

**2004 NWT
Socio-Economic Scan**

**Government of the Northwest Territories
July 2004**

2004 NWT Socio-Economic Scan - Overview -

The socio-economic scan is intended to provide an overview of current and past social and economic conditions of the Northwest Territories, including comparisons to Canada, in order to provide context for decisions that are required during the business planning process. It is hoped that the document provides a good overview of the information, but it must be recognized that given the length and format of the document, it can not provide all the level of detail on every issue.

The general layout of the 2004 Socio-Economic Scan is to provide a summary of recent changes in various subject matters at the beginning of each section with indicators presented in graphical format. Technical notes on the measures being provided and the sources for the information is provided at the end of the Scan. The socio-economic scan has been developed in a fashion to ensure that as new information is released, the document can be kept as current as possible.

In all cases, the data that is presented in the 2004 Socio-Economic Scan refers to the geographic boundaries of the Northwest Territories following division. In many cases, historical information has been compiled that reflects the new geographic boundaries of the NWT.

Sections included in the socio-economic scan are: population, economic and social well-being, education, health, labour force activity, and the economy. A summary of each section is provided at the start of each section. A copy of the 2004 NWT Socio-Economic Scan is available in electronic format at <http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca>. Further, a statistical supplement to the 2004 Socio-Economic Scan is also available from the Bureau of Statistics. This supplement contains tabular data for the information presented in the scan. This information should assist departments in preparing business plans.

Key Recent Changes

Overall population growth has returned to the NWT after several years of little growth or population decline. In 2003 the population overall population grew by 1.1%, while the 2002 growth rate was 1.5%. Inter-provincial migration continues to be the main driver behind population growth. Natural increase declined further in 2003 as the number of births in the Northwest Territories continued its recent trend of declines.

Examining indicators of social well-being, excluding education and health, shows that housing continues to be a major concern particularly in smaller NWT communities. Incomes showed significant gains in 2002, while the proportion of the population receiving income support continued the downward trend in 2003 that began in 1995. Most of the declines in use of income support can be attributed to smaller NWT communities. The crime rate, particularly violent crimes, jumped significantly in 2002 and to be significantly higher than national averages.

Overall education levels continued to improve in 2003. Some 63% of territorial residents 15 years of age and older had at least a high school diploma as their highest level of schooling, compared to 59% in 1989. The most recent information disaggregating aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents shows that significant differences continue to exist between the populations in terms of education levels. The high school graduation rate was 44.1% in 2002/03, which while continuing to be significantly lower than the national rate, is showing signs of improvement

Health information for the Northwest Territories indicates that accidents, suicides and homicides continue to be the third highest cause of death behind cancers and heart disease. The rate of these injury related deaths shows the most significant differences between the Northwest Territories and the rest of Canada. Injury related deaths, continued to be higher than in the rest of Canada during 2001, and were at a similar level as in 2000. Smoking rates appear to have declined based on information from the 2003 Canadian Community Health Survey, although they remain significantly higher than the Canadian rate. Levels of heavy alcohol consumption appears to have remained consistent based on the 2003 results.

Labour market conditions were very good in the Northwest Territories in 2003, with the average employment rate at 69.9%. This value was lower than the 2002 value, but the NWT continued to have the highest employment rate in Canada during 2003. Overall, employment rates in communities outside of Yellowknife was 60.0% in 2003, while the Yellowknife employment rate was 81.9%. The greatest barrier to employment continues to be education as 26.3% of those with less than Grade 9 were employed during 2003, compared with 93.0% of those with a university degree.

The economic boom continued in 2003 as overall economic growth was 10.6%, compared with 1.7% for Canada. The leading contributor to the growth in the economy was the mining, oil & gas industry, which increased by 75.7% largely due to the start of operations at the Diavik diamond mine. Significant growth was seen in 2003 for retail trade activity in the Northwest Territories, while manufacturing shipments, although a smaller industry, increased to \$63.3 million in 2003.

2004 NWT Socio-Economic Scan

List of Figures

Demography

- Figure 1.1 Quarterly Population Estimates
Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991 - Jan 1, 2004
- Figure 1.2 Components of Population Change
Northwest Territories, 1991-2003
- Figure 1.3 Population Share by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1976-2003
- Figure 1.4 NWT Population Growth, by Age
1991-2003
- Figure 1.5 Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2003
- Figure 1.6 Births per 1,000 Females
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2002
- Figure 1.7 Teen Births
Northwest Territories, 1991- 2002
- Figure 1.8 Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2003

Social Well-Being

- Figure 2.1 Average Persons per Dwelling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001
- Figure 2.2 Core Housing Need
Northwest Territories, 1996 & 2004
- Figure 2.3 Indicators of Housing Conditions
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000
- Figure 2.4 Indicators of Housing Conditions, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 2000 & 2004
- Figure 2.5 Percentage of Owned Dwellings
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2001

- Figure 2.6 Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001
- Figure 2.7 Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-2002
- Figure 2.8 Average Income, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1994-2002
- Figure 2.9 Population Receiving Income Support
Northwest Territories, 1993-2003
- Figure 2.10 Population Receiving Income Support, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1996-2003
- Figure 2.11 All-Items Inflation Rate
Yellowknife & Canada, 1984-2003
- Figure 2.12 Living Cost Differentials
Selected Communities, 2000
- Figure 2.13 Crimes per 1,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1985-2002
- Figure 2.14 Incidents of Violent Crime, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1985-2002

Education

- Figure 3.1 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1989-2003
- Figure 3.2 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2003
- Figure 3.3 Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 2001
- Figure 3.4 Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada. 1995-2003
- Figure 3.5 School Enrollment
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 03/04
- Figure 3.6 School Enrollment, by Type of Community Type
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 03/04

Figure 3.7 Student Financial Assistance Recipients
Northwest Territories, 1992-2003

Health

Figure 4.1 Overall Life Expectancy from Birth
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1984 - 2001

Figure 4.2 Life Expectancy by Sex & Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997

Figure 4.3 Death Rate, by Leading Causes
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997-2001

Figure 4.4 Injury Death Rate per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2001

Figure 4.5 Suicides per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2001

Figure 4.6 Self-Assessed Health Status
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2003

Figure 4.7 Incidence of Cigarette Smoking
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2003

Figure 4.8 Frequency of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2003

Figure 4.9 Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97 - 2003

Figure 4.10 Physical Activity Index
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2003

Labour Force Activity

Figure 5.1 Employment Rate
Northwest Territories 1984-2003

Figure 5.2 Employment Rate, by Gender
Northwest Territories 1984-2003

- Figure 5.3 Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories 1984-2002
- Figure 5.4 Employment Rate, by Community Type
Northwest Territories 1984-2003
- Figure 5.5 Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 2003
- Figure 5.6 Share of Total Employment, by Industry
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2003

Economy

- Figure 6.1 Gross Domestic Product & Final Domestic Demand (Chained \$1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2003
- Figure 6.2 Gross Domestic Product Growth, by Industry
Northwest Territories, 2000-2003
- Figure 6.3 Public & Private Capital Investment
Northwest Territories, 1999-2004
- Figure 6.4 Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production
Northwest Territories, 1998-2003
- Figure 6.5 Oil & Gas Wells Drilled
Northwest Territories, 1993-2003
- Figure 6.6 Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1997 = 100)
1992 - 2003
- Figure 6.7 Growth in Retail Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2003
- Figure 6.8 Growth in Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2003
- Figure 6.9 Growth in Manufacturing Shipments
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999-2003
- Figure 6.10 Fur Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 1987-2002

1. Demography

Overall population for the Northwest Territories has returned to growth in early 2001 after several years of population decline. This has been largely due to improvements in net migration with positive inter-provincial migration over the past 3 years. The annualized growth rate was 1.5% in 2002 and 1.1% in 2003.

The number of births remained fairly level in 2003. However, total births in 2003 are some 30.2% lower than in 1995. This decline in births, when coupled with an increased number of deaths in the NWT as the population ages, has meant that natural increase in the Northwest Territories population has dropped from 743 in 1995 to 435 in 2003.

Examining community populations, reveals the urbanization trend in the Northwest Territories. Overall, Yellowknife has increased from 28.6% of the territorial population in 1976 to 44.6% in 2003.

Growth in the Senior Population, by Community

One of the most significant trends in the NWT population is the changing age structure. Declining birth rates have meant fewer young children and the impact of this is starting to be seen in the education system with lower enrollments in early grades. Another major demographic phenomena is the increases in the Senior population. Since 1996 the overall number of Seniors aged 60 and over has increased from 2,262 to 2,781 which represents an annual growth rate of 3.0%. The table below suggests this growth in Seniors is widespread throughout the NWT as there is relatively large growth in the Senior population across communities.

Population of Seniors, by Selected Communities Northwest Territories, 1996-2003

	-- Population 60 Yrs. Of Age & Older --		Annual Growth
	2003	1996	
Northwest Territories	2,781	2,262	3.0
Aklavik	90	71	3.4
Deline	40	33	2.8
Fort McPherson	110	84	3.9
Hay River	292	245	2.5
Inuvik	216	166	3.8
Rae-Edzo	165	137	2.7
Tulita	46	25	9.1
Wha Ti	41	27	6.1
Yellowknife	765	528	5.4

The trends of increased number of Seniors is likely to continue in the coming years. Looking at the population between 45 and 59, this group has increased from 5,611 to 7,320 between 1996 and 2003 which is a 3.9% annual increase.

The recent trends in birth rates are consistent with declines in birth rates that have been apparent in the Northwest Territories since the mid-1980's. During this same period,

national birth rates have also been falling, although not at the same rate. The most recent age-specific fertility rates indicate that in 2002, rates in Northwest Territories and Canada were similar for females 25 years of age or over. Although declining, the fertility rate for NWT teens continues to be 3.1 times the national rate. The NWT fertility rate for 20 to 24 year old females is approximately 1.7 times the national rate.

Figure 1.1 Quarterly Population Estimates
Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991 - Jan 1, 2004

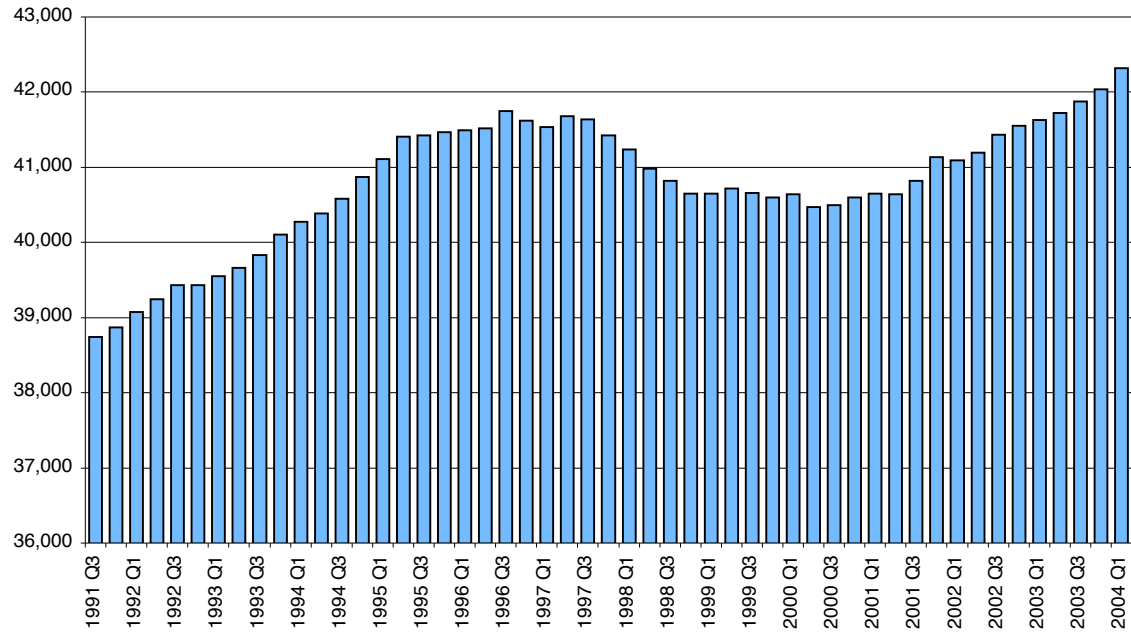


Figure 1.2 Components of Population Change
Northwest Territories, 1991-2003

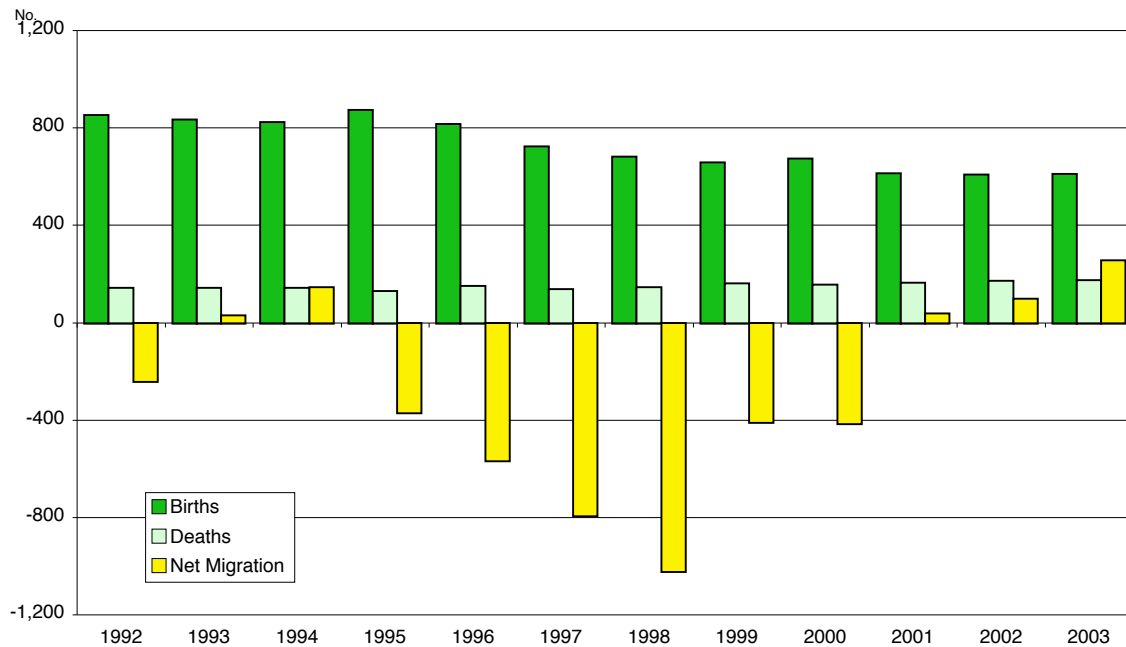
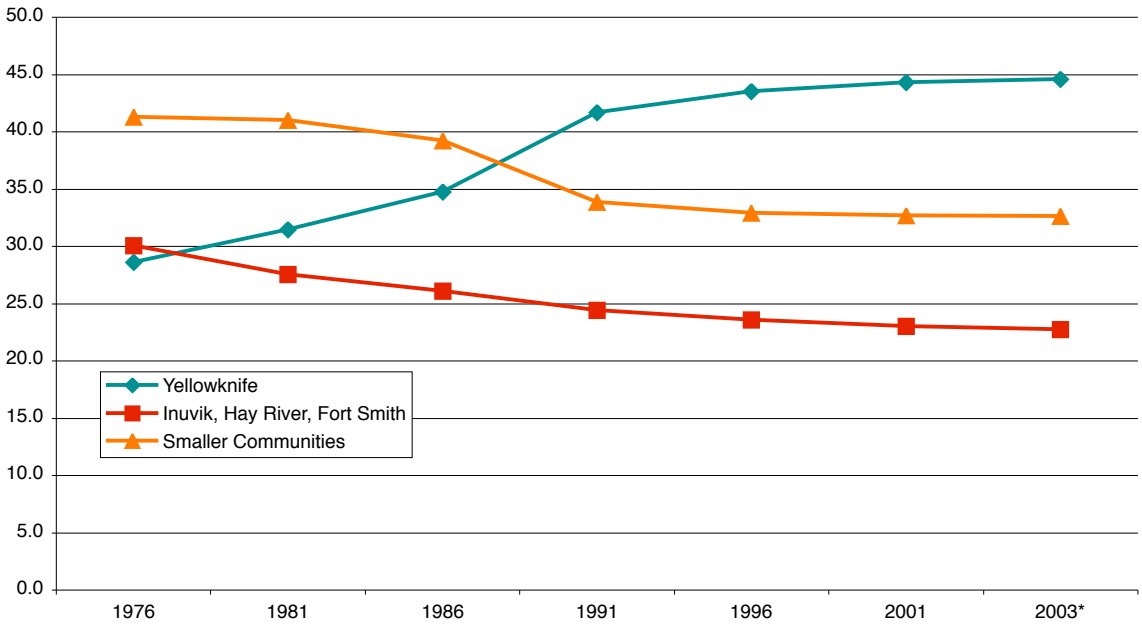


Figure 1.3 Population Share by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1976-2003



* The 2003 values are based on population estimates while other values are from Census.

