



Yukon Employment July 2012

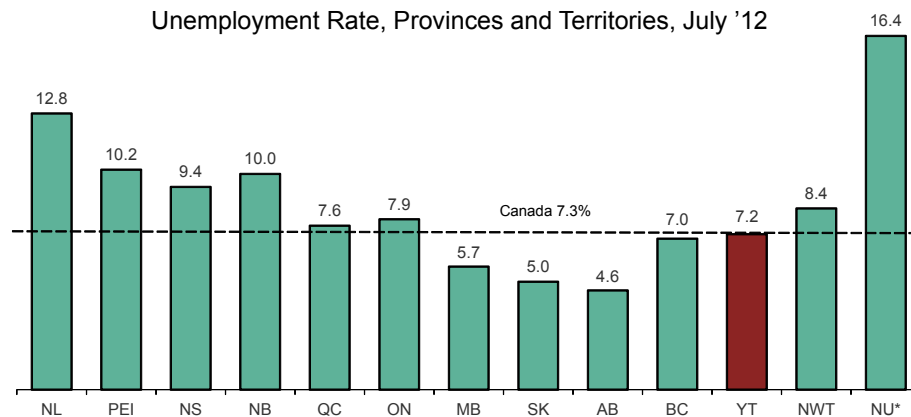
Highlights:

- Yukon's July unemployment rate at 7.2% decreased 0.2 percentage points from June. This is the second consecutive month a decrease in the unemployment rate has been seen.
- The national unemployment rate, 7.3%, increased by 0.1 percentage points compared to one month earlier.
- Both Yukon's July labour force and employment figures increased by 400 compared to June, while unemployment remained the same.

July 2012 Yukon Employment at a Glance

Labour force.....	20,700
Employed.....	19,200
Unemployed	1,500
Unemployment Rate	7.2%

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, July '12



*Nunavut's unemployment rate is available only as an unadjusted estimate.

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- Compared to one month earlier, Yukon's July labour force increased to 20,700 as 400 people were added to the job market. Employment increased to 19,200 as 400 more people found jobs. Unemployment remained the same at 1,500.
- Both males and females in the 15+ and 25+ age categories showed gains in employment in July over June.
- Nationally, employment declined between June and July resulting in the unemployment rate rising 0.1 percentage points to 7.3%.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/120810/dq120810a-eng.htm>

Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2010.pdf

Yukon's 2006 Census Labour Publication - Broad snapshot

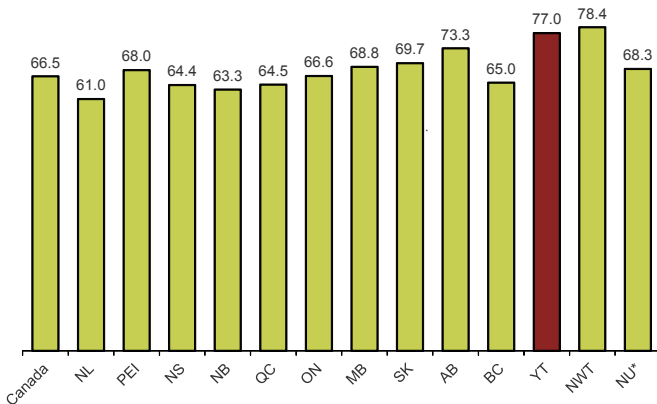
of Yukon in May, 2006. Includes information on Yukon communities, employee occupation and employer industry. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2006_labour.pdf

Yukon 2010 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2010_Business_Survey_Report.pdf

