



Yukon Employment Annual Review 2023

Highlights:

- In 2023, Yukon's unemployment rate was 3.6%, a decrease of 0.9 percentage points compared to 2022 (4.5%).
- Comparing 2023 to 2022, Yukon's labour force increased by 500 to 24,900, the number of employed increased by 600 to 24,000 and the number of unemployed decreased by 200 to 900.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate was 5.4% in 2023.

Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2014 to 2023

In 2023, on average, 24,900 people participated in Yukon's labour force. Of them, 24,000 were employed and 900 were unemployed. About 9,100 people, 15 years of age and over did not participate in the labour force.

Comparing 2023 to 2022, Yukon's:

- Labour force increased by 500, or 2.0%;
- Number of employed increased by 600, or 2.6%;
- Number of unemployed decreased by 200, or 18.2%; and
- Unemployment rate decreased by 0.9 points to 3.6% from 4.5%.

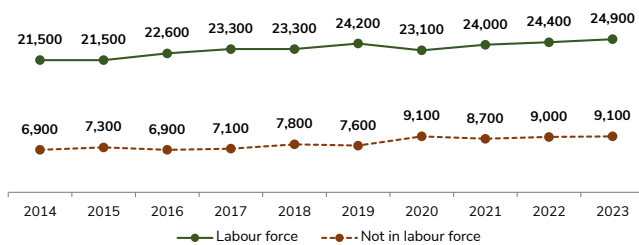
Comparing 2023 to 2014, Yukon's:

- Labour force increased by 3,400, or 15.8%;
- Number of employed increased by 3,600, or 17.6%;
- Number of unemployed decreased by 200, or 18.2%; and
- Unemployment rate decreased by 1.5 points to 3.6% from 4.5%.

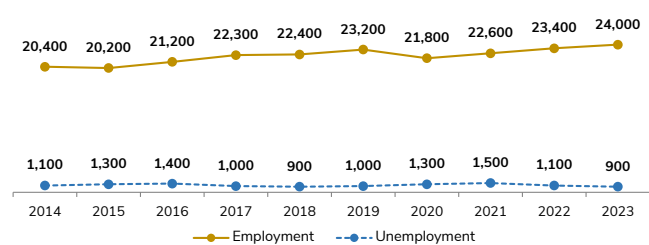
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Labour Force Participation, Yukon, 2014 to 2023



Number of Employed and Unemployed, Yukon 2014 to 2023



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

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2014-2023:
<https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2014-2023>

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>

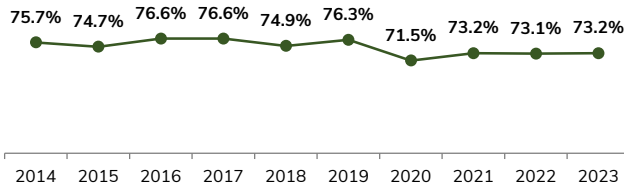
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2022: <https://yukon.ca/en/survey-employment-payrolls-and-hours-2022>

Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories

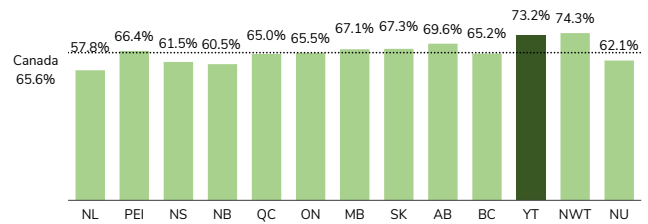
In 2023, Yukon had the second highest participation rate in Canada (73.2%), which was 7.6 percentage points above Canada's participation rate (65.6%).

Yukon's average participation rate over the ten-year period from 2014 to 2023 was 74.6%, which was 8.9 percentage points above than the national average during the same period (65.7%).

Participation Rate, Yukon, 2014 to 2023



Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2023



During the period from 2014 to 2023, Yukon's participation rate was 7.2 to 10.7 percentage points higher than Canada's.

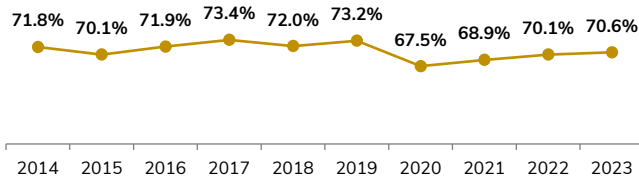
In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Yukon's participation rate dropped to 71.5% before increasing to 73.2% in 2021. Since the pandemic, Yukon's participation rate remained relatively consistent at 73.1% in 2022 and 73.2% in 2023. Yukon's pre-pandemic average participation rate from 2014 to 2019 was 75.8%.

Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories

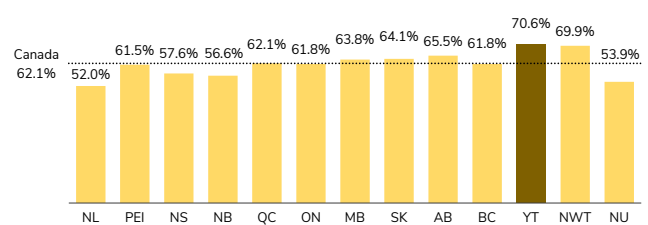
In 2023, Yukon had the highest employment rate in Canada (70.6%), which was 8.5 percentage points above Canada's employment rate (62.1%).

Yukon's average employment rate over the ten-year period from 2014 to 2023 was 71.0%, which was 9.6 percentage points above than the national average during the same period (61.3%).

Employment Rate, Yukon, 2014 to 2023



Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2023



Since 2014, Yukon had the highest employment rate of all provinces and territories every year except in 2021 and 2022 when only the Northwest Territories had a higher employment rate than Yukon.

