



Yukon Business Survey 2017

Highlights:

- In 2017, the *Construction* and the *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* industries together accounted for about one-third (31.6%) of all Yukon businesses.
- Over half (56.6%) of Yukon's private-sector jobs were in the *Retail Trade*, the *Accommodation and Food Services*, the *Construction*, and the *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* industries.
- Based on perceived revenue shares in 2016, mining accounted for 12.9%, construction 7.5%, and tourism accounted for 4.4% of Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In the summer of 2017, Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) contacted about 4,600 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). Rows may not sum to totals due to non-response adjustment.*

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Businesses by Industry, Yukon, 2017

Industry	2017	% of All Businesses
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	104	3.3%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	194	6.1%
Utilities; Manufacturing	88	2.8%
Construction	506	15.8%
Wholesale Trade	44	1.4%
Retail Trade	253	7.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	114	3.6%
Information & Cultural Industries	58	1.8%
Finance & Insurance	54	1.7%
Real Estate	193	6.0%
Rental & Leasing	41	1.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	505	15.8%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	247	7.7%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	12	0.4%
Educational Services	62	1.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	188	5.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	86	2.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	236	7.4%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	214	6.7%
All Industries	3,199	100.0%

In 2017, the *Construction* industry and the *Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services* industry had the largest number of businesses at 506 and 505, respectively. Combined, they represented almost one-third of Yukon businesses (31.6%).

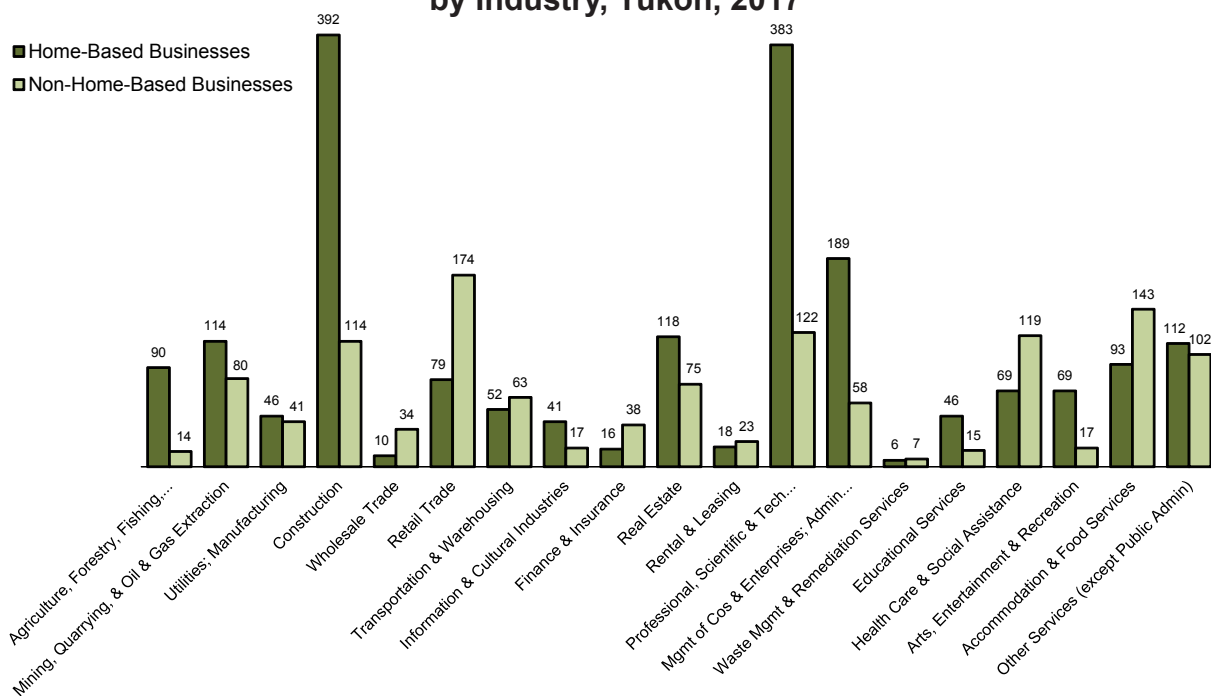
Home-Based and Non-Home-Based Businesses by Industry, Yukon, 2017

Industry	Home-based	Non-Home-based	Home-based as % of Industry Sector Total
	# of businesses		%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	90	14	86.5%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	114	80	58.8%
Utilities; Manufacturing	46	41	52.3%
Construction	392	114	77.5%
Wholesale Trade	10	34	22.7%
Retail Trade	79	174	31.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	52	63	45.6%
Information & Cultural Industries	41	17	70.7%
Finance & Insurance	16	38	29.6%
Real Estate	118	75	61.1%
Rental & Leasing	18	23	43.9%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	383	122	75.8%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	189	58	76.5%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	6	7	50.0%
Educational Services	46	15	74.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	69	119	36.7%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	69	17	80.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	93	143	39.4%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	112	102	52.3%
All Industries	1,943	1,256	60.7%

In 2017, 60.7% 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 392 and 383, respectively. Combined, they represented 39.9% of all **home-based** businesses.

The *Retail Trade* and the *Accommodation and Food Services* industries had the largest number of **non-home-based** businesses at 174 and 143, respectively. Combined, they represented 25.2% of all **non-home-based** businesses.

Home-Based and Non-Home-Based Businesses by Industry, Yukon, 2017



Employment in Home-Based/Non-Home-Based Businesses[†], Yukon, 2017

Industry	Home-Based	Non-Home-Based	Total Workers*	% of All Workers
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	161	70	231	1.6%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	212	589	801	5.6%
Utilities; Manufacturing	62	389	451	3.2%
Construction	718	952	1,670	11.7%
Wholesale Trade	11	280	292	2.1%
Retail Trade	103	2,644	2,747	19.3%
Transportation & Warehousing	109	781	890	6.2%
Information & Cultural Industries	44	465	509	3.6%
Finance & Insurance	42	233	275	1.9%
Real Estate	136	201	337	2.4%
Rental & Leasing	23	184	207	1.5%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	492	639	1,131	7.9%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	352	305	656	4.6%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	8	61	68	0.5%
Educational Services	50	83	132	0.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	73	492	565	4.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	95	136	230	1.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	225	2,291	2,516	17.7%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	153	379	532	3.7%
All Industries	3,067	11,174	14,241	100.0%

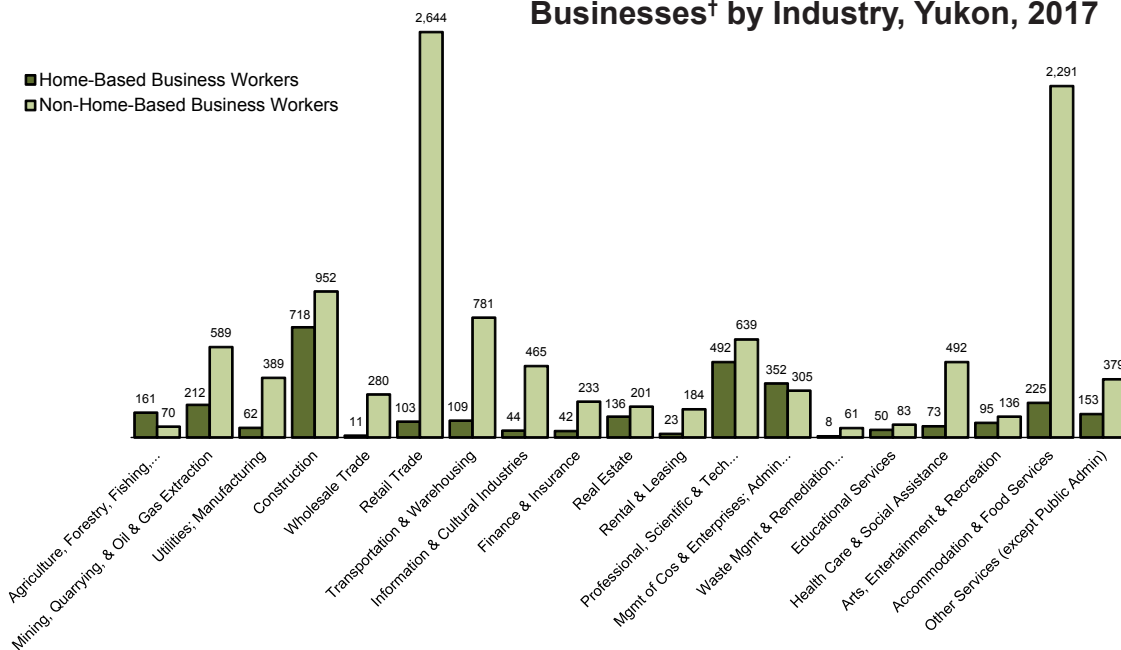
With 2,747 workers (employees and business owners actively working in their business), the *Retail Trade* industry was the largest employer in the private-sector in 2017, followed by *Accommodation and Food Services* (2,516), *Construction* (1,670), and *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* (1,131). These four industries together comprised 56.6% of all private-sector employment.

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

Construction was the largest employer for **home-based** business workers at 718, accounting for 23.4% of all home-based business workers.

Retail Trade was the largest employer for **non-home-based** business with 2,644 workers (23.7%), followed by *Accommodation and Food Services* with 2,291 workers (20.5%).

Total Number of Workers* in Home-Based and Non-Home-Based Businesses[†] by Industry, Yukon, 2017



Businesses[†] and Employment by Selected Industry, Yukon, 2017

The following tables further break down the three industries in 2017 with the most workers (employees and business owners actively working in their business).

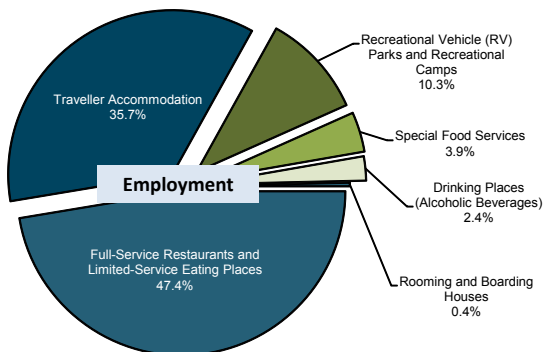
Retail Trade

In the *Retail Trade* industry, 253 businesses employed a total of 2,747 workers. The largest industry group, in terms of employment, was *Grocery Stores*, which had 20 businesses (7.9%) employing 940 workers (34.2%).

The second-largest industry group was *Department Stores*, which had 3 stores employing 303 workers (11.0%). The third largest industry group was *Gasoline Stations*, where 250 workers (9.1%) were employed by 23 businesses (9.1%).

Retail Trade Industry Groups	# of Businesses	# of Workers
Grocery Stores	20	940
Department Stores	3	303
Gasoline Stations	23	250
Building Material and Supplies Dealers	10	183
Automobile Dealers	7	151
Automotive Parts, Accessories and Tire Stores	9	128
Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers	37	115
Office Supplies, Stationery and Gift Stores	15	103
Sporting Goods, Hobby and Musical Instrument Stores	20	86
Clothing Stores	18	81
Health and Personal Care Stores	9	66
Direct Selling Establishments	26	51
Other General Merchandise Stores	8	39
Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores	5	31
Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	3	30
Specialty Food Stores	12	28
Jewellery, Luggage and Leather Goods Stores	7	28
Other Retail Trade Industry Groups	21	134
Total Retail Trade	253	2,747

Accommodation and Food Services



Accommodation and Food Services Industry Groups	# of Businesses	# of Workers
Full-Service Restaurants and Limited-Service Eating Places	80	1,192
Traveller Accommodation	78	898
Recreational Vehicle (RV) Parks and Recreational Camps	38	258
Special Food Services	26	99
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	9	60
Rooming and Boarding Houses	5	9
Total Accommodation and Food Services	236	2,516

In the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry, there were 236 businesses employing 2,516 workers. The largest industry group, in terms of number of employees, was *Full-Service Restaurants and Limited Service Eating Places* with 47.4% of workers and 33.9% of businesses.

