



Highlights:

- In 2019, the Construction and the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sectors together accounted for about one-third (31.5%) of all Yukon businesses.
- Almost half (47.6%) of Yukon's private-sector jobs were in the Retail Trade, the Accommodation and Food Services, and the Construction sectors.
- Based on perceived revenue shares in 2018, construction accounted for 12.9%, mining 10.6%, and tourism accounted for 5.0% of Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In the summer of 2019, Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) contacted about 4,900 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.

Businesses by Industry Sector, Yukon, 2019

Industry Sector	2019	% of All Businesses
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	107	3.3%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	143	4.4%
Utilities; Manufacturing	85	2.6%
Construction	508	15.7%
Wholesale Trade	50	1.5%
Retail Trade	260	8.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	123	3.8%
Information & Cultural Industries	59	1.8%
Finance & Insurance	67	2.1%
Real Estate	202	6.2%
Rental & Leasing	43	1.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	515	15.9%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	250	7.7%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	18	0.6%
Educational Services	67	2.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	196	6.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	88	2.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	248	7.6%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	216	6.7%
All Industries	3,245	100.0%

In 2019, the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector and the Construction sector had the largest number of businesses at 515 and 508, respectively. Combined, they represented almost one-third of Yukon businesses (31.5%).

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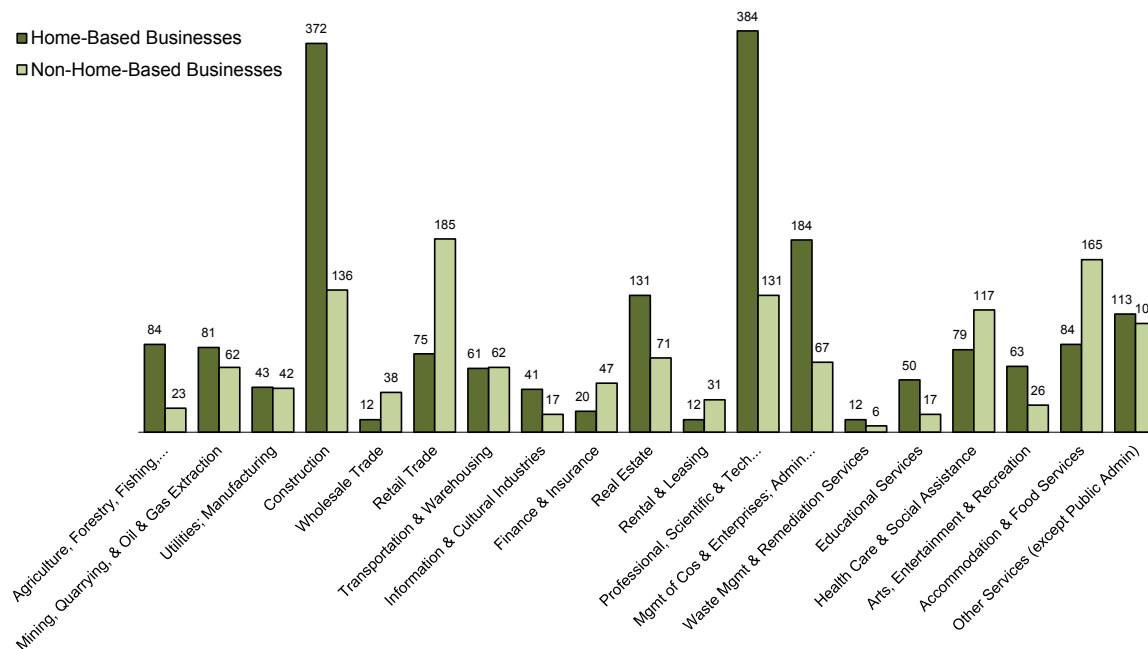
Home-Based and Non-Home-Based Businesses by Industry Sector, Yukon, 2019

Industry Sector	Home-based	Non-Home-based	Home-based as % of Industry Sector Total
	# of businesses		%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	84	23	78.5%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	81	62	56.6%
Utilities; Manufacturing	43	42	50.6%
Construction	372	136	73.2%
Wholesale Trade	12	38	24.0%
Retail Trade	75	185	28.8%
Transportation & Warehousing	61	62	49.6%
Information & Cultural Industries	41	17	69.5%
Finance & Insurance	20	47	29.9%
Real Estate	131	71	64.9%
Rental & Leasing	12	31	27.9%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	384	131	74.6%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	184	67	73.6%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	12	6	66.7%
Educational Services	50	17	74.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	79	117	40.3%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	63	26	71.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	84	165	33.9%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	113	104	52.3%
All Industries	1,900	1,345	58.6%

In 2019, 58.6% of all businesses were **home-based**. The *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* sector and the *Construction* sector had the largest number of **home-based** businesses at 384 and 372, respectively. Combined, they represented 39.8% of all **home-based** businesses.

The *Retail Trade* and the *Accommodation and Food Services* sectors had the largest number of **non-home-based** businesses at 185 and 165, respectively. Combined, they represented 26.0% of all **non-home-based** businesses.

Home-Based and Non-Home-Based Businesses by Industry Sector, Yukon, 2019



Employment in Home-Based/Non-Home-Based Businesses†, Yukon, 2019

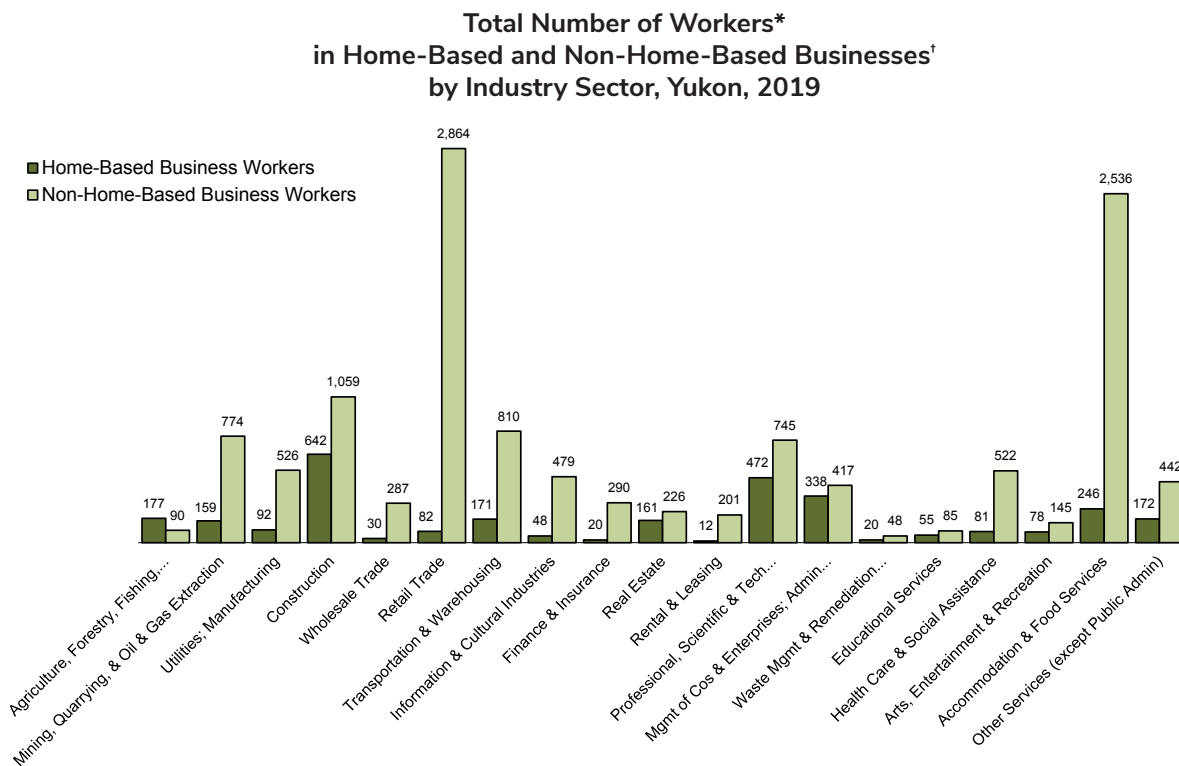
Industry Sector	Home-Based	Non-Home-Based	Total Workers*	% of All Workers
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	177	90	267	1.7%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	159	774	933	6.0%
Utilities; Manufacturing	92	526	618	4.0%
Construction	642	1,059	1,701	10.9%
Wholesale Trade	30	287	317	2.0%
Retail Trade	82	2,864	2,946	18.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	171	810	981	6.3%
Information & Cultural Industries	48	479	527	3.4%
Finance & Insurance	20	290	310	2.0%
Real Estate	161	226	387	2.5%
Rental & Leasing	12	201	213	1.4%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	472	745	1,217	7.8%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	338	417	755	4.8%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	20	48	68	0.4%
Educational Services	55	85	140	0.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	81	522	603	3.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	78	145	223	1.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	246	2,536	2,782	17.8%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	172	442	614	3.9%
All Industries Workers	3,055	12,546	15,601	100.0%

With 2,946 workers (employees and business owners actively working in their businesses), the Retail Trade sector was the largest employer in the private-sector in 2019, followed by Accommodation and Food Services (2,782) and Construction (1,701). These three sectors together comprised 47.6% of all private-sector employment.

* Because some employees hold more than one job, multiple job holders will be counted more than once in 'Total Workers'. In addition, this total also includes any owners who actively work in their businesses. † For data qualifiers, see page 24.

The Construction sector had the largest number of **home-based** business workers at 642, accounting for 21.0% of all home-based business workers.

The Retail Trade sector was the largest employer for **non-home-based** businesses with 2,864 workers (22.8%), followed by Accommodation and Food Services with 2,536 workers (20.2%).



Businesses† and Employment in Selected Industry Sectors, Yukon, 2019

The following tables further break down the three industry sectors in 2019 with the most workers (employees and business owners actively working in their business).

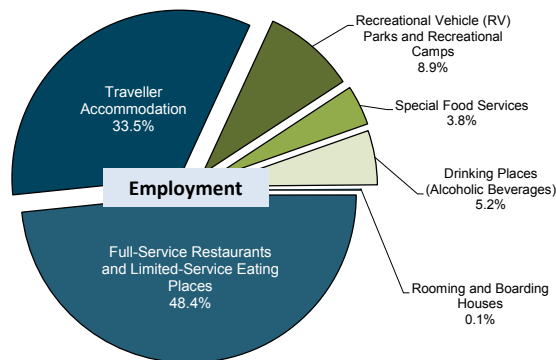
Retail Trade

In the *Retail Trade* sector, 260 businesses employed a total of 2,946 workers. The largest industry group in this sector, in terms of employment, was *Grocery Stores*, which had 19 businesses (7.3%) employing 769 workers (26.1%).

The second-largest industry group in terms of employment, was *Clothing Stores*, which had 22 stores employing 389 workers (13.2%). The third-largest was *Department Stores*, with 228 workers (7.7%).

Retail Trade Industry Groups	# of Businesses	# of Workers
Grocery Stores	19	769
Clothing Stores	22	389
Department Stores	x	228
Other General Merchandise Stores	8	206
Gasoline Stations	19	189
Building Material and Supplies Dealers	10	170
Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers	42	168
Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores	x	143
Direct Selling Establishments	33	102
Office Supplies, Stationery and Gift Stores	17	96
Health and Personal Care Stores	15	90
Automotive Parts, Accessories and Tire Stores	7	81
Automobile Dealers	5	72
Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	x	55
Furniture Stores	6	39
Sporting Goods, Hobby and Musical Instrument Stores	20	39
Jewellery, Luggage and Leather Goods Stores	9	28
Book stores and news dealers	x	27
Other Retail Industry Groups	18	54
Total Retail Trade	260	2,946

Accommodation and Food Services



Accommodation and Food Services Industry Groups	# of Businesses	# of Workers
Full-Service Restaurants and Limited-Service Eating Places	80	1,346
Traveller Accommodation	77	932
Recreational Vehicle (RV) Parks and Recreational Camps	41	247
Special Food Services	34	107
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	x	146
Rooming and Boarding Houses	x	4
Total Accommodation and Food Services	248	2,782

In the *Accommodation and Food Services* sector, there were 248 businesses employing 2,782 workers. The largest industry group in this sector, in terms of number of employees, was *Full-Service Restaurants and Limited-Service Eating Places* with 48.4% of workers and 32.3% of businesses.

