



Highlights:

- Yukon's 2020 unemployment rate (5.2%) increased by 1.5 percentage points compared to 2019 (3.7%).
- Comparing 2020 to 2019, Yukon's labour force (22,900) decreased by 1,200; employment (21,700) decreased by 1,500; and unemployment (1,200) increased by 300.

Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2011 to 2020

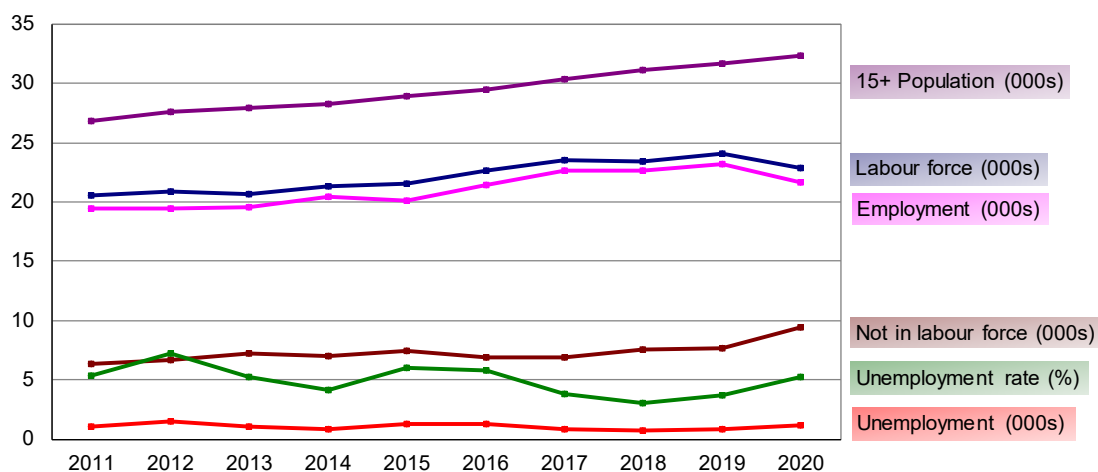
Note: As of January 2021, Statistics Canada applied a standard revision to Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates following adjustments made to reflect final population counts from the 2016 Census. At the same time as the population rebasing, the LFS estimates were updated to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2017 V3.0 and National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016 V1.3 alignment. Therefore, all data displayed in this publication are not comparable to previous versions. For further information, see: [The 2021 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#)

Prior to COVID-19, between 2011 and 2019, Yukon's population, labour force and employment had overall increasing trends. Beginning in March 2020, some LFS respondents reported being laid off but understandably did not look for any job due to the pandemic-related business closures. The exclusion of those respondents from the labour force resulted in a large decrease in labour force, which, in effect, moderated the unemployment rate.

Comparing 2020 to 2019, the population aged 15 years and over (32,300) increased by 600, or 1.9%, while the labour force (22,900) decreased by 1,200, or 5.0%. The 2020 labour force was comprised of 21,700 employed persons (a decrease of 1,500, or 6.5%, compared to 2019) and 1,200 unemployed persons (an increase of 300, or 33.3%, over 2019). These figures translate into a 1.5 percentage point increase in the annual unemployment rate, from 3.7% in 2019 to 5.2% in 2020. Yukon's unemployment rate (5.2%) was 4.3 percentage points lower than the national rate (9.5%) in 2020.

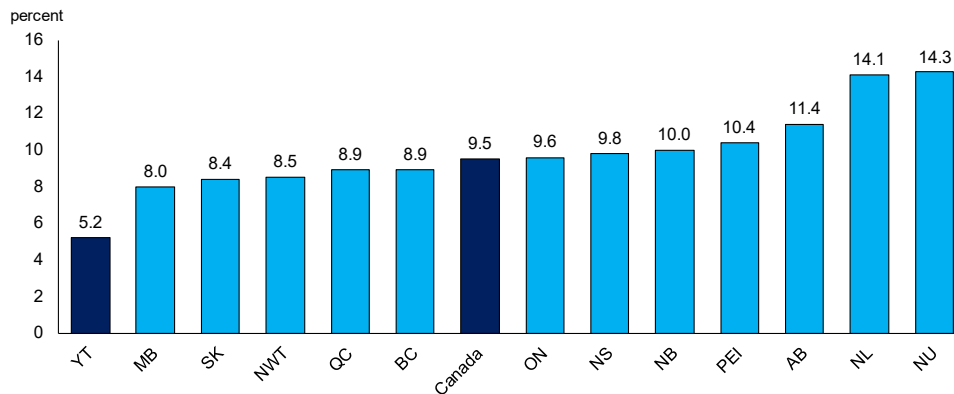
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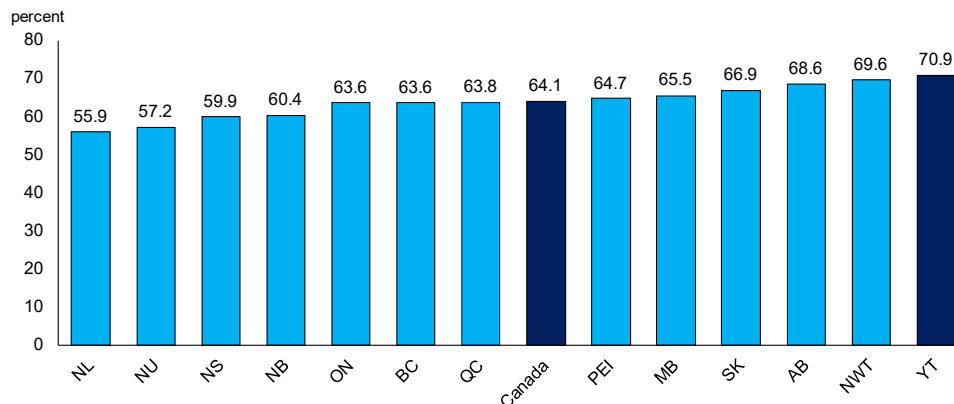
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0393-01.

Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2020



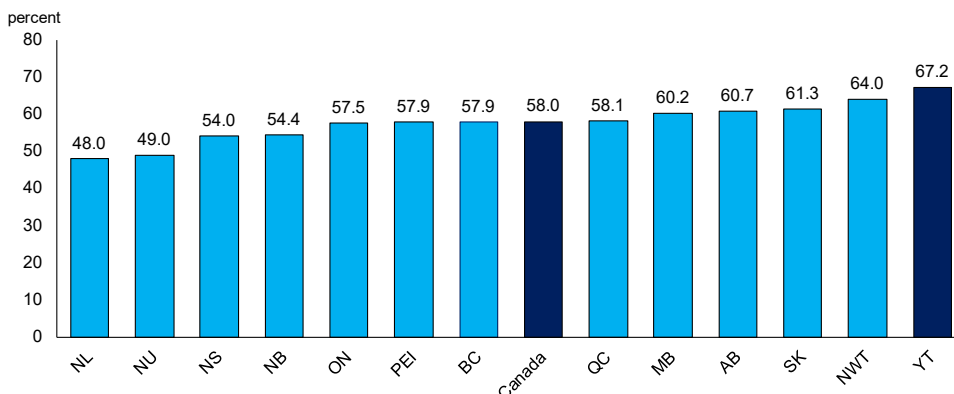
Yukon's 2020 unemployment rate of 5.2% was the lowest in Canada for the fifth consecutive year. Also, 2020 marked the seventeenth consecutive year of Yukon's unemployment rate being below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the 10-year period (2011 to 2020), was 5.0% in Yukon and 7.0% in Canada.

Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2020



In 2020, Yukon's participation rate (70.9%) was the highest in Canada. Yukon's average participation rate over the past ten years (2011 to 2020) was 75.2%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 65.7%.

Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2020



In 2020, Yukon's employment rate was the highest in Canada at 67.2%. Yukon's average employment rate over the past ten years (2011 to 2020) was 71.5%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average employment rate over the same time period was 61.1%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0393-01.

Labour Force and Employment by Occupation (NOC 2016), Yukon, 2020

Note: Occupation refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age 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 '19 to '20	Employed	% change '19 to '20
Total, All Occupations	22,900	-5.0%	21,700	-6.5%
Management occupations	2,400	14.3%	2,400	14.3%
Senior management occupations	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Specialized middle management occupations	1,000	42.9%	1,000	42.9%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	800	14.3%	800	14.3%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,500	-14.6%	3,400	-15.0%
Professional occupations in business and finance	1,000	0.0%	900	-10.0%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	1,100	-15.4%	1,100	-15.4%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Office support occupations	800	-20.0%	800	-20.0%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,600	-5.9%	1,500	-11.8%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	800	14.3%	800	14.3%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	800	-27.3%	700	-30.0%
Health occupations	1,600	-15.8%	1,600	-15.8%
Professional occupations in nursing	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Technical occupations in health	400	33.3%	400	33.3%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	500	-16.7%	500	-16.7%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	4,000	-7.0%	3,800	-11.6%
Professional occupations in education services	800	0.0%	800	0.0%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,900	-13.6%	1,900	-13.6%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	800	0.0%	700	0.0%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	x	...	x	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	700	-12.5%	600	-14.3%
Professional occupations in art and culture	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	600	20.0%	500	0.0%
Sales and service occupations	4,400	-4.3%	4,100	-8.9%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	800	14.3%	800	14.3%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	800	14.3%	700	0.0%
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	600	-25.0%	500	-28.6%
Sales support occupations	500	-37.5%	500	-37.5%
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,200	0.0%	1,200	0.0%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,200	-3.0%	3,000	-3.2%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	1,100	-8.3%	1,000	-16.7%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	800	14.3%	800	14.3%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	x	...	x	...
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	800	-11.1%	800	-11.1%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	700	16.7%	600	20.0%
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	200	0.0%	200	...
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	500	0.0%	500	0.0%
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	x	...	x	...
Assemblers in manufacturing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...
Unclassified occupations¹	400	33.3%

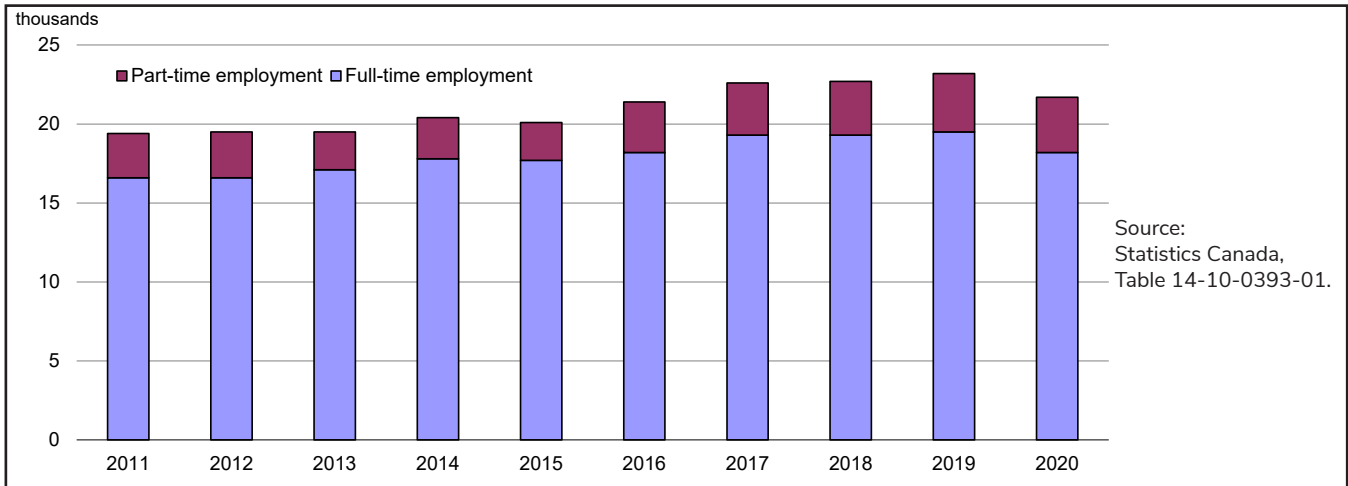
¹ = Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

x = data suppressed.

