

# YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## Yukon Employment March 2015

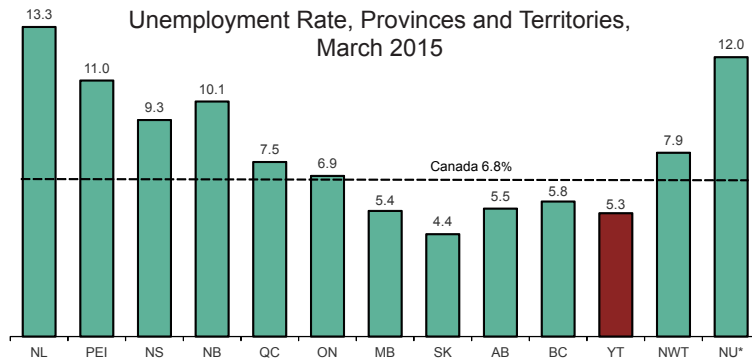
### Highlights:

- Yukon's unemployment rate in March 2015 (5.3%) decreased by 0.5 percentage points compared to February 2015 (5.8%).
- Compared to February 2015, Yukon's labour force remained the same at 20,800, the number of employed increased by 100 to 19,700 and the number of unemployed decreased by 100 to 1,100.

#### March 2015

#### Yukon Employment at a Glance

Labour force .....	20,800
Employed.....	19,700
Unemployed .....	1,100
Unemployment Rate.....	5.3%
Employment Rate.....	70.6%



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

- Nationally, comparing March 2015 to February 2015, the unemployment rate remained the same at 6.8%.
- Compared to February 2015 figures, the labour force in Canada in March 2015 increased by 0.1%, the number of employed increased by 0.2% and the number of unemployed decreased by 0.2%.

### Contents:

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

Notes: All figures are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. Statistics Canada reports LFS figures rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore, components may not add up to the total.

Analyses and data tables in pages 1 through 4 are based on seasonally adjusted numbers. Unadjusted figures are available on pages 5 through 7.

Seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see [definitions on page 8](#).

### 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/150410/dq150410a-eng.htm>

**Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2014** - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. [http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment\\_2014.pdf](http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2014.pdf)

**Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2014** - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a com-

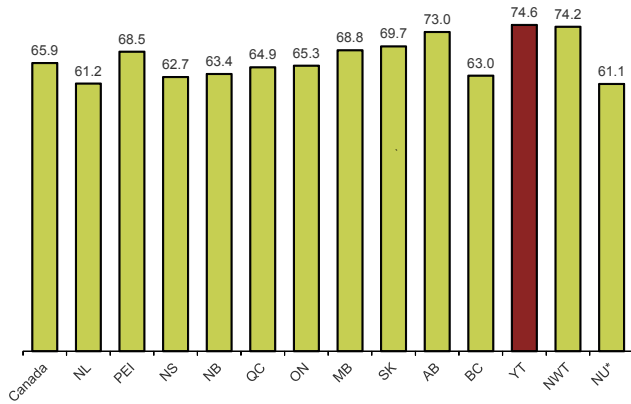
bination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. [http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph\\_2014.pdf](http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2014.pdf)

**Yukon 2013 Business Survey** - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. [http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2013\\_Business\\_Survey\\_Report\\_RR.pdf](http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2013_Business_Survey_Report_RR.pdf)

