



### Highlights:

- In 2023, Yukon electric utilities generated 561,667 MWh of electricity, of which 489,355 MWh was from hydro generation (87.1%) and 71,690 MWh was from thermal generation (12.8%).
- In 2023, Yukon's Micro-Generation Program included a total of 804 solar electric systems, which added 3,667 megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity to the grid, an increase of 829 MWh, or 29.2% from 2022.
- Of the 19,685 dwellings in Yukon in 2023, 9,542 dwellings (48.5%) used oil-based heating, 4,826 (24.5%) used electricity-based heating, 951 (4.8%) used propane-based heating, and 1,909 (9.7%) used multiple heating sources.

### Installed electricity generating capacity, Yukon, 2023

#### Generating capacity by location of facilities, Yukon, 2023

Type of generation by location	Ownership	Installed capacity (MW)		
		2022	2023	Change
<b>Hydro plants</b>				
Whitehorse	YEC	40.5	40.5	0.0
Aishihik	YEC	37.0	37.0	0.0
Mayo	YEC	15.1	15.1	0.0
Fish Lake	ATCO	1.4	1.4	0.0
<b>LNG facilities</b>				
Whitehorse	YEC	13.2	13.2	0.0
<b>Diesel facilities</b>				
Whitehorse	YEC	10.8	10.8	0.0
Dawson	YEC	6.2	6.2	0.0
Watson Lake	ATCO	6.4	6.4	0.0
Faro	YEC	7.5	3.0	-4.5
Mayo	YEC	2.5	2.5	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
<b>Total</b>		<b>152.5</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>

Sources: Yukon Energy Corporation and ATCO Electric Yukon.

Note: Electricity generation by industry is not included.

- In 2023, Yukon had a total installed electricity generating capacity of 148.0 megawatts (MW) — Yukon Energy Corporation had an installed capacity of 128.3 MW, or 86.7% of the total; and ATCO Electric Yukon had an installed generating capacity of 19.7 MW, or 13.3% of the total.
- Of the total installed generation capacity of 148.0 MW, hydro plants had an installed capacity of 94.0 MW, or 63.5%; LNG plants had an installed capacity of 13.2 MW, or 8.9%; and diesel plants had an installed capacity of 40.8 MW, or 27.6%.
- In 2023, installed electricity generating capacity has decreased by 4.5 MW, or 2.9%, compared to installed electricity generating capacity in 2022 (152.5 MW).
- The generation capacity of the hydro plants significantly declines in winter as water flow decreases. The winter generation capacity of the thermal plants (LNG and diesel) also reduces as temperature falls.

#### Did you know?

- In 2023, the energy sector contributed \$53.6 million (chained 2017 dollars) towards Yukon's overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (\$3,350.2 million), a decrease of \$0.8 million, or 1.5%, compared to the revised 2022 figure (\$54.4 million).
- In 2023, Yukon's energy sector jobs accounted for 130 jobs, or 0.5% of all jobs in Yukon (27,450).

(Jobs in electric power generation, transmission and distribution made up the total number of jobs in the 2021 Energy sector.)

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

#### Did you know?

- In the last 10 years, annual changes in the *Energy aggregate of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)* ranged from a decrease of 14.4% in 2015 to an increase of 23.2% in 2022.
- Comparing 2023 to 2014, the *Energy aggregate of CPI* increased by 34.3% in Whitehorse.

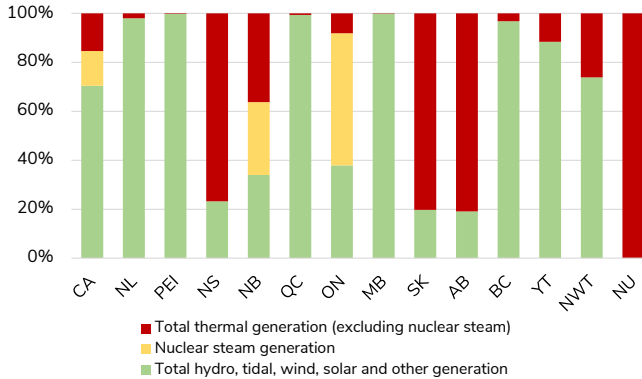
(Energy aggregate of CPI includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.)

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

# Electric utilities generation by type, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2022

Note: Electricity generation by industry is not included.

