



Yukon Employment Annual Review 2022

Highlights:

- Yukon's unemployment rate was 4.5% in 2022, a decrease of 1.8 percentage points compared to 2021 (6.3%).
- Comparing 2022 to 2021, Yukon's labour force increased by 400 to 24,400, the number of employed increased by 800 to 23,400 and the number of unemployed decreased by 400 to 1,100.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate was 5.3% in 2022.

Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2013 to 2022

In 2022, on average 24,400 people participated in Yukon's labour force. Of them, 23,400 were employed and 1,100 were unemployed. About 9,000 people, 15 years of age and over did not participate in the labour force.

Comparing 2022 to 2021, Yukon's:

- Labour force increased by 400, or 1.7%;
- Number of employed increased by 800, or 3.5%;
- Number of unemployed decreased by 400, or 26.7%; and
- Unemployment rate decreased by 1.8 points from 6.3% to 4.5%.

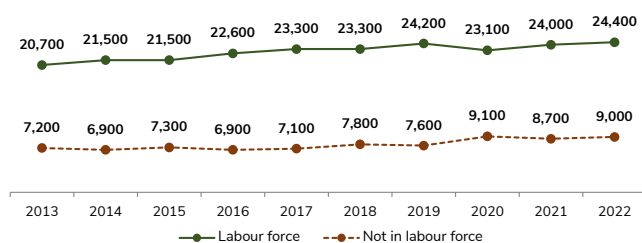
Comparing 2022 to 2013, Yukon's:

- Labour force increased by 3,700, or 17.9%;
- Number of employed increased by 4,000, or 20.6%;
- Number of unemployed decreased by 200, or 15.4%; and
- Unemployment rate decreased by 1.8 points from 6.3% to 4.5%.

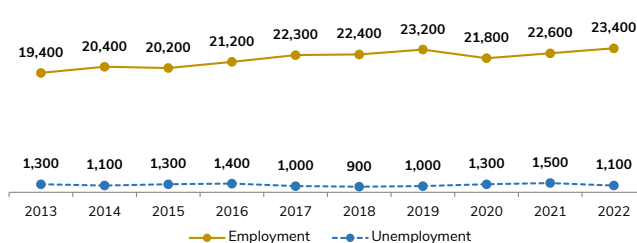
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Labour Force Participation, Yukon, 2013 to 2022



Number of Employed and Unemployed, Yukon 2013 to 2022



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

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2013-2022:
<https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2013-2022>

Yukon Employment and Skills Survey, 2022:
[Yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-and-skills-survey-2022](https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-and-skills-survey-2022)

Yukon Labour Demand Survey, 2022:
<https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-labour-demand-survey-2022>

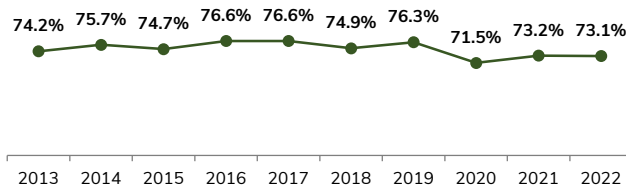
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2022: <https://yukon.ca/en/survey-employment-payrolls-and-hours-2022>

Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories

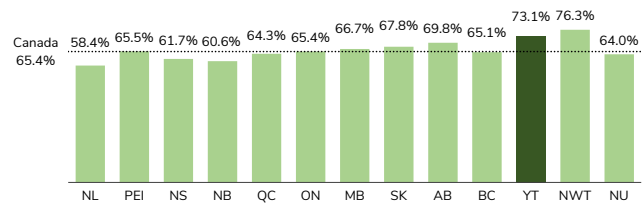
In 2022, Yukon had the second highest participation rate in Canada (73.1%), which was 7.7 percentage points above Canada's participation rate (65.4%).

Yukon's average participation rate over the ten-year period from 2013 to 2022 was 74.7%, which was 8.9 percentage points above than the national average during the same period (65.8%).

Participation Rate, Yukon, 2013 - 2022



Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2022



From 2013 to 2022, Yukon's participation rate was consistently been above the participation rate of Canada, as well as that of both British Columbia and Alberta.

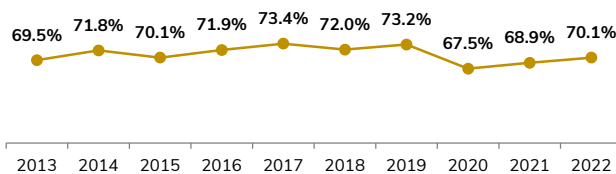
In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Yukon's participation rate dropped to 71.5% before increasing to 73.2% in 2021 and 73.1% in 2022. Yukon's pre-pandemic average participation rate from 2013 to 2019 was 75.6%.

Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories

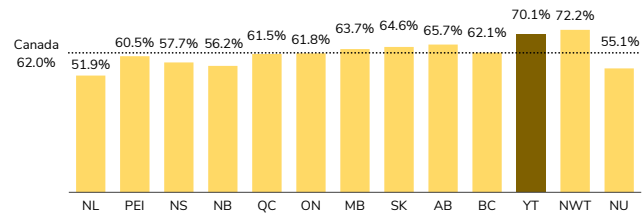
In 2022, Yukon had the second highest employment rate in Canada (70.1%), which was 8.1 percentage points above Canada's employment rate (62.0%).

Yukon's average employment rate over the ten-year period from 2013 to 2022 was 70.8%, which was 9.5 percentage points above than the national average during the same period (61.3%).

Employment Rate, Yukon, 2013 - 2022



Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2022



Since 2014, Yukon's employment rate remained above the employment rate of Canada, as well as that of both British Columbia and Alberta.

