



## Yukon Employment Annual Review 2021

### Highlights:

- Yukon's 2021 unemployment rate (5.5%) increased by 0.3 percentage points compared to 2020 (5.2%).
- Comparing 2021 to 2020, Yukon's labour force (23,700) increased by 800; employment (22,400) increased by 700; and unemployment (1,300) increased by 100.

### Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2012 to 2021

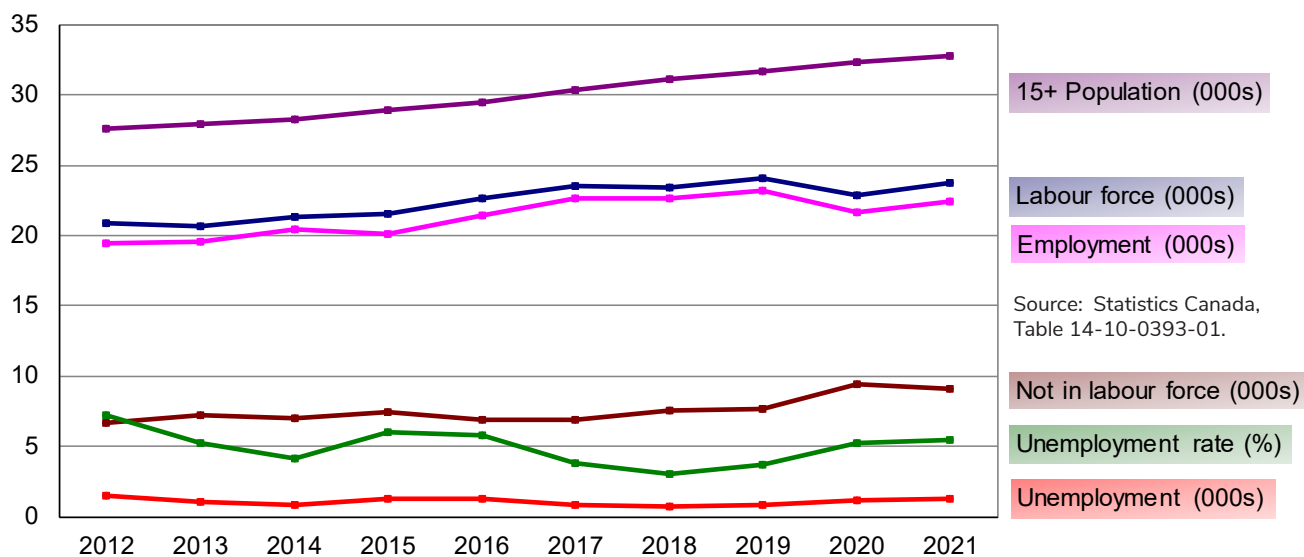
Prior to COVID-19, between 2012 and 2019, Yukon's population, labour force and employment had overall increasing trends. Beginning in March 2020, some LFS respondents reported being laid off but understandably did not look for any job due to the pandemic-related business closures. The exclusion of those respondents from the labour force resulted in a large decrease in labour force, which, in effect, moderated the unemployment rate.

Comparing 2021 to 2020, the population aged 15 years and over (32,800) increased by 500, or 1.5%, while the labour force (23,700) increased by 800, or 3.5%. The 2021 labour force was comprised of 22,400 employed persons (an increase of 700, or 3.2%, compared to 2020) and 1,300 unemployed persons (an increase of 100, or 8.3%, over 2020). These figures translate into a 0.3 percentage point increase in the annual unemployment rate, from 5.2% in 2020 to 5.5% in 2021.

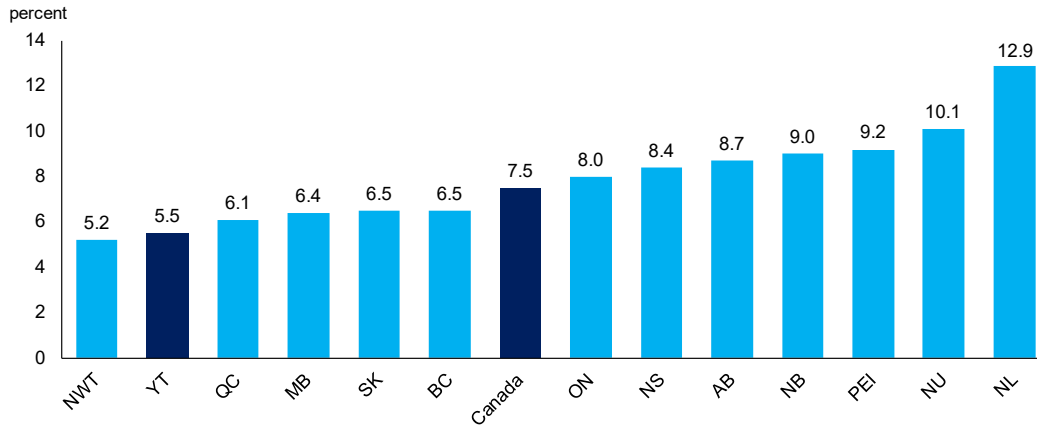
Yukon's unemployment rate (5.5%) was 2.0 percentage points lower than the national rate (7.5%) in 2021.