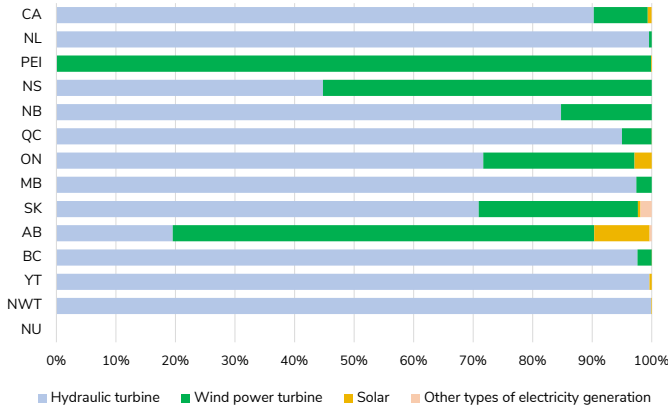
Electricity generation by electric utilities  
Provinces and Territories, 2022



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

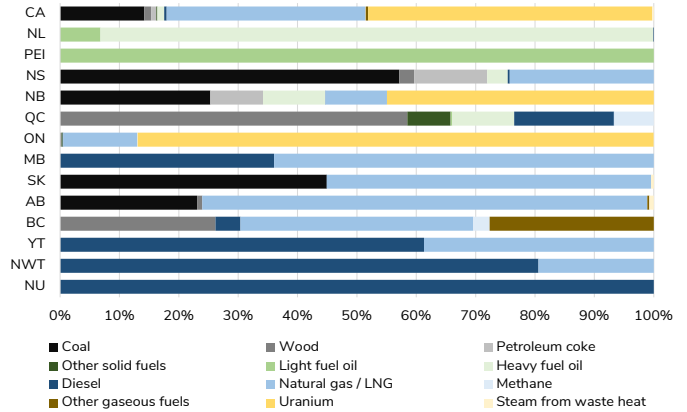
- In 2022, renewable electricity generation accounted for 88.4% of Yukon's total electricity generated by electric utilities; the sixth highest proportion of all provinces and territories and 18.0 percentage points above that for Canada (70.4%)
- Thermal generation accounted for 11.6% of Yukon's total electricity generated by electric utilities in 2022.
- Between 2013 and 2022 (inclusive), the percentage of Yukon's thermal generation has fluctuated from a low of 5.2% in 2013 and 2014, to a high of 19.6% in 2019.

Renewable energy generation of electric utilities by type,  
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2022



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

Thermal plant generation of electric utilities  
by principal fuel, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2022



Source: Statistics Canada data table 25-10-0084-01.

## Electric utilities generation by type, Yukon, 2013 to 2022

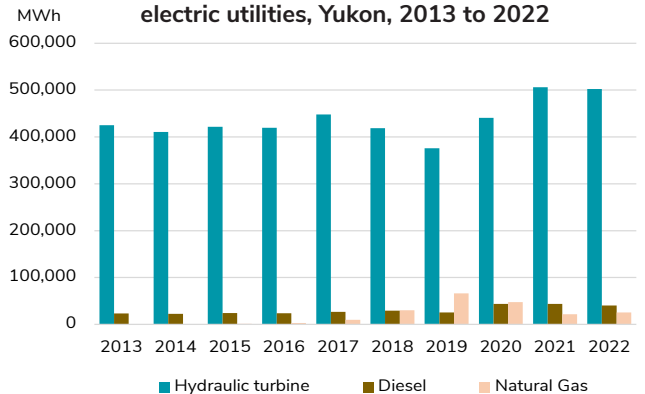
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total all types of electricity generation</b>	<b>448,558</b>	<b>433,686</b>	<b>447,879</b>	<b>446,998</b>	<b>484,818</b>	<b>477,850</b>	<b>467,636</b>	<b>532,078</b>	<b>571,511</b>	<b>570,048</b>
Hydraulic turbine	424,990	410,668	421,696	419,461	448,151	418,510	375,783	440,580	506,076	502,090
Wind power turbine	277	334	650	509	33	0	0	0	0	0
Solar power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1,952
Thermal combustion generation	23,291	22,684	25,533	27,028	36,634	59,340	91,853	91,498	65,435	66,006
Diesel*	23,291	22,684	24,238	23,777	26,778	29,210	25,681	43,784	43,890	40,461
Natural gas*	..	0	1,295	3,251	9,856	30,130	66,172	47,714	21,545	25,545

Note: Data for Diesel and Natural gas in 2019 and 2022 have been adjusted to reflect total Thermal combustion generation.

Sources: Statistics Canada data tables 25-10-0019-01, 25-10-0020-01 and 25-10-0084-01.

