



Payroll employment, earnings and hours

March 2020 (preliminary)

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Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates show that in March 2020, Yukon had 21,535 jobs¹, a decrease of 740 jobs, or 3.3%, compared to March 2019 and also a decrease of 1,034 jobs, or 4.6%, compared to February 2020.

The preliminary average weekly earnings figure for Yukon (\$1,218.79) was the third-highest in Canada, after the Northwest Territories (\$1,507.13) and Nunavut (\$1,471.09). Yukon's earnings figure was up 4.2% compared to the figure for March 2019, Canada's figure was up 3.7%.

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

(including unclassified businesses)

	Mar 2019	Feb 2020 ^r	Mar 2020 ^p	Feb '20 to Mar '20	Mar '19 to Mar '20
	----- '000s -----			---- % change ³ ----	
Canada	16,886.8	17,040.8	16,126.3	-5.4	-4.5
Yukon	22.3	22.6	21.5	-4.6	-3.3

Average Weekly Earnings² for all Employees, Yukon & Canada, March 2020 (preliminary, seasonally adjusted estimates, including overtime)

(excluding unclassified businesses)

	Mar 2019	Feb 2020 ^r	Mar 2020 ^p	Feb '20 to Mar '20	Mar '19 to Mar '20
	----- \$ -----			---- % change ----	
Canada	1,015.34	1,046.31	1,053.00	0.6	3.7
Yukon	1,169.47	1,201.59	1,218.79	1.4	4.2

^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.