Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Yukon Employment
September 2014

Highlights:

• Yukon’s unemployment rate in September 2014 (3.8%) increased by 0.4 percentage points compared to August 2014 (3.4%) and was the second lowest in Canada in September.

• Compared to August 2014 figures, Yukon’s labour force increased by 200 to 21,000, the number of employed remained the same at 20,200 and the number of unemployed increased by 100 to 800.

• Nationally, comparing September 2014 to August 2014 figures, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 6.8%.

• Compared to August 2014 figures, the labour force in Canada in September 2014 increased by 0.2%, the number of employed increased by 0.4% and the number of unemployed decreased by 3.3%.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:


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.
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 September 2014 was 76.1%, the highest in Canada. Yukon’s September 2014 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over which is employed), at 73.2%, was also the highest in Canada.

**Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical**

The Labour Force Survey estimates that 76.1% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or were seeking employment in September 2014.

Yukon’s participation rate in September 2014 (76.1%) increased 0.7 percentage points from August 2014 (75.4%) and increased 3.5 percentage points compared to September 2013 (72.6%).

The September 2014 employment rate of 73.2%, remained the same compared to August 2014 (73.2%) and was up 4.6 percentage points compared to September 2013 (68.6%).

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.

*Nunavut’s participation rate and employment rate are available only as unadjusted estimates.*
Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

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

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Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.
Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, aged 15+ years, Yukon

**Highlights:**
- Compared to August 2014, full-time employment in September 2014 (18,100) decreased by 200 while part-time employment (2,700) increased by 100.
- Between August and September 2014, employment in the goods-producing sector remained the same at 2,900. Employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 200 to 17,900.
- Of all those employed in September 2014: 46.6% were private sector employees; 40.9% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); and 12.5% were self-employed.
Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Full-time/Part-time, September 2014

- Of Yukon’s workers aged 15 years and over, 18,100, or 87.0%, were employed full-time in September 2014. This was the third-highest proportion among all other jurisdictions behind the Northwest Territories (90.5%) and Nunavut (89.8%).
- Nationally, 81.0% of employed Canadians worked full-time in September.
- Of employed Yukon males, 91.3% worked full-time, compared to 83.7% of employed Yukon females did.
- Comparing September 2014 to August 2014, full-time employment decreased by 200 to 18,100, while part-time employment increased by 100 to 2,700.

Employment by Age and Sex, September 2012 - September 2014

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<td>25 - 54</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Labour Force, Unadjusted, by Age and Sex, September 2014**

- Comparing September 2014 to August 2014, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over increased from 2.8% to 3.7%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over increased from 2.2% to 3.3%. The rate for females aged 15 years and remained the same at 1.9%, and the rate for females aged 25 years over remained the same at 2.2%.
- Yukon’s youth (aged 15-24) unemployment rate has been suppressed since July 2014 as the number of unemployed was below 200 in each of the three months. The youth unemployment rate has consistently been under 10% for the last thirteen months.

Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Full-time/Part-time, September 2014

- Of Yukon’s workers aged 15 years and over, 18,100, or 87.0%, were employed full-time in September 2014. This was the third-highest proportion among all other jurisdictions behind the Northwest Territories (90.5%) and Nunavut (89.8%).
- Nationally, 81.0% of employed Canadians worked full-time in September.
- Of employed Yukon males, 91.3% worked full-time, compared to 83.7% of employed Yukon females did.
- Comparing September 2014 to August 2014, full-time employment decreased by 200 to 18,100, while part-time employment increased by 100 to 2,700.
Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, September 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total employed</td>
<td>20,800</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>10,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods-producing sector</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-producing sector</td>
<td>17,900</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>10,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific and technical services</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business, building and other support services</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, culture and recreation</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

x = suppressed for confidentiality

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 September 2014, 17,900, or 86.1% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 2,900, or 13.9%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.

62.1% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the construction industry; 20.7% in the forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas industries.

While females accounted for 56.4% of workers in Yukon’s services-producing sector, only 10.3% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, September 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Employed</td>
<td>20,800</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>10,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public employees</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>5,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private sector</td>
<td>12,300</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>5,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private employees</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In September 2014, 40.9% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.

Of the private sector, 21.1% were self-employed.

In September 2014, private sector employment decreased by 400, or 3.1%, from August 2014, while public sector employment increased by 200, or 2.4%.

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

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.

Additional information
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