



Highlights:

- Yukon's 2019 unemployment rate (3.6%) increased by 0.9 percentage points compared to 2018 (2.7%).
- Comparing 2019 to 2018, Yukon's labour force (22,300) increased by 400; employment (21,500) increased by 200; and unemployment (800) increased by 200.

Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2010 to 2019

Between 2010 and 2019, Yukon's population, labour force and employment had overall increasing trends, while the unemployment rate fluctuated from a low of 2.7% in 2018 to a high of 7.2% in 2012.

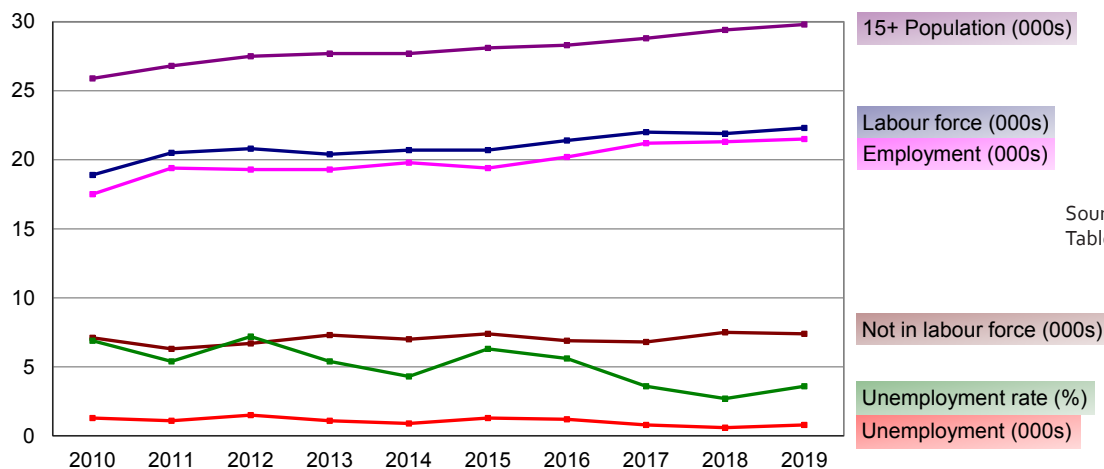
Comparing 2019 to 2018, both the population aged 15 years and over (29,800) and the labour force (22,300) increased by 400. While employment (21,500) in 2019 increased by 200, the number of unemployed (800) also increased by the same number (200) resulting in an increased unemployment rate of 3.6%.

The 2019 labour force was comprised of 21,500 employed persons (an increase of 200, or 0.9%, over 2018) and 800 unemployed persons (an increase of 200, or 33.3%, compared to 2018). These figures translate into a 0.9 percentage point increase in the annual unemployment rate, from 2.7% in 2018 to 3.6% in 2019.

Yukon's unemployment rate (3.6%) was 2.1 percentage points lower than the national rate (5.7%) in 2019. For the sixteenth consecutive year, Yukon's unemployment rate was lower than Canada's unemployment rate.

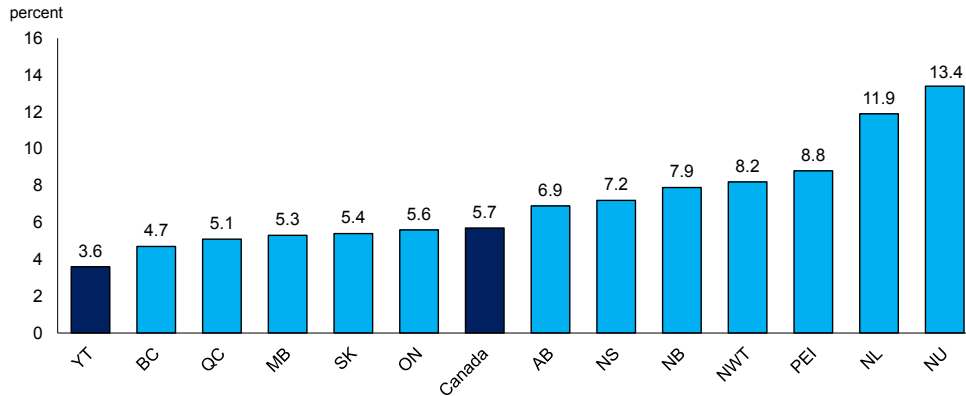
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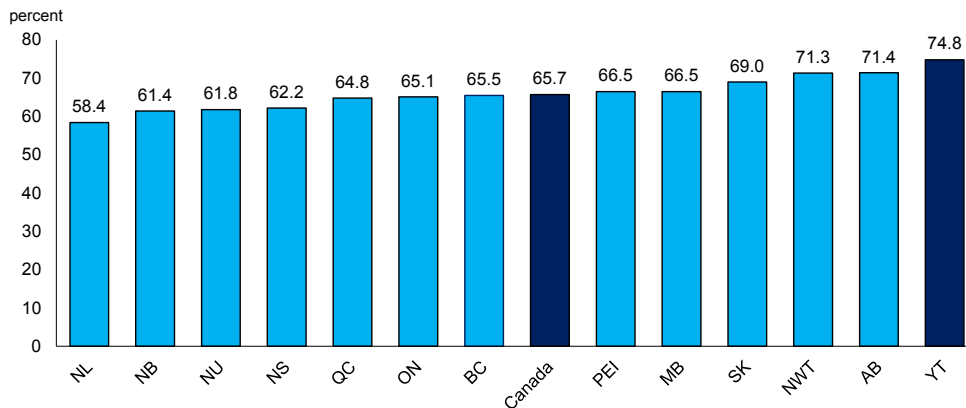
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0090-01.

Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2019



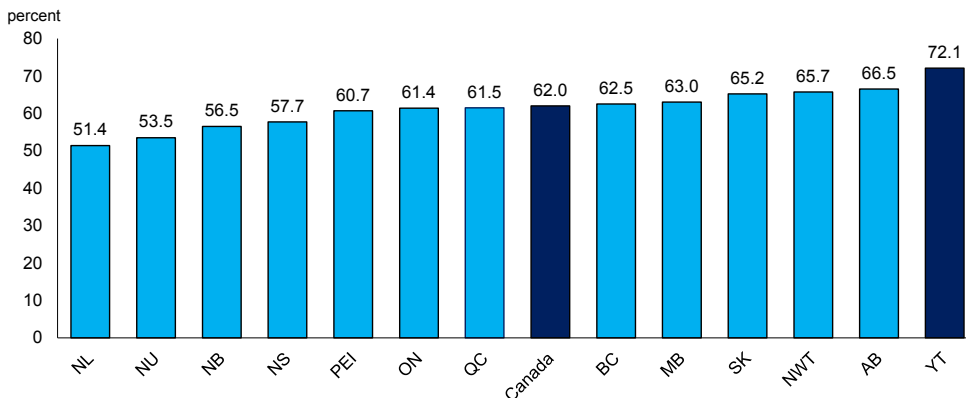
Yukon's 2019 unemployment rate of 3.6% was again the lowest in Canada, and 2019 marked the sixteenth consecutive year of Yukon's unemployment rate being below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the 10-year period (2010 to 2019), was 5.1% in Yukon and 6.9% in Canada.

Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2019



In 2019, Yukon's participation rate (74.8%) was the highest in Canada. Yukon's average participation rate over the past ten years (2010 to 2019) was 74.8%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 66.1%.

Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2019



In 2019, Yukon's employment rate was the highest in Canada at 72.1%. Yukon's average employment rate over the past ten years (2010 to 2019) was 70.9%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average employment rate over the same time period was 61.5%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0090-01.

Labour Force and Employment by Occupation (NOC 2016), Yukon, 2019

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.

	% change		% change	
	Labour Force	'18 to '19	Employed	'18 to '19
Total, All Occupations	22,300	1.8%	21,500	0.9%
Management occupations	1,900	-13.6%	1,900	-13.6%
Senior management occupations	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Specialized middle management occupations	700	-12.5%	700	-12.5%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	700	-12.5%	700	-12.5%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,700	-2.6%	3,700	-2.6%
Professional occupations in business and finance	900	12.5%	900	12.5%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	1,200	-14.3%	1,200	-14.3%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Office support occupations	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0.0%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	400	33.3%	300	0.0%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,600	6.7%	1,600	6.7%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	600	50.0%	600	50.0%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	900	-18.2%	900	-18.2%
Health occupations	1,800	20.0%	1,700	13.3%
Professional occupations in nursing	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	400	33.3%	400	33.3%
Technical occupations in health	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	600	50.0%	600	50.0%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	4,000	5.3%	4,000	5.3%
Professional occupations in education services	700	-22.2%	700	-22.2%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	2,000	33.3%	2,000	33.3%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	700	-12.5%	700	-12.5%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	x	...	x	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	700	-22.2%	700	-12.5%
Professional occupations in art and culture	300	-25.0%	300	-25.0%
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Sales and service occupations	4,300	0.0%	4,200	0.0%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	600	-25.0%	600	-25.0%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	600	0.0%	600	0.0%
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	700	-12.5%	700	0.0%
Sales support occupations	800	33.3%	800	33.3%
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,100	-8.3%	1,100	0.0%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,100	3.3%	2,900	3.6%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	1,100	-8.3%	1,100	0.0%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	700	40.0%	700	40.0%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	800	0.0%	800	0.0%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	500	-16.7%	400	-20.0%
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	300	0.0%	200	-33.3%
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	200	0.0%	x	...
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	400	33.3%	400	33.3%
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
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	300	...	x	...

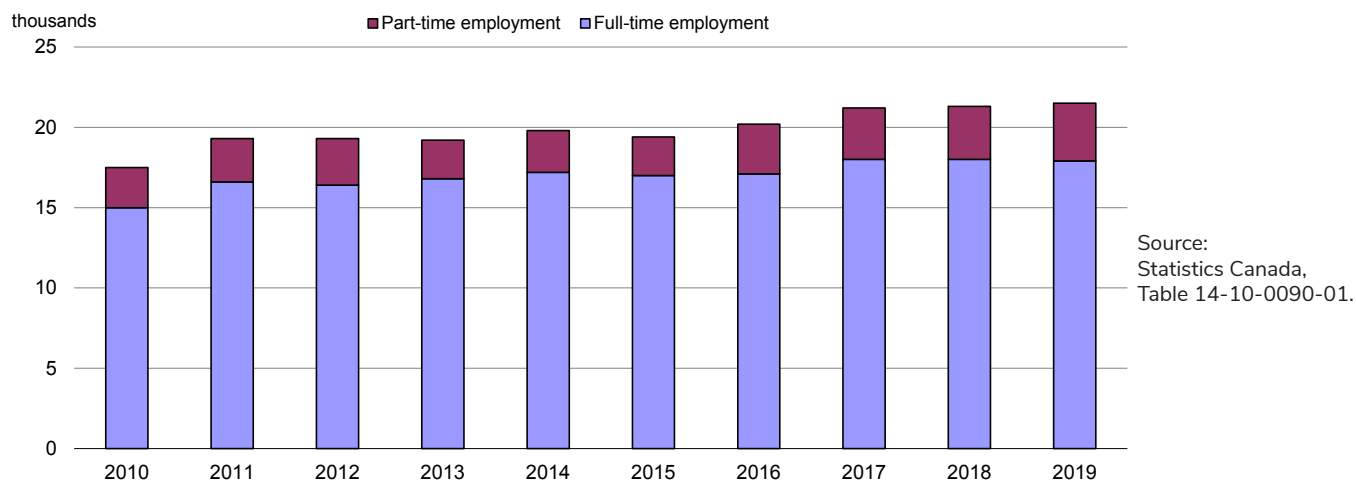
¹ = Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

x = data suppressed.

