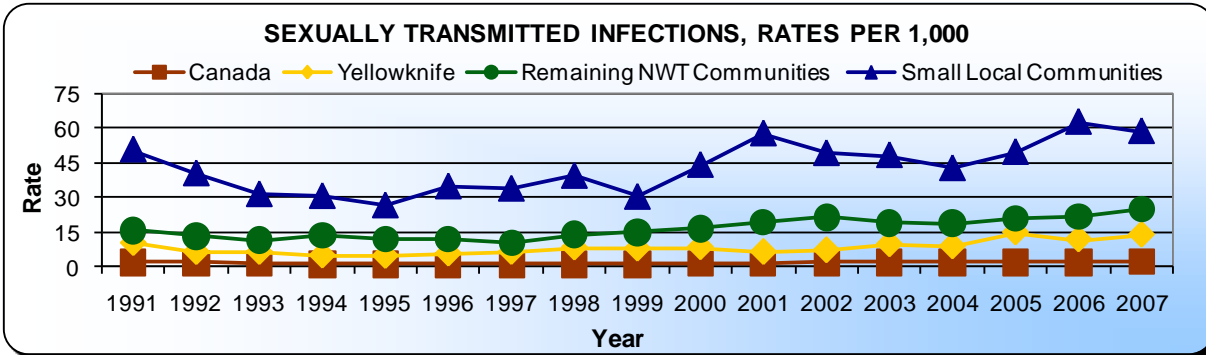
Source: NWT Department of Health and Social Services Health Suite and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 4: Suicides



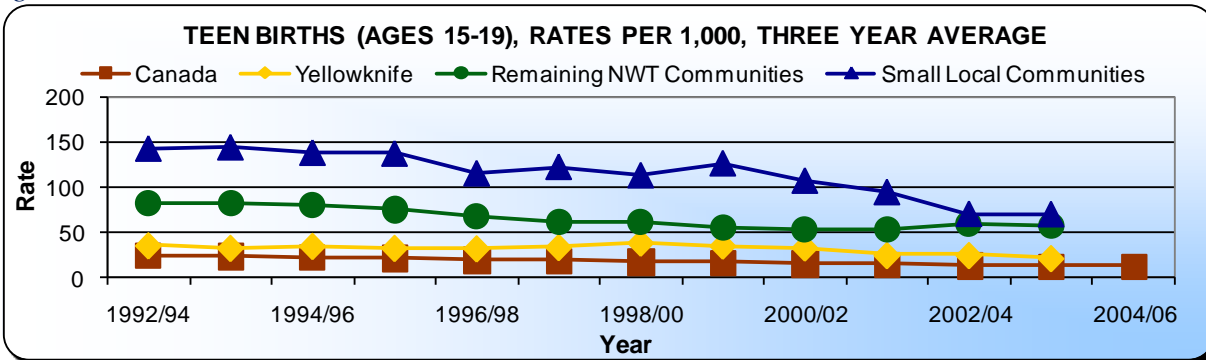
Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Figure 5: Sexually Transmitted Infections<sup>18</sup>



Source: NWT Health and Social Services Communicable Disease Registry; NWT Bureau of Statistics; Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Canada: 1996 Surveillance Report; and Public Health Agency of Canada.

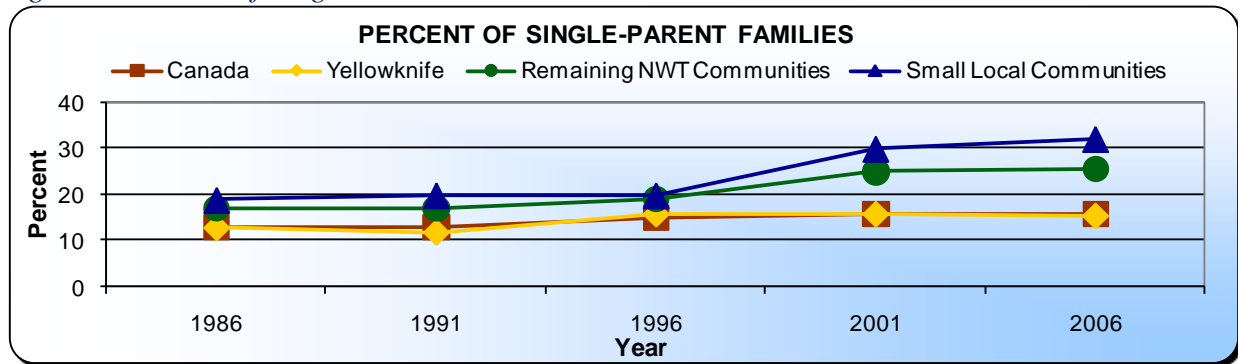
Figure 6: Teen Births



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

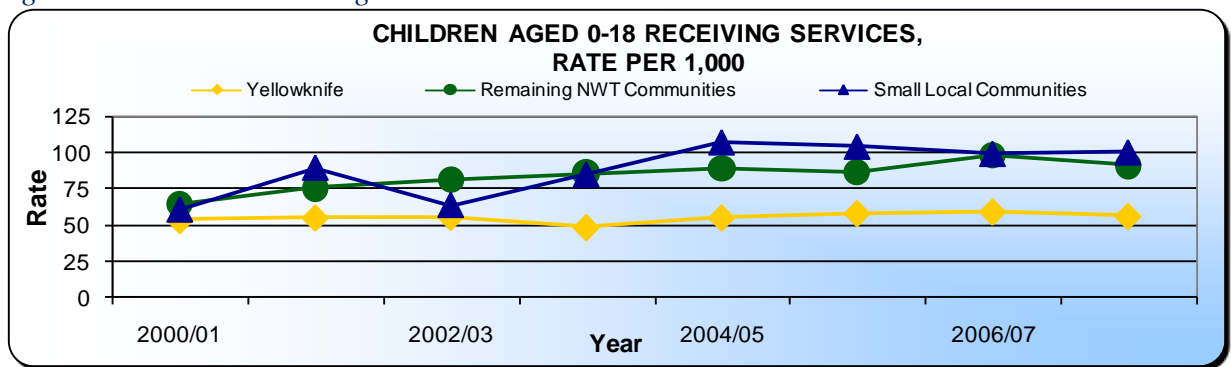
<sup>18</sup> Reported STIs include Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea.

