

COMMUNITY PROFILE

City Council
Mayor Gordon Van Tighem
Councillor Lydia Bardak
Councillor Bob Brooks
Councillor Paul Falvo
Councillor Mark Heyck
Councillor Kevin Kennedy
Councillor Dave McCann
Councillor Shelagh Montgomery
Councillor David Wind

City Administration	City Administrator	Max Hall
	Director of Corporate Services	Carl Bird
	Director of Economic Development	Peter Neugebauer
	Director of Public Works & Engineering	Dennis Kefalas
	Director of Community Services	Grant White
	Director of Public Safety	Dennis Marchiori
	Director of Planning & Development	Jeffrey Humble

City Auditors MacKay LLP

City Bankers TD Canada Trust

City Solicitors McLennan Ross

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Yellowknife

Yellowknife is located on the west shore of Yellowknife Bay, which is on the North Arm of Great Slave Lake. It is 966 air kilometres and 1,513 road kilometres north of Edmonton. Yellowknife has three major airlines in operation, with daily flights to Edmonton and Calgary and bus service to Edmonton.



... A Success Story

In contrast to other Canadian capitals, Yellowknife is a relatively young city. In 1940, it only had 1,000 residents. In 1961, prior to the movement of the territorial government to Yellowknife, the population had grown to 3,141. By 1971, the population was 5,867, and by 2007, the NWT Bureau of Statistics estimated that our population was 19,155, with a projected growth to 20,868 by 2012.

Yellowknife is a city of youth, energy, excitement and adventure, with a fascinating past and a brilliant future. Yellowknife is the largest urban centre in the Northwest Territories and home to almost half the population. Our growth can be defined by three settlement periods:

Gold	-	1933-38 and 1944-48
Government	-	1967
Diamonds	-	1998

... the Gold

Although the Dene lived and travelled throughout the North Slave region for thousands of years prior to the first contact with Europeans, our modern era of development began in the early 1930s when Johnny Baker and Herb Dixon discovered gold on the Yellowknife River. By 1935, enough gold had been discovered to prompt serious work and Yellowknife became a boom town. Con Mine became the first gold producer in the Northwest Territories when the first brick was poured on September 5, 1938. The second gold rush occurred after new gold deposits were discovered on the "Giant" property in 1944. Production from the Giant Mine began in 1948.

Gold production in Yellowknife continued until 2004. This marked the end of the gold era in Yellowknife - at least for the time being. Between 1934 and 2003, Yellowknife-based mines produced and exported gold valued at more than \$8.2 billion at today's prices.



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... the Government

Yellowknife became a municipal district in 1953, at which time its first mayor was elected and, in 1967, it became the administrative headquarters and was made capital of the Northwest Territories. On January 1, 1970, Yellowknife was incorporated as a city. A few years ago we adopted the knife icon to acknowledge gold mining as the city's foundation. The knife replicates a copper powder knife used by the suppliers of dynamite to the mining industry to open powder cases as steel knives could cause sparks.

Except for a few periods when government cutbacks aligned expenditures with fiscal realities, the government sector experienced continuous growth until 1999, when the Northwest Territories divided and jobs were transferred to Nunavut. Most of the lost public service jobs have since been recovered and government remains the largest employer in Yellowknife.

Municipal Government – The Government of the Northwest Territories delegates power to the municipality through legislative acts and regulations. The City of Yellowknife's Council is comprised of the Mayor and eight Councillors. Municipal elections are held every three years. The last election was held October 16, 2006.

Territorial Government – The Northwest Territories is one of only two federal, provincial and territorial jurisdictions in Canada that operate under a consensus system of government, as opposed to the more familiar system of party politics. Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected as independents within their constituencies.



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... the Diamonds

The discovery of diamonds in the Northwest Territories in 1991, and completion of the Ekati Mine in 1998, marked the beginning of the third settlement period. Diavik, our second diamond mine in the Northwest Territories, went into production in 2003. The Snap Lake Mine, the NWT's third diamond mine, began production in 2007. Our fourth diamond mine, Gahcho Kue, is involved in the permitting phase and, if successful in obtaining the necessary approvals and permits, production is estimated to begin in 2011.

By 2001, Yellowknife was no longer the remote frontier town that it was when the government moved north in 1967. Today's mining companies are environmentally responsible and must adhere to strict legislation and policies that ensure that the environment is preserved and that remediation occurs after the natural resources have been mined.

The success of our natural-resource based economy has translated into more jobs and higher wages. In 2006, the average family income in Yellowknife was \$124,200. The city's unemployment rate in 2006 was 5.7%.

In 2004, a Statistics Canada survey of employees identified 1,068 mine employees living in Yellowknife, with total direct and indirect mine employment estimated at close to 1,600 persons.