... not applicable or not appropriate

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

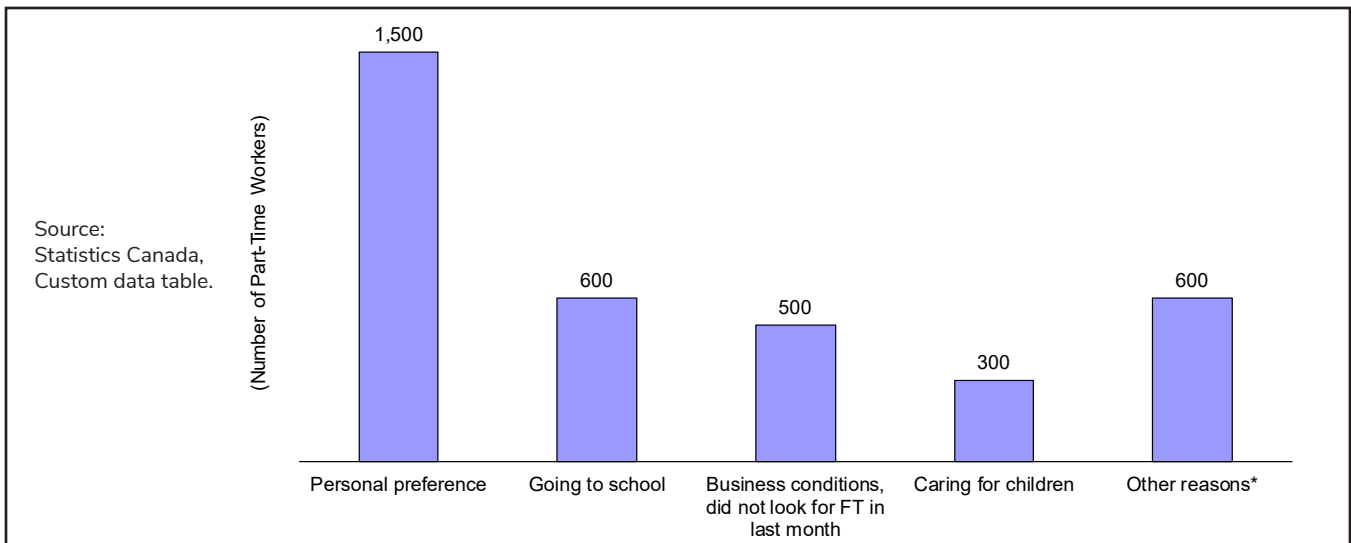
Type of Employment, Yukon, 2011 to 2020



In 2020, there were 18,200 (83.9%) full-time workers and 3,500 (16.1%) part-time workers in Yukon. In Canada, the proportion of full-time workers in 2020 was 82.0%. Over the past ten years (2011 to 2020), the proportion of full-time workers in Yukon averaged at 85.7%, while in Canada, the proportion averaged at 81.1%.

Yukon was tied with Newfoundland and Labrador for the fifth-lowest proportion (16.1%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2020, behind Nunavut (10.7%), the Northwest Territories (11.1%), New Brunswick (14.7%) and Prince Edward Island (15.4%). The highest proportion of part-time workers was in British Columbia (21.1%). Over the past ten years (2011 to 2020), the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon averaged at 14.3%, while in Canada, the proportion averaged at 18.9%.

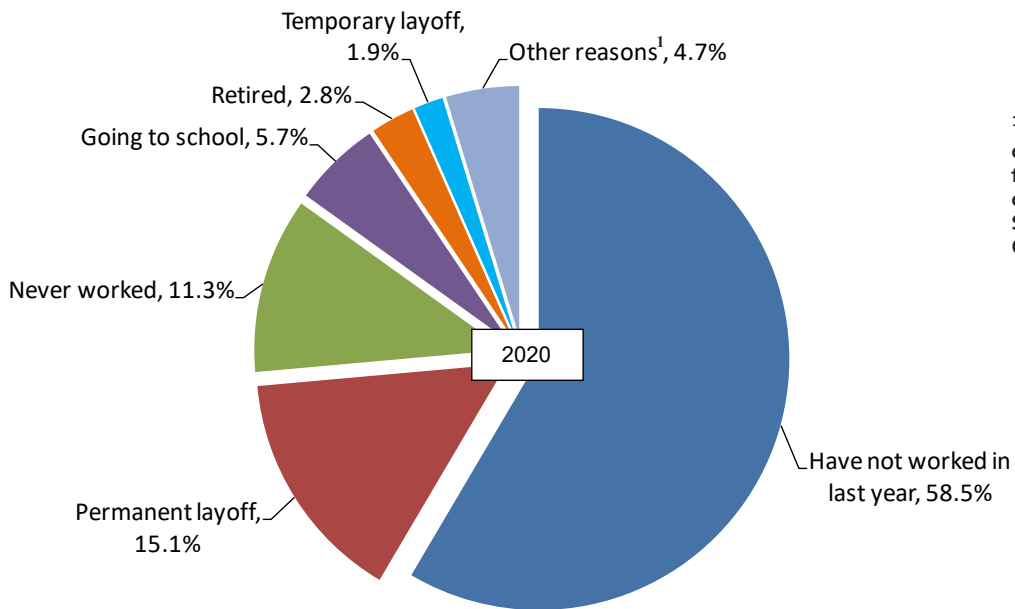
Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon, 2020



Of Yukon's 3,500 part-time workers in 2020, 42.9% stated personal preference as reason for working part-time; 17.1% were going to school; 14.3% cited business conditions (they **did not look** for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month); 8.6% were caring for children; and 17.1% indicated other reasons* for working part-time.

*Other reasons may include: own illness; other personal or family responsibilities; other voluntary reason; business conditions (they **looked** for full-time in the month prior to the survey month); could not find full-time (they **did not look** for full-time in the month prior to the survey month); and/or could not find full-time (they **looked** for full-time in the month prior to the survey month).

