



Yukon Profile:



A Ten-year Census Analysis (1991 - 2001)

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Foreword

The *Yukon Profile* is one of a series of fourteen profiles – one for each territory and province plus one national document. These profiles represent one response by the Government of Canada's Rural Secretariat to address a need for better information concerning rural areas. Distance from urban centres and population density are correlated to a number of factors that affect the well-being of Canadians. It is hoped that this document will draw attention to areas that require in-depth research. Most importantly, for government policy and programmes to meet the particular needs of rural Canadians living in zones of varying degrees of metropolitan influence, government needs to understand the differences between these zones.

The Rural Secretariat owes a debt of gratitude to members of the Profiles Steering Committee. Special thanks to Ray Bollman with Statistics Canada.

The Rural Secretariat values readers' feedback. Any suggestions or comments may be directed to:

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Executive Summary

Introduction

To understand rural conditions better, the Government of Canada's Rural Secretariat has produced this *Yukon Profile*. The overall objective is to help improve policy with respect to the economic and social conditions found in rural Yukon. Similar documents have been prepared profiling the rural conditions in each of Canada's two other territories and ten provinces, plus one profile for the whole country.

Research Methods

The Rural and Small Town (RST) definition is used to differentiate between urban and rural populations of the territory. The rural Yukon population is defined as individuals residing in RST areas that have a population of less than 10,000 and where less than 50% of employed individuals commute to a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Statistics Canada, 1999a). The urban Yukon population includes individuals residing in a CA (there are no CMA's in the Yukon), which is Whitehorse and area.

In total, 19 indicators from Statistics Canada's 2001, 1996 and 1991 census of population have been calculated and analyzed for total Yukon, for rural Yukon, and for Whitehorse and area. To contextualize the findings and to better understand rural conditions in the Yukon, the report also provides comparable data for rural Canada as a whole.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Population Indicators

In 2001, one in four Yukoners (25.4%) resided in rural zones of the territory, down from 35.5% in 1991. Between 1991 and 1996, population growth in rural Yukon was at a much greater rate than in urban Yukon (increasing by 16.0% compared to 8.6%). Between 1996 and 2001, however, the rural population declined by 18.9% while the urban population declined by just 1.8%. The rural Yukon population decline during the most recent inter-census period was also much greater than the rural Canada population decline of only 0.4% and, in fact, exceeds the proportional decline of any other single province or territory in the country. The post-1996 rural Yukon population contraction is largely explained by declining gold prices and the subsequent shrinking of the territory's mining industry.

Urban and rural Yukoners have a very similar age structure, although because of a slightly larger senior population, rural areas have a higher dependency ratio than urban areas (40.2 compared to 35.6 children and seniors per 100 adults). Compared to rural Canadians, however, rural Yukoners have a younger age profile with somewhat lower proportions of seniors.

The share of the population that is Aboriginal is nearly three times higher in rural than in urban Yukon and nearly six times higher than in rural Canada. Aboriginal representation increased more dramatically in rural areas of the territory between 1996 and 2001 (by 8.3 percentage points), when compared both to urban Yukon and to their rural Canadian counterparts (which increased by 2.0 and 1.2 percentage points, respectively).

Rural Yukon had a much higher male-to-female ratio than urban Yukon (111.7 compared to 97.0 males per 100 females). With respect to language, few urban/rural differences were observed in the language spoken most often at home.

Economic, Education, Social and Health Care Indicators

Most of the results illustrate a great deal of variation in the economic, education, social, and health care characteristics between urban and rural Yukon. For the economic and health care indicators, an over-time analysis revealed a growing disparity between urban and rural Yukon. The urban/rural educational disparity is less pronounced, but the housing advantage once found in rural Yukon had all but disappeared by 2001. Still, for the most part, rural Yukon is less disadvantaged than is rural Canada.

Examples of these major patterns include the following:

Economic Indicators

- Lower labour force participation (LFP) rates and higher unemployment rates are consistently found across time in rural Yukon. The urban/rural disparity in these rates was more pronounced in 2001 than in 1996 or 1991. Though the LFP rate was considerably higher in rural Yukon than in rural Canada in 2001 (76.9% compared to 63.5%), the territory also had a higher unemployment rate than the nation (16.0% compared to 12.1%).
- Though decreasing slightly between 1991 and 1996, employment in the typically more rewarding production service industry was somewhat more prevalent in urban than rural Yukon (24.1% compared to 14.6% in 2001).
- Median personal incomes are higher in urban than rural areas. Once again, moreover, the urban/rural income disparity was the greatest in 2001.
- Rural Yukoners were more likely than urban Yukoners to derive their income from social transfer payments in 2001 (13.4% compared to 8.6%), but they were less likely than rural Canadians to do so (16.7%).

Education Indicators

- The level of educational attainment in the Yukon is considerably higher than that of the country. Within the Yukon, the rural population was more likely to have a post-secondary certificate or diploma in 2001 (40.3% compared to 35.2%), but less likely to have earned a university degree (9.7% compared to 20.5%).

Social Indicators

- In 1991 and 1996, the incidence of lone-parent families in rural Yukon was lower than it was in urban areas. By 2001, however, the difference had virtually disappeared.
- Although average dwelling values are 27% higher in urban than in rural areas of the territory, percentage of households that spend 30% or more on shelter costs is very similar.

Health Care Indicators

- In 2001, rural Yukon had less than half the relative number of health care providers than urban Yukon (13.1 compared to 28.9 per 1,000 residents) and 10 fewer than rural Canada (23.2 per 1,000 residents).
- The urban/rural disparity in health care providers increased from 11.5 providers in 1991 to 15.8 providers in 2001.

Not all indicators, however, demonstrated that rural zones of the territory are the most disadvantaged. In 2001, rural Yukon had 4.8 more education providers per capita than did urban Yukon and 12.4 more per capita education providers than did rural Canada. With this noted exception, however, rural and small town Yukoners are clearly not equal to their urban counterparts with respect to economic prosperity, social well-being, educational attainment and perhaps especially with respect to access to health care.

Introduction

The Government of Canada's Rural Secretariat initiated this report to advance its goal of improving government and citizen understanding of rural conditions in the Yukon Territory. This report compares major socio-economic structures and trends between rural and urban Yukon. The overall objective is to help improve policy with respect to the economic and social conditions found in rural Yukon. Similar documents have been prepared profiling the rural conditions in each of Canada's two other territories and ten provinces, plus one profile for the whole country.¹

The analysis presented in this report divides Yukoners into two categories; the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) / Census Agglomeration (CA) population (i.e., the urban population) and the non-CMA/CA population (also called the "rural and small town population").

In the provinces, the Rural and Small Town and Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) classification system (McNiven et al., 2000) definitions have proven useful for developing the profiles. The MIZ definition in particular has allowed us to describe rurality using broad brush strokes, highlighting differences between types of rural based on labour market integration as a proxy for rurality. For the territories, however, data are not classified by Metropolitan Influenced Zones. Therefore, we cannot differentiate between degrees of rurality. The data are agglomerated for Beaver Creek, Watson Lake, Old Crow, etc. which together make up rural Yukon. Therefore, in the territories in particular, our methodology glosses over some important differences within and between rural and remote regions. For example, we cannot describe rural non-aboriginal from rural aboriginal. Furthermore, the way the data are aggregated also tends to obscure important place-related aspects. For example, the territory's remote north disappears as a distinct region. We are describing averages and averages conceal intra-zone variation. For the territories, the primary advantage of using this southern typology is to allow for a comparison with the rest of Canada.

Accuracy and comprehensiveness were important considerations in selecting the indicators used to examine the characteristics of rural Yukon. To understand the social and economic conditions among Yukoners, the indicators must be accurate measures of population, economic, education, social, and health care characteristics. Accuracy of the indicators was substantiated by previous research (see, for example, McNiven *et*

¹ The analyses in the territorial reports are limited to examining urban/rural differences, while the provincial reports include a more detailed examination of their respective rural populations by further dividing rural areas into four categories (metropolitan influenced zones or MIZ zones) based on the extent to which they are economically and socially influenced by urban centres. Such an analysis of the differences within rural areas of the territories was not done because it is not appropriate given the geographic/population reality of the territories.

al., 2000). Every attempt was also made to select indicators that represent the breadth of the Yukon experience. Still, they are perhaps not as comprehensive as they could be and adding to them will enrich similar profiles in the future.

Statistics Canada Census data are used for the years 1991, 1996, and 2001 to establish evidence of trends within rural and small town Yukon. It is important to understand, however, that since these data are aggregated from census subdivisions, which may themselves contain a high level of variability, it is inappropriate to apply any of the findings to specific communities.

The report presents a number of findings that, together, paint a picture of significant differences between urban and rural Yukon. To situate the conditions of the Yukon in a wider context, comparisons are also made between urban/rural Yukon and urban/rural Canada. Many of the findings are interpreted for each indicator individually, however, attempts are also made to make sense of the data on an interrelated basis. In many of these instances, causes for differences in findings are extrapolated from the aggregation of data. These conjectures are, however, tentative since a more definitive causal analysis is beyond the scope of this report.

The following section of the report describes the research methods used in this analysis while subsequent sections (Sections A through E) present the population, economic, education, social, and health care profiles of rural Yukon. Section F summarizes the findings and the Appendix includes a series of tables containing the raw numbers to compliment the percentages and ratios depicted in the tables and figures within the main body of the text.

Research Methods

Defining “Rural”

The Rural and Small Town (RST) definition is used to differentiate between urban and rural populations of the territory.² The rural Yukon population is defined as individuals residing in RST areas that have a population of less than 10,000 and where less than 50% of employed individuals commute to a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Statistics Canada, 1999a). The urban Yukon population includes individuals residing in a CMA or CA. CMAs have an urban core population of at least 100,000 and include all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the labour force commutes into the urban core. The Yukon contains no CMA. CAs have an urban core population between 10,000 and 99,999 and abide by the same commuting rules as CMAs (Statistics Canada, 1999a). Though individuals residing in Whitehorse comprise the vast majority of the urban population of the Yukon, it also includes surrounding areas such as the Ibex Valley, where more than 50% of population commutes to Whitehorse .

To contextualize the findings and to understand rural conditions in the Yukon better, the report also provides census data for Canada as a whole for all indicators and for all three census years. The Canada-wide data also distinguish between urban and rural populations of the country by employing the same RST definition that is used within the Yukon (as defined above).

Indicators

Using 2001, 1996, and 1991 Census data, several measures were examined between rural and urban Yukoners (as well as for the comparative urban/rural Canadian data). The 19 indicators used to measure the population, economic, education, social, and health care conditions in the Yukon and in Canada are:

Population Indicators:

- Population size
- Age distribution
- Global dependency ratio
- Gender distribution
- Aboriginal identity population
- Home language

Economic Indicators:

- Labour force participation rates

² RST is also known as Statistical Area Classification (SAC).

- Unemployment rates
- Industry employment distribution
- Incidence of self-employment
- Median personal income
- Social transfer income as a proportion of total income

Education Indicators:

- Educational attainment
- Number of education providers per 1,000 residents

Social Indicators:

- Incidence of lone-parent families
- Recent housing construction
- Average dwelling value
- Dwelling (housing) affordability

Health Care Indicators:

- Number of health care providers per 1,000 residents

Data Limitations

Since the analyses in this project involve comparisons between 2001, 1996, and 1991 Census data and because Statistics Canada changes definitions or compilations for some indicators between census years, only inter-census comparisons of indicators with the same definitions are made. For indicators where changes are significant, results are presented separately. For example, level of education was modified from using the population 15 years of age and older in 1991 and 1996, to using the population 20 years of age and older in the 2001 Census. As such, level of education is presented for 2001 separately from 1996 and 1991. In instances where a significant change occurred between the 1991 and 1996 Census (e.g., Aboriginal identity), data for the earlier year are not presented.

Second, the census data used in this report have been compiled at the Census Subdivision (CSD) level, which is generally equivalent to municipalities. However, the use of CSDs means that this analysis may be affected by area suppression. Designed to protect the confidentiality of individual respondents, area suppression refers to the practice of deleting all characteristic data for regions with total populations of less than 40 (Statistics Canada, 1999a). This process may result in minor discrepancies between these numbers and those published by Statistics Canada.³

³ The use of the smaller CSDs, as opposed to CDs, as the building blocks of the urban / rural configuration increases the likelihood of area suppression. This limitation is somewhat offset by the ability of CSDs to provide greater precision in population size and commuting flows (McNiven et al., 2000).

Third, the reclassification of some CSDs to different geographic zones between census years changes the population living in each geographic zone across time. In short, since the CSDs within each geographic zone are not exactly the same between census years some of the over-time changes observed may be a function of this reclassification. Though the total territorial figures (and total Canadian figures) are not susceptible to this issue, care should be taken when comparing between census years within urban and rural geographic zones. For the population change data presented in Sections A.1 and A.2, however, CSD reclassification is overridden since the results for 1996 are standardized to 2001 census boundaries for calculating the 1996 to 2001 rate of population growth and the 1991 results are standardized to the 1996 boundaries for calculating the 1991 to 1996 rate of population growth.

Please note, to see a map of the Statistical Area Classification for Canada in 2001, go to the Statistics Canada website (2Hwww.statcan.ca) and click on "Census", then click on "Reference Maps" and then click on "Statistical Area Classification". The exact URL, for English, is 3Hhttp://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss/Maps/ReferenceMaps/n_sac_e.cfm and for French is 4Hhttp://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss/Maps/ReferenceMaps/n_sac_f.cfm

For the population count for 1996 and 2001 for the Statistical Area Classification, go to the Statistics Canada website (5Hwww.statcan.ca) and click on "Census", then click on "Data" on the left-hand panel, then click on "Population and Dwelling Counts" and then click on "Statistical Area Classification". The exact URL, for English, is 6H<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/popdwell/Table-SAC.cfm> and for French is 7H<http://www12.statcan.ca/francais/census01/products/standard/popdwell/Table-SAC.cfm>

For selected socio-economic characteristics for larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs) and for rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA areas), go to the Statistics Canada website (8Hwww.statcan.ca) and click on "Census", then click on "Data" on the left-hand panel, then click on "Highlight Tables" and then scroll down and click on "Statistical Area Classification" The exact URL, for English, is 9H<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/highlight/SAC/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo=PR&Code=01&Table=1a&StartRec=1&Sort=2&B1=Age&B2=Counts> and for French is 10H<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/highlight/SAC/Page.cfm?Lang=F&Geo=PR&Code=01&Table=1a&StartRec=1&Sort=2&B1=Age&B2=Counts>

A detailed set of socio-economic characteristics by the Statistical Area Classification for the 2001 Census of Population is available for \$60 by going to the Statistics Canada website (11Hwww.statcan.ca) and click on "Census", then click on "Data" on the left-hand panel, then scroll down and click on "Profiles" and then scroll down and click on "Statistical Area Classification". The exact URL in English is 12H<http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=95F0495XCB2001012> and for French is 13H<http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/francais/bsolc?catno=95F0495XCB2001012>

FINDINGS

A. Population Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

A.1 Population Distribution and Change

- In 2001, rural Yukoners comprised one quarter (25.4%) of the total population of the Yukon, down from 35.5% in 1991. This compares to a rural share of the total Canadian population of 20.6% in 2001.
- Following strong population growth in rural Yukon between 1991 and 1996 (of 16.0%), the rural population contracted by 18.9% between 1996 and 2001. Though the population of rural Canada also followed a pattern of 1991-to-1996 growth followed by 1996-2001 contraction, population change in the Yukon was much more volatile.

A.2 Population Age Structure and Global Dependency Ratio

- Although there were a few small differences between the age distribution of urban and rural Yukoners, their age profiles were really quite similar. Rural Yukoners were, however, slightly younger than rural Canadians.
- Both rural and urban Yukon populations were aging, although at a slightly slower rate within the former areas.

A.3 Population Gender Structure

- Rural Yukon had a higher proportion of men than urban Yukon (with 14.7 more men per 100 women).

A.4 Aboriginal Identity Population

- Rural Yukon had a much larger proportion of Aboriginal individuals than both urban Yukon (44.6% compared to 15.5%) and rural Canada (7.9%). The Aboriginal share of the rural population was also growing at a much greater rate than the Aboriginal share of the urban population (increasing by 8.3 compared to 2.0 percentage points between 1996 and 2001).

A.5 Home Language

- There are few notable urban/rural differences in the language spoken most often at home. This observation, furthermore, holds for all three census years.

Summary

The more volatile population changes occurring within rural zones of the territory likely reflect the boom and bust episodes of the mining industry, which is largely a rural endeavor. A downturn in the tourism industry during the latter portion of the 1990s might also have led to population losses in rural Yukon.

A.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGE

The rural share of the total population decreased more substantially in the Yukon than it did Canada wide and between 1996 and 2001 the population contracted at a much higher rate than the total Canadian rural population.

