

Eagle Gold Project

Project Proposal for Executive Committee Review

Pursuant to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act

Appendix 17: Socio-economic Baseline Report

APPENDIX 17

Socio-economic Baseline Report



EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

Socio-economic Baseline Report

FINAL REPORT



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Victoria Gold Corporation's Eagle Gold Project is a proposed gold mine located in central Yukon, 85 km by road north of Mayo. DPRA Canada was contracted by Victoria Gold (through Stantec) to prepare a socio-economic effects assessment of the project. This report documents socio-economic baseline conditions in two local and two regional study areas:



Local Study Areas

- First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun (FNNND)
- Village of Mayo (VOM)

Regional Study Areas

- Whitehorse
- Yukon.

The emphasis in this socio-economic baseline study is on the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun and the Village of Mayo. The information for FNNND and the VOM has been organized to present the history and governance of each separately; the profile information is then presented in terms of five “Valued Socio-Economic Components” (VSECs):

1. Employment and Economic Opportunities
2. Traditional Activities and Culture
3. Community Vitality
4. Human Health and Well-being
5. Infrastructure and Services.

Mayo and the FNNND share history and geography; overlapping social, cultural and economic interests; and have a number of shared arrangements for the provision of services and resource management. The VOM and FNNND councils regularly hold “Joint Council” meetings to discuss issues of mutual interest and concern. So while they are profiled separately in parts of this baseline report, they are integrally linked in many ways by their shared history, geography, culture, and residents/citizens.

In some cases information is presented that is applicable to both the FNNND and Mayo; in other instances separate information is provided under each VSEC. The less detailed profiles of Whitehorse and Yukon as a whole are intended to provide context, although socio-economic effects from the Eagle Gold Project may be experienced in Whitehorse and at a territorial level.

Additional detail is provided in several appendices.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BEAHR	Building Environmental Aboriginal Human Resources
FNNND	First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun
IBA	Impact and Benefit Agreement
ICSP	Integrated Community Sustainability Plan
MDRRC	Mayo District Renewable Resources Council
NNDDC	Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Development Corporation
RTC	Registered Trapline Concession
SEIA	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
TK	Traditional Knowledge
TKU	Traditional Knowledge and Use
VSEC	Valued Socio-Economic Component
VoM	Village of Mayo
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
YBS	Yukon Bureau of Statistics
YESAB	Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board
YG	Yukon Government
YMTA	Yukon Mine Training Association

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents background information, methods, and results for the baseline socio-economic studies conducted during 2010 for Victoria Gold related to its proposed Eagle Gold Project. DPRA has prepared this report for the sole benefit of Victoria Gold for the purpose of documenting baseline conditions in anticipation of an environmental assessment under the Yukon Territory *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The information provided in this report was compiled from existing documents and data, supplemented as appropriate by information provided during interviews in June 2010. This report represents the best professional judgment of our personnel available at the time of its preparation. DPRA reserves the right to modify the contents of this report, in whole or in part, to reflect any new information that becomes available. If any conditions become apparent that differ significantly from our understanding of conditions as presented in this report, we request that we be notified immediately to reassess the conclusions provided herein.

Respectfully submitted,
Timm Rochon, DPRA Canada Inc.

2 METHODS

The methods used to develop the socio-economic baseline report are described briefly below in terms of data sources and study areas.

2.1 Data Sources

The data sources for this socio-economic baseline report include:

- Socio-Economic Assessment Interviews (conducted primarily June 7-11, 2010; see Section 2.2 below)
- Other discipline studies prepared for the Eagle Gold Project (e.g., Traditional Knowledge and Use, Heritage, Land Use and Tenure, Training/Capacity, socio-economic background research)
- Secondary source material, e.g.,
 - Statistical data (Statistics Canada - census and other data; Yukon Bureau of Statistics)
 - Various documents (e.g., reports and plans from First Nation of Na-cho Nyäk Dun (FNNND) and the Village of Mayo (VoM)), books such as “Heart of Yukon”, “Gold and Galena”)
- Other information collected during interviews – e.g., a list of Mayo businesses from the VoM
- Discussions from Eagle Gold consultation activities (e.g., community open houses etc.)
- Additional information gathered during the review of the draft baseline report with NNDFN, the VoM and others September 21-22, 2010
- YESAB documents and guidance.

Additional detail is provided in Section 12 “References” at the end of this baseline report.

2.2 Socio-Economic Assessment Interviews

Interviews were conducted with individuals representing a number of organizations with an interest in the socio-economic aspects of the Eagle Gold project. The face-to-face interviews were conducted the week of June 7-11, 2010, using a semi-structured interview instrument. In some cases, interviews were conducted by telephone at a later date. The organizations interviewed included:

- First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun:
 - Governance and Administration
 - Lands & Resources Department
 - Heritage Department
 - Governance Department
 - Social, Health Department : Drop-in Centre/Counselling Service (Many Rivers Consulting)
 - Operations
- Village of Mayo
- Yukon College
- J.V. Clark School
- Mayo Health Centre
- RCMP – Mayo Detachment
- Ambulance Service
- Dunena Ko’Honete Ko Day Care
- Mayo Airport

- Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board (YESAB) – Mayo District Office and Whitehorse Head Office
- Silver Trail Chamber of Commerce/Tourism Association
- Yukon Mine Training Association.

In addition, on other occasions Victoria Gold and its consultants have met with many of these organizations, as well as the FNNND Chief and Council members. A number of community open houses and other meetings have been held since 2009. For example, an open house to discuss socio-economic opportunities was held on September 21, 2010. These activities have and will continue to inform the baseline socio-economic report and the socio-economic impact assessment for the Eagle Gold Project.

2.3 Study Area Boundaries

The socio-economic baseline report presents information for two local and two regional study areas.

Local Study Areas:

- First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun (FNNND)
- Village of Mayo (VOM)

Regional Study Areas:

- Whitehorse
- Yukon.

The report's emphasis is on the FNNND and the VOM. The information for FNNND and the VOM has been organized to present the history and governance of each separately; the profile information is then presented in terms of five "Valued Socio-Economic Components" (VSECs). In some cases information is presented that is applicable to both the FNNND and Mayo; in other instances separate information is provided under each VSEC. The less detailed profiles of Whitehorse and Yukon as a whole are intended to provide context, although socio-economic effects from the Eagle Gold Project may be experienced in Whitehorse and at a territorial level.

In this baseline report, the "*Village of Mayo*" refers to the municipal government entity; while "*Mayo*" refers to the broader community, including NNDFN citizens other residents. The *First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun* refers to the First Nation as defined by the land claim and self-government agreement, and includes citizens residing in Mayo and elsewhere in the Yukon and Canada.

Mayo and FNNND share history and geography; overlapping social, cultural, and economic interests; and have a number of shared arrangements for the provision of services (as described in the FNNND and VoM Integrated Community Sustainability Plans (ICSP; VoM 2006; FNNND May 2008) and resource management (e.g., the Mayo District Renewable Resources Council (MDRRC)). The VoM and FNNND councils regularly hold "Joint Council" meetings to discuss issues of mutual interest and concern. So while they are profiled separately in parts of this baseline report, they are integrally linked in many ways by their shared history, geography, culture, and residents/citizens.

While not considered as a 'directly affected community' in this baseline report, Keno City (also known as 'Keno Hill' or 'Keno') is located approximately 60 km northeast of Mayo at the end of the Silver Trail, approximately 35 km beyond the turn-off point for the South McQuesten Road that provides access to the Project. Keno City has approximately 20 permanent residents, and a small but steady seasonal tourism economy based on recreational use, its natural environment amenities, and the historical significance of the community. In addition to a museum that documents the history of mining in the Keno Hill Silver

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Section 2: Methods

District, the “signpost” viewpoint on Keno Hill Summit also attracts tourists throughout the summer months.

Figure 1 shows the Eagle Gold Project location in the context of the FNNND Traditional Territory, FNNND Settlement Lands, the Village of Mayo, and Keno Hill.

Figure 2 shows the Village, the location of the nearby FNNND subdivision and Government House, the Old Village, as well as the Stewart and Mayo rivers, the landfill, sewage lagoons, the Mayo airport and the Silver Trail/ Highway 11.

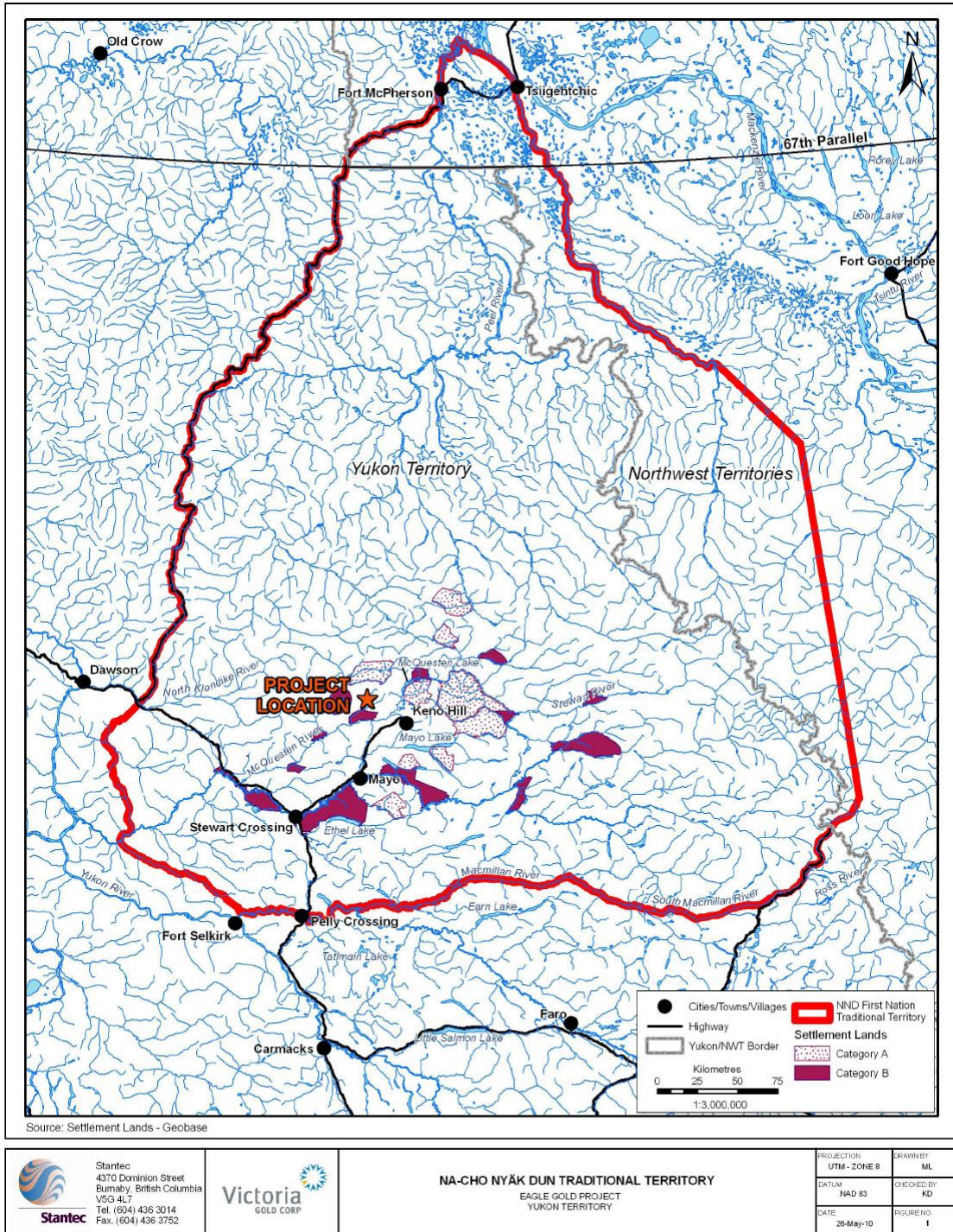


Figure 1: FNNND Traditional Territory, Settlement Lands, and Project Location

Source: FMA Heritage Inc. 2010



Figure 2: Mayo, Yukon

2.4 Data Analysis

The baseline information for FNNND and Mayo has been presented in terms of five Valued Socio-Economic Components:

1. Employment and Economic Opportunities
2. Traditional Activities and Culture
3. Community Vitality
4. Human Health and Well-being
5. Infrastructure and Services.

Where appropriate, data for FNNND and Mayo that has been included in the baseline profiles has been compared to corresponding information on Yukon and Canada to provide context.

The profiles include information provided by Statistics Canada through the census (conducted at 5-year intervals, e.g., 1996, 2001, and most recently in 2006). As the last census was conducted in 2006, it must be noted that the 2006 data are now four years old; for some indicators, data are even older. Census data specifically for FNNND is limited to the 1996 and 2001 census years; it is not available for 2006. The FNNND Census data include FNNND citizens resident in Mayo and elsewhere in Yukon/Canada. While

this information is provided in the baseline report, it must be acknowledged that the relevance of data that is 10 or more years old in terms of the current context may be questionable. 2006 census data for Mayo do not include FNNND citizens residing in Mayo. In addition, in some cases data are limited by the level of detail available (i.e., not all indicators are reported at the FNNND or Village of Mayo level; data may be rounded or suppressed by Statistics Canada due to small sample sizes), or the type of data collected in a given year. In some cases, supplementary information is available from other sources, including the socio-economic interviews conducted for the Eagle Gold Project.

3 FIRST NATION OF NA-CHO NYÄK DUN

3.1 Historical Background

“The First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun (FNNND) [which translates as “Big River People”] represents the most northerly community of the Northern Tutchone language and culture group in the Yukon. In the Northern Tutchone language, the Stewart River is called Na Cho Nyäk, meaning “Big River”. The FNNND is culturally affiliated with the Northern Tutchone people of the Pelly Selkirk, and the Carmacks Little Salmon First Nations; these three First Nations form the Northern Tutchone Tribal Council. The First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun constitutes much of the community of Mayo, and their Traditional Territory covers 162,456 km² of land (131,599 km² in Yukon and 30,857 km² in Northwest Territories) (see Figure 1 above). Under the 1993 land claims agreement, the First Nation owns 4,739.68 km² of settlement lands (shown in Figure 1 above), and has received approximately \$14.5 million in compensation (held in trust) (NNDNFN 2010).

Traditionally, FNNND citizens lived and trapped throughout the area surrounding Mayo. In early times, ancestors lived on the land, utilizing game animals, fish, birds, and numerous plants for food and for medicinal purposes. Their lifestyle required traveling throughout the First Nation’s traditional territory at various times of the year, for hunting, fishing, and gathering of food.

FNNND citizens moved from the McQuesten area to “the Old Village” (located just west of the Mayo town site, two miles downstream on the Stewart River, as shown in Figure 2 above) in the early 1900s (Mayo Historical Society 1999; Bleiler et al. 2006). In the 1950s, residents of the Old Village began moving into the village of Mayo, which is located within NND traditional territory.

3.2 FNNND Governance and Administration

The First Nation has been active in the Yukon Land Claims movement since the early 1970s. Citizens of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun were instrumental in helping to guide the Council of Yukon First Nations and its member First Nations during the critical times ending in the 1984 breakdown of negotiations and rejection of the agreements. Self-government and the retention of aboriginal rights on settlement lands were important elements of the 1993 agreements. FNNND was one of the first four First Nations in Yukon to successfully negotiate their Final Agreement. The FNNND Final Agreement and Self-Government Agreements were signed on May 29, 1993 in addition to a financial transfer agreement that was also signed in 1993 (Bleiler et al., 2006). The Self-Government Agreement is not protected under the Constitution because at the time of negotiation the Government of Canada stated that “those rights were not inherent but instead they were rights given to the NND First Nation by a federal law” (Plainspeak, 2005). However, other First Nations have since successfully negotiated constitutional protection, providing the FNNND the opportunity to re-negotiate. As a self-governing First Nation, the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun has the ability to make laws on behalf of their citizens and their lands.

The Self-Government Agreement allows the First Nation government to “do all things that governments normally do, including passing laws, making regulations, spending money, entering into contracts, holding and acquiring land, borrowing and investing money, and enforcing laws and regulations” (Plainspeak, 2005). The FNNND operates under its own constitution. Under an inter-governmental accord, Yukon Government departments work with FNNND on a number of initiatives.

The NND self-government organizational structure and supporting administrative structure have been put in place and are now being more fully developed. Figure 3 is an organizational chart showing various departments and governance structures (FNNND November 2008).

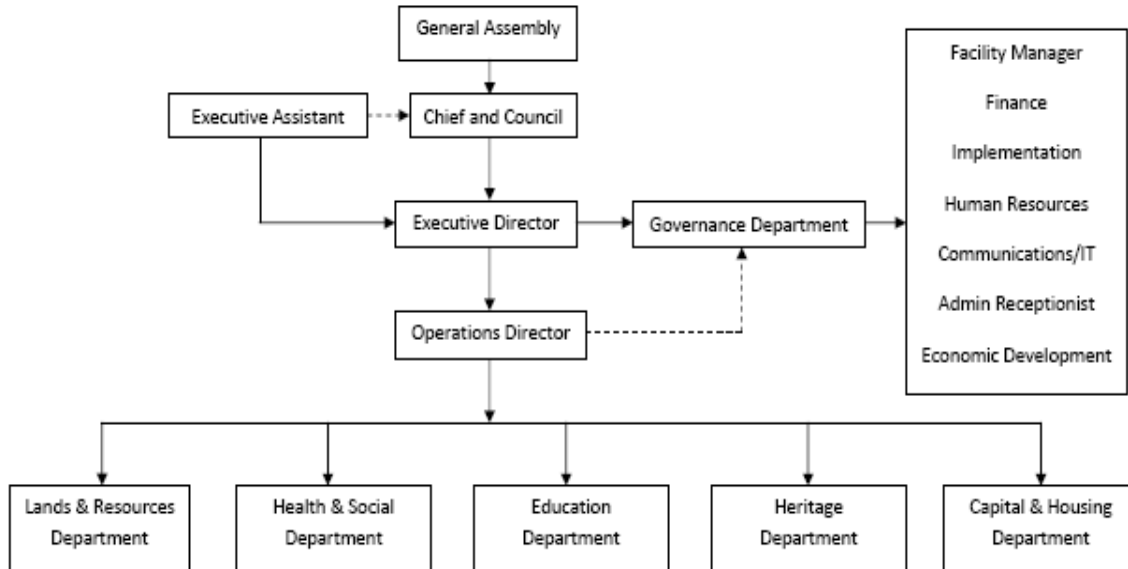


Figure 3: FNNND Organizational Chart

Source: FNNND 2008

The FNNND assumed self-government responsibility for program service delivery in several areas (e.g., housing, infrastructure). A comprehensive 5 Year Capital Plan was prepared for the NND in 1995 by David Nairne & Associates. A situational analysis for a 2008-2013 Capital Plan was conducted for the NND by Inukshuk Planning & Development Ltd., in association with N.A. Jacobsen (Inukshuk & Jacobsen 2008).

As part of the Capacity Development Initiative (Phase 2), FNNND is currently initiating a process to revise the NND Strategic Plan for 2008-2012 (FNNND 2008), and develop corresponding work plans and budgets. An Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP, FNNND 2008) describes: FNNND’s vision and values, goals, existing service agreements. The ICSP also provides inventories of skills and assets related to capital projects; social, health and cultural services, economy, environment, and capacity building and training.

Under their Final Agreement, FNNND owns the minerals under all Category A Lands (see Figure 1 on page 5), and receives royalties from any mining on this land. For mining activity elsewhere in the NND Traditional Territory, including on Category B Lands, the NND Government shares in a portion of any mineral royalties collected. In anticipation of involvement in development activity in the area, FNNND has developed several policies and practices, including:

- Traditional Knowledge Policy (FNNND Heritage & Education Department 2008)
- Guiding Principles Towards Best Practices Codes for Mineral Interests within the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory (FNNND May 2008)
- Cooperative Engagement Process for Economic Activities Proposed in the Traditional Territory of the First Nation of Na Cho Nyäk Dun (FNNND April 2008).

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Section 3: First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun

The FNNND has recently negotiated a Comprehensive Cooperation and Benefits Agreement with Alexco Resource Corp. (June 2009) for the company's projects in the Keno Hill Silver District, and is a potential investor in the Mayo B hydroelectric project that is currently under construction. FNNND is also currently exploring opportunities with the North American Tungsten's Mactung project (located in the northern part of FNNND's Traditional Territory on lands shared with the Ross River Area Dena Council). A memorandum of understanding for the development of a Cooperation Agreement has been established with VIT for the Project. This is in addition to the Exploration Agreement signed in 2008. The FNNND also has a Cooperative Exploration Agreement with ATAC (signed September 2010) and is currently working on a Cooperative Exploration Agreement with Golden Predator.

The Project lies within the Northern Tutchone Land Use Planning Region, one of eight planning regions in Yukon. The region includes the Traditional Territories of the FNNND, the Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation, and the Selkirk First Nation. Land use planning has not been initiated for the Northern Tutchone Planning Region. The northern portion of the FNNND's Traditional Territory is located in the Peel River Watershed Planning Region. A draft land use plan for that region (December 2009) is currently undergoing review and consultation. FNNND has noted that the protection of the Peel River watershed is a priority and is not open for mineral exploration or development (the Project is not located within the Peel Watershed)., The lands to the south have already experienced mining development and other disturbances and are more suited to additional resource development activity.

On the bluff overlooking Mayo, a new Government House and residential subdivision have recently been constructed on traditional lands overlooking the Old Village and adjacent to NND's cemetery (see Figure 2, above). The Government House is a 19,500 sq. ft. commercial office and administration complex which also includes an assembly hall. Government House relies on geothermal heating.

4 VILLAGE OF MAYO

4.1 Historical Background

The Village of Mayo is located 407 km north of Whitehorse and 235 km east of Dawson City. Mayo is situated at the confluence of the Mayo and Stewart Rivers within the traditional territory of the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation. The site of Mayo was used as a traditional camp by the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation.

The Village is named after Alfred H. Mayo, once a circus acrobat from Maine, who traded in Yukon before the Gold Rush of 1898 (Village of Mayo 2006) and was a well-known river boat captain who was the first to navigate the Mayo. He subsequently travelled up and down the Yukon River. He is buried at Rampart House, Alaska. Prior to becoming a service centre for significant mining activity in the area, Mayo was established as a river settlement as it was the farthest navigable point up the Mayo and Stewart rivers by steamboat. The permanent community of Mayo Landing was established in 1903 (Bleiler et al. 2006), and was incorporated as a village in 1984.

Mayo has the distinction of being the community in all of North America to experience the greatest range of temperature changes with a high of 36.1°C on June 14, 1969 and a record low of -62.2°C on February 3, 1947.

4.2 Village of Mayo Governance and Administration

The administration of the Village of Mayo consists of a mayor, a Chief Administrative Officer and four councillors. For planning purposes, the Village of Mayo uses a population of 466 persons (although this figure includes those who live outside the village boundaries). This figure also includes both the Aboriginal population (FNNND citizens and other Aboriginal people) and the non-Aboriginal population. The village has an annual budget of approximately \$3.4 million and employs 7 full-time and 2 part-time staff. In the summer season, as many as 12 to 15 other individuals are employed by the village, including students.

The Village of Mayo has an Official Community Plan (2005), as well as a zoning by-law (2006). An Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP, VoM 2006) describes the VoM's vision, values and goals; existing service agreements. The ICSP also provides inventories of skills and assets related to capital projects; social, health and cultural services; economy; environment; and capacity building and training.

In its Fish and Wildlife Management Plan, the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Fish and Wildlife Planning Team (2008) include a priority recommendation that the FNNND/MDRRC write a letter to the Village of Mayo to discuss a joint request to the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources to initiate development of a local area plan for the area around Mayo, outlining the process the NND wish to undertake (including collection of background information, community meetings and input).

Municipal priorities include completion of water line looping, establishing additional building lots, relocating and improving the recycling centre, and improving the landfill to meet new government requirements.

A new municipal building has been constructed, linked to a gymnasium, stage, kitchen facility, meeting hall, and curling rink.

Property taxes and grants in lieu provided by other levels of government comprise some of the municipal revenue of the Village of Mayo. Table 1 shows the Village of Mayo's property taxes and grants in lieu for 2005 to 2010.

Table 1: Village of Mayo Revenue (2005 through 2010)

Year	Property Taxes and Grants in Lieu
	Dollars (\$)
2005	234,465
2006	236,767
2007	255,182
2008	255,182
2009	254,521
2010	265,681

Source: Village of Mayo

5 EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

The current employment and economic opportunities for the FNNND and Village of Mayo are described in terms of:

- Local and Regional Economic Overview
- Yukon Economic Outlook
- Labour Force and Employment
- Income
- FNNND Economic Development.

5.1 Local and Regional Economic Overview

5.1.1 Mining

5.1.1.1 Historical Mining Activity

The Community of Mayo, including the FNNND and the VoM, has a long-term history of resource development activity, including several “boom and bust” cycles associated with mining (Mayo Historical Society 1999; Aho 2006; Bleiler et al. 2006). Both FNNND and the VoM, while recognizing that there are local and regional benefits associated with resource development, would like to avoid the negative socio-economic effects associated with earlier mining activities in the region, while enhancing the local benefits. Wider forces of social change – both beneficial and otherwise - also have affected Mayo, the FNNND and its citizens, and the non-Aboriginal residents of the area. These include the Federal Indian Act of 1868; contact with non-First Nations people (including missionaries, beginning in 1839); residential schools; mass media (including the Internet and television); introduction of the wage economy (both mine and non-mine-related) and a shift from traditional ways.

The Mayo area has, and continues to, experience a range of mining activities of various types and scale involving a large number of operators. These range from small placer gold mine operations, to more significant placer operations, and quartz mining activities for silver, lead, and gold (Mayo Historical Society 1999; Bleiler et al. 2006).

An initial wave of gold fever struck the Stewart River/Mayo River area in the 1880s and the early 1900s. Dublin Gulch, the location of the Project, was first placer mined in 1899 (Mayo Historical Society 1999). For a period in World War II, scheelite (tungsten) was recovered in the Dublin Gulch area to support the war effort. Placer mining continued at Dublin Gulch for a number of years. Throughout the 1980 and '90's a number of exploration and mining companies explored Dublin Gulch. VIT is the mining company now focussed in Dublin Gulch.

Silver was of primary interest in subsequent surges in the 1920s, and during the 1950s – 80s. The Keno Hill silver camp was one of Canada's largest primary silver producers during its time. Between 1920 and 1975 the silver produced from the area provided an economic base for much of the entire Yukon (Bleiler et al. 2006). Many of the workers at the mines were “displaced persons” that arrived in Canada from

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Europe after World War II. Keno City was established in 1920; the Elsa mine and camp in 1928; and the Wernecke camp in 1921. The self-contained communities of Keno City, Mayo, and the Elsa and Wernecke camps supported and interacted with each other during the mining heydays in the region. While the mines provided economic activity and contributed to the community life, these times were not without cultural clashes. The Wernecke camp ceased operations in 1941. United Keno Hill Mines' Elsa operations finished in 1989. This effectively turned Elsa into a "ghost town", Mayo's population dropped considerably, and there was hardship as a result of this significant socio-economic change. However, many of the children and grandchildren of Elsa workers remain in Mayo today. Keno City has a permanent population of approximately 20.

Following the mining downturn in the 1980s, it was realized that diversification to include tourism, outfitting, recreation and other economic activities would reduce Mayo's reliance on a mineral-based economy. The ICSPs for both FNNND and the VoM note that economic opportunities associated with natural resources need to be balanced with protecting the natural environment. Tourism and heritage business opportunities should be supported and pursued. Additional detail is provided in Section 6.1 (below, an overview of local and regional economic activity).

5.1.1.2 Current Quartz Mining

The historical and current use of the Project area for quartz mining is described in detail elsewhere (EDI 2010). In summary, there are a number of quartz mining claims, exploration projects, and proposed mining projects in the region. Minerals of interest include gold, silver, zinc, lead, and copper. Today, the Mayo area is experiencing a surge in mineral exploration and development (e.g., Alexco Resource Corporation's proposed Bellekeno Mine [silver] and other Keno Hill Silver District interests; ATAC Resources' Rau Gold Project), and the Elsa Reclamation and Redevelopment Company's (a subsidiary of Alexco Resource Corp.) reclamation and closure of historical mines in the district.

5.1.1.3 Current Placer Mining

Placer mining continues to be a major contributor to the economy of the area. The majority of Mayo area placer mines are family-run, some for three or more generations. Extensive placer workings are found in the area surrounding the Project on the Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek drainages (described in more detail in EDI 2010), including a number of active and inactive claims.

Table 2 identifies the placer gold production rate in the Mayo region from 2004 to 2008. The production rate has been relatively stable with placer gold production lows reported in 2006 and 2008. Placer gold production has been concentrated in the Duncan and Lightning Creek watersheds (Zanasi Research Report, 2010).

Table 2: Placer Gold Production in the Mayo Region (2004 to 2008)

Year	Crude Ounces of Placer Gold
2004	2,502
2005	2,340
2006	1,471
2007	2,755
2008	1,396

Source: Zanasi, Research Report, 2010

5.1.2 Outfitters/Tourism

5.1.2.1 Outfitting

In Yukon, a system of outfitting concessions provides each outfitter an exclusive area in which to guide clients. In the Project area, Midnight Sun Outfitting Ltd. occupies Concession #4, which covers approximately 31,000 km² and includes the watersheds of the McQuesten, Wind, Hart, Little Wind rivers. The Project area is within the southern portion of Concession #4 (EDI 2010). Guided hunting trips are conducted from late July to early October; fishing and other wilderness adventures such as canoeing, rafting and heli-hiking are also offered.

Black Sheep aviation works out of Stewart Landing, as do some other outfitters.

Rogue River Outfitters concession covers approximately 31,000 km² and is located to the south and east of the Project area (EDI 2010).

A relationship has been established between outfitters and members of the FNNND as a result of the meat wastage regulations. When an outfitter has excess meat from hunting, they are bound by the regulations to offer the meat to other people. As a result, the outfitters often provide community members who do not hunt (e.g., elders) the excess meat.

5.1.2.2 Tourism

Tourism in the Silver Trail Tourism Region is a component of the local economy, but to a lesser extent than mining or government services. The area's natural beauty, mining history, and outdoor activities attract visitors from elsewhere in Yukon, Canada, and beyond. The number of tourists to Mayo varies between 1,000 and 2,000 people annually (Binet House staff member 2010, pers. comm.). Substantially more visitors may use the Silver Trail Region and visit Keno City, Stewart Crossing and area.

There is anecdotal evidence from the NND that First Nation-oriented tourism already exists in the region and that there appears to be significant potential for this type of tourism to expand.

Tourist services in and around Mayo include two motels, several bed and breakfasts, three campgrounds, a restaurant, two service stations, a store, and various businesses catering to wilderness tours and fishing. Helicopter, float-plane and taxi services are also available. The floatplane base on the Stewart River serves as the access point to the Peel River watershed, which includes the Snake and Wind Rivers,

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as well as a Canadian Heritage river—the Bonnet Plume. This area attracts large numbers of wilderness travelers from around the world, as well as Yukoners.

Keno City also offers a lodge, cabins and eating facilities for tourists. A number of commercial tourism operators (including several out of Whitehorse, Carmacks and Keno City) conduct business in the Silver Trail area. There is an extensive network of rough roads and trails around Keno City and Elsa that provide back country access in all seasons to both residents and tourists (EDI 2010). Tourists travel the Silver Trail to visit the Keno City Mining Museum and the Alpine Interpretive Centre.

The Five-Mile Lake Territorial Campground is located just north of Mayo on the Silver Trail just south of Wareham Lake, and provides camping for tourists, as well as swimming in a small, warm lake and recreation for local residents.

The Silver Trail Chamber of Commerce and Tourism Association serves to connect and promote the communities of Stewart Crossing, Keno City and Mayo, as well as points in between.

Data on tourism trends for the Silver Trail area are not available. At the territorial level, tourism activity as measured by travellers at international border crossings has declined in recent years, both in terms of US visitors (down approximately 6% in 2009) and in particular international visitors (down approximately 11% in 2009) (Department of Economic Development, 2010). The general economic downturn and strong Canadian dollar in 2009 are thought to be key contributing factors. However, visitors from other parts of Canada increased by almost 13% in 2009.

There are opportunities for First Nations-based cultural/experiential tourism that have yet to be developed. There have been some discussions on day trips to Fraser Falls, riverboat trips to the Old Village and similar ideas. These could be done by individuals or companies in some sort of partnership with the FNNND.

The FNNND has plans to develop a cultural workspace in the former Legion Hall building on Front Street in Mayo and to eventually develop a cultural center to promote Northern Tutchone culture.

5.1.3 Commercial Trapping

Trapping provides economic benefits for those who participate, both First Nations and non-First Nations. There are 333 Registered Trapping Concessions (RTCs) in the Yukon; the Project lies within RTC 81 (held by Mary Beattie with Bruce MacGregor providing assistance to work the line). A number of adjacent RTCs are held by FNNND citizens and others (EDI 2010). Access to many of the RTCs in the site vicinity is by the South McQuesten Road, using snowmobiles or dog sled.

In its Fish and Wildlife Management Plan, the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Fish and Wildlife Planning Team (2008) included a priority recommendation that the MDRRC write a letter to the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board advocating completion of a trap line compensation policy for trappers affected by development pressure. The MDRRC will also raise the issue at their annual Chairs' meeting.

Fur harvesting data for the RTCs on/around the Project is provided in Table 3 below. The most commonly harvested species for fur is marten, with the highest number being harvested in 2005.

Table 3: Fur Harvest Data for RTCs On or Adjacent to Eagle Gold Project (1997 to 2007)

Species	Year									Total
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Total	235	172	88	65	186	102	322	106	128	1,404
Number (No.)										
Arctic Fox	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Beaver	1	20	14	-	33	-	11	-	-	79
Lynx	-	10	6	6	2	2	18	21	19	84
Marten	230	122	62	48	108	98	260	81	97	1,106
Mink	2	-	1	2	-	7	-	-	-	18
Muskrat	-	8	-	34	-	7	-	-	-	49
Otter	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Red Fox	-	4	-	1	2	2	8	-	-	17
Squirrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Weasel	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
Wolf	1	4	4	2	1	-	2	-	4	18
Wolverine	-	3	2	7	3	-	3	-	5	23

Source: EDI, Land Tenure and Land Use Report, 20010

Non-commercial (i.e., traditional) trapping also occurs in the region: this is discussed in Section 6.1.3.

5.1.4 Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing accounts for less than 10% of the fish harvested in Yukon, and is concentrated in the Dawson City area. Commercial licences are limited to the larger Yukon lakes, and target lake trout and whitefish (EDI 2010). There is no commercial fishing in the Mayo area or in the vicinity of the Project site.

Non-commercial (i.e., traditional) fishing also occurs in the region: this is discussed in Section 6.1.2

5.1.5 Forestry and Agriculture

The Project area was historically used for fuel wood harvesting for the early Keno Hill mine operation (EDI 2010). Personal use permits are provided by Energy, Mines and Resources (Yukon Government). There are no permits issued for the area at this time, but any fuel wood harvesting would be associated with small-scale mine/exploration activities rather than for residential/personal use (EDI 2010). Interviews with officials of the FNNND indicate that a Forestry Plan was developed years ago for the Mayo Region, but no copy could be located. While some merchantable timber exists in creek valleys and hillsides of the Project area, the volume and overall forest resources value is considered low.

Minimal agricultural activity occurs in the area of the Project, although Minto Bridge Farms is located north of Mayo on the Silver Trail. The farm is a mixed operation fresh vegetables, root crops, herbs, chickens, geese, ducks, and eggs.

5.1.6 Oil and Gas

There are several sedimentary basins in Yukon with potential for oil and gas deposits; however, none are within or adjacent to the Project area. As such, there is little potential for oil and gas development in the area, and there are no current licences or leases (EDI 2010).

The Peel Watershed is an area of cultural and environmental significance for NND and the surrounding First Nations. This has been expressed through the Peel Land Use Planning process. The NND have taken a strong position that oil and gas development will not be allowed in the Peel Watershed (as noted earlier, the Project site is not within this watershed).

While there are off-shore reserves of oil and gas in Yukon, production at the territory's only producing natural gas field has been declining annually since a peak in 1999 (Department of Economic Development, 2010). Natural gas pipeline development remains a focus for the Government of Yukon with two projects, the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project and the Mackenzie Gas Project having the potential for development in the medium term.

5.1.7 Local Services and Businesses

Mayo's economy is beginning to focus on the provisions of various services, including government services, to its residents and to individuals living in the surrounding area (VoM 2006). Tourism is becoming a growing segment of the local economy.

There are currently approximately 42 businesses in Mayo and the surrounding area in 2010, (for a full list of businesses, please see Appendix A). The services offered include contracting, accommodations, and food services. The annual Yukon Business Survey results from 2001 to 2008 for the Village of Mayo are summarized in Table 4. The number of employees in the Mayo region peaked in 2007, which seems to mirror a peak in placer gold production for that year

Table 4: Number of Mayo Businesses and Employees (2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2008)

Year	Number of Businesses Reporting	Number of Employees	Average Number of Employees
2001	38	75	2.0
2003	33	57	1.7
2006	35	67	1.9
2007	27	102	3.8
2008	44	79	1.8

Source: Zanasi, Research Report, 2010

Small businesses and entrepreneurs in the Mayo area (both FNNND and other) may need training and support to effectively take advantage of opportunities associated with increased development activity in the region (Genesis Group 2010).

The number of business licences issued by the Village of Mayo has been increasing since 2006 as is demonstrated in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Business Licences in Mayo (2006 to 2009)

Year	Number of Business Licences
2006	21
2007	33
2008	35
2009	37

Source: Zanasi, Research Report, 2010

The Yukon Liquor Corporation has facilities in Mayo, providing liquor purchase and services such as providing information and forms, accepting various applications, and issuing licences and permits – as such it operates as a territorial agent. Mayo also has a Department of the Environment office, staffed by two conservation officers, a regional biologist, and an administrative clerk. The territorial government maintains an Energy, Mines and Resources Office with two natural resource officers and a Mining Recorder's office with a Mining Recorder and a Mining Land-Use officer. YESAB maintains a District Office in Mayo with 3 staff.

Post office service includes mail only trucked Monday through Friday, while many other communities also have the option of air mail. Due to the sole reliance on road-based mail, the receipt of medications, blood, and water testing results by Mayo residence are affected when the road is closed.

High-speed internet service is available in the community. Banking services are available four days a week.

The Silver Trail Chamber of Commerce and Tourism Association was established in 1978, and currently has approximately 25 members.

5.2 Yukon Economic Outlook

The Yukon Government released its annual “Economic Outlook” in May 2010 (Department of Economic Development, 2010). 2009 highlights and a 2010 forecast are excerpted below.

Highlights for 2009

- “It is estimated that Yukon’s real GDP in 2009 was \$1.445 billion, up 1.4% from \$1.425 billion in 2008, representing the highest level of GDP growth in the country. The value of real GDP for Canada in total is reported to have declined by 2.9% in 2009.
- Yukon’s average unemployment rate of 6.8% for 2009 was up from 5.0% in 2008. The 2009 average unemployment rate was well below the national average of 8.5% and among the lowest of all the provinces and territories.
- Yukon’s average annual population increased by 2.2% in 2009 to 34,124. Increasing population in 2009 marked the sixth consecutive year of growth.
- Estimated mineral exploration expenditures remained high at \$90 million in 2009 but down from the estimated \$110 million in 2008.
- Minto Mine copper production in 2009 totaled 53.7 million pounds of concentrate, up 12.6% from 47.7 million pounds in 2008.
- International border crossings into Yukon fell 5.7% to 282,874 in 2009, impacted by the global economic downturn and in particular, the weakness in the U.S. economy.

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- The value of Yukon building permits in 2009 was \$158.3 million, more than double the \$71.5 million recorded in 2008. Permit value was driven primarily by a number of construction projects supported by substantial public funding as well as new mine development.
- The value of retail sales in Yukon totaled almost \$527 million in 2009, down 1.5% from \$534 million in 2008. The decline in retail sales was mainly attributed to lower fuel prices.

Forecast for 2010

- Yukon real GDP is expected to increase in the range of 3% to 4% in 2010. Growth is expected to stem primarily from spending on construction projects, mineral exploration, mine development expenditures, and increased mineral production.
- Resource development activities and numerous construction projects are expected to contribute to employment gains in 2010.
- Yukon's population is expected to grow by about 1% in 2010.
- Mine development expenditures are expected to be \$150 million in 2010, driven by work associated with bringing the Wolverine and BelleKeno mines into production.
- Mineral exploration expenditures for 2010 are expected to approach the 2007 record of \$140 million.
- The value of mineral production is expected to total approximately \$320 million with Minto Mine production supplemented by first production from the Wolverine and BelleKeno projects expected later in 2010.
- International border crossings into Yukon are expected to be generally flat in 2010, within the range of 280,000 to 285,000.
- The total value of new building permits issued is expected to decline from \$158.3 million in 2009 to \$130 million in 2010, but overall construction spending is forecast to increase on the strength of carryover projects from 2009 and from new utility projects.
- Retail sales are expected to increase to \$550 million, up from \$527 million in 2009."

This optimistic outlook is consistent with the view of the Conference Board of Canada, which recently noted that the growing demand for metals, and the opening of two new Yukon mines, will be part of a "robust economic expansion" in the territory in 2010. Capstone Mining Corp.'s Minto copper mine and Alexco Resource Corp.'s Bellekeno silver mine are operational; and Yukon Zinc's Wolverine mine is anticipated to open later this year. Mineral exploration spending has been high in Yukon in recent years. Yukon is one of North America's 2009 economic "bright spots". The Conference Board is forecasting the territory's GDP to rise by 4.9 % in 2010 (Conference Board of Canada 2010).

5.3 FNNND Employment and Labour Force

5.3.1 Workforce Characteristics

Workforce characteristics include:

- Workforce by industry (2001)
- Workforce by occupation for 1996 and 2001
- Labour force characteristics (participation, employment and unemployment rates) for 1996 and 2001
- Income in 2000.