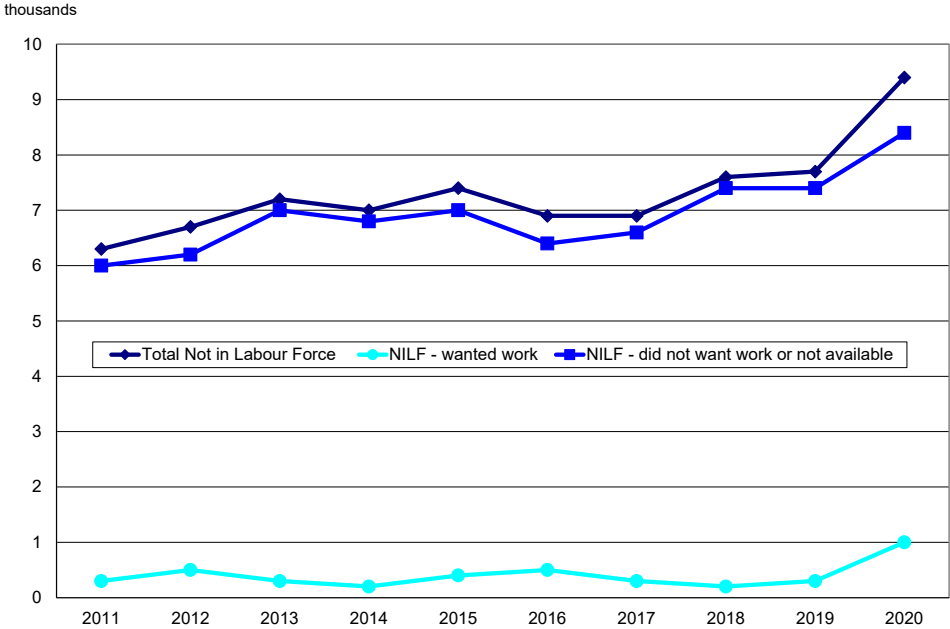
Reason for Leaving or Losing Last Job (includes unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2020



¹ Includes: own illness or disability; personal or family reasons; dissatisfied; or other reasons.
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Of the 10,600 persons without a job in 2020 (aged 15 years and above, unemployed or not in labour force), 7,400 had not worked in the last year or had never worked (6,200 and 1,200, respectively). Of the 3,200 who had worked in the previous 12 months: 1,600 lost their job by permanent layoff; 600 left their job to attend school; 300 retired; 200 lost their job by temporary layoff; and the remaining 500 left for other reasons including own illness or disability, personal or family reasons, dissatisfaction, etc.

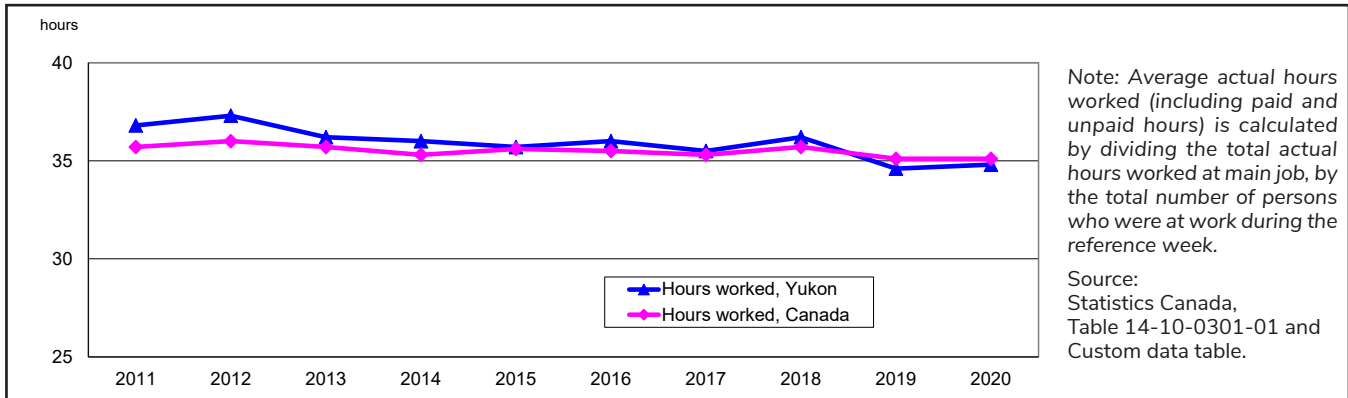
Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2011 to 2020



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

In 2020, of the 9,400 persons who were not in the labour force, 8,400 did not want work or were not available, and 1,000 did want work. The reason for not looking for work was asked to those who wanted work but did not search for a job. Some of those reasons included awaiting recall/reply, illness, personal/family reasons, attending school, discouragement (believed no suitable work was available), etc.

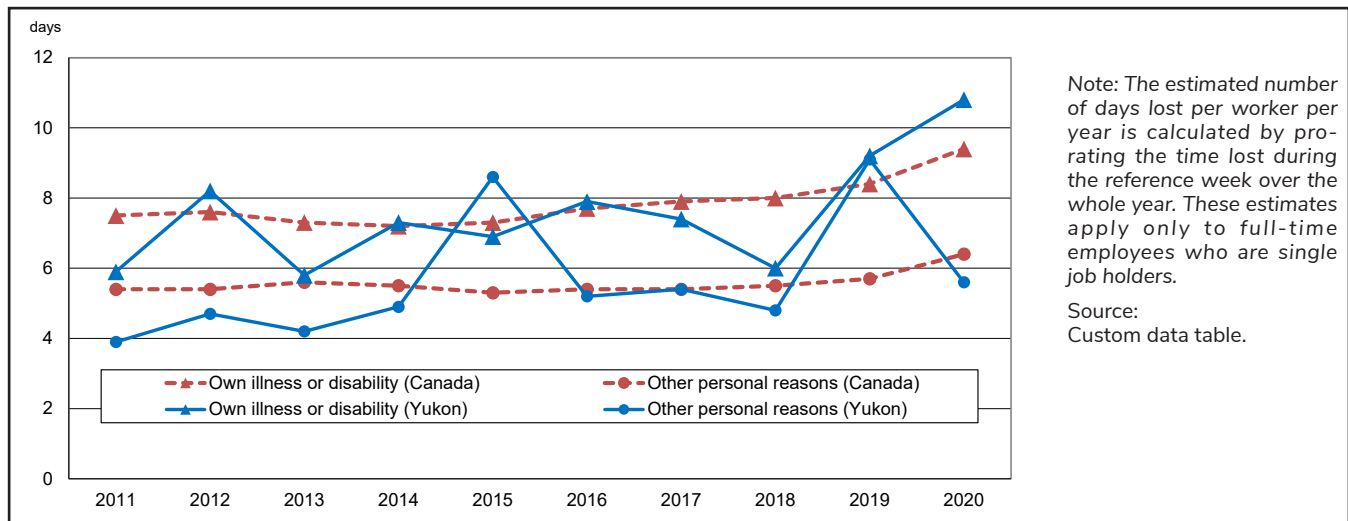
Average Actual Hours Worked, Canada and Yukon, 2011 to 2020