Figure 7: Percent of Single Parent Families



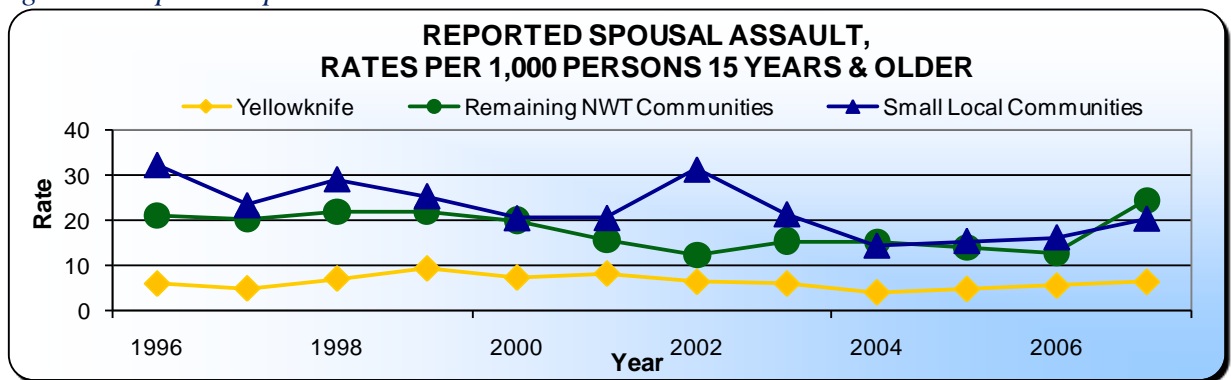
Source: Statistics Canada Census.

Figure 8: Children Receiving Services<sup>19</sup>



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

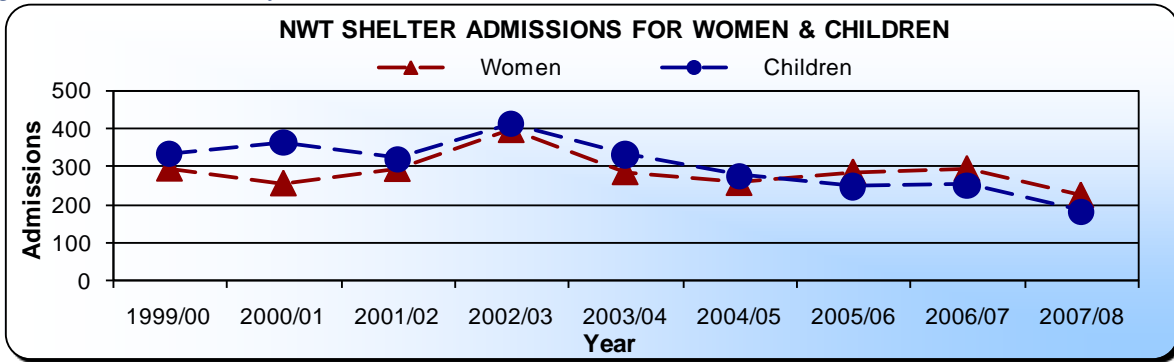
Figure 9: Reported Spousal Assault Rates



Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

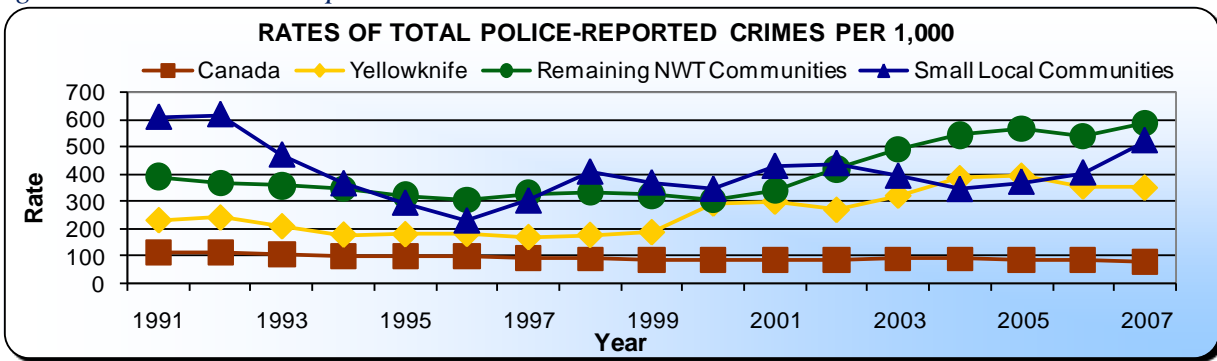
<sup>19</sup> The way child welfare had been handled in the NWT changed in the late 1990s through the implementation of the *Children and Family Services Act* (October 1998). Because of these legislative changes, the rate of children receiving services can only be examined from 2000/01 onwards (see Section 2.3 Appendix B: Extended Analysis for further explanation).

