



2023 Socio-Economic
Agreement:

Social Data Report

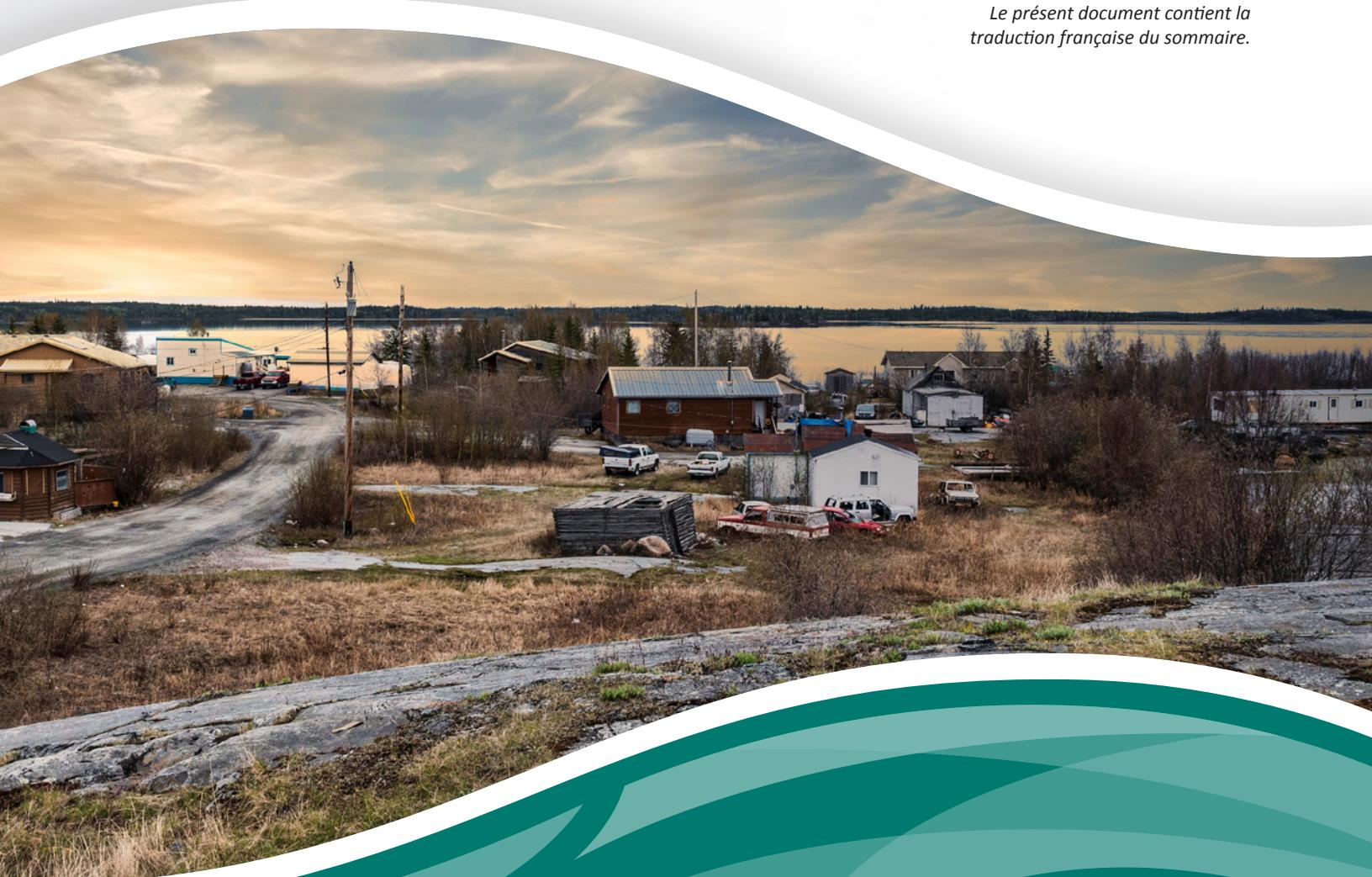
Supplementary Information and Summary Data

Rapport de 2023 sur les
accords socio-économiques :

données sociales

*Renseignements supplémentaires et données
récapitulatives*

*Le présent document contient la
traduction française du sommaire.*



If you would like this information in another official language, call us.
English

Si vous voulez ces informations dans une autre langue officielle, contactez-nous.
French

Kīspin ki nitawihtīn ē nīhīyawihk ōma ācimōwin, tipwāsinān.
Cree

Tłı̨chǫ yati k'è è . Dı̨ wegodi newo dè, gots'o gonede.
Tłı̨chǫ

ʔerı̨htl'ís Dëne Sųłiné yati t'a huts'elkér xa beyáyatı theʔq̨ ɬat'e, nuwe ts'ën yólti.
Chipewyan

Edı̨ gondı̨ dehgáh got'je zhatié k'è é edatł'eh enahddhę nide naxets'é edahłí.
South Slavey

K'áhshó got'ne xədə k'è hederı ɬedł'htl'ye yeriniwę ní dé dúle.
North Slavey

Jii gwandak izhii ginjìk vat'atr'ijahch'uu zhit yinohthan ji', diits'at ginohkhii.
Gwich'in

Uvanittuaq ilitchurisukupku Inuvialuktun, ququaqluta.
Inuvialuktun

Ćbda ɻɻɻbΔc ɻɻɻɻɻc ΔoɓoC̨c̨yL̨oɓ, ▷q̨c̨oɓc ▷įb̨c̨ąǫC̨ǫc̨.
Inuktitut

Hapkua titiqqat pijumagupkit Inuinnaqtun, uvaptinnut hivajarlutit.
Inuinnaqtun

Indigenous Languages and Education Secretariat: 867-767-9346
ext. 71037 Francophone Affairs Secretariat: 867-767-9343

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Introduction

Major resource development projects affect Northwest Territories (NWT) lands, resources, and people in many ways. The influx of people, new jobs and economic opportunities inevitably brings changes to individuals and families in nearby communities. For example, taking a job at a mine can introduce new and unique challenges to families. Employment conditions like rotational fly-in shift work can mean employees leave home regularly for weeks at a time.

Socio-Economic Agreements (SEAs) with the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) formalize Northern spending and hiring commitments made by companies, while also monitoring the potential impacts the mineral resource project will have on communities, regions, and the territory.

SEA commitments often include:

- Employment and business opportunities;
- Cultural well-being and traditional economy activities;
- Monitoring of indicators related to community, family, and individual wellbeing;
- Net effects on government; and
- Sustainable development initiatives.

SEAs also include commitments by the GNWT to provide a healthy, educated workforce from which companies can hire employees and to collect and analyze data to identify and understand changes and socio-economic trends related to mining activity.

This SEA Social Data Report is intended to fulfill the GNWT's commitment to monitor a series of indicators (education, health, employment, crime) of the potential effects of mining on NWT residents and communities. The indicators included in this document were negotiated into the SEAs, although specific datasets have been added, removed, or modified over the years.

The Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI), with its partners at Health and Social Services (HSS) and Education, Culture and Employment (ECE), is responsible for overseeing the implementation of SEAs, monitoring how well each party carries out its respective responsibilities, and coordinating reporting activities.

2023 Socio-Economic Agreement Social Data Report

Three SEAs for producing diamond mines were active in the NWT in 2023: Ekati (Burgundy Diamond Mines), Diavik (DDMI) and Gahcho Kué (De Beers Canada).

Given the concentration of diamond mining activity over the last 25 years in the NWT's North Slave region, the GNWT has focused much of its attention on monitoring socio-economic factors for communities located near these mines. These communities include Yellowknife and Ndilǫ, as well as the Small Local Communities (SLC) of Behchokǫ, Dettah, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Wekweètì and Whatì.

This Social Data Report presents statistics and data in four categories:

- The NWT;
- Yellowknife;
- Small Local Communities (SLC); and
- Remaining NWT Communities (comprising all NWT communities, except Yellowknife, Ndilǫ, and Small Local Communities - Behchokǫ, Dettah, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Wekweètì and Whatì).

In 2018, Fort Resolution was added as an SLC. For this reason, SEA reports published prior to 2018 will feature historical SLC data that differs from pre-2018 data included in this year's report. Historical SLC data, going back as far as 1989, has been calculated in this report with Fort Resolution included, unless otherwise noted. Data for the community of Ndilǫ is included as part of Yellowknife in the report, unless otherwise noted.

Data for some indicators has not been updated from last year's report, due to schedules that Statistics Canada and/or the NWT Bureau of Statistics use to collect their data. For instance, the most recent data for some indicators comes from 2021 Census data. The NWT Bureau of Statistics will be completing its next NWT Community Survey in 2024, which means these indicators will next be updated with 2024 data.

The GNWT will release a companion report (SEA Report on Mines Operating in the NWT) in Spring 2024, which will present the economic benefits of mining including employment, procurement, and training from each of the three producing mines, along with qualitative examples of SEAs in action.

Introduction (Français)

Les grands projets d'exploitation des ressources ont de multiples répercussions sur les terres, les ressources et les habitants des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. L'arrivée massive de personnes, la création de nouveaux emplois et les occasions économiques bouleversent immanquablement la vie des personnes et des familles des collectivités environnantes. Ainsi, un travailleur qui accepte un poste dans l'une des mines peut voir sa famille être confrontée à des difficultés nouvelles et bien particulières. Les conditions d'emploi, comme les quarts de rotation peuvent obliger les travailleurs à quitter régulièrement leur domicile pendant plusieurs semaines consécutives.

Les accords socio-économiques (ASE) conclus avec le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (GTNO) officialisent les engagements pris par les entreprises concernant les dépenses et l'embauche dans le Nord, tout en surveillant les répercussions potentielles du projet de ressources minérales sur les collectivités, les régions et les TNO.

Les ASE comprennent souvent les engagements suivants :

- Les possibilités d'emploi et d'affaires;
- Le bien-être culturel et les activités économiques traditionnelles;
- Le suivi des indicateurs liés au bien-être de la collectivité, des familles et des personnes;
- Les effets nets sur le gouvernement;
- Les initiatives de développement durable.

Ces accords comprennent également des engagements du GTNO à fournir une main-d'œuvre en bonne santé et bien formée au sein de laquelle les entreprises peuvent embaucher, et à recueillir et analyser des données afin de suivre et de comprendre l'évolution et les tendances socio-économiques des activités minières.

Le Rapport sur les données sociales des accords socio-économique fait partie des engagements du GTNO, qui est tenu de publier une série d'indicateurs (sur le niveau d'éducation, la santé, l'emploi et la criminalité) destinés à mesurer les effets potentiels des activités minières sur les résidents et les collectivités des TNO. Les indicateurs du rapport ont été déterminés dans le cadre des ASE, mais certaines données ont pu être ajoutées, retirées ou modifiées au fil des années.

Le ministère de l'Industrie, du Tourisme et de l'Investissement (MITI) est chargé de superviser la mise en œuvre de ces accords, de veiller à ce que chaque partie assume ses responsabilités, et de coordonner la production des rapports.

Rapport de 2023 sur les données sociales des accords socio-économiques

Trois ASE concernant des mines de diamants en production étaient en vigueur aux TNO en 2023 : Ekati (Burgundy Diamond Mines), Diavik (DDMI) et Gahcho Kué (De Beers Canada).

Compte tenu de la concentration des activités d'extraction de diamants au cours des 25 dernières années dans la région du Slave Nord des TNO, le GTNO a consacré une grande partie de son attention à la surveillance des facteurs socio-économiques pour les collectivités situées à proximité de ces mines. Il s'agit notamment de Yellowknife et Ndilq, ainsi que des petites collectivités locales de Behchokq, Dettah, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Wekweètì et Whatì.

Le rapport sur les données sociales fournit des statistiques et des informations regroupées sous quatre thèmes :

- Les TNO;
- Yellowknife;
- Les petites collectivités locales;
- Le reste des collectivités des TNO (c'est-à-dire l'ensemble des collectivités ténaises, à l'exception de Yellowknife, de Ndilq et des petites collectivités locales de Behchokq, Dettah, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, Wekweètì et Whatì).

Fort Resolution ayant été ajoutée à la liste des petites collectivités locales en 2018, les rapports antérieurs à cette date présentent des données historiques qui diffèrent de celles incluses – pour 2018 et les années précédentes – dans le rapport de cette année. Dans le rapport de cette année, les données historiques sur les petites collectivités locales remontent jusqu'à 1989 et sont établies, sauf indication contraire, en tenant compte de Fort Resolution. La collectivité de Ndilq est également comprise dans les données de Yellowknife (sauf indication contraire).

Les données de certains indicateurs n'ont pas été mises à jour depuis le rapport de l'année dernière, en raison des calendriers que Statistique Canada ou le Bureau de la statistique des TNO utilisent pour collecter leurs données. À titre d'exemple, les données les plus récentes pour certains indicateurs proviennent des données du recensement de 2021. Le Bureau de la statistique des TNO réalisera sa prochaine enquête sur les collectivités des TNO en 2024, ce qui signifie que ces indicateurs seront mis à jour la prochaine fois avec les données de 2024.

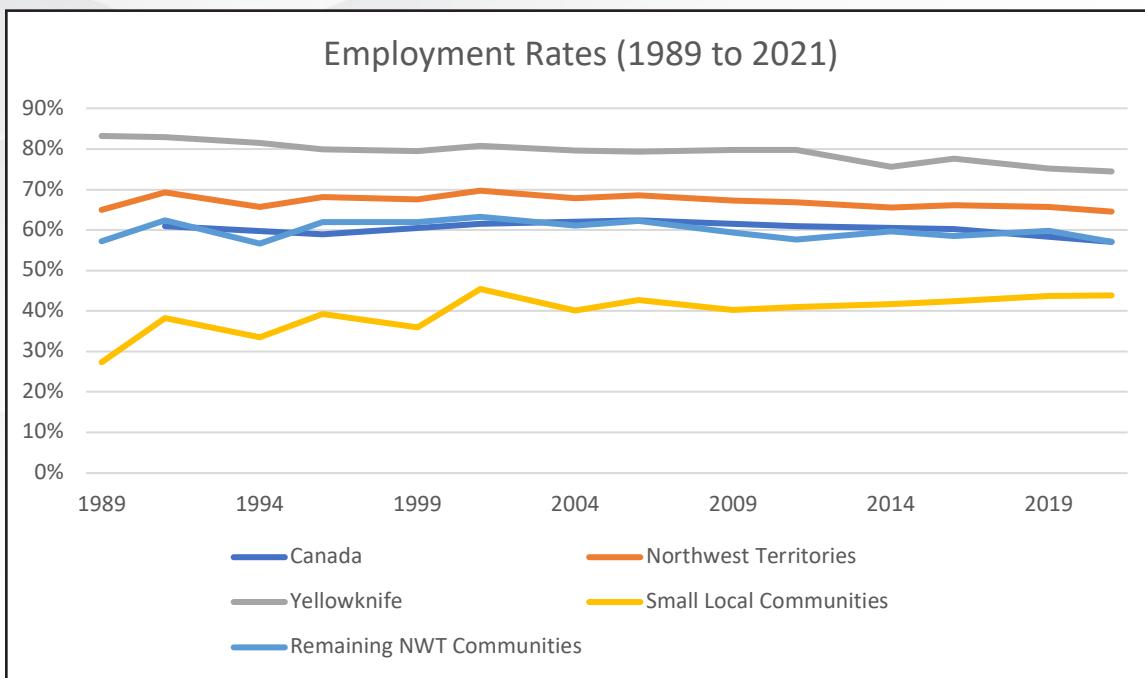
Le GTNO publiera, au printemps 2024, un rapport connexe (Rapport sur les ASE concernant les mines exploitées aux TNO) consacré aux avantages économiques des mines – notamment en matière d'emploi, d'approvisionnement et de formation – offerts par chacune des trois mines en exploitation, et qui comprendra également des exemples concluants d'ASE mis en œuvre.

