

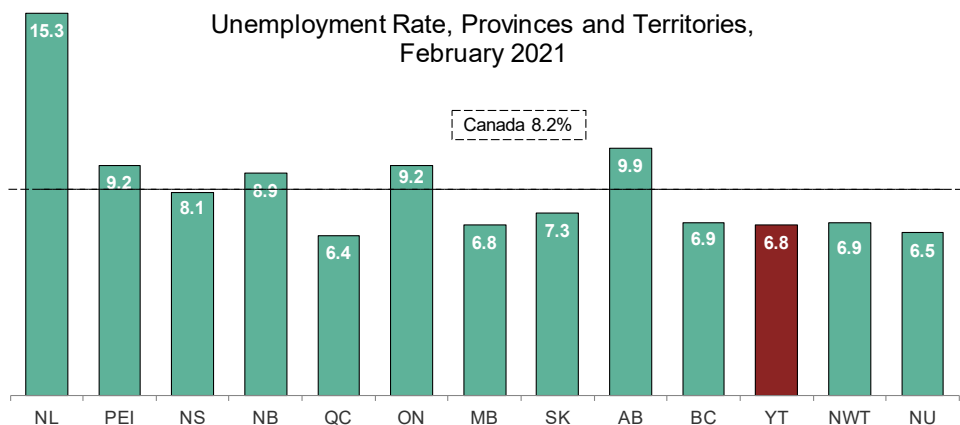


Yukon Employment February 2021

Highlights

- In February 2021, Yukon's labour force was 23,600, the number of employed was 22,100, the number of unemployed was 1,600 and the unemployment rate was 6.8%.
- In February 2020 (i.e., prior to business closures due to COVID-19), Yukon's labour force was 23,800, the number of employed was 22,900, the number of unemployed was 1,000.
- In February 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 February's unemployment rate would be 8.5%; for Canada, it would be 10.7%** (see the note on page 8).

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories,
February 2021



February 2021

Yukon Employment at a Glance:

Labour Force.....	23,600
Employed.....	22,100
Unemployed.....	1,600
Unemployment Rate...	6.8%
Employment Rate.....	68.2%

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](#).

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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/210312/dq210312a-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>

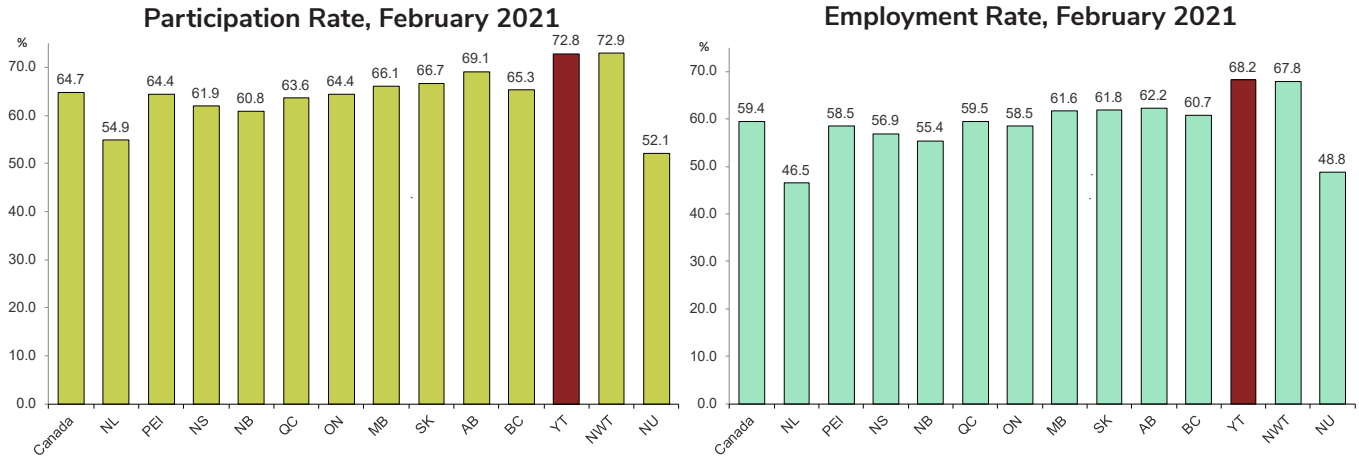
Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2010-2019 - detailed monthly and annual data tables based on Labour Force Survey: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2010-2019>

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, 2020 - information on employment, vacancies and expected vacancies: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-labour-demand-survey-2020-1>

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



The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In February 2021, Yukon's participation rate (72.8%) was the second-highest in Canada, following the Northwest Territories (72.9%). Note: **This participation rate does not account for the decrease in labour force due to COVID-19.**

Yukon's February 2021 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), was 68.2%, the highest in Canada, followed by the Northwest Territories (67.8%).

