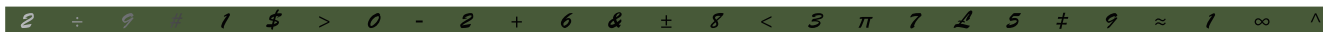


YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS



Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours 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.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Yukon, 2013-2014

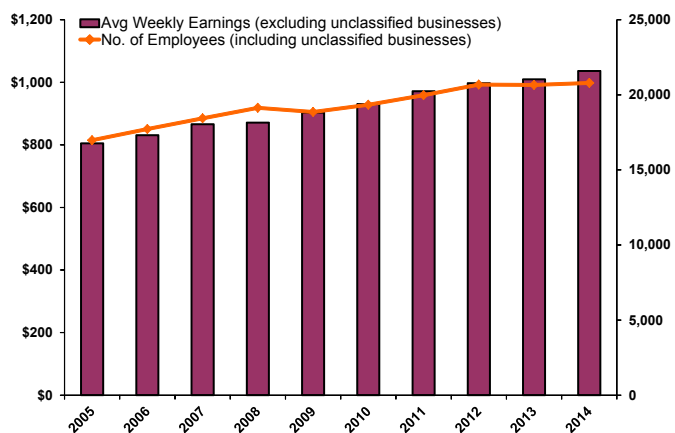
	2013 ^r	2014	Change '13-'14
Avg number of employees (including unclassified businesses ¹)	20,663	20,790	0.6%
Avg number of employees (excluding unclassified businesses ¹)	20,449	20,581	0.6%
<i>Salaried employees paid a fixed salary</i>	8,379	8,115	-3.2%
<i>Employees paid by the hour</i>	10,906	11,068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

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.



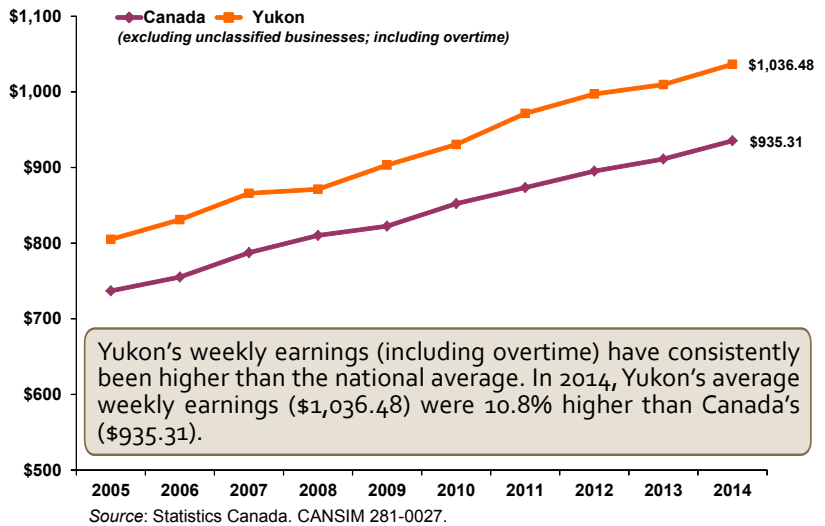
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027; 281-0036; 281-0030; 281-0038; and 281-0033.

- 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%.

