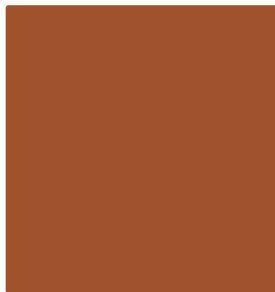
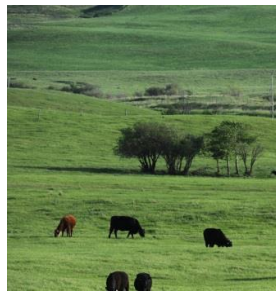
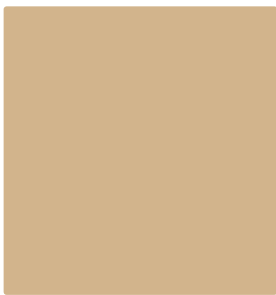


2017 Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review



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

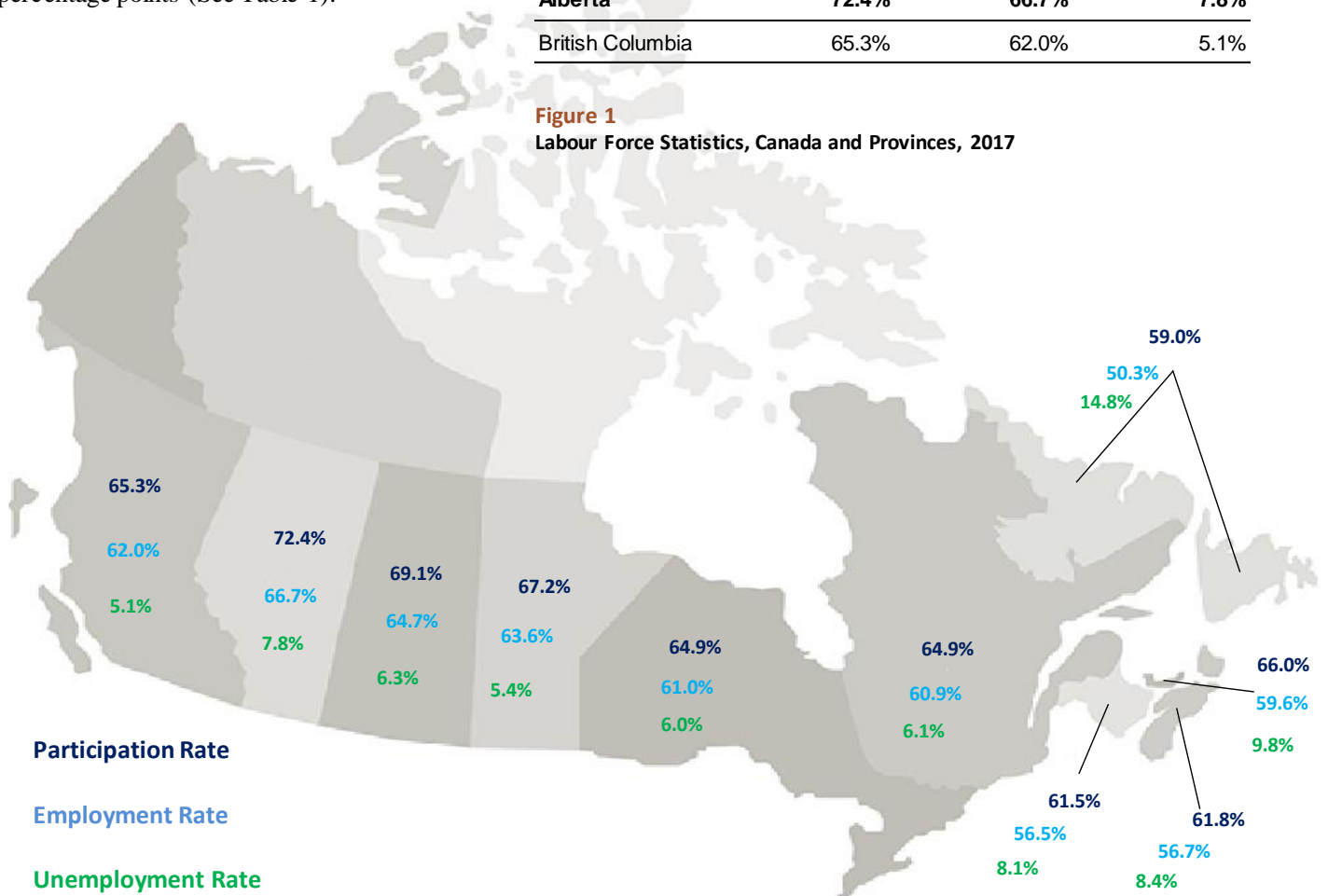
In 2017, Alberta had the highest participation rate and employment rate among all Canadian provinces