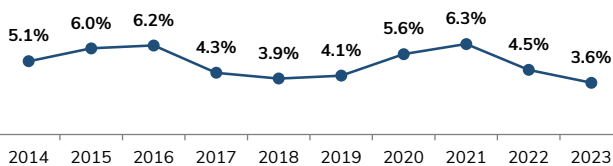
During the period from 2014 to 2023, Yukon's employment rate was at its lowest in 2020 (67.5%) and its highest in 2017 (73.4%). Yukon's pre-pandemic average employment rate from 2014 to 2019 was 72.1%.

Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories

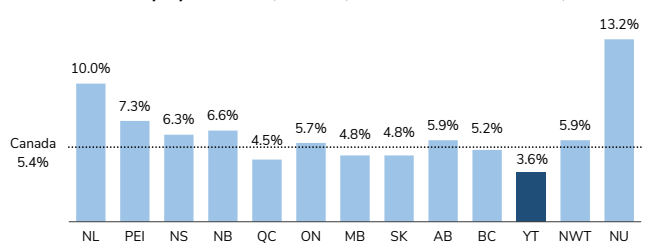
In 2023, Yukon's unemployment rate (3.6%) was the lowest in Canada, 1.8 percentage points below Canada's unemployment rate (5.4%).

Yukon's average unemployment rate over the ten-year period from 2014 to 2023 was 5.0%, which was 1.7 percentage points lower than the national average during the same period (6.7%).

Unemployment Rate, Yukon, 2014 to 2023



Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2023



During the period from 2014 to 2023, Yukon's annual unemployment rates averaged 1.7 percentage points below Canada's annual unemployment rates.

During the period from 2014 to 2023, Yukon's unemployment rate fluctuated within a relatively narrow range from a high of 6.3% (2021) to a low of 3.6% (2023).

Labour Force and Employment, by Occupation (NOC 2021), Yukon, 2023

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 2022 to 2023	Employed	Change 2022 to 2023
Total, all occupations	24,900	2.0%	24,000	2.6%
Management occupations	3,300	13.8%	3,300	13.8%
Legislative and senior management occupations	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Specialized middle management occupations	1,600	6.7%	1,600	14.3%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	600	0.0%	600	0.0%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	800	33.3%	800	33.3%
Business, finance and administration occupations, except management	3,200	10.3%	3,200	14.3%
Professional occupations in finance and business	900	28.6%	900	28.6%
Professional occupations in finance	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Professional occupations in business	700	75.0%	700	75.0%
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	900	28.6%	800	14.3%
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0.0%
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, except management	2,100	10.5%	2,100	10.5%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	1,200	-7.7%	1,200	-7.7%
Professional occupations in natural sciences	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Professional occupations in applied sciences (except engineering)	700	-22.2%	700	-22.2%
Professional occupations in engineering	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	1,000	66.7%	1,000	66.7%
Health occupations, except management	1,500	-6.3%	1,500	-6.3%
Professional occupations in health	700	-12.5%	700	-12.5%
Health treating and consultation services professionals	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	200	...	200	...
Nursing and allied health professionals	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Technical occupations in health	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, except management	4,700	2.2%	4,700	2.2%
Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services	3,200	14.3%	3,200	18.5%
Professional occupations in law	200	...	200	...
Professional occupations in education services	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0.0%
Professional occupations in social and community services	700	16.7%	700	16.7%
Professional occupations in government services	1,200	20.0%	1,200	20.0%
Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	800	-11.1%	800	-11.1%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Paraprofessional occupations in law, social, community and education services	600	-25.0%	600	-25.0%
Assisting occupations in education and in legal and public protection	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Care providers and public protection support occupations and student monitors, crossing guards and related occupations	200	-60.0%	200	-60.0%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport, except management	800	-11.1%	800	-11.1%
Professional occupations in art and culture	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Technical occupations in art, culture and sport	x	...	x	...
Occupations in art, culture and sport	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Support occupations in art, culture and sport	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Sales and service occupations, except management	4,300	-4.4%	4,100	-2.4%
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	500	-16.7%	500	0.0%
Occupations in sales and services	400	-33.3%	400	-33.3%
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	1,300	8.3%	1,200	9.1%
Sales and service support occupations	2,100	-4.5%	2,000	0.0%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, except management	3,900	0.0%	3,700	0.0%
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	2,200	-4.3%	2,100	-8.7%
General trades	1,000	25.0%	900	12.5%
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	500	-16.7%	400	-20.0%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations, except management	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Supervisors and occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Workers and labourers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities, except management	200	-33.3%	200	-33.3%
Supervisors, central control and process operators in processing, manufacturing and utilities and aircraft assemblers and inspectors	x	...	x	...
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...
Unclassified occupations ¹	400	0.0%

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 data table.

Labour Force and Employment, by Industry (NAICS 2017), Yukon, 2023

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 2023, of the 24,000 employed in Yukon:

- 20,600, or 85.8%, worked in Services-producing industries; and
- 3,400, or 14.2% worked in Goods-producing industries.

In 2023, the top four industry sectors by number of employed in Yukon were:

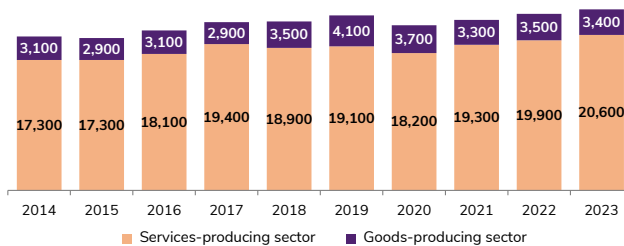
- Public administration (5,100);
- Health care and social assistance (3,500);
- Wholesale and retail trade (2,400); and
- Construction (2,400).