Average Weekly Earnings, Canada and Yukon, 2005 to 2014

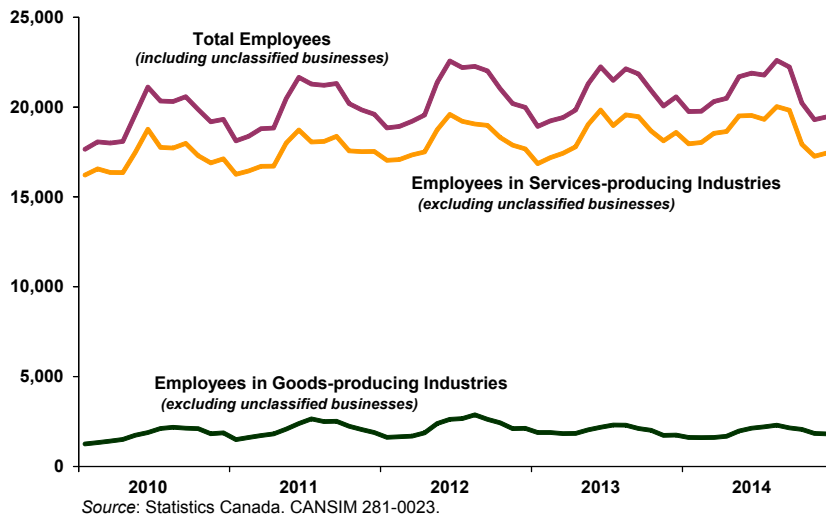
Comparing 2014 to 2013, average earnings of Yukon employees (excluding employees working for unclassified businesses and including overtime) increased by 2.6%, while the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Whitehorse (figures not available for Yukon) increased by 1.3%. This resulted in a 'real' increase of 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%.



Yukon's weekly earnings (including overtime) have consistently been higher than the national average. In 2014, Yukon's average weekly earnings (\$1,036.48) were 10.8% higher than Canada's (\$935.31).

Employment by Month, Yukon, 2010 to 2014

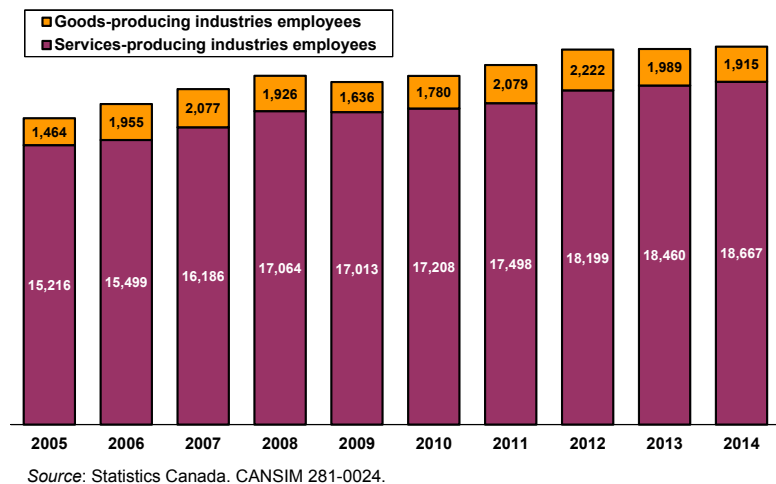


Employment in Yukon varies with the season. It increases through the summer months and decreases in the winter. This is most apparent in the services-producing industries, in which the largest proportion of Yukoners are employed. The number of employees typically remains high in the months of June/July/August/September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



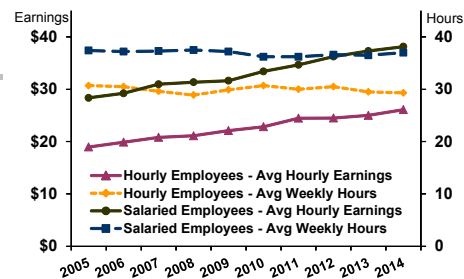
Average Employment and Weekly Earnings (including overtime) by Industry, Yukon, 2013 to 2014