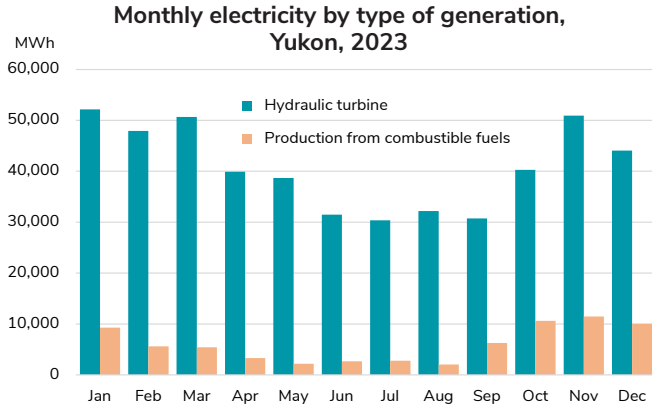
- Comparing 2022 to 2021, Yukon's total electricity production decreased by 1,463 MWh, or 0.3%.
- Comparing 2022 to 2013, Yukon's total electricity production increased by 121,490 MWh, or 27.1%.
- In 2022, Yukon produced 502,090 MWh of electricity from hydro generation, a decrease of 3,986 MWh, or 0.8% compared to 2021; and an increase of 77,100 MWh, or 18.1%, compared to 2013.
- Yukon produced 66,006 MWh of electricity from thermal combustion in 2022, an increase of 571 MWh, or 0.9% compared to 2021; and an increase of 42,715 MWh, or 183.4%, compared to 2013.

Type of electricity production by  
electric utilities, Yukon, 2013 to 2022



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

## Monthly electricity by type of generation, Yukon, 2023



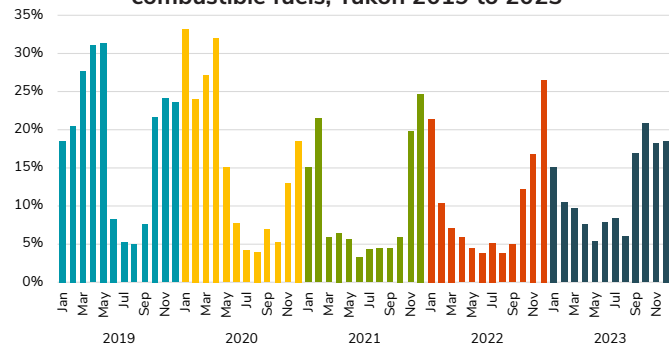
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0015-01.

- From January to March and October to December, more electricity was generated from both hydraulic turbines and combustible fuels.
- Between 2019 and 2023, monthly hydraulic turbine generation varied from a low of 21,498 MWh in May 2019, to a high of 52,158 MWh in January 2023.
- Monthly combustible fuels generation varied from a low of 1,336 MWh in June 2021, to a high of 20,801 MWh in January 2020.
- Of the total generation in 2023, the percentage of electricity generated by hydro peaked in May at 94.6% of the total, while that from combustible fuels peaked in October at 20.8%.

- During the generally colder months of January, February, November and December, the average monthly percentage of total electricity generation from combustible fuels was 15.7% in 2023.
- During the generally warmer months from May to August, the average monthly percentage of total electricity generated by hydraulic turbine was 93.2% in 2023.
- In 2023, the smallest percentage of total electricity from combustible fuels was generated in May at 5.4%

Note: Electricity generation by industry is not included.

### Percentage of total electricity generated from combustible fuels, Yukon 2019 to 2023



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

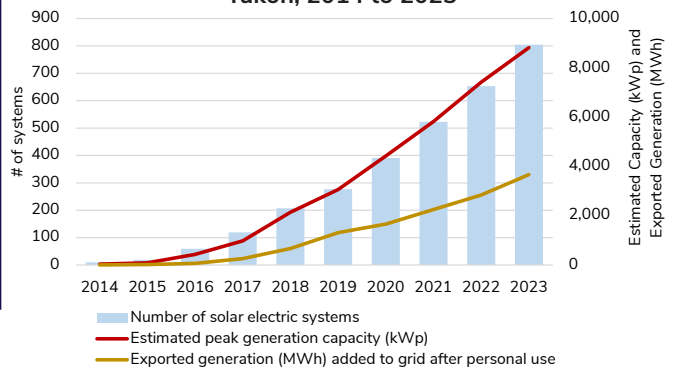
## Micro-Generation Program, Yukon, 2014 to 2023

Year	Number of solar electric systems	Estimated peak generation capacity (kW <sub>p</sub> )	Exported generation (MWh) added to grid after personal use
2014	10	36	6
2015	19	87	20
2016	59	428	70
2017	119	977	263
2018	207	2,140	668
2019	277	3,063	1,317
2020	391	4,425	1,660
2021 <sup>r</sup>	523	5,820	2,251
2022	653	7,414	2,838
2023	804	8,820	3,667

<sup>r</sup> = revised

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

### Micro-generation Program, Yukon, 2014 to 2023

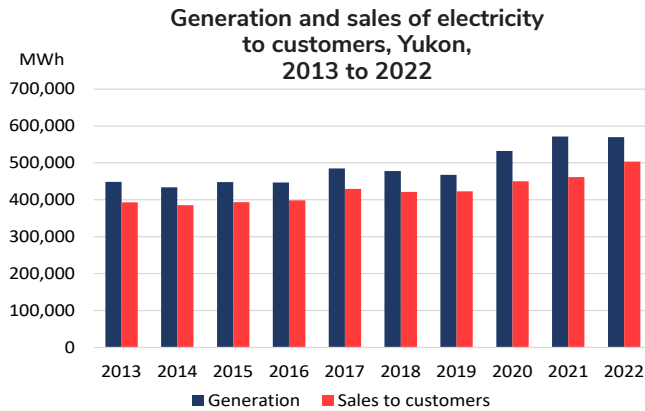


**Note:** Photovoltaic (PV) panel systems with a generating capacity of 0.4 kilowatts-peak (kW<sub>p</sub>), when working at maximum capacity for one hour, can generate up to 0.4 kWh (kilowatt-hours) or 0.0004 MWh (megawatt-hours) of electricity.