Labour and Income

Employment Rates

The employment rate in SLCs saw a notable increase from 1989 to 2001 with a significant jump between 1999 and 2001, following the opening of Ekati (1998) and the start of construction at Diavik (2001), after which it levelled out once more. Rates have been relatively stable since 2004.

In Yellowknife, the employment rate was decreasing prior to the mine start-ups. The rate remained relatively stable from 1996 to 2011 and has been in slight decline since 2011.



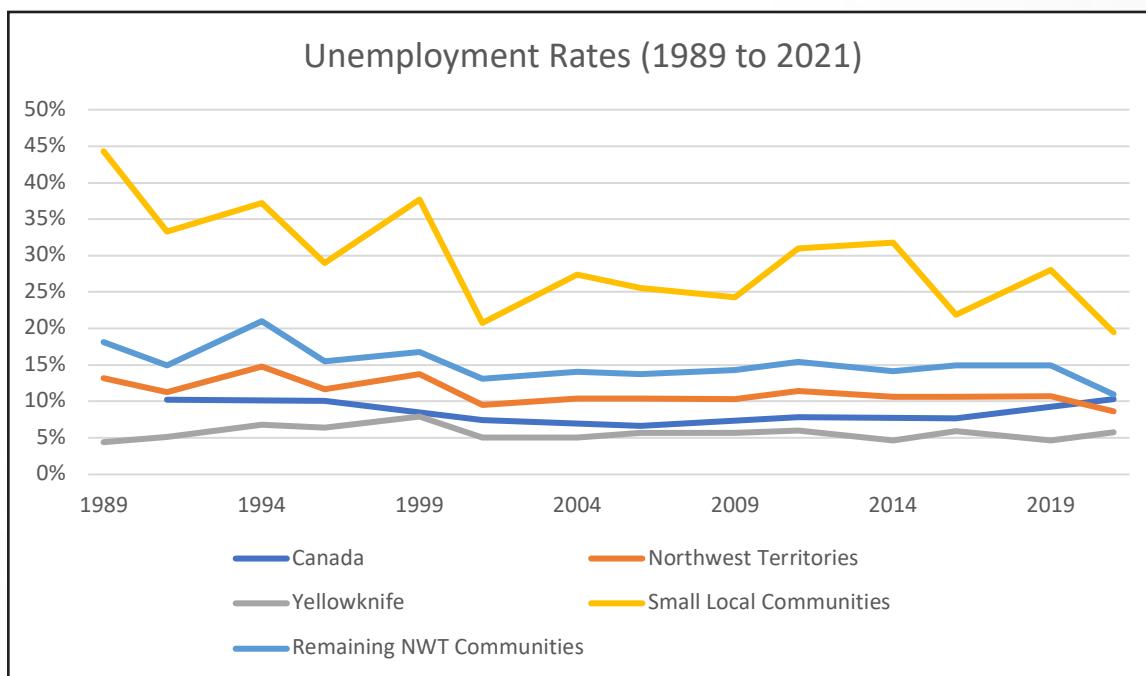
Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001, 2006, 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Note: Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be made with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Unemployment Rates

The overall unemployment rate has trended downward in all communities outside of Yellowknife since 1989. While there has been some variability over the years, the unemployment rate today is lower than before the first SEA came into effect in 1996.

Although there are yearly fluctuations, the unemployment rate in SLCs has decreased since the mines started up. This trend is consistent with the Remaining NWT Communities. Except for a peak in 1999, the unemployment rate in Yellowknife has remained relatively unchanged over the same period.



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001, 2006, 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

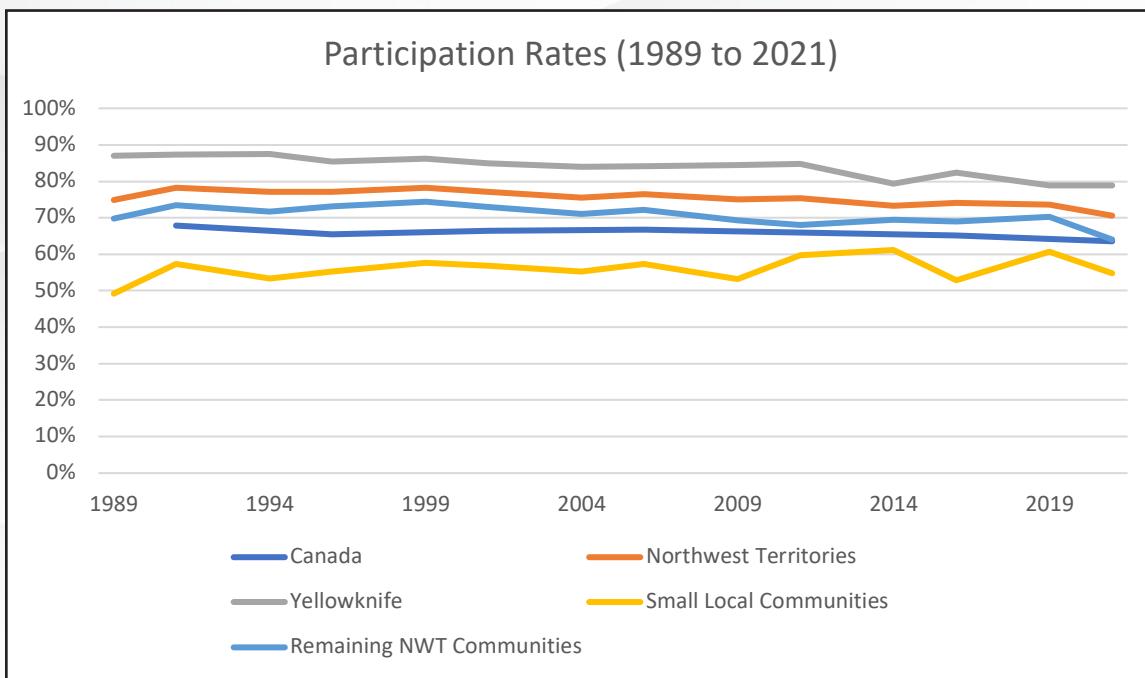
Note: Comparisons between the LFS completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be made with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Participation Rates

The participation rate is the number of labour force participants (employed and unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

In SLCs, the participation rate increased from 52.8 percent in 2016 to above 60 percent in 2019, which means that more people were working or looking for work. The participation rate increased slightly in SLCs when the first SEA came into effect in 1996, with minimal variability ever since.

In both Yellowknife and the Remaining NWT Communities, the participation rate has been relatively stable since the mines started up.



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001, 2006, 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

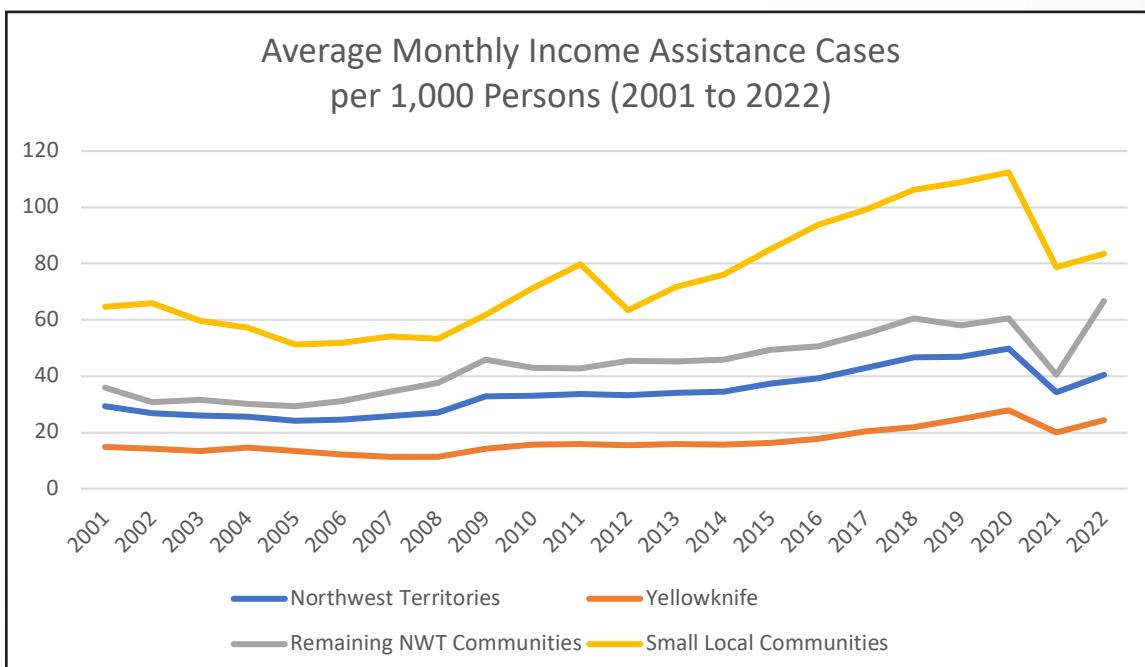
Note: Comparisons between the LFS completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be made with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Income Assistance

The Income Assistance (IA) program provides financial assistance to NWT residents that helps them meet their basic needs. The program ensures clients have the opportunity to develop greater financial security so they are able to participate in community life and share opportunities available throughout the NWT.

The program provides a set amount, based on family size and community, for food and clothing allowances while providing actual amounts for shelter and utilities. The program also provides additional allowances for seniors and persons with disabilities.

ECE has conducted a review of the IA program and several program enhancements will be implemented in 2024. This includes developing a separate IA program specifically geared towards seniors and persons living with disabilities, and improving the existing IA program to further support adults and their respective families by ensuring the types and levels of benefits and income exemptions are meeting their basic needs.



Sources: Department of Education, Culture and Employment; NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes:

- Income Security Program changes made in 2016 affected subsequent results.
- Yellowknife data in this graph includes the communities of Ndilǫ and Dettah.
- SLC data in this chart includes Behchokǫ, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Łutselk'ę, Wekweèti, and Whati.
- The availability and delivery of COVID-19 benefits may have impacted Income Assistance case levels between 2020 and 2022.

Education and Indigenous Languages

Language Revitalization

The NWT is home to nine official Indigenous languages: Dëne Sųłiné (Chipewyan), nêhiyawêwin (Cree), Dinjii Zhu' Ginjik (Gwich'in), Inuinnaqtun, Inuktitut, Inuvialuktun, Dene Kədá (North Slavey), Dene Zhatié (South Slavey) and Tłı̨chǫ.

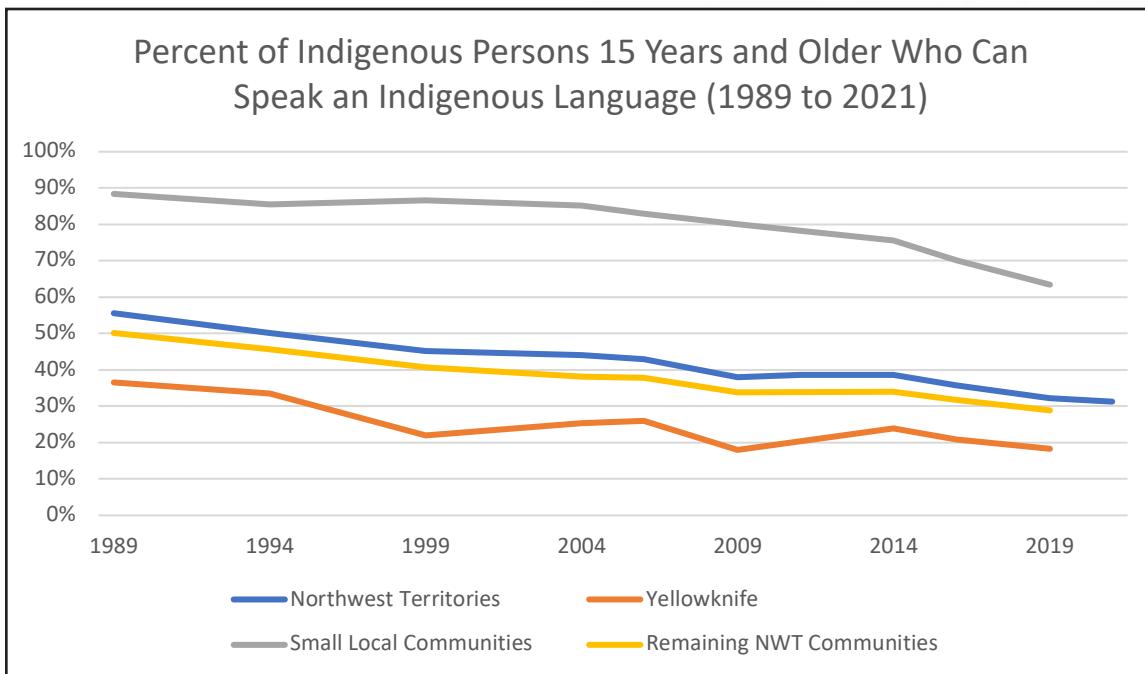
For over a century, colonization and colonial policies and practices, including forced assimilation, resulted in the loss of Indigenous languages in the NWT and across many Indigenous communities worldwide. While these policies continue to impact Indigenous languages and culture, Indigenous people in the NWT have put an enormous effort into resisting, reclaiming, and revitalizing the diverse Indigenous languages and cultures present in the NWT. Residential schools negatively impacted the natural intergenerational transmission of language from parent to child, and although the effects of language revitalization efforts may not be seen in data points every two years, the effects will be seen over generations.

