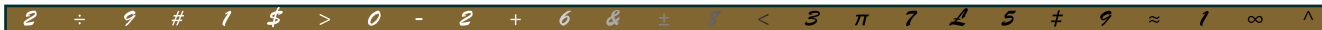


YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

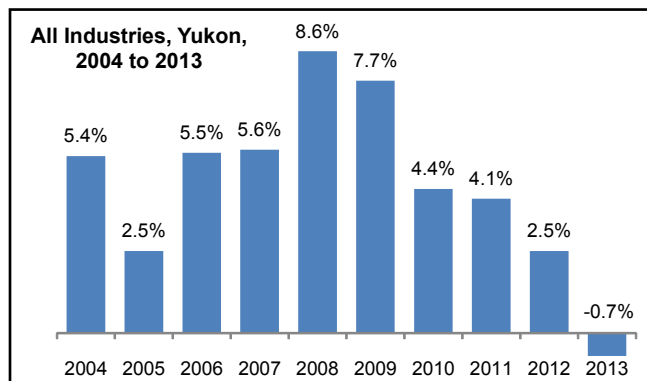
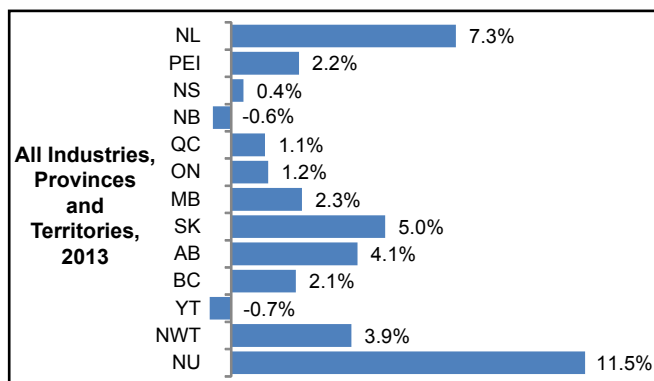


Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry at Basic Prices 2013

Highlights:

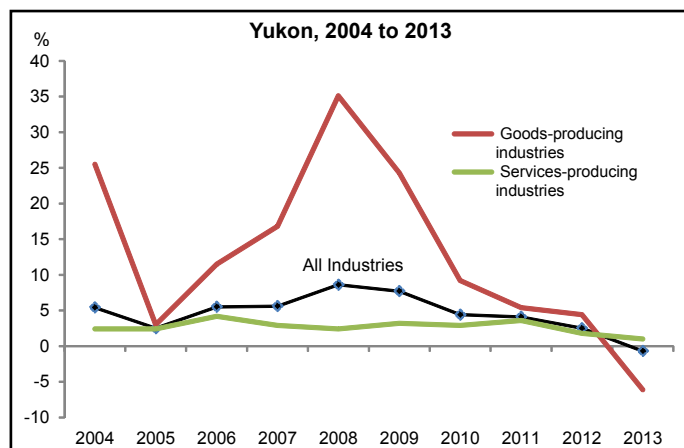
- Yukon's real GDP for 2013 was \$2,208.7 million (in chained (2007) dollars); a negative growth of -0.7% following a revised positive growth of 2.5% in 2012.
- In 2013, the largest increase in amount was seen in the *Real estate and rental and leasing* sector with an expansion of \$8.1 million, up 2.7% from 2012 and *Public administration* up \$8.1 million, or 1.7% from 2012. The largest decrease in amount was in the *Construction* sector, with a contraction of \$22.8 million, down 12.7% from 2012.

GDP Growth Rates (based on real GDP in chained (2007) dollars)



Over the past ten years, Yukon's GDP growth rate varied from a low of -0.7% in 2013 to a high of 8.6% in 2008. After increases in 2006 through 2008, the growth rate has gradually declined at varying rates.

Note: The current calculation of GDP is based on the input-output structure of the economy in 2010 (benchmark year). Substantial revisions in subsequent years can occur due to a new benchmark year. Please see endnote on page 8.