Comparing 2023 to 2022, of Yukon's industry sectors employing at least 1,000 people in 2023, the largest proportional increase was in Other services (except public administration) (37.5%), followed by Professional, scientific and technical services (28.6%) and Transportation and warehousing (25.0%).

Of industry sectors employing at least 1,000 people in 2023, the largest proportional decrease in employment was in Accommodation and food services (16.7%).

	Employed	Change 2022 to 2023
Total, all industries	24,000	2.6%
Goods-producing sector	3,400	-2.9%
Agriculture	x	...
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	700	16.7%
Utilities	200	0.0%
Construction	2,400	-4.0%
Manufacturing	x	...
Services-producing sector	20,600	3.5%
Wholesale and retail trade	2,400	-7.7%
Transportation and warehousing	1,000	25.0%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	800	60.0%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,800	28.6%
Business, building and other support services	300	-25.0%
Educational services	2,100	-4.5%
Health care and social assistance	3,500	-5.4%
Information, culture and recreation	1,500	15.4%
Accommodation and food services	1,000	-16.7%
Other services (except public administration)	1,100	37.5%
Public administration	5,100	6.3%

Employment, by Industry, Yukon, 2014 to 2023



From 2014 to 2023, on average, 84.9% of those employed in Yukon were in the Services-producing industries and 15.1% were in the Goods-producing industries.

During this period, employment in Goods-producing industries was highest in 2019 (4,100) and lowest in 2015 and 2017 (2,900). Employment in Services-producing industries was the highest in 2023 (20,600) and the lowest in 2014 and 2015 (17,300).

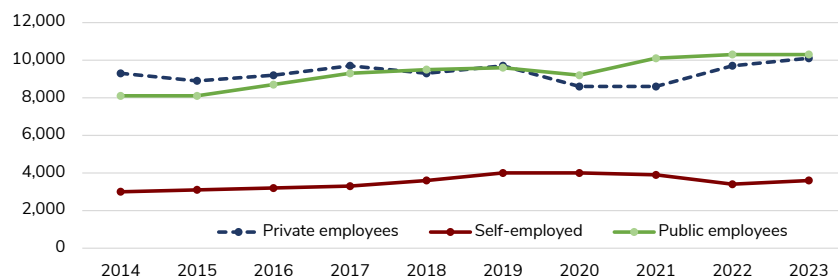
Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

Employment, by Class of Worker, Yukon, 2023

In 2023, of the 24,000 people employed in Yukon:

- 10,300, or 42.9%, were employed in the public sector;
- 10,100, or 42.1%, were employed in the private sector; and
- 3,600, or 15.0%, were self-employed.

During the period from 2014 to 2023, on average, 42.1% of Yukon's employed people were private sector employees, 42.0% were public sector employees, and 15.8% were self-employed.



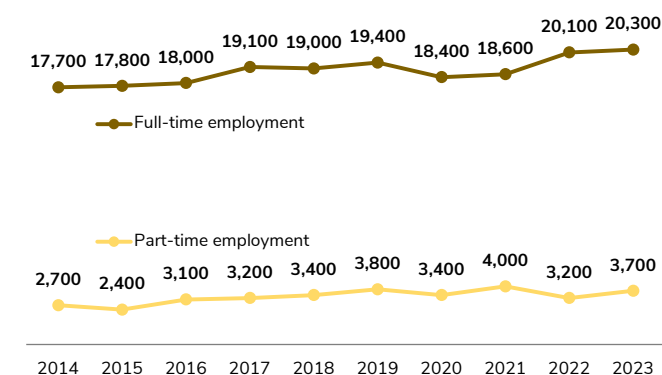
Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

	Private employees	Self- employed	Public employees
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
2023	10,100	3,600	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, 2014 to 2023



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

In 2023, there were 20,300 full-time workers (84.6%) and 3,700 part-time (15.4%) in Yukon. Nationally, 82.0% of workers were full-time in 2023.

Yukon had the fifth lowest proportion (15.4%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2023. Over the past ten years (2014 to 2023), the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon averaged at 14.8%, while nationally, the proportion averaged at 18.8%.

Comparing 2023 to 2022, the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon increased by 1.7 percentage points. Nationally, this proportion decreased 0.1 percentage points during the same time period.

Of Yukon's 3,700 part-time workers in 2023, the most common reasons for not working full time were:

- 1,800, or 48.6%, cited *Personal preference*;
- 600, or 16.2%, cited *Going to school*;
- 300, or 8.1%, cited *Own illness*;
- 300, or 8.1%, cited *Caring for children*;
- 200, or 5.4%, cited *Other voluntary reasons*;
- 200, or 5.4%, cited *Business conditions, and they did not look for work in the month prior to the survey month*; and
- 300, or 8.1%, cited *Other reasons**.

Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon 2023

Personal preference	1,800
Going to school	600
Own illness	300
Caring for children	300
Other voluntary	200
Business conditions, did not look for full-time work in last month	200
Other reasons*	300

Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

* 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 full-time 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.

Reasons for Leaving or Losing Last Job (includes Unemployed and Not in Labour Force), Yukon, 2023

In 2023, there were 10,000 people in Yukon who were unemployed or not in the labour force. Of them:

- 6,300, or 63.0%, had not worked in the last year, but had previously worked;
- 1,300, or 13.0%, had left their job;
- 1,400, or 14.0%, had never worked; and
- 1,100, or 11.0%, had lost their job.

