



Inter-jurisdictional Employees 2017

Highlights:

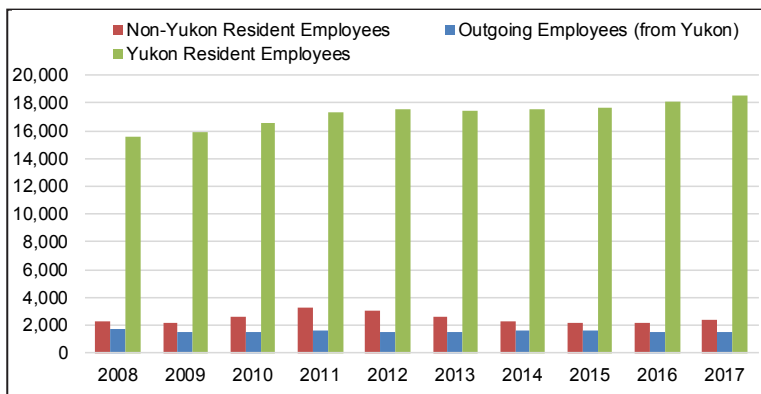
- In 2017, 2,365 non-Yukon residents received a total of \$73.4 million in employment income from Yukon.
- Yukon's *Support activities for mining* industry employed the highest number of non-Yukon residents at 415 in 2017.

About inter-jurisdictional employees

- Inter-jurisdictional employees are individuals who maintained a permanent residence in one province or territory during the year as indicated on their T1 tax return, while reporting earnings from a different province or territory during the year as indicated on a T4 Statement of Remuneration. Incorporated self-employed individuals may be included, but only if they issue themselves a T4 slip.
- Only Canadian employees aged 18 or older who earned more than \$1,000 (in 2016 constant dollars) are included.
- Inter-jurisdictional employees **incoming** (to Yukon) are individuals who received T4 **earnings from Yukon but reported a different province or territory of residence** on their T1 tax returns; inter-jurisdictional employees **outgoing** (from Yukon) are individuals who identified as **residing in Yukon but received T4 earnings from other provinces/territories**; and **resident** employees both **resided in Yukon and received all T4 earnings from Yukon** during the reference year.
- Estimates in this report are derived from the T1 and T4 tax files and exclude late and re-assessed taxfilers. Data for the 2017 tax year is the most recent available.
- Inter-jurisdictional employment may represent a significant source of income for home provinces or territories of inter-jurisdictional employees, and a significant source of labour for the provinces or territories in which they work.

- In 2017, 2,365 non-Yukon residents received employment income from Yukon, while 1,530 Yukon residents received employment income from other provinces or territories. A total of 18,505 employees resided in Yukon and received all their employment income from Yukon.
- Non-Yukon residents received a total of \$73.4 million in employment income from Yukon in 2017; \$39.2 million was received by Yukon residents with part or all of their employment income from other provinces or territories; and \$1.0 billion was received by employees who resided in Yukon and received all their employment income from Yukon.

Number of Inter-jurisdictional Employees,
2008 to 2017



- Over the 10-year period from 2008 to 2017, on average per year, 2,487 non-Yukon residents received employment income from Yukon as opposed to 1,560 Yukon residents who received employment income from other jurisdictions.
- Comparing the most recent five-year average (2013 to 2017) to the previous five-year average (2008 to 2012), non-Yukon residents receiving employment income from Yukon decreased by 370, or 13.8%, while Yukon residents receiving employment income from other provinces or territories decreased by 16, or 1.0%.

Count of inter-jurisdictional employees, by sex, Yukon, 2008 to 2017

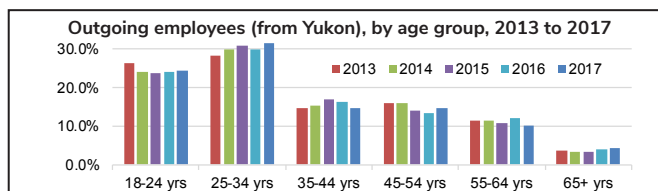
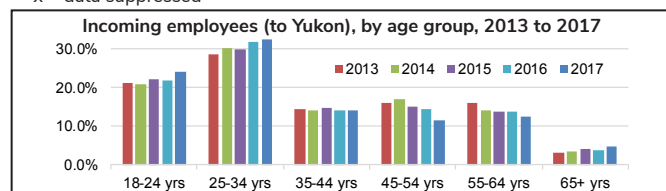
	Inter-jurisdictional employees incoming to Yukon from other Provinces and Territories			Inter-jurisdictional employees outgoing from Yukon to other Provinces and Territories			Yukon resident employees			Note: Due to the mobile nature of their work, inter-jurisdictional employees may be more likely to file annual personal income tax returns late. For example: in 2017, a forecasted 210 additional employees incoming to Yukon would have been included if late and re-assessed taxfilers were included; and an additional 165 outgoing employees from Yukon would have been included. Of interest, an estimated 1,295 Yukon resident employees were not included due to late filing. Estimates are subject to revision.
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	----- count -----									
2008	2,270	1,300	970	1,725	1,045	680	15,615	7,645	7,970	
2009	2,145	1,310	835	1,545	885	660	15,925	7,830	8,090	
2010	2,605	1,755	850	1,470	875	590	16,595	8,170	8,425	
2011	3,235	2,205	1,030	1,595	925	670	17,355	8,620	8,730	
2012	3,105	2,165	940	1,505	880	625	17,555	8,640	8,910	
2013	2,595	1,735	860	1,540	920	620	17,480	8,505	8,975	
2014 ^f	2,240	1,485	755	1,605	960	645	17,535	8,480	9,055	
2015 ^f	2,155	1,385	770	1,610	980	630	17,640	8,510	9,125	
2016	2,155	1,370	780	1,475	850	625	18,090	8,775	9,315	
2017	2,365	1,550	815	1,530	895	640	18,505	8,960	9,545	

