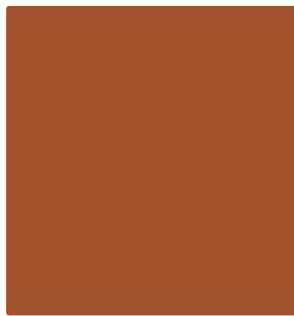
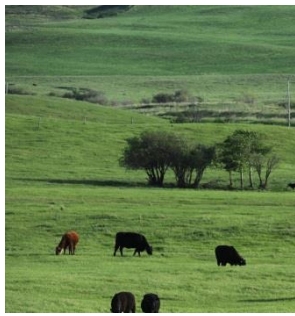


2016 Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review



Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake . **Lethbridge-Medicine Hat**
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River
Edmonton . **Red Deer** . Calgary . Camrose-Drumheller .

Overview

In 2016, Alberta had the **highest participation rate and employment rate** among all Canadian provinces

In 2016, the employment rate in Alberta at 66.6% was the highest in the country and 5.5 percentage points higher than the national average (see glossary of definitions). Alberta’s participation rate at 72.5% was the highest in Canada and 6.8 percentage points higher than the Canadian average. Alberta’s unemployment rate at 8.1% was higher than the national average by 1.1 percentage points (See Table 1).

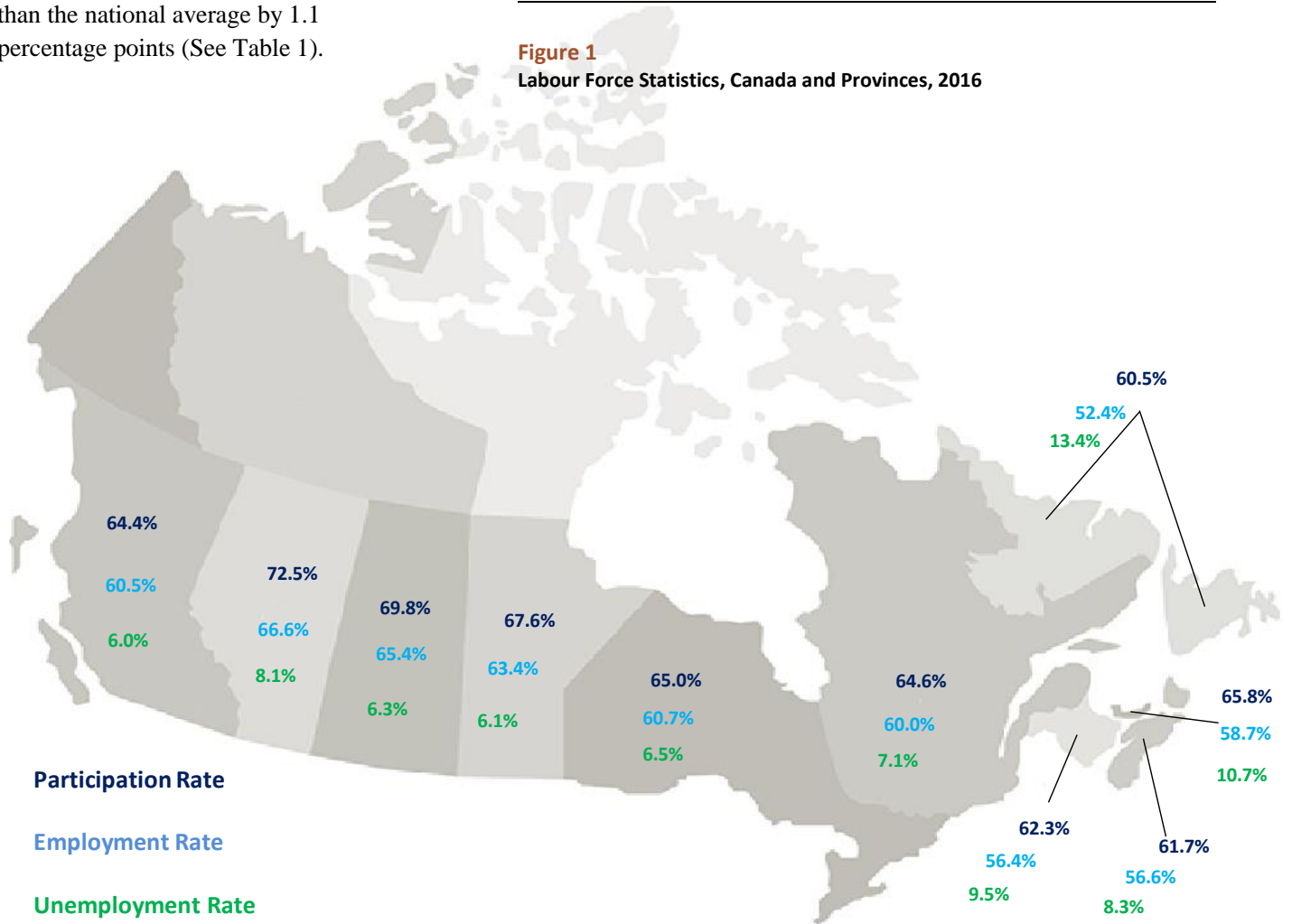
Table 1

Labour Force Statistics, Canada and Provinces, 2016

Province	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	65.7%	61.1%	7.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	60.5%	52.4%	13.4%
Prince Edward Island	65.8%	58.7%	10.7%
Nova Scotia	61.7%	56.6%	8.3%
New Brunswick	62.3%	56.4%	9.5%
Quebec	64.6%	60.0%	7.1%
Ontario	65.0%	60.7%	6.5%
Manitoba	67.6%	63.4%	6.1%
Saskatchewan	69.8%	65.4%	6.3%
Alberta	72.5%	66.6%	8.1%
British Columbia	64.4%	60.5%	6.0%

Figure 1

Labour Force Statistics, Canada and Provinces, 2016

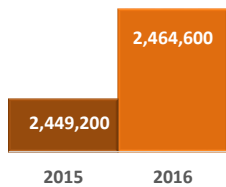


Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Regional Analysis

Alberta's seven economic regions:

1. Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House
2. Camrose – Drumheller
3. Edmonton
4. Lethbridge – Medicine Hat
5. Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake
6. Red Deer
7. Calgary



Alberta's labour force

increased by over 15,000

Alberta's labour force increased by 0.6% or 15,400 between 2015 and 2016. Four regions saw a decline in their labour force between 2015 and 2016: Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake, Red Deer, and Camrose-Drumheller. The Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River had its labour force decline by 4.2%, or 8,600. Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake decreased by 2.6% or 2,400. The Red Deer region had its labour force decline by 1.8% or 2,300. Camrose-Drumheller region had its labour force decline by 0.1% or 100. The labour force grew by 12,500 in the Calgary region, the largest increase of the seven regions. In 2016, the Edmonton and Calgary regions accounted for 72.6% of Alberta's labour force (See Figure 3).

