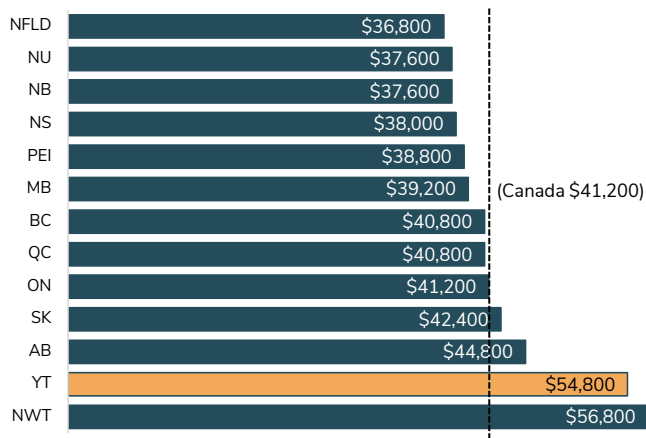


### Highlights

- In 2020, the median income for all Yukon households was \$100,000; the third-highest in Canada following the Northwest Territories (\$127,000) and Nunavut (\$118,000).
- The median income for Women+ aged 15 years and older was \$53,600; the second-highest in the country following the Northwest Territories (\$55,200).
- The median income for Men+ in Yukon was \$56,400; the second-highest in the country following the Northwest Territories (\$58,800).
- Yukoners aged 15 years and older paid a median amount of \$8,700 in income tax, or 14.7% of their total income in 2020.

## Median Income

Median Income, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2020



According to Census data, the median income in Yukon in 2020 was \$54,800; the second-highest in the country following the Northwest Territories (\$56,800) and \$13,600, or 33.0%, above the national median income (\$41,200).

In 2020, there was a total of 32,780 income recipients: 16,170, or 49.3%, were Men+ and 16,605, or 50.7% were Women+.

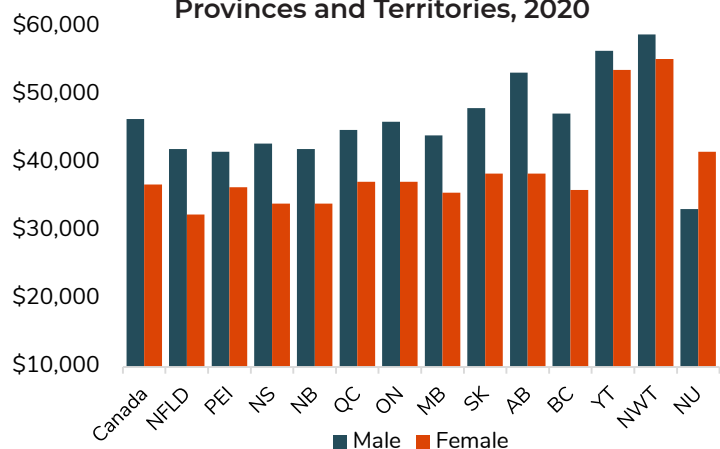
The median income for Yukon Men+ was \$56,400; the second-highest in the country following the Northwest Territories (\$58,800). The median income for Yukon Men+ was \$10,000, or 21.6%, higher than the median income for Men+ in Canada (\$46,400).

The median income for Women+ in Yukon was \$53,600; the second-highest in the country following the Northwest Territories (\$55,200) and \$16,800, or 45.7%, higher than the median for Women+ in Canada (\$36,800).

The median income for Men+ in Yukon was \$56,400; the second-highest in the country following the Northwest Territories (\$58,800) and \$10,000, or 21.6%, higher than the median for Men+ in Canada (\$46,400).

At \$2,800, the gap between the median income of Men+ and Women+ was \$6,800 less than the gap between these figures for Canada ( \$9,600). Yukon had the smallest gap of all provinces and territories.

Median Income by Gender, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2020



## Other Census Information

- [2021 Census Profile: Yukon](#)
- [2021 Census Topics: Income](#)
- [2021 Census Income: Data Tables](#)
- [Income Explorer, 2021 Census - Interactive Tool to visualize income level percentiles](#)

# Household Median Income

In 2020, the median income for all Yukon households was \$100,000; the third-highest in Canada following the Northwest Territories (\$127,000) and Nunavut (\$118,000). For one-person households, the median income was \$51,200; and for two-or-more-person households, the median income was \$131,000.

The census subdivision of Whitehorse had the highest median income for all households (\$112,000) followed by Macpherson-Grizzly Valley (\$95,000) and Ibex Valley (\$94,000). The lowest median income was in Tagish (\$59,200).

From data available for 2020, the median income for one-person households in Yukon Census subdivisions ranged from \$31,600 in Pelly Crossing to \$62,000 in Marsh Lake. For two-or-more-person households, the median income ranged from \$79,000 in Tagish to 142,000 in Whitehorse.