5.3.1.1 Workforce by Industry

Table 6 outlines the workforce composition, by industry, for the FNNND for census year 2001 (the most recent census data available specifically for FNNND, includes citizens resident in Mayo and elsewhere).

Workforce by Industry for 2001

In 2001, “Other services”, “Health and education”, and “Manufacturing, construction” comprised the sectors with the greatest labour force activity for the FNNND (31.6%, 15.8%, and 15.8%, respectively). Males had the highest participation rates in “Other services” and “Manufacturing, construction” at 29.0% and 25.8% respectively. Females tended to participate the most in “Other services” (25.9%) and “Health and education” (22.2%).

Table 6: Workforce by Industry – FNNND (2001)

Population Type	Labour Force Activity	FNNND					
		Total		Male		Female	
Total Population (2001)	Total – Industry – Number (No.)	285		155		135	
		Percent (%)					
	Agriculture, resource based	30	10.5%	25	16.1%	10	7.4%
	Manufacturing, construction	45	15.8%	40	25.8%	10	7.4%
	Wholesale, retail	10	3.5%	0	-	0	-
	Finance, real estate	20	7.0%	0	-	0	-
	Health, education	45	15.8%	10	6.5%	30	22.2%
	Business services	10	3.5%	10	6.5%	0	-
Other services	90	31.6%	45	29.0%	35	25.9%	

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Workforce Census Statistics, 2001

Note: A value of “0” in any given cell represents one of the following: 1) value is actually zero; 2) value may be random rounded to zero; 3) value is more than zero but is suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

5.3.1.2 Workforce by Occupation

Workforce by Occupation for 2001

In 2001, “Trades and related” and “Sales and service”, accounted for the top two occupations for the FNNND (see Table 6). Males continued to be most likely employed in “Trades and related”, with an additional 14.1% of males reporting this as their occupation in 2001 compared to 1996. In the First Nation, 29.6% of females had an occupation in “Sales and service” and 23.1% had an occupation in “Management.”

Workforce by Occupation for 1996

In 1996 “Sales and service” and “Management” comprised the occupations with the greatest reported activity in FNNND. Males were most active in “Trades and related” and “Primary industry” at 21.4% and 17.9%, respectively. Females had the greatest presence in “Sales and service” at 33.3% (see Table 6). Reported occupations for males included all listed occupations, whereas females had a more limited range of occupations.

Table 7: FNNND Workforce by Occupation (1996 and 2001)

Population Type	Occupation	FNNND					
		Total		Male		Female	
Total Population (1996)	Total – Population 15 years and over - Number (n)	260		140		120	
		Number (No.) and Percent (%)					
	Management	35	13.5%	15	10.7%	15	12.5%
	Natural sciences, health	15	5.8%	10	7.1%	0	-
	Social sciences, government	30	11.5%	15	10.7%	15	12.5%
	Sales and service	55	21.2%	15	10.7%	40	33.3%
	Trades and related	40	11.9%	30	21.4%	0	-
	Primary industry	25	9.6%	25	17.9%	10	8.3%
	Other occupations	0	-	10	7.1%	0	-
Total Population (2001)	Total – Experience Labour Force – Number (n)	285		155		130	
		Number (No.) and Percent (%)					
	Management	50	17.5%	15	9.7%	30	23.1%
	Natural sciences, health	15	5.3%	10	6.5%	10	7.7%
	Social sciences, government	25	8.8%	10	6.5%	20	15.4%
	Sales and service	55	19.3%	15	9.7%	35	29.6%
	Trades and related	60	21.1%	55	35.5%	10	7.7%
	Primary industry	20	7.0%	20	12.9%	0	-
	Other occupations	0	-	0	-	10	7.7%

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Workforce Census Statistics, 2001

Note: A value of "0" in any given cell represents one of the following: 1) value is actually zero; 2) value may be random rounded to zero; 3) value is more than zero but is suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

5.3.1.3 Labour Force Characteristics

Labour Force Participation Rate

Table 8 outlines the labour force characteristics for the total FNNND population 15 years or older for years 1996 and 2001.

For 1996, the male labour force participation rate¹ for the NNDFN was 7.8% higher than the female participation rate. In comparison to 1996 data, 2001 total population participation rates increased slightly (from 73.1% to 73.7%; an increase of 0.6%). Males continued to have a greater labour participation rate in comparison to females. The male labour participation rate (80.6%) was higher by 15.2% than the female labour participation rate (65.4%) for 2001.

In 2001, the NNDFN participation employment rate of 73.7% was 1.4% higher than that of Whitehorse's Aboriginal participation rate of 72.3%, but lower than the Yukon's overall participation rate of 79.8%.

The labour force participation rates for FNNND, Mayo, Whitehorse and the Yukon, in the years 2001 and 2006, are provided in Figure 4. As the figure demonstrates, the labour force participation rates in Mayo and FNNND have historically been lower than in Whitehorse and the Yukon as a whole.

¹ Participation rates refer to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents (Census Dictionary, 2001).

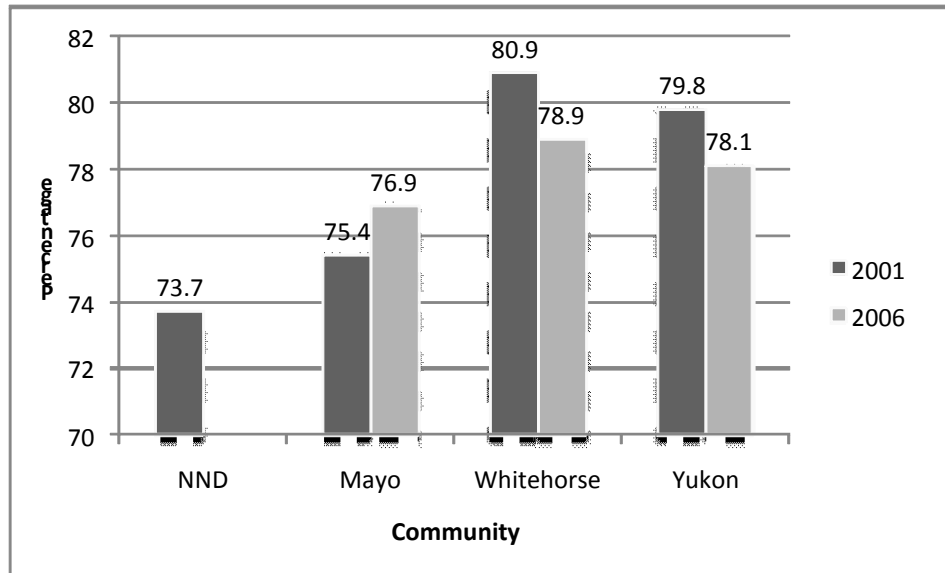


Figure 4: Labour Force Participation Rates (2001 & 2006)

Labour Force Employment Rates

Employment rates² for the FNNND, in 1996, were higher for males in the labour force (71.4%) than for females (62.5%). The total employment rate for the population 15 years and older was 65.4%.

In 2001, the total employment rate was slightly higher, at 66.7%. Males maintained a higher labour force employment rate compared to females (74.2% and 57.7% respectively). The Aboriginal population employment rate was lower in Whitehorse (53.5%), but higher in Yukon overall at 70.6%.

Labour Force Unemployment Rate

Yukon’s overall average unemployment rate of 6.8% for 2009 was up from its 2008 value of 5.0%. The 2009 average unemployment rate was well below the national average of 8.5% and among the lowest of all the provinces and territories (Yukon Department of Economic Development 2010). Anecdotal evidence indicates that there is a job available for anyone in Mayo or NNDFN that wishes to work (community interviews 2010).

The unemployment rate³ for FNNND, in 1996, was 10.5%. Females tended to have higher unemployment rates at 11.8% compared to males at 9.1%.

² Employment rates refer to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents (Census Dictionary, 2001).

³ Unemployment rates refer to the number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents (Census Dictionary, 2001).

Data are not available for 2006, but in 2001 NNDFN unemployment was recorded at 9.5%, a 1.0% decrease from 1996. Both male and female members of the NNDFN reported relatively similar unemployment rates, of 12.0% and 11.8%, respectively. It should be noted that in 2001, the unemployment rate for the NNDFN was lower than Whitehorse's Aboriginal population unemployment rate of 26.0% and the Yukon's overall Aboriginal unemployment rate of 11.6%.

Table 8: Labour Force – FNNND (1996 and 2001)

Population Type	Gender	FNNND		
		Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
Population (1996)	Total	Percent (%)		
		73.1%	65.4%	10.5%
	Male	78.6%	71.4%	9.1%
	Female	70.8%	62.5%	11.8%
Population (2001)	Total	Percent (%)		
		73.7%	66.7%	9.5%
	Male	80.6%	74.2%	12.0%
	Female	65.4%	57.7%	11.8%

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Workforce Census Statistics, 2001

Unemployment rates for NNDFN, Mayo, the City of Whitehorse, and the Yukon as a whole are presented in Figure 5. Mayo and NNDFN had consistently higher unemployment rates than Whitehorse or the Yukon as a whole in 2001 and 2006 (the most recent years for which rates for Mayo and NNDFN are available). This same trend is reflected in the employment rates for NNDFN, Mayo, the City of Whitehorse, and the Yukon for the same period (Figure 6).

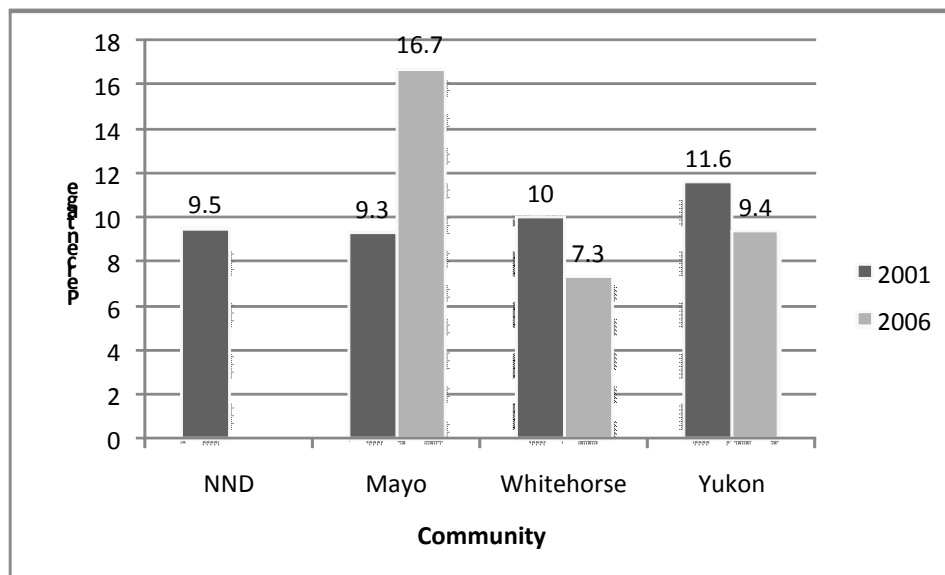


Figure 5: Unemployment Rates (2001 & 2006)

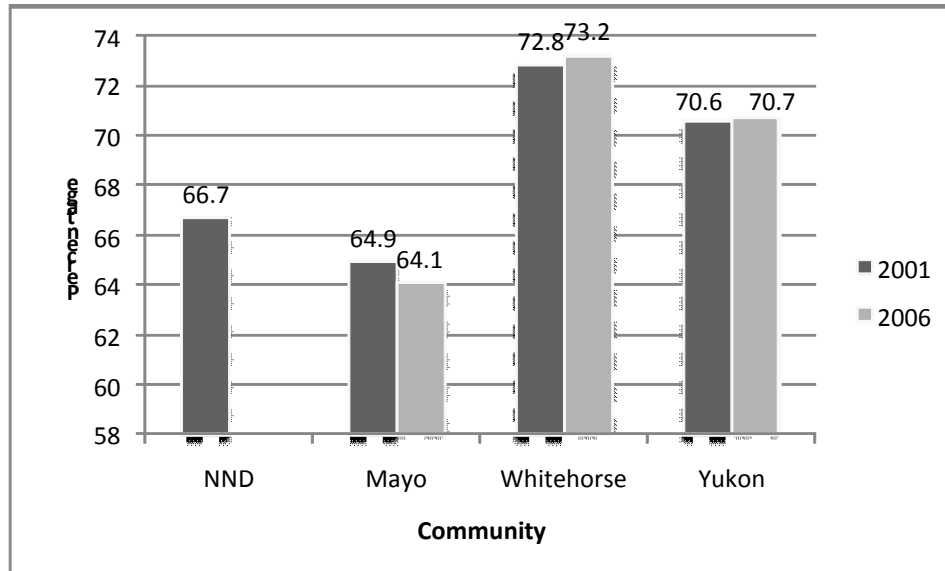


Figure 6: Employment Rates (2001 & 2006)

5.4 Labour Force and Employment - Mayo

Workforce characteristics described for the Mayo include:

- Workforce by industry (2001 and 2006)
- Workforce by occupation for (2001 and 2006)
- Labour force characteristics (participation, employment and unemployment rates) for 2001 and 2006
- Income in 2000 (note that 2005 income data for Mayo was suppressed by Statistics Canada in 2006 census reporting due to small population/sample size).

Statistics Canada census data for Mayo does not include FNNND citizens residing in Mayo.

5.4.1 Workforce Characteristics

5.4.1.1 Workforce by Industry

Table 9 outlines for census years 2001 and 2006 the workforce composition, by industry, for the total population of Mayo.

Workforce by Industry (2001)

In 2001, “Public Administration” and “Construction” comprised the industries with the greatest labour force activity within Mayo (26.2% and 19.0%, respectively). Males had the highest participation rates in “Public Administration” and “Construction” at 28.0% and 24.0% respectively. Females tended to have a greater participation rates in “Public Administration” (29.4%) and “Educational Services” (17.6%).

Workforce by Industry (2006)

In 2006, the labour force was not highly varied in terms of the industries in which people were employed. Half of the individuals working in Mayo reported working in the “Public Administration” industry in 2006—a 23.8% increase from 2001. The majority of males (56.3%) and 50% of females worked in the “Public Administration” industry.

Table 9: Workforce by Industry – Mayo (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Labour Force Activity	Total		Mayo Male		Female	
Total Population (2001)	Total – Experience Labour Force – Number (n)	210		125		85	
		Percent (%)					
	Industry – Not Applicable	-		-		11.8%	
	All industries	100%		100%		100%	
	Total in Labour Force – All Industries – Number (n)	210		125		85	
		Number (No.) and Percent (%)					
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15	7.1%	10	8.0%	0	-
	Mining and oil and gas extraction	10	4.8%	10	8.0%	0	-
	Utilities	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Construction	40	19.0%	30	24.0%	10	11.8%
	Manufacturing	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Wholesale trade	0	-	10	8.0%	0	-
	Retail trade	10	4.8%	10	8.0%	0	-
	Transportation and warehousing	0	-	0	-	10	11.8%
	Information and cultural industries	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Finance and insurance	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Real estate and rental leasing	0	-	0	-	10	11.8%
	Professional, scientific and technical services	0	-	10	8.0%	0	-
	Management of companies and enterprises	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Administrative and support, waste management and remediation	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Educational services	20	9.5%	10	8.0%	15	17.6%
	Health care and social assistance	15	7.1%	0	-	10	11.8%
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Accommodation and food services	10	4.8%	0	-	10	11.8%
	Other Services (except public administration)	10	4.8%	10	8.0%	0	-
	Public administration	55	26.2%	35	28.0%	25	29.4%
	Total Population (2006)	Total – Experience Labour Force – Number (n)	150		85		70
		Percent (%)					
Industry – Not Applicable		6.7%		-		-	
All industries		100%		94.1%		100%	
Total in Labour Force – All Industries – Number (n)		150		80		70	
		Number (No.) and Percent (%)					

Population Type	Labour Force Activity	Total		Mayo		Female	
				Male			
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Mining and oil and gas extraction	10	6.7%	0	-	10	14.3%
	Utilities	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Construction	15	10.0%	10	12.5%	0	-
	Manufacturing	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Wholesale trade	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Retail trade	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Transportation and warehousing	10	6.7%	0	-	10	14.3%
	Information and cultural industries	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Finance and insurance	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Real estate and rental leasing	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Professional, scientific and technical services	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Management of companies and enterprises	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Administrative and support, waste management and remediation	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Educational services	15	10.0%	10	12.5%	10	14.3%
	Health care and social assistance	10	6.7%	0	-	10	14.3%
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Accommodation and food services	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Other Services (except public administration)	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Public administration	75	50.0%	45	56.3%	35	50.0%

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Labour Force by Industry, Census 2001 and 2006

Note: A value of “0” in any given cell represents one of the following: 1) value is actually zero; 2) value may be random rounded to zero; 3) value is more than zero but is suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

5.4.1.2 Workforce by Occupation

Workforce by Occupation for 2001

In 2001, “*Trades, Transport, and Equipment and Related Occupations*” and “*Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations*” comprised the occupations with the greatest reported activity in Mayo. Males were most active in “*Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and related Occupations*” and “*Occupations Unique to Primary Industry*” at 40.0% and 16.0%, respectively. Females in Mayo had the greatest presence in “*Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations*”, “*Sales and Service Occupations*”, and “*Social Science, Education, Government Service, and Religion*” at 29.4%, 29.4, and 23.5%, respectively (see Table 10).

Workforce by Occupation for 2006

In 2006, “*Sales and Service Occupations*” and “*Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations*”, accounted for the top two occupations in Mayo (see Table 10). Males continued most likely to be employed in “*Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operations and related Occupations*”, although the percentage of males working in this occupation decreased by 15.0% between 2001 and 2006 (from 40.0% to 25.0%). In Mayo, 35.7% of females had an occupation in “*Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations*”.

Table 10: Workforce by Occupation – Mayo (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Occupation	Total		Mayo Male		Female	
Total Population (2001)	Total – Experience Labour Force - Number (No.)	210		125		85	
		Percent (%)					
	Occupation – Not Applicable	-		-		-	
	All Occupations	100%		100%		100%	
	Experience Labour Force – All Occupations – Number (No.)	210		125		85	
	Management Occupations	20	9.5%	15	12.0%	0	-
	Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations	35	16.7%	0	-	25	29.4%
	Natural and Applied Sciences and related Occupations	15	7.4%	10	8.0%	0	-
	Health Occupations	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Social Science, Education, Government Service, and Religion	25	11.9%	10	8.0%	20	23.5%
	Art, Culture, Recreation, and Sport	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Sales and Service Occupations	35	16.7%	15	12.0%	25	29.4%
	Trades, Transport, & Equipment Operators and related Occupations	55	26.2%	50	40.0%	0	-
	Occupations unique to Primary Industry	20	9.5%	20	16.0%	0	-
Occupations unique to Processing, Manufacturing, and Utilities	10	4.8%	10	8.0%	0	-	
Total Population (2006)	Total – Experience Labour Force – Number (No.)	150		85		70	
		Percent (%)					
	Occupation – Not Applicable	-		-		-	
	All Occupations	100%		94.1%		100%	
	Experience Labour Force – All Occupations – Number (No.)	150		80		70	
	Management Occupations	15	10.0%	10	12.5%	0	-
	Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations	30	20.0%	10	12.5%	25	35.7%
	Natural and Applied Sciences and related Occupations	10	6.7%	0	-	0	-
	Health Occupations	10	6.7%	10	12.5%	0	-
	Social Science, Education, Government Service, and Religion	25	16.7%	0	-	15	21.4%
	Art, Culture, Recreation, and Sport	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Sales and Service Occupations	30	20.0%	15	18.8%	15	21.4%
	Trades, Transport, & Equipment Operators and related Occupations	25	16.7%	20	25.0%	0	-
	Occupations unique to Primary Industry	15	10.0%	15	18.8%	0	-
Occupations unique to Processing, Manufacturing, and Utilities	0	-	0	-	0	-	

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Labour Force by Occupation, Census 2001 and 2006

Note: A value of "0" in any given cell represents one of the following: 1) value is actually zero; 2) value may be random rounded to zero; 3) value is more than zero but is suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

5.4.1.3 Labour Force Characteristics

Labour Force Participation Rate

Table 11 and Figure 7 outline the labour force characteristics for the total population 15 years or older for census years 2001 and 2006. In Mayo, for census year 2001, the male labour force participation rate was 83.3% in comparison to the female participation rate of 61.5%.

Table 11: Labour Force – Mayo (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Gender	Whitehorse						
		In the Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
Total Population Age 15+ (2001)	Total	Number				Percent		
		210	185	25	75	73.7%	64.9%	11.9%
	Male	125	110	15	25	83.3%	73.3%	12.0%
	Female	80	75	10	50	61.5%	57.7%	12.5%
Total Population Age 15+ (2006)	Total	Number				Percent		
		150	725	25	45	76.9%	64.1%	16.7%
	Male	80	60	20	20	80.0%	60.0%	25.0%
	Female	70	65	10	20	77.8%	72.2%	14.3%

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Labour Force Participation, Census 2001 and 2006



Figure 7: Labour Force Characteristics – Mayo (2006)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Labour Force Participation, Census 2006

In Mayo, for census year 2001, the male labour force participation rate was 83.3%, in comparison to the female participation rate of 61.5%. Between 2001 and 2006, total population participation rates increased by 3.2%, from 73.7% to 76.9%. Males continued to have a slightly greater (by 2.2%) labour participation rate than females.

Figure 4 (above) compares the participation rates in Mayo, FNNND, Whitehorse and the Yukon.

Labour Force Employment Rate

Employment rates in Mayo, in census year 2001, were higher for males in the labour force (73.3%) than for females (57.7%). The total employment rate for the population 15 years and older was 64.9%.

In comparison, the 2006 the total employment rate was slightly lower, at 64.1%. Males and females had relatively similar employment levels (60 males and 65 females indicated they were employed). Females had a higher employment rate at 72.2%, compared to males, who had an employment rate of 60.0%.

Labour Force Unemployment Rate

Yukon's average unemployment rate of 6.8% for 2009 was up from 5.0% in 2008. The 2009 average unemployment rate was well below the national average of 8.5% and among the lowest of all the provinces and territories (Department of Economic Development, 2010). As stated earlier, anecdotal evidence from the census interviews indicates that there is a 'job available for anyone in Mayo or FNNND that wishes to work'.

Unemployment rates in Mayo, in 2001, were 11.9%; 15 males were unemployed and 10 females were unemployed. Males and females tended to have similar unemployment rates at 12.0% and 12.5%, respectively).

Figure 5 and Figure 6 (above) compare the employment rates and unemployment rates, respectively, of Mayo, FNNND, Whitehorse and the Yukon for the years 2001 and 2006.

5.5 Income and Remuneration – FNNND/Mayo

5.5.1 Income and Remuneration – FNNND

The results outlined in Table 12 show that, in terms of income, the average total income for the FNNND population 15 years and over in 1995 was \$24,104. Females earned an average income approximately \$10,000 lower than their male counterparts. In the case of earnings, all persons with earnings earned an average of \$23,625.

In 2000, the average income of the population 15 years and over was \$25,027. The gender income gap narrowed in comparison to 1996, with males earning approximately \$6,000 more than females. The average earnings were \$24,273. In comparison, Yukon's population's average earnings were \$31,526, while those of the entire Canadian population were \$31,757. This shows that the NNDFN population's earnings are considerably lower than in the Yukon and Canadian populations overall.

Table 12: Income - FNNND (2000)

Income	Income Category Groupings	FNNND		
		Total	Male	Female
Individual Income and Earnings (1995)	Income in 2000 of Population 15 Years and Over With Income (Counts)	250	135	120
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Average Total Income (all persons with income [\$])	24,104	29,262	18,286
	All persons with earnings (counts)	210	115	90
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Average Earnings (all persons with earnings [\$])	23,625	28,233	17,813
Individual Income and Earnings (2000)	Income in 2000 of Population 15 Years and Over With Income (Counts)	280	150	130
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Average Total Income (all persons with income [\$])	25,027	27,913	21,672
	All persons with earnings (counts)	230	120	105
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Average Earnings (all persons with earnings [\$])	24,273	28,807	18,969

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Income Census Statistics, 2001

The sources contributing to the total composition of income earned by the population of FNNND for the year 2000 are in Table 13. Total income of FNNND citizens is not comprised of income earned solely through employment; rather it can be made up of government transfers and “other money”⁴. For the FNNND, 80.0% of all income in 2000 was generated through some form of employment. Government transfers accounted for 14.0% of non-earnings income; “other money” accounted for 6.0% of total income.

Table 13: Composition of Total Income - FNNND (2000)

Composition of Total Income	FNNND
	Total
Percent (%)	
Earnings - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	80.0%
Government Transfers - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	14.0%
Other Money - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	6.0%

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Income Census Statistics, 2001

⁴ ‘Other Money’ is defined by Statistics Canada to refer to: ‘regular cash income received during calendar year 2000 and not reported in any of the other ten sources listed on the questionnaire. For example, severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists’ project grants are included (Census Dictionary, 2001).

5.5.2 Income and Remuneration - Mayo

Income data for Mayo in 2005 has been suppressed by Statistics Canada due to small population size. The results outlined in Table 14 show that the median income for the total Mayo population 15 years and over in 2000 was \$19,051. Females earned a median income lower than their male counterparts. In the case of household income, total private households earned a median income of \$39,980 while one-person private households earned a median income of \$20,288 and two or more person private households had a median income of \$54,400.

Table 14: Income - Total Population – Mayo (2000)

Income	Income Category Groupings	Mayo		
		Total	Male	Female
Individual Income (2000)	Income in 2000 of Population 15 Years and Over With Income (Counts)	285	155	130
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median Income (\$) – Persons 15 Years and Over	19,051	20,672	17,088
Household Income (2000)	Household Income in 2000 of Private Households (Counts)	160	-	-
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median Household Income (\$) – Private Household	39,680	-	-
	Household Income in 2000 of One-Person Private Households (Counts)	65	-	-
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median Household Income (\$) – One-person Private Household	20,288	-	-
	After-tax Household Income in 2000 of Two or More Person Private Households (Counts)	90	-	-
Canadian Dollars (\$)				
	Median After-tax Household Income (\$) – One-person Private Household	54,400	-	-

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Individual and Household Income, Census 2001

Individuals 15 years and over with employment income reported an average employment income in 2000 of \$24,273. As is demonstrated in Table 15 below, more individuals worked part year or part time in comparison to working full year full time. Males were slightly more likely to work both full year, full time and part year or part time than females.

Table 15: Employment Income – Mayo (2000)

Employment Income	Mayo		
	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over with employment income (Counts)	230	125	105
Average employment income in 2000 (\$)	24,273	28,807	18,969
Standard error of average employment income (\$)	0	0	0
Worked full year, full time (Counts)	70	35	25
Average employment income in 2000 (\$)	43,284	50,000	34,169
Standard error of average employment income (\$)	0	0	0
Worked part year or part time (Counts)	160	80	75
Average employment income in 2000 (\$)	17,029	20,093	13,638
Standard error of average employment income (\$)	0	0	0

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Employment Income, Census 2001

The sources contributing to the total composition of income earned by the population in Mayo for the year 2000 are in Table 16. Total income in Mayo is not comprised of income earned solely through employment; rather it can be made up of government transfers and “other money”⁵.

In Mayo, 79.9% of all income is generated through some form of employment. Government transfers account for a greater portion of non-earnings income at 14.3%. “Other money” accounted for 5.7% of total income for the total population in Mayo.

Table 16: Composition of Total Income - Total Population – Mayo (2000)

Composition of Total Income	Mayo
	Total
	Percent (%)
Earnings - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	79.9
Government Transfers - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	14.3
Other Money - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	5.7

Source: Statistics Canada - Mayo Community Profile - 2001

Historically, the average income of NNDFN citizens and Mayo residents has been significantly lower than that of Whitehorse residents, and somewhat lower than the average income of Yukon residents, as shown in Figure 8.

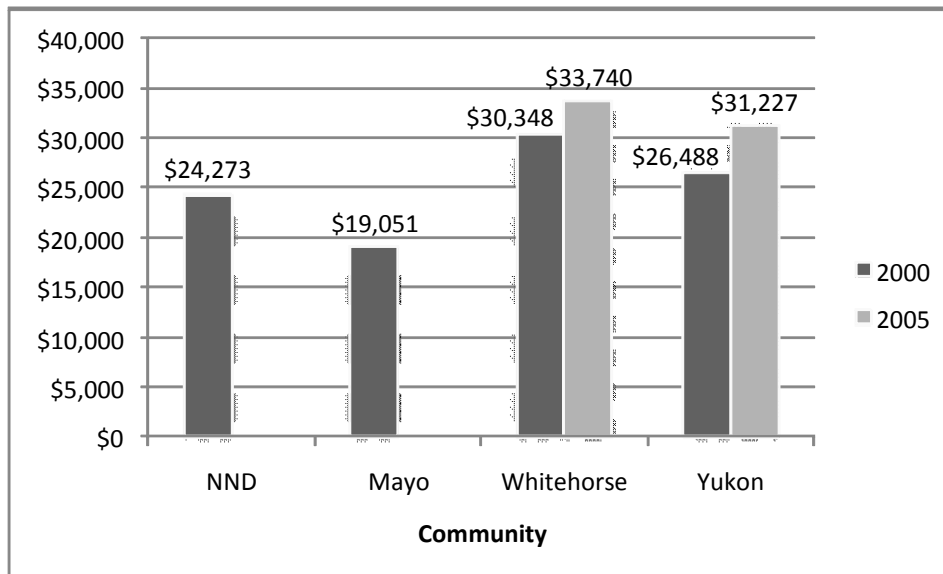


Figure 8: Average Income (2000 & 2005)

⁵ “Other Money” is referred to as regular cash income received during calendar year 2000 and not reported in any of the other ten source listed on the questionnaire. For example, severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists’ project grants are included’ (Census Dictionary, 2001).

5.6 Economic Development - FNNND

The Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Development Corporation (NNDDC) is involved with a number of enterprises including the Mayo grocery store and restaurant, and a number of joint ventures and relationships with various companies that provide services to mining facilities. The joint ventures that service mining companies are well established and include services offered by ESS Support Services, a part of the larger Compass Group. ESS Support Services provides turnkey camp supply, camp management, and catering in remote locations (Zanasi Research Report, 2010). Shuttle service between Elsa and Mayo has been provided to Alexco Resources.

The FNNND has an interest in the expansion of the new housing subdivision near the government house (these are FNNND rather than private homes).

The FNNND currently has a regional partnership with other Northern Tutchone partners – the Selkirk, and the Carmacks Little Salmon First Nations. In addition to partnerships or joint ventures, the government of the NND sees value in encouraging individual entrepreneurs or individuals interested in starting their own businesses and joint ventures.

The NNDDC is currently in the process of conducting an economic scan and developing an economic strategic plan.

6 TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES AND CULTURE

The FNNND's traditional activities and culture are described in terms of:

- Subsistence Harvesting – Hunting, Fishing, Trapping, Plants & Medicines
- Trapping
- Language Preservation/Revitalization
- Other Cultural Activities
- Heritage Sites/Special Places.

As part of the development of the Project Proposal for the Eagle Gold Project, Victoria Gold has worked with the FNNND on the preparation of a confidential Traditional Knowledge and Use (TKU) report (FMA Heritage Inc. 2010). This report, as well as various community meetings and other reports as noted, has informed the description of FNNND traditional activities and culture in this section of the socio-economic baseline report.

FNNND has also prepared a 5-year strategic heritage development plan (FNNND 2007) that identifies priorities relating to traditional knowledge, language, heritage sites/special places, a cultural centre, governance policy and guidelines development. An implementation plan was also prepared. While FNNND staff noted that the plan is somewhat dated, it is still used as a planning guide by FNNND.

6.1 Subsistence Harvesting – Hunting, Fishing, Trapping and Gathering

At community meetings and in the Traditional Knowledge and Use Study, FNNND citizens noted the importance of several areas in the vicinity of the Project for traditional activities including hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. FNNND elders and staff indicated that citizens still rely on traditional foods—berries, fish, moose, deer, small game, and birds—as a significant portion of their diet. These traditional foods are shared with those who may not be able to obtain it directly (e.g., single mothers, elders). Moose, grouse, and fish, as well as many types of plants and berries, are harvested for food and medicinal purposes.

Hunting, fishing and harvesting are also very important aspects of Northern Tutchone culture, diet and for continued monitoring of the land, as elaborated below.

Diet

Northern Tutchone people have always relied heavily on the foods of the forests and the rivers. Moose, caribou, sheep, grouse and fish, as well as many types of plants and berries would be harvested and preserved to last through the seasons. The diet of First Nations people across Canada has changed a lot in the last fifty years and now people spend more time in the grocery store and less time on the land. Even though many First Nations people still incorporate traditional foods into their diet, many are facing many health issues including cancer, diabetes, obesity and other illnesses. Economic, cultural and social factors all contribute to these health issues.

Traditional foods not only have nutritional and medicinal value, but are easily accessible, less expensive than store bought food and maintain a vital link to the land and culture. Plants, berries and medicines are an important part of the traditional diet. To reduce the risk of illness and disease, they should be a part of the modern day diet. There are many ways to preserve them so that they can be used throughout the year.

Culture

The harvest, sharing, and consumption of traditional foods are important socially and culturally for First Nations people. Harvesting traditional foods provides opportunities for individuals and families to spend time in the bush sharing and learning knowledge and passing on traditional ways. Many people have knowledge about harvesting, hunting and fishing even though they may not do it much themselves anymore. They have gained knowledge from time spent as a child on the land, and from family members and Elders. Continuing this practice of spending time on the land is important for building strong healthy communities.

Sharing the harvest is also an important part of Northern Tutchone culture. It is about taking care of each other and sharing the gifts of the land.

There is a strong connection between traditional foods and medicine and First Nations culture. Traditions around sharing food and medicine are a large part of community culture. The cultural teachings are an important part of the Northern Tutchone culture and through them many people define who they are. While away from home, many people will use food as way of maintaining contact with their culture.

Monitoring

As First Nations have a close relationship with the land, they are impacted by decisions affecting the water, land, animals, plants and berries. In Mayo, the knowledge of hunters, berry pickers and other harvesters gained from years of observations on the land and from knowledge passed on to them is forming the basis for a community monitoring program. This baseline information will help detect changes in the environment over time, whether from natural or human causes. People are already noticing changes to the land. As stewards of the land, Northern Tutchone people play an important role in monitoring the changes on the land wildlife and plants.

The Project area lies within the area under the mandate of the Mayo District Renewable Resources Council (MDRRC). The MDRRC has six members (three nominated by FNNND, and three nominated by the Government of Yukon) and is mandated to assist with management decisions related to fish, wildlife, and habitat as outlined in the Final Agreement. The MDRRC also provides local input into the management of forest resources.

The Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Fish and Wildlife Planning Team (consisting of FNNND and the MDRRC), and the Yukon Government (YG) have prepared an updated 2008-2013 Fish and Wildlife Management Plan. The plan represents a cooperative approach to fish and wildlife management involving these partners. The Plan documents concerns and potential solutions related to fish and wildlife management in the NND traditional territory. It does not legally bind any of the planning participants to specific actions or solutions. Intended to be implemented over a five-year period (2008–2013) the Plan coordinates the efforts of the planning participants to address local fish and wildlife concerns. Topics addressed in the Plan include:

- Access
- Bears
- Caribou (including the Mayo-Elsa herd)
- Ducks and Geese
- Freshwater Fish
- Habitat
- Invasive Plants
- Land use management and planning (including land use planning, environmental assessment, tourism and outfitting)
- Monitoring

- Moose
- Outfitting
- Sheep
- Stewardship
- Traditional Knowledge
- Trapping
- Water Quality
- Wildlife Viewing.

Priority issues are also identified. They are:

- 1) the need for a cooperative effort for the management of moose;
- 2) the need for baseline information on fish and wildlife habitats as well as sheep and caribou populations in the Wernecke Mountains;
- 3) the need for local area planning around the community due to increased pressures for land and more intensive land uses;
- 4) the need to advocate wildlife values in all planning processes;
- 5) the need for continued support of the game guardian program; and
- 6) the need to focus on stewardship activities with youth as a way to encourage behaviour that values land, wildlife and the people who use it.

6.1.1 Hunting

6.1.1.1 Moose

Elders have reported that the moose population in the Dublin Gulch area has been declining, likely due to the noise and activity in the area resulting from placer and quartz mining activity. The Project lease area, NND lands south of the lease area, and the Potato Hills have been identified as important moose habitat by elders.

There are trails in the Potato Hills and in the South McQuesten River Valley that have been used by FNNND members for generations (FMA Heritage Inc. 2010). These include a network of trails leading from the cabins at Big Dave's Lookout to nearby lakes, where NND citizens hunt for moose.

Big Dave's Lookout is a favoured traditional hunting camp located just south of the South McQuesten Bridge.

Local waterways, including the Mayo River and the South McQuesten River, are used for travelling and hunting.

6.1.1.2 Caribou

Woodland caribou populations in the Project area have declined dramatically since the 1950s (FMA Heritage Inc. 2010), a decline attributed by elders to overharvesting for the mining camps. Caribou typically are not found in the Project area; FNNND citizens harvest caribou to the east (Mount Patterson/Wernecke Mountains) and near Ethel Lake (to the south of Mayo), but a voluntary no-hunt policy is in place for Ethel Lake.

Eagle Gold Project

Socio-economic Baseline Report

Final Report

Section 6: Traditional Activities and Culture

The Woodland caribou in the FNNND traditional territory are considered Northern Mountain Caribou. A Northern Mountain Caribou management plan is under development by agencies in Yukon, NWT, and British Columbia.

6.1.1.3 Other Wildlife

Sheep have historically migrated through the Mount Haldane area, and occasionally tracks have been observed in Dublin Gulch. Deer populations are increasing in the area. As a result, so are lynx (FMA Heritage Inc. 2010). Both grizzly and black bears are known in the Project area, as are wolves. Grouse and ptarmigan are hunted in the Project area.

6.1.2 Fishing

The McQuesten, South McQuesten, Mayo (e.g., near the dam) and Stewart Rivers (e.g., Fraser Falls) are used for fishing by FNNND citizens, as are many lakes in the area. Many families have fish camps set up along the Stewart River that have been used for generations. Families will spend several weeks there in the summer to fish and for other harvesting. While they are there, they will often dry the fish so that they have fish year-round. There is also a camp at Fraser Falls that are used by several families as well as culture camps hosted by NND

The Haggart Creek watershed is an important habitat for grayling. FNNND reports a significant grayling fishery at the South McQuesten Bridge (along the access road to the Project). Pike populations are reported to have increased in the South McQuesten River.

Salmon populations have drastically declined in the South McQuesten River since the 1970s. Salmon are still fished at Fraser Falls, although the size of fish is reported by NND citizens to be smaller than in the past. With the construction of the Mayo hydroelectric plant, salmon disappeared from the Mayo River.

6.1.3 Trapping

Trapping in the vicinity of the Project, both FNNND and non-FNNND, is described in more detail in Section 5.1.3. The Eagle Gold Project lies within Registered Trapping Concession (RTC) 81; RTC 84 and RTC 85 are located to the south of the Project, and portions of these two RTCs are traversed by the South McQuesten Road (EDI 2010, Figure 1). The RTCs provide both economic benefits as well as preservation of traditional activities. The Na-cho Nyäk Dun Fish and Wildlife Planning Team (2008) note that fewer citizens are participating in trapping for a number of reasons, including higher fuel prices, lack of interest, and difficulty obtaining trap lines. The FNNND recommend consideration of trapping incentive programs.

6.1.4 Plants and Medicines

Important harvesting areas in the vicinity of the Eagle Gold Project include the South McQuesten Bridge area, the junction of Lynx and Haggart creeks, and Mount Haldane. The project lease area is not generally used for harvesting plants as it has been historically disturbed by mining activities.

6.2 Language Preservation/Revitalization

The First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun (FNNND) represents the most northerly community of the Northern Tutchone language and culture group in the Yukon. There are currently several initiatives in the community to teach and promote language use. These include the school, daycare, the FNNND Government House and the community. In addition to the regular curriculum, the school offers a Northern Tutchone curriculum. However, the school's curriculum is dated and does not fully serve all grades (K through Gr. 12). In the 2008 ICSP, the loss of the Northern Tutchone language and traditional practices was noted as a major challenge.

FNNND has a Language and Culture Coordinator who in the past has coordinated language classes and activities in the community. These are strongly supported however it is difficult to find instructors and suitable times. FNNND also has a language committee which translates documents and provides advice on language issues.

Census data indicates that the use of Aboriginal languages in the Yukon has decreased between 2001 (Table 17, below), and 2006 (Table 18, below) (2006 data are not available for FNNND). A smaller portion of the Aboriginal identity population in Yukon identified an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue in 2006 compared to 2001 (11.7% and 13.8%, respectively). A decrease from 6.4% in 2001 to 2.0% in 2006 in the use of Aboriginal languages at home is indicated. Over the two census years, females continue to have a greater knowledge of Aboriginal language(s).

Table 17 below provides a comparison of the language characteristics between Yukon Territory and the FNNND in 2001. For both Yukon and the First Nation, English is the most commonly known language (approximately 80% for both). In FNNND, females were slightly more likely to have knowledge of Aboriginal language(s) compared to males (7.3% compared to 7.0%, respectively); this is consistent with Yukon as a whole. However, as shown in Table 17, FNNND citizens were less likely than the overall Yukon Aboriginal Identity population to understand, speak, or have knowledge of an Aboriginal language.

