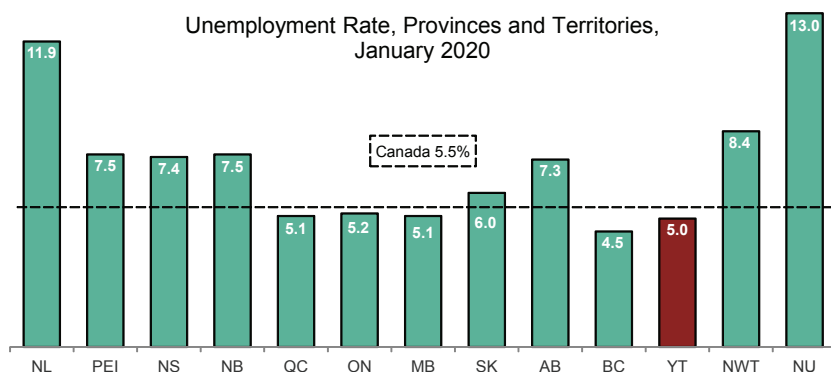




## Yukon Employment January 2020

### Highlights

- In January 2020, Yukon's unemployment rate (5.0%) increased by 0.5 percentage points compared to December 2019 (4.5%).
- Compared to December 2019, Yukon's labour force increased by 100 to 22,200, the number of employed increased by 100 to 21,200 and the number of unemployed increased by 100 to 1,100.
- Nationally, the January 2020 the unemployment rate (5.5%) decreased by 0.1 percentage point compared to December 2019.
- Compared to December 2019 figures, the labour force in Canada increased by 0.1%; the number of employed increased 0.2%; and the number of unemployed decreased by 1.6%.



### January 2020

#### Yukon Employment at a Glance:

Labour Force .....	22,200
Employed .....	21,200
Unemployed .....	1,100
Unemployment Rate ...	5.0%
Employment Rate .....	70.9%

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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 may not 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](#).

### 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/200207/dq200207a-eng.pdf>

**Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2018** - annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-annual-review-2018>

**Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2009-2018** - detailed monthly and annual data tables based on Labour Force Survey: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2009-2018>

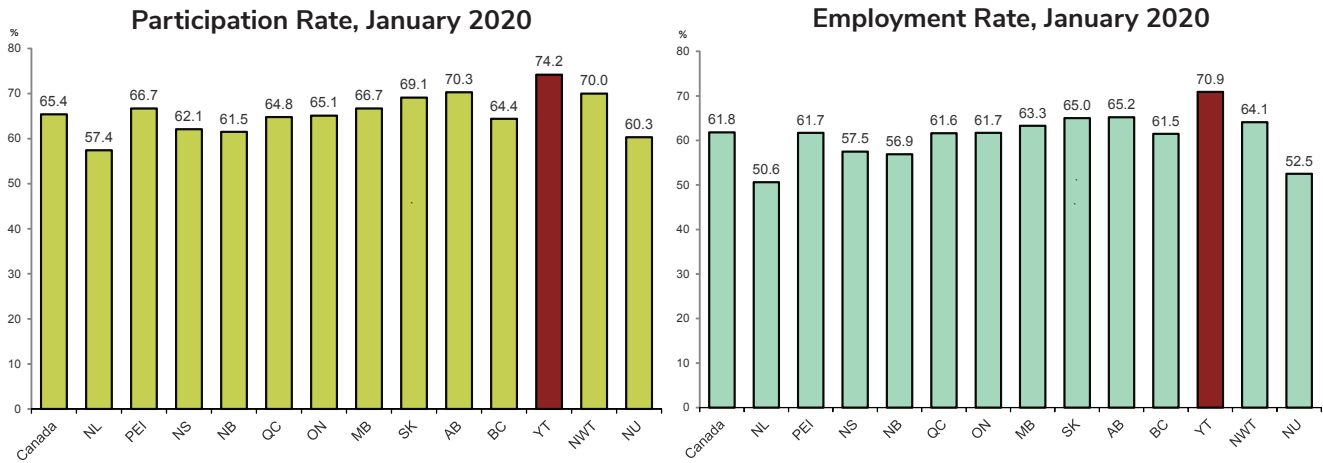
[historical-data-2009-2018](#)

**Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2018** - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked: <https://yukon.ca/en/survey-employment-payrolls-hours-2018>

**Yukon Labour Demand Survey, 2018** - information on employment, vacancies and expected vacancies: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-labour-demsurvey-2018>

**Yukon Employment and Skills Survey, 2018** - detailed information on employment, unemployment, and education and training: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-skills-survey-2018>

## Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot



The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In January 2020, Yukon's participation rate (74.2%) was the highest in Canada, followed by Alberta (70.3%).

Yukon's January 2020 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), was 70.9%, also the highest in Canada, followed by Alberta (65.2%).

## Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

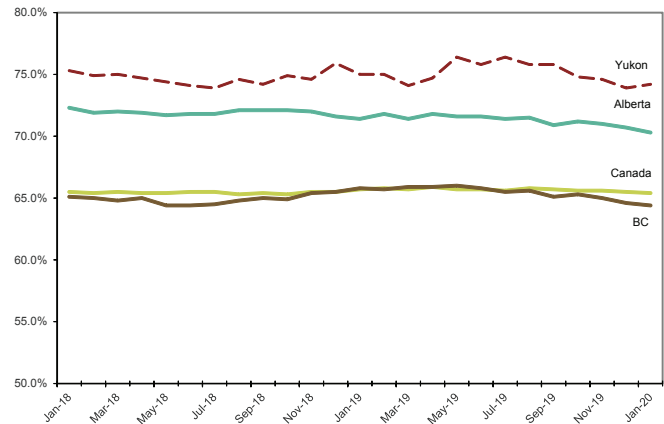
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 74.2% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in January 2020.

Yukon's participation rate in January 2020 (74.2%) increased by 0.3 percentage points compared to December 2019 (73.9%) and decreased by 0.8 percentage points compared to the rate in January 2019 (75.0%).

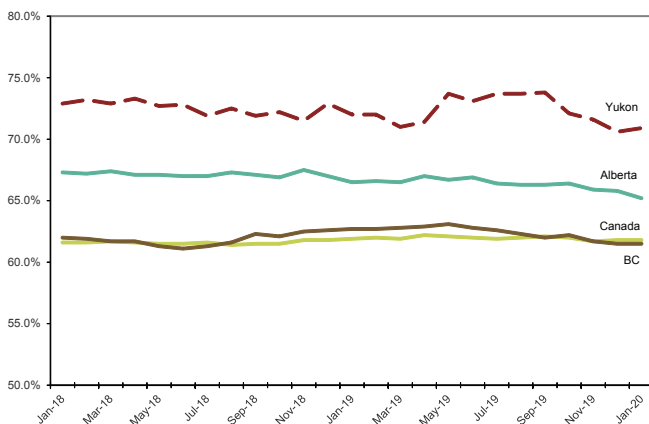
The January 2020 employment rate of 70.9% increased by 0.3 percentage points compared to December 2019 (70.6%) and decreased by 1.1 percentage points compared to January 2019 (72.0%).

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's. However, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

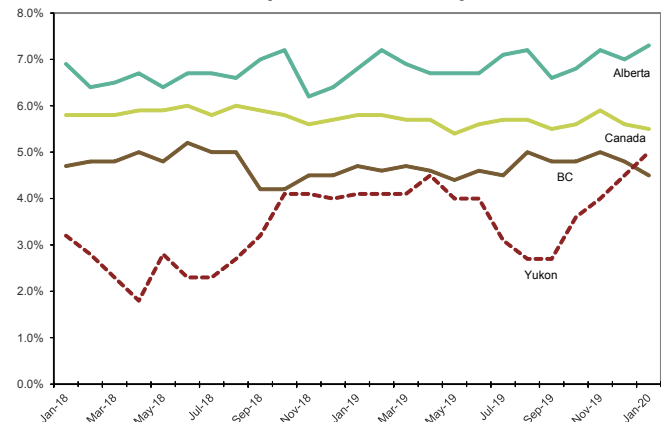
**Participation Rate, January 2018 - January 2020**