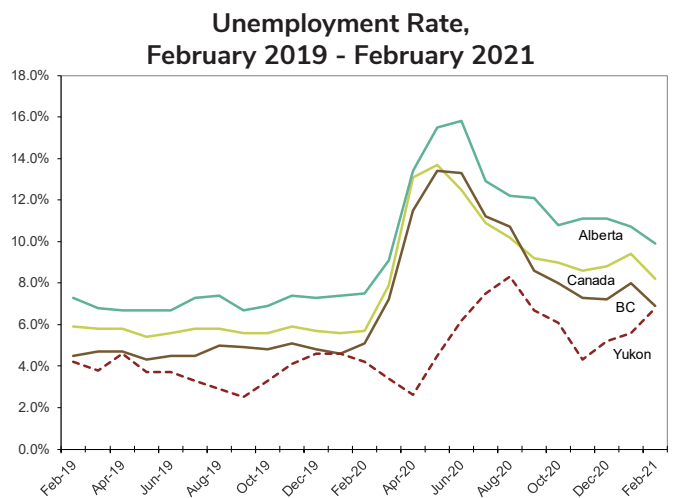
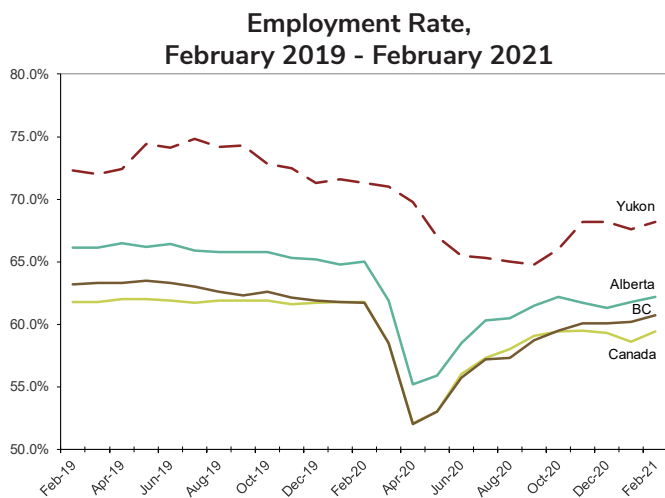
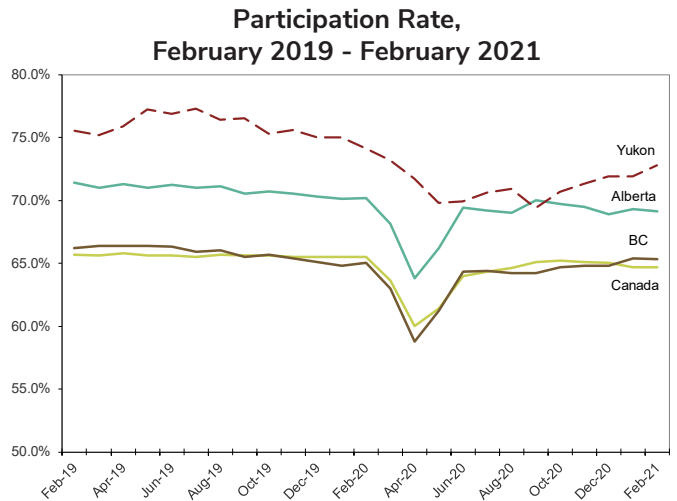
Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

The Labour Force Survey estimates that 72.8% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in February 2021.

Yukon's participation rate in February 2021 (72.8%) increased by 0.9 percentage points compared to January 2021 (71.9%) and decreased by 1.3 percentage points compared to the rate in February 2020 (74.1%).