In 2017, the employment rate in Alberta at 66.7% was the highest in the country and 5.1 percentage points higher than the national average (see glossary of definitions). Alberta's participation rate at 72.4% was the highest in Canada and 6.6 percentage points higher than the Canadian average. Alberta's unemployment rate at 7.8% was higher than the national average by 1.5 percentage points (See Table 1).

Table 1
Labour Force Statistics, Canada and Provinces, 2017

Province	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	65.8%	61.6%	6.3%
Newfoundland and Labrador	59.0%	50.3%	14.8%
Prince Edward Island	66.0%	59.6%	9.8%
Nova Scotia	61.8%	56.7%	8.4%
New Brunswick	61.5%	56.5%	8.1%
Quebec	64.9%	60.9%	6.1%
Ontario	64.9%	61.0%	6.0%
Manitoba	67.2%	63.6%	5.4%
Saskatchewan	69.1%	64.7%	6.3%
Alberta	72.4%	66.7%	7.8%
British Columbia	65.3%	62.0%	5.1%

Figure 1
Labour Force Statistics, Canada and Provinces, 2017

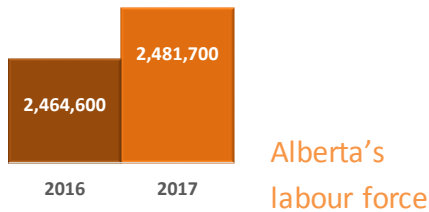


Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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



increased by over 17,000

Alberta's labour force increased by 0.7% or 17,100 between 2016 and 2017. Three regions saw a decline in their labour force between 2016 and 2017: Lethbridge-Medicine Hat, down 4.4% or 7,100; Camrose-Drumheller, down 0.6% or 600; and Red Deer, down 0.1% or 100. The labour force grew by 17,200 in the Calgary region, the largest increase of the seven regions. In 2017, the Edmonton and Calgary regions accounted for 73.1% of Alberta's labour force (See Figure 3).

Figure 2
Alberta's Seven Economic Regions

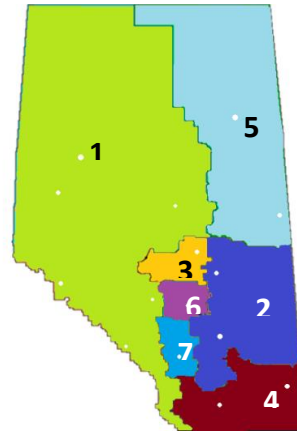
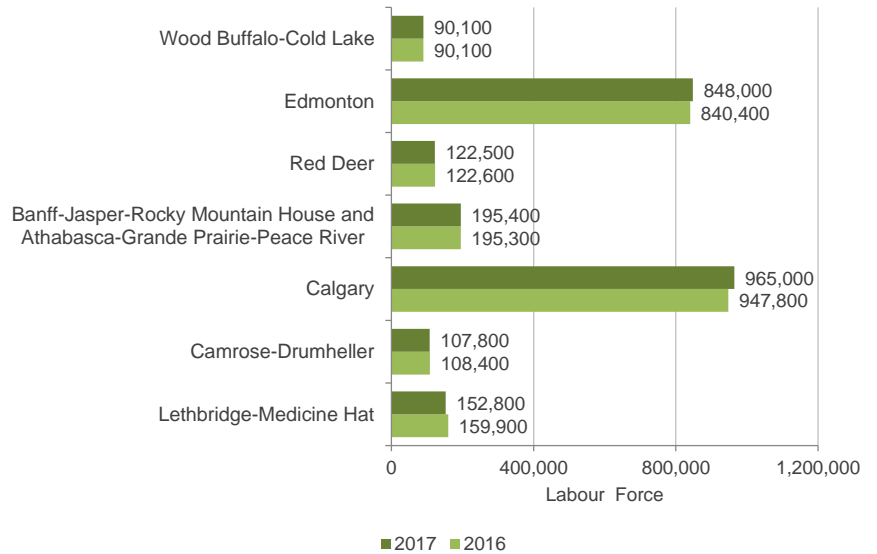


Figure 3
Labour Force, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2016 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

In 2017, the unemployment rate was below 6.0% in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region

Between 2016 and 2017, unemployment in Alberta fell by 6,100 (See Figure 4). Unemployment rose in two regions in the province. The Edmonton region saw the largest growth rate in unemployment, at 11.1% or 6,900, followed by the Camrose-Drumheller region, which had an increase of 1.2% or 100. The Calgary region saw the largest decrease in unemployment, down 6,200 (See Figure 4).

