



Inter-jurisdictional Employees 2019

Highlights:

- In 2019, a total of 2,850 non-Yukon residents received \$93.2 million in employment income from Yukon.
- Yukon's Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry employed 680 non-Yukon residents in 2019, which was the most of any Yukon industry.

Note: Due to changes in Statistics Canada's suppression rules, this report is not strictly comparable to previous Inter-jurisdictional Employees reports published by Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

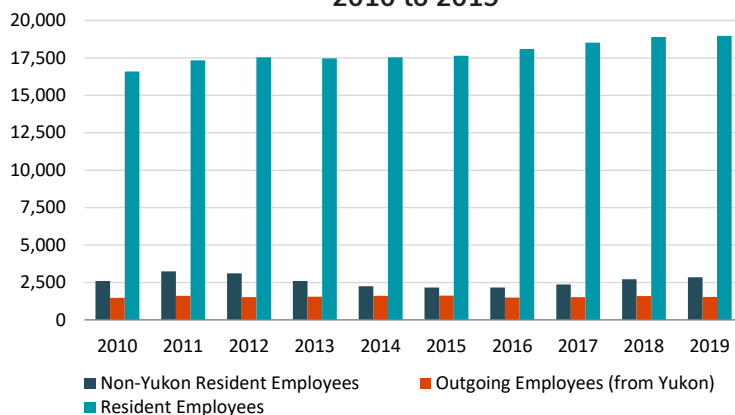
About Inter-jurisdictional Employees

- 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 taxpayers. Data for the 2019 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 2019, there were 2,850 non-Yukon residents who received employment income from Yukon, while 1,530 Yukon residents received employment income from other provinces or territories. There were 18,960 employees who resided in Yukon and received all their employment income from Yukon.

Non-Yukon residents received a total of \$93.2 million from Yukon as part or all of their employment income in 2019; Yukon residents received \$41.1 million from other provinces and territories as part or all of their employment income in 2019; and Yukon residents who only earned employment income in Yukon received \$1.1 billion in 2019.

Number of Inter-jurisdictional Employees,
2010 to 2019



Over the ten year period from 2010 to 2019, on average each year, 2,601 non-Yukon residents earned employment income from Yukon and 1,544 Yukon residents earned employment income from other jurisdictions.

Comparing the most recent five-year average (2015 to 2019) to the previous five-year average (2010 to 2014), the number of non-Yukon residents earning income from Yukon decreased by 310, or 11.2%. During the same period, the number of Yukon residents earning employment income from other jurisdictions remained the same at 1,544.

Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0433-01

Count of Inter-jurisdictional Employees, by Sex, Yukon, 2010 to 2019

	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 -----								
2010	2,600	1,750	850	1,470	880	590	16,590	8,170	8,420
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	630	17,540	8,640	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

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 14-10-0433-01

In 2019, 2,850 employees, who worked in Yukon, reported residency elsewhere in Canada on their income tax return. Of them: 67.4% were males (1,920 incoming employees) and 32.6% were females (930 incoming employees). Comparing 2019 to 2018, the number of non-Yukon residents receiving employment earnings from Yukon increased by 140, or 5.2% (from 2,710 incoming employees in 2018).

Of the 1,530 Yukon residents who received all or part of their employment income outside of Yukon during 2019, 56.2% were males (860 outgoing employees) and 43.8% were females (670 outgoing employees). Comparing 2019 to 2018, the number of Yukon residents receiving employment earnings outside of Yukon decreased by 60, or 3.8% (from 1,590 outgoing employees in 2018).

Of the 18,960 Yukon residents who received their entire employment earnings in Yukon during 2019, 51.4% were female (9,750 Yukon resident employees) and 48.6% were males (9,210 Yukon resident employees). Comparing 2019 to 2018, the number of Yukon resident employees increased by 70, or 0.4% (from 18,890 Yukon resident employees in 2018).