Table 17: Language Characteristics – Aboriginal Identity Population Yukon and FNND (2001)

Language Characteristics	Yukon						NNDFN					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Language Knowledge	6,545	100	3,190	48.7	3,355	51.3	365	100	185	50.7	180	49.3
Aboriginal language(s)	1,085	16.6	490	15.4	595	17.8	35	8.2	15	7.0	15	7.3
English only	5,145	78.6	2,555	80.1	2,595	77.6	340	80.0	175	81.4	165	80.5
French only	10	0.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
English and French	245	3.7	125	3.9	110	3.3	25	5.9	10	4.7	15	7.3
Other languages	60	0.9	20	0.6	45	1.3	25	5.9	15	7.0	10	4.9
Percent (%)												
Language Characteristics	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female						
% of the Aboriginal identity population with Aboriginal language(s) first learned and still understood	13.8	12.2	15.4	6.8	5.4	8.3						
% of the Aboriginal identity population who speak an Aboriginal language most often at home	6.4	5.6	7.3	4.1	0.0	5.6						
% of the Aboriginal identity population with knowledge of Aboriginal language(s)	16.6	15.4	17.7	9.6	8.1	8.3						

Sources: INAC – Language Characteristics First Nation of Nacho Nyäk Dun, 2001; Statistics Canada – Yukon Territory Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006

Table 18: Language Characteristics – Aboriginal Identity Population Yukon (2006)

Language Characteristics of the Aboriginal Identity Population	Yukon					
	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Aboriginal identity population	7,580	100%	3,665	48.4%	3,915	51.6%
Knowledge of Aboriginal languages	1,245	16.4%	580	15.8%	670	17.1%
Knowledge of English only	5,985	78.9%	2,940	80.2%	3,045	77.8%
Knowledge of French only	0	-	0	-	0	-
Knowledge of English and French only	265	3.5%	115	3.1%	150	3.8%
Knowledge of other languages	85	1.1%	30	0.8%	50	1.3%
Percent (%)						
Language Characteristics of the Aboriginal Identity Population	Total	Male	Female			
% of the Aboriginal identity population whose mother tongue is an Aboriginal language	11.7	10.1	13.3			
% of the Aboriginal identity population who speak an Aboriginal language most often at home	2.0	1.9	2.2			
% of the Aboriginal identity population with knowledge of Aboriginal language(s)	16.4	15.8	17.1			

Source: Statistics Canada – Yukon Territory Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006

In 2001 (the most recent year for which data is available for NNDFN) NNDFN citizens were less likely than the overall Yukon Aboriginal Identity population to understand or have knowledge of an Aboriginal language, as shown in Figure 9.

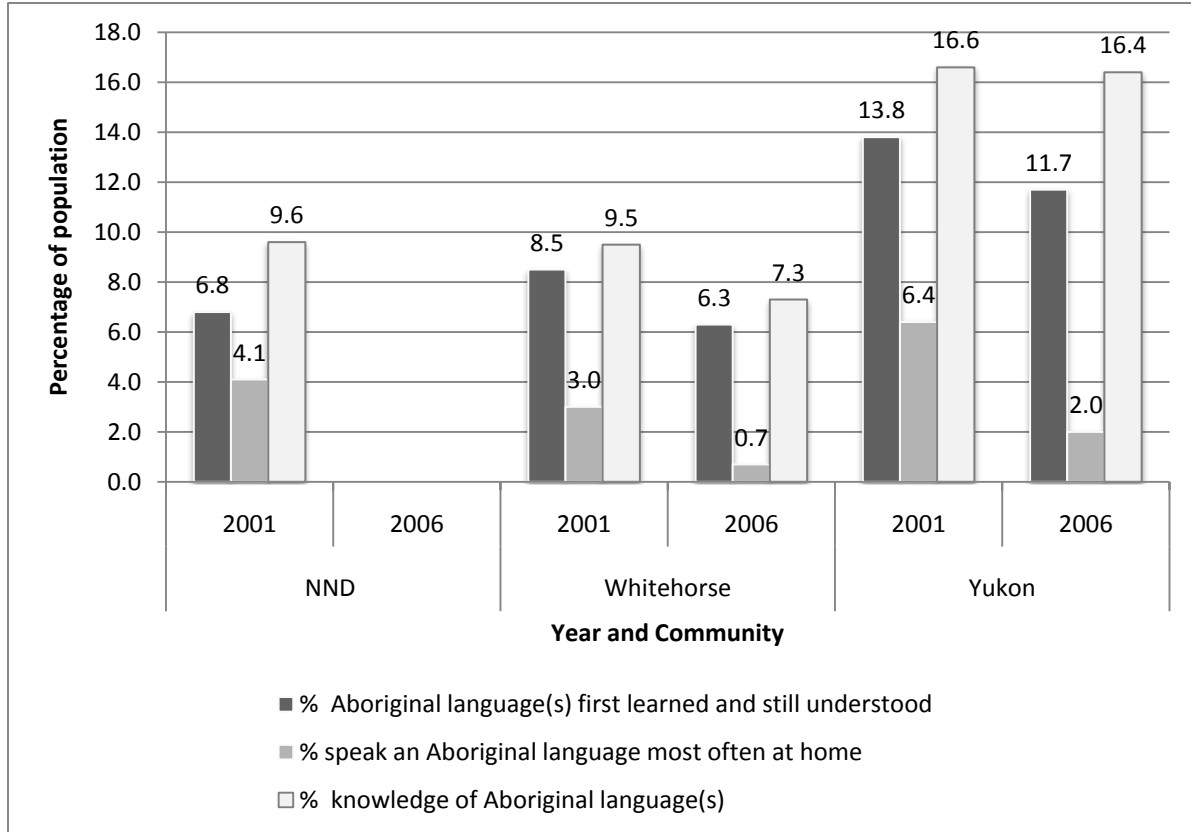


Figure 9: Language Preservation and Revitalization (2001 & 2006)

6.3 Other Cultural Activities

Northern Tutchone culture is very much a part of people’s lives and the community in Mayo. There are many activities that individuals, families and the community do on their own. In addition, the First Nation also promotes cultural activities throughout the year. These vary depending on interest, staff, funding and other opportunities.

FNNND also offers a number of “on the land” programs, including day-trips for medicine gathering, fishing and hunting camps for youth, and an archaeological camp, as well as some longer trips. Programs for jigging, beading, and other craft work are also offered.

Ongoing activities organized by the FNNND include:

- Traditional food lunches at the school
- Teacher cultural orientation
- Participation at other First Nation events (Moosehide Gathering, May Gathering)
- Traditional pursuits funding to assist people to get out on the land
- Old Village Day, Aboriginal Day, Self-Government Day

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- Elders in the school and daycare.

Recent initiatives include:

- Renewed linkages with Fort Good Hope families
- Hide tanning workshop
- Knife making workshop
- Wind River canoe trip.

Many of the First Nation arts and crafts are sold at Binet House and the NND office. Work is underway to restore the Legion so as to increase cultural work space in the community.

FNNND has worked with the proponent/contractor for the Mayo B project in an effort to provide cross-cultural awareness and training, and events such as country food feasts.

In discussions with FNNND staff, it was noted that there is a need to further develop a traditional pursuit program for adults to further enhance the traditional culture in the community. Gasoline and funds are provided to support these activities.

6.4 Heritage Sites/Special Places

The traditional territory of FNNND is one of the largest in the North. The people traditionally traveled throughout this area to and from other communities via rivers and trails. There are many trails, cabins, graves and other features marking the past presence of people in this area. Through various oral history projects, archaeology and historic resources assessments, we have been able to document many of these places of special significance. Although the entire Traditional Territory is important, there are several noteworthy places which the Elders and community have identified through the strategic planning process and in the Traditional Knowledge and Use study for the Project. However this list is not exhaustive, as there are also places important to families and individuals. Through the Strategic Plan, the Heritage Department is trying to protect and promote the use of these places to pass on the knowledge and importance of these areas to younger generations.

FNNND's 5-year strategic heritage development plan (FNNND 2007) identifies priorities relating to heritage sites/special places. The Strategic Plan identified the following heritage sites of value to FNNND:

- Ethel Lake (southwest of Mayo)
- Old Village (just west of Mayo on the Stewart River, see Figure 2)
- Boats such as the Yukon Rose, The Loon, and the Peter's boat
- Lansing Post (Stewart River east of Mayo at Lansing Creek)
- Burial sites
- Foot trails
- Fraser Falls
- Old Revival Building in Mayo
- No Gold Creek (southeast of Mayo).

There are trails in the Potato Hills and in the South McQuesten River Valley that have been used by NNDFN members for generations (FMA Heritage Inc. 2010). It includes a network of trails leading from the cabins at Big Dave's Lookout to nearby lakes, where NND Citizens hunt for moose.

7 COMMUNITY VITALITY

The various elements contributing to community vitality for the FNNND and Village of Mayo include:

- Population/demographic trends
- Education and capacity development
- FNNND Community Well Being Index
- Spatial price index
- Crime
- Community organizations and events
- Recreation activities
- Village of Mayo culture and history.

7.1 FNNND Demographic Trends

The demographic trends from 1996 to 2001 for FNNND discussed are:

- Population
- Age and Gender Distribution.

7.1.1 FNNND Recent Population Trends

In December 2009, FNNND’s population in the Village of Mayo was reported to be approximately 226 persons (approximately half of the Village of Mayo’s total population of 453 in 2009)⁶. Between 2008 and 2009, the FNNND population in Mayo decreased by 2.8% (see Table 19 below). No births were recorded. Slightly less than 400 other FNNND citizens live in other parts of Yukon and elsewhere (NND ICSP, 2008). The total FNNND membership is currently 602 citizens (FMA Heritage Inc. 2010).

Table 19: FNNND Population in Mayo (2009)

Population	FNNND
Population in December 2009	226
Population in December 2008	233
2008 to 2009 Population Change (%)	-3.0%
Land Area (Square Kilometre [Km ²])*	.86
Population Density per Square Kilometre (Km ²)*	285.80

Sources: Modified from Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Population Estimates, based on Yukon Health Care Registration file;
 *Statistics Canada – First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006

⁶ This population estimate is based on the FNNND’s statement that half of the population of Mayo reported by Yukon’s Health Care Registration file are FNNND citizens.

FNNND's Population as a Percentage of Yukon's Total Population

The population of the FNNND makes up a small portion of Yukon's total population (see Figure 10). In 1996, the FNNND population accounted for approximately 1.20% of Yukon's population. This increased slightly to 1.28% in 2001, and then decreased to approximately 0.82% in 2006, and 0.66% of Yukon's total population of 34,124 in 2009 (Department of Economic Development, 2010).

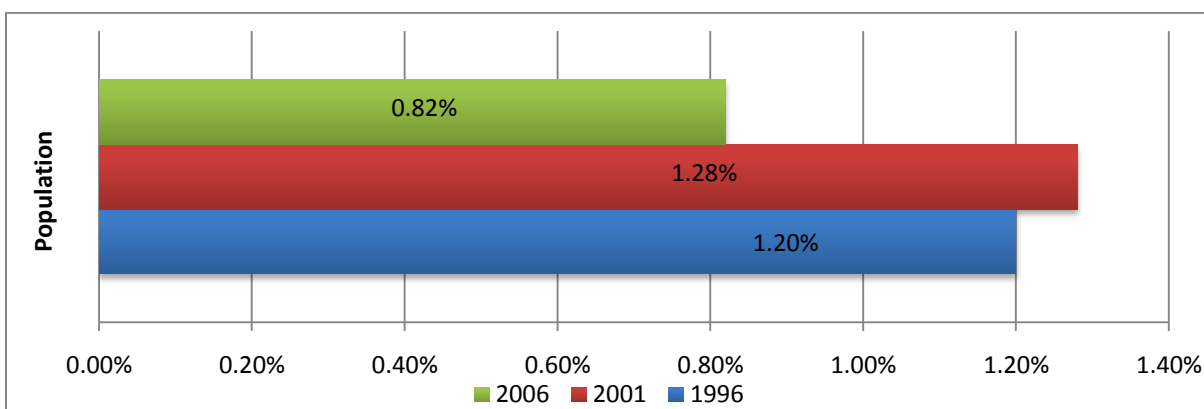


Figure 10: FNNND Population as a Percentage of Yukon's Total Population (1996, 2001, and 2006)

Sources: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Population Census Statistics, 2001 and 1996 and Statistics Canada – FNNND Community Profiles for the years 2006

7.1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Table 20 provides the population distribution by age group for the FNNND. A majority of the population is made up of residents between the ages of 20 and 64 in both 2001 and 1996. The median age for the FNNND population in 2001 was 36.5 years. Males had a slightly higher median age of 37.3 years compared to 35.9 for females.

Table 20: FNNND Total Population by Age Group (2001 and 1996)

Age Group	2001						1996					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
Number (No.) and Percent (%)												
All persons	365	100%	185	50.7%	180	49.3%	370	100%	190	51.4%	180	48.6%
0-19	115	31.5%	50	27.0%	65	36.1%	130	35.1%	65	34.2%	65	36.1%
20-64	220	60.3%	125	67.6%	105	58.3%	215	58.1%	115	60.5%	95	52.8%
65 +	35	9.6%	10	5.4%	20	11.1%	20	5.4%	10	5.3%	15	8.3%
Median Age	36.5		37.3		35.9		NA		NA		NA	

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Population Census Statistics, 1996 and 2001

The percentage of the FNNND population over the age of 15 has increased by 7.8% from 1996 to 2001 (Figure 11 below). The trend is to a slight aging in population.

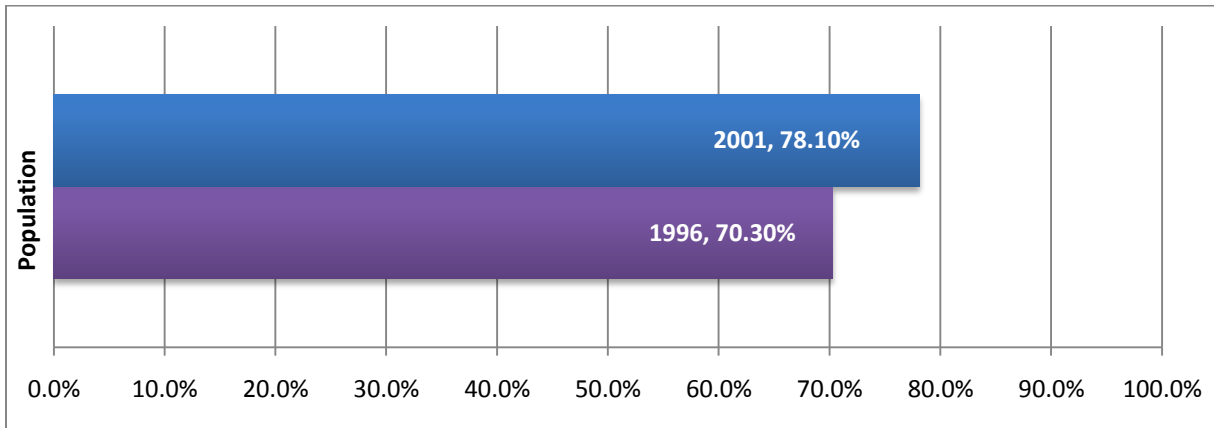


Figure 11: FNNND Percentage of Population over 15 years (1996 and 2001)

Sources: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Population Census Statistics, 2001 and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada - FNNND, Education Census Statistics 2001

Figures 12 and 13 respectively highlight the 1996 and 2001 FNNND male and female population distributions. Across the census years the largest proportion of FNNND’s population can be found in the 20 to 64 age category for 1996 and 2001. FNNND tends to have a relatively equal gender distribution; however the number of males and females in the different age categories varies with a greater portion of females in the 65 years and over category compared to males.

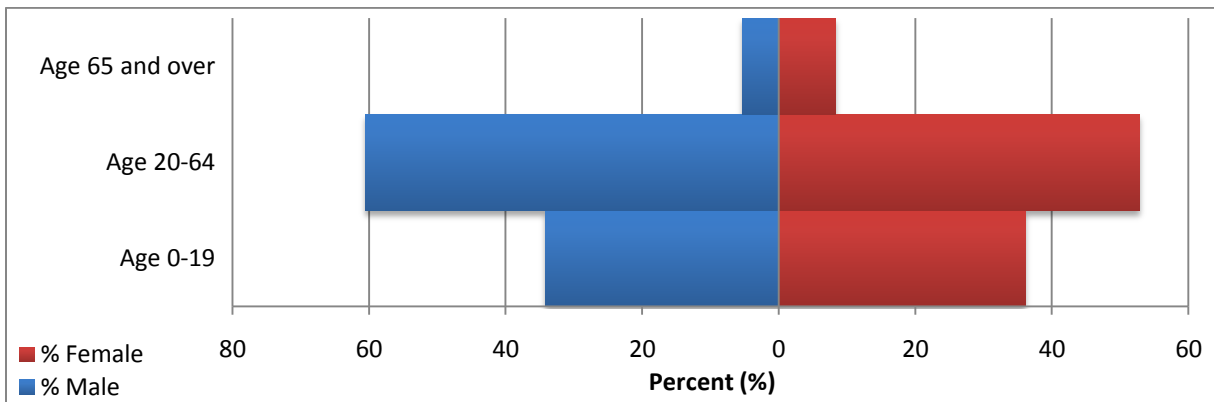


Figure 12: Total Population - Age and Gender – FNNND (1996)

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Population Census Statistics, 2001

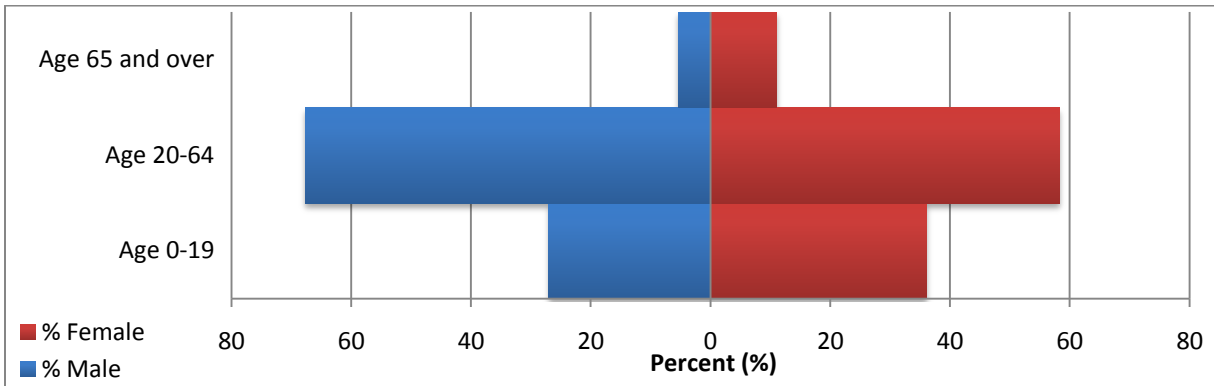


Figure 13: Total Population - Age and Gender – FNNND (2001)

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Population Census Statistics, 2001

7.1.3 Household Characteristics

Table 21 presents selected household characteristics for FNNND. The data shows that there was a slight decrease in the number of couple family households, but an increase in the number of non-family households.

Table 21: FNNND Selected Household Characteristics (1996 and 2001)

Household Characteristic	FNNND	
	1996	2001
Total – All Private Household	135	155
Couple Family Households	75	65
Female Lone Parent Households	15	15
Male Lone Parent Households	10	0
One Family Households	90	80
Multi-Family Households	0	0
Non-Family Households	45	75

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Household and Dwelling Census Statistics, 2001

Note: A value of “0” in any given cell represents one of the following: 1) value is actually zero; 2) value may be random rounded to zero; 3) value is more than zero but is suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

7.1.4 Mobility Status

Mobility status refers to the movement of individuals over the course of an allotted time period. Table 22 outlines FNNND mobility status for 1996 and 2001. The majority of individuals were non-movers for the one year and five year prior periods for both 1996 and 2001. However, a greater portion of the population was movers in 1996, than in 2001 when slightly more individuals were non-movers. The FNNND population is relatively stable compared to Yukon’s total population. In 2001, 81.5% of Yukon’s total

population were non-movers over the previous one year compared to 94.5% of the FNNND population⁷. For 5 year mobility status, 51.3% of Yukon's total population were non-movers compared to 79.7% for the FNNND.

Table 22: FNNND One and Five Year Mobility Status (1996 and 2001)

Population Type	Mobility Status - Place of Residence	FNNND	
		Total	
Population (1996)	Mobility Status of 1 Year – Number (No.)	360	
	Number (No.)		
	Non-movers	315	87.5%
	Movers	45	12.5%
	Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago but changed address within the same census division	35	
	Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago but changed address from another census division	0	
	Lived in different province / territory 1 year ago	10	
	Mobility Status of 5 Years – Number (No.)	325	
	Number (No.)		
	Non-movers	165	50.8%
	Movers	160	49.2%
	Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago but changed address within the same census division	120	
	Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago but changed address from another census division	0	
	Lived in different province / territory 5 year ago	40	
Population (2001)	Mobility Status of 1 Year – Number (No.)	365	
	Number (No.)		
	Non-Movers	345	94.5%
	Movers	15	4.1%
	Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago but changed address within the same census division	15	
	Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago but changed address from another census division	0	
	Lived in different province / territory 1 year ago	0	
	Mobility Status of 5 Years – Number (No.)	345	
	Number (No.)		
	Non-movers	275	79.7%
	Movers	65	18.4%
	Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago but changed address within the same census division	30	
	Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago but changed address from another census division	0	
	Lived in different province / territory 5 years ago	35	

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Mobility Census Statistics, 2001

Note: A value of “0” in any given cell represents one of the following: 1) value is actually zero; 2) value may be random rounded to zero; 3) value is more than zero but is suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

⁷ Statistics Canada defines non-movers as “persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier”

7.2 Mayo Demographic Trends

The 1996 through 2006 (and 2009 where data are available) demographic trends⁸ for the following are discussed:

- Population
- Age and Gender Distribution.

7.2.1 Recent Population Trends

The village's population has decreased over the past 15 years (Figure 14). This is consistent with a trend of increased urbanization of Yukon's population as populations in smaller centres are declining while the population in Whitehorse increases.

Figure 14 shows that Mayo's population (including both Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation citizens and the non-Aboriginal population) declined until 2004 when a population low of 386 persons was recorded. Since then the village population has increased by about 13% to 453 persons in 2009.

The number of males and females in Mayo is generally evenly distributed with 49.0% of the total population being male and 51.0% female. The greatest portion of the population is in the 40 through 49 years old age group (22.0%). The number of individuals 15 years and older has increased by 13.7% during 1996 through 2009, indicating an aging population.

As of December 2009, Mayo's population was reported to be 453 persons⁹. Approximately half of those residents are FNNND citizens¹⁰. The population has decreased by 2.8% from 2008 (see Table 23 below).

Table 23: Population – Mayo¹¹ (2009)

Population	Mayo
Population in December 2009	453
Population in December 2008	466
2008 to 2009 Population Change (%)	-2.8%
Land Area (Square Kilometre [Km ²])*	0.87
Population Density per Square Kilometre (Km ²)*	285.5

Sources: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Population Estimates, based on Yukon Health Care Registration file; *Statistics Canada – Mayo Community Profile, 2006

⁸ The majority of data used to generate this demographic community profile comes from the Yukon Bureau of Statistics and where information was unavailable from YBS, Statistics Canada data was used (see Source reference under data Tables and Figures in the body of the profile). Statistics Canada data has been subject to random rounding. Random rounding is more reliable for larger locations such as Yukon, but is less reliable for smaller communities (in part due to confidentiality criteria and suppression of data below a given threshold – such as size or income level).

⁹ This population estimate is based on Yukon's Health Care Registration file and includes all persons who have reported their address as being in the Village of Mayo, therefore the number does not compare to the census population estimate

¹⁰ This population estimate is based on Yukon's Health Care Registration file and includes all persons who have reported their address as being in the Village of Mayo, therefore the number does not compare to the census population estimate.

¹¹ This population estimate is based on Yukon's Health Care Registration file and includes all persons who have reported their address as being in the Village of Mayo, therefore the number does not compare to the census population estimates which are based on census subdivisions.

Looking over the 10-year period from the end of 1999 to the end of 2009, the population of Mayo has remained relatively stable. A decline in the population began in 2000 with the recorded low of 386 persons in 2004. Following this decrease, the population in Mayo began to rise up to 466 persons in 2008 where it was followed by a slight decline in population in 2009 (see Figure 14).

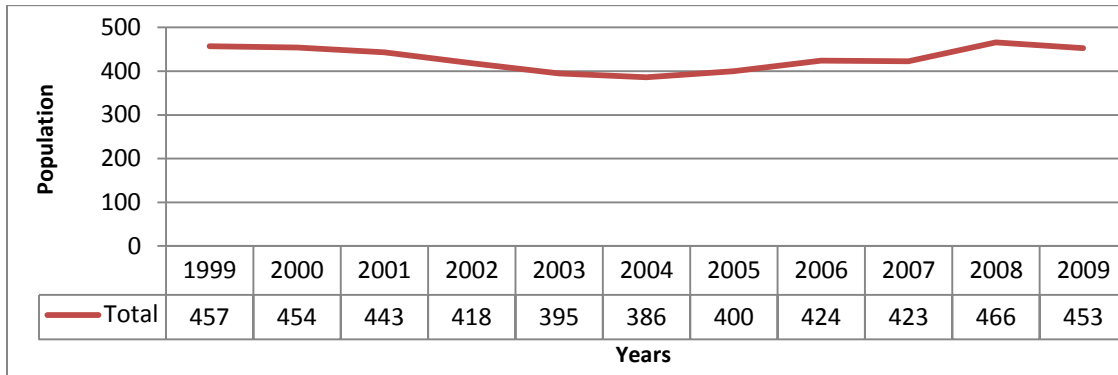


Figure 14: Population in Mayo (1999 to 2009)

Sources: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Population Estimates, based on Yukon Health Care Registration file

The majority of Mayo’s population are FNNND citizens; however, as shown in Figure 15, the percentage of the community having Aboriginal identity is decreasing over time.

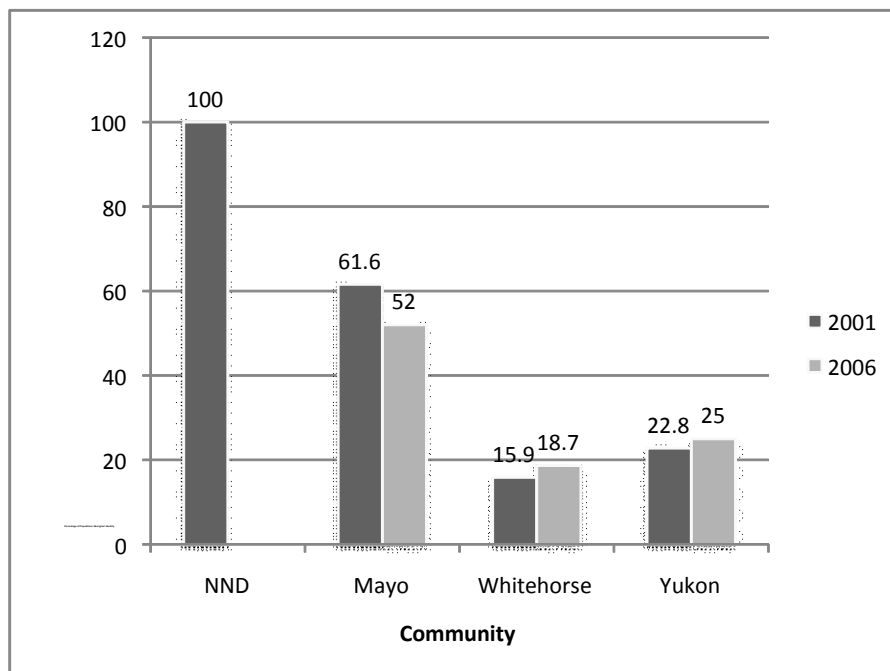


Figure 15: Recent Population Trends: Aboriginal Identity (2001 & 2006)

Mayo's Total Population as a Percentage of Yukon's Total Population

Mayo's population as a percentage of Yukon's total population (see Figure 16), has been decreasing. In 1996, the village's total population accounted for approximately 1.05% of Yukon's population; that decreased in 2001 to 0.93%, and again in 2006 to approximately 0.82%. In 2009, the Village of Mayo's population (453) was approximately 1.33% of Yukon's total population of 34,124 (Yukon Economic Development, 2010).

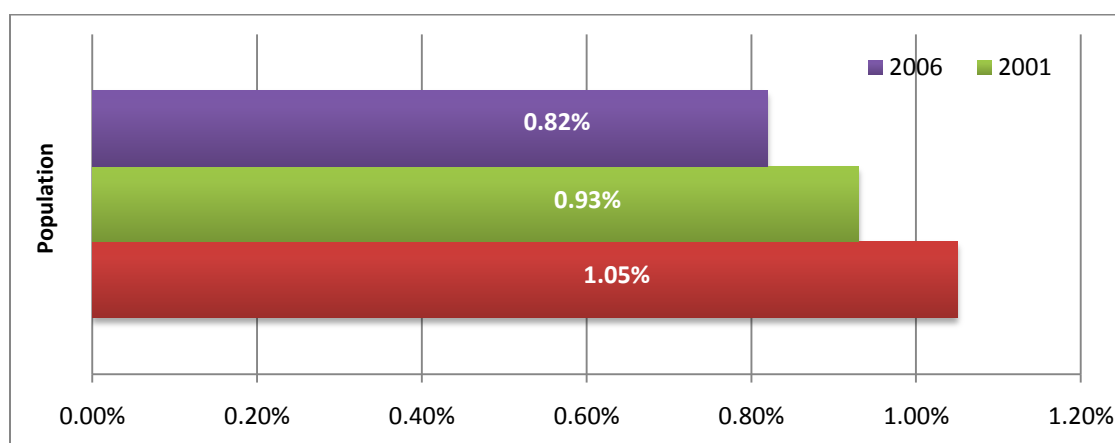


Figure 16: Total Population as a Percentage of Yukon's Total Population - Mayo (1996, 2001, and 2006)

Source: Statistics Canada – Mayo Community Profiles for the years 2006, 2001, and 1996

7.2.2 Age and Gender Distribution

The total population by age group for the Village of Mayo as of December 2009 is provided in Table 24. A greater proportion of the population was made up of residents between the ages of 50 and 59. In contrast for the 2006 and 2001 census years, a greater portion of Mayo's population fell within the 40 to 49 years of age category.

Table 24: Total Population by Age Group – Mayo (December 2009, 2006, and 2001)

Age Group	December 2009 ^a		2006		2001	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0-9	9.3%	40	12.0%	30	15.8%	60
10-19	12.1%	52	12.0%	30	15.8%	60
20-29	17.7%	76	12.0%	30	10.5%	40
30-39	10.0%	43	14.0%	35	15.8%	60
40-49	16.6%	71	22.0%	55	17.1%	65
50-59	18.6%	80	12.0%	30	9.2%	35
60-69	11.0%	47	8.0%	20	7.9%	30
70 +	4.7%	20	8.0%	20	7.9%	30
Total	-	429	-	250	-	380

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Population Report December 2009; Modified from Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Population by Sex and Age Group Census 2006 and 2001

a: The most recent population estimate provided by YBS for 2009 is based on Yukon Health Care Registration file and not census sub-divisions as was used for the 2006 and 2001 census years. The YBS statistics include FNNND citizens resident in Mayo, while the census data do not.

The percentage of the population over the age of 15 years has been steadily increasing in Mayo as is illustrated in Figure 17 below. The population over 15 years has increased by 13.7% from 1996 through 2009. This trend demonstrates that the population in the village is aging, while the number and proportion of children is declining.

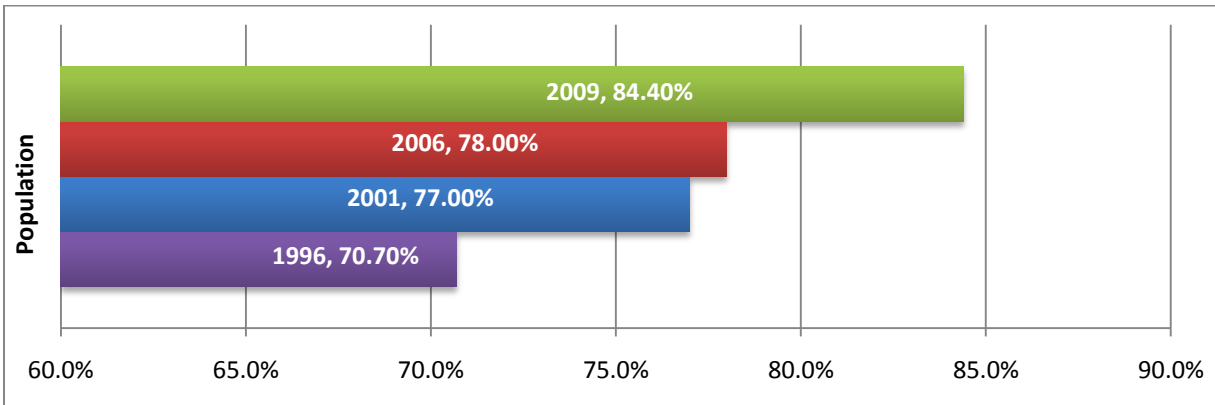


Figure 17: Mayo Percentage of Population over 15 years (1996, 2001, 2006, and 2009)

Sources: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Population Report December 2009; Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Population by Sex and Age Group Census 2001, 2006; and Statistics Canada, Mayo Community Profile, 1996

Figures 18 - 20 highlight the male and female population distribution of the Village of Mayo for the years of 1996, 2001, and 2006, respectively. Across the census years considered, the largest proportion of Mayo's population can be found in the 40 to 49 years of age category for 2001 and 2006, or in the 25 to 54 years of age category for 1996. Mayo tends to have a relatively equal gender distribution; however the number of males and females in the different age categories varies.

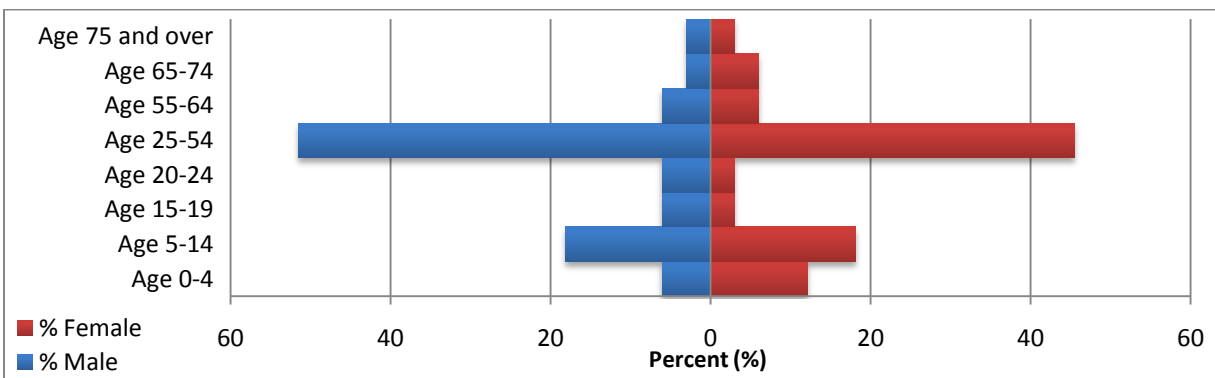


Figure 18: Mayo Total Population - Age and Gender (1996)¹²

Source: Statistics Canada – Mayo Community Profile – 1996

Note: the age categories used in 1996 census reporting are different than those used in 2001 and 2006.

¹² Census information available for 1996 does not breakdown the population into smaller age categories; as such Figure 12 differs from Figures 13 and 14.

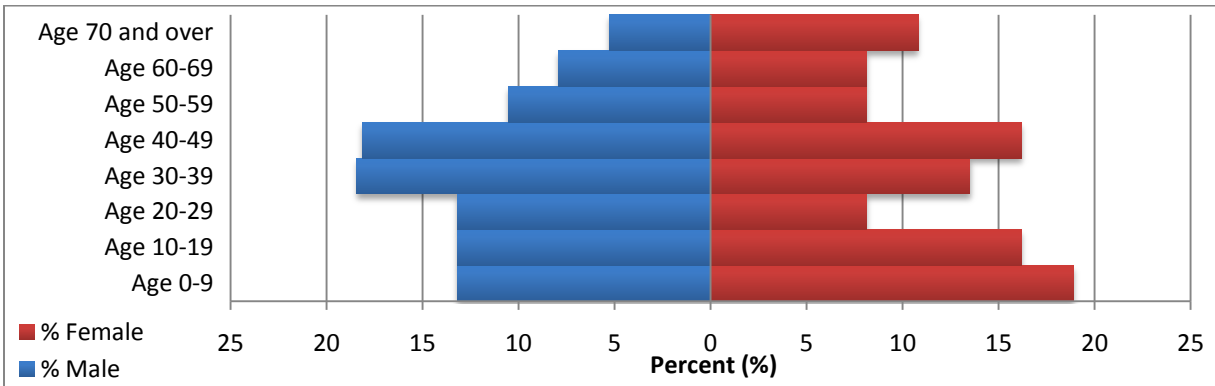


Figure 19: Total Population - Age and Gender – Mayo (2001)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Population by Sex and Age Group Census 2001

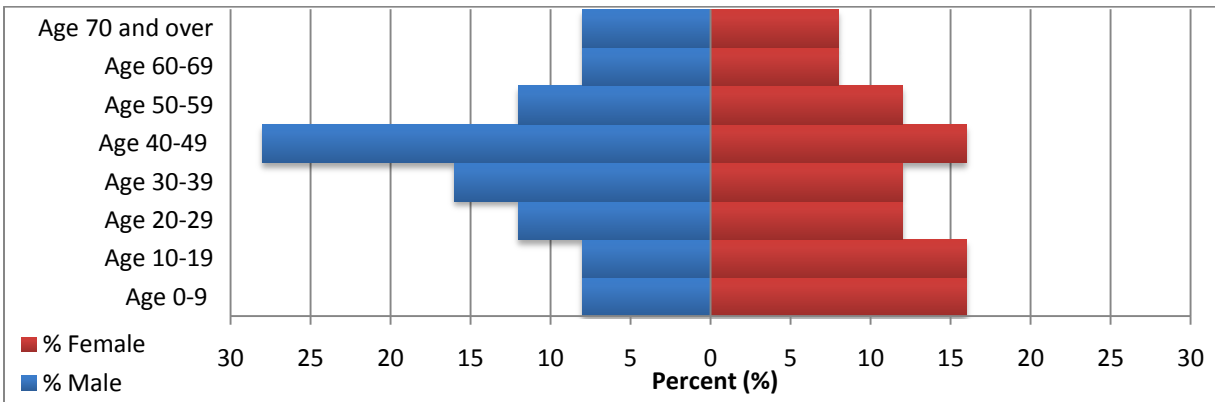


Figure 20: Mayo Total Population - Age and Gender (2006)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Population by Sex and Age Group Census 2006

Figure 21 shows the proportions of the population 0-19 years of age and 70 plus for NNDFN, Mayo, Whitehorse, and Yukon. While the proportion of the population age 0-19 years is similar for all four, the proportion aged 70 or more is greater for NNDFN and Mayo.

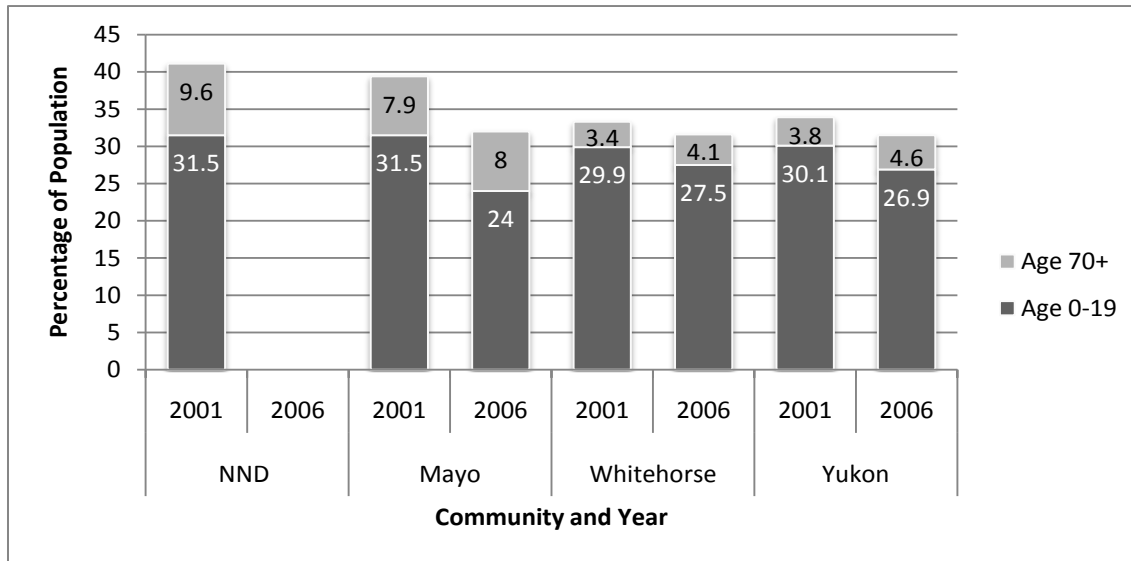


Figure 21: Selected Population Age Structures (2001 & 2006)

7.2.3 Household Characteristics

Figure 22 shows the family characteristics for the total population in Mayo for 2006 and 2001. In 2001 the most commonly reported family characteristics were married couples (41.2%) and common law couples (41.2%). This is followed by lone-parent families (17.6%). In 2006, the most commonly reported family characteristics were married couple families (38.5%) and common-law units (38.5%) followed by lone-parent families at 23.0%. From the 2001 census to the 2006 census, the number of married couple families and common law couple families decreased in Mayo, while the number of lone-parent families increased.