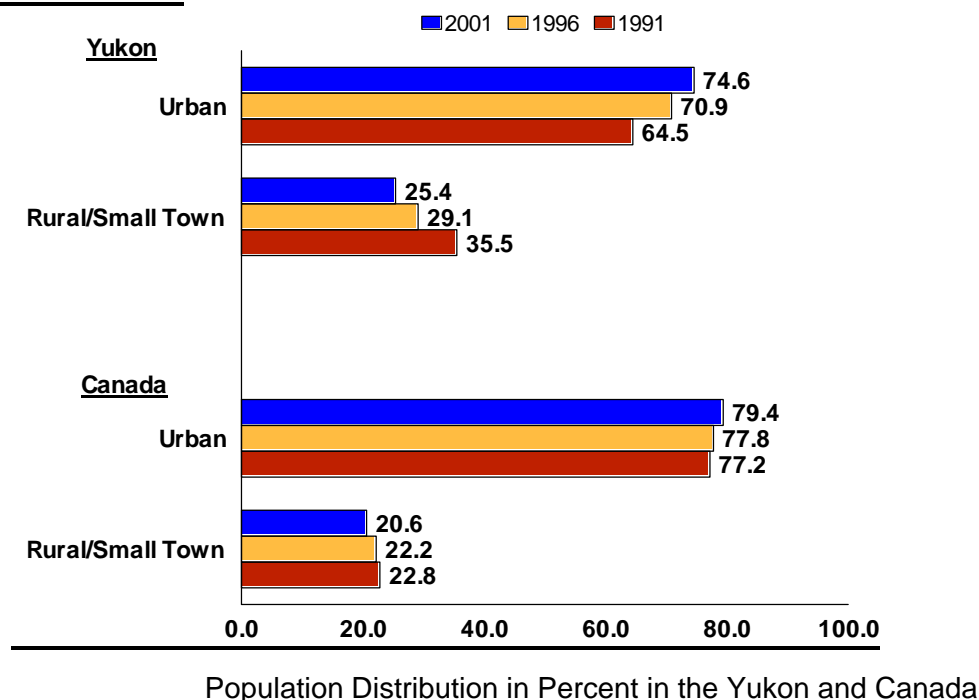
We begin our examination of population by first looking at the proportion of the Yukon population in urban and rural areas in 2001, 1996, and 1991 in Figure 1. The Figure also provides the same data for the Canadian population.

In 2001, rural Yukoners accounted for 25.4% of the total population (7,269 out of 28,674; see Appendix Table 2). This is a larger proportion than the Canadian share of 20.6%. Of the 13 provinces and territories, the Yukon has the fifth smallest proportion of the population designated as rural (smaller ratios are found in Alberta, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia; see Appendix Table 1).

Rural Yukon's share of the total population decreased by 6.4 percentage points between 1991 and 1996 and by 3.7 percentage points between 1996 and 2001, for a total ten-year decrease in the share of the rural population of 10.1 percentage points (compared to a decrease of only 2.2 percentage points Canada wide).

Figure 1: Rural Yukoners Comprise One-Quarter of the Total Population of the Yukon

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

Inter-census population percentage changes (from 1991 to 1996 and from 1996 to 2001) are presented in Figure 2 for each geographic zone of the territory and the nation using constant boundaries.⁴

Territorially, population growth between 1991 and 1996 of 10.7% was followed by a contraction of 6.8% between 1996 and 2001. Both urban and rural Yukon follow this up-and-down pattern, although at different rates. While the rural population of the Yukon increased much more dramatically than the urban population in the first inter-census period (16.0% compared to 8.6%), population contraction in rural and small town areas in the second inter-census period was also much greater (18.9% compared to 1.8%).

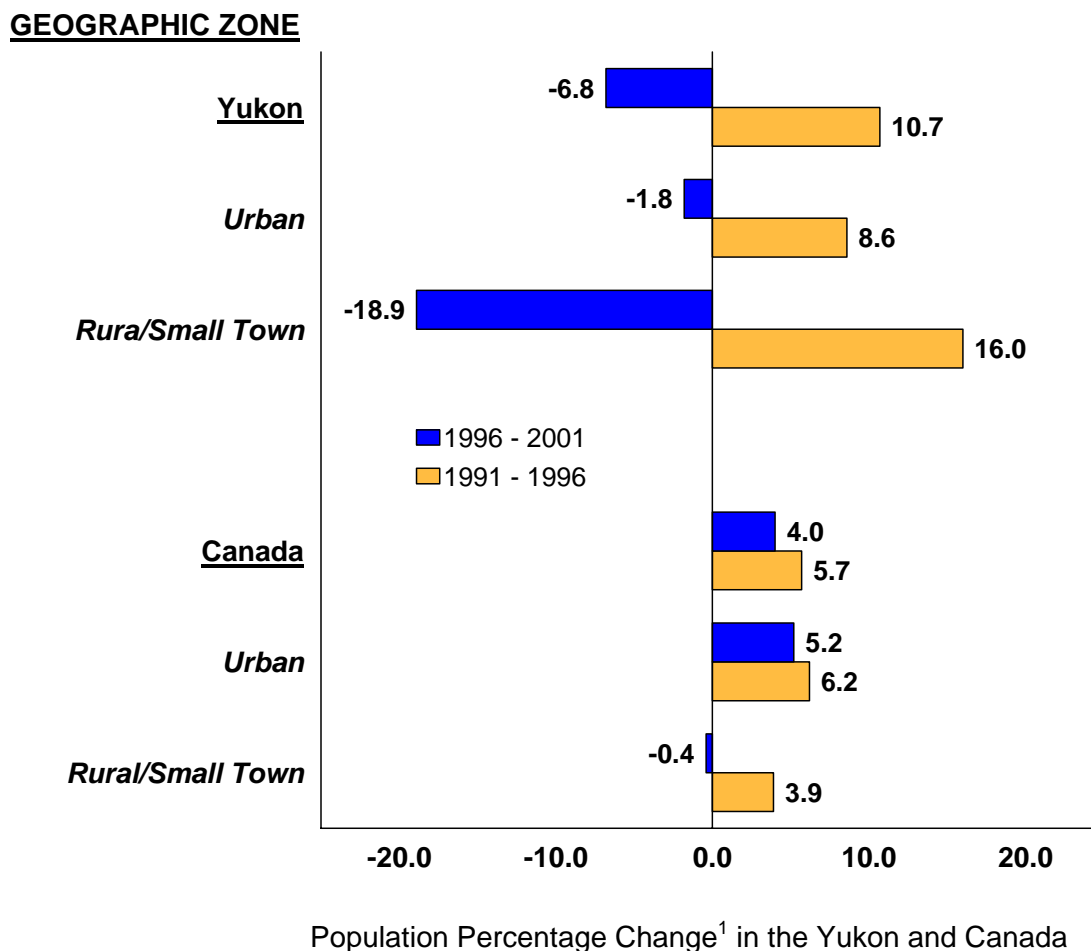
Population change in rural Canada followed the same pattern, but again at different rates. Rural population growth between 1991 and 1996 was at 3.9% for Canada

⁴ As mentioned in the Methods Section, constant boundaries are used to override the effects of CSD reclassifications between census years. Population change between 1991 and 2001 is not presented because 1991 data are not available in constant (2001) boundaries.

compared to 16.0% in the Yukon and population contraction between 1996 and 2001 was at 0.4% for Canada compared to 1.8% in the Yukon.

The individual provincial / territorial data displayed in Appendix Table 2 demonstrate that other provinces and territories experienced rural population contraction between 1996 and 2001. It is notable, however, that the Yukon's rural population loss during this period was the largest of the nine provinces / territories experiencing a contraction.

Figure 2: Between 1996 and 2001, the Rural Population of the Yukon Contracted at a Much Higher Rate than the Rural Canadian Population



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ 1991 data are adjusted to 1996 boundaries for the calculation of 1991 to 1996 change and 1996 data are adjusted to 2001 boundaries for the calculation of 1996 to 2001 change.

A.2 POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE AND GLOBAL DEPENDENCY RATIO

The Yukon population is aging, but at a slightly slower rate among the rural population.

The changing age structure of a population helps to forecast future demand for services such as education and health care. It can also predict future changes in the labour market structure and contribute to an understanding of how these changes may affect the economy.

Five age groups were used to analyze the age structure of the population. These are: 0–14 years, 15–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years and 65 years of age and over. These categories were chosen because they represent five defined demographic groups: children, youth, young adults, adults, and seniors.

Table 1 presents the percentage distribution of the population in 2001 across each of the five age categories, and for both geographic zones of the Yukon and Canada (see also Appendix Tables 3 and 4). Though there are a few small differences between the age distributions of urban and rural Yukoners, their age profiles are really quite similar. Still, rural Yukon has slightly smaller proportions of youth (11.9% compared to 14.3%) and adults (25.5% compared to 26.4%) and a slightly larger proportion of seniors (7.5% compared to 5.1%).

Rural Yukoners are, however, slightly younger than rural Canadians. While 21.1% of rural Yukon residents were children in 2001, 20.5% of individuals residing in rural zones of the nation were within the same age category. And, while 7.5% of rural Yukoners were seniors, 13.5% of rural Canadians were in the same age category. The greatest Yukon/Canada difference, however, is found among the young adult population (33.8% compared to 27.4%).

Table 1: The Rural Yukon Population is Comprised of a Larger Proportion of Seniors than the Urban Yukon Population

Geographic Zone	Percent				
	Children (0-14 years)	Youth (15-24 years)	Young Adults (25-44 years)	Adults (45-64 years)	Seniors (65 years +)
Yukon Total	21.2	13.7	33.2	26.2	5.8
Urban	21.2	14.3	33.0	26.4	5.1
Rural/Small Town	21.1	11.9	33.8	25.5	7.5
Canada Total	19.4	13.5	30.5	24.4	12.2
Urban	19.1	13.6	31.3	24.1	11.9
Rural/Small Town	20.5	12.9	27.4	25.7	13.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

Table 2 presents the 1991 to 2001 age distribution percentage change for each age category and urban and rural Yukon and Canada. The table demonstrates that the Yukon population as a whole is aging. Between 1991 and 2001, the combined proportion of children, youth, and young adults in the territory decreased by 11.1 percentage points. In contrast, we observe a combined increase in the proportion of adults and seniors during the same time period of 11.2 percentage points.

The same aging pattern is observed in both urban and rural Yukon, but it is slightly less pronounced in the latter zones. The rural population underwent a 10.6 percentage point reduction in the proportion of children, youth, and young adults (compared to an 11.3 percentage point reduction in urban areas) and a coinciding 10.7 percentage point increase in the proportion of adults and seniors (compared to an 11.3 percentage point increase in urban areas). Still, the shift towards an older demographic in rural Yukon is considerably more extensive than the shift in rural Canada (which shifted by only 6.8 percentage points). Hence, while the rural Yukon population aged at a slightly slower rate than the urban Yukon population, it aged, on average, at a significantly faster rate than the rural population of the nation.

Table 2: The Population is Aging in Both Urban and Rural Yukon

Percentage Point Change in Share of Individuals in Each Age Class; 1991-2001, 1996-2001, and 1991-1996

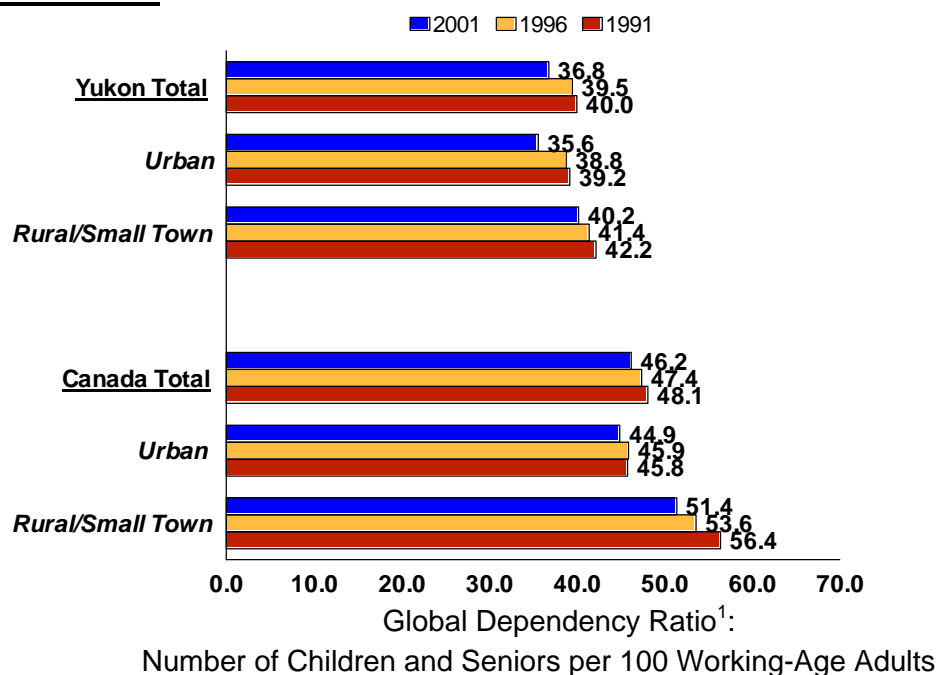
Geographic Zone	Children (0-14 years)			Youth (15-24 years)			Young Adults (25-44 years)			Adults (45-64 years)			Seniors (65+ years)		
	1991 - 2001	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1996	1991 - 2001	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1996	1991 - 2001	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1996	1991 - 2001	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1996	1991 - 2001	1996 - 2001	1991 - 1996
Yukon Total	-3.4	-2.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	-7.5	-5.0	-2.5	9.3	6.1	3.2	1.9	1.6	0.3
Urban	-3.4	-2.9	-0.5	-0.3	0.6	-0.9	-7.7	-5.1	-2.6	9.8	6.2	3.6	1.5	1.3	0.2
Rural/Small Town	-3.5	-2.9	-0.6	-0.2	-1.0	0.8	-6.9	-4.3	-2.6	8.2	5.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	0.3
Canada Total	-1.5	-1.3	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	-3.3	-2.2	-1.1	4.7	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.7	-0.1
Urban	-1.0	-1.1	0.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.7	-3.4	-2.2	-1.2	4.4	2.5	1.9	0.6	0.7	-0.1
Rural/Small Town	-2.8	-1.9	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-3.4	-2.5	-0.9	6.1	3.8	2.3	0.7	2.0	-1.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

Since rural Yukoners are slightly more likely than urban Yukoners to be seniors, they are less likely to be participating in the paid labour force. Such an age structure means that rural Yukon has a higher global dependency ratio (Figure 3). This ratio measures the proportion of children (aged 0 to 14 years) and seniors (aged 65 years and over) to the working population (aged 15 to 64). In 2001, there were 35.6 children and seniors per 100 working-age urban adults, compared to 40.2 for every 100 rural and small town adults. Hence, having more dependents to care for, rural and small town adults have a greater relative need for services targeted to seniors, children, and families.

Figure 3: The Rural Population Has a Higher Dependency Ratio than the Urban Population of the Yukon

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Global dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of children (0-14 years of age) and senior (65 years of age and over) populations to the total working age population (15-64 years of age).

Reflecting the larger proportional gain of seniors in rural Yukon, the figure also demonstrates that the dependency ratio declined at a lower rate in rural than in urban Yukon (decreasing by 2.0 percentage points between 1991 and 2001 compared to the urban decrease of 3.6 percentage points). Hence, the urban/rural dependency ratio difference has increased over time.

Though the rural Canadian dependency ratio decreased fairly rapidly in the past decade, it is still much higher than the rural Yukon dependency ratio (51.4 compared to 40.2), primarily because of its much larger proportion of seniors.

The age distribution findings in Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 3 have important government policy implications with respect to services targeted toward children, teens, adults and seniors. For example, the slightly greater proportion of seniors in rural Yukon suggests that seniors-related services are in greater relative demand in these zones of the territory. Initiatives such as community-based health services and long-term care facilities will have to maintain sufficient capacity to address the demand.

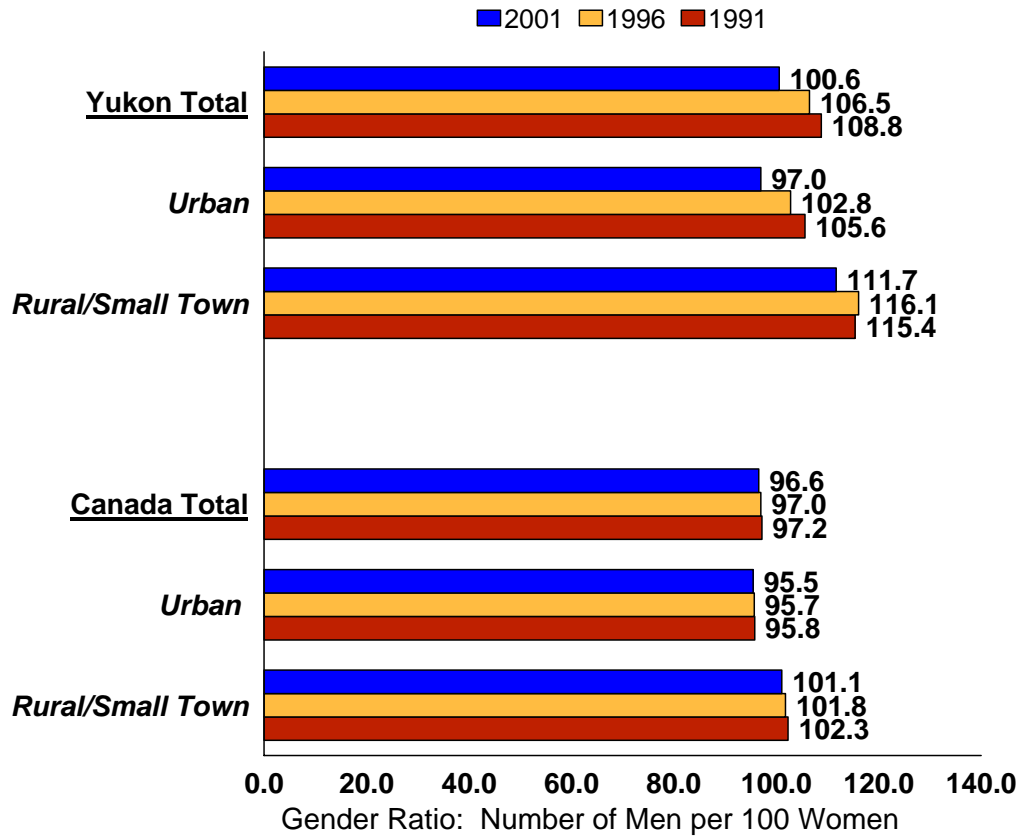
A.3 POPULATION GENDER STRUCTURE

Rural Yukon has a much larger male than female population while the reverse is true in urban areas.