	Number of Employees				Avg Weekly Earnings			
	2013 ^f	2014	change '13 to '14		2013 ^f	2014	change '13 to '14	
			no.	%			no.	%
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE including unclassified businesses ¹	20,663	20,790	127	0.6%	...	...	...	...
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses¹	20,449	20,581	132	0.6%	\$1,009.76	\$1,036.48	\$26.72	2.6%
Goods-producing industries	1,989	1,915	-74	-3.7%	\$1,267.10	\$1,288.08	\$20.98	1.7%
<i>Construction</i>	x	x	x	...	x	x	x	...
Construction of buildings	x	363	x	...	x	F	...	...
Residential building construction	x	239	x	...	x	F	...	...
Specialty trade contractors	x	x	x	...	x	x	x	...
Building equipment contractors	323	294	-29	-9.0%	.	.	...	...
Services-producing industries	18,460	18,667	207	1.1%	\$982.04	\$1,010.68	\$28.64	2.9%
Trade	2,796	2,802	6	0.2%	\$674.59	\$679.75	\$5.16	0.8%
<i>Wholesale trade</i>	335	304	-31	-9.3%	F	\$1,514.31	..	..
Petroleum and petroleum product merchant wholesalers	115	x	x	...	F	x	...	...
<i>Retail trade</i>	2,462	2,499	37	1.5%	\$573.88	\$578.26	\$4.38	0.8%
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	325	295	-30	-9.2%	\$958.88	F	..	..
Food and beverage stores	929	999	70	7.5%	\$450.97	\$472.33	\$21.36	4.7%
Grocery stores	906	922	16	1.8%	F	\$430.78	..	..
Gasoline stations	131	x	x	...	F	x	...	...
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	89	74	-15	-16.9%	F	F	..	..
Clothing stores	56	x	x	...	.	.	...	...
Miscellaneous store retailers	165	163	-2	-1.2%	.	.	...	...
<i>Transportation and warehousing</i>	1,975	2,295	320	16.2%	\$1,011.12	\$990.58	-\$20.54	-2.0%
<i>Finance and insurance</i>	326	x	x	...	F	x	...	...
<i>Professional, scientific and technical services</i>	592	604	12	2.0%	.	.	...	...
<i>Management of companies and enterprises</i>	x	108	x	...	.	.	...	...
<i>Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services</i>	449	410	-39	-8.7%	\$733.33	\$770.73	\$37.40	5.1%
<i>Educational services</i>	x	1,399	x	...	x	F	...	...
<i>Health care and social assistance</i>	1,167	1,197	30	2.6%	\$953.27	\$956.93	\$3.66	0.4%
<i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	.	.	...	...	.	.	...	...
Amusement, gambling and recreation industries	206	x	x	...	F	x	...	...
<i>Accommodation and food services</i>	1,850	1,839	-11	-0.6%	\$465.73	\$454.51	-\$11.22	-2.4%
Accommodation services	982	944	-38	-3.9%	\$533.02	F	..	..
Food services and drinking places	867	896	29	3.3%	\$389.50	\$390.62	\$1.12	0.3%
<i>Other services (except public administration)</i>	579	564	-15	-2.6%	F	F	..	..
Repair and maintenance	130	126	-4	-3.1%	F	F	..	..
Personal and laundry services	121	110	-11	-9.1%	F	F	..	..
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations	327	327	0	0.0%	F	F	..	..
Social advocacy organizations	110	x	x	...	F	x	...	...
Civic and social organizations	x	130	x	...	x	F	...	...
<i>Public administration</i>	6,079	6,109	30	0.5%	\$1,223.51	\$1,295.54	\$72.03	5.9%
Federal government public administration	475	479	4	0.8%	\$1,471.53	\$1,579.49	\$107.96	7.3%
Provincial and territorial public administration	3,626	3,637	11	0.3%	\$1,401.25	\$1,463.67	\$62.42	4.5%
Local, municipal and regional public administration ³	427	542	115	26.9%	.	.	...	...
Aboriginal public administration	1,551	1,451	-100	-6.4%	F	F	..	..
Unclassified businesses¹	215	209	-6	-2.8%	...	...	...	...