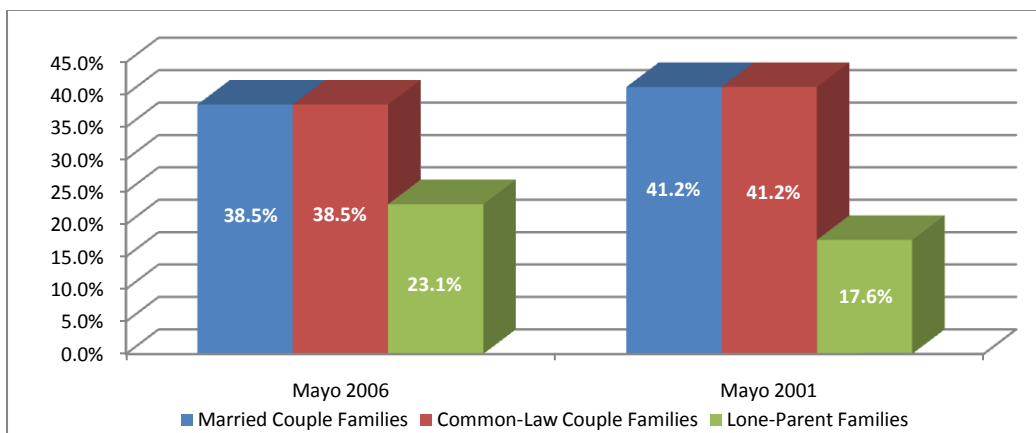


Figure 22: Mayo Family Characteristics - Total Population (2006)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Marital Status and Census Family Structure, 2006 and 2001

Table 25 presents the average family size, in the total population, within selected family groupings. On average, the family grouping with the largest size in Mayo in 2001 is reported to be “*Common Law Couple Families*” (average of 3.7 persons). In 2006, the family grouping with the largest size in Mayo was “*Married Couple Families*” (average of 3.2 persons). The average size of “*Lone Parent Families*” in Mayo decreased from 2001 to 2006.

Table 25: Selected Family Characteristics – Mayo (2006)

Family Grouping	Mayo	
	2001	2006
Average Persons Per Family Grouping – Number (No.)		
All Census Families	-	2.9
Married Couple Families	3.6	3.2
Common Law Couple Families	3.7	2.8
Lone Parent Families	2.5	2.3
Female Lone Parent Families	2.7	0.0
Male Lone Parent Families	0.0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada – Mayo, Community Profile, 2006 and 2001

Note: Where data indicates “0.0”, Statistics Canada may have rounded or suppressed data for confidentiality purposes.

7.2.4 Mobility Status

Mobility status¹³ refers to the movement of individuals over the course of an allotted time period. Table 26 outlines the mobility status of the total population within Mayo for 2001 and 2006. In both 2001 and 2006, the majority of individuals were non-movers for mobility status 1 year ago and mobility status 5 years ago. However, in 2006 a greater portion of Mayo population was movers over the previous five years.

¹³ Mobility Status data are for persons living in Mayo at the time of the census. There is no information about persons who moved from Mayo.

Table 26: One and Five Year Mobility Status – Mayo (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Mobility Status - Place of Residence	Mayo		
		Total		
Total Population (2001)	Mobility Status 1 Year Ago – Number (No.)	365		
		Number (No.)		
	Non-movers	325	89.0%	
	Movers	40	11.0%	
	Non-Migrants	20		
	Migrants	15		
	Internal Migrants	20		
	Intra-Provincial Migrants	10		
	Interprovincial Migrants	0		
	External Migrants	0		
		Mobility Status 5 Years Ago – Number (No.)	345	
			Number (No.)	
	Non-movers	230	66.7%	
	Movers	115	33.3%	
	Non-Migrants	50		
	Migrants	70		
	Internal Migrants	65		
Intra-Provincial Migrants	35			
Interprovincial Migrants	35			
External Migrants	0			
Total Population (2006)	Mobility Status 1 Year Ago – Number (No.)	245		
		Number (No.)		
	Non-Movers	200	80.0%	
	Movers	50	20.0%	
	Non-Migrants	10		
	Migrants	40		
	Internal Migrants	35		
	Intra-Provincial Migrants	25		
	Interprovincial Migrants	10		
	External Migrants	0		
		Mobility Status 5 Years Ago – Number (No.)	230	
			Number (No.)	
	Non-movers	140	59.6%	
	Movers	95	40.4%	
	Non-Migrants	45		
	Migrants	50		
	Internal Migrants	45		
Intra-Provincial Migrants	25			
Interprovincial Migrants	20			
External Migrants	0			

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Mobility Status, Census 2001 and 2006

As shown in Figure 23, Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation citizens and residents of Mayo were much less likely to move (in the last year or last five years, in both 2001 and 2006) than residents of Whitehorse or Yukon as a whole. This indicates a more stable population in Mayo and for NNDFN citizens. However, a

greater proportion of the population in Mayo had moved in 2006 than in 2001, indicating a trend toward increased out-migration from the community.

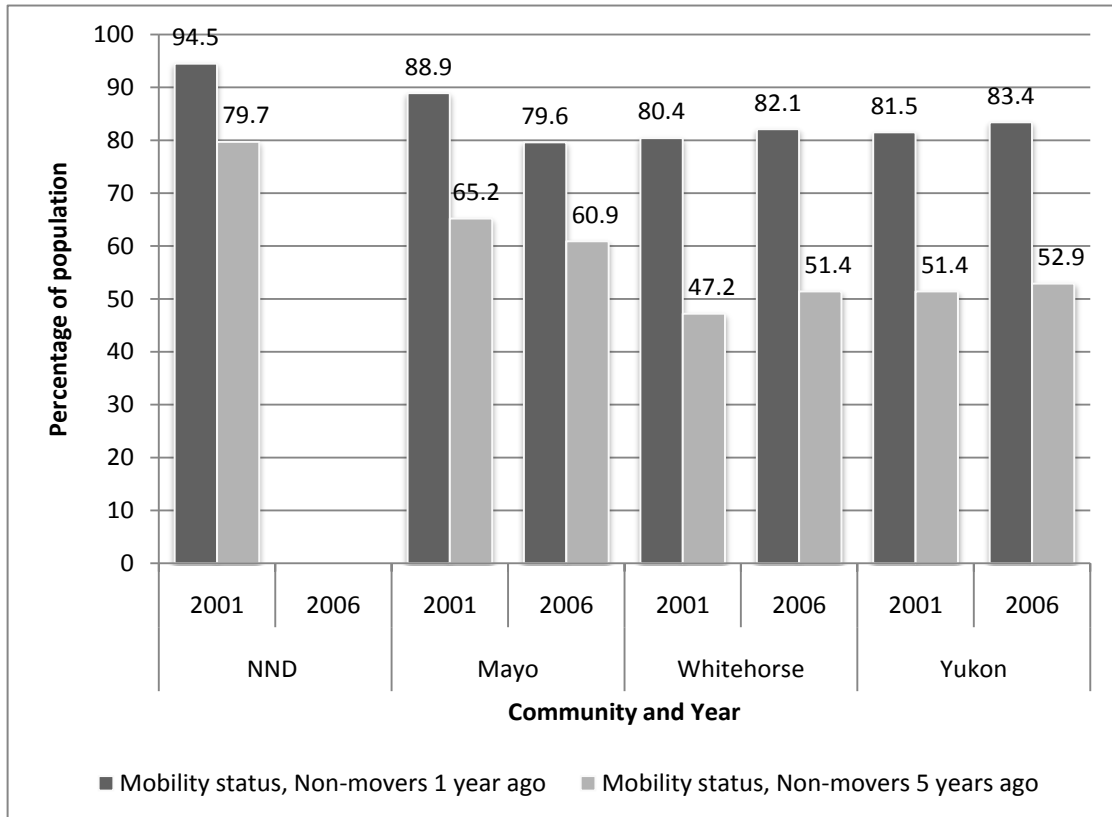


Figure 23: Mobility Status (2001 & 2006)

7.3 Education and Capacity Development

VIT conducted an education and training gap analysis as part of the Project (Genesis Group 2010). Community contacts have indicated that there is a relatively small pool of skilled labour resources within FNNND. Education and training are needed in a range of areas that will not only meet the needs of development projects, but provide legacy value in the long-term. FNNND citizens and Mayo residents need not only job/career training and education, but life skills training as well (e.g., budgeting/financial management, understanding of employers needs/expectations, transition to employment that may involve 2-week on/2-week off schedule away from family and community etc.). Several of those interviewed noted the need for local people to establish long-term, year-round “careers” rather than just “jobs” that may be temporary or seasonal. However, some individuals continue to be interested in seasonal work rather than longer-term employment.

In 2009, the FNNND prepared the “Silver Trail Skill Survey”, an inventory of local skill sets of approximately 340 individuals. While confidential, the information can be used to assist in identifying the overall skill set, gaps, and individuals that may meet specific needs of employers. The database being developed from the survey will be updated as people are trained.

Students leaving the community for educational purposes often do not return; those with a desire to do so are faced with a housing shortage in the community. An additional challenge has been that FNNND staff has been lost on occasion to industry, resulting in a loss in FNNND capacity. This is compounded by the “consultation fatigue” that has resulted from the relatively large number of activities in the area requiring the involvement of FNNND.

7.3.1 Primary and Secondary Education – J.V. Clark School

The J.V. Clark School offers education up to grade 12. There are 10 teachers at the school, in addition to 4 employees sharing the 2.5 aide positions, and 2 custodial staff. Approximately 10 years ago the school’s enrolment was estimated at 80 students; in 2010 there are 63 students. Approximately 70% of students are Aboriginal (mostly FNNND but also other First Nations). Table 27 below illustrates the enrolment by grade group for J.V. Clark School from 2004 to 2009. Enrolment has been declining; from 2004 to 2009 it has declined by 23 students (88 students to 65 students). The school would like to see an increase in population in the Village, which will help reinforce the small number of students in some classes.

Table 27: J.V. Clark School Enrolment (2004 to 2009)

Year	Number of Kindergarten to Grade 7 Students	Number of Grade 8 to 12 Students	Total Number of Students
June 2004	62	26	88
June 2005	56	25	81
June 2006	49	27	76
June 2007	50	26	76
June 2008	42	34	76
June 2009	41	24	65

Source: Zanasi, Research Report, 2010

In addition to the regular curriculum, the school offers a Northern Tutchone curriculum. There is some potential for experiential training and greater educational ties to the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation culture. During the interviews it was noted that ensuring children regularly attend school is sometimes a challenge.



Figure 24: J.V. Clark School

The J.V. Clark School was recognized by the 2002 Sustainable Buildings competition in Oslo, Norway as one of the top three “green” buildings in Canada (ICSP, 2006).

7.3.2 Yukon College

One of 13 Yukon College campuses is located in Mayo (with 1.6 full time equivalent staff). Co-located with the J.V. Clark School, the campus concentrates on distance education as well as the provision of local courses and career counselling. Students are typically from Mayo, but also Pelly Crossing and Dawson, as well as other communities. The funding for the Yukon College programs comes from the federal government (e.g., INAC), the Yukon Government, and the FNNND, as well as specific program funds that may come from other sources (including the Yukon Mine Training Association, industry, academia). The Silver Trail Training Trust Fund is funded by the Yukon Government and is administered by VoM. Decisions regarding funding are made by a committee of six persons (2 representing VoM, 2 representing FNNND, 1 representing Keno City and 1 representing Stewart).

Yukon College’s Mayo campus is building a relationship with the Yukon Mining Training Association. In the past, the College also offered programs on “employment readiness”, Carpentry Apprenticeship, Clerical Assistant, Heritage and Essential Skills, and Daycare Essential Skills in Mayo. For other trade apprenticeships, students must go outside Mayo. The College also offers distance learning opportunities and there are several state-of-the-art videoconferencing facilities in Mayo (two at the college and one at FNNND). The College also offers “drop-in” career counselling.

One current key aspect of the campus's activities is the training of NND citizens to participate in rehabilitation work for the Elsa Reclamation Working Group. The Working Group sponsored an "Environmental Monitor Work/Study Program" for a maximum of 9 students offered in July/August 2010, which was funded by INAC. Students are salaried employees of the FNNND during their training. Following completion of the program, they may be employed by FNNND or local resource exploration and development projects. The "Building Environmental Aboriginal Human Resources" (BEAHR) has developed community-based environmental training programs that are inclusive of Aboriginal culture and knowledge. The College notes that these types of program may be suitable for other local development projects.

7.3.3 Yukon Mine Training Association

The Yukon Mine Training Association is primarily a funding agency, providing funds for training programs to communities and companies that approach them. The YMTA also provides a wage subsidy program that is assessed on a case-by-case basis. They offer the following training programs:

- First Line Supervisor Certification (Draft)
- Mill Operator Common Core and Specialty modules
- Underground Mine Training Level 1 and 2
- Heavy Equipment Operator Training (being delivered by Northern Safety Network Yukon)
- Heavy Equipment Service and Maintenance
- Student Handbook for Environmental Monitoring
- Safety Guidelines for Placer Mining Program/Handbook
- Safety guidelines for Mineral Exploration Handbook
- Aboriginal Liaison Standards
- Employment Training Officer Curriculum (Draft)
- Environmental Assessment Program Development (Yukon Specific- Draft)
- Mine Training Simulators (Surface and Underground): Scoop tram, Jumbo drill, excavator, and haul truck
- WHMIS
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods
- Fall Protection Awareness
- Confined Spaces Awareness
- Lock out/ Tag out procedures
- ENFORM's Petroleum Safety Training.

For the 2009-2010 fiscal year, YMTA trained 455 individuals, 221 of whom retained their employment. The YMTA is also has the license in the Yukon to initiate delivery of the BEAHR Environmental courses. In Mayo, BEAHR's Environmental Monitor Training Program for community members is being delivered by Yukon College.

7.3.4 FNNND Education Department

FNNND has an Education Department that facilitates a variety of education and training initiatives for citizens of all ages. They also work with J.V. Clark School, Yukon College, the federal and territorial governments, industry and others to provide opportunities for FNNND citizens. The Education Department provides community training and NND staff training.

7.3.5 Educational Attainment – FNNND and Mayo

The education statistics for FNNND in 2001 showed that the majority of those over the age of 15 years have a certificate, diploma or degree (see Table 28). 64.1% of NNDFN residents over the age of 15 obtained a certificate, diploma or degree, with 35.9% not having a certificate, diploma or degree. In 2001, 66.7% of NND males and 38.5% of NND females had achieved a certificate, diploma or degree. By contrast, in 2001, 71.6% of Yukon residents over the age of 15 had obtained a certificate, diploma or degree. 74.6% of Yukon's male population and 80.0% of Yukon's had achieved a high school diploma or higher. Statistics for NNDFN were not available for 2006.

Table 28: Education Attainment – FNNND (1996 and 2001)

Educational Attainment	FNNND											
	2001						1996					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
Total population 15 years and over	285		150		130		260		140		120	
Number (No.) and Percent (%)												
Persons with less than a high school graduation certificate	95	33.3%	50	33.3%	50	38.6%	90	34.6%	50	35.7%	35	29.2%
Persons with a high school graduation certificate	15	5.3%	10	6.7%	0	-	15	5.8%	0	-	10	8.3%
Persons with some post secondary education	50	17.5%	25	16.7%	25	19.2%	95	36.5%	60	42.9%	35	29.2%
Persons with trades, college or university certificate of diploma (below bachelor's level)	95	33.3%	65	43.3%	35	26.9%	40	15.4%	20	14.3%	25	20.8%
Persons with a university degree at BA level or higher	25	8.8%	10	6.7%	15	11.5%	20	7.7%	0	-	15	12.5%

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Education Census Statistics, 2001

Education statistics for 2006 showed that 64.1% of Mayo residents over the age of 15 have a high school diploma (or equivalent) and higher (see Table 29). Conversely, 35.9% of Mayo residents over the age of 15 do not have a “certificate, diploma or degree”. The data indicates that males are slightly less likely than females to have a certificate, diploma or degree. Males have a greater portion of apprenticeship or trades certificates or diplomas compared to females (15.0% for males and none indicated for females). Females are more likely to have a university certificate, diploma, or degree compared to males (10.0% for males, 16.7% for females).

Table 29: Education Attainment – Mayo (2006)

Educational Attainment	Mayo					
	Total		Male		Female	
Total population 15 years and over	195		100		90	
Number (No.) and Percent (%)						
No Certificate, Diploma, or Degree	70	35.9%	35	35.0%	30	33.3%
High School Certificate or Equivalent	30	15.4%	10	10.0%	20	22.2%
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma	20	10.3%	15	15.0%	0	-
College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma	45	23.1%	25	25.0%	15	16.7%
University Certificate or Diploma below the Bachelor Degree Level	10	5.1%	0	-	0	-
University Certificate, Diploma, or Degree	25	12.8%	10	10.0%	15	16.7%

Source: Statistics Canada – Mayo Community Profile 2006

The educational attainment (percentage of individuals without diploma, certificate, or degree) of NNDFN citizens and Mayo residents has historically been significantly less than those living in Whitehorse or for Yukon as a whole, as shown in Figure 25.

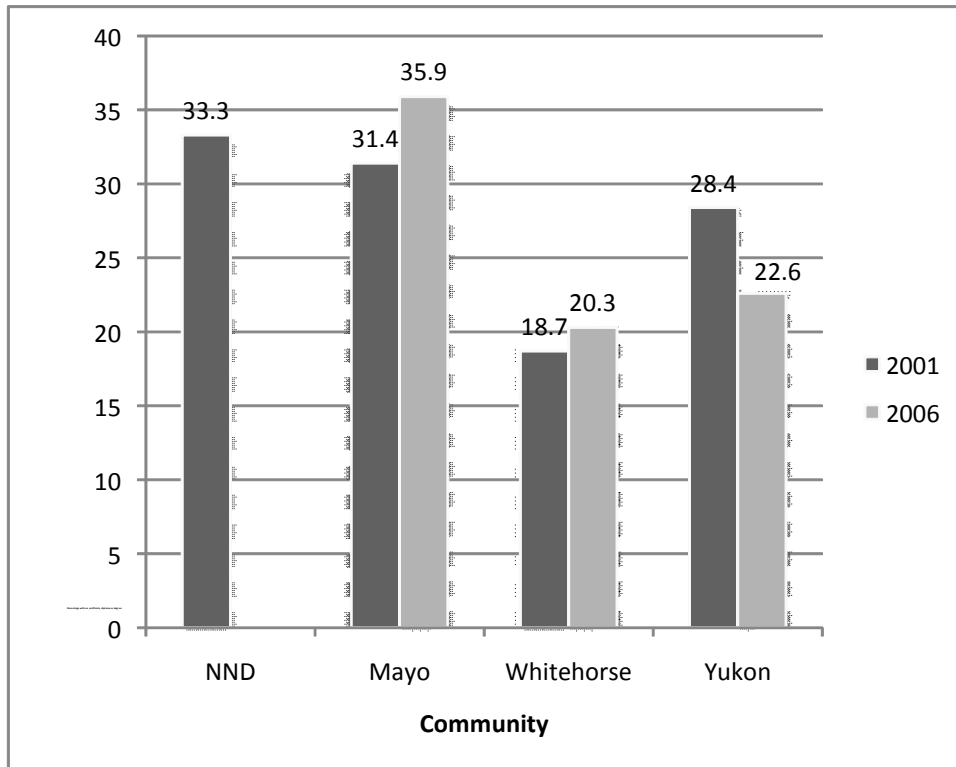


Figure 25: Educational Attainment: No certificate, degree or diploma (2001 & 2006)

7.4 FNNND Community Well Being Index

The INAC Community Well Being Index (CWB) is used as a way to measure the general well-being of a community. The CWB is based on four primary indicators which include education, labour force activity, income, and housing conditions. The CWB score for Mayo (First Nation and non-First Nation population collectively) in 2006 was 79, which is 22 points above the Canadian First Nation CWB average of 57 (INAC, 2010). In the territories (Yukon, NWT, and Nunavut) the average CWB scores for First Nation communities was 66 in 2006; higher than the overall Canadian average, but below the Mayo CWB score of 79 (INAC, 2010).

7.5 Spatial Price Index

An issue of concern is the high price of food and the impact it has on elders and individuals on social assistance because they do not have the ability to travel to Whitehorse to shop as others do and must rely on the one local grocery store in Mayo. Table 30 shows that the cost of living in Mayo is higher than in Whitehorse, and that the cost of living has been slightly increasing since 2008. The high cost of food

reinforces the role of the traditional economy and traditional foods. The spatial price index in Mayo is the second highest for communities in Yukon (Old Crow is higher at 218.2 in 2010)¹⁴.

Table 30: Village of Mayo Spatial Price Index (Whitehorse = 100) (2005 to 2010)

Indicator	Mayo					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	115.2	115.3	126.7	114.0	121.4	122.2
Meat	105.5	103.2	110.5	107.0	122.4	110.6
Dairy / Eggs	115.8	121.8	126.5	132.2	114.8	119.7
Fruits / Vegetables	125.6	126.2	125.3	112.1	129.5	145.1
Bread / Cereal	126.5	116.1	121.8	124.4	111.4	125.0
Other Foods	119.6	122.4	146.5	120.7	132.2	133.6
Household Operations	105.9	113.3	128.4	109.5	119.6	114.4
Health and Personal Care	-	-	177.3	-	144.2	148.4
Gasoline	104.8	111.9	117.8	118.1	116.3	114.8
Cigarettes	107.6	111.3	-	-	112.6	110.4

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Community Spatial Price Index, Mayo

7.6 Crime

Approximately 40 criminal code offences are reported in Mayo each year, and the level of crime is seen to be less than elsewhere in the Yukon. In the past year, there appeared to be a slight increase in offences. The RCMP noted that there may be unreported incidents in the community, as some residents may be hesitant to call the police for a variety of reasons. The crime stoppers (anonymous reporting crimes to the police) service is available in the community.

The Mayo detachment receives very few calls with respect to mine sites in the region, and the calls tend to be for situations such as serious accidents. In recent years, companies have had much stricter policies with respect to alcohol, drugs and other activities on-site, with a resulting decline in police calls.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) detachment in Mayo noted that alcohol is linked to many of the calls they respond to – including public intoxication, domestic and other assaults, break and enters, impaired driving and bootlegging. While there is use of non-prescription drugs in Mayo, the RCMP viewed them as having a less prominent role in social disruption than alcohol. Bootlegging, impaired driving and drugs were some of the main issues discussed in Mayo’s May 10, 2010 community safety meeting.

Table 31 below demonstrates the crime rate in Mayo for a six year period (2003 to 2008). The data indicate that the total number of criminal code offences (excluding traffic violations) reached a peak in 2006, and then decreased. The percentage of violent crimes within the Village of Mayo has declined over the years from almost 20% in 2003 and 2004 to just 8% of crimes in 2008.

Property crimes have been slightly fluctuating over the six year term as identified in the table below. The highest percentage of property crimes recorded during this period was in 2004 with 27.2% of all crimes

¹⁴ A “Spatial Price Index” is a comparison of prices of a specific basket of goods and services in different localities.

being property crimes, while the lowest rate was recorded in 2006 at 12.1%. “Other criminal code crimes” make up the majority of criminal offences committed in Mayo. The data indicates that these types of crimes have been increasing in Mayo from 2003 to 2008.

Table 31: Crime Rates (per 200 population) (2003 to 2008) – Mayo

Year	Total Criminal Code Crimes (Excluding Traffic)	Mayo					
		Violent Crimes		Property Crimes		Other Criminal Code Crimes	
		Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
2008	101	8	7.9%	65	12.8%	403	79.3%
2007	95	11	11.3%	75	15.9%	344	72.8%
2006	131	111	16.9%	79	12.1%	468	71.0%
2005	66	51	15.5%	45	13.7%	234	70.8%
2004	55	54	19.9%	75	27.2%	146	52.9%
2003	60	60	19.9%	56	18.5%	188	60.0%

Source: Modified from Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Crime Rates per 100,000 population

As shown in Table 32, violent crime and total crime in the Yukon increased between 2008 and 2009, compared to the decreases found in the other territories and southern Canada, although it cannot be concluded that this same trend also applies in Mayo or to FNNND as data is not available.

Table 32: Crime for Selected Offences (2008 to 2009) – Yukon

Selected Offences	Location			
	Yukon	NWT	Nunavut	Canada
Homicide	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate ^a	5.9	4.6	18.6	1.8
Percent change 2008 to 2009	-34	-33	47	-1
Serious Assault	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	526	1,001	1,271	169
Percent change 2008 to 2009	1	-3	-3	-3
Robbery	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	27	30	71	96
Percent change 2008 to 2009	-45	-41	26	-2
Total Violent Crime	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	4,157	8,587	9,356	1,314
Percent change 2008 to 2009	9	-2	-4	-1
Break and Enter	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	761	1,651	1,973	610
Percent change 2008 to 2009	-1	-16	-5	-4
Motor Vehicle Theft	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	386	536	593	321
Percent change 2008 to 2009	-25	-27	9	-15
Total Property Crime	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	9,087	19,724	16,826	4,081
Percent change 2008 to 2009		-3	7	-4
Total Crime	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	23,160	42,080	37,759	6,406
Percent change 2008 to 2009	6	-4	7	-3

Source: Dauvergne, Mia and John Turner, Summer 2010

Note a: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population

A consistently unique trend in robbery is the lower than average rates reported in the territories. Generally crime rates (particularly violent crime rates) are higher in the territories than in the rest of Canada. However, in 2009 - as in previous years - robbery rates in the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut were among the lowest in the country (Table 33).

Table 33: Drug Crime (2008 to 2009) – Yukon

Location	Cannabis		Cocaine		Other drugs		Impaired Driving	
	Rate ^a	Percent change 2008 to 2009	Rate	Percent change 2008 to 2009	Rate	Percent change 2008 to 2009	Rate	Percent change 2008 to 2009
Yukon	395	7%	155	-23%	62	-23%	1180	4%
NWT	935	26%	262	-10%	129	-6%	1540	-28%
Nunavut	783	12%	16	-67%	28	11%	948	14%
Canada	194	-1%	52	-21%	44	-2%	263	3%

Source: Dauvergne, Mia and John Turner, Summer 2010

Note: ^a Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population

The Mayo Interagency Group's feasibility study (Nota Bene Consulting Group 2008) identified youth crime as one of the key issues to be addressed in Mayo. Table 34 summarizes youth crime index information for 2009 in the three territories and Canada as a whole. For the Yukon, both the youth crime severity index and youth violent crime severity index increased substantially from 2008 to 2009, at a level similar to Nunavut, while the indices decreased for both the NWT and Canada as a whole. It is not clear how this might relate to youth crime in Mayo or to FNNND (statistics are not available).

Table 34: Youth Crime Severity Index – Three Territories and Canada

Location	Youth ^a Crime Severity Index		Youth Violent Crime Severity Index		Youth Non-Violent Crime Severity Index	
	Index ^b	Percent change 2008 to 2009	Index	Percent change 2008 to 2009	Index	Percent change 2008 to 2009
Yukon	291.6	16%	259.9	63%	315.4	-1%
NWT	428	-7%	216.1	-11%	586.8	-6%
Nunavut	445.7	18%	256.1	71%	587.8	7%
Canada	93.7	-2%	95.5	-	92.4	-3%

Source: Dauvergne, Mia and John Turner, Summer 2010

Notes:

^a Refers to youth 12 to 17 years of age

^b Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population

Additional detail is provided in Table 35 with respect to youth crime in the three territories and Canada as a whole. Youth crime rates for homicide, serious assault, and break and enter are greater in Yukon and Nunavut than in the NWT and Canada as a whole. While the total youth crime rate in Yukon declined from 2008 to 2009, the rates are still higher than for Canada as a whole, although less than for the NWT and Nunavut.

Table 35: Youth Crime Rates for Selected Offences – Territories and Canada

Selected Offenses	Location			
	Yukon	NWT	Nunavut	Canada
Homicide	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate ^a	38.9	0	25.3	3.1
Percent change 2008 to 2009 ^b	-	-	-	-
Serious Assault	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	1010	1,240	1,141	274
Percent change 2008 to 2009	51	-2	81	-5
Robbery	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	0	49	51	162
Percent change 2008 to 2009	-100	-65	-50	-6
Total Violent Crime	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	4,625	9,241	6,413	1,864
Percent change 2008 to 2009	-7	5	20	-2
Break and Enter	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	1,982	4,402	5,627	431
Percent change 2008 to 2009	30	5	-5	-4
Motor Vehicle Theft	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	428	1,192	2,256	146
Percent change 2008 to 2009	-28	-31	54	-3
Total Property Crime	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	12,553	20,525	18,403	3,424
Percent change 2008 to 2009	-14	-12	9	-1
Total Crime	Number (No.) and Percent (%)			
Rate	24,757	40,467	32,369	6,490
Percent change 2008 to 2009	-10	-6	20	-1

Source: Dauvergne, Mia and John Turner, Summer 2010

Notes:

^a Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population

^b Statistics Canada article did not include this column in their table

7.7 Community Organizations and Events

There are several community events held throughout the year by the Village for its residents and surrounding communities. The FNNND prepares monthly calendars of events to inform residents. These include:

- Annual Art Fest & Marathon
- Winter Carnival
- Fireman's Ball (at Christmas time)
- Mayo Midnight Marathon
- Dances
- Halloween Party
- Canada Day celebrations.

The community enjoys a wide range of volunteer organizations, including:

- Silver Trail Chamber of Commerce and Tourism Association
- Fly-By-Night Running Club
- Mayo Ranger Patrol and Mayo Junior Ranger Patrol
- Royal Canadian Legion
- Mayo Agricultural Society
- Mayo Historical Society
- Volunteer fire and ambulance services
- Mayo District Renewable Resources Council
- Mayo Aboriginal Women's Group
- Women's Interdenominational Group
- Mayo Community Club
- Mayo Carnival Society
- Stewart Valley Voice Newspaper
- Mayo Wellness Team
- Mayo Recreation Board
- Mayo Curling Club.

For a small community, the number of community events and organizations is relatively high.

7.8 Recreation and Leisure

7.8.1 Recreation Facilities and Programs

The community has two gymnasiums, an outdoor swimming pool, a tennis court, skateboard park, arena, curling rink, and a fitness facility (located at J.V. Clark School). Volleyball and horseshoe pits, a gazebo and playground are all within walking distance. There is also a Youth Centre. In addition, the Village of Mayo is redeveloping the baseball field and adding a sports court and sliding hill in 2010. One full-time employee is responsible for community and recreational facilities in Mayo. All of these facilities are available to residents and visitors free of charge (with the exception of swimming programs). Different programs are offered four nights a week.



Figure 26: Mayo Outdoor Swimming Pool

7.8.2 Sport Hunting

Non-First Nation residents require a hunting licence and written permission is needed to hunt on Category A Settlement Lands (EDI 2010). Non-residents must be accompanied by a registered Yukon outfitter or a resident holding a Special Guiding License (see S. 5.1.2 above for a discussion of outfitting activities in the Project area).

Figure 27 shows the game management sub-zones around Mayo. For the game management sub-zones outlined in green, resident and non-resident moose harvesting data (1999-2008) is provided in Table 36.

Moose is the most commonly harvested big game species in the area. During the same time period, 6 grizzly bears, 8 caribou, and 13 black bears were harvested (EDI, 2009). Caribou are harvested near Keno City, at Ethel Lake (southwest of Mayo), and along the Dempster Highway. FNNND has a voluntary “no-hunt” policy for caribou at Ethel Lake.

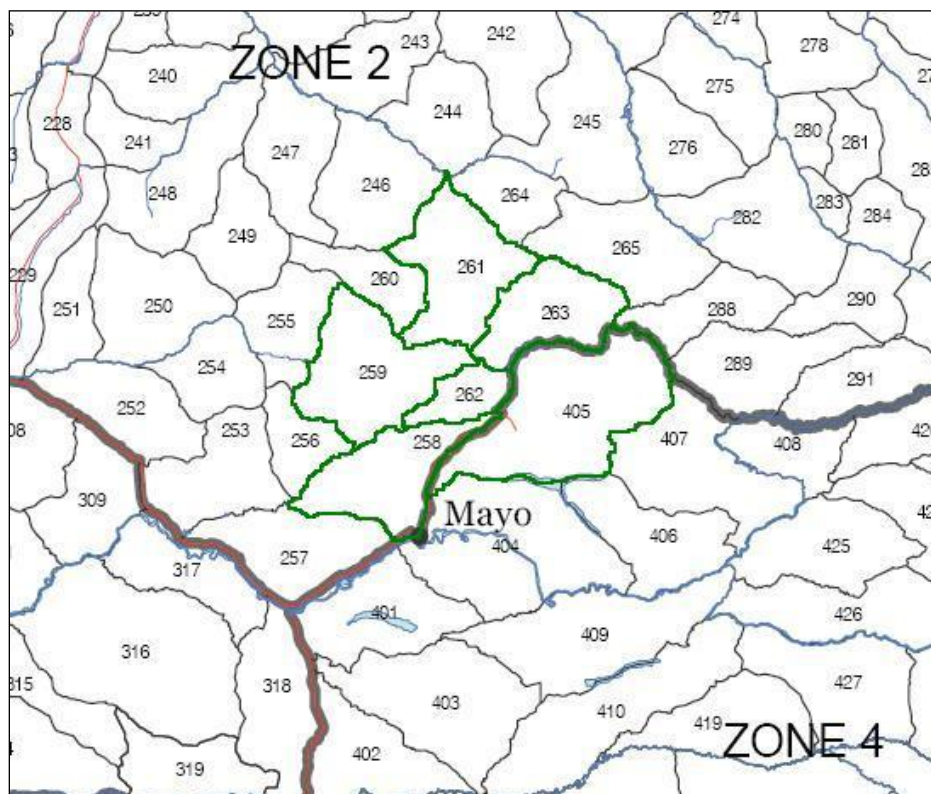


Figure 27: Game Management Sub-Zones in the Mayo Area

Source: Environment Yukon, 2004

Table 36: Resident & Non-Resident Moose Harvest, Selected Game Management Sub-Zones (1999 to 2008)

Year	Game Management Sub-Zones						Total
	2-62	2-58	2-59	2-61	2-63	4-05	
Total	21	47	13	10	43	85	219
Number (No.)							
1999	3	5	1	-	1	9	19
2000	2	4	1	2	5	9	23
2001	2	7	1	-	8	8	26
2002	4	6	5	-	3	10	28
2003	5	6	4	-	6	5	26
2004	1	4	-	1	7	12	25
2005	2	3	-	2	9	8	24
2006	-	6	1	1	4	6	18
2007	-	4	-	1	-	7	12
2008	2	2	-	3	-	11	18

Source: EDI, Land Tenure and Land Use Report, 2010

7.8.3 Sport Fishing

First Nations, residents and non-residents enjoy fishing as a popular year-round activity in the area, for subsistence and sport (EDI 2010). Arctic grayling (a salmonid) fishing in the area has been declining in recent years Yukon domestic and recreation salmon fisheries were closed in 2008 due to declining returns. Arctic grayling is the most popularly fished species in the area. Northern pike and lake trout are fished in the region's lakes.

7.8.4 Other Unorganized Recreation and Leisure

(See Section 9.5 for information on recreational facilities in the Village of Mayo).

There is an extensive network of rough roads and trails around Mayo, Keno City and Elsa that provide back country access in all seasons to both residents and tourists (EDI 2010). Residents also utilize the local waterways for kayaking, canoeing and boating. Seasonal berry-picking and mushroom picking is enjoyed by some residents.

7.9 Village of Mayo Culture and History

As described in Sections 3 and 4 above, the FNNND and the Village of Mayo share much of their history and culture. Two well known cultural and historical features in Mayo include the TransCanada / Prince of Wales Trail, and the Binet House Interpretive Centre and Museum. Further information on the culture and history of Mayo can be obtained from the Mayo Historical Society (a local community group), and several books have documented the unique culture and history of the area (e.g., Mayo Historical Society 1999; Aho 2006; Bleiler et al 2006).

It should be noted that on-site heritage resources associated with the Project have been described separately by the Heritage Discipline (FMA Heritage Inc. 2010).

8 HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The baseline conditions with respect to human health and well-being are described in terms of:

- Overview of Mayo Interagency Group/local health and social services
- Local health and social facilities
- Mental health and addictions
- Public health and safety.

8.1 Overview of Mayo Interagency Group/ Local Health and Social Services

Health and social services in Mayo are administered by four levels of government: the FNNND, the VoM, the Yukon Territorial Government (YG), and the federal government. In 2002 the Mayo Interagency Group, comprised of staff from each level of government was established to share information between the various service delivery providers. In 2008, a feasibility study examining alternative social services delivery was prepared for the Mayo Interagency Group (Nota Bene Consulting Group 2008) with the objective of developing a long-term plan for an integrated health and social services delivery system that will address the gaps in services and meet the needs of Mayo area residents.

The study identified several strengths including:

- the collaboration between FNNND and the Village of Mayo governments
- the presence of good recreation facilities, a Recreation Coordinator, and an active recreation program
- the Interagency Group, which provides a structure so that service providers do not create programs or operate in isolation from each other; and, finally,
- economic development agreements between FNNND and major mining companies operating in the area that will support development of social capital within the First Nation.

A cluster of needs have been identified by the Mayo Interagency Group:

- substance abuse;
- youth crime;
- violence against women and children;
- elder abuse; and
- shelter for women.

The FNNND ICSP (2008) noted the need for the following programs or improvements: addictions prevention and treatment, home visits, after care, access to appropriate counselling, and nutrition/healthy lifestyle programming.

Several issues related to community health and wellness were identified in the feasibility study; chief among them staff recruitment and retention. Some of the challenges that face the Interagency Group in terms of implementing a health and wellness plan were also noted, including community readiness and leadership:

“Several respondents queried whether there was interest in community health and wellness in Mayo. They observed, for instance, that it is difficult to get residents to attend intervention and/or prevention programs. Despite stating that Mayo is a good place to live because of all the activities that take place, most of the activities that were referred to by informants were larger, community wide events, often organized the same small group of volunteers and, as observed by others, were most suited to those who were inclined to want to be active.

It is unclear, however, as to whether there is community readiness and interest in attending “programs”, as many such efforts in the past have not been sustainable nor attracted much support. An illustration of this are education seminars and events that have been arranged via telehealth, such as suicide prevention, home care, and AA meetings. They have either not been attended or have been minimally attended.

Finally, a number of key informants stated that they wanted the leadership of FNNND to set a community standard by modelling and publicly encouraging healthy living, including reduced alcohol consumption and encouraging open, responsive communication. Respondents felt that this could pave the way towards fostering greater interest amongst members in creating a vision for community health, and could go a long way towards creating a healthy work environment as well.” (Nota Bene Consulting Group 2008)

The feasibility study included two primary recommendations:

- 1) Building community capacity and collaboration
- 2) Capacity building through training, education and underfill (i.e., appointment of a person who is not fully qualified at the time of interview) positions.

8.2 Local Health and Social Facilities

8.2.1 Mayo Health Centre

Mayo has one health clinic serving its residents. The clinic currently has 2 nurses and 1 doctor. The doctor who serves the Mayo Health Centre is based in Mayo and services the communities of Pelly and Carmacks, which have their own health clinics. The health clinic is open Monday to Friday from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm with telephone access for emergency or after-hours care. A third nurse on staff is seen as a priority need.

The clinic has an outpatient focus providing family health care, paediatric and prenatal care, chronic care, minor surgeries which can be performed under local anaesthetic, and initial acute care prior to transferring patients to other locations. The Mayo Health Centre also provides facilities for a dentist, who visits the community once every 3 months for 3 to 4 consecutive days. In addition, the centre receives visiting specialized support programs on a rotational basis and as needed. Other resources available include a trauma room, x-ray facility and a basic pharmacy that can supply emergency medications.

The Mayo Health Centre has recently been connected to an online x-ray service which allows for x-rays to be read by specialists in various major centres (such as Edmonton and Vancouver).



Figure 28: Mayo Health Centre

The number of patients seen annually is approximately 2000, with approximately 10 people per day. The volume of patients remains relatively constant year over year. At this point, there has not been a noticeable increase in demand from the mines or other development activities.

Limited services are provided to individuals working in the mining industry because the workers tend to receive first aid at the mine locations. However, some first aid services are provided as required in addition to providing workers with assistance in compensation claim evaluation.

There is some concern with respect to community health and issues around diet and preventative medicine. More emphasis and communication in these areas are required.

The annual budget for the Medical Centre has remained relatively consistent over the years through its funding by the Yukon Government.

The Yukon Government is moving forward with plans to construct a regional hospital in Dawson City, which will serve the Village of Mayo and surrounding area communities. The official sod turning took place on June 23, 2010 (Yukon Health and Social Services, 2010). Until it opens, patients requiring hospital care must travel to Whitehorse (by road or plane).

8.2.2 Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation Drop-In Centre

The FNNND Drop-In Centre, located in the former FNNND government building in Mayo, is a community resource providing counselling and training services. Until recently, the Centre employed one full time counsellor. A consulting counsellor based in Dawson City visits Mayo on a monthly basis, and more frequently if needed. The Centre has identified a need for life skills training in the community as well as counselling to help individuals deal with various abuse issues. Abuse issues and the lack of life skills are to a large extent being linked to the legacy from residential schools and historical mining activities in the region.

Last year's budget for the Centre was used up and the Centre is seeking an increase for the next year. The Centre has been in operation for six months; however it is experiencing difficulty in recruiting individuals to take access training and counselling, and is facing closure due in part to lack of funding and low levels of community interest. The full-time staff member is leaving in the summer of 2010, but a visiting consulting counsellor will continue to provide services. FNNND citizens and other Mayo residents may also seek treatment in Whitehorse or other at facilities in other parts of Canada.

Due to a lack of funding for renovations and operational costs, it was decided for the time being that the centre would be open only on an "as needed" or activity basis. NNDFN departments are encouraged to use the centre, and when other support agencies when in town are welcome to meet with clients at the centre.

8.3 Local Health and Social Services

Health and social services in Mayo are delivered by four levels of government: the NNDFN, the VoM, the Yukon Territorial Government (YG), and the federal government. In 2002 the Mayo Interagency Group, comprised of staff from each level of government, was established to share information between the various service delivery providers.

