

YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours 2013

Highlights:

- In 2013, there were 21,008 employees in Yukon (*including* employees in industry-unclassified businesses).
- *Excluding* unclassified businesses, there were 20,793 employees and their weekly earnings (including overtime) averaged at \$989.03.
- Comparing 2013 to figures from 2012, the number of employees (*including* employees in unclassified businesses) decreased by 64, or 0.3%, while average weekly earnings (*excluding* earnings by employees in unclassified businesses and *including* overtime) increased by \$7.51, or 0.8%.
- The *Public administration* sector (including federal, territorial, municipal and Aboriginal governments) remained the largest employer in 2013, with 6,482 employees, or 31.2% of all classified businesses' employees in the territory.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Yukon, 2012-2013

	2012 ^f	2013	Change '12-'13
Avg number of employees (<i>including</i> unclassified businesses ¹)	21,072	21,008	-0.3%
Avg number of employees (<i>excluding</i> unclassified businesses ¹)	20,814	20,793	-0.1%
<i>Salaried employees paid a fixed salary</i>	8,366	8,670	3.6%
<i>Employees paid by the hour</i>	11,204	10,971	-2.1%
Avg weekly earnings (<i>excluding</i> unclassified businesses ¹)			
<i>All employees</i>			
--Including overtime	\$981.52	\$989.03	0.8%
--Excluding overtime	\$936.85	\$948.31	1.2%
<i>Salaried employees paid a fixed salary</i>			
--Including overtime	\$1,308.04	\$1,334.36	2.0%
--Excluding overtime	\$1,280.51	\$1,301.51	1.6%
<i>Employees paid by the hour</i>			
--Including overtime	\$726.35	\$711.57	-2.0%
--Excluding overtime	\$663.91	\$660.33	-0.5%
Avg hourly earnings (<i>excluding</i> unclassified businesses ¹)			
<i>Salaried employees paid a fixed salary</i>			
--Including overtime	\$36.04	\$36.96	2.6%
<i>Employees paid by the hour</i>			
--Including overtime	\$24.30	\$24.75	1.9%
--Excluding overtime	\$23.44	\$23.99	2.3%
Avg weekly hours (<i>excluding</i> unclassified businesses ¹)			
<i>Standard work week for salaried employees paid a fixed salary</i>			
--Excluding overtime	36.3	36.1	-0.6%
<i>Employees paid by the hour</i>			
--Including overtime	29.9	28.7	-4.0%
--Excluding overtime	28.3	27.5	-2.8%

- In 2013, the number of employees (including those in unclassified businesses) decreased by 64, or 0.3% compared to 2012, while average weekly earnings (excluding earnings by employees in unclassified businesses and including overtime) increased by \$7.51 or 0.8%.
- Comparing 2013 to 2004, the average number of employees increased by 4,189, or 24.9%, while average weekly earnings increased by \$223.88, or 29.3%.

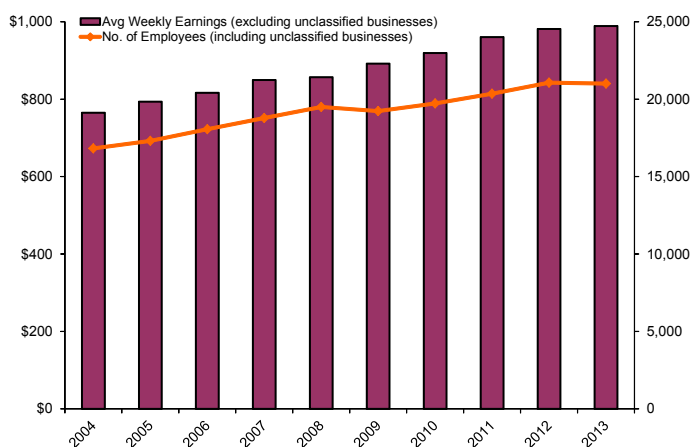
About the Survey

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is a combination of a census of payroll deductions (provided by the Canada Revenue Agency), the Business Payrolls Survey and data from the Public Sector Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. Its key objective is to provide a portrait of the level of earnings and the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

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.

