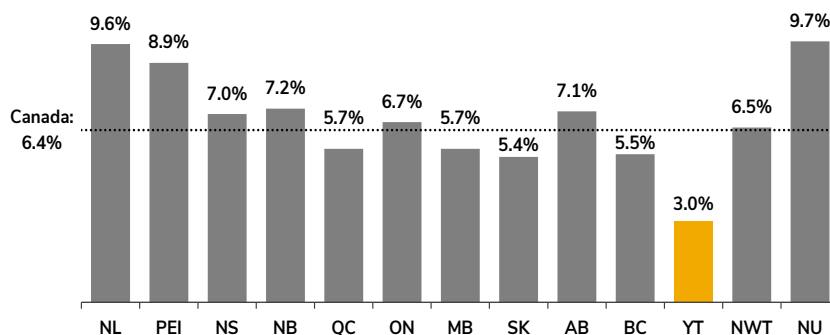




Highlights:

- In July 2024, Yukon's unemployment rate (3.0%) decreased by 0.1 percentage point compared to June 2024 (3.1%).
- Compared to June 2024, Yukon's labour force increased by 400 to 26,300, the number of employed increased by 200 to 25,400 and the number of unemployed remained the same at 800.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.4% in July 2024.
- Compared to June 2024 figures, the labour force in Canada decreased by 0.1%; the number of employed remained virtually unchanged; and the number of unemployed decreased by 0.6%.

Unemployment rate, Canada, provinces and territories, July 2024



July 2024

Yukon employment at a glance:

Labour Force.....	26,300
Employed.....	25,400
Unemployed.....	800
Unemployment Rate.....	3.0%
Employment Rate.....	72.4%

Notes: All figures are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. Statistics Canada reports LFS figures rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore, components, and any changes therein, will not always add up to the total.

Analyses and data tables in pages 1 through 4 are based on seasonally adjusted numbers. Unadjusted figures are available on pages 5 through 7.

Seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see [definitions on page 8](#).

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Other sources of labour market information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/240809/dq240809a-eng.htm>

Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2023 - annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Indigenous/non-Indigenous and Rural/Whitehorse data: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-annual-review-2023>

Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2014-2023 - detailed monthly and annual data tables based on Labour Force Survey: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2014-2023>

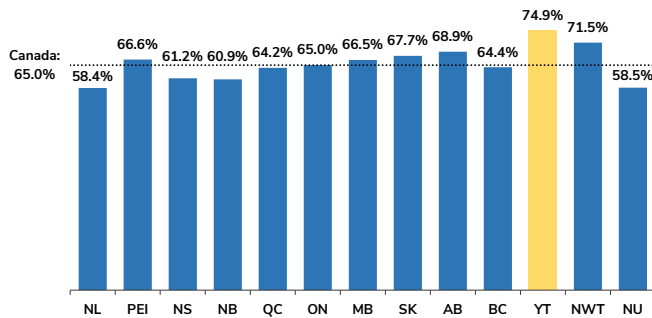
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2022 - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked: <https://yukon.ca/en/survey-employment-payrolls-and-hours-2022>

Yukon Labour Demand Survey, 2022 - information on employment, vacancies and expected vacancies: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-labour-demand-survey-2022>

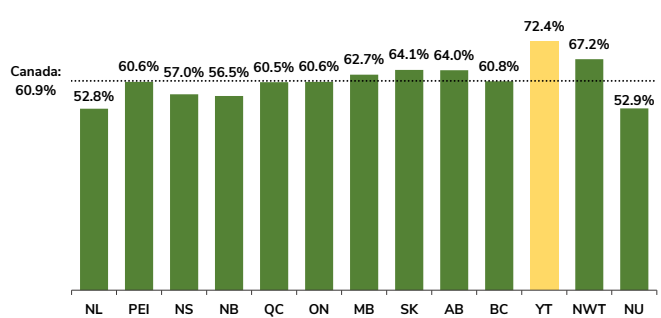
Yukon Employment and Skills Survey, 2023 - detailed information on employment, unemployment, and education and training: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-and-skills-survey-2023>

Comparisons with Canada, provinces and territories - snapshot

Participation rate, July 2024



Employment rate, July 2024



The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In July 2024, Yukon’s participation rate (74.9%) was the highest in Canada and 9.9 percentage points above the national average (65.0%).