- In 2023, there were 804 solar electric systems operating in Yukon under the Micro-Generation Program with a peak generating capacity of 8,820 kW<sub>p</sub>, or the approximate equivalent of 8,820 MWh per year.
- Although actual total generation from these solar energy systems is unavailable, the systems added a total of 3,667 MWh of surplus energy to Yukon's electrical grid in 2023; 2,838 KWh was added in 2022.
- Exported solar energy added to Yukon's electrical grids, including diesel mini-grid communities, from the Micro-Generation Program, represented about 0.5% of the total electricity generated in Yukon in 2022.

## Electricity generation and sales to ultimate customers, Yukon, 2013 to 2022

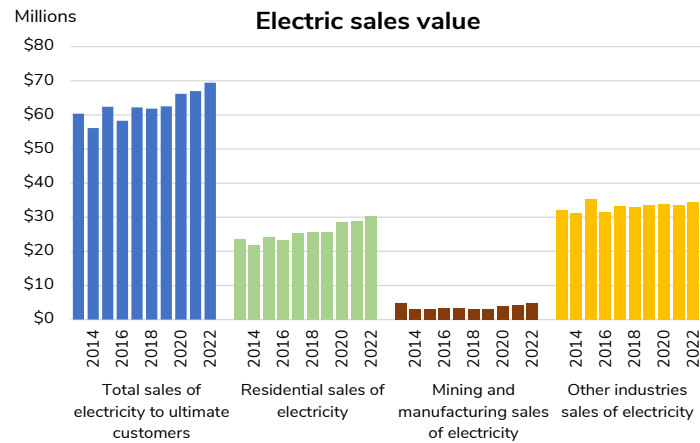
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	(MWh)									
Total generation of electricity	448,558	433,686	447,879	446,998	484,818	477,850	467,636	532,078	571,511	570,048
Total sales of electricity to ultimate customers	393,278	385,400	393,483	398,724	429,806	421,373	423,121	450,041	461,871	503,361



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

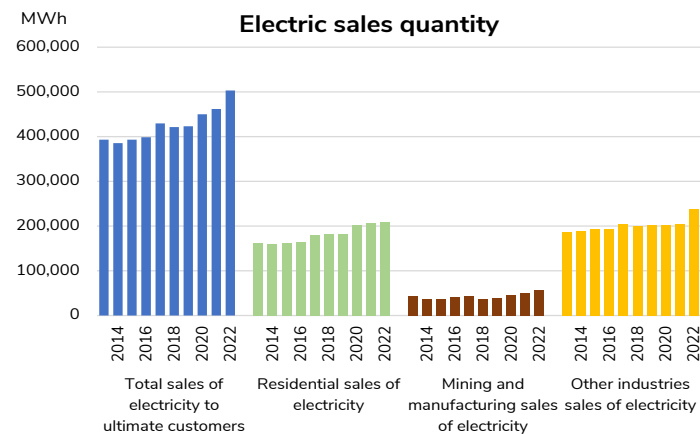
- Between 2013 to 2022 (inclusive), on average, 87.3% of all electricity annually generated in Yukon was sold to ultimate Yukon customers; nationally, an average of 77.0% of all electricity generated (includes generation by industry) was sold to ultimate customers during the same period.
- In 2022, 88.3% of all electricity generated in Yukon was sold to ultimate Yukon customers.
- The number of MWh sold over the past ten years fluctuated from a low of 385,400 MWh in 2014, to a high of 503,361 MWh in 2022.
- Comparing 2022 to 2021, total sales of electricity to ultimate customers, increased by 41,490 MWh, or 9.0%; compared to 2013, total sales in 2022 increased by 110,083 MWh, or 28.0%.

## Sales of electricity, Yukon, 2013 to 2022



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

- A total of 503,361 MWh of electricity was sold in Yukon in 2022 — sales to non-residential customers accounted for 58.6% (294,927 MWh) and sales to residential customers accounted for 41.4% (208,434 MWh).
- Compared to 2021, sales in 2022 to non-residential customers (294,927 MWh) increased by 38,949 MWh, or 15.2%, while sales to residential customers (208,434 MWh) increased by 2,541 MWh, or 1.2%.
- Compared to 2013, sales in 2022 to non-residential customers (294,927 MWh) increased by 63,918 MWh, or 27.7%, while sales to residential customers (208,434 MWh) increased by 46,165 MWh, or 28.4%.



