

Labour Force Activity (8), Aboriginal Identity (8), Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree (14), Area of Residence (6), Age Groups (12A) and Sex (3) for the Population 15 Years and Over of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data

Select data categories for this product

Geography [\[Geographic index\]](#)
 Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon

Aboriginal identity (8)¹ Area of residence (6)² Age groups (12A)
 Total Aboriginal identity population Total - Area of residence Total - Age groups

Sex (3)
 Total - Sex

Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon 

Highest certificate, diploma or degree (14)	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 - Highest certificate, diploma or degree ¹	5,520	3,905	3,050	855	1,610	70.7	55.3	21.9
No certificate, diploma or degree	2,275	1,185	825	360	1,095	52.1	36.3	30.4
Certificate, diploma or degree	3,240	2,720	2,225	495	515	84.0	68.7	18.2
High school certificate or equivalent ⁴	1,130	930	760	170	200	82.3	67.3	18.3
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	650	525	400	125	120	80.8	61.5	23.8
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma ⁵	1,050	895	725	170	155	85.2	69.0	19.0
University certificate, diploma or degree	410	375	340	35	35	91.5	82.9	9.3
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	115	95	80	15	20	82.6	69.6	15.8
University certificate or degree	295	275	260	20	20	93.2	88.1	7.3
Bachelor's degree	210	200	190	15	10	95.2	90.5	7.5
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	25	25	25	0	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	10	10	15	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Master's degree	25	20	20	0	0	80.0	80.0	0.0
Earned doctorate	15	20	10	0	0	100.0	66.7	0.0

Note(s) :

- Total Aboriginal identity population**
 Included in the Aboriginal identity population are those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.
- 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 eight 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 35 additional CSDs of various other types that are generally 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.
- Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree**
 '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.
- 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.
- 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.

 **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. 97-560-XCB2006031.