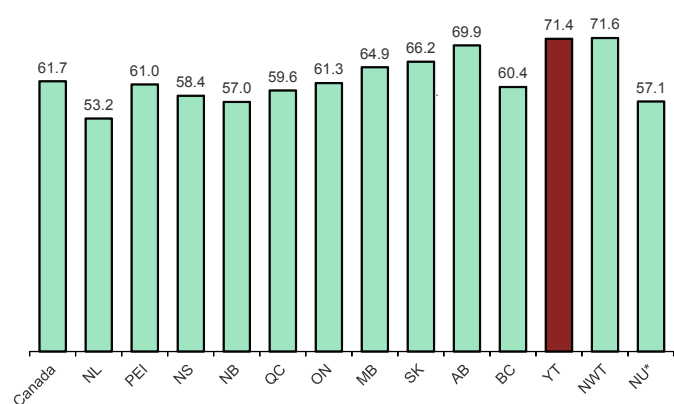
Yukon Employment Annual Review - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/Non-aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2009.pdf

Comparisons with Canada - Snapshot

Participation Rate, Jul '12



Employment Rate, Jul '12



*Nunavut's participation rate and employment rate are available only as unadjusted estimates.

The participation rate measures the percent of the population which is working or actively looking for work. Yukon's participation rate in July 2012 was 77.0%, second-highest in Canada.

Yukon's July employment rate (which measures the percent of the population which is employed), at 71.4%, is also second-highest in Canada, due to a high participation rate.

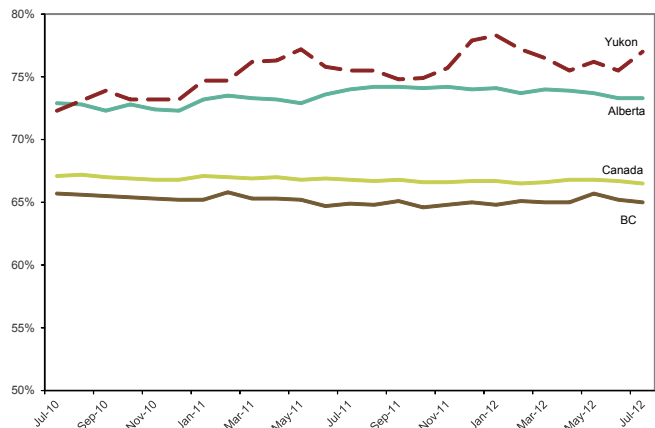
Comparisons with Canada - Historical

The Labour Force Survey estimates that 77.0% of Yukoners age 15 and over were employed or were seeking employment in July, slightly above the July '11 rate of 75.5%.

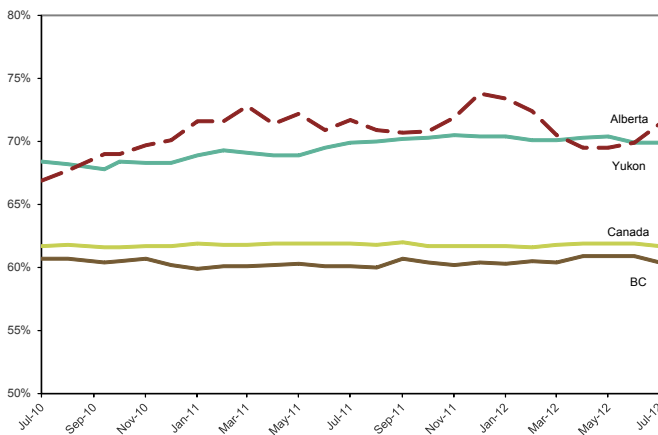
Yukon's participation rate began to decline in June 2011 as the percentage of Yukoners participating in the labour force declined for several months before rebounding in the fall/winter of 2011/12. The January 2012 rate of 78.3% was the highest it had been since June of 2002.

