



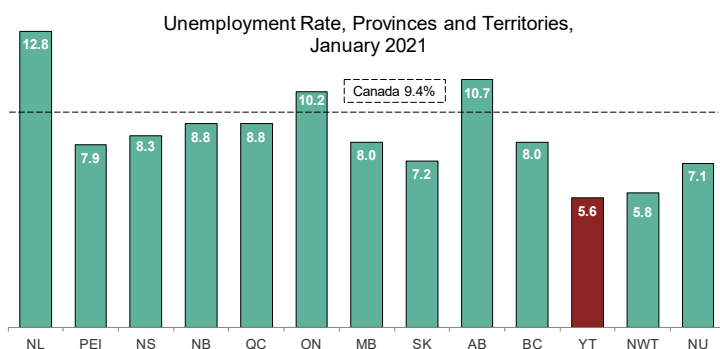
Yukon Employment January 2021

Highlights

- In January 2021, Yukon's labour force was 23,300, the number of employed was 21,900, the number of unemployed was 1,300 and the unemployment rate was 5.6%.
- In February 2020 (i.e., prior to business closures due to COVID-19), Yukon's labour force was 23,800 (revised), the number of employed was 22,900 (revised), the number of unemployed was 1,000 (revised).
- In January 2021, many Yukoners, who did not look for work, presumably due to business closures, were not counted as unemployed resulting in a decrease in labour force compared to January and February of 2020. **When unemployment is adjusted to reflect this decrease in labour force, Yukon's January's unemployment rate would be 9.3%; for Canada, it would be 12.0%** (see the note on page 8).

Note: Following each census cycle, Statistics Canada revises Labour Force Survey (LFS) data to ensure alignment with the most recently available population estimates, geographic boundaries, and occupation and industry classifications. This standard revision process — which has little impact on key labour market indicators such as employment and the unemployment rates — ensures that the LFS continues to paint a complete and accurate picture of labour market conditions.

Until December 2020, labour force estimates were based on adjusted population counts from the 2011 Census (released in September 2013). As of January 2021, the estimates have been adjusted to reflect population counts from the 2016 Census (detailed data released in January 2019).



January 2021

Yukon Employment at a Glance:

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Labour Force..... | 23,300 |
| Employed..... | 21,900 |
| Unemployed..... | 1,300 |
| Unemployment Rate... | 5.6% |
| Employment Rate..... | 67.6% |

Contents:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Overview..... | 1 |
| Comparisons with Canada..... | 2 |
| Seasonally Adjusted, 15+..... | 3 |
| Seasonally Adjusted, 25+..... | 4 |
| Unadjusted, 15+..... | 5 |
| Age, Full-time and Part-time.... | 6 |
| Industry and Class of Worker... | 7 |
| Definitions..... | 8 |

Notes: All figures are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. Statistics Canada reports LFS figures rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore, components may not add up to the total.

Analyses and data tables in pages 1 through 4 are based on seasonally adjusted numbers. Unadjusted figures are available on pages 5 through 7.

Seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see [definitions on page 8](#).

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/210205/dq210205a-eng.pdf>

Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2019 - annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-annual-review-2019>

Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2010-2019 - detailed monthly and annual data tables based on Labour Force Survey: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2010-2019>

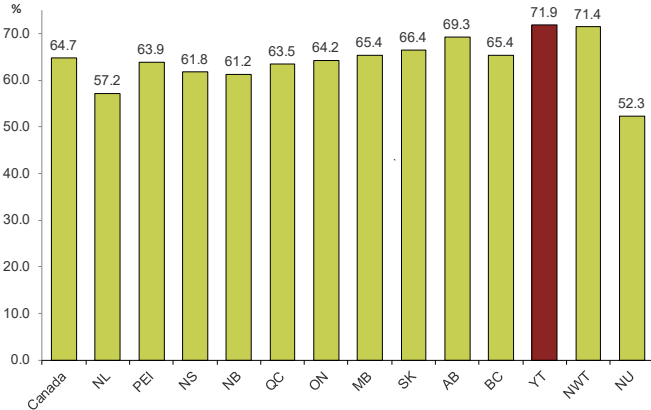
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2019 - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked: <https://yukon.ca/en/survey-employment-payrolls-and-hours-2019>

Yukon Labour Demand Survey, 2018 - information on employment, vacancies and expected vacancies: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-labour-demsurvey-2018>

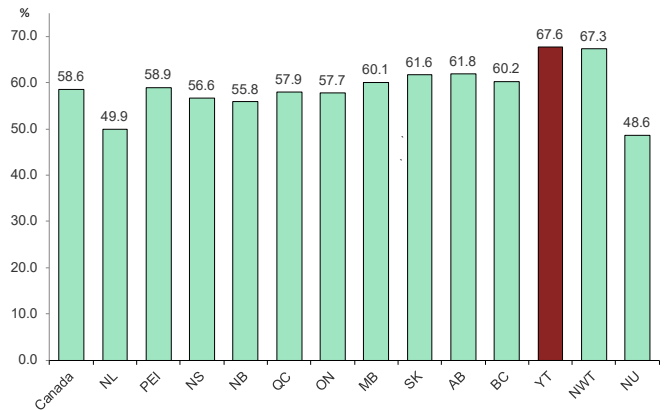
Yukon Employment and Skills Survey, 2019 - detailed information on employment, unemployment, and education and training: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-and-skills-survey-2019>

Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot

Participation Rate, January 2021



Employment Rate, January 2021



The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In January 2021, Yukon's participation rate (71.9%) was the highest in Canada, followed by the Northwest Territories (71.4%). Note: **This participation rate does not account for the decrease in labour force due to COVID-19.**

Yukon's January 2021 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), was 67.6%, also the highest in Canada, followed by the Northwest Territories (67.3%).

Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

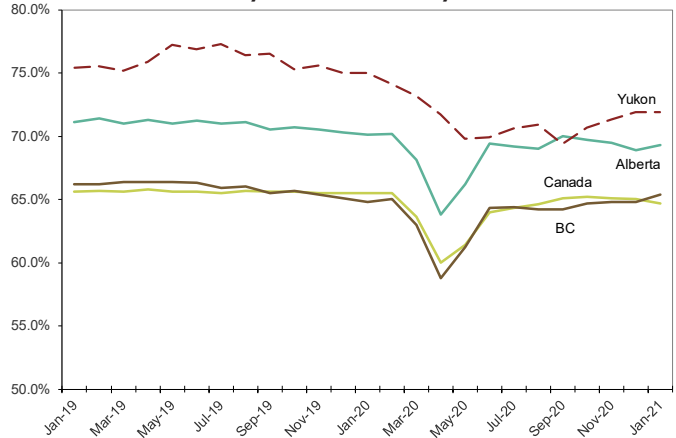
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 71.9% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in January 2021

Yukon's participation rate in January 2021 (71.9%) remained the same compared to December 2020 (71.9%, revised) and decreased by 3.1 percentage points compared to the rate in January 2020 (75.0%, revised).

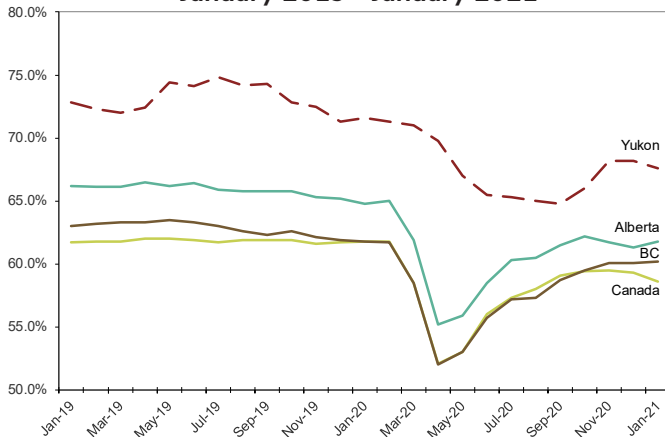
The January 2021 employment rate of 67.6% decreased by 0.6 percentage points compared to December 2020 (68.2%) and decreased by 4.0 percentage points compared to January 2020 (71.6%, revised).

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's. **However, Alberta's monthly data show the shock due to COVID-19, which is not pronounced as much in Yukon's 3-month moving averages.**

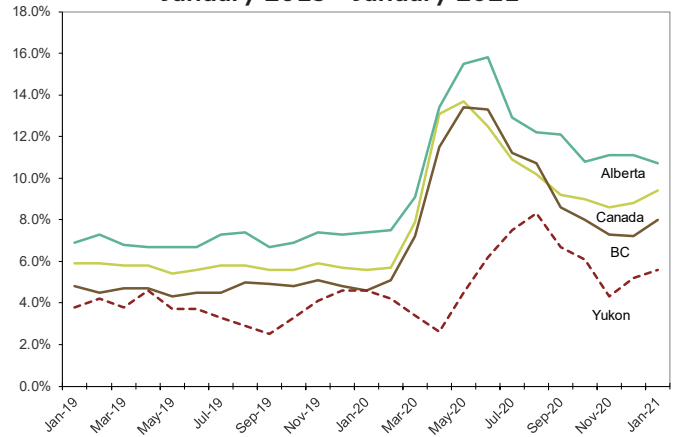
Participation Rate, January 2019 - January 2021



