



### Highlights:

- In 2019, Yukon generated 467,636 mega-watt hours (MWh) of electricity, of which 375,783 MWh was from hydro (80.4%), 66,065 MWh from natural gas (14.1%), and 25,639 MWh from diesel (5.5%).
- Of the 423,121 MWh of electricity sold in Yukon in 2019, sales to non-residential customers accounted for 57.0% and sales to residential customers accounted for 43.0%.
- In 2019, Yukon's total on-road use of fossil fuels (gasoline and diesel combined) reduced by 0.7% compared to 2018; it was 18.1% higher than 2010.

### Installed Electricity Generating Capacity, Yukon, 2020

#### Generating Capacity by Location of Facilities, Yukon, 2020

Type of Generation	Location	Ownership	Installed Capacity, 2020 (MW)
Hydro plants	Whitehorse	YEC	40.0
	Aishihik	YEC	37.0
	Mayo	YEC	15.0
	Fish Lake	ATCO	1.4
LNG facilities	Whitehorse	YEC	13.2
Diesel facilities	Whitehorse	YEC	10.5
	Faro	YEC	7.5
	Dawson	YEC	5.5
	Watson Lake	ATCO	5.9
	Mayo	YEC	2.5
	Old Crow	ATCO	2.1
	Haines Junction	ATCO	1.8
	Carmacks	ATCO	1.6
	Teslin	ATCO	1.5
	Destruction Bay	ATCO	1.3
	Pelly Crossing	ATCO	1.2
	Beaver Creek	ATCO	1.1
	Ross River	ATCO	1.0
	Swift River	ATCO	0.2
	Stewart Crossing	ATCO	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>150.4</b>

- In 2020, Yukon had a total installed generating capacity of 150.4 megawatts (MW) — Yukon Energy Corporation had an installed capacity of 131.2 MW, or 87.2% of the total; and ATCO Electric Yukon had a generating capacity of 19.2 MW, or 12.8% of the total.
- Of the total generation capacity of 150.4 MW, hydro plants had an installed capacity of 93.4 MW, or 62.1%; LNG plants had an installed capacity of 13.2 MW, or 8.8%; and diesel plants had an installed capacity of 43.8 MW, or 29.1%.
- The generation capacity of the hydro plants falls substantially in the winter when the water flow is reduced. The winter generation capacity of the thermal plants (LNG and diesel) also reduces as temperature falls.
- In the winter of 2019/20 (December 2019 to April 2020), Yukon Energy Corporation rented mobile thermal (diesel) units with a generation capacity of 16.2 MW.

Sources: Yukon Energy Corporation and ATCO Electric Yukon: Report to the Yukon Utilities Board, 2020 Performance Indicators.

#### Did you know?

- In 2020, the energy sector contributed \$60.1 million (chained (2012) dollars) towards Yukon's overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (\$2,678.9 million), an increase of \$7.3 million, or 13.8%, compared to 2019.
- In 2019, Yukon's energy sector jobs (120) accounted for 0.4% of all jobs (27,000).

(Jobs in electric power generation, transmission and distribution made up the total number of jobs in the 2019 Energy sector.)

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

#### Did you know?

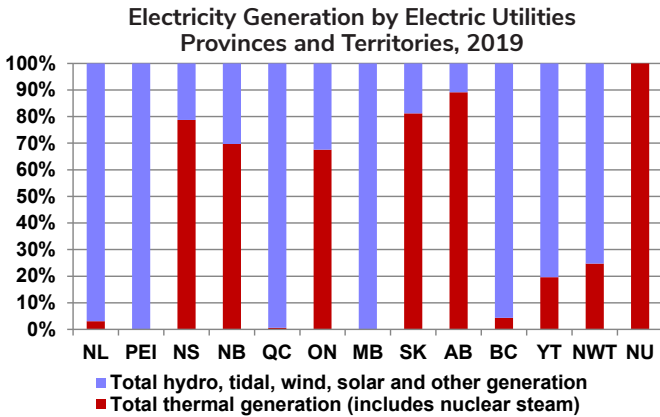
- Over the last ten years, annual changes in the energy aggregate price index ranged from a decrease of 14.4% in 2015 to an increase of 13.3% in 2011.
- Comparing 2020 to 2019, the energy aggregate price index decreased by 0.9% in Whitehorse.

{Special aggregate of energy (CPI) includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles}

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

# Electric Utilities Generation by Type, Provinces and Territories, 2019

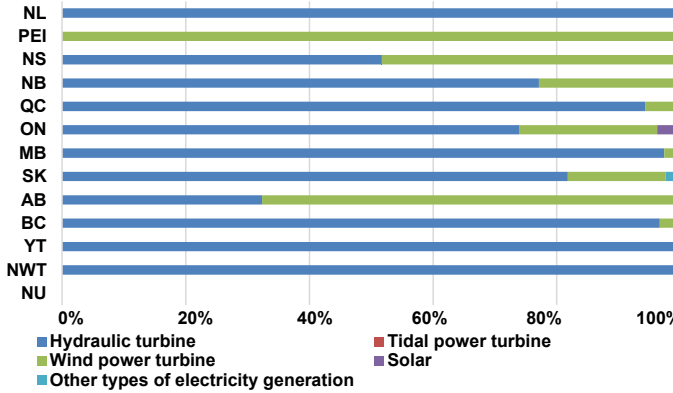
Note: Electricity generation by industry is not included.



