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Figure

Labour force activity characteristics of the Aboriginal identity population

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Aboriginal identity population 15 years and over ⁴⁸	2,665	1,185	1,475	5,515	2,635	2,880
In the labour force ⁴⁹	1,900	865	1,035	3,905	1,905	1,995
Employed ⁵⁰	1,520	670	850	3,050	1,390	1,660
Unemployed ⁵¹	385	195	185	855	510	345
Not in the labour force ⁵²	760	325	435	1,610	730	880
Participation rate ⁵³	71.3	73.0	70.2	70.8	72.3	69.3
Employment rate ⁵⁴	57.0	56.5	57.6	55.3	52.8	57.6
Unemployment rate ⁵⁵	20.3	22.5	17.9	21.9	26.8	17.3

Figure

Occupation characteristics of the Aboriginal identity population

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total experienced labour force 15 years and over with an Aboriginal identity ⁵⁶	1,840	830	1,010	3,780	1,830	1,950
A Management occupations ⁵⁷	145	85	60	305	170	140
B Business, finance and administration occupations	335	25	305	615	70	545
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	110	90	15	195	150	45
D Health occupations	50	10	40	85	15	65
E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	260	45	220	515	90	420
F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	50	30	20	95	55	40
G Sales and service occupations	480	185	300	890	335	555
H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	315	295	25	770	700	65
I Occupations unique to primary industry	65	40	25	255	200	55
J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	25	25	0	50	45	10

Figure

Industry characteristics of the Aboriginal identity population

	Whitehorse, City			Yukon Territory		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total experienced labour force 15 years and over with an Aboriginal identity ⁵⁸	1,840	830	1,015	3,780	1,830	1,950
Agriculture and other resource-based industries	50	35	15	240	180	50
Construction	150	140	15	320	280	40
Manufacturing	20	15	0	35	30	10
Wholesale trade	25	25	0	40	35	0
Retail trade	205	120	85	260	135	125
Finance and real estate	55	10	50	75	10	65
Health care and social services	105	20	85	235	35	200
Educational services	85	10	75	210	35	175
Business services	315	195	125	525	320	205
Other services	830	270	555	1,840	760	1,080

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](#)



2006 Aboriginal Population Profile

Definitions and symbols

Definitions:

48. Labour force activity - 20% sample data

Labour force activity (in the reference week) - Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

49. In the labour force

Labour force (in the reference week) - Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. In past censuses, this was called 'Total labour force'.

50. Employed

Employed (in the reference week) - Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day:

(a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice

(b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

51. Unemployed

Unemployed (in the reference week) - Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:

(a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks, or

(b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job, or

(c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

52. Not in the labour force

Not in the labour force (in the reference week) - Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

53. Participation rate

Participation rate - Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over excluding institutional residents.

54. Employment rate

Employment rate - Refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over excluding institutional residents.

55. Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate - Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

56. Occupation - 20% sample data

Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the

description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Experienced labour force

Refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who were employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), and who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2005 or 2006.

57. A - Management occupations

Broad occupational category A - Management occupations

Census data for occupation groups in Broad occupational category A - Management occupations should be used with caution. Some coding errors were made in assigning the appropriate level of management, e.g., senior manager as opposed to middle manager, and in determining the appropriate area of specialization or activity, e.g., a manager of a health care program in a hospital as opposed to a government manager in health policy administration. Some non-management occupations have also been miscoded to management due to confusion over titles such as program manager and project manager. Data users may wish to use data for management occupations in conjunction with other variables such as Income, Age and Education.

58. Industry - 20% sample data

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Experienced labour force

Refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who were employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), and who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2005 or 2006.

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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