



Highlights:

- Yukon's 2017 unemployment rate (3.6%) decreased by 2.0 percentage points compared to 2016 (5.6%).
- Comparing 2017 to 2016, Yukon's labour force (22,000) increased by 600; employment (21,200) increased by 1,000; and unemployment (800) decreased by 400.

Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2008 to 2017

Between 2008 and 2017, Yukon's population, labour force and employment had overall increasing trends, while the unemployment rate fluctuated from a low of 3.6% in 2017 to a high of 7.2% in 2012.

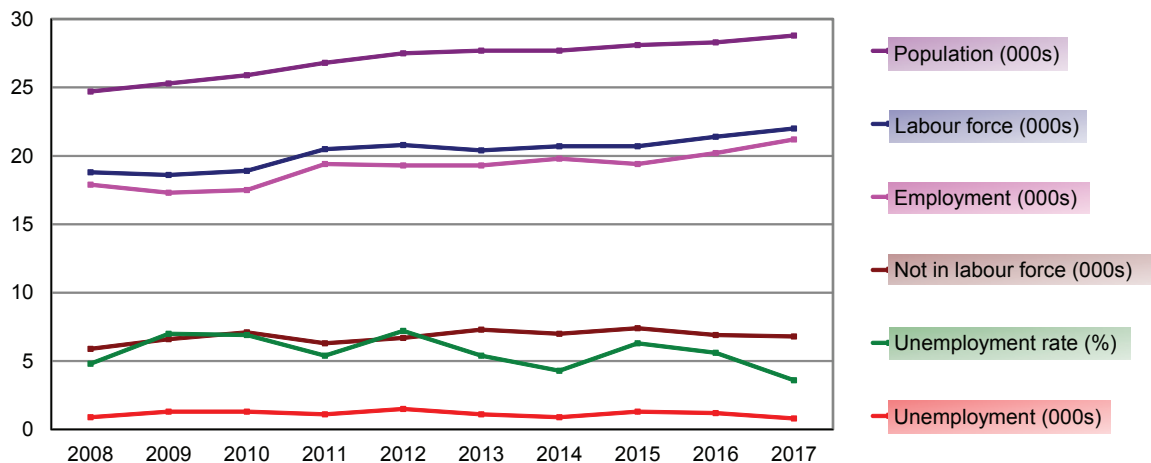
Comparing 2017 to 2016, the labour force (22,000) increased with the growth of the population aged 15 years and over (28,800). Employment (21,200) in 2017 also increased resulting in a reduced unemployment rate (3.6%).

The 2017 labour force of 22,000 was comprised of 21,200 employed persons (an increase of 1,000, or 5.0%, over 2016) and 800 unemployed persons (a decrease of 400, or 33.3%, compared to 2016). These figures translate into a 2.0 percentage point decrease in the annual unemployment rate, from 5.6% in 2016 to 3.6% in 2017.

Yukon's unemployment rate (3.6%) was 2.7 percentage points lower than the national rate (6.3%) in 2017. For the fourteenth consecutive year, Yukon's unemployment rate was lower than Canada's unemployment rate.

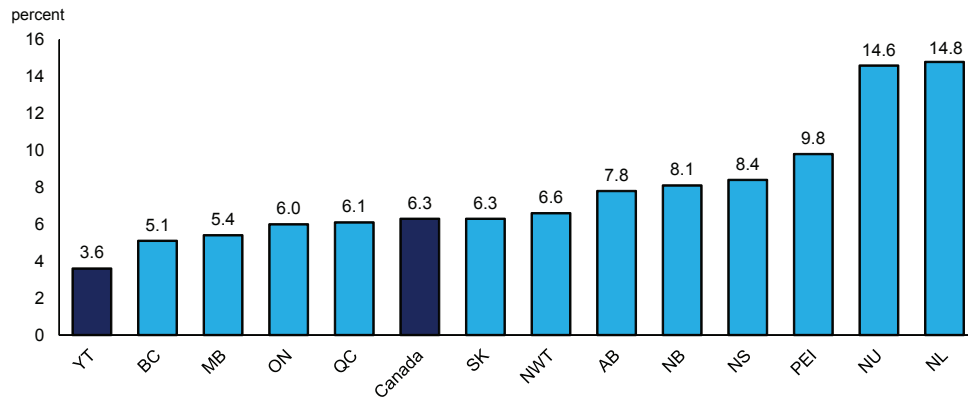
Contents

Labour Force Characteristics	1
Unemployment, Participation and Employment Rates	2
Labour Force/Employment by Occupation	3
Full-Time/Part-Time	4
Reasons for Working Part-Time	4
Reasons for Leaving Last Job	5
Not in Labour Force	5
Actual Hours Worked	6
Days Lost	6
Employees by Occupation and Wage Rate	7
Employee Job Tenure	8
Temporary/Permanent Employees	8
Whitehorse	9
Aboriginal	10-11
Definitions	12



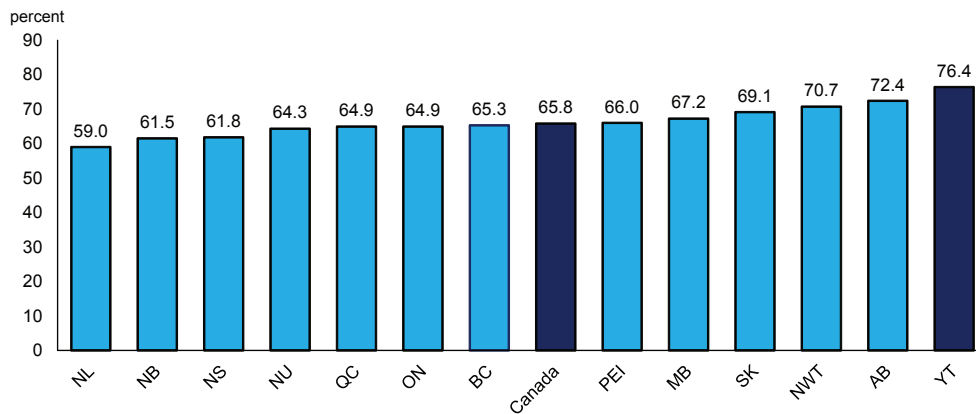
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0123.

Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2017



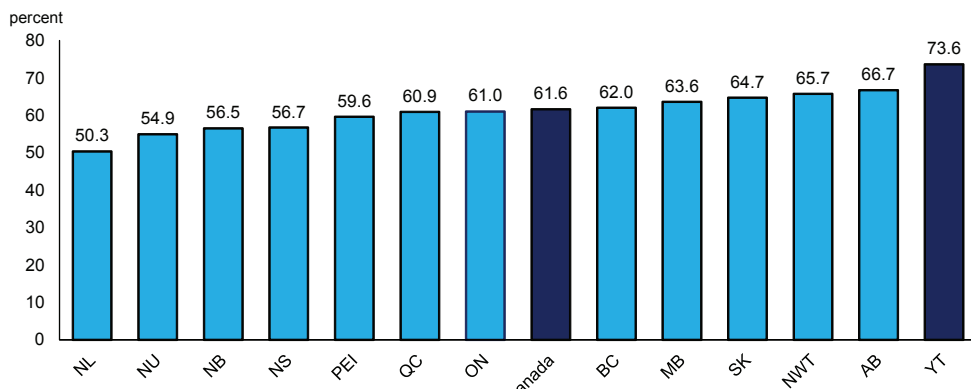
Yukon's 2017 unemployment rate of 3.6% was the lowest in Canada, and 2017 marked the fourteenth consecutive year of Yukon's unemployment rate being below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the 10-year period (2008 to 2017), was 5.7% in Yukon and 7.2% in Canada.

Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2017



In 2017, Yukon's participation rate (76.4%) was the highest in Canada. Yukon's average participation rate over the past ten years (2008 to 2017) was 74.9%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 66.5%.

Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2017



In 2017, Yukon's employment rate was the highest in Canada at 73.6%. Yukon's average employment rate over the past ten years (2008 to 2017) was 70.6%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average employment rate over the same time period was 61.7%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0123.

Labour Force and Employment by Occupation (NOC 2016), Yukon, 2017

Note: Occupation refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over were doing during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work reported and the description of the most important duties of the job. If the individual did not have a job during the reference week, the data relate to the previous job, if that job was held in the past year.

	Labour Force	% change '16 to '17	Employed	% change '16 to '17
Total, All Occupations	22,000	2.8%	21,200	5.0%
Management occupations	2,400	-4.0%	2,300	-4.2%
Senior management occupations	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Specialized middle management occupations	900	-10.0%	900	0.0%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	900	0.0%	900	12.5%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	400	-20.0%	400	0.0%
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,400	0.0%	3,400	0.0%
Professional occupations in business and finance	700	-12.5%	700	-12.5%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	1,200	20.0%	1,200	20.0%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Office support occupations	1,000	-9.1%	1,000	-9.1%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,600	23.1%	1,600	23.1%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	500	-16.7%	500	-16.7%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	1,100	57.1%	1,100	57.1%
Health occupations	1,400	7.7%	1,400	7.7%
Professional occupations in nursing	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Technical occupations in health	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	400	33.3%	400	33.3%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	3,600	-5.3%	3,600	-2.7%
Professional occupations in education services	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0.0%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,400	0.0%	1,400	0.0%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	700	-12.5%	700	0.0%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	x	...	x	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	600	0.0%	500	-16.7%
Professional occupations in art and culture	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	300	-25.0%	300	-25.0%
Sales and service occupations	4,900	11.4%	4,700	14.6%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	300	-25.0%	300	-25.0%
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	1,200	9.1%	1,100	10.0%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	700	133.3%	600	100.0%
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	600	-14.3%	600	0.0%
Sales support occupations	800	14.3%	800	14.3%
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,300	18.2%	1,300	18.2%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,400	6.2%	3,100	6.9%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	1,300	8.3%	1,300	18.2%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	700	0.0%	700	0.0%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	x	...	x	...
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	1,000	11.1%	900	12.5%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	200	-33.3%	x	...
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	400	0.0%	300	0.0%
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	200	...	x	...
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	200	...	200	...
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	x	...	x	...
Assemblers in manufacturing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...
Unclassified ¹	x	...	x	...

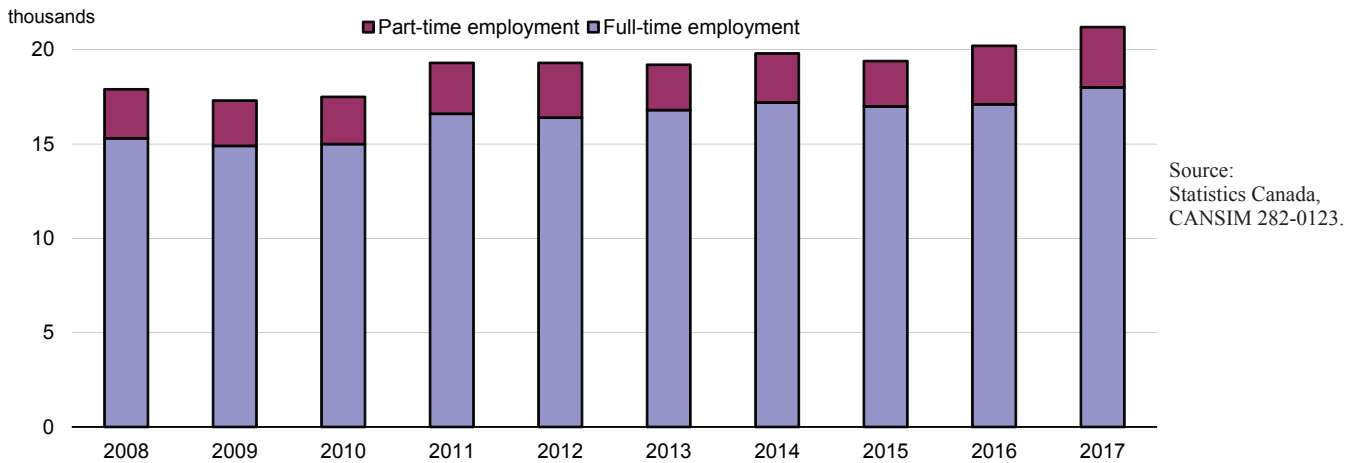
¹ = Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

x = data suppressed.