**Employment Rate, January 2018 - January 2020**



**Unemployment Rate, January 2018 - January 2020**



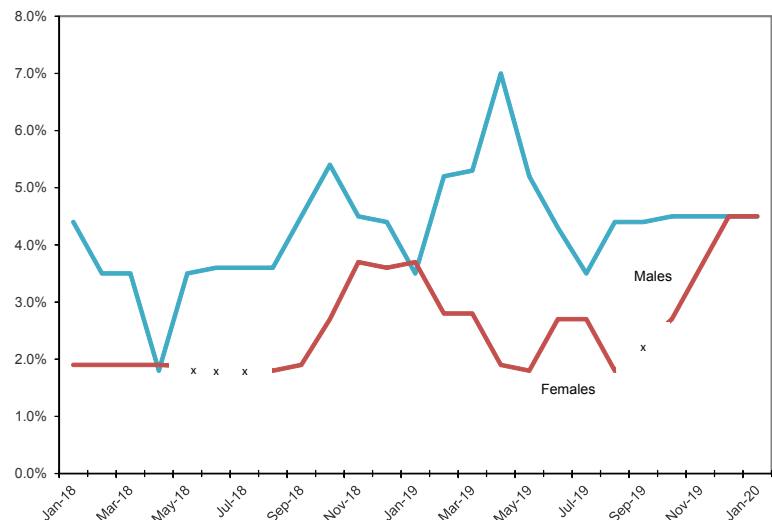
Each year, Statistics Canada revises seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous three years, using the latest seasonal factors. Numbers presented here reflect those changes.

## Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-20	22,200	11,200	11,000	21,200	10,700	10,400	1,100	500	500
Dec-19	22,100	11,000	11,000	21,100	10,600	10,500	1,000	500	500
Nov-19	22,300	11,100	11,200	21,400	10,600	10,800	900	500	400
Oct-19	22,300	11,200	11,100	21,500	10,800	10,800	800	500	300
Sep-19	22,600	11,300	11,200	22,000	10,900	11,100	600	500	x
Aug-19	22,500	11,400	11,100	21,900	11,000	10,900	600	500	200
Jul-19	22,700	11,400	11,200	21,900	11,000	10,900	700	400	300
Jun-19	22,500	11,500	11,000	21,700	11,000	10,700	900	500	300
May-19	22,700	11,600	11,100	21,900	11,000	10,900	900	600	200
Apr-19	22,200	11,500	10,700	21,200	10,700	10,500	1,000	800	200
Mar-19	22,000	11,400	10,600	21,100	10,800	10,300	900	600	300
Feb-19	22,200	11,500	10,700	21,300	11,000	10,300	900	600	300
Jan-19	22,200	11,400	10,800	21,300	11,000	10,400	900	400	400
Dec-18	22,400	11,400	11,000	21,500	10,900	10,600	900	500	400
Nov-18	22,000	11,100	10,900	21,100	10,600	10,500	900	500	400
Oct-18	22,100	11,100	11,000	21,300	10,500	10,700	900	600	300
Sep-18	21,900	11,200	10,700	21,200	10,700	10,500	700	500	200
Aug-18	22,000	11,100	10,900	21,400	10,800	10,600	600	400	200
Jul-18	21,800	11,100	10,700	21,200	10,700	10,500	500	400	x
Jun-18	21,800	11,200	10,700	21,400	10,800	10,600	500	400	x
May-18	21,800	11,400	10,500	21,300	11,000	10,300	600	400	x
Apr-18	21,800	11,300	10,400	21,400	11,100	10,300	400	200	200
Mar-18	21,900	11,300	10,500	21,300	11,000	10,400	500	400	200
Feb-18	21,800	11,400	10,500	21,300	10,900	10,300	600	400	200
Jan-18	21,900	11,400	10,500	21,200	10,900	10,300	700	500	200