Figure 10: Admission of Women and Children to NWT Shelters



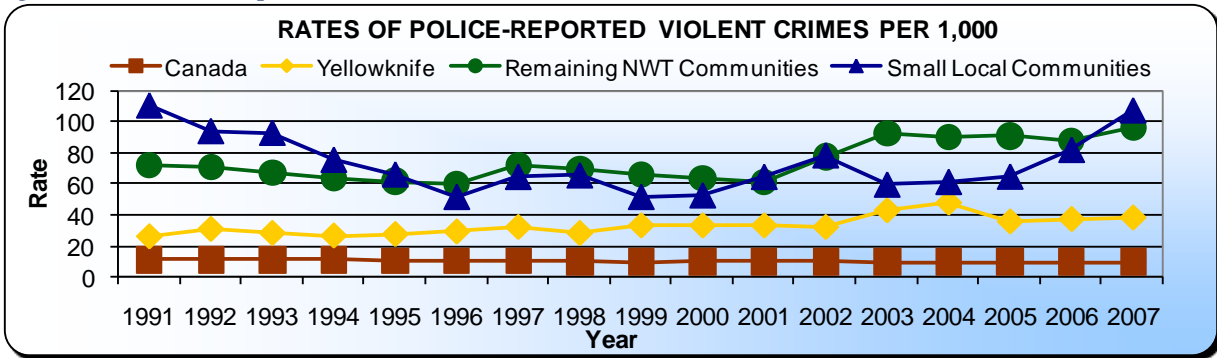
Source: NWT Health and Social Services Family Violence Shelter Reports.

Figure 11: Total Police-Reported Crimes



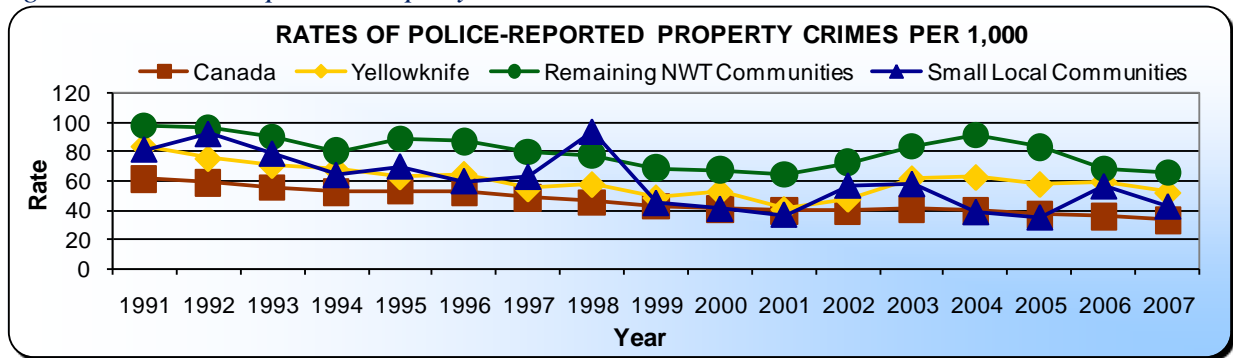
Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Figure 12: Police-Reported Violent Crimes



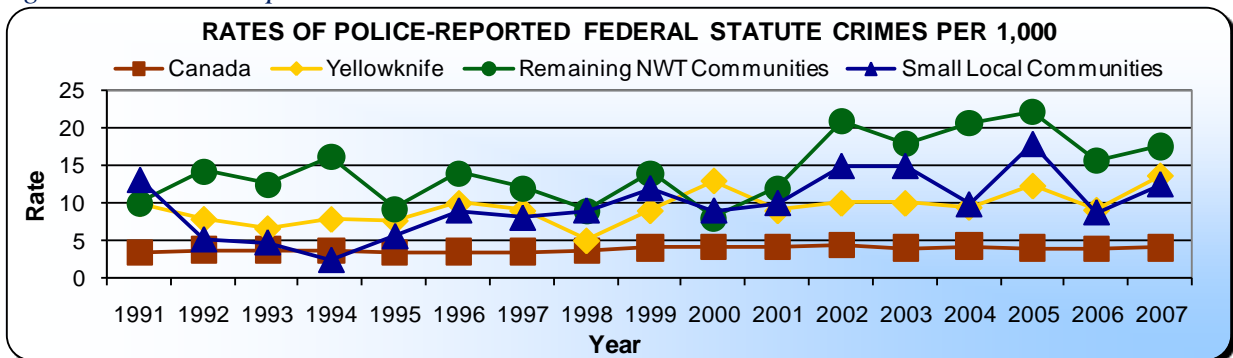
Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Figure 13: Police-Reported Property Crimes



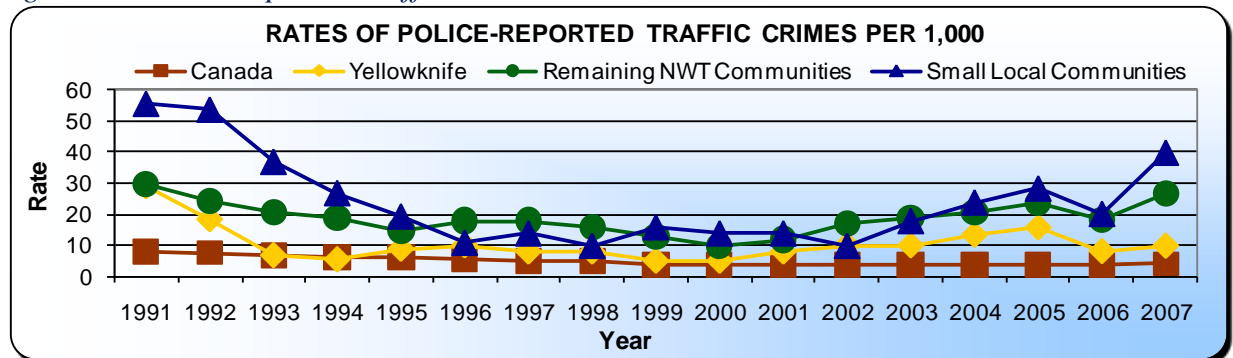
Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Figure 14: Police-Reported Federal Statute Crimes