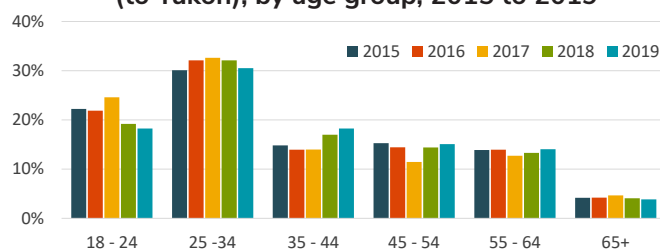
Count of Inter-jurisdictional Employees, by Age Group and Sex, Yukon, 2010 to 2019

	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																		
2010	720	420	300	690	460	220	360	270	..	470	370	100	300	190	110	70	40	x
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
Outgoing																		
2010	400	210	190	350	200	140	240	150	90	260	160	100	180	120	x	50	40	x
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

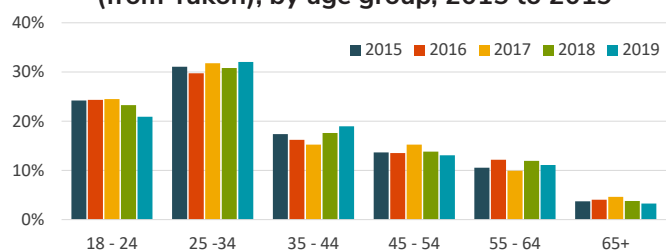
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Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0433-01

Proportion of total incoming employees (to Yukon), by age group, 2015 to 2019



Proportion of total outgoing employees (from Yukon), by age group, 2015 to 2019



Count of Inter-jurisdictional Employees Incoming (to Yukon) and Outgoing (from Yukon), by Province or Territory, 2010 to 2019

	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
2010	50	x	x	x	70	x	x	x	140	50	420	140	70	x	90	50
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

	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
2010	340	310	1,300	650	60	190	x	x	2,600	1,470
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

* 2019 data for NL, PEI and NU was suppressed.

x = data suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0433-01

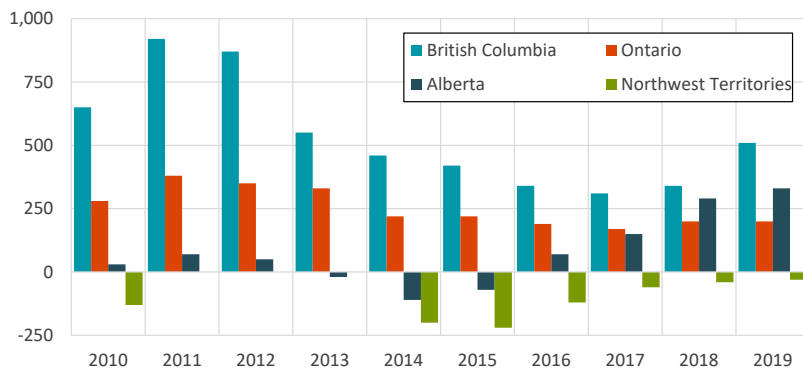
Over the 10-year period from 2010 to 2019, residents of British Columbia consistently accounted for the highest number of non-resident employees working in Yukon, ranging from a low of 980 employees in 2017 to a high of 1,630 employees in 2011.

In 2019, residents of British Columbia working in Yukon (1,230 employees), made up 43.2% of the total number of non-Yukon resident employees in Yukon; followed by residents of Alberta (590 employees, or 20.7%) and residents of Ontario (410 employees, or 14.4%).

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 2017 to a high of 750 employees in 2018.

In 2019, 47.1% of the Yukon residents with employment income from outside of Yukon worked in British Columbia (720 employees), followed by Alberta (17.0%, 260 employees) and Ontario (13.7%, 210 employees).

Net Inter-jurisdictional Employees, (Incoming to Yukon less Outgoing from Yukon), Selected Provinces/Territories, 2010 to 2019



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 over the past ten years. Conversely, over the same period, the Northwest Territories received the highest net number of inter-jurisdictional employees from Yukon.

