



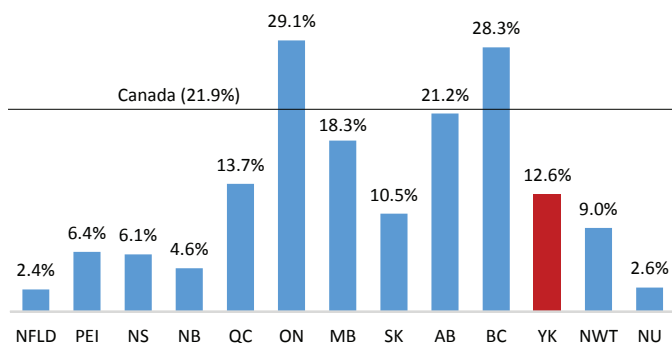
Highlights

- According to the 2016 Census, of the 35,110 Yukoners (excluding institutional residents), 86.2% were born in Canada (non-immigrants), 12.6% were born in a foreign country (immigrants), and 1.2% were non-permanent residents.
- The most common countries of birth of immigrants living in Yukon were the Philippines (22.9%), the United States (12.6%), and the United Kingdom (11.7%).
- The most frequently reported ethnic origin in Yukon, either alone or with other origins, were English (9,680), Scottish (8,295) and First Nations (North American Indian) (7,620).
- In the 2016 Census 3,000 Yukoners identified themselves as a visible minority, accounting for 8.5% of the non-institutional population.

Immigration and Citizenship

- In 2016, Yukon had an immigrant population of 4,410, representing 12.6% of the total population. This was well below the national average of 21.9%.
- With 435 people, or 1.2% of Yukon's population, being non-permanent residents, this was the fifth-highest proportion among the provinces and territories, after British Columbia (2.2%), Alberta (1.8%), Ontario (1.5%), and Manitoba (1.3%).
- Despite the majority of Yukon immigrants being Canadian citizens (61.1%), the proportion was the sixth lowest among the provinces and territories, and well below the national rate of 74.6%.

Immigrants as a Share of the Population, Census 2016



Immigration Status by Canadian Citizenship, Yukon, 2016

	Total Population	Canadian citizens	Not Canadian citizens	Canadian citizens	Not Canadian citizens
Total	35,115	32,960	2,150	93.9%	6.1%
Non-immigrants	30,260	30,260	0	100.0%	0.0%
Immigrants	4,410	2,695	1,715	61.1%	38.9%
Before 1981	1,325	1,185	140	89.4%	10.6%
1981 to 1990	385	335	55	85.9%	14.1%
1991 to 2000	530	405	130	75.7%	24.3%
2001 to 2010	1,055	680	375	64.5%	35.5%
2011 to 2016	1,110	100	1,015	9.0%	91.0%
Non-permanent residents	435	0	440	0.0%	100.0%

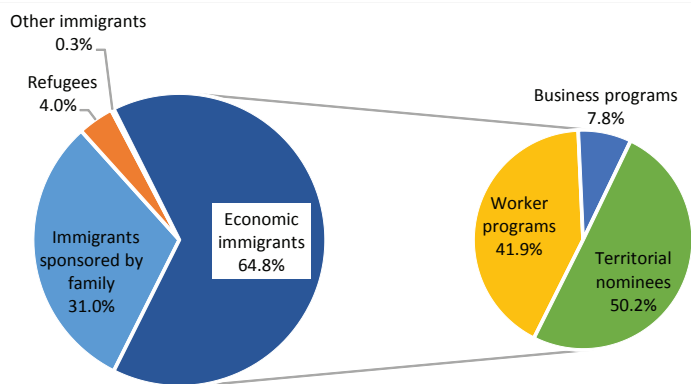
- The longer an immigrant lived in Canada, the more likely they were to be Canadian citizens. Of Yukon immigrants, those who:
 - immigrated to Canada before 1981, 89.4% held Canadian citizenship;
 - immigrated between 1991 and 2000, 76.4% held Canadian citizenship;
 - immigrated between 2001 and 2010, 64.5% held Canadian citizenship; and
 - immigrated to Canada between 2011 and 2016, 9.0% held Canadian citizenship.