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's; however, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

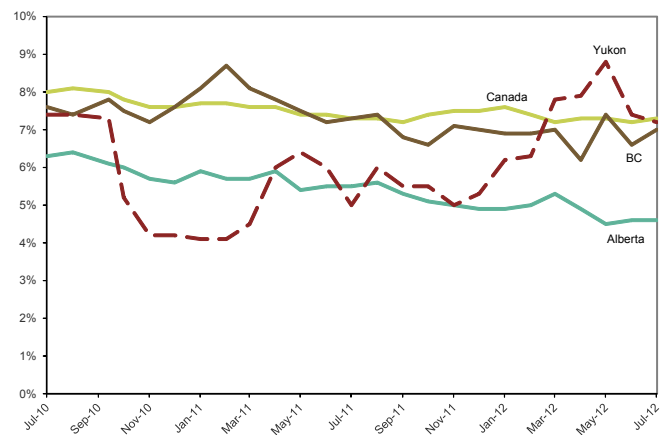
Participation Rate, Jul '10 - Jul '12



Employment Rate, Jul '10 - Jul '12



Unemployment Rate, Jul '10 - Jul '12

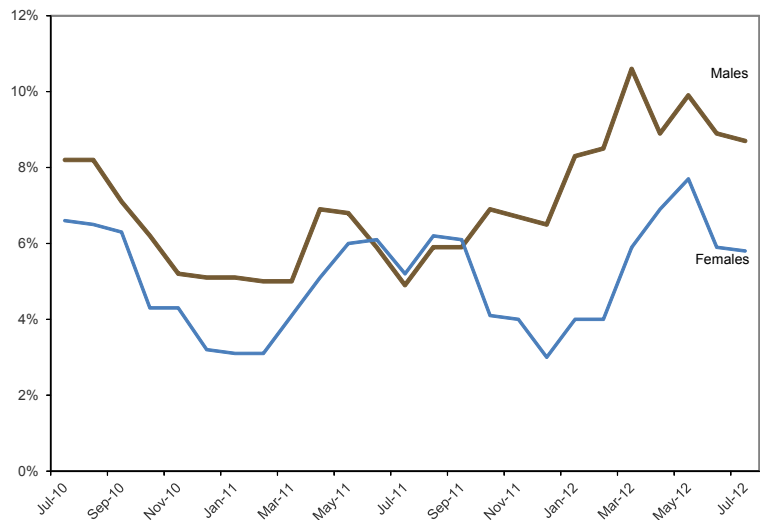


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 15+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-12	20,700	10,400	10,300	19,200	9,500	9,700	1,500	900	600
Jun-12	20,300	10,100	10,200	18,800	9,200	9,600	1,500	900	600
May-12	20,500	10,100	10,400	18,700	9,100	9,600	1,800	1,000	800
Apr-12	20,300	10,100	10,200	18,700	9,200	9,500	1,600	900	700
Mar-12	20,500	10,400	10,100	18,900	9,300	9,500	1,600	1,100	600
Feb-12	20,700	10,600	10,100	19,400	9,700	9,700	1,300	900	400
Jan-12	20,900	10,800	10,100	19,600	9,900	9,700	1,300	900	400
Dec-11	20,800	10,700	10,100	19,700	10,000	9,800	1,100	700	300
Nov-11	20,200	10,400	9,900	19,200	9,700	9,500	1,000	700	400
Oct-11	20,000	10,200	9,800	18,900	9,500	9,400	1,100	700	400
Sep-11	19,900	10,100	9,800	18,800	9,500	9,200	1,100	600	600
Aug-11	20,000	10,200	9,700	18,800	9,700	9,200	1,200	600	600
Jul-11	20,000	10,200	9,700	19,000	9,700	9,300	1,000	500	500
Jun-11	20,100	10,200	9,900	18,800	9,500	9,300	1,200	600	600
May-11	20,300	10,300	10,000	19,000	9,600	9,400	1,300	700	600
Apr-11	20,000	10,100	9,900	18,700	9,400	9,300	1,200	700	500
Mar-11	19,900	10,100	9,700	19,000	9,600	9,400	900	500	400
Feb-11	19,500	10,000	9,600	18,700	9,400	9,300	800	500	300
Jan-11	19,500	9,900	9,600	18,700	9,400	9,300	800	500	300
Dec-10	19,100	9,800	9,300	18,300	9,300	9,000	800	500	300
Nov-10	19,100	9,700	9,400	18,200	9,200	9,000	800	500	400
Oct-10	19,100	9,700	9,300	18,000	9,100	8,900	1,000	600	400
Sep-10	19,300	9,900	9,500	18,000	9,100	8,800	1,400	700	600
Aug-10	19,000	9,800	9,200	17,600	9,000	8,600	1,400	800	600
Jul-10	18,800	9,700	9,100	17,400	9,000	8,500	1,400	800	600