Figure 1.4 NWT Population Growth, by Age
1991-2003

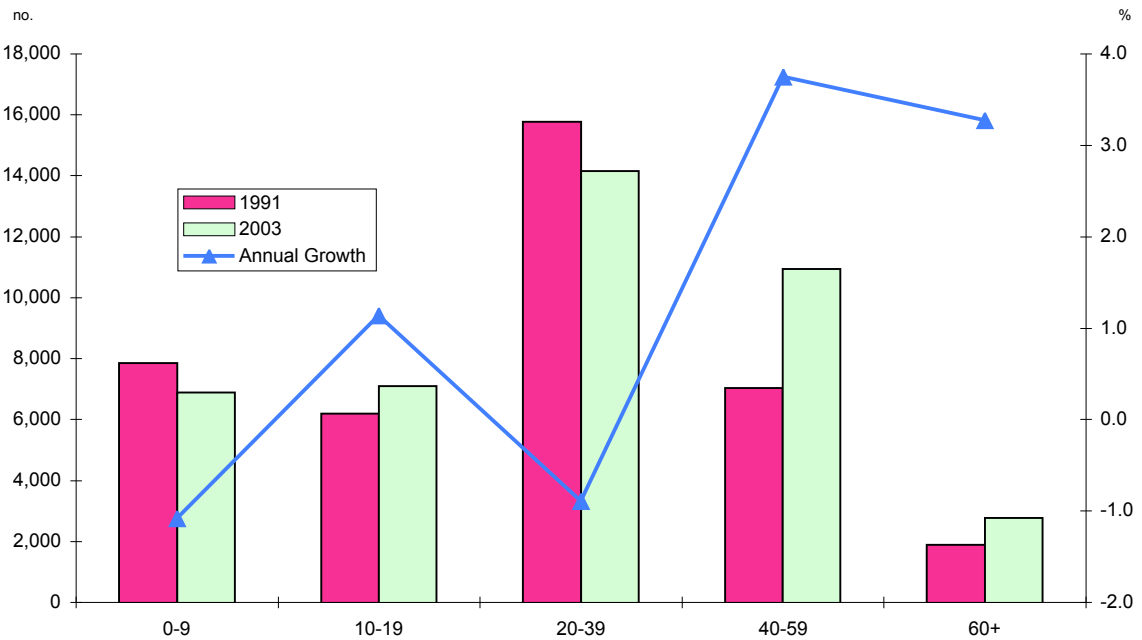


Figure 1.5 Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2003

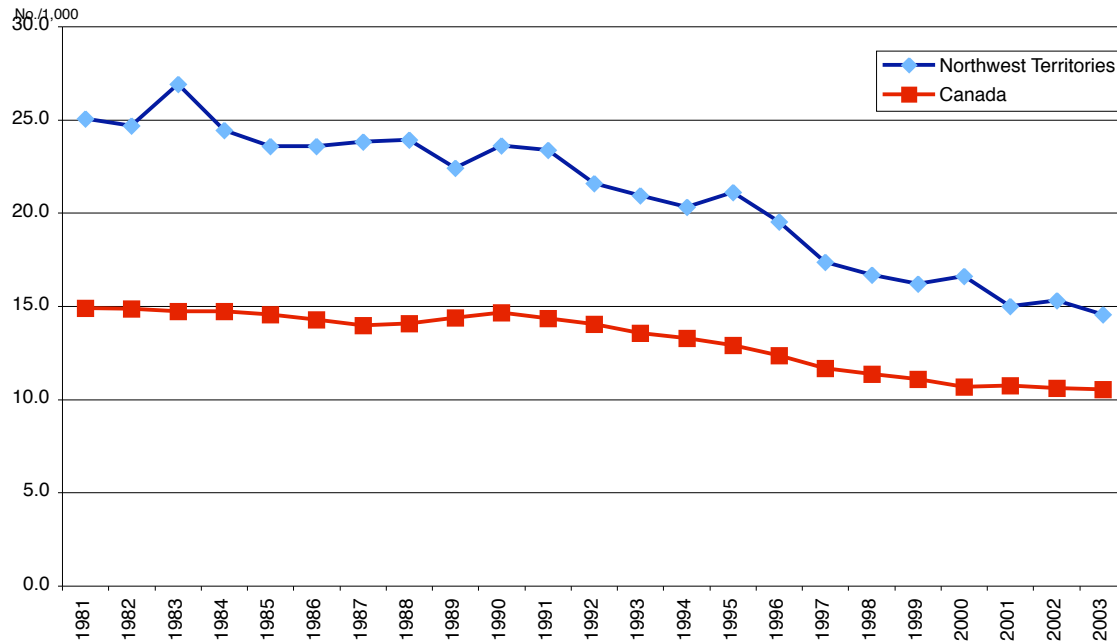


Figure 1.6 Births per 1,000 Females
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2002

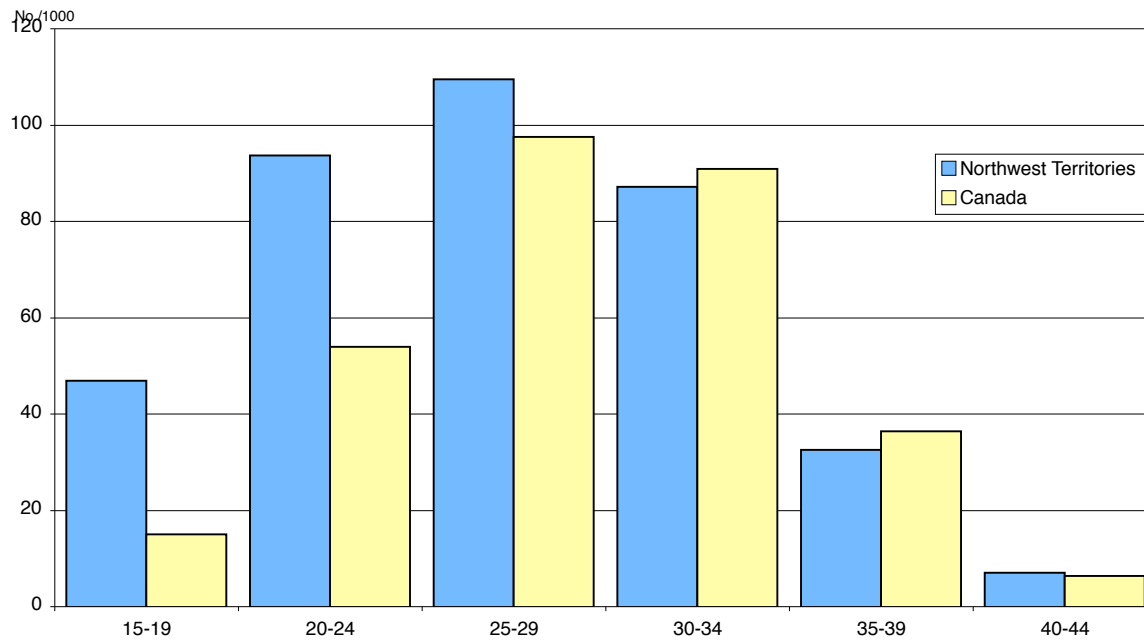


Figure 1.7 Teen Births
Northwest Territories, 1991- 2002

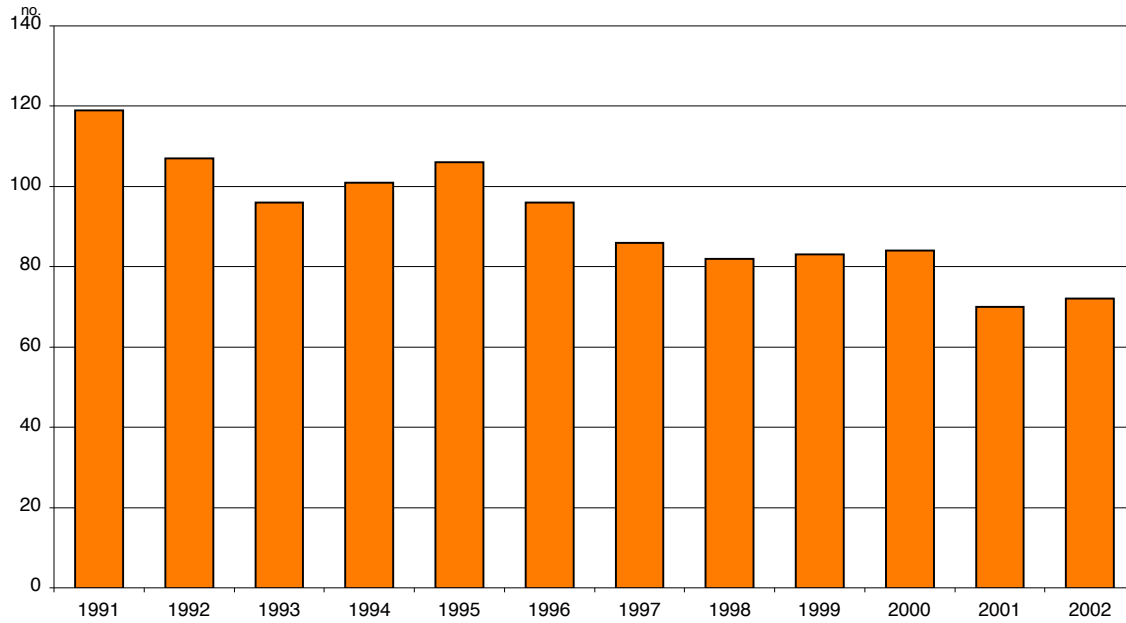
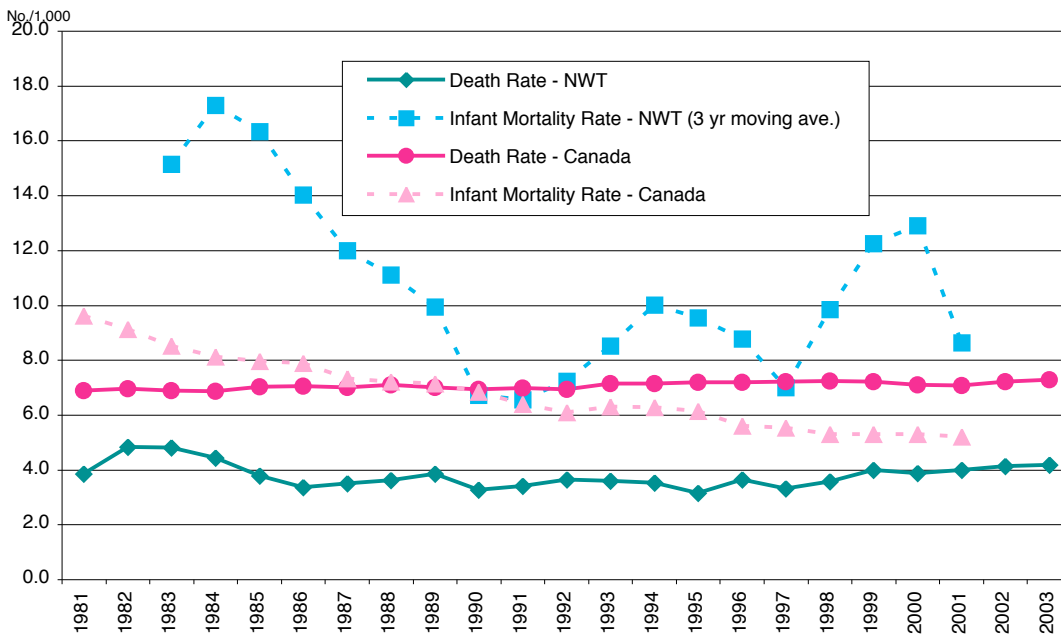


Figure 1.8 Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2003



2. Social Well-Being

The most recent information on housing conditions in the Northwest Territories, from the 2004 NWT Community Survey, shows that housing need is greatest in smaller NWT communities where some 30.3% of households were in core housing need. By comparison, 11.3% of households in Inuvik, Fort Smith and Hay River were in core need, while 9.1% of households in Yellowknife were in core need.

Income Impact of Non-Renewable Resource Development

Although for many areas the effects of recent non-renewable resource developments are somewhat difficult to identify, employment income is one indicator where the impacts of diamond development are clear.

Total Employment Income (\$000), 1994-2002

	1994	2002	Percent Increase
NWT	724,424	1,016,653	40.3
Yellowknife	428,421	594,484	38.8
Other Impacted*	19,749	38,639	95.7
Rest of NWT	276,264	383,530	38.8

* Rae-Edzo, Rae Lakes, Wha Ti and Lutsel'ke are included.

Overall core housing need in the Northwest Territories dropped from 20.2% in 2000 to 16.3% in 2004. The largest decline was in smaller NWT communities.

Income information, shows that average income in the Northwest Territories increased by 6.7% during 2002. This increase outpaced the inflation rate which was 2.9% in 2002. Income growth has been relatively consistent across community types. Since 1994, average income in the Northwest Territories has increased by 23.5%.

The continuing strength of the labour market in the Northwest Territories has

had an impact on income support. Overall, an average of 5.1% of the territorial population was a beneficiary of the income support program in 2003. This marks the 8th straight year of decline from a recent high of 11.1% of the population in 1995.

Most of the reductions in income support can be attributed to smaller NWT communities. The percentage of the population on income support has declined from 18.4% of the population of smaller communities in 1996 to 8.9% of the population in 2003. In regional centers 4.9% of the population, on average, were income support beneficiaries during 2003, while 2.6% of the population in Yellowknife were income support beneficiaries.

The violent crime rate in the Northwest Territories in 2002 jumped from 48.5 to 56.9 crimes per 1,000 population. The NWT violent crime rate was almost 6 times the national rate in 2002 and was at its' highest level since 1985. Property crimes also saw an increase in the rate for 2002 in the Northwest Territories. The property crime rate in the Northwest Territories is 1.5 times the national rate.

Recent crime information by community type shows that in 2002 the number of violent crimes in Yellowknife was an estimated 575, compared with 630 violent crimes in Hay River, Inuvik and Fort Smith and 1,150 violent crimes in smaller NWT communities.

The increase in violent crimes for 2002 can be attributed to the Hay River, Inuvik and Fort Smith which saw violent crime incidents increase by 21.6% in 2002 and to smaller NWT communities where violent crime incidents increased by 27.9%.

Figure 2.1 Average Persons per Dwelling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001

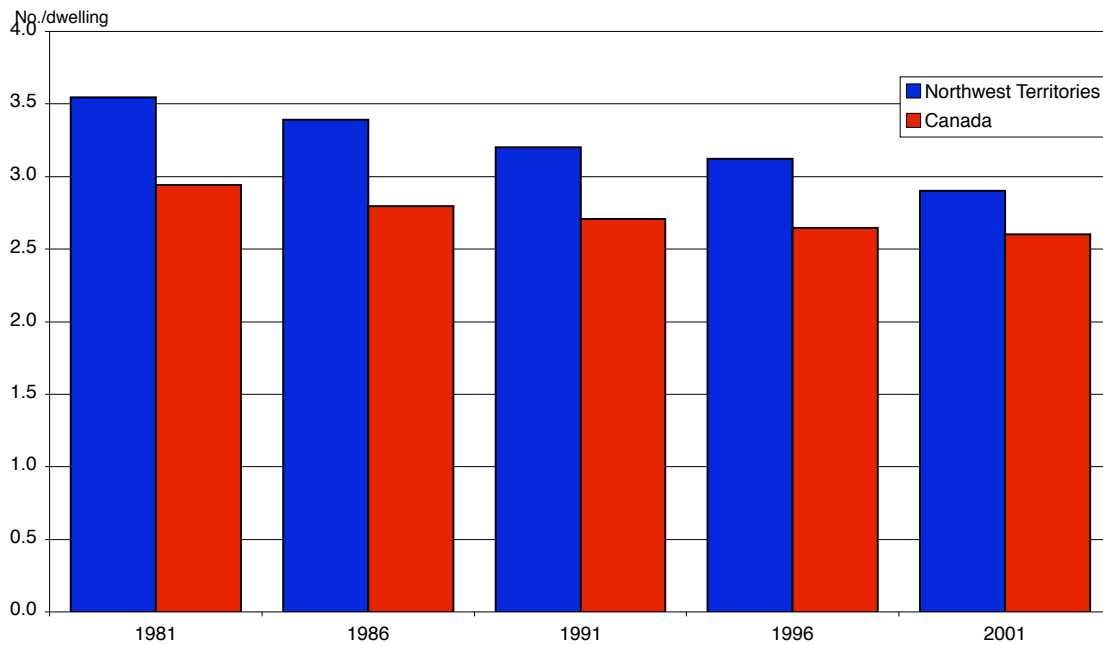


Figure 2.2 Core Housing Need
Northwest Territories, 1996 & 2004

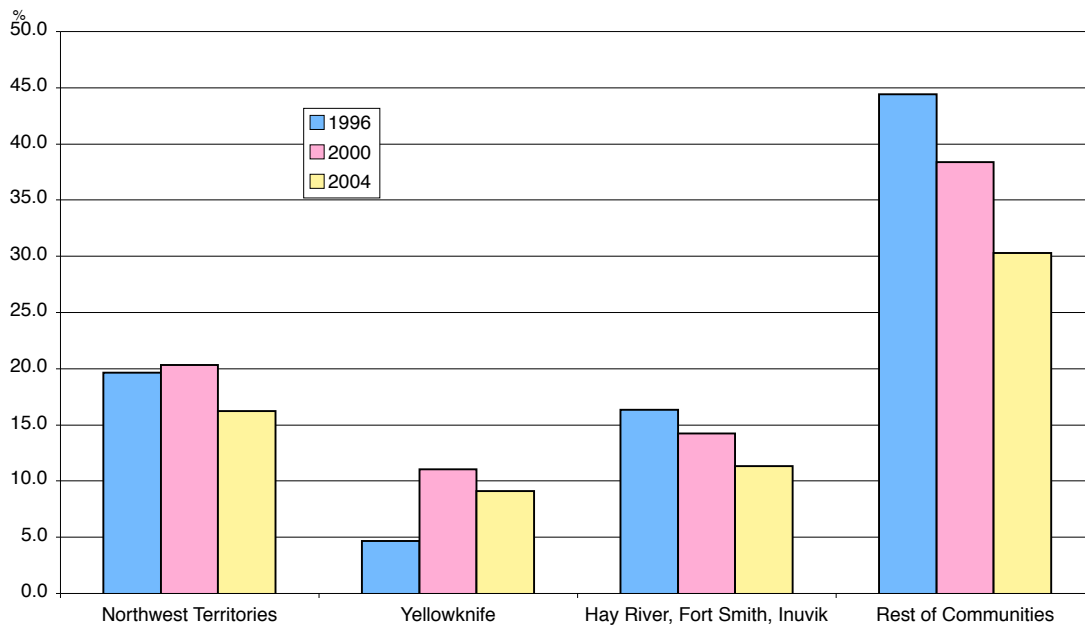


Figure 2.3 Indicators of Housing Conditions
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000

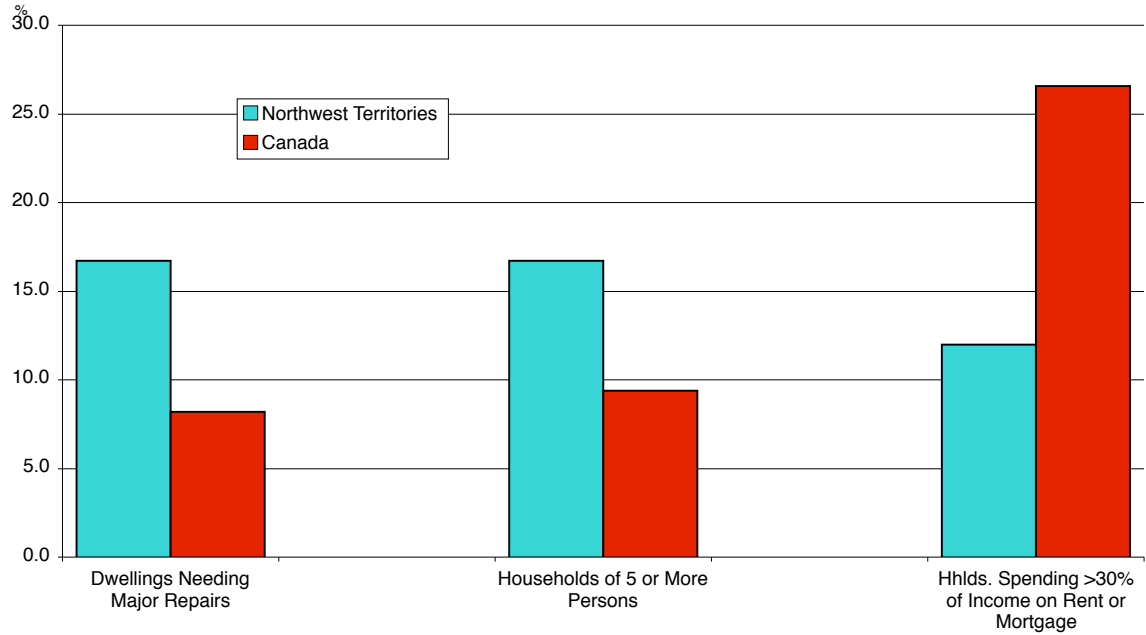


Figure 2.4 Indicators of Housing Conditions, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 2000 & 2004