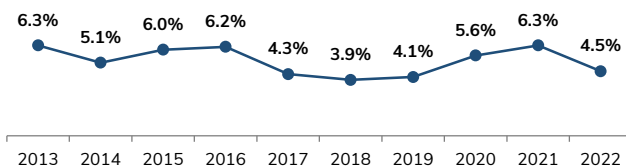
During the period from 2013 to 2022, Yukon's employment rate was at its lowest in 2020 (67.5%) and its highest in 2017 (73.4%). Yukon's pre-pandemic average employment rate from 2013 to 2019 was 71.7%.

Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories

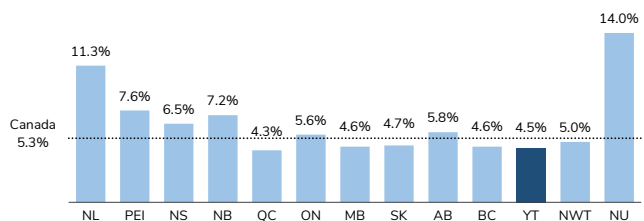
In 2022, Yukon had the second lowest unemployment rate in Canada (4.5%), which was 0.8 percentage points below Canada's unemployment rate (5.3%).

Yukon's average unemployment rate over the ten-year period from 2013 to 2022 was 5.2%, which was 1.6 percentage points lower than the national average during the same period (6.8%).

Unemployment Rate, Yukon, 2013 - 2022



Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2022



Since 2015, Yukon's unemployment rate remained below the national average as well as below the unemployment rates of both British Columbia and Alberta.

During the period from 2013 to 2022, Yukon's unemployment rate fluctuated within a relatively narrow range from a high of 6.3% (2013 and 2021) to a low of 3.9% (2018).

Labour Force and Employment, by Occupation (NOC 2021), Yukon, 2022

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 2021 to 2022	Employed	Change 2021 to 2022
Total, all occupations	24,400	1.7%	23,400	3.5%
Management occupations	2,900	-9.4%	2,900	-9.4%
Legislative and senior management occupations	200	..	200	..
Specialized middle management occupations	1,500	0.0%	1,400	-6.7%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	600	-33.3%	600	-33.3%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	600	-14.3%	600	-14.3%
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,900	-12.1%	2,800	-12.5%
Professional occupations in finance and business	700	0.0%	700	0.0%
Professional occupations in finance	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Professional occupations in business	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	700	16.7%	700	16.7%
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	1,000	-16.7%	1,000	-16.7%
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	500	-28.6%	500	-28.6%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,900	11.8%	1,900	18.8%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	1,300	62.5%	1,300	62.5%
Professional occupations in natural sciences	300	-25.0%	300	-25.0%
Professional occupations in applied sciences (except engineering)	900	125.0%	900	125.0%
Professional occupations in engineering	200	..	200	..
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	600	-25.0%	600	-25.0%
Health occupations	1,600	0.0%	1,600	6.7%
Professional occupations in health	800	33.3%	800	33.3%
Health treating and consultation services professionals	400	33.3%	400	33.3%
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...
Nursing and allied health professionals	400	100.0%	400	100.0%
Technical occupations in health	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	4,600	4.5%	4,600	7.0%
Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services	2,800	-6.7%	2,700	-6.9%
Professional occupations in law	x	..	x	..
Professional occupations in education services	1,000	11.1%	1,000	25.0%
Professional occupations in social and community services	600	-14.3%	600	-14.3%
Professional occupations in government services	1,000	-16.7%	1,000	-16.7%
Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	900	12.5%	900	12.5%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	200	..	200	..
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	500	66.7%	500	66.7%
Care providers and public protection support occupations and student monitors, crossing guards and related occupations	500	66.7%	500	66.7%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	900	28.6%	900	50.0%
Professional occupations in art and culture	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Technical occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Occupations in art, culture and sport	200	-33.3%	200	0.0%
Support occupations in art, culture and sport	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Sales and service occupations	4,500	2.3%	4,200	2.4%
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	600	50.0%	500	25.0%
Occupations in sales and services	600	0.0%	600	20.0%
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	1,200	20.0%	1,100	37.5%
Sales and service support occupations	2,200	-8.3%	2,000	-16.7%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,900	0.0%	3,700	2.8%
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	2,300	4.5%	2,300	15.0%
General trades	800	-11.1%	800	0.0%
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance	200	..	200	..
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	600	-14.3%	500	-28.6%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	500	66.7%	500	150.0%
Supervisors and occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	..	200	..
Workers and labourers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	300	..	300	..
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Supervisors, central control and process operators in processing, manufacturing and utilities and aircraft assemblers and inspectors	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...
Unclassified occupations ¹	400	-20.0%

x = data suppressed .. = not available ... = 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 run

Labour Force and Employment, by Industry (NAICS 2017), Yukon, 2022

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 2022, of the 23,400 employed in Yukon:

- 19,900, or 85.0%, worked in Services-producing industries; and
- 3,500, or 15.0% worked in Goods-producing industries.

In 2022, the top three industry sectors by number of employed in Yukon were:

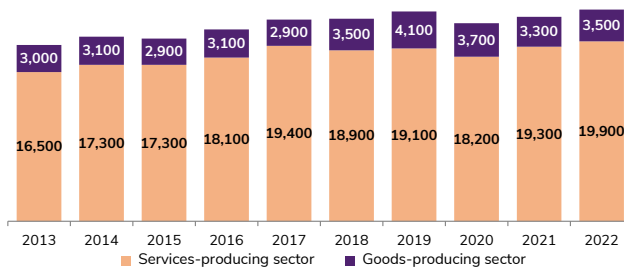
- Public administration (4,800);
- Health care and social assistance (3,700); and
- Wholesale and retail trade (2,600).