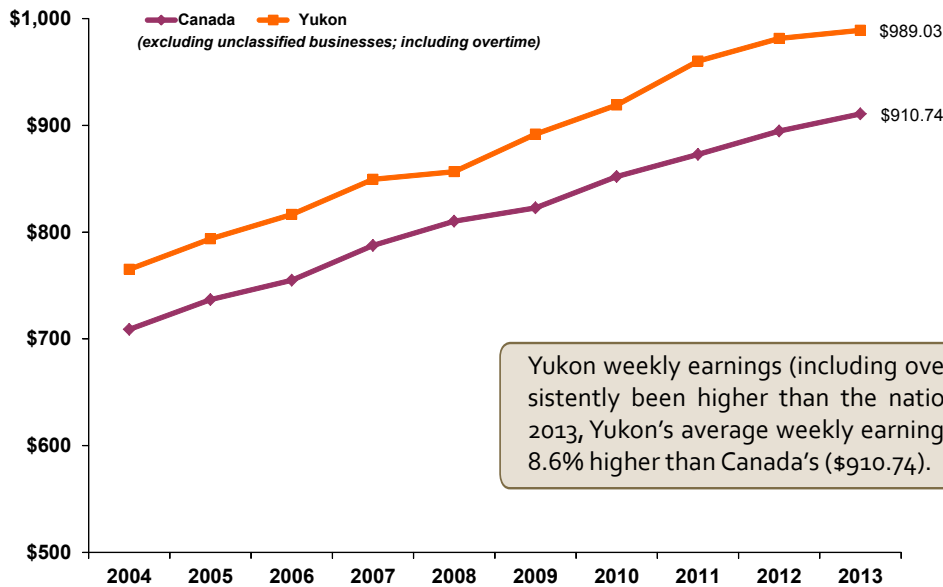
Non-farm payroll **employment** data are for all hourly and salaried employees (include full-time and part-time employees), as well as the 'other employees' category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees; all **earnings** data include overtime pay (except where noted) and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions; average weekly **hours** data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code.

Note: SEPH has incorporated an additional method in assigning 2012 NAICS codes to businesses. The impact of this change is a reduction in the payroll employment level in the unclassified businesses category and slight increases in employment in most of the classified industries. Earnings data for some industries are also affected. This method has been applied back to 2008, and will be in place going forward.



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027; 281-0036; 281-0030; 281-0038; and 281-0033.

Average Weekly Earnings, Canada and Yukon, 2004 to 2013



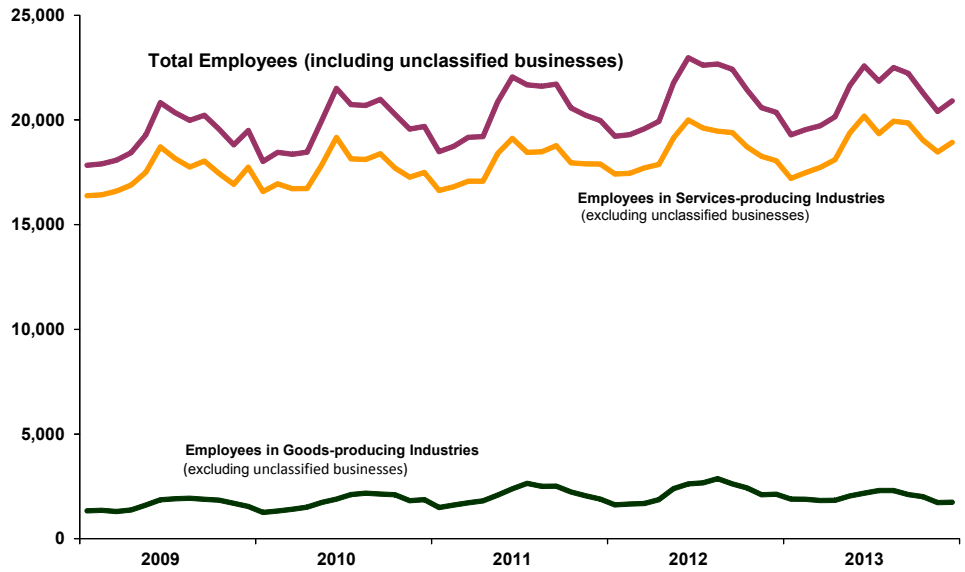
Yukon weekly earnings (including overtime) have consistently been higher than the national average. In 2013, Yukon's average weekly earnings (\$989.03) were 8.6% higher than Canada's (\$910.74).

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0027.

Comparing 2013 to 2012, earnings for Yukon employees (excluding employees working for unclassified businesses and including overtime) increased by 0.8%, while the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Whitehorse (figures not available for Yukon) increased by 1.7%. This resulted in a 'real' decrease of 0.9% in Yukon earnings. Meanwhile, Canada's earnings increased by 1.8% and the national CPI rose by 0.9%. This resulted in a 'real' increase of 0.9% in Canadian earnings.

