

Highlights

- In May 2021, Yukon's employment rate (66.8%) was the highest of all provinces and territories, and was 9.7 percentage points above the national average (57.1%).
- Yukon's Indigenous participation rate (64.7%) was the second highest in Canada, and 5.3 percentage points above the national Indigenous participation rate (59.5%).
- In 2021, the average commute time for people in Yukon was 15.8 minutes, which was 7.9 minutes, or 33.3%, shorter the national average commute time (23.7 minutes).

Note: Unless otherwise specified, labour force refers to persons aged 15 years and over, who were either employed or seeking employment during the reference week of May 2 to May 8, 2021. For more information, see [page 8](#).

Labour Force¹

According to the 2021 Census data, Yukon's labour force was comprised of 23,515 people in May 2021. Of them, 21,905, or 66.8%, were employed, while 1,615, or 6.8%, were unemployed.

The overall employment rate in Yukon (66.8%) was the highest of all provinces and territories, and 9.7 percentage points above the national employment rate (57.1%).

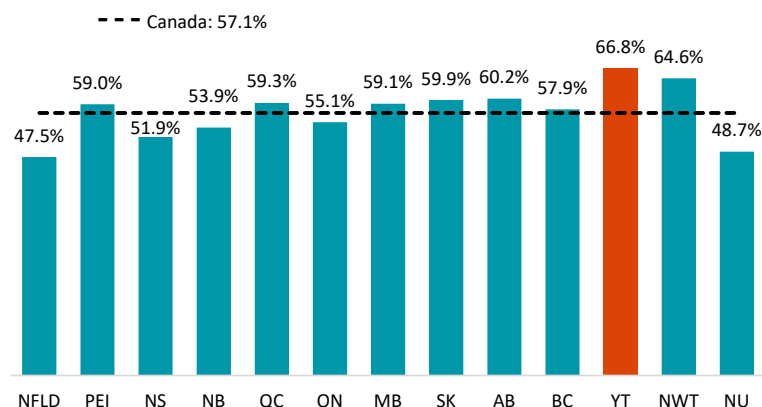
Yukon's participation rate (71.7%) was the highest in Canada, and was 8.0 percentage points above the national participation rate (63.7%).

Yukon's unemployment rate (6.8%) was the lowest of all province and territories, and 3.4 percentage points below the national unemployment rate (10.3%).

Yukon's youth (aged 15 to 24) participation rate (64.1%) was the fourth-highest in Canada, while the youth employment rate (56.1%) was the third-highest.

Of Yukon's total senior population (aged 65 years and over), 27.9% were in the labour force, which was the highest proportion in Canada. Nationally, 15.8% of seniors were in the labour force.

Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, May 2021



Other Census Information

- [2021 Census Topic: Labour](#)
- [2021 Census Topic: Language of work](#)
- [2021 Census Topic: Commuting](#)
- [GeoSearch - an interactive tool relating Census data to geographic areas](#)
- [Statistics Canada's Census Profile of Yukon, and Yukon Census subdivisions](#)
- [Focus on Geography Series, 2021](#)

Labour Force Characteristics, by Community¹

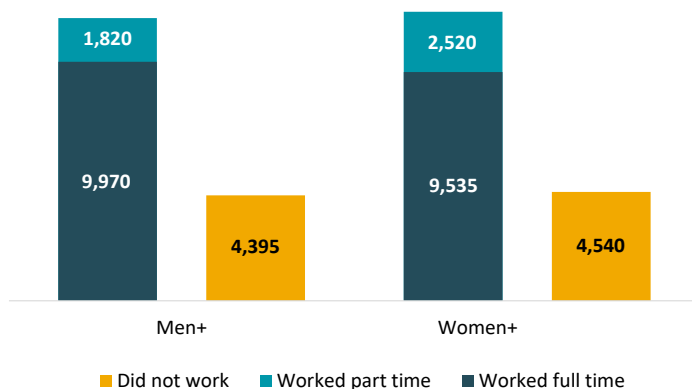
Labour Force Characteristics, by Census Subdivisions, Yukon, May 2021