With the Snap Lake Diamond Mine now in production, the Northwest Territories is producing 15% of the world's diamonds by value.

... the Success

From a rough and ready mining outpost at the edge of the Arctic, to our current cosmopolitan city, Yellowknife offers unrivalled opportunities for quality family living, outdoor adventure, employment options and business development. As diamond and oil and gas activities in and around Yellowknife continue to grow, so too does our city and the hopes and fortunes of those who live here. We have clearly realized the vision of the Weledeh people, the original inhabitants of this area, who refer to Yellowknife as Somba K'e, meaning "money place" or "place of wealth".

With leaders who are committed to developmental values that recognize the connection between economic growth and quality of life, we can look forward to a brilliant future in the Diamond Capital of North America™!



COMMUNITY PROFILE

YELLOWKNIFE - STATISTICAL PROFILE

Largest Private Municipal & School Property Taxpayers for 2008

	2007 (\$000s)	2008 (\$000s)	Percent of 2008 Total
Northern Property REIT & Urbco Inc.	\$1,020	\$1,811	6.60%
Dundeal Canada West (GP) Inc.	\$848	\$839	3.06%
RTL Robinson Enterprises Ltd and Robinson Trucking Ltd.	\$192	\$479	1.75%
Polar Developments Ltd & 5119 NWT LTD	\$420	\$428	1.56%
Gold Bar Development & Andromeda Investment Ltd	\$274	\$280	1.02%
HREIT Holdings 18 Corp.	\$281	\$269	0.98%
4912 NWT Ltd o/a Explorer Hotel	\$235	\$265	0.96%
Miramar Con Mine Ltd	\$235	\$240	0.87%
NWT Community Services Corp.	\$186	\$190	0.69%
752464 Alberta Ltd o/a Yellowknife Inn	\$172	\$175	0.64%

Top Employers	2001 (FTEs)	2002 (FTEs)	2003 (FTEs)	2004 (FTEs)	2005 (FTEs)	2006 (FTEs)	2007 (FTEs)	2008 (FTEs)	Note
Government of the NWT	2,226	2,286	2,409	2,253	2,256	2,372	2,399	2,320	(1)
Government of Canada	642	745	756	665	770	716	809	766	(2)
Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.	-	-	288	327	317	317	315	368	(3)
BHP Billiton Diamonds	329	340	400	356	337	307	318	280	
RTL Robinson Enterprises Ltd.	124	254	213	165	250	250	250	260	
YK #1 schools	218	225	225	225	229	221	230	230	
First Air	260	234	210	210	195	198	197	226	
Northwestel	179	175	173	172	174	175	186	174	
Yellowknife Catholic schools	153	182	182	167	170	173	175	164	
City of Yellowknife	146	150	157	161	163	166	168	176	
Air Tindi	116	120	123	123	128	129	140	170	

Notes:

Amounts based on actual number of FTEs as of September 1, 2007 unless otherwise noted.

- (1) Per GNWT Main Estimates.
- (2) Includes all federal Crown corporations and the RCMP.
- (3) 2001 and 2002 numbers not available.

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Population by Age Group

Age Group	2001	Percent	2002	Percent	2003	Percent	2004	Percent	2005	Percent	2006	Percent	2007	Percent
0-4 Years	1,350	7.60%	1,370	7.50%	1,452	7.66%	1,436	7.46%	1,495	7.80%	1,474	7.88%	1,463	7.64%
5-9 Years	1,578	8.89%	1,580	8.65%	1,549	8.17%	1,528	7.93%	1,461	7.62%	1,354	7.24%	1,365	7.13%
10-14 Years	1,434	8.08%	1,485	8.13%	1,494	7.88%	1,512	7.85%	1,516	7.91%	1,514	8.10%	1,494	7.80%
15-24 Years	2,684	15.11%	2,800	15.32%	3,060	16.14%	3,106	16.13%	3,057	15.95%	2,900	15.51%	2,932	15.31%
25-44 Years	6,872	38.70%	6,968	38.13%	7,065	37.27%	7,109	36.91%	6,993	36.48%	6,757	36.14%	6,847	35.75%
45-59 Years	3,175	17.88%	3,346	18.31%	3,536	18.65%	3,675	19.08%	3,703	19.32%	3,685	19.71%	3,870	20.20%
60 Years & Older	665	3.74%	724	3.96%	802	4.23%	892	4.63%	943	4.92%	1,011	5.41%	1,184	6.18%
	<u>17,758</u>		<u>18,273</u>		<u>18,958</u>		<u>19,258</u>		<u>19,168</u>		<u>18,695</u>		<u>19,155</u>	

