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NORTHERN INDICATORS 2000

First Nations and Northern Statistics

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NOTE TO USERS

This on-line edition of *Northern Indicators* is available to our internal DIAND clients through our departmental intranet and to our external clients through DIAND's internet website, <http://www.inac-ainc.gc.ca>. To facilitate timely revision of the publication as new data become available, the on-line edition *Northern Indicators* does not include analytical summaries provided in the annual paper publication. Throughout the year, as new data are available, updates will be posted to the on-line edition and summarized in a 'What's New' section.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

This report is the 31st issue in a series of reports which present a profile of the social, economic, and public finance characteristics of Yukon and Northwest Territories and, where possible, Nunavut. The primary data source for this publication is the Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System (CANSIM). Maintained by Statistics Canada, the CANSIM database contains information on measures of Canada's population, economy, and industry. This issue incorporates all new data revisions available as of January 2000. The on-line edition of *Northern Indicators* will be updated regularly to reflect Statistics Canada's CANSIM updates.

Statistics Canada's data collection methodologies can change therefore, readers should note that data series in this edition may not be comparable to previous editions of *Northern Indicators*. Readers are therefore encouraged to consult all footnotes or the original source to determine what data have been used to produce the tables and charts, noting that source data may have been updated since, or sources altogether changed from, previous editions of *Northern Indicators*.

OTHER DATA NOT INCLUDED IN NORTHERN INDICATORS

As a companion resource of information on the North, readers can consult *Northern Census Highlights*. Produced every five years, coinciding with the national census schedule, this publication presents key Census data on features of the demography, education, labour force, housing and income characteristics of the North and provides a breakdown of some data by gender. This publication can also be found on DIAND's website at: <http://www.inac-ainc.gc.ca>.

Readers interested in health indicators may also consult the following on-line sources:

- The Yukon Bureau of Statistics (<http://www.yukonweb.com/government/ybs>)
- The Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics (<http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca>)
- The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics (<http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca>)
- Health Canada (<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/english/index.htm>)
- Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/start.html>)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To receive a copy of the paper publication of *Northern Indicators* or to request specific information on the North, please do not hesitate to call our Statistical Enquiries Line at (819) 953-9999; fax us at (819)953-6010; send us an E-mail at INSTAT@inac.gc.ca; or write to:

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We value your feedback. If you have any comments regarding the format of *Northern Indicators*, have any questions about the material presented, or would like to suggest new or different data for inclusion in the web site product, please contact Mindy McHardy at (819) 953-7054.

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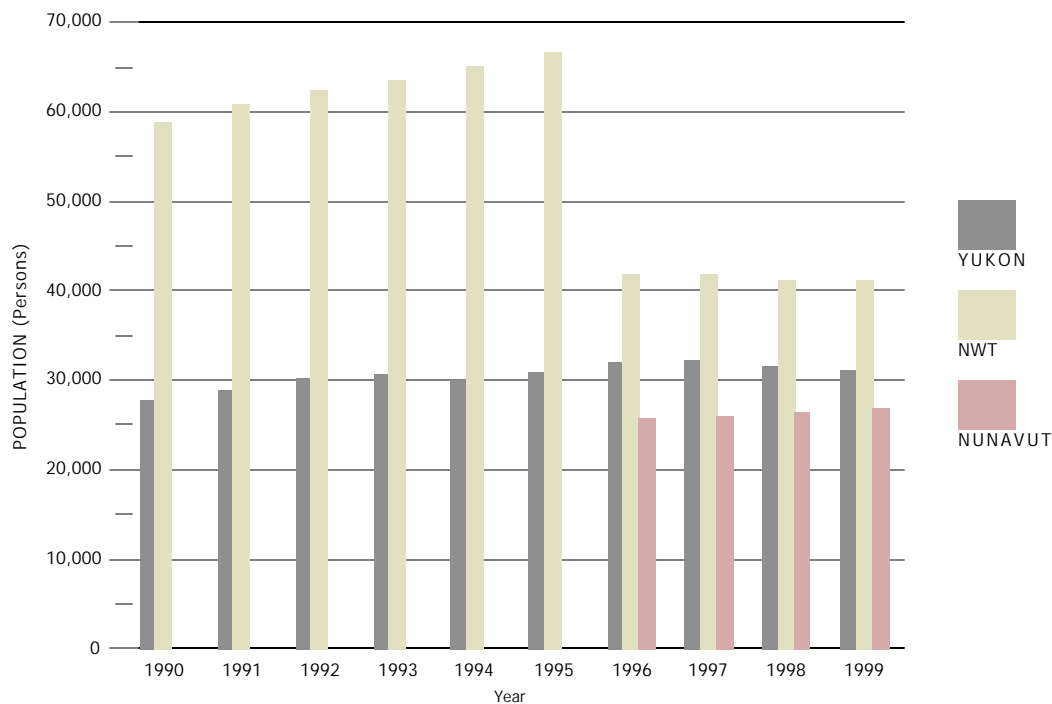
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Section 1: DEMOGRAPHY

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 1999, the combined populations of Yukon, NWT, and Nunavut is estimated to total 91,199 (Table 1.1). By 2005, the population of the North is projected to increase by another 6,800 people approximately (Table 1.4).
- From 1990 to 1999, the population of the North grew by just under 15%, representing an average annual population growth of 1.9% (Table 1.1).
- Prior to establishment of the Nunavut Territory in 1999, the population of NWT had been about twice that of Yukon. Accounting for Nunavut Act boundaries, the estimated population of NWT is approximately one-third larger than the Yukon population; Yukon and Nunavut territories will be similar in population size (Table 1.1).
- Since 1990, annual birth rates in the territories have consistently exceeded national annual birth rates, with Nunavut birth rates the highest among the territories. In contrast, annual death rates in the territories have consistently been lower than annual national death rates (Tables 1.2 and 1.3). Consistent with high rates of natality paired with relatively low mortality rates, the populations of the territories are young populations: in 1998, 47% of the Nunavut, 36% of the NWT, and 30% of the Yukon populations were aged 19 years and under (Figure 1.3).
- Annual death rates in the territories have historically been lower than the corresponding annual national death rates. In contrast, annual birth rates in the territories outpace those across Canada as a whole. In 1999, the number of births per 1,000 population in Nunavut was, at 28.8, over twice the Canadian birth rate of 11.2 births per 1,000 population (Table 1.2).
- High rates of natural increase in NWT and Nunavut are, to some extent, offset by high rates of emigration. Between 1990 and 1999, there were 15,467 births in NWT and Nunavut, and about a third that number (over 5,000) of out-migrants from those territories. The impact of migration on the Yukon population is not as dramatic: during the same ten-year period, there were just under 5,000 births and a positive net migration of 249 persons in Yukon (Tables 1.2 and 1.5).
- Despite considerable out-migration in NWT -- including the area now bounded as Nunavut -- the populations of NWT and Nunavut are projected to increase over the next 25 years, while the population of Yukon is projected to remain stable (Figure 1.4). Overall, however, the population of the North is projected to remain less than 1% of the total Canadian population (Table 1.4).

Figure 1.1 TOTAL POPULATION OF YUKON, NWT, AND NUNAVUT, AS OF JULY 1, 1990-1999



(See Table 1.1 notes and source)

Table 1.1 TOTAL POPULATION, CANADA, YUKON, NWT, NUNAVUT, AND TOTAL NORTH AS OF JULY 1, 1990-1999

	CANADA		YUKON		NWT		NUNAVUT		NORTH	
	Total Pop.	% growth	Total Pop.	% growth	Total Pop.	% growth	Total Pop.	% growth	Total Pop.	% growth
1990	27,700,856	1.5	27,778	2.4	58,904	3.3			86,682	3.0
1991	28,030,864	1.2	28,915	4.1	60,930	3.4			89,845	3.6
1992	28,376,550	1.2	30,243	4.6	62,412	2.4			92,655	3.1
1993	28,703,142	1.2	30,619	1.2	63,549	1.8			94,168	1.6
1994	29,035,981	1.2	30,047	-1.9	65,157	2.5			95,204	1.1
1995	29,353,854	1.1	30,887	2.8	66,575	2.2			97,462	2.4
1996	29,671,892	1.1	31,938	3.4	41,829	-	25,741	-	99,508	2.1
1997	29,987,214	1.1	32,240	0.9	41,788	-0.1	25,947	0.8	99,975	0.5
1998	30,247,949	0.9	31,547	-2.1	41,114	-1.6	26,470	2.0	99,131	-0.8
1999	30,493,433	0.8	31,084	-1.5	41,113	-0.0	27,002	2.0	99,199	0.1

NOTE:

1. Due to rounding, population and growth rates may differ from the last edition of this publication.
2. Growth rates are calculated.
3. Relative population estimates for NWT and Nunavut are shown commencing with 1996 to demonstrate the demographic impact of the enactment of Nunavut boundaries on the NWT population. For Nunavut population estimates prior to 1996, refer to quarterly population estimates (Table 1.5).
4. North=Yukon+NWT+Nunavut

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 6367, 6378-6379, and 6408-6409 as of January 2000.

Table 1.2 NUMBER OF BIRTHS, AND BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION, CANADA AND TERRITORIES, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CANADA										
Births	403,280	402,924	403,107	392,180	386,159	381,994	372,444	357,306	345,406	338,963
Birth rate	14.7	14.5	14.3	13.7	13.4	13.1	12.6	12.0	11.5	11.2
YUKON										
Births	509	554	576	546	440	462	459	469	425	409
Birth rate	18.5	19.5	19.5	17.9	14.5	15.2	14.6	14.6	13.3	13.1
NWT (not accounting for Nunavut Act boundaries)										
Births	1,572	1,626	1,523	1,569	1,605	1,538	1,633	1,513	1,460	-
Birth rate	27.1	27.1	24.7	24.9	24.9	23.4	24.3	22.4	21.6	-
NWT (accounting for Nunavut Act boundaries)										
Births	-	-	803	838	817	799	874	766	749	749
Birth rate	-	-	20.6	21.1	20.3	19.4	21.0	18.3	18.1	18.2
NUNAVUT										
Births	-	-	720	731	788	739	759	754	769	769
Birth rate	-	-	31.9	31.4	32.7	29.8	29.9	29.2	29.3	28.8

NOTE:

Rates per 1,000 are calculated based on the number of births (over the period July 1-June 30) divided by the average population of the same two reference years (population as of July 1).

SOURCES:

1. Number of Births: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 5772 as of January 2000.
2. Population Estimates: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 6367, 6378-6379, and 6408-6409 as of January 2000 (found in this publication Table 1.1).

Table 1.3 NUMBER OF DEATHS, AND DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION, CANADA AND TERRITORIES, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CANADA										
Deaths	192,608	192,437	196,968	201,808	206,465	209,388	209,746	217,220	217,978	222,538
Death Rate	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3
YUKON										
Deaths	100	116	121	125	128	119	145	127	130	157
Death Rate	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.0	4.1	5.0
NWT (not accounting for Nunavut Act boundaries)										
Deaths	235	205	260	271	250	231	237	267	265	-
Death Rate	4.1	3.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	-
NWT (accounting for Nunavut Act boundaries)										
Deaths	-	-	147	140	149	136	131	145	132	164
Death Rate	-	-	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	4.0
NUNAVUT										
Deaths	-	-	113	131	101	95	106	141	112	139
Death Rate	-	-	5.0	5.6	4.2	3.8	4.2	5.5	4.3	5.2

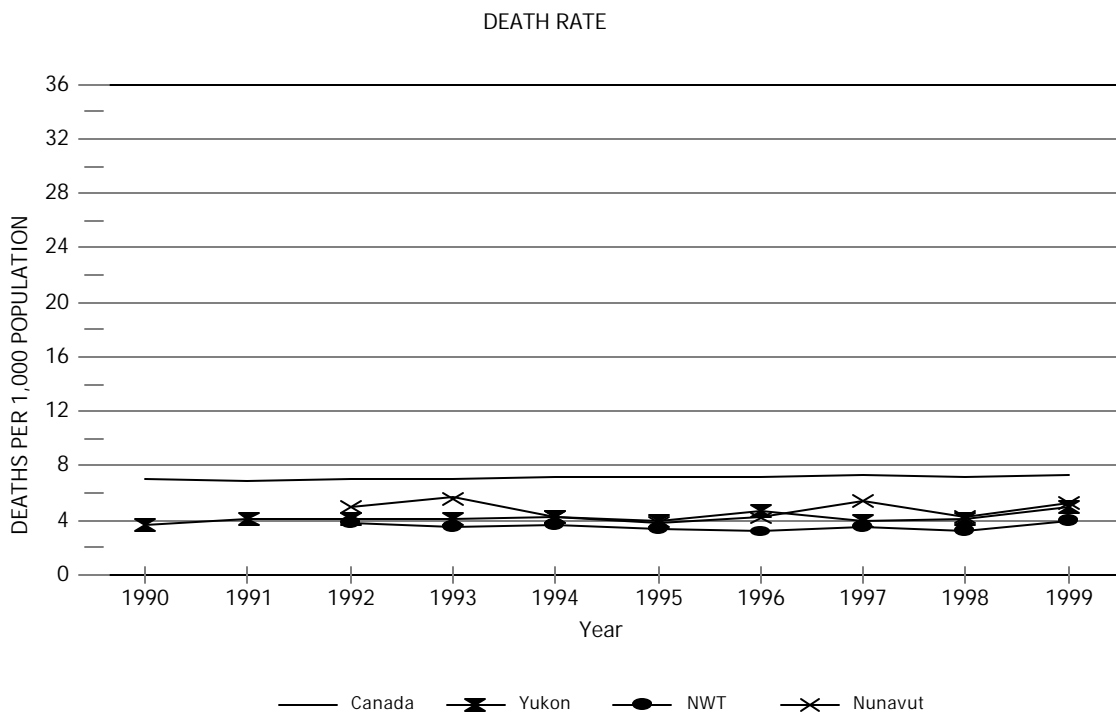
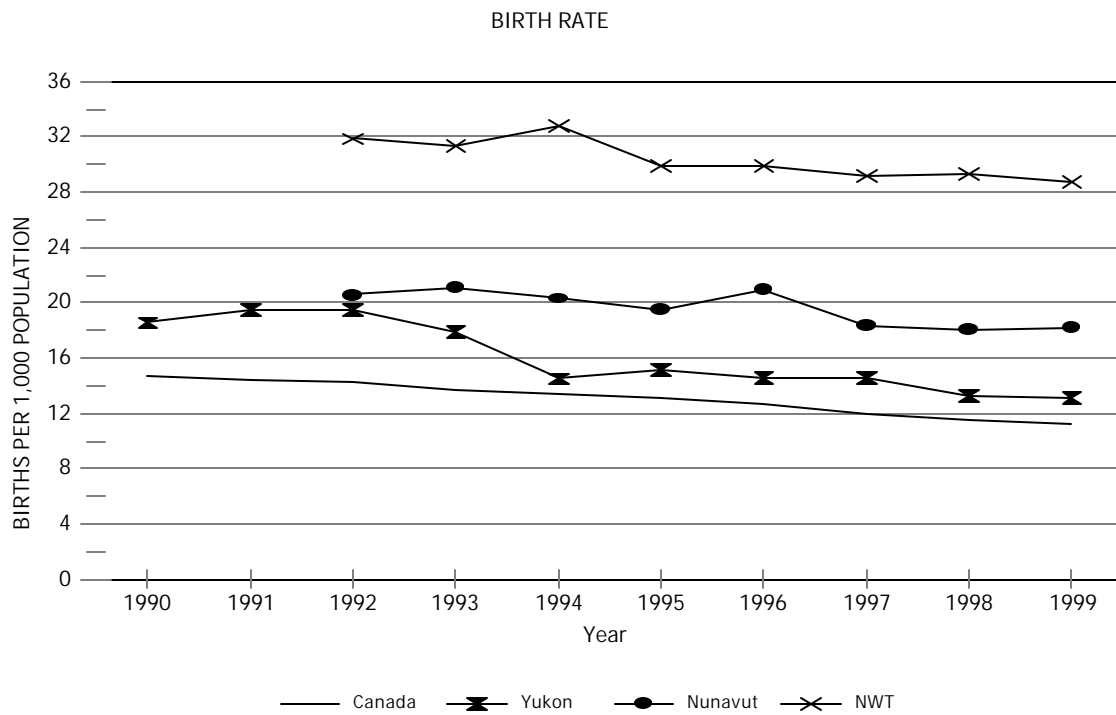
NOTE:

Rates per 1,000 are calculated based on the number of deaths (over the period July 1-June 30) divided by the average population of the same two reference years (population as of July 1).

SOURCES:

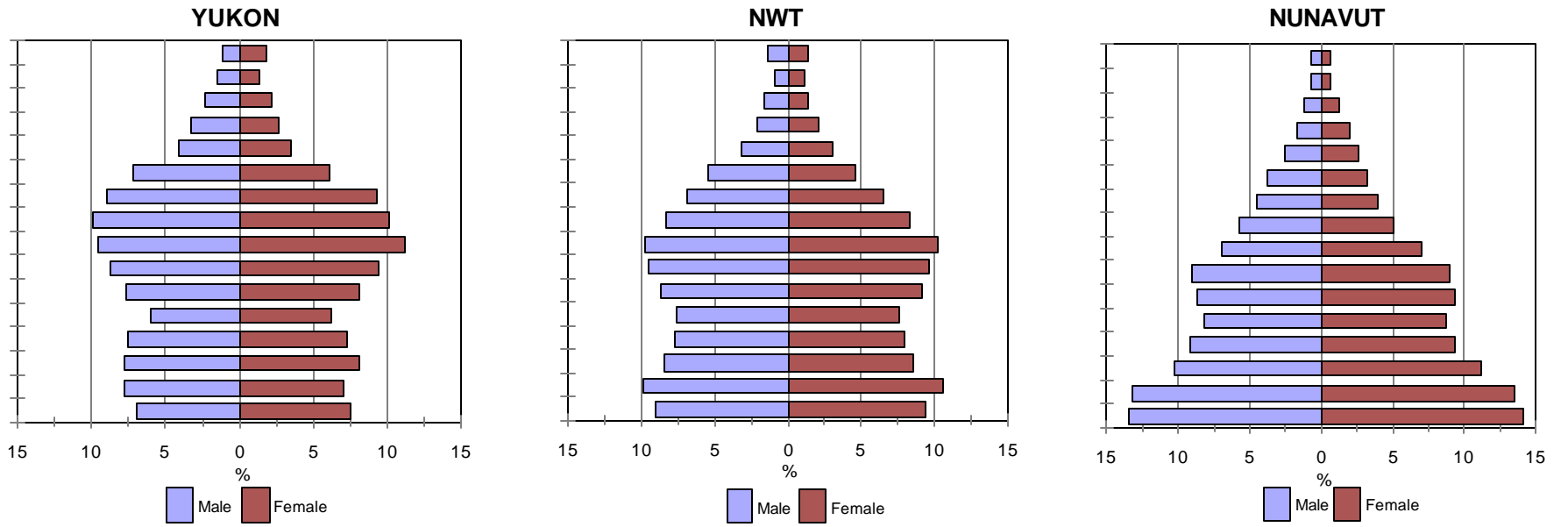
1. Number of Deaths: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 5773 as of January 2000.
2. Population Estimates: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 6367, 6378-6379, and 6408-6409 as of January 2000 (found in this publication Table 1.1).

Figure 1.2 BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, CANADA, YUKON, NWT, AND NUNAVUT, 1990-1999



(*NWT accounting for Nunavut Act boundaries. See notes and sources for Tables 1.2 and 1.3.)

Figure 1.3 ESTIMATED POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX, YUKON, NWT, AND NUNAVUT, 1998



NOTE:
 Population estimate accounts for Nunavut Act boundaries.
 SOURCE:
 Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-213.

Table 1.4 POPULATION PROJECTIONS (IN THOUSANDS OF PERSONS), CANADA, YUKON, NWT, NUNAVUT, AND THE NORTH, 2000-2025

	CANADA	YUKON	NWT	NU	NORTH	
	est. pop.	est. pop.	est. pop.	est. pop.	est. pop.	% of CA
2000	30,779.8	29.50	42.70	27.70	99.90	0.32
2005	31,763.4	27.20	48.20	30.60	106.00	0.33
2010	32,463.2	26.90	52.90	33.60	113.40	0.35
2015	33,043.8	27.10	57.20	36.50	120.80	0.37
2020	33,481.5	27.20	60.40	38.90	126.50	0.38
2025	33,736.0	27.20	62.70	40.90	130.80	0.39

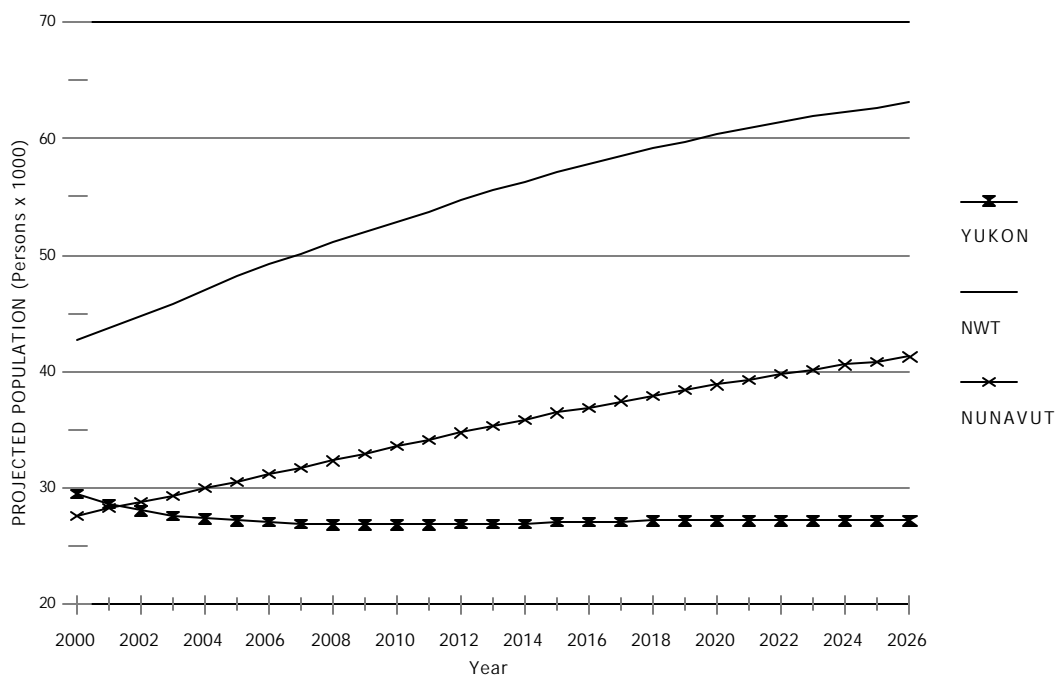
NOTE:

1. North=Yukon+NWT+Nunavut

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 6900, 6911, 6912, and 6913 as of January 2000.