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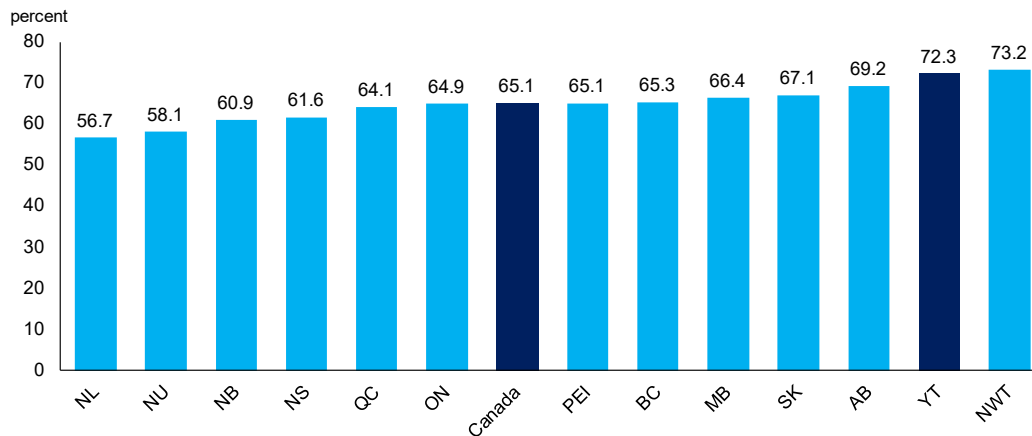


## Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021



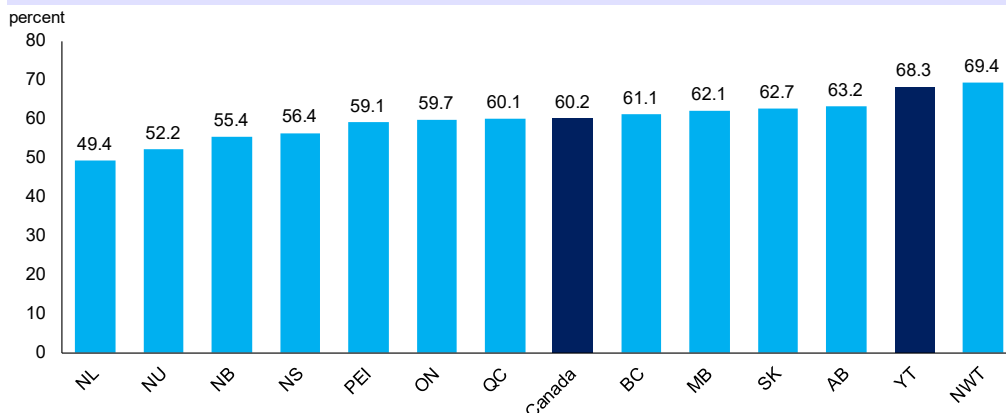
Yukon's 2021 unemployment rate of 5.5% was the second lowest in Canada. 2021 marked the eighteenth consecutive year of Yukon's unemployment rate being below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the 10-year period (2012 to 2021), was 5.0% in Yukon and 7.0% in Canada.

## Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021



In 2021, Yukon's participation rate (72.3%) was the second highest in Canada. Yukon's average participation rate over the past ten years (2012 to 2021) was 74.8%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 65.6%.

## Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2021



In 2021, Yukon's employment rate was the second highest in Canada at 68.3%. Yukon's average employment rate over the past ten years (2012 to 2021) was 71.1%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average employment rate over the same time period was 61.0%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0393-01.

## Labour Force and Employment by Occupation (NOC 2016), Yukon, 2021

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 '20 to '21	Employed	% change '20 to '21
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Management occupations	3,300	37.5%	3,200	33.3%
Senior management occupations	x	...	x	...
Specialized middle management occupations	1,400	40.0%	1,400	40.0%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	900	12.5%	900	12.5%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	800	100.0%	800	100.0%
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,200	-8.6%	3,100	-8.8%
Professional occupations in business and finance	700	-30.0%	700	-22.2%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	1,400	27.3%	1,400	27.3%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Office support occupations	700	-12.5%	600	-25.0%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	200	-50.0%	200	-50.0%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,700	6.2%	1,600	6.7%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	900	12.5%	800	0.0%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	800	0.0%	800	14.3%
Health occupations	1,800	12.5%	1,700	6.2%
Professional occupations in nursing	300	-25.0%	300	-25.0%
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	500	25.0%	500	25.0%
Technical occupations in health	500	25.0%	500	25.0%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	4,500	12.5%	4,500	18.4%
Professional occupations in education services	900	12.5%	900	12.5%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	2,000	5.3%	1,900	0.0%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	800	0.0%	800	14.3%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	300	...	300	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	600	50.0%	600	50.0%
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	700	0.0%	600	0.0%
Professional occupations in art and culture	200	...	200	...
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	500	-16.7%	400	-20.0%
Sales and service occupations	4,300	-2.3%	4,100	0.0%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	700	-12.5%	700	-12.5%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	500	-37.5%	500	-28.6%
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	700	16.7%	600	20.0%
Sales support occupations	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,400	16.7%	1,400	16.7%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,300	3.1%	3,000	0.0%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	1,300	18.2%	1,300	30.0%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	700	-12.5%	700	-12.5%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	200	...	200	...
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	800	0.0%	700	-12.5%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	300	0.0%	200	-33.3%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	300	-57.1%	200	-66.7%
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	300	-40.0%	300	-40.0%
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
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 occupations <sup>1</sup>	500	25.0%	x	...

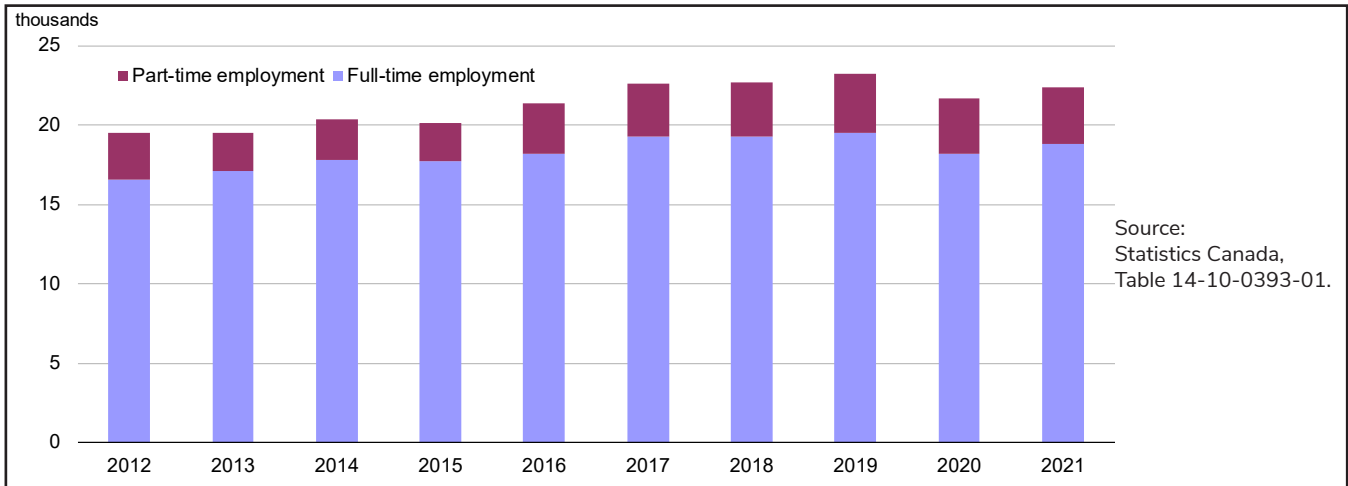
<sup>1</sup> = Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

x = data suppressed.

... not applicable or not appropriate

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

## Type of Employment, Yukon, 2012 to 2021

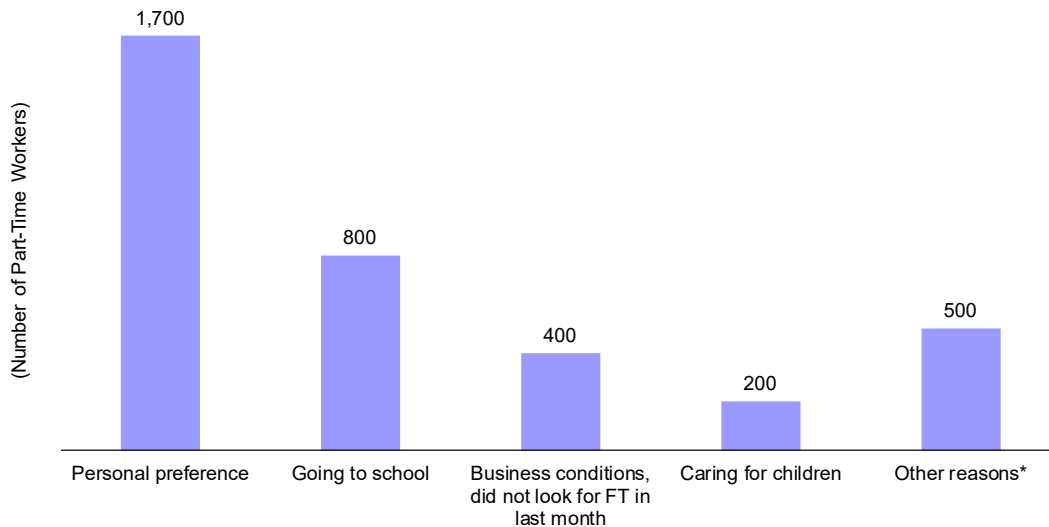


In 2021, there were 18,800 (83.9%) full-time workers and 3,600 (16.1%) part-time workers in Yukon. In Canada, the proportion of full-time workers in 2021 was 81.6%. Over the past ten years (2012 to 2021), the proportion of full-time workers in Yukon averaged at 85.5%, while in Canada, the proportion averaged at 81.1%.

Yukon had the fifth-lowest proportion (16.1%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2021, behind the Northwest Territories (12.7%), Nunavut (14.5%), New Brunswick (15.5%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (15.5%). The highest proportion of part-time workers was in British Columbia (22.0%). Over the past ten years (2012 to 2021), the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon averaged at 14.5%, while in Canada, the proportion averaged at 18.9%.

## Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon, 2021

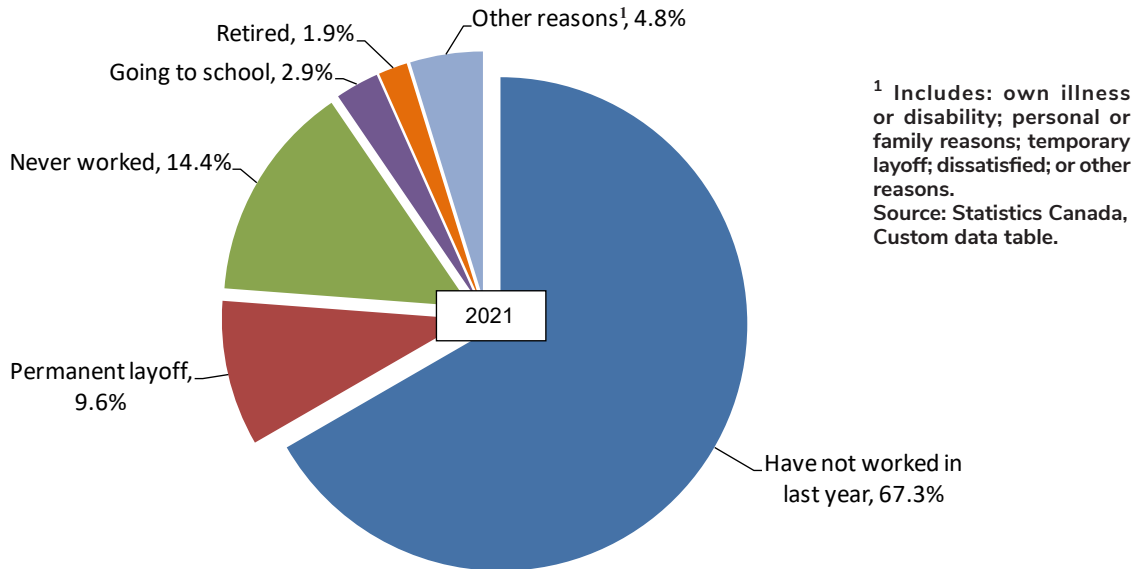
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.



