

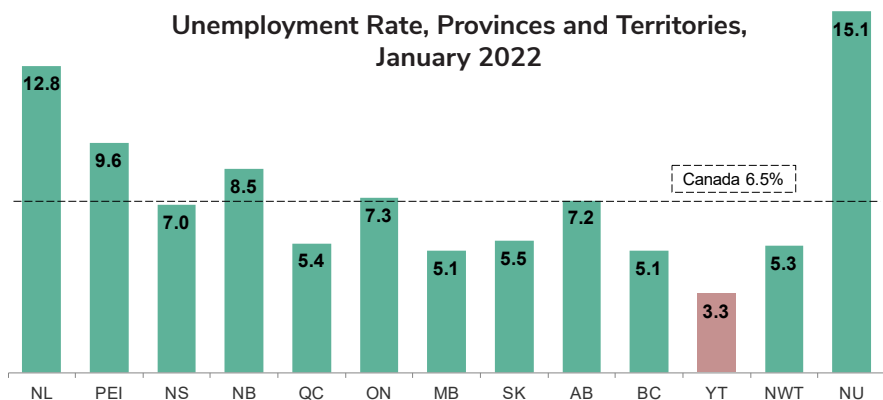


Yukon Employment January 2022

Highlights

- In January 2022, Yukon's unemployment rate (3.3%) increased by 0.5 percentage point compared to December 2021 (2.8%).
- Compared to December 2021, Yukon's labour force decreased by 600 to 24,000, the number of employed decreased by 700 to 23,100 and the number of unemployed increased by 100 to 800.
- Nationally, the January 2022 unemployment rate (6.5%) increased by 0.5 percentage point compared to December 2021.
- Compared to December 2021 figures, the labour force in Canada decreased by 0.5%; the number of employed decreased by 1.0%; and the number of unemployed increased by 8.6%.

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories,
January 2022



January 2022

Yukon Employment at a Glance:

Labour Force.....	24,000
Employed.....	23,100
Unemployed.....	800
Unemployment Rate...3.3%	
Employment Rate.....	69.6%

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](#).

Contents:

Overview.....	1
Comparisons with Canada	2
Seasonally Adjusted, 15+	3
Seasonally Adjusted, 25+	4
Unadjusted, 15+	5
Age, Full-time and Part-time....	6
Industry and Class of Worker...	7
Definitions.....	8

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/220204/dq220204a-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>

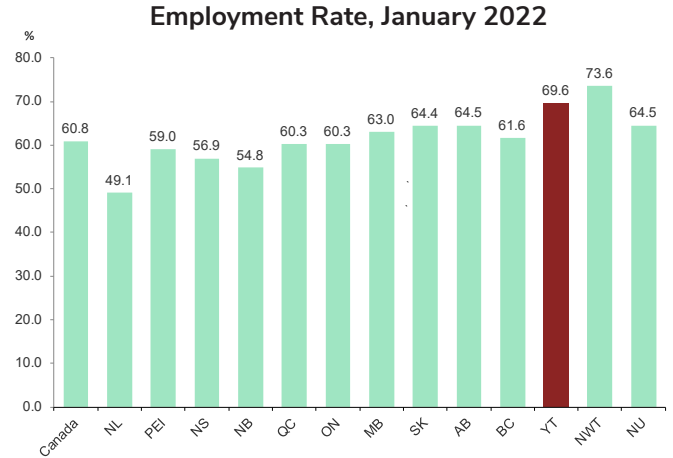
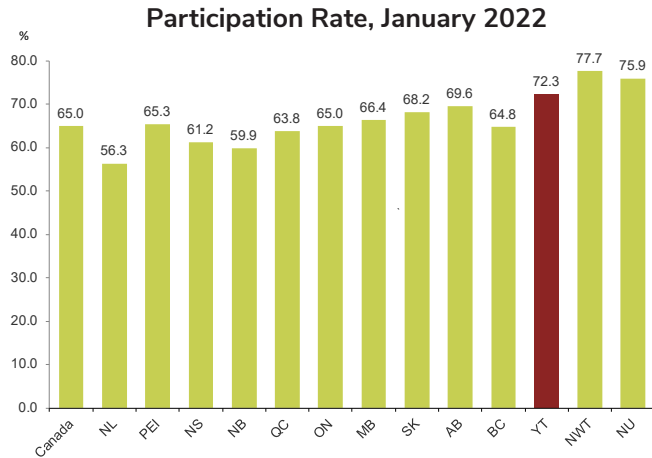
Yukon Employment Historical Data, 2011-2020 - detailed monthly and annual data tables based on Labour Force Survey: <https://yukon.ca/en/yukon-employment-historical-data-2011-2020>