Figure 1.4 POPULATION PROJECTIONS, (IN THOUSANDS OF PERSONS), YUKON, NWT, AND NUNAVUT, 2000-2026



(See Table 1.4 source)

Table 1.5 QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF POPULATION AND MIGRATION ACTIVITY, YUKON AND NWT & NUNAVUT, 1990-1999

YEAR	Q	YUKON					NWT & NUNAVUT						
		EST. POP.	INTERPROVINCIAL		INTERNATIONAL		NET MIGR.	EST. POP.	INTERPROVINCIAL		INTERNATIONAL		NET MIGR.
			IN	OUT	IN	OUT			IN	OUT			
1990	1	27,501	401	425	28	18	-14	57,774	752	645	16	33	90
	2	27,707	513	490	29	0	52	58,414	619	887	21	32	-279
	3	27,778	936	804	16	10	138	58,904	1,511	1,483	21	28	21
	4	27,924	770	756	7	28	-7	59,294	1,014	1,389	17	5	-363
1991	1	28,154	440	259	17	18	180	59,715	907	939	34	24	-22
	2	28,446	426	350	20	24	72	60,236	893	754	22	9	152
	3	28,915	736	616	35	10	145	60,930	1,315	1,431	23	5	-98
	4	29,219	779	667	12	23	101	61,244	1,226	1,158	45	18	95
1992	1	29,343	470	409	27	5	83	61,636	688	702	18	14	-10
	2	29,642	724	259	40	36	469	61,988	602	741	29	9	-119
	3	30,243	822	592	46	17	259	62,412	1,054	1,098	30	28	-42
	4	30,230	920	444	20	17	479	62,557	944	1,359	34	13	-394
1993	1	30,189	558	321	19	13	243	62,854	657	700	41	22	-24
	2	30,366	723	334	42	17	414	63,129	595	846	49	17	-219
	3	30,619	696	1,033	19	17	-335	63,549	1,359	1,410	52	26	-25
	4	30,322	252	639	23	17	-381	64,068	800	917	29	13	-101
1994	1	29,996	381	479	28	13	-83	64,435	736	837	18	27	-110
	2	30,027	640	694	35	17	-36	64,763	1,178	1,280	40	18	-80
	3	30,047	522	843	34	17	-304	65,157	1,281	1,347	64	26	-28
	4	29,996	576	368	20	17	211	65,584	972	904	27	14	81
1995	1	30,294	476	380	12	14	94	65,986	830	778	23	27	48
	2	30,573	728	627	32	18	115	66,441	862	1,139	19	19	-277
	3	30,887	940	470	18	17	471	66,575	1,142	1,416	42	31	-263
	4	31,369	658	554	25	17	112	66,759	720	893	12	13	-174
1996	1	31,487	572	444	11	13	126	66,962	823	1,145	25	26	-323
	2	31,689	704	605	25	17	107	67,149	1,165	1,097	22	21	69
	3	31,938	597	506	20	16	95	67,570	912	1,272	31	36	-365
	4	32,112	321	355	31	13	-16	67,531	532	870	14	28	-352
1997	1	32,124	454	529	16	9	-68	67,450	883	940	19	18	-56
	2	32,129	533	569	25	10	-21	67,716	1,027	1,345	34	24	-308
	3	32,240	475	779	14	23	-313	67,735	1,051	1,514	29	42	-476
	4	31,989	297	315	32	16	-2	67,646	451	844	20	29	-402
1998	1	31,932	378	720	16	11	-337	67,562	788	1,276	17	23	-494
	2	31,739	584	849	17	10	-258	67,456	1,211	1,572	18	21	-364
	3	31,591	546	1,132	13	25	-598	67,504	1,056	1,213	16	46	-187
	4	31,063	237	529	15	18	-295	67,597	605	629	14	32	-42
1999	1	30,816	259	585	12	11	-325	67,836	1,034	882	11	24	139
	2	30,566	564	632	21	10	-57	68,270	1,278	1,195	15	24	74
	3	30,633	512	778	27	28	-267	68,645	1,072	998	15	51	38

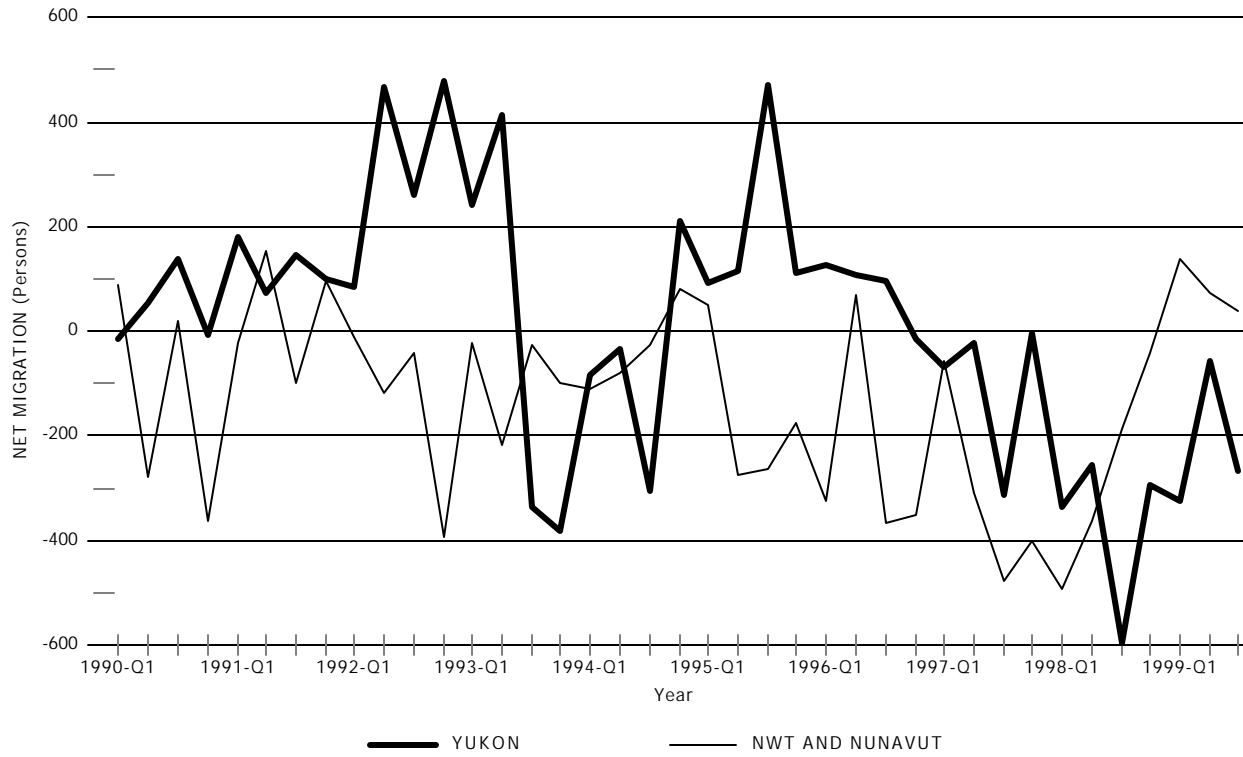
NOTES:

1. Data for fourth quarter of 1999 not available as of publication.
2. Net migration = (Interprovincial immigrants - Interprovincial emigrants) + (International immigrants + International emigrants)
3. Quarterly data are based on Family Allowance files.

SOURCES:

1. Population estimates: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 1 as of January 2000.
2. Interprovincial migration: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 5731 as of January 2000.
3. International migration: Statistics Canada, CANIM Matrices 0397 and 6516 as of January 2000.

Figure 1.5 ESTIMATED QUARTERLY NET MIGRATION, YUKON AND NWT & NUNAVUT, 1990-1999



(See Table 1.5 notes and sources)

Table 1.6 POPULATION BY COMMUNITY, NUNAVUT (1996), NWT (1997), AND YUKON (1999)

NUNAVUT, 1996		NWT, 1997		YUKON, DEC 1999	
Baffin Region	13,220	Inuvik Region (Incl. Holman)	9,898	Beaver Creek	129
Arctic Bay	640	Aklavik	766	Burwash Landing	82
Oikiqtarjuaq	490	Colville Lake	103	Carcross	427
Cape Dorset	1,120	Deline	634	Carmacks	438
Clyde River	710	Fort Good Hope	723	Dawson City	1,953
Grise Fiord	145	Fort McPherson	927	Destruction Bay	45
Hall Beach	540	Holman	465	Faro	500
Igloolik	1,170	Inuvik	3,278	Haines Junction	774
Iqaluit	4,220	Norman Wells	879	Mayo	457
Kimmirut	395	Paulatuk	306	Old Crow	286
Nanisivik	285	Sachs Harbour	169	Pelly Crossing	291
Pangnirtung	1,240	Tsiigehtchic	172	Ross River	384
Pond Inlet	1,155	Tuktoyaktuk	986	Tagish	161
Resolute Bay	200	Tulita	477	Teslin	454
Sanikiluaq	630	Fort Smith Region	31,117	Watson Lake	1,662
Keewatin Region	6,870	Detah	208	Whitehorse	22,879
Arviat	1,560	Enterprise	90	Other	148
Baker Lake	1,385	Fort Liard	529		
Chesterfield Inlet	340	Fort Providence	839		
Coral Harbour	670	Fort Resolution	552		
Rankin Inlet	2,060	Fort Simpson	1,265		
Repulse Bay	560	Fort Smith	2,525		
Whale Cove	300	Hay River	3,685		
Kitikmeot Region	5,070	Hay River Reserve	274		
Bay Chimo	55	Jean Marie River	61		
Cambridge Bay	1,355	Lutsel'e	360		
Gjoa Haven	880	Nahanni Butte	78		
Kugluktuk	1,200	Rae Lakes	280		
Pelly Bay	500	Rae-Edzo	1,835		
Taloyoak	650	Trout Lake	75		
		Wekweti	140		
		Wha Ti	458		
		Wrigley	194		
		Yellowknife	17,477		

NOTES:

1. Includes the most recent community-level data available.
2. For NWT, data for communities with less than 50 persons, and unorganized areas, are suppressed.

SOURCES:

1. Nunavut: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics. Available at <http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca> (as of January 2000)
2. NWT: NWT Bureau of Statistics. Available at <http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca> (as of January 2000)
3. Yukon: Yukon Department of Health & Social Services and Yukon Bureau of Statistics. Available at <http://www.yukonweb.com/government/ybs> (as of January 2000)

Section 2: EDUCATION AND SOCIAL INDICES

HIGHLIGHTS

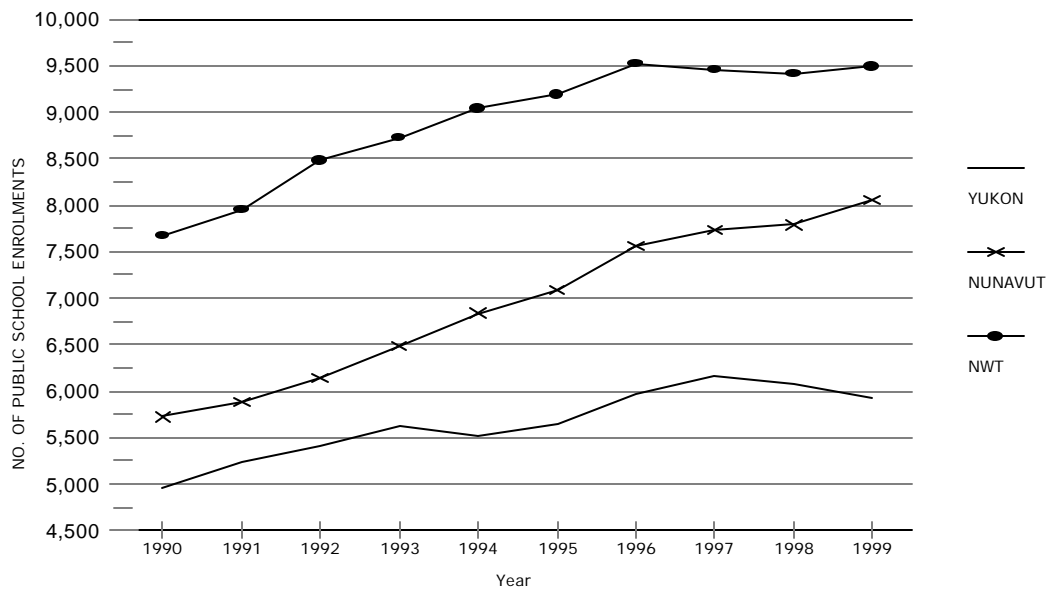
EDUCATION

- Public school enrollment as a proportion of the school-aged population has increased since 1990 in both Yukon and NWT. In Yukon, the proportion of children ages 5-18 years who were enrolled in public school in 1999 was 6 percentage points higher than in 1990. There was a similar increase from 1990 to 1998 in NWT (Table 2.2).
- In Yukon, much of the expansion of student enrollments between 1990 and 1999 took place in 1996, during which kindergarten enrollments increased by 15% over the previous year, and enrollment of students from grades 7 to 12 increased about 12% from the year before. Since 1996, enrollment in grades kindergarten through eight has declined in Yukon, although total enrollments in grades 9 to 12 have increased each year (Table 2.3).
- Similarly in NWT, large annual increases in the number of public school enrollments during the school years from 1992/93 to 1993/94 were due to large annual increases in enrollment at the junior and senior high school grades (Table 2.4).
- In 1995, the number of grade 12 enrollments in Yukon was 30% lower than the number of grade 11 enrollments during the previous year. By 1999, the difference between twelfth grade enrollments in the current year and the eleventh-grade enrollments during the previous year decreased to 18%. Twelfth-grade graduation rates did, however, drop from 1995 to 1999. In 1995, 78% of grade 12 students graduated; in 1999, that proportion decreased to 74% (Table 2.3).

SUICIDE AND CRIME

- In 1996, the suicide rate in Yukon was slightly higher than the overall suicide rate across Canada. At approximately three suicides per 1,000 population, the 1996 suicide rate in NWT was three times the national suicide rate that year (Table 2.7).
- The problem of suicide is particularly acute among NWT youth, ages 15 to 24 years. In 1996, the suicide rate among 15-19 year olds in NWT was around seven-times the national suicide rate in that age group, and among 20-24 year olds, the suicide rate in NWT was approximately ten-times the national suicide rate for that age group (Table 2.7).
- Crime rates in the Yukon and NWT are generally higher than across Canada as a whole, with incidence of criminal code offences highest in NWT. Overall incidence of criminal code offences in Yukon and NWT have, from 1989 to 1998, been two to three times the incidence of criminal code offences across Canada (Table 2.8).
- In 1998, the number of violent crimes per 1,000 population was 5.4 times higher in NWT than across Canada, and approximately three times higher in Yukon than across Canada (Table 2.8).

Figure 2.1 TOTAL NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLMENTS, YUKON, NUNAVUT, AND NWT, 1990-1999



(See Table 2.1 notes and sources)

Table 2.1 TOTAL NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLMENTS, YUKON, NUNAVUT, AND NWT, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
YUKON	4,952	5,233	5,405	5,624	5,511	5,643	5,977	6,154	6,086	5,921
NUNAVUT	5,720	5,880	6,150	6,490	6,840	7,090	7,570	7,730	7,790	8,060
NWT	7,680	7,960	8,480	8,720	9,040	9,190	9,520	9,460	9,410	9,490

SOURCES:

1. Yukon: *Public School Enrollment 1999*, Yukon Bureau of Statistics. Available at <http://www.yukonweb.com/government/ybs> (as of August 2000)
2. Nunavut and NWT: *Towards Excellence A Report on Education in NWT*, NWT Department of Education. Available at <http://www.learnnet.nt.ca/ECE/Reports/towardexcellence99/index.htm> (as of August 2001)

Table 2.2 PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL-AGED POPULATION ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, YUKON, AND NWT AND NUNAVUT, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
YUKON	84	86	86	88	87	86	88	89	89	90
NWT & NUNAVUT	87	88	90	90	91	91	94	94	93	Not avail.

NOTES:

1. Calculated from enrolment data and age-distributed population estimates.
2. Age-distributed population estimate for NWT and Nunavut in 1999 not available.

SOURCES:

1. See enrolment data in Table 2.1.
2. Age-distributed population estimates: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 6378 and 6379 as of January 2000.

Table 2.3 PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY GRADE AND GRADE 12 GRADUATES, YUKON, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
RP*	23	84	32	55	62	61	70	75	61	-
K	505	497	481	484	509	463	533	534	473	454
1	521	538	538	507	454	501	471	513	507	430
2	488	515	524	502	482	449	511	477	495	482
3	459	471	512	509	479	483	454	508	459	482
4	395	471	473	540	491	482	486	453	505	436
5	400	413	460	484	522	500	491	480	457	491
6	346	413	421	463	475	518	515	498	466	455
7	323	349	411	425	452	461	540	494	472	460
8	335	320	352	408	408	466	455	529	474	473
9	316	315	305	333	348	370	443	430	481	456
10	265	274	301	313	313	334	368	446	419	453
11	269	253	299	323	323	330	362	389	483	453
12	216	251	245	243	193	225	278	328	334	396
EQ	91	69	51	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4,952	5,233	5,405	5,624	5,511	5,643	5,977	6,154	6,086	5,921
	GRADE 12 GRADUATES					1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	NUMBER					175	184	181	235	295
	% OF GRADE 12 ENROLLMENTS					78	66	55	70	74

NOTE:

1. Enrolment years shown from May 1990 to May 1999.
2. Students in Resource Programs (RP) not separately identified in 1999.
3. EQ=Equivalent. Students enrolled for grades 10 through 12 equivalency or upgrading.

SOURCE:

Public School Enrollment 1999, Yukon Bureau of Statistics, available at <http://www.yukonweb.com/government/ybs> (as of August 2000)

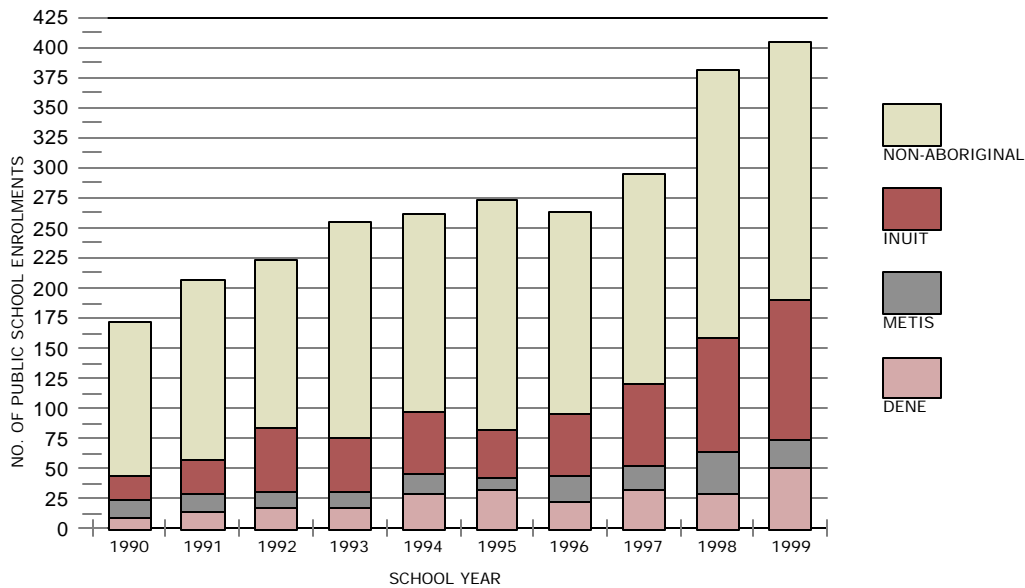
Table 2.4 PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY GRADE LEVELS, NWT, 1989-90 TO 1998-99

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
K	1,261	1,258	1,434	1,443	1,510	1,458	1,635	1,560	1,514	757
1 to 6	8,129	8,298	8,238	8,379	8,487	8,629	8,816	9,019	8,998	4,847
Jr High	2,601	2,758	3,023	3,170	3,354	3,507	3,648	3,687	3,833	2,062
Sr High	1,487	1,589	2,018	2,409	2,814	3,023	3,371	3,112	3,218	2,103
Special	270	336	227	220	87	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13,748	14,239	14,940	15,621	16,252	16,617	17,470	17,378	17,563	9,769

SOURCE:

Statistics Quarterly (December 1998 and December 1999 eds.), NWT Bureau of Statistics, available at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/statinfo/generalstats/statsquarterly/_statq.html (as of August 2000)

Figure 2.2 SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES BY ETHNICITY, NWT (INCLUDING NUNAVUT), 1990 TO 1999



(See Table 2.5 notes and sources)

Table 2.5 SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES BY ETHNICITY, NWT (INCLUDING NUNAVUT), 1990 TO 1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DENE	11	15	18	19	30	33	23	34	30	52
METIS	14	15	14	13	17	10	22	19	36	24
INUIT	21	28	53	45	52	40	52	69	95	115
NON-ABORIGINAL	126	148	139	178	162	190	166	173	220	213
TOTAL	172	206	224	255	261	273	263	295	381	404

NOTE:

1. 1995 and 1997 data updated from previous edition of this publication.
2. Graduates are counted by calendar year; for example, 1997 graduates should be matched with 1996/97 school year enrolments.