Comparing 2013 to 2004, Yukon earnings increased \$223.88, or 29.3%, while the Whitehorse CPI rose 19.2%, resulting in a 'real' increase of 10.1%. During the same time period, Canada's earnings increased by \$201.81, or 28.5%, while the national CPI rose by 17.3%, resulting in a 'real' increase of 11.2%.

Employment by Month, Yukon, 2009 to 2013



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0023.

Employment in Yukon varies with the season, with an increased number of employees through the summer months and a decrease through 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.

Average Employment and Weekly Earnings (including overtime) by Industry, Yukon, 2012 to 2013

	Number of Employees				Avg Weekly Earnings			
	2012 ^r	2013	change '12 to '13		2012 ^r	2013	change '12 to '13	
			no.	%			no.	%
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE including unclassified businesses ¹	21,072	21,008	-64	-0.3%	...	...	...	...
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses¹	20,814	20,793	-21	-0.1%	\$981.52	\$989.03	\$7.51	0.8%
Goods-producing industries	2,222	1,989	-233	-10.5%	\$1,280.34	\$1,267.10	-\$13.24	-1.0%
Construction	x	x	x	...	x	x	x	...
Residential building construction	302	x	x	...	\$1,010.30	x	x	...
Building equipment contractors	326	323	-3	-0.9%	x	x	x	...
Services-producing industries	18,591	18,805	214	1.2%	\$945.80	\$959.63	\$13.83	1.5%
Trade	2,861	2,796	-65	-2.3%	\$669.80	\$674.59	\$4.79	0.7%
Wholesale trade	332	335	3	0.9%	F	F	..	..
Petroleum and petroleum product merchant wholesalers	111	115	4	3.6%	F	F	..	..
Retail trade	2,528	2,462	-66	-2.6%	\$574.65	\$573.88	-\$0.77	-0.1%
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	x	325	x	...	x	\$958.88	x	...
Food and beverage stores	943	929	-14	-1.5%	F	\$450.97	..	..
Grocery stores	x	906	x	...	x	F	...	...
Gasoline stations	x	131	x	...	x	F	...	...
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	84	89	5	6.0%	F	F	..	..
Clothing stores	62	56	-6	-9.7%	.	.	...	...
Miscellaneous store retailers	165	165	0	0.0%	.	.	...	...
Transportation and warehousing	1,929	1,975	46	2.4%	\$977.35	\$1,011.12	\$33.77	3.5%
General freight trucking	166	x	x	...	F	x	...	...
Information and cultural industries	394	x	x	...	F	x	...	...
Finance and insurance	340	326	-14	-4.1%	F	F	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services	565	592	27	4.8%	.	.	...	...
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	463	449	-14	-3.0%	\$724.93	\$733.33	\$8.40	1.2%
Educational services	1,386	x	x	...	F	x	...	...
Health care and social assistance	1,127	1,167	40	3.5%	\$927.67	\$953.27	\$25.60	2.8%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	.	.	...	...	.	.	...	...
Amusement, gambling and recreation industries	x	206	x	...	x	F	...	...
Accommodation and food services	1,880	1,850	-30	-1.6%	\$474.53	\$465.73	-\$8.80	-1.9%
Accommodation services	1,035	982	-53	-5.1%	\$529.75	\$533.02	\$3.27	0.6%
Food services and drinking places	844	867	23	2.7%	F	\$389.50	..	..
Other services (except public administration)	574	579	5	0.9%	\$696.67	F	..	..
Repair and maintenance	124	130	6	4.8%	F	F	..	..
Personal and laundry services	115	121	6	5.2%	F	F	..	..
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations	336	327	-9	-2.7%	\$728.90	F	..	..
Civic and social organizations	131	x	x	...	F	x	...	...
Public administration	6,258	6,482	224	3.6%	\$1,134.03	\$1,148.95	\$14.92	1.3%
Federal government public administration	491	475	-16	-3.3%	\$1,443.95	\$1,481.00	\$37.05	2.6%
Provincial and territorial public administration	3,919	4,029	110	2.8%	\$1,229.47	\$1,262.40	\$32.93	2.7%
Local, municipal and regional public administration ³	409	427	18	4.4%	...	...	..	..
Aboriginal public administration	1,439	1,551	112	7.8%	F	F	..	..
Unclassified businesses¹	259	215	-44	-17.0%	...	...	...	...