Of the 1,300 people in Yukon who left their job in 2023:

- 500, or 38.5%, left because they were going to school;
- 300, or 23.1%, left because of retirement;
- 200, or 15.4%, left because of own illness or disability; and
- 300, or 23.1%, left for other reasons including dissatisfaction or personal/family reasons.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2014 to 2023

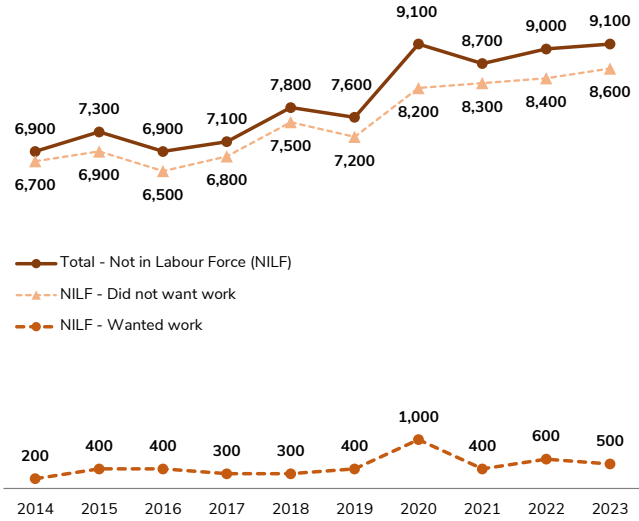
In 2023, of the 9,100 people in Yukon who were not in the labour force:

- 94.5%, or 8,600, did not want work or were not available; and
- 5.5%, or 500, wanted work.

Comparing 2023 to 2022, the number of people not in the labour force increased by 100, or 1.1%.

Comparing 2023 to 2014, the number of people not in the labour force increased by 2,200, or 31.9%.

From 2014 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, 2022 and 2023.



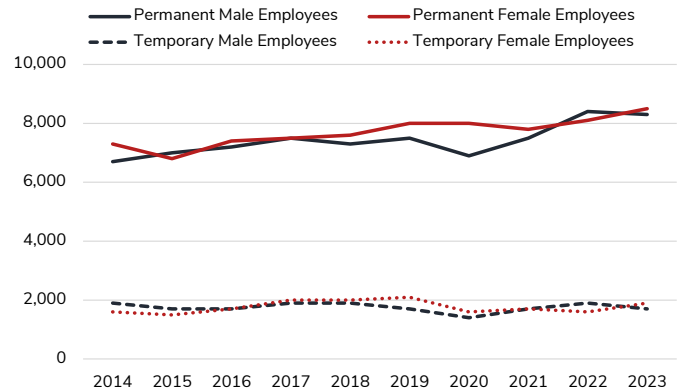
Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, by Age Group, Yukon, 2014 to 2023

In 2023, of the 20,400 employees in Yukon, 16,800 (82.4%) were permanent and 3,600 (17.6%) were temporary. Nationally, 88.4% of employees were permanent in 2023 and 11.6% were temporary.

Of the 16,800 permanent employees, 8,500 (50.6%) were female and 8,300 (49.4%) were male.

Of the 3,600 temporary employees, 1,900 (52.8%) were female and 1,700 (47.2%) were male.



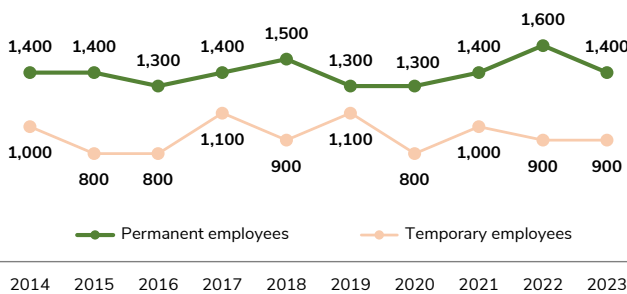
In 2023, of the 16,800 permanent employees in Yukon:

- 8.3% (1,400) were 15 to 24 years of age;
- 72.6% (12,200) were 25 to 54 years of age; and
- 19.0% (3,200) were 55 years and older.

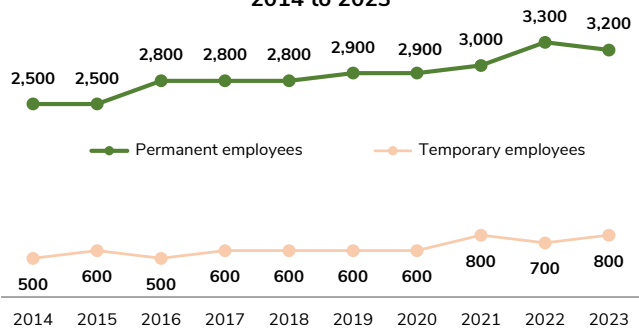
In 2023, of the 3,600 temporary employees in Yukon:

- 25.0% (900) were 15 to 24 years of age;
- 52.8% (1,900) were 25 to 54 years of age; and
- 22.2% (800) were 55 years and older.

Employees, Aged 15 to 24 Years, Yukon, 2014 to 2023



Employees, Aged 55 Years and Over, Yukon, 2014 to 2023



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0072-01 and custom data table.