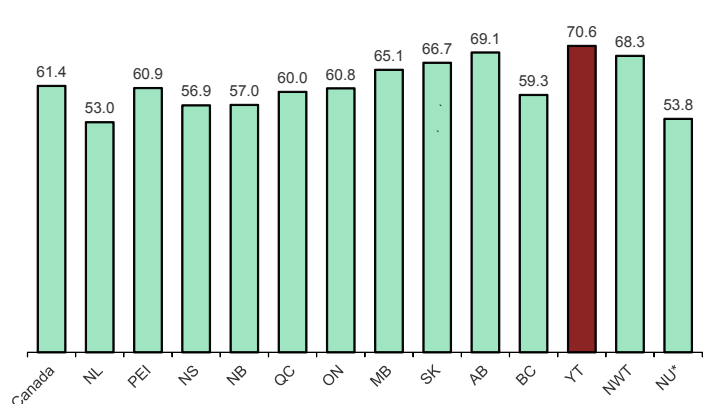
**2011 National Household Survey: Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration** - summary information on Yukon in May 2011. [http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Education\\_Labour\\_Mobility\\_Migration\\_2011.pdf](http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Education_Labour_Mobility_Migration_2011.pdf)

# Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot

Participation Rate, March 2015



Employment Rate, March 2015



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

The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. Yukon's participation rate in March 2015 was 74.6%, the highest in Canada.

Yukon's March 2015 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), at 70.6%, was also the highest in Canada.

## Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

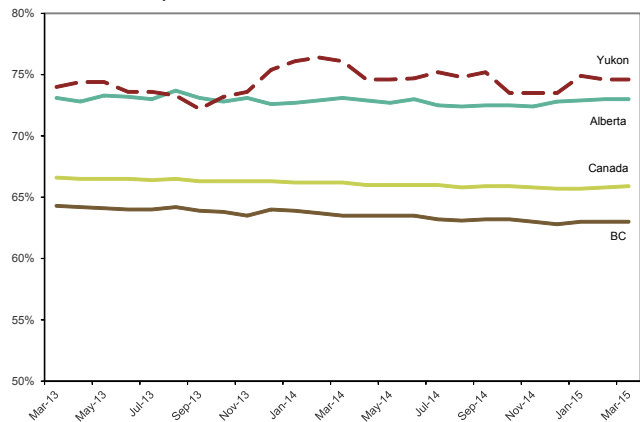
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 74.6% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in March 2015.

Yukon's participation rate in March 2015 (74.6%) remained the same as the rate in February 2015 (74.6%) and decreased 1.5 percentage points compared to the rate in March 2014 (76.1%).

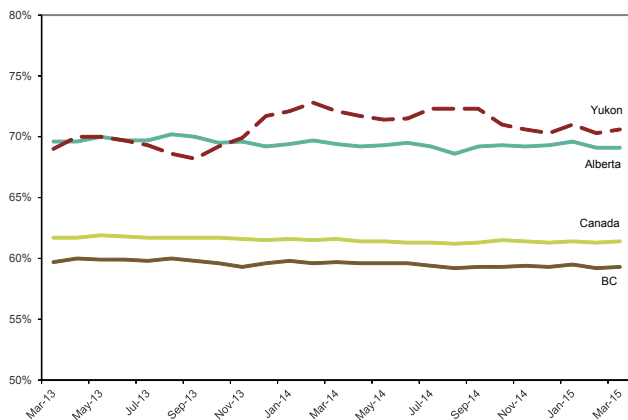
The March 2015 employment rate of 70.6%, increased 0.3 percentage points compared to the rate in February 2015 (70.3%) and was down 1.5 percentage points compared to the rate in March 2014 (72.1%).

*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.*

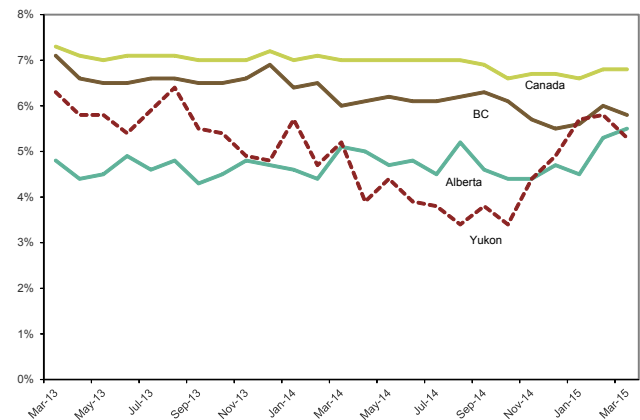
Participation Rate, March 2013 - March 2015