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



The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In January 2022, Yukon's participation rate (72.3%) was the third highest in Canada. The Northwest Territories had the highest participation rate in Canada (77.7%).

Yukon's January 2022 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), was 69.6%, the second highest in Canada. Northwest Territories had the highest employment rate in Canada (73.6%).

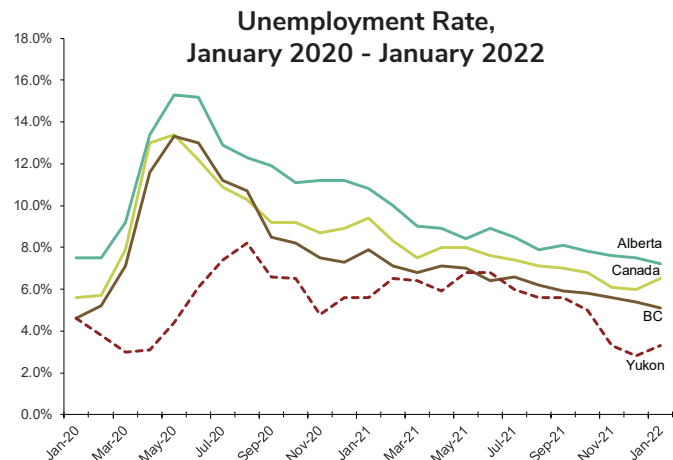
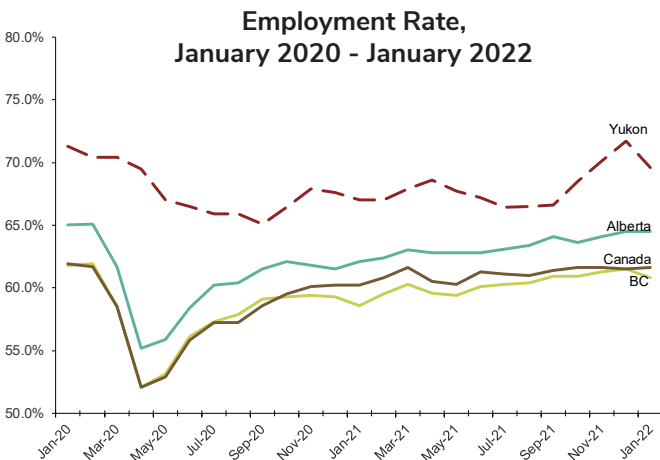
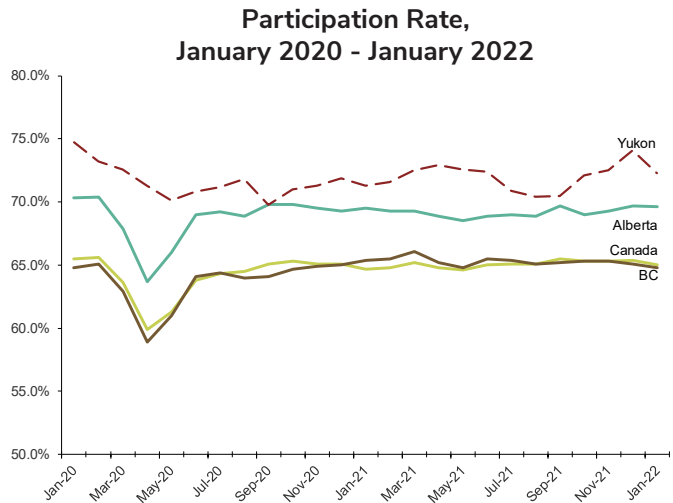
Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

The Labour Force Survey estimates that 72.3% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in January 2022.

