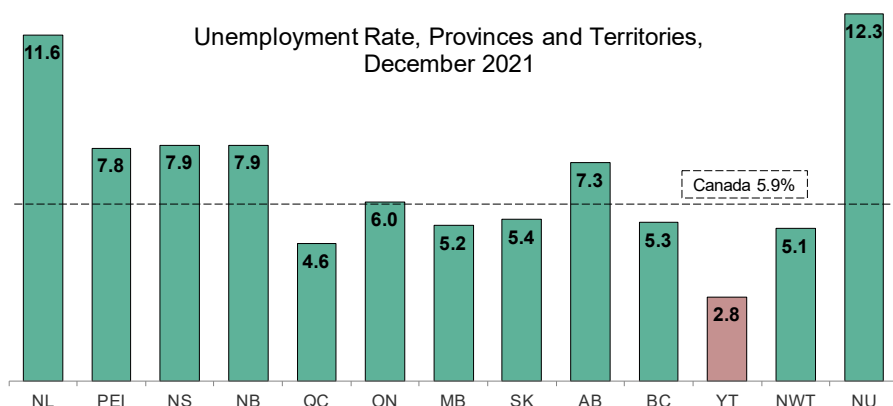




Yukon Employment December 2021

Highlights

- In December 2021, Yukon's unemployment rate (2.8%) decreased by 0.1 percentage point compared to November 2021 (2.9%).
- Compared to November 2021, Yukon's labour force increased by 700 to 24,600, the number of employed increased by 800 to 24,000 and the number of unemployed remained at 700.
- Nationally, the December 2021 unemployment rate (5.9%) decreased by 0.1 percentage point compared to November 2021.
- Compared to November 2021 figures, the labour force in Canada increased by 0.1%; the number of employed increased by 0.3%; and the number of unemployed decreased by 2.5%.



December 2021 Yukon Employment at a Glance:

Labour Force.....	24,600
Employed.....	24,000
Unemployed.....	700
Unemployment Rate...	2.8%
Employment Rate.....	72.3%

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](#).

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Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/220107/dq220107a-eng.htm>

Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2020 - annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-annual-review-2020>

Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2011-2020 - detailed monthly and annual data tables based on Labour Force Survey: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2011-2020>

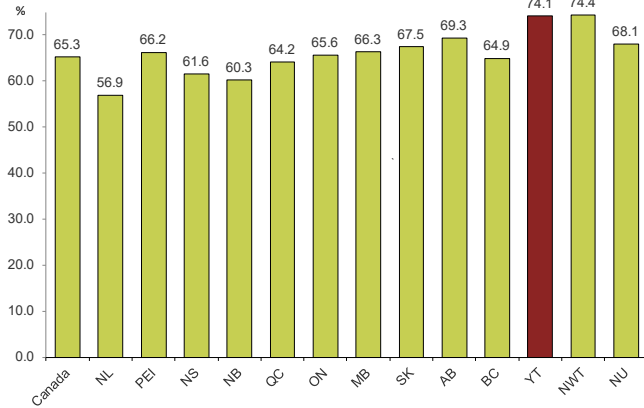
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2020 - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked: <https://yukon.ca/en/survey-employment-payrolls-and-hours-2020>

Yukon Labour Demand Survey, 2020 - information on employment, vacancies and expected vacancies: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-labour-demand-survey-2020-1>

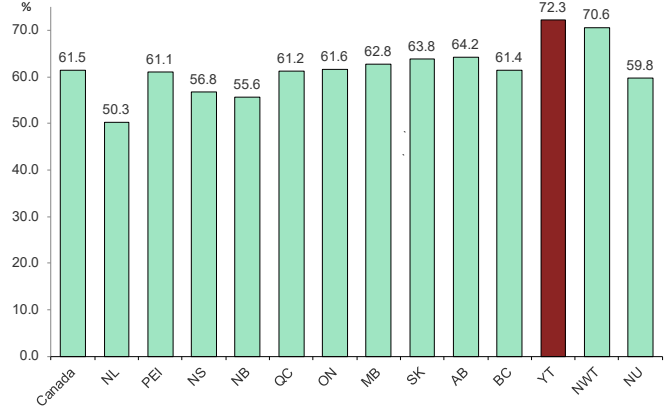
Yukon Employment and Skills Survey, 2020 - detailed information on employment, unemployment, and education and training: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-and-skills-survey-2020>

Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot

Participation Rate, December 2021



Employment Rate, December 2021



The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In December 2021, Yukon's participation rate (74.1%) was the second highest in Canada. The Northwest Territories had the highest participation rate in Canada (74.4%).

Yukon's December 2021 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), was 72.3%, the highest in Canada.

Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

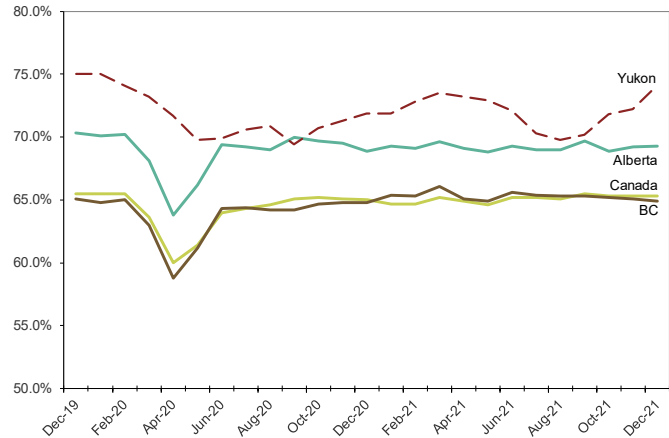
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 74.1% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in December 2021.

Yukon's participation rate in December 2021 (74.1%) increased by 1.9 percentage points compared to November 2021 (72.2%) and increased by 2.2 percentage points compared to the rate in December 2020 (71.9%).

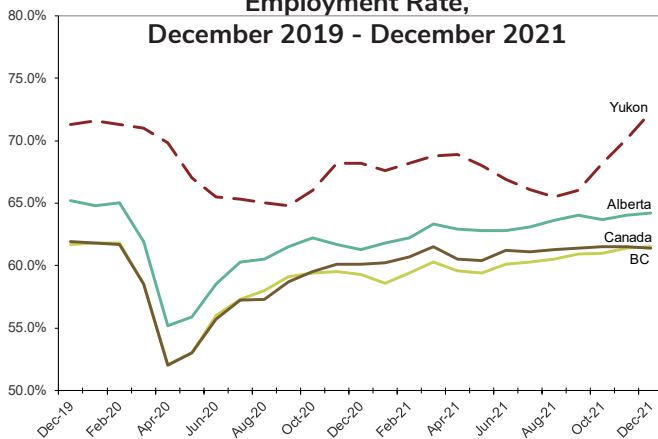
The December 2021 employment rate of 72.3% increased by 2.2 percentage points compared to November 2021 (70.1%) and also increased by 4.1 percentage points compared to December 2020 (68.2%).

Historically, Yukon's participation rate and employment rate trended similar to those of Alberta. In recent periods, however, Yukon's rates have generally been higher than Alberta's. Also, Alberta's monthly data show the shock due to COVID-19, which is not pronounced as much in Yukon's 3-month moving averages.

