

Table 6-2
Labour force characteristics by territory (seasonally adjusted) - 3 month moving average

	August 2016	September 2016	S.E. ¹	Change from			Percent change from		
				last month	last December	twelve months ago	last month	last December	twelve months ago
in thousands (except rates)									
Yukon ²									
Population	28.3	28.4	...	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4
Labour force	21.8	21.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	5.8	4.3
Employment	20.1	20.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	4.1	2.5
Unemployment	1.7	1.5	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.4	-11.8	25.0	36.4
Participation rate	77.0	76.8	0.9	-0.2	3.8	2.9	...	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.9	0.7	-0.9	1.1	1.6	...	...	...
Employment rate	71.0	71.5	1.0	0.5	2.4	1.5	...	...	...
Northwest Territories ³									
Population	32.7	32.6	...	-0.1	0.6	0.8	-0.3	1.9	2.5
Labour force	25.0	24.2	0.3	-0.8	0.0	0.2	-3.2	0.0	0.8
Employment	23.0	22.6	0.3	-0.4	0.9	0.7	-1.7	4.1	3.2
Unemployment	1.9	1.6	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-15.8	-33.3	-23.8
Participation rate	76.5	74.2	0.8	-2.3	-1.4	-1.3	...	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.6	0.7	-1.0	-3.3	-2.2	...	...	...
Employment rate	70.3	69.3	0.9	-1.0	1.5	0.4	...	...	...
Nunavut ⁴									
Population	24.3	24.3	...	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.3
Labour force	15.9	16.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	3.9	2.6
Employment	13.7	13.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	7.0	6.2
Unemployment	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	4.5	-14.8	-14.8
Participation rate	65.3	65.9	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.9	...	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	14.5	0.9	0.6	-2.7	-2.7	...	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	56.3	1.0	0.1	3.2	2.5	...	...	...

1. Average standard error of change in two consecutive months (see "Sampling Errors" in Data Quality for further explanations).
2. 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.
3. Since 2001, the Labour force survey (LFS) 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.
4. Since 2004, the Labour force survey (LFS) has been administered in Nunavut, using an alternative methodology that accommodates some of the operational difficulties inherent to remote locales. These estimates are 3-month moving averages and are not included in national totals. From January 2004 to December 2007, estimates represent about 70% of all Nunavut residents aged 15 and over. Starting in January 2008, coverage was extended to 92%, so that by March 2008, the 3-month moving average is completely based on the extended coverage. Because of the large difference in coverage, users are recommended not to compare estimates prior to January 2008 with data afterwards. The January and February 2008 3-month moving average estimates are based on a mix of both coverages, since the extended coverage was introduced in January 2008. Estimates from January 2004 to December 2007 are based on the 10 largest communities in Nunavut: Iqaluit, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Baker Lake, Arviat, Pond Inlet, Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung, Igloolik. Estimates from March 2008 to present cover the above communities as well as: Taloyoak, Gjoa Haven, Kugaaruk, Coral Harbour, Repulse Bay, Qikiqtarjuaq, Arctic Bay, Hall Beach, Clyde River.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0100.