

Northwest Territories - Statistical Profile

	Northwest Territories		Northwest Territories
POPULATION		VITAL STATS	
<i>Population (2009)</i>		<i>Number of Births</i>	
Total	43,439	1998	678
Males	22,476	1999	659
Females	20,963	2000	673
		2001	613
0 - 4 Years	3,352	2002	635
5 - 9 Years	3,039	2003	701
10 - 14 Years	3,053	2004	698
15 - 24 Years	7,234	2005	712
25 - 44 Years	13,900	2006	687
45 - 59 Years	9,033	2007	725
60 Yrs. & Older	3,828		
Aboriginal	21,889	<i>Teen Births</i>	
Non-Aboriginal	21,550	1998	82
		1999	83
		2000	84
		2001	70
<i>Population Dependency Ratio (2009)</i>		2002	72
< 15 Yrs.	0.31	2003	72
60 Yrs. & Older	0.13	2004	86
		2005	68
		2006	73
		2007	65
<i>Historical Population</i>		<i>Number of Deaths</i>	
1996	41,741	1997	138
1997	41,625	1998	146
1998	40,802	1999	162
1999	40,638	2000	156
2000	40,480	2001	163
2001	40,844	2002	169
2002	41,665	2003	202
2003	42,561	2004	153
2004	43,301	2005	148
2005	43,399	2006	182
2006	43,198		
2007	43,545	<i>Cause of Death</i>	
2008	43,720	<i>Injury Deaths (inc. suicides)</i>	
2009	43,439	1996	34
		1997	24
<i>Ave. Annual Growth Rate (96-09)</i>		1998	24
Total Population	0.3	1999	36
< 15 Yrs.	-1.7	2000	31
60 Yrs. & Older	4.1	2001	31
		2002	24
<i>Population Projections</i>		2003	36
2014	45,662	2004	23
2019	47,724	2005	21
2024	49,430		

	Northwest Territories		Northwest Territories
<i>Suicides</i>		<i>Property Crimes</i>	
1996	4	1999	2,376
1997	6	2000	2,395
1998	7	2001	2,135
1999	15	2002	2,527
2000	7	2003	3,053
2001	8	2004	3,187
2002	8	2005	2,899
2003	10	2006	2,680
2004	11	2007	2,484
2005	4	2008	2,314
		<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	
		1999	5,628
		2000	7,190
		2001	8,417
		2002	8,629
		2003	10,052
		2004	11,988
		2005	12,932
		2006	12,117
		2007	13,246
		2008	13,684
		<i>Federal Statutes</i>	
		1999	477
		2000	415
		2001	432
		2002	655
		2003	595
		2004	632
		2005	742
		2006	534
		2007	665
		2008	752
		<i>Traffic</i>	
		1999	398
		2000	327
		2001	441
		2002	547
		2003	633
		2004	759
		2005	881
		2006	829
		2007	813
		2008	1,002
		<i>Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000 persons)</i>	
		1999	50.2
		2000	49.0
		2001	49.0
		2002	57.0
		2003	66.9
		2004	67.9
		2005	62.6
		2006	62.9
		2007	69.9
		2008	64.8
HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES			
<i>% of Households with 6 or More People</i>			
1981	13.9		
1986	11.5		
1991	9.8		
1996	8.6		
2001	7.2		
2004	7.0		
2006	6.2		
2009	6.7		
<i>Family Structure (2006)</i>			
Total Family Structure	10,875		
Husband-Wife	5,555		
Common-law	2,990		
Lone Parent	2,330		
% Lone-Parent Families	21.4		
<i>Tenure (2009)</i>			
Total	14,522		
Owned	7,623		
Rented	6,899		
% Owned	52.5		
<i>% of Households in Core Need</i>			
1996	19.7		
2000	20.3		
2004	16.3		
2009	19.0		
CRIME			
<i>Violent Crimes</i>			
1999	2,042		
2000	1,984		
2001	2,000		
2002	2,375		
2003	2,849		
2004	2,942		
2005	2,715		
2006	2,717		
2007	3,044		
2008	2,834		

