

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

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### City Council

Mayor Mark Heyck  
Councillor Rebecca Alty  
Councillor Adrian Bell  
Councillor Bob Brooks  
Councillor Linda Bussey  
Councillor Niels Konge  
Councillor Phil Moon Son  
Councillor Cory Vanthuyne  
Councillor Dan Wong

### City Administration

City Administrator	Bob Long
Director of Corporate Services	Carl Bird
Director of Communications & Economic Development	Nalini Naidoo
Director of Public Works & Engineering	Dennis Kefalas
Director of Community Services	Grant White
Director of Public Safety	Dennis Marchiori
Director of Planning & Development	Jeffrey Humble

### City Auditors

MacKay LLP

### City Bankers

TD Canada Trust

### City Solicitors

McLennan Ross LLP

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### Yellowknife - Small City - Big Sizzle!

From the world's longest ice roads and the glorious midnight sun to the most spectacular display of northern lights on the planet, Yellowknife is the perfect year-round outdoor playground. We are located on the shores of beautiful Great Slave Lake, only 512 km south of the Arctic Circle and 966 air miles north of Edmonton. We are world-renowned for our outdoor recreation, midnight sun, aurora borealis and our unusual blend of northern culture.

We have a comprehensive education system. We offer an extensive range of sports and recreation activities and facilities. We have over 120 sport, service and cultural associations. We offer excellent services for our senior citizens. But, our most valued amenity is our vibrant community spirit which proudly characterizes Yellowknife!

In addition to our natural attributes and sense of community, we are equally proud of our commitment to economic diversification.

Built on gold, nurtured by government and growing with diamonds, Yellowknife offers unrivalled opportunities for investment, tourism, business development and employment. The abundance of minerals, oil and gas in the NWT has had dramatic economic impacts on Yellowknife. Along with being the capital city, Yellowknife is the territorial mining, industry, transportation, communications, education, health, tourism, commerce, government, wholesale, service and trade centre for Canada's North. Of all northern supply centres in Western Canada, Yellowknife has the highest employment, highest level of income, most skilled population and the most cosmopolitan workforce.

Our city, which became a municipal district in 1953, is governed through legislative acts and regulations of the Government of the Northwest Territories. The Northwest Territories is one of only two federal, provincial and territorial jurisdictions in Canada that operate under a consensus system of government, as opposed to the more familiar system of party politics. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected as independents within their constituencies. Territorial elections are held every four years, with the next election to be held in October, 2015. Our City Council is comprised of the Mayor and eight Councillors, with elections held every three years. The most recent municipal election was held on October 15, 2012.

2010 marked our 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of incorporation as a City on January 1, 1970. Since that time, we have adopted the knife icon to acknowledge gold mining as the City's foundation. The knife replicates a copper powder knife used by the suppliers of dynamite to the mining industry to open powder cases, as steel knives could cause sparks.

Our golden history and brilliant future are also signified by the Government of the Northwest Territories' official symbols of gold as our official mineral and diamond as our official gemstone.



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### Our Economy

In the Tlicho Aboriginal language, Yellowknife is Somba K'e, or 'place of money', and the name rings remarkably true. For many years, Yellowknife was home to two gold mines, Con and Giant. Today, it's the centre of Canada's diamond industry and remains the gateway to the entire North.

Yellowknife's current thriving economy is largely a result of the exploration and development of the NWT's natural resources, including diamonds, uranium, rare earth metals, and oil and gas. Yellowknife is also the starting point for wilderness adventure and aurora viewing, along with being a centre for Aboriginal arts and crafts.

The NWT has three operating diamond mines, and one currently in development stages. These mines are located about 250 kilometres northeast of Yellowknife, in the Lac de Gras region. The **Ekati Mine** was the first diamond mine in the NWT and Canada, and is the result of the largest staking rush in Canadian history. Production began at the mine in 1998. **Diavik Diamond Mine**, our second diamond mine, began production in 2003. The **Snap Lake Mine** began operations in 2008 and is the NWT's third diamond mine. It is the first entirely underground diamond mine in the country.

The proposed Gahcho Kué mine, located 280 kilometres northeast of Yellowknife, is a joint venture between De Beers Canada (51%) and Mountain Province Diamonds (49%). The project is currently undergoing an environmental impact review, expected to be complete by mid-2013. Once approved, it will take about two years to build the mine. Over an 11-year mine life, about 4.5 million carats of diamonds will be produced annually. At full production, the workforce is predicted to be about 370 people.

The collective operation of the Ekati, Diavik and Snap Lake diamond mines produce 15% of the world's gemstone diamonds. Diamond production for 2010 reached 11 million carats worth approximately \$2 billion. Canada is the third largest diamond producer by value in the world, after Botswana and Russia.

