



Highlights:

- In 2024, Yukon's unemployment rate was 4.3%, an increase of 0.8 percentage points compared to 2023 (3.5%).
- Comparing 2024 to 2023, Yukon's labour force increased by 1,800 to 27,700, the number of employed increased by 1,500 to 26,500 and the number of unemployed increased by 300 to 1,200.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate was 6.3% in 2024.

Labour force characteristics, Yukon, 2015 to 2024

In 2024, on average, 27,700 people participated in Yukon's labour force. Of them, 26,500 were employed and 1,200 were unemployed. About 8,600 people, 15 years of age and over did not participate in the labour force.

Comparing 2024 to 2023, Yukon's:

- Labour force increased by 1,800, or 6.9%;
- Number of employed increased by 1,500, or 6.0%;
- Number of unemployed increased by 300, or 33.3%; and
- Unemployment rate increased by 0.8 percentage points to 4.3% from 3.5%.

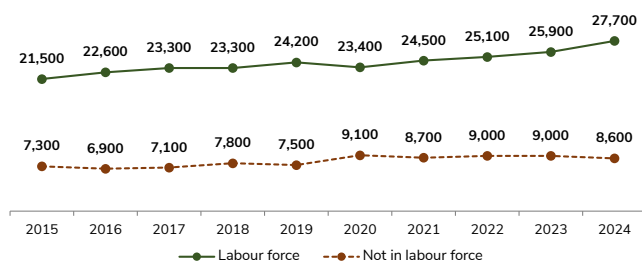
Comparing 2024 to 2015, Yukon's:

- Labour force increased by 6,200, or 28.8%;
- Number of employed increased by 6,400, or 31.8%;
- Number of unemployed decreased by 100, or 7.7%; and
- Unemployment rate decreased by 1.7 percentage points to 4.3% from 6.0%.

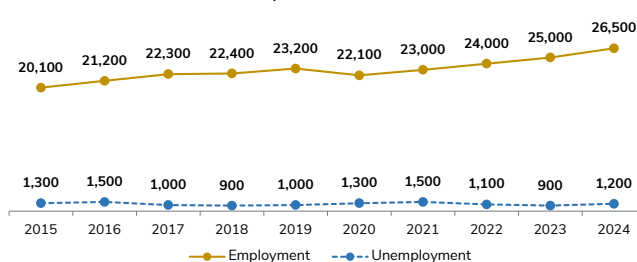
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Labour force participation, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Number of employed and unemployed, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Source: Statistics Canada, data table 14-10-0393-01

Other sources of labour market information:

Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2015-2024:
yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2015-2024

Yukon Employment and Skills Survey, 2023:
yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-and-skills-survey-2023

Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2023:
yukon.ca/en/survey-employment-payrolls-and-hours-2023

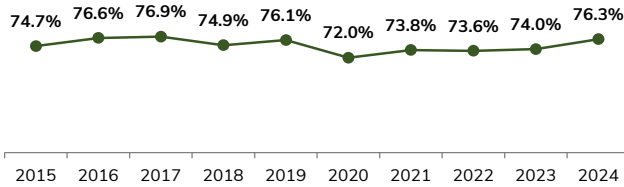
Yukon Labour Demand Survey, 2024:
yukon.ca/en/yukon-labour-demand-survey-2024

Participation rate, Canada, provinces and territories

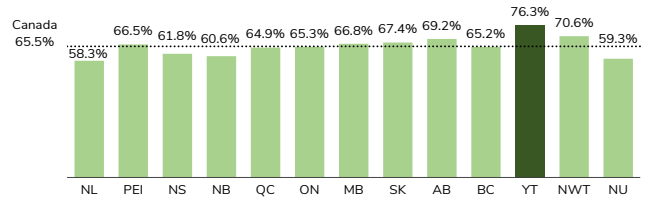
In 2024, Yukon had the highest participation rate in Canada (76.3%), which was 10.8 percentage points above Canada's participation rate (65.5%).

Yukon's average participation rate over the ten-year period from 2015 to 2024 was 74.9%, which was 9.3 percentage points above than the national average during the same period (65.6%).

Participation rate, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Participation rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 2024



From 2015 to 2024, Yukon's participation rate ranged from 7.6 to 10.9 percentage points higher than Canada's.

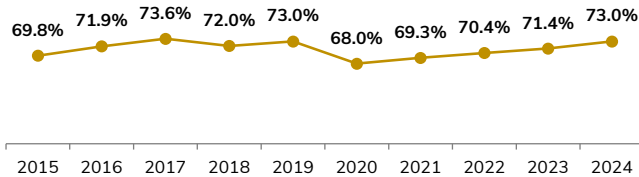
Yukon's participation rate dropped to 72.0% in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. From 2021 to 2023, Yukon's participation rate remained relatively stable and increased to 76.3% in 2024. During the 5-year pre-pandemic period, Yukon's participation rate ranged from a low of 74.7% (2015) to a high of 76.9% (2017).

Employment rate, Canada, provinces and territories

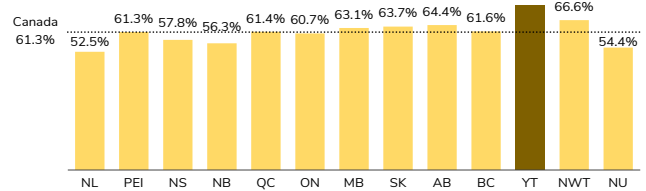
In 2024, Yukon had the highest employment rate in Canada (73.0%), which was 11.7 percentage points above Canada's employment rate (61.3%).

Yukon's average employment rate over the ten-year period from 2015 to 2024 was 71.2%, which was 10.0 percentage points above than the national average during the same period (61.3%).

Employment rate, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Employment rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 2024



Since 2015, Yukon had the highest employment rate of all jurisdictions every year except in 2022 when only the Northwest Territories had a higher employment rate.

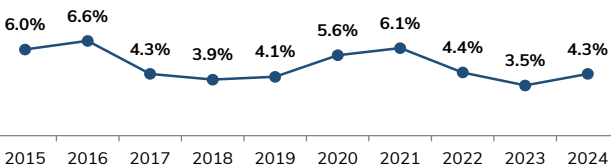
During the period from 2015 to 2024, Yukon's employment rate was at its lowest in 2020 (68.0%) and its highest in 2017 (73.6%). During the 5-year pre-pandemic period, Yukon's employment rate ranged from a low of 69.8% (2015) to a high of 73.6% (2017).