Other Census Information

- 2016 Census Topic: Immigration and ethnocultural diversity: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/rt-td/imm-eng.cfm>
- Statistics Canada's Census Profile of Yukon, including Whitehorse and other census subdivisions: <http://bit.ly/2kcQWuC>
- GeoSearch - an interactive tool which helps locate and relate census data to geographic areas: <http://bit.ly/2lB2eXd>
- Focus on Geography Series, 2016: <http://bit.ly/2mdoCWO>

Immigrant Admission Category and Applicant Type

Immigrant Admission Categories, Yukon, 1980 to 2016

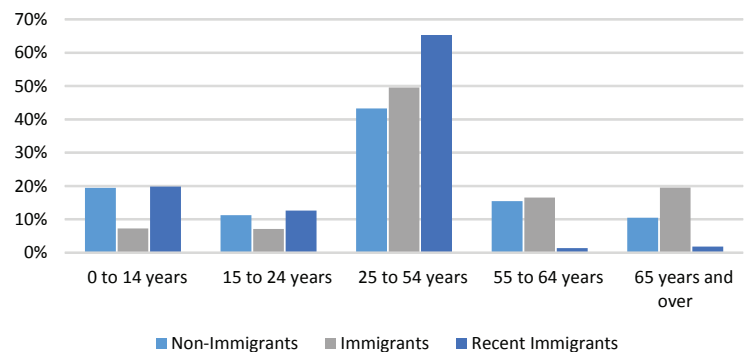


- There were 3,155 immigrants living in Yukon who landed between 1980 and 2016. Of those, 2,045, or 64.8%, were admitted as economic immigrants, followed by 975 immigrants, or 31.0%, admitted as they were sponsored by family members.
- Of those who were economic immigrants, the majority were admitted under the territorial nominee program. Those admitted under this program (1,025), all immigrated after 2001, and 72.7% (745) immigrated between 2011 and 2016.
- Since 1980, 125 refugees have come to Yukon with 75 landed between 1980 and 1990; 10 landed between 1991 and 2000; 45 landed between 2001 and 2010; and 10 landed between 2011 and 2016.

Immigrants by Age Group

- Much like the rest of Canada, the majority of Yukon's immigrants were between 25 and 54 years of age.
- Of Yukon immigrants landed between 2011 to 2016, 65.3% were at core working age (25 to 54 years). In comparison, 43.3% of the Canadian-born population in Yukon were in this age group.
- Immigrant children (aged 14 and under) who arrived in Canada and settled in Yukon between 2011 and 2016, accounted for 19.8% of the immigrant population, another 12.6% of immigrants were aged between 15 and 24 years.
- Of the Yukon population aged 65 and over, 78.3% were non-immigrant and 21.3% were immigrants. However, of the immigrant population, 19.5% were aged 65 years or older, compared to 10.5% of the non-immigrant population who were aged 65 years or older.

Non-immigrants, Immigrants, and Recent Immigrants (landed 2011-2016), by Age Group, 2016



Visible Minority

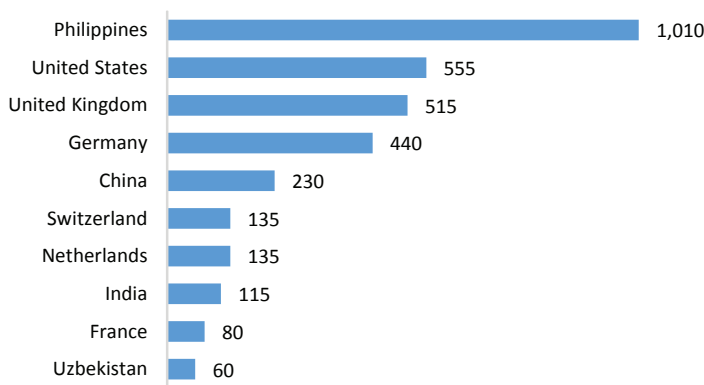
Visible Minorities by Immigrant Status, Yukon, 2016

	Total Population	Non-immigrants	Immigrants	Non-permanent residents
Total Population	35,110	30,265	4,410	435
Total visible minority population	3,000	805	1,870	320
South Asian	500	130	240	125
Chinese	415	135	265	15
Black	270	145	95	30
Filipino	1,190	195	925	70
Latin American	135	35	80	15
Arab	10	0	0	0
Southeast Asian	180	50	115	15
West Asian	30	0	30	0
Korean	70	0	55	15
Japanese	65	15	20	30
Visible minority, n.i.e.	15	10	0	10
Multiple visible minorities	120	75	40	0
Not a visible minority	32,110	29,455	2,540	115

- According to the 2016 Census, 3,000 Yukoners identified themselves as a visible minority, accounting for 8.5% of the total population. Nationally, visible minorities comprised 22.3% of the Canadian population.
- Of the visible minorities living in Yukon, 39.7% were Filipinos, 16.7% South Asian, 13.8% Chinese, and 9.0% were Black.
- Of the 3,000 Yukoners who identified themselves as a visible minority, 805, or 26.8%, were Canadian-born.
- Among Yukon's visible minority groups, 53.7% of Blacks, 32.5% of Chinese, and 16.4% of Filipinos were born in Canada.
- Among immigrants in Yukon, 42.4% identified as belonging to a visible minority group. Nationally, 64.5% of all immigrants identified as being a visible minority.