- In 2017, 2,365 employees, who worked in Yukon, reported residency elsewhere in Canada on their income tax return. Comparing 2017 to 2016, there was an increase of 210, or 9.7%, non-Yukon resident employees working in Yukon (2,155 employees).
- A total of 1,530 Yukon residents received all or a part of their employment earnings from outside of Yukon during 2017. Compared to 2016 (1,475 employees), 55 more Yukon residents worked in a different province or territory in 2017.
- A total of 18,505 Yukon residents received all employment earnings from Yukon in 2017. This was an increase of 415, or 2.3%, compared to 2016 when 18,090 Yukon residents received all employment income from Yukon.
- In 2017, 1,550 male employees (65.5%) and 815 female employees (34.5%) made up the total of 2,365 employees who worked in Yukon, but reported residency elsewhere in Canada. Of the 1,530 Yukon residents who received all or part of their employment income from outside of Yukon, 895 were males (58.3%) and 640 (41.7%) were female.

Count of Inter-jurisdictional employees, by age group and sex, 2008 to 2017

	18 to 24 years			25 to 34 years			35 to 44 years			45 to 54 years			55 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	----- count -----																	
Incoming																		
2008	825	420	400	560	315	240	290	190	100	310	205	110	235	135	100	55	35	15
2009	645	335	310	570	335	235	260	175	80	355	260	90	265	170	95	50	30	20
2010	725	420	300	685	465	225	355	265	90	470	370	105	300	195	110	65	40	25
2011	940	580	355	920	605	320	425	310	115	495	390	100	365	255	110	90	65	25
2012	840	520	315	855	585	275	445	335	110	475	365	105	400	285	110	95	70	20
2013	555	295	255	745	465	280	375	285	90	420	325	95	420	305	115	85	60	25
2014 ^f	470	265	205	680	425	255	315	235	80	380	285	95	315	220	95	75	55	20
2015	475	265	215	645	390	260	320	230	90	325	240	85	295	200	95	90	65	25
2016	470	255	215	690	415	275	305	210	95	310	235	75	295	200	95	85	60	25
2017	575	335	245	770	470	305	335	250	80	270	210	60	300	200	100	115	85	30
Outgoing																		
2008 ^f	510	265	245	415	250	165	280	170	105	295	190	105	180	130	50	50	40	10
2009	440	225	215	380	205	175	235	140	95	275	170	105	170	115	55	45	30	15
2010	400	205	195	345	205	145	235	150	85	255	160	95	180	125	60	50	35	10
2011	435	220	215	450	250	200	235	145	90	260	160	100	170	110	x	45	35	x
2012	395	195	200	455	265	190	215	130	85	235	150	85	155	100	50	50	40	15
2013	405	200	205	435	250	180	225	140	85	245	165	80	175	120	55	55	45	10
2014	385	180	205	480	280	200	245	155	90	255	165	90	185	130	x	55	50	x
2015 ^f	385	175	210	495	305	190	275	175	100	225	150	75	175	125	45	55	45	10
2016	355	170	185	445	255	190	240	140	100	200	125	75	180	115	65	60	45	15
2017	375	180	195	485	285	200	225	145	80	225	140	85	155	95	60	65	45	20

x = data suppressed



Count of inter-jurisdictional employees incoming (to Yukon) and outgoing (from Yukon), by province or territory of residence, 2008 to 2017

	NL		PEI		NS		NB		QC		ON		MB		SK	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2008	40	x	x	x	60	40	30	x	185	55	400	160	95	30	95	50
2009	40	x	x	x	55	25	25	x	120	65	375	140	65	25	80	35
2010	50	10	x	x	70	20	45	x	140	50	420	140	70	25	90	45
2011	95	x	x	x	85	30	80	10	150	50	520	145	95	25	95	50
2012	100	x	x	x	100	25	100	x	110	55	495	155	100	30	115	55
2013	100	10	x	x	75	30	85	x	130	60	475	155	60	20	105	65
2014 ^f	70	15	x	x	50	25	45	x	115	35	390	170	70	25	80	60
2015	40	15	x	x	50	20	45	x	115	35	380	160	65	35	80	60
2016	30	10	x	x	40	30	35	x	120	35	350	160	60	35	90	50
2017	25	x	x	x	65	25	45	10	140	45	405	245	80	30	110	55