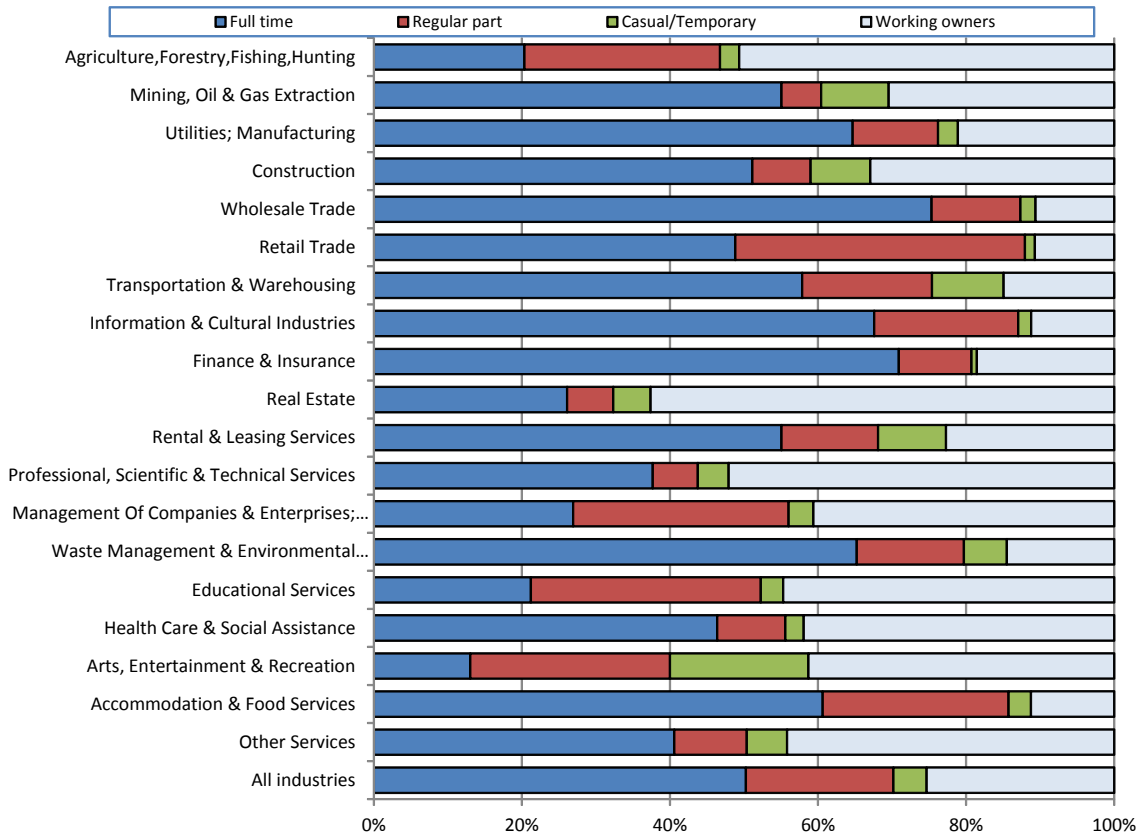
Construction

Construction Industry Subsectors	# of Businesses	# of Workers
Specialty Trade Contractors	290	831
Construction of Buildings	189	558
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	28	281
Total Construction	506	1,670

In the *Construction* industry, 506 businesses employed a total of 1,670 workers. The industry group with the largest number of workers was *Specialty Trade Contractors*, which had 831 workers (49.8%) employed by 290 businesses (57.3%).

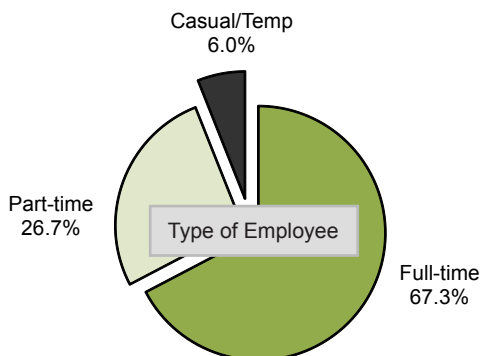
Type of Employment by Industry, Yukon, 2017

At the time of the 2017 survey, Yukon businesses[†] reported a total of 14,241 workers. Amongst the industries, *Wholesale Trade* had the highest proportion of full-time employees at 75.3%. *Retail Trade* had the highest proportion of part-time employees (39.1%), while *Arts, Entertainment and Recreation* had the highest proportion of casual/temporary employees (18.7%). The highest proportion of owner-workers was in *Real Estate* at 62.6%.

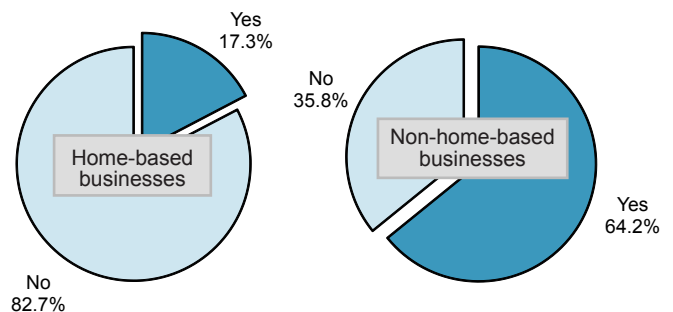


Type of Current Employees, Yukon, 2017

Slightly over one-third (36.2%) of all businesses[†] reported they had employees working for them at the time of the survey. These businesses had a total of 10,635 employees, **not** including 3,606 owners working in their businesses. Of the total employees, 7,159 full-time employees, 2,835 part-time and 641 casual or temporary employees were working at the time of the survey.



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



About two-thirds (64.2%) of **non-home-based** businesses had employees working at the time of the survey, while only 17.3% of **home-based** businesses had employees.

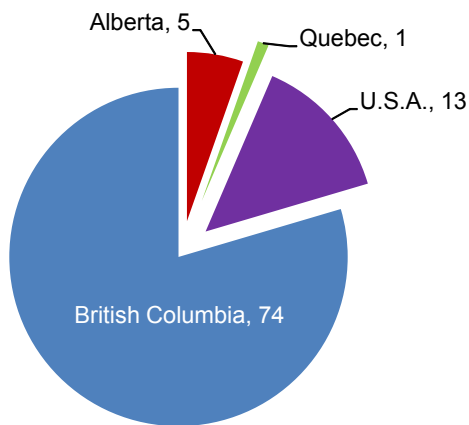
Businesses by Office Address, Yukon, 2017

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 2017. Whitehorse businesses accounted for over three quarters (78.1%) of all businesses surveyed and 81.3% of workers.

The majority of the remaining businesses were also located within Yukon. However, 24 businesses (with a total of 93 workers) had business activities in Yukon in 2017, but their contact office addresses were located outside of the territory.

Number of Workers in Yukon, 2017
(for businesses with office address outside of Yukon)



Office Address of Business	# of Businesses	# of Workers [†]
Whitehorse	2,391	11,577
Dawson City	261	1,404
Watson Lake	84	333
Haines Junction	79	232
Carcross	29	101
Mayo	34	99
Teslin	26	98
Marsh Lake	41	52
Carmacks	15	47
Faro	16	37
Beaver Creek	6	28
Pelly Crossing	7	28
Ross River	10	26
Tagish	16	25
Burwash Landing	9	20
Old Crow	3	9
Destruction Bay	4	8
Keno	3	3
Other Yukon	5	20
Yukon Total	3,039	14,148
British Columbia	15	74
Alberta	6	5
Quebec	1	1
Canada Total	3,061	14,228
U.S.A.	2	13
Grand Total	3,063	14,241

Top 4 Employers by Industry for Businesses with Office Address Located Outside Yukon (but within Canada), 2017

Industry	# of Businesses	# of Workers
Construction	4	33
Accommodation & Food Services	4	33
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	5	4
Real Estate	3	4

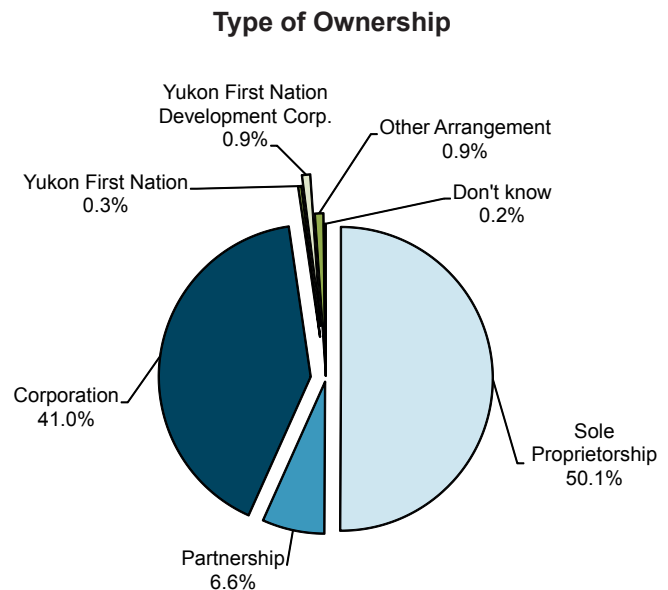
A closer examination of the industry of businesses operating in Yukon from other parts of Canada in 2017, shows that *Construction* and *Accommodation and Food Services* had the largest labour market impact (the most workers). Combined, they represented 82.5% of all employment from businesses with contact office addresses not in Yukon but elsewhere in Canada.

Characteristics of Businesses, Yukon, 2017

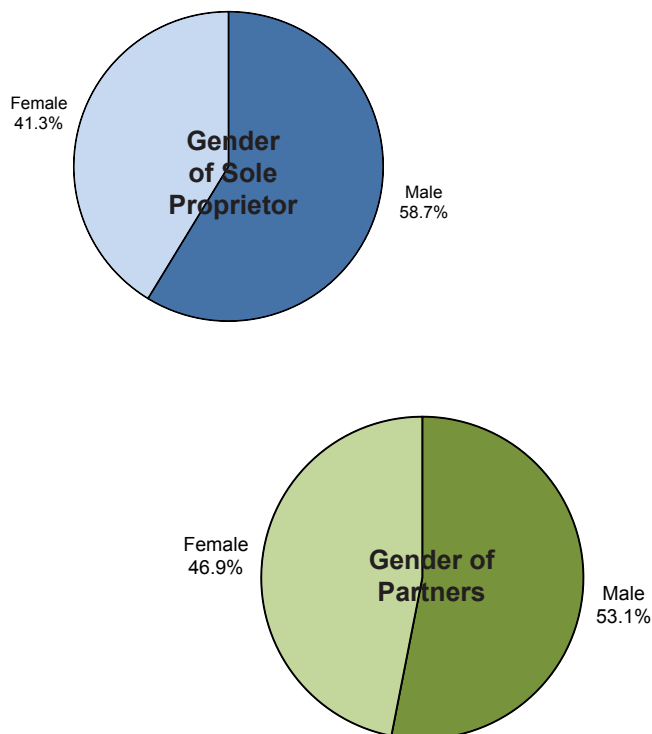
Ownership Type

Type of Business Ownership	# of Businesses
Sole Proprietorship	1,602
Partnership (2 or more owners)	212
Corporation	1,311
Owned by a Yukon First Nation	11
Owned by Yukon FN Development Corp.	28
Other Arrangement	29
Don't know	6
All Types of Ownership	3,199

Sole proprietorships accounted for 50.1% of Yukon businesses in 2017. Corporations accounted for 41.0% of the businesses and partnerships made up 6.6%. Businesses owned by a Yukon First Nation or a Yukon First Nation Development Corporation, collectively accounted for about 1.2% of Yukon businesses.



Sole Proprietorship and Partnership Businesses by Owner's Gender



Of the businesses reporting owner's gender, males represented 58.7% of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 53.1% in partnerships. Females accounted for 41.3% of business ownership in sole proprietorships and 46.9% in partnerships.

First Nation Owners

Of the Yukon sole proprietor and partnership businesses, 6.1% of owners were identified as a citizen of a Yukon First Nation. Champagne and Aishihik First Nation had the highest number of business owners (19) followed by: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation (18); Kluane First Nation (13); and Teslin Tlingit Council (13).

