



Strengthening Socio-Economic Impact Reporting and Analysis for the Giant Mine Remediation Project

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Strengthening Socio-Economic Impact Reporting and Analysis for the Giant Mine Remediation Project

A. Background

The Giant Mine Remediation Project (GMRP) addresses the long-term containment and management of the arsenic trioxide waste, the demolition and removal of all surplus buildings on the surface, and the remediation or risk management of all impacted surface areas of the site, such as soils and tailings ponds related to the Giant Mine. The Giant Mine is located within Yellowknife city limits and is approximately 1.5 km from the community of N'dilo and 9 km from the community of Dettah. Giant Mine operated nearly continuously from 1948 until its closure in July 2004 and produced over seven million ounces of gold.

To advance the socio-economic objectives the GMRP developed and released *Socio-Economic Strategy 2016-17 to 2020-21* for the Giant Mine Remediation Project. The Strategy recognizes that the GMRP must promote, incorporate and, where possible, maximize social and economic opportunities for Northerners and Indigenous peoples and states that the Strategy is intended to guide the Project's overall approach to identifying and delivering socio-economic benefits.

The Giant Mine Oversight Board (GMOB) was established as a condition of the *Giant Mine Remediation Project Environmental Agreement* which is a multi-party agreement signed in 2015 by the Government of Canada, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, North Slave Métis Alliance, Alternatives North and the City of Yellowknife. GMOB is an independent entity that monitors, promotes, advises and broadly advocates for the responsible management of the remediation of the Giant Mine site.

GMOB has through its 2016 Establishment Report, annual reports and various communications with the GMRP team, demonstrated the importance it places on having a strong socio-economic strategy and monitoring program in order to ensure there is an understanding of the socio-economic impacts and performance of the project and that efforts are in place to strengthen those results.

In April 2021, a consulting team was engaged by GMOB to examine a number of issues relating to the development, dissemination, and utilization of socio-economic information related to the GMRP. The overall objective of the review was to provide independent advice and recommendations that GMOB could consider providing to the GMRP to strengthen reporting and analysis of socio-economic information to support the overall goal of maximizing benefits. The work program included a document review, key informant interviews and development of supporting materials.

The analysis and recommendations contained within this report are those of the consulting team and do not represent what GMOB may determine as appropriate.

i) Socio-Economic Monitoring Related to the GMRP

In many large economic development projects, there is an expectation that the activity will generate overall net positive impacts in local communities through, for example, employment and business activity. However, a project can also potentially have negative impacts. As part of the regulatory process, these impacts are examined and project proponents outline steps to maximize positive impacts while mitigating any potential negative impacts. Project proponents often outline their approach to managing socio-economic impacts through a socio-economic strategy or plan.

Figure 1 Role of Socio-Economic Monitoring and Reporting

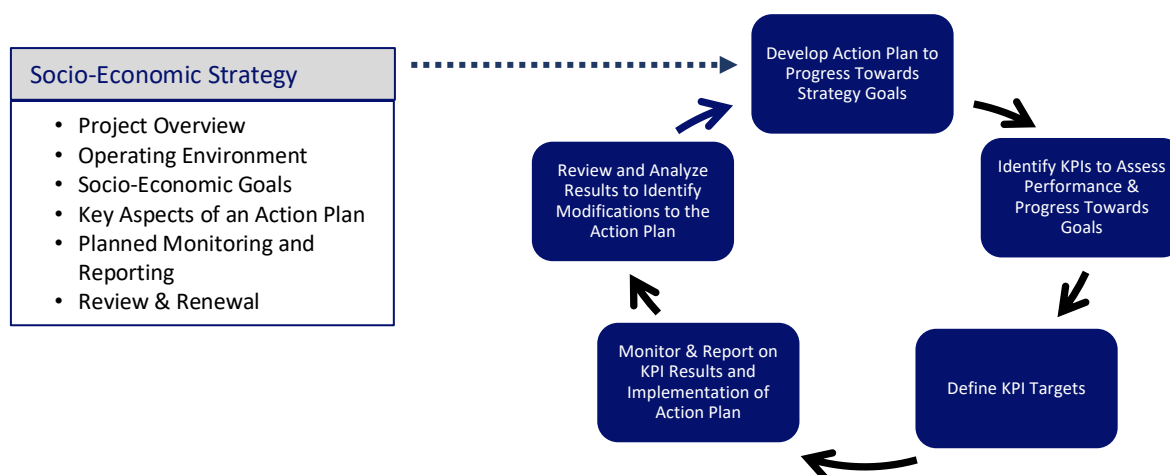


Figure 1 describes the typical approach. A socio-economic strategy (or plan) should clearly outline the project's socio-economic goals. It is against these goals that an action plan is developed and key performance indicators (KPIs) and targets are established to assess performance and progress towards those goals. Monitoring and reporting on KPIs and on implementation of the action plan should lead to an adaptive management approach to adjust, as required, the action plan to improve results and maximize positive impacts while mitigating negative impacts – to the full extent possible.