... not applicable or not appropriate

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

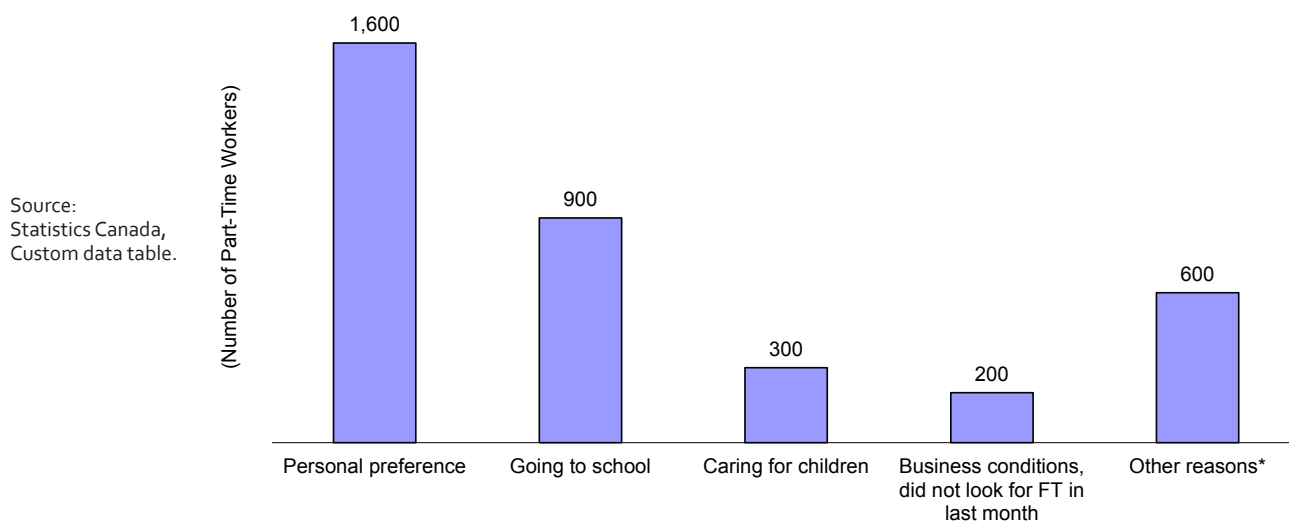
Type of Employment, Yukon, 2010 to 2019



In 2019, there were 17,900 (83.3%) full-time workers and 3,600 (16.7%) part-time workers in Yukon. In Canada, the proportion of full-time workers in 2019 was 81.1%. Over the past ten years (2010 to 2019), the proportion of full-time workers in Yukon averaged at 85.6%, while in Canada, the proportion averaged at 80.9%.

Yukon had the sixth-lowest proportion (16.7%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2019, behind the Northwest Territories (11.3%), Nunavut (11.5%), Newfoundland and Labrador (15.1%), New Brunswick (15.1%), and Prince Edward Island (15.4%). The highest proportion of part-time workers was in British Columbia (21.9%). Over the past ten years (2010 to 2019), the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon averaged at 14.4%, while in Canada, the proportion averaged at 19.1%.

Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon, 2019

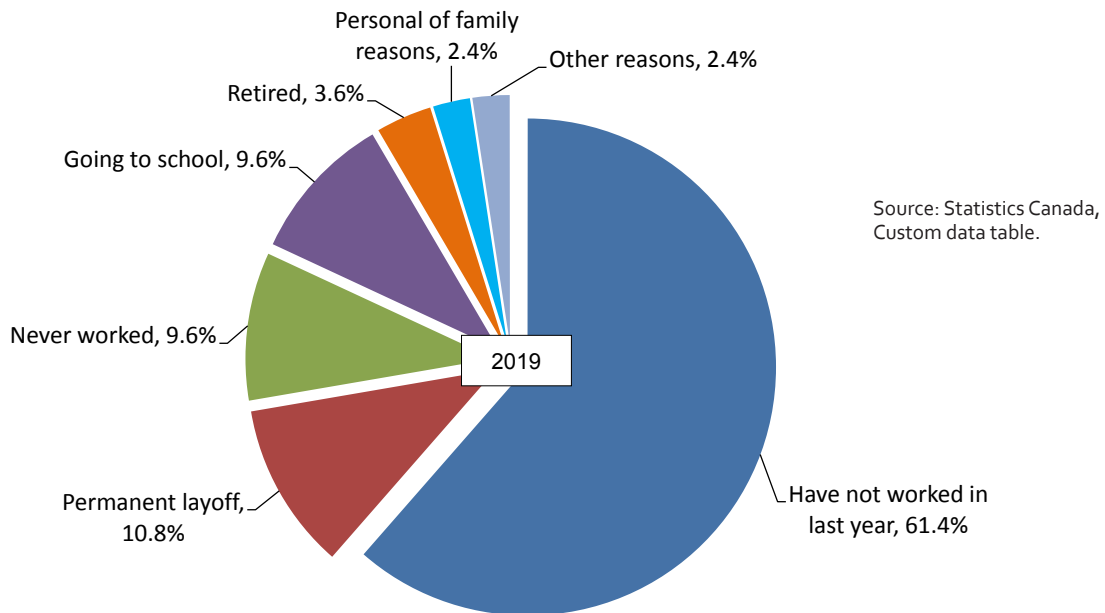


Of Yukon's 3,600 part-time workers in 2019, 44.4% stated personal preference as reason for working part-time; 25.0% were going to school; 8.3% were caring for children; 5.6% cited business conditions (they **did not look** for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month); and 16.7% indicated other reasons* for working part-time.

