



Inter-jurisdictional Employees 2021

Highlights:

- In 2021, a total of 2,740 non-Yukon residents received \$125.6 million in employment income from Yukon.
- Yukon's Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector employed the highest number (1,010) of non-Yukon residents in 2021.
- In 2021, non-residents' earnings in Yukon (\$125.6 million) were \$87.8 million higher than Yukon residents' earnings outside of Yukon (\$37.7 million).

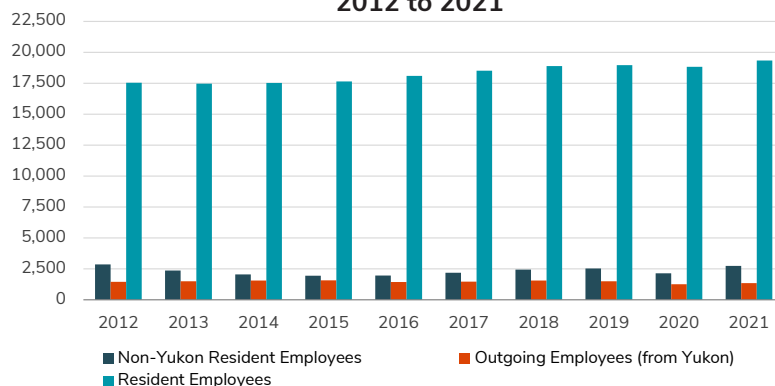
About inter-jurisdictional employees

- 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 tax filers. Data for the 2021 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 2021, there were 2,740 non-Yukon residents who received employment income from Yukon, while 1,340 Yukon residents received employment income from other provinces or territories. There were 19,330 employees who resided in Yukon and received all their employment income from Yukon.

Non-Yukon residents received a total of \$125.6 million from Yukon as part or all of their employment income in 2021; Yukon residents received \$37.7 million from other provinces and territories as part or all of their employment income in 2021; and Yukon residents who only earned employment income in Yukon received \$1.1 billion in 2021.

Number of inter-jurisdictional employees,
2012 to 2021



Over the ten year period from 2012 to 2021, on average each year, 2,318 non-Yukon residents earned employment income from Yukon and 1,462 Yukon residents earned employment income from other jurisdictions.

Comparing 2021 to the five-year average prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (2015 to 2019), the number of non-Yukon residents earning income from Yukon increased by 532, or 24.1%. Over the same period, the number of Yukon residents earning employment income from other jurisdictions decreased by 162, or 10.8%.

Count of inter-jurisdictional employees, by sex, Yukon, 2012 to 2021

	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								
2012	2,860	2,000	860	1,450	860	600	17,540	8,630	8,910
2013	2,360	1,580	790	1,500	900	600	17,470	8,500	8,970
2014	2,050	1,360	690	1,560	940	610	17,530	8,480	9,060
2015	1,940	1,230	710	1,570	960	610	17,640	8,510	9,130
2016	1,950	1,250	710	1,440	840	600	18,090	8,770	9,310
2017	2,180	1,430	750	1,460	850	610	18,510	8,960	9,540
2018	2,440	1,680	760	1,550	890	660	18,890	9,210	9,680
2019	2,530	1,700	830	1,490	840	650	18,960	9,210	9,750
2020	2,130	1,520	610	1,260	690	580	18,830	9,100	9,730
2021	2,740	1,940	800	1,340	740	600	19,330	9,400	9,930

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 14-10-0473-01

In 2021, 2,740 employees, who worked in Yukon, reported residency elsewhere in Canada on their income tax return. Of them, 70.8% were males (1,940 incoming employees) and 29.2% were females (800 incoming employees). Comparing 2021 to the five-year average prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (2015 to 2019), the number of non-Yukon residents receiving employment earnings from Yukon (2,740) increased by 532, or 24.1%.

Of the 1,340 Yukon residents who received all or part of their employment income outside of Yukon during 2021, 55.2% were males (740 outgoing employees) and 44.8% were females (600 outgoing employees). Comparing 2021 to the five-year average prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (2015 to 2019), the number of Yukon residents receiving employment earnings outside of Yukon decreased by 162, or 10.8%.