The GMRP has, in certain aspects, followed this process. There has been reporting on socio-economic results for a number of years, with accommodation of input from participating organizations (including the GMOB), and gradually improved reporting and analysis. The *GMRP Socio-Economic Strategy 2016/17 to 2020/21* was released in July 2019. An action plan was included as a component of this and KPIs and targets have been identified. The *GMRP Socio-Economic Strategy* committed to reporting on the key performance measures as part of the GMRP annual project reports and quarterly updates on socio-economic matters are provided by the GMRP Project Team.

However, it is apparent that while there has been effort and demonstrable progress, there have been challenges and gaps in the process of developing a robust and comprehensive socio-economic monitoring and reporting program.

B. Review of Current Situation

As part of this independent review, key documents and correspondence related to socio-economic reporting and analysis were reviewed and confidential interviews were conducted to ensure that there was a substantive understanding of the context and evolution of the GMRP socio-economic monitoring and reporting. This aspect of the project wasn't intended to be a comprehensive review of all elements of the current approach to socio-economic monitoring, but rather to identify areas of progress and key concern with an emphasis on reporting and analysis.

i) Defining the Socio-Economic Monitoring Program

Part of the challenge that is noted for the GMRP in developing and implementing a socio-economic program relates to the regulatory challenges with socio-economic impacts and measures. Those

challenges that continue to be faced by regulators with respect to remediation specific socio-economic impacts and measures were characterized in the “A Project Gets the Green Light: Now What? MVRMA Workshop” (2018) hosted by the MVRB, MVLWB, GNWT and Government of Canada. The following perspective is informative for the GMRP with respect to socio-economic reporting and analysis: “Socio-economic concerns are one of those issues that are difficult to enforce and create measures for. It is these orphan measures, which have no designated regulatory authority, that have been difficult to deal with in the past. They lack interpretation into enforceable measures”.

Without specific regulatory guidance, defining the scope and other aspects of determining and managing socio-economic impacts are largely left to the project proponent. Even within the GMRP Environmental Agreement there are no direct references to socio-economic matters beyond the following in Article 2.2, Objectives: (a) “the remediation of the Giant Mine site in a manner that protects: (i) the land, air, water, aquatic life and other wildlife in the area of or potentially affected by the Project. (ii) the economy, way of life and well-being of the aboriginal peoples of Canada in the vicinity of Yellowknife, and of other residents of Yellowknife, the Northwest Territories and Canada”.

This limitation in clarity has specific and direct impact on designing and implementing a socio-economic monitoring program in terms of scope and boundaries, locus, impact type and temporal scale. Stakeholders and rights holders clearly saw the impact of these challenges.

Many participants in the confidential interviews by the consulting team expressed uncertainty about what project related activities were included in the reporting and analysis of socio-economic impacts. Does it include all project activities by CIRNAC and Parsons or sub-contractors directly related to Giant Mine remediation regardless of location? Does it include activities associated with contributions and grants provided by the Project? It was unclear from the documentation with reporting on socio-economic performance what is the scope and boundaries for the impacts being reported on.

Participants had various views on the appropriate locus of examining project socio-economic impacts. Is the socio-economic monitoring focused on impacts of project activities on individual residents and businesses, broader community impacts, regional or national impacts? Related to this is the nature of the socio-economic impacts that are being monitored and managed.

Figure 2 Representation of Project Impacts (Not to Scale) with Examples



As described in Figure 2, a project of this type provides direct impacts (e.g., employment or business opportunities) but also indirect impacts (e.g., local purchases or improved housing). In the economic dimension, direct impacts tend to be most significant and can be clearly demonstrated through reporting. Within the social and cultural dimension, indirect impacts tend to be most prevalent and are also more challenging to determine and attribute to a specific project or activity.