Comparing 2022 to 2021, of Yukon's industry sectors employing at least 1,000 people in 2022, the largest proportional increase was in Professional, scientific and technical services (40.0%), followed by Educational services (15.8%) and Construction (13.6%).

Of industry sectors employing at least 1,000 people in 2022, the largest proportional decrease in employment was in the Accommodation and food services (14.3%).

	Employed	Change 2021 to 2022
Total, all industries	23,400	3.5%
Goods-producing sector	3,500	6.1%
Agriculture	x	...
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	600	50.0%
Utilities	200	-50.0%
Construction	2,500	13.6%
Manufacturing	200	-33.3%
Services-producing sector	19,900	3.1%
Wholesale and retail trade	2,600	-7.1%
Transportation and warehousing	800	0.0%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	500	-16.7%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,400	40.0%
Business, building and other support services	400	-20.0%
Educational services	2,200	15.8%
Health care and social assistance	3,700	12.1%
Information, culture and recreation	1,300	8.3%
Accommodation and food services	1,200	-14.3%
Other services (except public administration)	800	-11.1%
Public administration	4,800	0.0%

Employment, by Industry, Yukon, 2013 to 2022



From 2013 to 2022, on average, 84.8% of those employed in Yukon were in the Services-producing industries and 15.2% were in the Goods-producing industries.

During this period, employment in Goods-producing industries was the highest in 2019 (4,100) and the lowest in 2015 (2,900). Employment in Services-producing industries was the highest in 2022 (19,900) and the lowest in 2013 (16,500).

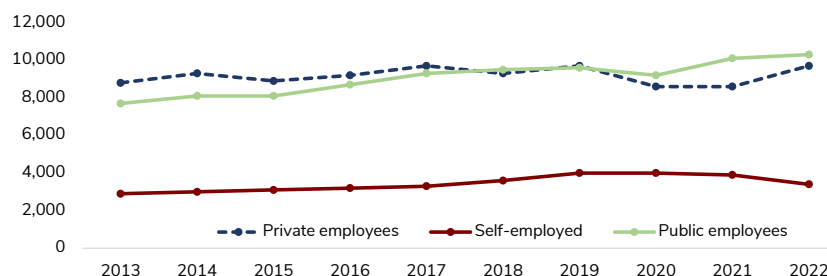
Source: Statistics Canada, custom run

Employment, by Class of Worker, Yukon, 2022

In 2022, of the 23,400 people employed in Yukon:

- 10,300, or 44.0%, were employed in the public sector;
- 9,700, or 41.5%, were employed in the private sector; and
- 3,400, or 14.5%, were self-employed.

During the period from 2013 to 2022, on average, 42.4% of Yukon's employed were private sector employees, 41.7% were public sector employees, and 15.8% were self-employed.



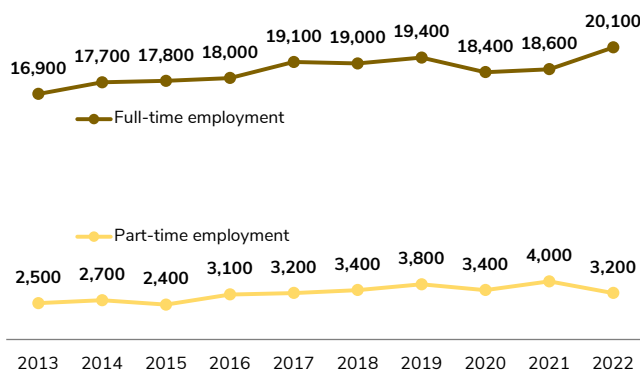
Source: Statistics Canada, custom run

	Private employees	Self-employed	Public employees
2013	8,800	2,900	7,700
2014	9,300	3,000	8,100
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	4,000	9,600
2020	8,600	4,000	9,200
2021	8,600	3,900	10,100
2022	9,700	3,400	10,300

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, 2013 to 2022



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

Of Yukon's 3,200 part-time workers in 2022, the most common reasons for not working full time were:

- 1,400, or 43.8%, cited *Personal preference*;
- 800, or 25.0%, cited *Going to school*;
- 200, or 6.3%, cited *Personal illness*;
- 200, or 6.3%, cited *Caring for children*;
- 200, or 6.3%, cited *Other voluntary reasons*;
- 200, or 6.3%, cited *Business conditions, and they did not look for work in the month prior to the survey month*; and
- 200, or 6.3%, cited *Other reasons**.

* Other reasons may 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 work in the month prior to the survey month; and business conditions, but they looked for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month.*

In 2022, there were 20,100 full-time workers (86.3%) and 3,200 part-time (13.7%) in Yukon. Nationally, 81.8% of workers were full-time in 2022.

Yukon had the third lowest proportion (13.7%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2022, behind Nunavut (13.4%) and the Northwest Territories (13.0%). Over the past ten years (2013 to 2022), the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon averaged at 14.6%, while in Canada the proportion averaged at 18.9%.

Comparing 2022 to 2021, the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon decreased by 4.0 percentage points. Nationally, this proportion decreased 0.2 percentage points during the same time period.

Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon 2022

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

Source: Statistics Canada, custom run

Reasons for Leaving or Losing Last Job (includes Unemployed and Not in Labour Force), Yukon, 2022

In 2022, there were 10,100 people in Yukon who were unemployed or not in the labour force. Of them:

- 6,600, or 65.3%, had not worked in the last year, but had previously worked;
- 1,400, or 13.9%, had left their job;
- 1,100, or 10.9%, had never worked; and
- 1,000, or 9.9%, had lost their job.

Of the 1,400 people in Yukon who left their job in 2022:

- 500, or 35.7%, left because they were going to school;
- 400, or 28.6%, left because of retirement;
- 200, or 14.3%, left because of dissatisfaction; and
- 300, or 21.4%, left for other reasons including illness, disability or personal/family reasons.

