



Yukon Energy Facts 2025

Highlights:

- In 2025 the total electricity generating capacity in Yukon was 163.8 megawatts (MW), an increase of 11.7 MW, or 7.7% from 2024 (152.1 MW).
- In 2025, of the 20,041 dwellings in Yukon, 10,050 (50.1%) used oil-based heating, 5,095 (25.4%) used electricity-based heating, 1,050 (5.2%) used propane-based heating, and 2,048 (10.2%) used multiple heating sources.

Installed electricity generating capacity, Yukon, 2025

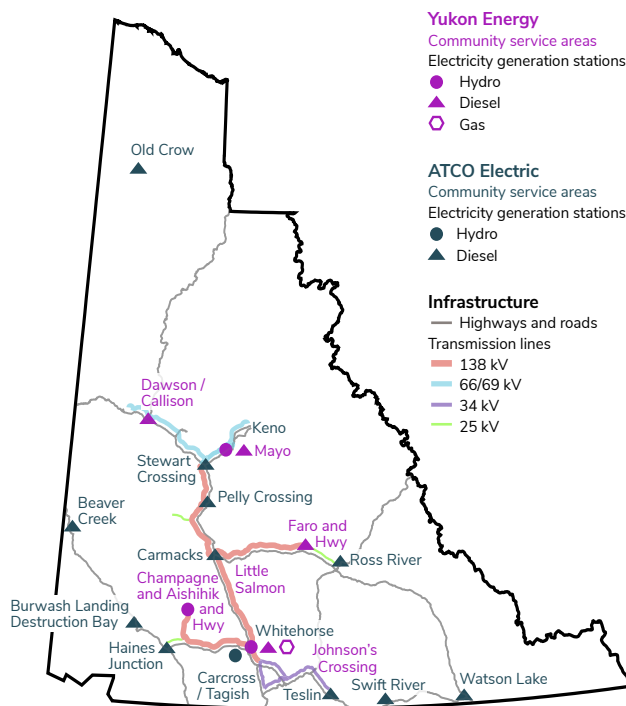
Generating capacity by location of facilities, Yukon, 2025

Type of generation by location	Ownership	Installed capacity (MW)		
		2024	2025	Change
Hydro plants				
Whitehorse	YEC	41.3	41.3	0.0
Aishihik	YEC	38.2	38.2	0.0
Mayo	YEC	15.7	15.7	0.0
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
Faro	YEC	3.0	8.2	5.2
Dawson	YEC	7.2	7.2	0.0
Callison	YEC	...	6.5	6.5
Watson Lake	ATCO	6.4	6.4	0.0
Mayo	YEC	3.0	3.0	0.0
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		152.1	163.8	11.7

... not applicable

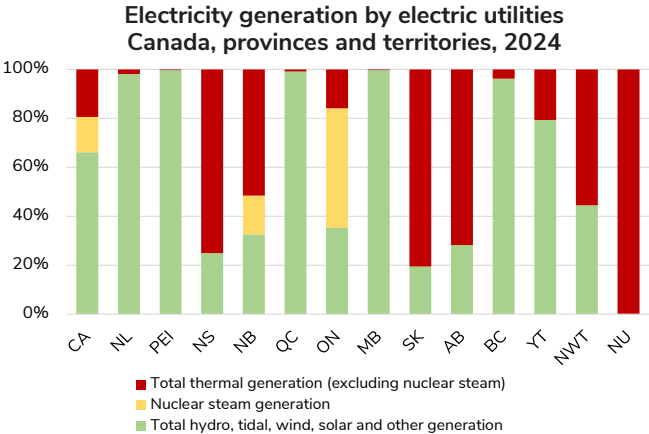
Sources: Yukon Energy Corporation and ATCO Electric Yukon.

Note: Electricity generation by industry is not included. In 2025, Yukon Energy Corporation installed diesel generation capacity at the Callison substation near Dawson City and replaced diesel generators in Whitehorse, Dawson City and Faro. The Faro facility has increased generation capacity as result of these upgrades.