Unemployment rate, Canada, provinces and territories

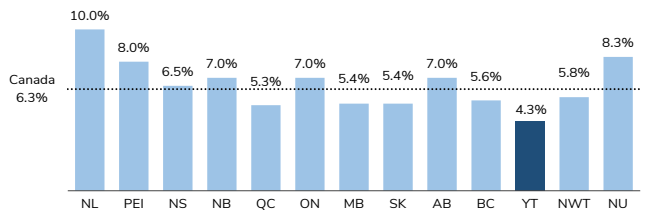
In 2024, Yukon's unemployment rate (4.3%) was the lowest in Canada, and 2.0 percentage points below Canada's unemployment rate (6.3%).

Yukon's average unemployment rate over the ten-year period from 2015 to 2024 was 4.9%, which was 1.7 percentage points lower than the national average during the same period (6.6%).

Unemployment rate, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Unemployment rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 2024



During the period from 2015 to 2024, Yukon's unemployment rate fluctuated within a relatively narrow range from a low of 3.5% (2023) to a high of 6.6% (2016).

By comparison, Canada's unemployment rate ranged from a low of 5.3% (2022) to a high of 9.7% (2020) during the same period.

Labour force and employment, by occupation (NOC 2021), Yukon, 2024

Note: Occupation refers to the kind of work that persons 15 years 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 2023 to 2024	Employed	Change 2023 to 2024
Total, all occupations	27,700	6.9%	26,500	6.0%
Management occupations	3,400	0.0%	3,300	-2.9%
Legislative and senior management occupations	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Specialized middle management occupations	1,500	-6.3%	1,500	-6.3%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	900	50.0%	900	50.0%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	800	0.0%	800	0.0%
Business, finance and administration occupations, except management	4,100	20.6%	4,000	17.6%
Professional occupations in finance and business	800	-20.0%	800	-20.0%
Professional occupations in finance	x	...	x	...
Professional occupations in business	700	-12.5%	700	-12.5%
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	1,100	22.2%	1,100	22.2%
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	1,300	18.2%	1,300	18.2%
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	900	80.0%	800	60.0%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, except management	2,300	4.5%	2,300	4.5%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	1,300	8.3%	1,200	0.0%
Professional occupations in natural sciences	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Professional occupations in applied sciences (except engineering)	700	0.0%	700	0.0%
Professional occupations in engineering	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	1,100	10.0%	1,000	0.0%
Health occupations, except management	1,800	12.5%	1,800	12.5%
Professional occupations in health	900	28.6%	800	14.3%
Health treating and consultation services professionals	300	...	300	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	200	0.0%	200	...
Nursing and allied health professionals	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Technical occupations in health	500	25.0%	400	0.0%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	500	25.0%	500	25.0%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, except management	4,800	-2.0%	4,600	-6.1%
Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services	3,000	-9.1%	2,900	-12.1%
Professional occupations in law	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Professional occupations in education services	1,100	0.0%	1,100	0.0%
Professional occupations in social and community services	300	-57.1%	300	-57.1%
Professional occupations in government services	1,300	0.0%	1,300	0.0%
Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	1,000	11.1%	1,000	11.1%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	800	14.3%	800	14.3%
Assisting occupations in education and in legal and public protection	600	20.0%	600	20.0%
Care providers and public protection support occupations and student monitors, crossing guards and related occupations	x	...	x	...
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport, except management	800	0.0%	700	-12.5%
Professional occupations in art and culture	400	33.3%	400	33.3%
Technical occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Support occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Sales and service occupations, except management	4,900	6.5%	4,700	6.8%
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Occupations in sales and services	500	0.0%	400	0.0%
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	1,600	14.3%	1,600	23.1%
Sales and service support occupations	2,300	4.5%	2,200	0.0%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, except management	4,700	20.5%	4,400	18.9%
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	2,400	9.1%	2,400	9.1%
General trades	1,600	77.8%	1,500	66.7%
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	400	-20.0%	300	-40.0%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations, except management	400	0.0%	300	-25.0%
Supervisors and occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Workers and labourers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	300	50.0%	200	0.0%
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities, except management	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Supervisors, central control and process operators in processing, manufacturing and utilities and aircraft assemblers and inspectors 25	x	...	x	...
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...
Unclassified occupations ¹	400	0.0%

x = suppressed ... = not applicable or not appropriate

¹ Unclassified occupations is composed of unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago.

Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

Labour force and employment, by industry (NAICS 2022), Yukon, 2024

Note: Industry refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the respondent works (main job only). 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.

In 2024, of the 26,500 employed in Yukon:

- 22,600, or 85.3%, worked in *Services-producing industries*; and
- 3,900, or 14.7% worked in *Goods-producing industries*.

In 2024, the top three industry sectors by number of employed in Yukon were:

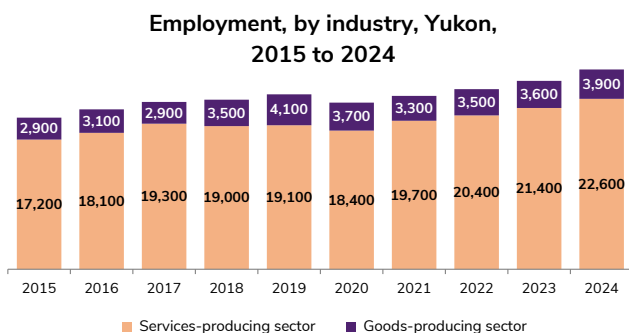
- *Public administration* (5,700);
- *Health care and social assistance* (3,700); and
- *Wholesale and retail trade* (3,100).

Comparing 2024 to 2023, of Yukon's industry sectors employing at least 1,000 people in 2024, the largest proportional increase was in *Transportation and warehousing* (40.0%), followed by *Wholesale and retail trade* (24.0%), and *Accommodation and food services* (18.2%).

Of industry sectors employing at least 1,000 people in 2024, the largest proportional decrease in employment was in *Information, culture and recreation* (37.5%).