Yukon's participation rate in January 2022 (72.3%) decreased by 1.8 percentage points compared to December 2021 (74.1%) and increased by 1.0 percentage points compared to the rate in January 2021 (71.3%).

The January 2022 employment rate of 69.6% decreased by 2.1 percentage points compared to December 2021 (71.7%) and also increased by 2.6 percentage points compared to January 2021 (67.0%).

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.

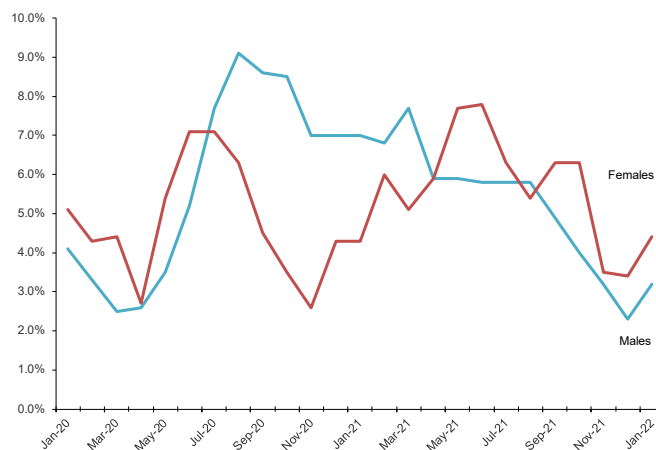


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

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

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-22	3.3	3.2	4.4
Dec-21	2.8	2.3	3.4
Nov-21	3.3	3.2	3.5
Oct-21	5.0	4.0	6.3
Sep-21	5.6	4.9	6.3
Aug-21	5.6	5.8	5.4
Jul-21	6.0	5.8	6.3
Jun-21	6.8	5.8	7.8
May-21	6.8	5.9	7.7
Apr-21	5.9	5.9	5.9
Mar-21	6.4	7.7	5.1
Feb-21	6.5	6.8	6.0
Jan-21	5.6	7.0	4.3
Dec-20	5.6	7.0	4.3
Nov-20	4.8	7.0	2.6
Oct-20	6.5	8.5	3.5
Sep-20	6.6	8.6	4.5
Aug-20	8.2	9.1	6.3
Jul-20	7.4	7.7	7.1
Jun-20	6.1	5.2	7.1
May-20	4.4	3.5	5.4
Apr-20	3.1	2.6	2.7
Mar-20	3.0	2.5	4.4
Feb-20	3.8	3.3	4.3
Jan-20	4.6	4.1	5.1

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, January 2020 - January 2022



