



### Highlights:

- In 2025, Yukon's unemployment rate was 4.2%, a decrease of 0.1 percentage point compared to 2024 (4.3%).
- Comparing 2025 to 2024, Yukon's labour force increased by 600 to 28,300, the number of employed increased by 600 to 27,100 and the number of unemployed remained the same at 1,200.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate was 6.8% in 2025.

### Labour force characteristics, Yukon, 2016 to 2025

In 2025, on average, 28,300 people participated in Yukon's labour force. Of them, 27,100 were employed and 1,200 were unemployed. About 8,900 people 15 years of age and over did not participate in the labour force.

Comparing 2025 to 2024, Yukon's:

- Labour force increased by 600, or 2.2%;
- Number of employed increased by 600, or 2.3%;
- Number of unemployed remained unchanged at 1,200; and
- Unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage point to 4.2% from 4.3%.

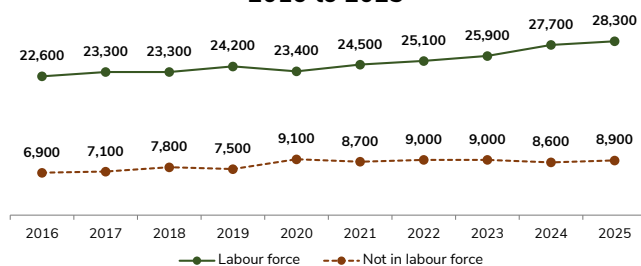
Comparing 2025 to 2016, Yukon's:

- Labour force increased by 5,700, or 25.2%;
- Number of employed increased by 5,900, or 27.8%;
- Number of unemployed decreased by 300, or 20.0%; and
- Unemployment rate decreased by 2.4 percentage points to 4.2% from 6.6%.

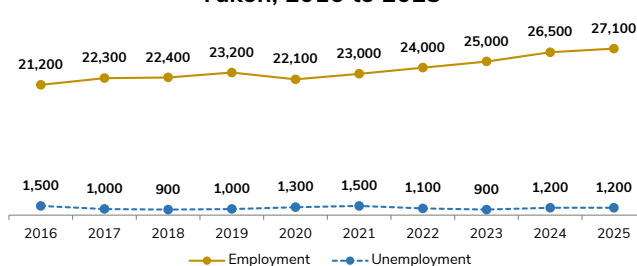
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Labour force participation, Yukon, 2016 to 2025



Number of employed and unemployed, Yukon, 2016 to 2025



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

### Other sources of labour market information:

Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2016-2025:  
[yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2016-2025](http://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2016-2025)

Yukon Employment and Skills Survey, 2023:  
[yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-and-skills-survey-2023](http://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](http://yukon.ca/en/survey-employment-payrolls-and-hours-2023)

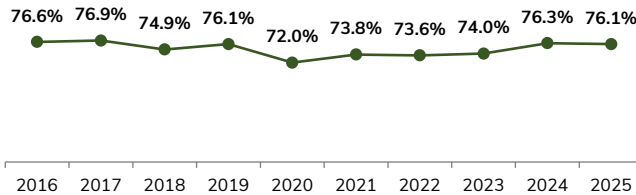
Yukon Labour Demand Survey, 2024:  
[yukon.ca/en/yukon-labour-demand-survey-2024](http://yukon.ca/en/yukon-labour-demand-survey-2024)

## Participation rate, Canada, provinces and territories

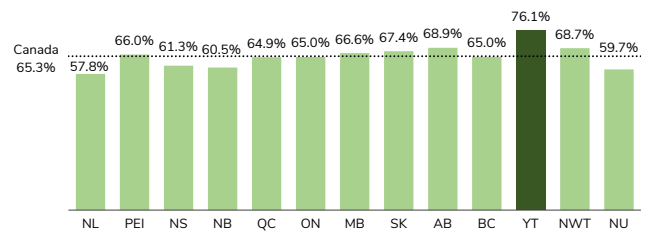
In 2025, Yukon had the highest participation rate in Canada (76.1%), which was 10.8 percentage points above Canada's participation rate (65.3%).

Yukon's average participation rate over the ten-year period from 2016 to 2025 was 75.0%, which was 9.5 percentage points higher than the national average during the same period (65.6%).

Participation rate, Yukon, 2016 to 2025



Participation rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 2025



From 2016 to 2025, Yukon's participation rate ranged from 7.6 to 10.9 percentage points higher than Canada's.

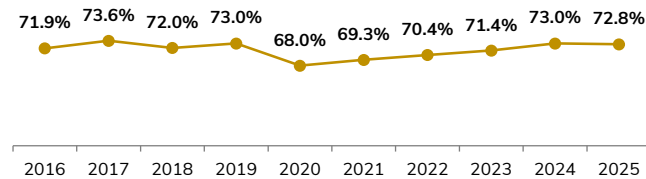
Between 2016 and 2019, Yukon's participation rate remained high prior to the pandemic, ranging from 74.9% to 76.9%, before dropping to 72.0% in 2020. The rate recovered gradually in the following years and returned to pre-pandemic levels, reaching 76.3% in 2024, then edged down to 76.1% in 2025.

## Employment rate, Canada, provinces and territories

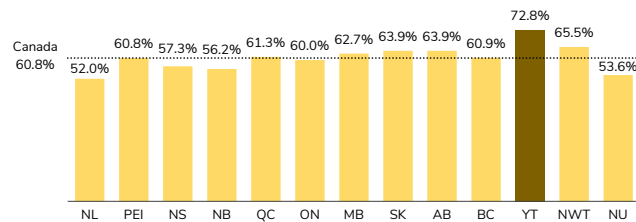
In 2025, Yukon had the highest employment rate in Canada (72.8%), which was 12.0 percentage points above Canada's employment rate (60.8%).