In 2017-2018, there was a significant increase in funding through the Canada-NWT Cooperation Agreement for Indigenous Languages. This coincided with the release of the NWT Indigenous Languages Action Plan, which lays out the GNWT's path to strengthen, revitalize, and promote Indigenous languages and to improve access to services in Indigenous languages.

There have not been any studies completed on the impact that mines have on the use of Indigenous languages in the NWT. For languages to be spoken they need to be passed down from parent to child. Many mines operate on shift work, which may inhibit the natural cycle of communication between parent and child. More research is needed in this area.

ECE supports the following language revitalization initiatives across the NWT:

- Indigenous Government-administered Regional Indigenous Language Plans;
- Indigenous Communications Societies and the Community Radio Stations Support Program;
- Territorial Indigenous Languages Strategic Initiatives Program;
- Indigenous Language Training Programs – i.e., the Mentor Apprentice Program (MAP);
- Indigenous Languages and Education in NWT Schools;
- Indigenous Languages Revitalization Scholarship Program; and
- Interpreter-Translator Funding Program.



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 NWT Community Survey; 2006, 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada Census; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Notes:

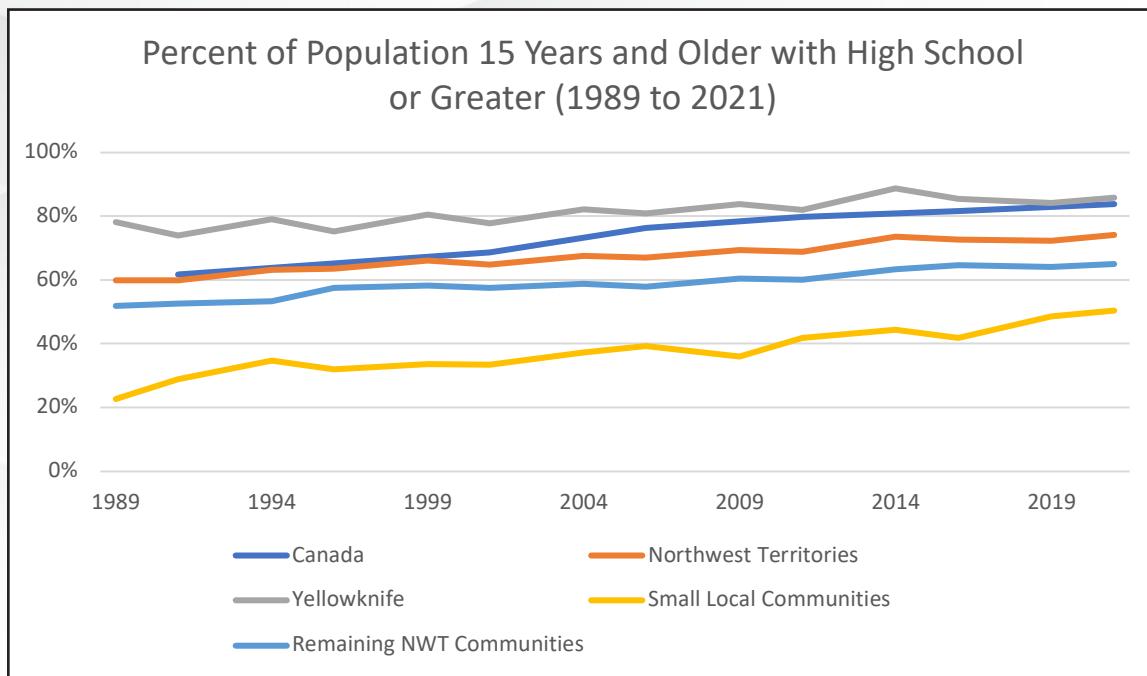
- Statistics Canada cautioned that collection challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic may have significantly affected the count of Indigenous language speakers in communities when compared with non-Indigenous language speakers in larger centres such as Yellowknife.
- 2011 and 2021 percentages are restricted to NWT-wide data based on current Statistics Canada Census data availability. Figures for Yellowknife, SLCs, and Remaining NWT Communities are not included for 2011 and 2021.

High School Completion Rates

The NWT population with a high school diploma or greater has increased since 1989. It is unlikely that this change is due completely to the operating diamond mines, as there have also been significant changes to the delivery of education programs throughout the NWT.

In SLCs, and Remaining NWT Communities, the percentage of people 15 years and older with high school or greater increased sharply between 1989 and 1994. This coincided with grade extensions offered in smaller communities, which led to an increase in the number of people completing Grade 9 and moving on to high school.

In 2021, 74.1 percent of the NWT population over 15 had a high school diploma or greater, which reflects the highest level since SEA reporting began. The levels in SLCs (50.4 percent) and Remaining NWT Communities (65.1 percent) are also the highest reported for their respective categories.



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2016 and 2021 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

High School Graduation Rates

Graduating high school is more critical today than it was even a generation ago. More and more employers are looking for job candidates who have finished high school. Statistics across Canada indicate that not having a high school diploma and having a low income are strongly related. Helping students achieve their high school diploma is therefore a key priority of the NWT JK-12 education system.

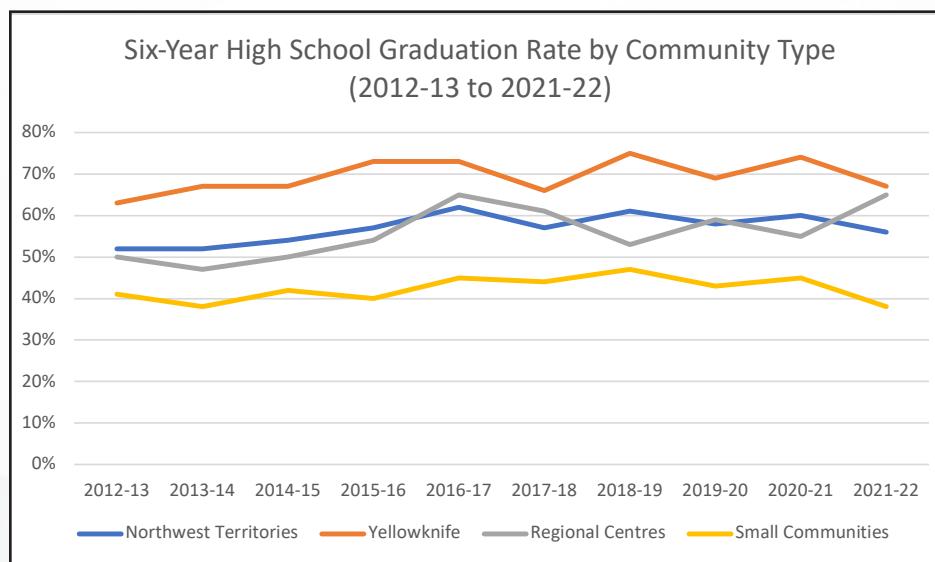
ECE developed a new graduation rate method in 2021 that considers the unique circumstances of students in the NWT. The new method, called the Six-Year Graduation Rate, starts by grouping students into a cohort. A student's cohort is the school year that they first enrolled in Grade 10. To get the graduation rate, the number of students who graduate within six years of starting Grade 10 is divided by the total number of students in the cohort. The new method ensures that students who leave the NWT before finishing high school do not get counted as not graduating and make the graduation rate appear lower than it is in reality.

In 2022, the Six-Year Graduation Rate for the NWT showed that 56 percent of students graduated. This is a decrease of four percent from 2021. Overall, graduation rates have been slowly climbing since 2013. Over the last ten years, the gap between Indigenous student and non-Indigenous student graduation rates has remained between 30 and 40 percent.

When looking at high school graduation rates by community type, Yellowknife and small communities have both seen a decrease in their graduation rates since last year. Regional centres, on the other hand, have seen an increase in their high school graduation rate. Digging into this data further, this increase does not indicate a larger number of graduates, but rather a smaller number of students in the cohort.

Since the graduation rate allows students up to six years to complete high school, the student cohort for 2021-22 started high school in the 2016-17 school year. This means the COVID-19 pandemic would have impacted this cohort's fourth, fifth and sixth years since starting high school. It is possible the decreases seen in the graduation rates are related to the pandemic.

The impact of the pandemic will likely be more prominent in the 2023 graduation rate, as it disrupted the cohort's third year since starting high school.



Source: Department of Education, Culture and Employment

Notes:

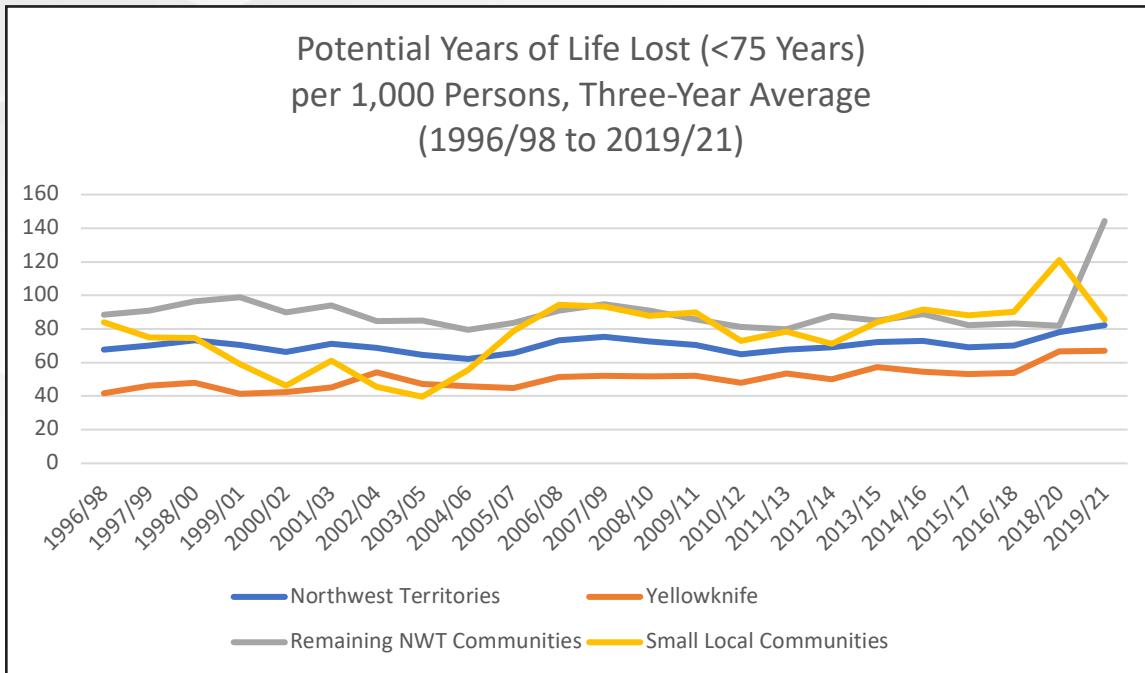
- Regional centres include Inuvik, Hay River, and Fort Smith. Small communities include all NWT communities outside of Regional centres and Yellowknife.
- For reference, the student cohort for 2021-22 started high school in the 2016-17 school year.

Health and Wellness

Potential Years of Life Lost

The Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is the total number of all years of life not lived by individuals who died before reaching the average age of life expectancy (age 75) from all causes of mortality. This number is used to indicate early deaths, which can broadly measure the health and well-being of people in a region.

PYLL is measured using Statistics Canada data taken from the Vital Statistics' Death Database, which collects demographic and medical (cause of death) information annually and monthly from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all deaths in Canada.



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Note:

- For Rates in 1996 and 1997, Fort Resolution is included in Remaining NWT Communities.
- Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
- Rates are based upon 2017 population estimates.

A three-year average PYLL is used to look at trends that might be harder to identify using annual data. There can be large changes in PYLL rates from one year to the next, for a variety of reasons. PYLL is used as an indicator both to reflect the potential impact of the mine on workers' longevity, as well as any indirect effects of mining on longevity of people in communities that are home to mine workers.

Research¹ has made connections to the environmental conditions, rotation schedules and lifestyles associated with mine work that puts employees at greater risk of death or reduced lifespan compared to most occupations for many reasons, including traumatic injury, cancer, heart disease (due to silicosis), tuberculosis and pneumonia, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and suicide. The 24-hour nature of mine operations means that workers often must work night shifts, which research has shown are independently associated with poorer sleep quality in workers in similar conditions (rotational oil and gas workers) to miners in the NWT. Poor sleep quality can negatively impact longevity.

Mines may increase all-cause mortality (and therefore may increase PYLL if the deaths occur in people under 75 years of age) in nearby communities through other means as well. Rotational mine workers can increase the spread of disease as they move in and out of mine camps containing workers from across Canada. If an outbreak occurs at a mine camp or at the home locations of any workers, then a disease can spread to the home locations of other workers present at a work camp.

A causal relationship between PYLL and NWT mining activity is difficult to determine using trend analysis alone. Up until 2018/2020, the PYLL rate in the NWT had remained relatively unchanged since monitoring began in 1996. Trends in PYLL in 2018/2020 and 2019/2021 may be related to the COVID-19 epidemic.

As the COVID-19 illness was much more likely to result in death for those in higher age brackets, more elderly communities were likely to be impacted more severely by the COVID-19 epidemic. This may have resulted in a higher rate of PYLL in 2019/2021 for Remaining NWT Communities. For SLCs and Remaining NWT Communities to an extent, because of the small population, one or more early deaths has a greater impact on PYLL rate than it does in a larger population (such as the NWT as a whole) which results in greater variability, even when presenting three-year averages.

¹ References are available to support statements made throughout the Social Data Report. For example, see Berriault, C. J., Lightfoot, N. E., Seilkop, S. K., & Conard, B. R. (2017a). Injury mortality in a cohort of mining, smelting, and refining workers in Ontario. *Archives of Environmental & Occupational Health*, 72(4), 220–230. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19338244.2016.1265479>.