Note: Data for the Northwest Territories was suppressed for 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Count of Inter-jurisdictional Employees Incoming (to Yukon) and Outgoing (from Yukon), by Industry of Employment, 2010 to 2019

	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
2010	x	x	590	160	x	x	490	210	x	x	30	x	110	100	80	80
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

	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
2010	x	x	x	x	30	x	90	60	x	x	60	70	x	150	70	60
2011	x	x	x	x	x	x	150	70	x	x	90	80	x	140	80	90
2012	40	x	x	x	x	30	100	60	x	x	80	70	x	150	100	70
2013	x	x	x	x	x	x	80	80	x	x	60	80	x	150	90	70
2014	x	x	x	x	x	x	70	60	x	x	60	70	x	110	60	80
2015	x	x	x	x	x	x	60	60	x	x	60	70	x	120	60	90
2016	x	x	40	x	x	x	50	60	x	x	60	70	x	140	80	90
2017	60	x	x	x	30	x	70	70	x	x	60	80	x	120	50	80
2018	60	x	x	x	x	x	130	70	x	x	40	80	x	140	60	100
2019	x	x	x	x	x	x	130	60	x	x	70	70	x	140	110	90

	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
2010	60	50	440	180	60	70	270	130	30	x	2,600	1,470
2011	60	60	450	220	40	80	310	110	40	x	3,240	1,600
2012	80	40	460	220	60	70	290	120	30	x	3,110	1,510
2013	70	50	420	180	50	80	330	140	x	x	2,590	1,540
2014	80	40	370	190	40	100	300	130	x	x	2,240	1,600
2015	70	40	390	180	30	80	320	120	x	x	2,160	1,610
2016	40	40	360	170	30	60	300	110	x	x	2,150	1,480
2017	60	30	330	190	30	90	370	170	x	x	2,360	1,510
2018	50	40	330	230	x	70	350	160	x	x	2,710	1,590
2019	50	50	350	190	60	70	360	170	x	x	2,850	1,530

Note: 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.

x = data suppressed Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0435-01

Of the 2,850 incoming inter-jurisdictional employees in 2019, the *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* industry sector in Yukon employed the highest number of non-resident employees (680, or 23.9% of the total), followed by *Construction* (410, or 14.4%); and *Public administration* (360, or 12.6%).

Over the ten-year period from 2010 to 2019, 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 (721 incoming employees); followed by *Accommodation and food services* (390 incoming employees); and *Public administration* (320 incoming employees).

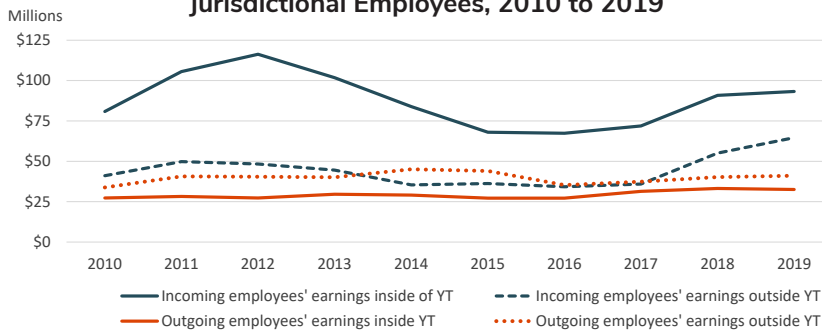
Of the 1,530 outgoing inter-jurisdictional employees in 2019, the highest number of Yukon residents who received employment income from other jurisdictions, worked in the *Accommodation and food services* industry sector (190, or 12.4%); followed by *Public administration* (170, or 11.1%); and *Construction* (160, or 10.5%).

Over the ten-year period from 2010 to 2019, of Yukon residents who received employment income outside of Yukon, on average, the highest proportion worked in the *Construction* industry sector (240 outgoing employees); followed by *Accommodation and food services* (195 outgoing employees); and *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* (166 outgoing employees).

Aggregate T4 Earnings Inside and Outside of Yukon for Inter-jurisdictional Employees and Resident Employees, 2010 to 2019

	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 -----					
2010	\$80,836,300	\$41,044,600	\$27,255,900	\$33,765,600	\$869,420,400	\$0
2011	\$105,574,700	\$49,837,300	\$28,276,200	\$40,702,600	\$911,243,400	\$0
2012	\$116,269,700	\$48,307,800	\$27,245,200	\$40,478,600	\$931,096,200	\$0
2013	\$101,787,900	\$44,514,200	\$29,603,700	\$40,154,800	\$943,594,600	\$0
2014	\$83,908,600	\$35,424,700	\$29,121,100	\$45,049,600	\$947,380,900	\$0
2015	\$68,033,600	\$36,279,800	\$27,234,100	\$44,062,100	\$952,702,500	\$0
2016	\$67,403,000	\$34,225,900	\$27,220,200	\$35,249,000	\$978,555,200	\$0
2017	\$71,919,300	\$35,927,600	\$31,395,100	\$37,345,200	\$1,019,737,900	\$0
2018	\$90,836,300	\$55,101,400	\$33,227,100	\$40,194,700	\$1,049,910,700	\$0
2019	\$93,246,900	\$64,667,700	\$32,604,200	\$41,121,900	\$1,068,967,500	\$0