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-20	5.0	4.5	4.5
Dec-19	4.5	4.5	4.5
Nov-19	4.0	4.5	3.6
Oct-19	3.6	4.5	2.7
Sep-19	2.7	4.4	1.8
Aug-19	2.7	4.4	1.8
Jul-19	3.1	3.5	2.7
Jun-19	4.0	4.3	2.7
May-19	4.0	5.2	1.8
Apr-19	4.5	7.0	1.9
Mar-19	4.1	5.3	2.8
Feb-19	4.1	5.2	2.8
Jan-19	4.1	3.5	3.7
Dec-18	4.0	4.4	3.6
Nov-18	4.1	4.5	3.7
Oct-18	4.1	5.4	2.7
Sep-18	3.2	4.5	1.9
Aug-18	2.7	3.6	1.8
Jul-18	2.3	3.6	1.8
Jun-18	2.3	3.6	1.8
May-18	2.8	3.5	1.8
Apr-18	1.8	1.8	1.9
Mar-18	2.3	3.5	1.9
Feb-18	2.8	3.5	1.9
Jan-18	3.2	4.4	1.9

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, January 2018 - January 2020



x = suppressed

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

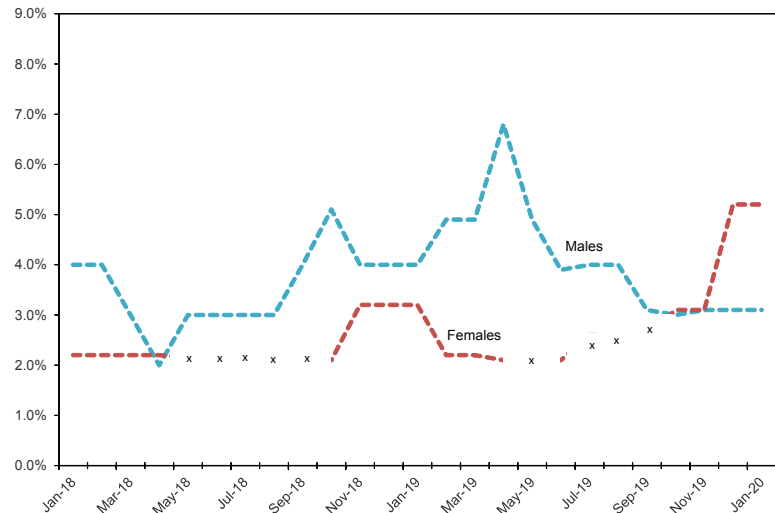
Each year, Statistics Canada revises seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous three years, using the latest seasonal factors. Numbers presented here reflect those changes.

## Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-20	19,400	9,800	9,600	18,600	9,500	9,100	800	300	500
Dec-19	19,400	9,700	9,600	18,600	9,400	9,200	800	300	500
Nov-19	19,500	9,800	9,800	18,900	9,400	9,400	700	300	300
Oct-19	19,500	9,900	9,700	18,900	9,500	9,400	600	300	300
Sep-19	19,600	9,800	9,700	19,200	9,600	9,600	400	300	x
Aug-19	19,700	10,000	9,700	19,200	9,600	9,500	500	400	x
Jul-19	19,700	10,000	9,700	19,200	9,600	9,600	500	400	x
Jun-19	19,900	10,200	9,700	19,300	9,700	9,500	600	400	200
May-19	19,900	10,200	9,700	19,300	9,700	9,600	600	500	x
Apr-19	19,700	10,300	9,500	18,900	9,600	9,300	800	700	200
Mar-19	19,400	10,200	9,200	18,800	9,700	9,000	700	500	200
Feb-19	19,500	10,200	9,300	18,800	9,800	9,100	700	500	200
Jan-19	19,400	10,100	9,300	18,700	9,700	9,000	600	400	300
Dec-18	19,600	10,100	9,500	18,900	9,700	9,200	800	400	300
Nov-18	19,400	10,000	9,400	18,700	9,600	9,100	700	400	300
Oct-18	19,400	9,900	9,500	18,700	9,400	9,300	700	500	200
Sep-18	19,200	10,000	9,200	18,700	9,600	9,100	500	400	x
Aug-18	19,400	9,900	9,500	19,000	9,600	9,400	400	300	x
Jul-18	19,400	9,900	9,400	19,000	9,600	9,300	400	300	x
Jun-18	19,300	9,900	9,400	18,900	9,600	9,300	400	300	x
May-18	19,300	10,000	9,300	18,900	9,700	9,100	500	300	x
Apr-18	19,100	9,900	9,200	18,700	9,700	9,000	400	200	200
Mar-18	19,200	9,900	9,300	18,700	9,600	9,100	500	300	200
Feb-18	19,200	10,000	9,300	18,700	9,600	9,100	500	400	200
Jan-18	19,300	10,100	9,200	18,700	9,700	9,000	600	400	200

