



Yukon Business Survey 2025

Highlights:

- In 2025, the *Professional, scientific and technical services* and *Construction* sectors together accounted for about one-third (33.0%) of all Yukon businesses.
- Of Yukon's private-sector jobs, *Retail trade* and *Accommodation and food services* sectors accounted for 31.8%, while *Construction* and *Transportation and warehousing* sectors accounted for 19.9%.
- In 2024, based on businesses' perceived revenue allocations, construction accounted for 15.3% of Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), mining accounted for 13.8%, and tourism accounted for 5.0%.

In the summer of 2025, Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) contacted about 4,470 Yukon businesses (including out-of-scope businesses) to collect information about their industry sector types, employees, revenue levels, hiring, expected growth, etc. The tables and analyses in this report are based on this information.

Note: For the purpose of this survey, a business does not include any level of government, crown corporations or non-profit organizations (NPOs). To protect confidentiality and reduce data suppression, some industry sectors have been combined. In addition, not all businesses responded to every survey question; therefore, totals may vary across sections of this report. Rows and/or columns may not sum to totals due to adjustments. Finally, because the data collection procedure, methodology and timing of the survey have evolved over time, historical results may not be strictly comparable. For information on data qualifiers, see page 28.

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Businesses by industry sector, Yukon, 2025

Industry sector	2025	% of all businesses
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	100	3.3%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	142	4.7%
Utilities; Manufacturing	94	3.1%
Construction	456	15.0%
Wholesale trade	25	0.8%
Retail trade	183	6.0%
Transportation and warehousing	104	3.4%
Information and cultural industries	55	1.8%
Finance and insurance	58	1.9%
Real estate	217	7.2%
Rental and leasing services	33	1.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	544	17.9%
Management of companies and enterprises;		
Administrative and support services	189	6.2%
Waste management and environmental remediation	16	0.5%
Educational services	86	2.8%
Health care and social assistance	220	7.3%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	108	3.6%
Accommodation and food services	165	5.4%
Other services (except Public administration)	238	7.8%
All industries	3,033	100.0%

In 2025, the *Professional, scientific, and technical services* sector had the largest number of businesses at 544, followed by the *Construction* sector at 456.

Combined, they represented almost one-third of Yukon businesses (33.0%).

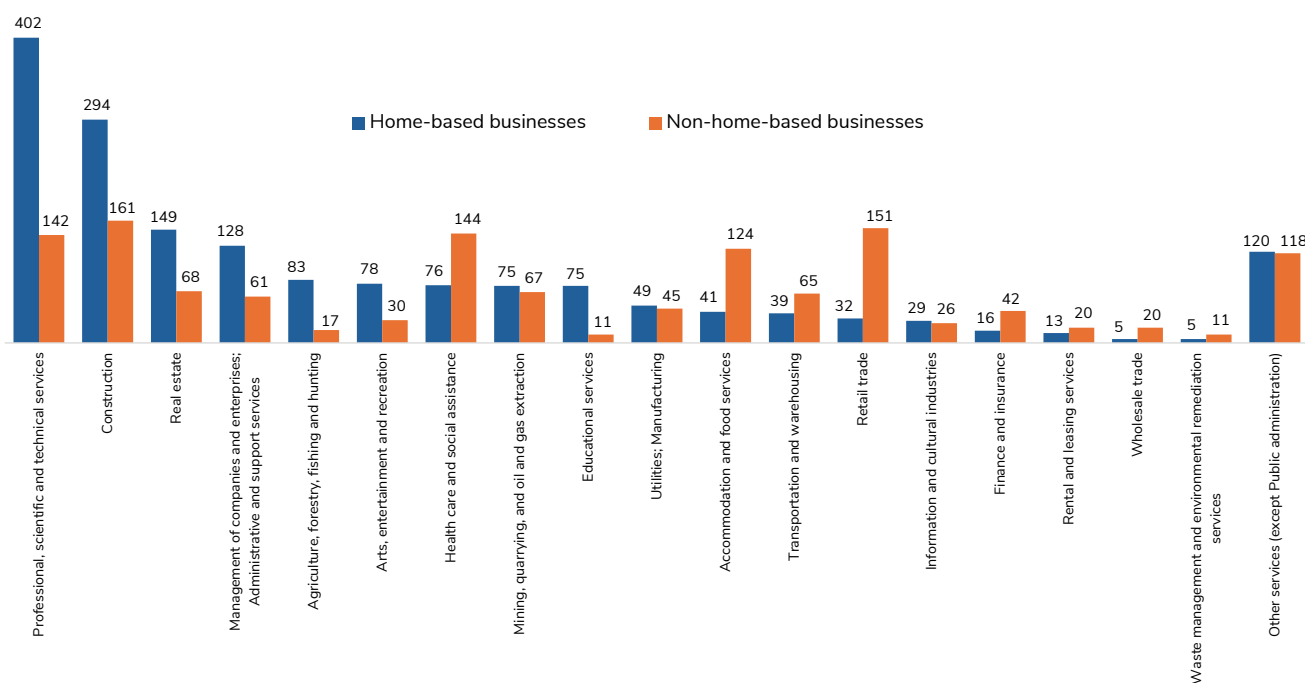
Home-based and non-home-based businesses by industry sector, Yukon, 2025

Industry sector	Home-based	Non-home-based	% of home-based by industry sector
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	83	17	83.0%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	75	67	52.8%
Utilities; Manufacturing	49	45	52.1%
Construction	294	161	64.6%
Wholesale trade	5	20	20.0%
Retail trade	32	151	17.5%
Transportation and warehousing	39	65	37.5%
Information and cultural industries	29	26	52.7%
Finance and insurance	16	42	27.6%
Real estate	149	68	68.7%
Rental and leasing services	13	20	39.4%
Professional, scientific and technical services	402	142	73.9%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support	128	61	67.7%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	5	11	31.3%
Educational services	75	11	87.2%
Health care and social assistance	76	144	34.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	78	30	72.2%
Accommodation and food services	41	124	24.8%
Other services (except Public administration)	120	118	50.4%
All industries	1,710	1,323	56.4%

In 2025, 56.4% of all businesses were **home-based**. The *Professional, scientific and technical services* sector had the largest number of **home-based** businesses at 402, followed by the *Construction* sector at 294. Combined, they represented 40.7% of all **home-based** businesses.

The *Construction* sector had the largest number of **non-home-based** businesses at 161, followed by the *Retail trade* sector at 151. Combined, they represented 23.6% of all **non-home-based** businesses.

Home-based and non-home-based businesses, by industry sector, Yukon, 2025



Employment[†] in home-based/non-home-based businesses, Yukon, 2025

Industry sector	Home-based workers*	Non-home-based workers*	Total workers*	% home-based workers*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	167	90	258	65.0%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	225	843	1,069	21.1%
Utilities; Manufacturing	76	513	589	12.9%
Construction	643	1,153	1,796	35.8%
Wholesale trade	16	256	273	5.9%
Retail trade	57	3,032	3,089	1.8%
Transportation and warehousing	88	1,189	1,277	6.9%
Information and cultural industries	37	425	462	8.0%
Finance and insurance	27	385	412	6.6%
Real estate	188	214	401	46.8%
Rental and leasing services	41	201	242	16.9%
Professional, scientific and technical services	454	519	972	46.7%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	297	319	616	48.2%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	7	66	73	9.6%
Educational services	106	49	155	68.4%
Health care and social assistance	106	756	862	12.3%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	97	216	314	31.0%
Accommodation and food services	113	1,718	1,831	6.2%
Other services (except Public administration)	207	582	789	26.2%
All industries	2,951	12,528	15,479	19.1%

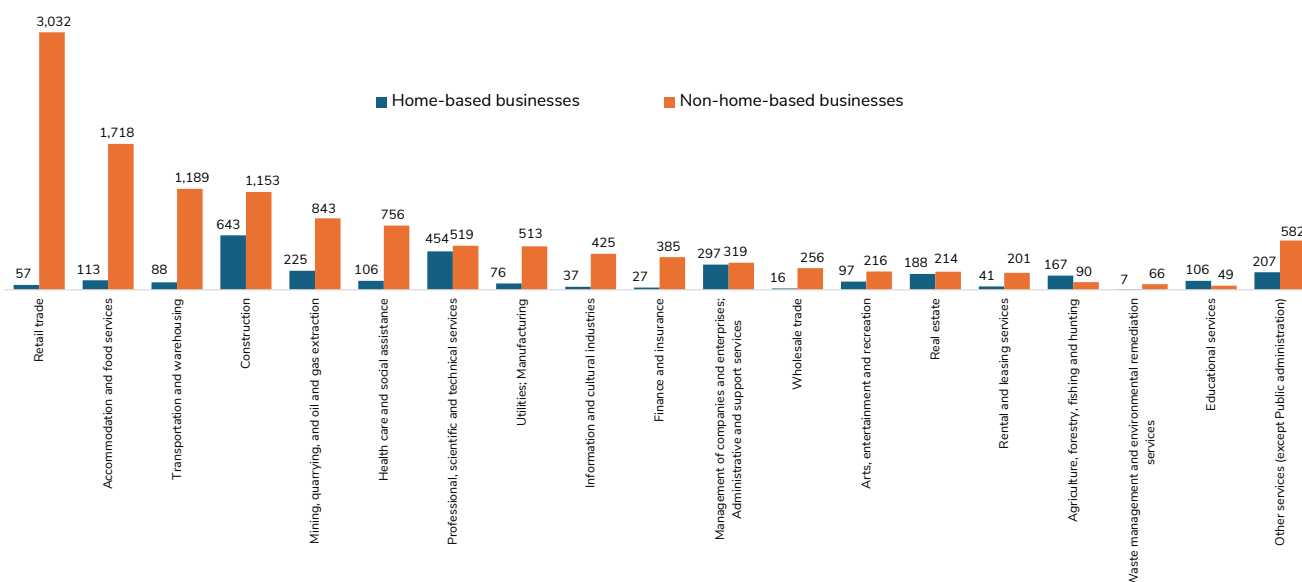
* Because some employees hold more than one job, multiple job holders are counted more than once in the number of workers. In addition, this total also includes any owners who actively work in their businesses.

With 3,089 workers* (employees and business owners actively working in their businesses), the Retail trade sector was the largest employer in the private-sector in 2025, followed by Accommodation and food services (1,831) and Construction (1,796). These three sectors together comprised 43.4% of all private-sector employment.

The Construction sector had the largest number of **home-based** business workers at 643, accounting for 21.8% of all home-based business workers.

The Retail trade sector was the largest employer for **non-home-based** businesses with 3,032 workers (24.2%), followed by Accommodation and food services with 1,718 workers (13.7%).

Number of workers[†] in home-based and non-home-based businesses, by industry sector, Yukon, 2025



[†] See note on page 28.

Businesses and employment[†] in selected industry sectors, Yukon, 2025

The following tables detail the three industry sectors in 2025 with the most workers (employees and business owners actively working in their business).

Retail trade

In the Retail Trade sector, 183 businesses employed a total of 3,089 workers.

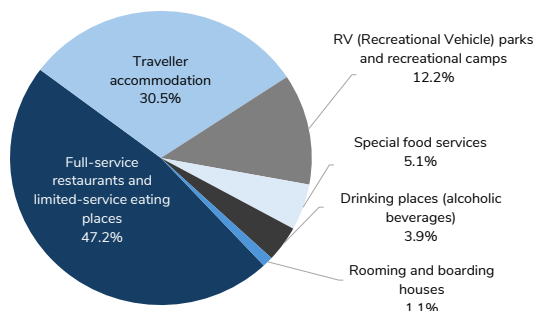
Of all Retail trade industry groups, the largest employer was the Grocery stores group, which had 12 businesses and employed 672 workers (21.8%).

The second-largest employer within the Retail trade sector was the Health and personal care retailers group, which had 15 businesses and employed 240 workers (7.8%). The third-largest was the Department stores group, with 222 workers (7.2%).

Retail trade industry groups	# of businesses	# of workers
Grocery stores	12	672
Health and personal care retailers	15	240
Department stores	9	222
Gasoline stations	16	216
Warehouse clubs, supercentres and other general merchandise retailers	5	208
Building material and supplies dealers	8	203
Automobile dealers	7	182
Sporting goods, hobby and musical instrument retailers	10	171
Other miscellaneous store retailers	24	159
Clothing and clothing accessories retailers	11	137
Beer, wine and liquor stores	x	119
Furniture, floor covering, window treatment and other home furnishings	9	96
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	6	71
Electronics and appliances retailers	7	68
Other motor vehicle dealers	3	62
Office supplies, stationery and gift retailers	10	62
Specialty food stores	9	43
Book retailers and news dealers	3	34
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods retailers	7	27
Direct selling establishments	3	26
Fuel dealers	3	26
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	3	25
Used merchandise retailers	x	9
Florists	..	..
Total	183	3,089

Accommodation and food services

Employment



Accommodation and food services industry groups	# of businesses	# of workers
Full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places	56	864
Traveller accommodation	50	558
RV (Recreational Vehicle) parks and recreational camps	31	223
Special food services	19	93
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	6	72
Rooming and boarding houses	4	21
Total	165	1,831

In the Accommodation and food services sector, there were 165 businesses employing 1,831 workers. The largest industry group in this sector, in terms of number of employees, was Full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places, which had 864 workers (47.2%) employed by 56 businesses (33.7%).

Construction

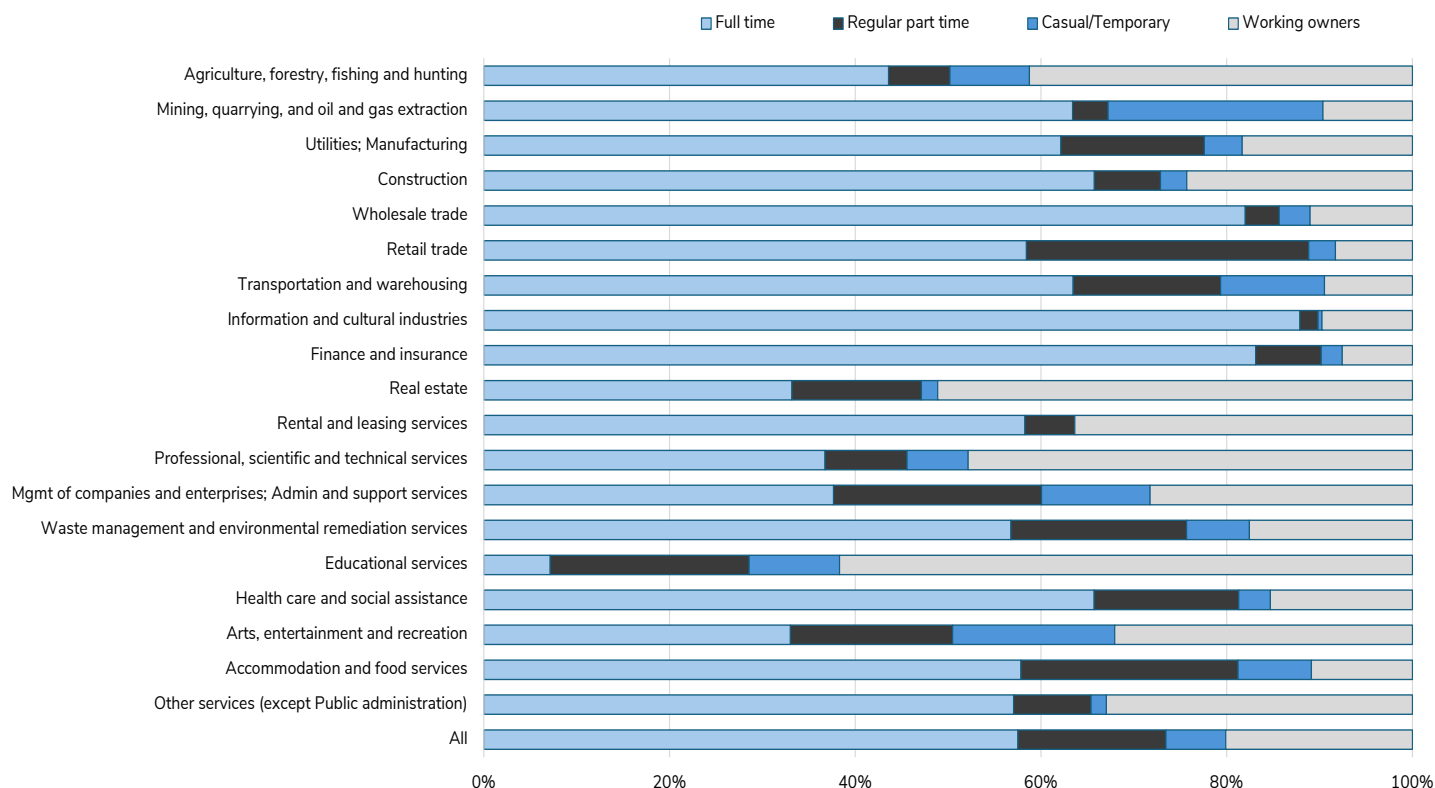
Construction industry groups	# of businesses	# of workers
Construction of buildings	184	678
Specialty trade contractors	253	862
Heavy and civil engineering construction	19	257
Total	456	1,796

In the Construction sector, 456 businesses employed a total of 1,796 workers. The largest industry group in this sector, in terms of number of employees, was Construction of buildings, which had 678 workers (37.7%) employed by 184 businesses (40.4%).

[†] See note on page 28.

Type of employment† by industry sector, Yukon, 2025

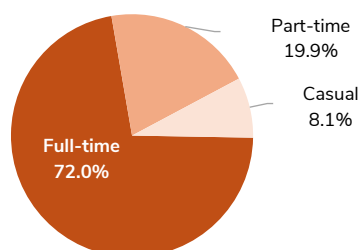
At the time of the 2025 survey, Yukon businesses reported a total of 15,479 workers. Amongst the industry sectors, *Information and cultural industries* had the highest proportion of full-time employees at 87.9%. *Retail trade* had the highest proportion of part-time employees (30.4%), while *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* had the highest proportion of casual/temporary employees (23.1%). The highest proportion of owners actively working in their businesses was in *Educational services* at 61.7%.



Type of current employees†, Yukon, 2025

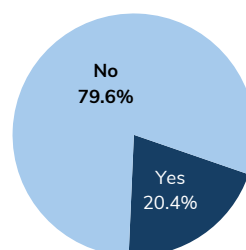
Nearly four in ten (39.1%) of businesses reported they had employees working for them in Yukon at the time of the survey. These businesses had a total of 12,366 employees, **not** including 3,113 owners actively working in their businesses. Of the total employees, 8,903 full-time employees, 2,476 part-time and 996 casual or temporary employees were working at the time of the survey.

Type of employee

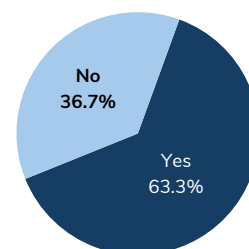


"Does this business have any employees currently working in Yukon?"

Home-based



Non-home-based



Just under two-thirds (63.3%) of non-home-based businesses had employees working in Yukon at the time of the survey, while only 20.4% of home-based businesses had employees working in Yukon.

† See note on page 28.

Businesses by location and number of workers†, Yukon, 2025

Respondents provided their street (mailing) address as their location for contact. While most businesses are likely to have their main activities located at the address they provided, some businesses may have a different main activity location, or multiple activity locations.

The following analysis of location was conducted assuming that businesses conducted their main activity from the street address provided in the survey. For example, a mining company with the head office in Whitehorse would be considered located in Whitehorse, although their main business activity could be located somewhere in rural Yukon. Also, national and multinational companies with Yukon offices were assigned to the location of their Yukon offices.

Businesses by storefront, contact address and number of workers

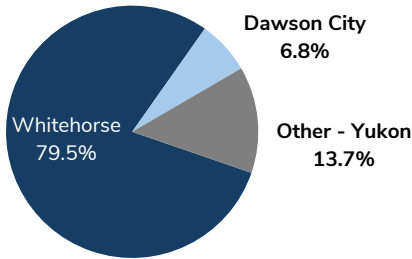
Whitehorse was the contact office address for the majority of businesses in 2025. Whitehorse businesses accounted for 79.5% of businesses and 83.6% of workers.

The majority of the remaining businesses were also located within Yukon. However, 39 businesses with operations in Yukon in 2025 either had their contact office addresses outside of the territory, or were unclassified.

The survey also asked respondents which communities the business had a storefront, warehouse, workshop or office. This included workshops and offices at the business owner’s home or residence. Since some businesses have more than one activity location, multiple responses could be given.

Of all business storefront locations listed by Yukon businesses in 2025, 69.5% were in Whitehorse and 7.9% were in Dawson City. A similar proportion of businesses listed a contact address in these locations.

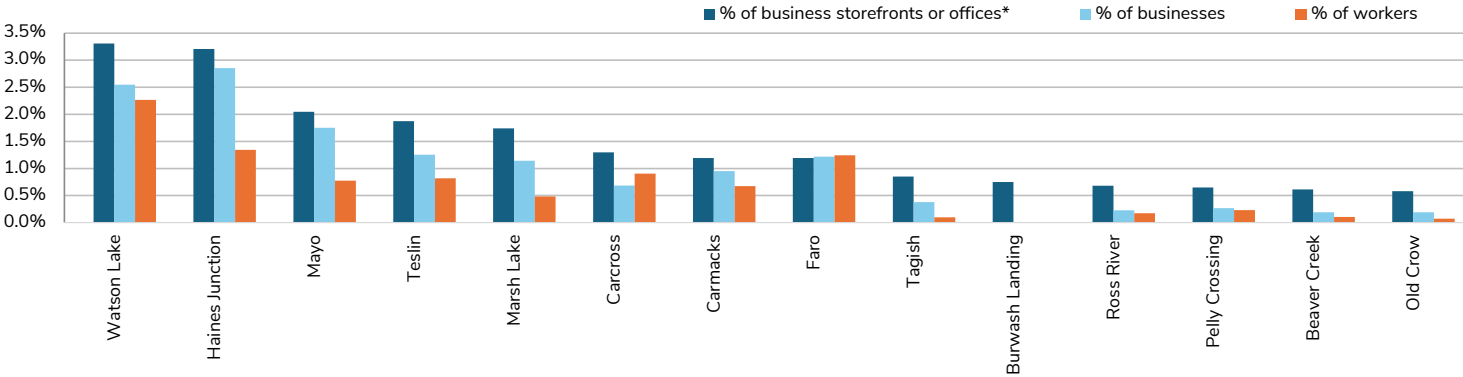
Businesses by contact address, Yukon, 2025



Location	# of business storefronts or offices*	# of businesses	# of workers
Yukon community			
Whitehorse	2,038	2,089	12,756
Dawson City	232	180	994
Watson Lake	97	67	385
Haines Junction	94	75	223
Mayo	60	46	127
Teslin	55	33	133
Marsh Lake	51	30	78
Carcross	38	18	145
Carmacks	35	25	107
Faro	35	32	196
Tagish	25	10	15
Burwash Landing	22	x	x
Ross River	20	6	27
Pelly Crossing	19	7	36
Beaver Creek	18	5	16
Old Crow	17	5	11
Destruction Bay	9	x	x
Stewart Crossing	7	x	x
Other rural Yukon	95	..	..
Total		2,251	15,479
Outside Yukon	13	..	..
Unclassified	26	..	..

* Multiple responses could be given.
For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Business storefront or office locations, business contact address and workers, rural Yukon, 2025



† See note on page 28.

Ownership type and characteristics of businesses, Yukon, 2025

Ownership type

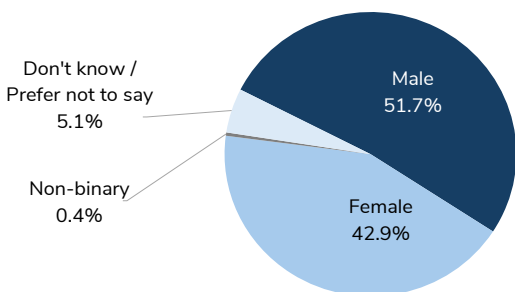
Type of business ownership	# of businesses
Corporation	1,387
Sole proprietorship	1,326
Partnership (two or more owners)	251
Health care provider (corporation)	28
Yukon First Nations Development Corp.	19
Yukon First Nation government	13
Medical clinic or doctors office	6
Crown Corporation	x
Don't know / Prefer not to say	x
All	3,033

Corporations, including health care providers, accounted for 46.7% of Yukon businesses in 2025. Sole proprietorships accounted for 43.7% of the businesses and partnerships made up 8.3%. Businesses owned by a Yukon First Nation or a Yukon First Nation Development Corporation collectively accounted for about 1.1% of Yukon businesses.

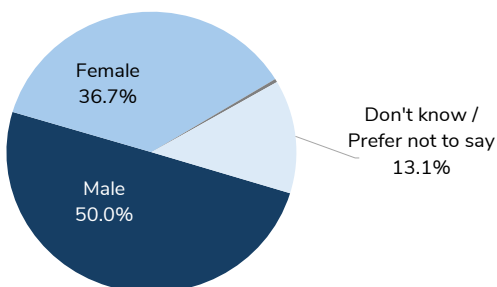
Sole proprietorship and partnership businesses by owner's gender

Of the businesses reporting owner's gender, males represented 51.7% of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 50.0% in partnerships. Females accounted for 42.9% of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 36.7% in partnerships. Business owners who answered Gender Diverse to the gender question, accounted for 0.4% of sole proprietorships.

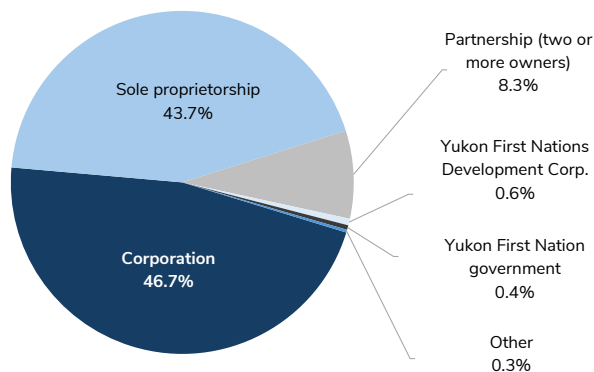
Sole proprietors



Business partners



Type of Ownership



* Other includes medical clinics and doctors offices not registered as corporations; Crown Corporations, and responses that indicated don't know or prefer not to say.

First Nation owners

Of the Yukon sole proprietor and partnership businesses, 8.2% of owners were identified as a citizen of a First Nation¹. Champagne and Aishihik First Nations had the highest number of business owners (15) followed by Teslin Tlingit Council (13), and Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (10).

Business owner	# of sole proprietorships and partnerships
Citizen of a Yukon First Nation?	
No	1,579
Yes	144
Which First Nation?	
Champagne and Aishihik First Nation	15
Teslin Tlingit Council	13
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation	10
Carcross/Tagish First Nation	9
Kluane First Nation	9
Tr'ondëk Hwëchin First Nation	9
Liard First Nation	8
Na-Cho Nyak Dun	7
Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation	4
Selkirk First Nation	4
Kwanlin Dün First Nation	3
Ross River Dena Council	x
White River First Nation	x
Ta'an Kwach'an Council	x
Other (non-Yukon) First Nation	44
Don't Know / Prefer not to say	6
All	144

¹ First Nation citizenship is identified by the survey respondent. For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Businesses with exports¹, Yukon, 2025

In 2025, 331 businesses (11.3%) reported exporting products or services from Yukon at the time of the survey. Businesses in the *Information and cultural industries* sector had the highest proportion of exporters at 38.8% (19 of 49 businesses). The combined sectors of *Utilities and Manufacturing* had the second highest proportion of exporters at 31.5% (29 of 92 businesses).

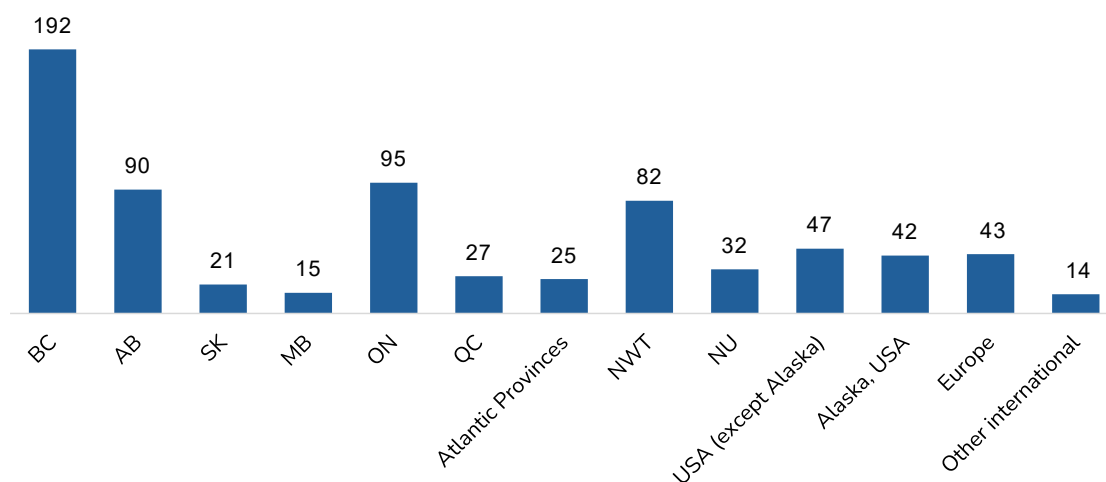
Industry sector	Business does export	Business does not export	% of industry sector that exports
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9	90	9.1%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	28	111	20.1%
Utilities; Manufacturing	29	63	31.5%
Construction	14	429	3.2%
Wholesale trade	3	20	13.0%
Retail trade	21	154	12.0%
Transportation and warehousing	12	84	12.5%
Information and cultural industries	19	30	38.8%
Finance and insurance	8	43	15.7%
Real estate	15	198	7.0%
Rental and leasing services	x	31	0.0%
Professional, scientific and technical services	90	440	17.0%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	14	173	7.5%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	x	15	6.3%
Educational services	11	75	12.8%
Health care and social assistance	13	205	6.0%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	20	85	19.0%
Accommodation and food services	10	144	6.5%
Other services (except Public administration)	15	219	6.4%
All industries	331	2,610	11.3%

For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Businesses were asked to list the top three markets for their goods in terms of export revenues, the most common response was British Columbia (192 businesses), followed by Ontario (95) and Alberta (90).

The most reported export products and services included: consulting services; engineering services, graphic design services and fine art; financial, legal and software services; music, film and broadcasting services; and food and beverages.

Number of responses² by destination of exports of products and services



¹ Excludes 92 businesses who responded "Don't know" or "Prefer not to say".

² Businesses were asked to list up to three export markets

Gross revenues, Yukon, 2024

Which of the following broad ranges best describes gross revenues in 2024?	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,000	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1M or more	\$1M to \$5M	More than \$5M	Average revenue
----- number of businesses -----								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	33	29	20	7	x	x		\$225,374
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction		23	17		90	61	28	\$4,767,403
Utilities; Manufacturing	25	20	27	x	16	13	x	\$1,872,536
Construction		72	87	168	102	63	40	\$2,585,927
Wholesale trade				9	16	8	8	\$5,285,425
Retail trade	26	12	48	20	70	27	42	\$6,340,250
Transportation and warehousing		19	11	42	27	17	9	\$2,197,068
Information and cultural industries	16	15	12	x	8	5	x	\$2,131,064
Finance and insurance	x	x	x	34	11	6	6	\$3,525,450
Real estate			104		86	69	16	\$1,885,444
Rental and leasing services			10		18	12	5	\$4,133,750
Professional, scientific and technical services	171	143	139	17	26	19	6	\$381,482
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	73	51	34	7	11	11		\$277,438
Waste management and environmental remediation services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$2,245,720
Educational services	40	17	21	x				\$116,599
Health care and social assistance	41	37	90	20	10	5	x	\$572,637
Arts, entertainment and recreation	59	21	12	x	x	x		\$185,982
Accommodation and food services		21	37	37	62	49	15	\$1,766,519
Other services (except Public administration)	66	68	42	17	12	12		\$296,565
All industries	553	560	717	390	575	390	185	\$1,762,302

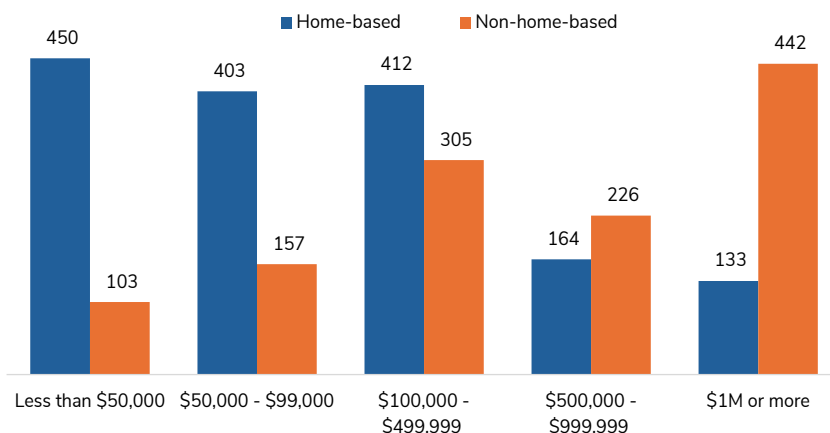
For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Less than one-fifth of Yukon businesses (19.8%) reported gross revenues below \$50,000 in 2024. The vast majority of businesses (81.4%) in this revenue range were **home-based** businesses. Of Yukon businesses that reported gross revenues of more than \$50,000 in 2024, 50.4% were **non-home-based** businesses.

Of the responding businesses, 575, or 20.6%, reported revenues of one million dollars or more in 2024. Of them, 185 businesses reported revenues in excess of \$5.0 million.

The *Professional, scientific, and technical services* sector had the most businesses (171) with revenues under \$50,000 in 2024. The *Construction* sector had the highest number of businesses (102) reporting revenues of \$1.0 million or more, followed by the *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* sector (90), the *Real estate* sector (86), and the *Retail trade* sector (70).

Number of Yukon businesses, by gross revenue, 2024



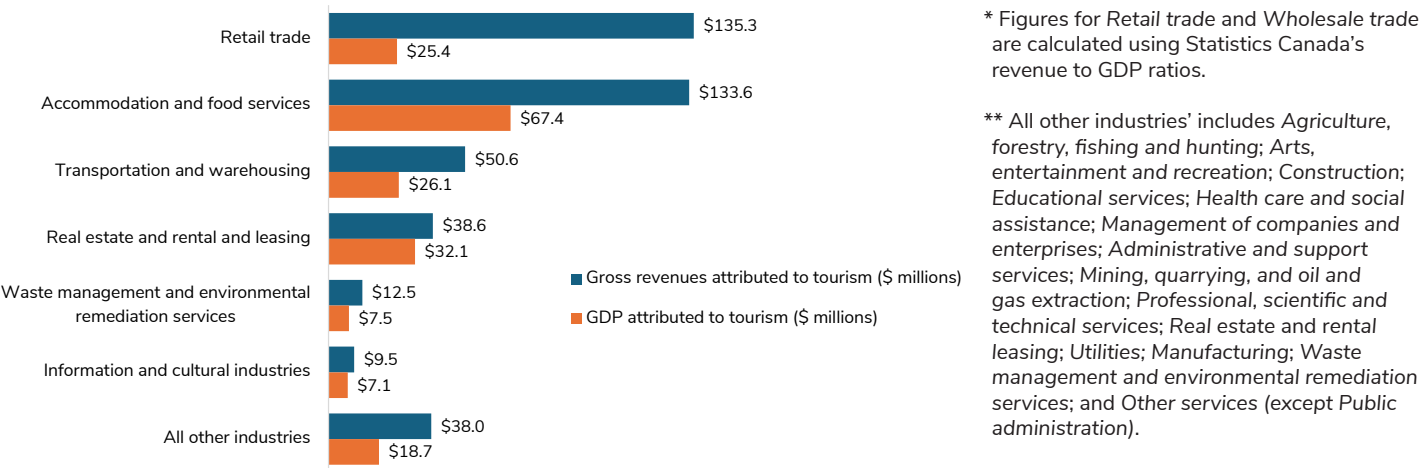
GDP attributable to tourism, construction and mining, Yukon, 2024

To estimate the impact of tourism, construction and mining on Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), businesses were asked to approximate the percentage of 2024 gross revenues derived from activities relating to these three sectors (see the note below).

Revenue and GDP Attributable to Tourism

Yukon businesses attributed \$418.2 million of their gross revenue in 2024 to tourism, accounting for 8.5% of all Yukon business gross revenues in 2024. The industry sector with the highest reported tourism-related gross revenue was Retail trade. Of the total gross revenue (\$1,184.3 million) of Retail trade, \$135.3 million, or 11.4%, was reported to be from tourism. The industry sector with the second-highest reported tourism-related gross revenue was Accommodation and food services. The total gross revenue of Accommodation and food services in 2024 was \$276.9 million, of which \$133.6 million, or 48.2%, was attributed to tourism.

Based on the perceived revenues from tourism reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to tourism was \$184.2 million in 2024. The industry sector with the largest contribution to tourism GDP was Accommodation and food services (\$67.4 million), followed by Real estate and rental and leasing (\$32.1 million) and Transportation and warehousing (\$26.1 million). The GDP attributable to tourism accounted for 5.0% of Yukon's GDP in 2024, compared to 4.4% in 2022 and 2.2% in 2020.



Note on the Methodology Used to Calculate GDP Attributable to Tourism, Construction and Mining

Businesses were placed in industry sector categories according to the most important business activity as reported by the respondents. However, this may not necessarily correspond to the activity which generated the most revenue for those businesses. The concept of revenue attributable to 'construction' or 'mining' appears relatively less clear than the concept of revenue attributable to 'tourism'. Hence, the likelihood of bias due to respondents' confusion may be greater in the former than in the latter. It was assumed that all reported revenues by businesses belonging to the Construction and the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sectors as per the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), were solely attributed to construction and mining, respectively.

The contribution of tourism, construction, and mining to Yukon GDP was calculated by multiplying the perceived revenues within each industry sector category with the ratio of the current dollar GDP for the industry sector category to the gross output of the same industry sector category derived from Statistics Canada's data. For the Retail trade and the Wholesale trade sectors, Statistics Canada's gross revenue figures were used instead of gross output. For the Real estate and rental and leasing sector, Statistics Canada's GDP estimate for owner-occupied housing was excluded from the computations, since this category was not included in the survey. Estimates of the proportion of Yukon GDP attributed to tourism, construction, and mining does not include the amount of GDP generated within the public sector and by non-profit organizations.

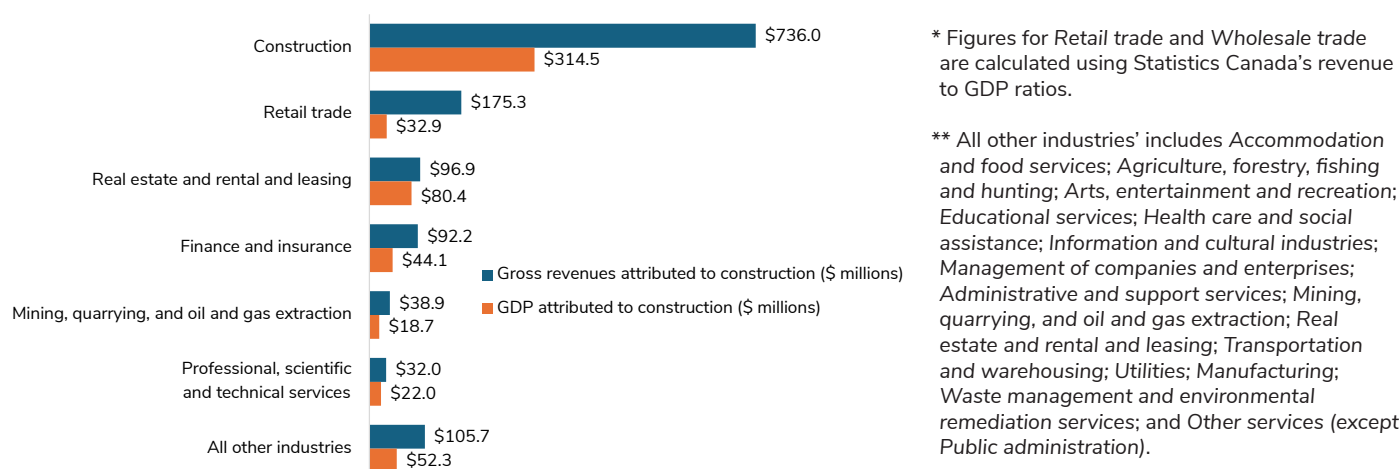
Note that these statistics represent **perceived** Yukon GDP attributed to tourism, construction, and mining since the computations are entirely dependent on the respondents' perception of the percentage of their revenues attributed to each of these industry sectors. Reporting of this perceived value by businesses was based on their 'best guess' which may have imparted in bias in the data.

Revenue and GDP attributable to construction

Gross revenues attributed to construction by all Yukon businesses totalled \$1,276.9 million in 2024. Businesses in the Construction sector reported a total revenue of \$736.0 million, accounting for 15.0% of all Yukon businesses' gross revenues in 2024.

The industry sector with the highest revenue attributed to construction, besides the Construction sector itself (\$736.0 million), was the Retail Trade sector. The total gross revenue of this sector in 2024 was \$1,184.3 million, of which \$175.3 million, or 14.8%, was attributed to construction.

Based on perceived construction-related revenues reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to construction was \$564.9 million in 2024. The industry sector with the largest contribution to construction GDP, besides the Construction sector itself (\$314.5 million), was the Real estate and rental and leasing sector at \$80.4 million. The GDP attributable to construction accounted for 15.3% of Yukon's GDP in 2024 compared to 10.6% of Yukon's GDP in 2022 and 9.7% in 2020.

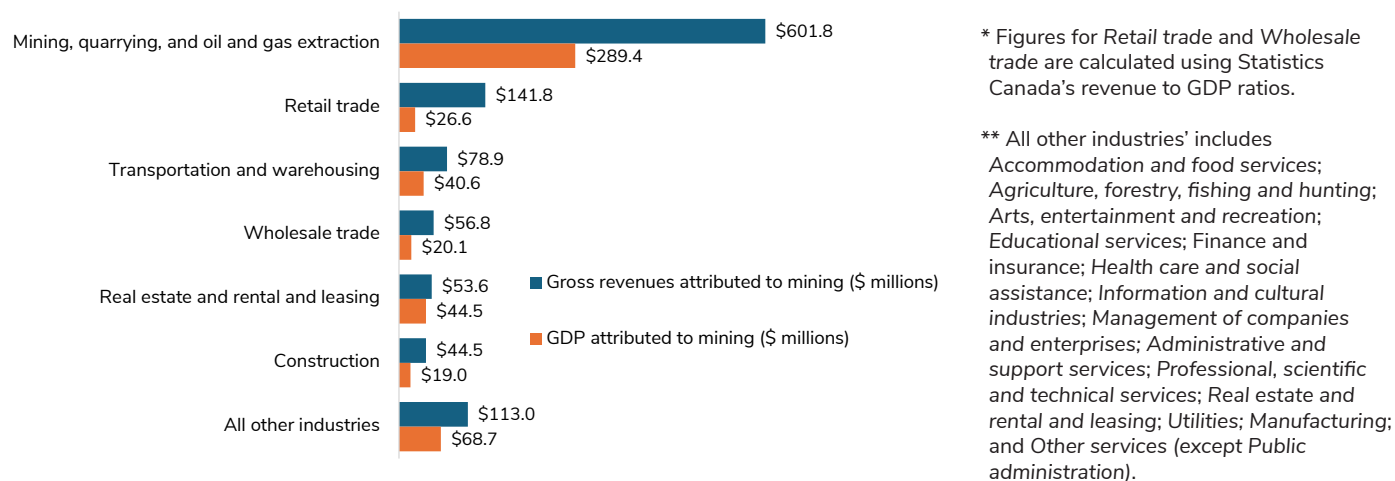


Revenue and GDP Attributable to Mining

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector businesses reported \$684.3 million in revenues, accounting for 13.9% of all Yukon businesses' gross revenues in 2024. Across all sectors, gross revenues attributed to mining by Yukon businesses totalled \$1,090.4 million in 2024.

The industry sector with the highest revenue attributed to mining, besides the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector itself (\$684.3 million), was Retail trade. The total gross revenue of Retail trade in 2024 totalled \$1,184.3 million, of which \$141.8 million, or 12.0%, was attributed to mining.

Based on perceived mining-related revenues reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to mining was \$508.9 million in 2024. The industry sector with the largest contribution to mining GDP, besides the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector itself (\$289.4 million), was Real estate and rental and leasing at \$44.5 million. The GDP attributable to mining accounted for 13.8% Yukon's GDP in 2024, compared to 14.2% in 2022, and 12.2% in 2020.

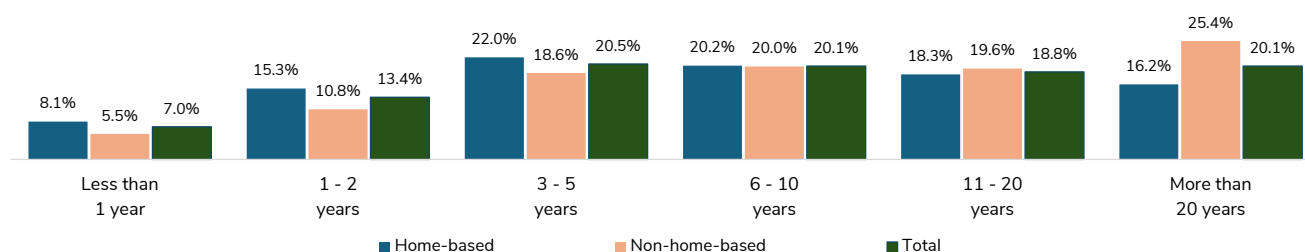


Age of businesses, Yukon, 2025

Businesses were asked how long the business had been operating in Yukon. Of the businesses that provided information, 20.1% reported operating for more than 20 years; 18.8% had been operating for 11 to 20 years; 20.1% had been operating for 6 to 10 years; and 40.9% of businesses reported that they had been operating for 5 years or less.

Of the **home-based** businesses, 34.4% had been in operation for more than 10 years, while 45.0% of the **non-home-based businesses** had been in operation for more than 10 years.

Age of businesses, by home-based and non-home-based

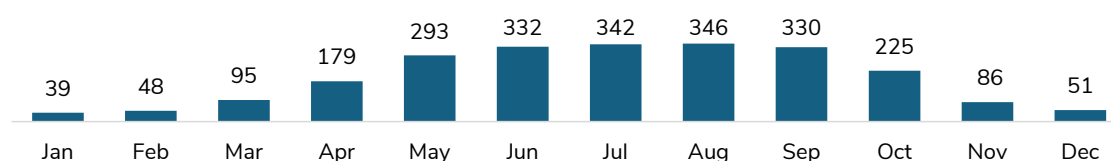


Seasonal businesses, Yukon, 2025

The number of seasonal businesses in operation was considerably higher in May through September compared to the winter months. The average number of seasonal businesses during the months from May to September was 329 compared to 46 during the period from December to February.

The industry sector with the highest number of seasonal businesses in August was the *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* sector (81) followed by the *Construction* sector (51). In January, the industries with the most seasonal businesses operating were in the *Transportation and warehousing*, *Management of companies and enterprises*, *Administrative and support services*, and *Educational services* sectors, which each had 7 businesses.

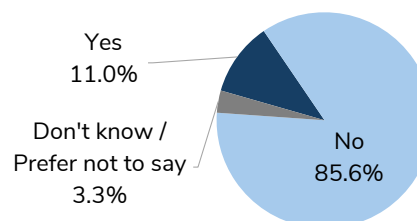
Seasonal Businesses in Operation, by Month



Businesses with websites and online sales, Yukon, 2024

Just over one in ten businesses (11.0%, or 335 respondents), reported that their businesses had derived some revenue directly or indirectly from online sales in 2024. Of the 335 business reporting revenues from online sales, the *Retail trade* sector had the highest number with 56, or 16.7% of all businesses reporting online sales.

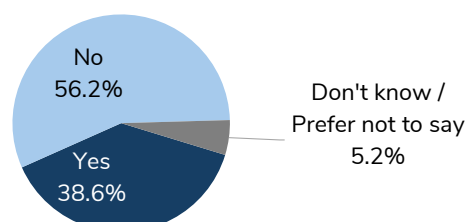
Businesses with online sales



Businesses with websites, Yukon, 2025

More than one in three (38.6%, or 1,171 businesses) had websites in 2025. Of these, 457 were **home-based** businesses, while 715 were **non-home-based** businesses. The proportion of businesses with websites in 2025 (38.6%) was above the previous record high of 38.2% in 2021, and reestablishes a general trend of increases over time since 2008 (23.7%).

Businesses with websites



Labour market demand: New employees hired, Yukon, 2025

In 2025, Yukon’s unemployment rate was the lowest in Canada at 4.2% according to Statistics Canada’s Labour Force Survey. Yukon’s relatively high participation rate (76.1%) and employment rate (72.8%) continue to drive demand for labour in the territory and labour migration.

Prior to 2019, all businesses were asked questions on staffing issues during the six month period prior to the survey. From 2019 onwards, businesses were asked questions on staffing issues during the **previous 12 month period** in order to include all seasonal businesses. Since the labour demand issues vary widely between **home-based** and **non-home-based** businesses, the following analysis shows labour market demand characteristics for the two types of businesses separately.

Vacancies

Of the businesses responding to the question of job vacancies, 22.8% (662 businesses) had vacancies in the twelve month period prior to the survey.

New employees hired: Number and origin

Yukon businesses hired 3,057 employees in the twelve month period prior to the survey.

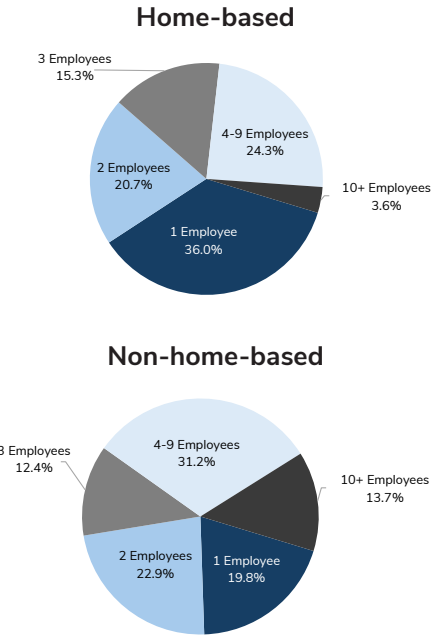
Of the 152 **home-based** businesses that had vacancies within the last twelve months and provided additional information¹: 73.0% hired in the previous twelve months and hired a total of 321 employees; of the home-based businesses that hired, 71.4% hired 3 or less employees.

Of the 409 **non-home-based** businesses that had vacancies within the last twelve months and provided additional information²: 92.1% hired in the previous twelve months and hired a total of 2,711 employees; of the **non-home-based** businesses that hired, 55.3% hired 3 or less employees.

These new employees mainly came from within Canada: 58.8% were Yukon residents and 29.1% were from outside Yukon. The remaining 12.1% were foreign nationals. Of all new hires, **non-home-based** businesses hired a similar proportion of Yukoners at 55.9%, while **Home-based** businesses hired a higher proportion of Yukoners at 69.7%.

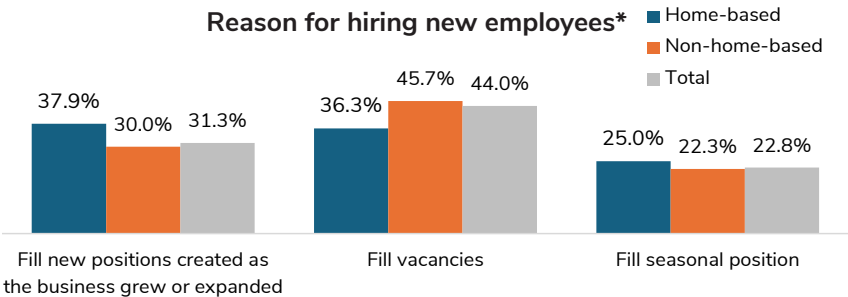
Of all industry sectors, Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction hired the most new employees (493), followed by Accommodation and food services (381), Construction (337), and Retail trade (311). The Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector hired the most employees per responding business at 40.0. The Construction sector led the hiring in **home-based** businesses (101 employees), while the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector hired the most employees (478) in the **non-home-based** business category.

All businesses that hired in the last twelve months (523) were asked: *“How many new employees has this business hired in the last twelve months?”*



New employees hired: Reasons

The most common reason for hiring new employees (44.0%) was to fill vacancies created because the previous employees had left or had reduced their work hours. The next most stated reason (31.3%) was to fill new positions created as the business grew or expanded. The third most common reason stated (22.8%) was to fill seasonal positions.



¹ A total of 165 **home-based** businesses reported vacancies in the last twelve months, but 13 did not provide more information.

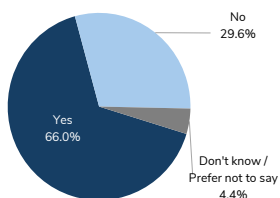
² A total of 497 **non-home-based** businesses reported vacancies in the last twelve months, but 52 did not provide more information.

Labour market demand: Difficulty finding staff, Yukon, 2025

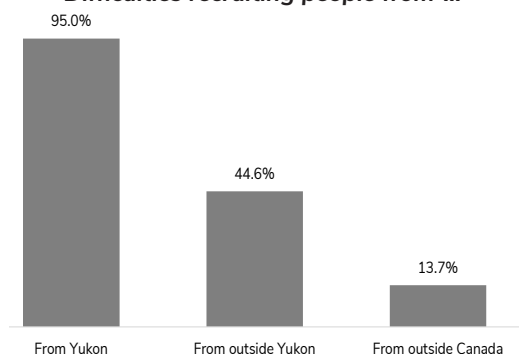
Of the 662 businesses that had vacancies in the twelve month period prior to the survey, 437, or 66.0%, had difficulty finding staff.

Of the 437 businesses that had difficulty finding staff: 95.0% indicated difficulty recruiting from Yukon; 44.6% indicated difficulty recruiting Canadian residents from outside of Yukon; and 13.7% indicated difficulty recruiting employees from outside of Canada.

"In the last 12 months, have you had difficulties finding staff for your business?"



"Difficulties recruiting people from*..."



* Multiple responses could be given.

Problems finding experienced or skilled staff

Why are experienced or skilled staff hard to find?	% of businesses*	% of total responses
The type of work is not desirable	14.8%	15.1%
Rural or remote work location	14.7%	15.0%
People are not willing to move to Yukon	14.7%	15.0%
Lack of response to job postings	13.4%	13.7%
Many people are unmotivated to work	11.6%	11.9%
Housing is too expensive or unavailable	11.5%	11.8%
Difficult to compete with other wages	10.4%	10.7%
Lack of educated or qualified workers	6.6%	6.7%
Total responses	...	100%

* Multiple responses could be given.

Of the 662 businesses reporting difficulties finding staff, 82.9% had difficulty finding experienced or skilled staff. The top three reasons for difficulty finding experienced or skilled staff were: type of work was not desirable (15.1%), and rural or remote work location or people were not willing to move to Yukon (each with 15.0%).

Other reasons included: lack of response to job postings (13.7%); many people were unmotivated to work (11.9%); housing was too expensive or unavailable (11.8%); and difficult to compete with other wages (10.7%); and lack of educated or qualified workers (6.7%).

Businesses cited different strategies to retain their existing staff and attract new, qualified staff in 2025.

Just under one in five businesses (19.6%) raised staff wages; 13.6% reported that owners/operators/managers had extended their own work hours; and 5.3% offered accommodation or housing support. By contrast, 6.0% responded that they had turned away work / reduced business operations, while 17.7% of businesses did not take any steps.

Responses to labour shortage	% of businesses*	% of total responses
Raised staff wages	19.6%	26.5%
Business owner/operator/manager extended their own work hours	13.6%	18.4%
Turned away work / reduced business operations	6.0%	8.1%
Offered accommodation or housing support	5.3%	7.1%
Extended the hours of existing employees	5.2%	7.1%
Benefits package (dental, vision, etc.)	4.7%	6.4%
Applied to the Yukon Business Nominee Program	4.5%	6.1%
Computerized or mechanized some operations	4.2%	5.6%
Other	11.8%	14.7%
Total responses	...	100.0%

* Multiple responses could be given.

In the 'Other' category, steps taken by businesses included: reduced operating hours; remote work; partnering with First Nations businesses, or engaging with First Nation(s) to hire their citizens; increased advertising; flexible work arrangements; and taking steps to reduce the number of staff required for their business.

Use of Job Bank by businesses

Just over one in eight businesses (12.9%) reported that they had previously used the Government of Canada Job Bank to recruit job applicants. Home-based businesses, which often do not have employees, had a much lower proportion of businesses that had used job bank (5.1%) than non-home-based businesses (23.0%). Reasons provided by businesses for **not** using the Job Bank, in order of frequency, were: not applicable (no employees), no need (used other resources or no employees needed); hired people they knew or were local; word-of-mouth advertising; didn't know about it; positions were too specialized or professional; too difficult to use; and used social media.

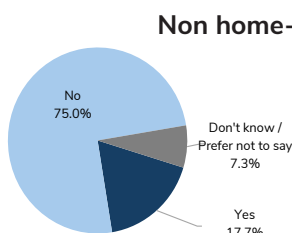
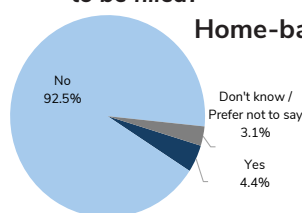
Labour market demand: Current vacancies, Yukon, 2025

Of the 662 businesses that had vacancies in the twelve month period prior to the survey, 309 businesses reported **current** vacancies (75 home-based and 234 non-home-based). Just over two-thirds of these businesses (67.6%) needed one or two new employees.

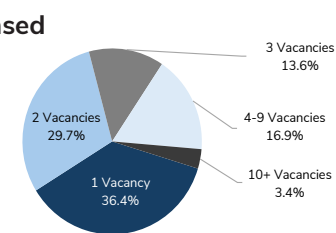
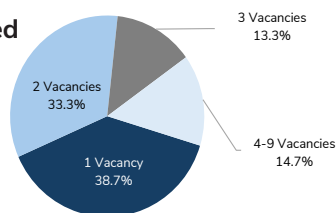
Of those 309 businesses reporting current vacancies, the number of positions needed totalled 801. The largest number of vacant positions was in the *Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers* occupations (154), which includes plumbers; carpenters; and equipment mechanics.

The occupation category for the second-highest number of vacant positions was *Sales and service support* occupations (98), which includes cashiers and other sales support occupations; food support occupations; cleaners; and support occupations in accommodation, travel, tourism and amusement services.

“Does this business currently have any vacancies which need to be filled?”



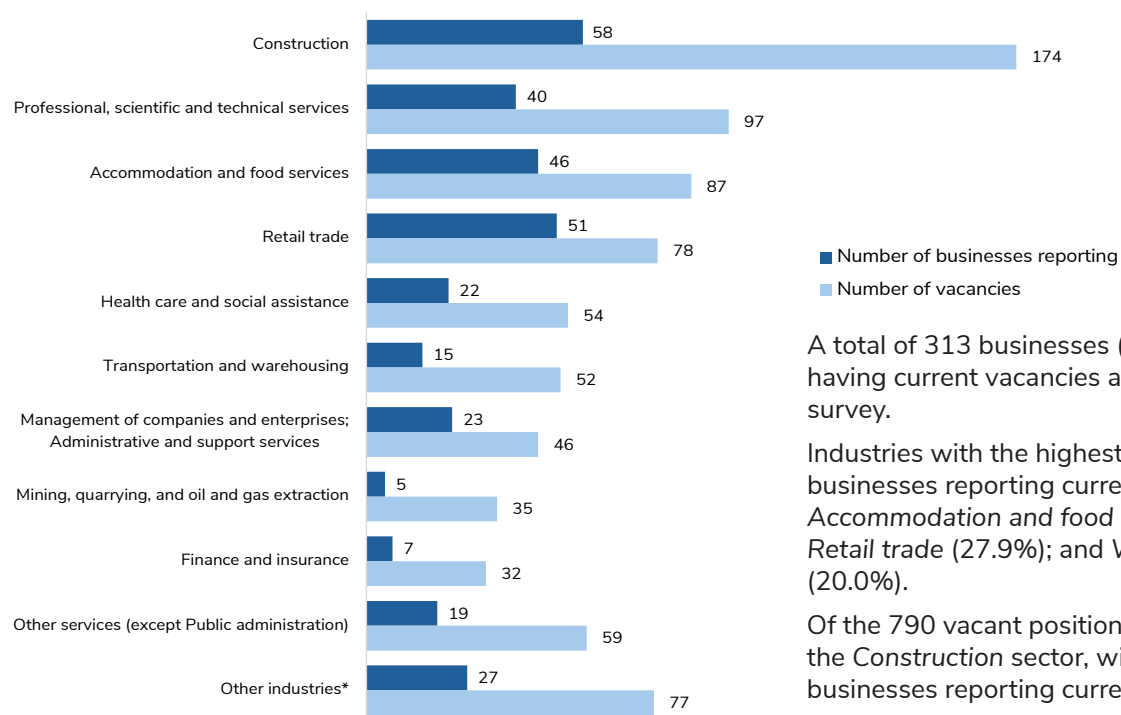
Businesses by number of current vacancies



Occupation of current vacancy	# vacant positions
Legislative and senior management occupations	
Senior management occupations	x
Specialized middle management occupations in administrative services, financial and business services and communication*	25
Business, finance and administration occupations	
Professional occupations in business & finance	11
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	9
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	18
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	13
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	46
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	17
Health occupations	
Professional occupations in health	29
Technical occupations in health	5
Assisting occupations in support of health services	8
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	11
Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	18
Assisting occupations in education and in legal and public protection	x
Care providers and legal and public protection support occupations	x
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation, sport	46
Support occupations in sport	x
Sales and service occupations	
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	5
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	13
Occupations in sales and services	40
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	98
Sales and service support occupations	60
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	
Middle management occupations in trades and transportation	4
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	154
General trades	54
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance workers	5
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	38
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	
Occupations in natural resources and related production	x
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	4
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	
Middle management occupations in manufacturing and utilities	x
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and utilities operators and controllers	x
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	7
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	41
All occupations	790

* Except broadcasting

Labour market demand: Current vacant positions, by industry sector, Yukon, 2025



A total of 313 businesses (10.3%) reported having current vacancies at the time of the survey.

Industries with the highest proportion of businesses reporting current vacancies were: Accommodation and food services (27.9%); Retail trade (27.9%); and Wholesale trade (20.0%).

Of the 790 vacant positions, 22.0% were in the Construction sector, with 12.7% of those businesses reporting current vacancies.

*Other industries by number of vacancies: Utilities; Manufacturing; Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Wholesale trade; Educational services; Information and cultural industries; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Real estate; Rental and leasing services; and Waste management and environmental remediation services.

Future business expectations: Hiring additional employees, Yukon, 2026 and 2027

Businesses were asked whether they expected to hire any additional employees in 2026 and/or 2027. Overall, 18.2% of businesses expected to hire at least one additional employee over the following 2 years. Businesses in the Accommodation and food services sector had the highest expectation to hire (35.8%), followed by businesses in the Retail trade sector (30.3%) and the Wholesale trade sector (29.2%). Businesses in the Real estate sector had the lowest expectation to hire (7.8%).

Do you expect to hire any additional employees in 2026 and 2027?	Yes, in both 2026 and 2027	Yes, in 2026 only	Yes, in 2027 only	No	Don't know / Prefer not to say	All	% of businesses expecting to hire in 2026 and/or 2027
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16		3	50	31	100	19.0%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	24			74	37	136	17.8%
Utilities; Manufacturing	16	3	x	50	22	94	22.6%
Construction	67	13	x	227	128	437	18.8%
Wholesale trade	5	x		5	12	24	29.2%
Retail trade	46	6	x	65	57	175	30.3%
Transportation and warehousing	27	x		41	31	102	28.7%
Information and cultural industries	4	x		37	9	53	11.5%
Finance and insurance	12	x		25	11	50	28.0%
Real estate	16			173	17	207	7.8%
Rental and leasing services	3	3	x	16	10	33	21.2%
Professional, scientific and technical services	48	17	3	376	80	524	13.0%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	34	5	x	89	51	181	22.2%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	3			11	3	16	17.6%
Educational services	9	x		65	8	84	13.1%
Health care and social assistance	26	5	3	155	25	214	15.9%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10	3		79	14	105	12.3%
Accommodation and food services	47	6		45	50	149	35.8%
Other services (except Public administration)	24	5		148	46	223	13.0%
All industries	438	75	17	1,732	645	2,908	18.2%

For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Future business expectations: Hiring of additional employees, Yukon, 2026 and 2027 cont'd

Do you expect to hire any additional employees in 2026 and 2027?	Full time		Part time		Total
	2026	2027	2026	2027	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10	11	16	26	63
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	64	20	47	14	145
Utilities; Manufacturing	19	16	11	6	52
Construction	179	154	34	24	391
Wholesale trade	x	x	x	x	8
Retail trade	55	32	58	46	191
Transportation and warehousing	56	50	12	21	139
Information and cultural industries	3	x	3	x	9
Finance and insurance	23	16	x	x	43
Real estate	12	12	16	8	48
Rental and leasing services	10	3	x	x	14
Professional, scientific and technical services	87	83	46	34	250
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	85	87	53	38	263
Waste management and environmental remediation services	x	4	x	x	6
Educational services	21	23	11	9	64
Health care and social assistance	54	48	20	15	137
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15	19	23	38	95
Accommodation and food services	114	93	71	65	343
Other services (except Public administration)	52	43	10	14	119
All industries	865	718	436	364	2,383

For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Future business expectations: Revenue growth, Yukon, 2025 and 2026

2025

The Business Survey was conducted in the summer of 2025 and all businesses were asked whether they expected their gross revenue to grow in 2025. Nearly four in ten (38.7%) of businesses expected their revenues to stay about the same as in 2024; 26.2% expected revenue growth; 17.0% expected revenue decline; and 18.1% did not know or declined to answer. For businesses expecting revenue growth in 2025, the median growth expectation was 20.0%. For businesses expecting revenue to decline, the median expected decline was 40.0%.

2026

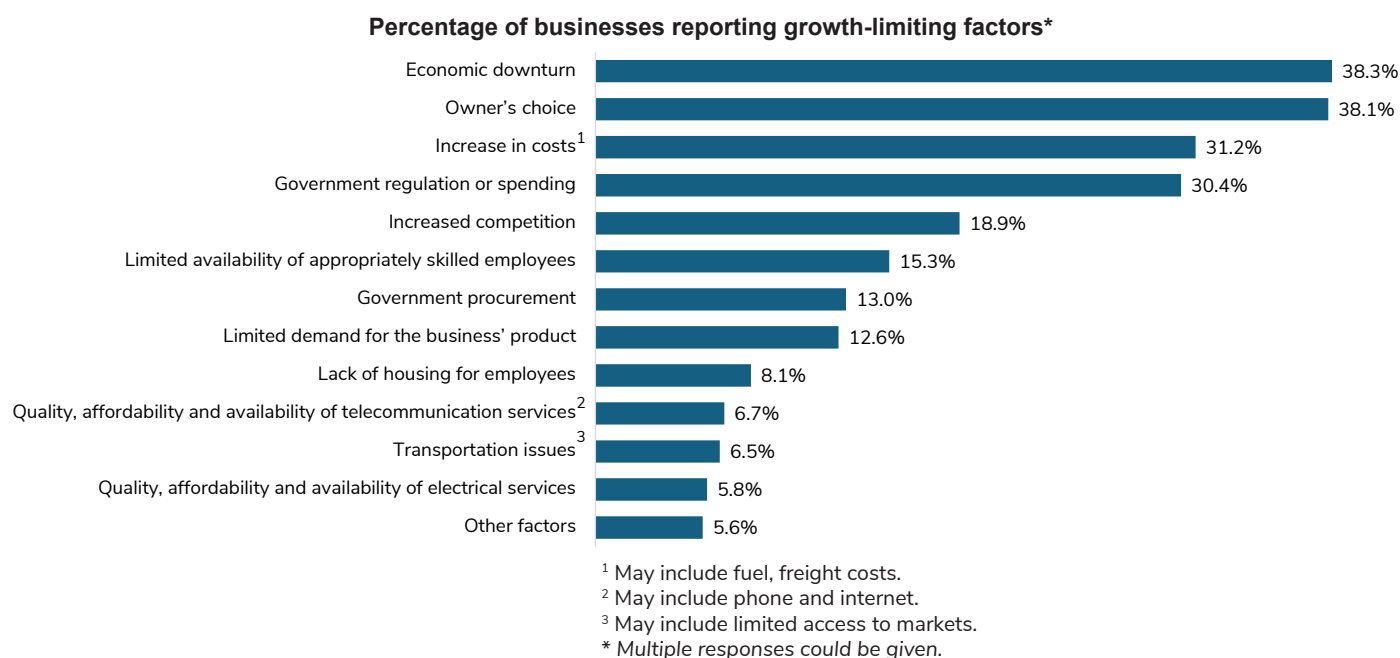
Businesses were asked what the expected growth in gross revenues would be in 2026 compared to 2025. Nearly four in ten businesses (37.7%) responded "Don't know" or "Prefer not to say". Of the businesses that were able to predict growth, 41.6% expected their revenues to remain the same as in 2025; and 42.4% expected revenue to increase in 2025 with a median expected growth rate of 15.0%. For businesses expecting a decline in revenues for 2025 (16.0% of businesses), the median expected decline was 50.0%.

How much do you expect your gross revenues to change in 2025 and 2026?	Expect growth		Stay the same		Expect decline		Don't know / Prefer not to say	
	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20.4%	25.8%	49.5%	23.7%	14.0%	9.7%	16.1%	40.9%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	30.5%	26.2%	27.5%	16.9%	13.0%	5.4%	29.0%	51.5%
Utilities; Manufacturing	30.8%	27.5%	29.7%	24.2%	14.3%	7.7%	25.3%	40.7%
Construction	27.8%	24.1%	36.2%	24.3%	17.8%	10.0%	18.2%	41.6%
Wholesale trade	11.5%	28.0%	34.6%	16.0%	19.2%	12.0%	34.6%	44.0%
Retail trade	24.4%	25.0%	34.1%	22.2%	15.9%	8.5%	25.6%	44.3%
Transportation and warehousing	25.3%	23.2%	39.4%	28.3%	11.1%	6.1%	24.2%	42.4%
Information and cultural industries	21.2%	23.1%	32.7%	25.0%	32.7%	15.4%	13.5%	36.5%
Finance and insurance	26.3%	32.1%	21.1%	14.3%	7.0%	7.1%	45.6%	46.4%
Real estate	26.8%	26.2%	53.2%	40.3%	14.7%	14.1%	5.3%	19.4%
Rental and leasing services	39.3%	29.6%	35.7%	25.9%	10.7%	3.7%	14.3%	40.7%
Professional, scientific and technical services	24.8%	26.2%	40.1%	26.6%	21.4%	13.5%	13.7%	33.7%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	25.0%	29.0%	42.0%	26.1%	18.8%	8.5%	14.2%	36.4%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	37.5%	6.3%	0.0%	18.8%	37.5%
Educational services	26.6%	20.3%	34.2%	29.1%	20.3%	13.9%	19.0%	36.7%
Health care and social assistance	23.7%	28.8%	47.0%	33.3%	14.6%	9.1%	14.6%	28.8%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	39.0%	37.4%	36.0%	18.2%	17.0%	10.1%	8.0%	34.3%
Accommodation and food services	31.8%	33.3%	25.5%	15.4%	16.6%	7.7%	26.1%	43.6%
Other services (except Public administration)	19.5%	20.4%	45.4%	31.6%	16.1%	7.8%	19.0%	40.3%
All industries	26.2%	26.4%	38.7%	25.9%	17.0%	10.0%	18.1%	37.7%

Future business expectations: Factors that could limit growth, Yukon, 2026 and 2027

All business owners were asked “In your opinion, what could limit the growth of your business in the next **two** years?”. Respondents were given 12 options (multiple responses were accepted) as well as an opportunity to specify any ‘Other’ growth-limiting factors.

Overall, 76 businesses (2.5%) reported that nothing was expected to limit their business growth over the next two years, while 265 businesses (8.7%) did not know or declined to answer.



Other factors that could limit growth

In total, 1,161 respondents indicated that an economic downturn could limit growth in their business over the next two years. When these respondents were asked whether an economic downturn in a specific sector could limit their business growth, 58.9% indicated that an economic downturn in general would limit growth. A further 17.4% identified a downturn in the construction sector as a growth-limiting factor, while 15.4% cited a downturn in the mining sector.

Other factors that could limit growth	# of comments*	% of responding businesses
Economic downturn		
Downturn in general (no specific sector listed)	684	58.9%
Downturn in construction	202	17.4%
Downturn in mining	179	15.4%
Downturn in tourism	139	12.0%
Other specific factors		
Access to appropriate commercial space	32	2.8%
USA trade and tariffs	22	1.9%
Weather and/or climate change	15	1.3%
Exchange rates, Interest rates, Lack of financing, Debt management, Insurance	10	0.9%
Government regulations	8	0.7%

* Multiple responses could be given.

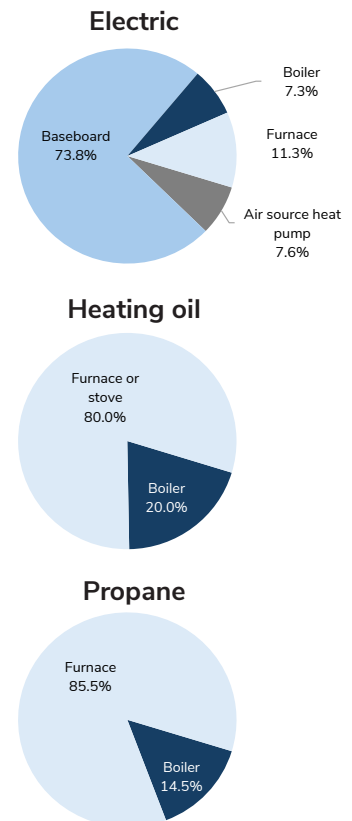
Building heating, Yukon, 2025

Of the 3,033 businesses contacted for the survey, 1,555 businesses (51.3%) were responsible for heating their business spaces. Of these businesses, 1,434 (92.2%) provided details about the types of heating they used: 344 (24.0%) used electric heating; 340 (23.7%) used heating oil; 268 (18.7%) used multiple sources of heating; 255 (17.8%) used propane; 161 (11.2%) used wood; and 66 (4.6%) cited 'Other' for heating used.

Building heating by type and size of building, Yukon, 2025

Electric heating was the most common type of heating used for **small** (34.9%) and **medium** (25.3%) spaces. The most common type of heating for **large** spaces was heating oil (31.9%). Of the different systems used for heating, baseboard heating was the most common electric heating (73.8%), while furnace or stove heating was the most common for heating oil and propane (82.4%).

Primary heating source	Building size				All
	Large	Medium	Small	Unspecified	
Electric	19	104	83	135	344
Air source heat pump	3	10	5	7	26
Baseboard	9	70	69	105	254
Boiler	3	9	x	11	25
Furnace	4	15	8	12	39
Heating oil	43	102	39	156	340
Boiler	22	12	x	32	68
Furnace or stove	21	90	37	124	272
Propane	42	55	26	132	255
Boiler	11	11		15	37
Furnace	31	44	26	117	218
Wood	5	60	50	46	161
Cordwood	x	x	50	46	158
Pellets or chips	x	x			3
Multi-source	26	90	40	112	268



Building heating by industry, Yukon, 2025

Primary heating source	Electric	Heating oil	Propane	Wood	Multi-source	Other	Don't know / Prefer not to say
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14	8	18	24	14	6	3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	23	33	25	5	18	5	7
Utilities; Manufacturing	11	18	17	22	8	3	8
Construction	46	61	37	33	50	16	12
Wholesale trade	6	8	x	x	x		5
Retail trade	24	40	26	6	21	x	16
Transportation and warehousing	8	25	16	x	11	x	12
Information and cultural industries	x	x	x	x	3	3	x
Finance and insurance	8	4	x	x			9
Real estate	36	25	25	x	24	4	4
Rental and leasing services	x	x	x	x			4
Professional, scientific and technical services	37	21	20	22	28	x	12
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	12	18	11	5	11	x	x
Waste management and environmental remediation services	x	4	x	x	x		6
Educational services	13	x	5	x	5		
Health care and social assistance	34	7	6	7	23	x	x
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15	10	7	8	6		3
Accommodation and food services	38	27	27	13	25	10	15
Other services (except Public administration)	16	28	9	14	18	12	3
All industries	344	340	255	161	268	66	122

For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Historical tables of Yukon Business Surveys

The Yukon Business Survey has been conducted periodically since 1993. The following tables present data on a number of questions which have remained consistent between the surveys since 2007. However, caution should be exercised in comparing the data between survey years due to the following factors: variability in coverage and response rates; slight changes to questions and questionnaire design; minor changes in data collection procedures; and the time of year the survey was conducted. The estimation method was updated in 2017 by introducing adjustments to account for non-response.

Businesses by industry sector, Yukon, 2015–2025

Industry sector	2015		2017		2019		2021		2023		2025	
	# of all bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% all bus.	# of bus.	% all bus.	# of bus.	% all bus.	# of bus.	% all bus.	# of bus.	% all bus.
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	205	6.0	104	3.3	107	3.3	97	3.1	105	3.6	100	3.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	200	5.9	194	6.1	143	4.4	154	5.0	139	4.8	142	4.7
Utilities; Manufacturing	103	3.0	88	2.8	85	2.6	83	2.7	92	3.2	94	3.1
Construction	548	16.0	506	15.8	508	15.7	481	15.5	444	15.4	456	15.0
Wholesale trade	54	1.6	44	1.4	50	1.5	28	0.9	26	0.9	25	0.8
Retail trade	256	7.5	253	7.9	260	8.0	222	7.1	182	6.3	183	6.0
Transportation and warehousing	164	4.8	114	3.6	123	3.8	91	2.9	90	3.1	104	3.4
Information and cultural industries	55	1.6	58	1.8	59	1.8	57	1.8	60	2.1	55	1.8
Finance and insurance	46	1.3	54	1.7	67	2.1	62	2.0	59	2.0	58	1.9
Real estate	185	5.4	193	6.0	202	6.2	204	6.6	198	6.9	217	7.2
Rental and leasing services	41	1.2	41	1.3	42	1.3	36	1.2	39	1.4	33	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	543	15.9	505	15.8	515	15.9	525	16.9	495	17.2	544	17.9
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	241	7.1	247	7.7	250	7.7	223	7.2	175	6.1	189	6.2
Waste management and environmental remediation services	21	0.6	12	0.4	18	0.6	17	0.5	16	0.6	16	0.5
Educational services	58	1.7	62	1.9	67	2.1	93	3.0	85	3.0	86	2.8
Health care and social assistance	177	5.2	188	5.9	196	6.0	207	6.7	202	7.0	220	7.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	83	2.4	86	2.7	88	2.7	93	3.0	92	3.2	108	3.6
Accommodation and food services	240	7.0	236	7.4	248	7.6	185	6.0	167	5.8	165	5.4
Other services (except Public administration)	195	5.7	214	6.7	216	6.7	251	8.1	213	7.4	238	7.8
All industries	3,415	100	3,199	100	3,245	100	3,111	100	2,878	100	3,033	100

Home-based and non-home-based businesses by industry sector, Yukon, 2015–2025

Industry sectors	Home-based businesses						Non-home-based businesses					
	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	191	90	84	83	88	83	14	14	23	14	18	17
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	87	114	81	84	74	75	113	80	62	71	66	67
Utilities; Manufacturing	52	46	43	41	47	49	51	41	42	42	44	45
Construction	394	392	372	351	286	294	154	114	136	131	158	161
Wholesale trade	13	10	12	2	6	5	41	34	38	26	20	20
Retail trade	83	79	75	55	29	32	173	174	185	167	154	151
Transportation and warehousing	75	52	61	38	31	39	89	63	62	54	58	65
Information and cultural industries	30	41	41	36	33	29	25	17	17	21	27	26
Finance and insurance	10	16	20	16	17	16	36	38	47	46	43	42
Real estate	83	118	131	144	136	149	102	75	71	60	62	68
Rental and leasing services	15	18	12	10	16	13	26	23	31	25	22	20
Professional, scientific and technical services	350	383	384	380	369	402	193	122	131	145	126	142
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	150	189	184	146	118	128	91	58	67	77	57	61
Waste management and environmental remediation services	8	6	12	6	5	5	13	7	6	11	11	11
Educational services	48	46	49	80	74	75	10	15	17	14	11	11
Health care and social assistance	64	69	79	73	70	76	113	119	117	135	132	144
Arts, entertainment and recreation	69	69	63	67	66	78	14	17	26	26	26	30
Accommodation and food services	94	93	84	48	40	41	146	143	165	137	126	124
Other services (except Public administration)	101	112	113	127	110	120	94	102	104	123	102	118
All industries	1,917	1,943	1,900	1,787	1,615	1,710	1,498	1,256	1,345	1,324	1,263	1,323

Workers† by industry sector, Yukon, 2015–2025

Industry sectors	Total workers*						Full-time employees					
	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
	% of employment by industry as proportion of total employment						% of full-time employees**					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	96.1	43.5	74.8	79.7	78.2	86.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.9	95.0	91.1	88.0	92.6	92.4	94.3
Utilities; Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	86.2	84.8	86.9	89.5	84.0	80.1
Construction	12.2	11.7	10.9	13.3	12.1	11.6	88.8	86.7	89.5	92.3	88.5	90.2
Wholesale trade	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.8	92.2	86.3	94.9	93.0	96.4	95.7
Retail trade	16.5	19.3	18.9	17.0	20.5	20.0	67.4	55.5	54.8	56.3	86.7	65.8
Transportation and warehousing	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.0	8.9	8.2	79.2	76.8	81.5	93.1	87.4	80.0
Information and cultural industries	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.6	3.2	3.0	88.9	77.7	79.4	97.3	94.9	97.8
Finance and insurance	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	81.9	87.8	82.0	84.3	89.6	92.2
Real estate	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	62.9	80.7	82.0	78.4	79.7	70.4
Rental and leasing services	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	66.7	80.9	51.5	76.2	86.2	91.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.7	7.9	7.8	9.6	5.7	6.3	82.3	86.1	90.1	87.7	79.2	80.6
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.6	4.0	59.8	48.1	48.8	55.0	53.0	62.7
Waste management and environmental remediation services	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	92.9	81.8	97.5	88.7	94.6	75.0
Educational services	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	33.3	40.6	55.1	62.5	76.9	25.0
Health care and social assistance	4.0	4.0	3.9	5.0	5.1	5.6	81.4	83.4	82.0	80.3	82.0	80.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	70.3	32.6	60.4	48.7	65.7	65.4
Accommodation and food services	17.6	17.7	17.8	11.3	12.6	11.8	61.8	70.7	70.8	68.1	66.2	71.2
Other services (except Public administration)	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.1	5.1	86.9	80.6	79.0	78.7	77.0	87.2
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.6	71.6	72.7	77.6	82.8	78.3

* Workers include multiple job-holder employees and owners who actively work in their business.

** Refers to full-time employees as a percentage of full-time plus part-time employees only (does not include owners or casual/temporary employees).

Business owners by gender and Indigenous identity, Yukon, 2015–2025

Percentage of owners	Sole proprietorship						Partnership					
	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
	% of owners						% of partners					
Male owners	63.4	58.7	56.3	55.3	58.6	54.6	55.3	53.2	53.2	58.2	58.2	57.4
Female owners	36.6	41.3	43.7	44.7	41.4	45.4	44.7	46.8	46.8	41.8	41.8	42.6
First Nation owners	7.2	5.9	6.4	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.4	6.8	5.0	8.0	7.2	8.9
Non-First Nation owners	92.8	94.1	93.6	92.9	92.4	91.9	91.6	93.2	95.0	92.0	92.8	91.1

Businesses with website by industry sector, Yukon, 2015–2025

Industry sector	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
	% of business with a website by industry					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.8	27.9	26.2	30.9	32.4	36.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	32.0	13.9	18.2	31.8	16.5	26.8
Utilities; Manufacturing	44.7	42.0	38.8	60.2	50.0	51.1
Construction	22.3	16.0	14.2	16.2	13.1	21.1
Wholesale trade	53.7	70.5	56.0	60.7	65.4	84.0
Retail trade	37.5	43.9	45.4	57.2	53.3	54.6
Transportation and warehousing	39.6	42.1	36.6	44.0	32.2	45.2
Information and cultural industries	70.9	50.0	45.8	56.1	61.7	67.3
Finance and insurance	45.7	44.4	41.8	64.5	52.5	62.1
Real estate	12.4	10.9	13.4	21.6	19.7	20.3
Rental and leasing services	46.3	24.4	32.6	33.3	23.1	39.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	36.8	29.7	30.3	37.0	33.5	37.7
Mgmt. of companies and enterprises; Admin. and support services	17.0	20.2	26.0	32.3	26.9	36.0
Waste management and environmental remediation services	38.1	25.0	16.7	41.2	43.8	50.0
Educational services	29.3	24.2	26.9	53.8	48.2	44.2
Health care and social assistance	19.2	26.1	31.3	36.7	40.1	40.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	48.2	57.0	39.8	62.4	65.2	62.0
Accommodation and food services	59.2	62.7	52.0	56.8	54.5	57.6
Other services (except Public administration)	18.5	22.0	24.1	31.9	36.2	33.2
Total percentage of businesses with a website	31.0	30.0	29.7	37.3	34.3	40.4

† See note on page 28.

Number of businesses by selected industry sector and gross revenue*

Industry sector	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
Revenues	number of businesses					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	205	104	107	97	105	100
No response	x	x	9	x	8	x
<\$50,000	177	69	73	62	66	33
\$50,000-\$99,999	10	9	x	x	x	29
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	6	14	15	23	22	20
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	x	x	x	x	6	7
\$1,000,000 or more	x	x	6	x	x	x
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction	200	194	143	154	139	142
No response	31	18	x	12	12	11
<\$50,000	84	77	x	x	x	x
\$50,000-\$99,999	19	24	44	x	x	23
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	28	45	20	80	43	17
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	16	8	39	x	x	x
\$1,000,000 or more	22	22	34	63	85	90
Construction	548	506	508	482	444	456
No response	35	34	17	34	x	x
<\$50,000	183	170	141	120	x	x
\$50,000-\$99,999	100	96	111	112	80	72
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	154	122	156	128	95	87
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	29	41	39	33	152	168
\$1,000,000 or more	47	43	44	56	85	102
Retail trade	256	253	260	222	182	183
No response	18	30	x	x	6	7
<\$50,000	70	77	81	79	32	26
\$50,000-\$99,999	20	19	x	x	x	12
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	47	47	65	58	63	48
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	28	19	x	20	x	20
\$1,000,000 or more	73	62	88	50	81	70
Prof. scientific and technical services	543	505	515	525	495	544
No response	32	35	19	30	43	48
<\$50,000	238	252	225	209	200	171
\$50,000-\$99,999	107	85	108	119	110	143
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	120	106	128	122	109	139
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	20	14	12	18	19	17
\$1,000,000 or more	26	13	23	27	14	26

Industry sector	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
Revenues	number of businesses					
Mgmt. of companies and enterprises; Admin and support services	241	247	250	223	175	189
No response	15	21	13	23	16	13
<\$50,000	116	120	115	110	100	73
\$50,000-\$99,999	41	48	50	32	x	51
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	53	45	50	41	45	34
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	7	6	8	7	x	7
\$1,000,000 or more	9	8	14	10	9	11
Accomm. and food services	240	236	248	185	167	165
No response	21	25	14	12	12	x
<\$50,000	73	69	50	50	24	x
\$50,000-\$99,999	26	27	22	x	x	21
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	75	58	84	87	74	37
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	17	32	32	x	x	37
\$1,000,000 or more	28	25	47	36	56	62
Other services (excl. Public admin.)	195	214	216	251	213	238
No response	8	x	9	22	20	34
<\$50,000	98	97	85	160	121	66
\$50,000-\$99,999	33	34	45	x	x	68
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	41	43	51	57	59	42
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	8	14	18	x	x	17
\$1,000,000 or more	7	x	8	7	12	12
All industries	3,415	3,199	3,245	3,111	2,878	3,033
No response	256	300	205	254	213	238
<\$50,000	1,416	1,317	962	1,044	767	553
\$50,000-\$99,999	506	467	620	383	248	560
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	749	670	760	898	883	717
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	192	184	262	113	234	390
\$1,000,000 or more	296	261	436	419	533	575

* Gross revenue is reported by businesses for the previous year. In 2025 figures refer to 2024 gross revenues.

¹ From 2009 to 2013, this category was \$100,000 to \$549,999. ² From 2009 to 2013, this category was \$550,000 to \$999,999.

In six month period* prior to survey, by industry sector: Number of employees[†] hired

Industry sector	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2023
	number of employees hired					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16	18	62	68	90	27
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	133	213	255	231	266	493
Utilities; Manufacturing	39	62	130	104	136	98
Construction	219	276	407	418	266	338
Wholesale trade	41	50	84	59	31	26
Retail trade	516	376	899	463	353	319
Transportation and warehousing	106	98	330	65	140	354
Information and cultural industries	49	51	102	23	19	45
Finance and insurance	26	32	234	54	22	69
Real estate	8	35	60	62	41	28
Rental and leasing services	69	43	26	24	57	16
Professional, scientific and technical services	269	96	216	239	138	330
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	78	73	173	80	138	129
Waste mgmt. and environmental remediation services	8	11	13	8	53	47
Educational services	15	1	35	33	81	30
Health care and social assistance	83	48	97	143	134	106
Arts, entertainment and recreation	16	18	61	23	98	78
Accommodation and food services	748	785	1,219	369	764	386
Other services (except Public administration)	53	49	98	95	103	139
All industries	2,492	2,336	4,501	2,562	2,930	3,057

Businesses reporting difficulties finding staff

2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
number of businesses					
4	2	9	14	20	10
10	8	16	24	27	10
10	11	19	21	24	14
29	43	68	96	85	89
11	11	20	14	7	5
47	45	73	72	61	57
16	17	26	19	20	22
3	4	5	10	10	7
8	11	20	12	12	16
4	3	12	10	17	12
3	5	7	7	11	3
19	23	36	53	35	39
18	15	36	25	40	24
1	2	1	4	2	3
3	..	2	6	2	11
13	17	29	25	35	32
2	3	5	8	7	5
71	65	100	56	70	53
12	12	23	29	36	24
284	296	508	506	521	437

For data qualifiers, see page 28.

* Prior to 2020, respondents were asked about the previous 12 months. From 2021 respondents were asked about the previous six months.

Current vacancies by occupational classification

NOC 2016+	NOC 2021	Number of vacancies by National Occupational Classification* (NOC)	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
00	00	Senior management occupations	1	1	3			1	2
01-05		Specialized middle management occupations	12	8	4	41	70	..	..
	10	Specialized middle management occupations in administrative services, financial and business services and communication (except broadcasting)	..	..	..	..	..	7	25
11	11	Professional occupations in business & finance	8	4	5	2	5	14	11
12	12	Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	16	6	16	26	34	19	9
14		Office support occupations	38	35	11	18	31	..	..
	13	Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	..	..	..	..	..	26	18
	14	Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	..	..	..	..	..	23	13
	20	Specialized middle management occupations in engineering, architecture, science and information systems	..	..	..	..	..	4	
21	21	Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	20	15	5	14	100	49	46
22	22	Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	48	14	13	29	29	16	17
31		Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	5	5		6	11	..	..
	31	Professional occupations in health	..	..	..	..	..	12	29
32	32	Technical occupations in health	1	5	2	4	12	12	5
34	33	Assisting occupations in support of health services			3	7	10	5	8
41	41	Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	2	8	26	23	58	11	11
42		Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	9	8	7	54	11	..	..
	42	Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	..	..	..	..	..	10	18
43		Occupations in front-line public protection services					1	..	..
	43	Assisting occupations in education and in legal and public protection	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	44	Care providers and legal and public protection support occupations	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	50	Specialized middle management occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	..	..	..	..	..	1	
51	51	Professional occupations in art and culture	3		1	17		1	
52	52	Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation, sport	2	1	2	7	92	84	46
	53	Occupations in art, culture and sport	..	..	..	..	..	10	
	54	Support occupations in sport	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
06	60	Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	6	14	4	2		12	5
62		Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	60	38	32	57	44	..	..
	62	Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	..	..	..	..	..	20	13
	63	Occupations in sales and services	..	..	..	..	..	30	40
64		Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	101	85	88	139	128	..	..
	64	Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	..	..	..	..	..	92	98
66	65	Sales and service support occupations	112	37	39	223	89	128	60
07		Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	4	8	1	3		..	..
	70	Middle management occupations in trades and transportation	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
72		Industrial, electrical and construction trades	119	39	51	64	102	..	..
	72	Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	..	..	..	..	..	130	154
73		Maintenance and equipment operation trades	36	22	10	53	80	..	..
	73	General trades	..	..	..	..	..	47	54
74		Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance workers	38	149	71	68	79	..	..
	74	Other installer, repairers and servicers and material handlers	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
	75	Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	..	..	..	..	..	33	38
76		Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	12	40	6	18	4	..	..
82		Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	5		2			..	..
	82	Supervisors in natural resources, agriculture and related production	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	83	Occupations in natural resources and related production	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
84		Supervisors in natural resources, agriculture and related production	1	3		3	13	..	..
	84	Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
86	85	Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	7		6	4	6	12	4
	90	Middle management occupations in manufacturing and utilities	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
92		Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operations	4			4		..	..
	92	Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and utilities operators and controllers	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
94		Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	3	3	1	2	5	..	..
	94	Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
95		Assemblers in manufacturing			1	2		..	..
96	95	Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	1	2	1	19	41	62	41
All vacancies			674	550	411	908	1,053	901	790

* The National Occupation Classification (NOC) used to classify occupations in this report changed from NOC 2016 to NOC 2021. This introduced major structural changes to the classification of existing occupational groups and a brand new five-digit coding system to replace the four-digit system of NOC 2016. This report presents the first 2 digits (major group) of NOC 2016 and NOC 2021. Given that the 2-digit codes in 2016 and 2021 are not strictly comparable, data for 2010 to 2025 are presented on separate lines where these 2-digit NOC codes are different or not strictly comparable.

For more information on changes to NOC, visit: noc.esdc.gc.ca/Versions/NOCConcordanTable

For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Businesses that export by industry sector

Industry sector	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
	number of businesses					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	85	24	20	15	18	9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	26	15	22	32	18	28
Utilities; Manufacturing	16	18	24	25	29	29
Construction	19	23	8	18	17	14
Wholesale trade	14	17	10	6	4	3
Retail trade	27	23	34	36	25	21
Transportation and warehousing	23	21	19	17	7	12
Information and cultural industries	17	16	16	21	14	19
Finance and insurance	2	6	4	2	5	8
Real estate	2	9	6	10	7	15
Rental and leasing services	1	1	2	2	2	
Professional, scientific and technical services	103	93	83	96	93	90
Mgmt. of companies and enterprises; Admin. and support	7	21	12	12	7	14
Waste management and environmental remediation services	3	2	2	2		1
Educational services	10	9	7	20	16	11
Health care and social assistance	7	3	9	17	15	13
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12	21	20	26	21	20
Accommodation and food services	1	7	5	8	6	10
Other services (except Public administration)	6	15	10	21	16	15
All industries	381	342	314	386	318	331

Seasonal businesses by industry sector

Industry sector	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
	number of businesses					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	154	48	71	41	28	20
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	136	127	91	101	95	86
Utilities; Manufacturing	18	10	7	6	8	11
Construction	78	66	61	55	53	57
Wholesale trade	5	6	4	1	2	
Retail trade	25	13	30	18	16	11
Transportation and warehousing	45	13	26	14	8	23
Information and cultural industries	5	2	1			
Finance and insurance		5	2	2	3	2
Real estate	1	12	11	4	9	11
Rental and leasing services	13	5	2	2	6	3
Professional, scientific and technical services	16	19	26	11	12	21
Mgmt. of companies and enterprises; Admin. and support	31	33	37	24	23	36
Waste management and environmental remediation services	1		3	2		1
Educational services	11	6	12	2	6	18
Health care and social assistance	3	4	3	3	1	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15	21	23	13	14	21
Accommodation and food services	75	65	66	35	40	46
Other services (except Public administration)	16	23	27	17	12	26
All industries	648	477	505	349	338	394

Longitudinal tables of Yukon Business Surveys

The following tables present data for Yukon businesses which have responded to at least any 2 consecutive Yukon Business Surveys conducted since 2006. Based on reported values, the following data track changes in broad-range revenue categories and number of workers of these businesses over this period.

Gross revenues* compared to previous business survey

Selected industry sectors		Changes in revenue from previous survey	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
			% of businesses					
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	Lower		25.0	15.9	4.7	14.3	4.2	4.0
	No change		61.8	61.4	32.6	50.0	62.5	84.0
	Higher		13.2	22.7	62.8	35.7	33.3	12.0
Construction	Lower		21.5	17.5	17.3	29.6	5.6	15.6
	No change		62.9	57.3	56.8	48.8	29.4	65.1
	Higher		15.6	25.1	25.9	21.6	65.0	19.3
Retail trade	Lower		9.2	10.9	9.3	40.2	2.8	22.4
	No change		84.0	75.2	66.3	51.4	61.5	67.3
	Higher		6.7	13.9	24.4	8.4	35.8	10.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	Lower		18.4	13.8	13.7	21.3	16.9	20.0
	No change		66.5	68.6	69.2	61.9	60.4	60.9
	Higher		15.2	17.6	17.0	16.8	22.7	19.1
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	Lower		22.5	8.4	15.3	26.0	25.4	15.9
	No change		64.9	74.7	65.9	54.5	52.1	50.0
	Higher		12.6	16.9	18.8	19.5	22.5	34.1
Accommodation and food services	Lower		8.9	6.6	9.8	31.3	12.0	6.2
	No change		74.0	75.8	60.8	50.0	61.3	52.6
	Higher		17.1	17.6	29.4	18.8	26.7	41.2
All industries	Lower		15.8	14.8	11.7	28.7	13.0	15.6
	No change		70.4	67.2	55.8	51.7	54.0	58.9
	Higher		13.9	18.0	32.5	19.6	33.0	25.6

* Gross revenue is reported by businesses for the previous year.

The table above shows the changes in gross revenue categories (as displayed in the graph on page 9) by selected industry sector reported by businesses tracked over the survey years. In the 2025 survey, 15.6% of Yukon businesses reported a **decrease** in 2024 gross revenues that caused them to fall into a lower revenue category than in the previous business survey. For 58.9% of businesses, gross revenues for 2024 **remained in the same revenue category** as in the previous survey. Gross revenues in 2024 **increased** enough to rise into a higher revenue category for 25.6% of businesses compared to the previous survey.

Number of workers[†] compared to previous business survey

Selected industry sectors		Changes in number of workers [†] from previous survey	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2025
		% of business by industry						
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	Less workers reported		43.5	19.1	23.4	39.3	31.3	64.7
	No change		34.8	40.4	44.7	21.4	18.8	11.8
	More workers reported		21.7	40.4	31.9	39.3	50.0	23.5
Construction	Less workers reported		28.5	21.1	19.8	25.6	29.2	56.3
	No change		51.3	51.7	46.7	43.8	26.0	22.5
	More workers reported		20.1	27.2	33.5	30.6	44.8	21.3
Retail trade	Less workers reported		38.1	25.2	34.0	41.3	14.9	53.2
	No change		37.5	40.9	34.0	26.0	9.2	2.6
	More workers reported		24.4	33.9	32.0	32.7	75.9	44.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	Less workers reported		16.7	18.6	10.9	16.9	51.6	30.4
	No change		70.3	67.2	73.4	71.3	21.9	19.6
	More workers reported		13.0	14.2	15.6	11.8	26.6	50.0
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	Less workers reported		32.5	18.9	18.1	23.2	30.3	20.7
	No change		43.6	55.8	51.1	58.5	18.2	20.7
	More workers reported		23.9	25.3	30.9	18.3	51.5	58.6
Accommodation and food services	Less workers reported		34.5	47.7	25.7	53.0	34.0	23.1
	No change		31.0	24.8	26.6	22.9	10.0	7.7
	More workers reported		34.5	27.5	47.7	24.1	56.0	69.2
All industries	Less workers reported		27.6	23.8	18.2	27.4	29.8	43.3
	No change		51.5	51.2	53.1	49.1	16.2	15.0
	More workers reported		20.9	25.1	28.7	23.5	54.0	41.6

* Workers include multiple job-holder employees and owners who actively work in their business.

Comparing employment figures, 197 (41.6%) Yukon businesses tracked over this period, reported more workers in 2025 than in 2023. The industry sector with the highest proportion of businesses (selected industry sectors) reporting increases in employment in 2025 was the Accommodation and food services sector (69.2%) followed by the Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services sector (58.6%).

Employment decreased in 2025 compared to 2023 for 43.3% of Yukon businesses tracked over this period. The industry sector with the highest proportion of businesses (selected industry sectors) reporting decreased employment was the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (64.7%), followed by the Construction sector (56.3%).

[†] See note on page 28.

Business entry and exit compared to previous business survey

Businesses are recorded as “entering” when they were contacted in the current survey, but were not in previous surveys. For example, in the *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* sector in 2025, there were 37 businesses which were new entrants (not surveyed in any previous years). Businesses may be new entrants because: they were recently created; they were inactive or unreachable during the previous survey cycle; they did not respond to the previous survey; or because the survey coverage improved.

Businesses are recorded as “exiting” when businesses were surveyed in the previous survey cycle, but were not in any future cycles. For example, in the *Retail trade* sector in 2025, there were 82 businesses which were surveyed in 2023 but were not in the 2025 survey frame. Businesses are considered exited when: they close or go out of business; become inactive; become unreachable; or because they stop responding to the survey.

Number of businesses compared to previous Business Survey

Selected industry sectors	Business entering or exiting the survey	2013–2015	2015–2017	2017–2019	2019–2021	2021–2023	2023 – 2025
% of businesses by industry							
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	Entering	104	49	38	20	31	37
	Exiting	105	146	54	65	32	56
Construction	Entering	196	173	90	139	142	132
	Exiting	236	272	221	174	181	186
Retail trade	Entering	59	120	55	65	42	39
	Exiting	91	104	128	97	102	82
Professional, scientific and technical services	Entering	173	269	139	169	153	194
	Exiting	217	282	249	201	229	209
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	Entering	108	136	49	72	57	59
	Exiting	112	128	154	77	104	66
Accommodation and food services	Entering	72	111	65	55	62	64
	Exiting	57	118	110	108	109	73
All industries	Entering	1,231	1,494	830	926	814	898
	Exiting	1,316	1,831	1,618	1,285	1,302	1,087

Overall, there were 898 new businesses in 2025 compared to 2023. Over the same period, 1,087 businesses were found to have exited. For all industry sectors, this translated into a net loss of 189 businesses.

Between 2023 and 2025, the *Professional, scientific and technical services* sector showed the biggest increase in terms of the number of new businesses entering (194) and this sector also had the highest number of businesses exiting (209).

Note to readers

This report is a summary of the results of the 2025 Business Survey. For specific data from the survey, please contact the Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

Industry sectors are defined in this report according to the North American Industrial Classification System-NAICS, Canada, 2022. For a list of which sectors and industries are included in each NAICS category, see <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/concepts/industry>. Historical tables are based on NAICS 2017.

Occupations are defined according to the National Occupation Classification-NOC, Canada, 2021. For a list of which occupations are included in each NOC category, see <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/concepts/occupation>. Historical tables are based on the 2006 and 2016 NOC.

Blank cells in all tables indicate zero values.

Numbers in all tables may not sum to totals due to rounding.

† Current employment numbers displayed in this report are based on information provided only by businesses that were in operation at the time of the survey.

x = data is suppressed for data quality and/or confidentiality reasons.

r = revised

.. = not available

... = not applicable

August 2026