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

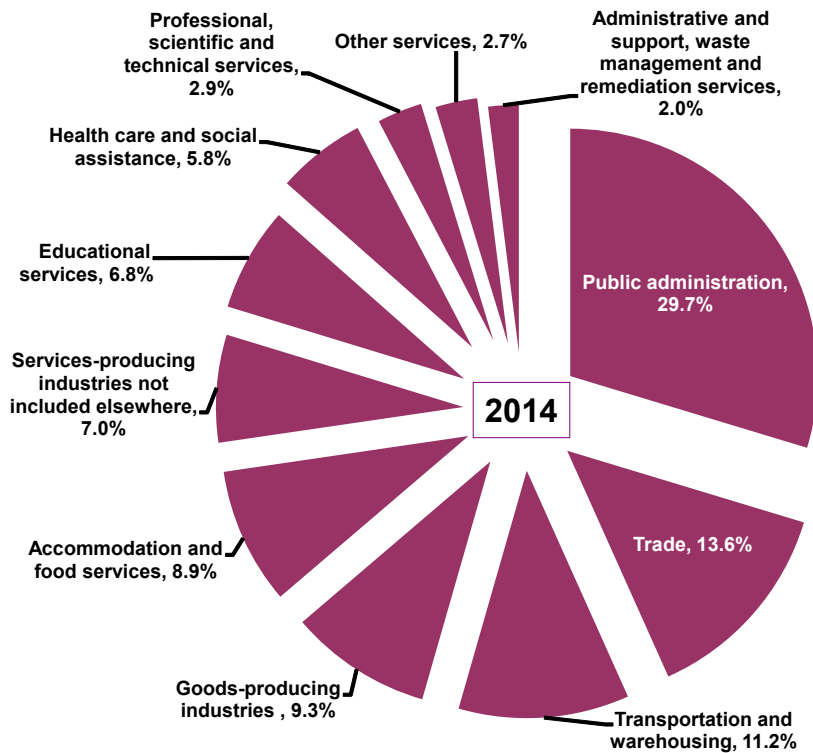
Earnings and Hours by Type of Employee (including overtime), Yukon, 2013 to 2014

	EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR				SALARIED EMPLOYEES			
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Standard Work Week	
	2013 ^f	2014	2013 ^f	2014	2013 ^f	2014	2013 ^f	2014
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses¹	\$25.01	\$26.10	29.5	29.3	\$37.31	\$38.14	36.5	37.0
Services-producing industries	\$23.50	\$24.63	28.4	28.3	\$37.05	\$37.92	36.3	36.8
Trade	\$19.48	\$19.59	28.1	27.6	\$30.26	\$30.95	38.9	39.5
<i>Retail trade</i>	F	\$17.93	F	26.5	F	\$26.37	F	39.3
Food and beverage stores	15.73	\$15.66	25.4	24.9	\$22.06	\$27.27	35.6	37.3
Grocery stores	F	\$15.55	F	24.8	F	\$22.10	F	38.3
Gasoline stations	16.38	x	26.5	x	\$22.72	x	39.1	x
<i>Transportation and warehousing</i>	\$24.24	\$26.24	33.0	30.4	\$30.95	\$32.12	40.0	39.9



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 281-0030; 281-0033; 281-0036; 281-0038.

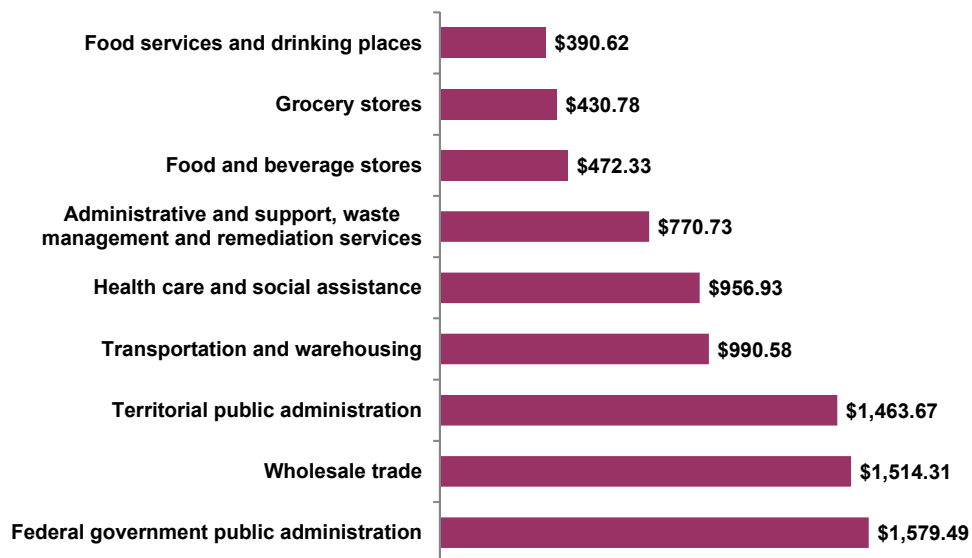
Employment by Industry Sector, Yukon, 2014