Number of Employees* and Median Hourly Wage Rate, by Occupation (NOC 2021), Yukon 2023

Main Job (Full-Time and Part-Time and Employees)	Number of Employees	Change 2022 to 2023	Median Hourly Wage Rate (\$)	Change 2022 to 2023
Total, all occupations	20,400	2.0%	37.00	5.7%
Management occupations	2,300	9.5%	57.44	18.2%
Legislative and senior management occupations	300	50.0%	80.00	-2.5%
Specialized middle management occupations	1,500	7.1%	57.69	12.5%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	200	-50.0%	34.62	-21.0%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	400	100.0%	57.44	-0.4%
Business, finance and administration occupations, except management	2,800	12.0%	36.92	11.9%
Professional occupations in finance and business	600	50.0%	43.00	4.0%
Professional occupations in finance	x	...	x	...
Professional occupations in business	500	150.0%	42.56	3.7%
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	700	16.7%	43.00	34.4%
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	1,000	0.0%	35.00	9.2%
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	500	0.0%	32.00	3.2%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, except management	1,800	12.5%	43.27	-1.7%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	1,000	-9.1%	47.00	4.4%
Professional occupations in natural sciences	200	0.0%	50.00	-5.6%
Professional occupations in applied sciences (except engineering)	600	-14.3%	45.00	-3.6%
Professional occupations in engineering	200	...	43.00	...
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	800	60.0%	38.46	0.0%
Health occupations, except management	1,300	8.3%	41.03	0.1%
Professional occupations in health	600	20.0%	50.00	6.4%
Health treating and consultation services professionals	x	...	x	...
Therapy and assessment professionals	x	...	x	...
Nursing and allied health professionals	400	0.0%	50.00	6.4%
Technical occupations in health	400	33.3%	41.03	0.1%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	400	0.0%	33.00	4.3%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, except management	4,300	0.0%	45.00	9.7%
Professional occupations in law, education, social, community and government services	2,900	16.0%	47.69	3.3%
Professional occupations in law	200	...	64.10	...
Professional occupations in education services	1,000	0.0%	51.28	6.7%
Professional occupations in social and community services	600	20.0%	47.69	9.4%
Professional occupations in government services	1,100	22.2%	45.78	-0.8%
Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	700	-22.2%	33.25	3.9%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	200	0.0%	50.29	0.0%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	500	-28.6%	30.00	3.4%
Assisting occupations in education and in legal and public protection	500	25.0%	33.95	9.5%
Care providers and public protection support occupations and student monitors, crossing guards and related occupations	200	-60.0%	33.47	4.6%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport, except management	400	-20.0%	26.95	-6.3%
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	200	-33.3%	21.00	-27.0%
Sales and service occupations, except management	3,800	-2.6%	20.50	2.5%
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	500	0.0%	25.64	-8.4%
Occupations in sales and services	400	-20.0%	23.08	0.3%
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	1,200	9.1%	20.00	5.3%
Sales and service support occupations	1,800	-5.3%	20.00	5.3%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, except management	3,000	-9.1%	35.00	6.1%
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	1,700	-15.0%	37.00	5.7%
General trades	800	33.3%	35.00	6.1%
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance	200	0.0%	30.50	0.0%
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	400	-20.0%	23.00	-3.2%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations, except management	300	-25.0%	35.00	3.7%
Supervisors and occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	0.0%	35.00	-5.4%
Workers and labourers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities, except management	200	0.0%	40.00	14.3%
Supervisors, central control and process operators in processing, manufacturing and utilities and aircraft assemblers and inspectors	x	...	x	...
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...

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

Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

* 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.

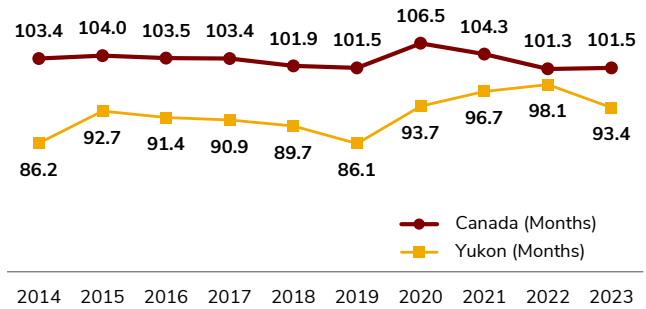
Average Job Tenure in Months, Canada and Yukon, 2014 to 2023

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.

Yukon's average job tenure in 2023 was 93.4 months (about 7.8 years). In Canada, the average job tenure in 2023 was 101.5 months (about 8.5 years).

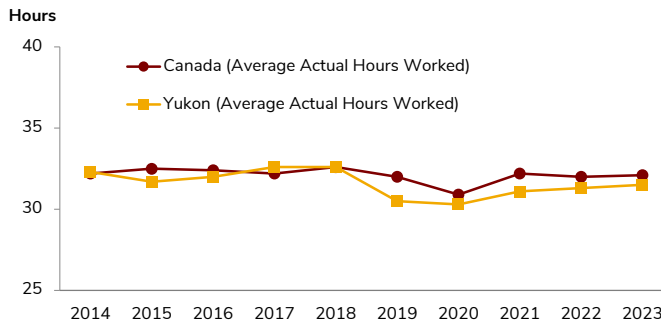
Comparing 2023 to 2022, the average job tenure in Yukon decreased by 4.7 months, or 4.8%. Nationally, the average job tenure increased by 0.2 months, or 0.2%.

Comparing 2023 to 2014, the average job tenure in Yukon increased by 7.4 months, or 8.4%. Nationally, the average job tenure decreased by 1.9 months, or 1.8%.



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

Average Actual Hours Worked, Canada and Yukon, 2014 to 2023



In 2023, the average actual hours worked in Yukon was 31.5. This was an increase of 0.2 hours, or 0.6%, compared to 2022 (31.3 hours), and a decrease of 0.8 hours, or 2.5%, compared to 2014 (32.3 hours).

Nationally, the average actual hours worked in 2023 was 32.1 hours, an increase of 0.1 hours compared to 2022.

During the period from 2014 to 2023, the average of the annual average actual hours worked in Yukon was 31.6 hours, while the national average was 32.1 hours.