Alberta's unemployment rate was 7.8% in 2017, down 0.3 percentage points from the previous year. Unemployment rates rose in two of the seven regions, with the Edmonton region seeing the largest increase, up 0.7 percentage points (See Figure 5). The largest decrease in the unemployment rate was in the Red Deer region, down 1.7 percentage point.

In 2017, the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region had the lowest unemployment rate in the province, at 5.7%.

Figure 4
Unemployment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2016 and 2017

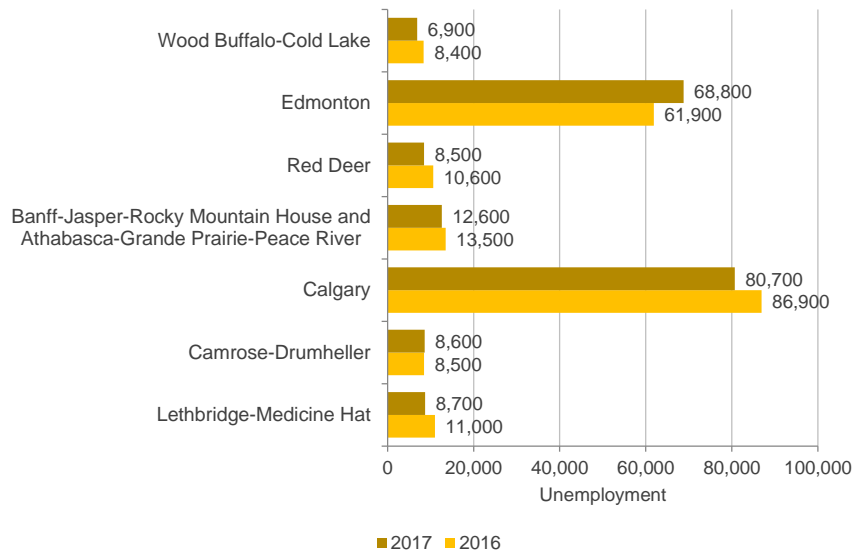
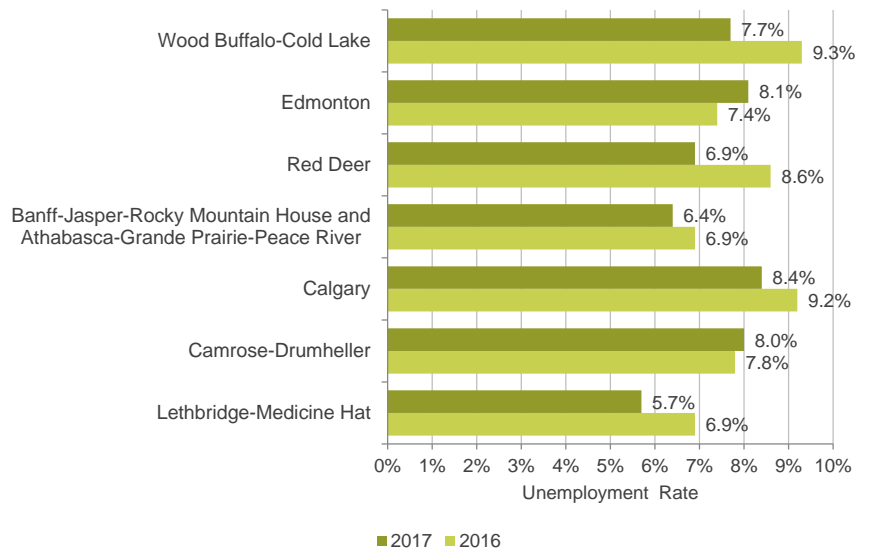
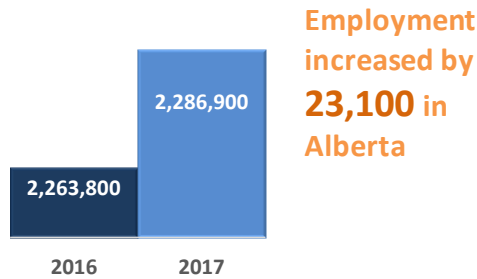