... not applicable or not appropriate

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

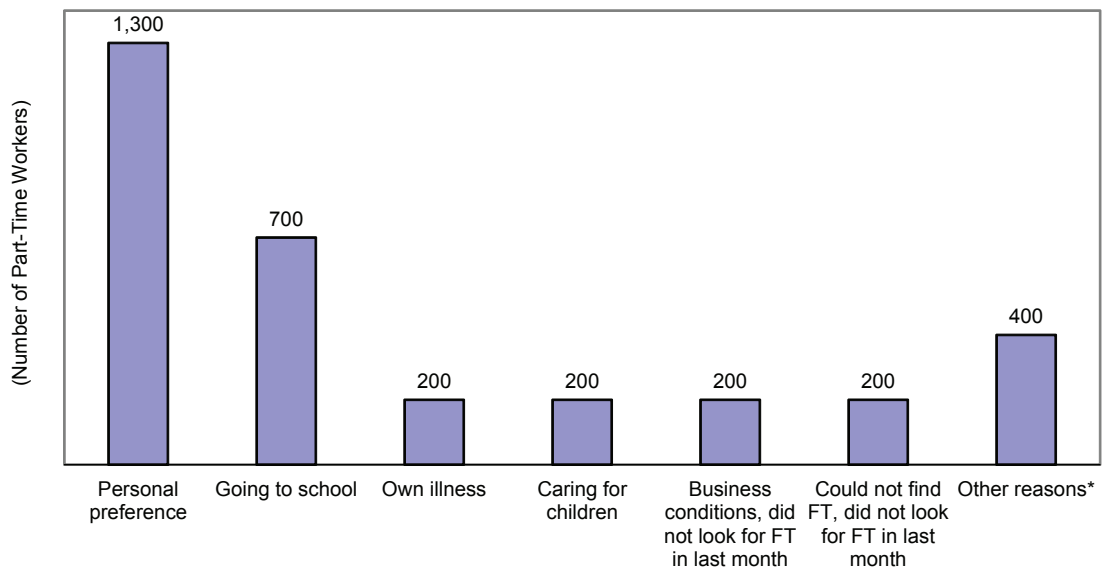
Type of Employment, Yukon, 2008 to 2017



In 2017, there were 18,000 (84.9%) full-time workers and 3,200 (15.1%) part-time workers in Yukon. In Canada, the proportion of part-time workers in 2017 was 19.1%. Over the past ten years (2008 to 2017), the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon averaged at 14.0%, while in Canada, the proportion averaged at 19.1%.

Yukon had the fifth-lowest proportion (15.1%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2017, behind the Northwest Territories (13.1%); New Brunswick (14.5%); Newfoundland and Labrador (14.8%); and Nunavut (14.9%). The highest proportion of part-time workers was in British Columbia (21.6%).

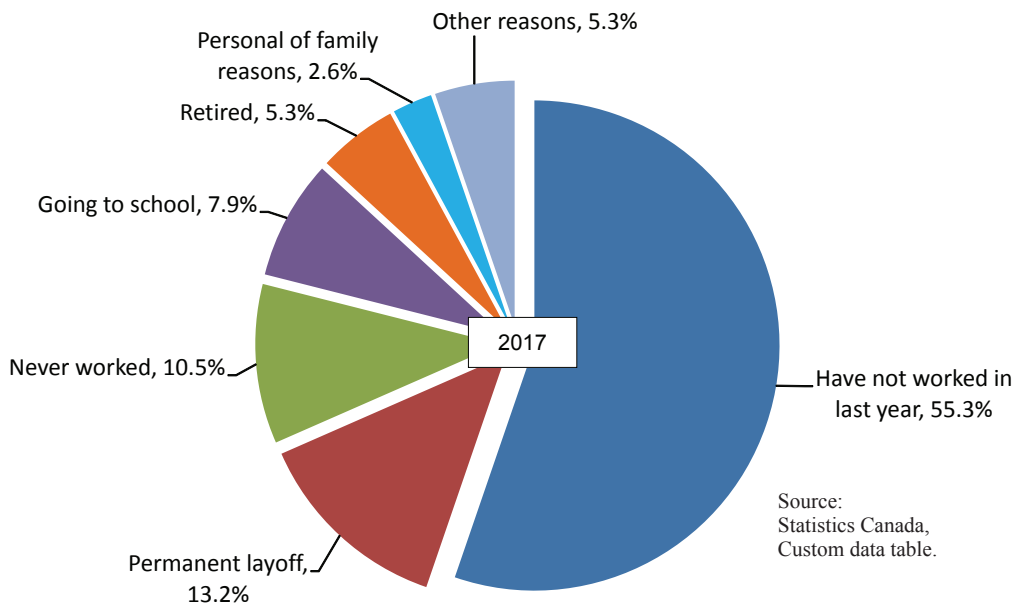
Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon, 2017



Of Yukon's 3,200 part-time workers in 2017, 40.6% stated personal preference as reason for working part-time; 21.9% were going to school; 6.3% stated own illness as reason; 6.3% were caring for children; 6.3% cited business conditions (they **did not look** for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month); 6.3% cited could not find full-time (they **did not look** for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month); and 12.5% indicated other reasons* for working part-time.