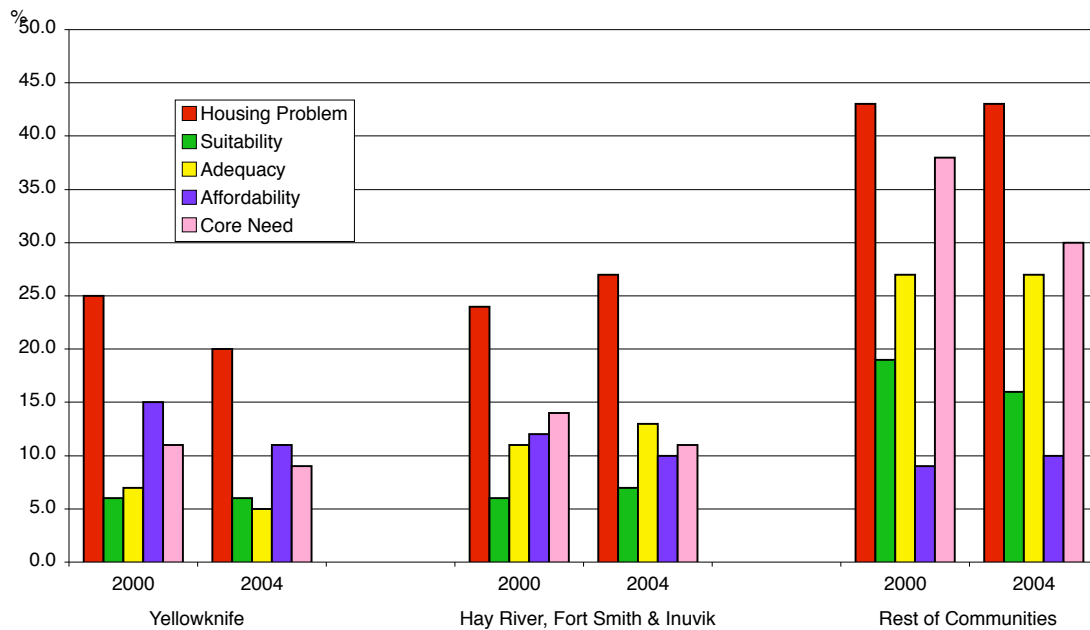


Figure 2.5 Percentage of Owned Dwellings
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2001

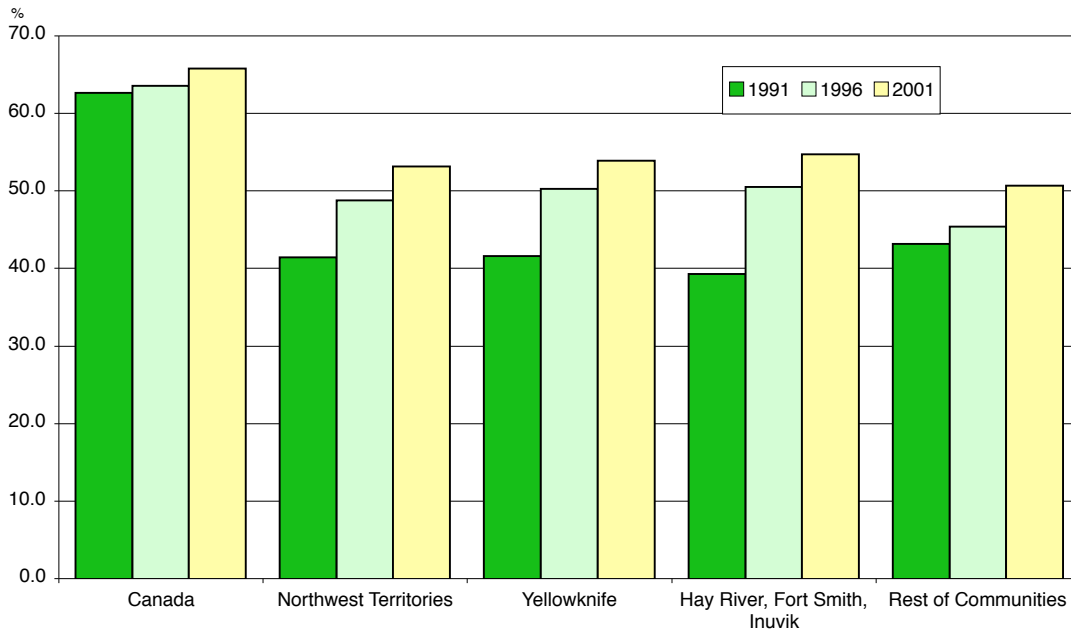


Figure 2.6 Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001

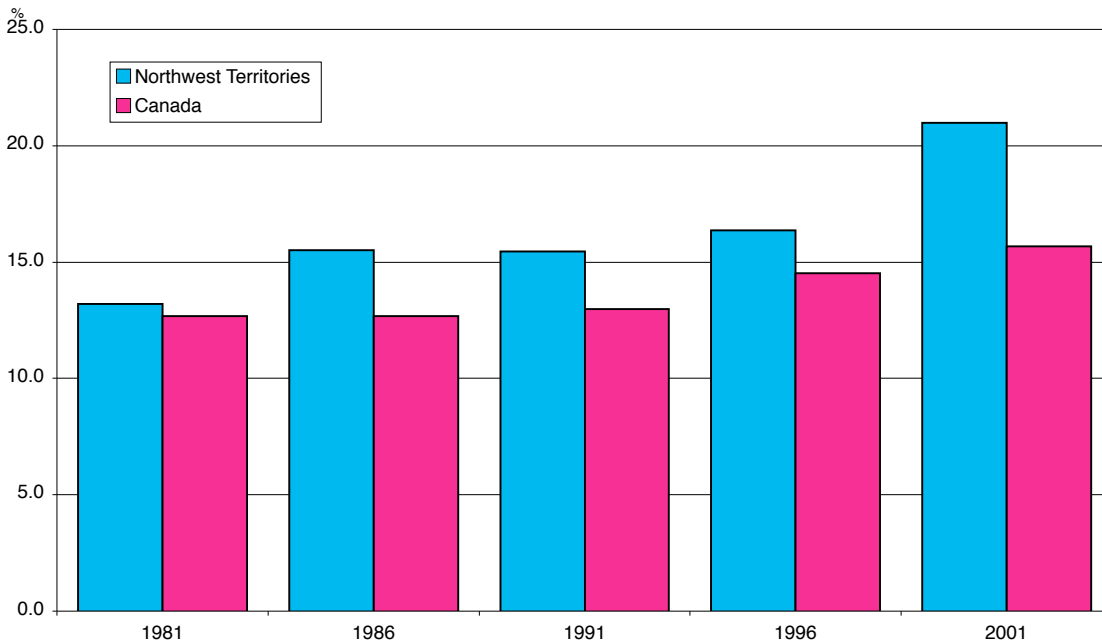


Figure 2.7 Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-2002

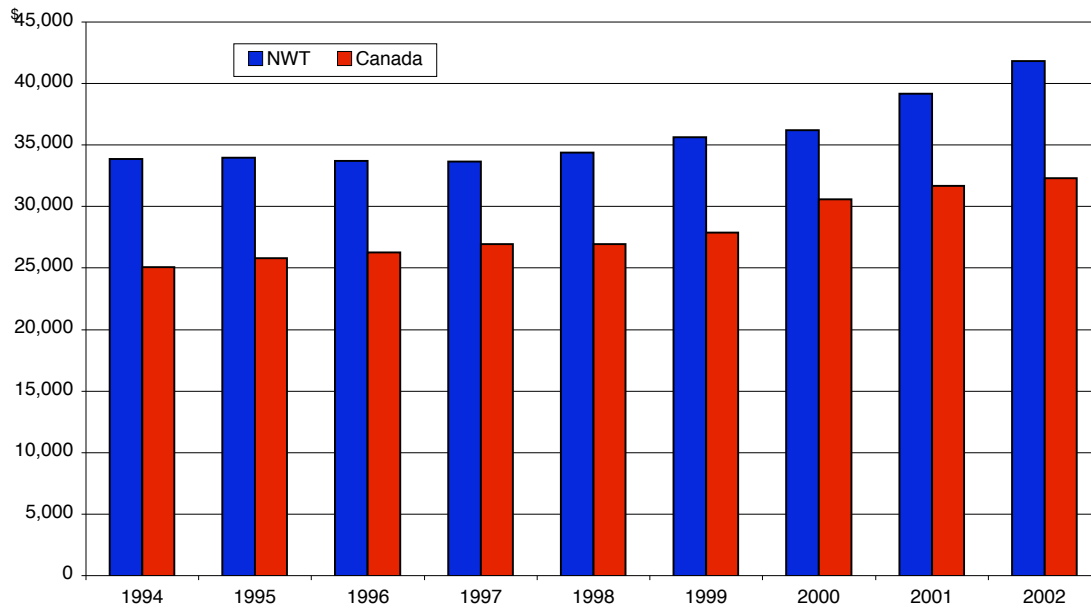


Figure 2.8 Average Income, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1994-2002

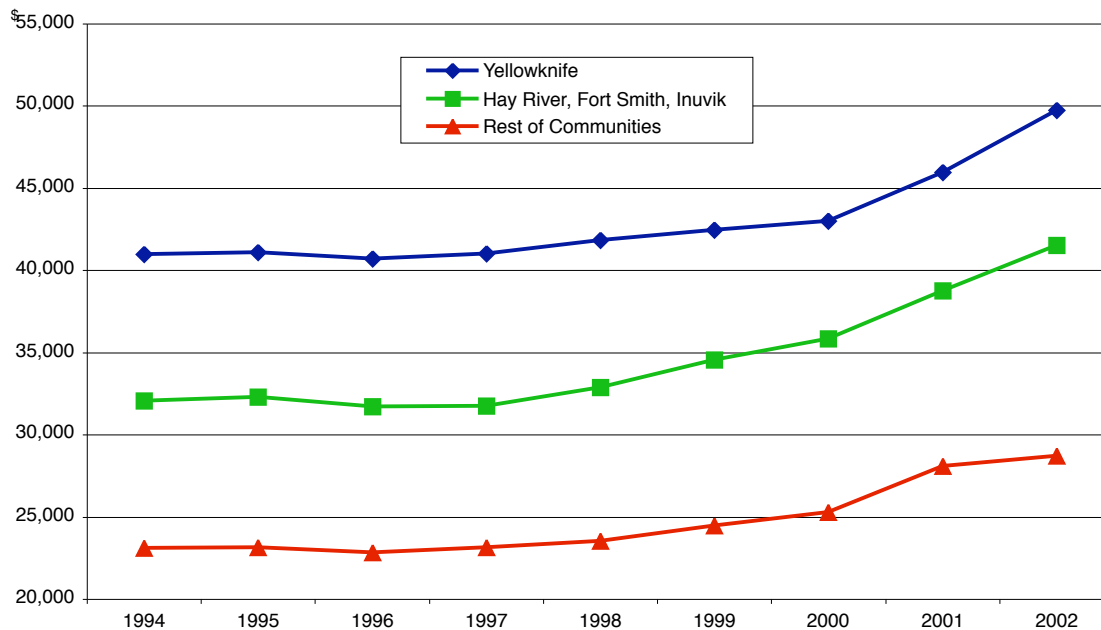


Figure 2.9 Population Receiving Income Support
Northwest Territories, 1993-2003

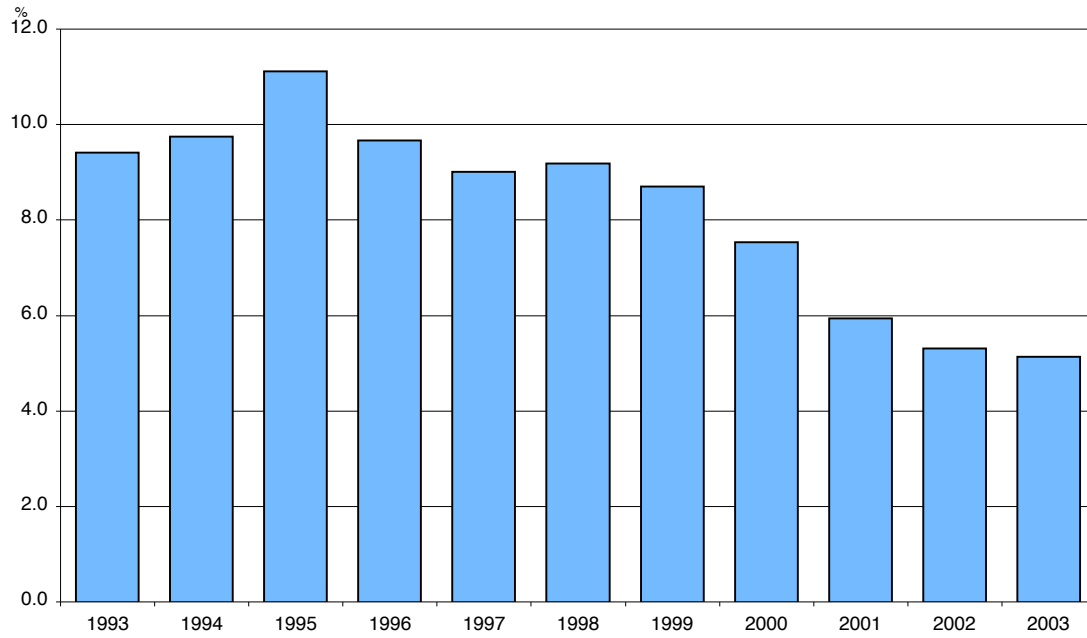


Figure 2.10 Population Receiving Income Support, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1996-2003

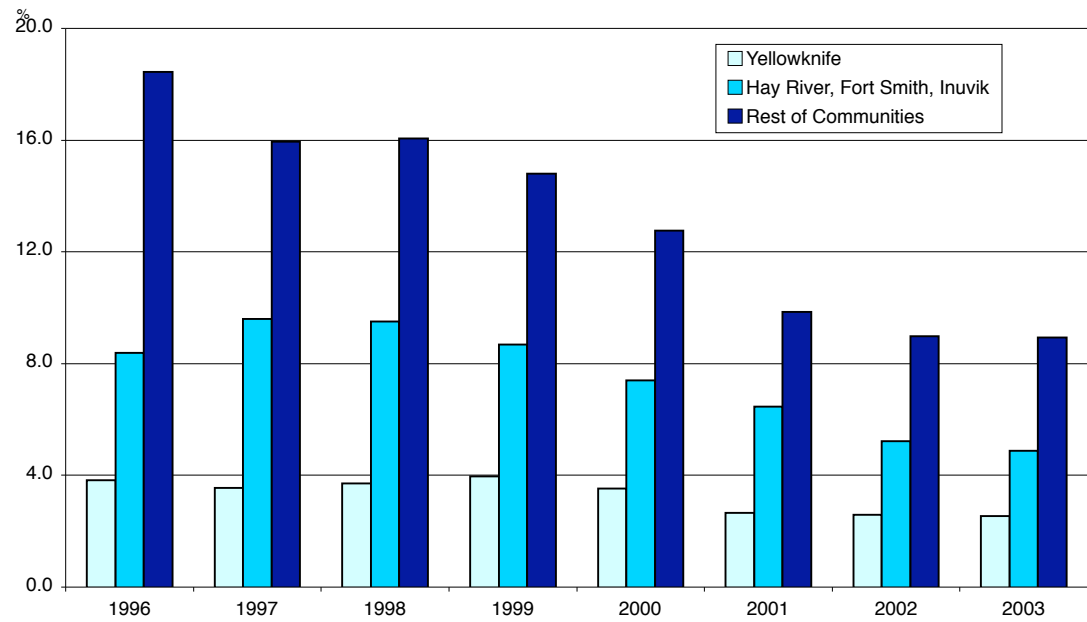


Figure 2.11 All-Items Inflation Rate
Yellowknife & Canada, 1984-2003

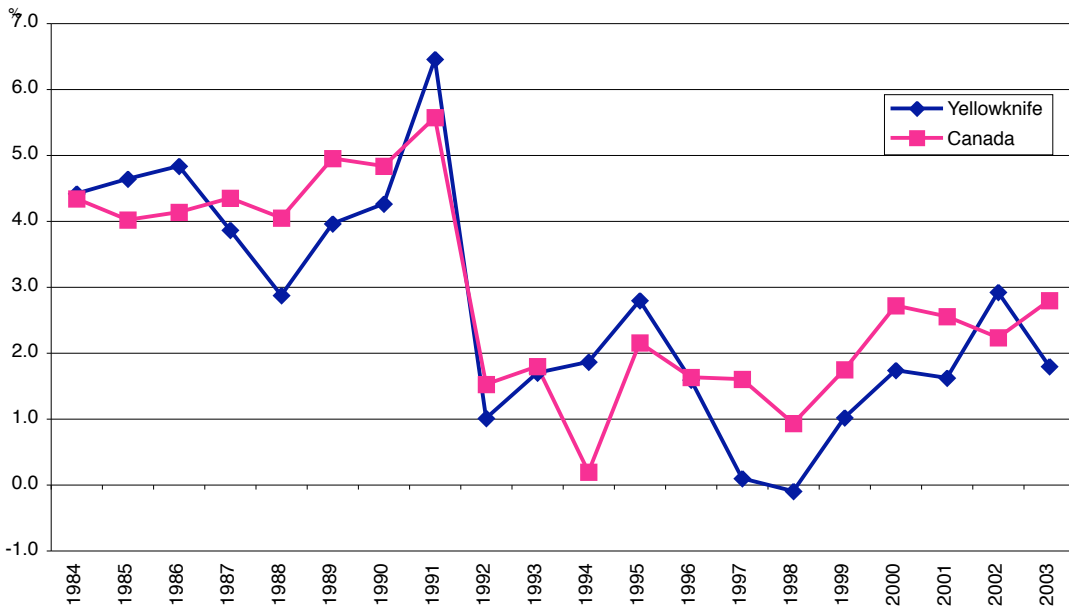


Figure 2.12 Living Cost Differentials
Selected Communities, 2000

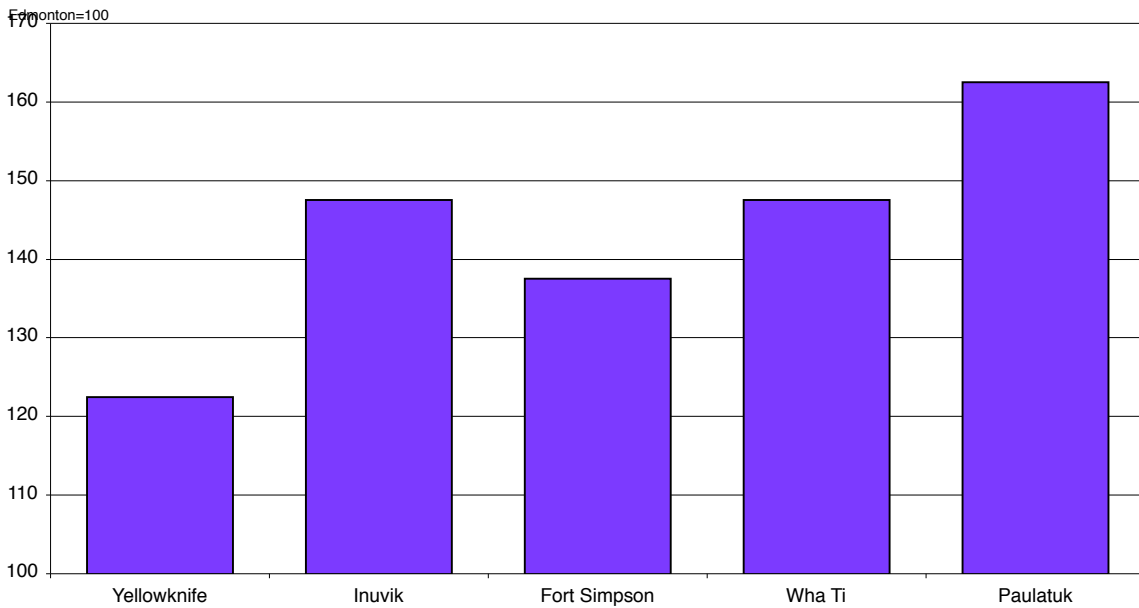


Figure 2.13 Crimes per 1,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1985-2002

