



[Home](#) > [Census](#) > [2006 Census: Data products](#) > [Topic-based tabulations](#)

Labour Force Activity (8), Registered Indian Status (3B), Age Groups (13A), Sex (3) and Area of Residence (6A) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001 and 2006 Censuses - 20% Sample Data

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Geography [\[Geographic index\]](#)

Nunavut

Census year (2) Area of residence (6A)¹

Sex (3)

Age groups (13A)

2006

Total - Area of residence

Total - Sex

Total - Age groups

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Nunavut

Registered Indian status (3B)	Labour force activity (8)							
	Total - Labour force activity	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Total - Registered Indian status	19,340	12,635	10,670	1,965	6,705	65.3	55.2	15.6
Registered Indian ²	105	85	70	10	20	81.0	66.7	11.8
Not a Registered Indian	19,235	12,550	10,595	1,955	6,685	65.2	55.1	15.6

Note(s) :

1.

Total - Area of residence

'Area of residence' refers to the following geographic areas: on reserve, urban census metropolitan area, urban non-census metropolitan area and rural area. These geographic areas can be used to show where the Aboriginal population is residing.

'On reserve' includes census subdivision (CSD) types legally affiliated with First Nations or Indian bands, i.e., Indian reserve (IRI), Indian settlement (S-E), Indian government district (IGD), terres réservées aux Cris (TC), terres réservées aux Naskapis (TK), Nisga'a village (NVL), Nisga'a land (NL) and Teslin land (TL), as well as additional CSDs of various other types that are northern communities in Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, which have large concentrations of Registered Indians.

An urban area has a minimum population concentration of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre, based on the current census population count. All territory outside urban areas is classified as rural. On-reserve CSDs are excluded from this category.

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a large urban area and has a population of at least 100,000.

Urban non-census metropolitan areas are smaller urban areas with a population of less than 100,000.

Rural areas include remote and wilderness areas and agricultural lands, as well as small towns, villages and other populated places with a population of less than 1,000. On-reserve CSDs are excluded from this category.

Additional information on the geographic units can be obtained from the 2006 Census Dictionary.

2.

Registered Indian

Registered or Treaty Indian: The expression 'Registered Indian' refers to those persons who reported they were registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act and can prove descent from a band that signed a treaty. The counts for 2001 and 2006 have been adjusted for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements as well as other changes from 2001 to 2006, to allow for comparison of the two census years. The counts and rates shown in this table may differ from those based on unadjusted data.

The Registered Indian counts in this table may differ from the administrative counts maintained by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, with the most important causes of these differences being the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements as well as methodological and conceptual differences between the two sources.



Data quality note(s)

- Data quality index showing, for the long census questionnaire (20% sample data), a global non response rate higher than or equal to 5% but lower than 10%.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-559-XCB2006013.

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