From an examination of the current KPIs it is clear that the GMRP socio-economic monitoring is largely focused on direct impacts. A number of participants in this review expressed concern with this approach. The GMRP is a significant project with the potential to provide lasting benefits for the local communities Yellowknife, Dettah and N'dilo. Many felt that without understanding the full scope of the impacts, it is not possible to fully assess the project's full impact, benefits and lasting legacy.

Finally, an additional consideration for defining a socio-economic program is the temporal scale. This is particularly relevant for the GMRP. The GMRP is expected to proceed in phases, from the Definition Phase (2015 to 2021), Implementation Phase (2021 to 2030), and Ongoing Monitoring (2030 onward). The magnitude of impacts is likely to vary in each phase and consideration of the extended duration of the project should be considered in socio-economic data collection, reporting and analysis.

ii) Collecting and Reporting on Socio-Economic Impacts

Credibility and transparency of a socio-economic monitoring program often rests with well-defined collection, analysis and reporting methods that provides confidence amongst all stakeholders that the results provided are complete, accurate, and trusted.

Clear documentation and definition on the scope and boundaries of impacts and the terms and variables used in collection and reporting is a necessary step. Many participants expressed uncertainty about what was included in certain categories of KPIs and expressed concern about issues such as double counting in various categories. Issues related to missing, ambiguous or inadequately defined terms from collection through to dissemination has the potential to misinform reporting.

A review of past GMRP socio-economic reporting also reveals periodic inconsistency between reports of what appears to be the same information. Many participants felt that the GMRP has made improvements in this area but challenges still exist. Issues like not providing trends over time but rather focussing on aggregate totals over a select period caused concern. Providing results for portions of the project (e.g., separating Parsons and CIRNAC data) leads to potential misunderstanding as explanations for this approach are not provided. This, in part, leads back to the issue of project scope and boundaries.

Currently it appears that the most comprehensive reporting on socio-economic impacts is what is provided in the *GMRP Annual Report*. There does not appear to be a comprehensive and detailed report of all KPI information that would be available for all stakeholders. This type of reporting would provide additional insight into the broader scope of impacts and benefits, and importantly increase confidence in results and act as a consistent source for all stakeholders.

Participants noted the material in the *GMRP Annual Report* provides little opportunity for analysis and interpretation of socio-economic results. Participants expressed that additional detail or analysis of KPI information would lead to a better understanding of the results. Further, undertaking some additional analysis or research may help inform some of the results and provide evidence to support potential adjustments to action in the Socio-Economic Strategy to improve overall performance.

Finally, a challenge related to reporting and analysis of socio-economic impacts of the GMRP relates to the Yellowknives Dene First Nation (YKDFN) and the North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA). Collecting and reporting on impacts on membership for these two organizations cannot reasonably be done through contractor/employer reporting with respondent burden, the risk of reporting error, and the potential for significant privacy concerns being primary problems. Even reporting KPIs separately by geographic area for Yellowknife, N'dilo and Dettah does not fully address this issue as members live throughout the area, as do Indigenous people from many other regions of the Northwest Territories.

iii) Linkage between Socio-Economic Monitoring and the Socio-Economic Strategy

While the focus of this review is socio-economic reporting and analysis, there is an inextricable link between socio-economic monitoring and the socio-economic strategy as described above. In reviewing the current context some participants in this review expressed concern that the linkage between the strategy, the action plan, the KPIs and the reporting was not as clear as it should be.

Participants noted that the goals of the Socio-Economic Strategy are unclear. The view was that without clearly stated goals in the Socio-Economic Strategy how can the project develop an effective action plan or identify and monitor KPIs to assess performance and progress towards those goals.

There was also concern with the Action Plan related to the Socio-Economic Strategy. The Action Plan was largely viewed as limited and there has been little evidence of adaptive management practices that would indicate that the Action Plan is being adjusted to address areas where performance could be improved.

Part of this issue relates to the barrier that seems to exist between “project actions” and broader actions by the proponents that support socio-economic goals. In order to achieve broad socio-economic goals, particularly capacity building and employment goals, there is often a need for cooperation and partnership between the project and various public sector agencies.

As an example, stakeholders want to understand the efforts that are being made to train and undertake the skill development of local residents needed to maximize project employment. Some of these activities would be delivered by various levels of government and the project’s role is to identify participants and help them transition to project employment.