The *Public administration* sector remained the territory's biggest employer in 2014, representing just under 30% of the total employees in Yukon. Industry sectors did not change significantly from 2013 to 2014, in terms of their proportions of the total employment in Yukon.

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024.

Earnings (including overtime) by Selected Industry Sector or Subsector, Yukon, 2014



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 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

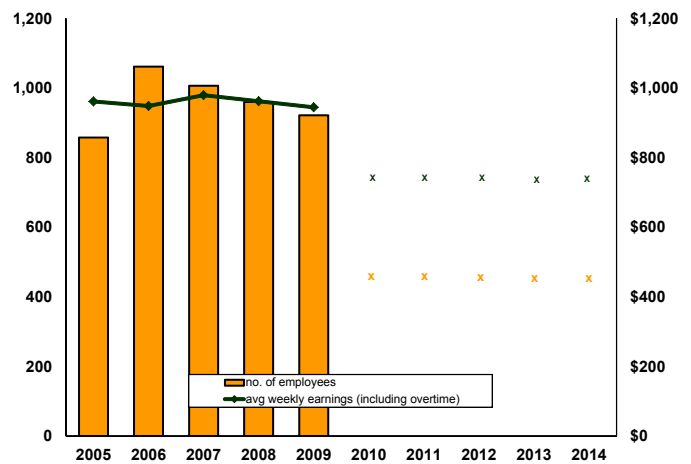
Goods-producing industries include the following sectors: *Forestry, logging and support; Mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction; Utilities; Construction; and Manufacturing.* Of these five industry sectors, only limited data for the *Construction* sector is available for Yukon.

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.

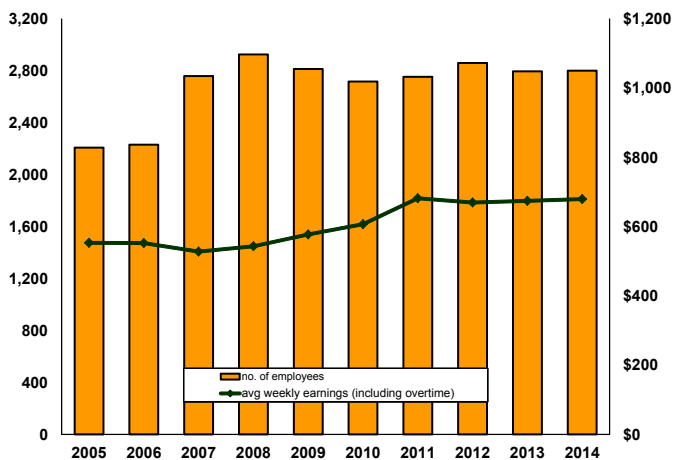
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.



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 services² (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 304 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.