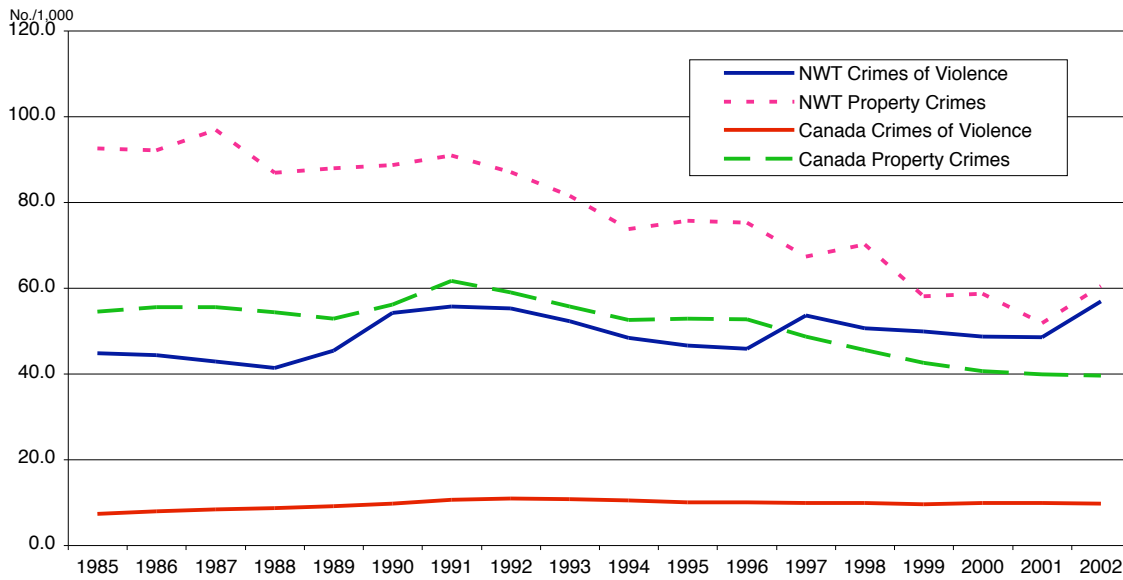
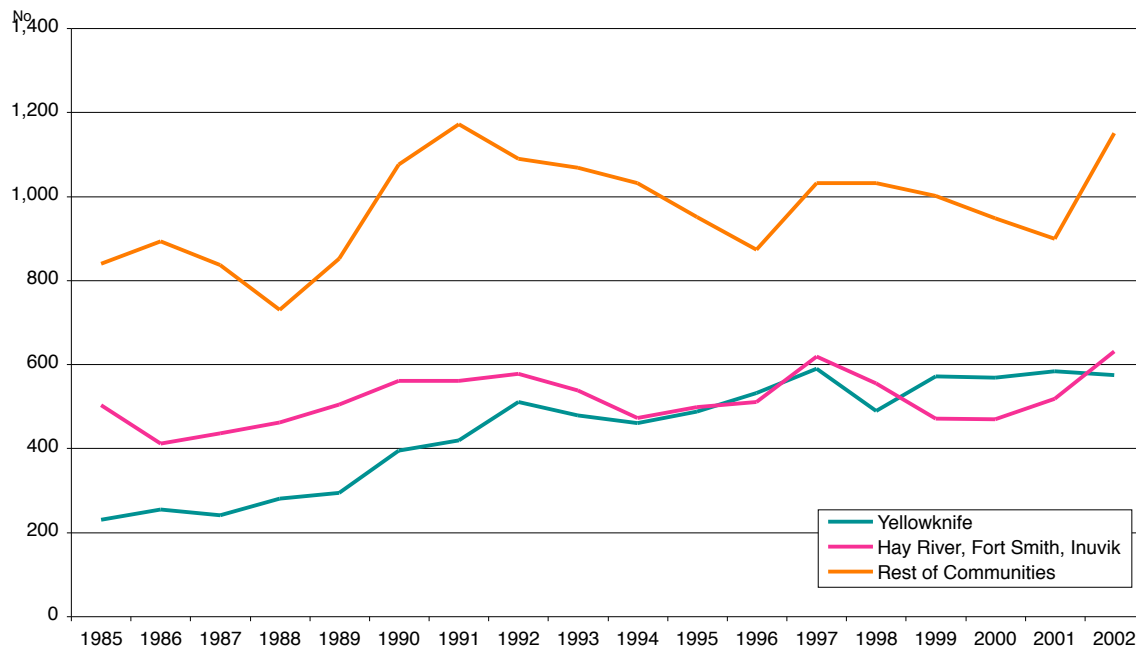


Figure 2.14 Incidents of Violent Crime, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1985-2002



3. Education Levels

Information on education levels in the Northwest Territories for 2003, indicates the continued improvements in the overall education of the territorial population. In 2003, some 63% of the population 15 years of age and older had achieved at least a high school diploma as their highest level of schooling. This compares with 1989 when 59% had completed at least high school.

Comparing overall education levels in the Northwest Territories with Canada indicates that while 63% of territorial residents had a high school diploma or more as their highest level of schooling, the comparable value for Canada was 75% for the population 15 years of age and older.

Information from 2001, shows quite different educational achievement for aboriginal and non-aboriginal territorial residents. In 2001, some 44% of aboriginal persons 15 years of age and older had a high school diploma or more as their highest level of schooling compared with 82% of non-aboriginal residents 15 years of age and older.

For the 2002/03 school year, the high school graduation rate for the Northwest Territories was 44.1%. This compares with a Canadian value in 2000/01 of 75.9%. The high school graduation rate varied significantly among aboriginal and non-aboriginal residents with a graduation rate of 64.1% for non-aboriginals and 30.5% for aboriginal persons.

Although some volatility exists in graduation rates for the Northwest Territories due to our small population, it is apparent that graduation rates have been improving overall and for aboriginal persons.

Figure 3.1 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1989-2003

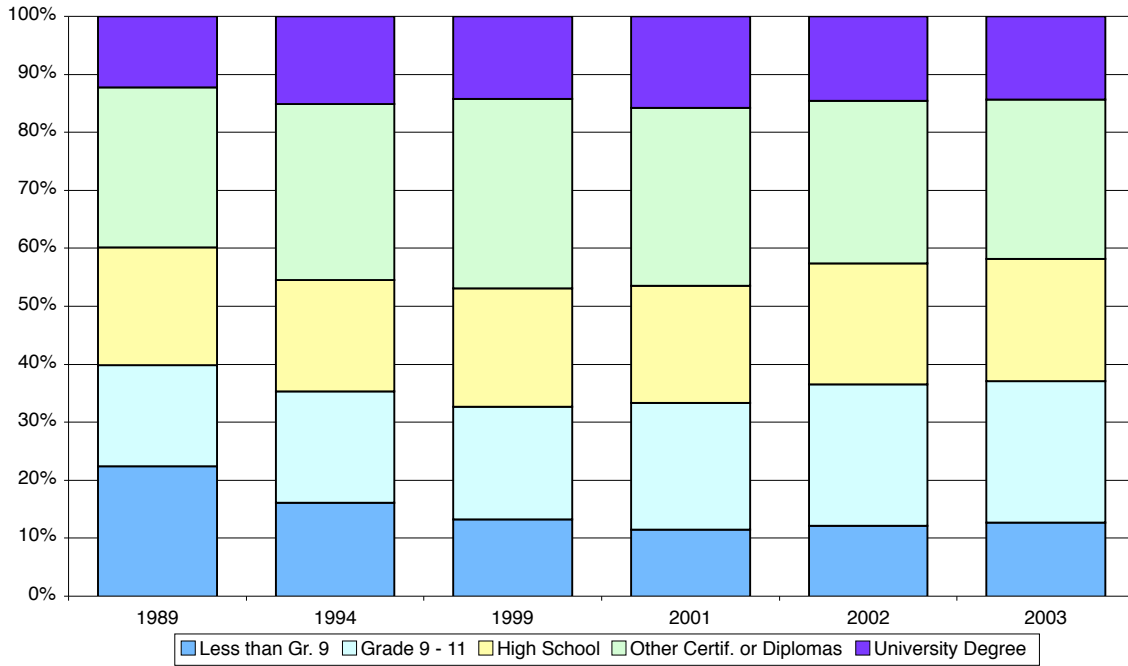


Figure 3.2 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2003

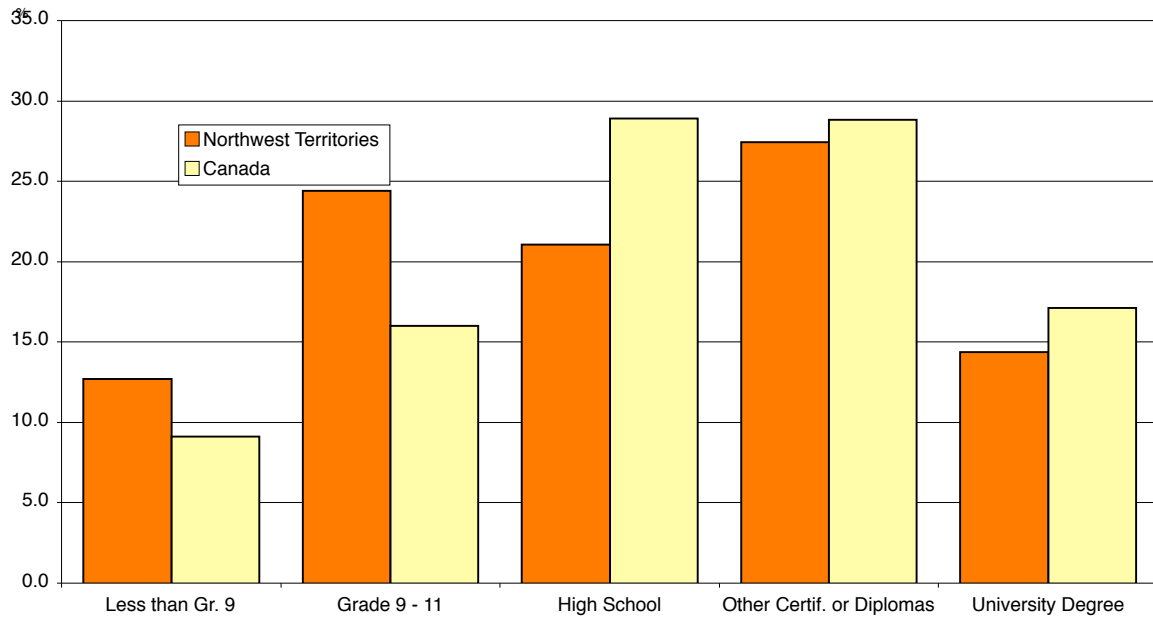


Figure 3.3 Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 2001

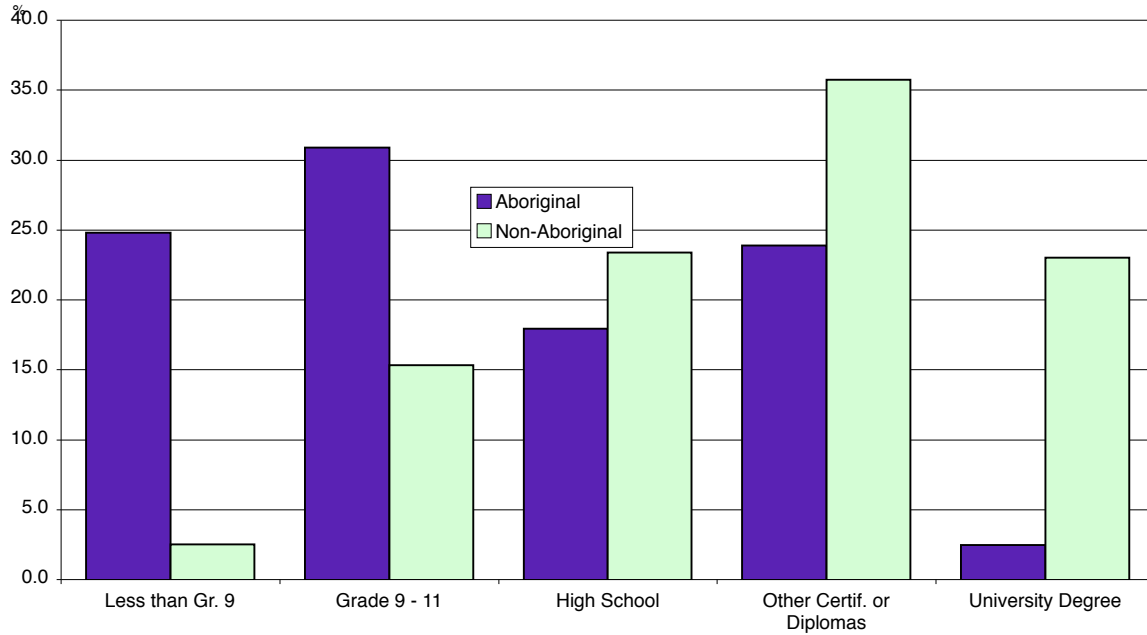


Figure 3.4 Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada. 1995-2003

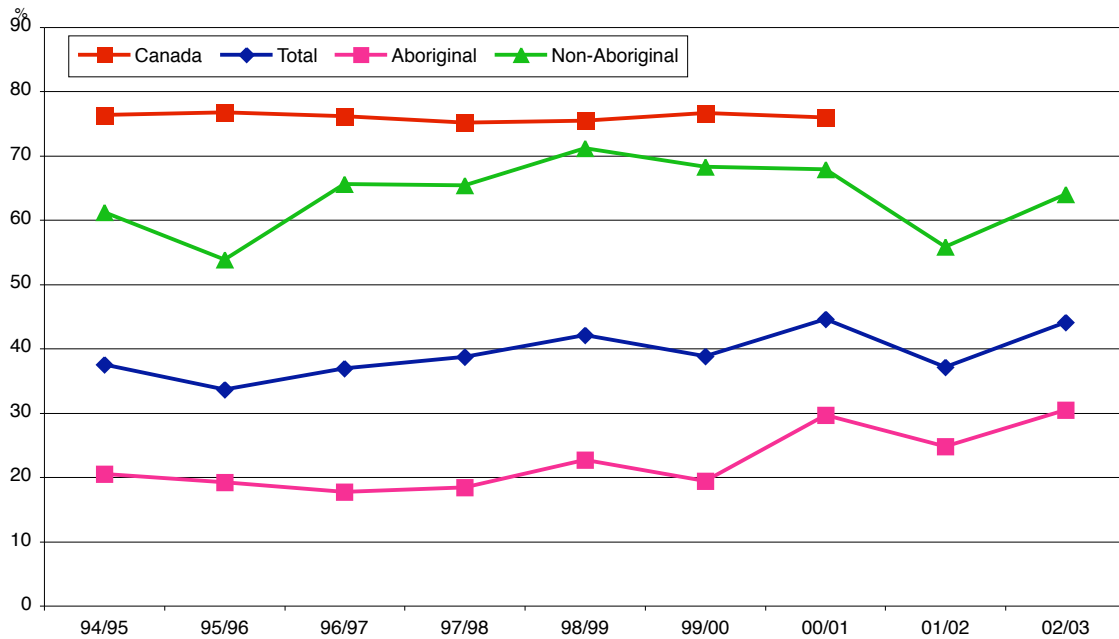


Figure 3.5 School Enrollment
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 03/04

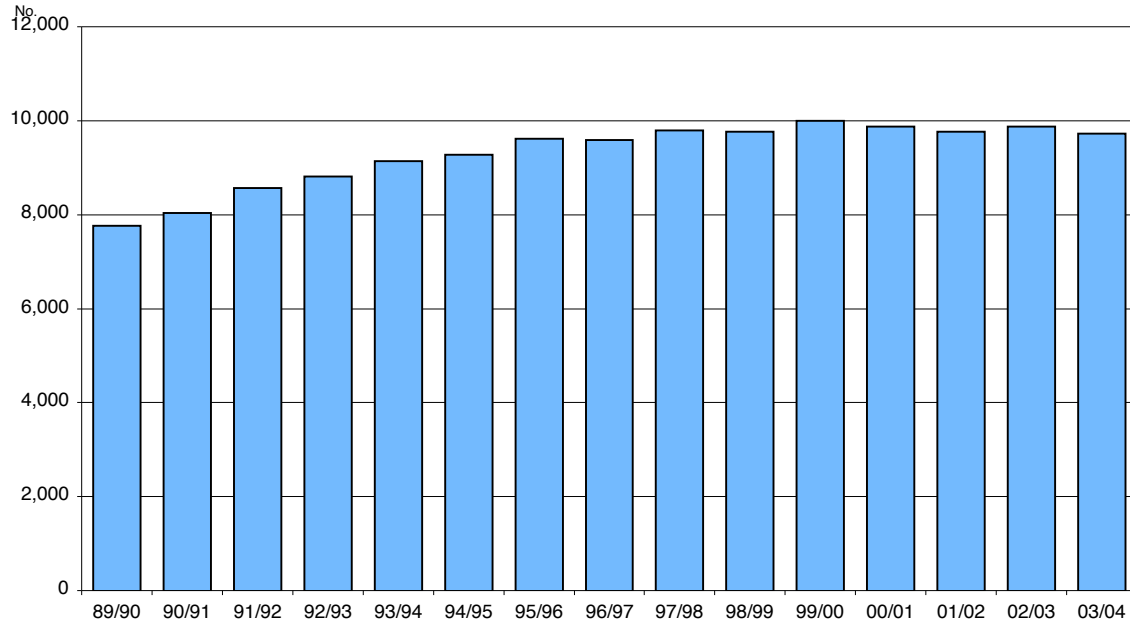


Figure 3.6 School Enrollment, by Type of Community Type
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 03/04