Total, Unemployed or Not in Labour Force	10,100
Job leavers	1,400
Going to school	500
Retired	400
Dissatisfied	200
Other reasons	300
Job losers	1,000
Permanent layoff	1,000
Temporary layoff	x
Have not worked in last year	6,600
Never worked	1,100

Source: Statistics Canada, custom run

Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2013 to 2022

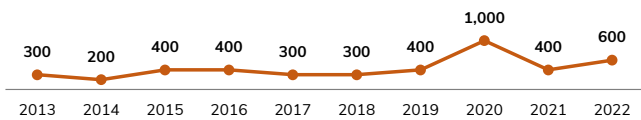
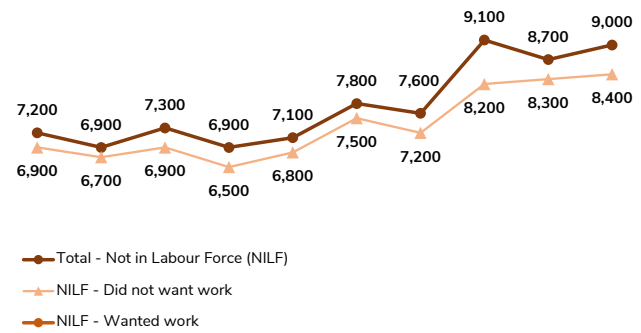
In 2022, of the 9,000 people in Yukon who were not in the labour force:

- 93.3%, or 8,400, did not want work or were not available; and
- 6.7%, or 600, wanted work.

Comparing 2022 to 2021, the number of people not in the labour force increased by 300, or 3.4%.

Comparing 2022 to 2013, the number of people not in the labour force increased by 1,800, or 25.0%.

From 2013 to 2019, the number of people not in the labour force was relatively stable ranging from a low of 6,900 in 2014 to a high of 7,800 in 2018. In 2020, the number of people not in the labour force increased significantly to 9,100 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and remained near that level in 2021 and 2022.



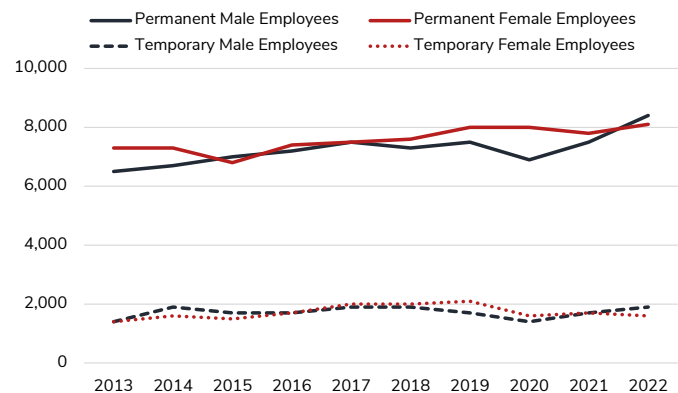
Source: Statistics Canada, custom run

Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, by Age Group, Yukon, 2013 to 2022

In 2022, of the 20,000 employees in Yukon, 16,500 (82.5%) were permanent and 3,500 (17.5%) were temporary. Nationally, 88.1% of employees were permanent in 2022 and 11.9% were temporary.

Of the 16,500 permanent employees, 8,400 (50.9%) were male and 8,100 (49.1%) were female.

Of the 3,500 temporary employees, 1,900 (54.3%) were male and 1,600 (45.7%) were female.



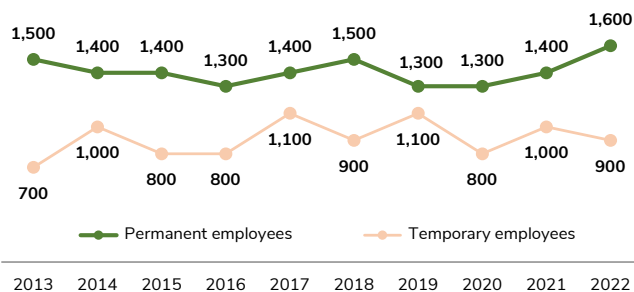
In 2022, of the 16,500 permanent employees in Yukon:

- 9.7% (1,600) were 15 to 24 years of age;
- 70.3% (11,600) were 25 to 54 years of age; and
- 20.0% (3,300) were 55 years and older.

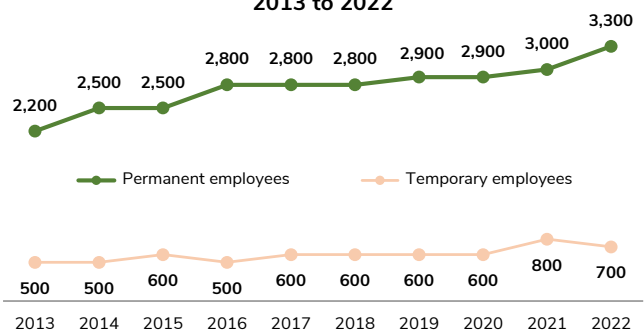
In 2022, of the 3,500 temporary employees in Yukon:

- 26.5% (900) were 15 to 24 years of age;
- 52.9% (1,800) were 25 to 54 years of age; and
- 20.6% (700) were 55 years and older.