In Yukon, the average actual hours worked in 2020 was 34.8 hours per week compared to 34.6 hours per week in 2019. Of the data available for 2020, **Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities** reported the highest average hours worked, at 43.8 hours per week followed by occupations in **Industrial, electrical and construction trades** (41.6 hours) and **Assisting occupations in support of health services** (41.3 hours). **Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport** reported the lowest average hours worked at 27.0 hours per week; the second-lowest was **Sales support occupations** at 27.3 hours.

Canada's average actual hours worked in 2020 remained the same at 35.1 hours per week compared to 2019. In 2020, **Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production** reported the highest average hours worked, at 45.8 hours per week, while **Sales support occupations** reported the lowest average hours worked, at 24.9 hours per week.

Average Number of Days Lost, Canada and Yukon, 2011 to 2020



Over the previous ten year period of 2010 to 2019, Yukon lost 12.7 work days on average per worker per year. In 2020, an average of 16.4 days were lost per worker: 10.8 days due to own illness or disability and 5.6 days due to other personal reasons (which include family responsibilities and maternity leave). In Canada, an average of 15.8 days were lost in 2020: 9.4 days due to own illness or disability and 6.4 days due to other personal reasons.

In Yukon in 2020, the average number of days lost was 10.1 days for men (7.5 days due to own illness or disability; number of days due to other personal reasons was suppressed) and 22.6 days for women (14.1 days due to own illness or disability; 8.5 days due to other personal reasons).

The average number of days lost by age group included: 12.4 days in the 15-24 year age group; 16.6 days in the 25-54 year age group; and 17.5 days for 55 years of age and over.

Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation (NOC 2016), Yukon, 2020

Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)	Number of Employees	% change '19 to '20	Avg hourly wage rate (\$)	% change '19 to '20
Total, All Occupations	17,700	-9.2%	32.89	5.0%
Management occupations	1,600	33.3%	47.75	13.3%
Senior management occupations	x	...	x	...
Specialized middle management occupations	1,000	42.9%	49.74	12.0%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	x	...	x	...
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	x	...	x	...
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,200	-15.8%	32.19	1.7%
Professional occupations in business and finance	800	0.0%	38.81	-6.4%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	1,100	-15.4%	30.39	-0.5%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	x	...	x	...
Office support occupations	800	-20.0%	28.72	4.1%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	x	...	x	...
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,200	-14.3%	38.71	10.1%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	600	20.0%	46.74	10.3%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	600	-40.0%	31.18	-1.5%
Health occupations	1,200	-25.0%	38.69	1.0%
Professional occupations in nursing	x	..	x	..
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in health	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	500	-16.7%	30.94	6.9%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	3,400	-8.1%	39.00	3.7%
Professional occupations in education services	800	0.0%	43.41	6.4%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,500	-16.7%	42.97	0.8%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	600	-14.3%	29.63	4.7%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	x	...	x	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	x	..	x	..
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	x	..	x	..
Professional occupations in art and culture	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	x	...	x	...
Sales and service occupations	3,900	-4.9%	20.99	10.0%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	x	...	x	...
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	600	20.0%	22.93	14.7%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	700	0.0%	20.26	10.5%
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	x	..	x	..
Sales support occupations	x	..	x	..
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,100	0.0%	20.29	8.3%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,100	-12.5%	30.67	-1.1%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	500	-28.6%	34.38	9.8%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	500	-16.7%	35.26	0.9%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	x	...	x	...
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	700	0.0%	27.13	-6.0%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	x	...	x	...
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	x	...	x	..
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	x	...	x	...
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	x	..	x	..
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	x	...	x	...
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	x	...	x	...
Assemblers in manufacturing	x	...	x	...
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	x	...	x	...

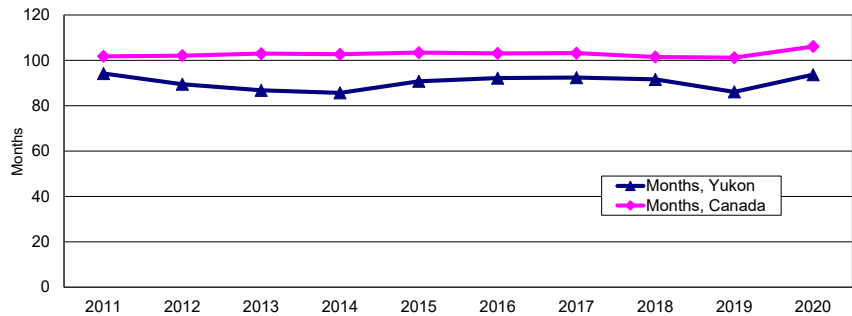
x = data suppressed.
.. = not available.
... = not applicable.
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Note: the above table displays 'number of employees' as opposed to previous pages which displays 'number of employed persons' (includes self-employed).

Average Job Tenure in Months, Canada and Yukon, 2011 to 2020

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. But 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 measured in 2020 was 93.7 months (about 7.8 years), 8.8% higher than that measured in 2019. Canada's average job tenure in 2020 was 106.1 months (about 8.8 years), 4.8% higher than the average tenure measured in 2019.



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0305-01 and Custom data table.

