

Table 6-2
Labour force characteristics by territories, unadjusted for seasonality, 3 month moving average ending in February 2008 and February 2009

	Population	Labour force			Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment			
	in thousands						
Yukon ¹							
2008	23.5	17.6	16.7	1.0	74.9	5.7	71.1
2009	24.1	17.4	16.2	1.2	72.2	6.9	67.2
Northwest Territories ²							
2008	31.0	23.3	21.8	1.5	75.2	6.4	70.3
2009	31.4	22.2	21.5	0.7	70.7	3.2	68.5
Nunavut - 10 largest communities ³							
2008	14.3	10.0	9.0	1.0	69.8	10.2	62.7
2009	14.1	8.8	8.1	0.7	62.1	8.0	57.2

1. Since 1992, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) has been conducted in the Yukon, using an alternative methodology that accommodates some of the operational difficulties inherent to remote locales. These estimates are not included in the national totals. In 1995, the LFS in the Yukon underwent a sample redesign. One result of the redesign was that the covered population increased from 85% to 92%, which is reflected by the sharp increase in the three month moving averages estimates of January, February and March of 1995 for all the level estimates. Users are therefore warned to be cautious when comparing estimates before January 1995 to estimates for January 1995 and forward.
2. Since 2001, the Labour force survey has been administered in the Northwest Territories, using an alternative methodology that accommodates some of the operational difficulties inherent to remote locales. These estimates are not included in national totals.
3. Since 2004, the Labour force survey has been administered in Nunavut, using an alternative methodology that accommodates some of the operational difficulties inherent to remote locales. These estimates are not included in national totals. The 10 largest communities are Iqaluit, Cambridge Bay, Baker Lake, Arviat, Rankin Inlet, Kugluktuk, Pond Inlet, Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung, Igloolik.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0054.