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-20	4.1	3.1	5.2
Dec-19	4.1	3.1	5.2
Nov-19	3.6	3.1	3.1
Oct-19	3.1	3.0	3.1
Sep-19	2.0	3.1	x
Aug-19	2.5	4.0	x
Jul-19	2.5	4.0	x
Jun-19	3.0	3.9	2.1
May-19	3.0	4.9	x
Apr-19	4.1	6.8	2.1
Mar-19	3.6	4.9	2.2
Feb-19	3.6	4.9	2.2
Jan-19	3.1	4.0	3.2
Dec-18	4.1	4.0	3.2
Nov-18	3.6	4.0	3.2
Oct-18	3.6	5.1	2.1
Sep-18	2.6	4.0	x
Aug-18	2.1	3.0	x
Jul-18	2.1	3.0	x
Jun-18	2.1	3.0	x
May-18	2.6	3.0	x
Apr-18	2.1	2.0	2.2
Mar-18	2.6	3.0	2.2
Feb-18	2.6	4.0	2.2
Jan-18	3.1	4.0	2.2

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, January 2018 - January 2020



x = suppressed

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

## Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, aged 15+ years, Yukon

### Highlights:

- Compared to the figures for December 2019, full-time employment in January 2020 decreased by 200 to 17,300; part-time employment increased by 300 to 3,500.
- In January 2020, employment in the goods-producing sector (3,200) decreased by 100 compared to December 2019. Employment in the services-producing sector (17,600) increased by 200.
- Of all those employed in January 2020: 39.9% were private sector employees; 42.8% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); and 17.3% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-20	21,900	11,100	10,800	20,800	10,600	10,200	1,000	500	500
Dec-19	21,700	10,900	10,800	20,700	10,400	10,300	1,000	500	500
Nov-19	22,000	11,100	11,000	21,200	10,700	10,600	800	400	400
Oct-19	22,300	11,300	11,000	21,600	10,900	10,700	700	400	300
Sep-19	23,000	11,700	11,300	22,500	11,400	11,100	500	300	x
Aug-19	23,300	12,000	11,300	22,800	11,600	11,200	500	300	200
Jul-19	23,400	11,900	11,500	22,800	11,600	11,200	600	300	300
Jun-19	22,800	11,600	11,200	21,900	11,100	10,900	900	600	300
May-19	22,700	11,600	11,200	21,800	10,900	10,900	900	700	200
Apr-19	22,000	11,300	10,700	20,800	10,300	10,500	1,100	900	200
Mar-19	21,800	11,200	10,600	20,900	10,600	10,300	900	600	300
Feb-19	21,600	11,000	10,600	20,700	10,400	10,200	900	600	300
Jan-19	21,600	10,800	10,700	20,700	10,500	10,300	800	400	400
2019	22,300	11,300	11,000	21,500	10,900	10,600	800	500	300
2018	21,900	11,200	10,800	21,300	10,800	10,500	600	400	200
2017	22,000	11,400	10,600	21,200	10,800	10,300	800	500	300
2016	21,400	10,900	10,500	20,200	10,200	10,000	1,200	700	500
2015	20,700	10,900	9,800	19,400	10,200	9,200	1,300	800	500
2014	20,700	10,800	10,000	19,800	10,200	9,600	900	600	300
2013	20,400	10,500	9,900	19,300	9,800	9,500	1,100	700	400
2012	20,800	10,600	10,200	19,300	9,600	9,700	1,500	1,000	500
2011	20,500	10,600	9,900	19,400	9,900	9,500	1,100	600	500
2010	18,900	9,800	9,000	17,500	9,100	8,500	1,300	800	600