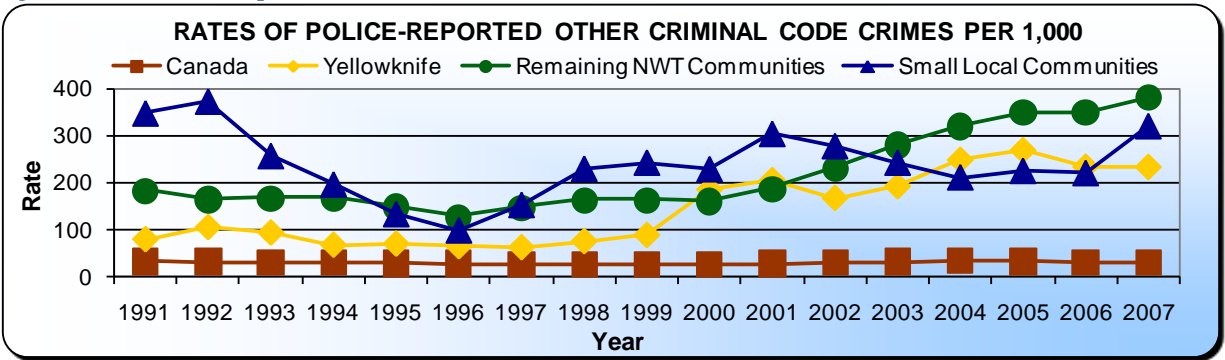
Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Figure 15: Police-Reported Traffic Crimes



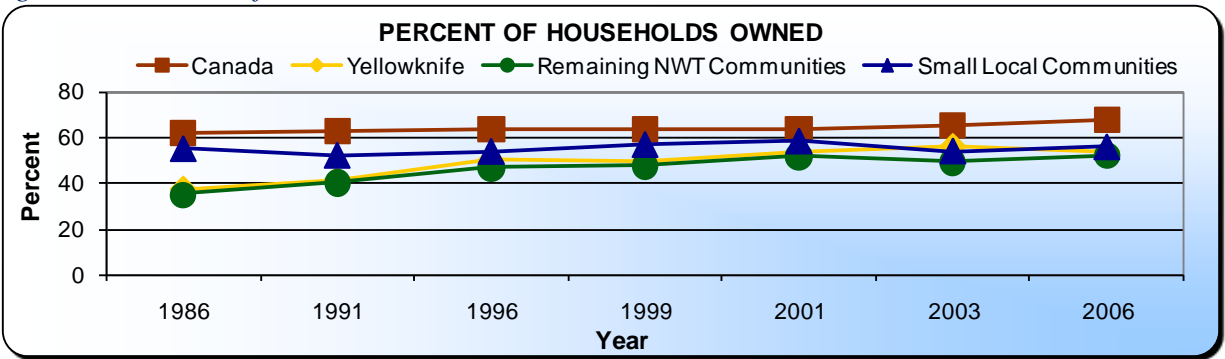
Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Figure 16: Police-Reported Other Criminal Code Crimes



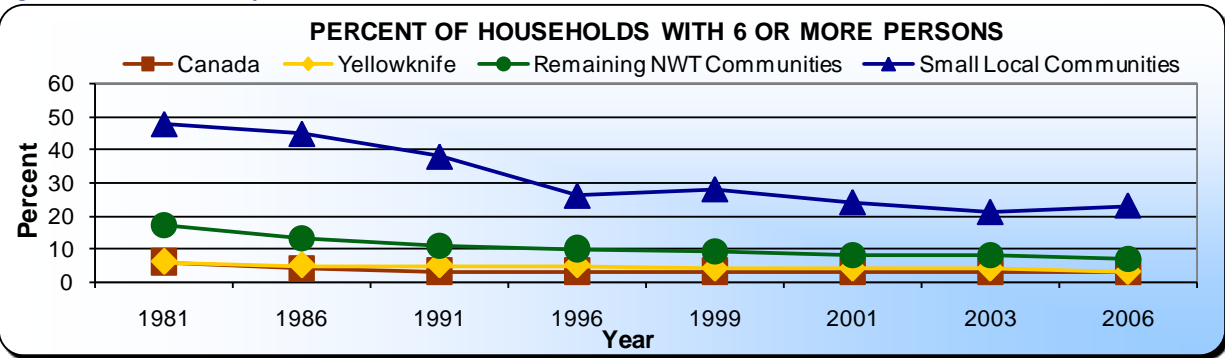
Source: RCMP UCR Statistics System.

Figure 17: Percent of Households Owned



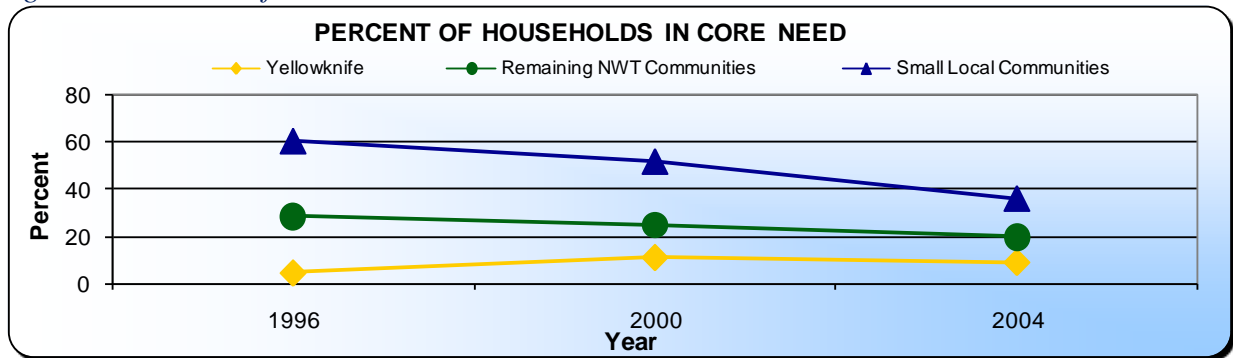
Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey, NWT Community Survey and Statistics Canada Census.