	AB		BC		NWT		NU		Total	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2008	360	455	945	695	55	205	x	15	2,270	1,725
2009	280	365	1,025	675	65	180	x	15	2,145	1,545
2010	340	305	1,300	650	60	190	x	20	2,605	1,470
2011	400	330	1,630	715	75	205	x	15	3,235	1,595
2012	400	345	1,480	605	80	200	x	20	3,105	1,505
2013	340	355	1,145	595	55	220	x	20	2,595	1,540
2014 ^f	295	405	1,055	600	55	250	x	10	2,240	1,605
2015 ^f	300	370	1,010	590	60	285	x	20	2,155	1,610
2016	365	285	985	655	65	190	x	15	2,155	1,475
2017	410	265	980	670	80	135	x	35	2,365	1,530

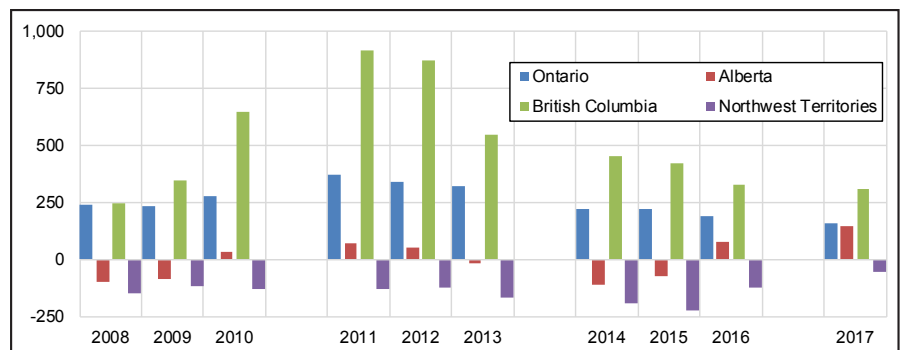
Province/Territory	Incoming	Outgoing
NU	x	35
NWT	80	135
BC	980	670
AB	410	265
SK	55	110
MB	30	80
ON	405	245
QC	45	140
NB	x	45
NS	x	25
PEI	x	x
NL	x	25

x = data suppressed

- Of all other provinces or territories over the 10-year period from 2008 to 2017, residents of British Columbia comprised the highest number of non-resident employees working in Yukon, ranging from a low of 945 employees in 2008 to a high of 1,630 employees in 2011.
- In 2017, residents of British Columbia working in Yukon (980), made up 41.4% of the total number of non-Yukon resident employees in Yukon; followed by residents of Alberta (410 employees, or 17.3%).

- British Columbia was the consistent destination for Yukon residents who had employment income from work outside of Yukon over the past ten years, ranging from a low of 595 employees in 2013 to a high of 715 employees in 2011.
- In 2017, 43.8% (670 employees) of the Yukon residents with employment income from elsewhere, worked in British Columbia, followed by Alberta (17.3%, 265 employees) and Ontario (16.0%, 245 employees).

Net Inter-jurisdictional Employees, (Incoming to Yukon less Outgoing from Yukon), Selected Provinces/Territories, 2008 to 2017



- When considering net inter-jurisdictional employee movement (the difference between incoming non-resident employees in Yukon and outgoing Yukon residents who worked elsewhere), British Columbia residents working in Yukon comprised the highest net number of inter-jurisdictional employees to Yukon over the last ten years. Conversely, over the same period, the Northwest Territories had been the jurisdiction that received the highest net number of inter-jurisdictional employees from Yukon.

Count of inter-jurisdictional employees incoming (to Yukon) and outgoing (from Yukon), by industry of employment, 2008 to 2017

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		Oil & gas extraction; Support activities for mining, and oil & gas extraction		Mining and quarrying (excluding oil & gas)		Utilities		Construction		Manufacturing		Wholesale and Retail trade	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2008	x	25	290	170	75	95	x	x	245	290	35	35	185	155
2009	x	35	230	85	70	65	x	x	355	245	15	25	140	145
2010	x	25	400	105	195	60	x	x	485	215	20	x	145	125
2011 ^f	x	20	720	150	300	80	x	x	355	195	30	35	155	115
2012 ^f	15	20	595	125	455	75	x	x	300	205	x	35	175	95
2013 ^f	x	20	450	90	385	85	x	x	265	265	20	20	150	120
2014 ^f	x	20	315	80	355	75	x	x	210	325	30	40	110	150
2015 ^f	x	30	210	70	315	75	x	x	190	355	15	30	120	130
2016 ^f	x	25	240	100	250	30	x	x	220	275	20	15	145	150
2017	x	40	415	55	240	100	x	x	215	210	25	20	140	135

	Transportation and warehousing		Info & cultural industries; Finance & insurance; Real estate & rental & leasing; Management of companies & enterprises		Professional, scientific and technical services		Education services; Health care and social assistance		Accommodation and food services		Other services ¹		Public administration	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2008	80	70	135	75	85	70	110	210	535	230	190	175	270	110
2009	60	65	115	70	75	55	105	205	445	180	195	220	305	130
2010 ^f	80	75	125	45	90	60	130	210	440	175	180	185	265	125
2011	90	80	275	65	145	70	140	225	445	220	195	205	310	115
2012	85	75	190	70	105	60	175	215	460	215	215	180	290	115
2013	60	70	90	50	75	75	145	215	420	175	180	205	330	135
2014	70	75	90	50	70	60	125	200	370	185	175	200	295	130
2015 ^f	115	75	95	55	60	60	140	205	390	185	160	185	320	120
2016 ^f	120	65	120	50	45	60	170	230	360	175	130	180	300	110
2017	115	65	140	55	65	70	120	200	335	190	150	210	365	165