Yukon’s July 2024 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed) was 72.4%, the highest in Canada, and 11.5 percentage points above the national average (60.9%).

Comparisons with Canada and selected provinces - historical

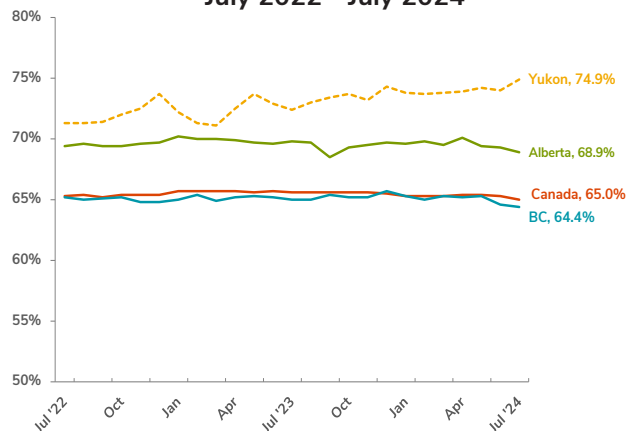
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 74.9% of people in Yukon aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in July 2024.

Yukon’s participation rate in July 2024 (74.9%) increased by 0.9 percentage points compared to June 2024 (74.0%) and increased by 2.5 percentage points compared to July 2023 (72.4%).

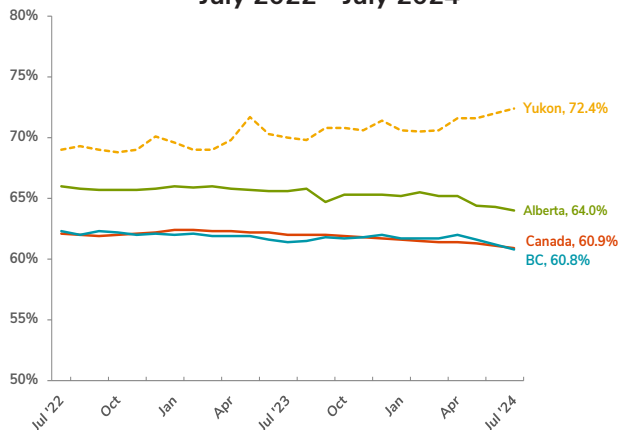
The July 2024 employment rate rate of 72.4% increased by 0.4 percentage points compared to June 2024 (72.0%) and increased by 2.4 percentage points compared to July 2023 (70.0%).

Historically, Yukon’s participation rate and employment rate trended similar to those of Alberta. In recent periods, however, Yukon’s rates have generally been higher than Alberta’s. Also, in spite of being 3-month moving averages, Yukon’s data series fluctuate more than Alberta’s relevant monthly data series.

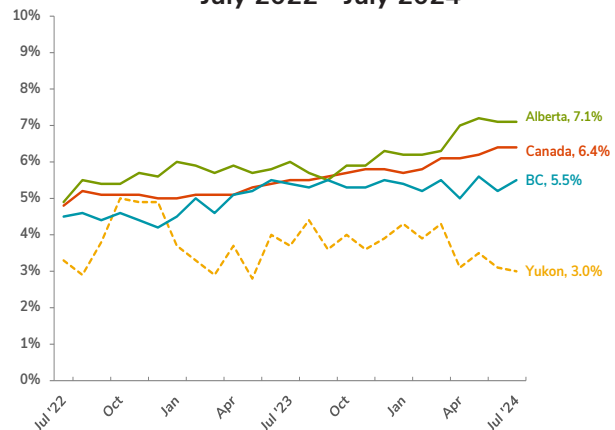
Participation rate, July 2022 - July 2024