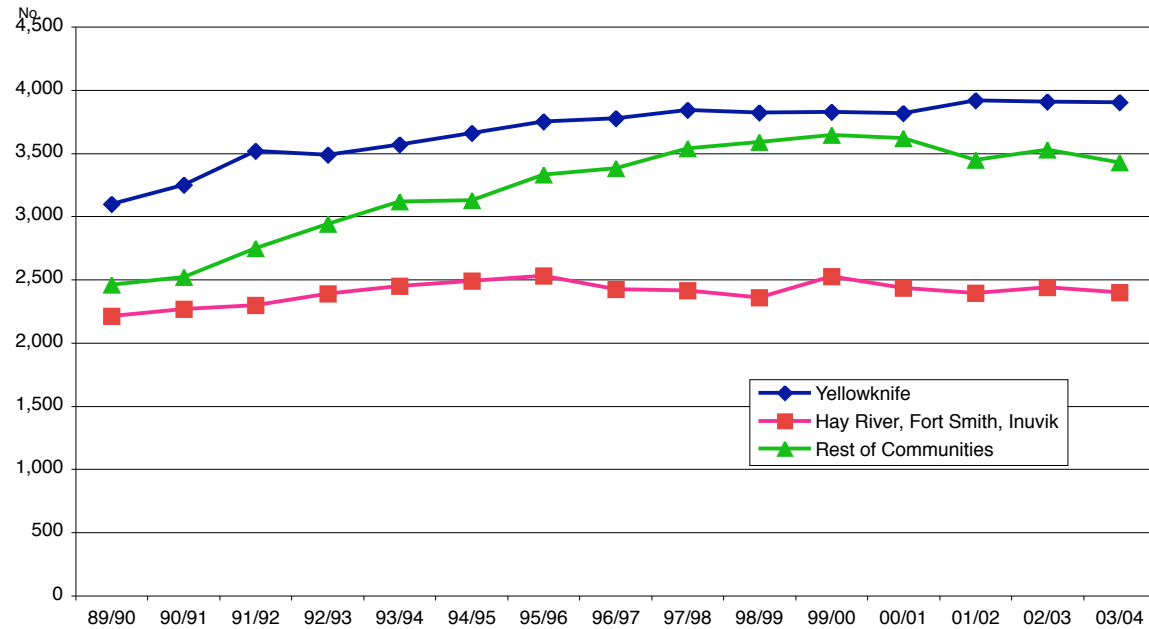
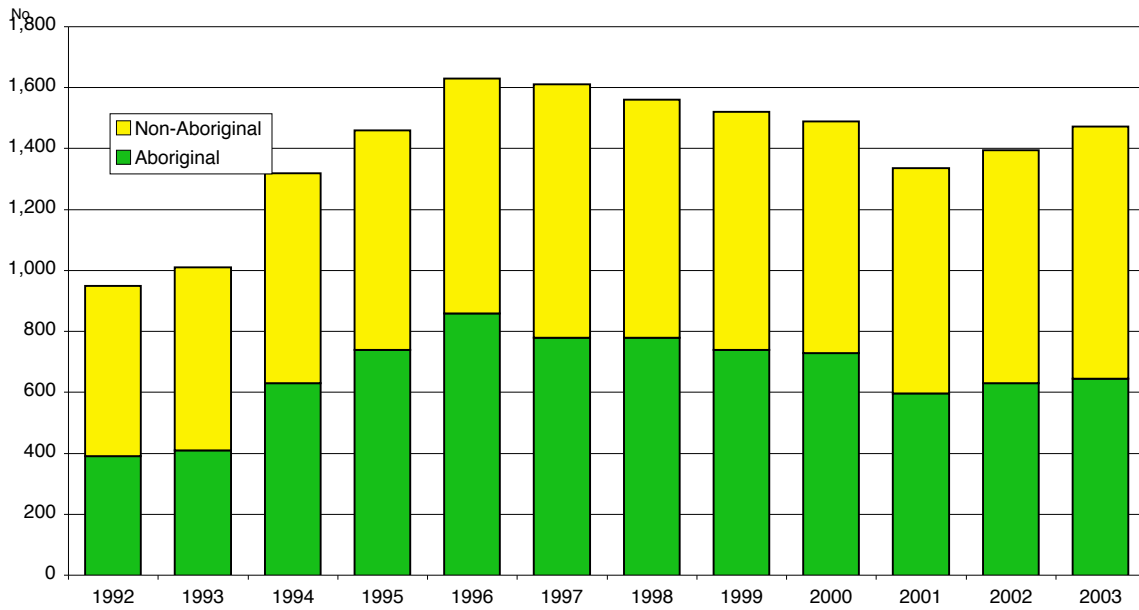


Figure 3.7 Student Financial Assistance Recipients
Northwest Territories, 1992-2003



4. Health

Life expectancy information for 1999, as a three year moving average, indicates a life expectancy of 75.7 years in the Northwest Territories. This is almost 4 years lower than for all of Canada.

The leading cause of death in the Northwest Territories for the 1997 to 2001 period was neoplasms or cancers. The main difference in cause of death information for the Northwest Territories and for Canada is the role of injury related deaths and respiratory deaths. Accidents, homicides and suicides and deaths that are a result of respiratory illness occur in the Northwest Territories at a rate that is approximately double the Canadian rate.

Examining injury related deaths shows that in 2001, about 7.59 person per 10,000 population died from injuries. This value was lower than 2000, and slightly higher than the average of the past 5 years. In comparison, in Canada 3.35 persons per 10,000 population died from injuries in 2001. There were 1.96 suicides per 10,000 population in the NWT in 2001. This is slightly higher than the 2000 value, but lower than the five year average for the territory.

2003 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)

This survey, last completed in 2003, provides a detailed look at population health across Canada. Some highlights of these information from the survey are presented below comparing NWT results with the other territories and Canada.

Percent Reporting Selected Characteristics 2003 CCHS

	Northwest Territories	Yukon	Nunavut	Canada
Self-Rated Health is Excellent or Very Good	56.0	54.6	57.3	58.6
Current Cigarette Smoker	37.2	27.9	64.7	22.9
Drinker who Drinks 5 or more at least once a month	40.4	29.6	29.8	21.4
Height and Weight Indicate Obese	19.4	17.7	15.9	13.4
Reporting Some Activity Limitation	11.9	13.1	10.8	13.6
Consume 5 or more Servings of Vegetables Daily	32.3	43.0	30.2	39.2
Physical Activity Level Classified as Inactive	44.0	37.9	60.2	46.8

More information on the results of the survey are being tabulated and will be available from the Bureau of Statistics.

Self-assessed health status information from the recently released 2003 Canadian Community Health Survey indicates that overall some 56.0% of persons 12 years of age and older reported that their health was very good or excellent. This value has been slightly higher than the survey completed in 2000/01.

Smoking rates in 2003 dropped from levels found in previous surveys. Overall, some 37.2% of territorial residents 12 years of age and older identified themselves as a current smoker. This value remains significantly higher than the Canadian smoking rate of 22.9% as reported in the Canadian Community Health Survey.

The overall percentage of the population that drink on a weekly basis increased between 2000/01 and 2003. The percentage of drinkers that indicated they drank at least once a week went from 39.7% in 2000/01 to 46.5% in 2003. The NWT value remained lower than the Canadian value which also increased between the two surveys.

The percentage of drinker who drink 5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once per month increased from results remained relatively consistent between the two periods with 40.4% of drinkers in the Northwest Territories indicated consuming 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least once per month. The comparable value for Canada is 21.4% for 2003.

Figure 4.1 Overall Life Expectancy from Birth
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1984 - 2001

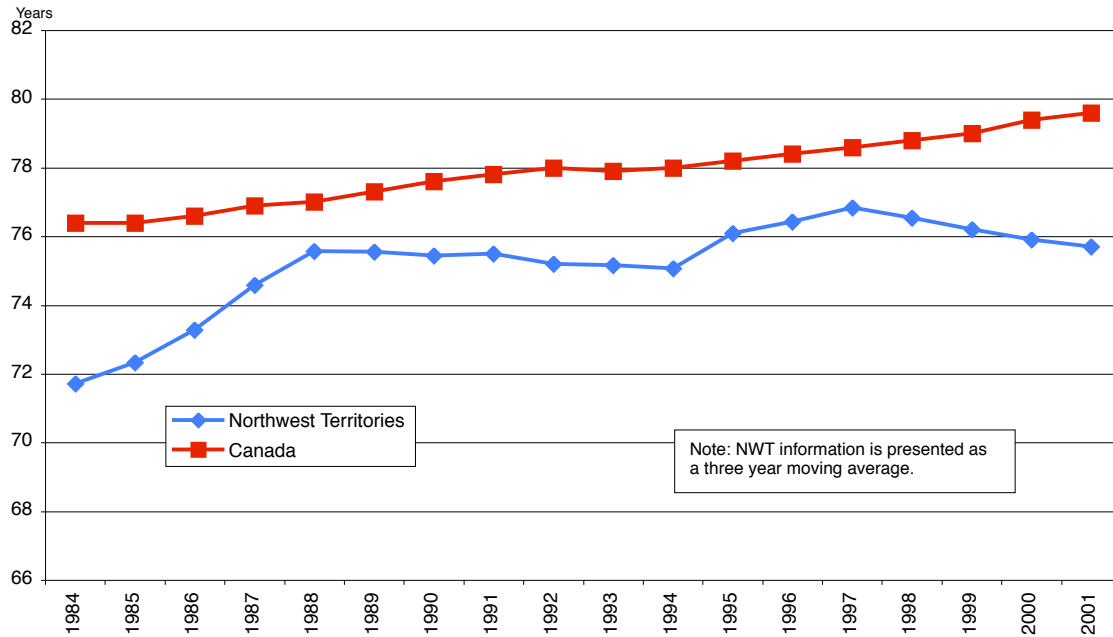


Figure 4.2 Life Expectancy by Sex & Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997

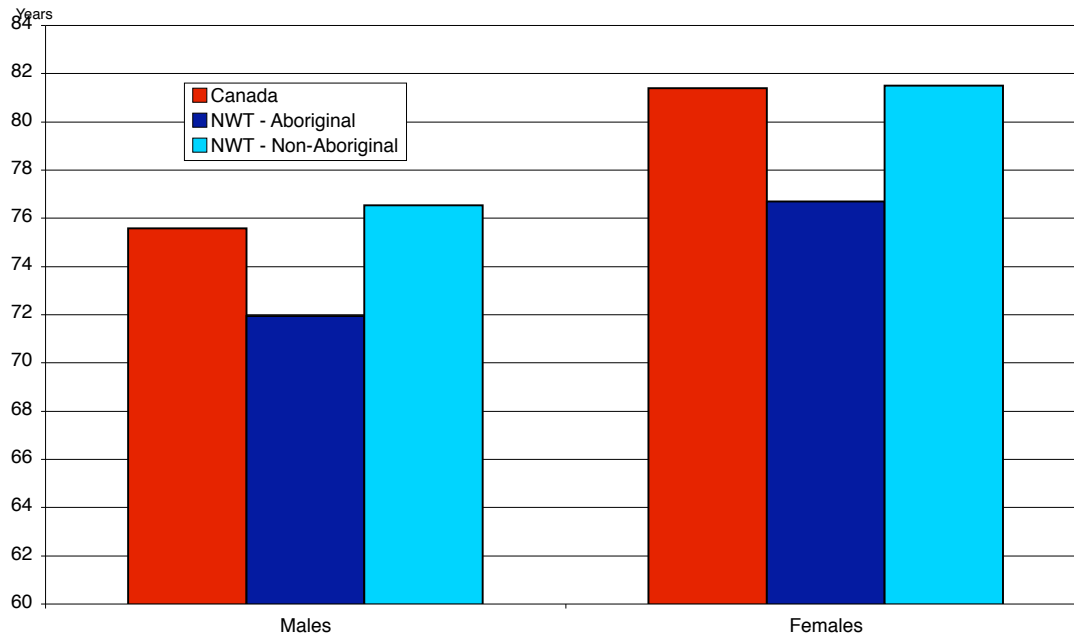


Figure 4.3 Death Rate, by Leading Causes
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997-2001

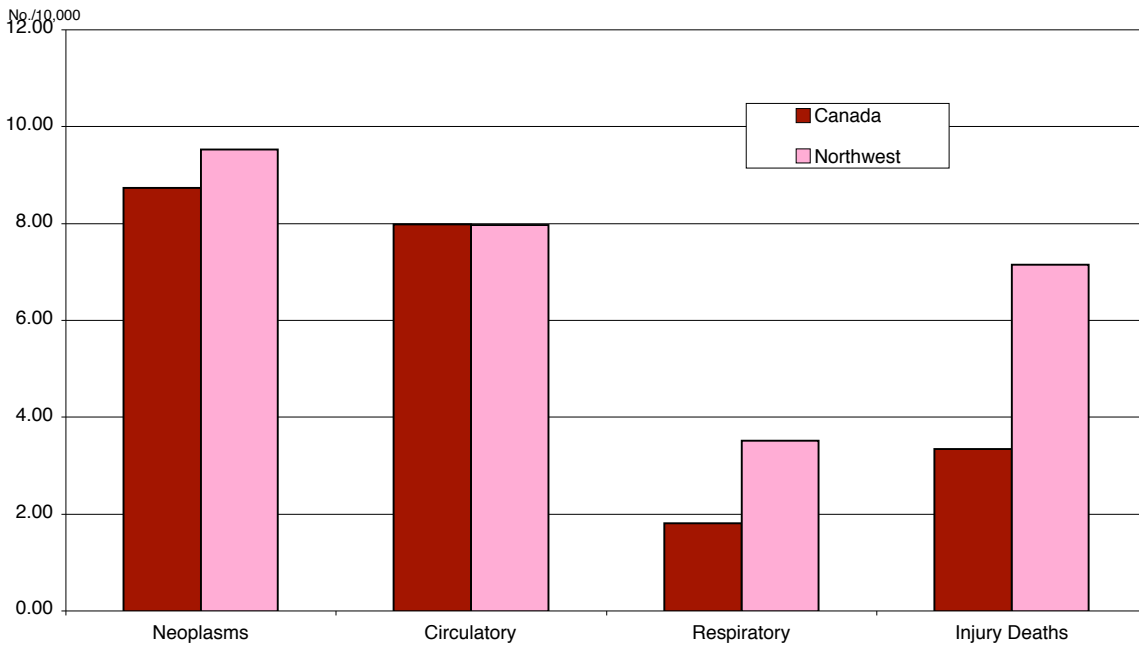


Figure 4.4 Injury Death Rate per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2001

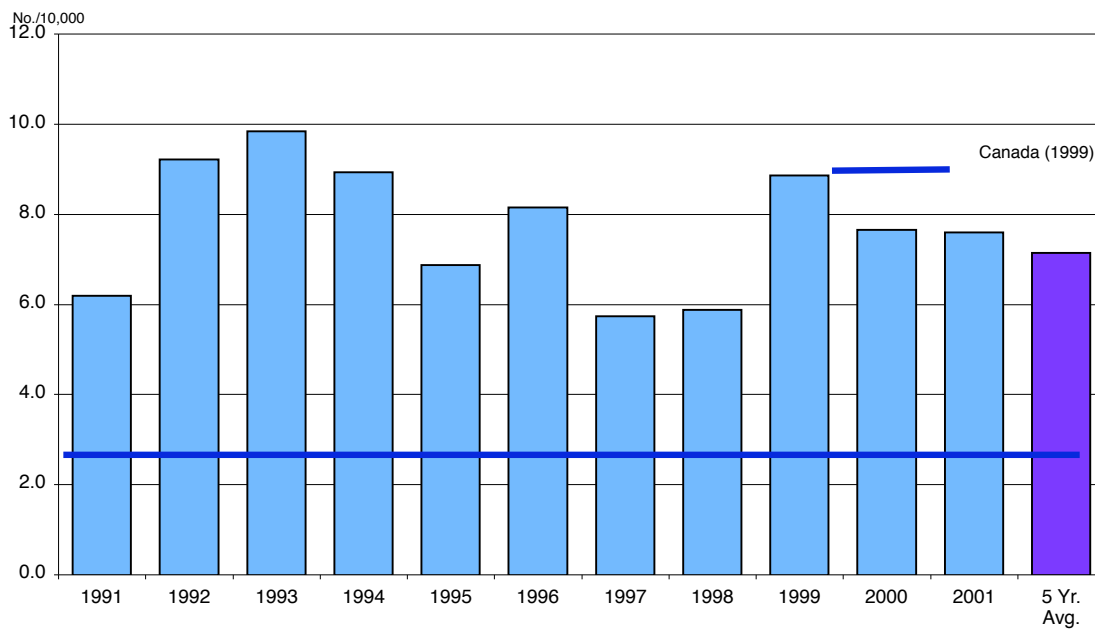


Figure 4.5 Suicides per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2001

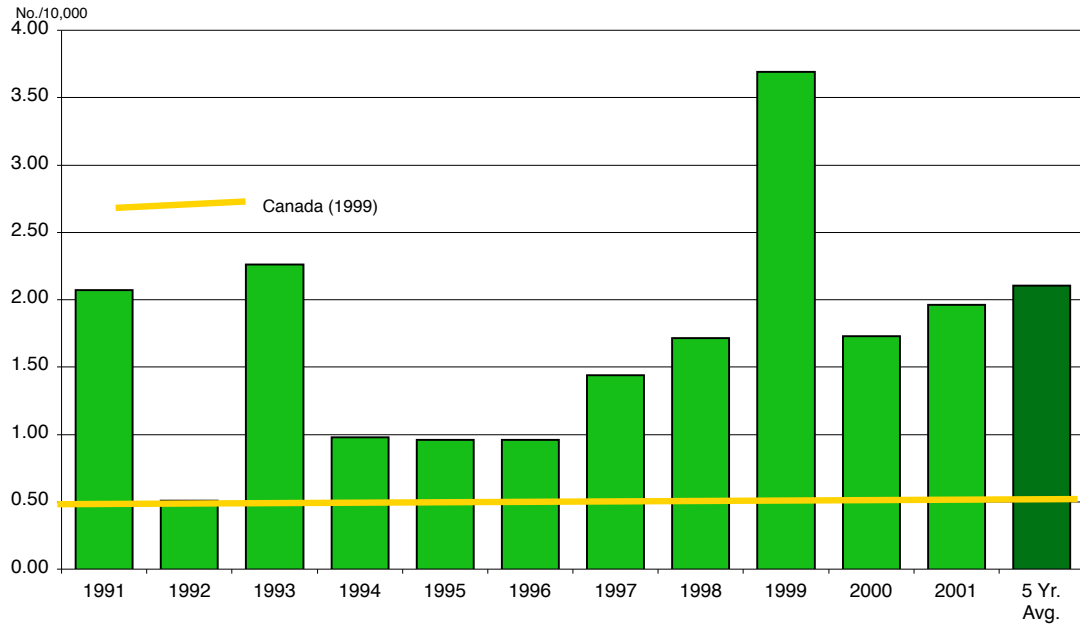


Figure 4.6 Self-Assessed Health Status
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2003

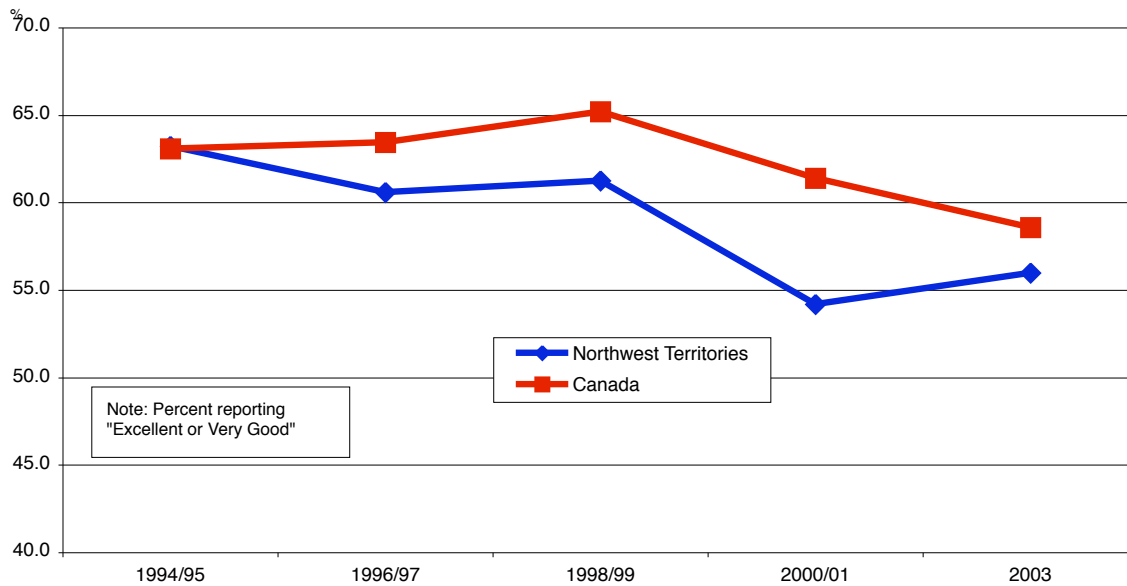


Figure 4.7 Incidence of Cigarette Smoking
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2003

