



Yukon Business Survey 2023

Highlights:

- In 2023, the Construction and the Professional, scientific and technical services sectors together accounted for about one third (32.6%) of all Yukon businesses.
- Of Yukon's private-sector jobs, Retail trade and Accommodation and food services sectors accounted for 33.1%, while Construction and Transportation and warehousing sectors accounted for 20.9%.
- In 2022, based on perceived revenues, mining accounted for 14.2% of Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), construction accounted for 10.6% and tourism accounted for 4.4%.

In the summer of 2023, Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) contacted about 4,525 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: The definition of a business for this survey does not include any level of government, crown corporations or non-profit organizations (NPOs). Some industry sector categories have been combined to avoid data suppressions. Not all businesses answered every question, therefore total numbers given in each category may not be consistent through all sections of this report. Rows and/or columns may not sum to totals due to non-response adjustment. It should also be noted that due to evolving data collection procedure, methodology and timing of the survey, historical results may not be strictly comparable.

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Businesses by industry sector, Yukon, 2023

Industry sector	2023	% of all businesses
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	105	3.6%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	139	4.8%
Utilities; Manufacturing	92	3.2%
Construction	444	15.4%
Wholesale trade	26	0.9%
Retail trade	182	6.3%
Transportation and warehousing	90	3.1%
Information and cultural industries	60	2.1%
Finance and insurance	59	2.1%
Real estate	198	6.9%
Rental and leasing services	39	1.4%
Professional, scientific and technical services	495	17.2%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	175	6.1%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	16	0.6%
Educational services	85	3.0%
Health care and social assistance	203	7.1%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	92	3.2%
Accommodation and food services	167	5.8%
Other services (except Public administration)	213	7.4%
All industries	2,878	100.0%

In 2023, the Professional, scientific, and technical services sector had the largest number of businesses at 495, followed by the Construction sector at 444.

Combined, they represented almost one-third of Yukon businesses (32.6%).

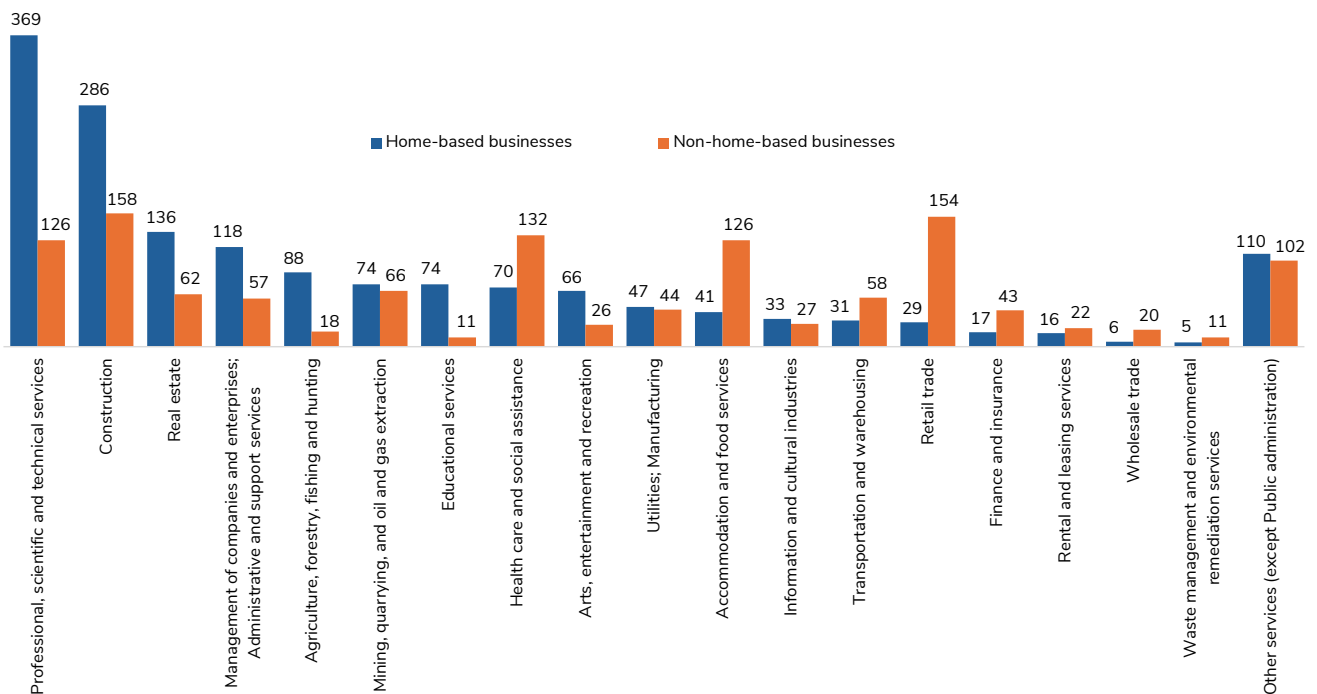
Home-based and non-home-based businesses by industry sector, Yukon, 2023

Industry sector	Home-based	Non-home-based	% of home-based by industry sector
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	88	18	83.0%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	74	66	52.9%
Utilities; Manufacturing	47	44	51.6%
Construction	286	158	64.4%
Wholesale trade	6	20	23.1%
Retail trade	29	154	15.8%
Transportation and warehousing	31	58	34.8%
Information and cultural industries	33	27	55.0%
Finance and insurance	17	43	28.3%
Real estate	136	62	68.7%
Rental and leasing services	16	22	42.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	369	126	74.5%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	118	57	67.4%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	5	11	31.3%
Educational services	74	11	87.1%
Health care and social assistance	70	132	34.7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	66	26	71.7%
Accommodation and food services	41	126	24.6%
Other services (except Public administration)	110	102	51.9%
All industries	1,615	1,263	56.1%

In 2023, 56.1% of all businesses were **home-based**. The *Professional, scientific and technical services* sector had the largest number of **home-based** businesses at 369, followed by the *Construction* sector at 286. Combined, they represented 40.5% of all **home-based** businesses.

The *Construction* sector had the largest number of **non-home-based** businesses at 158, followed by the *Retail trade* sector at 154. Combined, they represented 24.7% of all **non-home-based** businesses.

Home-based and non-home-based businesses, by industry sector, Yukon, 2023



Employment in home-based/non-home-based businesses†, Yukon, 2023

Industry sector	Home-based workers	Non-home-based workers	Total workers	% home-based workers
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	171	92	263	65.0%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	177	792	970	18.3%
Utilities; Manufacturing	79	503	583	13.6%
Construction	664	1,136	1,800	36.9%
Wholesale trade	13	275	287	4.5%
Retail trade	52	3,007	3,059	1.7%
Transportation and warehousing	119	1,207	1,326	9.0%
Information and cultural industries	40	437	477	8.4%
Finance and insurance	22	340	362	6.1%
Real estate	182	205	386	47.0%
Rental and leasing services	55	214	269	20.4%
Professional, scientific and technical services	420	426	845	49.6%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	269	274	543	49.5%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	6	67	73	8.2%
Educational services	97	46	143	67.8%
Health care and social assistance	101	660	761	13.3%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	95	184	279	34.1%
Accommodation and food services	116	1,769	1,885	6.2%
Other services (except Public administration)	164	452	616	26.6%
All industries	2,843	12,085	14,928	19.0%

With 3,059 workers (employees and business owners actively working in their businesses), the Retail trade sector was the largest employer in the private-sector in 2023, followed by Accommodation and food services (1,885) and Construction (1,800). These three sectors together comprised 45.2% of all private-sector employment.

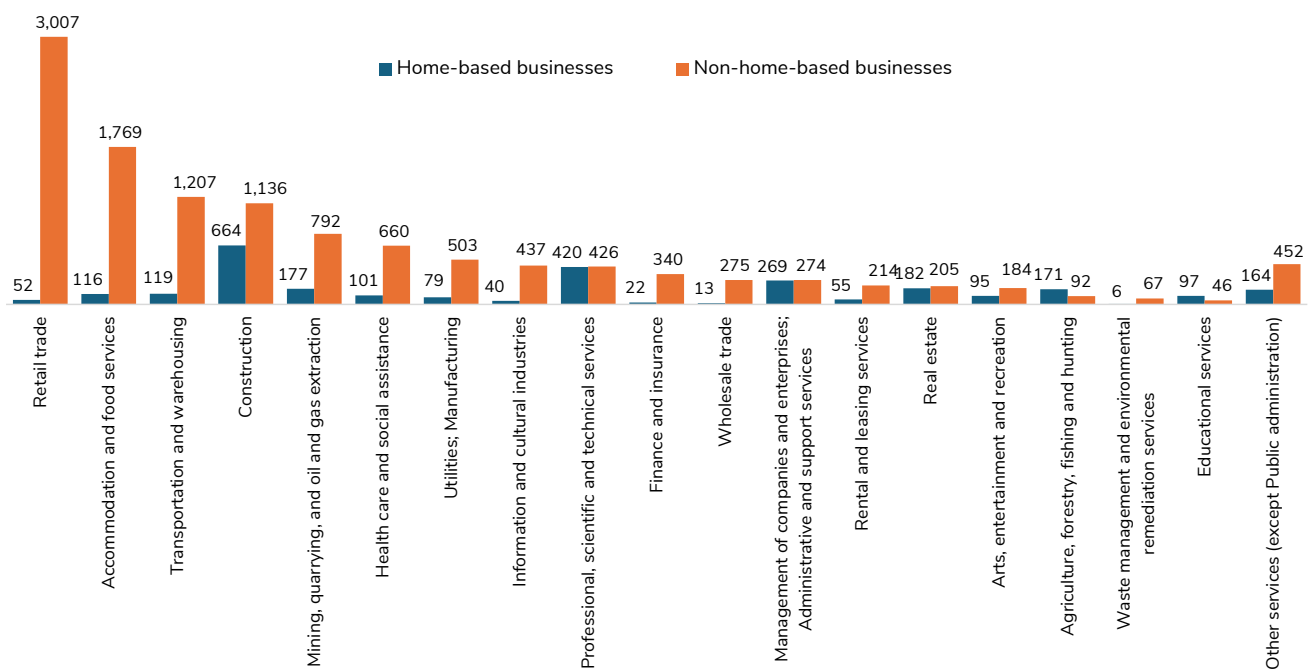
The Construction sector had the largest number of **home-based** business workers at 664, accounting for 23.4% of all home-based business workers.

The Retail trade sector was the largest employer for **non-home-based** businesses with 3,007 workers (24.9%), followed by Accommodation and food services with 1,769 workers (14.6%).

* 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.

† For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Number of workers* in home-based and non-home-based businesses†, by industry sector, Yukon, 2023



Businesses† and employment in selected industry sectors, Yukon, 2023

The following tables detail the three industry sectors in 2023 with the most workers (employees and business owners actively working in their business).

Retail trade

In the Retail Trade sector, 182 businesses employed a total of 3,059 workers.

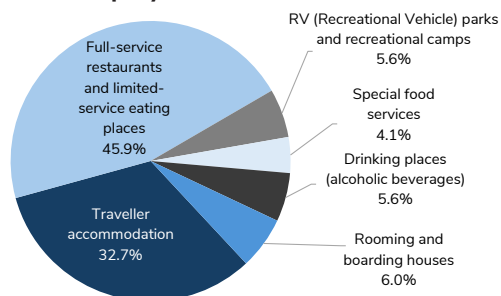
Of all Retail trade industry groups, the largest employer was the Grocery stores group, which had 14 businesses (7.6%) and employed 547 workers (17.9%).

The second-largest employer within the Retail trade sector was the Automobile dealers group, which had 9 businesses and employed 321 workers (10.5%). The third-largest was the Gasoline stations group, with 295 workers (9.6%).