Figure 2
Alberta's Seven Economic Regions

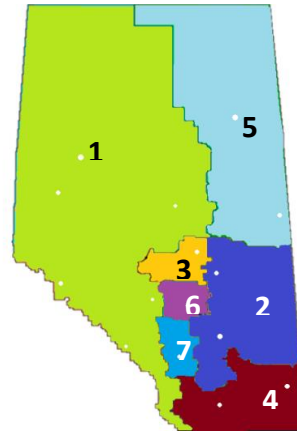
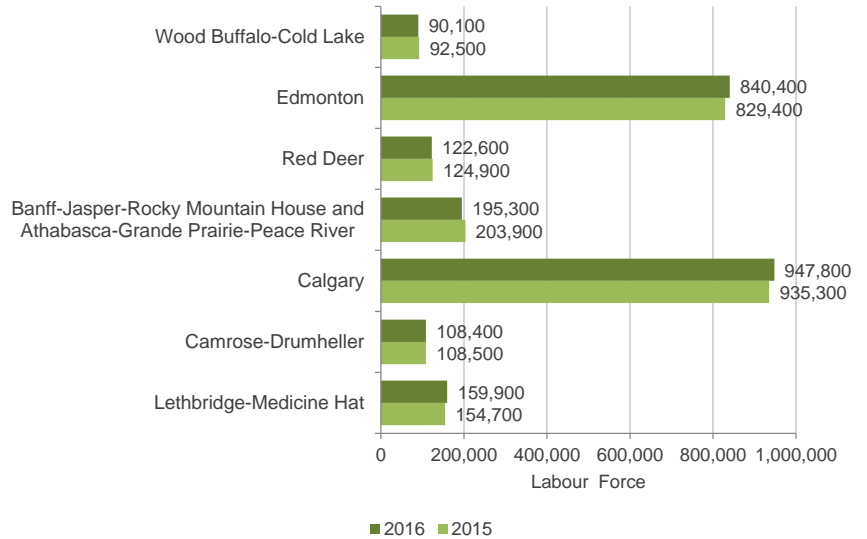


Figure 3
Labour Force, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2015 and 2016



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

In 2016, the unemployment rate was below 7.0% in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River; and the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat regions

Between 2015 and 2016, unemployment in Alberta rose by 52,800 (See Figure 4). Unemployment rose in every region in the province. The Camrose-Drumheller region saw the largest growth rate in unemployment, at 73.5%, followed by the Calgary region, which had an increase of 46.8%. The Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region saw the smallest percentage increase in unemployment, at 12.5% (See Figure 4).

Alberta’s unemployment rate was 8.1% in 2016, up 2.1 percentage points from the previous year (See Figure 5).

Unemployment rates rose in all seven regions, with the Camrose-Drumheller region seeing the largest increase, up 3.3 percentage points. The smallest increase in the unemployment rate was in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region, up 1.0 percentage point.

In 2016, the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River; and the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat regions had the lowest unemployment rate in the province, at 6.9%.

Figure 4
Unemployment, Alberta’s Economic Regions, 2015 and 2016

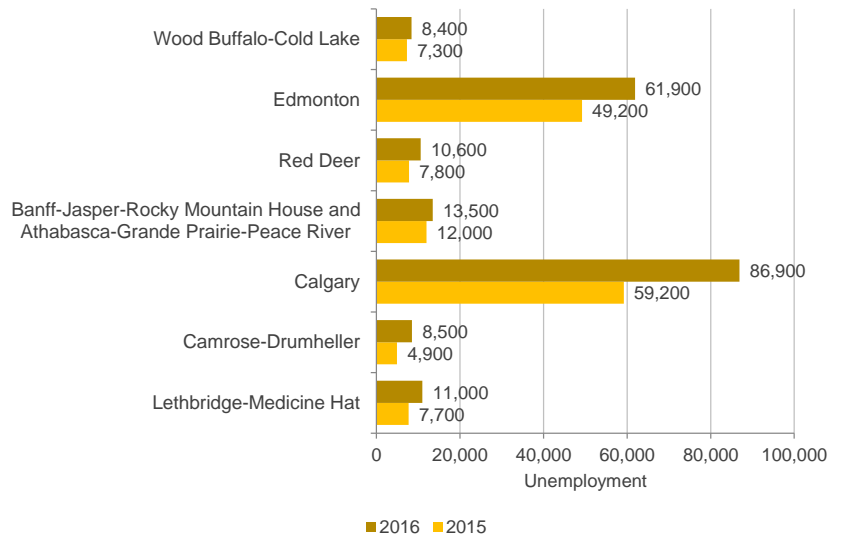
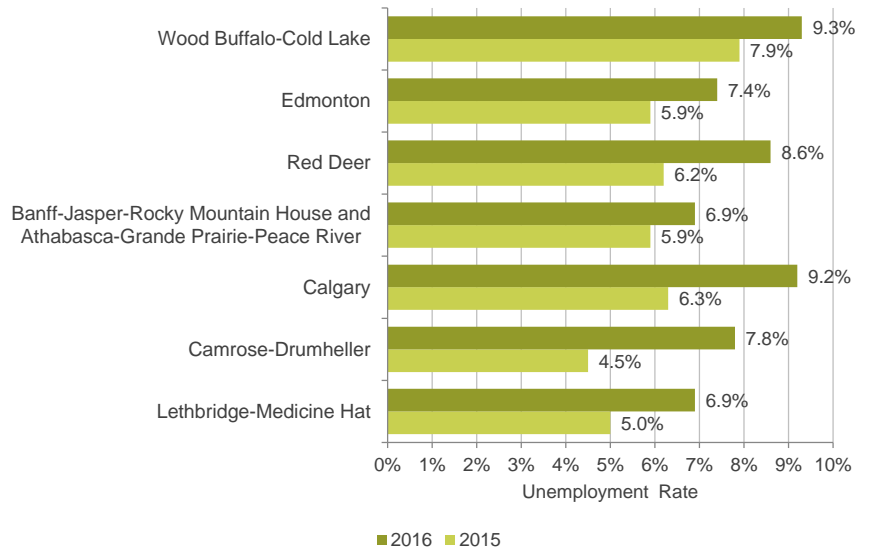
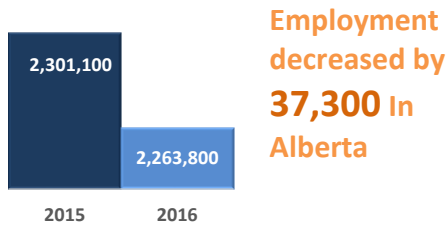


