



Payroll employment, earnings and hours, and job vacancies July 2023 (preliminary)

Released by Statistics Canada – September 28, 2023

Payroll employment

Preliminary **seasonally adjusted** estimates show that in July 2023, Yukon had 24,755 jobs¹, an increase of 748 jobs, or 3.1%, compared to July 2022 and a decrease of 77 jobs, or 0.3%, compared to June 2023.

Compared to July 2022, the largest increase in the number of jobs was in the *Public administration*² sector (326 jobs), followed by the *Trade*³ sector (310 jobs), and the *Health care and social assistance* sector (207 jobs).

Employment for all employees¹, Monthly, seasonally adjusted (including unclassified businesses)

Geography	Jul '22	Jun '23 ^r	Jul '23 ^p	Jun '23 to Jul '23	Jul '22 to Jul '23
	Persons (thousands)			Percentage change	
Canada	17,619,913	18,063,877	18,068,760	0.0%	2.5%
Newfoundland and Labrador	217,882	223,540	223,139	-0.2%	2.4%
Prince Edward Island	75,357	78,499	78,166	-0.4%	3.7%
Nova Scotia	437,530	453,290	452,100	-0.3%	3.3%
New Brunswick	344,239	353,042	351,955	-0.3%	2.2%
Quebec	3,988,667	4,069,660	4,066,610	-0.1%	2.0%
Ontario	6,826,812	6,975,437	6,980,214	0.1%	2.2%
Manitoba	627,940	645,507	648,560	0.5%	3.3%
Saskatchewan	494,897	509,587	508,863	-0.1%	2.8%
Alberta	2,050,383	2,121,963	2,127,539	0.3%	3.8%
British Columbia	2,484,599	2,559,423	2,557,394	-0.1%	2.9%
Yukon	24,007	24,832	24,755	-0.3%	3.1%
Northwest Territories	27,243	27,969	27,717	-0.9%	1.7%
Nunavut	20,358	21,128	21,749	2.9%	6.8%

^r = revised; ^p = preliminary data

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.

² Includes federal, provincial/territorial, municipal and First Nation or other Indigenous government level.

³ Includes wholesale trade and retail trade.



Average weekly earnings

The July 2023 preliminary average weekly earnings figure for Yukon (\$1,382.73) was the third highest in Canada, following Nunavut (\$1,600.99) and the Northwest Territories (\$1,593.03). Yukon's earnings figure increased 3.1% compared to the figure for July 2022, Canada's figure increased by 4.3% over the same time period.

Average weekly earnings¹ including overtime for all employees, Monthly, seasonally adjusted (excluding unclassified businesses)

Geography	Jul '22	Jun '23 ^r	Jul '23 ^p	Jun '23 to Jul '23	Jul '22 to Jul '23
	Current dollars			Percentage change	
Canada	1,165.13	1,204.88	1,215.02	0.8%	4.3%
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,148.34	1,205.60	1,204.53	-0.1%	4.9%
Prince Edward Island	979.69	999.88	1,019.61	2.0%	4.1%
Nova Scotia	1,027.25	1,070.35	1,068.36	-0.2%	4.0%
New Brunswick	1,070.83	1,091.82	1,102.90	1.0%	3.0%
Quebec	1,119.40	1,157.72	1,163.31	0.5%	3.9%
Ontario	1,194.35	1,228.02	1,242.82	1.2%	4.1%
Manitoba	1,056.31	1,091.90	1,104.05	1.1%	4.5%
Saskatchewan	1,138.92	1,164.86	1,173.69	0.8%	3.1%
Alberta	1,244.79	1,281.12	1,293.23	0.9%	3.9%
British Columbia	1,162.26	1,205.24	1,230.44	2.1%	5.9%
Yukon	1,340.85	1,361.82	1,382.73	1.5%	3.1%
Northwest Territories	1,542.77	1,601.51	1,593.03	-0.5%	3.3%
Nunavut	1,522.96	1,635.57	1,600.99	-2.1%	5.1%

^r = revised; ^p = preliminary data

¹ Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions.



Job vacancies

Preliminary **unadjusted** estimates show that in July 2023 there were 20,575 payroll employees, an increase of 6.6% from June 2023 (19,295). Job vacancies over the same time period were unavailable for Yukon but may become available later as the preliminary estimates are revised.

Job vacancies¹ and job vacancy rate, Monthly, unadjusted for seasonality

Geography	Job vacancies ²		Payroll employees ³		Job vacancy rate ⁴	
	Jun '23 ^r	Jul '23 ^p	Jun '23 ^r	Jul '23 ^p	Jun '23 ^r	Jul '23 ^p
	Number				Percentage	
Canada	779,390	709,115	17,200,810	17,499,205	4.3	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,705	8,310	189,585	207,065	3.9	3.9
Prince Edward Island	4,300	2,400	72,815	76,215	5.6	3.1
Nova Scotia	17,925	15,915	443,025	423,680	3.9	3.6
New Brunswick	15,135	10,620	322,405	360,815	4.5	2.9
Quebec	188,630	188,525	3,887,415	3,964,280	4.6	4.5
Ontario	268,795	238,825	6,647,505	6,747,930	3.9	3.4
Manitoba	26,395	22,040	610,295	626,195	4.1	3.4
Saskatchewan	28,295	21,700	488,960	498,000	5.5	4.2
Alberta	87,480	80,240	2,068,650	2,065,120	4.1	3.7
British Columbia	131,290	117,045	2,413,285	2,470,620	5.2	4.5
Yukon	1,450	F	19,295	20,575	7.0	F
Northwest Territories	1,085	F	22,045	22,725	4.7	F
Nunavut	905	F	15,515	15,990	5.5	F

^r = revised; ^p = preliminary data; F = too unreliable to publish

¹ Estimates are preliminary before the associated quarterly data are released.

² A job is vacant if it meets the following conditions: it is vacant on the reference date (first day of the month) or will become vacant during the month; there are tasks to be carried out during the month for the job in question; and the employer is actively seeking a worker outside the organization to fill the job. The jobs could be full-time, part-time, permanent, temporary, casual, or seasonal. Jobs reserved for subcontractors, external consultants, or other workers who are not considered employees, are excluded.

³ Job Vacancy and Wage Survey (JVWS) employment estimates may differ from Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours employment estimates because of calibration grouping and differences in scope and reference period. Additionally, JVWS data are not seasonally adjusted.

⁴ The job vacancy rate is the number of job vacancies expressed as a percentage of labour demand; that is, all occupied and vacant jobs.