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

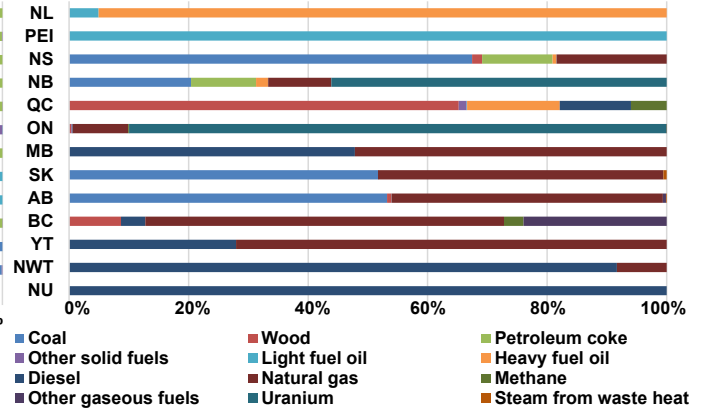
- In 2019, Yukon ranked the sixth-lowest in the country in thermal generation as a percentage of total electricity generated by electric utilities (19.6%).
- Between 2010 and 2019 (inclusive), the percentage of Yukon's thermal generation has fluctuated from a low of 5.2% in 2013 and 2014, to a high of 19.6% in 2019.
- Compared to 2018, thermal generation in 2019 increased by 32,513 MWh, or 54.8%.
- Compared to 2010, electricity produced from thermal generation in 2019 increased by 66,887 MWh, or 267.9%.

**Renewable Energy Generation of Electric Utilities by Type, Provinces and Territories, 2019**



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

**Thermal Plant Generation of Electric Utilities by Principal Fuel, Provinces and Territories, 2019**



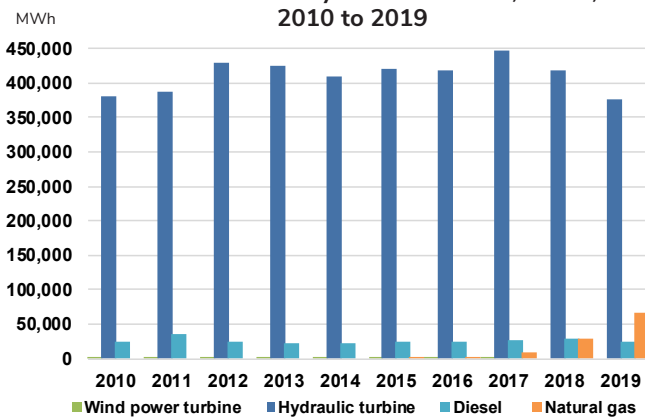
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0019-01.

## Electric Utilities Generation by Type, Yukon, 2010 to 2019

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Megawatt hours										
<b>Total all types of electricity generation</b>	<b>405,482</b>	<b>425,336</b>	<b>455,004</b>	<b>448,558</b>	<b>433,686</b>	<b>447,879</b>	<b>446,998</b>	<b>484,818</b>	<b>477,850</b>	<b>467,636</b>
Hydraulic turbine	380,431	388,066	430,194	424,990	410,668	421,696	419,461	448,151	418,510	375,783
Wind power turbine	85	402	445	277	334	650	509	33	0	0
Thermal combustion generation	24,966	36,868	24,365	23,291	22,684	25,533	27,028	36,634	59,340	91,853
Diesel	24,966	36,868	24,365	23,291	22,684	24,238	23,777	26,778	29,210	25,639
Natural gas	..	..	..	..	0	1,295	3,251	9,856	30,130	66,065

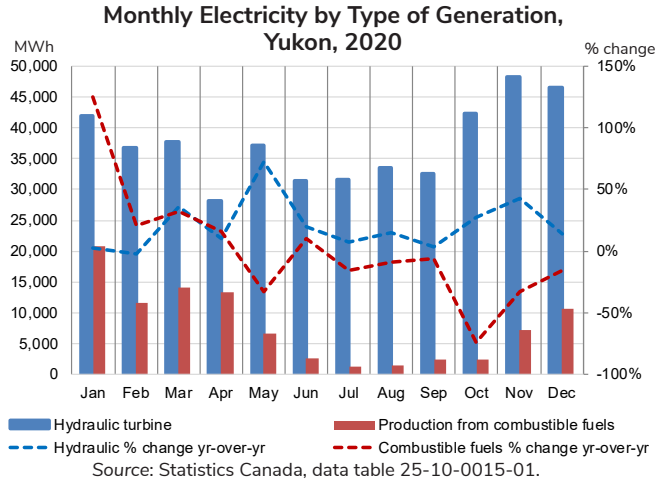
Sources: Statistics Canada, data tables 25-10-0019-01 and 25-10-0020-01.

