## About the Survey

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) provides a monthly portrait of the earnings, payroll jobs (i.e., occupied positions) and hours worked by detailed industry. A combination of payroll deduction accounts (census provided by the Canada Revenue Agency) and the Business Payrolls Survey (BPS) is used to produce these estimates.

In addition to customary annual revisions that correct reporting or processing errors and adjust using latest seasonal factors, historical revisions were made in 2014 to a number of industries going back to 2001. These revisions were concentrated in the public sector portion of the economy, particularly public administration. Prior to 2014, these payroll records were processed by the Public Sector Statistics Division of Statistics Canada and supplied to SEPH in aggregated format. Starting in 2014, SEPH took over the responsibility of producing these statistics. Concepts were adapted to be more consistent with ones used for treatment of other sectors in SEPH.

These updates led to level changes, particularly for provincial/territorial public administration (NAICS 912), for both the employment and average weekly earnings. The changes are due mostly to the removal of employees listed on the payroll but not receiving pay for the last pay period of the month.

## Employment, Earnings and Hours, Yukon, 2013-2014

### Highlights:

- In 2014, there were 20,790 employees in Yukon (including employees in industry-unclassified businesses).
- Excluding unclassified businesses, there were 20,581 employees and their weekly earnings (including overtime) averaged at $1,036.48.
- Comparing 2014 to 2013, the number of employees (including employees in unclassified businesses) increased by 127, or 0.6%, while average weekly earnings (excluding earnings by employees in unclassified businesses and including overtime) increased by $26.72, or 2.6%.
- The Public administration sector (including federal, territorial, municipal and Aboriginal governments) remained the largest employer in 2014, with 6,109 employees, or 29.7% of all classified businesses’ employees in the territory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change '13-'14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avg number of employees (including unclassified businesses¹)</td>
<td>20,663</td>
<td>20,790</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg number of employees (excluding unclassified businesses¹)</td>
<td>20,449</td>
<td>20,581</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaried employees paid a fixed salary</td>
<td>8,379</td>
<td>8,115</td>
<td>-3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees paid by the hour</td>
<td>10,906</td>
<td>11,068</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg weekly earnings (excluding unclassified businesses¹)</td>
<td>$1,009.76</td>
<td>$1,036.48</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All employees -- Including overtime</td>
<td>$967.88</td>
<td>$992.36</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaried employees paid a fixed salary -- Including overtime</td>
<td>$1,360.87</td>
<td>$1,410.55</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Excluding overtime</td>
<td>$1,328.12</td>
<td>$1,379.51</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees paid by the hour -- Including overtime</td>
<td>$736.63</td>
<td>$765.64</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Excluding overtime</td>
<td>$683.28</td>
<td>$706.37</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg hourly earnings (excluding unclassified businesses¹)</td>
<td>$37.31</td>
<td>$38.14</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaried employees paid a fixed salary -- Including overtime</td>
<td>$25.01</td>
<td>$26.10</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees paid by the hour -- Including overtime</td>
<td>$24.24</td>
<td>$25.25</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Excluding overtime</td>
<td>$28.2</td>
<td>$28.0</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg weekly hours (excluding unclassified businesses¹)</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard work week for salaried employees paid a fixed salary -- Excluding overtime</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees paid by the hour -- Excluding overtime</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Source

Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027; 281-0030; 281-0038; and 281-0033.

---

### In 2014, the number of employees (including those in unclassified businesses) increased by 127, or 0.6%, compared to 2013, while average weekly earnings (excluding earnings by employees in unclassified businesses and including overtime) increased by $26.72, or 2.6%.

### Comparing 2014 to 2005, the average number of employees increased by 3,810, or 22.4%, while average weekly earnings increased by $231.41, or 28.7%.
Comparing 2014 to 2013, average earnings of Yukon employees (excluding employees working for unclassified businesses and including overtime) increased by 2.6%, while the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Whitehorse (figures not available for Yukon) increased by 1.3%. This resulted in a ‘real’ increase of 1.3% in Yukon’s earnings. Meanwhile, Canada’s average earnings increased by 2.6% and the national CPI rose by 2.0%, resulting in a ‘real’ increase of 0.6%.

Comparing 2014 to 2005, Yukon’s earnings increased by $231.41, or 28.7%, while the Whitehorse CPI increased 18.1%, resulting in a ‘real’ increase of 10.6%. During the same time period, Canada’s earnings increased by $198.38, or 26.9%, while the national CPI rose 17.0%, resulting in a ‘real’ increase of 9.9%.

