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**Figure**

**Occupied private dwelling characteristics of the Aboriginal identity population**

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total private dwellings occupied by usual residents <sup>19</sup>	1,730			3,450		
Single detached houses - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	44.5			65.2		
Semi-detached houses - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	9.2			5.8		
Row houses - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	8.7			5.4		
Apartments, duplex - as a % of total occupied private dwellings <sup>20</sup>	3.5			2.0		
Apartments in buildings with fewer than five storeys - as a % of total occupied private dwellings <sup>20</sup>	19.4			11.0		
Apartments in buildings with five or more storeys - as a % of total occupied private dwellings	0.0			0.0		
Other dwellings - as a % of total occupied private dwellings <sup>21</sup>	14.7			10.4		
Number of owned dwellings <sup>22</sup>	865			1,490		
Number of rented dwellings <sup>23</sup>	865			1,285		
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986	1,100			1,930		
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006 <sup>24</sup>	625			1,515		
Dwelling requiring regular maintenance only	840			1,570		
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	570			1,075		
Dwellings requiring major repairs only	320			805		
Average number of rooms per dwelling <sup>25</sup>	5.8			5.4		
Dwellings with more than one person per room - as a % of total occupied private dwellings <sup>25</sup>	1.7			2.6		
Average number of persons per room	0.5			0.5		

**Figure**

**Census family status of the Aboriginal identity population**

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number of persons in census families <sup>26</sup>	3,765	1,730	2,030	7,535	3,645	3,890
Spouses	560	255	305	1,120	500	620
Common-law partners	605	270	330	1,315	605	705
Lone parents	320	80	240	630	165	465
Children in census families	1,600	845	760	3,020	1,625	1,390
Persons not in census families	680	275	400	1,455	745	705

**Households**

**characteristics of the Aboriginal identity population**

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total private Aboriginal households <sup>67</sup>	1,730			3,450		
Median income in 2005 - All private households (\$) <sup>68</sup>	51,727			45,833		

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

**How to cite:** Statistics Canada. 2007. *Whitehorse, Yukon Territory* (table). *Aboriginal Population Profile*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa. Released January 15, 2008.  
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E>  
 (accessed July 21, 2009).

[Print definitions and symbols included in this table](#)

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## 2006 Aboriginal Population Profile

### Definitions and symbols

#### Definitions:

#### 19. Occupied private dwelling characteristics - 20% sample data

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation definition of an Aboriginal household has been used for the household and occupied private dwelling characteristics for the Aboriginal identity population. An Aboriginal household is defined as follows:

- any single-family household where at least one spouse, common-law partner or lone parent is considered part of the Aboriginal identity population, or at least 50% of the household members are considered to be part of the Aboriginal identity population.
- any multiple-family household where at least one of the families in the household is an Aboriginal household (as defined above).
- any non-family household where at least 50% of the household members are considered to be part of the Aboriginal identity population.

The Aboriginal identity population is composed of persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

#### 20. Apartments, duplex - as a % of total occupied private dwellings

In 2006, improvements to the enumeration process and changes in structural type classification affect the historical comparability of the 'structural type of dwelling' variable. In 2006, 'apartment or flat in a duplex' replaces 'apartment or flat in a detached duplex' and includes duplexes attached to other dwellings or buildings. This is a change from the 2001 Census where duplexes attached to other dwellings or buildings were classified as an 'apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys'.

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#### 21. Other dwellings - as a % of total occupied private dwellings

Other occupied [private dwellings](#) includes other single attached houses and movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.

#### 22. Number of owned dwellings

Owned occupied [private dwellings](#) refers to a private dwelling which is owned or being purchased by some member of the household. A dwelling is classified as 'owned' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it.

#### 23. Number of rented dwellings

Rented occupied [private dwellings](#) refers to a private dwelling which is rented for cash, without cash rent or at reduced rent, and dwellings that are part of a cooperative.

#### 24. Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006

Includes data up to May 16, 2006.