Figure 18: Percent of Households with 6 or More Persons



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

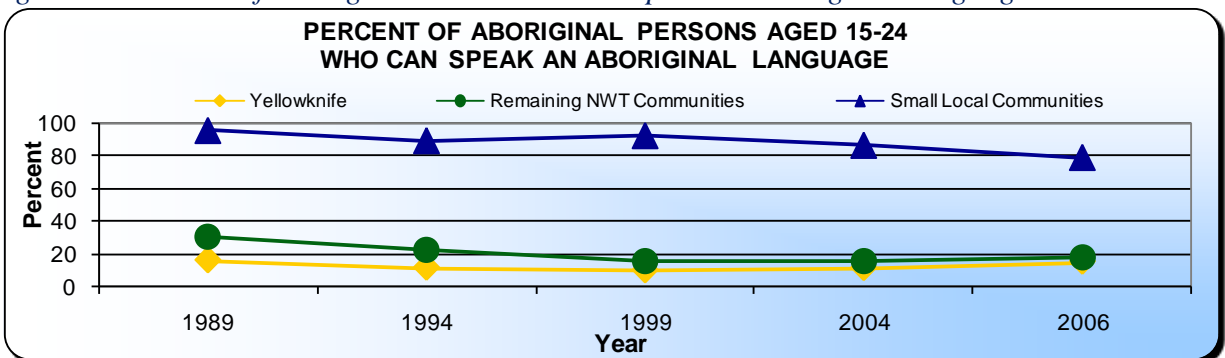
Figure 19: Percent of Households in Core Need



Source: NWT Housing Needs Survey and NWT Community Survey.

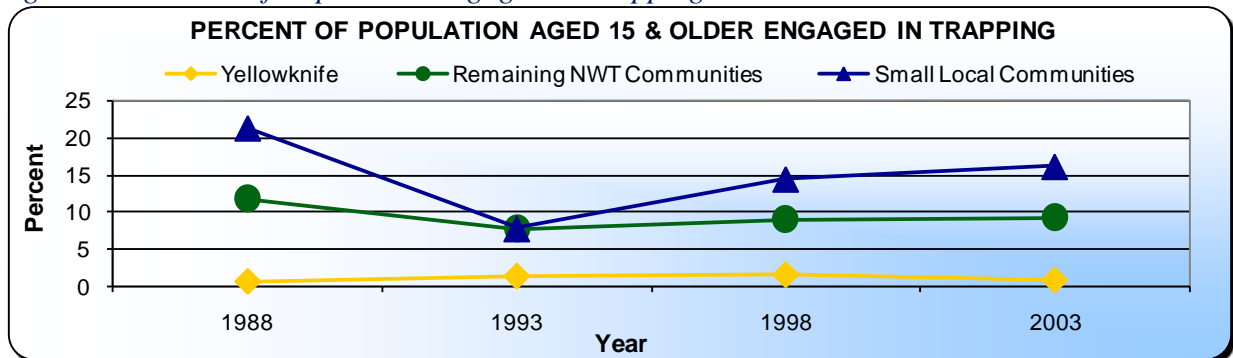
## Cultural Well-being and Traditional Economy

Figure 20: Percent of Aboriginal Youth Who Can Speak an Aboriginal Language



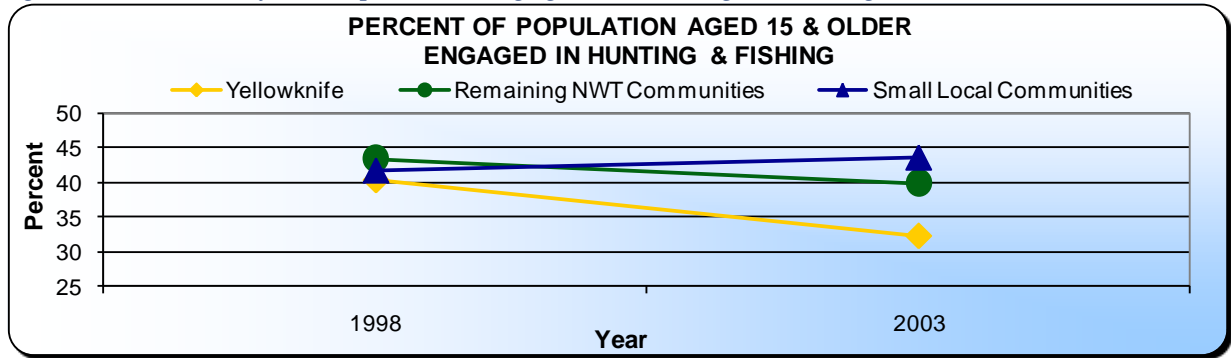
Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Figure 21: Percent of Population Engaged in Trapping