Employment rate, July 2022 - July 2024



Unemployment rate, July 2022 - July 2024

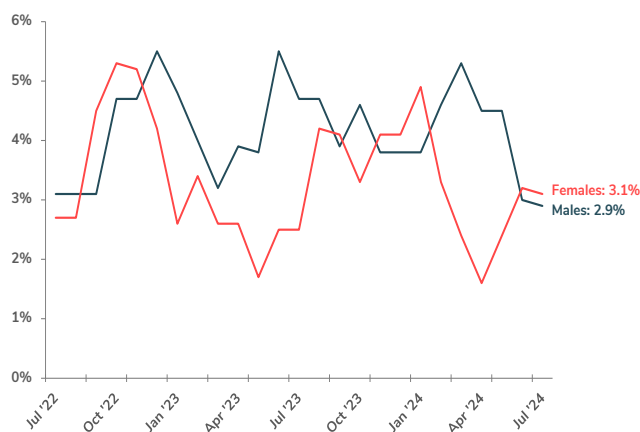


Seasonally adjusted labour force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

	Labour force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul '24	26,300	13,600	12,700	25,400	13,200	12,300	800	400	400
Jun '24	25,900	13,500	12,400	25,200	13,100	12,000	800	400	400
May '24	25,900	13,400	12,400	25,000	12,800	12,200	900	600	300
Apr '24	25,700	13,300	12,300	24,900	12,700	12,100	800	600	200
Mar '24	25,600	13,200	12,400	24,500	12,500	12,000	1,100	700	300
Feb '24	25,500	13,100	12,300	24,400	12,500	11,900	1,000	600	400
Jan '24	25,400	13,200	12,300	24,300	12,600	11,700	1,100	500	600
Dec '23	25,500	13,200	12,300	24,500	12,700	11,800	1,000	500	500
Nov '23	25,100	13,100	12,100	24,200	12,600	11,600	900	500	500
Oct '23	25,200	13,000	12,200	24,200	12,400	11,800	1,000	600	400
Sep '23	25,100	12,800	12,300	24,200	12,400	11,800	900	500	500
Aug '23	24,900	12,800	12,000	23,800	12,200	11,600	1,100	600	500
Jul '23	24,600	12,700	11,900	23,800	12,200	11,600	900	600	300
Jun '23	24,800	12,800	12,000	23,900	12,100	11,800	1,000	700	300
May '23	25,000	13,000	12,000	24,300	12,500	11,800	700	500	200
Apr '23	24,500	12,800	11,700	23,600	12,300	11,300	900	500	300
Mar '23	23,900	12,500	11,400	23,200	12,100	11,100	700	400	300
Feb '23	23,900	12,400	11,600	23,100	11,900	11,200	800	500	400
Jan '23	24,200	12,500	11,700	23,300	11,900	11,400	900	600	300
Dec '22	24,700	12,700	12,000	23,500	12,000	11,500	1,200	700	500
Nov '22	24,300	12,800	11,500	23,100	12,100	10,900	1,200	600	600
Oct '22	24,200	12,900	11,400	23,100	12,300	10,800	1,200	600	600
Sep '22	24,000	12,800	11,200	23,200	12,400	10,700	900	400	500
Aug '22	23,900	12,800	11,100	23,200	12,400	10,800	700	400	300
Jul '22	23,900	12,700	11,200	23,100	12,300	10,900	800	400	300

	Unemployment rate (%)		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul '24	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%
Jun '24	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%
May '24	3.5%	4.5%	2.4%
Apr '24	3.1%	4.5%	1.6%
Mar '24	4.3%	5.3%	2.4%
Feb '24	3.9%	4.6%	3.3%
Jan '24	4.3%	3.8%	4.9%
Dec '23	3.9%	3.8%	4.1%
Nov '23	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%
Oct '23	4.0%	4.6%	3.3%
Sep '23	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%
Aug '23	4.4%	4.7%	4.2%
Jul '23	3.7%	4.7%	2.5%
Jun '23	4.0%	5.5%	2.5%
May '23	2.8%	3.8%	1.7%
Apr '23	3.7%	3.9%	2.6%
Mar '23	2.9%	3.2%	2.6%
Feb '23	3.3%	4.0%	3.4%
Jan '23	3.7%	4.8%	2.6%
Dec '22	4.9%	5.5%	4.2%
Nov '22	4.9%	4.7%	5.2%
Oct '22	5.0%	4.7%	5.3%
Sep '22	3.8%	3.1%	4.5%
Aug '22	2.9%	3.1%	2.7%
Jul '22	3.3%	3.1%	2.7%