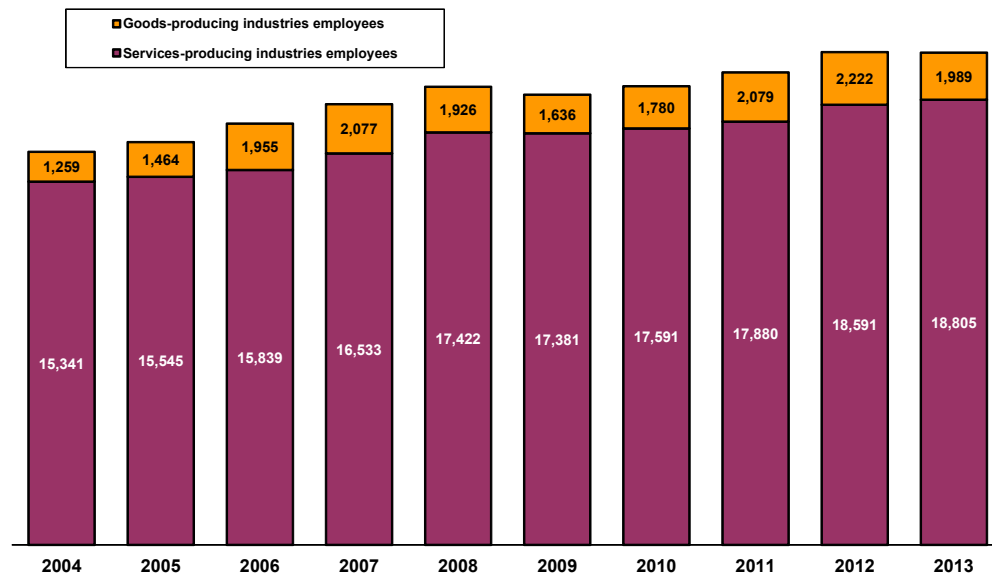
Note: Industry sectors, subsectors and industry groups displayed in this table are the only ones that have data available for 2012 and/or 2013 in Yukon.
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Earnings and Hours by Type of Employee (including overtime), Yukon, 2012 to 2013

	EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR				SALARIED EMPLOYEES			
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Standard Work Week	
	2012 ^r	2013	2012 ^r	2013	2012 ^r	2013	2012 ^r	2013
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses¹	\$24.30	\$24.75	29.9	28.7	\$36.04	\$36.96	36.3	36.1
Services-producing industries	\$22.59	\$23.16	28.5	27.6	\$35.86	\$36.68	36.0	36.0
Trade	\$18.91	\$19.48	27.8	28.1	\$30.52	\$30.26	39.7	38.9
Food and beverage stores	F	\$15.73	F	25.4	F	\$22.06	F	35.6
Gasoline stations	x	\$16.38	x	26.5	x	\$22.72	x	39.1
Transportation and warehousing	\$25.37	\$24.24	32.6	33.0	\$27.43	\$30.95	40.0	40.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	\$19.01	F	29.2	F	\$29.71	F	36.7	F
Accommodation and food services	\$14.96	F	27.0	F	\$24.96	F	39.2	F
Accommodation services	\$16.23	F	27.5	F	\$25.93	F	39.0	F
Public administration	\$26.78	\$28.24	28.0	26.0	\$38.21	\$38.95	36.1	36.1
Federal government public administration	...	...	...	...	\$40.21	\$41.08	35.9	36.1
Provincial and territorial public administration	\$30.06	\$30.19	20.9	20.6	\$39.01	\$40.19	36.1	36.1

Note: Industry sectors displayed in this table are the only ones that have data available for 2012 and/or 2013 in Yukon.
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0030; 281-0033; 281-0036; 281-0038.