Yukon's average employment rate over the ten-year period from 2016 to 2025 was 71.5%, which was 10.4 percentage points above than the national average during the same period (61.2%).

Employment rate, Yukon, 2016 to 2025



Employment rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 2025



Since 2016, Yukon had the highest employment rate of all jurisdictions every year except in 2022 when only the Northwest Territories had a higher employment rate.

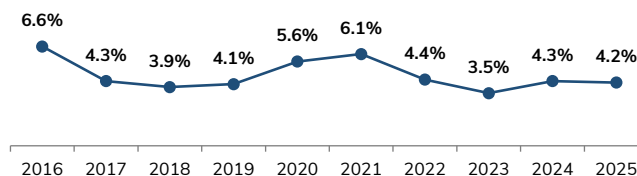
During the period from 2016 to 2025, Yukon's employment rate was at its lowest in 2020 (68.0%) and its highest in 2017 (73.6%). During the 4-year pre-pandemic period, Yukon's employment rate ranged from a low of 71.9% (2016) to a high of 73.6% (2017).

## Unemployment rate, Canada, provinces and territories

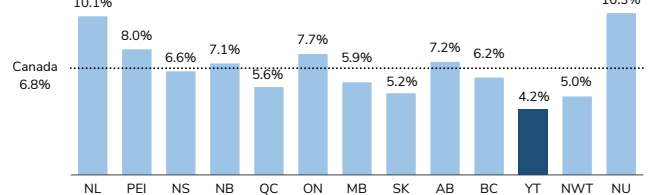
In 2025, Yukon's unemployment rate (4.2%) was the lowest in Canada, and 2.6 percentage points below Canada's unemployment rate (6.8%).

Yukon's average unemployment rate over the ten-year period from 2016 to 2025 was 4.7%, which was 1.9 percentage points lower than the national average during the same period (6.6%).

Unemployment rate, Yukon, 2016 to 2025



Unemployment rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 2025



During the period from 2016 to 2025, 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, 2025

**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 2024 to 2025	Employed	Change 2024 to 2025
<b>Total, all occupations</b>	<b>28,300</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Management occupations	3,500	2.9%	3,500	6.1%
Legislative and senior management occupations	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Specialized middle management occupations	1,700	13.3%	1,700	13.3%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	800	-11.1%	800	-11.1%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	700	-12.5%	700	-12.5%
Business, finance and administration occupations, except management	4,100	0.0%	4,000	0.0%
Professional occupations in finance and business	800	0.0%	800	0.0%
Professional occupations in finance	200	...	200	...
Professional occupations in business	700	0.0%	700	0.0%
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	1,100	0.0%	1,100	0.0%
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	1,200	-7.7%	1,100	-15.4%
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	1,000	11.1%	900	12.5%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, except management	2,100	-8.7%	2,000	-13.0%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	800	-38.5%	800	-33.3%
Professional occupations in natural sciences	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Professional occupations in applied sciences (except engineering)	500	-28.6%	500	-28.6%
Professional occupations in engineering	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	1,200	9.1%	1,200	20.0%
Health occupations, except management	1,900	5.6%	1,900	5.6%
Professional occupations in health	900	0.0%	900	12.5%
Health treating and consultation services professionals	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Therapy and assessment professionals	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Nursing and allied health professionals	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Technical occupations in health	500	0.0%	500	25.0%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, except management	5,500	14.6%	5,400	17.4%
Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services	3,600	20.0%	3,500	20.7%
Professional occupations in law	x	...	x	...
Professional occupations in education services	1,400	27.3%	1,400	27.3%
Professional occupations in social and community services	400	33.3%	400	33.3%
Professional occupations in government services	1,600	23.1%	1,600	23.1%
Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	1,400	40.0%	1,400	40.0%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	1,100	37.5%	1,100	37.5%
Assisting occupations in education and in legal and public protection	400	-33.3%	400	-33.3%
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	1,000	25.0%	900	28.6%
Professional occupations in art and culture	500	25.0%	500	25.0%
Technical occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Occupations in art, culture and sport	200	...	200	...
Support occupations in art, culture and sport	300	...	300	...
Sales and service occupations, except management	5,100	4.1%	5,000	6.4%
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	800	60.0%	800	60.0%
Occupations in sales and services	500	0.0%	500	25.0%
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	1,400	-12.5%	1,400	-12.5%
Sales and service support occupations	2,400	4.3%	2,300	4.5%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, except management	4,200	-10.6%	3,900	-11.4%
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	2,100	-12.5%	2,000	-16.7%
General trades	1,400	-12.5%	1,300	-13.3%
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	400	0.0%	300	0.0%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations, except management	400	0.0%	400	33.3%
Supervisors and occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Workers and labourers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	-33.3%	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 <sup>1</sup>	400	0.0%	...	...

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

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2025

**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 2025, of the 27,100 employed in Yukon:

- 23,600, or 87.1%, worked in Services-producing industries; and
- 3,500, or 12.9% worked in Goods-producing industries.

In 2025, the top three industry sectors by number of employed in Yukon were:

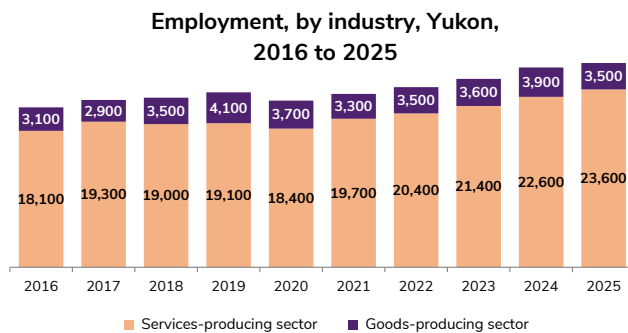
- Public administration (6,100);
- Health care and social assistance (4,000); and
- Wholesale and retail trade (3,200).