	Total Median Income in 2020			
	Total - private households in		Two-or-more-person	
	2021	All households (\$)	households (\$)	person households (\$)
Carcross	170	66,500	39,600	92,000
Carmacks	260	82,000	47,600	104,000
Dawson	770	77,000	42,000	115,000
Faro	210	78,500	54,400	87,000
Haines Junction	310	89,000	48,400	119,000
Ibex Valley	225	94,000	58,400	111,000
Macpherson-Grizzly Valley	715	95,000	50,400	130,000
Marsh Lake	375	93,000	62,000	120,000
Mt. Lorne	225	89,000	39,600	134,000
Pelly Crossing	140	63,200	31,600	81,000
Ross River	160	61,200	32,400	88,000
Tagish	160	59,200	41,200	79,000
Watson Lake	495	78,500	40,800	101,000
Whitehorse	11,440	112,000	57,600	142,000
Whitehorse, Unorganized	205	91,000	44,000	140,000
Yukon, unorganized	735	73,000	41,200	99,000
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>17,185</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>51,200</b>	<b>131,000</b>

Data unavailable for Beaver Creek, Burwash Landing, Carcross 4, Champagne Landing 10, Destruction Bay, Johnsons Crossing, Keno Hill, Kloo Lake, Lake Laberge 1, Mayo, Moosehide Creek 2, North Slope, Old Crow, Stewart Crossing, Swift River, Teslin(Village), Teslin(land), Teslin Post 13, and Upper Liard.

## Income Composition

Of Yukoners total income in 2020, 87.6% was from market income and 12.4% was from government transfers. Yukon's market income as a percentage of total income was the highest of any province or territory. Nationally, 82.2% of market income came from market sources.

The majority (84.6%) of market income was from employment income; 5.9% was investment income; 7.1% was private retirement income; and 2.4% was market income not included elsewhere.

Of government transfers in 2020, 16.9% was in the form of Old Age Security pensions (OAS); 21.8% was from Canada Pension Plan benefits (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP); 9.7% was Employment Insurance benefits (EI); 8.9% was Child benefits; and 42.7% was from other government transfers.

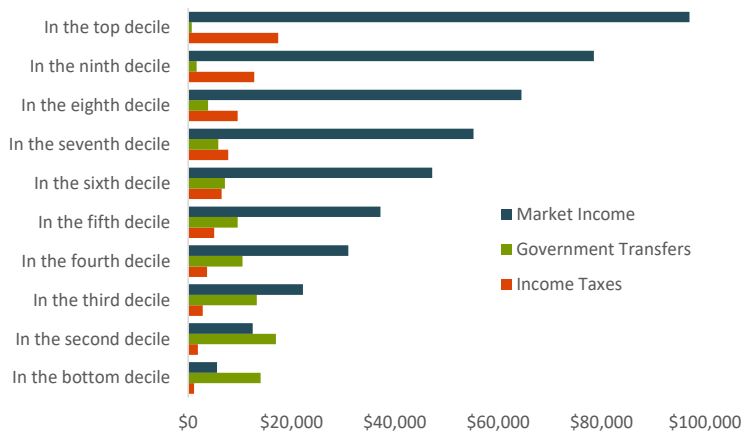
Although the proportion of income from government transfers (12.4%) was small relative to market income (87.6%), 82.5% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over (27,230 people) received government transfers in 2020. In comparison, 83.7% of Canadians received government transfers in 2020. Compared to 2015, the amount of government transfers in 2020 was considerably higher due to additional support payments provided under various government programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

	Canada		Yukon	
	Percentage with an amount (%)	Median amount (\$)	Percentage with an amount (%)	Median amount (\$)
Total income	96.4	41,200	97.1	54,800
Market income	85.9	35,200	90.2	51,600
Employment income	69.6	37,200	79.7	52,400
Investment income	30.6	624	27.0	1,220
Private retirement income	15.9	18,200	13.7	22,000
Market income not included elsewhere	16.8	1,760	17.5	2,500
Government transfers	83.7	9,800	82.5	6,120
Old Age Security pension (OAS) and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)	19.6	7,650	14.9	7,650
Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Québec Pension Plan (QPP) benefits	24.8	8,100	20.2	8,700
Employment Insurance (EI) benefits	10.5	5,720	9.4	6,160
Child benefits	12.8	5,840	12.7	4,120
Other government transfers <sup>1</sup>	75.1	1,960	75.5	795

<sup>1</sup> includes: social assistance benefits; workers' compensation benefits; Working income tax benefit; Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit; and other income from government sources.

# Income Redistribution

## Median Market Income, Median Income Taxes Paid and Median Government Transfers, By Economic Family<sup>1</sup> Income Deciles, Yukon, 2020



In 2020, Yukoners aged 15 years and older paid a median amount of \$8,700 in income taxes. This figure was \$2,150, or 32.8%, higher than the Canadian median income tax amount (\$6,550).

As a share of total income, Yukoners paid 14.7% in income tax. This figure was 2.8 percentage points lower than the national average (17.8%).

By total income, the top 10% of Yukoners paid a median amount of \$17,400 in income taxes, or 19.9% of their total income, and received a median amount of \$705 in government transfers. The bottom 10% of Yukoners paid a median amount of \$1,160 in income tax, or 3.4% of their total income, and received a median amount of \$14,000 in government transfers.

