



### Highlights:

- Yukon’s 2018 unemployment rate (2.7%) decreased by 0.9 percentage points compared to 2017 (3.6%).
- Comparing 2018 to 2017, Yukon’s labour force (21,900) decreased by 100; employment (21,300) increased by 100; and unemployment (600) decreased by 200.

### Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2009 to 2018

Between 2009 and 2018, Yukon’s population, labour force and employment had overall increasing trends, while the unemployment rate fluctuated from a low of 2.7% in 2018 to a high of 7.2% in 2012.

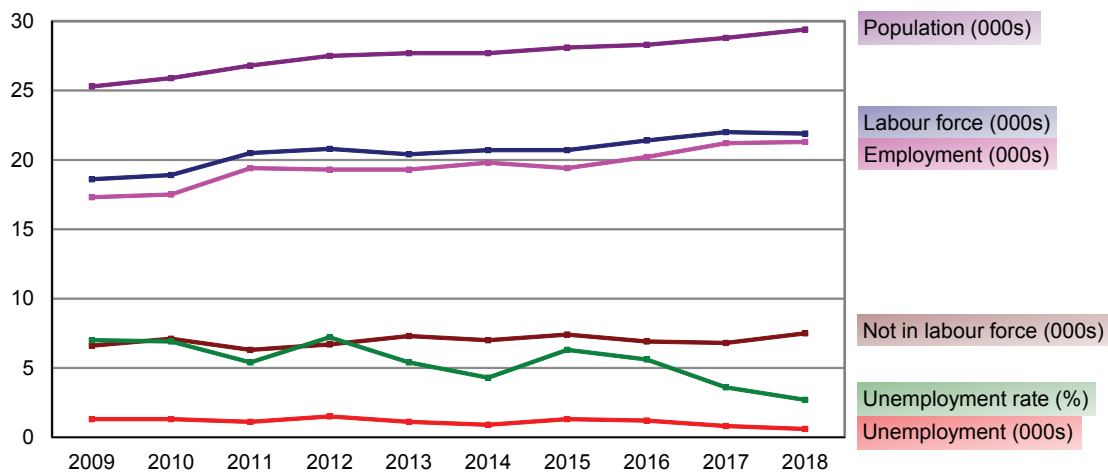
Comparing 2018 to 2017, the labour force (21,900) decreased by 100, despite an increase in the population aged 15 years and over (29,400). Employment (21,300) in 2018 increased by 100 resulting in a reduced unemployment rate (2.7%).

The 2018 labour force was comprised of 21,300 employed persons (an increase of 100, or 0.5%, over 2017) and 600 unemployed persons (a decrease of 200, or 25.0%, compared to 2017). These figures translate into a 0.9 percentage point decrease in the annual unemployment rate, from 3.6% in 2017 to 2.7% in 2018.

Yukon’s unemployment rate (2.7%) was 3.1 percentage points lower than the national rate (5.8%) in 2018. For the fifteenth consecutive year, Yukon’s unemployment rate was lower than Canada’s unemployment rate.

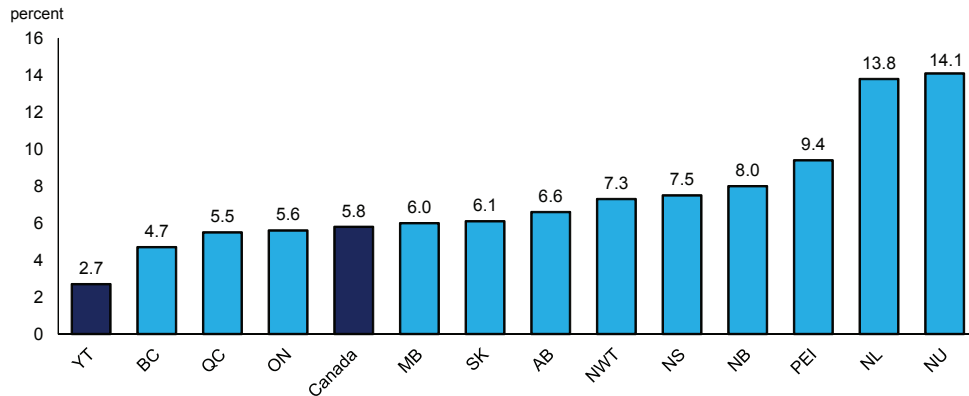
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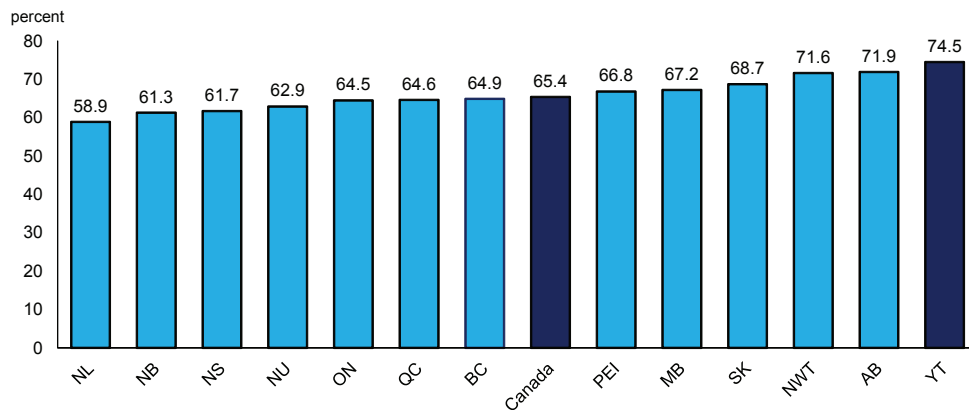
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0090-01.

## Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2018



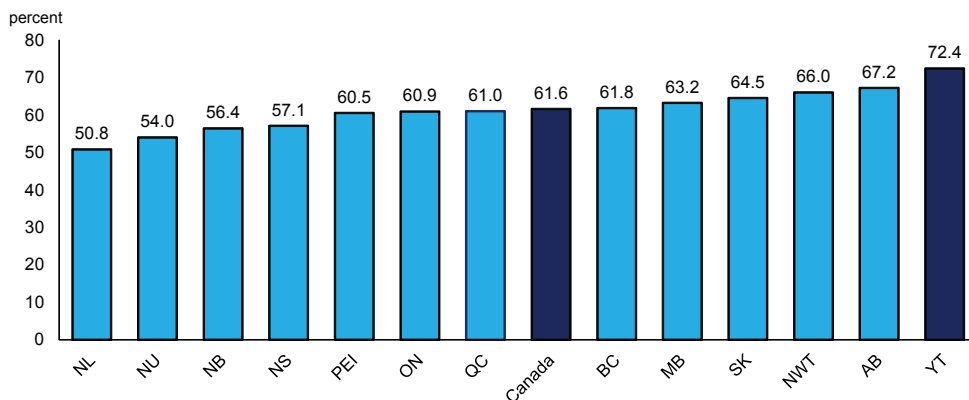
Yukon's 2018 unemployment rate of 2.7% was again the lowest in Canada, and 2018 marked the fifteenth consecutive year of Yukon's unemployment rate being below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the 10-year period (2009 to 2018), was 5.4% in Yukon and 7.1% in Canada.

## Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2018



In 2018, Yukon's participation rate (74.5%) was the highest in Canada. Yukon's average participation rate over the past ten years (2009 to 2018) was 74.7%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 66.2%.

## Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2018



In 2018, Yukon's employment rate was the highest in Canada at 72.4%. Yukon's average employment rate over the past ten years (2009 to 2018) was 70.6%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average employment rate over the same time period was 61.5%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0090-01.

## Labour Force and Employment by Occupation (NOC 2016), Yukon, 2018

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 '17 to '18	Employed	% change '17 to '18
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Management occupations	2,200	-8.3%	2,200	-4.3%
Senior management occupations	200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Specialized middle management occupations	800	-11.1%	800	-11.1%
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	800	-11.1%	800	-11.1%
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Business, finance and administration occupations	3,800	11.8%	3,800	11.8%
Professional occupations in business and finance	800	14.3%	800	14.3%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	1,400	16.7%	1,400	16.7%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Office support occupations	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0.0%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,500	-6.3%	1,500	-6.3%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	400	-20.0%	400	-20.0%
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	1,100	0.0%	1,100	0.0%
Health occupations	1,500	7.1%	1,500	7.1%
Professional occupations in nursing	500	25.0%	500	25.0%
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	300	0.0%	300	0.0%
Technical occupations in health	300	-25.0%	300	-25.0%
Assisting occupations in support of health services	400	0.0%	400	0.0%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	3,800	5.6%	3,800	5.6%
Professional occupations in education services	900	-10.0%	900	-10.0%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,500	7.1%	1,500	7.1%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	800	14.3%	800	14.3%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	x	...	x	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	500	25.0%	500	25.0%
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	900	50.0%	800	60.0%
Professional occupations in art and culture	400	100.0%	400	100.0%
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	400	33.3%	400	33.3%
Sales and service occupations	4,300	-12.2%	4,200	-10.6%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	400	33.3%	400	33.3%
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	800	-33.3%	800	-27.3%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	600	-14.3%	600	0.0%
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	800	33.3%	700	16.7%
Sales support occupations	600	-25.0%	600	-25.0%
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,200	-7.7%	1,100	-15.4%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,000	-11.8%	2,800	-9.7%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	1,200	-7.7%	1,100	-15.4%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	500	-28.6%	500	-28.6%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	200	...	200	...
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	800	-20.0%	800	-11.1%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	200	0.0%	200	...
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	600	50.0%	500	66.7%
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
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	300	50.0%	300	50.0%
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	200	0.0%	200	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 <sup>1</sup>	x	...	x	...

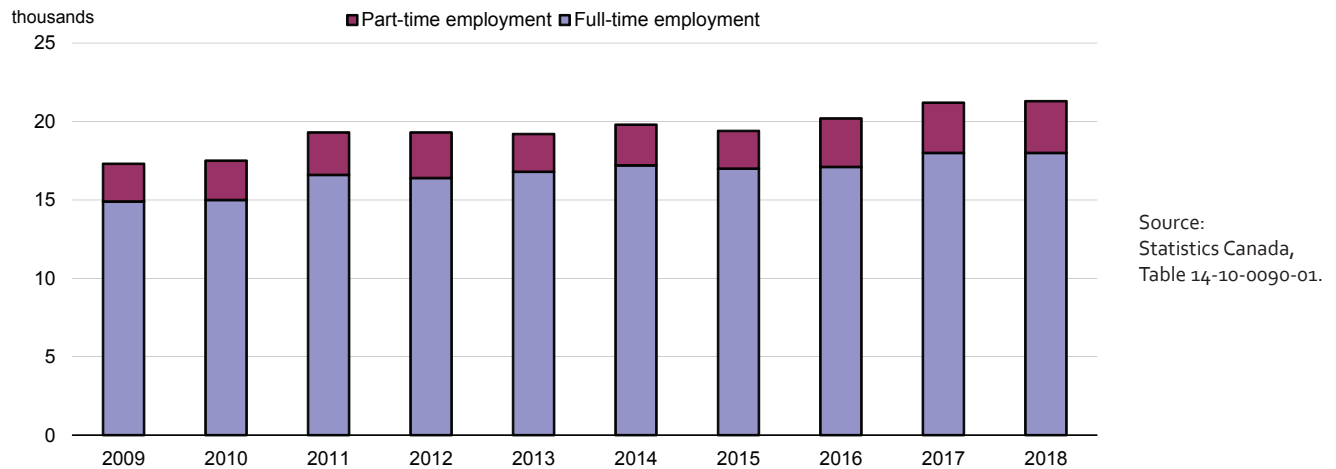
<sup>1</sup> = Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

x = data suppressed.