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

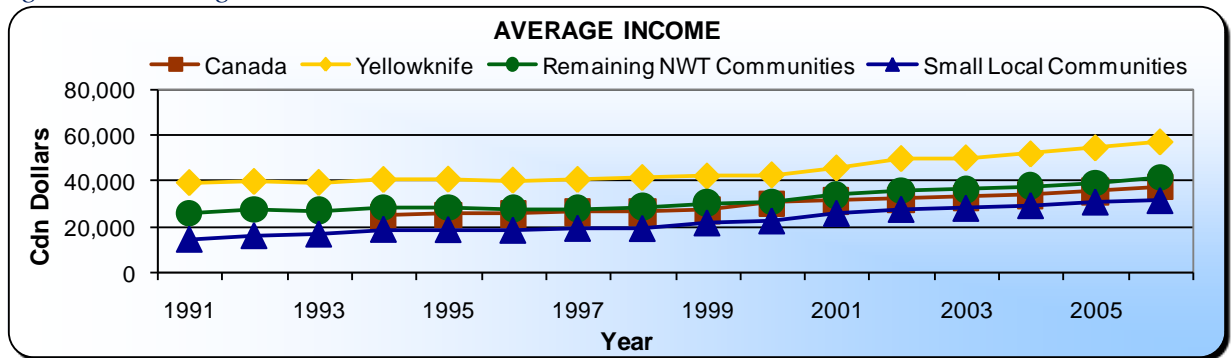
Figure 22: Percent of the Population Engaged in Hunting or Fishing



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

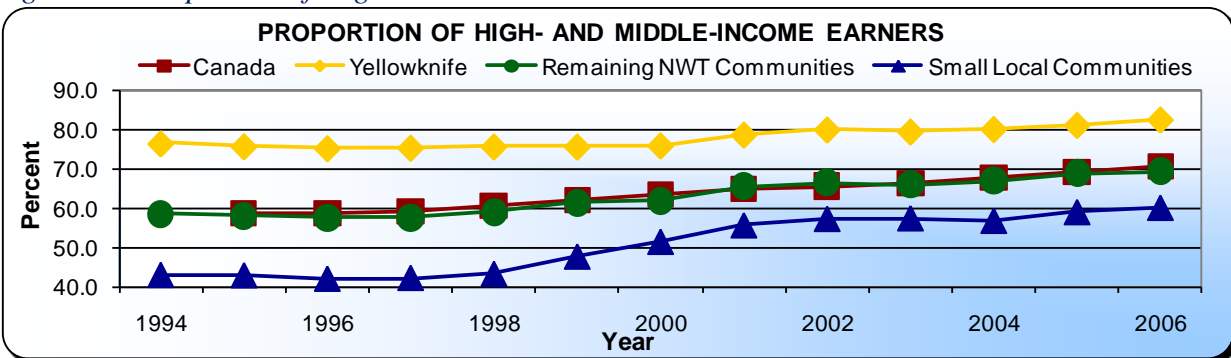
## Non-traditional Economy

Figure 24: Average Income



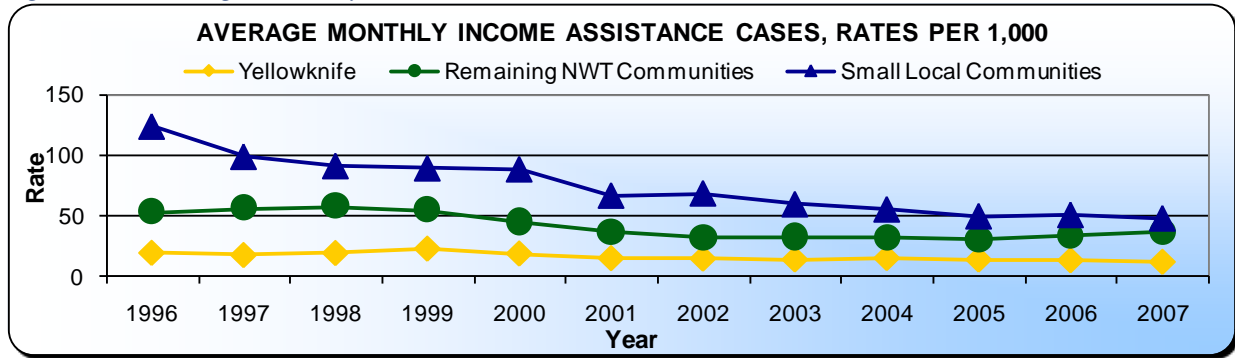
Source: Statistics Canada

Figure 25: Proportion of High- and Middle-Income Earners



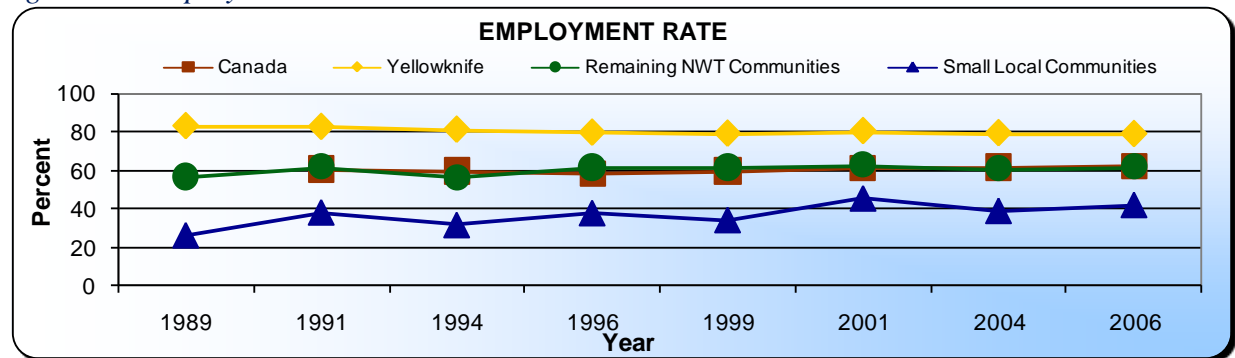
Source: Statistics Canada.