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

- The value of electricity sales to ultimate customers in 2022 totalled \$69.4 million; an increase of \$2.4 million, or 3.6%, compared to 2021 (\$67.0 million).
- Comparing 2022 to 2021, sales to non-residential customers (\$39.1 million) increased by \$1.1 million, or 2.9%, while sales to residential customers (\$30.3 million) increased by \$1.3 million, or 4.6%.

## Energy use, final demand by type of fuel (in natural units), Yukon, 2013 to 2022

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	(megalitres unless otherwise noted)									
<b>Energy use, final demand<sup>1</sup></b>										
Primary electricity, hydro (GWh)	393.3	378.7	394.0	399.3	430.5	421.8	423.6	458.6	466.1	503.8
Gas plant natural gas liquids (NGLs)	13.2	11.2	10.8	9.9	12.4	15.2	19.6	18.1	16.8	14.3
Total refined petroleum products	193.2	159.3	171.2	174.7	175.6	211.1	215.7	178.3	201.5	210.5
Motor gasoline	x	x	x	x	x	x	98.8	85.0	76.1	80.9
Kerosene and stove oil	17.4	6.5	6.6	x	x	x	4.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Diesel fuel oil	x	x	x	x	x	x	86.4	73.6	102.8	101.6
Light fuel oil	13.0	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.0
Heavy fuel oil	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s
Aviation gasoline	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	x	x	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.4
Aviation turbo fuel	13.4	13.8	13.6	16.4	x	x	17.6	9.4	10.6	16.8

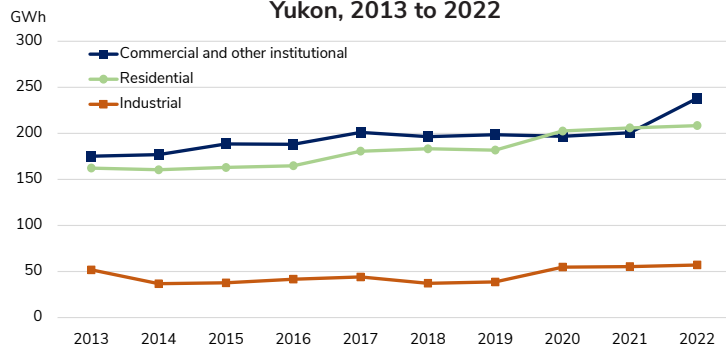
<sup>1</sup> The sum of usage in mining and oil and gas extraction, manufacturing, forestry, construction, transportation, agriculture, residential, public administration and commercial and other institutional.

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

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

- Compared to 2021, the final demand for energy in 2022 using: gas plant natural gas liquids (generally representing propane) decreased by 2.5 megalitres (14.9%); hydro electricity increased by 37.7 gigawatt hours (8.1%); and refined petroleum products increased by 9.0 megalitres (4.5%).

Electricity final demand, primary hydro energy, Yukon, 2013 to 2022

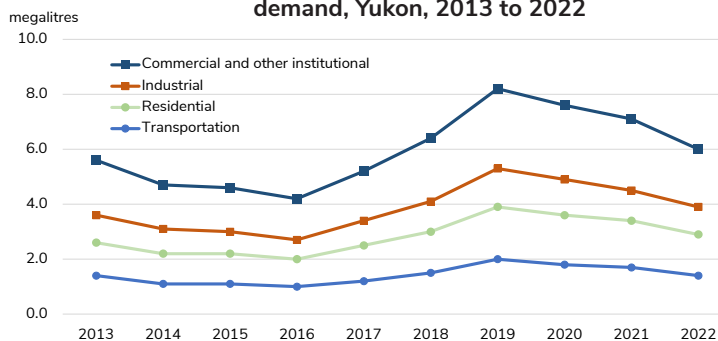


- The final demand for hydro energy in 2022 (503.8 GWh) consisted of 238.1 GWh (47.3%) used by commercial and other institutional sectors; 208.4 GWh (41.4%) used by the residential sector; and 57.1 GWh (11.3%) used by the industrial sector.

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

- In 2022, the final demand for natural gas liquids (14.3 ML) consisted of 6.0 ML (42.0%) used by commercial and other institutional sectors; 3.9 ML (27.3%) used by the industrial sector; 2.9 ML used by the residential sector (20.3%); and 1.4 ML used by the transportation sector (9.8%).