Injuries and Poisonings (Physician-diagnosed)

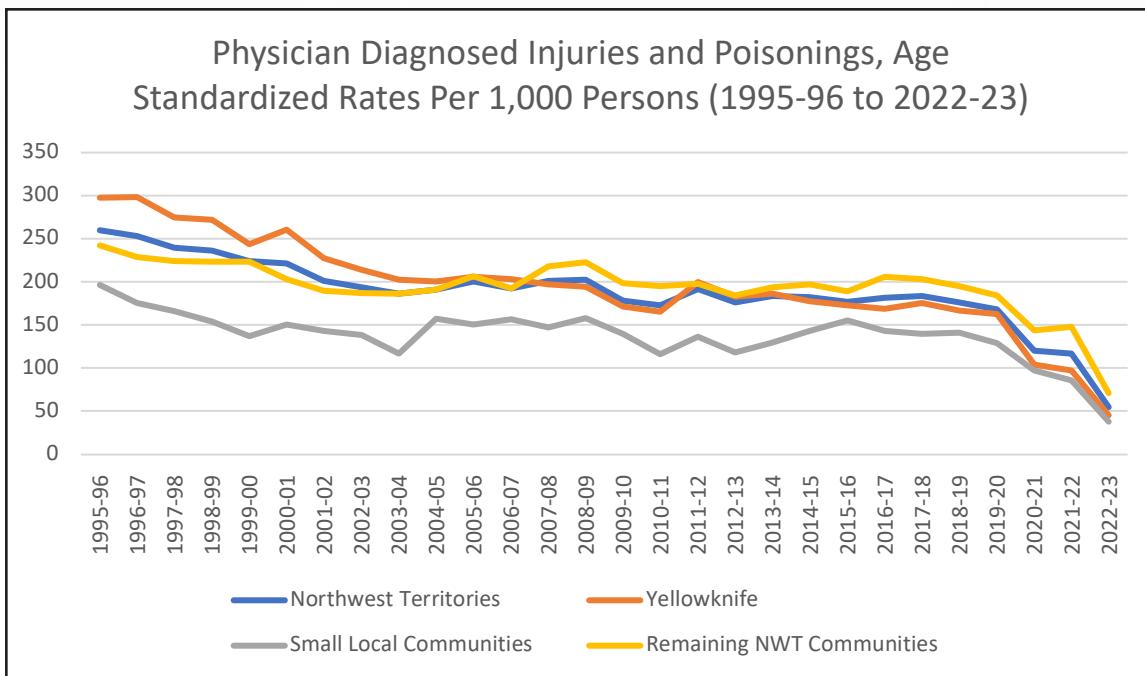
Physician-diagnosed injuries and poisonings measure the number of injuries treated by doctors in the territory. This includes broken bones, severe burns, minor cuts or bruises, and poisonings.

Physician-reported injuries and poisonings claims data come from the NWT Health Management Information System. Physicians in hospitals and clinics use this secure system to input notes and data on patients, which can then be retrieved by workers at the GNWT under the *Health Information Act* when necessary for use in research. The postal code of a registered patient is used to determine where the injury occurred. Injury and poisoning indicators are examined to see whether there has been an increase in reckless, risk-taking behaviour or violence in a community, as these types of behaviours have been associated with resource development in research.² Please note that not all injuries which occur in a community are related to mine activity or behaviours of those impacted by mine activity: data on injuries and poisonings should be considered an imprecise indicator of the impact of mining activity on injury and poisoning rates in the studied region.

Overall, the rate of physician-diagnosed injuries and poisonings has been decreasing since 1995-1996. The trend cannot be directly associated with the beginning of mining activity, but it may be related to other social and political changes in communities, such as improvements in primary health care services. The rate of physician-diagnosed injuries and poisonings is lower in SLCs than in Yellowknife and the rest of the NWT. This may be explained by the fact that much of the health care provided in SLCs is from nurses rather than doctors. Recent data between 2020-21 and 2022-23 may indicate a drop in injuries and poisonings across the Northwest Territories, but it is unlikely that recent changes in physician-diagnosed injuries and poisonings data is due to a change in mining activity. The COVID-19 pandemic and the public health response to the pandemic in the NWT may have resulted in a reduction in traumatic injuries, but evidence from outside the NWT indicates an overall mixed effect from COVID-19 restrictions on traumatic injuries.

Physician-diagnosed injuries and poisonings numbers are based on doctor claims (claims made to public health insurance for reimbursement). If there are delays in processing these claims, not all recent injuries and poisonings will appear in recent data. It is therefore possible that the recent reduction in physician-diagnosed injuries in 2021 and 2022 is due to a delay in claims rather than a fundamental change in the number of injuries. If this is the case, then the reduction in injuries and poisonings visible this year will be corrected to their true levels in future years, which would eliminate the recent trend down.

² References are available to support statements made throughout the Social Data Report. For example, see: Canada's Resilient North: The Impact of Mining on Aboriginal Communities. *The Impact of Mining on Aboriginal Communities* G. Gibson, J. Klinck Pimatisiwin: A Journal of Aboriginal and Indigenous Community Health, 3(1)



Sources: Department of Health and Social Services, Medicare; NWT Bureau of Statistics and Department of Health and Social Services (1995-96 population estimates).

Notes:

- These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to population estimate revisions, record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
- Ndilq and Dettah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
- Numbers included physician-diagnosed injuries and poisonings regardless of location (clinic, hospital, or other location).
- Nurse practitioner-diagnosed injuries and poisonings are included.
- Some individuals may be diagnosed more than once for the same injury or poisoning.
- These rates were standardized using the NWT Population from 2001.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

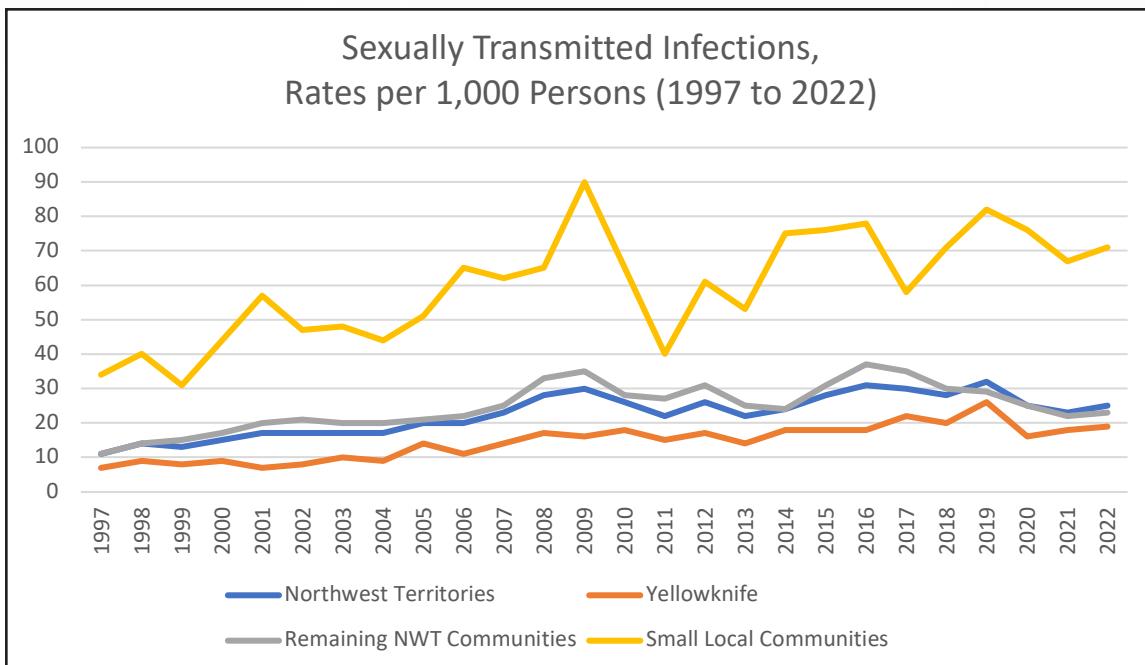
The data presented below include rates of the sexually transmitted infections (STI) chlamydia, gonorrhea, infectious syphilis, and congenital syphilis.

STI rates are measured by service practitioners (nurses or doctors) in clinics throughout the NWT. Those interested in being tested for an STI may ask a service practitioner at any medical clinic for a test. The doctor performs the tests, gives the result of the test to the patient, and then enters a positive result (where the testing is positive) into the Integrated Public Health Information System (IPHIS). It is from the IPHIS that STI rates are calculated, using the patient's current address to determine STI rates for each community. Subsequently, the rates are aggregated for smaller communities to address privacy concerns, as extremely low population figures could potentially lead to the identification of individuals with STIs by the public. Research indicates that resource development is associated with increases in STI rates in nearby communities.³

STI rates remain significantly higher in the NWT compared to national estimates, though rates of infection are increasing across Canada. In the NWT, the Chief Public Health Officer declared a syphilis outbreak in August 2019. This was followed by a trend across Canada, where the COVID-19 pandemic reduced the demand for and access to services related to STIs, including testing. This likely contributed to fewer reported cases of STIs in 2020 and 2021. This reduction in demand and access for services might be responsible for the slight decrease in STI rates in the NWT in 2020 and 2021, and the slight increase in rates observed in 2022, when demand and access returned to pre-pandemic levels.

In efforts to combat the syphilis outbreak, the NWT received approval under Health Canada's Special Access Program to use a dual syphilis and HIV point of care test. The Department of Health and Social Services (HSS) and the Office of the Chief Public Health Officer have launched an education and awareness campaign to combat the ongoing outbreak and procured free condoms and dispensers to provide to health centres and other key stakeholders for distribution. In addition to education and awareness, the GNWT has hired dedicated staff to support sexual health work and has improved its standards of care.

³ References are available to support statements made throughout the Social Data Report. See, as one example, Davidson, C., & Hawe, P. (2012). All That Glitters: Diamond Mining and Tłı̨chǫ Youth in Behchokǫ̀, Northwest Territories on JSTOR. *Arctic*, 65(2), 214–228. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41638593?seq=4>.



Sources: Department of Health and Social Services, Communicable Disease Registry; NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Notes:

- These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
- Numbers are based on community of diagnosis, and include all cases counted by NWT, regardless of NWT residency status at the time of diagnosis.
- Ndilǫ and Dettah numbers are included in Yellowknife.
- STIs include Chlamydia, Chlamydia of the Eye, Gonorrhea, Gonorrhea of the Throat, and Syphilis.
- SLC does not include Fort Resolution in this extract.

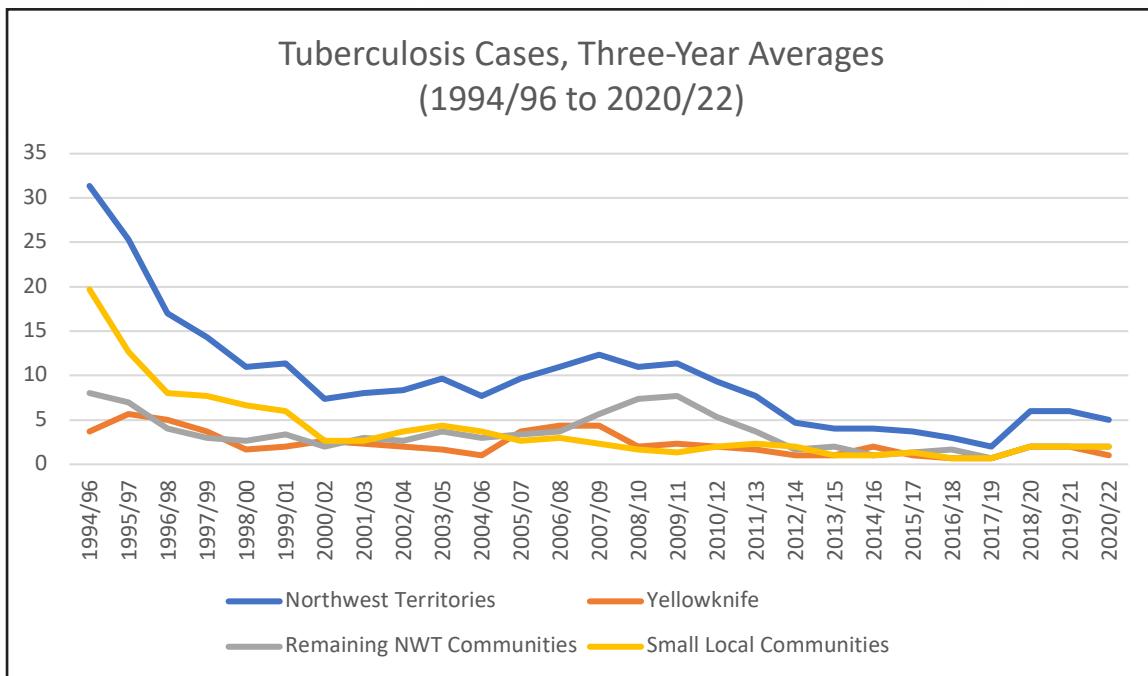
Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by bacteria that attacks the lungs but can also spread to the brain, lymph nodes and bones. Although TB can be treated with antibiotics, it is still a health concern. TB rates have dropped substantially since the outbreak in the mid-1990s and there does not appear to be a correlation between mining activity and TB cases.

TB rates in the NWT are assessed by healthcare professionals (nurses or doctors) working in clinics across the territory. Individuals seeking TB testing can approach any medical clinic and request the service. In these instances, the patient's doctor or nurse practitioner initiates the testing process by submitting a request to a designated laboratory, with Dynalife labs in Alberta being the primary conductor of the final tests. Patients then visit their preferred medical centre to provide a sample for testing. The collected samples are sent to Dynalife for analysis and the results are communicated to the patient's doctor. The doctor, in turn, conveys the test results to the patient and records positive results in the Integrated Public Health Information System (IPHIS). Community-level TB rates are calculated using the patient's current address as a basis, providing insights into the prevalence of TBs in each community. These rates are then combined for smaller communities, as very small population numbers may make individuals with TB identifiable to the public.

Studying TB in relation to mine work has its roots in the high tuberculosis rates in the NWT throughout the 20th century, particularly for Indigenous communities. Although no firm connection to mining activity has ever been established, TB rates remained high in 1996 when the first SEA Agreement was signed with BHP Billiton for the Ekati Diamond Mine, making it important to monitor TB rates across the territory.

The annual rate of TB in the territory and in SLCs has been relatively low over the last 10 years. Given the low total cases in the dataset, the recent increase in TB in the NWT from 2019/2022 represents an increase from two (2017/2019) to six cases (2018/2020; 2019/2021) and five cases in 2020/2022. The overall small number of cases results in small changes being reflected as noticeable increases in the graph.



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, TB Registry.

Notes:

- TB case inclusion criteria: TB cases categorized in the TB Registry as either lab-confirmed or clinically diagnosed TB disease.
- These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
- Ndilǫ and Dettah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.

