

Statistics Canada

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Table 383-0009^{1, 35, 36}

Labour statistics consistent with the System of National Accounts, by sector, job category and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), S-level aggregation, *Terminated*
annual

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Data table

The data below is a part of CANSIM table 383-0009. Use the [Add/Remove data](#) tab to customize your table.

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Geography = Yukon								
Sector = Total economy ⁴								
Labour productivity measures and related measures = Total number of jobs (jobs) ²								
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) ²²	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All industries	20,000 ^(T)	20,545 ^(T)	20,900 ^(T)	21,830 ^(T)	23,385 ^(T)	23,880 ^(T)	24,945 ^(T)	25,620 ^(T)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting [11]	155 ^(T)	150 ^(T)	130 ^(T)	160 ^(T)	155 ^(T)	130 ^(T)	110 ^(T)	115 ^(T)
Mining and oil and gas extraction [21]	360 ^(T)	450 ^(T)	620 ^(T)	825 ^(T)	1,005 ^(T)	805 ^(T)	1,295 ^(T)	1,440 ^(T)
Utilities [22]	180 ^(T)	160 ^(T)	160 ^(T)	170 ^(T)	180 ^(T)	155 ^(T)	140 ^(T)	145 ^(T)
Construction [23]	1,060 ^(T)	1,335 ^(T)	1,700 ^(T)	1,690 ^(T)	1,695 ^(T)	1,785 ^(T)	1,955 ^(T)	2,120 ^(T)
Manufacturing [31-33]	280 ^(T)	340 ^(T)	310 ^(T)	325 ^(T)	350 ^(T)	385 ^(T)	395 ^(T)	405 ^(T)
Wholesale trade [41]	340 ^(T)	375 ^(T)	360 ^(T)	370 ^(T)	390 ^(T)	415 ^(T)	390 ^(T)	390 ^(T)
Retail trade [44-45]	2,355 ^(T)	2,350 ^(T)	2,455 ^(T)	2,605 ^(T)	2,725 ^(T)	2,745 ^(T)	2,720 ^(T)	2,720 ^(T)
Transportation and warehousing [48-49] ²⁶	950 ^(T)	815 ^(T)	805 ^(T)	920 ^(T)	1,035 ^(T)	1,060 ^(T)	1,115 ^(T)	1,110 ^(T)
Information and cultural industries [51]	685 ^(T)	675 ^(T)	710 ^(T)	680 ^(T)	740 ^(T)	785 ^(T)	780 ^(T)	810 ^(T)
Finance, insurance, real estate and renting and leasing ³⁰	665 ^(T)	645 ^(T)	640 ^(T)	640 ^(T)	705 ^(T)	770 ^(T)	805 ^(T)	795 ^(T)
Professional, scientific and technical services [54]	885 ^(T)	890 ^(T)	915 ^(T)	945 ^(T)	1,000 ^(T)	1,005 ^(T)	995 ^(T)	1,015 ^(T)
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]	505 ^(T)	585 ^(T)	620 ^(T)	690 ^(T)	810 ^(T)	810 ^(T)	865 ^(T)	845 ^(T)
Education services [61]	1,400 ^(T)	1,340 ^(T)	1,300 ^(T)	1,300 ^(T)	1,370 ^(T)	1,415 ^(T)	1,555 ^(T)	1,505 ^(T)
Health care and social assistance [62]	2,110 ^(T)	2,300 ^(T)	2,150 ^(T)	2,270 ^(T)	2,330 ^(T)	2,370 ^(T)	2,550 ^(T)	2,750 ^(T)
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	500 ^(T)	460 ^(T)	380 ^(T)	360 ^(T)	390 ^(T)	420 ^(T)	415 ^(T)	480 ^(T)
Accommodation and food services [72]	2,415 ^(T)	2,345 ^(T)	2,175 ^(T)	2,165 ^(T)	2,285 ^(T)	2,240 ^(T)	2,215 ^(T)	2,280 ^(T)
Other services (except public administration) [81] ³¹	2,260 ^(T)	2,400 ^(T)	2,305 ^(T)	2,440 ^(T)	2,705 ^(T)	2,985 ^(T)	3,075 ^(T)	3,105 ^(T)
Public administration [91] ³³	2,895 ^(T)	2,930 ^(T)	3,165 ^(T)	3,275 ^(T)	3,515 ^(T)	3,600 ^(T)	3,570 ^(T)	3,590 ^(T)
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Symbol legend:

(T) Series is Terminated

Footnotes:

1. Data by industry included in this table correspond to the System of National Accounts' input-output S levels of aggregation. For concepts, methods, sources a details concerning the industry classification system, consult the following link: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/5103-eng.htm>.
2. Statistics are available until 1998 inclusively; starting in 1999, data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are presented separately.
3. Statistics are available starting in 1999, year of the creation of the Territory of Nunavut.
4. Total economic activities that have been realized within the country. That covers both business and non-business sectors.
5. The business sector covers the whole economy less public administration, non-profit institutions and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Commercial activities are defined as activities of production of goods or services at a price calculated to cover the costs and yield profits.
6. Non-business sector consists of economic agents who are involved in the production of goods and services that are not intended to be sold at a price calculate to cover the production costs. This sector includes non-profit enterprises, public and para-public institutions, religious and welfare organizations, etc.
7. The estimate of the total number of jobs covers two main categories: employee jobs and self-employed jobs.
8. These are jobs held by workers whose base pay is calculated at an hourly rate, or on the basis of a fixed amount for a period of at least a week, or in the form

of sales commission, piece rates, mileage allowances and so on. Moreover, employees are any person drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences and for whom the employer must complete a Canada Customs and Revenue Agency T-4 Supplementary Form.

These are jobs held by unincorporated working owners, self-employed persons who do not have a business and persons working in a family business without pay.

The number of hours worked in all jobs is the annual average for all jobs times the annual average hours worked in all jobs. According to the retained definition, hours worked means the total number of hours that a person spends working, whether paid or not. In general, this includes regular and overtime hours, breaks, travel time, training in the workplace and time lost in brief work stoppages where workers remain at their posts. On the other hand, time lost due to strikes, lockouts, annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave, maternity leave or leave for personal needs are not included in total hours worked.

The number of hours worked for employee jobs is the average number of paid workers during the year times the annual average number of hours worked in paid jobs. Employee jobs are jobs held by workers whose base pay is calculated at an hourly rate, or on the basis of a fixed amount for a period of at least a week, or in the form of sales commission, piece rates, mileage allowances and so on. Moreover, employees are any person drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences and for whom the employer must complete a Canada Customs and Revenue Agency T-4 Supplementary Form.

The number of hours worked for self-employed jobs is the average number of paid or unpaid self-employed workers during the year times the annual average number of hours worked in paid or unpaid self-employed jobs. Self-employed jobs are jobs held by unincorporated working owners, self-employed persons who do not have a business and persons working in a family business without pay.

This is the annual average of hours worked for jobs in all categories.

This is the average of hours worked for employee jobs per year. Employee jobs are jobs held by workers whose base pay is calculated at an hourly rate, or on the basis of a fixed amount for a period of at least a week, or in the form of sales commission, piece rates, mileage allowances and so on. Moreover, employees are any person drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences and for whom the employer must complete a Canada Customs and Revenue Agency T-4 Supplementary Form.

This is the average of hours worked for self-employed jobs per year. Self-employed jobs are jobs held by unincorporated working owners, self-employed persons who do not have a business and persons working in a family business without pay.

The total compensation for all jobs consists of all payments in cash or in kind made by domestic producers to workers for services rendered - in other words, total payroll. It includes the salaries and supplementary labour income of paid workers, plus an imputed labour income for self-employed workers.

Labour income consists of the wages, salaries and supplementary labour income earned for employee jobs.

Self-employed income consists of an imputed labour income for self-employed workers.

The ratio between total compensation paid for all jobs, and the total number of jobs.

The ratio between total compensation for all jobs, and the number of hours worked. The term 'hourly compensation' is often used to refer to the total compensation per hour worked.

The ratio between labour income for employee jobs and the number of hours worked.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is an industry classification system triggered by the North American Free Trade Agreement, that was developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. It is designed to provide common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies. NAICS is based on supply side or production oriented principles, to ensure that industrial data, classified to NAICS, is suitable for the analysis of production related issues such as industrial performance. Since 1997, the industry classification system of the System of National Accounts' (SNA) is based on NAICS. In the National Accounts industries, the levels of the different classification systems were chosen so as to provide the most detail possible in order to maximize continuity with the previous classification systems developed by Statistics Canada since 1961. Therefore, the greatest level of detail that is available over time occurs at the L level of aggregation, which corresponds, to 105 industries. This L level can also be aggregated to the M level (medium - 56 industries) and to the S level (small - 18 industries).

This combines the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 48, 49.

This combines the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 511, 516, 518 and 519.

This combines the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 52, 53 and 55. It excludes the industry of owner-occupied dwellings.

This includes Aboriginal public administration (9141) and international and other extra-territorial public administration (9191).

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Each year, there are two separate data releases for SNA labour statistics. The first data release, which occurs in May, focuses only on the preliminary estimates for the last year. The second release, which occurs in the fall (November or December), focuses on the revised estimates for the last four years.

CANSIM table 383-0009 was terminated and replaced by CANSIM table [383-0031](#). Data in this table are not fully comparable with those previously published.

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 383-0009 - Labour statistics consistent with the System of National Accounts, by sector, job category and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), S-level aggregation, annual*, CANSIM (database). (accessed: 2014-07-14)

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