SOURCE:

Government of NWT Department of Education, including *Towards Excellence A Reports on Education in NWT*, available at <http://www.learnnet.nt.ca/ECE/Reports/towardexcellence99/index.htm> (as of August 2001)

Table 2.6 SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES BY ETHNICITY, NWT (EXCLUDING NUNAVUT), 1994 TO 1999

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
DENE	30	33	23	34	30	52
METIS	17	10	22	19	36	24
INUIT	3	5	11	19	18	23
NON-ABORIGINAL	151	175	144	158	204	194
TOTAL	201	223	200	230	288	293

NOTE:

1. 1995 and 1997 data updated from previous edition of this publication.
2. Graduates are counted by calendar year; for example, 1997 graduates should be matched with 1996/97 school year enrolments.

SOURCE:

Government of NWT Department of Education.

Table 2.7 SUICIDES PER 10,000 POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1987-1996

	ALL AGES			AGES 15-19 YRS		AGES 20-24 YRS	
	CANADA	YUKON	NWT	CANADA	NWT	CANADA	NWT
1987	1.4	2.8	3.0	1.3	12.0	1.8	12.0
1988	1.4	2.8	4.1	1.3	15.4	1.9	6.1
1989	1.3	2.0	5.8	1.3	13.7	1.8	18.0
1990	1.3	1.9	3.3	1.2	4.1	1.8	3.9
1991	1.3	1.1	4.0	1.4	6.2	1.8	17.2
1992	1.3	1.0	2.6	1.3	4.0	1.8	10.0
1993	1.3	2.3	4.3	1.2	15.8	1.6	13.6
1994	1.3	2.4	3.2	1.3	7.7	1.7	5.3
1995	1.3	3.0	2.4	1.3	15.0	1.7	3.6
1996	1.3	1.9	3.4	1.2	7.5	1.7	11.1

NOTES:

1. Calculated from suicide rate per 100,000 population.
2. Ten-year time-series of suicide rate for youth (ages 15-24) not available.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 1003 as of January 2000.

Table 2.8 CRIMINAL INCIDENTS PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY TYPE OF OFFENCE, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1989-1998

	CANADA									
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	89	95	103	100	95	91	90	89	84	81
CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10
PROPERTY CRIMES	53	56	62	59	56	53	53	53	49	45
OTHER CRIMES	27	29	31	31	29	28	27	27	26	26
DRUG OFFENCES	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	YUKON									
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	199	192	205	182	203	192	197	197	208	180
CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	29	32	30	27	28	27	32	31	33	29
PROPERTY CRIMES	92	82	86	84	90	85	89	82	81	70
OTHER CRIMES	78	78	89	71	86	79	76	84	94	81
DRUG OFFENCES	8	7	8	6	5	6	6	6	4	4
	NWT									
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	222	263	284	286	265	243	239	221	222	232
CRIMES OF VIOLENCE	46	55	57	56	55	55	50	50	55	54
PROPERTY CRIMES	84	89	89	86	80	72	76	73	63	62
OTHER CRIMES	92	120	138	143	130	116	112	98	104	116
DRUG OFFENCES	5	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	5

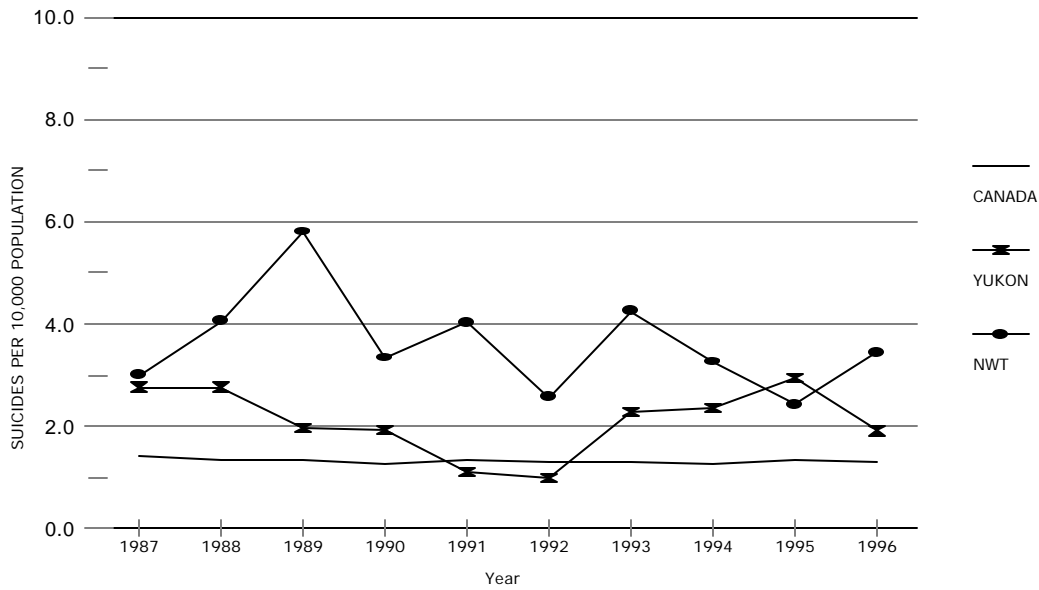
NOTE:

1. Total criminal code offences=Crimes of violence+Property Crimes+Other Crimes
2. Crimes of violence include homicide, assault, sexual offences, and abduction.
3. Property crimes include breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, theft over \$1000 and under \$1000, and possession of stolen goods.
4. Other crimes include arson, bail violations, counterfeiting currency, disturbing the peace, escaping custody, indecent acts, kidnapping, public morals offences, obstruction of police officer, prisoner unlawfully at large, mischief, and other criminal code offences.

SOURCE:

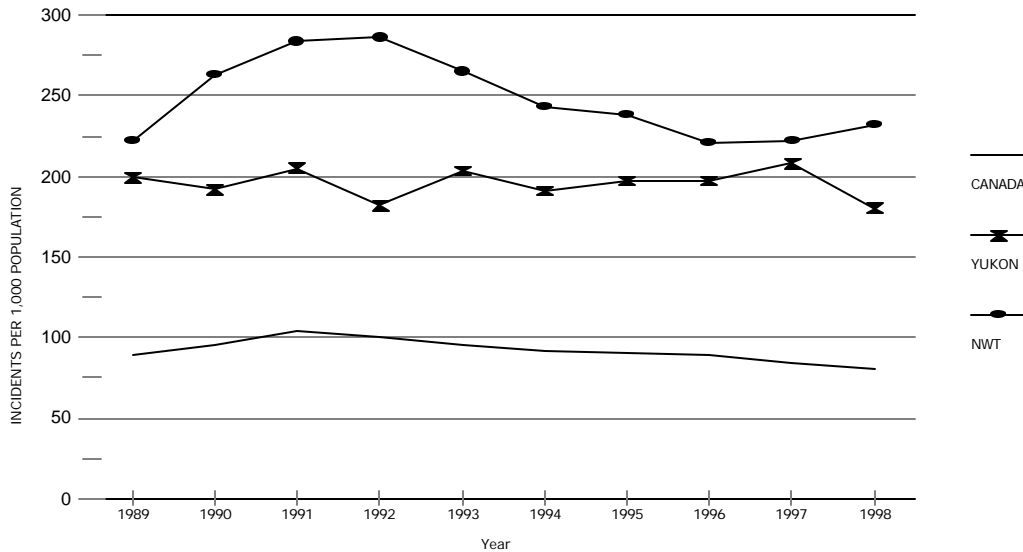
Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205XPE, and CANSIM Matrix 2200 as of January 2000.

Figure 2.3 NUMBER OF SUICIDES PER 10,000 POPULATION, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1987-1996



(See Table 2.7 notes and sources)

Figure 2.4 TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE INCIDENTS PER 1,000 POPULATION, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1989-1998



(See Table 2.8 notes and sources)

Section 3: LABOUR FORCE

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 1999, unemployment rates in the North were much higher than across Canada as a whole. Compared to the national unemployment rate of 7.6%*, unemployment rates reached 13.1%** in Yukon, 13.7% in NWT, and 20.7% in Nunavut. Participation rates in the North, however, were comparable to or exceeded the Canada-wide average of 65.6%*: 64.3% in Yukon**, 66.6% in Nunavut, and 78.3% in NWT (Tables 3.5 and 3.6).
- In the North, industrial employment is subject to seasonal variation, with numbers of employees lowest during the first quarter of the year and highest during the third quarter (Table 3.1).
- Between 1990 and 1998, the annual average number of employees increased by about 28% in Yukon, compared to 16.5% in NWT (Table 3.2).
- The average number of recipients of EI regular benefits is comparable between Yukon and NWT, despite a much larger population in NWT. Each year since 1995, the proportion of the population receiving these benefits was about twice as high in Yukon as it was in NWT. In 1998, about 1.7% of the NWT population was receiving regular benefits; compared to 4.1% in Yukon (Table 3.2).
- In both Yukon and NWT, the average annual number of beneficiaries of EI regular benefits declined between 1990 and 1998 -- a decline of about 16% in Yukon and approximately 13% in NWT. The 5-year decline in EI beneficiaries was most dramatic in Yukon, where the average annual number of beneficiaries dropped by 22% in the five years from 1994 to 1998 (Table 3.2).
- Between 1990 and 1998, total government employment in Yukon increased by about 602 employees, representing a 15% increase (Table 3.3). Employment through local and territorial government accounts for this growth since federal government employment decreased by about 330 employees during this period (a 28% decrease).
- Despite considerable increases in the growth of government employment, the proportion of the total population of Yukon who are employed by the government has remained about the same, at approximately 14.7%. The proportion of the NWT population employed by government varied only slightly from 1990 to 1998 (Table 3.3).
- Even prior to the 1999 division of NWT into NWT and Nunavut, government employment at the federal level declined considerably. In 1998, there were about 506 fewer federal employees in NWT than in 1990, a decline of approximately 32%; during the five years from 1994 to 1998, federal employment declined by about 491 employees (31%) (Table 3.3)

* Refer to Statistics Canada website www.statcan.ca: *Canadian Statistics on Labour, Employment, and Unemployment*.

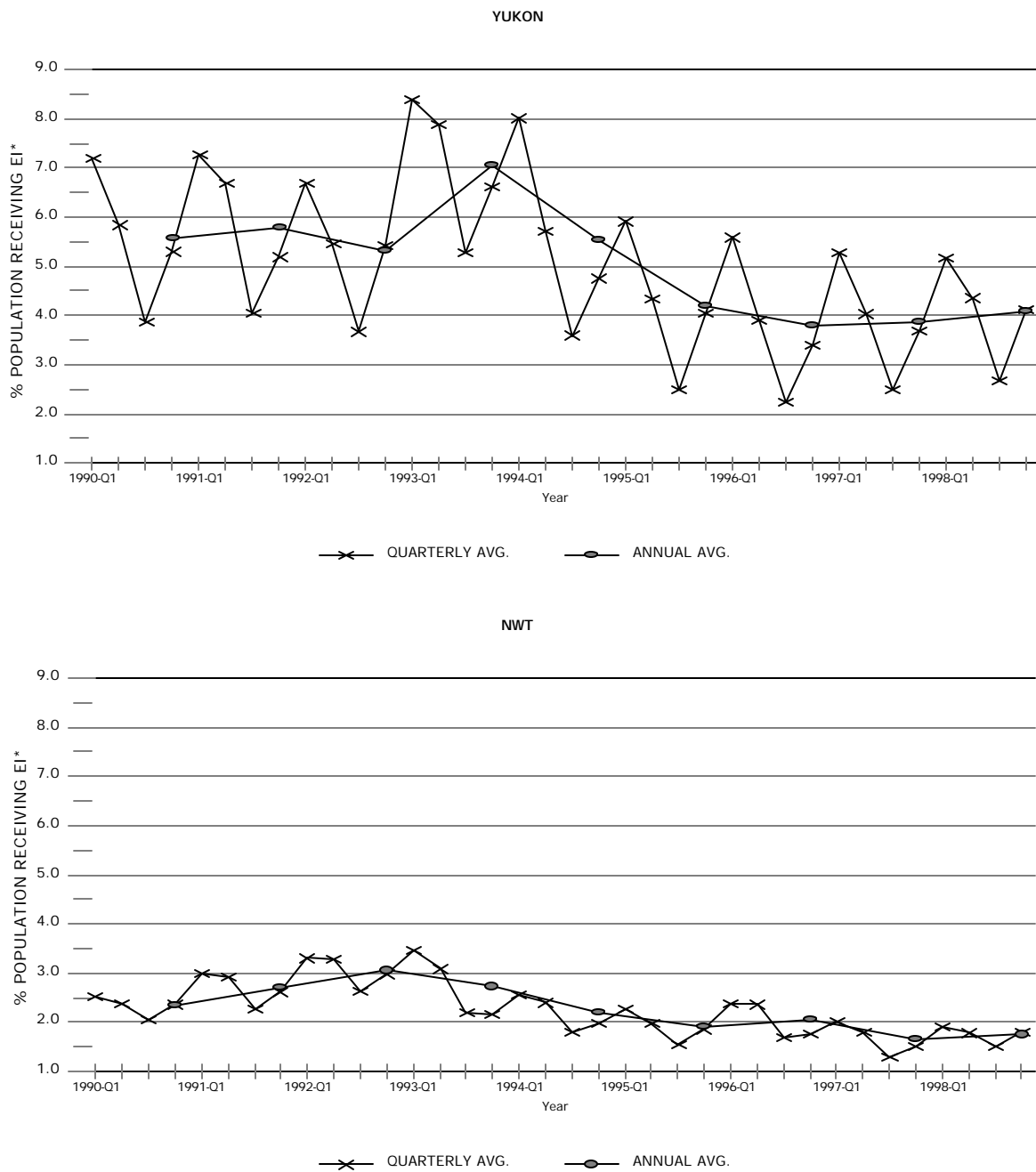
** Refer to Yukon Bureau of Statistics, *Employment January 2000*, Information Sheet #34.04-00.01 (available at <http://www.yukonweb.com/government/ybs/> as of January 2000). 1999 participation rate for Yukon is calculated using 1999 population age 15+ years of age (refer to *Canadian Statistics on Population* on the Statistics Canada website, <http://www.statcan.ca> as of January 2000).

- In NWT, the decline in federal employment has been offset by growth in local government employment, which grew by about 36% (roughly 573 employees). Overall, total government employment in NWT in 1998 is comparable to the 1990 level (within 1%). By 1998, territorial government employment in NWT, which peaked in 1994, returned to approximately the 1990 level (Table 3.3).

NOTE:

- Canada-wide labour force statistics (e.g. participation rate, employment rate, unemployment rate) quoted in the highlights for this section are from the results of Statistics Canada's *Labour Force Survey*. It is important to note that this survey's coverage does not include the Canadian territories. Consequently, there is no territorial time series data which is a subset of, or is directly analogous to, the national labour force statistics. Due to the lack of comparable time-series data on national and territorial levels, comparison of national and territorial labour force characteristics is limited.
- In 1999, the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics and the NWT Bureau of Statistics each released labour force surveys specific to the territories they serve; the Nunavut and NWT labour force statistics appearing in this section are from the results of these territorial surveys.
- Nunavut labour force characteristics reported in this section (labour force participation rate and unemployment rate) are reported according to two sets of definitional criteria: "National Criteria" and "No Jobs Available" criteria. These differing definitions refer to differences between the Statistics Canada (i.e. "National Criteria") and Nunavut Bureau of Statistics definitions of labour force participation. Since the "No Jobs Available" criteria of these labour force characteristics were specifically reported by the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, there is no comparable data of this type for Canada or the Northwest Territories.

Figure 3.1 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EI BENEFICIARIES (REGULAR BENEFIT) AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, YUKON AND NWT, 1990-1998



NOTES:

* Percentage of population receiving EI Regular Benefit.

1. Calculated based on average quarterly EI beneficiaries (see Table 3.1) and quarterly estimates of population (see Table 1.5).
2. 1999 data is not shown as third and fourth-quarter data are unavailable .

Table 3.1 QUARTERLY TOTAL NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES AND EI BENEFICIARIES, YUKON AND NWT, 1990-1999

YEAR	Q	EMPLOYEES*		EI BENEFICIARIES**	
		YUKON	NWT	YUKON	NWT
1990	1	10,962	21,072	1,983	1,453
	2	11,993	21,636	1,620	1,397
	3	12,633	22,366	1,077	1,207
	4	11,276	20,957	1,480	1,400
1991	1	10,508	20,475	2,047	1,787
	2	10,926	20,775	1,903	1,767
	3	12,088	21,221	1,170	1,387
	4	10,895	20,336	1,517	1,603
1992	1	10,462	19,793	1,963	2,037
	2	11,702	20,943	1,623	2,030
	3	12,905	22,072	1,110	1,643
	4	11,639	20,765	1,637	1,860
1993	1	10,649	20,706	2,537	2,170
	2	11,725	21,541	2,397	1,947
	3	12,496	22,510	1,620	1,400
	4	10,966	21,301	2,010	1,380
1994	1	10,572	20,898	2,403	1,650
	2	12,096	22,000	1,720	1,553
	3	12,930	23,758	1,080	1,167
	4	11,391	22,499	1,427	1,307
1995	1	10,658	22,422	1,793	1,493
	2	12,458	23,232	1,327	1,327
	3	13,339	24,396	770	1,023
	4	11,477	23,735	1,273	1,240
1996	1	11,017	23,058	1,760	1,593
	2	13,276	25,024	1,237	1,583
	3	15,427	26,248	713	1,147
	4	13,502	24,833	1,097	1,200
1997	1	12,366	24,158	1,693	1,353
	2	14,282	24,814	1,297	1,213
	3	15,508	26,130	807	880
	4	13,963	24,983	1,177	1,030
1998	1	13,126	23,735	1,650	1,283
	2	15,058	24,381	1,383	1,203
	3	16,630	26,206	850	1,017
	4	15,281	25,904	1,277	1,220
1999	1	14,490	25,670	1,597	1,393
	2	15,490	26,171	1,073	1,363

NOTES:

* Estimates of numbers of employees in firms of all sizes (see additional notes below).

** Recipients of EI Regular Benefit.

1. Source data for employees is not seasonally adjusted. Source data for EI beneficiaries is seasonally adjusted.

2. Statistics on numbers of employees are derived from a monthly sample survey of firms, institutions and organizations of all sizes for all provinces and territories and covers all industries except agriculture, fishing, trapping, private households, religious organizations and the military.

3. Quarterly figures are calculated from monthly data.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 4439, 4453, and 5705 as of January 2000.

Table 3.2 ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND EI BENEFICIARIES, YUKON AND NWT, 1990-1998

	YUKON		NWT	
	EMPLOYEES*	EI BENEFICIARIES**	EMPLOYEES*	EI BENEFICIARIES**
1990	11,716.0	1,540.0	21,507.5	1,364.2
1991	11,104.3	1,659.2	20,701.8	1,635.8
1992	11,676.8	1,583.3	20,893.3	1,892.5
1993	11,458.9	2,140.8	21,514.7	1,724.2
1994	11,747.4	1,657.5	22,288.8	1,419.2
1995	11,983.0	1,290.8	23,446.4	1,270.8
1996	13,305.7	1,201.7	24,790.6	1,380.8
1997	14,029.9	1,243.3	25,021.3	1,119.2
1998	15,023.9	1,290.0	25,056.3	1,180.8

NOTES:

* Estimates of numbers of employees in firms of all sizes (see additional notes below).

** Recipients of EI Regular Benefit.

1. Source data for employees is not seasonally adjusted. Source data for EI beneficiaries is seasonally adjusted.

2. Statistics on numbers of employees are derived from a monthly sample survey of firms, institutions and organizations of all sizes for all provinces and territories and covers all industries except agriculture, fishing, trapping, private households, religious organizations and the military.

3. Annual statistics are calculated from monthly data.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 4439, 4453, and 5705 as of January 2000.

Table 3.3 ANNUAL AVERAGE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BY TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, YUKON AND NWT, 1990-1998

	YUKON					NWT				
	LOCAL	TERR.	FEDERAL	TOTAL	% POP.	LOCAL	TERR.	FEDERAL	TOTAL	% POP.
1990	259.3	2,603.6	1,187.2	4,050.1	14.6	1,577.1	5,349.0	1,618.0	8,544.1	14.5
1991	272.6	2,738.6	1,198.7	4,209.8	14.6	1,597.9	5,367.4	1,659.6	8,624.9	14.2
1992	251.0	2,913.9	1,265.8	4,430.8	14.7	1,780.1	5,303.3	1,683.8	8,767.2	14.0
1993	285.9	2,779.8	1,233.3	4,299.0	14.0	1,814.5	5,414.7	1,683.3	8,912.4	14.0
1994	284.7	2,639.3	1,032.5	3,956.5	13.2	1,789.8	5,617.4	1,602.5	9,009.8	13.8
1995	299.7	2,610.2	1,054.9	3,964.8	12.8	1,750.2	5,660.3	1,517.3	8,927.8	13.4
1996	315.7	2,752.8	1,058.6	4,127.1	12.9	1,782.8	5,450.9	1,428.4	8,662.2	12.8
1997	367.8	3,208.3	912.8	4,488.9	13.9	2,028.7	5,303.0	1,209.9	8,541.6	12.6
1998	385.8	3,408.8	857.3	4,651.8	14.7	2,150.8	5,316.8	1,111.8	8,579.4	12.7

NOTES:

1. Annual averages are calculated from monthly data.

2. Calculated based on monthly government employment (see Table 3.1) and annual population (see Table 1.1). The 1996-1998 populations of NWT and Nunavut as shown in Table 1.1 are combined; source statistics for government employment do not account NWT-Nunavut division prior to 1999.

3. 1999 average is not shown as fourth-quarter data is not yet available.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 2860, 2864, and 2866 as of January 2000.