The GMRP is a unique project as the public sector is the proponent. This positions it to be able to easily report on actions and results related to training and skill development within the Yellowknife area through GNWT programs, Aurora College, the Mine Training Society, and initiatives related to the Indigenous Skills and Employment Training (ISET) program.

iv) Opportunities in the Current Context

There is a significant opportunity for the GMRP to examine approaches to strengthen socio-economic reporting and analysis within the current project context.

First, as noted earlier the project is proceeding in three phases: Definition Phase (2015 to 2021), Implementation Phase (2021 to 2030), and Ongoing Monitoring (2030 onward). As the project moves into the second phase, remediation activities and impacts are expected to ramp up. This provides a good opportunity to review socio-economic activities to date and to make adjustments.

Secondly, the project Socio-Economic Strategy was expected to cover from 2016-2021. It would be expected that the strategy is being reviewed and is likely to be renewed. This again provides the opportunity for changes to strengthen socio-economic monitoring including reporting and analysis.

C. Strengthening GMRP Socio-Economic Reporting and Analysis

Based on the review, the following recommendations are provided to the Giant Mine Oversight Board for consideration in its ongoing role to advise and broadly advocate for the responsible management of the remediation of the Giant Mine site and, more specifically, socio-economic impact monitoring and reporting.

1. The GMRP should develop a separate annual socio-economic report that would provide KPI results, provide progress on the *Socio-Economic Strategy* work plan and any adjustments made to the work plan using an adaptive management approach.

Impact: This would provide the opportunity for more extensive reporting and analysis of socio-economic results and implementation of the work plan associated with the *Socio-Economic Strategy*.

2. The GMRP should strengthen socio-economic results reporting to provide more extensive analysis and explanation on what the results indicate and an assessment of areas for improvement, as necessary.

Impact: This would increase the usefulness of the socio-economic monitoring and allow greater depth of analysis on socio-economic issues.

3. The GMRP should provide a clear definition of the scope of the remediation project being monitored as part of the *Socio-Economic Strategy* and are therefore included in subsequent reporting on direct project impacts.

Impact: This would address any uncertainty about what elements are being included in the socio-economic monitoring results and analysis.

4. The GMRP should develop and make available a data dictionary that would define all appropriate terms that would be incorporated into data collection, analysis, and reporting activities.

Impact: Developing a data dictionary would support both providers and users of the information to have a better understanding of what specific terms mean.

5. The GMRP should review KPIs as part of renewing the *Socio-Economic Strategy* for potential improvements such as more detail on the kind of training being provided (e.g., orientation and safety versus skill development).

Impact: Periodic reviews of the KPIs provide the opportunity to ensure adequate information is being collected and continued consideration of information is being collected that may not be effectively meeting the intended purpose. Additionally, this enables emerging factors and priorities to be considered.

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6. The GMRP should examine approaches to including measures that monitor indirect impacts of the remediation project.

Impact: Understanding and monitoring socio-economic indicators help to identify and assess key economic, social or cultural impacts that the project may have on communities most directly impacted.

7. The GMRP should take steps to prepare and make available a comprehensive data set that provides all information on the KPIs for stakeholders to be able to access and use within their own organizations.

Impact: This would further increase transparency of socio-economic information for the GMRP.

8. The GMRP should support more detailed analysis and research into monitoring results for socio-economic impacts to better understand underlying trends or issues that may be impacting overall project performance.

Impact: This would allow for occasional more detailed analysis and research that to understand trends that cannot be captured as part of key performance indicators.

9. As part of the renewal of the Socio-Economic Strategy the GMRP should review the goals described in the strategy and strengthen the linkage between the goals, the action plan and the KPIs.

Impact: By ensuring the goals of a renewed Socio-Economic Strategy are clear and concise, there are improvements in determining actions and information to be monitored.

10. As part of socio-economic monitoring, the GMRP and its proponents should consider reporting on broader actions and results that support the socio-economic goals.

Impact: A broader understanding of all the relevant actions by the various GMRP proponents in support of the overall socio-economic goals would provide a better understanding of the current activities and potential gaps for additional action, e.g., specialized training programs.

11. The GMRP should evolve its socio-economic monitoring program to focus on detailed annual reporting and limit quarterly reporting to activities and reporting on implementation of the action plan.

Impact: It is extremely challenging to identify and interpret changes in KPIs on a quarterly basis. Focusing quarterly reporting on implementation activities would provide more useful information and potentially reduce reporting burden.

