

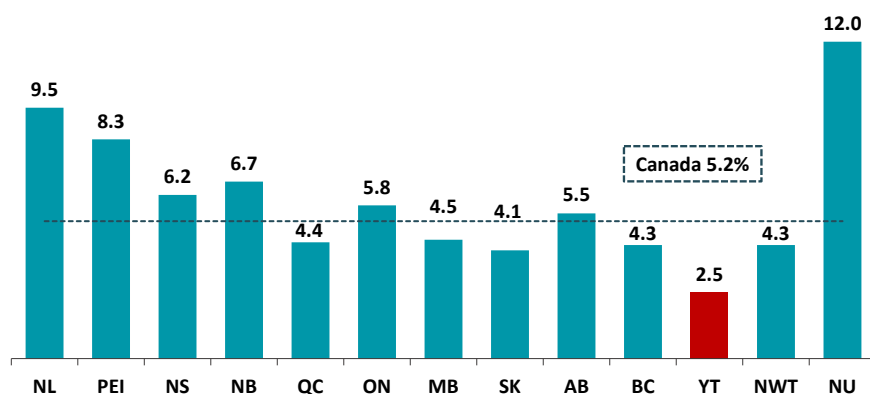


## Yukon Employment September 2022

### Highlights

- In September 2022, Yukon's unemployment rate (2.5%) increased by 0.8 percentage points compared to August 2022 (1.7%).
- Compared to August 2022, Yukon's labour force increased by 200, or 0.8%, to 24,100, the number of employed remained the same at 23,500 and the number of unemployed increased by 200 to 600.
- Nationally, the September 2022 unemployment rate (5.2%) decreased by 0.2 percentage points compared to August 2022 (5.4%).
- Compared to August 2022 figures, the labour force in Canada decreased by 0.1%; the number of employed increased by 0.1%; and the number of unemployed decreased by 3.7%.

### Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, September 2022



### September 2022

#### Yukon Employment at a Glance:

Labour Force.....	24,100
Employed.....	23,500
Unemployed.....	600
Unemployment Rate...2.5%	
Employment Rate.....	69.9%

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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 will not always 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/221007/dq221007a-eng.htm>

**Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2021** - annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Indigenous/non-Indigenous and Rural/Whitehorse data: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-annual-review-2021>

**Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2012-2021** - detailed monthly and annual data tables based on Labour Force Survey: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2012-2021>

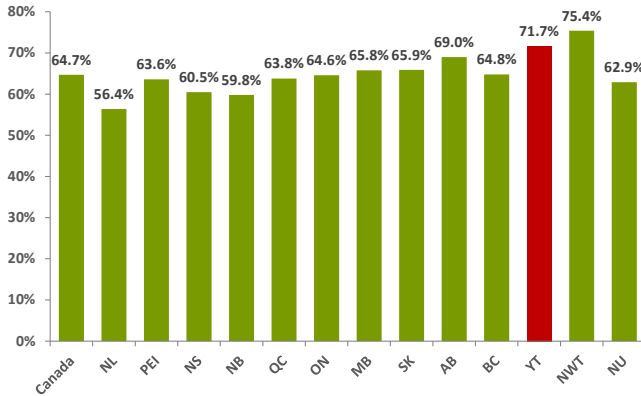
**Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2021** - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked: <https://yukon.ca/en/survey-employment-payrolls-and-hours-2021>

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

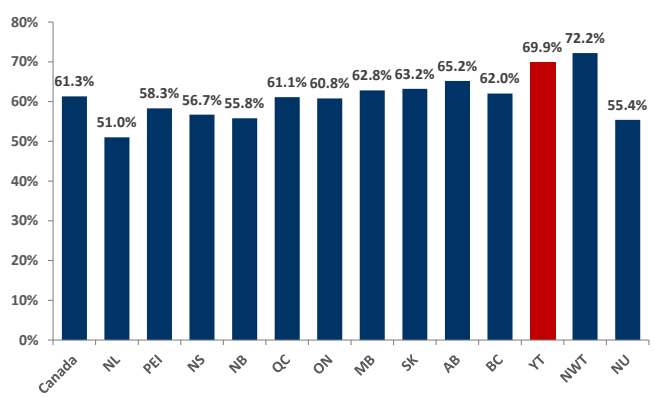
**Yukon Employment and Skills Survey, 2021** - detailed information on employment, unemployment, and education and training: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-and-skills-survey-2021>

## Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot

Participation Rate, September 2022



Employment Rate, September 2022



The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In September 2022, Yukon's participation rate (71.7%) was the second highest in Canada. The Northwest Territories had the highest participation rate in Canada (75.4%).