Of Yukon's 3,600 part-time workers in 2021, 47.2% stated personal preference as reason for working part-time; 22.2% were going to school; 11.1% cited business conditions (they **did not look** for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month); 5.6% were caring for children; and 13.9% indicated other reasons\* for working part-time.

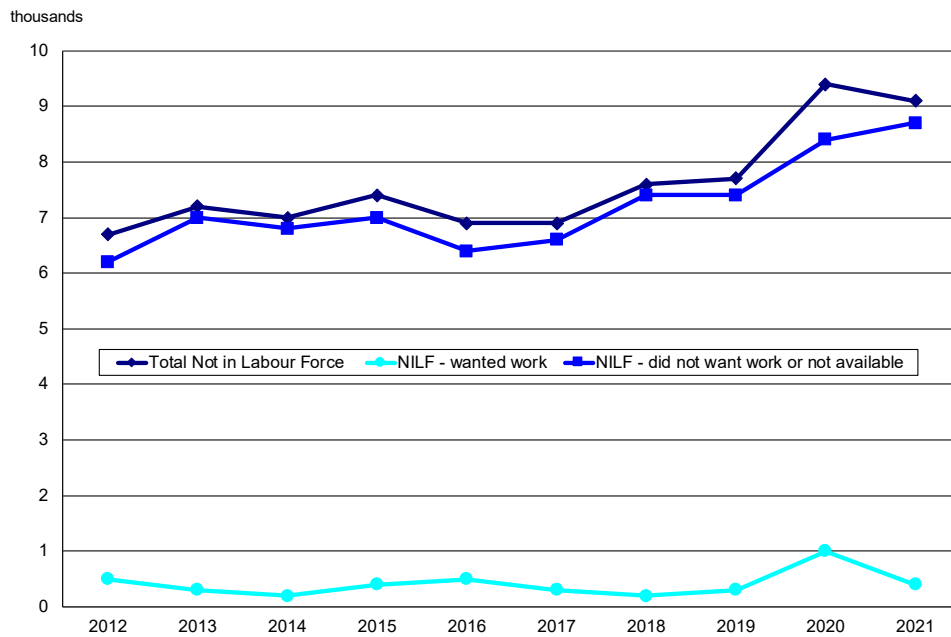
\*Other reasons may include: own illness; other personal or family responsibilities; other voluntary reason; business conditions (they **looked** for full-time in the month prior to the survey month); could not find full-time (they **did not look** for full-time in the month prior to the survey month);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

## Reason for Leaving or Losing Last Job (includes unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2021



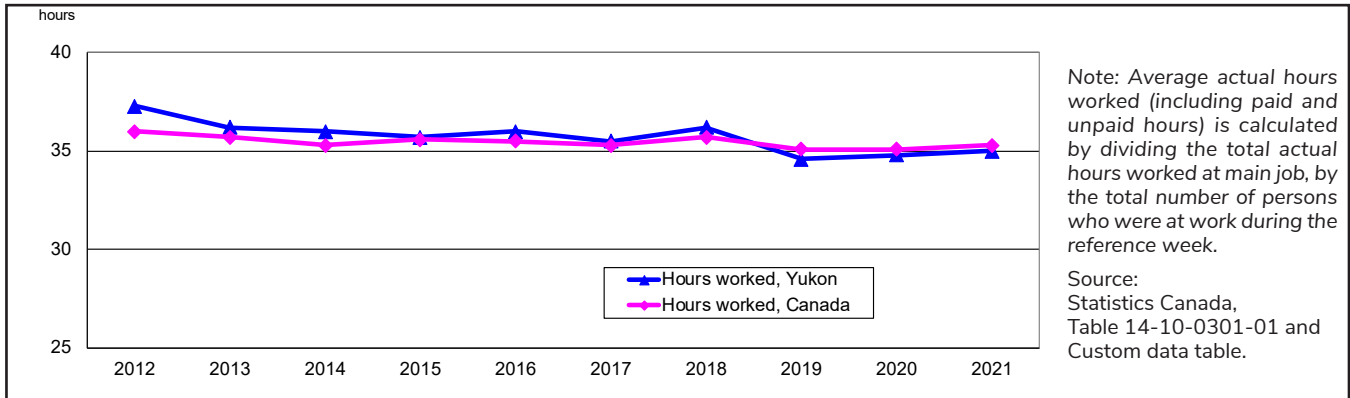
Of the 10,400 persons without a job in 2021 (aged 15 years and over, unemployed or not in labour force), 8,500 had not worked in the last year or had never worked (7,000 and 1,500, respectively). Of the 2,000 who had worked in the previous 12 months: 1,000 lost their job due to permanent layoffs; 300 left their job to attend school; 200 retired; and the remaining 500 left for other reasons including own illness or disability, personal or family reasons, dissatisfaction, and temporary layoffs, etc.

## Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2012 to 2021



In 2021, of the 9,100 persons who were not in the labour force, 8,700 did not want work or were not available, and 400 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 awaiting recall/reply, illness, personal/family reasons, attending school, discouragement (believed no suitable work was available), etc.