First Nation citizenship is identified by the survey respondent.

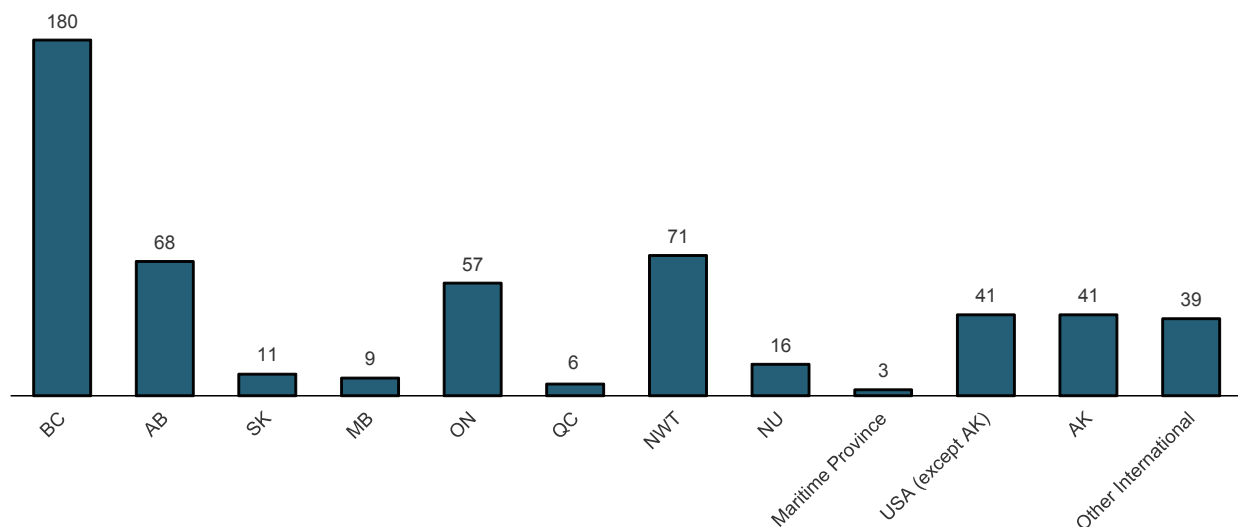
Business Owner	# of Sole Proprietors and Partners
Citizen of a Yukon First Nation?	
No	1,906
Yes	124
Which Yukon First Nation?	
Champagne and Aishihik First Nation	19
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation	18
Kluane First Nation	13
Teslin Tlingit Council	13
Carcross Tagish First Nation	11
Kwanlin Dun First Nation	10
Ta'an Kwach'an Council	8
Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation	7
Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation	5
Selkirk First Nation	4
Liard First Nation	3
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation	3
Ross River Dena Council	2
White River First Nation	2
Don't know	3

Businesses With Exports, Yukon, 2017

In 2017, 342 businesses (10.7%) 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 (27.2%) of all businesses that reported exports. *Wholesale Trade* had the highest proportion of exporters at 38.6% (17 of 44 businesses).

Industry	Business Does Export	Business Does Not Export	% of Industry that Exports
	----- # of Businesses -----		%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	24	80	23.1%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	15	175	7.9%
Utilities; Manufacturing	18	70	20.5%
Construction	23	482	4.6%
Wholesale Trade	17	27	38.6%
Retail Trade	23	229	9.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	21	94	18.3%
Information & Cultural Industries	16	39	29.1%
Finance & Insurance	6	48	11.1%
Real Estate	9	184	4.7%
Rental & Leasing	1	40	2.4%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	93	409	18.5%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	21	225	8.5%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	2	10	16.7%
Educational Services	9	52	14.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	3	185	1.6%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	21	65	24.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	7	229	3.0%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	15	198	7.0%
All Industries	342	2,840	10.7%

British Columbia was the number one Canadian export destination* for 180 businesses that reported exports in 2017 and Northwest Territories was the number two export destination (71 businesses). United States was a main export market for 82 businesses, of which 41 reported exports to Alaska. There were 39 businesses that exported mainly to other international destinations (not including the United States). A wide range of products and services were exported including: consulting services; film and photography; artwork/carvings; legal services; construction services and supplies; fur, accounting/tax prep; gold, etc.



*Businesses were asked for their top 3 export markets

Gross Revenues, Yukon, 2016

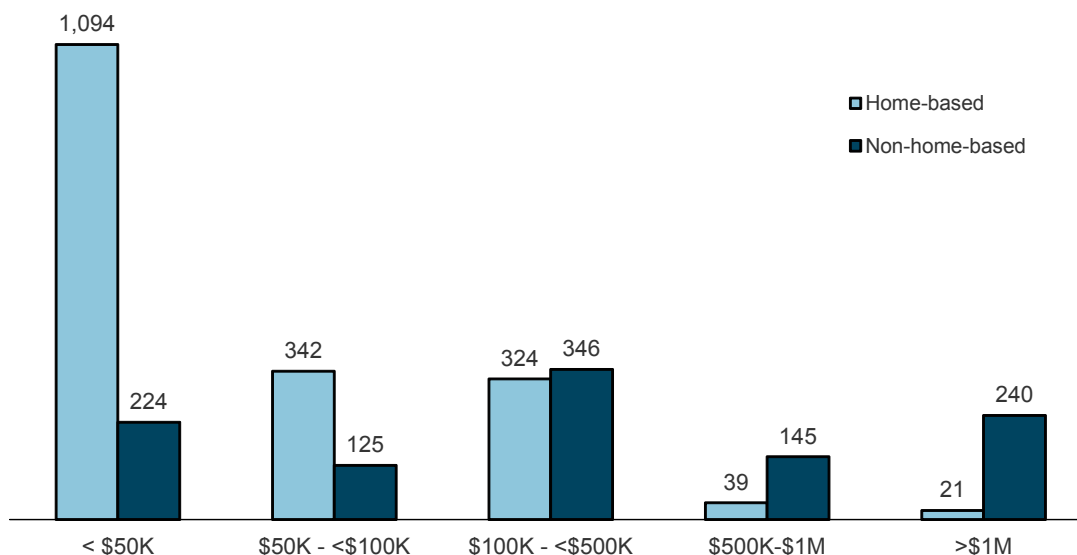
"Which of the following broad ranges best describes gross revenues in 2016?"	< \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$499,999	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$1M or more	# of businesses		Average Revenue (\$)
						\$1M-\$5M	>\$5M	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	69	9	14	x	x	x	0	\$125,476
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	77	24	45	8	22	18	x	\$485,489
Utilities; Manufacturing	38	9	20	x	8	8	0	\$468,750
Construction	171	96	122	41	43	32	6	\$485,211
Wholesale Trade	8	x	x	6	23	14	x	\$352,303
Retail Trade	77	19	47	19	62	35	16	\$3,214,844
Transportation & Warehousing	28	17	29	6	19	13	x	\$2,029,089
Information & Cultural Industries	32	7	9	0	x	x	x	\$1,224,118
Finance & Insurance	13	x	14	x	9	x	0	\$1,733,854
Real Estate	92	23	37	12	7	7	0	\$497,561
Rental & Leasing	9	10	6	x	7	x	x	\$372,087
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	252	85	106	14	13	11	0	\$168,750
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	120	48	45	6	8	6	x	\$1,015,000
Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	\$130,986
Educational Services	44	8	6	x	0	0	0	\$83,796
Health Care & Social Assistance	64	32	57	7	7	6	0	\$209,626
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	55	11	10	x	x	x	0	\$116,210
Accommodation & Food Services	69	27	58	32	25	20	x	\$595,498
Other Services (except Public Admin)	97	34	43	14	x	x	x	\$204,337
All Industries	1,317	467	670	184	261	187	41	\$540,412

Of the responding Yukon businesses (9.4% of businesses did not respond to this question), 45.4% reported gross revenues below \$50,000 in 2016. The vast majority of businesses (83.0%) in this revenue range were **home-based** businesses. Of Yukon businesses that reported gross revenues of more than \$50,000 in 2016, 54.1% were **non-home-based** businesses.

Of the responding businesses, 261, or 9.0%, reported revenues of one million dollars or more in 2016. Of them, 31 businesses did not provide additional information on their revenues to the nearest million.

The *Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services* industry had the most businesses (252) with revenues under \$50,000 revenue in 2016. The *Retail Trade* industry had the highest number of businesses (62) reporting revenues of \$1.0 million or more. The *Construction* industry was second-highest with 43 businesses with revenues of \$1.0 million or more.

Number of Yukon Businesses by Gross Revenue, 2016



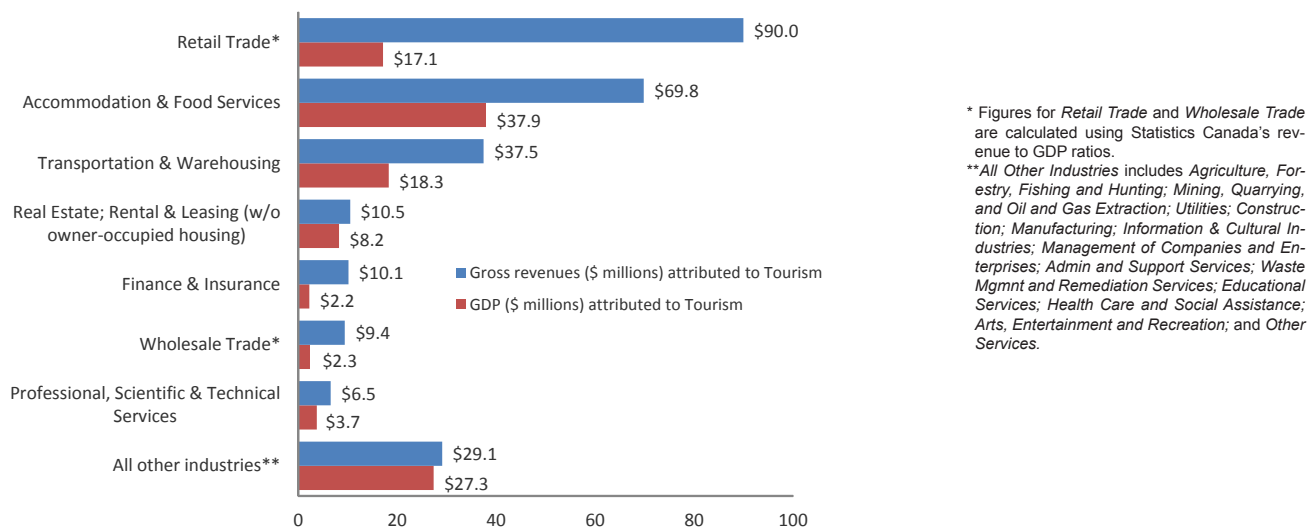
GDP Attributable to Tourism, Construction and Mining, Yukon 2016

To estimate the impact of tourism, construction and mining on Yukon's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), businesses were asked to approximate the percentage of 2016 gross revenues derived from activities relating to these three sectors (see the note below).

Revenue and GDP Attributable to Tourism

Yukon businesses attributed \$262.9 million of their gross revenue in 2016 to tourism. The industry with the highest reported tourism-related gross revenue was *Retail Trade*. Of the total gross revenue (\$751.1 million) of *Retail Trade*, \$90.0 million, or 12.0%, 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 2016 was \$108.2 million, of which \$69.8 million, or 64.5%, was attributed to tourism.

Based on the perceived revenues from tourism reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to tourism was \$117.2 million in 2016. The industry with the largest contribution to tourism GDP was *Accommodation and Food Services* at \$37.9 million, followed by *Transportation and Warehousing* at \$18.3 million. The GDP attributable to tourism accounted for 4.4% of Statistics Canada's estimate of Yukon's total GDP in 2016.



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 *Wholesale* 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.