Aggregate T4 Earnings Inside and Outside of Yukon for Inter-jurisdictional Employees, 2010 to 2019



In 2019, non-resident employees' earnings in Yukon totalled \$93.2 million. This accounted for 59.0% of their employment earnings in 2019 (inside and outside of Yukon), and represents 7.8% of the total employment earnings in Yukon (\$1.2 billion) in 2019.

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 2010 to 2019, 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 66.4% was earned in Yukon.

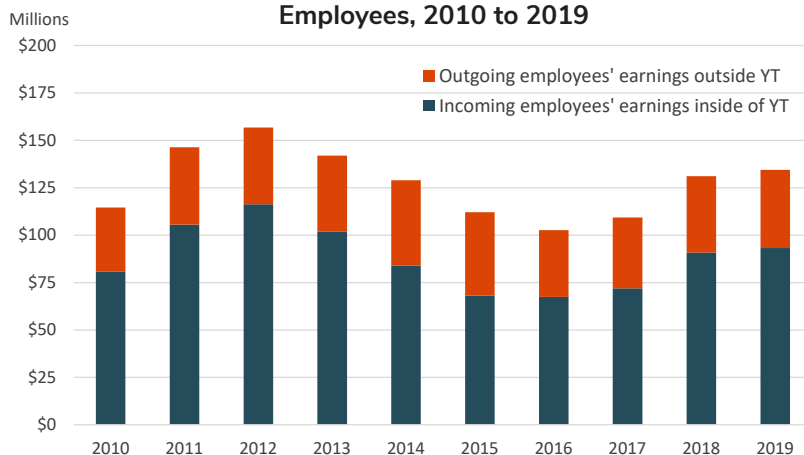
In 2019, outgoing Yukon residents earned \$41.1 million in employment income outside of Yukon, in addition to \$32.6 million earned inside Yukon.

Yukon resident employees' earnings from outside of Yukon in 2019 (\$41.1 million) represented 55.8% of their total employment income in 2019 (\$73.7 million). Over the ten-year period from 2010 to 2019, the ratio was lowest in 2017 (54.3%) and highest in 2015 (61.8%).

From 2010 to 2019, total employment earnings of Yukon residents who only worked in Yukon ranged from a low of \$869.4 million in 2010 to a high of \$1.1 billion in 2019.

Over the ten-year period from 2010 to 2019, the per-capita employment earnings of Yukon residents who worked only in Yukon has remained relatively flat, with an average annual growth rate of 0.8%.

Aggregate T4 Earnings Earned Outside Province or Territory of Residence, by Incoming and Outgoing Inter-jurisdictional Employees, 2010 to 2019



In 2019, non-residents' earnings in Yukon were \$93.2 million, which was \$52.1 million higher than Yukon residents' earnings outside of Yukon (\$41.1 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 \$23.5 million more in Yukon than Yukon residents earned outside of Yukon. The second most significant contributor was Construction, in which this difference was \$10.9 million; followed by Professional, scientific and technical services, in which this difference was \$5.4 million.

Source: Statistics Canada Tables 14-10-0433-01, 14-10-0434-01 and 14-10-0435-01

Aggregate T4 earnings Inside and Outside of Yukon for Inter-jurisdictional Employees and Resident Employees, 2010 to 2019

	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
2010	\$2,940,900	x	x	x	\$1,811,400	x	x	x	\$1,705,000	\$648,000
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

	ON		MB		SK		AB	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2010	\$8,166,400	\$2,758,200	\$1,693,500	x	\$2,546,500	\$1,380,900	\$10,331,900	\$8,437,500
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

	BC		NWT		NU		Total	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2010	\$48,410,800	\$14,461,000	\$1,428,900	\$3,802,200	x	x	\$80,836,300	\$33,765,600
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

x = data suppressed Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0436-01

In 2019, of the non-resident employees in Yukon, British Columbia residents received the highest earnings at \$43.3 million, followed by Alberta residents at \$21.1 million and Ontario residents at \$10.1 million. Employees from British Columbia received 46.5% of all incoming employees' earnings from Yukon (\$93.2 million), followed by those from Alberta (22.6%) and Ontario (10.8%). Earnings from the remaining provinces and territories accounted for \$18.7 million, or 20.1% of all incoming employees' earnings from Yukon.