Of the 19,330 Yukon residents who received their entire employment earnings in Yukon during 2021, 51.4% were female (9,930 Yukon resident employees) and 48.6% were males (9,400 Yukon resident employees). Comparing 2021 to the five-year average prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (2015 to 2019), the number of Yukon resident employees increased by 912, or 5.0%

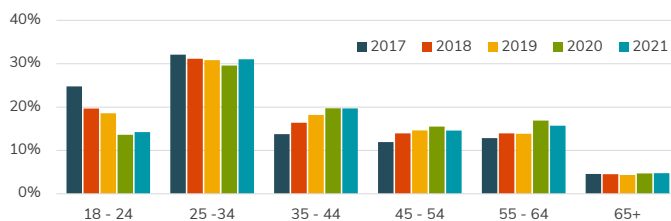
Count of inter-jurisdictional employees, by age group and sex, Yukon, 2012 to 2021

	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																		
2012	780	490	290	770	530	240	410	300	100	440	340	x	370	260	100	90	70	x
2013	490	270	230	670	410	260	340	260	x	390	300	90	390	280	110	80	60	x
2014	430	250	190	610	380	230	290	220	x	350	260	90	290	200	90	80	60	x
2015	420	230	190	580	340	230	280	200	90	300	210	x	280	190	90	80	60	x
2016	430	230	200	610	370	240	280	190	90	290	220	x	270	180	90	80	60	x
2017	540	310	230	700	430	270	300	230	80	260	200	x	280	180	90	100	80	x
2018	480	300	190	760	500	260	400	300	110	340	260	x	340	240	100	110	80	x
2019	470	270	190	780	510	260	460	320	140	370	260	110	350	250	x	110	80	x
2020	290	190	100	630	430	200	420	310	110	330	250	x	360	260	90	100	70	x
2021	390	260	130	850	580	270	540	410	130	400	310	100	430	300	120	130	90	40
Outgoing																		
2012	370	180	190	440	260	180	210	130	80	230	150	80	150	100	x	50	40	x
2013	380	180	200	430	260	180	220	140	80	250	170	80	170	120	x	60	40	x
2014	350	170	180	470	270	200	250	160	90	250	160	90	180	130	x	60	50	x
2015	370	170	190	490	300	190	270	170	100	220	150	70	170	120	x	60	50	x
2016	340	160	180	440	250	180	240	140	100	200	130	70	180	120	x	60	50	x
2017	330	150	180	470	280	190	220	140	80	220	140	90	150	100	x	70	50	x
2018	340	170	170	480	270	210	280	170	110	220	120	100	180	120	x	60	40	x
2019	310	140	170	490	270	220	280	170	110	200	120	70	170	110	x	50	30	x
2020	260	120	150	370	200	180	270	160	110	150	90	70	150	90	x	50	30	x
2021	260	120	140	420	220	200	310	180	120	160	100	x	140	80	60	60	40	x

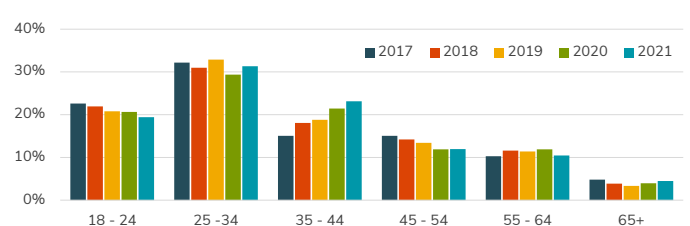
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Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0473-01

Proportion of total incoming employees (to Yukon), by age group, 2017 to 2021



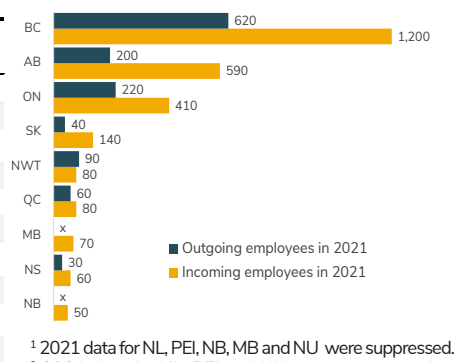
Proportion of total outgoing employees (from Yukon), by age group, 2017 to 2021



Count of inter-jurisdictional employees incoming (to Yukon) and outgoing (from Yukon), by province or territory, 2012 to 2021

	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
2012	90	x	x	x	80	x	90	x	100	60	450	150	90	30	110	50
2013	90	x	x	x	70	x	80	x	120	60	410	160	50	x	100	70
2014	60	x	x	x	50	x	x	x	110	40	340	160	60	x	70	60
2015	x	x	x	x	40	x	40	x	100	40	330	150	50	40	70	60
2016	x	x	x	x	40	30	30	x	100	40	310	160	50	30	80	50
2017	x	x	x	x	60	x	40	x	120	50	370	230	80	x	100	60
2018	x	x	x	x	60	30	50	x	120	60	380	220	70	x	100	40
2019	40	x	x	x	70	x	x	x	120	70	360	210	70	30	110	x
2020	x	x	x	x	50	x	50	x	50	60	260	220	50	x	80	40
2021	x	x	x	x	60	30	50	x	80	60	410	220	70	x	140	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
2012	370	340	1,380	570	x	200	x	x	2,860	1,450
2013	310	350	1,070	560	x	220	x	x	2,360	1,500
2014	270	380	990	580	50	250	x	x	2,050	1,560
2015	280	360	920	570	60	290	x	x	1,940	1,570
2016	330	280	910	630	60	190	x	x	1,950	1,440
2017	370	260	920	630	70	140	x	40	2,180	1,460
2018	520	280	1,010	710	80	130	x	x	2,440	1,550
2019	520	250	1,120	680	80	140	x	x	2,530	1,490
2020	420	190	1,070	560	70	90	x	x	2,130	1,260
2021	590	200	1,200	620	80	90	x	x	2,740	1,340



x = suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0476-01

¹ 2021 data for NL, PEI, NB, MB and NU were suppressed.
² 2021 data for NL, PEI and NU were suppressed.

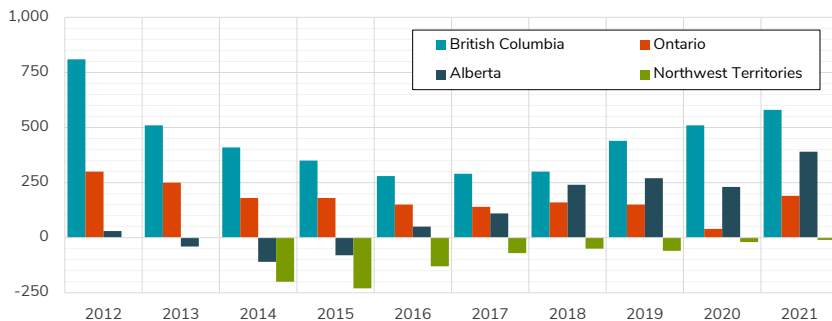
Over the 10-year period from 2012 to 2021, residents of British Columbia consistently accounted for the highest number of non-resident employees working in Yukon, ranging from a low of 910 employees in 2016 to a high of 1,380 employees in 2012.

In 2021, residents of British Columbia working in Yukon (1,200 employees) accounted for 43.8% of the total number of non-Yukon resident employees in Yukon; followed by residents of Alberta (590 employees, or 21.5%), and residents of Ontario (410 employees, or 15.0%).

British Columbia was also 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 560 employees in 2013 and 2020 to a high of 710 employees in 2018.

In 2021, 46.3% of the Yukon residents with employment income from outside of Yukon worked in British Columbia (620 employees), followed by Ontario (220 employees, or 16.4%), and Alberta (200, or 14.9%).

Net inter-jurisdictional employees, (incoming to Yukon less outgoing from Yukon), selected provinces and territories, 2012 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0476-01

Note: Data for incoming inter-jurisdictional employees from NWT were suppressed for 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 years with available data (2014 to 2021).

Count of inter-jurisdictional employees incoming (to Yukon) and outgoing (from Yukon), by industry of employment, 2012 to 2021

	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
2012	x	x	970	200	x	x	280	190	x	30	x	x	140	80	80	80
2013	x	x	770	170	x	x	220	260	x	x	x	x	120	90	60	70
2014	x	x	620	160	x	x	180	320	x	40	x	x	90	110	70	80
2015	x	30	460	140	x	x	170	350	x	30	x	x	100	100	110	80
2016	x	x	440	140	x	x	200	270	x	x	x	x	110	120	110	70
2017	x	40	610	150	x	x	200	210	x	x	x	30	110	90	100	70
2018	x	40	630	170	x	x	430	190	x	x	x	x	110	100	110	70
2019	x	40	590	140	x	x	350	150	x	30	x	30	130	90	130	70
2020	x	30	800	110	0	x	230	110	x	x	x	40	90	80	110	70
2021	30	40	1,010	110	x	x	240	140	x	x	30	x	80	60	100	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
2012	40	x	x	x	x	30	100	60	x	x	70	70	x	140	40	70
2013	x	x	x	x	x	x	70	70	x	x	50	80	260	140	60	70
2014	x	x	x	x	x	x	60	60	x	x	50	60	x	110	30	90
2015	x	x	x	x	x	x	60	70	x	x	60	60	x	110	x	90
2016	x	x	30	x	x	x	50	70	x	x	50	60	x	130	40	90
2017	60	x	x	x	x	x	60	60	x	x	50	70	x	120	30	80
2018	x	x	x	x	x	x	120	70	x	x	30	80	x	130	x	90
2019	x	x	x	x	x	40	120	60	x	x	70	70	x	140	40	80
2020	x	x	x	x	x	x	100	70	x	x	40	70	x	150	x	70
2021	x	x	x	x	x	x	140	110	x	x	90	70	x	150	50	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
2012	70	30	420	210	50	70	120	110	30	x	2,860	1,450
2013	70	40	380	170	50	70	120	130	x	x	2,360	1,500
2014	70	30	340	180	30	90	110	120	x	x	2,050	1,560
2015	60	40	340	190	30	70	110	110	x	x	1,940	1,570
2016	40	40	330	170	30	60	100	110	x	x	1,950	1,440
2017	50	40	310	180	x	90	160	160	x	x	2,180	1,460
2018	50	40	310	230	x	70	130	160	x	x	2,440	1,550
2019	40	50	310	190	60	70	130	180	x	x	2,530	1,490
2020	x	x	120	150	60	60	100	150	x	x	2,130	1,260
2021	40	x	200	160	60	50	120	170	x	x	2,740	1,340