	Employed	Change 2023 to 2024
Total, all industries	26,500	6.0%
Goods-producing sector	3,900	8.3%
Agriculture	x	...
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	500	-28.6%
Utilities	400	33.3%
Construction	2,600	4.0%
Manufacturing	200	...
Services-producing sector	22,600	5.6%
Wholesale and retail trade	3,100	24.0%
Transportation and warehousing	1,400	40.0%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	800	0.0%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,700	-5.6%
Business, building and other support services	600	100.0%
Educational services	2,300	4.5%
Health care and social assistance	3,700	0.0%
Information, culture and recreation	1,000	-37.5%
Accommodation and food services	1,300	18.2%
Other services (except public administration)	1,100	0.0%
Public administration	5,700	7.5%

x = suppressed ... = not applicable or not appropriate



From 2015 to 2024, on average, 85.0% of those employed in Yukon were in *Services-producing industries* and 15.0% were in *Goods-producing industries*.

During this period, employment in *Goods-producing industries* was the highest in 2019 (4,100) and the lowest in 2015 and 2017 (2,900). Employment in *Services-producing industries* was the highest in 2024 (22,600) and the lowest in 2015 (17,200).

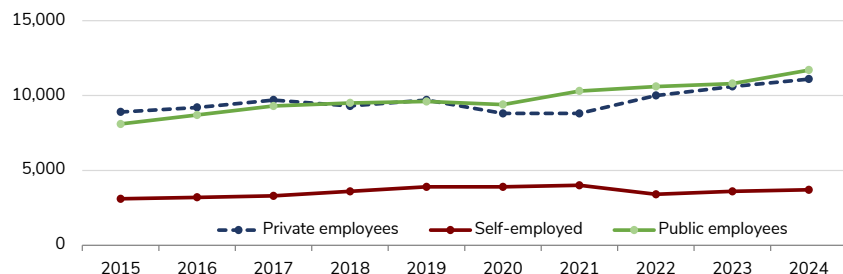
Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

Employment, by class of worker, Yukon, 2024

In 2024, of the 26,500 people employed in Yukon:

- 11,700 or 44.2%, were employed in the public sector;
- 11,100, or 41.9%, were employed in the private sector; and
- 3,700, or 14.0%, were self-employed.

During the period from 2015 to 2024, on average, 42.6% of Yukon's employed people were public sector employees, 41.9% were private sector employees, and 15.6% were self-employed.



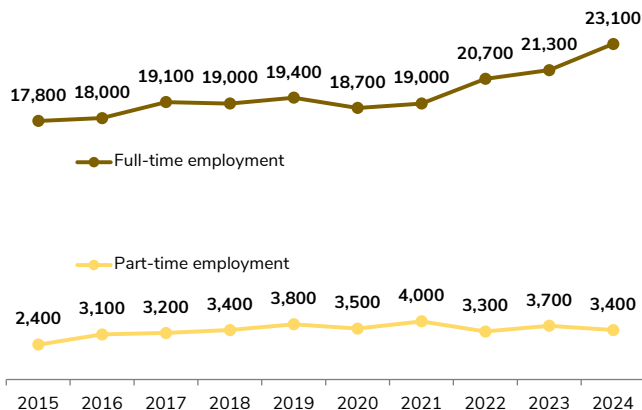
Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

	Private employees	Self- employed	Public employees
2015	8,900	3,100	8,100
2016	9,200	3,200	8,700
2017	9,700	3,300	9,300
2018	9,300	3,600	9,500
2019	9,700	3,900	9,600
2020	8,800	3,900	9,400
2021	8,800	4,000	10,300
2022	10,000	3,400	10,600
2023	10,600	3,600	10,800
2024	11,100	3,700	11,700

Note: Public sector employees are those who work for a local, provincial, Indigenous or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation, or a government funded establishment such as a school (including universities) or hospital.

Private sector employees are those who work as employees of a private firm or business.

Type of employment, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Source: Statistics Canada, data table 14-10-0464-01

Of Yukon's 3,400 part-time workers in 2024, the most common reasons for not working full time were:

- 1,600, or 47.1%, cited *Personal preference*;
- 700, or 20.6%, cited *Going to school*;
- 200, or 5.9%, cited *Own illness*;
- 200, or 5.9%, cited *Caring for children*;
- 200, or 5.9%, cited *Other personal or family responsibilities*;
- 200, or 5.9%, cited *Other voluntary reasons*;
- 200, or 5.9%, cited *Business conditions, and they did not look for work in the month prior to the survey month*; and
- 100, or 2.9%, cited *Other reasons**.

* Other reasons may include: *Could not find full-time work and did not look for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month*; *could not find full-time work but looked for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month*.

Reasons for leaving or losing last job (includes unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2024

In 2024, there were 9,800 people in Yukon who were unemployed or not in the labour force. Of them:

- 5,800, or 59.2%, had not worked in the last year, but had previously worked;
- 1,500, or 15.3%, had left their job;
- 1,300, or 13.3%, had never worked; and
- 1,200, or 12.2%, had lost their job.

Of the 1,500 people in Yukon who left their job in 2024:

- 600, or 40.0%, left because they were going to school;
- 300, or 20.0%, left because of retirement;
- 200, or 13.3%, left because of own illness or disability;
- 200, or 13.3%, left because of personal/family reasons; and
- 200, or 13.3%, left for other reasons.

In 2024, there were 23,100 full-time workers (87.2%) and 3,400 part-time (12.8%) in Yukon. Nationally, 81.9% of workers were full-time in 2024.

Yukon had the third-lowest proportion (12.8%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2024. Over the past ten years (2015 to 2024), the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon averaged at 14.7%, while nationally, the proportion averaged at 18.6%.

Comparing 2024 to 2023, the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon decreased by 2.0 percentage points. Nationally, this proportion increased by 0.2 percentage points during the same time period.