Yukon's September 2022 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), was 69.9%, the second highest in Canada. Northwest Territories had the highest employment rate in Canada (72.2%).

## Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

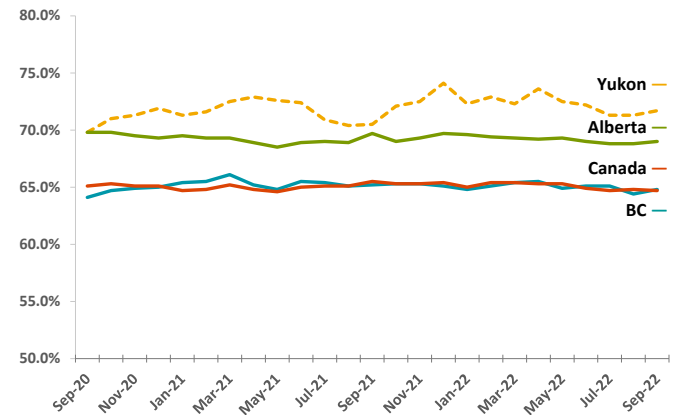
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 71.7% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in September 2022.

Yukon's participation rate in September 2022 (71.7%) increased by 0.4 percentage points compared to August 2022 (71.3%) and increased by 1.2 percentage points compared to September 2021 (70.5%).

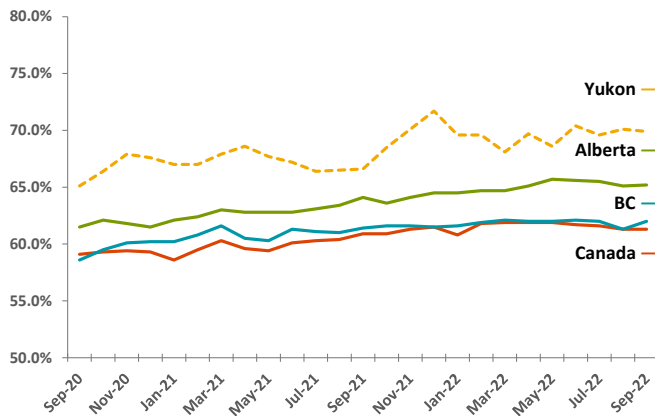
The September 2022 employment rate of 69.9% decreased by 0.2 percentage points compared to August 2022 (70.1%) and increased by 3.3 percentage points compared to September 2021 (66.6%).

Historically, Yukon's participation rate and employment rate trended similar to those of Alberta. In recent periods, however, Yukon's rates have generally been higher than Alberta's. Also, in spite of being 3-month moving averages, Yukon's data series fluctuate more than Alberta's relevant monthly data series.

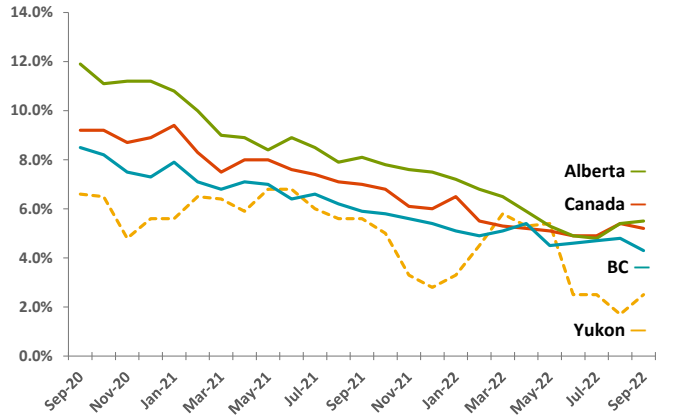
Participation Rate, September 2020 - September 2022



