



Yukon Energy Facts 2024

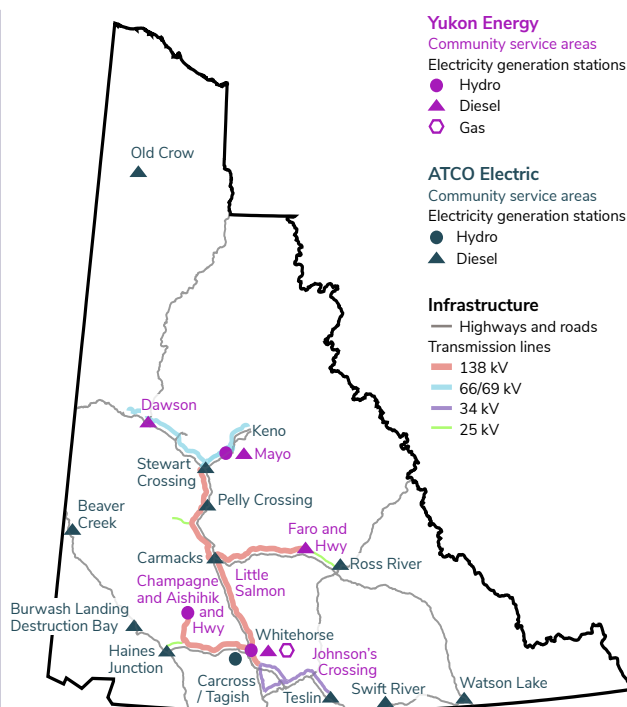
Highlights:

- In 2024, Yukon electric utilities generated 551,711 MWh of electricity, of which 430,070 MWh was from hydro generation (78.0%) and 116,310 MWh was from thermal generation (21.1%).
- In 2024, Yukon's micro-generation program included a total of 880 solar electric systems, which added 4,332 megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity to the grid, an increase of 610 MWh, or 16.4% from 2023.
- In 2024, of the 20,248 dwellings in Yukon, 9,989 dwellings (49.3%) used oil-based heating, 4,917 (24.3%) used electricity-based heating, 1,050 (5.2%) used propane-based heating, and 2,396 (11.8%) used multiple heating sources.

Installed electricity generating capacity, Yukon, 2024

Generating capacity by location of facilities, Yukon, 2024

Type of generation by location	Ownership	Installed capacity (MW)		
		2023	2024	Change
Hydro plants				
Whitehorse	YEC	40.5	41.3	0.8
Aishihik	YEC	37.0	38.2	1.2
Mayo	YEC	15.1	15.7	0.6
Fish Lake	ATCO	1.4	1.4	0.0
LNG facilities				
Whitehorse	YEC	13.2	13.2	0.0
Diesel facilities				
Whitehorse	YEC	10.8	10.8	0.0
Dawson	YEC	6.2	7.2	1.0
Watson Lake	ATCO	6.4	6.4	0.0
Faro	YEC	3.0	3.0	0.0
Mayo	YEC	2.5	3.0	0.5
Old Crow	ATCO	2.1	2.1	0.0
Haines Junction	ATCO	1.8	1.8	0.0
Carmacks	ATCO	1.6	1.6	0.0
Teslin	ATCO	1.5	1.5	0.0
Destruction Bay	ATCO	1.3	1.3	0.0
Pelly Crossing	ATCO	1.2	1.2	0.0
Beaver Creek	ATCO	1.1	1.1	0.0
Ross River	ATCO	1.0	1.0	0.0
Swift River	ATCO	0.2	0.2	0.0
Stewart Crossing	ATCO	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total		148.0	152.1	4.1

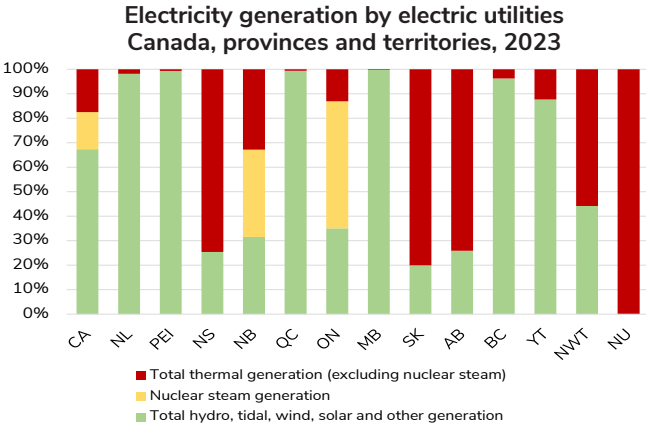


Sources: Yukon Energy Corporation and ATCO Electric Yukon.

Note: Electricity generation by industry is not included. Increases in hydro generation capacity at Whitehorse, Aishihik and Mayo plants in 2024 are due to review and update of installed capacity of the units by Yukon Energy Corporation, rather than an expansion of generating capacity.