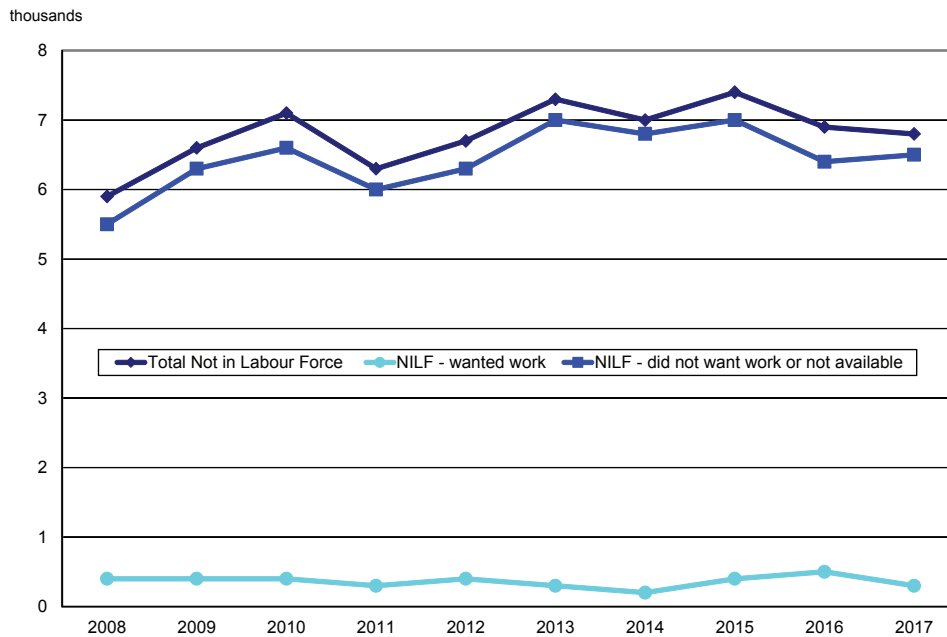
*Other reasons may include: other personal or family responsibilities; other voluntary reason; business conditions (they **looked** for full-time in the month prior to the survey month) and/or could not find full-time (they **looked** for full-time in the month prior to the survey month).

Reason for Leaving or Losing Last Job (includes unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2017



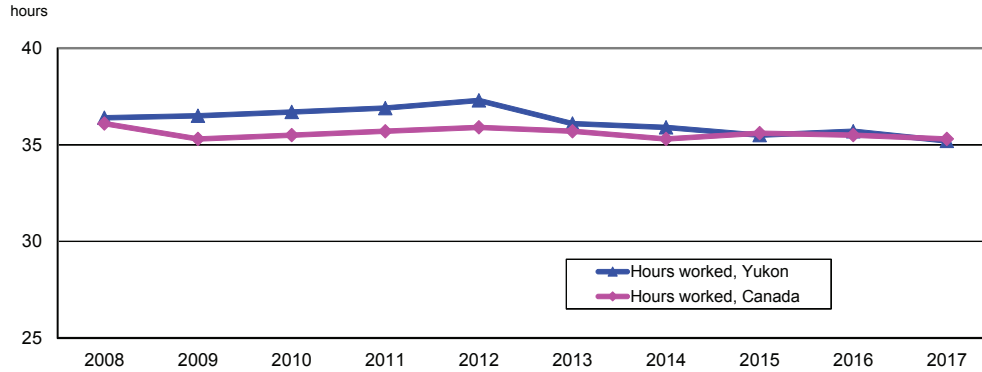
Of the 7,600 persons without a job in 2017 (aged 15 years and above, unemployed or not in labour force), 5,000 had not worked in the last year or had never worked (4,200 and 800, respectively). Of the 2,600 who *had worked* in the previous 12 months: 1,000 lost their job by permanent layoff; 600 left their job to attend school; 400 retired; 400 had personal (of family) reasons; and the remaining 400 left for other reasons including own illness or disability; dissatisfaction; temporary layoff, etc.

Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2008 to 2017



In 2017, of the 6,800 persons who were not in the labour force, 6,500 did not want work or were not available, and 300 did want work. The reason for not looking for work was asked to those who wanted work but did not search for a job. Some of those reasons included illness, personal/family reasons, attending school, awaiting recall/reply, discouragement (believed no suitable work was available), etc.

Average Actual Hours Worked, Canada and Yukon, 2008 to 2017



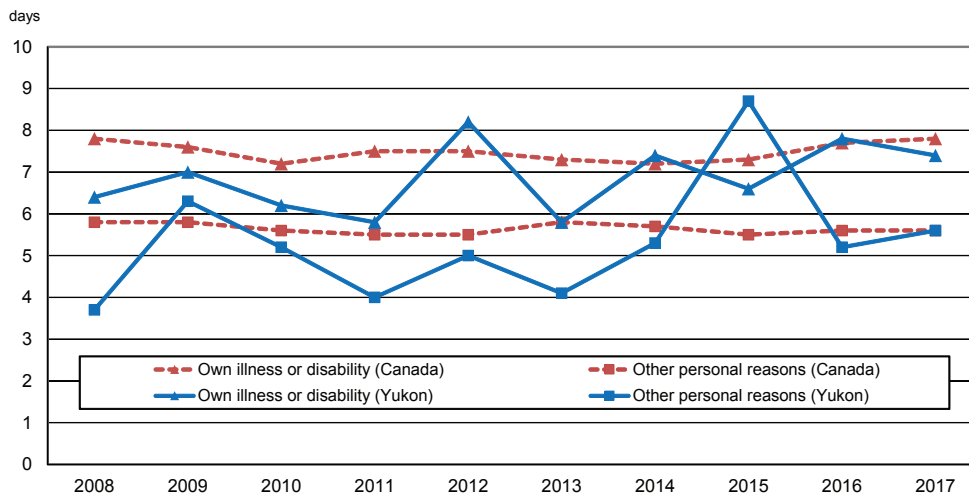
Note: Average actual hours worked (including paid and unpaid hours) is calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked at main job, by the total number of persons who were at work during the reference week.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0146 and Custom data table.