Employment Rate, March 2013 - March 2015



Unemployment Rate, March 2013 - March 2015



# Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mar-15	20,800	11,300	9,500	19,700	10,700	9,000	1,100	600	500
Feb-15	20,800	11,200	9,600	19,600	10,500	9,200	1,200	700	500
Jan-15	20,900	11,200	9,700	19,800	10,500	9,300	1,200	700	400
Dec-14	20,500	10,900	9,700	19,600	10,200	9,300	1,000	600	300
Nov-14	20,500	10,900	9,600	19,700	10,300	9,300	900	600	300
Oct-14	20,500	10,600	9,900	19,800	10,100	9,700	700	500	200
Sep-14	20,900	10,800	10,100	20,100	10,200	10,000	800	600	200
Aug-14	20,800	10,700	10,100	20,100	10,200	9,900	700	500	200
Jul-14	20,900	10,800	10,000	20,100	10,400	9,700	800	400	300
Jun-14	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,800	10,200	9,600	800	500	400
May-14	20,600	10,700	10,000	19,700	10,100	9,600	900	500	400
Apr-14	20,600	10,700	10,000	19,800	10,100	9,700	800	500	300
Mar-14	21,000	10,900	10,000	19,900	10,300	9,600	1,100	600	500
Feb-14	21,100	11,000	10,100	20,100	10,400	9,700	1,000	600	500
Jan-14	21,000	11,000	10,000	19,900	10,300	9,500	1,200	700	500
Dec-13	20,800	10,600	10,200	19,800	10,000	9,800	1,000	500	500
Nov-13	20,300	10,500	9,800	19,300	9,800	9,400	1,000	600	400
Oct-13	20,200	10,400	9,700	19,100	9,800	9,300	1,100	600	400
Sep-13	20,000	10,500	9,500	18,900	9,700	9,200	1,100	800	300
Aug-13	20,300	10,500	9,800	19,000	9,700	9,300	1,300	900	400
Jul-13	20,400	10,500	10,000	19,200	9,600	9,600	1,200	800	400
Jun-13	20,400	10,400	10,000	19,300	9,700	9,600	1,100	700	400
May-13	20,600	10,500	10,000	19,400	9,700	9,700	1,200	900	300
Apr-13	20,600	10,600	10,000	19,400	9,800	9,600	1,200	800	400
Mar-13	20,500	10,600	9,900	19,100	9,700	9,400	1,300	900	400

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mar-15	5.3	5.3	5.3
Feb-15	5.8	6.3	5.2
Jan-15	5.7	6.3	4.1
Dec-14	4.9	5.5	3.1
Nov-14	4.4	5.5	3.1
Oct-14	3.4	4.7	2.0
Sep-14	3.8	5.6	2.0
Aug-14	3.4	4.7	2.0
Jul-14	3.8	3.7	3.0
Jun-14	3.9	4.7	4.0
May-14	4.4	4.7	4.0
Apr-14	3.9	4.7	3.0
Mar-14	5.2	5.5	5.0
Feb-14	4.7	5.5	5.0
Jan-14	5.7	6.4	5.0
Dec-13	4.8	4.7	4.9
Nov-13	4.9	5.7	4.1
Oct-13	5.4	5.8	4.1
Sep-13	5.5	7.6	3.2
Aug-13	6.4	8.6	4.1
Jul-13	5.9	7.6	4.0
Jun-13	5.4	6.7	4.0
May-13	5.8	8.6	3.0
Apr-13	5.8	7.5	4.0
Mar-13	6.3	8.5	4.0