Since 1996, the Northwest Territories' diamond mines have provided over 31,000 person-years of employment and have surpassed \$11 billion in investment with northern and Aboriginal businesses.

### Tourism

Tourism is the largest renewable resource-based industry in the NWT, and the majority of visitors to the territory touch down in Yellowknife. Tourism pumps more money into the territorial economy than combined sales of agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping. In 2009/10, over 68,000 tourists visited the Northwest Territories and spent more than \$107 million.



Yellowknife is also a key conference and meeting destination. The City has the facilities, catering, fine dining, accommodation, event planners, tourist attractions, and technological capabilities to host large and small events. In the past several years, Yellowknife has hosted events for up to 2,000 participants.

In July 2011, Yellowknife was host to a visit by Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. Yellowknife was the place to be in early July, as many people from tourists to journalists descended to get a glimpse of the Royal couple.

During the summer of 2012, Yellowknife was host once again, this time for the Canadian Medical Association. Doctors from all over Canada came to Yellowknife to discuss medical care and trends.. The Canadian Medical Association meeting brought over 750 people to Yellowknife and boosted local tourism. The Northern Frontier Visitor Association (NFVA) boated increased merchandise sales and revenue during this time, in addition to the NFVA hosting over twelve local artists through the conference, which was of great benefit to these artists. In addition to a boost for local artists, local tourism operators also reported increased bookings before and after the CMA meetings.

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Annually, Yellowknife hosts the Geoscience Forum. The Geoscience Forum provides an intimate setting for the exchange of information on mineral and petroleum exploration, mining activities, and government and academia geoscience research in Canada's north. The Forum attracts over 800 delegates annually.

### Deh Cho Bridge

The Government of the Northwest Territories is building a cable-stayed bridge to span the Mackenzie River near Fort Providence. The bridge will replace the operations of the Merv Hardie ferry and the Mackenzie River ice crossing currently at that location.

### Trades and Services

This sector has experienced growth in the last few years in Yellowknife and across the NWT, mainly due to non-renewable resource activity and higher personal incomes. Yellowknife has four malls, a good variety of national chain stores, and a number of local shops to meet the shopping needs of residents and visitors.

The wealth of an economy, as well as the market for service and retail businesses, is reflected in personal incomes. According to recent Statistics Canada reports, the NWT had the highest personal incomes of any jurisdiction in Canada. The average weekly income was \$1,189.88, with the next highest being Yukon at \$892.46, then Alberta at \$871.66.

Another sign of a prosperous population is its youth. In a dynamic environment with lots of opportunity, youth are able to secure challenging, highly paid employment at home. In other regions and communities without opportunity, they leave for "greener pastures".

Our population is the highest educated of any northern city in Western Canada. This provides employers with a highly educated pool of potential employees.

### An "Eco-Friendly" Community that Walks or Bikes to Work

While Yellowknife is a major trading centre, it is also a relatively compact city. The City has by far the highest proportion of people walking or biking to work of any other northern Canadian city, with almost 16% of our population walking to work.

Although the winters may reach lows of  $-40^{\circ}$  to  $-50^{\circ}$  Celsius, the walking distance for individuals is minimal as the City is quite centralized. Beautiful trails and walkways outline the many lakes in the area, making for a picturesque view. All offices provide bike facilities for lock up, and the streets of Yellowknife are bike-friendly.

The City of Yellowknife has been named Most Sustainable Small-Sized City in Canada by *Corporate Knights*, a Canadian magazine for responsible business. The City was recognized for its move to integrate energy efficiency into its building codes, its high population density, its high ratio of homeless shelter beds to population, and an annual arts competition as factors that make it sustainable.

Yellowknife, Diamond Capital of North America™ is truly a City of energy and excitement, where our doors are always open to opportunity!



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### YELLOWKNIFE - STATISTICAL PROFILE

#### Largest Private Municipal & School Property Taxpayers for 2012

	2011 (\$000s)	2012 (\$000s)	Percent Of 2012 Total
Northern Property REIT & Urbco Inc.	2,137	2,158	6.60%
Dundeal Canada West (GP) Inc.	959	1,061	3.24%
RTL Robinson Enterprises Ltd. and Robinson Trucking Ltd.	692	600	1.83%
Polar Developments Ltd. & 5119 NWT Ltd.	514	524	1.60%
Northwestel Inc.	397	400	1.22%
HREIT Holdings 18 Corp. & 32 Corp.	306	356	1.09%
Gold Bar Development & Andromeda Investment Ltd.	279	333	1.02%
4912 NWT Ltd. o/a Explorer Hotel	323	330	1.01%
Yellowknife Dairies Ltd	192	218	0.67%
Royal Host GP Inc. (Yellowknife Inn)	213	218	0.67%