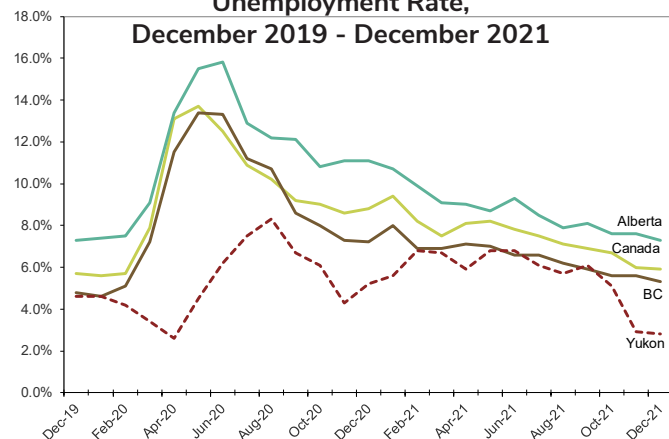
Participation Rate, December 2019 - December 2021



Employment Rate, December 2019 - December 2021



Unemployment Rate, December 2019 - December 2021

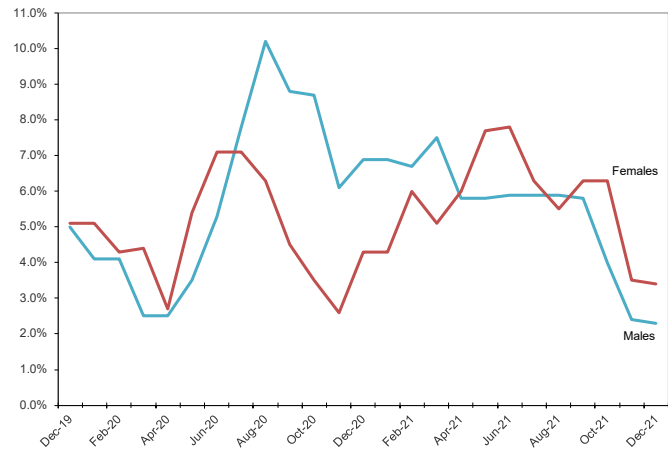


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Dec-21	24,600	13,000	11,700	24,000	12,700	11,300	700	300	400
Nov-21	23,900	12,500	11,400	23,200	12,200	11,000	700	300	400
Oct-21	23,700	12,400	11,200	22,500	12,000	10,600	1,200	500	700
Sep-21	23,100	12,000	11,100	21,700	11,300	10,300	1,400	700	700
Aug-21	22,900	11,800	11,000	21,500	11,100	10,500	1,300	700	600
Jul-21	23,000	11,800	11,200	21,600	11,200	10,400	1,400	700	700
Jun-21	23,500	11,900	11,500	21,800	11,200	10,600	1,600	700	900
May-21	23,700	12,000	11,700	22,100	11,300	10,800	1,600	700	900
Apr-21	23,800	12,100	11,700	22,400	11,400	11,100	1,400	700	700
Mar-21	23,800	12,000	11,800	22,300	11,100	11,100	1,600	900	600
Feb-21	23,600	12,000	11,600	22,100	11,200	10,900	1,600	800	700
Jan-21	23,300	11,600	11,700	21,900	10,800	11,200	1,300	800	500
Dec-20	23,300	11,600	11,700	22,100	10,800	11,300	1,200	800	500
Nov-20	23,100	11,400	11,700	22,100	10,700	11,400	1,000	700	300
Oct-20	22,900	11,500	11,300	21,400	10,500	10,900	1,400	1,000	400
Sep-20	22,500	11,400	11,100	21,000	10,400	10,600	1,500	1,000	500
Aug-20	22,900	11,800	11,100	21,000	10,700	10,400	1,900	1,200	700
Jul-20	22,800	11,500	11,300	21,100	10,600	10,400	1,700	900	800
Jun-20	22,500	11,300	11,200	21,100	10,700	10,400	1,400	600	800
May-20	22,400	11,300	11,100	21,500	10,900	10,500	1,000	400	600
Apr-20	23,000	11,800	11,200	22,400	11,500	10,800	600	300	300
Mar-20	23,500	12,100	11,400	22,800	11,800	11,000	800	300	500
Feb-20	23,800	12,200	11,600	22,900	11,800	11,100	1,000	500	500
Jan-20	24,000	12,300	11,800	22,900	11,700	11,200	1,100	500	600
Dec-19	24,000	12,100	11,800	22,800	11,600	11,300	1,100	600	600

