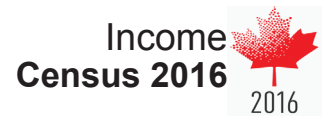


YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

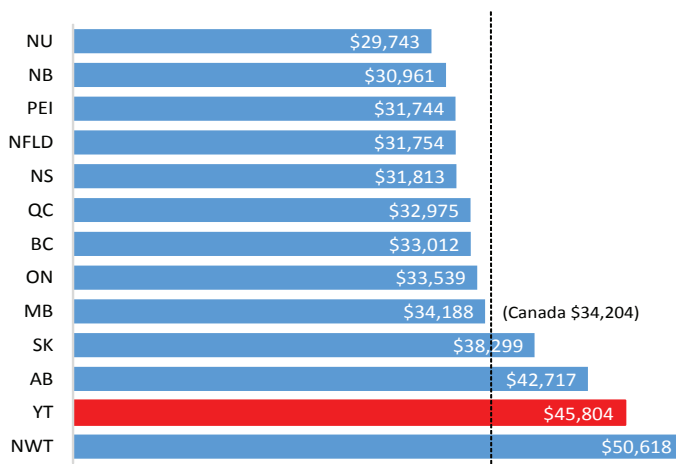


Highlights

- In 2015, the median income for households in Yukon was \$84,521; for one-person households, the median income was \$42,170; and for two-or-more-person households, it was \$110,664.
- The median income for females aged 15 years and older in Yukon was \$43,192; the second-highest in the country following the Northwest Territories (\$46,322).
- Yukoners paid a median amount of \$7,922 in income tax, or 17.3% of their total income in 2015.
- Of the 15,215 households in Yukon, 67.5%, or 10,275 households contributed to at least one registered saving account.

Median Income

Median Income, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2015



According to the 2016 Census data, the median income in Yukon in 2015 was \$45,804; the second-highest in the country following the Northwest Territories (\$50,618) and \$11,600 above the national median income (\$34,204).

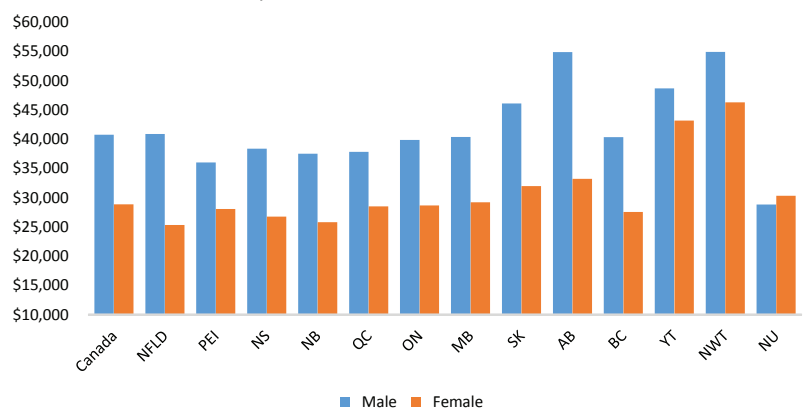
Of the 28,895 Yukoners aged 15 years and over in 2015, there was a total of 27,975 income recipients: 13,845 (49.6%) were male and 14,135 (50.4%) were female.

The median income for Yukon males was \$48,685; the third-highest in the country following the Northwest Territories and Alberta (\$54,924 and \$54,891, respectively). The median income for Yukon males was \$7,903, or 19.4% higher than the median income for males in Canada (\$40,782).

The median income for females in Yukon was \$43,192; the second-highest in the country following the Northwest Territories (\$46,322) and \$14,332, or 49.7%, higher than the median income for females in Canada (\$28,860).

At \$5,493, the gap between the median income of males and females in Yukon was \$6,429 less than the gap between these figures for Canada (\$11,922). In Nunavut, females median income was \$509 higher than that of males.

Median Income by Gender, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2015



Other Census Information

- 2016 Census Topic Income: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/rt-td/inc-rev-eng.cfm>
- Statistics Canada's Census Profile of Yukon, including Whitehorse and other census subdivisions: <http://bit.ly/2kcQWuC>
- GeoSearch - an interactive tool which helps locate and relate census data to geographic areas: <http://bit.ly/2lB2eXd>
- Focus on Geography Series, 2016 Census: <http://bit.ly/2mdoCWO>

Household Median Income

In 2015, the median income for all Yukon households was \$84,521. For one-person households, the median income was \$42,170; and for two-or-more-person households, it was \$110,664.

The census subdivision of Whitehorse had the highest median income for all households (\$93,652) followed by Whitehorse, Unorganized (\$86,272) and Beaver Creek (\$85,760). The lowest median income was in Two Mile and Two & One-half Mile Village (\$32,704).

From data available for 2015, the median income for one-person households in Yukon census subdivisions ranged from \$21,867 in Ross River to \$66,560 in Whitehorse, Unorganized. For two-or-more-person households the median income ranged from \$55,424 in Ross River to \$119,430 in Whitehorse.

	Total Median Income in 2015			
	Total - private households in 2016	All households (\$)	One-person households (\$)	Two-or-more-person households (\$)
Beaver Creek	45	85,760	x	x
Burwash Landing	45	61,995	x	x
Carcross	150	54,848	31,808	71,680
Carmacks	205	61,824	34,368	79,104
Dawson	675	68,608	40,064	97,280
Faro	175	62,165	43,712	76,032
Haines Junction	280	69,824	31,040	95,232
Ibex Valley	190	69,376	38,784	97,024
Macpherson-Grizzly Valley	555	84,378	40,576	108,800
Marsh Lake	340	83,328	38,272	106,240
Mayo	95	75,264	x	x
Mt. Lorne	195	77,312	38,656	93,696
Old Crow	110	77,056	x	x
Pelly Crossing	150	56,448	24,000	67,840
Ross River	130	45,013	21,867	55,424
Tagish	140	51,712	x	x
Teslin	55	85,077	x	x
Teslin Post 13	70	67,840	x	x
Two Mile and Two & One-half Mile Village	70	32,704	x	x
Upper Liard	55	33,152	x	x
Watson Lake	360	63,872	39,552	86,016
Whitehorse	10,190	93,652	47,019	119,430
Whitehorse, Unorganized	145	86,272	66,560	111,360
Yukon, Unorganized	700	59,008	28,000	87,808
Yukon	15,215	84,521	42,170	110,664

Data unavailable for Carcross 4, Champagne Landing 10, Destruction Bay, Johnsons Crossing, Keno Hill, Kloo Lake, Klukshu, Lake Laberge 1, Moosehide Creek 2, Stewart Crossing, Swift River and Teslin Land.

Income Composition

Of the total income of Yukoners in 2015, 91.1% was from market income and 8.9% was from government transfers. Yukon's market income was the third-highest percentage across the country following Alberta (93.3%) and the Northwest Territories (92.6%). Nationally, 88.3% of income came from market sources.

	Canada		Yukon	
	Percentage with an amount (%)	Median amount (\$)	Percentage with an amount (%)	Median amount (\$)
Total income	96.0	34,204	96.8	45,804
Market income	85.8	32,762	91.0	43,961
Employment income	71.3	33,684	82.9	43,341
Investment income	29.7	773	28.0	1,044
Private retirement income	14.6	16,347	11.2	18,321
Market income not included elsewhere	15.4	1,472	16.1	2,496
Government transfers	68.9	5,453	61.2	4,724
Old Age Security pension (OAS) and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)	17.5	6,806	12.2	6,804
Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Québec Pension Plan (QPP) benefits	23.2	7,422	17.9	7,748
Employment Insurance (EI) benefits	8.8	5,622	10.7	7,077
Child benefits	13.6	3,843	13.8	2,832
Other government transfers ¹	47.4	626	39.8	377

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

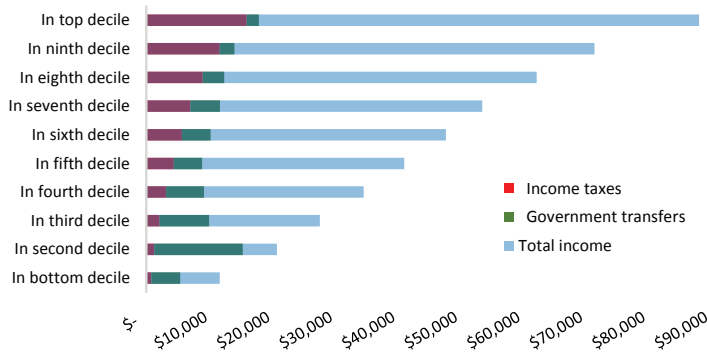
In 2015, 12.2% of Yukon's population had income from Old Age Security pension (OAS) and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS); and 17.9% had income from Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan (CPP and QPP) benefits. Nationally, 17.5% had income from OAS and GIS, and 23.2% from CPP and QPP.

Of the market income sources, 82.9% of Yukoners received income from employment (77.1% received income from wages, salaries and commission; 14.1% from net self-employment income).

Although the nominal proportion of total income from government transfer payments (8.9%) was small compared to market income (91.1%), 61.2% of the population aged 15 years and over in Yukon (17,670 persons) received some form of government transfer (median amount \$4,724). This proportion (61.2%) was the lowest of all provinces and territories, with the exception of Alberta (55.7%). Overall, 68.9% of Canadians were government transfer recipients.

Income Redistribution

Median Total Income, Median Income Taxes Paid and Median Government Transfers, by Economic Family¹ Income Deciles, Yukon, 2015



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

Yukoners aged 15 years and older paid a median amount of \$7,922 in income tax, or 17.3% of their total income in 2015. This figure was \$1,609, or 1.2 percentage points, higher than the national average (\$6,313).

The top 10% of Yukoners paid a median amount of \$16,045 in income tax, or 18.2% of their total income, and received a median amount of \$1,927 in government transfers.

By contrast, the bottom 10% of Yukoners paid a median amount of \$754 in income tax, or 6.4% of their total income, and received a median amount of \$4,624 in government transfers.

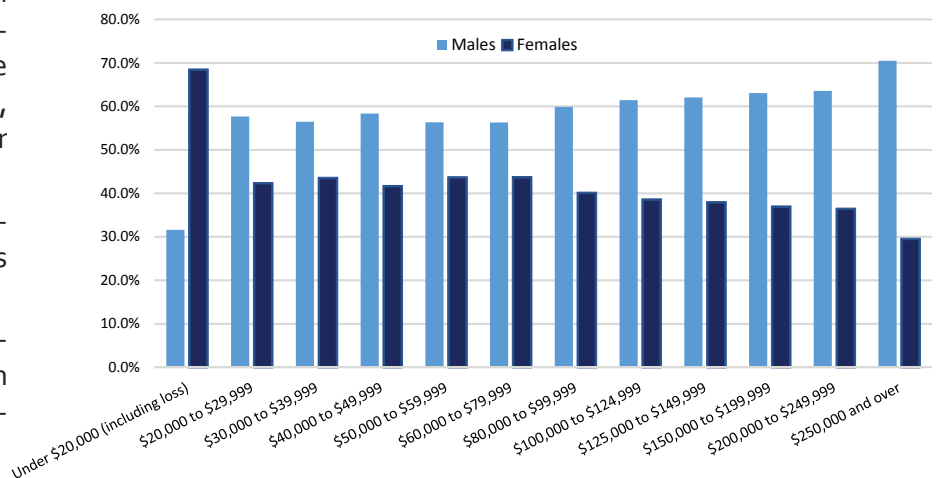
Distribution of Income Between Couples

In 2015, there were 7,955 couples in Yukon that had income; 7,690, or 96.7% of couples had two income recipients. Of those couples with two incomes, 4,685 couples, or 60.9%, had a combined income of over \$100,000, compared to 42.7% nationally.

Overall, the average share of income received by the higher income recipients was 67.3% of their combined income.

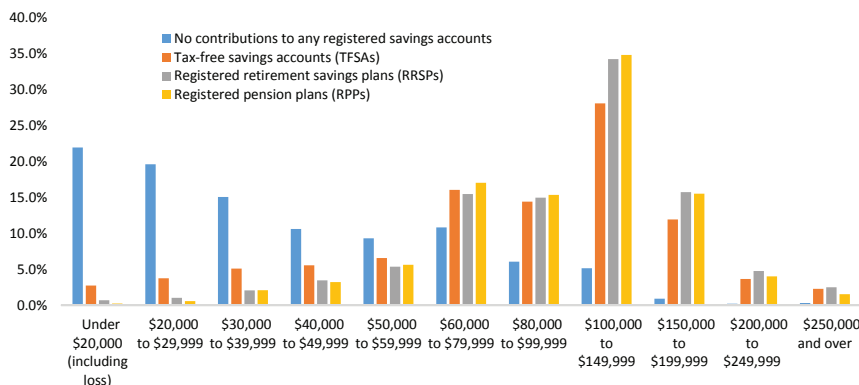
Across all income levels, male partners received a higher income than females, with the exception of couples with income below \$20,000.

Income Group by Sex, for Couples with Two Income Recipients, Yukon, 2015



Household Contributions to Registered Saving Accounts

Household Contributions to Registered Saving Accounts, by After-tax Household Income Group, Yukon, 2015



Percentages do not equal 100% due to some households contributing to more than one registered saving accounts (RRSPs & TFSAs, RPPs & RRSPs, TFSAs & RPPs, or all three).

Of the 15,215 households in Yukon: 40.9% contributed to registered pension plans (RPPs); 38.0% contributed to a registered retirement saving plans (RRSPs); 36.1% contributed to a tax-free saving accounts (TFSAs); and 32.5% of all households did not contribute to any registered savings account. A total of 10,275 households, or 67.5% of all households, contributed to at least one type of registered savings account, while 1,795 households, or 11.8%, contributed to all three types of registered savings accounts.

Census Information

About the 2016 Census

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

All figures presented in this publication were subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding. This procedure provides strong protection against disclosure without adding significant error to the census data. Under this method, all figures, including totals, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5. Totals and individual values are randomly rounded independently, meaning that some differences between the displayed total and the sum of the rounded data may exist in various tabulations, and minor differences can occasionally be expected between tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated based on rounded figures, may not add to 100%. Users should be aware of possible data distortions when aggregating rounded data.

Users are cautioned to consult the reference materials provided by Statistics Canada to ensure appropriate use and analyses of Census data. For more information see the 2016 Census Dictionary: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/az1-eng.cfm?topic=az1>

What's next?

Additional statistics from the 2016 Census of Population will be available in the coming months of 2017:

- October 25, 2017:
 - Immigration and ethnocultural diversity
 - Housing
 - Aboriginal peoples
- November 29, 2017:
 - Education
 - Labour
 - Journey to work
 - Language of work
 - Mobility and migration

Concepts and Definitions

Market income: The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other money income from market sources.

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

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

Note: The 2016 Census Program for the first time gathered income information solely from administrative data sources. The use of administrative data not only reduced response burden, it also increased the quality and quantity of income data available. Users should also note the reference periods or reference dates when analyzing income data with other variables. The reference period for income data is the calendar year 2015. The demographic variables collected on the questionnaire, such as age and family status, reflect respondent's characteristics on the census reference day, May 10, 2016.

Additional information
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