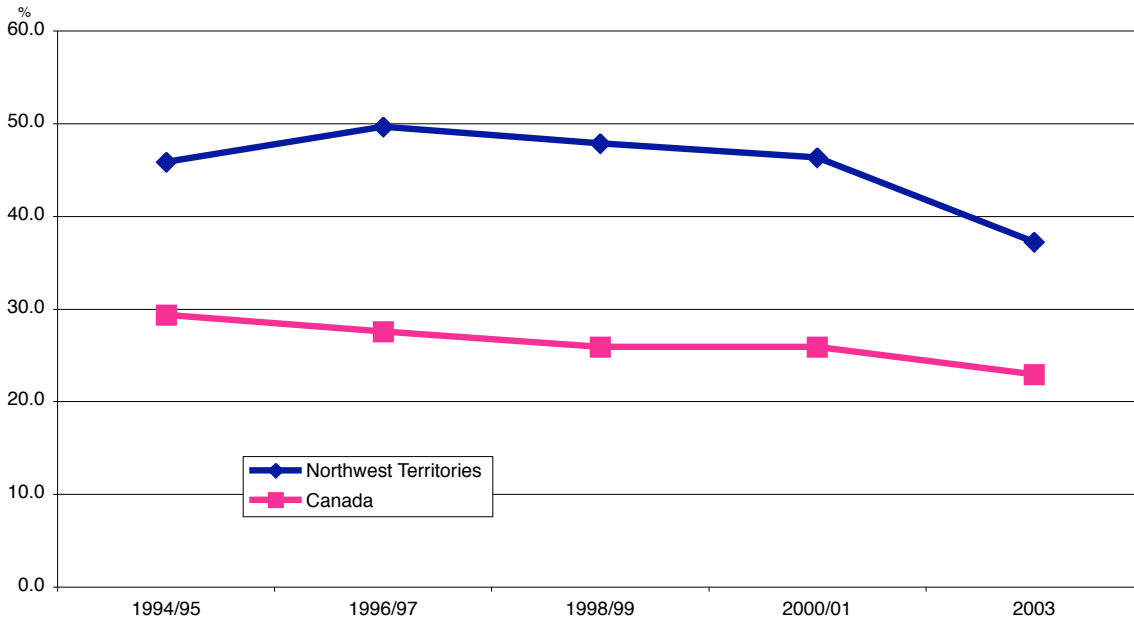


Figure 4.8 Frequency of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2003

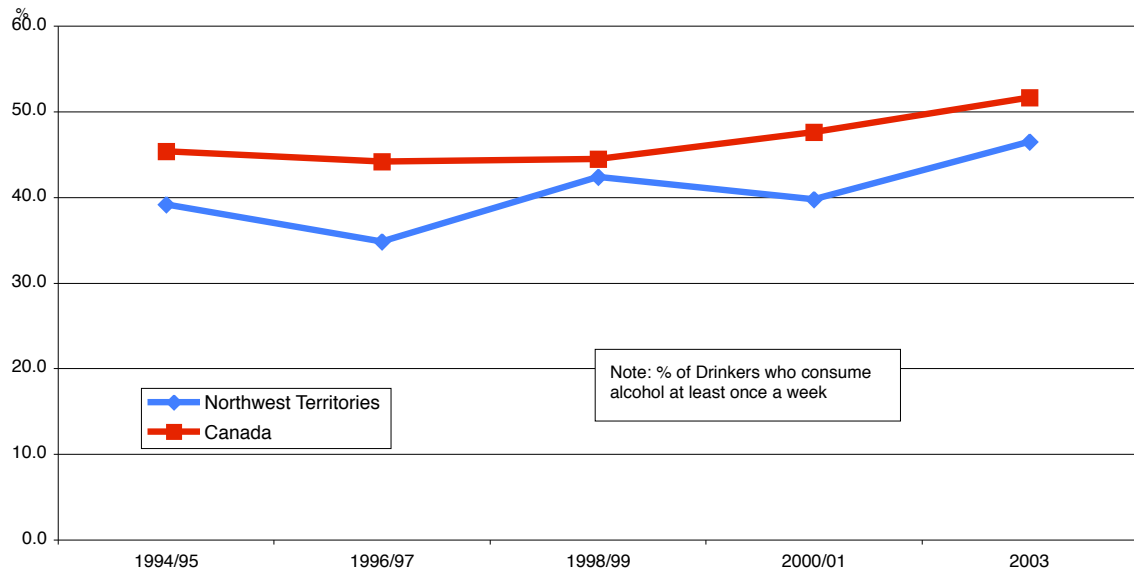


Figure 4.9 Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97 - 2003

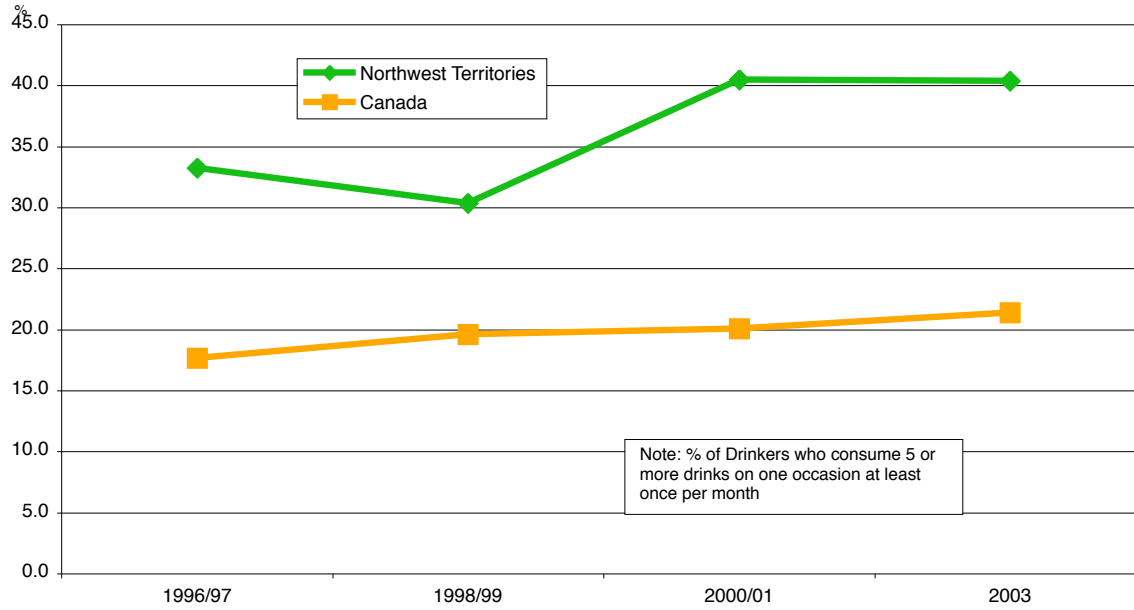
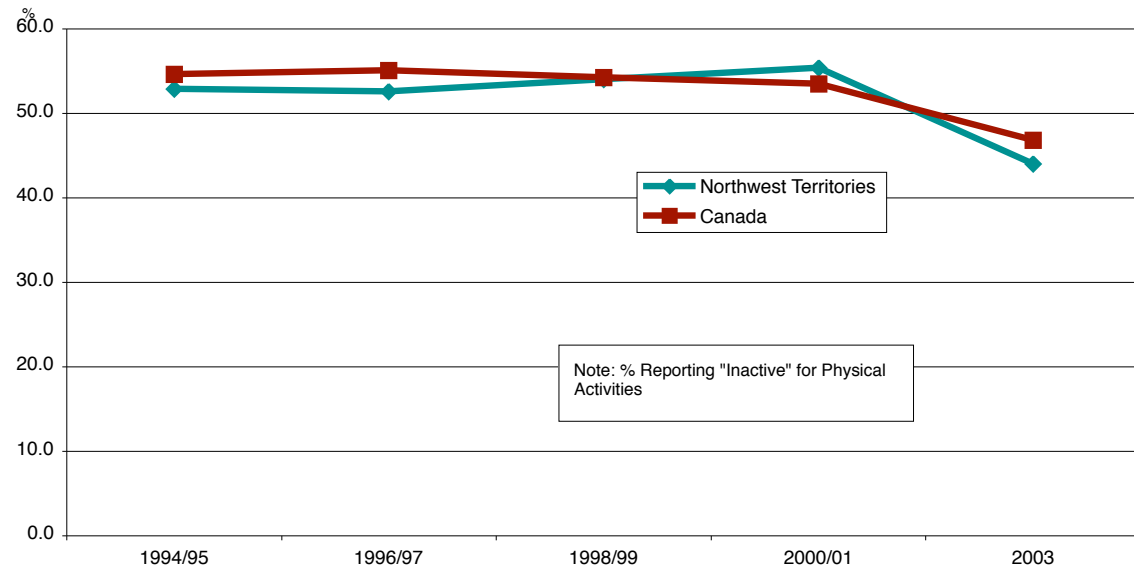


Figure 4.10 Physical Activity Index
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2003



5. Labour Force Activity

The recent boom in the non-renewable resource sector, both related to diamond mine construction and operations and the recent upswing in exploration activity in the natural gas sector is reflected in recent labour market information. For 2003, the overall employment rate was lower at 69.9% of the population 15 years of age and older compared with 71.2% in 2002. However the employment rate since 2001 has remained higher than historical rates.

	1999	2002
Northwest Territories	13.7	9.3
Beaufort-Delta	18.9	17.9
Sahtu	19.9	16.7
Deh Cho	22.1	16.9
South Slave	12.8	11.5
Dogrib	41.3	23.6
Yellowknife	7.9	2.4

Source: 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey
2002 Regional Employment & Harvesting Survey

Examining employment rates by gender suggests that in 2003 employment rates were somewhat lower for both genders. The gap between male and female employment rates in 2003 was 3.8%, which compares with a gap of 10.5% for Canada.

In the past year, employment rate declines were noted for both smaller NWT communities and for Yellowknife. In smaller NWT communities where the employment was from 60.0% in 2003, while the Yellowknife rate was to 81.9% in

2003. For comparison, the overall Canadian employment rate in 2003 was 62.4%.

Data from the 2002 regional employment survey indicates an improvement in aboriginal employment rates. The employment rate for aboriginal people was 52.3%, which is the highest value recorded for information collected since 1984.

The greatest barrier to employment in the Northwest Territories continues to be education levels. Examining employment rates by education levels for 2003 shows the continuing pattern of increasing odds of employment as education levels increase. For 2003, some 26.3% of persons with less than Grade 9 were employed compared with 93.0% of those with a university degree.

Even with the current boom in mining, oil & gas and in the construction industry, in 2003 the NWT labour market continued to be heavily reliant on government. Overall, some 37.3% of employment was in government administration, health or education services. Mining, oil & gas represented some 7.7% of total employment which is about four times the Canadian average.