The February 2021 employment rate of 68.2% increased by 0.6 percentage points compared to January 2021 (67.6%) and decreased by 3.1 percentage points compared to February 2020 (71.3%).

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.

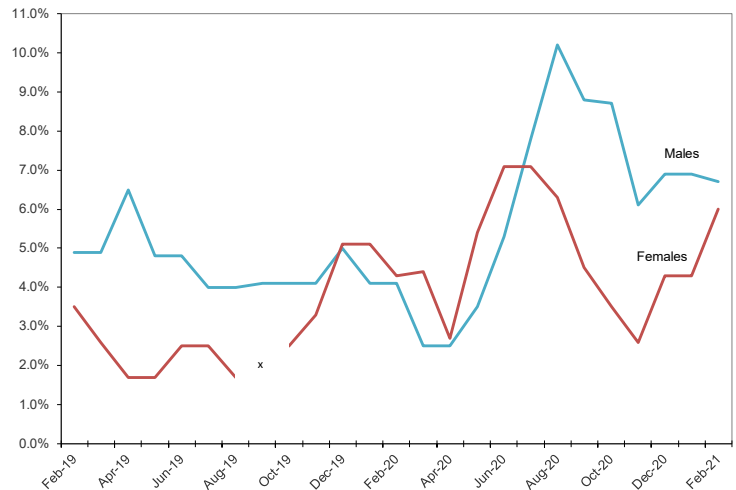


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-21	23,600	12,000	11,600	22,100	11,200	10,900	1,600	800	700
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

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-21	6.8	6.7	6.0
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

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



x = suppressed

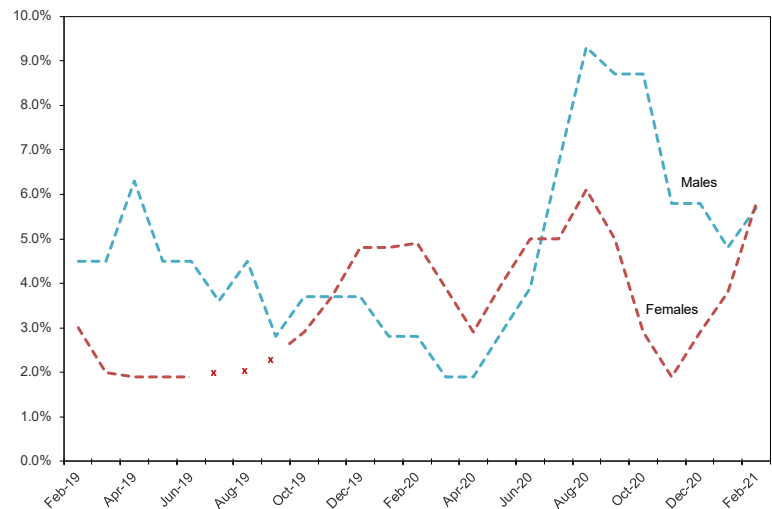
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-21	20,900	10,500	10,400	19,800	10,000	9,800	1,100	600	600
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

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-21	5.3	5.7	5.8
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

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, February 2019 - February 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 January 2021, full-time employment in February 2021 decreased by 100 to 18,100; part-time employment increased by 100 to 3,400. **These changes do not account for the decrease in labour force due to COVID-19.**
- In February 2021, employment in the goods-pro-

ducing sector (3,100) decreased by 500 compared to January 2021 Employment in the services-producing sector (18,500) increased by 600.

- Of all those employed in February 2021: 44.7% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); 38.6% were private sector employees; and 16.7% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-21	23,200	11,700	11,500	21,500	10,700	10,800	1,600	900	700
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
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
Feb-21	6.9	7.7	6.1	71.6	70.9	71.9	66.4	64.8	67.5
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
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