Reasons for working part-time, Yukon 2024

Personal preference	1,600
Going to school	700
Own illness	200
Caring for children	200
Other personal or family responsibilities	200
Other voluntary	200
Business conditions, did not look for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month	200
Other reasons*	100

Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

Total, unemployed or not in labour force	9,800
Job leavers	1,500
Going to school	600
Retired	300
Own illness or disability	200
Personal or family reasons	200
Other reasons*	200
Jobs losers	1,200
Permanent layoff	1,100
Temporary layoff	x
Have not worked in last year	5,800
Never worked	1,300

x = suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

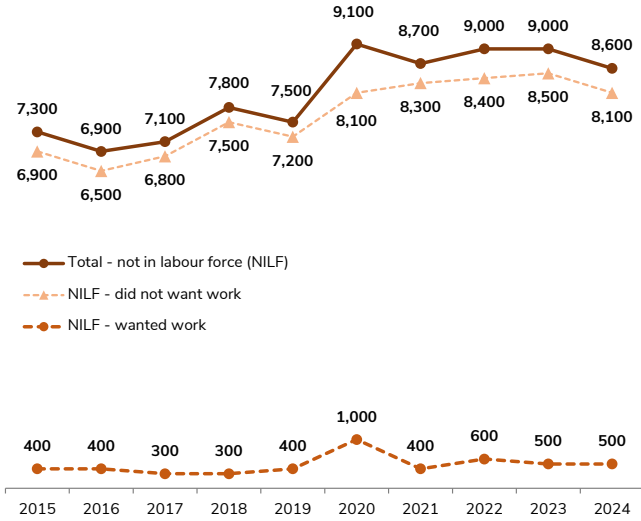
Not in labour force (NILF), Yukon, 2015 to 2024

In 2024, of the 8,600 people in Yukon who were not in the labour force:

- 94.2%, or 8,100, did not want work or were not available; and
- 5.8%, or 500, wanted work.

Comparing 2024 to 2023, the proportion of the total population not in the labour force decreased by 2.0 percentage points. Comparing 2024 to 2015, the proportion of the total population not in the labour force decreased by 1.7 percentage points.

From 2015 to 2019, the number of people not in the labour force was relatively stable ranging from a low of 6,900 in 2016 to a high of 7,800 in 2018. In 2020, the number of people not in the labour force increased to 9,100 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Thereafter, the number ranged from a low of 8,600 in 2024 to a high of 9,000 in 2022 and 2023.



Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

Temporary and permanent employees, by gender, by age group, Yukon, 2015 to 2024

In 2024, of the 22,800 employees in Yukon, 19,300 (84.6%) were permanent and 3,500 (15.4%) were temporary.

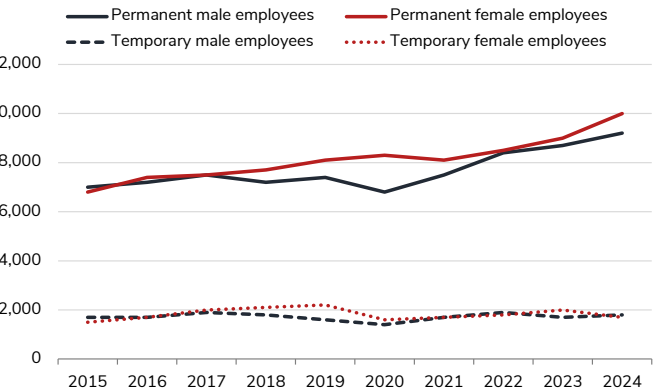
Nationally, 88.8% of employees were permanent and 11.2% were temporary in 2024.

Of the 19,300 permanent employees in Yukon, 10,000 (52.1%) were female and 9,200 (47.9%) were male.

Of the 3,500 temporary employees in Yukon, 1,800 (51.4%) were male and 1,700 (48.6%) were female.

In 2024, of the 19,300 permanent employees in Yukon:

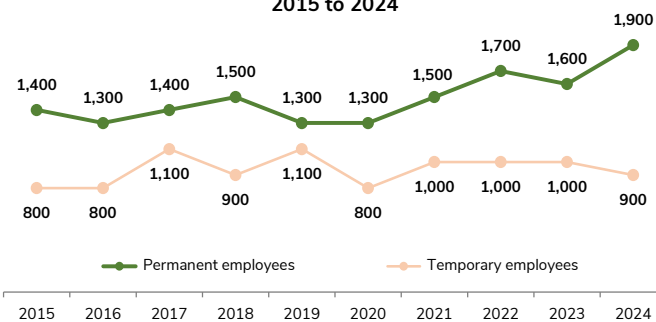
- 9.8% (1,900) were 15 to 24 years of age;
- 72.0% (13,900) were 25 to 54 years of age; and
- 18.1% (3,500) were 55 years and older.



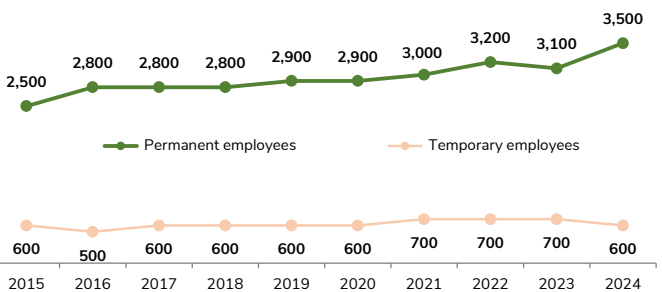
In 2024, of the 3,500 temporary employees in Yukon:

- 25.0% (900) were 15 to 24 years of age;
- 58.3% (2,100) were 25 to 54 years of age; and
- 16.7% (600) were 55 years and older.

Employees, aged 15 to 24 Years, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Employees, aged 55 Years and Over, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



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

Number of employees* and median hourly wage rate, by occupation (NOC 2021), Yukon, 2024