Employment Rate, September 2020 - September 2022



Unemployment Rate, September 2020 - September 2022

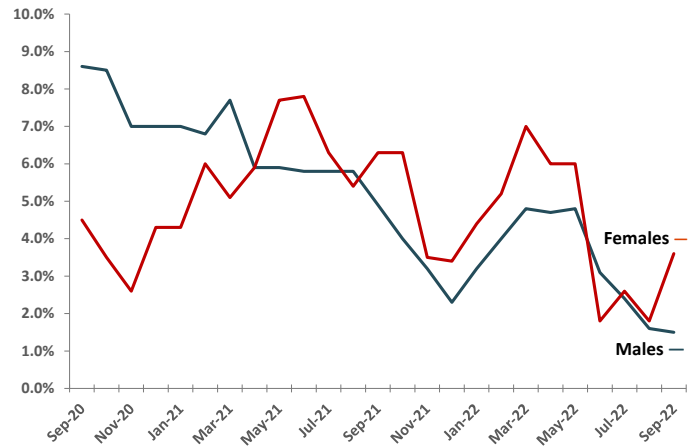


# Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Sep-22	24,100	13,000	11,100	23,500	12,800	10,700	600	200	400
Aug-22	23,900	12,700	11,200	23,500	12,500	11,000	400	200	200
Jul-22	23,900	12,500	11,400	23,300	12,200	11,100	600	300	300
Jun-22	24,100	12,700	11,400	23,500	12,300	11,100	600	400	200
May-22	24,200	12,500	11,700	22,900	12,000	11,000	1,300	600	700
Apr-22	24,500	12,800	11,600	23,200	12,300	10,900	1,300	600	700
Mar-22	24,000	12,600	11,400	22,600	12,100	10,600	1,400	600	800
Feb-22	24,200	12,600	11,600	23,100	12,100	11,000	1,100	500	600
Jan-22	24,000	12,500	11,400	23,100	12,200	11,000	800	400	500
Dec-21	24,600	12,900	11,700	23,800	12,600	11,300	700	300	400
Nov-21	24,000	12,600	11,400	23,200	12,200	11,000	800	400	400
Oct-21	23,800	12,600	11,200	22,600	12,100	10,500	1,200	500	700
Sep-21	23,200	12,200	11,100	21,900	11,500	10,300	1,300	600	700
Aug-21	23,100	12,000	11,100	21,800	11,300	10,500	1,300	700	600
Jul-21	23,200	12,000	11,200	21,700	11,300	10,400	1,400	700	700
Jun-21	23,600	12,000	11,500	21,900	11,300	10,600	1,600	700	900
May-21	23,600	11,900	11,700	22,000	11,200	10,900	1,600	700	900
Apr-21	23,700	11,900	11,800	22,300	11,200	11,100	1,400	700	700
Mar-21	23,500	11,700	11,800	22,000	10,900	11,200	1,500	900	600
Feb-21	23,200	11,700	11,600	21,700	10,800	10,900	1,500	800	700
Jan-21	23,100	11,400	11,600	21,700	10,600	11,100	1,300	800	500
Dec-20	23,300	11,500	11,700	21,900	10,700	11,200	1,300	800	500
Nov-20	23,100	11,500	11,700	22,000	10,700	11,400	1,100	800	300
Oct-20	23,000	11,700	11,300	21,500	10,600	10,900	1,500	1,000	400
Sep-20	22,600	11,600	11,000	21,100	10,500	10,600	1,500	1,000	500

	Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Sep-22	2.5	1.5	3.6
Aug-22	1.7	1.6	1.8
Jul-22	2.5	2.4	2.6
Jun-22	2.5	3.1	1.8
May-22	5.4	4.8	6.0
Apr-22	5.3	4.7	6.0
Mar-22	5.8	4.8	7.0
Feb-22	4.5	4.0	5.2
Jan-22	3.3	3.2	4.4
Dec-21	2.8	2.3	3.4
Nov-21	3.3	3.2	3.5
Oct-21	5.0	4.0	6.3
Sep-21	5.6	4.9	6.3
Aug-21	5.6	5.8	5.4
Jul-21	6.0	5.8	6.3
Jun-21	6.8	5.8	7.8
May-21	6.8	5.9	7.7
Apr-21	5.9	5.9	5.9
Mar-21	6.4	7.7	5.1
Feb-21	6.5	6.8	6.0
Jan-21	5.6	7.0	4.3
Dec-20	5.6	7.0	4.3
Nov-20	4.8	7.0	2.6
Oct-20	6.5	8.5	3.5
Sep-20	6.6	8.6	4.5