**Electric Produced by Electric Utilities, Yukon, 2010 to 2019**



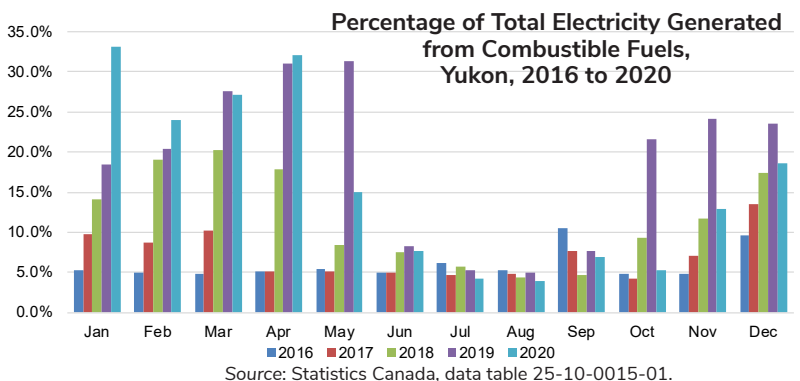
- Between 2010 to 2017 (inclusive), the percentage of electricity generated from hydroelectric utilities remained over 90.0%. However, the percentage fell slightly to 87.6% in 2018 and then to 80.4% in 2019.
- During the same period, the percentage of electricity generated from diesel, ranged from a low of 5.2% of the total in 2013 and 2014 to a high of 8.7% in 2011. In 2019, the percentage was 5.5%.
- The percentage of total electricity generated, from LNG grew from 0.3% in 2016 to 14.1% in 2019.
- Comparing 2019 to 2018, hydro generation decreased by 42,727 MWh, or 10.2%; diesel generation decreased by 3,571 MWh, or 12.2%; and LNG generation increased by 35,935 MWh, or 119.3%.

## Monthly Electricity by Type of Generation, Yukon, 2020



- As would be expected, more electricity is generated during the winter months from hydraulic turbines as well as from combustible fuels.
- Generation from hydraulic turbines varied from a low of 28,090 MWh in April 2020, to a high of 48,271 MWh in November 2020.
- Generation from combustible fuels varied from a low of 1,368 MWh in July 2020, to a high of 20,810 MWh in January 2020.
- Of the total generation, the percentage of electricity generated by hydro peaked in August at 96.0% of the total, while that from combustible fuels peaked in January at 33.1%.

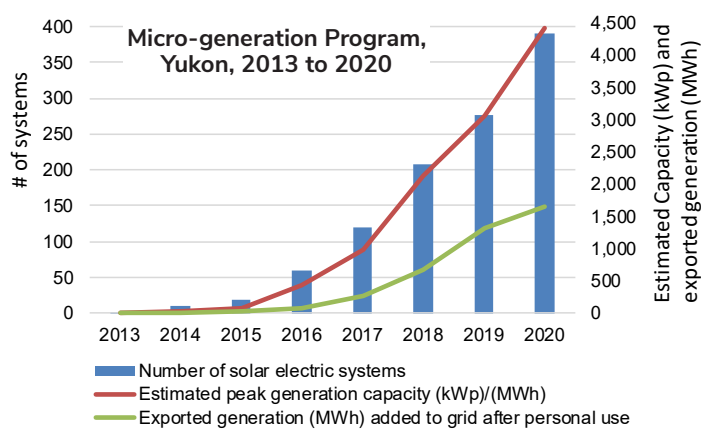
- Between 2016 and 2020 (inclusive), the percentage of total electricity generation from combustible fuels increased considerably during the months of January through April.
- In 2020, the largest percentage of total electricity generated from combustible fuels occurred in January (33.1%), followed by April (32.1%), March (27.2%) and February (24.0%).



## Micro-generation Program, Yukon, 2013 to 2020

Year	Number of solar electric systems	Estimated peak generation capacity (kW <sub>p</sub> )	Exported generation (MWh) added to grid after personal use
2013	1	4.7	..
2014	10	35.7	6.2
2015	19	86.7	20.1
2016	59	427.7	69.9
2017	119	976.7	263.1
2018	207	2,139.7	667.6
2019	277	3,062.7	1,317.3
2020	391	4,424.7	1,659.5

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



- Note:** PV panel systems with a generating capacity of 270 kilowatts-peak (kW<sub>p</sub>) , when working at maximum capacity for one hour, can generate up to 270 kWh (kilowatt-hours) or 0.27 MWh (megawatt-hours) of electricity.
- In 2020, there were 391 solar electric systems operating in Yukon under the Micro-generation Program with a peak generating capacity of 4,424.7 kW<sub>p</sub>, or the approximate equivalent of 4,424.7 MWh per year.
  - Although actual total generation from these solar energy systems is unavailable, the systems added a total of 1,659.5 MWh of surplus energy to Yukon's electrical grid in 2020; 1,317.3 MWh was added in 2019.
  - Surplus electricity added to the local grid from the Micro-generation program, represented about 0.3% of the total electricity generated in Yukon in 2019 and 2020.