Unemployment rate, 15+, males and females, July 2022 - July 2024



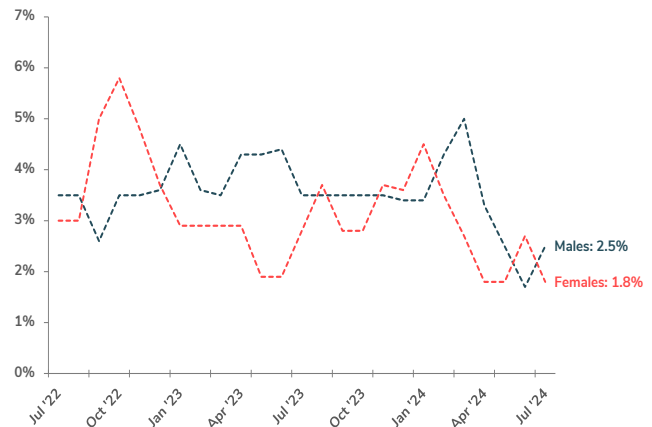
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Seasonally adjusted labour force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul '24	23,400	12,100	11,300	22,900	11,800	11,100	500	300	200
Jun '24	23,200	12,000	11,100	22,700	11,900	10,900	400	200	300
May '24	23,200	12,000	11,100	22,700	11,700	11,000	500	300	200
Apr '24	23,300	12,100	11,200	22,600	11,600	11,000	600	400	200
Mar '24	23,200	11,900	11,300	22,300	11,300	11,000	900	600	300
Feb '24	23,000	11,700	11,300	22,100	11,300	10,900	800	500	400
Jan '24	22,900	11,600	11,200	22,000	11,200	10,800	900	400	500
Dec '23	22,700	11,600	11,200	22,000	11,200	10,800	800	400	400
Nov '23	22,400	11,500	10,900	21,600	11,100	10,500	800	400	400
Oct '23	22,300	11,400	10,900	21,600	11,000	10,600	700	400	300
Sep '23	22,300	11,400	10,800	21,500	11,000	10,500	700	400	300
Aug '23	22,200	11,400	10,700	21,300	11,000	10,300	800	400	400
Jul '23	22,100	11,500	10,600	21,300	11,000	10,300	700	400	300
Jun '23	22,200	11,400	10,700	21,400	10,900	10,500	800	500	200
May '23	22,500	11,700	10,700	21,800	11,300	10,600	600	500	200
Apr '23	22,100	11,600	10,500	21,300	11,100	10,200	800	500	300
Mar '23	21,800	11,400	10,400	21,100	11,000	10,100	700	400	300
Feb '23	21,600	11,200	10,400	20,900	10,800	10,100	800	400	300
Jan '23	21,700	11,200	10,500	21,000	10,700	10,300	700	500	300
Dec '22	22,000	11,200	10,800	21,200	10,800	10,400	800	400	400
Nov '22	21,700	11,300	10,400	20,700	10,900	9,800	900	400	500
Oct '22	21,700	11,500	10,300	20,700	11,100	9,700	1,000	400	600
Sep '22	21,600	11,500	10,100	20,800	11,200	9,600	800	300	500
Aug '22	21,300	11,400	9,900	20,600	11,000	9,600	700	400	300
Jul '22	21,300	11,300	10,000	20,500	10,900	9,600	800	400	300