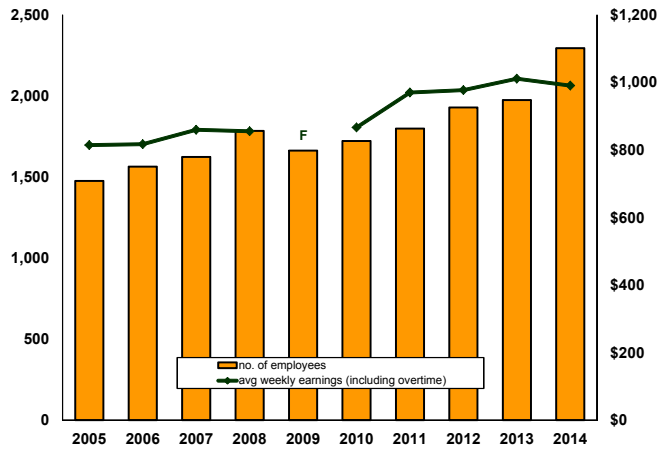
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Transportation and warehousing

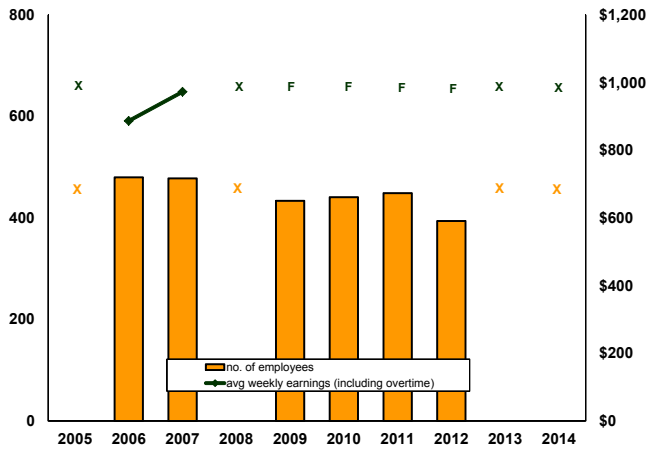
From 2005 to 2014, the *Transportation and warehousing* sector averaged 1,783 employees, ranging from a low of 1,476 employees in 2005 to a high of 2,295 employees in 2014. Comparing 2014 to 2013, employment in the sector increased by 320, or 16.2%.

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.

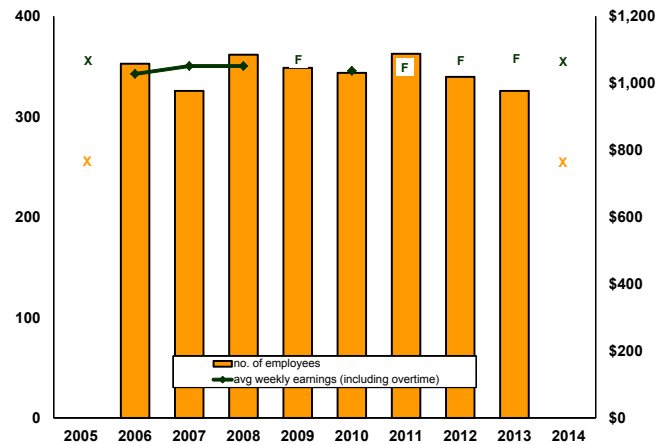
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Finance and insurance

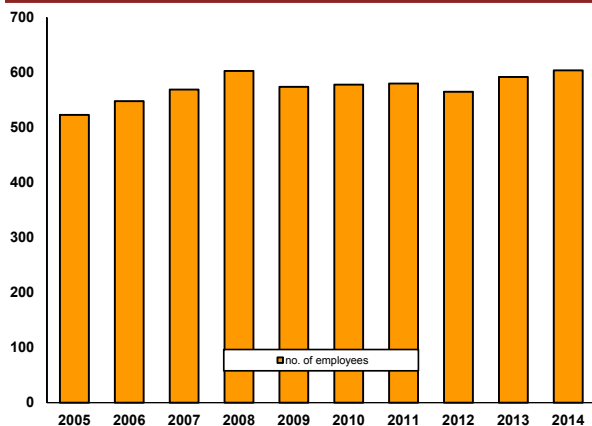
From the available data for the past ten years (2005-2014), the number of employees in the *Finance and insurance* sector averaged at 345 and ranged from a low of 326 in 2007 and 2013, to a high of 363 in 2011.