Figure 5
Unemployment Rate, Alberta’s Economic Regions, 2015 and 2016



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



Between 2015 and 2016 employment decreased by 37,300 in Alberta to 2,263,800. Employment fell in six of seven regions in the province: Calgary had the largest employment decrease of 15,100 or 1.7%, followed by the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region with an decrease of 10,200 or 5.3% (See Figure 6). The Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region had an increase in employment of 1.2% or 1,800.

Between 2015 and 2016 full-time employment decreased by 68,800 in Alberta to 1,842,000. Full-time employment fell in all seven regions: Calgary had the largest full-time employment decrease at 25,400 or 3.5%, followed by the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region with an increase of 15,800 or 9.9% (See Figure 7).

Figure 6
Employment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2015 and 2016

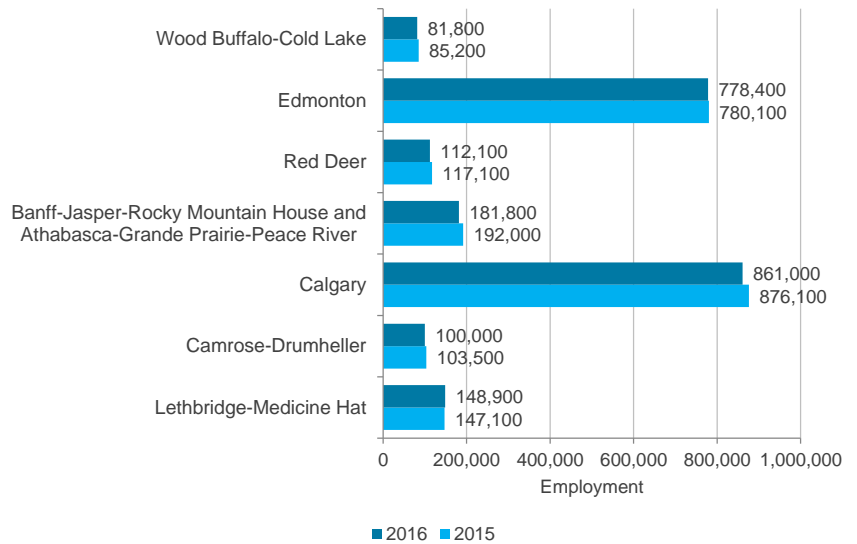
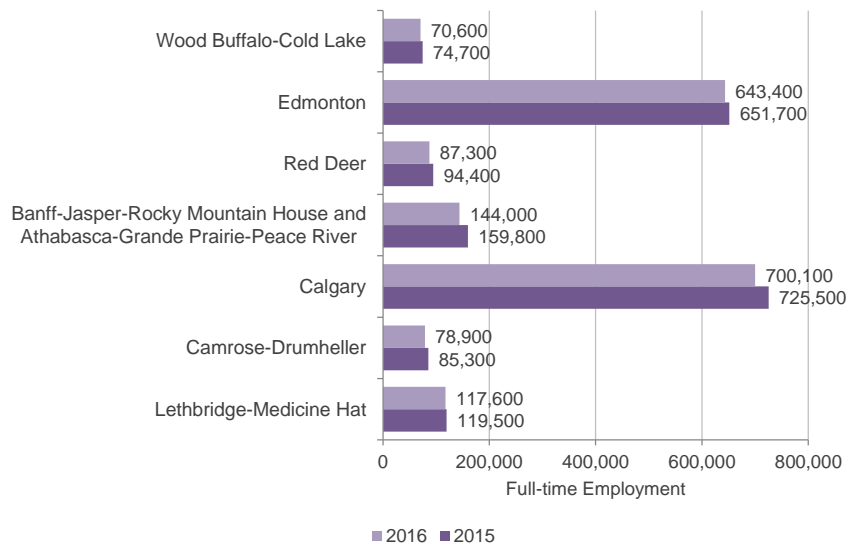


Figure 7
Full-Time Employment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2015 and 2016



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake

In 2016, the region's participation rate, at 76.1%, was the highest among all regions



The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region saw a 15.1% increase in unemployment between 2015 and 2016. Employment in the region fell by 4.0% in 2016 compared to a year ago, decreasing from 85,200 in 2015 to 81,800 in 2016. The participation rate was 76.1% in 2016, the highest among the seven regions (See Table 2).