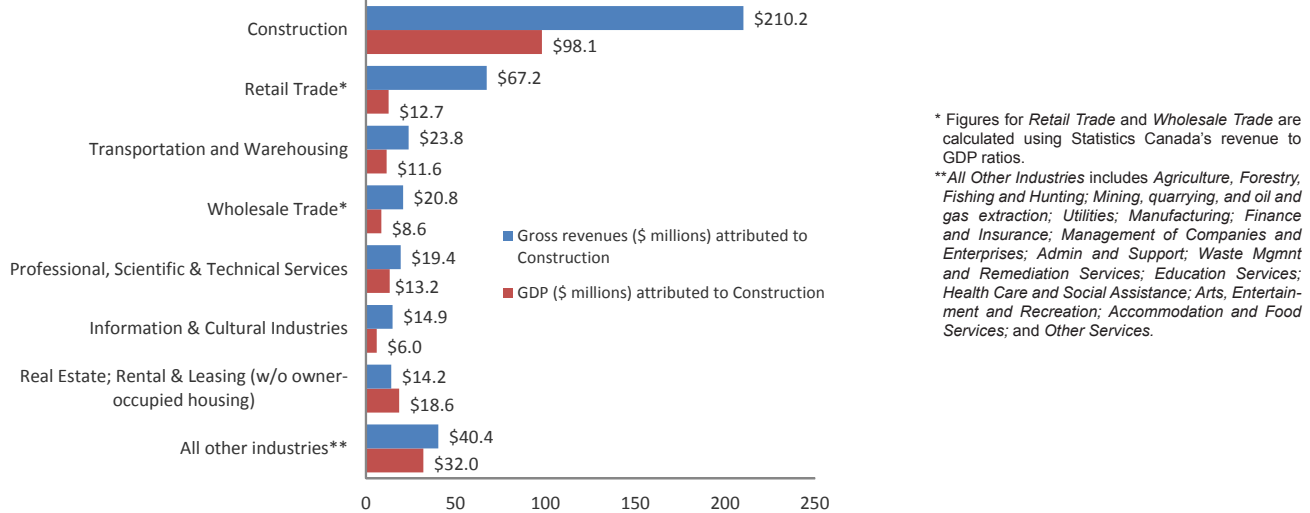
Note that these statistics represent *perceived* Yukon GDP attributed to tourism, construction, and mining since the computations are entirely dependent on the respondents' perception of the percentage of their revenues attributed to each of these industry sectors. Reporting of this perceived value by 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 \$257.1 million for 2016. Gross revenues attributed to construction by all Yukon businesses, including *Construction* businesses, totalled \$410.9 million in 2016.

The industry with the highest revenue attributed to construction, besides the *Construction* industry itself (\$210.2 million), was *Retail Trade*. The total gross revenue of *Retail Trade* in 2016 was \$751.1 million, of which \$67.2 million, or 9.0%, was attributed to construction.

Based on perceived construction-related revenues reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to construction was \$200.9 million in 2016. The industry with the largest contribution to construction GDP, besides the *Construction* industry itself (\$98.1 million), was *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* at \$13.2 million. The GDP attributable to construction accounted for 7.5% of Statistics Canada's estimate of Yukon's total GDP in 2016.

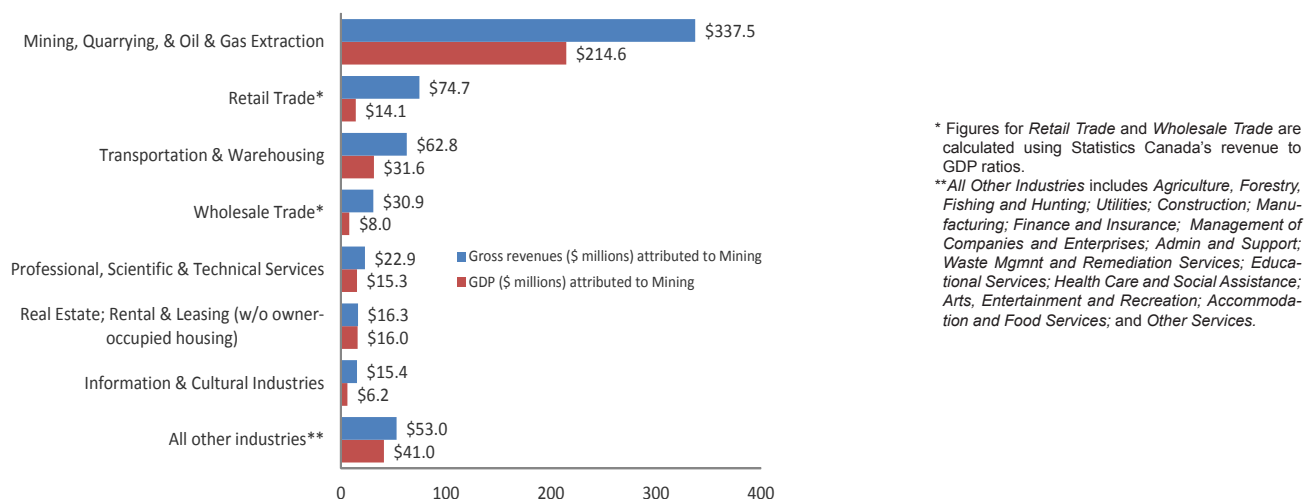


Revenue and GDP Attributable to Mining

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction businesses reported \$479.4 million in revenues, accounting for 18.4% of all Yukon business' gross revenues in 2016. The attribution of gross revenue to mining by Yukon businesses including *Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction* businesses totalled \$613.4 million in 2016.

The industry with the highest revenue attributed to mining, besides the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry itself (\$337.5 million), was *Retail Trade*. The total gross revenue of *Retail Trade* in 2016 totalled \$751.1 million, of which \$74.7 million, or 10.0%, was attributed to mining.

Based on perceived mining-related revenues reported by Yukon businesses, the total GDP attributable to mining was \$346.8 million in 2016. The industry with the largest contribution to mining GDP, besides the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry itself (\$214.6 million), was *Transportation and Warehousing* at \$31.6 million. The GDP attributable to mining accounted for 12.9% of Statistics Canada's estimate of Yukon's total GDP in 2016.



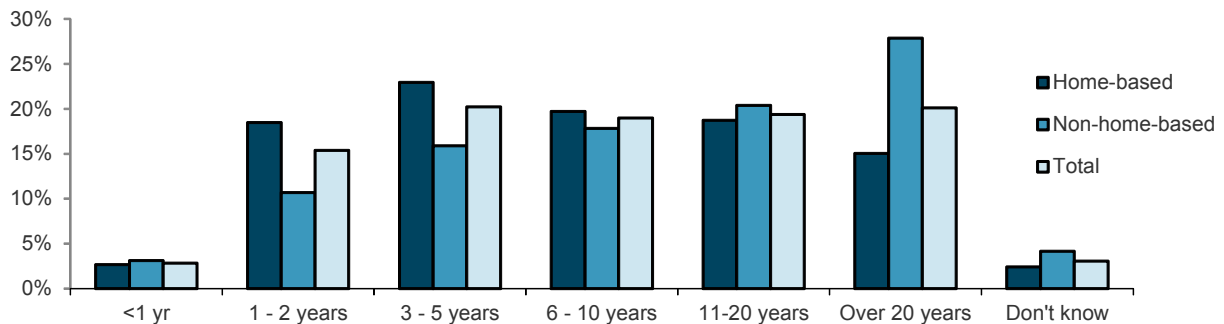
Age of Businesses, Yukon, 2017

Businesses were asked how long the business had been operating in Yukon. One in five (20.1%) businesses reported operating for more than 20 years; 3.1% did not know how long the business had been operating.

For **home-based** businesses, 33.8% of had been in operation for more than 10 years, while 48.3% of **non-home-based businesses** had been in operation for more than 10 years.

The *Wholesale Trade* industry had the highest percentage of businesses in operation for over 20 years (34.1%). The *Educational Services* industry had the highest percentage of businesses operating for five years or less (48.4%).

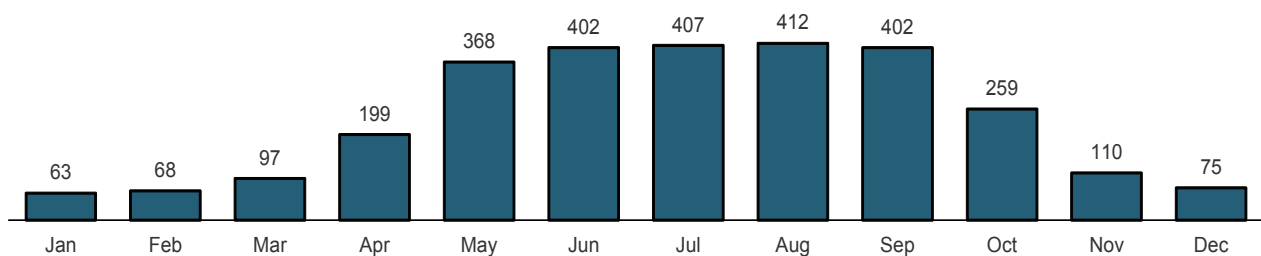
Age of Businesses by Home-Based and Non-Home-Based



Seasonal Businesses, Yukon, 2017

In 2017, 15.0% of Yukon businesses (477) reported that they were 'seasonal businesses', meaning that they only operated during a specific time of the year. The following graph indicates that the number of seasonal businesses in operation was considerably higher in summer, peaking in August. During the winter months, the number of seasonal businesses decreased substantially and were less than a quarter of the number in operation in summer. The industry sector with the highest number of seasonal businesses in August was the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry which had 123 businesses. In January, the majority of seasonal businesses operating were in the *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting* industry (e.g. trappers) which had 17 businesses. **Note:** *In the 2017 Business Survey, trappers were not included in the survey frame as almost all of them do not fall under the definition of a business.*

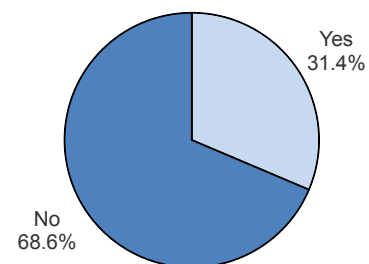
Seasonal Businesses in Operation by Month



Businesses with Websites, Yukon, 2017

Almost one in three (31.4%), or 990 businesses had websites in 2017. Of these, 403 were **home-based** businesses while 587 were **non-home-based** businesses. Prior to 2017, the percentage of total businesses with a website had generally been increasing over time: 23.8% had a website in 2008; 24.4% in 2009; 29.1% in 2010; 32.5% in 2013; and falling slightly to 31.3% in 2015. The percentage of businesses remained almost unchanged in 2017 to 31.4%.

Businesses with Websites



Labour Market Demand: New Employees Hired, Yukon, 2017

With a very low unemployment rate (3.6% according to the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Canada) in 2017 in Yukon, the issue of labour demand gained more prominence than before. As in the previous six business surveys, all businesses in the 2017 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, 512 (16.1%) said that they did have vacancies. For **home-based** businesses, 5.6% had vacancies during this period compared to 32.7% for **non-home-based** businesses.

New Employees Hired - Number and Origin

Yukon businesses hired 2,336 employees in the six month period prior to the survey.

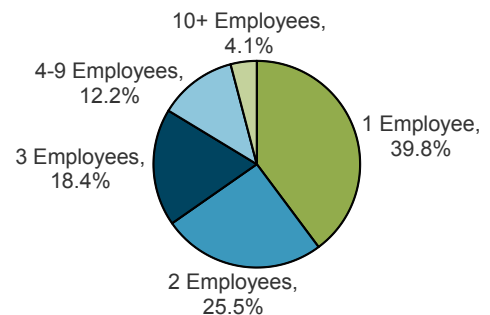
Of the 108 **home-based** businesses with vacancies, 98 (90.7%) were able to hire in the previous six months. These businesses hired a total of 267 employees; 83.7% of these **home-based** businesses hired three or less employees.

Of the **non-home-based** businesses with vacancies, 366 (93.6%) were able to hire in the previous six months. These businesses hired a total of 2,069 employees; 58.5% of these **non-home-based** businesses hired three or less new employees.

