



## Hours worked and labour productivity (preliminary), 2022

Released by Statistics Canada – May 19, 2023

Preliminary estimates released by Statistics Canada show that in 2022, Yukon's total number of business sector<sup>1</sup> jobs (11,625 jobs) decreased by 580, or 4.8%; the annual average number of hours worked (1,754 hours) increased by 51, or 3.0%; and hourly compensation (\$54.91 per hour) increased by \$4.65 per hour, or 9.3%, compared to 2021. The 2022 labour productivity — the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per hours worked — in the business sector (\$82.2) increased by 6.5% compared to 2021 (\$77.2).

In 2022, the business sector contributed \$1.7 billion to Yukon's real GDP (2012 chained dollars), an increase of \$73.2 million, or 4.6%, compared to 2021.

### Annual Growth in Labour productivity and other related variables for the business sector<sup>1</sup>, 2022

	Real GDP <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>3.9%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	-2.8%	6.3%	0.2%	4.7%	-8.8%
Prince Edward Island	1.5%	6.4%	-0.1%	3.7%	-4.7%
Nova Scotia	2.8%	5.2%	0.8%	3.7%	-3.0%
New Brunswick	1.3%	2.5%	0.9%	7.6%	-2.2%
Quebec	2.7%	4.7%	-0.5%	6.6%	-1.5%
Ontario	3.6%	5.6%	0.3%	4.4%	-2.2%
Manitoba	4.5%	4.8%	-2.3%	6.1%	2.1%
Saskatchewan	6.9%	4.5%	0.7%	3.8%	1.5%
Alberta	5.7%	6.0%	0.5%	2.9%	-0.9%
British Columbia	3.3%	3.7%	1.5%	5.6%	-1.7%
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Northwest Territories	1.2%	2.1%	-2.2%	5.8%	1.3%
Nunavut	2.5%	3.4%	0.7%	5.7%	-1.7%

<sup>1</sup> Excludes public administration.

<sup>2</sup> Real GDP is evaluated in 2012 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 GDP and hours worked and evaluated in 2012 chained dollars.

## Labour productivity and other related variables for the business sector<sup>1</sup>, 2022

	Real GDP <sup>2</sup> (\$000)	Number of jobs <sup>3</sup>	Annual average number of hours worked for all jobs <sup>4</sup>	Hourly compensation <sup>5</sup> (\$ per hour)	Labour productivity <sup>6</sup> (\$ per real unit of GDP)
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,507,409,908</b>	<b>15,236,515</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>41.26</b>	<b>57.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	21,685,473	149,630	1,812	38.88	80.0
Prince Edward Island	3,944,410	57,270	1,776	27.40	38.8
Nova Scotia	24,288,347	338,055	1,732	32.78	41.5
New Brunswick	21,201,349	267,175	1,778	31.70	44.6
Quebec	282,320,373	3,230,460	1,691	41.35	51.7
Ontario	569,357,638	6,141,770	1,717	42.50	54.0
Manitoba	44,003,562	493,795	1,688	34.45	52.8
Saskatchewan	62,647,249	413,665	1,773	34.81	85.4
Alberta	270,933,492	1,910,370	1,775	42.83	79.9
British Columbia	193,223,938	2,198,295	1,675	41.82	52.5
<b>Yukon</b>	<b>1,677,016</b>	<b>11,625</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>54.91</b>	<b>82.2</b>
Northwest Territories	2,650,470	13,590	1,759	57.11	110.9
Nunavut	2,348,226	10,815	1,920	55.13	113.1

<sup>1</sup> Excludes public administration.

<sup>2</sup> Real GDP is evaluated in 2012 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 GDP and hours worked and evaluated in 2012 chained dollars.

### Notes to readers:

- This release incorporates an update to 2022 data on provincial and territorial labour productivity and related measures. No revisions have been made to data for previous years.
- 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.