Figure 5.1 Employment Rate
Northwest Territories 1984-2003

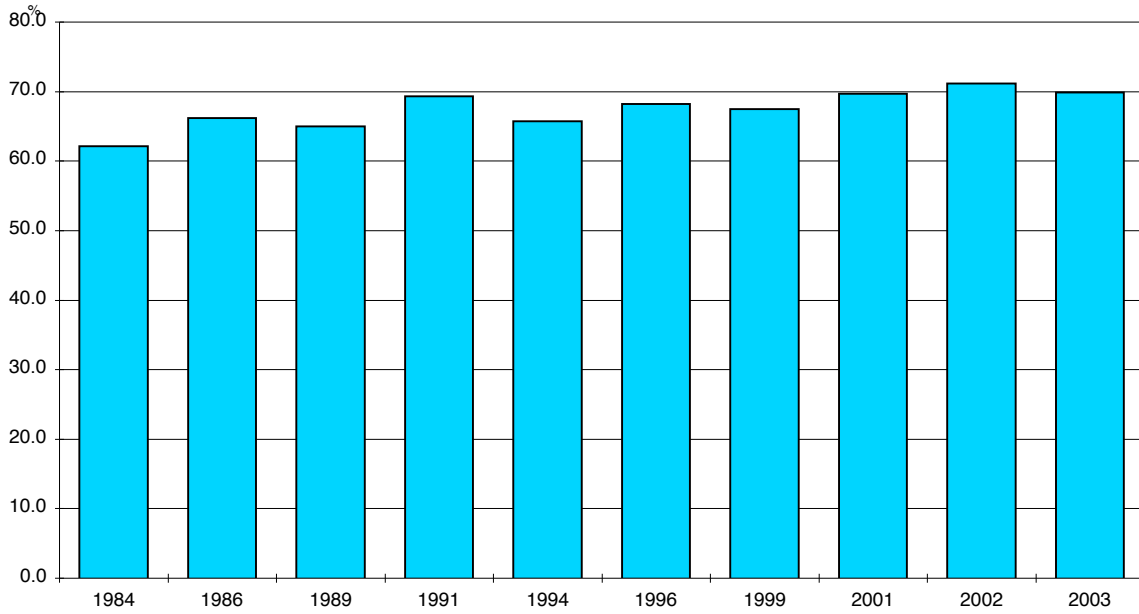


Figure 5.2 Employment Rate, by Gender
Northwest Territories 1984-2003

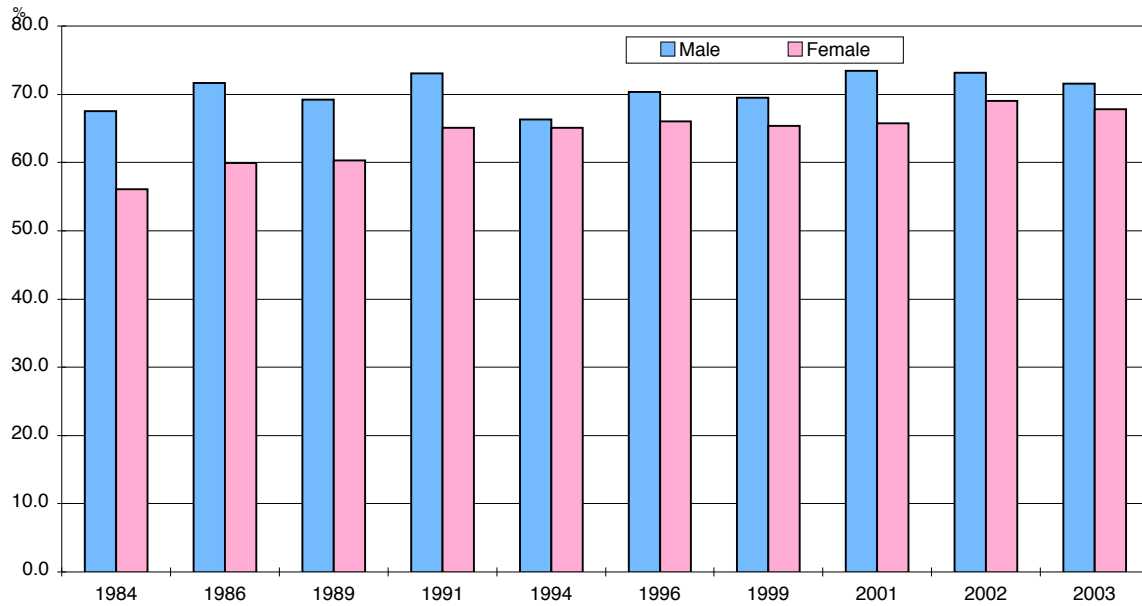


Figure 5.3 Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories 1984-2002

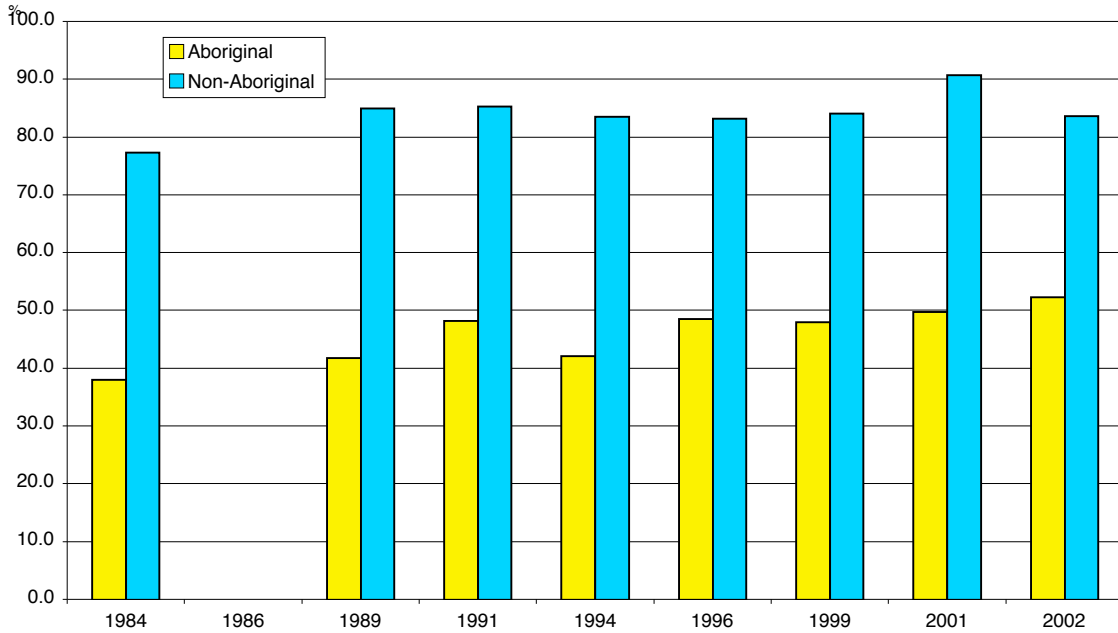


Figure 5.4 Employment Rate, by Community Type
Northwest Territories 1984-2003

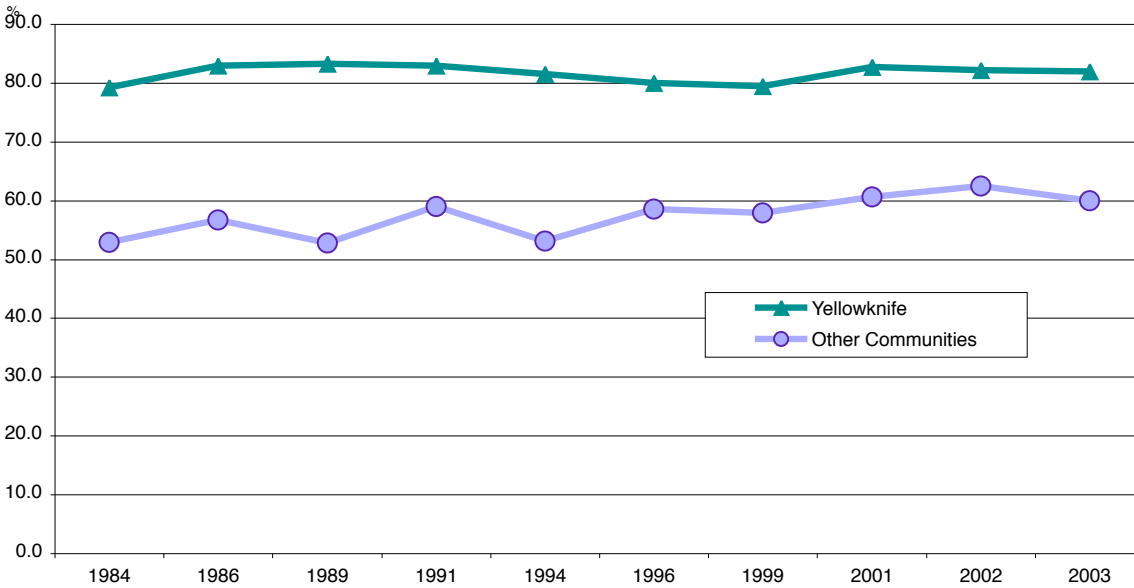


Figure 5.5 Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 2003

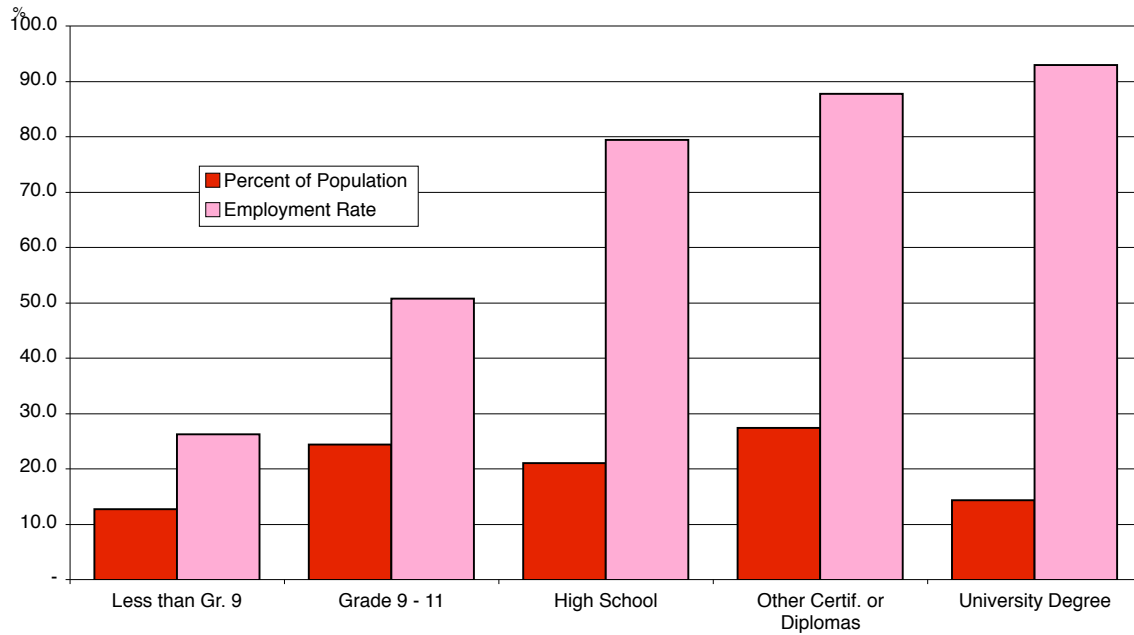
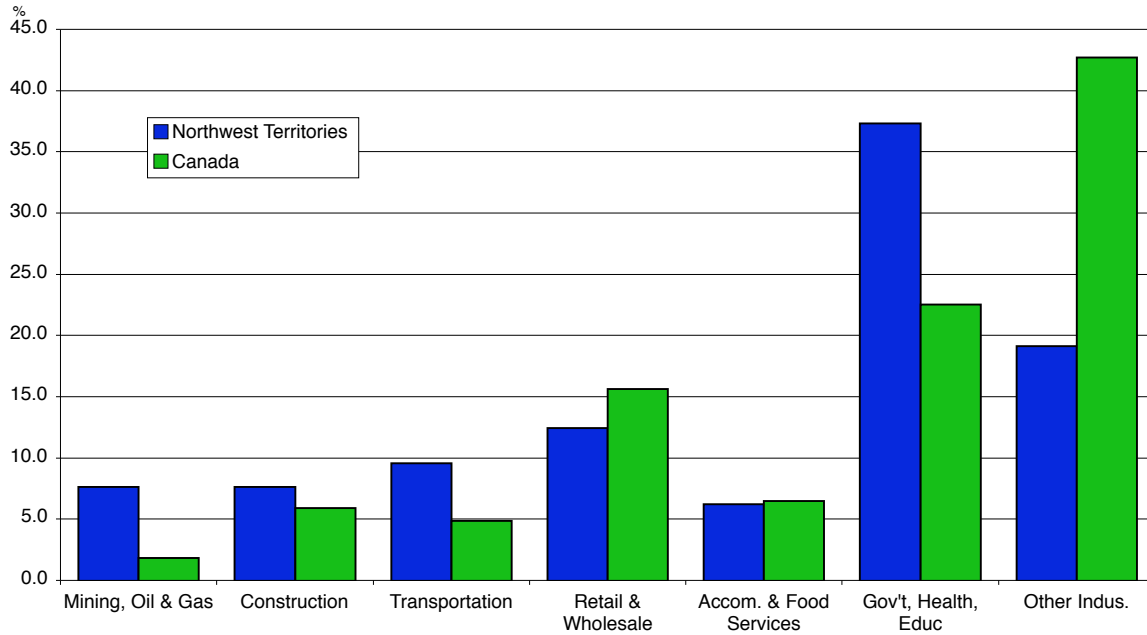


Figure 5.6 Share of Total Employment, by Industry
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2003



6. Economic Activity

Overall, the economic growth in 2003 in the Northwest Territories was 10.6% in constant dollars, while the overall growth rate for Canada was 1.7%. Since 1999 the NWT economy has grown by 46.2% compared with an overall increase of 12.7% in the Canadian economy during this period.

Much of the GDP growth can be attributed to the non-renewable resource sector, where the start of operations at Diavik resulted in a 75.7% increase in mining, oil & gas GDP. GDP for the construction industry declined 25.0% with the completion of construction at Diavik.

Capital investment in the Northwest Territories dropped in 2003, which can be mainly attributed to completion of the construction of the Diavik diamond project. For 2004, capital investment is expected to increase by about 2.6% to \$931 million. Capital investment in the NWT in 2004 will still be almost \$365 million more than 1999 levels.

Mineral production grew significantly in 2003 at \$2,274 million. Diamond production increased to \$1,722 million, while the value of oil & natural increased. Overall gold production dropped by 19.7% between 2002 and 2003.

Other sectors of the territorial economy also saw growth during 2003. Retail trade was some \$534 million and grew by some 5.1% in 2003. The wholesale trade industry declined from sales of about \$268 million in 2002 to \$205 million in 2003.

The manufacturing industry in the Northwest Territories, although small at \$63.3 million in shipments, continued to show growth increasing by 23.5% in 2003. This followed growth of 31.5% in 2002, 52.1% in 2001, 18.4% in 2000 and 41.9% in 1999. These increases are almost entirely the result of the increased production in the secondary diamond industry.

Fur sales for the Northwest Territories continue the trend of \$1 million or less over the past 10 years, with the value of fur sales at approximately \$850,000 in 2002.

Real GDP Growth Canada, Provinces & Territories, 2003

	Growth
Canada	1.7
Northwest Territories	10.6
Nunavut	-10.5
Yukon	0.2
British Columbia	2.2
Alberta	2.2
Saskatchewan	4.5
Manitoba	1.4
Ontario	1.3
Quebec	1.6
New Brunswick	2.6
Nova Scotia	0.9
Prince Edward Island	1.9
Newfoundland	6.5

Figure 6.1 Gross Domestic Product & Final Domestic Demand (Chained \$1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2003

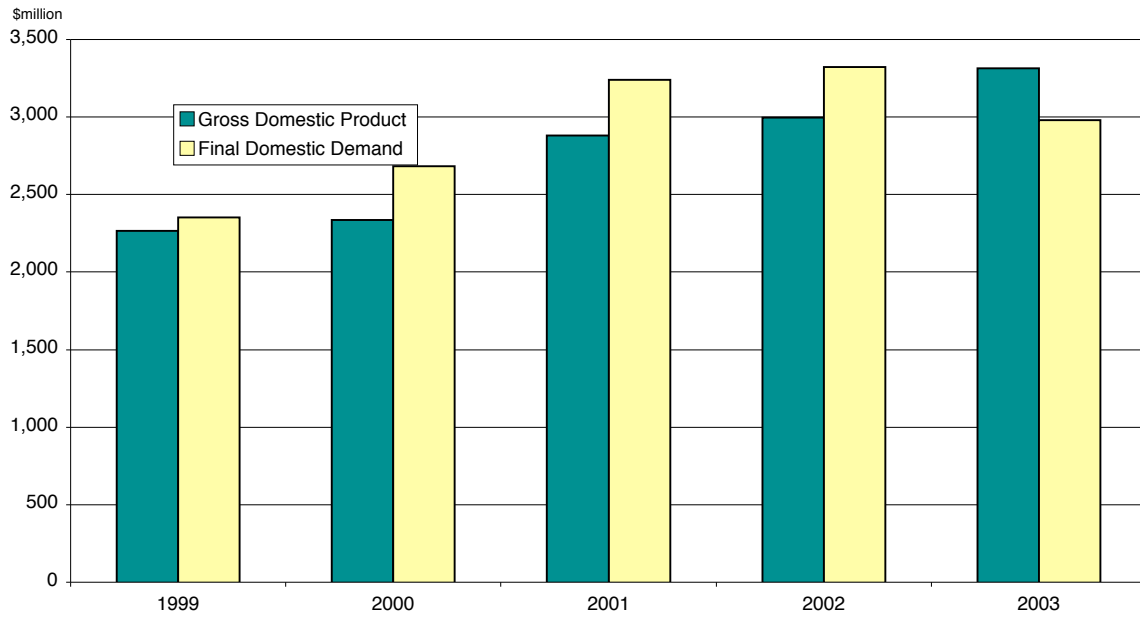


Figure 6.2 Gross Domestic Product Growth, by Industry
Northwest Territories, 2000-2003

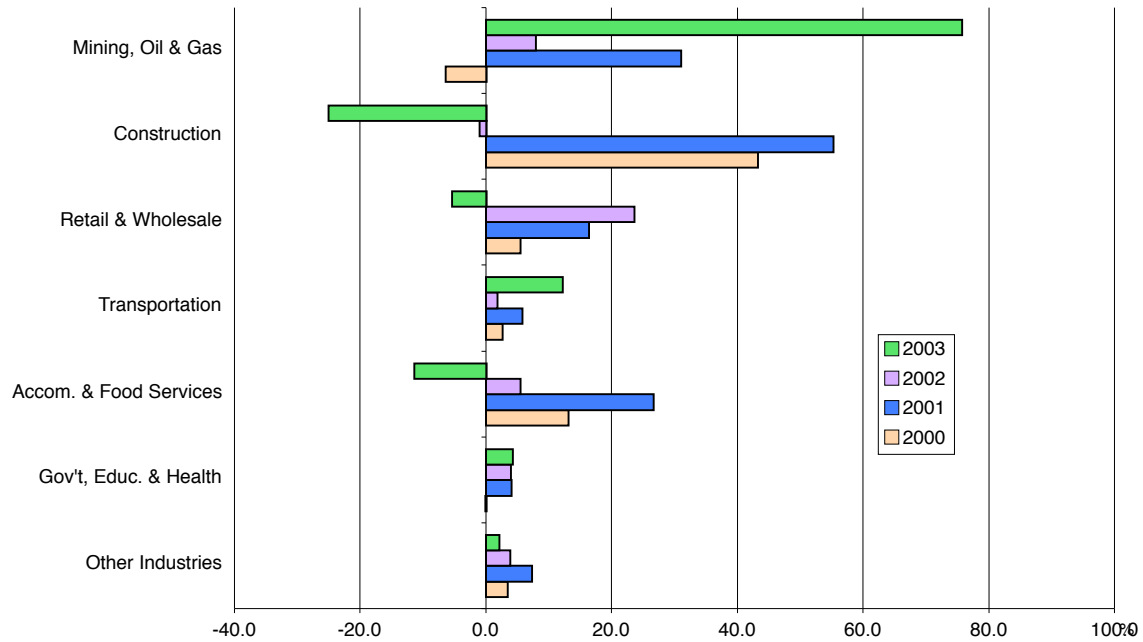


Figure 6.3 Public & Private Capital Investment
Northwest Territories, 1999-2004

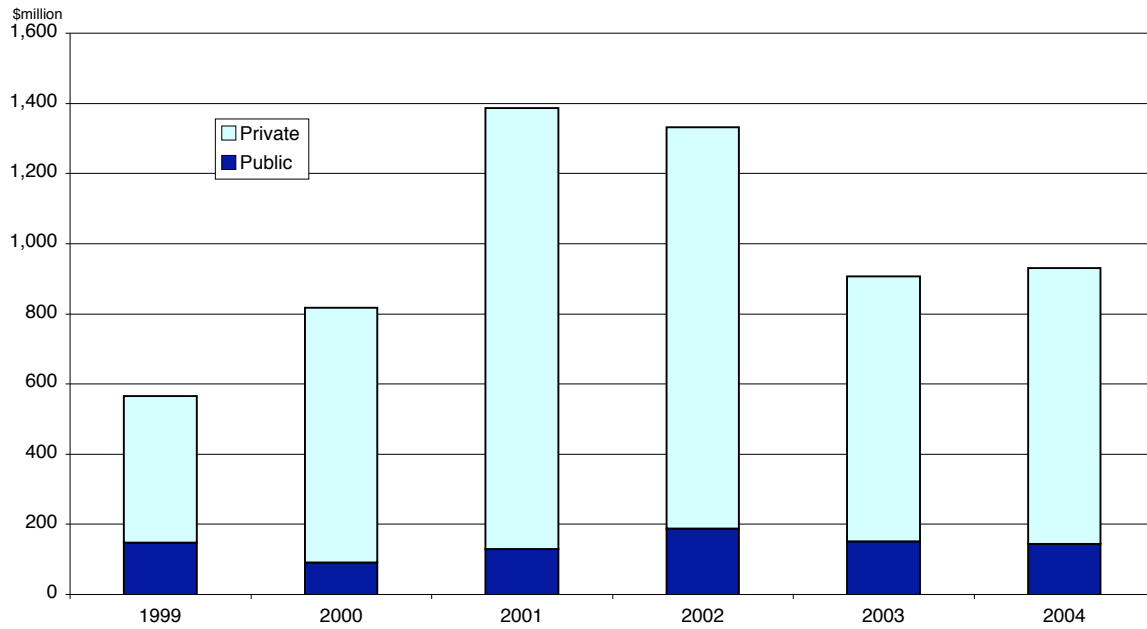


Figure 6.4 Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production
Northwest Territories, 1998-2003

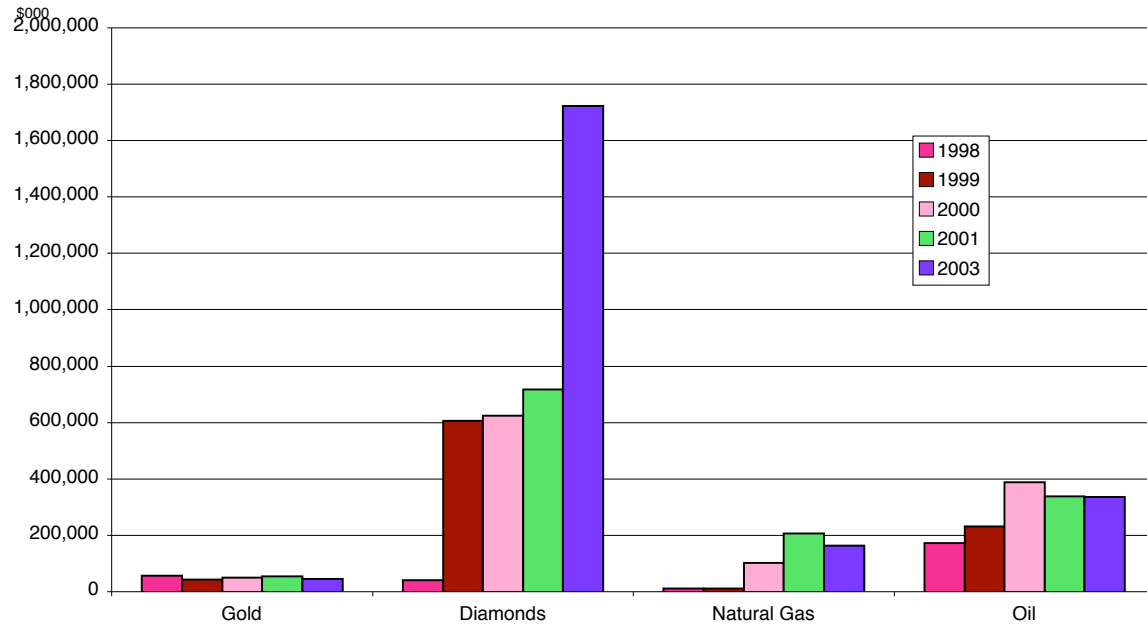


Figure 6.5 Oil & Gas Wells Drilled
Northwest Territories, 1993-2003

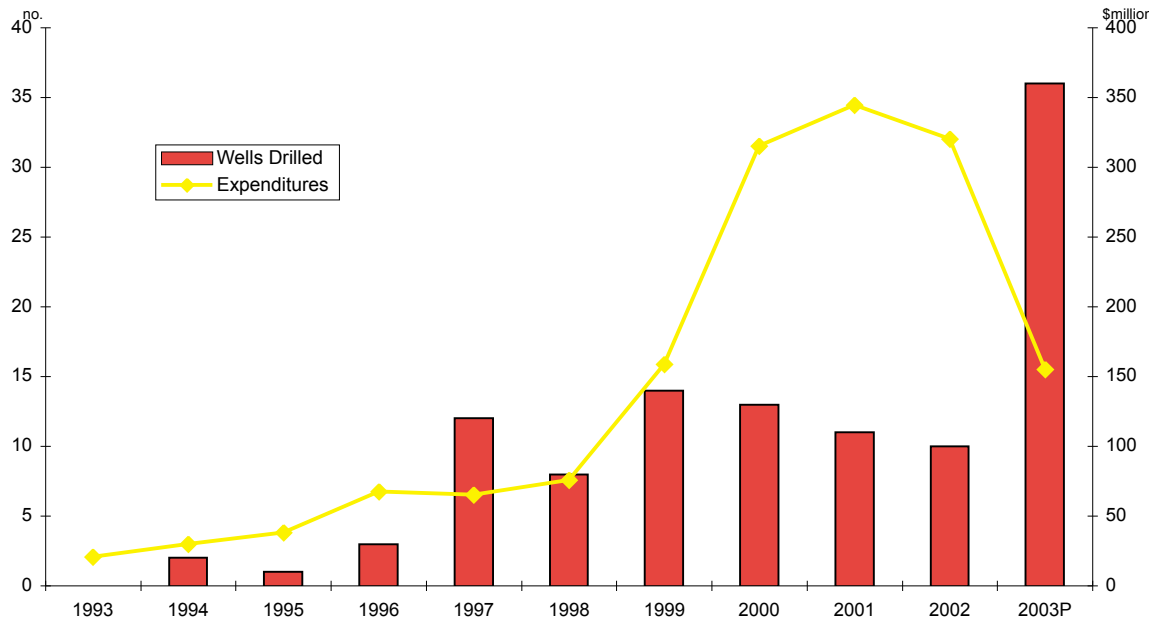


Figure 6.6 Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1997 = 100)
1992 - 2003