	Population - Aged 15 years and over	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Beaver Creek	60	55	45	10	10	91.7%	75.0%	18.2%
Burwash Landing	60	45	35	10	20	75.0%	58.3%	22.2%
Carcross	275	125	110	20	145	45.5%	40.0%	16.0%
Carmacks	450	300	245	50	150	66.7%	54.4%	16.7%
Dawson	1,265	1,000	915	90	265	79.1%	72.3%	9.0%
Faro	350	200	180	25	150	57.1%	51.4%	12.5%
Haines Junction	555	365	315	50	185	65.8%	56.8%	13.7%
Ibex Valley	460	325	315	0	135	70.7%	68.5%	0.0%
Macpherson-Grizzly Valley	1,310	915	880	35	390	69.8%	67.2%	3.8%
Marsh Lake	690	460	445	20	230	66.7%	64.5%	4.3%
Mayo	165	110	95	10	55	66.7%	57.6%	9.1%
Mt. Lorne	405	265	260	0	135	65.4%	64.2%	0.0%
Old Crow	195	120	100	20	75	61.5%	51.3%	16.7%
Pelly Crossing	245	160	120	40	85	65.3%	49.0%	25.0%
Ross River	295	160	135	25	135	54.2%	45.8%	15.6%
Tagish	290	125	100	25	160	43.1%	34.5%	20.0%
Teslin	205	125	115	15	80	61.0%	56.1%	12.0%
Upper Liard	110	55	35	20	55	50.0%	31.8%	36.4%
Watson Lake	910	555	490	65	350	61.0%	53.8%	11.7%
Whitehorse	22,785	16,900	15,960	940	5,885	74.2%	70.0%	5.6%
Whitehorse, Unorganized	255	160	155	0	95	62.7%	60.8%	0.0%
Yukon, Unorganized	1,310	910	785	125	395	69.5%	59.9%	13.7%
Yukon	32,775	23,515	21,905	1,610	9,260	71.7%	66.8%	6.8%

Data were unavailable for Carcross 4, Champagne Landing 10, Destruction Bay, Johnsons Crossing, Keno Hill, Kloo Lake, Lake Laberge 1, Moosehide Creek 2, North Slope, Stewart Crossing, Swift River, Teslin (Land) and Teslin Post 13

Work Activity, 2020²

Work Activity, by Gender, Yukon, 2020*



* **Note:** The concept of work activity is derived based on responses to questions on the number of weeks worked during the reference year 2020, and whether the individual worked mostly full-time or part-time during those weeks. Individuals who worked less than 30 hours per week were considered part-time. Those who worked less than 49 weeks in the year were considered part-year. Did not work includes persons aged 15 years and over who never worked, persons who worked prior to 2020 and persons who worked in 2021, but not in 2020.

According to the 2021 Census, there were 23,840 people who worked in Yukon between January and December of 2020. Of them:

- 13,410, or 56.3%, worked full-time for the full year;
- 6,090, or 25.5%, worked full-time for part of the year;
- 3,210, or 13.5%, worked part-time for part of the year; and
- 1,130, or 4.7%, worked part-time for the full year.

In 2020, 8,935 people aged 15 years or older in Yukon did not work.

In 2020, 57.3% of men+ workers worked full-time for the full year compared to 55.2% of women+ workers.

Employment, by Industry Sector¹

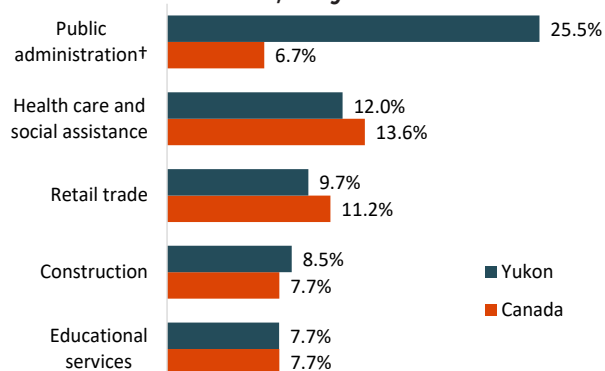
Of employed Yukon residents in May 2021, 85.1% worked in the services-producing sector, while 14.9% worked in the goods-producing sector. Nationally, 79.6% worked in the services-producing sector, while 20.4% worked in the goods-producing sector.

Together, the top five industry sectors in Yukon employed 63.4% of Yukon's workers. These sectors included *Public administration*[†] (25.5%), *Health care and social assistance* (12.0%), *Retail trade* (9.7%), *Construction* (8.5%), and *Educational services* (7.7%).