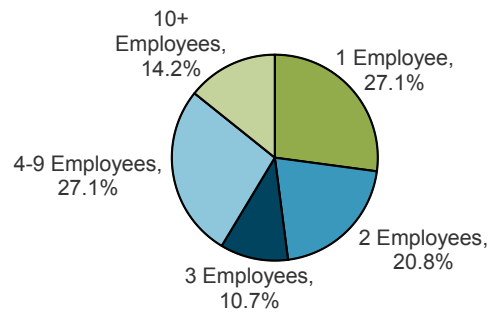
These new employees mainly came from within Canada: 74.7% were Yukon residents; 22.1% were hired from outside Yukon. The remaining 3.3% of new hires came from abroad. **Home-based** businesses hired a higher percentage of Yukoners (87.3%) compared to **non-home-based** businesses, where 73.0% of new hires were from Yukon. Of all businesses, the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry hired the most new employees (785), followed by *Retail Trade* (376), and *Construction* (276). The *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction* industry hired the most employees per responding business at 14.2 employees per business.

The *Construction* industry led the hiring in **home-based** businesses (103 employees), while *Accommodation and Food Services* hired the most employees (744) in the **non-home-based** business category.

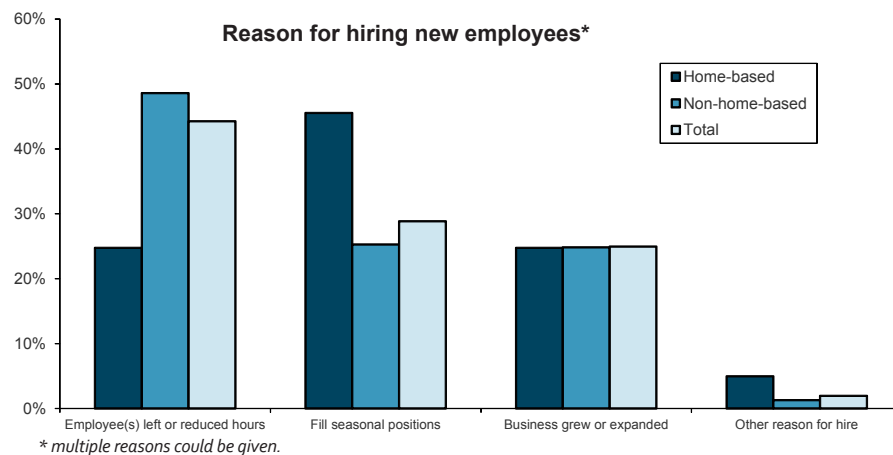
“How many new employees has this (home-based) business hired in the last six months?”



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



Reasons for New Employees Hired



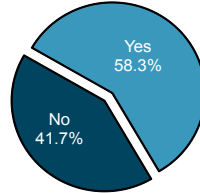
The most common reason for hiring new employees (44.2%) was to fill vacancies created because the previous employees had left or had reduced their work hours. The next most stated reason (28.8%) was to fill seasonal positions. The third most common reason stated (25.0%) was to fill new positions created due to business growth or expansion. ‘Other reasons’ accounted for the remaining 1.9%.

Labour Market Demand: Difficulty Finding Staff, Yukon, 2017

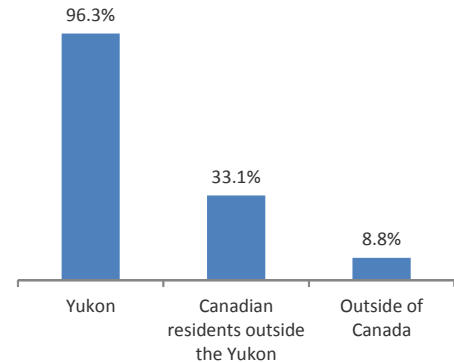
Of businesses that had vacancies in the six-month period prior to the survey, 58.3% said they had difficulty finding staff.

Of businesses that had difficulty finding staff: 96.3% indicated difficulty recruiting from Yukon; 33.1% indicated difficulty recruiting Canadian residents from outside of Yukon; and 8.8% 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	107	42.0%
Many people unmotivated to work	42	16.5%
Work location is remote	21	8.2%
Hard to compete with government (and others) wages	15	5.9%
Lack of training opportunities in Yukon	15	5.9%
People not willing to move to Yukon	7	2.7%
Seasonal work not attractive to workers	5	2.0%
Other	43	16.9%
Total responses	255	100.0%

* multiple responses could be given.

Of the businesses reporting difficulties finding staff, 94.9% 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; people do not want to work for low wages; there weren't applicants; transportation; and people are not interested in working in child care.

Response to Labour Market Shortage

Recognizing the difficulties in finding and hiring new and qualified staff, businesses often tried different steps to retain their existing staff as well as attracting new qualified staff. About one-third of businesses (35.7%) reported that they had increased staff wages; 32.6% reported that owners/operators/managers had extended his or her own work hours; 25.0% responded that they had extended the hours of existing employees; while 36.8% of businesses did not take any steps.

In the 'Other' category, some of the steps taken included providing benefits to staff in the form of bonuses and benefits. Businesses also reported alternative hiring plans to assist with recruitment, specifically, the hiring of temporary foreign workers. Some businesses reported process improvements such as advertising and infrastructure, others reported they had to decline additional work request due to labour shortage.

"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	36.8%	23.6%
Raised staff wages	35.7%	22.8%
Business owner/operator/manager extended his/her own work hours	32.6%	20.8%
Extended the hours of existing employees	25.0%	16.0%
Computerized or mechanized some operations	8.0%	5.1%
Reduced operating hours	6.0%	3.9%
Other	12.3%	7.9%

* multiple responses could be given.

Use of Job Bank by Businesses

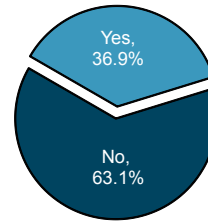
Just over two-thirds (69.4%) of businesses which had vacancies in the previous 6 months, reported that they had previously used the Job Bank. The reasons provided by businesses for not using the Job Bank included: no need (used other resources/ no employees needed); hired people they knew or were local; word-of-mouth advertising; didn't know about it; used social media; professionals needed or positions were too specialized; did not work out in the past; etc.

Labour Market Demand: Current Vacancies, Yukon, 2017

Of the 513 businesses indicating vacancies in the six month period prior to the survey, 186 businesses reported **current** vacancies (27 home-based and 159 non-home-based) at the time of the survey. Most of these businesses (73.5%) needed one or two new employees.

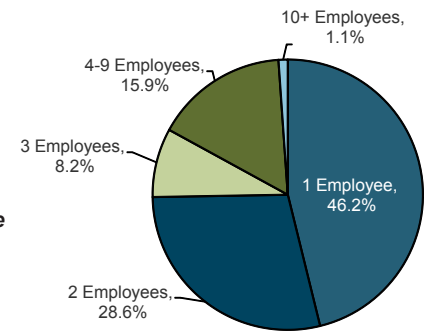
Of those 186 businesses reporting **current** vacancies, the number of positions needed totalled 411. The largest number of vacant positions (203) were in *Sales and Service Occupations* (e.g., Sales and account representatives; Occupations in food and beverage service; Cashiers; Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related support occupations; Chefs and Cooks; etc.).

The occupation category for the second-highest number of vacant positions (94) was *Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations* (e.g., Carpenters and cabinetmakers; Motor vehicle and transit drivers; etc.).



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

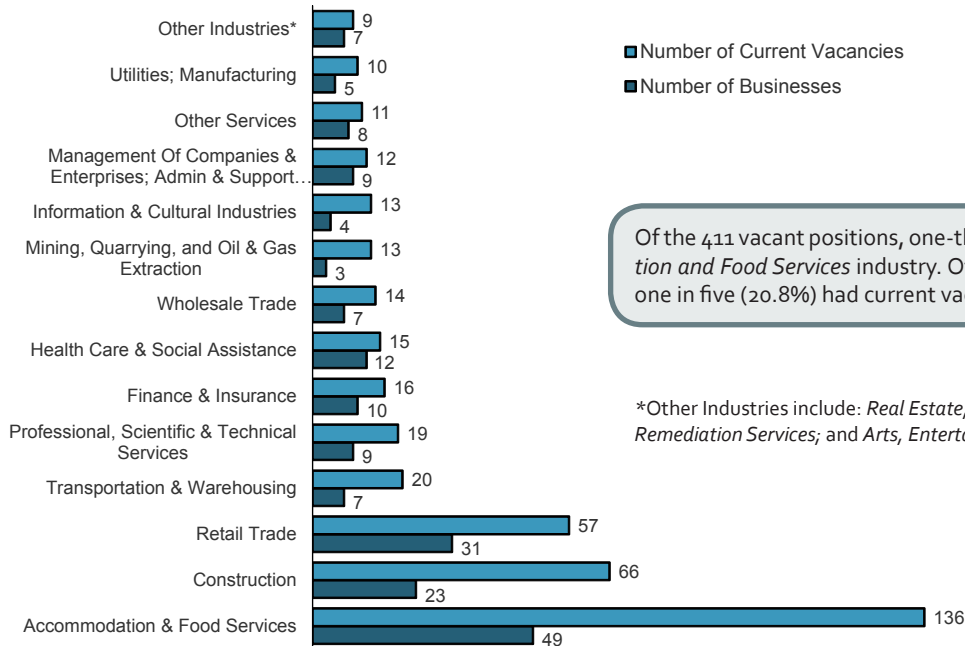
“How many new employees has this business hired in the last 6 months”



Occupation of Current Vacancy	Number of Positions
Management Occupations	
Senior management occupations	3
Specialized middle management occupations	4
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	4
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	1
Business, Finance and Administration Occupations	
Professional occupations in business and finance	5
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	15
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	1
Office support occupations	7
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	4
Natural and Applied Sciences and Related Occupations	
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	5
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	13
Health Occupations	
Technical occupations in health	2
Assisting occupations in support of health services	3
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	2
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	7
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	23
Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport	
Professional occupations in art and culture	1
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation, sport	2
Sales and Service Occupations	
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	1
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	31
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	34
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	54
Sales support occupations	39
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	44
Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations	
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	51
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	10
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	27
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	6
Natural Resources, Agriculture and Related Production Occupations	
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	2
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	6
Occupations in Manufacturing and Utilities	
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	1
Assemblers in manufacturing	1
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	1
Total Current Vacancies	411

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

Labour Market Demand: Current Vacancies by Industry



Of the 411 vacant positions, one-third (33.1%) were in the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry. Of the 236 businesses in this industry, one in five (20.8%) had current vacancies at the time of the survey.

*Other Industries include: *Real Estate; Rental & Leasing; Waste Management & Remediation Services; and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.*

Future Business Expectations: Hiring of Additional Full-time Employees, Yukon, 2018 and 2019

2018

Businesses that had job vacancies in the 6 months prior to the survey and during the survey, were asked whether they expected to hire additional full-time employees in 2018. Of those businesses, 42.9% reported that they did expect to hire additional full-time employees in 2018; 20.1% reported they did not expect to; and 37.0% of businesses did not know. The highest number of businesses expecting additional full-time employees was in the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry (17 businesses).

"How many <i>additional full-time employees</i> do you expect to hire in 2018.....2019?"	2018				2019			
	Yes, expect to hire		Not Hire	Don't know	Yes, expect to hire		Not Hire	Don't know/ Refuse
	# of businesses	Number of employees			# of businesses	Number of employees		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Utilities; Manufacturing	5	4	0	1	4	4	1	1
Construction	15	41	2	8	7	18	4	14
Wholesale Trade	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	6
Retail Trade	13	18	8	12	9	7	7	17
Transportation & Warehousing	3	17	0	4	3	17	0	4
Information & Cultural Industries	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
Finance & Insurance	4	5	5	1	0	0	2	8
Real Estate	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Rental & Leasing	1	12	0	0	1	12	0	0
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	3	1	3	3	2	45	4	3
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Admin & Support Services	4	5	2	3	2	2	3	4
Waste Management & Environmental Remediation Services	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	0
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care & Social Assistance	5	9	4	3	3	1	3	6
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Accommodation & Food Services	17	95	8	24	8	71	9	32
Other Services	3	6	0	5	1	0	2	5
Total	81	218	38	70	44	182	40	105

2019

For 2019, 23.3% of these businesses reported that they did expect to hire additional full-time employees. The *Retail Trade* industry had the highest number of businesses (9) expecting to hire additional full-time employees in 2019, followed by the *Accommodation and Food Services* industry (8 businesses). There were 44 businesses expecting to hire 182 additional full-time workers in 2019.

