



Inter-jurisdictional Employees 2020

Highlights:

- In 2020, a total of 2,320 non-Yukon residents received \$98.8 million in employment income from Yukon.
- Yukon's *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* sector employed 870 non-Yukon residents in 2020, the most of any Yukon industry sector.
- In 2020, non-residents' earnings in Yukon (\$98.8 million) were \$62.6 million higher than Yukon residents' earnings outside of Yukon (\$36.1 million).

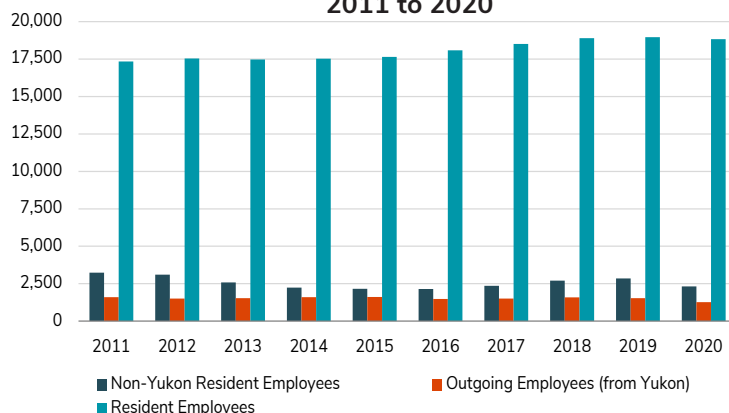
About Inter-jurisdictional Employees

- 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 2020 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 2020, there were 2,320 non-Yukon residents who received employment income from Yukon, while 1,270 Yukon residents received employment income from other provinces or territories. There were 18,830 employees who resided in Yukon and received all their employment income from Yukon.

Non-Yukon residents received a total of \$98.8 million from Yukon as part or all of their employment income in 2020; Yukon residents received \$36.1 million from other provinces and territories as part or all of their employment income in 2020; and Yukon residents who only earned employment income in Yukon received \$1.1 billion in 2020.

Number of Inter-jurisdictional Employees,
2011 to 2020



Over the ten year period from 2011 to 2020, on average each year, 2,573 non-Yukon residents earned employment income from Yukon and 1,524 Yukon residents earned employment income from other jurisdictions.

Comparing the most recent five-year average (2016 to 2020) to the previous five-year average (2011 to 2015), the number of non-Yukon residents earning income from Yukon decreased by 190, or 7.1%. During the same period, the number of Yukon residents earning employment income from other jurisdictions decreased by 96, or 6.1%.

Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0448-01

Count of Inter-jurisdictional Employees, by Sex, Yukon, 2011 to 2020

	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		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	count								
2011	3,240	2,200	1,030	1,600	920	670	17,340	8,620	8,730
2012	3,110	2,170	940	1,510	880	620	17,540	8,630	8,910
2013	2,590	1,730	860	1,540	920	620	17,470	8,500	8,970
2014	2,240	1,480	750	1,600	960	640	17,530	8,480	9,060
2015	2,160	1,390	770	1,610	980	630	17,640	8,510	9,130
2016	2,150	1,370	780	1,480	850	630	18,090	8,770	9,310
2017	2,360	1,550	820	1,510	880	640	18,510	8,960	9,540
2018	2,710	1,860	850	1,590	900	690	18,890	9,210	9,680
2019	2,850	1,920	930	1,530	860	670	18,960	9,210	9,750
2020	2,320	1,650	670	1,270	680	580	18,830	9,100	9,730

Note: Due to the mobile nature of their work, inter-jurisdictional employees may be more likely to file annual personal income tax returns late. These estimates are subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0448-01

In 2020, 2,320 employees, who worked in Yukon, reported residency elsewhere in Canada on their income tax return. Of them: 71.1% were males (1,650 incoming employees) and 28.9% were females (670 incoming employees). Comparing 2020 to 2019, the number of non-Yukon residents receiving employment earnings from Yukon (2,320) decreased by 530, or 18.6% (from 2,850 incoming employees in 2019).

Of the 1,270 Yukon residents who received all or part of their employment income outside of Yukon during 2020, 53.5% were males (680 outgoing employees) and 45.7% were females (580 outgoing employees). Comparing 2020 to 2019, the number of Yukon residents receiving employment earnings outside of Yukon decreased by 260, or 17.0% (from 1,530 outgoing employees in 2019).

Of the 18,830 Yukon residents who received their entire employment earnings in Yukon during 2020, 51.7% were female (9,730 Yukon resident employees) and 48.3% were males (9,100 Yukon resident employees). Comparing 2020 to 2019, the number of Yukon resident employees decreased by 130, or 0.7% (from 18,960 Yukon resident employees in 2019).

