



Payroll employment, earnings and hours

October 2019 (preliminary)

Released by Statistics Canada — December 19, 2019

Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates show that in October 2019, there were 22,501 jobs¹ in Yukon. The preliminary average weekly earnings figure for Yukon (\$1,178.33) was the fourth-highest in Canada, after the Northwest Territories (\$1,460.94) Nunavut (\$1,451.69) and Alberta (1,185.35). Yukon's earnings figure was up 3.2% compared to the figure for October 2018, Canada's figure was up 3.3%.

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

(including unclassified businesses)

	Oct 2018	Sep 2019 ^r	Oct 2019 ^p	Sep '19 to Oct '19	Oct '18 to Oct '19
	----- '000s -----			----- % change ³ -----	
Canada	16,758.5	17,020.9	17,034.5	0.1	1.6
Yukon	22.1	22.2	22.5	1.3	1.9

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

(excluding unclassified businesses)

	Oct 2018	Sep 2019 ^r	Oct 2019 ^p	Sep '19 to Oct '19	Oct '18 to Oct '19
	----- \$ -----			----- % change -----	
Canada	1,008.50	1,039.35	1,041.83	0.2	3.3
Yukon	1,141.26	1,179.54	1,178.33	-0.1	3.2

^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.