**Employment by Month, Yukon, 2010 to 2014**

Employment in Yukon varies with the season. It increases through the summer months and decreases in the winter. This is most apparent in the services-producing industries, in which the largest proportion of Yukoners are employed. The number of employees typically remains high in the months of June/July/August/September and low in January.

**Goods-Producing vs. Services-Producing Industries Employment, Yukon, 2005 to 2014**

Over the last decade (2005-2014), 90.0% of Yukon jobs have been in services-producing industries. In 2014, services-producing industries employed 90.7% of all employees working for classified businesses.

Comparing 2014 to 2013, the number of services-producing industries workers increased by 207, or 1.1%, while the number of goods-producing industries workers decreased by 74, or 3.7%.
### Average Employment and Weekly Earnings (including overtime), Yukon, 2013 to 2014

**INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE including unclassified businesses**
- **2013**: 20,663
- **2014**: 20,790
- Change: 127 (0.6%)

**Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses**
- **2013**: 20,449
- **2014**: 20,581
- Change: 132 (0.6%)

**Goods-producing industries**
- **Construction**
  - 2013: 1,989
  - 2014: 2,061
  - Change: 72 (3.6%)
- **Residential building construction**
  - 2013: 239
  - 2014: 249
  - Change: 10 (4.2%)
- **Specialty trade contractors**
  - 2013: 323
  - 2014: 333
  - Change: 10 (3.1%)

**Services-producing industries**
- **Trade**
  - 2013: 2,796
  - 2014: 2,836
  - Change: 40 (1.4%)
- **Wholesale trade**
  - 2013: 929
  - 2014: 949
  - Change: 20 (2.2%)
- **Retail trade**
  - 2013: 2,462
  - 2014: 2,499
  - Change: 37 (1.5%)

Note: Industry sectors, subsectors and industry groups displayed in this table are the only ones that have employee data available for 2012 and/or 2013 in Yukon.

### Earnings and Hours by Type of Employee (including overtime), Yukon, 2013 to 2014

#### EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Average Hourly Earnings 2013</th>
<th>Average Hourly Earnings 2014</th>
<th>Average Weekly Hours 2013</th>
<th>Average Weekly Hours 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>$23.50</td>
<td>$24.63</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>$17.93</td>
<td>$19.59</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>$8.75</td>
<td>$10.40</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery</td>
<td>$15.56</td>
<td>$17.24</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>$16.38</td>
<td>$18.63</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transp</td>
<td>$24.24</td>
<td>$26.24</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SALARIED EMPLOYEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Average Hourly Earnings 2013</th>
<th>Average Hourly Earnings 2014</th>
<th>Average Weekly Hours 2013</th>
<th>Average Weekly Hours 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>$37.05</td>
<td>$37.92</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>$26.37</td>
<td>$26.37</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>$22.06</td>
<td>$27.27</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery</td>
<td>$22.10</td>
<td>$22.10</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transp</td>
<td>$30.95</td>
<td>$32.12</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Industry sectors displayed in this table are the only ones that have data available for 2013 and/or 2014 in Yukon.

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.
In 2014, and from available average weekly earnings data by industry detail, employees in the Public administration sector remained the territory’s highest paid at $1,295.54. The subsectors of Federal government public administration and Territorial public administration earned $1,579.49 and $1,463.67, respectively, per week.

The Public administration sector earnings ($1,295.54) were $259.06 higher per week (or 25.0% higher) than the 2014 industrial aggregate (excluding unclassified businesses) for Yukon of $1,036.48.
The following pages present the changes in employment and earnings in Yukon by industry over the last ten years. Comparing 2005 to 2014, employment in all industries (excluding unclassified businesses) increased 23.4%, while the population aged 15 years and over increased by 17.4%. Across the same time period, average weekly earnings (including overtime) rose 28.7%, while the Whitehorse Consumer Price Index increased 18.1%.

GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Goods-producing industries include the following sectors: Forestry, logging and support; Mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction; Utilities; Construction; and Manufacturing. Of these five industry sectors, only limited data for the Construction sector is available for Yukon.

Construction

Annual average employment in the Construction sector is largely project-driven. From the data available for the years 2005 through 2009, employment varied from a low of 856 employees in 2005 to a high of 1,062 in 2006. Based on the available data, annual average weekly earnings varied, from a low of $944.80 in 2009 to a high of $979.79 in 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

SERVICES-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Services-producing industries include the following industry sectors: Trade; Transportation and warehousing; Information and cultural industries; Finance and insurance; Real estate and rental and leasing; Professional, scientific and technical services; Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; Educational services; Health care and social assistance; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Accommodation and food services; Other services (except public administration); and Public administration.