Immigrants by Country of Birth

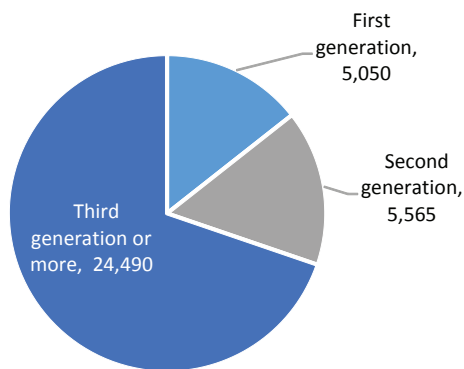
Top Ten Places of Birth, Yukon, 2016



- Yukon's immigrant population reported 65 countries as their places of birth in the 2016 Census, compared to 33 countries of birth in the 2011 National Household Survey.
- On a regional basis, Europe was Yukon's largest source of immigrants overall (1,730 immigrants); followed by Asia (1,690), and the Americas (705).
- Overall, the leading country of birth of immigrants in Yukon in 2016 was the Philippines. There were 1,010 Yukoners, or 22.9% of all immigrants, born in the Philippines.

Generation Status

Generation Status, Yukon, 2016



- According to the 2016 Census, 14.4% of Yukoners were first generation Canadians, 15.9% were second generation, and 69.8% were third generation or more.
- The majority (71.2%) of the first generation Canadians living in Yukon reported a single ethnic origin. The top ethnic origins, either alone or in combination with other origins, reported by the first generation were Filipino, German and English.
- The proportion of the second generation Canadians (i.e. Canadian-born children of immigrants) living in Yukon who reported multiple ethnic origins, at 65.9%, was higher than that of the first generation (28.8%). The most frequently reported ethnic origins of the second generation, either alone or in combination with other origins, were English, German and Scottish.
- Of individuals who were at least third generation Canadians living in Yukon, 63.8% reported more than one ethnic origin. In 2016, the most common ethnic origins, either alone or in combination with other origins, reported by this group were English, Scottish and First Nations (North American Indian).

Ethnic Origins

- Yukoners reported 129 ethnic origins in the 2016 Census; 40.9% reported one ethnic origin and 59.1% reported more than one origin.
- The regional ethnic origins most often reported in Yukon, either alone or with other origins¹ were:
 - European (71.2%);
 - Other North American, including Canadian (24.6%);
 - North American Aboriginal (23.7%); and
 - Asian (8.1%).
- Of the Yukoners who reported a single ethnic origin, the highest percentage (21.8%) were Canadian. Among the people who reported multiple ethnic origins¹, 40.9% were English, 37.2% Scottish, 31.4% Irish, and 26.6% were Canadian.

Top Ten Ethnic Origins, Yukon, 2016

	Count	% of Total ¹
Total - Single and multiple responses	35,110	100.0%
English	9,680	27.6%
Canadian	8,640	24.6%
Scottish	8,295	23.6%
First Nations (North American Indian)	7,260	20.7%
Irish	6,930	19.7%
German	5,575	15.9%
French	5,035	14.3%
Ukrainian	2,200	6.3%
Dutch	1,760	5.0%
Norwegian	1,380	3.9%

¹ Percent distributions may sum to greater than 100, as the total include both single and multiple responses. Therefore, individuals who reported multiple ethnic origins are counted more than once; e.g., if someone reported English and Irish, their response would appear in both places.

Census Information

About the 2016 Census

Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts a census of every person in Canada. The information collected is the primary source of comparable, reliable, demographic data in Canada; it is used by governments, businesses, associations, and many others in decision-making processes that affect everyone.

All figures presented in this publication were subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding. This procedure provides strong protection against disclosure without adding significant error to the census data. Under this method, all figures, including totals, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5. Totals and individual values are randomly rounded independently, meaning that some differences between the displayed total and the sum of the rounded data may exist in various tabulations, and minor differences can occasionally be expected between tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated based on rounded figures, may not add to 100%. Users should be aware of possible data distortions when aggregating rounded data.

Users are cautioned to consult the reference materials provided by Statistics Canada to ensure appropriate use and analyses of Census data. For more information see the 2016 Census Dictionary: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-re-censement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

What's next?

Additional statistics from the 2016 Census of Population will be available in the coming month of 2017:

- November 29, 2017:
 - Education
 - Labour
 - Journey to work
 - Language of work
 - Mobility and migration

Concepts and Definitions

Ethnic origin: refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors. An ancestor is usually more distant than a grandparent.

Generation status: refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada.

First generation includes persons who were born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or have ever been, immigrants to Canada.

Second generation includes persons who were born in Canada and have at least one parent born outside Canada. For the most part, these are the children of immigrants.

Third generation or more includes persons who were born in Canada with both parents born in Canada.

Immigrant: refers to a person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident. Such a person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this group.

Non-immigrant: refers to a person who is a Canadian citizen by birth.

Non-permanent resident: refers to persons from another country who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them.

Visible minority: refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, South-east Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.