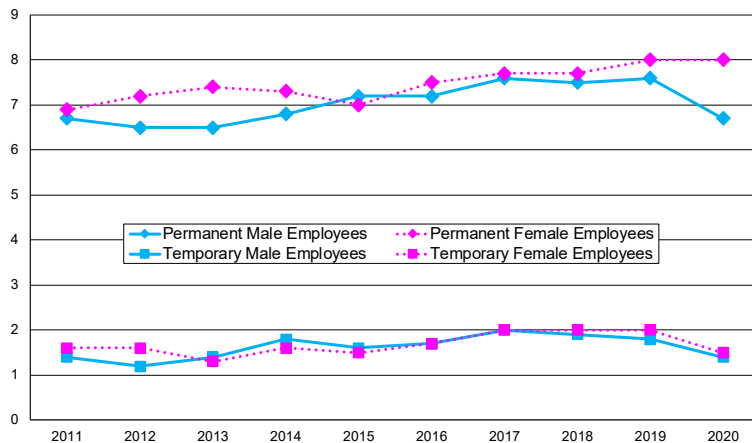
Of the data available for 2020, Yukon **Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services** had the longest job tenure measured at 173.6 months, or about 14.5 years, followed by **Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities** (167.3 months or about 13.9 years), and **Professional occupations in nursing** (142.3 months or about 11.9 years).

Sales support occupations had the shortest job tenure at 28.8 months (about 2.4 years) followed by **Service support and other service occupations, not included elsewhere** (43.9 months or about 3.7 years), and **Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations** (47.8 months or about 4.0 years).

Overall, Yukon males reported higher job tenure measured in 2020 (98.4 months or about 8.2 years) than females (88.9 months or about 7.4 years).

Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, by Age Group Yukon, 2011 to 2020

thousands



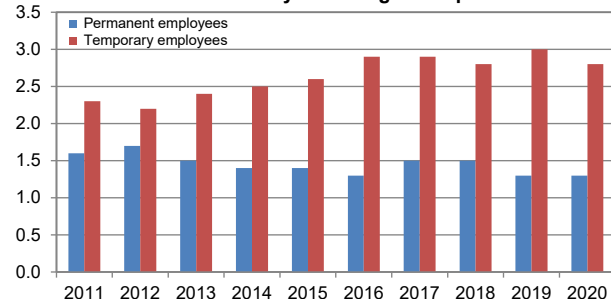
In 2020, of the 17,700 employees in Yukon, 14,800 (83.1%) were permanent and 3,000 (16.9%) were temporary. Nationally, 88.4% of employees were permanent in 2020 and 11.6% were temporary.

Of the 14,800 permanent employees in Yukon, 6,700 (45.6%) were male and 8,000 (54.4%) were female. Of the 3,000 temporary employees, 1,400 (48.3%) were male and 1,500 (51.7%) were female.

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

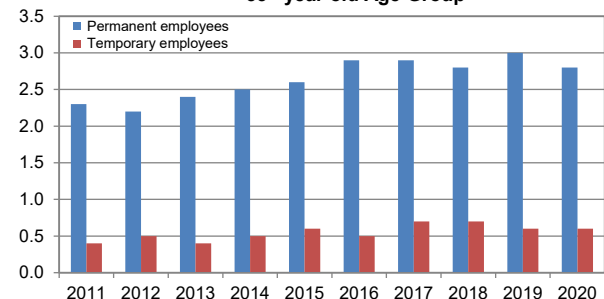
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15-24 year old Age Group



thousands

55+ year old Age Group



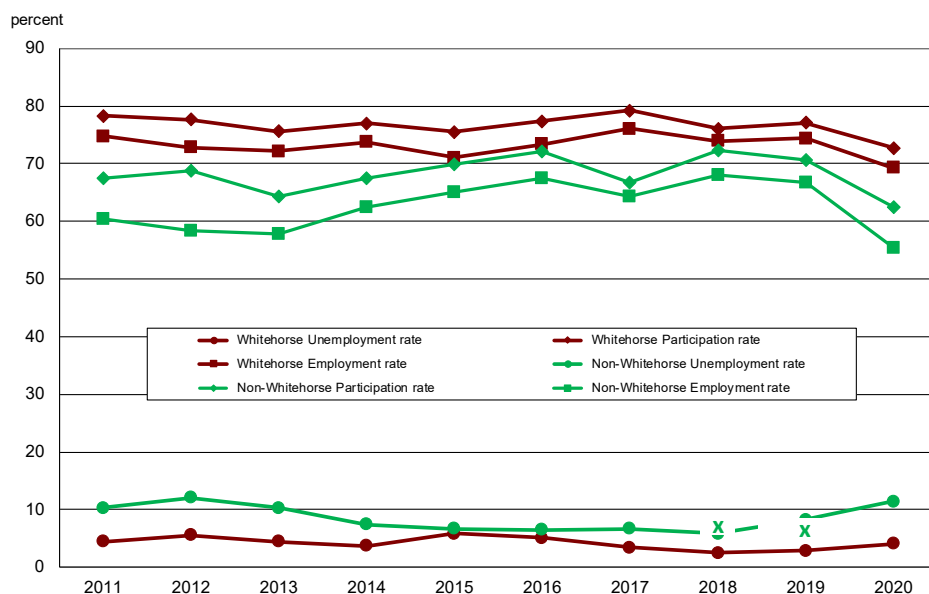
In 2020, of the 14,800 permanent employees in Yukon, 1,300 (8.8%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 10,700 (72.3%) aged 25-54 years; and 2,800 (18.9%) were 55 years and older. Of the 3,000 temporary employees, 800 (26.7%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 1,600 (53.3%) aged 25-54 years; and 600 (20.0%) were 55 years and older.