The following permanent on-going health and social services are available in or to Mayo:

- YG Social Services – Social Assistance, Social Worker
- NND Social Services – Social Assistance, Home and Community Care, Alcohol/Drug Treatment Referrals
- Alcoholics Anonymous/Alateen– Telephone and internet meetings available daily
- Youth Centre (Monday, Thursday, Friday 3-6pm, Saturday/Sunday 1-6pm)
- Village of Mayo Recreation (Tuesday-Friday 7pm)
- Daycare (Monday-Friday, 8am-5pm)
- Library (Monday-Wednesday 12:15-5:15, Thursday 12:15-4:15)
- Elders Beading Wednesday Night, recreation & cooking on Tuesday/Thursday afternoons
- CORE program – snowmobile/ATV/firearm/boating/first aid/bear aware safety courses for youth
- Breakfast for learning – provided by FNNND
- Meals on Wheels – provided by FNNND.

In addition, the following health and social services are available weekly or bi-weekly in/to Mayo:

- Nursing Station – Well Women Clinic (Monday 1-3pm)
 - Prenatal Clinic (Tuesday 1-3pm)
 - Well Baby Clinic and Adult Immunization (Wednesday 1-3pm)
 - Footcare (Thursday 1-3pm)
 - Telehealth AA group (Friday 1:30pm)
- Many Rivers – Lindsay Brown (Every other week) + now working on getting phone appointments set up with a female counselor
- Alcoholics Anonymous Meeting – Frank Paterson, hooked up with Faro (Wednesday at 7pm)
- Probation Services.

The following health and social services are available monthly in/to Mayo:

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- Child Development Centre.

Several other health and social services are available in/to Mayo either on demand or through recent contracts:

- Mental Health Services – Brenda Baxter (Dawson) & Whitehorse Services
- Adult Protection Services
- Yukon Council on Disability (train and educate on how to work with disabilities or provide employment for persons with disabilities)
- Alcohol and Drug Services (Outreach worker – Sandra Armstrong; Prevention Worker – still to be determined)
- YG Health Promotion
- Mothers Against Drunk Driving Canada
- YG Healthy Families Worker
- Learning Disabilities Association of Yukon
- Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Society of Yukon (FASSY)
- Blood Ties Four Directions
- Northern Tutchone Council Crisis Services (Lois Joe)
- Crystal Meth B.C. and various other educational/prevention orientated organizations.

A wide array of health and social services are located outside Mayo but are available to Mayo residents. They include:

- Anti-Poverty Coalition
- Autism Yukon
- Blood Ties Four Directions
- Committee on Abuse in Residential Schools
- Canadian National Institute for the Blind
- Challenge
- Chronic Conditions Self Management Program
- Dawson Shelter
- Food for Learning
- Haines Junction Development Society
- Help and Hope Society – Watson Lake
- Hospice Yukon Society
- Kaushee's Place - Women's Transition House
- Line of Life
- Mary House (Grocery Bag Service)
- Recreation and Parks Association
- Salvation Army (Shelter)
- Second Opinion Society
- Signpost Seniors
- Skookum Jim Friendship Centre
- Sports Yukon
- St. Elias Seniors
- Teegatha 'O Zheh
- Teen Parent Access to Education Society
- United Way
- Victoria Faulkner Women's Centre

- Yukon Association for Community Living
- Yukon Council on Aging
- Liard Basin Task Force Youth Intervention Worker

8.4 Mental Health

There is no data on the extent of specific mental health issues in the NNDFN and Mayo. However, Mayo, like many First Nation communities, has been affected by residential school traumas and further traumatized by the fall-out from a residential school having been located within the local community. The extent of various mental health issues in the community could well be attributed to this experience. Some of the mental health issues are also linked to substance abuse and addictions.

8.5 Addictions

According to the alternative Social Services Delivery – Feasibility Study (2008):

“The RCMP statistics [show] that the most frequent charges of violations cited were those that were ‘strongly alcohol related’. Client statistics for April 2007 to March 2008 for the Health Centre show 8% (467 of 5828) of patient visits were directly related to alcohol consumption. Seventy-one (15%) of these alcohol-related patient visits were for those under the age of 30, and 396 (85%) alcohol related visits for those over the age of 30. The majority (85%) were identified as First Nations” (Hume, Hubberstey & Rutman 2008, p. 10).

The current system for someone who is registered First Nations person and serious about making positive changes consists of a 6 step evaluation and treatment process that is government funded; if someone is a non-First Nations person, the cost to go to treatment is to come out of their pocket.

YG alcohol and drug services do offer an intensive 28 day program in Whitehorse, but it is done in a very clinical setting, and only offers individual female or male sessions. What has been found in Mayo is that often couples want to seek treatment together, in order to support each other, or families are interested in treatment. The Mayo Support/Drop-in centre wants to support individuals through all levels of the treatment cycle, especially if one chooses to seek support outside of Mayo it is often very overwhelming to return to the community. Therefore a large component of the future addiction and mental health counsellor’s job will be supporting returning individuals with their transitional care plans.

Hume et al. when researching for The Mayo Alternative Social Services Delivery – Feasibility Study (2008) found the following:

According to statistics from the Mayo Health Clinic, from April 2007 to March 2008, there were 324 acute care visits related to mental health conditions. This includes people who were experiencing an acute breakdown or needing to have medications reviewed and/or changed. An additional 212 mental health visits were recorded under ‘community health’, which includes in-home support provided by nursing staff (p. 12).

The 2008 feasibility study (Nota Bene Consulting Group 2008) noted that substance abuse is one of the key challenges in Mayo. Interviews with the RCMP and staff at the Mayo Health Centre both indicated that this is the case. Marijuana has been present for some time, but crack cocaine and ecstasy are now a concern. Combined with alcohol, this sets the stage for violence and addiction. Alcoholics Anonymous

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meetings are regularly held in Mayo. Several crisis lines are available should residents wish to use them (e.g., residential schools, victim services). During the interviews, it was noted that in some cases individuals are transitioning from substance abuse to gambling.

As shown in Table 37, liquor volume and sales in Mayo show an increasing trend from 2006/2007 to 2008/2009. The volume of liquor sold increased by 6.5% from 2006/07 to 2007/08, by 5.7% from 2007/08 to 2008/09 and by 12.1% from 2006/07 to 2008/09. Sales of liquor increased by \$77,000 from 2006/07 to 2008/09; there was a greater increase in liquor sales from 2006/07 to 2007/08 compared to sales from 2007/08 to 2008/09 (\$54,000 and \$23,000, respectively).

Table 37: Liquor Sales in Mayo

Category	Mayo		
	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Hectolitres			
Volume of Liquor Sold	926	982	1,038
Dollars (\$)			
Sales of Liquor	518,000	572,000	595,000

Source: Yukon Liquor Corporation, Annual Reports for 2008 and 2009

9 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Infrastructure and services for the FNNND and the VoM include:

- Housing
- Emergency services
- Landfill and recycling
- Water and sewer Services
- Recreation Facilities and Programs
- Child Care
- Transportation
- Hydroelectric development and energy supply
- FNNND Community Legacy Project
- Gas station
- Grocery store
- Other retail services.

Education facilities and services in Mayo are described in Section 7.3 above.

9.1 Housing

9.1.1 Households and Housing

Mayo and the FNNND are both faced with a shortage of available housing (e.g., FNNND 2008 ICSP). Land suitable for new housing is limited within the confines of the Village itself, although a new subdivision has been built near the FNNND Government House just outside Mayo. Discussions with FNNND staff indicate that citizens that would like to return to Mayo are limited by the lack of housing; there is currently a waiting list of 70 for FNNND housing. FNNND currently has an inventory of approximately 90 homes; more than half of those are multi-family dwellings. Approximately 70% - 80% of the FNNND housing needs to be upgraded. The average repair cost to FNNND houses in need of repairs was estimated in the 2007 Pilon inventory to be \$15,000, although the renovation and repair estimates varied from a few thousand to over \$50,000. The primary cause of disrepair is the constant problems associated with poor ground conditions (Inukshuk & Jacobsen 2008).

Lots in the YK subdivision near the airport are all sold. Discussions have been initiated regarding a potential new YG subdivision in the next two years. Similarly, some land for lot development near the school has been recently released.

Since 1973 all FNNND buildings have been constructed as per the National Building Code, excepting a few prefabricated homes provided by Nelson Homes which meet the equivalent standard (Inukshuk & Jacobsen 2008).

Table 38 discusses the characteristics of dwellings for the FNNND, which are private and occupied. The majority of dwellings (67.9% in 1996 and 75.0% in 2001) were constructed before 1991. According to the

1996 census, 28.6% required minor repair and 35.7% of the dwellings occupied required major repairs. In 2001, a greater number of home required minor repairs and slightly less homes required major repairs.

Table 38: Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics – FNNND (1996 and 2001)

Dwelling Characteristics	FNNND			
	1996		2001	
Total Number of Dwellings	140		160	
Dwellings Constructed Before 1991 – as a Number (No.) & Percent (%) of Total Number of Dwellings	95	67.9%	120	75.0%
Dwellings Constructed 1991-2001 – as a Number (No.) & Percent (%) of Total Number of Dwellings	40	28.6%	35	21.9%
Dwellings Requiring Minor Repair – as a Number (No.) & Percent (%) of Total Number of Dwellings	40	28.6%	50	31.3%
Dwellings Requiring Major Repair – as a Number (No.) & Percent (%) of Total Number of Dwellings	50	35.7%	55	34.4%

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada – FNNND, Household and Dwelling Census Statistics, 2001

9.1.2 Households and Housing - Mayo

The Village is experiencing a housing shortfall and requires more building lots for residential development. There is potential for 6 to 8 new lots near the community arena as well as discussion of developing a country residential area in the future near 5 Mile Lake. The permafrost nature in the Village is a limiting factor. Looping of the water line is also a community requirement that is of consideration for the future.

Figure 29 presents information on the proportion of owned, rented and First Nations housing for the Yukon, Mayo and Whitehorse. While the level of home ownership in Mayo is relatively low by comparison, it is offset by the relatively high proportion of First Nation housing. In 2006, approximately 42% (41.7%) of occupied dwellings within the village were privately owned. Rented dwellings and First Nations housing each account for 29.2% of private dwellings.

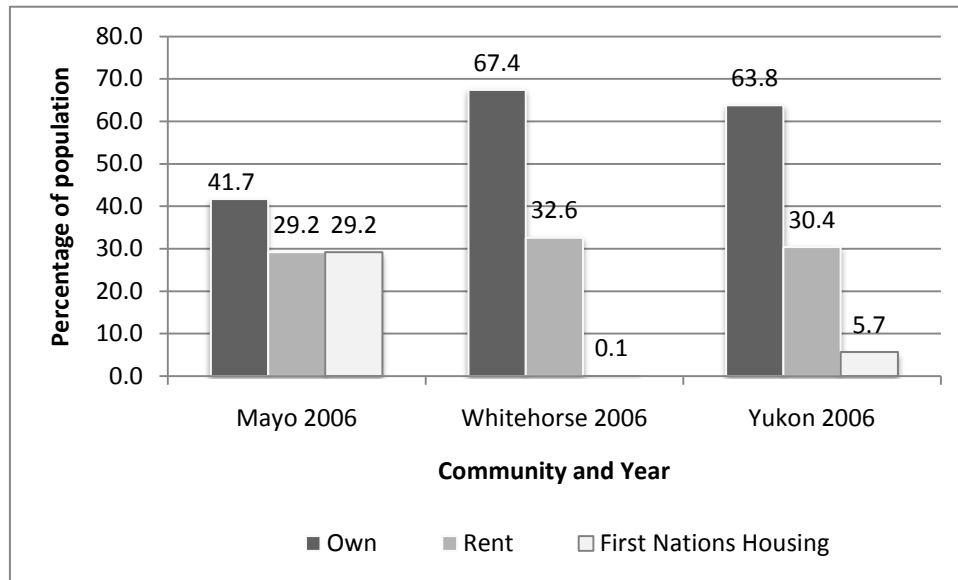


Figure 29: Housing by Tenure (2006)

Table 39 discusses the characteristics of those dwellings in Mayo, which are private and occupied. According to the 2006 census, 43.5% required regular maintenance only, 39.2% required minor repair and 17.4% of the dwellings occupied in Mayo required major repairs.

The average number of rooms within the dwellings in Mayo was 5.4 in 2006 with an average number of 2.2 persons in private households.

Table 39: Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics – Mayo (2006)

Dwelling Characteristics	Total Population
	Mayo
Total Private Households	115
Dwelling Requiring Regular Maintenance Only – as a Percent (%) of Total Occupied Private Dwellings	43.5%
Dwellings Requiring Minor Repair – as a Percent (%) of Total Occupied Private Dwellings	39.2%
Dwellings Requiring Major Repair - as a Percent (%) of Total Occupied Private Dwellings	17.4%
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	5.4
Average Number of Persons in Private Households	2.2

Sources: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Housing Tenure and Private Household Size and Type, Census 2006 and Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Mayo, Private Household Size and Type, Census 2006

9.2 Emergency Services

VoM has an emergency plan and has welcomed the FNNND to participate in mock exercises. As of January 2008, there was no formal joint emergency preparedness plan in place (Inukshuk & Jacobsen 2008).

9.2.1 RCMP

The Mayo RCMP detachment has a normal staff level of three officers; one Corporal and two Constables. The number of criminal call offences per year ranges between 30 to 40 and most of the offences in the Mayo area are alcohol-related. The Mayo RCMP patrols a large geographic area that includes Elsa, Keno City, Stewart Crossing, and north towards the Northwest Territories border, much of which is not accessible by vehicle.

9.2.2 Fire Department

The Village of Mayo has two fire trucks and one rescue truck (which is equipped with the Jaws of Life). The Fire Department is staffed with approximately 10-15 volunteers, which is the normal complement. There are only a small number of fire calls in the community, approximately two calls per month – many of which are false alarms and chimney fires – and about two calls a year for actual house fires. The Fire Department provides services to an area within a 5 km radius of Mayo. It also services the communities of Keno City and Stewart a couple of times per year. VoM has an agreement with the FNNND for fire protection of their infrastructure outside the village boundaries. YG provides support to the village's fire department in the form of fire safety inspections, training assistance and other expertise as and when required (Inukshuk & Jacobsen 2008).

9.2.3 Ambulance Service

Ambulance emergency services are provided through funding from the Yukon Government. Ten volunteers (drivers and trained attendants) staff the Ambulance Services in Mayo, with 2 staff being on call at all times. The volunteers receive per diems and are paid hourly when they are on standby. The number of ambulance calls varies from year to year (79 calls in 2009; 105 in 2008). Ambulance Services have one vehicle at their disposal to transport individuals to the medical clinic. The ambulance service would benefit from a second vehicle, and additional radios for backup (a new system has been implemented).

Services are not provided directly to mine sites; however, there is an understanding with the various mine operators that anyone injured can be brought from the mine in their first aid vehicle and be met by the ambulance at a set transfer location for transport to the medical clinic or airport for evacuation.

9.3 Landfill and Recycling

A landfill located to the northwest of Mayo on the Silver Trail is operated by the VoM, servicing the community and FNNND (see Figure 2), as well as the YG area and placer miners. According to the Yukon Community Services 2002 Infrastructure Status Report, approximately 500-600 people use the landfill and generate 365 tonnes of garbage per year (Inukshuk & Jacobsen 2008). A lifespan of approximately 15 years was projected for the landfill in 2006 (VoM 2006). The VoM is currently considering development of a Regional Landfill as a business opportunity.

A recycling depot offers limited services for the area. Improved recycling services have been identified as a priority by both FNNND (2008) and the VoM (2006). The community is building a new recycling depot, which is expected to be finished in June 2011.

9.4 Community Services / Public Works

Most village residences are serviced by piped water. The village water supply is a shallow, cold-water well. The water is chlorinated in a pump house before being pumped into a 1,155 m³ steel, above-ground reservoir. Water samples are taken on a monthly basis from various points in the distribution system and are analyzed for bacteria content (Inukshuk & Jacobsen 2008).

Most village residences are serviced by a gravity sewage collection system which is owned and operated by the VoM. The sewage lagoons were built in 1990 and last modified in 1999 and are located to the northwest of Mayo (see Figure 2). The sewage lagoons provide advanced secondary treatment and have sufficient capacity to accommodate future growth. The lagoons have a provision for discharge to the Stewart River ((Inukshuk & Jacobsen 2008). Residences not serviced by the VoM sewage system utilize in-ground septic systems.

Currently, water and sewer services are trucked to the FNNND Government House. The houses in the new subdivision located to the northwest of the Village of Mayo either have wells or water trucked in. The bulk water delivery system is owned and operated by the NND. The water is taken from a fill point at the village pump house and is delivered three days a week (Inukshuk & Jacobsen 2008).

In terms of public works equipment, the FNNND has a one-ton truck used primarily for snow clearing. Mayo also has one backhoe with attachments. Public works that require the use of equipment in addition to what is owned by the VoM is carried out by local contractors as required.

9.5 Child Care

The Dunena Ko'Honete Ko Day Care in Mayo is funded by the FNNND, the Yukon Government, and the parents of children who attend the day care. The FNNND is the primary funder of the facility. The day care provides care for children from 6 months up to 5 years of age (up to the time they begin attending elementary school). The day care is licenced for 27 children; currently 16 children attend.

9.6 Transportation

There is one taxi service in Mayo. There is also a private shuttle service that is available to take people to Whitehorse or Dawson City on request. The value of new bike paths and walking trails between the Government House / new subdivision and Mayo has been discussed.

9.6.1 Road Transportation

In 1950, an all-weather road was completed from Whitehorse to Mayo; the Silver Trail (Highway 11) begins at Stewart Crossing on the Klondike Highway, travels through Mayo and leads to the communities of Elsa and Keno City. The FNNND is responsible for about 7 km of roads including the old village, C-6 subdivision and access to the Lands & Resources office and General Assembly site. The roads appear to

have been constructed to a minimal standard and there is not enough surface gravel to facilitate grading (Inukshuk & Jacobsen 2008).

EDI 2010 Access to the Project from the Silver Trail will be via the existing South McQuesten Road (SMR) and the Haggart Creek Road (HCR) (YG # 325). Together, the SMR and HCR comprise a 45 km road, which is divided by the South McQuesten River. The section of the road between the Silver Trail and the South McQuesten River is referred to as the SMR (km 0 to 22.9), whereas the section of the road between the river and the mine site is referred to as the HCR (km 23 to 45). Both roads are public roads, regulated under the Yukon Highways Act; however, the SMR is maintained during summer only by the Yukon Government Department of Highways and Public Works (YHPW), whereas the HCR is considered a "public unmaintained" road. Currently, snow is not cleared from the SMR or HCR in winter.

9.6.2 Airport

The Mayo Airport and Weather Centre operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The airport is licenced by the Government Aviation and Marine Branch and is staffed by six employees all of which have their observer and communicator certificate. The length of the gravel runway is 4,836 feet with a good clear sight approach. It is able to handle large aircraft up to and including Hercules aircraft. In addition to the landing strip, there is a weather station and a small terminal building.

In the past, when there was greater economic activity in the area, there was a scheduled airline landing at the Mayo Airport several days a week. At the moment there are no scheduled flights to Mayo, although there is interest in encouraging scheduled flights approximately two days per week, and there have been discussions with Air North in this regard. Most of the current air traffic is related to mining and outfitting. Medi-vacs to Whitehorse also leave from the airport, which have averaged 24 trips per month (between August 2009 and July 2010).

Airport traffic reached a high of more than 8,800 aircraft movements in 1981. This dropped to 2,500 by 1988 due to several mine closures. From March 2009 to March 2010, almost 2,700 aircraft movements were recorded for Mayo (Yukon Bureau of Statistics 2010). Most of the traffic is related to mining and outfitting. Medi-vacs to Whitehorse also leave from the airport, which have averaged 24 trips per month (between August 2009 and July 2010).

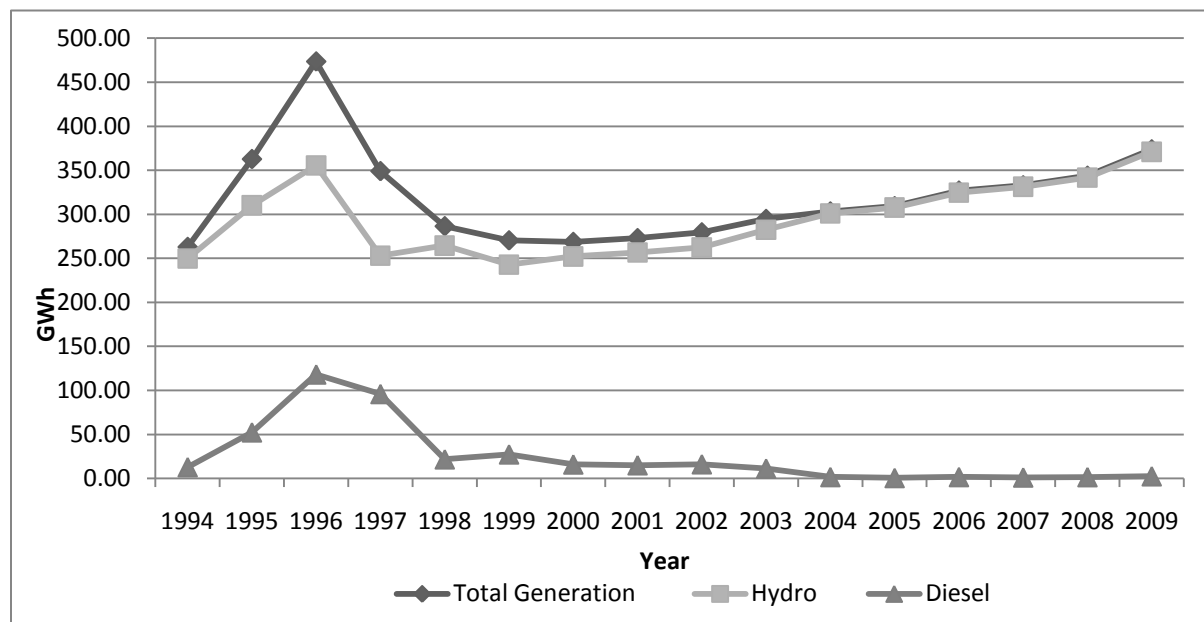
The YG's forestry base initial attack station is located adjacent to the Mayo airport, as is a private seasonal helicopter base.

9.7 Energy Supply

Currently Yukon's power needs are being met using hydroelectric and diesel generation. Yukon's total, hydroelectric, and diesel generation for the period 1994 to 2009 is shown in Figure 30.

YEC has existing installed capacity (hydroelectric and diesel) to supply 750 GWh of electricity annually on average. The current electrical load is about 375 GWh annually (Campbell 2010, pers. comm.). YEC is currently in the process of upgrading power generation capacity with the Mayo Hydro Enhancement Project. The north and south Yukon transmission grids are being connected (the Carmacks-Stewart Transmission Project Stage 2). Funding agreements specify that both projects must be completed by March 31 2012; both projects are on schedule to finish in 2011. YEC is currently updating its 2006 20-

year Resource Plan to reflect increasing use of renewable energy in meeting new future loads. Baseline environmental and social-economic studies are underway on several hydro supply options, and feasibility work is being conducted on geothermal, wind, and waste gasification and demand-side management. Targets for renewable energy will be discussed in the Resource Plan update, anticipated in 2011 (Campbell 2010, pers. comm.).



Source: Personal communication, Yukon Power Corporation, June 2010

Figure 30: Total, Hydroelectric, and Diesel Generation (1994 to 2009 Yukon)

The VoM has back-up diesel generators that provide power to essential services during power outages.

The FNNND is completing the installation of a geothermal system to heat the administrative buildings and the nearby new residential area; this will supplement if not replace fossil fuel use.

9.8 FNNND Community Legacy Project

The FNNND is pursuing a Community Legacy Project in order to ensure that community benefits remain after various mining and other development projects are completed. In addition, the FNNND is seeking a level of ownership in a number of projects in the area.

For the future the FNNND is looking to build other facilities. One potential development, currently in the conceptual stage, is a 14,000 square-foot 2-storey building in Mayo housing mixed use commercial activities on the first floor, possibly a restaurant and tourism office, and a residential second floor including an elder’s lodge. A wellness centre or drop-in centre could be incorporated. In order to accomplish this future development the FNNND will require donors and investors. The major mining companies are being considered as a potential source of funds. Improvements to the local store (owned by FNNND) are also under consideration. Improvements to the local store (owned by the FNNND) are also under consideration.

10 WHITEHORSE

Below is a summary of the demographic profile for Whitehorse. The full profile can be found in Appendix B.

10.1 Population

The City of Whitehorse became incorporated as a city in 1950. In 1953 the capital of Yukon Territory was transferred from Dawson City to Whitehorse. Historically, Whitehorse has experienced a 'boom and bust' economy; however the economy is now stabilizing with an increase in government jobs and an increasing tourism sector.

In July 2010, Whitehorse's population was 26,418 (Yukon Bureau of Statistics). As shown in Figure 31, the city's population has been increasing, with an increase in total population of 5.3% from December 2008 to December 2009. The majority (67.4%) of Yukon's population resides in Whitehorse, while nearly half or 49.9% of Yukon's total Aboriginal population lives in Whitehorse. This demonstrates a trend of increased urbanization of Yukon's population as greater portions of the territory's total population can be found in its capital.

The number of males and females in Whitehorse is generally evenly distributed with 49.2% of the total population being male and 50.8% of the total population being females. A greater portion of the population is between the ages of 40 and 59 years (34.6%) followed by 10 to 19 years of age (15.3%). This indicates a slightly aging population.

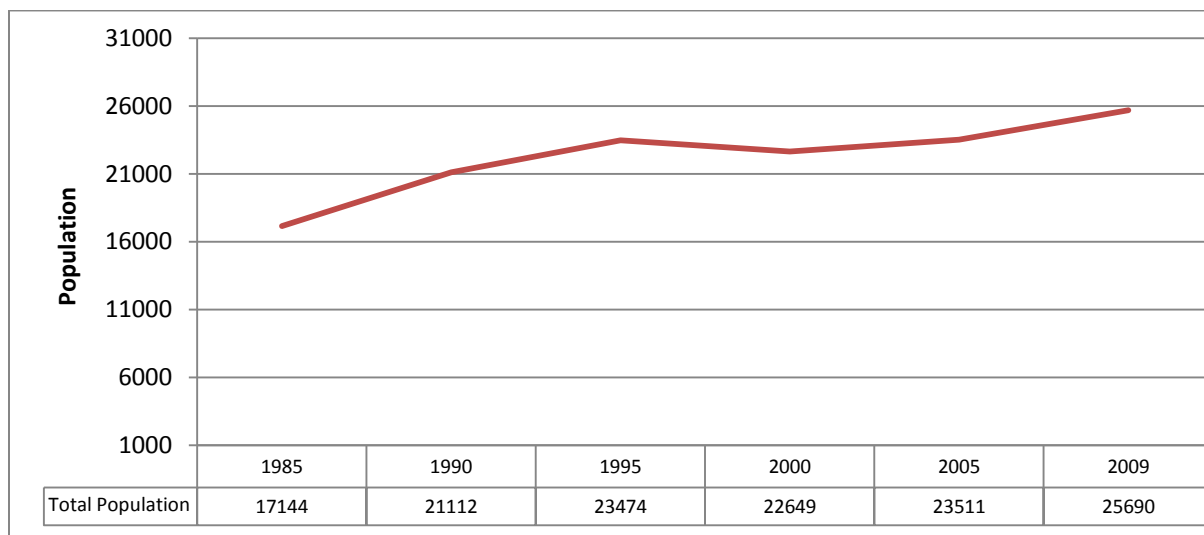


Figure 31: Whitehorse's Population (1985 to 2009)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Whitehorse, Population Estimates, based on Yukon Health Care Registration file

The majority (72.6%) of families in Whitehorse are married couple families. However there has been a slight increase in the number of common law couple families (1.9%) and lone parent families (0.8%) in Whitehorse since 2001. Approximately 67% (67.4%) of occupied dwellings within the city are owned. Only

10 homes of 0.1% were identified as First Nations housing in 2006. According to the 2006 census, the majority of homes are in good condition with 59.1% of homes requiring regular maintenance only.

Nearly 80% (79.6%) of the total population of Whitehorse has some form of formal education. High school certificate or equivalent is most common in Whitehorse with 24.2% of the population indicating its attainment, followed by college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma at 20.8% and university certificate, diploma, or degree at 19.6%. Females are more likely than males to have attained higher formal education with the exception of apprenticeship or trades certificates or diplomas.

10.2 Employment

In 2006, 73.1% of Whitehorse's total population 15 years of age and older was employed. For the same period the unemployment rate was 7.3%. Males and females had similar employment levels in 2006 with 5,930 males employed and 5,990 females employed. The greatest portion (22.9%) of the total population in the labour force work in the 'Public Administration' industry, with 25.6% of females and 20.1% of males working in this industry.

Individuals in Whitehorse 15 years and over with employment income reported a median income in 2005 of \$34,201. This is a higher median income compared to Yukon Territory as a whole where median income in 2005 was \$31,525 and compared to Canada, where the median employment income was \$25,615 for the same year.

10.3 Other Characteristics

Crime in Whitehorse has been on an increase following a crime activity low in 2006. The percentage of violent crimes within the City of Whitehorse have remained relatively stable around 12.0% to 12.4% of all crimes since 2003 when violent crimes peaked for the reported six year period (2003 to 2008) at 13.7%. Property crimes on the other hand have been fluctuating over the same six year period with a high of 31.9% of crimes being property crimes in 2003 and a low of 19.4% of property crimes in 2008. 'Other criminal code crimes' make up the majority of criminal offences in Whitehorse (68.2% in 2008).

Whitehorse offers a number of health and social services. The Whitehorse General Hospital serves as a regional hospital for the territory and portions of northern British Columbia and eastern Alaska. The hospital is a 49 bed facility with surgical operations and specialists clinics for clients. Other medical services in Whitehorse are provided by the Whitehorse Health Centre, Yukon Government Health & Social Services, ten private medical clinics, and several non-governmental organizations.

The city has eleven elementary and four secondary schools in addition to Yukon College, whose main campus is located in Whitehorse. Yukon College offers 50 programs including certificates, diplomas and degrees. Whitehorse maintains several community facilities including parks, recreational facilities, public library, arts centre, and museums.

There are approximately 1,500 businesses registered in Whitehorse. Whitehorse indicates that local economy is stabilizing with an increase in government jobs, although mineral exploration and mining development continue to be important to the city's economic growth.

11 YUKON

11.1 Summary of Demographic Profile: Yukon

Below is a summary of the demographic profile for the Yukon as a whole. Additional information on certain variables is provided in sections above (e.g., economic outlook [Section 5.2]; language [Section 6.2]; crime [Section 7.6]) to provide context for discussions related to NNDFN and Mayo, The full Yukon profile can be found in Appendix C.

11.2 Population

The Yukon population increased by 2.2% in 2009 to 34,124 (the sixth consecutive year of growth), and is anticipated to grow by 1% to 34,500 in 2010. As shown in Figure 32, the population in the Yukon has been increasing since 1961 when the population was 14,628.

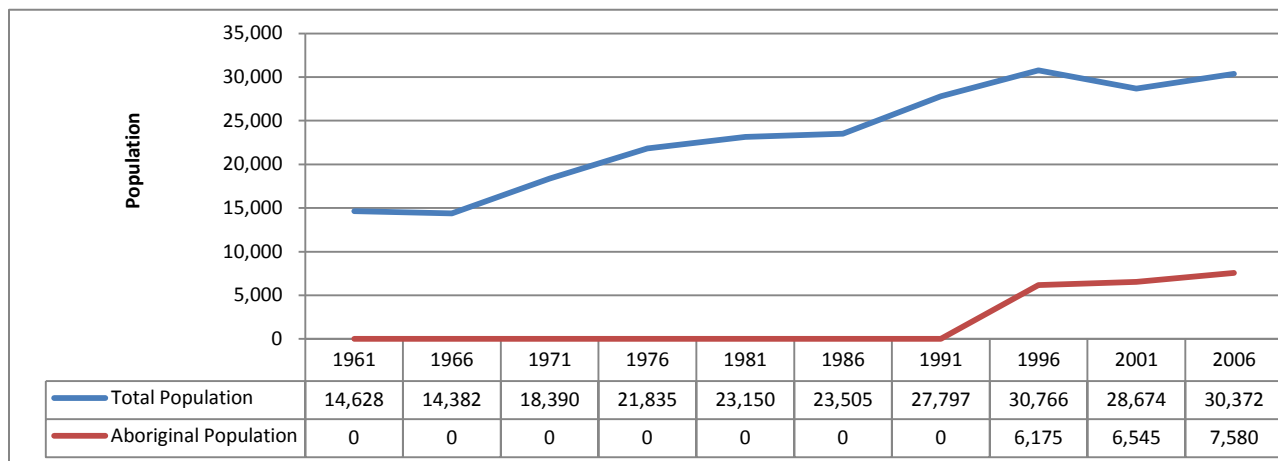


Figure 32: Yukon's Population (1961 to 2006)

Source: Statistics Canada – Population urban and rural, by province and territory (Yukon)

Aboriginal people s accounted for 25.0% of Yukon’s total population in 2006. The majority of the Aboriginal population identifies as being part of the “North American Indian” cultural group.

Generally speaking, in 2006 there were equal numbers of men and women, but the oldest people in the territory were men. Based on the 2006 census, the largest age groups were persons in the 40-49 and 50-59 age ranges. Just over 83% of the population was 15 years of age and older in 2006, which points to a population which is aging.

The majority of Yukon families were either married-couples or in common-law relationships in 2006. Most Yukoners owned their homes, the majority of which are in good condition. In 2006, 46.4% of the Yukon’s total population over the age of 15 had no formal educational certificates, diplomas, or degrees. Most people with formal education had at least a College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma.

11.3 Employment

The statistics presented in Table 40 below reflect employment figures collected by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics between June 2001 and June 2010 for the territory as a whole.

Table 40: Labour Statistics - Yukon (June 2001 to June 2010)

Population Type	Yukon						
	In the Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
	Number				Percent		
June 2010	18,000	16,600	1,400	6,700	72.9	67.2	7.8
June 2009	18,200	16,800	1,400	6,000	75.2	69.4	7.7
June 2008	17,900	17,100	900	5,700	75.5	72.2	5.0
June 2007	17,300	16,300	900	6,100	74.2	70.0	5.2
June 2006	18,200	17,300	900	5,300	77.4	73.6	4.9
June 2005	18,400	17,300	1,100	5,200	78.3	73.6	6.0
June 2004	18,100	16,900	1,200	5,200	77.7	72.5	6.6
June 2003	17,000	15,000	1,900	5,700	75.2	66.4	11.2
June 2002	17,000	15,300	1,700	4,800	78.0	70.2	10.0
June 2001	16,900	14,400	2,400	4,800	77.9	66.4	14.2

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics. Yukon Employment June 2010

According to the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, in second quarter 2010, “there was little overall change in the Yukon labour market in the second quarter compared with a year earlier. The unemployment rate in the Yukon was 7.8%, little changed from a year earlier” (Statistics Canada, 2010). As Table 40 shows, Yukon’s own statistics show an unemployment rate which is closer in line with the national average of 7.9% (June 2010). Additionally, this table illustrates that Yukon’s unemployment rate in 2006 was 4.9% - far lower than the 9.4% that Statistics Canada recorded during its mid-May Census Day. This indicates that there are serious discrepancies in the collection of labour force data within the Yukon, which could impact how statistics are interpreted. When Statistics Canada changes its methodology in January of 2011, this gap in collected data may change.

In 2006, 24.0% of the population worked in public administration related jobs. Sales and Service was the next largest occupation category at 23.1%. The median income in Yukon was \$31,352 - higher than the Canadian median income of \$25,615. The average full-time worker (working year-round) earned about \$37,908.

11.4 Other Characteristics

Yukon has relatively high rates of drug and alcoholic consumption, with the highest levels of cigarette and cannabis consumption in all of Canada. Yukon also registers higher than average levels of cocaine consumption.

A large percentage of the Yukon is at risk for serious health issues in the future, due to high rates of smoking, alcohol consumption and obesity. Yukoners also have below- average access to medical doctors.

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APPENDIX A

Business Listings for Mayo and Silver Trail Area

Table A- 1: Business Listings for Mayo/Silver Trail

Business Listings for Mayo/Silver Trail (Provided by VoM June 2010)	
Business Name	Description
Russell and Samantha Landscaping	General Contracting
Minnie Hassen	Snow Removal and Grass Cutting
Winterchild Jewellery	Jewellery Manufacture and Sales
Gold and Galena Bed & Breakfast	Bed and Breakfast
North Star Motel	Accommodation
Randy's Renovations	Renovating
Kris Pavlovich	Mechanic, Fork lift rental, Snow Plowing
Talbot Enterprises	Building Repair and Maintenance New Construction
Mayo Petroleum Sales	Fuel and oil sales Rental cabins
Rick Laberge	Building contracting and consulting
Dunena Ko'honete Ko Day Care	Daycare
Ewing Transport	General contracting
Wilf's Contracting	General contracting
Ian Spencer	General contracting
Martin Contracting	Building construction
Mayo Taxi and Bus Service	Transportation and bus services Waste hauling and charters
Mayo Big Way Foods Ltd.	Groceries and hardware sales
Arctic Inland Resources Ltd.	Retail building supplies
Crow Sisters Sew	Crafts
Kevin Phillips	Mechanic
K. Walters Contracting	General contracting
Na Cho Nyäk Dun Development Corporation	Transportation, manufacturing, construction, water delivery, sewage, education
Stewart Valley Enterprises	Motel, Laundromat, propane sales, RV park
Mark Lafreniere	General contracting, painting
Mayo Chinese Restaurant	Restaurant
North 60 Petro	Fuel sales
WD Contracting	General contracting
Lansing Enterprises	General contracting
Matt Tremblay	Firewood
J&B Contracting	General contracting
Heartland Services	Gas bar and convenience store Fuel delivery
Silver Trail Inn	Accommodation
Bobbie-Lee Melancon	Catering and event planner
Grenon Enterprises	Sewage and potable water delivery
DMC Shuttle Service	Shuttle service
Marlene Drapeau	Baked goods

Business Listings for Mayo/Silver Trail (Provided by VoM June 2010)

Business Name	Description
Rosemary Mervyn	Catering
Frank Patterson	Wood and chimney (general contracting)
Keno Snack Bar	Pizza, snacks, accommodation
Keno City Cabins	Accommodation
Stewart Landing	Cabin rentals, camping, showers, canoe rentals, sightseeing
Dayesi Services Ltd.	Reclamation, welding, millwright, crane services, blasting, dredging, electric motors
Klondike Welding Ltd.	Welding, pipe fitting, mill constructors, blasting, trucking

APPENDIX B

Additional Profile Information – Whitehorse

Eagle Gold Project

Socio-economic Baseline Report

Final Report

Appendix B

Appendix B provides additional information for Whitehorse, Yukon. The key characteristics described are:

- Demographic profile
- Social Characteristics
- Economy

Demographic Profile: Whitehorse, Yukon

- Background;
- Demographic Trends¹⁵;
- Current Education, Labour Force and Employment Profile;
- Income and Remuneration;
- Housing and Households;
- Mobility Status.

In several sections of this profile there are references to Aboriginal population statistics and total population statistics. The Aboriginal population statistics refer to the Aboriginal population (inclusive of all community members reporting themselves as Aboriginal). Total community population statistics refer to all community members (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal).

Background

The city is named after the white rapids of the Yukon River that resembled the flowing manes of charging white horses. The City of Whitehorse (originally spelled as two words – White Horse – was changed in 1957 by the Geographic Board of Canada to its current spelling. Whitehorse was first developed as a transportation hub during the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898. Prior to the Gold Rush, the area was historically used by First Nation's people for food gathering and as a meeting place (City of Whitehorse, 2007).

Following the gold rush Whitehorse experienced another population boom with the building of the Alaska Highway during the Second World War. Whitehorse became incorporated as a city in 1950 and three years later became the capital of Yukon Territory.

Whitehorse contains approximately 67% of Yukon's total population and as of 2006 contained approximately half of the Yukon's Aboriginal population. The population of Yukon continues to increase as is indicated in the 5.3% increase of its population from December 2008 to December 2009.

¹⁵ The majority of data used to generate this demographic community profile comes from the Yukon Bureau of Statistics and where information was unavailable from YBS, Statistics Canada data was used (see Source reference under data Tables and Figures in the body of the profile). Statistics Canada data has been subject to random rounding. Random rounding is more reliable for larger locations such as Yukon, but less reliable for smaller communities (in part due to confidentiality criteria and suppression of data below a given threshold – such as size or income level).