Gas plant, natural gas liquids primary energy final demand, Yukon, 2013 to 2022



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

## Energy use, final demand by type of fuel (in terajoule<sup>1</sup> units), Yukon, 2013 to 2022

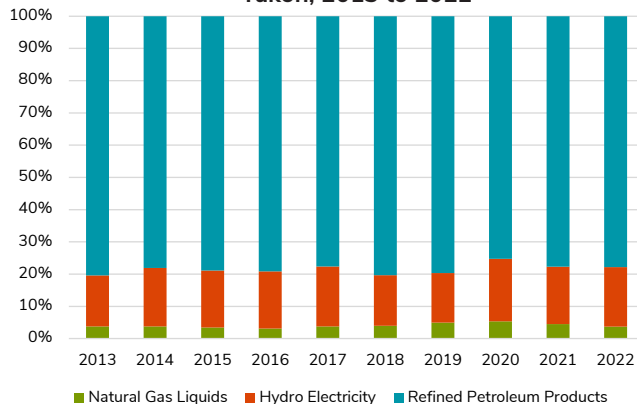
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Primary Energy<sup>2</sup></b>	(terrajoules)									
Gas plant natural gas liquids (NGLs)	334	283	273	252	315	385	495	458	426	363
Primary electricity, hydro	1,416	1,363	1,419	1,437	1,550	1,518	1,525	1,651	1,678	1,814
<b>Secondary Energy<sup>3</sup></b>										
Total refined petroleum products	7,173	5,874	6,318	6,421	6,462	7,774	7,916	6,412	7,339	7,654
Motor gasoline	x	x	x	x	x	x	3,458	2,845	2,544	2,706
Kerosene and stove oil	654	244	247	x	x	x	186	104	105	105
Diesel fuel oil	x	x	x	x	x	x	3,311	2,821	3,944	3,897
Light fuel oil	503	253	239	250	259	264	265	275	302	271
Heavy fuel oil	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Aviation gasoline	38	20	17	34	x	x	37	16	48	48
Aviation turbo fuel	501	516	509	613	x	x	658	351	397	627
<b>Total primary and secondary energy</b>	<b>8,941</b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>8,010</b>	<b>8,110</b>	<b>8,326</b>	<b>9,677</b>	<b>9,938</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>9,443</b>	<b>9,830</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

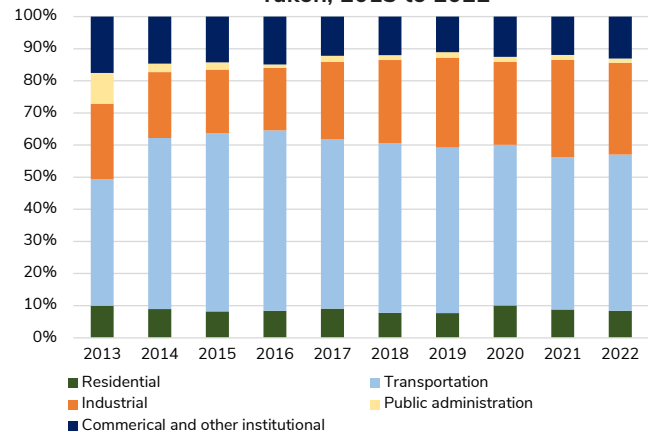
<sup>2</sup> Primary fuels are the fuels that are found in nature and can be extracted, cleaned or graded, without any sort of energy conversion or transformation process.

<sup>3</sup> Secondary fuels are the fuels that are derived from primary fuels or fuels through chemical or physical process.

Energy Consumption Rate by Fuel Type, Yukon, 2013 to 2022



Energy Consumption Rate by Sector, Yukon, 2013 to 2022



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

- Of the 2022 data available on primary and secondary energy consumption in terajoules (TJ): refined petroleum products (7,654 TJ) accounted for 77.9% of the final demand; hydro electricity (1,814 TJ, or 18.5%); and NGLs (propane, 363 TJ) accounted for 3.7% of the final demand.
- In 2022, the final energy demand for all types of fuel by sector was as follows: transportation (4,784 TJ, or 48.7%); industrial (2,805 TJ, or 28.5%); commercial and other institutional (1,284 TJ, or 13.1%); residential (824 TJ or 8.4%); and public administration (130 TJ or 1.3%).
- Within the industrial sector, mining accounted for 88.1% of total industrial energy use; manufacturing for 9.1%; and construction accounted for 2.8% of the total industrial energy demand.
- Within the transportation sector, road transport and urban transit accounted for 47.5%; retail pump sales accounted for 40.2%; and airlines accounted for 12.3% of final energy demand in the transportation sector.

## Yukon motor vehicle registrations, 2019 to 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>44,956</b>	<b>45,411</b>	<b>46,778</b>	<b>45,910</b>	<b>46,310</b>
Trucks <sup>2</sup>	21,114	21,305	22,051	21,632	21,668
Passenger cars	20,047	20,280	20,758	20,336	20,699
Off-road vehicles <sup>3</sup>	1,425	1,504	1,558	1,483	1,453
Motorcycle	1,277	1,279	1,322	1,334	1,318
Snowmobiles	779	802	837	812	805
Bus	314	241	252	313	367

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

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

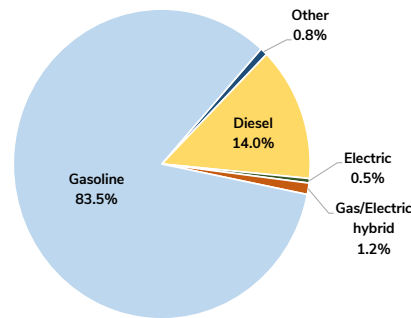
3 Off-road vehicles include quads, side-by-sides, dirt bikes, etc.