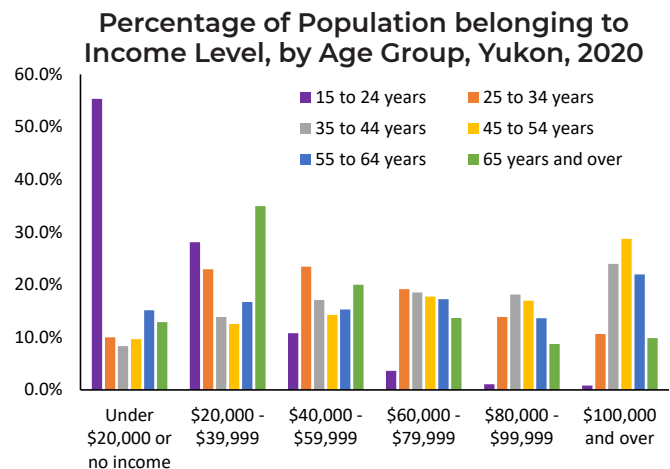
<sup>1</sup>Economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related by blood, marriage, common-law union, adoption or a foster relationship.

## Income Distribution, by Age Group

In 2020, 94.4% of income earners aged 15 to 24 years made less than \$60,000 and 55.3% earned less than \$20,000 or had no income.

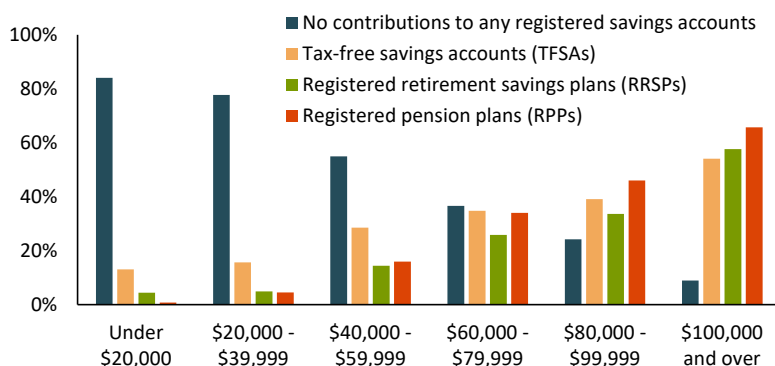
Amongst Yukoners with incomes, those aged 45 to 54 years had the highest median income of the selected age groups at \$76,000, followed by Yukoners aged 35 to 44 years (\$72,500) and Yukoners aged 55 to 64 years (\$64,000).

The percentage share of market income as a portion of total income was lowest among Yukoners 65 years and over (35.6%).



## Household Contributions to Registered Saving Accounts

### Percentage of Households Contributing to Registered Savings Accounts, by Income Level, Yukon, 2020



Of the 17,180 households in Yukon: 7,135, or 41.5%, contributed to registered pension plans (RPPs); 6,770, or 39.4%, contributed to tax-free saving accounts (TFSAs); 6,060, or 35.3%, contributed to a registered saving plan (RRSPs); and 5,655, or 32.9% made no contributions to registered saving accounts.

A total of 11,530 households, or 67.1% of all households, contributed to at least one saving account, while 2,205, or 12.8%, households made contributions to all three types of registered saving accounts.

# Census Information

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## About the Census

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Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts a Census of Population to enumerate every person in Canada and collect their demographic information. The information collected is the primary source of comparable, reliable demographic data in Canada; it is used by governments, businesses, associations, and many others in decision-making processes that affect everyone.

For the 2021 Census, the reference period for income data is the calendar year 2020, unless otherwise specified.

Individual income information was compiled for the population aged 15 and older at the time of the census. All income received during the calendar year 2020 was included: taxable and non-taxable, regular and recurring. One-time receipts, such as lump-sum withdrawals from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and other savings plans, lump-sum insurance settlements, lump-sum pension benefits, capital gains or losses, inheritances, and lottery winnings, were excluded.

Users should be aware that Statistics Canada uses income definitions that do not always correspond to income concepts used by other organizations. For example, the definition of total income adopted by the Census of Population Program does not correspond to the total income on line 15000 of the T1 Income Tax and Benefit Return that the Canada Revenue Agency uses for income tax purposes.

Definitions for census family, economic family, household and private household can be found in the Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-301-X.

Census counts are also subject to confidentiality rules that ensure non-disclosure of respondent identity and characteristics.

## Concept and Definitions

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**Total Income:** consists of two broad classes of income: market income and government transfers.

**Market Income:** The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment

income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

**Government Transfer:** All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes: Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor; retirement, disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Québec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance and Québec parental insurance plan; child benefits from federal and provincial programs; social assistance benefits; workers' compensation benefits; Canada workers benefit (CWB); Goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit; other income from government sources.

**After-tax income:** After-tax income refers to total income less income taxes of the statistical unit during a specified reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

**Gender:** Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol.

**Men+:** Starting in 2021, this category includes men (and/or boys), as well as some non-binary persons.

**Women+:** Starting in 2021, this category includes women (and/or girls), as well as some non-binary persons.

October 2022