	Unemployment rate (%)		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul '24	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%
Jun '24	1.7%	1.7%	2.7%
May '24	2.2%	2.5%	1.8%
Apr '24	2.6%	3.3%	1.8%
Mar '24	3.9%	5.0%	2.7%
Feb '24	3.5%	4.3%	3.5%
Jan '24	3.9%	3.4%	4.5%
Dec '23	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%
Nov '23	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
Oct '23	3.1%	3.5%	2.8%
Sep '23	3.1%	3.5%	2.8%
Aug '23	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
Jul '23	3.2%	3.5%	2.8%
Jun '23	3.6%	4.4%	1.9%
May '23	2.7%	4.3%	1.9%
Apr '23	3.6%	4.3%	2.9%
Mar '23	3.2%	3.5%	2.9%
Feb '23	3.7%	3.6%	2.9%
Jan '23	3.2%	4.5%	2.9%
Dec '22	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%
Nov '22	4.1%	3.5%	4.8%
Oct '22	4.6%	3.5%	5.8%
Sep '22	3.7%	2.6%	5.0%
Aug '22	3.3%	3.5%	3.0%
Jul '22	3.8%	3.5%	3.0%

Unemployment rate, 25+, males and females, July 2022 - July 2024



Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour force, *unadjusted* and annual, aged 15+ years, Yukon

Highlights:

- Comparing July 2024 to June 2024, full-time employment increased by 700 or 3.2%, to 22,700, while part-time employment decreased by 100, or 3.1%, to 3,100.
- Comparing July 2024 to June 2024, employment in the goods-producing sector (3,900) increased by 100, or 2.6%.
- Comparing July 2024 to June 2024, employment in the services-producing sector (21,900) increased by 600, or 2.8%.
- Of all those employed in July 2024: 45.3% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); 39.5% were private sector employees; and 15.1% were self-employed.

	Labour force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Jul '24	26,700	13,900	12,800	25,800	13,400	12,400	900	500	400
Jun '24	26,000	13,600	12,400	25,200	13,100	12,100	800	500	400
May '24	25,900	13,600	12,400	25,000	12,900	12,100	900	700	300
Apr '24	25,600	13,300	12,300	24,700	12,700	12,100	900	700	200
Mar '24	25,500	13,100	12,300	24,300	12,300	12,000	1,200	800	300
Feb '24	25,200	12,800	12,300	24,100	12,200	11,900	1,100	600	400
Jan '24	25,200	12,900	12,300	24,000	12,300	11,700	1,200	600	600
Dec '23	25,200	12,900	12,300	24,300	12,500	11,800	900	400	500
Nov '23	24,900	12,900	12,000	24,100	12,500	11,600	800	400	500
Oct '23	25,200	13,000	12,200	24,400	12,700	11,800	800	300	400
Sep '23	25,700	13,200	12,500	24,900	12,900	12,000	800	400	500
Aug '23	25,500	13,200	12,300	24,500	12,700	11,800	1,000	600	500
Jul '23	25,100	13,000	12,100	24,200	12,400	11,800	900	600	300
2023	24,900	12,900	12,000	24,000	12,300	11,700	900	500	400
2022	24,400	13,000	11,500	23,400	12,400	11,000	1,100	600	500
2021	24,000	12,400	11,600	22,600	11,700	10,900	1,500	800	700
2020	23,100	11,700	11,400	21,800	11,000	10,900	1,300	700	600
2019	24,200	12,300	11,800	23,200	11,700	11,500	1,000	600	400
2018	23,300	11,900	11,400	22,400	11,300	11,100	900	600	300
2017	23,300	12,100	11,200	22,300	11,500	10,800	1,000	600	400
2016	22,600	11,600	11,100	21,200	10,800	10,400	1,400	800	700
2015	21,500	11,400	10,100	20,200	10,600	9,600	1,300	800	500
2014	21,500	11,100	10,400	20,400	10,400	10,000	1,100	700	400

