

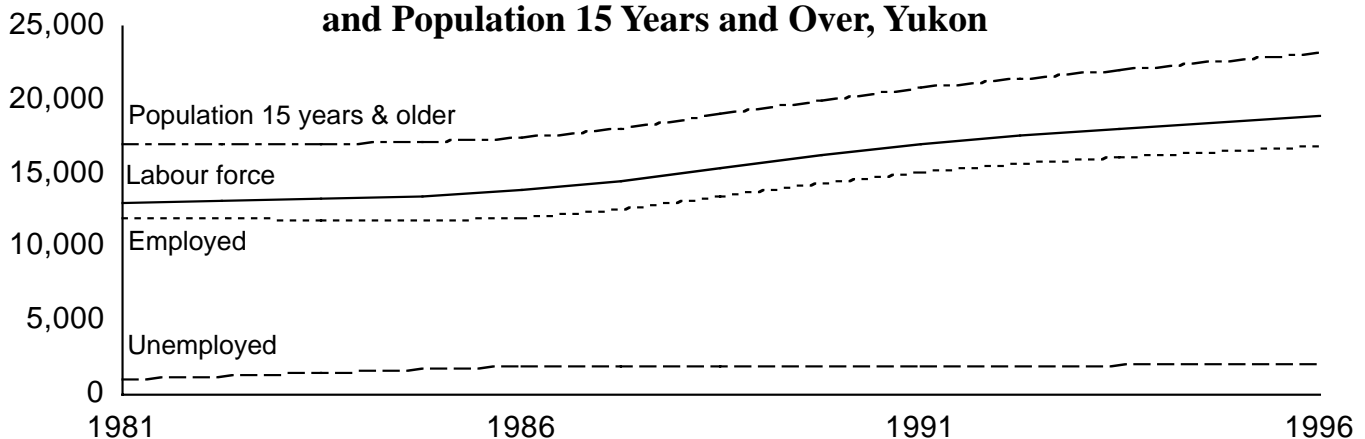
Labour Market

The following statistics are from the 1996 Census of Canada which occurred on May 14, 1996.

1 Highlights

- The census shows a large increase between 1990 and 1995 in the number of individuals who worked for a full year on a part-time basis, accompanied by a decline among those who worked throughout the year on a full-time basis. In the Yukon in 1995, the number of people who reported working part-time throughout the year increased by 21.6% from 1990 to 1,040 people. There were 8,640 people who worked full-year, full-time, up 1.8% from 1990. In Canada in 1995, the number of people who worked part-time throughout the year increased nearly 20% to 1.2 million. The number of people who worked full-year, full-time was 7.7 million, down 2.6% from the 1990 figure.
- In the Yukon 2,370 individuals reported that they were self-employed in 1995, up 29.9% from 1990. They accounted for nearly 13% of the labour force, compared to 10.8% in 1990. In Canada, 1.8 million individuals reported that they were self-employed in 1995, up 28% from 1990. They also accounted for nearly 13% of the labour force, compared to 10% in 1990.
- Job growth was strongest in the service-producing industries between 1990 and 1995 in the Yukon. During this period, the labour force in this sector grew 11.7% to 15,030 people. In Canada, the labour force in this sector grew 3.3% to 10.5 million people.
- Of 10 broad occupational categories, the sales and service category was the largest in the Yukon, with a labour force of 4,720 or 25.5% of the total. Between 1990 and 1995, this category had the second-fastest rate of increase in jobs. The sales and service category was also the largest in Canada, with a labour force of 3.7 million, or 26% of the total.
- In the Yukon, the majority (84%) of the working population (14,095 people) reported that they usually worked at a location other than their home. In Canada, 84% of the working population (about 11.2 million people) also reported that they usually worked at a location other than their home.
- The majority of Yukoners in 1995 (68.1%) drove to work in their automobile, 9.4% travelled as a passenger with someone else doing the driving and 2.7% used some form of public transportation. In Canada, 73.3% of the working population drove to work in their automobile, 7.4% travelled as a passenger and 10.1% used some form of public transit.