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 = suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada Tables 14-10-0475-01 and 14-10-0473-01

Of the 2,740 incoming inter-jurisdictional employees in 2021, the *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* sector in Yukon employed the highest number of non-resident employees (1,010 or 36.9% of the total), followed by *Construction* (240, or 8.8%), and *Accommodation and food services* (200, or 7.3%).

Over the ten-year period from 2012 to 2021, 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* sector (690 incoming employees). This was followed by *Accommodation and food services* (306 incoming employees), and *Education* (260 incoming employees).

Of the 1,340 outgoing inter-jurisdictional employees in 2021, the highest number of Yukon residents who received employment income from other jurisdictions, worked in the *Public administration* sector (170, or 12.7%); followed by *Accommodation and food services* (160, or 11.9%), and *Educational services* (150, or 11.2%).

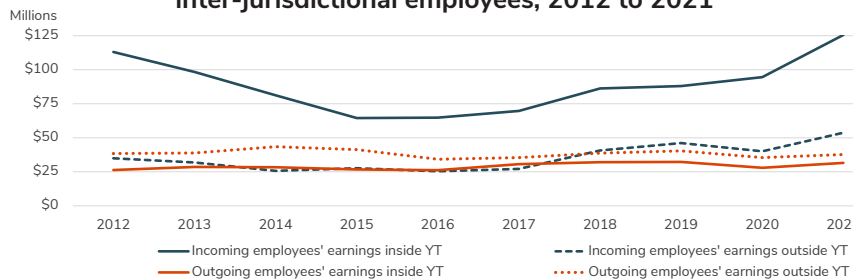
Over the ten-year period from 2012 to 2021, of Yukon residents who received employment income outside of Yukon, on average, the highest proportion worked in the *Construction* sector (219 outgoing employees); followed by *Accommodation and food services* (183 outgoing employees), and *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* (149 outgoing employees).

Aggregate T4 earnings inside and outside of Yukon for inter-jurisdictional employees and resident employees, 2012 to 2021

	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					
2012	\$113,022,900	\$34,935,600	\$26,358,800	\$38,421,200	\$931,096,200	...
2013	\$98,363,500	\$31,846,900	\$28,565,300	\$38,825,900	\$943,594,600	...
2014	\$81,195,800	\$25,675,600	\$28,372,000	\$43,491,800	\$947,380,900	...
2015	\$64,532,900	\$27,619,700	\$26,719,900	\$41,312,300	\$952,702,500	...
2016	\$64,760,200	\$25,405,100	\$26,253,800	\$34,213,000	\$978,555,200	...
2017	\$69,697,100	\$27,173,000	\$30,605,500	\$35,436,400	\$1,019,737,900	...
2018	\$86,236,800	\$40,681,500	\$32,040,300	\$38,759,400	\$1,049,910,700	...
2019	\$87,949,800	\$46,100,700	\$32,224,300	\$40,416,100	\$1,068,967,500	...
2020	\$94,541,000	\$40,053,000	\$27,936,100	\$35,468,200	\$1,097,590,300	...
2021	\$125,573,400	\$53,694,300	\$31,505,000	\$37,734,100	\$1,143,928,700	...

... = not applicable Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0474-01

Aggregate T4 earnings inside and outside of Yukon for inter-jurisdictional employees, 2012 to 2021



In 2021, non-resident employees' earnings in Yukon totalled \$125.6 million. This accounted for 70.0% of their employment earnings in 2021 (inside and outside of Yukon), and represents 9.7% of the total employment earnings in Yukon (\$1.3 billion) in 2021.

Earnings of non-resident employees in Yukon ranged from a low of \$64.5 million in 2015 to a high of \$125.6 million in 2021 — a difference of \$61.0 million.