Comparing 2025 to 2024, of Yukon's industry sectors employing at least 1,000 people in 2025, the largest proportional increase was in Information, culture and recreation (30.0%), followed by Accommodation and food services (23.1%), and Health care and social assistance (8.1%).

Of industry sectors employing at least 1,000 people in 2025, the largest proportional decrease in employment was in Professional, scientific and technical services (17.6%).

	Employed	Change 2024 to 2025
<b>Total, all industries</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Goods-producing sector	3,500	-10.3%
Agriculture	x	...
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	400	-20.0%
Utilities	300	-25.0%
Construction	2,600	0.0%
Manufacturing	200	0.0%
Services-producing sector	23,600	4.4%
Wholesale and retail trade	3,200	3.2%
Transportation and warehousing	1,300	-7.1%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	800	0.0%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,400	-17.6%
Business, building and other support services	700	16.7%
Educational services	2,400	4.3%
Health care and social assistance	4,000	8.1%
Information, culture and recreation	1,300	30.0%
Accommodation and food services	1,600	23.1%
Other services (except public administration)	800	-27.3%
Public administration	6,100	7.0%

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



From 2016 to 2025, on average, 85.1% of those employed in Yukon were in Services-producing industries and 14.9% were in Goods-producing industries.

During this period, employment in Goods-producing industries was the highest in 2019 (4,100) and the lowest in 2017 (2,900). Employment in Services-producing industries was the highest in 2025 (23,600) and the lowest in 2016 (18,100).

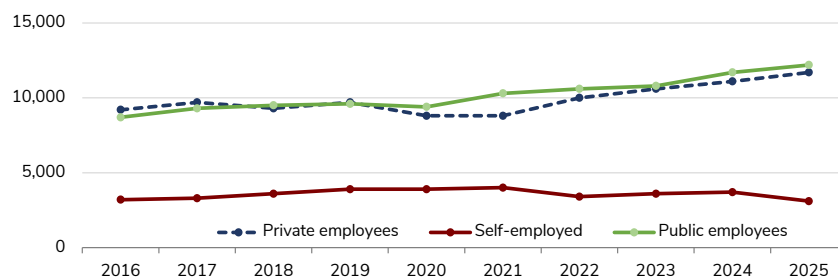
Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

## Employment, by class of worker, Yukon, 2025

In 2025, of the 27,100 people employed in Yukon:

- 12,200 or 45.2%, were public sector employees;
- 11,700, or 43.3%, were private sector employees; and
- 3,100, or 11.5%, were self-employed.

During the period from 2016 to 2025, on average, 43.1% of Yukon's employed people were public sector employees, 41.8% were private sector employees, and 15.2% were self-employed.



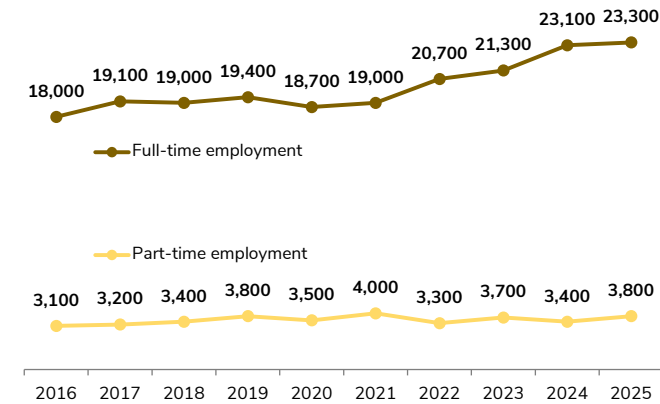
Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

	Private employees	Self-employed	Public employees
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
2025	11,700	3,100	12,200

**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, 2016 to 2025



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

In 2025, there were 23,300 full-time workers (86.0%) and 3,800 part-time workers (14.0%) in Yukon. Nationally, 81.8% of workers were full-time in 2025. Yukon had the fourth-lowest proportion (14.0%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2025. Over the past ten years (2016 to 2025), the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon averaged at 14.9%, while nationally, the proportion averaged at 18.5%.

Comparing 2025 to 2024, the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon increased by 1.2 percentage points. Nationally, this proportion increased by 0.1 percentage point during the same period.

In 2025, common reasons cited by Yukon's 3,800 part-time workers for not working full time were:

- 1,400, or 36.8%, cited *Personal preference*;
- 800, or 21.1%, cited *Going to school*;
- 400, or 10.5%, cited *Other voluntary*;
- 300, or 7.9%, cited *Own illness*;
- 300, or 7.9%, cited *Caring for children*; and
- 200, or 5.3%, cited *Business conditions, did not look for full-time work in last month*.

The remaining 400, or 10.5% of the total part-time workers, cited *Other reasons\**.

### Reasons for working part-time, Yukon 2025

Personal preference	1,400
Going to school	800
Other voluntary	400
Own illness	300
Caring for children	300
Business conditions, did not look for full-time work in last month	200
Other reasons*	400

Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

\* Other reasons include: *Other personal or family responsibilities*; *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*; and *Business conditions, looked for full-time work in last month*.

## Reasons for leaving or losing last job (includes unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2025

In 2025, there were 10,100 people in Yukon who were unemployed or not in the labour force. Of them:

- 6,200, or 61.4%, had not worked in the last year, but had previously worked;
- 1,600, or 15.8%, had left their job;
- 1,200, or 11.9%, had never worked; and
- 1,100, or 10.9%, had lost their job.