The region had the highest employment rate at 69.1%

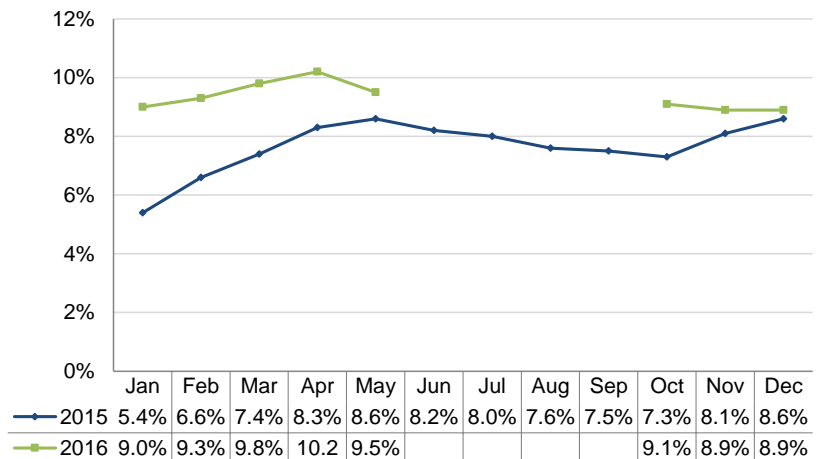
Figure 8 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region in 2015 and 2016. The unemployment rate for this region was higher in 2016 than the previous year.

The 2016 annual unemployment rate for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region was 9.3%. This region had the highest unemployment rate among the seven regions in Alberta, followed by Calgary at 9.2%.

Table 2
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2015	2016	Change
Working Age Population	117,400	118,400	0.9%
Labour force	92,500	90,100	-2.6%
Employment	85,200	81,800	-4.0%
Unemployment	7,300	8,400	15.1%
Unemployment rate	7.9%	9.3%	1.4 pp
Participation rate	78.8%	76.1%	-2.7 pp

Figure 8
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region,
Unemployment Rate 2015-2016
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Note: Data not available for this region from June to September 2016 due to the Ft McMurray fires.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Health Care and Social Assistance industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Figure 8 shows the change in employment by industry between 2015 and 2016 in the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region. Employment fell in the Goods-Producing industries by 3,300 (see Glossary of Definitions) while employment in the Services-Producing industries fell by 100 between 2015 and 2016. Five of the 16 industry groups had higher employment in 2016 (Table 3). The three industries with the largest employment increase were: Health Care and Social Assistance, up 1,100; Accommodation and Food Services, up 500; and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 400.

Goods-producing sector:

Services-producing sector:

Table 3

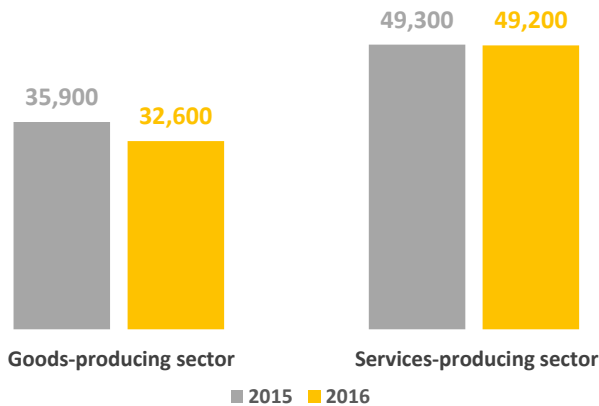
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2016	2015	Change from 2015
Agriculture	**	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	21,100	22,400	-1,300
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	8,200	10,200	-2,000
Manufacturing	1,500	**	**
Trade	10,100	11,400	-1,300
Transportation and Warehousing	5,000	5,300	-300
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	2,700	2,600	100
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,200	2,800	400
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,300	3,500	-200
Educational Services	4,000	4,500	-500
Health Care and Social Assistance	7,100	6,000	1,100
Information, Culture and Recreation	1,700	**	**
Accommodation and Food Services	4,500	4,000	500
Other Services ¹	4,100	4,700	-600
Public Administration	3,500	3,200	300

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River



Employment fell from 192,000 in 2015 to 181,800 in 2016

In 2016, the unemployment rate in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region rose 1.0 percentage points to 6.9%. The region's labour force decreased by 4.2% or 8,600 and unemployment rose by 12.5% or 1,500. Employment decreased by 5.3% or 10,200 between the two years. In 2016, the region's working age population was unchanged at 277,000, and the participation rate fell from 73.6% to 70.5% a year ago (See Table 4).

The region had the lowest unemployment rate in the province at 6.9%

Figure 9 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region in 2015 and 2016. The unemployment rate in 2016 was higher than the rate for 2015 from January through September. The monthly unemployment rate in 2016 peaked in January and February at 7.9%. The 2016 annual unemployment rate for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region was 6.9%, tied for lowest with Lethbridge-Medicine Hat.

Table 4

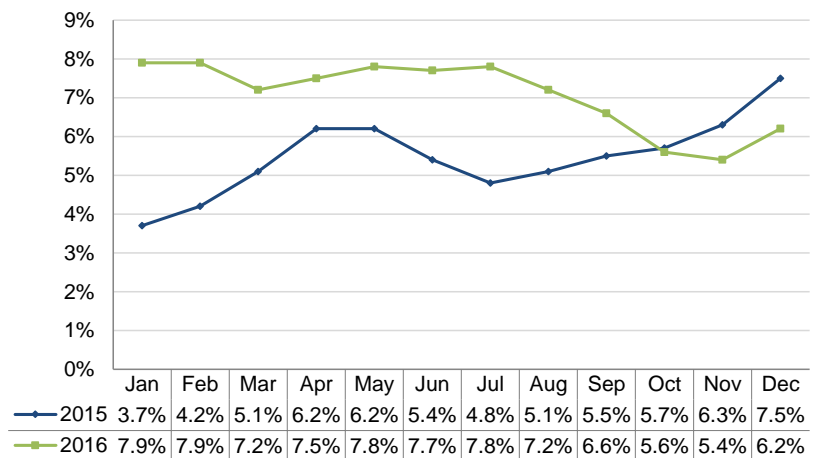
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2015	2016	Change
Working Age Population	277,000	277,000	0.0%
Labour force	203,900	195,300	-4.2%
Employment	192,000	181,800	-5.3%
Unemployment	12,000	13,500	12.5%
Unemployment rate	5.9%	6.9%	1.0 pp
Participation rate	73.6%	70.5%	-3.1 pp

Figure 9

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2015-2016

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment.

Table 5 shows the change in employment by industry between 2015 and 2016 in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region. Employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 7,500 in 2016 and the Services-Producing industries had a decrease of 2,600. The three industries with the highest year-over year increase in employment in this region were: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 1,300; Trade, up 1,100; and Educational Services, up 700.