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

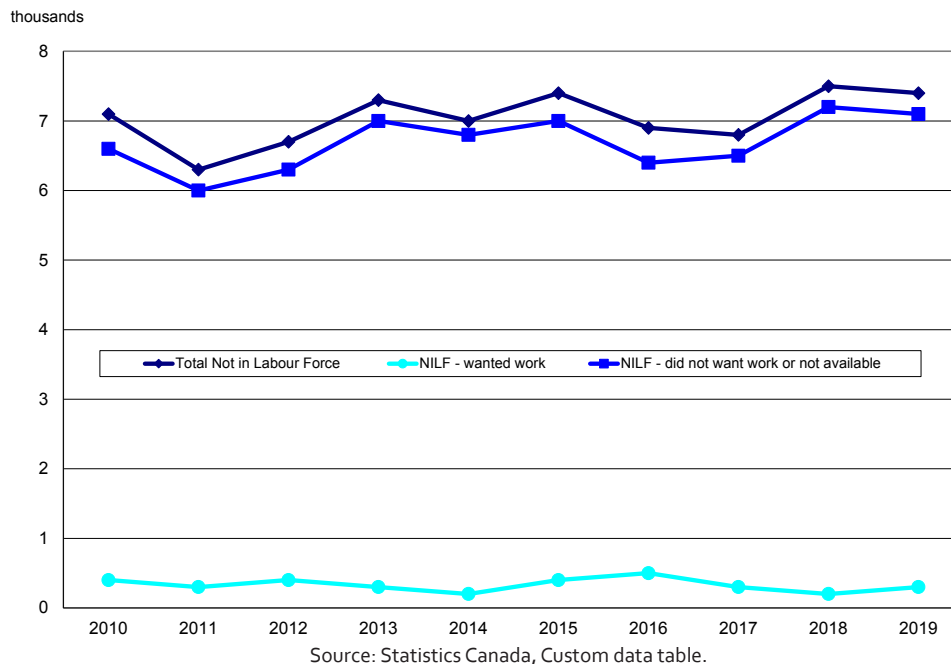
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0090-01.

Reason for Leaving or Losing Last Job (includes unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2019



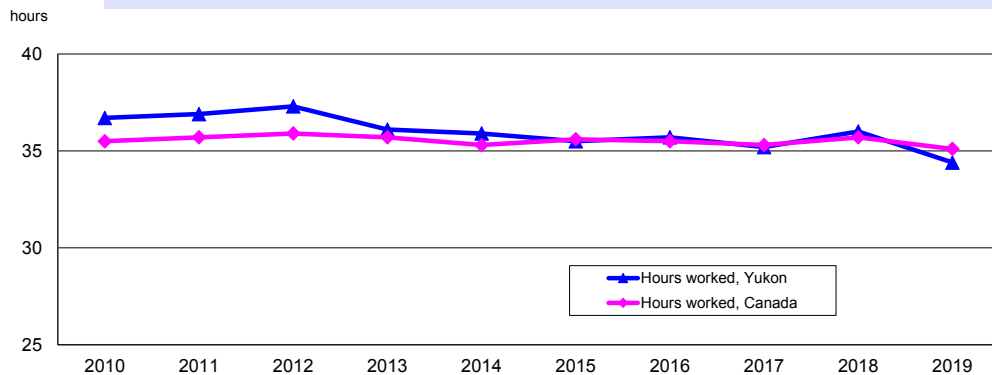
Of the 8,300 persons without a job in 2019 (aged 15 years and above, unemployed or not in labour force), 5,900 had not worked in the last year or had never worked (5,100 and 800, respectively). Of the 2,400 who had worked in the previous 12 months: 900 lost their job by permanent layoff; 800 left their job to attend school; 300 retired; 200 left for personal or family reasons; and the remaining 200 left for other reasons including own illness or disability, dissatisfaction, temporary layoff, etc.

Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2010 to 2019



In 2019, of the 7,400 persons who were not in the labour force, 7,100 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, 2010 to 2019



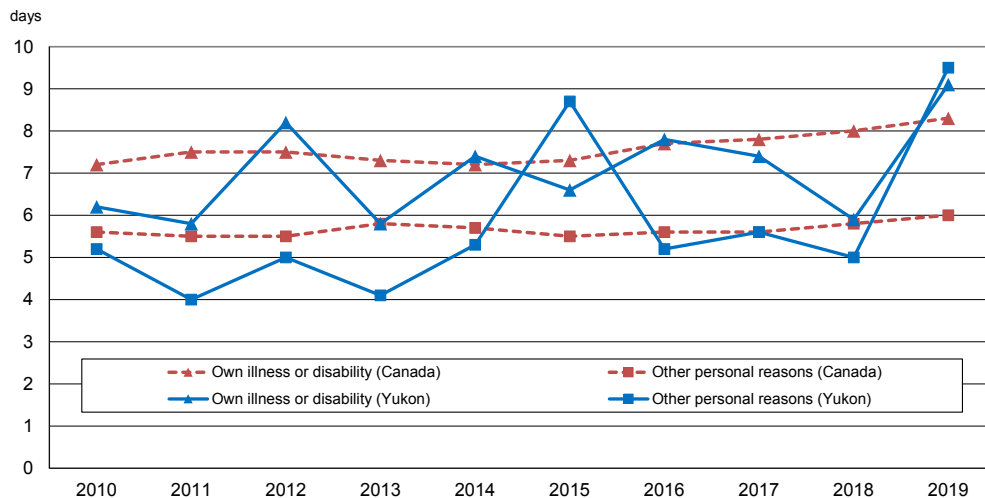
Note: Average actual hours worked (including paid and unpaid hours) is calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked at main job, by the total number of persons who were at work during the reference week.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0301-01 and Custom data table.