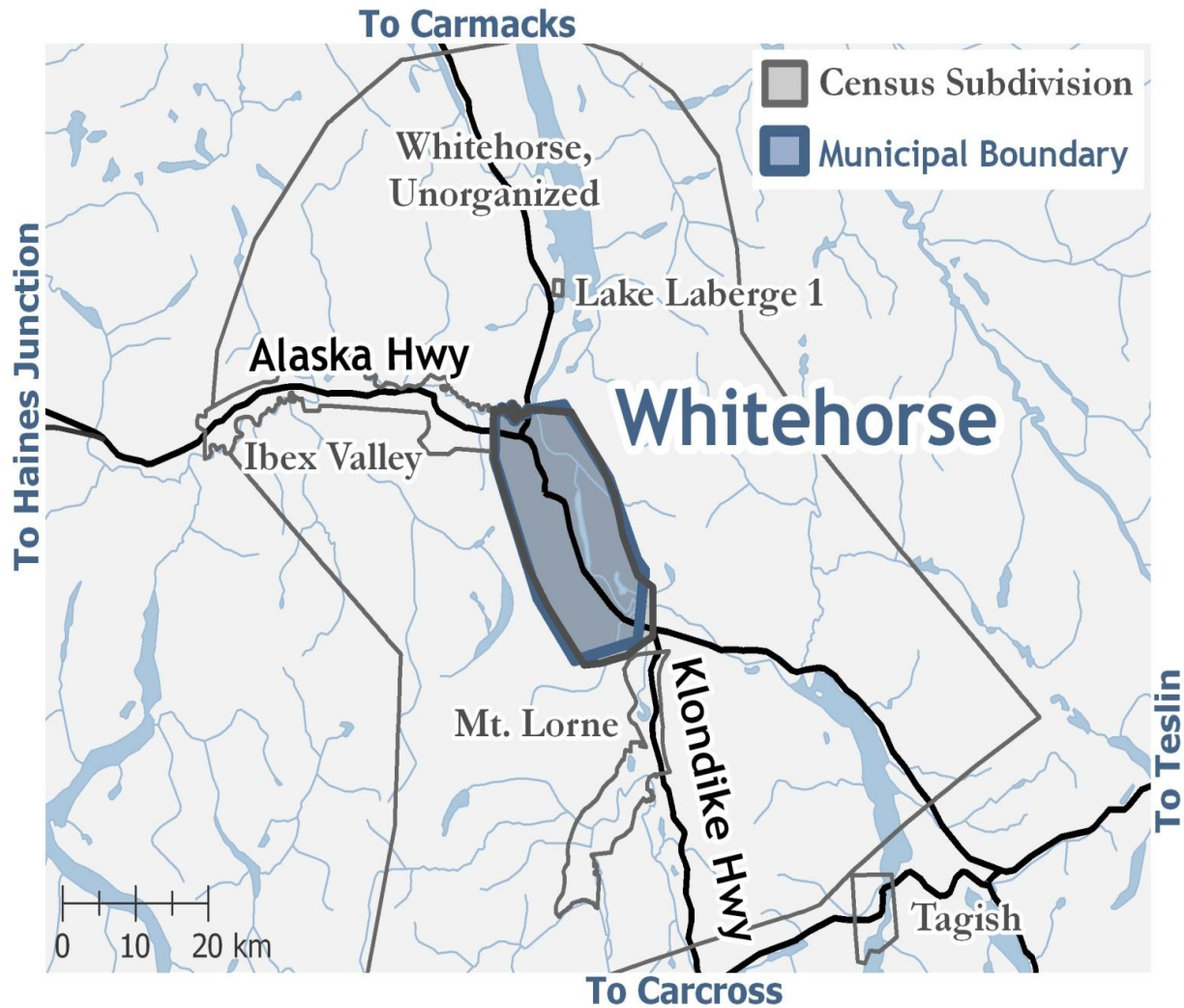


Figure B-1: Whitehorse

Source: Socio-Economic Web Portal, 2010.

Demographic Trends

The demographic trends from 1996 to 2006 (and 2009 where data was available) are discussed in terms of the following characteristics:

- Population;
- Aboriginal Identity;
- Age and Gender Distribution.

Recent Population Trends

In July 2010, Whitehorse's population was 26,418 (Yukon Bureau of Statistics). The December 2009 Population Report compiled by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS), shows the population to have

increased from 25,403 individuals (in December 2008) to 25,690 individuals (see Table 1 below) which indicates a population change of 5.3% between 2008 and 2009.

Table B-1: Population – Whitehorse 2008/2009¹⁶ (2009)

Population	Whitehorse
Population in December 2009	25,690
Population in December 2008	24,403
2008 to 2009 Population Change (%)	5.3%
Land Area (Square Kilometre [Km ²])*	416.4
Population Density per Square Kilometre (Km ²)*	49.1

Sources: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics** – Population Report, December 2009; ***Statistics Canada** – City of Whitehorse, 2006 Census

Both the total and Aboriginal population numbers have increased in Whitehorse in 2006 since 1996 (see Figure 2). The percent change of the total population from 1996 to 2006 was approximately 6.5%, 7.87% from 1996 to 2001 and a change from 2001 to 2006 of -1.3%. The Aboriginal population had a percent change of 45.3% from 1996 to 2006, 20.9% from 1996 to 2001, and approximately 20.2% from 2001 to 2006.

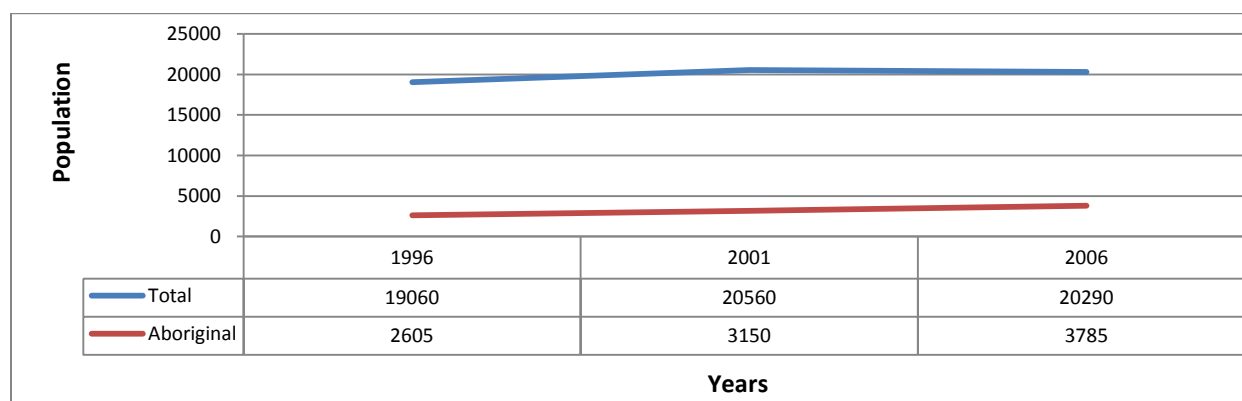


Figure B-2: Population in Whitehorse (1996 to 2006)

Sources: **Statistics Canada** – Whitehorse Community Profiles for the years of 2006, 1996 and **Yukon Bureau of Statistics** – Aboriginal Data, 2001 Census Highlights

Whitehorse’s Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of Yukon’s Aboriginal Population

Figures 3 and 4 show, for the 1996, 2001, and 2006 census periods, Whitehorse’s Aboriginal and total populations as a percentage of Yukon’s Aboriginal and total populations. The data indicates that migration to the largest urban centre in Yukon (Whitehorse) is continually occurring with Whitehorse representing greater portions of Yukon’s total population and Yukon’s Aboriginal population.

A comparison of Aboriginal populations shows that Whitehorse’s Aboriginal population has been increasing across the census periods, in its composition of the overall Aboriginal population in Yukon. Nearly half of the Aboriginal population in Yukon live in Whitehorse (49.9% as of 2006). In 1996, the city’s

¹⁶ ‘Statistics Canada is taking additional measures to protect the privacy of all Canadians and the confidentiality of the data they provide. Starting with the 2001 Census, some population counts [...] have been] adjusted in order to ensure confidentiality’ (Census Dictionary, 2001).

Aboriginal population accounted for approximately 42.2% of Yukon's Aboriginal population and, in 2001, it was 46.0%.

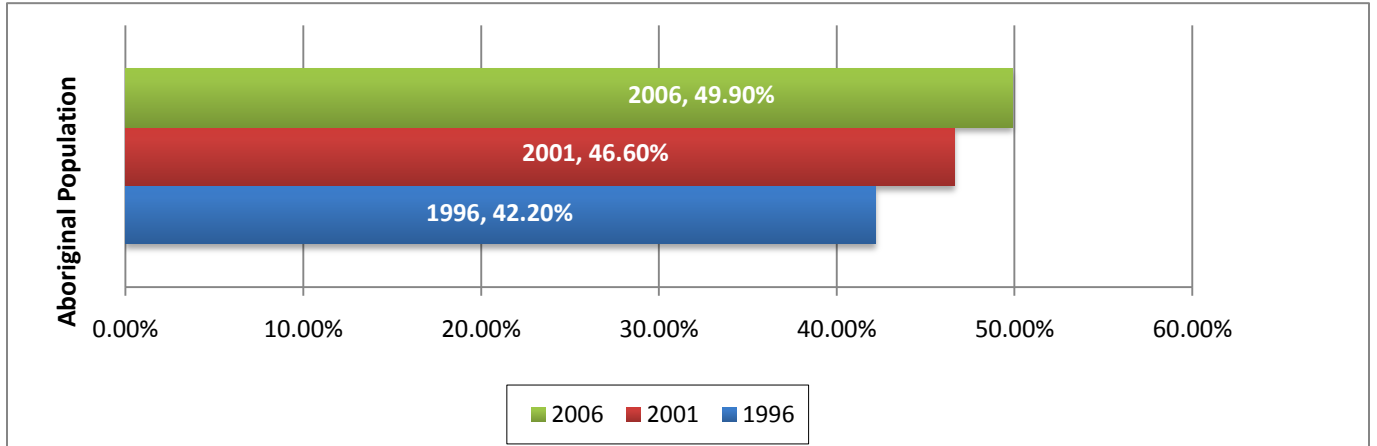


Figure B-3: Aboriginal Population as Percentage of Yukon's Aboriginal Population - Whitehorse (1996 - 2006)
 Source: Statistics Canada - Whitehorse Aboriginal Community Profiles for the years of 2006, 2001, 1996.

Whitehorse's Total Population as a Percentage of Yukon's Total Population

The total population, like the Aboriginal population, has been increasing in Whitehorse. In 1996, the city's total population accounted for approximately 62.3% of Yukon's population that increased in 2001 to 66.5%, and then increased in 2006 to approximately 67.4%. In 2009, Whitehorse's population (25,690) was approximately 75% of Yukon's total population of 34,124 (Yukon Economic Development, 2010).

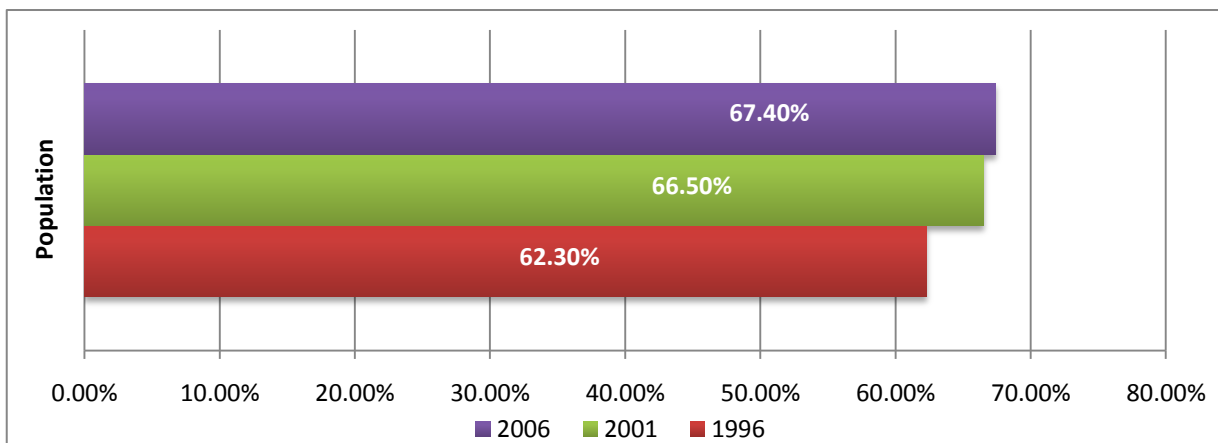


Figure B-4: Total Population as Percentage of Yukon's Total Population – Whitehorse (1996 - 2006)
 Source: Statistics Canada - Whitehorse Community Profiles for the years of 2006, 2001, 1996.

Aboriginal Identity

According to the 2006 census data, 18.65% of individuals in Whitehorse reported an Aboriginal identity (see Table 2 below). Based on population figures, this means that within Whitehorse, there are 3935 persons claiming Aboriginal Identity out of a population of 20,290.

Table B-2: Aboriginal Identity – Whitehorse (1996 and 2001)

Population Grouping	Whitehorse	
	2006	2001
	Number (No.)	
Total Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Identity Population	20,290	18,920
	Percent (%)	
<i>Non-Aboriginal Identity Population</i>	81.4	84.0
<i>Aboriginal Identity Population</i>	18.7	15.9
Aboriginal Grouping as a Percent [%] of Aboriginal Identity Population	Percent (%)	
North American Indian (Single Response)	75.1	79.6
Métis (Single Response)	14.9	11.6
Inuit (Single Response)	5.8	3.8
Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	1.3	2.8
Aboriginal Responses Not Included Elsewhere	2.6	2.2

Source: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics** - Aboriginal Population, Census 2001 and 2006

a: Total Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity population statistics may be different from the Total Population Census data because individuals living in 'collective dwellings' were counted in the total population census data but not in the total Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity population.

Age and Gender Distribution

The total population by age group for the city of Whitehorse as of December 2009 is provided in Table 3. From the table it is evident that a greater proportion of the population is made up of residents between the ages of 40 and 59 as of December 2009 and for the 2006 census year. For the 2001 census year a greater proportion of the population was between the ages of 30 and 49 years.

Table B-3: Total Population by Age Group – Whitehorse (December 2009, 2006, 2001)

Age Group	December 2009 ^a		2006		2001	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0-9	11.01%	2,829	12.24%	2,505	13.07%	2,490
10-19	12.81%	3,290	15.25%	3,120	16.82%	3,205
20-29	14.50%	3,724	12.53%	2,565	12.44%	2,370
30-39	14.51%	3,728	14.54%	2,975	16.71%	3,185
40-49	16.71%	4,294	18.76%	3,840	19.63%	3,740
50-59	16.79%	4,314	15.78%	3,230	12.67%	2,415
60-69	9.10%	2,339	6.67%	1,365	5.22%	995
70 +	4.56%	1,172	4.13%	845	3.41%	650
Total	-	25,690	-	20,465	-	19,055

Sources: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics**, Population Report December 2009 and **Yukon Bureau of Statistics**, Population by Sex and Age Group Census 2006 and 2001

a: The most recent population estimate provided by YBS for 2009 is based on Yukon Health Care Registration file and not census sub-divisions as used for the 2006 and 2001 census years.

The percentage of the population over the age of 15 years has been steadily increasing in Whitehorse as is illustrated in Figure 5. The population over 15 years has increased by 7.4% from 1996 to 2009. This demonstrates a trend of an aging population.

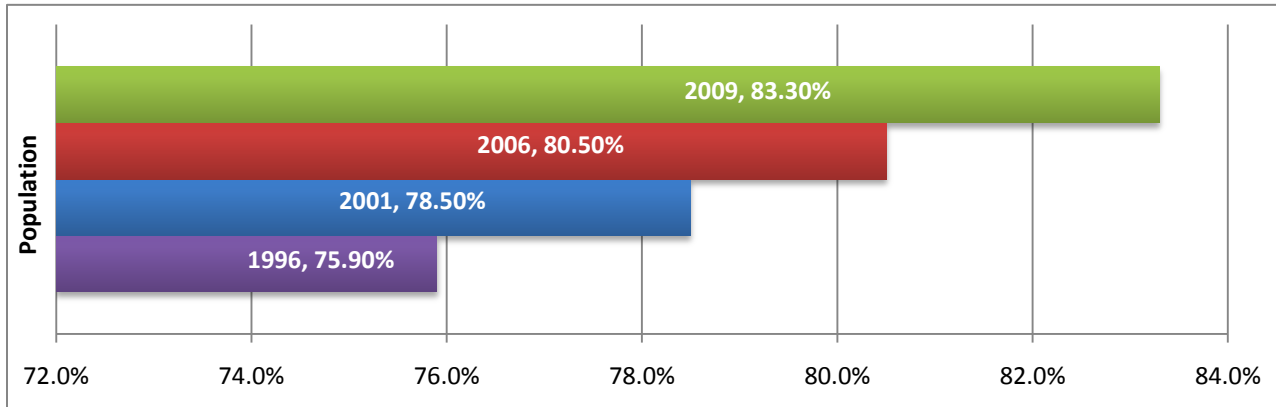


Figure B-5: Percentage of Population over 15 years – Whitehorse (1996, 2001, 2006, and 2009)

Sources: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics**, Population Report December 2009; **Yukon Bureau of Statistics**, Population by Sex and Age Group Census 2001, 2006; and **Statistics Canada**, Whitehorse Community Profile, 1996

Figures 6 to 8 below highlight the male and female population distribution of Whitehorse for the years of 1996, 2001, and 2006 respectively. Across the census years the largest proportion of Whitehorse’s population is in the 40 to 49 years of age category for 2001 and 2006 and in the 25 to 54 years of age category for 1996. Whitehorse tends to have a greater female population for the 2001 and 2006 census years. In the 1996 census year, Whitehorse had a slightly higher male population in comparison to the female population. Females comprise more of the senior population (aged 60 years and older) in Whitehorse.

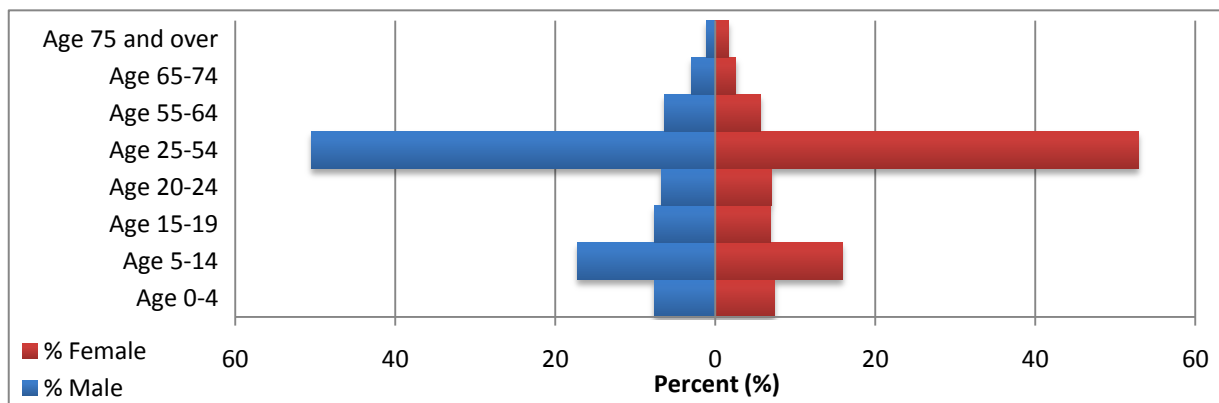


Figure B-6: Total Population - Age and Gender – Whitehorse (1996)¹⁷

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Whitehorse Community Profile - 1996

¹⁷ Census information available for 1996 does not breakdown the population into smaller age categories; as such Figure 5 differs from Figures 6 and 7.

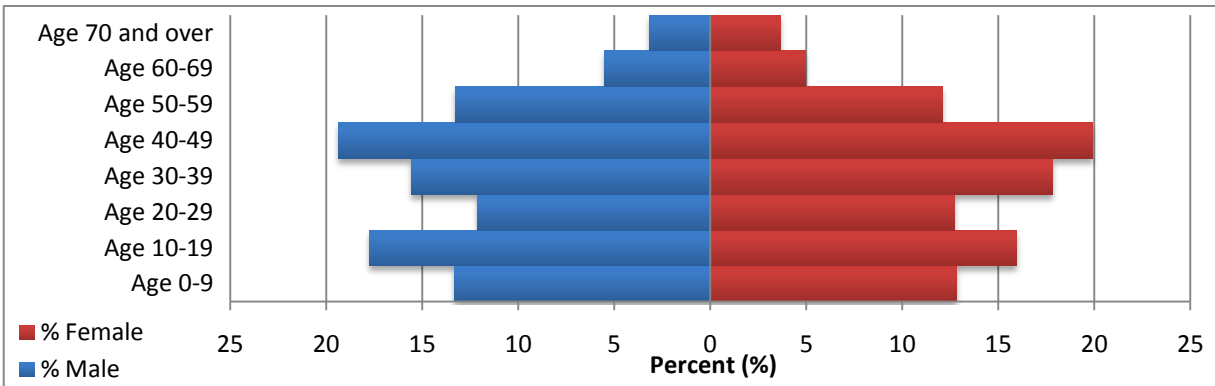


Figure B-7: Total Population - Age and Gender – Whitehorse (2001)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Whitehorse, Population by Sex and Age Group Census 2001

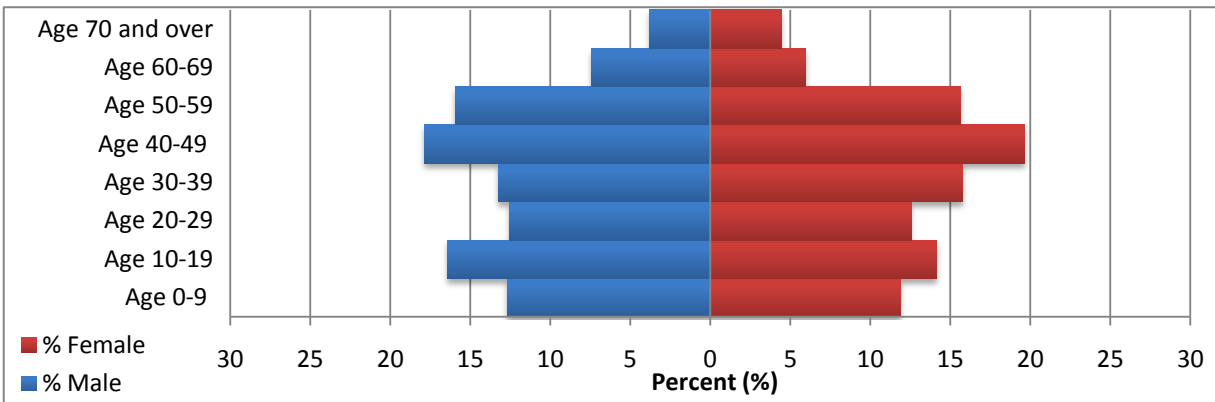


Figure B-8: Total Population - Age and Gender – Whitehorse (2006)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Whitehorse, Population by Sex and Age Group Census 2006

Current Education, Labour Force and Employment Profile

The education, labour force, and employment profile for 2001 to 2006 is presented in terms of the following characteristics:

- Education;
- Workforce Characteristics; and
- Labour Force Characteristics.

Education

The education statistics for the total population in 2006 showed that the majority of residents in Whitehorse over the age of 15 years have a certificate, diploma or degree (see Table 4). The data indicates that males are less likely than females to have a certificate, diploma or degree. Males have a greater portion of apprenticeship or trades certificates or diplomas compared to females (16.6% for males and 6.0% for females, respectively). Females are more likely to have a university certificate, diploma, or degree than males.

Table B-4: Education Attainment – Whitehorse (2006)

Educational Attainment	Whitehorse					
	Total		Male		Female	
Total population 15 years and over	16,310		7,935		8,375	
	Number (No.) and Percent (%)					
No Certificate, Diploma, or Degree	3,310	20.3%	1,840	23.2%	1,475	17.6%
High School Certificate or Equivalent	3,940	24.2%	1,715	21.6%	2,225	26.6%
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma	1,820	11.2%	1,315	16.6%	505	6.0%
College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma	3,395	20.8%	1,405	17.7%	1,990	23.8%
University Certificate or Diploma below the Bachelor Degree Level	650	4.0%	215	2.7%	435	5.2%
University Certificate, Diploma, or Degree	3,190	19.6%	1,445	18.2%	1,750	20.9%

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Whitehorse Community Profile 2006

Workforce Characteristics

Table 5 outlines the workforce composition, by industry, for the total population of Whitehorse for census years 2001 and 2006.

Workforce by Industry (2001)

In 2001, 'Public Administration', 'Retail Trade', and 'Health Care and Social Assistance' comprised the industries with the greatest labour force activity within Whitehorse (20.2%, 12.7%, and 10.0%, respectively). Males had the highest participation rates in 'Public Administration', 'Retail Trade', and 'Construction' at 18.4%, 13.0%, and 11.2% respectively. In 2001, females tended to have a greater participation rates in 'Public Administration' (22.1%), 'Health Care and Social Assistance' (15.6%) and 'Retail Trade' (12.3%).

Workforce by Industry (2006)

In Whitehorse, 'Public Administration', 'Retail Trade' and 'Health Care and Social Assistance' accounted for the three most frequently reported workforce industries in 2006. In 2006, fewer individuals worked in 'Retail Trade' than did in 2001 (12.0% in 2006 compared to 12.7% in 2001) while the composition of the 'Public Administration' category increased from 20.2% to 22.9%

Table B-5: Workforce by Industry – Whitehorse (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Labour Force Activity	Whitehorse		
		Total	Male	Female
Total Population (2001)	Total –Experience Labour Force – Number (n)	11,995	6,005	5,985
		Percent (%)		
	Industry – Not Applicable	1.5%	2.0%	1.2%
	All industries	98.5%	98.0%	98.8%
	Total in Labour Force – All Industries – Number (n)	11,805	5,885	5,915
		Percent (%)		
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%
	Mining and oil and gas extraction	1.2%	2.0%	0.4%
	Utilities	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%

Population Type	Labour Force Activity	Whitehorse		
		Total	Male	Female
	Construction	6.4%	11.2%	1.4%
	Manufacturing	2.2%	3.7%	0.7%
	Wholesale trade	2.2%	3.1%	1.4%
	Retail trade	12.7%	13.0%	12.3%
	Transportation and warehousing	4.2%	6.3%	2.0%
	Information and cultural industries	5.1%	4.8%	5.4%
	Finance and insurance	2.7%	1.2%	4.2%
	Real estate and rental leasing	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%
	Professional, scientific and technical services	4.7%	5.9%	3.5%
	Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0
	Administrative and support, waste management and remediation	3.2%	3.7%	2.8%
	Educational services	6.6%	4.2%	9.0%
	Health care and social assistance	10.0%	4.7%	15.6%
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%
	Accommodation and food services	8.5%	7.2%	9.7%
	Other Services (except public administration)	4.4%	4.6%	4.3%
	Public administration	20.2%	18.4%	22.1%
Total Population (2006)	Total – Experience Labour Force – Number (n)	12,865	6,445	6,420
	Percent (%)			
	Industry – Not Applicable	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	All industries	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%
	Total in Labour Force – All Industries – Number (n)	12,735	6,380	6,355
	Percent (%)			
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
	Mining and oil and gas extraction	2.2%	3.8%	0.6%
	Utilities	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
	Construction	6.2%	11.1%	1.3%
	Manufacturing	2.4%	3.6%	1.2%
	Wholesale trade	2.1%	3.4%	0.8%
	Retail trade	12.0%	12.7%	11.3%
	Transportation and warehousing	4.3%	6.5%	2.2%
	Information and cultural industries	4.0%	4.9%	3.1%
	Finance and insurance	2.1%	1.3%	2.8%
	Real estate and rental leasing	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%
	Professional, scientific and technical services	4.4%	4.8%	4.1%
	Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0
	Administrative and support, waste management and remediation	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%
	Educational services	6.4%	4.2%	8.7%
	Health care and social assistance	10.4%	4.8%	16.1%
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
	Accommodation and food services	8.5%	6.3%	10.5%
	Other Services (except public administration)	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%
	Public administration	22.9%	20.1%	25.6%

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Whitehorse, Labour Force by Industry, Census 2001 and 2006

Workforce by Occupation for 2001

In 2001 'Sales and Service Occupations' and 'Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations' comprised the occupations with the greatest reported activity in Whitehorse. Males were most active in 'Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and related Occupations' and 'Sales and Service Occupations' at 25.6% and 21.8% respectively. Females in Whitehorse had the greatest presence in 'Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations' and 'Sales and Service Occupations' at 33.0% and 23.9% respectively (see Table 6).

Workforce by Occupation for 2006

In 2006 as in 2001, 'Sales and Service Occupations' and 'Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations', accounted for the top two occupations in Whitehorse (see Table 6). However, 'Sales and Service Occupations' increased by 1.1% from 2001 to 2006 (from 22.8% in 2001 to 23.9% in 2006) and 'Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations' decreased by 2.2% between 2001 and 2006 (from 20.1% to 17.9%).

Table B-6: Workforce by Occupation – Whitehorse (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Occupation	Whitehorse		
		Total	Male	Female
Total Population (2001)	Total – Experience Labour Force - Number (n)	11,990	6,010	5,985
		Percent (%)		
	Occupation – Not Applicable	1.5%	1.9%	1.1%
	All Occupations	98.5%	97.9%	98.9%
	Experience Labour Force – All Occupations – Number (n)	11,810	5,885	5,920
	Management Occupations	13.5%	16.6%	10.6%
	Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations	20.1%	7.1%	33.0%
	Natural and Applied Sciences and related Occupations	6.6%	10.3%	3.0%
	Health Occupations	4.7%	2.1%	7.3%
	Social Science, Education, Government Service, and Religion	12.5%	8.7%	16.5%
	Art, Culture, Recreation, and Sport	3.6%	3.3%	4.0%
	Sales and Service Occupations	22.8%	21.8%	23.9%
	Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and related Occupations	13.4%	25.6%	1.2%
	Occupations unique to Primary Industry	1.4%	12.5%	0.3%
	Occupations unique to Processing, Manufacturing, and Utilities	1.3%	2.2%	0.3%
Total Population (2006)	Total – Experience Labour Force – Number (n)	12,865	6,445	6,420
		Percent (%)		
	Occupation – Not Applicable	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
	All Occupations	99.0%	98.9%	99.0%
	Experience Labour Force – All Occupations – Number (n)	12,735	6,380	6,355
	Management Occupations	12.4%	16.3%	8.4%
	Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations	17.9%	6.8%	29.0%
	Natural and Applied Sciences and related Occupations	7.5%	11.2%	3.6%
	Health Occupations	5.8%	2.7%	8.8%
	Social Science, Education, Government Service, and Religion	12.2%	7.4%	16.8%
	Art, Culture, Recreation, and Sport	3.7%	3.4%	3.9%
	Sales and Service Occupations	23.9%	20.6%	27.1%
	Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and related Occupations	14.2%	27.1%	1.2%
	Occupations unique to Primary Industry	1.9%	3.1%	0.6%
	Occupations unique to Processing, Manufacturing, and Utilities	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Whitehorse, Labour Force by Occupation, Census 2001 and 2006

Labour Force Characteristics

Labour Force Participation Rate

Table 7 outlines the labour force characteristics for the total population 15 years or older for census years 2001 and 2006. In Whitehorse, for census year 2001, the male labour force participation rate¹⁸ was higher in comparison to the female participation rate by 4.8%.

In 2006 total population participation rates decreased from the 2001 census year by 2.0% from 80.9% in 2001 to 78.9% in 2006 despite there being more people in the labour force (12,865 in 2006 compared to 11,990 in 2001). Males continued to have a greater labour participation rate in comparison to females. The male labour participation rate was higher by 4.5%.

Labour Force Employment Rate

Employment rates¹⁹ in Whitehorse, in census year 2001, were slightly higher for males in the labour force at 73.1% compared to females at 72.4%. Although the employment rate for females is lower, more females were employed during census year 2001 (5,520 females compared to 5,270 males). The total employment rate for the population 15 years and older was 72.8%.

In 2006 the total employment rate was slightly higher at 73.1%, compared to 2001. Males and females had relatively similar employment levels with 5,930 males indicating being employed and 5,990 females indicating being employed in census year 2006. Males however did have a higher employment rate at 74.7% compared to females who had an employment rate of 71.5%.

Labour Force Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rates²⁰ in Whitehorse, in census year 2001, were 10.0%. Males tended to have higher unemployment rates compared to their female counterparts (12.2% and 7.8%, respectively). This is supported by the number of individuals who indicated they were unemployed (730 males were unemployed and 465 females were unemployed).

In 2006 the unemployment was recorded at 7.3%, a 2.7% decrease from the 2001 unemployment rate. Males continued to have a higher unemployment rate at 8.0% while females tended to have an unemployment rate of 6.7%. Although more males indicated they were unemployed (515 males compared to 430 female) the difference was not as pronounced as in census year 2001.

¹⁸ Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents (Census Dictionary, 2006).

¹⁹ Refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents (Census Dictionary, 2006).

²⁰ Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents (Census Dictionary, 2006).

Table B-7: Labour Force – Whitehorse (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Gender	Whitehorse						
		In the Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
Total Population (2001)	Total	Number				Percent		
		11,990	10,790	1,200	2,835	80.9%	72.8%	10.0%
	Male	6,005	5,270	730	1,200	83.3%	73.1%	12.2%
	Female	5,985	5,520	465	1,630	78.5%	72.4%	7.8%
Total Population (2006)	Total	Number				Percent		
		12,865	11,920	945	3,445	78.9%	73.1%	7.3%
	Male	6,445	5,930	515	1,490	81.2%	74.7%	8.0%
	Female	6,420	5,990	430	1,995	76.7%	71.5%	6.7%

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Labour Force Participation, Census 2001 and 2006

Income and Remuneration

The results outlined in Table 8 show that the median income for the total population 15 years and over in Whitehorse in 2005 was \$34,337. Females earned a median income lower than their male counterparts. The median after-tax income for Whitehorse was \$31,109. Males earned a greater after-tax median income than their female counterparts did, however the difference was less than for the pre-tax median income. In the case of household income, private households earned a median income of \$66,191 (\$58,195 after-tax) while one-person private households earned a median income of \$35,605 (\$32,347 after-tax).

Table B-8: Income - Total Population – Whitehorse (2005)

Income	Income Category Groupings	Whitehorse		
		Total	Male	Female
Individual Income (2005)	Income in 2005 of Population 15 Years and Over With Income (Counts)	16,310	7,935	8,380
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median Income (\$) – Persons 15 Years and Over	34,337	37,191	31,891
	After-tax Income in 2005 of Population 15 Years and Over With After-tax Income (Counts)	15,635	7,570	8,070
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median After-tax income (\$) – Persons 15 Years and Over	31,109	32,670	28,812
Household Income (2005)	Household Income in 2005 of Private Households (Counts)	8,275	-	-
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median Household Income (\$) – Private Household	66,191	-	-
	After-tax Household Income in 2005 of Private Households (Counts)	8,275	-	-
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median After-tax Household Income (\$) – Private Household	58,195	-	-
Household Income in 2005 of One-Person Private Households (Counts)	2,385	-	-	
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median Household Income (\$) – One-person Private Household	35,605	-	-

Income	Income Category Groupings	Whitehorse		
		Total	Male	Female
	After-tax Household Income in 2005 of One-Person Private Households (Counts)	2,385	-	-
Canadian Dollars (\$)				
	Median After-tax Household Income (\$) – One-person Private Household	32,347	-	-

Source: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics** – Whitehorse, Individual and Household Income, Census 2006

Individuals 15 years and over with employment income reported a median employment income in 2005 of \$33,854; compared to Yukon Territory median employment income of \$31,352 and Canada's median employment income of \$25,615 for the same year. As is demonstrated in Table 9 below, more individuals worked full year full time in comparison to working part year or part time (7,160 and 5,945). Males were slightly more likely to work full year, full time than females, conversely females were more likely to work part year or part time than males.

Table B-9: Employment Income – Whitehorse (2005)

Employment Income	Whitehorse		
	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over with employment income (Counts)	13,620	6,725	6,895
Median employment income in 2005 (\$)	33,854	36,476	31,868
Average employment income in 2005 (\$)	39,720	44,121	35,429
Standard error of average employment income (\$)	609	997	692
Worked full year, full time (Counts)	7,160	3,695	3,470
Median employment income in 2005 (\$)	50,122	54,892	48,480
Average employment income in 2005 (\$)	54,368	59,380	49,031
Standard error of average employment income (\$)	844	1,416	826
Worked part year or part time (Counts)	5,945	2,795	3,150
Median employment income in 2005 (\$)	15,799	17,502	14,553
Average employment income in 2005 (\$)	24,213	26,329	22,337
Standard error of average employment income (\$)	726	1,108	950

Source: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics** – Whitehorse, Employment Income, Census 2006

The sources contributing to the total composition of income earned by the population in Whitehorse are in Table 10. Total income in Whitehorse is not comprised of income earned solely through employment; rather it can be made up of government transfers and 'other money'²¹.

In Whitehorse, 84.2% of all income is generated through some form of employment. Males earned 86.3% of their income through employment while females earned 81.8% from employment. Government transfers account for a greater portion of non-earnings income for females (9.5%) compared to males (6.5%). 'Other money' accounted for 7.9% of total income for the total population in Whitehorse and a slightly greater portion for females (8.8%) compared to males (7.2%).

²¹ 'Other Money' is defined by Statistics Canada to refer to: 'regular cash income received during the calendar year and not reported in any of the other ten sources listed on the questionnaire. For example, severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists' project grants are included' (Census Dictionary, 2006).

Table B-10: Composition of Total Income - Total Population – Whitehorse (2005)

Composition of Total Income	Whitehorse		
	Total	Male	Female
	Percent (%)		
Earnings - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	84.2	86.3	81.8
Government Transfers - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	7.9	6.5	9.5
Other Money - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	7.9	7.2	8.8

Source: **Statistics Canada** - Whitehorse Community Profile - 2006

Households and Housing

The statistics outlined in Figure 9 below refer to those dwellings²² in Whitehorse which are private dwellings occupied, on the day the census was conducted, by persons who are usual residents of Whitehorse.

In 2006, 67.4% of private dwellings were occupied were owned and 32.6% were rented. Only 10 homes or 0.1% were identified as First Nation Housing.

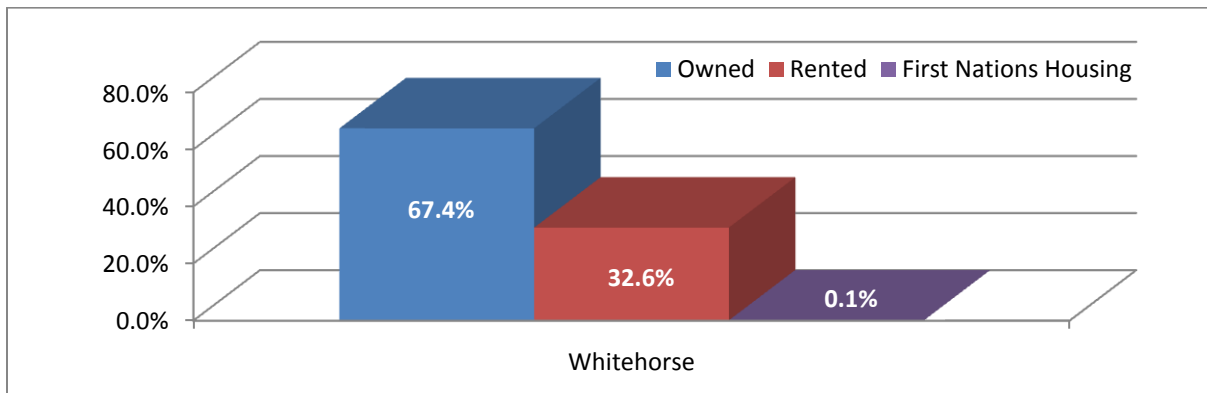


Figure B-9: Housing – Owned, Rented & First Nation Housing – Whitehorse (2006)

Source: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics** – Whitehorse, Housing Tenure, Census 2006

Table 11 discusses the characteristics of those dwellings in Whitehorse, which are private and occupied. According to the 2006 census, the majority of the dwellings (59.1%) required regular maintenance only, 29.2% required minor repair and 11.7% of the dwellings occupied in Whitehorse required major repairs.

The average number of rooms of dwellings in Whitehorse was 6.3 in 2006 with an average number of 2.4 persons per household.

²² Dwelling figures are based on actual counts whereas census information is 'randomly rounded'. It is also important to consider that 'Statistics Canada is taking additional measures to protect the privacy of all Canadians and the confidentiality of the data they provide to us. Starting with the 2001 Census, some population counts [...have been] adjusted in order to ensure confidentiality' (Census Dictionary, 2001)

Table B-11: Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics – Whitehorse (2006)

Dwelling Characteristics	Total Population
	Whitehorse
Total Private Households	8,280
Dwelling Requiring Regular Maintenance Only – as a Percent (%) of Total Occupied Private Dwellings	59.1%
Dwellings Requiring Minor Repair – as a Percent (%) of Total Occupied Private Dwellings	29.2%
Dwellings Requiring Major Repair - as a Percent (%) of Total Occupied Private Dwellings	11.7%
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	6.3
Average Number of Persons in Private Households	2.4

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Whitehorse, Housing Tenure and Private Household Size and Type, Census 2006

Figure 10 shows the family characteristics for the total population in Whitehorse for 2006 and 2001. In 2001 in Whitehorse, the most commonly reported family characteristic is married couples (74.5%); this is followed by lone-parent families (26.6%), and common-law couple units (27.4%). In 2006, the most commonly reported family characteristics was married couple families (72.6%) followed by both common-law units and lone-parent families at 27.4% each. From the 2001 census to the 2006 census, the number of married couple families decreased in Whitehorse, while the number of common-law units and lone-parent families increased.



Figure B-10: Family Characteristics – Total Population – Whitehorse (2006)

Source: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics** – Marital Status and Census Family Structure, 2006 and 2001

Table 12 presents the average family size, in the total population, within selected family groupings. On average, the family grouping with the largest size in Whitehorse in both 2001 and 2006 is reported to be 'Married Couple Families' (average of 3.2 persons and 3.1 persons, respectively).

Table B-12: Selected Family Characteristics – Whitehorse (2006)

Family Grouping	Whitehorse	
	2001	2006
	Average Persons Per Family Grouping – Number (n)	
All Census Families	-	2.9
Married-Couple Families	3.2	3.1
Common-Law-Couple Families	2.8	2.8
Lone-Parent Families	2.7	2.5
Female Lone-Parent Families	2.7	2.5
Male Lone-Parent Families	2.4	2.7

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Whitehorse, Community Profile, 2006 and 2001

Mobility Status

Mobility status²³ refers to the movement of individuals over the course of an allotted time period. Table 13 outlines the mobility status of the total population within Whitehorse for 2001 and 2006. In both 2001 and 2006, the majority of individuals were non-movers for mobility status 1 year ago. However, a greater portion of the population were movers for mobility status 5 years ago in 2001, while in 2006 slightly more individuals were non-movers

Table B-13: One and Five Year Mobility Status – Whitehorse (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Mobility Status - Place of Residence	Whitehorse	
		Total	
Total Population (2001)	Mobility Status 1 Year Ago – Number (No.)	18,705	
		Number (No.)	
	Non-movers	15,035	80.4%
	Movers	3,665	19.6%
	Non-Migrants	2,505	
	Migrants	1,160	
	Internal Migrants	1,065	
	Intra-Provincial Migrants	340	
	Interprovincial Migrants	725	
	External Migrants	100	
	Mobility Status 5 Years Ago – Number (No.)	17,750	
		Number (No.)	
	Non-movers	8,365	47.2%
	Movers	9,385	53.0%
	Non-Migrants	5,655	
	Migrants	3,725	
Internal Migrants	3,470		
Intra-Provincial Migrants	800		
Interprovincial Migrants	2,670		

²³ Mobility Status data are for person living in Whitehorse at the time of the census. There is no information about persons who moved from Whitehorse.

Population Type	Mobility Status - Place of Residence	Whitehorse	
		Total	
Total Population (2006)	External Migrants	255	
	Mobility Status 1 Year Ago – Number (No.)	20,105	
		Number (No.)	
	Non-Movers	16,515	82.1%
	Movers	3,585	17.8%
	Non-Migrants	2,615	
	Migrants	970	
	Internal Migrants	850	
	Intra-Provincial Migrants	220	
	Interprovincial Migrants	630	
	External Migrants	120	
	Mobility Status 5 Years Ago – Number (No.)	19,090	
		Number (No.)	
	Non-movers	9,815	51.4%
	Movers	9,280	48.6%
	Non-Migrants	8,685	
	Migrants	3,595	
	Internal Migrants	3,250	
	Intra-Provincial Migrants	700	
	Interprovincial Migrants	2,550	
External Migrants	340		

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Whitehorse, Mobility Status, Census 2001 and 2006

Community Social Characteristics: Whitehorse, Yukon

This section of the report outlines the social characteristics for Whitehorse, Yukon. The key social characteristics described for this community are:

- Crime Statistics
- Social Services
- Local Economy

Crime Statistics

Table 14 below demonstrates the crime rate in Whitehorse for a six year period from 2003 to 2008. The data indicates that the total number of criminal code offences (excluding traffic violations) declined from 2003 to 2006 but began to increase thereafter. The percentage of violent crimes within the City of Whitehorse have remained relatively stable around 12.0% to 12.4% of crimes since 2003 when violent crimes was at 13.7%.

Property crimes have been fluctuating over the six year term. The highest percentage of property crimes recorded during this period was in 2003 with 31.9% of all crimes being property crimes, while the lowest rate was recorded in 2008 at 19.4%. 'Other criminal code crimes' make up the majority of criminal offences committed in Whitehorse. The data indicates that these types of crimes have been increasing in Whitehorse from 2003 to 2006.

Table B-14: Crime Rates (per 100,000 population) – Whitehorse (2003 to 2008)

Year	Total Criminal Code Crimes (Excluding Traffic)	Whitehorse					
		Violent Crimes		Property Crimes		Other Criminal Code Crimes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2008	17,721	2,197	12.4%	3,443	19.4%	12,082	68.2%
2007	16,039	1,975	12.3%	3,618	22.6%	10,446	65.1%
2006	15,801	1,975	12.5%	4,751	30.1%	9,079	57.5%
2005	19,679	2,363	12.0%	6,023	30.6%	11,293	57.4%
2004	21,748	2,665	12.3%	6,457	29.7%	12,626	58.1%
2003	23,199	3,186	13.7%	7,409	31.9%	12,603	54.3%

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Whitehorse, Crime Rates per 100,000 population

Figure 11 below illustrates six reported criminal incidents in Whitehorse for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 including:

- Reported criminal code and drug incidents
- Reported property incidents
- Reported spousal assault incidents
- Reported violent incidents
- Reported drug incidents
- Reported criminal code traffic incidents

Reported Criminal Code and Drug Incidents

The rates of reported criminal code and drug incidents have remained relatively stable throughout the three year period. The data shows a trend indicating a spike in reported criminal code and drug incidents in the second and third quarters of all three years. The highest level of criminal activity was reported in the second quarter of 2003, while the lowest level of criminal activity was reported in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Reported Violent Incidents

The number of reported violent incidents has steadily increased from 2001 to 2003 by 10.5%. In 2001, the fourth quarter had the lowest rate of reported violent incidents while the second quarter had the highest. In 2002, the first quarter had the lowest rate of reported violent incidents; the fourth quarter had the highest. In 2003, the first quarter had the lowest rate of reported violent incidents while the second quarter had the highest.

Reported Property Incidents

The data shows an increase in the amount of reported property incidents from 2001 to 2003 (an increase of 14.3%). It is also evident that there is a trend of increased reported property incidents in the second and third quarter for the three years. The second quarters in 2001 and 2003 demonstrated the highest number of reported property incidents, while the third quarter had the highest number of reported property incidents in 2002.

Reported Drug Incidents

Reported drug incidents have spiked in 2002 in Whitehorse by an increase of 79.6% from 2001 followed by a decrease of 28.6% in 2003. Reported drug incidents appear to increase in the second quarter for all years reported below.

Reported Spousal Assault Incidents

Ten more spousal assault incidents were reported in 2002 compared to 2001 (11 more were reported in 2001 compared to 2003). The highest number of reported spousal assaults identified per quarter was 25, which occurred in the second quarter of 2001 and the fourth quarter of 2002. The lowest number of spousal assaults that were reported occurred in the first quarter of 2003.

Reported Criminal Code Traffic Incidents

The highest number of criminal code traffic incidents occurred in the third quarter of each of the reported three years. The reported criminal code traffic incidents have remained relatively stable during the three year period.

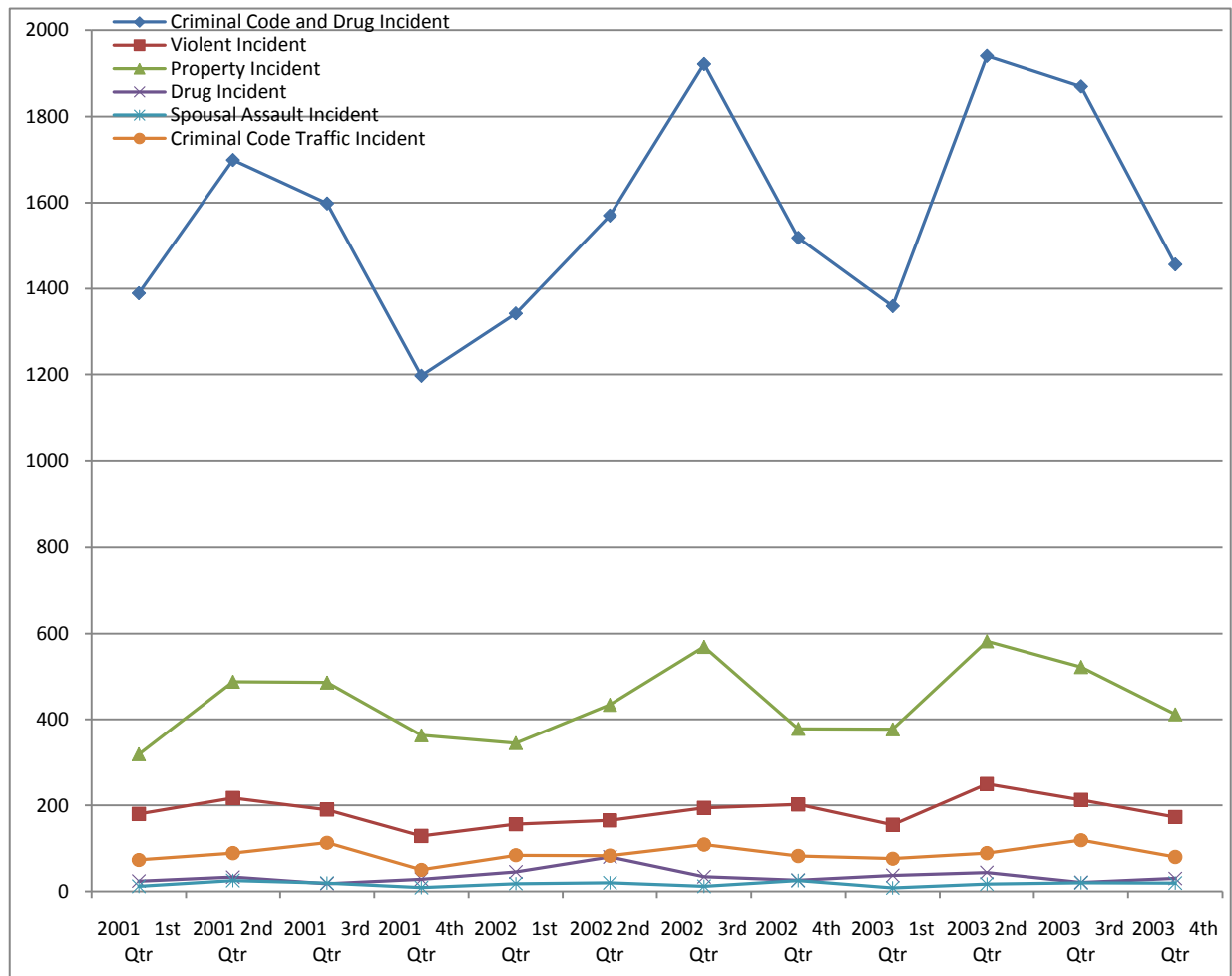


Figure B-11: Selected Whitehorse Reported Crime Incidents (2001, 2002, and 2003)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Yukon Crime Statistics – Fourth Quarter 2003

Health & Social Services

This section summarizes the various City of Whitehorse social services

- Hospital and health-related information;
- Educational institutions;
- Community facilities.

Hospital and Health-Related Information

The City of Whitehorse has a number of medical service providers available for residents of the city and other Whitehorse communities to access. These include:

- Whitehorse General Hospital;
- Whitehorse Health Centre;
- Yukon Government Health & Social Services;
- Ten private Medical Clinics; and,
- Several Non-Governmental Organizations.²⁴

Whitehorse General Hospital

The Whitehorse General Hospital services as a regional hospital providing medical care to the Yukon, northern portions of British Columbia and parts of Alaska. The hospital is a fully accredited acute care facility with 49 beds. The following Table 15 identifies the distribution of beds.

Table B-15: Distribution of Hospital Beds – Whitehorse General Hospital

Type of Bed	Number of Beds
Intensive Care	3
Medical	21 (plus 3 overflow)
Paediatric	6
Surgical	12 (plus 2 overflow)
Labour/Delivery/Recovery/Post Partum	7 (plus 1 overflow)

Source: **Yukon Health Guide**, Whitehorse General Hospital, 2005

In addition, the hospital maintains a 9 bed Surgical Day Care Unit.

The medical services offered include a diabetes education centre, First Nations Health Program, mammography, specialist clinic (15 specialists visit the hospital), two operating rooms, post anaesthetic care unit, a minor procedure room, surgeon's office, and obstetrician and gynaecologist offices (Yukon Health Guide, 2005).

²⁴ For a complete list of medical services offered in Whitehorse and their descriptions please visit:
http://www.ykhealthguide.org/community/whitehorse_services

Eagle Gold Project

Socio-economic Baseline Report

Final Report

Appendix B

Yukon Government

The Yukon Government offers a number of health and social services in Whitehorse to residents of Whitehorse and other Yukon communities. Services include:

- Abortion
- Adoption
- Alcohol and drug treatment and detox
- Child care
- Child health
- Community health
- Continuing care (seniors programs, respite care)
- Counselling and support
- Dental
- Diabetes
- Disability assistance and programs
- Doctor information line
- Health promotion
- Nutrition
- Immunization
- Income support
- Insured health and hearing services
- Legal services
- Mental health services and support
- Communicable disease control (HIV, AIDS testing)
- Organ donation
- Sexual assault support services
- Family violence support services
- Sexually Transmitted Infection testing
- Tobacco support (Smokers Line)
- Vaccinations

Non-Governmental Organizations

Various non-governmental organizations operate in Whitehorse and offer their support and services to residents of the City as well as those from other Yukon communities. These services include alcohol and drug rehabilitation; counselling and support; disability support, gay and lesbian support: HIV, AIDS, Hepatitis C and Sexually Transmitted Infection testing; hospices; mental health services and tobacco addiction support.

Educational Institutions

The City of Whitehorse has eleven elementary schools (one of which offers education from kindergarten to grade 12), four secondary schools, the Whitehorse Individual Learning Centre, and Wood St. Centre. The Yukon Department of Education also offers Advance Education which provides Yukon citizens with education, training, employment and other services to prepare them for the labour force (Department of Education, 2010).

In addition to offering fundamental education the City of Whitehorse is home to the main campus of Yukon College. Yukon College offers 50 programs, including certificates, diplomas and degrees, under the School of Liberal Arts, the School of Health, Education & Human Services, School of Management, Tourism & Hospitality, School of Trades, Science & Technology, and School of Access.

Yukon College also partners with other educational institution including the University of Alaska Southeast, the University of Northern British Columbia, the University of the Arctic, the University of Regina, and the Yukon Native Language Centre.

Community Facilities

The City of Whitehorse has several community facilities and services including parks, recreational facilities such as swimming pools, arenas, campground, museums (historical and transportation), public

library, theatre, dance studios, art gallery and arts centre. The city also has 16 community associations who look out for the interests of their neighbourhoods.

Local Economy

Historically the City of Whitehorse has experience a boom and bust economy; however the increasing number of individuals working in government positions has helped to stabilize the city's economy. According to the Yukon Business directory approximately 1,542 businesses are registered in Whitehorse (Yukon Economic Development, n.d.). Of these business 110 are registered as *'Retail Trade'*, 27 are registered as *'Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction'* and 23 as *'Manufacturing'*. The number of people employed by government is increasing; the number of people employed in private business is decreasing and the number of those being self employed has increased (City of Whitehorse, 2007). The city believes that mineral exploration and mine development investment will continue to drive Whitehorse's economy in the future.

APPENDIX C

Additional Profile Information – Yukon

Appendix C provides additional information for Yukon:

- Demographic profile
- Trend analysis

Demographic Profile: Yukon

The key demographic characteristics described are:

- Background;
- Demographic Trends²⁵;
- Current Education, Labour Force and Employment Profile;
- Income and Remuneration;
- Housing and Households;
- Mobility Status;
- Drug and Alcohol Consumption;
- Criminal Activity;
- Harvest Statistics, and;
- Health Indicators.

²⁵ The majority of data used to generate this demographic community profile comes from Statistics Canada and the Yukon Bureau of Statistics (see Source references under data Tables and Figures in the body of the profile). Both sources may be subject to random rounding. Random rounding is more reliable for larger locations, but is less reliable for smaller communities (in part due to confidentiality criteria and suppression of data below a given threshold – such as size or income level).



Figure C-1: Yukon Territory and Communities

Source: Yukon Socio-Economic Web Portal, 2010.

Background

The Yukon is one of Canada's three northern territories. Located in the Northwestern portion of Canada, Yukon's 482,443 km² of land is home to a total of 34,157 people (December 2009). In spite of its relatively large geographic size, Yukon is the smallest of the three territories in terms of population. Nearly three quarters of the territory's population is concentrated in the capital city of Whitehorse²⁶

Yukon's climate is Arctic and subarctic, resulting in long cold winters, short summers, and little precipitation. Its north-westerly location gives the region a varied and rich geography, which sees

²⁶ Yukon Government (2010) "Yukon At A Glance". Accessed online at http://www.gov.yk.ca/pdf/yukon_at_a_glance_web2.pdf. Accessed August 2010

forests in the southern regions to arctic conditions in the north. This ecological diversity means that the Yukon is a critical habitat for rare and endangered flowers, big game animals, birds of prey and migratory birds. Ten percent (10%) of Yukon is now protected in territorial and national parks. Another 2.7% has been set aside for conservation²⁷

The Klondike Gold Rush of 1898 put Yukon on the world map. Today, Yukon's mineral deposits support a developing mineral industry (Yukon Government, 2010). Other industries are also slowly developing within the region. The Yukon's outdoor tourism industry supports a wide range of activities, ranging from hiking to hunting and fishing. The Yukon also supports a number of activities, such as small scale agriculture, forestry and trapping industries. The Yukon is also home to a number of petroleum and coal deposits which remain largely unexplored and underdeveloped²⁸.

Demographic Trends

The demographic trends from 1996 to 2006 are discussed in terms of the following characteristics:

- Population;
- Aboriginal Identity;
- Age and Gender Distribution.

Recent Population Trends

As of the December 2009 Population Report compiled by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS), the Yukon's population has reportedly increased from 33,928 individuals (in December 2008) to 34,157 individuals which indicates a population change of 0.7% between 2008 and 2009.

Table C-1: Population – Yukon 2008/2009

Population	Yukon
Population in December 2009	34,157
Population in December 2008	33,928
2008 to 2009 Population Change (%)	0.7%
Population Density per Square Kilometre (Km ²)	0.07
Land Area (Square Kilometre [Km ²])	482,443

Sources: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics** – Population Report, December 2009 and **Statistics Canada** – Yukon Territory, 2006 Census

According to Statistics Canada's official Census figures, the total population and Aboriginal population numbers have slightly fluctuated since 1996 (see Figure 2). The percent change of the total population in the decade from 1996 to 2006 was approximately -1.3%. Between 1996 and 2001, the population declined by 6.8%, though from 2001 to 2006, the population increased by 5.9%. The Aboriginal population had a percent change of 22.8% from 1996 to 2006, 6.0% from 1996 to 2001, and approximately 15.8% from 2001 to 2006. It should be noted that these population figures differ somewhat from the figures collected by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics, which may be indicative of differences in data collection methodologies.

²⁷ Yukon Government (2010) "Yukon At A Glance". Accessed online at http://www.gov.yk.ca/pdf/yukon_at_a_glance_web2.pdf . Accessed August 2010

²⁸ ibid

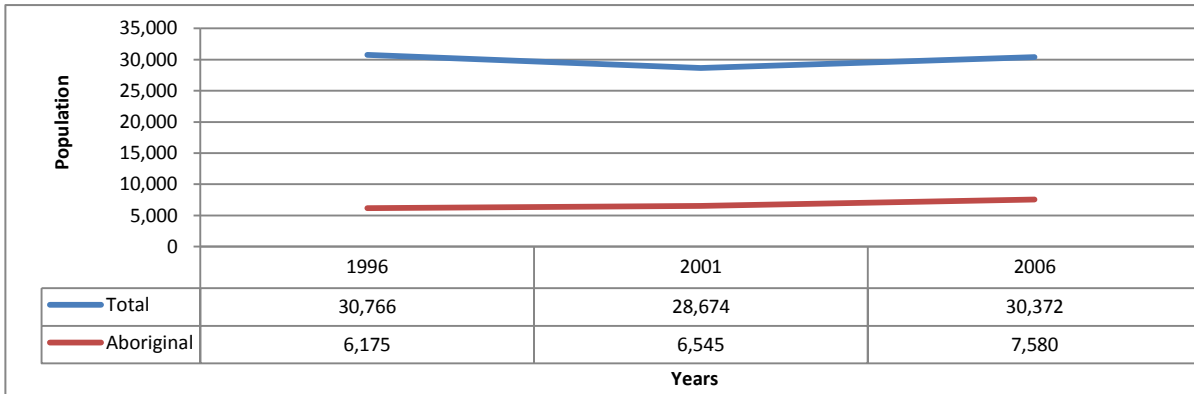


Figure C-2: Population in Yukon (1996-2006)

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Yukon Territorial Profiles for the years of 2006, 2001, 1996
Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Aboriginal Data, 2001, 2006 Census Highlights

Yukon’s Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of Yukon’s Total Population

Figure 3 and Table 2 illustrate, for the 1996, 2001, and 2006 census periods, Yukon’s Aboriginal population as a percentage of Yukon’s total population. A comparison of Aboriginal populations (see Figure 29) shows that the Yukon’s Aboriginal population has been steadily increasing across the census periods. In 1996, the territory’s Aboriginal population accounted for approximately 20.0% of Yukon’s Aboriginal population. The proportion of the population of Aboriginal heritage has increased since then, to 22.8% in 2001, and to approximately 25.0% of the population by 2006. Aboriginal Canadians tend to have higher birthrates than non-Aboriginal Canadians, so the increase in persons claiming an Aboriginal identity could be indicative of that trend within Yukon.

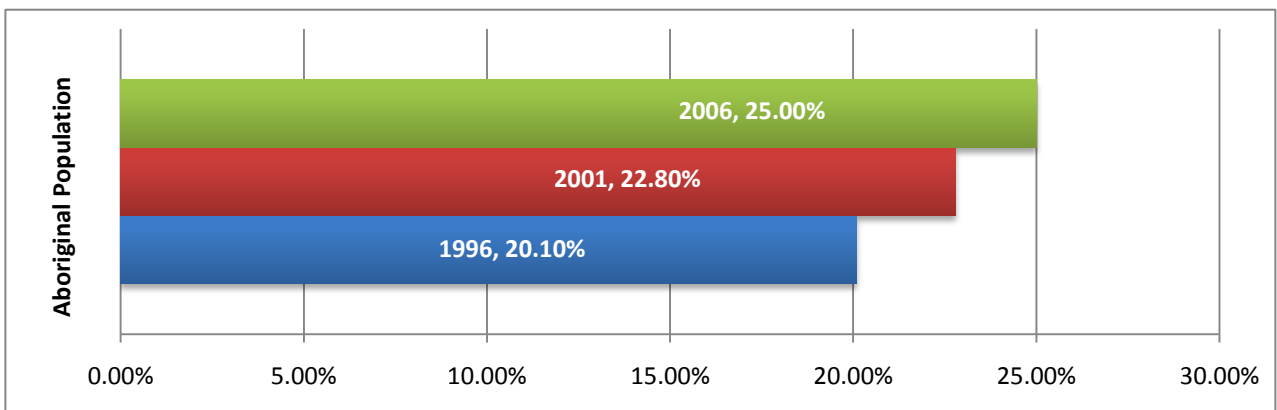


Figure C-3: Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of Yukon’s Total Population (1996, 2001, and 2006)

Source: **Statistics Canada** - Yukon Aboriginal Community Profiles for the years of 2006, 2001, 1996.

Aboriginal Identity

Of Yukon’s aboriginal population, the majority claim North American Indian heritage. As Table 59 illustrates, North American Indian heritage counted for 85.5% of the Yukon’s Aboriginal population in

2001, and 82.8% in 2006. The next largest cultural grouping is persons claiming Métis heritage, at 8.2% of the Aboriginal population in 2001, and 10.5% in 2006.

Table C-2: Aboriginal Identity – Yukon (1996, 2001, 2006)

Population Grouping	Yukon		
	1996	2001	2006
	Number (No.)		
Total Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Identity Population	30,766	28,674	30,372
	Percent (%)		
<i>Non-Aboriginal Identity Population</i>	79.9	77.2	75.0
<i>Aboriginal Identity Population</i>	20.1	22.8	25.0%
Aboriginal Grouping as a Percent [%] of Aboriginal Identity Population	Percent (%)		
North American Indian (Single Response)	N/A	85.5	82.8
Métis (Single Response)	N/A	8.2	10.5
Inuit (Single Response)	N/A	2.2	3.4
Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	N/A	1.5	0.7
Aboriginal Responses Not Included Elsewhere	N/A	2.4	2.5

Source: **Statistics Canada** Census Aboriginal Population Profiles 2001 & 2006

a: Total Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity population statistics may be different from the Total Population Census data because individuals living in 'collective' dwellings were counted in the total population census but not in the total Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity population.

Age and Gender Distribution

The total population by age group for Yukon as of December 2009 is provided in Table 3. From the table it is evident that a greater proportion of the population is made up of residents between the ages of 40 and 49 as of December 2009. The 2006 Census year indicates that the majority of the population was between 40 and 49. For the 2001 census, the majority of the population fell in this category as well.

Table C-3: Total Population by Age Group – Yukon (December 2009, 2006, 2001)

Age Group	December 2009		2006		2001	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
0-9	10.0	3731	12.3	3750	13.5	3725
10-19	12.4	4246	14.6	4430	16.6	4600
20-29	14.1	4807	12.0	3645	12.2	3380
30-39	14.0	4796	14.0	4245	13.4	3720
40-49	16.7	5696	19.1	5790	20.9	5770
50-59	17.2	5890	16.6	5030	13.6	3770
60-69	9.7	3303	7.5	2275	6.0	1655
70 +	4.7	1608	4.6	1400	3.8	1050
Total	100.0	34,157	100.0	30,385	100.0	27,670

Sources: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics**, Population Report December 2009 and **Yukon Bureau of Statistics**, Population by Sex and Age Group Census 2006 and 2001

The percentage of the population over the age of 15 years has been steadily increasing in the Yukon as is illustrated in Figure 4 below. The population over 15 years has increased by 4.5% from 1996 to 2009. This demonstrates a trend of an aging population.

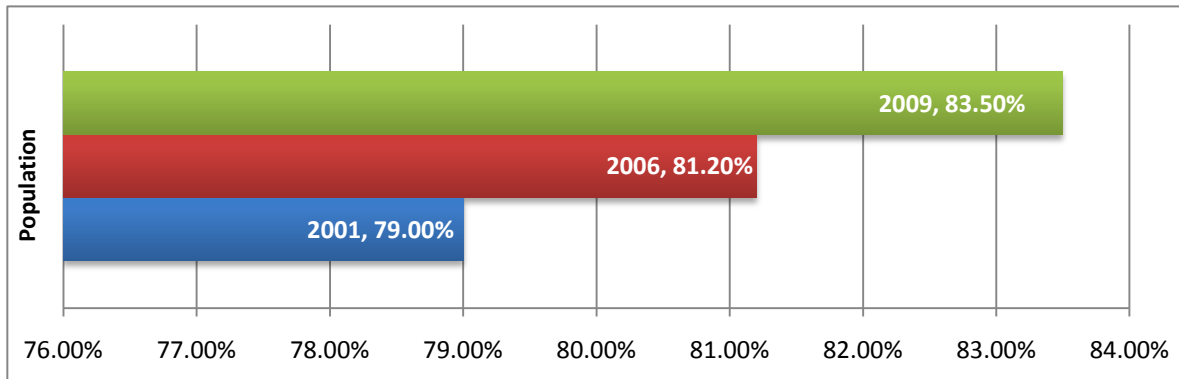


Figure C- 4: Percentage of Population over 15 years - Yukon (2001, 2006, 2009)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Population Report December 2009
 Yukon Bureau of Statistics, Population by Sex and Age Group Census 2001, 2006

Figures 5 to 7 below highlight the male / female population distribution of the Yukon for the years of 1996, 2001, and 2006 respectively. As per Census data, the greatest proportion of Yukon’s population (for both sexes) is found in the 40-49 age range. This is true for 2001 and 2006. As the 1996 Census used a different data collection set, a direct comparison is not possible, but the large 25-54 age range bar indicates that a large proportion of the Yukon’s population could have fallen into this “middle age” range as well.

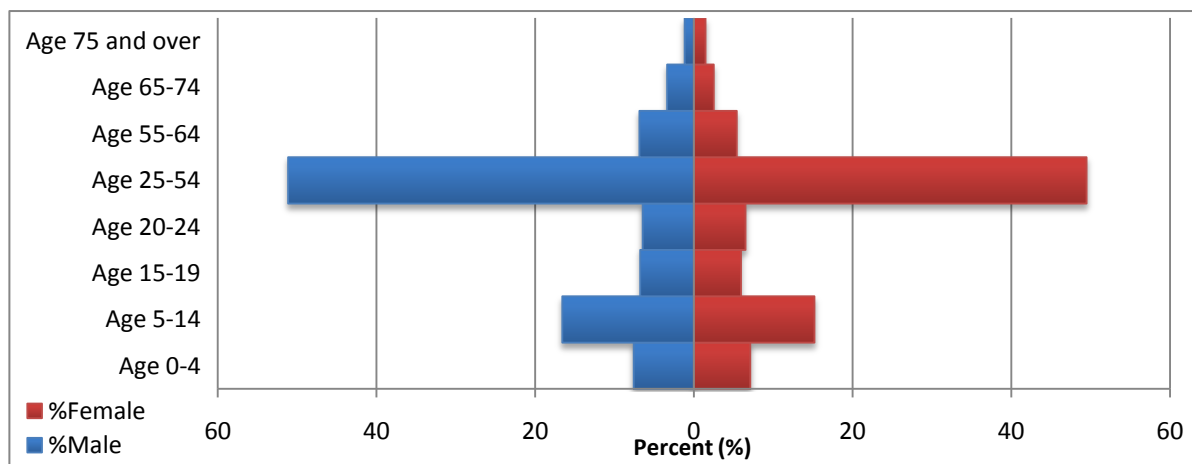


Figure C-5: Total Population - Age and Gender – Yukon (1996)

Source: Statistics Canada – Yukon Profile, Census 1996

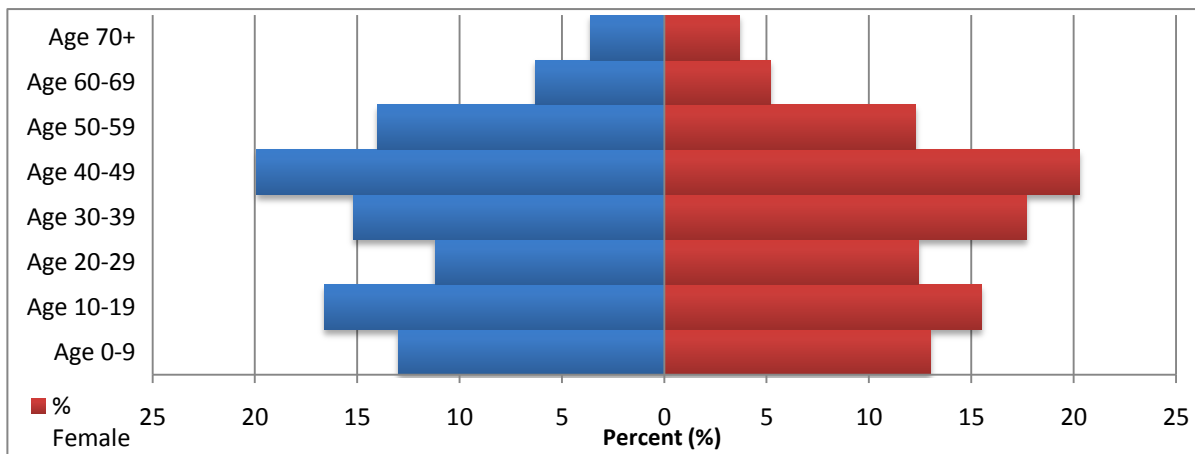


Figure C-6: Total Population - Age and Gender – Yukon (2001)

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Yukon Profile, Census 2001

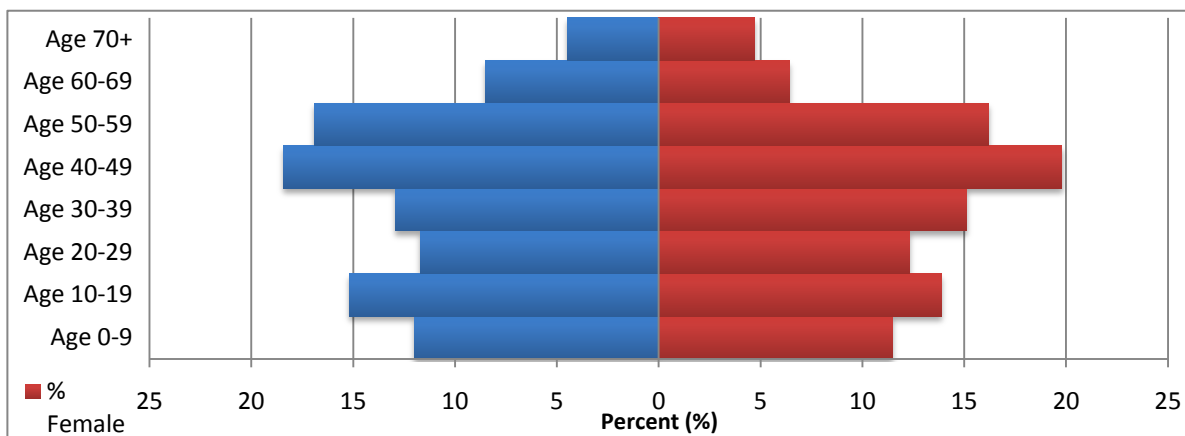


Figure C-7: Total Population - Age and Gender – Yukon (2006)

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Yukon Profile 2006

Current Education, Labour Force and Employment Profile

The education, labour force, and employment profile for 2001 to 2006 is presented in terms of the following characteristics:

- Education
- Workforce Characteristics
- Labour Force Characteristics

Education

The education statistics for the total population in 2006 showed that the majority of residents in Yukon have a certificate, diploma or degree (see Table 4). Over twenty-three percent (23.7%) have a high school certificate of equivalent, 11.8% have an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, 20.7% have a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, 3.4% have a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level, and 17.8% have a university certificate, diploma or degree.

Table C-4: Education Attainment in Yukon (2006)

Educational Attainment	Yukon		
	Total Population 15 to 24 years	Total Population 25 to 64 years	Total Population 65 years and over
Total population	4,145	18,145	2,195
Number (No.)			
No Certificate, Diploma, or Degree	1,885	2,785	880
Certificate, Diploma, or Degree	2,260	15,365	1,310
High School Certificate or Equivalent	1,580	3,855	375
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma	160	2,385	345
College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma	300	4,415	345
University Certificate, Diploma, or Degree	220	4,715	250
University Certificate or Diploma below the Bachelor Degree Level	60	690	85
University Certificate or Degree	160	4,025	160
Bachelor's Degree	160	2,660	80
University Certificate or Diploma above Bachelor Level	0	320	10
Degree in Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine or Optometry	0	155	15
Master's Degree	0	800	50
Earned Doctorate	0	90	15

Source: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics** – Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree Census 2006

Note: The total sum of all certificates, diplomas or degrees exceed the total population due to the overlapping nature of various categories resulting in double counting. The figures above were derived by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics using a methodology which made use of an extrapolated 20% sample date. Terriplan has done no statistical analysis for this category.

Table 5 shows the statistics related to the major fields of study pursued in 2006. Both males and females within Yukon have relatively similar rates of attaining post-secondary certificates, diplomas or degrees, although 46.6% of males and 49.8% of females indicating they had no post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree. 10.1% of the total population reported pursuing interests in *'Business, Management, and Public Administration'* as their main field of study (the largest single category in the entire territory) the second highest field of study being *'Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies'* at 7.0% of all respondents. Females in the Yukon were more likely to pursue *'Business, Management, and Public Administration'* (14.3% of female respondents) and *'Health, Parks, Recreation, and Fitness'* (10.8% of female respondents) while males were more likely to pursue *'Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies'* (21.7% of male respondents)'.

Table C-5: Major Fields of Study – Yukon (2006)

Population Type	Major Field of Study	Yukon		
		Total	Male	Female
Total Population (2006)	Number (No.)			
	Population 15 Years of Age and Over	24,490	12,285	12,205
	Percent (%)			
	No Post-Secondary Certificate, Diploma, or Degree	46.4	46.6	49.8
	Education	4.7	2.5	6.7
	Visual and Performing Arts, and Communications Technologies	1.9	3.8	4.3
	Humanities	2.5	2.0	2.9
	Social and Behavioural Sciences and Law	5.7	4.4	7.0
	Business, Management, and Public Administration	10.1	5.9	14.3
	Physical and Life Sciences and Technologies	2.1	2.1	2.2
	Mathematics, Computer, and Information Sciences	1.1	1.3	0.8
	Architecture, Engineering, and Related Technologies	12.0	21.7	2.1
	Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Conservation	2.4	3.3	1.4
Health, Parks, Recreation, and Fitness	7.0	3.1	10.8	
Personal, Protective, and Transportation Services	4.1	5.0	3.3	

Source: Statistics Canada - Yukon Community Profile – 2006

Workforce Characteristics

Table 6 outlines the workforce composition, by industry, for total population of the Yukon for census years 2001 and 2006.

Workforce by Industry (2001)

In 2001, 'Public Administration', 'Retail Trade', 'Accommodation and food services' and 'Health Care and Social Assistance' comprised the industries with the greatest labour force activity within the Yukon (21.1%, 11.0%, 9.0% and 9.0%, respectively). Males had the highest participation rates in 'Public Administration' (23.5%), 'Health Care and Social Services' (14.5%) and 'Retail Trade' (11.5%). In 2001, females tended to have a greater participation rates in 'Public Administration' (23.5%), 'Health Care and Social Assistance' (14.5%) and 'Retail Trade' (11.5%).

Workforce by Industry (2006)

In the Yukon, 'Public Administration' (24.0%), 'Retail Trade' (10.2%) and 'Health Care and Social Assistance' (9.1%) accounted for the three most frequently reported workforce industries in 2006. In 2006, fewer individuals worked in 'Retail Trade' than did in 2001 (10.2% in 2006 compared to 11.0% in 2001) while the composition of the 'Public Administration' and 'Health Care and Social Assistance' industry increased to 24.0% and 9.1%, respectively.

Table C-6: Workforce by Industry – Yukon (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Labour Force Activity	Yukon		
		Total	Male	Female
Total Population (2001)	Total – Experience Labour Force – Number (No.)	17,950	9,210	8,735
	Percent (%)			
	Industry – Not Applicable	1.6	1.8	1.2
	All industries	98.4	98.2	98.8
	Total in Labour Force – All Industries – Number (No.)	17,665	9,045	8,625
	Percent (%)			
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.6	0.7	0.7
	Mining and oil and gas extraction	2.4	0.8	0.8
	Utilities	0.8	0.6	0.6
	Construction	7.9	1.7	1.7
	Manufacturing	2.2	0.8	0.8
	Wholesale trade	1.8	1.2	1.2
	Retail trade	11.0	11.5	11.5
	Transportation and warehousing	4.4	2.5	2.5
	Information and cultural industries	3.9	4.3	4.3
	Finance and insurance	2.1	3.2	3.2
	Real estate and rental leasing	1.1	0.9	0.9
	Professional, scientific and technical services	4.2	3.4	3.4
	Management of companies and enterprises	0.05	0.0	0.0
	Administrative and support, waste management and remediation	3.3	3.0	3.0
	Educational services	6.7	9.6	9.6
	Health care and social assistance	9.0	14.5	14.5
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.1	3.2	3.2
	Accommodation and food services	9.0	10.7	10.7
Other Services (except public administration)	4.1	3.8	3.8	
Public administration	21.1	23.5	23.5	
Total Population (2006)	Total – Experience Labour Force – Number (No.)	19,120	9,815	9,305
	Percent (%)			
	Industry – Not Applicable	1.2	1.3	1.1
	All industries	98.8	98.7	98.9
	Total in Labour Force – All Industries – Number (No.)	18,895	9,695	9,205
	Percent (%)			
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	1.3	1.3
	Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.6	6.0	6.0
	Utilities	0.4	0.7	0.7
	Construction	6.9	12.0	12.0
	Manufacturing	2.1	3.1	3.1
	Wholesale trade	1.8	2.7	2.7
	Retail trade	10.2	10.2	10.2
	Transportation and warehousing	4.6	6.6	6.6
	Information and cultural industries	3.0	3.4	3.4
	Finance and insurance	1.6	1.0	1.0
	Real estate and rental leasing	1.3	1.5	1.5
	Professional, scientific and technical services	4.3	4.5	4.5
	Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Administrative and support, waste management and remediation	3.3	3.3	3.3
	Educational services	6.8	4.3	4.3
	Health care and social assistance	9.1	3.8	3.8
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.7	2.6	2.6
	Accommodation and food services	8.9	6.9	6.9
Other Services (except public administration)	4.2	4.2	4.2	
Public administration	24.0	21.8	21.8	

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Yukon Labour Force by Industry, Census 2001 and 2006

Workforce by Occupation for 2001

In 2001 ‘Sales and Service Occupations’ and ‘Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations’ comprised the occupations with the greatest reported activity in Yukon. Males were most active in ‘Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and related Occupations’ and ‘Sales and Service Occupations’ at 29.6% and 20.1% respectively. Females in Yukon had the greatest presence in ‘Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations’ and ‘Sales and Service Occupations’ at 30.0% and 25.7% respectively (see Table 7).

Workforce by Occupation for 2006

In 2006 as in 2001, ‘Sales and Service Occupations’ and ‘Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations’, accounted for the top two occupations in the Yukon (see Table 7). Males remained most active in ‘Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and related Occupations’ (29.7%) and ‘Sales and Service Occupations’ (19.3%), with females being most active in ‘Sales and Service Occupations’ (27.1%) and ‘Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations’ (26.9%) However, ‘Sales and Service Occupations’ increased by 0.3% from 2001 to 2006 (from 22.8% in 2001 to 23.1% in 2006) and ‘Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations’ decreased by 1.6% between 2001 and 2006 (from 17.7% to 16.1%).

Table C-7: Workforce by Occupation – Yukon (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Occupation	Yukon		
		Total	Male	Female
Total Population (2001)	Total – Experience Labour Force - Number (No.)	17,670	9,040	8,625
		Percent (%)		
	Occupation – Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
	All Occupations	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Experience Labour Force – All Occupations – Number (No.)	17,670	9,040	8,625
	Management Occupations	12.8	14.7	10.7
	Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations	17.7	6.0	30.0
	Natural and Applied Sciences and related Occupations	6.3	9.4	3.1
	Health Occupations	4.0	1.8	6.4
	Social Science, Education, Government Service, and Religion	12.1	7.7	16.7
	Art, Culture, Recreation, and Sport	3.6	3.2	4.1
	Sales and Service Occupations	22.8	20.1	25.7
	Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and related Occupations	16.0	29.6	1.8
	Occupations unique to Primary Industry	3.0	5.1	0.8
Occupations unique to Processing, Manufacturing, and Utilities	1.5	2.5	0.7	
Total Population (2006)	Total – Experience Labour Force – Number (No.)	18,895	9,690	9,205
		Percent (%)		
	Occupation – Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
	All Occupations	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Experience Labour Force – All Occupations – Number (No.)	18,895	9,690	9,205
	Management Occupations	12.9	15.7	9.9
	Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations	16.1	5.9	26.9
	Natural and Applied Sciences and related Occupations	6.8	10.1	3.4
	Health Occupations	4.8	2.2	7.6
	Social Science, Education, Government Service, and Religion	12.0	7.1	17.0
	Art, Culture, Recreation, and Sport	3.7	3.1	4.2
	Sales and Service Occupations	23.1	19.3	27.1
	Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and related Occupations	16.2	29.7	2.0
	Occupations unique to Primary Industry	3.5	5.6	1.4

Population Type	Occupation	Yukon		
		Total	Male	Female
	Occupations unique to Processing, Manufacturing, and Utilities	0.8	1.3	0.3

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics –Labour Force by Occupation, Census 2001 and 2006

Labour Force Characteristics

Labour Force Participation Rate

Table 8 outlines the labour force characteristics for the total population 15 years or older for census years 2001 and 2006. In Yukon, for census year 2001, overall labour participation rate²⁹ was 79.8% – far higher than the national figure of 66.4%. Yukon also registered higher participation rates for men and women. The male labour force participation rate was higher in comparison to the female participation rate by 4.5% (82.1% for males as opposed to 77.6% for females). In contrast, the national labour participation rate for males was 72.7% and 60.5% for females.