Figure 26: Average Monthly Income Assistance



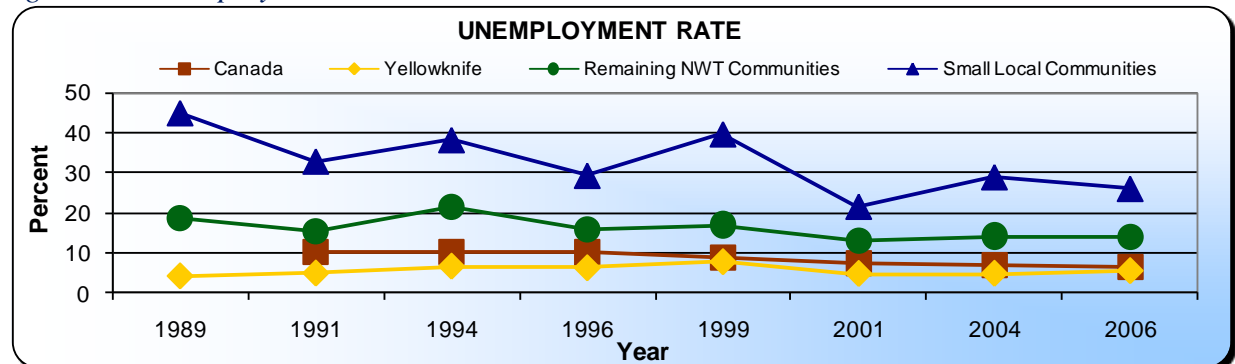
Source: NWT Education, Culture and Employment and NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 27: Employment Rate



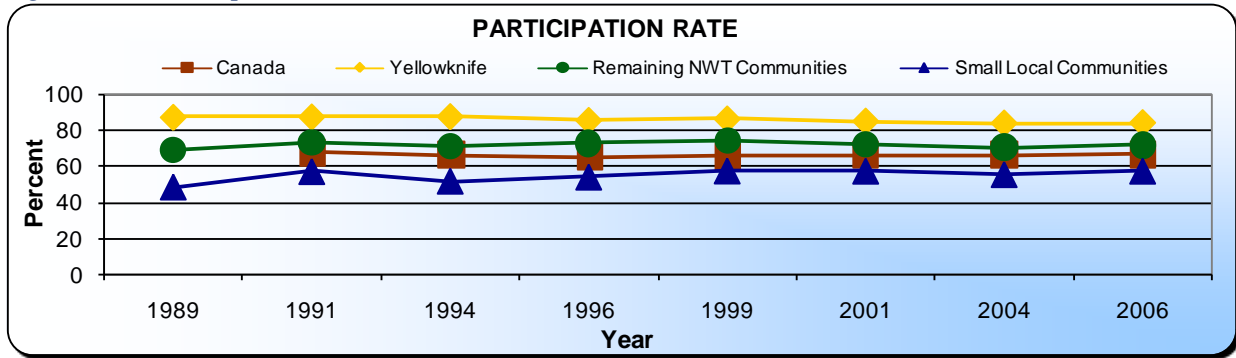
Source: Statistics Canada Census, NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Figure 28: Unemployment Rate



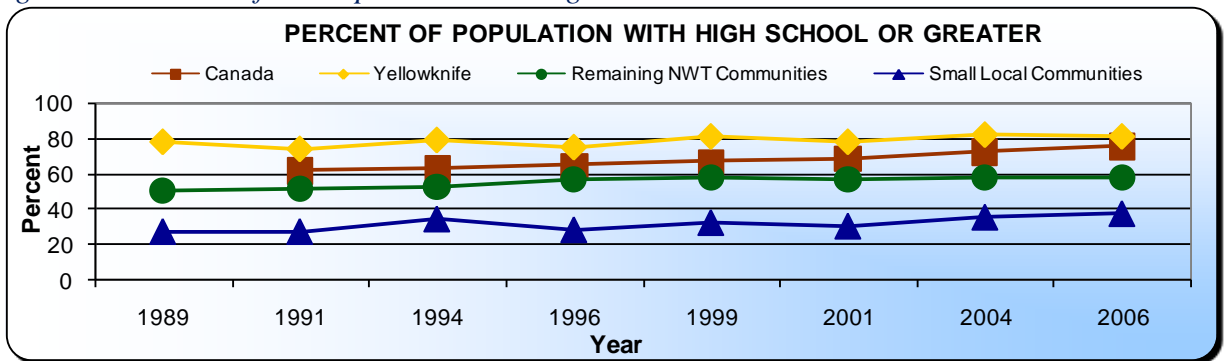
Source: Statistics Canada Census, NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Figure 29: Participation Rate



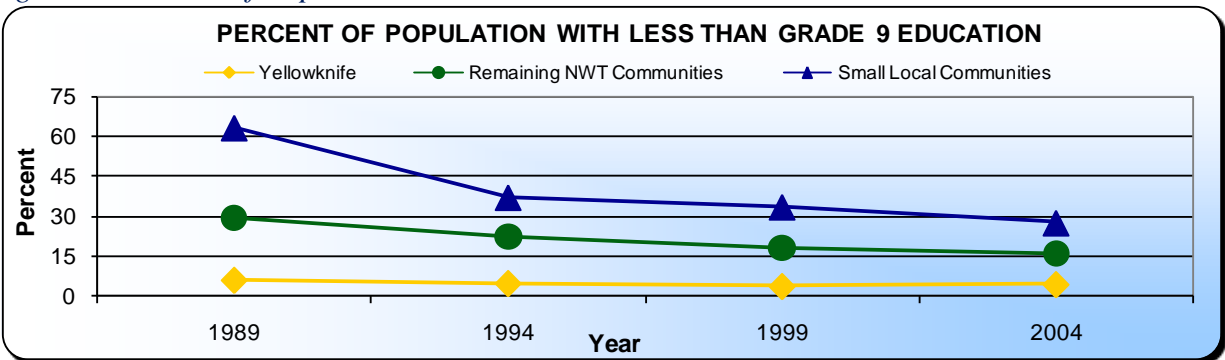
Source: Statistics Canada Census, NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Figure 30: Percent of the Population with High School or Greater