Employment Rate, January 2019 - January 2021



Unemployment Rate, January 2019 - January 2021



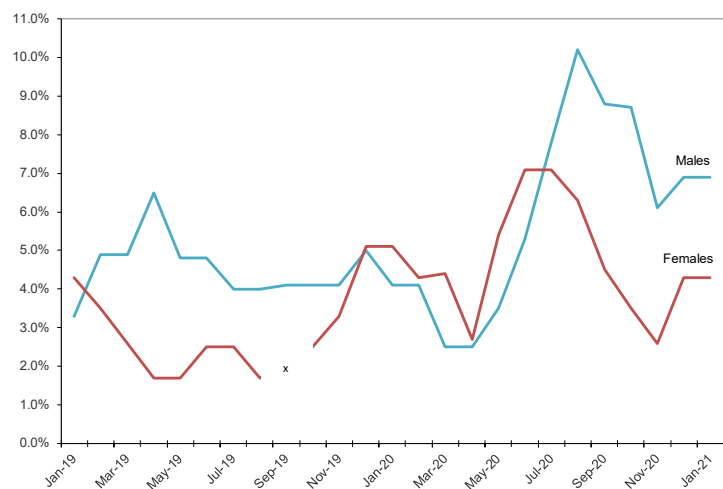
Following each census cycle, Statistics Canada adjusts LFS data to align with the most recently available population estimates. Revised numbers presented here combine adjusted population counts from the 2016 Census as well as the latest seasonal adjustment factors.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

| | Labour Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|--------------|-------|---------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Jan-21 | 23,300 | 11,600 | 11,700 | 21,900 | 10,800 | 11,200 | 1,300 | 800 | 500 |
| Dec-20 | 23,300 | 11,600 | 11,700 | 22,100 | 10,800 | 11,300 | 1,200 | 800 | 500 |
| Nov-20 | 23,100 | 11,400 | 11,700 | 22,100 | 10,700 | 11,400 | 1,000 | 700 | 300 |
| Oct-20 | 22,900 | 11,500 | 11,300 | 21,400 | 10,500 | 10,900 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 400 |
| Sep-20 | 22,500 | 11,400 | 11,100 | 21,000 | 10,400 | 10,600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Aug-20 | 22,900 | 11,800 | 11,100 | 21,000 | 10,700 | 10,400 | 1,900 | 1,200 | 700 |
| Jul-20 | 22,800 | 11,500 | 11,300 | 21,100 | 10,600 | 10,400 | 1,700 | 900 | 800 |
| Jun-20 | 22,500 | 11,300 | 11,200 | 21,100 | 10,700 | 10,400 | 1,400 | 600 | 800 |
| May-20 | 22,400 | 11,300 | 11,100 | 21,500 | 10,900 | 10,500 | 1,000 | 400 | 600 |
| Apr-20 | 23,000 | 11,800 | 11,200 | 22,400 | 11,500 | 10,800 | 600 | 300 | 300 |
| Mar-20 | 23,500 | 12,100 | 11,400 | 22,800 | 11,800 | 11,000 | 800 | 300 | 500 |
| Feb-20 | 23,800 | 12,200 | 11,600 | 22,900 | 11,800 | 11,100 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Jan-20 | 24,000 | 12,300 | 11,800 | 22,900 | 11,700 | 11,200 | 1,100 | 500 | 600 |
| Dec-19 | 24,000 | 12,100 | 11,800 | 22,800 | 11,600 | 11,300 | 1,100 | 600 | 600 |
| Nov-19 | 24,200 | 12,100 | 12,000 | 23,200 | 11,600 | 11,600 | 1,000 | 500 | 400 |
| Oct-19 | 24,100 | 12,200 | 11,900 | 23,300 | 11,700 | 11,600 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| Sep-19 | 24,400 | 12,300 | 12,100 | 23,700 | 11,800 | 12,000 | 600 | 500 | x |
| Aug-19 | 24,300 | 12,400 | 11,900 | 23,600 | 11,900 | 11,800 | 700 | 500 | 200 |
| Jul-19 | 24,500 | 12,400 | 12,100 | 23,700 | 11,900 | 11,800 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| Jun-19 | 24,300 | 12,400 | 11,900 | 23,400 | 11,800 | 11,500 | 900 | 600 | 300 |
| May-19 | 24,400 | 12,500 | 11,900 | 23,500 | 11,800 | 11,700 | 900 | 600 | 200 |
| Apr-19 | 23,900 | 12,400 | 11,500 | 22,800 | 11,500 | 11,300 | 1,100 | 800 | 200 |
| Mar-19 | 23,600 | 12,200 | 11,400 | 22,600 | 11,600 | 11,000 | 900 | 600 | 300 |
| Feb-19 | 23,700 | 12,300 | 11,400 | 22,700 | 11,700 | 11,000 | 1,000 | 600 | 400 |
| Jan-19 | 23,600 | 12,100 | 11,500 | 22,800 | 11,700 | 11,000 | 900 | 400 | 500 |

| | Unemployment rate | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------|---------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Jan-21 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 4.3 |
| Dec-20 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 4.3 |
| Nov-20 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 2.6 |
| Oct-20 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 3.5 |
| Sep-20 | 6.7 | 8.8 | 4.5 |
| Aug-20 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 6.3 |
| Jul-20 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.1 |
| Jun-20 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 7.1 |
| May-20 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 5.4 |
| Apr-20 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Mar-20 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 4.4 |
| Feb-20 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Jan-20 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 5.1 |
| Dec-19 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Nov-19 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| Oct-19 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| Sep-19 | 2.5 | 4.1 | x |
| Aug-19 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.7 |
| Jul-19 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.5 |
| Jun-19 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 2.5 |
| May-19 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 1.7 |
| Apr-19 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 1.7 |
| Mar-19 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 2.6 |
| Feb-19 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| Jan-19 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 4.3 |

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, January 2019 - January 2021



x = suppressed

Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

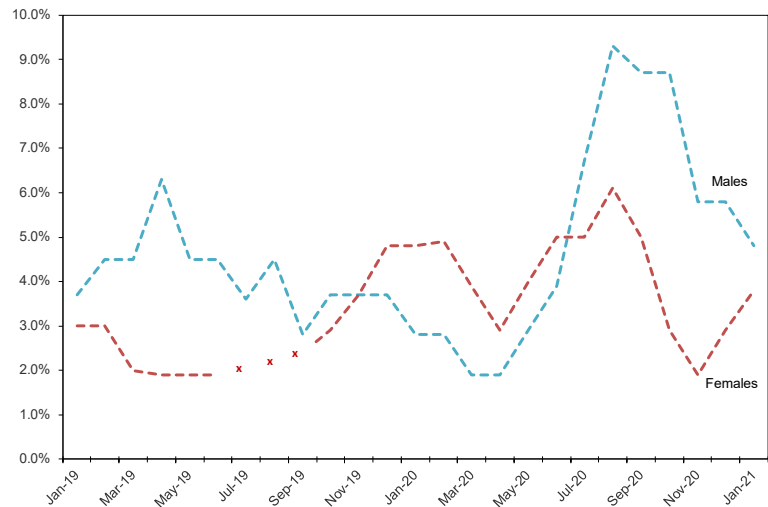
Following each census cycle, Statistics Canada adjusts LFS data to align with the most recently available population estimates. Revised numbers presented here combine adjusted population counts from the 2016 Census as well as the latest seasonal adjustment factors.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

| | Labour Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|--------------|-------|---------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Jan-21 | 20,800 | 10,400 | 10,400 | 19,900 | 9,900 | 10,000 | 900 | 500 | 400 |
| Dec-20 | 20,800 | 10,300 | 10,500 | 19,800 | 9,700 | 10,200 | 1,000 | 600 | 300 |
| Nov-20 | 20,800 | 10,300 | 10,500 | 20,100 | 9,700 | 10,300 | 800 | 600 | 200 |
| Oct-20 | 20,600 | 10,400 | 10,200 | 19,300 | 9,500 | 9,800 | 1,300 | 900 | 300 |
| Sep-20 | 20,300 | 10,300 | 10,000 | 18,900 | 9,300 | 9,500 | 1,400 | 900 | 500 |
| Aug-20 | 20,600 | 10,700 | 9,900 | 19,000 | 9,700 | 9,400 | 1,600 | 1,000 | 600 |
| Jul-20 | 20,500 | 10,500 | 10,100 | 19,300 | 9,800 | 9,500 | 1,200 | 700 | 500 |
| Jun-20 | 20,100 | 10,200 | 10,000 | 19,200 | 9,700 | 9,500 | 900 | 400 | 500 |
| May-20 | 20,200 | 10,200 | 10,000 | 19,500 | 9,900 | 9,600 | 700 | 300 | 400 |
| Apr-20 | 20,600 | 10,500 | 10,200 | 20,100 | 10,300 | 9,900 | 500 | 200 | 300 |
| Mar-20 | 21,100 | 10,800 | 10,300 | 20,400 | 10,600 | 9,900 | 600 | 200 | 400 |
| Feb-20 | 21,100 | 10,800 | 10,300 | 20,400 | 10,600 | 9,800 | 700 | 300 | 500 |
| Jan-20 | 21,300 | 10,900 | 10,400 | 20,500 | 10,600 | 9,900 | 900 | 300 | 500 |
| Dec-19 | 21,300 | 10,800 | 10,500 | 20,400 | 10,500 | 10,000 | 900 | 400 | 500 |
| Nov-19 | 21,500 | 10,800 | 10,700 | 20,700 | 10,400 | 10,300 | 800 | 400 | 400 |
| Oct-19 | 21,400 | 10,900 | 10,500 | 20,700 | 10,500 | 10,200 | 700 | 400 | 300 |
| Sep-19 | 21,500 | 10,900 | 10,600 | 21,000 | 10,500 | 10,500 | 500 | 300 | x |
| Aug-19 | 21,600 | 11,100 | 10,500 | 21,000 | 10,600 | 10,400 | 600 | 500 | x |
| Jul-19 | 21,600 | 11,000 | 10,600 | 21,100 | 10,600 | 10,500 | 500 | 400 | x |
| Jun-19 | 21,700 | 11,200 | 10,600 | 21,100 | 10,700 | 10,400 | 600 | 500 | 200 |
| May-19 | 21,700 | 11,100 | 10,600 | 21,000 | 10,600 | 10,400 | 700 | 500 | 200 |
| Apr-19 | 21,500 | 11,200 | 10,300 | 20,600 | 10,500 | 10,100 | 900 | 700 | 200 |
| Mar-19 | 21,100 | 11,100 | 10,000 | 20,400 | 10,600 | 9,800 | 700 | 500 | 200 |
| Feb-19 | 21,200 | 11,100 | 10,100 | 20,500 | 10,600 | 9,800 | 700 | 500 | 300 |
| Jan-19 | 21,000 | 10,900 | 10,100 | 20,300 | 10,500 | 9,800 | 700 | 400 | 300 |

