

Yukon Bureau of Statistics



Population and Dwellings Census 2021

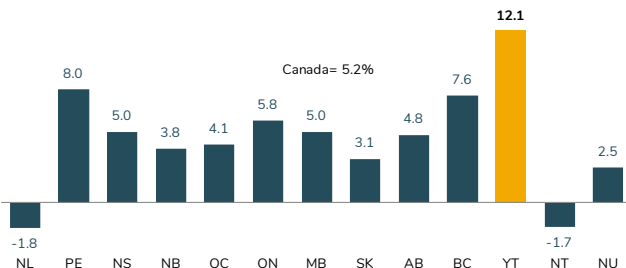
Highlights

- The 2021 Census of Population counted 40,232 people in Yukon as of May 11, 2021.
- Yukon's population growth rate of 12.1% between the censuses of 2016 and 2021 was the highest in Canada.
- The population growth in the Whitehorse census subdivision (CSD) accounted for 71.5% of Yukon's population growth.
- Between the censuses of 2016 and 2021, the total number of private dwellings in Yukon increased 9.0% while the number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents grew by 12.9%.

In May 2021, Statistics Canada conducted the 2021 Census of Population to count people according to their usual place of residence as of May 11, 2021, and to collect other relevant information. The first set of results with population (not adjusted for under-coverage) and dwelling counts were released on February 9, 2022. This was the first of seven releases of census results in 2022.

For Yukon, the counts are grouped into 35 census subdivisions (CSDs). The CSDs represent municipalities as determined by provincial/territorial legislation or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g., Settlements and unorganized territories).

Population Growth by Province and Territory (2016 to 2021 Census Counts)



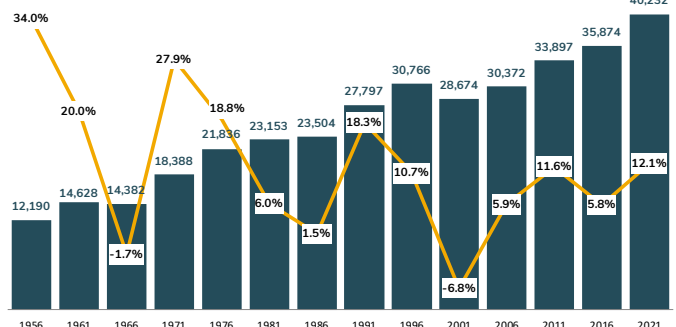
Yukon's 2021 census population count of 40,232 represented an increase of 12.1% from the 2016 census population count of 35,874. This quinquennial growth rate was the highest among Canada's provinces and territories. Prince Edward Island had the second highest growth rate (8.0%) followed by British Columbia (7.6%) and Ontario (5.8%).

In the 2021 Census, Yukon's population (40,232) was the second highest of the territories behind the Northwest Territories (41,070).

The population growth rate in Yukon between the censuses of 2016 and 2021 was 12.1%. The Yukon was the only territory to grow at a faster pace than Canada overall.

Due to a small population base, Yukon is prone to relatively larger swings in population growth rate than the provinces are. However, in the past 10 censuses, Yukon's population continued to grow with the exception of the 2001 Census when Yukon had a population decline mainly due to the Faro mine closure.

Yukon Census Populations and Percent Growth (1956 to 2021 Census Counts)



Other Census Information

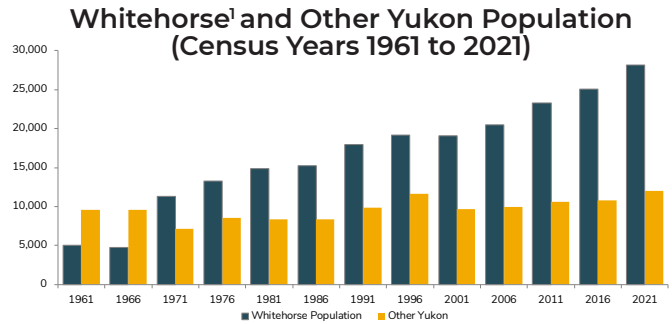
- [2021 Census Topic: Population and dwelling counts](#)
- [Census Program Data Viewer - interactive tool to locate and relate census data to geographic areas](#)
- [Statistics Canada's Census Profile of Yukon, including Whitehorse and other census subdivisions](#)
- [Focus on Geography Series, 2021 Census of population](#)

Population Change in Whitehorse

In 1971, the population in the Whitehorse CSD (city) surpassed the population in the rest of the territory for the first time; that growth trend has been continuing ever since.