... not applicable or not appropriate

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

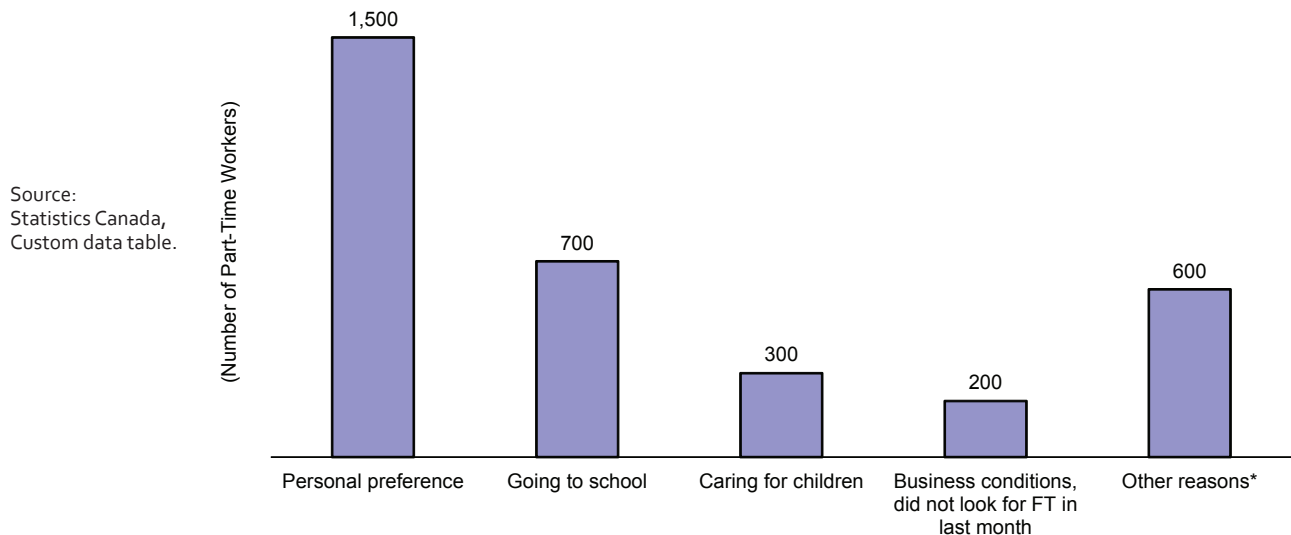
## Type of Employment, Yukon, 2009 to 2018



In 2018, there were 18,000 (84.5%) full-time workers and 3,300 (15.5%) part-time workers in Yukon. In Canada, the proportion of part-time workers in 2018 was 18.7%. Over the past ten years (2009 to 2018), the proportion of full-time workers in Yukon averaged at 85.9%, while in Canada, the proportion averaged at 80.9%.

Yukon had the fourth-lowest proportion (15.5%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2018, behind the Northwest Territories (12.1%), Nunavut (14.0%), and New Brunswick (14.5%). The highest proportion of part-time workers was in British Columbia (21.4%). Over the past ten years (2009 to 2018), the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon averaged at 14.1%, while in Canada, the proportion averaged at 19.1%.

## Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon, 2018

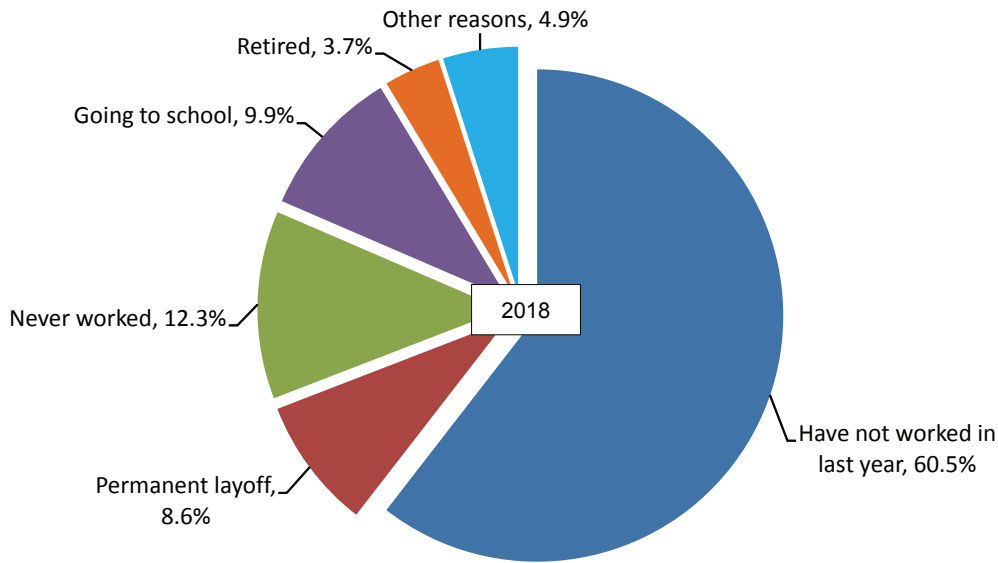


Of Yukon's 3,300 part-time workers in 2018, 45.5% stated personal preference as reason for working part-time; 21.2% were going to school; 9.1% were caring for children; 6.1% cited business conditions (they **did not look** for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month); and 18.2% indicated 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).