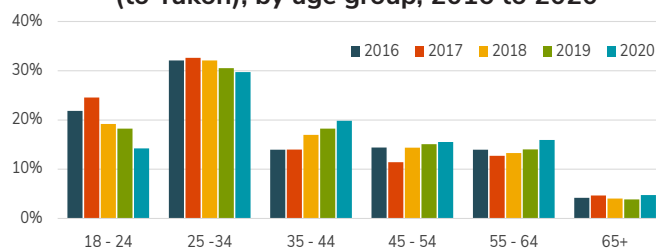
Count of Inter-jurisdictional Employees, by Age Group and Sex, Yukon, 2011 to 2020

	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	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	count																	
Incoming																		
2011	940	580	360	920	600	320	430	310	120	490	390	x	370	260	110	90	60	x
2012	840	520	320	860	580	270	450	340	110	470	370	x	400	290	110	90	70	x
2013	550	300	260	740	470	280	380	280	x	420	320	100	420	310	110	90	60	x
2014	470	260	210	680	420	260	320	240	x	380	290	100	320	220	100	80	60	x
2015	480	260	210	650	390	260	320	230	90	330	240	x	300	200	100	90	60	x
2016	470	250	220	690	420	270	300	210	100	310	230	x	300	200	100	90	60	x
2017	580	330	240	770	470	300	330	250	80	270	210	x	300	200	100	110	80	x
2018	520	310	210	870	570	300	460	340	120	390	300	x	360	260	110	110	80	x
2019	520	300	220	870	580	290	520	370	160	430	310	120	400	290	x	110	80	x
2020	330	210	120	690	460	230	460	340	120	360	280	x	370	280	100	110	80	x
Outgoing																		
2011	440	220	220	450	250	200	240	150	90	260	160	100	170	110	x	50	40	x
2012	400	200	200	460	260	190	220	130	80	240	150	90	150	100	x	50	40	x
2013	410	200	200	430	250	180	230	140	80	250	170	80	170	120	x	60	40	x
2014	390	180	200	480	280	200	240	150	90	250	160	90	180	130	x	60	50	x
2015	390	180	210	500	310	190	280	180	100	220	150	70	170	130	x	60	50	x
2016	360	170	190	440	250	190	240	140	100	200	130	70	180	120	x	60	50	x
2017	370	170	190	480	280	200	230	150	80	230	140	90	150	100	x	70	50	x
2018	370	180	190	490	280	210	280	170	110	220	120	100	190	120	x	60	40	x
2019	320	150	170	490	270	220	290	180	110	200	130	80	170	110	x	50	30	x
2020	260	120	140	370	190	180	280	160	120	150	90	70	160	100	x	50	30	x

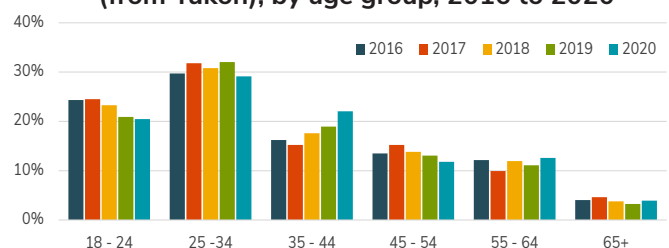
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Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0448-01

Proportion of total incoming employees (to Yukon), by age group, 2016 to 2020



Proportion of total outgoing employees (from Yukon), by age group, 2016 to 2020



Count of Inter-jurisdictional Employees Incoming (to Yukon) and Outgoing (from Yukon), by Province or Territory, 2011 to 2020

	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
2011	90	x	x	x	90	x	80	x	150	50	520	140	100	x	100	50
2012	100	x	x	x	100	x	100	x	110	50	500	150	100	30	120	50
2013	100	x	x	x	70	x	90	x	130	60	480	150	60	x	110	60
2014	70	x	x	x	50	x	x	x	110	40	390	170	70	x	80	60
2015	x	x	x	x	50	x	50	x	110	40	380	160	60	40	80	60
2016	x	x	x	x	40	30	30	x	120	30	350	160	60	40	90	50
2017	x	x	x	x	70	x	50	x	140	40	400	230	80	x	110	50
2018	x	x	x	x	70	30	60	x	140	60	420	220	90	x	120	40
2019	x	x	x	x	80	x	50	x	130	60	410	210	80	30	130	x
2020	x	x	x	x	50	x	50	x	60	50	300	210	50	x	90	40

	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
2011	400	330	1,630	710	x	210	x	x	3,240	1,600
2012	400	350	1,480	610	x	200	x	x	3,110	1,510
2013	340	360	1,150	600	x	220	x	x	2,590	1,540
2014	290	400	1,060	600	50	250	x	x	2,240	1,600
2015	300	370	1,010	590	60	280	x	x	2,160	1,610
2016	360	290	990	650	70	190	x	x	2,150	1,480
2017	410	260	980	670	80	140	x	30	2,360	1,510
2018	580	290	1,090	750	90	130	x	x	2,710	1,590
2019	590	260	1,230	720	100	130	x	x	2,850	1,530
2020	470	190	1,150	590	70	90	x	x	2,320	1,270