Of the 1,600 people in Yukon who left their job in 2025:

- 700, or 43.8%, left because they were going to school;
- 300, or 18.8%, left because of retirement;
- 200, or 12.5%, left because of own illness or disability;
- 200, or 12.5%, left because they were dissatisfied; and
- 200, or 12.5%, left for other reasons.

<b>Total, unemployed or not in labour force</b>	<b>10,100</b>
Job leavers	1,600
Going to school	700
Retired	300
Own illness or disability	200
Dissatisfied	200
Other reasons*	200
Jobs losers	1,100
Permanent layoff	1,000
Temporary layoff	x
Have not worked in last year	6,200
Never worked	1,200

x = suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

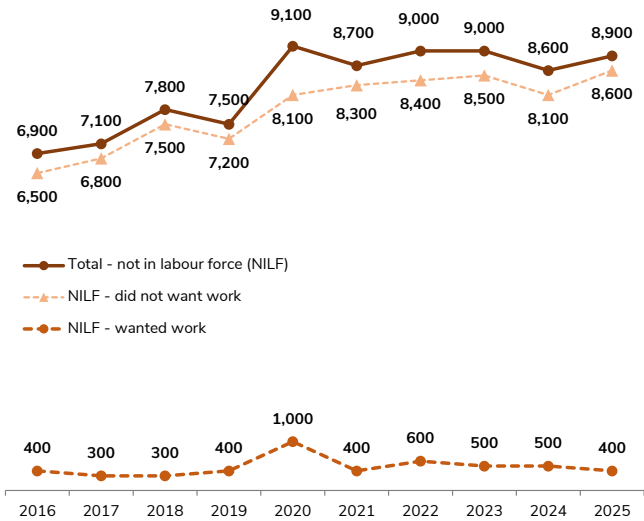
## Not in labour force (NILF), Yukon, 2016 to 2025

In 2025, of the 8,900 people in Yukon who were not in the labour force:

- 96.6%, or 8,600, did not want work or were not available; and
- 4.5%, or 400, wanted work.

Comparing 2025 to 2024, the proportion of the total population not in the labour force increased by 0.2 percentage points. Comparing 2025 to 2016, the proportion of the total population not in the labour force increased by 0.5 percentage points.

From 2016 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.

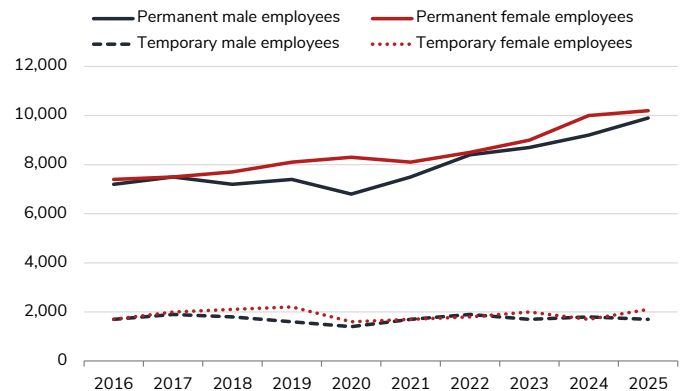
## Temporary and permanent employees, by gender, by age group, Yukon, 2016 to 2025

In 2025, of the 23,900 employees in Yukon, 20,200 (84.2%) were permanent and 3,800 (15.8%) were temporary.

Nationally, 88.2% of employees were permanent and 11.8% were temporary in 2025.

Of the 20,200 permanent employees in Yukon, 10,200 (50.7%) were female and 9,900 (49.3%) were male.

Of the 3,800 temporary employees in Yukon, 1,700 (44.7%) were male and 2,100 (55.3%) were female.

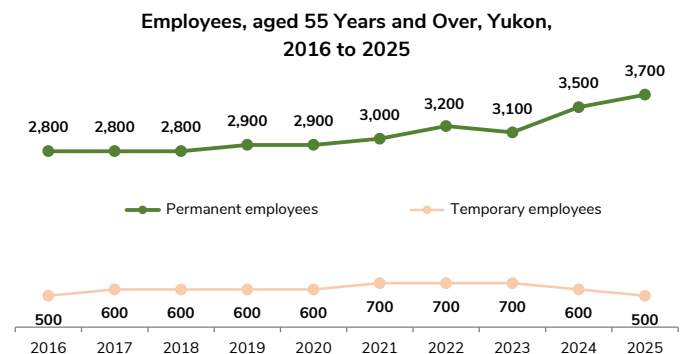
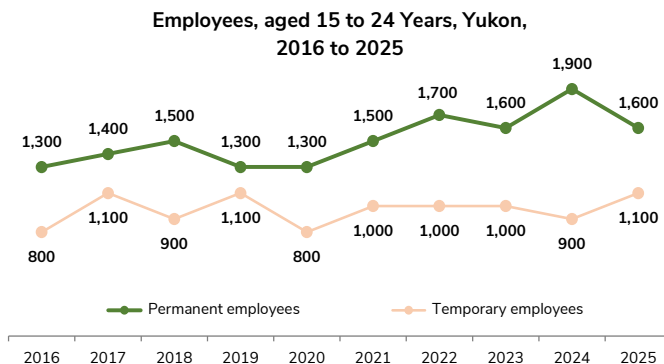


In 2025, of the 20,200 permanent employees in Yukon:

- 8.0% (1,600) were 15 to 24 years of age;
- 73.6% (14,800) were 25 to 54 years of age; and
- 18.4% (3,700) were 55 years and older.

In 2025, of the 3,800 temporary employees in Yukon:

- 28.9% (1,100) were 15 to 24 years of age;
- 57.9% (2,200) were 25 to 54 years of age; and
- 13.2% (500) were 55 years and older.