Table 3.4 QUARTERLY AVERAGE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (NUMBER OF PERSONS) BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, YUKON AND NWT, 1990-1999; NUNAVUT, 1999

		YUKON				NWT			
YEAR	Q	LOCAL	TERR.	FEDERAL	TOTAL	LOCAL	TERR.	FEDERAL	TOTAL
1990	1	239.3	2,579.0	1,100.0	3,918.3	1,516.3	5,209.7	1,547.7	8,273.7
	2	260.7	2,618.7	1,215.3	4,094.7	1,557.3	5,355.0	1,613.7	8,526.0
	3	290.7	2,537.0	1,286.7	4,114.3	1,659.0	5,343.0	1,709.7	8,711.7
	4	246.7	2,679.7	1,146.7	4,073.0	1,575.7	5,488.3	1,601.0	8,665.0
1991	1	252.3	2,714.0	1,118.7	4,085.0	1,465.3	5,318.3	1,573.7	8,357.3
	2	272.0	2,778.0	1,248.7	4,298.7	1,559.3	5,453.7	1,744.0	8,757.0
	3	323.3	2,671.7	1,281.0	4,276.0	1,754.0	5,329.3	1,710.0	8,793.3
	4	242.7	2,790.7	1,146.3	4,179.7	1,613.0	5,368.3	1,610.7	8,592.0
1992	1	238.3	2,850.7	1,151.0	4,240.0	1,613.0	5,326.3	1,595.0	8,534.3
	2	248.3	2,917.0	1,300.7	4,466.0	1,683.0	5,385.3	1,707.7	8,776.0
	3	270.0	2,899.3	1,407.7	4,577.0	2,061.0	5,177.0	1,767.7	9,005.7
	4	247.3	2,988.7	1,204.0	4,440.0	1,763.3	5,324.3	1,665.0	8,752.7
1993	1	267.3	2,804.0	1,213.7	4,285.0	1,746.7	5,385.3	1,642.7	8,774.7
	2	301.0	2,820.3	1,334.7	4,456.0	1,833.3	5,542.0	1,682.3	9,057.7
	3	317.0	2,700.0	1,383.7	4,400.7	1,987.3	5,354.7	1,747.0	9,089.0
	4	258.3	2,794.7	1,001.3	4,054.3	1,690.7	5,376.7	1,661.0	8,728.3
1994	1	268.3	2,766.7	960.7	3,995.7	1,696.7	5,522.0	1,590.3	8,809.0
	2	302.0	2,756.0	1,067.3	4,125.3	1,805.7	5,503.7	1,614.7	8,924.0
	3	304.7	2,490.3	1,149.7	3,944.7	1,975.7	5,856.0	1,660.7	9,492.3
	4	263.7	2,544.3	952.3	3,760.3	1,681.3	5,588.0	1,544.3	8,813.7
1995	1	276.0	2,612.7	979.3	3,868.0	1,635.7	5,574.0	1,514.7	8,724.3
	2	308.7	2,666.0	1,092.3	4,067.0	1,740.0	5,560.0	1,544.7	8,844.7
	3	329.0	2,520.7	1,166.3	4,016.0	2,004.3	5,844.0	1,572.3	9,420.7
	4	285.0	2,641.3	981.7	3,908.0	1,620.7	5,663.3	1,437.3	8,721.3
1996	1	291.7	2,643.3	972.7	3,907.7	1,685.7	5,583.0	1,398.7	8,667.3
	2	316.7	2,695.3	1,124.3	4,136.3	1,810.3	5,394.7	1,617.0	8,822.0
	3	358.0	2,676.7	1,180.7	4,215.3	1,952.0	5,415.3	1,476.3	8,843.7
	4	296.3	2,996.0	956.7	4,249.0	1,683.3	5,410.7	1,221.7	8,315.7
1997	1	353.3	3,080.7	986.0	4,420.0	1,912.0	5,331.0	1,292.0	8,535.0
	2	377.7	3,262.7	886.0	4,526.3	2,019.0	5,351.0	1,211.3	8,581.3
	3	393.7	3,101.3	966.0	4,461.0	2,110.0	5,240.7	1,226.3	8,577.0
	4	346.7	3,388.3	813.3	4,548.3	2,073.7	5,289.3	1,110.0	8,473.0
1998	1	347.7	3,352.3	804.3	4,504.3	1,932.3	5,077.0	1,080.3	8,089.7
	2	424.0	3,437.3	888.7	4,750.0	2,086.0	5,261.3	1,107.0	8,454.3
	3	404.0	3,366.3	948.3	4,718.7	2,310.3	5,624.0	1,163.3	9,097.7
	4	367.3	3,479.0	787.7	4,634.0	2,274.7	5,305.0	1,096.3	8,676.0
1999	1	368.7	3,159.7	786.7	4,315.0	2,119.3	5,173.0	1,087.3	8,379.7
	2	449.7	3,339.7	889.3	4,678.7	1,051.3	3,534.7	1,049.0	5,635.0
	3	428.3	2,995.7	950.0	4,374.0	1,164.0	3,673.7	1,128.0	5,965.7
		NUNAVUT							
		QUARTERLY (AVERAGE)							
YEAR	Q	LOCAL	TERR.	FEDERAL	TOTAL				
1999	2	1,237.0	1,725.0	67.7	3,029.7				
	3	1,370.0	1,560.7	89.0	3,019.7				

NOTE:

1. Quarterly averages are calculated from monthly data.
2. NWT figures as of the second quarter of 1999 reflect the division of NWT into NWT and Nunavut, excluding government employees in Nunavut.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 2860, 2864, and 2866 as of January 2000.

Table 3.5 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COMMUNITY, NUNAVUT, 1999

	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	National Criteria	No Jobs Available	National Criteria	No Jobs Available
NUNAVUT	66.6	72.6	20.7	27.2
Baffin Region				
Arctic Bay	63.4	71.5	27.7	35.8
Cape Dorset	61.3	71.0	22.8	33.3
Clyde River	50.9	59.1	31.4	41.0
Grise Fiord	73.4	78.7	18.8	24.3
Hall Beach	58.7	60.6	39.0	41.0
Igloolik	65.1	69.1	41.0	44.4
Iqaluit	74.1	80.4	10.4	17.4
Kimmitut	74.0	63.5	17.1	33.8
Nanisivik	98.2	98.2	0.5	0.5
Pangnirtung	65.1	75.0	23.6	33.7
Pond Inlet	54.6	59.3	28.6	34.3
Qikiqtarjuaq	65.7	78.6	26.3	38.3
Resolute Bay	74.7	79.7	10.2	15.9
Sanikiluaq	56.9	64.4	31.1	39.0
Keewatin Region				
Arviat	62.2	62.9	35.3	36.0
Baker Lake	63.2	71.6	17.6	27.3
Chesterfield Inlet	80.2	82.9	23.0	25.6
Coral Harbour	63.0	78.0	21.7	36.7
Rankin Inlet	72.0	73.2	13.7	15.3
Repulse Bay	54.5	76.6	21.2	43.9
Whale Cove	71.2	75.9	16.6	21.7
Kitikmeot Region				
Cambridge Bay	77.9	79.4	13.9	15.5
Gjoa Haven	57.1	61.0	39.0	42.9
Kugluktuk	58.0	63.5	27.5	33.8
Pelly Bay	63.0	68.8	22.5	29.1
Taloyoak	69.7	75.7	15.2	21.9

NOTE:

“National criteria” refer to definitions of labour force participation and unemployment consistent with those used by Statistics Canada, which include the criterion that labour force participants must have actively looked for work during the previous four weeks. “No Jobs Available” refers to alternative definitions of labour force participation and unemployment, developed by the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, which include as labour force participants those who have not looked for work because they do not perceive jobs to be available. For further information, consult Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-543-GIE [Internet] *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* and the data source indicated below.

SOURCE:

Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, *1999 Nunavut Community Labour Force Survey Overall Results and Basic Tables* (September 1999). Available through the Nunavut Territorial Government website at <http://www.gov.nu.ca/stats.htm> (as of January 2000).

Table 3.6 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COMMUNITY, NWT, 1999

	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
NWT	78.3	13.7
Inuvik Region	19.2	19.2
Aklavik	64.6	33.6
Colville Lake	62.1	29.3
Deline	65.6	31.8
Fort Good Hope	73.2	28.1
Fort McPherson	67.0	28.5
Holman	66.5	19.4
Inuvik	82.4	9.8
Norman Wells	90.5	7.0
Paulatuk	69.5	31.4
Sachs Harbour	78.2	13.9
Tsiigehtchic	61.2	31.7
Tuktoyaktuk	64.3	35.2
Tullita	77.9	24.7
Fort Smith Region	12.2	12.2
Detah	63.8	24.7
Enterprise	69.1	10.6
Fort Liard	69.2	19.0
Fort Providence	62.4	25.5
Fort Resolution	59.6	26.9
Fort Simpson	72.2	16.5
Fort Smith	72.1	12.5
Hay River	80.9	9.2
Hay River Reserve	54.5	33.0
Jean Marie River	62.7	16.2
Lutselk'e	66.4	28.4
Nahanni Butte	75.4	28.8
Rae Lakes	54.5	42.7
Rae-Edzo	55.1	46.5
Trout Lake	86.2	44.0
Wekweti	65.8	35.6
Wha Ti	54.8	32.9
Wrigley	72.8	44.0
Yellowknife	86.2	7.9

NOTE:

Labour Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate according to national criteria.

SOURCE:

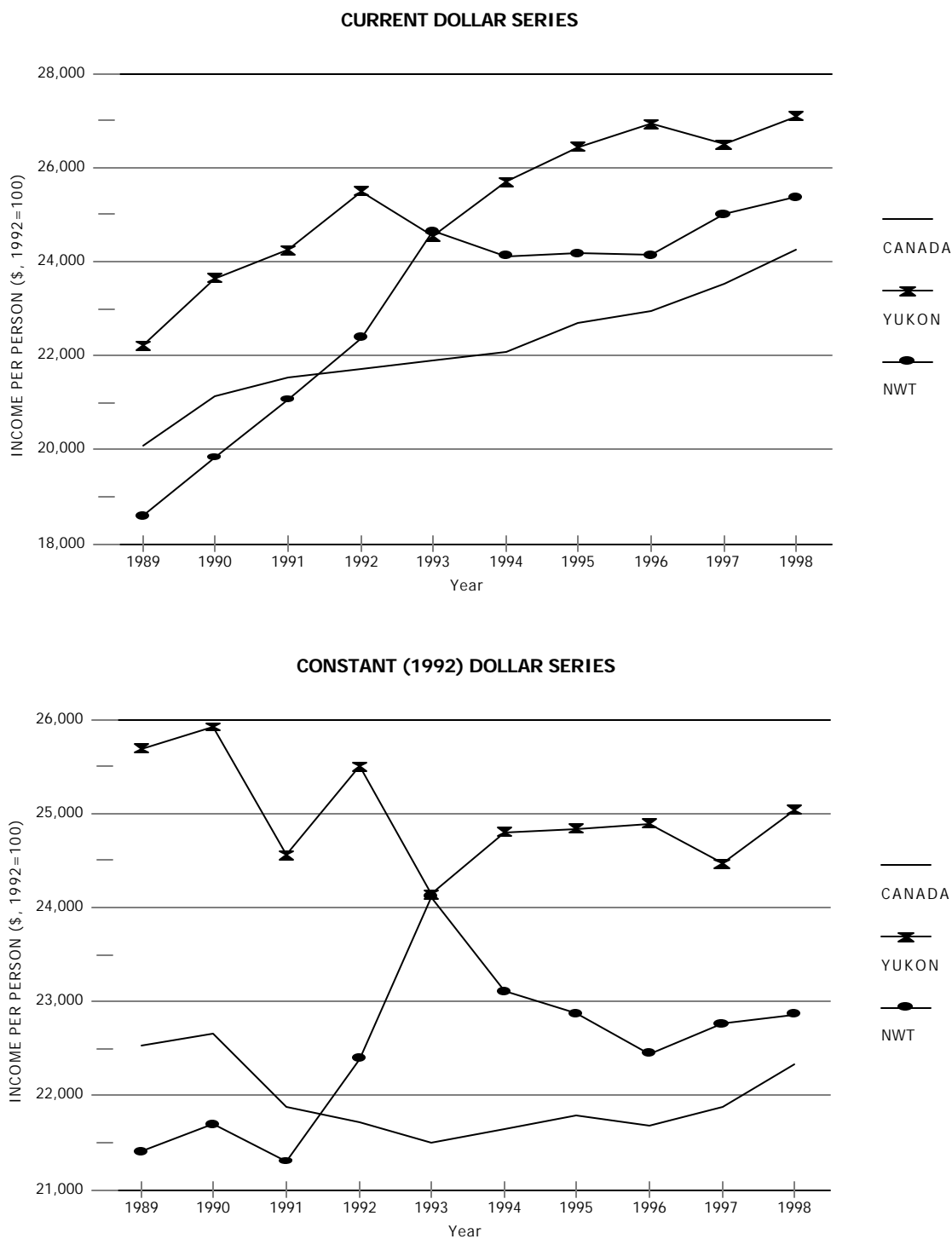
NWT Bureau of Statistics, *1999 NWT Labour Force Survey Overall Results and Community Detail*.

Available at <http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/stainfo.html> (as of August 2000).

Section 4: INCOME

- In the North, and across Canada, growth in total personal income per capita has been outpaced by overall increases in consumer prices. From 1989 to 1998, in current dollars, personal income per capita increased by an average of 2% per year across Canada and in Yukon, and by 3% per year in NWT. With declines in purchasing power due to increases in consumer prices, personal income per capita across Canada and in the North have remained the same over those ten years -- with average annual growth of -0.1% across Canada, -0.3% in Yukon, and 0.7% in NWT (Table 4.1).
- From 1994 to 1998, average weekly earnings increased by almost 7% across Canada; adjusted for changes in consumer prices, this increase is declined to a 0.2% increase. In NWT, a 3% gain in average weekly earnings during that time was declined to 1% when changes in consumer prices in NWT are taken into account. Accounting for reduced purchasing power, average weekly earnings in NWT decreased by almost 8% between 1990 and 1998 (Table 4.4).
- In Yukon, from 1990 to 1998, average weekly earnings increased by 14% before adjustment due to change in consumer prices. After accounting for price changes, the net change in average weekly earnings declined 6% during over nine years. Over the five years from 1994 to 1998 alone, there was a 2% decline in average weekly earnings; accounting for price changes, this decline reached almost 8% (Table 4.4).
- The proportion of total personal income from labour, i.e. wages, salary, and supplementary labour income, has typically been higher in NWT than in Yukon and across Canada (see Figure 5.3). In NWT, from 1989 to 1998, with the exception of 1993, for every dollar earned through government transfers, 4.5 to 6.5 dollars were earned through labour. In 1993, NWT's general economic downturn (see Section 4, GDP) was reflected in the increase in total earnings from government transfers - with transfers representing almost 20% of total personal income that year (Table 4.2).
- In Yukon, income from government transfers represents a much larger proportion of total personal income than in NWT or across Canada. Each year between 1989 and 1998, income from transfers has accounted for between approximately 16% and 20% of personal income in this territory (Table 4.2).
- Although income from government transfers represents a smaller proportion of total personal income in NWT than in Yukon, territorial government per capita expenditure on social assistance in NWT well exceeds such expenditure in Yukon (Table 4.8). Per capita social assistance spending by the NWT territorial government has, between 1989 and 1998, ranged from about 1.5 to 3 times that of the Yukon territorial government. Even accounting for this magnitude of difference in social assistance spending, total income in NWT has remained around 1.5 to 2 times the total personal income in Yukon (Table 4.2).
- Incomes vary by region across NWT (and Nunavut). The level of taxable income in Fort Smith is appreciably higher than in Inuvik and the regions now part of Nunavut (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.1 PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1992) DOLLARS, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1989-1998



(See Table 4.1 notes and sources)

Table 4.1 PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1992) DOLLARS, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1989-1998

	CANADA		YUKON		NWT	
	\$C	\$K (CPI)	\$C	\$K (CPI)	\$C	\$K (CPI)
1989	20,095	22,528	22,222	25,690	18,596	21,399
1990	21,141	22,659	23,643	25,924	19,831	21,697
1991	21,549	21,877	24,241	24,560	21,066	21,300
1992	21,710	21,710	25,500	25,500	22,387	22,387
1993	21,889	21,502	24,548	24,138	24,641	24,111
1994	22,071	21,638	25,700	24,807	24,123	23,106
1995	22,699	21,784	26,452	24,838	24,179	22,875
1996	22,954	21,675	26,938	24,896	24,132	22,448
1997	23,536	21,874	26,500	24,469	25,015	22,762
1998	24,246	22,326	27,094	25,041	25,382	22,867

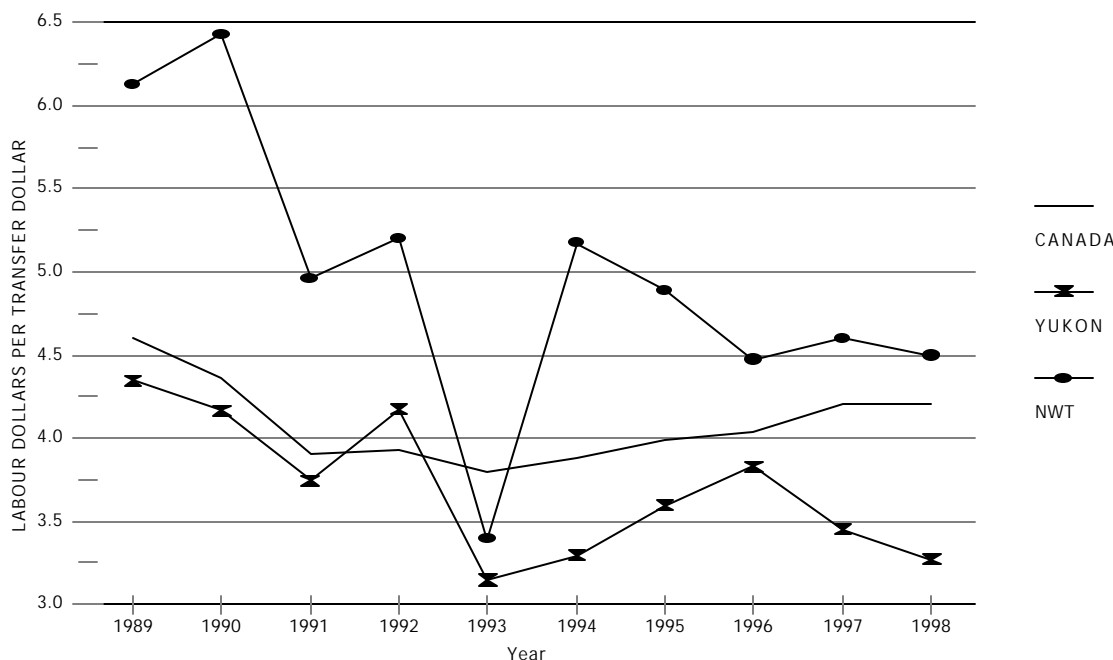
NOTE:

\$C=Current dollars; \$K=Constant (1992) dollars indexed against Consumer Price Index (All Items) specific to the geographical area. Current dollar prices indexed against region-specific CPI.

SOURCES:

1. Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 6967, 6978, and 6979 (pre-1992) as of January 2000.
2. Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 9219, 9230, and 9231 (1992 to 1998) as of January 2000.

Figure 4.2 RATIO OF EARNINGS FROM WAGES, SALARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME TO EARNINGS FROM GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1989-1998



(Calculated from Table 4.3 data)

Table 4.2 TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE (DOLLARS X 1,000,000), CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1989-1998

	CANADA									
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	550,180	587,529	605,967	616,055	628,294	640,855	666,310	681,081	706,273	734,572
WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME	353,632	372,087	382,378	387,788	394,816	404,918	418,825	428,743	453,681	471,975
NET INCOME OF NON-FARM UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES INCL RENT	34,461	34,859	36,072	39,398	42,047	44,908	46,337	48,433	52,999	56,664
INTEREST, DIVIDENDS AND MISC. INVESTMENT INCOME	79,579	91,445	85,871	86,517	82,825	82,972	90,921	90,773	86,888	88,649
CURRENT TRANSFERS FROM GOVERNMENT	76,847	85,199	98,029	98,734	104,084	104,433	105,019	106,325	107,961	112,101
	YUKON									
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	600	662	703	765	761	771	820	862	848	867
WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME	413	454	476	522	488	498	536	574	552	556
NET INCOME OF NON-FARM UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES INCL RENT	39	40	41	49	51	54	58	62	65	66
INTEREST, DIVIDENDS AND MISC. INVESTMENT INCOME	51	57	56	67	65	65	74	73	68	72
CURRENT TRANSFERS FROM GOVERNMENT	95	109	127	125	155	151	149	150	160	170
	NWT									
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	1,060	1,170	1,285	1,388	1,577	1,568	1,620	1,641	1,701	1,726
WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME	809	894	952	999	1,058	1,128	1,153	1,136	1,183	1,187
NET INCOME OF NON-FARM UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES INCL RENT	39	40	43	101	109	116	122	129	138	149
INTEREST, DIVIDENDS AND MISC. INVESTMENT INCOME	76	92	84	92	93	101	103	116	116	119
CURRENT TRANSFERS FROM GOVERNMENT	132	139	192	192	312	218	236	254	257	264

SOURCES:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 9205, 9216, and 9217 as of January 2000.