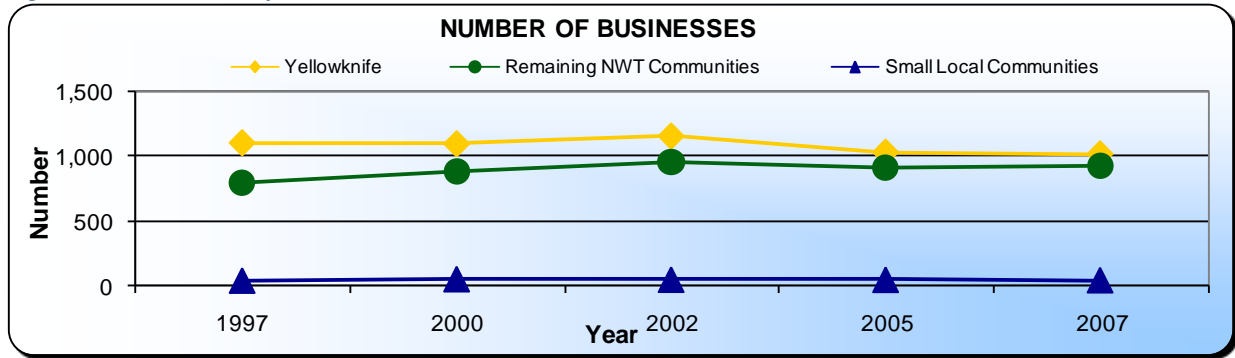
Source: Statistics Canada Census, NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Figure 31: Percent of Population with Less than Grade 9 Education



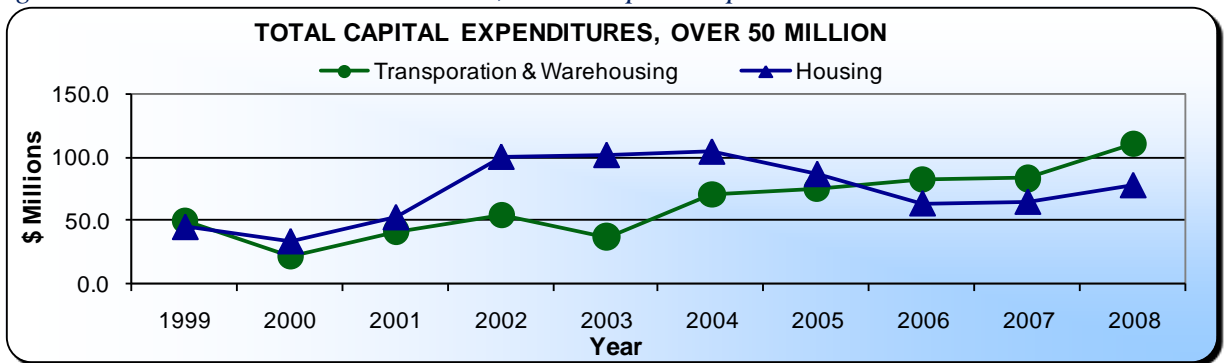
Source: NWT Labour Force Survey and NWT Community Survey.

Figure 32: Number of Businesses



Source: ITI database of telephone directory listings

Figure 33: Private & Public Investment, Total Capital Expenditures



Source: Statistics Canada.

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## **Glossary of Words Used**

### **Capital Expenditures**

The gross expenditures on fixed assets for use in the operations of the organization or for lease or rent to others.

### **Communicable Disease**

Any disease that can be transmitted from one person to another. The most common cause is through bodily contact or through germs in the air.

### **Employment Rate**

The percent of persons aged 15 and older who are employed.

### **Labour Force**

Those people 15 years and older who are working or who are actively looking for work, temporarily laid off and expected to return to work, or who have made arrangements to start a new job.

### **Overcrowding (housing indicator)**

Overcrowding is defined as having six or more residents in one house.

### **Participation Rate**

The percent of people, 15 years of age and over, who are in the labour force.

### **Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)**

PYLL is calculated by assuming that an average life lasts 75 years, and by subtracting from 75 the age at which a person dies. For example, a person who died at age 65 would have a PYLL of 10 ( $75-65 = 10$ ). A person who died at age 20 would have a PYLL of 55. The PYLL for an entire population is the sum of all the years of life lost by those who died before reaching the age of 75.

### **Single-parent Families**

Single-parent families consist of a parent living in a home with no spouse or common-law partner present, and with at least one child that has never been married.

**Socio-economic**<sup>20</sup>

A look at ‘socio-economic’ impacts includes social, economic, and fiscal impacts. Social impacts can be divided into two types: demographic and socio-cultural.

**Demographic impacts** — changes in population numbers and characteristics (sex ratio, age structure, migration rates and related service demands).

**Socio-cultural impacts** — changes in social structures, organizations and relationships, and in cultural and value systems such as language or beliefs.

**Economic impacts** — changes in employment, income and business activity.

**Fiscal impacts** — the economic consequences of development for government organizations.

**Unemployed**<sup>21</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 in the next four weeks.

**Unemployment Rate**

The percent of the labour force who were unemployed during the reference period.

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<sup>20</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>21</sup> From “1999 Labour Force Survey” - Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics.

The Government of the Northwest Territories takes no responsibility for financial losses suffered as a result of reliance on the information in this report.