■ Outgoing employees in 2020¹
■ Incoming employees in 2020²

¹ 2020 data for NL, PEI, NS, NB and NU were suppressed.
² 2020 data for NL, PEI and NU were suppressed.

x = data suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0451-01

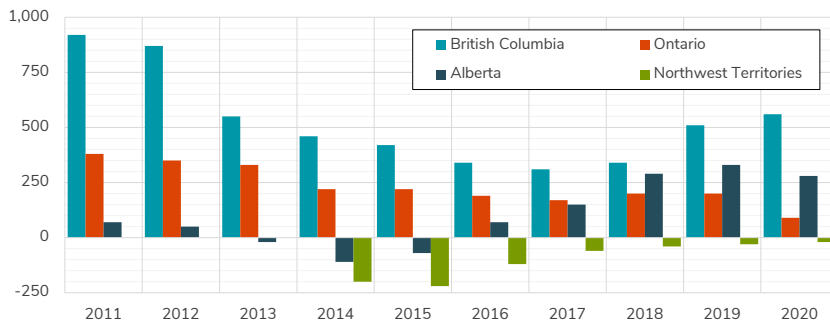
Over the 10-year period from 2011 to 2020, residents of British Columbia consistently accounted for the highest number of non-resident employees working in Yukon, ranging from a low of 980 employees in 2017 to a high of 1,630 employees in 2011.

In 2020, residents of British Columbia working in Yukon (1,150 employees), made up 49.6% of the total number of non-Yukon resident employees in Yukon; followed by residents of Alberta (470 employees, or 20.3%) and residents of Ontario (300 employees, or 12.9%).

British Columbia was the most common destination for Yukon residents who received employment income from work outside of Yukon in each of the past ten years, ranging from a low of 590 employees in 2015 and 2020 to a high of 750 employees in 2018.

In 2020, 46.5% of the Yukon residents with employment income from outside of Yukon worked in British Columbia (590 employees), followed by Alberta (15.0%, 190 employees) and Ontario (16.5%, 210 employees).

Net Inter-jurisdictional Employees, (Incoming to Yukon less Outgoing from Yukon), Selected Provinces/Territories, 2011 to 2020



Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0451-01

Note: Data for incoming inter-jurisdictional employees from NWT were suppressed for 2011, 2012, and 2013.

When considering net inter-jurisdictional employee movement (the difference between incoming non-resident employees in Yukon and outgoing Yukon residents working elsewhere), British Columbia residents working in Yukon comprised the highest net number of inter-jurisdictional employees to Yukon each year over the past ten years.

Conversely, over the same period, the Northwest Territories received the highest net number of inter-jurisdictional employees from Yukon in all years that data were available (2014 to 2020).

Count of Inter-jurisdictional Employees Incoming (to Yukon) and Outgoing (from Yukon), by Industry of Employment, 2011 to 2020

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction		Utilities		Construction		Manufacturing		Wholesale trade		Retail trade		Transportation and warehousing	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
2011	x	x	1,020	230	x	x	360	200	30	30	x	30	140	80	90	80
2012	x	x	1,050	200	x	x	300	200	x	30	x	x	150	80	80	70
2013	x	x	830	170	x	x	260	270	x	x	x	x	130	100	60	70
2014	x	x	670	160	x	x	210	330	x	40	x	30	90	120	70	70
2015	x	30	530	150	x	x	190	350	x	30	x	x	110	100	120	70
2016	x	x	490	130	x	x	220	280	x	x	x	x	120	130	120	70
2017	x	40	660	150	x	x	220	210	x	x	x	x	120	100	110	70
2018	x	40	690	170	x	x	490	190	x	40	x	x	130	110	120	70
2019	x	50	680	140	0	x	410	160	90	60	x	x	140	100	140	60
2020	x	x	870	120	x	x	250	110	x	x	x	x	100	90	120	70

	Information and cultural industries		Finance and insurance		Real estate and rental and leasing		Professional, scientific and technical services		Management of companies and enterprises		Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services		Educational services		Health care and social assistance	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	150	70	x	x	90	80	x	140	30	90
2012	40	x	x	x	x	30	100	60	x	x	80	70	x	150	50	70
2013	x	x	x	x	x	x	80	80	x	x	60	80	x	150	50	70
2014	x	x	x	x	x	x	70	60	x	x	60	70	x	110	30	80
2015	x	x	x	x	x	x	60	60	x	x	60	70	x	120	x	90
2016	x	x	40	x	x	x	50	60	x	x	60	70	x	140	40	90
2017	60	x	x	x	30	x	70	70	x	x	60	80	x	120	30	80
2018	60	x	x	x	x	x	130	70	x	x	40	80	x	140	x	100
2019	x	x	x	x	x	x	130	60	x	x	70	70	x	140	40	90
2020	x	x	x	x	x	x	110	70	x	x	40	70	x	160	x	70