In Yukon, the average actual hours worked in 2019 was 34.4 hours per week compared to 36.0 hours per week in 2018. In 2019, Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production reported the highest average hours worked, at 55.5 hours per week followed by Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services (47.7 hours) and Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities occupations (47.3 hours). Sales support occupations reported the lowest average hours worked at 24.6 hours per week; the second-lowest was Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers at 25.0 hours.

Canada's average actual hours worked in 2019 was 35.1 hours per week compared to 35.7 hours per week in 2018. In 2019, Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production reported the highest average hours worked, at 46.9 hours per week, while Sales support occupations reported the lowest average hours worked, at 24.3 hours per week.

Average Number of Days Lost, Canada and Yukon, 2010 to 2019



Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by prorating 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 (2010 to 2019), Yukon lost 12.8 work days on average per worker per year. In 2019, an average of 18.5 days were lost per worker: 9.1 days due to own illness or disability and 9.5 days due to other personal reasons (which include family responsibilities and maternity leave). In Canada, an average of 14.3 days were lost in 2019: 8.3 days due to own illness or disability and 6.0 days due to other personal reasons.

In 2019, the average number of days lost was 11.4 days for men (6.7 days due to own illness or disability; 4.7 days due to other personal reasons) and 26.7 days for women (11.7 days due to own illness or disability; 14.9 days due to other personal reasons).

The average number of days lost by age group included: 11.2 days in the 15-24 year age group; 20.8 days in the 25-54 year age group; and 13.5 days for 55 years of age and over.

Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation (NOC 2016), Yukon, 2019

Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)	Number of Employees	% change '18 to '19	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	% change '18 to '19
Total, All Occupations	18,000	0.6%	31.21	1.8%
Management occupations	1,100	-8.3%	42.15	-4.1%
Senior management occupations	200	0.0%	0.00	...
Specialized middle management occupations	700	-12.5%	44.30	-0.4%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	x	..	x	...
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	x	...	x	...
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,500	-2.8%	31.54	3.3%
Professional occupations in business and finance	700	-12.5%	41.58	8.2%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	1,200	-14.3%	30.54	2.2%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	200	0.0%	x	...
Office support occupations	1,000	0.0%	27.46	8.9%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	300	50.0%	x	...
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,300	0.0%	35.40	-6.0%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	400	33.3%	42.46	..
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	900	-10.0%	31.87	-8.9%
Health occupations	1,500	25.0%	38.32	-1.9%
Professional occupations in nursing	500	0.0%	46.81	7.0%
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in health	200	0.0%	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	600	50.0%	28.75	-7.0%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	3,400	-2.9%	37.54	5.5%
Professional occupations in education services	700	-22.2%	41.04	0.1%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,600	23.1%	42.55	7.3%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	600	-14.3%	28.30	4.0%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	x	...	x	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	400	-20.0%	27.09	-2.2%
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	400	-20.0%	28.24	13.4%
Professional occupations in art and culture	200	-33.3%	x	...
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	200	0.0%	x	...
Sales and service occupations	3,900	2.6%	18.95	-0.1%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	400	0.0%	x	...
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	500	-16.7%	19.90	-5.1%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	600	0.0%	18.04	8.9%
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	600	-14.3%	20.36	6.6%
Sales support occupations	800	33.3%	15.66	3.4%
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,000	-9.1%	18.69	-2.1%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,200	0.0%	30.80	4.4%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	600	-14.3%	31.07	6.6%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	600	20.0%	34.85	1.7%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	200	0.0%	x	...
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	700	0.0%	28.67	1.3%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	200	0.0%	x	...
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	300	-25.0%	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	400	100.0%	30.15	..
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	300	50.0%	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 available.

... = not applicable.

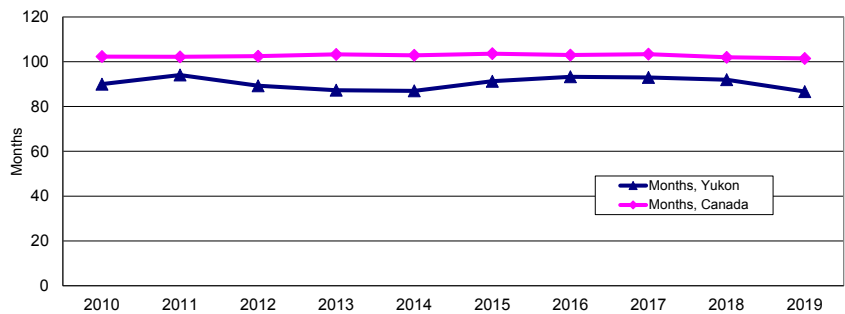
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

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, 2010 to 2019

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 2019 was 86.7 months (about 7.2 years), 5.8% lower than that measured in 2018. Canada's average job tenure in 2019 was 101.5 months (about 8.5 years), 0.5% lower than the average tenure measured in 2018.