	Unknown		Total	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2008	25	x	2,270	1,725
2009	20	x	2,145	1,545
2010	30	30	2,605	1,470
2011	40	x	3,235	1,595
2012	35	x	3,105	1,505
2013	20	x	2,595	1,540
2014 ^f	15	x	2,240	1,605
2015 ^f	15	x	2,155	1,610
2016	20	x	2,155	1,475
2017	15	x	2,365	1,530

Note: When an incoming employee has T4 earnings in more than one industry, he/she will be counted in the industry of the job in which the incoming employee has the highest T4 earnings; when an outgoing employee has T4 earnings in more than one industry, he/she will be counted in the industry of the job in which the outgoing employee has the highest T4 earnings.

x = data suppressed

¹ Other services include: Administrative and support; Waste management and remediation services; arts, entertainment and recreation; and other services (except public administration).

- Of the 2,365 incoming inter-jurisdictional employees in 2017, the Support activities for mining industry in Yukon employed the highest number of non-resident employees (415, or 17.5% of total), followed by Public administration (365, or 15.4%); Accommodation and food services (335, or 14.2%); and Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas) (240, or 10.1%).

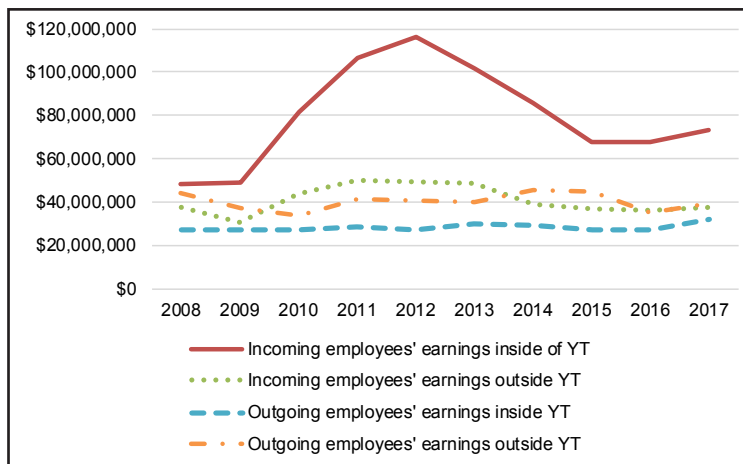
- Over the 10-year period from 2008 to 2017, an average of 420 non-resident employees worked in the Accommodation and food services industry; 387 in Oil and gas extraction, Support activities for mining, and oil and gas extraction (up to 2014); 305 in Public administration; 284 in the Construction industry; and an average of 264 in the Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas) industry.

- Of the 1,530 outgoing inter-jurisdictional employees in 2017, the highest number of Yukon residents who received employment income from other jurisdictions, worked in the Construction industry (210, or 13.7% of total) and Other services¹ (210, or 13.7%), followed by Education services and Health care and social assistance (200, or 13.1%); Accommodation and food services industry (190, or 12.4%); and Public administration (165, or 10.8%).

- Over the past ten years (2008 to 2017), an average of 258 Yukon residents who received employment income elsewhere worked in the Construction industry; 212 in Education services and Health care and social assistance; 195 employees in the Other services¹; and an average of 193 in Accommodation and food services.

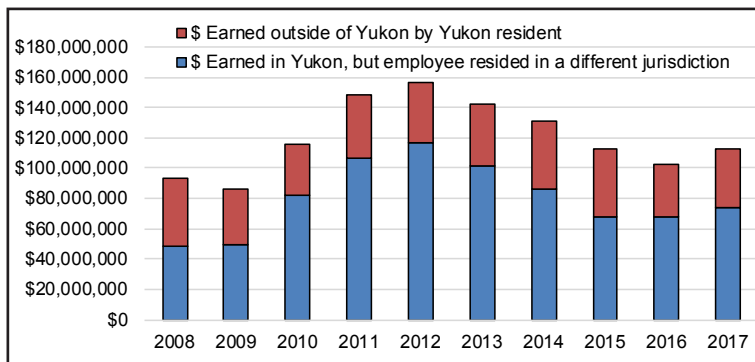
Aggregate T4 earnings inside and outside of Yukon for inter-jurisdictional employees and resident employees, 2008 to 2017

	Inter-jurisdictional employees incoming to Yukon		Inter-jurisdictional employees outgoing from Yukon		Yukon resident employees	
	Inside Yukon	Outside Yukon	Inside Yukon	Outside Yukon	Inside Yukon	Outside Yukon
	----- earnings -----					
2008	\$48,387,500	\$37,279,300	\$27,051,200	\$44,447,200	\$833,739,500	\$0
2009	\$49,206,500	\$30,452,600	\$27,332,800	\$36,949,600	\$842,987,400	\$0
2010	\$81,953,500	\$43,981,200	\$27,255,900	\$33,765,600	\$882,825,400	\$0
2011	\$106,291,600	\$49,839,400	\$28,306,900	\$41,580,900	\$938,893,900	\$0
2012	\$116,222,500	\$49,043,100	\$27,261,300	\$40,484,300	\$949,867,800	\$0
2013	\$101,792,800	\$48,751,700	\$29,614,500	\$40,173,300	\$955,439,600	\$0
2014 ^f	\$85,812,000	\$39,178,000	\$29,174,600	\$45,586,700	\$954,895,300	\$0
2015 ^f	\$68,033,600	\$36,824,200	\$27,237,300	\$44,697,900	\$955,679,800	\$0
2016	\$67,403,000	\$36,484,900	\$27,222,700	\$35,250,600	\$979,409,900	\$0
2017	\$73,447,400	\$37,486,000	\$31,833,100	\$39,198,100	\$1,021,514,900	\$0