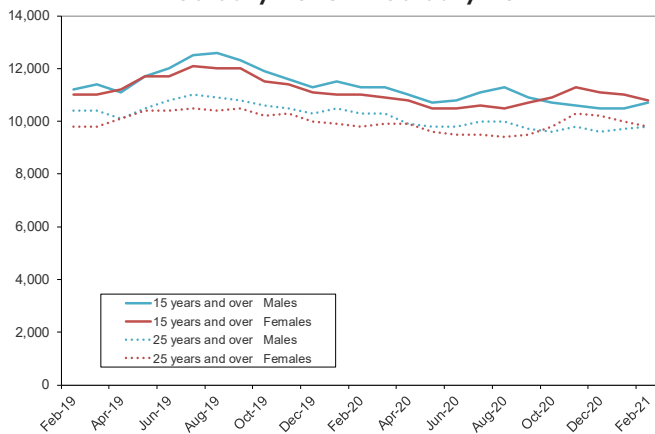
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

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

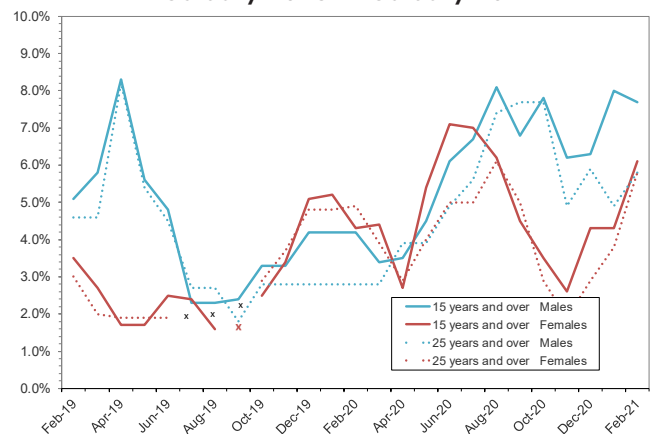
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	23,200	21,500	1,600	9,300	6.9	71.6	66.4
	15 - 24	2,400	2,000	400	1,800	16.7	57.1	47.6
	25 +	20,800	19,600	1,200	7,500	5.8	73.5	69.3
	25 - 54	15,400	14,500	900	2,000	5.8	88.5	83.3
	55 +	5,400	5,000	300	5,500	5.6	49.5	45.9
Males	15 +	11,700	10,700	900	4,800	7.7	70.9	64.8
	15 - 24	1,200	900	300	900	25.0	54.5	40.9
	25 +	10,400	9,800	600	3,900	5.8	72.7	68.5
	25 - 54	7,600	7,100	400	1,100	5.3	87.4	81.6
	55 +	2,800	2,600	200	2,800	7.1	50.0	46.4
Females	15 +	11,500	10,800	700	4,400	6.1	71.9	67.5
	15 - 24	1,100	1,000	x	900	x	55.0	50.0
	25 +	10,400	9,800	600	3,600	5.8	74.8	70.5
	25 - 54	7,900	7,400	400	900	5.1	90.8	85.1
	55 +	2,500	2,400	x	2,700	x	48.1	46.2

x = suppressed

Employment by Age and Sex, February 2019 - February 2021



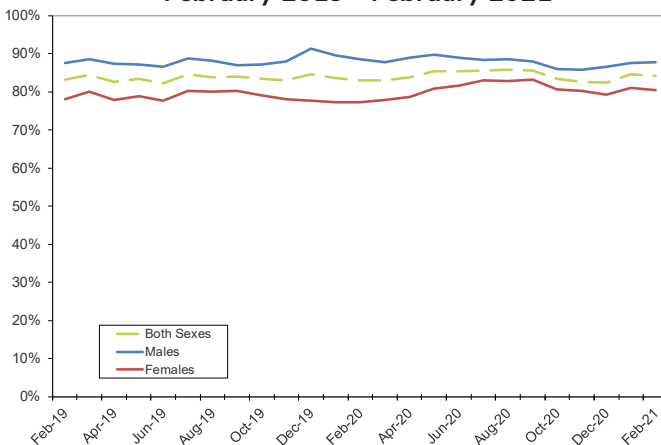
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex, February 2019 - February 2021



- Comparing February 2021 to January 2021, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over decreased from 8.0% to 7.7%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over increased to from 4.9% to 5.8%. Over the same period, the rate for females aged 15 years and over increased to from 4.3% to 6.1%, and the rate for females aged 25 years and over, increased from 3.8% to 5.8%. **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) decreased from 18.2% in January 2021 to 16.7% in February 2021.