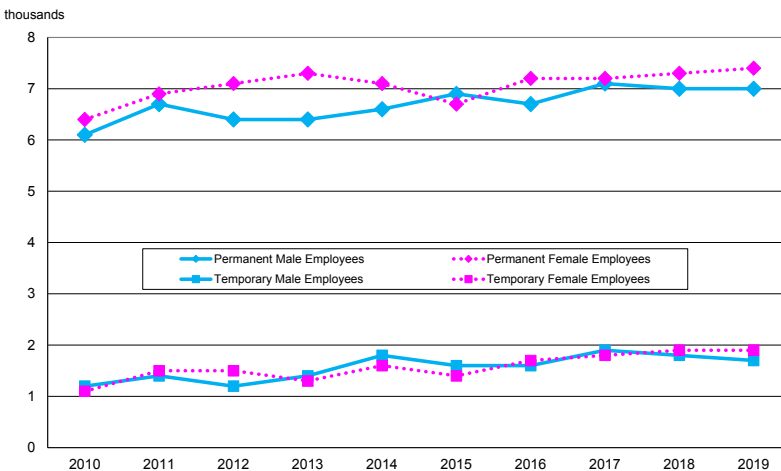


Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0305-01 and Custom data table.

Of the data available for 2019, Yukon Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services had the longest job tenure measured at 151.4 months, or about 12.6 years, followed by Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities (141.5 months or about 11.8 years), and Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport occupations (129.8 months or about 10.8 years). Service support and other service occupations, not elsewhere included, had the shortest job tenure at 34.3 months (about 2.9 years) followed by Sales support occupations (38.9 months or about 3.2 years), and Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations (42.5 months or about 3.5 years).

Overall, Yukon males reported higher job tenure measured in 2019 (87.3 months or about 7.3 years) than females (86.1 months or about 7.2 years).

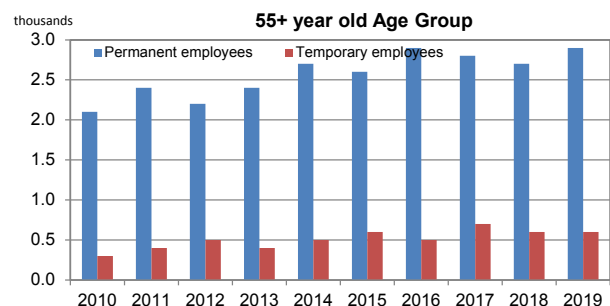
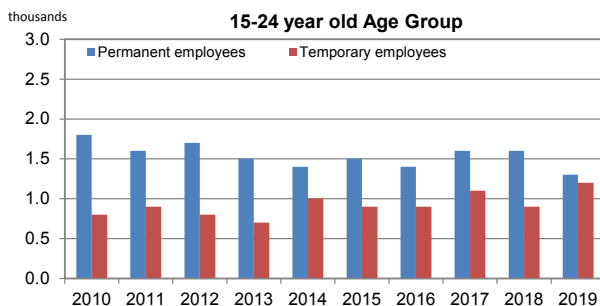
Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, by Age Group Yukon, 2010 to 2019



In 2019, of the 18,000 employees in Yukon, 14,400 (80.0%) were permanent and 3,600 (20.0%) were temporary. Nationally, 87.2% of employees were permanent in 2019 and 12.8% were temporary.

Of the 14,400 Yukon permanent employees, 7,000 (48.6%) were male and 7,400 (51.4%) were female. Of the 3,600 temporary employees, 1,700 (47.2%) were male and 1,900 (52.8%) were female.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0072-01 and Custom data table.



In 2019, of the 14,400 permanent Yukon employees, 1,300 (9.1%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 10,100 (70.6%) aged 25-54 years; and 2,900 (20.3%) were 55 years and older. Of the 3,600 temporary Yukon employees, 1,200 (32.4%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 1,900 (51.4%) aged 25-54 years; and 600 (16.2%) were 55 years and older.

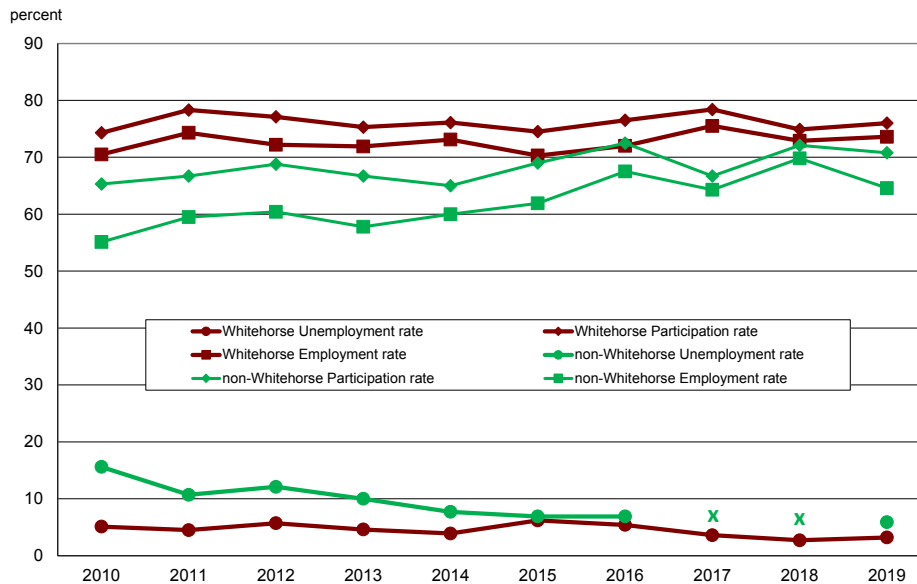
Labour Force Characteristics, by Age Group, by Sex, Whitehorse, 2019