Over the ten years from 2010 to 2019, 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 59.9% in 2010.

In 2019, Yukon resident employees working in other Canadian jurisdictions earned a total of \$41.1 million. Of this amount: \$18.8 million (45.6%) was earned in British Columbia; \$8.1 million (19.8%) was earned in Alberta; \$4.6 million (11.3%) was earned in Ontario; and \$4.1 million (10.0%) was earned in the Northwest Territories.

Over the past ten years from 2010 to 2019, 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 46.3% 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, 2010 to 2019

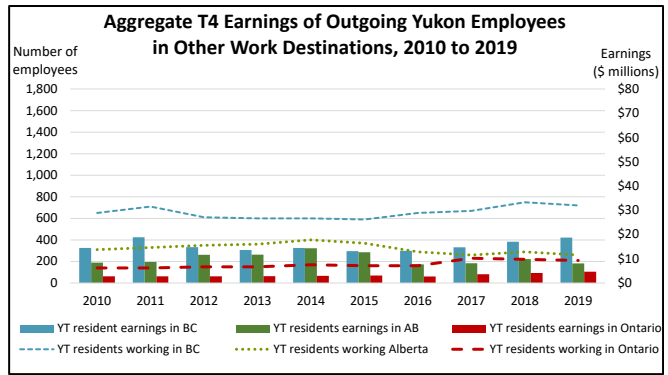
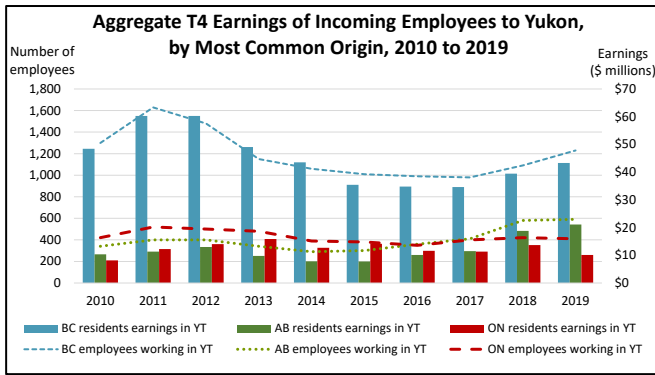
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction		Utilities		Construction		Manufacturing	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2010	x	x	\$30,393,800	\$6,046,800	x	x	\$22,381,200	\$7,588,600	x	x
2011	x	x	\$55,574,600	\$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	\$8,773,700	x	x	\$22,284,500	\$6,054,100	x	\$595,200
2019	x	\$1,173,300	\$30,853,200	\$7,358,600	\$0	x	\$16,388,400	\$5,497,600	\$3,104,600	\$1,543,500
	Wholesale trade		Retail trade		Transportation and warehousing		Information and cultural industries		Finance and insurance	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2010	\$1,267,300	x	\$1,550,300	\$1,111,300	\$2,346,900	\$3,170,100	x	x	x	x
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	\$1,392,300	\$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
	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
2010	\$535,500	x	\$1,670,500	\$1,779,700	x	x	\$1,425,400	\$1,145,800	x	\$1,277,500
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
	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
2010	\$1,407,500	\$817,400	\$516,100	\$398,800	\$5,035,200	\$2,145,600	\$707,200	\$620,100	\$7,434,900	\$4,298,500
2011	\$1,818,200	\$1,495,400	\$637,800	\$517,500	\$4,565,200	\$2,454,300	\$723,900	\$1,213,900	\$8,804,600	\$3,682,800
2012	\$2,165,500	\$1,092,100	\$763,900	\$351,700	\$5,495,100	\$2,634,100	\$569,900	\$765,800	\$8,236,900	\$3,415,900
2013	\$1,867,300	\$683,000	\$581,800	\$397,700	\$5,265,000	\$2,410,400	\$725,500	\$1,134,700	\$9,644,300	\$4,272,900
2014	\$969,300	\$1,693,300	\$704,800	\$206,600	\$4,479,600	\$2,179,400	\$457,500	\$1,809,000	\$7,778,300	\$4,404,200
2015	\$1,198,700	\$1,393,000	\$546,000	\$354,500	\$4,470,200	\$2,273,100	\$445,000	\$1,023,400	\$9,918,700	\$4,468,900
2016	\$1,413,400	\$1,729,000	\$287,300	\$371,400	\$4,087,900	\$1,552,100	\$490,500	\$966,400	\$9,110,300	\$3,521,100
2017	\$1,003,600	\$1,649,200	\$445,800	\$325,900	\$4,013,100	\$1,943,400	\$374,400	\$1,314,500	\$8,865,800	\$5,205,200
2018	\$1,205,300	\$1,790,000	\$471,100	\$391,700	\$4,036,100	\$3,043,600	x	\$970,800	\$9,943,200	\$5,256,900
2019	\$1,854,700	\$1,524,800	\$550,700	\$398,700	\$4,106,100	\$2,196,400	\$1,495,700	\$1,126,800	\$11,040,900	\$5,747,700
	Unknown industries		Total							
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing						
2010	\$596,900	x	\$80,836,300	\$33,765,600						
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						