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

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



- Of employed Yukoners aged 15 years and over, 18,100, or 84.2%, were employed full-time in February 2021. Yukon had the third-highest proportion of full-time employment among provinces and territories. Nationally, 81.1% of employed Canadians worked full-time in February 2021.
- Of employed Yukon males, 87.9% worked full-time, compared to 80.6% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing February 2021 to January 2021, full-time employment decreased by 100 to 18,100. Part-time employment increased by 100 to 3,400.

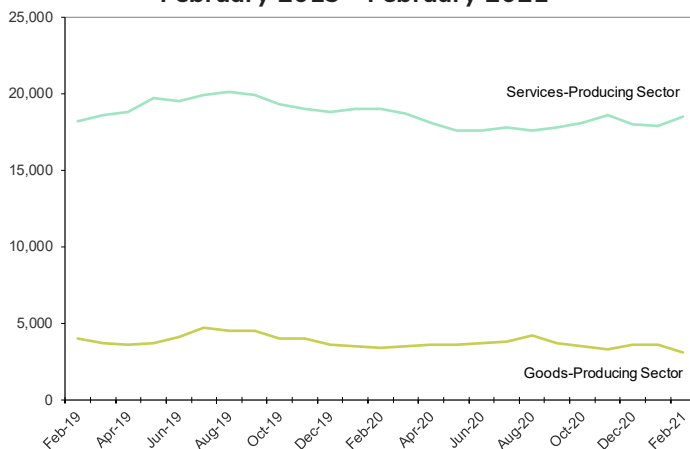
Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, February 2021

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	21,500	10,700	10,800
Goods-producing sector	3,100	2,500	500
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	600	500	x
Construction	1,800	1,600	200
Manufacturing	500	300	200
Services-producing sector	18,500	8,200	10,300
Trade	2,800	1,600	1,200
Transportation and warehousing	900	800	x
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	500	300	200
Professional, scientific and technical services	900	500	400
Business, building and other support services	500	300	200
Educational services	1,500	400	1,100
Health care and social assistance	3,700	700	3,000
Information, culture and recreation	1,000	500	500
Accommodation and food services	1,100	500	600
Other services	900	400	500
Public administration	4,700	2,200	2,400

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, February 2019 - February 2021



- In February 2021, 18,500, or 85.6% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 3,100, or 14.4%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 58.1% had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 55.7% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 16.7% 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 with 4,700 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector reached a record-high level (20,300) in July through September 2017.
- Comparing February 2021 to January 2021, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 500 to 3,100 and employment in the services-producing sector increased by 600 to 18,500.

Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, February 2021

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	21,500	10,700	10,800
Public sector employees	9,600	3,800	5,800
Total private sector	11,900	6,900	5,100
Private sector employees	8,300	4,500	3,800
Self-employed	3,600	2,400	1,300

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

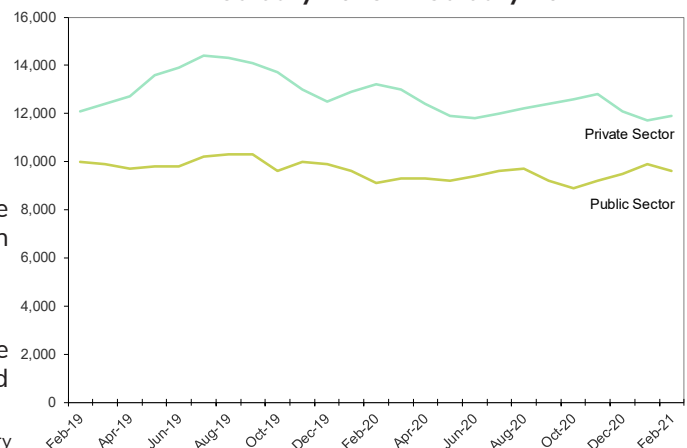
- In February 2021, 44.7% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- In the private sector, 30.3% were self-employed.
- Comparing February 2021 to January 2021, private sector employment increased by 200 to 11,900 and public sector employment decreased by 300 to 9,600.

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, February 2019 - February 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.

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.

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.

March 2021

Next release date: April 13, 2021