	Unemployment rate (%)			Participation rate (%)			Employment rate (%)		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Jul '24	3.4%	3.6%	3.1%	76.1%	77.7%	74.0%	73.5%	74.9%	71.7%
Jun '24	3.1%	3.7%	3.2%	74.3%	76.4%	72.1%	72.0%	73.6%	70.3%
May '24	3.5%	5.1%	2.4%	74.2%	76.4%	72.1%	71.6%	72.5%	70.3%
Apr '24	3.5%	5.3%	1.6%	73.6%	75.1%	71.9%	71.0%	71.8%	70.8%
Mar '24	4.7%	6.1%	2.4%	73.5%	74.0%	71.9%	70.0%	69.5%	70.2%
Feb '24	4.4%	4.7%	3.3%	72.8%	72.7%	72.4%	69.7%	69.3%	70.0%
Jan '24	4.8%	4.7%	4.9%	73.3%	73.7%	72.8%	69.8%	70.3%	69.2%
Dec '23	3.6%	3.1%	4.1%	73.5%	73.7%	72.8%	70.8%	71.4%	69.8%
Nov '23	3.2%	3.1%	4.2%	72.6%	74.1%	71.0%	70.3%	71.8%	68.6%
Oct '23	3.2%	2.3%	3.3%	73.7%	74.7%	72.6%	71.3%	73.0%	70.2%
Sep '23	3.1%	3.0%	4.0%	75.1%	75.9%	74.4%	72.8%	74.1%	71.4%
Aug '23	3.9%	4.5%	4.1%	74.8%	76.3%	73.2%	71.8%	73.4%	70.2%
Jul '23	3.6%	4.6%	2.5%	73.8%	75.1%	72.5%	71.2%	71.7%	70.7%
2023	3.6%	3.9%	3.3%	73.2%	74.6%	71.9%	70.6%	71.1%	70.1%
2022	4.5%	4.6%	4.3%	73.1%	76.5%	69.7%	70.1%	72.9%	66.7%
2021	6.3%	6.5%	6.0%	73.2%	74.3%	72.0%	68.9%	70.1%	67.7%
2020	5.6%	6.0%	5.3%	71.5%	71.3%	71.7%	67.5%	67.1%	68.6%
2019	4.1%	4.9%	3.4%	76.3%	75.9%	75.6%	73.2%	72.2%	73.7%
2018	3.9%	5.0%	2.6%	74.9%	75.3%	75.0%	72.0%	71.5%	73.0%
2017	4.3%	5.0%	3.6%	76.6%	78.6%	75.2%	73.4%	74.7%	72.5%
2016	6.2%	6.9%	6.3%	76.6%	77.3%	76.6%	71.9%	72.0%	71.7%
2015	6.0%	7.0%	5.0%	74.7%	78.1%	71.1%	70.1%	72.6%	67.6%
2014	5.1%	6.3%	3.8%	75.7%	77.1%	74.8%	71.8%	72.2%	71.9%

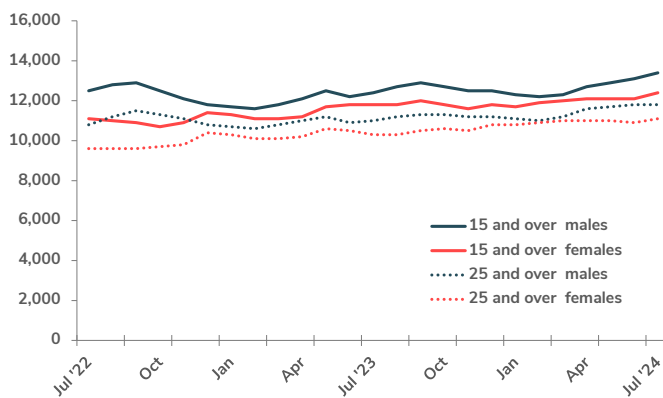
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour force, *unadjusted*, by age and sex, July 2024