Table 4.3 TOTAL INCOME FROM LABOUR AND GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS AS A PROPORTION (%) OF TOTAL INCOME, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1989-1998

	CANADA									
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME	64.3	63.3	63.1	62.9	62.8	63.2	62.9	63.0	64.2	64.3
CURRENT TRANSFERS FROM GOVERNMENT	14.0	14.5	16.2	16.0	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.6	15.3	15.3
	YUKON									
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME	68.8	68.6	67.7	68.2	64.1	64.6	65.4	66.6	65.1	64.1
CURRENT TRANSFERS FROM GOVERNMENT	15.8	16.5	18.1	16.3	20.4	19.6	18.2	17.4	18.9	19.6
	NWT									
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME	76.3	76.4	74.1	72.0	67.1	71.9	71.2	69.2	69.5	68.8
CURRENT TRANSFERS FROM GOVERNMENT	12.5	11.9	14.9	13.8	19.8	13.9	14.6	15.5	15.1	15.3

(Calculated from Table 4.2 data)

Table 4.4 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, QUARTERLY, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1990-1999

YEAR	Q	CANADA	YUKON	NWT
1990	1	495.8	647.7	692.4
	2	502.8	653.0	692.3
	3	510.8	667.3	709.4
	4	515.3	687.8	702.0
1991	1	520.9	691.7	736.6
	2	528.5	694.5	754.6
	3	532.5	705.3	757.4
	4	536.1	723.0	806.1
1992	1	539.7	717.4	813.6
	2	546.1	706.1	828.1
	3	551.2	707.8	849.5
	4	554.7	711.3	856.6
1993	1	554.7	708.6	856.5
	2	556.9	696.4	840.3
	3	560.3	698.1	846.1
	4	559.8	704.0	847.7
1994	1	562.7	703.7	858.1
	2	568.0	708.8	840.4
	3	571.1	697.2	841.0
	4	570.9	703.5	854.0
1995	1	572.3	709.0	832.9
	2	571.0	700.6	808.5
	3	575.2	715.7	838.2
	4	576.4	713.7	851.5
1996	1	575.6	726.7	841.8
	2	584.1	700.3	845.5
	3	589.8	730.0	903.8
	4	594.4	727.9	880.1
1997	1	594.8	733.5	907.4
	2	599.6	717.6	897.2
	3	599.3	716.0	914.5
	4	599.1	736.6	901.8
1998	1	605.8	724.8	892.8
	2	606.7	731.2	857.6
	3	605.1	718.3	868.7
	4	607.7	732.9	838.8
1999	1	605.4	715.3	868.6
	2	609.3	747.9	861.3
	3	612.0	782.6	910.0

NOTES:

1. Statistics are derived from a monthly sample survey of firms, institutions and organizations of all sizes for all provinces and territories and covers all industries except agriculture, fishing, trapping, private households, religious organizations and the military. Includes earnings from overtime. Data are not seasonally adjusted.
2. Calculated from monthly data.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 4288, 4443, and 4456 as of January 2000.

Table 4.5 ANNUAL AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1992) DOLLARS, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1990-1998

	CANADA		YUKON			NWT		
	\$C	\$K CA	\$C	\$K YUKON	\$K CA	\$C	\$K NWT	\$K CA
1990	506.2	542.5	664.0	726.4	711.6	699.0	766.5	749.2
1991	529.5	537.6	703.6	711.4	714.3	763.7	773.7	775.3
1992	547.9	547.9	710.7	710.7	710.7	836.9	836.9	836.9
1993	557.9	548.1	701.8	686.7	689.4	847.6	833.5	832.6
1994	568.2	557.0	703.3	673.6	689.5	848.4	818.9	831.7
1995	573.7	550.6	709.8	671.5	681.1	832.8	782.0	799.2
1996	586.0	553.3	721.2	670.9	681.0	867.8	802.0	819.5
1997	598.2	556.0	725.9	660.5	674.6	905.2	835.8	841.3
1998	606.3	558.3	726.8	654.8	669.3	864.5	799.0	796.0

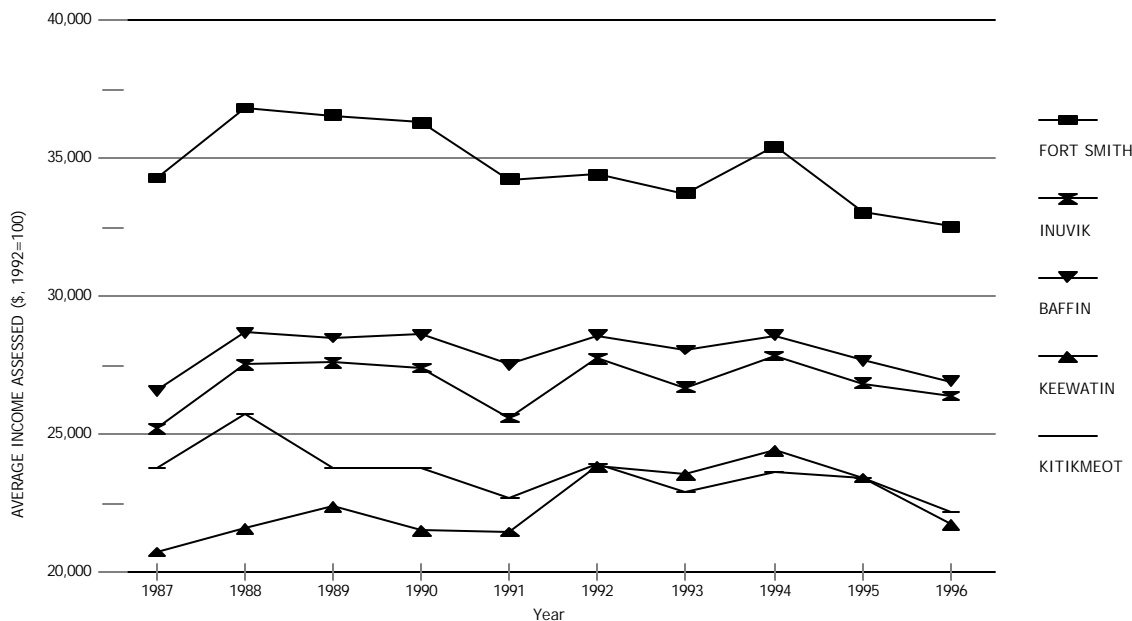
NOTES:

1. \$K = Constant (1992) dollars indexed against Consumer Price Index (CPI)
2. Calculated from monthly data. See notes and sources to Table 5.4.

SOURCE:

1. Weekly Earnings: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 4288, 4443 and 4456 as of January 2000.
2. CPI: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 62-010-XPB and Catalogue 13-213-PPB (1995 and 1998 editions).

Figure 4.3 ANNUAL AVERAGE TAXABLE INCOME IN CONSTANT (1992) DOLLARS, NWT AND NUNAVUT REGIONS, 1987-1996



(Current dollars indexed against CPI for NWT. See Tables 4.6 and 4.7 for sources.)

Table 4.6 INCOME STATISTICS FROM TAX RETURNS, NWT REGIONS, 1987-1996

	FORT SMITH					
	TOTALS			AVERAGE INCOME		
	RETURNS (n)	TAXABLE (n)	INCOME (\$)	\$C	\$K (NWT)	\$K (Canada)
1987	14,320	11,640	390,091,000	27,241	34,309	32,663
1988	14,870	11,820	451,423,000	30,358	36,842	35,382
1989	15,520	12,450	490,913,000	31,631	36,568	35,461
1990	16,340	12,890	541,197,000	33,121	36,317	35,499
1991	17,070	13,070	576,850,000	33,793	34,238	34,308
1992	17,640	13,260	607,291,000	34,427	34,427	34,427
1993	19,080	14,260	654,831,000	34,320	33,746	33,713
1994	19,190	14,380	704,937,000	36,735	35,458	36,015
1995	19,420	14,440	683,446,000	35,193	33,045	33,774
1996	19,320	14,260	680,415,000	35,218	32,549	33,256
	INUVIK					
	TOTALS			AVERAGE INCOME		
	RETURNS (n)	TAXABLE (n)	INCOME (\$)	\$C	\$K (NWT)	\$K (Canada)
1987	4,100	3,000	82,082,000	20,020	25,214	24,005
1988	4,130	2,900	93,722,000	22,693	27,540	26,449
1989	4,420	3,090	105,594,000	23,890	27,618	26,783
1990	4,520	3,110	113,005,000	25,001	27,413	26,796
1991	4,590	2,960	115,994,000	25,271	25,604	25,656
1992	4,640	2,920	128,731,000	27,744	27,744	27,744
1993	4,980	3,200	135,291,000	27,167	26,713	26,687
1994	4,930	3,190	142,216,000	28,847	27,845	28,281
1995	4,940	3,140	141,206,000	28,584	26,839	27,432
1996	4,810	3,100	137,399,000	28,565	26,400	26,974

NOTES:

\$C=Current dollars; \$K=Constant (1992) dollars indexed against Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Northwest Territories. Pre-1992 IPI index values calculated from 1986=100 re-indexed to 1992=100.

SOURCE:

1. NWT Bureau of Statistics, at <http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/CPWeb/mergedPInc/IRPInc.html> (as of January 2000).
2. NWT Bureau of Statistics, at <http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/CPWeb/mergedPInc/FSRPInc.html> (as of January 2000).

Table 4.7 INCOME STATISTICS FROM TAX RETURNS, NUNAVUT REGIONS, 1987-1996

	BAFFIN					
	TOTALS			AVERAGE INCOME		
	RETURNS (n)	TAXABLE (n)	INCOME (\$)	\$C	\$K (NWT)	\$K (Canada)
1987	4,770	3,600	100,733,000	21,118	26,597	25,321
1988	4,830	3,420	114,172,000	23,638	28,687	27,550
1989	5,040	3,580	124,221,000	24,647	28,494	27,631
1990	5,360	3,750	139,858,000	26,093	28,611	27,967
1991	5,590	3,420	151,822,000	27,160	27,518	27,574
1992	5,810	3,500	166,153,000	28,598	28,598	28,598
1993	6,110	3,740	174,432,000	28,549	28,072	28,044
1994	6,130	3,790	181,612,000	29,627	28,597	29,046
1995	6,300	3,840	185,645,000	29,467	27,669	28,279
1996	6,410	3,890	186,735,000	29,132	26,924	27,509
	KEEWATIN					
	RETURNS			AVERAGE INCOME		
	TOTAL	TAXABLE	INCOME (\$)	\$C	\$K (NWT)	\$K (Canada)
1987	2,260	1,550	37,229,000	16,473	20,747	19,752
1988	2,330	1,520	41,472,000	17,799	21,601	20,745
1989	2,430	1,590	47,064,000	19,368	22,391	21,713
1990	2,580	1,590	50,604,000	19,614	21,507	21,023
1991	2,700	1,520	57,211,000	21,189	21,468	21,512
1992	2,840	1,570	67,717,000	23,844	23,844	23,844
1993	3,040	1,730	72,842,000	23,961	23,560	23,537
1994	3,220	1,820	81,435,000	25,290	24,411	24,794
1995	3,310	1,860	82,560,000	24,943	23,421	23,938
1996	3,360	1,850	79,003,000	23,513	21,731	22,203
	KITIKMEOT					
	RETURNS			AVERAGE INCOME		
	TOTAL	TAXABLE	INCOME (\$)	\$C	\$K (NWT)	\$K (Canada)
1987	1,900	1,230	35,842,000	18,864	23,758	22,619
1988	1,940	1,300	41,130,000	21,201	25,729	24,710
1989	2,030	1,180	41,806,000	20,594	23,808	23,087
1990	2,160	1,210	46,827,000	21,679	23,771	23,236
1991	2,170	1,100	48,650,000	22,419	22,714	22,760
1992	2,240	1,100	53,539,000	23,901	23,901	23,901
1993	2,300	1,210	53,592,000	23,301	22,912	22,889
1994	2,340	1,290	57,286,000	24,481	23,630	24,001
1995	2,420	1,320	60,314,000	24,923	23,402	23,918
1996	2,480	1,320	59,463,000	23,985	22,167	22,649

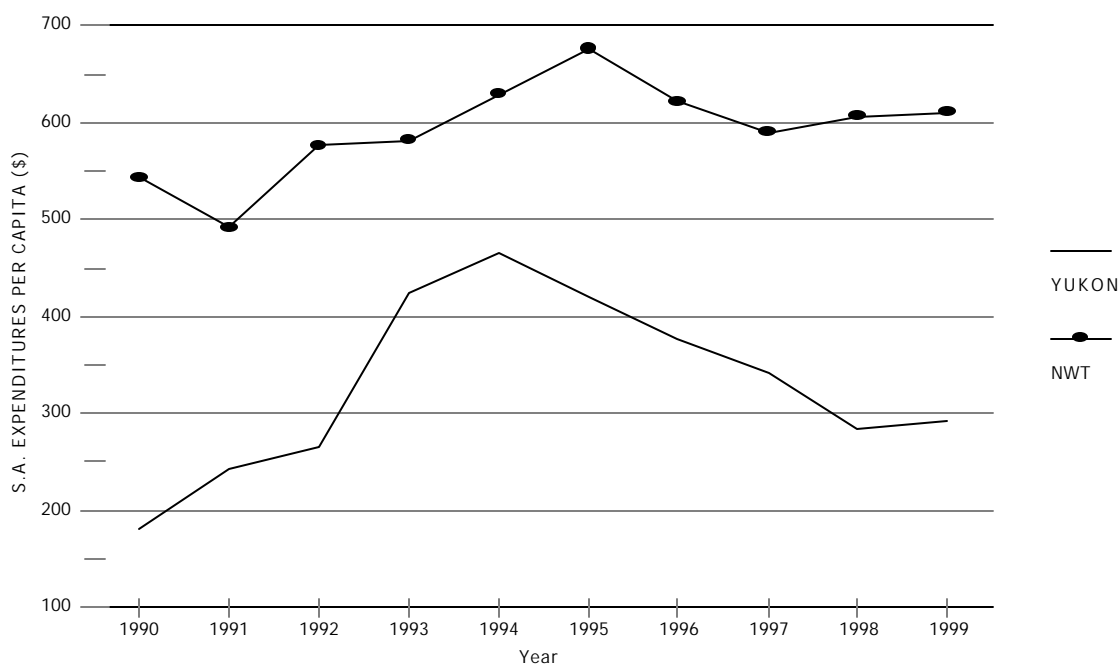
NOTES:

\$C=Current dollars; \$K=Constant (1992) dollars indexed against Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Northwest Territories. Pre-1992 IPI index values calculated from 1986=100 re-indexed to 1992=100.

SOURCE:

1. Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, at <http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca> (as of August 2000).

Figure 4.4 TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, YUKON AND NWT, 1990-1999



(See Table 5.8 notes and sources)

Table 4.8 TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, TOTAL (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS) AND PER CAPITA, YUKON AND NWT, 1990-1999

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
YUKON	Total (\$)	5	7	8	13	14	13	12	11	9	9
	Per Capita	180	242	265	425	466	421	376	341	285	293
NWT	Total (\$)	32	30	36	37	41	45	42	40	41	42
	Per Capita	543	492	577	582	629	676	622	590	606	610

NOTE:

Expenditures per capita are calculated based on population estimates from Section 1, Table 1.1.

SOURCE:

1. Expenditures: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 3787 and 3788 as of January 2000.

2. Population Estimates: Statistics Canada, Matrices 6367-6369 and 6408-6409 as of January 2000 (found in this publication Table 1.1).

Section 5: ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

HIGHLIGHTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

- In 1998, the GDP at factor cost of NWT was approximately \$2.4 billion (Table 5.1).
- From 1989 to 1998, in NWT, economic output from labour income grew by about 43%, while output from corporate profits dropped by 43% over that time period (Table 5.1).
- In NWT, income from salaries, wages, and supplementary labour income has consistently been the largest component of the territorial GDP at factor cost; in 1998, the total value of this income was about \$1.5 billion -- almost eight times the economic output from corporate profits (Table 5.1).
- The GDP at factor cost of Yukon Territory decreased by about 3.9% between 1996 and 1997 (Table 5.2).
- Similarly to NWT, labour income comprises the largest proportion of Yukon's total territorial GDP at factor cost. In 1998, of a total territorial GDP at factor cost of about \$992 million, \$614 million of this output was from labour income (Table 5.2).
- Of the leading components of the territorial GDP at factor cost, corporate profits suffered the largest economic downturn in Yukon. From 1989 to 1998, corporate profits fell by a total of 86%, and between 1997 and 1998, corporate profits fell by 36% (Table 5.2).

ECONOMIC OUTPUT FROM SELECTED INDUSTRIES

- With the exception of mining industries, all the NWT industries shown (Table 5.3) have demonstrated overall growth between 1989 and 1998. During this ten-year period, output from service-based industries surpassed output from resource-based industries: output from mining declined while output from retail trade, and government, health, and educational services increased.
- Between 1989 and 1992, the dominance of mining, quarrying, and oil well industries as components of NWT territorial economic output declined. Since then, government service industries roughly matched mining industries as proportions of NWT's total GDP at factor cost. By 1998, mining industries comprised about 15% of NWT's GDP, while government services comprised approximately 17% (Table 5.3).
- The upturn in output from construction industries in NWT, which had started in 1994, continued with a 16% increase between 1997 and 1998. This sector demonstrated the greatest three-year: in 1998, output was 33% higher than in 1996 (Table 5.3).
- As in Yukon, retail trade grew considerably in NWT between 1989 and 1998. With ten-year growth of 97%, retail trade comprised 5% of the territorial GDP at factor cost in 1998 (Table 5.3)

- Production in the Yukon economy is much less stable than in NWT. In 1995 and 1996, GDP at factor cost for all industries grew dramatically over the previous years' GDP, but in 1997 and 1998, those upturns reversed. In 1997, the total GDP at factor cost dropped by 9.4%, and in 1998, there was less than one-percent growth from the previous year (Table 5.4).
- In the late 1980s, mining, quarrying, and oil well industries comprised the highest proportions of the GDPs at factor cost for both NWT and Yukon. By 1998, however, economic output from that industry sector decreased dramatically in Yukon. From 1989 to 1998, the GDP at factor cost from mining industries dropped by 68% in Yukon -- between 1996 and 1998 alone, that sector's output decreased by 60%. The December 1996 closure of the Faro mine was a key factor in this decline (Tables 5.3 and 5.4).
- The overall decline in output from mining in Yukon is in contrast to the growth in retail trade, which grew 64% between 1989 and 1998. In 1989, retail trade comprised 3.8% of Yukon's total GDP at factor cost; by 1998, this proportion increased to 6.3% (Table 5.4).
- Since 1993, output from government service industries have formed the largest proportion of Yukon's territorial GDP at factor cost. In 1998, output from that sector accounted for 22.8% of the territorial GDP at factor cost (Table 5.4).

PUBLIC SECTOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR EXPENDITURES

- In 1997, \$312.8 million in public investments (Table 5.5), and \$813 million in private investments (Table 5.6) were made in the North. This 1997 contrast between the magnitude of public and private investment represents a departure from a five-year trend, which began in 1992, during which public investment exceeded private investment.
- From 1991 to 1996, the proportions of total Canadian capital investment - in both public and private sectors - in NWT and Yukon have remained stable. During that period, the proportion of total Canadian public capital investment ranged between 0.6% and 0.9% in NWT, and from 0.3% to 0.6% in Yukon (Table 5.5). Between 1990 and 1996, NWT and Yukon tended to represent 0.2% and 0.1%, respectively, of total Canadian private-sector capital investment (Table 5.6).
- Ratios of public investment in capital to public investment in repair are consistently higher in NWT and Yukon than across Canada as a whole, particularly from 1993 to 1996 when that ratio was 1:1 across Canada. In the private sector, however, capital and repair investment are most closely matched within NWT, which has a consistently lower capital-to-repair investment ratio than Yukon and all of Canada. During 1995 in Yukon, for every dollar of private-sector investment in repair, just over seven were spent on capital. This high proportion of capital investment was not, however, repeated in 1996. Yukon otherwise tends to be similar to Canada as a whole in the proportions of private-sector investment in capital and repair (Tables 5.5 and 5.6).

Figure 5.1 NWT GDP (INCOME-BASED) - LEADING COMPONENTS (\$ MILLIONS), 1989-1998

(See Table 5.1 notes and source)

Table 5.1 NWT GDP (INCOME-BASED) AT FACTOR COST AND LEADING COMPONENTS (\$ MILLIONS), 1989-1998

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
GDP at Factor Cost*	2,016	2,119	1,982	2,194	2,140	2,248	2,255	2,395	2,451	2,396
Labour Income	1,068	1,147	1,175	1,225	1,267	1,417	1,458	1,445	1,525	1,530
Corporation Profits Before Taxes	431	379	230	127	137	223	257	282	290	185
Capital Consumption Allowances**	399	421	407	407	419	427	467	468	464	445

NOTES:

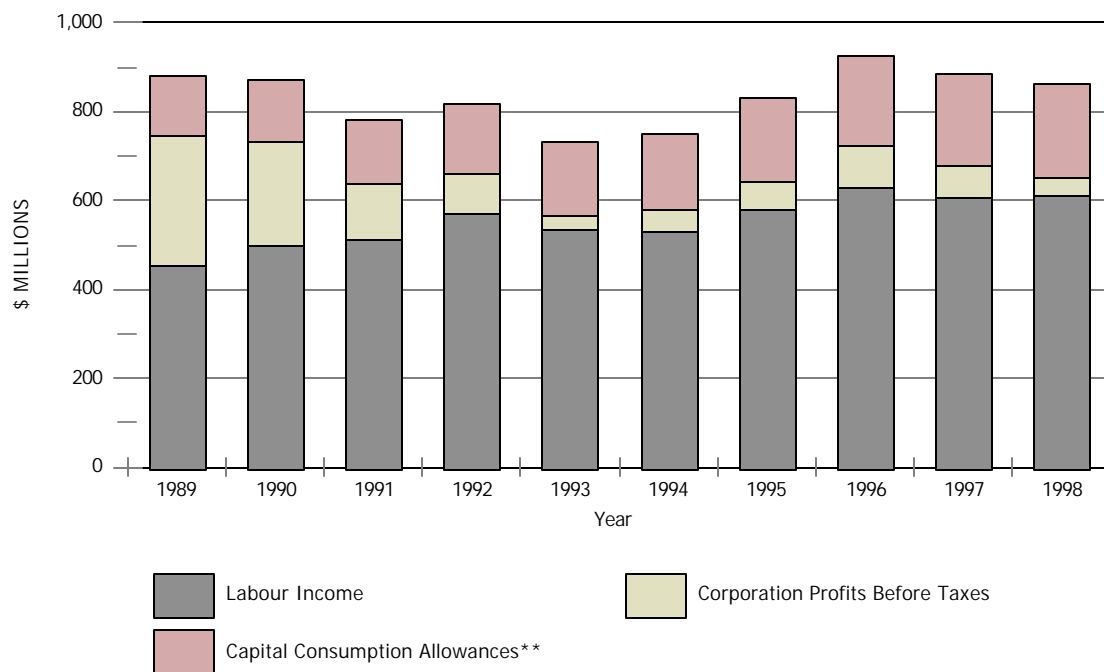
1. Labour income includes salaries, wages, and supplementary labour income.