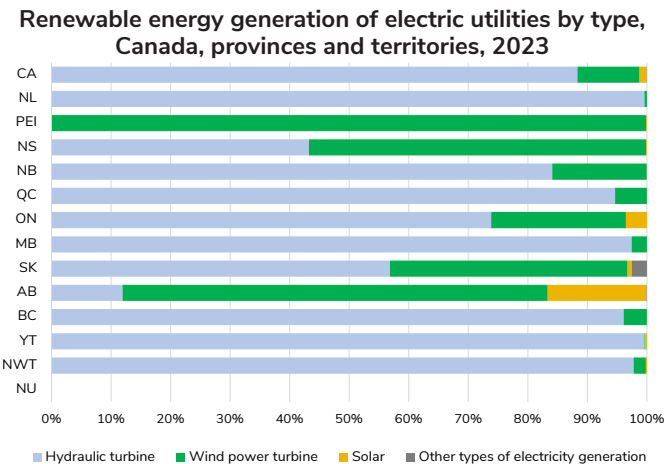
- In 2024, Yukon had a total installed electricity generating capacity of 152.1 megawatts (MW) — Yukon Energy Corporation (YEC) had an installed capacity of 132.4 MW, or 87.0% of the total; and ATCO Electric Yukon had an installed generating capacity of 19.7 MW, or 13.0% of the total.
- Of the total installed generation capacity in 2024 (152.1 MW), hydro plants had an installed capacity of 96.6 MW, or 63.5%; LNG plants had an installed capacity of 13.2 MW, or 8.7%; and diesel plants had an installed capacity of 42.3 MW, or 27.8%.
- In 2024, Yukon's installed electricity generating capacity grew by 4.1 MW, a 2.8% increase compared to 2023 (148.0 MW) — a part of the growth is attributable to Yukon Energy Corporation's review and update of installed capacity of Whitehorse, Aishihik, and Mayo hydro plants.
- The generation capacity of hydro plants significantly declines in winter as water flow decreases. The winter generation capacity of the thermal plants (LNG and diesel) also reduces as temperature falls.

Electric utilities generation¹ by type, Canada, provinces and territories, 2023

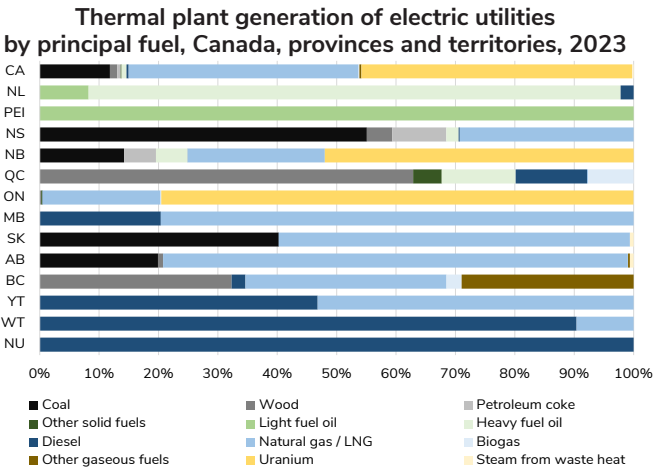


¹ Electricity generation by industry is not included.
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0020-01.

- In 2023, Yukon electric utilities generated a total of 588,940 MWh of electricity.
- Renewable electricity generation (490,055 MWh) accounted for 87.7% of Yukon's total electricity generation in 2023. This was the sixth highest proportion of renewable electricity generation of all provinces and territories, and 20.3 percentage points higher than the national average (67.4%).
- Thermal generation accounted for 12.3% of Yukon's total electricity generated by electric utilities in 2023.
- Between 2014 and 2023 (inclusive), the percentage of Yukon's thermal generation¹ fluctuated from a low of 5.2% in 2014 to a high of 19.6% in 2019.



Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0020-01.



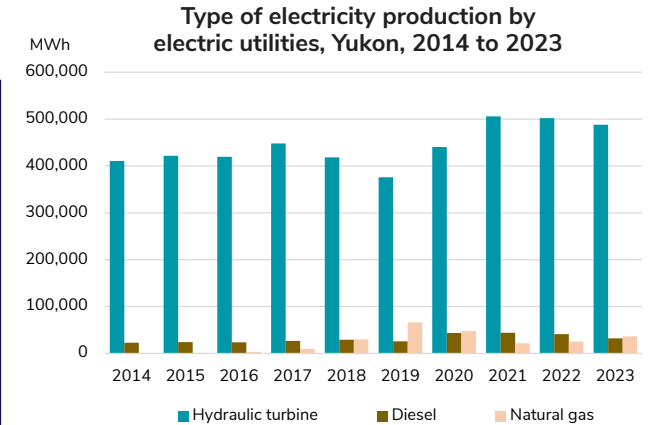
Note: Alberta electricity generation from propane is excluded.
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0084-01.

Electric utilities generation by type, Yukon, 2014 to 2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
----- Megawatt hours (MWh) -----										
Total all types of electricity generation	433,686	447,879	446,998	484,818	477,850	467,636	532,078	571,511	570,048	558,940
Hydraulic turbine	410,668	421,696	419,461	448,151	418,510	375,783	440,580	506,076	502,090	488,014
Wind power turbine	334	650	509	33	0	0	0	0	0	622
Solar power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1,952	1,419
Thermal combustion generation	22,684	25,533	27,028	36,634	59,340	91,853	91,498	65,435	66,006	68,885
Diesel*	22,684	24,238	23,777	26,778	29,210	25,681	43,784	43,890	40,785	32,006
Natural gas*	0	1,295	3,251	9,856	30,130	66,172	47,714	21,545	25,221	36,379