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

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

- In 2023, a total of 46,310 motor vehicles were registered in Yukon<sup>1</sup> — over one vehicle per person.
- Of the total vehicles registered in 2023 in Yukon, private owners registered 79.2% of vehicles (36,697); commercial, farm and society organizations registered 15.7% of vehicles (7,255); and government<sup>4</sup> organizations registered 5.1% of vehicles (2,358).

Registered Motor Vehicles<sup>1</sup> by Fuel Type, Yukon, 2023



- In 2023, the majority of registered vehicles in Yukon used fossil fuels.
- 38,674 vehicles, or 83.5%, used only gasoline; 6,493, or 14.0%, used only diesel; 549, or 1.2%, were gasoline/electric hybrids<sup>5</sup>; 219, or 0.5%, were battery electric, and 375, or 0.8%, used other or mixed fuel types<sup>6</sup>.
- As of December 31, 2023, Yukon had a total of [19 fast charging stations](#) for EVs.

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

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

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

## Yukon fossil fuel consumption by type of use, 2013 to 2022

	Gasoline for on-road use	Diesel for on-road use	Aviation fuel <sup>1</sup>	Fuel for off-road use <sup>2</sup>	Heating fuel <sup>3</sup>	Diesel for electricity generation <sup>4</sup>	LNG for electricity generation <sup>4</sup>	Total
----- megalitres (litres x 1,000,000) -----								
2013	63.8	53.7	15.2	36.7	53.1	6.7	0.0	229.3
2014	63.5	53.3	16.6	31.4	51.3	6.5	0.0	222.6
2015	67.5	54.1	19.2	20.6	41.9	7.0	0.5	211.0
2016	71.5	53.9	17.4	23.0	45.7	6.8	1.3	219.6
2017	72.5	52.8	18.1	24.3	61.5	7.7	3.8	240.6
2018	72.5	62.1	19.6	28.3	59.4	8.3	11.7	261.7
2019	73.0	60.8	19.3	23.0	53.8	7.3	24.8	262.2
2020	62.0	61.9	6.8	35.5	59.8	12.1	17.9	256.1
2021	66.3	60.3	12.1	43.2	59.9	11.5	8.1	261.4
2022	66.5	63.6	18.3	39.7	64.7	10.9	9.6	273.3

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).

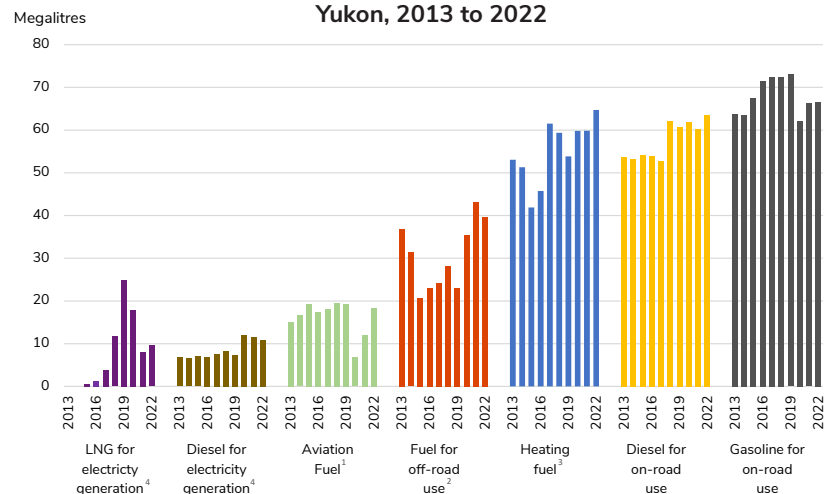
3 Heating fuel includes heating oil and liquid petroleum gas (propane).

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.

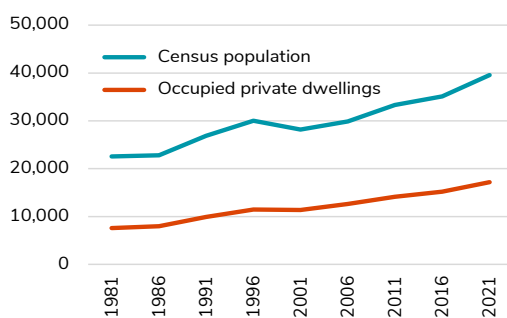
- In the last 10 years, from 2013 to 2022, overall fossil fuel consumption increased by 44.1 megalitres, or 19.2%.
- In 2022, fuels for on-road use accounted for 130.1 megalitres, representing 47.6% of the Yukon's total fossil fuel consumption.
- Comparing 2022 to 2013, there was a 13.8 megalitres, or 204.6%, increase in the use of LNG and diesel for electricity generation.
- Yukon's consumption of aviation fuel increased by 6.2 megalitres, or 51.7%, from 12.1 megalitres in 2021 to 18.3 megalitres in 2022. However, this consumption remained below pre-pandemic levels.