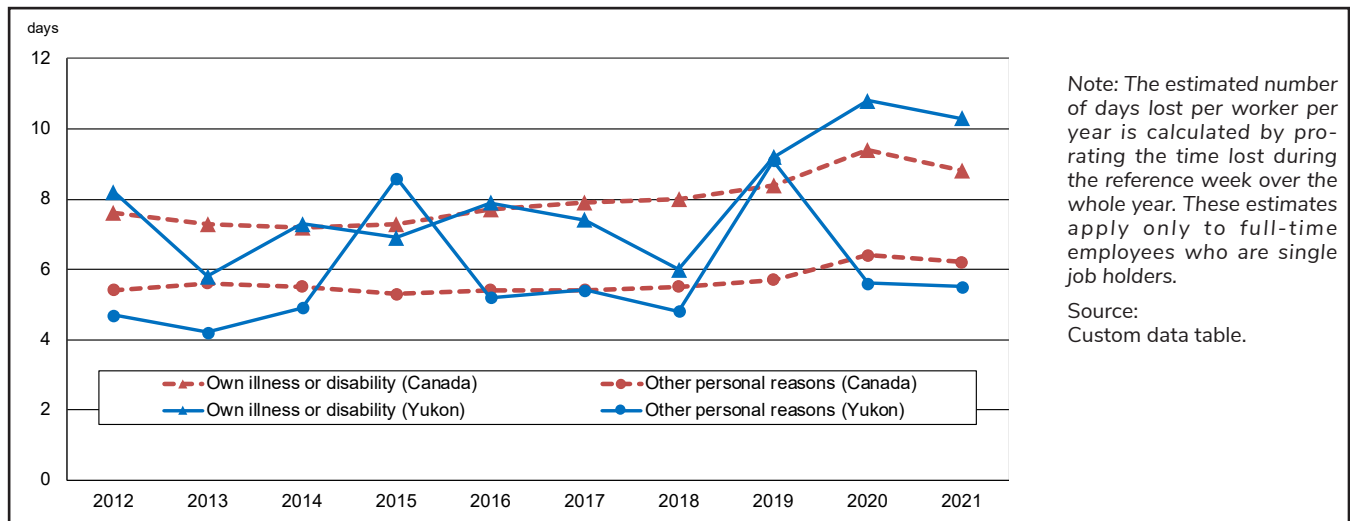
## Average Actual Hours Worked, Canada and Yukon, 2012 to 2021



In Yukon, the average actual hours worked in 2021 was 35.0 hours per week compared to 34.8 hours per week in 2020. Of the data available for 2021, **Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities** reported the highest average hours worked, at 53.6 hours per week followed by occupations in **Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination** (45.0 hours), **Professional occupations in health (except nursing)** (45.0 hours). **Sales support occupations** reported the lowest average hours worked at 22.2 hours per week; the second-lowest was **Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers** at 24.5 hours.

Canada's average actual hours worked in 2021 increased to 35.3 hours per week compared to 2020 (35.1). In 2021, **Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production** reported the highest average hours worked, at 46.8 hours per week, while **Sales support occupations** reported the lowest average hours worked, at 24.0 hours per week.

## Average Number of Days Lost, Canada and Yukon, 2012 to 2021



Over the previous ten year period of 2011 to 2020, Yukon lost 13.2 work days on average per worker per year. In 2021, an average of 15.8 days were lost per worker: 10.3 days due to own illness or disability and 5.5 days due to other personal reasons (which include family responsibilities and maternity leave). In Canada, an average of 15.1 days were lost in 2021: 8.8 days due to own illness or disability and 6.2 days due to other personal reasons.

In Yukon in 2021, the average number of days lost was 11.2 days for men (9.6 days due to own illness or disability; 1.6 days due to other personal reasons) and 20.6 days for women (11.0 days due to own illness or disability; 9.6 days due to other personal reasons).

The average number of days lost by age group included: 8.2 days in the 15-24 year age group; 17.8 days in the 25-54 year age group; and 11.7 days for 55 years of age and over.

## Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation (NOC 2016), Yukon, 2021

Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)	Number of Employees	% change '20 to '21	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	% change '20 to '21
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>35.19</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
Management occupations	2,300	43.8%	48.20	0.9%
Senior management occupations	x	...	x	...
Specialized middle management occupations	1,400	40.0%	50.37	1.3%
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	2,900	-9.4%	34.95	8.6%
Professional occupations in business and finance	x	...	x	...
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	1,300	18.2%	33.89	11.5%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	x	...	x	...
Office support occupations	600	-25.0%	30.66	6.8%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	x	...	x	...
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,400	16.7%	41.62	7.5%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	700	16.7%	45.93	-1.7%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	700	16.7%	37.48	20.2%
Health occupations	1,100	-8.3%	39.15	1.2%
Professional occupations in nursing	x	...	x	...
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in health	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	x	...
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	4,100	20.6%	40.53	3.9%
Professional occupations in education services	900	12.5%	44.77	3.1%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,600	6.7%	45.33	5.5%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	800	33.3%	32.50	9.7%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	x	...	x	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	x	...	x	...
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	x	...	x	...
Professional occupations in art and culture	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	x	...	x	...
Sales and service occupations	3,700	-5.1%	21.43	2.1%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	x	...	x	...
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	x	...	x	...
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	x	...	x	...
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	x	...	x	...
Sales support occupations	x	...	x	...
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,200	9.1%	21.09	3.9%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,400	14.3%	31.42	2.4%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	1,000	100.0%	33.48	-2.6%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	x	...	x	...
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	x	...	x	...
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	500	-28.6%	27.16	0.1%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	x	...	x	...
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	x	...	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	x	...	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	...

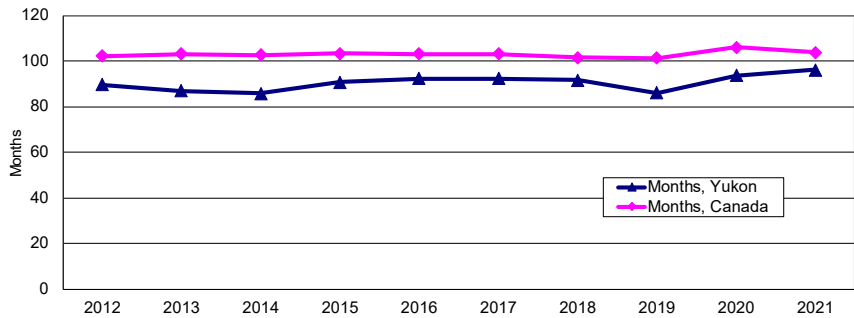
x = data suppressed.  
 .. = not available.  
 ... = not applicable.  
 Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

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, 2012 to 2021

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 2021 was 96.1 months (about 8.0 years), 2.6% higher than that measured in 2020. Canada's average job tenure in 2021 was 103.7 months (about 8.6 years), 2.3% lower than the average tenure measured in 2020.