	Arts, entertainment and recreation		Accommodation and food services		Other services		Public administration		Unknown industries		Total	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
2011	60	60	450	220	40	80	400	110	40	x	3,240	1,600
2012	80	40	460	220	60	70	390	120	30	x	3,110	1,510
2013	70	50	420	180	50	80	400	140	x	x	2,590	1,540
2014	80	40	370	190	40	100	360	130	x	x	2,240	1,600
2015	70	40	390	180	30	80	390	120	x	x	2,160	1,610
2016	40	40	360	170	30	60	390	110	x	x	2,150	1,480
2017	60	30	330	190	30	90	430	170	x	x	2,360	1,510
2018	50	40	330	230	x	70	410	160	x	x	2,710	1,590
2019	50	50	350	190	60	70	470	170	x	x	2,850	1,530
2020	30	x	130	170	70	50	410	140	x	x	2,320	1,270

Notes:

When an incoming employee had T4 earnings in more than one industry, the employee 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, the employee will be counted in the industry of the job in which the outgoing employee has the highest T4 earnings.

Annual allocation of the number of employees by industry may have changed due to reassignment of industry classification of the employing entity.

x = data suppressed Source: Statistics Canada Tables 14-10-0450-01 and 14-10-0448-01

Of the 2,320 incoming inter-jurisdictional employees in 2020, the *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* industry sector in Yukon employed the highest number of non-resident employees (870, or 37.5% of the total), followed by *Public administration* (410, or 17.7%); and *Construction* (250, or 10.8%).

Over the ten-year period from 2011 to 2020, of non-resident employees who received employment income in Yukon, on average, the highest proportion worked in the *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* industry sector (749 incoming employees); followed by *Public administration* (405 incoming employees); and *Accommodation and food services* (359 incoming employees).

Of the 1,270 outgoing inter-jurisdictional employees in 2020, the highest number of Yukon residents who received employment income from other jurisdictions, worked in the *Accommodation and food services* industry sector (170, or 13.4%); followed by *Educational services* (160, or 12.6%); and *Public administration* (140, or 11.0%).

Over the ten-year period from 2011 to 2020, of Yukon residents who received employment income outside of Yukon, on average, the highest proportion worked in the *Construction* industry sector (230 outgoing employees); followed by *Accommodation and food services* (194 outgoing employees); and *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* (162 outgoing employees).

Aggregate T4 Earnings Inside and Outside of Yukon for Inter-jurisdictional Employees and Resident Employees, 2011 to 2020

	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	
	Inside Yukon	Outside Yukon	Inside Yukon	Outside Yukon	Inside Yukon	Outside Yukon
	earnings					
2011	\$105,574,700	\$49,837,300	\$28,276,200	\$40,702,600	\$911,243,400	...
2012	\$116,269,700	\$48,307,800	\$27,245,200	\$40,478,600	\$931,096,200	...
2013	\$101,787,900	\$44,514,200	\$29,603,700	\$40,154,800	\$943,594,600	...
2014	\$83,908,600	\$35,424,700	\$29,121,100	\$45,049,600	\$947,380,900	...
2015	\$68,033,600	\$36,279,800	\$27,234,100	\$44,062,100	\$952,702,500	...
2016	\$67,403,000	\$34,225,900	\$27,220,200	\$35,249,000	\$978,555,200	...
2017	\$71,919,300	\$35,927,600	\$31,395,100	\$37,345,200	\$1,019,737,900	...
2018	\$90,836,300	\$55,101,400	\$33,227,100	\$40,194,700	\$1,049,910,700	...
2019	\$93,246,900	\$64,667,700	\$32,604,200	\$41,121,900	\$1,068,967,500	...
2020	\$98,767,500	\$51,366,800	\$27,769,100	\$36,133,000	\$1,097,590,300	...

... = not applicable

Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0449-01

Aggregate T4 Earnings Inside and Outside of Yukon for Inter-jurisdictional Employees, 2011 to 2020



In 2020, non-resident employees' earnings in Yukon totalled \$98.8 million. This accounted for 65.8% of their employment earnings in 2020 (inside and outside of Yukon), and represents 8.1% of the total employment earnings in Yukon (\$1,224.1 million) in 2020.

Earnings of non-resident employees in Yukon ranged from a low of \$67.4 million in 2016 to a high of \$116.3 million in 2012 — a difference of \$48.9 million.

Over the ten years from 2011 to 2020, on average, 8.1% of the total employment earnings in Yukon was received by non-residents. This proportion ranged from a low of 6.3% in 2016 to a high of 10.8% 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 66.3% was earned in Yukon.

