

**2006 NWT
Socio-Economic Scan**

**Strategic Planning Branch
Government of the Northwest Territories
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2006 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 2006 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 2006 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, the economy, and energy. A summary of each section is provided at the start of each section. A copy of the 2006 NWT Socio-Economic Scan is available in electronic format at <http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca>. Further, a statistical supplement to the 2006 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.

2006 NWT Socio-Economic Scan List of Figures

Demography

- Figure 1.1 Quarterly Population Estimates
Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991 - Jan 1, 2006
- Figure 1.2 Components of Population Change
Northwest Territories, 1991-2005
- Figure 1.3 Population Share by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1976-2005
- Figure 1.4 NWT Population Growth, by Age
1991 and 2005
- Figure 1.5 Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2005
- Figure 1.6 Births per 1,000 Females
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2003
- Figure 1.7 Teen Births
Northwest Territories, 1991- 2003
- Figure 1.8 Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2005

Social Well-Being

- Figure 2.1 Average Persons per Dwelling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2004
- Figure 2.2 Core Housing Need
Northwest Territories, 1996, 2000 & 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, 1991-2004

- Figure 2.6 Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001
- Figure 2.7 Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-2004
- Figure 2.8 Average Income, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1994-2004
- Figure 2.9 Population Receiving Income Support
Northwest Territories, 1993-2005
- Figure 2.10 Population Receiving Income Support, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1996-2005
- Figure 2.11 All-Items Inflation Rate
Yellowknife & Canada, 1984-2005
- Figure 2.12 Living Cost Differentials
Selected Communities, 2005
- Figure 2.13 Crimes per 1,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1985-2004
- Figure 2.14 Incidents of Violent Crime, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1985-2004

Education

- Figure 3.1 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1989-2005
- Figure 3.2 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2005
- Figure 3.3 Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 2004
- Figure 3.4 Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada. 1995-2005
- Figure 3.5 School Enrollment
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 05/06
- Figure 3.6 School Enrollment, by Type of Community Type
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 05/06

Figure 3.7 Student Financial Assistance Recipients
Northwest Territories, 1992-2005

Health

Figure 4.1 Overall Life Expectancy from Birth
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1984 - 2003

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

Figure 4.3 Death Rate, by Leading Causes
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1998-2002

Figure 4.4 Injury Death Rate per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2003

Figure 4.5 Suicides per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2003

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 - 2004

Figure 4.8 Frequency of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2004

Figure 4.9 Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97 - 2004

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

Labour Force Activity

Figure 5.1 Employment Rate
Northwest Territories 1984-2005

Figure 5.2 Employment Rate, by Gender
Northwest Territories 1984-2005

- Figure 5.3 Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories 1984-2005
- Figure 5.4 Employment Rate, by Community Type
Northwest Territories 1984-2005
- Figure 5.5 Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 2005
- Figure 5.6 Share of Total Employment, by Industry
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2005

Economy

- Figure 6.1 Gross Domestic Product & Final Domestic Demand (Chained \$1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2005
- Figure 6.2 Gross Domestic Product Growth, by Industry
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005
- Figure 6.3 Public & Private Capital Investment
Northwest Territories, 1999-2006
- Figure 6.4 Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production
Northwest Territories, 1998-2005
- Figure 6.5 Oil & Gas Wells Drilled
Northwest Territories, 1993-2004
- Figure 6.6 Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1997 = 100)
1992 - 2005
- Figure 6.7 Growth in Retail Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2005
- Figure 6.8 Growth in Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2005
- Figure 6.9 Growth in Manufacturing Shipments
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999-2005
- Figure 6.10 Fur Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 1987-2003

Energy

- Figure 7.1 Self-Service Regular Gasoline and Heating Oil Average Prices
Yellowknife, 1991-2005
- Figure 7.2 Self-Service Regular Gasoline and Heating Oil Prices
Selected Communities, November 2005
- Figure 7.3 Overall Percent Price Increase for Energy Since 1983
Yellowknife, 1984-2005
- Figure 7.4 Energy Production
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005
- Figure 7.5 Annual Energy Production, by Source
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005
- Figure 7.6 Annual Energy Production, by Type
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005
- Figure 7.7 Sales of Refined Petroleum Production, by Selected Types
Northwest Territories, 1999-2005

1. Demography

Overall population for the Northwest Territories returned to growth in early 2001 after several years of population decline in the late 1990's. For 2005, the annual growth rate slowed to 0.3% or about 130 persons. The growth rate in 2004 was 1.4% and in 2003 it was 1.8%.

The number of births in the NWT remained level in 2005 at 707. However, total births in 2005 are some 19% 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 515 in 2005. Inter-provincial migration was strongly into the negative at -1,050 in 2005, which is the second straight year of net inter-provincial out migration. Preliminary quarterly estimates for 2006 indicate this pattern may be continuing.

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 45.2% in 2005.

Recently, the overall population growth has been somewhat limited in the Northwest Territories, with an annual average growth rate of 0.7% between 1991 and 2005. However, growth rates have varied significantly by age category. For example, the annual average growth rate for children less than 10 for this period was -1.0%, while the average annual growth rate for Seniors 60 years of age and older was 3.9% between 1991 and 2005.

Birth rates have levelled in the past few years following years of significant 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 2003, 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 3.0 times the national rate. The NWT fertility rate for 20 to 24 year old females is approximately 2.0 times the national rate.

That said, the number of births to teen-aged mothers has been steadily declining over the last decade from 119 in 1991 to 72 in 2003.

Figure 1.1 Quarterly Population Estimates
Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991 - Jan 1, 2006

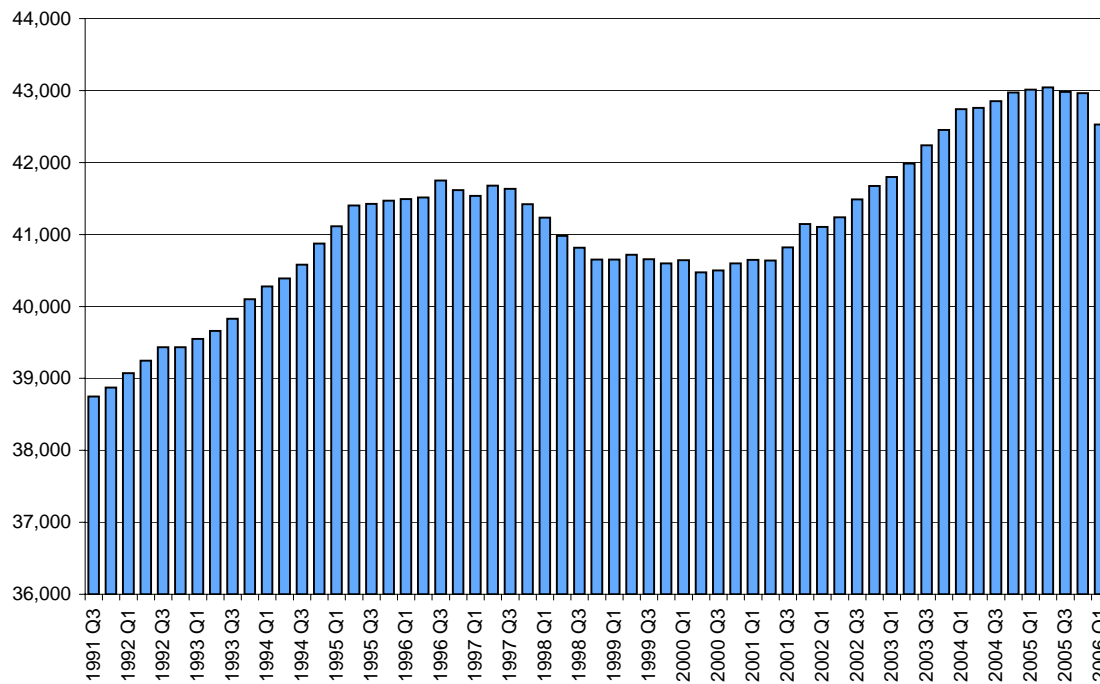


Figure 1.2 Components of Population Change
Northwest Territories, 1991-2005

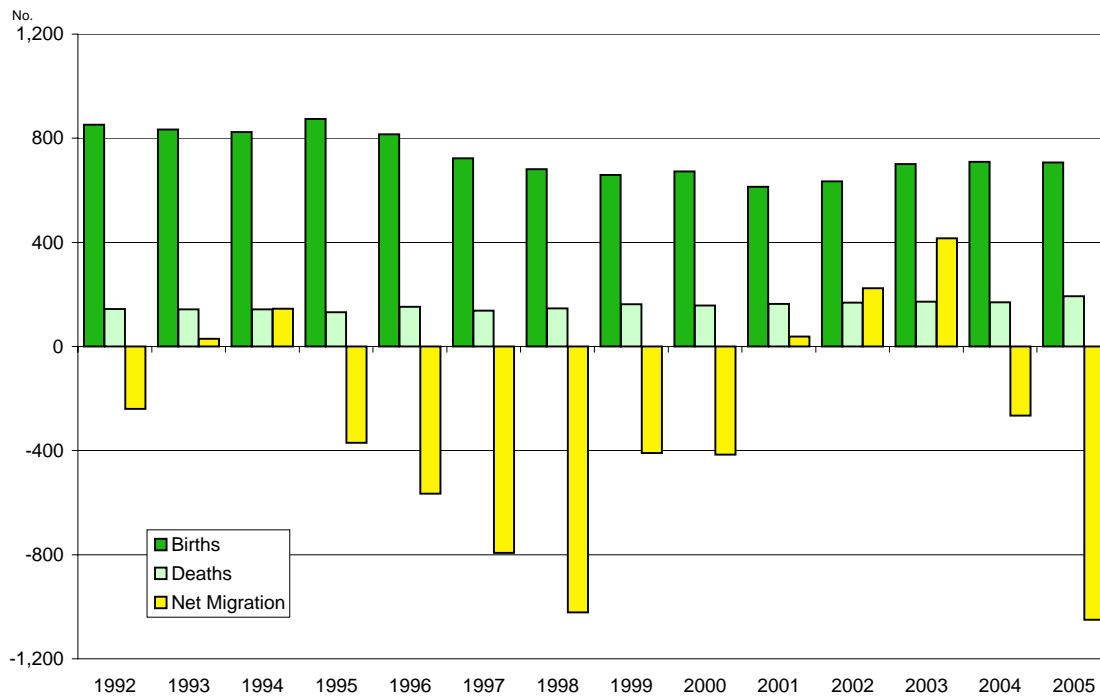
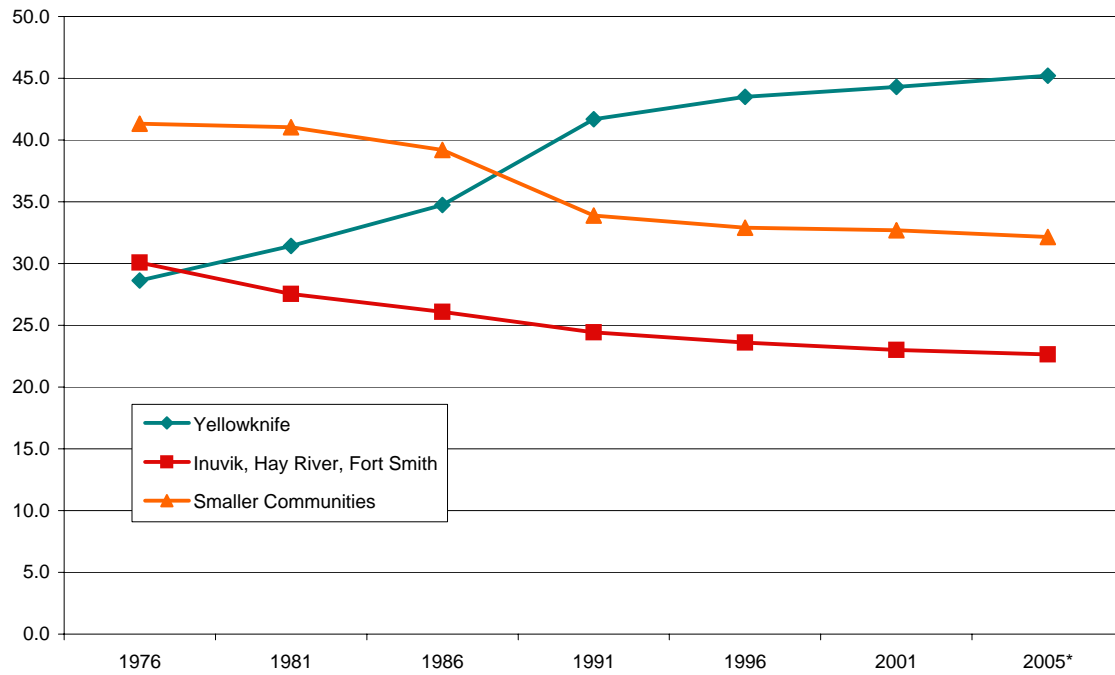


Figure 1.3 Population Share by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1976-2005



* The 2005 values are based on population estimates while other values are from Census.

Figure 1.4 NWT Population Growth, by Age
1991 and 2005

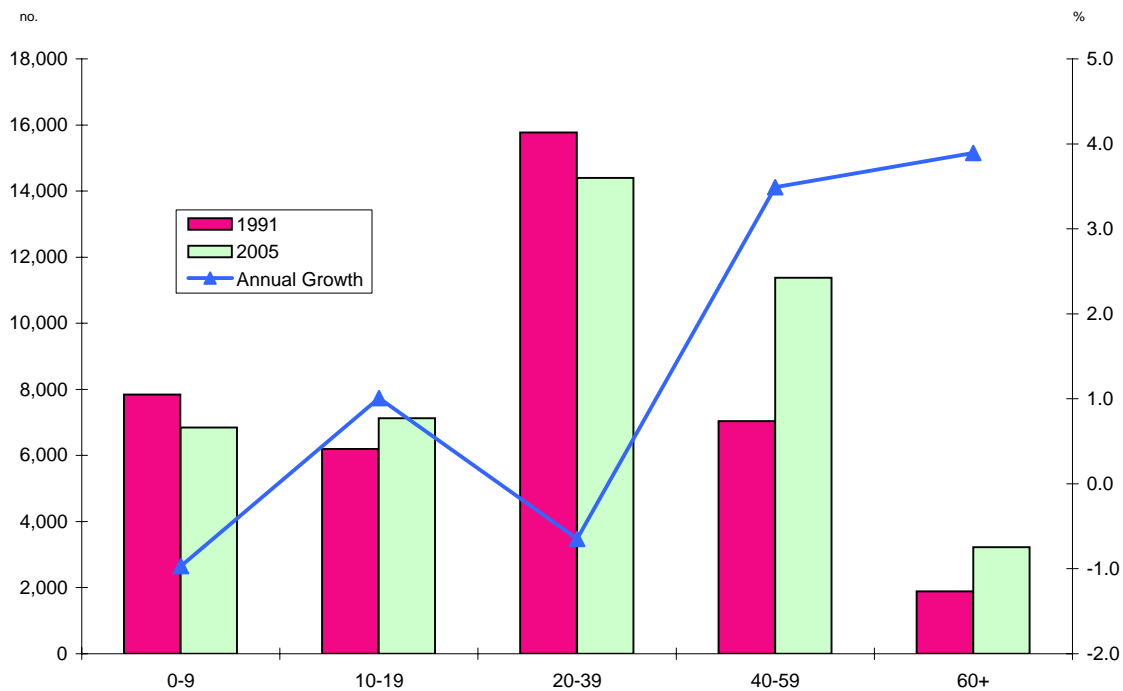


Figure 1.5 Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2005

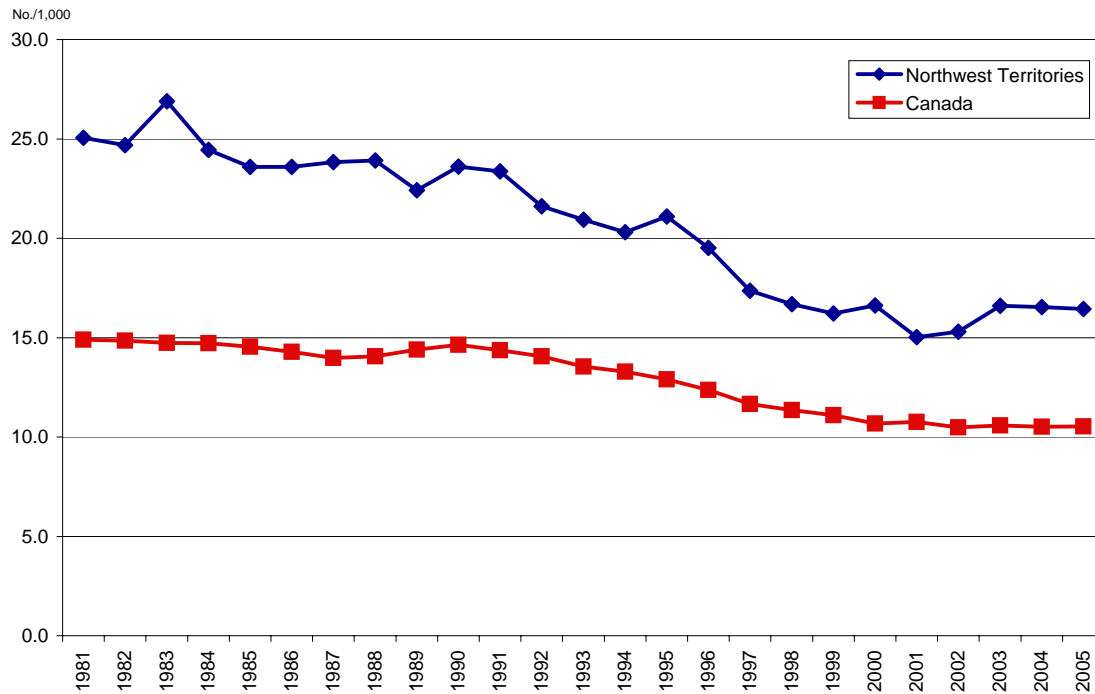


Figure 1.6 Births per 1,000 Females
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2003