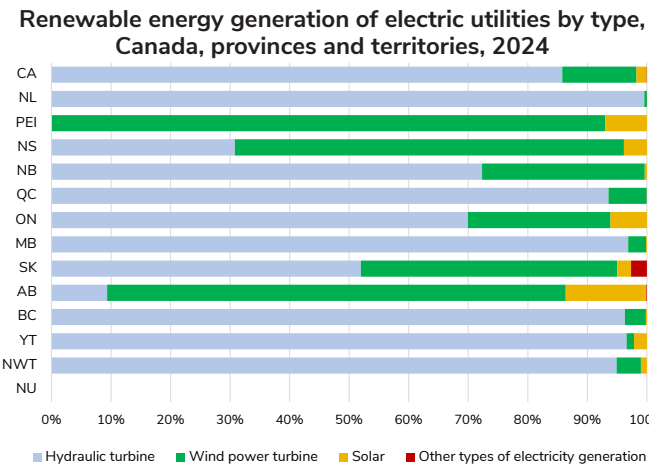
- In 2025, Yukon had a total installed electricity generating capacity of 163.8 megawatts (MW) — Yukon Energy Corporation (YEC) had an installed capacity of 144.1 MW, or 88.0% of the total; and ATCO Electric Yukon had an installed generating capacity of 19.7 MW, or 12.0% of the total.
- Of the total installed generation capacity in 2025 (163.8 MW), hydro plants had an installed capacity of 96.6 MW, or 59.0%; LNG plants had an installed capacity of 13.2 MW, or 8.1%; and diesel plants had an installed capacity of 54.0 MW, or 33.0%.
- In 2025, Yukon's installed electricity generating capacity grew by 11.7 MW, a 7.7% increase compared to 2024 (152.1 MW) — this growth was attributable to Yukon Energy Corporation's addition of the Callison facility (6.5 MW) and increased generation capacity in Faro. The generation capacity of hydro plants significantly declines in winter as water flow decreases. The winter generation capacity of thermal plants (LNG and diesel) also decreases as plant efficiency declines at low ambient temperatures.

Electric utilities generation¹ by type, Canada, provinces and territories, 2024

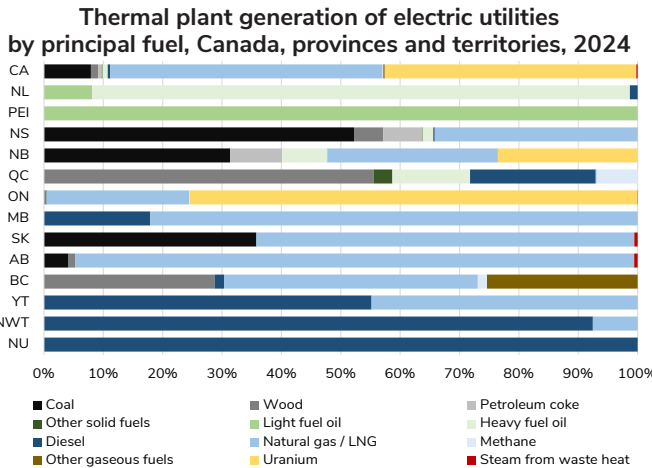


¹ Electricity generation by industry is not included.
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0020-01.

- In 2024, Yukon electric utilities generated a total of 560,853 MWh of electricity.
- Renewable electricity generation (445,184 MWh) accounted for 79.4% of Yukon's total electricity generation in 2024. Yukon had the sixth highest proportion of renewable electricity generation of all provinces and territories, and 13.2 percentage points higher than the national average (66.2%).
- Thermal generation accounted for 20.6% of Yukon's total electricity generated by electric utilities in 2024.
- Between 2015 and 2024 (inclusive), the percentage of Yukon's thermal generation¹ fluctuated from a low of 5.7% in 2015 to a high of 20.6% in 2024.



Note: Data for Nunavut are excluded because the territory's renewable energy generation accounted for less than 0.1% of total generation.
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0020-01.



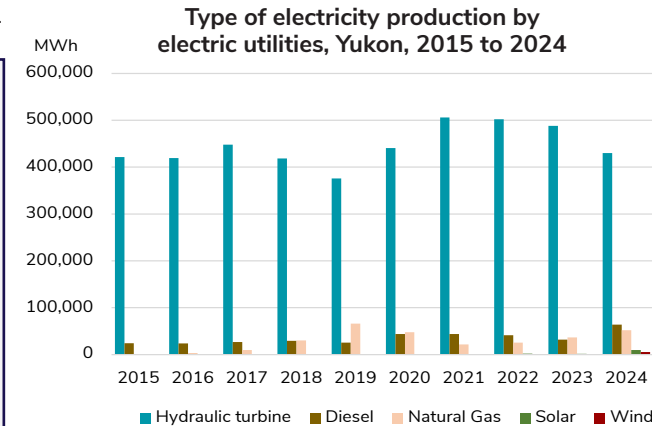
Note: Alberta electricity generation from propane is excluded.
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0084-01.

Electric utilities generation by type, Yukon, 2015 to 2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r	2024
(megawatt hours MWh)										
Total all types of electricity generation	447,879	446,998	484,818	477,850	467,636	532,078	571,511	570,048	558,940	560,853
Hydraulic turbine	421,696	419,461	448,151	418,510	375,783	440,580	506,076	502,090	488,014	430,071
Wind power turbine	650	509	33	0	0	0	0	0	622	5,493
Solar power	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1,952	1,419	9,620
Thermal combustion generation	25,533	27,028	36,634	59,340	91,853	91,498	65,435	66,006	68,885	115,669
Diesel*	24,238	23,777	26,778	29,210	25,681	43,784	43,890	40,785	32,240	63,815
Natural gas*	1,295	3,251	9,856	30,130	66,172	47,714	21,545	25,221	36,645	51,854