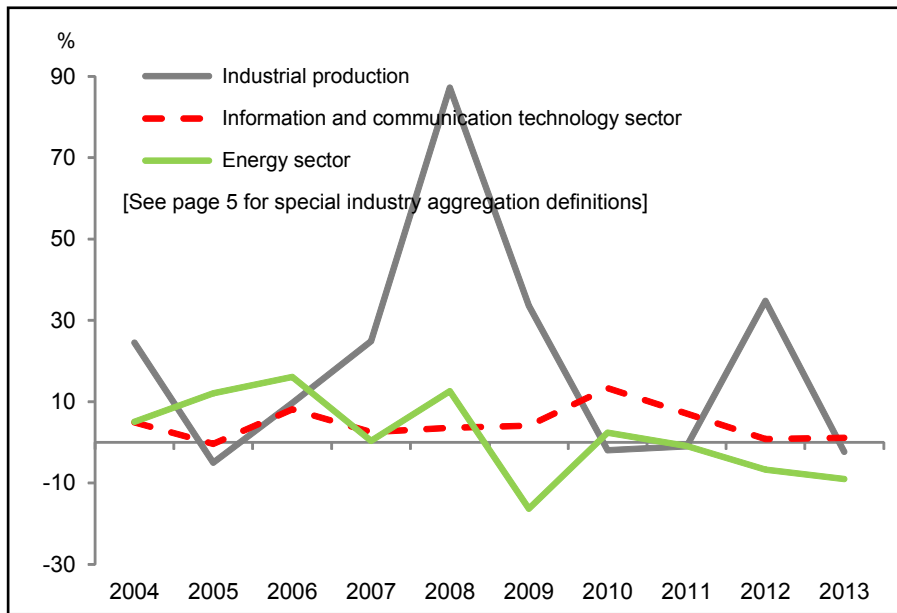
In 2013, Yukon's GDP in the *Goods-producing* industries declined 6.1%, while the *Services-producing* industries recorded an increase in GDP of 1.0%.

Between 2004 and 2013, the GDP growth rate for the *Goods-producing* industries fluctuated considerably (from -6.1% in 2013 to 35.1% in 2008) due mainly to activities in *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, and Construction*. However, the GDP growth rate for the *Services-producing* industries fluctuated within a relatively narrow margin (from 1.0% in 2013 to 4.2% in 2006) over the same period.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry represents the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into output. This analytical report presents Statistics Canada's latest estimates of Yukon's real GDP by industry at basic prices in chained (2007) dollars. These figures are subject to revision.

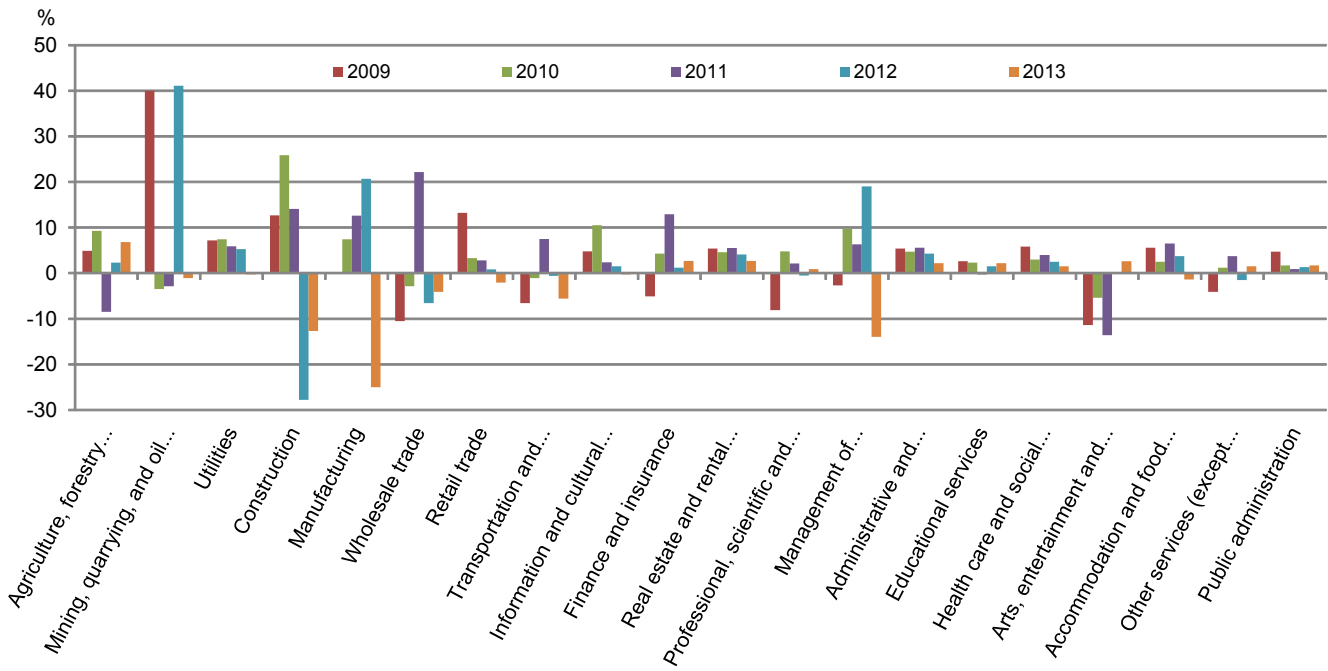
GDP is one of the primary economic indicators used by decision-makers within the governments and financial and other institutions to evaluate the health of the economy. A large increase in real GDP is interpreted as a sign that the economy is doing well, while a small or negative increase indicates poor economic performances.