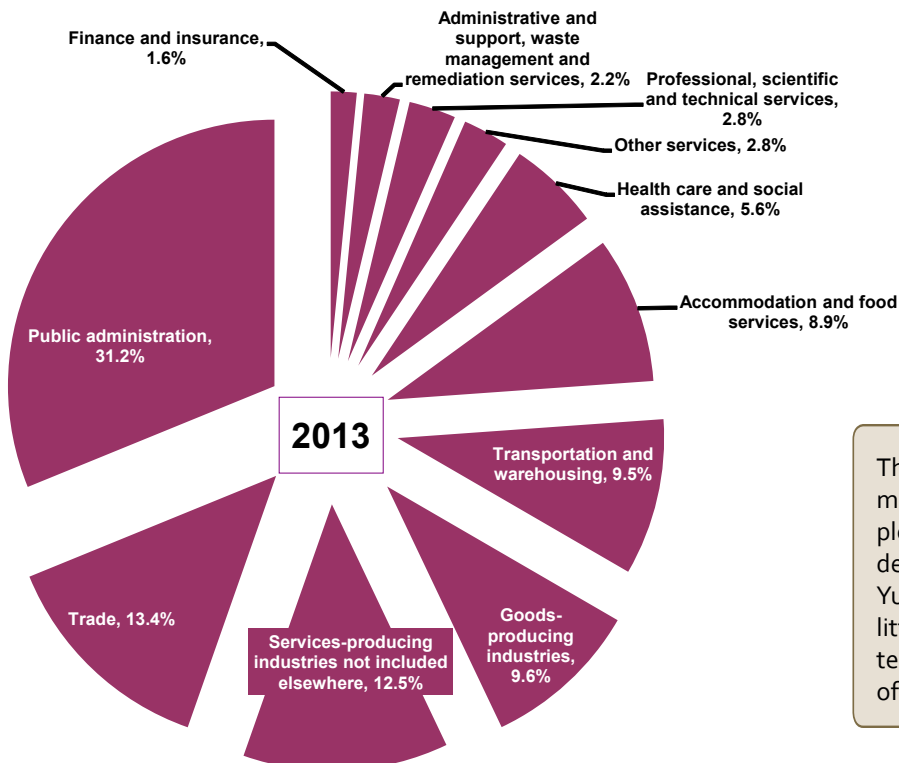
Goods-Producing vs. Services-Producing Industries Employment, Yukon, 2004 to 2013



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024.

Over the last decade, about 90% of Yukon jobs have been in services-producing industries. In 2013, services-producing industries employed 90.4% of all employees working for classified businesses. Comparing 2013 to 2012, the number of services-producing industries workers increased by 214, or 1.2%, while the number of goods-producing industries workers decreased by 233, or 10.5%.

Employment by Industry Sector, Yukon, 2013



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024.

The *Public administration* sector remained the territory's biggest employer in 2013, representing just under a third of the total employees in Yukon. All industry sectors saw very little change from 2012 to 2013 in terms of proportional employment of the total employees in Yukon.

The following section presents the changes in employment and earnings in Yukon by industry over the last ten years. From 2004 to 2013, employment in all industries (excluding unclassified businesses) increased 25.3%, while the population aged 15 years and over increased by 25.1%. Across the same time period, average weekly earnings (including overtime) rose 29.3%, while the Whitehorse Consumer Price Index increased 19.2%.

GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

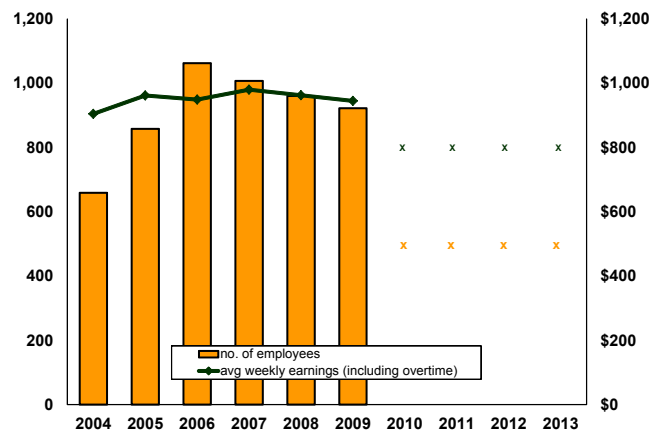
Goods-producing industries include the following sectors: *Forestry, logging and support; Mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction; Utilities; Construction; and Manufacturing.* Of these five industry sectors, only limited *Construction* data is available for Yukon.

Construction

Annual average employment in the *Construction* sector is largely project-driven. From the data available for the years 2004 through 2009, employment varied from a low of 659 employees in 2004 to a high of 1,062 in 2006.

Based on the available data, annual average weekly earnings also varied, from a low of \$904.54 in 2004 to a high of \$979.79 in 2007.

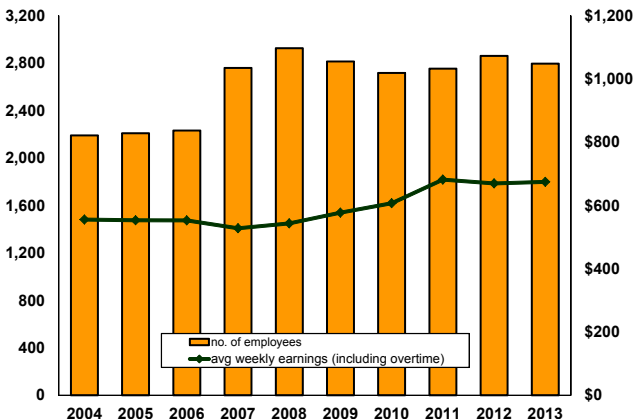
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.



