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 **Figure**

Educational attainment of the Aboriginal identity population

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Aboriginal identity population 15 years and over ³⁴	2,665	1,190	1,475	5,515	2,635	2,880
No certificate, diploma or degree	965	515	450	2,280	1,210	1,070
High school certificate or equivalent ³⁵	605	210	400	1,130	460	670
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	300	190	115	645	435	210
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ³⁶	535	205	335	1,050	400	645
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	70	20	50	115	40	75
University certificate or degree	180	45	130	295	80	215
Total Aboriginal identity population aged 15 to 24 ³⁷	710	390	320	1,250	670	575
No certificate, diploma or degree	360	240	120	685	410	275
High school certificate or equivalent ³⁸	225	95	130	365	165	200
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	35	20	15	65	40	20
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ³⁹	50	25	25	90	45	45
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	10	10	0	10	0	0
University certificate or degree	30	0	25	35	0	30
Total Aboriginal identity population aged 25 to 34 ⁴⁰	525	200	320	990	445	545
No certificate, diploma or degree	165	45	125	335	130	200
High school certificate or equivalent ⁴¹	140	50	90	265	120	145
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	70	40	25	115	80	35
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁴²	125	50	70	210	85	125
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	0	0	0	15	0	10
University certificate or degree	20	10	10	55	25	25
Total Aboriginal identity population aged 35 to 64 ⁴³	1,300	545	755	2,860	1,340	1,520
No certificate, diploma or degree	380	210	170	970	530	435
High school certificate or equivalent ⁴⁴	220	65	160	470	175	295
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	190	110	75	435	290	140

College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁴⁵	330	115	215	695	250	435
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	55	15	40	85	25	65
University certificate or degree	130	35	90	205	55	150

Major field of study of the Aboriginal identity population	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Aboriginal identity population 15 years and over ⁴⁶	2,660	1,190	1,475	5,515	2,635	2,885
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	1,570	725	850	3,410	1,675	1,735
Education	135	10	120	200	25	175
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	25	30	0	35	35	0
Humanities	20	10	10	50	15	30
Social and behavioural sciences and law	100	15	85	165	35	130
Business, management and public administration	270	70	200	455	80	370
Physical and life sciences and technologies	10	0	10	25	10	15
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	20	20	0	45	35	10
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	270	245	25	555	505	50
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	30	25	10	100	75	25
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	95	0	90	210	20	190
Personal, protective and transportation services	110	30	80	260	130	125
Other ⁴⁷	0	0	0	0	0	0

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:

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

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'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.

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40. 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.

41. 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.

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43. 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.

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'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.

45. College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

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46. 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.

47. Other

Includes multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies (other).

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.

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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