**Did you know?**

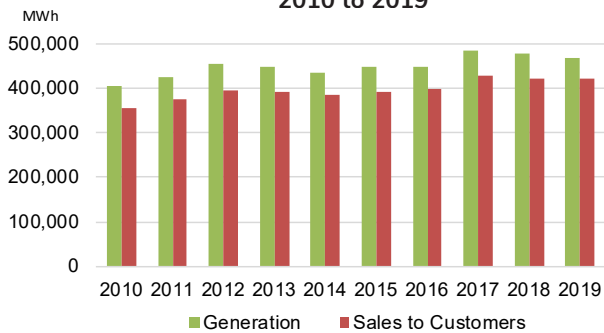
- In the 2016 Census of Agriculture, of the 23 Yukon farms that reported using renewable energy producing systems, 22 farms (95.7%) used solar panels and 6 farms (26.1%) used wind turbines.

Source: Statistics Canada, data table 32-10-0449-01.

## Electricity Generation and Sales to Ultimate Customers, Yukon, 2010 to 2019

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	(MWh)									
Total generation of electricity	405,482	425,336	455,004	448,558	433,686	447,879	446,998	484,818	477,850	467,636
Total sales of electricity to ultimate customers	355,855	374,037	396,435	393,278	385,400	393,483	398,724	429,806	421,373	423,121

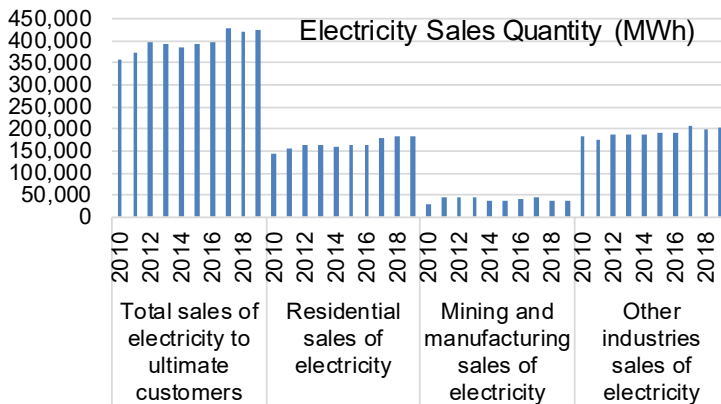
Generation and Sales of Electricity to Customers, Yukon, 2010 to 2019



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

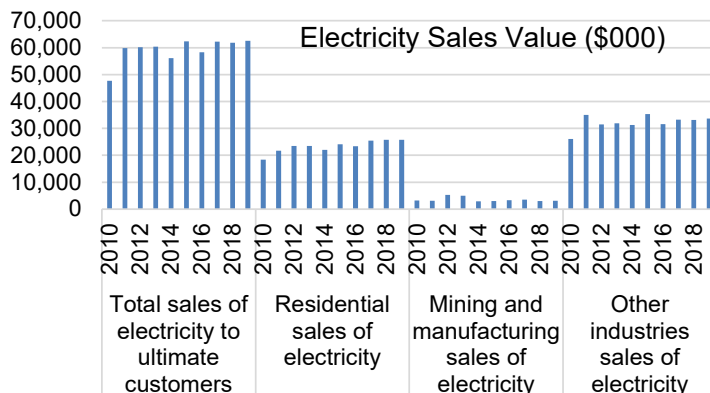
- Between 2010 to 2019 (inclusive), an average of 88.4% of all electricity generated in Yukon was sold to ultimate Yukon customers; the percentage was 90.5% in 2019. Nationally, an average of 76.3% of all electricity generated (includes generation by industry) was sold to customers.
- The number of MWh sold over the past ten years, fluctuated from a low of 355,855 MWh in 2010, to a high of 429,806 MWh in 2017.
- Comparing 2019 to 2018, the total sales of electricity to ultimate customers, increased by 1,748 MWh, or 0.4%; compared to 2010, the 2019 total sales increased by 67,266 MWh, or 18.9%.

## Sales of Electricity, Yukon, 2010 to 2019



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

- A total of 423,121 MWh of electricity was sold in Yukon in 2019 — sales to non-residential customers accounted for 57.0% (241,282 MWh) and sales to residential customers accounted for 43.0% (181,839 MWh).
- Compared to 2018, the 2019 sales to non-residential customers (241,282 MWh) increased by 3,187 MWh, or 1.3%, while sales to residential customers (181,839 MWh) decreased by 1,439 MWh, or 0.8%.
- Compared to the ten-year average sales of electricity (2009 to 2018), the 2019 sales to residential customers increased by 20,043 MWh, or 12.4%; sales to mining and manufacturing decreased by 608 MWh, or 1.6%; and sales to other industries increased by 13,332 MWh, or 7.0%.