12. The GMRP should engage further with the YKDFN and the NSMA to develop approaches to better understand the socio-economic impacts on their respective memberships than what may be able to be detected in reporting data on direct and indirect project impacts.

Impact: Alternative approaches to reporting for the YKDFN and NSMA are likely to yield more useful information for these groups.

i) Direct Impact Reporting and Analysis Platform (DIRAP)

As part of this review, an examination of approaches and tools was undertaken that could potentially assist the GMRP in strengthening socio-economic impact reporting and analysis, in part by building on the components and progress already achieved by the GMRP. To support this, the Direct Impact Reporting and Analysis Platform (DIRAP) was created. DIRAP is an integrated system of tools that support the collection, reporting and analysis, and dissemination of direct socio-economic impacts of the GMRP. DIRAP was developed without a specific review of current approaches to collection and analysis and a key next step would be to work with the GMRP to examine how the platform may be utilized.

Figure 3 DIRAP Key Components

Information Management Tool	Data Collection Tool	Reporting & Analysis Tool	Data Dictionary
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple tool to manage data gathering• Will support issues around coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides for standardized reporting• Definitions embedded into tool• Streamlines analysis and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple data consolidation from Data Collection Tool• Standard reports can be generated with minimal effort• Built for ease of use over many years• Allows for additional analysis to answer requests and better understand patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Should mirror data dictionary in Collection Tool• Stand alone document needed for users of Reporting and Analysis Tool

This series of tools are Microsoft Office based products that could contribute to addressing a number of the recommendation provided above. While templates for collecting performance indicators are not uncommon, the integration of the tools may assist the GMRP to more efficiently collect, analyze and report on direct impacts of the remediation project and address issues associated with a common understanding of key terms, data consistency with collection efforts, and production of standardized and comprehensive reports on direct socio-economic impacts.

The tools are constructed in a manner that resolves confidentiality and privacy concerns of contractors and other stakeholders by the anonymity function whereby no individual contractor or organization is identified. DIRAP starts with the current KPIs identified by the GMRP but could easily be modified as information collected evolves. Analytical capabilities are included to analyze and research KPI results for sub-groups and across a number of years as the tool should be able to remain relatively unchanged for many years of the remediation project.

DIRAP shouldn't be viewed as "plug and play" but as a component of the GMRP examining current approaches and steps that could be taken with other stakeholders to strengthen reporting and analysis with the intent of focusing on what is achievable and supportable.

Figure 4 DIRAP Tool Screen Shots

GIANT MINE
REMEDATION
PROJECT

GMRP Socio-Monitoring
Information Management Tool

SAMPLE ONLY

ID Number	Year	Company
21001	2021-22	Company A
21002	2021-22	Company B
21003	2021-22	Company C
21004	2021-22	Company D
21005	2021-22	Company E
21006	2021-22	Company F
21007	2021-22	Company H

GIANT MINE
REMEDATION
PROJECT

Giant Mine Remediation Project
Summary of Selected Socio-Economic Key Performance Indicators

SAMPLE ONLY

Data Collection Template for Activities Associated with the Giant Mine Remediation Project

As part of the efforts to monitor socio-economic impacts, the following data collection template. You will note links under the information being collected.

[Company or Organization:](#)

[Is this a Joint Venture \(Y/N\):](#)

[Contracted by \(if applicable\):](#)

[Contract Type:](#)

[Purpose of Contract:](#)

[Total Contract Value:](#)

[Planned Expenditures by Year:](#)

Year	Expenditure
2021-22	<input type="text"/>
2022-23	<input type="text"/>
2023-24	<input type="text"/>

Employment Representation of Selected Groups

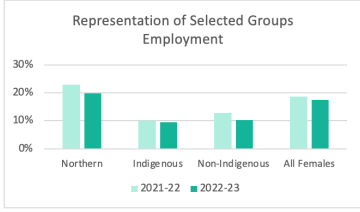
	2021-22	2022-23
Total Employment	555	546
Northern	23%	20%
Indigenous	10%	10%
Non-Indigenous	13%	10%
All Females	19%	17%

Targets: Northern Indigenous comprise 25% to 35%
 Northern employees comprise 55% to 70%
 Female employees comprise 15% to 30%