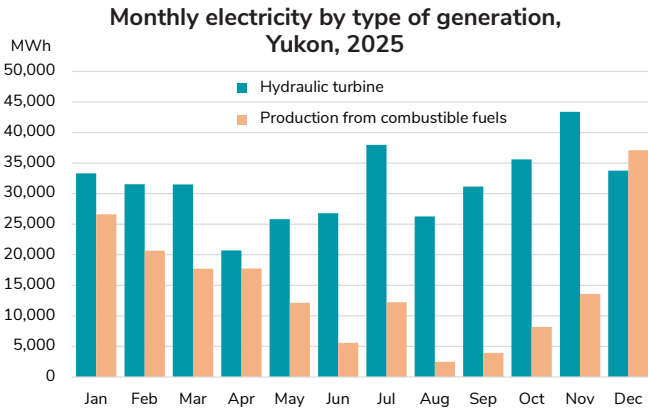
.. = not available r = revised Note: Data for diesel and natural gas in 2019, 2022 and 2023 have been adjusted to reflect total thermal combustion generation.
Sources: Statistics Canada, data tables 25-10-0019-01 and 25-10-0084-01.

- Comparing 2024 to 2023, Yukon's total electricity production increased by 1,913 MWh, or 0.3%.
- Comparing 2024 to 2015, Yukon's total electricity production increased by 112,974 MWh, or 25.2%.
- In 2024, Yukon produced 430,071 MWh of electricity from hydro generation, a decrease of 57,943 MWh, or 11.9%, compared to 2023; and an increase of 8,375 MWh, or 2.0%, compared to 2015.
- Yukon produced 115,669 MWh of electricity from thermal combustion in 2024, an increase of 46,784 MWh, or 67.9%, compared to 2023; and an increase of 90,136 MWh, or 353.0%, compared to 2015.



Note: Wind and solar power generation prior to 2024 are not visible in the chart because the electricity generated from these sources is either zero or too small to be visible.

Monthly electricity by type of generation, Yukon, 2025



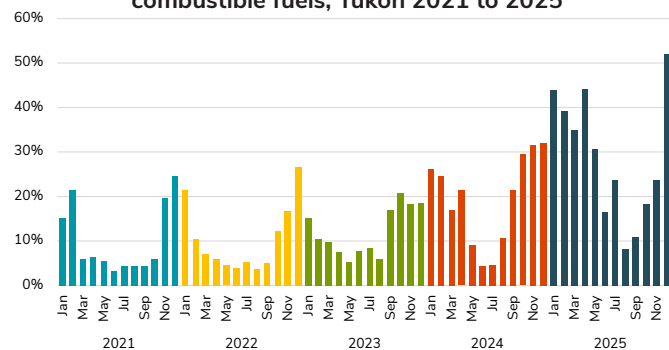
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0015-01.

- Of Yukon's total generation by electric utilities in 2025, the percentage of electricity generated by hydraulic turbines peaked in September at 86.8% of the total, while that from combustible fuels peaked in December at 52.0%.
- Total generation from hydraulic turbines exceeded that from combustible fuels in every month of 2025 except December.
- Between 2021 and 2025, monthly hydraulic turbine generation varied from a low of 20,720 MWh in April 2025 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 37,086 MWh in December 2025.

- 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 40.4% in 2025.
- During the generally warmer months from June to September, the average monthly percentage of total electricity generated by hydraulic turbine was 80.5% in 2025.
- In 2025, the smallest percentage of total electricity from combustible fuels was generated in August at 8.2%.

Note: Electricity generation by industry is not included.

Percentage of total electricity generated from combustible fuels, Yukon 2021 to 2025



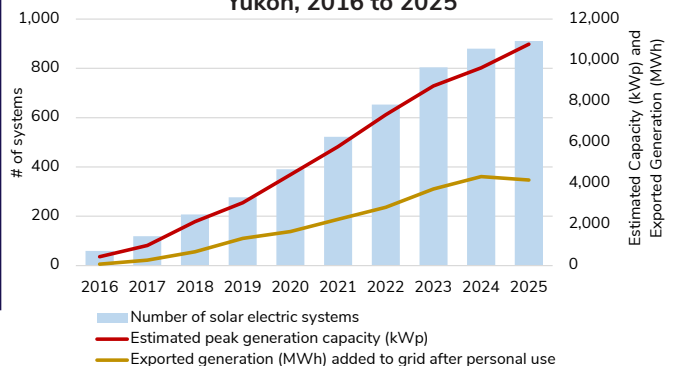
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0015-01.

Micro-generation program, Yukon, 2016 to 2025

	Number of solar electric systems	Estimated peak generation capacity (kW _p)	Exported generation (MWh) added to grid after personal use
2016	59	428	70
2017	119	977	263
2018	207	2,140	668
2019	277	3,063	1,317
2020	391	4,425	1,659
2021	522	5,788	2,251
2022	653	7,339	2,838
2023	804	8,745	3,723
2024	880	9,626	4,332
2025	911	10,784	4,168

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

Micro-generation program, Yukon, 2016 to 2025



- In 2025, there were 911 solar electric systems¹ operating in Yukon under the micro-generation program with a peak generating capacity of 10,784 kW_p, or the approximate equivalent of 10,784 MWh per year.
- Although actual total generation from these solar energy systems¹ is unavailable, the systems added a total of 4,168 MWh of surplus energy to Yukon's electrical grid in 2025; 4,332 MWh was added in 2024.
- Exported solar energy added to Yukon's electrical grids, including diesel mini-grid communities, from the micro-generation program, accounted for about 0.7% of the total electricity generated by utilities in Yukon in 2025.