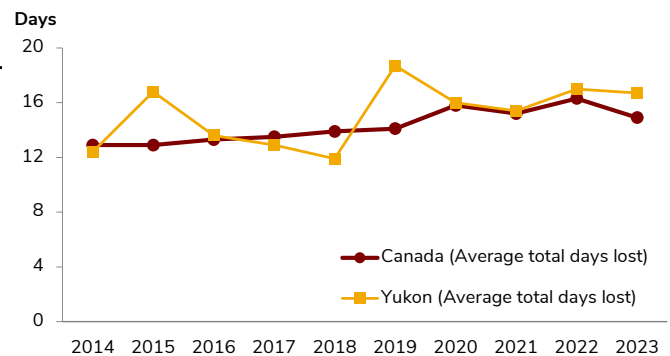
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Canada	32.2	32.5	32.4	32.2	32.6	32.0	30.9	32.2	32.0	32.1
Yukon	32.3	31.7	32.0	32.6	32.6	30.5	30.3	31.1	31.3	31.5

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

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, 2014 to 2023

	Total days lost		Own illness or disability		Other personal reasons	
	Canada	Yukon	Canada	Yukon	Canada	Yukon
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
2023	14.9	16.7	8.8	9.1	6.2	7.6



Source: Statistics Canada custom data table.

Over the ten-year period from 2014 to 2023, workers in Yukon lost an average of 15.1 work days per year; of which, an average of 8.9 work days were due to *Own illness or disability* and 6.2 were due to *Other personal reasons*. Nationally, workers lost an average of 14.3 work days during this ten-year period.

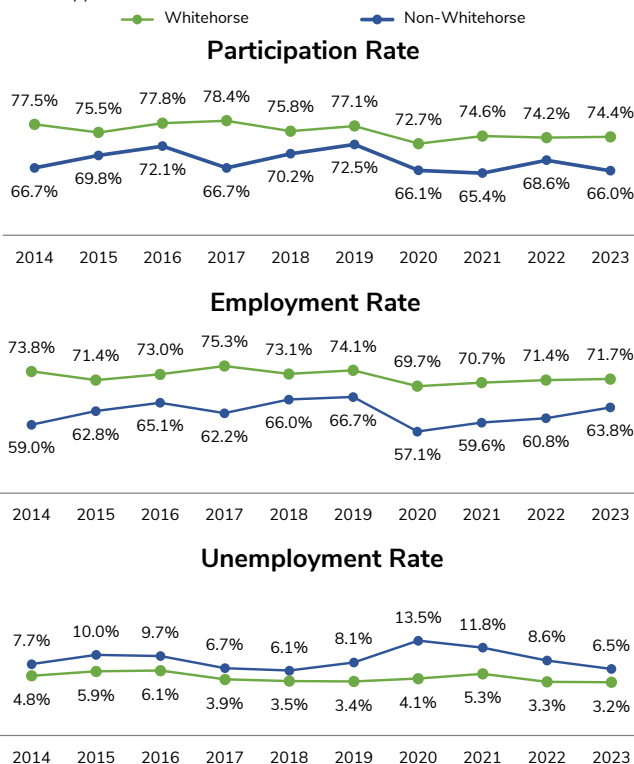
In 2023, workers in Yukon lost an average of 16.7 work days; 9.1 of which were due to *Own illness or disability* and 8.8 were due to *Other personal reasons*.

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, 2023

		Whitehorse				Non-Whitehorse			
		15+	15-24	25 to 54	55+	15+	15-24	25 to 54	55+
Population	Both sexes	29,300	3,600	16,100	9,600	4,700	600	2,100	2,000
	Males	15,000	1,900	8,200	5,000	2,300	300	1,000	1,000
	Females	14,300	1,800	8,000	4,600	2,400	300	1,200	1,000
Labour force	Both sexes	21,800	2,300	14,700	4,700	3,100	300	1,700	1,100
	Males	11,400	1,300	7,500	2,700	1,400	x	800	500
	Females	10,300	1,100	7,200	2,000	1,700	200	900	600
Employment	Both sexes	21,000	2,200	14,300	4,500	3,000	300	1,600	1,100
	Males	11,000	1,200	7,300	2,500	1,300	x	800	500
	Females	10,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	1,600	200	800	600
Full-time employment	Both sexes	17,900	1,400	13,300	3,200	2,300	x	1,500	700
	Males	9,500	800	6,800	1,900	1,100	x	700	300
	Females	8,400	600	6,500	1,300	1,200	x	700	400
Part-time employment	Both sexes	3,100	800	1,000	1,300	600	x	x	400
	Males	1,500	400	500	600	200	x	x	200
	Females	1,600	400	500	700	400	x	x	200
Unemployment	Both sexes	700	x	400	200	200	x	x	x
	Males	500	x	200	200	x	x	x	x
	Females	300	x	200	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	Both sexes	7,600	1,300	1,400	4,800	1,600	300	500	800
	Males	3,600	600	700	2,300	900	200	200	500
	Females	4,000	700	700	2,600	700	x	300	400
Participation rate	Both sexes	74.4%	63.9%	91.3%	49.0%	66.0%	50.0%	81.0%	55.0%
	Males	76.0%	68.4%	91.5%	54.0%	60.9%	x	80.0%	50.0%
	Females	72.0%	61.1%	90.0%	43.5%	70.8%	66.7%	75.0%	60.0%
Employment rate	Both sexes	71.7%	61.1%	88.8%	46.9%	63.8%	50.0%	76.2%	55.0%
	Males	73.3%	63.2%	89.0%	50.0%	56.5%	x	80.0%	50.0%
	Females	69.9%	55.6%	87.5%	43.5%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	60.0%
Unemployment rate	Both sexes	3.2%	x	2.7%	4.3%	6.5%	x	x	x
	Males	4.4%	x	2.7%	7.4%	x	x	x	x
	Females	2.9%	x	2.8%	x	x	x	x	x

x = data suppressed



Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

In 2023, the majority (87.6%) of Yukon's labour force was in Whitehorse.