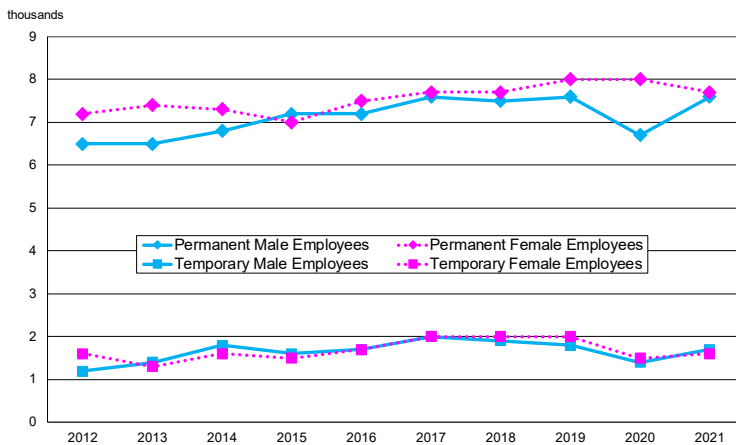


Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0305-01 and Custom data table.

Of the data available for 2021, Yukon **Occupations in front-line public protection services** had the longest job tenure measured at 237.3 months, or about 19.8 years, followed by **Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services** (152.7 months, or about 12.7 years), **Technical occupations in health** (136.2 months or about 11.4 years), and **Professional occupations in health (except nursing)** (130.8 months or about 10.9 years). **Service supervisors and specialized service occupations** had the shortest job tenure at 38.3 months (about 3.2 years) followed by **Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers** (40.0 months or about 3.3 years), and **Sales support occupations** (40.8 months or about 3.4 years).

Overall, Yukon males reported higher job tenure measured in 2021 (100.3 months or about 8.4 years) than females (92.5 months or about 7.7 years).

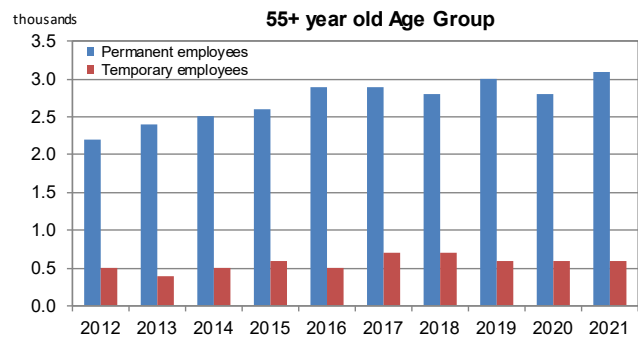
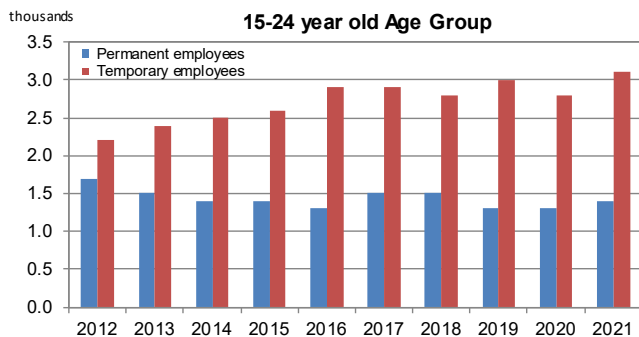
## Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, by Age Group Yukon, 2012 to 2021



In 2021, of the 18,600 employees in Yukon, 15,400 (82.8%) were permanent and 3,200 (17.2%) were temporary. Nationally, 87.9% of employees were permanent in 2021 and 12.1% were temporary.

Of the 15,400 permanent employees in Yukon, 7,600 (49.7%) were male and 7,700 (50.3%) were female. Of the 3,200 temporary employees, 1,700 (51.5%) were male and 1,600 (48.5%) were female.

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



In 2021, of the 15,400 permanent employees in Yukon, 1,400 (9.2%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 10,800 (70.6%) aged 25-54 years; and 3,100 (20.3%) were 55 years and older. Of the 3,200 temporary employees, 900 (27.3%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 1,800 (54.5%) aged 25-54 years; and 600 (18.2%) were 55 years and older.