- In 2017, non-resident employees' earnings in Yukon totalled \$73.4 million. This accounts for 66.2% of their employment earnings (inside and outside of Yukon), and represents 6.5% of the total employment earnings in Yukon (\$1.1 billion) in 2017.
- Earnings of non-resident employees in Yukon, ranged from a low of \$48.4 million in 2008 to a high of \$116.2 million in 2012, a difference of \$67.8 million.
- Over the ten years from 2008 to 2017, an average of 7.7% of the total employment earnings in Yukon was received by non-residents, and ranged from a low of 5.3% in 2008 to a high of 10.6% in 2012.
- Of the total employment earnings (inside and outside of Yukon) of incoming inter-jurisdictional employees over the past ten years, an average of 66.1% was earned in Yukon.

- In 2017, outgoing Yukon resident employees earned \$39.2 million in employment income from outside of Yukon in addition to \$31.8 million from inside Yukon.
- Yukon resident employees' earnings from outside of Yukon in 2017 (\$39.2 million) represented 55.2% of their total employment income in 2017 (\$71.0 million). This ratio varied over the last 10 years, ranging from a low of 55.2% in 2017 to a high of 62.2% in 2008.
- From 2008 to 2017, total employment earnings of Yukon residents who only worked in Yukon, ranged from a low of \$833.7 million in 2008 to a high of \$1.0 billion in 2017.
- Over the ten years from 2008 to 2017, the per-capita employment earnings of Yukon residents who worked only in Yukon, has remained relatively flat with an annual average growth rate of 0.4%.



- In 2017, non-residents' earnings in Yukon were \$34.2 million higher than Yukon residents' earnings outside of Yukon. This difference was mainly attributable to the combined earnings in the Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas) and the Support activities for mining industries in Yukon which was \$21.8 million higher for non-residents than that of Yukon residents' earnings from outside in the same industries.

Aggregate T4 earnings of inter-jurisdictional employees incoming (to Yukon) and outgoing (from Yukon), by province or territory of residence, 2008 to 2017

	NL		PEI		NS		NB		QC	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2008	\$859,400	x	x	x	\$1,029,600	\$456,900	\$725,900	x	\$1,475,800	\$760,900
2009	\$1,757,700	x	x	x	\$1,114,600	\$190,600	\$853,500	x	\$1,391,500	\$1,472,300
2010	\$2,940,900	\$146,600	x	x	\$1,811,400	\$323,600	\$1,594,500	x	\$1,705,000	\$648,000
2011	\$6,284,100	x	x	x	\$2,280,200	\$145,000	\$4,078,500	\$121,000	\$2,159,500	\$888,600
2012	\$8,982,900	x	x	x	\$2,995,800	\$245,600	\$6,073,800	x	\$1,671,300	\$627,900
2013	\$8,512,100	\$110,600	x	x	\$2,869,300	\$287,900	\$5,816,900	x	\$2,530,900	\$661,800
2014	\$6,809,900	\$95,700	x	x	\$1,406,800	\$356,100	\$3,535,200	x	\$2,036,900	\$698,500
2015	\$1,118,800	\$586,300	x	x	\$1,473,700	\$567,800	\$1,803,200	x	\$1,469,500	\$608,300
2016	\$1,176,200	\$352,600	x	x	\$1,138,700	\$530,800	\$1,353,200	x	\$1,557,800	\$631,200
2017	\$1,538,800	x	x	x	\$2,425,700	\$288,900	\$1,606,800	\$153,100	\$2,547,700	\$882,100

	ON		MB		SK		AB	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2008	\$6,677,500	\$2,730,600	\$2,722,200	\$781,500	\$1,633,300	\$1,146,900	\$7,285,000	\$12,204,200
2009	\$6,457,600	\$2,656,800	\$1,163,800	\$624,800	\$2,106,400	\$694,800	\$6,516,200	\$9,016,300
2010	\$8,129,600	\$2,758,200	\$1,693,500	\$485,000	\$2,546,500	\$1,380,900	\$10,331,900	\$8,437,500
2011	\$12,213,100	\$2,800,100	\$2,444,200	\$505,300	\$2,503,700	\$1,265,400	\$11,334,900	\$8,670,400
2012	\$14,061,600	\$2,781,300	\$2,992,200	\$807,800	\$3,581,000	\$1,227,000	\$12,979,500	\$11,638,600
2013	\$15,851,300	\$2,864,100	\$1,744,400	\$443,100	\$3,520,100	\$1,802,500	\$9,775,900	\$11,738,600
2014 ^f	\$14,621,500	\$3,524,800	\$2,099,400	\$584,700	\$2,239,900	\$2,080,700	\$7,831,600	\$14,329,000
2015	\$14,132,400	\$3,731,700	\$1,584,800	\$414,600	\$1,656,600	\$1,786,500	\$7,733,500	\$12,699,800
2016	\$11,614,000	\$2,689,800	\$1,373,100	\$986,100	\$1,622,900	\$1,473,600	\$10,137,700	\$7,684,700
2017	\$12,093,600	\$4,256,300	\$1,826,600	\$987,300	\$2,218,800	\$1,295,800	\$11,485,900	\$8,184,400