In the 2021 Census, the Whitehorse CSD's population of 28,201 represented 70.1% of Yukon's population, an increase of 0.2% from 2016 (69.9%).

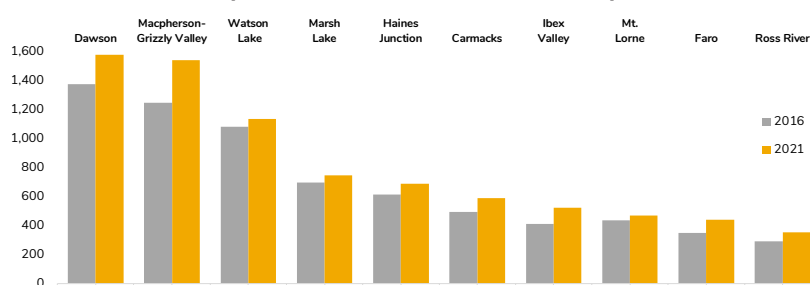
The population in the census agglomeration (CA) of Whitehorse (which includes Lake Laberge 1, Macpherson-Grizzly Valley, Marsh Lake, Mt. Lorne, Ibex Valley, Whitehorse City and Whitehorse Unorganized) at 31,913 accounted for 79.3% of the total Yukon population. This represents an increase of 0.6 percentage points compared to 2016 (78.7%).



¹ Due to changes in geographic boundaries, Whitehorse (census subdivision) population figures may not be strictly comparable.

Population Change in Census Subdivisions

Selected Population Counts (Census Years 2016 and 2021)



Yukon's population growth of 12.1% between the censuses of 2016 and 2021 was not uniform across communities. The increase of 3,116 people in the Whitehorse CSD accounted for 71.5% of the total population growth in Yukon.

Between the censuses of 2016 and 2021, the population of Dawson and Haines Junction increased 14.7% and 12.2%, respectively, while that of Watson Lake increased 4.6%.

Geography	Population, 2021	Population, 2016	Population, % change	Land area in square kilometres, 2021	Population density per square kilometre, 2021
Beaver Creek (Settlement)	78	93	-16.1%	27	2.9
Burwash Landing (Settlement)	64	72	-11.1%	30	2.1
Carcross ¹	354	336	5.4%	16	21.9
Carmacks (Village)	588	493	19.3%	37	15.9
Dawson (Town)	1,577	1,375	14.7%	31	51.0
Destruction Bay (Settlement)	40	55	-27.3%	14	2.9
Faro (Town)	440	348	26.4%	200	2.2
Haines Junction (Village)	688	613	12.2%	34	20.1
Ibex Valley (Hamlet)	523	411	27.3%	207	2.5
Keno Hill (Settlement)	20	20	0.0%	54	0.4
Macpherson-Grizzly Valley (Unorganized)	1,540	1,245	23.7%	1,834	0.8
Marsh Lake (Unorganized)	746	696	7.2%	817	0.9
Mayo (Village)	188	200	-6.0%	1	191.8
Mt. Lorne (Hamlet)	468	437	7.1%	159	2.9
Old Crow (Settlement)	236	221	6.8%	14	17.5
Pelly Crossing (Settlement)	316	353	-10.5%	32	9.8
Ross River (Settlement)	355	293	21.2%	20	17.3
Tagish (Settlement)	311	249	24.9%	45	6.9
Teslin ²	258	285	-9.5%	31	8.4
Upper Liard (Settlement)	130	125	4.0%	6	23.4
Watson Lake (Town)	1,133	1,083	4.6%	110	10.3
Whitehorse (City)	28,201	25,085	12.4%	414	68.1
Whitehorse (Unorganized)	411	326	26.1%	5,032	0.1
Yukon (Unorganized)	1,496	1,388	7.8%	445,270	0.0
Other ³	71	72	-1.4%	121	0.6
Yukon	40,232	35,874	12.1%	472,345	0.1