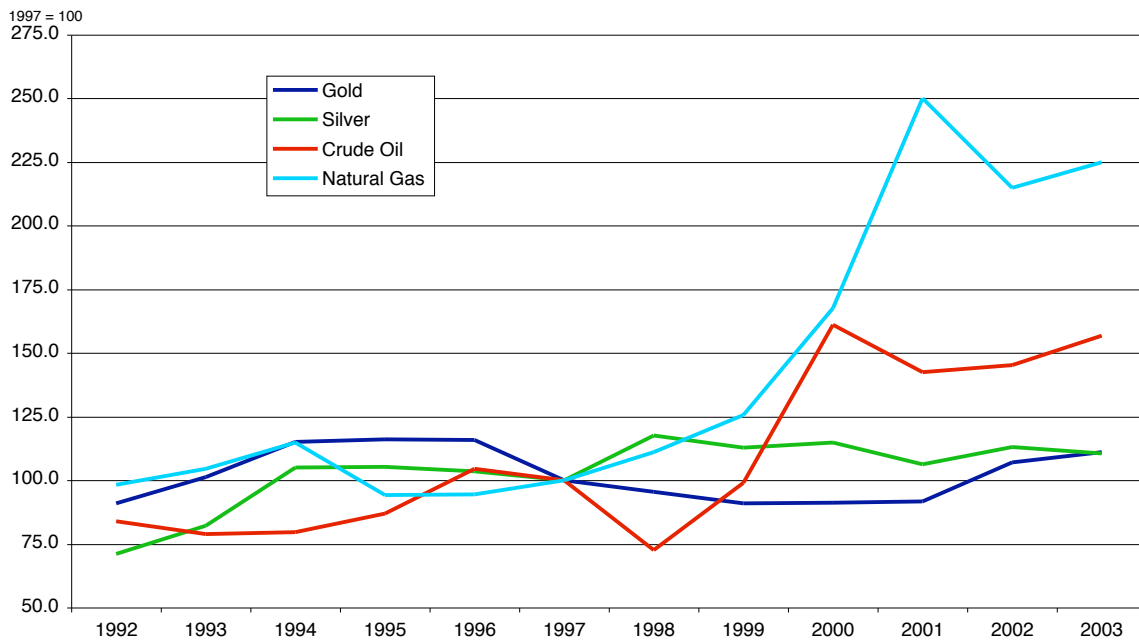


Figure 6.7 Growth in Retail Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2003

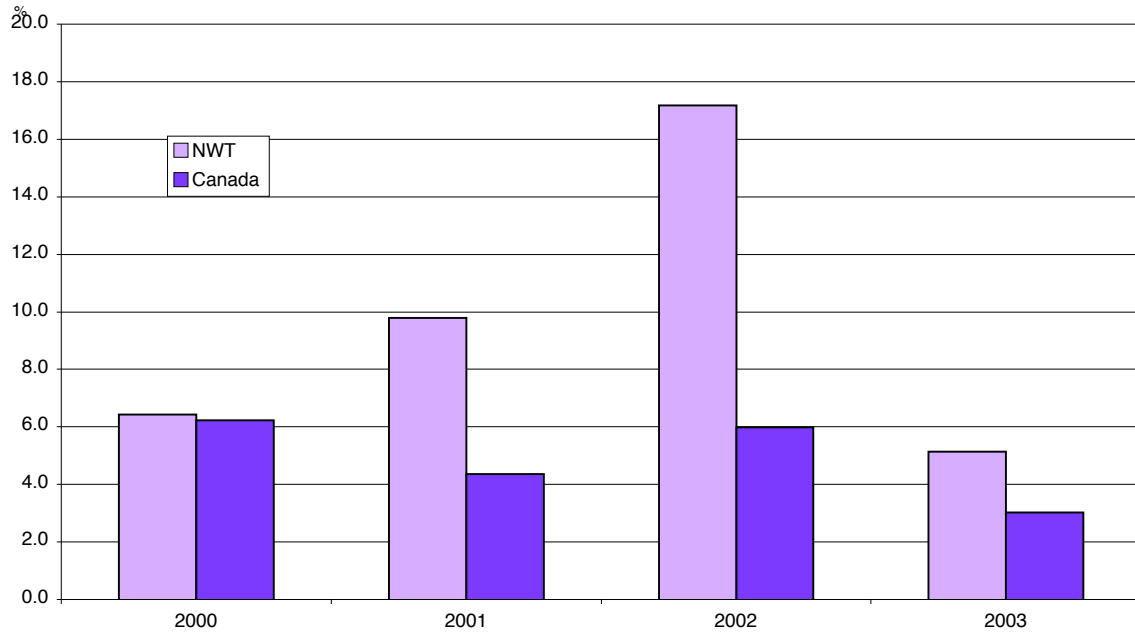


Figure 6.8 Growth in Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2003

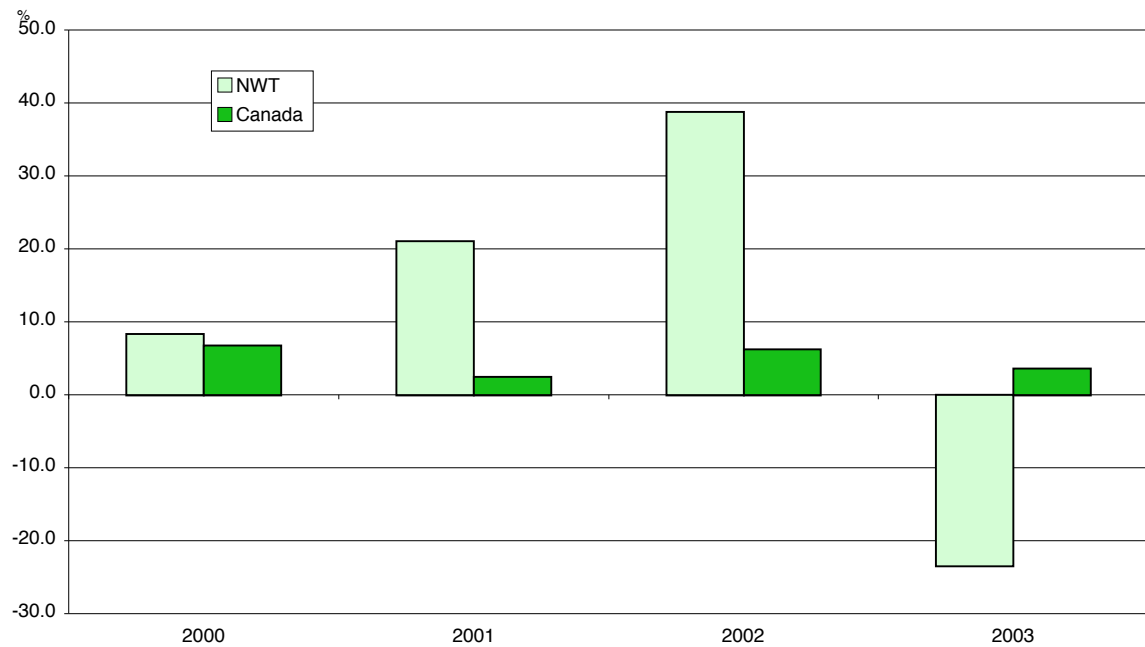


Figure 6.9 Growth in Manufacturing Shipments
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999-2003

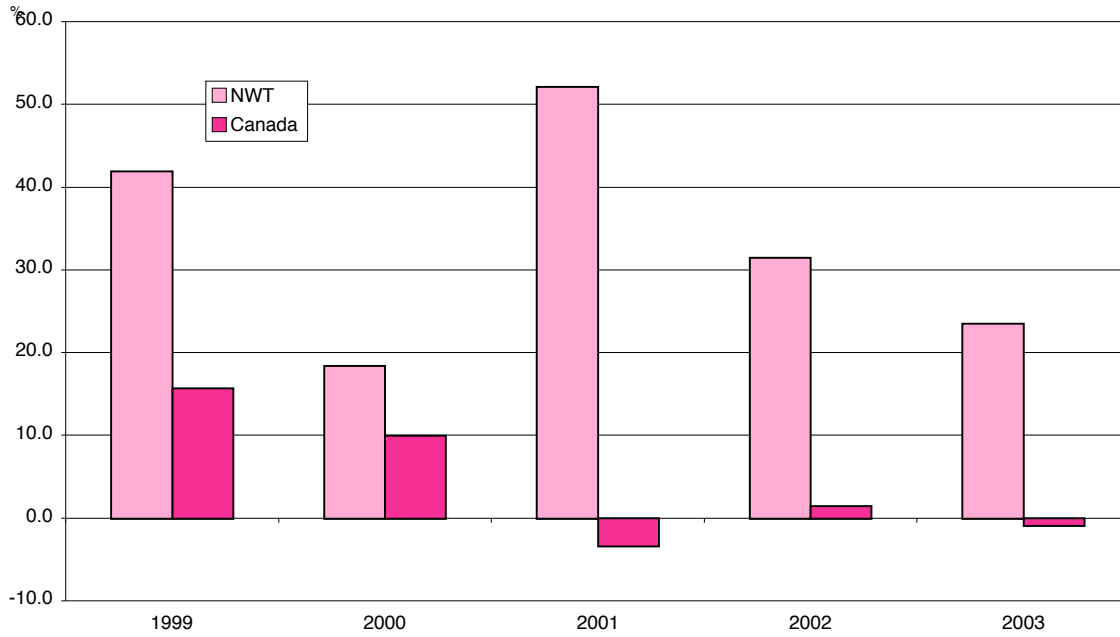
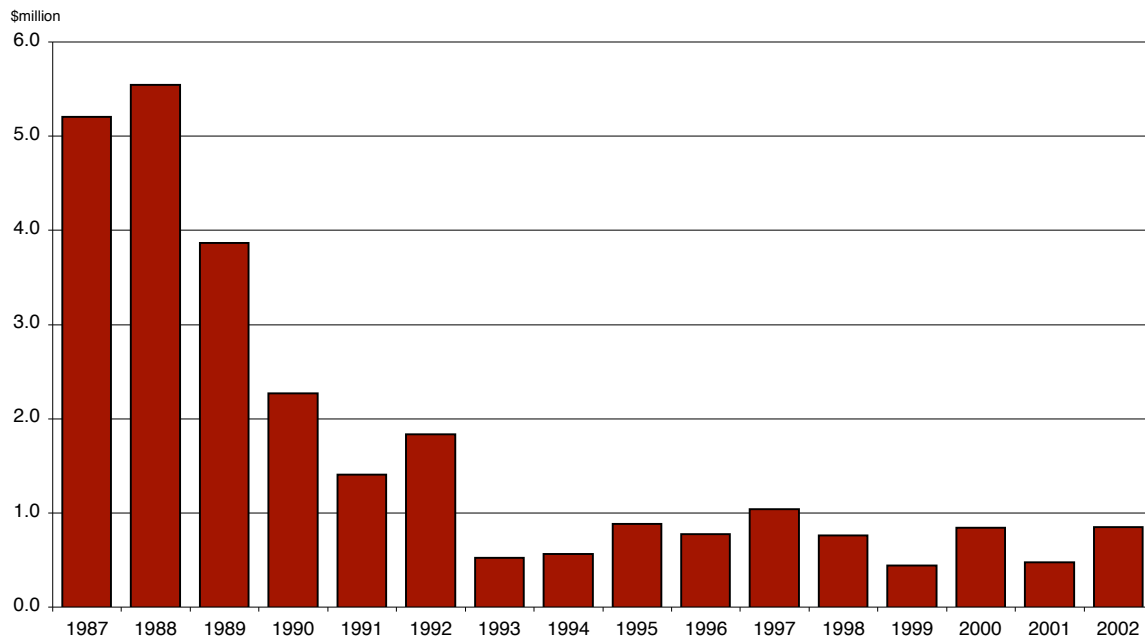


Figure 6.10 Fur Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 1987-2002



2004 NWT Socio-Economic Scan - Notes on Data & Sources -

Figure 1.1
Quarterly Population Estimates
Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991 - Jan 1, 2004

Quarterly territorial population estimates are produced by Statistics Canada.

Figure 1.2
Components of Population Change
Northwest Territories, 1991-2003

Components of population change refer to the calendar year. Migration data refers to inter-provincial migration.

Figure 1.3
Population Share by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1976-2003

Data for 1976 to 2001 are from the census.

Figure 1.4
NWT Population Growth, by Age
1991-2003

Data from NWT community population estimates developed by the Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 1.5
Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2003

The crude birth rate is calculated as the number of births per 1,000 population. Birth information from Statistics Canada, while population information from Bureau of Statistics prior to 1991.

Figure 1.6
Births per 1,000 Females
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2002

Data for Canada and the Northwest Territories is for 2000. Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 1.7
Teen Births
Northwest Territories, 1991-2002

Includes births to women under 20 years of age. Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 1.8
Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2003

The crude death rate is calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons. Infant mortality is the number of deaths in the first year per 1,000 births.

Figure 2.1
Average Persons per Dwelling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001

Average number of persons per dwelling is obtained from the census years 1981 to 2001.

Figure 2.2
Core Housing Need
Northwest Territories, 1996 & 2004

Data on core need are from the NWT Housing Needs Survey.

Figure 2.3
Indicators of Housing Conditions
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000

Data on households from the census are indicators of three important characteristics on housing: adequacy, suitability, and affordability.

Figure 2.4
Indicators of Housing Conditions, by Comm. Type
Northwest Territories, 2000 & 2004

Data on households from the census are indicators of three important characteristics on housing: adequacy, suitability, and affordability.

Figure 2.5
Percentage of Owned Dwellings
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2001

Data from the census indicate whether the dwelling is owned or rented by household members.

Figure 2.6
Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001

The percentage of families that are lone parent families is obtained from the census years 1981 to 2001.

Figure 2.7
Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-2002

Income data is for all tax filers. Data is from Statistics Canada's Small Area and Administrative Data Division

Figure 2.8
Average Income, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1994-2002

Income data is for all tax filers. Data is from Statistics Canada's Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Figure 2.9
Population Receiving Income Support
Northwest Territories, 1993-2003

Calculated by dividing the average monthly recipients in each year by the July 1 population estimates for the Northwest Territories. Income support data from ECE, while population information is from the Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 2.10
Population Receiving Income Support, by Community
Northwest Territories, 1996-2003

Calculated by dividing the average monthly recipients in each year by the July 1 population estimates for the communities. Income support data from ECE, while population information is from the Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 2.11
All-Items Inflation Rate
Yellowknife & Canada, 1984-2003

Calendar year inflation rate based on all-items consumer price index produced by Statistics Canada.

Figure 2.12
Living Cost Differentials
Selected Communities, 1997

Compares price differential for selected living costs between each community and Edmonton. Index number where Edmonton = 100.

Figure 2.13
Crimes per 1,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1985-2002

Police reported crime information from the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics.

Figure 2.14
Incidents of Violent Crime, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1985-2002

Police reported crime information from the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics.

Figure 3.1
Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1989-2003

The percentage of persons with various levels of education is obtained from the NWT labour force surveys between 1989 to 1999 and the monthly national labour force survey since 2001.

Figure 3.2
Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2003

The percentage of persons with various levels of education for the Northwest Territories and Canada is obtained from the annual average produced from the monthly national labour force survey.

*Figure 3.3
Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 2001*

The percentage of persons with various levels of education for the Northwest Territories is obtained from the 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey.

*Figure 3.4
Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1995-2003*

Rates calculated by dividing the total number of graduates by the number of 18 year olds. Number of graduates from ECE, while population information from Bureau of Statistics.

*Figure 3.5
School Enrollment
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 03/04*

Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

*Figure 3.6
School Enrollment, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 03/04*

Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

*Figure 3.7
Student Financial Assistance Recipients
Northwest Territories, 1992-2003*

Statistics provided by the Department of Education, Culture, & Employment

*Figure 4.1
Overall Life Expectancy from Birth
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1984 - 2001*

Life expectancy values are calculated by Statistics Canada. To remove variation, the data for the Northwest Territories is presented as a three year moving average. The 1999 figure, therefore, is an average of the 1997, 1998 & 1999 values.

*Figure 4.2
Life Expectancy by Sex & Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997*

Life expectancy values are calculated by the NWT Bureau of Statistics. To remove variation, the data is presented as a three year moving average. The 1997 figure, therefore, is an average of the 1995, 1996 & 1997 values.

*Figure 4.3
Death Rate, by Leading Causes
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997-2001*

Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada. Canadian information is age-standardized to the NWT population.

*Figure 4.4
Injury Death Rate per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2001*

Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada.

*Figure 4.5
Suicides per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2001*

Statistics taken from deaths by cause as provided by Statistics Canada.

*Figure 4.6
Self-Assessed Health Status, by Age Category
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 – 2003*

Information on self-assessed health status is obtained from the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey. Information from the CCHS is based on the share file.

*Figure 4.7
Incidence of Cigarette Smoking
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 – 2003*

Information on smoking is obtained from the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey. Information from the CCHS is based on the share file.

Figure 4.8
Freq. of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 – 2003

Refers to the frequency of alcohol consumption for persons who drank in the previous 12 months and is obtained from the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey. Information from the CCHS is based on the share file.

Figure 4.9
Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97 – 2003

Refers to the frequency of heavy alcohol consumption for persons who drank in the previous 12 months and is obtained from the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey. Information from the CCHS is based on the share file.

Figure 4.10
Physical Activity Index
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 – 2003

Information on physical activities is obtained from the National Population Health Survey and the Canadian Community Health Survey. Information from the CCHS is based on the share file.

Figure 5.1
Employment Rate
Northwest Territories 1984-2003

An employment rate is calculated as the percentage of persons 15 years of age & older that are employed. Most recent employment rates based on averages from monthly labour force survey.

Figure 5.2
Employment Rate, by Gender
Northwest Territories 1984-2003

An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed. Most recent employment rates based on averages from monthly labour force survey.

Figure 5.3
Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories 1984-2002

An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed. Data was not available by ethnic group from the 1986 census. The 2002 data is from the regional employment & harvesting survey.

Figure 5.4
Employment Rate, by Community Type
Northwest Territories 1984-2003

An employment rate is the percentage of persons 15 years & older who are employed. Most recent employment rates based on averages from monthly labour force survey

Figure 5.5
Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 2003

An employment rate is the percentage of persons who are employed. The dark bar indicates the percentage of the NWT population at each level of education. Employment rates based on averages from monthly labour force survey

Figure 5.6
Share of Total Employment, by Industry
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2003

Figures represent the percentage of all employed persons by industry is annual average from the national labour force survey.

Figure 6.1
GDP & FDD (Chained \$1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2003

Gross domestic product and final domestic demand are measures of aggregate economic activity produced as part of the provincial economic accounts program at Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.2
Gross Domestic Product Growth, by Industry
Northwest Territories, 2000-2003

GDP by industry information produced by Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.3
Public & Private Capital Investment
Northwest Territories, 1999-2004

Historical public & private capital investment data for Northwest Territories reflect actuals, while 2003 are intentions. Information from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.4
Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production
Northwest Territories, 1998-2003

Value of mineral production is provided for Northwest Territories. Information from Natural Resources Canada.

Figure 6.5
Oil & Gas Wells Drilled
Northwest Territories, 1993-2003

Information oil & gas wells drilled during the period and is obtained from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.6
Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1997 = 100)
1992 - 2003

Information presented show the percent change in selected commodity prices from 1992.

Figure 6.7
Growth in Retail Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2003

Retail trade has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Canadian growth is provided for context. Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.8
Growth in Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2003

Wholesale trade has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Canadian growth is provided for context. Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.9
Growth in Manufacturing Shipments
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999-2003

Manufacturing shipments information has been produced separate from Nunavut since division. Canadian growth is provided for context. Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6.10
Fur Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 1987-2002

Information on fur production are provided for Northwest Territories.