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-12	7.2	8.7	5.8
Jun-12	7.4	8.9	5.9
May-12	8.8	9.9	7.7
Apr-12	7.9	8.9	6.9
Mar-12	7.8	10.6	5.9
Feb-12	6.3	8.5	4.0
Jan-12	6.2	8.3	4.0
Dec-11	5.3	6.5	3.0
Nov-11	5.0	6.7	4.0
Oct-11	5.5	6.9	4.1
Sep-11	5.5	5.9	6.1
Aug-11	6.0	5.9	6.2
Jul-11	5.0	4.9	5.2
Jun-11	6.0	5.9	6.1
May-11	6.4	6.8	6.0
Apr-11	6.0	6.9	5.1
Mar-11	4.5	5.0	4.1
Feb-11	4.1	5.0	3.1
Jan-11	4.1	5.1	3.1
Dec-10	4.2	5.1	3.2
Nov-10	4.2	5.2	4.3
Oct-10	5.2	6.2	4.3
Sep-10	7.3	7.1	6.3
Aug-10	7.4	8.2	6.5
Jul-10	7.4	8.2	6.6

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, Jul '10 - Jul '12

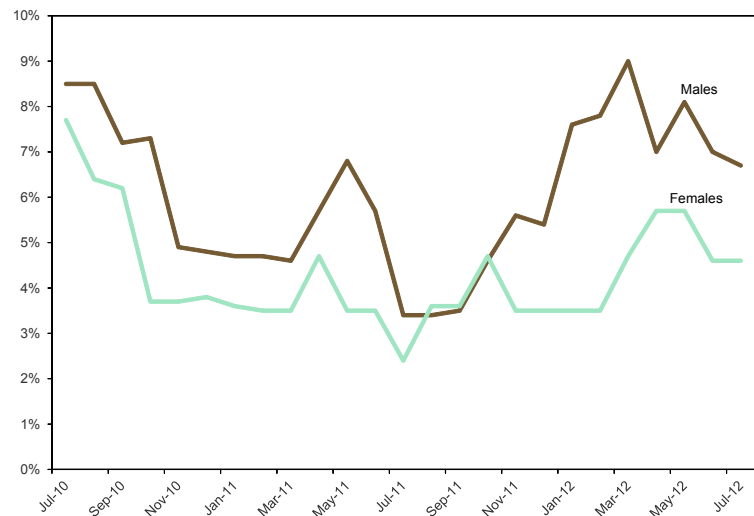


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 25+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-12	17,600	8,900	8,700	16,600	8,200	8,300	1,000	600	400
Jun-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	8,000	8,200	1,100	600	400
May-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	7,900	8,300	1,100	700	500
Apr-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	8,000	8,200	1,100	600	500
Mar-12	17,500	8,900	8,600	16,300	8,100	8,300	1,100	800	400
Feb-12	17,400	9,000	8,500	16,500	8,300	8,200	1,000	700	300
Jan-12	17,700	9,200	8,500	16,700	8,500	8,200	1,000	700	300
Dec-11	17,800	9,200	8,600	17,100	8,700	8,400	800	500	300
Nov-11	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,800	8,500	8,300	800	500	300
Oct-11	17,200	8,700	8,500	16,400	8,300	8,100	800	400	400
Sep-11	17,000	8,600	8,400	16,300	8,300	8,000	700	300	300
Aug-11	17,000	8,700	8,300	16,400	8,400	8,000	600	300	300
Jul-11	17,000	8,700	8,300	16,500	8,400	8,100	500	300	200
Jun-11	17,200	8,800	8,500	16,400	8,200	8,100	800	500	300
May-11	17,400	8,800	8,500	16,500	8,300	8,200	900	600	300
Apr-11	17,200	8,700	8,500	16,300	8,200	8,100	900	500	400
Mar-11	17,200	8,700	8,500	16,600	8,300	8,300	600	400	300
Feb-11	17,000	8,600	8,500	16,400	8,200	8,200	700	400	300
Jan-11	16,900	8,500	8,400	16,300	8,100	8,100	600	400	300
Dec-10	16,300	8,300	8,000	15,600	7,900	7,700	700	400	300
Nov-10	16,300	8,200	8,100	15,500	7,800	7,800	700	400	300
Oct-10	16,300	8,200	8,100	15,400	7,600	7,800	900	600	300
Sep-10	16,400	8,300	8,100	15,300	7,600	7,600	1,100	600	500
Aug-10	16,100	8,200	7,800	14,900	7,600	7,400	1,100	700	500
Jul-10	16,000	8,200	7,800	14,700	7,500	7,200	1,200	700	600