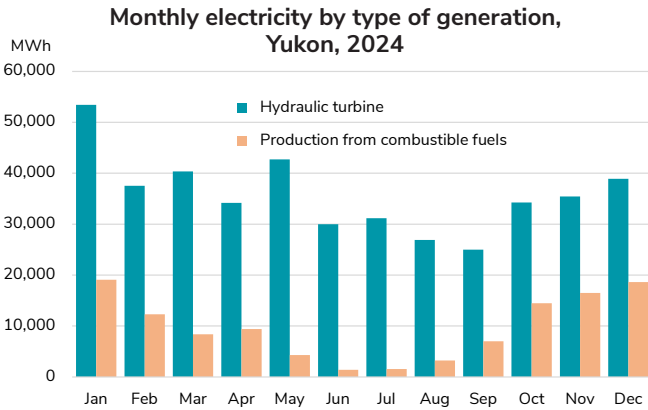
.. = not available Note: Data for diesel and natural gas in 2019 and 2022 have been adjusted to reflect total thermal combustion generation.
Sources: Statistics Canada, data tables 25-10-0019-01, 25-10-0020-01 and 25-10-0084-01.

- Comparing 2023 to 2022, Yukon's total electricity production decreased by 11,108 MWh, or 1.9%.
- Comparing 2023 to 2014, Yukon's total electricity production increased by 125,254 MWh, or 28.9%.
- In 2023, Yukon produced 488,014 MWh of electricity from hydro generation, a decrease of 14,076 MWh, or 2.8% compared to 2022; and an increase of 77,346 MWh, or 18.8%, compared to 2014.
- Yukon produced 68,885 MWh of electricity from thermal combustion in 2023, an increase of 2,879 MWh, or 4.4% compared to 2022; and an increase of 46,201 MWh, or 203.7%, compared to 2014.



Note: Wind and solar power are not added to the chart as the MWh of electricity produced from these sources are either zero or too small to be visible.

Monthly electricity by type of generation, Yukon, 2024



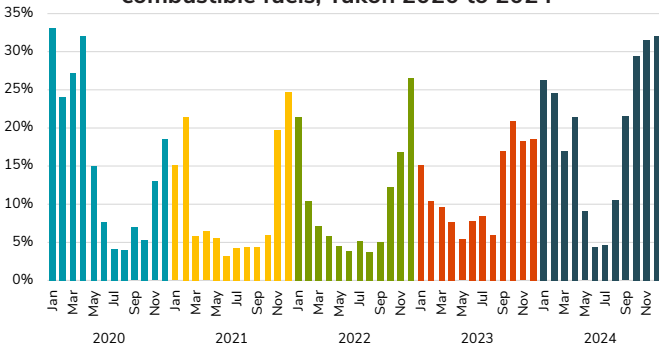
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0015-01.

- During the generally colder months of January, February, November and December, the average monthly percentage of total electricity generation from combustible fuels by electric utilities was 28.5% in 2024.
- During the generally warmer months from May to August, the average monthly percentage of total electricity generated by hydraulic turbine was 91.4% in 2024.
- In 2024, the smallest percentage of total electricity from combustible fuels was generated in June at 4.4%.

Note: Electricity generation by industry is not included.

- Of Yukon's total generation by electric utilities in 2024, the percentage of electricity generated by hydraulic turbines peaked in June at 94.5% of the total, while that from combustible fuels peaked in December at 32.0%.
- From January to February and October to December 2024, more electricity was generated from both hydraulic turbines and combustible fuels.
- Between 2020 and 2024, monthly hydraulic turbine generation varied from a low of 25,002 MWh in September 2024, to a high of 53,440 MWh in January 2024.
- Over the same period, monthly combustible fuels generation varied from a low of 1,336 MWh in June 2021, to a high of 20,801 MWh in January 2020.

Percentage of total electricity generated from combustible fuels, Yukon 2020 to 2024



Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0015-01.

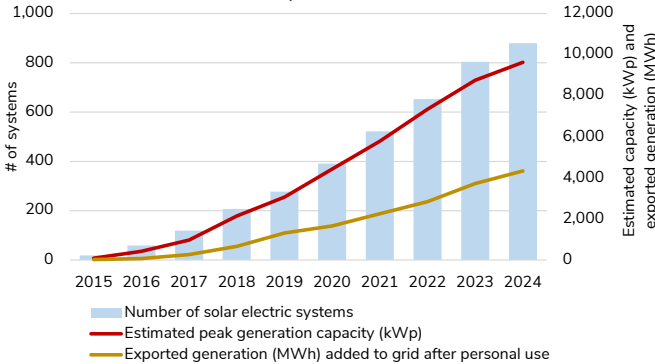
Micro-generation program, Yukon, 2015 to 2024

	Number of solar electric systems	Estimated peak generation capacity (kW _p)	Exported generation (MWh) added to grid after personal use
2015	19	87	20
2016	59	428	70
2017	119	977	263
2018	207	2,140	668
2019	277	3,063	1,317
2020 ^r	391	4,425	1,659
2021 ^r	522	5,788	2,251
2022 ^r	653	7,339	2,838
2023 ^r	804	8,745	3,723
2024	880	9,626	4,332

^r = revised

Source: Yukon Government, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Energy Branch, Energy Solutions Centre.

Micro-generation program, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



- In 2024, there were 880 solar electric systems¹ operating in Yukon under the micro-generation program with a peak generating capacity of 9,626 kW_p, or the approximate equivalent of 9,626 MWh per year.
- Although actual total generation from these solar energy systems¹ is unavailable, the systems added a total of 4,332 MWh of surplus energy to Yukon's electrical grid in 2024; 3,723 kWh was added in 2023.
- Exported solar energy added to Yukon's electrical grids, including diesel mini-grid communities, from the micro-generation program, represented about 0.8% of the total electricity generated by utilities in Yukon in 2024.