Of the 21,800 in Whitehorse's labour force:

- 10.6%, or 2,300, were aged 15 to 24 years;
- 67.4%, or 14,700, were 25 to 54 years; and
- 21.6%, or 4,700, were 55 years and older.

Of the 3,100 in the labour force in the rest of Yukon:

- 9.7%, or 300, were aged 15 to 24 years;
- 54.8%, or 1,700, were 25 to 54 years; and
- 35.5%, or 1,100, were 55 years and older.

During the period from 2014 to 2023:

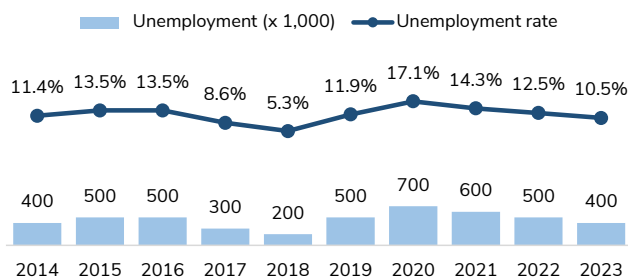
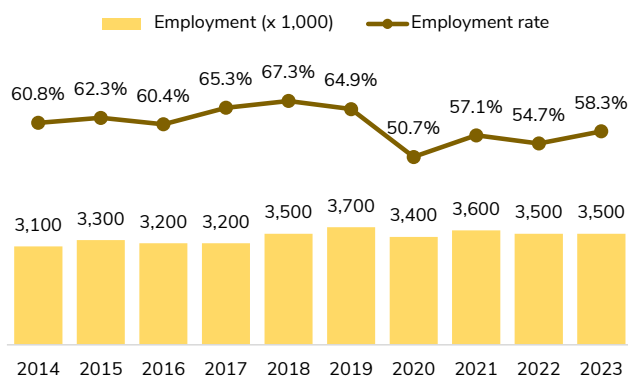
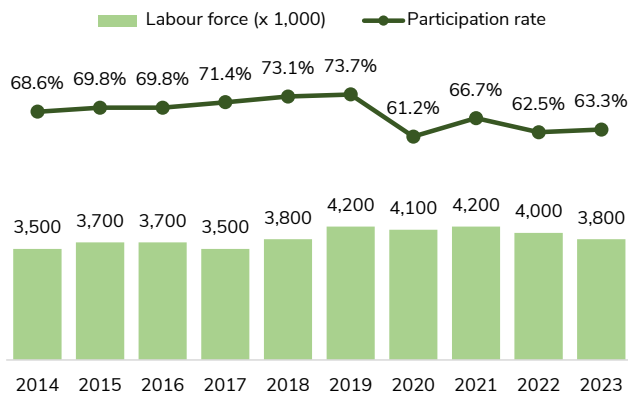
- The participation rate in Whitehorse averaged at 75.8%, compared to 68.4% in the rest of Yukon, a difference of 7.4 percentage points;
- The employment rate in Whitehorse averaged at 72.4%, compared to 62.3% in the rest of Yukon, a difference of 10.1 percentage points; and
- The unemployment rate in Whitehorse averaged at 4.4%, compared to 8.9% for the rest of Yukon, a difference of 4.5 percentage points.

Indigenous Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2022 and 2023

	Total Population		Indigenous Identity		Non-Indigenous Identity	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Labour force	24,400	24,900	4,000	3,800	20,400	21,000
Employment	23,400	24,000	3,500	3,500	19,900	20,500
Full-time employment	20,100	20,300	3,100	3,000	17,000	17,200
Part-time employment	3,200	3,700	400	400	2,800	3,300
Unemployment	1,100	900	500	400	600	500
Not in labour force	9,000	9,100	2,400	2,200	6,600	7,000
Unemployment rate	4.5%	3.6%	12.5%	10.5%	2.9%	2.4%
Participation rate	73.1%	73.2%	62.5%	63.3%	75.3%	75.0%
Employment rate	70.1%	70.6%	54.7%	58.3%	73.4%	73.2%

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, 2014 to 2023



Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

Comparing 2023 to 2022:

- The Indigenous labour force decreased by 200, or 5.0%, while the non-Indigenous labour force increased by 2.9%;
- The number of employed Indigenous remained the same, while the number of employed non-Indigenous increased by 3.0%;
- The number of unemployed Indigenous decreased by 100, or 20.0%, while the number of unemployed non-Indigenous decreased by 16.7%; and
- The Indigenous unemployment rate decreased by 2.0 percentage points from 12.5% in 2022 to 10.5% in 2023.

During the period from 2014 to 2023:

- The Indigenous labour force averaged at 3,850;
- The Indigenous participation rate averaged at 68.0%;
- The number of employed Indigenous averaged at 3,400;
- The Indigenous employment rate averaged at 60.2%;
- The number of unemployed Indigenous averaged at 460; and
- The Indigenous unemployment rate averaged at 11.9%.