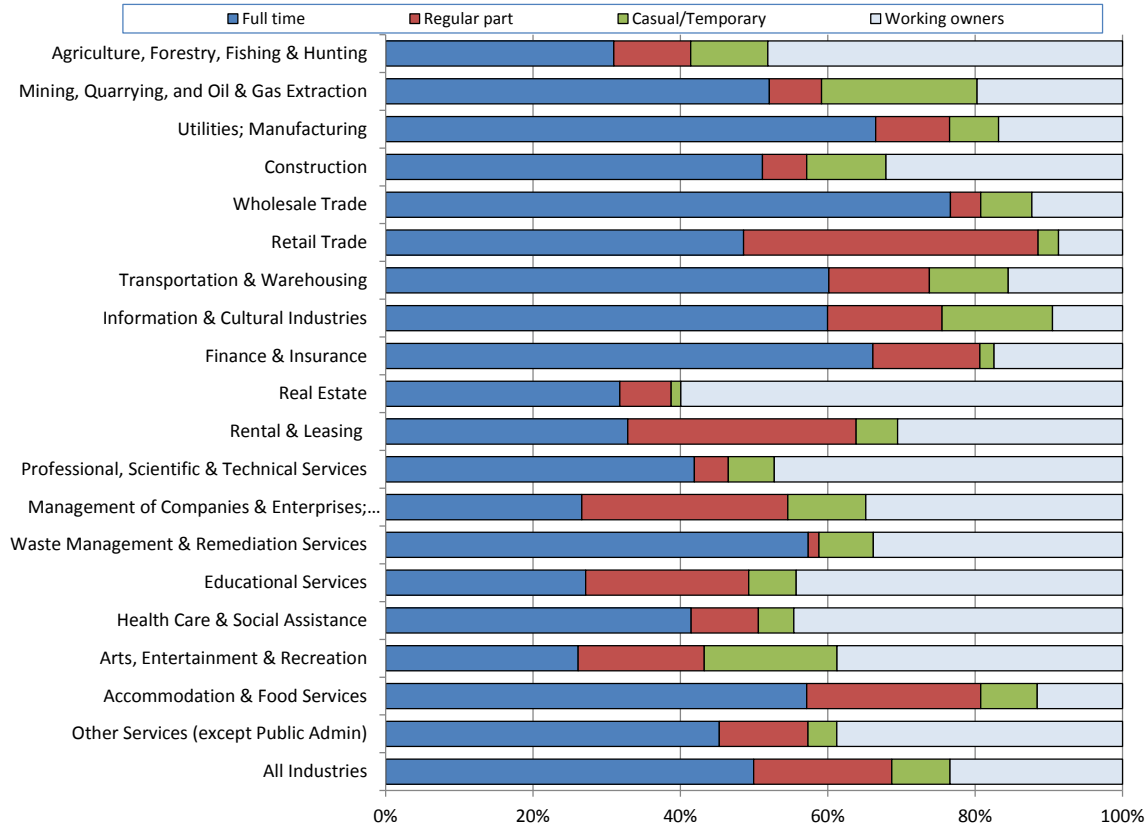
Construction

Construction Industry Subsectors	# of Businesses	# of Workers
Specialty Trade Contractors	299	908
Construction of Buildings	181	675
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	28	118
Total Construction	508	1,701

In the *Construction* sector, 508 businesses employed a total of 1,701 workers. The industry subsector with the largest number of workers was *Specialty Trade Contractors*, which had 908 workers (53.4%) employed by 299 businesses (58.9%).

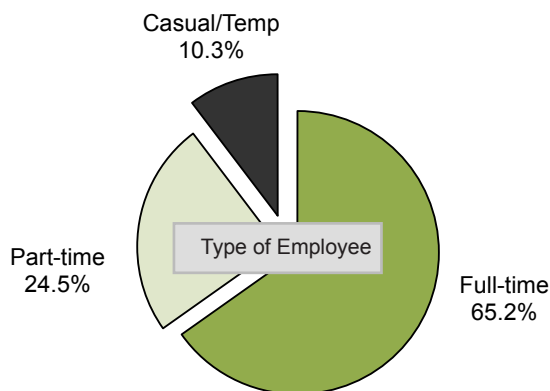
Type of Employment by Industry Sector, Yukon, 2019

At the time of the 2019 survey, Yukon businesses[†] reported a total of 15,601 workers. Amongst the industry sectors, Wholesale Trade had the highest proportion of full-time employees at 76.7%. Retail Trade had the highest proportion of part-time employees (40.0%), while Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction had the highest proportion of casual/temporary employees (21.1%). The highest proportion of owners actively working in their businesses was in Real Estate at 59.9%.

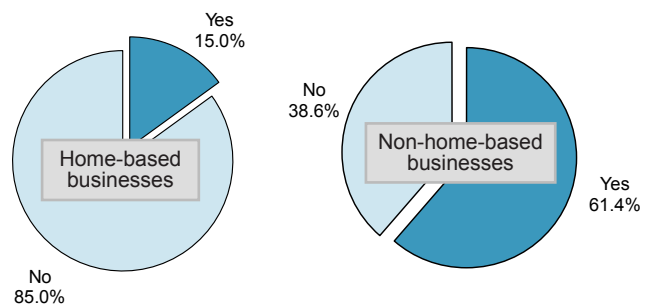


Type of Current Employees, Yukon, 2019

Slightly over one-third (34.1%) of businesses[†] reported they had employees working for them at the time of the survey. These businesses had a total of 11,952 employees, **not** including 3,650 owners actively working in their businesses. Of the total employees, 7,792 full-time employees, 2,925 part-time and 1,235 casual or temporary employees were working at the time of the survey.



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



About two-thirds (61.4%) of **non-home-based** businesses had employees working at the time of the survey, while only 15.0% of **home-based** businesses had employees.

Businesses by Contact Office Address, Yukon, 2019

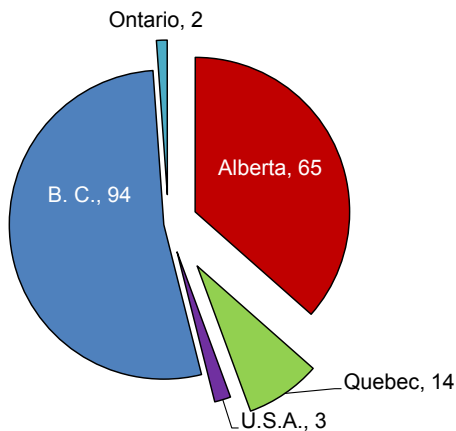
The survey did not ask respondents any information on headquarters or main office location. However, respondents provided their street (mailing) address as their location for contact. While most businesses are likely to have their main activities located at the address they provided, some businesses may have a different main activity location. The following analysis of location was conducted assuming that businesses conducted their main activity from the contact location. 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.

Whitehorse was the contact office address for the majority of businesses in 2019. Whitehorse businesses accounted for just under three quarters (73.1%) of businesses surveyed and 81.5% of workers.

The majority of the remaining businesses were also located within Yukon. However, 23 businesses (with a total of 178 workers) had business activities in Yukon in 2019, but their contact office addresses were located outside of the territory.

Contact Address of Business	# of Businesses	# of Workers [†]
Whitehorse	1,657	12,718
Dawson City	228	1,363
Watson Lake	66	274
Haines Junction	66	243
Carcross	24	149
Carmacks	18	123
Teslin	29	105
Marsh Lake	31	91
Mayo	34	83
Faro	28	77
Tagish	22	45
Beaver Creek	5	29
Burwash Landing	7	29
Pelly Crossing	8	26
Ross River	7	26
Old Crow	7	23
Destruction Bay	x	6
Other Yukon	x	14
Yukon Total	2,237	15,424
British Columbia	16	94
Alberta	x	65
Ontario	x	2
Quebec	x	14
U.S.A.	x	3
Grand Total	2,268	15,601

Number of Workers in Yukon, 2019
(for businesses with contact office address outside of Yukon)



Top 4 Employers by Industry Sector for Businesses with Contact Office Address Located Outside Yukon (but within Canada), 2019

Industry Sector	# of Businesses	# of Workers
Construction	x	54
Accommodation & Food Services	x	47
Mining, Quarrying, Oil & Gas Extraction	x	18
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	x	17

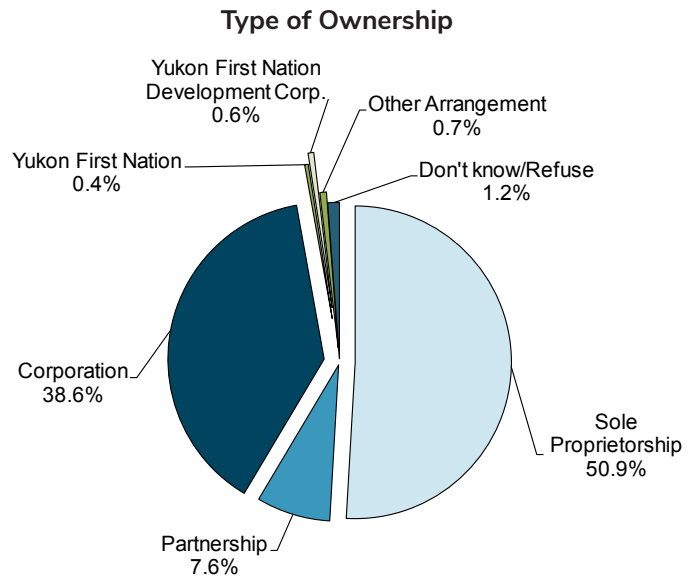
A closer examination of the industry sector of businesses operating in Yukon from other parts of Canada in 2019, shows that Construction and Accommodation and Food Services had the largest labour market impact (the most workers). Combined, they represented 57.7% of all employment from businesses with contact office addresses not in Yukon but elsewhere in Canada.

Characteristics of Businesses, Yukon, 2019

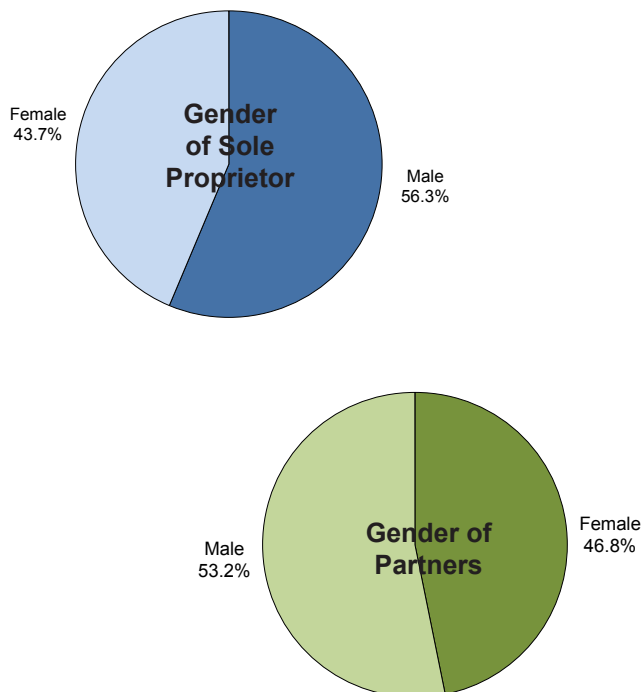
Ownership Type

Type of Business Ownership	# of Businesses
Sole Proprietorship	1,652
Partnership (2 or more owners)	248
Corporation	1,253
Owned by a Yukon FN Government	12
Owned by Yukon FN Development Corp.	19
Other Arrangement	22
Don't know / Refuse	39
All Types of Ownership	3,245

Sole proprietorships accounted for 50.9% of Yukon businesses in 2019. Corporations accounted for 38.6% of the businesses and partnerships made up 7.6%. Businesses owned by a Yukon First Nation or a Yukon First Nation Development Corporation, collectively accounted for about 1.0% of Yukon businesses.