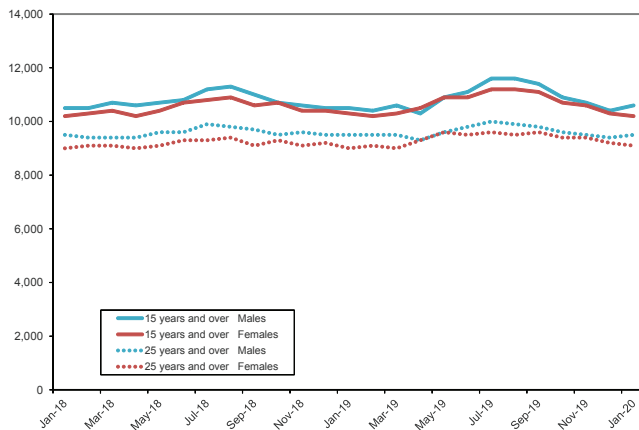
	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-20	4.6	4.5	4.6	73.2	73.0	73.0	69.6	69.7	68.9
Dec-19	4.6	4.6	4.6	72.6	71.7	73.5	69.2	68.4	70.1
Nov-19	3.6	3.6	3.6	73.6	73.0	74.8	70.9	70.4	72.1
Oct-19	3.1	3.5	2.7	74.8	74.8	74.8	72.5	72.2	72.8
Sep-19	2.2	2.6	x	77.2	77.5	76.9	75.5	75.5	75.5
Aug-19	2.1	2.5	1.8	78.5	79.5	77.4	76.8	76.8	76.7
Jul-19	2.6	2.5	2.6	78.8	78.8	78.8	76.8	76.8	76.7
Jun-19	3.9	5.2	2.7	76.8	76.8	76.7	73.7	73.5	74.7
May-19	4.0	6.0	1.8	76.4	76.8	76.7	73.4	72.2	74.7
Apr-19	5.0	8.0	1.9	74.1	74.8	73.3	70.0	68.2	71.9
Mar-19	4.1	5.4	2.8	73.4	74.2	72.6	70.4	70.2	70.5
Feb-19	4.2	5.5	2.8	73.0	72.8	72.6	69.9	68.9	69.9
Jan-19	3.7	3.7	3.7	73.0	72.0	73.8	69.9	70.0	71.0
2019	3.6	4.4	2.7	74.8	74.8	75.3	72.1	72.2	72.6
2018	2.7	3.6	1.9	74.5	75.2	74.5	72.4	72.5	72.4
2017	3.6	4.4	2.8	76.4	78.6	74.6	73.6	74.5	72.5
2016	5.6	6.4	4.8	75.6	76.2	75.0	71.4	71.3	71.4
2015	6.3	7.3	5.1	73.7	76.2	71.0	69.0	71.3	66.7
2014	4.3	5.6	3.0	74.7	76.6	73.5	71.5	72.3	70.6
2013	5.4	6.7	4.0	73.6	74.5	72.8	69.7	69.5	69.9
2012	7.2	9.4	4.9	75.6	75.7	75.6	70.2	68.6	71.9
2011	5.4	5.7	5.1	76.5	77.9	75.0	72.4	72.8	72.0
2010	6.9	8.2	6.7	73.0	74.8	70.3	67.6	69.5	66.4