Suicide

Suicide is a major cause of early death in the NWT. The territory's rate of suicide is approximately 50 percent higher than the national average. Available data in the NWT does not appear to support a direct correlation between mining activity and the suicide rate in the NWT.

Suicides are measured using Statistics Canada data taken from the Vital Statistics' Death database, which collects demographic and medical (cause of death) information annually and monthly from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all deaths in Canada.

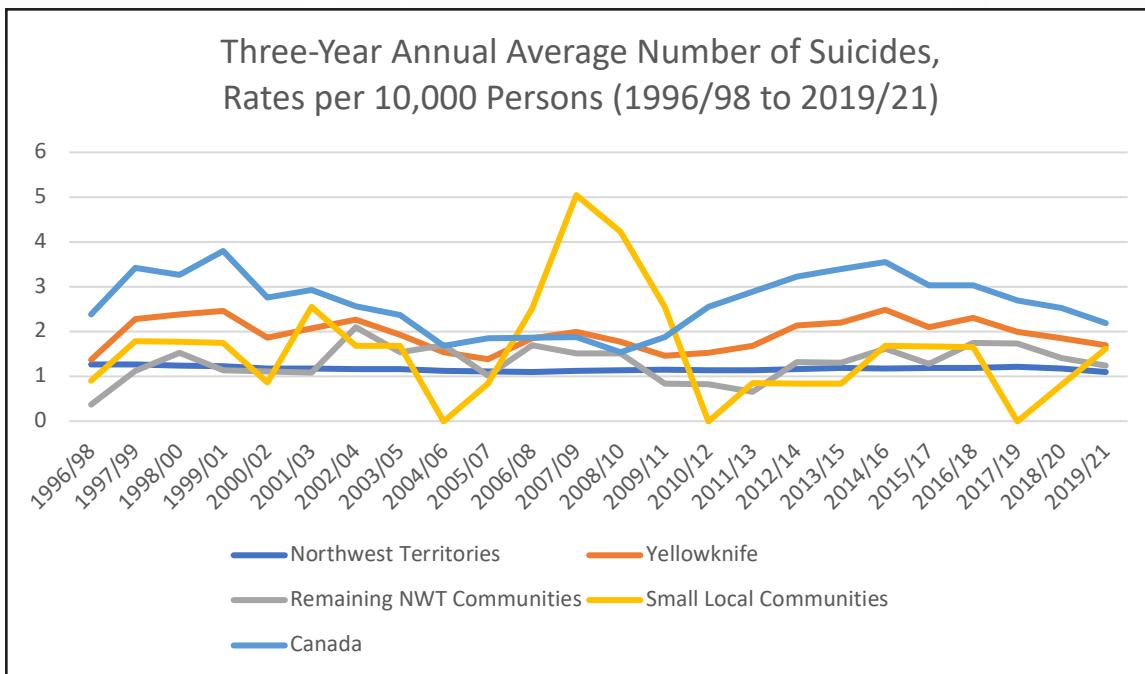
Worldwide mine workers are at a higher risk of suicide than many other occupations. In Australia, for instance, the disruption to family life caused by shift work has been identified as a strong contributing factor for mine worker suicides.⁴ Additionally, the "boom-bust" nature of natural resource employment can result in large swings in employment and wages; when a large number of community members lose their jobs at once, there can be a spike in suicides. There is some evidence that this association also exists for Canada at large and Northern Canada as well.⁵ It is not possible to know how many suicides reported here are related to people working at mines.

In October 2022, the Chief Coroner of the NWT announced that there had been a recent spike in suicides over the preceding 21 months: 29 individuals, primarily males, died by suicide between January 2021 and September 2022. This is reflected in the increase in suicide rate observed for SLCs in the graph below. HSS has been listening to communities on the need for additional, consistent, and ongoing support in the wake of tragedies like suicides. HSS has been working to find a better way to make funds and resources available for communities to engage in prevention work. HSS and the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority have developed a Suicide Prevention and Crisis Response Network that is focused on three key areas to address suicide. Canada has also launched 988, a suicide crisis helpline available across Canada.

Since diamond mining activity began after the first SEA was signed in 1996, the suicide rate in SLCs has fluctuated, as has the rate in Remaining NWT Communities. The suicide rate is shown as a three-year average to better identify changes and trends that are more difficult to see when comparing the annual number of suicides, and to reduce variability caused by small populations. Nonetheless, the suicide rate should be viewed with caution, due to the impact that one more or one less suicide can have on a rate in any given year. Due to high levels of data volatility and low numbers of total data points, it is not possible to determine long-term trends or to determine if there is a relationship between mining and suicide rates in the NWT using trend analysis.

⁴ References are available to support statements made throughout the Social Data Report. See for example: McPhedran, S., & De Leo, D. (2013). *Suicide Among Miners in Queensland, Australia*. [Https://Doi.Org/10.1177/2158244013511262](https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244013511262), 3(4). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244013511262> and;

⁵ Buell, M., O'Hearn, T., Rideout, D., Keenainak, N., Maghagak, A., & Mollon, A. (2006). *Resource Extraction Development a traction Development and Well-Being in the North: A Scan of the Unique Challenges of Development in Inuit Communities*. National Aboriginal Health Organization. www.naho.ca/inuit.



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Note: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.

Family Violence

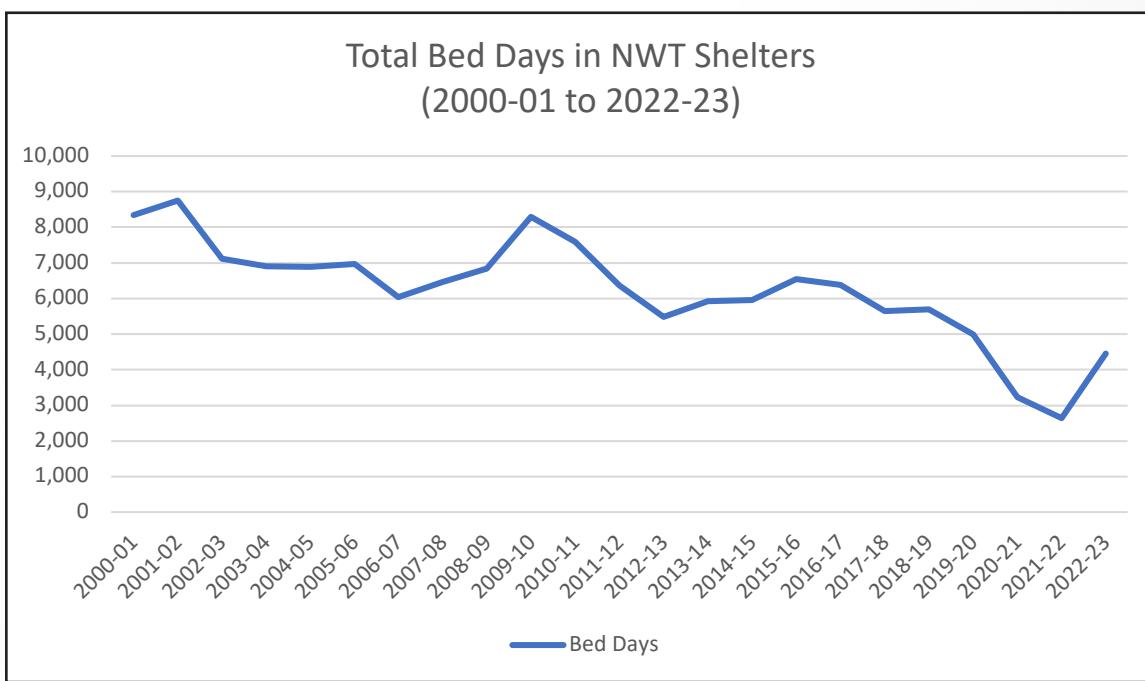
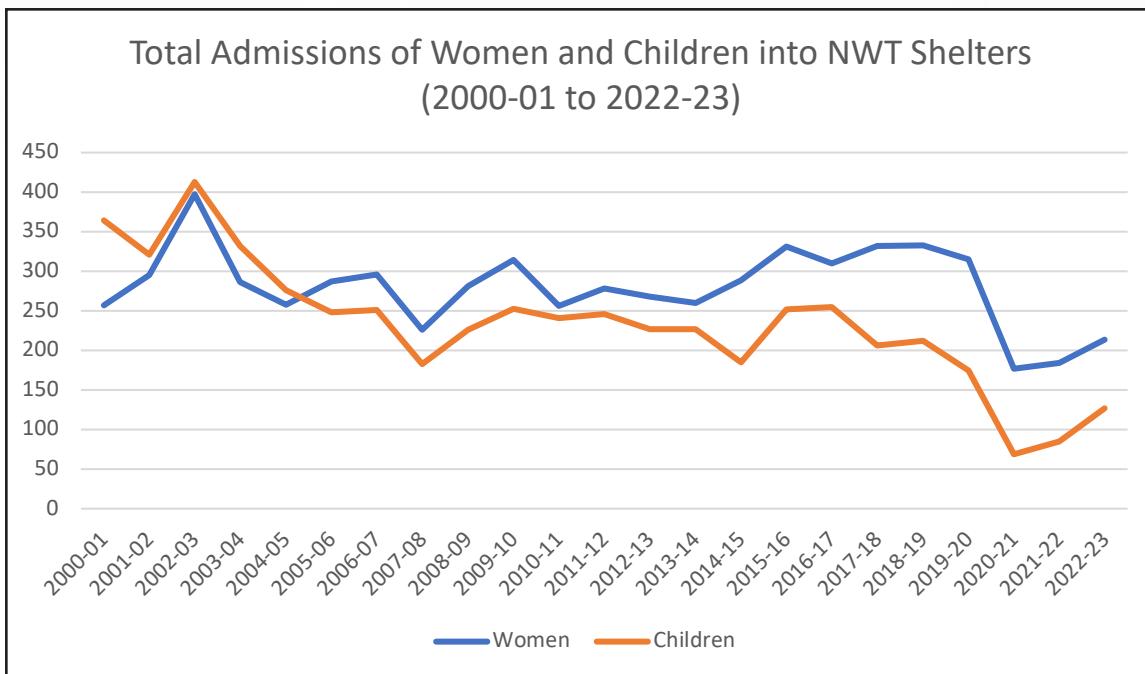
Family violence is defined by the Government of Canada as any form of abuse, including the neglect a child or adult experiences from a family member, or from someone with whom they have an intimate relationship. Based on available data, family violence trends do not appear to be correlated with mine activity in the NWT.

Admissions of women and children into family violence shelters are recorded by individual shelters, along with an individual's stated location of residence. The shelter records an individual as having stayed at a shelter, along with the start and end date of their stay. This report records both the total number of stays, along with number of total days all living spaces in a shelter were occupied for (recorded as bed days). For instance, if one person went to a shelter twice over a week (each time staying for three days), then the data for that week would appear as two total admissions, and six total bed days for the week.

Data from family violence shelters are presented here as a proxy measure of family violence. This should not be considered an accurate assessment of family violence occurring in communities in the NWT as there are a variety of reasons people use (or do not use) shelters. Shelters may be sought due to homelessness, mental health concerns, or substance abuse. In some instances, those seeking shelters may not be able to find access. Data regarding shelter use is presented in this report at a territory-wide level. It is not possible to make a more direct connection to incidence of family violence, as indicated by shelter data, in SLCs.

Although it is one of the only proxy measures available, take caution when interpreting admission of women and children into family violence shelters and total shelter bed days as an indicator of family violence.

There are five family violence shelters in the NWT, located in Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik, and Tuktoyaktuk. This Territorial Family Violence Shelters Network works to increase the capacity and skills of the shelter staff to meet the needs of women and children. Combined data from all those shelters indicate that admission of women and children into family violence shelters and total shelter bed days may be returning to pre-existing levels following a drop likely due to public health measures during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020 to 2021). There is little reason to believe that mining activity is related to this trend, as there are other explanations in this case. There is stronger evidence that the observed decrease in shelter admissions was due to GNWT policies implemented to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in this period. Similar trends can be observed across Canada, where comparable COVID-19 policies were implemented. It remains important to monitor data regarding family violence shelter use to see if the current upward trend continues.



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Family Violence Database.

Notes:

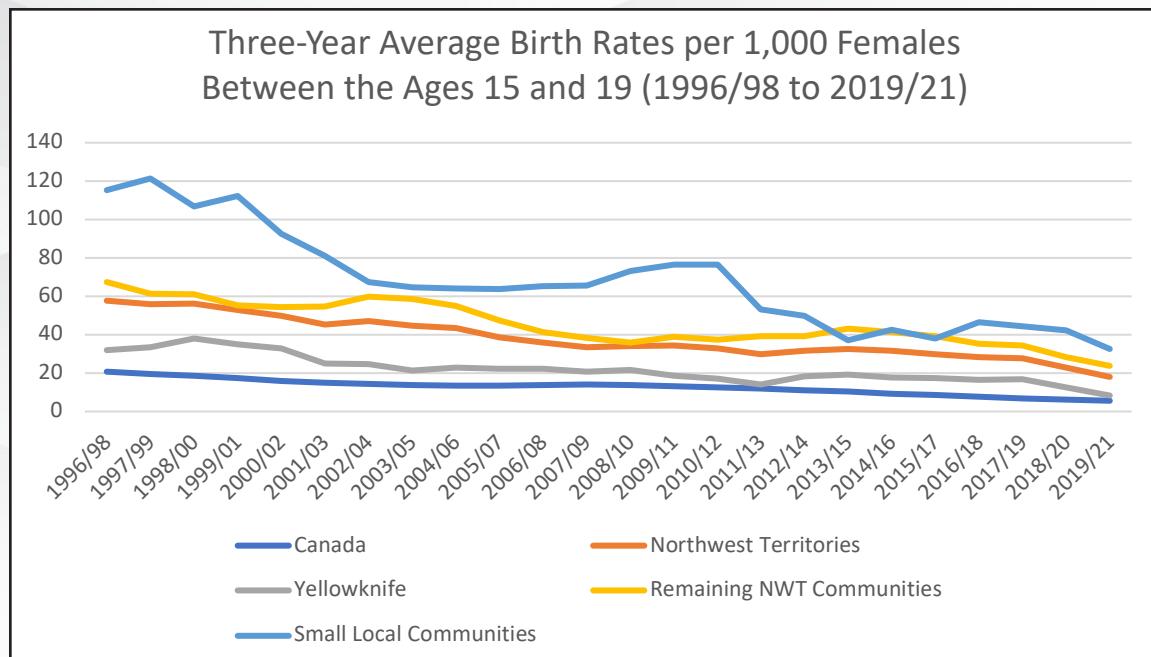
- These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
- Data for Tuktoyaktuk were unavailable for 2002-03 to 2006-07 and has been estimated based on an average of the previous three years.
- Fort Smith shelter data were not included for 2004-05 as it was not in operation for most of that year.
- NWT data are based on shelter and not community of residence. Some admissions may be from non-NWT residents.