#### Top Employers

	2001 (FTEs)	2002 (FTEs)	2003 (FTEs)	2004 (FTEs)	2005 (FTEs)	2006 (FTEs)	2007 (FTEs)	2008 (FTEs)	2009 (FTEs)	2010 (FTEs)	2011 (FTEs)	2012 (FTEs)	Notes
Government of the NWT	2,226	2,286	2,409	2,253	2,256	2,372	2,399	2,390	2,341	2,366	2,442	2,512	(1)
Government of Canada	642	745	756	665	770	716	809	766	725	738	804	517	(2)
BHP Billiton Diamonds	329	340	400	356	337	307	318	280	300	322	325	316	
Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.	-	-	288	327	317	317	315	368	223	231	278	310	(3)
YK Education District No. 1	218	225	225	225	229	221	230	230	226	234	233	235	
First Air	260	234	210	210	195	198	197	226	184	218	204	198	
City of Yellowknife	146	150	157	161	163	166	168	176	181	186	187	183	
Yellowknife Catholic Schools	153	182	182	167	170	173	175	164	157	163	169	172	
Northwestel	179	175	173	172	174	175	186	174	170	167	155	160	
RTL Robinson Enterprises Ltd.	124	254	213	165	250	250	250	260	234	243	247	156	(4)

#### Notes:

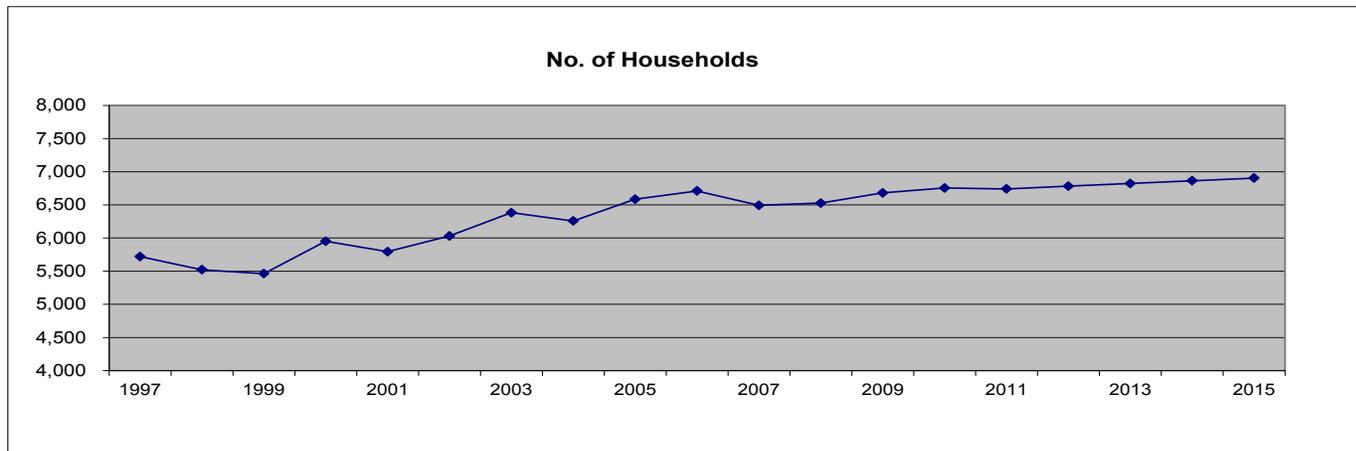
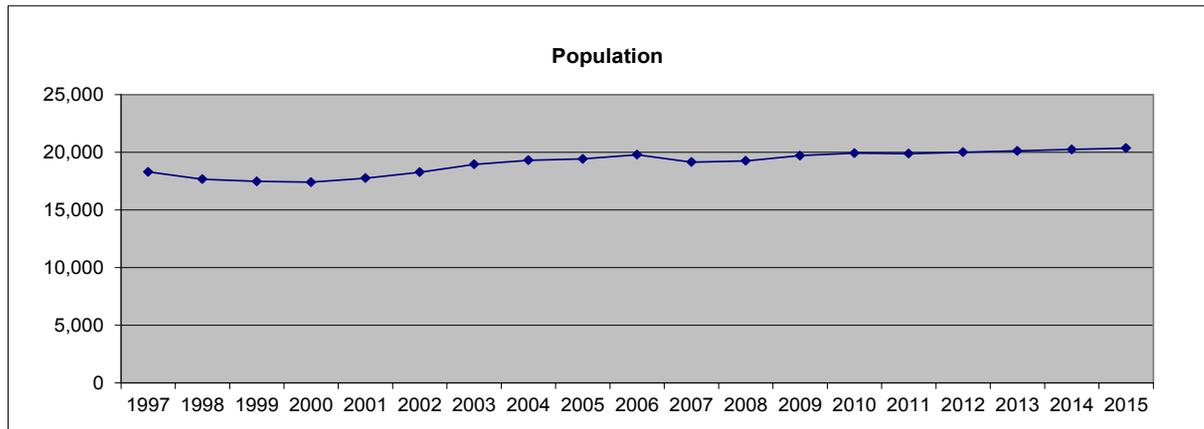
Amounts based on actual number of FTEs as of September 1, 2012 unless otherwise noted.