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, March 2013 - March 2015



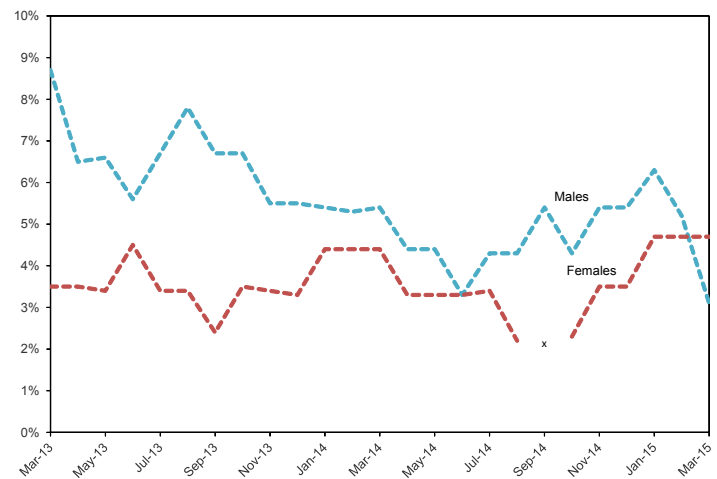
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

# Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mar-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,400	9,300	8,200	800	300	400
Feb-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,300	9,100	8,200	900	500	400
Jan-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,200	9,000	8,200	900	600	400
Dec-14	17,900	9,300	8,500	17,000	8,800	8,200	800	500	300
Nov-14	17,900	9,300	8,500	17,100	8,800	8,300	700	500	300
Oct-14	17,900	9,200	8,700	17,300	8,800	8,500	600	400	200
Sep-14	18,100	9,300	8,900	17,500	8,700	8,700	700	500	x
Aug-14	18,000	9,200	8,900	17,500	8,800	8,700	600	400	200
Jul-14	18,100	9,200	8,900	17,400	8,800	8,600	600	400	300
Jun-14	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,400	8,700	8,700	600	300	300
May-14	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,300	8,700	8,700	700	400	300
Apr-14	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,500	8,700	8,800	700	400	300
Mar-14	18,400	9,300	9,000	17,400	8,800	8,600	1,000	500	400
Feb-14	18,500	9,400	9,100	17,600	8,900	8,700	900	500	400
Jan-14	18,300	9,300	9,000	17,300	8,800	8,600	1,000	500	400
Dec-13	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,400	8,600	8,700	800	500	300
Nov-13	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,900	8,500	8,400	800	500	300
Oct-13	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,800	8,400	8,300	800	600	300
Sep-13	17,500	8,900	8,500	16,600	8,300	8,300	800	600	200
Aug-13	17,700	9,000	8,700	16,700	8,300	8,400	1,000	700	300
Jul-13	17,900	9,000	8,800	17,000	8,400	8,600	900	600	300
Jun-13	17,800	9,000	8,800	17,000	8,500	8,400	900	500	400
May-13	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,900	8,500	8,400	900	600	300
Apr-13	17,900	9,200	8,600	16,900	8,600	8,300	1,000	600	300
Mar-13	17,700	9,200	8,600	16,700	8,400	8,300	1,000	800	300

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mar-15	4.4	3.1	4.7
Feb-15	4.9	5.2	4.7
Jan-15	4.9	6.3	4.7
Dec-14	4.5	5.4	3.5
Nov-14	3.9	5.4	3.5
Oct-14	3.4	4.3	2.3
Sep-14	3.9	5.4	x
Aug-14	3.3	4.3	2.2
Jul-14	3.3	4.3	3.4
Jun-14	3.3	3.3	3.3
May-14	3.9	4.4	3.3
Apr-14	3.9	4.4	3.3
Mar-14	5.4	5.4	4.4
Feb-14	4.9	5.3	4.4
Jan-14	5.5	5.4	4.4
Dec-13	4.4	5.5	3.3
Nov-13	4.5	5.5	3.4
Oct-13	4.5	6.7	3.5
Sep-13	4.6	6.7	2.4
Aug-13	5.6	7.8	3.4
Jul-13	5.0	6.7	3.4
Jun-13	5.1	5.6	4.5
May-13	5.1	6.6	3.4
Apr-13	5.6	6.5	3.5
Mar-13	5.6	8.7	3.5