Retail trade industry groups	# of businesses	# of workers
Grocery stores	14	547
Automobile dealers	9	321
Gasoline stations	16	295
Other miscellaneous store retailers	30	248
Building material and supplies dealers	6	167
Other motor vehicle dealers	8	160
Warehouse clubs, supercentres and other general merchandise retailers	7	160
Department stores	x	150
Office supplies, stationery and gift retailers	11	145
Health and personal care retailers	12	123
Beer, wine and liquor stores	x	118
Sporting goods, hobby and musical instrument retailers	12	109
Fuel dealers	5	90
Furniture, floor covering, window treatment and other home furnishings	10	88
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	5	84
Electronics and appliances retailers	3	51
Specialty food stores	8	47
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods retailers	8	47
Clothing and clothing accessories retailers	9	38
Book retailers and news dealers	x	36
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	x	17
Florists	x	13
Used merchandise retailers	3	x
Direct selling establishments	x	x
Total	182	3,059

Accommodation and food services

Employment



Retail trade industry groups	# of business	# of workers
Traveller accommodation	56	616
Full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places	53	865
RV (Recreational Vehicle) parks and recreational camps	25	106
Special food services	16	78
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	10	106
Rooming and boarding houses	7	114
Total	167	1,885

In the Accommodation and food services sector, there were 167 businesses employing 1,885 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 865 workers (45.9%) employed by 53 businesses (31.7%).

Construction

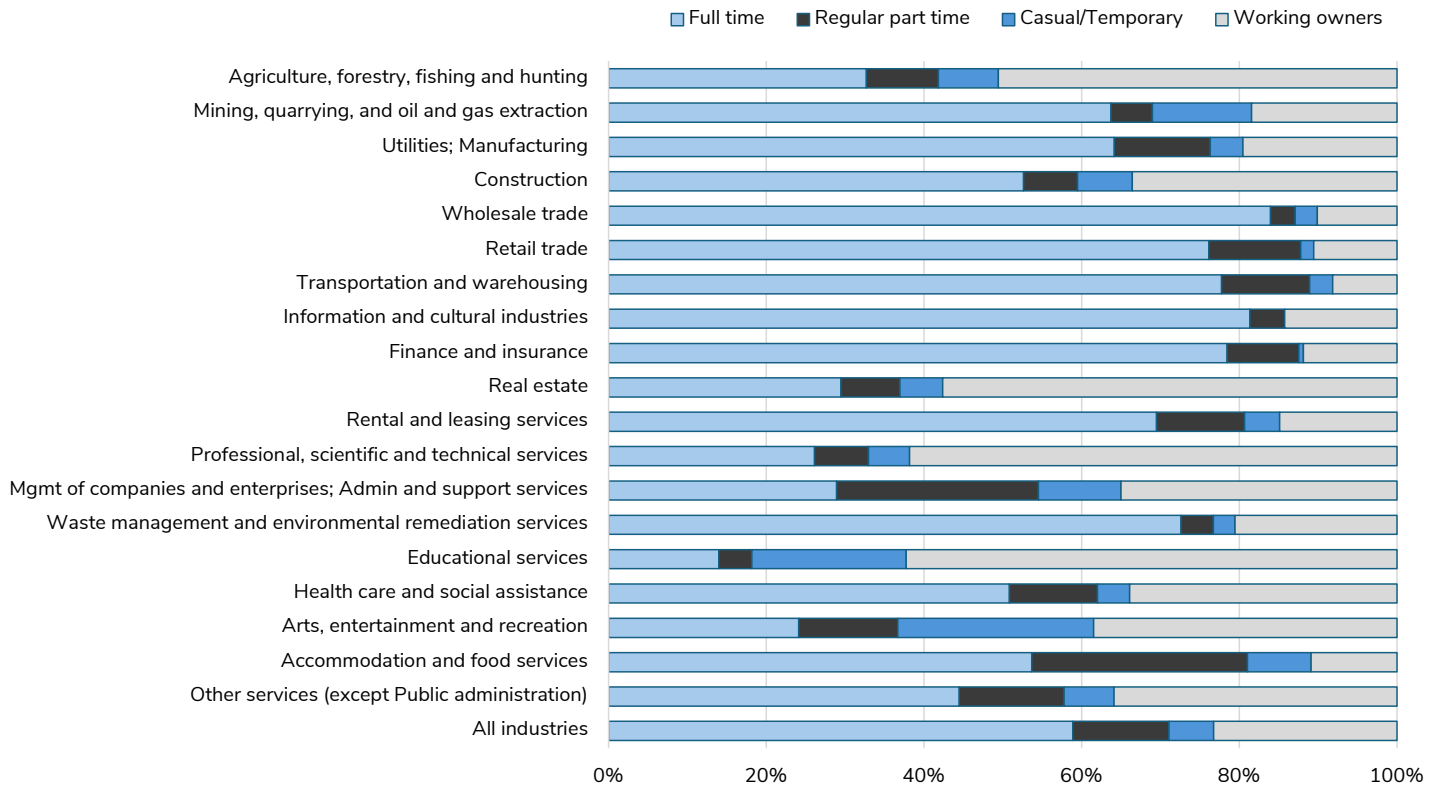
Construction industry groups	# of business	# of workers
Construction of buildings	194	794
Specialty trade contractors	233	731
Heavy and civil engineering construction	18	275
Total	444	1,800

In the Construction sector, 444 businesses employed a total of 1,800 workers. The largest industry group in this sector, in terms of number of employees, was Construction of buildings, which had 794 workers (44.1%) employed by 194 businesses (43.6%).

† For data qualifiers, see page 24.

Type of employment by industry sector, Yukon, 2023

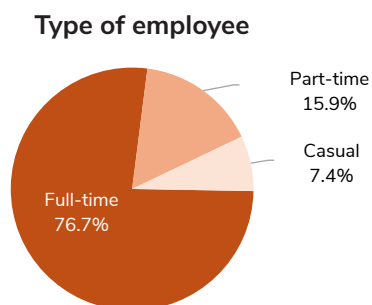
At the time of the 2023 survey, Yukon businesses[†] reported a total of 14,928 workers. Amongst the industry sectors, *Wholesale trade* had the highest proportion of full-time employees at 84.0%. *Accommodation and food services* had the highest proportion of part-time employees (27.4%), while *Arts, entertainment and recreation* had the highest proportion of casual/temporary employees (24.8%). The highest proportion of owners actively working in their businesses was in *Educational services* at 62.2%.



† For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Type of current employees, Yukon, 2023

Over one-third (36.8%) of businesses[†] reported they had employees working for them in Yukon at the time of the survey. These businesses had a total of 11,445 employees, **not** including 3,473 owners actively working in their businesses. Of the total employees, 8,790 full-time employees, 1,821 part-time and 844 casual or temporary employees were working at the time of the survey.

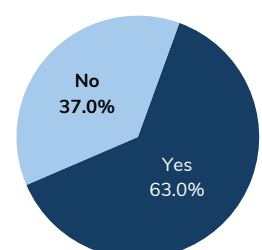
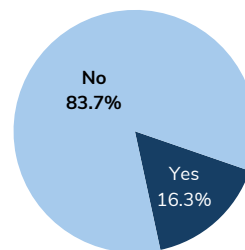


† For data qualifiers, see page 28.

“Does this business have any employees currently working in Yukon?”

Home-based

Non-home-based



Just under two-thirds (63.0%) of non-home-based businesses had employees working in Yukon at the time of the survey, while only 16.3% of home-based businesses had employees working in Yukon.

Businesses by location and number of workers, Yukon, 2023

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 2023. Whitehorse businesses accounted for 77.7% of businesses and 82.4% of workers.

The majority of the remaining businesses were also located within Yukon. However, 15 businesses with operations in Yukon in 2023 either had their contact office addresses located outside of the territory, or were unclassified.

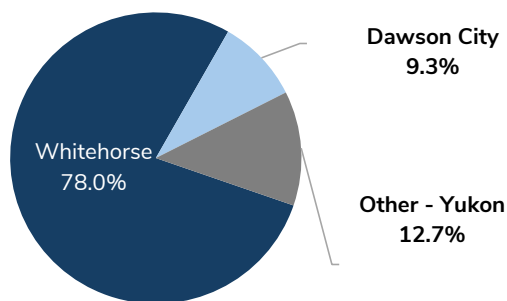
The survey also asked respondents which communities the business had a storefront, warehouse, workshop or office. This included workshops and offices at the business owner's home or residence. Since some businesses have more than one activity location, multiple responses could be given.

Of all business storefront locations listed by Yukon businesses in 2023, 72.1% were in Whitehorse and 9.7% were in Dawson City. A similar proportion of businesses listed a contact address in these locations.

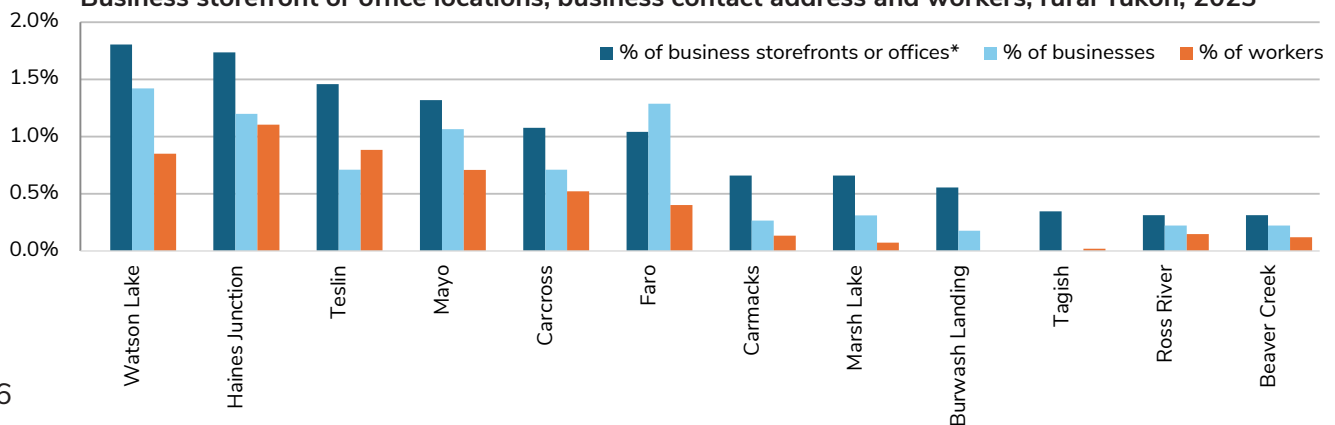
Location	# of business storefronts or offices*	# of businesses	# of workers
Yukon community			
Whitehorse	2,016	1,749	12,305
Dawson City	280	209	1,342
Watson Lake	90	61	288
Haines Junction	78	54	174
Teslin	52	32	127
Mayo	50	27	165
Carcross	42	16	132
Faro	38	24	106
Carmacks	31	16	78
Marsh Lake	30	29	60
Burwash Landing	19	6	20
Tagish	19	7	11
Ross River	16	4	7
Beaver Creek	10	x	x
Destruction Bay	9	5	22
Pelly Crossing	9	5	18
Old Crow	7	x	x
Other rural Yukon	41	..	..
Total		2,251	14,928
Outside Yukon	6	..	..
Unclassified	9	..	..

* Multiple responses could be given.