Figure 4 illustrates that, while gender parity is evident in the total Yukon population, rural Yukoners are much more likely to be male than urban Yukoners. In 2001, rural Yukon had 111.7 men per 100 women compared to only 97.0 men per 100 women in urban Yukon. It is also apparent that the rural Yukon male-to-female ratio is much higher than that of rural Canada (111.7 compared to 101.1). Hence, rural Yukon has more men per 100 women compared to both urban Yukon and rural Canada. The figure also demonstrates that male representation in urban areas is decreasing at a faster 10-year rate than it is in rural zones of the territory (decreasing by 8.6 compared to 3.7 men per 100 women).

Figure 4: Rural Yukon Has a Much Higher Male/Female Ratio than Urban Yukon

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

A.4 ABORIGINAL IDENTITY POPULATION⁵

Aboriginal representation is much larger and more rapidly expanding in rural than in urban Yukon.

The Aboriginal population in Canada has experienced significantly greater growth than the general population. In fact, the Aboriginal population is growing at a rate of almost twice that of the Canadian population (Corporate Information Management Directorate, 2000). Further, the Registered Indian population of the Yukon is projected to increase by 15% by the year 2020 (Indian and Northern Affairs, 2000). Aboriginal people have specific needs with respect to government services and the demand for these services will likely intensify as the population grows (Aboriginal Justice Implementation Commission, 1999).

Rural and urban Yukon contained approximately the same number of Aboriginal people in 2001 (3,235 and 3,305; see Appendix Table 5). But, as Figure 5 shows, the proportion of the population that is Aboriginal was significantly higher in rural than in urban Yukon in 2001 (44.6% compared to 15.5%). This figure is also significantly higher than that of rural Canada (7.9%).

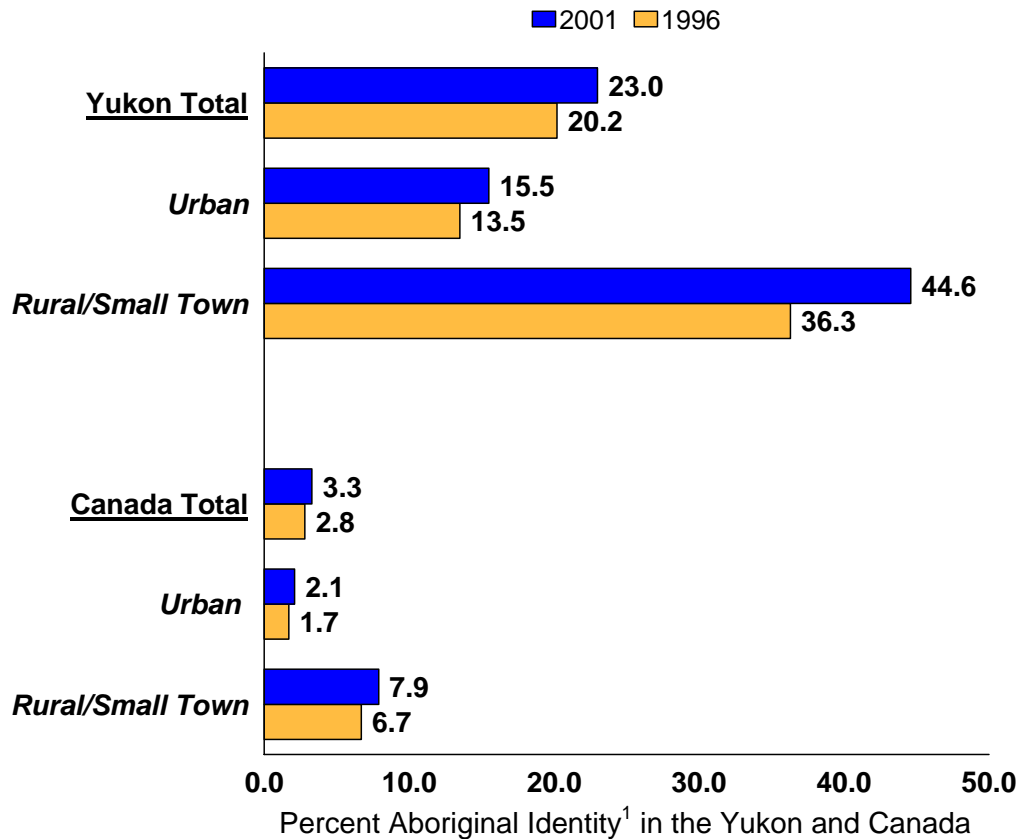
Figure 6 indicates that, between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of Aboriginal individuals in the territory increased by 2.8 percentage points (from 20.2% to 23.0%).⁶ A similarly small rate of increase in Aboriginal representation is observed in urban Yukon (of 2.0 percentage points), however, we observe a much higher increase within rural Yukon of 8.3 percentage points. Figure 6 also shows that the rural Yukon proportional increase in the Aboriginal population was much higher than the rural Canada increase of only 1.2 percentage points. Hence, it appears that Aboriginal representation in rural Yukon is much higher than it is in urban Yukon and in rural Canada, and it is also increasing at a higher rate than is the case in urban Yukon and rural Canada.

⁵ Refers to persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

⁶ Aboriginal identity is not presented for 1991 because of significant differences in the definition in this year.

Figure 5: The Share of the Population that is Aboriginal is by Far the Highest in Rural Yukon

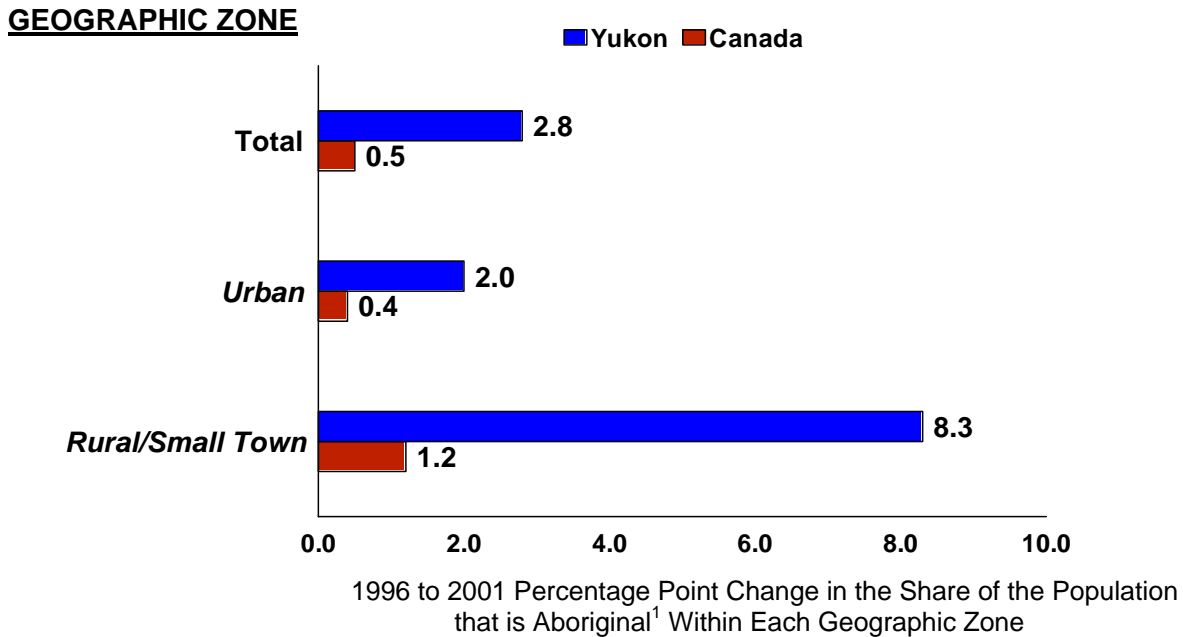
GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

¹ Refers to persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

Figure 6: The Share of the Population that is Aboriginal Increased Most Dramatically within Rural Yukon



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

¹ Refers to persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

A.5 HOME LANGUAGE

By examining the language spoken most often at home, we can garner an indication of the language diversity in rural versus urban Yukon. Home language can also be used as a proxy for ethnicity. Table 3 presents the proportion of Yukoners speaking one of Canada's official languages (English or French), those speaking a non-official language (not English and not French), and those speaking more than one language (multiple languages) most often at home (see also Appendix Table 6).

Compared to urban Yukoners, rural Yukoners were slightly more likely to speak English and less likely to speak French most often at home as of 2001. The slightly higher proportion of rural Yukoners speaking a non-official language (i.e., not English and not French) may reflect the larger Aboriginal population in these areas of the Yukon who could be included in the "non-official language" category. Otherwise, the table depicts few urban/rural differences in home language and very little change over time in the proportion speaking each of the language categories most often at home.

Important differences, however, are observed between rural Yukon and rural Canada. Rural Yukoners are much less likely to speak French than rural Canadians (0.8% compared to 30.6%). Such differences, however, are equally apparent between urban

Yukoners and urban Canadians. In short, the home language differences between rural Yukon and rural Canada primarily reflect overall language differences between the territory and the nation.

Table 3: Urban/Rural Home Language Differences are Minimal in the Yukon

Home Language¹ Percent Distribution, 2001, 1996, and 1991

Geographic Zone	English			French			Non-official language ²			Multiple Response		
	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991
Yukon Total	95.4	94.8	96.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.4	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.9
Urban	95.2	95.1	96.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.6
Rural/Small Town	96.1	94.3	95.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.9	3.0	2.4	0.5	1.9	1.2
Canada Total	66.7	66.7	67.5	21.8	22.3	23.0	9.7	9.0	7.7	1.8	2.0	1.8
Urban	67.1	66.3	67.2	19.3	20.9	21.8	11.5	10.5	8.9	2.1	2.3	2.1
Rural/Small Town	65.5	68.1	68.5	30.6	27.5	27.2	3.1	3.4	3.3	0.7	1.0	0.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Home language is based on the language "most often spoken at home" for all three censuses. For the 2001 Census, the home language question asked for the language spoken "most often at home" AND the languages spoken "on a regular basis at home." The 2001 data includes only the language "most often spoken at home" which is the equivalent of "home language" in the 1991 and 1996 censuses.

² "Non-official languages" include all languages excluding English and French.

SUMMARY

The above discussion highlights some of the implications for each of the population indicators. We can also, however, explore possible inferences by linking these results together. While the Yukon population increased in the early 1990s, the latter half of the decade was characterized by population decline throughout the territory. This up and down pattern, however, occurred more dramatically within rural Yukon. Our focus in this summary, therefore, is on explaining why the population increased more significantly in rural Yukon in the first inter-census period and why it decreased more significantly in the second inter-census period. In other words, what happened within rural Yukon to explain a 10-year, 35 percentage point change in the population compared to only a 10 percentage point change in urban Yukon.

Historically, economic development in the Yukon has been closely linked to mining, with the economy in a boom or bust mode according to the mining industry's cycles. Although oil and gas development and tourism increasingly comprise the Yukon's economic activity portfolio, the closure of the Faro mine and the decline in the tourism industry during the latter half of the 1990s resulted in a "bust" economy. Since mining is primarily a rural industry, the effects of the downturn in mining on the rural population were, no doubt, of greater consequence. Indeed, the indicators presented in Section B support these characterizations of the Yukon economy. First, the larger 1991 to 1996 rural than urban population growth may be a function of the increase in employment in mining and oil and gas extraction in rural zones from 13.0% in 1991 to 16.8% in 1996 (Table 5). Second, rural regions of the territory were more substantially affected by the economic downturn of the mid- to late-1990s as indicated by the greater decreases in their labour force participation rate and greater increase in their unemployment rate between 1996 and 2001 (Figures 7 and 8).

It is interesting that Aboriginal representation in rural Yukon increased during the same period (between 1996 and 2001) that the total rural population declined. A closer look at the absolute number of individuals self-identifying as Aboriginals in 1996 and 2001 reveals, however, that the number was roughly the same in both years (Appendix Table 5). As the rural Aboriginal population ages and enters the labour force, there may be increased demand for employment and associated services. Indeed, projections over the next 20 years indicate that the Registered Indian population is moving into a different phase of the demographic cycle as the portion of the working age population (20 - 64 years of age) increases (Indian and Northern Affairs, 2000). While still far below the average age of the non-Aboriginal population, future demand will increase for services related to employment, housing, and other services required for Aboriginal people to enter the workforce.

B. Economic Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

B.1 Labour Market Indicators

- In all three census years, urban Yukon had a higher labour force participation (LFP) rate than did rural Yukon. Still, the rural Yukon LFP rate compared very favourably to the rural Canada rate in 2001 (76.9% compared to 63.5%).
- In 2001, rural Yukon had an unemployment rate of 16.0% compared to 10.2% in urban Yukon. Between 1996 and 2001, unemployment rates increased across the territory, but more dramatically in rural than in urban Yukon.
- Both the SIC industry classification system for the 1991 and 1996 census and the NAICS classification system for the 2001 census reveal that rural Yukoners dominate employment in primary industries and in construction, while urban Yukoners are more strongly represented in production services.
- Employment in mining and oil and gas extraction increased within rural Yukon, from 13.0% in 1991 to 16.8% in 1996. However, in 2001, mining and oil and gas extraction accounted for only 5.9% of rural employment in 2001.
- The incidence of self-employment in rural Yukon does not differ significantly from that of urban Yukon (13.4% compared to 12.9%). The rural Yukon incidence is somewhat lower, however, than it is in rural Canada (16.7%).

B.2 Income

- Though urban Yukon had higher median income values than rural Yukon in every census year, the greatest urban/rural income disparity occurred in 2001. Nonetheless, rural Yukoners had higher median incomes than did rural Canadians in 2001 (\$20,643 compared to \$18,421).
- In all three census years, rural Yukoners garnered a larger proportion of their income from social transfer payments than did urban citizens. Reliance on social transfer payments was, however, noticeably lower in rural Yukon than in rural Canada in every census year.

Summary

Rural Yukon consistently exhibits less favourable economic conditions than urban Yukon. Furthermore, the 10-year analysis reveals that the urban/rural economic disparity has increased. However, despite this trend, rural Yukon is less economically disadvantaged than rural Canada.

B.1 LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

B.1.1 Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates⁷

Compared to urban Yukon, rural Yukon has a lower labour force participation rate and a higher unemployment rate.

In 2001, the Yukon labour force had 17,945 members (Appendix Table 7) for a labour force participation (LFP) rate of 79.8% (Figure 7). In all three census years, the urban LFP rate was higher than the rural rate, but the urban/rural difference is most noticeable in 2001 (80.8% compared to 76.9%). The increasing difference between the urban/rural LFP rates is a result of a greater 1996 to 2001 decline in the LFP rate observed in rural than in urban areas of the Yukon (of 3.3 percentage points compared to 1.1 percentage points). Despite the decline, these LFP rates compare very favourably to the Canadian rates. For instance, the 2001 rural Yukon LFP rate was 76.9% compared to just 63.5% within rural Canada.

Turning to unemployment rates, Figure 8 (Appendix Table 8) demonstrates that rural Yukoners have a higher unemployment rate than urban Yukoners (16.0% compared to 10.2%). Furthermore, as was the case for LFP rates, the unemployment rate increased more dramatically for rural than for urban between 1996 and 2001 (by 2.0 percentage points compared to only 0.4 percentage points).

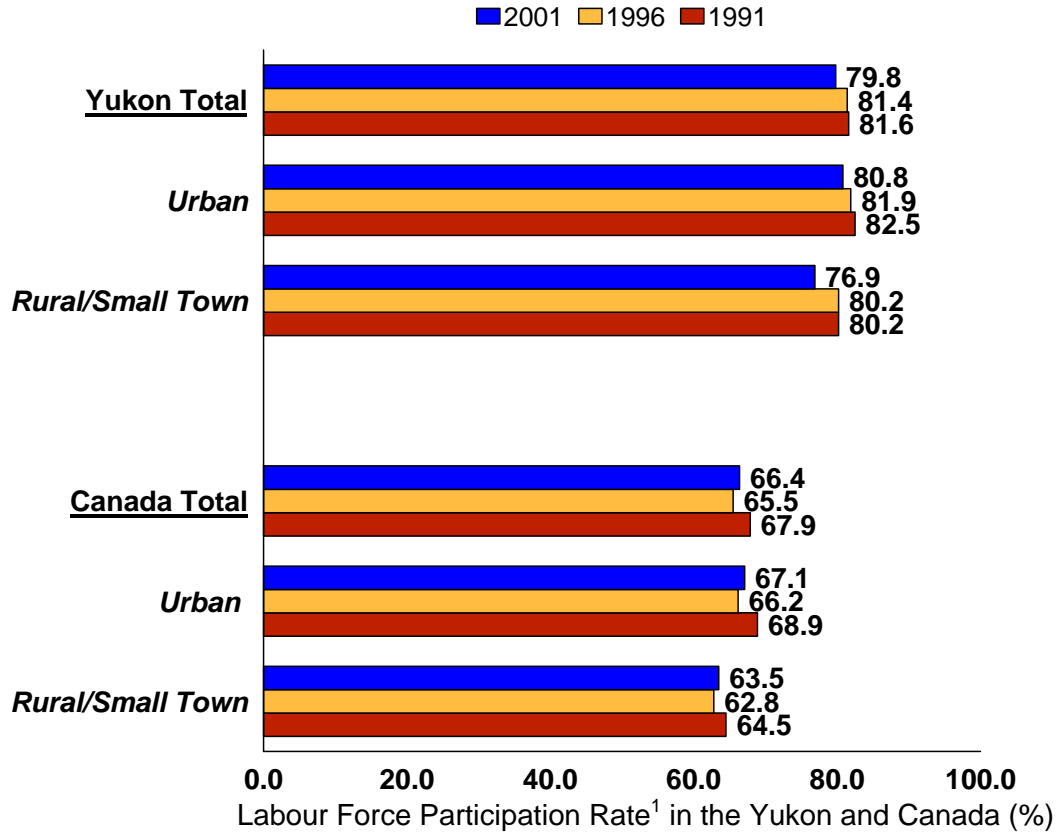
Though Figure 8 shows a higher rural than urban unemployment rate in the nation as a whole, the rates are somewhat higher in the Yukon than they are in Canada. This territorial/national disparity, moreover, holds for both urban and rural Yukon.