Main job (full-time and part-time and employees)	Number of employees	Change 2023 to 2024	Median hourly wage rate (\$)	Change 2023 to 2024
Total, all occupations	22,800	6.5%	\$37.50	1.4%
Management occupations	2,300	-4.2%	\$58.97	4.5%
Legislative and senior management occupations	200	-33.3%	\$97.44	21.8%
Specialized middle management occupations	1,500	-6.3%	\$59.48	5.4%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	200	0.0%	\$38.46	11.1%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	400	0.0%	\$52.00	-9.5%
Business, finance and administration occupations, except management	3,700	23.3%	\$38.25	3.4%
Professional occupations in finance and business	600	-14.3%	\$45.04	4.7%
Professional occupations in finance	x	...	x	...
Professional occupations in business	500	-16.7%	\$45.04	4.7%
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	1,000	42.9%	\$42.00	-3.6%
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	1,300	18.2%	\$37.00	5.7%
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	800	60.0%	\$33.75	5.5%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, except management	1,900	0.0%	\$48.00	10.9%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	1,100	0.0%	\$51.00	9.3%
Professional occupations in natural sciences	300	50.0%	\$48.08	-3.8%
Professional occupations in applied sciences (except engineering)	600	0.0%	\$47.34	5.2%
Professional occupations in engineering	200	0.0%	\$62.56	45.5%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	800	0.0%	\$45.30	17.8%
Health occupations, except management	1,400	0.0%	\$40.79	-0.6%
Professional occupations in health	500	-16.7%	\$50.00	0.0%
Health treating and consultation services professionals	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...
Nursing and allied health professionals	400	-20.0%	\$50.00	0.0%
Technical occupations in health	400	0.0%	\$43.00	4.8%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	500	25.0%	\$31.00	-6.1%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, except management	4,400	-2.2%	\$44.23	-1.7%
Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services	2,700	-10.0%	\$50.00	4.8%
Professional occupations in law	x	...	x	...
Professional occupations in education services	1,100	0.0%	\$52.31	2.0%
Professional occupations in social and community services	300	-50.0%	\$47.69	0.0%
Professional occupations in government services	1,200	9.1%	\$48.13	5.1%
Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	1,000	25.0%	\$33.00	-0.8%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	200	0.0%	\$48.08	-4.4%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	800	33.3%	\$31.12	3.7%
Assisting occupations in education and in legal and public protection	600	20.0%	\$32.00	3.2%
Care providers and public protection support occupations and student monitors, crossing guards and related occupations	x	...	x	...
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport, except management	400	-20.0%	\$30.00	11.3%
Professional occupations in art and culture	200	...	\$45.00	...
Technical occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Support occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Sales and service occupations, except management	4,400	7.3%	\$21.00	0.0%
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	500	0.0%	\$26.22	2.3%
Occupations in sales and services	300	-25.0%	\$29.00	25.6%
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	1,500	15.4%	\$21.00	5.0%
Sales and service support occupations	2,100	5.0%	\$19.50	-2.5%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, except management	3,700	23.3%	\$35.00	0.0%
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	2,000	17.6%	\$38.80	4.9%
General trades	1,100	57.1%	\$34.00	-2.9%
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance workers	200	0.0%	\$33.00	8.2%
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	300	-25.0%	\$25.00	13.6%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations, except management	300	0.0%	\$28.00	-20.0%
Supervisors and occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Workers and labourers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	...	\$26.00	...
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities, except management	200	0.0%	\$32.00	-20.0%
Supervisors, central control and process operators in processing, manufacturing and utilities and aircraft assemblers and inspectors	x	...	x	...
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...

x = suppressed ... = not applicable or not appropriate

Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

* The above table displays 'number of employees', which does not include those who are self employed - as opposed to previous pages which display 'number of employed persons', which does include those who are self-employed.

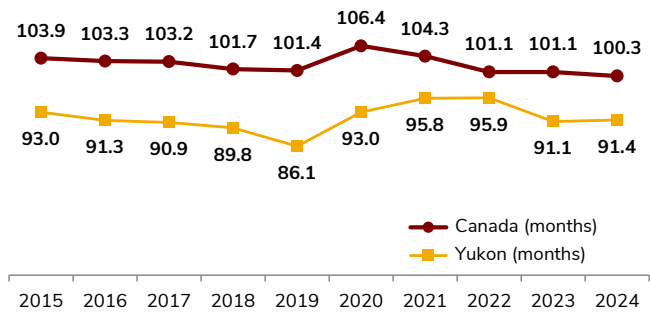
Average job tenure in months, Canada and Yukon, 2015 to 2024

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. 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 in 2024 was 91.4 months (about 7.6 years). In Canada, the average job tenure in 2024 was 100.3 months (about 8.4 years).

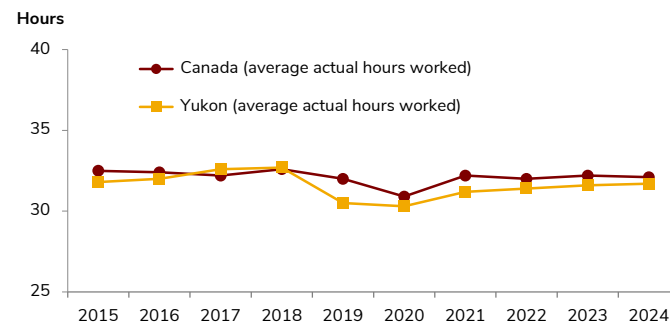
Comparing 2024 to 2023, the average job tenure in Yukon increased by 0.3 months, or 0.3%. Nationally, the average job tenure decreased by 0.8 months, or 0.8%.

Comparing 2024 to 2015, the average job tenure in Yukon decreased by 1.6 months, or 1.7%. Nationally, the average job tenure decreased by 3.6 months, or 3.5%.



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0411-01 and custom data table.

Average actual hours worked, Canada and Yukon, 2015 to 2024



In 2024, the average actual hours worked in Yukon was 31.7. This was an increase of 0.1 hours, or 0.3%, compared to 2023 (31.6 hours), and a decrease of 0.1 hours, or 0.3%, compared to 2015 (31.8 hours).

Nationally, the average actual hours worked in 2024 decreased by 0.1 hours, or 0.3%, compared to 2023.