Sole Proprietorship and Partnership Businesses by Owner's Gender



Of the businesses reporting owner's gender, males represented 56.3% of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 53.2% in partnerships. Females accounted for 43.7% of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 46.8% in partnerships.

First Nation Owners

Of the Yukon sole proprietor and partnership businesses, 6.1% of owners were identified as a citizen of a First Nation. Champagne and Aishihik First Nation had the highest number of business owners (23) followed by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation (19); Teslin Tlingit Council (13); and Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (11).

First Nation citizenship is identified by the survey respondent.

Business Owner	# of Sole Proprietors and Partners
Citizen of a Yukon First Nation?	
No	1,968
Yes	127
Which Yukon First Nation?	
Champagne Aishihik FN	23
Tr'ondek Hwech'in FN	19
Teslin Tlingit Council	13
Vuntut Gwitchin FN	11
Carcross Tagish FN	8
Nacho Nyak Dun	8
Little Salmon /Carmacks FN	7
Kluane FN	6
Kwanlin Dun FN	6
Liard FN	5
Ross River Dena Council	3
Selkirk FN	3
White River FN	3
Ta'an Kwach'an Council	1
Other (non-Yukon) FN	5
Don't know / Refuse	4

Businesses With Exports, Yukon, 2019

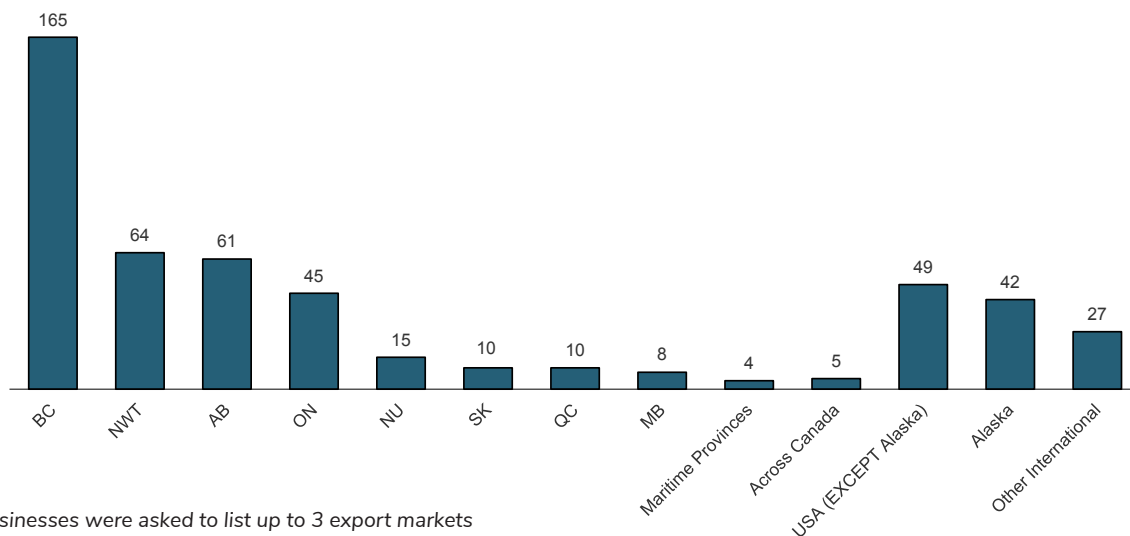
In 2019, 314 businesses (9.9%) reported exporting products or services from Yukon at the time of the survey. Businesses in the *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* sector accounted for just over one-quarter (26.4%) of all businesses that reported exports. The *Utilities and the Manufacturing* sectors had the highest proportion of exporters at 28.9% (24 of 83 businesses).

Industry Sector	Business Does Export	Business Does Not Export	% of Industry that Exports
	----- # of Businesses -----		%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	20	87	18.7%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	22	116	15.9%
Utilities; Manufacturing	24	59	28.9%
Construction	8	493	1.6%
Wholesale Trade	10	36	21.7%
Retail Trade	34	214	13.7%
Transportation & Warehousing	19	97	16.4%
Information & Cultural Industries	16	41	28.1%
Finance & Insurance	4	60	6.3%
Real Estate	6	195	3.0%
Rental & Leasing	2	41	4.7%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	83	428	16.2%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	12	237	4.8%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	2	17	10.5%
Educational Services	7	60	10.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	9	182	4.7%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	20	68	22.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	5	232	2.1%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	10	202	4.7%
All Industries*	314	2,864	9.9%

* Does not include 67 businesses who refused to answer or did not know.

In terms of export revenue, British Columbia was the top destination* for 165 businesses that reported exports in 2019. The Northwest Territories was the second-highest Canadian export destination (64 businesses). United States was an export market for 91 businesses, of which 42 reported exports to Alaska. There were 27 businesses that exported internationally (not including the United States). A wide range of products and services were exported including: consulting services; artwork/carvings; gold; mining-related services; furs; photographs; clothing; etc.

Destinations* of Exported Products and Services by Number of Businesses



*Businesses were asked to list up to 3 export markets

Gross Revenues, Yukon, 2018

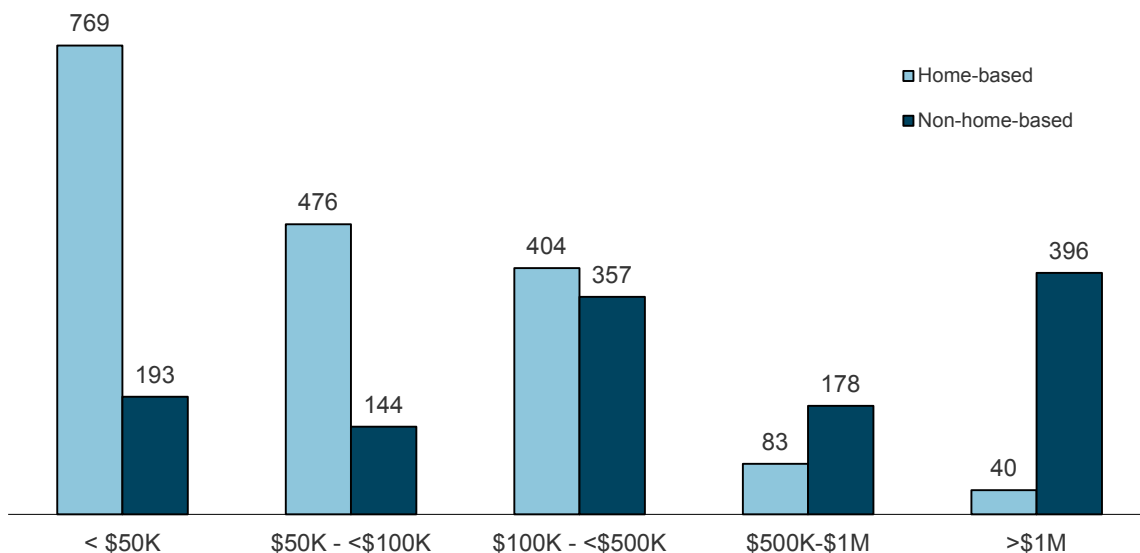
"Which of the following broad ranges best describes gross revenues in 2018?"	< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$499,999	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$1M or more	\$1M-\$5M	>\$5M	Average Revenue (\$)
	-----# of businesses-----							
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	73	x	15	x	6	6	0	\$111,475
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	x	44	20	39	34	24	10	\$1,763,143
Utilities; Manufacturing	27	18	20	7	10	x	x	\$1,544,731
Construction	141	111	156	39	44	31	13	\$909,434
Wholesale Trade	7	x	x	6	25	14	11	\$4,578,757
Retail Trade	81	x	65	0	88	62	26	\$3,182,143
Transportation & Warehousing	0	25	16	40	33	20	15	\$1,994,148
Information & Cultural Industries	33	0	17	0	6	x	x	\$2,232,293
Finance & Insurance	0	0	22	0	39	33	6	\$3,207,273
Real Estate	0	85	33	28	15	9	6	\$646,660
Rental & Leasing	0	9	7	10	15	x	x	\$1,915,385
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	225	108	128	12	23	x	x	\$254,251
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	115	50	50	8	14	x	x	\$338,925
Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	8	x	x	x	0	0	0	\$312,361
Educational Services	51	0	9	0	x	x	x	\$92,169
Health Care & Social Assistance	67	29	49	10	24	x	x	\$468,164
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	x	61	12	8	x	x	x	\$250,356
Accommodation & Food Services	50	22	84	32	47	37	7	\$867,334
Other Services (except Public Admin)	85	45	51	18	8	8	0	\$186,205
All Industries	962	620	760	262	436	324	112	\$1,013,554

Just under one-third of Yukon businesses (31.6%) reported gross revenues below \$50,000 in 2018. The vast majority of businesses (79.9%) in this revenue range were **home-based** businesses. Of Yukon businesses that reported gross revenues of more than \$50,000 in 2018, 51.7% were **non-home-based** businesses.

Of the responding businesses, 436, or 14.3%, reported revenues of one million dollars or more in 2018. Of them, 112 businesses reported revenues in excess of \$5 million.

The *Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services* sector had the most businesses (225) with revenues under \$50,000 revenue in 2018. The *Retail Trade* sector had the highest number of businesses (88) reporting revenues of \$1.0 million or more, followed by the *Accommodation and Food Services* sector (47) and *Construction* (44).

**Number of Yukon Businesses
by Gross Revenue, 2018**



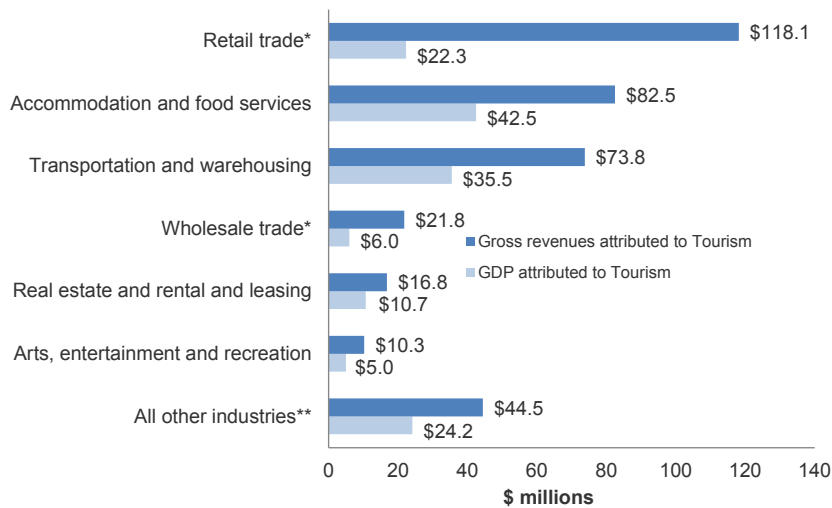
GDP Attributable to Tourism, Construction and Mining, Yukon, 2018

To estimate the impact of tourism, construction and mining on Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), businesses were asked to approximate the percentage of 2018 gross revenues derived from activities relating to these three sectors (see the note below).

Revenue and GDP Attributable to Tourism

Yukon businesses attributed \$367.8 million of their gross revenue in 2018 to tourism. The industry sector with the highest reported tourism-related gross revenue was *Retail Trade*. Of the total gross revenue (\$835.5 million) of *Retail Trade*, \$118.1 million, or 14.1%, 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 2018 was \$200.3 million, of which \$82.5 million, or 41.2%, was attributed to tourism.

Based on the perceived revenues from tourism reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to tourism was \$146.1 million in 2018. The industry sector with the largest contribution to tourism GDP was *Accommodation and Food Services* at \$42.5 million, followed by *Transportation and Warehousing* at \$35.5 million. The GDP attributable to tourism accounted for 5.0% of Statistics Canada's estimate of Yukon's total GDP in 2018.



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

**All Other sectors includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction; Utilities; Construction; Manufacturing; Information & Cultural Industries; Finance and Insurance; Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Admin and Support, Waste Mgmt and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; 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 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.