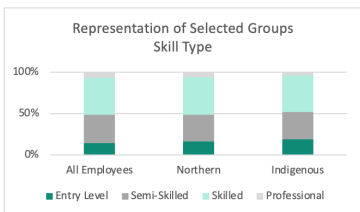
Employee Representation, by Skill Type

	All Employees	Northern	Indigenous
Entry Level	15%	17%	19%
Semi-Skilled	34%	32%	33%
Skilled	44%	45%	44%
Professional	7%	6%	4%

Representation of Selected Groups Employment



Representation of Selected Groups Skill Type



As a deliverable for the review, DIRAP tools are being provided with sample data (to test functionality) and in blank format for modification and integration with existing processes as determined appropriate.

ii) Monitoring Indirect Socio-Economic Impacts

As noted previously, the current socio-economic impact monitoring by the GMRP focusses on direct impacts. Other major developments often monitor indirect impacts on the local area by reporting on indicators for indirect economic, social or cultural indicators. Which indicators and data acquisition approaches need to be determined by consultation with stakeholders to determine areas of greatest concern, as well as the potential reporting burden.

Collection for information on these types of impacts typically is not done through reporting by contractors and involved in managing the project. They can be obtained through direct collection like employee or community-based surveys, focus group and other key stakeholder engagement, and through monitoring available indicators of socio-economic trends for impacted communities.

To support further review and consideration of indirect socio-economic impacts for the remediation project attached in Appendix A are some community based socio-economic indicators that are publicly available.

D. Next Steps

Maximizing socio-economic benefits in a project such as the GMRP is a challenge as it is not always viewed as important as the primary project objective, which in this case is the remediation of the Giant mine site in an effective and cost-efficient manner.

The overall objective of this review was to provide independent advice and recommendations that GMOB could consider providing to the GMRP to strengthen reporting and analysis of socio-economic information to support the overall goal of maximizing benefits. The overall recommendations, DIRAP and the associated tools, and information on indirect indicators provided in this report are a starting point for additional discussions and collaboration with the GMRP team.

A comprehensive and effective socio-economic monitoring program should be a critical component of the GMRP. Continuing to strengthen and place an emphasis on socio-economic matters, including reporting and analysis, will help ensure the successful implementation of the Giant Mine Remediation Project.

Example of Indirect Indicators of Socio-Economic Trends

The following tables contain publicly available information on various indicators that could be used for monitoring indirect impacts on economic, social and cultural socio-economic conditions in Dettah, Yellowknife and N'dilo. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list but rather a sample.

Data sources include the NWT Community Survey completed by the NWT Bureau of Statistics, the Census completed by Statistics Canada, and various administrative data. It should be noted that the level of detail varies depending on source. For example, police reported crimes are by detachment and therefore are only available for the Yellowknife detachment.

Economic

EMPLOYMENT RATE

Percent of 15 & Older that are Employed

	2019	2016	2014	2011	2009	2006	2004	1999	1996	1994	1991	1989	1986
Northwest Territories	65.7	66.2	65.6	66.8	67.3	68.6	67.8	67.5	68.2	65.7	69.3	65.0	66.2
Dettah	45.5	44.4	44.8	48.4	48.9	45.5	45.5	48.0	45.8	33.8	40.0	20.8	27.8
Yellowknife	75.3	77.6	75.7	79.8	79.7	79.3	79.3	79.5	80.0	81.5	82.9	83.3	83.0

INCOME

Percent of People Earning \$50,000 or More

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
NWT	49.7	48.4	47.8	47.6	46.8	46.1	45.6	44.9	44.2	43.6	43.7	42.7	39.9
Yellowknife	60.7	59.5	59.0	58.7	57.9	56.9	56.3	55.6	54.6	53.9	54.1	52.3	49.1

Social

EDUCATION LEVELS

Percent with High School Diploma or More

	2019	2016	2014	2011	2009	2006	2004	2001	1999	1996	1994	1991
Northwest Territories	72.2	72.6	73.6	68.9	69.3	67.0	67.5	64.8	66.1	63.5	63.2	59.9
Dettah	39.0	36.1	41.7	45.2	31.9	37.5	35.3	29.2	32.9	24.0	31.1	35.0
Yellowknife	84.1	85.5	88.7	82.0	83.8	80.9	82.1	77.7	80.6	75.3	79.0	73.9
N'dilo	44.1	56.0	51.5	..	39.9	43.1	28.4	43.8	..	28.6	..	26.9