¹Carcross includes census subdivisions: Carcross (Settlement) and Carcross 4 (Self-government)

²Teslin includes census subdivisions: Teslin (Village), Teslin Land, and Teslin Post 13 (Self-government)

³Other includes census subdivisions: Champagne Landing 10, Kloo Lake; Johnsons Crossing, Stewart Crossing, and Swift River (Settlements); and Lake Laberge 1 and Moosehide Creek 2 (Self-governments)

Dwellings, Yukon and Census Subdivisions

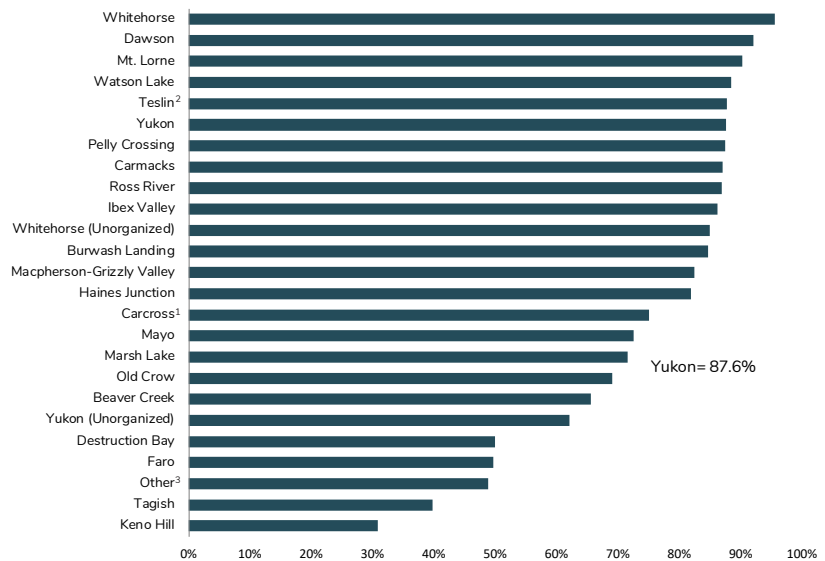
The 2021 Census counted 19,610 private dwellings in Yukon. Of those, 17,181 or 87.6% were occupied by usual residents.

Between the censuses of 2016 and 2021, the total number of private dwellings in Yukon increased by 9.0%, while the number of those dwellings occupied by usual residents grew by 12.9%.

The number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents in Whitehorse (CSD) increased 12.3%, while that for Dawson, Haines Junction and Watson Lake increased 13.6%, 12.3% and 5.9%, respectively.

Note: Statistics Canada defines a “dwelling” as a set of living quarters. “Private dwellings” refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of some other person or group of persons. An ‘occupied private dwelling’ refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents were temporarily absent on May 11, 2021.