## Labour Force, *Unadjusted*, by Age and Sex, January 2020

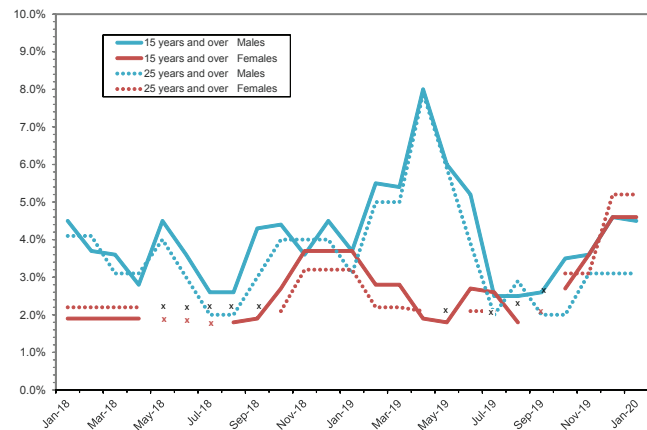
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	21,900	20,800	1,000	8,100	4.6	73.2	69.6
	15 - 24	2,500	2,200	300	1,800	12.0	58.1	51.2
	25 +	19,400	18,600	800	6,200	4.1	75.8	72.7
	25 - 54	14,100	13,600	500	1,500	3.5	90.4	87.2
	55 +	5,300	5,000	200	4,800	3.8	53.0	50.0
Males	15 +	11,100	10,600	500	4,100	4.5	73.0	69.7
	15 - 24	1,300	1,100	200	1,000	15.4	56.5	47.8
	25 +	9,800	9,500	300	3,100	3.1	76.0	73.6
	25 - 54	7,100	6,900	200	600	2.8	92.2	89.6
	55 +	2,700	2,600	x	2,400	x	52.9	51.0
Females	15 +	10,800	10,200	500	4,000	4.6	73.0	68.9
	15 - 24	1,200	1,100	0	800	0.0	60.0	55.0
	25 +	9,600	9,100	500	3,200	5.2	75.0	71.1
	25 - 54	7,000	6,700	300	800	4.3	88.6	84.8
	55 +	2,600	2,400	x	2,300	x	53.1	49.0

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

### Employment by Age and Sex, January 2018 - January 2020



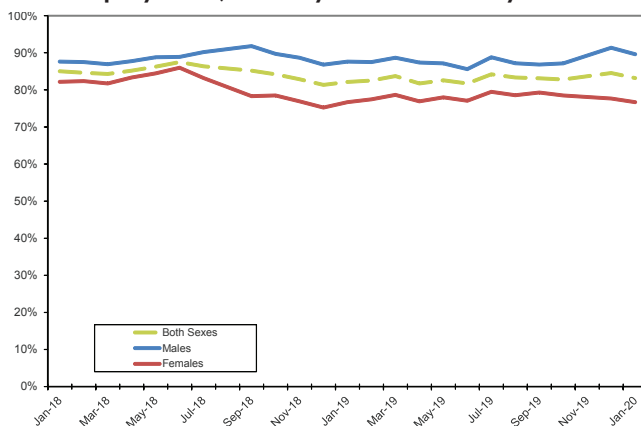
### Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex, January 2018 - January 2020



- Comparing January 2020 to December 2019, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over decreased from 4.6% to 4.5%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over remained the same at 3.1%. Over the same period, both the rate for females aged 15 years and over, and the rate for females aged 25 years, remained unchanged at 4.6% and 5.2%, respectively.
- The unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24) decreased from 12.5% in December 2019 to 12.0% in January 2020.

## Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Full-time/Part-time, January 2020

### Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment, January 2018 - January 2020



- Of employed Yukoners aged 15 years and over, 17,300, or 83.2%, were employed full-time in January 2020. This was the sixth-highest proportion among all other jurisdictions. Nationally, 80.3% of employed Canadians worked full-time in January 2020.
- Of employed Yukon males, 89.6% worked full-time, compared to 76.7% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing January 2020 to December 2019, full-time employment decreased by 200 to 17,300. Part-time employment increased by 300 to 3,500.