| | Both sexes | Males | Females |
|--------|------------|-------|---------|
| Jan-21 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Dec-20 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 2.9 |
| Nov-20 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 1.9 |
| Oct-20 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 2.9 |
| Sep-20 | 6.9 | 8.7 | 5.0 |
| Aug-20 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 6.1 |
| Jul-20 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 5.0 |
| Jun-20 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 5.0 |
| May-20 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 4.0 |
| Apr-20 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| Mar-20 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| Feb-20 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 4.9 |
| Jan-20 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 4.8 |
| Dec-19 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Nov-19 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Oct-19 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Sep-19 | 2.3 | 2.8 | x |
| Aug-19 | 2.8 | 4.5 | x |
| Jul-19 | 2.3 | 3.6 | x |
| Jun-19 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 1.9 |
| May-19 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 1.9 |
| Apr-19 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 1.9 |
| Mar-19 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 2.0 |
| Feb-19 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 3.0 |
| Jan-19 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.0 |

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, January 2019 - January 2021



x = suppressed
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, aged 15+ years, Yukon

Highlights:

- Compared to revised figures for December 2020, full-time employment in January 2021 increased by 300 to 18,200; part-time employment decreased by 500 to 3,300. **These changes do not account for the decrease in labour force due to COVID-19.**
- In January 2021, employment in the goods-producing sector (3,600) remained the same compared to December 2020 (revised). Employment in the services-producing sector (17,900) decreased by 100.
- Of all those employed in January 2021: 45.8% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); 37.0% were private sector employees; and 17.1% were self-employed.

| | Labour Force | | | Employment | | | Unemployment | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|--------------|-------|---------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Jan-21 | 22,900 | 11,300 | 11,600 | 21,500 | 10,500 | 11,000 | 1,400 | 900 | 500 |
| Dec-20 | 22,800 | 11,200 | 11,600 | 21,600 | 10,500 | 11,100 | 1,200 | 700 | 500 |
| Nov-20 | 22,900 | 11,300 | 11,600 | 21,900 | 10,600 | 11,300 | 1,000 | 700 | 300 |
| Oct-20 | 22,900 | 11,600 | 11,300 | 21,600 | 10,700 | 10,900 | 1,300 | 900 | 400 |
| Sep-20 | 22,900 | 11,700 | 11,200 | 21,600 | 10,900 | 10,700 | 1,300 | 800 | 500 |
| Aug-20 | 23,500 | 12,300 | 11,300 | 21,800 | 11,300 | 10,500 | 1,700 | 1,000 | 700 |
| Jul-20 | 23,300 | 11,900 | 11,400 | 21,600 | 11,100 | 10,600 | 1,700 | 800 | 800 |
| Jun-20 | 22,700 | 11,500 | 11,200 | 21,200 | 10,800 | 10,500 | 1,500 | 700 | 800 |
| May-20 | 22,300 | 11,200 | 11,100 | 21,200 | 10,700 | 10,500 | 1,100 | 500 | 600 |
| Apr-20 | 22,600 | 11,400 | 11,100 | 21,800 | 11,000 | 10,800 | 800 | 400 | 300 |
| Mar-20 | 23,100 | 11,700 | 11,400 | 22,300 | 11,300 | 10,900 | 900 | 400 | 500 |
| Feb-20 | 23,400 | 11,900 | 11,500 | 22,400 | 11,300 | 11,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Jan-20 | 23,600 | 12,000 | 11,600 | 22,500 | 11,500 | 11,000 | 1,100 | 500 | 600 |
| 2020 | 21,300 | 10,700 | 10,600 | 20,200 | 10,100 | 10,100 | 1,100 | 600 | 500 |
| 2019 | 22,300 | 11,300 | 11,000 | 21,500 | 10,900 | 10,600 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| 2018 | 21,900 | 11,200 | 10,800 | 21,300 | 10,800 | 10,500 | 600 | 400 | 200 |
| 2017 | 22,000 | 11,400 | 10,600 | 21,200 | 10,800 | 10,300 | 800 | 500 | 300 |
| 2016 | 21,400 | 10,900 | 10,500 | 20,200 | 10,200 | 10,000 | 1,200 | 700 | 500 |
| 2015 | 20,700 | 10,900 | 9,800 | 19,400 | 10,200 | 9,200 | 1,300 | 800 | 500 |
| 2014 | 20,700 | 10,800 | 10,000 | 19,800 | 10,200 | 9,600 | 900 | 600 | 300 |
| 2013 | 20,400 | 10,500 | 9,900 | 19,300 | 9,800 | 9,500 | 1,100 | 700 | 400 |
| 2012 | 20,800 | 10,600 | 10,200 | 19,300 | 9,600 | 9,700 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| 2011 | 20,500 | 10,600 | 9,900 | 19,400 | 9,900 | 9,500 | 1,100 | 600 | 500 |