Percent of Total Private Dwellings which were Occupied by Usual Residents, 2021



Geography	Total private dwellings, 2021	Total private dwellings, 2016	Total private dwellings, growth or decline	Private dwellings occupied by usual residents, 2016	Private dwellings occupied by usual residents, 2011	Private dwellings occupied by usual residents, growth or decline
Beaver Creek (Settlement)	61	71	-14.1%	40	41	-2.4%
Burwash Landing (Settlement)	52	74	-29.7%	44	47	-6.4%
Carcross ¹	245	246	-0.4%	184	168	9.5%
Carmacks (Village)	302	271	11.4%	263	202	30.2%
Dawson (Town)	836	756	10.6%	770	678	13.6%
Destruction Bay (Settlement)	32	32	0.0%	16	22	-27.3%
Faro (Town)	423	444	-4.7%	210	173	21.4%
Haines Junction (Village)	380	336	13.1%	311	277	12.3%
Ibex Valley (Hamlet)	261	216	20.8%	225	190	18.4%
Keno Hill (Settlement)	52	33	57.6%	16	17	-5.9%
Macpherson-Grizzly Valley (Unorganized)	865	647	33.7%	713	552	29.2%
Marsh Lake (Unorganized)	527	531	-0.8%	377	343	9.9%
Mayo (Village)	149	133	12.0%	108	98	10.2%
Mt. Lorne (Hamlet)	246	219	12.3%	222	196	13.3%
Old Crow (Settlement)	168	189	-11.1%	116	108	7.4%
Pelly Crossing (Settlement)	159	159	0.0%	139	148	-6.1%
Ross River (Settlement)	184	199	-7.5%	160	129	24.0%
Tagish (Settlement)	413	400	3.3%	164	142	15.5%
Teslin ²	155	162	-4.3%	136	134	1.5%
Upper Liard (Settlement)	63	80	-21.3%	55	55	0.0%
Watson Lake (Town)	564	609	-7.4%	499	471	5.9%
Whitehorse (City)	11,970	10,710	11.8%	11,436	10,187	12.3%
Whitehorse (Unorganized)	239	173	38.2%	203	147	38.1%
Yukon (Unorganized)	1,184	1,166	1.5%	735	645	14.0%
Other ³	80	131	-38.9%	39	45	-13.3%
Yukon	19,610	17,987	9.0%	17,181	15,215	12.9%

¹Carcross includes census subdivisions: Carcross (Settlement) and Carcross 4 (Self-government)

²Teslin includes census subdivisions: Teslin (Village), Teslin Land, and Teslin Post 13 (Self-government)

³Other includes census subdivisions: Champagne Landing 10, Kloo Lake; Johnsons Crossing, Stewart Crossing, and Swift River (Settlements); and Lake Laberge 1 and Moosehide Creek 2 (Self-governments)

Census Information

About the Census

Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts a Census of Population to enumerate every person in Canada and collect their demographic information. 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.

Comparing Census to Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) population figures

Statistics Canada's census population count in Yukon as of May 11, 2021 was 40,232, while the YBS population estimate as of April 30, 2021 (the nearest comparable date) was 43,022, a difference of 2,790. This difference between census population count and YBS population estimate is not unusual.

The 2021 Census population counts released on February 9, 2022 do not account for net under-coverage. Statistics Canada will use Yukon administrative data files, along with their own databases, to conduct the Reverse Record Check (a survey) to calculate under-coverage. In addition, Statistics Canada will check the census data to find people who were counted more than once to calculate over-coverage. These two results—under-coverage and over-coverage—will be used to estimate the net under-coverage.

Historically, the territories have higher rates of net under-coverage than the provinces due to difficulties in conducting a census in the North. Yukon's net under-coverage rates for the last 3 Censuses have been 6.2% in 2016, 3.8% in 2011 and 5.6% in 2006.

Statistics Canada will release final population estimates adjusted for net under-coverage in late 2023. It is very likely that the adjusted figure and the YBS estimate will be more closely aligned, as they were for the 2016 Census.

What's next?

Additional statistics from the 2021 Census of Population will be available in the coming months of 2022:

- April 27, 2022:
 - Age
 - Sex at birth and gender
 - Type of dwelling
- July 13, 2022:
 - Families, households, and marital status
 - Canadian military experience
 - Income
- August 17, 2022:
 - Language
- September 21, 2022:
 - Indigenous peoples
 - Housing
- October 26, 2022:
 - Immigration, place of birth, and citizenship
 - Ethnocultural and religious diversity
 - Mobility and migration
- November 30, 2022:
 - Education
 - Labour
 - Language of work
 - Commuting
 - Instruction in the official minority language

Following the completion of the major releases, there will be further releases (dates to be determined). These releases will highlight additional themes and key findings in the data, and will offer more data tables, updates to data products, and analysis for selected data.

March 2022