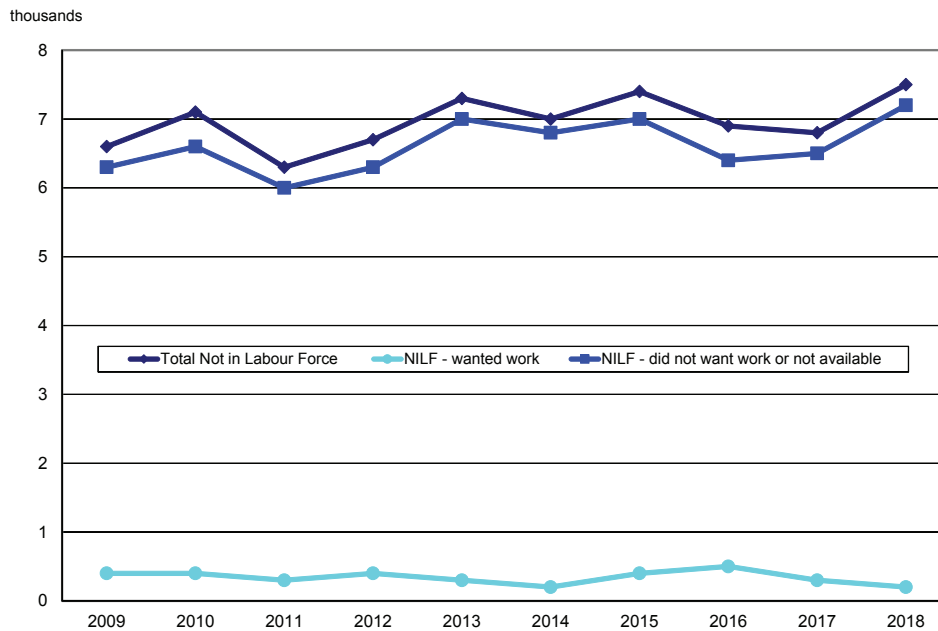
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0090-01.

### Reason for Leaving or Losing Last Job (includes unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2018



Of the 8,100 persons without a job in 2018 (aged 15 years and above, unemployed or not in labour force), 5,900 had not worked in the last year or had never worked (4,900 and 1,000, respectively). Of the 2,200 who *had worked* in the previous 12 months: 800 left their job to attend school; 700 lost their job by permanent layoff; 300 retired; and the remaining 400 left for other reasons including own illness or disability, personal or family reasons, dissatisfaction, temporary layoff, etc.

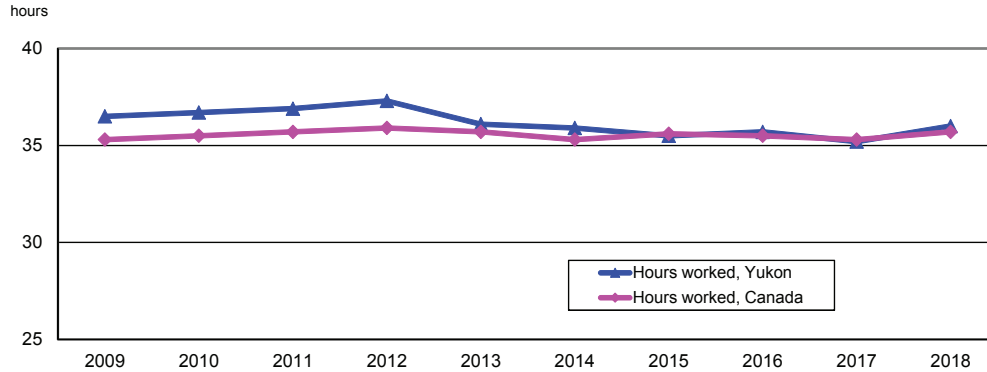
### Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2009 to 2018



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

In 2018, of the 7,500 persons who were not in the labour force, 7,200 did not want work or were not available, and 200 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 illness, personal/family reasons, attending school, awaiting recall/reply, discouragement (believed no suitable work was available), etc.

## Average Actual Hours Worked, Canada and Yukon, 2009 to 2018



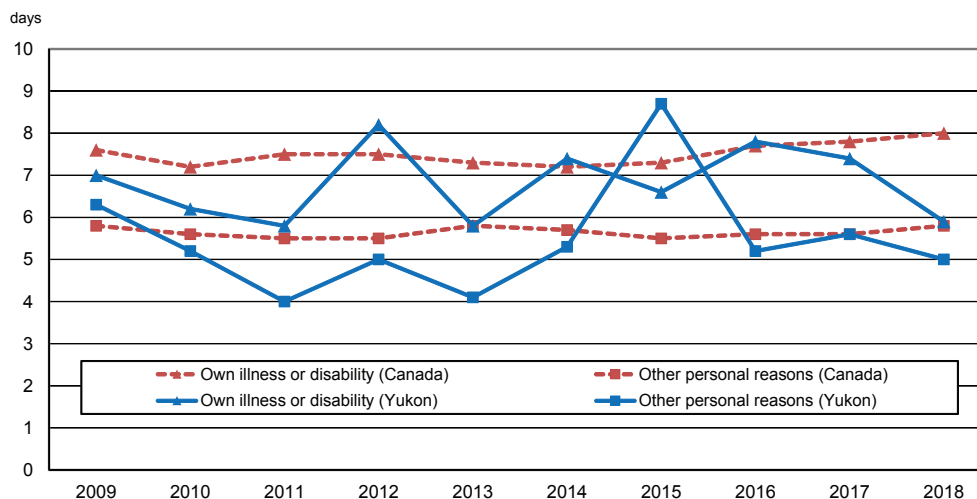
Note: Average actual hours worked (including paid and unpaid hours) is calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked at main job, by the total number of persons who were at work during the reference week.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0301-01 and Custom data table.