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.

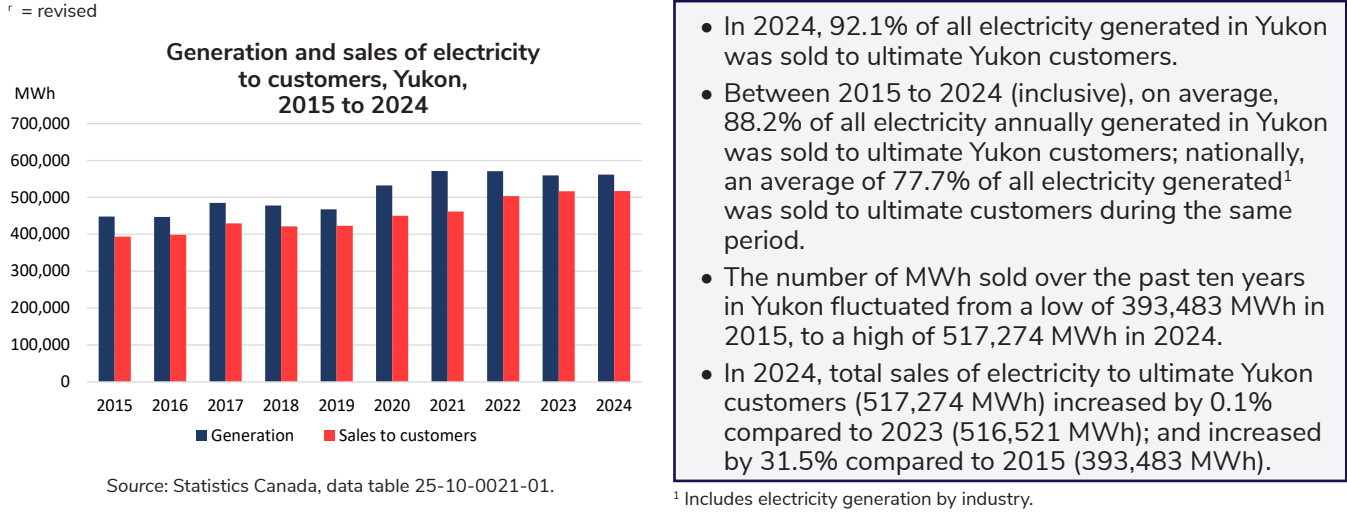
Note: Data may be revised due to sale of properties with solar, decommissioning of systems, etc.

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.

