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 Figure

Earnings in 2005

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 years and over with earnings (counts) ⁹²	13,620	6,720	6,895	20,155	10,240	9,910
Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over (\$) ⁹³	33,854	36,476	31,868	31,227	33,418	29,973
Persons 15 years and over with earnings who worked full year, full time (counts) ⁹⁴	7,160	3,695	3,470	9,995	5,200	4,795
Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over who worked full year, full time (\$) ⁹³	50,122	54,892	48,480	49,787	53,524	47,291

 Figure

Income in 2005

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 15 years and over with income (counts) ⁹⁵	15,640	7,575	8,070	23,540	11,785	11,750
Median income - Persons 15 years and over (\$) ⁹⁶	34,337	37,191	31,891	31,352	34,536	29,762
Median income after tax - Persons 15 years and over (\$) ⁹⁶	31,109	32,670	28,812	28,519	30,305	26,982
Composition of total income (100%) ⁹⁷	100	100	100	100	100	100
Earnings - As a % of total income	84.2	86.3	81.8	83.9	85.5	82.0
Government transfers - As a % of total income	7.9	6.5	9.5	8.7	7.5	10.2
Other money - As a % of total income	7.9	7.2	8.8	7.4	7.0	7.9
Income status of all persons in private households (counts) ⁹⁸	0	0	0	0	0	0
% in low income before tax - All persons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% in low income after tax - All persons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% in low income before tax - Persons less than 18 years of age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% in low income after tax - Persons less than 18 years of age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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 23, 2009).

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

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2006 Community Profiles

Definitions and symbols

Definitions:

92. Persons 15 years and over with earnings (counts)

Earnings or employment income - Refers to total income received by persons 15 years and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Wages and salaries - Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions and Employment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer or union as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 2005. Other employment income such as taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included.

Net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice - Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 2005 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share was reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, persons providing room and board to non-relatives, self-employed fishers, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

Net farm income - Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 2005 from the operation of a farm, either on the respondent's own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Included with gross receipts are cash advances received in 2005, dividends from cooperatives, rebates and farm-support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (for example, milk subsidies and marketing board payments) and gross insurance proceeds such as payments from the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA). The value of income 'in kind', such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

Median income of individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Average and median incomes and standard errors for average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes (census/economic families, persons not in families or private households), these statistics will be calculated over all units, whether or not they reported any income.

The above concept and procedures also apply in the calculation of these statistics for earnings or any other source of income and after-tax income of individuals 15 years and over.

Includes persons who did not work in 2005 but reported earnings.

93. Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over who worked full year, full time (\$)

For persons with earnings.

93. Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over (\$)

For persons with earnings.

94. Persons 15 years and over with earnings who worked full year, full time (counts)

Worked 49 to 52 weeks in 2005, mostly full time and reported earnings.

95. Persons 15 years and over with income (counts)

Total income - Refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years 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 refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial taxes paid for 2005.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excluded 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 individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Average and median incomes and standard errors for average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes (census/economic families, persons not in families or private households), these statistics will be calculated over all units, whether or not they reported any income.

These statistics can be derived for after-tax income, earnings, wages and salaries, or any other particular source of income in the same manner.

96. Median income - Persons 15 years and over (\$)

For persons with income.

96. Median income after tax - Persons 15 years and over (\$)

For persons with income.

97. Composition of total income (100 %)

Composition of income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

98. Income status of all persons in private households (counts)

Income status before or after tax - Refers to the position of an economic family or a person 15 years and over not in an economic family in relation to Statistics Canada's low income before-tax or after-tax cut-offs.

Since each family member shares the income status of that family, percentages in low income can be derived for all persons in private households. For additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#).

Symbols:

^A 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).

^E 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.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

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