In Yukon, the average actual hours worked in 2018 was 36.0 hours per week compared to 35.2 hours per week in 2017. In 2018, *Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production* reported the highest average hours worked, at 56.5 hours per week followed by *Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers* (48.0 hours) and *Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations* (45.0 hours). *Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations* reported the lowest average hours worked at 25.3 hours per week; the second-lowest was *Sales support occupations* at 26.2 hours.

Canada's average actual hours worked in 2018 was 35.7 hours per week compared to 35.3 hours per week in 2017. In 2018, *Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production* reported the highest average hours worked, at 47.2 hours per week, while *Sales support occupations* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 24.8 hours per week.

## Average Number of Days Lost, Canada and Yukon, 2009 to 2018



Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during the reference week over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders.

Source: Custom data table.

Over the past ten years (2009 to 2018), Yukon lost 12.2 work days on average per worker per year. In 2018, an average of 10.9 days were lost per worker: 5.9 days due to own illness or disability and 5.0 days due to other personal reasons (which include family responsibilities and maternity leave). In Canada, an average of 13.2 days were lost in 2018: 8.0 days due to own illness or disability and 5.8 days due to other personal reasons.

In 2018, the average number of days lost was 6.5 days for men (4.9 days due to own illness or disability; 1.7 days due to other personal reasons) and 15.6 days for women (7.0 days due to own illness or disability; 8.6 days due to other personal reasons).

The average number of days lost by age group included: 4.8 days in the 15-24 year age group; 11.8 days in the 25-54 year age group; and 10.9 days for 55 years of age and over.

## Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation (NOC 2016), Yukon, 2018

<b>Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)</b>	<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>% change '17 to '18</b>	<b>Avg hourly wage rate (\$)</b>	<b>% change '17 to '18</b>
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>30.65</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
Management occupations	1,200	-14.3%	43.97	8.5%
Senior management occupations	200	0.0%	x	...
Specialized middle management occupations	800	-11.1%	44.46	6.8%
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	3,600	12.5%	30.52	4.1%
Professional occupations in business and finance	800	60.0%	38.42	-0.8%
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	1,400	16.7%	29.89	6.1%
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	200	0.0%	x	...
Office support occupations	1,000	0.0%	25.21	-3.4%
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	200	-33.3%	x	...
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,300	0.0%	37.64	3.3%
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	300	0.0%	x	...
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	1,000	0.0%	34.97	3.6%
Health occupations	1,200	9.1%	39.08	4.8%
Professional occupations in nursing	500	25.0%	43.76	2.5%
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	x	...	x	...
Technical occupations in health	200	0.0%	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	400	0.0%	30.90	..
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	3,500	6.1%	35.58	0.3%
Professional occupations in education services	900	-10.0%	40.98	2.3%
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,300	8.3%	39.65	3.2%
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	700	16.7%	27.21	2.2%
Occupations in front-line public protection services	x	...	x	...
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	500	25.0%	27.70	-1.1%
Arts, culture, sports and leisure	500	25.0%	24.90	..
Professional occupations in art and culture	300	..	x	...
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	200	0.0%	x	...
Sales and service occupations	3,800	-13.6%	18.97	5.3%
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	400	33.3%	x	...
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	600	-40.0%	20.96	3.6%
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	600	0.0%	16.56	8.3%
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	700	16.7%	19.10	4.0%
Sales support occupations	600	-14.3%	15.14	11.0%
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	1,100	-8.3%	19.10	7.4%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,200	-12.0%	29.49	2.5%
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	700	-12.5%	29.14	-7.8%
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	500	-16.7%	34.27	13.0%
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	200	..	x	...
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	700	-12.5%	28.29	8.6%
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	200	..	x	...
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	400	100.0%	26.61	..
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	200	..	x	...
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x	...	x	...
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	x	...	x	...
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	200	0.0%	x	...
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	200	..	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.

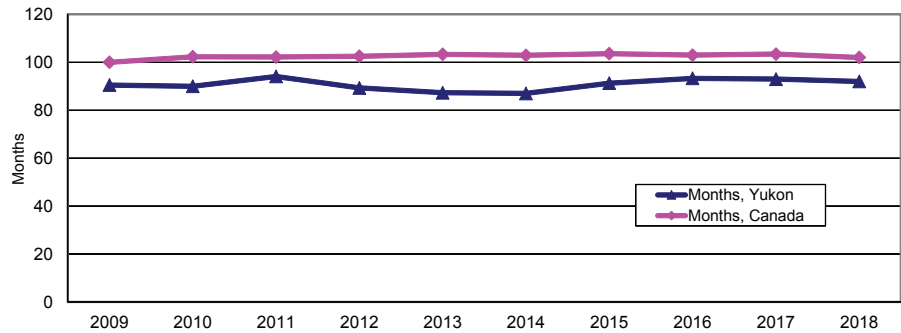
*Note: the above table displays 'number of employees' as opposed to previous pages which displays 'number of employed persons' (includes self-employed).*



## Average Job Tenure in Months, Canada and Yukon, 2009 to 2018

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 2018 was 92.0 months (about 7.7 years), 1.1% lower than that measured in 2017. Canada's average job tenure in 2018 was 102.0 months (about 8.5 years), 1.4% lower than the average tenure measured in 2017.