Employees, Aged 15 to 24 Years, Yukon, 2013 to 2022



Employees, Aged 55 Years and Over, Yukon, 2013 to 2022



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0072-01 and custom run

Number of Employees* and Median Hourly Wage Rate, by Occupation (NOC 2021), Yukon 2022

Main Job (Full-Time and Part-Time and Employees	Number of Employees	Change 2021 to 2022	Median Hourly Wage Rate (\$)	Change 2021 to 2022
Total, all occupations	20,000	7.0%	35.00	1.0%
Management occupations	2,100	-4.5%	48.61	4.2%
Legislative and senior management occupations	200	..	82.05	..
Specialized middle management occupations	1,400	-6.7%	51.28	9.6%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	400	33.3%	43.84	14.0%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	200	-33.3%	57.69	20.2%
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,500	-13.8%	33.00	-5.7%
Professional occupations in finance and business	400	-20.0%	41.33	0.7%
Professional occupations in finance	200	0.0%	49.00	22.5%
Professional occupations in business	200	-50.0%	41.03	-3.6%
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	600	0.0%	32.00	-6.7%
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	1,000	-16.7%	32.05	-8.4%
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	500	-28.6%	31.00	-3.1%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,600	14.3%	44.00	2.3%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	1,100	57.1%	45.00	-8.2%
Professional occupations in natural sciences	200	-33.3%	52.94	3.2%
Professional occupations in applied sciences (except engineering)	700	75.0%	46.67	-1.0%
Professional occupations in engineering	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	500	-28.6%	38.46	0.0%
Health occupations	1,200	20.0%	41.00	10.8%
Professional occupations in health	500	66.7%	47.00	1.5%
Health treating and consultation services professionals	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...
Nursing and allied health professionals	400	100.0%	47.00	1.5%
Technical occupations in health	300	50.0%	41.00	-6.8%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	400	-20.0%	31.65	2.9%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	4,300	7.5%	41.03	2.6%
Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services	2,500	-7.4%	46.15	2.6%
Professional occupations in law	x	...	x	...
Professional occupations in education services	1,000	25.0%	48.08	2.3%
Professional occupations in social and community services	500	-16.7%	43.61	9.0%
Professional occupations in government services	900	-18.2%	46.15	-3.8%
Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	900	12.5%	32.00	2.3%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	200	..	50.29	..
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	700	16.7%	29.00	-7.2%
Assisting occupations in education and in legal and public protection	400	33.3%	31.00	14.8%
Care providers and public protection support occupations and student monitors, crossing guards and related occupations	500	150.0%	32.00	18.5%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	500	66.7%	28.75	-3.3%
Professional occupations in art and culture	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Support occupations in art, culture and sport	300	50.0%	28.76	16.2%
Sales and service occupations	3,900	5.4%	20.00	11.1%
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	500	25.0%	28.00	0.0%
Occupations in sales and services	500	25.0%	23.00	-0.3%
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	1,100	37.5%	19.00	5.6%
Sales and service support occupations	1,900	-9.5%	19.00	12.8%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,300	22.2%	33.00	3.1%
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	2,000	33.3%	35.00	0.0%
General trades	600	0.0%	33.00	15.1%
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance	200	..	30.50	..
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	500	-16.7%	23.75	8.0%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	400	..	33.76	..
Supervisors and occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	..	37.00	..
Workers and labourers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	300	..	29.00	..
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	200	-33.3%	35.00	0.0%
Supervisors, central control and process operators in processing, manufacturing and utilities and aircraft assemblers and inspectors	200	-33.3%	35.00	0.0%
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...

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

Source: Statistics Canada, custom run

* 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.

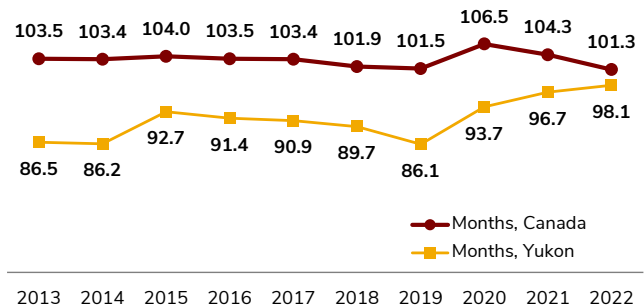
Average Job Tenure in Months, Canada and Yukon, 2013 to 2022

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.

Comparing 2022 to 2021, the average job tenure in Yukon increased by 1.4 months, or 1.4%. Nationally, the average job tenure decreased by 3.0 months, or 2.9%.

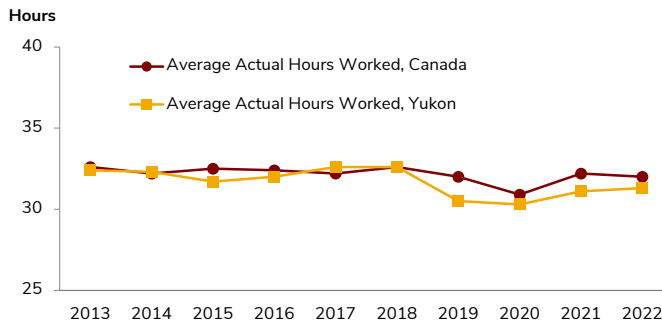
Comparing 2022 to 2013, the average job tenure in Yukon increased by 11.6 months, or 13.4%. Nationally, the average job tenure decreased by 2.2 months, or 2.1%.

Yukon's average job tenure in 2022 was 98.1 months (about 8.2 years). In Canada, the average job tenure in 2022 was 101.3 months (about 8.4 years).



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

Average Actual Hours Worked, Canada and Yukon, 2013 to 2022



In 2022, the average actual hours worked in Yukon was 31.3. This was an increase of 0.2 hours, or 0.6%, compared to 2021 (31.1 hours), and a decrease of 1.1 hours, or 3.4%, compared to 2013 (32.4 hours).

The national average actual hours worked in 2022 was 32.0 hours.

During the period from 2013 to 2022, the average of the annual average actual hours worked in Yukon was 31.7 hours, while the national average was 32.2 hours.