Goods-producing sector:

Services-producing sector:

Figure 5

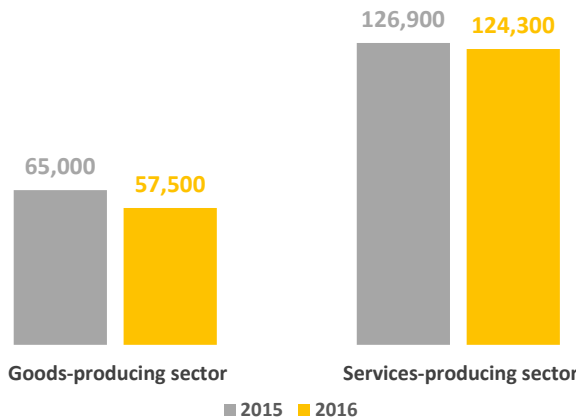
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2016	2015	Change from 2015
Agriculture	8,700	9,500	-800
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	17,700	22,600	-4,900
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	20,500	22,900	-2,400
Manufacturing	9,200	8,700	500
Trade	28,300	27,200	1,100
Transportation and Warehousing	12,000	12,800	-800
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	6,800	7,100	-300
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	6,300	5,000	1,300
Business, Building and Other Support Services	5,200	5,500	-300
Educational Services	11,200	10,500	700
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,400	17,400	-1,000
Information, Culture and Recreation	4,700	4,600	100
Accommodation and Food Services	16,800	18,500	-1,700
Other Services ¹	10,600	11,700	-1,100
Public Administration	5,700	6,600	-900

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Edmonton

The labour force grew by 1.3% in 2016

The labour force in the Edmonton region increased by 11,000, or by 1.3% between 2015 and 2016. Employment decreased by 1,700 and unemployment rose by 12,700 over the same period. The participation rate fell from 73.4% in 2015 to 73.1% in 2016. The unemployment rate rose 1.5 percentage points, to 7.4% in 2016 from 5.9% in 2015 (See Table 6).

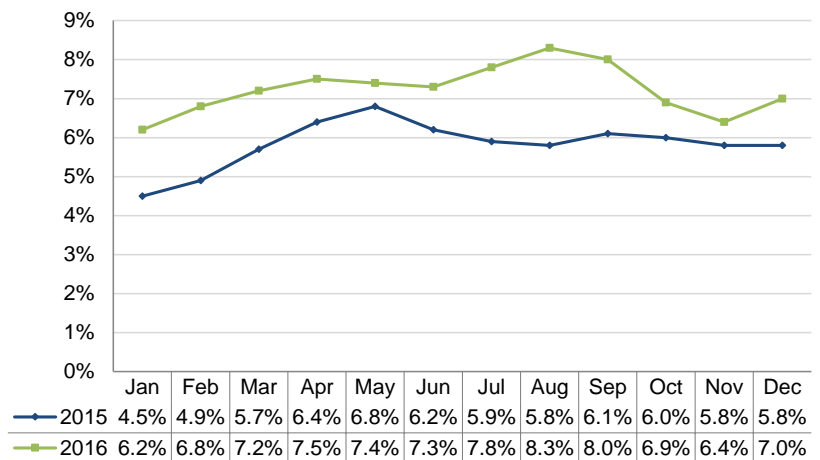
Figure 10 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Edmonton region in 2015 and 2016. The unemployment rate for Edmonton in 2016 remained above the 2015 for the entire year. The 2016 annual unemployment rate for the Edmonton region was 7.4%, which was the third lowest unemployment rate in the province.



Table 6
Edmonton Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2015	2016	Change
Working Age Population	1,130,600	1,149,300	1.7%
Labour force	829,400	840,400	1.3%
Employment	780,100	778,400	-0.2%
Unemployment	49,200	61,900	25.8%
Unemployment rate	5.9%	7.4%	1.5 pp
Participation rate	73.4%	73.1%	-0.3 pp

Figure 10
Edmonton Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2015-2016
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Public Administration industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Table 7 shows the change in industry employment between 2015 and 2016 in the Edmonton region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries fell by 27,900 or 13.9%. The Services-Producing industries increased in 2016 by 26,200 or 4.5%. Employment increased in nine of the 16 industries. The three highest increases in employment were seen in the Public Administration, up 7,700; Health Care and Social Assistance, up 5,400; and Trade, up 4,600.

Goods-producing sector:

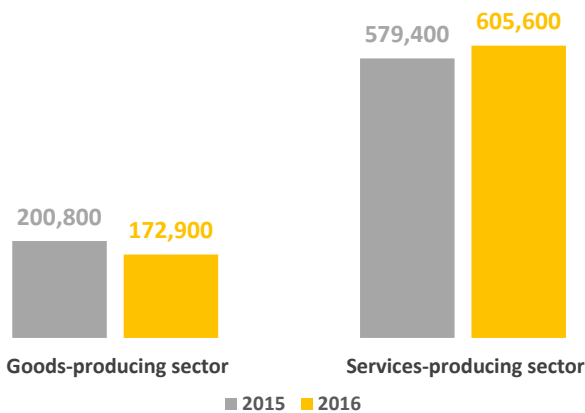
Services-producing sector:

**Table 7
Edmonton, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics**

Industry*	2016	2015	Change from 2015
Agriculture	5,500	7,900	-2,400
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	24,600	27,200	-2,600
Utilities	6,400	6,300	100
Construction	94,400	106,100	-11,700
Manufacturing	42,000	53,300	-11,300
Trade	114,700	110,100	4,600
Transportation and Warehousing	48,700	44,300	4,400
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	36,600	34,500	2,100
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	54,400	58,000	-3,600
Business, Building and Other Support Services	30,400	29,300	1,100
Educational Services	55,800	51,300	4,500
Health Care and Social Assistance	97,900	92,500	5,400
Information, Culture and Recreation	24,900	25,000	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	45,400	48,500	-3,100
Other Services ¹	44,300	40,900	3,400
Public Administration	52,600	44,900	7,700

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)
** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Red Deer

Unemployment increased by 35.9%

The Red Deer region saw a 1.8% decrease in its labour force between 2015 and 2016. The participation rate fell 2.2 percentage points, from 73.4% in 2015 to 71.2% in 2016. Employment decreased by 4.3% while unemployment rose by 35.9% or 2,800 in 2016. The Red Deer region's unemployment rate rose 2.4 percentage points to 8.6% in 2016 (See Table 8).