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

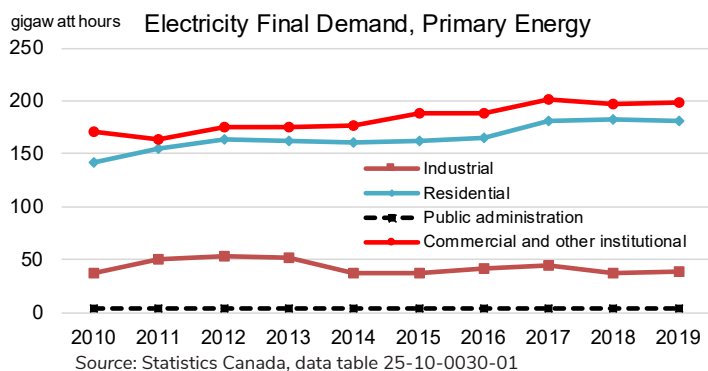
- The value of electricity sales to ultimate customers in 2019 totalled \$62.5 million; an increase of \$709,000, or 1.1%, compared to 2018.
- Compared to 2018, the 2019 sales to non-residential customers (\$36.8 million) increased by \$710,000, or 2.0%, while sales to residential customers (\$25.7 million) remained virtually unchanged.

## Energy Use, Supply and Demand by Type of Fuel (in natural units), Yukon, 2010 to 2019

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(megalitres unless otherwise noted)										
<b>Energy Supply</b>										
Primary electricity production, hydro (GWh)	380.5	388.5	430.6	425.3	411.0	422.3	420.0	448.2	418.5	375.8
Secondary electricity production, thermal (GWh)	25.0	36.9	24.4	23.3	22.7	25.5	27.0	36.6	59.3	91.9
Natural gas transformed to electricity by utilities (gigalitres)	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	6.0	15.0
Diesel transformed to electricity by utilities (gigalitres)	x	x	x	x	6.1	6.5	6.5	7.4	7.9	6.8
<b>Final Use Energy Demand</b>										
Gas plant natural gas liquids (NGL's)	14.0	17.1	14.4	13.2	11.2	10.8	9.9	12.4	15.2	19.6
Primary electricity, hydro (GWh)	356.4	374.1	396.5	393.3	378.7	394.0	399.3	430.5	421.8	423.6
Total refined petroleum products	203.9	217.4	213.3	193.2	159.3	171.2	174.7	175.6	211.1	215.7
Motor gasoline	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kerosene and stove oil	15.3	18.4	20.6	17.4	6.5	6.6	x	x	x	x
Diesel fuel oil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Light fuel oil	13.0	14.2	13.5	13.0	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8
Heavy fuel oil	0s	0.4	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s	0s
Aviation gasoline	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	x	x	x
Aviation turbo fuel	13.7	16.2	14.8	13.4	13.8	13.6	16.4	x	x	x

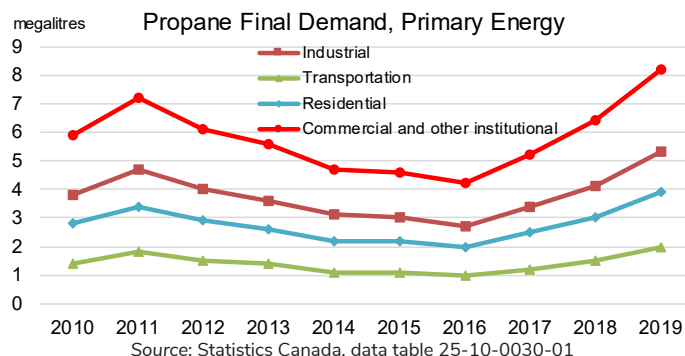
0s = value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded  
 Source: Statistics Canada, data table 25-10-0030-01

- Compared to 2018, the final demand for: propane (NGL) increased by 4.4 megalitres (28.9%); hydro electricity increased by 1.8 gigawatt hours (0.4%); and refined petroleum products increased by 4.6 megalitres (2.2%) in 2019.



- The final demand for electricity in 2019 (423.6 GWh) consisted of 38.7 GWh (9.1%) used by the industrial sector; 181.8 GWh (42.9%) by the residential sector; 4.5 GWh (1.1%) by public administration and 198.5 GWh (46.9%) used by commercial and other institutional sectors.

- In 2019, the final demand for propane (19.6 ML) consisted of 5.3 ML (27.3%) used by the industrial sector (4.7 ML by mining and 0.6 ML by construction); 2.0 ML by the transportation sector (10.3%); 3.9 ML by the residential sector (20.1%); and 8.2 ML (42.3%) used by commercial and other institutional sectors.