Teen Births

The rate of teen births includes all births to individuals between the ages of 15 and 19.

Data on teen births in the NWT are collected from physician claims data from the NWT Health Management Information System. Claims are administered by individual physicians (including private practices), with the postal code of a registered patient used to determine the community where the pregnant person is living.

Overall, the rate of teenage births has decreased across Canada and the NWT since 1996. Since 2010/12, the rate of teen births has declined again in SLCs. Based on trend analysis, it is not possible to link a decrease in teen births to mining activities. The decrease may be due to an increased use of birth control or broader social or behaviour changes in communities across the territory.



Single-parent Families

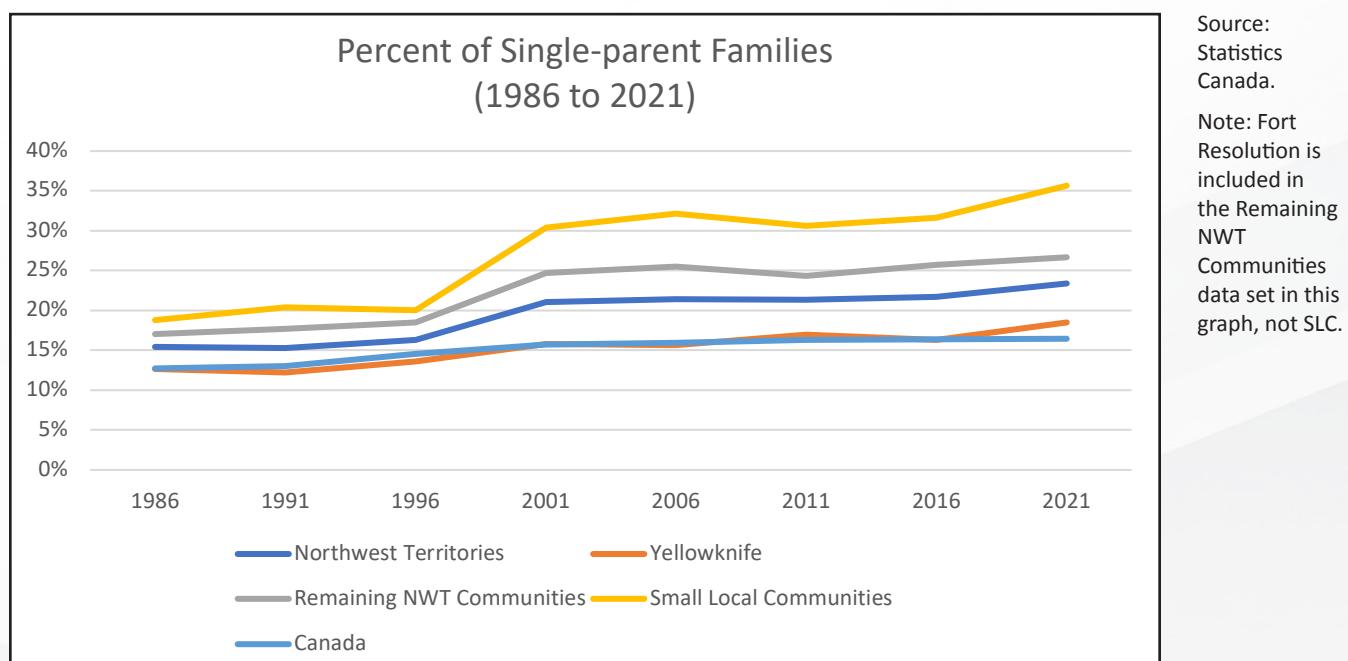
The rate of single-parent families includes the number of households headed by only one adult containing children under the age of 18.

Data on single-parent families are measured by Statistics Canada using the Census of the population taken every five years. Single-parent families face broad socio-economic challenges due to lack of dual income and caregiving time available to a single parent.

Mine work can be high-stress and riskier than other work⁶, and transitioning between mine camps and home can make it difficult to maintain consistent and healthy coping mechanisms and supports. This can lead to high rates of anxiety, stress, and fatigue, disrupting relationships and increasing rates of suicidality, which can result in family separation or single-parent families. As such, mine work can have a relatively direct impact on the rate of single-parent families.

The data suggest that there is a link between the rise in the rate of single-parent families in SLCs and mining activity. Between 1996 and 2001, the percentage of single-parent families in SLCs rose. This correlates with the construction and beginning of operations of two major diamond mines. Combined with qualitative reports from communities, it is likely this change occurred partly due to mining activities. In the period directly following the opening of the diamond mines, the percentage of single-parent families in SLCs also increased. The change did not occur as quickly, or increase as much, in the Remaining NWT Communities or Yellowknife.

Recent trends also indicate a rise in single-parent families between 2016 and 2021, increasing by four percentage points (from 31.6 percent to 35.7 percent) in SLCs, the largest increase since the beginning of mining activity. This recent increase may have a multitude of causes which are difficult to identify. It is thus difficult to make a definitive statement on the relationship between mine activity and the rate of single-parent families.



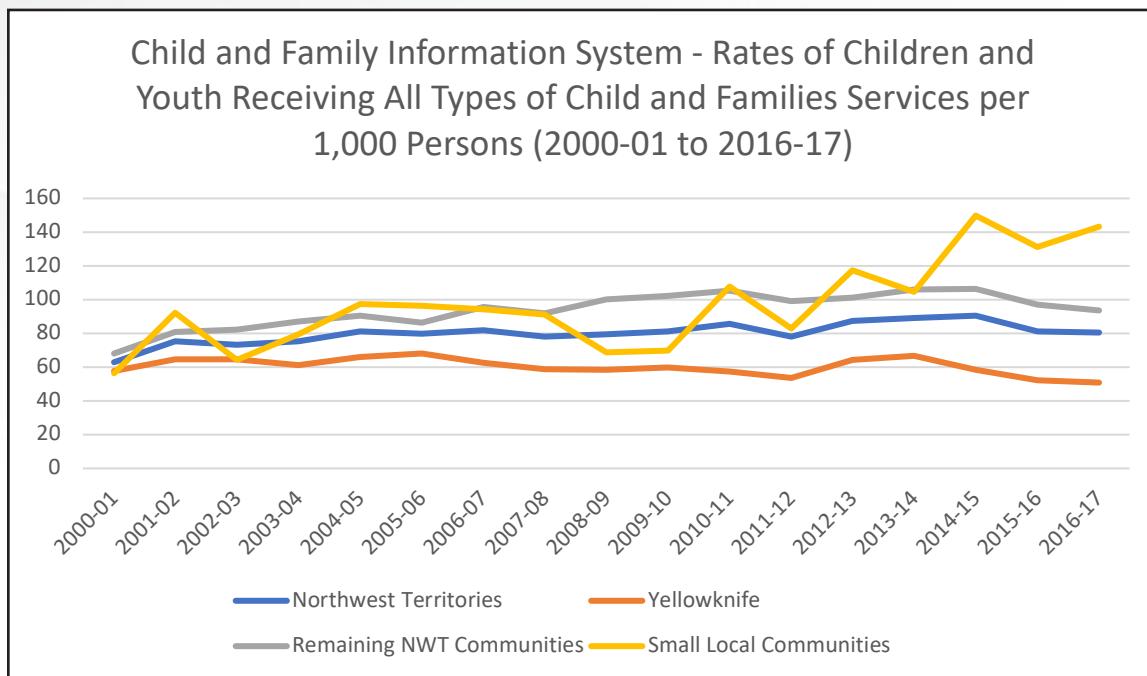
⁶ References are available to support statements made throughout the Social Data Report. See for example: Roberts, S. E., Jaremin, B., & Lloyd, K. (2013). High-risk occupations for suicide. *Psychological Medicine*, 43(6), 1231–1240. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291712002024>

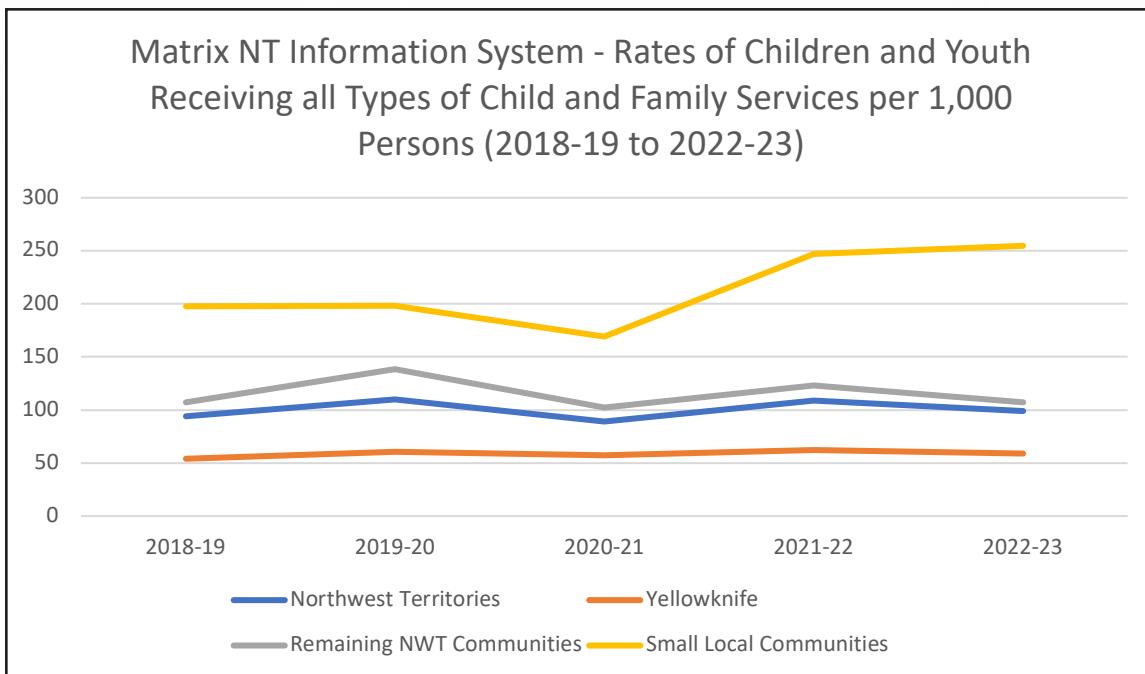
Children, Youth, and Families Receiving Child and Family Services

The graphs show the rates of children and youth receiving services provided through Child and Family Services (CFS), including prevention supports, services provided through a Plan of Care Agreement, and court-ordered services. An increased focus on prevention services through legislative changes may have contributed to a steady increase in the rates of children/youth receiving services since 2000. Examples of prevention services offered through CFS include counselling, services to improve financial or housing situations, respite care, and addictions recovery support.

In 2021-2022 and 2022-2023, the Matrix NT data show an increase in the rate of children/youth receiving services in SLCs. This increase can largely be attributed to a larger number of children/youth receiving prevention services in Behchokò. The rate of children/youth receiving services in Yellowknife has remained relatively stable between 2019 and 2023. While trends can be identified within the data, these are influenced by many factors, and it is not possible to definitively conclude that there is a relationship between Child and Family Services in the NWT and mining activity.

In October 2017, Child and Family Services implemented a new electronic case management system known as MatrixNT. The way information is captured for certain services in Matrix NT, differs from the previous case management system known as the “Child and Family Information System” (CFIS). For this reason, data collected between 2000 and 2017 is not comparable with data collected through the Matrix NT system from 2017-present.





Notes:

- In 2018-2019, 2019-2020, some children/youth have missing or blank community fields and were not included in the analyses for Yellowknife, Remaining NWT Communities, and SLCs. Therefore, the total from these three categories will not total the NWT.
- The types of Child and Family Services that were included in the analyses for 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, and 2022-2023 include: Voluntary Services Agreement (VSA), Support Services Agreement, Plan of Care Agreements (POCA), Temporary Custody Orders and Permanent Custody Orders.
- With the shift from CFIS to Matrix NT, the number of VSAs and POCA have increased because reporting practices have changed as VSAs and POCA are now assigned to the household, and include the full number of children/youth in the household. The calculation of the number of VSAs and POCA is completed by assigning a VSA or POCA service to each child/youth in the household.
- While a child or youth can receive multiple types of services within the year, only the most recent service was included in the analysis so that the number of unique children/youth could be calculated.
- Data comparisons from Child and Family Information System and MatrixNT should not be made.
- Due to the implementation of a new information system (Matrix NT) in October 2017, data from the 2017-2018 fiscal year only represents a partial year. Therefore, the 2017-2018 data was removed from the dataset, as comparisons to this year should not be made.
- In 2021-22 and 2022-2023, Behchokǫ had a larger number of children receiving prevention services which contributed to the higher rate for Small Local Communities.
- A calculation error was made with the Matrix NT data in previous Socio-Economic Agreement: Social Data Reports. Corrected rates are presented in the above graph.