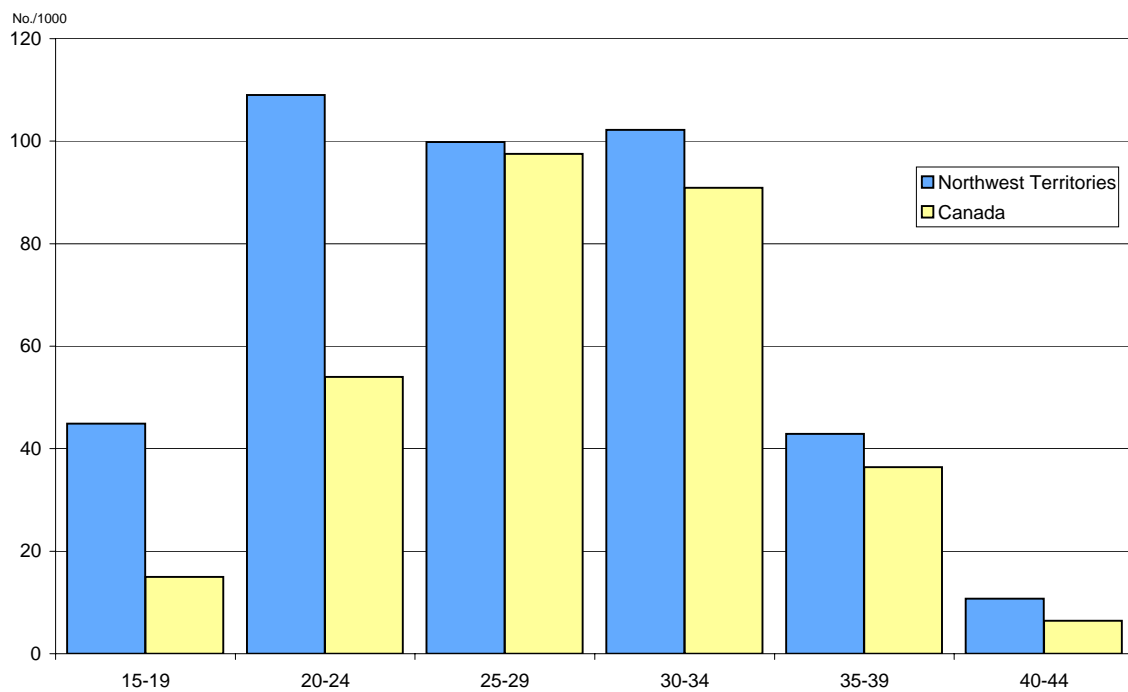


Figure 1.7 Teen Births
Northwest Territories, 1991- 2003

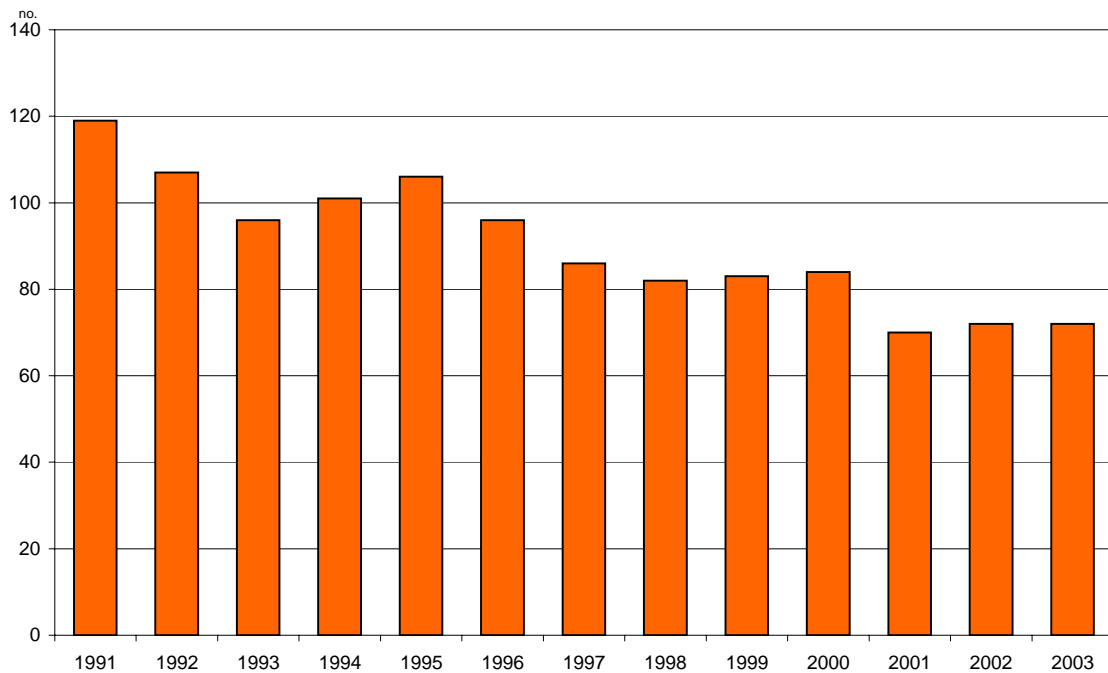
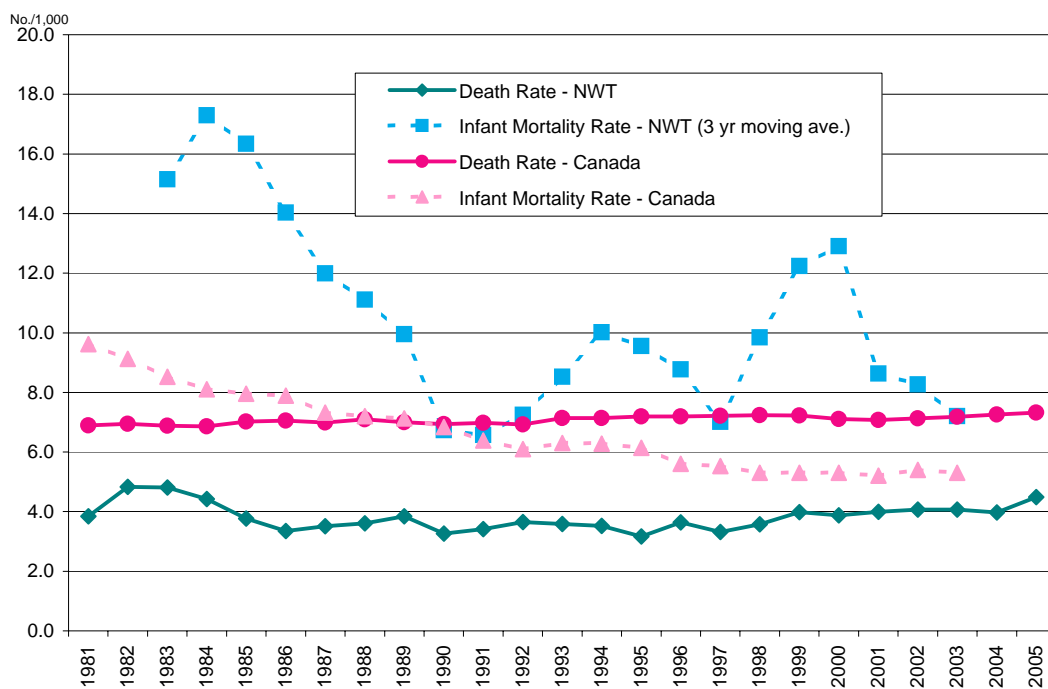


Figure 1.8 Crude Death Rate & Infant Mortality Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2005



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.

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 3.5% during 2004. This increase was higher than the inflation rate which was 1.4% in 2004. Income growth was lowest in Yellowknife in 2004 at 3.4%, while growth in Hay River, Inuvik and Fort Smith was also 3.4% and growth was 4.8% in the rest of the NWT communities. Since 1994, average income in the Northwest Territories has increased by 27.0%.

The continuing strength of the labour market in the Northwest Territories has had an impact on income support. Overall, an average of 4.5% of the territorial population were a beneficiary of the income support program in 2005. This reflects a continuing trend of declines 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 7.8% of the population in 2005. In regional centers 4.0% of the population, on average, were income support beneficiaries during 2005, while 2.4% of the population in Yellowknife were income support beneficiaries.

The violent crime rate in the Northwest Territories in 2004 increased for the third straight year to 68.7 crimes per 1,000 population. This is a substantial increase from the 2001 rate of 49.0 per 1,000 population. The NWT violent crime rate was more than 7 times the national rate in 2004 and was at its' highest level since 1985. Property crime rates also saw the third straight year of increase in 2004 in the Northwest Territories. The property crime rate in the Northwest Territories is 1.9 times the national rate.

Crime information by community type shows that in 2004 the increase in the number of violent crimes was mainly in Yellowknife. For 2004, there was an estimated 923 violent crimes in Yellowknife, compared with 697 violent crimes in Hay River, Inuvik and Fort Smith and 1,319 violent crimes in smaller NWT communities.

Figure 2.1 Average Persons per Dwelling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2004

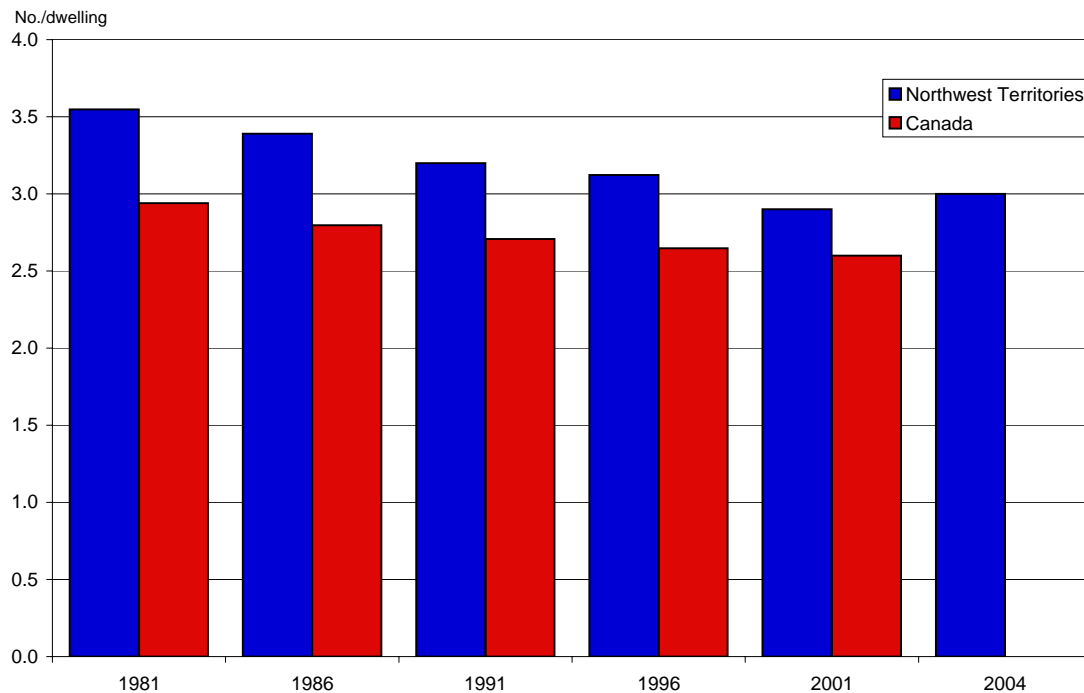


Figure 2.2 Core Housing Need
Northwest Territories, 1996, 2000 & 2004

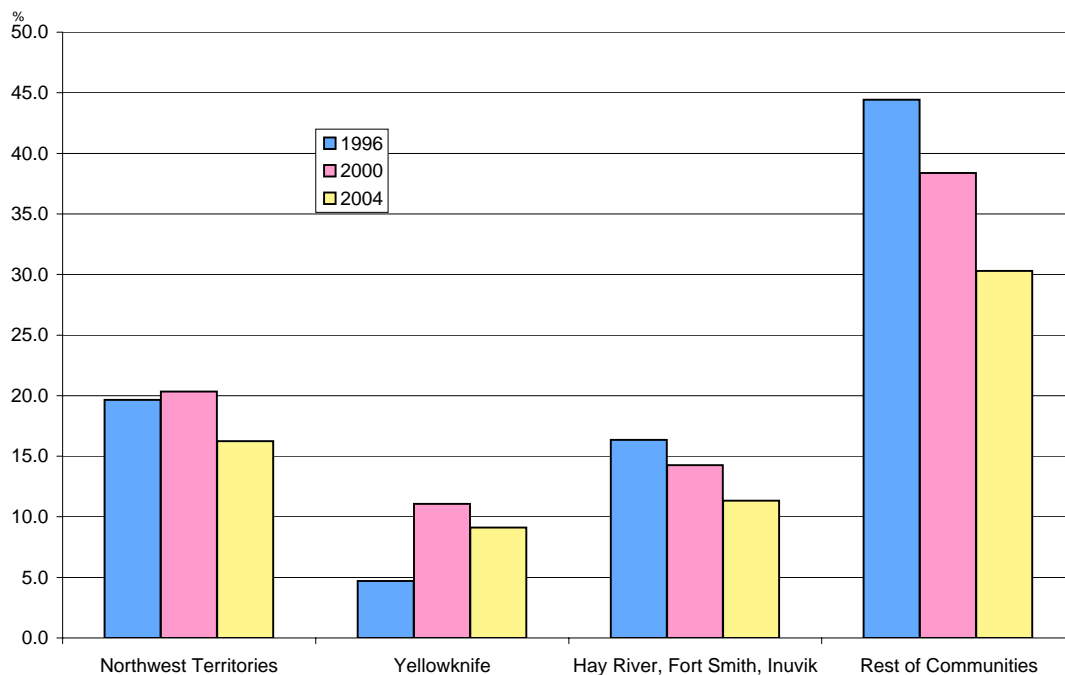


Figure 2.3 Indicators of Housing Conditions
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000

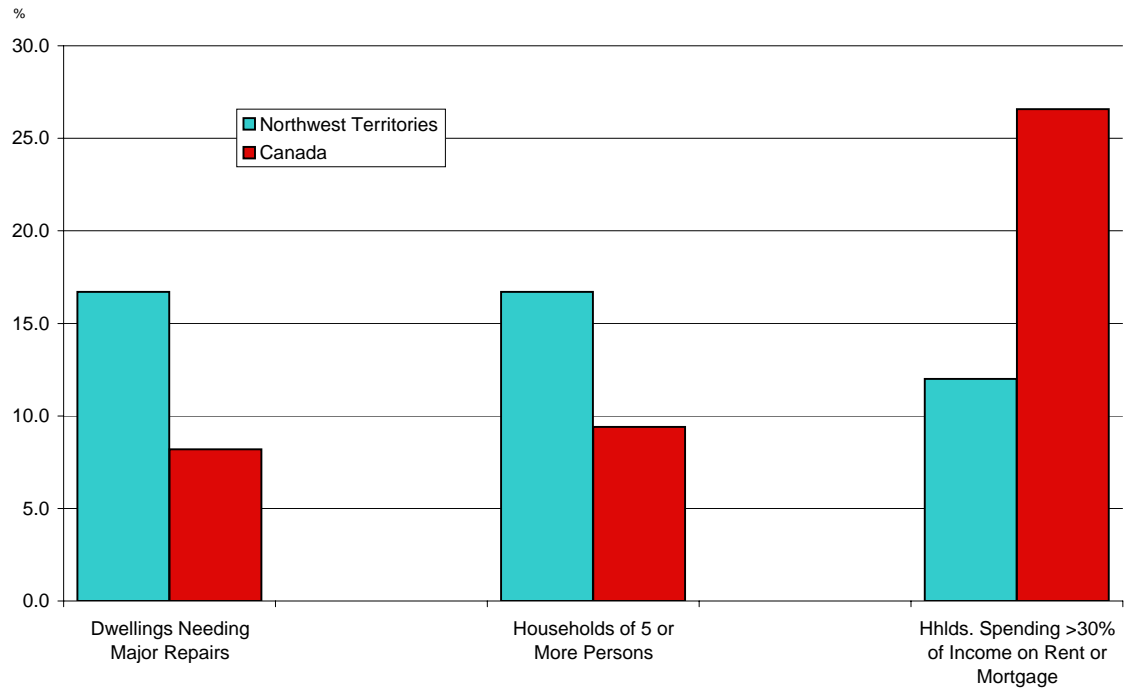


Figure 2.4 Indicators of Housing Conditions, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 2000 & 2004

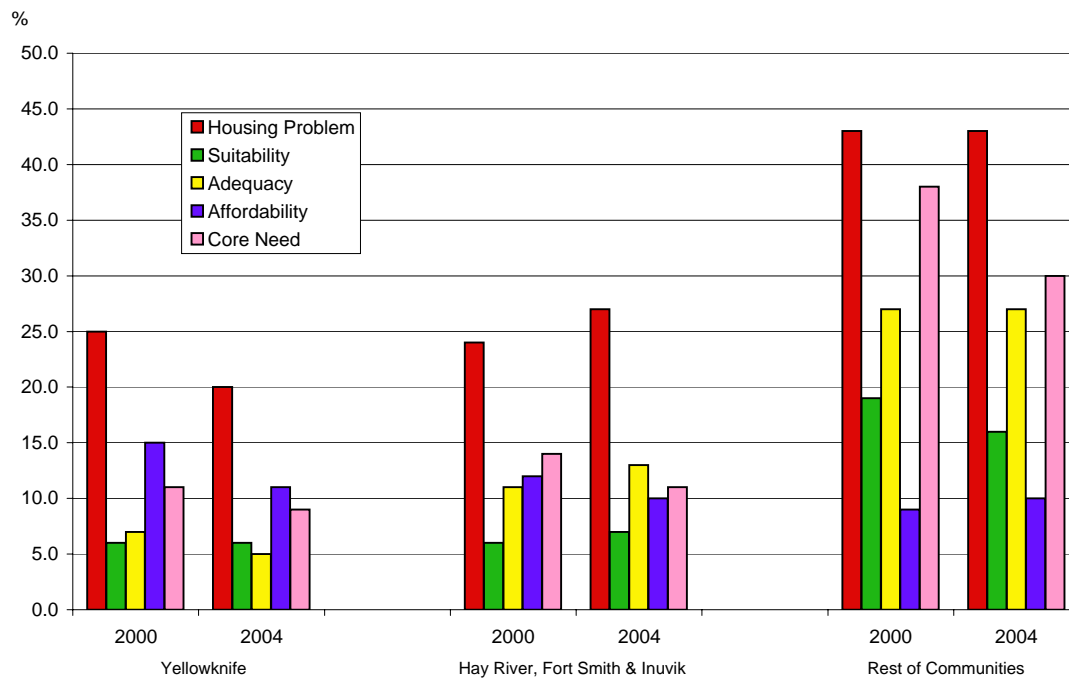


Figure 2.5 Percentage of Owned Dwellings
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2004

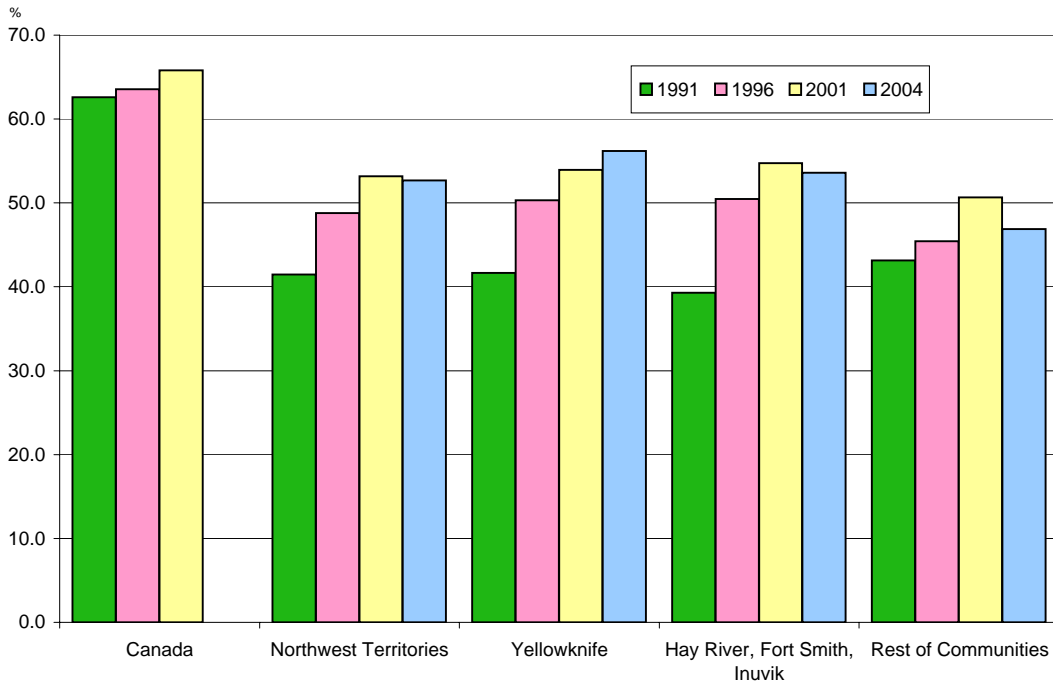


Figure 2.6 Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2001

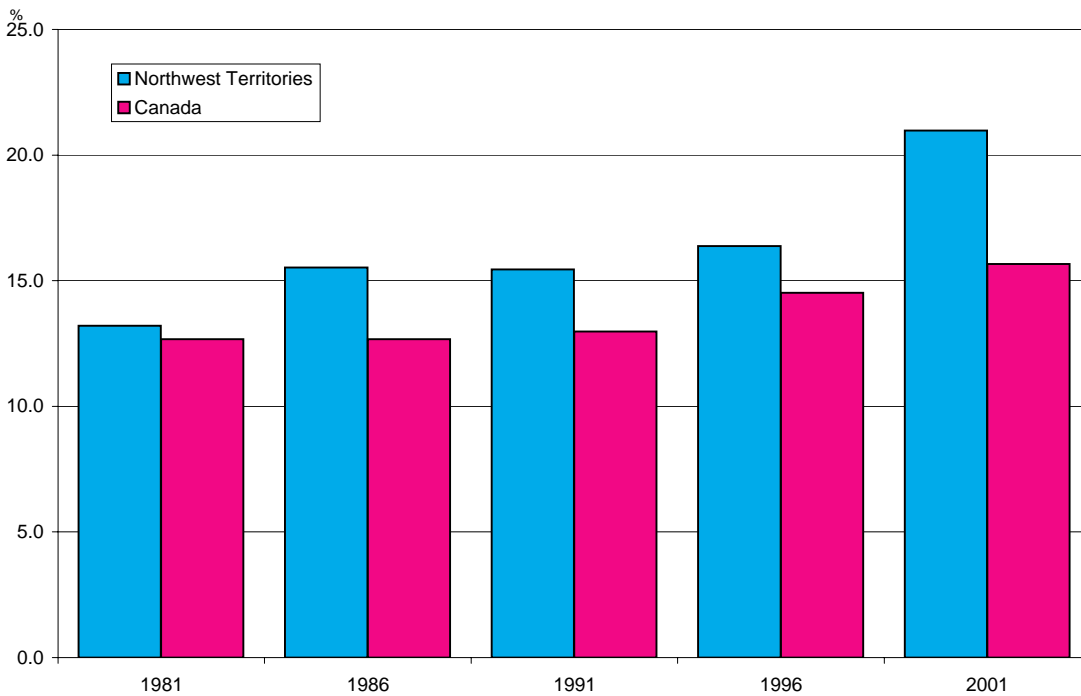


Figure 2.7 Average Income
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994-2004