Women+ accounted for 51.0% of those employed in Yukon in 2021. However, in the goods-producing sector, 80.3% of those employed were men+.

Of the 3,250 people employed in the goods-producing sector in Yukon, 57.5% worked in *Construction*. Nationally, 37.7% of those employed in the goods-producing sector were employed in *Construction*.

Top Five Industries, by Employment, Yukon, May 2021



Of the 18,650 people employed in the services-producing sector in Yukon, 30.0% were in *Public administration*[†], followed by 14.1% in *Health care and social assistance*. Nationally, of those employed in the services-producing sector, 8.4% were in *Public Administration* and 17.0% worked in *Health care and social assistance*.

Number of Employed, by Industry, by Gender, Yukon, 2021

Industry Sectors	Number Employed			Gender Ratio	
	Total	Men+	Women+	Men+	Women+
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	315	190	120	61.3%	38.7%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	585	445	145	75.4%	24.6%
Utilities	195	155	45	77.5%	22.5%
Construction	1,870	1,635	235	87.4%	12.6%
Manufacturing	285	195	90	68.4%	31.6%
Wholesale trade	280	200	85	70.2%	29.8%
Retail trade	2,120	1,205	915	56.8%	43.2%
Transportation and warehousing	840	570	265	68.3%	31.7%
Information and cultural industries	545	300	250	54.5%	45.5%
Finance and insurance	310	125	185	40.3%	59.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	280	155	130	54.4%	45.6%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,190	620	565	52.3%	47.7%
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0	...	...
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	560	380	175	68.5%	31.5%
Educational services	1,680	480	1,195	28.7%	71.3%
Health care and social assistance	2,635	545	2,095	20.6%	79.4%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	570	245	325	43.0%	57.0%
Accommodation and food services	1,135	495	640	43.6%	56.4%
Other services (except public administration)	915	430	485	47.0%	53.0%
Public administration [†]	5,590	2,360	3,230	42.2%	57.8%
All Industries	21,905	10,725	11,180	49.0%	51.0%

The industry sectors with the highest proportion of men+ were:

- *Construction* (87.4%);
- *Utilities* (77.5%); and
- *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* (75.4%).

The industry sectors with the highest proportion of women+ were:

- *Health care and social assistance* (79.4%);
- *Educational services* (71.3%); and
- *Finance and insurance* (59.7%).

[†] Public administration sector includes Federal government, Indigenous governments and other governments.

Class of Worker, by Industry¹

In May 2021, employees comprised the majority (86.1%) of those employed in Yukon, with self-employed workers (including unpaid family workers) making up the balance (13.9%).

The proportion of those who were self-employed and worked in the **goods-producing sector** (29.1%) was higher than the proportion that were self-employed and worked in the **services-producing sector** (11.3%).

Industry sectors with the highest proportion of employees included **Utilities** (100%) and **Public administration** (100%); followed by **Educational services** (93.4%); and **Finance and insurance** (91.8%).

The industry sector with the highest proportion of self-employed was **Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting** (54.8%); followed by **Real estate and rental and leasing** (37.5%); and **Professional, scientific and technical services** (37.4%).

Class of Workers, by Industry, Yukon, May 2021

Industry Sectors	Number employed			Ratio	
	Total Employed	Employee	Self-employed	Employee	Self-employed
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	315	140	170	45.2%	54.8%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	585	520	70	88.1%	11.9%
Utilities	195	195	0	100.0%	0.0%
Construction	1,870	1,205	665	64.4%	35.6%
Manufacturing	285	245	40	86.0%	14.0%
Wholesale trade	280	250	30	89.3%	10.7%
Retail trade	2,120	1,900	220	89.6%	10.4%
Transportation and warehousing	840	715	125	85.1%	14.9%
Information and cultural industries	545	495	50	90.8%	9.2%
Finance and insurance	310	280	25	91.8%	8.2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	280	175	105	62.5%	37.5%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,190	745	445	62.6%	37.4%
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0	...	...
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	560	380	180	67.9%	32.1%
Educational services	1,680	1,565	110	93.4%	6.6%
Health care and social assistance	2,635	2,330	310	88.3%	11.7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	570	395	170	69.9%	30.1%
Accommodation and food services	1,135	1,010	125	89.0%	11.0%
Other services (except public administration)	915	710	205	77.6%	22.4%
Public administration	5,590	5,590	0	100.0%	0.0%
All industries	21,905	18,860	3,045	86.1%	13.9%