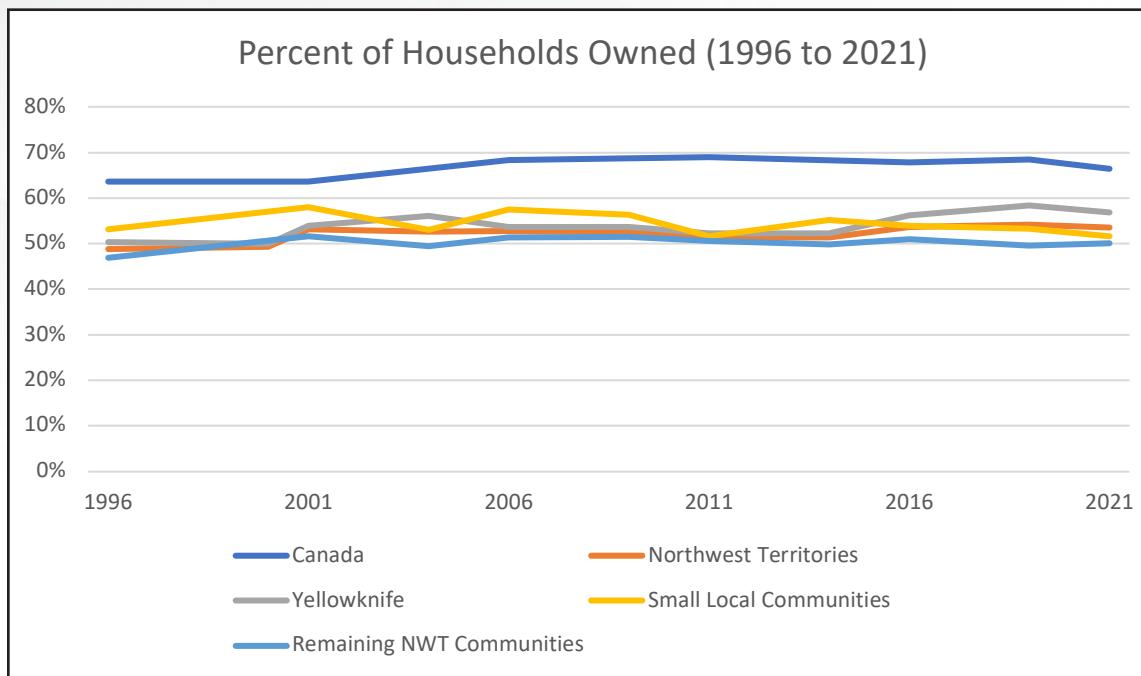
Housing

Household Ownership

This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of owned households by the total number of households. This indicator essentially shows the percentage of households that own their dwellings instead of renting.

The percentage of households owned has remained consistent across Canada and the NWT since 1996. The largest amount of variation can be seen in SLCs. The peaks in the SLC trendlines partially correlate to the opening of NWT diamond mines. However, this is less noticeable when looking at the NWT category.

A larger percentage of people own homes across Canada than in the NWT, with a 2021 average of 67 percent and 52 percent respectively. However, this gap has closed slightly since the diamond mines began operating. This is most apparent in Yellowknife, where the percentage of households owned grew six percent between 1996 and 2021, and Canada only grew three percent. It is worth noting the percentage of households owned has decreased slightly in SLCs since the mines opened, with a large variation with SLCs.



Sources: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics.

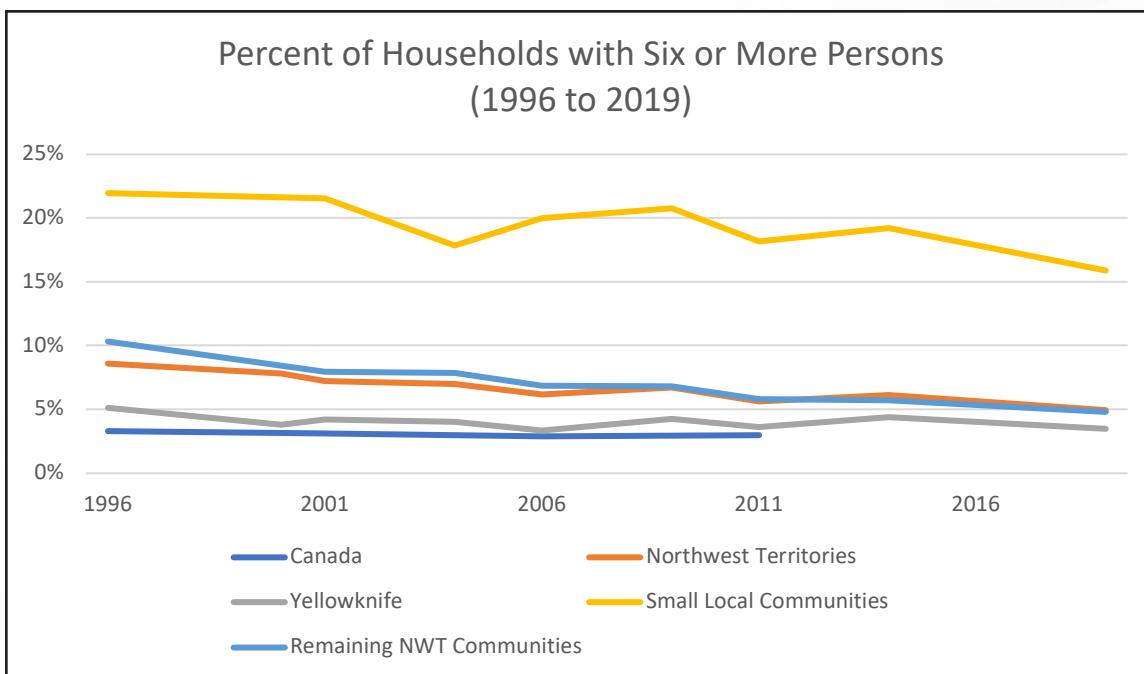
Households with Six or More Persons

Households with six persons or more can generally be seen as overcrowding. This indicator, once referred to as “crowding” in past GNWT socio-economic reporting, is calculated by dividing the total number of households by the number of households with six or more people.

Since 1996, the NWT has had a higher percentage of households with six or more persons than the Canadian average. However, this has been steadily dropping in the NWT since 1996, particularly in SLCs and Remaining NWT Communities. Yellowknife has experienced a less pronounced decrease, fluctuating between 3.3 percent and 4.4 percent since 2000. On the other hand, the Canadian average has remained consistent at three percent.

Within the NWT, the percentage of households with six or more people in SLCs is significantly higher than the rest of the territory. This may be due to the limited housing available in SLCs. In 2019, the percentage in each of the Tłı̨chǫ communities was over 15 percent, with Behchokǫ at nearly 23 percent. However, the percentage of households with 6 or more people in SLCs has been decreasing at a faster rate than the rest of the NWT. The difference between SLCs and the NWT used to be 13 percent or more; in 2019, it was only 10 percent.

As of 2016, this indicator is no longer available from the Census, which is why the data for Canada ends in 2011. However, data for this indicator is still collected in the NWT Community Survey.



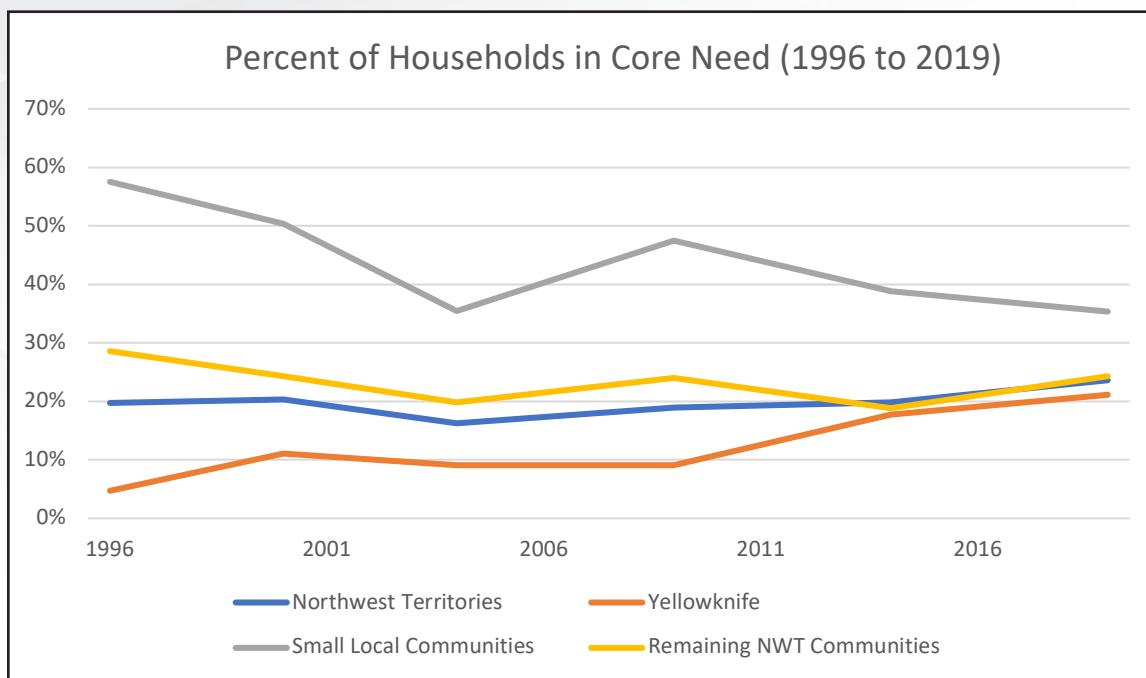
Sources: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Households in Core Need

Core housing need is defined as a household with a suitability, adequacy or affordability problem, and a total household income below the community Core Need Income Threshold (CNIT). If a household is below this threshold, it means it would have to spend 30 percent or more of its before-tax household income to access local housing that meets all three standards.

The data does not differentiate between households that have more than one of the three problems. Additionally, some households may have one or more of these housing problems, but not be considered in core need due to having a total household income above the CNIT, and therefore theoretically possessing an income necessary to correct the problem.

Between 1996 and 2019, the percentage of households in core need increased in the Northwest Territories by nearly four percent. This was largely driven by a significant increase in households in core need in Yellowknife, which was up by more than 16 percent since 1996. SLCs have seen the reverse effect, decreasing by more than 22 percent since 1996.



Source: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Note:

- Definition for Suitable Housing: A dwelling must have the appropriate number of bedrooms for the household's characteristics and number of occupants, as determined by the National Occupancy Standard requirements.
- Definition for Adequate Housing: A dwelling must have running water and must not require major repairs.
- Definition for Affordable Housing: Shelter costs (rent or mortgage payments, utilities, heat, insurance, and property taxes) being less than 30 percent of household income.

Justice

The Safety Needs of Communities and Northerners

The Department of Justice continues to explore how residents in NWT communities, including those in SLCs, can access justice services in ways that are both sustainable over time and appropriate to the needs of each community.

The Department of Justice works with the RCMP, communities and partners to enhance community safety while working to ensure community-based priorities, values, and cultural context are reflected in services provided.

Understanding the Crime Rate in the NWT

In 2022, the NWT had the highest overall police-reported crime, property crime, and ‘other’ Criminal Code offenses rates across Canada, along with the second-highest rate of violent crime offenses. Property crime continues to constitute the greater part of the NWT’s crime rate. The most common property offence is mischief, which is typically linked to substance use.

The comparatively high crime rate in the NWT is influenced in part by the small population and the high ratio of police per capita in the NWT (the highest of all provinces and territories) which likely contributes to a higher level of reporting. In 2022, the rate was 428 per 100,000 population, which represented a total of 195 police officers. (The national rate was 181 police officers per 100,000 people in 2022.) The high rate of crime in the NWT is also driven by demographic and social factors, such as substance use, the NWT’s relatively young population, and low educational attainment.

Although there is an upward trend in most rates of crime in Yellowknife and SLCs during the period of increased mining activity, trends in crime are influenced by many factors. Therefore, it is not possible to definitively conclude that there is a relationship between crime rates and mining activity.

The RCMP reports criminal incidents by detachment, not by community. Thirteen NWT communities do not have RCMP detachments. SLCs in this report without detachments include:

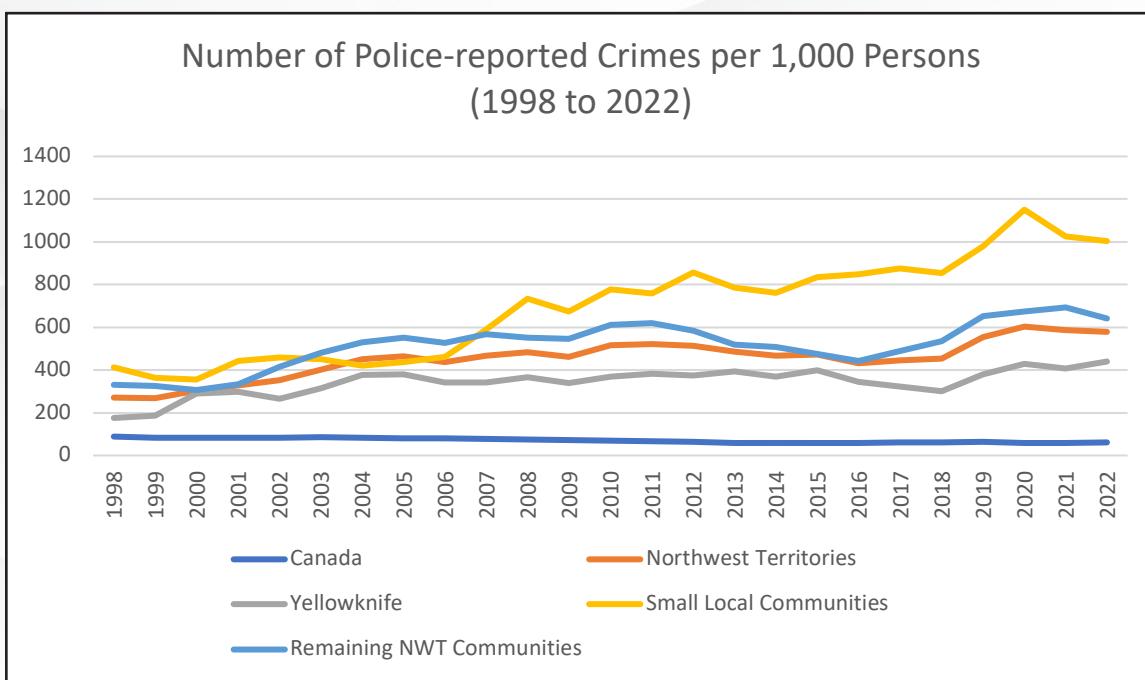
- Dettah and Ndilò, which are patrolled out of Yellowknife;
- Wekweètì, which is patrolled out of Behchokò; and
- Gamètì, which has two dedicated RCMP members based in Behchokò.

Please note that while rate data in the introduction are referred to per 100,000, the graphs in the following section use rates per 1,000 to present population data on a scale more closely matching the population of the Northwest Territories.

Police-reported Crimes

The Social Data Report publishes police-reported statistics. Police-reported rates provide a consistent set of data. The total number of crimes committed is likely higher than the number of crimes reported to police. The percentage of crimes which are reported to police differs by the type of crime, for a variety of reasons, but these are difficult to measure consistently.

Although the overall rate of police-reported crime has been trending upward across the NWT, the rate per 1,000 persons for SLCs decreased slightly in 2022. Still, the SLC rate is substantially higher than the rate of Remaining NWT Communities and more than twice the rate of Yellowknife.