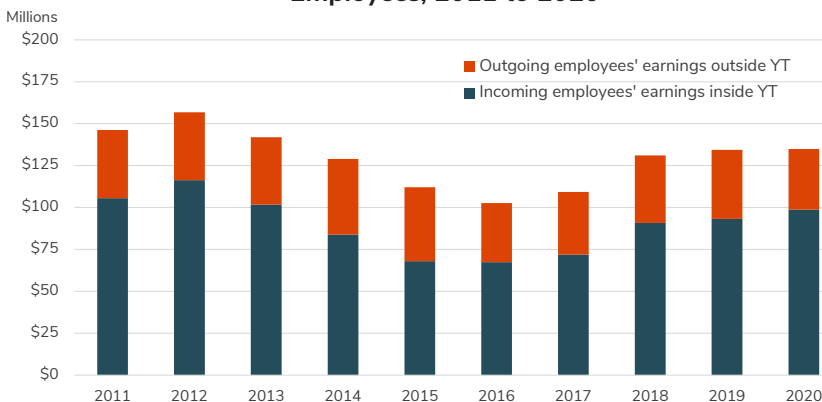
In 2020, outgoing Yukon residents earned \$36.1 million in employment income outside of Yukon, in addition to \$27.8 million earned inside of Yukon.

Yukon resident employees' earnings from outside of Yukon in 2020 (\$36.1 million) represented 56.5% of their total employment income in 2020 (\$63.9 million). Over the ten-year period from 2011 to 2020, the ratio was lowest in 2017 (54.3%) and highest in 2015 (61.8%).

From 2011 to 2020, total employment earnings of Yukon residents who only worked in Yukon ranged from a low of \$911.2 million in 2011 to a high of \$1,097.6 million in 2020.

In 2020, per-capita employment earnings of Yukon residents who worked only in Yukon (\$58.3 million) increased by \$1.9 million, or 3.4%, from 2019 (\$56.4 million). Prior to the pandemic, the average annual growth rate of per-capita employment earnings had remained relatively flat at 0.8% between 2011 and 2019.

Aggregate T4 Earnings Earned Outside Province or Territory of Residence, by Incoming and Outgoing Inter-jurisdictional Employees, 2011 to 2020



Source: Statistics Canada Tables 14-10-0448-01, 14-10-0449-01 and 14-10-0451-01

In 2020, non-residents' earnings in Yukon were \$98.8 million, which was \$62.6 million higher than Yukon residents' earnings outside of Yukon (\$36.1 million).

This was mainly attributable to the difference in net earnings from the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry sector in which non-resident employees earned \$49.3 million more in Yukon than Yukon residents earned outside of Yukon. The second most significant contributor was Public administration, in which this difference was \$5.6 million; followed by Construction, in which this difference was \$5.2 million.

Aggregate T4 Earnings Inside Yukon of Incoming Inter-jurisdictional Employees to Yukon as well as Earnings Outside Yukon of Employees Outgoing from Yukon, 2011 to 2020

	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
2011	\$6,284,100	x	x	x	\$2,280,200	x	\$4,078,500	x	\$2,153,400	\$888,600
2012	\$8,982,900	x	x	x	\$2,995,800	x	\$6,073,800	x	\$1,671,300	\$627,900
2013	\$8,512,100	x	x	x	\$2,869,300	x	\$5,816,900	x	\$2,530,900	\$661,800
2014	\$6,809,900	x	x	x	\$1,406,800	x	x	x	\$2,036,900	\$698,500
2015	x	x	x	x	\$1,473,700	x	\$1,803,200	x	\$1,469,500	\$608,300
2016	x	x	x	x	\$1,138,700	\$530,800	\$1,353,200	x	\$1,557,800	\$631,200
2017	x	x	x	x	\$2,425,700	x	\$1,606,800	x	\$2,547,700	\$882,100
2018	x	x	x	x	\$2,337,100	\$501,400	\$2,289,500	x	\$2,983,300	\$937,500
2019	x	x	x	x	\$3,026,000	x	\$1,693,300	x	\$2,696,000	\$1,348,100
2020	x	x	x	x	\$3,073,600	x	\$2,219,000	x	\$1,911,000	\$1,415,200

	ON		MB		SK		AB	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2011	\$12,213,100	\$2,800,100	\$2,444,200	x	\$2,503,700	\$1,265,400	\$11,325,800	\$8,670,400
2012	\$14,037,500	\$2,781,300	\$3,063,400	\$807,800	\$3,581,000	\$1,227,000	\$12,979,500	\$11,638,600
2013	\$15,851,300	\$2,864,100	\$1,744,400	x	\$3,520,100	\$1,802,500	\$9,772,400	\$11,738,600
2014	\$12,718,100	\$2,972,000	\$2,099,400	x	\$2,239,900	\$2,080,700	\$7,831,600	\$14,332,000
2015	\$14,132,400	\$3,095,800	\$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	\$11,332,100	\$3,603,700	\$1,826,600	x	\$2,218,800	\$1,295,800	\$11,478,900	\$8,172,000
2018	\$13,699,200	\$4,133,200	\$2,947,400	x	\$3,992,600	\$971,700	\$18,818,600	\$9,873,200
2019	\$10,106,900	\$4,645,200	\$2,567,900	\$702,200	\$4,543,400	x	\$21,079,300	\$8,123,100
2020	\$10,942,000	\$5,453,200	\$2,893,200	x	\$4,348,500	\$783,700	\$19,632,400	\$5,805,900