Figure 5
Unemployment Rate, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2016 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



Between 2016 and 2017 employment increased by 23,100 in Alberta to 2,286,900. Employment fell in two of seven regions in the province: Lethbridge-Medicine Hat had the largest employment decrease of 4,900 or 3.3%, followed by the Camrose-Drumheller with a decrease of 700 or 0.7% (See Figure 6). The Calgary region had the largest increase in employment at 23,300 or 2.7%.

Between 2016 and 2017 full-time employment increased by 23,500 in Alberta to 1,865,500. Full-time employment fell in two of seven regions: Edmonton had the largest full-time employment decrease at 3,900 or 0.6%, followed by the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region with a decrease of 2,700 or 2.3% (See Figure 7). The greatest increase in full-time employment was in Calgary at 19,300 or 2.8%.

Figure 6
Employment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2016 and 2017

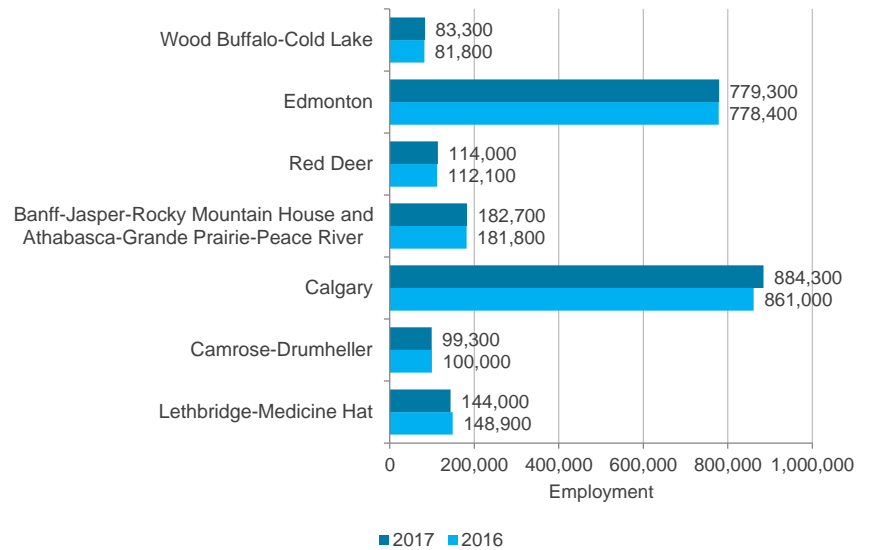
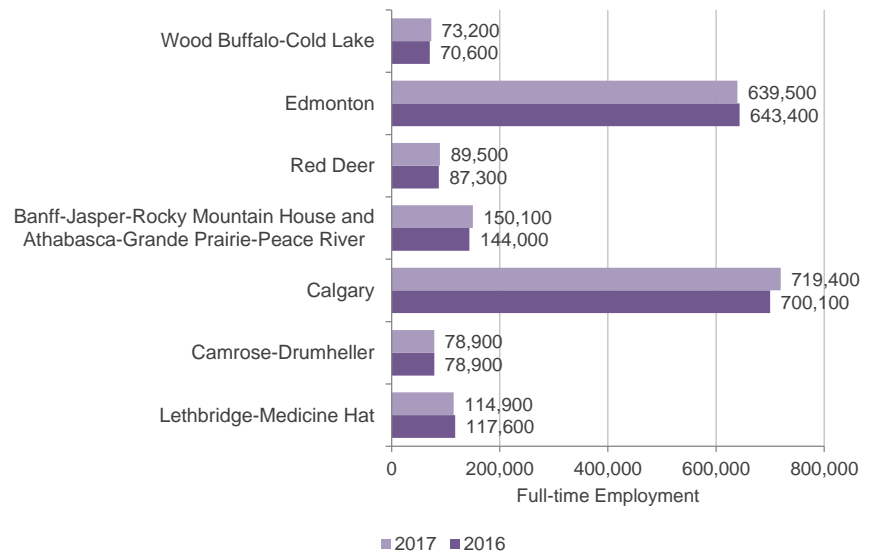


Figure 7
Full-Time Employment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2016 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake

In 2017, the region's participation rate, at 76.7%, was the highest among all regions

The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region saw a 17.9% decrease in unemployment between 2016 and 2017. Employment in the region rose by 1.8% in 2017 compared to a year ago, increasing from 81,800 in 2016 to 83,300 in 2017. The participation rate was 76.7% in 2017, the highest among the seven regions (See Table 2).