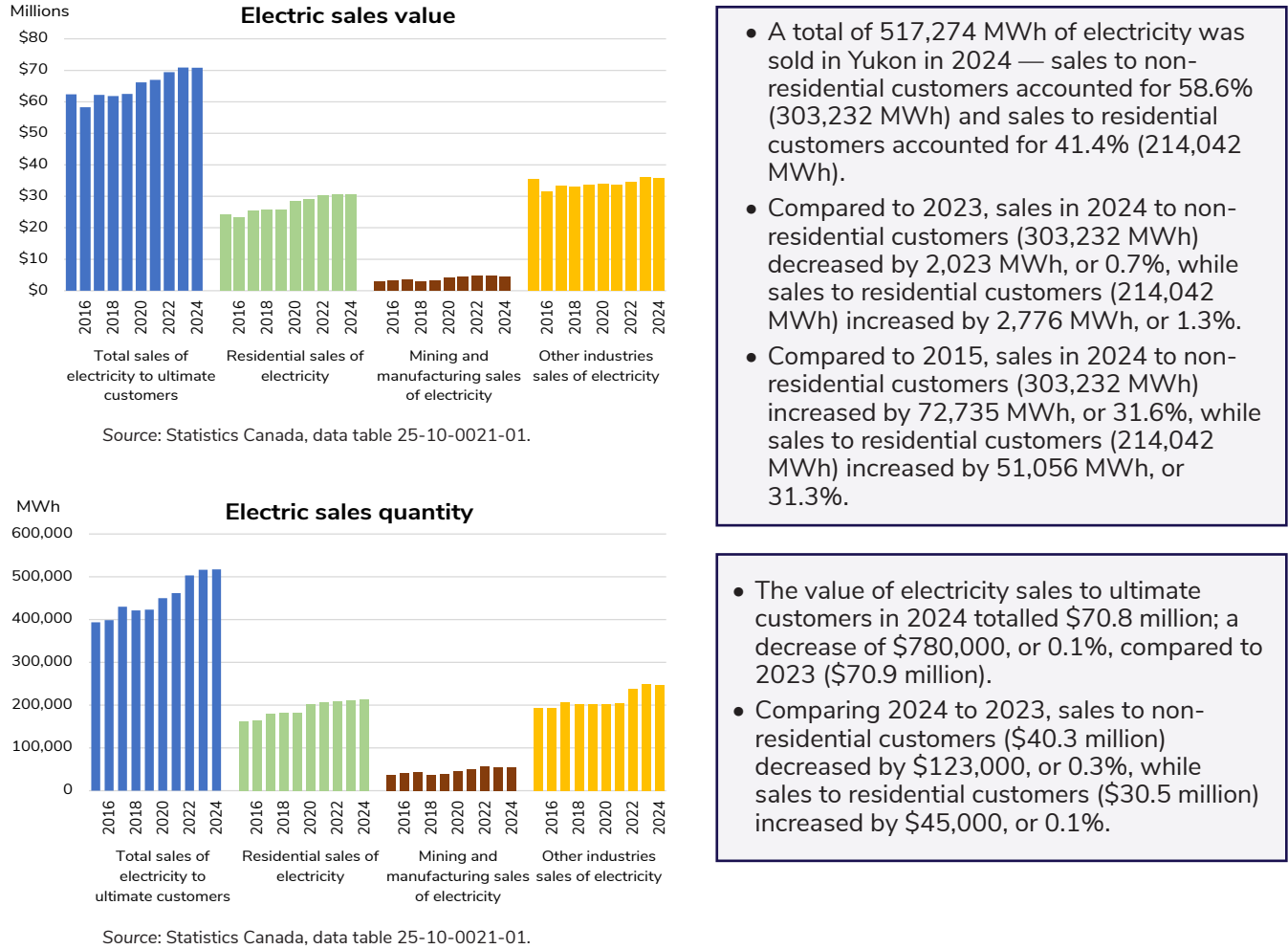
Electricity generation and sales to ultimate customers, Yukon, 2015 to 2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r	2024
	(MWh)									
Total generation of electricity	447,879	446,998	484,818	477,850	467,636	532,078	571,511	570,817	559,643	561,738
Total sales of electricity to ultimate customers	393,483	398,724	429,806	421,373	423,121	450,041	461,871	503,361	516,521	517,274

^r = revised



Sales of electricity, Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Energy use, final demand by type of fuel (in natural units), Yukon, 2015 to 2024

	2015	2016 ^r	2017 ^r	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r	2024 ^p
(megalitres unless otherwise noted)										
Energy use, final demand¹										
Primary electricity, hydro (GWh)	394.0	399.3	430.5	421.8	423.6	458.6	466.1	503.9	517.4	517.9
Gas plant natural gas liquids (NGLs)	10.8	9.9	12.4	15.2	19.6	18.1	16.8	14.3	11.6	16.9
Total refined petroleum products	171.2	171.9	182.9	211.1	215.7	178.3	201.5	210.5	220.5	226.6
Motor gasoline	x	x	x	x	98.8	85.0	76.1	80.9	88.1	90.8
Kerosene and stove oil	6.6	x	x	x	4.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.8	3.8
Diesel fuel oil	x	x	x	x	86.4	73.6	102.8	101.6	102.4	103.0
Light fuel oil	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.0	6.9	7.4
Heavy fuel oil	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s
Aviation gasoline ^E	0.5	1.0	x	x	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	6.2
Aviation turbo fuel ^E	13.6	16.4	x	x	17.6	9.4	10.6	16.8	17.8	15.3

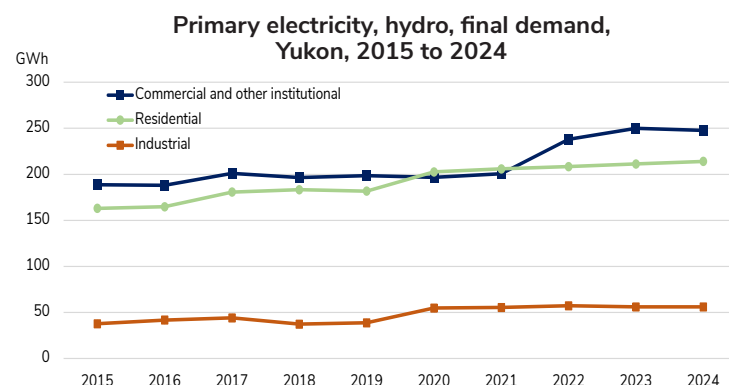
^p = preliminary ^r = revised ^E = Use with caution

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.