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, 2025

Main job (full-time and part-time and employees)	Number of employees	Change 2024 to 2025	Median hourly wage rate (\$)	Change 2024 to 2025
<b>Total, all occupations</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>\$39.00</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Management occupations	2,500	8.7%	\$60.00	1.7%
Legislative and senior management occupations	200	0.0%	\$100.00	2.6%
Specialized middle management occupations	1,700	13.3%	\$60.10	1.0%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	200	0.0%	\$43.27	12.5%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	400	0.0%	\$52.00	0.0%
Business, finance and administration occupations, except management	3,700	0.0%	\$39.00	2.0%
Professional occupations in finance and business	700	16.7%	\$50.00	11.0%
Professional occupations in finance	x	...	x	...
Professional occupations in business	600	20.0%	\$48.00	6.6%
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	1,000	0.0%	\$42.00	0.0%
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	1,100	-15.4%	\$38.00	2.7%
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	900	12.5%	\$30.00	-11.1%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, except management	1,800	-5.3%	\$48.00	0.0%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	700	-36.4%	\$52.53	3.0%
Professional occupations in natural sciences	200	-33.3%	\$48.08	0.0%
Professional occupations in applied sciences (except engineering)	400	-33.3%	\$52.53	11.0%
Professional occupations in engineering	200	0.0%	\$62.56	0.0%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	1,100	37.5%	\$45.50	0.4%
Health occupations, except management	1,600	14.3%	\$45.41	11.3%
Professional occupations in health	600	20.0%	\$55.60	11.2%
Health treating and consultation services professionals	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...
Nursing and allied health professionals	400	0.0%	\$55.60	11.2%
Technical occupations in health	500	25.0%	\$42.00	-2.3%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	500	0.0%	\$34.00	9.7%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, except management	5,200	18.2%	\$48.75	10.2%
Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services	3,300	22.2%	\$52.31	4.6%
Professional occupations in law	x	...	x	...
Professional occupations in education services	1,400	27.3%	\$55.00	5.1%
Professional occupations in social and community services	300	0.0%	\$48.00	0.7%
Professional occupations in government services	1,600	33.3%	\$51.00	6.0%
Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	1,400	40.0%	\$36.50	10.6%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	300	50.0%	\$54.17	12.7%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	1,100	37.5%	\$33.82	8.7%
Assisting occupations in education and in legal and public protection	400	-33.3%	\$32.00	0.0%
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	600	50.0%	\$30.00	0.0%
Professional occupations in art and culture	300	50.0%	\$47.49	5.5%
Technical occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Support occupations in art, culture and sport	200	...	\$25.00	...
Sales and service occupations, except management	4,800	9.1%	\$22.00	4.8%
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	800	60.0%	\$26.50	1.1%
Occupations in sales and services	500	66.7%	\$32.00	10.3%
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	1,400	-6.7%	\$22.00	4.8%
Sales and service support occupations	2,200	4.8%	\$20.00	2.6%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, except management	3,300	-10.8%	\$36.00	2.9%
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	1,700	-15.0%	\$38.80	0.0%
General trades	1,000	-9.1%	\$32.68	-3.9%
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance workers	300	50.0%	\$35.00	6.1%
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	300	0.0%	\$27.00	8.0%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations, except management	300	0.0%	\$30.77	9.9%
Supervisors and occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Workers and labourers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	0.0%	\$28.00	7.7%
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities, except management	200	0.0%	\$32.00	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	...

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.

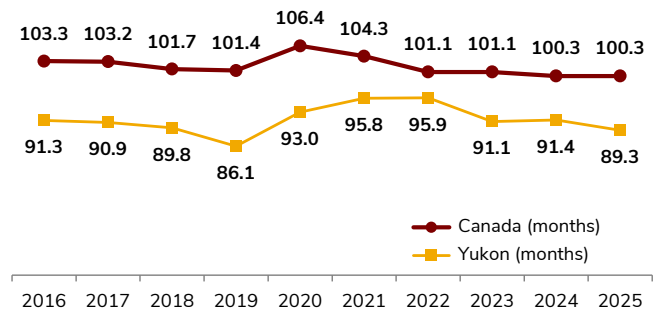
## Average job tenure in months, Canada and Yukon, 2016 to 2025

**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 2025 was 89.3 months (about 7.4 years). In Canada, the average job tenure in 2025 was 100.3 months (about 8.4 years).

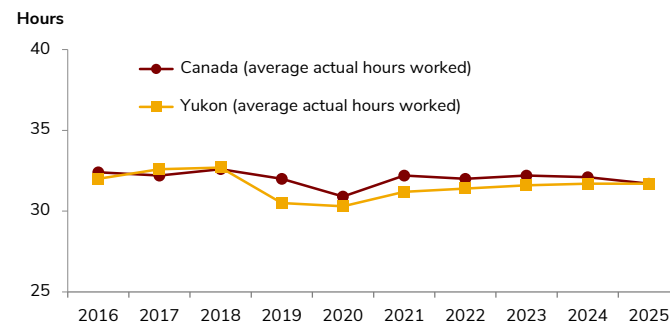
Comparing 2025 to 2024, the average job tenure in Yukon decreased by 2.1 months, or 2.3%. Nationally, the average job tenure remained unchanged.

Comparing 2025 to 2016, the average job tenure in Yukon decreased by 2.0 months, or 2.2%. Nationally, the average job tenure decreased by 3.0 months, or 2.9%.



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

## Average actual hours worked, Canada and Yukon, 2016 to 2025



In 2025, the average actual hours worked in Yukon was 31.7, unchanged from 2024 (31.7 hours), and a decrease of 0.3 hours, or 0.9%, compared to 2016 (32.0 hours).