¹ Photovoltaic (PV) panel systems with a generating capacity of 0.4 kilowatts-peak (kWp), when working at maximum capacity for one hour, can generate up to 0.4 kWh (kilowatt hours) or 0.0004 MWh (megawatt hours) of electricity.

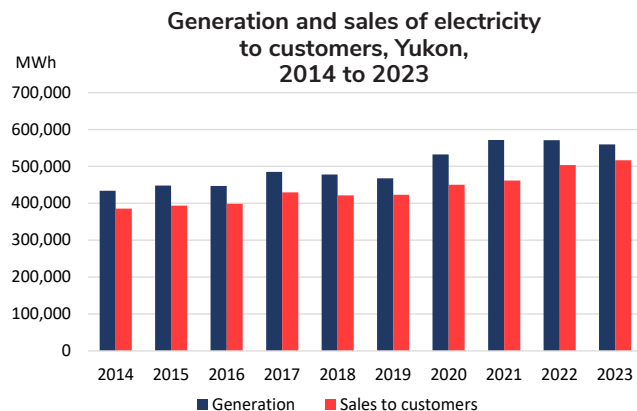
Note: Data may be revised due to sale of properties with solar, decommissioning of systems, etc.

From December 15, 2023, the micro-generation program was paused by the Government of Yukon in the Whitehorse area, including Teslin and Carcross. From January 30, 2025, the pause was expanded to include all communities connected to the Yukon grid, and limits were placed on Beaver Creek, Burwash Landing, Destruction Bay, Old Crow, and Watson Lake.

Electricity generation and sales to ultimate customers, Yukon, 2014 to 2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^r	2023
----- Megawatt hours (MWh) -----										
Total generation of electricity	433,686	447,879	446,998	484,818	477,850	467,636	532,078	571,511	570,817	559,643
Total sales of electricity to ultimate customers	385,400	393,483	398,724	429,806	421,373	423,121	450,041	461,871	503,361	516,528

^r = revised

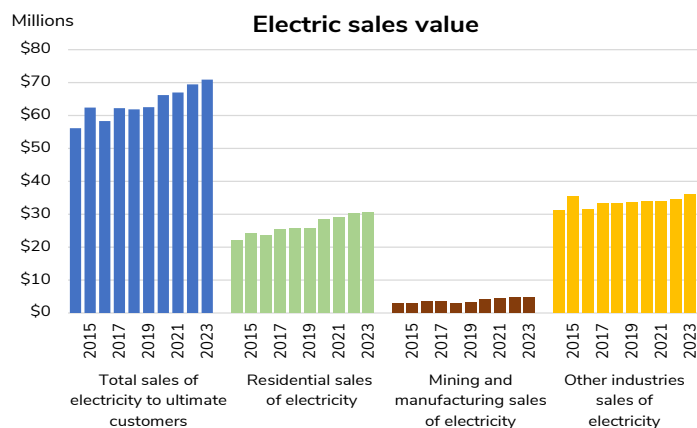


Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0021-01.

- In 2023, 92.3% of all electricity generated in Yukon was sold to ultimate Yukon customers.
- Between 2014 to 2023 (inclusive), on average, 87.8% of all electricity annually generated in Yukon was sold to ultimate Yukon customers; nationally, an average of 77.3% of all electricity generated¹ was sold to ultimate customers during the same period.
- The number of MWh sold over the past ten years in Yukon fluctuated from a low of 385,400 MWh in 2014, to a high of 516,528 MWh in 2023.
- In 2023, total sales of electricity to ultimate Yukon customers (516,528 MWh) increased by 2.6% compared to 2022 (13,167 MWh); and increased by 34.0% compared to 2014 (131,128 MWh).

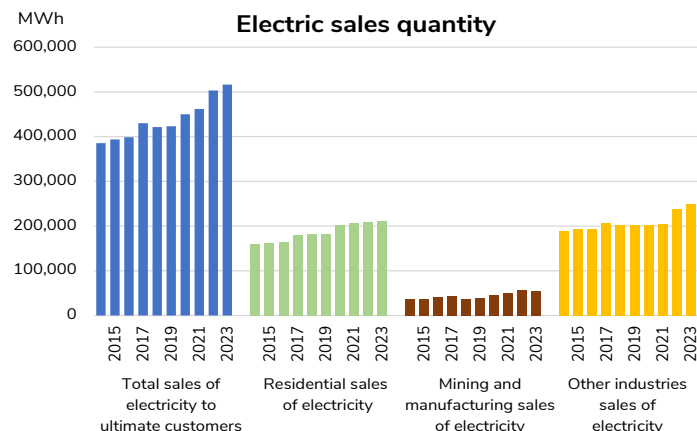
¹ Includes electricity generation by industry.

Sales of electricity, Yukon, 2014 to 2023



Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0021-01.

- A total of 516,528 MWh of electricity was sold in Yukon in 2023 — sales to non-residential customers accounted for 59.1% (305,255 MWh) and sales to residential customers accounted for 40.9% (211,273 MWh).
- Compared to 2022, sales in 2023 to non-residential customers (305,255 MWh) increased by 10,328 MWh, or 3.5%, while sales to residential customers (211,273 MWh) increased by 2,839 MWh, or 1.4%.
- Compared to 2014, sales in 2023 to non-residential customers (305,255 MWh) increased by 80,309 MWh, or 35.7%, while sales to residential customers (211,273 MWh) increased by 50,819 MWh, or 31.7%.



Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0021-01.

- The value of electricity sales to ultimate customers in 2023 totalled \$70.9 million; an increase of \$1.5 million, or 2.1%, compared to 2022 (\$69.4 million).
- Comparing 2023 to 2022, sales to non-residential customers (\$40.5 million) increased by \$1.3 million, or 3.4%, while sales to residential customers (\$30.4 million) increased by \$109,000, or 0.4%.

Energy use, final demand by type of fuel (in natural units), Yukon, 2014 to 2023

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^r	2023
----- Megalitres (ML) unless otherwise noted -----										
Energy use, final demand¹										
Primary electricity, hydro (GWh)	378.7	394.0	399.3	430.5	421.8	423.6	458.6	466.1	503.9	517.3
Gas plant natural gas liquids (NGLs)	11.2	10.8	9.9	12.4	15.2	19.6	18.1	16.8	14.3	11.6
Total refined petroleum products	159.3	171.2	174.7	175.6	211.1	215.7	178.3	201.5	210.5	220.9
Motor gasoline	x	x	x	x	x	98.8	85.0	76.1	80.9	88.4
Kerosene and stove oil	6.5	6.6	x	x	x	4.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.8
Diesel fuel oil	x	x	x	x	x	86.4	73.6	102.8	101.6	102.4
Light fuel oil	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.0	7.0
Heavy fuel oil	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s
Aviation gasoline	0.6	0.5	1.0	x	x	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Aviation turbo fuel	13.8	13.6	16.4	x	x	17.6	9.4	10.6	16.8	17.8

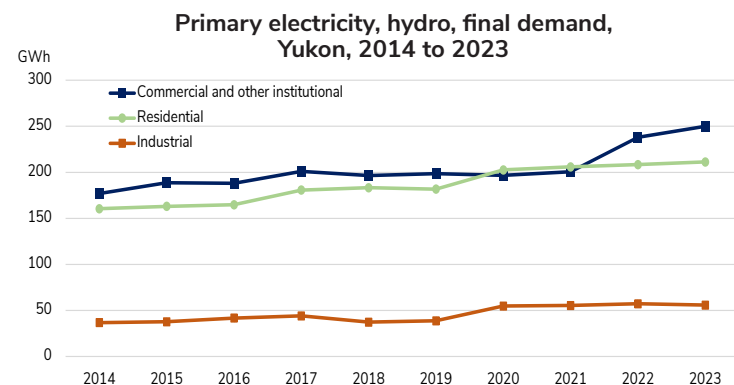
^r = revised

0s = value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded.

¹ The sum of usage in mining and oil and gas extraction, manufacturing, forestry, construction, transportation, agriculture, residential, public administration and commercial and other institutional.

Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0030-01.

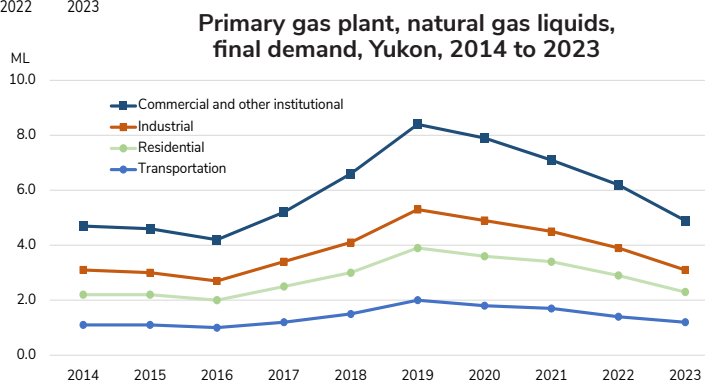
- Compared to 2022, the final demand for energy in 2023 using: gas plant natural gas liquids (generally representing propane) decreased by 18.9%, or 2.7 megalitres (ML); hydro electricity increased by 2.7%, or 13.4 gigawatt hours (GWh); and refined petroleum products increased by 4.9%, or 10.4 ML.



Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0030-01.

- The final demand for hydro energy in 2023 (517.3 GWh) consisted of 250.0 gigawatt hours (GWh, 48.3%) used by commercial and other institutional sectors; 211.3 GWh (40.8%) used by the residential sector; and 55.8 GWh (10.8%) used by the industrial sector.

- In 2023, the final demand for natural gas liquids (11.6 ML) consisted of 4.9 ML (42.2%) used by commercial and other institutional sectors; 3.1 ML (26.7%) used by the industrial sector; 2.3 ML used by the residential sector (19.8%); and 1.2 ML used by the transportation sector (10.3%).



Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0030-01.

Did you know?

- In 2024, the energy sector contributed \$53.6 million (chained 2017 dollars) towards Yukon's overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (\$3,326.1 million), a decrease of \$0.9 million, or 1.7%, compared to the revised 2023 figure (\$54.5 million).
- In 2024, Yukon's energy sector jobs accounted for 140 jobs, or 0.5% of all jobs in Yukon (28,630).

Note: Jobs in electric power generation, transmission and distribution made up the total number of jobs in the energy sector.

Source: Statistics Canada, data tables 36-10-0402-01 and 36-10-0489-01.

Energy use, final demand by type of fuel (in terajoule¹ units), Yukon, 2014 to 2023

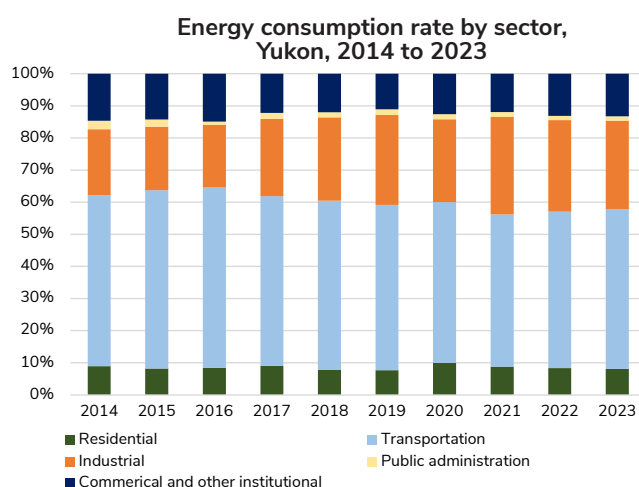
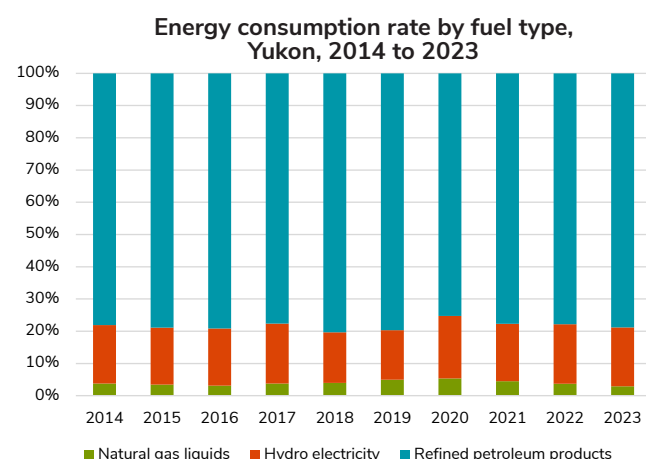
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^r	2023
Primary Energy²	----- Terajoules (TJ) -----									
Gas plant natural gas liquids (NGLs)	283	273	252	315	385	495	458	426	363	294
Primary electricity, hydro	1,363	1,419	1,437	1,550	1,518	1,525	1,651	1,678	1,814	1,862
Secondary Energy³										
Total refined petroleum products	5,874	6,318	6,421	6,462	7,774	7,916	6,412	7,339	7,655	8,014
Motor gasoline	x	x	x	x	x	3,458	2,845	2,544	2,706	2,957
Kerosene and stove oil	244	247	x	x	x	186	104	105	105	143
Diesel fuel oil	x	x	x	x	x	3,311	2,821	3,944	3,897	3,926
Light fuel oil	253	239	250	259	264	265	275	302	272	272
Heavy fuel oil	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation gasoline	20	17	34	x	x	37	16	48	48	49
Aviation turbo fuel	516	509	613	x	x	658	351	397	627	667
Total primary and secondary energy	7,521	8,010	8,110	8,326	9,677	9,938	8,523	9,443	9,832	10,170

^r = revised

¹ Rather than using "natural" units (e.g., volume, weight), energy sources can be measured according to their energy content – this allows comparison between energy sources. Terajoule is unit of measurement of such energy.

² Primary fuels are the fuels that are found in nature and can be extracted, cleaned or graded, without any sort of energy conversion or transformation process.

³ Secondary fuels are the fuels that are derived from primary fuels or fuels through chemical or physical process.



Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0029-01.

- Of the 2023 data available on primary and secondary energy consumption in terajoules (TJ): refined petroleum products (8,014 TJ) accounted for 78.8% of the final demand; hydro electricity (1,862 TJ, or 18.3%); and NGLs (propane, 294 TJ) accounted for 2.9% of the final demand.
- In 2023, the final energy demand for all types of fuel by sector was as follows: transportation (5,062 TJ, or 49.8%); industrial (2,798 TJ, or 27.5%); commercial and other institutional (1,348 TJ, or 13.3%); residential (820 TJ, or 8.1%); and public administration (139 TJ, or 1.4%).
- Within the industrial sector, *mining* accounted for 87.9% of total industrial energy use; *manufacturing* accounted for 9.3%; and *construction* accounted for 2.8% of the total industrial energy demand.
- Within the transportation sector, *road transport and urban transit* accounted for 48.9%; *retail pump sales* accounted for 38.7%; and *airlines* accounted for 12.4% of final energy demand in the sector.

Did you know?

- In the last 10 years, annual changes in the energy aggregate of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Whitehorse¹ ranged from a decrease of 14.4% in 2015 to an increase of 23.2% in 2022.
- Comparing 2024 to 2015, the energy aggregate of CPI increased by 56.7% in Whitehorse¹.

¹ Data for Yukon are not available.

Note: Energy aggregate of CPI includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source: Statistics Canada, data table 18-10-0005-01.

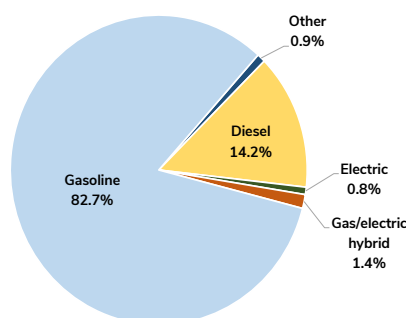
Yukon motor vehicle registrations, 2020 to 2024

	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024
Total¹	45,411	46,778	45,911	46,311	47,123
Trucks ²	21,309	22,053	21,632	21,670	21,868
Passenger cars	20,276	20,755	20,336	20,697	21,201
Off-road vehicles ³	1,504	1,558	1,483	1,453	1,487
Motorcycle	1,279	1,322	1,334	1,318	1,342
Snowmobiles	802	837	812	805	798
Bus	241	253	314	368	427

^r = revised

- In 2024, a total of 47,123 motor vehicles were registered in Yukon¹ — over one vehicle per person.
- Of the total vehicles registered in 2024 in Yukon, private owners registered 78.7% of vehicles (37,096); commercial, farm and society organizations registered 15.9% of vehicles (7,513); and government⁴ organizations registered 5.3% of vehicles (2,514).

Registered motor vehicles¹
by fuel type, Yukon, 2024



- In 2024, the majority of registered vehicles in Yukon used fossil fuels.
- 38,957 vehicles, or 82.7%, used only gasoline; 6,686, or 14.2%, used only diesel; 683, or 1.4%, were gas/electric hybrids⁵; 362, or 0.8%, were battery electric, and 434, or 0.9%, used other or mixed fuel types⁶.
- As of June 30, 2025, Yukon had a total of [23 electric vehicle \(EV\) charging stations](#).

Note: Registration figures represent data as of December 31 for each year.

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics, derivation based on Motor Vehicles registration data.

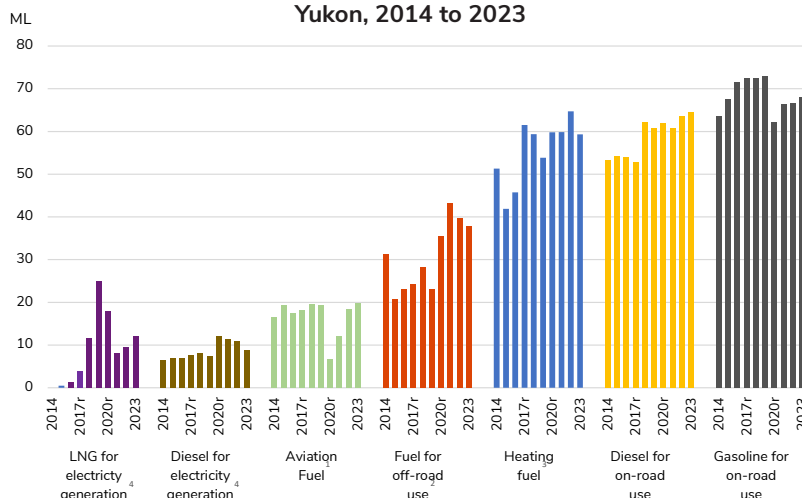
Yukon fossil fuel consumption by type of use, 2014 to 2023

	Gasoline for on-road use	Diesel for on-road use	Aviation fuel ¹	Fuel for off-road use ²	Heating fuel ³	Diesel for electricity generation ⁴	LNG for electricity generation ⁴	Total
Megalitres (ML)								
2014	63.5	53.3	16.6	31.4	51.3	6.5	0.0	222.6
2015	67.5	54.1	19.2	20.6	41.9	7.0	0.5	211.0
2016	71.5	53.9	17.4	23.0	45.7	6.8	1.3	219.6
2017 ^r	72.5	52.8	18.1	24.3	61.5	7.6	3.8	240.5
2018 ^r	72.5	62.1	19.6	28.3	59.4	8.1	11.7	261.6
2019 ^r	73.0	60.8	19.3	23.0	53.8	7.3	24.8	262.1
2020 ^r	62.0	61.9	6.8	35.5	59.8	12.2	17.9	256.1
2021 ^r	66.4	60.6	12.1	43.3	59.9	11.3	8.1	261.7
2022 ^r	66.5	63.6	18.3	39.7	64.7	11.0	9.6	273.5
2023	68.0	64.6	19.9	37.8	59.3	8.9	12.0	270.5

^r = revised

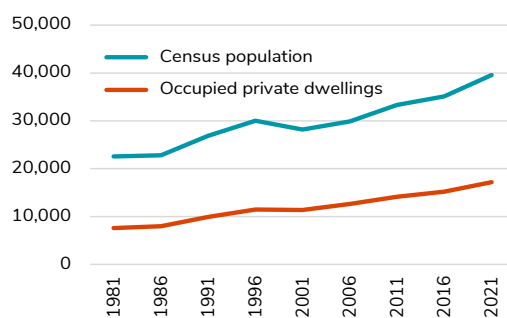
- In 2023, Yukon's total fossil fuel consumption was 270.5 ML, a decrease of 3.1 ML, or 1.1%, compared to 2022; and an increase of 47.9 ML, or 21.5%, compared to 2014.
- Of the total fossil fuel consumption in Yukon in 2023, 132.6 ML (49.0%) was for on-road use; 59.3 ML (21.9%) was used for space heating; 20.9 ML (7.7%) was for electricity generation (diesel and LNG); and 19.9 ML (7.4%) was used for aviation.
- In 2023, the total consumption of aviation fuel in Yukon (19.9 ML) increased by 1.5 ML, or 8.4%, from 2022 (18.3 ML). This is the first year that consumption of aviation fuel returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Fossil fuel consumption by type of use,
Yukon, 2014 to 2023



Private dwellings occupied by usual residents, Yukon, 1981 to 2021 censuses

	Census population	Occupied private dwellings
1981	22,535	7,600
1986	22,800	7,973
1991	26,895	9,915
1996	30,000	11,460
2001	28,165	11,365
2006	29,860	12,615
2011	33,320	14,120
2016	35,110	15,215
2021	39,585	17,180



Source: Statistics Canada, data table 98-10-0039-01.