In Yukon, the average actual hours worked in 2017 was 35.2 hours per week compared to 35.7 hours per week in 2016. In 2017, *Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production* reported the highest average hours worked, at 54.0 hours per week followed by *Professional occupations in health (except nursing)* (52.5 hours) and *Assisting occupations in support of health services* (43.3 hours). *Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport* reported the lowest average hours worked at 26.3 hours per week; the second-lowest was *Sales support occupations* at 28.0 hours.

Canada's average actual hours worked in 2017 was 35.3 hours per week compared to 35.5 hours per week in 2016. In 2017, *Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production* reported the highest average hours worked, at 48.4 hours per week, while *Sales support occupations* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 24.4 hours per week.

Average Number of Days Lost, Canada and Yukon, 2008 to 2017



Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during the reference week over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders.

Source: Custom data table.

Over the past ten years (2008 to 2017), Yukon lost 12.1 work days on average per worker per year. In 2017, an average of 13.0 days were lost per worker: 7.4 days due to own illness or disability and 5.6 days due to other personal reasons (which include family responsibilities and maternity leave). In Canada, an average of 13.4 days were lost: 7.8 days due to own illness or disability and 5.6 days due to other personal reasons.

In 2017, the average number of days lost was 8.0 days for men (5.8 days due to own illness or disability; 2.2 days due to other personal reasons) and 18.4 days for women (9.1 days due to own illness or disability; 9.3 days due to other personal reasons).

The average number of days lost by age group included: 12.8 days in the 15-24 year age group; 13.4 days in the 25-54 year age group; and 11.2 days for 55 years of age and over.

Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation (NOC 2016), Yukon, 2017

Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)	Number	%	Avg	%
	of Employees	change '16 to '17	hourly wage rate (\$)	change '16 to '17
Total, All Occupations	18,000	4.7%	29.29	-2.1%
Management occupations	1,400	-6.7%	40.54	2.9%
Senior management occupations	200	0.0%	x	...
Specialized middle management occupations	900	0.0%	41.62	4.3%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	200	0.0%	x	...
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	200	0.0%	x	...
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,200	6.7%	29.33	-1.4%
Professional occupations in business and finance	500	0.0%	38.72	2.8%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	1,200	20.0%	28.16	-7.3%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	200	0.0%	x	...
Office support occupations	1,000	-9.1%	26.10	-1.0%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	300	50.0%	x	...
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,300	18.2%	36.42	-2.2%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	300	-25.0%	x	...
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	1,000	42.9%	33.75	-3.3%
Health occupations	1,100	0.0%	37.29	4.5%
Professional occupations in nursing	400	0.0%	42.71	...
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in health	200	-33.3%	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	400	33.3%	x	...
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	3,300	-5.7%	35.47	-2.8%
Professional occupations in education services	1,000	0.0%	40.07	-2.7%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,200	0.0%	38.42	-5.4%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	600	-14.3%	26.62	-3.6%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	x	...	x	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	400	0.0%	28.01	6.7%
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	400	0.0%	x	...
Professional occupations in art and culture	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	200	-33.3%	x	...
Sales and service occupations	4,400	12.8%	18.02	-3.1%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	300	0.0%	x	...
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	1,000	0.0%	20.23	3.1%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	600	100.0%	15.29	...
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	600	0.0%	18.36	3.1%
Sales support occupations	700	0.0%	13.64	0.3%
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,200	20.0%	17.78	-7.3%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,500	4.2%	28.76	0.6%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	800	14.3%	31.60	1.0%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	600	0.0%	30.33	-2.0%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	x	...	x	...
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	800	14.3%	26.06	1.7%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	x	...	x	...
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	200	0.0%	x	...
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	x	...	x	...
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	200	0.0%	x	...
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	x	...	x	...
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	x	...	x	...
Assemblers in manufacturing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...

x = data suppressed.

... = not applicable.

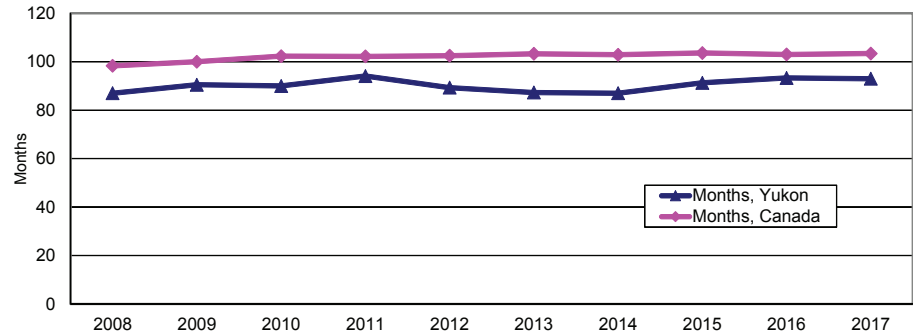
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Note: the above table displays 'number of employees' as opposed to previous pages which displays 'number of employed persons' (includes self-employed).

Average Job Tenure in Months, Canada and Yukon, 2008 to 2017

Note: Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer. The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.

Yukon's average job tenure measured in 2017 was 93.0 months (about 7.8 years), 0.3% lower than that measured in 2016. Canada's average job tenure in 2017 was 103.4 months (about 8.6 years), 0.4% higher than the average tenure measured in 2016.