		----- Whitehorse -----				----- Rest of Yukon -----			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
Population	Both Sexes	25,000	3,900	13,000	8,000	4,800	400	2,500	1,900
	Males	12,700	2,100	6,500	4,100	2,500	300	1,200	1,000
	Females	12,300	1,800	6,500	4,000	2,300	200	1,200	900
Labour force	Both Sexes	19,000	2,500	12,300	4,100	3,400	200	2,100	1,000
	Males	9,600	1,200	6,300	2,100	1,800	200	1,100	500
	Females	9,400	1,300	6,000	2,100	1,600	x	1,000	500
Employment	Both Sexes	18,400	2,300	12,100	4,000	3,100	200	1,900	1,000
	Males	9,200	1,100	6,100	2,000	1,600	x	1,000	500
	Females	9,200	1,200	5,900	2,000	1,500	x	900	500
Full-time	Both Sexes	15,300	1,300	10,900	3,000	2,600	x	1,700	800
	Males	8,100	800	5,800	1,600	1,400	x	1,000	400
	Females	7,200	600	5,200	1,400	1,100	x	700	400
Part-time	Both Sexes	3,100	1,000	1,100	900	500	x	200	200
	Males	1,100	300	400	400	200	x	x	x
	Females	2,000	600	800	500	300	x	200	x
Unemployment	Both Sexes	600	200	200	x	200	x	200	x
	Males	300	x	200	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	200	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	Both Sexes	6,000	1,400	700	3,900	1,400	200	400	900
	Males	3,100	800	200	2,000	700	x	x	500
	Females	2,900	500	500	1,900	700	x	300	400
Unemployment rate (%)	Both Sexes	3.2	8.0	1.6	x	5.9	x	9.5	x
	Males	3.1	x	3.2	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	2.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Participation rate (%)	Both Sexes	76.0	64.1	94.6	51.3	70.8	50.0	84.0	52.6
	Males	75.6	57.1	96.9	51.2	72.0	66.7	91.7	50.0
	Females	76.4	72.2	92.3	52.5	69.6	x	83.3	55.6
Employment rate (%)	Both Sexes	73.6	59.0	93.1	50.0	64.6	50.0	76.0	52.6
	Males	72.4	52.4	93.8	48.8	64.0	x	83.3	50.0
	Females	74.8	66.7	90.8	50.0	65.2	x	75.0	55.6

x = data suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Selected Labour Force Characteristics, 15+ Years of Age, Whitehorse, 2010 to 2019



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Indigenous Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2018 to 2019

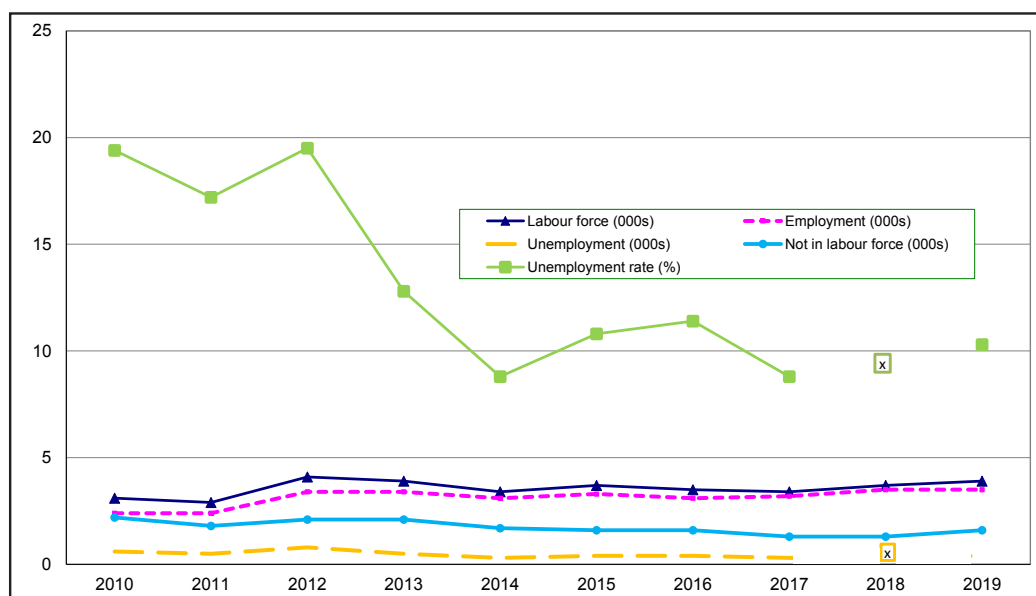
Note: Indigenous is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.

	Total		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Labour force	21,900	22,300	3,700	3,900	18,300	18,400
Employment	21,300	21,500	3,500	3,500	17,800	18,000
Full-time employment	18,000	17,900	3,000	2,900	15,000	15,000
Part-time employment	3,300	3,600	500	700	2,800	3,000
Unemployment	600	800	x	400	500	500
Not in labour force	7,500	7,400	1,300	1,600	6,200	5,900
Unemployment rate	2.7%	3.6%	x	10.3%	2.7%	2.7%
Participation rate	74.5%	74.8%	74.0%	70.9%	74.7%	75.7%
Employment rate	72.4%	72.1%	70.0%	63.6%	72.7%	74.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