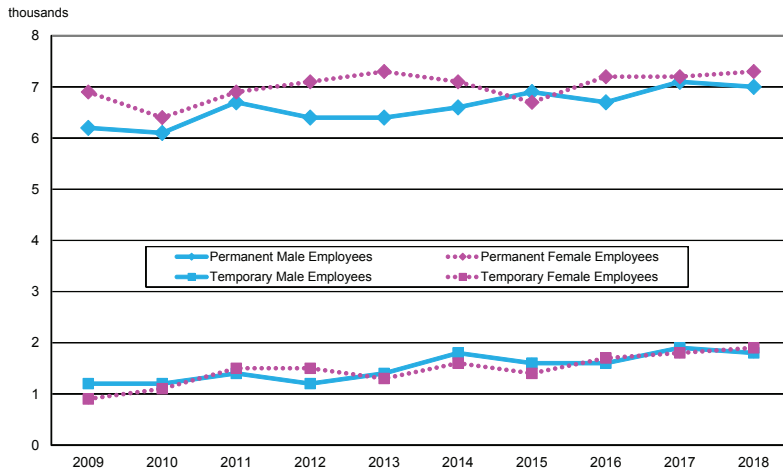


Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0305-01 and Custom data table.

Yukon *Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services* had the longest job tenure measured in 2018 at 171.4 months, or about 14.3 years, followed by *Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities* (166.0 months or about 13.8 years) and *Specialized middle management occupations* (130.8 months or about 10.9 years). *Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers* had the shortest job tenure at 24.0 months (about 2.0 years) followed by *Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade* (33.0 months or about 2.8 years), and *Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations* (37.5 months or about 3.1 years).

Overall, Yukon males reported higher job tenure measured in 2017 (96.4 months or about 8.0 years) than females (87.5 months or about 7.3 years).

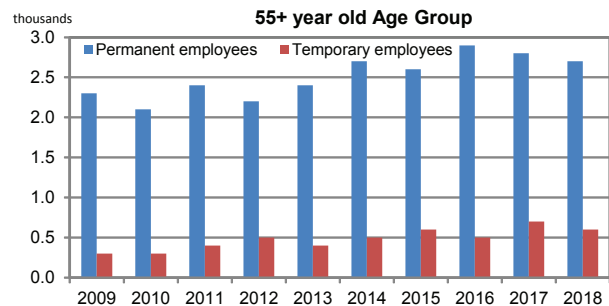
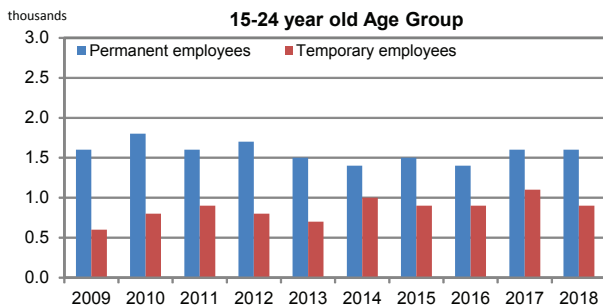
## Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, by Age Group Yukon, 2009 to 2018



In 2018, of the 17,900 employees in Yukon, 14,200 (79.3%) were permanent and 3,700 (20.7%) were temporary. Nationally, 86.7% of employees were permanent in 2018 and 13.3% were temporary.

Of the 14,200 Yukon permanent employees, 7,000 (49.0%) were male and 7,300 (51.0%) were female. Of the 3,700 temporary employees, 1,800 (48.6%) were male and 1,900 (51.4%) were female.

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



In 2018, of the 14,200 permanent Yukon employees, 1,600 (11.3%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 9,900 (69.7%) aged 25-54 years; and 2,700 (19.0%) were 55 years and older. Of the 3,700 temporary Yukon employees, 900 (25.0%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 2,100 (58.3%) aged 25-54 years; and 600 (16.7%) were 55 years and older.



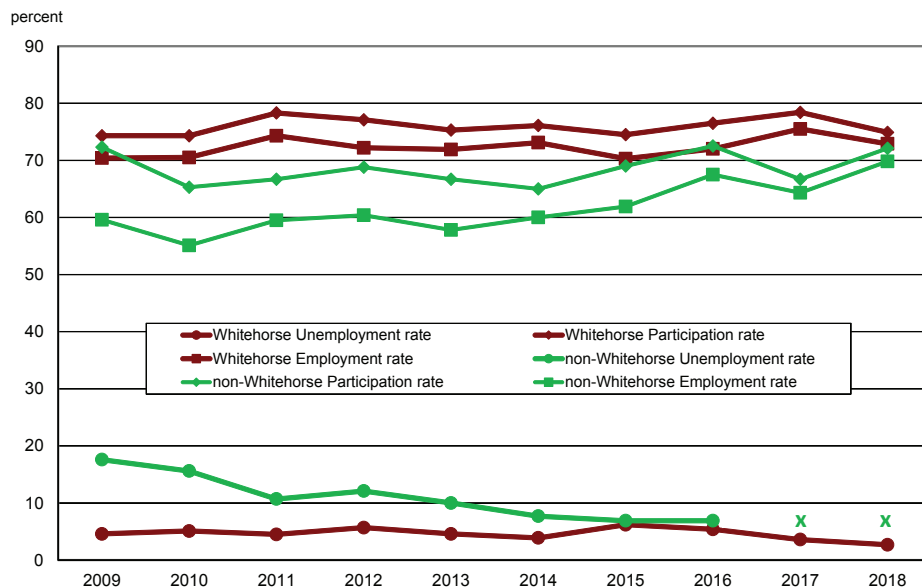
## Labour Force Characteristics, by Age Group, by Sex, Whitehorse, 2018