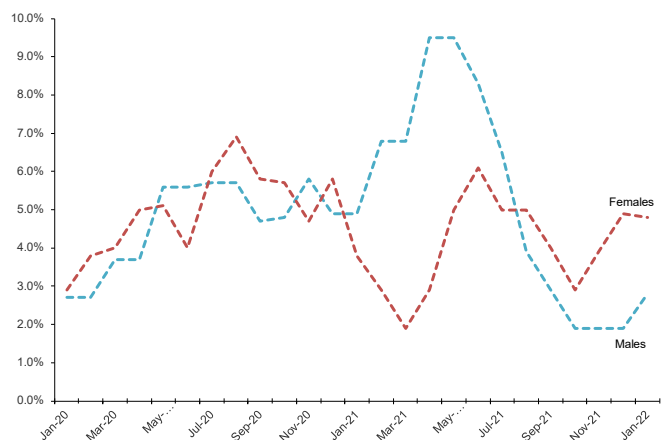
x = suppressed
 Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-22	21,500	11,100	10,400	20,800	10,800	10,000	600	300	300
Dec-21	21,500	11,100	10,400	20,800	10,800	10,000	700	300	400
Nov-21	20,800	10,700	10,100	20,100	10,300	9,700	700	400	400
Oct-21	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,800	10,300	9,500	900	400	500
Sep-21	20,700	10,800	9,900	19,600	10,200	9,400	1,100	600	500
Aug-21	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,600	10,100	9,500	1,000	600	400
Jul-21	20,600	10,600	10,000	19,400	10,000	9,400	1,200	600	600
Jun-21	20,800	10,600	10,200	19,600	10,000	9,500	1,200	600	700
May-21	21,000	10,600	10,400	19,900	10,100	9,800	1,200	500	600
Apr-21	21,000	10,500	10,500	20,000	10,100	9,900	1,000	500	600
Mar-21	21,000	10,400	10,600	19,900	9,800	10,100	1,100	600	500
Feb-21	20,600	10,300	10,400	19,600	9,800	9,800	1,100	500	600
Jan-21	20,600	10,200	10,400	19,700	9,700	10,000	900	500	400
Dec-20	20,800	10,300	10,500	19,700	9,600	10,200	1,100	700	300
Nov-20	20,800	10,300	10,500	20,000	9,700	10,300	800	700	200
Oct-20	20,700	10,500	10,200	19,400	9,600	9,800	1,300	1000	300
Sep-20	20,400	10,500	10,000	19,000	9,500	9,500	1,400	1000	500
Aug-20	20,800	10,900	9,900	19,300	9,900	9,400	1,500	900	600
Jul-20	20,700	10,700	10,100	19,500	10,000	9,500	1,200	700	500
Jun-20	20,300	10,300	10,000	19,400	9,900	9,500	900	400	500
May-20	20,300	10,200	10,000	19,600	9,900	9,600	700	300	400
Apr-20	20,600	10,400	10,200	20,000	10,200	9,900	500	200	300
Mar-20	20,900	10,600	10,300	20,300	10,400	9,900	600	200	400
Feb-20	20,900	10,600	10,300	20,200	10,400	9,800	700	200	500
Jan-20	21,200	10,700	10,400	20,300	10,400	9,900	900	300	500

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-22	2.8	2.7	2.9
Dec-21	3.3	2.7	3.8
Nov-21	3.4	3.7	4.0
Oct-21	4.3	3.7	5.0
Sep-21	5.3	5.6	5.1
Aug-21	4.8	5.6	4.0
Jul-21	5.8	5.7	6.0
Jun-21	5.8	5.7	6.9
May-21	5.7	4.7	5.8
Apr-21	4.8	4.8	5.7
Mar-21	5.2	5.8	4.7
Feb-21	5.3	4.9	5.8
Jan-21	4.4	4.9	3.8
Dec-20	5.3	6.8	2.9
Nov-20	3.8	6.8	1.9
Oct-20	6.3	9.5	2.9
Sep-20	6.9	9.5	5.0
Aug-20	7.2	8.3	6.1
Jul-20	5.8	6.5	5.0
Jun-20	4.4	3.9	5.0
May-20	3.4	2.9	4.0
Apr-20	2.4	1.9	2.9
Mar-20	2.9	1.9	3.9
Feb-20	3.3	1.9	4.9
Jan-20	4.2	2.8	4.8

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, January 2020 - January 2022



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 December 2021, full-time employment in January 2022 decreased by 200 to 19,400; part-time employment decreased by 300 to 3,500.
- In January 2022, employment in the goods-producing sector (3,200) decreased by 200 compared to December 2021. Employment in the services-producing sector (19,700) decreased by 300.
- Of all those employed in January 2022: 49.1% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); 36.0% were private sector employees; and 14.9% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-22	23,700	12,300	11,400	22,900	11,900	11,000	800	400	500
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
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
Jan-22	3.4	3.3	4.4	71.4	72.8	69.9	69.0	70.4	67.5
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
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