Over the ten years from 2012 to 2021, on average, 7.8% of the total employment earnings in Yukon was received by non-residents. This proportion ranged from a low of 6.1% in 2016 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 71.6% was earned in Yukon.

In 2021, outgoing Yukon residents earned \$37.7 million in employment income outside of Yukon, in addition to \$31.5 million earned inside of Yukon.

Yukon resident employees' earnings from outside of Yukon in 2021 (\$37.7 million) represented 54.5% of their total employment income in 2021 (\$69.2 million). Over the ten-year period from 2012 to 2021, the ratio was lowest in 2017 (53.7%) and highest in 2015 (60.7%).

From 2012 to 2021, total employment earnings of Yukon residents who only worked in Yukon ranged from a low of \$931.1 million in 2012 to a high of \$1.1 billion in 2021.

In 2021, per-capita employment earnings of Yukon residents who worked only in Yukon (\$59,179) increased by \$889, or 1.5%, from 2020 (\$58,289). Prior to the pandemic, the average annual growth rate of per-capita employment earnings had remained relatively flat at 0.9% between 2012 and 2019.

Aggregate T4 earnings earned outside province or territory of residence, by incoming and outgoing inter-jurisdictional employees, 2012 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada Tables 14-10-0473-01 and 14-10-0474-01

In 2021, non-residents' earnings in Yukon were \$125.6 million, which was \$87.8 million higher than Yukon residents' earnings outside of Yukon (\$37.7 million).

This was mainly attributable to the difference in net earnings from the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector in which non-resident employees earned \$63.1 million more in Yukon than Yukon residents earned outside of Yukon. The second most significant contributor was Construction, in which this difference was \$7.4 million, followed by Transportation and warehousing, in which this difference was \$1.5 million.

Aggregate T4 earnings inside Yukon of incoming inter-jurisdictional employees to Yukon as well as earnings outside Yukon of employees outgoing from Yukon, 2012 to 2021

	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
2012	\$9,197,000	x	x	x	\$2,819,400	x	\$5,973,700	x	\$1,612,600	\$799,200
2013	\$8,458,500	x	x	x	\$2,910,100	x	\$5,712,400	x	\$2,438,400	\$575,800
2014	\$6,716,700	x	x	x	\$1,347,700	x	x	x	\$2,000,900	\$688,000
2015	x	x	x	x	\$1,404,700	x	\$1,678,200	x	\$1,484,300	\$707,800
2016	x	x	x	x	\$1,107,000	\$514,900	\$1,326,400	x	\$1,489,100	\$678,800
2017	x	x	x	x	\$2,375,500	x	\$1,564,400	x	\$2,284,000	\$936,500
2018	x	x	x	x	\$2,111,100	\$501,000	\$2,190,300	x	\$2,875,500	\$1,187,900
2019	\$1,338,900	x	x	x	\$2,631,400	x	x	x	\$2,502,400	\$1,574,500
2020	x	x	x	x	\$3,170,700	x	\$2,190,900	x	\$1,887,800	\$1,647,800
2021	x	x	x	x	\$3,510,400	\$548,200	\$2,835,100	x	\$1,897,300	\$1,528,400

	ON		MB		SK		AB	
	In-coming	Out-going	In-coming	Out-going	In-coming	Out-going	In-coming	Out-going
2012	\$13,186,800	\$2,840,100	\$2,892,500	\$698,200	\$3,507,300	\$1,315,500	\$12,840,200	\$10,805,400
2013	\$15,118,300	\$3,059,000	\$1,668,200	x	\$3,456,500	\$1,768,200	\$9,122,000	\$11,172,800
2014	\$12,433,000	\$2,945,200	\$1,957,500	x	\$2,240,200	\$2,031,800	\$7,670,900	\$13,382,000
2015	\$13,353,200	\$2,662,700	\$1,431,400	\$390,600	\$1,486,200	\$1,546,300	\$7,536,600	\$11,987,300
2016	\$10,960,600	\$3,017,600	\$1,236,600	\$962,700	\$1,605,700	\$1,421,500	\$9,881,400	\$7,365,700
2017	\$11,296,300	\$3,415,400	\$1,826,500	x	\$2,121,700	\$1,339,000	\$10,589,600	\$7,579,900
2018	\$13,162,600	\$4,329,000	\$2,784,500	x	\$3,601,200	\$992,700	\$17,752,500	\$9,058,300
2019	\$9,102,600	\$4,733,300	\$2,420,100	\$648,200	\$4,326,700	x	\$19,974,000	\$7,714,100
2020	\$10,189,400	\$5,245,800	\$2,773,100	x	\$4,050,600	\$819,000	\$18,198,800	\$5,883,500
2021	\$14,418,500	\$6,772,300	\$4,239,700	x	\$6,034,600	\$887,000	\$25,690,300	\$6,120,800