		----- Whitehorse -----				----- Rest of Yukon -----			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
<b>Population</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>25,100</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1,800</b>
	Males	12,600	2,100	6,600	3,900	2,300	200	1,100	1,000
	Females	12,500	1,900	6,600	4,000	2,000	200	1,100	700
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>
	Males	9,500	1,100	6,200	2,100	1,700	x	1,000	600
	Females	9,300	1,300	6,000	2,100	1,400	x	1,000	400
<b>Employment</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>900</b>
	Males	9,200	1,100	6,000	2,100	1,600	x	900	500
	Females	9,200	1,300	5,900	2,000	1,400	x	900	400
<b>Full-time</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>700</b>
	Males	8,100	700	5,700	1,700	1,500	x	900	500
	Females	7,400	800	5,300	1,400	1,000	x	700	300
<b>Part-time</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
	Males	1,100	400	300	400	x	x	x	x
	Females	1,700	500	600	700	300	x	200	x
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
	Males	300	x	200	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	200	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Not in labour force</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>800</b>
	Males	3,100	1,000	300	1,800	600	x	x	500
	Females	3,100	600	700	1,900	600	x	200	300
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
	Males	3.2	x	3,200	x	x	x	x	x
	Females	2.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Participation rate (%)</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>55.6</b>
	Males	75.4	52.4	93.9	53.8	73.9	x	90.9	60.0
	Females	74.4	68.4	90.9	52.5	70.0	x	90.9	57.1
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>50.0</b>
	Males	73.0	52.4	90.9	53.8	69.6	x	81.8	50.0
	Females	73.6	68.4	89.4	50.0	70.0	x	81.8	57.1

x = data suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

## Selected Labour Force Characteristics, 15+ Years of Age, Whitehorse, 2009 to 2018



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

## Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2017 to 2018

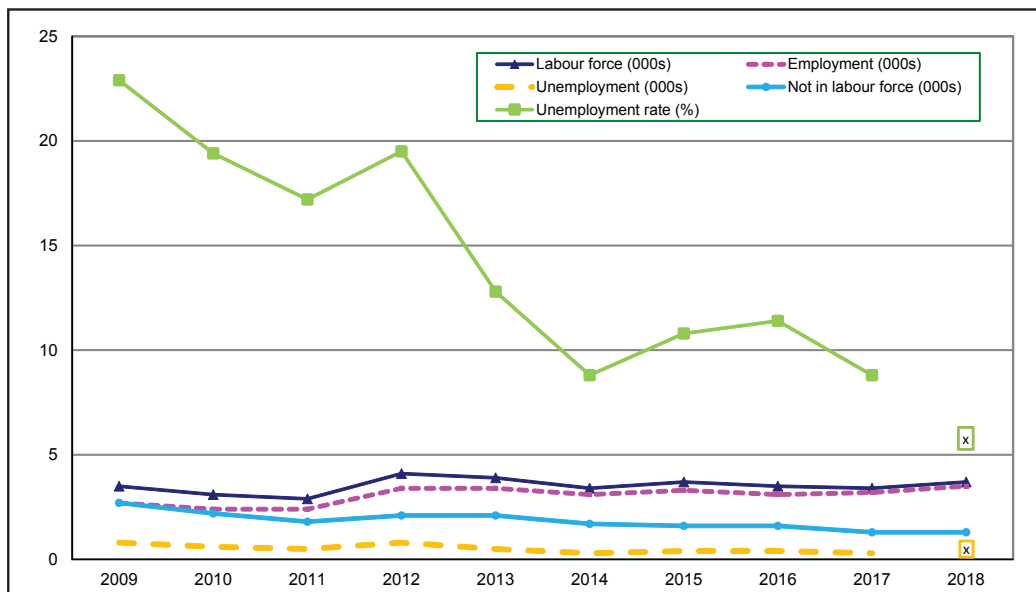
Note: Aboriginal is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.

	Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Labour force	22,000	21,900	3,400	3,700	18,600	18,300
Employment	21,200	21,300	3,200	3,500	18,000	17,800
Full-time employment	18,000	18,000	2,600	3,000	15,400	15,000
Part-time employment	3,200	3,300	600	500	2,600	2,800
Unemployment	800	600	300	x	600	500
Not in labour force	6,800	7,500	1,300	1,300	5,400	6,200
Unemployment rate	3.6%	2.7%	8.8%	x	3.2%	2.7%
Participation rate	76.4%	74.5%	70.8%	74.0%	77.5%	74.7%
Employment rate	73.6%	72.4%	66.7%	70.0%	75.0%	72.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