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Property Crime Rate (per 1,000 persons)

1999	58.5
2000	59.2
2001	52.3
2002	60.7
2003	71.7
2004	73.6
2005	66.8
2006	62.0
2007	57.0
2008	52.9

INCOME SUPPORT

Beneficiaries (monthly average)

2000	3,040
2001	2,412
2002	2,190
2003	2,142
2004	2,058
2005	1,911
2006	1,912
2007	2,024
2008	2,067
2009	2,402

Cases (monthly average)

2000	1,502
2001	1,202
2002	1,118
2003	1,111
2004	1,110
2005	1,051
2006	1,060
2007	1,121
2008	1,172
2009	1,415

Payments (\$000)

2000	10,657
2001	8,840
2002	8,700
2003	8,946
2004	9,270
2005	8,610
2006	8,534
2007	9,783
2008	12,048
2009	14,534

TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES (2003)

Hunted & Fished (%)	36.7
Trapped (%)	5.9
Households Consuming Country Food (Half or More) (%)	28.4

ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES

% Aboriginals that Speak an Aboriginal Language

1984	59.1
1989	55.6
1994	50.1
1999	45.1
2004	44.0

EDUCATION

% with High School Diploma or More

1986	51.6
1989	59.8
1991	59.9
1994	63.2
1996	63.5
1999	66.1
2001	64.8
2004	67.5
2006	67.0

Employment Rates (2006)

Less than High School Diploma	42.2
High School Diploma or Greater	81.6

LABOUR FORCE

Participation Rate

1986	74.5
1989	74.9
1991	78.2
1994	77.2
1996	77.2
1999	78.3
2001	77.1
2004	75.6
2006	76.5

Unemployment Rate

1986	11.2
1989	13.2
1991	11.3
1994	14.8
1996	11.7
1999	13.7
2001	9.5
2004	10.4
2006	10.4

	Northwest Territories
<i>Employment Rate</i>	
1986	66.2
1989	65.0
1991	69.3
1994	65.7
1996	68.2
1999	67.5
2001	69.8
2004	67.8
2006	68.6
<i>Selected Employment Rates (2006)</i>	
Males	70.1
Females	66.7
Aboriginal	52.2
Non-Aboriginal	82.8
15-24	49.8
25-34	76.2
35-44	81.4
45-54	81.9
55-64	67.7
65 & Over	16.4
<i>Labour Force Activity (2006)</i>	
Population 15 & Over	31,140
Employed	21,350
Unemployed	2,475
Not in the Labour Force	7,310
<i>Potential Available Labour Supply (2004)</i>	
Number of Unemployed	2,454
% Do Rotational	70.3
% Male	64.4
% Aboriginal	77.3
% Less than High School Diploma	52.3
<i>Labour Force Profile (2006)</i>	
% Gov't, Health, Social Serv, Educ	37.3
% Goods Producing	17.2
% Other Industries	43.9
<i>Annual Work Pattern (2005)</i>	
% Worked	81.2
% Worked More than 26 weeks	75.5

PERSONAL INCOME

	Northwest Territories
<i>Total Income (\$000)</i>	
1997	827,162
1998	852,225
1999	886,962
2000	921,079
2001	1,058,019
2002	1,148,300
2003	1,199,686
2004	1,246,589
2005	1,297,842
2006	1,384,602
% Change in Total Inc. (1997-2006)	67.4
<i>Average Personal Income (\$)</i>	
1997	33,666
1998	34,378
1999	35,650
2000	36,220
2001	39,186
2002	42,047
2003	42,572
2004	44,080
2005	46,170
2006	48,396
<i>Employment Income (\$000)</i>	
1997	713,328
1998	724,431
1999	772,452
2000	805,159
2001	935,854
2002	1,016,653
2003	1,058,922
2004	1,101,853
2005	1,145,168
2006	1,208,376
% Change in Emp. Inc. (1997-2006)	69.4
<i>Average Employment Income (\$)</i>	
1997	33,364
1998	33,476
1999	35,450
2000	36,187
2001	38,497
2002	41,428
2003	41,904
2004	43,969
2005	45,843
2006	47,856