Businesses by contact address, Yukon, 2023



Business storefront or office locations, business contact address and workers, rural Yukon, 2023

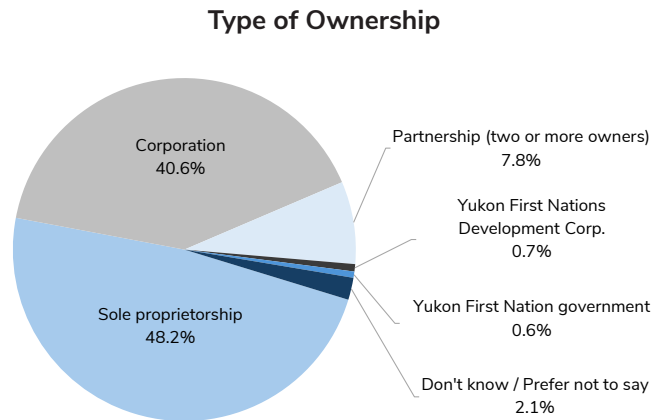


Ownership type and characteristics of businesses, Yukon, 2023

Ownership type

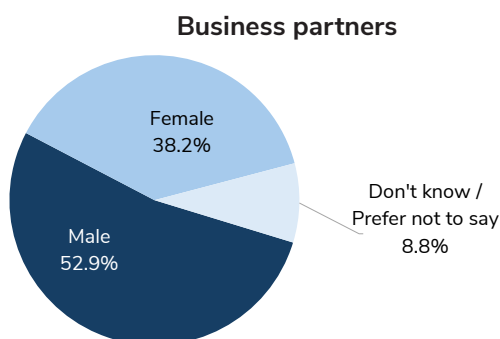
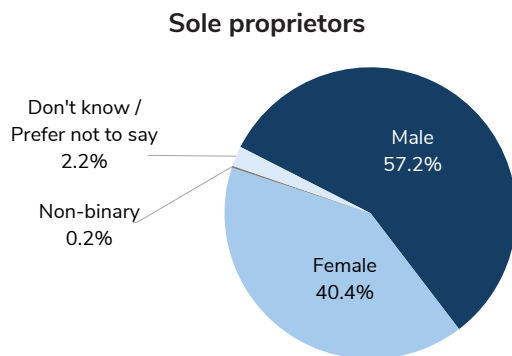
Type of business ownership	# of businesses
Sole proprietorship	1,389
Corporation	1,169
Partnership (two or more owners)	224
Yukon First Nations Development Corp.	20
Yukon First Nation government	17
Don't know / Prefer not to say	60
All	2,878

Sole proprietorships accounted for 48.2% of Yukon businesses in 2023. Corporations accounted for 40.6% of the businesses and partnerships made up 7.8%. Businesses owned by a Yukon First Nation or a Yukon First Nation Development Corporation collectively accounted for about 1.3% of Yukon businesses.



Sole proprietorship and partnership businesses by owner's gender

Of the businesses reporting owner's gender, males represented 57.2% of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 52.9% in partnerships. Females accounted for 40.4% of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 38.2% in partnerships. Business owners who answered Gender Diverse to the gender question, accounted for 0.2% of sole proprietorships.



First Nation owners

Of the Yukon sole proprietor and partnership businesses, 7.6% of owners were identified as a citizen of a First Nation*. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation had the highest number of business owners (16) followed by Carcross/Tagish First Nation (9), Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (9), and Teslin Tlingit Council (9).

Business owner	# of sole proprietorships and partnerships
Citizen of a Yukon First Nation?	
No	1,653
Yes	135
Which First Nation?	
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation	16
Carcross/Tagish First Nation	9
Champagne and Aishihik First Nations	9
Teslin Tlingit Council	9
Kwanlin Dün First Nation	8
Na-Cho Nyak Dun	8
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation	8
Kluane First Nation	5
Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation	5
Ross River Dena Council	3
Selkirk First Nation	3
Ta'an Kwach'an Council	3
White River First Nation	3
Liard First Nation	x
Other (non-Yukon) First Nation	37
Don't Know / Prefer not to say	x
All	135

* First Nation citizenship is identified by the survey respondent.

Businesses with exports, Yukon, 2023

In 2023, 318 businesses (11.4%) reported exporting products or services from Yukon at the time of the survey. Businesses in the *Professional, scientific and technical services* sector accounted for more than one-quarter (29.1%) of all businesses that reported exports. The combined sectors of *Utilities and Manufacturing* had the highest proportion of exporters at 32.2% (29 of 61 businesses).

Industry sector	Business does export	Business does not export	% of industry sector that exports
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18	84	17.6%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	18	112	13.8%
Utilities; Manufacturing	29	61	32.2%
Construction	17	423	3.9%
Wholesale trade	x	20	16.7%
Retail trade	25	151	14.2%
Transportation and warehousing	7	75	8.5%
Information and cultural industries	14	42	25.0%
Finance and insurance	5	48	9.4%
Real estate	7	189	3.6%
Rental and leasing services	x	35	5.4%
Professional, scientific and technical services	93	389	19.3%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	7	165	4.1%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	0	16	...
Educational services	16	65	19.8%
Health care and social assistance	15	180	7.7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	21	67	23.9%
Accommodation and food services	6	152	3.8%
Other services (except Public administration)	16	194	7.6%
All industries	318	2,469	11.4%

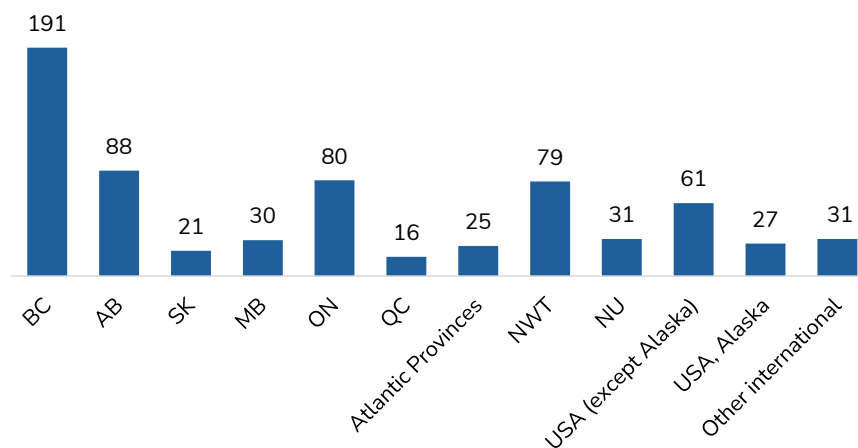
* Does not include 91 businesses who responded "Don't know" or "Prefer not to say".

... = not applicable

Businesses were asked to list the top three markets for their goods in terms of export revenues, the most common response was British Columbia (191 businesses), followed by Alberta (88) and Ontario (80).

The most reported export products and services included: consulting services; artwork/carvings; gold; mining-related services; clothing; and jewellery.

Number of responses* by destination of exports of products and services



* Businesses were asked to list up to three export markets

Gross revenues, Yukon, 2022

Which of the following broad ranges best describes gross revenues in 2022?	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	66		22	6	x	x		\$186,224
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction			43		85	59	27	\$3,705,584
Utilities; Manufacturing	25	11	19	13	18	15	x	\$780,625
Construction		80	95	152	85	58	30	\$1,766,610
Wholesale trade	x	x	6	x	13	5	9	\$4,940,514
Retail trade	32		63		81	46	36	\$4,184,616
Transportation and warehousing	17	x	33	13	12	7	5	\$2,066,042
Information and cultural industries	24	12	12	x	x	x	x	\$3,058,229
Finance and insurance		x	5	18	19	11	9	\$4,212,510
Real estate			124		64	58	6	\$1,358,938
Rental and leasing services			17		22	18	x	\$3,119,135
Professional, scientific and technical services	200	110	109	19	14	10	x	\$270,090
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	100		45	6	9	5	x	\$491,259
Waste management and environmental remediation services	x		7	x	x	x		\$342,308
Educational services	61		15		x	x		\$124,222
Health care and social assistance	41		122		30	28		\$457,130
Arts, entertainment and recreation	49	16	15	x	x	x		\$180,375
Accommodation and food services	24		74		56	53	x	\$1,216,143
Other services (except Public administration)	121		59	x	12	10	x	\$303,007
All industries	767	248	883	234	533	398	143	\$1,367,403

x = suppressed

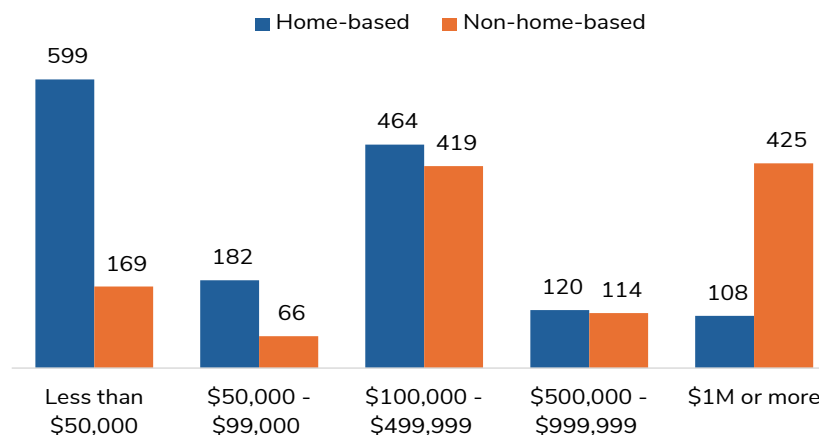
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Almost one-quarter of Yukon businesses (23.9%) reported gross revenues below \$50,000 in 2022. The vast majority of businesses (78.0%) in this revenue range were **home-based** businesses. Of Yukon businesses that reported gross revenues of more than \$50,000 in 2022, 54.0% were **non-home-based** businesses.

Of the responding businesses, 533, or 20.0%, reported revenues of one million dollars or more in 2022. Of them, 143 businesses reported revenues in excess of \$5.0 million.

The *Professional, scientific, and technical services* sector had the most businesses (200) with revenues under \$50,000 in 2022. The *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* and *Construction* sectors had the highest number of businesses (85) reporting revenues of \$1.0 million or more, followed by the *Retail trade* sector (81) and *Real estate and rental and leasing* sector (64).

Number of Yukon businesses, by gross revenue, 2022



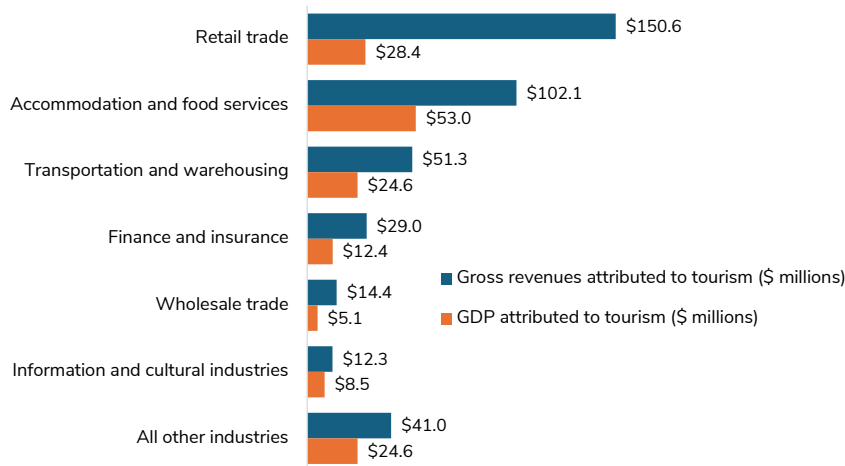
GDP attributable to tourism, construction and mining, Yukon, 2022

To estimate the impact of tourism, construction and mining on Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), businesses were asked to approximate the percentage of 2022 gross revenues derived from activities relating to these three sectors (see the note below).

Revenue and GDP Attributable to Tourism

Yukon businesses attributed \$400.7 million of their gross revenue in 2022 to tourism, accounting for 8.2% of all Yukon business gross revenues in 2022. The industry sector with the highest reported tourism-related gross revenue was Retail trade. Of the total gross revenue (\$1,086.0 million) of Retail trade, \$150.6 million, or 13.9%, 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 2022 was \$223.8 million, of which \$102.1 million, or 45.6%, was attributed to tourism.

Based on the perceived revenues from tourism reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to tourism was \$156.7 million in 2022. The industry sector with the largest contribution to tourism GDP was Accommodation and food services (\$53.0 million), followed by Retail trade (\$28.4 million) and Transportation and warehousing (\$24.6 million). The GDP attributable to tourism accounted for 4.4% of Yukon's GDP in 2022, compared to 2.2% in 2020 and 5.0% in 2018.



* Figures for Retail trade and Wholesale trade are calculated using Statistics Canada's revenue to GDP ratios.

**'All Other industries' includes Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Construction; Educational services; Health care and social assistance; Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services; Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; Professional, scientific and technical services; Real estate and rental leasing; Utilities; Manufacturing; Waste management and environmental remediation services; and Other services (except Public administration).

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.