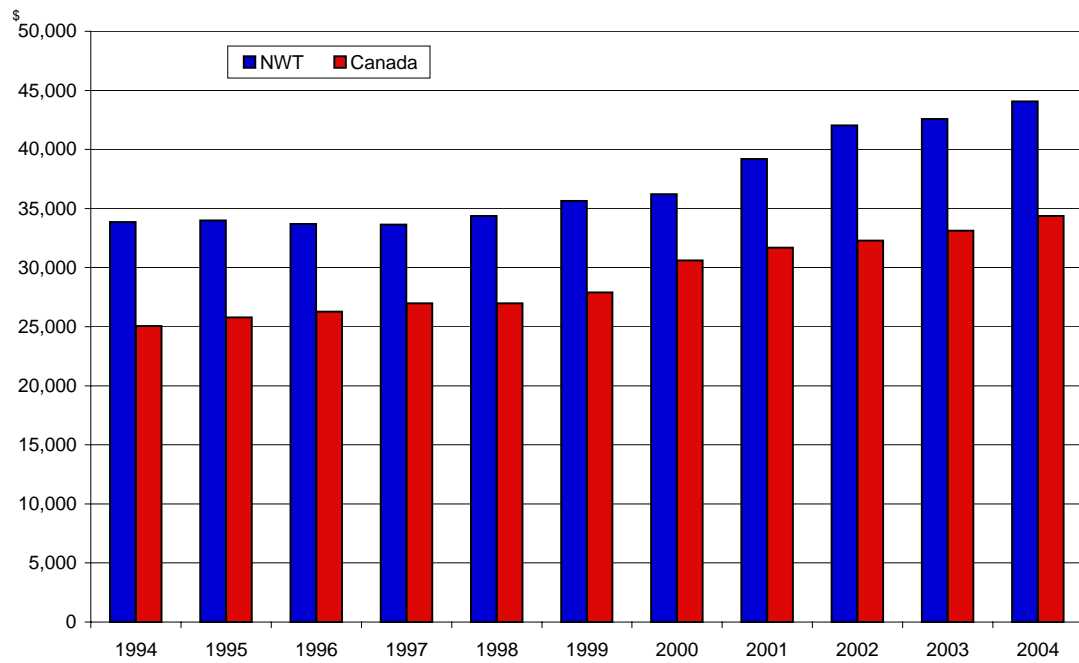


Figure 2.8 Average Income, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1994-2004

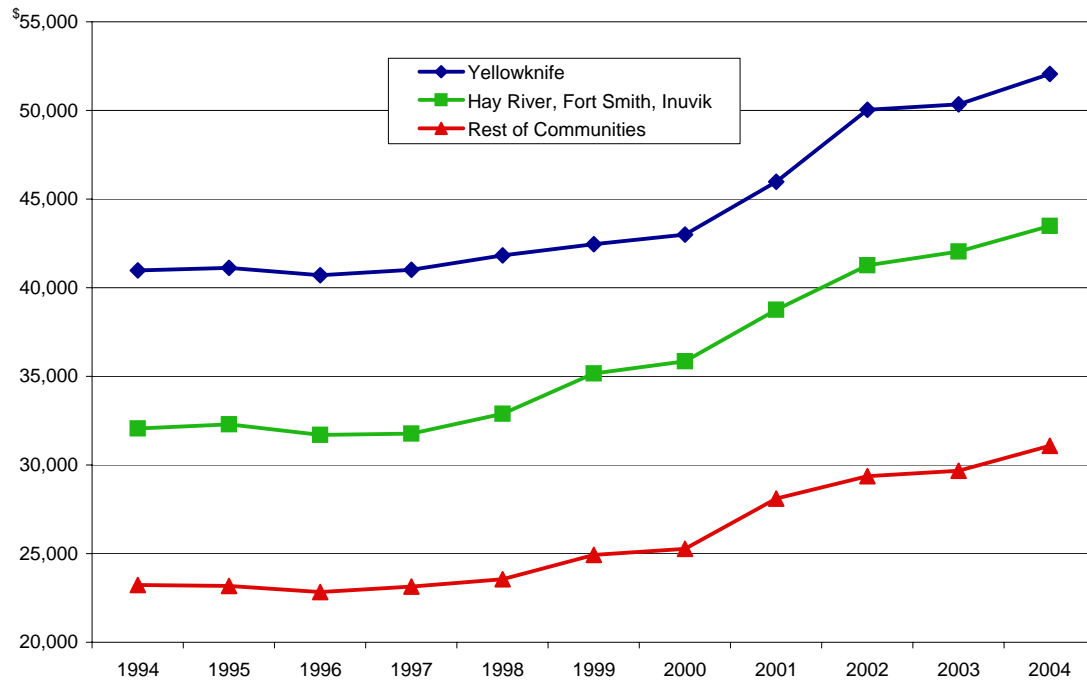


Figure 2.9 Population Receiving Income Support
Northwest Territories, 1993-2005

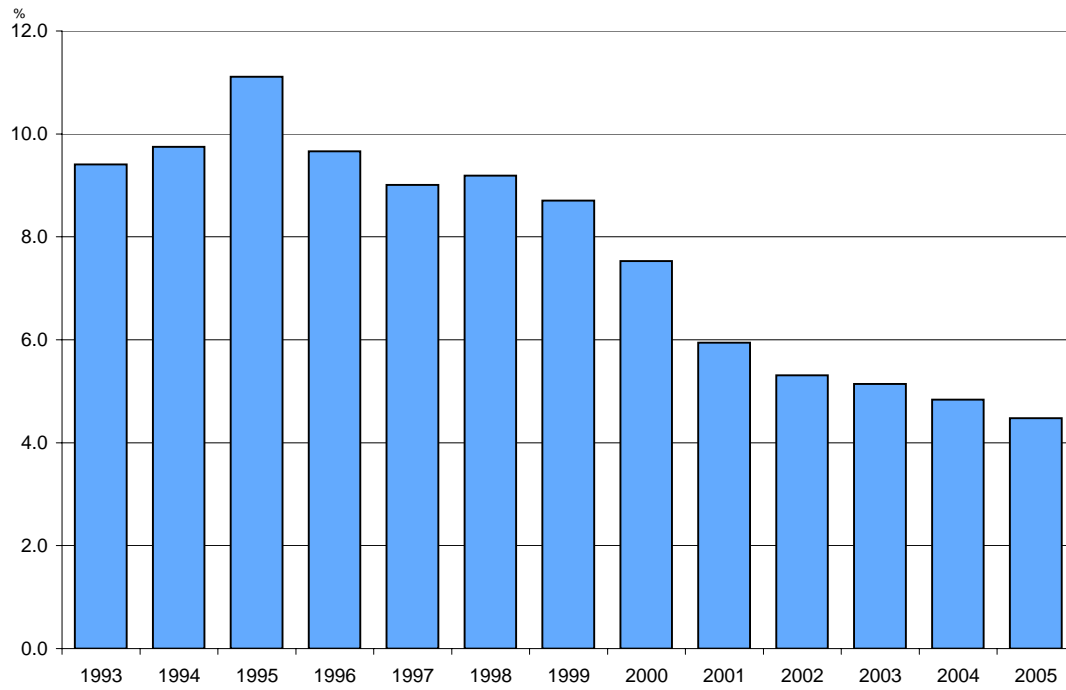


Figure 2.10 Population Receiving Income Support, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1996-2005

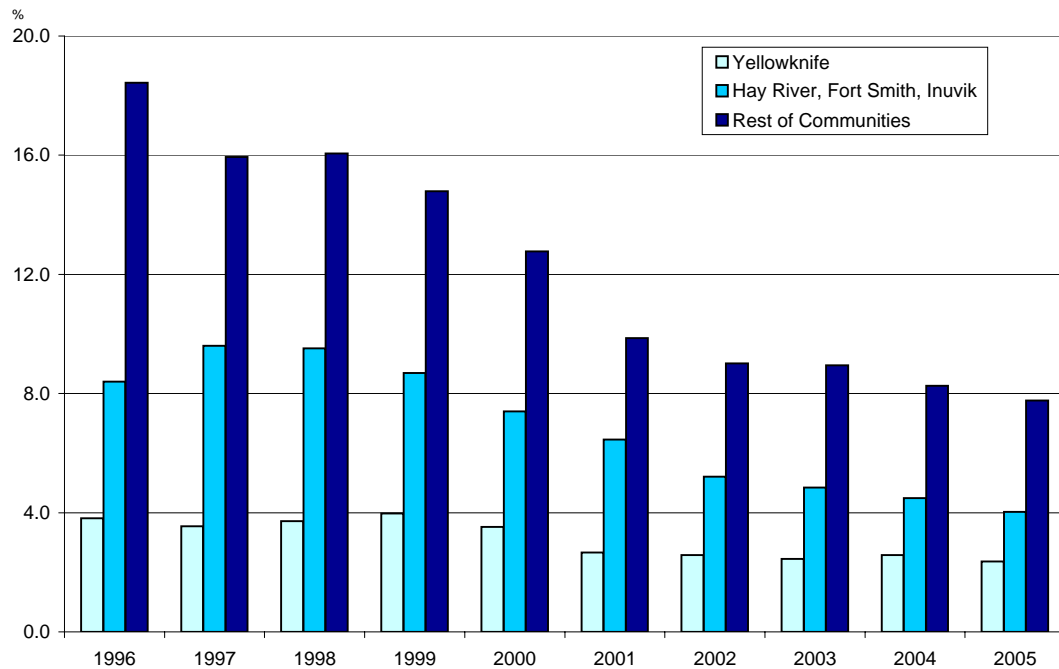


Figure 2.11 All-Items Inflation Rate
Yellowknife & Canada, 1984-2005

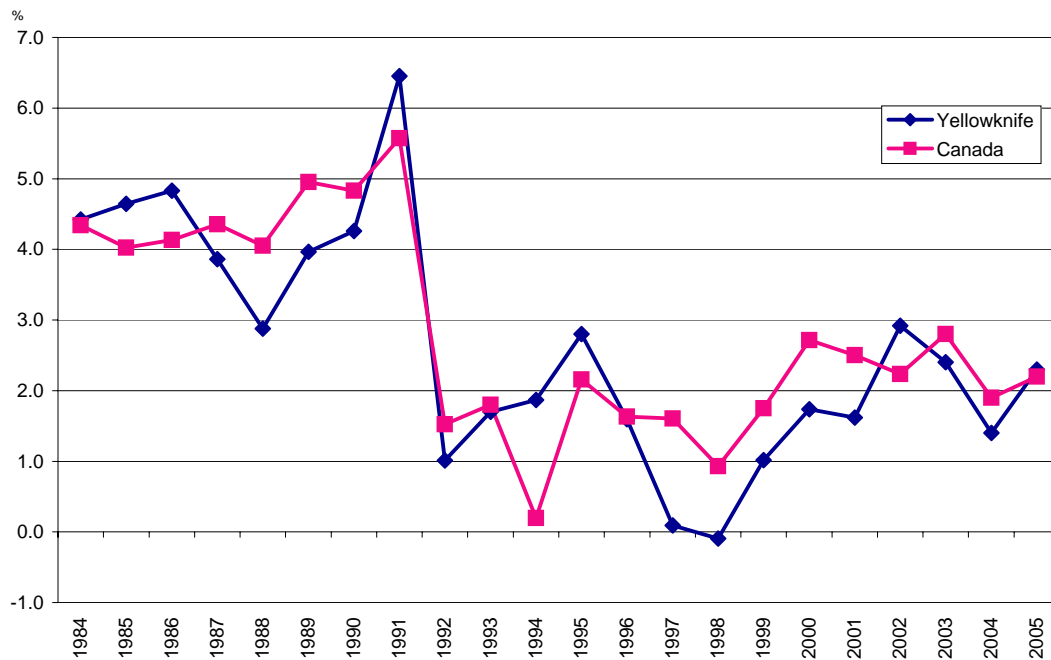


Figure 2.12 Living Cost Differentials
Selected Communities, 2005

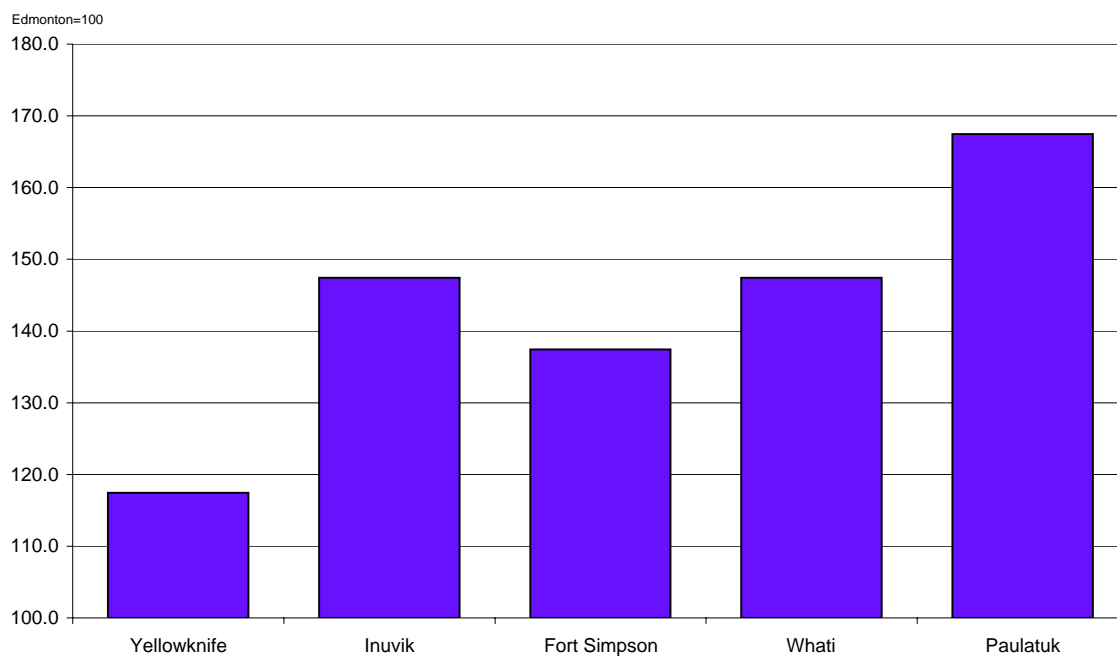


Figure 2.13 Crimes per 1,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1985-2004

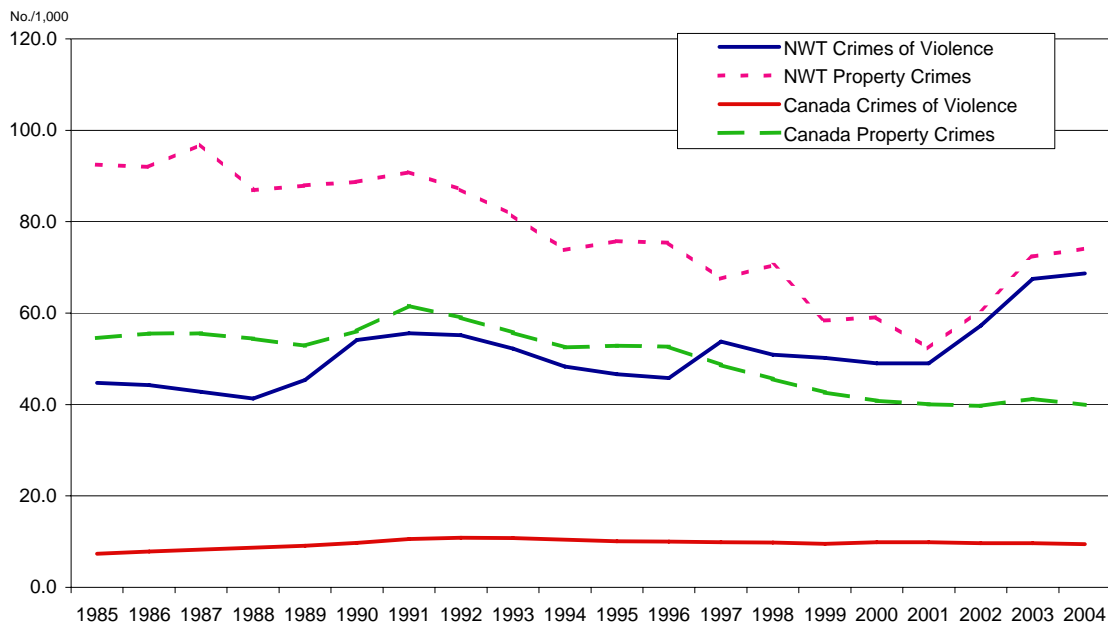
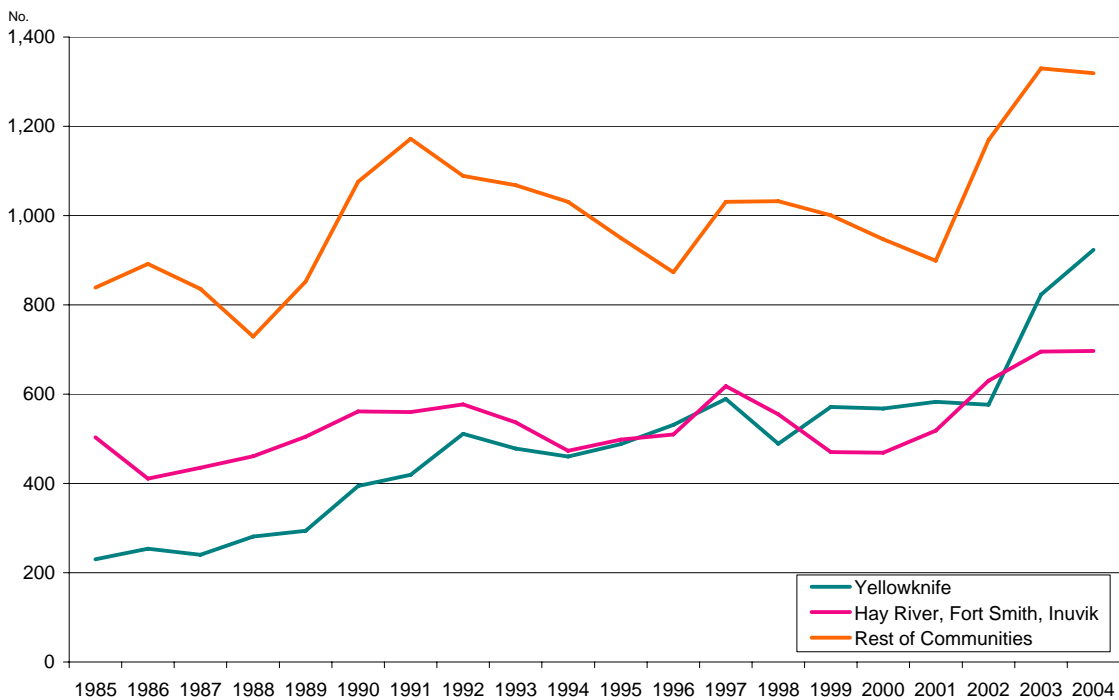


Figure 2.14 Incidents of Violent Crime, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1985-2004



3. Education Levels

Information on education levels in the Northwest Territories for 2005, indicates the continued improvements in the overall education of the territorial population. In 2005, some 65% 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 65% of territorial residents had a high school diploma or more as their highest level of schooling, the comparable value for Canada was 76% for the population 15 years of age and older.

In the Northwest Territories, there is quite different educational achievement for aboriginal and non-aboriginal territorial residents. In 2004, some 45% of aboriginal persons 15 years of age and older had a high school diploma or more as their highest level of schooling compared with 87% of non-aboriginal residents 15 years of age and older.