GDP Growth Rate by Special Industry Aggregation, Yukon, 2004 to 2013 (based on real GDP in chained (2007) dollars)



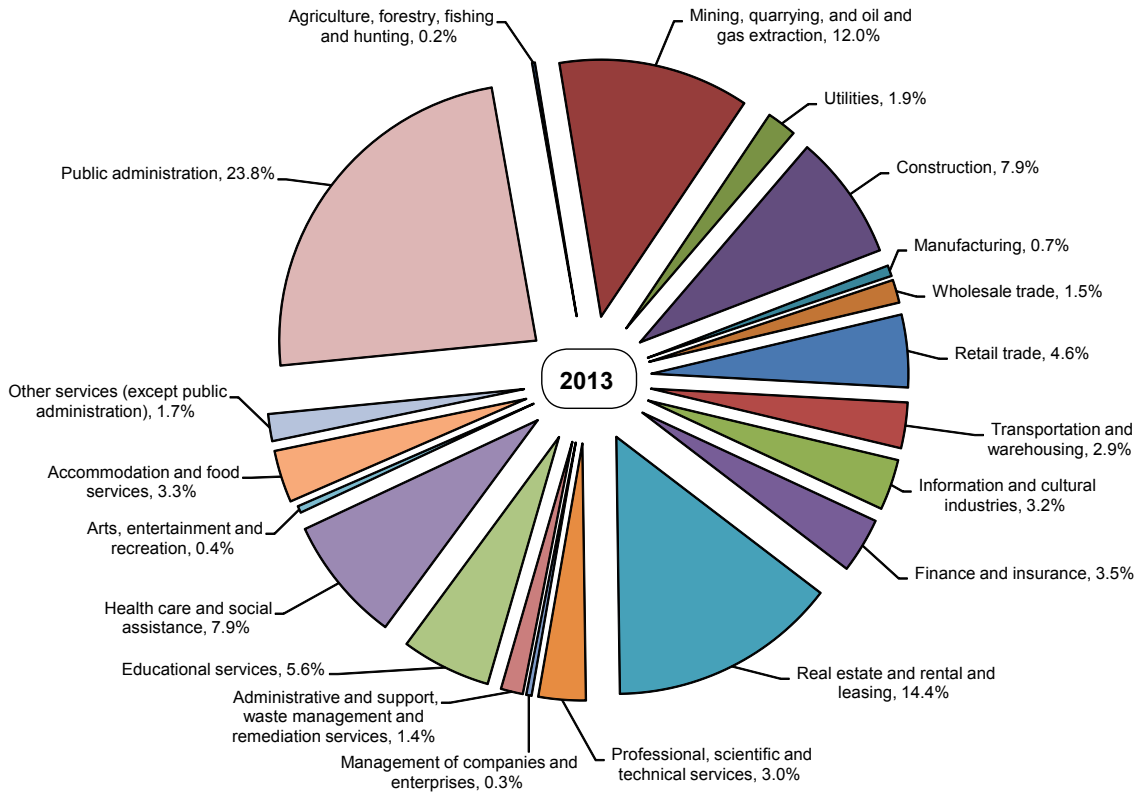
- The GDP growth rate in *Industrial production* fluctuated hugely between 2004 to 2013, from -5.0% in 2005 to 87.2% in 2008.
- The *Energy* sector GDP growth rate ranged from -16.3% in 2009 to 16.1% in 2006.
- The *Information and communications technology* sector's GDP growth rate had a relatively lower fluctuation and varied from -0.4% in 2005 to 13.3% in 2010.

GDP Growth Rate by Industry, Yukon, 2009 to 2013 (based on real GDP in chained (2007) dollars)