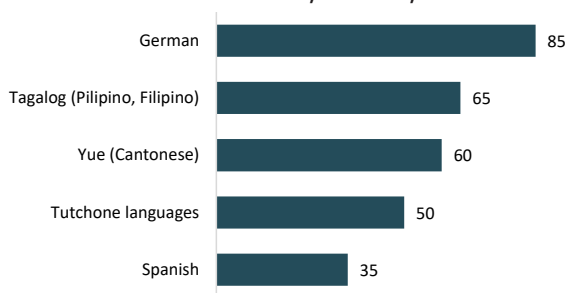
Language Used at Work¹

The majority (98.4%) of employed Yukon residents[‡] spoke English most often at work. Of the 21,565 who spoke English most often at work, 110 spoke English in addition to another language.

There were 440 people who spoke a language other than English most often at work. Of those, 325 spoke French and 115 spoke a non-official language.

The age group with the highest proportion that spoke French most often at work were those aged 25 to 44 years (1.8%).

Most Common Non-Official Languages Used at Work, Yukon, 2021



Languages Most Often Used at Work, Yukon, January 2020 to May 2021

	Total	English	French	Non-official language	English and French	English and non-official language(s)
Total Population	21,905	21,455	255	75	70	40
15 to 24 years	2,320	2,315	0	0	0	10
25 to 44 years	10,200	9,970	145	25	40	20
45 to 64 years	7,915	7,760	85	25	25	15
65 years and over	1,470	1,415	15	25	10	0

The age group with the highest proportion that spoke non-official languages most often at work were those aged 65 years and over (1.7%).

The most common non-official language used at work, but not necessarily most often, was German (85 people), followed by Tagalog (65 people), and Yue (Cantonese) (60 people).

The industry with the highest proportion of workers who used a non-official language at work was **Accommodation and food services** (8.8%), followed by **Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services** (7.1%), and **Educational services** (4.2%).

[‡] The data on language used at work refer to individuals' job or business from May 2 to May 8, 2021. For individuals with no job, the data include information on the job of the longest duration since January 1, 2020. For individuals with more than one job, the data include information on the job at which they worked the most hours.

Occupations, 2020²

Occupations	With employment income	Worked full year, full time	Worked full year, full time	
			Median employment income (\$)	Average employment income (\$)
Legislative and senior managers	450	420	93,000	107,600
Specialized middle management occupations in administrative services, financial and business services and communication (except broadcasting)	570	545	94,000	98,800
Professional occupations in finance and business	610	525	83,000	80,800
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	645	565	71,500	70,400
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	1,170	1,035	62,400	61,700
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	1,130	945	58,800	57,600
Specialized middle management occupations in engineering, architecture, science and information	75	75	113,000	112,000
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	865	760	88,000	92,800
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	730	670	76,500	76,200
Specialized middle management occupations in health care	50	50	104,000	112,000
Professional occupations in health	740	615	96,000	108,000
Technical occupations in health	390	325	72,000	68,400
Assisting occupations in support of health services	340	295	54,800	56,800
Managers in public administration, in education and social and community services and in public protection services	385	375	115,000	111,200
Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services	2,215	1,950	93,000	88,500
Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	1,065	915	59,200	67,800
Assisting occupations in education and in legal and public protection	480	435	59,200	63,600
Care providers and legal and public protection support occupations	225	185	78,500	71,000
Student monitors, crossing guards and related occupations	..	..	..	..
Specialized middle management occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	80	75	77,000	68,000
Professional occupations in art and culture	190	130	55,200	53,000
Technical occupations in art, culture and sport	150	115	40,000	53,000
Occupations in art, culture and sport	190	125	39,200	44,000
Support occupations in sport	175	70	31,400	36,000
Support occupations in art and culture	..	..	..	..
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	650	645	65,000	67,200
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	250	235	48,800	53,200
Occupations in sales and services	595	550	38,400	67,200
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	1,295	915	40,000	44,400
Sales and service support occupations	1,875	1,145	34,800	39,900
Middle management occupations in trades and transportation	320	320	74,500	83,000
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	1,835	1,775	67,500	72,700
General trades	1,210	1,065	66,000	64,400
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance	195	165	64,000	62,400
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	605	535	36,800	44,000
Middle management occupations in production and agriculture	170	160	52,000	90,000
Supervisors in natural resources, agriculture and related production	60	60	71,000	112,000
Occupations in natural resources and related production	70	75	47,600	72,000
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	120	110	34,000	41,000
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	290	210	21,800	34,000
Middle management occupations in manufacturing and utilities	30	30	..	90,000
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and utilities operators and controllers	130	110	85,000	82,000
Central control and process operators and aircraft assembly assemblers and inspectors	10	10	..	80,000
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	130	125	41,600	44,000
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	95	65	40,400	42,000
Total - All occupations	22,860	19,500	67,000	70,800