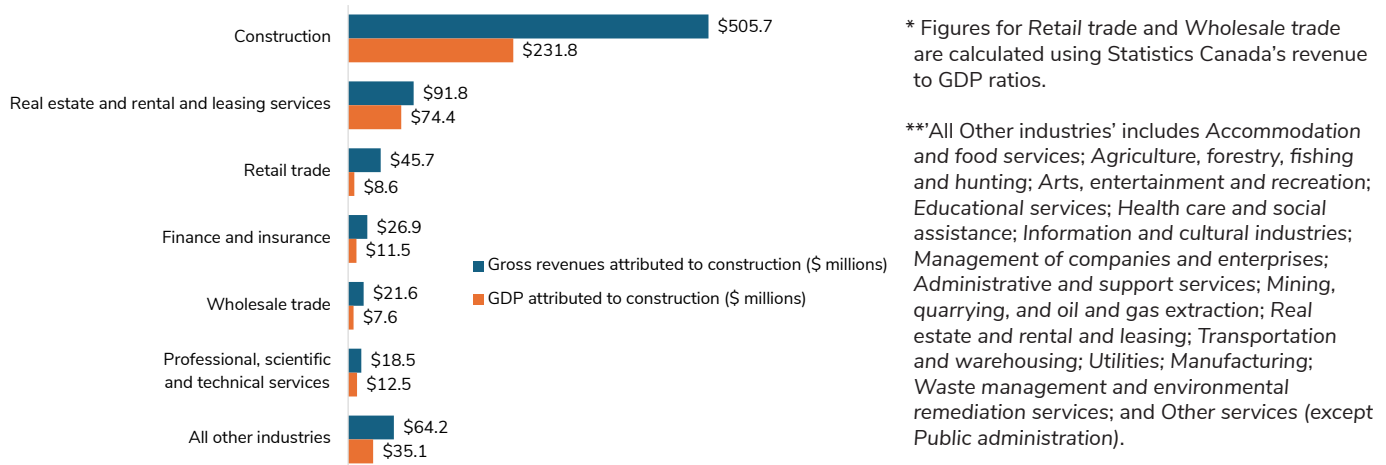
Note that these statistics represent **perceived** Yukon GDP attributed to tourism, construction, and mining since the computations are entirely dependent on the respondents' perception of the percentage of their revenues attributed to each of these industry sectors. Reporting of this perceived value 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 \$774.4 million in 2022. Businesses in the Construction sector reported a total revenue of \$505.7 million, accounting for 10.3% of all Yukon businesses' gross revenues in 2022.

The industry sector with the highest revenue attributed to construction, besides the Construction sector itself (\$505.7 million), was the Real estate and rental and leasing services sector. The total gross revenue of the sector in 2022 was \$439.8 million, of which \$91.8 million, or 20.9%, was attributed to construction.

Based on perceived construction-related revenues reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to construction was \$381.6 million in 2022. The industry sector with the largest contribution to construction GDP, besides the Construction sector itself (\$231.8 million), was the Real estate and rental and leasing services sector at \$74.4 million. The GDP attributable to construction accounted for 10.6% of Yukon's GDP in 2022 compared to 9.7% of Yukon's GDP in 2020 and 12.9% in 2018.

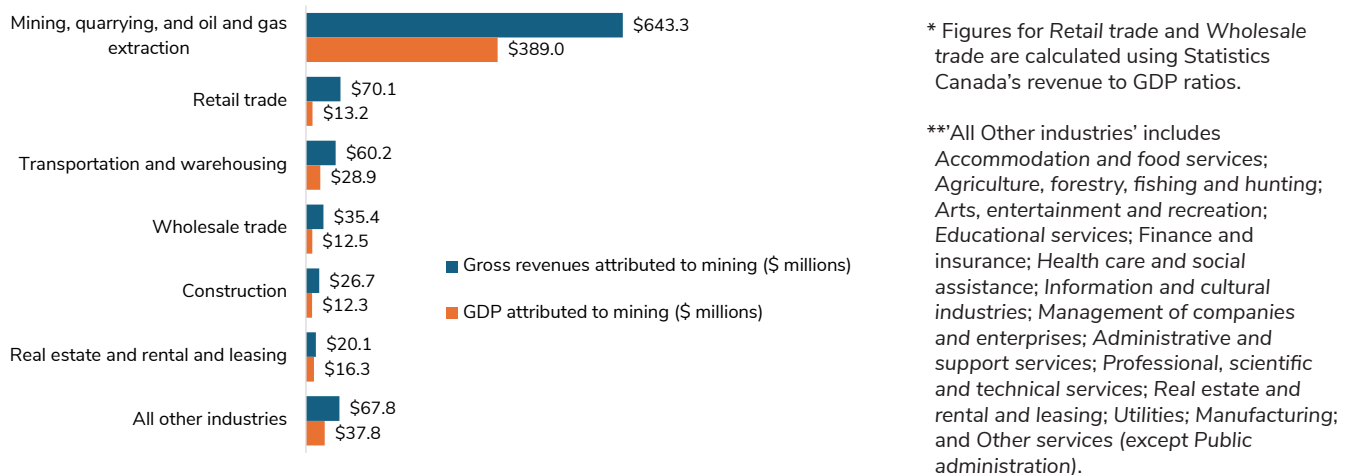


Revenue and GDP Attributable to Mining

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector businesses reported \$961.9 million in revenues, accounting for 19.6% of all Yukon businesses' gross revenues in 2022. Across all sectors, gross revenues attributed to mining by Yukon businesses totalled \$923.6 million in 2022.

The industry sector with the highest revenue attributed to mining, besides the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector itself (\$643.3 million), was Retail trade. The total gross revenue of Retail trade in 2022 totalled \$1,086.0 million, of which \$70.1 million, or 6.5%, was attributed to mining.

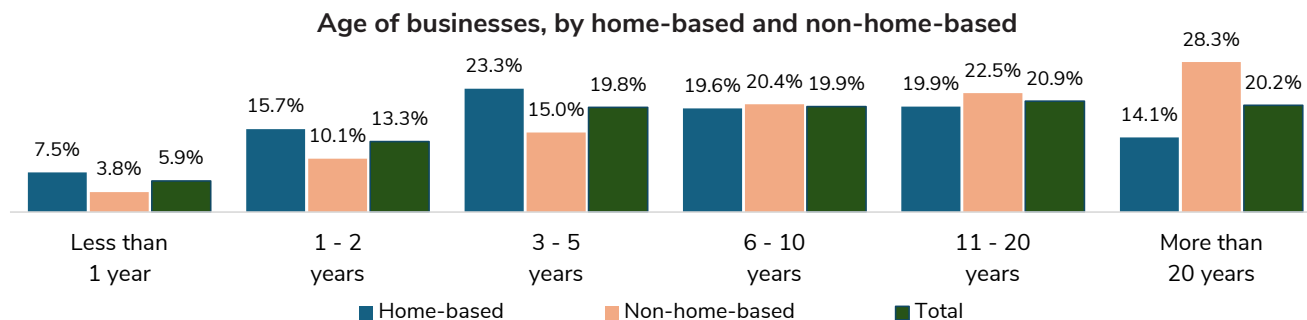
Based on perceived mining-related revenues reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to mining was \$509.8 million in 2022. The industry sector with the largest contribution to mining GDP, besides the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector itself (\$389.0 million), was Transportation and warehousing at \$28.9 million. The GDP attributable to mining accounted for 14.2% of Yukon's GDP in 2020 compared to 12.2% in 2020 and 10.6% in 2018.



Age of businesses, Yukon, 2023

Businesses were asked how long the business had been operating in Yukon. Of the businesses that provided information, 20.2% reported operating for more than 20 years; 20.9% had been operating for 11 to 20 years; 19.9% had been operating for 6 to 10 years; and 39.0% of businesses reported that they had been operating for 5 years or less.

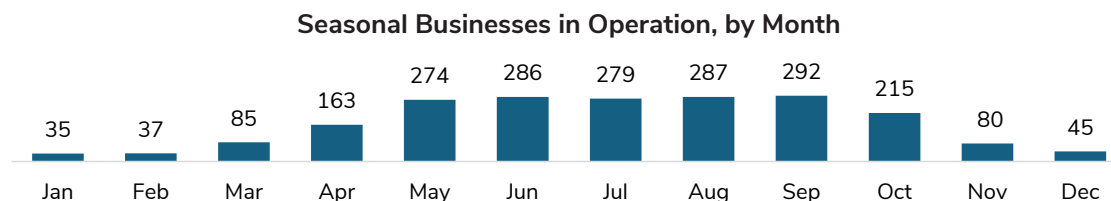
Of the **home-based** businesses, 34.0% had been in operation for more than 10 years, while 50.8% of the **non-home-based businesses** had been in operation for more than 10 years.



Seasonal businesses, Yukon, 2023

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 284 compared to 39 during the period from December to February.

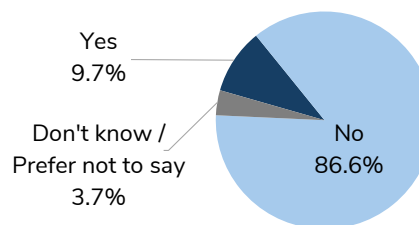
The industry sector with the highest number of seasonal businesses in September was the *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* sector (92) followed by the *Construction* sector (46). In January, the industry with the most seasonal businesses operating was in the *Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* sector (e.g., trappers), which had 6 businesses.



Businesses with websites and online sales, Yukon, 2022

Almost one in ten (9.7%, or 280) businesses reported deriving some revenues, directly or indirectly, from online sales in 2022. Of the 280 business reporting revenues from online sales, the *Retail trade* sector had the highest number with 54, or 19.3% of all businesses reporting online sales.

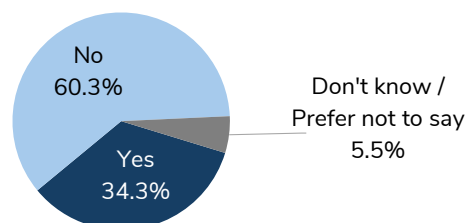
Businesses with online sales



Businesses with websites, Yukon, 2023

Just over one in three (34.3%), or 987 businesses had websites in 2023. Of these, 391 were **home-based** businesses, while 597 were **non-home-based** businesses. Prior to 2023, the percentage of total businesses with a website had been generally been increasing over time with 23.7% in 2008 to 38.2% in 2021.

Businesses with websites



Labour market demand: New employees hired, Yukon, 2023

In 2023 Yukon's unemployment rate was the lowest in Canada at 3.6%¹. Yukon's relatively high participation rate (73.2%) and employment rate (70.6%) continue to drive demand for labour in the territory and labour migration.

In previous business surveys, all businesses were asked questions on staffing issues during the six month period prior to the survey. From 2019, 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, 23.6% (651 businesses) had vacancies in the twelve month period prior to the survey. Of the **home-based** businesses, 9.4% had vacancies during this period compared to 42.5% of the **non-home-based** businesses.

New employees hired: Number and origin

Yukon businesses hired 2,930 employees in the twelve month period prior to the survey.

Of the 131 **home-based** businesses that had vacancies within the last twelve months and provided additional information¹: 64.9% hired in the previous twelve months and hired a total of 295 employees; of the **home-based** businesses that hired, 63.5% hired 3 or less employees.

Of the 450 **non-home-based** businesses that had vacancies within the last twelve months and provided additional information²: 92.3% hired in the previous twelve months and hired a total of 2,684 employees; of the **non-home-based** businesses that hired, 53.5% hired 3 or less employees.

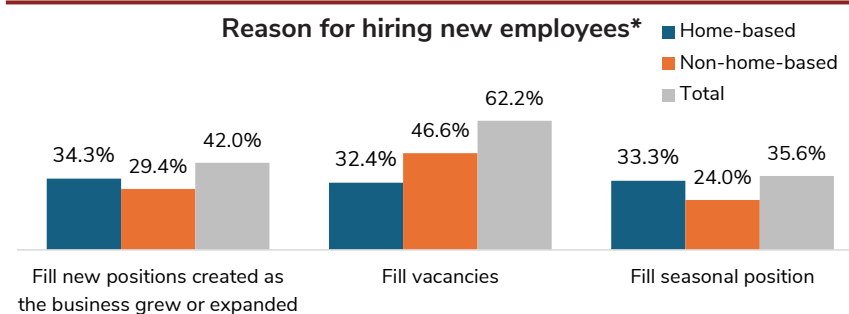
These new employees mainly came from within Canada: 58.5% were Yukon residents and 24.6% were from outside Yukon. The remaining 17.0% were foreign nationals. Of all new hires, **non-home-based** businesses hired a similar proportion of Yukoners at 57.2%, while **Home-based** businesses hired a higher proportion of Yukoners at 66.4%

Of all industry sectors, Accommodation and food services hired the most new employees (765), followed by Retail trade (353), Construction (267) and Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (267). The Educational services sector hired the most employees per responding business at 40.5. The Construction sector led the hiring in **home-based** businesses (59 employees), while the Accommodation and food services sector hired the most employees (732) in the **non-home-based** business category.