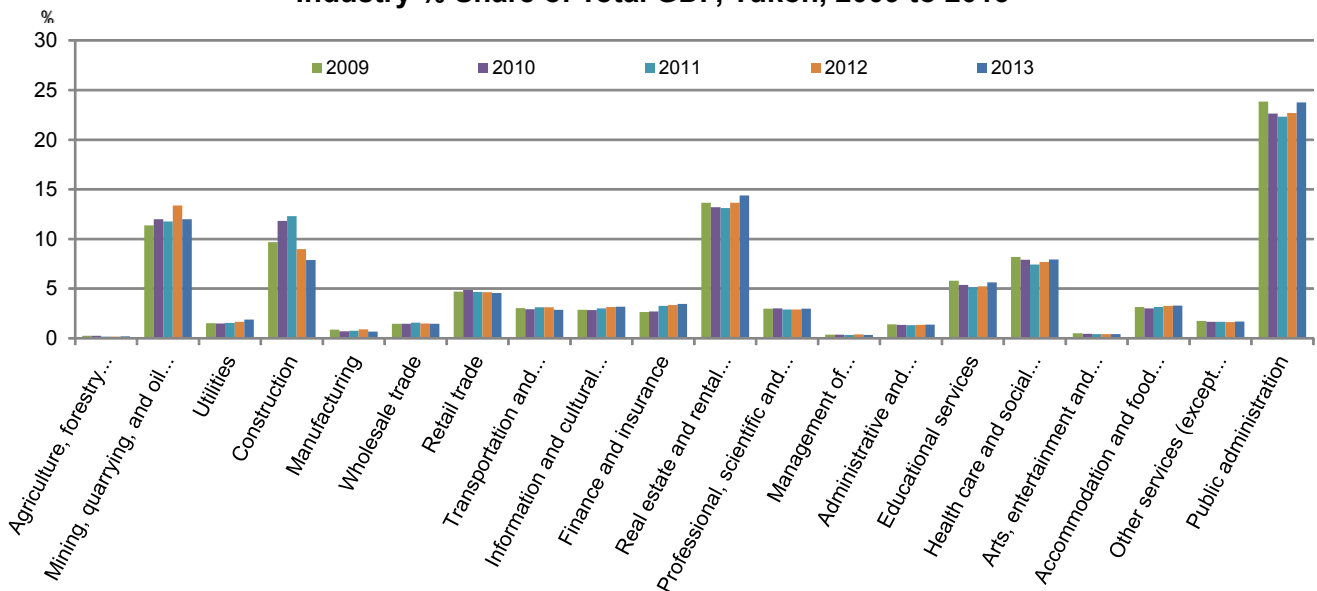
Between 2009 and 2013, the majority of Yukon industries experienced both positive and negative growth rates. The largest fluctuation occurred in the *Construction* sector where growth rates fluctuated from a low of -27.8% in 2012 to a high of 25.9% in 2010.

Industry Composition of Total GDP, Yukon, 2013



Major share contributors to Yukon GDP by industry in 2013 were: *Public administration* (23.8%); *Real estate and rental and leasing* (14.4%); *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* (12.0%); *Health care and social assistance* (7.9%); *Construction* (7.9%); and *Educational services* (5.6%). All other individual industries contributed less than 5.0% shares.

Industry % Share of Total GDP, Yukon, 2009 to 2013



Over the five-year period from 2009 to 2013, the share of *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* industry in total GDP fluctuated from high of 13.4% in 2012 to low of 11.4% in 2009, while the share of *Construction* industry varied from 12.3% in 2011 to 7.9% in 2013. Conversely, all remaining industries accounted less than a 1.5% share fluctuation at any time during those five years.