Overall, the combination of decreasing LFP rates and increasing unemployment rates in the Yukon suggest a post-1996 weakening of the Yukon economy. Figures 7 and 8 also reveal, however, that this economic downturn was of greater consequence to the rural than to the urban labour market.

⁷ Please note that the data for unemployment and labour force participation refer to one week of each Census year. Potential seasonal fluctuations or random events that affect the data are not considered. However, at this time, no better data source is available.

Figure 7: The Labour Force Participation Rate is Higher in Urban than in Rural Yukon

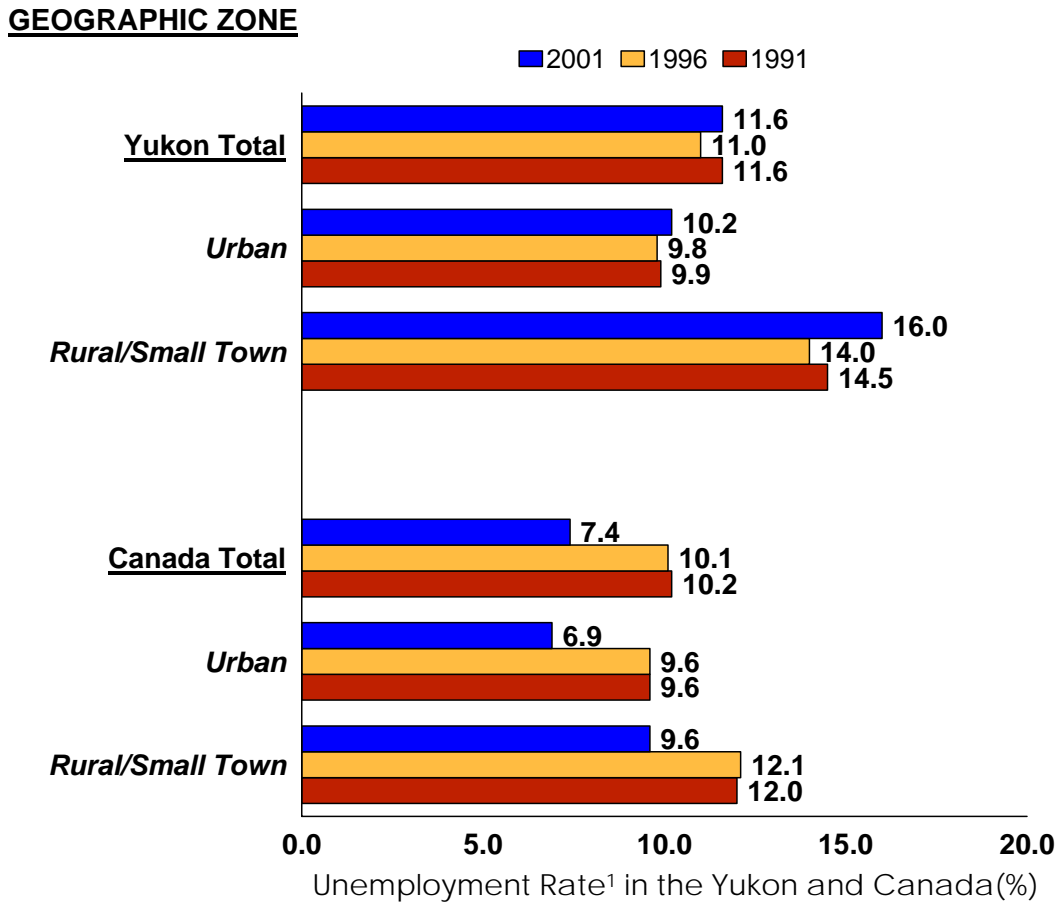
GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The Labour Force Participation Rate is the ratio of individuals who are currently employed or who are out of work (but looking for work) to the total number of individuals in the population who are over the age of 15.

Figure 8: The Unemployment Rate is Higher in Rural than in Urban Yukon



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The Unemployment Rate is based on the ratio of individuals who are currently unemployed to those who are in the labour force.

B.1.2 Industry Employment Distribution

Compared to urban Yukoners, the rural population is more likely to be employed in primary industries and less likely to be employed in production services.

The Yukon labour force can be classified based on the industry in which people are employed. This is determined by assessing the general nature of the business carried out by the individual's employer. In measuring industry employment, the 1991 and 1996 censuses used the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, while the 2001 census adopted the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Comparisons between the two systems are inappropriate and the differences warrant

presenting industry employment separately for 2001 and for 1996 and 1991. Beginning with the NAICS system, Table 4 presents seven broad industry categories for each geographic zone of the territory for 2001 only (also see Appendix Table 9).

In 2001, rural employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting accounted for 3.2% of employment in all rural industries compared to only 1.1% of urban employment. Rural and small town areas, furthermore, eclipse Whitehorse in employment in mining and oil and gas extraction by 4.6 percentage points (5.9% compared to 1.3%). Rural Yukoners are also nearly twice as likely as urban Yukoners to work in construction industries (11.8% compared to 6.6%).

We observe much less variation between geographic zones in employment in manufacturing and in consumer and government-provided services. The table reveals, however, that urban employment in production services (e.g. communications, wholesale trade, finance and insurance) exceeds that of rural employment in these services by 9.5 percentage points (24.1% compared to 14.6%).

Table 4 also shows that, compared to rural Canada, employment in rural Yukon is lower for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (3.2% compared to 12.8%), manufacturing (2.0% compared to 14.7%), and in production services (14.6% compared to 18.9%). Conversely, rural Yukoners are somewhat more likely than rural Canadians to be employed in mining and oil and gas production industries (5.9% compared to 2.2%) and in construction (11.8% compared to 7.0%). They are considerably more likely, however, to be working in government-provided services (e.g., educational services, healthcare and social assistance, public administration). While 37.4% of rural Yukoners are employed in government-provided services, only 20.7% of rural Canadians work in such jobs.

The overall industry patterns across geographic zones observed in Table 4 are similar to those of 1991 and 1996, as shown in Table 5 (Appendix Table 10). For example, rural Yukoners are more likely than their urban counterparts to be employed in primary industries and less likely to work in production services. The dominance of construction industries in rural Yukon in 2001, however, is not apparent in 1991 and 1996.

The table also shows that employment in mining and oil and gas extraction increased within rural Yukon, from 13.0% in 1991 to 16.8% in 1996.

Table 5 also reveals that rural Yukoners are less likely than rural Canadians to work in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and in manufacturing industries, but more likely to be working in mining, oil and gas industries and in government-provided services.

Table 4: Rural Yukoners are More Likely than Urban Yukoners to be Working in Primary Industries and in Construction

Percent Employed in Each Industry Sector (NAICS)¹, 2001

Geographic Zone	Primary Industries		Secondary Industries		Service Industries		
	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Production Services ²	Consumer Services ³	Government-Provided Services ⁴
Yukon Total	1.6	2.4	7.9	2.2	21.8	27.2	36.8
Urban	1.1	1.3	6.6	2.3	24.1	28.0	36.6
Rural/Small Town	3.2	5.9	11.8	2.0	14.6	25.1	37.4
Canada Total	3.6	1.1	5.6	14.0	28.9	24.7	22.1
Urban	1.4	1.0	5.3	13.8	31.3	25.0	22.4
Rural/Small Town	12.8	2.2	7.0	14.7	18.9	23.7	20.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ Based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification system (NAICS).

² Production Services includes utilities, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, information and cultural industries, finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, professional, scientific and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.

³ Consumer Services includes retail trade, arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food services.

⁴ Government-Provided Services includes educational services, healthcare and social assistance, public administration, and other services.

Table 5: Between 1991 and 1996, Employment in Mining and Oil and Gas Industries Increased in Rural Yukon

Percent Employed in Each Industry Sector (SIC)¹, 1996 and 1991

Geographic Zone	Primary Industries				Secondary Industries				Service Industries					
	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting		Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction		Construction		Manufacturing		Production Services ²		Consumer Services ³		Government-Provided Services ⁴	
	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991
Yukon Total	2.1	2.0	6.4	5.8	8.0	9.0	1.7	2.2	19.1	20.2	27.1	25.6	35.6	35.1
Urban	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.3	8.3	9.1	1.8	2.5	22.4	23.9	27.4	25.8	36.4	35.1
Rural/Small Town	3.8	3.9	16.8	13.0	7.2	9.6	1.3	2.1	10.9	12.7	26.5	24.7	33.7	34.1
Canada Total	4.4	4.8	1.2	1.4	5.7	6.6	14.3	14.7	24.3	23.1	27.0	25.9	23.1	23.6
Urban	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.1	5.5	6.4	14.3	14.8	26.3	25.2	27.6	26.6	23.6	24.1
Rural/Small Town	14.5	15.7	2.3	2.5	6.7	7.2	14.2	14.3	16.4	15.2	24.8	23.5	21.1	21.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 and 1991

¹ Based on the 1980 Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system.

² Production Services includes communication and other utilities, wholesale trade, transportation and storage, finance and insurance, real estate operator and insurance agent, and business services.

³ Consumer Services includes retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage, and other services.

⁴ Government-Provided Services includes educational services, health and social assistance, and government service.

B.1.3 Self-Employment

The rural population is more likely than the urban population to be self-employed.

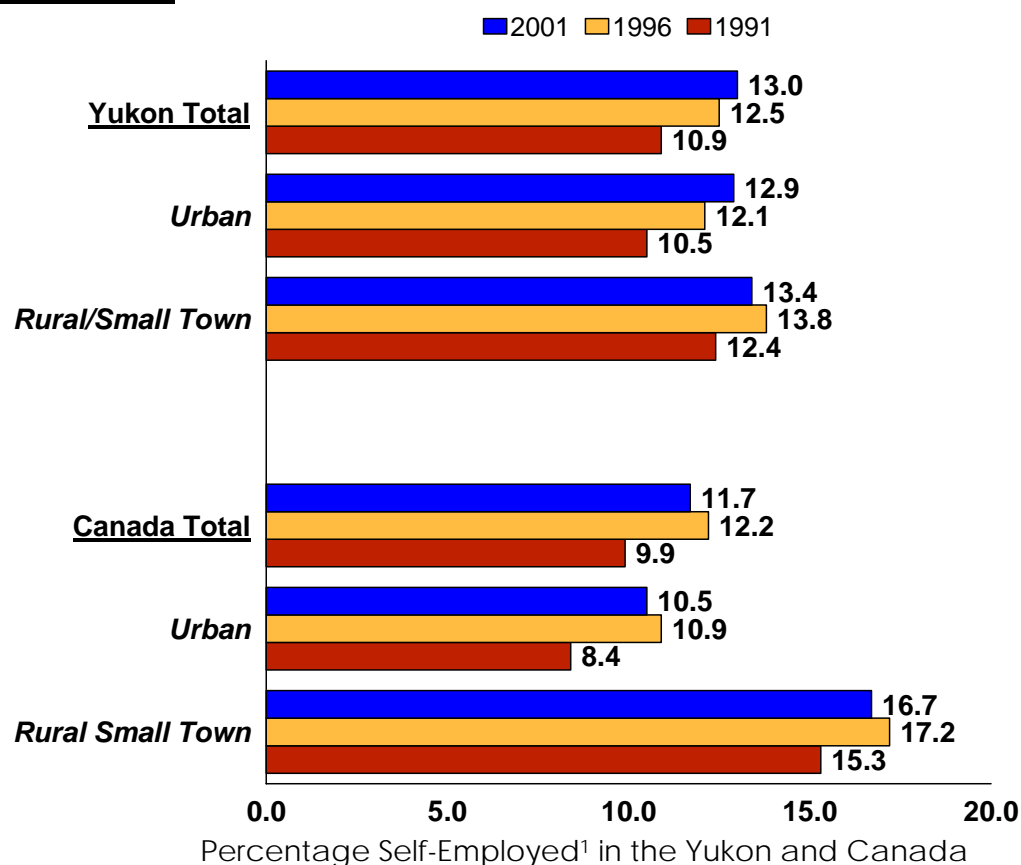
The Yukon labour force can also be analyzed by examining the proportion of self-employed individuals versus those who are considered employees. Self-employment includes operating a business or professional practice, doing freelance or contract work, and farming, fishing, and trapping. It also includes operating a direct distributorship selling and distributing goods such as cosmetics (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

In 2001, 13.0% of the Yukon labour force was self-employed rather than working as an employee (Figure 9; also see Appendix Table 11). Compared to urban Yukoners, rural Yukoners were slightly more likely to be self-employed (13.4% compared to 12.9%). In 1991, however, 1.9% more rural than urban Yukoners were self-employed compared to only 0.5% more in 2001. Hence, urban/rural differences in self-employment rates have decreased slightly over time.

Figure 9 also demonstrates that self-employment is less prevalent in rural Yukon than in rural Canada (13.4% compared to 16.7%). This difference likely reflects the smaller proportion of rural Yukoners than rural Canadians employed in agriculture industries, which is largely comprised of self-employed farmers (du Plessis, 2004).

Figure 9: Self-employment is More Prevalent in Rural than in Urban Yukon

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Self-employment is expressed as a ratio to the total labour force 15 years of age and over. Self-employment includes operating a business or professional practice, doing freelance or contract work, and farming, fishing and trapping. It also includes operating a direct distributorship selling and distributing goods such as cosmetics (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

B.2 INCOME

The incomes of rural Yukoners are below those of urban residents and social transfer income comprises a larger share of rural incomes than it does of urban incomes.

B.2.1 Median Personal Income

Mean income values are commonly used as an estimate of the economic well-being of the inhabitants of a given area. Median personal income is used in this report since it is a more appropriate measure when making comparisons across time.⁸ Unlike mean income values, median measures are not as unduly influenced by extreme values, whether high or low. The 1991 and 1996 annual income figures presented in Figure 10 are adjusted to 2000 real dollars.

Urban Yukon has higher median income values than rural Yukon in every census year. The median income of rural Yukoners was \$20,643 compared to \$29,819 among urban Yukoners in 2001. Furthermore, with rural incomes decreasing more dramatically over time the urban/rural disparity has increased between 1991 and 2001. Whereas rural Yukoners earned 82% of the incomes of their urban counterparts in 1991, they earned only 69% of the urban incomes in 2001. Despite this decrease, the rural Yukon incomes were still well above the national rural incomes in 2001 (\$20,643 compared to \$18,421).

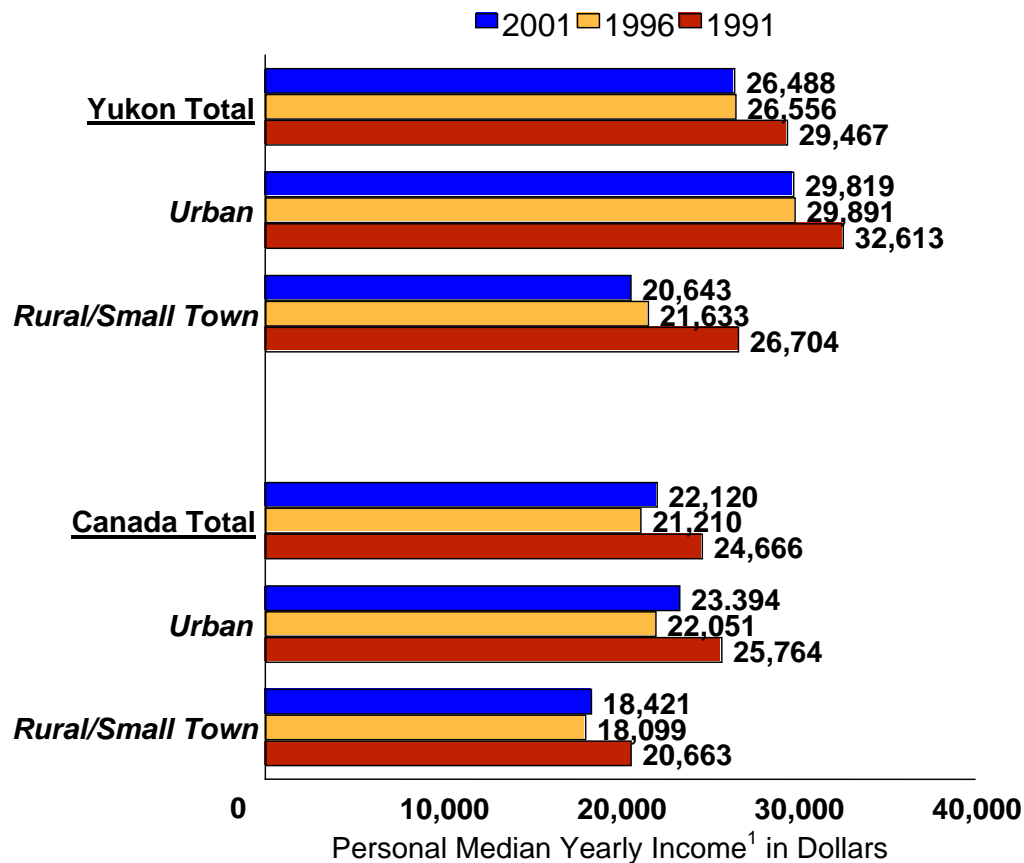
Figure 10 also demonstrates that income decreases in the Yukon were much more substantial in the first inter-census period and that the decrease was more significant for rural than urban Yukoners. In 1996, rural Yukoners earned only 81% of what they earned in 1991 compared to 92% among urban Yukoners. This finding is in contrast to what we would expect since we observe rising rural employment in mining and oil and gas industries within this time period. Other industry employment changes do not likely explain the urban/rural difference in rates of declining income. Declines in construction, manufacturing, and production services employment occurred somewhat equally within both urban and rural Yukon between 1991 and 1996. Though rural Yukon employment in government-provided services decreased slightly (by 0.4 percentage points) while it increased in urban areas (by 1.3 percentage points), it is not likely that this minor difference explains an 11 percentage point gap between rural and urban Yukoners in the 1991-to-1996 rate of decreasing income. These findings suggest that, while employment in mining influences labour market conditions such as LFP and unemployment rates, it does not appear to have as much influence on income. With

⁸ Mean is also commonly known as the average. Median is equivalent to the 50th percentile.

the indicators used in this report, however, we have no evidence to provide an alternative explanation.