	BC		NWT		NU		Total	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2008	\$24,742,700	\$16,834,000	\$1,169,700	\$8,834,700	x	\$486,300	\$48,387,500	\$44,447,200
2009	\$26,556,400	\$14,850,300	\$1,172,200	\$6,512,400	x	\$507,700	\$49,206,500	\$36,949,600
2010	\$49,564,800	\$14,461,000	\$1,428,900	\$3,802,200	x	\$1,148,400	\$81,953,500	\$33,765,600
2011	\$60,968,000	\$19,736,200	\$1,735,000	\$6,578,400	x	\$767,500	\$106,291,600	\$41,580,900
2012	\$60,274,300	\$14,836,000	\$1,914,300	\$6,828,700	x	\$1,213,400	\$116,222,500	\$40,484,300
2013	\$49,062,300	\$13,616,500	\$1,407,200	\$7,348,200	x	\$1,224,800	\$101,792,800	\$40,173,300
2014 ^f	\$43,550,800	\$14,482,800	\$1,352,300	\$8,778,200	x	\$552,800	\$85,812,000	\$45,586,700
2015 ^f	\$35,431,600	\$13,149,700	\$1,430,800	\$9,811,200	x	\$1,189,600	\$68,033,600	\$44,697,900
2016	\$34,773,200	\$13,289,800	\$2,153,800	\$5,999,300	x	\$1,441,400	\$67,403,000	\$35,250,600
2017	\$35,375,200	\$15,238,200	\$1,639,000	\$5,206,900	x	\$1,980,000	\$73,447,400	\$39,198,100

x = data suppressed

- In 2017, of the non-resident employees, British Columbia residents had the highest earnings in Yukon at \$35.4 million, followed by Ontario residents at \$12.1 million and Alberta residents at \$11.5 million. Employees from British Columbia received 48.2% of all incoming employees' earnings from Yukon (\$73.4 million); followed by those from Ontario at 16.5%; and Alberta at 15.6%.
- Over the ten years from 2008 to 2017, incoming employees from British Columbia consistently had the highest proportion of earnings in Yukon, ranging from a low of 48.2% in 2013 and 2017, to a high of 60.5% in 2010.

- In 2017, a total of \$39.2 million was earned by Yukon resident employees working in other Canadian jurisdictions: \$15.2 million (38.9%) was earned in British Columbia, \$8.2 million (20.9%) in Alberta; \$6.0 million (13.3%) in the Northwest Territories; and \$4.3 million (10.9%) in Ontario.
- Over the ten years from 2008 to 2017, Yukon residents with employment income from elsewhere in Canada consistently had the highest proportion of their earnings in British Columbia, ranging from a low of 31.8% in 2014 to a high of 47.5% in 2011.

Aggregate T4 earnings inside Yukon of incoming inter-jurisdictional employees to Yukon as well as earnings outside Yukon of employees outgoing from Yukon, by industry of employment, 2008 to 2017

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		Oil & gas extraction; Support activities for mining, and oil & gas extraction		Mining and quarrying (excluding oil & and gas)		Utilities		Construction	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2008 ^f	x	\$300,400	\$12,538,900	\$7,525,600	\$2,712,400	\$5,603,600	x	x	\$6,411,000	\$9,117,200
2009 ^f	x	\$494,200	\$13,934,100	\$3,208,200	\$2,033,600	\$3,581,600	x	x	\$8,257,700	\$8,379,800
2010	x	\$260,800	\$20,101,100	\$4,408,500	\$10,884,200	\$1,638,300	x	x	\$22,381,200	\$7,588,600
2011 ^f	x	\$312,400	\$39,937,600	\$7,902,800	\$15,637,000	\$4,144,900	x	x	\$13,636,100	\$6,776,500
2012 ^f	\$98,500	\$288,000	\$41,950,400	\$6,886,700	\$29,015,600	\$4,488,000	x	x	\$9,794,500	\$7,264,600
2013 ^f	x	\$329,800	\$32,900,200	\$4,360,400	\$26,801,400	\$4,632,900	x	x	\$10,870,500	\$9,536,300
2014 ^f	x	\$390,600	\$21,285,300	\$4,129,500	\$26,566,700	\$5,015,400	x	x	\$8,796,500	\$12,886,900
2015 ^f	x	\$444,200	\$7,102,300	\$4,246,700	\$17,797,300	\$4,444,600	x	x	\$11,263,100	\$12,425,700
2016 ^f	x	\$520,800	\$8,746,700	\$3,600,700	\$15,749,100	\$2,117,000	x	x	\$11,584,200	\$9,161,300
2017	x	\$701,900	\$14,310,600	\$2,516,800	\$15,234,600	\$5,225,900	x	x	\$11,591,900	\$7,766,400