For the 2004/05 school year, the high school graduation rate for the Northwest Territories was 50.0%. 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 65.1% for non-aboriginals and 40.3% 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, 1989-2005

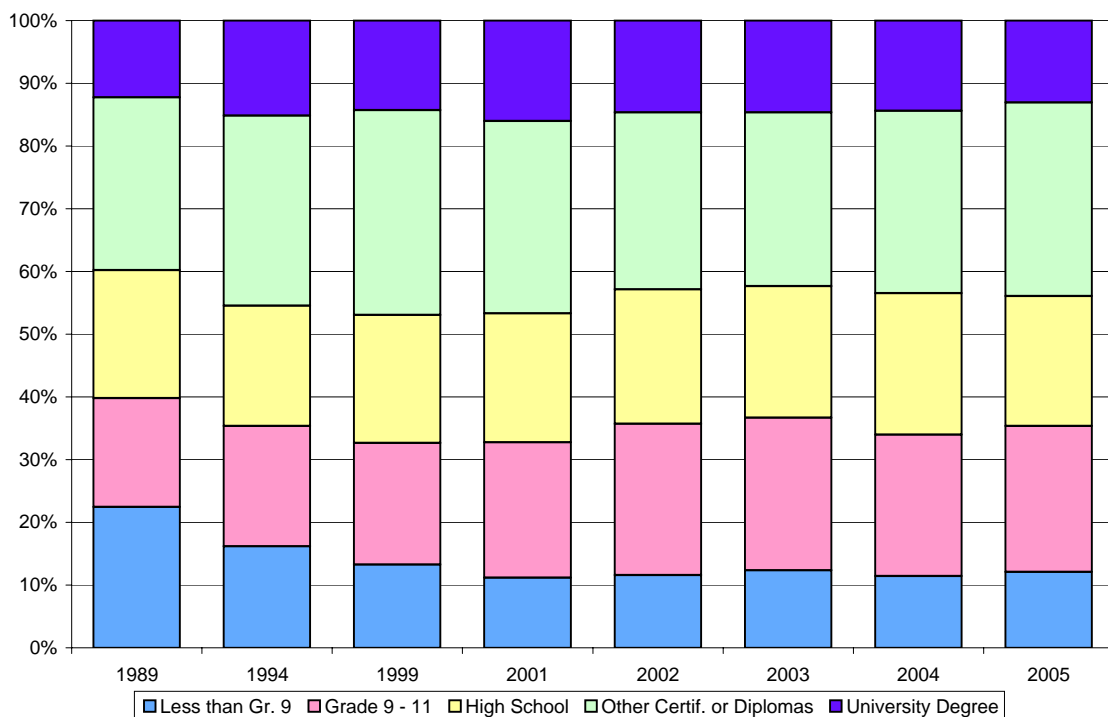


Figure 3.2 Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2005

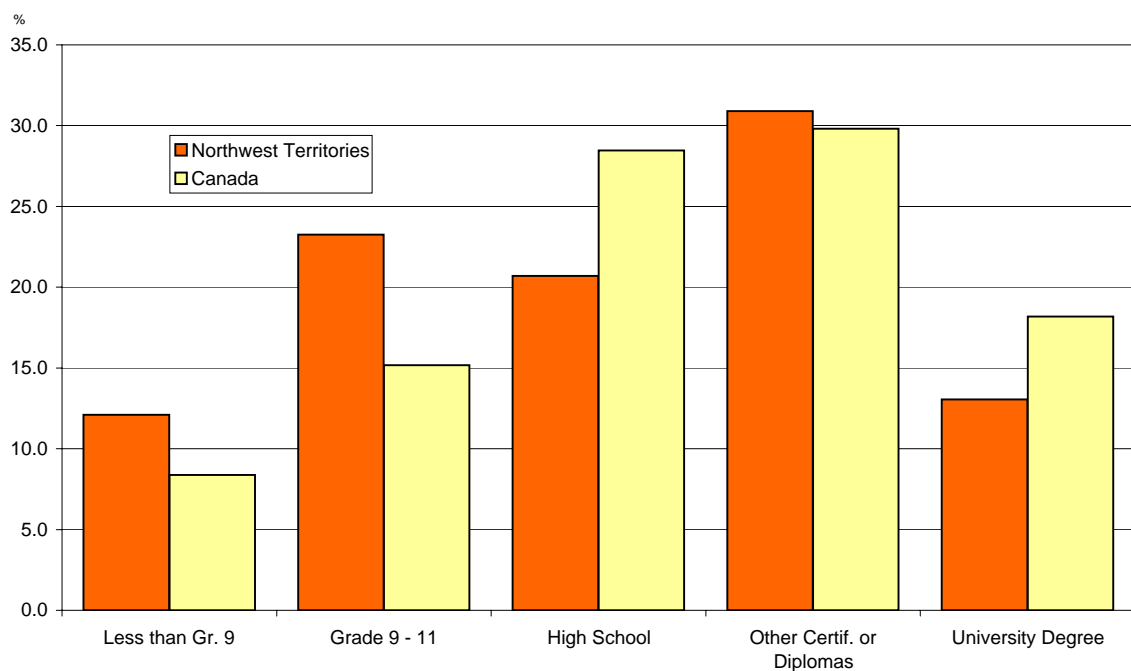


Figure 3.3 Highest Level of Schooling, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories, 2004

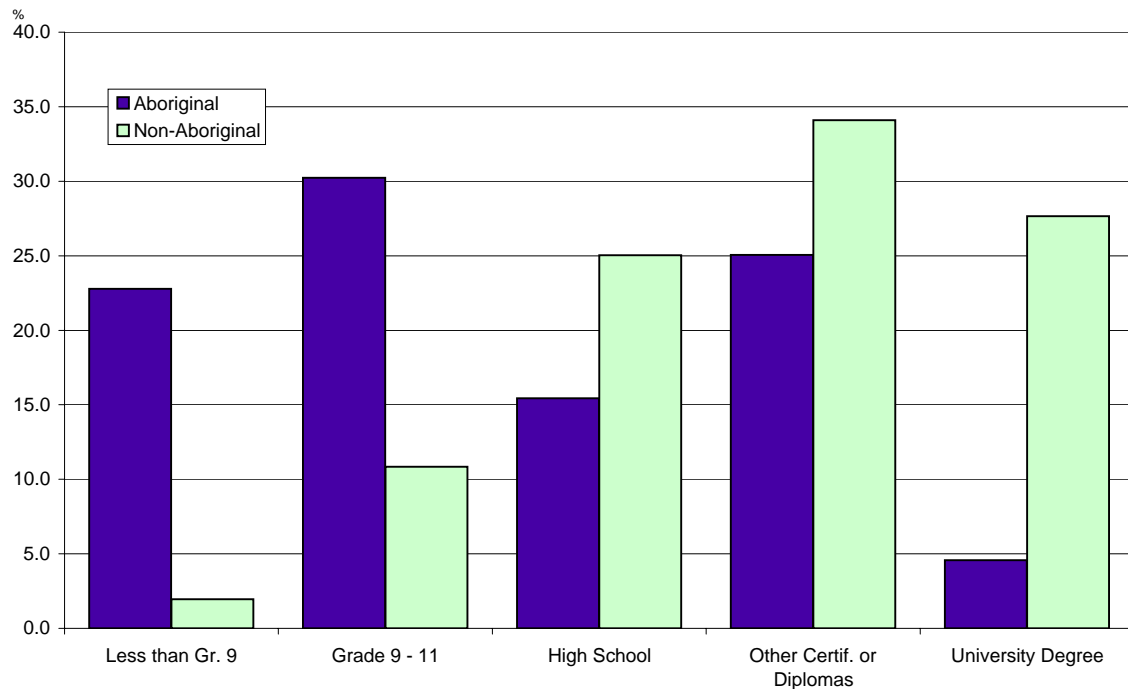


Figure 3.4 Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada. 1995-2005

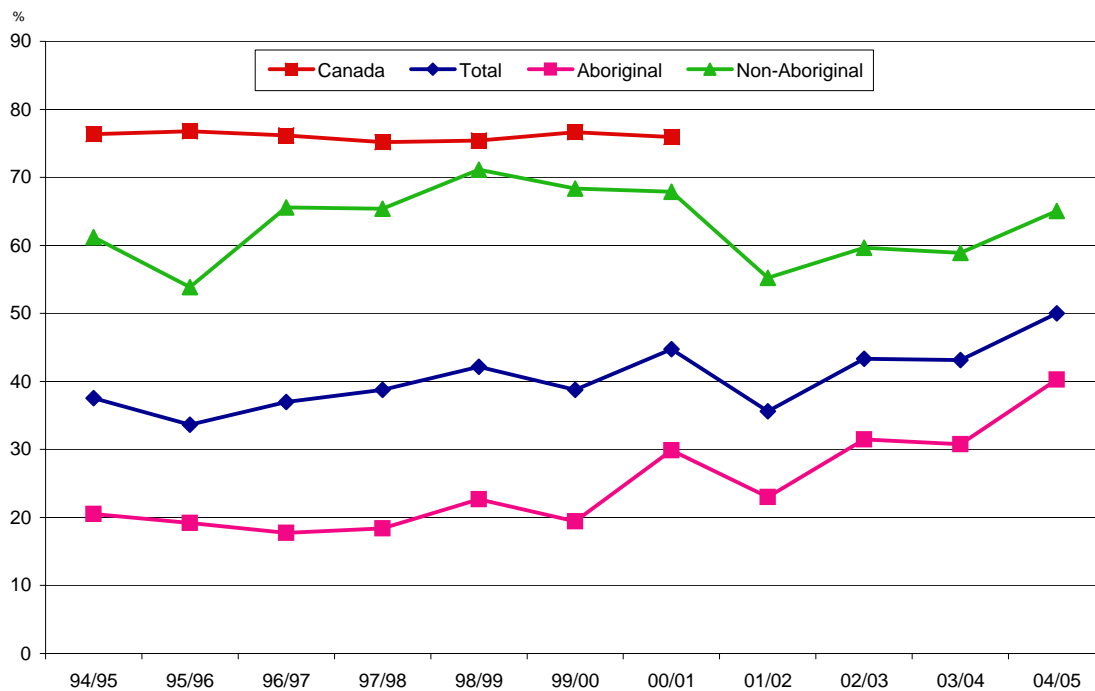


Figure 3.5 School Enrollment
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 05/06

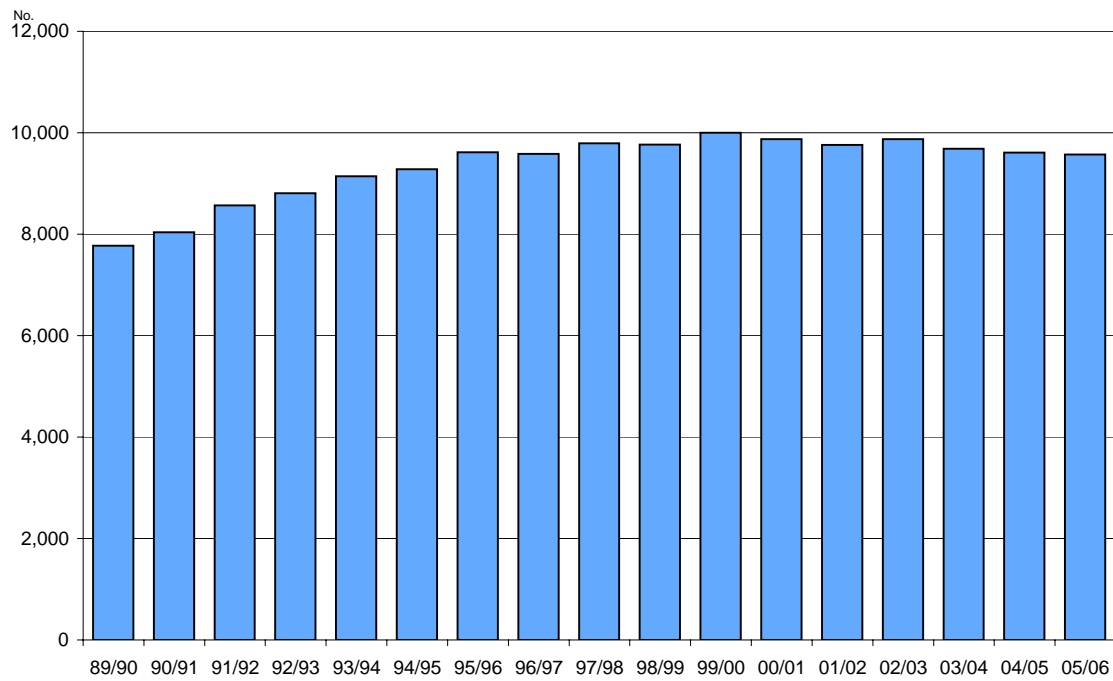


Figure 3.6 School Enrollment, by Type of Community Type
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 05/06

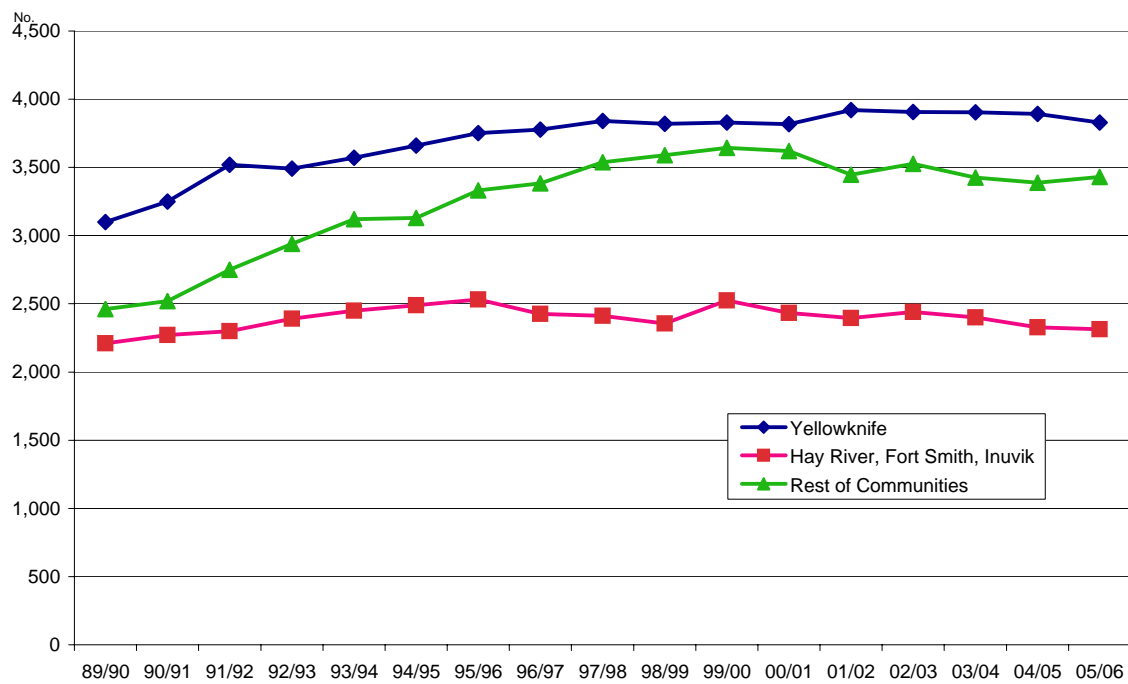
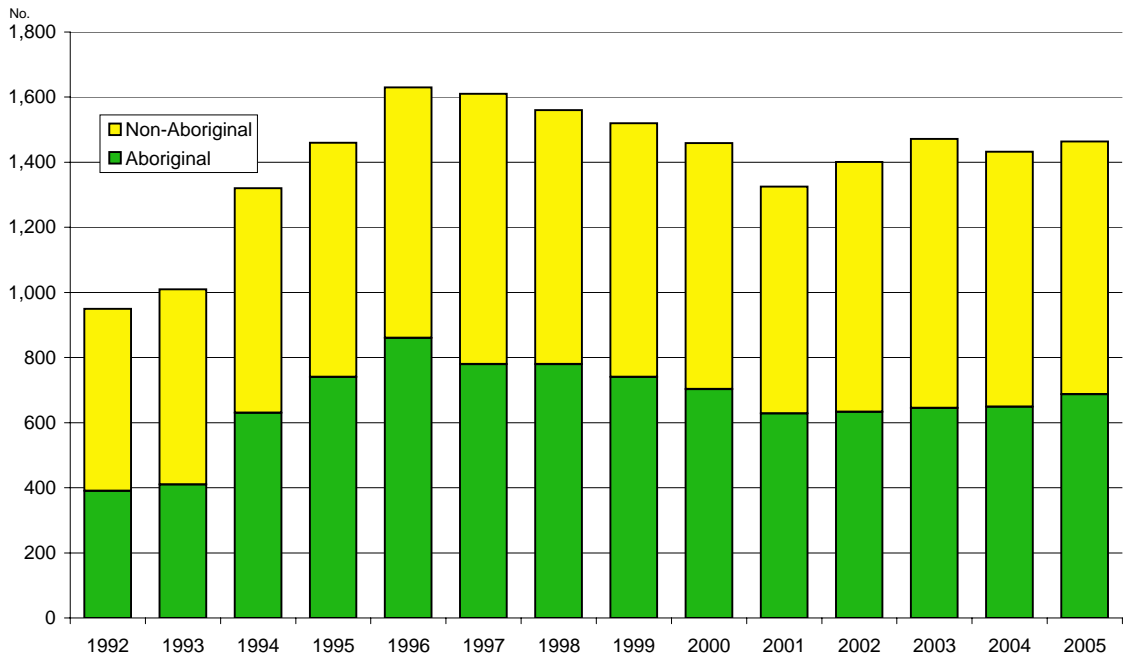


Figure 3.7 Student Financial Assistance Recipients
Northwest Territories, 1992-2005



4. Health

Life expectancy information for 2003, as a three year moving average, indicates a life expectancy of 75.5 years in the Northwest Territories. This is about 4 years lower than for all of Canada.

The leading cause of death in the Northwest Territories for the 1998 to 2002 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 2003, about 8.52 person per 10,000 population died from injuries. This value was higher than 2002 and the average of the past 5 years. In comparison, in Canada 4.05 persons per 10,000 population died from injuries in 2003. There were 2.37 suicides per 10,000 population in the NWT in 2003. This is slightly higher than the 2002 value and about the same as the five year average for the territory.

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.

The overall percentage of drinkers that consume alcohol on a weekly basis was 39.7% according to the 2004 NWT Addictions Survey. The NWT value remained lower than the 2003 Canadian value of 51.6%.

The percentage of drinkers who drink 5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once per month was 45.9% of drinkers in the Northwest Territories. The comparable value for Canada is 21.4% for 2003.

Figure 4.1 Overall Life Expectancy from Birth
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1984 - 2003

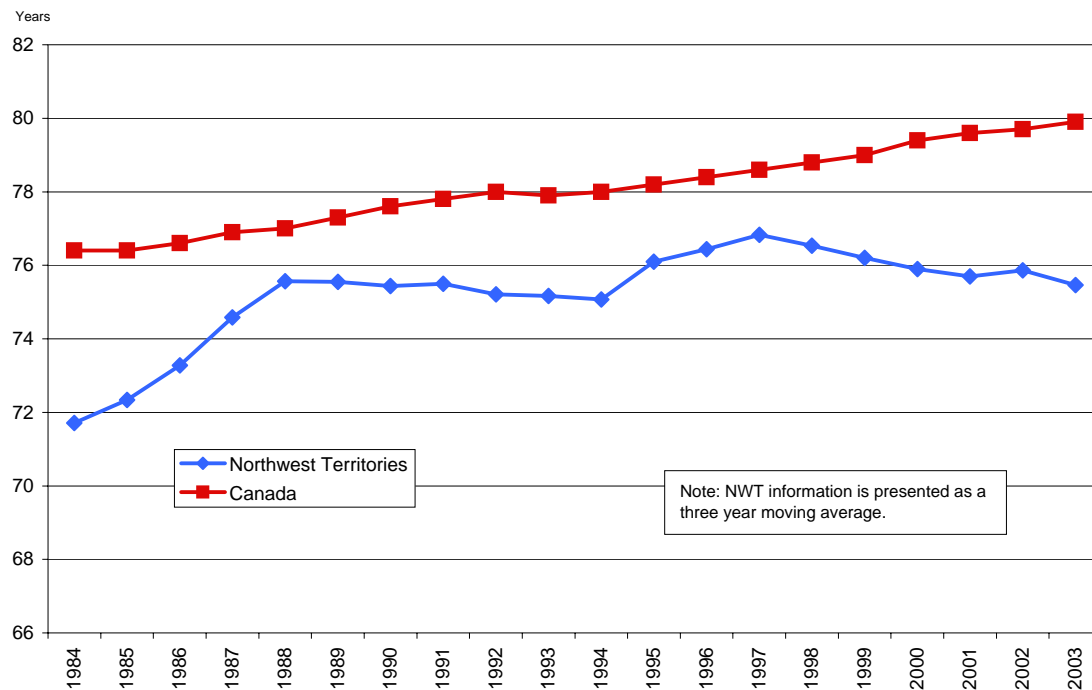


Figure 4.2 Life Expectancy by Sex & Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1997