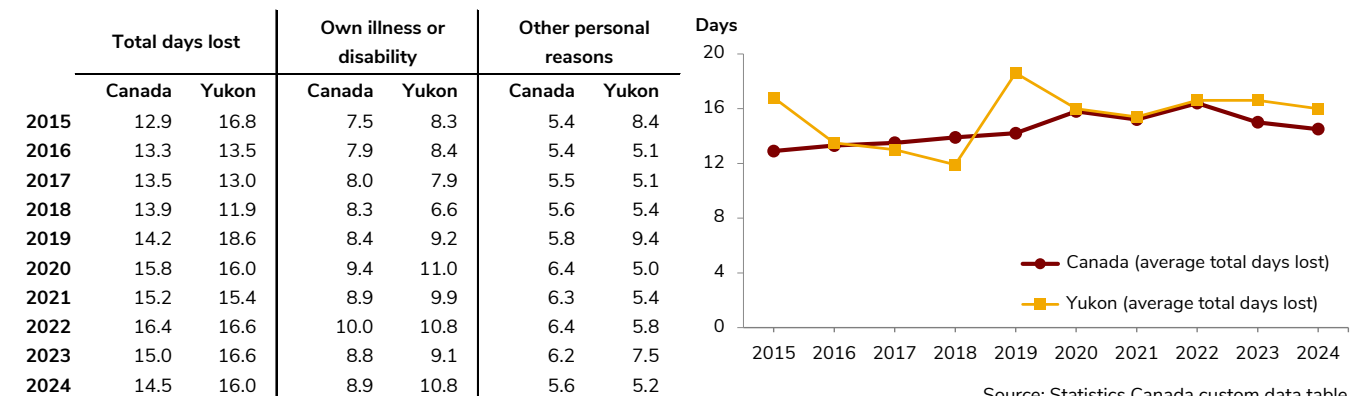
During the period from 2015 to 2024, the average of the annual average actual hours worked in Yukon was 31.6 hours, while the national average was 32.1 hours.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Canada	32.5	32.4	32.2	32.6	32.0	30.9	32.2	32.0	32.2	32.1
Yukon	31.8	32.0	32.6	32.7	30.5	30.3	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0409-01 and custom data table.

Note: Average hours was calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked by the total number of employed persons. Actual hours is equal to the sum of hours worked by respondents during the reference week and includes paid and unpaid hours.

Average numbers of days lost, Canada and Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Source: Statistics Canada custom data table.

In 2024, workers in Yukon lost an average of 16.0 work days; 10.8 of which were due to *Own illness or disability* and 5.2 work days were due to *Other personal reasons*.

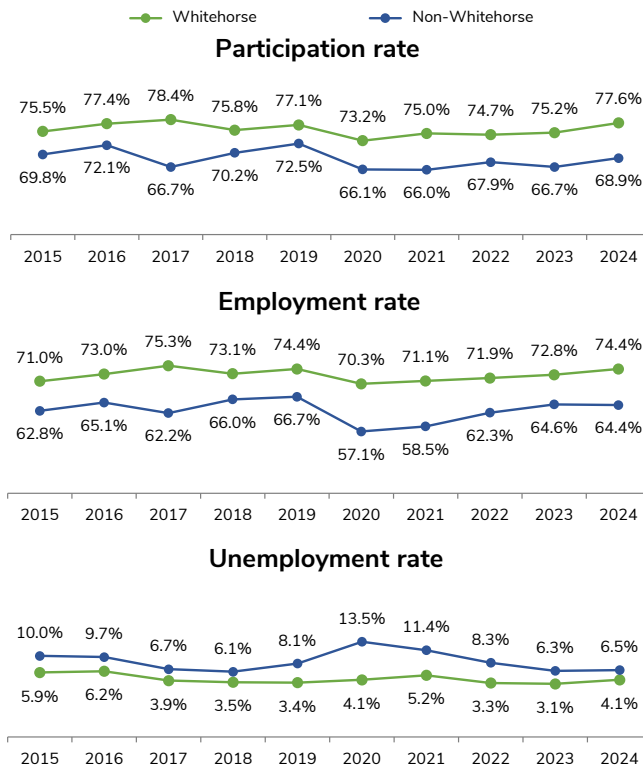
Over the ten-year period from 2015 to 2024, workers in Yukon lost an average of 15.4 work days per year; of which, an average of 9.2 work days were due to *Own illness or disability* and 6.2 work days were due to *Other personal reasons*. Nationally, workers lost an average of 14.5 work days during this ten-year period.

Note: The estimate 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.

Labour force characteristics, by age group, by gender, Whitehorse, 2024

		Whitehorse				Non-Whitehorse			
		15+	15-24	25 to 54	55+	15+	15-24	25 to 54	55+
Population	Total	31,700	4,400	18,200	9,100	4,500	600	2,100	1,800
	Men+	15,800	2,300	8,900	4,600	2,200	300	1,000	900
	Women+	15,900	2,100	9,300	4,500	2,300	300	1,100	900
Labour force	Total	24,600	2,800	17,000	4,700	3,100	300	1,800	1,000
	Men+	12,700	1,500	8,500	2,600	1,500	200	900	500
	Women+	11,900	1,300	8,500	2,100	1,600	x	1,000	500
Employment	Total	23,600	2,500	16,400	4,600	2,900	300	1,700	1,000
	Men+	12,100	1,400	8,200	2,500	1,400	x	800	500
	Women+	11,500	1,200	8,200	2,100	1,500	x	900	500
Full-time employment	Total	20,600	1,800	15,300	3,500	2,500	200	1,600	700
	Men+	10,600	1,000	7,600	2,000	1,300	x	800	400
	Women+	10,000	800	7,700	1,500	1,200	x	800	300
Part-time employment	Total	3,000	700	1,200	1,100	400	x	x	300
	Men+	1,500	400	600	500	200	x	x	x
	Women+	1,500	400	600	600	300	x	x	x
Unemployment	Total	1,000	300	600	x	200	x	x	x
	Men+	600	200	300	x	x	x	x	x
	Women+	400	x	200	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	Total	7,100	1,600	1,200	4,400	1,400	300	300	800
	Men+	3,100	800	400	2,000	700	x	200	400
	Women+	4,000	800	800	2,400	700	x	200	400
Participation rate	Total	77.6%	63.6%	93.4%	51.6%	68.9%	50.0%	85.7%	55.6%
	Men+	80.4%	65.2%	95.5%	56.5%	68.2%	66.7%	90.0%	55.6%
	Women+	74.8%	61.9%	91.4%	46.7%	69.6%	x	90.9%	55.6%
Employment rate	Total	74.4%	56.8%	90.1%	50.5%	64.4%	50.0%	81.0%	55.6%
	Men+	76.6%	60.9%	92.1%	54.3%	63.6%	x	80.0%	55.6%
	Women+	72.3%	57.1%	88.2%	46.7%	65.2%	x	81.8%	55.6%
Unemployment rate	Total	4.1%	10.7%	3.5%	x	6.5%	x	x	x
	Men+	4.7%	13.3%	3.5%	x	x	x	x	x
	Women+	3.4%	x	2.4%	x	x	x	x	x

x = suppressed



Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

In 2024, the majority (88.8%) of Yukon's labour force was in Whitehorse.