	BC		NWT		NU		Total	
	In-coming	Out-going	In-coming	Out-going	In-coming	Out-going	In-coming	Out-going
2012	\$58,320,200	\$13,728,200	x	\$6,654,600	x	x	\$113,022,900	\$38,421,200
2013	\$47,468,900	\$12,881,300	x	\$7,276,400	x	x	\$98,363,500	\$38,825,900
2014	\$41,769,300	\$13,787,000	\$1,371,700	\$8,850,900	x	x	\$81,195,800	\$43,491,800
2015	\$33,674,500	\$12,238,400	\$1,404,300	\$9,560,100	x	x	\$64,532,900	\$41,312,300
2016	\$33,529,900	\$12,211,200	\$1,960,200	\$6,031,000	x	x	\$64,760,200	\$34,213,000
2017	\$33,718,000	\$14,035,700	\$1,711,400	\$4,607,300	x	\$1,402,200	\$69,697,100	\$35,436,400
2018	\$37,461,600	\$16,028,800	\$2,024,300	\$4,269,000	x	x	\$86,236,800	\$38,759,400
2019	\$41,415,900	\$17,908,400	\$2,231,700	\$4,171,300	x	x	\$87,949,800	\$40,416,100
2020	\$48,233,400	\$15,994,900	\$1,909,300	\$2,773,300	x	x	\$94,541,000	\$35,468,200
2021	\$61,927,000	\$16,834,800	\$2,616,600	\$2,992,000	x	x	\$125,573,400	\$37,734,100

x = suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0476-01

In 2021, of the non-resident employees in Yukon, British Columbia residents received the highest earnings at \$61.9 million, followed by Alberta residents at \$25.7 million and Ontario residents at \$14.4 million. Employees from British Columbia received 49.3% of all incoming employees' earnings from Yukon (\$125.6 million), followed by those from Alberta (20.5%) and Ontario (11.5%). Earnings from the remaining provinces and territories accounted for \$23.5 million, or 18.7% of all incoming employees' earnings from Yukon.

Over the ten years from 2012 to 2021, 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 52.2% in 2015.

In 2021, Yukon resident employees working in other Canadian jurisdictions earned a total of \$37.7 million. Of this amount: \$16.8 million (44.6%) was earned in British Columbia; \$6.8 million (17.9%) was earned in Ontario; \$6.1 million (16.2%) was earned in Alberta; and \$3.0 million (7.9%) was earned in the Northwest Territories.

Over the past ten years from 2012 to 2021, Yukon residents with employment income from elsewhere in Canada consistently earned the highest proportion in British Columbia, ranging from a low of 29.6% in 2015 to a high of 45.1% in 2020.