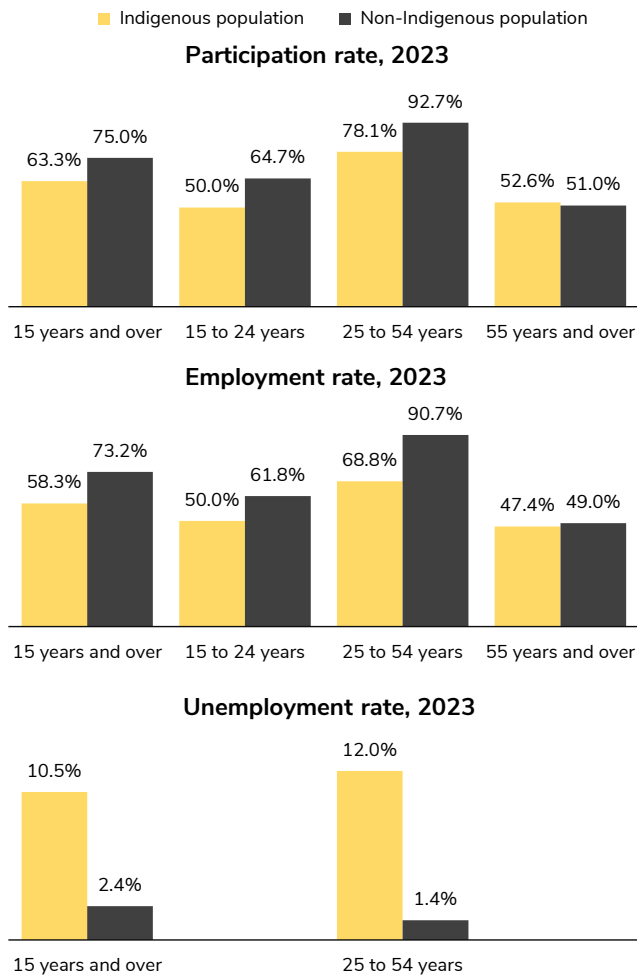
From 2014 to 2018, the Indigenous participation and employment rates were trending upwards, while the Indigenous unemployment rate was trending downward.

In 2019, while the participation rate continued its upward trend, reversals of trends in the unemployment rate (increased 6.6 percentage points) and the employment rate (decreased 2.4 percentage points) were observed.

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

From 2021 to 2023, 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, 2023



Source: Statistics Canada, custom data table.

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

In 2023, the participation rates for Yukon's Indigenous population aged 15 years and over was 63.5%, which was 11.7 percentage points below the non-Indigenous participation rate (75.0%).

The Indigenous employment rate in 2023 was 58.3%, which was 14.9 percentage points below the non-Indigenous employment rate (73.2%).

The difference in participation 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.

The difference in employment rates between Yukon's Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations was the largest in the population aged 25 to 54 years and the smallest for the population aged 55 years and over.

In 2023, the unemployment rate for Yukon's Indigenous population aged 15 years and over was 10.5%, which was 8.1 percentage points above the non-Indigenous unemployment rate (2.4%).

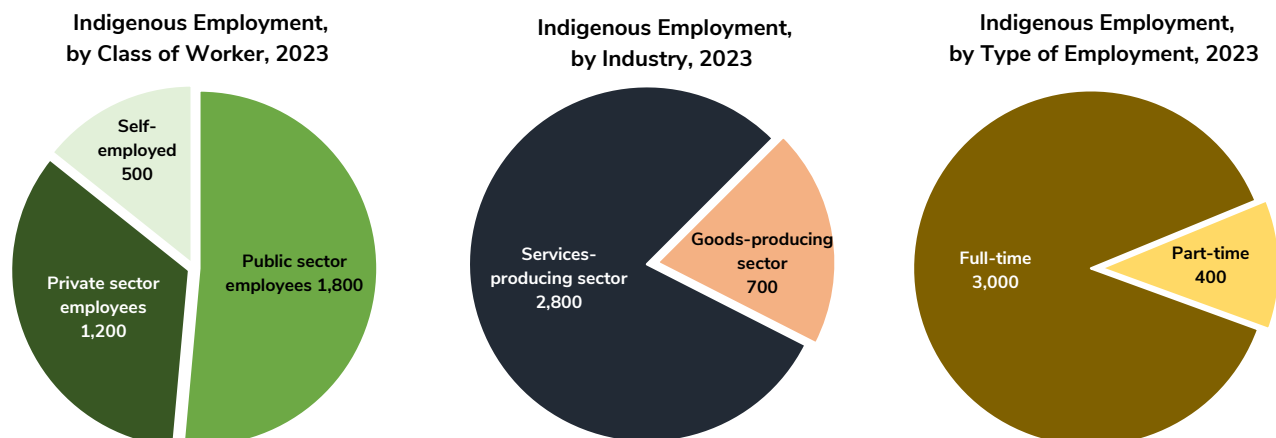
The majority of employed Indigenous people in Yukon were in the public sector while the majority of employed non-Indigenous people in Yukon were in the private sector, either as private sector employees or through self-employment.

In 2023, 51.4% of Indigenous employees were in the public sector compared to 41.5% of non-Indigenous employees, while 34.3% of Indigenous employees were in the private sector compared to 43.4% of non-Indigenous employees.

In 2023, 14.3% of Yukon's employed Indigenous population were self-employed compared to 15.1% of the non-Indigenous population.

Of the 3,500 Indigenous people employed in Yukon, 2,800, or 80.0%, were in *Services-producing industries*, while 700, or 20.0%, were in *Goods-producing industries*. Comparatively, 86.8% of Yukon's non-Indigenous employed population were in *Services-producing industries*, while only 13.2% were in *Goods-producing industries*.

In 2023, the majority (88.2%) of Yukon's employed Indigenous population in Yukon worked full-time compared to 83.9% of the non-Indigenous employed 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 data table.

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. As a result of this rounding, the sum of subcomponents may not equal totals.

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.

April 2024