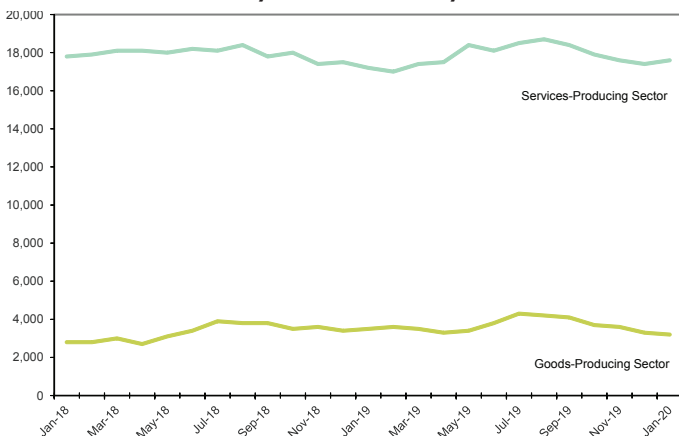
## Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, January 2020

	Both sexes	Males	Females
<b>Total employed</b>	20,800	10,600	10,200
Goods-producing sector	3,200	2,600	600
Construction	2,100	1,800	300
Services-producing sector	17,600	8,000	9,600
Trade	2,600	1,400	1,200
Transportation and warehousing	900	700	x
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	500	x	400
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,300	800	500
Educational services	1,700	600	1,100
Health care and social assistance	3,500	800	2,700
Information, culture and recreation	1,100	700	400
Accommodation and food services	1,000	400	600
Other services	700	300	300
Public administration	4,000	1,900	2,200

### Notes:

The sum of industries does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown; 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).

### Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, January 2018 - January 2020



- In January 2020, 17,600, or 84.6% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 3,200, or 15.4%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.

- Of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 65.6% had jobs in the construction industry and 12.5% had jobs in the forestry, fishing, mining and oil and gas industry.

- While females accounted for 54.5% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 18.8% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

### 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.

- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in July 2019 with 4,300 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector reached a record-high level (19,100) in July 2017.

- Comparing January 2020 to December 2019, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 100 to 3,200 and employment in the services-producing sector increased by 200 to 17,600.

## Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, January 2019

	Both sexes	Males	Females
<b>Total Employed</b>	20,800	10,600	10,200
Public sector employees	8,900	3,600	5,300
Total private sector	11,900	7,000	4,900
Private sector employees	8,300	4,600	3,700
Self-employed	3,600	2,400	1,200

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

- In January 2020, 42.8% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.

- In the private sector, 30.3% were self-employed.

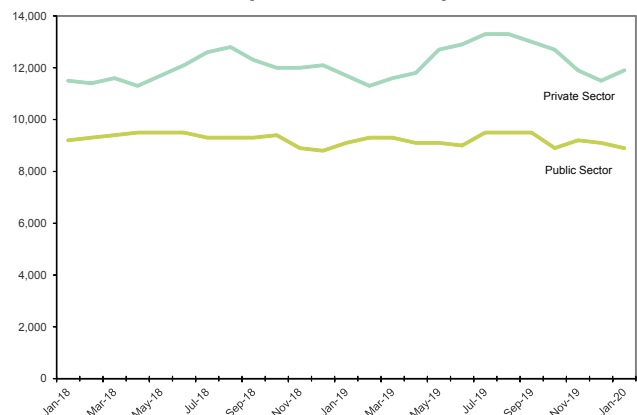
- Comparing January 2020 to December 2019, private sector employment increased by 400 to 11,900 and public sector employment decreased by 200 to 8,900.

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

'Public employees' are those who work for: a government at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations or other Aboriginal government level; 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.

### Public/Private Sector Employment, January 2018 - January 2020



## 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.

**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 March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April’s unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. 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.

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