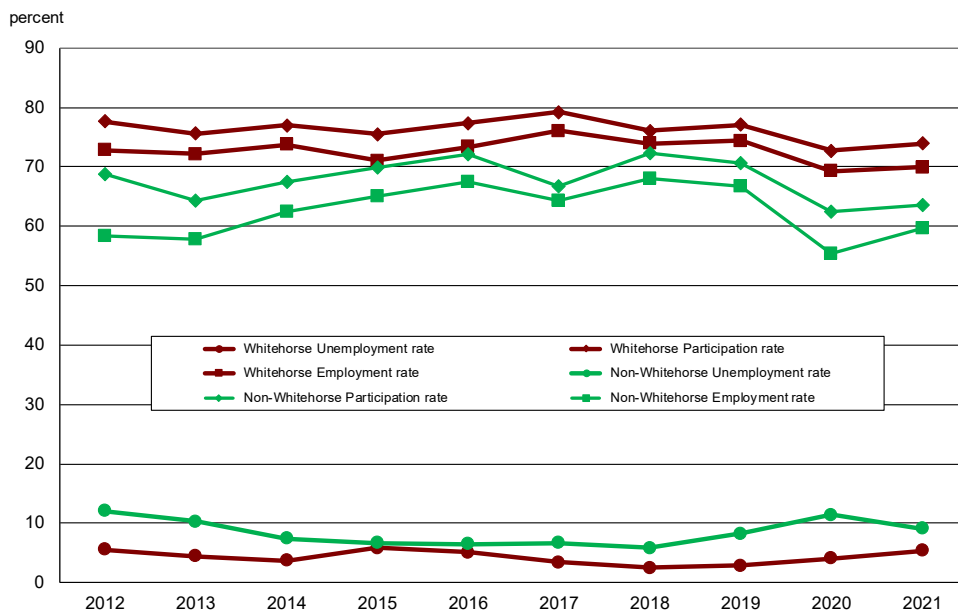


## Labour Force Characteristics, by Age Group, by Sex, Whitehorse, 2021

		----- Whitehorse -----				----- Rest of Yukon -----			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
<b>Population</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>27,600</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,300</b>
	Males	13,900	1,900	7,500	4,500	2,800	300	1,300	1,200
	Females	13,700	1,900	7,600	4,200	2,500	200	1,200	1,100
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,200</b>
	Males	10,400	1,300	6,900	2,300	1,800	200	900	700
	Females	9,900	1,200	6,900	1,800	1,600	x	1,100	500
<b>Employment</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,100</b>
	Males	9,900	1,100	6,600	2,200	1,600	200	800	600
	Females	9,400	1,000	6,500	1,800	1,500	x	1,000	500
<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>900</b>
	Males	8,500	800	6,100	1,700	1,500	200	800	500
	Females	7,500	500	5,700	1,300	1,300	x	900	400
<b>Part-time</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>200</b>
	Males	1,400	400	500	600	x	x	x	x
	Females	1,900	600	800	500	x	x	x	x
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>x</b>
	Males	500	x	300	x	200	x	x	x
	Females	600	x	400	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Not in labour force</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,200</b>
	Males	3,400	600	600	2,200	1,000	x	400	600
	Females	3,800	700	700	2,400	900	x	x	600
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>x</b>
	Males	4.8	x	4.3	x	11.1	x	x	x
	Females	6.1	x	5.8	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Participation rate (%)</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>
	Males	74.8	68.4	92.0	51.1	64.3	66.7	69.2	58.3
	Females	72.3	63.2	90.8	42.9	64.0	x	91.7	45.5
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>47.8</b>
	Males	71.2	57.9	88.0	48.9	57.1	66.7	61.5	50.0
	Females	68.6	52.6	85.5	42.9	60.0	x	83.3	45.5

x = data suppressed    Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

### Selected Labour Force Characteristics, 15+ Years of Age, Whitehorse, 2012 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

## Indigenous Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2020 to 2021

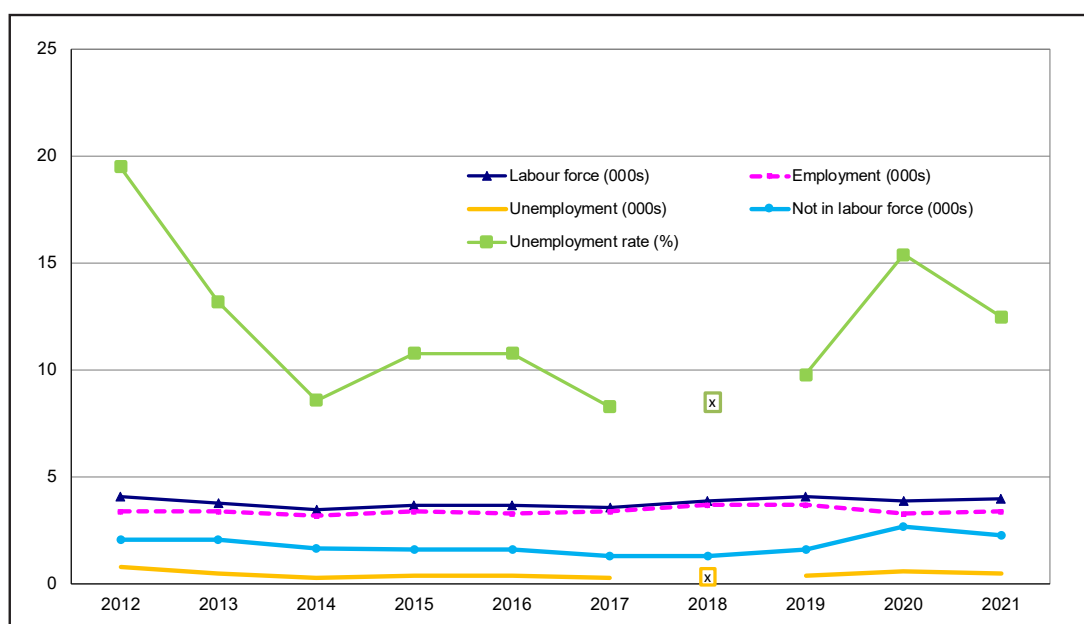
Note: Indigenous is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.

	Total		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Labour force	22,900	23,700	3,900	4,000	19,000	19,700
Employment	21,700	22,400	3,300	3,400	18,300	18,900
Full-time employment	18,200	18,800	2,700	2,800	15,600	16,000
Part-time employment	3,500	3,600	700	700	2,800	2,900
Unemployment	1,200	1,300	600	500	600	800
Not in labour force	9,400	9,100	2,700	2,300	6,600	6,700
Unemployment rate	5.2%	5.5%	15.4%	12.5%	3.2%	4.1%
Participation rate	70.9%	72.3%	58.2%	63.5%	74.2%	74.3%
Employment rate	67.2%	68.3%	49.3%	54.0%	71.5%	71.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- In 2021, the Labour Force Survey estimated an increase of 100 (2.6%) in the Indigenous labour force in Yukon compared to 2020. The non-Indigenous labour force increased by 700 (3.7%).
- Comparing 2021 to 2020, the number of Indigenous employment increased by 100 (3.0%). The number of non-Indigenous employment increased by 600 (3.3%).
- Unemployment in the Indigenous labour force was 500 in 2021 compared to 600 in 2020. Non-Indigenous unemployment increased by 200 in 2021.
- The unemployment rate for Indigenous Yukoners was 12.5% in 2021 compared to 15.4% in 2020. The non-Indigenous unemployment rate increased by 0.9 percentage points to 4.1% from 3.2% in 2020.
- In 2021, the participation rate of the Indigenous population in Yukon increased to 63.5% from 58.2% in 2020. The participation rate of the non-Indigenous population increased from 74.2% in 2020 to 74.3% in 2021.
- The Indigenous employment rate in 2021 was 54.0%, an increase of 4.7 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for Yukon's non-Indigenous population (71.3%) decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 2020.