Figure 10: In 2001, the Median Incomes of Rural Yukoners was 69% of the Incomes of Urban Yukoners

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Median income is yearly income for the population aged 15 years and over and is reported in 2000 real dollars.

B.2.2 Share of Total Income From Social Transfer Income

We can also gain an indication of the relative economic conditions for each geographic zone of the Yukon by examining source of income. Areas with larger proportions of income that is derived from social transfer payments, as opposed to employment income or personal investments, suggest greater economic dependency for those particular areas.

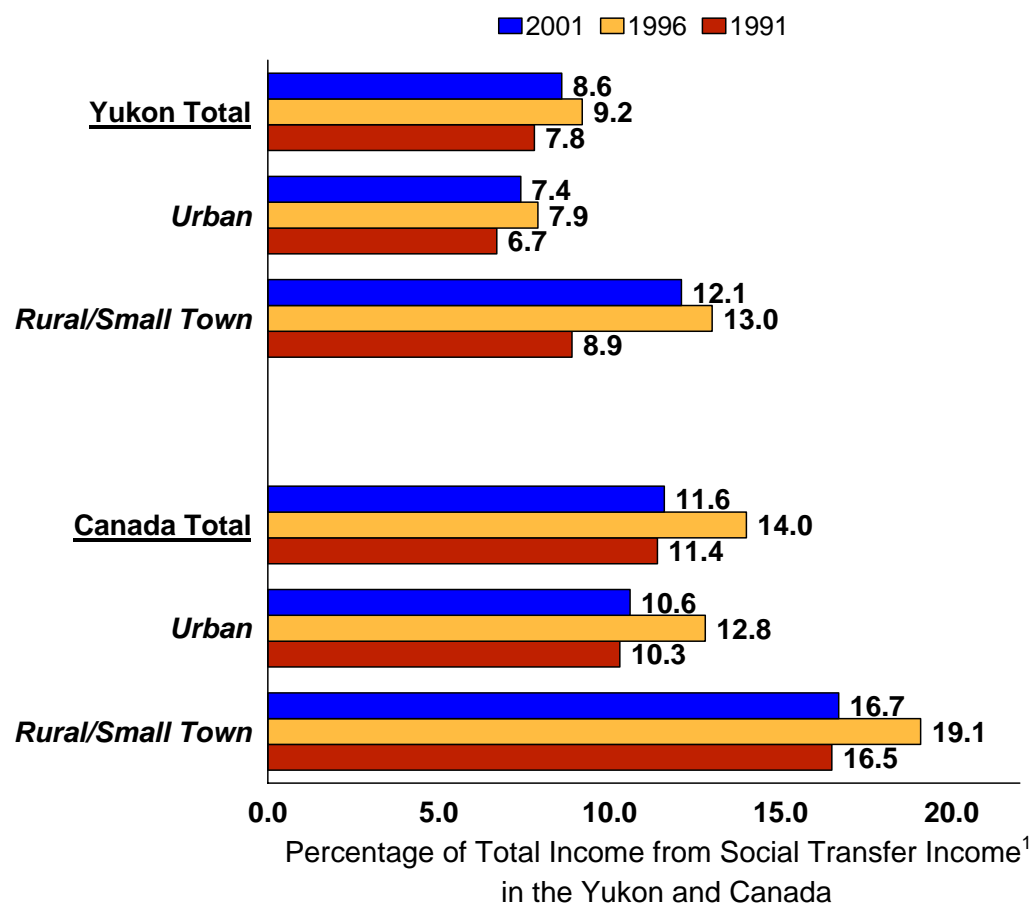
Figure 11 presents the percentage of total income derived from social transfer payments for each geographic zone and for 2001, 1996, and 1991. Most evident is the fact that rural Yukoners garnered a larger proportion of their income from government sources than did urban Yukoners in all three census years. While 12.1% of rural Yukon incomes were derived from social transfer payments, only 7.4% of the incomes of the urban Yukon population were of this form of income in 2001. Reliance on social transfer payments was however noticeably lower in rural Yukon than in rural Canada in every census year.

Figure 11 shows that individuals garnered an increasing share of their income from social transfer payments between 1991 and 1996, but there was a reduction in the share of social transfer income in 2001.

Over-time changes in social transfer payments could be due to increasing or decreasing unemployment, old age security, Canadian Pension Plan payments, or child tax credits. These over-time changes in reliance on social transfer payments do not correspond with what we would expect given the over-time pattern of changes in unemployment rates. The 1991-to-1996 increase in government financial dependence and subsequent 1996-to- 2001 decrease in rural areas is in the opposite direction of the decreasing - increasing unemployment rate pattern depicted in Figure 8. However, the 1996-to-2001 decline may reflect decreasing reliance on child tax credits as result of a declining child population (Table 2).

Figure 11: The Rural Yukon Population Garner's a Larger Share of their Income from Social Transfer Payments than Does the Urban Population

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Social transfer income refers to all government transfer payments to individuals including Old Age Security, Canadian/Quebec Pension Plans, Unemployment Insurance and Child Tax Credits and is expressed as a ratio of the amount of government transfer payments to the total average income among the population 15 years and older.

SUMMARY

The indicators presented in this section clearly reveal that rural Yukoners are less prosperous than urban Yukoners.

Compared to Whitehorse, in each of the three census years rural Yukon had a lower LFP rate, a higher unemployment rate, a lower median income, and a higher rate of dependency on social transfer payments. While the economic conditions have deteriorated in the Yukon over the 1991-2001 period, the changes have been more evident for the rural areas. Compared to urban Yukon, LFP rates and median incomes decreased more dramatically and unemployment rates and government reliance increased at a greater rate in rural areas of the territory.

Despite this conclusion, however, in many respects, rural Yukon is still less disadvantaged than rural Canada. Compared to rural Canada, rural Yukon labour force participation rates and incomes are higher and reliance on social transfer payments is lower. This difference, however, reflects an overall stronger economic climate in the territory compared to the nation.

Lastly, the economic indicators also revealed counter-intuitive findings with respect to the intensity of downward change between 1991 and 1996 versus 1996 and 2001. Though decreasing LFP rates and increasing unemployment rates (and decreasing housing values; see Figure 15 in Section D) can be explained by the collapse of the mining industry in post-1996 Yukon, the very large 1991 to 1996 decrease in incomes and increase in social transfer payments is a finding that cannot be explained with these data.

C. Education Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

C.1 Educational Attainment

- Rural Yukoners were more likely than urban Yukoners to have earned a post-secondary certificate or diploma (40.3% compared to 35.2%), but they were much less likely to have earned a university degree (9.7% compared to 20.5%).
- The educational attainment of the rural population in the Yukon, however, is notably higher than that of the rural population of the nation.

C.2 Education Providers

- Between 1996 and 2001, the number of education providers increased by 3.8 per 1,000 residents in rural Yukon, while it declined by 2.1 educators per 1,000 residents in urban Yukon. By 2001, rural Yukon had 4.8 more education providers per 1,000 people than did urban Yukon.

Summary

The educational findings presented in this section signal an urban/rural disparity in terms of educational attainment. The lower level of high school completion among rural Yukoners implies they will have more difficult labour market experiences such as unemployment and lower incomes. The higher number of education providers per capita in rural than in urban zones of the territory is a positive finding that may explain why urban/rural educational disparity is less noticeable in the Yukon than it is in Canada as a whole.

C.1 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Compared to urban residents rural residents are more likely to have less than a high school diploma and less likely to have earned a university

It is generally accepted that higher educational attainment is associated with higher earnings and an increased level of well-being. As was the case for industry employment, a change to the census in 2001 precludes a direct comparison of levels of education between 2001 and the two earlier census periods.⁹ Table 6 presents the highest level of educational attainment achieved by populations in each geographic zone of the territory for 2001 and Table 7 presents the same indicator for 1996 and 1991 (also see Appendix Tables 12 and 13).

Beginning with Table 6, in 2001, 19.5% of the territorial adult population had less than a high school education. A much higher proportion of rural Yukoners than urbanites (24.3% compared to 17.9%) had not attained a high school diploma. Nearly equal proportions of urban and rural residents however, had earned a high school diploma or had some post-secondary experience. Rural Yukoners were more likely than urban Yukoners to have earned a post-secondary certificate or diploma (40.3% compared to 35.2%), but they were much less likely to have earned a university degree (9.7% compared to 20.5%).

Overall, the educational attainment of Yukoners is higher than it is for the total Canadian population. This statement also applies to the educational attainment of rural Yukoners in comparison to rural Canadians. For example, half of the rural Yukon population had a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree in 2001 compared to only 37% of rural Canadians. Moreover, the urban/rural educational disparity is smaller in the Yukon than it is in the nation. While 5.7% fewer rural Yukoners than urban Yukoners had a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree, 10.0% fewer rural Canadians than urban Canadians had earned these post-secondary credentials.

⁹ The data provided for 1991 and 1996 are for individuals aged 15 and over, while the 2001 census data are provided for those 20 years of age and over.

Table 6: The Rural Yukon Population Has Lower Levels of Educational Attainment than the Urban Yukon Population

Geographic Zone	Percent				
	Less Than High School	High School Diploma	Some Post-Secondary	Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.	University Degree
Yukon Total	19.5	9.4	16.9	36.5	17.7
Urban	17.9	9.5	17.0	35.2	20.5
Rural/Small	24.3	9.1	16.7	40.3	9.7
Canada Total	27.9	13.9	13.4	28.0	16.9
Urban	25.2	13.8	14.1	27.8	19.0
Rural/Small Town	38.4	14.4	10.4	28.5	8.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ 2001 educational attainment data are provided for the population 20 years of age and over.

Table 7 presents the 1996 and 1991 Census data on educational attainment and depicts the same trends that were observed in 2001: rural Yukoners are more likely than urban Yukoners to have less than a high school education and to have earned a post-secondary certificate or diploma, but are less likely to have a university degree.

As for over-time changes, Table 7 illustrates territory-wide increases in educational attainment. In both urban and rural zones, greater proportions of individuals had received a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree in 1996 than in 1991. Stronger increases, however, are observed among rural residents than for urban Yukoners in terms of certificate and diploma credentials (increasing by 2.0 percentage points among the rural population compared to 0.6 percentage points among the urban population). The reverse is true, however, for the increase in university degree attainment (increasing by 2.5 percentage points in the urban population and decreasing by 0.7 percentage points in the rural population). These findings demonstrate that the urban/rural educational disparity increased for university degree earners but that at the same time the rural advantage in certificate/diploma attainment increased.

The pattern of increasing educational attainment found in rural Yukon is also apparent in the nation, though it is not as pronounced in the territory. Nonetheless, rural Yukoners exceed their rural Canadian counterparts in educational attainment overall.

Table 7: Between 1991 and 1996, Educational Attainment Increased Across the Territory but Most Notably in Urban Areas

Educational Attainment¹ Percent Distribution, 1996 and 1991

Geographic Zone	Less Than High School		High School Diploma		Some Post-Secondary		Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.		University Degree	
	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991
Yukon Total	27.5	27.6	8.4	10.9	14.0	14.7	35.5	34.3	14.5	12.5
Urban	26.7	26.3	8.2	11.1	14.0	14.6	33.9	33.3	17.2	14.7
Rural/Small Town	29.6	28.9	9.0	10.8	14.1	14.4	39.3	37.3	7.9	8.6
Canada Total	34.8	38.2	14.3	14.8	10.8	10.9	26.9	24.8	13.3	11.4
Urban	32.0	35.0	14.4	15.0	11.4	11.7	27.2	25.2	15.0	13.0
Rural/Small Town	45.3	49.3	14.0	13.9	8.3	8.1	25.7	23.2	6.6	5.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 and 1991

¹ 1996 and 1991 educational attainment for the population 15 years of age and over.

C.2 EDUCATION PROVIDERS

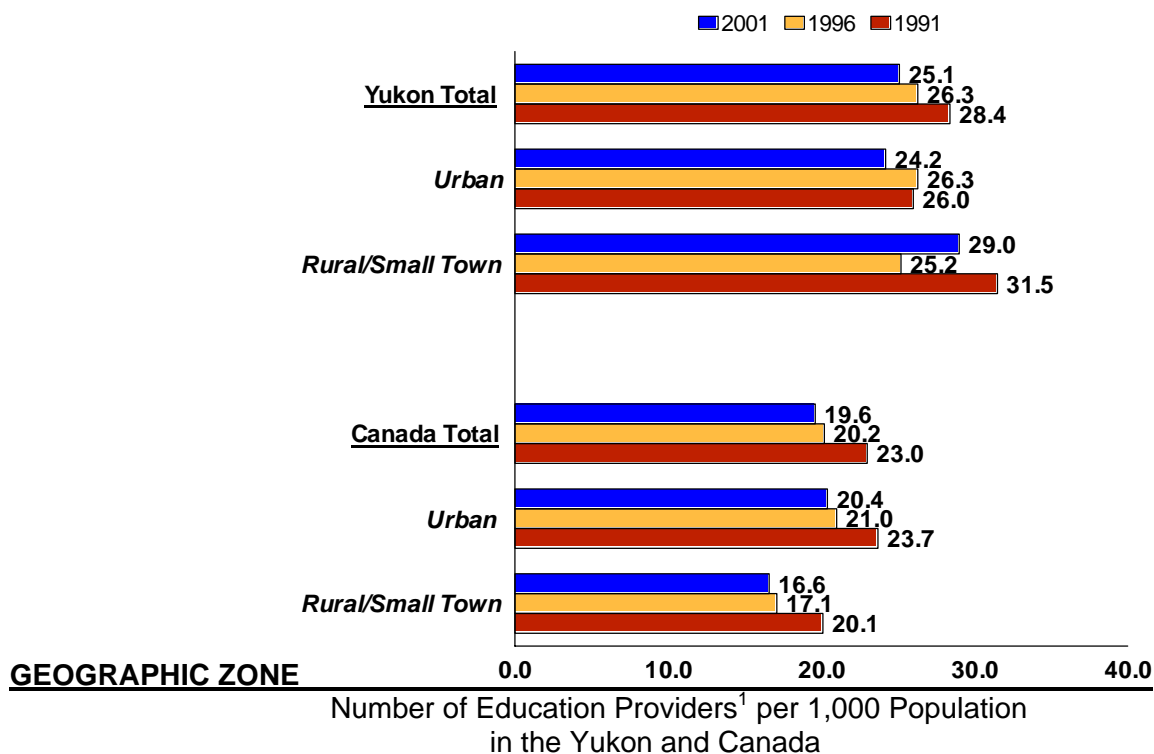
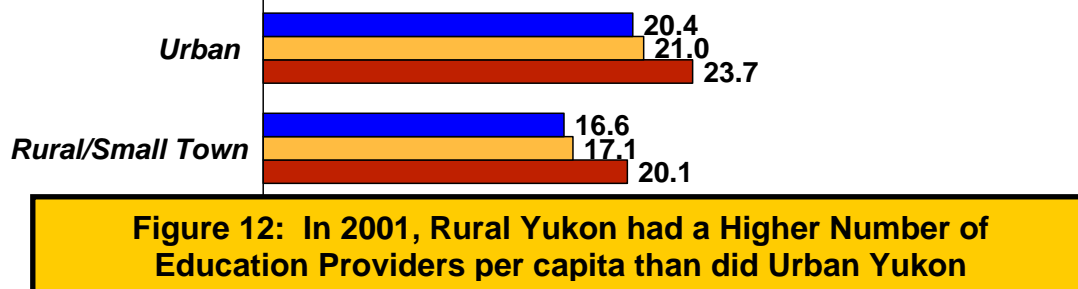
In 2001, rural areas of the territory had a higher number of education providers per capita than did urban areas.

There are many factors that might contribute to the quality of education. One practice that permits easily quantifiable comparisons is to examine the number of education providers in the area. This is calculated by determining the number of people who are employed as teachers or professors per 1,000 population.¹⁰ These data are presented in Figure 12 by geographic zone and for 2001, 1996 and 1991 (also see Appendix Table 14).

It is interesting that rural Yukon, which had lower education levels than urban Yukon, had a higher relative number of teachers or professors in 2001 (29.0 compared to 24.2 per 1,000 population). This finding also holds for 1991, but because of a significant decline in educators per capita between 1991 and 1996 in rural Yukon, the 1996 figures are slightly lower in rural than in urban areas of the territory. This decline may reflect a lag between the deployment of teachers and professors during a period of significant 1991 to 1996 population growth (of 16 percentage points; Figure 2). Nonetheless, both rural and urban Yukon had relatively fewer educators in 2001 than in 1991.

In 2001, moreover, rural Yukon had a much higher proportion of educators to population than was the case nation-wide (29.0 compared to 19.6) as well as compared to rural Canada (16.6). Hence, not only do rural Yukoners have higher levels of education than rural Canadians, but their educational system provides a greater number of educators per 1,000 residents.

¹⁰ It should be understood that education providers are designated to the geographic area where they reside and not where they teach. As such, the per capita education providers in each zone may not accurately represent the number of educators serving the population in the zones.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The number of individuals working in Statistics Canada's occupational classification category of 'teachers or professors' per 1,000 people.

SUMMARY

The educational findings presented in this section signal an urban/rural disparity in terms of educational attainment. This disparity, moreover, might explain some of the urban/rural differences found for the economic and labour market indicators presented in Section B. The lower rate of high school completion among rural Yukoners implies more difficult labour market experiences such as unemployment, long work hours and, of course, lower incomes. This relationship is confirmed with these data, since rural residents have lower levels of high school completion, higher unemployment rates and lower incomes. The economic benefits of providing programs that encourage school attendance and completion such as mentoring, tutoring, peer support, and parental involvement might be further examined.

