



Payroll employment, earnings and hours

July 2020 (preliminary)

Released by Statistics Canada – September 24, 2020

Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates show that in July 2020, Yukon had 19,966 jobs¹, a decrease of 2,382 jobs, or 10.7%, compared to July 2019 and an increase of 699 jobs, or 3.6%, compared to June 2020.

Based on the preliminary estimates, compared to July 2019, the largest decline in the number of jobs was in the Accommodation and food services sector (-736 jobs, or -39.1%) followed by the Trade sector* (-557 jobs, or -17.1%),

The preliminary average weekly earnings figure for Yukon (\$1,241.11) was the third-highest in Canada, after the Northwest Territories (\$1,556.35) and Nunavut (\$1,487.15). Yukon's earnings figure was up 5.8% compared to the figure for July 2019, Canada's figure was up 8.7%.

Number of Employees¹, Yukon & Canada, July 2020 (preliminary, seasonally adjusted estimates)

(including unclassified businesses)

	Jul 2019	Jun 2020 ^r	Jul 2020 ^p	Jun '20 to Jul '20	Jul '19 to Jul '20
	----- '000s -----			---- % change ² ----	
Canada	17,017.3	14,367.2	15,106.9	5.1	-11.2
Yukon	22.3	19.3	20.0	3.6	-10.7

Average Weekly Earnings³ for all Employees, Yukon & Canada, July 2020 (preliminary, seasonally adjusted estimates, including overtime)

(excluding unclassified businesses)

	Jul 2019	Jun 2020 ^r	Jul 2020 ^p	Jun '20 to Jul '20	Jul '19 to Jul '20
	----- \$ -----			---- % change ----	
Canada	1,029.07	1,117.31	1,118.40	0.1	8.7
Yukon	1,172.71	1,265.07	1,241.11	-1.9	5.8

^r = revised; ^p = preliminary data

* Includes retail and wholesale trade sectors

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.

²Percent change based on unrounded numbers.

³ Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions.