

## Inter-jurisdictional Employees 2015

### Highlights:

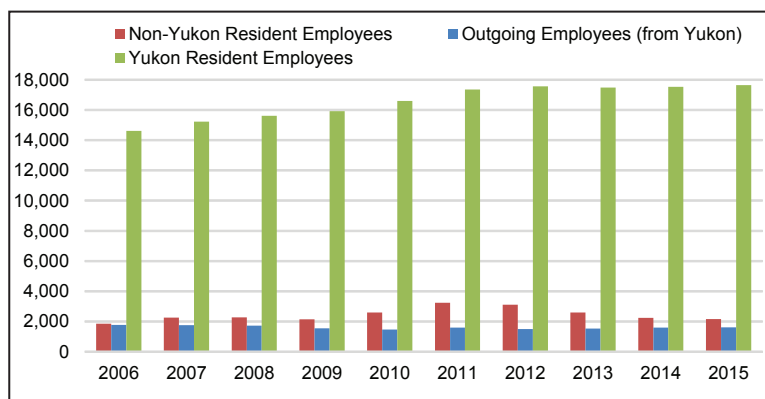
- In 2015, 2,155 non-Yukon residents received a total of \$68.0 million in employment income from Yukon.
- Yukon's *Accommodation and food services* industry employed the highest number of non-Yukon residents at 390 in 2015.

### 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 2015 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 2015, 2,155 non-Yukon residents received employment income from Yukon, while 1,615 Yukon residents received employment income from other provinces or territories. A total of 17,635 employees resided in Yukon and received all their employment income from Yukon.
- About one in every nine employees (10.9%) working in Yukon, were non-resident employees in 2015. The remaining 89.1% of the workforce were Yukon residents.

Number of Inter-jurisdictional Employees,  
2006 to 2015



- Over the 10 year period from 2006 to 2015, on average per year, 2,447 non-Yukon residents received employment income from Yukon as opposed to 1,614 Yukon residents who received employment income from other jurisdictions.
- Comparing the most recent five-year average (2011 to 2015) to the previous five-year average (2006 to 2010), non-Yukon residents receiving employment income from Yukon increased by 442, or 19.9%, while Yukon residents receiving employment income from other provinces or territories decreased by 84, or 5.1%.

## Count of inter-jurisdictional employees, by sex, Yukon, 2006 to 2015

	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 -----								
2006	1,850	1,045	805	1,775	1,110	665	14,615	7,080	7,530
2007	2,260	1,370	890	1,765	1,075	690	15,230	7,415	7,815
2008	2,270	1,300	970	1,725	1,045	680	15,615	7,645	7,970
2009	2,145	1,310	835	1,545	885	660	15,925	7,830	8,090
2010	2,605	1,755	850	1,470	875	590	16,595	8,170	8,425
2011	3,235	2,205	1,030	1,595	925	670	17,350	8,620	8,730
2012	3,110	2,165	940	1,505	880	625	17,555	8,640	8,910
2013	2,595	1,735	860	1,540	920	620	17,480	8,505	8,975
2014	2,245	1,490	755	1,605	960	645	17,535	8,480	9,055
2015	2,155	1,385	770	1,615	980	630	17,635	8,510	9,125

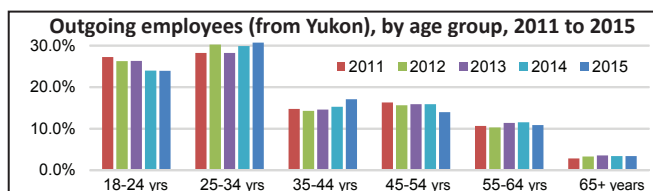
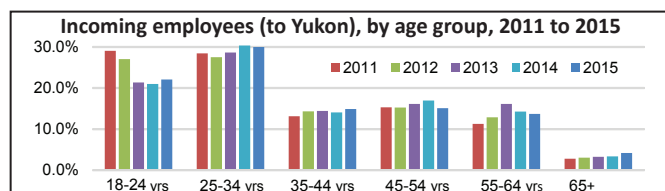
Note: Due to the mobile nature of their work, inter-jurisdictional employees may be more likely to file annual personal income tax returns late. For example: in 2015, a forecasted 185 additional employees incoming to Yukon would have been included if late and re-assessed taxfilers were included; and an additional 175 outgoing employees from Yukon would have been included. Estimates are subject to revision.

- In 2015, 2,155 employees (10.9% of all employees that worked in Yukon), reported residency elsewhere in Canada on their income tax return. Comparing 2015 (2,155 incoming employees) to 2014 (2,245 incoming employees), there were 90, or 4.0%, fewer non-Yukon resident employees working in Yukon.
- A total of 1,615 Yukon residents received all or a part of their employment earnings from outside of Yukon during 2015. Compared to 2014 (1,605 employees), 10 more Yukon residents worked in a different province or territory in 2015.
- A total of 17,635 Yukon residents received all employment earnings from Yukon in 2015. This was an increase of 100, or 0.6%, compared to 2014 when 17,535 Yukon residents received all employment income from Yukon.
- In 2015, 1,385 male employees (64.3%) and 770 female employees (35.7%) made up the total of 2,155 employees who worked in Yukon, but reported residency elsewhere in Canada. Of the 1,615 Yukon residents who received all or part of their employment income from outside of Yukon, 980 were males (60.9%) and 630 (39.1%) were female.

## Count of Inter-jurisdictional employees, by age group and sex, 2006 to 2015

	18 to 24 years			25 to 34 years			35 to 44 years			45 to 54 years			55 to 64 years			65 years and older		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	----- count -----																	
<b>Incoming</b>																		
2006	645	330	310	490	275	215	255	170	85	250	150	105	170	95	80	40	25	15
2007	710	380	330	585	350	235	330	210	120	355	245	110	225	135	90	55	45	10
2008	825	420	400	560	315	240	290	190	100	310	205	110	235	135	100	55	35	15
2009	645	335	310	570	335	235	260	175	80	355	260	90	265	170	95	50	30	20
2010	725	420	300	685	465	225	355	265	90	470	370	105	300	195	110	65	40	25
2011	940	580	355	920	605	320	425	310	115	495	395	100	365	255	110	90	65	25
2012	840	520	315	855	585	275	445	335	110	475	365	105	400	285	110	95	70	20
2013	555	295	255	745	465	280	375	285	90	420	325	95	420	305	115	85	60	25
2014	470	265	205	680	425	255	315	235	80	380	285	95	320	225	95	75	55	20
2015	475	265	215	645	390	260	320	230	90	325	240	85	295	200	95	90	65	25
<b>Outgoing</b>																		
2006	525	245	280	385	255	130	315	215	100	330	235	95	175	125	50	45	35	10
2007	505	245	260	410	245	165	300	195	100	330	225	105	170	125	x	50	40	x
2008	510	265	245	415	250	165	275	170	105	295	190	105	180	130	50	50	40	10
2009	440	225	215	380	205	175	235	140	95	275	170	105	170	115	55	45	30	15
2010	400	205	195	345	205	145	235	150	85	255	160	95	180	125	60	50	35	10
2011	435	220	215	450	250	200	235	145	90	260	160	100	170	110	x	45	35	x
2012	395	195	200	455	265	190	215	130	85	235	150	85	155	100	50	50	40	15
2013	405	200	205	435	250	180	225	140	85	245	165	80	175	120	55	55	45	10
2014	385	180	205	480	280	200	245	155	90	255	165	90	185	130	x	55	50	x
2015	385	175	210	495	305	190	275	175	100	225	150	75	175	125	45	55	45	10

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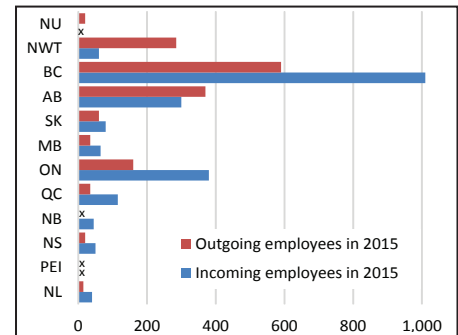


## Count of inter-jurisdictional employees incoming (to Yukon) and outgoing (from Yukon), by province or territory of residence, 2006 to 2015

	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
2006	30	x	10	0	40	25	20	x	100	35	295	135	60	20	70	45
2007	35	x	x	x	55	30	30	x	140	60	375	150	80	25	115	45
2008	40	x	x	x	60	40	30	x	185	55	400	160	95	30	95	50
2009	40	x	x	x	55	25	25	x	120	65	375	140	65	25	80	35
2010	50	10	x	x	70	20	45	x	140	50	420	140	70	25	90	45
2011	95	x	x	x	85	30	80	10	150	55	520	145	95	25	95	50
2012	100	x	x	x	100	25	100	x	115	55	495	155	100	30	115	55
2013	100	10	x	x	75	30	85	x	130	60	475	155	60	20	105	65
2014	70	15	x	x	50	25	45	x	115	35	395	170	70	25	80	60
2015	40	15	x	x	50	20	45	x	115	35	380	160	65	35	80	60

	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
2006	355	470	790	785	70	230	10	x	1,850	1,775
2007	435	480	895	710	85	240	x	10	2,260	1,765
2008	360	455	945	695	55	205	x	15	2,270	1,725
2009	280	365	1,025	675	65	180	x	15	2,145	1,545
2010	340	305	1,300	650	60	190	x	20	2,605	1,470
2011	400	330	1,630	715	75	205	x	15	3,235	1,595
2012	400	345	1,480	605	80	200	x	20	3,110	1,505
2013	340	355	1,145	595	55	220	x	20	2,595	1,540
2014	295	405	1,055	600	55	250	x	10	2,245	1,605
2015	300	370	1,010	590	60	285	x	20	2,155	1,615

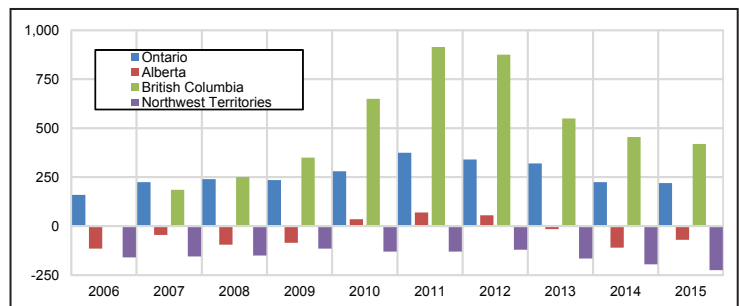


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- Of all other provinces or territories over the 10-year period from 2006 to 2015, residents of British Columbia comprised the highest number of non-resident employees working in Yukon, ranging from a low of 790 employees in 2006 to a high of 1,630 employees in 2011.
- In 2015, residents of British Columbia working in Yukon (1,010), made up almost half (46.9%) of the total number of non-Yukon resident employees in Yukon; followed by residents of Ontario (380 employees, or 17.6%).

- British Columbia has also consistently been the destination for Yukon residents who had employment income from work outside of Yukon over the past ten years, ranging from a low of 595 employees in 2013 to a high of 785 employees in 2006.
- In 2015, 36.5% (590 employees) of the Yukon residents with employment income from elsewhere, worked in British Columbia, followed by Alberta (22.9%, 370 employees) and the Northwest Territories (17.6%, 285 employees).

**Net Inter-jurisdictional Employees,  
(Incoming to Yukon less Outgoing from Yukon),  
Selected Provinces/Territories,  
2006 to 2015**



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

## Count of inter-jurisdictional employees incoming (to Yukon) and outgoing (from Yukon), by industry of employment, 2006 to 2015

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		Oil & gas extraction; Support activities for mining, and oil & gas extraction		Mining and quarrying (excluding oil & gas)		Utilities		Construction		Manufacturing		Wholesale and Retail trade		
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	
2006	x	x	175	190	80	90	x	x	185	240	25	50	165	155	2006
2007	x	x	305	190	80	100	x	x	280	255	x	40	150	195	2007
2008	x	25	290	170	75	95	x	x	245	290	35	35	185	155	2008
2009	x	35	230	85	70	65	x	x	355	245	15	25	140	140	2009
2010	x	25	400	105	195	60	x	x	485	215	20	x	145	125	2010
2011	x	20	670	150	345	80	x	x	360	195	30	35	155	115	2011
2012	15	20	530	125	510	75	x	x	315	205	x	35	175	95	2012
2013	x	20	405	90	430	80	x	x	265	265	20	20	150	120	2013
2014	x	20	315	80	360	75	x	x	210	325	30	40	110	150	2014
2015	x	30	200	70	315	75	x	x	195	355	15	30	120	130	2015

	Transportation and warehousing		Info & cultural industries; Finance & insurance; Real estate & rental & leasing; Management of companies & enterprises		Professional, scientific and technical services		Education services, health care and social assistance		Accommodation and food services		Other services <sup>1</sup>		Public administration		
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	
2006	60	85	60	130	90	100	85	185	480	185	155	195	260	105	
2007	70	95	175	80	115	65	125	210	435	185	165	175	280	110	
2008	80	70	135	75	85	70	110	205	535	230	190	180	270	110	
2009	60	65	115	70	75	55	105	205	445	180	195	220	305	130	
2010	80	75	130	45	90	60	130	210	440	175	175	185	265	125	
2011	90	80	275	65	145	70	140	220	445	220	195	205	310	120	
2012	85	75	190	70	105	60	175	210	460	215	215	180	290	120	
2013	60	70	90	55	75	75	145	215	420	175	180	205	330	135	
2014	70	75	90	50	70	60	125	190	370	185	175	200	295	140	
2015	115	75	95	55	65	60	140	200	390	185	160	185	320	125	

	Unknown		Total		
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	
2006	15	30	1,850	1,775	
2007	45	30	2,260	1,765	
2008	25	x	2,270	1,725	
2009	20	x	2,145	1,545	
2010	30	30	2,605	1,470	
2011	40	x	3,235	1,595	
2012	35	x	3,110	1,505	
2013	20	x	2,595	1,540	
2014	15	x	2,245	1,605	
2015	15	x	2,155	1,615	

x = data suppressed  
<sup>1</sup> Other services include: Administrative and support; Waste management and remediation services; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services etc.

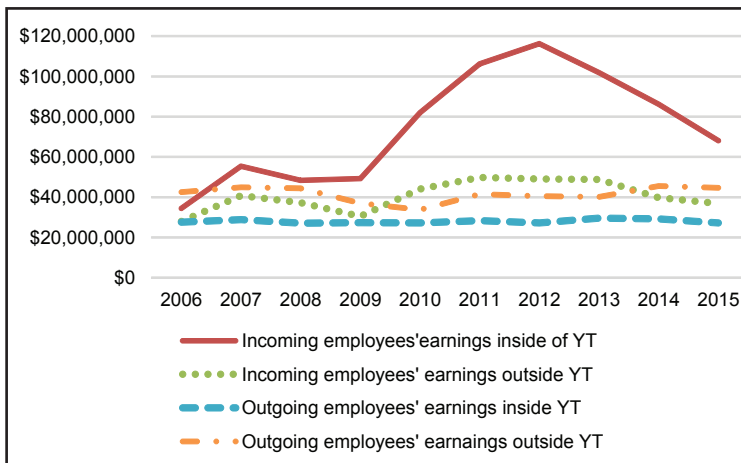
**Note:** When an incoming employee has T4 earnings in more than one industry, he/she will be counted in the industry of the job in which the incoming employee has the highest T4 earnings; when an outgoing employee has T4 earnings in more than one industry, he/she will be counted in the industry of the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

- Of the 2,155 incoming inter-jurisdictional employees in 2015, the *Accommodation and food services* industry in Yukon employed the highest number of non-resident employees (390, or 18.1% of total), followed by *Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)* (315, or 14.6%); and *Public administration* (320, or 14.8%).
- Over the 10 year period from 2006 to 2015, an average of 442 non-resident employees worked in the *Accommodation and food services* industry; 352 in *Oil and gas extraction and support activities*; 293 in *Public administration*; 290 in the *Construction* industry; and an average of 246 in the *Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)* industry.

- Of the 1,615 outgoing inter-jurisdictional employees in 2015, the highest number of Yukon residents who received employment income from other jurisdictions, worked in the *Construction* industry (355, or 22.2% of total), followed by *Education services, health care and social assistance* (200, or 12.4%); *Accommodation and food services* industry (185, or 11.5%); and *Other services*<sup>2</sup> (185, or 11.5%).
- Over the past ten years (2006 to 2015), an average of 259 Yukon residents who received employment income elsewhere worked in the *Construction* industry; 205 in *Education services, health care and social assistance*; 194 in *Accommodation and food services*; and an average of 193 employees in the *Other services*<sup>2</sup>.

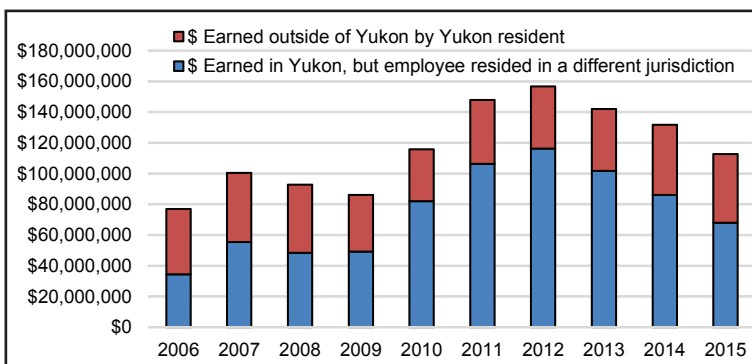
## Aggregate T4 earnings inside and outside of Yukon for inter-jurisdictional employees and resident employees, 2006 to 2015

	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					
2006	\$34,417,200	\$28,001,000	\$27,639,900	\$42,576,100	\$729,585,000	\$0
2007	\$55,420,600	\$40,734,500	\$28,801,800	\$44,964,000	\$779,635,500	\$0
2008	\$48,387,500	\$37,279,300	\$27,051,200	\$44,447,200	\$833,739,500	\$0
2009	\$49,206,500	\$30,452,600	\$27,332,800	\$36,949,600	\$842,987,400	\$0
2010	\$81,953,500	\$43,981,200	\$27,255,900	\$33,765,600	\$882,825,400	\$0
2011	\$106,291,600	\$49,839,400	\$28,402,300	\$41,583,100	\$938,796,300	\$0
2012	\$116,228,100	\$49,109,500	\$27,261,300	\$40,484,300	\$949,867,800	\$0
2013	\$101,792,800	\$48,751,700	\$29,614,500	\$40,173,300	\$955,439,600	\$0
2014	\$86,134,200	\$39,750,800	\$29,174,600	\$45,586,700	\$954,895,300	\$0
2015	\$68,033,600	\$36,824,200	\$27,262,600	\$44,710,100	\$955,642,300	\$0



- In 2015, non-resident employees' earnings in Yukon totalled \$68.0 million. This accounts for 64.9% of their employment earnings (inside and outside of Yukon), and represents 6.5% of the total employment earnings in Yukon (\$1.1 billion) in 2015.
- Earnings of non-resident employees in Yukon, ranged from a low of \$34.4 million in 2006 to a high of \$116.3 million in 2012, a difference of \$81.8 million.
- Over the past ten years (2006 to 2015), an average of 7.4% of the total employment earnings in Yukon was received by non-residents, and ranged from a low of 4.3% in 2006 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 63.5% was earned in Yukon.

- In 2015, Yukon residents earned \$44.7 million in employment income from outside of Yukon in addition to \$27.3 million from Yukon.
- Yukon resident employees' earnings from outside of Yukon in 2015 (\$44.7 million), represented 62.1% of their total employment income in 2015 (\$72.0 million). This ratio varied over the last 10 years, ranging from a low of 55.3% in 2010 to a high of 62.2% in 2008.
- From 2006 to 2015, total employment earnings of Yukon residents who only worked in Yukon, ranged from a low of \$729.6 million in 2006 to a high of \$955.6 million in 2015.
- The per-capita employment earnings of Yukon residents who worked only in Yukon grew rapidly between 2006 and 2008 at an annual average rate of 3.4%. The growth flattened during the period from 2009 to 2015 when the annual average growth rate was only 0.2%.



- In 2015, non-residents' earnings in Yukon were \$23.3 million higher than Yukon residents' earnings outside of Yukon. This difference was mainly attributable to the combined earnings in the *Oil and gas extraction and support services* and the *Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)* industries in Yukon which were \$16.0 million higher for non-residents than that of Yukon residents' earnings from outside in the same industries.

## Aggregate T4 earnings of inter-jurisdictional employees incoming (to Yukon) and outgoing (from Yukon), by province or territory of residence, 2006 to 2015

	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
2006	\$749,900	x	\$121,600	\$0	\$605,800	\$343,800	\$440,500	x	\$864,100	\$461,100
2007	\$1,503,600	x	x	x	\$1,332,400	\$386,700	\$750,300	x	\$1,546,400	\$686,900
2008	\$859,400	x	x	x	\$1,029,600	\$456,900	\$725,900	x	\$1,475,800	\$760,900
2009	\$1,757,700	x	x	x	\$1,114,600	\$190,600	\$853,500	x	\$1,391,500	\$1,472,300
2010	\$2,940,900	\$146,600	x	x	\$1,811,400	\$323,600	\$1,594,500	x	\$1,705,000	\$648,000
2011	\$6,284,100	x	x	x	\$2,280,200	\$145,000	\$4,078,500	\$121,000	\$2,159,500	\$890,900
2012	\$8,982,900	x	x	x	\$2,995,800	\$245,600	\$6,073,800	x	\$1,676,900	\$627,900
2013	\$8,512,100	\$110,600	x	x	\$2,869,300	\$287,900	\$5,816,900	x	\$2,530,900	\$661,800
2014	\$6,809,900	\$95,700	x	x	\$1,406,800	\$356,100	\$3,535,200	x	\$2,036,900	\$698,500
2015	\$1,118,800	\$586,300	x	x	\$1,473,700	\$567,800	\$1,803,200	x	\$1,469,500	\$608,300

	ON		MB		SK		AB	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2006	\$4,403,000	\$2,743,200	\$1,095,400	\$209,700	\$1,030,200	\$715,600	\$6,381,300	\$10,096,400
2007	\$6,409,100	\$2,870,100	\$1,924,200	\$366,200	\$3,247,400	\$659,500	\$10,609,600	\$11,457,300
2008	\$6,677,500	\$2,730,600	\$2,722,200	\$781,500	\$1,633,300	\$1,146,900	\$7,285,000	\$12,204,200
2009	\$6,457,600	\$2,656,800	\$1,163,800	\$624,800	\$2,106,400	\$694,800	\$6,516,200	\$9,016,300
2010	\$8,129,600	\$2,758,200	\$1,693,500	\$485,000	\$2,546,500	\$1,380,900	\$10,331,900	\$8,437,500
2011	\$12,213,100	\$2,800,100	\$2,444,200	\$505,300	\$2,503,700	\$1,265,400	\$11,334,900	\$8,670,400
2012	\$14,061,600	\$2,781,300	\$2,992,200	\$807,800	\$3,581,000	\$1,227,000	\$12,979,500	\$11,638,600
2013	\$15,851,300	\$2,864,100	\$1,744,400	\$443,100	\$3,520,100	\$1,802,500	\$9,775,900	\$11,738,600
2014	\$14,943,600	\$3,524,800	\$2,099,400	\$584,700	\$2,239,900	\$2,080,700	\$7,831,600	\$14,329,000
2015	\$14,132,400	\$3,731,700	\$1,584,800	\$414,600	\$1,656,600	\$1,786,500	\$7,733,500	\$12,699,800

	BC		NWT		NU		Total	
	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going	in-coming	out-going
2006	\$17,308,200	\$19,079,200	\$1,304,400	\$8,311,100	\$112,800	x	\$34,417,200	\$42,576,100
2007	\$26,253,000	\$18,274,800	\$1,389,600	\$9,590,500	x	\$494,400	\$55,420,600	\$44,964,000
2008	\$24,742,700	\$16,834,000	\$1,169,700	\$8,834,700	x	\$486,300	\$48,387,500	\$44,447,200
2009	\$26,556,400	\$14,850,300	\$1,172,200	\$6,512,400	x	\$507,700	\$49,206,500	\$36,949,600
2010	\$49,564,800	\$14,461,000	\$1,428,900	\$3,802,200	x	\$1,148,400	\$81,953,500	\$33,765,600
2011	\$60,968,000	\$19,736,200	\$1,735,000	\$6,578,400	x	\$767,500	\$106,291,600	\$41,583,100
2012	\$60,274,300	\$14,836,000	\$1,914,300	\$6,828,700	x	\$1,213,400	\$116,228,100	\$40,484,300
2013	\$49,062,300	\$13,616,500	\$1,407,200	\$7,348,200	x	\$1,224,800	\$101,792,800	\$40,173,300
2014	\$43,550,800	\$14,482,800	\$1,352,300	\$8,778,200	x	\$552,800	\$86,134,200	\$45,586,700
2015	\$35,431,600	\$13,161,900	\$1,430,800	\$9,811,200	x	\$1,189,600	\$68,033,600	\$44,710,100

x = data suppressed

- In 2015, of the non-resident employees, British Columbia residents had the highest earnings in Yukon at \$35.4 million, followed by Ontario residents at \$14.1 million and Alberta residents at \$7.7 million. Employees from British Columbia received 52.1% of all incoming employees' earnings from Yukon (\$68.0 million); followed by those from Ontario at 20.8%; and Alberta at 11.4%.
- Over the last ten years (2006 to 2015), incoming employees from British Columbia have consistently had the highest proportion of earnings in Yukon, ranging from a low of 47.4% in 2007 to a high of 60.5% in 2010.

- In 2015, a total of \$44.7 million was earned by Yukon resident employees working in other Canadian jurisdictions: \$13.2 million (29.4%) was earned in British Columbia, \$12.7 million (28.4%) in Alberta; \$9.8 million (21.9%) in the Northwest Territories; and \$3.7 million (8.3%) in Ontario.
- Over the ten years from 2006 to 2015, Yukon residents with employment income from elsewhere in Canada have consistently had the highest proportion of their earnings in British Columbia, ranging from a low of 29.4% in 2015 to a high of 47.5% in 2011.

## Aggregate T4 earnings inside Yukon of incoming inter-jurisdictional employees to Yukon as well as earnings outside Yukon of employees outgoing from Yukon, by industry of employment, 2006 to 2015

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		Oil & gas extraction; Support activities for mining, and oil & gas extraction		Mining and quarrying (excluding oil & gas)		Utilities		Construction	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2006	x	x	\$5,635,800	\$8,742,200	\$2,267,800	\$4,706,400	x	x	\$6,018,200	\$7,789,100
2007	x	x	\$13,826,900	\$9,199,400	\$2,852,800	\$5,111,400	x	x	\$11,201,800	\$8,455,200
2008	x	\$300,400	\$12,538,900	\$7,502,900	\$2,712,400	\$5,603,600	x	x	\$6,411,000	\$9,117,200
2009	x	\$494,200	\$13,934,100	\$3,122,000	\$2,033,600	\$3,581,600	x	x	\$8,257,700	\$8,365,800
2010	x	\$260,800	\$20,101,100	\$4,408,500	\$10,884,200	\$1,638,300	x	x	\$22,381,200	\$7,588,600
2011	x	\$312,400	\$36,922,000	\$7,902,800	\$18,603,300	\$4,144,900	x	x	\$13,685,300	\$6,776,500
2012	\$98,500	\$288,000	\$37,548,600	\$6,901,000	\$32,972,100	\$4,488,000	x	x	\$10,239,800	\$7,433,500
2013	x	\$329,800	\$30,070,400	\$4,360,400	\$29,620,600	\$4,480,800	x	x	\$10,881,100	\$9,796,900
2014	x	\$390,600	\$21,274,500	\$4,138,000	\$26,899,700	\$5,015,400	x	x	\$8,796,500	\$12,886,900
2015	x	\$444,200	\$6,935,200	\$4,246,700	\$17,797,300	\$4,444,600	x	x	\$11,280,200	\$12,425,700

	Manufacturing		Wholesale and Retail trade		Transportation and warehousing		Info & cultural industries; Finance & insurance; Real estate & rental & leasing; Management of companies & enterprises		Professional, scientific and technical services	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2006	\$373,500	\$1,319,800	\$1,898,800	\$2,159,000	\$1,445,300	\$2,680,700	\$1,300,400	\$2,575,500	\$2,203,100	\$2,624,600
2007	x	\$1,229,400	\$2,169,600	\$2,949,400	\$1,597,200	\$3,048,200	\$3,620,800	\$2,217,700	\$3,101,400	\$1,983,300
2008	\$537,700	\$1,400,400	\$2,509,400	\$2,689,900	\$1,663,900	\$2,177,500	\$2,876,700	\$2,100,000	\$2,184,600	\$1,951,900
2009	\$293,900	\$611,500	\$2,404,200	\$2,662,800	\$1,147,900	\$2,118,300	\$2,075,500	\$2,529,400	\$1,463,000	\$1,009,400
2010	\$331,600	x	\$2,817,600	\$1,755,500	\$2,346,900	\$3,170,100	\$3,014,600	\$1,340,100	\$2,196,200	\$1,779,700
2011	\$647,700	\$630,300	\$2,604,100	\$2,454,500	\$3,107,900	\$2,672,900	\$7,259,700	\$2,078,100	\$3,480,100	\$1,720,800
2012	x	\$799,400	\$3,035,200	\$1,545,700	\$2,531,300	\$2,738,100	\$5,664,400	\$2,597,100	\$2,652,300	\$2,193,600
2013	\$231,300	\$549,700	\$2,775,100	\$1,949,000	\$2,110,700	\$2,301,400	\$3,435,300	\$1,403,900	\$2,024,200	\$3,055,500
2014	\$354,600	\$1,004,900	\$4,170,300	\$2,199,000	\$2,234,200	\$2,935,900	\$3,435,000	\$1,217,900	\$1,433,900	\$2,565,000
2015	\$775,800	\$845,700	\$2,438,000	\$2,221,400	\$3,253,000	\$2,848,000	\$4,825,900	\$1,646,200	\$1,485,300	\$2,319,100

	Education services, health care and social assistance		Accommodation and food services		Other services <sup>1</sup>		Public administration		Unknown	
	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing	incoming	outgoing
2006	\$1,343,800	\$1,879,200	\$3,841,100	\$1,539,200	\$1,749,500	\$2,348,700	\$5,786,100	\$3,378,200	\$269,200	\$262,400
2007	\$1,860,800	\$2,693,700	\$4,213,800	\$1,643,700	\$1,865,000	\$1,892,500	\$7,705,000	\$3,587,900	\$915,600	\$516,600
2008	\$1,773,700	\$2,959,900	\$4,957,300	\$2,356,800	\$2,239,900	\$2,288,700	\$7,666,000	\$3,633,000	\$240,200	x
2009	\$1,336,600	\$3,008,100	\$4,504,700	\$1,851,500	\$2,776,300	\$2,807,900	\$8,648,700	\$4,491,300	\$189,000	x
2010	\$2,048,400	\$2,094,900	\$5,035,200	\$2,145,600	\$2,638,800	\$2,164,600	\$7,336,600	\$4,298,500	\$596,900	\$581,900
2011	\$2,429,400	\$2,185,900	\$4,565,200	\$2,454,300	\$3,200,000	\$2,938,800	\$8,667,000	\$4,710,900	\$757,600	x
2012	\$2,764,900	\$2,366,700	\$5,495,100	\$2,635,300	\$3,594,500	\$2,464,000	\$8,233,300	\$3,537,100	\$716,500	x
2013	\$2,318,900	\$1,988,200	\$5,267,000	\$2,410,400	\$2,872,800	\$2,820,000	\$9,644,300	\$4,259,700	\$210,700	x
2014	\$1,458,000	\$2,757,300	\$4,479,600	\$2,179,400	\$2,775,900	\$3,343,600	\$7,775,200	\$4,514,200	\$751,400	x
2015	\$1,875,500	\$2,780,100	\$4,470,200	\$2,273,100	\$2,325,300	\$2,670,300	\$9,910,900	\$4,577,100	\$276,800	x

### Total

	incoming	outgoing
2006	\$34,417,200	\$42,576,100
2007	\$55,420,600	\$44,964,000
2008	\$48,387,500	\$44,447,200
2009	\$49,206,500	\$36,949,600
2010	\$81,953,500	\$33,765,600
2011	\$106,291,600	\$41,583,100
2012	\$116,228,100	\$40,484,300
2013	\$101,792,800	\$40,173,300
2014	\$86,134,200	\$45,586,700
2015	\$68,033,600	\$44,710,100