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 services⁵ (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 2,191 employees in 2004 to a high of 2,926 in 2008. In 2013, the *Trade* sector employment (2,796 employees), was comprised of 335 in *wholesale trade* and 2,462 in *retail trade*.

Comparing 2013 to 2012, employment in the *Trade* sector decreased by 65, while earnings increased by \$4.79.

Over the last decade, annual average weekly earnings increased from \$555.52 in 2004, to \$674.59 in 2013, up 21.4%.

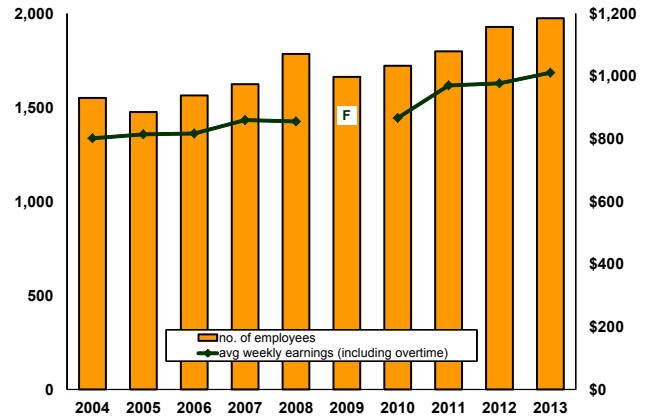
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Transportation and warehousing

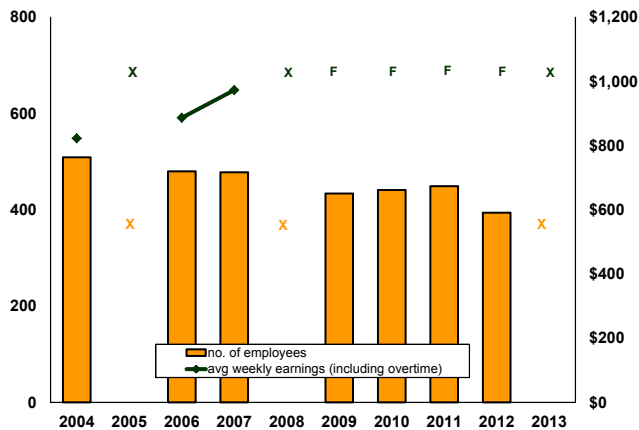
From 2004 to 2013, the *Transportation and warehousing* sector averaged 1,709 employees, ranging from a low of 1,476 employees in 2005 to a high of 1,975 employees in 2013. Comparing 2013 to 2012, employment increased by 46.

From the available data, weekly earnings averaged at \$886.05 over the last 10 years. Comparing 2013 to 2004, earnings increased \$209.23, or 26.1%.

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



Information and cultural industries



Based on available data for the past ten years, the number of employees in the *Information and cultural industries* sector ranged from a low of 394 in 2012 to a high of 509 in 2004.

Based on the limited available data, average weekly earnings ranged from a low of \$822.59 (2004) to a high of \$972.81 (2007).

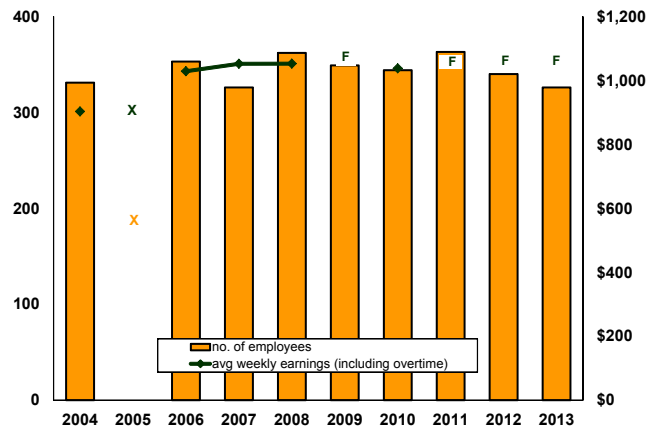
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Finance and insurance

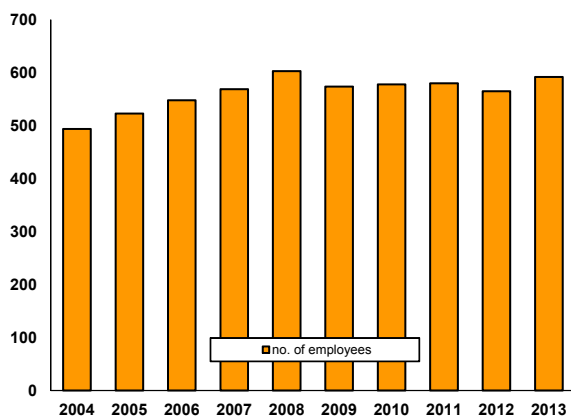
From the available data for the past ten years, the number of employees in the *Finance and insurance* sector averaged at 344. In 2013, 326 people were employed in this sector, a decrease of 14 employees, or 4.1%, compared to 2012. Comparing 2013 to 2004, employment decreased by 5 employees.