The region had the highest employment rate at 70.9%

Figure 8 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region in 2016 and 2017. The unemployment rate for this region was lower in 2017 than the previous year.

The 2017 annual unemployment rate for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region was 7.7%. This was 1.6 percentage points lower than in 2016. In the 2017 the monthly unemployment rate has been steadily decreasing (Figure 8).

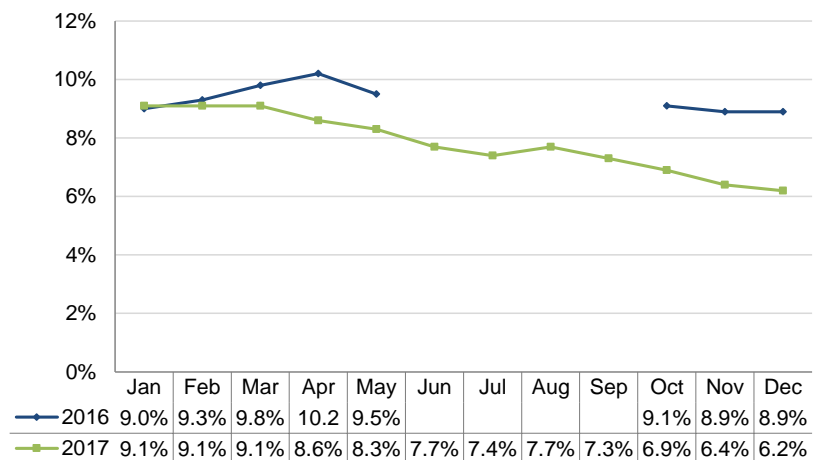


Table 2
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region,
Labour Force Statistics

	2016	2017	Change
Working Age Population	118,400	117,500	-0.8%
Labour force	90,100	90,100	0.0%
Employment	81,800	83,300	1.8%
Unemployment	8,400	6,900	-17.9%
Unemployment rate	9.3%	7.7%	-1.6 pp
Participation rate	76.1%	76.7%	0.6 pp

Figure 8
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region,
Unemployment Rate 2016-2017

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Note: Data not available for this region from June to September 2017 due to the Ft McMurray fires.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Educational Services industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Table 3 shows the change in employment by industry between 2016 and 2017 in the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region. Employment rose in the Goods-Producing sector by 1,200 (see Glossary of Definitions) and in the Services-Producing sector by 300 between 2016 and 2017. Eight of the 16 industry groups had higher employment in 2017 (Table 3). The three industries with the largest employment increase were: Educational Services, up 1,000; Construction, up 800; and Business, Building and Other Support Services, up 800.

Goods-Producing Sector

Services-Producing Sector

Table 3

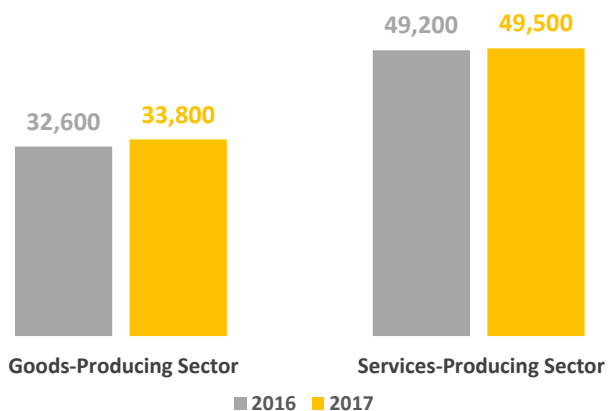
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2017	2016	Change from 2016
Agriculture	**	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	21,400	21,100	300
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	9,000	8,200	800
Manufacturing	1,600	1,500	100
Trade	10,300	10,100	200
Transportation and Warehousing	4,900	5,000	-100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	2,700	2,700	0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,600	3,200	-600
Business, Building and Other Support Services	4,100	3,300	800
Educational Services	5,000	4,000	1,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,400	7,100	-700
Information, Culture and Recreation	**	1,700	**
Accommodation and Food Services	4,800	4,500	300
Other Services ¹	3,500	4,100	-600
Public Administration	3,900	3,500	400

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

** Insufficient data

¹This 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 **rose** from 181,800 in 2016 to 182,700 in 2017

In 2017, the unemployment rate in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region fell 0.5 percentage points to 6.4%. The region's labour force increased by 0.1% or 100 and unemployment fell by 6.7% or 900. Employment increased by 0.5% or 900 between the two years. In 2017, the region's working age population decreased to 275,600, and the participation rate rose from 70.5% to 70.9% a year ago (See Table 4).