Example of Indirect Indicators of Socio-Economic Trends

HOUSING

Household Crowding Percent with Six or More People

	2019	2016	2014	2011	2009	2006	2004	2001	2000	1996	1991	1986	1981
Northwest Territories	5.0	..	6.1	5.6	6.7	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.6	9.8	11.5	13.9
Yellowknife Area													
Detah	8.5	..	7.0	7.7	13.8	13.3	15.6	20.0	19.0	..	28.6	33.3	33.3
Yellowknife	3.5	..	4.4	3.6	4.3	3.3	4.0	4.2	3.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.7
Ndilq	4.7	..	15.3	10.5	13.4	..	21.7	..	17.7	..	..	..	..

Households Owned by Occupant Percent of Households Owned by Occupant

	2019	2016	2014	2011	2009	2006	2004	2001	2000	1996	1991	1986	1981
Northwest Territories	54.1	53.7	51.4	51.5	52.5	52.8	52.7	53.2	49.3	48.8	41.5	36.5	30.2
Detah	42.4	46.7	54.6	53.8	51.3	56.3	48.4	60.0	55.6	45.5	57.1	50.0	66.7
Yellowknife	58.5	56.2	52.3	52.3	53.7	53.7	56.1	53.9	50.0	50.3	41.7	37.5	29.4
Ndilq	50.0	66.7	56.7	..	47.7	..	59.8	..	60.8	..	..	..	..

Housing Adequacy Percent of Households Needing Major Repairs

	2019	2016	2014	2011	2009	2006	2004	2001	2000	1996	1991	1986	1981
Northwest Territories	19.5	18.1	12.4	17.2	15.7	17.6	12.4	16.0	14.3	14.2	17.4	..	13.2
Detah	57.6	33.3	37.9	28.6	53.2	18.8	10.9	20.0	17.5	18.2	42.9	..	33.3
Yellowknife	10.1	9.0	6.5	9.4	4.3	8.8	4.3	9.9	7.3	8.2	10.0	..	7.1
Ndilq	29.7	..	30.6	..	38.2	..	25.0	..	30.4	..	..	..	..

Example of Indirect Indicators of Socio-Economic Trends

CRIME

Police Reported Crimes
Incidents per 1,000 Residents

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
All Incidents													
Northwest Territories	553	455	445	433	472	467	485	512	523	516	463	483	467
Yellowknife	378	302	323	345	400	369	395	375	383	370	339	367	342
Crimes of Violence													
Northwest Territories	110	86	84	78	77	69	74	79	86	86	87	89	93
Yellowknife	58	41	47	47	38	29	35	39	45	48	43	48	53

Cultural

HARVESTING

Per cent of Persons 15 & Over Who Hunted or Fished During the Year

	2018	2013	2008	2003	1998
Northwest Territories	36.3	44.7	39.4	36.7	42.0
Detah	37.7	37.1	38.5	43.3	49.3
Yellowknife	27.6	37.1	34.5	32.3	40.4
Ndilo	37.0	48.5	36.6	35.8	..

Per cent of Persons 15 & Over Who Trapped During the Year

	2018	2013	2008	2003	1998	1993	1988
Northwest Territories	4.7	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.1	4.9	8.0
Detah	24.2	15.5	19.8	25.3	15.1	9.5	10.9
Yellowknife	0.8	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.6
Ndilo	11.5	11.7	14.1	19.1	..	..	..

Example of Indirect Indicators of Socio-Economic Trends

Households Where 75% or More (Most or All) of the Meat or Fish Eaten in the Household was Obtained through Hunting or Fishing

	2018	2013	2008	2003	1998
Northwest Territories	12.6	13.8	15.4	17.5	21.5
Detah	47.5	39.3	51.5	30.7	54.2
Yellowknife	2.5	3.7	3.9	5.0	8.3
Ndilo	25.0	26.4	21.6	35.9	..

LANGUAGE

Percentage of Indigenous People 15 Yrs & Older that Speak an Indigenous Language
Northwest Territories, 1989 - 2019

	2019	2014	2009	2004	1999	1994	1989
Northwest Territories	33.2	38.5	38.0	44.0	45.1	50.1	55.6
Detah	46.7	57.6	59.9	82.5	77.4	88.9	94.0
Yellowknife	19.6	23.9	18.0	25.3	21.9	33.5	36.6
N'dilo	32.5	49.1	46.2	61.2	..	..	..