	Unemployment rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Jul-12	5.7	6.7	4.6
Jun-12	6.4	7.0	4.6
May-12	6.4	8.1	5.7
Apr-12	6.4	7.0	5.7
Mar-12	6.3	9.0	4.7
Feb-12	5.7	7.8	3.5
Jan-12	5.6	7.6	3.5
Dec-11	4.5	5.4	3.5
Nov-11	4.5	5.6	3.5
Oct-11	4.7	4.6	4.7
Sep-11	4.1	3.5	3.6
Aug-11	3.5	3.4	3.6
Jul-11	2.9	3.4	2.4
Jun-11	4.7	5.7	3.5
May-11	5.2	6.8	3.5
Apr-11	5.2	5.7	4.7
Mar-11	3.5	4.6	3.5
Feb-11	4.1	4.7	3.5
Jan-11	3.6	4.7	3.6
Dec-10	4.3	4.8	3.8
Nov-10	4.3	4.9	3.7
Oct-10	5.5	7.3	3.7
Sep-10	6.7	7.2	6.2
Aug-10	6.8	8.5	6.4
Jul-10	7.5	8.5	7.7

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, Jul '10 - Jul '12



Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, age 15+

'Seasonally adjusted' refers to the technique of adjusting figures to remove seasonal movements. As such, 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 should not be made. For more information, see [definitions on pg 8](#).

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-12	21,200	10,700	10,500	19,900	9,900	10,000	1,400	800	600
Jun-12	20,600	10,300	10,400	19,000	9,300	9,700	1,600	1,000	600
May-12	20,400	10,100	10,300	18,400	8,900	9,500	2,000	1,200	800
Apr-12	19,900	9,800	10,100	18,100	8,700	9,400	1,900	1,200	700
Mar-12	20,100	10,100	10,000	18,300	8,800	9,500	1,800	1,200	600
Feb-12	20,200	10,200	10,000	18,700	9,100	9,600	1,400	1,000	400
Jan-12	20,400	10,400	10,000	19,100	9,500	9,600	1,300	900	400
Dec-11	20,400	10,400	10,000	19,400	9,700	9,600	1,000	700	300
Nov-11	20,200	10,300	9,900	19,200	9,700	9,500	1,000	600	400
Oct-11	20,200	10,400	9,800	19,200	9,800	9,400	1,000	600	400
Sep-11	20,400	10,400	10,000	19,400	10,000	9,400	1,000	400	600
Aug-11	20,600	10,700	9,900	19,600	10,200	9,300	1,000	500	600
Jul-11	20,600	10,700	9,900	19,600	10,200	9,400	900	500	500
2011	20,200	10,300	9,900	19,100	9,700	9,400	1,100	600	500
2010	18,900	9,800	9,100	17,500	9,000	8,500	1,300	800	600
2009	18,700	9,600	9,100	17,300	8,700	8,600	1,300	900	500
2008	18,900	9,800	9,100	18,000	9,100	8,900	900	700	300
2007	18,100	9,400	8,800	17,200	8,800	8,400	900	600	300
2006	18,200	9,500	8,700	17,400	9,000	8,400	800	500	200
2005	18,100	9,200	8,800	17,200	8,600	8,600	900	600	300
2004	17,800	8,900	8,900	16,700	8,200	8,500	1,100	700	400
2003	16,900	8,500	8,400	15,200	7,500	7,700	1,700	1,100	600
2002	16,900	8,600	8,300	15,200	7,500	7,800	1,600	1,100	500