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Dec-21	2.8	2.3	3.4
Nov-21	2.9	2.4	3.5
Oct-21	5.1	4.0	6.3
Sep-21	6.1	5.8	6.3
Aug-21	5.7	5.9	5.5
Jul-21	6.1	5.9	6.3
Jun-21	6.8	5.9	7.8
May-21	6.8	5.8	7.7
Apr-21	5.9	5.8	6.0
Mar-21	6.7	7.5	5.1
Feb-21	6.8	6.7	6.0
Jan-21	5.6	6.9	4.3
Dec-20	5.2	6.9	4.3
Nov-20	4.3	6.1	2.6
Oct-20	6.1	8.7	3.5
Sep-20	6.7	8.8	4.5
Aug-20	8.3	10.2	6.3
Jul-20	7.5	7.8	7.1
Jun-20	6.2	5.3	7.1
May-20	4.5	3.5	5.4
Apr-20	2.6	2.5	2.7
Mar-20	3.4	2.5	4.4
Feb-20	4.2	4.1	4.3
Jan-20	4.6	4.1	5.1
Dec-19	4.6	5.0	5.1

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, December 2019 - December 2021



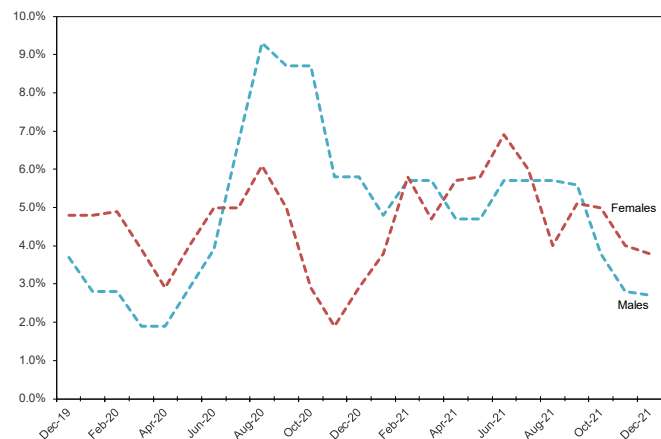
x = suppressed
 Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Dec-21	21,600	11,200	10,400	20,900	10,900	10,000	700	300	400
Nov-21	20,800	10,700	10,100	20,100	10,400	9,700	700	300	400
Oct-21	20,600	10,600	10,000	19,700	10,200	9,500	900	400	500
Sep-21	20,600	10,700	9,900	19,500	10,100	9,400	1,100	600	500
Aug-21	20,500	10,500	10,000	19,400	9,900	9,500	1,100	600	400
Jul-21	20,400	10,500	10,000	19,300	9,800	9,400	1,200	600	600
Jun-21	20,700	10,500	10,200	19,500	9,900	9,500	1,200	600	700
May-21	21,100	10,700	10,400	19,900	10,100	9,800	1,200	500	600
Apr-21	21,100	10,700	10,500	20,100	10,200	9,900	1,000	500	600
Mar-21	21,200	10,600	10,600	20,100	10,000	10,100	1,100	600	500
Feb-21	20,900	10,500	10,400	19,800	10,000	9,800	1,100	600	600
Jan-21	20,800	10,400	10,400	19,900	9,900	10,000	900	500	400
Dec-20	20,800	10,300	10,500	19,800	9,700	10,200	1,000	600	300
Nov-20	20,800	10,300	10,500	20,100	9,700	10,300	800	600	200
Oct-20	20,600	10,400	10,200	19,300	9,500	9,800	1,300	900	300
Sep-20	20,300	10,300	10,000	18,900	9,300	9,500	1,400	900	500
Aug-20	20,600	10,700	9,900	19,000	9,700	9,400	1,600	1000	600
Jul-20	20,500	10,500	10,100	19,300	9,800	9,500	1,200	700	500
Jun-20	20,100	10,200	10,000	19,200	9,700	9,500	900	400	500
May-20	20,200	10,200	10,000	19,500	9,900	9,600	700	300	400
Apr-20	20,600	10,500	10,200	20,100	10,300	9,900	500	200	300
Mar-20	21,100	10,800	10,300	20,400	10,600	9,900	600	200	400
Feb-20	21,100	10,800	10,300	20,400	10,600	9,800	700	300	500
Jan-20	21,300	10,900	10,400	20,500	10,600	9,900	900	300	500
Dec-19	21,300	10,800	10,500	20,400	10,500	10,000	900	400	500