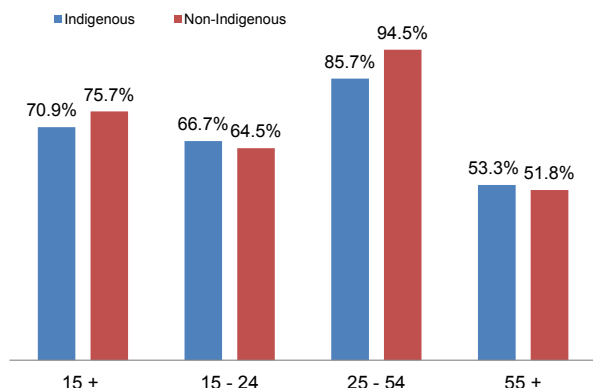
- In 2019, the Labour Force Survey estimated an increase of 200 (+5.4%) in the Indigenous labour force in Yukon compared to 2018. The non-Indigenous labour force increased by 100 (+0.5%).
- Comparing 2019 to 2018, the number of Indigenous employed remained the same. The number of Non-Indigenous employed increased by 200 (+1.1%).
- Unemployment in the Indigenous labour force was 400 in 2019 compared to less than 200 unemployed in 2018. Non-Indigenous unemployment remained the same at 500 in 2019.
- The unemployment rate for Indigenous Yukoners was 10.3% in 2019 compared to a suppressed rate in 2018 due to the number of unemployed being less than 200. The non-Indigenous unemployment rate remained the same at 2.7% in 2019.
- In 2019, the participation rate of Indigenous residents in Yukon decreased to 70.9% from 74.0% in 2018. The participation rate of non-Indigenous residents increased from 74.7% in 2018 to 75.7% in 2019.
- The Indigenous employment rate in 2019 was 63.6%, a decrease of 6.4 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for Yukon's non-Indigenous population (74.1%) increased 1.4 percentage points from 2018.

Indigenous Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2010 to 2019

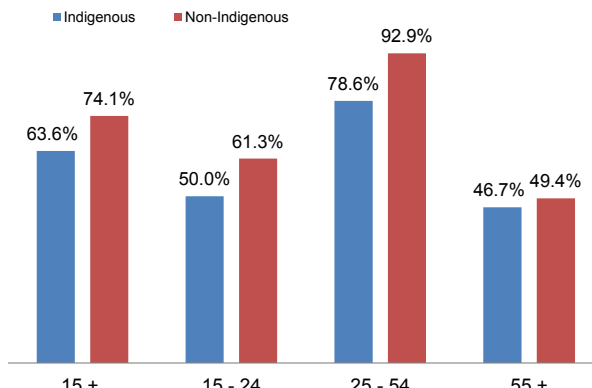


Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Indigenous/Non-Indigenous Participation Rates by Age, Yukon, 2019



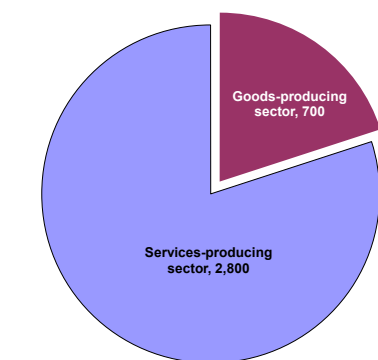
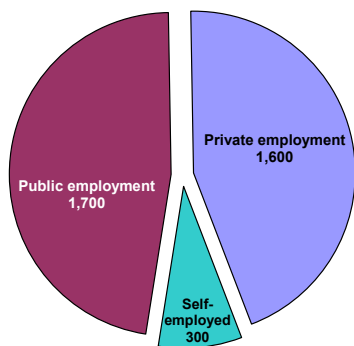
Indigenous/Non-Indigenous Employment Rates by Age, Yukon, 2019



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- Comparing 2019 to 2018, the participation rate for the Indigenous population increased by 11.1 percentage points for those aged 15-24 years, decreased by 0.5 percentage points for those aged 25-54 years, and decreased by 1.2 percentage points for those aged 55 years and over. Participation rates for the non-Indigenous population increased by 2.7 percentage points, increased by 1.7 percentage points, and decreased by 1.1 percentage point for the respective age groups.
- The proportion of the working-age Indigenous population who were employed in 2019 (63.6%), was 17.4 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2010 rate of 46.2%). In comparison, the non-Indigenous employment rate in 2019 (74.1%) was 3.8 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2015 rate of 70.3%).

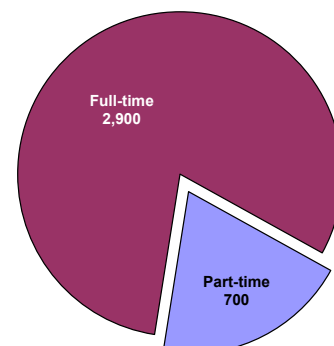
Indigenous Employment by Class of Worker, 2019



Indigenous Employment by Industry, 2019

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Indigenous Employment by Type of Employment, 2019



- In 2019, of the 3,500 employed Yukon Indigenous people, 47.2% were public employees (in federal, Yukon territorial, municipal and First Nation governments) and 44.4% were private sector employees. The remaining 8.3% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Indigenous Yukoners reported 42.2% employment in the public sector, 40.0% were private sector employees, and the remaining 17.8% were self-employed.
- In 2019, 80.0% of employed Indigenous people were working in the services-producing sector, primarily in *Public administration* and *Health care and social assistance services* industries. Of the employed Indigenous people, 20.0% were working in the goods-producing sector, primarily in *Construction*. In comparison, of the employed non-Indigenous people, 83.3% were working in the services-producing sector and 16.7% in the goods-producing sector.
- In 2019, 80.6% of employed Indigenous people worked full-time in Yukon, compared to 83.3% of non-Indigenous people.

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.

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.

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.

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.

February 2020