Labour Force Characteristics, by Age Group, by Sex, Whitehorse, 2020

		----- Whitehorse -----				----- Rest of Yukon -----			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
Population	Both Sexes	26,700	3,600	14,600	8,500	5,600	600	2,800	2,200
	Males	13,400	1,700	7,200	4,400	3,000	500	1,500	1,100
	Females	13,300	1,900	7,400	4,100	2,600	x	1,300	1,100
Labour force	Both Sexes	19,400	2,100	13,200	4,100	3,500	200	2,200	1,100
	Males	9,700	1,000	6,500	2,300	1,800	200	1,100	500
	Females	9,700	1,100	6,700	1,800	1,700	x	1,100	600
Employment	Both Sexes	18,500	1,900	12,700	3,900	3,100	200	1,900	1,000
	Males	9,300	900	6,300	2,200	1,500	200	900	400
	Females	9,200	1,000	6,500	1,700	1,600	x	1,000	500
Full-time	Both Sexes	15,700	1,100	11,600	3,000	2,600	200	1,600	800
	Males	8,300	600	6,000	1,700	1,300	x	800	300
	Females	7,400	500	5,600	1,200	1,300	x	800	500
Part-time	Both Sexes	2,900	800	1,100	1,000	600	x	300	200
	Males	1,100	300	300	500	300	x	x	x
	Females	1,800	500	800	500	300	x	200	x
Unemployment	Both Sexes	800	200	400	200	400	x	300	x
	Males	400	x	200	x	300	x	200	x
	Females	400	x	200	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	Both Sexes	7,300	1,500	1,400	4,400	2,100	300	600	1,100
	Males	3,700	800	800	2,200	1,200	300	300	600
	Females	3,700	800	700	2,200	900	x	300	500
Unemployment rate (%)	Both Sexes	4.1	9.5	3.0	4.9	11.4	x	13.6	x
	Males	4.1	x	3.1	x	16.7	x	18.2	x
	Females	4.1	x	3.0	x	x	x	x	x
Participation rate (%)	Both Sexes	72.7	58.3	90.4	48.2	62.5	33.3	78.6	50.0
	Males	72.4	58.8	90.3	52.3	60.0	40.0	73.3	45.5
	Females	72.9	57.9	90.5	43.9	65.4	x	84.6	54.5
Employment rate (%)	Both Sexes	69.3	52.8	87.0	45.9	55.4	33.3	67.9	45.5
	Males	69.4	52.9	87.5	50.0	50.0	40.0	60.0	36.4
	Females	69.2	52.6	87.8	41.5	61.5	x	76.9	45.5

x = data suppressed Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Selected Labour Force Characteristics, 15+ Years of Age, Whitehorse, 2011 to 2020



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Indigenous Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2019 to 2020

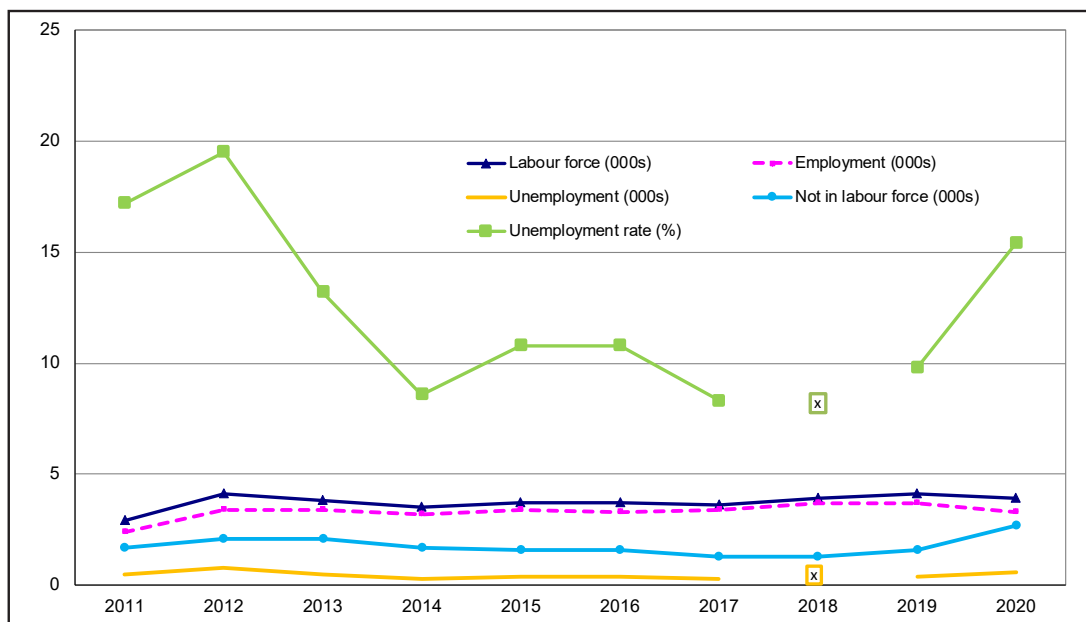
Note: Indigenous is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.

	Total		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Labour force	24,100	22,900	4,100	3,900	20,000	19,000
Employment	23,200	21,700	3,700	3,300	19,500	18,300
Full-time employment	19,500	18,200	3,100	2,700	16,400	15,600
Part-time employment	3,700	3,500	700	700	3,100	2,800
Unemployment	900	1,200	400	600	500	600
Not in labour force	7,700	9,400	1,600	2,700	6,100	6,600
Unemployment rate	3.7%	5.2%	9.8%	15.4%	2.5%	3.2%
Participation rate	76.0%	70.9%	71.9%	58.2%	76.6%	74.2%
Employment rate	73.2%	67.2%	64.9%	49.3%	74.7%	71.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- In 2020, the Labour Force Survey estimated a decrease of 200 (-4.9%) in the Indigenous labour force in Yukon compared to 2019. The non-Indigenous labour force decreased by 1,000 (-5.0%).
- Comparing 2020 to 2019, the number of Indigenous employed decreased by 400 (-10.8). The number of Non-Indigenous employed decreased by 1,200 (-6.2%).
- Unemployment in the Indigenous labour force was 600 in 2020 compared to 400 in 2019. Non-Indigenous unemployment increased by 100 in 2020.
- The unemployment rate for Indigenous Yukoners was 15.4% in 2020 compared to 9.8% in 2019. The non-Indigenous unemployment rate increased by 0.7 percentage points to 3.2% from 2.5% in 2019.
- In 2020, the participation rate of the Indigenous population in Yukon decreased to 58.2% from 71.9% in 2019. The participation rate of the non-Indigenous population decreased from 76.6% in 2019 to 74.2% in 2020.
- The Indigenous employment rate in 2020 was 49.3%, a decrease of 15.6 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for Yukon's non-Indigenous population (71.5%) decreased by 3.2 percentage points from 2019.