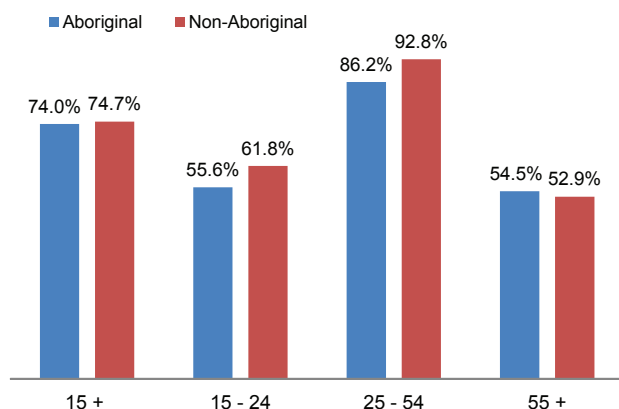
- In 2018, the Labour Force Survey estimated an increase of 300 (+8.8%) in the Aboriginal labour force in Yukon compared to 2017. The non-Aboriginal labour force decreased by 300 (-1.6%).
- Comparing 2018 to 2017, the number of Aboriginals employed increased by 300 (+9.4%). The number of non-Aboriginals employed decreased by 200 (-1.1%).
- Unemployment in the Aboriginal labour force decreased to less than 200 in 2018 compared to 300 unemployed in 2017. Non-Aboriginal unemployment decreased by 100 (-16.7%).
- The unemployment rate for Aboriginal Yukoners decreased from 8.8% in 2017 to a suppressed rate in 2018 due to the number of unemployed being less than 200. The non-Aboriginal unemployment rate decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 3.2% to 2.7%.
- In 2018, the participation rate of Aboriginal residents in Yukon increased to 74.0% from 70.8% in 2017. The participation rate of non-Aboriginal residents decreased from 77.5% in 2017 to 74.7% in 2018.
- The Aboriginal employment rate in 2018 was 70.0%, an increase of 3.3 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for Yukon non-Aboriginals (72.7%) decreased 2.3 percentage points from 2017.

## Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2009 to 2018

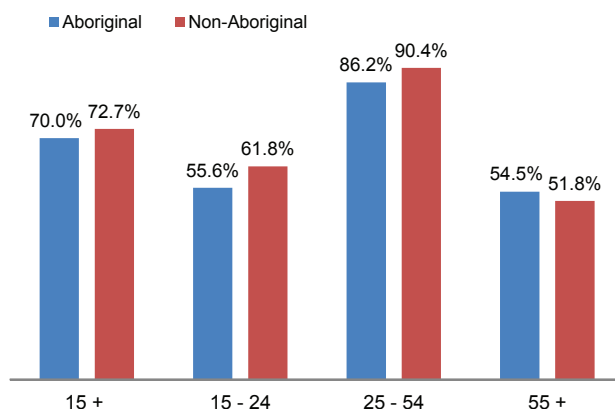


Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

### Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Participation Rates by Age, Yukon, 2018



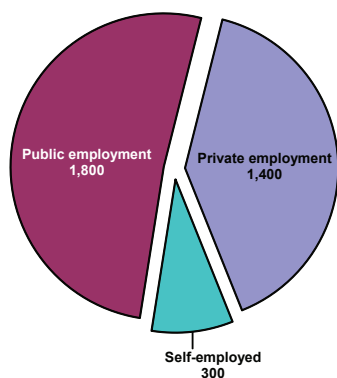
### Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates by Age, Yukon, 2018



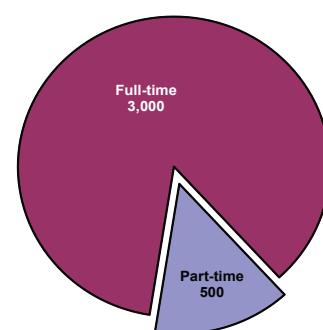
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- Comparing 2018 to 2017, the participation rate for Aboriginals decreased by 4.4 percentage points for those aged 15-24 years, increased by 1.6 percentage points for those aged 25-54 years, and remained the same for those aged 55 years and over. Participation rates for non-Aboriginals decreased by 5.8 percentage points, 0.8 percentage points, and 3.9 percentage points for the respective age groups.
- The proportion of the working-age Aboriginal population, who were employed in 2018 (70.0%), was 26.5 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2009 rate of 43.5%). In comparison, the non-Aboriginal employment rate in 2018 (72.7%) was 2.4 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2015 rate of 70.3%).

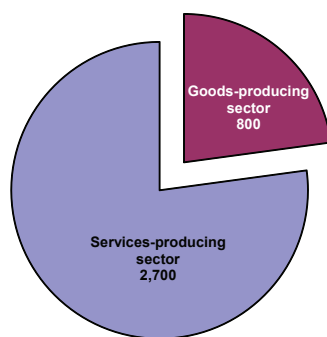
### Aboriginal Employment by Class of Worker, 2018



### Aboriginal Employment by Type of Employment, 2018



### Aboriginal Employment by Industry, 2018



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- In 2018, of the 3,500 employed Yukon Aboriginals, 51.4% were public employees (in federal, Yukon territorial, municipal and First Nation governments) and 40.0% were private sector employees. The remaining 8.6% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Aboriginal Yukoners reported 42.1% employment in the public sector, 40.4% were private sector employees, and the remaining 17.4% were self-employed.
- In 2018, 77.1% of employed Aboriginals were working in the *services-producing sector*, primarily in *Public administration* and *Health care and social assistance services* industries. Of the employed Aboriginals, 22.9% were working in the *goods-producing sector*, primarily in *Construction*. In comparison, of the employed non-Aboriginals, 85.4% were working in the services-producing sector and 14.6% in the goods-producing sector.
- In 2018, 85.7% of employed Aboriginals worked full-time in Yukon, compared to 84.3% of non-Aboriginals.

## 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.*



Department of Finance  
Yukon Bureau of Statistics

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