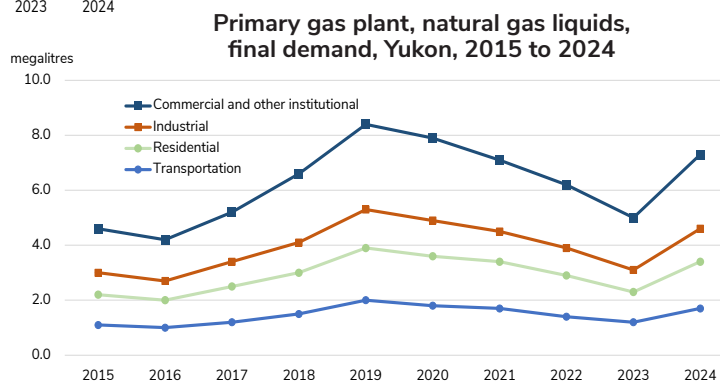
- Compared to 2023, the final demand for energy in 2024 using: gas plant natural gas liquids (generally representing propane) increased by 45.7%, or 5.3 megalitres (ML); hydro electricity increased by 0.1%, or 0.5 gigawatt hours (GWh); and refined petroleum products increased by 2.8%, or 6.1 ML.



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

- The final demand for hydro energy in 2024 (517.9 GWh) consisted of 247.8 gigawatt hours (GWh, 47.8%) used by commercial and other institutional sectors; 214.0 GWh (41.3%) used by the residential sector; and 56.0 GWh (10.8%) used by the industrial sector.

- In 2024, the final demand for natural gas liquids (16.9 ML) consisted of 7.3 ML (43.2%) used by commercial and other institutional sectors; 4.6 ML (27.2%) used by the industrial sector; 3.4 ML (20.1%) used by the residential sector; and 1.7 ML (10.1%) used by the transportation sector.



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

Did you know?

- In 2025, the energy sector contributed \$56.2 million (chained 2017 dollars) towards Yukon's overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (\$3,243.0 million), an increase of \$1.7 million, or 3.1%, compared to the revised 2024 figure (\$54.5 million).
- In 2025, the proportion of total renewable energy generation attributable to wind and solar was 3.4%, an increase of 2.2 percentage points from 2024 (1.2%).

Note: Energy generation data for 2025 are derived from monthly data and are subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada, data tables 36-10-0711-01 and 25-10-0015-01.

Energy use, final demand by type of fuel (in terajoule¹ units), Yukon, 2015 to 2024

	2015	2016 ^r	2017 ^r	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r	2024 ^p
Primary Energy²	(terrajoules)									
Gas plant natural gas liquids (NGLs)	273	252	315	385	495	458	426	363	294	428
Primary electricity, hydro	1,419	1,437	1,550	1,518	1,525	1,651	1,678	1,814	1,863	1,865
Secondary Energy³										
Total refined petroleum products	6,318	6,325	6,735	7,774	7,916	6,412	7,339	7,655	8,001	8,200
Motor gasoline	x	x	x	x	3,458	2,845	2,544	2,706	2,947	3,037
Kerosene and stove oil	247	x	x	x	186	104	105	105	143	143
Diesel fuel oil	x	x	x	x	3,311	2,821	3,944	3,897	3,926	3,950
Light fuel oil	239	250	259	264	265	275	302	272	270	288
Heavy fuel oil	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation gasoline ^E	17	34	x	x	37	16	48	48	49	208
Aviation turbo fuel ^E	509	613	x	x	658	351	397	627	667	573
Total primary and secondary energy	8,010	8,014	8,599	9,677	9,938	8,523	9,443	9,832	10,157	10,492

^p = preliminary ^r = revised ^E = Use with caution

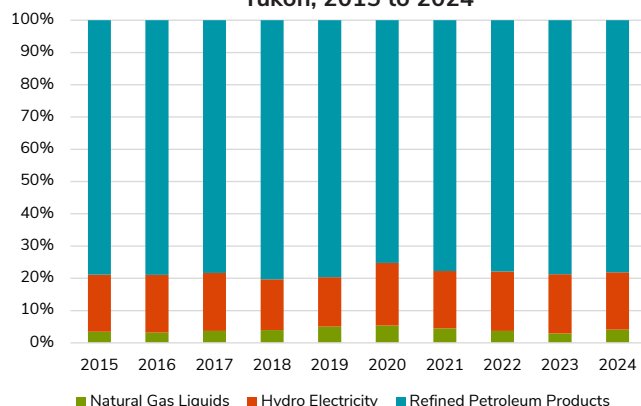
¹ Rather than using "natural" units (e.g., volume, weight), energy sources can be measured according to their energy content – this allows comparison between energy sources. Terajoule is unit of measurement of such energy.

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.

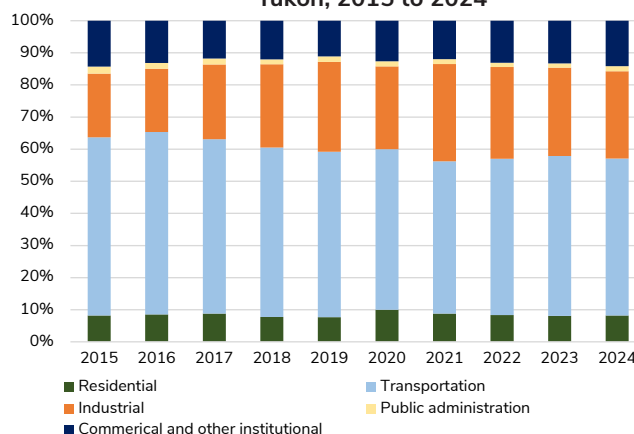
³ Secondary fuels are the fuels that are derived from primary fuels or fuels through chemical or physical process.