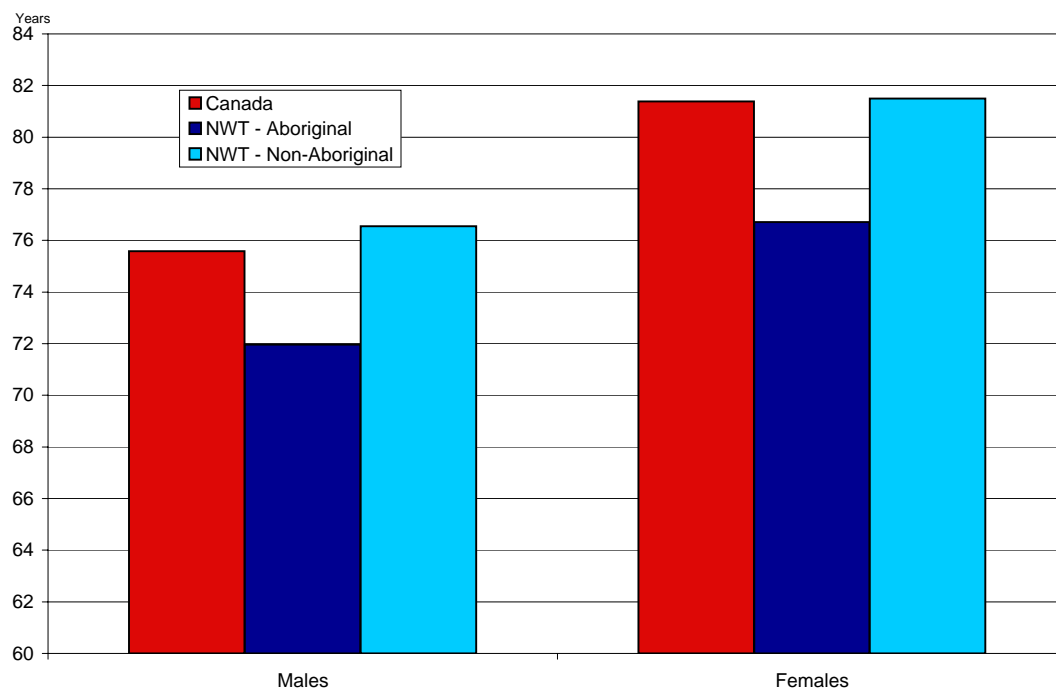


Figure 4.3 Death Rate, by Leading Causes
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1998-2002

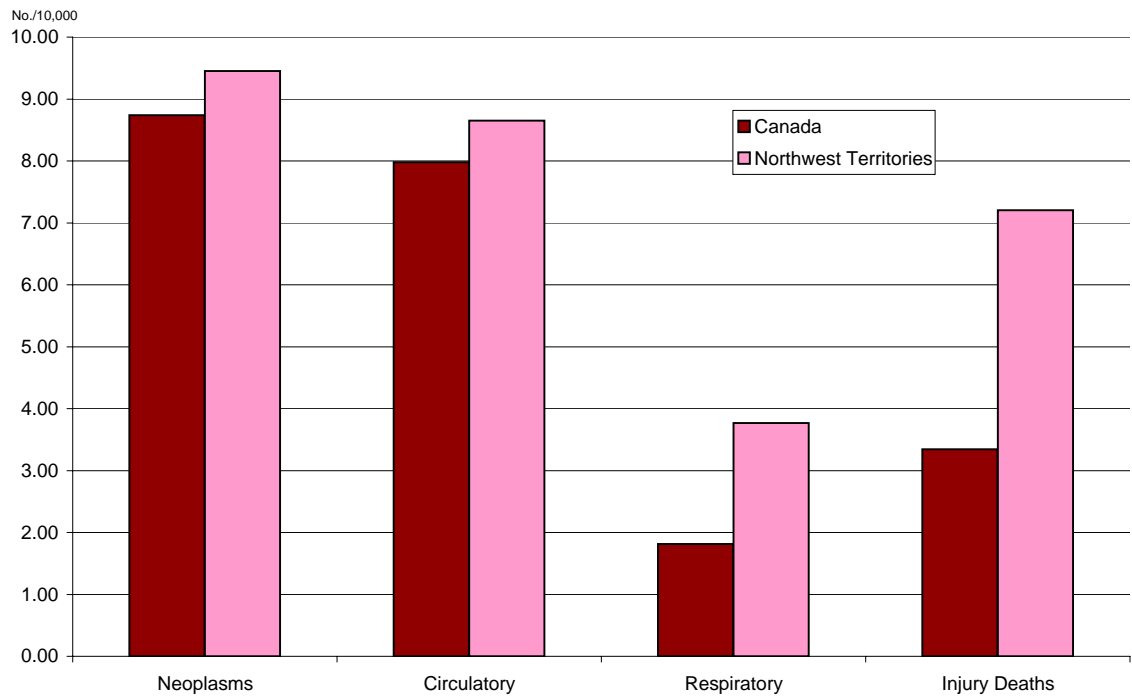


Figure 4.4 Injury Death Rate per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2003

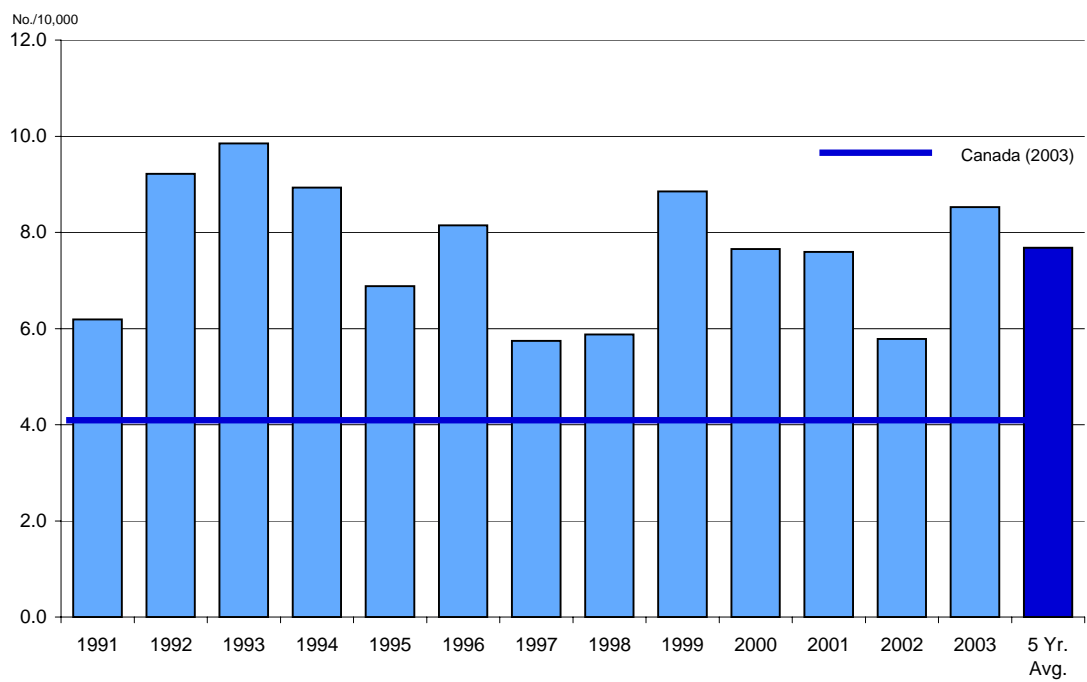


Figure 4.5 Suicides per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2003

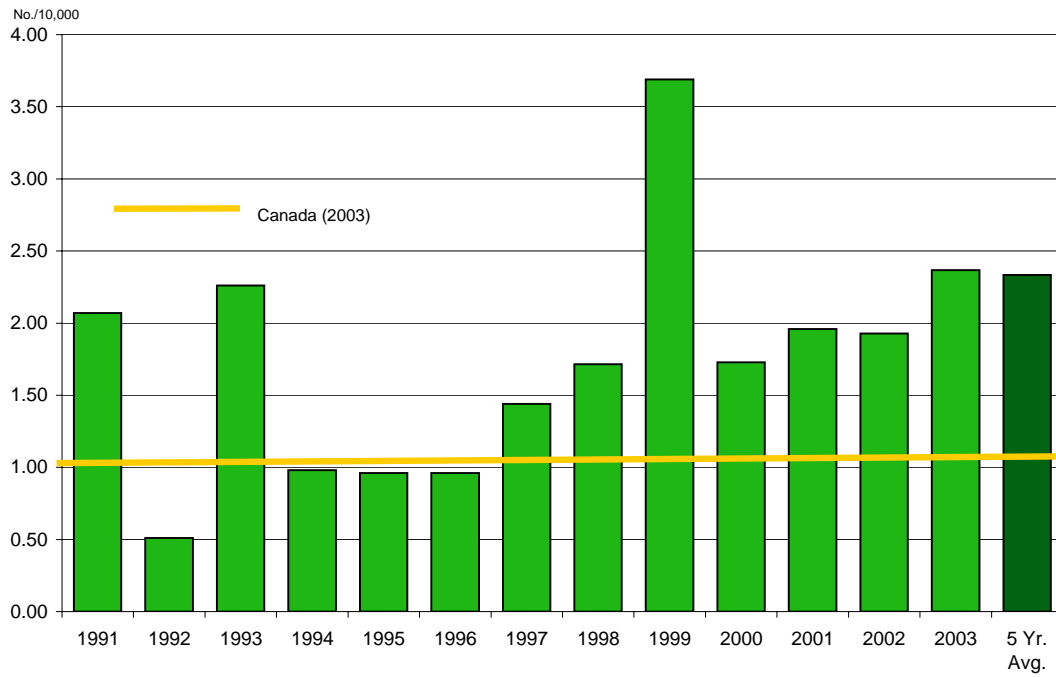


Figure 4.6 Self-Assessed Health Status
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2003

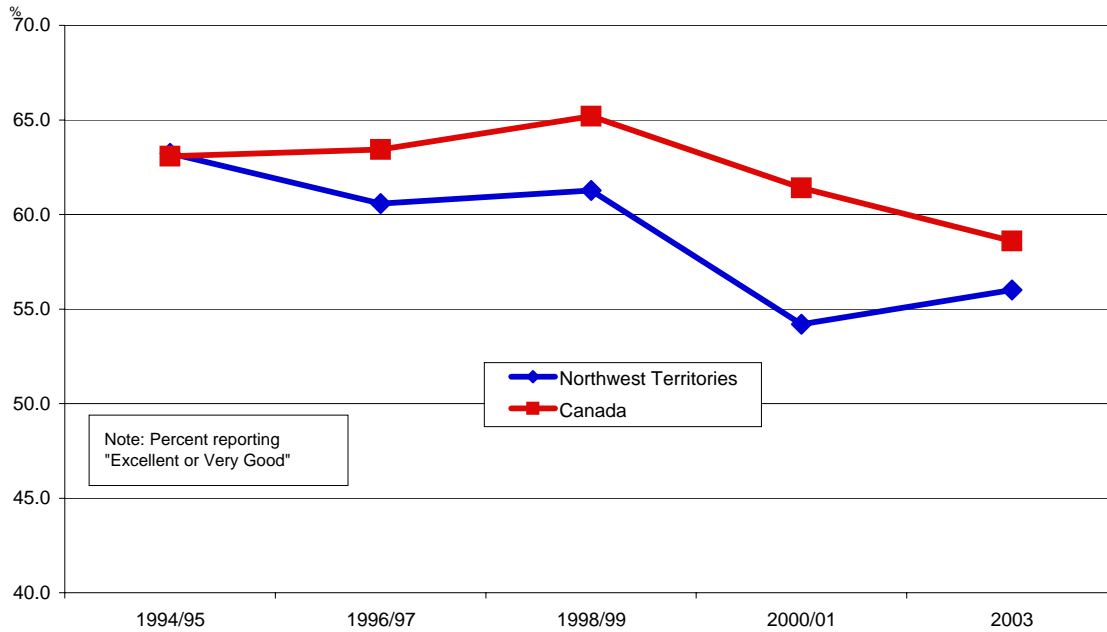


Figure 4.7 Incidence of Cigarette Smoking
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2004

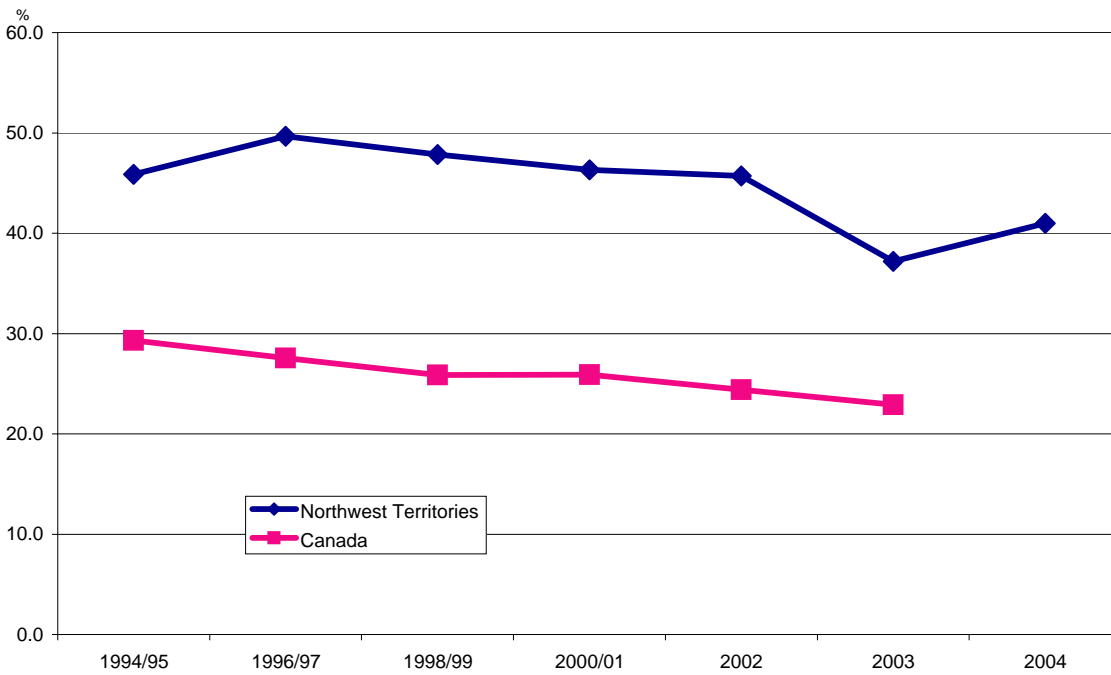


Figure 4.8 Frequency of Alcohol Consumption in Past 12 Months
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2004

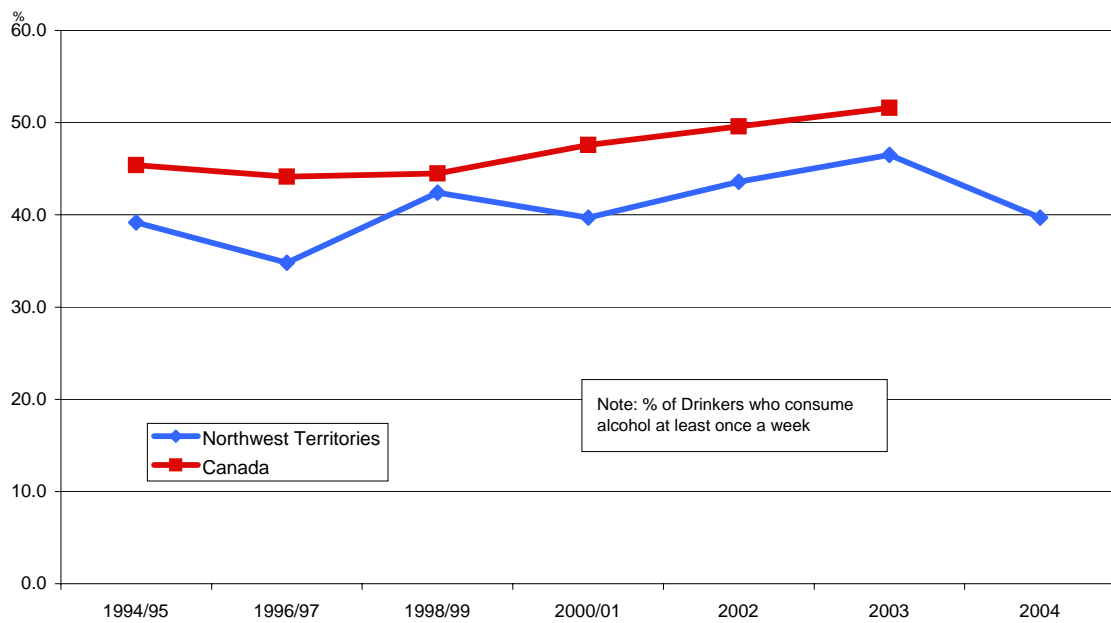


Figure 4.9 Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97 - 2004

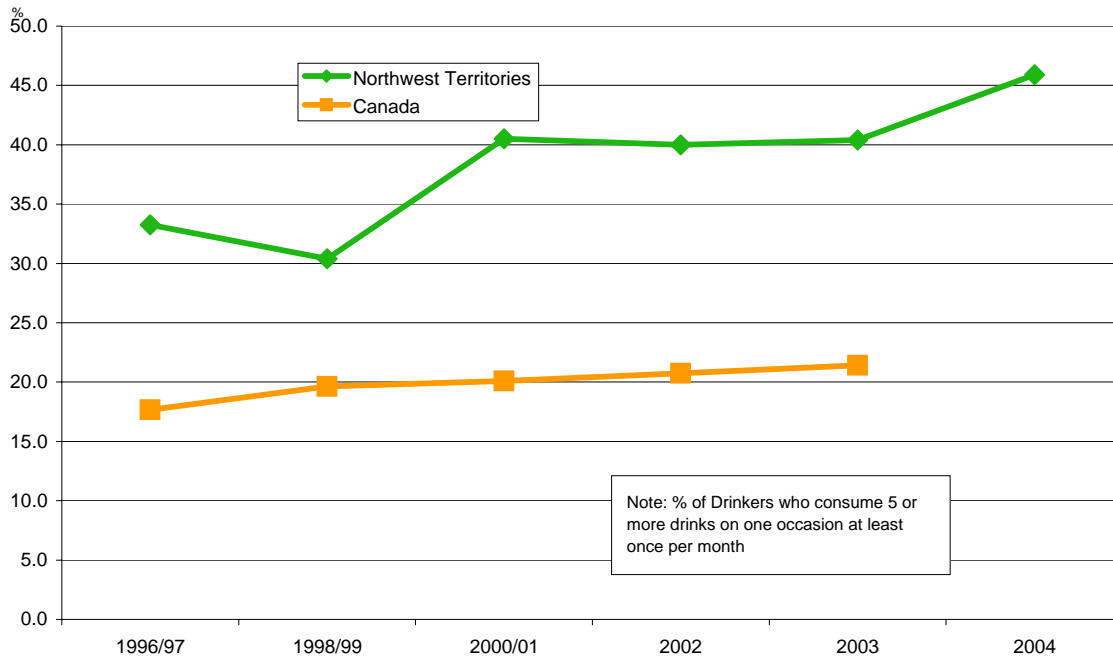
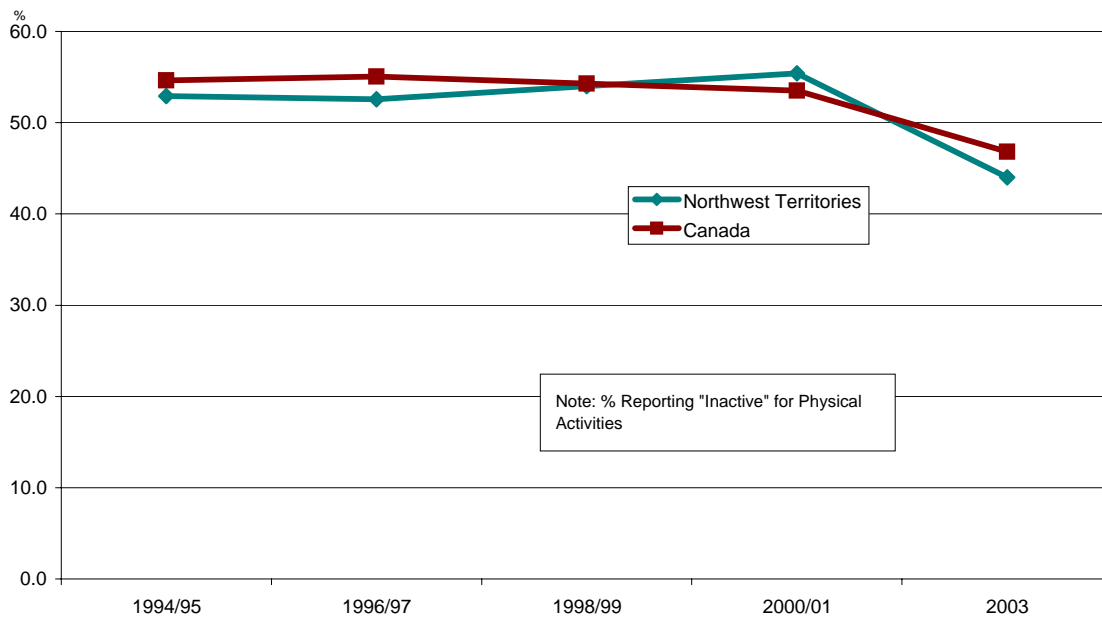


Figure 4.10 Physical Activity Index
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1994/95 - 2003



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 2005, the overall employment rate was 72.3% of the population 15 years of age and older compared with 71.6% in 2004. The NWT employment rate has been above 70% the last four years and is higher than historical rates.

