

Highlights:

- In 2015, the *Construction* and the *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* industries together accounted for about one-third (31.9%) of all Yukon businesses.
- Over half (55.9%) of Yukon's private-sector jobs were in the *Accommodation and Food Services*, the *Retail Trade*, the *Construction*, and the *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* industries.
- Based on perceived revenue shares in 2014, mining accounted for 12.3%, construction 8.0%, and tourism accounted for 3.9% of Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In the summer of 2015, the Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) contacted over 4,500 Yukon businesses (including out-of-scope businesses) to collect information about their industry types, employees, revenue levels, hiring, expected growth, etc. The tables and analyses in this report are based on this information.

Please Note: *Not all businesses answered every question, therefore total numbers given in each category may not be consistent through all sections of this report. It should also be noted that due to evolving data collection procedure, methodology and timing of survey, figures in this report may not be strictly comparable to previous YBS reports. Some industry categories have been combined to avoid suppression of data. Also, the definition of a business for this survey does not include any level of government, crown corporations or non-governmental organizations (NGOs).*

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Businesses by Industry, Yukon, 2015

| Industry | 2015 | % of All Businesses |
|--|--------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 205 | 6.0% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 200 | 5.9% |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 103 | 3.0% |
| Construction | 548 | 16.0% |
| Wholesale Trade | 54 | 1.6% |
| Retail Trade | 256 | 7.5% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 164 | 4.8% |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 55 | 1.6% |
| Finance & Insurance | 46 | 1.3% |
| Real Estate | 185 | 5.4% |
| Rental & Leasing | 41 | 1.2% |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 543 | 15.9% |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 241 | 7.1% |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 21 | 0.6% |
| Educational Services | 58 | 1.7% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 177 | 5.2% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 83 | 2.4% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 240 | 7.0% |
| Other Services | 195 | 5.7% |
| All Industries | 3,415 | 100.0% |

In 2015, the *Construction* industry and the *Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services* industry had the largest number of businesses at 548 and 543, respectively. Combined, they represented almost one third of Yukon businesses (31.9%).

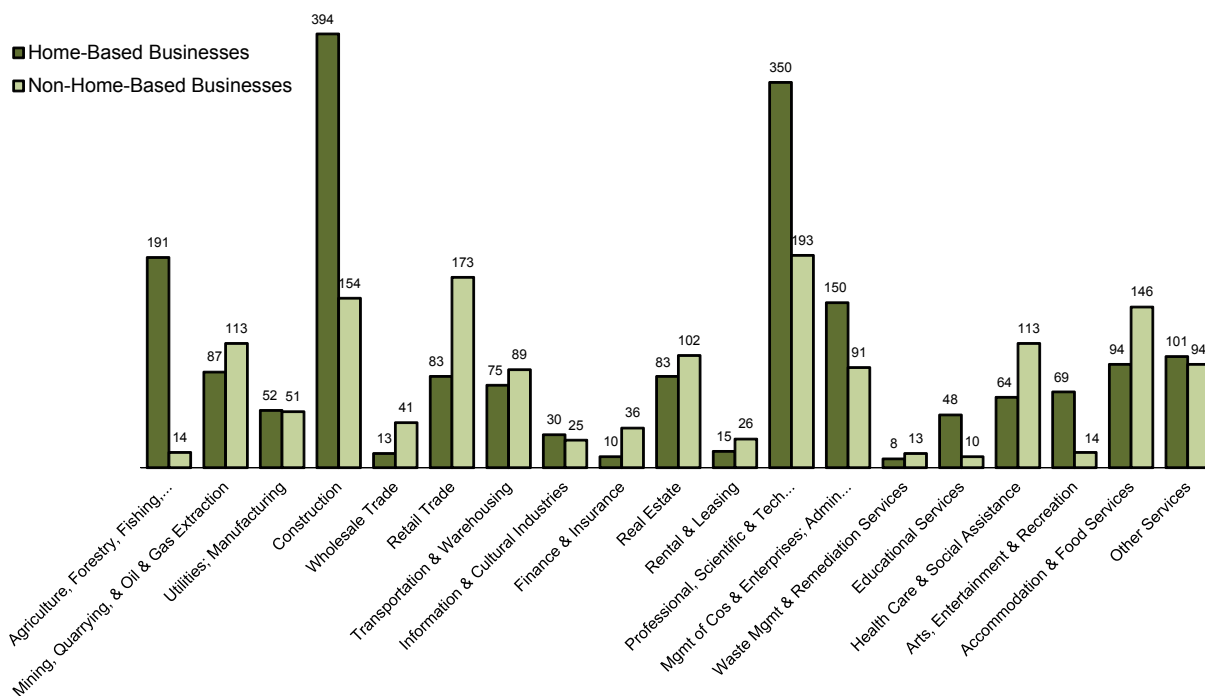
Home-Based and Non-Home-Based Businesses by Industry, Yukon, 2015

| Industry | Home-based | Non-Home-based | Home-based as % of Industry Sector Total |
|--|-----------------|----------------|--|
| | # of businesses | | % |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 191 | 14 | 93.2% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 87 | 113 | 43.5% |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 52 | 51 | 50.5% |
| Construction | 394 | 154 | 71.9% |
| Wholesale Trade | 13 | 41 | 24.1% |
| Retail Trade | 83 | 173 | 32.4% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 75 | 89 | 45.7% |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 30 | 25 | 54.5% |
| Finance & Insurance | 10 | 36 | 21.7% |
| Real Estate | 83 | 102 | 44.9% |
| Rental & Leasing | 15 | 26 | 36.6% |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 350 | 193 | 64.5% |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 150 | 91 | 62.2% |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 8 | 13 | 38.1% |
| Educational Services | 48 | 10 | 82.8% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 64 | 113 | 36.2% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 69 | 14 | 83.1% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 94 | 146 | 39.2% |
| Other Services | 101 | 94 | 51.8% |
| All Industries | 1,917 | 1,498 | 56.1% |

In 2015, 56.1% of all businesses were **home-based**. The *Construction* industry and the *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* industry had the largest number of **home-based** businesses at 394 and 350, respectively. Combined, they represented 38.8% of all **home-based** businesses.

The *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services*, and the *Retail Trade* industries had the largest number of **non-home-based** businesses at 193 and 173 respectively. Combined, they represented 24.4% of all **non-home-based** businesses.

Home-Based and Non-Home-Based Businesses by Industry, Yukon, 2015



Employment in Home-Based/Non-Home-Based Businesses[†], Yukon, 2015

| Industry | Home-Based | Non-Home-Based | Total Workers* |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 156 | 71 | 227 |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 170 | 553 | 723 |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 69 | 372 | 441 |
| Construction | 717 | 902 | 1,619 |
| Wholesale Trade | 25 | 271 | 296 |
| Retail Trade | 123 | 2,066 | 2,189 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 160 | 701 | 861 |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 35 | 499 | 534 |
| Finance & Insurance | 9 | 229 | 238 |
| Real Estate | 91 | 206 | 297 |
| Rental & Leasing | 52 | 144 | 196 |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 400 | 894 | 1,294 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 321 | 301 | 622 |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 10 | 49 | 59 |
| Educational Services | 75 | 50 | 125 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 108 | 430 | 538 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 114 | 48 | 162 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 256 | 2,077 | 2,333 |
| Other Services | 160 | 376 | 536 |
| All Industries | 3,051 | 10,239 | 13,290 |

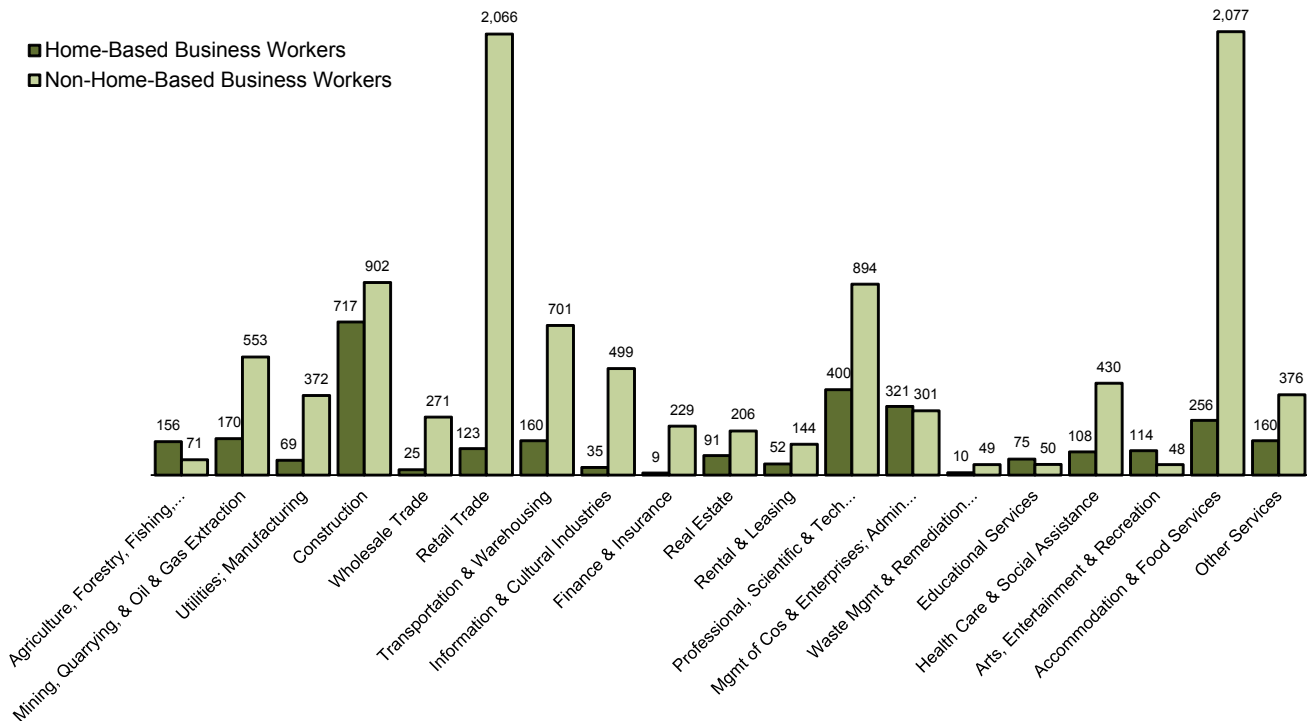
With 2,333 workers (employees and business owners actively working in their business), the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry was the largest private-sector employer in 2015, followed by *Retail Trade* (2,189), *Construction* (1,619), and *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* (1,294). These four industries comprised 55.9% of all private-sector employment.

Construction was the largest employer for **home-based** business workers at 717, accounting for 23.5% of all home-based business workers.

Accommodation and Food Services was the largest employer for **non-home-based** business with 2,077 workers (20.3%), followed by *Retail Trade* with 2,066 workers (20.2%).

* 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.

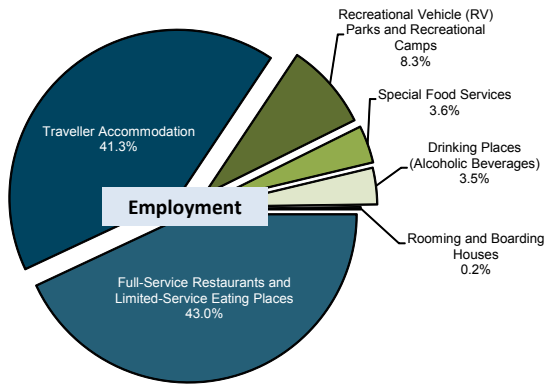
Total Number of Workers* in Home-Based and Non-Home-Based Businesses[†] by Industry, Yukon, 2015



Businesses[†] and Employment by Selected Industry, Yukon, 2015

The following tables further break down the three industries in 2015 with the most workers (employees and business owners actively working in their business).

Accommodation and Food Services



| Accommodation and Food Services Industry Groups | # of Businesses | # of Workers |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Full-Service Restaurants and Limited-Service Eating Places | 77 | 1,004 |
| Traveller Accommodation | 96 | 964 |
| Recreational Vehicle (RV) Parks and Recreational Camps | 37 | 194 |
| Special Food Services | 18 | 84 |
| Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages) | 9 | 82 |
| Rooming and Boarding Houses | 3 | 5 |
| Total Accommodation and Food Services | 240 | 2,333 |

In the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry, there were 240 businesses employing 2,333 workers. The largest industry group, in terms of number of businesses, was *Traveller Accommodation* with 40.0% of the number of businesses and 41.3% of workers.

Retail Trade

In the *Retail Trade* industry, 255 businesses employed a total of 2,189 workers. The largest industry group, in terms of employment, was *Grocery Stores*, which had 13 businesses (5.1%) employing 481 workers (22.0%). The second largest industry group was *Department Stores*, where 256 workers (11.7%) were employed by 4 businesses (1.6%).

| Retail Trade Industry Groups | # of Businesses | # of Workers |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Grocery Stores | 13 | 481 |
| Department Stores | 4 | 256 |
| Building Material and Supplies Dealers | 14 | 171 |
| Gasoline Stations | 23 | 157 |
| Automobile Dealers | 8 | 137 |
| Automotive Parts, Accessories and Tire Stores | 10 | 115 |
| Electronics and Appliance Stores | 13 | 87 |
| Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores | 4 | 84 |
| Sporting Goods, Hobby and Musical Instrument Stores | 14 | 78 |
| Other Motor Vehicle Dealers | 8 | 76 |
| Office Supplies, Stationery and Gift Stores | 17 | 68 |
| Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 25 | 68 |
| Clothing Stores | 13 | 64 |
| Direct Selling Establishments | 19 | 56 |
| Specialty Food Stores | 15 | 41 |
| Health and Personal Care Stores | 9 | 38 |
| Other General Merchandise Stores | 4 | 32 |
| Jewellery, Luggage and Leather Goods Stores | 6 | 29 |
| Home Furnishings Stores | 9 | 28 |
| Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores | 7 | 26 |
| Other Retail Trade Industry Groups | 20 | 97 |
| Total Retail Trade | 255 | 2,189 |

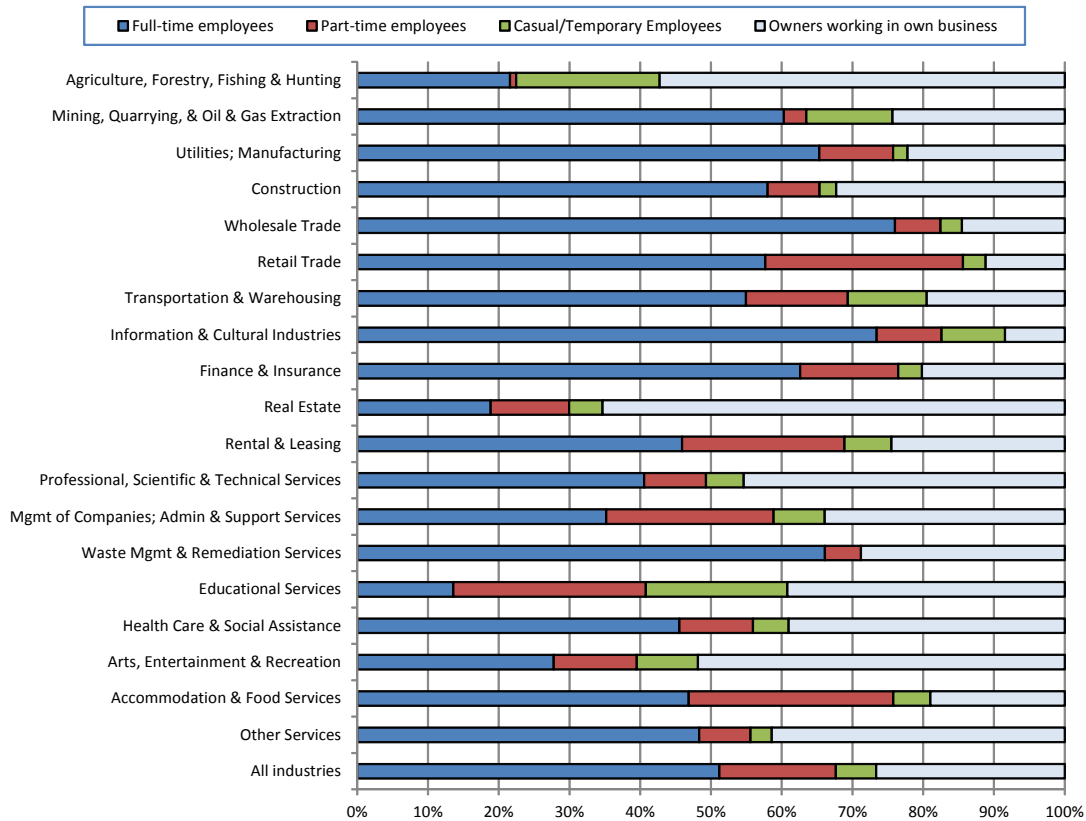
Construction

| Construction Industry Subsectors | # of Businesses | # of Workers |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Specialty trade contractors | 263 | 720 |
| Construction of buildings | 208 | 562 |
| Heavy and civil engineering construction | 76 | 337 |
| Total Construction | 547 | 1,619 |

In the *Construction* industry, 547 businesses employed a total of 1,619 workers. The subsector with the largest number of workers was *Specialty Trade Contractors*, which had 720 workers (44.5%) employed by 263 businesses (48.1%).

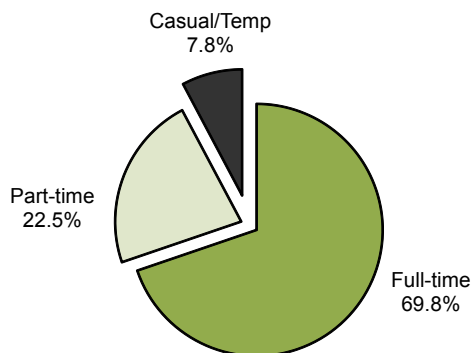
Type of Employment by Industry, Yukon, 2015

At the time of the 2015 survey, Yukon businesses[†] reported a total of 13,290 workers. Amongst the industries, *Wholesale Trade* had the highest proportion of full-time employees at 76.0%. *Accommodation and Food Services* had the highest proportion of part-time employees (28.9%), while *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting* had the highest proportion of casual/temporary employees (20.3%). The highest proportion of owner-workers was in *Real Estate* at 65.3%.



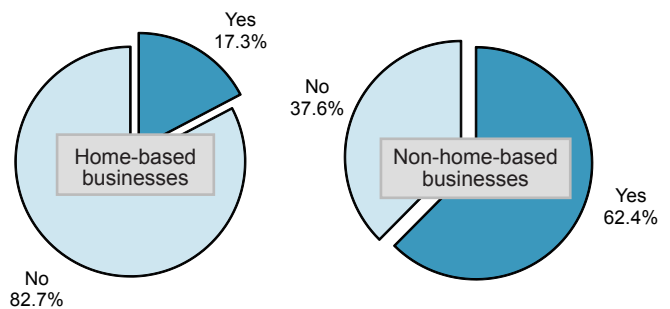
Type of Current Employees, Yukon, 2015

Thirty seven percent (37.0%) of businesses[†] surveyed said they had employees working for them at the time of the survey. These businesses had a total of 9,749 employees, **not** including 3,541 owners working in their businesses. Of the total employees, 6,802 full-time employees, 2,190 part-time and 757 casual or temporary employees were working at the time of the survey.



Type of Employee

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



About two-thirds (62.4%) of **non-home-based** businesses had employees working at the time of the survey, while only 17.3% of **home-based** businesses had employees.

Businesses by Office Address, 2015

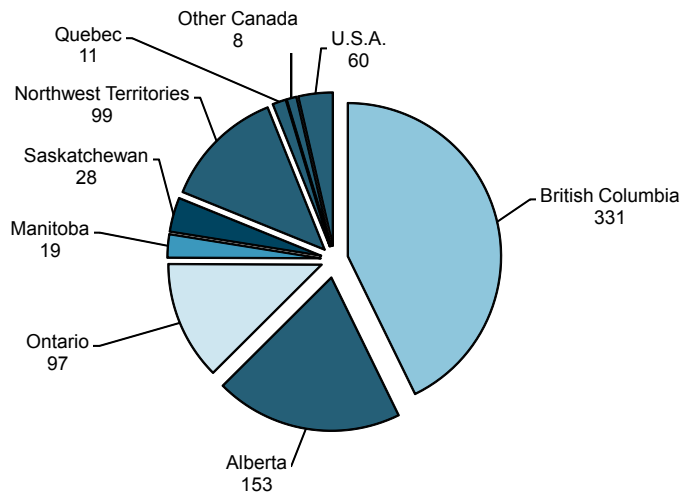
The survey did not ask respondents any information on headquarters or main office location. However, respondents provided their street (mailing) address as their location for contact. While most businesses are likely to have their main activities located at the address they provided, some businesses 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 multi-national 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 2015. Whitehorse businesses accounted for two-thirds (66.3%) of all businesses surveyed and 76.1% of workers.

The majority of the remaining businesses were also located within Yukon. However, 411 businesses (with a total of 806 workers) had business activities in Yukon in 2015, but their contact office addresses were located outside of the territory.

| Office Address of Business | # of Businesses | # of Workers [†] |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Whitehorse | 2,265 | 10,114 |
| Dawson City | 254 | 1,218 |
| Watson Lake | 100 | 350 |
| Haines Junction | 100 | 224 |
| Carcross | 26 | 106 |
| Mayo | 43 | 83 |
| Carmacks | 32 | 81 |
| Teslin | 31 | 54 |
| Marsh Lake | 35 | 50 |
| Faro | 30 | 47 |
| Beaver Creek | 9 | 37 |
| Tagish | 18 | 22 |
| Destruction Bay | 4 | 19 |
| Old Crow | 8 | 17 |
| Ross River | 14 | 16 |
| Burwash Landing | 12 | 12 |
| Pelly Crossing | 9 | 11 |
| Stewart Crossing | 3 | 8 |
| Champagne | 3 | 3 |
| Keno | 3 | 3 |
| Other Yukon | 5 | 9 |
| Yukon Total | 3,004 | 12,484 |
| British Columbia | 206 | 331 |
| Alberta | 93 | 153 |
| Ontario | 43 | 97 |
| Manitoba | 15 | 19 |
| Saskatchewan | 13 | 28 |
| Northwest Territories | 11 | 99 |
| Quebec | 5 | 11 |
| Other Canada | 6 | 8 |
| Canada Total | 3,396 | 13,230 |
| U.S.A. | 19 | 60 |
| Grand Total | 3,415 | 13,290 |

**Number of Workers in Yukon, 2015
(for businesses with office address outside of Yukon)**



Top 5 Employers by Industry for Businesses with Office Address Located Outside Yukon (but within Canada), 2015

| Industry | # of Businesses | # of Workers |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 80 | 226 |
| Construction | 90 | 177 |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 78 | 78 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 11 | 65 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 4 | 44 |

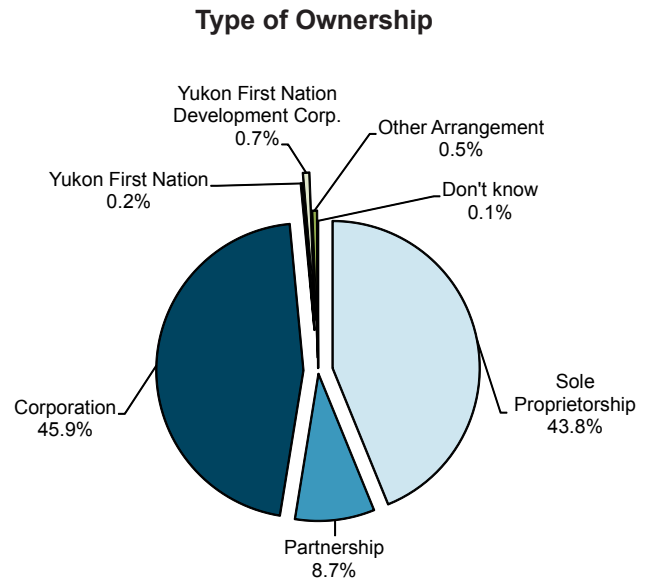
A closer examination of the industry of businesses operating in Yukon from other parts of Canada in 2015, shows that *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction* had the largest labour market impact (the most workers) followed by *Construction*. Combined, they represented over 54.0% of all employment from businesses with contact office addresses not in Yukon but within Canada.

Characteristics of Businesses, Yukon, 2015

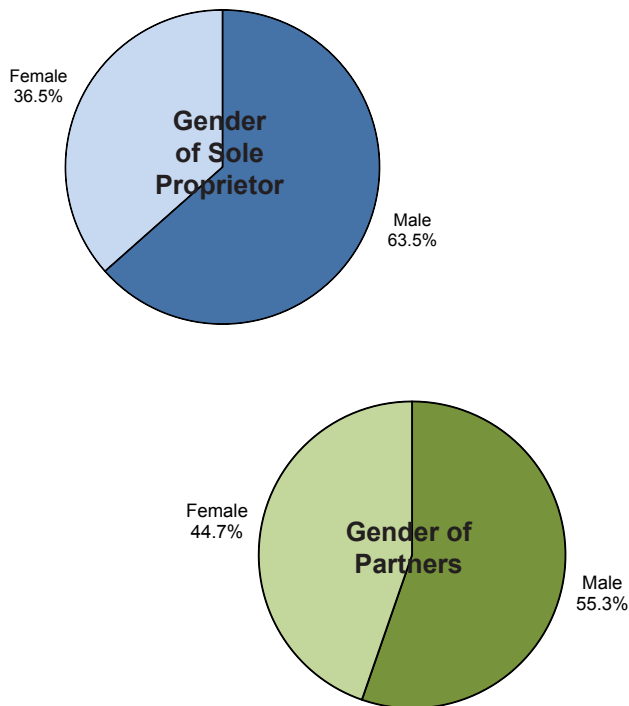
Ownership Type

| Type of Business Ownership | # of Businesses |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Sole Proprietorship | 1,497 |
| Partnership (2 or more owners) | 298 |
| Corporation | 1,569 |
| Owned by a Yukon First Nation | 6 |
| Owned by Yukon FN Development Corp. | 24 |
| Other Arrangement | 18 |
| Don't know | 3 |
| All Types of Ownership | 3,415 |

Corporations accounted for 45.9% of Yukon businesses in 2015. Sole proprietorships accounted for 43.8% of the businesses and partnerships made up 8.7%. Businesses owned by a Yukon First Nation and Yukon First Nation Development Corporations accounted for about 0.9% of Yukon businesses.



Sole Proprietorship and Partnership Businesses by Owner's Gender



Of the businesses reporting owner's gender, males represented almost two-thirds (63.5%) of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 55.3% in partnerships. Females accounted for over one third (36.5%) of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 44.7% in partnerships.

First Nation Owners

Of the Yukon sole proprietor and partnership businesses, 7.5% of owners were identified as a citizen of a Yukon First Nation. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation had the highest number of business owners (21) followed by Champagne and Aishihik First Nation (20) and Teslin Tlingit Council (17).

First Nation citizenship is identified by the survey respondent.

| Business Owner | # of Sole Proprietors and Partners |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Citizen of a Yukon First Nation? | |
| No | 1,925 |
| Yes | 157 |
| Which Yukon First Nation? | |
| Carcross Tagish First Nation | 9 |
| Champagne and Aishihik First Nation | 20 |
| Kluane First Nation | 12 |
| Liard First Nation | 8 |
| Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation | 15 |
| Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation | 8 |
| Ross River Dene Council | 11 |
| Selkirk First Nation | 12 |
| Teslin Tlingit Council | 17 |
| Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation | 21 |
| Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation | 7 |
| White River First Nation | 3 |
| Kwanlin Dun First Nation/Ta'an Kwach'an Council | 7 |
| Don't know/refuse | 7 |

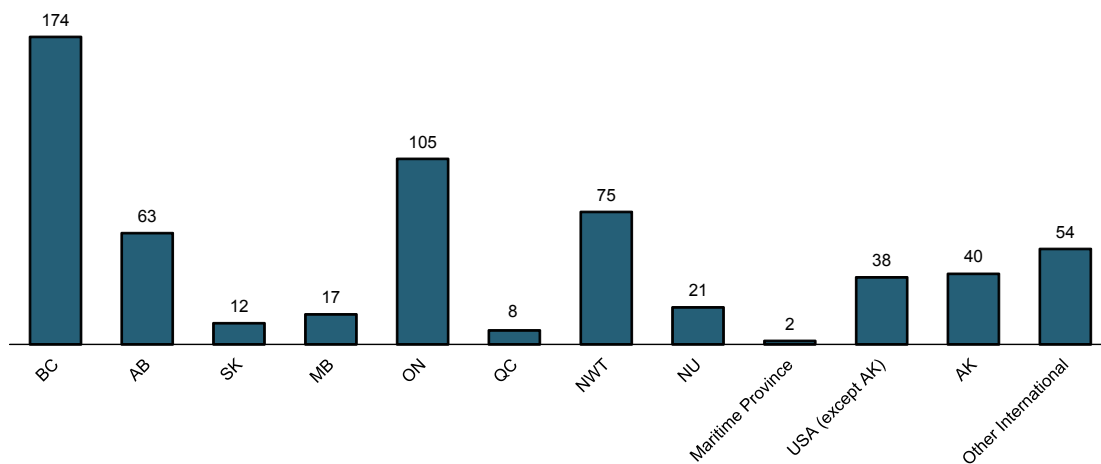
Businesses With Exports, Yukon, 2015

In 2015, 381 businesses (11.2%) reported exporting products or services from Yukon at the time of the survey. Businesses in the *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* industry accounted for just over one-quarter (27.0%) of all businesses that reported exports. *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting* had the highest proportion of exporters at 41.7% (85 of 204 businesses).

| Industry | Business Does Export | Business Does Not Export | % of Industry that Exports |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | -----# of Businesses----- | | % |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 85 | 119 | 41.7% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 26 | 172 | 13.1% |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 16 | 87 | 15.5% |
| Construction | 19 | 529 | 3.5% |
| Wholesale Trade | 14 | 40 | 25.9% |
| Retail Trade | 27 | 228 | 10.6% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 23 | 141 | 14.0% |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 17 | 38 | 30.9% |
| Finance & Insurance | 2 | 44 | 4.3% |
| Real Estate | 2 | 183 | 1.1% |
| Rental & Leasing | 1 | 40 | 2.4% |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 103 | 440 | 19.0% |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 7 | 234 | 2.9% |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 3 | 18 | 14.3% |
| Educational Services | 10 | 48 | 17.2% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 7 | 170 | 4.0% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 12 | 71 | 14.5% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 1 | 239 | 0.4% |
| Other Services | 6 | 189 | 3.1% |
| All Industries | 381 | 3,030 | 11.2% |

British Columbia was the number one Canadian export destination* for 174 businesses that reported exports in 2015 and Ontario was the number two export destination (105 businesses). United States was a main export market for 78 businesses, of which 40 reported exports to Alaska. There were 54 businesses that exported mainly to other international destinations (not including the United States). A wide range of products and services were exported including: fur, consulting, gold, jewellery and clothing, film and photography, construction services and supplies, artwork, etc.

Destinations* of Exported Products and Services by Number of Businesses



*Businesses were asked for their top 3 export markets

Gross Revenues, Yukon, 2014

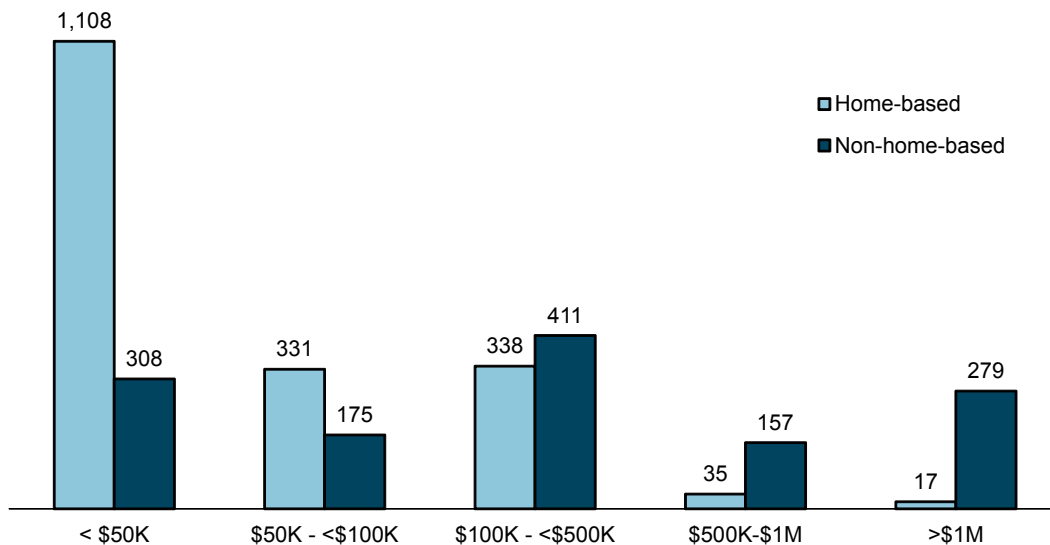
| "Which of the following broad ranges best describes gross revenues in 2014?" | < \$50,000 | \$50,000 - \$99,999 | \$100,000 - \$499,999 | \$500,000 - \$999,999 | \$1M or more | \$1M-\$5M | >\$5M | Average Revenue (\$) |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | -----# of businesses ----- | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 177 | 10 | 6 | x | x | x | 0 | \$69,875 |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 84 | 19 | 28 | 16 | 22 | 10 | 6 | \$1,542,485 |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 51 | 6 | 29 | x | 8 | x | x | \$3,608,333 |
| Construction | 183 | 100 | 154 | 29 | 47 | 31 | 8 | \$456,980 |
| Wholesale Trade | 10 | x | 12 | 7 | 16 | x | x | \$219,722 |
| Retail Trade | 70 | 20 | 47 | 28 | 73 | 46 | 12 | \$2,122,222 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 46 | 32 | 38 | 14 | 22 | x | x | \$1,453,363 |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 27 | 9 | x | x | x | x | x | \$1,132,313 |
| Finance & Insurance | 9 | x | 12 | x | 8 | x | x | \$1,766,667 |
| Real Estate | 60 | 44 | 47 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 0 | \$1,311,719 |
| Rental & Leasing | 11 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 9 | x | x | \$420,913 |
| Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services | 238 | 107 | 120 | 20 | 26 | 20 | 0 | \$228,663 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 116 | 41 | 53 | 7 | 9 | x | x | \$492,578 |
| Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services | 6 | x | 6 | x | x | x | 0 | \$184,973 |
| Educational Services | 41 | 8 | x | x | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$66,204 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 57 | 29 | 49 | 13 | 7 | x | x | \$233,987 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 59 | 7 | 13 | x | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$91,358 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 73 | 26 | 75 | 17 | 28 | x | x | \$428,356 |
| Other Services | 98 | 33 | 41 | 8 | 7 | x | x | \$180,946 |
| All Industries | 1,416 | 506 | 749 | 192 | 296 | 197 | 45 | \$543,092 |

Of the responding Yukon businesses (7.5% of businesses did not respond to this question), 44.8% reported gross revenues below \$50,000 for the previous year (2014). The vast majority (78.2%) in this revenue range were **home-based** businesses. Of Yukon businesses that reported gross revenues of more than \$50,000 in 2014, 58.6% were **non-home-based** businesses.

Of the responding businesses, 296, or 9.4%, reported revenues of one million dollars or more in 2014. Of them, 54 businesses did not provide information on their revenues to the nearest million.

The *Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services* industry had the most businesses (238) with revenues under \$50,000 revenue in 2014. The *Retail Trade* industry had the highest number of businesses (73) reporting revenues of \$1.0 million or more. The *Construction* industry was second with 47 businesses with revenues of \$1.0 million or more.

Number of Yukon Businesses by Gross Revenue, 2014



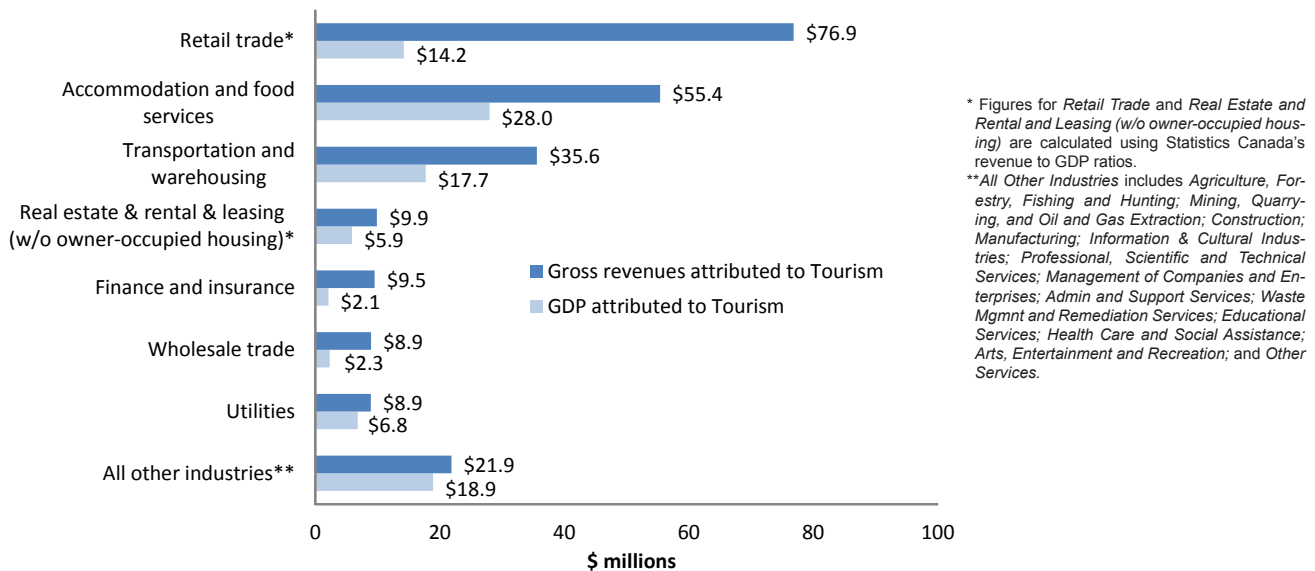
GDP Attributable to Tourism, Construction and Mining, Yukon 2014

To estimate the impact of tourism, construction and mining on Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), businesses were asked to approximate the percentage of 2014 gross revenues derived from activities relating to these three sectors (see the note below).

Revenue and GDP Attributable to Tourism

Yukon businesses attributed \$226.9 million of their gross revenue in 2014 to tourism. The industry with the highest reported tourism-related gross revenue was *Retail Trade*. Of the total gross revenue (\$659.3 million) of *Retail Trade*, \$76.9 million, or 11.7%, was reported to be from tourism. The industry with the second-highest reported tourism-related gross revenue was *Accommodation and Food Services*. The total gross revenue of *Accommodation and Food Services* in 2014 was \$108.4 million, of which \$55.4 million, or 51.1%, was attributed to tourism.

Based on the perceived revenues from tourism reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to tourism was \$95.9 million in 2014. The industry with the largest contribution to tourism GDP was *Accommodation and Food Services* at \$28.0 million, followed by *Transportation and Warehousing* at \$17.7 million. The GDP attributable to tourism accounted for 3.9% of Statistics Canada's estimate of Yukon's total GDP in 2014.



Note on the Methodology Used to Calculate GDP Attributable to Tourism, Construction and Mining

Businesses were placed in industry 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* industries 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 category with the ratio of the current dollar GDP for the industry category to the gross output of the same industry category derived from Statistics Canada's data. For the *Retail Trade* and the *Real Estate and Rental and Leasing* industries, Statistics Canada's gross revenue figures were used instead of gross output. For the *Real Estate and Rental and Leasing* industry, 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.

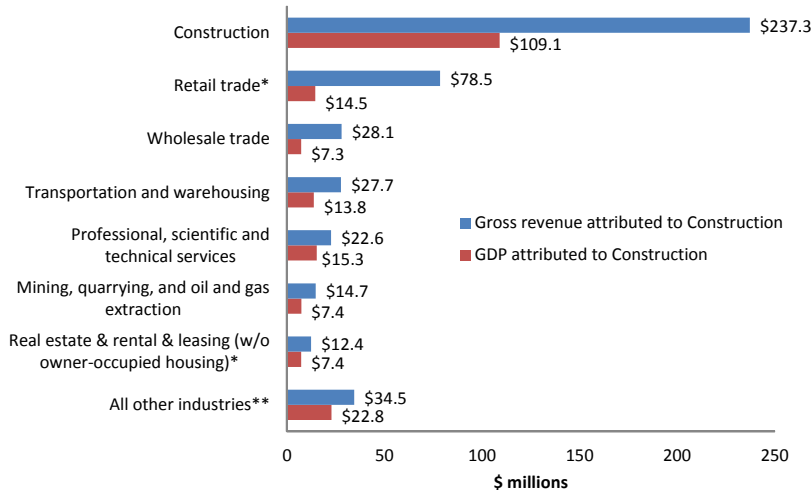
Note that these statistics represent **perceived** Yukon GDP attributed to tourism, construction, and mining since the computations are entirely dependent on the respondents' perception of the percentage of their revenues attributed to each of these industry sectors. Reporting of this perceived value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

Revenue and GDP Attributable to Construction

Businesses in the *Construction* industry reported a total revenue of \$279.6 million for 2014. Gross revenues attributed to construction by all Yukon businesses, including *Construction* businesses, totalled \$455.8 million in 2014.

The industry with the highest revenue attributed to construction, besides the *Construction* industry itself (\$237.3 million), was *Retail Trade*. The total gross revenue of *Retail Trade* in 2014 was \$659.3 million, of which \$78.5 million, or 11.9%, was attributed to construction.

Based on perceived construction-related revenues reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to construction was \$197.5 million in 2014. The industry with the largest contribution to construction GDP, besides the *Construction* industry itself (\$109.1 million), was *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* at \$15.3 million. The GDP attributable to construction accounted for 8.0% of Statistics Canada's estimate of Yukon's total GDP in 2014.



* Figures for *Retail Trade* and *Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (w/o owner-occupied housing)* are calculated using Statistics Canada's revenue to GDP ratios.

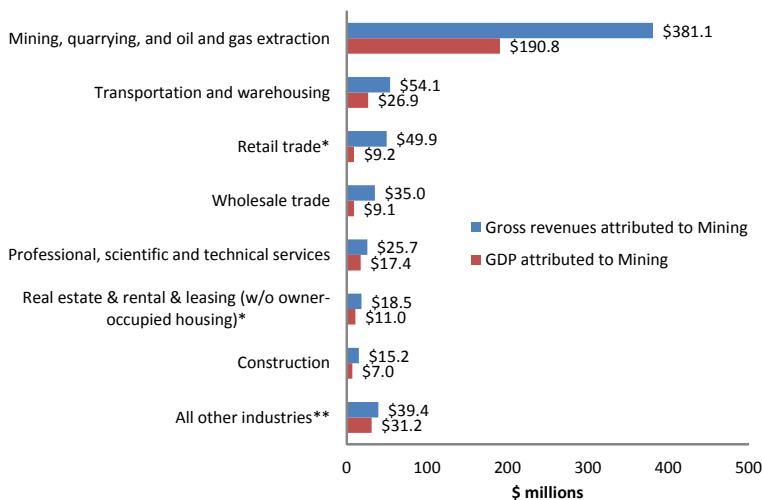
**All Other Industries includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Utilities; Manufacturing; Information & Cultural Industries; Finance and Insurance; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Admin and Support; Waste Mgmt and Remediation Services; Education Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services.

Revenue and GDP Attributable to Mining

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction businesses reported \$398.5 million in revenues, accounting for 16.2% of all Yukon business' gross revenue in 2014. Attribution of gross revenue to mining by Yukon businesses including *Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction* businesses totalled \$619.0 million in 2014.

The industry with the highest revenue attributed to mining, besides the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry itself (\$381.1 million), was *Transportation and Warehousing*. The total gross revenue of *Transportation and Warehousing* in 2014 totalled \$224.3 million, of which \$54.1 million, or 24.1%, was attributed to mining.

Based on perceived mining-related revenues reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to mining was \$302.7 million in 2014. The industry with the largest contribution to mining GDP, besides the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry itself (\$190.8 million), was *Transportation and Warehousing* at \$26.9 million. The GDP attributable to mining accounted for 12.3% of Statistics Canada's estimate of Yukon's total GDP in 2014.



* Figures for *Retail Trade* and *Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (w/o owner-occupied housing)* are calculated using Statistics Canada's revenue to GDP ratios.

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

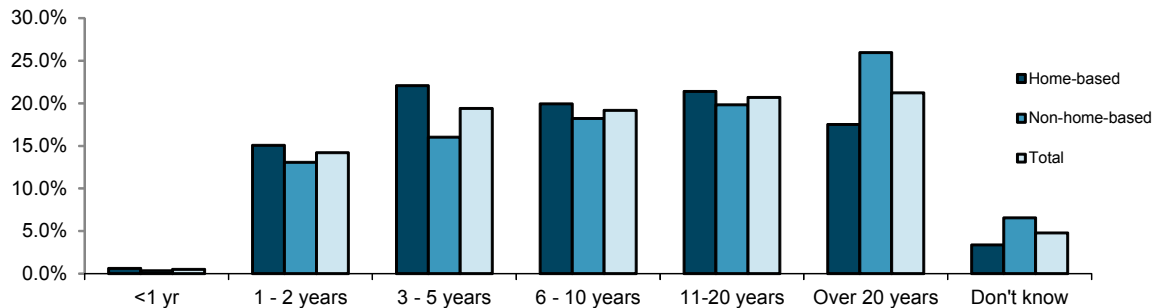
Age of Businesses, Yukon, 2015

Business owners were asked how long their business had been operating in Yukon. Just over 1 in 5 (21.2%) of those businesses reported operating for more than 20 years.

The *Finance and Insurance* industry had the highest percentage of businesses in operation for over 20 years (39.1%). The *Information and Cultural Industries* sector had the highest percentage of businesses operating for five years or less (43.6%).

For **home-based** businesses, 38.9% of had been in operation for more than 10 years, while 45.8% of **non-home-based businesses** had been in operation for more than 10 years.

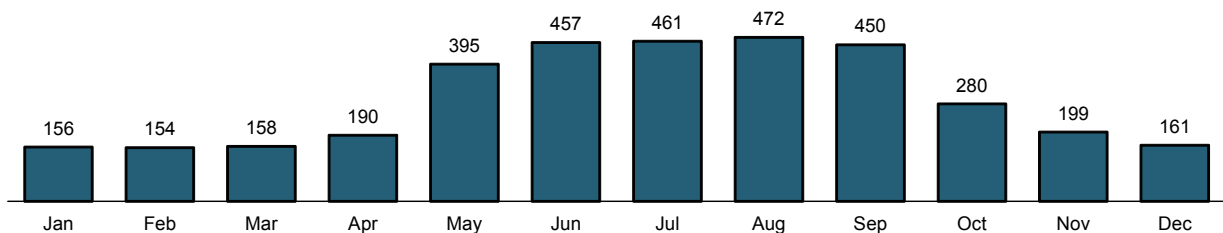
Age of Businesses by Home-Based and Non-Home-Based



Seasonal Businesses, Yukon, 2015

In 2015, 19.0% of Yukon businesses (648) 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 dramatically higher in summer, peaking in August. During the winter months, the number of seasonal businesses decreased substantially and were roughly a third of the number in operation in summer. The industry sector with the highest number of seasonal businesses in August was the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry which had 129 businesses. In February, the majority of seasonal businesses operating were in the *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting* industry (e.g. trappers) which had 108 businesses.

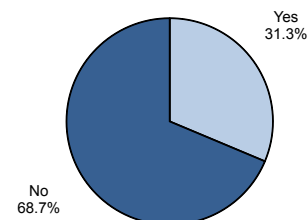
Seasonal Businesses in Operation by Month



Businesses with Websites, Yukon, 2015

Almost one in three (31.3%), or 1,061 businesses had websites in 2015. Of these, 331 were **home-based** businesses while 730 were **non-home-based** businesses. Prior to 2015, the percentage of total businesses with a website had been increasing over time: 23.8% had a website in 2008; 24.4% in 2009; 29.1% in 2010; and 32.5% in 2013. However, the percentage of businesses decreased slightly in 2015 to 31.3%.

Businesses with Websites



Labour Market Demand: New Employees Hired, Yukon, 2015

With Yukon's relatively low unemployment rate over the last several years, the issue of labour demand once again was prominent. As in the previous five business surveys, all businesses in the 2015 survey were asked questions on staffing issues during the six month period prior to the survey. 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 six month period prior to the survey, 537 (15.9%) said that they did have vacancies. For **home-based** businesses, 5.8% had vacancies in the prior six months compared to 29.0% for **non-home-based** businesses.

New Employees Hired - Number and Origin

Yukon businesses hired 2,492 employees in the six month period prior to the survey.

Of the 107 **home-based** businesses with vacancies, 94 (87.9%) were able to hire in the previous six months. These businesses hired a total of 318 employees; 72.3% of the **home-based** businesses hired three or less employees.

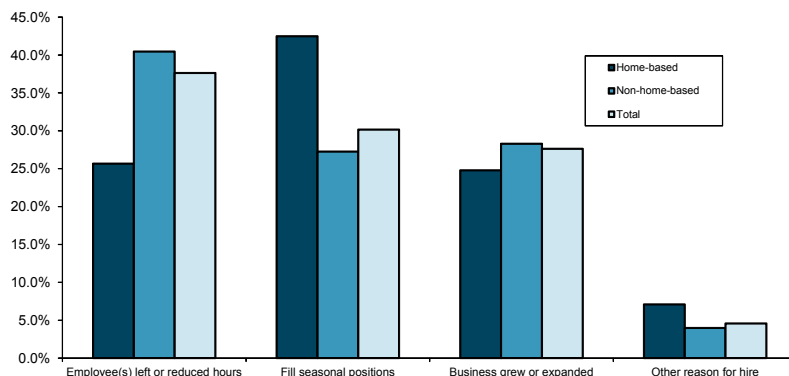
Of the **non-home-based** businesses with vacancies, 377 (93.1%) were able to hire in the previous six months. These businesses hired 2,174 employees. Most **non-home-based** businesses (59.2%) hired three or less new employees.

These new employees mainly came from within Canada: 66.8% were Yukon residents; 30.5% were hired from outside Yukon. The remaining 2.7% of new hires came from outside Canada. **Home-based** businesses hired a higher percentage of Yukoners (83.0%) compared to **non-home-based** businesses, where 64.4% of new hires were from Yukon.

Reasons for New Employees Hired

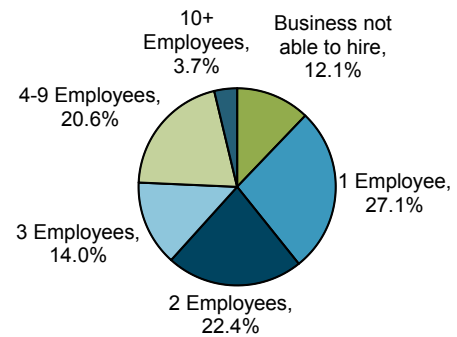
The most common reason for hiring new employees (37.6%) was to fill vacancies because the previous employee had left or had reduced their work hours. The next most stated reason (30.2%) was to fill seasonal positions. The third most common reason stated (27.6%) was to fill new positions created due to business growth or expansion. 'Other reasons' accounted for the remaining 4.6%.

Reason for hiring new employees*

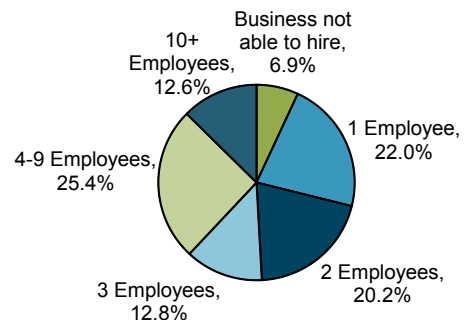


* multiple reasons could be given.

"How many new employees has this (**home-based**) business hired in the last six months?"



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



Of all businesses, the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry hired the most new employees (748), followed by *Retail Trade* (516), and *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* (269). *Accommodation and Food Services* industry hired the most employees per responding business at 8.1 employees per business.

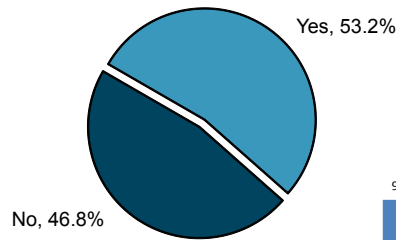
The *Construction* industry led the hiring in **home-based** businesses (71 employees), while *Accommodation and Food Services* hired the most among the **non-home-based** businesses (205).

Labour Market Demand: Difficulty Finding Staff, Yukon, 2015

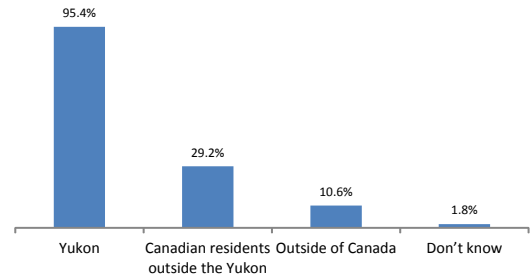
Of businesses that had vacancies in the six month period prior to the survey, 53.2% said they had difficulty finding staff.

Of those businesses that had difficulty finding staff: 95.4% indicated difficulty recruiting from Yukon; 29.2% indicated difficulty recruiting Canadian residents from outside of Yukon; and 10.6% indicated difficulty recruiting employees from outside of Canada.

“In the last 6 months, have you had difficulties in finding staff for your business?”



“Difficulties recruiting people from*...”



* multiple responses could be given.

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 | 90 | 27.9% |
| Many people unmotivated to work | 56 | 17.3% |
| Hard to compete with government (and others) wages | 33 | 10.2% |
| People not willing to move to Yukon | 24 | 7.4% |
| Lack of training opportunities in Yukon | 22 | 6.8% |
| Size of the labour pool | 22 | 6.8% |
| Seasonal work not attractive to workers | 11 | 3.4% |
| Work location is remote | 8 | 2.5% |
| Don't know | 11 | 3.4% |
| Other | 46 | 14.2% |
| Total responses | 323 | 100.0% |

* multiple responses could be given.

Of the businesses reporting difficulties finding staff, 88.0% 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) people’s lack of motivation to work.

The ‘Other’ category included responses such as: type of work was difficult; housing was expensive; required another language; required a criminal record check; and people are not interested in entering the trades.

Response to Labour Market Shortage

Recognizing the difficulties in finding and hiring new/qualified staff, businesses often tried different steps to retain their existing staff as well as attracting new staff. About one-third of businesses (30.9%) responded that they had increased staff wages; 29.8% reported that owners/operators/managers had extended his or her own work hours; while 38.4% of businesses did not take any steps.

In the ‘Other’ category, some of the steps taken included advertising on social media and job sites, and providing benefits to staff in the form of training and accommodations. Some businesses reported they had to refuse additional work due to the labour shortage. Businesses also reported accessing government programs to assist with recruitment, specifically, the Nominee Program and hiring temporary foreign workers.

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

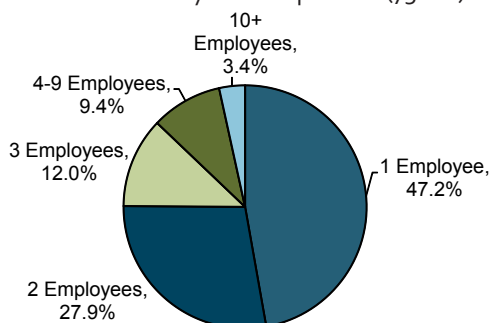
| Responses to labour shortage | % of businesses | % of total responses* |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|
| No steps have been taken | 38.4% | 25.4% |
| Raised staff wages | 30.9% | 20.5% |
| Business owner/operator/manager extended his/her own work hours | 29.8% | 19.7% |
| Extended the hours of existing employees | 16.0% | 10.6% |
| Computerized or mechanized some operations | 8.4% | 5.5% |
| Reduced operating hours | 5.2% | 3.5% |
| Other | 22.3% | 14.8% |

* multiple responses could be given.

Labour Market Demand: Current Vacancies, Yukon, 2015

Of the 537 businesses indicating vacancies in the six month period prior to the survey, 233 reported **current** vacancies (42 home-based and 191 non-home-based) at the time of the survey. Three-quarters (75.1%) of these businesses needed one or two new employees.

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



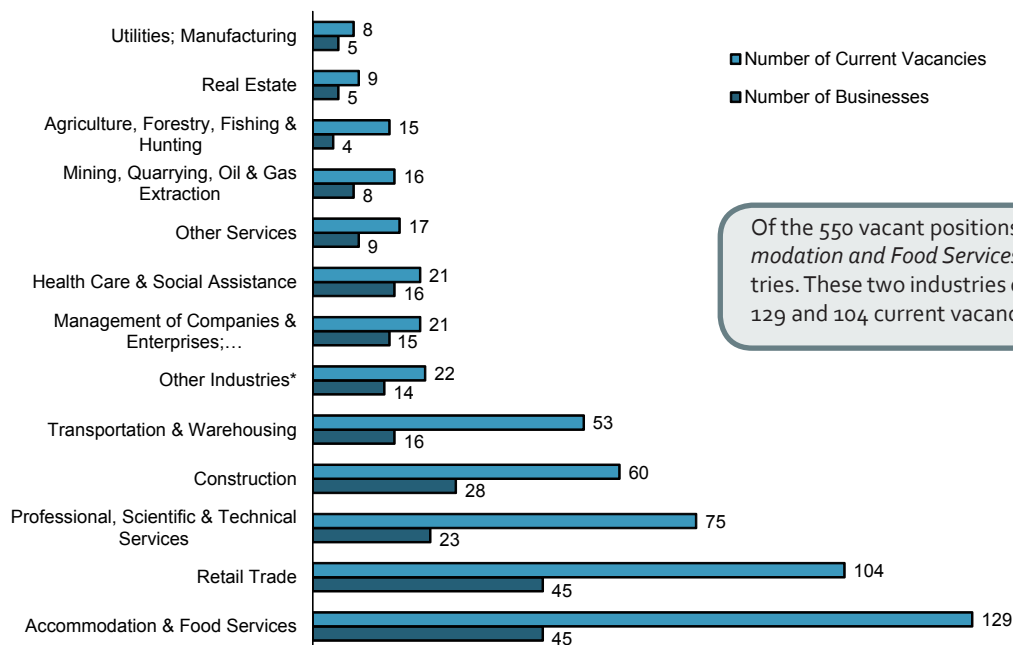
Of those 233 businesses reporting **current** vacancies, the number of vacant positions totalled 550. The largest number of vacancies (234) were in *Sales and Service Occupations* (e.g., sales and service representatives, retail salespersons, food and beverage servers, tour guides, hostesses, chefs, bakers, etc.)

The occupation category for the second highest number of vacancies (176) was *Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations* (e.g., contractors and supervisors in trades, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, drywallers, machinists, sheet metal workers, etc.).

| Occupation of Current Vacancy* | Number of vacancies |
|--|---------------------|
| Management occupations | |
| Senior management occupations | 1 |
| Specialized middle management occupations | 8 |
| Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services | 14 |
| Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities | 8 |
| Business, finance and administration occupations | |
| Professional occupations in business and finance | 4 |
| Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations | 4 |
| Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations | 2 |
| Office support occupations | 27 |
| Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations | 8 |
| Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | |
| Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences | 15 |
| Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences | 14 |
| Health occupations | |
| Professional occupations in nursing | 2 |
| Professional occupations in health (except nursing) | 3 |
| Technical occupations in health | 5 |
| Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services | |
| Professional occupations in education services | 1 |
| Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services | 5 |
| Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services | 8 |
| Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations | 2 |
| Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | |
| Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation, sport | 1 |
| Sales and service occupations | |
| Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations | 5 |
| Service supervisors and specialized service occupations | 33 |
| Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade | 27 |
| Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations | 58 |
| Sales support occupations | 37 |
| Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c. | 74 |
| Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | |
| Industrial, electrical and construction trades | 39 |
| Maintenance and equipment operation trades | 22 |
| Other installer, repairers and servicers and material handlers | 7 |
| Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations | 68 |
| Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations | 40 |
| Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations | |
| Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production | 3 |
| Occupations in manufacturing and utilities | |
| Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers | 3 |
| Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities | 2 |
| Total Current Vacancies | 550 |

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

Labour Market Demand: Current Vacancies by Industry, Yukon, 2015



Of the 550 vacant positions, 42.4% were in the *Accommodation and Food Services* and the *Retail Trade* industries. These two industries each had 45 businesses with 129 and 104 current vacancies respectively.

*Other Industries include: *Wholesale Trade; Information and Cultural Industries; Finance and Insurance; Rental & Leasing; Waste Management & Remediation Services; Educational Services; and Arts Entertainment and Recreation.*

Future Business Expectations: Hiring of Full-time Employees, Yukon, 2016 and 2017

2016

Businesses were asked whether they expected to hire full-time employees in 2016. Overall, 9.5% of Yukon businesses reported that they did expect to hire full-time employees in 2016. The highest number of businesses expecting to do so was in the *Construction* industry (63, or 11.5%).

| "How many <u>additional</u> <u>full-time</u> employees do you expect to hire in 2016?" | Number of employees | | | | | | Don't know/ Refuse |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Yes, expect to hire | | 1 or 2 | 3 to 5 | 6 to 9 | 10+ | |
| | # of businesses | % of businesses | Number of businesses | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 6 | 2.9% | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction | 31 | 15.6% | 17 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 47 |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 9 | 8.7% | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Construction | 63 | 11.5% | 35 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 101 |
| Wholesale Trade | 13 | 24.5% | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Retail Trade | 39 | 15.3% | 28 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 54 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 15 | 9.1% | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 45 |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 3 | 5.5% | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Finance & Insurance | 7 | 15.2% | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Real Estate | 4 | 2.2% | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Rental & Leasing | 3 | 7.3% | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 34 | 6.3% | 23 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 58 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Admin & Support Services | 16 | 6.6% | 10 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 29 |
| Waste Management & Environmental Remediation Services | 2 | 9.5% | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Educational Services | 1 | 1.7% | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 17 | 9.6% | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 4 | 4.8% | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 45 | 18.8% | 29 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 54 |
| Other Services | 12 | 6.2% | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 |
| Total | 324 | 9.5% | 206 | 56 | 9 | 21 | 503 |

2017

Just under 5% (4.6%) of businesses reported that they expected to hire additional full-time employees in 2017. The *Construction* industry had the highest number of businesses (31) expecting to hire additional full-time employees in 2017, followed by the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry (21 businesses). There were 11 businesses expecting to hire 10 or more additional full-time workers in 2017.

Future Business Expectations: Hiring of Part-time Employees, Yukon, 2016 and 2017

2016

There were 232 businesses that reported that they expected to hire additional part-time employees in 2016. The majority of these businesses (154) expected to hire 1 or 2 additional part-time employees and 12 businesses expected to hire 10 or more. Half of the businesses expecting to hire 10 or more additional part-time employees, were in the *Accommodation and Food Services* (3) and the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* industries (3).

2017

In 2017, 126, or 3.7% of businesses expected to hire part-time employees. The majority of these businesses (82) expected to hire 1 or 2 employees.

| "How many <u>additional</u> <u>part-time</u> employees do you expect to hire in 2016... 2017?" | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Yes, expect to hire part-time employees | | |
| Number of businesses | 232 | 126 |
| % of businesses | 6.8% | 3.7% |
| Number of businesses expected to hire: | | |
| 1 or 2 employees | 154 | 82 |
| 3 to 5 employees | 36 | 36 |
| 6 to 9 employees | 4 | 4 |
| 10 or more employees | 12 | 10 |
| Don't know or refuse to answer | 569 | 683 |
| No, do not expect to hire part-time employees | 2,614 | 2,603 |

Future Business Expectations: Revenue Growth, Yukon, 2015 and 2016

2015

The Business Survey was conducted in the summer of 2015 and all businesses were asked whether they expected their gross revenue to grow in 2015. Just under half (49.0%) of all businesses stated they expected their revenues to stay about the same as in 2014; 17.9% expected a revenue growth; 9.9% expected a revenue decline; and about a quarter (23.2%) did not know or refused to answer. For those businesses expecting growth in 2015, the median growth expectation was 20% and for those businesses expecting declining revenues, the median decline was 30%.

2016

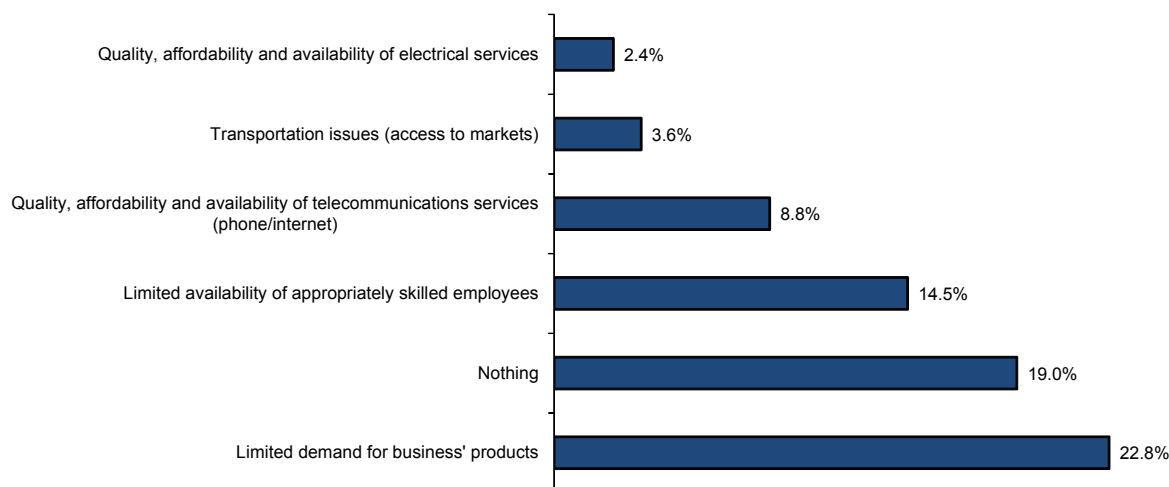
Businesses were asked what the expected growth in gross revenues would be in 2016 compared to 2015. Respondents had a hard time predicting their revenue growth in 2016, with 39.6% did not know or refused to answer. Of businesses that were able to predict growth, 45.0% expected their revenues to remain the same as in 2015; 12.9% expected a revenue growth; and 2.5% expected a decline in revenue in 2016. The expected median growth for businesses predicting revenue growths was 15% and the expected median decline was 33% for businesses predicting revenue declines in 2016.

| "How much do you expect your gross revenues to grow in 2015... 2016?" | Expect growth | | Stay the same | | Expect decline | | Don't know or refuse | |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 14.6% | 4.4% | 53.2% | 51.7% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 30.2% | 43.9% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 11.0% | 10.0% | 41.5% | 32.5% | 10.5% | 1.5% | 37.0% | 56.0% |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 18.4% | 12.6% | 48.5% | 39.8% | 7.8% | 0.0% | 25.2% | 47.6% |
| Construction | 16.6% | 9.9% | 44.7% | 38.9% | 12.4% | 1.5% | 26.3% | 49.8% |
| Wholesale Trade | 22.2% | 20.4% | 31.5% | 24.1% | 11.1% | 1.9% | 35.2% | 53.7% |
| Retail Trade | 28.1% | 21.9% | 41.4% | 41.0% | 8.6% | 2.0% | 21.9% | 35.2% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 19.5% | 15.9% | 43.3% | 44.5% | 12.8% | 3.0% | 24.4% | 36.6% |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 14.5% | 10.9% | 34.5% | 40.0% | 12.7% | 9.1% | 38.2% | 40.0% |
| Finance & Insurance | 21.7% | 13.0% | 47.8% | 43.5% | 0.0% | 2.2% | 30.4% | 41.3% |
| Real Estate | 11.9% | 9.2% | 66.5% | 65.4% | 6.5% | 3.2% | 15.1% | 22.2% |
| Rental & Leasing | 26.8% | 19.5% | 46.3% | 48.8% | 12.2% | 2.4% | 14.6% | 29.3% |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 17.1% | 13.4% | 52.9% | 45.7% | 12.0% | 3.3% | 18.0% | 37.6% |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 15.4% | 13.3% | 52.3% | 51.9% | 7.5% | 0.4% | 24.9% | 34.4% |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 19.0% | 4.8% | 57.1% | 61.9% | 9.5% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 33.3% |
| Educational Services | 5.2% | 6.9% | 53.4% | 43.1% | 13.8% | 5.2% | 27.6% | 44.8% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 16.9% | 14.7% | 54.8% | 53.1% | 11.9% | 7.9% | 16.4% | 24.3% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 16.9% | 13.3% | 65.1% | 57.8% | 7.2% | 2.4% | 10.8% | 26.5% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 30.0% | 17.5% | 37.5% | 35.8% | 10.8% | 2.1% | 21.7% | 44.6% |
| Other Services | 15.4% | 13.3% | 58.5% | 50.3% | 8.7% | 3.6% | 17.4% | 32.8% |
| All Industries | 17.9% | 12.9% | 49.0% | 45.0% | 9.9% | 2.5% | 23.2% | 39.6% |

Future Business Expectations: Factors that Could Limit Growth, Yukon, 2016 and 2017

Business owners were asked "In your opinion, what could limit the growth of your business over the next **two** years?". Respondents were given 6 options (displayed below) as well as the option of 'Other' factors where they could further specify growth-limiting factors (56.5% of businesses provided 'Other' responses displayed in table below graph).

Percentage of businesses reporting stated growth-limiting factors*



* multiple responses could be given.

Other Factors that Could Limit Growth

| Other Factors that Could Limit Growth | Number of comments* | % of all comments |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| Downturn in economy | 1,008 | 42.5% |
| downturn in general | 516 | 21.7% |
| downturn in mining | 316 | 13.3% |
| downturn in tourism | 109 | 4.6% |
| downturn in construction | 67 | 2.8% |
| Owner's choice | 329 | 13.9% |
| Government regulation or spending | 239 | 10.1% |
| Increase in costs (fuel etc.) | 101 | 4.3% |
| Increased competition | 86 | 3.6% |
| Demand for product/availability of supply | 53 | 2.2% |
| Lack of (affordable) housing for employees | 45 | 1.9% |
| Decline in Canadian dollar | 40 | 1.7% |
| Weather conditions | 42 | 1.8% |
| Transportation & freight costs | 31 | 1.3% |
| Population decline | 32 | 1.3% |
| Lack of (affordable) commercial space available | 10 | 0.4% |
| Access to capital | 9 | 0.4% |
| Other | 349 | 14.7% |
| Total 'Other' Factors | 2,374 | 100.0% |

*multiple responses could be given.

Businesses were asked to specify what factors (other than those listed above) could limit future growth of their businesses in the next two years. One thousand and eight (1,008) comments, or 42.5%, indicated a *downturn in the economy* as a growth-limiting factor with most of them referring to a general economic downturn and a downturn in mining and mineral prices.

The next most frequently specified factor (13.9% of comments) was businesses not planning on growing due to *owner's choice*. Many comments pointed to owner's plan to retire in the near future, while others indicated that owners were busy enough and did not want to increase the number of work hours.

The third most common factor (10.1% of comments) was *government regulation or spending*. Common comments in this category were: more

availability of land; decreased regulation and red-tape; and increased local purchasing by governments. Other comments were related to their dependence on government contracts: if governments decreased spending, it would limit their business growth.

Concerns of increases in costs such as heating fuel and gasoline, as well as supplies were also stated as a factor (4.3% of comments). Some comments were related to increased competition (3.6% of comments) from more businesses starting up with population growth, while conversely, others (1.3% of comments) were concerned that a decline in Yukon's population would affect future growth.

Other comments included factors such as: small customer base; increasing taxes; hard to find affordable insurance; cost and availability of land; condition of highways; anti-development groups; immigration policies, 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.

Businesses by Industry

| Industry | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2013 | | 2015 | |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | # 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 | 117 | 4.7% | 152 | 5.1% | 158 | 5.2% | 130 | 4.3% | 176 | 5.0% | 205 | 6.0% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 70 | 2.8% | 146 | 4.9% | 168 | 5.6% | 172 | 5.6% | 198 | 5.6% | 200 | 5.9% |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 121 | 4.8% | 138 | 4.7% | 144 | 4.8% | 128 | 4.2% | 129 | 3.7% | 103 | 3.0% |
| Construction | 306 | 12.2% | 391 | 13.2% | 380 | 12.6% | 454 | 14.9% | 596 | 16.9% | 548 | 16.0% |
| Wholesale Trade | 47 | 1.9% | 58 | 2.0% | 74 | 2.5% | 71 | 2.3% | 73 | 2.1% | 54 | 1.6% |
| Retail Trade | 282 | 11.3% | 297 | 10.0% | 300 | 9.9% | 273 | 9.0% | 274 | 7.8% | 256 | 7.5% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 98 | 3.9% | 129 | 4.4% | 139 | 4.6% | 145 | 4.8% | 161 | 4.6% | 164 | 4.8% |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 46 | 1.8% | 48 | 1.6% | 47 | 1.6% | 51 | 1.7% | 53 | 1.5% | 55 | 1.6% |
| Finance & Insurance | 29 | 1.2% | 43 | 1.5% | 35 | 1.2% | 36 | 1.2% | 38 | 1.1% | 46 | 1.3% |
| Real Estate | 88 | 3.5% | 101 | 3.4% | 107 | 3.5% | 106 | 3.5% | 122 | 3.5% | 185 | 5.4% |
| Rental & Leasing | 26 | 1.0% | 31 | 1.0% | 34 | 1.1% | 37 | 1.2% | 37 | 1.0% | 41 | 1.2% |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 370 | 14.8% | 445 | 15.0% | 462 | 15.3% | 501 | 16.4% | 599 | 17.0% | 543 | 15.9% |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 151 | 6.0% | 193 | 6.5% | 201 | 6.7% | 214 | 7.0% | 264 | 7.5% | 241 | 7.1% |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 16 | 0.6% | 17 | 0.6% | 16 | 0.5% | 21 | 0.7% | 26 | 0.7% | 21 | 0.6% |
| Educational Services | 49 | 2.0% | 55 | 1.9% | 65 | 2.2% | 53 | 1.7% | 75 | 2.1% | 58 | 1.7% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 162 | 6.5% | 151 | 5.1% | 154 | 5.1% | 152 | 5.0% | 180 | 5.1% | 177 | 5.2% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 146 | 5.8% | 164 | 5.5% | 163 | 5.4% | 132 | 4.3% | 114 | 3.2% | 83 | 2.4% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 168 | 6.7% | 222 | 7.5% | 219 | 7.3% | 216 | 7.1% | 227 | 6.4% | 240 | 7.0% |
| Other Services | 209 | 8.4% | 179 | 6.0% | 151 | 5.0% | 154 | 5.1% | 185 | 5.2% | 195 | 5.7% |
| All Industries | 2,501 | 100.0% | 2,960 | 100.0% | 3,017 | 100.0% | 3,046 | 100.0% | 3,527 | 100.0% | 3,415 | 100.0% |

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

| Industry | Home-based | | | | | | Non-home-based | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 |
| | number of businesses | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 103 | 136 | 144 | 120 | 161 | 191 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 14 |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 40 | 73 | 86 | 105 | 99 | 87 | 29 | 72 | 80 | 66 | 99 | 113 |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 72 | 86 | 97 | 75 | 69 | 52 | 49 | 52 | 47 | 53 | 60 | 51 |
| Construction | 227 | 308 | 290 | 341 | 439 | 394 | 79 | 83 | 90 | 113 | 157 | 154 |
| Wholesale Trade | 16 | 22 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 13 | 31 | 36 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 41 |
| Retail Trade | 79 | 70 | 94 | 77 | 82 | 83 | 203 | 227 | 206 | 196 | 192 | 173 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 41 | 56 | 74 | 75 | 82 | 75 | 57 | 73 | 65 | 70 | 79 | 89 |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 25 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 30 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 25 |
| Finance & Insurance | 3 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 26 | 36 | 27 | 31 | 31 | 36 |
| Real Estate | 36 | 43 | 41 | 44 | 61 | 83 | 50 | 58 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 102 |
| Rental & Leasing | 10 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 19 | 26 |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 258 | 337 | 347 | 343 | 416 | 350 | 112 | 106 | 115 | 158 | 183 | 193 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 121 | 142 | 142 | 143 | 171 | 150 | 28 | 51 | 59 | 71 | 93 | 91 |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 7 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 13 |
| Educational Services | 39 | 46 | 56 | 43 | 62 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 10 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 82 | 77 | 80 | 75 | 81 | 64 | 80 | 74 | 74 | 77 | 99 | 113 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 100 | 134 | 140 | 106 | 85 | 69 | 45 | 30 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 14 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 56 | 78 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 94 | 112 | 144 | 132 | 130 | 141 | 146 |
| Other Services | 70 | 81 | 71 | 83 | 87 | 101 | 139 | 98 | 80 | 71 | 98 | 94 |
| All Industries | 1,385 | 1,740 | 1,838 | 1,805 | 2,078 | 1,917 | 1,108 | 1,215 | 1,173 | 1,240 | 1,449 | 1,498 |

Workers* by Industry†

| Industry | Total workers* | | | | | | Full-time employees | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2007 | 2008† | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 |
| | % of employment by industry | | | | | | % of full-time employees** | | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 1.7% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 33.3% | 83.9% | 93.9% | 65.9% | 75.4% | 96.1% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 3.3% | 5.3% | 4.5% | 6.5% | 8.8% | 5.4% | 41.8% | 72.4% | 88.3% | 96.5% | 94.4% | 95.0% |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 4.2% | 4.4% | 4.3% | 3.8% | 3.8% | 3.3% | 90.2% | 91.5% | 91.9% | 91.7% | 91.0% | 86.2% |
| Construction | 10.8% | 9.6% | 10.1% | 12.4% | 13.1% | 12.2% | 85.1% | 83.8% | 78.0% | 82.7% | 78.3% | 88.8% |
| Wholesale Trade | 3.1% | 2.4% | 2.9% | 2.4% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 86.6% | 94.6% | 88.5% | 88.4% | 93.9% | 92.2% |
| Retail Trade | 20.0% | 20.3% | 19.6% | 16.4% | 14.8% | 16.5% | 58.1% | 64.9% | 70.0% | 66.5% | 64.4% | 67.4% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 6.7% | 8.0% | 6.1% | 7.8% | 7.0% | 6.5% | 70.4% | 68.2% | 73.5% | 74.5% | 75.7% | 79.2% |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 4.6% | 2.5% | 1.8% | 4.0% | 1.7% | 4.0% | 81.3% | 69.2% | 49.6% | 91.0% | 62.5% | 88.9% |
| Finance & Insurance | 1.7% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 1.9% | 1.2% | 1.8% | 76.0% | 81.0% | 79.6% | 79.6% | 88.1% | 81.9% |
| Real Estate | 1.6% | 2.4% | 3.5% | 3.4% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 84.3% | 73.8% | 48.3% | 64.4% | 75.2% | 62.9% |
| Rental & Leasing | 0.7% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 56.1% | 74.1% | 69.4% | 76.2% | 69.3% | 66.7% |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 9.4% | 8.6% | 9.5% | 11.5% | 9.8% | 9.7% | 82.1% | 79.3% | 83.3% | 84.6% | 82.5% | 82.3% |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 3.5% | 3.7% | 4.2% | 3.6% | 4.5% | 4.7% | 58.3% | 57.6% | 56.2% | 66.4% | 57.5% | 59.8% |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 75.0% | 63.9% | 61.3% | 92.9% | 85.4% | 92.9% |
| Educational Services | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 40.9% | 23.1% | 39.3% | 25.0% | 30.0% | 33.3% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 5.6% | 4.2% | 5.1% | 4.2% | 3.5% | 4.0% | 66.6% | 72.8% | 76.8% | 70.6% | 81.6% | 81.4% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 4.4% | 3.1% | 3.4% | 2.6% | 4.1% | 1.2% | 69.0% | 43.8% | 39.1% | 49.5% | 62.3% | 70.3% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 13.2% | 15.2% | 15.2% | 12.6% | 15.6% | 17.6% | 57.7% | 62.3% | 57.2% | 61.7% | 65.5% | 61.8% |
| Other Services | 4.5% | 3.8% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.3% | 4.0% | 75.3% | 80.0% | 82.2% | 76.3% | 83.7% | 86.9% |
| All Industries | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 68.4% | 70.6% | 70.6% | 75.4% | 74.5% | 75.6% |

* 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 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 |
| | % of business owners | | | | | | | | | |
| Male owners | 63.1% | 62.0% | 63.2% | 65.9% | 63.4% | 58.9% | 60.9% | 58.7% | 58.9% | 55.3% |
| Female owners | 36.9% | 38.0% | 36.8% | 34.1% | 36.6% | 41.1% | 39.1% | 41.3% | 41.1% | 44.7% |
| First-nations owners | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.2% | 7.0% | 7.2% | 6.1% | 6.7% | 8.5% | 7.2% | 8.4% |
| Non-First Nation owners | 94.5% | 94.5% | 94.8% | 93.0% | 92.8% | 93.9% | 93.3% | 91.5% | 92.8% | 91.6% |

Businesses with Website by Industry

| Industry | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | % of businesses with website by industry | | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 2.6% | 6.6% | 5.1% | 10.0% | 10.2% | 8.8% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 10.0% | 13.7% | 14.9% | 28.5% | 34.3% | 32.0% |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 30.6% | 26.8% | 27.8% | 35.9% | 46.5% | 44.7% |
| Construction | 4.2% | 4.9% | 6.1% | 13.7% | 17.1% | 22.3% |
| Wholesale Trade | 38.3% | 43.1% | 36.5% | 35.2% | 54.8% | 53.7% |
| Retail Trade | 29.8% | 35.7% | 34.0% | 42.1% | 42.3% | 37.5% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 25.5% | 31.0% | 32.4% | 33.8% | 38.5% | 39.6% |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 54.3% | 58.3% | 57.4% | 52.9% | 64.2% | 70.9% |
| Finance & Insurance | 44.8% | 48.8% | 57.1% | 55.6% | 52.6% | 45.7% |
| Real Estate | 9.1% | 11.9% | 13.1% | 11.3% | 17.2% | 12.4% |
| Rental & Leasing | 42.3% | 35.5% | 26.5% | 40.5% | 51.4% | 46.3% |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 25.9% | 22.2% | 25.5% | 30.3% | 34.7% | 36.8% |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 17.9% | 11.9% | 13.9% | 16.4% | 20.5% | 17.0% |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 6.3% | 17.6% | 31.3% | 19.0% | 38.5% | 38.1% |
| Educational Services | 24.5% | 20.0% | 21.5% | 34.0% | 29.3% | 29.3% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 6.8% | 10.6% | 12.3% | 12.5% | 18.9% | 19.2% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 53.4% | 52.4% | 47.9% | 58.3% | 57.0% | 48.2% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 39.3% | 53.2% | 52.5% | 55.6% | 60.8% | 59.2% |
| Other Services | 23.9% | 11.2% | 11.9% | 18.8% | 22.7% | 18.5% |
| All Industries | 23.4% | 23.8% | 24.4% | 29.1% | 32.1% | 31.0% |

Business Gross Revenue* Categories by Selected Industry

| Industry | 2008 ^r | 2009 ^r | 2010 ^r | 2013 | 2015 |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | number of businesses | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 152 | 158 | 130 | 176 | 205 |
| No response | x | x | x | x | x |
| < \$50,000 | 122 | 133 | 109 | 147 | 177 |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| \$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹ | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 ² | x | x | x | x | 5 |
| > \$1,000,000 | x | x | x | x | x |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 146 | 168 | 172 | 198 | 200 |
| No response | 20 | 10 | 21 | 16 | 31 |
| < \$50,000 | 61 | 75 | 90 | 78 | 84 |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 19 |
| \$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹ | 29 | 35 | 26 | 39 | 28 |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 ² | 8 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 16 |
| > \$1,000,000 | 19 | 20 | 14 | 32 | 22 |
| Construction | 391 | 380 | 454 | 596 | 548 |
| No response | 25 | 19 | 44 | 39 | 35 |
| < \$50,000 | 137 | 113 | 141 | 196 | 183 |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 60 | 85 | 84 | 121 | 100 |
| \$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹ | 114 | 107 | 120 | 166 | 154 |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 ² | 25 | 24 | 27 | 26 | 29 |
| > \$1,000,000 | 30 | 32 | 38 | 48 | 47 |
| Retail Trade | 297 | 300 | 273 | 274 | 256 |
| No response | 31 | 31 | 38 | 21 | 18 |
| < \$50,000 | 77 | 85 | 77 | 82 | 70 |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 27 | 27 | 14 | 20 | 20 |
| \$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹ | 49 | 56 | 46 | 51 | 47 |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 ² | 33 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 28 |
| > \$1,000,000 | 80 | 74 | 71 | 75 | 73 |
| Prof. Scientific & Technical Services | 445 | 462 | 501 | 599 | 543 |
| No response | 23 | 32 | 43 | 44 | 32 |
| < \$50,000 | 212 | 218 | 226 | 261 | 238 |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 72 | 82 | 88 | 114 | 107 |
| \$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹ | 100 | 93 | 113 | 138 | 120 |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 ² | 18 | 17 | 14 | 21 | 20 |
| > \$1,000,000 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 21 | 26 |

* 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.

| Industry | 2008 ^r | 2009 ^r | 2010 ^r | 2013 | 2015 |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | number of businesses | | | | |
| Management of Co & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 193 | 201 | 214 | 264 | 241 |
| No response | 20 | 20 | 29 | 22 | 15 |
| < \$50,000 | 107 | 114 | 102 | 129 | 116 |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 31 | 35 | 35 | 48 | 41 |
| \$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹ | 28 | 22 | 37 | 47 | 53 |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 ² | x | x | x | 9 | 7 |
| > \$1,000,000 | x | x | x | 9 | 9 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 151 | 154 | 152 | 180 | 177 |
| No response | 18 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 22 |
| < \$50,000 | 74 | 73 | 62 | 85 | 57 |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 19 | 27 | 31 | 31 | 29 |
| \$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹ | 28 | 24 | 34 | 36 | 49 |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 ² | x | x | x | x | 13 |
| > \$1,000,000 | x | x | x | x | 7 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 222 | 219 | 216 | 227 | 240 |
| No response | 28 | 32 | 40 | 27 | 21 |
| < \$50,000 | 61 | 66 | 63 | 63 | 73 |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 26 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 26 |
| \$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹ | 56 | 55 | 46 | 55 | 75 |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 ² | 25 | 27 | 22 | 27 | 17 |
| > \$1,000,000 | 26 | 18 | 23 | 29 | 28 |
| Other Services | 179 | 151 | 154 | 185 | 195 |
| No response | 15 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| < \$50,000 | 91 | 76 | 76 | 96 | 98 |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 26 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 33 |
| \$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹ | 39 | 34 | 36 | 42 | 41 |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 ² | x | x | x | x | 8 |
| > \$1,000,000 | x | x | x | x | 7 |
| All Industries | 2,960 | 3,017 | 3,046 | 3,527 | 3,415 |
| No response | 276 | 253 | 353 | 288 | 256 |
| < \$50,000 | 1,298 | 1,323 | 1,268 | 1,475 | 1,416 |
| \$50,000 to \$99,999 | 371 | 426 | 413 | 528 | 506 |
| \$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹ | 581 | 578 | 603 | 750 | 749 |
| \$500,000 to \$999,999 ² | 176 | 189 | 177 | 185 | 192 |
| > \$1,000,000 | 258 | 248 | 232 | 301 | 296 |

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

| Industry | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 |
|--|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | number of employees | | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 2 | 22 | 9 | 32 | 43 | 16 |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 188 | 684 | 63 | 471 | 202 | 133 |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 46 | 43 | 23 | 56 | 38 | 39 |
| Construction | 268 | 435 | 276 | 619 | 400 | 219 |
| Wholesale Trade | 41 | 37 | 48 | 58 | 60 | 41 |
| Retail Trade | 643 | 446 | 434 | 531 | 406 | 516 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 175 | 119 | 80 | 215 | 74 | 106 |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 72 | 64 | 52 | 136 | 76 | 49 |
| Finance & Insurance | 31 | 66 | 36 | 29 | 24 | 26 |
| Real Estate | 5 | 22 | 30 | 21 | 61 | 8 |
| Rental & Leasing | 26 | 36 | 18 | 51 | 27 | 69 |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 117 | 387 | 65 | 198 | 226 | 269 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 65 | 52 | 49 | 349 | 83 | 78 |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 15 | 10 | 33 | 10 | 13 | 8 |
| Educational Services | 6 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 15 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 103 | 55 | 52 | 62 | 56 | 83 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 122 | 55 | 178 | 126 | 178 | 16 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 468 | 870 | 583 | 675 | 801 | 748 |
| Other Services | 84 | 53 | 32 | 45 | 62 | 53 |
| All Industries | 2,477 | 3,468 | 2,068 | 3,685 | 2,837 | 2,492 |

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

| Industry | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 |
|--|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | % of businesses* | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 85.7% | 50.0% | 83.3% | 30.0% | 57.1% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 80.0% | 38.5% | 47.5% | 38.9% | 34.5% |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 80.8% | 73.3% | 68.2% | 40.0% | 58.8% |
| Construction | 73.0% | 61.1% | 72.9% | 62.2% | 46.0% |
| Wholesale Trade | 77.8% | 47.4% | 44.4% | 61.5% | 73.3% |
| Retail Trade | 69.6% | 69.8% | 61.9% | 59.8% | 49.5% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 62.5% | 42.3% | 40.0% | 64.9% | 43.2% |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 72.7% | 50.0% | 66.7% | 50.0% | 37.5% |
| Finance & Insurance | 66.7% | 66.7% | 80.0% | 76.9% | 57.1% |
| Real Estate | 85.7% | 60.0% | 66.7% | 75.0% | 66.7% |
| Rental & Leasing | 77.8% | 75.0% | 66.7% | 25.0% | 30.0% |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 55.8% | 51.9% | 57.1% | 50.0% | 42.2% |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 73.1% | 54.2% | 45.7% | 56.7% | 64.3% |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 50.0% | 33.3% | 40.0% | 57.1% | 33.3% |
| Educational Services | 60.0% | 50.0% | 100.0% | 50.0% | 75.0% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 74.1% | 68.2% | 66.7% | 50.0% | 52.0% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 73.3% | 27.3% | 33.3% | 50.0% | 40.0% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 79.5% | 72.5% | 61.1% | 75.0% | 71.0% |
| Other Services | 80.0% | 58.8% | 56.5% | 61.5% | 52.2% |
| All Industries | 72.4% | 61.0% | 59.7% | 58.7% | 53.2% |

* Businesses with vacancies in the last 6 months

Current Vacancies by Occupational Classification

| Number of Current Vacancies by Occupational Classification (NOC 2006) | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 |
|--|---------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | number of vacancies | | | | | |
| Senior Management | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Middle and Other Management | 32 | 37 | 17 | 29 | 22 | 30 |
| Professionals in Business and Finance | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| Skilled Admin and Business | 18 | 15 | 4 | 13 | 16 | 6 |
| Clerical | 43 | 100 | 26 | 69 | 38 | 35 |
| Professionals in Natural and Applied Sciences | 18 | 19 | 11 | 27 | 20 | 15 |
| Technical Related to Natural and Applied Sciences | 34 | 31 | 8 | 10 | 48 | 14 |
| Professionals in Health | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Technical and Related in Health | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Assisting Supporting Health Services | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Professionals in Social, Science, Education, Gov't Services, Religion | 6 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Paraprofessionals in Law, Social Services, Education and Religion | 21 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 8 |
| Professionals in Art and Culture | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Technical in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Skilled Sales and Service | 67 | 94 | 40 | 31 | 60 | 38 |
| Intermediate Sales and Service | 113 | 256 | 117 | 174 | 101 | 85 |
| Elemental Sales and Service | 166 | 166 | 93 | 161 | 112 | 37 |
| Trades and Skilled Transport and Equipment Operators | 120 | 164 | 45 | 133 | 155 | 61 |
| Intermediate in Transport, Equipment Operation, Installation and Maintenance | 51 | 126 | 16 | 43 | 38 | 149 |
| Trades Helpers, Construction Labourers and Related | 8 | 68 | 7 | 21 | 12 | 40 |
| Skilled in Primary Industry | 3 | 19 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Intermediate in Primary Industry | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Labourers in Primary Industry | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Processing, Manufacturing, and Utility Supervisors and Skilled | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Processing and Manufacturing Machine Operators and Assemblers | 2 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Total Vacancies | 737 | 1,161 | 437 | 751 | 674 | 550 |

Businesses that Export by Industry

| Industry | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 |
|---|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | number of businesses | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 55 | 55 | 50 | 64 | 85 |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 35 | 28 | 21 | 25 | 26 |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 43 | 39 | 35 | 33 | 16 |
| Construction | 22 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 19 |
| Wholesale Trade | 14 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 14 |
| Retail Trade | 41 | 41 | 32 | 32 | 27 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 28 | 23 | 36 | 16 | 23 |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 25 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 17 |
| Finance & Insurance | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Real Estate | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rental & Leasing | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 111 | 100 | 107 | 116 | 103 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 5 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 7 |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Educational Services | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 10 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 2 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 7 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 40 | 43 | 28 | 26 | 12 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 5 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Other Services | 17 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 6 |
| All Industries | 455 | 435 | 415 | 436 | 381 |

Seasonal Businesses by Industry

| Industry | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2013 | 2015 |
|---|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | number of businesses | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 112 | 118 | 100 | 134 | 154 |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | 104 | 123 | 117 | 113 | 136 |
| Utilities; Manufacturing | 23 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 18 |
| Construction | 52 | 53 | 54 | 99 | 78 |
| Wholesale Trade | 7 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 5 |
| Retail Trade | 18 | 31 | 14 | 22 | 25 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 32 | 36 | 38 | 42 | 45 |
| Information & Cultural Industries | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Finance & Insurance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Real Estate | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Rental & Leasing | 6 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 13 |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 17 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 16 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services | 26 | 26 | 20 | 32 | 31 |
| Waste Management & Remediation Services | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Educational Services | 9 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 11 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 51 | 54 | 50 | 38 | 15 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 68 | 70 | 69 | 67 | 75 |
| Other Services | 14 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 16 |
| All Industries | 551 | 598 | 544 | 648 | 648 |

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 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 | 2007 ^f | 2008 ^f | 2009 ^f | 2010 ^f | 2013 ^f | 2015 |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Selected Industries | | % of businesses | | | | | |
| Mining, Quarrying and Oil & Gas Extraction | Lower | 12.8% | 12.5% | 4.2% | 24.7% | 11.0% | 25.8% |
| | No change | 59.0% | 75.0% | 78.9% | 69.9% | 53.4% | 60.6% |
| | Higher | 28.2% | 12.5% | 16.9% | 5.5% | 35.6% | 13.6% |
| Construction | Lower | 11.5% | 21.0% | 11.8% | 20.5% | 16.5% | 21.0% |
| | No change | 60.6% | 64.4% | 65.9% | 60.2% | 55.8% | 63.5% |
| | Higher | 27.9% | 14.6% | 22.4% | 19.3% | 27.7% | 15.5% |
| Retail Trade | Lower | 12.1% | 9.5% | 8.6% | 10.8% | 8.2% | 8.9% |
| | No change | 49.7% | 69.8% | 80.5% | 76.1% | 78.0% | 83.4% |
| | Higher | 38.2% | 20.7% | 10.8% | 13.1% | 13.8% | 7.6% |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | Lower | 8.2% | 17.0% | 12.6% | 9.9% | 11.9% | 18.4% |
| | No change | 74.2% | 72.9% | 77.7% | 76.4% | 69.0% | 67.2% |
| | Higher | 17.5% | 10.1% | 9.7% | 13.7% | 19.2% | 14.4% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services | Lower | 9.1% | 12.8% | 7.4% | 15.5% | 7.3% | 22.0% |
| | No change | 81.8% | 75.6% | 80.2% | 69.1% | 66.7% | 65.1% |
| | Higher | 9.1% | 11.6% | 12.4% | 15.5% | 26.0% | 12.8% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | Lower | 12.0% | 9.9% | 16.9% | 15.7% | 6.0% | 9.2% |
| | No change | 54.3% | 75.2% | 73.4% | 67.8% | 64.0% | 72.5% |
| | Higher | 33.7% | 14.9% | 9.7% | 16.5% | 30.0% | 18.3% |
| All industries | Lower | 9.6% | 14.7% | 9.6% | 13.1% | 11.3% | 15.6% |
| | No change | 65.6% | 73.1% | 78.0% | 74.1% | 69.2% | 70.5% |
| | Higher | 24.7% | 12.2% | 12.3% | 12.7% | 19.5% | 13.9% |

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

The table above shows the changes in gross revenue categories (as displayed in the graph on page 9) reported by businesses tracked over the survey years. In the 2015 survey, 15.6% of Yukon businesses reported a **decrease** in 2014 gross revenues that caused them to fall into a lower revenue category than in the previous business survey (2013). For 70.5% of businesses, gross revenues reported in the 2015 survey **remained in the same revenue category** as in the 2013 survey. In the 2015 survey, reported revenues of 13.9% of businesses **increased** enough to rise into a higher revenue category than in the 2013 survey.

Number of Workers Compared to Previous Business Survey

| | Change in number of workers from previous survey | 2007 ^f | 2008 ^f | 2009 ^f | 2010 ^f | 2013 ^f | 2015 |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Selected Industries | | % of businesses | | | | | |
| Mining, Quarrying and Oil & Gas Extraction | Less workers reported | 17.3% | 45.5% | 32.9% | 26.8% | 18.8% | 43.9% |
| | No change | 48.1% | 29.1% | 44.7% | 29.3% | 34.1% | 34.8% |
| | More workers reported | 34.6% | 25.5% | 22.4% | 43.9% | 47.1% | 21.2% |
| Construction | Less workers reported | 19.3% | 24.5% | 23.9% | 16.3% | 21.5% | 28.1% |
| | No change | 56.9% | 51.1% | 54.0% | 51.1% | 46.7% | 51.4% |
| | More workers reported | 23.8% | 24.5% | 22.1% | 32.6% | 31.8% | 20.5% |
| Retail Trade | Less workers reported | 32.1% | 26.9% | 29.7% | 25.2% | 20.2% | 38.3% |
| | No change | 38.7% | 40.8% | 44.6% | 42.6% | 39.3% | 37.0% |
| | More workers reported | 29.2% | 32.3% | 25.7% | 32.2% | 40.4% | 24.7% |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | Less workers reported | 13.6% | 16.4% | 14.2% | 14.1% | 14.2% | 16.9% |
| | No change | 68.2% | 71.8% | 73.3% | 70.6% | 63.9% | 70.2% |
| | More workers reported | 18.2% | 11.8% | 12.5% | 15.3% | 21.9% | 12.9% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services | Less workers reported | 18.3% | 22.6% | 19.1% | 19.4% | 13.3% | 33.0% |
| | No change | 60.6% | 60.0% | 58.1% | 57.4% | 59.2% | 43.5% |
| | More workers reported | 21.2% | 17.4% | 22.8% | 23.3% | 27.5% | 23.5% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | Less workers reported | 27.3% | 29.5% | 27.0% | 30.6% | 19.4% | 34.5% |
| | No change | 48.8% | 43.9% | 42.6% | 33.3% | 25.6% | 31.7% |
| | More workers reported | 24.0% | 26.5% | 30.4% | 36.1% | 55.0% | 33.8% |
| All industries | Less workers reported | 20.8% | 23.6% | 23.4% | 20.5% | 18.6% | 27.4% |
| | No change | 56.6% | 55.4% | 56.2% | 53.2% | 49.7% | 51.9% |
| | More workers reported | 22.6% | 21.0% | 20.4% | 26.3% | 31.7% | 20.7% |

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

Comparing employment figures, 376 (20.7%) Yukon businesses tracked over this period, reported more workers in 2015 than in 2013. The industry with the highest percentage of businesses reporting increases in employment in 2015 was *Accommodation and Food Services* (33.8%) followed by *Retail Trade* (24.7%).

Employment decreased in 2015 compared to 2013 for 27.4% of Yukon businesses tracked over this period. The industry with the highest percentage of businesses reporting decreased employment was *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* (43.9%) followed by *Retail Trade* (38.3%).

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* industry in 2007, there were 14 businesses which were new entrants (not surveyed in 2006). 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* industry in 2007, there were 17 businesses which were surveyed in 2006 but were not in the 2007 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.

| | Business entering or exiting survey | 2006-2007 [†] | 2007-2008 [†] | 2008-2009 [†] | 2009-2010 [†] | 2010-2013 [†] | 2013-2015 |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Selected Industries | | number of businesses | | | | | |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction | Entering | 14 | 61 | 74 | 81 | 97 | 105 |
| | Exiting | 17 | 7 | 51 | 75 | 65 | 116 |
| Construction | Entering | 98 | 121 | 78 | 147 | 282 | 196 |
| | Exiting | 27 | 28 | 74 | 83 | 140 | 302 |
| Retail Trade | Entering | 60 | 50 | 69 | 44 | 69 | 59 |
| | Exiting | 41 | 37 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 119 |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | Entering | 126 | 132 | 141 | 169 | 266 | 174 |
| | Exiting | 56 | 67 | 126 | 118 | 164 | 268 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services | Entering | 45 | 61 | 53 | 69 | 122 | 108 |
| | Exiting | 32 | 23 | 42 | 55 | 80 | 139 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | Entering | 44 | 51 | 53 | 47 | 71 | 72 |
| | Exiting | 33 | 23 | 53 | 48 | 64 | 83 |
| All industries | Entering | 699 | 805 | 836 | 813 | 1,424 | 1,233 |
| | Exiting | 414 | 457 | 758 | 764 | 956 | 1,634 |

Overall, there were 1,233 new businesses over the 2-year period from 2013 to 2015. Over the same period, 1,634 businesses were found to have exited. For all industries, this translated into a net loss of 401 businesses.

Between 2013 and 2015, the *Construction* industry showed the biggest increase both in terms of the number of new businesses entering (196) and exiting (302), resulting in a net loss of 106 businesses.

Notes:

This report is a summary of the results of the 2015 Business Survey. For specific data from the survey, please contact the Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

Industries are defined in this report according to the North American Industrial Classification System-NAICS, Canada, 2012. For a list of which industries are included in each NAICS category, see <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/naics-scian/2012/index-indexe-eng.htm>. Historical tables are based on NAICS 2007. The structural categorization of businesses as 'industry' (or 'industries') in this report should be considered as 'sector' (or 'sectors') as per the hierarchical structure of the NAICS-2012.

Occupations are defined according to the National Occupation Classification-NOC, Canada, 2011. For a list of which occupations are included in each NOC category, see <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/subjects-sujets/standard-norme/noc-cnp/2011/index-indexe-eng.htm>. Historical tables are based on 2006 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