Based on the available data, average weekly earnings varied from a low of \$902.94 in 2004 to a high of \$1,052.33 in 2008.

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



Professional, scientific and technical services

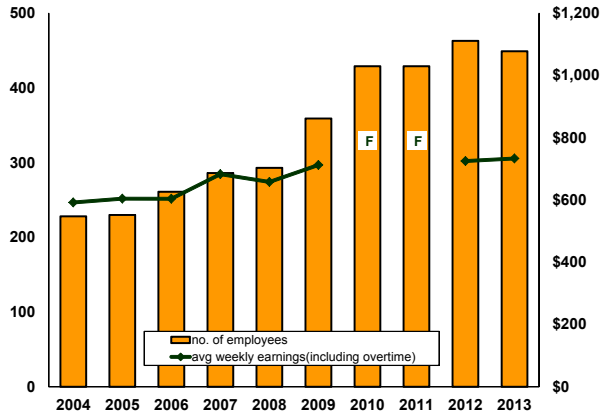


From 2004 to 2013, the number of employees in the *Professional, scientific and technical services* sector averaged at 563, ranging from a low of 494 in 2004 to a high of 603 employees in 2008. In 2013, 592 people were employed in this sector, an increase of 27 employees compared to 2012 and an increase of 98 compared to 2004.

Data for average weekly earnings was unavailable for 2004 through 2013.

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

Administration and support, waste management and remediation services



The *Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services* sector is a relatively small employer. The number of employed increased from 228 in 2004 to 463 in 2012; a difference of 235 employees. However, comparing 2013 (449 employees) to 2012, employment decreased by 14, or 3.0%.

From the available data, average weekly earnings varied from a low of \$591.85 in 2004 to a high of \$733.33 in 2012. Comparing 2013 to 2004, earnings increased by \$141.48, or 23.9%.

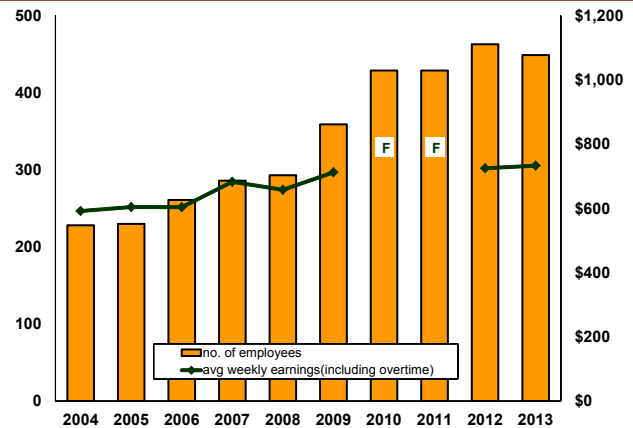
Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Educational services

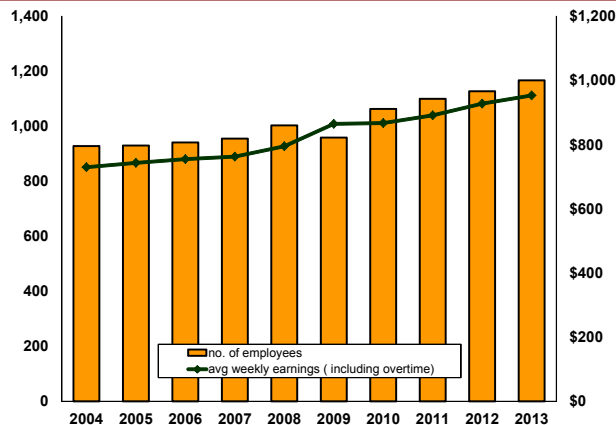
From available data, the total number of employees in the *Education services* sector varied from a low of 1,156 employees in 2004 to a high of 1,386 in 2012. The average number of employees over the same period was 1,283.

Based on the available data for the years 2004 to 2007, weekly earnings averaged at \$962.74.

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



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.

Comparing 2013 to 2012, employment increased by 40 and earnings increased by \$25.60. Comparing 2013 to 2004, employment increased by 239 employees, or 25.8%, and earnings increased by \$223.56, or 30.6%.