| | Unemployment rate | | | Participation rate | | | Employment rate | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------|---------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Jan-21 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 4.3 | 70.7 | 68.5 | 73.0 | 66.4 | 63.6 | 69.2 |
| Dec-20 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 70.4 | 67.9 | 73.0 | 66.7 | 63.6 | 69.8 |
| Nov-20 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 70.7 | 68.5 | 73.0 | 67.6 | 64.2 | 71.1 |
| Oct-20 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 3.5 | 70.7 | 70.3 | 71.1 | 66.7 | 64.8 | 68.6 |
| Sep-20 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 70.7 | 71.3 | 70.4 | 66.7 | 66.5 | 67.3 |
| Aug-20 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 72.8 | 75.0 | 71.1 | 67.5 | 68.9 | 66.0 |
| Jul-20 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 72.1 | 72.6 | 71.7 | 66.9 | 67.7 | 66.7 |
| Jun-20 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 70.5 | 70.1 | 70.9 | 65.8 | 65.9 | 66.5 |
| May-20 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 69.5 | 68.7 | 70.3 | 66.0 | 65.6 | 66.5 |
| Apr-20 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 70.4 | 69.9 | 70.3 | 67.9 | 67.5 | 68.4 |
| Mar-20 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 72.0 | 71.8 | 72.2 | 69.5 | 69.3 | 69.0 |
| Feb-20 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 72.9 | 73.0 | 72.8 | 69.8 | 69.3 | 69.6 |
| Jan-20 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 73.8 | 73.6 | 73.9 | 70.3 | 70.6 | 70.1 |
| 2020 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 70.5 | 69.9 | 71.1 | 66.9 | 66.0 | 67.8 |
| 2019 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 74.8 | 74.8 | 75.3 | 72.1 | 72.2 | 72.6 |
| 2018 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 74.5 | 75.2 | 74.5 | 72.4 | 72.5 | 72.4 |
| 2017 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 76.4 | 78.6 | 74.6 | 73.6 | 74.5 | 72.5 |
| 2016 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 75.6 | 76.2 | 75.0 | 71.4 | 71.3 | 71.4 |
| 2015 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 73.7 | 76.2 | 71.0 | 69.0 | 71.3 | 66.7 |
| 2014 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 74.7 | 76.6 | 73.5 | 71.5 | 72.3 | 70.6 |
| 2013 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 73.6 | 74.5 | 72.8 | 69.7 | 69.5 | 69.9 |
| 2012 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 4.9 | 75.6 | 75.7 | 75.6 | 70.2 | 68.6 | 71.9 |
| 2011 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 76.5 | 77.9 | 75.0 | 72.4 | 72.8 | 72.0 |

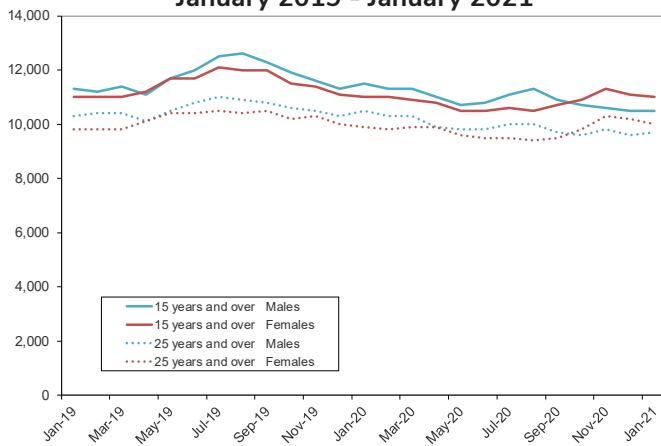
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted*, by Age and Sex, January 2021

