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 **Figure**


**Educational attainment**

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over <sup>51</sup>	16,310	7,935	8,375	24,490	12,285	12,205
No certificate, diploma or degree	3,310	1,840	1,475	5,550	3,120	2,430
High school certificate or equivalent <sup>52</sup>	3,940	1,715	2,225	5,810	2,600	3,205
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,820	1,315	505	2,890	2,145	740
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma <sup>53</sup>	3,395	1,405	1,990	5,060	2,170	2,885
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	650	215	435	830	280	555
University certificate, diploma or degree	3,190	1,445	1,750	4,350	1,965	2,380
Total population aged 15 to 24 <sup>54</sup>	2,985	1,600	1,390	4,145	2,210	1,935
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,305	770	535	1,885	1,090	795
High school certificate or equivalent <sup>55</sup>	1,175	555	620	1,580	755	820
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	105	75	30	160	110	50
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma <sup>56</sup>	210	125	90	300	170	135
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	50	15	30	60	20	40
University certificate, diploma or degree	140	45	85	160	60	100
Total population aged 25 to 34 <sup>57</sup>	2,660	1,135	1,525	3,790	1,685	2,105
No certificate, diploma or degree	395	185	210	615	305	305
High school certificate or equivalent <sup>58</sup>	630	280	350	915	425	490
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	245	180	65	340	245	100
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma <sup>59</sup>	655	225	430	915	350	570
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	60	15	45	90	25	65
University certificate, diploma or degree	670	255	420	910	330	580
Total population aged 35 to 64 <sup>60</sup>	9,385	4,605	4,780	14,355	7,250	7,100
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,155	655	500	2,170	1,255	915
High school certificate or equivalent <sup>61</sup>	1,885	805	1,085	2,930	1,280	1,650
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,275	900	370	2,045	1,505	535
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma <sup>62</sup>	2,310	995	1,320	3,495	1,535	1,960



University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	470	160	305	595	205	395
University certificate, diploma or degree	2,285	1,080	1,200	3,115	1,470	1,645

Major field of study	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over <sup>63</sup>	16,310	7,935	8,375	24,490	12,285	12,205
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	7,255	3,555	3,700	11,360	5,720	5,640
Education	820	225	595	1,150	310	840
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	330	170	155	460	220	240
Humanities	400	155	245	605	250	350
Social and behavioural sciences and law	1,065	435	630	1,405	545	860
Business, management and public administration	1,845	570	1,270	2,470	725	1,750
Physical and life sciences and technologies	335	150	185	525	255	265
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	200	130	70	265	165	100
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	1,875	1,705	175	2,940	2,675	260
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	325	220	105	580	410	170
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	1,280	305	975	1,710	385	1,320
Personal, protective and transportation services	580	310	270	1,020	620	400
Other <sup>64</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0

 **Figure**  
**Location of study**

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over <sup>65</sup>	16,310	7,935	8,375	24,490	12,285	12,205
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	7,255	3,555	3,700	11,360	5,720	5,640
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	9,055	4,380	4,675	13,130	6,565	6,565
Inside Canada	8,040	3,890	4,150	11,510	5,725	5,785
Outside Canada	1,015	490	525	1,620	840	775

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

**How to cite:** Statistics Canada. 2007. *Whitehorse, Yukon Territory* (table). *2006 Community Profiles*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.  
<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>  
 (accessed July 22, 2009).

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

Date Modified: 2009-07-08





## 2006 Community Profiles

### Definitions and symbols

#### Definitions:

##### 51. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

##### 52. High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

##### 53. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

##### 54. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

##### 55. High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

##### 56. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

##### 57. Educational attainment - 20% sample data

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

##### 58. High school certificate or equivalent

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community



colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

#### **59. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma**

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

#### **60. Educational attainment - 20% sample data**

'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

#### **61. High school certificate or equivalent**

'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

#### **62. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma**

'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non-university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

#### **63. Major field of study - 20% sample data**

'Field of study' is defined as the main discipline or subject of learning. It is collected for the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school or secondary school level.

#### **64. Other**

Includes multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies (other).

#### **65. Location of study - 20% sample data**

'Location of study' refers to the province, territory or country where the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school level was completed.

#### **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.

##### **<sup>X</sup> 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. *Whitehorse, Yukon Territory* (table). *2006 Community Profiles*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007.  
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Date Modified: 2009-07-08