	BC		NWT		NU		Total	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2011	\$60,266,400	\$18,857,900	x	\$6,578,400	x	x	\$105,574,700	\$40,702,600
2012	\$60,274,300	\$14,830,300	x	\$6,828,700	x	x	\$116,269,700	\$40,478,600
2013	\$49,061,300	\$13,616,500	x	\$7,329,700	x	x	\$101,787,900	\$40,154,800
2014	\$43,550,800	\$14,495,500	\$1,352,300	\$8,778,200	x	x	\$83,908,600	\$45,049,600
2015	\$35,431,600	\$13,149,700	\$1,430,800	\$9,811,200	x	x	\$68,033,600	\$44,062,100
2016	\$34,773,200	\$13,288,200	\$2,153,800	\$5,999,300	x	x	\$67,403,000	\$35,249,000
2017	\$34,615,600	\$14,721,400	\$1,639,000	\$5,206,900	x	\$1,329,200	\$71,919,300	\$37,345,200
2018	\$39,441,500	\$17,062,800	\$2,007,000	\$4,054,800	x	x	\$90,836,300	\$40,194,700
2019	\$43,318,000	\$18,759,000	\$2,298,100	\$4,118,700	x	x	\$93,246,900	\$41,121,900
2020	\$49,880,100	\$16,808,600	\$1,931,400	\$2,869,500	x	x	\$98,767,500	\$36,133,000

x = data suppressed Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0451-01

In 2020, of the non-resident employees in Yukon, British Columbia residents received the highest earnings at \$49.9 million, followed by Alberta residents at \$19.6 million and Ontario residents at \$10.9 million. Employees from British Columbia received 50.5% of all incoming employees' earnings from Yukon (\$98.8 million), followed by those from Alberta (19.9%) and Ontario (11.1%). Earnings from the remaining provinces and territories accounted for \$18.3 million, or 18.3% of all incoming employees' earnings from Yukon.

Over the ten years from 2011 to 2020, incoming employees from British Columbia consistently earned the highest proportion of all incoming employees' earnings from Yukon, ranging from a low of 43.4% in 2018 to a high of 57.1% in 2011.

In 2020, Yukon resident employees working in other Canadian jurisdictions earned a total of \$36.1 million. Of this amount: \$16.8 million (45.6%) was earned in British Columbia; \$5.8 million (16.1%) was earned in Alberta; \$5.5 million (15.1%) was earned in Ontario; and \$2.9 million (7.9%) was earned in the Northwest Territories.

Over the past ten years from 2011 to 2020, Yukon residents with employment income from elsewhere in Canada consistently earned the highest proportion in British Columbia, ranging from a low of 29.8% in 2015 to a high of 46.5% 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, 2011 to 2020