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

Energy consumption rate by fuel type,
Yukon, 2015 to 2024



Energy consumption rate by sector,
Yukon, 2015 to 2024



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

- Of the 2024 data available on primary and secondary energy consumption in terajoules (TJ): refined petroleum products (8,200 TJ) accounted for 78.2% of the final demand; hydro electricity (1,865 TJ) accounted for 17.8%; and NGLs (propane, 428 TJ) accounted for 4.1% of the final demand.
- In 2024, the final energy demand for all types of fuel by sector was as follows: transportation (5,128 TJ, or 48.9%); industrial (2,857 TJ, or 27.2%); commercial and other institutional (1,487 TJ, or 14.2%); residential (859 TJ, or 8.2%); and public administration (162 TJ, or 1.5%).
- Within the industrial sector, *mining* accounted for 88.0% of total industrial energy use; *manufacturing* accounted for 9.1%; and *construction* accounted for 2.9% of the total industrial energy demand.
- Within the transportation sector, *road transport and urban transit* accounted for 46.3%; *retail pump sales* accounted for 42.1%; and *airlines* accounted for 11.5% 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 5.7% in 2016 to an increase of 23.2% in 2022.
- Comparing 2025 to 2016, the energy aggregate of CPI increased by 73.9% 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, 2021 to 2025

	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024 ^r	2025
Total¹	46,778	45,911	46,312	47,124	47,952
Trucks ²	22,057	21,639	21,676	21,880	22,164
Passenger cars	20,752	20,330	20,692	21,191	21,743
Off-road vehicles ³	1,560	1,485	1,455	1,489	1,483
Motorcycle	1,322	1,334	1,318	1,342	1,383
Snowmobiles	835	810	804	796	773
Bus	252	313	367	426	406

^r = revised

¹ Registration counts exclude dealer, rental, and special registrations.

² Trucks include: pickup trucks, motorhomes, dump trucks, platform trucks, etc.

³ Off-road vehicles include quads, side-by-sides, dirt bikes, etc.

⁴ Government includes federal, First Nations, territorial and municipal organizations.

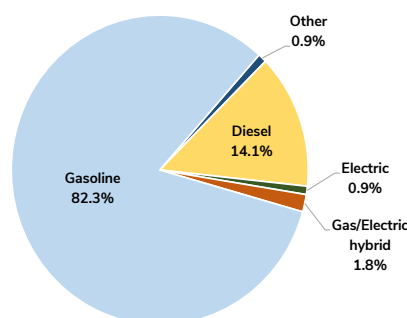
⁵ Includes plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV).

⁶ Distribution is based on vehicle registration data by type of fuel.

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

- In 2025, a total of 47,952 motor vehicles were registered in Yukon¹.
- Of the total vehicles registered in 2025 in Yukon, private owners registered 79.0% of vehicles (37,861); commercial, farm and society organizations registered 15.9% of vehicles (7,638); and government⁴ organizations registered 5.1% of vehicles (2,453).

Registered motor vehicles¹
by fuel type, Yukon, 2025



- In 2025, the majority of registered vehicles in Yukon used fossil fuels.
- 39,470 vehicles, or 82.3%, used only gasoline; 6,745, or 14.1%, used only diesel; 870, or 1.8%, were gas/electric hybrids⁵; 414, or 0.9%, were battery electric, and 453, 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, 2015 to 2024

	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 (litres x 1,000,000) -----								
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	72.5	52.8	18.1	24.3	61.5	7.6	3.8	240.5
2018	72.5	62.1	19.6	28.3	59.4	8.1	11.7	261.6
2019	73.0	60.8	19.3	23.0	53.8	7.3	24.8	262.1
2020	62.0	61.9	6.8	35.5	59.8	12.2	17.9	256.1
2021	66.4	60.6	12.1	43.3	59.9	11.3	8.1	261.7
2022 ^r	67.9	63.8	18.3	39.7	64.7	11.0	9.6	275.0
2023 ^r	73.0	65.0	19.9	37.8	59.3	8.9	13.7	277.6
2024	68.7	56.7	21.4	33.6	59.3	17.7	19.5	276.9

^r = revised

¹ Aviation fuel includes aviation gasoline and jet fuel.

² Fuel for off-road use includes tax exempt gasoline and diesel (e.g. fuel used for mining, farming and outfitting).