Real GDP by Industry, Yukon, 2004 to 2013¹
millions of chained (2007) dollars²

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING	6.6	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.7
Crop and animal production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2.9	3.0	3.2
Forestry and logging	6.5	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.6	x	x	x	x	x
Fishing, hunting and trapping	x	x	x	x	x	0.6	0.2	x	x	x
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
MINING, QUARRYING, AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION³	75.2	70.3	76.4	103.5	231.0	323.5	312.3	303.3	427.9	423.2
Oil and gas extraction	24.1	24.9	19.7	12.9	9.4	7.6	6.5	5.9	5.4	0.0
Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas)	x	x	x	69.3	204.1	x	x	x	x	x
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction	x	x	x	21.3	19.9	x	x	x	x	x
UTILITIES	27.0	24.7	28.6	28.2	27.9	29.9	32.1	34.0	35.8	35.7
CONSTRUCTION	118.0	137.3	155.8	172.7	154.0	173.5	218.5	249.3	179.9	157.1
Residential building construction	47.8	49.4	47.6	46.7	50.5	49.5	55.7	57.2	56.5	45.9
Non-residential building construction	14.0	15.5	15.0	21.6	15.2	24.3	19.0	30.6	24.7	11.3
Engineering construction				72.5	63.8	77.0	119.4	131.7	75.4	82.2
Repair construction	18.7	18.9	21.7	30.0	22.1	19.2	24.3	27.3	16.1	16.1
Other activities of the construction industry	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.9	5.0	3.9	3.8
MANUFACTURING	11.3	12.8	13.4	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.9	17.9	21.6	16.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	26.5	27.6	32.0	32.6	34.2	30.6	29.7	36.3	33.9	32.5
RETAIL TRADE	78.5	78.4	82.6	90.2	82.4	93.3	96.4	99.1	99.9	97.8
TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	48.9	54.8	53.6	54.6	66.6	62.2	61.5	66.1	65.7	62.0
Air transportation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Truck transportation	9.6	11.6	8.9	9.1	x	9.2	x	x	x	x
Transit, ground passenger and scenic and sightseeing transportation				10.9	11.3	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.5
Support activities for transportation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pipeline transportation	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.3	8.6	8.3	7.1	6.4	3.8	0.0
Postal service and couriers and messengers	6.0	6.2	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.1
Warehousing and storage	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	49.6	49.5	52.1	53.0	54.6	57.2	63.2	64.7	65.7	65.5
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	51.8	55.0	56.7	58.2	58.7	55.7	58.1	65.6	66.4	68.2
Depository credit intermediation and monetary authorities	23.3	24.1	25.6	28.0	29.6	29.4	31.4	33.2	35.0	37.0
Non-depository credit intermediation				x	x	x	x	3.5	x	x
Activities related to credit intermediation				x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Insurance carriers and related activities				x	x	x	x	13.8	13.8	x
Financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles	9.0	9.9	11.5	11.5	11.8	9.3	10.7	x	x	x
REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING	210.4	222.5	233.5	236.6	247.4	260.7	272.8	287.8	299.6	307.7
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	51.7	53.4	56.5	59.4	59.1	54.3	56.9	58.1	57.8	58.3
Legal, accounting and related services	x	x	x	21.7	21.7	20.3	19.9	21.0	20.1	20.1
Architectural, engineering and related services	11.2	13.4	14.7	16.0	15.7	14.8	15.0	17.3	x	x
Other professional, scientific and technical services including scientific research and development	x	17.6	x	18.1	18.5	15.8	18.0	15.7	15.4	15.2
Computer systems design and related services	x	2.0	2.8	x	x	x	x	x	x	3.4
Advertising, public relations, and related services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

^r = revised

x = suppressed for confidentiality

¹ Figures have been adjusted for inflation.

² See endnote on page 8.

³ See endnote on page 8.

Real GDP by Industry, Yukon, 2004 to 2013¹
millions of chained (2007) dollars²

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013
MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES	6.9	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.9	8.4	10.0	8.6
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	19.7	21.2	23.9	25.9	26.1	27.5	28.8	30.4	31.7	32.4
Administrative and support services	16.9	17.8	20.3	22.4	22.3	x	x	x	x	x
Waste management and remediation services	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	x	x	x	x	x
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	106.7	106.7	107.7	108.5	111.0	113.9	116.5	116.2	118.0	120.6
HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	132.0	130.8	136.3	138.8	142.1	150.3	154.8	161.0	165.0	167.4
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	10.9	10.8	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.3	8.8	7.6	7.6	7.8
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	60.6	60.5	59.4	60.7	60.7	64.1	65.7	70.0	72.6	71.6
Accommodation services				42.5	42.3	42.4	42.3	44.3	46.0	45.2
Food services and drinking places	19.9	18.4	17.6	18.2	18.4	21.7	23.4	25.7	26.6	26.4
OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	30.0	30.2	31.7	32.9	33.8	32.4	32.8	34.0	33.5	34.0
Repair and maintenance	10.6	10.2	x	11.8	11.9	12.4	13.0	x	13.6	14.3
Personal services and private households	5.4	5.3	x	5.6	6.0	4.9	4.9	x	5.0	5.1
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations	14.1	14.4	15.5	15.5	16.0	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.2	14.8
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	378.9	386.8	404.5	416.5	426.3	446.3	453.8	458.0	464.0	472.1
Federal government public administration	66.3	64.4	65.4	67.2	67.8	69.4	70.5	71.9	70.9	68.3
Provincial and territorial public administration	214.6	224.3	237.9	244.7	251.1	262.9	269.2	271.8	277.6	285.1
Local, municipal and regional public administration	39.7	39.7	40.7	42.4	43.5	45.3	45.7	45.5	42.8	42.1
Aboriginal public administration				62.2	64.0	68.7	68.3	68.8	72.6	76.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,495.5	1,532.8	1,617.3	1,707.8	1,854.4	1,997.9	2,086.7	2,171.5	2,225.2	2,208.7

^r = revised

x = suppressed for confidentiality

¹ Figures have been adjusted for inflation.

² See endnote on page 8.