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

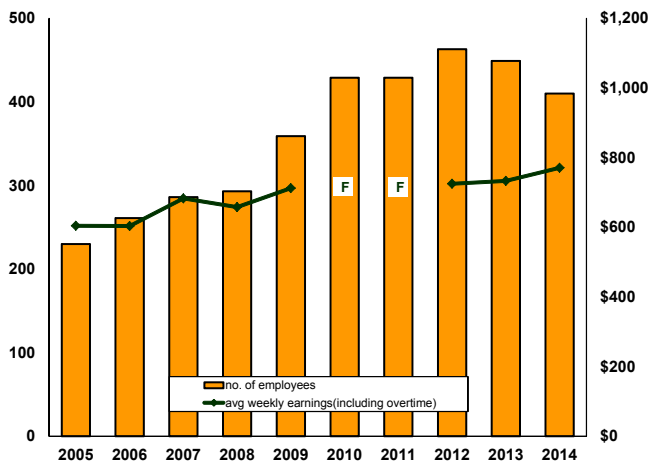


From 2005 to 2014, the number of employees in the *Professional, scientific and technical services* sector averaged at 574, ranging from a low of 523 in 2005 to a high of 604 employees in 2014. In 2014 (604 employed in this sector), there was an increase of 12 employees compared to 2013 and an increase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



The *Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services* sector is a relatively small employer. The employment in this sector increased from 230 in 2005 to 463 in 2012 (highest in last ten years); a difference of 233 employees. However, comparing 2014 (410 employees) to 2012, employment decreased by 53, or 11.4%.

From the available data, average weekly earnings varied from a low of \$603.77 in 2006 to a high of \$770.73 in 2014. Comparing 2014 to 2013, earnings increased by \$37.40, or 5.1%.

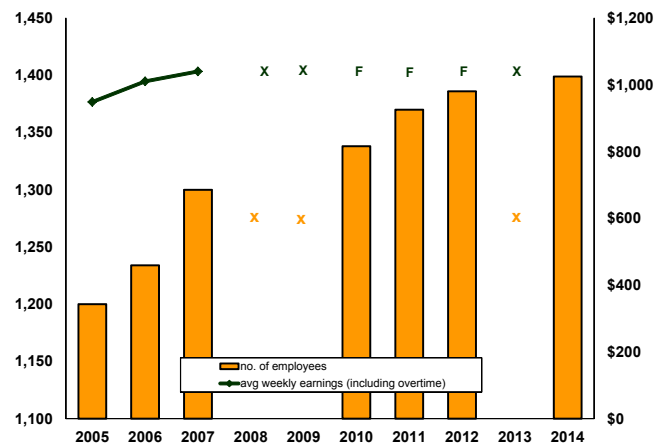
Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Educational services

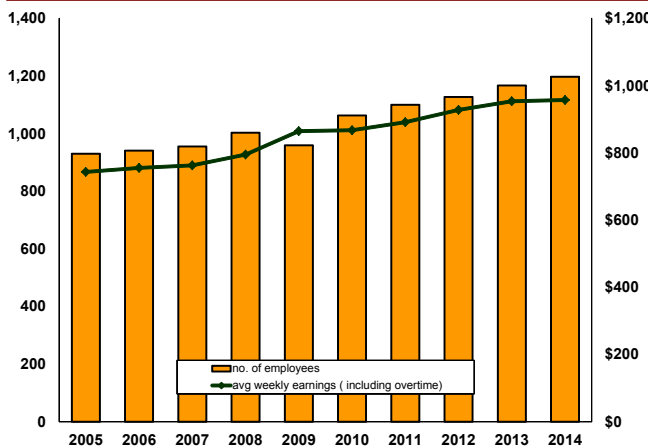
From available data, the total number of employees in the *Education services* sector varied from a low of 1,200 employees in 2005 to a high of 1,399 in 2014. The average number of employees over the same period was 1,318.

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

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 (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%.