The region's unemployment rate rose to 8.6% in 2016, the third highest among the seven regions

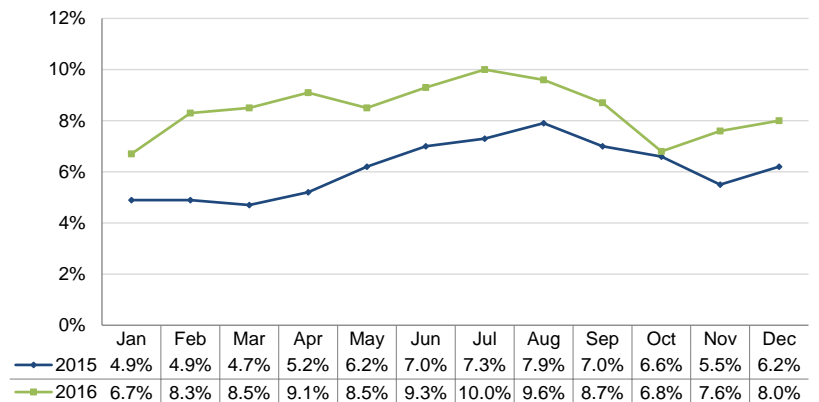
Figure 11 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Red Deer region in 2015 and 2016. The unemployment rate in 2016 was higher than the corresponding rates for 2015. The annual unemployment rate for the Red Deer region in 2016, at 8.6%, was the third highest of the seven regions.



Table 8
Red Deer Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2015	2016	Change
Working Age Population	170,200	172,300	1.2%
Labour force	124,900	122,600	-1.8%
Employment	117,100	112,100	-4.3%
Unemployment	7,800	10,600	35.9%
Unemployment rate	6.2%	8.6%	2.4 pp
Participation rate	73.4%	71.2%	-2.2 pp

Figure 11
Red Deer Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2015-2016
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Health Care and Social Assistance industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Table 9 shows the change in industry employment between 2015 and 2016 in the Red Deer region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 4,800 in 2016 and decreased by 200 in the Services-Producing industries. The four industries with the highest year-over year increase in employment were: Health Care and Social Assistance, up 1,900; Information, Culture and Recreation, up 1,000; Business, Building and Other Support Services, up 700; and Other Services, up 700.

Goods-producing sector:

Services-producing sector:

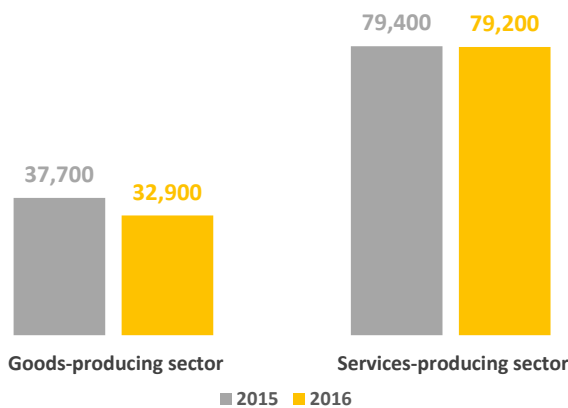
Table 9
Red Deer, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2016	2015	Change from 2016
Agriculture	3,800	4,500	-700
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	8,600	10,600	-2,000
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	13,300	14,200	-900
Manufacturing	6,700	8,000	-1,300
Trade	15,900	16,400	-500
Transportation and Warehousing	3,800	4,500	-700
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	3,800	5,100	-1,300
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,000	5,900	-1,900
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,800	3,100	700
Educational Services	8,100	7,500	600
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,500	15,600	1,900
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,800	2,800	1,000
Accommodation and Food Services	7,800	7,400	400
Other Services ¹	7,200	6,500	700
Public Administration	3,500	4,700	-1,200

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Calgary

The region's labour force increased by 1.3% and employment decreased by 1.7%

In 2016, the labour force in the Calgary region increased by 1.3% or 12,500 and employment decreased by 1.7% or 15,100. The region's participation rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points between 2015 and 2016 to 73.5%. The unemployment rate at 9.2% in 2016 increased by 2.9 percentage points from 2015 (See Table 10).

The region had the largest employment decrease at 15,100 among all seven regions

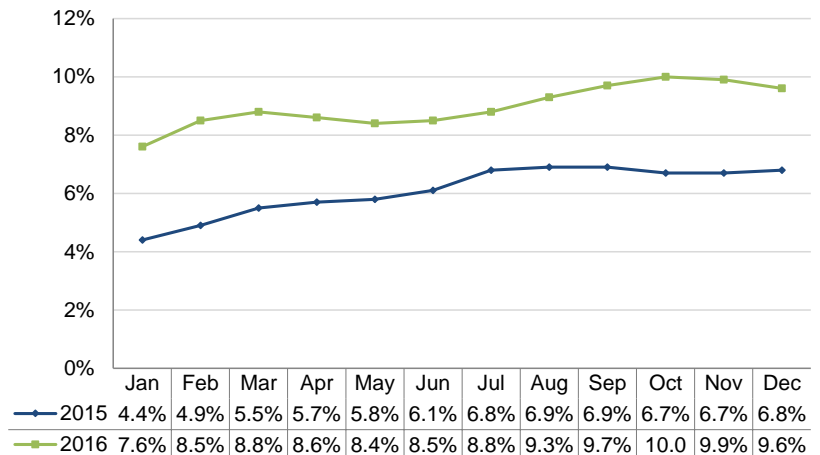
Figure 12 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Calgary region in 2015 and 2016. In 2016, the region's unemployment rate was higher than for the corresponding month in 2015. The Calgary region's monthly unemployment rate peaked in October 2016, at 10.0%. The 2016 annual unemployment rate at 9.2% for the Calgary region was the second highest of all the regions in Alberta.