Real GDP by Sector and Special Industry Aggregation, Yukon, 2004 to 2013¹
millions of chained (2007) dollars²

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013
Goods-producing industries	240.5	247.8	276.4	322.7	435.9	541.9	591.8	623.8	651.5	612.0
Services-producing industries	1,261.4	1,291.8	1,346.2	1,385.1	1,419.0	1,464.7	1,507.3	1,561.4	1,589.0	1,604.6
Special Industry Aggregations										
Industrial production ¹	115.0	109.2	119.8	149.6	280.1	374.1	367.0	363.4	490.0	478.9
Information and communication technology sector ²	44.9	44.7	48.3	49.5	51.3	53.4	60.5	64.8	65.3	66.0
Energy sector ³	37.2	41.7	48.4	48.6	54.7	45.8	46.9	46.5	43.4	39.5

¹ Figures have been adjusted for inflation.

² See endnote on page 8.

¹ *Industrial production* - combines the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 21, 22, 31-33, 562.

² *Information and communication technology sector* - combines NAICS codes 334 (excluding 3345), 4173, 5112, 517, 518, 5415, 8112.

³ *Energy sector* - combines NAICS codes 211, 2121, 21229, 21311A, 2211, 2212, 32411, 32419, 486.

Please see Statistics Canada website for special industry aggregation coding definitions: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVDPPage1&db=imdb&dis=2&adm=8&TVD=118464>

Year-to-Year Real Growth Rates (%) by Industry, Yukon, 2004 to 2013¹
based on millions of chained (2007) dollars²

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING	17.9	-37.9	-2.4	-2.5	5.1	4.9	9.3	-8.5	2.3	6.8
Crop and animal production	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3.4	6.7
Forestry and logging	8.3	-61.5	20.0	-83.3	20.0	x	x	x	x	x
Fishing, hunting and trapping	x	x	x	x	x	x	-66.7	x	x	x
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	150.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
MINING, QUARRYING, AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION³	38.7	-6.5	8.7	35.5	123.2	40.0	-3.5	-2.9	41.1	-1.1
Oil and gas extraction	-4.4	3.3	-20.9	-34.5	-27.1	-19.1	-14.5	-9.2	-8.5	-100.0
Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas)	x	x	x	x	194.5	x	x	x	x	x
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction	x	x	x	x	-6.6	x	x	x	x	x
UTILITIES	3.1	-8.5	15.8	-1.4	-1.1	7.2	7.4	5.9	5.3	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION	27.0	16.4	13.5	10.8	-10.8	12.7	25.9	14.1	-27.8	-12.7
Residential building construction	18.0	3.3	-3.6	-1.9	8.1	-2.0	12.5	2.7	-1.2	-18.8
Non-residential building construction	1.4	10.7	-3.2	44.0	-29.6	59.9	-21.8	61.1	-19.3	-54.3
Engineering construction				...	-12.0	20.7	55.1	10.3	-42.7	9.0
Repair construction	-6.0	1.1	14.8	38.2	-26.3	-13.1	26.6	12.3	-41.0	0.0
Other activities of the construction industry	16.7	42.9	40.0	28.6	27.8	30.4	30.0	28.2	-22.0	-2.6
MANUFACTURING	9.7	13.3	4.7	7.5	2.8	0.0	7.4	12.6	20.7	-25.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	-0.7	4.2	15.9	1.9	4.9	-10.5	-2.9	22.2	-6.6	-4.1
RETAIL TRADE	-2.8	-0.1	5.4	9.2	-8.6	13.2	3.3	2.8	0.8	-2.1
TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	5.4	12.1	-2.2	1.9	22.0	-6.6	-1.1	7.5	-0.6	-5.6
Air transportation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Truck transportation	-11.1	20.8	-23.3	2.2	x	x	x	x	x	x
Transit, ground passenger and scenic and sightseeing transportation				...	3.7	-15.9	-9.5	-3.5	0.0	2.4
Support activities for transportation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pipeline transportation	-4.5	9.5	-17.4	-31.6	561.5	-3.5	-14.5	-9.9	-40.6	-100.0
Postal service and couriers and messengers	36.4	3.3	-29.0	15.9	0.0	9.8	-1.8	-3.6	1.9	-5.6
Warehousing and storage	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
INFORMATION AND CULTURAL INDUSTRIES	0.2	-0.2	5.3	1.7	3.0	4.8	10.5	2.4	1.5	-0.3
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	-0.2	6.2	3.1	2.6	0.9	-5.1	4.3	12.9	1.2	2.7
Depository credit intermediation and monetary authorities	0.0	3.4	6.2	9.4	5.7	-0.7	6.8	5.7	5.4	5.7
Non-depository credit intermediation				x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activities related to credit intermediation				x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Insurance carriers and related activities				x	x	x	x	x	0.0	x
Financial investment services, funds and other financial vehicles	9.8	10.0	16.2	0.0	2.6	-21.2	15.1	x	x	x
REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING	3.6	5.8	4.9	1.3	4.6	5.4	4.6	5.5	4.1	2.7
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	2.6	3.3	5.8	5.1	-0.5	-8.1	4.8	2.1	-0.5	0.9
Legal, accounting and related services	x	x	x	x	0.0	-6.5	-2.0	5.5	-4.3	0.0
Architectural, engineering and related services	8.7	19.6	9.7	8.8	-1.9	-5.7	1.4	15.3	x	x
Other professional, scientific and technical services including scientific research and development	x	x	x	x	2.2	-14.6	13.9	-12.8	-1.9	-1.3
Computer systems design and related services	x	x	40.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Advertising, public relations, and related services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