Fossil Fuel Consumption by Type of Use, Yukon, 2013 to 2022



## 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 a 7.8% increase between 2016 and 2011; and an 11.9% increase between 2011 and 2006.

## Heating sources in residential dwellings, Yukon, 2023

Property Type	Total number of dwellings	Electric		Oil		Propane		Multi-sources		Other <sup>1</sup>		Incomplete Information <sup>2</sup>	
		# dwellings	% of total	# dwellings	% of total	# dwellings	% of total	# dwellings	% of total	# dwellings	% of total	# dwellings	% of total
Single detached house	9,856	1,837	18.6%	5,824	59.1%	599	6.1%	73	0.7%	293	3.0%	1,230	12.5%
Semi-detached house	1,148	306	26.7%	756	65.9%	77	6.7%	1	0.1%	5	0.4%	3	0.3%
Townhouse/row house	1,106	939	84.9%	162	14.6%	4	0.4%	0	...	0	...	1	0.1%
Mobile home	816	77	9.4%	584	71.6%	131	16.1%	0	...	16	2.0%	8	1.0%
Condo Apartment	793	716	90.3%	58	7.3%	0	...	0	...	0	...	19	2.4%
Single dwelling in mixed-use property	64	19	29.7%	16	25.0%	7	10.9%	3	4.7%	1	1.6%	18	28.1%
Single dwelling - unknown type	449	129	28.7%	179	39.9%	18	4.0%	3	0.7%	9	2.0%	111	24.7%
Multiplex (duplex, triplex, fourplex, etc.)	749	109	14.6%	553	73.8%	32	4.3%	7	0.9%	2	0.3%	46	6.1%
Apartment building	1,036	419	40.4%	522	50.4%	37	3.6%	0	...	0	...	58	5.6%
Multiple detached/attached in a single property	3,427	201	5.9%	795	23.2%	44	1.3%	1,814	52.9%	92	2.7%	481	14.0%
Multiple dwellings - unknown type	241	74	30.7%	93	38.6%	2	0.8%	8	3.3%	3	1.2%	61	25.3%
<b>All dwellings</b>	<b>19,685</b>	<b>4,826</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>9,542</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

x data suppressed  
... not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Other includes wood, hot water or steam from undefined sources, and other unspecified sources.  
<sup>2</sup> Incomplete information includes dwellings without specific and/or updated information on heating system.

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

- Of the 19,685 dwellings in Yukon in 2023, 9,542 dwellings (48.5%) used oil-based heating, 4,826 (24.5%) used electricity-based heating, 951 (4.8%) used propane-based heating, and 1,909 (9.7%) used multiple heating sources.
- At least 53.3% of residential dwellings used fossil fuels as a heating source in 2023.

## Average expenditure per household, selected energy components, territorial capitals, Survey of Household Spending, 2017 to 2021

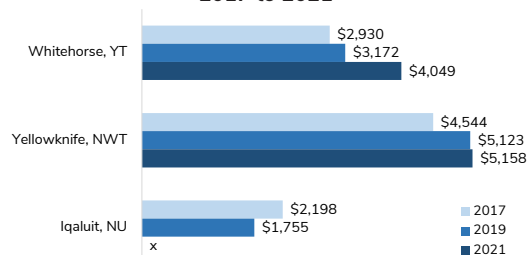
	Whitehorse, YT			Yellowknife, NWT			Iqaluit, NU <sup>1</sup>		
	2017	2019	2021	2017	2019	2021	2017	2019	2021*
<b>Fuel and electricity for principal residence</b>									
Electricity	1,518	1,553	2,254	2,391	2,534	2,858	1,240	994	..
Other fuels <sup>2</sup>	1,412	1,619	1,795	2,153	2,589	2,101	958	761	..
<b>Transportation expenditures</b>									
Gas & other fuels (all vehicles and tools)	1,853	2,837	3,217	1,850	2,569	2,213	2,073	1,743	..

<sup>1</sup> Data from the 2021 SHS was unavailable for Iqaluit, Nunavut.

<sup>2</sup> For heating and cooking (example: oil, propane, wood, other fuels)

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

### Combined average shelter expenditures<sup>3</sup> for principal residence, Territorial capitals, 2017 to 2021



<sup>3</sup> Includes electricity and fuel used for heating and cooking.

October 2024