Trade

Being the second-largest employer over the last ten years, the Trade sector ranged from a low of 2,209 employees in 2005 to a high of 2,926 in 2008. In 2014, the Trade sector employment (2,802 employees) was comprised of 2,499 in retail trade and 303 in wholesale trade. Over the last decade (2005–2014), the retail trade subsector has averaged at 2,358; wholesale at 329. Annual average weekly earnings ranged from a low of $528.09 in 2007 to a high of $681.99 in 2011 during the past ten years. In 2014, the average weekly earnings for the subsectors of wholesale trade and retail trade were $1,514.31 and $578.26 per week respectively.

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.
From 2005 to 2014, the Transportation and warehousing sector averaged 1,783 employees, ranging from a low of 1,476 employees in 2005 to a high of 2,295 employees in 2014. Comparing 2014 to 2013, employment in the sector increased by 320, or 16.2%.

From the available data, weekly earnings averaged at $907.02 over the last 10 years. Comparing 2014 to 2013, earnings decreased by $20.54, or 2.0%.

Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

### Information and cultural industries

Based on available data for the past ten years (2005-2014), the number of employees in the Information and cultural industries sector ranged from a low of 394 in 2012 to a high of 480 in 2006.

Based on the limited available data, average weekly earnings were $886.92 in 2006 and $972.81 in 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

### Finance and insurance

From the available data for the past ten years (2005-2014), the number of employees in the Finance and insurance sector averaged at 345 and ranged from a low of 326 in 2007 and 2013, to a high of 363 in 2011.

Based on the available data, average weekly earnings varied from a low of $1,028.66 in 2006 to a high of $1,052.33 in 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

### Professional, scientific and technical services

From 2005 to 2014, the number of employees in the Professional, scientific and technical services sector averaged at 574, ranging from a low of 523 in 2005 to a high of 604 employees in 2014. In 2014 (604 employed in this sector), there was an increase of 12 employees compared to 2013 and an increase of 81 compared to 2005.

Data for average weekly earnings was unavailable for 2005 through 2013.

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services

From available data, the total number of employees in the Education services sector varied from a low of 1,200 employees in 2005 to a high of 1,399 in 2014. The average number of employees over the same period was 1,318.

Based on the available data for the years 2005 to 2007, weekly earnings averaged at $999.78.

**Health care and social assistance**

The Health care and social assistance sector showed steady annual increases in both employment and average weekly earnings over the last 10 years (2005-2014). Comparing 2014 to 2013, employment in this sector increased by 30 and earnings increased by $3.66. Comparing 2014 to 2005, employment increased by 267 employees, or 28.7%, and earnings increased by $213.99, or 28.8%.

**Accommodation and food services**

Employment in the Accommodation and food services sector varied from a low of 1,489 employees in 2010, to a high of 1,880 in 2012. Comparing 2014 (1,839 employees) to 2013, employment decreased by 11, or 0.6%.

There were 944 employees in the accommodation services subsector and 896 in the food services and drinking places subsector in 2014. Food services and drinking places earnings were $390.62 per week (Accommodation services earnings for 2014 were not available).

Comparing 2014 to 2005, the Accommodation and food services sector employment rose by 137 employees and earnings went up from $389.30 to $454.51, an increase of $65.21, or 16.8%.

Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.
The Public administration sector (includes federal, territorial, municipal and Aboriginal governments) continued to be the largest employer and had the highest average weekly earnings of any industry sector for which data are available.

In 2014, the Public administration sector (6,109 employees), increased by 30 employees, or 0.5%, compared to 2013 (6,079). The sector included 479 federal government, 3,637 territorial, 542 municipal3 and 1,451 First Nations government employees.

Earnings increased steadily over the last ten years, ranging from a low of $989.79 in 2005, to the 2014 high of $1,295.54. Comparing 2014 to 2005, average weekly earnings increased by $305.75, or 30.9%.

Notes:
1 Industrial aggregate covers all industrial sectors except those primarily involved in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and the military personnel of the defence services. Unclassified businesses are businesses for which the industrial classification (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012) has yet to be determined.
2 Other Services (except public administration) includes: repair and maintenance; personal and laundry services; religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations; and private households.
3 Data is derived residually from Statistics Canada CANSIM 281-0024.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.