During the work activity reference period from January to December 2020, the largest occupational group in Yukon was *Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services* (2,345 people, or 9.0%), followed by *Sales and service support occupations* (1,995 people, or 7.6%), and *Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers* (1,920 people, or 7.3%).

The occupation with the lowest proportion of full year, full-time workers was *Support occupations in sport* (37.8%), followed by *Occupations in art, culture and sport* (55.6%), and *Sales and service support occupations* (57.4%).

There were four occupations in Yukon where 100% of workers were full-time, and worked for the full year. These were *Central control and process operators and aircraft assembly assemblers and inspectors*; *Occupations in natural resources and related production*; *Specialized middle management occupations in health care*; and *Specialized middle management occupations in engineering, architecture, science and information systems*.

Labour Force Status, by Indigenous Identity¹

Labour Force Status, by Indigenous Identity, Yukon, May 2021

	In the labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Total population	23,515	21,905	1,615	9,265	71.7%	66.8%	6.9%
Indigenous identity	4,385	3,765	620	2,385	64.7%	55.6%	14.1%
First Nations (North American Indian)	4,205	3,595	605	2,305	63.9%	53.8%	15.8%
Métis	3,395	2,860	535	1,920	68.0%	63.5%	6.5%
Inuk (Inuit)	690	645	45	325	63.9%	50.0%	21.7%
Multiple Indigenous responses	115	90	25	70	61.5%	61.5%	0.0%
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere	80	80	0	50	76.0%	68.0%	10.5%
Non-Indigenous identity	95	85	10	25	73.6%	69.8%	5.2%

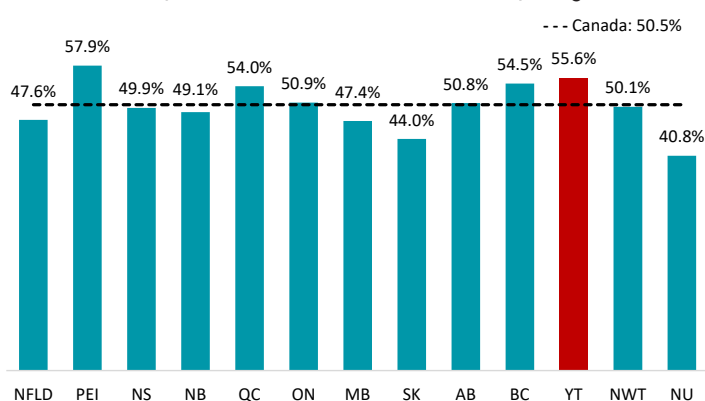
In May 2021, 4,385 Indigenous people, aged 15 years and over, were in the labour force. Of them, 3,765, or 55.6%, were employed and 620, or 14.1%, were unemployed. There were 2,385 Indigenous people, aged 15 years and over, who were not in the labour force.

Yukon's Indigenous employment rate (55.6%) was the second-highest in Canada, and was 5.1 percentage points above the national Indigenous employment rate (50.5%); however, it was 14.2 percentage points below Yukon's non-Indigenous employment rate (69.8%).

Yukon's Indigenous participation rate (64.7%) was the second-highest in Canada, and 5.3 percentage points above the national Indigenous participation rate (59.5%); however, it was 8.9 percentage points below Yukon's non-Indigenous participation rate (73.6%).