Nationally, the average actual hours worked in 2025 decreased by 0.4 hours, or 1.2%, compared to 2024.

During the period from 2016 to 2025, the average of the annual average actual hours worked in Yukon was 31.6 hours, while the national average was 32.0 hours.

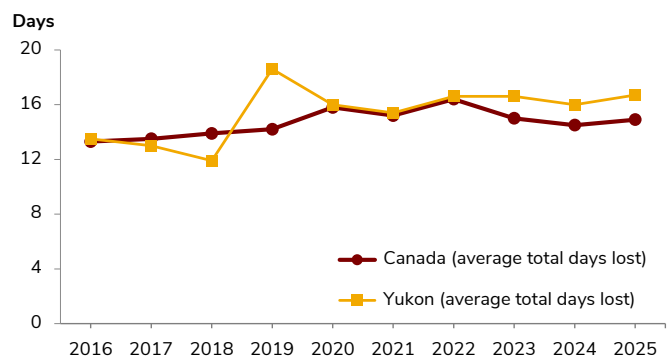
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Canada</b>	32.4	32.2	32.6	32.0	30.9	32.2	32.0	32.2	32.1	31.7
<b>Yukon</b>	32.0	32.6	32.7	30.5	30.3	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.7

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, 2016 to 2025

	Total days lost		Own illness or disability		Other personal reasons	
	Canada	Yukon	Canada	Yukon	Canada	Yukon
2016	13.3	13.5	7.9	8.4	5.4	5.1
2017	13.5	13.0	8.0	7.9	5.5	5.1
2018	13.9	11.9	8.3	6.6	5.6	5.4
2019	14.2	18.6	8.4	9.2	5.8	9.4
2020	15.8	16.0	9.4	11.0	6.4	5.0
2021	15.2	15.4	8.9	9.9	6.3	5.4
2022	16.4	16.6	10.0	10.8	6.4	5.8
2023	15.0	16.6	8.8	9.1	6.2	7.5
2024	14.5	16.0	8.9	10.8	5.6	5.2
2025	14.9	16.7	8.9	10.6	6.0	6.1



Source: Statistics Canada custom data table.

In 2025, workers in Yukon lost an average of 16.7 workdays; 10.6 of which were due to *Own illness or disability* and 6.1 workdays were due to *Other personal reasons*.

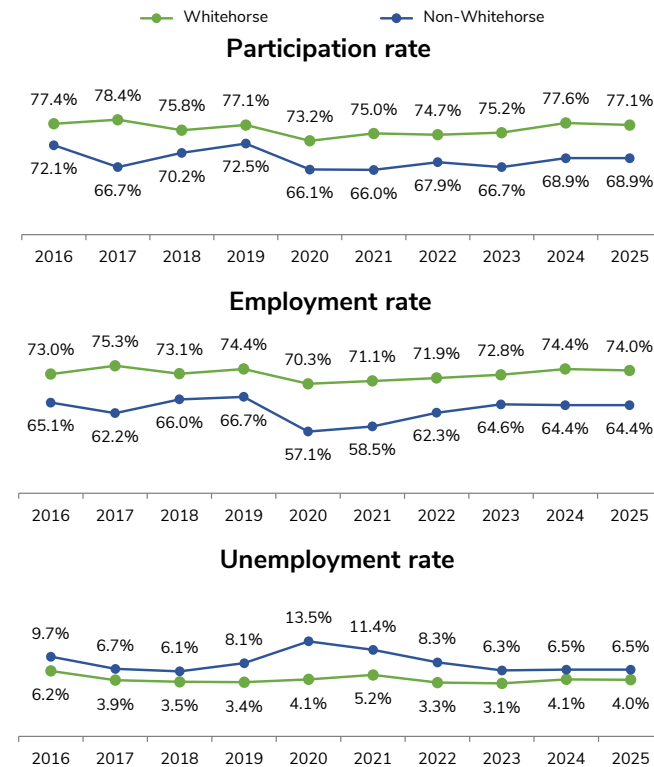
Over the ten-year period from 2016 to 2025, workers in Yukon lost an average of 15.4 workdays per year; of which, an average of 9.4 workdays were due to *Own illness or disability* and 6.0 workdays were due to *Other personal reasons*. Nationally, workers lost an average of 14.7 workdays during this 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, 2025

		Whitehorse				Non-Whitehorse			
		15+	15-24	25 to 54	55+	15+	15-24	25 to 54	55+
Population	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1,700</b>
	Men+	16,400	2,400	9,200	4,800	2,200	300	1,000	800
	Women+	16,300	2,100	9,600	4,700	2,300	300	1,200	800
Labour force	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>700</b>
	Men+	12,900	1,600	8,700	2,600	1,500	x	1,000	300
	Women+	12,300	1,300	8,700	2,300	1,600	x	1,100	400
Employment	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>700</b>
	Men+	12,200	1,300	8,400	2,400	1,400	x	900	300
	Women+	12,000	1,200	8,500	2,300	1,500	x	1,000	400
Full-time employment	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>500</b>
	Men+	10,800	900	7,900	1,900	1,300	x	900	300
	Women+	10,200	800	7,600	1,800	1,200	x	800	200
Part-time employment	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
	Men+	1,400	400	500	500	x	x	x	x
	Women+	1,900	400	900	500	400	x	200	x
Unemployment	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
	Men+	700	200	300	x	x	x	x	x
	Women+	300	x	200	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>900</b>
	Men+	3,600	900	500	2,200	700	x	x	500
	Women+	4,000	800	900	2,300	700	x	x	400
Participation rate	<b>Total</b>	<b>77.1%</b>	<b>62.2%</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>68.9%</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>87.0%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>
	Men+	78.7%	66.7%	94.6%	54.2%	68.2%	x	100.0%	37.5%
	Women+	75.5%	61.9%	90.6%	48.9%	69.6%	x	91.7%	50.0%
Employment rate	<b>Total</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>55.6%</b>	<b>89.9%</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>64.4%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>82.6%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>
	Men+	74.4%	54.2%	91.3%	50.0%	63.6%	x	90.0%	37.5%
	Women+	73.6%	57.1%	88.5%	48.9%	65.2%	x	83.3%	50.0%
Unemployment rate	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
	Men+	5.4%	12.5%	3.4%	x	x	x	x	x
	Women+	2.4%	x	2.3%	x	x	x	x	x

x = suppressed



Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

In 2025, the majority (89.0%) of Yukon's labour force was in Whitehorse.