* The GDP at factor cost includes interest and miscellaneous investment income, net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent, and an inventory valuation adjustment. GDP at factor cost does not include indirect taxes less subsidies.

** The Capital Consumption Allowance is an estimate of the amount of capital (equipment, buildings, etc.) that was used in the production process by producers of goods and services. It is included as part of the income-based calculation of GDP in order to balance the expenditure calculation where such costs are embedded in the market prices paid to purchase goods and services.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 4996 (1989 to 1990) and 9012 (1991 to 1998) as of January 2000.

Figure 5.2 YUKON GDP (INCOME-BASED) - LEADING COMPONENTS, (\$ MILLIONS) 1989-1998

(See Table 5.1 notes and source)

Table 5.2 YUKON GDP (INCOME-BASED) AT FACTOR COST AND LEADING COMPONENTS (\$ MILLIONS), 1989-1998

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
GDP at Factor Cost*	937	991	869	1,011	799	830	962	1,047	1,007	992
Labour Income	456	503	515	574	540	536	582	632	611	614
Corporation Profits Before Taxes	295	233	126	88	32	47	66	95	72	41
Capital Consumption Allowances**	127	136	142	153	160	166	182	198	204	208

NOTES:

1. Labour income includes salaries, wages, and supplementary labour income.

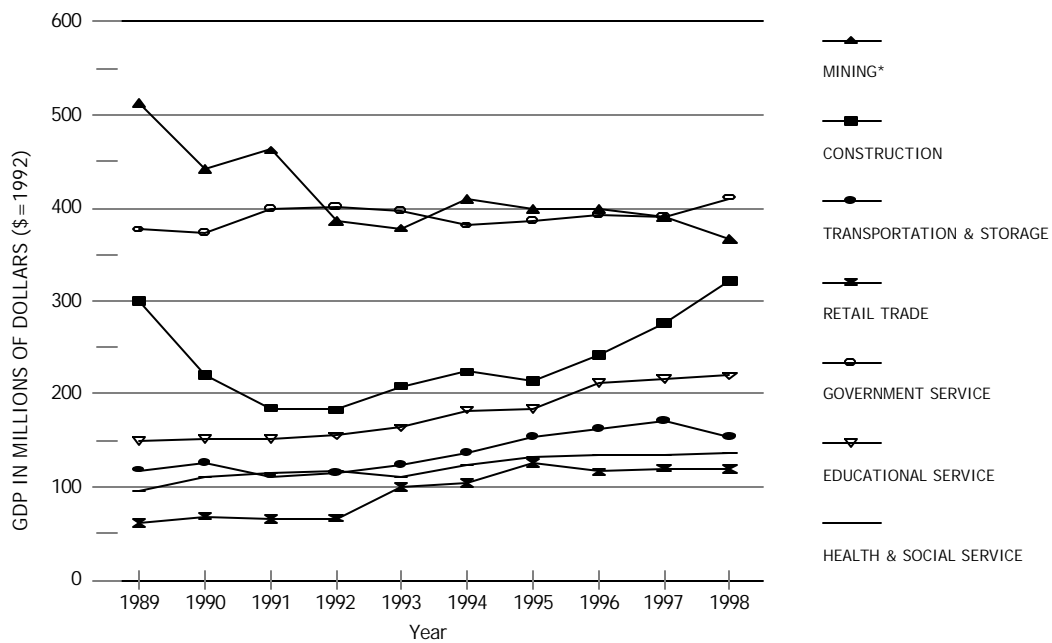
* The GDP at factor cost includes interest and miscellaneous investment income, net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent, and an inventory valuation adjustment. GDP at factor cost does not include indirect taxes less subsidies.

** The Capital Consumption Allowance is an estimate of the amount of capital (equipment, buildings, etc.) that was used in the production process by producers of goods and services. It is included as part of the income-based calculation of GDP in order to balance the expenditure calculation where such costs are embedded in the market prices paid to purchase goods and services.

SOURCE:

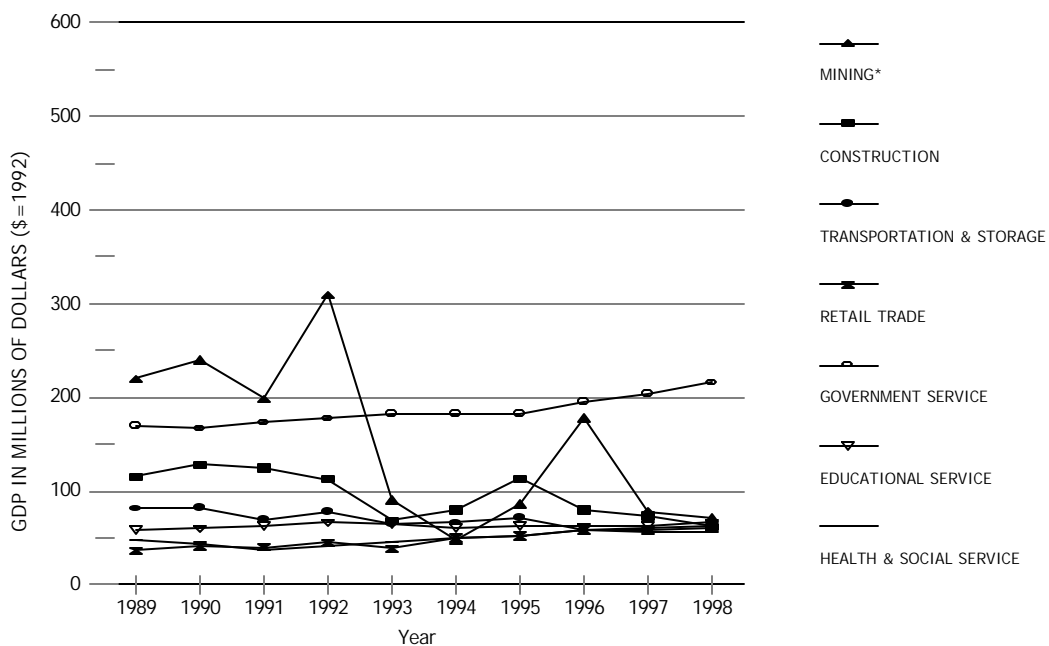
Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 4995 (1989 to 1990) and 9011 (1991 to 1998) as of January 2000.

Figure 5.3 GDP AT FACTOR COST, SELECTED INDUSTRIES, NWT 1989-1998 (1992 DOLLARS)



(See Table 5.3 note and sources)

Figure 5.4 GDP AT FACTOR COST, SELECTED INDUSTRIES, YUKON 1989-1998 (1992 DOLLARS)



(See Table 5.4 note and sources)

Table 5.3 GDP AT FACTOR COST, SELECTED INDUSTRIES, NWT, 1989-1998

INDUSTRY		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
ALL	\$K	2,174	2,056	2,055	2,013	2,034	2,165	2,220	2,313	2,353	2,372
	\$C	2,178	2,121	2,005	2,013	1,964	2,139	2,268	2,395		
MINING*	\$K	512	442	463	385	378	409	399	399	391	366
	\$C	714	591	428	385	332	400	451	503		
CONSTRUCTION	\$K	299	220	185	183	209	224	213	242	277	321
	\$C	279	211	177	183	214	231	218	236		
TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE	\$K	118	126	112	115	123	136	154	163	171	154
	\$C	107	114	117	115	126	142	163	168		
RETAIL TRADE	\$K	61	69	66	66	100	104	127	116	120	120
	\$C	56	67	67	66	95	98	117	116		
GOVERNMENT SERVICE	\$K	377	373	399	401	396	381	386	392	391	410
	\$C	350	373	393	401	409	425	414	386		
EDUCATIONAL SERVICE	\$K	150	152	152	155	164	183	184	211	216	219
	\$C	122	128	140	155	159	168	177	174		
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE	\$K	95	111	116	118	112	124	132	134	135	136
	\$C	67	98	110	118	110	116	122	133		

\$C =current dollars; \$K =constant (1992) dollars

NOTE:

* Mining includes milling, quarrying, and oil well industries.

SOURCE:

1. Constant dollar series: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 8429 as of January 2000.
2. Current dollar series: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 15-203.

Table 5.4 GDP AT FACTOR COST, SELECTED INDUSTRIES, YUKON, 1989-1998

INDUSTRY		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
ALL	\$K	967.4	1,021.2	967.6	1,111.9	839.2	837.8	949.5	1,042.0	944.1	947.4
	\$C	997.9	1,101.9	941.0	1,111.9	840.0	872.4	998.0	1,046.8		
MINING*	\$K	220.1	239.5	198.5	309.9	90.7	47.8	86.3	178.0	78.4	71.0
	\$C	333.5	370.4	187.8	309.9	80.4	60.9	105.4	158.1		
CONSTRUCTION	\$K	115.6	128.1	124.4	112.8	68.4	80.7	113.4	80.1	73.7	61.5
	\$C	108.9	123.7	117.2	112.8	68.9	82.3	114.1	79.0		
TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE	\$K	81.5	82.4	69.4	77.3	64.7	66.1	71.4	57.8	56.5	57.2
	\$C	77.3	78.1	71.2	77.3	66.3	70.9	78.5	50.1		
RETAIL TRADE	\$K	36.6	41.2	40.1	44.7	38.6	49.9	51.7	58.9	58.9	60.1
	\$C	33.2	40.2	40.5	44.7	37.8	47.4	48.1	54.4		
GOVERNMENT SERVICE	\$K	169.4	166.8	173.4	177.1	182.3	182.4	182.2	194.8	204.2	215.6
	\$C	140.2	151.9	164.7	177.1	181.7	178.5	187.5	204.2		
EDUCATIONAL SERVICE	\$K	58.2	59.9	63.0	65.9	65.2	61.2	63.1	61.5	62.6	66.0
	\$C	44.6	52.3	59.2	65.9	69.7	69.8	67.7	68.4		
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE	\$K	46.7	44.1	36.6	42.1	44.9	50.1	53.0	57.7	61.4	62.3
	\$C	29.2	34.8	36.2	42.1	43.8	49.2	50.8	58.8		

\$C =current dollars; \$K =constant (1992) dollars

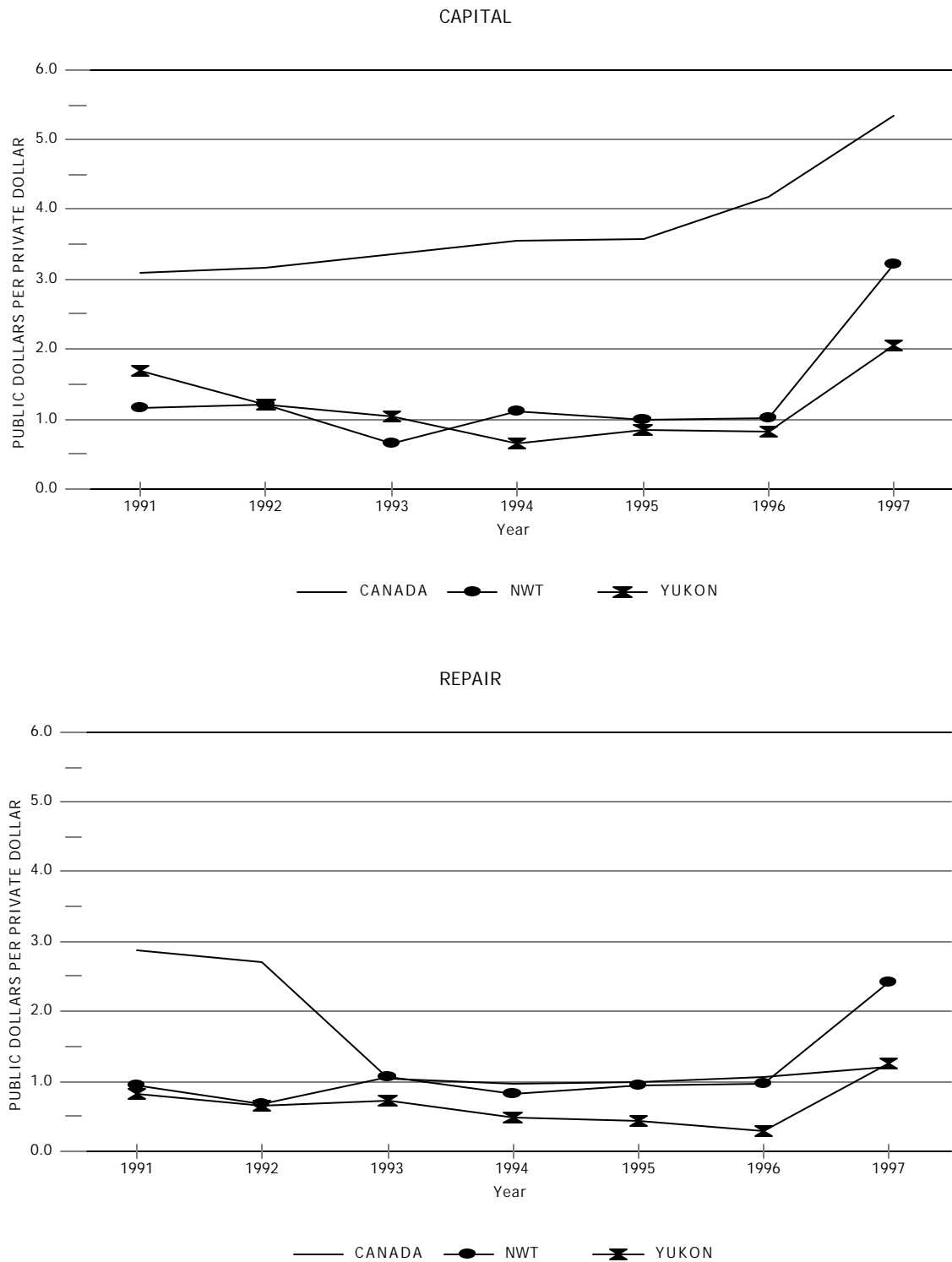
NOTE:

* Mining includes milling, quarrying, and oil well industries

SOURCE:

1. Constant dollar series: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 8428 as of January 2000.
2. Current dollar series: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 15-203.

Figure 5.5 RATIO OF PUBLIC TO PRIVATE EXPENDITURES ON CAPITAL AND REPAIR, CANADA, NWT, AND YUKON, 1991-1997



(Calculated from Table 5.5 and Table 5.6 data)

Table 5.5 PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE (\$ MILLIONS), CANADA, NWT, AND YUKON, 1991-1999

	CANADA		NWT		YUKON		CAPITAL INVESTMENT OF CANADA %	
	CAPITAL	REPAIR	CAPITAL	REPAIR	CAPITAL	REPAIR	NWT	YUKON
1991	31,364	10,441	208	101	93	68	0.7%	0.3%
1992	29,414	10,912	188	158	110	61	0.6%	0.4%
1993	27,876	27,876	240	105	93	48	0.9%	0.3%
1994	28,656	28,656	195	113	131	44	0.7%	0.5%
1995	27,959	27,959	217	90	163	45	0.8%	0.6%
1996	26,559	26,559	190	104	111	70	0.7%	0.4%
1997	24,820	24,820	156	45	77	35	0.6%	0.3%
1998	26,681	26,681	179	Not Avail.	76	Not Avail.	0.7%	0.3%
1999	28,204	28,204	184	Not Avail.	89	Not Avail.	0.7%	0.3%

NOTES:

1. Public expenditures includes investment in government-owned enterprises, government institutions and housing, and government departments.
2. For the years 1990 to 1997, expenditures indicated are actual; for 1998, preliminary intentions; and for 1999, expenditures shown are intentions.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 3129 as of January 2000.

Table 5.6 PRIVATE SECTOR EXPENDITURES (\$ MILLIONS), CANADA, NWT, AND YUKON, 1991-1999

	CANADA		NWT		YUKON		CAPITAL INVESTMENT OF CANADA %	
	CAPITAL	REPAIR	CAPITAL	REPAIR	CAPITAL	REPAIR	NWT	YUKON
1991	96,647	30,085	241	94	156	55	0.2%	0.2%
1992	92,775	29,380	227	105	133	40	0.2%	0.1%
1993	93,377	29,011	156	111	97	35	0.2%	0.1%
1994	101,475	27,904	217	92	84	21	0.2%	0.1%
1995	99,844	27,879	215	84	138	19	0.2%	0.1%
1996	111,153	28,335	193	100	91	20	0.2%	0.1%
1997	132,631	29,664	501	110	158	44	0.4%	0.1%
1998	134,646	Not Avail.	581	Not Avail.	142	Not Avail.	0.4%	0.1%
1999	133,373	Not Avail.	388	Not Avail.	152	Not Avail.	0.3%	0.1%

NOTES:

1. Private investment includes all business enterprises, institutions, and housing which are not owned publicly.
2. For the years 1990 to 1997, expenditures indicated are actual; for 1998, preliminary intentions; and for 1999, expenditures shown are intentions.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 3130 as of January 2000.

Section 6: RETAIL SALES AND PRICES

HIGHLIGHTS

RETAIL SALES

- From 1990 to 1998, the dollar value of retail sales across Canada increased approximately 28%. This growth was exceeded in Yukon: 35%, but even more so in NWT, where the value of retail sales increased 65% over those ten years (Table 6.1).
- Over the five years from 1994 to 1998, the value of retail sales increased by an average of about 10% per year in Yukon. Across Canada and in Yukon, average annual growth of sales during that period was about 4% (Table 6.1).
- Growth in per capita retail spending has also been particularly rapid in Yukon, where per capita spending increased by almost \$1000 per person between 1994 and 1998 -- compared to \$3000 per person growth across Canada. By 1998, the dollar value of per capita spending in Yukon exceeded per capita spending across Canada by close to \$2,000 per person (Table 6.1).

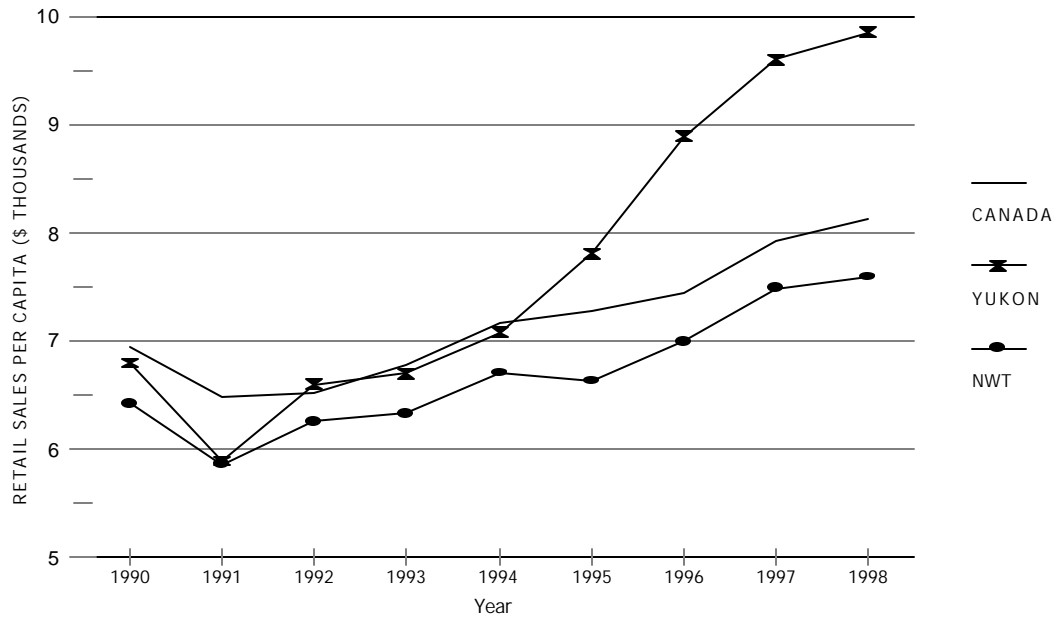
ALCOHOL SALES

- From 1988/89 to 1997/98, per capita alcohol sales have consistently been close to twice as high in the Yukon as throughout Canada. Annual decreases in the value of per capita alcohol sales in Yukon during 1993/94 and 1994/95 were reversed during the subsequent years. In 1996/97 alone, per capita alcohol sales in Yukon increased by 6% from the previous year (Table 6.3).

CONSUMER PRICES

- Over ten years from 1990 to 1999, the cost of energy in Canada increased by 15.9%, but price increases have been more dramatic in the North. During the same time period, the cost of energy increased approximately 24% in Yellowknife, and 27% in Whitehorse (Table 6.4).
- Similarly to Canada as a whole, the cost of food in Yellowknife increased by about 15% between 1990 and 1999. In Whitehorse, the price of food increased about 18% over those ten years (Table 6.4).
- Between 1995 and 1999, food prices increased by about 6% across Canada and by 9% in Whitehorse. In Yellowknife, however, food prices increased by less than 2% throughout those five years (Table 6.4).
- From 1995 to 1999, the five-year increase in overall consumer prices, i.e. all items, was much lower in Yellowknife (at 3%) than in Whitehorse and across Canada, where overall consumer prices increased by 6% (Table 6.4).

Figure 6.1 RETAIL SALES PER CAPITA, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1990-1998



(Calculated from quarterly retail sales. See Tables 6.1 and 6.2)

Table 6.1 RETAIL TRADE: TOTAL SALES AND SALES PER CAPITA, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1990-1998

	TOTAL SALES (\$ MILLIONS)			SALES PER CAPITA (\$ THOUSANDS)			
	CANADA	YUKON	NWT		CANADA	YUKON	NWT
1990	192,558.3	188.8	378.3	1990	7.0	6.8	6.4
1991	181,614.6	170.4	356.7	1991	6.5	5.9	5.9
1992	185,169.5	199.6	390.1	1992	6.5	6.6	6.3
1993	194,324.8	205.2	401.9	1993	6.8	6.7	6.3
1994	207,840.8	212.7	436.8	1994	7.2	7.1	6.7
1995	213,773.6	241.2	441.5	1995	7.3	7.8	6.6
1996	220,869.9	283.9	472.9	1996	7.4	8.9	7.0
1997	237,596.8	309.6	507.5	1997	7.9	9.6	7.5
1998	246,161.3	311.6	511.2	1998	8.1	9.9	7.6

NOTES:

1. Annual total sales are calculated from monthly data.
2. Annual sales per capita are calculated.

SOURCES:

1. Sales: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 2400 as of January 2000.
2. Population Estimates: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 6367-6369 as of January 2000.