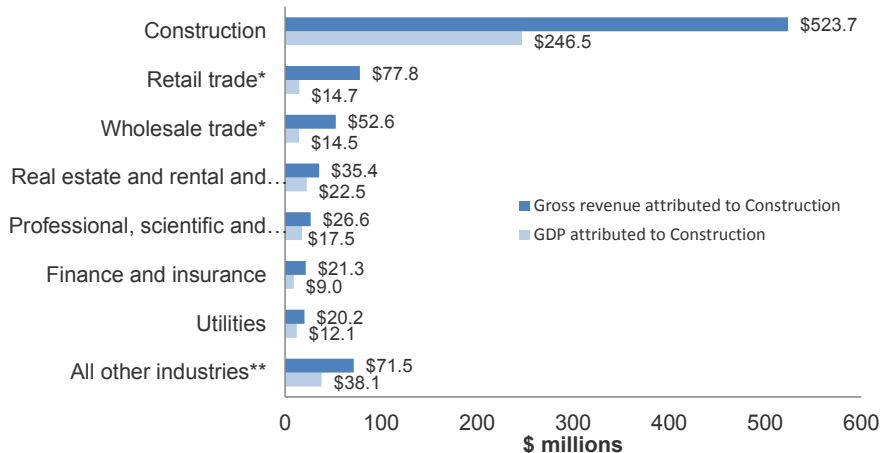
Note that these statistics represent **perceived** Yukon GDP attributed to tourism, construction, and mining since the computations are entirely dependent on the respondents' perception of the percentage of their revenues attributed to each of these industry sectors. Reporting of this perceived value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

Revenue and GDP Attributable to Construction

Businesses in the Construction sector reported a total revenue of \$770.2 million, accounting for 22.3% of all Yukon business gross revenues in 2018. Gross revenues attributed to construction by all Yukon businesses, including construction businesses, totalled \$829.1 million in 2018.

The industry sector with the highest revenue attributed to construction, besides the Construction sector itself (\$523.7 million), was Retail Trade. The total gross revenue of Retail Trade in 2018 was \$835.5 million, of which \$77.8 million, or 9.3%, was attributed to construction.

Based on perceived construction-related revenues reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to construction was \$374.9 million in 2018. The industry sector with the largest contribution to construction GDP, besides the Construction sector itself (\$246.5 million), was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing at \$22.5 million. The GDP attributable to construction accounted for 12.9% of Statistics Canada's estimate of Yukon's total GDP in 2018.



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

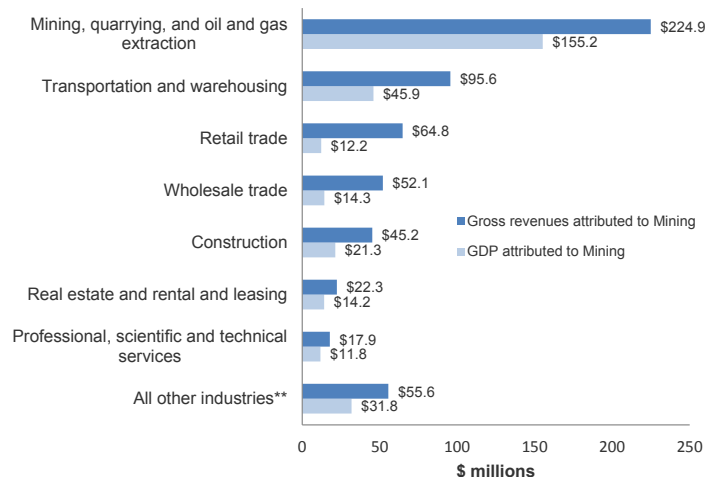
**All Other sectors includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; Manufacturing; Transportation and Warehousing; Information and Cultural Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Admin and Support Services; Waste Mgmt and Remediation Services; Education Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services (except Public Administration).

Revenue and GDP Attributable to Mining

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction businesses reported \$236.8 million in revenues, accounting for 6.8% of all Yukon business' gross revenues in 2018. Gross revenues attributed to mining by Yukon businesses including mining businesses totalled \$578.5 million in 2018.

The industry sector with the highest revenue attributed to mining, besides the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector itself (\$224.9 million), was Transportation and Warehousing. The total gross revenue of Transportation and Warehousing in 2018 totalled \$234.9 million, of which \$95.6 million, or 40.7%, was attributed to mining.

Based on perceived mining-related revenues reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to mining was \$306.7 million in 2018. The industry sector with the largest contribution to mining GDP, besides the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector itself (\$155.2 million), was Transportation and Warehousing at \$45.9 million. The GDP attributable to mining accounted for 10.6% of Statistics Canada's estimate of Yukon's total GDP in 2018.



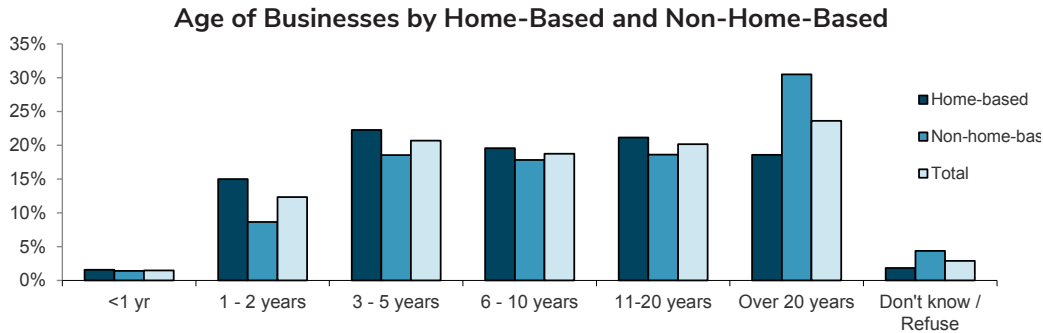
* Figures for Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade are calculated using Statistics Canada's revenue to GDP ratios.

**All Other sectors includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Utilities; Manufacturing; Information and Cultural Services; Finance and Insurance; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Admin and Support Services; Waste Mgmt and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services (except Public Administration).

Age of Businesses, Yukon, 2019

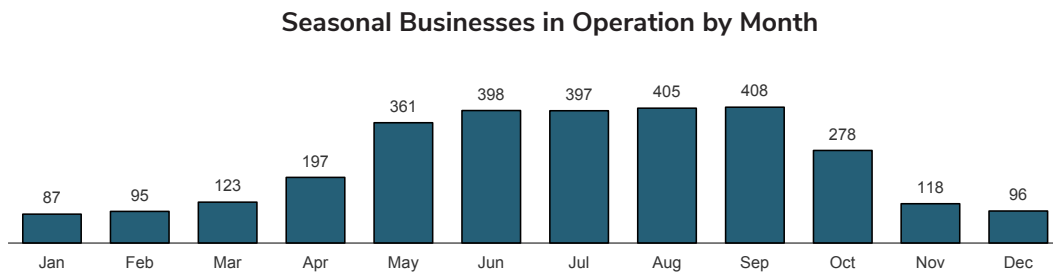
Businesses were asked how long the business had been operating in Yukon. More than one in five (23.6%) businesses reported operating for more than 20 years; 2.9% did not know or refused to answer how long the business had been operating.

For **home-based** businesses, 39.7% had been in operation for more than 10 years, while 49.1% of **non-home-based businesses** had been in operation for more than 10 years.



Seasonal Businesses, Yukon, 2019

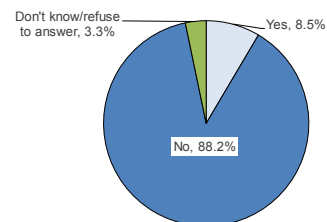
In 2019, 15.6% of Yukon businesses (505) reported that they were 'seasonal businesses', meaning that they only operated during a specific time of the year. The following graph indicates that the number of seasonal businesses in operation was considerably higher in summer, peaking in August-September. During the winter months, the number of seasonal businesses decreased substantially and were less than a quarter of the number in operation in summer. The industry sector with the highest number of seasonal businesses in September was the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* sector which had 87 businesses. In January, the majority of seasonal businesses operating were in the *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting* sector (e.g. trappers) which had 30 businesses.



Businesses with Online Sales, Yukon, 2018

About one in twelve businesses (8.5%), or 276 respondents reported that their businesses had derived some revenue directly or indirectly from online sales in 2018. Businesses in the *Retail Trade* sector had the highest proportion of businesses with revenue from online sales with 65 of the 260 businesses, or 25.0%, reporting online sales revenue.

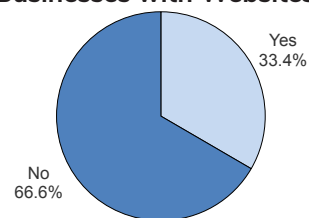
Businesses with Online Sales



Businesses with Websites, Yukon, 2019

One in three (33.4%), or 1,057 businesses had websites in 2019. Of these, 429 were **home-based** businesses, while 628 were **non-home-based** businesses. Prior to 2019, the percentage of total businesses with a website has generally been increasing over time with 23.8% in 2008 to 33.4% in 2019.

Businesses with Websites



Labour Market Demand: New Employees Hired, Yukon, 2019

With a very low unemployment rate (3.6% according to the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Canada) in 2019 in Yukon, the issue of labour demand gained more prominence than before. In previous business surveys, all businesses were asked questions on staffing issues during the six month period prior to the survey. In the 2019 Business Survey, 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 total businesses responding to the question of job vacancies in the twelve month period prior to the survey, 760 (24.7%) said that they did have vacancies. For **home-based** businesses, 10.0% had vacancies during this period compared to 45.8% for **non-home-based** businesses.

New Employees Hired - Number and Origin

Yukon businesses hired 4,501 employees in the twelve month period prior to the survey.

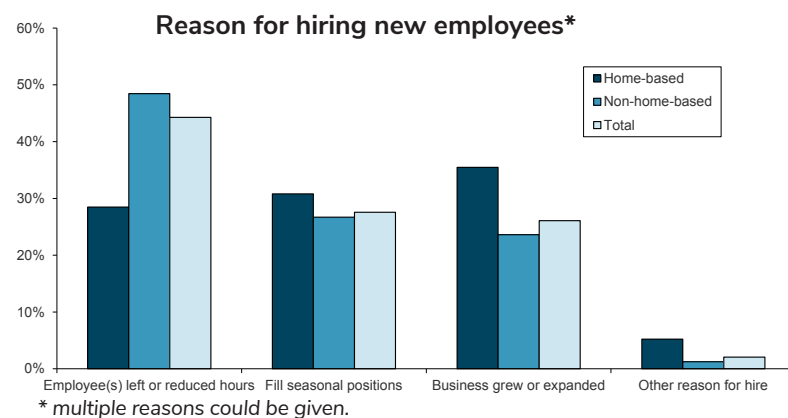
Of the 182 **home-based** businesses with vacancies, 154 (84.6%) were able to hire in the previous twelve months. These businesses hired a total of 453 employees; 72.7% of these **home-based** businesses hired three or less employees.

Of the 578 **non-home-based** businesses with vacancies, 505 (87.4%) were able to hire in the previous twelve months. These businesses hired a total of 4,048 employees; 52.3% of these **non-home-based** businesses hired three or less new employees.

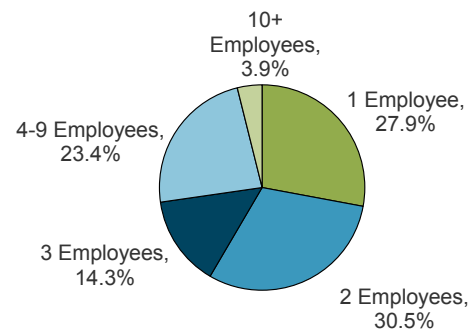
These new employees mainly came from within Canada: 69.7% were Yukon residents; 21.7% were hired from outside Yukon. The remaining 8.6% of new hires came from abroad. **Home-based** businesses hired a higher percentage of Yukoners (74.4%) compared to **non-home-based** businesses, where 69.2% of new hires were from Yukon.

Of all industry sectors, the *Accommodation and Food Services* sector hired the most new employees (1,219), followed by *Retail Trade* (899), and *Construction* (407). The *Finance and Insurance* sector hired the most employees per responding business at 16.7 employees per business. The *Construction* sector led the hiring in **home-based** businesses (131 employees), while *Accommodation and Food Services* hired the most employees (1,162) in the **non-home-based** business category.

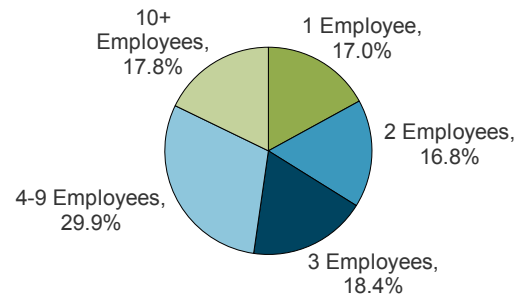
Reasons for New Employees Hired



“How many new employees has this (**home-based**) business hired in the last twelve months?”



“How many new employees has this (**non-home-based**) business hired in the last twelve months?”



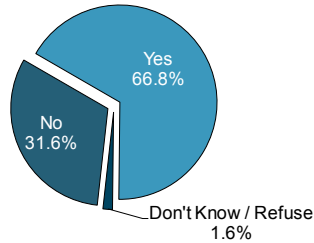
The most common reason for hiring new employees (44.3%) was to fill vacancies created because the previous employees had left or had reduced their work hours. The next most stated reason (27.6%) was to fill seasonal positions. The third most common reason stated (26.1%) was to fill new positions created due to business growth or expansion. ‘Other reasons’ accounted for the remaining 2.1%.

Labour Market Demand: Difficulty Finding Staff, Yukon, 2019

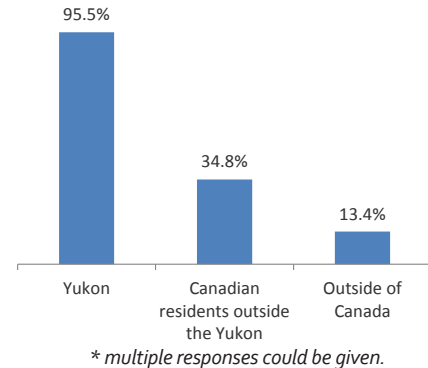
Of businesses that had vacancies in the twelve month period prior to the survey, 66.8% said they had difficulty finding staff.

Of businesses that had difficulty finding staff: 95.5% indicated difficulty recruiting from Yukon; 34.8% indicated difficulty recruiting Canadian residents from outside of Yukon; and 13.4% indicated difficulty recruiting employees from outside of Canada.

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



“Difficulties recruiting people from*...”



Problems Finding Experienced/Skilled Staff

“Why are experienced or skilled staff hard to find?”	# of responses	% of total responses
Lack of educated or qualified workers	199	45.5%
Just no response to ad	50	11.4%
Hard to compete with government (and others) wages	44	10.1%
Many people unmotivated to work	39	8.9%
Housing too expensive/non-existent	25	5.7%
People not willing to move to Yukon	15	3.4%
Type of work not desirable	13	3.0%
Work location is remote	10	2.3%
Other	42	9.6%
Total responses	437	100.0%

* multiple responses could be given.

Of the businesses reporting difficulties finding staff, 89.2% said it was difficult to find experienced or skilled staff. A variety of reasons were given. The top two were: (i) lack of educated/qualified workers (including tradespeople), and (ii) just simply receiving no response to the recruitment ad.

The ‘Other’ category included responses such as: good workers already had jobs; type of work was difficult; seasonal or part-time work; wages are low; small population; etc.

Response to Labour Market Shortage

Recognizing the difficulties in finding and hiring new and qualified staff, businesses often tried different steps to retain their existing staff as well as attracting new qualified staff. About one in eight businesses (12.4%) reported that they had increased staff wages; 9.1% reported that owners/operators/managers had extended his or her own work hours; 4.6% responded that they had extended the hours of existing employees; while 20.3% of businesses did not take any steps.

In the ‘Other’ category, some of the steps taken by businesses included: providing benefits to staff in the form of bonuses and benefits; alternative hiring plans to assist with recruitment, specifically, the hiring of temporary foreign workers; and covering relocation expenses or giving rent subsidies to employees.

“Besides trying to recruit more staff, what steps has this business taken in response to labour shortages or to retain staff in the last twelve months?”

Responses to labour shortage	% of businesses	% of total responses*
No steps have been taken	20.3%	37.5%
Raised staff wages	12.4%	23.0%
Business owner/operator/manager extended his/her own work hours	9.1%	16.9%
Extended the hours of existing employees	4.6%	8.5%
Computerized or mechanized some operations	2.3%	4.2%
Reduced operating hours	2.6%	4.9%
Other	2.7%	4.9%

* multiple responses could be given.

Use of Job Bank by Businesses

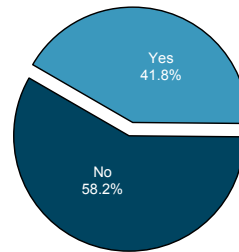
Just over one in ten businesses (10.3%) which had vacancies in the previous 12 months, reported that they had previously used the Government of Canada Job Bank to recruit job applicants. The reasons provided by businesses for not using the Job Bank included: no need (used other resources / no employees needed); the bureaucracy made it too difficult; hired people they knew or were local; word-of-mouth advertising; didn’t know about it; used social media; professionals needed or positions were too specialized; did not work out in the past; etc.

Labour Market Demand: Current Vacancies, Yukon, 2019

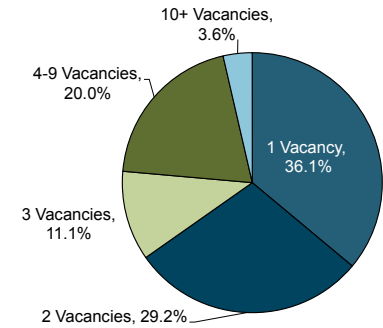
Of the 760 businesses indicating vacancies in the twelve month period prior to the survey, 306 businesses reported **current** vacancies (54 home-based and 252 non-home-based) at the time of the survey. Most of these businesses (65.2%) needed one or two new employees.

Of those 306 businesses reporting **current** vacancies, the number of positions needed totalled 910. The largest number of vacant positions (419) were in *Sales and Service Occupations* (e.g., Sales and account representatives; Occupations in food and beverage service; Cashiers; Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related support occupations; Chefs and Cooks; etc.).

The occupation category for the second-highest number of vacant positions (203) was *Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations* (e.g., Carpenters and cabinetmakers; Motor vehicle and transit drivers; etc.).



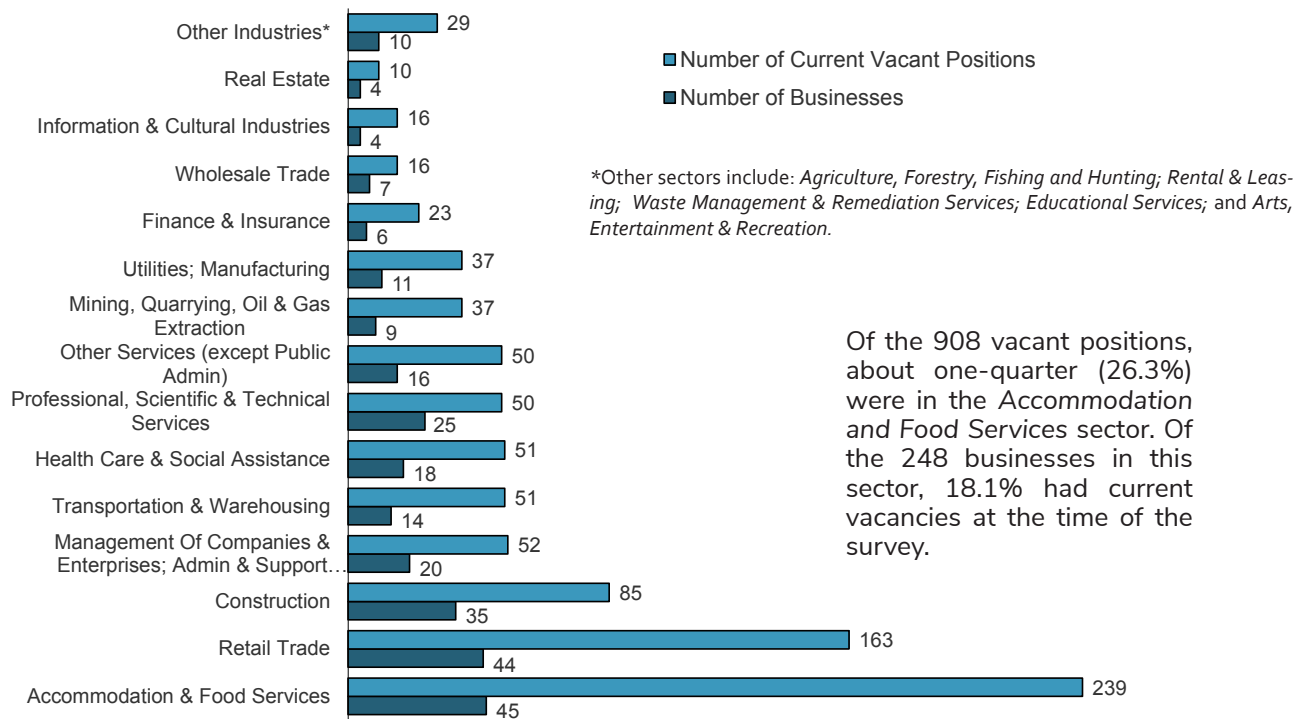
“Does this business currently have any vacancies which need to be filled?”



Occupation of Current Vacancy	Number of Positions
Management Occupations	
Specialized middle management occupations	41
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	2
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	3
Business, Finance and Administration Occupations	
Professional occupations in business and finance	2
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	13
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	14
Office support occupations	8
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	10
Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations	
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	14
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	29
Health Occupations	
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	6
Technical occupations in health	4
Assisting occupations in support of health services	7
Occupations in Education, Law and Social, Community and Government Services	
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	9
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	54
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	14
Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport	
Professional occupations in art and culture	17
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation, sport	7
Sales and Service Occupations	
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	2
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	55
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	40
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	99
Sales support occupations	86
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	137
Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations	
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	64
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	53
Other installer, repairers and servicers and material handlers	15
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	53
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	18
Natural Resources, Agriculture and Related Production Occupations	
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	3
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	4
Occupations in Manufacturing and Utilities	
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operations	4
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	2
Assemblers in manufacturing	2
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	19
Total Current Vacancies	908

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

Labour Market Demand: Current Vacant Positions by Industry Sector, Yukon, 2019



Future Business Expectations: Hiring of Additional Employees, Yukon, 2020 and 2021

Businesses were asked whether they expected to hire any additional employees in 2020 and/or 2021. Overall, 17.3% of businesses expected to hire at least one additional employee over the following 2 years. The Wholesale Trade sector had the highest proportion of businesses with 40.0% of businesses expecting to hire. The second-highest proportion was the Accommodation and Food Services sector at 32.2%. Businesses reporting the lowest expectation to hire were in the Educational Services sector (4.5% of businesses).

Do you expect to hire any additional employees in 2020 and 2021?	Yes, in both 2020 and 2021	Yes, in 2020 only	Yes, in 2021 only	No	Don't know	Refuse	All	% of businesses expecting to hire in 2020 and/or 2021
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	15	1	1	67	12	12	107	15.9%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	19	6	4	75	25	13	142	20.4%
Utilities; Manufacturing	18	3	0	45	15	3	84	25.0%
Construction	72	24	8	253	86	59	502	20.7%
Wholesale Trade	12	8	0	18	6	6	50	40.0%
Retail Trade	45	9	1	129	37	35	256	21.5%
Transportation & Warehousing	19	4	2	56	24	14	120	20.8%
Information & Cultural Industries	3	2	0	40	4	8	58	8.6%
Finance & Insurance	5	5	0	38	8	6	62	16.1%
Real Estate	10	3	0	154	6	29	201	6.5%
Rental & Leasing	7	2	0	20	5	9	43	20.9%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	46	17	3	342	52	52	511	12.9%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Admin & Support Services	27	5	0	156	32	28	248	12.9%
Waste Management & Environmental Remediation Services	3	0	1	11	3	0	18	22.2%
Educational Services	3	0	0	55	6	3	67	4.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	15	8	2	127	19	23	194	12.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8	5	0	59	6	9	88	14.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	64	11	2	107	30	25	239	32.2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	19	5	2	153	23	12	214	12.1%
Total	410	118	26	1,905	398	346	3,202	17.3%

Future Business Expectations: Hiring of Additional Employees, Yukon, 2020 and 2021, cont'd

<i>"How many additional full-time and part-time employees do you expect to hire in 2020... 2021?"</i>	Full-time		Part-time		Total
	2020	2021	2020	2021	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	25	6	10	7	48
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	78	48	23	11	160
Utilities; Manufacturing	26	23	19	14	82
Construction	202	126	65	28	421
Wholesale Trade	25	8	2	1	36
Retail Trade	91	60	106	92	349
Transportation & Warehousing	45	39	16	14	114
Information & Cultural Industries	3	2	19	17	41
Finance & Insurance	14	2	4	2	22
Real Estate	16	4	6	0	26
Rental & Leasing	26	24	12	5	67
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	76	37	25	25	163
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Admin & Support Services	71	18	17	15	121
Waste Management & Environmental Remediation Services	3	3	2	1	9
Educational Services	8	8	7	8	31
Health Care & Social Assistance	45	14	14	9	82
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	17	2	11	9	39
Accommodation & Food Services	246	234	154	141	775
Other Services (except Public Administration)	35	16	13	7	71
Total	1,051	673	526	407	2,657

Future Business Expectations: Revenue Growth, Yukon, 2019 and 2020

2019

The Business Survey was conducted in the summer of 2019 and all businesses were asked whether they expected their gross revenue to grow in 2019. Just less than half (47.1%) of all businesses stated they expected their revenues to stay about the same as in 2018; 26.5% expected a revenue growth; 18.0% expected a revenue decline; and 8.5% did not know or refused to answer. For those businesses expecting revenue growth in 2019, the median growth expectation was 15%, and for those businesses expecting declining revenues, the median decline was 50%.

2020

Businesses were asked what the expected growth in gross revenues would be in 2020 compared to 2018. Many respondents could not predict their revenue growth in 2020, with 27.4% who did not know or refused to answer. Of businesses that were able to predict growth, 38.9% expected their revenues to remain the same as in 2018; and 24.3% expected revenue growth in 2020 with an expected median growth rate of 10%. For businesses expecting a decline in revenues for 2020 (9.4% of businesses), the expected median decline was 50%.

<i>"How much do you expect your gross revenues to change in 2019... 2020?"</i>	Expect growth		Stay the same		Expect decline		Don't know or refuse	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	22.2%	22.4%	59.6%	46.9%	6.1%	7.1%	12.1%	23.5%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	19.0%	23.4%	41.6%	32.8%	27.0%	5.1%	12.4%	38.7%
Utilities; Manufacturing	32.9%	31.7%	35.4%	30.5%	20.7%	8.5%	11.0%	29.3%
Construction	26.5%	25.3%	43.0%	34.2%	22.4%	10.4%	8.1%	30.1%
Wholesale Trade	52.2%	37.0%	26.1%	19.6%	4.3%	2.2%	17.4%	41.3%
Retail Trade	33.8%	32.5%	45.1%	35.0%	10.5%	5.9%	10.5%	26.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	26.3%	33.3%	48.2%	37.7%	21.1%	5.3%	4.4%	23.7%
Information & Cultural Industries	29.1%	33.9%	49.1%	23.2%	10.9%	10.7%	10.9%	32.1%
Finance & Insurance	44.3%	32.8%	27.9%	19.7%	9.8%	9.8%	18.0%	37.7%
Real Estate	23.8%	19.5%	64.4%	56.6%	10.0%	10.1%	1.9%	13.8%
Rental & Leasing	25.0%	22.0%	35.0%	41.5%	25.0%	7.3%	15.0%	29.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	25.3%	23.4%	49.3%	40.9%	19.2%	13.3%	6.3%	22.4%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	23.1%	16.0%	47.5%	46.6%	20.6%	6.7%	8.8%	30.7%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	11.1%	11.1%	38.9%	44.4%	22.2%	16.7%	27.8%	27.8%
Educational Services	21.3%	21.3%	49.2%	44.3%	27.9%	13.1%	1.6%	21.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.2%	20.0%	55.6%	45.6%	18.0%	11.7%	6.2%	22.8%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	23.5%	25.9%	51.8%	37.6%	21.2%	10.6%	3.5%	25.9%
Accommodation & Food Services	31.1%	27.7%	40.9%	34.0%	16.2%	6.8%	11.9%	31.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	24.6%	16.4%	52.7%	43.5%	15.9%	9.7%	6.8%	30.4%
All Industries	26.5%	24.3%	47.1%	38.9%	18.0%	9.4%	8.5%	27.4%

*Reminder that this survey was conducted in the summer of 2019 before any of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were known.

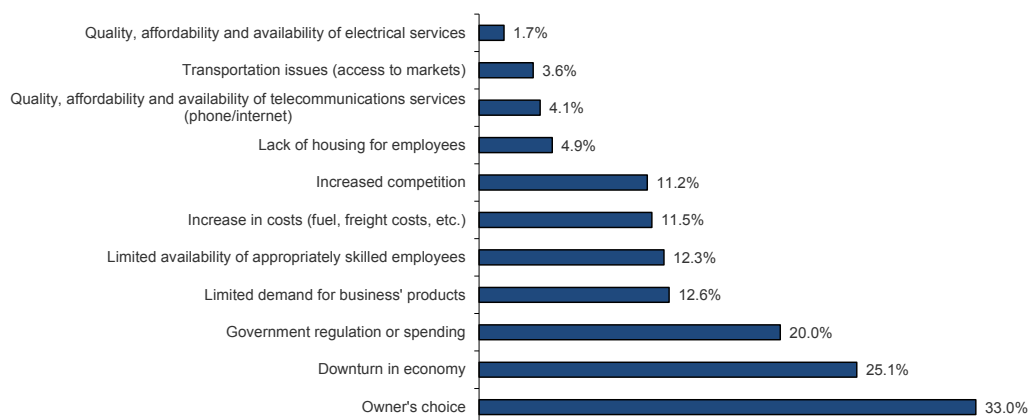
Future Business Expectations: Factors that Could Limit Growth, Yukon, 2020 and 2021

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.

There were 334 businesses, that felt nothing could limit the growth of their business in the next two years; 218 businesses did not know or refused to answer. There were 297 'Other factors' that could limit growth were cited by businesses. (Those factors are displayed in table below the graph).

Percentage of businesses reporting growth-limiting factors*

* multiple responses could be given.



Other Factors that Could Limit Growth

Factor	Number of comments*	% of all comments
Downturn in Economy		
Downturn in economy	815	100.0%
downturn in general	439	53.9%
downturn in mining	164	20.1%
downturn in tourism	98	12.0%
downturn in construction	101	12.4%
Other Specified Factors that Could Limit Growth		
Climate change/forest fires etc.	51	17.2%
Owner's health issues or retirement	26	8.8%
Lack of affordable commercial space	20	6.7%
Access to capital	18	6.1%
Lack of available land	17	5.7%
Decline or increase of Canadian dollar	11	3.7%
Carbon and other taxes	11	3.7%
Closing business down	11	3.7%
Lack of gov't contracts	9	3.0%
A major world event (war, etc.)	9	3.0%
Transportation	4	1.3%
Change in government	2	0.7%
Other	108	36.4%
Total "Other" factors	297	100.0%

*multiple responses could be given.

Respondents who stated that a downturn in the economy could limit growth in their business over the next 2 years, were then asked to specify a downturn in which sector of the economy could limit the growth. Most of these respondents reported a downturn in general could limit the growth (53.9%), a further 20.1% stated a downturn in mining could limit their businesses' growth.

Businesses were asked to specify what factors (other than those listed above) could limit future growth of their businesses in the next two years. The most common response, 51 or 17.2% of comments, was business growth being impacted by climate change, weather events, forest fires, etc.

The second most common comment was growth could be limited by the owner's health or retirement with 26, or 8.8% of comments.

Other comments included factors such as: *equipment failure; gas sales decline if everyone gets electric cars; hard to find child care; decline in Yukon's population; sales decline due to proximity to homeless shelter; condition of highways; anti-development groups; running out of gold on my claim; seasonality of work; etc.*

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

Industry Sector	2008		2009		2010		2013		2015		2017		2019	
	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	152	5.1%	158	5.2%	130	4.3%	176	5.0%	205	6.0%	104	3.3%	107	3.3%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	146	4.9%	168	5.6%	172	5.6%	198	5.6%	200	5.9%	194	6.1%	143	4.4%
Utilities; Manufacturing	138	4.7%	144	4.8%	128	4.2%	129	3.7%	103	3.0%	88	2.8%	85	2.6%
Construction	391	13.2%	380	12.6%	454	14.9%	596	16.9%	548	16.0%	506	15.8%	508	15.7%
Wholesale Trade	58	2.0%	74	2.5%	71	2.3%	73	2.1%	54	1.6%	44	1.4%	50	1.5%
Retail Trade	297	10.0%	300	9.9%	273	9.0%	274	7.8%	256	7.5%	253	7.9%	260	8.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	129	4.4%	139	4.6%	145	4.8%	161	4.6%	164	4.8%	114	3.6%	123	3.8%
Information & Cultural Industries	48	1.6%	47	1.6%	51	1.7%	53	1.5%	55	1.6%	58	1.8%	59	1.8%
Finance & Insurance	43	1.5%	35	1.2%	36	1.2%	38	1.1%	46	1.3%	54	1.7%	67	2.1%
Real Estate	101	3.4%	107	3.5%	106	3.5%	122	3.5%	185	5.4%	193	6.0%	202	6.2%
Rental & Leasing	31	1.0%	34	1.1%	37	1.2%	37	1.0%	41	1.2%	41	1.3%	42	1.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	445	15.0%	462	15.3%	501	16.4%	599	17.0%	543	15.9%	505	15.8%	515	15.9%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	193	6.5%	201	6.7%	214	7.0%	264	7.5%	241	7.1%	247	7.7%	250	7.7%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	17	0.6%	16	0.5%	21	0.7%	26	0.7%	21	0.6%	12	0.4%	18	0.6%
Educational Services	55	1.9%	65	2.2%	53	1.7%	75	2.1%	58	1.7%	62	1.9%	67	2.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	151	5.1%	154	5.1%	152	5.0%	180	5.1%	177	5.2%	188	5.9%	196	6.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	164	5.5%	163	5.4%	132	4.3%	114	3.2%	83	2.4%	86	2.7%	88	2.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	222	7.5%	219	7.3%	216	7.1%	227	6.4%	240	7.0%	236	7.4%	248	7.6%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	179	6.0%	151	5.0%	154	5.1%	185	5.2%	195	5.7%	214	6.7%	216	6.7%
All Industries	2,960	100.0%	3,017	100.0%	3,046	100.0%	3,527	100.0%	3,415	100.0%	3,199	100.0%	3,245	100.0%

Home-based and Non-home-based Businesses by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	Home-based							Non-home-based						
	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019
	number of businesses													
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	136	144	120	161	191	90	84	15	14	10	15	14	14	23
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	73	86	105	99	87	114	81	72	80	66	99	113	80	62
Utilities; Manufacturing	86	97	75	69	52	46	43	52	47	53	60	51	41	42
Construction	308	290	341	439	394	392	372	83	90	113	157	154	114	136
Wholesale Trade	22	30	24	23	13	10	12	36	44	47	50	41	34	38
Retail Trade	70	94	77	82	83	79	75	227	206	196	192	173	174	185
Transportation & Warehousing	56	74	75	82	75	52	61	73	65	70	79	89	63	62
Information & Cultural Industries	26	29	32	35	30	41	41	22	18	19	18	25	17	17
Finance & Insurance	7	8	5	7	10	16	20	36	27	31	31	36	38	47
Real Estate	43	41	44	61	83	118	131	58	63	62	61	102	75	71
Rental & Leasing	11	16	15	18	15	18	12	20	18	22	19	26	23	31
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	337	347	343	416	350	383	384	106	115	158	183	193	122	131
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	142	142	143	171	150	189	183	51	59	71	93	91	58	67
Waste Management & Remediation Services	7	7	13	14	8	6	12	10	9	8	12	13	7	6
Educational Services	46	56	43	62	48	46	49	8	9	10	13	10	15	17
Health Care & Social Assistance	77	80	75	81	64	69	79	74	74	77	99	113	119	117
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	134	140	106	85	69	69	63	30	23	26	29	14	17	26
Accommodation & Food Services	78	86	86	86	94	93	84	144	132	130	141	146	143	165
Other Services (except Public Admin)	81	71	83	87	101	112	113	98	80	71	98	94	102	104
All Industries	1,740	1,838	1,805	2,078	1,917	1,943	1,900	1,215	1,173	1,240	1,449	1,498	1,256	1,345