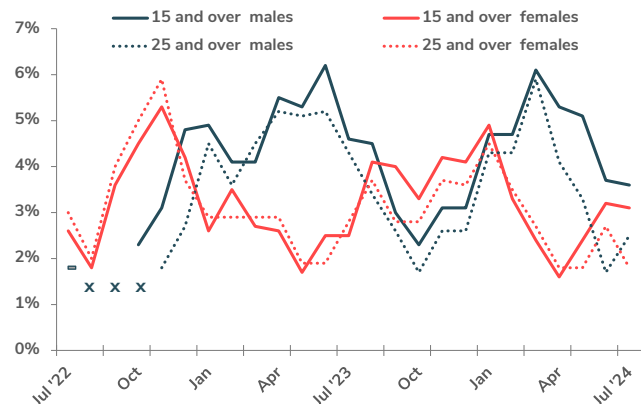
Sex	Age group	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate (%)	Participation rate (%)	Employment rate (%)
Both sexes	15+	26,700	25,800	900	8,400	3.4	76.1	73.5
	15-24	3,300	2,900	400	1,100	12.1	73.3	64.4
	25+	23,400	22,900	500	7,300	2.1	76.2	74.6
	25-54	17,300	16,900	400	1,600	2.3	91.5	89.4
	55+	6,100	6,000	x	5,600	x	52.1	51.3
Males	15+	13,900	13,400	500	4,000	3.6	77.7	74.9
	15-24	1,800	1,600	200	600	11.1	78.3	69.6
	25+	12,100	11,800	300	3,400	2.5	78.1	76.1
	25-54	8,800	8,500	300	700	3.4	92.6	89.5
	55+	3,300	3,300	x	2,700	x	55.0	55.0
Females	15+	12,800	12,400	400	4,400	3.1	74.0	71.7
	15-24	1,600	1,400	200	600	12.5	76.2	66.7
	25+	11,300	11,100	200	3,900	1.8	74.8	73.5
	25-54	8,500	8,300	200	1,000	2.4	89.5	87.4
	55+	2,800	2,700	x	2,900	x	49.1	47.4

x = suppressed

Employment by age and sex,
July 2022 - July 2024



Unemployment rate by age and sex,
July 2022 - July 2024

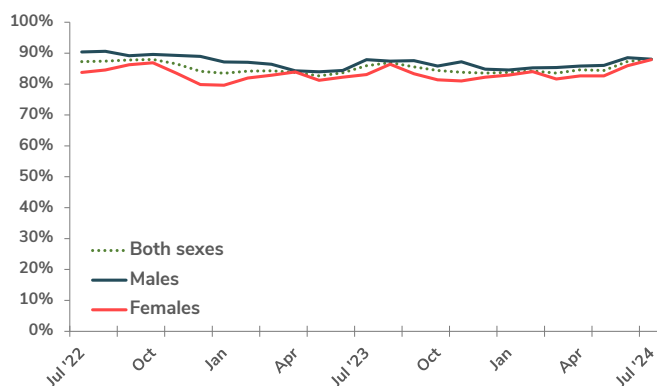


Comparing July 2024 to June 2024, the unemployment rate for:

- males aged 15 years and over decreased to 3.6% from 3.7%;
- males aged 25 years and over increased to 2.5% from 1.7%;
- females aged 15 years and over decreased to 3.1% from 3.2%;
- females aged 25 years and over decreased to 1.8% from 2.7%; and
- for youth (aged 15 to 24 years), the unemployment rate increased to 12.1% from 10.3%.

Employment, *unadjusted*, by full-time/part-time, July 2024

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment,
July 2022 - July 2024



- Of employed people in Yukon aged 15 years and over, 22,700, or 88.0%, were employed full-time in July 2024. Yukon had the third-highest proportion of full-time employment among provinces and territories. In Canada, 83.6% of employed persons worked full-time in July 2024.
- Of employed Yukon males, 88.7% worked full-time, compared to 87.9% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing July 2024 to June 2024, full-time employment increased by 700, or 3.2%, to 22,700, while part-time employment decreased by 100, or 3.1%, to 3,100.

Employment, *unadjusted*, by industry, July 2024

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	25,800	13,400	12,400
Goods-producing sector	3,900	3,500	400
Construction	2,500	2,300	200
Services-producing sector	21,900	9,900	12,000
Trade	2,700	1,500	1,200
Transportation and warehousing	1,400	1,100	300
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	600	200	300
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,800	1,000	800
Business, building and other support services	500	300	200
Educational services	2,200	700	1,500
Health care and social assistance	3,500	600	2,800
Information, culture and recreation	1,400	800	600
Accommodation and food services	1,300	700	600
Other services	1,000	500	400
Public administration	5,600	2,500	3,200

Notes:

The sum of industries may not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are suppressed; row data may not add up to industry totals due to rounding. 'Industry' refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the LFS respondent works (main job only).