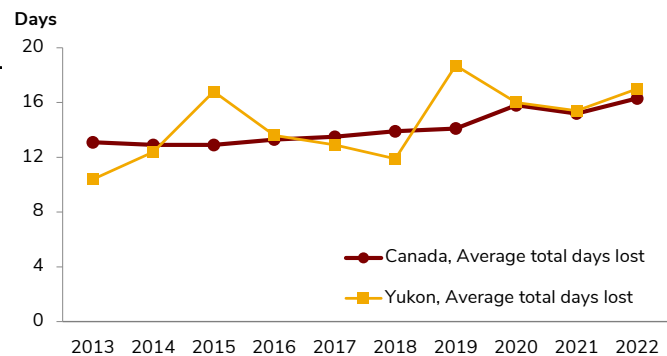
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Canada	32.6	32.2	32.5	32.4	32.2	32.6	32.0	30.9	32.2	32.0
Yukon	32.4	32.3	31.7	32.0	32.6	32.6	30.5	30.3	31.1	31.3

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

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, 2013 to 2022

	Average total days lost		Own illness or disability		Other personal reasons	
	Canada	Yukon	Canada	Yukon	Canada	Yukon
2013	13.1	10.4	7.5	6.4	5.6	4.0
2014	12.9	12.4	7.4	7.5	5.5	4.9
2015	12.9	16.8	7.5	8.3	5.4	8.4
2016	13.3	13.6	7.9	8.5	5.4	5.1
2017	13.5	12.9	8.0	7.9	5.5	5.1
2018	13.9	11.9	8.3	6.5	5.6	5.4
2019	14.1	18.7	8.4	9.2	5.7	9.5
2020	15.8	16.0	9.4	11.0	6.4	5.0
2021	15.2	15.4	8.9	10.0	6.3	5.4
2022	16.3	17.0	10.0	11.0	6.3	6.0



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

Over the ten-year period from 2013 to 2022, workers in Yukon lost an average of 14.5 work days per year; of these, an average of 8.6 work days were due to *Own illness or disability* and 5.9 were due to *Other personal reasons*. Nationally, workers lost an average of 14.1 work days during this ten-year period.

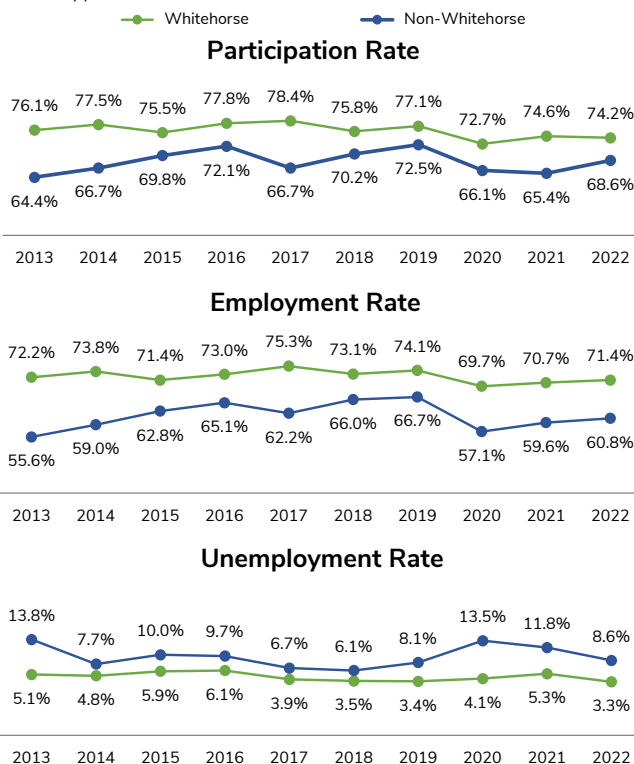
In 2022, workers in Yukon lost an average of 17.0 work days; 11.0 of which were due to *Own illness or disability* and 6.0 were due to *Other personal reasons*.

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 Sex, Whitehorse, 2022

		Whitehorse				Non-Whitehorse			
		15+	15-24	25 to 54	55+	15+	15-24	25 to 54	55+
Population	Both sexes	28,300	3,800	15,500	9,000	5,100	400	2,500	2,200
	Males	14,500	2,000	7,900	4,600	2,500	200	1,100	1,200
	Females	13,800	1,800	7,600	4,400	2,600	200	1,400	1,000
Labour force	Both sexes	21,000	2,500	14,000	4,400	3,500	200	2,100	1,200
	Males	11,300	1,400	7,300	2,500	1,700	x	800	800
	Females	9,700	1,100	6,700	1,900	1,800	x	1,200	400
Employment	Both sexes	20,200	2,400	13,600	4,300	3,100	200	1,900	1,100
	Males	10,800	1,300	7,100	2,400	1,600	x	800	700
	Females	9,400	1,100	6,500	1,900	1,600	x	1,100	400
Full-time employment	Both sexes	17,400	1,400	12,600	3,400	2,700	x	1,800	800
	Males	9,600	800	6,800	2,000	1,400	x	800	600
	Females	7,900	500	5,900	1,500	1,300	x	1,000	300
Part-time employment	Both sexes	2,800	1,000	900	900	500	x	x	300
	Males	1,300	500	300	400	200	x	x	200
	Females	1,500	500	600	400	300	x	x	x
Unemployment	Both sexes	700	x	500	x	300	x	200	x
	Males	400	x	200	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	300	x	300	x	200	x	x	x
Not in labour force	Both sexes	7,400	1,300	1,400	4,600	1,700	200	400	1,100
	Males	3,200	500	600	2,100	800	x	200	400
	Females	4,100	800	900	2,500	900	x	x	600
Participation rate	Both sexes	74.2%	65.8%	90.3%	48.9%	68.6%	50.0%	84.0%	54.5%
	Males	77.9%	70.0%	92.4%	54.3%	68.0%	x	72.7%	66.7%
	Females	70.3%	61.1%	88.2%	43.2%	69.2%	x	85.7%	40.0%
Employment rate	Both sexes	71.4%	63.2%	87.7%	47.8%	60.8%	50.0%	76.0%	50.0%
	Males	74.5%	65.0%	89.9%	52.2%	64.0%	x	72.7%	58.3%
	Females	68.1%	61.1%	85.5%	43.2%	61.5%	x	78.6%	40.0%
Unemployment rate	Both sexes	3.3%	x	3.6%	x	8.6%	x	9.5%	x
	Males	3.5%	x	2.7%	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	3.1%	x	4.5%	x	11.1%	x	x	x

x = data suppressed



In 2022, the majority (85.7%) of Yukon's labour force was in Whitehorse.