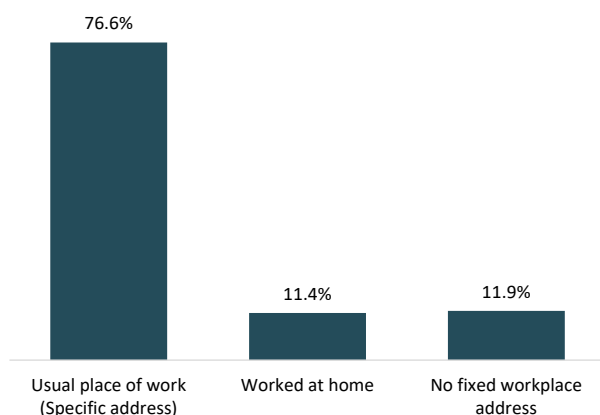
Yukon's Indigenous unemployment rate (14.1%) was the third-lowest in Canada, and was 1.0 percentage points below the national Indigenous unemployment rate; however, it was 8.9 percentage points above Yukon's non-Indigenous unemployment rate (5.2%).

Indigenous Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, May 2021



Place of Work¹

Place of Work Status Yukon, May 2021



In May 2021, of the Yukon residents who were employed:

- 76.6% worked at their usual place of work, which was outside of their home;
- 11.9% had no fixed workplace address; and
- 11.4% worked from home.

The industry sector which had the highest proportion of workers with no fixed workplace address was the Construction sector (55.7%).

The industry sector with the highest proportion of people who worked at home was the Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (44.4%).

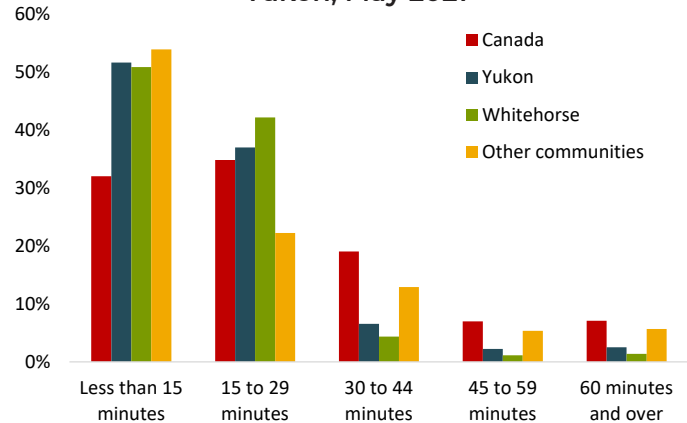
Commuting³

In May 2021, the average commute time for employed Yukon residents with a usual place of work (commuters) was 15.8 minutes. This was 7.9 minutes, or 33.3%, shorter than the average commute time in Canada (23.7 minutes).

Of Yukon's commuters:

- 51.7% had a commute time less than 15 minutes;
- 37.0% had a commute time that was 15 to 29 minutes;
- 6.6% had a commute that was 30 to 44 minutes;
- 2.2% had a commute that was 45 to 59 minutes; and
- 2.5% had a commute longer than 60 minutes.

Commuting Duration, by Community, Yukon, May 2021

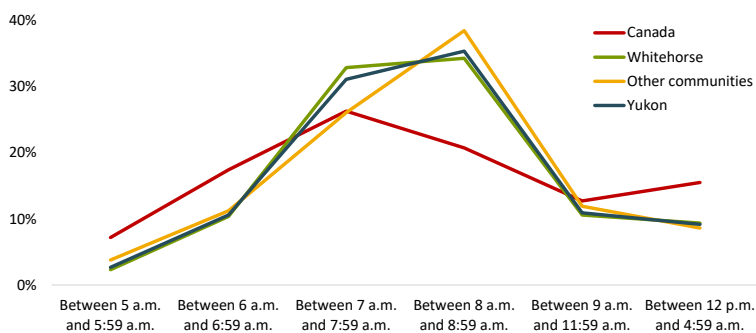


The majority (66.6%) of Yukon commuters reported leaving for work between 7:00 a.m. and 8:59 a.m.

The most common time that commuters in Yukon reported leaving for work was the period between 8 a.m. and 8:59 a.m. Nationally, the most common time that people left for work was from 7 a.m. and 7:59 a.m.

Generally, commuters in Yukon left for work slightly later than the national average. Within Yukon, commuters in Whitehorse generally left for work slightly earlier than commuters in other Yukon communities.

