



Payroll employment, earnings and hours

April 2020 (preliminary)

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Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates show that in April 2020, Yukon had 20,091 jobs¹, a decrease of 2,258 jobs, or 10.1%, compared to April 2019 and also a decrease of 1,417 jobs, or 6.6%, compared to March 2020.

The preliminary average weekly earnings figure for Yukon (\$1,252.54) was the third-highest in Canada, after the Northwest Territories (\$1,609.25) and Nunavut (\$1,459.44). Yukon's earnings figure was up 8.0% compared to the figure for April 2019, Canada's figure was up 9.1%.

Number of Employees¹, Yukon & Canada, April 2020 (preliminary, seasonally adjusted estimates) (including unclassified businesses)

	Apr 2019	Mar 2020 ^r	Apr 2020 ^p	Mar '20 to Apr '20	Apr '19 to Apr '20
	----- '000s -----			----- % change ³ -----	
Canada	16,904.0	16,101.4	14,271.2	-11.4	-15.6
Yukon	22.3	21.5	20.1	-6.6	-10.1

Average Weekly Earnings² for all Employees, Yukon & Canada, April 2020 (preliminary, seasonally adjusted estimates, including overtime) (excluding unclassified businesses)

	Apr 2019	Mar 2020 ^r	Apr 2020 ^p	Mar '20 to Apr '20	Apr '19 to Apr '20
	----- \$ -----			----- % change -----	
Canada	1,019.32	1,048.06	1,112.22	6.1	9.1
Yukon	1,159.90	1,224.62	1,252.54	2.3	8.0

^r = revised; ^p = preliminary data

¹ The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) estimates are produced monthly by integrating information from three sources: a census of payroll deduction records provided by the Canada Revenue Agency; the Business Payrolls Survey, and administrative records of federal, provincial and territorial public administration employment provided by these levels of government. These monthly estimates of the job numbers by detailed industry complement information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a household survey. The LFS includes people who are self-employed, as well as workers who take unpaid leave; SEPH does not cover these groups. Industry coverage for the LFS is comprehensive; SEPH excludes industry estimates for: agriculture; fishing and trapping; religious organizations; private household workers; and military personnel of defense services. The two surveys count multiple job holders differently. In the LFS, people with more than one job are counted only once as "employed"; SEPH counts filled positions on payroll, so each job is counted separately.

² Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions.

³ Percent change based on unrounded numbers.