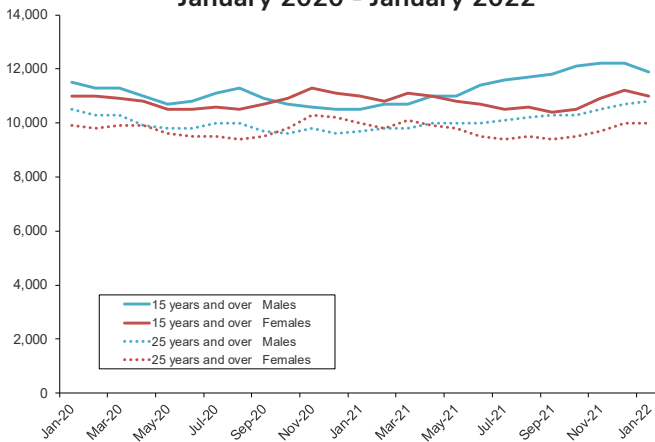
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted*, by Age and Sex, January 2022

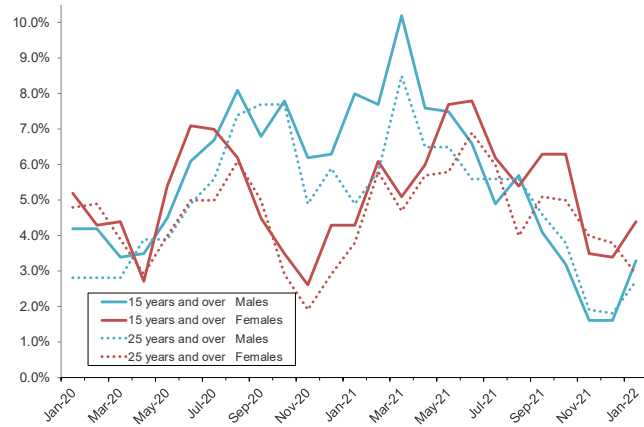
Sex	Age Group	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	23,700	22,900	800	9,500	3.4	71.4	69.0
	15 - 24	2,300	2,100	200	2,000	8.7	54.8	50.0
	25 +	21,500	20,800	600	7,500	2.8	74.1	71.7
	25 - 54	16,200	15,700	500	1,600	3.1	91.0	88.2
Males	15 +	12,300	11,900	400	4,600	3.3	72.8	70.4
	15 - 24	1,200	1,100	x	1,000	x	54.5	50.0
	25 +	11,100	10,800	300	3,600	2.7	75.5	73.5
	25 - 54	8,000	7,900	200	900	2.5	89.9	88.8
Females	15 +	11,400	11,000	500	4,900	4.4	69.9	67.5
	15 - 24	1,000	900	x	1,000	x	50.0	45.0
	25 +	10,400	10,000	300	3,900	2.9	72.7	69.9
	25 - 54	8,200	7,800	300	800	3.7	92.1	87.6
	55 +	2,200	2,200	x	3,200	x	40.7	40.7

x = suppressed

Employment by Age and Sex, January 2020 - January 2022



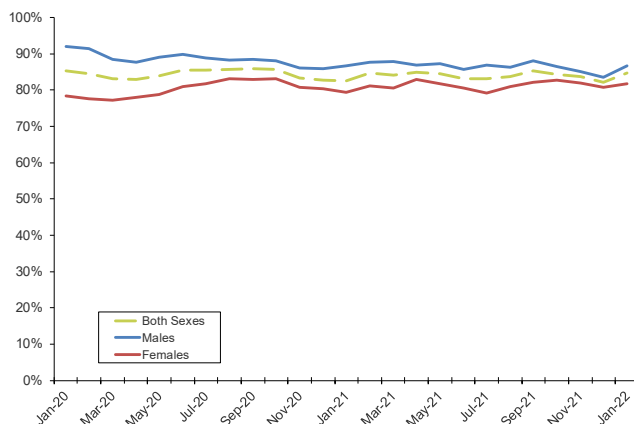
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex, January 2020 - January 2022



- Comparing January 2022 to December 2021, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over increased to 3.3% from 1.6%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over increased to 2.7% from 1.8%. Over the same period, the rate for females aged 15 years and over increased to 4.4% from 3.4%, and the rate for females aged 25 years and over, decreased to 2.9% from 3.8%.
- The unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24 years) in January 2022 increased to 8.7% from 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, January 2022

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment, January 2020 - January 2022



- Of employed Yukoners aged 15 years and over, 19,400, or 84.7%, were employed full-time in January 2022. Yukon had the fourth-highest proportion of full-time employment among provinces and territories. Nationally, 81.9% of employed Canadians worked full-time in January 2022.
- Of employed Yukon males, 86.7% worked full-time, compared to 81.8% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing January 2022 to December 2021, full-time employment decreased by 200 to 19,400. Part-time employment decreased by 300 to 3,500.

Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, January 2022

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	22,900	11,900	11,000
Goods-producing sector	3,200	3,000	300
Construction	2,400	2,300	200
Services-producing sector	19,700	9,000	10,700
Trade	2,300	1,500	800
Transportation and warehousing	1,000	700	300
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	600	400	200
Professional, scientific and technical services	700	400	300
Educational services	2,100	400	1,700
Health care and social assistance	3,600	1,300	2,300
Information, culture and recreation	1,300	700	600
Accommodation and food services	1,300	400	800
Other services	900	400	500
Public administration	5,700	2,600	3,200

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).

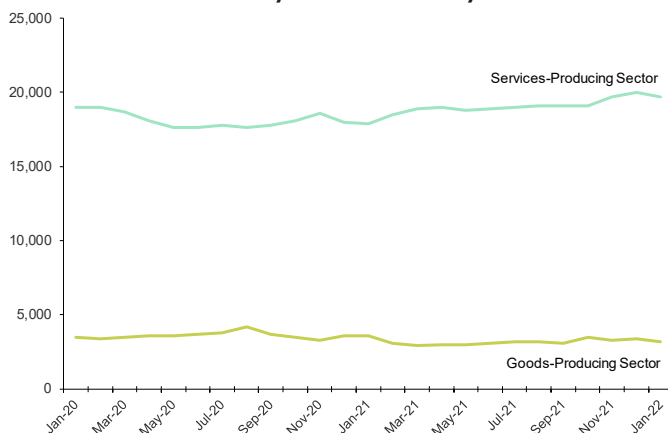
- In January 2022, 19,700, or 86.0% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 3,200, or 14.0%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 75.0% had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females (10,700) accounted for 54.3% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 9.1% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods- and services-producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector consists primarily of industries in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, January 2020 - January 2022



- 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 January 2022 to December 2021, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 200 to 3,200 and employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 300 to 19,700.

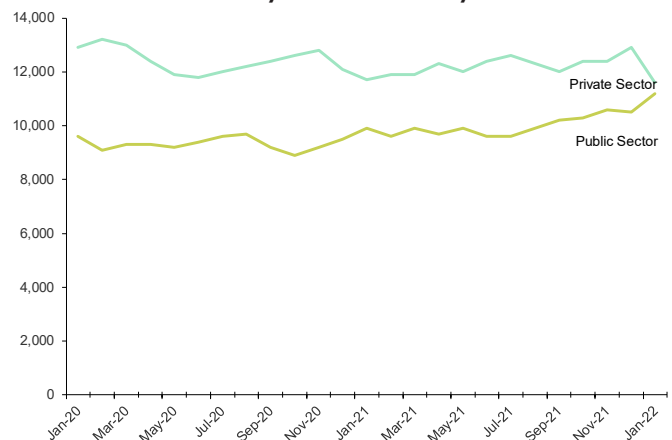
Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, January 2022

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	22,900	11,900	11,000
Public sector employees	11,200	4,400	6,800
Total private sector	11,600	7,600	4,100
Private sector employees	8,200	5,400	2,800
Self-employed	3,400	2,200	1,300

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

- In January 2022, 49.1% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- In the private sector, 29.3% were self-employed.
- Comparing January 2022 to December 2021, private sector employment decreased by 1,300 to 11,600 and public sector employment increased by 700 to 11,200.

Public/Private Sector Employment, January 2020 - January 2022



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.

February 2022
Next release date: March 15, 2022