Table 10
Calgary Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2015	2016	Change
Working Age Population	1,266,600	1,290,300	1.9%
Labour force	935,300	947,800	1.3%
Employment	876,100	861,000	-1.7%
Unemployment	59,200	86,900	46.8%
Unemployment rate	6.3%	9.2%	2.9 pp
Participation rate	73.8%	73.5%	-0.3 pp

Figure 12
Calgary Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2015-2016
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

Table 11 shows the change in industry employment between 2015 and 2016 in the Calgary region. Overall, employment decreased by 6,800 in the Goods-Producing industries in 2016, and by 8,400 in the Services-Producing industries. The three industries with the highest increases in employment were Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 9,200; Educational Services, up 5,600; and Construction, up 4,400.

Goods-producing sector:

Services-producing sector:

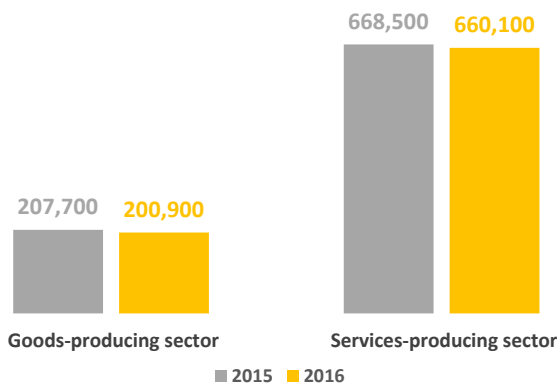
Table 11
Calgary, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2016	2015	Change from 2016
Agriculture	3,700	5,900	-2,200
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	56,400	59,800	-3,400
Utilities	9100	9400	-300
Construction	88,100	83,700	4,400
Manufacturing	43,500	48,900	-5,400
Trade	127,400	124,100	3,300
Transportation and Warehousing	50,300	59,200	-8,900
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	46,500	45,000	1,500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	100,900	91,700	9,200
Business, Building and Other Support Services	29,700	33,200	-3,500
Educational Services	53,400	47,800	5,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	95,800	103,000	-7,200
Information, Culture and Recreation	35,400	37,200	-1,800
Accommodation and Food Services	54,600	60,700	-6,100
Other Services ¹	42,000	40,500	1,500
Public Administration	24,000	26,000	-2,000

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Camrose-Drumheller

The region's participation rate increased by 0.2 percentage points

In 2016, the labour force in the Camrose-Drumheller region decreased by 0.1% or 100; employment decreased by 3.4% or 3,500; and unemployment increased by 73.5% or 3,600. The region's participation rate increased by 0.2 percentage points between 2015 and 2016 to 67.2%. The unemployment rate was 7.8% (See Table 12).

Unemployment in this region increased by 3,600

Figure 13 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Camrose-Drumheller region in 2015 and 2016. In 2016, the unemployment rate peaked in August at 8.7%.

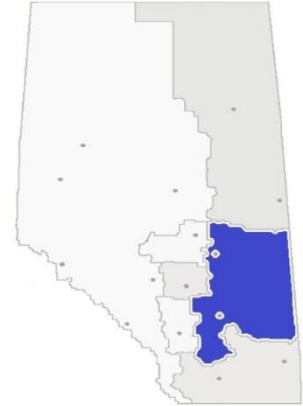
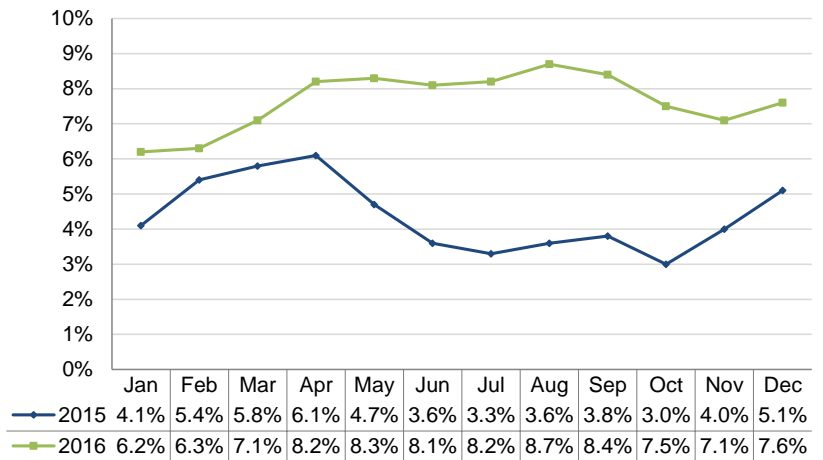


Table 12
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2015	2016	Change
Working Age Population	161,900	161,400	-0.3%
Labour force	108,500	108,400	-0.1%
Employment	103,500	100,000	-3.4%
Unemployment	4,900	8,500	73.5%
Unemployment rate	4.5%	7.8%	3.3 pp
Participation rate	67.0%	67.2%	0.2 pp

Figure 13
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2015-2016
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Construction

Table 13 shows the change in industry employment between 2015 and 2016 in the Camrose-Drumheller region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 3,300 compared to a year ago, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 300. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Construction, up 4,700; Health Care and Social Assistance, up 2,200; and Trade, up 1,500.