Of the 25,200 in Whitehorse's labour force:

- 11.1%, or 2,800, were aged 15 to 24 years;
- 69.0%, or 17,400, were 25 to 54 years; and
- 19.4%, or 4,900, 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;
- 64.5%, or 2,000, were 25 to 54 years; and
- 22.6%, or 700, were 55 years and older.

During the period from 2016 to 2025:

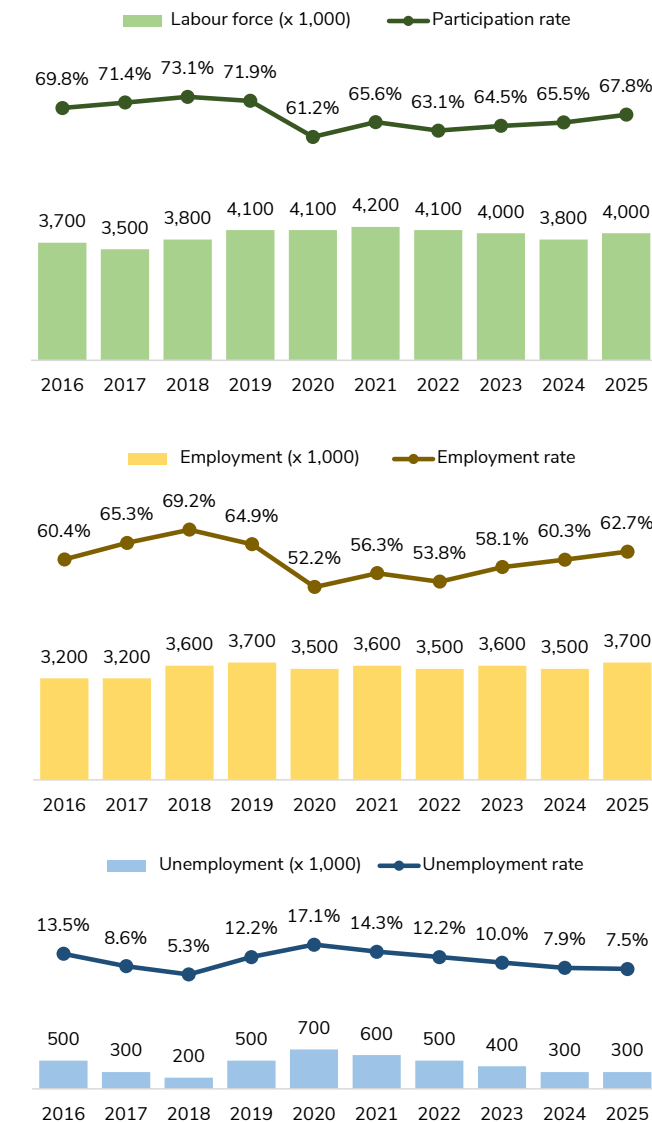
- the participation rate in Whitehorse averaged 76.2%, compared to 68.6% in the rest of Yukon, a difference of 7.6 percentage points;
- the employment rate in Whitehorse averaged 73.0%, compared to 63.1% in the rest of Yukon, a difference of 9.9 percentage points; and
- the unemployment rate in Whitehorse averaged 4.1%, compared to 8.3% for the rest of Yukon, a difference of 4.2 percentage points.

## Indigenous labour force characteristics, Yukon, 2024 and 2025

	Total population		Indigenous identity		Non-Indigenous identity	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>28,300</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>24,200</b>
Employment	26,500	27,100	3,500	3,700	23,000	23,400
Full-time employment	23,100	23,300	3,200	3,100	19,900	20,200
Part-time employment	3,400	3,800	300	600	3,100	3,200
Unemployment	1,200	1,200	300	300	900	800
Not in labour force	8,600	8,900	2,000	1,900	6,600	7,100
Unemployment rate	4.3%	4.2%	7.9%	7.5%	3.8%	3.3%
Participation rate	76.3%	76.1%	65.5%	67.8%	78.4%	77.3%
Employment rate	73.0%	72.8%	60.3%	62.7%	75.4%	74.8%

**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, 2016 to 2025



Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

Comparing 2025 to 2024:

- the Indigenous labour force increased by 200, or 5.3%, while the non-Indigenous labour force increased by 300, or 1.3%;
- the number of employed Indigenous increased by 200, or 5.7%, while the number of employed non-Indigenous increased by 400, or 1.7%;
- the number of unemployed Indigenous remained unchanged at 300, while the number of unemployed non-Indigenous decreased by 100, or 11.1%; and
- the Indigenous unemployment rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points, while the non-Indigenous unemployment rate decreased by 0.5 percentage points.

During the period from 2016 to 2025:

- the Indigenous labour force averaged 3,930;
- the Indigenous participation rate averaged 67.4%;
- the number of employed Indigenous averaged 3,510;
- the Indigenous employment rate averaged 60.3%;
- the number of unemployed Indigenous averaged 430; and
- the Indigenous unemployment rate averaged 10.9%.

