



Payroll employment, earnings and hours

November 2019 (preliminary)

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Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates show that in November 2019, there were 22,354 jobs¹ in Yukon. The preliminary average weekly earnings figure for Yukon (\$1,156.04) was the fourth-highest in Canada, after the Northwest Territories (\$1,478.63), Nunavut (\$1,427.28) and Alberta (\$1,180.16). Yukon's earnings figure was up 1.5% compared to the figure for November 2018, Canada's figure was up 3.1%.

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

(including unclassified businesses)

	Nov 2018	Oct 2019 ^r	Nov 2019 ^p	Oct '19 to Nov '19	Nov '18 to Nov '19
	----- '000s -----			---- % change ³ ----	
Canada	16,772.7	17,042.4	17,030.4	-0.1	1.5
Yukon	22.1	22.4	22.4	-0.3	1.4

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

(excluding unclassified businesses)

	Nov 2018	Oct 2019 ^r	Nov 2019 ^p	Oct '19 to Nov '19	Nov '18 to Nov '19
	----- \$ -----			---- % change ----	
Canada	1,010.42	1,044.90	1,041.79	-0.3	3.1
Yukon	1,139.41	1,169.76	1,156.04	-1.2	1.5

^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.