## Energy Use, Final Demand by Type of Fuel (in terajoule<sup>1</sup> units), Yukon, 2010 to 2019

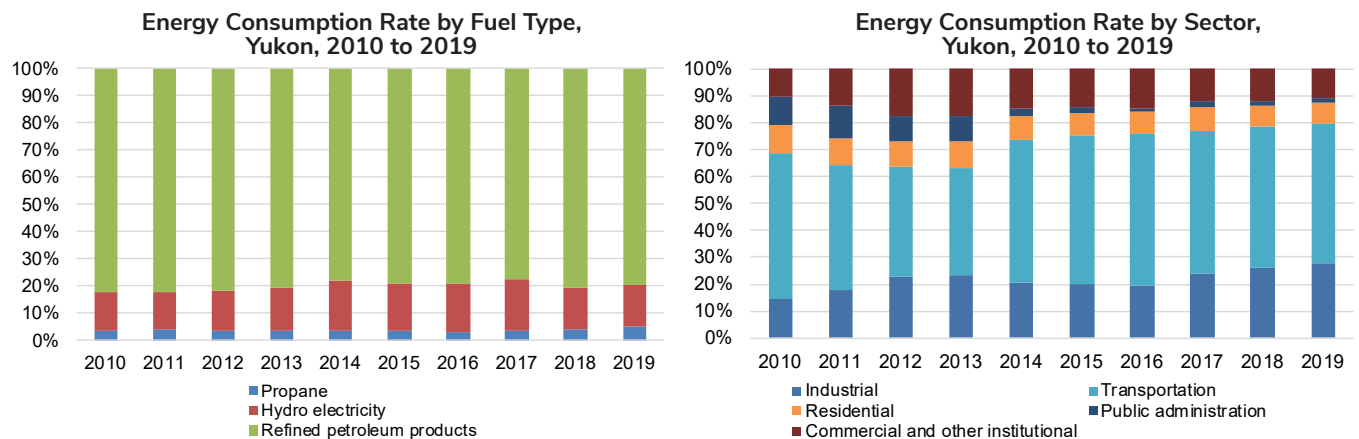
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Primary energy<sup>2</sup></b>										
					(terajoules)					
Gas plant natural gas liquids (NGL's)	354	433	366	334	283	273	252	315	385	495
Primary electricity, hydro	1,283	1,347	1,427	1,416	1,363	1,419	1,437	1,550	1,518	1,525
<b>Secondary energy<sup>3</sup></b>										
Total refined petroleum products	7,555	8,067	7,921	7,173	5,874	6,318	6,421	6,462	7,774	7,916
Motor gasoline	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kerosene and stove oil	578	693	778	654	244	247	x	x	x	x
Diesel fuel oil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Light fuel oil	505	551	523	503	253	239	250	259	264	265
Heavy fuel oil	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Aviation gasoline	39	47	31	38	20	17	34	x	x	x
Aviation turbo fuel	512	606	554	501	516	509	613	x	x	x
<b>Total primary and secondary energy</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>9,866</b>	<b>9,732</b>	<b>8,941</b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>8,010</b>	<b>8,110</b>	<b>8,326</b>	<b>9,677</b>	<b>9,936</b>

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

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

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

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



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

- Of the 2019 data available on primary and secondary energy consumption in terajoules (TJ): refined petroleum products (7,916 TJ) accounted for 79.7% of the final demand; hydro electricity (1,525 TJ), 15.3%; and NGLs (propane, 495 TJ) accounted for 5.0% of the final demand.
- In 2019, the distribution of final energy demand for all types of fuel by sector was as follows: transportation (5,115 TJ or 51.5%); industrial (2,777 TJ or 27.9%); commercial and other institutional (1,099 TJ or 11.1%); residential (766 TJ or 7.7%); and public administration (173 TJ or 1.7%).
- Within the industrial sector, mining accounted for 88.8% of total industrial energy use; manufacturing for 8.6%; and construction accounted for 2.7% of the total industrial energy use.
- Within the transportation sector, retail pump sales accounted for 56.5% of total transportation sector; road transport and urban transit accounted for 31.6%; and airlines accounted for 12.0% of final energy demand in the transportation sector.

## Motor Vehicle Registrations, Yukon, 2016 to 2020

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total Motor Vehicle Registrations</b>		<b>(number)</b> 39,615	40,918	42,481	43,835	44,156
Cars <sup>1</sup>		(number) 17,740	18,275	18,986	19,778	19,885
		median age (yrs) 9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Trucks	Pick-ups	(number) 13,447	13,879	14,396	14,693	14,923
		median age (yrs) 10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	Vans	(number) 2,653	2,696	2,780	2,829	2,699
		median age (yrs) 12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0
	Semi-Tractors	(number) 1,411	1,441	1,482	1,538	1,559
		median age (yrs) 9.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
	Other Trucks <sup>2</sup>	(number) 1,298	1,328	1,374	1,397	1,435
		median age (yrs) 18.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	18.0
Motorcycles		(number) 1,047	1,102	1,133	1,172	1,178
		median age (yrs) 9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	12.0
Off-Road Vehicles	All-Terrain Vehicles <sup>3</sup>	(number) 1,047	1,188	1,268	1,354	1,435
		median age (yrs) 7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Snowmobile	(number) 678	715	755	752	785
		median age (yrs) 7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0
	Off-Road <sup>4</sup>	(number) 1	3	10	12	13
		median age (yrs) 0.0	32.0	5.5	11.5	15.0
Special	Bus	(number) 289	287	292	302	236
		median age (yrs) 6.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0
	Other Special <sup>5</sup>	(number) 4	4	5	8	8
		median age (yrs) 8.5	9.5	9.0	13.0	14.0

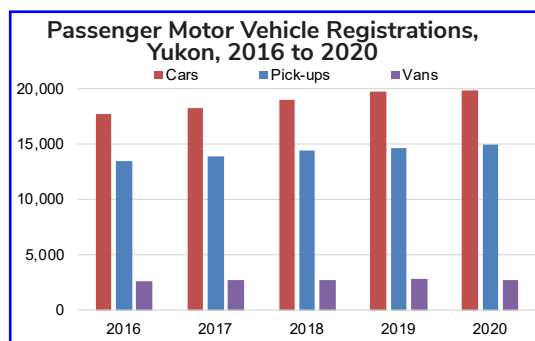
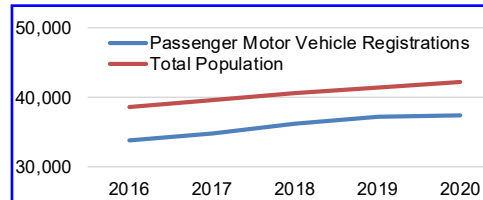
<sup>1</sup> Cars include SUVs  
<sup>2</sup> Other trucks include: motorhomes, dump trucks, platform trucks, etc.  
<sup>3</sup> All-terrain vehicles include quads, side-by-sides, dirt bikes, etc.  
<sup>4</sup> Off-road includes: Argos, Tracksters, etc.  
<sup>5</sup> Other special includes: special vehicles such as firetrucks and cranes, etc.  
**Note:** Annual registration numbers are as of December 31 of the year. Median age indicates that half the registrations were above this vehicle age figure and the remaining half were below.  
 Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

### Did you know?

As of December 31, 2020, there were 26 plug-in hybrid vehicles and 33 battery-electric (i.e. full electric) vehicles registered in Yukon. There are currently 5 Level 3 electric vehicle fast-charging stations (Marsh Lake, Haines Junction, Carcross and 2 in Whitehorse) in addition to 11 slower charging stations.

- In 2020, a total of 44,156 motor vehicles were registered in Yukon: 20,616 (46.7% of total) were trucks; 19,885 (45.0%) were cars (includes SUVs); 2,233 (5.1%) were off-road vehicles; 1,178 (2.7%) were motorcycles; and 244 (0.6%) were special motor vehicles (includes buses).
- Over the past five years (comparing 2020 to 2016), the number of cars increased by 2,145 (12.1%); trucks by 1,807 (9.6%); off-road vehicles by 507 (29.4%); motorcycles increased by 131, (12.5%); and special motor vehicles decreased by 49 (-16.7%).

- In 2020, there were 37,507 passenger motor vehicles registered in Yukon — almost one vehicle per person.
- Comparing 2020 to 2016, the Yukon population increased by 9.4%, while the number of registered passenger motor vehicles increased by 10.8%.



- Of the 37,507 passenger motor vehicles registered (include cars/ sport utility vehicles, pick-ups and vans) in 2020, 18,364 (49.0%) were of model years 2010 to 2021; 14,111 (37.6%) were of model years 2000 to 2009; 3,772 (10.1%) were of model years 1990 to 1999; 796 (2.1%) were of model years 1980 to 1989 and the remaining 464 (1.2%) were of model years up to 1979.

## Fossil Fuel Consumption by Type of Use, Yukon, 2010 to 2019

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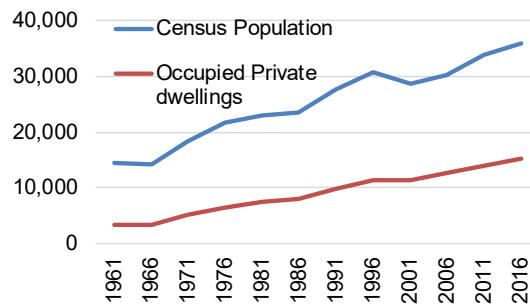
<sup>1</sup> Aviation fuel includes aviation gasoline and jet fuel.  
<sup>2</sup> Fuel for off-road use includes tax exempt diesel and gasoline for mining and non-mining uses.  
<sup>3</sup> Heating fuel includes heating oil and liquid petroleum gas (propane).  
<sup>4</sup> Diesel and LNG for electricity generation is estimated from the data on electricity generation and in exempt fuel permits for electricity generation.

Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

Year	Gasoline for on-road use	Diesel for on-road use	Aviation fuel <sup>1</sup>	Fuel for off-road use <sup>2</sup>	Heating fuel <sup>3</sup>	Diesel for electricity generation <sup>4</sup>	LNG for electricity generation <sup>4</sup>
----- megalitres (litres x 1,000,000) -----							
2010	61.1	52.4	16.9	27.2	49.8	7.1	...
2011	63.6	56.1	21.9	36.0	57.5	10.6	...
2012	64.3	59.5	17.3	38.9	58.0	7.1	...
2013	63.8	54.2	15.2	36.7	53.1	6.7	...
2014	63.5	53.7	16.6	31.4	51.3	6.5	...
2015	67.5	54.9	19.2	20.5	41.8	7.0	0.5
2016	71.5	54.4	17.4	22.9	45.7	6.8	1.3
2017	72.5	53.2	18.1	24.3	61.5	7.7	3.8
2018	72.5	62.4	19.6	28.3	59.4	8.3	11.7
2019	73.0	61.0	19.3	23.2	53.8	7.4	25.7

## Private Dwellings Occupied by Usual Residents, Yukon, 1961 to 2016 Censuses

Census	Population	Private dwellings
1961	14,628	3,447
1966	14,382	3,379
1971	18,388	5,096
1976	21,836	6,495
1981	23,153	7,600
1986	23,504	7,973
1991	27,797	9,915
1996	30,766	11,464
2001	28,674	11,364
2006	30,372	12,615
2011	33,897	14,117
2016	35,874	15,215



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016 Highlight table

- In the 2016 Census, there were 15,215 private dwellings in Yukon, a 7.8% increase compared to the previous census in 2011.
- The intercensal growth between the 2011 and 2016 censuses (7.8%) was preceded by an 11.9% increase between 2011 and 2006; and an 11.0% increase between 2006 and 2001.

## Heating Sources in Residential Dwellings, Yukon, 2020

Property type	Total number of dwellings	Electric		Oil		Propane		Multi-sources		Other <sup>1</sup>		Incomplete information <sup>2</sup>	
		# dwellings	% of total	# dwellings	% of total	# dwellings	% of total	# dwellings	% of total	# dwellings	% of total	# dwellings	% of total
Single detached house	9,694	1,531	15.8%	6,079	62.7%	441	4.5%	81	0.8%	293	3.0%	1,269	13.1%
Semi-detached house	1,169	319	27.3%	813	69.5%	29	2.5%	...	...	6	0.5%	2	0.2%
Townhouse / row house	823	711	86.4%	112	13.6%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile home	829	77	9.3%	595	71.8%	133	16.0%	...	...	18	2.2%	6	0.7%
Condo apartment	480	414	86.3%	60	12.5%	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1.3%
Single dwelling in mixed-use property	59	18	30.5%	15	25.4%	8	13.6%	3	5.1%	...	...	15	25.4%
Single dwelling - unknown type	98	4	4.1%	29	29.6%	3	3.1%	...	...	3	3.1%	59	60.2%
Multiplex (duplex, triplex, fourplex, etc.)	714	99	13.9%	540	75.6%	16	2.2%	9	1.3%	2	0.3%	48	6.7%
Apartment building	1,116	449	40.2%	540	48.4%	37	3.3%	48	4.3%	...	...	42	3.8%
Multiple detached/attached in a single property	3,051	135	4.4%	816	26.7%	35	1.1%	1,503	49.3%	91	3.0%	471	15.4%
Multiple dwellings - unknown type	111	20	18.0%	74	66.7%	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15.3%
<b>All dwellings</b>	<b>18,144</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>9,673</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

... not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Other includes wood, hot water or steam from undefined sources, and other unspecified sources.

<sup>2</sup> Incomplete information includes dwellings without specific and/or updated information on heating system.

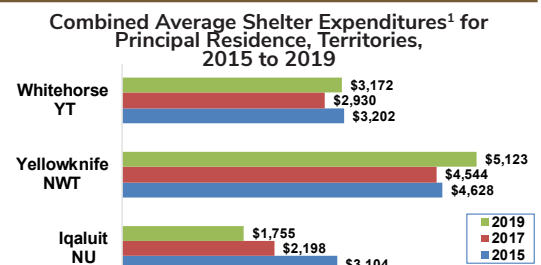
Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

- In 2020, of the 18,144 dwellings in Yukon, 9,673 dwellings (53.3%) used oil-based heating, 3,777 (20.8%) used electricity-based heating and 702 (3.9%) used propane-based heating; 1,644 (9.1%) used multiple heating sources.
- At least 57.2% of residential dwellings used fossil fuels as a heating source in 2020.

## Average Expenditure per Household, Selected Energy Components, Territorial Capitals, Survey of Household Spending, 2015 to 2019

	Whitehorse YT			Yellowknife NWT			Iqaluit NU		
	2015	2017	2019	2015	2017	2019	2015	2017	2019
<b>Fuel and Electricity for Principal Residence</b>									
Electricity	1,645	1,518	1,553	2,430	2,391	2,534	1,692	1,240	994
Other fuels <sup>1</sup>	1,557	1,412	1,619	2,198	2,153	2,589	1,412	958	761
<b>Transportation Expenditures</b>									
Gas & other fuels (all vehicles and tools)	2,603	1,853	2,837	1,748	1,850	2,569	2,395	2,073	1,743

<sup>1</sup> For heating and cooking (example: oil, propane, wood, other fuels)  
Source: Statistics Canada, data table 11-10-0233-01.



<sup>1</sup> Includes electricity and fuel used for heating and cooking

July 2021