Future Business Expectations: Hiring of Additional Part-time Employees, Yukon, 2018 and 2019

2018

There were 42 businesses that had job vacancies in the 6 months prior to the survey and during the survey, that reported that they expect to hire additional part-time employees in 2018. In total, these businesses expect to hire an additional 84 part-time workers in 2018. The *Retail Trade* industry expect to hire the highest number of additional part-time employees (21), followed by the *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* industry with 20.

2019

For 2019, 27, or 14.3% of these businesses, expect to hire additional part-time employees. These businesses expect to hire 59 additional part-time employees in 2019.

"How many <u>additional part-time</u> employees do you expect to hire in 2018... 2019?"	2018	2019
Yes, expect to hire part-time employees		
Number of businesses	42	27
% of businesses	22.2%	14.3%
Number of additional part-time employees expected to hire	84	59
No, do not expect to hire additional part-time employees	55	50
Don't know if expecting to hire additional part-time employees	93	112

Future Business Expectations: Revenue Growth, Yukon, 2017 and 2018

2017

The Business Survey was conducted in the summer of 2017 and all businesses were asked whether they expected their gross revenue to grow in 2017. Just over half (50.8%) of all businesses stated they expected their revenues to stay about the same as in 2016; 25.7% expected a revenue growth; 14.0% expected a revenue decline; and 9.5% did not know or refused to answer. For those businesses expecting revenue growth in 2017, the median growth expectation was 20%, and for those businesses expecting declining revenues, the median decline was 50%.

2018

Businesses were asked what the expected growth in gross revenues would be in 2018 compared to 2017. Many respondents could not predict their revenue growth in 2018, with 36.3% did not know or refused to answer. Of businesses that were able to predict growth, 41.5% expected their revenues to remain the same as in 2017; and 17.2% expected revenue growth in 2018 with an expected median growth rate of 15%. For businesses expecting a decline in revenues for 2018 (4.9% of businesses), the expected median decline was 85%. This high percentage of expected median decline is due to a number of business owners retiring and/or closing of their businesses.

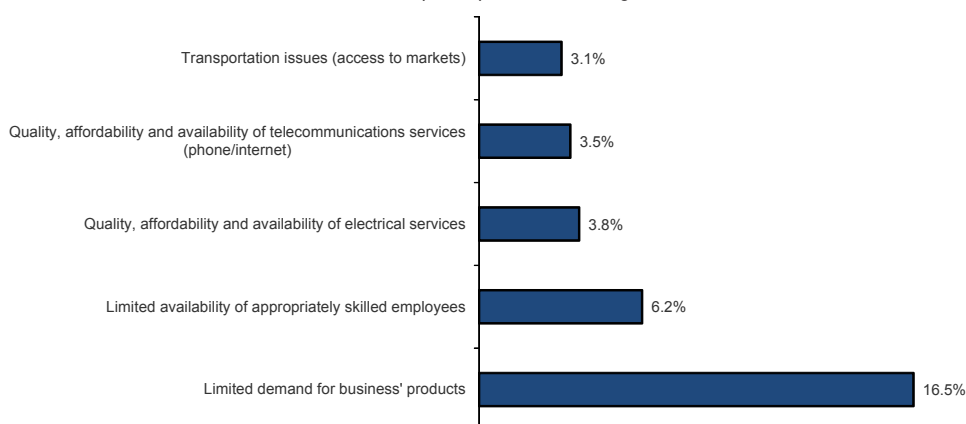
"How much do you expect your gross revenues to grow in 2017... 2018?"	Expect growth		Stay the same		Expect decline		Don't know or refuse	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	23.3%	22.3%	59.2%	50.5%	10.7%	5.8%	6.8%	21.4%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	26.8%	13.4%	42.8%	29.9%	11.9%	4.1%	18.6%	52.6%
Utilities; Manufacturing	37.9%	28.4%	43.7%	34.1%	12.6%	1.1%	5.7%	36.4%
Construction	21.3%	13.3%	48.6%	37.0%	21.5%	7.1%	8.5%	42.6%
Wholesale Trade	54.5%	38.6%	27.3%	25.0%	11.4%	2.3%	6.8%	34.1%
Retail Trade	36.2%	22.9%	41.7%	33.6%	9.8%	3.6%	12.2%	39.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	28.1%	20.0%	47.4%	48.7%	13.2%	5.2%	11.4%	26.1%
Information & Cultural Industries	29.8%	7.0%	50.9%	45.6%	14.0%	1.8%	5.3%	45.6%
Finance & Insurance	31.5%	20.4%	50.0%	57.4%	9.3%	1.9%	9.3%	20.4%
Real Estate	11.9%	10.4%	72.5%	60.1%	7.3%	1.0%	8.3%	28.5%
Rental & Leasing	22.0%	22.0%	63.4%	56.1%	12.2%	0.0%	2.4%	22.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	25.5%	15.6%	48.1%	41.4%	18.4%	7.1%	7.9%	35.8%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	22.2%	15.4%	56.0%	42.5%	10.1%	5.7%	11.7%	36.4%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	15.4%	7.7%	69.2%	53.8%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	38.5%
Educational Services	18.0%	19.7%	59.0%	36.1%	18.0%	6.6%	4.9%	37.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.2%	18.6%	60.6%	51.1%	10.6%	5.9%	8.5%	24.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	19.5%	18.4%	56.3%	46.0%	11.5%	4.6%	12.6%	31.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	33.5%	22.5%	44.9%	34.3%	13.6%	3.8%	8.1%	39.4%
Other Services	28.0%	16.0%	49.5%	43.7%	12.1%	3.8%	10.3%	36.6%
All Industries	25.7%	17.2%	50.8%	41.5%	14.0%	4.9%	9.5%	36.3%

Future Business Expectations: Factors that Could Limit Growth, Yukon, 2018 and 2019

Business owners were asked "In your opinion, what could limit the growth of your business over the next **two** years?". Respondents were given 5 options (multiple responses were accepted) as well as opportunity to state 'Other' factors where they could further specify growth-limiting factors. There were 678 businesses, that felt *nothing* could limit the growth of their business in the next two years; 185 businesses did not know or refused to answer. There were 1,425 'Other factors' that could limit growth were cited by businesses. Those factors are displayed in table below the graph.

Percentage of businesses reporting growth-limiting factors*

* multiple responses could be given.



Other Factors that Could Limit Growth

Other Factors that Could Limit Growth	Number of comments*	% of all comments
Owner's choice	417	29.3%
Downturn in economy	397	27.9%
downturn in general	196	13.8%
downturn in mining	125	8.8%
downturn in tourism	57	4.0%
downturn in construction	19	1.3%
Government regulation or spending	249	17.5%
Increased competition	74	5.2%
Increase in costs (fuel, freight costs etc.)	44	3.1%
Lack of (affordable) commercial space available	39	2.7%
Weather conditions	37	2.6%
Lack of (affordable) housing for employees	29	2.0%
Decline in Canadian dollar	23	1.6%
Population decline	14	1.0%
Access to capital	10	0.7%
Other	92	6.5%
Total 'Other' Factors	1,425	100.0%

Businesses were asked to specify what factors (other than those listed above) could limit future growth of their businesses in the next two years. The most common response, 417 or 29.3% 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 second most common comment 397, or 27.9% of all comments, indicated a *downturn in the economy* as a growth-limiting factor with most of them referring to a general economic downturn followed by a downturn in mining and mineral prices.

The third most common factor (17.5% of comments) was *government regulation or spending*. Common comments in this category were: lack of availability of land; increased taxes (carbon tax); need to decreased regulation and red-tape; and need to increase local purchasing by governments. Other comments were related to their dependence on government contracts: if governments decreased spending, it would limit their business growth.

Some comments were related to *increased competition* (5.2% of comments) from more businesses starting up with population growth, while conversely, others (1.0% of comments) were concerned that a decline in Yukon's population would affect future growth.

Concerns of *increases in costs such as heating fuel and gasoline; freight charges; as well as supplies* were also stated as a factor (3.1% of comments).

Other comments included factors such as: *farm land availability; world events affecting travel; hard to find child care; cost and availability of land; condition of highways; anti-development groups; seasonality of work, etc.*

Historical Tables of Yukon Business Surveys

The Yukon Business Survey has been conducted periodically since 1993. The following tables present data on a number of questions which have remained consistent between the surveys since 2007. However, caution should be exercised in comparing the data between survey years due to the following factors: variability in coverage and response rates; slight changes to questions and questionnaire design; minor changes in data collection procedures; and the time of year the survey was conducted. The estimation method was updated in 2017 by introducing adjustments to account for non-response.

Businesses by Industry

Industry	2007		2008		2009		2010		2013		2015		2017	
	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	117	4.7%	152	5.1%	158	5.2%	130	4.3%	176	5.0%	205	6.0%	104	3.3%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	70	2.8%	146	4.9%	168	5.6%	172	5.6%	198	5.6%	200	5.9%	194	6.1%
Utilities; Manufacturing	121	4.8%	138	4.7%	144	4.8%	128	4.2%	129	3.7%	103	3.0%	88	2.8%
Construction	306	12.2%	391	13.2%	380	12.6%	454	14.9%	596	16.9%	548	16.0%	506	15.8%
Wholesale Trade	47	1.9%	58	2.0%	74	2.5%	71	2.3%	73	2.1%	54	1.6%	44	1.4%
Retail Trade	282	11.3%	297	10.0%	300	9.9%	273	9.0%	274	7.8%	256	7.5%	253	7.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	98	3.9%	129	4.4%	139	4.6%	145	4.8%	161	4.6%	164	4.8%	114	3.6%
Information & Cultural Industries	46	1.8%	48	1.6%	47	1.6%	51	1.7%	53	1.5%	55	1.6%	58	1.8%
Finance & Insurance	29	1.2%	43	1.5%	35	1.2%	36	1.2%	38	1.1%	46	1.3%	54	1.7%
Real Estate	88	3.5%	101	3.4%	107	3.5%	106	3.5%	122	3.5%	185	5.4%	193	6.0%
Rental & Leasing	26	1.0%	31	1.0%	34	1.1%	37	1.2%	37	1.0%	41	1.2%	41	1.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	370	14.8%	445	15.0%	462	15.3%	501	16.4%	599	17.0%	543	15.9%	505	15.8%
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%	247	7.7%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	16	0.6%	17	0.6%	16	0.5%	21	0.7%	26	0.7%	21	0.6%	12	0.4%
Educational Services	49	2.0%	55	1.9%	65	2.2%	53	1.7%	75	2.1%	58	1.7%	62	1.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	162	6.5%	151	5.1%	154	5.1%	152	5.0%	180	5.1%	177	5.2%	188	5.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	146	5.8%	164	5.5%	163	5.4%	132	4.3%	114	3.2%	83	2.4%	86	2.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	168	6.7%	222	7.5%	219	7.3%	216	7.1%	227	6.4%	240	7.0%	236	7.4%
Other Services	209	8.4%	179	6.0%	151	5.0%	154	5.1%	185	5.2%	195	5.7%	214	6.7%
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%	3,199	100.0%