¹ A total of 148 **home-based** businesses reported vacancies in the last twelve months, but 17 did not provide more information.

² A total of 504 **non-home-based** businesses reported vacancies in the last twelve months, but 54 did not provide more information.

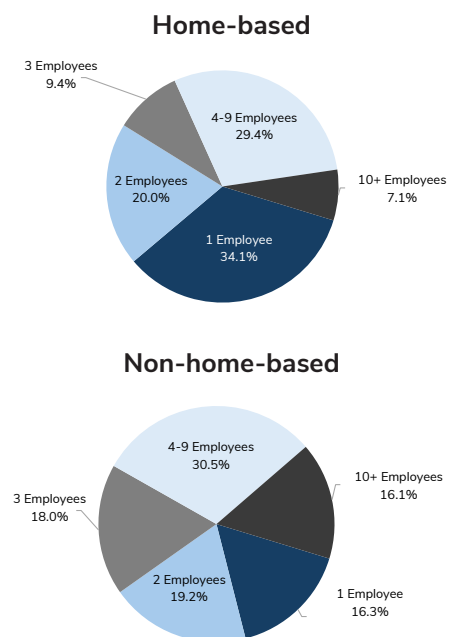
New employees hired: Reasons



* Multiple reasons could be given.

¹ Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

All businesses that hired in the last twelve months (580) were asked: "How many new employees has this business hired in the last twelve months?"



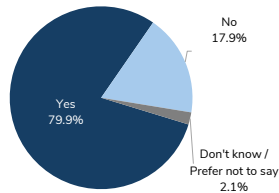
The most common reason for hiring new employees (62.2%) was to fill vacancies created because the previous employees had left or had reduced their work hours. The next most stated reason (42.0%) was to fill new positions created as the business grew or expanded. The third most common reason stated (35.6%) was to fill seasonal positions.

Labour market demand: Difficulty finding staff, Yukon, 2023

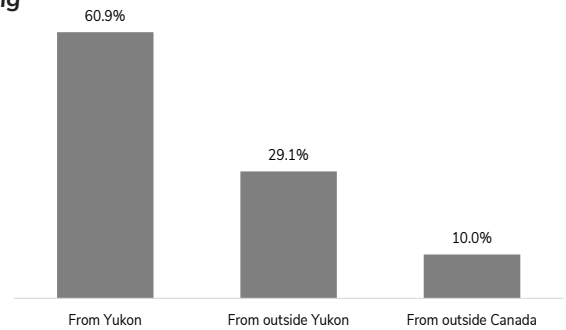
Of the 651 businesses that had vacancies in the twelve month period prior to the survey, 521, or 79.9%, had difficulty finding staff.

Of the 521 businesses that had difficulty finding staff: 96.5% indicated difficulty recruiting from Yukon; 46.1% indicated difficulty recruiting Canadian residents from outside of Yukon; and 15.9% 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
Lack of educated or qualified workers	11.6%	19.9%
Difficult to compete with other wages	10.8%	18.5%
Many people are unmotivated to work	9.2%	15.8%
Housing is too expensive or unavailable	8.7%	14.9%
Lack of response to job postings	7.6%	13.0%
People are not willing to move to Yukon	4.1%	7.1%
Rural or remote work location	3.2%	5.5%
The type of work is not desirable	3.0%	5.2%
Total responses	...	100%

* Multiple responses could be given.

Of the 651 businesses reporting difficulties finding staff, 88.5% had difficulty finding experienced or skilled staff. The top two reasons for difficulty finding experienced or skilled staff were: lack of educated or qualified workers including tradespeople (11.6%), and difficulty competing with government and other employers' wages (10.8%).

Other reasons included: many people were unmotivated to work (9.2%); housing was too expensive or unavailable (8.7%); and lack of response to job postings (7.6%).

Businesses cited different strategies to retain their existing staff and attract new, qualified staff in 2023.

Just over in five businesses (22.3%) raised staff wages; 18.4% reported that owners/operators/managers had extended their own work hours; and 6.8% had extended the hours of existing employees. By contrast, 5.3% responded that they had reduced operating hours, while 17.1% of businesses did not take any steps.

Responses to labour shortage	% of businesses*	% of total responses
Raised staff wages	22.3%	39.1%
Business owner/operator/manager extended their own work hours	18.4%	32.1%
Extended the hours of existing employees	6.8%	11.8%
Reduced operating hours	5.3%	9.2%
Computerized or mechanized some operations	3.0%	5.2%
Other	1.5%	2.6%
Total responses	...	100.0%

* Multiple responses could be given.

In the 'Other' category, steps taken by businesses included: advertising and hiring more workers; taking advantage of funding programs and the Yukon Nominee Program; providing flexible work arrangements, benefits packages, or other financial incentives; providing housing for employees; and reducing work operations.

Use of Job Bank by businesses

About one in seven businesses (13.9%) 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 (4.7%) than non-home-based businesses (25.7%). 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.

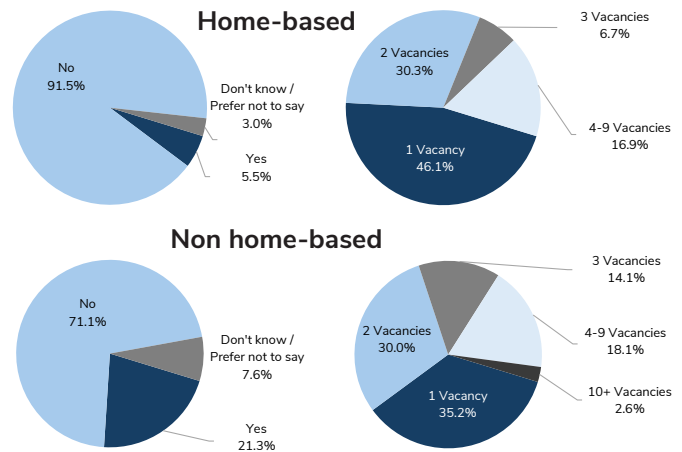
Labour market demand: Current vacancies, Yukon, 2023

Of the 651 businesses that had vacancies in the twelve month period prior to the survey, 358 businesses reported **current** vacancies (89 home-based and 269 non-home-based). Just over two-thirds of these businesses (68.0%) needed one or two new employees.

Of those 358 businesses reporting **current** vacancies, the number of positions needed totalled 911. The largest number of vacant positions was in the *Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers occupations* (130), which includes plumbers; carpenters; and equipment mechanics.

The occupation category for the second-highest number of vacant positions was *Sales and service support occupations* (128), which includes cashiers and other sales support occupations; food support occupations; cleaners; and support occupations in accommodation, travel, tourism and amusement services.

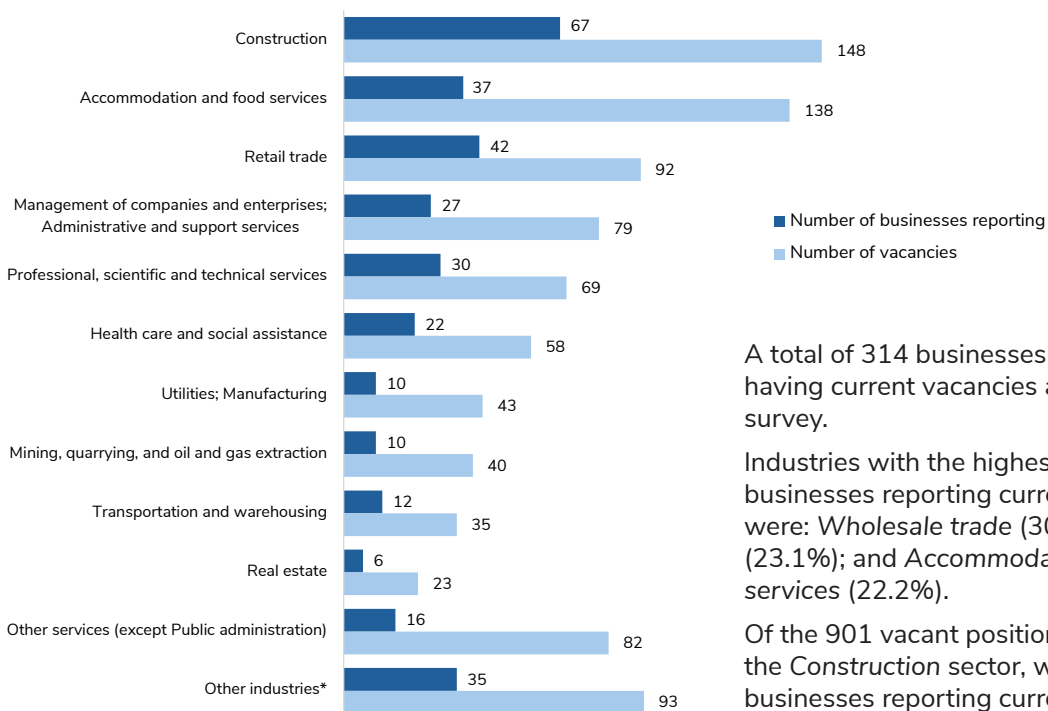
“Does this business currently have any vacancies which need to be filled?”



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	7
Business, finance and administration occupations	
Professional occupations in business & finance	14
Administrative and financial supervisors and specialized administrative occupations	19
Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	26
Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	23
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	
Specialized middle management occupations in engineering, architecture, science and information systems	4
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	49
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	16
Health occupations	
Professional occupations in health	12
Technical occupations in health	12
Assisting occupations in support of health services	5
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	10
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	
Specialized middle management occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	x
Professional occupations in art and culture	x
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation, sport	84
Occupations in art, culture and sport	10
Support occupations in sport	5
Sales and service occupations	
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	12
Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	20
Occupations in sales and services	30
Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	92
Sales and service support occupations	128
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	
Middle management occupations in trades and transportation	5
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	130
General trades	47
Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance workers	7
Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	33
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	
Supervisors in natural resources, agriculture and related production	x
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	12
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	
Middle management occupations in manufacturing and utilities	3
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and utilities operators and controllers	3
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	3
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	62
All occupations	901

* Except broadcasting

Labour market demand: Current vacant positions, by industry sector, Yukon, 2023



A total of 314 businesses (10.9%) reported having current vacancies at the time of the survey.

Industries with the highest proportion of businesses reporting current vacancies were: Wholesale trade (30.8%); Retail trade (23.1%); and Accommodation and food services (22.2%).

Of the 901 vacant positions, 16.4% were in the Construction sector, with 15.1% of those businesses reporting current vacancies.

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

Future business expectations: Hiring additional employees, Yukon, 2024 and 2025

Businesses were asked whether they expected to hire any additional employees in 2024 and/or 2025. Overall, 18.4% 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 (43.9%), followed by businesses in the Utilities and Manufacturing sectors combined (33.0%) and the Finance and insurance sector (32.7%). Businesses in the Educational Services sector had the lowest expectation to hire (2.5%).

Do you expect to hire any additional employees in 2024 and 2025?	Yes, in 2024 and 2025	Yes, in 2024 only	Yes, in 2025 only	No	Don't know / Prefer not to say	All	% of businesses expecting to hire in 2024 and/or 2025
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10	x		58	26	96	12.5%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	25	5	x	70	29	130	24.4%
Utilities; Manufacturing	25	5		36	25	92	33.0%
Construction	66	15	x	242	101	427	19.5%
Wholesale trade	7			5	12	24	29.2%
Retail trade	44	6	3	65	57	175	30.3%
Transportation and warehousing	15	x	x	42	21	81	21.3%
Information and cultural industries	x	3		35	14	56	10.9%
Finance and insurance	9	7	x	30	x	54	32.7%
Real estate	5		x	163	26	195	3.1%
Rental and leasing services	9			21	9	39	23.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	34	10	x	371	60	477	9.6%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	41	1	x	86	39	169	26.0%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	4			10	x	16	25.0%
Educational services	x			67	12	81	2.5%
Health care and social assistance	28	5		127	37	197	16.8%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8	1		68	13	89	10.0%
Accommodation and food services	62	6	x	44	44	157	43.9%
Other services (except Public administration)	21	2	x	135	45	205	12.2%
All industries	420	70	18	1,676	575	2,759	18.4%

Future business expectations: Hiring of additional employees, Yukon, 2024 and 2025 cont'd

Do you expect to hire any additional employees in 2024 and 2025?	Full time		Part time		Total
	2024	2025	2024	2025	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16	16	8	10	50
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	110	65	8	8	191
Utilities; Manufacturing	84	34	28	21	167
Construction	122	72	84	42	320
Wholesale trade	11	10	x	x	25
Retail trade	55	47	29	17	148
Transportation and warehousing	30	18	6	7	61
Information and cultural industries	5	3	7	5	20
Finance and insurance	17	12	3	..	32
Real estate	15	14	6	6	41
Rental and leasing services	35	20	20	19	94
Professional, scientific and technical services	69	41	28	25	163
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	73	72	37	38	220
Waste management and	4	3	x	x	13
Educational services	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance	57	20	36	22	135
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18	12	11	10	51
Accommodation and food services	197	164	265	249	875
Other services (except Public administration)	82	71	52	43	248
All industries	1,001	697	634	526	2,858

.. = not available

Future business expectations: Revenue growth, Yukon, 2023 and 2024

2023

The Business Survey was conducted in the summer of 2023 and all businesses were asked whether they expected their gross revenue to grow in 2023. Four in ten (42.6%) businesses expected their revenues to stay about the same as in 2022; 26.4% expected a revenue growth; 15.2% expected a revenue decline; and 15.9% did not know or refused to answer. For businesses expecting revenue growth in 2023, the median growth expectation was 20.0%. For businesses expecting revenue to decline, the median expected decline was 33.0%.

2024

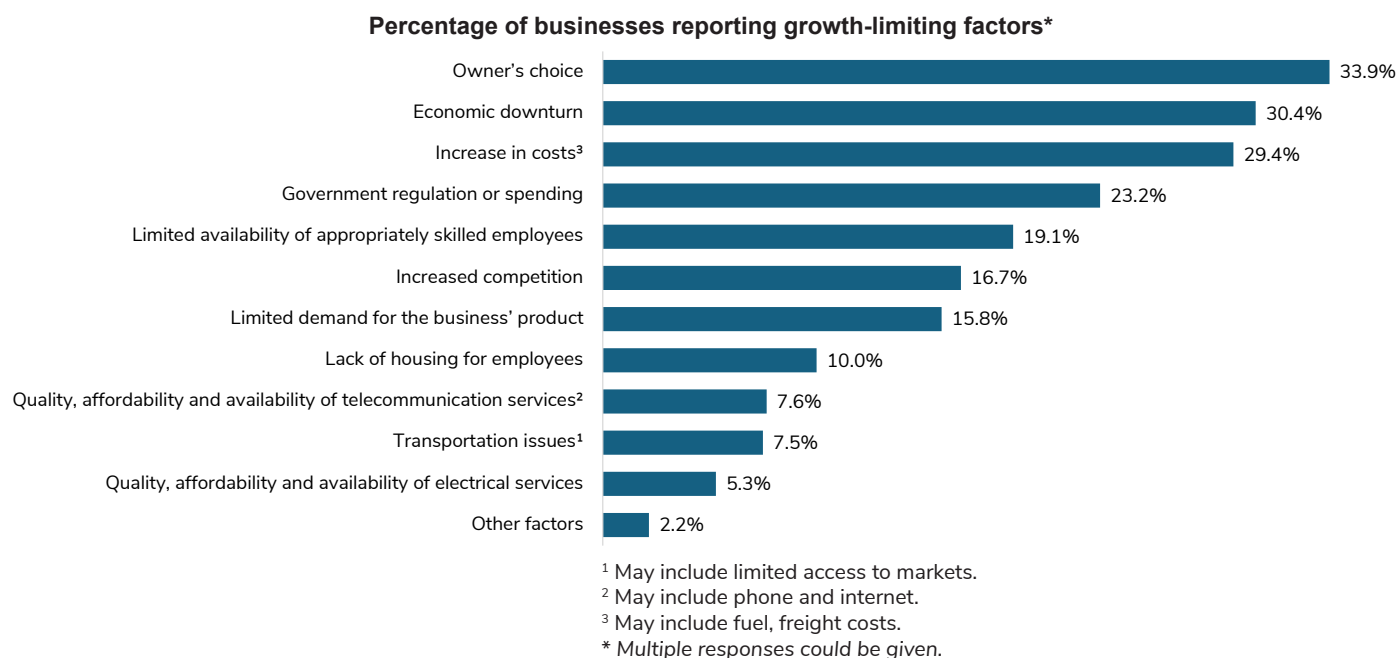
Businesses were asked what the expected growth in gross revenues would be in 2024 compared to 2023. More than one third of businesses (34.0%) responded "Don't know" or "Prefer not to say". Of the businesses that were able to predict growth, 45.3% expected their revenues to remain the same as in 2023; and 40.4% expected revenue to increase in 2023 with a median expected growth rate of 15.0%. For businesses expecting a decline in revenues for 2023 (14.3% of businesses), the median expected decline was 50.0%.

How much do you expect your gross revenues to change in 2023 and 2024?	Expect growth		Stay the same		Expect decline		Don't know / Prefer not to say	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	26.5%	26.5%	57.1%	40.8%	8.2%	2.0%	8.2%	30.6%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	16.4%	18.9%	41.4%	29.9%	14.1%	4.7%	28.1%	46.5%
Utilities; Manufacturing	42.5%	37.9%	27.6%	23.0%	16.1%	8.0%	13.8%	31.0%
Construction	25.9%	26.7%	40.9%	28.9%	16.7%	9.0%	16.5%	35.4%
Wholesale trade	23.1%	32.0%	42.3%	24.0%	15.4%	8.0%	19.2%	36.0%
Retail trade	27.8%	28.4%	34.7%	24.4%	15.3%	8.5%	22.2%	38.6%
Transportation and warehousing	28.9%	25.3%	39.8%	27.7%	8.4%	8.4%	22.9%	38.6%
Information and cultural industries	18.5%	25.5%	44.4%	25.5%	5.6%	3.6%	31.5%	45.5%
Finance and insurance	35.3%	38.5%	49.0%	32.7%	3.9%	3.8%	11.8%	25.0%
Real estate	18.5%	16.0%	51.3%	38.3%	19.0%	12.2%	11.1%	33.5%
Rental and leasing services	17.9%	28.9%	56.4%	34.2%	17.9%	2.6%	7.7%	34.2%
Professional, scientific and technical services	24.3%	23.3%	42.7%	30.4%	20.4%	15.5%	12.6%	30.8%
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	32.1%	26.3%	40.9%	30.0%	16.4%	10.6%	10.7%	33.1%
Waste management and environmental remediation services	42.9%	53.8%	35.7%	7.7%	7.1%	15.4%	14.3%	23.1%
Educational services	20.8%	30.3%	57.1%	46.1%	14.3%	10.5%	7.8%	13.2%
Health care and social assistance	26.2%	30.2%	50.8%	32.8%	10.5%	11.5%	12.6%	25.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	32.1%	26.2%	33.3%	23.8%	16.7%	9.5%	17.9%	40.5%
Accommodation and food services	34.0%	36.8%	31.4%	17.4%	12.2%	4.5%	22.4%	41.3%
Other services (except Public administration)	26.0%	24.9%	41.7%	31.6%	14.6%	7.3%	17.7%	36.3%
All industries	26.4%	26.7%	42.5%	29.9%	15.2%	9.5%	15.9%	34.0%

Future business expectations: Factors that could limit growth, Yukon, 2024 and 2025

All business owners were asked “In your opinion, what could limit the growth of your business in the next **two** years?”. Respondents were given 11 options (multiple responses were accepted) as well as an opportunity to specify any ‘Other’ growth-limiting factors.

In total 188 businesses (6.5%) that expected that nothing could limit the growth of their business in the next two years; 204 businesses (7.1%) did not know or refused to answer.



Other factors that could limit growth

In total, 877 respondents indicated that an economic downturn could limit growth in their business over the next two years.

When these respondents were asked to specify if an economic downturn in a specific sector of the economy could limit their business growth, 61.0% reported a downturn in general could limit growth, a further 18.2% stated a downturn in construction could limit their business growth.

Other factors that could limit growth	# of comments*	% of responding businesses
Economic downturn		
Downturn in general (no specific sector listed)	535	61.0%
Downturn in construction	160	18.2%
Downturn in mining	102	11.6%
Downturn in tourism	97	11.1%
Other specific factors		
Another pandemic	14	4.1%
Access to appropriate commercial space	13	3.8%
Availability of land	8	2.3%
Weather and/or climate change	4	1.2%
Access to housing inventory	4	1.2%

* Multiple responses could be given.

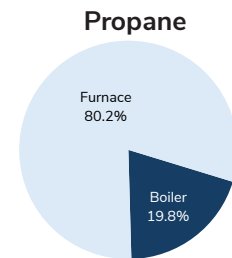
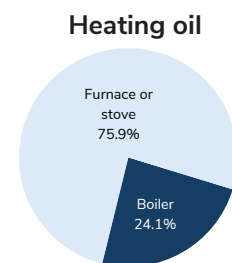
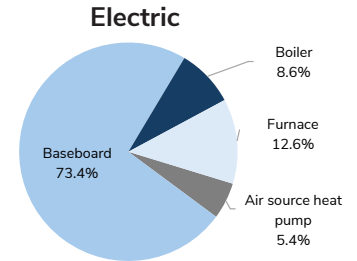
Building heating, Yukon, 2023

Of all businesses contacted in the survey (2,878), a total of 1,591 businesses (55.3%) were responsible for heating their business spaces. Of the 1,526 businesses that provided details about the types of heating they used, 431 (28.2%) used heating oil; 350 (22.9%) used electric heating; 270 (17.7%) used multiple sources of heating; 252 (16.5%) used propane; and 199 (13.0%) used wood.

Building heating by type and size of building, Yukon, 2023

Heating oil was the most common type of heating used for **large** (39.6%) and **medium** (28.1%) spaces. The most common type of heating for **small** spaces was electric heating (35.9%). Of the different systems used for heating, baseboard heating was the most common electric heating (73.4%), while furnace or stove heating was the most common for heating oil and propane (77.5%).

Primary heating source	Large	Medium	Small	Don't know / Prefer not to say	All
Electric	30	116	88	115	350
Air source heat pump	4	10	x	4	19
Baseboard	17	77	77	85	257
Boiler	4	13	x	9	30
Furnace	5	16	6	17	44
Heating oil	76	128	43	183	431
Boiler	33	18	6	46	104
Furnace or stove	43	110	37	137	327
Propane	25	76	31	119	252
Boiler	3	17	4	25	50
Furnace	22	59	27	94	202
Wood	10	52	57	81	199
Cordwood	x	x	57	x	196
Pellets or chips	x	x		x	3
Multi-source	51	84	26	109	270



Building heating by industry, Yukon, 2023

Primary heating source	Electric	Heating oil	Propane	Wood	Multi-source	Other	Don't know / Prefer not to say
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20	12	22	42	10		
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	10	35	21	32	22	8	7
Utilities; Manufacturing	15	17	12	6	16	x	x
Construction	52	63	41	24	35	4	10
Wholesale trade	5	5	x	3	5		x
Retail trade	21	48	25	10	25	x	11
Transportation and warehousing	6	21	10	3	9	3	4
Information and cultural industries	6	7	3		x		
Finance and insurance	3	x	x		x		6
Real estate	37	39	12	4	17		
Rental and leasing services	x	13	3		5		
Professional, scientific and technical services	50	33	27	13	27		3
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	18	21	12	x	8		x
Waste management and environmental remediation services	x	x	x	x	x		
Educational services	10	4	x		6		
Health care and social assistance	28	20	4	12	12		11
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	10	7	9	8		3
Accommodation and food services	38	40	30	20	41	4	6
Other services (except Public administration)	20	37	16	18	20	x	x
All industries	350	431	252	199	270	24	68

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, 2013–2023

Industry sector	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021		2023	
	# 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	176	5.0	205	6.0	104	3.3	107	3.3	97	3.1	105	3.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	198	5.6	200	5.9	194	6.1	143	4.4	154	5.0	139	4.8
Utilities; Manufacturing	129	3.7	103	3.0	88	2.8	85	2.6	83	2.7	92	3.2
Construction	596	16.9	548	16.0	506	15.8	508	15.7	481	15.5	444	15.4
Wholesale trade	73	2.1	54	1.6	44	1.4	50	1.5	28	0.9	26	0.9
Retail trade	274	7.8	256	7.5	253	7.9	260	8.0	222	7.1	182	6.3
Transportation and warehousing	161	4.6	164	4.8	114	3.6	123	3.8	91	2.9	90	3.1
Information and cultural industries	53	1.5	55	1.6	58	1.8	59	1.8	57	1.8	60	2.1
Finance and insurance	38	1.1	46	1.3	54	1.7	67	2.1	62	2.0	59	2.0
Real estate	122	3.5	185	5.4	193	6.0	202	6.2	204	6.6	198	6.9
Rental and leasing services	37	1.0	41	1.2	41	1.3	42	1.3	36	1.2	39	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	599	17.0	543	15.9	505	15.8	515	15.9	525	16.9	495	17.2
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	264	7.5	241	7.1	247	7.7	250	7.7	223	7.2	175	6.1
Waste management and environmental remediation services	26	0.7	21	0.6	12	0.4	18	0.6	17	0.5	16	0.6
Educational services	75	2.1	58	1.7	62	1.9	67	2.1	93	3.0	85	3.0
Health care and social assistance	180	5.1	177	5.2	188	5.9	196	6.0	207	6.7	202	7.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	114	3.2	83	2.4	86	2.7	88	2.7	93	3.0	92	3.2
Accommodation and food services	227	6.4	240	7.0	236	7.4	248	7.6	185	6.0	167	5.8
Other services (except Public administration)	185	5.2	195	5.7	214	6.7	216	6.7	251	8.1	213	7.4
All industries	3,527	100	3,415	100	3,199	100	3,245	100	3,111	100	2,878	100

Home-based and non-home-based businesses by industry sector, Yukon, 2013–2023

Industry sectors	Home-based businesses						Non-home-based businesses					
	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	161	191	90	84	83	88	15	14	14	23	14	18
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	99	87	114	81	84	74	99	113	80	62	71	66
Utilities; Manufacturing	69	52	46	43	41	47	60	51	41	42	42	44
Construction	439	394	392	372	351	286	157	154	114	136	130	158
Wholesale trade	23	13	10	12	2	6	50	41	34	38	26	20
Retail trade	82	83	79	75	55	29	192	173	174	185	167	154
Transportation and warehousing	82	75	52	61	38	31	79	89	63	62	54	58
Information and cultural industries	35	30	41	41	36	33	18	25	17	17	21	27
Finance and insurance	7	10	16	20	16	17	31	36	38	47	46	43
Real estate	61	83	118	131	144	136	61	102	75	71	60	62
Rental and leasing services	18	15	18	12	10	16	19	26	23	31	26	22
Professional, scientific and technical services	416	350	383	384	380	369	183	193	122	131	145	126
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	171	150	189	183	146	118	93	91	58	67	77	57
Waste management and environmental remediation services	14	8	6	12	6	5	12	13	7	6	11	11
Educational services	62	48	46	49	80	74	13	10	15	17	14	11
Health care and social assistance	81	64	69	79	73	70	99	113	119	117	135	132
Arts, entertainment and recreation	85	69	69	63	67	66	29	14	17	26	26	26
Accommodation and food services	86	94	93	84	48	40	141	146	143	165	137	126
Other services (except Public administration)	87	101	112	113	127	110	98	94	102	104	123	102
All industries	2,078	1,917	1,943	1,900	1,787	1,615	1,449	1,498	1,256	1,345	1,324	1,263

Workers* by industry† sector, Yukon, 2013–2023

Industry sectors	Total workers*						Full-time employees					
	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
	% of employment by industry as proportion of total employment						% of full-time employees**					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	75.4	96.1	43.5	74.8	79.7	78.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	8.8	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.5	94.4	95.0	91.1	88.0	92.6	92.4
Utilities; Manufacturing	3.8	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	91.0	86.2	84.8	86.9	89.5	84.0
Construction	13.1	12.2	11.7	10.9	13.3	12.1	78.3	88.8	86.7	89.5	92.3	88.5
Wholesale trade	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	93.9	92.2	86.3	94.9	93.0	96.4
Retail trade	14.8	16.5	19.3	18.9	17.0	20.5	64.4	67.4	55.5	54.8	56.3	86.7
Transportation and warehousing	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.0	8.9	75.7	79.2	76.8	81.5	93.1	87.4
Information and cultural industries	1.7	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.6	3.2	62.5	88.9	77.7	79.4	97.3	94.9
Finance and insurance	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	88.1	81.9	87.8	82.0	84.3	89.6
Real estate	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	75.2	62.9	80.7	82.0	78.4	79.7
Rental and leasing services	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	69.3	66.7	80.9	51.5	76.2	86.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.8	9.7	7.9	7.8	9.6	5.7	82.5	82.3	86.1	90.1	87.7	79.2
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.6	57.5	59.8	48.1	48.8	55.0	53.0
Waste management and environmental remediation services	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	85.4	92.9	81.8	97.5	88.7	94.6
Educational services	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	30.0	33.3	40.6	55.1	62.5	76.9
Health care and social assistance	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	5.0	5.1	81.6	81.4	83.4	82.0	80.3	82.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	62.3	70.3	32.6	60.4	48.7	65.7
Accommodation and food services	15.6	17.6	17.7	17.8	11.3	12.6	65.5	61.8	70.7	70.8	68.1	66.2
Other services (except Public administration)	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.1	83.7	86.9	80.6	79.0	78.7	77.0
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.5	75.6	71.6	72.7	77.6	82.8

* 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).

† For data qualifiers, see page 28.

Business owners by gender and Indigenous identity, Yukon, 2013–2023

Percentage of owners	Sole proprietorship						Partnership					
	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
	% of owners						% of partners					
Male owners	65.9	63.4	58.7	56.3	55.3	58.6	58.9	55.3	53.2	53.2	58.2	58.2
Female owners	34.1	36.6	41.3	43.7	44.7	41.4	41.1	44.7	46.8	46.8	41.8	41.8
First Nation owners	7.0	7.2	5.9	6.4	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.4	6.8	5.0	8.0	7.2
Non-First Nation owners	93.0	92.8	94.1	93.6	92.9	92.4	92.8	91.6	93.2	95.0	92.0	92.8

Businesses with website by industry sector, Yukon, 2013–2023

Industry sector	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
% of business with a website by industry						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.2	8.8	27.9	26.2	30.9	32.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	34.3	32.0	13.9	18.2	31.8	16.5
Utilities; Manufacturing	46.5	44.7	42.0	38.8	60.2	50.0
Construction	17.1	22.3	16.0	14.2	16.2	13.1
Wholesale trade	54.8	53.7	70.5	56.0	60.7	65.4
Retail trade	42.3	37.5	43.9	45.4	57.2	53.3
Transportation and warehousing	38.5	39.6	42.1	36.6	44.0	32.2
Information and cultural industries	64.2	70.9	50.0	45.8	56.1	61.7
Finance and insurance	52.6	45.7	44.4	41.8	64.5	52.5
Real estate	17.2	12.4	10.9	13.4	21.6	19.7
Rental and leasing services	51.4	46.3	24.4	32.6	33.3	23.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	34.7	36.8	29.7	30.3	37.0	33.5
Mgmt. of companies and enterprises; Admin. and support services	20.5	17.0	20.2	26.0	32.3	26.9
Waste management and environmental remediation services	38.5	38.1	25.0	16.7	41.2	43.8
Educational services	29.3	29.3	24.2	26.9	53.8	48.2
Health care and social assistance	18.9	19.2	26.1	31.3	36.7	40.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	57.0	48.2	57.0	39.8	62.4	65.2
Accommodation and food services	60.8	59.2	62.7	52.0	56.8	54.5
Other services (except Public administration)	22.7	18.5	22.0	24.1	31.9	36.2
Total percentage of businesses with a website	32.1	31.0	30.0	29.7	37.3	34.3

Number of businesses by selected industry sector and gross revenue*

Industry sector	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023	Industry sector	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
Revenues	number of businesses						Revenues	number of businesses					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	176	205	104	107	97	105	Mgmt. of companies and enterprises; Admin and support services	264	241	247	250	223	175
No response	9	x	x	9	x	8	No response	22	15	21	13	23	16
<\$50,000	147	177	69	73	62	66	<\$50,000	129	116	120	115	110	100
\$50,000-\$99,999	9	10	9	x	x	x	\$50,000-\$99,999	48	41	48	50	32	x
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	7	6	14	15	23	22	\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	47	53	45	50	41	45
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	x	x	x	x	x	6	\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	9	7	6	8	7	6
\$1,000,000 or more	x	x	x	6	x	x	\$1,000,000 or more	9	9	8	14	10	9
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction	198	200	194	143	154	139	Health care and social assistance	180	177	188	196	207	202
No response	16	31	18	6	12	12	No response	x	22	22	17	25	11
<\$50,000	78	84	77	x	x	x	<\$50,000	85	57	64	67	57	41
\$50,000-\$99,999	19	19	24	44	x	x	\$50,000-\$99,999	31	29	32	29	52	x
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	39	28	45	20	80	43	\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	36	49	57	49	52	121
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	14	16	8	39	x	x	\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	x	13	7	10	7	x
\$1,000,000 or more	32	22	22	34	63	85	\$1,000,000 or more	x	7	7	24	14	30
Construction	596	548	506	508	482	444	Accomm. and food services	227	240	236	248	185	167
No response	39	35	34	17	34	32	No response	27	21	25	14	12	12
<\$50,000	196	183	170	141	120	x	<\$50,000	63	73	69	50	50	24
\$50,000-\$99,999	121	100	96	111	112	80	\$50,000-\$99,999	26	26	27	22	x	x
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	166	154	122	156	128	95	\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	55	75	58	84	87	74
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	26	29	41	39	33	152	\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	27	17	32	32	x	x
\$1,000,000 or more	48	47	43	44	56	85	\$1,000,000 or more	29	28	25	47	36	56
Retail trade	274	256	253	260	222	182	Other services (excl. Public admin.)	185	195	214	216	251	213
No response	21	18	30	x	15	6	No response	x	8	x	9	22	20
<\$50,000	82	70	77	81	79	32	<\$50,000	96	98	97	85	160	121
\$50,000-\$99,999	20	20	19	x	x	x	\$50,000-\$99,999	28	33	34	45	x	x
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	51	47	47	65	58	63	\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	42	41	43	51	57	59
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	25	28	19	x	20	x	\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	11	8	14	18	x	x
\$1,000,000 or more	75	73	62	88	50	81	\$1,000,000 or more	x	7	x	8	7	12
Prof. scientific and technical services	599	543	505	515	525	495	All industries	3,527	3,415	3,199	3,245	3,111	2,878
No response	44	32	35	19	30	43	No response	288	256	300	205	254	213
<\$50,000	261	238	252	225	209	200	<\$50,000	1,475	1,416	1,317	962	1,044	767
\$50,000-\$99,999	114	107	85	108	119	110	\$50,000-\$99,999	528	506	467	620	383	248
\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	138	120	106	128	122	109	\$100,000-\$499,999 ¹	750	749	670	760	898	883
\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	21	20	14	12	18	19	\$500,000-\$999,999 ²	185	192	184	262	113	234
\$1,000,000 or more	21	26	13	23	27	14	\$1,000,000 or more	301	296	261	436	419	533