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, March 2013 - March 2015



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

# Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, aged 15+ years, Yukon

## Highlights:

- Compared to figures for February 2015, full-time employment in March 2015 (16,400) decreased by 100 and part-time employment (2,500) decreased by 100.
- Between February 2015 and March 2015, employment in the goods-producing sector remained the same at 2,500. Employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 100 to 16,400.
- Of all those employed in March 2015: 42.9% were private sector employees; 42.9% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); and 14.8% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mar-15	<b>20,300</b>	10,800	9,500	<b>18,900</b>	10,000	9,000	<b>1,400</b>	800	500
Feb-15	<b>20,400</b>	10,900	9,600	<b>19,100</b>	10,000	9,100	<b>1,400</b>	900	500
Jan-15	<b>20,600</b>	10,900	9,600	<b>19,300</b>	10,100	9,200	<b>1,300</b>	800	400
Dec-14	<b>20,200</b>	10,700	9,500	<b>19,200</b>	10,100	9,200	<b>900</b>	600	300
Nov-14	<b>20,100</b>	10,800	9,400	<b>19,400</b>	10,300	9,100	<b>700</b>	400	300
Oct-14	<b>20,500</b>	10,800	9,800	<b>20,000</b>	10,400	9,600	<b>600</b>	400	200
Sep-14	<b>21,400</b>	11,200	10,300	<b>20,800</b>	10,700	10,100	<b>600</b>	400	200
Aug-14	<b>21,600</b>	11,300	10,300	<b>21,100</b>	11,000	10,100	<b>500</b>	300	200
Jul-14	<b>21,500</b>	11,300	10,200	<b>20,800</b>	10,900	9,800	<b>700</b>	300	300
Jun-14	<b>20,900</b>	10,900	10,000	<b>20,000</b>	10,400	9,700	<b>900</b>	600	400
May-14	<b>20,600</b>	10,600	10,000	<b>19,500</b>	9,900	9,600	<b>1,000</b>	700	400
Apr-14	<b>20,200</b>	10,300	9,900	<b>19,300</b>	9,700	9,700	<b>900</b>	600	300
Mar-14	<b>20,500</b>	10,500	10,000	<b>19,200</b>	9,700	9,600	<b>1,200</b>	800	500
2014	<b>20,700</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>300</b>
2013	<b>20,400</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>400</b>
2012	<b>20,800</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>500</b>
2011	<b>20,500</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>500</b>
2010	<b>18,900</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>600</b>
2009	<b>18,600</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>500</b>
2008	<b>18,800</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>300</b>
2007	<b>18,100</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>300</b>
2006	<b>18,100</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>200</b>
2005	<b>18,000</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>300</b>

