

## Yukon labour productivity, 2025 (preliminary) June 26, 2026

In 2025 labour productivity — the ratio between real value added and hours worked — of all Yukon Industries<sup>1</sup> (61.1) decreased by 0.6, 1.0%, compared to 2024 (61.7). Over the same period, labour productivity for Canada increased by 0.4, or 0.7%.

In 2025, Yukon's total annual real value-added GDP<sup>2</sup> (\$3.2 billion in 2017 chained dollars) increased by \$20.0 million, or 0.6%, from 2024 and the number of jobs (29,310) increased by 295, or 1.0%. Comparing all jobs over this period, the annual average number of hours worked increased by 11.0 hours, or 0.6%, between 2024 and 2025, with an increase in hourly compensation of \$1.9, or 3.2%.

### Annual growth in labour productivity and other related variables for all industries<sup>1</sup>, 2025

	Real value added <sup>2</sup>	Number of jobs <sup>3</sup>	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs <sup>4</sup>	Hourly compensation <sup>5</sup>	Labour productivity <sup>6</sup>
	----- annual change (%) -----				
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.5%	-0.3%	-0.1%	6.4%	3.8%
Prince Edward Island	2.8%	-0.5%	-1.6%	11.1%	4.9%
Nova Scotia	2.3%	0.8%	0.2%	4.7%	1.2%
New Brunswick	2.0%	1.0%	0.2%	4.2%	0.8%
Quebec	0.6%	2.7%	-1.1%	3.9%	-0.9%
Ontario	1.3%	1.1%	-0.2%	4.0%	0.3%
Manitoba	1.3%	-0.2%	0.4%	4.6%	1.1%
Saskatchewan	2.2%	0.3%	0.1%	3.3%	1.8%
Alberta	2.7%	-0.7%	-0.5%	4.4%	3.8%
British Columbia	2.0%	1.5%	0.2%	2.5%	0.3%
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>
Northwest Territories	-2.0%	5.0%	-1.7%	-0.4%	-5.0%
Nunavut	0.1%	5.3%	-1.8%	3.2%	-3.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table: 36-10-0713-01. Released on June 26, 2026.

<sup>1</sup> Includes all North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries.

<sup>2</sup> For a given industry, real value added corresponds to real GDP at basic prices (2017 chained dollars).

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

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Labour productivity is the ratio between real value added and hours worked evaluated in 2017 chained dollars.

Of Yukon's total real value-added GDP (2017 chained dollars) in 2025 (\$3.2 billion), services producing industries contributed \$2.7 billion with labour productivity ratio of 62.1, while goods producing industries contributed \$567.0 million with labour productivity ratio of 57.9.

Comparing 2025 to 2024, the labour productivity of Yukon's services producing industries increased by 1.8%, while that of goods producing industries decreased by 12.1%.

In 2025, the largest annual increase in labour productivity in Yukon was in the Real estate and rental and leasing sector (10.3%), followed by the Professional, scientific and technical services sector (5.9%), and the Utilities sector (5.8%). Compared to 2024, the largest decreases in labour productivity were in the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (-28.7%), followed by the Management of companies and enterprises sector (-19.1%), and the Manufacturing sector (-7.4%).

## Change in value added and labour productivity for all industries, Yukon, 2024 to 2025

	Real value added <sup>1</sup>			Labour productivity <sup>2</sup>		
	Chained (2017) dollars			2024 <sup>r</sup>	2025 <sup>p</sup>	Annual change
	2024 <sup>r</sup>	2025 <sup>p</sup>	Annual change			
	----- (\$000) -----		(%)	----- Ratio -----		(%)
<b>All industries</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>
<b>Goods-producing businesses</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>-12.1%</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6	7	16.7%	16.0	16.1	0.6%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	170	141	-17.1%	72.7	51.8	-28.7%
Utilities	59	61	3.4%	169.4	179.3	5.8%
Construction	340	337	-0.9%	62.2	59.4	-4.5%
Manufacturing	22	22	0.0%	36.5	33.8	-7.4%
<b>Service-producing businesses</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Wholesale trade	55	53	-3.6%	84.1	81.2	-3.4%
Retail trade	187	187	0.0%	47.0	44.3	-5.7%
Transportation and warehousing	99	104	5.1%	46.7	48.3	3.4%
Information and cultural industries	95	97	2.1%	70.6	69.9	-1.0%
Finance and insurance	78	79	1.3%	156.9	156.0	-0.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing	458	472	3.1%	448.0	494.0	10.3%
Professional, scientific and technical services	104	115	10.6%	48.8	51.7	5.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	...	27.8	22.5	-19.1%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	40	41	2.5%	34.4	34.2	-0.6%
Educational services	189	192	1.6%	52.4	53.3	1.7%
Health care and social assistance	323	332	2.8%	48.6	49.4	1.6%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15	15	0.0%	21.0	21.5	2.4%
Accommodation and food services	125	129	3.2%	37.3	38.1	2.1%
Other services (except public administration)	55	57	3.6%	29.7	30.3	2.0%
Public administration	809	819	1.2%	57.9	59.9	3.5%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table: 36-10-0713-01. Released on June 26, 2026.

<sup>r</sup> = revised

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary

<sup>1</sup> For a given industry, real value added corresponds to real GDP at basic prices (2017 chained dollars).

<sup>2</sup> Labour productivity is the ratio between real GDP and hours worked evaluated in 2017 chained dollars.

## Note to readers:

- These new data are consistent with those incorporated in the release on provincial and territorial gross domestic product (GDP) by industry for 2025 (released on May 1, 2026), as well as in the release on national GDP by industry (released on May 29, 2026).
- This release presents data on Real GDP (in chained 2017 dollars) by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries. This differs from previous releases, which presented Real GDP by business sector industry and by non-commercial activity consistent with the industry accounts. As a result, data in this release are not comparable to previous releases.
- Preliminary estimates also take into account revised data of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (released on March 26, 2026).
- The term productivity in this release refers to labour productivity, which is the ratio between real GDP and hours worked and evaluated in 2017 chained dollars.
- 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 diversification 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.