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

Industry	2007		2008		2009		2010		2013		2015		2017	
	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.	# of bus.	% of all bus.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	117	4.7%	152	5.1%	158	5.2%	130	4.3%	176	5.0%	205	6.0%	104	3.3%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	70	2.8%	146	4.9%	168	5.6%	172	5.6%	198	5.6%	200	5.9%	194	6.1%
Utilities; Manufacturing	121	4.8%	138	4.7%	144	4.8%	128	4.2%	129	3.7%	103	3.0%	88	2.8%
Construction	306	12.2%	391	13.2%	380	12.6%	454	14.9%	596	16.9%	548	16.0%	506	15.8%
Wholesale Trade	47	1.9%	58	2.0%	74	2.5%	71	2.3%	73	2.1%	54	1.6%	44	1.4%
Retail Trade	282	11.3%	297	10.0%	300	9.9%	273	9.0%	274	7.8%	256	7.5%	253	7.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	98	3.9%	129	4.4%	139	4.6%	145	4.8%	161	4.6%	164	4.8%	114	3.6%
Information & Cultural Industries	46	1.8%	48	1.6%	47	1.6%	51	1.7%	53	1.5%	55	1.6%	58	1.8%
Finance & Insurance	29	1.2%	43	1.5%	35	1.2%	36	1.2%	38	1.1%	46	1.3%	54	1.7%
Real Estate	88	3.5%	101	3.4%	107	3.5%	106	3.5%	122	3.5%	185	5.4%	193	6.0%
Rental & Leasing	26	1.0%	31	1.0%	34	1.1%	37	1.2%	37	1.0%	41	1.2%	41	1.3%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	370	14.8%	445	15.0%	462	15.3%	501	16.4%	599	17.0%	543	15.9%	505	15.8%
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%	247	7.7%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	16	0.6%	17	0.6%	16	0.5%	21	0.7%	26	0.7%	21	0.6%	12	0.4%
Educational Services	49	2.0%	55	1.9%	65	2.2%	53	1.7%	75	2.1%	58	1.7%	62	1.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	162	6.5%	151	5.1%	154	5.1%	152	5.0%	180	5.1%	177	5.2%	188	5.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	146	5.8%	164	5.5%	163	5.4%	132	4.3%	114	3.2%	83	2.4%	86	2.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	168	6.7%	222	7.5%	219	7.3%	216	7.1%	227	6.4%	240	7.0%	236	7.4%
Other Services	209	8.4%	179	6.0%	151	5.0%	154	5.1%	185	5.2%	195	5.7%	214	6.7%
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%	3,199	100.0%

Workers* by Industry[†]

Industry	Total workers*							Full-time employees						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017
	% of employment by industry							% of full-time employees**						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	33.3%	83.9%	93.9%	65.9%	75.4%	96.1%	43.5%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	3.3%	5.3%	4.5%	6.5%	8.8%	5.4%	5.6%	41.8%	72.4%	88.3%	96.5%	94.4%	95.0%	91.1%
Utilities; Manufacturing	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%	3.8%	3.8%	3.3%	3.2%	90.2%	91.5%	91.9%	91.7%	91.0%	86.2%	84.8%
Construction	10.8%	9.6%	10.1%	12.4%	13.1%	12.2%	11.7%	85.1%	83.8%	78.0%	82.7%	78.3%	88.8%	86.7%
Wholesale Trade	3.1%	2.4%	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	86.6%	94.6%	88.5%	88.4%	93.9%	92.2%	86.3%
Retail Trade	20.0%	20.3%	19.6%	16.4%	14.8%	16.5%	19.3%	58.1%	64.9%	70.0%	66.5%	64.4%	67.4%	55.5%
Transportation & Warehousing	6.7%	8.0%	6.1%	7.8%	7.0%	6.5%	6.2%	70.4%	68.2%	73.5%	74.5%	75.7%	79.2%	76.8%
Information & Cultural Industries	4.6%	2.5%	1.8%	4.0%	1.7%	4.0%	3.6%	81.3%	69.2%	49.6%	91.0%	62.5%	88.9%	77.7%
Finance & Insurance	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	1.8%	1.9%	76.0%	81.0%	79.6%	79.6%	88.1%	81.9%	87.8%
Real Estate	1.6%	2.4%	3.5%	3.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	84.3%	73.8%	48.3%	64.4%	75.2%	62.9%	80.7%
Rental & Leasing	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	56.1%	74.1%	69.4%	76.2%	69.3%	66.7%	80.9%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	9.4%	8.6%	9.5%	11.5%	9.8%	9.7%	7.9%	82.1%	79.3%	83.3%	84.6%	82.5%	82.3%	86.1%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	3.5%	3.7%	4.2%	3.6%	4.5%	4.7%	4.6%	58.3%	57.6%	56.2%	66.4%	57.5%	59.8%	48.1%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	75.0%	63.9%	61.3%	92.9%	85.4%	92.9%	81.8%
Educational Services	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	40.9%	23.1%	39.3%	25.0%	30.0%	33.3%	40.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	5.6%	4.2%	5.1%	4.2%	3.5%	4.0%	4.0%	66.6%	72.8%	76.8%	70.6%	81.6%	81.4%	83.4%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	4.4%	3.1%	3.4%	2.6%	4.1%	1.2%	1.6%	69.0%	43.8%	39.1%	49.5%	62.3%	70.3%	32.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	13.2%	15.2%	15.2%	12.6%	15.6%	17.6%	17.7%	57.7%	62.3%	57.2%	61.7%	65.5%	61.8%	70.7%
Other Services	4.5%	3.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	4.0%	3.7%	75.3%	80.0%	82.2%	76.3%	83.7%	86.9%	80.6%
All Industries	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	68.4%	70.6%	70.6%	75.4%	74.5%	75.6%	71.6%

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

Businesses with Website by Industry

Industry	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017
	% of businesses with website by industry						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2.6%	6.6%	5.1%	10.0%	10.2%	8.8%	27.9%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	10.0%	13.7%	14.9%	28.5%	34.3%	32.0%	13.9%
Utilities; Manufacturing	30.6%	26.8%	27.8%	35.9%	46.5%	44.7%	42.0%
Construction	4.2%	4.9%	6.1%	13.7%	17.1%	22.3%	16.0%
Wholesale Trade	38.3%	43.1%	36.5%	35.2%	54.8%	53.7%	70.5%
Retail Trade	29.8%	35.7%	34.0%	42.1%	42.3%	37.5%	43.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	25.5%	31.0%	32.4%	33.8%	38.5%	39.6%	42.1%
Information & Cultural Industries	54.3%	58.3%	57.4%	52.9%	64.2%	70.9%	50.0%
Finance & Insurance	44.8%	48.8%	57.1%	55.6%	52.6%	45.7%	44.4%
Real Estate	9.1%	11.9%	13.1%	11.3%	17.2%	12.4%	10.9%
Rental & Leasing	42.3%	35.5%	26.5%	40.5%	51.4%	46.3%	24.4%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	25.9%	22.2%	25.5%	30.3%	34.7%	36.8%	29.7%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	17.9%	11.9%	13.9%	16.4%	20.5%	17.0%	20.2%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	6.3%	17.6%	31.3%	19.0%	38.5%	38.1%	25.0%
Educational Services	24.5%	20.0%	21.5%	34.0%	29.3%	29.3%	24.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	6.8%	10.6%	12.3%	12.5%	18.9%	19.2%	26.1%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	53.4%	52.4%	47.9%	58.3%	57.0%	48.2%	57.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	39.3%	53.2%	52.5%	55.6%	60.8%	59.2%	62.7%
Other Services	23.9%	11.2%	11.9%	18.8%	22.7%	18.5%	22.0%
All Industries	23.4%	23.8%	24.4%	29.1%	32.1%	31.0%	30.0%

Business Gross Revenue* Categories by Selected Industry

Industry	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017
	number of businesses					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	152	158	130	176	205	104
No response	12	7	x	9	x	x
< \$50,000	122	133	109	147	177	69
\$50,000 to \$99,999	7	8	6	9	10	9
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	9	7	6	7	6	14
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	x	x	x	x	x	x
> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	146	168	172	198	200	194
No response	20	10	21	16	31	18
< \$50,000	61	75	90	78	84	77
\$50,000 to \$99,999	9	14	11	19	19	24
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	29	35	26	39	28	45
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	8	14	10	14	16	8
> \$1,000,000	19	20	14	32	22	22
Construction	391	380	454	596	548	506
No response	25	19	44	39	35	34
< \$50,000	137	113	141	196	183	170
\$50,000 to \$99,999	60	85	84	121	100	96
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	114	107	120	166	154	122
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	25	24	27	26	29	41
> \$1,000,000	30	32	38	48	47	43
Retail Trade	297	300	273	274	256	253
No response	31	31	38	21	18	30
< \$50,000	77	85	77	82	70	77
\$50,000 to \$99,999	27	27	14	20	20	19
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	49	56	46	51	47	47
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	33	27	27	25	28	19
> \$1,000,000	80	74	71	75	73	62
Prof. Scientific & Technical	445	462	501	599	543	505
No response	23	32	43	44	32	35
< \$50,000	212	218	226	261	238	252
\$50,000 to \$99,999	72	82	88	114	107	85
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	100	93	113	138	120	106
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	18	17	14	21	20	14
> \$1,000,000	20	20	17	21	26	13

* 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	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017
	number of businesses					
Management of Co & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	193	201	214	264	241	247
No response	20	20	29	22	15	21
< \$50,000	107	114	102	129	116	120
\$50,000 to \$99,999	31	35	35	48	41	48
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	28	22	37	47	53	45
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	x	6	8	9	7	6
> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	9	9	8
Health Care & Social Assistance	151	154	152	180	177	188
No response	18	19	15	21	22	22
< \$50,000	74	73	62	85	57	64
\$50,000 to \$99,999	19	27	31	31	29	32
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	28	24	34	36	49	57
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	8	8	7	4	13	7
> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	x	7	7
Accommodation & Food Services	222	219	216	227	240	236
No response	28	32	40	27	21	25
< \$50,000	61	66	63	63	73	69
\$50,000 to \$99,999	26	21	22	26	26	27
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	56	55	46	55	75	58
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	25	27	22	27	17	32
> \$1,000,000	26	18	23	29	28	25
Other Services	179	151	154	185	195	214
No response	15	9	9	6	8	22
< \$50,000	91	76	76	96	98	97
\$50,000 to \$99,999	26	24	20	28	33	34
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	39	34	36	42	41	43
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	x	x	9	11	8	14
> \$1,000,000	x	x	x	x	7	x
All Industries	2,960	3,017	3,046	3,527	3,415	3,199
No response	276	253	353	288	256	300
< \$50,000	1,298	1,323	1,268	1,475	1,416	1,317
\$50,000 to \$99,999	371	426	413	528	506	467
\$100,000 to \$499,999 ¹	581	578	603	750	749	670
\$500,000 to \$999,999 ²	176	189	177	185	192	184
> \$1,000,000	258	248	232	301	296	261

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

Industry	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017
	number of employees						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2	22	9	32	43	16	18
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	188	684	63	471	202	133	213
Utilities; Manufacturing	46	43	23	56	38	39	62
Construction	268	435	276	619	400	219	276
Wholesale Trade	41	37	48	58	60	41	50
Retail Trade	643	446	434	531	406	516	376
Transportation & Warehousing	175	119	80	215	74	106	98
Information & Cultural Industries	72	64	52	136	76	49	51
Finance & Insurance	31	66	36	29	24	26	32
Real Estate	5	22	30	21	61	8	35
Rental & Leasing	26	36	18	51	27	69	43
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	117	387	65	198	226	269	96
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	65	52	49	349	83	78	73
Waste Management & Remediation Services	15	10	33	10	13	8	11
Educational Services	6	12	7	1	7	15	1
Health Care & Social Assistance	103	55	52	62	56	83	48
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	122	55	178	126	178	16	18
Accommodation & Food Services	468	870	583	675	801	748	785
Other Services	84	53	32	45	62	53	49
All Industries	2,477	3,468	2,068	3,685	2,837	2,492	2,336