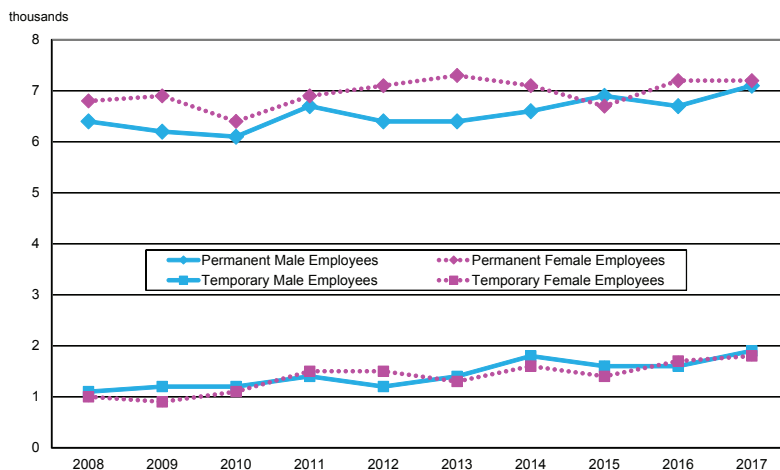


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0150 and Custom data table.

Yukon *Professional occupations in art and culture* had the longest job tenure measured in 2017 at 234.0 months, or about 19.5 years, followed by *Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences* (166.0 months or about 13.8 years) and *Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities* (151.0 months or about 12.6 years). *Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade* had the shortest job tenure at 25.0 months (about 2.1 years) followed by *Sales support occupations* (28.9 months or about 2.4 years), and *Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services* (42.3 months or about 3.5 years).

Overall, Yukon males reported higher job tenure measured in 2017 (97.8 months or about 8.2 years) than females (88.8 months or about 7.4 years).

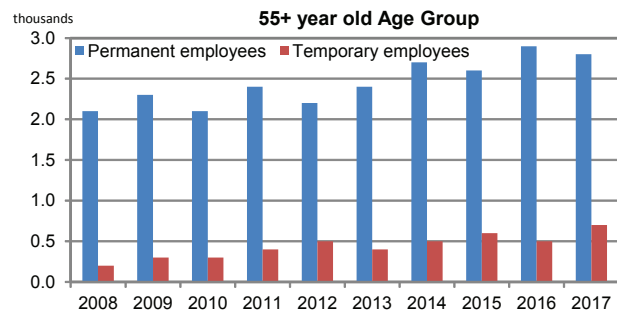
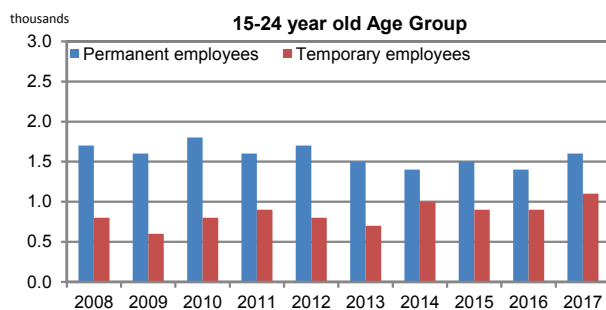
Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, by Age Group Yukon, 2008 to 2017



In 2017, of the 18,000 employees in Yukon, 14,300 (79.4%) were permanent and 3,700 (20.6%) were temporary. Nationally, 86.3% of employees were permanent in 2017 and 13.7% were temporary.

Of the 14,300 Yukon permanent employees, 7,100 (49.7%) were male and 7,200 (50.3%) were female. Of the 3,700 temporary employees, 1,900 (51.4%) were male and 1,800 (48.6%) were female.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0080 and Custom data table.



In 2017, of the 14,300 permanent Yukon employees, 1,600 (11.2%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 9,900 (69.2%) aged 25-54 years; and 2,800 (19.6%) were 55 years and over. Of the 3,700 temporary Yukon employees, 1,100 (28.9%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 2,000 (52.6%) aged 25-54 years; and 700 (18.4%) were 55 years and over.

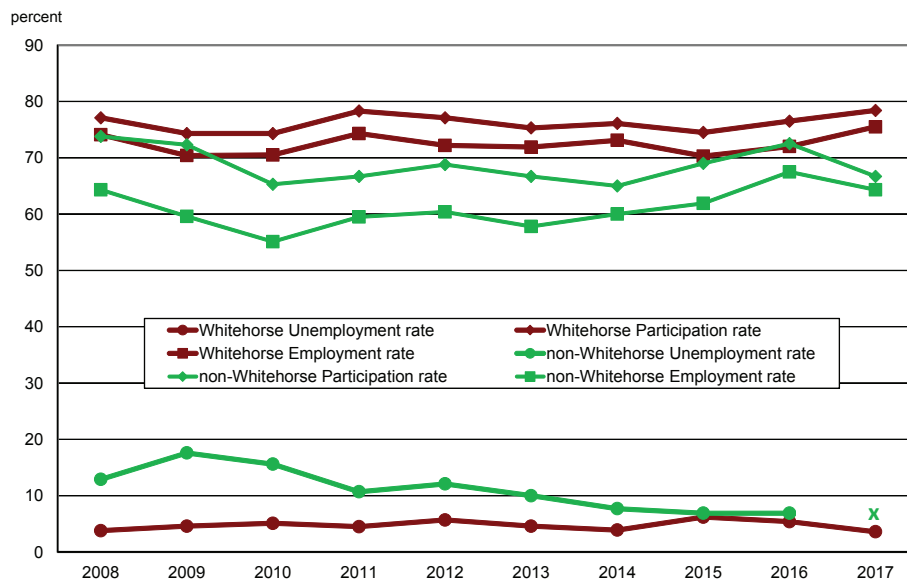
Labour Force Characteristics, by Age Group, by Sex, Whitehorse, 2017