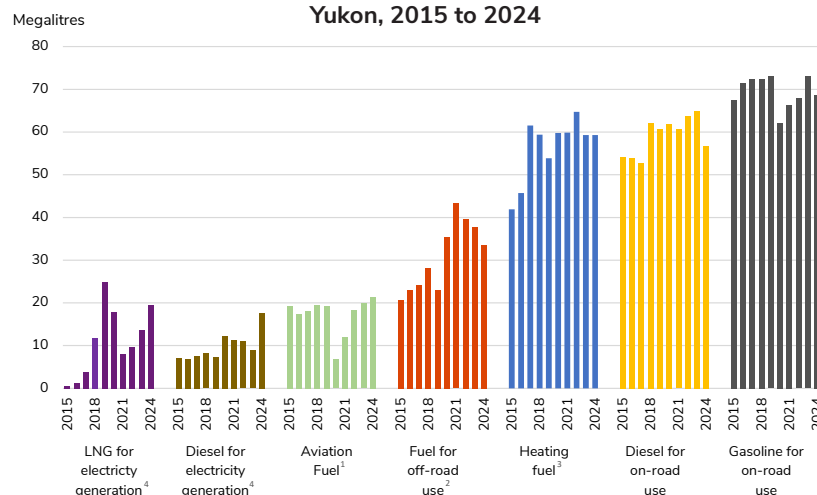
³ Heating fuel includes heating oil and liquid petroleum gas (propane).

⁴ Diesel and LNG for electricity generation is estimated from public data on electricity generation and exempt fuel permits for electricity generation.

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

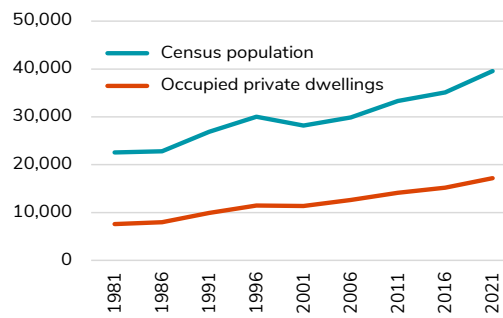
- In 2024, Yukon's total fossil fuel consumption was 276.9 ML, a decrease of 0.6 ML, or 0.2%, compared to 2023; and an increase of 65.9 ML, or 31.2%, compared to 2015.
- Of the total fossil fuel consumption in Yukon in 2024, 125.5 ML (45.3%) was for on-road use; 59.3 ML (21.4%) was used for space heating; 37.2 ML (13.4%) was for electricity generation (diesel and LNG); and 21.4 ML (7.7%) was used for aviation.
- In 2024, the total consumption of aviation fuel in Yukon (21.4 ML) increased by 1.5 ML, or 7.7%, from 2023 (19.9 ML), which was the first year that consumption of aviation fuel returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Fossil fuel consumption by type of use,
Yukon, 2015 to 2024



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, 2025

Property Type	Total number of dwellings	Electric		Oil		Propane		Multi-sources		Other ¹		Incomplete Information ²	
		# of dwellings	% of total	# of dwellings	% of total	# of dwellings	% of total	# of dwellings	% of total	# of dwellings	% of total	# of dwellings	% of total
Single detached house	9,799	1,935	19.7%	6,253	63.8%	699	7.1%	73	0.7%	263	2.7%	576	5.9%
Semi-detached house	1,157	316	27.3%	755	65.3%	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	779	77	9.9%	562	72.1%	130	16.7%	0	...	8	1.0%	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	70	21	30.0%	18	25.7%	7	10.0%	3	4.3%	0	...	21	30.0%
Single dwelling - unknown type	468	130	27.8%	178	38.0%	18	3.8%	4	0.9%	9	1.9%	129	27.6%
Multiplex (duplex, triplex, fourplex, etc.)	881	122	13.8%	588	66.7%	34	3.9%	30	3.4%	2	0.2%	105	11.9%
Apartment building	1,252	528	42.2%	541	43.2%	37	3.0%	114	9.1%	0	...	32	2.6%
Multiple detached/attached in a single property	3,344	202	6.0%	832	24.9%	42	1.3%	1,750	52.3%	80	2.4%	438	13.1%
Multiple dwellings - unknown type	340	74	21.8%	109	32.1%	2	0.6%	49	14.4%	3	0.9%	103	30.3%
All dwellings	20,041	5,095	25.4%	10,050	50.1%	1,050	5.2%	2,048	10.2%	370	1.8%	1,428	7.1%

... = 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 2025, of the 20,041 dwellings in Yukon: 10,050 dwellings (50.1%) used oil-based heating, 5,095 (25.4%) used electricity-based heating, 1,050 (5.2%) used propane-based heating, and 2,048 (10.2%) used multiple heating sources.
- At least 55.4% of residential dwellings used fossil fuels as a heating source in 2025.

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.

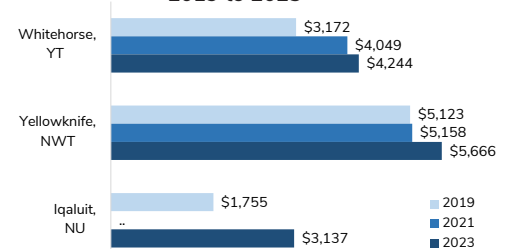
² For heating and cooking (example: oil, propane, wood, other fuels).

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.

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



.. = not available

July 2026