* Gross revenue is reported by businesses for the previous year. In 2023 figures refer to 2022 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	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
	number of employees hired					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	43	16	18	62	68	90
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	202	133	213	255	231	266
Utilities; Manufacturing	38	39	62	130	104	136
Construction	400	219	276	407	418	266
Wholesale trade	60	41	50	84	59	31
Retail trade	406	516	376	899	463	353
Transportation and warehousing	74	106	98	330	65	140
Information and cultural industries	76	49	51	102	23	19
Finance and insurance	24	26	32	234	54	22
Real estate	61	8	35	60	62	41
Rental and leasing services	27	69	43	26	24	57
Professional, scientific and technical services	226	269	96	216	239	138
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	83	78	73	173	80	138
Waste mgmt. and environmental remediation services	13	8	11	13	8	53
Educational services	7	15	1	35	33	81
Health care and social assistance	56	83	48	97	143	134
Arts, entertainment and recreation	178	16	18	61	23	98
Accommodation and food services	801	748	785	1,219	369	764
Other services (except Public administration)	62	53	49	98	95	103
All industries	2,837	2,492	2,336	4,501	2,562	2,930

Businesses Reporting Difficulties finding staff

2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
number of businesses					
3	4	2	9	14	20
14	10	8	16	24	27
6	10	11	19	21	24
69	29	43	68	96	85
16	11	11	20	14	7
58	47	45	73	72	61
24	16	17	26	19	20
5	3	4	5	10	10
10	8	11	20	12	12
6	4	3	12	10	17
2	3	5	7	7	11
37	19	23	36	53	35
17	18	15	36	25	40
4	1	2	1	4	2
1	3	..	2	6	2
15	13	17	29	25	35
12	2	3	5	8	7
75	71	65	100	56	70
16	12	12	23	29	36
390	284	296	508	506	521

* Prior to 2020, respondents were asked about the previous 12 months. In 2021 and 2023 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)	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
00	00	Senior management occupations	2	1	1	3			1
01-05		Specialized middle management occupations	3	12	8	4	41	70	..
	10	Specialized middle management occupations in administrative services, financial and business services and communication (except broadcasting)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
11	11	Professional occupations in business & finance	3	8	4	5	2	5	14
12	12	Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	13	16	6	16	26	34	19
14		Office support occupations	69	38	35	11	18	31	..
	13	Administrative occupations and transportation logistics occupations	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	14	Administrative and financial support and supply chain logistics occupations	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	20	Specialized middle management occupations in engineering, architecture, science and information systems	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
21	21	Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	27	20	15	5	14	100	49
22	22	Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	10	48	14	13	29	29	16
31		Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	5	5	5		6	11	..
	31	Professional occupations in health	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
32	32	Technical occupations in health	4	1	5	2	4	12	12
34	33	Assisting occupations in support of health services	2			3	7	10	5
41	41	Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services		2	8	26	23	58	11
42		Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	12	9	8	7	54	11	..
43		Occupations in front-line public protection services						1	..
	42	Front-line public protection services and paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community, education services	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	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	5	2	1	2	7	92	84
	53	Occupations in art, culture and sport	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	54	Support occupations in sport	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
06	60	Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	23	6	14	4	2		12
62		Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	31	60	38	32	57	44	..
	62	Retail sales and service supervisors and specialized occupations in sales and services	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	63	Occupations in sales and services	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
64		Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	174	101	85	88	139	128	..
	64	Sales and service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
66	65	Sales and service support occupations	161	112	37	39	223	89	128
07		Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	3	4	8	1	3		..
	70	Middle management occupations in trades and transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
72		Industrial, electrical and construction trades	93	119	39	51	64	102	..
	72	Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
73		Maintenance and equipment operation trades	40	36	22	10	53	80	..
	73	General trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
	74	Mail and message distribution, other transport equipment operators and related maintenance workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
74		Other installer, repairers and servicers and material handlers	43	38	149	71	68	79	..
76		Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	21	12	40	6	18	4	..
	75	Helpers and labourers and other transport drivers, operators and labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
82		Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related	4	5		2			..
	82	Supervisors in natural resources, agriculture and related production	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
84		Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production		1	3		3	13	..
86	85	Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers		7		6	4	6	12
	90	Middle management occupations in manufacturing and utilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
92		Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operations		4			4		..
	92	Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and utilities operators and controllers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
94		Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	2	3	3	1	2	5	..
	94	Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors in processing, manufacturing and printing	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
95		Assemblers in manufacturing	1			1	2		..
96	95	Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities		1	2	1	19	41	62
All vacancies			751	674	550	411	908	1,053	901

.. = not available

* 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 2023 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: <https://noc.esdc.gc.ca/Versions/ConcordanceTables#majorConcordance2021Table>

Businesses that export by industry sector

Industry sector	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
	number of businesses					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	64	85	24	20	15	18
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	25	26	15	22	32	18
Utilities; Manufacturing	33	16	18	24	25	29
Construction	21	19	23	8	18	17
Wholesale trade	17	14	17	10	6	4
Retail trade	32	27	23	34	36	25
Transportation and warehousing	16	23	21	19	17	7
Information and cultural industries	24	17	16	16	21	14
Finance and insurance	2	2	6	4	2	5
Real estate	2	2	9	6	10	7
Rental and leasing services	5	1	1	2	2	2
Professional, scientific and technical services	116	103	93	83	96	93
Mgmt. of companies and enterprises; Admin. and support services	13	7	21	12	12	7
Waste management and environmental remediation services	3	3	2	2	2	
Educational services	8	10	9	7	20	16
Health care and social assistance	11	7	3	9	17	15
Arts, entertainment and recreation	26	12	21	20	26	21
Accommodation and food services	4	1	7	5	8	6
Other services (except Public administration)	14	6	15	10	21	16
All industries	436	381	342	314	386	318

Seasonal businesses by industry sector

Industry sector	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
	number of businesses					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	134	154	48	71	41	28
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	113	136	127	91	101	95
Utilities; Manufacturing	19	18	10	7	6	8
Construction	99	78	66	61	55	53
Wholesale trade	10	5	6	4	1	2
Retail trade	22	25	13	30	18	16
Transportation and warehousing	42	45	13	26	14	8
Information and cultural industries	3	5	2	1		
Finance and insurance	1		5	2	2	3
Real estate	1	1	12	11	4	9
Rental and leasing services	14	13	5	2	2	6
Professional, scientific and technical services	26	16	19	26	11	12
Mgmt. of companies and enterprises; Admin. and support services	32	31	33	37	24	23
Waste management and environmental remediation services	4	1		3	2	
Educational services	11	11	6	12	2	6
Health care and social assistance	5	3	4	3	3	1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	38	15	21	23	13	14
Accommodation and food services	67	75	65	66	35	40
Other services (except Public administration)	7	16	23	27	17	12
All industries	648	648	477	505	349	338

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	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
		% of businesses					
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	Lower	10.8	25.0	15.9	4.7	14.3	4.2
	No change	52.7	61.8	61.4	32.6	50.0	62.5
	Higher	36.5	13.2	22.7	62.8	35.7	33.3
Construction	Lower	15.2	21.5	17.5	17.3	29.6	5.6
	No change	57.0	62.9	57.3	56.8	48.8	29.4
	Higher	27.9	15.6	25.1	25.9	21.6	65.0
Retail trade	Lower	8.1	9.2	10.9	9.3	40.2	2.8
	No change	78.9	84.0	75.2	66.3	51.4	61.5
	Higher	13.0	6.7	13.9	24.4	8.4	35.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	Lower	12.1	18.4	13.8	13.7	21.3	16.9
	No change	69.1	66.5	68.6	69.2	61.9	60.4
	Higher	18.9	15.2	17.6	17.0	16.8	22.7
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	Lower	7.1	22.5	8.4	15.3	26.0	25.4
	No change	67.7	64.9	74.7	65.9	54.5	52.1
	Higher	25.3	12.6	16.9	18.8	19.5	22.5
Accommodation and food services	Lower	5.7	8.9	6.6	9.8	31.3	12.0
	No change	64.8	74.0	75.8	60.8	50.0	61.3
	Higher	29.5	17.1	17.6	29.4	18.8	26.7
All industries	Lower	11.0	15.8	14.8	11.7	28.7	13.0
	No change	69.7	70.4	67.2	55.8	51.7	54.0
	Higher	19.3	13.9	18.0	32.5	19.6	33.0

* 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 2023 survey, 13.0% of Yukon businesses reported a **decrease** in 2022 gross revenues that caused them to fall into a lower revenue category than in the previous business survey. For 54.0% of businesses, gross revenues for 2022 **remained in the same revenue category** as in the previous survey. Gross revenues in 2022 **increased** enough to rise into a higher revenue category for 33.0% 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	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
		% of business by industry					
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	Less workers reported	18.6	43.5	19.1	23.4	39.3	31.3
	No change	33.7	34.8	40.4	44.7	21.4	18.8
	More workers reported	47.7	21.7	40.4	31.9	39.3	50.0
Construction	Less workers reported	21.7	28.5	21.1	19.8	25.6	29.2
	No change	46.7	51.3	51.7	46.7	43.8	26.0
	More workers reported	31.5	20.1	27.2	33.5	30.6	44.8
Retail trade	Less workers reported	20.6	38.1	25.2	34.0	41.3	14.9
	No change	38.9	37.5	40.9	34.0	26.0	9.2
	More workers reported	40.6	24.4	33.9	32.0	32.7	75.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	Less workers reported	14.0	16.7	18.6	10.9	16.9	51.6
	No change	64.0	70.3	67.2	73.4	71.3	21.9
	More workers reported	21.9	13.0	14.2	15.6	11.8	26.6
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	Less workers reported	12.3	32.5	18.9	18.1	23.2	30.3
	No change	60.7	43.6	55.8	51.1	58.5	18.2
	More workers reported	27.0	23.9	25.3	30.9	18.3	51.5
Accommodation and food services	Less workers reported	20.9	34.5	47.7	25.7	53.0	34.0
	No change	24.6	31.0	24.8	26.6	22.9	10.0
	More workers reported	54.5	34.5	27.5	47.7	24.1	56.0
All industries	Less workers reported	18.9	27.6	23.8	18.2	27.4	29.8
	No change	49.3	51.5	51.2	53.1	49.1	16.2
	More workers reported	31.8	20.9	25.1	28.7	23.5	54.0

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

Comparing employment figures, 270 (54.0%) Yukon businesses tracked over this period, reported more workers in 2023 than in 2021. The industry sector with the highest percentage of businesses (selected industry sectors) reporting increases in employment in 2023 was the Retail trade sector (75.9%) followed by the Accommodation and food services sector (56.0%).

Employment decreased in 2023 compared to 2021 for 29.8% of Yukon businesses tracked over this period. The industry sector with the highest percentage of businesses reporting decreased employment was the Professional, scientific and technical services sector (51.6%) followed by the Accommodation and food services sector (34.0%).

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 2023, there were 31 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 2023, there were 102 businesses which were surveyed in 2021 but were not in the 2023 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	2010–2013	2013–2015	2015–2017	2017–2019	2019–2021	2021–2023
% of businesses by industry							
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	Entering	98	104	49	38	20	31
	Exiting	62	105	146	54	65	32
Construction	Entering	285	196	173	90	139	142
	Exiting	130	236	272	221	174	181
Retail trade	Entering	68	59	120	55	65	42
	Exiting	60	91	104	128	97	102
Professional, scientific and technical services	Entering	266	173	269	139	169	153
	Exiting	157	217	282	249	201	229
Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support services	Entering	123	108	136	49	72	57
	Exiting	74	112	128	154	77	104
Accommodation and food services	Entering	71	72	111	65	55	62
	Exiting	56	57	118	110	108	109
All industries	Entering	1,430	1,231	1,494	830	926	814
	Exiting	896	1,316	1,831	1,618	1,285	1,302

Overall, there were 814 new businesses in 2023 compared to 2021. Over the same period, 1,302 businesses were found to have exited. For all industry sectors, this translated into a net loss of 488 businesses.

Between 2021 and 2023, the *Professional, scientific and technical services* sector showed the biggest increase in terms of the number of new businesses entering (153) and this sector also had the highest number of businesses exiting (229).

Notes to Readers:

This report is a summary of the results of the 2023 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.

† 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 confidentiality reasons.

r = revised

.. = not available

... = not applicable

July 2024