Of the \$93.2 million earned in Yukon by non-resident inter-jurisdictional employees in 2019: 33.1% was earned in the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry sector (\$30.9 million); 17.6% was earned in Construction (\$16.4 million); and 11.8% was earned in Public administration (\$11.0 million).

Of the \$41.1 million earned by Yukon resident employees in other jurisdictions in 2019: 17.9% was earned in the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry sector (\$7.4 million); 13.4% was earned in Construction (\$5.5 million); and 14.0% was earned in Public administration (\$5.7 million).

x = data suppressed Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0435-01

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, 2010 to 2019



Incoming Employees (to Yukon)			Outgoing Employees (from Yukon)		
	no.	earnings	no.	earnings	
BC	1,230	\$43,318,000	BC	720	\$18,759,000
AB	590	\$21,079,300	AB	260	\$8,123,100
ON	410	\$10,106,900	ON	210	\$4,645,200
SK	130	\$4,543,400	NWT	130	\$4,118,700
NS	80	\$3,026,000	QC	60	\$1,348,100
QC	130	\$2,696,000	MB	30	\$702,200
MB	80	\$2,567,900	NFLD	x	x
NWT	100	\$2,298,100	PEI	x	x
NB	50	\$1,693,300	NS	x	x
NFLD	x	x	NB	x	x
PEI	x	x	SK	x	x
NU	x	x	NU	x	x
Total	2,850	\$93,246,900	Total	1,530	\$41,121,900

2019 Industry Summary by Incoming Employee Count and Earnings

In Yukon, non-resident employees earned:

- \$30.9 million from the Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction industry sector (680 employees, average \$45,372);
- \$16.4 million from Construction (410 employees, average \$39,972);
- \$11.0 million from Public administration (360 employees, average \$30,669);
- \$7.7 million from Professional, scientific and technical services (130 employees, average \$58,950);
- \$4.6 million from Transportation and warehousing (140 employees, average \$32,707); and
- \$4.1 million from Accommodation and food services (350 employees, average \$11,732).

All other industry sectors accounted for the remaining \$18.6 million.

2019 Industry Summary by Outgoing Employee Count and Earnings

In 2019, Yukon residents earned \$41.1 million in other jurisdictions. Of this amount:

- \$7.4 million was earned in the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry sector (140 employees, average \$52,561);
- \$5.7 million was earned in Public administration (170 employees, average \$33,810);
- \$5.5 million was earned in Construction (160 employees, average \$34,360);
- \$2.6 million was earned in Transportation and warehousing (60 employees, average \$42,520);
- \$2.3 million was earned in Professional, scientific and technical services (60 employees, average \$38,438).

All other industry sectors accounted for the remaining \$17.7 million.

x = data suppressed Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0434-01, 14-10-0435-01 and 14-10-0436-01

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.

May 2023