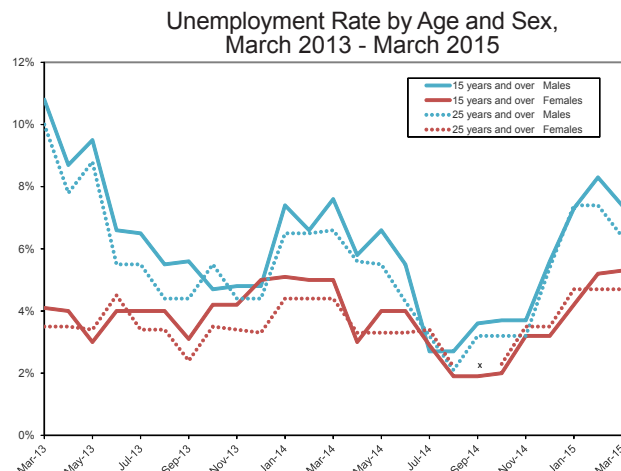
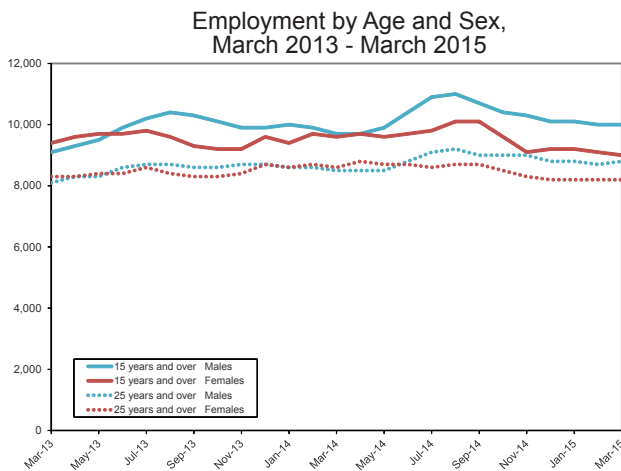
	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mar-15	<b>6.9</b>	7.4	5.3	<b>72.8</b>	76.1	69.3	<b>67.7</b>	70.4	65.7
Feb-15	<b>6.9</b>	8.3	5.2	<b>73.1</b>	76.8	70.1	<b>68.5</b>	70.4	66.4
Jan-15	<b>6.3</b>	7.3	4.2	<b>73.8</b>	76.8	70.1	<b>69.2</b>	71.1	67.2
Dec-14	<b>4.5</b>	5.6	3.2	<b>72.4</b>	75.4	69.3	<b>68.8</b>	71.1	67.2
Nov-14	<b>3.5</b>	3.7	3.2	<b>72.0</b>	76.1	68.6	<b>69.5</b>	72.5	66.4
Oct-14	<b>2.9</b>	3.7	2.0	<b>73.5</b>	76.1	71.5	<b>71.7</b>	73.2	70.1
Sep-14	<b>2.8</b>	3.6	1.9	<b>77.0</b>	78.9	75.2	<b>74.8</b>	75.4	73.7
Aug-14	<b>2.3</b>	2.7	1.9	<b>77.7</b>	79.6	75.7	<b>75.9</b>	77.5	74.3
Jul-14	<b>3.3</b>	2.7	2.9	<b>77.3</b>	80.1	75.0	<b>74.8</b>	77.3	72.1
Jun-14	<b>4.3</b>	5.5	4.0	<b>75.5</b>	77.3	73.5	<b>72.2</b>	73.8	71.3
May-14	<b>4.9</b>	6.6	4.0	<b>74.6</b>	75.2	73.5	<b>70.7</b>	70.2	70.6
Apr-14	<b>4.5</b>	5.8	3.0	<b>73.2</b>	73.0	72.8	<b>69.9</b>	68.8	71.3
Mar-14	<b>5.9</b>	7.6	5.0	<b>74.3</b>	74.5	74.1	<b>69.6</b>	68.8	71.1
2014	<b>4.3</b>	5.6	3.0	<b>74.7</b>	76.6	73.5	<b>71.5</b>	72.3	70.6
2013	<b>5.4</b>	6.7	4.0	<b>73.6</b>	74.5	72.8	<b>69.7</b>	69.5	69.9
2012	<b>7.2</b>	9.4	4.9	<b>75.6</b>	75.7	75.6	<b>70.2</b>	68.6	71.9
2011	<b>5.4</b>	5.7	5.1	<b>76.5</b>	77.9	75.0	<b>72.4</b>	72.8	72.0
2010	<b>6.9</b>	8.2	6.7	<b>73.0</b>	74.8	70.3	<b>67.6</b>	69.5	66.4
2009	<b>7.0</b>	9.4	5.6	<b>73.5</b>	74.4	72.6	<b>68.4</b>	68.2	68.5
2008	<b>4.8</b>	7.1	3.3	<b>76.1</b>	77.8	74.4	<b>72.5</b>	72.2	72.7
2007	<b>5.0</b>	6.4	3.4	<b>74.5</b>	75.8	73.1	<b>70.8</b>	71.0	69.7
2006	<b>4.4</b>	5.3	2.3	<b>75.7</b>	77.9	73.5	<b>72.4</b>	73.8	70.9
2005	<b>5.0</b>	6.5	3.4	<b>76.3</b>	76.7	75.0	<b>72.5</b>	71.7	73.3