	Northwest Territories
<i>Percent Taxfilers Less than \$15,000</i>	
1997	35
1998	34
1999	33
2000	32
2001	29
2002	28
2003	28
2004	27
2005	26
2006	25

<i>Percent Taxfilers More than \$50,000</i>	
1997	26
1998	25
1999	28
2000	28
2001	31
2002	34
2003	35
2004	36
2005	38
2006	40

FAMILY INCOME

<i>Average Family Income</i>	
1997	66,367
1998	68,948
1999	70,463
2000	71,864
2001	80,225
2002	87,143
2003	88,244
2004	91,362
2005	96,171
2006	101,622

<i>Percent Families Less than \$30,000</i>	
1997	28.5
1998	27.0
1999	26.3
2000	26.2
2001	20.8
2002	19.4
2003	20.3
2004	20.2
2005	19.0
2006	18.0

	Northwest Territories
<i>Percent Families More than \$75,000</i>	
1997	38.7
1998	38.9
1999	40.6
2000	41.6
2001	47.4
2002	50.4
2003	50.7
2004	52.7
2005	55.3
2006	57.1

PRICES

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

ENVIRONMENT

<i>Average Temperature (°C)</i>	
January 2003	..
January 2004	..
January 2005	..
January 2006	..
January 2007	..
July 2003	..
July 2004	..
July 2005	..
July 2006	..
July 2007	..

SYMBOLS

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

SOURCES & NOTES

Population

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

Population Dependency Ratio: NWT Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Ratios for < 15 years refer to the number of people less than 15 years of age divided by the number of people between the ages of 15 and 59. Ratios for 60 years and older refer to the number of people 60 years of age or older divided by the number of people between the ages of 15 and 59.

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

$$AAGR = \left(\sqrt[13]{\frac{Pop_{2009}}{Pop_{1996}}} - 1 \right) * 100$$

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

Vital Stats

Number of Births: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

Teen Births: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. Refers to births to women aged 19 or less.

Number of Deaths: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

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

Household & Families

Percent of Households with 6 or More People: Census, Statistics Canada (1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006); NWT Bureau of Statistics, GNWT (2004 and 2009). A household refers to an occupied private dwelling.

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

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

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

Crime

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income Support

Note: Due to program changes in 2007, data prior to this year is not directly comparable.

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

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

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

Traditional Activities

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

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

Households Consuming Country Food: NWT Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Refers to the percent of households reporting that half, most or all (50% or more) of the meat or fish consumed is harvesting in the NWT.

Aboriginal Languages

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

Education

Percent with High School Diploma or More: Census, Statistics Canada (1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006); NWT Bureau of Statistics, GNWT (1989, 1994, 1999 and 2004). Refers to the percent of population 15 years of age or older that have a high school diploma.

2006 Employment Rates: NWT Bureau of Statistics, GNWT. Refers to the employment rate for two groups of people: those who do not have a high school certificate, and those with at least a high school certificate. Employment rate refers to the percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who are working at a job.

Labour Force

Census, Statistics Canada (1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006); NWT Bureau of Statistics, GNWT (1989, 1994, 1999 and 2004).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annual Work Pattern: Work pattern measures the amount of work over a given year. Worked in 2005 refers to the percent of people 15 years of age or older who worked in 2005, while worked more than 26 weeks refers to the percent of workers who worked more than 26 weeks in the year. The weeks need not be consecutive.

Personal Income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family Income

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

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

Percent Families Less Than \$30,000: Refers to the percent of families who report they are making less than \$30,000.

Percent Families More Than \$75,000: Refers to the percent of families who report they are making more than \$75,000.

Environment

Average Temperature (°C): Environment Canada. Calculated as the mean daily temperatures, averaged over the reference month. The mean daily temperature is the average between the daily maximum and minimum.

Prices

Living Cost Differentials: Price Division, Statistics Canada.

Food Price Index: NWT Bureau of Statistics, GNWT.