Goods-producing sector:

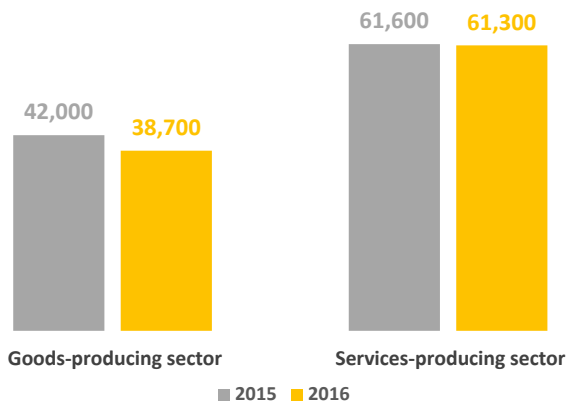
Services-producing sector:

Table 13
Camrose-Drumheller, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2016	2015	Change from 2015
Agriculture	14,900	16,500	-1,600
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	6,500	9,700	-3,200
Utilities	**	1,500	**
Construction	13,200	8,500	4,700
Manufacturing	3,000	5,800	-2,800
Trade	13,200	11,700	1,500
Transportation and Warehousing	4,600	6,800	-2,200
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	2,600	4,100	-1,500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,400	3,600	-200
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,900	2,100	800
Educational Services	4,400	5,000	-600
Health Care and Social Assistance	14,100	11,900	2,200
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,000	**	**
Accommodation and Food Services	5,700	5,200	500
Other Services ¹	5,900	6,700	-800
Public Administration	2,500	3,100	-600

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)
** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

The region's employment rose by 1.2% or 1,800 to 148,900 and the labour force increased by 3.4% or 5,200 to 159,900 in 2016



In 2016, the labour force in Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region increased by 3.4%. Employment increased by 1,800 while unemployment increased by 3,300 compared to a year ago. The region's participation rate at 69.5% in 2016 was the second lowest of all economic regions in the province. The unemployment rate increased by 1.9 percentage points to 6.9% in 2016 from 5.0% in 2015 (See Table 14).

Table 14
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

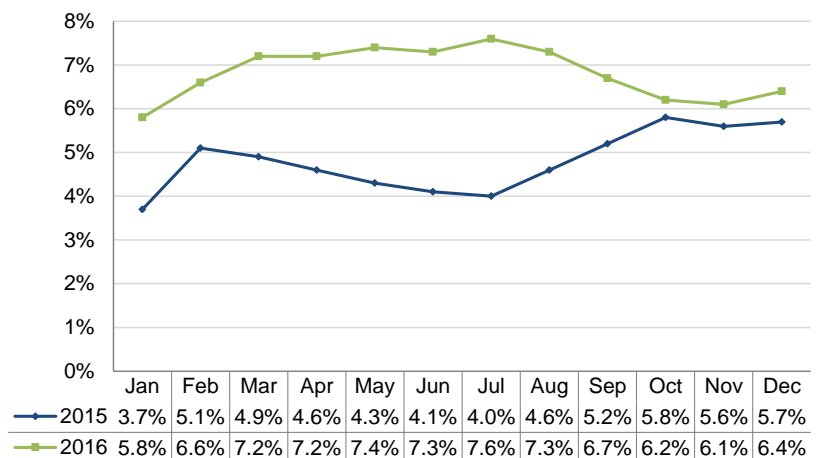
	2015	2016	Change
Working Age Population	230,200	230,200	0.0%
Labour force	154,700	159,900	3.4%
Employment	147,100	148,900	1.2%
Unemployment	7,700	11,000	42.9%
Unemployment rate	5.0%	6.9%	1.9 pp
Participation rate	67.2%	69.5%	2.3 pp

The 2016 participation rate was the second lowest in the province, at 69.5%. The unemployment rate at 6.9% was the lowest in the province tied with Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River

Figure 14 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region in 2015 and 2016. In 2016, the unemployment rate was consistently higher than for the corresponding month in the previous year.

Figure 14
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2015-2016

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industries with the highest year-over-year increases in employment were Health Care and Social Assistance

Table 15 shows the change in industry employment between 2015 and 2016 in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 10,000 compared to a year ago, employment in the Services-Producing industries increased by 11,900. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were Health Care and Social Assistance, up 3,000; Trade, up 2,500; and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing, up 2,000;

Goods-producing sector:

Services-producing sector:

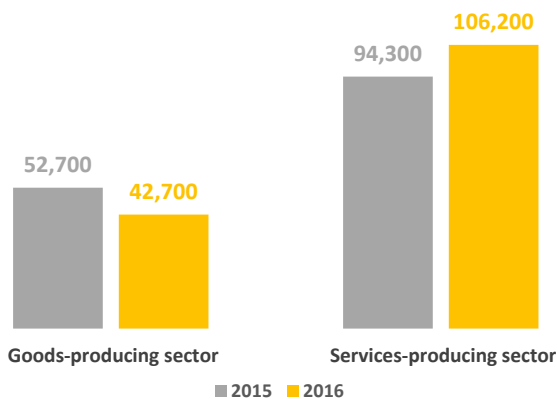
Table 15
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics Change

Industry*	2016	2015	Change from 2016
Agriculture	12,900	17,100	-4,200
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	5,100	6,500	-1,400
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	14,100	14,300	-200
Manufacturing	9,500	13,800	-4,300
Trade	20,400	17,900	2,500
Transportation and Warehousing	7,400	6,400	1,000
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	7,000	5,000	2,000
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7,100	6,300	800
Business, Building and Other Support Services	4,100	5,500	-1,400
Educational Services	12,500	11,300	1,200
Health Care and Social Assistance	20,700	17,700	3,000
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,800	2,700	1,100
Accommodation and Food Services	9,600	9,100	500
Other Services ¹	8,300	6,500	1,800
Public Administration	5,300	5,900	-600

* Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

** Insufficient data

¹ This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Glossary of Definitions

Employed People

People who, during the reference week:

- a. Did any work for pay or for profit, self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice; or
- b. Were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Employment Rate

Refers to the number of people employed in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Goods-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil, and Gas; Manufacturing; Agriculture; Construction; and Utilities.

Labour Force

Refers to people who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

Participation Rate

Refers to the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Services-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing; Transportation and Warehousing; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; Information, Culture, and Recreation; Business, Building, and Other Support Services; Public Administration; Health Care and Social Assistance; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Trades (retail and wholesale); and Educational Services.

Working-Age Population

People 15 years of age and over except people living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and fulltime members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Unemployed People

People who, during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), were without paid work or without self-employment work, were available for work and either:

- a. Had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
- b. Were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- c. Had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

Call us or visit our website for more information or to find the following publications:

- Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review
- Monthly Alberta Labour Force Statistics Highlights and Packages
- Alberta's Occupational Demand and Supply Outlook
- Alberta Labour Force Profiles
- Alberta Industry Profiles

www.work.alberta.ca/labour.html (see Labour Market Information)

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