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

Industry	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017
	% of businesses*					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	85.7%	50.0%	83.3%	30.0%	57.1%	25.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	80.0%	38.5%	47.5%	38.9%	34.5%	36.4%
Utilities; Manufacturing	80.8%	73.3%	68.2%	40.0%	58.8%	61.1%
Construction	73.0%	61.1%	72.9%	62.2%	46.0%	57.3%
Wholesale Trade	77.8%	47.4%	44.4%	61.5%	73.3%	78.6%
Retail Trade	69.6%	69.8%	61.9%	59.8%	49.5%	52.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	62.5%	42.3%	40.0%	64.9%	43.2%	65.4%
Information & Cultural Industries	72.7%	50.0%	66.7%	50.0%	37.5%	66.7%
Finance & Insurance	66.7%	66.7%	80.0%	76.9%	57.1%	68.8%
Real Estate	85.7%	60.0%	66.7%	75.0%	66.7%	33.3%
Rental & Leasing	77.8%	75.0%	66.7%	25.0%	30.0%	71.4%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	55.8%	51.9%	57.1%	50.0%	42.2%	59.0%
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	73.1%	54.2%	45.7%	56.7%	64.3%	41.7%
Waste Management & Remediation Services	50.0%	33.3%	40.0%	57.1%	33.3%	50.0%
Educational Services	60.0%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	75.0%	0.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	74.1%	68.2%	66.7%	50.0%	52.0%	68.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	73.3%	27.3%	33.3%	50.0%	40.0%	60.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	79.5%	72.5%	61.1%	75.0%	71.0%	69.9%
Other Services	80.0%	58.8%	56.5%	61.5%	52.2%	57.1%
All Industries	72.4%	61.0%	59.7%	58.7%	53.2%	58.3%

* 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	2017
	number of vacancies						
Senior Management	4	3	1	2	1	1	3
Middle and Other Management	32	37	17	29	22	30	9
Professionals in Business and Finance	9	2	6	3	8	4	5
Skilled Admin and Business	18	15	4	13	16	6	16
Clerical	43	100	26	69	38	35	11
Professionals in Natural and Applied Sciences	18	19	11	27	20	15	5
Technical Related to Natural and Applied Sciences	34	31	8	10	48	14	13
Professionals in Health	1	4	1	5	5	5	0
Technical and Related in Health	5	2	1	4	1	5	2
Assisting in Support of Health Services	1	3	2	2	0	0	3
Professionals in Social Science, Education, Gov't Services and Religion	6	7	1	0	2	8	26
Paraprofessionals in Law, Social Services, Education and Religion	21	18	15	12	9	8	7
Professionals in Art and Culture	2	5	3	0	3	0	1
Technical and Skilled in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport	3	4	5	5	2	1	2
Skilled Sales and Service	67	94	40	31	60	38	32
Intermediate Sales and Service	113	256	117	174	101	85	88
Elemental Sales and Service	166	166	93	161	112	37	39
Trades and Skilled Transport and Equipment Operators	120	164	45	133	155	61	61
Intermediate in Transport, Equipment Operation, Installation and Maintenance	51	126	16	43	38	149	71
Trades Helpers, Construction Labourers and Related	8	68	7	21	12	40	6
Skilled in Primary Industry	3	19	0	4	5	0	2
Intermediate in Primary Industry	0	2	0	0	1	3	0
Labourers in Primary Industry	3	0	0	0	7	0	6
Processing, Manufacturing and Utility Supervisors and Skilled Operators	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Processing and Manufacturing Machine Operators and Assemblers	2	12	8	3	3	3	2
Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	7	0	10	0	1	2	1
Total Vacancies	737	1,161	437	751	674	550	411

Businesses that Export by Industry

Industry	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017
	number of businesses					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	55	55	50	64	85	24
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	35	28	21	25	26	15
Utilities; Manufacturing	43	39	35	33	16	18
Construction	22	23	24	21	19	23
Wholesale Trade	14	19	17	17	14	17
Retail Trade	41	41	32	32	27	23
Transportation & Warehousing	28	23	36	16	23	21
Information & Cultural Industries	25	22	24	24	17	16
Finance & Insurance	2	4	3	2	2	6
Real Estate	0	0	2	2	2	9
Rental & Leasing	5	2	3	5	1	1
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	111	100	107	116	103	93
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	5	5	7	13	7	21
Waste Management & Remediation Services	2	3	2	3	3	2
Educational Services	3	6	3	8	10	9
Health Care & Social Assistance	2	4	5	11	7	3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	40	43	28	26	12	21
Accommodation & Food Services	5	11	5	4	1	7
Other Services	17	7	11	14	6	15
All Industries	455	435	415	436	381	342

Seasonal Businesses by Industry

Industry	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015	2017
	number of businesses					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	112	118	100	134	154	48
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	104	123	117	113	136	127
Utilities; Manufacturing	23	20	18	19	18	10
Construction	52	53	54	99	78	66
Wholesale Trade	7	8	6	10	5	6
Retail Trade	18	31	14	22	25	13
Transportation & Warehousing	32	36	38	42	45	13
Information & Cultural Industries	3	1	4	3	5	2
Finance & Insurance	0	0	0	1	0	5
Real Estate	1	3	3	1	1	12
Rental & Leasing	6	7	7	14	13	5
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	17	22	25	26	16	19
Management of Companies & Enterprises; Administrative & Support Services	26	26	20	32	31	33
Waste Management & Remediation Services	6	3	4	4	1	0
Educational Services	9	9	6	11	11	6
Health Care & Social Assistance	2	1	2	5	3	4
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	51	54	50	38	15	21
Accommodation & Food Services	68	70	69	67	75	65
Other Services	14	13	7	7	16	23
All Industries	551	598	544	648	648	477

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 ^f	2017
Selected Industries		% of businesses						
Mining, Quarrying and Oil & Gas Extraction	Lower	12.8%	12.5%	4.2%	24.7%	11.0%	25.4%	15.9%
	No change	59.0%	75.0%	79.2%	69.9%	53.4%	61.2%	61.4%
	Higher	28.2%	12.5%	16.7%	5.5%	35.6%	13.4%	22.7%
Construction	Lower	11.3%	21.3%	11.7%	20.3%	15.2%	21.2%	17.6%
	No change	60.1%	64.3%	65.8%	60.6%	56.8%	63.1%	57.6%
	Higher	28.6%	14.5%	22.6%	19.1%	28.0%	15.7%	24.8%
Retail Trade	Lower	12.0%	9.3%	8.5%	11.2%	8.1%	9.2%	10.0%
	No change	49.1%	69.9%	80.9%	76.0%	78.9%	84.0%	76.0%
	Higher	38.9%	20.8%	10.6%	12.8%	13.0%	6.7%	14.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Lower	8.2%	17.0%	12.6%	9.8%	12.1%	18.4%	13.8%
	No change	74.2%	72.9%	77.8%	76.5%	69.1%	66.5%	68.6%
	Higher	17.5%	10.1%	9.6%	13.7%	18.9%	15.2%	17.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services	Lower	9.1%	12.6%	7.4%	15.3%	7.1%	21.8%	8.5%
	No change	81.8%	75.9%	80.3%	69.4%	67.3%	65.5%	74.4%
	Higher	9.1%	11.5%	12.3%	15.3%	25.5%	12.7%	17.1%
Accommodation & Food Services	Lower	11.6%	9.6%	16.7%	16.1%	5.8%	9.0%	6.6%
	No change	53.7%	76.0%	73.8%	67.7%	64.4%	73.8%	75.8%
	Higher	34.7%	14.4%	9.5%	16.1%	29.8%	17.2%	17.6%
All industries	Lower	9.5%	14.6%	9.6%	13.1%	11.0%	15.6%	14.7%
	No change	65.3%	73.2%	78.1%	74.2%	69.7%	70.4%	67.4%
	Higher	25.2%	12.2%	12.3%	12.7%	19.3%	13.9%	17.9%

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 2017 survey, 14.7% of Yukon businesses reported a **decrease** in 2016 gross revenues that caused them to fall into a lower revenue category than in the previous business survey (2015). For 67.4% of businesses, gross revenues reported in the 2017 survey **remained in the same revenue category** as in the 2015 survey. In the 2017 survey, reported revenues of 17.9% of businesses **increased** enough to rise into a higher revenue category than in the 2015 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 ^f	2017
Selected Industries		% of businesses						
Mining, Quarrying and Oil & Gas Extraction	Less workers reported	17.3%	45.5%	32.9%	26.8%	18.8%	44.1%	19.1%
	No change	48.1%	29.1%	44.7%	29.3%	34.1%	35.3%	40.4%
	More workers reported	34.6%	25.5%	22.4%	43.9%	47.1%	20.6%	40.4%
Construction	Less workers reported	19.0%	24.2%	24.4%	16.1%	21.8%	28.3%	21.2%
	No change	57.1%	51.3%	53.8%	50.9%	46.9%	51.5%	51.5%
	More workers reported	23.9%	24.6%	21.8%	33.0%	31.3%	20.2%	27.3%
Retail Trade	Less workers reported	32.2%	26.9%	29.8%	25.4%	20.6%	38.1%	25.4%
	No change	38.3%	41.0%	43.9%	42.0%	38.9%	37.5%	40.4%
	More workers reported	29.4%	32.2%	26.3%	32.7%	40.6%	24.4%	34.2%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Less workers reported	13.6%	16.4%	14.1%	14.0%	14.0%	16.7%	18.6%
	No change	68.2%	71.8%	73.4%	70.7%	64.0%	70.3%	67.2%
	More workers reported	18.2%	11.8%	12.5%	15.3%	21.9%	13.0%	14.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services	Less workers reported	18.3%	22.4%	19.0%	19.2%	12.4%	32.8%	19.1%
	No change	60.6%	60.3%	58.4%	57.7%	60.3%	44.0%	56.4%
	More workers reported	21.2%	17.2%	22.6%	23.1%	27.3%	23.3%	24.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	Less workers reported	27.4%	29.6%	27.3%	32.0%	20.3%	34.8%	47.7%
	No change	48.4%	43.7%	42.0%	32.7%	24.8%	31.2%	24.8%
	More workers reported	24.2%	26.7%	30.7%	35.3%	54.9%	34.0%	27.5%
All industries	Less workers reported	20.9%	23.6%	23.5%	20.5%	19.0%	27.5%	23.8%
	No change	56.3%	55.2%	56.0%	52.9%	49.4%	51.7%	51.1%
	More workers reported	22.7%	21.2%	20.5%	26.6%	31.7%	20.8%	25.1%

Comparing employment figures, 386 (25.1%) Yukon businesses tracked over this period, reported more workers in 2017 than in 2015. The industry with the highest percentage of businesses reporting increases in employment in 2017 was *Mining, Quarrying and Oil & Gas Extraction* (40.4%) followed by *Retail Trade* (34.2%).

Employment decreased in 2017 compared to 2015 for 23.8% of Yukon businesses tracked over this period. The industry with the highest percentage of businesses reporting decreased employment was *Accommodation & Food Services* (47.7%) followed by *Retail Trade* (25.4%).

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.

Number of Businesses Compared to Previous Business Survey

	Business entering or exiting survey	2006-2007 [†]	2007-2008 [†]	2008-2009 [†]	2009-2010 [†]	2010-2013 [†]	2013-2015 [†]	2015-2017
Selected Industries		number of businesses						
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	Entering	14	61	73	81	98	104	49
	Exiting	17	7	50	73	63	110	156
Construction	Entering	98	121	79	146	285	196	173
	Exiting	27	27	73	82	134	253	319
Retail Trade	Entering	61	48	70	44	68	59	120
	Exiting	41	37	67	67	63	98	134
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Entering	126	132	140	169	266	173	268
	Exiting	56	66	124	115	158	243	337
Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support Services	Entering	46	61	53	69	123	107	135
	Exiting	32	23	42	52	75	123	145
Accommodation & Food Services	Entering	44	51	53	46	71	72	111
	Exiting	33	23	52	48	57	71	132
All industries	Entering	699	804	843	811	1,430	1,229	1,491
	Exiting	414	454	749	751	916	1,427	2,134

Overall, there were 1,491 new businesses over the 2-year period from 2015 to 2017. Over the same period, 2,134 businesses were found to have exited. For all industries, this translated into a net loss of 643 businesses.

Between 2015 and 2017, the *Professional, Scientific & Technical Services* industry showed the biggest increase both in terms of the number of new businesses entering (268) and exiting (337), resulting in a net loss of 69 businesses.

Notes:

This report is a summary of the results of the 2017 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



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