Workers* by Industry† Sector

Industry Sector	Total workers*							Full-time employees						
	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019
	% of employment by industry							% of full-time employees**						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	83.9%	93.9%	65.9%	75.4%	96.1%	43.5%	74.8%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	5.3%	4.5%	6.5%	8.8%	5.4%	5.6%	6.0%	72.4%	88.3%	96.5%	94.4%	95.0%	91.1%	88.0%
Utilities; Manufacturing	4.4%	4.3%	3.8%	3.8%	3.3%	3.2%	4.0%	91.5%	91.9%	91.7%	91.0%	86.2%	84.8%	86.9%
Construction	9.6%	10.1%	12.4%	13.1%	12.2%	11.7%	10.9%	83.8%	78.0%	82.7%	78.3%	88.8%	86.7%	89.5%
Wholesale Trade	2.4%	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	94.6%	88.5%	88.4%	93.9%	92.2%	86.3%	94.9%
Retail Trade	20.3%	19.6%	16.4%	14.8%	16.5%	19.3%	18.9%	64.9%	70.0%	66.5%	64.4%	67.4%	55.5%	54.8%
Transportation & Warehousing	8.0%	6.1%	7.8%	7.0%	6.5%	6.2%	6.3%	68.2%	73.5%	74.5%	75.7%	79.2%	76.8%	81.5%
Information & Cultural Industries	2.5%	1.8%	4.0%	1.7%	4.0%	3.6%	3.4%	69.2%	49.6%	91.0%	62.5%	88.9%	77.7%	79.4%
Finance & Insurance	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	81.0%	79.6%	79.6%	88.1%	81.9%	87.8%	82.0%
Real Estate	2.4%	3.5%	3.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	73.8%	48.3%	64.4%	75.2%	62.9%	80.7%	82.0%
Rental & Leasing	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	74.1%	69.4%	76.2%	69.3%	66.7%	80.9%	51.5%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	8.6%	9.5%	11.5%	9.8%	9.7%	7.9%	7.8%	79.3%	83.3%	84.6%	82.5%	82.3%	86.1%	90.1%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	3.7%	4.2%	3.6%	4.5%	4.7%	4.6%	4.8%	57.6%	56.2%	66.4%	57.5%	59.8%	48.1%	48.8%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	63.9%	61.3%	92.9%	85.4%	92.9%	81.8%	97.5%
Educational Services	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	23.1%	39.3%	25.0%	30.0%	33.3%	40.6%	55.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	4.2%	5.1%	4.2%	3.5%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	72.8%	76.8%	70.6%	81.6%	81.4%	83.4%	82.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3.1%	3.4%	2.6%	4.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%	43.8%	39.1%	49.5%	62.3%	70.3%	32.6%	60.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	15.2%	15.2%	12.6%	15.6%	17.6%	17.7%	17.8%	62.3%	57.2%	61.7%	65.5%	61.8%	70.7%	70.8%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	3.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.9%	80.0%	82.2%	76.3%	83.7%	86.9%	80.6%	79.0%
All Industries	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	70.6%	70.6%	75.4%	74.5%	75.6%	71.6%	72.7%

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

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

Business Owners by Gender and Ethnicity

Percentage of owners	Sole proprietorship							Partnership						
	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019
	% of business owners							% of business owners						
Male owners	63.1%	62.0%	63.2%	65.9%	63.4%	58.7%	56.3%	58.9%	60.9%	58.7%	58.9%	55.3%	53.2%	53.2%
Female owners	36.9%	38.0%	36.8%	34.1%	36.6%	41.3%	43.7%	41.1%	39.1%	41.3%	41.1%	44.7%	46.8%	46.8%
First-nations owners	5.5%	5.5%	5.2%	7.0%	7.2%	5.9%	6.4%	6.1%	6.7%	8.5%	7.2%	8.4%	6.8%	5.0%
Non-First Nation owners	94.5%	94.5%	94.8%	93.0%	92.8%	94.1%	93.6%	93.9%	93.3%	91.5%	92.8%	91.6%	93.2%	95.2%

Businesses with Website by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019
	% of businesses with website by industry						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	6.6%	5.1%	10.0%	10.2%	8.8%	27.9%	26.2%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	13.7%	14.9%	28.5%	34.3%	32.0%	13.9%	18.2%
Utilities; Manufacturing	26.8%	27.8%	35.9%	46.5%	44.7%	42.0%	38.8%
Construction	4.9%	6.1%	13.7%	17.1%	22.3%	16.0%	14.2%
Wholesale Trade	43.1%	36.5%	35.2%	54.8%	53.7%	70.5%	56.0%
Retail Trade	35.7%	34.0%	42.1%	42.3%	37.5%	43.9%	45.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	31.0%	32.4%	33.8%	38.5%	39.6%	42.1%	36.6%
Information & Cultural Industries	58.3%	57.4%	52.9%	64.2%	70.9%	50.0%	45.8%
Finance & Insurance	48.8%	57.1%	55.6%	52.6%	45.7%	44.4%	41.8%
Real Estate	11.9%	13.1%	11.3%	17.2%	12.4%	10.9%	13.4%
Rental & Leasing	35.5%	26.5%	40.5%	51.4%	46.3%	24.4%	33.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	22.2%	25.5%	30.3%	34.7%	36.8%	29.7%	30.3%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	11.9%	13.9%	16.4%	20.5%	17.0%	20.2%	26.0%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	17.6%	31.3%	19.0%	38.5%	38.1%	25.0%	16.7%
Educational Services	20.0%	21.5%	34.0%	29.3%	29.3%	24.2%	26.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	10.6%	12.3%	12.5%	18.9%	19.2%	26.1%	31.1%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	52.4%	47.9%	58.3%	57.0%	48.2%	57.0%	39.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	53.2%	52.5%	55.6%	60.8%	59.2%	62.7%	52.0%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	11.2%	11.9%	18.8%	22.7%	18.5%	22.0%	24.1%
All Industries	23.8%	24.4%	29.1%	32.1%	31.0%	30.0%	29.7%

Number of Businesses by Selected Industry Sector and Gross Revenue*

Industry Sector / Revenues	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019	Industry Sector / Revenues	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019		
	number of businesses								number of businesses						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	158	130	176	205	104	107	Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	201	214	264	241	247	250		
No response	7	5	9	5	5	9	No response	20	29	22	15	21	13		
< \$50,000	133	109	147	177	69	73	< \$50,000	114	102	129	116	120	115		
\$50,000 to \$99,999	8	6	9	10	9	x	\$50,000 to \$99,999	35	35	48	41	48	50		
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	7	6	7	6	14	15	\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	22	37	47	53	45	50		
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	x	x	9	7	6	8		
> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	x	x	6	> \$1,000,000	x	x	9	9	8	14		
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	168	172	198	200	194	143	Health Care & Social Assistance	154	152	180	177	188	196		
No response	10	21	16	31	18	6	No response	19	15	21	22	22	17		
< \$50,000	75	90	78	84	77	0	< \$50,000	73	62	85	57	64	67		
\$50,000 to \$99,999	14	11	19	19	24	44	\$50,000 to \$99,999	27	31	31	29	32	29		
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	35	26	39	28	45	20	\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	24	34	36	49	57	49		
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	14	10	14	16	8	39	\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	x	x	x	13	7	10		
> \$1,000,000	20	14	32	22	22	34	> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	7	7	24		
Construction	380	454	596	548	506	508	Accommodation & Food Services	219	216	227	240	236	248		
No response	19	44	39	35	34	17	No response	32	40	27	21	25	14		
< \$50,000	113	141	196	183	170	141	< \$50,000	66	63	63	73	69	50		
\$50,000 to \$99,999	85	84	121	100	96	111	\$50,000 to \$99,999	21	22	26	26	27	22		
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	107	120	166	154	122	156	\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	55	46	55	75	58	84		
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	24	27	26	29	41	39	\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	27	22	27	17	32	32		
> \$1,000,000	32	38	48	47	43	44	> \$1,000,000	18	23	29	28	25	47		
Retail Trade	300	273	274	256	253	260	Other Services (except Public Admin)	151	154	185	195	214	216		
No response	31	38	21	18	30	25	No response	9	9	6	8	22	9		
< \$50,000	85	77	82	70	77	81	< \$50,000	76	76	96	98	97	85		
\$50,000 to \$99,999	27	14	20	20	19	x	\$50,000 to \$99,999	24	20	28	33	34	45		
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	56	46	51	47	47	65	\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	34	36	42	41	43	51		
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	27	27	25	28	19	x	\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	x	x	x	8	x	18		
> \$1,000,000	74	71	75	73	62	88	> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	7	x	8		
Prof., Scientific & Technical	462	501	599	543	505	515	All Industries	3,017	3,046	3,527	3,415	3,199	3,245		
No response	32	43	44	32	35	19	No response	253	353	288	256	300	205		
< \$50,000	218	226	261	238	252	225	< \$50,000	1,323	1,268	1,475	1,416	1,317	962		
\$50,000 to \$99,999	82	88	114	107	85	108	\$50,000 to \$99,999	426	413	528	506	467	620		
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	93	113	138	120	106	128	\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	578	603	750	749	670	760		
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	17	14	21	20	14	12	\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	189	177	185	192	184	262		
> \$1,000,000	20	17	21	26	13	23	> \$1,000,000	248	232	301	296	261	436		

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

¹ For the years 2009 to 2013, this category was \$100,000 to \$549,999.

² For the years 2009 to 2013, this category was \$550,000 to \$999,999.

New Employees Hired in Six Month Period* Prior to Survey, by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019*
	number of employees					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	9	32	43	16	18	62
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	63	471	202	133	213	255
Utilities; Manufacturing	23	56	38	39	62	130
Construction	276	619	400	219	276	407
Wholesale Trade	48	58	60	41	50	84
Retail Trade	434	531	406	516	376	899
Transportation & Warehousing	80	215	74	106	98	330
Information & Cultural Industries	52	136	76	49	51	102
Finance & Insurance	36	29	24	26	32	234
Real Estate	30	21	61	8	35	60
Rental & Leasing	18	51	27	69	43	26
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	65	198	226	269	96	216
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	49	349	83	78	73	173
Waste Management & Remediation Services	33	10	13	8	11	13
Educational Services	7	1	7	15	1	35
Health Care & Social Assistance	52	62	56	83	48	97
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	178	126	178	16	18	61
Accommodation & Food Services	583	675	801	748	785	1,219
Other Services (except Public Admin)	32	45	62	53	49	98
All Industries	2,068	3,685	2,837	2,492	2,336	4,501

* In the 2019 survey, respondents were asked how many employees were hired in the previous 12 months instead of 6 months asked in the previous surveys.