Notwithstanding that there is no university in the Yukon, Yukon College in Whitehorse, in collaboration with universities, offers full degree programs and many courses for the

diploma and certificate levels are fully transferable to universities. Previous studies have found that individuals living further away from a university are more likely to attend a non-university post-secondary institution, if they choose to continue their education (Frenette, 2002). It is, therefore, possible that the distance from universities (most of which are housed in urban centres) is a deterrent to attending, whereas it may not have such an influence on attending other educational institutions. Other factors such as family income also influence post-secondary choices. The lower incomes in rural zones likely impose a barrier to attending university, perhaps compelling individuals to choose the typically less expensive route of enrolling in colleges or technical institutes. Further research that examines the implications of increasing access among rural residents to post-secondary institutions, and especially universities, is implied from these findings. Programs aimed at distance-learning or at encouraging further education, through scholarships, for example, may be of value to rural Yukoners.

The high incidence of post-secondary certificates and diplomas among rural residents may also correlate with the greater percentage of primary industry occupations in these areas, for which this level of education is more likely required. The greater proportion of university graduates in urban Yukon, on the other hand, may be due to migration by university graduates to locales where jobs appropriate to their level of education are found. Inter-provincial migration may also be a factor, as educated individuals from southern Canada may migrate to urban Yukon to fill positions that require specialized education and knowledge.

Lastly, the higher number of education providers per capita in rural than in urban zones of the territory is a positive finding that may explain why urban/rural educational disparity is less noticeable in the Yukon than it is in Canada as a whole, where we find fewer educators per capita in rural than in urban zones of the country.

D. SOCIAL INDICATORS

KEY FINDINGS

D.1 Family Structure (Lone-Parent Families)

- Between 1991 and 2001, the incidence of lone-parent families increased by 7.2 percentage points in rural Yukon. By 2001, lone-parent families were equally prevalent in rural and urban areas of the territory (each at nearly 20%). The rural Yukon rate exceeds the national rural incidence of lone-parent families by 6.8 percentage points.

D.2 Housing

- Rural Yukoners are more likely than urban Yukoners to be residing in new houses; in rural areas, a total of 39.4% of houses were constructed between 1986 and 2001 compared to only 32.1% of urban houses.
- In both 1991 and 2001, rural dwelling values were 73% of urban dwelling values.
- In 2001, urban Yukoners were only slightly more likely than rural Yukoners to spend significant portions of their income on shelter. Housing affordability, therefore, is not as much a reflection of housing values as it is of incomes.

Summary

Some of the social indicators presented in this section suggest a rural rather than an urban advantage. However, although rural areas have the greatest proportion of new houses in the territory and the lowest dwelling values, their relatively low incomes mean that they are only slightly better able to afford housing than urban Yukoners.

D.1 FAMILY STRUCTURE (LONE-PARENT FAMILIES)

The proportion of lone-parent families increased more dramatically in rural than in urban Yukon between 1991 and 2001; it now has a similar proportion of lone-parent families as urban Yukon.

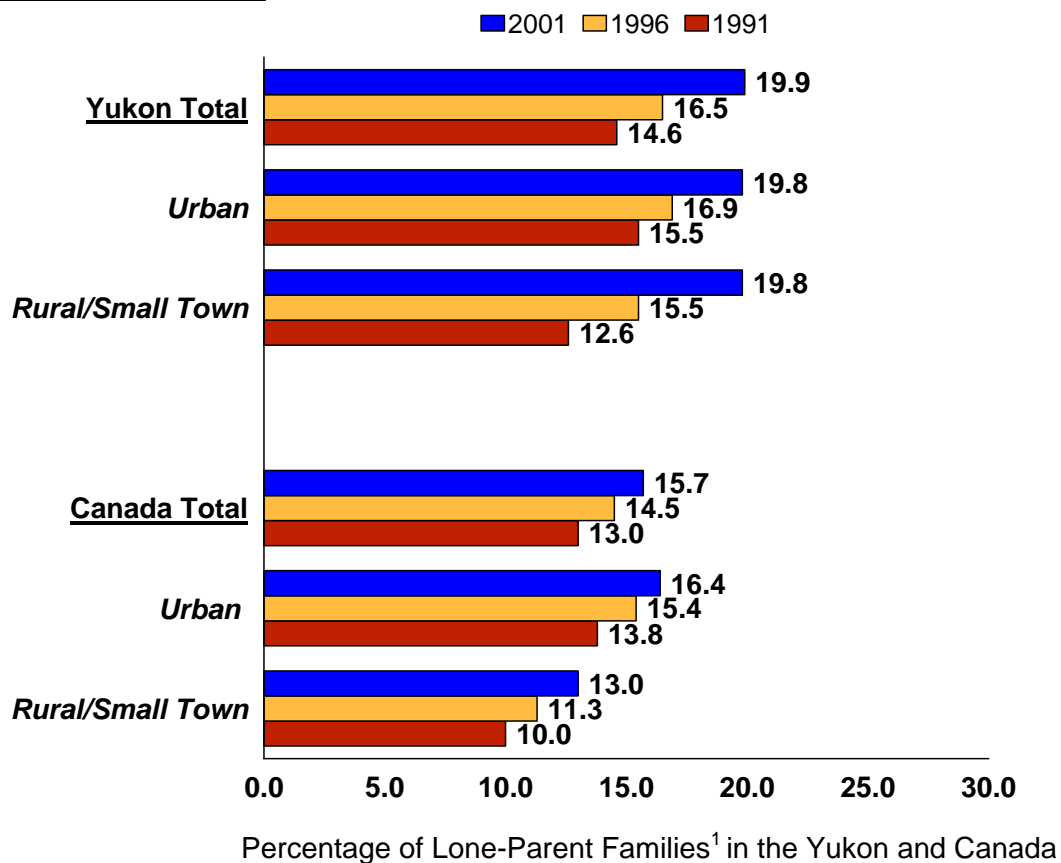
In Canada, as in many countries, family structures have been changing. The frequency of divorce has risen and common-law relationships are increasingly popular (Statistics Canada, 2002a). Studies have shown that the growth in lone-parent families has been one of Canada's most significant social trends (Ross *et al.*, 1998). Yukon is no exception to this rising trend. In 2001, 19.9% of Yukon families were considered lone-parent families compared to 15.7% of Canadian families.

Figure 13 (and Appendix Table 15) reveals that in 2001 rural and urban Yukoners had virtually the same proportion of lone-parent families (19.9% compared to 19.8%). When examining historical trends in the incidence of lone-parent families, however, the figure demonstrates that this equivalency was not always apparent. In 1991, only 12.6% of rural Yukon families were lone-parent compared to 15.5% of urban families. Since 1991, the incidence of lone-parent families increased by 7.2 percentage points in rural Yukon, compared to only 4.4 percentage points in urban Yukon.

The more rapid rate of increase in the incidence of lone-parent families in rural Yukon may reflect the high rates of this family structure among Aboriginal people living in Canada (26.6%; Corporate Information Management Directorate, 2000). Similarly, the higher proportion of Aboriginal individuals in both urban and rural Yukon compared to urban and rural Canada might also partly explain the higher incidence of lone-parent families in the territory than in the nation.

**Figure 13: Lone-Parent Families Were Equally Prevalent
In Urban and Rural Yukon in 2001**

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ A change to the measurement of lone-parent families in 2001 marginally inflates the percentage in this year.

D.2 HOUSING

Average dwelling values are significantly higher in urban than in rural Yukon, but housing in the latter areas is only marginally more affordable.

D.2.1 Recent Housing Construction

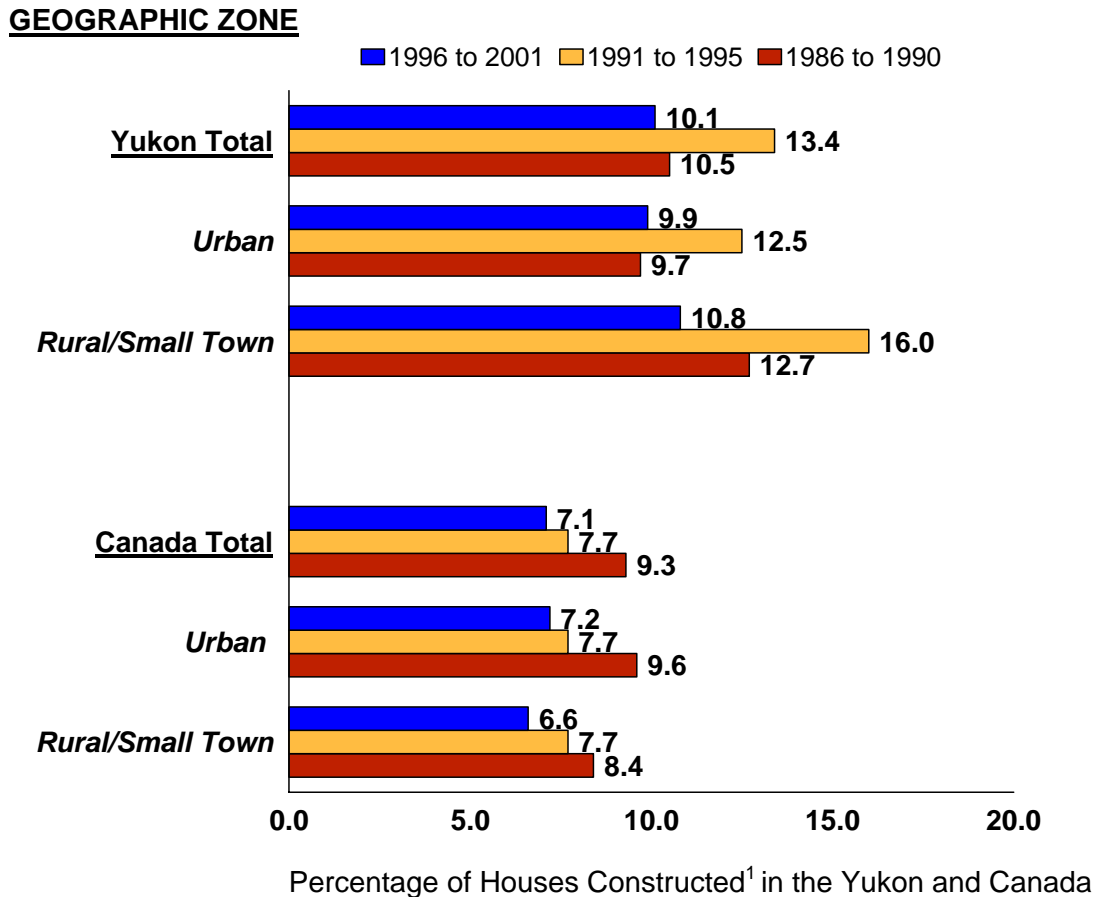
The period of housing construction provides an indication of economic and population growth in the two geographic zones of the Yukon. The greater the percentage of houses constructed more recently in a region, the greater the likelihood that communities in those zones have experienced economic and population growth. Figure 14 presents the percentage of houses constructed between 1996 and 2001, 1991 and 1995, and 1986 and 1990 for each geographic zone (also see Appendix Table 16).

A greater proportion of houses were constructed in rural than in urban Yukon for each of the three inter-census periods. In rural areas, a total of 39.4% of houses were constructed between 1986 and 2001 compared to only 32.1% of urban houses. Hence, homes in rural zones of the territory are slightly newer than in urban areas.

Another important observation to make from Figure 15 is that a smaller proportion of houses were constructed in the territory in the most recent inter-census period than in the previous 1991 to 1995 period. This finding likely reflects the shift from population growth between 1991 and 1996 to population contraction between 1996 and 2001 in both urban and rural Yukon.

It is also worth noting that housing construction in the Yukon exceeds that of Canada in all three inter-census periods and in both geographic zones.

Figure 14: A Larger Percentage of Rural Houses than Urban Houses were Constructed Between 1986 and 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Expressed as a percentage of the total number of occupied private dwellings.

D.2.2 Average Dwelling (Housing) Values

Dwelling cost is a relevant indicator of prosperity and may illustrate the ability of a family or individual to purchase 'big-ticket' items.

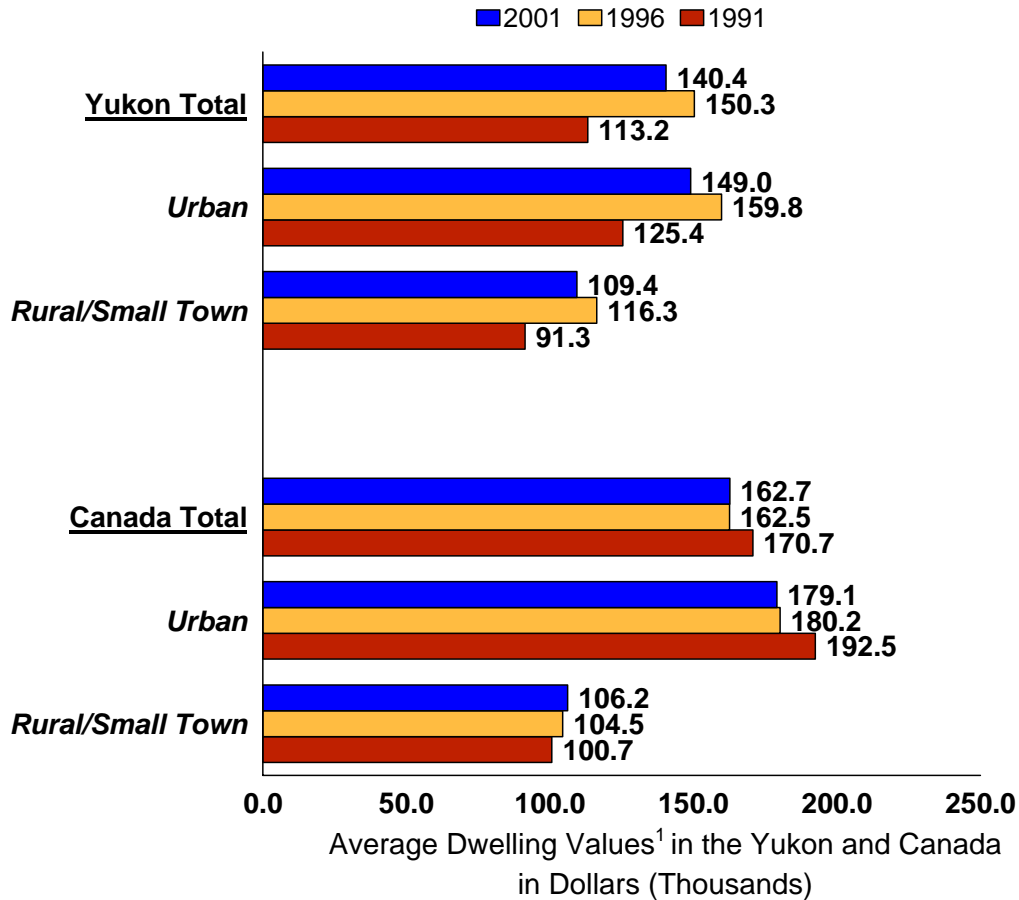
As indicated in Figure 15, the average dwelling value in the Yukon in 2001 was \$140,400. Urban housing is valued, on average, \$39,600 higher than rural housing. A comparison of housing values over time reveals that the urban/rural disparity in 2001 is the same as it was in 1991. In both census years, rural housing values were 73% of urban housing values.

Although the Canada-wide urban/rural disparity decreased between 1991 and 2001, the overall difference between urban and rural housing values is much greater in the country

than it is in this territory. While rural Yukon housing was valued at 73% of urban Yukon housing, rural Canada housing was only 59% of urban Canada housing in 2001.

Figure 15: Dwelling (Housing) Values are Highest in Urban Areas of the Yukon

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Average dwelling (housing) values are for owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings and are reported in 2001 real dollars.

D.2.3 Dwelling (Housing) Affordability

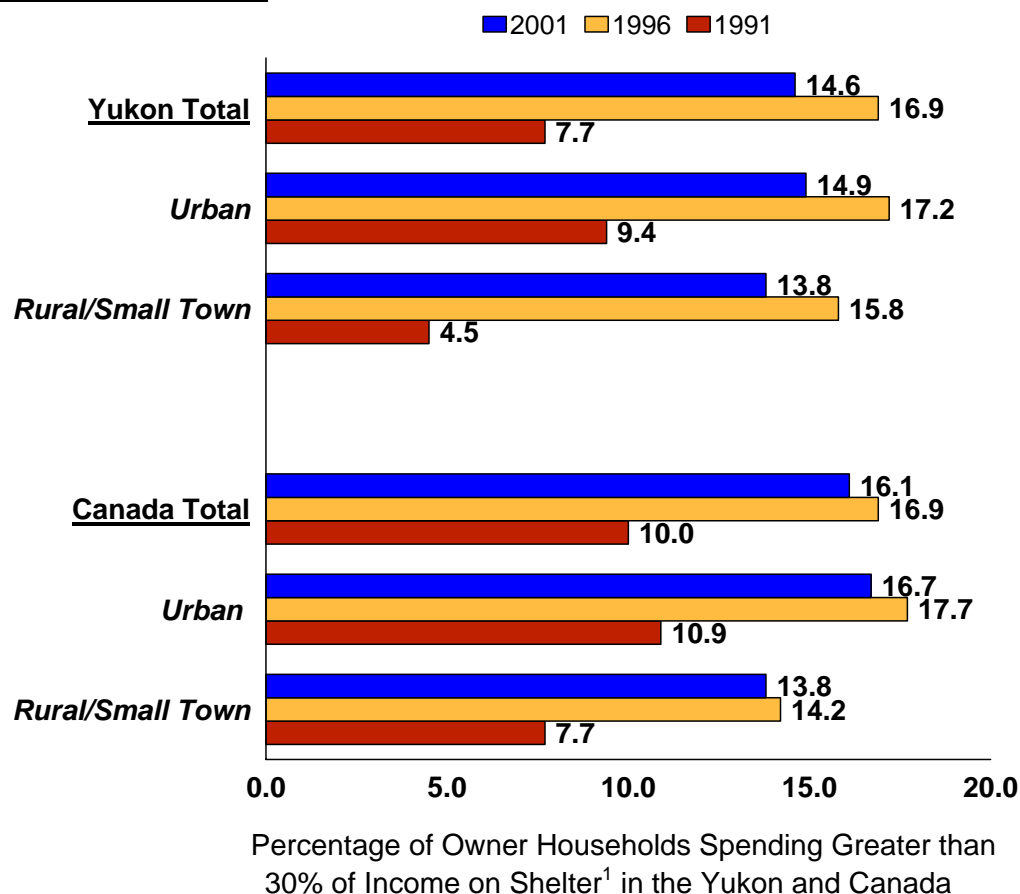
The proportion of owner households spending greater than 30% of their income on shelter costs is generally accepted to be an indicator of housing affordability. Figure 16 highlights the proportion of Yukon owner households in each geographic zone spending more than 30% of their income on shelter (also see Appendix Table 17).