Examining employment rates by gender suggests that in 2005 employment rates were higher for males and slightly lower for females. The gap between male and female employment rates in 2005 was 3.1%, which compares with a gap of 9.9% for Canada.

In the past year, the employment rate increased in Yellowknife and declined slightly in smaller NWT communities. In smaller NWT communities the employment was 62.8% in 2004, while the Yellowknife rate was 82.0% in 2005. For comparison, the overall Canadian employment rate in 2005 was 62.7%.

The employment rate for aboriginal people was 55.1% in 2005 which shows continued improvement over historical information. A significant gap exists between aboriginal and non-aboriginal employment rates in the Northwest Territories, with the non-aboriginal employment rate for 2005 at 83.4%.

The greatest barrier to employment in the Northwest Territories continues to be education levels. Examining employment rates by education levels for 2005 shows the continuing pattern of increasing odds of employment as education levels increase. For 2005, some 36.8% of persons with less than Grade 9 were employed compared with 92.7% of those with a university degree.

Even with the current boom in mining, oil & gas and in the construction industry, in 2005 the NWT labour market continued to be heavily reliant on government. Overall, some 38.8% of employment was in government administration, health or education services. Mining, oil & gas represented some 9.3% of total employment which is about five times the Canadian average.

Figure 5.1 Employment Rate
Northwest Territories 1984-2005

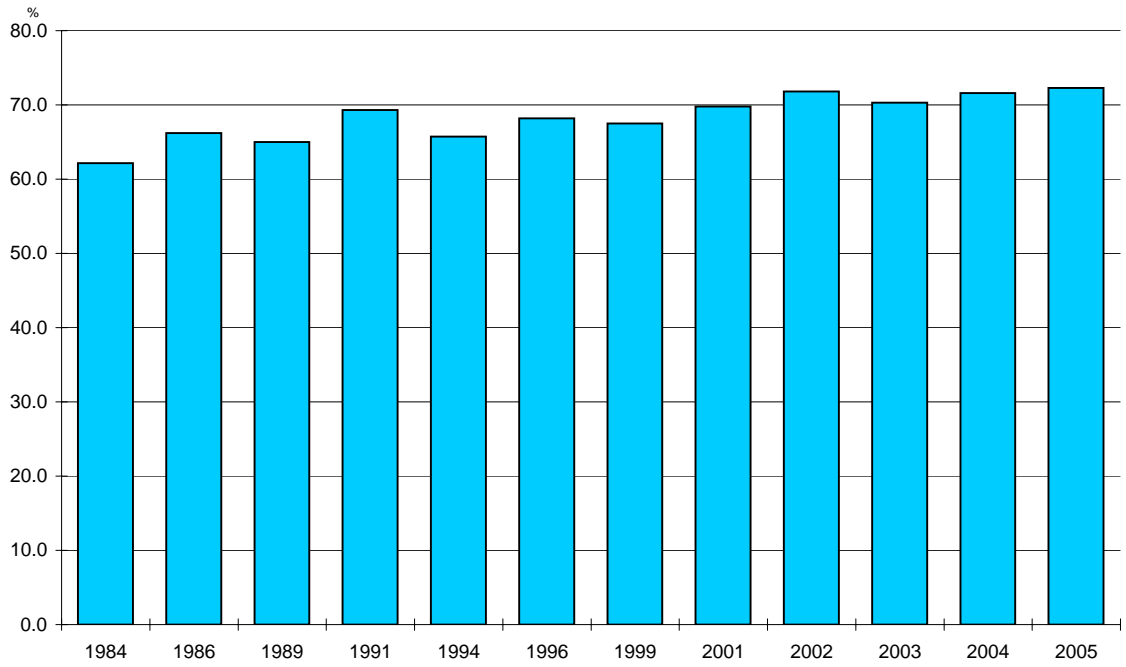


Figure 5.2 Employment Rate, by Gender
Northwest Territories 1984-2005

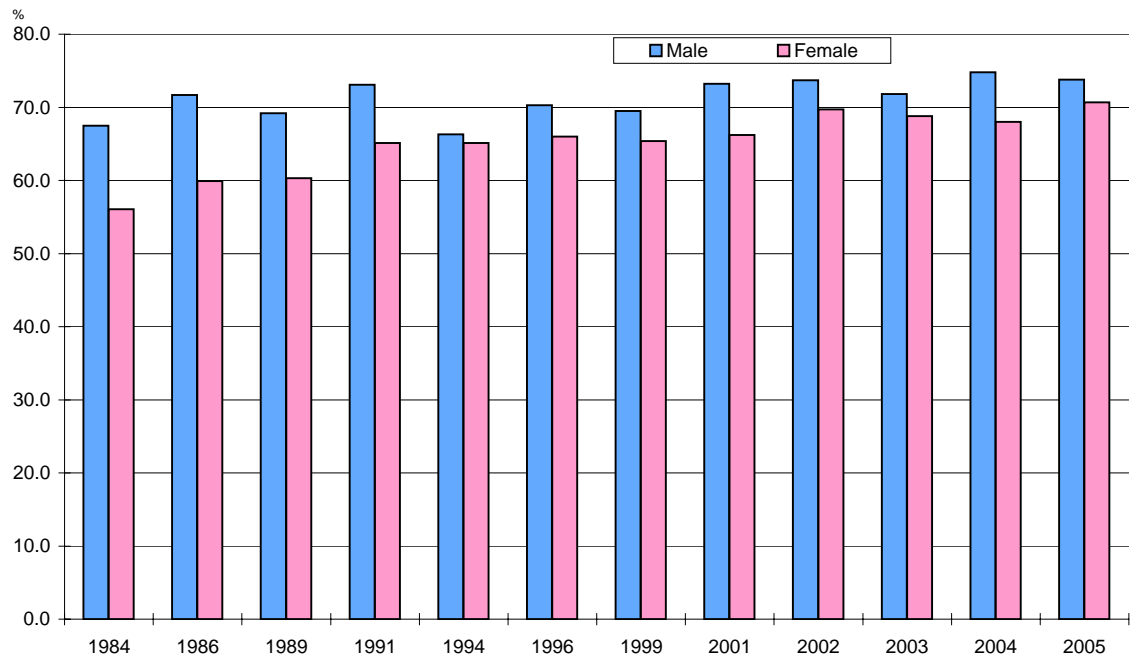


Figure 5.3 Employment Rate, by Ethnic Group
Northwest Territories 1984-2005

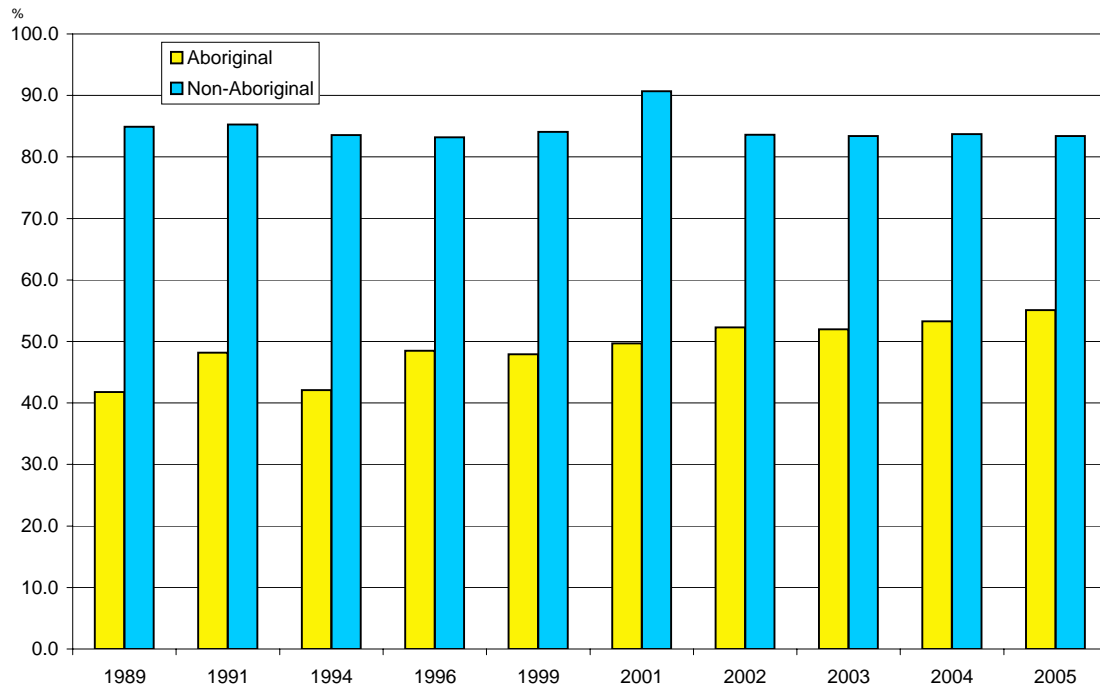


Figure 5.4 Employment Rate, by Community Type
Northwest Territories 1984-2005

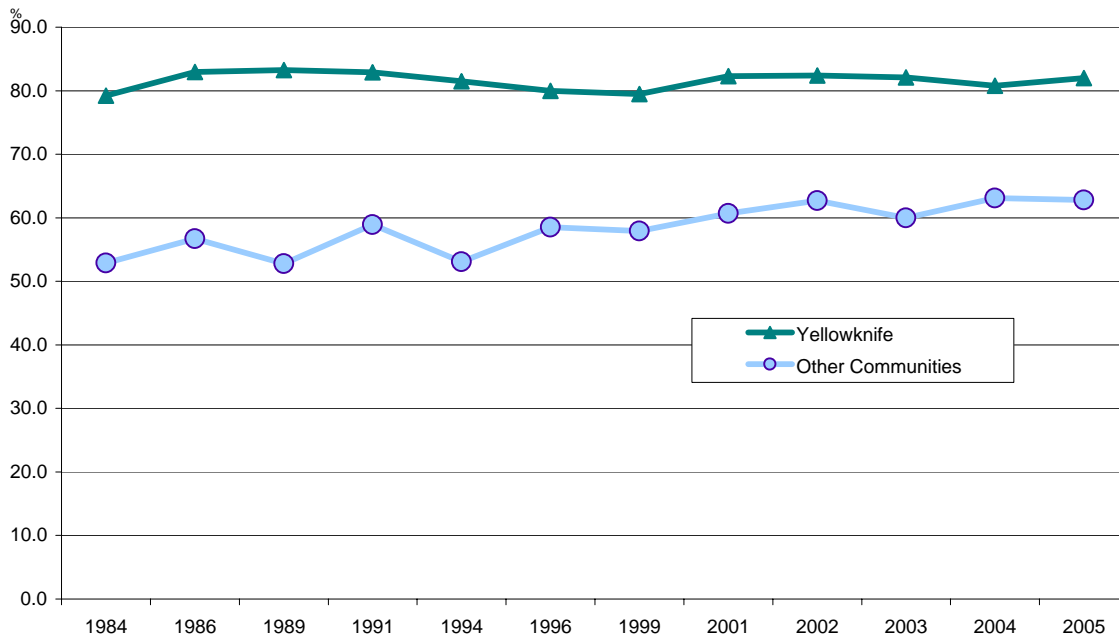


Figure 5.5 Employment Rate, by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 2005

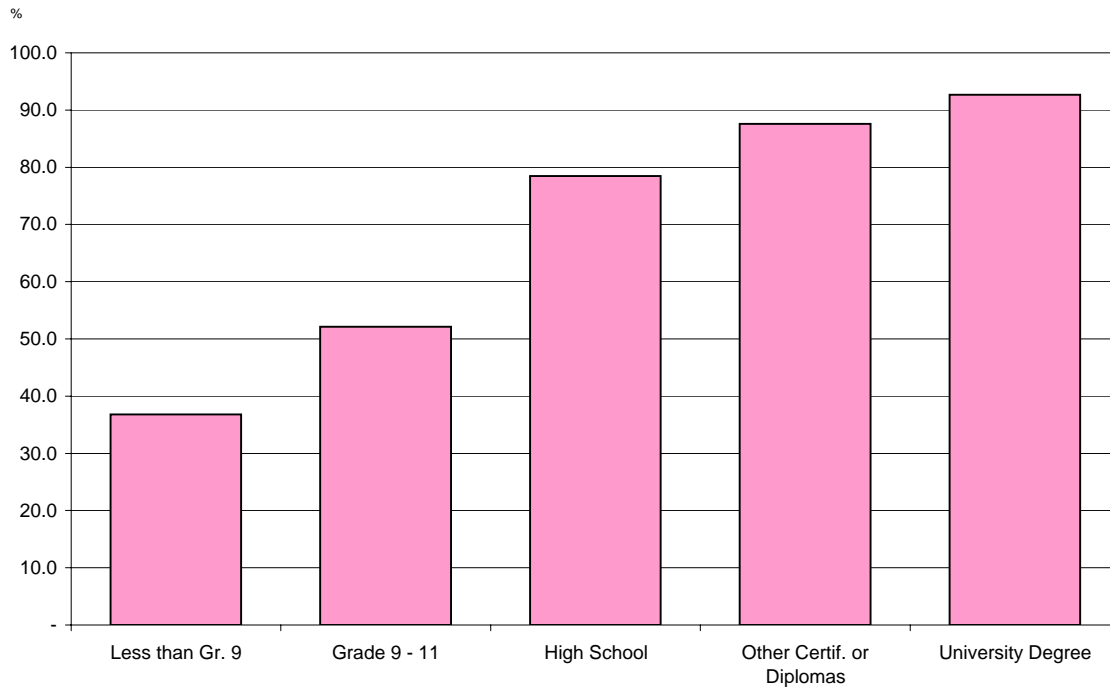
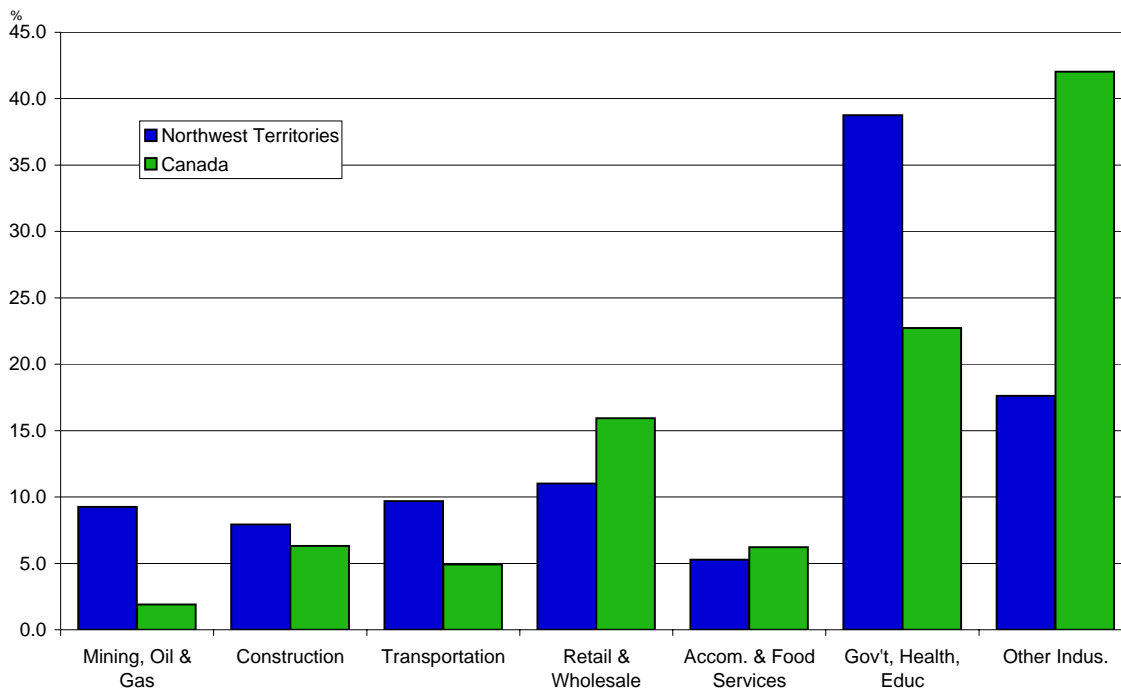


Figure 5.6 Share of Total Employment, by Industry
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2005



6. Economic Activity

Overall, the economic growth in 2005 in the Northwest Territories was 1.0% in constant dollars. While this was relatively weak growth for the past year, since 1999 the NWT economy has grown by 71.0%. Much of the GDP growth can be attributed to the non-renewable resource sector, where the share of territorial economic activity has increased from 28.8% in 1999 to 49.8% in 2005.

Capital investment in the Northwest Territories increased in 2005 by 22.9% and are expected to increase by 10.9% in 2006. Capital investment in the NWT in 2006 will be about \$1.1 billion more than 1999 levels.

Mineral production declined in 2005 for the first time since division due, in part, to a decline in diamond production from \$2,096 million in 2004 to \$1,684 million in 2005. The value of oil produced in the Northwest Territories increased in 2005, while the natural gas and gold declined.

Oil & natural gas exploration expenditures were \$210.9 million for 2004. A total of \$1.5 billion has now been invested in oil and natural gas exploration in the NWT between 1999 and 2004.

Other sectors of the territorial economy had good results in 2005. Retail trade was some \$579 million and increased by 8.8% in 2005. The wholesale trade industry increased by 7.9% in 2005 on sales of \$208 million. The manufacturing industry in the Northwest Territories, although small at \$80.1 million in shipments, showed growth of 15.7% in 2005.

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 \$812,000 in 2003.

Figure 6.1 Gross Domestic Product & Final Domestic Demand (Chained \$1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2005

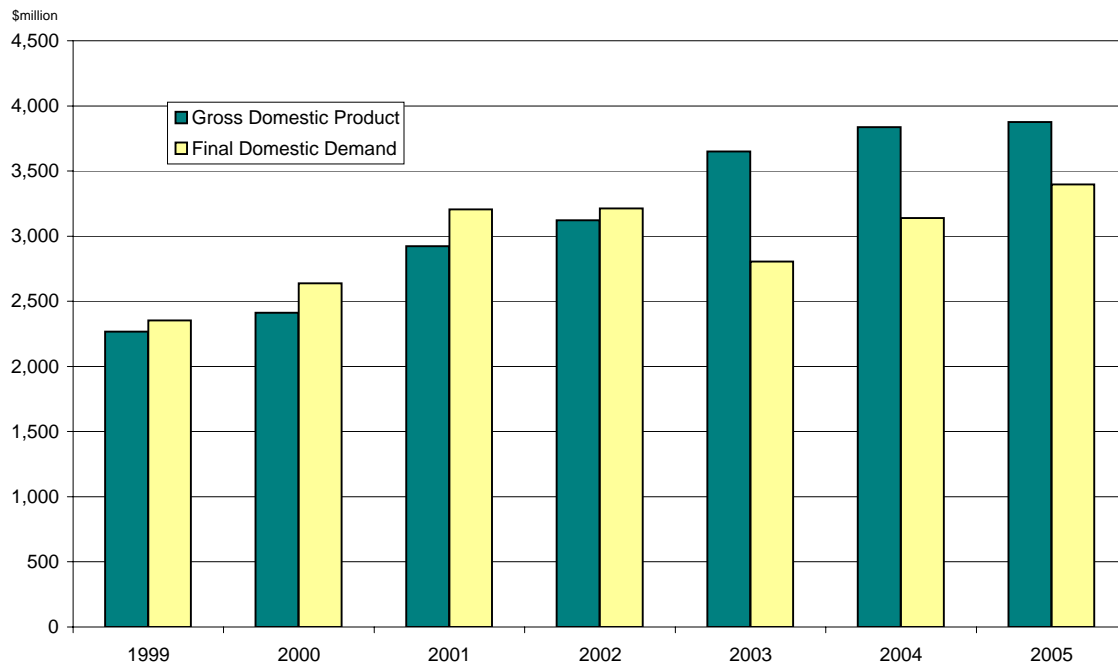


Figure 6.2 Gross Domestic Product Growth, by Industry
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005