Table 6.2 QUARTERLY RETAIL SALES (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS), CANADA, YUKON, NWT, AND NUNAVUT, 1990-1999

YEAR	Q	CANADA	YUKON	NWT	NUNAVUT
1990	1	42,369.3	38.5	83.3	-
	2	49,991.7	49.1	95.4	-
	3	48,045.0	51.6	95.2	-
	4	52,152.3	49.6	104.4	-
1991	1	38,743.1	32.6	76.0	-
	2	47,638.2	45.3	91.9	-
	3	45,934.9	47.8	91.4	-
	4	49,298.4	44.7	97.4	-
1992	1	39,433.3	39.8	82.9	-
	2	47,737.0	51.6	100.8	-
	3	46,911.3	56.9	102.1	-
	4	51,087.9	51.3	104.3	-
1993	1	41,054.1	40.9	83.7	-
	2	50,137.7	54.3	103.0	-
	3	49,566.6	58.0	105.0	-
	4	53,566.4	52.0	110.2	-
1994	1	43,818.9	42.9	94.7	-
	2	53,801.4	55.7	112.1	-
	3	52,704.5	59.5	111.2	-
	4	57,516.0	54.6	118.8	-
1995	1	45,629.2	46.4	95.0	-
	2	55,786.0	62.8	115.5	-
	3	54,815.2	69.6	113.9	-
	4	57,543.2	62.4	117.1	-
1996	1	47,286.6	52.2	105.7	-
	2	57,047.5	76.9	124.1	-
	3	55,731.0	80.8	121.5	-
	4	60,804.8	74.0	121.6	-
1997	1	49,662.4	61.6	111.6	-
	2	62,097.3	84.9	132.8	-
	3	60,555.6	85.3	129.8	-
	4	65,281.5	77.8	133.3	-
1998	1	52,139.0	63.1	116.5	-
	2	64,668.5	81.8	131.5	-
	3	62,830.3	89.6	130.0	-
	4	66,523.5	77.1	133.2	-
1999	1	54,707.0	65.6	83.1	38.9
	2	67,013.8	88.5	93.8	44.5
	3	22,433.5	31.0	102.9	44.2

NOTES:

1. Quarterly statistics shown here are calculated from monthly data.
2. Monthly sales statistics are collected through the Retail Trade Survey, which collects retail sales, receipts and number of retail locations by geographical region from retail enterprises that are considered large multi (4 locations or more and 5 million per year within a trade group) and other retail establishments. It excludes vending machine operators and direct sellers.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 2400 as of January 2000.

Table 6.3 TOTAL ALCOHOL SALES AND ALCOHOL SALES PER CAPITA, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1988/89 TO 1997/98 FISCAL YEARS

FISCAL YEAR	CANADA		YUKON		NWT	
	TOTAL	PER CAPITA	TOTAL	PER CAPITA	TOTAL	PER CAPITA
1988/89	9,585,383	350	18,479	675	26,324	458
1989/90	9,930,933	359	18,960	683	28,603	486
1990/91	10,094,417	360	19,494	674	29,745	488
1991/92	10,294,329	363	20,346	673	30,578	490
1992/93	10,425,420	363	21,685	708	30,324	477
1993/94	10,523,479	362	20,313	676	31,396	482
1994/95	10,732,220	366	19,918	645	31,810	478
1995/96	10,980,509	370	21,401	670	32,544	482
1996/97	11,196,863	373	22,886	710	32,151	474
1997/98	11,636,711	384	22,858	723	32,855	486

NOTE:

Value of sales per capita calculated based on annual population of fiscal year end (e.g. 1988/89 sales against 1989 population).

SOURCE:

1. Alcohol Sales: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 63-202.
2. Population Estimates: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 6367, 6378-6379, 6408-6409 as of January 2000.

Table 6.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL ITEMS, FOOD, AND ENERGY (1992=100), CANADA, YELLOWKNIFE, AND WHITEHORSE, ANNUAL AVERAGE, 1990-1999

YEAR	CANADA			YELLOWKNIFE			WHITEHORSE		
	ALL	FOOD	ENERGY	ALL	FOOD	ENERGY	ALL	FOOD	ENERGY
1990	93.3	95.8	95.1	93.0	96.0	89.6	93.0	95.8	91.7
1991	98.5	100.4	99.7	99.0	101.4	97.4	99.1	100.7	101.8
1992	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1993	101.8	101.7	101.3	101.7	101.6	101.2	102.2	102.3	101.4
1994	102.0	102.1	101.8	103.6	105.7	102.4	104.4	102.9	107.3
1995	104.2	104.5	103.2	106.5	109.2	107.7	105.7	103.6	109.2
1996	105.8	105.9	106.2	108.2	110.7	111.9	107.5	105.3	113.0
1997	107.6	107.6	108.7	108.3	109.0	112.8	109.9	110.2	120.3
1998	108.6	109.3	104.3	108.2	110.8	109.0	111.0	112.8	119.0
1999	110.5	110.7	110.2	109.3	110.9	110.7	112.1	112.7	116.9

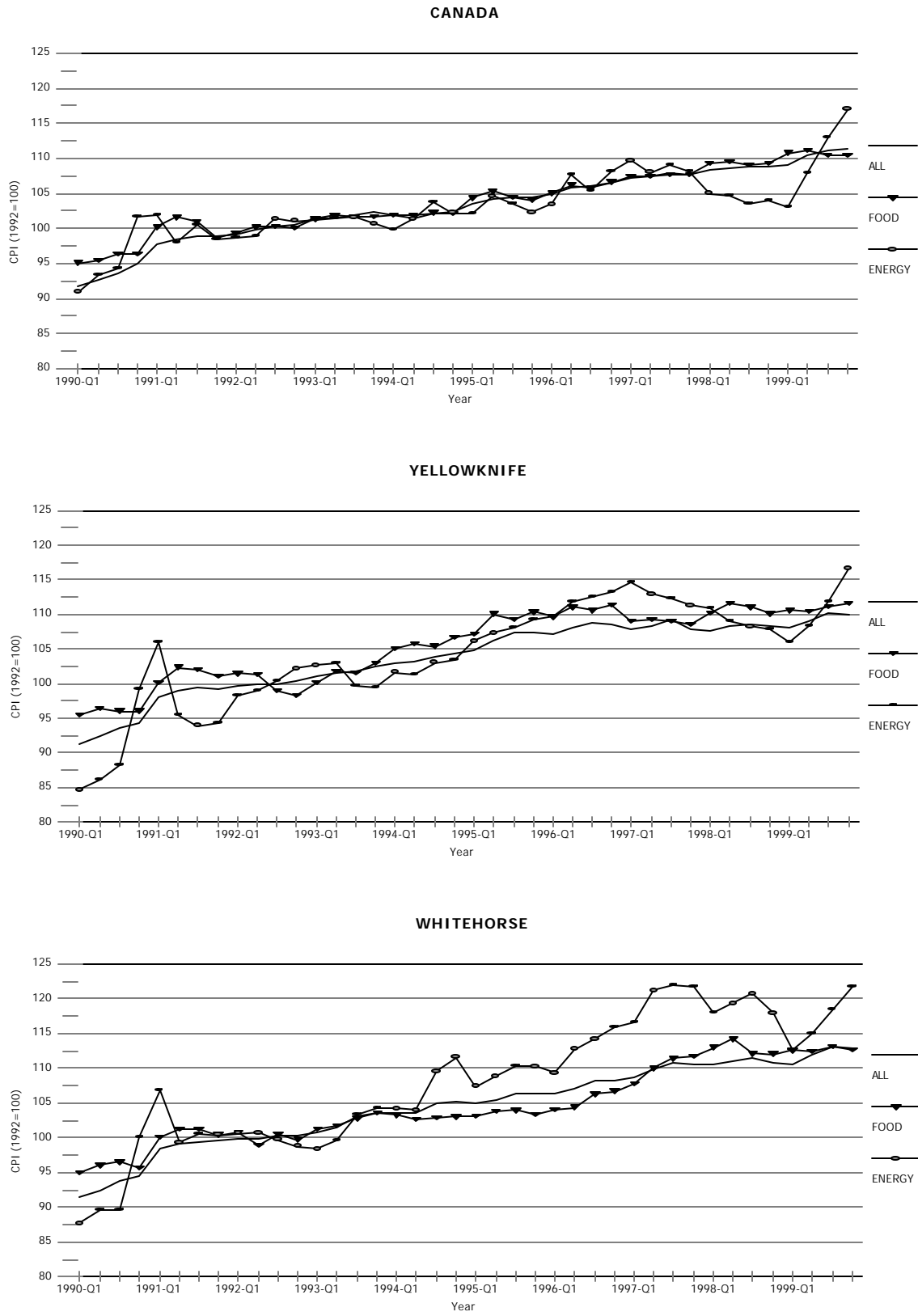
NOTE:

1. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures rates of change of consumer prices over time, within specific urban centres or Canada as a whole. The CPI does not measure price differences between the centres at specific points in time.
2. Annual averages above are calculated from quarterly data (See Table 6.2)

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 9940, 9951, and 9952 as of January 2000.

Figure 6.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL ITEMS, FOOD, AND ENERGY (1992=100), CANADA, YELLOWKNIFE, AND WHITEHORSE, QUARTERLY 1990-1999



(See Table 6.2 note and source)

Table 6.5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL ITEMS, FOOD, AND ENERGY (1992=100), CANADA, YELLOWKNIFE, AND WHITEHORSE, QUARTERLY 1990-1999

YEAR	Q	CANADA			YELLOWKNIFE			WHITEHORSE		
		ALL	FOOD	ENERGY	ALL	FOOD	ENERGY	ALL	FOOD	ENERGY
1990	1	91.8	95.1	90.9	91.4	95.4	84.7	91.4	95.0	87.6
	2	92.7	95.4	93.4	92.4	96.4	86.2	92.4	96.0	89.6
	3	93.6	96.3	94.4	93.6	96.0	88.2	93.7	96.5	89.6
	4	95.0	96.3	101.6	94.4	96.0	99.2	94.6	95.7	100.1
1991	1	97.7	100.2	101.9	98.1	100.2	106.0	98.5	100.1	106.8
	2	98.4	101.6	98.0	98.9	102.4	95.5	99.0	101.2	99.3
	3	99.0	101.0	100.5	99.5	102.1	93.9	99.4	101.2	100.5
	4	98.9	98.7	98.5	99.3	101.1	94.3	99.5	100.4	100.4
1992	1	99.3	99.4	98.7	99.7	101.5	98.3	99.8	100.8	100.6
	2	99.8	100.2	99.0	99.8	101.3	99.0	99.8	98.9	100.7
	3	100.2	100.2	101.4	100.0	98.9	100.4	100.2	100.5	99.7
	4	100.6	100.0	101.1	100.4	98.2	102.1	100.3	99.7	98.8
1993	1	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.0	100.2	102.6	100.9	101.2	98.4
	2	101.5	101.8	101.5	101.5	101.8	103.0	101.4	101.8	99.6
	3	102.0	101.7	101.6	101.7	101.6	99.8	103.0	102.8	103.4
	4	102.5	101.7	100.7	102.4	102.9	99.4	103.6	103.5	104.3
1994	1	101.9	102.0	99.9	102.8	105.1	101.7	103.6	103.2	104.1
	2	101.5	101.9	101.4	103.3	105.8	101.4	103.7	102.6	103.9
	3	102.1	102.2	103.8	103.9	105.4	103.1	104.9	102.8	109.5
	4	102.4	102.2	102.2	104.3	106.6	103.5	105.3	103.0	111.6
1995	1	103.5	104.4	102.2	104.8	107.2	106.1	105.0	103.2	107.4
	2	104.3	105.3	104.6	106.1	110.1	107.3	105.4	103.9	108.8
	3	104.5	104.4	103.6	107.5	109.2	108.1	106.4	103.9	110.3
	4	104.5	104.1	102.3	107.4	110.3	109.3	106.2	103.4	110.2
1996	1	105.0	105.0	103.4	107.3	109.6	109.7	106.3	104.0	109.3
	2	105.8	106.2	107.6	108.0	111.1	111.9	107.0	104.4	112.7
	3	106.0	105.9	105.3	108.8	110.6	112.6	108.2	106.2	114.1
	4	106.6	106.6	108.2	108.6	111.3	113.2	108.3	106.7	115.9
1997	1	107.2	107.4	109.7	107.9	109.0	114.6	108.6	107.8	116.6
	2	107.5	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.2	112.9	109.9	110.0	121.1
	3	107.8	107.7	109.1	109.2	109.1	112.3	110.7	111.4	121.9
	4	107.7	107.6	108.2	107.8	108.5	111.3	110.5	111.8	121.7
1998	1	108.3	109.3	105.0	107.6	110.2	110.9	110.4	113.0	118.0
	2	108.6	109.5	104.7	108.2	111.7	109.1	111.0	114.1	119.3
	3	108.7	109.1	103.6	108.6	111.1	108.2	111.6	112.1	120.7
	4	108.9	109.3	103.9	108.4	110.1	107.9	110.9	112.0	117.9
1999	1	109.2	110.8	103.1	108.1	110.6	105.9	110.6	112.5	112.6
	2	110.3	111.2	107.9	108.9	110.4	108.3	111.9	112.4	115.0
	3	111.1	110.5	113.0	110.2	111.1	111.8	113.0	113.1	118.4
	4	111.5	110.5	117.0	110.0	111.6	116.6	112.8	112.6	121.8

NOTE:

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures rates of change of consumer prices over time, within specific urban centres or Canada as a whole. The CPI does not measure price differences between the centres at specific points in time.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 9940, 9951, and 9952 as of January 2000.

Section 7: RESOURCES

- Although unit sales in wildlife pelts have increased since the 1992/93 fur season, declining pelt prices have led to a decline in the overall dollar value of wildlife pelt sales. This decline is most marked in NWT, where the value of wildlife pelts sales fell by over \$3 million between the 1988/89 and 1997/98 fur seasons (Table 7.1).
- Trade in hair seal pelts is an increasing part of fur trade in NWT. While the overall value and number of pelts harvested has dropped considerably between the 1988/89 and 1997/98 fur seasons, harvesting of hair seals in NWT has increased since the 1992/93 season. In 1997/98, close to 5,000 more hair seal pelts were harvested than in 1988/89 though there were around 14,000 fewer total wildlife pelts harvested during that time. Hair seal pelt sales accounted around 15% of value of pelt sales in NWT during the 1997/98 (Table 7.1).
- Each fur season in Yukon, harvests of wildlife pelts tend to be less than one-fifth the size of wildlife pelt harvests in NWT. As in NWT, the total number of pelts harvested and the total value of pelt sales have declined since the 1988/89 season (Table 7.1).
- From 1989 to 1998, the value of oil and gas production increased by about 16% in the North; this increase was modest in comparison to the almost 40% increase in the value of oil and gas production across Canada (Table 7.3).
- During the five years from 1993 to 1998, the value of oil and gas production more than doubled -- growing 106% -- in Yukon. In the North overall, the value of oil and gas production increased by about 9% during that time period (Table 7.3).
- Across Canada, the value of mineral production increased by approximately 24% between 1993 and 1998. The nine-year trend differs, however, with the value of mineral production dropping by about 18% from 1989 to 1998 across Canada (Table 7.5). The 9-yr declines in the value of mineral production were more dramatic in the North, where values declined by 65% (Table 7.5).
- NWT experienced a 14% decrease in expenditure on mine-site exploration, and the value of mineral production increased by less than 3% between 1993 and 1998. During that time same time period, returns from were somewhat greater in Yukon where exploration values decreased by just over 34%, while mineral production values decreased less than 3% (Tables 7.5 and 7.6).

Table 7.1 WILDLIFE PELT SALES, NWT AND YUKON, 1988/89-1997/98

SEASON	NWT					
	TOTAL WILDLIFE PELTS			TOTAL HAIR SEAL PELTS		
	PELTS (n)	VALUE (\$)	UNIT PRICE (\$)	PELTS (n)	VALUE (\$)	UNIT PRICE (\$)
1988/89	69,788	4,405,126	63	1,696	33,496	20
1989/90	41,335	2,889,723	70	1,817	32,597	18
1990/91	35,577	1,852,782	52	1,517	32,282	21
1991/92	38,906	2,360,693	61	884	14,807	17
1992/93	26,668	962,430	36	1,128	19,605	17
1993/94	37,808	1,055,763	28	1,182	22,635	19
1994/95	38,212	1,397,979	37	2,343	57,521	25
1995/96	33,800	1,082,322	32	3,323	88,192	27
1996/97	46,801	1,526,259	33	4,869	153,204	31
1997/98	55,429	1,291,957	23	6,467	190,753	29

SEASON	YUKON		
	TOTAL WILDLIFE PELTS		
	PELTS (n)	VALUE (\$)	UNIT PRICE (\$)
1988/89	19,837	1,067,916	54
1989/90	14,111	840,173	60
1990/91	9,113	429,870	47
1991/92	8,571	534,098	62
1992/93	4,885	208,852	43
1993/94	5,450	205,450	38
1994/95	7,288	295,366	41
1995/96	9,072	274,540	30
1996/97	9,527	524,245	55
1997/98	9,179	312,261	34

NOTE:

Fur season from 01 July to 30 June.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 9514 and 9515 as of January 2000.

Table 7.2 TOTAL VALUE AND UNIT PRICE OF WILDLIFE AND HAIR SEAL PELTS IN CONSTANT (1992) DOLLARS, NWT AND YUKON, 1988/89-1997/98

SEASON	NWT (ALL)		NWT (HAIR SEAL)		YUKON (ALL)	
	VALUE (\$K)	UNIT PRICE (\$K)	VALUE (\$K)	UNIT PRICE (\$K)	VALUE (\$K)	UNIT PRICE (\$K)
1988/89	5,060,455	73	38,479	23	1,201,255	61
1989/90	3,203,684	78	36,139	20	899,062	64
1990/91	1,954,411	55	34,053	22	446,155	49
1991/92	2,397,860	62	15,040	17	541,407	63
1992/93	957,166	36	19,498	17	206,682	42
1993/94	1,033,542	27	22,159	19	198,502	36
1994/95	1,340,344	35	55,150	24	279,703	38
1995/96	1,021,058	30	83,200	25	256,220	28
1996/97	1,431,091	31	143,651	30	482,953	51
1997/98	1,202,939	22	177,610	27	285,431	31

NOTE:

1. Fur seasons begin 01 July and end 30 June.

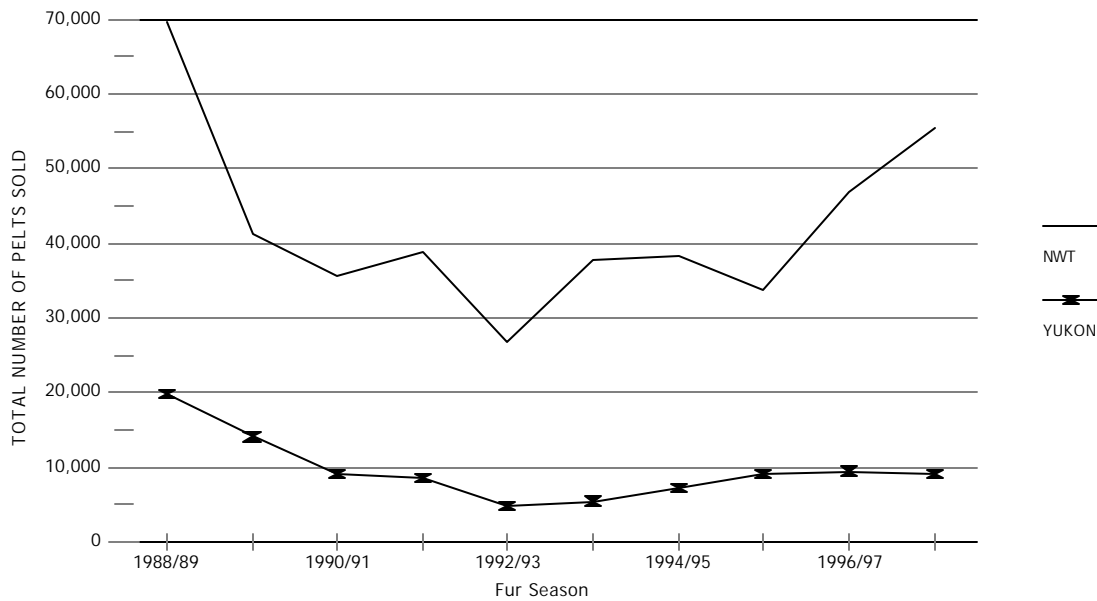
2. Current dollar prices indexed against Implicit Price Index (IPI), Gross Domestic Product, Final Domestic Demand. Pre-1992 IPI index values calculated from 1986=100 re-indexed to 1992=100. Index values for fur season based on the average index values for those years.

SOURCES:

1. Pelt Statistics: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrix 9514 and 9515 as of January 2000.

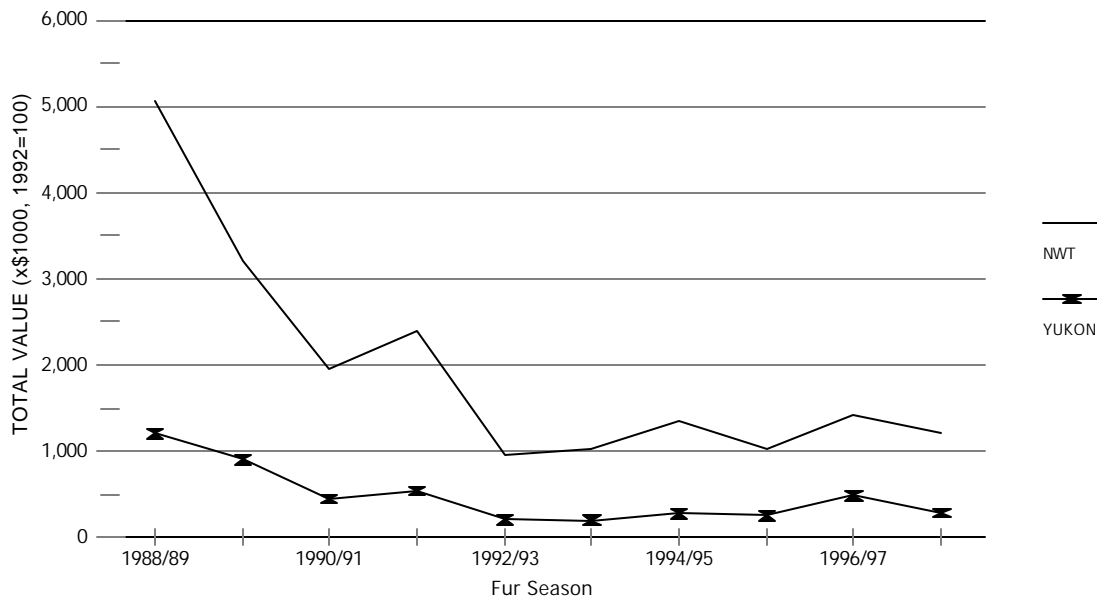
2. Implicit Price Index: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-213.