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, September 2020 - September 2022



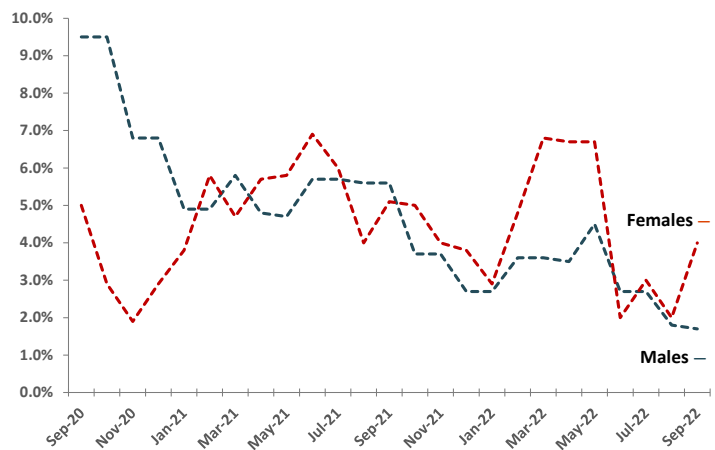
x = suppressed  
 Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

# Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Sep-22	21,700	11,700	9,900	21,100	11,500	9,600	600	200	400
Aug-22	21,300	11,300	9,900	20,900	11,200	9,700	400	200	200
Jul-22	21,300	11,200	10,100	20,600	10,900	9,800	600	300	300
Jun-22	21,500	11,300	10,200	21,000	11,000	10,000	500	300	200
May-22	21,500	11,100	10,400	20,400	10,600	9,800	1,100	500	700
Apr-22	21,600	11,300	10,400	20,500	10,800	9,700	1,100	400	700
Mar-22	21,400	11,100	10,300	20,300	10,700	9,600	1,100	400	700
Feb-22	21,700	11,200	10,500	20,800	10,800	10,000	900	400	500
Jan-22	21,500	11,100	10,400	20,800	10,800	10,000	600	300	300
Dec-21	21,500	11,100	10,400	20,800	10,800	10,000	700	300	400
Nov-21	20,800	10,700	10,100	20,100	10,300	9,700	700	400	400
Oct-21	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,800	10,300	9,500	900	400	500
Sep-21	20,700	10,800	9,900	19,600	10,200	9,400	1,100	600	500
Aug-21	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,600	10,100	9,500	1,000	600	400
Jul-21	20,600	10,600	10,000	19,400	10,000	9,400	1,200	600	600
Jun-21	20,800	10,600	10,200	19,600	10,000	9,500	1,200	600	700
May-21	21,000	10,600	10,400	19,900	10,100	9,800	1,200	500	600
Apr-21	21,000	10,500	10,500	20,000	10,100	9,900	1,000	500	600
Mar-21	21,000	10,400	10,600	19,900	9,800	10,100	1,100	600	500
Feb-21	20,600	10,300	10,400	19,600	9,800	9,800	1,100	500	600
Jan-21	20,600	10,200	10,400	19,700	9,700	10,000	900	500	400
Dec-20	20,800	10,300	10,500	19,700	9,600	10,200	1,100	700	300
Nov-20	20,800	10,300	10,500	20,000	9,700	10,300	800	700	200
Oct-20	20,700	10,500	10,200	19,400	9,600	9,800	1,300	1,000	300
Sep-20	20,400	10,500	10,000	19,000	9,500	9,500	1,400	1,000	500

	Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Sep-22	2.8	1.7	4.0
Aug-22	1.9	1.8	2.0
Jul-22	2.8	2.7	3.0
Jun-22	2.3	2.7	2.0
May-22	5.1	4.5	6.7
Apr-22	5.1	3.5	6.7
Mar-22	5.1	3.6	6.8
Feb-22	4.1	3.6	4.8
Jan-22	2.8	2.7	2.9
Dec-21	3.3	2.7	3.8
Nov-21	3.4	3.7	4.0
Oct-21	4.3	3.7	5.0
Sep-21	5.3	5.6	5.1
Aug-21	4.8	5.6	4.0
Jul-21	5.8	5.7	6.0
Jun-21	5.8	5.7	6.9
May-21	5.7	4.7	5.8
Apr-21	4.8	4.8	5.7
Mar-21	5.2	5.8	4.7
Feb-21	5.3	4.9	5.8
Jan-21	4.4	4.9	3.8
Dec-20	5.3	6.8	2.9
Nov-20	3.8	6.8	1.9
Oct-20	6.3	9.5	2.9
Sep-20	6.9	9.5	5.0

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, September 2020 - September 2022



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

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

### Highlights:

- Comparing September 2022 to August 2022, full-time employment remained the same at 21,100. Part-time employment decreased by 300 to 2,700.
- In September 2022, employment in the goods-producing sector (3,600) decreased by 300 compared to August 2022. Employment in the services-producing sector (20,200) remained the same.

Of all those employed in September 2022: 45.2% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); 41.4% were private sector employees; and 13.4% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Sep-22	<b>24,300</b>	13,000	11,200	23,800	<b>12,900</b>	10,900	<b>500</b>	x	400
Aug-22	<b>24,400</b>	13,000	11,400	24,100	<b>12,900</b>	11,200	<b>300</b>	x	200
Jul-22	<b>24,400</b>	12,900	11,600	23,900	<b>12,700</b>	11,300	<b>500</b>	200	300
Jun-22	<b>24,400</b>	13,000	11,400	23,800	<b>12,600</b>	11,100	<b>600</b>	400	200
May-22	<b>24,300</b>	12,700	11,700	22,900	<b>11,900</b>	10,900	<b>1,500</b>	700	700
Apr-22	<b>24,500</b>	12,900	11,600	23,000	<b>12,100</b>	10,900	<b>1,400</b>	700	700
Mar-22	<b>24,000</b>	12,700	11,300	22,500	<b>12,000</b>	10,500	<b>1,500</b>	700	800
Feb-22	<b>24,000</b>	12,500	11,500	22,900	<b>11,900</b>	10,900	<b>1,100</b>	500	600
Jan-22	<b>23,700</b>	12,300	11,400	22,900	<b>11,900</b>	11,000	<b>800</b>	400	500
Dec-21	<b>24,000</b>	12,500	11,600	23,400	<b>12,200</b>	11,200	<b>600</b>	200	400
Nov-21	<b>23,700</b>	12,400	11,300	23,000	<b>12,200</b>	10,900	<b>700</b>	200	400
Oct-21	<b>23,700</b>	12,500	11,200	22,600	<b>12,100</b>	10,500	<b>1,100</b>	400	700
Sep-21	<b>23,500</b>	12,300	11,100	22,200	<b>11,800</b>	10,400	<b>1,300</b>	500	700
2021	<b>23,700</b>	12,200	11,500	22,400	<b>11,500</b>	10,800	<b>1,300</b>	700	700
2020	<b>22,900</b>	11,500	11,300	21,700	<b>10,900</b>	10,800	<b>1,200</b>	700	500
2019	<b>24,100</b>	12,300	11,800	23,200	<b>11,700</b>	11,500	<b>900</b>	500	300
2018	<b>23,400</b>	12,000	11,500	22,700	<b>11,500</b>	11,200	<b>700</b>	500	200
2017	<b>23,500</b>	12,200	11,300	22,600	<b>11,600</b>	11,000	<b>900</b>	600	300
2016	<b>22,600</b>	11,600	11,100	21,400	<b>10,800</b>	10,500	<b>1,300</b>	700	500
2015	<b>21,500</b>	11,300	10,200	20,100	<b>10,500</b>	9,700	<b>1,300</b>	800	500
2014	<b>21,300</b>	11,000	10,300	20,400	<b>10,500</b>	10,000	<b>900</b>	600	300
2013	<b>20,700</b>	10,600	10,000	19,600	<b>9,900</b>	9,600	<b>1,100</b>	700	400
2012	<b>20,900</b>	10,700	10,300	19,500	<b>9,700</b>	9,800	<b>1,500</b>	1,000	500