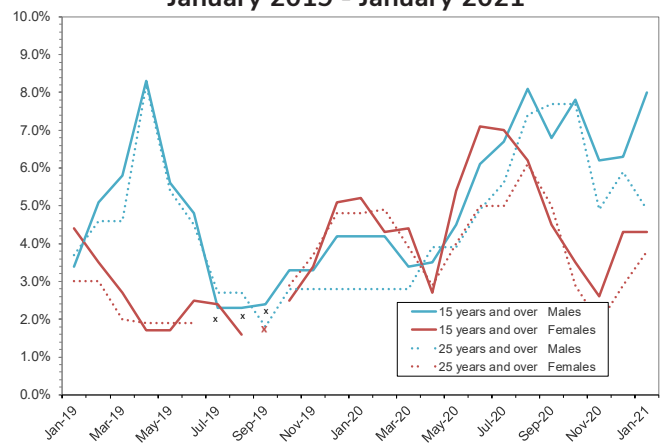
| | | Labour force | Employment | Unemployment | Not in labour force | Unemployment rate | Participation rate | Employment rate |
|------------|---------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Both Sexes | 15 + | 22,900 | 21,500 | 1,400 | 9,500 | 6.1 | 70.7 | 66.4 |
| | 15 - 24 | 2,200 | 1,800 | 400 | 2,000 | 18.2 | 52.4 | 42.9 |
| | 25 + | 20,700 | 19,700 | 1,000 | 7,500 | 4.8 | 73.4 | 69.9 |
| | 25 - 54 | 15,400 | 14,800 | 600 | 2,000 | 3.9 | 88.5 | 85.1 |
| | 55 + | 5,300 | 4,900 | 400 | 5,500 | 7.5 | 49.1 | 45.4 |
| Males | 15 + | 11,300 | 10,500 | 900 | 5,100 | 8.0 | 68.5 | 63.6 |
| | 15 - 24 | 1,100 | 800 | 300 | 1,100 | 27.3 | 50.0 | 36.4 |
| | 25 + | 10,300 | 9,700 | 500 | 4,000 | 4.9 | 72.0 | 67.8 |
| | 25 - 54 | 7,500 | 7,100 | 300 | 1,200 | 4.0 | 86.2 | 81.6 |
| | 55 + | 2,800 | 2,600 | 200 | 2,800 | 7.1 | 50.0 | 46.4 |
| Females | 15 + | 11,600 | 11,000 | 500 | 4,400 | 4.3 | 73.0 | 69.2 |
| | 15 - 24 | 1,100 | 1,000 | x | 900 | x | 55.0 | 50.0 |
| | 25 + | 10,400 | 10,000 | 400 | 3,500 | 3.8 | 74.8 | 71.9 |
| | 25 - 54 | 7,900 | 7,700 | 300 | 800 | 3.8 | 90.8 | 88.5 |
| | 55 + | 2,500 | 2,300 | 200 | 2,700 | 8.0 | 48.1 | 44.2 |

x = suppressed

Employment by Age and Sex, January 2019 - January 2021



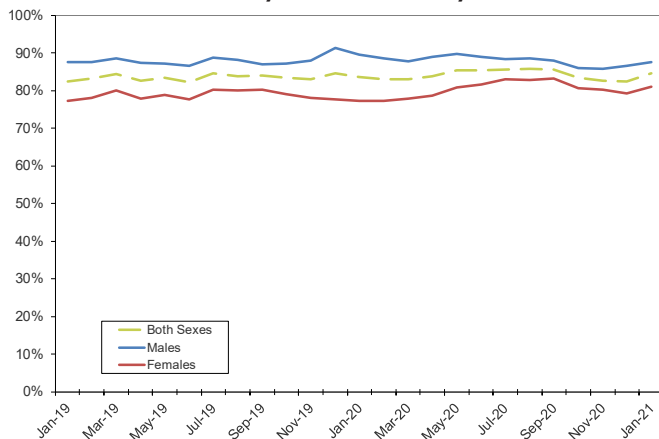
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex, January 2019 - January 2021



- Comparing January 2021 to December 2020 (revised), the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over increased from 6.3% to 8.0%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over decreased to from 5.9% to 4.9%. Over the same period, the rate for females aged 15 years and over remained the same at 4.3%, and the rate for females aged 25 years and over, increased from 2.9% to 3.8%. **These unemployment rates do not account for persons not in labour force due to COVID-19.**
- The unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24) increased from 13.6% in December 2020 to 18.2% in January 2021.

Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Full-time/Part-time, January 2021

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment, January 2019 - January 2021



- Of employed Yukoners aged 15 years and over, 18,200, or 84.7%, were employed full-time in January 2021. Yukon had the third-highest proportion of full-time employment among provinces and territories. Nationally, 81.9% of employed Canadians worked full-time in January 2021.
- Of employed Yukon males, 87.6% worked full-time, compared to 81.1% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing January 2021 to December 2020, full-time employment increased by 300 to 18,200. Part-time employment decreased by 500 to 3,300. **Again, these changes do not account for persons not in labour force due to COVID-19.**