Difficulty Finding Staff in Six Month Period* Prior to Survey, by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019*
	% of businesses					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	50.0%	83.3%	30.0%	57.1%	25.0%	50.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	38.5%	47.5%	38.9%	34.5%	36.4%	47.1%
Utilities; Manufacturing	73.3%	68.2%	40.0%	58.8%	61.1%	67.9%
Construction	61.1%	72.9%	62.2%	46.0%	57.3%	64.8%
Wholesale Trade	47.4%	44.4%	61.5%	73.3%	78.6%	83.3%
Retail Trade	69.8%	61.9%	59.8%	49.5%	52.9%	73.7%
Transportation & Warehousing	42.3%	40.0%	64.9%	43.2%	65.4%	53.1%
Information & Cultural Industries	50.0%	66.7%	50.0%	37.5%	66.7%	55.6%
Finance & Insurance	66.7%	80.0%	76.9%	57.1%	68.8%	71.4%
Real Estate	60.0%	66.7%	75.0%	66.7%	33.3%	60.0%
Rental & Leasing	75.0%	66.7%	25.0%	30.0%	71.4%	43.8%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	51.9%	57.1%	50.0%	42.2%	59.0%	58.1%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	54.2%	45.7%	56.7%	64.3%	41.7%	87.8%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	33.3%	40.0%	57.1%	33.3%	50.0%	25.0%
Educational Services	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	75.0%	0.0%	40.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	68.2%	66.7%	50.0%	52.0%	68.0%	78.4%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	27.3%	33.3%	50.0%	40.0%	60.0%	35.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	72.5%	61.1%	75.0%	71.0%	69.9%	81.3%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	58.8%	56.5%	61.5%	52.2%	57.1%	69.7%
All Industries	61.0%	59.7%	58.7%	53.2%	58.3%	67.9%

* In the 2019 survey, respondents were asked if it was difficult finding staff in the previous 12 months instead of 6 months asked in the previous surveys.

Current Vacancies by Occupational Classification

Number of Current Vacancies by Occupational Classification (NOC 2011)	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019
	number of vacancies						
Senior management occupations	3	1	2	1	1	3	0
Specialized middle management occupations	12	5	3	12	8	4	41
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	18	12	23	6	14	4	2
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	7	0	3	4	8	1	3
Professional occupations in business and finance	2	6	3	8	4	5	2
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	15	4	13	16	6	16	26
Office support occupations	100	26	69	38	35	11	18
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	19	11	27	20	15	5	14
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	31	8	10	48	14	13	29
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	4	1	5	5	5	0	6
Technical occupations in health	2	1	4	1	5	2	4
Assisting occupations in support of health services	3	2	2	0	0	3	7
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	7	1	0	2	8	26	23
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	18	15	12	9	8	7	54
Professional occupations in art and culture	5	3	0	3	0	1	17
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	4	5	5	2	1	2	7
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	94	40	31	60	38	32	57
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	256	117	174	101	85	88	139
Sales support occupations	166	93	161	112	37	39	223
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	131	28	93	119	39	51	64
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	33	17	40	36	22	10	53
Other installer, repairers and servicers and material handlers	126	16	43	38	149	71	68
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	68	7	21	12	40	6	18
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	19	0	4	5	0	2	0
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	2	0	0	1	3	0	3
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	0	0	0	7	0	6	4
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operations	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	10	7	2	3	3	1	2
Assemblers in manufacturing	2	1	1	0	0	1	2
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	0	10	0	1	2	1	19
Total Vacancies	1,161	437	751	674	550	411	908

Businesses that Export by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019
	number of businesses					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	55	50	64	85	24	20
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	28	21	25	26	15	22
Utilities; Manufacturing	39	35	33	16	18	24
Construction	23	24	21	19	23	8
Wholesale Trade	19	17	17	14	17	10
Retail Trade	41	32	32	27	23	34
Transportation & Warehousing	23	36	16	23	21	19
Information & Cultural Industries	22	24	24	17	16	16
Finance & Insurance	4	3	2	2	6	4
Real Estate	0	2	2	2	9	6
Rental & Leasing	2	3	5	1	1	2
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	100	107	116	103	93	83
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	5	7	13	7	21	12
Waste Management & Remediation Services	3	2	3	3	2	2
Educational Services	6	3	8	10	9	7
Health Care & Social Assistance	4	5	11	7	3	9
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	43	28	26	12	21	20
Accommodation & Food Services	11	5	4	1	7	5
Other Services (except Public Admin)	7	11	14	6	15	10
All Industries	435	415	436	381	342	314

Seasonal Businesses by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2019
	number of businesses					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	118	100	134	154	48	71
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	123	117	113	136	127	91
Utilities; Manufacturing	20	18	19	18	10	7
Construction	53	54	99	78	66	61
Wholesale Trade	8	6	10	5	6	4
Retail Trade	31	14	22	25	13	30
Transportation & Warehousing	36	38	42	45	13	26
Information & Cultural Industries	1	4	3	5	2	1
Finance & Insurance	0	0	1	0	5	2
Real Estate	3	3	1	1	12	11
Rental & Leasing	7	7	14	13	5	2
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	22	25	26	16	19	26
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	26	20	32	31	33	37
Waste Management & Remediation Services	3	4	4	1	0	3
Educational Services	9	6	11	11	6	12
Health Care & Social Assistance	1	2	5	3	4	3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	54	50	38	15	21	23
Accommodation & Food Services	70	69	67	75	65	66
Other Services (except Public Admin)	13	7	7	16	23	27
All Industries	598	544	648	648	477	505

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

	Changes in revenue category from previous survey	2008 ^f	2009 ^f	2010 ^f	2013 ^f	2015 ^f	2017 ^f	2019
Selected Industry Sectors		% of businesses						
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	Lower	12.5%	4.2%	24.3%	10.8%	25.0%	15.9%	4.7%
	No change	75.0%	79.2%	70.3%	52.7%	61.8%	61.4%	32.6%
	Higher	12.5%	16.7%	5.4%	36.5%	13.2%	22.7%	62.8%
Construction	Lower	21.3%	11.6%	20.2%	15.2%	21.5%	17.5%	17.3%
	No change	64.3%	65.9%	60.7%	57.0%	62.9%	57.3%	56.8%
	Higher	14.5%	22.5%	19.0%	27.9%	15.6%	25.1%	25.9%
Retail Trade	Lower	9.2%	8.5%	11.7%	8.1%	9.2%	10.9%	9.3%
	No change	69.6%	81.0%	75.6%	78.9%	84.0%	75.2%	66.3%
	Higher	21.2%	10.6%	12.8%	13.0%	6.7%	13.9%	24.4%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Lower	17.0%	12.6%	9.8%	12.1%	18.4%	13.8%	13.8%
	No change	72.9%	77.8%	76.5%	69.1%	66.5%	68.6%	69.1%
	Higher	10.1%	9.6%	13.7%	18.9%	15.2%	17.6%	17.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services	Lower	13.6%	7.3%	15.2%	7.1%	22.5%	8.4%	15.5%
	No change	75.0%	80.5%	68.8%	67.7%	64.9%	74.7%	66.7%
	Higher	11.4%	12.2%	16.1%	25.3%	12.6%	16.9%	17.9%
Accommodation & Food Services	Lower	9.6%	16.5%	16.0%	5.7%	8.9%	6.6%	9.8%
	No change	76.0%	74.0%	68.0%	64.8%	74.0%	75.8%	60.8%
	Higher	14.4%	9.4%	16.0%	29.5%	17.1%	17.6%	29.4%
All industries	Lower	14.6%	9.6%	13.1%	11.0%	15.8%	14.8%	11.8%
	No change	73.2%	78.2%	74.2%	69.7%	70.4%	67.2%	55.8%
	Higher	12.2%	12.3%	12.7%	19.3%	13.9%	18.0%	32.4%

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 2019 survey, 11.8% of Yukon businesses reported a **decrease** in 2018 gross revenues that caused them to fall into a lower revenue category than in the previous business survey. For 55.8% of businesses, gross revenues for 2018 **remained in the same revenue category** as in the previous survey. Gross revenues in 2018 **increased** enough to rise into a higher revenue category for 32.4% of businesses compared to the previous survey.

Number of Workers* Compared to Previous Business Survey

	Change in number of workers from previous survey	2008 ^f	2009 ^f	2010 ^f	2013 ^f	2015 ^f	2017 ^f	2019
Selected Industry Sectors		% of businesses						
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	Less workers reported	45.5%	32.9%	26.5%	18.6%	43.5%	19.1%	23.4%
	No change	29.1%	44.7%	28.9%	33.7%	34.8%	40.4%	44.7%
	More workers reported	25.5%	22.4%	44.6%	47.7%	21.7%	40.4%	31.9%
Construction	Less workers reported	24.2%	24.3%	16.1%	21.7%	28.5%	21.1%	19.8%
	No change	51.3%	53.6%	50.7%	46.7%	51.3%	51.7%	46.7%
	More workers reported	24.6%	22.1%	33.2%	31.5%	20.1%	27.2%	33.5%
Retail Trade	Less workers reported	26.8%	29.6%	25.2%	20.6%	38.1%	25.2%	34.0%
	No change	41.2%	44.2%	41.7%	38.9%	37.5%	40.9%	34.0%
	More workers reported	32.0%	26.2%	33.0%	40.6%	24.4%	33.9%	32.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Less workers reported	16.4%	14.1%	14.0%	14.0%	16.7%	18.6%	11.0%
	No change	71.8%	73.4%	70.7%	64.0%	70.3%	67.2%	73.3%
	More workers reported	11.8%	12.5%	15.3%	21.9%	13.0%	14.2%	15.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services	Less workers reported	23.1%	18.8%	19.1%	12.3%	32.5%	18.9%	18.3%
	No change	59.8%	58.7%	57.3%	60.7%	43.6%	55.8%	51.6%
	More workers reported	17.1%	22.5%	23.7%	27.0%	23.9%	25.3%	30.1%
Accommodation & Food Services	Less workers reported	29.6%	27.8%	31.8%	20.9%	34.5%	47.7%	25.7%
	No change	43.7%	41.7%	32.5%	24.6%	31.0%	24.8%	26.6%
	More workers reported	26.7%	30.5%	35.8%	54.5%	34.5%	27.5%	47.7%
All industries	Less workers reported	23.6%	23.5%	20.4%	19.0%	27.5%	23.8%	18.3%
	No change	55.3%	56.0%	52.8%	49.3%	51.5%	51.2%	53.1%
	More workers reported	21.1%	20.5%	26.7%	31.7%	20.9%	25.1%	28.7%

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

Comparing employment figures, 333 (28.7%) Yukon businesses tracked over this period, reported more workers in 2019 than in 2017. The industry sector with the highest percentage of businesses (selected industry sectors) reporting increases in employment in 2019 was Accommodation and Food Services (47.7%) followed by Construction (33.5%).

Employment decreased in 2019 compared to 2017 for 18.3% of Yukon businesses tracked over this period. The industry sector with the highest percentage of businesses reporting decreased employment was Retail Trade (34.0%) followed by Accommodation & Food Services (25.7%).

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 the previous survey. For example, in the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector in 2019, there were 38 businesses which were new entrants (not surveyed in 2017). 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 the current one. For example, in the Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector in 2019, there were 64 businesses which were surveyed in 2017 but were not in the 2019 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

	Business entering or exiting survey	2007-2008 [†]	2008-2009 [†]	2009-2010 [†]	2010-2013 [†]	2013-2015 [†]	2015-2017 [†]	2017-2019
Selected Industry Sectors		number of businesses						
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	Entering	61	73	81	98	104	49	38
	Exiting	7	50	70	62	107	148	64
Construction	Entering	121	79	146	285	196	173	90
	Exiting	27	72	79	131	242	281	257
Retail Trade	Entering	48	70	44	68	59	120	55
	Exiting	37	67	65	62	93	112	146
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Entering	132	140	169	266	173	268	138
	Exiting	66	123	114	158	224	299	294
Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services	Entering	61	53	69	123	108	135	49
	Exiting	23	42	51	74	116	136	171
Accommodation & Food Services	Entering	52	53	46	71	72	111	64
	Exiting	23	52	47	56	59	122	125
All industries	Entering	805	843	811	1,430	1,231	1,491	827
	Exiting	450	742	737	903	1,349	1,923	1,867

Overall, there were 827 new businesses in 2019 compared to 2017. Over the same period, 1,867 businesses were found to have exited. For all industry sectors, this translated into a net loss of 1,040 businesses.

Between 2017 and 2019, the Professional, Scientific & Technical Services sector showed the biggest increase both in terms of the number of new businesses entering (138) and exiting (294), resulting in a net loss of 156 businesses.

Notes:

This report is a summary of the results of the 2019 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, 2017. For a list of which sectors and industries are included in each NAICS category, see <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>. Historical tables are also based on NAICS 2017.

Occupations are defined according to the National Occupation Classification-NOC, Canada, 2016. For a list of which occupations are included in each NOC category, see <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1267777>. Historical tables are based on 2011 NOC.

† 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

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