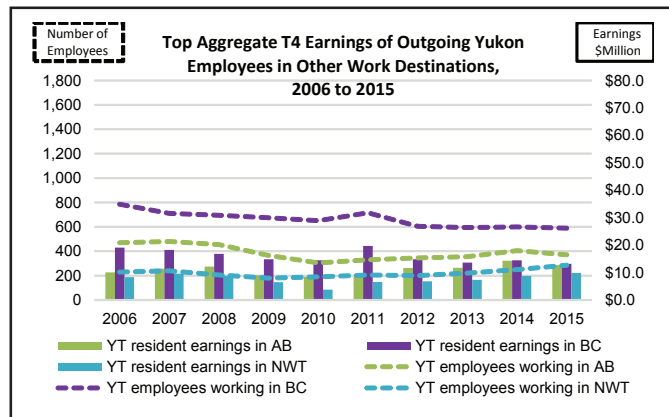
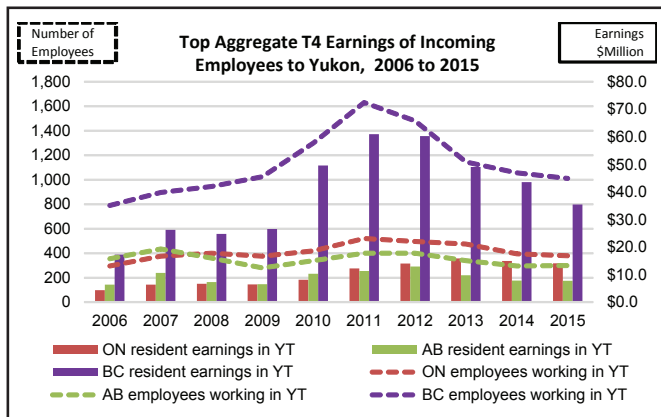
Note: When an incoming employee has T4 earnings in more than one industry, he/she will be counted in the industry of the job in which the incoming employee has the highest T4 earnings.

- Of the \$68.0 million earned in Yukon by non-resident inter-jurisdictional employees in 2015: 26.2% (\$17.8 million) was earned in the *Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)* industry; 16.6% (\$11.3 million) in *Construction*; and 14.6% (\$9.9 million) in *Public administration*.
- Of the \$44.7 million earned by Yukon resident employees from other jurisdictions in 2015: 27.8% (\$12.4 million) was earned in the *Construction* industry; 10.2% (\$4.6 million) in *Public administration*; 9.9% (\$4.4 million) in *Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)* and 9.5% (\$4.2 million) was earned in *Oil and gas extraction and support activities*.

x = data suppressed

<sup>1</sup> Other services include: Administration and support; Waste management and remediation services; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services etc.

# 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, 2006 to 2015



## 2015 Summary by Province/Territory

Incoming Employees (to Yukon)			Outgoing Employees (from Yukon)		
	no.	earnings		no.	earnings
<b>BC</b>	1,010	\$35,431,600	<b>BC</b>	590	\$13,161,900
<b>ON</b>	380	\$14,132,400	<b>AB</b>	370	\$12,699,800
<b>AB</b>	300	\$7,733,500	<b>NWT</b>	285	\$9,811,200
<b>QC</b>	115	\$1,469,500	<b>ON</b>	160	\$3,731,700
<b>SK</b>	80	\$1,656,600	<b>SK</b>	60	\$1,786,500
<b>MB</b>	65	\$1,584,800	<b>QC</b>	35	\$608,300
<b>NWT</b>	60	\$1,430,800	<b>MB</b>	35	\$414,600
<b>NS</b>	50	\$1,473,700	<b>NS</b>	20	\$567,800
<b>NB</b>	45	\$1,803,200	<b>NU</b>	20	\$1,189,600
<b>NFLD</b>	40	\$1,118,800	<b>NFLD</b>	15	\$586,300
<b>PEI</b>	x	x	<b>PEI</b>	x	x
<b>NU</b>	x	x	<b>NB</b>	x	x
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>\$68,033,600</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>\$44,710,100</b>

x = data suppressed

## 2015 Industry Summary by Incoming Employee Earnings and Average

- In Yukon, non-resident employees earned \$17.8 million working in *Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)* (315 employees; average \$56,499), \$11.3 million in *Construction* (195 employees; average \$57,847), \$9.9 million in *Public administration*; (320 employees; average \$30,972), \$6.9 million in *Oil and gas extraction and support activities* (200 employees; average \$34,676), \$4.8 million in *Information and cultural industries*; *Finance and insurance*; *Real estate and rental and leasing*; *Management of companies and enterprise* (95 employees; average \$50,799) and \$4.5 million in *Accommodation and food services* (390 employees; average \$11,462).

## 2015 Industry Summary by Outgoing Employee Count and Earnings

- In 2015, industries in other provinces/territories that employed over 100 Yukon resident employees included: *Construction* (355 employees earning \$12.4 million); *Education services, health care and social assistance* (200 employees earning \$2.8 million); *Accommodation and food services* (185 employees earning \$2.3 million); *Other services*<sup>1</sup> (185 employees earning \$2.7 million); *Wholesale and Retail trade* (130 employees earning \$2.2 million) and *Public administration* (125 employees earning \$4.6 million). Collectively, the industries of *Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)* and *Oil and gas extraction and support activities* employed 145 employees earning \$8.7 million.

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

<sup>1</sup> Other services include: Administration and support; Waste management and remediation services; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services etc.

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



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