- In the 2021 census, there were 17,180 private dwellings in Yukon, a 12.9% increase compared to the previous census in 2016.
- The intercensal growth between the 2016 and 2021 censuses (12.9%) was preceded by an 7.8% increase between 2016 and 2011; and an 11.9% increase between 2011 and 2006.

Heating sources in residential dwellings, Yukon, 2024

Property Type	Total number of dwellings	Electric		Oil		Propane		Multiple sources		Other ¹		Incomplete information ²	
		#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total
Single detached house	9,774	1,926	19.7%	6,243	63.9%	699	7.2%	73	0.7%	263	2.7%	570	5.8%
Semi-detached house	1,153	315	27.3%	752	65.2%	77	6.7%	1	0.1%	5	0.4%	3	0.3%
Townhouse/row house	1,099	939	85.4%	156	14.2%	4	0.4%	0	...	0	...	0	...
Mobile home	753	70	9.3%	544	72.2%	130	17.3%	0	...	7	0.9%	2	0.3%
Condo Apartment	852	751	88.1%	58	6.8%	0	...	24	2.8%	0	...	19	2.2%
Single dwelling in mixed-use property	59	7	11.9%	24	40.7%	8	13.6%	2	3.4%	0	...	18	30.5%
Single dwelling - unknown type	457	128	28.0%	179	39.2%	19	4.2%	4	0.9%	9	2.0%	118	25.8%
Multiplex (duplex, triplex, fourplex, etc.)	872	120	13.8%	586	67.2%	34	3.9%	30	3.4%	2	0.2%	100	11.5%
Apartment building	1,248	526	42.1%	541	43.3%	35	2.8%	114	9.1%	0	...	32	2.6%
Multiple detached/attached in a single property	3,333	201	6.0%	838	25.1%	39	1.2%	1,739	52.2%	80	2.4%	436	13.1%
Multiple dwellings - unknown type	401	74	18.5%	119	29.7%	2	0.5%	51	12.7%	3	0.7%	152	37.9%
All dwellings	20,001	5,057	25.3%	10,040	50.2%	1,047	5.2%	2,038	10.2%	369	1.8%	1,450	7.2%

x = suppressed
... = not applicable

¹ Other includes wood, hot water or steam from undefined sources, and other unspecified sources.

² Incomplete information includes dwellings without specific and/or updated information on heating system.

Source:

Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

In 2024, of the 20,001 dwellings in Yukon, 10,040 dwellings (50.2%) used oil-based heating, 5,057 (25.3%) used electricity-based heating, 1,047 (5.2%) used propane-based heating, and 2,038 (10.2%) used multiple heating sources. At least 55.4% of residential dwellings used fossil fuels as a heating source in 2024.

Correction Notice: On July 31, 2026, the table, Heating sources in residential dwellings, Yukon, 2024 was revised. Previously, figures were based on single-source data. In July 2026, the methodology was updated to incorporate multiple data sources, including administrative data. Figures in this table and summary have been revised based on this methodology.

Average expenditure per household, selected energy components, territorial capitals, Survey of Household Spending, 2019 to 2023

	Whitehorse, YT			Yellowknife, NWT			Iqaluit, NU ¹		
	2019	2021	2023	2019	2021	2023	2019	2021	2023
Dollars (\$)									
Fuel and electricity for principal residence									
Electricity	1,553	2,254	2,244	2,534	2,858	2,770	994	..	1,736
Other fuels ²	1,619	1,795	1,819	2,589	2,101	2,575	761	..	1,401
Transportation expenditures									
Gas & other fuels (all vehicles and tools)	2,837	3,217	3,185	2,569	2,213	1,622	1,743	..	1,714

¹ Data from the 2021 Survey of Household Spending was unavailable for Iqaluit, Nunavut.

² For heating and cooking (example: oil, propane, wood, other fuels).

³ Includes electricity and fuel used for heating and cooking.

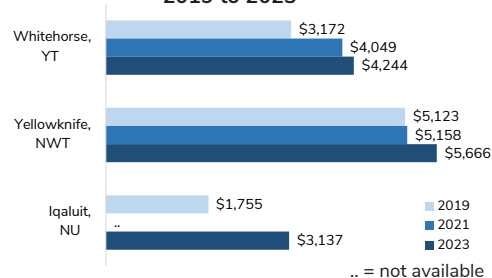
Note: Selected energy components exclude natural gas as data for 2019, 2021 and 2023 (Iqaluit) were not available.

Source: Statistics Canada, data table 11-10-0233-01.

August 2025

Government of Yukon | Department of Finance, Yukon Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 2703 (B-4), Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6 | [Yukon.ca/bureau-of-statistics](https://yukon.ca/bureau-of-statistics)
T 867-667-5640 | F 867-393-6203 | ybsinfo@yukon.ca

Combined average shelter expenditures³ for principal residence, territorial capitals, 2019 to 2023



.. = not available