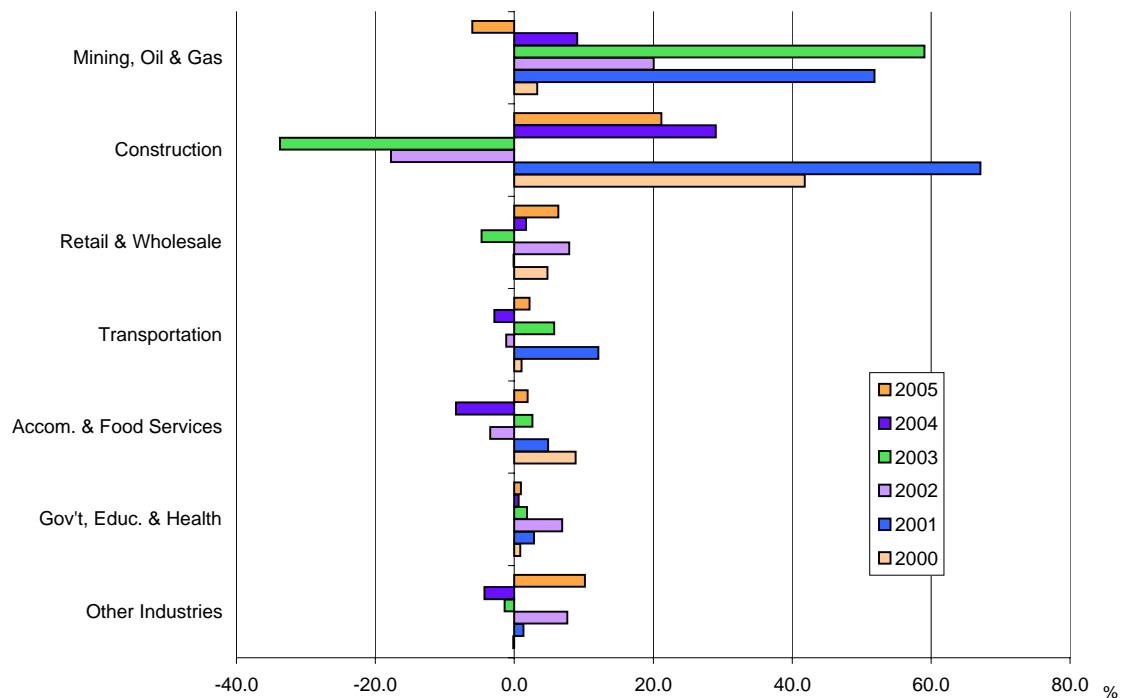


Figure 6.3 Public & Private Capital Investment
Northwest Territories, 1999-2006

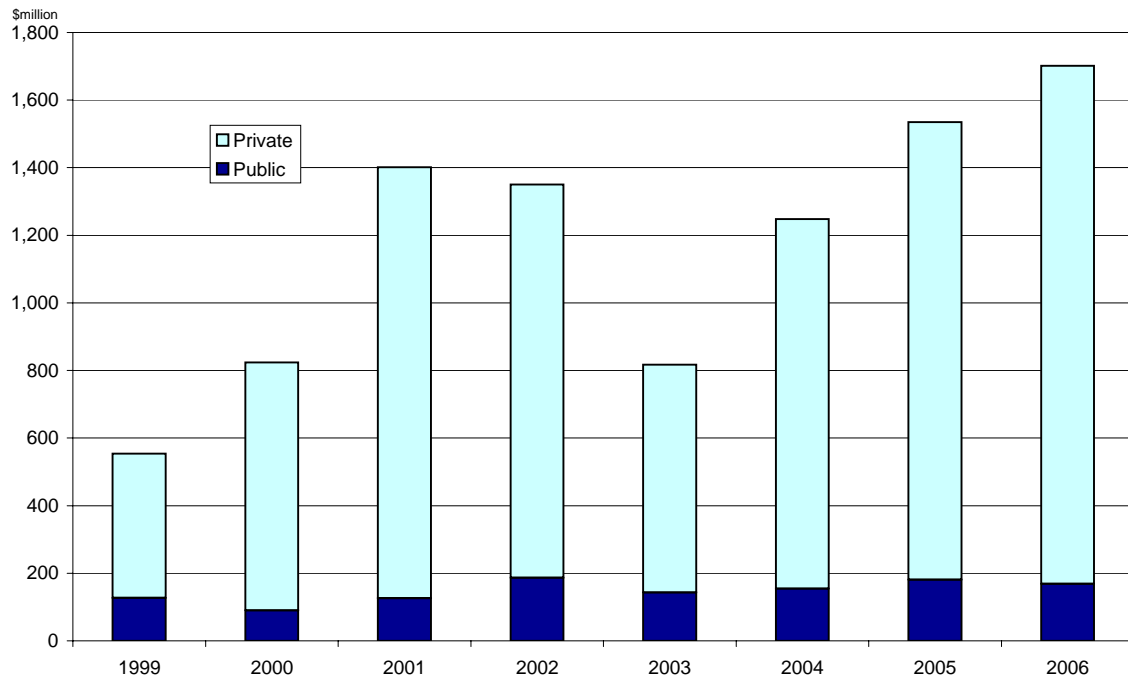


Figure 6.4 Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production
Northwest Territories, 1998-2005

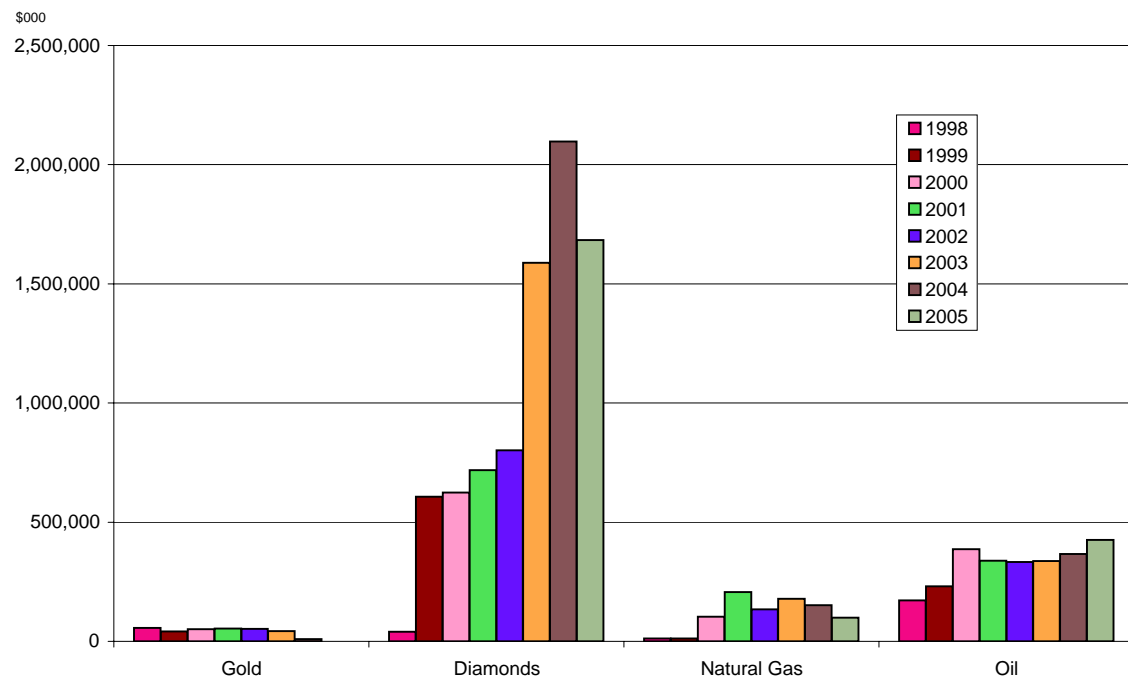


Figure 6.5 Oil & Gas Wells Drilled
Northwest Territories, 1993-2004

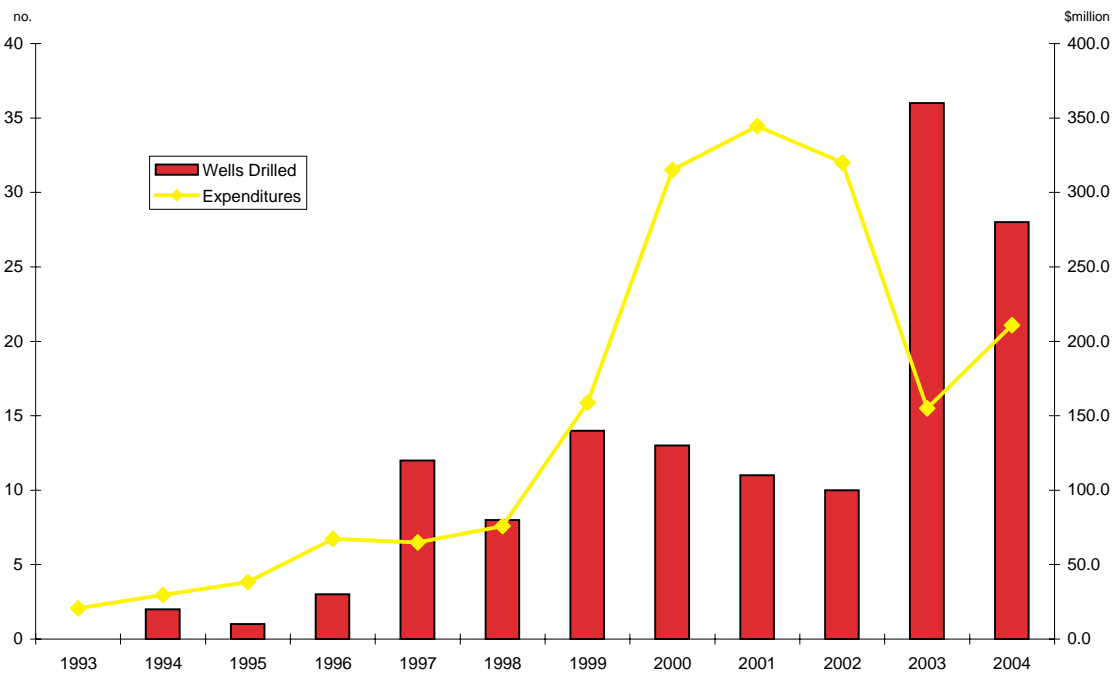


Figure 6.6 Mineral Raw Material Price Index (1997 = 100)
1992 - 2005

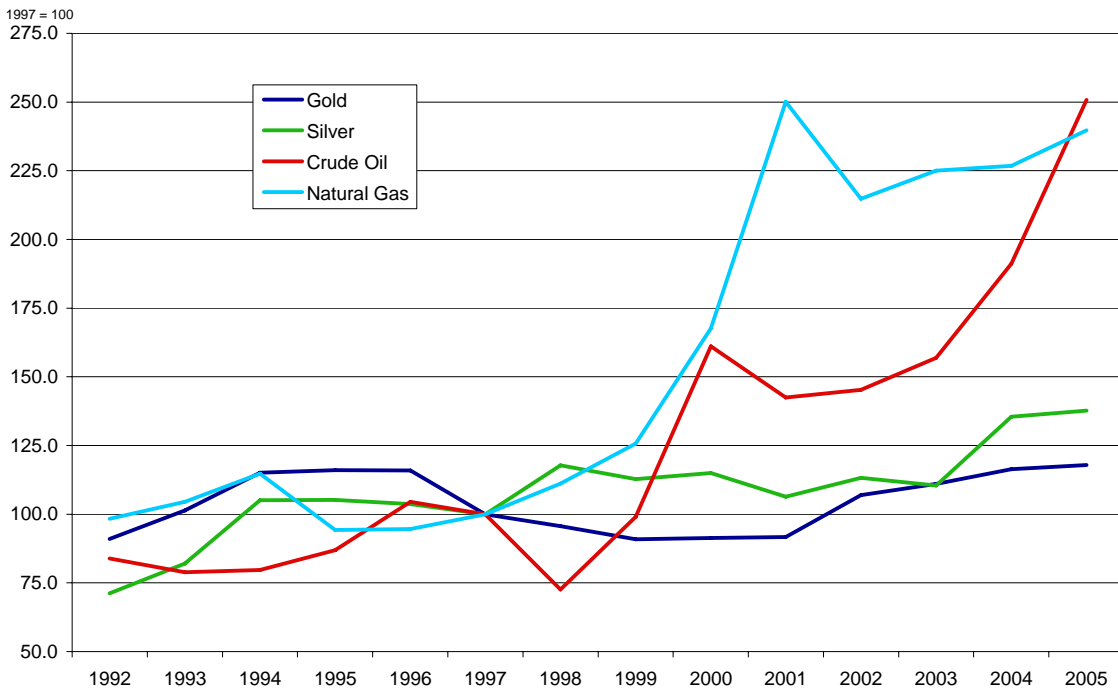


Figure 6.7 Growth in Retail Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2005

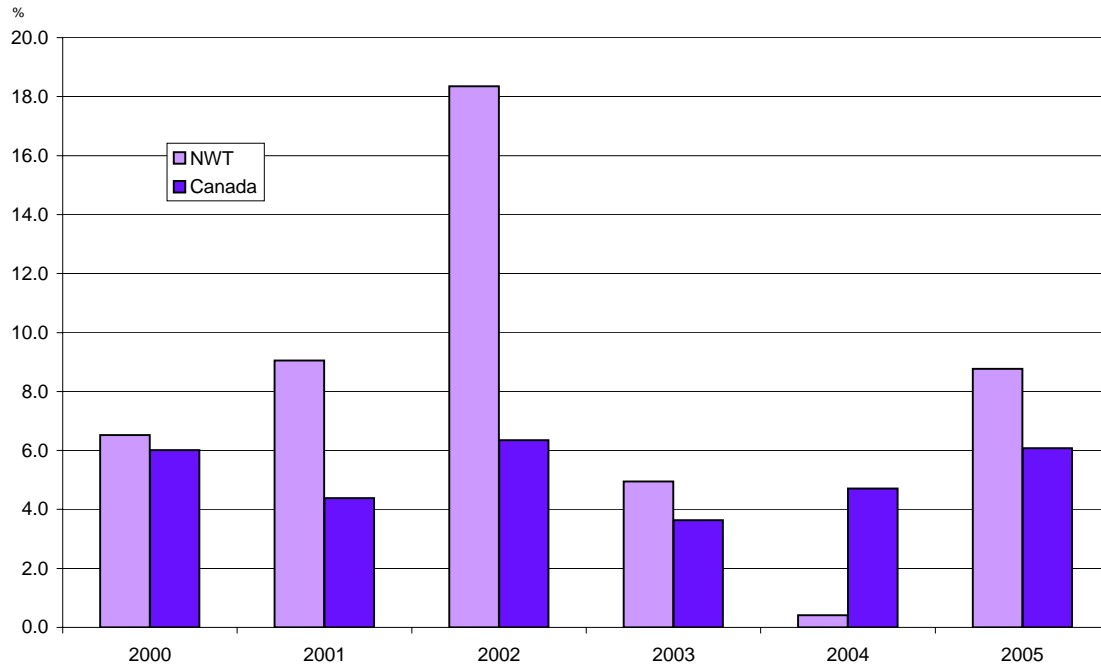


Figure 6.8 Growth in Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2005

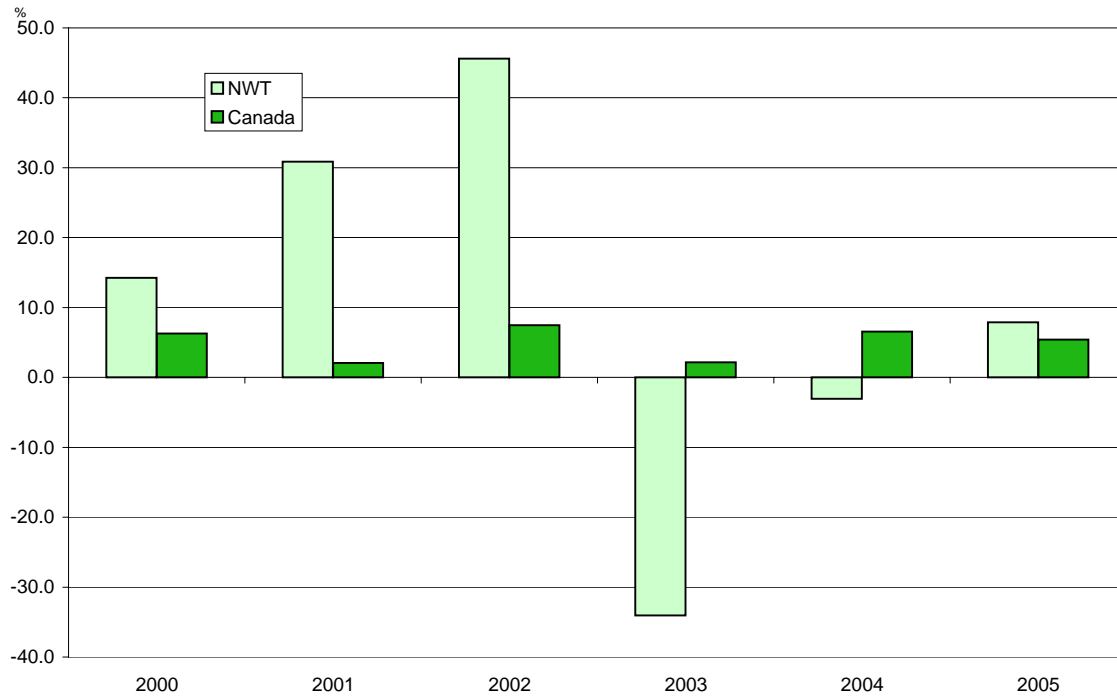
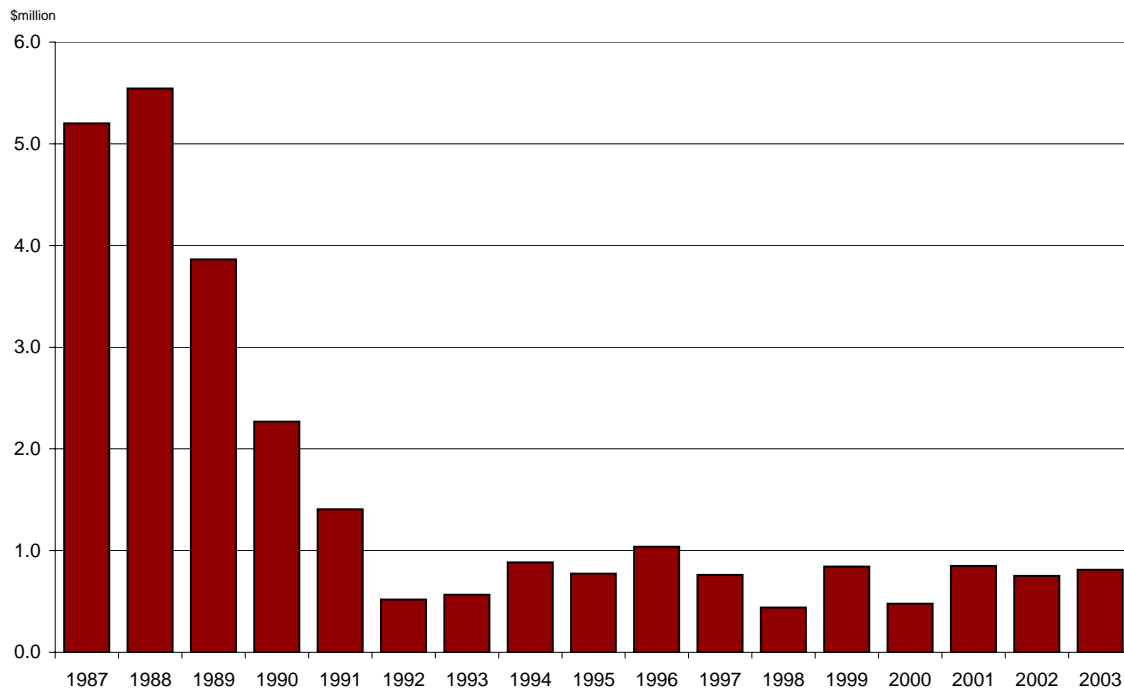


Figure 6.9 Growth in Manufacturing Shipments
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1999-2005



Figure 6.10 Fur Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 1987-2003



7. Energy

Average prices for heating oil in Yellowknife increased by 31.0% in 2005 to \$0.81/L. Gasoline prices increased by 8.4% in 2005 to \$1.05/L. These increases continue the trend of significant increases in energy prices since 1999. Price levels for smaller communities indicate the higher price levels in more isolated communities. For example in Paulatuk, the price for heating oil was \$1.24/L in November 2005, while gasoline was \$1.50/L.

Longer term price trends show that since 1983 much of the increase in heating oil prices has been experienced since 1999 and overall price levels are 119% higher than 1983. Gasoline prices have seen more consistent price increases over the past 20 years and are 88% higher now than in 1983. For electricity, price increases were quite significant from the mid-1980's to mid-1990's, and started to increase substantially again in 2002. Overall electricity prices are 104% higher in 2005 compared with 1983.

Overall energy production in the Northwest Territories decreased by 1.0% in 2005 and totalled 640,039 MWH. There was a substantial increase in 2003 associated with the start of operations of the Diavik diamond mine. Examining the energy source, some 41% of energy produced in the Northwest Territories was from hydro in 2005. Utility generation represented 53% of energy production in 2005.