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Dec-21	3.2	2.7	3.8
Nov-21	3.4	2.8	4.0
Oct-21	4.4	3.8	5.0
Sep-21	5.3	5.6	5.1
Aug-21	5.4	5.7	4.0
Jul-21	5.9	5.7	6.0
Jun-21	5.8	5.7	6.9
May-21	5.7	4.7	5.8
Apr-21	4.7	4.7	5.7
Mar-21	5.2	5.7	4.7
Feb-21	5.3	5.7	5.8
Jan-21	4.3	4.8	3.8
Dec-20	4.8	5.8	2.9
Nov-20	3.8	5.8	1.9
Oct-20	6.3	8.7	2.9
Sep-20	6.9	8.7	5.0
Aug-20	7.8	9.3	6.1
Jul-20	5.9	6.7	5.0
Jun-20	4.5	3.9	5.0
May-20	3.5	2.9	4.0
Apr-20	2.4	1.9	2.9
Mar-20	2.8	1.9	3.9
Feb-20	3.3	2.8	4.9
Jan-20	4.2	2.8	4.8
Dec-19	4.2	3.7	4.8

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, December 2019 - December 2021



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 November 2021, full-time employment in December 2021 increased by 700 to 19,600; part-time employment decreased by 300 to 3,800.
- In December 2021, employment in the goods-producing sector (3,400) increased by 100 compared to November 2021. Employment in the services-producing sector (20,000) increased by 300.
- Of all those employed in December 2021: 44.9% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); 38.5% were private sector employees; and 16.7% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Dec-21	24,000	12,500	11,600	23,400	12,200	11,200	600	200	400
Nov-21	23,700	12,400	11,300	23,000	12,200	10,900	700	200	400
Oct-21	23,700	12,500	11,200	22,600	12,100	10,500	1,100	400	700
Sep-21	23,500	12,300	11,100	22,200	11,800	10,400	1,300	500	700
Aug-21	23,500	12,300	11,200	22,300	11,700	10,600	1,200	700	600
Jul-21	23,600	12,300	11,300	22,200	11,600	10,500	1,400	600	700
Jun-21	23,700	12,200	11,600	22,000	11,400	10,700	1,700	800	900
May-21	23,600	12,000	11,700	21,900	11,000	10,800	1,800	900	900
Apr-21	23,600	11,900	11,700	22,000	11,000	11,000	1,600	900	700
Mar-21	23,600	11,800	11,700	21,800	10,700	11,100	1,800	1,200	600
Feb-21	23,200	11,700	11,500	21,500	10,700	10,800	1,600	900	700
Jan-21	22,900	11,300	11,600	21,500	10,500	11,000	1,400	900	500
Dec-20	22,800	11,200	11,600	21,600	10,500	11,100	1,200	700	500
2021	23,700	12,200	11,500	22,400	11,500	10,800	1,300	700	700
2020	22,900	11,500	11,300	21,700	10,900	10,800	1,200	700	500
2019	24,100	12,300	11,800	23,200	11,700	11,500	900	500	300
2018	23,400	12,000	11,500	22,700	11,500	11,200	700	500	200
2017	23,500	12,200	11,300	22,600	11,600	11,000	900	600	300
2016	22,600	11,600	11,100	21,400	10,800	10,500	1,300	700	500
2015	21,500	11,300	10,200	20,100	10,500	9,700	1,300	800	500
2014	21,300	11,000	10,300	20,400	10,500	10,000	900	600	300
2013	20,700	10,600	10,000	19,600	9,900	9,600	1,100	700	400
2012	20,900	10,700	10,300	19,500	9,700	9,800	1,500	1,000	500