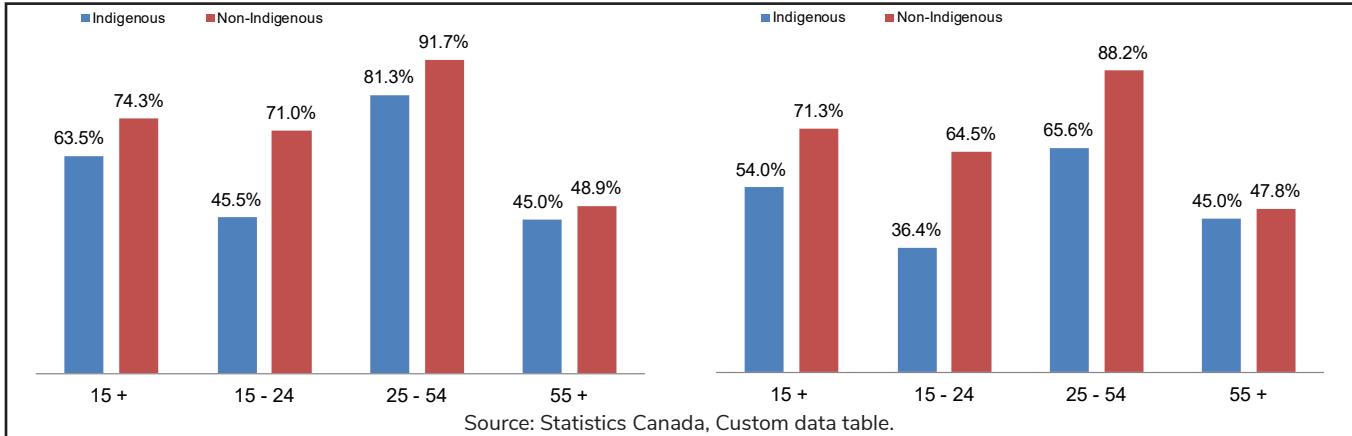
## Indigenous Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2012 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

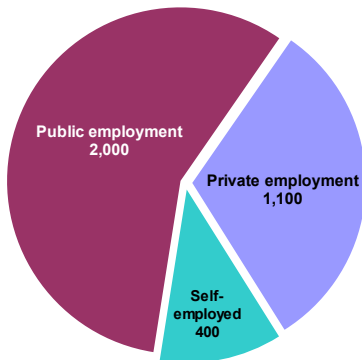
## Indigenous/Non-Indigenous Participation Rates by Age, Yukon, 2021

## Indigenous/Non-Indigenous Employment Rates by Age, Yukon, 2021

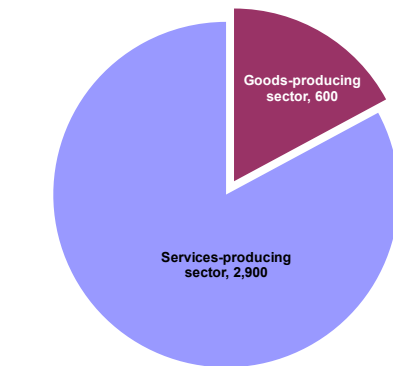


- Comparing 2021 to 2020, the participation rate for the Indigenous population increased by 2.6 percentage points for those aged 15-24 years, increased by 9.4 percentage points for those aged 25-54 years, and increased by 2.1 percentage points for those aged 55 years and over. Participation rates for the non-Indigenous population increased by 10.3 percentage points, increased by 0.2 percentage points, and increased by 0.1 percentage points for the respective age groups.
- The proportion of the working-age Indigenous population who were employed in 2021 (54.0%), was 4.7 percentage points higher than the 2020 rate of 49.3%. In comparison, the non-Indigenous employment rate in 2021 (71.3%) was 0.2 percentage points lower than the 2020 rate of 71.5%.

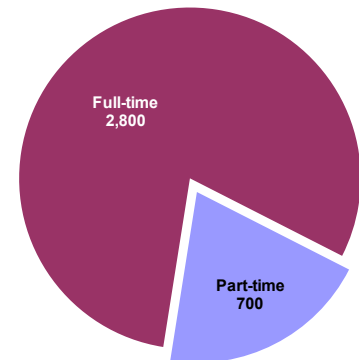
### Indigenous Employment by Class of Worker, 2021



### Indigenous Employment by Industry, 2021



### Indigenous Employment by Type of Employment, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- In 2021, of the 3,400 employed Indigenous people in Yukon, 57.1% were public employees (in federal, Yukon territorial, municipal and First Nation governments) and 31.4% were private sector employees. The remaining 11.4% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Indigenous Yukoners reported 42.9% employment in the public sector, 39.7% were private sector employees, and the remaining 17.5% were self-employed.
- In 2021, 82.9% 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, 17.1% were working in the goods-producing sector, primarily in *Construction* and the *Utilities* industries. In comparison, of the employed non-Indigenous people, 86.3% were working in the services-producing sector and 13.7% in the goods-producing sector.
- In 2021, 80.0% of employed Indigenous people worked full-time in Yukon, compared to 84.7% 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 2022