Overall sales of refined petroleum products have increased by 83% since 1999. This is largely due to the diamond activity with diesel fuel showing the largest increase at 228% since 1999. Aviation turbo fuel sales have increased by 24% since 1999, while gasoline sales increased by 3%. These three fuels represented 85% of all sales in 2005.

Figure 7.1 Self-Service Regular Gasoline and Heating Oil Average Prices
Yellowknife, 1991-2005

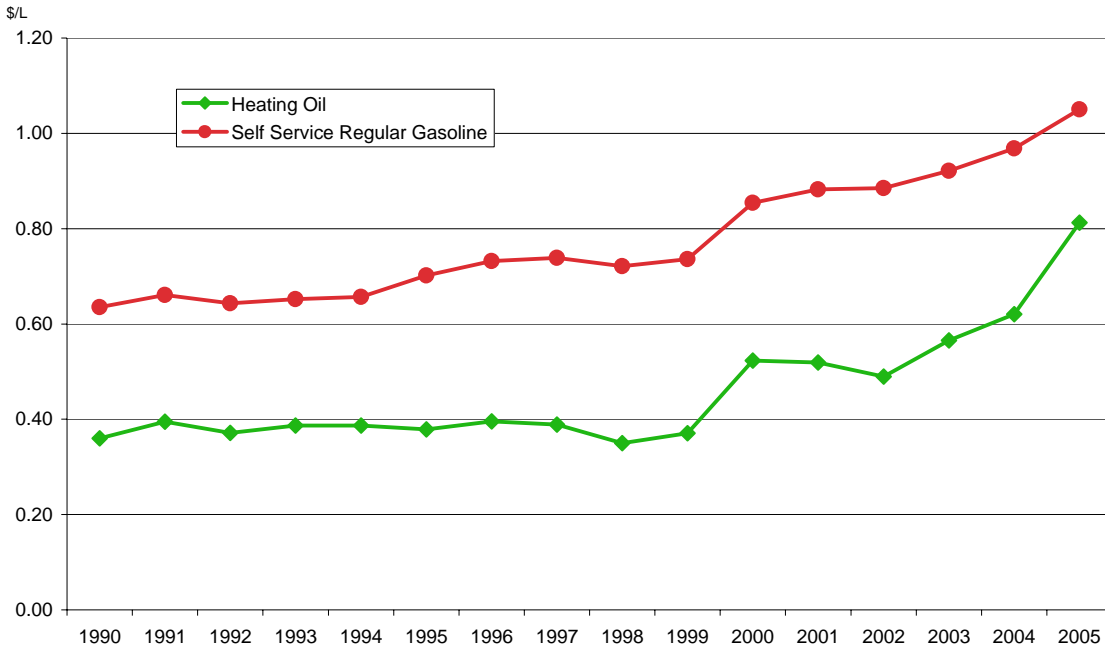


Figure 7.2 Self-Service Regular Gasoline and Heating Oil Prices
Selected Communities, November 2005

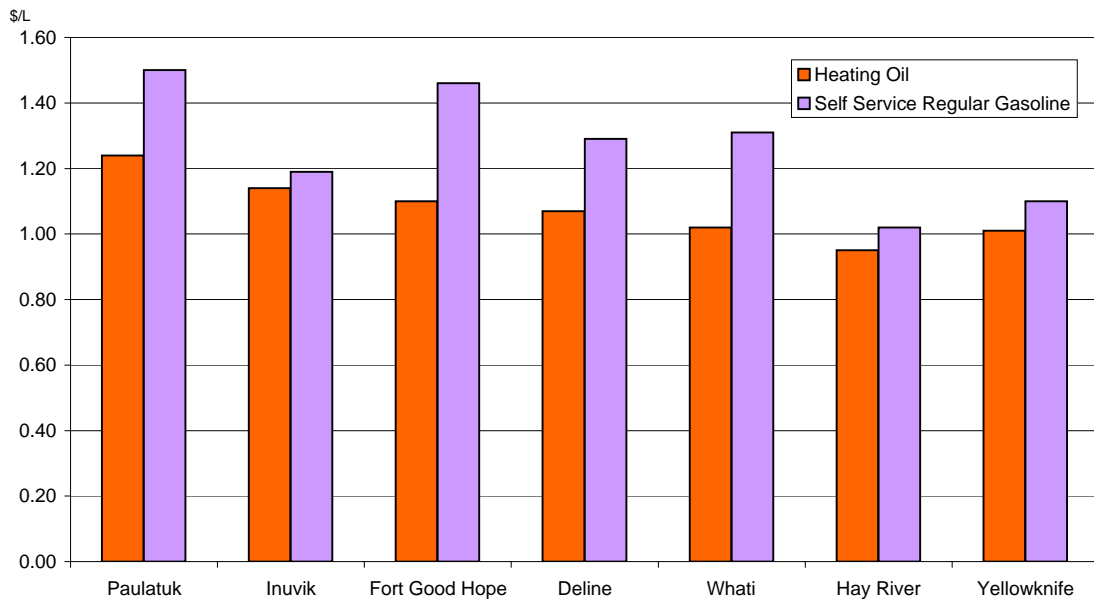


Figure 7.3 Overall Percent Price Increase for Energy Since 1983
Yellowknife, 1984-2005

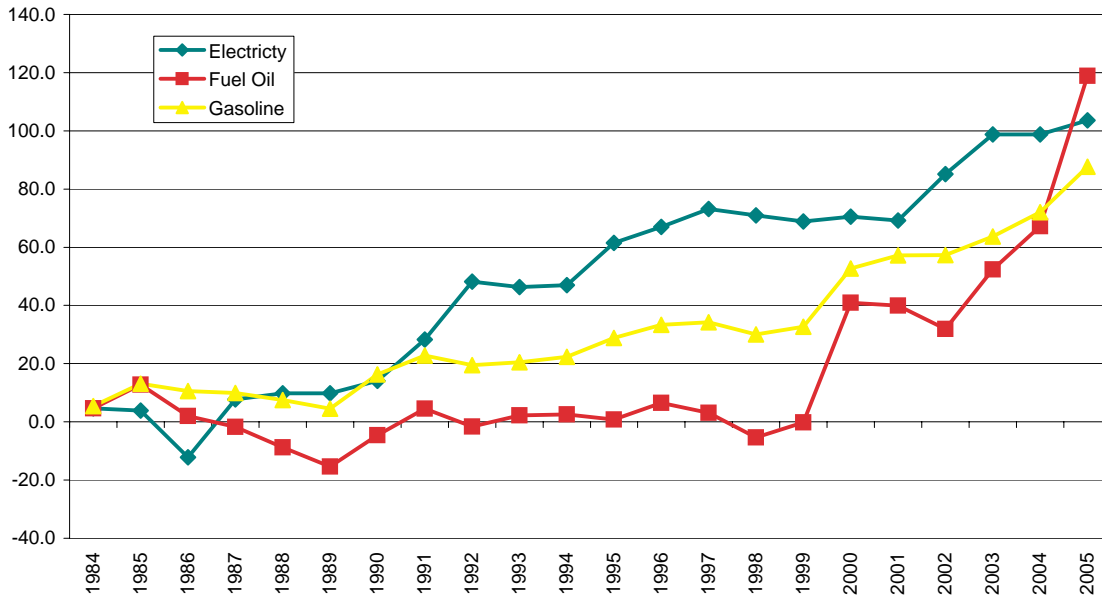


Figure 7.4 Energy Production
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005

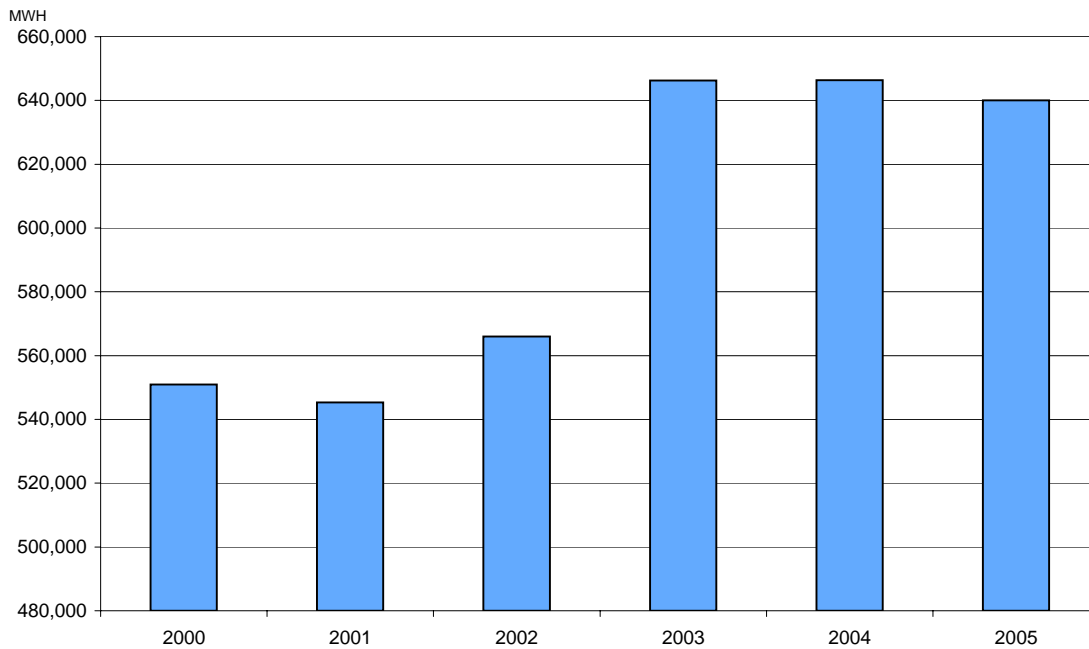


Figure 7.5 Annual Energy Production, by Source
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005

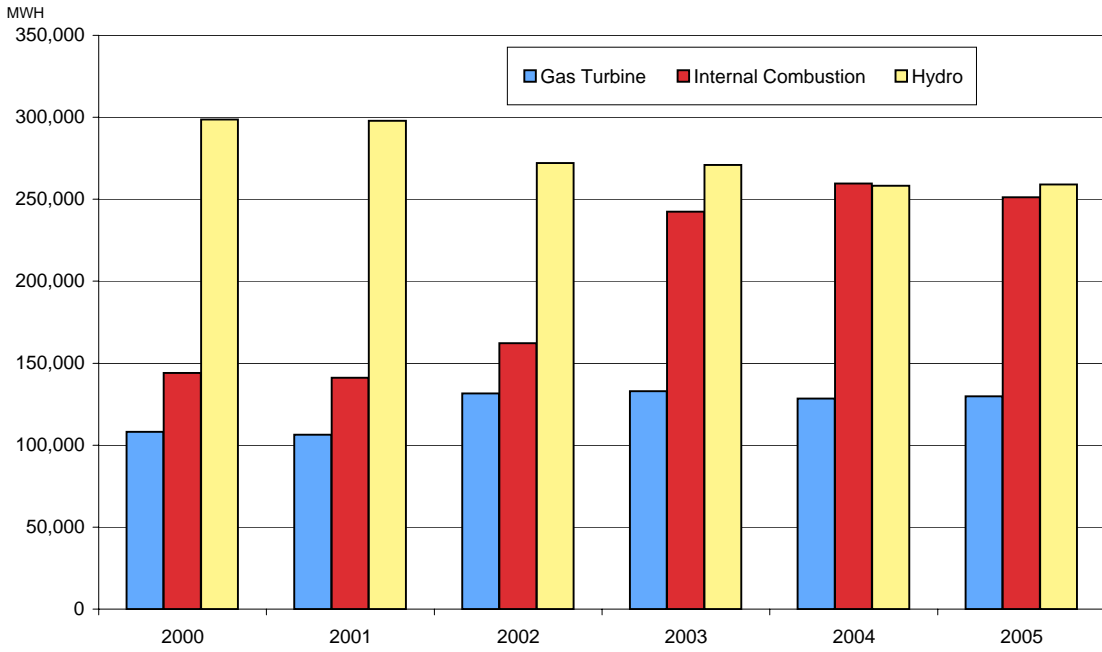


Figure 7.6 Annual Energy Production, by Type
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005

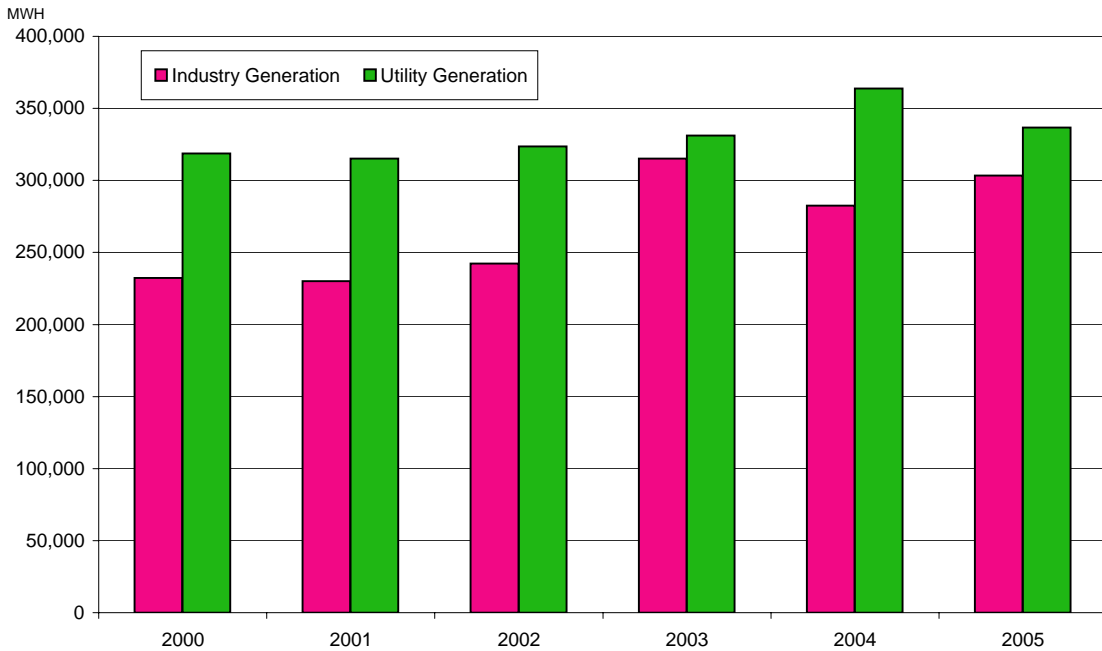
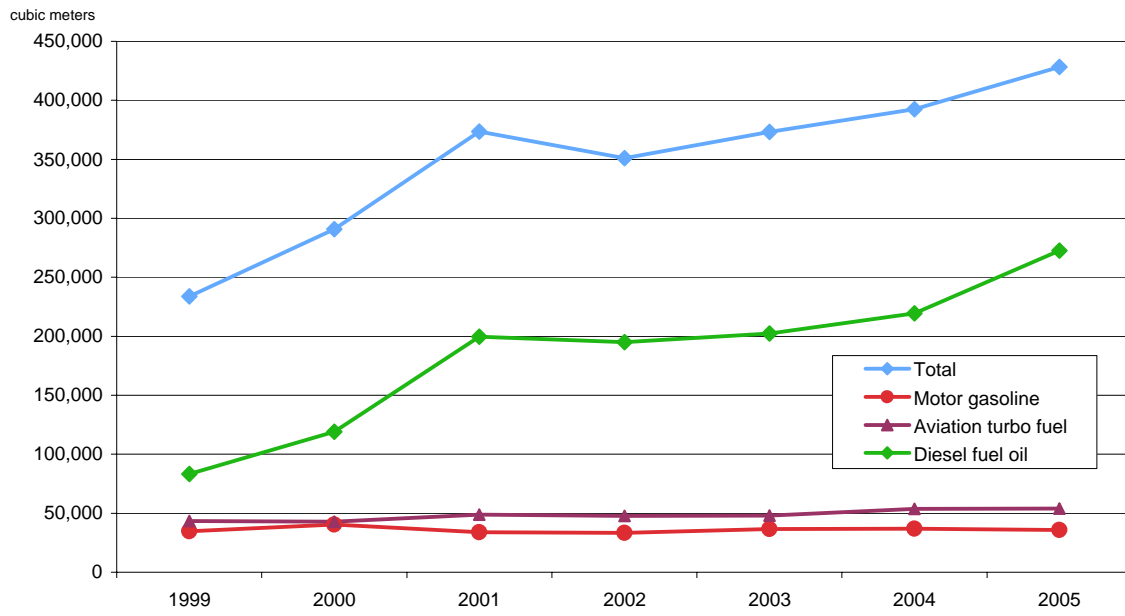


Figure 7.7 Sales of Refined Petroleum Production, by Selected Types
Northwest Territories, 1999-2005



2006 NWT Socio-Economic Scan - Notes on Data & Sources -

Figure 1.1
Quarterly Population Estimates
Northwest Territories, July 1, 1991 - Jan 1, 2006

Quarterly territorial population estimates are produced by Statistics Canada.

Figure 1.2
Components of Population Change
Northwest Territories, 1991-2005

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, 1976-2005

Data for 1976 to 2001 are from the census. The 2005 data is from population estimates.

Figure 1.4
NWT Population Growth, by Age
1991 and 2005

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

Figure 1.5
Crude Birth Rate
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1981-2005

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, 2003

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

Figure 1.7
Teen Births
Northwest Territories, 1991- 2003

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, 1981-2005

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, 1981-2004

Average number of persons per dwelling is obtained from the census years 1981 to 2001. The 2004 information is from the 2004 NWT Community Survey.

Figure 2.2
Core Housing Need
Northwest Territories, 1996, 2000 & 2004

Data on core need are from the NWT Community 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, 1991-2004

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, 1994-2003

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, 1994-2003

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, 1993-2005

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, 1996-2005

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, 1984-2005

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

Figure 2.12
Living Cost Differentials
Selected Communities, 2005

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, 1985-2004

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

Figure 2.14
Incidents of Violent Crime, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1985-2004

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

Figure 3.1
Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling
Northwest Territories, 1989-2005

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, 2005

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, 2004*

The percentage of persons with various levels of education for the Northwest Territories is obtained from the 2004 NWT Community Survey.

*Figure 3.4
Graduates as a % of 18 Year Olds by Ethnicity
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1995-2005*

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 - 05/06*

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

*Figure 3.6
School Enrollment, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 89/90 - 05/06*

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

*Figure 3.7
Student Financial Assistance Recipients
Northwest Territories, 1992-2005*

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

*Figure 4.1
Overall Life Expectancy from Birth
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1984 - 2003*

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 2003 figure, therefore, is an average of the 2001, 2002 & 2003 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, 1998-2002*

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, 1991-2003*

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

*Figure 4.5
Suicides per 10,000 Population
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1991-2003*

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 – 2004*

Information on smoking is obtained from the National Population Health Survey, the Canadian Community Health Survey, and the 2004 NWT Addictions 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 – 2004

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, and the 2004 NWT Addictions Survey. Information from the CCHS is based on the share file.

Figure 4.9
Frequency of Heavy Alcohol Consumption
Northwest Territories & Canada, 1996/97 – 2004

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, and the 2004 NWT Addictions 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 1984-2005

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 1984-2005

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 1984-2005

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. Data since 2002 is from averages from monthly labour force survey.

Figure 5.4
Employment Rate, by Community Type
Northwest Territories 1984-2005

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, 2005

An employment rate is the percentage of persons who are employed. Employment rates based on averages from monthly labour force survey.

Figure 5.6
Share of Total Employment, by Industry
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2005

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, 1999-2005

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, 2000-2005

GDP by industry information produced by Statistics Canada.

*Figure 6.3
Public & Private Capital Investment
Northwest Territories, 1999-2006*

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

*Figure 6.4
Value of Mineral and Oil & Gas Production
Northwest Territories, 1998-2005*

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

*Figure 6.5
Oil & Gas Wells Drilled
Northwest Territories, 1993-2004*

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 - 2005*

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

*Figure 6.7
Growth in Retail Trade
Northwest Territories & Canada, 2000-2005*

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, 2000-2005*

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, 1999-2005*

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, 1987-2003*

Information on fur production are provided for Northwest Territories.

*Figure 7.1
Self-Service Regular Gas and Heating Oil Prices
Yellowknife, 1991-2005*

Based on average of monthly information collected by Statistics Canada.

*Figure 7.2
Self-Service Regular Gas and Heating Oil Prices
Selected Communities, November 2005*

Information collected by the GNWT.

*Figure 7.3
Overall Percent Price Incr. for Energy Since 1983
Yellowknife, 1984-2005*

Based on average of monthly information collected by Statistics Canada.

*Figure 7.4
Energy Production
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005*

Data from Statistics Canada.

*Figure 7.5
Annual Energy Production, by Source
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005*

Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 7.6
Annual Energy Production, by Type
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005

Data from Statistics Canada.

Figure 7.7
Sales of Refined Petroleum Production
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005

Data reported in cubic meters.