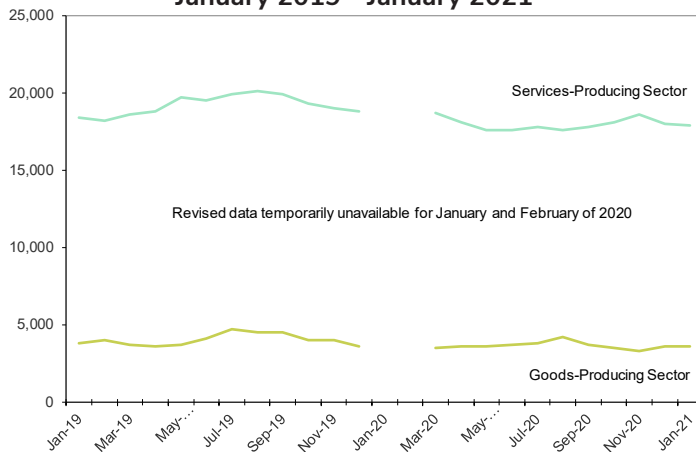
Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, January 2021

| | Both sexes | Males | Females |
|---|------------|--------|---------|
| Total employed | 21,500 | 10,500 | 11,000 |
| Goods-producing sector | 3,600 | 2,900 | 700 |
| Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas | 600 | 500 | x |
| Construction | 2,000 | 1,800 | 200 |
| Manufacturing | 600 | 300 | 400 |
| Services-producing sector | 17,900 | 7,600 | 10,400 |
| Trade | 2,700 | 1,400 | 1,300 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 900 | 800 | x |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing | 500 | 300 | 200 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 900 | 500 | 500 |
| Educational services | 1,700 | 400 | 1,300 |
| Health care and social assistance | 3,500 | 600 | 2,900 |
| Information, culture and recreation | 1,100 | 600 | 500 |
| Accommodation and food services | 800 | 300 | 500 |
| Other services | 900 | 400 | 500 |
| Public administration | 4,500 | 2,200 | 2,300 |

x = suppressed Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.
Notes:

The sum of industries does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown; row data may not add up to industry totals due to rounding. 'Industry' refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the LFS respondent works (main job only).

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, January 2019 - January 2021



- In January 2021, 17,900, or 83.3% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 3,600, or 16.7%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 55.6% had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 57.8% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 19.4% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods- and services-producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector consists primarily of industries in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in July 2019 (revised) with 4,700 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector reached a record-high level (20,300) in July through September 2017 (revised).
- Comparing January 2021 to December 2020 (revised), employment in the goods-producing sector remained the same at 3,600 and employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 100 to 17,900.

Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, January 2021

| | Both sexes | Males | Females |
|--------------------------|------------|--------|---------|
| Total employed | 21,500 | 10,500 | 11,000 |
| Public sector employees | 9,900 | 4,000 | 5,800 |
| Total private sector | 11,700 | 6,500 | 5,200 |
| Private sector employees | 8,000 | 4,100 | 3,900 |
| Self-employed | 3,700 | 2,400 | 1,300 |

Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

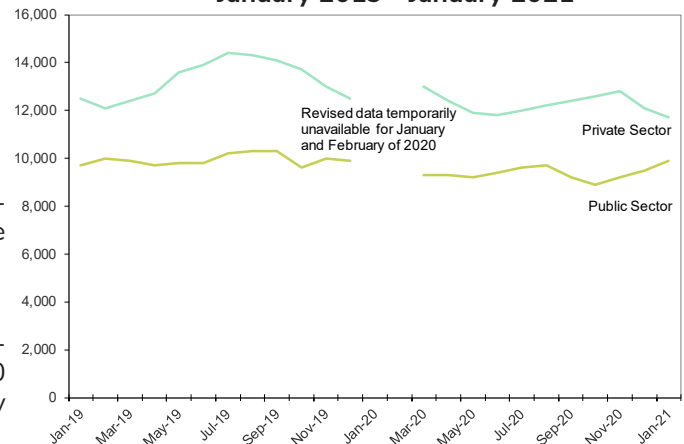
- In January 2021, 45.8% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- In the private sector, 31.6% were self-employed.
- Comparing January 2021 to December 2020 (revised), private sector employment decreased by 400 to 11,700 and public sector employment increased by 400 to 9,900.

Notes: 'Employees' include full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.

'Public employees' are those who work for: a government at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations or other Aboriginal government level; a government service or agency; a Crown corporation; or for a government funded establishment such as schools (including colleges/universities), hospitals and public libraries.

'Private employees' include all employees who work for private firms or businesses.

Public/Private Sector Employment, January 2019 - January 2021



Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as “employment/population ratio,” it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated.

Note: Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for the territories are three-month moving averages based on the information collected for the third week of each month. Statistics Canada excludes respondents who reported being laid off but not looking for jobs — understandably due to the pandemic-related business closures — from the labour force and does not count them as unemployed.

Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April’s unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories’ figures are not included in the calculation of Canada’s numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

February 2021

Next release date: March 16, 2021