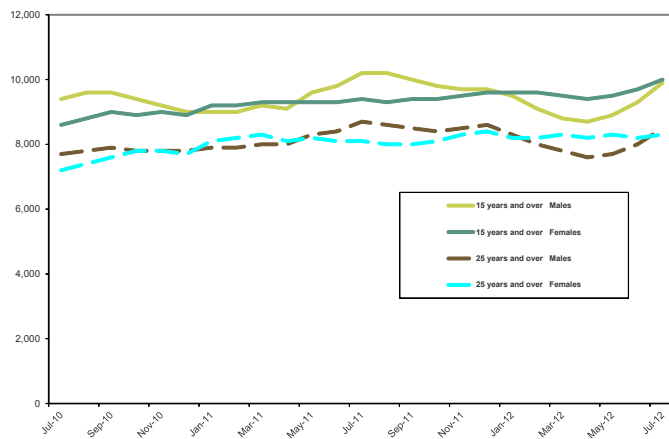
	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-12	6.6	7.5	5.7	78.8	79.3	77.8	74.0	73.3	74.1
Jun-12	7.8	9.7	5.8	76.6	76.3	77.6	70.6	68.9	72.4
May-12	9.8	11.9	7.8	75.8	74.8	76.9	68.4	65.9	70.9
Apr-12	9.5	12.2	6.9	74.0	72.6	75.4	67.3	64.4	70.1
Mar-12	9.0	11.9	6.0	75.0	74.8	74.6	68.3	65.2	70.9
Feb-12	6.9	9.8	4.0	75.4	76.1	75.2	69.8	67.9	72.2
Jan-12	6.4	8.7	4.0	76.4	77.6	75.2	71.5	70.9	72.2
Dec-11	4.9	6.7	3.0	76.4	77.6	75.2	72.7	72.4	72.2
Nov-11	5.0	5.8	4.0	75.7	76.9	74.4	71.9	72.4	71.4
Oct-11	5.0	5.8	4.1	75.7	77.6	74.2	71.9	73.1	71.2
Sep-11	4.9	3.8	6.0	76.7	77.6	75.8	72.9	74.6	71.2
Aug-11	4.9	4.7	6.1	77.7	79.9	75.0	74.0	76.1	70.5
Jul-11	4.4	4.7	5.1	77.7	80.5	75.0	74.0	76.7	71.2
2011	5.4	5.8	5.1	76.2	77.4	75.0	72.1	72.9	71.2
2010	6.9	8.2	6.6	72.7	74.8	70.5	67.3	68.7	65.9
2009	7.0	9.4	5.5	73.9	75.0	72.8	68.4	68.0	68.8
2008	4.8	7.1	3.3	75.9	77.8	74.0	72.3	72.2	72.4
2007	5.0	6.4	3.4	74.2	76.4	73.3	70.5	71.5	70.0
2006	4.4	5.3	2.3	75.8	77.9	73.1	72.5	73.8	70.6
2005	5.0	6.5	3.4	76.4	76.7	75.2	72.6	71.7	73.5
2004	6.2	7.9	4.5	76.7	76.1	77.4	72.0	70.1	73.9
2003	10.1	12.9	7.1	74.4	74.6	74.3	67.0	65.8	68.1
2002	9.5	12.8	6.0	76.5	77.5	75.5	68.8	67.6	70.9

