

Yukon labour productivity, 2023

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In 2023 Yukon's labour productivity — the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per hours worked — for business sector industries¹ (\$71.5) decreased by 2.5% compared to 2022 (\$73.3). Over the same period, labour productivity for Canada decreased by 2.0%

Annual growth in labour productivity and other related variables for business sector industries¹, 2023

	Real GDP ²	Number of jobs ³	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs ⁴	Hourly compensation ⁵	Labour productivity ⁶
	----- annual % change -----				
Canada	1.3%	3.4%	-0.1%	4.9%	-2.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	-3.5%	2.8%	1.0%	8.5%	-7.1%
Prince Edward Island	1.0%	5.6%	1.1%	7.7%	-5.3%
Nova Scotia	1.2%	3.6%	-0.4%	10.3%	-2.0%
New Brunswick	1.2%	4.6%	0.4%	5.0%	-3.5%
Quebec	0.6%	4.3%	-1.0%	5.1%	-2.6%
Ontario	1.3%	3.2%	0.5%	4.4%	-2.4%
Manitoba	1.6%	5.1%	1.4%	1.9%	-4.6%
Saskatchewan	2.3%	3.0%	-0.6%	5.6%	-0.3%
Alberta	2.1%	3.7%	-0.1%	3.1%	-1.6%
British Columbia	1.6%	2.0%	-0.9%	7.0%	0.5%
Yukon	1.0%	4.5%	-1.0%	16.5%	-2.5%
Northwest Territories	-0.9%	-4.6%	5.2%	13.8%	-1.2%
Nunavut	6.1%	3.0%	0.5%	20.0%	2.4%

¹ Excludes public administration and owner-occupied dwellings industry.

² Real GDP is evaluated in 2017 chained dollars.

³ The estimate of the total number of jobs covers two main categories: employee jobs and self-employed jobs.

⁴ This is the annual average of hours worked per job in all categories of jobs.

⁵ The ratio between total compensation for all jobs, and the number of hours worked. The term "hourly compensation" is often used to refer to the total compensation per hour worked.

⁶ Labour productivity is the ratio between real GDP and hours worked and evaluated in 2017 chained dollars.



Department of Finance Yukon Bureau of Statistics

In 2023, Yukon's real GDP (2017 chained dollars) for all industries¹ (\$3.1 billion) increased by \$52.2 million, or 1.7%, compared to 2022; Yukon's labour productivity — the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per hours worked — for all industries¹ (\$66.6) increased by 0.6% compared to 2022 (\$66.2).

Business sector industries² contributed \$1.9 billion to real GDP (2017 chained dollars) in 2023, an increase of \$17.6 million, or 1.0%, compared to 2022. The real GDP for service-producing businesses increased by 5.5% in 2023, which was partially offset by a decrease in the real GDP for goods-producing businesses (-3.2%).

The real GDP for the non-business sector industries⁵ in Yukon increased by 2.9% in 2023.

Change in Real GDP and labour productivity for all industries¹, Yukon, 2022 to 2023

	Real GDP ³			Labour productivity ⁴		
	Chained (2017) dollars		Annual change (%)	2022	2023	Annual change (%)
	2022	2023				
	----- (\$000) -----		(%)	-----		(%)
All industries¹	3,058,960	3,111,159	1.7%	66.2	66.6	0.6%
Business sector industries ²	1,843,976	1,861,568	1.0%	73.3	71.5	-2.5%
Goods-producing businesses	894,027	865,318	-3.2%	99.1	92.5	-6.7%
Service-producing businesses	927,170	977,724	5.5%	57.5	58.7	2.1%
Non-business sector industries ⁵	1,210,888	1,245,927	2.9%	57.5	60.3	4.9%

¹ Excludes owner-occupied dwellings industry.

² Excludes public administration and owner-occupied dwellings industry.

³ Real GDP is evaluated in 2017 chained dollars.

⁴ Labour productivity is the ratio between real GDP and hours worked and evaluated in 2017 chained dollars.

⁵ Includes public administration.

Notes to readers:

- This release incorporates updated data on provincial and territorial labour productivity and related measures from 2010 to 2023. These data revisions reflect the incorporation of new benchmark values from the provincial and territorial supply and use tables for 2021, as well as various updated source data. It also takes into account the historical revisions to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (released March 28, 2024), but does not incorporate the recent revisions to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) (released on January 24, 2025). The incorporation of these historical revisions of the LFS is scheduled on February 9, 2026, with the next release of revised data.
- Starting with this release, estimates for the owner-occupied dwellings industry are not included in the estimates for the non-business sector. There is no data on the number of hours worked by homeowners to maintain their dwellings. By subtracting this activity from the gross domestic product (GDP), a better estimate of productivity for the total economy is produced by harmonizing the measurement of hours worked with that of GDP. Estimates for the owner-occupied dwellings industry published separately by Statistica Canada.
- The term productivity in this release refers to labour productivity. For the purposes of this analysis, as in the national labour productivity releases, productivity and related measures cover the business sector only.
- Economic performance, as measured by labour productivity, must be interpreted carefully, as these data reflect changes in other inputs, in particular capital, in addition to the efficiency growth of production processes. As well, growth in labour productivity is often influenced by the degree of diversity in the industrial structure. As a result, labour productivity tends to be more volatile in the smaller provinces and territories.
- It is important to note that real output (used to measure productivity) is based on the GDP measured at basic prices, not market prices, which is consistent with the detailed framework by industry.