Figure 7.1 TOTAL NUMBER OF PELTS SOLD, NWT AND YUKON, 1988/89-1997/98



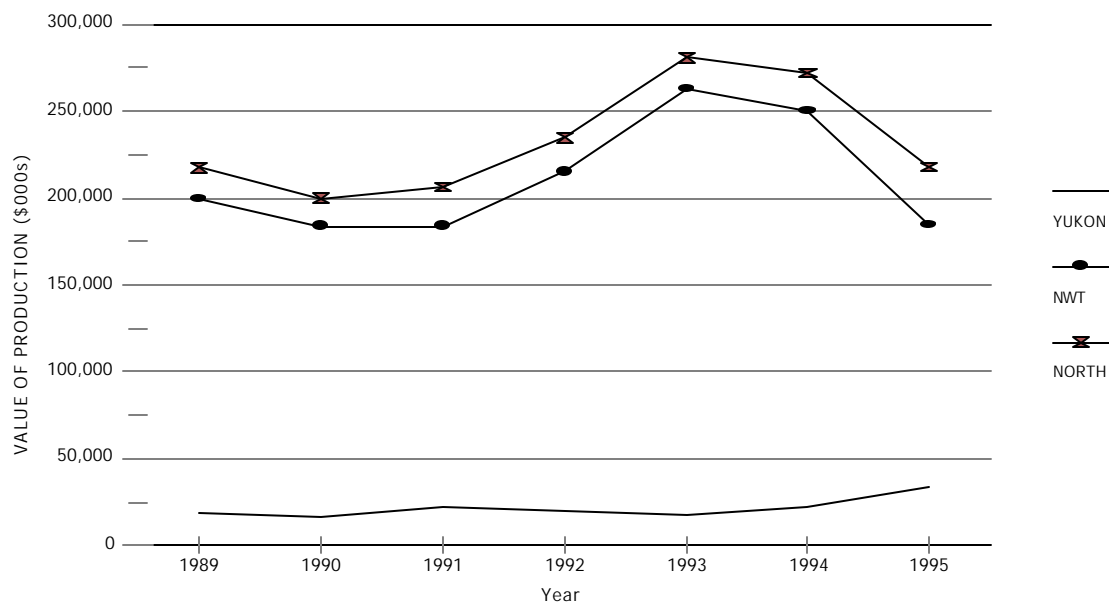
(See Table 7.1 notes and sources)

Figure 7.2 TOTAL VALUE OF WILDLIFE PELTS SOLD IN CONSTANT (1992) DOLLARS, NWT AND YUKON, 1988/89-1997/98



(See Table 7.2 notes and sources)

Figure 7.3 TOTAL VALUE OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS), YUKON, NWT, AND THE NORTH, 1989-1998



(See Table 7.3 notes and sources)

Table 7.3 TOTAL VALUE OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS), CANADA, YUKON, NWT, AND THE NORTH, 1989-1998

	CANADA	YUKON	NWT	NORTH	
				TOTAL (\$)	% OF CA
1989	18,339,085	Not avail.	Not avail.	188,513	1.0
1990	21,525,683	Not avail.	Not avail.	258,215	1.2
1991	18,360,155	Not avail.	Not avail.	222,026	1.2
1992	19,188,814	18,225	199,286	217,511	1.1
1993	21,464,157	16,335	183,629	199,964	0.9
1994	24,473,083	22,154	183,863	206,017	0.8
1995	23,976,005	19,579	215,061	234,640	1.0
1996	30,728,302	18,197	262,534	280,731	0.9
1997	31,226,370	21,760	250,025	271,785	0.9
1998	25,648,649	33,722	184,465	218,187	0.9

NOTE:

Prior to 1992, separate statistics for Yukon and NWT are not available.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, Catalogue 26-213-XPB.

Table 7.4 NORTHERN OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY EXPENDITURES (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS), 1995-1998

EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND PRODUCTION	1995	16.6
	1996	50.0
EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND ABANDONMENT	1997	46.9
	1998	53.4

SOURCE:

Northern Oil and Gas Annual Reports (1995 to 1998), DIAND. Available at http://www.inac.gc.ca/oil/ann/annr_e.html (as of June 2000)

Table 7.5 TOTAL VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS), CANADA, YUKON, NWT, AND THE NORTH, 1989-1998

	CANADA	YUKON		NWT		NORTH	
		TOTAL (\$)	% OF CA	TOTAL (\$)	% OF CA	TOTAL (\$)	% OF CA
1989	16,645,857	528,235	3.2	944,615	5.7	1,472,850	8.8
1990	14,992,133	531,981	3.5	706,750	4.7	1,238,731	8.3
1991	12,843,502	335,489	2.6	477,572	3.7	813,061	6.3
1992	12,417,326	471,558	3.8	468,506	3.8	940,064	7.6
1993	10,982,821	116,415	1.1	392,456	3.6	508,871	4.6
1994	12,359,669	56,600	0.5	485,337	3.9	541,937	4.4
1995	15,078,229	172,530	1.1	530,745	3.5	703,275	4.7
1996	11,974,243	402,446	3.4	510,369	4.3	912,815	7.6
1997	14,576,149	200,587	1.4	543,682	3.7	744,269	5.1
1998	13,596,141	113,463	0.8	401,956	3.0	515,419	3.8

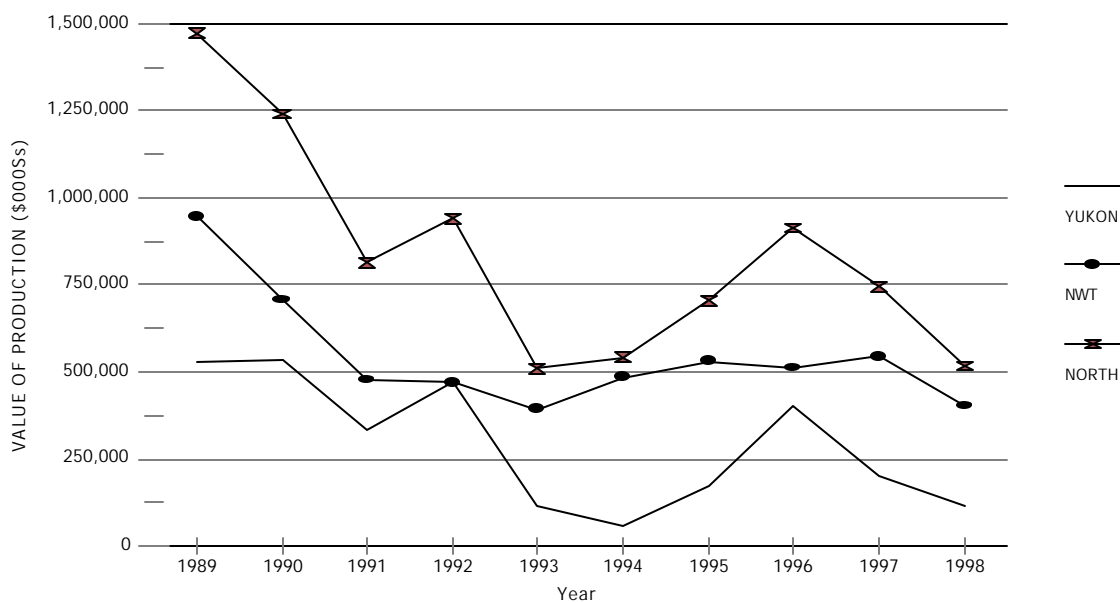
NOTES:

1. 1998 figures are estimates.
2. Includes only metals and non-metals, excluding fuels and structural materials.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, Catalogues 26-201-XIB (1992-1997) and 26-202-XIB (1998)

Figure 7.4 TOTAL VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS), YUKON, NWT, AND THE NORTH, 1989-1998



(See Table 7.5 notes and sources)

Table 7.6 GENERAL EXPLORATION AND MINE-SITE EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING OVERHEAD), IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, CANADA, NWT, AND YUKON, 1993-1999

	CANADA	YUKON		NWT	
	\$	\$	% OF CA	\$	% OF CA
1993	477.2	19.2	4.0	100.7	21.1
1994	628.1	25.7	4.1	149.5	23.8
1995	717.6	39.3	5.5	172.1	24.0
1996	894.8	46.4	5.2	194.5	21.7
1997	820.2	40.6	5.0	150.7	18.4
1998	601.1	15.5	2.6	112.8	18.8
1999	488.6	12.6	2.6	86.3	17.7

NOTES:

1. Exploration activity includes only the search for new mines; it does not include exploration for extensions of deposits already being mined or committed to production.
2. Overhead expenditures include land costs, field administration, costs, and exploration-related office expenses.

SOURCE:

Natural Resources Canada and Statistics Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration companies; <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/mms/efab/mmsd/exploration> (as of June 2000).

Table 7.7 EXPLORATION AND DEPOSIT APPRAISAL EXPENDITURES (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS), BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, 1997-2000

	CANADA	YUKON		NWT		NUNAVUT	
	\$	\$	% OF CA	\$	% OF CA	\$	% OF CA
1997	921.0	45.6	5.0	179.1	19.4	n/a	n/a
1998	655.9	20.1	3.1	155.6	23.7	n/a	n/a
1999	501.1	13.2	2.6	103.2	20.6	31.4	6.3
2000	502.1	11.8	2.4	119.3	23.8	35.7	7.1

NOTES:

1. Includes on-mine-site plus off-mine site activities; engineering, economic and pre- or production feasibility studies, environment and land access costs in addition to field work, and related overhead costs.
2. As of 1999, expenditures of the former Northwest Territories have been split into expenditures for Nunavut and the current Northwest Territories.
3. 1999 figures are estimates; 2000 figures are intentions.

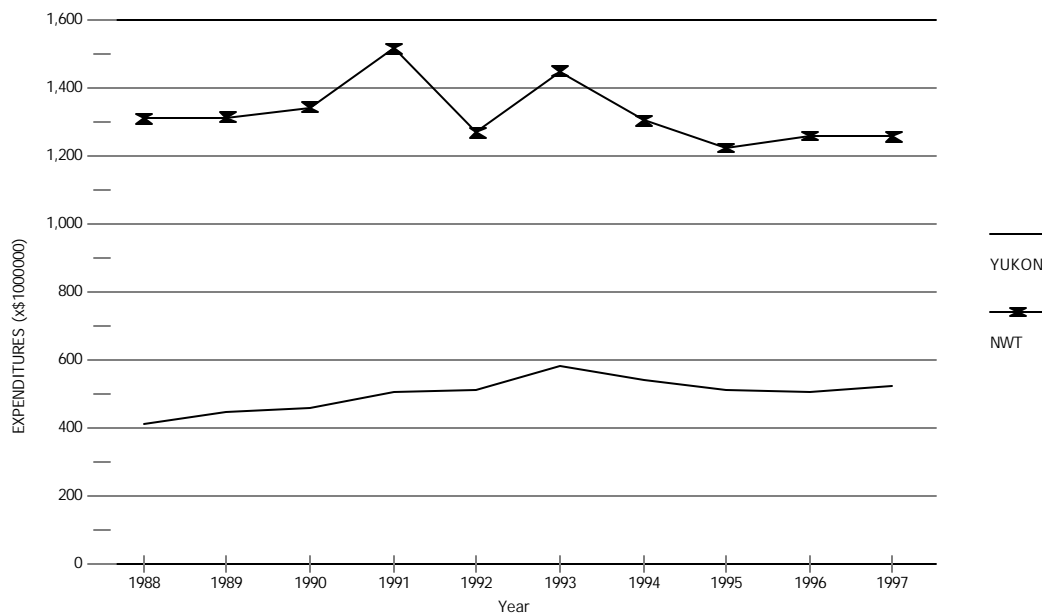
SOURCE:

Natural Resources Canada and Statistics Canada, from the Federal-Provincial Survey of Mining and Exploration companies; <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/mms/efab/mmsd/exploration> (as of June 2000).

Section 8: PUBLIC FINANCE

- Year over year from 1988 to 1997, the proportion of federal revenues which come from the North has remained stable, at around 0.5%. The proportion of federal expenditure in the North has remained similarly stable, representing 1.5% to 1.6% of total national expenditures (Tables 8.1 and 8.2).
- In constant (1992) dollars, federal spending in Yukon increased 26% during the ten years from 1988 to 1997, while federal spending across Canada decreased by 6% (Table 8.2). During this same time, federal revenues from Yukon increased by 19%. From 1995 to 1996, federal revenues in Yukon increased by almost 11%. This upturn reversed the following year, with revenues declining 6% between 1996 and 1997 (Table 8.2).
- Federal government expenditures and expenditures in NWT have been less variable than in Yukon. Current dollar ten-year increases in revenues (23%) and expenditures (19%) from 1988 to 1997 are more indicative of implicit price changes than actual increases in revenue generation and spending. In constant dollars, federal revenues in NWT decreased by 1% from 1988 to 1997, while federal expenditures decreased by 4% (Tables 8.1 and 8.2).
- From 1988/89 to 1997/98, the proportion of overall government expenditure made by the federal government has fluctuated, but it is in the overall direction of decline. Conversely, expenditures from NWT and Yukon territorial governments have continued to grow as proportions of total government expenditures in the North (Table 8.4).

Figure 8.1 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES (\$ MILLIONS) IN CONSTANT (1992) DOLLARS, YUKON AND NWT, 1988-1997



(See Table 8.2 notes and sources)

Table 8.1 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES (\$ MILLIONS), CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1988-1997

	CANADA		YUKON		NWT	
	REVENUE	EXPEND.	REVENUE	EXPEND.	REVENUE	EXPEND.
1988	103,089	101,704	149	356	333	1,125
1989	109,505	103,167	158	408	353	1,193
1990	120,747	109,977	183	438	413	1,273
1991	127,112	116,487	208	496	450	1,490
1992	137,422	124,989	209	514	362	1,267
1993	136,770	128,515	202	591	385	1,476
1994	140,208	126,082	197	560	408	1,347
1995	149,501	126,658	206	534	415	1,278
1996	157,475	121,743	231	533	421	1,325
1997	170,777	118,377	220	558	409	1,342

NOTE:

1. Expenditures do not include interest on public debt, which is allocated by province/territory on a per capita basis.
2. More information on expenditures can be obtained by consulting Statistics Canada's Publication, Catalogue 13-213-XPB.

SOURCE:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 9070, 9081, and 9082 as of January 2000.

Table 8.2 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES (\$ MILLIONS) IN CONSTANT (1992) DOLLARS, CANADA, YUKON, AND NWT, 1988-1997

	CANADA		YUKON		NWT		NORTH % OF CANADA	
	REVENUE	EXPEND.	REVENUE	EXPEND.	REVENUE	EXPEND.	REVENUE	EXPEND.
1988	119,732	118,123	173	413	387	1,307	0.5	1.5
1989	120,468	113,495	174	449	388	1,312	0.5	1.6
1990	127,102	115,765	193	461	435	1,340	0.5	1.6
1991	129,048	118,261	211	504	457	1,513	0.5	1.7
1992	137,422	124,989	209	514	362	1,267	0.4	1.4
1993	134,088	125,995	198	579	377	1,447	0.4	1.6
1994	135,467	121,818	190	541	394	1,301	0.4	1.5
1995	143,063	121,204	197	511	397	1,223	0.4	1.4
1996	149,407	115,506	219	506	399	1,257	0.4	1.5
1997	159,754	110,736	206	522	383	1,255	0.4	1.6

NOTE:

Calculated from Table 8.1 expenditure data indexed against Implicit Price Index (IPI), Gross Domestic Product, Final Domestic Demand. Pre-1992 IPI index values calculated from 1986=100 re-indexed to 1992=100.

SOURCE:

Expenditures: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Matrices 9070, 9081, and 9082 as of January 2000.

Implicit Price Index: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-213.

Table 8.3 GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE NORTH BY TYPE, 1987/88-1996/97

FISCAL YEAR	DIRECT EXPENDITURES		TRANSFERS		Territorial Self-funded	TOTAL
	DIAND	Other federal	Formula	Other federal		
1987-1988	119.4	743.8	738.4	171.7	203.9	1,977.2
1988-1989	119.5	682.5	850.9	174.3	177.2	2,004.4
1989-1990	138.7	824.7	921.1	168.2	251.6	2,304.3
1990-1991	117.4	866.6	964.7	204.1	275.6	2,428.4
1991-1992	124.2	1,038.7	1,042.4	235.1	327.5	2,767.9
1992-1993	140.2	803.9	1,073.3	295.3	317.5	2,630.2
1993-1994	297.8	727.2	1,055.6	293.2	360.0	2,733.8
1994-1995	257.7	665.4	1,195.8	321.7	235.7	2,676.3
1995-1996	278.2	619.0	1,184.1	302.4	383.4	2,767.1
1996-1997	292.7	538.2	1,128.9	286.1	338.3	2,584.2

NOTES:

1. Data for fiscal years 1987/88 through 1994/95 are actuals, 1995/96 figures are forecasts, and 1996/97 figures are planned.
2. Data collection for the Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP) has been suspended therefore, counts shown in this edition of Northern Indicators still reflect 1995/1996 forecast and 1996/1997 planned expenditures. Collection of ANEP data has resumed and these years will be updated to actuals in upcoming editions of Northern Indicators.
3. Territorial self-funded expenditures are the difference between total expenditures less direct expenditures and transfers.

SOURCE:

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (1996-1997), DIAND, May 1999. Available at http://www.inac.gc.ca/pr/sts/index_e.html (as of January 2000).

Table 8.4 GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE NORTH BY GOVERNMENT, 1987/88-1996/97

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (\$)			% OF TOTAL		
	FEDERAL	NWT	YUKON	FEDERAL	NWT	YUKON
1987-1988	863.2	858.2	255.8	43.7	43.4	12.9
1988-1989	802.0	926.0	272.4	40.0	46.2	13.6
1989-1990	963.4	1,046.4	294.5	41.8	45.4	12.8
1990-1991	984.0	1,119.3	325.1	40.5	46.1	13.4
1991-1992	1,162.9	1,242.0	363.1	42.0	44.9	13.1
1992-1993	944.1	1,261.6	424.6	35.9	48.0	16.1
1993-1994	1,025.0	1,283.8	425.0	37.5	47.0	15.5
1994-1995	923.1	1,307.6	445.5	34.5	48.9	16.6
1995-1996	897.2	1,370.7	499.1	32.4	49.5	18.0
1996-1997	830.9	1,286.7	466.5	32.2	49.8	18.1

NOTES:

1. Data for fiscal years 1987/88 through 1994/95 are actual, 1995/96 figures are forecasts, and 1996/97 figures are planned.
2. Data collection for the Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP) has been suspended therefore, counts shown in this edition of Northern Indicators still reflect 1995/1996 forecast and 1996/1997 planned expenditures. Collection of ANEP data has resumed and these years will be updated to actuals in upcoming editions of Northern Indicators.
3. Total territorial government expenditures are the sum of transfers and territorial self-funded expenditures (see Table 7.3).

SOURCE:

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (1996-1997), DIAND, May 1999. Available at http://www.inac.gc.ca/pr/sts/index_e.html (as of January 2000).

GLOSSARY

CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE - allowance for the cost of using up capital in the production process.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - expenditures including the cost of procuring, constructing, and installing new durable plant and machinery and equipment.

CONSTANT PRICES - a price value expressed as the price prevailing during a reference period. In this publication, constant prices refer to values indexed against the Consumer Price Index (CPI), or Implicit Price Index (IPI) during the 1992 reference year.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) - an indicator of price movements in consumer prices paid by target populations. The cost of a fixed basket of commodities is expressed relative to a reference period. As of this publication, the reference year for the CPI, as published by Statistics Canada, is 1992. CPIs are published for Canada, the provinces, Whitehorse, and Yellowknife.

CURRENT PRICES - prices expressed at the prices prevailing during the year indicated. All prices and expenditures in this publication are expressed in current prices unless otherwise indicated.

FACTOR COST - value remaining after applicable taxes and subsidies are deducted from market prices, reflecting the costs of labour and capital (i.e. production factors).

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - the total unduplicated value of goods and services produced in the economic territory of a given country or region during a given period. GDP can be valued at factor cost or at market prices.

IMPLICIT PRICE INDEX (IPI) - n.b. in this publication, IPI used is the IPI, final domestic demand (FDDIPI): an indicator of the price movement in consumption throughout all sectors of the economy, including consumers, government industries, and private industries. As of this publication, the reference year for the IPI, as published by Statistics Canada, is 1992.

PARTICIPATION RATE - according to the national criteria used in Statistics Canada's *Labour Force Survey*, the **participation rate** is the percentage of the total population ages 15 years and over, who are part of the labour force (i.e. unemployed or employed).

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE - expenditures not considered capital; expenditures charged against revenue in the year incurred and made in order to maintain fixed assets or productive capacity in good working conditions.

UNEMPLOYMENT(national criteria) - persons who, during the reference week of the survey, were available for work but were on temporary layoff, or had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks. The **unemployment rate** is the percentage of the total persons in the labour force who are unemployed.

SOURCES: Statistics Canada Catalogue 13-001-XPB; Catalogue 61-205XPB; Catalogue 62-001-XPB; Catalogue 71-543-GIE

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