Labour Force, *Unadjusted*, by Age and Sex, July '12

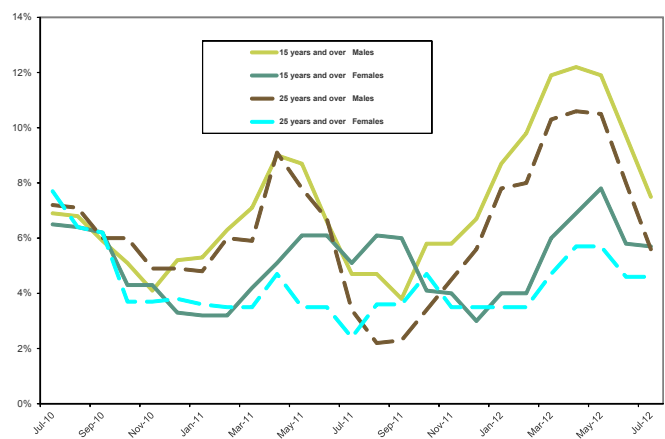
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	21,200	19,900	1,400	5,700	6.6	78.8	74.0
	15 - 24	3,500	3,000	500	800	14.3	81.4	69.8
	25 +	17,700	16,800	900	4,900	5.1	78.3	74.3
	25 - 54	13,600	12,900	700	1,600	5.1	89.5	84.9
	55 +	4,100	3,900	200	3,300	4.9	55.4	52.7
Males	15 +	10,700	9,900	800	2,800	7.5	79.3	73.3
	15 - 24	1,700	1,400	300	500	17.6	77.3	63.6
	25 +	9,000	8,500	500	2,200	5.6	79.6	75.2
	25 - 54	6,700	6,300	400	700	6.0	90.5	85.1
	55 +	2,300	2,200	x	1,600	x	60.5	57.9
Females	15 +	10,500	10,000	600	2,900	5.7	77.8	74.1
	15 - 24	1,800	1,600	200	300	11.1	85.7	76.2
	25 +	8,700	8,300	400	2,600	4.6	76.3	72.8
	25 - 54	6,900	6,600	300	900	4.3	88.5	84.6
	55 +	1,800	1,800	x	1,700	x	51.4	51.4

x = suppressed for confidentiality

Employment by Age and Sex, Jul '10 - Jul '12

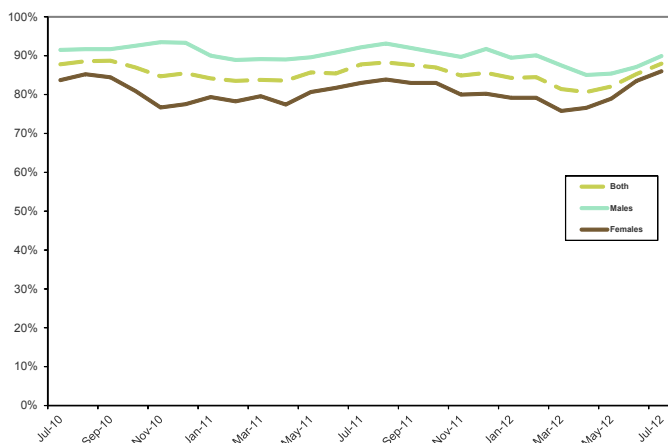


Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex, Jul '10 - Jul '12



Unadjusted, Full-time and Part-time Workers, July '12

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment Age 15+, Jul '10 - Jul '12



- Comparing July to June 2012, the unemployment rate decreased only slightly or remained the same for females in both the 15+ and 25+ age categories. However, the males 15+ decreased from 9.7% to 7.5% and males 25+ decreased from 8.0% to 5.6%.
- 17,500, or 87.9%, of Yukon's 15+ workers were full-time in July.
- 89.9% of employed males held full-time employment, while 86.0% of females did.
- Nationally, 83.5% of employed Canadians worked full time in July.
- Yukon held the third-highest percentage of workers with full-time jobs in Canada - behind NWT and Newfoundland and Labrador.