	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Dec-21	2.5	1.6	3.4	72.3	74.4	71.2	70.5	72.6	68.7
Nov-21	3.0	1.6	3.5	71.6	73.8	69.3	69.5	72.6	66.9
Oct-21	4.6	3.2	6.3	71.8	74.4	68.7	68.5	72.0	64.4
Sep-21	5.5	4.1	6.3	71.4	73.7	68.5	67.5	70.7	64.2
Aug-21	5.1	5.7	5.4	71.6	73.7	69.1	68.0	70.1	65.4
Jul-21	5.9	4.9	6.2	72.2	74.1	70.2	67.9	69.9	65.2
Jun-21	7.2	6.6	7.8	72.7	73.5	72.0	67.5	68.7	66.5
May-21	7.6	7.5	7.7	72.6	72.7	73.1	67.4	66.7	67.5
Apr-21	6.8	7.6	6.0	72.6	72.1	73.1	67.7	66.7	68.8
Mar-21	7.6	10.2	5.1	72.8	71.5	73.1	67.3	64.8	69.4
Feb-21	6.9	7.7	6.1	71.6	70.9	71.9	66.4	64.8	67.5
Jan-21	6.1	8.0	4.3	70.7	68.5	73.0	66.4	63.6	69.2
Dec-20	5.3	6.3	4.3	70.4	67.9	73.0	66.7	63.6	69.8
2021	5.5	5.7	6.1	72.3	73.1	71.4	68.3	68.9	67.1
2020	5.2	6.1	4.4	70.9	70.1	71.1	67.2	66.5	67.9
2019	3.7	4.1	2.5	76.0	75.9	75.6	73.2	72.2	73.7
2018	3.0	4.2	1.7	75.2	75.9	75.7	73.0	72.8	73.7
2017	3.8	4.9	2.7	77.3	79.2	75.8	74.3	75.3	73.8
2016	5.8	6.0	4.5	76.6	77.3	76.6	72.5	72.0	72.4
2015	6.0	7.1	4.9	74.4	77.4	71.8	69.6	71.9	68.3
2014	4.2	5.5	2.9	75.3	76.4	74.1	72.1	72.9	71.9
2013	5.3	6.6	4.0	74.2	74.6	73.0	70.3	69.7	70.1
2012	7.2	9.3	4.9	75.7	76.4	75.7	70.7	69.3	72.1

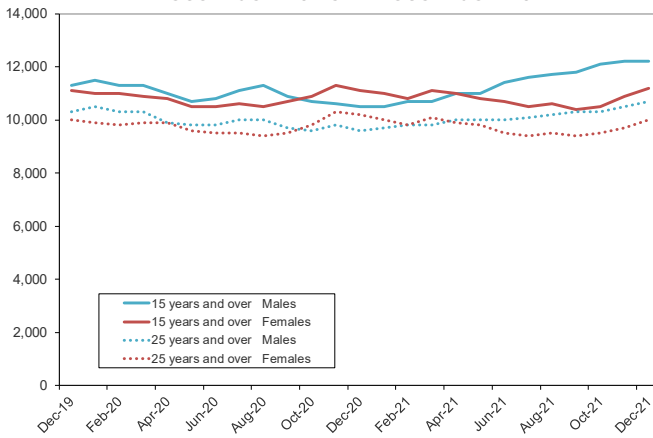
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted*, by Age and Sex, December 2021