From 2016 to 2018, the Indigenous participation and employment rates were trending upwards, while the Indigenous unemployment rate was trending downward.

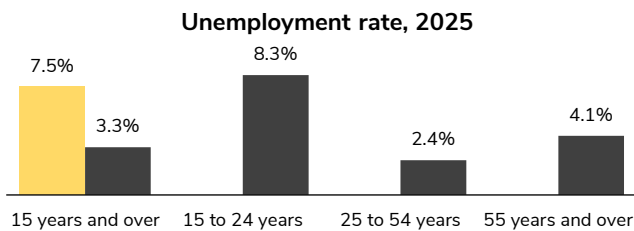
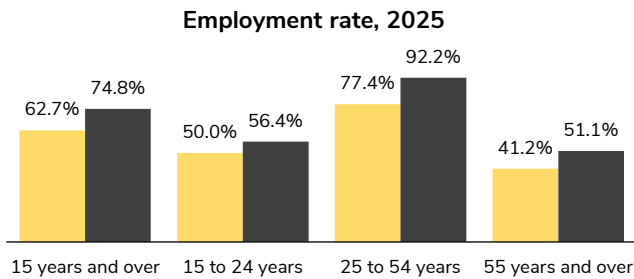
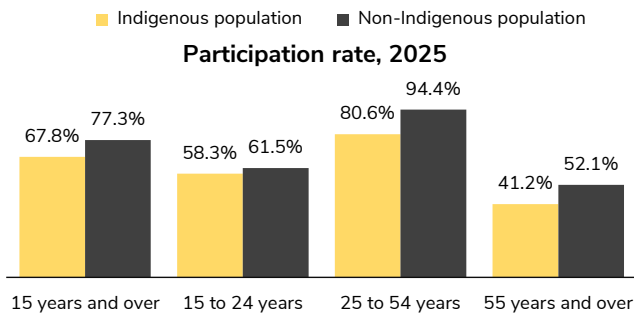
In 2019, reversals of trends were observed. The participation rate decreased 1.2 percentage points; the employment rate decreased 4.3 percentage points; and the unemployment rate increased 6.9 percentage points.

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 2025, 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 2025, the Indigenous unemployment rate reached its second lowest level (7.5%) in the last ten years, following only 2018 (5.3%).

## Indigenous labour force characteristics, Yukon, 2025



Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

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

In 2025, the participation rates for Yukon's Indigenous population aged 15 years and over was 67.8%, which was 9.5 percentage points below the non-Indigenous participation rate (77.3%).

The Indigenous employment rate in 2025 was 62.7%, which was 12.1 percentage points below the non-Indigenous employment rate (74.8%).

The difference in participation rates between Yukon's Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations was the largest in the population aged 25 to 54 years 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 25 to 54 years and the smallest for the population aged 15 to 24 years.

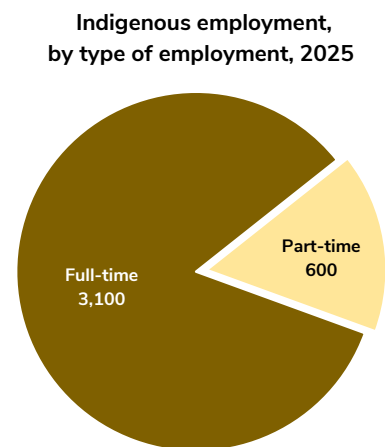
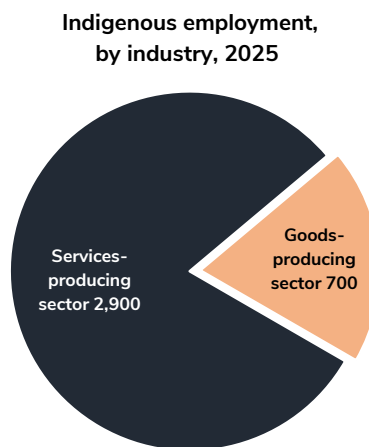
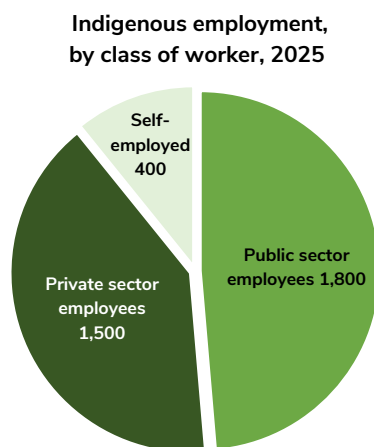
In 2025, the unemployment rate for Yukon's Indigenous population aged 15 years and over was 7.5%, which was 4.2 percentage points above the non-Indigenous unemployment rate (3.3%).

In 2025, 48.6% of Indigenous employees were in the public sector compared to 44.4% of non-Indigenous employees. Conversely, 40.5% of Indigenous employees were in the private sector compared to 44.0% of non-Indigenous employees.

In 2025, 10.8% of Yukon's employed Indigenous population were self-employed, compared to 11.5% of the non-Indigenous population.

Of the 3,700 Indigenous people employed in Yukon, 2,900, or 80.6%, were in *Services-producing industries*, while 700, or 19.4%, were in *Goods-producing industries*. Comparatively, 88.0% of Yukon's non-Indigenous employed population were in *Services-producing industries*, while only 12.0% were in *Goods-producing industries*.

In 2025, the 83.8% of the employed Indigenous population in Yukon worked full-time, compared with 86.3% 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

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

Individuals are counted as employed if:

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

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

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

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

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

As a “household-based” survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of Yukon, in

the 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.

All territories’ monthly figures are based on three-month moving averages and are, therefore, not included in the overall figures for Canada.

## Labour Force Survey definitions

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

**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.

**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.

January 2026