Of the 21,000 in Whitehorse's labour force:

- 11.9%, or 2,500, were aged 15 to 24 years;
- 66.7%, or 14,000, were 25 to 54 years; and
- 21.0%, or 4,400, were 55 years and older.

Of the 3,500 in the labour force in the rest of Yukon:

- 5.7%, or 200, were aged 15 to 24 years;
- 60.0%, or 2,100, were 25 to 54 years; and
- 34.3%, or 1,200, were 55 years and older.

During the period from 2013 to 2022:

- The participation rate in Whitehorse averaged at 76.0%, compared to 68.3% in the rest of Yukon, a difference of 7.7 percentage points;
- The employment rate in Whitehorse averaged at 72.5%, compared to 61.5% in the rest of Yukon, a difference of 11.0 percentage points; and
- The unemployment rate in Whitehorse averaged at 4.5%, compared to 9.6% for the rest of Yukon, a difference of 5.1 percentage points.

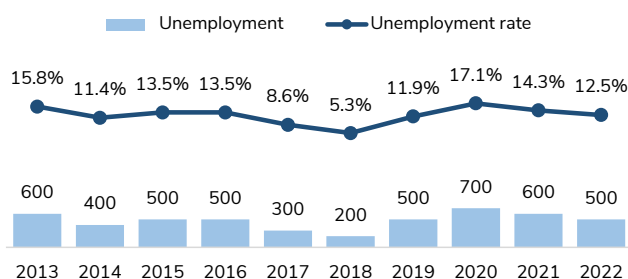
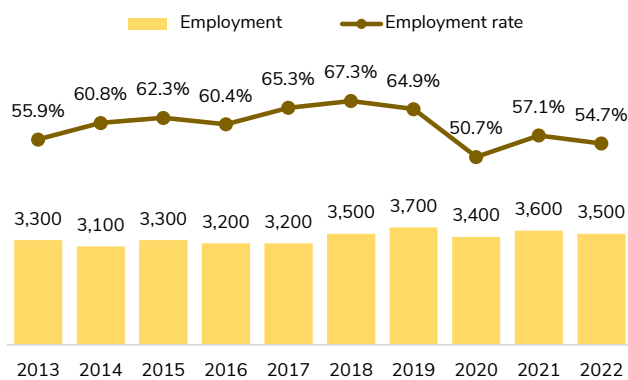
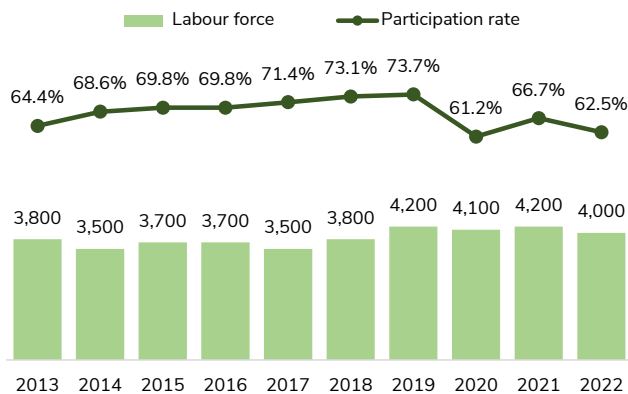
Source: Statistics Canada, custom run.

Indigenous Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon

	Total Population		Indigenous Identity		Non-Indigenous Identity	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Labour force	24,000	24,400	4,200	4,000	19,800	20,400
Employment	22,600	23,400	3,600	3,500	19,000	19,900
Full-time employment	18,600	20,100	2,800	3,100	15,800	17,000
Part-time employment	4,000	3,200	800	400	3,200	2,800
Unemployment	1,500	1,100	600	500	800	600
Not in labour force	8,700	9,000	2,100	2,400	6,600	6,600
Unemployment rate	6.3%	4.5%	14.3%	12.5%	4.0%	2.9%
Participation rate	73.2%	73.1%	66.7%	62.5%	74.7%	75.3%
Employment rate	68.9%	70.1%	57.1%	54.7%	71.7%	73.4%

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, 2013 to 2022



Source: Statistics Canada, custom run.

Comparing 2022 to 2021:

- The Indigenous labour force decreased by 200, or 4.8%, while the non-Indigenous labour force increased by 3.0%;
- The number of employed Indigenous decreased by 100, or 2.8%, while the number of employed non-Indigenous increased by 4.7%;
- The number of unemployed Indigenous decreased by 100, or 16.7%, while the number of unemployed non-Indigenous decreased by 25.0%; and
- The Indigenous unemployment rate decreased by 1.8 percentage points from 14.3% in 2021 to 12.5% in 2022.

During the period from 2013 to 2022:

- The Indigenous labour force averaged at 3,850;
- The Indigenous participation rate averaged at 68.1%;
- The number of employed Indigenous averaged at 3,380;
- The Indigenous employment rate averaged at 59.9%;
- The number of unemployed Indigenous averaged at 480; and
- The Indigenous unemployment rate averaged at 12.4%.