		----- Whitehorse -----				----- Rest of Yukon -----			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
Population	Both Sexes	24,500	3,900	13,100	7,500	4,200	400	2,000	1,800
	Males	12,300	2,100	6,500	3,700	2,200	200	1,000	1,100
	Females	12,200	1,800	6,600	3,800	2,000	300	1,100	700
Labour force	Both Sexes	19,200	2,700	12,200	4,300	2,800	200	1,700	900
	Males	9,900	1,500	6,200	2,300	1,400	x	800	500
	Females	9,300	1,200	6,000	2,100	1,400	x	900	400
Employment	Both Sexes	18,500	2,500	11,800	4,200	2,700	200	1,600	900
	Males	9,500	1,400	6,000	2,200	1,300	x	800	500
	Females	9,000	1,200	5,900	2,000	1,300	x	800	400
Full-time	Both Sexes	15,700	1,500	10,900	3,300	2,200	x	1,400	700
	Males	8,300	900	5,600	1,800	1,200	x	700	400
	Females	7,400	700	5,300	1,500	1,000	x	700	300
Part-time	Both Sexes	2,800	1,000	900	900	400	x	200	200
	Males	1,200	500	300	400	x	x	x	x
	Females	1,600	500	600	500	300	x	200	x
Unemployment	Both Sexes	700	200	400	200	x	x	x	x
	Males	400	x	200	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	300	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	Both Sexes	5,300	1,200	1,000	3,100	1,400	200	300	900
	Males	2,400	600	300	1,400	800	x	x	500
	Females	2,900	600	600	1,700	700	x	200	300
Unemployment rate (%)	Both Sexes	3.6	7.4	3.3	4.7	x	x	x	x
	Males	4.0	x	3.2	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	3.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Participation rate (%)	Both Sexes	78.4	69.2	93.1	57.3	66.7	50.0	85.0	50.0
	Males	80.5	71.4	95.4	62.2	63.6	x	80.0	45.5
	Females	76.2	66.7	90.9	55.3	70.0	x	81.8	57.1
Employment rate (%)	Both Sexes	75.5	64.1	90.1	56.0	64.3	50.0	80.0	50.0
	Males	77.2	66.7	92.3	59.5	59.1	x	80.0	45.5
	Females	73.8	66.7	89.4	52.6	65.0	x	72.7	57.1

x = data suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Selected Labour Force Characteristics, 15+ Years of Age, Whitehorse, 2008 to 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2016 to 2017

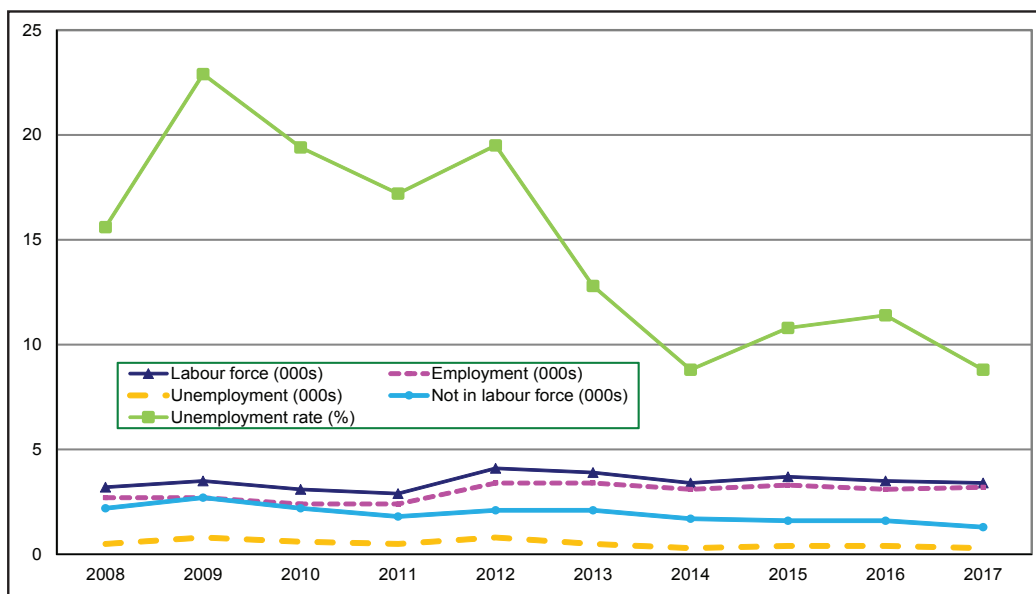
Note: Aboriginal is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.

	Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Labour force	21,400	22,000	3,500	3,400	17,900	18,600
Employment	20,200	21,200	3,100	3,200	17,100	18,000
Full-time employment	17,100	18,000	2,700	2,600	14,500	15,400
Part-time employment	3,100	3,200	400	600	2,700	2,600
Unemployment	1,200	800	400	300	800	600
Not in labour force	6,900	6,800	1,600	1,300	5,300	5,400
Unemployment rate	5.6%	3.6%	11.4%	8.8%	4.5%	3.2%
Participation rate	75.6%	76.4%	68.6%	70.8%	77.2%	77.5%
Employment rate	71.4%	73.6%	60.8%	66.7%	73.7%	75.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

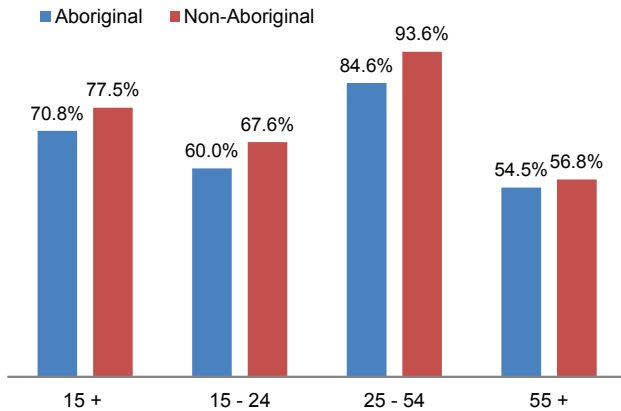
- In 2017, the Labour Force Survey in Yukon estimated a decrease of 100 (-2.9%) in the Aboriginal labour force compared to 2016. The non-Aboriginal labour force increased by 700 (+3.9%).
- Comparing 2017 to 2016, the number of Aboriginals employed increased by 100 (+3.2%). The number of non-Aboriginals employed increased by 900 (+5.3%).
- Unemployment in the Aboriginal labour force decreased by 100 (-25.0%) in 2017 compared to 2016. Non-Aboriginal unemployment decreased by 200 (-25.0%).
- The Aboriginal unemployment rate decreased by 2.6 percentage points between 2016 and 2017, from 11.4% to 8.8%. The non-Aboriginal unemployment rate decreased by 1.3 percentage points from 4.5% to 3.2%.
- In 2017, the participation rate of Aboriginal residents in Yukon increased to 70.8% from 68.6% in 2016. The participation rate of non-Aboriginal residents increased from 77.2% in 2016 to 77.5% in 2017.
- The Aboriginal employment rate in 2017 was 66.7%, an increase of 5.9 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for Yukon non-Aboriginals (75.0%) increased 1.3 percentage points from 2016.

Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2008 to 2017

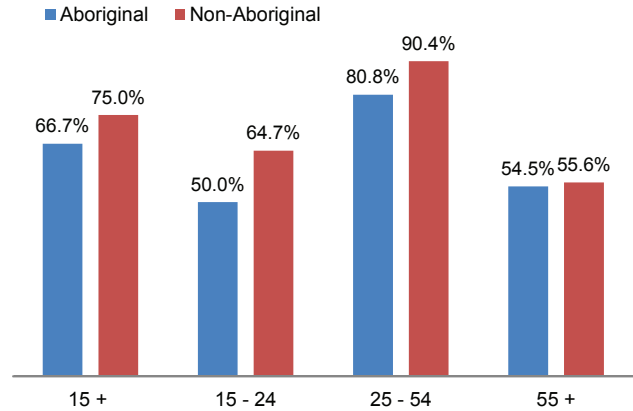


Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Participation Rates by Age, Yukon, 2017



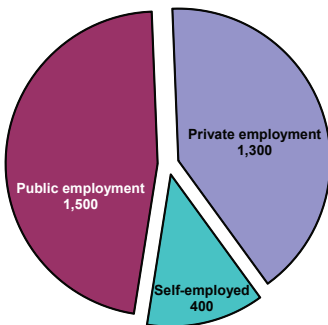
Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates by Age, Yukon, 2017



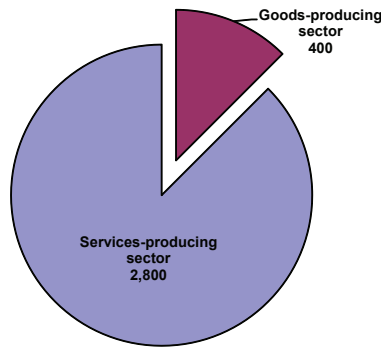
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- Comparing 2017 to 2016, the participation rate for Aboriginals increased by 5.5 percentage points for those aged 15-24 years, remained the same for those aged 25-54 years, and increased by 4.5 percentage points for those aged 55 years and over. Participation rates for non-Aboriginals increased by 4.0 percentage points, increased by 0.9 percentage points, and decreased by 0.5 percentage points for the respective age groups.
- The proportion of the working-age Aboriginal population, who were employed in 2017 (66.7%), was 23.2 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2009 rate of 43.5%). In comparison, the non-Aboriginal employment rate in 2017 (75.0%) was 4.7 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2015 rate of 70.3%).

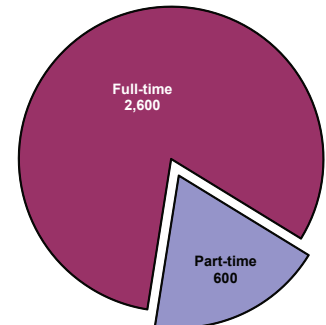
Aboriginal Employment by Class of Worker, 2017



Aboriginal Employment by Industry, 2017



Aboriginal Employment by Type of Employment, 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- In 2017, of the 3,200 employed Yukon Aboriginals, 46.9% were public employees (federal government, Government of Yukon, municipal governments or First Nation governments) and 40.6% were private sector employees. The remaining 12.5% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Aboriginal Yukoners reported 40.6% employment in the public sector, 43.9% were private sector employees, and the remaining 15.6% were self-employed.
- In 2017, 87.5% of employed Aboriginals were working in the *services-producing sector*, primarily in *Public administration, Trade, and Educational services* industries. Of the employed Aboriginals, 12.5% were working in the *goods-producing sector*, primarily in *Construction*. In comparison, of the employed non-Aboriginals, 87.2% was working in the services-producing sector and 12.8% in the goods-producing sector.
- In 2017, 81.3% of employed Aboriginals worked full-time in Yukon, compared to 85.6% of non-Aboriginals.

Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the “reference week” (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week (“work” includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed, they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

In Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a “household-based” survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in Yukon, they are counted in Yukon’s labour force.

Labour Force Survey estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred and Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed and therefore not applicable.

Definitions:

1. Employment

Number of persons who, during the reference week, worked for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or had a job but were not at work due to own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, labour dispute, vacation, or other reason. Those persons on layoff and persons without work but who had a job to start at a definite date in the future are not considered employed.

2. Employment rate

The employment rate (formerly the employment/population ratio) is the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. Unemployed

Number of persons who, during the reference week, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work. Those persons on layoff or who had a new job to start in four weeks or less are considered unemployed.

4. 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.

5. Labour force

Number of civilian, non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

6. Not in the labour force

Persons in the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed.

7. Participation rate

The participation rate is the number of labour force participants expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number of labour force participants in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

8. Goods-Producing Industries

The goods-producing sector includes: agriculture; forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas; utilities; construction; and manufacturing.

9. Services-Producing Industries

The services-producing sector includes: trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; business, building and other support services; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Information sheet no. 80
January '18

Additional information
Government of Yukon
Finance

Bureau of Statistics (B-4)

Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

Telephone: (867) 667-5640; Fax: (867) 393-6203

email: ybsinfo@gov.yk.ca

website: <http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/ybs.html>