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

# Labour Force, *Unadjusted*, by Age and Sex, March 2015

		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	20,300	18,900	1,400	7,600	6.9	72.8	67.7
	15 - 24	2,300	1,900	400	2,100	17.4	52.3	43.2
	25 +	18,000	17,000	1,000	5,500	5.6	76.6	72.3
	25 - 54	13,400	12,800	700	1,500	5.2	89.3	85.3
	55 +	4,500	4,200	300	4,000	6.7	52.9	49.4
Males	15 +	10,800	10,000	800	3,400	7.4	76.1	70.4
	15 - 24	1,400	1,100	300	900	21.4	60.9	47.8
	25 +	9,400	8,800	600	2,500	6.4	79.0	73.9
	25 - 54	6,900	6,500	400	500	5.8	93.2	87.8
	55 +	2,500	2,300	200	1,900	8.0	55.6	51.1
Females	15 +	9,500	9,000	500	4,200	5.3	69.3	65.7
	15 - 24	900	800	x	1,200	x	42.9	38.1
	25 +	8,600	8,200	400	3,000	4.7	74.1	70.7
	25 - 54	6,600	6,300	300	1,000	4.5	86.8	82.9
	55 +	2,000	1,900	x	2,100	x	48.8	46.3

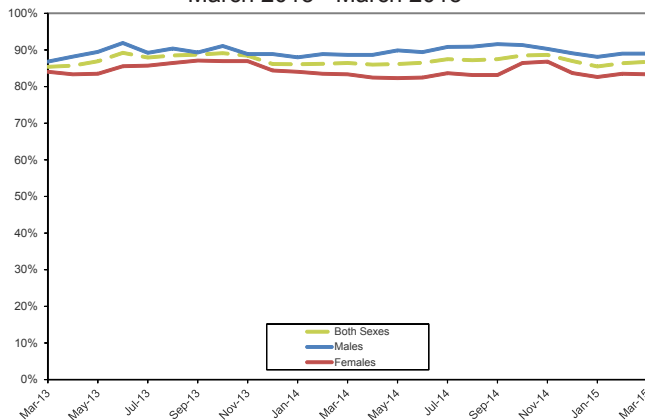
x = suppressed  
 Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.



- Comparing March 2015 to rates for February 2015, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over decreased from 8.3% to 7.4%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over decreased from 7.4% to 6.4%. The rate for females aged 15 years increased from 5.2% to 5.3%, and the rate for females aged 25 years over remained the same at 4.7%.
- Between July and December 2014, the unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24) was suppressed as the number of unemployed was below 200 in each of these months. In January 2015, the unemployment rate was 8.0%. The rate increased to 17.4% in March, the second time in the last 18 months that the rate has been above 10.0%.

## Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Full-time/Part-time, March 2015

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment, March 2013 - March 2015



- Of Yukon's workers aged 15 years and over, 16,400, or 86.8%, were employed full-time in March 2015. This was the third-highest proportion among all other jurisdictions behind Nunavut (89.7%) and the Northwest Territories (89.4%).
- Nationally, 79.8% of employed Canadians worked full-time in March.
- Of employed Yukon males, 89.0% worked full-time, compared to 83.3% of employed Yukon females did.
- Comparing March 2015 to February 2015, full-time employment decreased by 100 to 16,400, and part-time employment decreased by 100 to 2,500.

## Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, March 2015

	Both sexes	Males	Females
<b>Total employed</b>	18,900	10,000	9,000
Goods-producing sector	2,500	2,100	400
Construction	1,800	1,500	300
Services-producing sector	16,400	7,800	8,600
Trade	2,300	1,500	800
Transportation and warehousing	700	500	x
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	800	300	500
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,300	700	600
Business, building and other support services	500	200	300
Educational services	1,700	600	1,100
Health care and social assistance	2,600	500	2,100
Information, culture and recreation	1,000	600	400
Accommodation and food services	1,300	800	500
Other Services	600	300	200
Public administration	3,800	1,800	2,000

### Notes:

The sum of industries does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown; row data may not add up to industry totals due to rounding. 'Industry' refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the LFS respondent works (main job only).

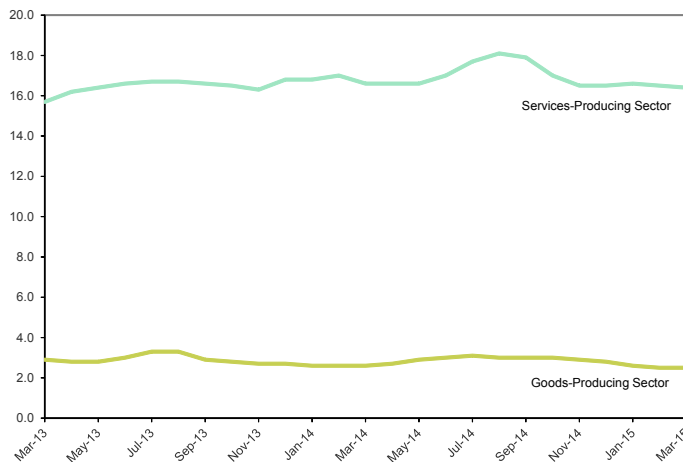
- In March 2015, 16,400, or 86.8% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 2,500, or 13.2%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 72.0% had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 52.4% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 16.0% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

### Goods- and services-producing sectors

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

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

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, March 2013 - March 2015



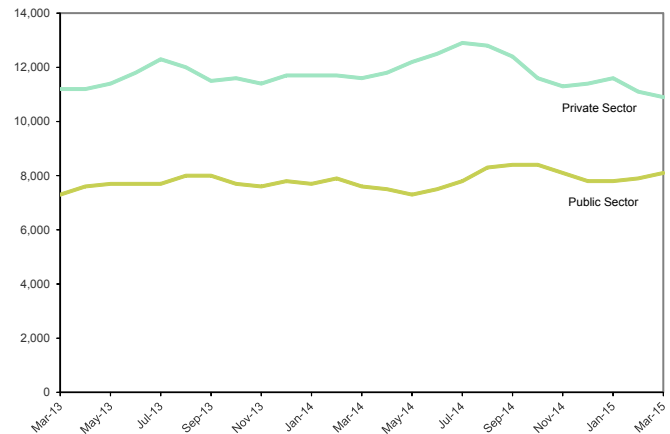
- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in August 2012 with 4,000 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector in August 2014 reached a record-high level of 18,100.
- Comparing March 2015 to March 2014, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 100 to 2,500, or 3.8%, and employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 200 workers, or 1.2%.

## Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, March 2015

	Both sexes	Males	Females
<b>Total Employed</b>	18,900	10,000	9,000
Public employees	8,100	3,400	4,700
Total private sector	10,900	6,600	4,200
Private employees	8,100	5,000	3,000
Self-employed	2,800	1,600	1,200

- In March 2015, 42.9% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private sector, 25.7% were self-employed.
- In March 2015, private sector employment decreased by 200, or 1.8%, from February 2015, while public sector employment increased by 200, or 2.5%.

Public/Private Sector Employment, March 2013 - March 2015



### Notes:

'Employees' include full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.

'Public employees' are those who work for: a government at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations or other Aboriginal government level; a government service or agency; a Crown corporation; or for a government funded establishment such as schools (including colleges/universities), hospitals and public libraries.

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

# Labour Force Survey Definitions

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**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.

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