	Manufacturing		Wholesale and Retail trade		Transportation and warehousing		Info & cultural industries; Finance & insurance; Real estate & rental & leasing; Management of companies & enterprises		Professional, scientific and technical services	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2008 ^f	\$537,700	\$1,400,400	\$2,509,400	\$2,689,900	\$1,663,900	\$2,177,500	\$2,861,100	\$2,076,400	\$2,184,600	\$1,951,900
2009 ^f	\$293,900	\$597,500	\$2,404,200	\$2,663,800	\$1,147,900	\$2,118,300	\$2,073,400	\$2,442,100	\$1,463,000	\$1,009,400
2010 ^f	\$331,600	x	\$2,817,600	\$1,755,500	\$2,346,900	\$3,170,100	\$3,004,500	\$1,340,100	\$2,196,200	\$1,779,700
2011	\$647,700	\$630,300	\$2,604,100	\$2,454,500	\$3,107,900	\$2,672,900	\$7,259,700	\$2,078,100	\$3,480,100	\$1,718,500
2012	x	\$813,700	\$3,035,200	\$1,546,900	\$2,531,300	\$2,907,000	\$5,664,400	\$2,597,100	\$2,646,700	\$2,193,600
2013	\$231,300	\$549,700	\$2,775,100	\$1,949,000	\$2,110,700	\$2,562,000	\$3,435,300	\$1,251,200	\$2,024,200	\$3,055,500
2014	\$354,600	\$1,013,300	\$4,170,300	\$2,199,000	\$2,234,200	\$2,990,800	\$3,435,000	\$1,217,900	\$1,433,900	\$2,510,100
2015 ^f	\$775,800	\$845,700	\$2,438,000	\$2,221,400	\$3,253,000	\$2,876,800	\$4,825,900	\$1,646,200	\$1,347,600	\$2,319,100
2016 ^f	\$667,500	\$296,200	\$3,258,100	\$2,118,900	\$3,521,300	\$2,327,000	\$5,720,400	\$1,956,400	\$877,500	\$2,104,100
2017	\$1,132,200	\$400,100	\$2,903,500	\$2,217,900	\$3,887,300	\$2,057,600	\$6,426,600	\$1,972,500	\$1,413,100	\$2,942,700

	Education services; Health care and social assistance		Accommodation and food services		Other services ¹		Public administration		Unknown	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2008 ^f	\$1,773,700	\$2,978,700	\$4,957,300	\$2,357,600	\$2,255,400	\$2,269,900	\$7,666,000	\$3,633,000	\$240,200	x
2009 ^f	\$1,336,600	\$3,008,100	\$4,504,700	\$1,851,500	\$2,778,400	\$2,808,500	\$8,648,700	\$4,490,800	\$189,000	x
2010 ^f	\$2,048,400	\$2,094,900	\$5,035,200	\$2,145,600	\$2,648,800	\$2,164,600	\$7,336,600	\$4,298,500	\$596,900	\$581,900
2011 ^f	\$2,429,400	\$2,335,100	\$4,565,200	\$2,454,300	\$3,200,000	\$2,938,800	\$8,667,000	\$4,561,700	\$757,600	x
2012	\$2,764,900	\$2,490,400	\$5,495,100	\$2,634,100	\$3,594,500	\$2,464,000	\$8,233,300	\$3,413,400	\$716,500	x
2013	\$2,318,900	\$2,011,100	\$5,267,000	\$2,410,400	\$2,872,800	\$2,816,900	\$9,644,300	\$4,240,500	\$210,700	x
2014	\$1,458,000	\$2,867,400	\$4,479,600	\$2,179,400	\$2,775,900	\$3,343,600	\$7,775,200	\$4,404,200	\$751,400	x
2015 ^f	\$1,875,500	\$2,888,900	\$4,470,200	\$2,273,100	\$2,325,300	\$2,633,800	\$9,910,900	\$4,463,900	\$264,500	x
2016	\$2,287,700	\$3,337,100	\$4,087,900	\$1,552,100	\$1,467,300	\$2,411,400	\$9,076,100	\$3,516,600	\$144,100	x
2017	\$1,753,800	\$3,311,500	\$4,023,200	\$1,978,200	\$1,379,300	\$2,635,700	\$8,783,600	\$5,199,100	\$243,000	x

Total

	incoming	outgoing
2008	\$48,387,500	\$44,447,200
2009	\$49,206,500	\$36,949,600
2010	\$81,953,500	\$33,765,600
2011	\$106,291,600	\$41,580,900
2012	\$116,222,500	\$40,484,300
2013	\$101,792,800	\$40,173,300
2014 ^f	\$85,812,000	\$45,586,700
2015 ^f	\$68,033,600	\$44,697,900
2016	\$67,403,000	\$35,250,600
2017	\$73,447,400	\$39,198,100