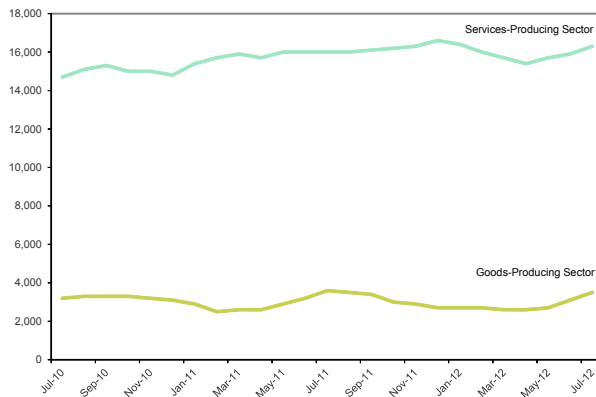
Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, July '12

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	19,900	9,900	10,000
Goods-producing sector	3,500	2,700	800
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	900	700	200
Construction	2,200	1,800	500
Services-producing sector	16,300	7,200	9,200
Trade	1,900	1,000	900
Transportation and warehousing	1,000	800	200
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	800	400	400
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,400	700	700
Business, building and other support services	500	300	200
Educational services	1,300	400	900
Health care and social assistance	2,600	500	2,100
Information, culture and recreation	1,600	800	800
Accommodation and food services	1,100	400	800
Public administration	3,600	1,600	2,000

Note: The sum of industry rows shown does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown.

- 16,300, or 81.9% of working Yukoners were employed in the service-producing sector in July.
- 62.9% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 56.4% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 22.9% of goods-producing sector workers were female.
- Employment in the goods-producing sector was down 100 workers, or 2.8%, from last July; employment in the services-producing sector is up by 300 workers, or 1.9%, to 16,300.

Goods and Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, Jul '10 - Jul '12



Goods and services producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes those 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 are industries primarily in construction and mining.

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

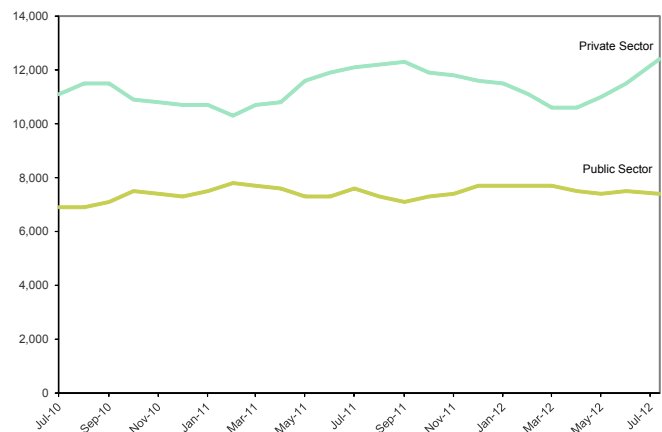
Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, July '12

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	19,900	9,900	10,000
Public employees	7,400	2,900	4,500
Total private sector	12,400	7,000	5,500
Private employees	9,400	4,900	4,500
Self-employed	3,000	2,100	1,000

Note: 'Public employees' includes federal, territorial, First Nation and municipal employees.

- In July, 37.2% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private sector, 24.2% were self-employed.
- Public sector employment is down by 200, or 2.6% from last July, while private sector employment was up by 300, or 2.5% from last July.

Public/Private Sector Employment, Jul '10 - Jul '12



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. 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 March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April’s unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. 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.

Information sheet no. 34.239 – August 2012
Next release date: September 10, 2012