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, 2012 to 2021

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	
2012	x	x	\$68,971,900	\$11,214,600	x	x	\$9,859,900	\$6,277,200	x	\$662,000
2013	x	x	\$58,624,100	\$8,953,100	x	x	\$10,272,800	\$8,953,500	x	x
2014	x	x	\$46,701,800	\$8,817,000	x	x	\$8,175,800	\$12,191,700	x	\$730,700
2015	x	\$393,700	\$23,428,900	\$7,476,700	x	x	\$10,718,500	\$12,057,600	x	\$724,000
2016	x	x	\$23,594,700	\$5,499,500	x	x	\$11,280,600	\$8,585,500	x	x
2017	x	\$641,200	\$27,347,300	\$7,089,000	x	x	\$11,059,600	\$7,220,000	x	x
2018	x	\$799,900	\$29,431,400	\$8,494,700	x	x	\$21,192,200	\$5,512,900	x	x
2019	x	\$1,127,300	\$28,497,700	\$7,447,400	x	x	\$15,379,700	\$4,996,500	x	\$835,000
2020	x	\$670,100	\$52,332,600	\$5,270,500	\$0	x	\$9,261,200	\$4,124,900	x	x
2021	\$679,100	\$683,100	\$68,860,400	\$5,718,100	x	x	\$11,184,500	\$3,744,600	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	
2012	x	x	\$2,106,100	\$551,200	\$2,357,700	\$2,916,000	\$1,955,000	x	x	x
2013	x	x	\$1,714,200	\$902,000	\$2,094,900	\$2,524,600	x	x	x	x
2014	x	x	\$1,496,100	\$805,200	\$2,274,800	\$3,059,800	x	x	x	x
2015	x	x	\$1,664,400	\$893,700	\$3,019,700	\$3,012,500	x	x	x	x
2016	x	x	\$1,889,300	\$1,071,800	\$3,347,700	\$2,161,200	x	x	\$1,139,500	x
2017	x	\$1,086,400	\$1,778,300	\$1,072,000	\$3,603,300	\$1,978,800	\$4,308,100	x	x	x
2018	x	x	\$1,474,400	\$1,284,400	\$3,441,300	\$2,551,900	x	x	x	x
2019	x	\$1,309,300	\$1,970,200	\$1,065,100	\$4,362,300	\$2,650,400	x	x	x	x
2020	x	\$1,014,700	\$1,559,100	\$1,027,300	\$3,793,200	\$2,360,100	x	x	x	x
2021	\$2,668,300	x	\$2,009,400	\$788,500	\$3,720,800	\$2,240,900	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	
2012	x	\$1,409,500	\$2,499,500	\$2,465,600	x	x	\$2,212,300	\$1,111,500	x	\$1,304,300
2013	x	x	\$1,921,700	\$2,859,600	x	x	\$1,543,200	\$1,165,800	\$6,137,500	\$1,280,100
2014	x	x	\$1,342,100	\$2,397,100	x	x	\$1,503,000	\$1,042,300	x	\$1,088,200
2015	x	x	\$1,380,300	\$2,385,300	x	x	\$1,242,500	\$1,114,600	x	\$1,407,000
2016	x	x	\$900,800	\$2,418,100	x	x	\$632,700	\$912,400	x	\$1,534,700
2017	x	x	\$1,318,800	\$2,113,000	x	x	\$536,900	\$790,500	x	\$1,592,600
2018	x	x	\$4,747,300	\$2,340,600	x	x	\$443,900	\$1,025,900	x	\$1,662,100
2019	x	\$1,385,200	\$7,474,800	\$2,246,100	x	x	\$967,300	\$1,261,400	x	\$1,503,900
2020	x	x	\$3,808,700	\$3,094,800	x	x	\$912,000	\$1,268,400	x	\$1,591,000
2021	x	x	\$4,679,400	\$4,324,100	x	x	\$2,163,000	\$1,469,600	x	\$2,328,700
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	
2012	\$801,600	\$1,214,500	\$671,500	\$322,000	\$5,084,500	\$2,377,300	\$563,400	\$766,000	\$3,429,800	\$3,093,000
2013	\$1,141,900	\$1,001,000	\$526,400	\$345,400	\$4,959,100	\$2,342,300	\$675,100	\$1,026,000	\$3,883,000	\$4,086,400
2014	\$339,300	\$1,833,100	\$654,000	\$225,900	\$4,343,000	\$2,089,300	\$410,700	\$1,551,600	\$2,889,700	\$4,210,500
2015	x	\$1,368,900	\$494,000	\$281,300	\$4,024,700	\$2,288,200	\$441,400	\$877,300	\$3,398,100	\$3,723,500
2016	\$436,100	\$1,739,700	\$251,000	\$316,900	\$3,847,400	\$1,524,700	\$505,000	\$975,900	\$2,261,600	\$3,660,300
2017	\$336,200	\$1,745,200	\$416,700	\$336,200	\$3,770,700	\$1,861,100	x	\$1,199,100	\$2,896,300	\$4,643,600
2018	x	\$1,666,900	\$441,800	\$365,000	\$3,906,500	\$2,863,800	x	\$934,900	\$3,516,000	\$5,342,900
2019	\$613,300	\$1,481,700	\$500,900	\$409,800	\$3,842,300	\$2,029,600	\$1,408,400	\$937,300	\$3,397,300	\$6,149,500
2020	x	\$2,003,900	x	x	\$2,307,900	\$1,612,100	\$2,074,100	\$795,600	\$2,573,200	\$6,081,800
2021	\$945,200	\$1,899,700	\$488,900	x	\$2,922,800	\$2,199,200	\$2,042,300	\$1,136,000	\$3,529,100	\$5,260,800
Unknown industries		Total								
Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing							
2012	\$707,000	x	\$113,022,900	\$38,421,200						
2013	x	x	\$98,363,500	\$38,825,900						
2014	x	x	\$81,195,800	\$43,491,800						
2015	x	x	\$64,532,900	\$41,312,300						
2016	x	x	\$64,760,200	\$34,213,000						
2017	x	x	\$69,697,100	\$35,436,400						
2018	x	x	\$86,236,800	\$38,759,400						
2019	x	x	\$87,949,800	\$40,416,100						
2020	x	x	\$94,541,000	\$35,468,200						
2021	x	x	\$125,573,400	\$37,734,100						

Of the \$125.6 million earned in Yukon by non-resident inter-jurisdictional employees in 2021: 54.8% was earned in the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (\$68.9 million); 8.9% was earned in Construction (\$11.2 million); and 3.7% was earned in Professional, scientific and technical services (\$4.7 million).