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction		Utilities		Construction		Manufacturing	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2011	x	x	\$55,574,600	\$12,084,200	x	x	\$13,636,100	\$6,776,500	\$647,700	\$630,300
2012	x	x	\$71,037,200	\$11,374,700	x	x	\$9,770,400	\$7,264,600	x	\$813,700
2013	x	x	\$59,701,600	\$8,993,300	x	x	\$10,870,500	\$9,609,700	x	x
2014	x	x	\$47,852,000	\$8,592,100	x	x	\$8,796,500	\$12,886,900	x	\$1,013,300
2015	x	\$444,200	\$24,899,600	\$8,067,100	x	x	\$11,263,100	\$12,425,700	x	\$845,700
2016	x	x	\$24,495,700	\$5,717,700	x	x	\$11,584,200	\$9,161,300	x	x
2017	x	\$687,400	\$28,042,500	\$7,110,700	x	x	\$11,591,900	\$7,796,800	x	x
2018	x	\$810,000	\$30,682,600	\$9,010,300	x	x	\$22,284,500	\$6,054,100	x	\$596,300
2019	x	\$1,173,300	\$30,853,200	\$7,573,600	\$0	x	\$16,388,400	\$5,497,600	\$3,104,600	\$1,543,500
2020	x	x	\$54,582,200	\$5,260,000	x	x	\$9,582,800	\$4,357,900	x	x
	Wholesale trade		Retail trade		Transportation and warehousing		Information and cultural industries		Finance and insurance	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2011	x	\$1,554,300	\$1,696,100	\$900,200	\$3,107,900	\$2,672,900	x	x	x	x
2012	x	x	\$2,201,500	\$608,000	\$2,531,300	\$2,844,500	\$2,004,000	x	x	x
2013	x	x	\$1,714,500	\$946,700	\$2,110,700	\$2,562,000	x	x	x	x
2014	x	\$1,292,500	\$1,450,600	\$906,400	\$2,234,200	\$3,006,500	x	x	x	x
2015	x	x	\$1,736,400	\$940,600	\$3,253,000	\$2,876,800	x	x	x	x
2016	x	x	\$1,979,100	\$1,089,200	\$3,521,300	\$2,329,400	x	x	\$1,243,500	x
2017	x	x	\$1,845,200	\$1,185,800	\$3,887,300	\$2,060,400	\$4,140,800	x	x	x
2018	x	x	\$1,804,800	\$1,391,200	\$3,679,600	\$2,572,000	\$3,701,300	x	x	x
2019	x	x	\$2,024,400	\$1,125,200	\$4,579,000	\$2,551,200	x	x	x	x
2020	x	x	\$1,664,900	\$1,050,000	\$3,938,500	\$2,515,100	x	x	x	x
	Real estate and rental and leasing		Professional, scientific and technical services		Management of companies and enterprises		Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services		Educational services	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2011	x	x	\$2,778,400	\$1,682,000	x	x	\$1,838,400	\$1,207,400	x	\$840,300
2012	x	\$1,427,200	\$2,646,700	\$2,193,600	x	x	\$2,260,700	\$1,346,600	x	\$1,395,800
2013	x	x	\$2,024,200	\$2,982,100	x	x	\$1,562,400	\$1,284,500	x	\$1,295,800
2014	x	x	\$1,433,900	\$2,510,100	x	x	\$1,613,600	\$1,328,000	x	\$1,174,100
2015	x	x	\$1,347,600	\$2,319,100	x	x	\$1,334,400	\$1,251,400	x	\$1,495,500
2016	x	x	\$877,500	\$2,104,100	x	x	\$689,500	\$1,069,200	x	\$1,608,200
2017	\$729,000	x	\$1,413,100	\$2,401,100	x	x	\$559,000	\$924,800	x	\$1,633,500
2018	x	x	\$5,087,200	\$2,291,400	x	x	\$454,300	\$1,059,500	x	\$1,803,100
2019	x	x	\$7,663,500	\$2,306,300	x	x	\$935,000	\$1,296,300	x	\$1,581,400
2020	x	x	\$4,240,000	\$2,914,800	x	x	\$931,100	\$1,255,800	x	\$1,795,000
	Health care and social assistance		Arts, entertainment and recreation		Accommodation and food services		Other services		Public administration	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2011	\$606,600	\$1,495,400	\$637,800	\$517,500	\$4,565,200	\$2,454,300	\$723,900	\$1,213,900	\$10,435,900	\$3,682,800
2012	\$805,700	\$1,092,100	\$763,900	\$351,700	\$5,495,100	\$2,634,100	\$569,900	\$765,800	\$10,042,100	\$3,415,900
2013	\$1,035,200	\$683,000	\$581,800	\$397,700	\$5,265,000	\$2,410,400	\$725,700	\$1,134,700	\$10,791,700	\$4,272,900
2014	\$317,700	\$1,693,300	\$704,800	\$206,600	\$4,479,600	\$2,179,400	\$457,500	\$1,809,000	\$8,719,600	\$4,404,200
2015	x	\$1,393,000	\$546,000	\$354,500	\$4,470,200	\$2,273,100	\$445,000	\$1,023,400	\$11,118,100	\$4,468,900
2016	\$442,800	\$1,729,000	\$287,300	\$371,400	\$4,087,900	\$1,552,100	\$490,500	\$966,400	\$10,690,600	\$3,521,100
2017	\$345,100	\$1,649,200	\$445,800	\$325,900	\$4,013,100	\$1,943,400	\$374,400	\$1,314,500	\$10,007,000	\$5,205,200
2018	x	\$1,790,000	\$471,100	\$391,700	\$4,036,100	\$3,043,600	x	\$970,800	\$11,311,600	\$5,256,900
2019	\$646,200	\$1,524,800	\$550,700	\$398,700	\$4,106,100	\$2,196,400	\$1,495,700	\$1,126,800	\$12,746,600	\$5,747,700
2020	x	\$2,152,100	\$351,900	x	\$2,368,300	\$1,890,300	\$2,181,300	\$852,700	\$11,333,000	\$5,770,200
	Unknown industries		Total							
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing						
2011	\$757,600	x	\$105,574,700	\$40,702,600						
2012	\$716,500	x	\$116,269,700	\$40,478,600						
2013	x	x	\$101,787,900	\$40,154,800						
2014	x	x	\$83,908,600	\$45,049,600						
2015	x	x	\$68,033,600	\$44,062,100						
2016	x	x	\$67,403,000	\$35,249,000						
2017	x	x	\$71,919,300	\$37,345,200						
2018	x	x	\$90,836,300	\$40,194,700						
2019	x	x	\$93,246,900	\$41,121,900						
2020	x	x	\$98,767,500	\$36,133,000						

Of the \$98.8 million earned in Yukon by non-resident inter-jurisdictional employees in 2020: 55.3% was earned in the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry sector (\$54.6 million); 11.5% was earned in Public administration (\$11.3 million); and 9.7% was earned in Construction (\$9.6 million).