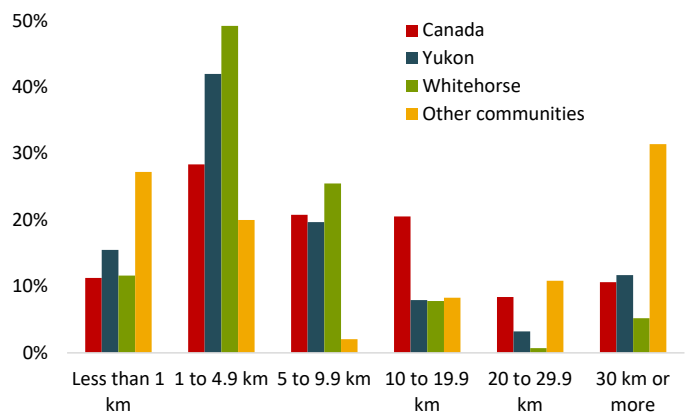
Time Leaving For Work, Canada and Yukon, May 2021



Over half (57.5%) of Yukon commuters reported commuting less than 5 km to their usual place of work, compared to 39.7% nationally. Of the commuters who lived in Whitehorse, 60.9% commuted less than 5 km, compared to 47.2% of those who lived in Yukon communities other than Whitehorse.

In May 2021, 11.7% of Yukon commuters reported commuting 30 km or more to their usual place of work, compared to 10.6% nationally. Of the commuters who lived in Whitehorse, 5.2% commuted more than 30 km to, compared to 31.4% of those who lived in Yukon communities other than Whitehorse.

Commuting Distance, by Community, Canada and Yukon, May 2021



In 2021, the most common mode of transportation for Yukon commuters was Car, truck or van (84.6%), either as a passenger or a driver. Nationally, 83.9% of commuters with a usual place of work commuted in a Car truck or van. The second most common mode of transportation in Yukon was Sustainable transportation (13.5%), followed by Other methods (1.9%). Nationally, 13.9% of commuters used Sustainable transportation, while 2.2% used Other methods.

Census Information

Endnotes

1 - Refers to persons aged 15 years and over, who were either employed or seeking employment and their labour force status during the reference week of May 2 to May 8, 2021.

2 - Refers to people aged 15 years and over living in private households who participated in work activity during the period from January 2020 to December 2020. The concept of work activity is derived based on responses to the number of weeks worked during the reference year and during those weeks worked in 2020, if the individual worked mostly full-time or part-time.

As a result, when comparing to income data, there could be workers reporting a certain number of weeks worked in 2020 without any earnings reported for that year. There could also be workers who did not report any work activity (no weeks worked) in 2020 but did have earnings in that year.

3 - Refers to the employed labour force aged 15 years and over living in private households that had a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address. This data excludes those who worked at home or outside Canada.

About the Census

Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts a Census of Population to enumerate every person in Canada and collect their demographic information. The information collected is the primary source of comparable, reliable demographic data in Canada; it is used by governments, businesses, associations, and many others in decision-making processes that affect everyone. All figures presented in this publication were subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding.

The 2021 Census of Population long-form questionnaire provides information on the labour market activities of the Canadian population aged 15 and older living in private households. Excluded are persons living in institutional collective dwellings such as hospitals, nursing homes and penitentiaries; Canadian citizens living in other countries; full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces stationed outside Canada; and individuals living in non-institutional collective dwellings such as work camps, hotels and motels, and student residences.

Concepts and Definitions

Class of worker: refers to whether a person is an employee or is self-employed. The self-employed include persons with or without a business, as well as unpaid family workers.

Commuting duration: refers to the length of time, in minutes, usually required by a person to travel to their place of work.

Industry: refers to a generally homogeneous group of economic producing units, primarily engaged in a specific set of activities. An activity is a particular method of combining goods and services inputs, labour and capital to produce one or more goods and/or services (products). In most cases, the activities that define an industry are homogeneous with respect to the production processes used.

Gender: Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category “non-binary persons” are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the “+” symbol.

Labour force: refers to persons, aged 15 years and over in private households, who, during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, were either employed or unemployed.

Language used most often at work: refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as “used most often at work” if the languages are used equally often.

Occupation: refers to the kind of work performed in a job, a job being all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete his or her duties. An occupation is a set of jobs that are sufficiently similar in work performed. Occupation applies to the contribution of labour to that part of economic activity that is within the production boundary defined for the System of National Accounts.

Participation rate: Refers to the labour force in the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over.

Place of work status: refers to whether a person worked at home, worked outside Canada, had no fixed workplace address, or worked at a specific address (usual place of work).

For more definitions, see the [2021 Census Dictionary](#).

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