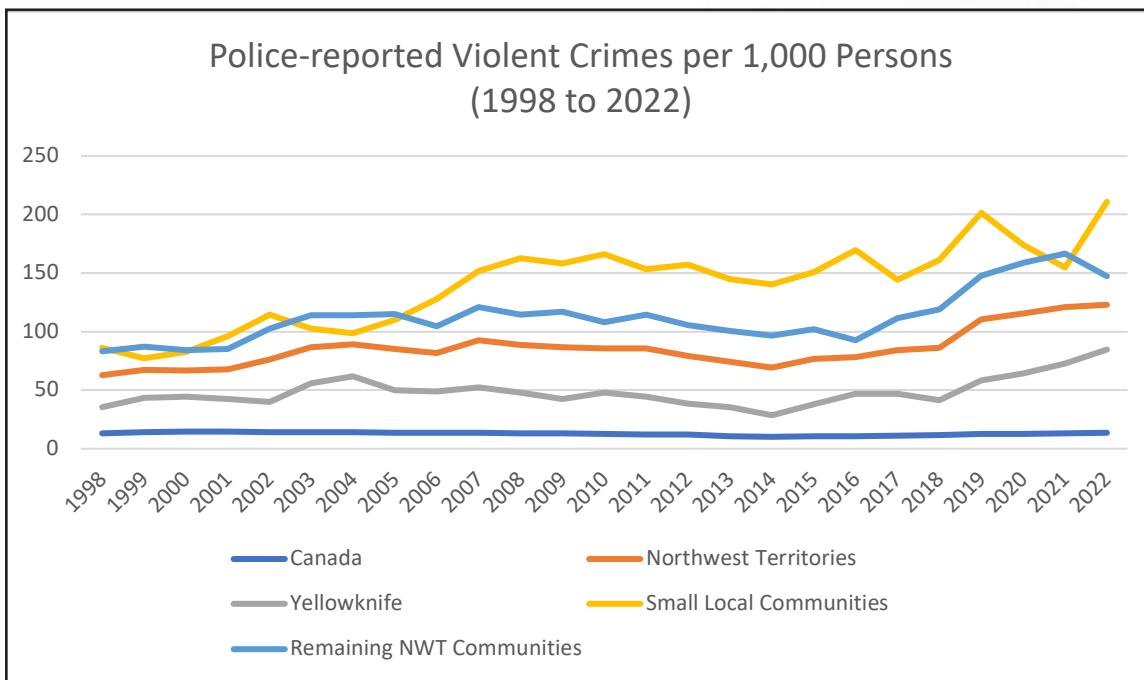
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

Police-reported Violent Crimes

Violent crimes are offences which involve the threat or use of force against a person. These offences may include homicide or assault. The rate of violent crime in SLCs sharply increased in 2022 to a rate of 211 per 1,000 persons, the highest rate on record. Most of this increase occurred in Whati, with the community's rate more than doubling from 223 to 474. Remaining NWT Communities saw a decline in police-reported crime rates from 167 to 147 per 1,000 persons.



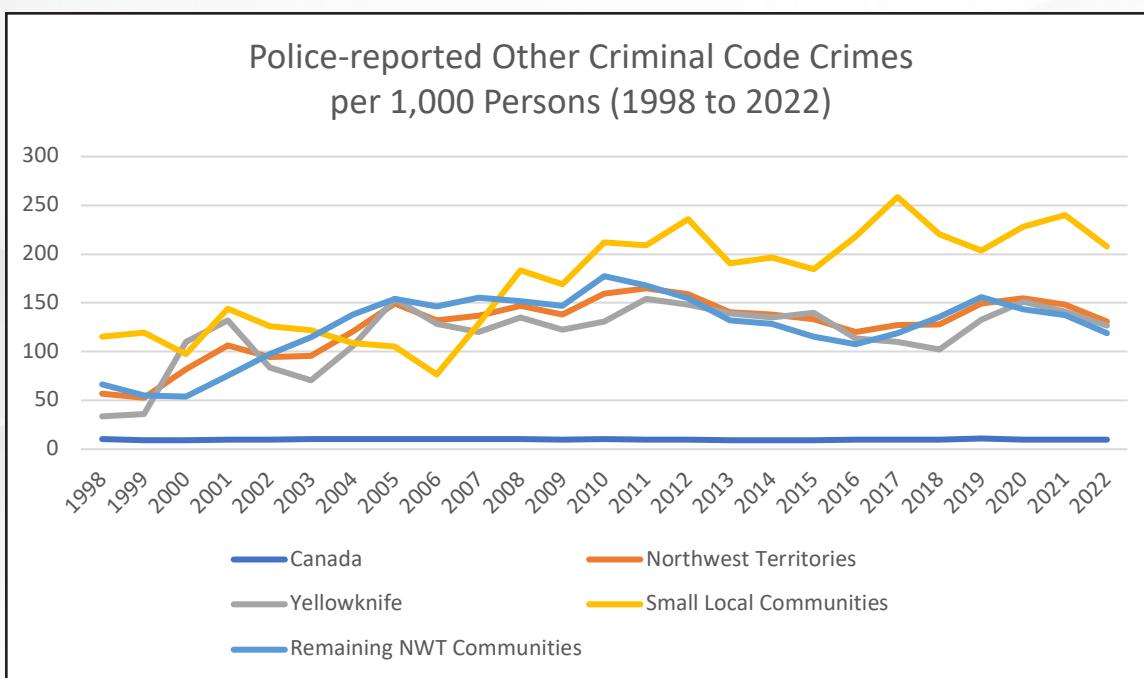
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

Police-reported Other Criminal Code Crimes

Other Criminal Code offences are those non-traffic Criminal Code offences that are not violent or property crime violations. These offences range from administration of justice violations to counterfeiting. The rate of Other Criminal Code offences has remained relatively stable since 2019, after declining from 2011 to 2019. The SLC rate continues to fluctuate within a stable range but has remained below the 2017 high.



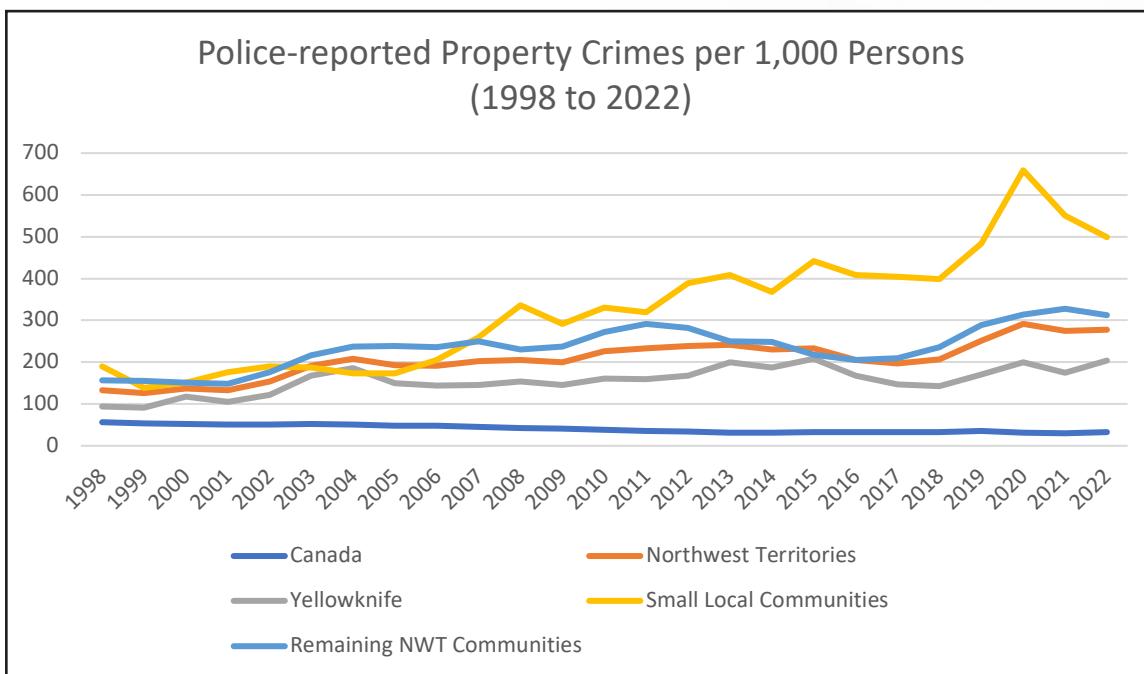
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

Police-reported Property Crimes

Property crime constitutes the bulk of NWT crime. The most common property offence is mischief, which is typically linked to substance use. A decreasing trend in the property crime rate in SLCs continued in 2022. The rate slightly declined in Remaining NWT Communities and slightly increased in Yellowknife.



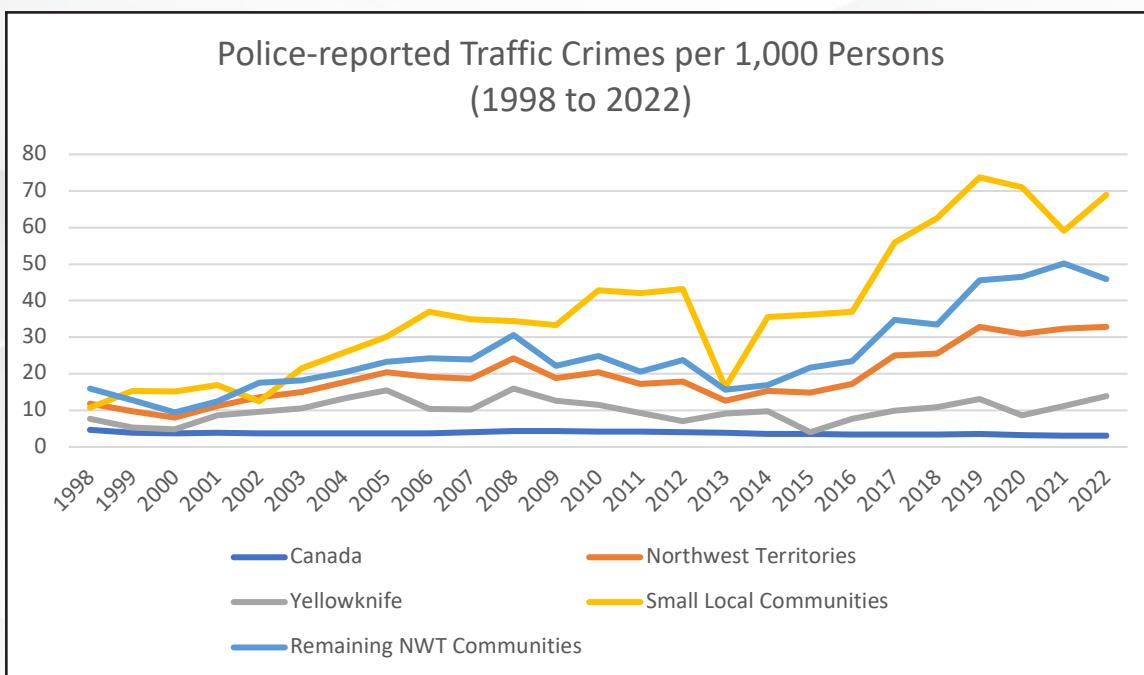
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

Police-reported Traffic Crimes

Traffic crimes include Criminal Code violations related to traffic, such as operation while impaired by drugs or alcohol. Aside from Yellowknife, where the rate of traffic crimes has remained similar to what it experienced in 1998, the other community groups (particularly SLCs) have seen a steady upward trend. SLCs experienced their highest rates in 2019; these numbers declined in 2020 and 2021 before increasing again in 2022. It is worth noting that traffic data has not always been available for all communities. For example, data is not reported for Wekweètì, and it has only been available for Gamètì since 2010.



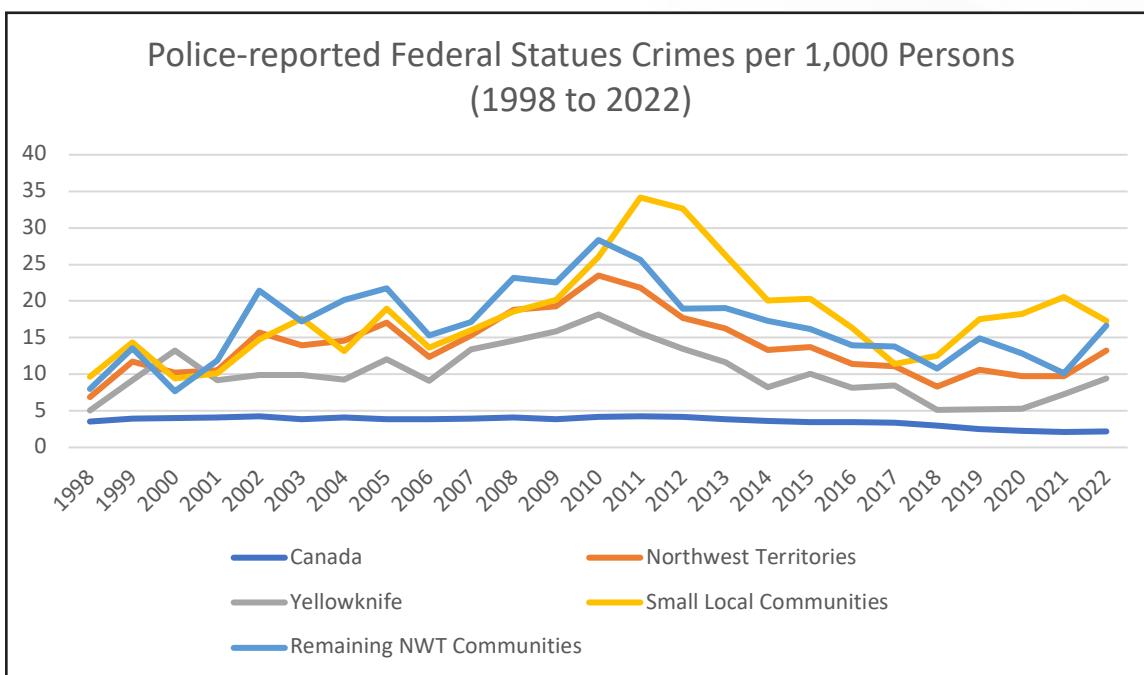
Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

Police-reported Federal Statutes Crimes

The majority of Federal Statutes Crimes are *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* violations (i.e., drug crimes). While NWT rates are still far below their 2010 peak, 2022 saw Federal Statute violations at their highest rate since 2015. Similarly, SLCs have experienced an overall decline since 2011, though the downward trend may have stabilized.



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Notes:

- Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
- Detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
- Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.

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*Supplementary Information and
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