#### 25. Average number of rooms per dwelling

A room is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living (e.g., kitchen, dining-room, or bedroom). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

#### 25. Average number of rooms per dwelling

A room is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living (e.g., kitchen, dining-room, or bedroom). Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

## 26. Family characteristics - 20% sample data

Census family refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

## 67. Aboriginal household characteristics - 20% sample data

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation definition of an Aboriginal household has been used for the household and occupied private dwelling characteristics for the Aboriginal Identity population.

An Aboriginal household is defined as follows:

- any single-family household where at least one spouse, one common-law partner or a lone parent is considered as part of the Aboriginal identity population, or where at least 50% of the household members are considered to be part of the Aboriginal identity population
- any multiple-family household where at least one of the families in the household is an Aboriginal household (as defined above), and
- any non-family household where at least 50% of the household members are considered to be part of the Aboriginal identity population.

The Aboriginal identity population is composed of persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being Treaty Indians or Registered Indians as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

## 68. Median income in 2005 - All private households (\$)

Household total income - The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
- other money income.

After-tax income of households - The after-tax income of a household is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that household. After-tax income refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid for 2005.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions as well as all income 'in kind', such as free meals and living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Median income of households - The median income of a specified group of households is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves. That is, the incomes of the first half of households are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median incomes of households are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

### Symbols:

#### <sup>A</sup> adjusted figure due to boundary change

Users wishing to compare 2006 Census data with those of other censuses should then take into account that the boundaries of geographic areas may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate comparison, the 2001 Census counts are adjusted, as needed, to take into account boundary changes between the 2001 and 2006 censuses. The 2001 counts that were adjusted are identified by the letter 'A'. The letter 'A' may also refer to corrections to the 2001 counts; however, most of these are the result of boundary changes. This symbol is also used to identify areas that have been created since 2001, such as newly incorporated municipalities (census subdivisions).

#### <sup>E</sup> use with caution

After the release of the 2001 or 2006 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2001 or 2006 Census data presented in these tables.

Refer to the [2001 population and dwelling count amendments](#) or the [2006 population and dwelling count amendments](#) for further information.

#### **x area and data suppression**

In addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual respondents' personal information.

Area and data suppression results in the deletion of all information for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. For example, areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed. If the community searched has a population of less than 40 persons, only the total population counts will be available.

Whenever income data are shown, those areas with populations below 250 persons, or where the number of private households is less than 40, income data are suppressed. If a community searched has less than 250 persons, or if the number of private households is less than 40, the income data will not be available. All suppressed cells and associated averages, medians and standard errors of average income have been replaced with zeros. In all cases, suppressed data are included in the appropriate higher-level aggregate subtotals and totals.

Persons living on Indian reserves and Indian settlements who were enumerated with the 2006 Census Form 2D questionnaire were not asked the questions on citizenship and immigration. Consequently, data are suppressed for Indian reserves and Indian settlements at the census subdivision level. These data are, however, included in the totals for larger geographic areas such as provinces and territories.

To view the extent to which data are suppressed, see '[suppression criteria](#)'.

#### **† excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements**

Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements (For further information, see the '[Notes](#)'.)

#### **†† incompletely enumerated Indian Reserve or Indian settlement (For further information, see the '[Notes](#)'.)**

Due to incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements, data are not available for either the 2006 Census, the 2001 Census or for both the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

Refer to a complete list of these [geographic areas](#).

#### **... not applicable**

The possible reasons for the use of the three dots (...) symbol are:

- A value that cannot be calculated such as a percentage change where the denominator is zero;
- A figure is deemed inappropriate for areas that had a population and/or dwelling count amendment in 2001.

Refer to the [2001 population and dwelling count amendments](#) for further information.

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**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

**How to cite:** Statistics Canada. 2007. *Nunavik, Quebec (table). Aboriginal Population Profile*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-594-XWE. Ottawa. Released January 15, 2008.  
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E>  
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