Of the \$37.7 million earned by Yukon resident employees in other jurisdictions in 2021: 15.2% was earned in Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (\$5.7 million); 13.9% was earned in Public administration (\$5.3 million); and 11.5% was earned in Professional, scientific and technical services (\$4.3 million).

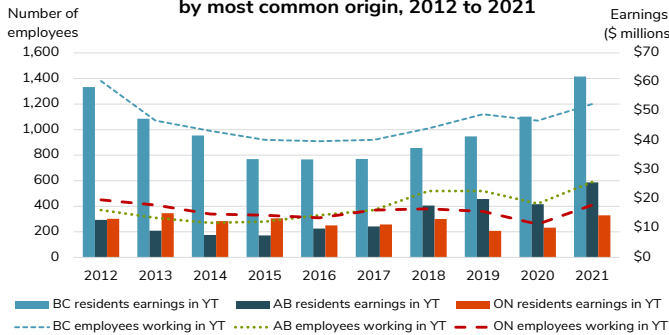
x = suppressed

Source: Statistics Canada Tables 14-10-0475-01 and 14-10-0474-01

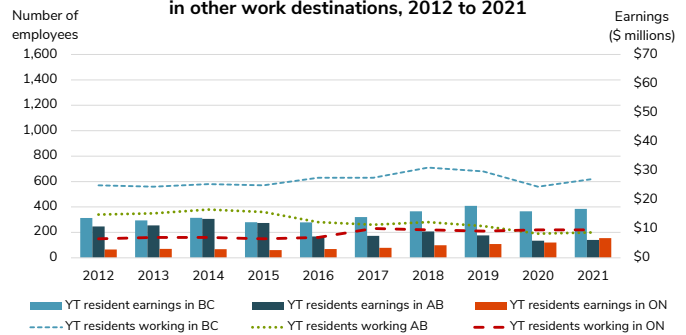
Note: Annual allocation of the number of employees by industry may have changed due to reassignment of industry classification of the employing entity.

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, 2012 to 2021

Aggregate T4 earnings of incoming employees to Yukon, by most common origin, 2012 to 2021



Aggregate T4 earnings of outgoing Yukon employees in other work destinations, 2012 to 2021



Incoming employees (to Yukon), 2021

	Count	Earnings
BC	1,200	\$61,927,000
AB	590	\$25,690,300
ON	410	\$14,418,500
SK	140	\$6,034,600
MB	70	\$4,239,700
NS	60	\$3,510,400
NB	50	\$2,835,100
NWT	80	\$2,616,600
QC	80	\$1,897,300
NFLD	x	x
PEI	x	x
NU	x	x
Total	2,740	\$125,573,400

Outgoing employees (from Yukon), 2021

	Count	Earnings
BC	620	\$16,834,800
ON	220	\$6,772,300
AB	200	\$6,120,800
NWT	90	\$2,992,000
QC	60	\$1,528,400
SK	40	\$887,000
NS	30	\$548,200
PEI	x	x
NL	x	x
NB	x	x
MB	x	x
NU	x	x
Total	1,340	\$37,734,100

x = suppressed Source: Statistics Canada Tables 14-10-0473-01 and 14-10-0476-01

Industry summary by incoming employee count and earnings, 2021

In Yukon, non-resident employees earned:

- \$68.9 million from Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (1,010 employees, average \$68,179);
- \$11.2 million from Construction (240 employees, average \$46,602);
- \$4.7 million from Professional, scientific and technical services (140 employees, average \$33,424);
- \$3.7 million from Transportation and warehousing (100 employees, average \$37,208);
- \$3.5 million from Public administration (120 employees, average \$29,409); and
- \$2.9 million from Accommodation and food services (200 employees, average \$14,614).

All other industry sectors accounted for the remaining \$30.7 million.

2021 industry summary by outgoing employee count and earnings

In 2021, Yukon residents earned \$37.7 million in other jurisdictions. Of this amount:

- \$5.7 million was earned in Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (110 employees, average \$51,983);
- \$5.3 million was earned in Public administration (170 employees, average \$30,946);
- \$4.3 million was earned in Professional, scientific and technical services (110 employees, average \$39,310);
- \$3.7 million was earned in Construction (140 employees, average \$26,747); and
- \$2.2 million was earned in Transportation and warehousing (60 employees, average \$37,348).

All other industry sectors accounted for the remaining \$16.4 million.

Source: Statistics Canada TableS14-10-0475-01 and 14-10-0476-01

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