- (1) Per GNWT Main Estimates.
- (2) Includes all departments of the federal government, Crown corporations, Canadian Forces and the RCMP. Three departments did not update their numbers by press-time.
- (3) 2001 and 2002 numbers not available.
- (4) Decrease in numbers reflects the sale and subsequent restructuring of RTL Robinson Enterprises Ltd.

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## Population by Age Group

Age Group	2004	Percent	2005	Percent	2006	Percent	2007	Percent	2008	Percent	2009	Percent	2010	Percent	2011	Percent
0-4 Years	1,436	7.46%	1,495	7.80%	1,474	7.88%	1,463	7.64%	1,495	7.76%	1,544	7.83%	1,579	7.92%	1,536	7.72%
5-9 Years	1,528	7.93%	1,461	7.62%	1,354	7.24%	1,365	7.13%	1,253	6.51%	1,224	6.21%	1,332	6.68%	1,375	6.91%
10-14 Years	1,512	7.85%	1,516	7.91%	1,514	8.10%	1,494	7.80%	1,319	6.85%	1,176	5.97%	1,116	5.60%	1,035	5.20%
15-24 Years	3,106	16.13%	3,057	15.95%	2,900	15.51%	2,932	15.31%	3,088	16.04%	3,138	15.92%	3,160	15.86%	3,054	15.36%
25-44 Years	7,109	36.91%	6,993	36.48%	6,757	36.14%	6,847	35.75%	6,694	34.76%	6,937	35.19%	6,914	34.70%	6,939	34.89%
45-59 Years	3,675	19.08%	3,703	19.32%	3,685	19.71%	3,870	20.20%	4,313	22.40%	4,437	22.51%	4,430	22.23%	4,411	22.18%
60 Years & Older	892	4.63%	943	4.92%	1,011	5.41%	1,184	6.18%	1,094	5.68%	1,255	6.37%	1,396	7.01%	1,538	7.73%
	19,258		19,168		18,695		19,155		19,256		19,711		19,927		19,888	



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### Education

Percent with High School or Post-Secondary

	Yellowknife	Canada
1991	73.9	61.8
1994	79.0	
1996	75.3	65.2
1999	80.6	
2001	77.7	68.7
2004	82.1	
2006	78.2	76.8
2007	77.3	77.8
2008	79.9	78.4
2009	82.9	79.0
2010	83.0	79.8
2011	81.3	80.5

### Average Family Income (\$ per annum)

	Yellowknife	Canada
2000	88,295	64,618
2001	97,377	68,250
2002	106,953	69,683
2003	107,534	71,016
2004	111,665	73,961
2005	117,023	77,664
2006	124,200	82,307
2007	128,473	86,219
2008	135,800	88,718
2009	134,645	87,671
2010	138,620	89,390

### Unemployment Rate

	Yellowknife	Canada
1991	5.1	10.2
1994	6.8	
1996	6.4	10.1
1999	7.9	
2001	5.0	7.4
2004	5.0	
2006	5.7	6.6
2009	5.6	
2010	4.2	8.0
2011	4.2	7.4

### Average Personal Income (\$ per annum)

	Yellowknife	Canada
2000	42,993	30,594
2001	45,975	31,692
2002	50,038	32,306
2003	50,345	33,117
2004	52,061	34,366
2005	54,679	35,909
2006	57,246	37,776
2007	59,589	39,607
2008	62,721	40,673
2009	62,705	40,301
2010	64,345	41,020

### All Items Inflation Rate (%)

	Yellowknife	Canada
1997	0.1	1.7
1998	-0.1	1.0
1999	1.1	1.8
2000	1.7	2.7
2001	1.6	2.5
2002	3.0	2.2
2003	2.3	2.8
2004	1.5	1.8
2005	2.3	2.2
2006	1.4	2.0
2007	2.9	2.2
2008	4.0	2.3
2009	0.6	0.3
2010	1.7	1.8
2011	3.1	2.9