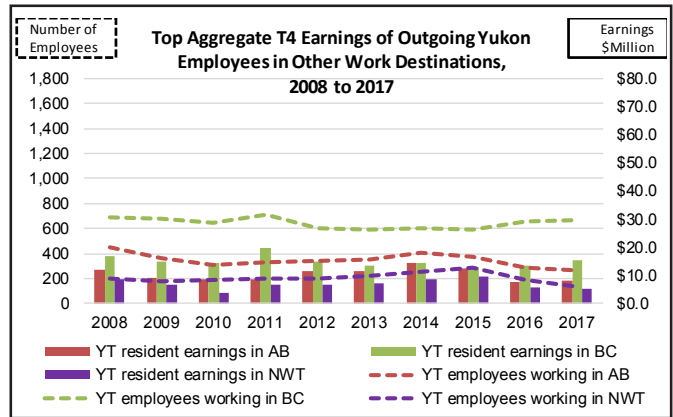
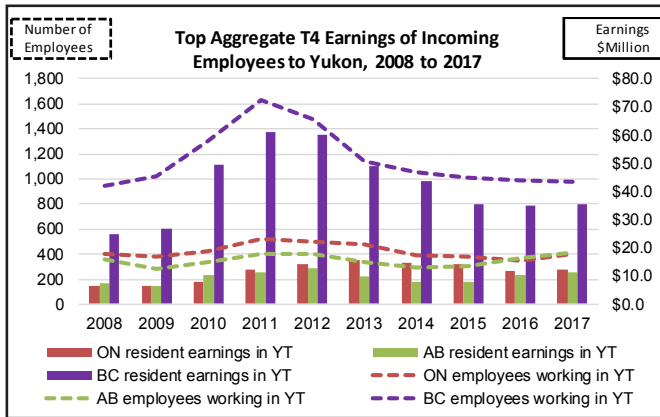
Note: When an incoming employee has T4 earnings in more than one industry, he/she will be counted in the industry of the job in which the incoming employee has the highest T4 earnings.

- Of the \$73.4 million earned in Yukon by non-resident inter-jurisdictional employees in 2017: 20.7% (\$15.2 million) was earned in the Mining and quarrying (excluding oil & and gas) industry; 19.5% (\$14.3 million) in Support activities for mining; 15.8% (\$11.6 million) in Construction; and 12.0% (\$8.8 million) in Public Administration.
- Of the \$39.2 million earned by Yukon resident employees in other jurisdictions in 2017: 19.8% (\$7.8 million) was earned in the Construction industry; and 13.3% (\$5.2 million) was earned in both the Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas extraction) industry and Public Administration.

x = data suppressed

¹ Other services include: Administrative and support; Waste management and remediation services; arts, entertainment and recreation; and other services (except public administration).

Aggregate T4 earnings inside Yukon of incoming employees (residing outside Yukon) and Aggregate T4 earnings outside Yukon of outgoing employees (residing in Yukon) by Selected Jurisdictions, 2008 to 2017



2017 Summary by Province/Territory

Incoming Employees (to Yukon)		Outgoing Employees (from Yukon)			
no.	earnings	no.	earnings		
BC	980	\$35,375,200	BC	670	\$15,238,200
AB	410	\$11,485,900	AB	265	\$8,184,400
ON	405	\$12,093,600	ON	245	\$4,256,300
QC	140	\$2,547,700	NWT	135	\$5,206,900
SK	110	\$2,218,800	SK	55	\$1,295,800
MB	80	\$1,826,600	QC	45	\$882,100
NWT	80	\$1,639,000	NU	35	\$1,980,000
NS	65	\$2,425,700	MB	30	\$987,300
NB	45	\$1,606,800	NS	25	\$288,900
NFLD	25	\$1,538,800	NB	10	\$153,100
PEI	x	x	NFLD	x	x
NU	x	x	PEI	x	x
Total	2,365	\$73,447,400	Total	1,530	\$39,198,100

x = data suppressed

¹ Other services include: Administrative and support; Waste management and remediation services; arts, entertainment and recreation; and other services (except public administration).

2017 Industry Summary by Incoming Employee Earnings and Average

- In Yukon, non-resident employees earned \$15.2 million working in *Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)* (240 employees, average \$63,478); \$14.3 million in *Support activities for mining* (415 employees, average \$34,483); \$11.6 million in *Construction* (215 employees, average \$53,916); \$8.8 million in *Public administration* (365 employees, average \$24,065); \$6.4 million in *Information and cultural industries; Finance and insurance; Real estate and rental and leasing; Management of companies and enterprise* (140 employees, average \$45,904); and \$4.0 million in *Accommodation and food services* (335 employees, average \$12,010).

2017 Industry Summary by Outgoing Employee Count and Earnings

- In 2017, industries in other provinces/territories that employed 100 or more Yukon resident employees included: *Construction* (210 employees earning \$7.8 million); *Other services*¹ (210 employees earning \$2.6 million); *Education services and Health care and social assistance* (200 employees earning \$3.3 million); *Accommodation and food services* (190 employees earning \$2.0 million); *Public administration* (165 employees earning \$5.2 million); *Wholesale and Retail trade* (135 employees earning \$2.2 million); and *Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)* (100 employees earning \$5.2 million).
- Collectively, the industries of *Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)* and *Support activities for mining*, employed 155 employees earning \$7.7 million.

Notes: Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. Counts less than 10 are suppressed. Additional counts may also be suppressed if the sum of all suppressed counts is less than 10. Counts are rounded to the nearest 5, and earnings are rounded to the nearest 100.

Publication source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Employer-Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD).

October 2020