2007 Population Total

19,155

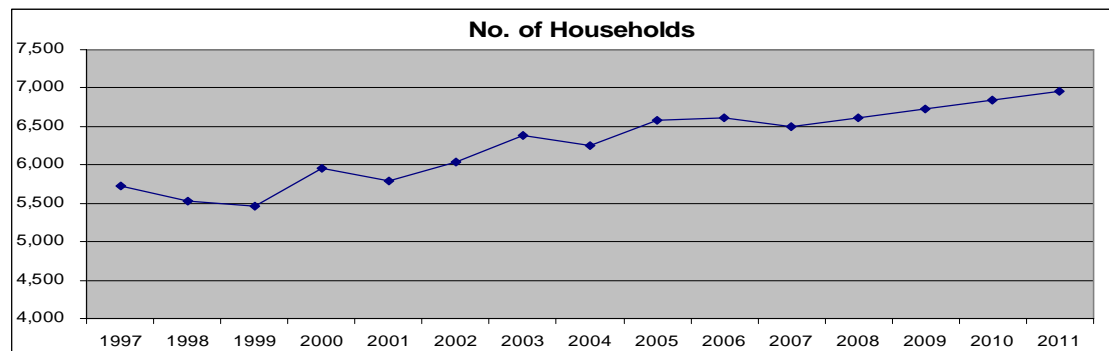
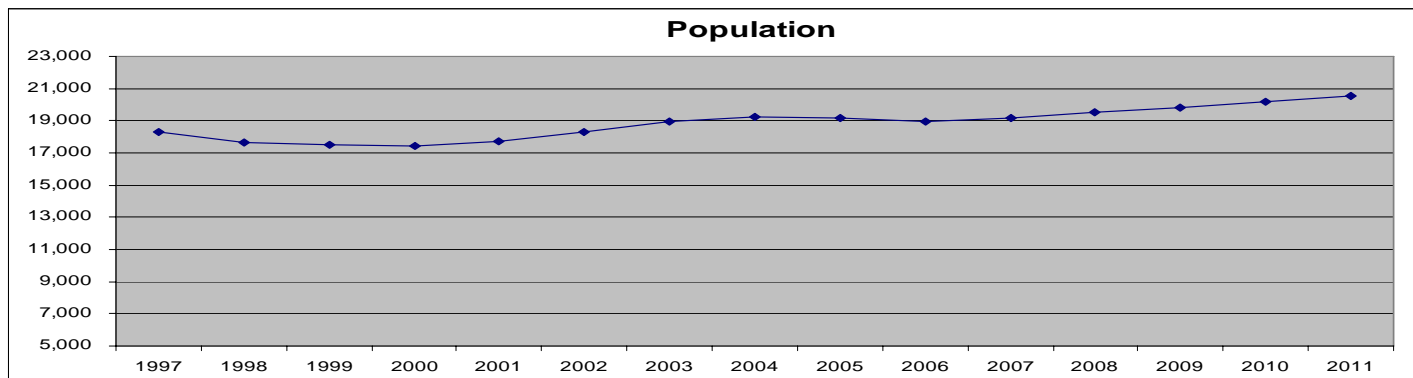
Males
Females

9,700
9,455

Aboriginal
Non- Aboriginal

4,445
14,710

Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics



COMMUNITY PROFILE

Education

Percentage with High School or Post-Secondary

1991	73.9%
1994	79.0%
1996	75.3%
1999	80.6%
2001	77.7%
2004	82.1%
2006	81.0%

Unemployment Rate (%)

1991	5.1
1994	6.8
1996	6.4
1999	7.9
2001	5.0
2004	5.0
2005	3.1
2006	5.7

Average Personal Income (\$ per annum)

	Yellowknife	Canada
2000	42,993	30,000
2001	45,975	30,800
2002	50,038	31,400
2003	50,345	32,000
2004	52,061	31,800
2005	54,679	32,300
2006	57,246	34,200

All Items Inflation Rate (%)

	Yellowknife	Canada
1997	0.1	1.6
1998	-0.1	0.9
1999	1.0	1.7
2000	1.7	2.7
2001	1.6	2.6
2002	2.9	2.2
2003	2.3	2.8
2004	1.4	1.9
2005	2.3	2.2
2006	1.3	2.0
2007	2.9	2.2

Average Family Income (\$ per annum)

	Yellowknife	Canada
2000	88,295	75,400
2001	97,377	76,600
2002	106,953	76,400
2003	107,534	75,900
2004	111,665	77,700
2005	117,023	79,900
2006	124,200	81,700

Source: Statistics Canada

Sources: Statistics Canada
GNWT Bureau of Statistics