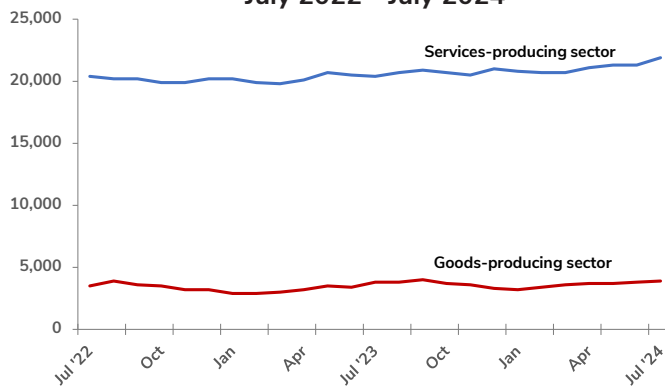
- In July 2024, 21,900, or 84.9% of those employed in Yukon, were employed in the services-producing sector, while 3,900, or 15.1%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of those working in the goods-producing sector, 64.1% had jobs in the construction industry.
- Females accounted for 54.8% of workers in the services-producing sector (12,000) and 10.3% of workers in the goods-producing sector (400).

Goods- and Services-producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector consists primarily of industries in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

Goods- and Services-producing sectors, July 2022 - July 2024



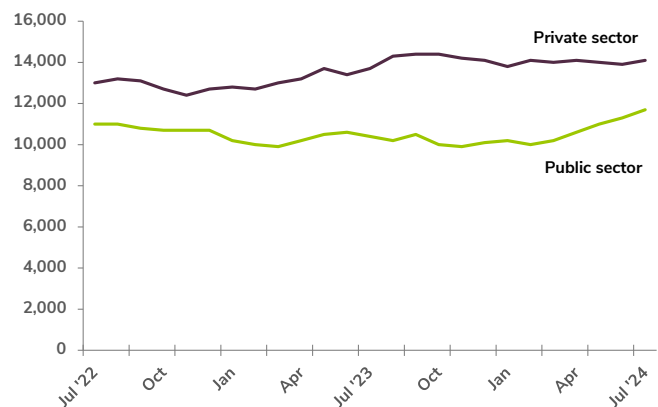
- Comparing July 2024 to June 2024, employment in the goods-producing sector increased by 100, or 2.6%, to 3,900, and employment in the services-producing sector increased by 600, or 2.8%, to 21,900.
- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in July 2019 with 4,700 workers.
- Employment in Yukon's services-producing sector peaked at a new record high in July 2024 with 21,900 workers.

Public and private sectors, *unadjusted*, July 2024

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	25,800	13,400	12,400
Public sector employees	11,700	4,700	7,000
Total private sector	14,100	8,600	5,400
Private sector employees	10,200	6,100	4,100
Self-employed	3,900	2,500	1,300

- In July 2024, 45.3% of those working in Yukon were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of those employed in the private sector, 27.7% were self-employed.
- Comparing July 2024 to June 2024, the number of self-employed increased by 400 (11.4%), private sector employees decreased by 200 (1.9%), and public sector employees increased by 400 (3.5%).

Public/private sector employment, July 2022 - July 2024



Notes: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

'Employees' include full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.

'Public employees' are those who work for: a government at the federal, provincial, territorial or municipal level; a First Nation or other Indigenous government; a government service or agency; a Crown corporation; or for a government-funded establishment such as schools (including colleges/universities), hospitals and public libraries.

'Private employees' include all employees who work for private firms or businesses.

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.

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.

Goods-producing industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

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.

Reference week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated.

Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

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.

Service-producing industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-month moving average — All monthly figures for the territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the July 2024 unemployment rate of 3.1% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of May, June and July. August’s unemployment rate became the average of the rates for June, July and August. Because they are three-month moving averages, the territories’ figures are not included in the calculation of Canada’s numbers.

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.

Note: Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for the territories are three-month moving averages based on the information collected for the third week of each month.

August 2024

Next release date: September 10, 2024