In 2006 total population participation rates decreased by 1.7% from the 2001 census year from 79.8% in 2001 to 78.1% in 2006 despite there being more people in the labour force (19,120 in 2006 compared to 17,945 in 2001). Yukon's participation rates was still higher than the Canadian national average of 66.8%. Males continued to have a greater labour participation rate in comparison to females. In 2001, the male participation rate was 82.1% in comparison to a rate of 77.6% for females. This gap narrowed slightly in 2006, with the female participation rate being registered at 76.2%, compared to 79.9% for males. Participation rates in Yukon were once again above the national rate. The participation rate for all Canadian males was 72.3% and 61.6% for Canadian females.

Labour Force Employment Rate

In 2001, the total employment rate³⁰ for the population 15 years and older was 70.6%. Yukon's natural resource based economy ensured that its overall employment rate was far above the national average of 61.5%. Employment rates in the Yukon, in census year 2001, were slightly lower for males in the labour force at 70.2% compared to females at 70.9%. More females were employed during census year 2001 (7,980 females compared to 7,875 males). These rates were still higher than the employment rates for all Canadian males and females, which stood at 67.2% (males) and 56.1% (females)

In 2006 the overall total employment rate was slightly higher at 70.5%. In contrast, Canada's overall employment rate also saw some gains, climbing from 61.5% in 2001 to 62.4% in 2006. Males and females had relatively similar employment levels with 8,740 males indicating being employed and 8,575 females indicating being employed in census year 2006. Males however did have a higher employment rate at 71.1%, compared to females who had an employment rate of 70.3%. These Yukon figures were still higher than those of their Canadian counterparts, which saw all Canadian males register an employment rate of 67.6%, and all Canadian females have an employment rate of 57.5%.

²⁹ Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents (Census Dictionary, 2006).

³⁰ Refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents (Census Dictionary, 2006).

Labour Force Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rates³¹ in census year 2001 were 11.6%. Males tended to have higher unemployment rates compared to their female counterparts (14.5% compared to 8.6%). This is supported by the number of individuals who indicated they were unemployed (1,335 males were unemployed compared to 750 females). Unemployment rates in the Yukon were much higher than they were in the rest of Canada, which only recorded an unemployment rate of 7.4% in 2001. Canadian males and females tended to have higher levels of employment than their counterparts in the Yukon, with Canadian males registering an unemployment rate of only 7.6% and Canadian females only registering an unemployment rate of 7.2%

In 2006, the territorial unemployment was recorded at 9.4%, representing a 2.2% decrease from the 2001 rate. Unemployment in Yukon still remained higher than the national average which declined to 6.6%. Though male unemployment rates were still relatively high at 11.0%, male unemployment was 3.5% lower than it was in 2001. Unemployment rates for females also decreased from 8.6% in 2001 to 7.8% in 2006. Although more males indicated they were unemployed (1,075 males compared to 730 females) the difference was not as pronounced as in census year 2001. In spite of these gains, Yukon's unemployment rates were still much higher than the national rates for men (6.5%) and women (6.6%).

Table C-8: Labour Force – Yukon (2001 and 2006)

Population Type	Gender	Yukon						
		In the Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
Total Population 15 and over (2001)	Total	Number				Percent		
		17,945	15,860	2,085	4,535	79.8	70.6	11.6
	Male	9,210	7,875	1,335	2,020	82.1	70.2	14.5
	Female	8,735	7,980	750	2,520	77.6	70.9	8.6
Total Population 15 and over (2006)	Total	Number				Percent		
		19,120	17,315	1,805	5,370	78.1	70.7	9.4
	Male	9,815	8,740	1,075	2,470	79.9	71.1	11.0
	Female	9,300	8,575	730	2,900	76.2	70.3	7.8

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Labour Force Participation, Census 2001 and 2006

Labour Reporting Issues

It should be noted that Yukon appears to have relatively high rates of unemployment compared to the rest of Canada, despite having employment and participation rates which were higher than the national average. The government of Yukon has disputed Statistics Canada's findings since the 2006 census and in June of 2010, issued a statement stating that Statistics Canada's "figures are based on an outdated sample of the population and the results don't show what's really happening in the territory" (CBC News, 2010). The Yukon government has stated that for at least two years it has been informing Statistics Canada that its Yukon employment statistics are unreliable and based on a survey that was designed in the 1980s.

³¹ Refers to the unemployment rate expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents (Census Dictionary, 2006).

Harvey Brooks, the Yukon Deputy Minister of economic development, claims that Statistics Canada's methodology is also flawed – for example, deputy minister Brooks notes that Statistics Canada took Dawson City out of its survey sample and added Faro, which, in the 1980s, was a thriving mining community. Today, Faro has seen significant changes in employment and population with the closure of a number of its mining operations. Deputy Minister Brooks claims mining and construction job opportunities in the territory are at an all-time high, but the Statistics Canada survey does not adequately reflect this. Statistics Canada has agreed to move to a new survey design by January 2011(CBC News, 2010).

The statistics presented in Table 9 reflect employment figures collected by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics between June 2001 and June 2010 for the territory as a whole.

Table C-9: Labour Statistics - Yukon (June 2001 to June 2010)

Population Type	Yukon						
	In the Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
	Number				Percent		
June 2010	18,000	16,600	1,400	6,700	72.9	67.2	7.8
June 2009	18,200	16,800	1,400	6,000	75.2	69.4	7.7
June 2008	17,900	17,100	900	5,700	75.5	72.2	5.0
June 2007	17,300	16,300	900	6,100	74.2	70.0	5.2
June 2006	18,200	17,300	900	5,300	77.4	73.6	4.9
June 2005	18,400	17,300	1,100	5,200	78.3	73.6	6.0
June 2004	18,100	16,900	1,200	5,200	77.7	72.5	6.6
June 2003	17,000	15,000	1,900	5,700	75.2	66.4	11.2
June 2002	17,000	15,300	1,700	4,800	78.0	70.2	10.0
June 2001	16,900	14,400	2,400	4,800	77.9	66.4	14.2

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics. Yukon Employment June 2010

According to Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, in the second quarter of 2010, “there was little overall change in the Yukon labour market in the second quarter compared with a year earlier. The unemployment rate in the Yukon was 7.8%, little changed from a year earlier” (Statistics Canada, 2010). As Table 66 shows, Yukon's own statistics show an unemployment rate which is closer in line with the national average of 7.9% (June 2010). Additionally, this table illustrates that Yukon's unemployment rate in 2006 was 4.9% - far lower than the 9.4% that Statistics Canada recorded during its mid-May Census Day. This indicates that there are discrepancies in the collection of labour force data within the Yukon, which could impact how statistics are interpreted. When Statistics Canada changes its methodology in January of 2011, this gap in collected data may change.

Income and Remuneration

The results outlined in Table 10 show that, in terms of income, the median income for the total population 15 years and over in 2005 in the Yukon was \$31,352. Females earned a median income lower than their male counterparts. The median after-tax income for the Yukon was \$28,519. Males earned a greater after-tax median income than their female counterparts did, however the difference was less than for the pre-tax median income. In the case of household income, private households earned a median income of \$60,105 (\$52,812 after-tax) while one-person private households earned a median income of \$32,113 (\$28,888 after-tax).

Table C-10: Income - Total Population - Yukon (2005)

Income	Income Category Groupings	Yukon		
		Total	Male	Female
Individual Income (2005)	Income in 2005 of Population 15 Years and Over With Income (Counts)	23,540	11,790	11,750
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median Income (\$) – Persons 15 Years and Over	31,352	34,536	29,762
	After-tax Income in 2005 of Population 15 Years and Over With After-tax Income (Counts)	23,530	11,780	11,750
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median After-tax income (\$) – Persons 15 Years and Over	28,519	30,305	26,982
Household Income (2005)	Household Income in 2005 of Private Households (Counts)	12,610	-	-
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median Household Income (\$) – Private Household	60,105	-	-
	After-tax Household Income in 2005 of Private Households (Counts)	12,615	-	-
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median After-tax Household Income (\$) – Private Household	52,812	-	-
	Household Income in 2005 of One-Person Private Households (Counts)	3,900	-	-
	Canadian Dollars (\$)			
	Median Household Income (\$) – One-person Private Household	32,113	-	-
	After-tax Household Income in 2005 of One-Person Private Households (Counts)	3,895	-	-
Canadian Dollars (\$)				
Median After-tax Household Income (\$) – One-person Private Household	28,888	-	-	

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Individual and Household Income, Census 2006

As shown in Table 11 below, slightly more individuals worked full year full time in comparison to working part year or part time (9,995 and 9,545), which indicates that a large portion of the Yukon's workforce is only employed on a part time or seasonal basis. Males were more likely to work full year, full time than females; conversely, females were more likely to work part year or part time than males

Table C-11: Employment Income – Yukon 2005

Employment Income	Yukon		
	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over with employment income (Counts)	20,155	10,240	9,915
Median employment income in 2005 (\$)	31,227	33,418	29,973
Average employment income in 2005 (\$)	37,908	41,761	33,929
Worked full year, full time (Counts)	9,995	5,200	4,795
Median employment income in 2005 (\$)	49,787	53,524	47,291
Average employment income in 2005 (\$)	53,111	58,015	47,791
Worked part year or part time (Counts)	9,545	4,740	4,805
Median employment income in 2005 (\$)	16,161	17,859	14,991

Average employment income in 2005 (\$)	23,560	25,679	21,471
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Source: **Yukon Bureau of Statistics** – Yukon Employment Income, Census 2006

The sources contributing to the total composition of income earned by the population in the Yukon can be found in Table 12. Total income in the Yukon is not comprised of income earned solely through employment; rather it can be made up of government transfers and ‘other money’³². Compared to the rest of Canada, Yukon’s median employment income is much higher. According to the 2006 Canadian Census, the median income in Canada was \$25,615 – much lower than the \$31,227 in the Yukon. Median employment income for individuals who worked full time in Yukon was also much higher than the rest of Canada. The median income among Canadians who worked full time was \$41,401. Within the Yukon, the median income for full time workers was \$49,787. This clearly indicates that incomes within Yukon are much higher than they are in the rest of Canada.

In the Yukon 83.9% of all income is generated through some form of employment. Males earned 85.5% of their income through employment, while females earned 82.0% from employment. Government transfers account for a greater portion of non-earnings income for females (10.2%) compared to males (7.5%). ‘Other money’ accounted for 7.4% of total income for the total population in the Yukon and a slightly greater portion for females (7.9%) compared to males (7.0%). Yukoners also made more money off earnings than their Canadian counterparts. 83.9% of a Yukon resident income was derived from earnings. In contrast, 76.2% of Canadian’s income was derived from earnings, with the remainder coming from government transfers (11.1%) and “other” sources (12.7%).

Table C-12: Composition of Total Income - Total Population – Yukon (2005)

Composition of Total Income	Yukon		
	Total	Male	Female
	Percent (%)		
Earnings - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	83.9	85.5	82.0
Government Transfers - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	8.7	7.5	10.2
Other Money - As a Percent (%) of Total Income	7.4	7.0	7.9

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Yukon Profile - 2006

Households and Housing

The statistics outlined in Figure 9 below refer to those dwellings³³ in the Yukon which are private dwellings occupied, on the day the census was conducted, by persons who are usual residents of the Yukon.

³² ‘Other Money’ is defined by Statistics Canada to refer to: ‘regular cash income received during calendar year 2005 and not reported in any of the other ten sources listed on the questionnaire. For example, severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists’ project grants are included’ (Census Dictionary, 2006).

³³ Dwelling figures are based on actual counts whereas census information is ‘randomly rounded’. It is also important to consider that ‘Statistics Canada is taking additional measures to protect the privacy of all Canadians and the confidentiality of the data they provide to us. Starting with the 2001 Census, some population counts [...] have been] adjusted in order to ensure confidentiality’ (Census Dictionary, 2001).

In 2006, there were 12,610 occupied private dwellings in the Yukon. 63.8% of all private dwellings were owned and 30.4% were rented. 720 homes or 5.7% of Yukon homes were identified as First Nations housing.

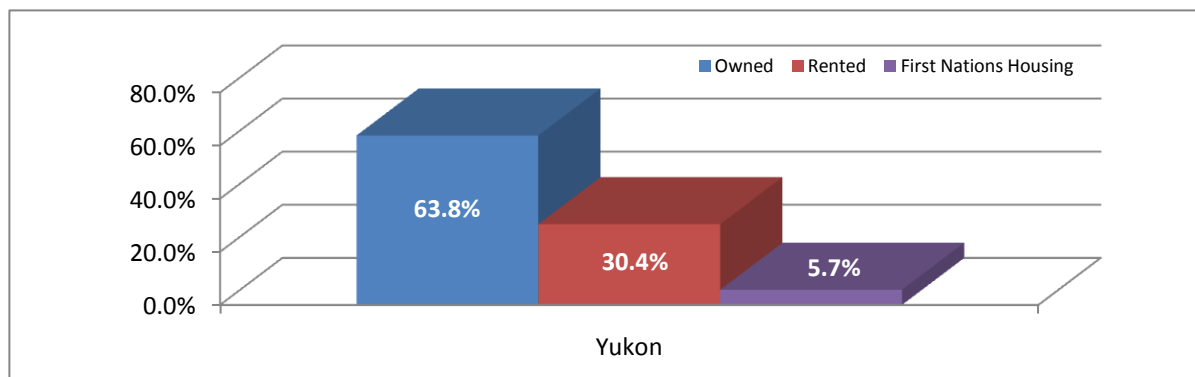


Figure C-8: Housing – Owned, Rented and First Nations Housing – Yukon (2006)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Yukon, Housing Tenure, Census 2006

Table 13 discusses the characteristics of those dwellings in the Yukon, which are private and occupied. According to the 2006 census, the majority of the dwellings (56.3%) required regular maintenance only, with 28.8% requiring minor repair and 14.9% of the dwellings occupied in the Yukon requiring major repairs.

Table C-13: Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics – Yukon (2006)

Dwelling Characteristics	Total Population
	Yellowknife
Total Private Households	12,615
Dwelling Requiring Regular Maintenance Only – as a Percent (%) of Total Occupied Private Dwellings	56.3
Dwellings Requiring Minor Repair – as a Percent (%) of Total Occupied Private Dwellings	28.8
Dwellings Requiring Major Repair - as a Percent (%) of Total Occupied Private Dwellings	14.9
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	5.9

Source: Statistics Canada – Yukon Community Profile – 2006

Figure 10 shows the family characteristics for the total population in the Yukon for 2006 and 2001. In 2001, the most commonly reported family characteristic was married couples (57.1%), followed by common-law couple families (23.0%), and lone-parent families (19.8%). In 2006, the most commonly reported family characteristic was married couple families (57.1%), followed by both common-law units and lone-parent families at 23.6% and 20.7% each. From the 2001 census to the 2006 census, the number of married couple and common law families decreased in the Yukon, while the number of lone-parent families increased.

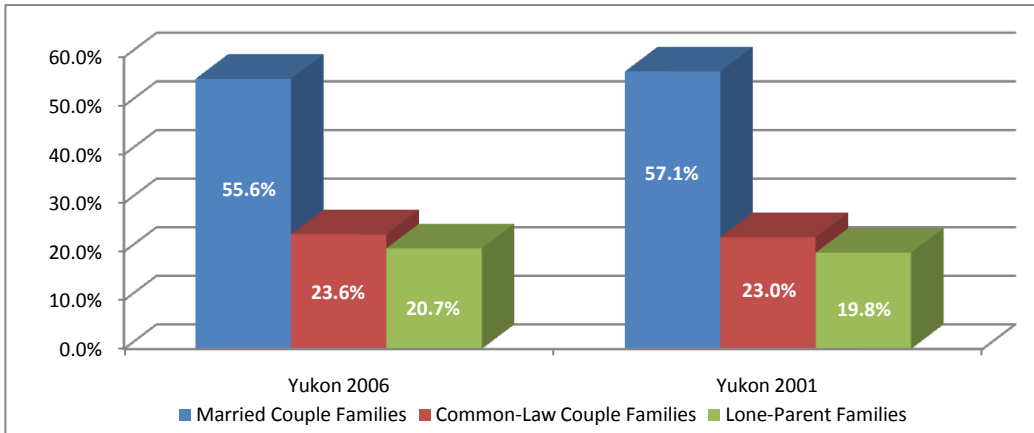


Figure C-9: Family Characteristics – Total Population – Yukon (2006)

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics – Marital Status and Census Family Structure, 2006 and 2001

Table 14 presents the average family size, in the total population, within selected family groupings. On average, the family grouping with the largest representation within the Yukon was reported to be ‘Married Couple Families’ (average of 3.1 persons). This is followed closely by ‘Common-Law Couple’ units (2.8 persons per family).

Table C-14: Selected Family Characteristics – Yukon (2006)

Family Grouping	Yukon
	Average Persons Per Family Grouping – Number (No.)
All Census Families	2.9
Married-Couple Families	3.1
Common-Law-Couple Families	2.8
Lone-Parent Families	2.5
Female Lone-Parent Families	2.5
Male Lone-Parent Families	2.6

Source: Statistics Canada – Yukon Profile - 2006

Mobility Status

Mobility status³⁴ refers to the movement of individuals over the course of an allotted time period. Table 15 outlines the mobility status of both the total and Aboriginal populations within the Yukon in 2006.

The mobility status for males and females in the Yukon is fairly similar with only slightly more females than males in the Aboriginal and total populations changing their place of residence within the territory in the past five years. Women are also slightly more likely than men to have migrated to

³⁴ Mobility Status data are for persons living in Yukon at the time of the census. There is no information about persons who moved from Yukon.

the Yukon in the last 5 years. It is also worth noting that Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals have similar mobility statuses (55.1% of non-Aboriginals lived at the same address 5 years ago, compared to 54.1% of Aboriginals), though non-Aboriginals are more likely to have come from another province or territory in the past 5 years than Aboriginals are (12.9% and 10.1%, respectively).

Table C-15: Five Year Mobility Status – Yukon (2006)

Population Type	Mobility Status - Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	Yukon		
		Total	Male	Female
Total Population	Population 5 Year and Over – Number (No.)	28,460	14,325	14,140
	Number (No.)			
	Lived at the Same Address 5 Years Ago	15,680	7,965	7,710
	Lived within the Same Province or Territory 5 Years Ago, but Changed Address within the Same Census Sub-Division (Municipality)	7,110	3,535	3,570
	Lived within the Same Province or Territory 5 Years Ago, but Changed Address from Another Census Sub-Division (Municipality) within the Province or Territory	1,535	780	755
	Lived in a Different Province or Territory 5 Years Ago	3,665	1,800	1,865
	Lived in a Different Country 5 Years Ago	470	235	235
Aboriginal Population	Population 5 Year and Over - Number (No.)	6,945	3,350	3,590
	Number (No.)			
	Lived at the Same Address 5 Years Ago	3,755	1,785	1,965
	Lived within the Same Province or Territory 5 Years Ago, but Changed Address within the Same Census Sub-Division (Municipality)	1,885	920	965
	Lived within the Same Province or Territory 5 Years Ago, but Changed Address from Another Census Sub-Division (Municipality) within the Province or Territory	585	285	300
	Lived in a Different Province or Territory 5 Years Ago	705	355	345
	Lived in a Different Country 5 Years Ago	20	10	15

Source: **Statistics Canada** - Yukon Aboriginal Profile – 2006; Yukon Profile - 2006

Figure 11 highlights the five-year mobility status in the Yukon among Aboriginals and Non-Aboriginals (2006). As the data below illustrates, the majority of Yukon residents (Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal) are “Non-Movers”, meaning that within the last 5 years, they have not move from their current address, or, if they have moved, they have remained within the same Census sub-division (within the same town or city). A smaller number of residents (Intra-Territorial Movers) tended to another town or city within Territory. This indicates a population which is relatively stable and is not seeing a great deal of out-migration. The Yukon’s relatively high employment rate could help account for this.

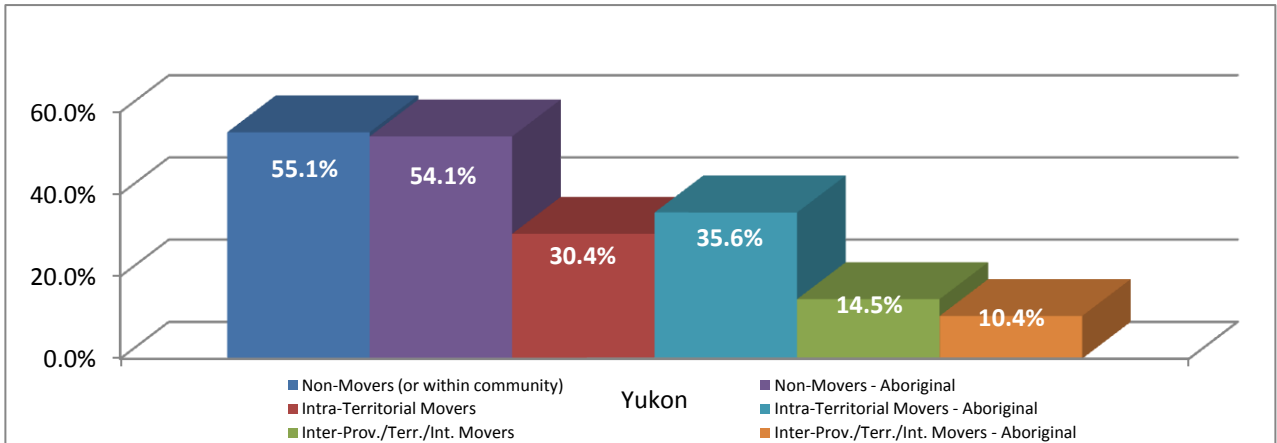


Figure C-10: Five Year Mobility Status – Yukon (2006)

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Yukon Aboriginal Profile – 2006; Yukon Profile - 2006

Drug and Alcohol Consumption

Yukon has relatively high rates of drug and alcoholic consumption. As Table 16 (2004/05 data) illustrates, Yukon has the highest level of cigarette consumption in all of Canada. 28% of the population consumed cigarettes in 2004/2005, higher than the national average of 23%. Yukon is consistent with the national average in alcohol consumption (79%), but has high rates of cannabis consumption (21% - the highest in all of Canada, which has a national average of 14%) and high rates of cocaine use. As the table illustrates, 3% of the population consumed cocaine in 2004/2005, as opposed to the national average of 2%. Quebec and British Columbia have similar rates of consumption. It should also be noted that Methamphetamine, Ecstasy and Hallucinogenic drugs are consumed within the Yukon, but, according to the 2005 Yukon Addictions Survey, detailed statistics on their consumption cannot be presented, due to high levels of sampling variability. The Yukon Addictions Survey notes that the use of these substances were “in line for similar usage of drugs in the Canadian population overall” (Health and Social Services, 2005).

Table C-16: Percentage of Alcohol & Other Drug Use in Past Year, Age 15+ (2004/2005)

Location	Cigarettes*	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine
Canada	23	79	14	2
Yukon – General	28	79	21	3
Newfoundland	24	74	12	1Q
P.E.I.	24	70	11	1Q
Nova Scotia	24	76	14	1Q
New Brunswick	25	74	11	S
Quebec	26	82	16	3Q
Ontario	22	79	12	1Q
Manitoba	23	77	13	2Q
Saskatchewan	24	78	11	2Q
Alberta	23	80	15	2
British Columbia	19	79	17	3

Source: **Health and Social Services**, Yukon Addictions Survey – Preliminary Results, 2005.

Q= Qualified release due to high sampling variability S = Estimates suppressed due to unacceptably high sampling variability

Criminal Activity

Table 17 presents crime rates nationwide in 2005. The figures below are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. As the table illustrates, Yukon, much like the rest of Canada, experienced a decline in crime figures in 2005. Violent crimes and property crimes experienced significant declines (8.5% and 7.2% respectively). Overall, the Yukon experienced a significant drop in Criminal Code offenses between the years 2004-2005, which saw an overall decline of 5.4%. In spite of this, Yukon (and the other two territories) had some of the highest levels of violent and property related crimes in all of Canada. The small size of Yukon's population combined with its relatively high levels of criminal activity, means that an individual living in the Yukon is more likely to be a victim of criminal activity than someone living in a major Canadian city.

Table C-17: Violent Crime, Property Crime and Total Criminal Code Offenses per 100,000 Population (2004 to 2005)

Location	Violent Crime		Property Crime		Total Criminal Code Offenses	
	2005 rate	2004-2005 % change in rate	2005 rate	2004-2005 % change in rate	2005 rate	2004-2005 % change in rate
Canada	943	-0.2	3,788	-5.9	7,761	-5.0
Yukon	3,088	-8.5	6,028	-7.2	22,399	-5.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	869	-5.4	2,535	-8.0	6,089	-4.1
Prince Edward Island	762	-5.3	3,468	-1.4	7,985	-3.2
Nova Scotia	1,138	-5.4	3,626	-7.1	8,345	-5.1
New Brunswick	834	-10.9	2,723	9.2	6,756	-7.5
Quebec	739	2.0	3,133	-2.3	6,032	-4.7
Ontario	748	0.3	2,808	-5.4	5,780	-4.5
Manitoba	1,600	-0.1	4,995	-12.4	11,743	-7.9
Saskatchewan	1,983	-1.6	5,484	-12.0	14,320	-5.8
Alberta	1,096	-0.4	4,874	-3.7	10,023	-4.6
British Columbia	1,214	1.3	6,234	-7.5	11,947	-4.8
NWT	6,614	-3.7	6,484	-12.8	41,245	-2.1
Nunavut	7,042	-11.1	5,555	-21.1	32,782	-11.1

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Crime Statistics, 2006

Harvest Statistics

Tables 18 and 19 illustrate the number of animals harvested in the Yukon during the 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 hunting seasons. The majority of animals taken during both hunting seasons were harvested by Yukon residents, though out of territory hunters account for a significant portion of taken Grizzly Bears and sheep.

Table C-18: Harvest Statistics, All Zones, All Animals - Yukon (2007/2008)

Zone	Moose	Caribou	Bison	Sheep	Goat	Deer	G. Bear	B. Bear
Number of Animals taken by resident + non-resident hunters								
1	0+0	12+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0
2	13+65	46+72	0+0	4+71	0+0	0+0	2+9	4+1
3	57+8	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	13+0
4	70+95	19+27	0+0	3+18	0+0	0+0	3+6	15+3
5	43+29	12+9	90+2	34+55	0+0	1+0	4+2	7+2
6	0+0	0+0	0+0	1+1	0+0	2+0	0+0	0+0
7	5+2	0+0	7+0	41+5	3+0	2+0	6+0	6+0
8	59+22	2+2	0+0	2+4	0+0	1+0	2+4	2+1
9	7+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	1+0	12+0
10	52+27	14+13	0+0	5+8	0+0	0+0	3+4	6+0
11	41+20	9+9	0+0	0+2	0+2	0+0	3+2	3+0
Sub-Total	347+268	114+132	97+2	90+164	3+2	6+0	24+27	68+7
Total	615	246	99	254	5	6	51	75

Source: Yukon Environment -Harvest Statistics 2007/2008

Table C-19: Harvest Statistics, All Zones, All Animals - Yukon (2008/2009)

Zone	Moose	Caribou	Bison	Sheep	Goat	Deer	G. Bear	B. Bear
Number of Animals taken by resident + non-resident hunters								
1	1+1	23+8	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0
2	20+70	223+81	0+0	2+77	0+0	0+0	2+16	7+1
3	76+3	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	12+0
4	108+84	20+28	0+0	3+11	0+0	0+0	2+7	12+6
5	42+39	17+10	126+0	29+47	0+0	1	5+4	6+3
6	0+0	0+0	0+0	1+1	0+0	0+0	0+0	0
7	7+3	0+0	20+0	41+10	2+0	1	2+0	5+0
8	61+24	3+12	0+0	2+1	0+0	2	3+1	2+0
9	12+0	0+0	0+0	1+0	0+0	0+0	1+0	4+0
10	62+26	36+13	0+0	3+9	0+0	0+0	4+2	9+1
11	70+19	7+10	0+0	0+0	0+5	0+0	3+3	5+1
Sub-Total	459+269	329+162	146+0	82+156	2+5	4+0	22+33	61+12
Total	728	491	146	238	7	4	55	74

Source: Yukon Environment -Harvest Statistics 2008/2009

As the Tables illustrate, the number of moose and caribou harvested has increased over the last 2 years. What is more noticeable is the number of Caribou harvested by residents. In the 2007/2008 hunting season, residents account for 46.3% of all caribou harvested in the Yukon. In the 2008/2009 season, residents accounted for 67% of all caribou harvested. The number of moose harvest by local residents also increased, from 56.4% in 2007/2008 to 63.0% in 2008/2009. It is often true that individuals tend to increase their harvesting activities of non-furbearing animals once they have the ability to purchase hunting equipment and firearms. The jump in the number of Moose and Caribou harvested by residents over the last 2 hunting seasons could potentially indicate that more Yukoners are employed and engaging in hunting and harvesting activities.

Out of territory residents are more likely to harvest sheep than Yukon residents, accounting for 65.5% of sheep harvested in 2008/2009 and 64.6% in 2007/2008.

Health Indicators

The section below presents a number of key health indicators within Yukon. The figures below indicate that Yukon residents appear to be seeing a gradual decline in their overall health, as illustrated below in Table 20.

High Blood Pressure

Yukon has gradually seen the percentage of the population with high blood pressure increase over the 2004 and 2009 period, though the number of Yukoners with high blood pressure is still below the national averages (15.0% in 2004, 16.0% in 2006, 16.4% in 2008 and 16.9% in 2009)

Regular Smokers

Yukon has seen the number of regular smokers in the territory increase, rising from 30.4% in 2004 to 35.5% in 2009. The number of smokers in Yukon is far above the national average of 20.1%. Additionally, while the percentage of smokers within Canada has been gradually declining (from 21.8% in 2004 to 20.1% in 2009), the percentage of smokers in the Yukon has increased.

Overweight or Obese

The number of persons who are defined as “overweight or obese” has been climbing steadily over the last few years, from 49.0% of the population in 2004 to 54.3% in 2009. These figures are higher than the national averages (in 2004, 50.0% of Canadians were overweight or obese, 50.8% in 2006, 51.1% in 2008 and 51.6% in 2009); Yukon is following the national trend of having an increasing proportion of its population being categorized as overweight or obese.

Diagnosed with Asthma

The percentage of the Yukon population who have been diagnosed with asthma has remained relatively constant since 2004, though the percentage of cases jumped 2.2% between 2008 and 2009 (from 8.2% to 10.4%). In contrast, the percentage of persons with asthma in Canada as a whole has remained relatively constant (8.3% in 2004, 8.1% in 2006, 8.4% in 2008 and 8.1% in 2009).

Diabetes

The percentage of persons with diabetes in the Yukon has remained relatively consistent around the 4.0% mark. The percentage of the population with diabetes within the Yukon is far lower than the national averages since 2004, during which time the national percentage of persons with diabetes has been steadily increasing. Across Canada as a whole, the percentage of the population with diabetes in 2004 was 4.9%, 5.8% in 2006, 5.9% in 2008 and 6.0% in 2009)

Heavy Drinking

The percentage of persons who have engaged in heavy drinking within the Yukon has increased since 2004, rising from 22.0% to 28.4% in 2009. The percentage of heavy drinkers is also considerably higher than the national average in all years (17.3% in 2004, 17.2% in 2006, 16.7% in 2008 and 17.2% in 2009), which indicates that Yukon residents are heavier users of alcohol than other Canadians. In 2009, the percentage of heavy drinkers in the Yukon was only second to that of the Northwest Territories (which registered a heavy drinking percentage of 31.1% to the Yukon’s 28.4%)

Regular Access to A Medical Doctor

The percentage of Yukon residents with regular access to a medical doctor has increased, from 73.8% in 2004 to 77.8% in 2009. Despite this increase, the percentage of Yukoners with regular access to a medical doctor is consistently below the national average, stands at about 85%.

Table C-20: Yukon Health Indicators (2004, 2006, 2008 and 2009)

Health Indicator	2004	2006	2008	2009
Percentage of population with high blood pressure	11.3	15.2	11.3	13.7
Percentage of population who are regular smokers	30.4	36.0	31.6	35.5
Percentage of population who are overweight or obese	49.0	52.5	51.3	54.3
Percentage of the population with asthma	8.7	8.6	8.2	10.4
Percentage of the population with diabetes	4.3	4.6	2.7	4.2
Percentage of the population engaging in heavy drinking (5 or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month in the past 12 months.)	22.0	26.4	24.0	28.4
Percentage of the population who have a regular medical doctor	73.8	77.9	79.1	77.8

Source: **Statistics Canada** – Health Indicators, All Subtopics

Trend Analysis

Socio-Economic Trends in the 1990s and early 2000s

Yukon’s relatively small population has experienced a number of small fluctuations over the last 2 decades. Though Yukon’s population size has remained relatively stable since the 1990s, in 2001, the region experienced a 6.8% decline in population. The reasons for this decline are likely related the closing of the lead-zinc mine in Faro in 1996. The impact of this closure illustrates the need for the Yukon to diversify its economy – the closure of a single mine and the hundreds of jobs lost caused the population of the Yukon to drop significantly as persons likely moved elsewhere looking for work. Having additional employment not directly tied to a single industry can lessen the blow associated with a resource based economy.

Since 1996, the greatest proportion of Yukon’s population (for both sexes) is found in the 40-49 age range, with the number of persons aged 50 and older increasing. This points towards a population which is trending older.

Yukon’s Aboriginal population is, on the other hand, experiencing significant growth. Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population increased by 15.8% - in contrast, the non-Aboriginal population only increased by 5.9% after actually decreasing between 1996 and 2001. Currently, Aboriginals now account for 25% of the Yukon’s total population. Given that over 83.5% of the Yukon’s population is over 15 years of age, it is likely that Aboriginals have higher birth rates than non-natives and consist of a relatively younger population.

In 2006, the workforce participation rates decreased by 1.7% from the 2001 census year, dropping from 79.8% in 2001 to 78.1% in 2006. This despite the fact that there were more people in the labour force (19,120 in 2006 compared to 17,945 in 2001). This indicates either persons are now unable to find work and have stopped looking, or that some of the aging population is beginning to retire.

Yukon very much remains a service-industry related economy, despite its reputation as a mining territory. In 2001 'Sales and Service Occupations' and 'Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations' comprised the occupations with the greatest reported activity in Yukon. In 2006 as in 2001, 'Sales and Service Occupations' and 'Business, Finance, and Administration Occupations', accounted for the top two occupations in the Yukon. Given the expansion of government within the Northern regions and the slow decline of the mining industry it is likely that jobs in these sectors will continue to increase into the immediate future.

The unemployment rate in the Yukon in 2001 was 11.6%, with males having higher unemployment rates than their female counterparts (14.5% compared to 8.6%). In 2006 the territorial unemployment was recorded at 9.4%, representing a 2.2% decrease from the 2001 rate. This high figure in 2001 was likely a result of the 1998 Faro mine closure, as well as effects on the tourism industry which suffered a serious decline after the 2001 terror attacks. The 2.2% decrease in the unemployment rate indicates that the Yukon's economic base is becoming relatively resilient and can recover from serious economic shocks in a relatively short time.

According to the 2006 Canadian Census, the median income in Canada was \$25,615 – much lower than the Yukon's median income, which is \$31,227. The median income among Canadians who worked full time was \$41,401. Within the Yukon, the median income for full time workers was \$49,787. This clearly indicates that incomes within the Yukon are much higher than they are in the rest of Canada, a trend which has existed for a number of years now, and will likely carry on into the future.

Yukon's Economy in the Future

In 2009, it is estimated that Yukon's real GDP was \$1.445 billion – up 1.4% from \$1.425 billion in 2008. This represents the highest level of provincial/territorial GDP growth in the country (which, nationwide, declined by 2.9%) The Yukon has experienced 6 straight years of positive GDP gains, largely as a result of highly profitable mining exploration and development ventures. Yukon expects its GDP to increase in 2010 by 3-4% (Department of Economic Development, 2010).

This growth is good for both employment and population. Yukon expects its population and employment rate to continue to grow as a result of the resource development and construction projects within in the region. In spite of this, Yukon should be aware that its population is also an aging one. The proportion of the population which is children 14 and younger has been steadily declining, the number of middle-to-retirement age Yukoners (45-64) is increasing and, as of 2009, was almost double that of the under 14 age cohort.

In the past, the Yukon's economy relied heavily upon of mining, though the importance of mining in the Yukon economy has declined in recent years. Currently, oil, gas and mining industries account for 5.1% of Yukon's gross domestic product in 2008. The success or failure of these ventures has had impacts on both the economy and people of the region. The closing of the Faro mine in 2001 was responsible for hundreds of layoffs and was likely responsible for a significantly higher unemployment rate and a decline in the territory's total population. Resource development within the Yukon is also an expensive proposition – operating costs tend to be significantly higher in Canada's northern regions. However, increasingly high prices and high demand for natural resources (i.e. minerals, precious metals and petroleum products) means that even with higher operating costs, a number of ventures have the potential to be highly profitable making the Yukon attractive for natural resource exploration and development. Mineral production is expected to increase in value to \$320 million by the end of 2010 (Department of Economic Development, 2010).

The 2009 discovery of gold in the White Gold area (near Dawson City) sparked significant interest in gold staking within the region and led to over 8,000 new gold claims in the surrounding area. Operations and exploration near the Wolverine, Minto Casino projects (among others) are expected to drive regional exploration. Expectations for 2010 have mineral exploration expenditures approaching the previous high of \$140 million recorded in 2007 and for continued growth in the sector (Department of Economic Development, 2010).

Additionally, the increased industrial development taking place north of 60 (such as the proposed Mackenzie Gas Pipeline in the NWT and the Highway Pipeline in Alaska) will lead to a greater expansion of permanent infrastructure across the northern regions of Canada and lowered costs. As current estimates claim that there are nearly 17 trillion cubic feet of conventional natural gas and 790 million barrels of oil located within Yukon, petroleum development within the region is an attractive proposal. It should also be noted that Yukon's Kotaneelee natural gas field is nearing the end of its service life and declining in production, which will likely significantly reduce the amount of natural gas produced within the territory over the coming years (Department of Economic Development, 2010).

The federal government's commitment to negotiate and settle outstanding land claims over the last 2 decades could also provide a great deal of economic opportunities for both First Nations people and non-native Yukoners. The political stability brought about by a land claim removes a number of the uncertainties that have traditionally trouble investors. Settled land claims also bring the Yukon's First Nation people into the political and economic arena as partners, and provide a number of mechanisms for Aboriginal led economic and social development within the region (Department of Economic Development, 2010).

The Yukon economy will need to take steps to ensure its economy is more diversified. As discussed earlier, in the past, mining was the main driver of the Yukon's economy. Oil and gas development, forestry, and agriculture are currently experiencing more activity than mining, but they remain smaller areas for employment. Maintaining a workforce which is highly reliant on a single industry which is prone to boom-bust economic cycles could, in the future, lead to serious economic challenges (Yukon Community Profiles, 2004). Expanding beyond resource extraction should be a primary goal in any territorial economic development strategy. The high demand for minerals and metals in the BRIC nations (Brazil, Russia, India and China) does mean that the Yukon should make an effort to promote its already existing mining infrastructure and resources to potential investors.

Tourism now provides a significant number of jobs in fields like accommodation and food services, recreation, transportation, and retail trade. Much tourism is seasonal, based on traffic along the Alaska Highway, but there has been growth in activities that broaden the client base and extend the tourist season (Yukon Community Profiles, 2004). Niche tourism (such as eco-tourism) also provides an avenue for economic expansion and diversification. Yukon's tourism industry increased considerably during the 1990s but was affected by the terrorist attacks in 2001. In recent years, the tourism industry has made steps toward recovery, but still remains "soft" due to the global economic downturn and strengthening Canadian dollar. Tourist visits declined by 5.7% between 2008 and 2009. Tourism will likely see leaner years until the global economic downturn is resolved (Department of Economic Development, 2010).

Yukon's total value of permitted building construction is expected to decline from \$158.3 million in 2009 to \$130 million in 2010, but overall construction spending is forecast to increase from new utility projects (Department of Economic Development, 2010).

Eagle Gold Project

Socio-economic Baseline Report

Final Report

Appendix C

In 2006, just over 24% of the Yukon's population was employed in public administration, making the government (at all levels) the largest single employment category within the region. Increased federal interest in the economic and political development of the North combined with the establishment of Aboriginal governments and increased territorial administrative powers suggest that government activity and employment will likely remain major pillars of the Yukon economy in the immediate future.

The second largest industry in the Yukon – retail trade – has experienced a slight decline. Retail trade dropped 1.5% between 2008 and 2009 (from \$537 million to \$527 million). This decline is likely a result of the softening global economy, which cut into available consumer income to spend. However, as the global economy recovers, it is expected that retail sales will once again begin to grow (Department of Economic Development, 2010).