



Payroll employment, earnings and hours

September 2019 (preliminary)

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Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates show that in September 2019, there were 22,138 jobs¹ in Yukon. The preliminary average weekly earnings figure for Yukon (\$1,182.73) was the third-highest in Canada, after the Northwest Territories (\$1,427.39) and Nunavut (\$1,415.75). Yukon's earnings figure was up 4.0% compared to the figure for September 2018, Canada's figure was also up 4.0%.

Number of Employees¹, Yukon & Canada, September 2019 (preliminary, seasonally adjusted estimates)

(including unclassified businesses)

	Sep 2018	Aug 2019 ^r	Sep 2019 ^p	Aug '19 to Sep '19	Sep '18 to Sep '19
	----- '000s -----			---- % change ³ ----	
Canada	16,700.0	17,031.2	17,003.7	-0.2	1.8
Yukon	22.2	22.5	22.1	-1.7	-0.1

Average Weekly Earnings² for all Employees, Yukon & Canada, September 2019 (preliminary, seasonally adjusted estimates, including overtime)

(excluding unclassified businesses)

	Sep 2018	Aug 2019 ^r	Sep 2019 ^p	Aug '19 to Sep '19	Sep '18 to Sep '19
	----- \$ -----			---- % change ----	
Canada	1,002.02	1,032.78	1,042.09	0.9	4.0
Yukon	1,137.38	1,169.57	1,182.73	1.1	4.0

^r = revised; ^p = preliminary data

¹ The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey which provide a monthly portrait of the number of jobs by detailed industry. It complements 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.