^r = revised

x = suppressed for confidentiality

... = not applicable

¹ Based on figures that have been adjusted for inflation.

² See endnote on page 8.

³ See endnote on page 8.

Year-to-Year Real Growth Rates (%) by Industry, 2004 to 2013¹
based on millions of chained (2007) dollars²

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013
MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES	4.5	-7.2	7.8	0.0	7.2	-2.7	9.7	6.3	19.0	-14.0
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES	8.8	7.6	12.7	8.4	0.8	5.4	4.7	5.6	4.3	2.2
Administrative and support services	9.0	5.3	14.0	10.3	-0.4	x	x	x	x	x
Waste management and remediation services	7.7	17.9	6.1	0.0	8.6	x	x	x	x	x
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	2.3	2.6	2.3	-0.3	1.5	2.2
HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	10.2	-0.9	4.2	1.8	2.4	5.8	3.0	4.0	2.5	1.5
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	2.8	-0.9	-8.3	4.0	1.9	-11.4	-5.4	-13.6	0.0	2.6
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	-1.0	-0.2	-1.8	2.2	0.0	5.6	2.5	6.5	3.7	-1.4
Accommodation services	...	...	...	...	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	4.7	3.8	-1.7
Food services and drinking places	-4.3	-7.5	-4.3	3.4	1.1	17.9	7.8	9.8	3.5	-0.8
OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	1.7	0.7	5.0	3.8	2.7	-4.1	1.2	3.7	-1.5	1.5
Repair and maintenance	-4.5	-3.8	x	x	0.8	4.2	4.8	x	x	5.1
Personal services and private households	0.0	-1.9	x	x	7.1	-18.3	0.0	x	x	2.0
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations	2.9	2.1	7.6	0.0	3.2	-5.0	-0.7	-0.7	1.3	-2.6
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1.8	2.1	4.6	3.0	2.4	4.7	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.7
Federal government public administration	-8.2	-2.9	1.6	2.8	0.9	2.4	1.6	2.0	-1.4	-3.7
Provincial and territorial public administration	6.6	4.5	6.1	2.9	2.6	4.7	2.4	1.0	2.1	2.7
Local, municipal and regional public administration	1.3	0.0	2.5	4.2	2.6	4.1	0.9	-0.4	-5.9	-1.6
Aboriginal public administration	...	...	...	...	2.9	7.3	-0.6	0.7	5.5	5.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	5.4	2.5	5.5	5.6	8.6	7.7	4.4	4.1	2.5	-0.7