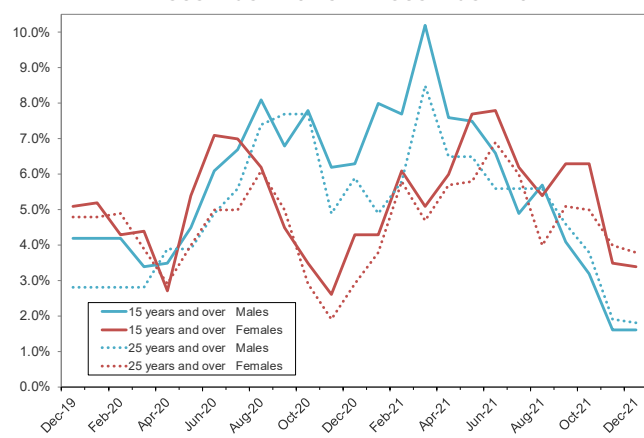
Sex	Age Group	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	24,000	23,400	600	9,100	2.5	72.3	70.5
	15 - 24	2,600	2,600	x	1,600	x	61.9	61.9
	25 +	21,400	20,800	600	7,600	2.8	74.0	72.0
	25 - 54	16,000	15,500	500	1,800	3.1	89.9	87.1
Males	15 +	12,500	12,200	200	4,400	1.6	74.4	72.6
	15 - 24	1,500	1,500	x	700	x	68.2	68.2
	25 +	11,000	10,700	200	3,700	1.8	74.8	72.8
	25 - 54	7,900	7,800	x	1,000	x	88.8	87.6
Females	15 +	11,600	11,200	400	4,800	3.4	71.2	68.7
	15 - 24	1,100	1,100	x	900	x	55.0	55.0
	25 +	10,400	10,000	400	3,900	3.8	72.7	69.9
	25 - 54	8,200	7,800	400	800	4.9	92.1	87.6
	55 +	2,300	2,300	x	3,100	x	42.6	42.6

x = suppressed

Employment by Age and Sex,
December 2019 - December 2021



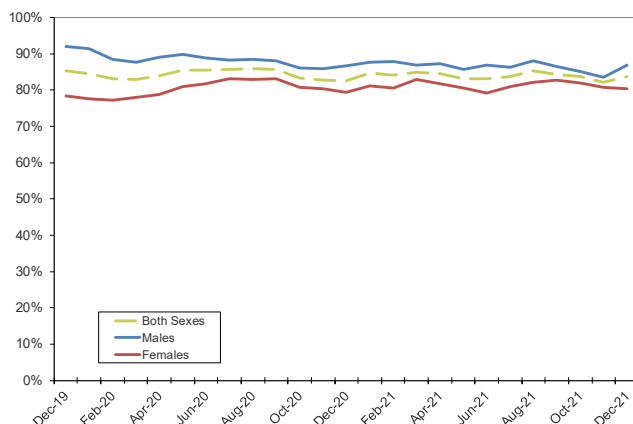
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex,
December 2019 - December 2021



- Comparing December 2021 to November 2021, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over remained the same at 1.6%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over decreased to 1.8% from 1.9%. Over the same period, the rate for females aged 15 years and over decreased to 3.4% from 3.5%, and the rate for females aged 25 years and over, decreased from 4.0% to 3.8%.
- The unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24 years) remained at a level that required suppression of data (number of unemployed was less than 200 people) in December 2021.

Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Full-time/Part-time, December 2021

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment,
December 2019 - December 2021



- Of employed Yukoners aged 15 years and over, 19,600, or 83.8%, were employed full-time in December 2021. Yukon had the third-highest proportion of full-time employment among provinces and territories. Nationally, 80.7% of employed Canadians worked full-time in December 2021.
- Of employed Yukon males, 86.9% worked full-time, compared to 80.4% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing December 2021 to November 2021, full-time employment increased by 700 to 19,600. Part-time employment decreased by 300 to 3,800.

Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, December 2021

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	23,400	12,200	11,200
Goods-producing sector	3,400	3,100	300
Construction	2,600	2,300	200
Services-producing sector	20,000	9,100	10,800
Trade	2,200	1,400	800
Transportation and warehousing	1,000	800	200
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	900	400	400
Professional, scientific and technical services	800	500	300
Educational services	2,000	400	1,600
Health care and social assistance	3,600	1,100	2,500
Information, culture and recreation	1,100	600	500
Accommodation and food services	1,400	500	900
Other services	1,200	600	600
Public administration	5,500	2,400	3,000

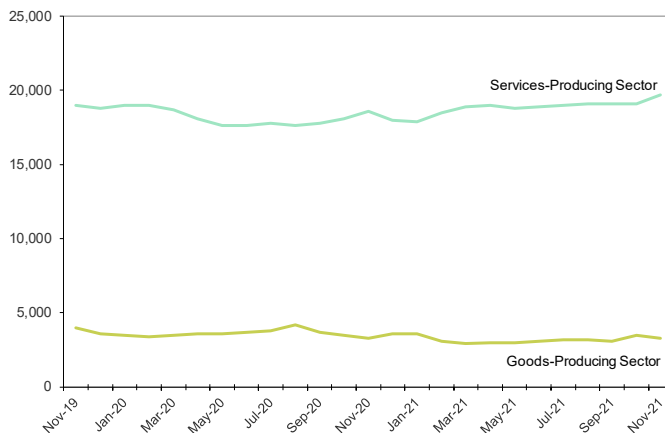
x = suppressed

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).

- In December 2021, 20,000, or 85.5% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 3,400, or 14.5%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 76.5% had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females (10,800) accounted for 54.3% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 8.8% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, December 2019 - December 2021



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 4,700 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector reached a record-high level (20,300) in July through September 2017.
- Comparing December 2021 to November 2021, employment in the goods-producing sector increased by 100 to 3,400 and employment in the services-producing sector increased by 300 to 20,000.

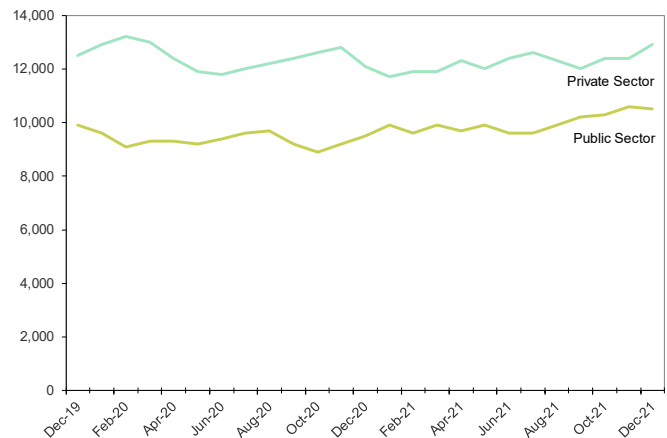
Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, December 2021

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	23,400	12,200	11,200
Public sector employees	10,500	4,300	6,200
Total private sector	12,900	8,000	4,900
Private sector employees	9,000	5,800	3,200
Self-employed	3,900	2,200	1,700

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

- In December 2021, 44.9% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- In the private sector, 30.2% were self-employed.
- Comparing December 2021 to November 2021, private sector employment increased by 500 to 12,900 and public sector employment decreased by 100 to 10,500.

Public/Private Sector Employment, December 2019 - December 2021



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 or municipal level; a First Nation or other Aboriginal government; a government service or agency; a Crown corporation; or for a government funded establishment such as schools (including colleges/universities), hospitals and public libraries.

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

Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as “employment/population ratio,” it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

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

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

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

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

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

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 June 2021 unemployment rate of 6.1% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of April, May and June. July’s unemployment rate became the average of the rates for May, June and July. 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.

January 2021
Next release date: February 8, 2022