In 2001, 14.6% of owner households in the territory exceeded this 30% spending cutoff. Compared to the large urban/rural difference in housing values, the difference in the proportion exceeding the 30% spending limit (which includes paying mortgages, among other costs) is very minimal (14.9% compared to 13.8%). Instead, the affordability quotient likely reflects the higher urban than rural incomes (Figure 10).

Following fairly large increases between 1991 and 1996 in the percentage of both urban and rural households spending significant portions of their income on shelter (of 7.8 and 11.3 percentage points in urban and rural Yukon, respectively), the percentage spending significant portions of their income on shelter decreased between 1996 and 2001 (by 2.3 and 2.0 percentage points, respectively). These over-time shifts correspond to the inter-census increase and decrease in housing values. But since the 1991 to 1996 increase in the proportion of rural Yukoners exceeding the 30% limit was much higher than the urban increase, the explanation for the rural over-time shift must also originate from their much larger reduction in median incomes during this time (Figure 10). Hence, the housing affordability data for rural areas corresponds to both over-time shifts in housing values and in median incomes. Furthermore, since housing values are lower and incomes higher in rural Yukon than in rural Canada, residents of rural Yukon are in a more affordable position vis-à-vis housing (13.8% compared to 16.1%).

Figure 16: Rural Yukoners are Slightly Less Likely than Urban Yukoners to Spend More Than 30% of their Income on Shelter

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Refers to total household income which is spent on shelter costs for owners only (not renters) and refers to payments for electricity, fuel, water, municipal services, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees.

SUMMARY

The social indicators presented in this section represent a positive assessment of rural conditions in comparison to those of urban areas of the Yukon. The proportion of the rural population exceeding the 30% spending limit on shelter was lower than it was for the urban population and rural Yukon was more likely to contain newly-constructed houses. However, it is important to note there is evidence that these advantages have eroded between 1991 and 2001.

For instance, the percentage of lone-parent families was significantly lower in rural areas than urban areas in 1991, but by 2001 the gap had virtually disappeared. The rapid

growth of lone-parent families in rural Yukon is an issue worth closer examination since this family structure has implications for other social and economic conditions. For example, the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (Ross *et al.*, 1998) found that when measuring behavioural outcomes such as emotional disorders and aggression, children in lone-parent family situations fared relatively poorly, compared to the general population of children. In addition, the parents in these situations may experience further barriers when raising children, including an increased likelihood of poverty. This economic factor may be just as instrumental in the development patterns of children as is their family situation (Ross *et al.*, 1998). Therefore, programs designed to mediate these effects are advisable. Possible examples include childcare support or subsidies, and financial support for low-income single parents. It is also essential that early intervention is emphasized, as poor performance in social and academic arenas is not likely to resolve itself with age, and may, in fact, worsen (Ross *et al.*, 1998). These recommendations are especially pertinent to rural zones where we see increasing rates of lone-parent families combined with relatively low incomes.

Overall, the housing results presented in Figures 15 and 16 also indicated a deteriorating situation for rural Yukoners that closely aligned with over-time changes in the economic conditions in rural areas. The rural advantage in housing affordability that was apparent in 1991 all but disappeared by 1996 as a result of the combination of declining incomes and increasing housing values. Though the proportion of rural Yukoners exceeding the 30% spending limit decreased between 1996 and 2001, so too did the housing values in these areas of the territory. Nonetheless, by virtue of the much lower housing values in rural zones of the territory, rural residents should pay, on average, much lower shelter costs than urban residents. But since their houses are only slightly more affordable than those within urban areas, the somewhat higher incomes in urban zones offset the rural advantage of lower-cost housing.

E. Health Care Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

E.1 Health Care Providers

- In 2001, the number of health care providers in the Whitehorse area was more than two times higher than in rural zones (28.9 compared to 13.1). Rural Yukon also has relatively fewer health care providers than does rural Canada (13.1 compared to 23.2 per 1,000 population).
- Since the number of professional health care providers (e.g., physicians) per capita decreased between 1996 and 2001 in rural Yukon while it increased in urban Yukon during the same period, the urban/rural disparity in access to this high-level health care occupation has increased over time.

Summary

The results suggest a health care disadvantage for the rural population of the Yukon. The ability of rural residents to access health care is further compromised by the greater distance needed to travel to services and specialists that are typically located in urban zones. Access to adequate health care among the growing Aboriginal population residing in rural areas of the territory is of particular concern.

E.1 HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Compared to rural Yukon, urban Yukon has more than two times as many health care providers per capita and nearly six times as many providers working in professional occupations such as physicians.

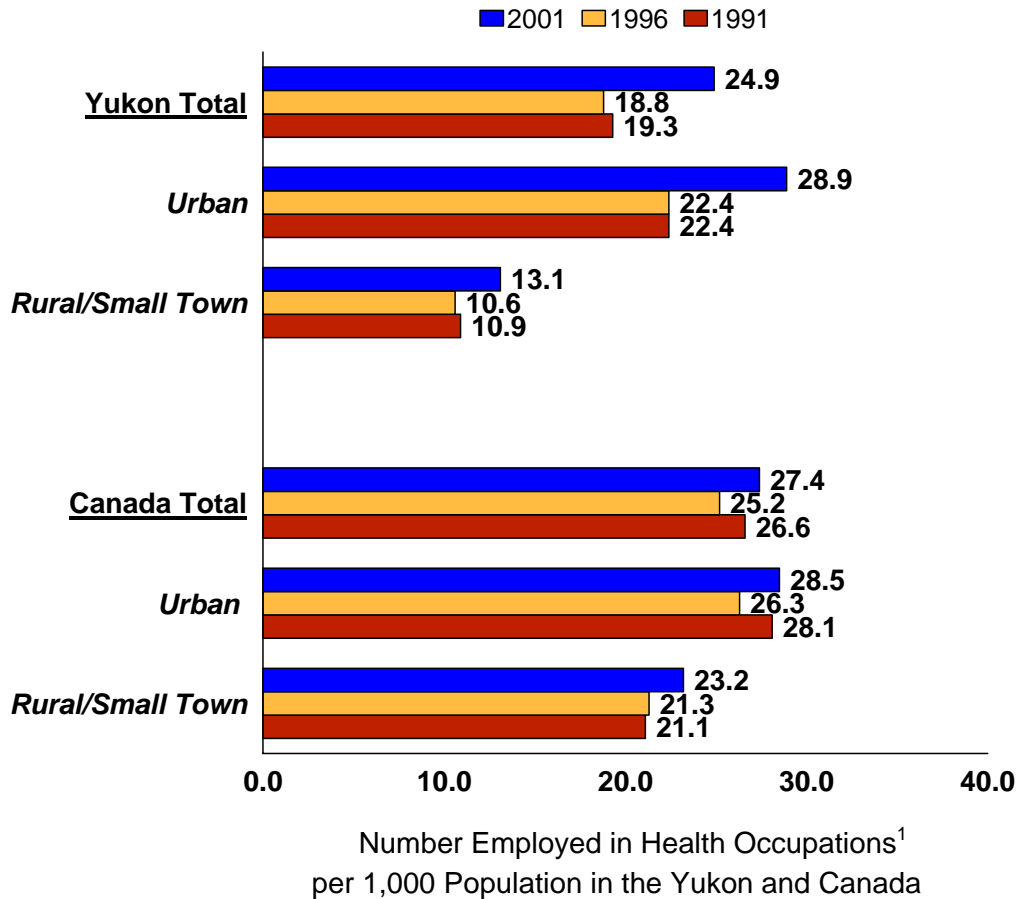
Access to health services is a concern to all Yukoners and especially to those residing outside urban areas. One measure of access to health care is the number of health care providers per capita in a given area. In this instance, the number of health care providers per 1,000 people is used to illustrate accessibility to health services.¹¹

As demonstrated in Figure 17, in 2001, the number of health care providers in urban centres was more than two times higher than in rural zones (28.9 compared to 13.1) (see also Appendix Table 18). While very little change in health care providers per capita is observed between 1991 and 1996, the number increased in both urban and rural zones in the most recent inter-census period. The increases, however, were not equally distributed across the territory. Between 1996 and 2001, health care providers increased by 6.5 providers per 1,000 urban residents but by only 2.2 providers per 1,000 rural residents. Hence, the relative health care disadvantage of rural Yukon has increased over time. This disadvantage, moreover, is even greater than that of rural Canada where there are 10.1 more health care providers per 1,000 residents than in rural Yukon.

¹¹ It should be understood that health care providers are designated to the geographic area where they reside and not where they work. As such, the per capita health care providers in rural versus urban areas may not accurately represent the number of providers serving the population of that area.

Figure 17: The Number of Health Care Providers Per Capita is More than Two Times Higher in Urban than Rural Yukon

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The number of individuals working in Statistics Canada's occupational classification category of 'health occupations' per 1,000 people.

Table 8 presents a more detailed picture of the type of health care providers per 1,000 for each geographic zone and for the 2001 and 1996 censuses only (see also Appendix Table 19).¹²

The table reveals that the health care disadvantage for rural Yukon is apparent for each of the four occupational categories, however, it is most apparent for health care providers working in professional occupations such as physicians (8.0 versus 1.4 health care providers per 1000 people). The smallest urban/rural difference is for RN supervisors

¹² Detailed occupational information on health care providers is not available for 1991.

and RNs where there were 7.8 providers per 1,000 urban residents compared to 5.5 providers per 1,000 rural residents in 2001.

The number of rural Yukon health care providers per capita is also lower than in rural Canada for each category of providers in both census years. Moreover, whereas the Canadian urban/rural disparity in providers decreases as we move across the table, the Yukon urban/rural disparity does not. In other words, in other regions of the country, rural residents can rely on the services of non-professional health care providers to meet their health needs whereas rural residents of the Yukon do not have such choices.

The results presented in Table 8 also demonstrate that the rural disadvantage increased between 1996 and 2001 for professional occupations. Whereas urban Yukon had 2.0 more professional health care providers per 1,000 residents in 1996, they had 6.6 more in 2001. Increasing disparity over time is also observed for technical and related occupations and for assisting occupations. For RN supervisors and RNs, however, the urban/rural difference decreased from 3.3 in 1996 to 2.3 in 2001.

Table 8: Professional Health Care Providers Per Capita is Lower in Rural than in Urban Yukon

Number Employed in Health Occupational Categories per 1,000 People,
2001 and 1996

Geographic Zone	Professional Occupations		RN Supervisors & RNs		Technical & Related Occupations		Assisting Occupations in Support of Health	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Yukon Total	6.5	3.8	7.2	7.7	6.3	4.7	4.7	3.3
Urban	8.0	4.2	7.8	8.3	7.8	5.8	5.9	4.2
Rural/Small Town	1.4	2.2	5.5	5.0	2.8	2.2	1.4	1.7
Canada Total	5.8	5.1	8.2	8.7	6.4	5.7	7.0	5.8
Urban	6.4	5.7	8.5	9.0	6.6	5.9	7.0	5.7
Rural/Small Town	3.3	2.9	7.0	7.4	5.8	4.9	7.0	6.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

SUMMARY

The results from Figure 17 and Table 8 clearly indicate a health care disadvantage for rural citizens of the Yukon. Not only do rural zones have fewer health care providers per capita, they also have a greater distance to travel to access services and specialists located in urban areas. This further limits the ability of residents of rural Yukon to access needed health care services. In 2001, rural residents had 13.1 health care providers per 1,000 people, only 1.4 of who were health care professionals such as doctors. Such a relatively low number of doctors may put a strain on those who choose to practice in these geographic zones. This is especially the case when one considers that the majority (over 80%) of consultations with health care providers are with physicians (Statistics Canada, 1999b). There may also be an extra burden placed on other health care providers such as rural RNs who, as the only health care provider, may be relied upon to fulfill the health care needs of rural residents more than urban RNs. Overall, the findings suggest further investigation is required to understand fully the urban/rural disparity in health care providers.

Other aspects of health care must also be considered. For instance, the larger proportion of seniors in rural Yukon places a greater demand on home care services such as personal care, housework, and meal preparation, all of which play into the wellness of the elderly. Use of these services, however, is influenced by other factors. Individuals with low incomes and education levels, for example, are more likely to use home care services (Statistics Canada, 1999b). Both of these characteristics are found most predominantly in rural zones of the territory. Hence, supporting home care programs may be a viable way to promote health and decrease health care costs by delaying or avoiding institutionalization. However, care must be taken not unduly to burden informal caregivers who may lack support because of the isolation of their rural communities.

The wellness of the Aboriginal population should also not be overlooked. The higher and more rapidly growing proportional Aboriginal representation in rural Yukon is an important consideration when assessing health care.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the health of Aboriginal Canadians is well below that of other citizens. Aboriginal people have higher rates of chronic conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer, and are more likely to be exposed to infectious diseases such as hepatitis, meningitis, and HIV/AIDS, to name a few (Kinnon, 2002). The distance required to access health care may limit the ability of Aboriginal people in many rural communities to access needed health care services. Access to adequate health care among the Aboriginal population residing in rural zones of the territory is therefore worthy of further investigation.

F. Conclusions

The rural share of the total Yukon population declined by 10.1 percentage points between 1991 and 2001 and, in the most recent inter-census period, the rural population declined by 18.9 percentage points. The rural population has also aged (albeit at a slightly slower rate than the urban population), and the proportion of the rural population comprised of Aboriginal individuals is increasing more rapidly over time.

This report demonstrates that rural Yukon is disadvantaged compared to urban Yukon with respect to economic conditions, educational attainment, and in terms of health care providers. Moreover, labour force participation and unemployment rates, median incomes, and health care provider data suggest an increasing disadvantage over time. It should not be overlooked, however, that there are a few indicators that demonstrate a more positive situation for rural areas of the Yukon (e.g., higher rural than urban education providers per capita, higher rates of post-secondary certificate or diploma earners). In fact, in many respects rural Yukon is less disadvantaged when compared to rural Canada (e.g., educational attainment, education providers per capita, labour force participation rates, and median incomes). Still, it is noteworthy that rural Yukon consistently displays much higher unemployment rates and much lower health care providers per capita than does rural Canada.

An important objective of this document is to provide information that will inform policy makers with respect to the economic and social conditions found in rural Yukon. Some policy implications have been noted throughout the report.

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APPENDIX
SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

**Appendix Table 1: Population Percent Distribution in Canada
by Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

	Percent		
	2001	1996	1991
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	79.4	77.8	77.2
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	20.6	22.2	22.8
.. Strong MIZ	5.1	5.4	5.8
.. Moderate MIZ	7.6	8.2	8.6
.. Weak MIZ	6.6	7.2	7.1
.. No MIZ	1.1	1.2	1.1
.. Territories ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2
Yukon¹	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	74.6	70.9	64.5
Territories	25.4	29.1	35.5
Newfoundland/Labrador	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	46.5	44.4	44.6
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	53.5	55.6	55.4
.. Strong MIZ	3.5	3.6	3.4
.. Moderate MIZ	24.4	25.5	24.3
.. Weak MIZ	20.9	21.6	22.2
.. No MIZ	4.7	5.0	5.5
Prince Edward Island	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	55.1	54.4	56.0
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	44.9	45.6	44.0
.. Strong MIZ	14.0	14.1	12.0
.. Moderate MIZ	21.7	22.1	22.0
.. Weak MIZ	8.6	8.9	9.4
.. No MIZ	0.5	0.5	0.6
Nova Scotia	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	63.3	61.3	60.4
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	36.7	38.7	39.6
.. Strong MIZ	2.4	3.3	3.2
.. Moderate MIZ	10.9	11.3	11.3
.. Weak MIZ	22.9	23.6	24.6
.. No MIZ	0.5	0.5	0.5

... Continued

Appendix Table 1 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
New Brunswick	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	52.3	51.5	52.0
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	47.7	48.5	48.0
.. Strong MIZ	6.9	7.0	7.9
.. Moderate MIZ	20.0	20.3	18.9
.. Weak MIZ	18.6	19.0	19.0
.. No MIZ	2.3	2.2	2.2
Quebec	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	78.5	77.6	77.3
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	21.5	22.4	22.7
.. Strong MIZ	6.1	6.0	6.1
.. Moderate MIZ	10.9	11.2	11.4
.. Weak MIZ	3.9	4.4	4.4
.. No MIZ	0.6	0.8	0.8
Ontario	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	87.0	85.2	84.2
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	13.0	14.8	15.8
.. Strong MIZ	6.1	7.0	7.5
.. Moderate MIZ	4.3	5.0	5.8
.. Weak MIZ	2.4	2.5	2.2
.. No MIZ	0.2	0.3	0.3
Manitoba	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	66.6	66.7	66.8
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	33.4	33.3	33.2
.. Strong MIZ	4.4	4.1	5.2
.. Moderate MIZ	10.4	10.3	9.2
.. Weak MIZ	14.9	15.4	15.6
.. No MIZ	3.6	3.5	3.2
Saskatchewan	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	57.7	56.7	56.4
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	42.3	43.3	43.6
.. Strong MIZ	2.7	2.6	2.5
.. Moderate MIZ	10.3	10.4	11.3
.. Weak MIZ	19.8	20.5	19.9
.. No MIZ	9.5	9.8	9.9
Alberta	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	75.4	74.3	74.7
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	24.6	25.7	25.3
.. Strong MIZ	4.5	4.3	4.5
.. Moderate MIZ	6.8	6.3	6.4
.. Weak MIZ	12.1	14.0	13.4
.. No MIZ	1.2	1.2	1.0

... Continued

Appendix Table 1 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
British Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	86.2	84.5	84.6
Rural and Small Town (RST) Total	13.8	15.5	15.4
.. Strong MIZ	1.8	2.1	2.5
.. Moderate MIZ	4.8	5.7	5.4
.. Weak MIZ	6.1	6.9	6.8
.. No MIZ	1.1	0.8	0.7
Northwest Territories¹	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	44.3	43.6	41.8
Territories	55.7	56.4	58.2
Nunavut¹	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territories	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991, 1996, and 2001

¹ The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones. "Territories" is the equivalent of "Rural and Small Town Total."