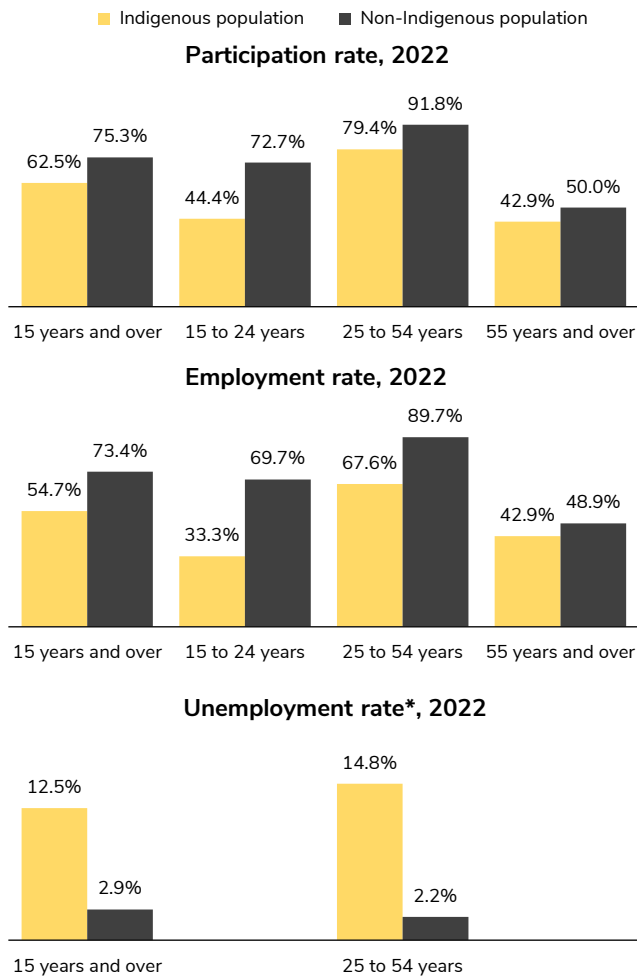
From 2013 to 2018, the Indigenous participation and employment rates were trending upwards, while the Indigenous unemployment rate was trending downward.

This trend weakened in 2019, when the unemployment rate increased, while the employment rate decreased.

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the participation and employment rates both decreased, while the unemployment rate increased.

In 2021 and 2022, Indigenous participation and employment rates remained below their respective pre-pandemic levels, while the unemployment rate remained above pre-pandemic levels.

Indigenous Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2022



Source: Statistics Canada, custom run.

* Unemployment rates were unavailable for the population aged 15 to 24 years and for the population aged 55 years and over.

Of the 3,500 Indigenous people employed in Yukon, 2,700, or 79.4%, were in *Services-producing industries*, while 700, or 20.6%, were in *Goods-producing industries*. Comparatively, 86.4% of Yukon's non-Indigenous employed population were in *Services-producing industries*, while only 13.6% were in *Goods-producing industries*.

In 2022, the majority (88.6%) of Yukon's employed Indigenous population in Yukon worked full-time compared to 85.9% of the non-Indigenous employed population.

In 2022, the participation rates for Yukon's Indigenous population aged 15 years and over was 62.5%, which was 12.8 percentage points below the non-Indigenous participation rate (75.3%).

The Indigenous employment rate in 2022 was 54.7%, which was 18.7 percentage points below the non-Indigenous employment rate (73.4%).

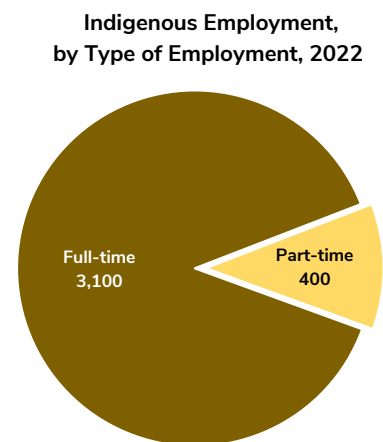
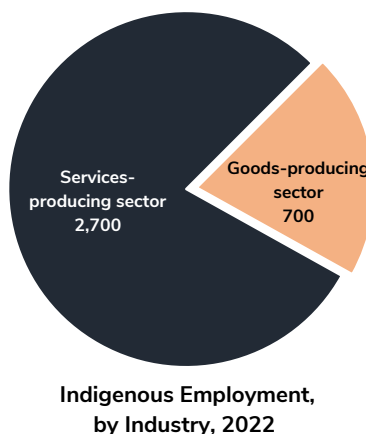
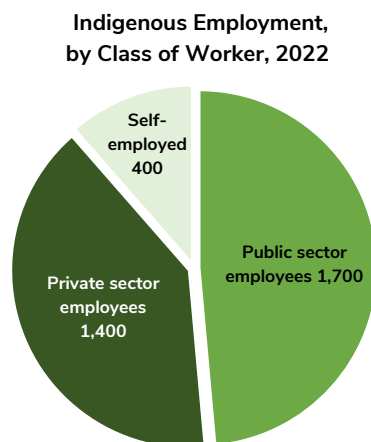
The difference in participation and employment rates between Yukon's Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations was the largest in the population aged 15 to 24 years and the smallest for the population aged 55 years and over.

In 2022, the unemployment rate for Yukon's Indigenous population aged 15 years and over was 12.5%, which was 9.6 percentage points above the non-Indigenous unemployment rate (2.9%).

The majority of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous employed populations in Yukon were in the private sector, either as private sector employees or through self-employment.

In 2022, 48.6% of Indigenous employees were in the public sector compared to 42.7% of non-Indigenous employees, while 40.0% of Indigenous employees were in the private sector compared to 42.2% of non-Indigenous employees.

In 2022, 11.4% of Yukon's employed Indigenous population were self-employed compared to 15.1% of the non-Indigenous 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 run.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

December 2023