	Unemployment Rate			Participation Rate			Employment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Sep-22	<b>2.1</b>	x	3.6	<b>72.3</b>	76.5	67.9	<b>70.8</b>	75.9	66.1
Aug-22	<b>1.2</b>	x	1.8	<b>72.8</b>	76.5	69.1	<b>71.9</b>	75.9	67.9
Jul-22	<b>2.0</b>	1.6	2.6	<b>72.8</b>	75.9	70.3	<b>71.3</b>	74.7	68.5
Jun-22	<b>2.5</b>	3.1	1.8	<b>73.1</b>	76.5	69.1	<b>71.3</b>	74.1	67.3
May-22	<b>6.2</b>	5.5	6.0	<b>72.8</b>	75.1	71.3	<b>68.6</b>	70.4	66.5
Apr-22	<b>5.7</b>	5.4	6.0	<b>73.6</b>	76.3	70.7	<b>69.1</b>	71.6	66.5
Mar-22	<b>6.3</b>	5.5	7.1	<b>72.3</b>	75.1	68.9	<b>67.8</b>	71.0	64.0
Feb-22	<b>4.6</b>	4.0	5.2	<b>72.3</b>	74.0	70.6	<b>69.0</b>	70.4	66.9
Jan-22	<b>3.4</b>	3.3	4.4	<b>71.4</b>	72.8	69.9	<b>69.0</b>	70.4	67.5
Dec-21	<b>2.5</b>	1.6	3.4	<b>72.3</b>	74.4	71.2	<b>70.5</b>	72.6	68.7
Nov-21	<b>3.0</b>	1.6	3.5	<b>71.6</b>	73.8	69.3	<b>69.5</b>	72.6	66.9
Oct-21	<b>4.6</b>	3.2	6.3	<b>71.8</b>	74.4	68.7	<b>68.5</b>	72.0	64.4
Sep-21	<b>5.5</b>	4.1	6.3	<b>71.4</b>	73.7	68.5	<b>67.5</b>	70.7	64.2
2021	<b>5.5</b>	5.7	6.1	<b>72.3</b>	73.1	71.4	<b>68.3</b>	68.9	67.1
2020	<b>5.2</b>	6.1	4.4	<b>70.9</b>	70.1	71.1	<b>67.2</b>	66.5	67.9
2019	<b>3.7</b>	4.1	2.5	<b>76.0</b>	75.9	75.6	<b>73.2</b>	72.2	73.7
2018	<b>3.0</b>	4.2	1.7	<b>75.2</b>	75.9	75.7	<b>73.0</b>	72.8	73.7
2017	<b>3.8</b>	4.9	2.7	<b>77.3</b>	79.2	75.8	<b>74.3</b>	75.3	73.8
2016	<b>5.8</b>	6.0	4.5	<b>76.6</b>	77.3	76.6	<b>72.5</b>	72.0	72.4
2015	<b>6.0</b>	7.1	4.9	<b>74.4</b>	77.4	71.8	<b>69.6</b>	71.9	68.3
2014	<b>4.2</b>	5.5	2.9	<b>75.3</b>	76.4	74.1	<b>72.1</b>	72.9	71.9
2013	<b>5.3</b>	6.6	4.0	<b>74.2</b>	74.6	73.0	<b>70.3</b>	69.7	70.1
2012	<b>7.2</b>	9.3	4.9	<b>75.7</b>	76.4	75.7	<b>70.7</b>	69.3	72.1

x = suppressed

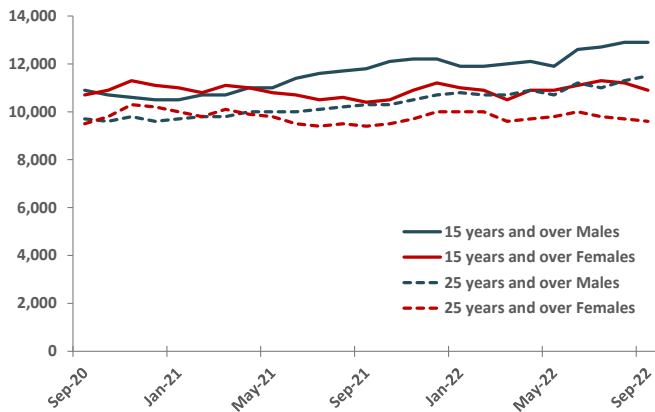
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