^r = revised

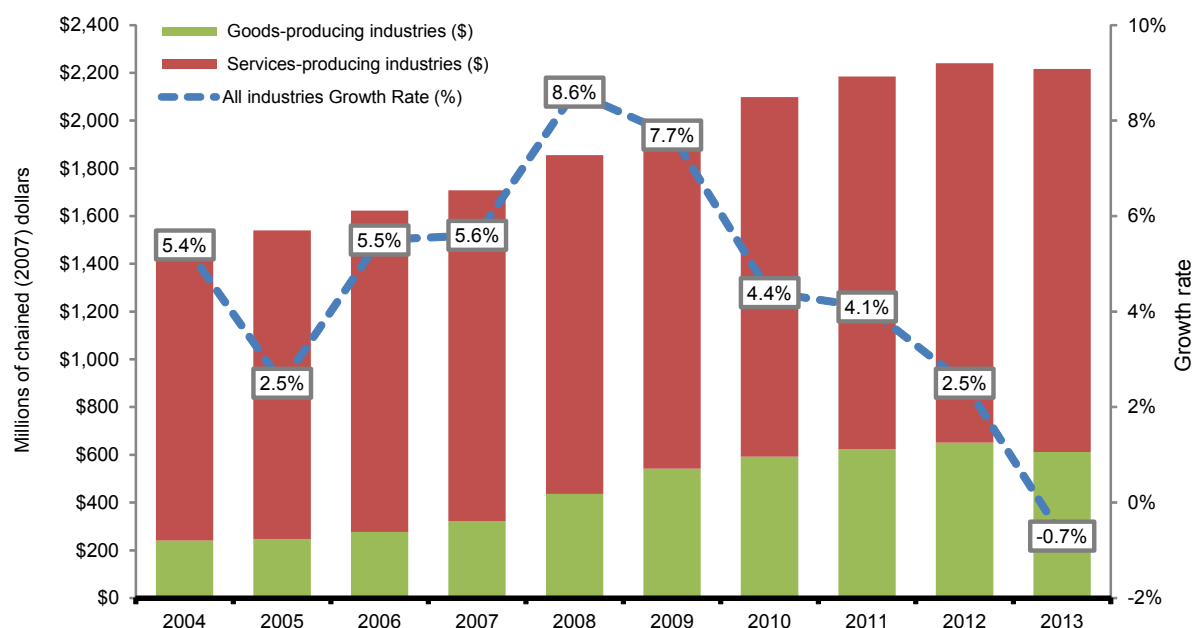
x = suppressed for confidentiality

... = not applicable

¹ Based on figures that have been adjusted for inflation.

² See endnote on page 8.

Real GDP and Growth Rate, Yukon, 2004 to 2013



The estimates contained in this publication are produced by Statistics Canada's Input-Output Division, and are reconciled with the overall provincial/territorial GDP figures produced by Statistics Canada's Income and Expenditure Accounts Division (IEAD).

Historical Revisions:

Periodically, the provincial and territorial gross domestic product by industry data undergoes historical revisions, broader in scope than the regular revisions undertaken on an annual basis. These historical revisions are reserved for incorporating updated international and national accounting concepts as well as classification updates and methodological and statistical improvements. These changes are part of a comprehensive revision to the Canadian System of National Economic Accounts.

The most recent historical revision occurred in 2012 and included the following:

- Conversion of the industrial structure from North American Industrial Classification System 2002 (NAICS 2002) to NAICS 2007.
- A new reference year (2007) for the chained dollars series replaced the 2002 reference year data.
- Changes in the published industrial detail for provincial-territorial GDP program are based on the classification changes were made to the Input-Output tables, which represented a realignment that better reflects the industries' relative importance in today's economy.

Note on the definition of the Public Administration Industry: This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in activities of a governmental nature, that is, the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulations, and the administration of programs based on them. Legislative activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and international assistance, and the administration of government programs are activities that are purely governmental in nature.

Ownership is not a criterion for classification. Government owned establishments engaged in activities that are not governmental in nature are classified to the same industry as privately owned establishments engaged in similar activities.

Government establishments may engage in a combination of governmental and non-governmental activities. When separate records are not available to separate the activities that are not governmental in nature from those that are, the establishment is classified to this sector.

Publication data source:
Statistics Canada CANSIM 379-0028 and 379-0030.

(Historical data covering the period 1997 to 2013 are available upon request.)

² Statistics Canada uses the chain Fisher volume index method of calculating the inflation-adjusted, or real, gross domestic product (GDP). This method was adopted as it produces the most accurate measure of growth in GDP and its components, and the change brings the Canadian measure in line with the US quarterly Income and Product Accounts which also use the chain Fisher formula to measure real GDP.

An important consequence of using chain indexes is that the associated volume measures are not additive. That is, the sum of the chained values for each component of an aggregate does not equal the chained value of the aggregate. For example, the sum of the components of the Transportation & Warehousing Industry is not equal to the number given for that industry, just as the sum of the individual industry sectors is not equal to the number given for All Industries.

For more information on chain indexes, visit: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/nea-cen/gloss/iea-crd-eng.htm>

While the general concepts followed in compiling these estimates are consistent with those underlying the IEAD, there still remains conceptual differences between the GDP at market prices and GDP at basic prices. For more information, refer to: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/nea-cen/gloss/gdpind-pibind-eng.htm>

All of the GDP estimates in this publication are measured in basic prices.

³ The most recent benchmark year for which the input-output structure of Yukon's economy is measured is 2011 and therefore it is the most current year for which the contributions of different industries to GDP may be accurately measured. GDP calculations for subsequent years are projections based on the structure of Yukon's economy in 2011 and changes in prices and output volumes in intervening years. Substantial revisions to these estimates can occur if there are major changes to the structure of the economy; for example, the opening of a large mine after the most recent input/output accounts reference year.