**Labour Force, Employed, Unemployed
and Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon**

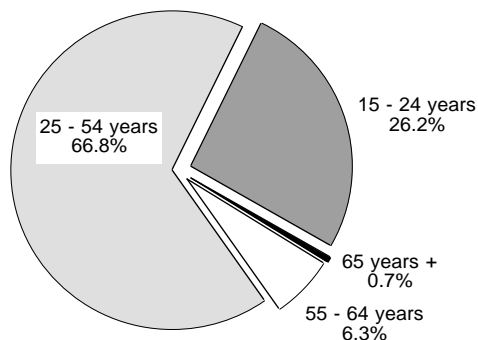


2 Population 15 years and over by Age Groups and Labour Force Activity, 1981 to 1996

	1981	1986	1991	1996
Yukon Territory				
15 - 24 years	4,570	3,905	3,905	4,110
Total labour force	3,190	2,890	2,740	2,870
Employed	2,825	2,270	2,350	2,380
Unemployed	355	620	395	490
Not in labour force	1,385	1,015	1,165	1,245
Unemployment rate	11.1%	21.5%	14.4%	17.1%
25 - 54 years	10,540	11,390	14,210	15,960
Total labour force	8,860	9,940	12,910	14,450
Employed	8,310	8,805	11,510	13,065
Unemployed	550	1,130	1,400	1,380
Not in labour force	1,670	1,455	1,300	1,510
Unemployment rate	6.2%	11.4%	10.8%	9.6%
55 - 64 years	1,190	1,365	1,695	1,900
Total labour force	810	935	1,155	1,355
Employed	740	850	1,000	1,180
Unemployed	65	90	155	175
Not in labour force	380	430	540	545
Unemployment rate	8.0%	9.6%	13.4%	12.9%
65 years and over	685	830	1,035	1,300
Total labour force	100	100	205	260
Employed	100	80	185	220
Unemployed	-	15	20	35
Not in labour force	590	730	835	1,040
Unemployment rate	-	15.0%	9.8%	13.5%

3 Labour Force, by age group

Labour Force 1986

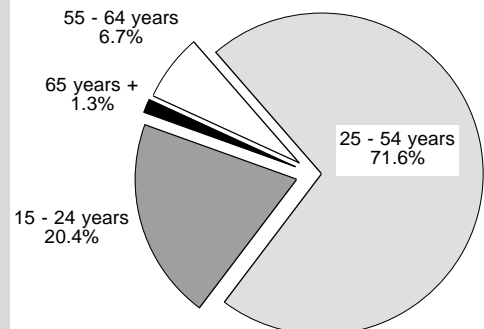


Between 1986 and 1996 the labour force has:

- decreased by 5.8% in the 15-24 age group;
- increased by 4.8% in the 25-54 age group;
- increased by 0.4% in the 55-64 age group and,
- increased by 0.6% in the 65+ age group.

Yukon's labour force is experiencing an aging trend.

Labour Force 1996



4 Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Division, Yukon

	1986	1991	1996
Total labour force	13,860	17,010	18,935
Industry - not applicable (1)	260	165	395
All industries (2)	13,605	16,845	18,535
Agricultural and related service industries	135	150	115
Fishing and trapping industries	35	40	45
Logging and forestry industries	145	145	230
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	915	990	1,180
Manufacturing industries	330	375	305
Construction industries	965	1,520	1,485
Transportation and storage industries	1,130	1,030	1,020
Communication and other utility industries	590	775	685
Wholesale trade industries	440	470	475
Retail trade industries	1,615	1,935	1,980
Finance and insurance industries	255	300	315
Real estate operator and insurance agent industries	120	120	205
Business service industries	380	700	845
Government service industries	2,765	3,970	3,930
Educational service industries	830	975	1,285
Health and social service industries	595	960	1,375
Accommodation, food and beverage service industries	1,585	1,565	1,800
Other service industries	755	810	1,250

5 Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Occupation, Yukon

	1991	1996
Total Labour Force	17,010	18,930
Occupation - not applicable (1)	160	395
All occupations (2)	16,845	18,540
Management occupations	1,980	1,970
Business, finance and administrative occupations	3,010	3,240
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	960	1,070
Health occupations	500	580
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	1,485	1,920
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	390	515
Sales and service occupations	3,995	4,720
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,415	3,390
Occupations unique to primary industry	785	745
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	330	375

Note: See footnotes on page 4 for details.

5 Place of Work

In 1995 in the Yukon 83.7% of the labour force worked at a usual workplace address while 6.8% worked at home. In Canada, 83.9% had a usual workplace address and 8.2% worked at home. The percentage of the labour force with no fixed workplace address was 9.3% in the Yukon compared to 7.6% for Canada.

----- Place of work status -----

	<u>Labour Force</u>	Worked at <u>home</u>	Worked outside <u>Canada</u>	No fixed workplace <u>address</u>	Usual workplace <u>address</u>
Canada	13,318,740	1,086,055	49,275	1,010,685	11,172,725
	100.0%	8.2%	0.4%	7.6%	83.9%
Yukon	16,845	1,145	35	1,565	14,095
	100.0%	6.8%	0.2%	9.3%	83.7%

6 Mode of Transportation to Work

Canadian workers drove to work 73.3% of the time in 1995. In the Yukon this figure was 68.1% (5.2 percentage points below that of Canada). In the Yukon 15.4% of the labour force walked to work, compared to 7.0% for Canada. The percentage of persons using public transit in the Yukon was 2.7, lower than the national rate of 10.1%.

----- Mode of transportation to work -----

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Car, truck or van</u>		Public <u>transit</u>	<u>Walk</u>	<u>Other</u>
		as <u>driver</u>	as <u>passenger</u>			
Canada	12,183,410	8,934,030	899,340	1,233,870	850,855	265,325
	100.0%	73.3%	7.4%	10.1%	7.0%	2.2%
Yukon	15,665	10,665	1,470	420	2,410	700
	100.0%	68.1%	9.4%	2.7%	15.4%	4.5%

Footnotes: In some tabulations, rounded figures may not sum to totals.

1. Unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who have never worked for pay or profit or who had worked only prior to January 1st of the previous year
2. This category is also referred to as the 'Experienced Labour Force'.