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

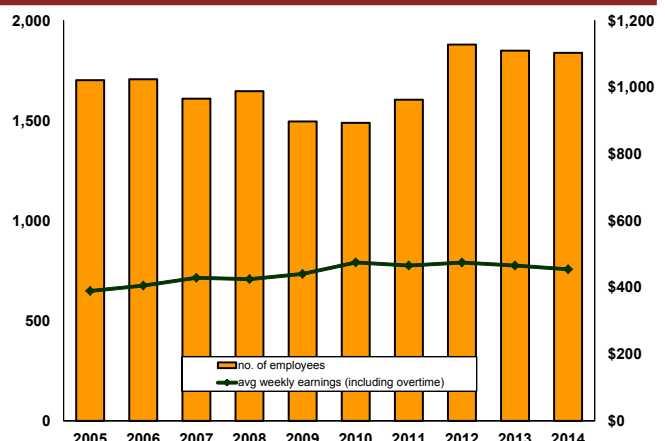
Accommodation and food services

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 2014 (1,839 employees) to 2013, employment in this sector decreased by 11, or 0.6%.

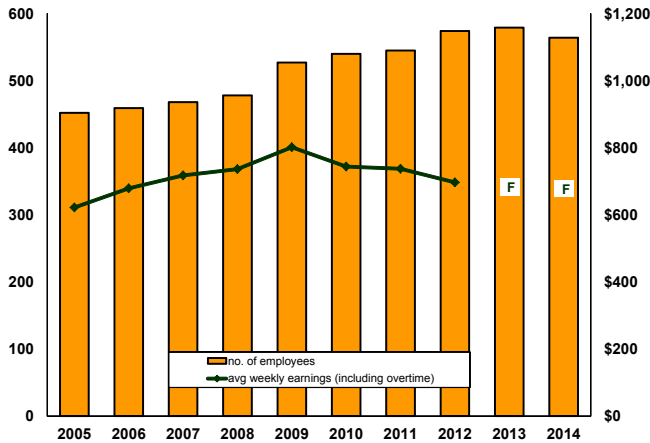
There were 944 employees in the *accommodation services* subsector and 896 in the *food services and drinking places* subsector in 2014. *Food services and drinking places* earnings were \$390.62 per week (*Accommodation services earnings for 2014 were not available*).

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%.

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



Other services² (except public administration)



Comparing 2014 (564 employees) to 2013 (579 employees), employment in the *Other services² (except public administration)* sector decreased by 15 employees, or 2.6%. Comparing 2014 to 2005 (452 employees), employment increased by 112 employees, or 24.8%.

In 2014, employment within the subsectors of *Other services² (except public administration)* were: *Repair and maintenance* (126 employees); *Personal and laundry services* (110); and *Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations* (327 employees).

From available data, earnings in the *Other services² (except public administration)* sector varied from a low of \$622.04 in 2005, to a high of \$801.52 in 2009.

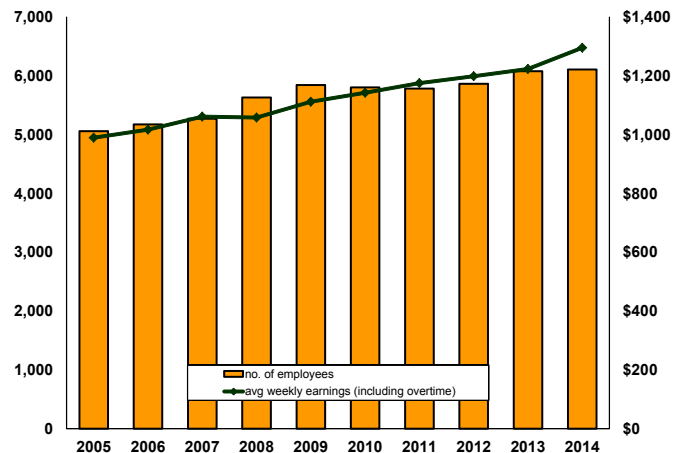
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

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 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%.



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

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.

r = revised

x = data suppressed

F = too unreliable to be published

. = no data

.. = data not available

... = not appropriate/applicable

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