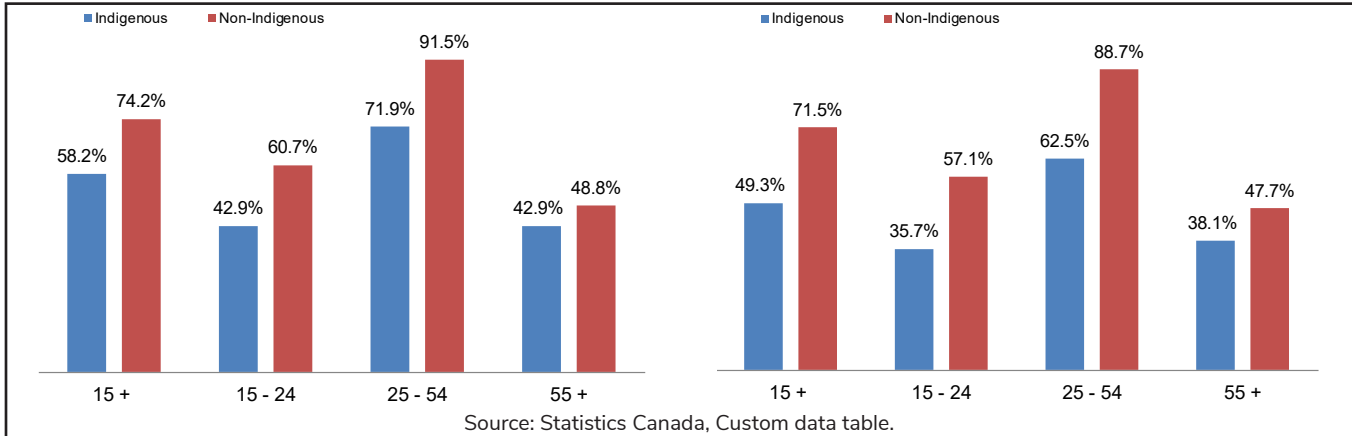
Indigenous Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2011 to 2020



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

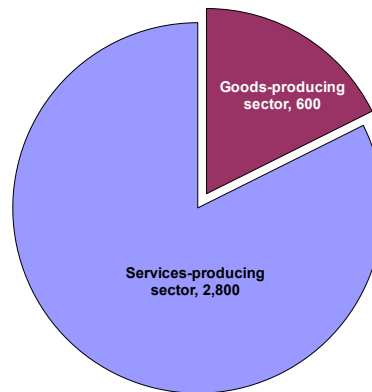
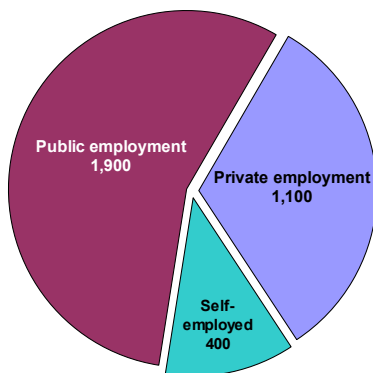
Indigenous/Non-Indigenous Participation Rates by Age, Yukon, 2020

Indigenous/Non-Indigenous Employment Rates by Age, Yukon, 2020



- Comparing 2020 to 2019, the participation rate for the Indigenous population decreased by 20.7 percentage points for those aged 15-24 years, decreased by 14.8 percentage points for those aged 25-54 years, and decreased by 10.4 percentage points for those aged 55 years and over. Participation rates for the non-Indigenous population decreased by 3.8 percentage points, decreased by 3.6 percentage points, and decreased by 2.3 percentage points for the respective age groups.
- The proportion of the working-age Indigenous population who were employed in 2020 (49.3%), was 15.6 percentage points lower than the 2019 rate of 64.9%. In comparison, the non-Indigenous employment rate in 2020 (71.5%) was 3.2 percentage points lower than the 2019 rate of 74.7%.

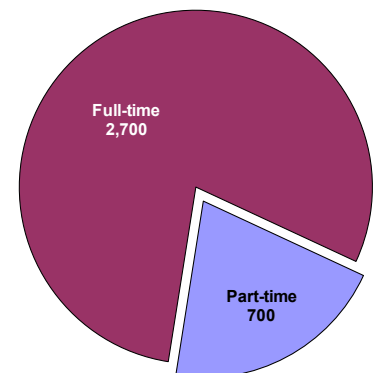
Indigenous Employment by Class of Worker, 2020



Indigenous Employment by Industry, 2020

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

Indigenous Employment by Type of Employment, 2020



- In 2020, of the 3,300 employed Indigenous people in Yukon, 55.9% were public employees (in federal, Yukon territorial, municipal and First Nation governments) and 32.4% were private sector employees. The remaining 11.8% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Indigenous Yukoners reported 40.8% employment in the public sector, 39.7% were private sector employees, and the remaining 19.6% were self-employed.
- In 2020, 82.4% of employed Indigenous people were working in the services-producing sector, primarily in *Public administration* and *Health care and social assistance services* industries. Of the employed Indigenous people, 17.6% were working in the goods-producing sector, primarily in *Construction* and the *Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas* industry. In comparison, of the employed non-Indigenous people, 83.2% were working in the services-producing sector and 16.8% in the goods-producing sector.
- In 2020, 79.4% of employed Indigenous people worked full-time in Yukon, compared to 84.8% of non-Indigenous people.

Where the numbers come from

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.

Definitions:

1. Employment

Number of persons who, during the reference week, worked for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or had a job but were not at work due to own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, labour dispute, vacation, or other reason. Those persons on layoff and persons without work but who had a job to start at a definite date in the future are not considered employed.

2. Employment rate

The employment rate (formerly the employment/population ratio) is the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. Unemployed

Number of persons who, during the reference week, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work. Those persons on layoff or who had a new job to start in four weeks or less are considered unemployed.

4. 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.

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 NWT 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.

5. Labour force

Number of civilian, non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

6. Not in the labour force

Persons in the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed.

7. Participation rate

The participation rate is the number of labour force participants expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number of labour force participants in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

8. Goods-Producing Industries

The goods-producing sector includes: agriculture; forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas; utilities; construction; and manufacturing.

9. Services-Producing Industries

The services-producing sector includes: trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; business, building and other support services; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

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