Of the 24,600 in Whitehorse's labour force:

- 11.4%, or 2,800, were aged 15 to 24 years;
- 69.1%, or 17,000, were 25 to 54 years; and
- 19.1%, or 4,700, were 55 years and older.

Of the 3,100 in the labour force in the rest of Yukon:

- 9.7%, or 300, were aged 15 to 24 years;
- 58.1%, or 1,800, were 25 to 54 years; and
- 32.3%, or 1,000, were 55 years and older.

During the period from 2015 to 2024:

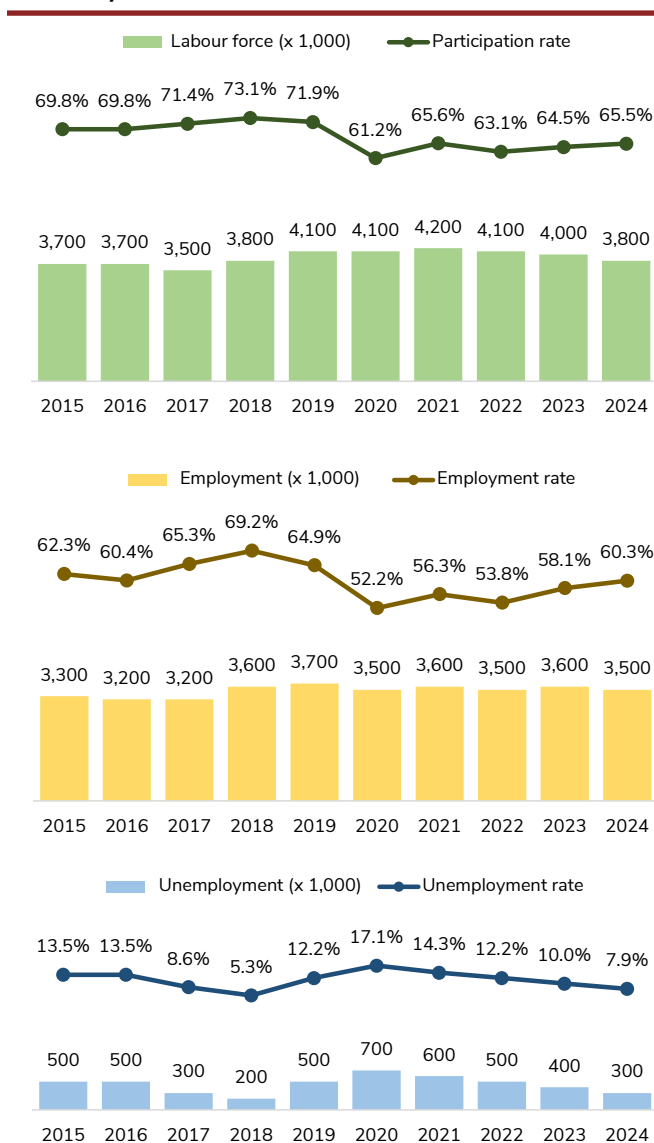
- the participation rate in Whitehorse averaged 76.0%, compared to 68.7% in the rest of Yukon, a difference of 7.3 percentage points;
- the employment rate in Whitehorse averaged 72.7%, compared to 63.0% in the rest of Yukon, a difference of 9.7 percentage points; and
- the unemployment rate in Whitehorse averaged 4.3%, compared to 8.7% for the rest of Yukon, a difference of 4.4 percentage points.

Indigenous labour force characteristics, Yukon, 2023 and 2024

	Total population		Indigenous identity		Non-Indigenous identity	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Labour force	25,900	27,700	4,000	3,800	21,900	23,900
Employment	25,000	26,500	3,600	3,500	21,400	23,000
Full-time employment	21,300	23,100	3,200	3,200	18,100	19,900
Part-time employment	3,700	3,400	400	300	3,300	3,100
Unemployment	900	1,200	400	300	500	900
Not in labour force	9,000	8,600	2,200	2,000	6,800	6,600
Unemployment rate	3.5%	4.3%	10.0%	7.9%	2.3%	3.8%
Participation rate	74.0%	76.3%	64.5%	65.5%	76.0%	78.4%
Employment rate	71.4%	73.0%	58.1%	60.3%	74.3%	75.4%

Note: Indigenous identity is based on self-identification. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada and includes those who identify as First Nations, Métis or Inuit.

Indigenous labour force characteristics, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

Comparing 2024 to 2023:

- the Indigenous labour force decreased by 200, or 5.0%, while the non-Indigenous labour force increased by 2,000, or 9.1%;
- the number of employed Indigenous decreased by 100, or 2.8%, while the number of employed non-Indigenous increased by 1,600, or 7.5%;
- the number of unemployed Indigenous decreased by 100, or 25.0%, while the number of unemployed non-Indigenous increased by 400, or 80.0%; and
- the Indigenous unemployment rate decreased by 2.1 percentage points, while the non-Indigenous unemployment rate increased by 1.5 percentage points.

During the period from 2015 to 2024:

- the Indigenous labour force averaged 3,900;
- the Indigenous participation rate averaged 67.6%;
- the number of employed Indigenous averaged 3,470;
- the Indigenous employment rate averaged 60.3%;
- the number of unemployed Indigenous averaged 450; and
- the Indigenous unemployment rate averaged 11.5%.

From 2015 to 2018, the Indigenous participation and employment rates were trending upwards, while the Indigenous unemployment rate was trending downward.