Appendix Table 2: Population Percentage Change¹ in Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 1996 to 2001 and 1991 to 1996

	1996 (2001 boundaries)	2001 (2001 boundaries)	1996-2001 % Change	1991 (1996 boundaries)	1996 (1996 boundaries)	1991-1996 % Change
Canada	28,846,761	30,007,094	4.0	27,318,076	28,871,473	5.7
Urban Total	22,654,692	23,839,086	5.2	21,140,156	22,449,855	6.2
RST Total	6,192,069	6,168,008	-0.4	6,177,920	6,421,618	3.9
.. Strong MIZ	1,470,493	1,524,579	3.7	1,458,941	1,564,837	7.3
.. Moderate MIZ	2,307,387	2,285,538	-0.9	2,290,094	2,365,371	3.3
.. Weak MIZ	2,027,488	1,969,211	-2.9	2,078,315	2,119,337	2.0
.. No MIZ	330,616	333,847	1.0	329,353	347,361	5.5
.. Territories ²	56,085	54,833	-2.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yukon²	30,766	28,674	-6.8	27,797	30,766	10.7
Urban Total	21,808	21,405	-1.8	20,075	21,808	8.6
Territories	8,958	7,269	-18.9	7,722	8,958	16.0
Newfoundland/ Labrador	551,792	512,930	-7.0	568,474	551,792	-2.9
Urban Total	244,868	238,538	-2.6	244,889	244,868	0.0
RST Total	306,924	274,392	-10.6	323,585	306,924	-5.1
.. Strong MIZ	19,947	17,804	-10.7	20,770	19,947	-4.0
.. Moderate MIZ	140,596	125,213	-10.9	150,471	140,672	-6.5
.. Weak MIZ	118,960	107,024	-10.0	122,833	119,012	-3.1
.. No MIZ	27,421	24,351	-11.2	29,511	27,293	-7.5
Prince Edward Island	134,557	135,294	0.5	129,765	134,557	3.7
Urban Total	73,225	74,558	1.8	69,885	73,225	4.8
RST Total	61,332	60,736	-1.0	59,880	61,332	2.4
.. Strong MIZ	18,966	18,989	0.1	17,902	18,966	5.9
.. Moderate MIZ	29,713	29,371	-1.2	29,227	29,713	1.7
.. Weak MIZ	11,925	11,690	-2.0	11,940	11,925	-0.1
.. No MIZ	728	686	-5.8	811	728	-10.2
Nova Scotia	909,282	908,007	-0.1	899,942	909,282	1.0
Urban Total	568,062	574,696	1.2	546,052	557,614	2.1
RST Total	341,220	333,311	-2.3	353,890	351,668	-0.6
.. Strong MIZ	21,172	22,209	4.9	28,370	29,777	5.0
.. Moderate MIZ	100,647	98,571	-2.1	101,241	102,422	1.2
.. Weak MIZ	214,691	207,881	-3.2	219,618	214,691	-2.2
.. No MIZ	4,710	4,650	-1.3	4,661	4,778	2.5

... Continued

Appendix Table 2 Continued

	1996 (2001 boundaries)	2001 (2001 boundaries)	1996-2001 % Change	1991 (1996 boundaries)	1996 (1996 boundaries)	1991-1996 % Change
New Brunswick	738,133	729,498	-1.2	723,900	738,133	2.0
Urban Total	380,153	381,169	0.3	370,439	380,149	2.6
RST Total	357,980	348,329	-2.7	353,461	357,984	1.3
.. Strong MIZ	51,349	50,527	-1.6	50,342	51,353	2.0
.. Moderate MIZ	150,795	145,567	-3.5	148,540	150,380	1.2
.. Weak MIZ	139,698	135,618	-2.9	140,434	140,113	-0.2
.. No MIZ	16,138	16,617	3.0	14,145	16,138	14.1
Quebec	7,138,795	7,237,479	1.4	6,895,963	7,138,795	3.5
Urban Total	5,569,642	5,681,453	2.0	5,353,846	5,543,060	3.5
RST Total	1,569,153	1,556,026	-0.8	1,542,117	1,595,735	3.5
.. Strong MIZ	429,851	439,797	2.3	391,396	422,875	8.0
.. Moderate MIZ	800,113	789,980	-1.3	785,081	802,485	2.2
.. Weak MIZ	292,140	279,400	-4.4	313,032	315,625	0.8
.. No MIZ	47,049	46,849	-0.4	52,608	54,750	4.1
Ontario	10,753,573	11,410,046	6.1	10,084,885	10,753,573	6.6
Urban Total	9,291,331	9,925,949	6.8	8,559,726	9,157,435	7.0
RST Total	1,462,242	1,484,097	1.5	1,525,159	1,596,138	4.7
.. Strong MIZ	668,346	695,979	4.1	710,094	756,992	6.6
.. Moderate MIZ	489,985	489,378	-0.1	520,565	539,257	3.6
.. Weak MIZ	278,623	270,527	-2.9	266,562	269,132	1.0
.. No MIZ	25,288	28,213	11.6	27,938	30,757	10.1
Manitoba	1,113,898	1,119,583	0.5	1,091,942	1,113,898	2.0
Urban Total	742,444	746,184	0.5	736,318	742,560	0.8
RST Total	371,454	373,399	0.5	355,624	371,338	4.4
.. Strong MIZ	47,324	48,808	3.1	62,279	45,593	7.8
.. Moderate MIZ	114,608	116,659	1.8	110,237	115,127	4.4
.. Weak MIZ	169,348	167,188	-1.3	167,254	171,105	2.3
.. No MIZ	40,174	40,744	1.4	35,854	39,513	10.2
Saskatchewan	990,237	978,933	-1.1	988,928	990,237	0.1
Urban Total	561,672	565,222	0.6	551,776	561,672	1.8
RST Total	428,565	413,711	-3.5	437,152	428,565	-2.0
.. Strong MIZ	25,788	25,990	0.8	26,511	26,013	-1.9
.. Moderate MIZ	103,051	100,376	-2.6	105,203	102,823	-2.3
.. Weak MIZ	203,012	193,996	-4.4	207,229	202,570	-2.2
.. No MIZ	96,714	93,349	-3.5	98,209	97,159	-1.1
Alberta	2,696,826	2,974,807	10.3	2,545,553	2,696,826	5.9
Urban Total	2,004,641	2,244,336	12.0	1,901,066	2,002,352	5.3
RST Total	692,185	730,471	5.5	644,487	694,474	7.8
.. Strong MIZ	118,425	133,432	12.7	103,035	115,974	12.6
.. Moderate MIZ	190,335	201,612	5.9	158,227	169,300	7.0
.. Weak MIZ	352,527	358,995	1.8	356,885	377,669	5.8
.. No MIZ	30,898	36,432	17.9	26,340	31,531	19.7

... Continued

Appendix Table 2 Continued

	1996 (2001 boundaries)	2001 (2001 boundaries)	1996-2001 % Change	1991 (1996 boundaries)	1996 (1996 boundaries)	1991-1996 % Change
British Columbia	3,724,500	3,907,738	4.9	3,282,061	3,724,500	13.5
Urban Total	3,179,571	3,369,035	6.0	2,770,905	3,147,837	13.6
RST Total	544,929	538,703	-1.1	511,156	576,663	12.8
.. Strong MIZ	69,325	71,044	2.5	67,749	77,210	14.0
.. Moderate MIZ	187,544	188,811	0.7	181,119	212,996	17.6
.. Weak MIZ	246,564	236,892	-3.9	236,084	256,500	8.6
.. No MIZ	41,496	41,956	1.1	26,204	29,957	14.3
Northwest Territories²	39,672	37,360	-5.8	36,343	39,672	9.2
Urban Total	17,275	16,541	-4.2	15,179	17,275	3.8
Territories	22,397	20,819	-7.0	21,164	22,397	5.8
Nunavut²	24,730	26,745	8.1	21,217	24,712	16.5
Urban Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Territories	24,730	26,745	8.1	21,217	24,712	16.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991, 1996, and 2001

¹ Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the provincial / territorial or Canadian total because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Census Subdivision.

² The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones. "Territories" is the equivalent of "Rural and Small Town Total."

Appendix Table 3: Population Age Distribution in the Yukon by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991

Geographic Zone	Percent														
	Children (0-14 years)			Youth (15-24 years)			Young Adults (25-44 years)			Adults (45-64 years)			Seniors (65 years +)		
	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991
Yukon Total	21.2	24.1	24.6	13.7	13.4	13.9	33.2	38.2	40.7	26.2	20.1	16.9	5.7	4.2	3.9
Urban	21.2	24.1	24.6	14.3	13.7	14.6	33.0	38.1	40.7	26.4	20.2	16.6	5.1	3.8	3.6
Rural/Small Town	21.1	24.0	24.6	11.9	12.9	12.1	33.7	38.1	40.7	25.5	19.8	17.3	7.5	5.3	5.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

Appendix Table 4: Population Age in the Yukon¹ by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991

Geographic Zone	Number														
	Children (0-14 years)			Youth (15-24 years)			Young Adults (25-44 years)			Adults (45-64 years)			Seniors (65+ years)		
	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991
Yukon Total¹	6,035	7,375	6,840	3,920	4,110	3,865	9,470	11,700	11,300	7,460	6,160	4,695	1,640	1,300	1,095
Urban	4,500	5,230	4,470	3,045	2,970	2,660	7,015	8,280	7,385	5,605	4,395	3,010	1,075	835	650
Rural/Small Town	1,535	2,150	2,270	865	1,150	1,120	2,450	3,410	3,760	1,855	1,775	1,595	545	470	460

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 5: Aboriginal Identity¹ Population² in the Yukon
by Geographic Zone; 2001 and 1996**

Number		
Geographic Zone	2001	1996
Yukon Total²	6,545	6,175
Urban	3,305	2,925
Rural/Small Town	3,235	3,250

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

¹ Refers to persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 6: Home Language¹ Population² in the Yukon
by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number											
	English			French			Non-official language ³			Multiple Response		
	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991	2001	1996	1991
Yukon Total	27,220	29,065	26,615	420	495	360	695	750	425	185	340	260
Urban	20,235	20,635	17,470	365	420	265	510	485	200	135	170	115
Rural/Small Town	5,965	8,435	8,775	50	70	95	180	270	220	30	170	110

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Home language is based on the language "most often spoken at home" for all three censuses. For the 2001 Census, the home language question asked for the language spoken "most often at home" AND the languages spoken "on a regular basis at home." The 2001 data includes only the language "most often spoken at home."

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

³ "Non-official languages" include all languages excluding English and French.

**Appendix Table 7: Population Participating in Labour Force¹ in the Yukon
By Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Yukon Total²	17,945	18,935	17,010
Urban	13,545	13,490	11,215
Rural/Small Town	4,400	5,445	5,570

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The Labour Force Participation Rate is the ratio of individuals who are currently employed or who are out of work (but looking for work) to the total number of individuals in the population who are over the age of 15.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 8: Population Unemployed¹ in the Yukon
by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Yukon Total²	2,085	2,090	1,970
Urban	1,385	1,325	1,115
Rural/Small Town	705	765	805

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The Unemployment Rate is based on the ratio of individuals who are currently unemployed to those who are in the labour force.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 9: 2001 Labour Force Population by Industry Sector (NAICS)¹ in the Yukon
by Geographic Zone**

Geographic Zone	Number						
	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Production Services ²	Consumer Services ³	Government Services ⁴
Yukon Total⁵	285	430	1,400	385	3,845	4,810	6,500
Urban	140	175	885	300	3,220	3,740	4,885
Rural/Small Town	140	255	510	85	630	1,085	1,620

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ Based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification (NAICS) system.

² Production Services includes utilities, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, information and cultural industries, finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, professional, scientific and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.

³ Consumer Services includes retail trade, arts, entertainment and recreation, accommodation and food services, and other services.

⁴ Government-Provided Services includes educational services, healthcare and social assistance, and public administration.

⁵ Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 10: 1996 and 1991 Labour Force Population by Industry Sector (SIC)¹ in the Yukon
by Geographic Zone**

Geographic Zone	Number													
	Agric., Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting		Mining & Oil & Gas Extraction		Construction		Manufacturing		Production Services ²		Consumer Services ³		Government Services ⁴	
	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991
Yukon Total⁵	395	340	1,180	985	1,485	1,520	305	375	3,540	3,400	5,030	4,315	6,595	5,905
Urban	185	145	285	260	1,095	1,010	235	275	2,960	2,670	3,615	2,880	4,805	3,910
Rural/Small Town	200	220	895	725	385	535	70	115	580	710	1,410	1,380	1,795	1,905

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 and 1991

¹ Based on the 1980 Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system.

² Production Services includes communication and other utilities, wholesale trade, transportation and storage, finance and insurance, real estate operator and insurance agent, and business services.

³ Consumer Services includes retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage, and other services.

⁴ Government- Provided Services includes educational services, health and social assistance, and government services.

⁵ Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 11: Self-Employed¹ Population in the Yukon
By Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Yukon Total²	2,325	2,365	1,830
Urban	1,740	1,625	1,170
Rural/Small Town	590	750	680

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Self-employment includes operating a business or professional practice, doing freelance or contract work, and farming, fishing and trapping. It also includes operating a direct distributorship selling and distributing goods such as cosmetics (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 12: 2001 Population Educational Attainment¹
in the Yukon By Geographic Zone**

Geographic Zone	Number				
	Less Than High School	High School Diploma	Some Post-Secondary	Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.	University Degree
Yukon Total²	3,945	1,895	3,415	7,375	3,565
Urban	2,675	1,415	2,545	5,270	3,065
Rural/Small Town	1,270	475	875	2,110	505

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ 2001 educational attainment data are provided for the population 20 years of age and over.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 13: 1996 and 1991 Population Educational Attainment¹ in the Yukon
by Geographic Zone**

Geographic Zone	Number									
	Less Than High School		High School Diploma		Some Post-Secondary		Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.		University Degree	
	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991	1996	1991
Yukon Total²	6,410	5,745	1,960	2,280	3,265	3,055	8,260	7,160	3,375	2,610
Urban	4,405	3,580	1,350	1,505	2,300	1,980	5,585	4,530	2,835	1,995
Rural/Small Town	2,010	2,030	610	760	690	1,015	2,670	2,625	535	605

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 and 1991

¹ 1996 and 1991 educational attainment are for individuals 15 years of age and over.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 14: Number of Education Providers¹ in the Yukon
By Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Yukon Total²	715	805	785
<i>Urban</i>	515	570	470
<i>Rural/Small Town</i>	210	225	290

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The number of individuals working in Statistics Canada's occupational classification category of teachers or professors.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

**Appendix Table 15: Number of Lone-Parent Families in the Yukon
By Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001 ¹	1996	1991
Yukon Total²	1550	1,330	1040
<i>Urban</i>	1175	985	720
<i>Rural/Small Town</i>	375	345	295

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ A minor change in the measurement of lone-parent families in 2001 marginally inflates the number in this year.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

Appendix Table 16: Number of Houses Constructed Between 1996 and 2001, 1991 and 1995, and 1986 and 1990 in the Yukon by Geographic Zone

Number of Houses			
Geographic Zone	1986 - 1990	1991 - 1995	1996 - 2001
Yukon Total¹	1,190	1,520	1,145
Urban	815	1,050	830
Rural/Small Town	375	475	320

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

Appendix Table 17: Number of Owner Households Spending Greater than 30% of Income on Shelter¹ in the Yukon by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991

Number of Households			
Geographic Zone	2001	1996	1991
Yukon Total²	1,035	1,130	440
Urban	835	895	350
Rural/Small Town	165	230	85

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Refers to total household income spent on shelter costs for owners only (not renters) and refers to payments for electricity, fuel, water and municipal services.

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

Appendix Table 18: Number Employed in Health Occupations¹ in the Yukon by Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991

Geographic Zone	Number		
	2001	1996	1991
Yukon Total¹	710	575	535
Urban	615	485	405
Rural/Small Town	95	95	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The number of individuals working in Statistics Canada's occupational classification category of 'health occupations.'

² Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.

Appendix Table 19: Number Employed in Health Occupational Categories in the Yukon by Geographic Zone; 2001 and 1996

Geographic Zone	Number							
	Professional Occupations		RN Supervisors & RNs		Technical & Related Occupations		Assisting Occupations in Support of Health	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Yukon Total¹	185	115	205	235	180	145	135	100
Urban	170	90	165	180	165	125	125	90
Rural/Small Town	10	20	40	45	20	20	10	15

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

¹ Population figures for urban and rural do not add up to the territorial totals because data are suppressed if there are fewer than 40 residents in any Canadian Census Subdivision.