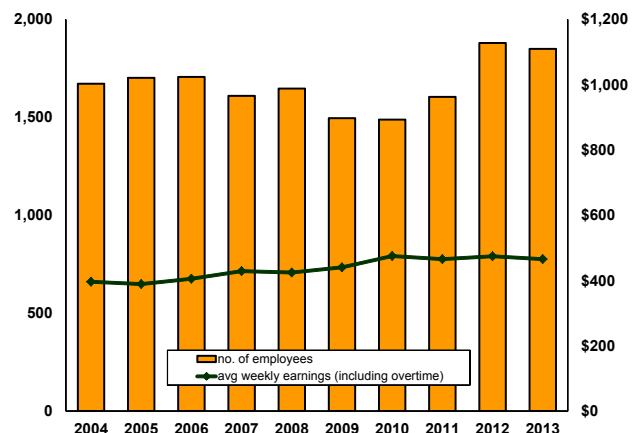
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Accommodation and food services

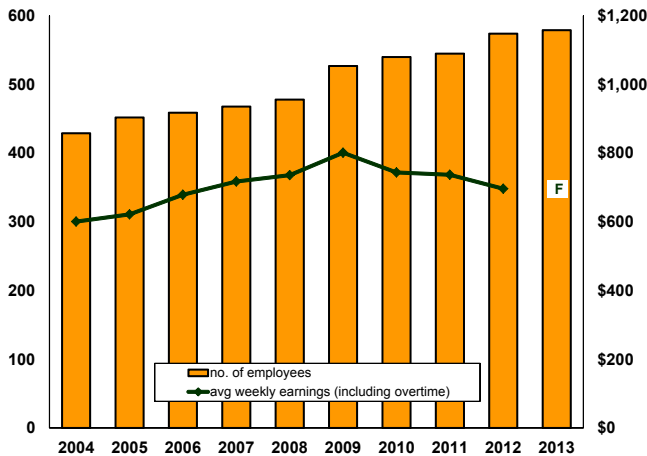
Employment in the *Accommodation and food services* sector varied from a low of 1,489 employees in 2010, to a high of 1,880 in 2012. Comparing 2013 (1,850 employees) to 2012, employment decreased by 30, or 1.6%. There were 982 employees in the *accommodation services* subsector and 867 in the *food services and drinking places* subsector in 2013.

Comparing 2013 to 2004, employment rose by 178 employees and earnings went up from \$396.37 to \$465.73, an increase of \$69.36, or 17.5%. The *Accommodation and food services* sector continues to maintain the lowest average weekly earnings of any industry sector in Yukon for which data are available.

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



Other services² (except public administration)



Employment in the *Other services² (except public administration)* sector steadily increased between 2004 and 2013, averaging 505 employees over the period.

Comparing 2013 (579 employees) to 2004 (429 employees), employment increased by 150 employees, or 35.0%.

From available data, earnings varied from a low of \$601.02 in 2004, to a high of \$801.52 in 2009.

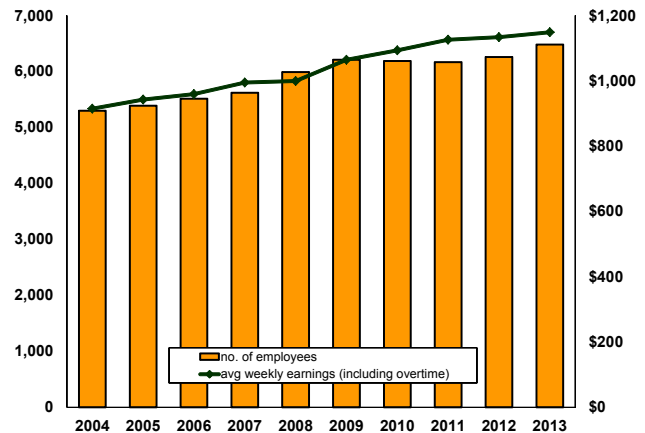
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Public administration

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 2013, the *Public administration* sector in 2013 (6,482 employees), increased by 224 employees, or 3.6%, compared to 2012 (6,258). The sector included 475 federal government, 4,029 territorial, 427 municipal³ and 1,551 First Nations government employees.

Earnings increased steadily over the last ten years, ranging from a low of \$914.87 in 2004, to the 2013 high of \$1,148.95. Comparing 2013 to 2004, average weekly earnings increased by \$234.08, or 25.6%.



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

Notes:

¹ *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.

r = revised

x = data suppressed

F = too unreliable to be published

. = no data

.. = data not available

... = not appropriate/applicable

Additional information:

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