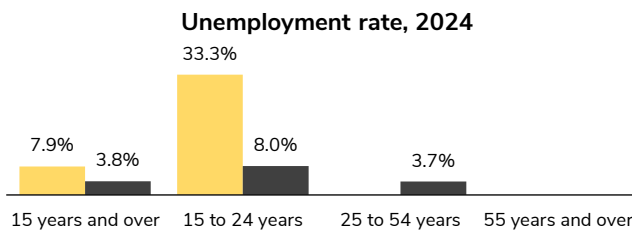
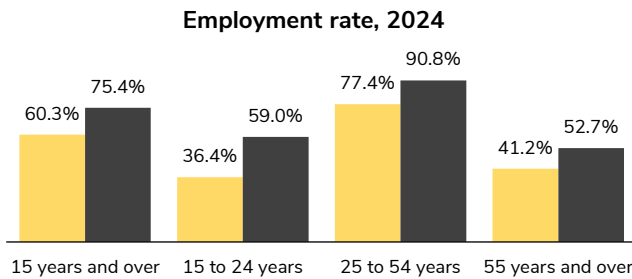
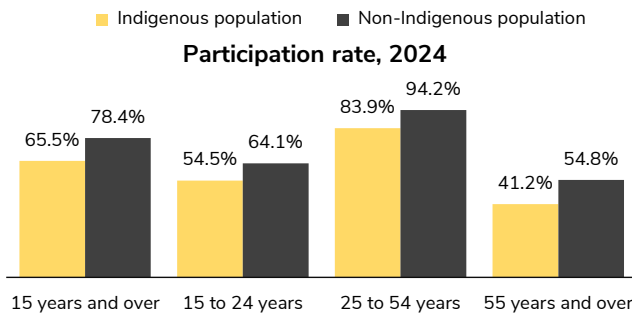
In 2019, reversals of trends were observed. The participation rate decreased 1.2 percentage points; the employment rate decreased 4.3 percentage points; and the unemployment rate increased 6.9 percentage points.

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the participation and employment rates both decreased by more than 10 percentage points, and the unemployment rate increased.

From 2022 to 2024, Indigenous participation and employment rates have trended higher but remained below their respective pre-pandemic levels.

The Indigenous unemployment rate has decreased every year since 2020 (17.1%). In 2024, the Indigenous unemployment rate reached its second lowest level (7.9%) in the last ten years, following only 2018 (5.3%).

Indigenous labour force characteristics, Yukon, 2024



Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

* Data on Indigenous unemployment rates were only available for populations aged 15 years and over, and 15 to 24 years.

In 2024, the participation rates for Yukon's Indigenous population aged 15 years and over was 65.5%, which was 12.9 percentage points below the non-Indigenous participation rate (78.4%).

The Indigenous employment rate in 2024 was 60.3%, which was 15.1 percentage points below the non-Indigenous employment rate (75.4%).

The difference in participation rates between Yukon's Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations was the largest in the population aged 55 years and over and the smallest for the population aged 15 to 24 years.

The difference in employment rates between Yukon's Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations was the largest in the population aged 15 to 24 years and the smallest for the population aged 55 years and over.

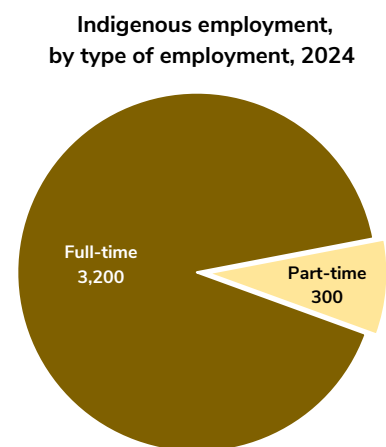
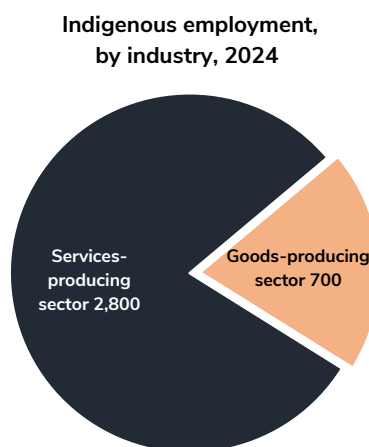
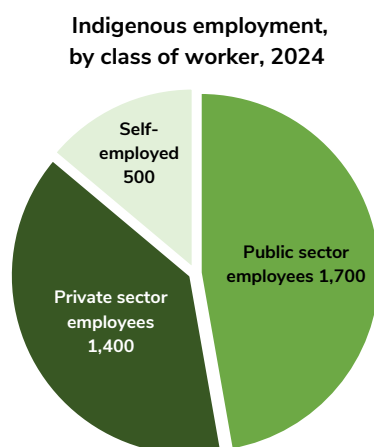
In 2024, the unemployment rate for Yukon's Indigenous population aged 15 years and over was 7.9%, which was 4.1 percentage points above the non-Indigenous unemployment rate (3.8%).

In 2024, 47.2% of Indigenous employees were in the public sector compared to 43.5% of non-Indigenous employees. Conversely, 38.9% of Indigenous employees were in the private sector compared to 42.2% of non-Indigenous employees.

In 2024, 13.9% of Yukon's employed Indigenous population were self-employed, compared to 14.3% of the non-Indigenous population.

Of the 3,500 Indigenous people employed in Yukon, 2,800, or 80.0%, were in *Services-producing industries*, while 700, or 20.0%, were in *Goods-producing industries*. Comparatively, 86.5% of Yukon's non-Indigenous employed population were in *Services-producing industries*, while only 13.5% were in *Goods-producing industries*.

In 2024, the majority (91.4%) of employed Indigenous population in Yukon worked full-time compared to 86.5% of the non-Indigenous employed population.



Note: Indigenous identity is based on self-identification. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada and includes those who identify as First Nations, Métis or Inuit.

Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

About the Labour Force Survey

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.

Labour Force Survey definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Employment rate — Also referred to as “employment/population ratio,” it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

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 Northwest Territories for instance, but still has their home in Yukon, they are counted in Yukon’s labour force.

In January 2025, LFS estimates were revised using postcensal (2021 Census) population data as population control totals, replacing the 2016 Census data. For Yukon, population control totals remained largely unchanged from 2011 to 2020, then were revised upward through 2024. While these revisions resulted in higher employment estimates for Yukon (+1,000, or +5.0% in 2024), revised unemployment rates showed little change compared to the unrevised estimates.

Starting in January 2022, revised population control totals are based on gender rather than sex at birth. Also, from July 2019, the methodology for calculating monthly variations in non-permanent residents (NPRs) for LFS population control totals was updated. The twelve-month moving average now estimates NPRs using the most recent data, with a one-month lag, instead of the previous three- to five-month lag.

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. As a result of this rounding, the sum of subcomponents may not equal totals.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, gender, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

April 2025