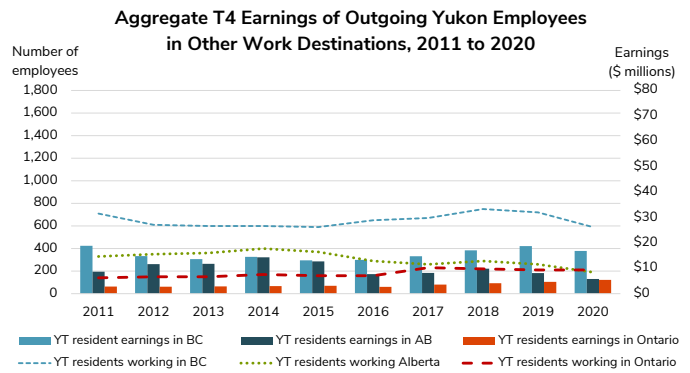
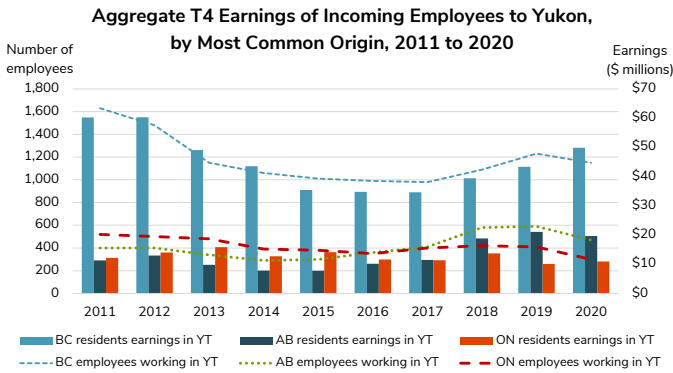
Of the \$36.1 million earned by Yukon resident employees in other jurisdictions in 2020: 16.0% was earned in the Public administration sector (\$5.8 million); 14.6% was earned in Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry (\$5.3 million); and 12.1% was earned in Construction (\$4.4 million).

x = data suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada Tables 14-10-0450-01 and 14-10-0449-01

Note: Annual allocation of the number of employees by industry may have changed due to reassignment of industry classification of the employing entity.

Aggregate T4 Earnings Inside Yukon of Incoming Inter-jurisdictional Employees to Yukon as well as Earnings Outside Yukon of Employees Outgoing from Yukon, by Selected Jurisdictions, 2011 to 2020



Incoming Employees (to Yukon)			Outgoing Employees (from Yukon)		
	count	earnings		count	earnings
BC	1,150	\$49,880,100	BC	590	\$16,808,600
AB	470	\$19,632,400	AB	190	\$5,805,900
ON	300	\$10,942,000	ON	210	\$5,453,200
SK	90	\$4,348,500	NWT	90	\$2,869,500
NS	50	\$3,073,600	QC	50	\$1,415,200
MB	50	\$2,893,200	SK	40	\$783,700
NB	50	\$2,219,000	NFLD	x	x
NWT	70	\$1,931,400	PEI	x	x
QC	60	\$1,911,000	NS	x	x
NFLD	x	x	NB	x	x
PEI	x	x	SK	x	x
NU	x	x	NU	x	x

Source: Statistics Canada Tables 14-10-0451-01 and 14-10-0448-01

2020 Industry Summary by Incoming Employee Count and Earnings

In Yukon, non-resident employees earned:

- \$54.6 million from the Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction industry sector (870 employees, average \$62,738);
- \$11.3 million from Public administration (410 employees, average \$27,641);
- \$9.6 million from Construction (250 employees, average \$38,331);
- \$4.2 million from Professional, scientific and technical services (110 employees, average \$38,545);
- \$3.9 million from Transportation and warehousing (120 employees, average \$32,821); and
- \$2.4 million from Accommodation and food services (130 employees, average \$18,218).

All other industry sectors accounted for the remaining \$12.7 million.

2020 Industry Summary by Outgoing Employee Count and Earnings

In 2020, Yukon residents earned \$36.1 million in other jurisdictions. Of this amount:

- \$5.8 million was earned in the Public administration sector (140 employees, average \$41,216);
- \$5.3 million was earned in Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (120 employees, average \$43,833);
- \$4.4 million was earned in Construction (110 employees, average \$39,617);
- \$2.5 million was earned in Transportation and warehousing (70 employees, average \$35,930);
- \$2.9 million was earned in Professional, scientific and technical services (70 employees, average \$41,640).

All other industry sectors accounted for the remaining \$15.3 million.

x = data suppressed Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0450-01 and 14-10-0451-01

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding. Counts less than 30 are suppressed. Additional counts may also be suppressed if the sum of all suppressed counts is less than 30. Counts are rounded to the nearest 10, and earnings are rounded to the nearest 100.

April 2024