## Labour Force, *Unadjusted*, by Age and Sex, September 2022

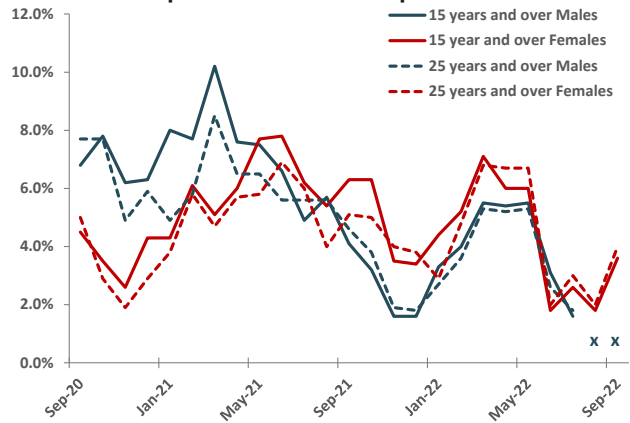
Sex	Age Group	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both sexes	15+	24,300	23,800	500	9,300	2.1	72.3	70.8
	15-24	2,800	2,700	x	1,500	x	66.7	64.3
	25+	21,500	21,100	500	7,800	2.3	73.4	72.0
	25-54	16,000	15,600	400	2,000	2.5	88.9	86.7
	55+	5,500	5,400	x	5,800	x	48.7	47.8
Males	15+	13,000	12,900	x	4,000	x	76.5	75.9
	15-24	1,500	1,400	x	700	x	68.2	63.6
	25+	11,600	11,500	x	3,300	x	78.4	77.7
	25-54	8,300	8,300	x	700	x	92.2	92.2
	55+	3,200	3,200	x	2,600	x	70.8	55.2
Females	15+	11,200	10,900	400	5,300	3.6	67.9	66.1
	15-24	1,300	1,300	x	700	x	65.0	65.0
	25+	9,900	9,600	400	4,500	4.0	68.3	66.2
	25-54	7,700	7,300	400	1,300	5.2	85.6	81.1
	55+	2,300	2,200	x	3,200	x	41.8	40.0

x = suppressed

Employment by Age and Sex, September 2020 - September 2022



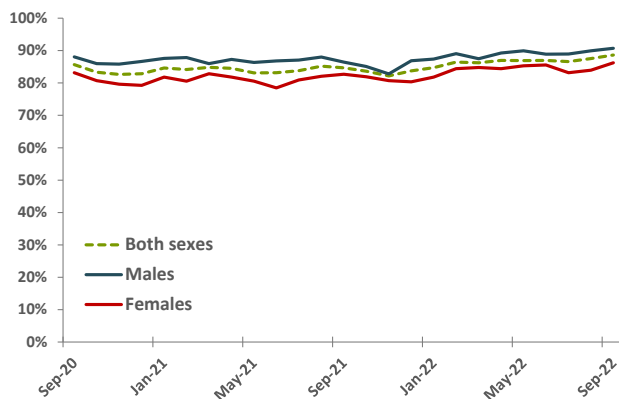
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex, September 2020 - September 2022



- Comparing September 2022 to August 2022, the unemployment rates for males aged 15 years and over, and for males 25 years and over both remained at levels that required suppression of data (number of employed was less than 200 people). Over the same period, the rate for females aged 15 years and over increased to 3.6% from 1.8%, and the rate for females aged 25 years and over increased to 4.0% from 2.0%.
- The unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24 years), last available in May 2022 (7.7%), decreased to a level that required suppression of data (number of employed was less than 200 people) in June 2022 and remained below this level in September 2022.

## Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Full-time/Part-time, September 2022

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment, September 2020 - September 2022



- Of employed Yukoners aged 15 years and over, 21,100, or 88.7%, were employed full-time in September 2022. Yukon had the third-highest proportion of full-time employment among provinces and territories. In Canada, 81.7% of employed persons worked full-time in September 2022.
- Of employed Yukon males, 90.7% worked full-time, compared to 86.2% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing September 2022 to August 2022, full-time employment remained the same at 21,100. Part-time employment decreased by 300 to 2,700.

## Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, September 2022

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
<b>Total employed</b>	23,800	12,900	10,900
Goods-producing sector	3,600	3,300	300
Construction	2,400	2,300	x
Services-producing sector	20,200	9,600	10,600
Trade	2,200	1,200	1,100
Transportation and warehousing	800	700	x
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	600	300	400
Business, building and other support services	500	400	x
Educational services	2,400	500	1,900
Health care and social assistance	3,800	1,200	2,500
Information, culture and recreation	1,400	900	500
Accommodation and food services	1,000	400	600
Other services	600	400	300
Public administration	5,400	2,900	2,600

x = suppressed

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).

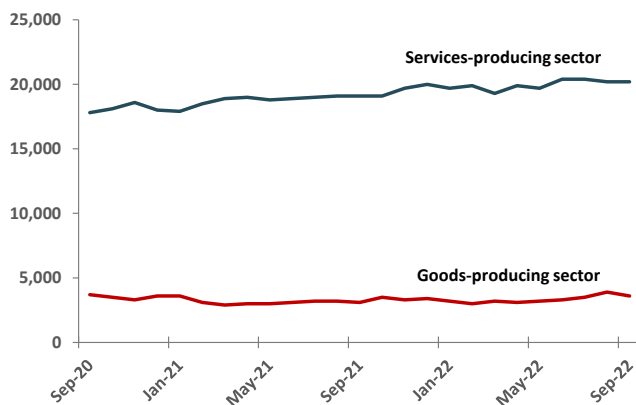
- In September 2022, 20,200, or 84.9% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 3,600, or 15.1%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of the Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 66.7% had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females (10,600) accounted for 52.5% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 8.3% of the goods-producing sector workers were female (300).

### 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.

### Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, September 2020 - September 2022



- 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 (20,400) in June and July of 2022.
- Comparing September 2022 to August 2022, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 300 to 3,600 and employment in the services-producing sector remained the same at 20,200.

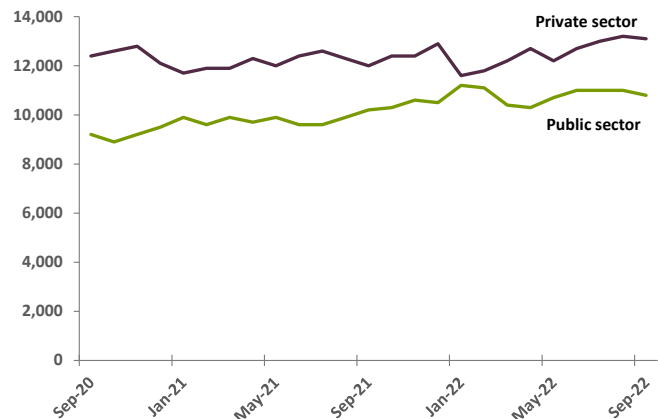
## Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, September 2022

	Both Sexes	Males	Females
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>10,900</b>
Public Sector Employees	10,800	4,700	6,000
Total Private Sector	13,100	8,200	4,800
Private Sector Employees	9,900	6,100	3,800
Self-Employed	3,200	2,100	1,000

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

- In September 2022, 45.2% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- In the private sector, 24.4% were self-employed.
- Comparing September 2022 to August 2022, private sector employment decreased by 100 to 13,100 and public sector employment decreased by 200 to 10,800.

### Public/Private Sector Employment, September 2020 - September 2022



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 or municipal level; a First Nation or other Aboriginal government; 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.



## Labour Force Survey Definitions

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**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.

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 June 2021 unemployment rate of 6.8% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of April, May and June. July’s unemployment rate became the average of the rates for May, June and July. 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.

September 2022

Next release date: November 8, 2022