The region had the **second lowest unemployment rate in the province at 6.4%**

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 2016 and 2017. The unemployment rate in 2017 was higher than the rate for 2016 from January through September. Overall the monthly unemployment rate in 2017 trended downwards. The 2017 annual unemployment rate for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region was 6.4%, the second lowest among the seven regions.

Table 4

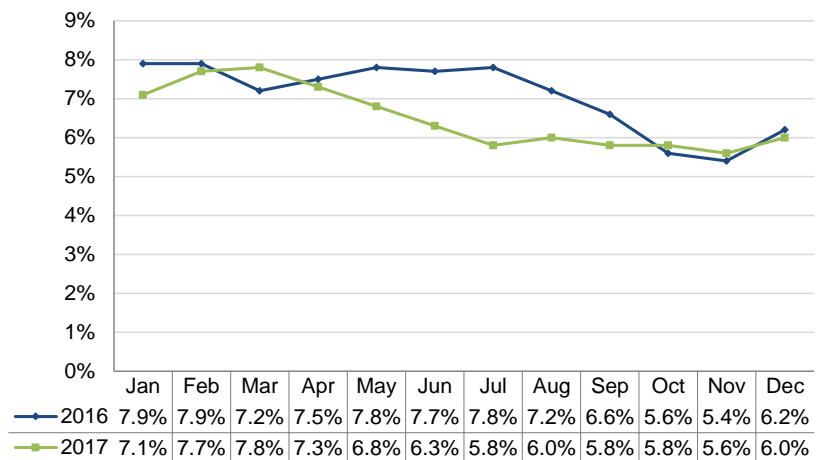
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2016	2017	Change
Working Age Population	277,000	275,600	-0.5%
Labour force	195,300	195,400	0.1%
Employment	181,800	182,700	0.5%
Unemployment	13,500	12,600	-6.7%
Unemployment rate	6.9%	6.4%	-0.5 pp
Participation rate	70.5%	70.9%	0.4 pp

Figure 9

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2016-2017

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment.

Table 5 shows the change in employment by industry between 2016 and 2017 in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region. Employment in the Goods-Producing sector increased by 10,500 in 2017 and the Services-Producing sector had a decrease of 9,600. The three industries with the highest year-over year increase in employment in this region were: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up 8,400; Construction, up 1,900; and Other Services¹, up 1,900.

Goods-Producing Sector

Services-Producing Sector

Table 5

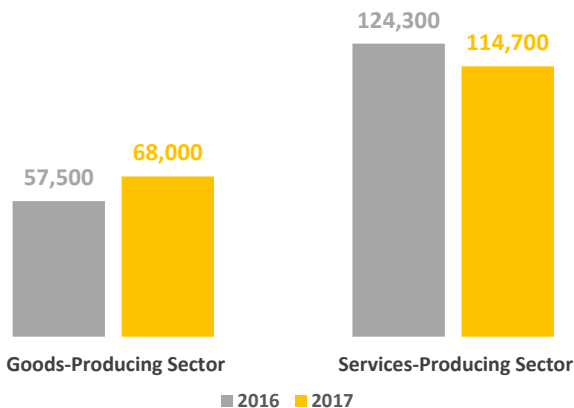
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2017	2016	Change from 2016
Agriculture	8,600	8,700	-100
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	26,100	17,700	8,400
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	22,400	20,500	1,900
Manufacturing	10,300	9,200	1,100
Trade	23,700	28,300	-4,600
Transportation and Warehousing	11,900	12,000	-100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,600	6,800	-1,200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,400	6,300	-900
Business, Building and Other Support Services	6,200	5,200	1,000
Educational Services	10,800	11,200	-400
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,900	16,400	1,500
Information, Culture and Recreation	4,600	4,700	-100
Accommodation and Food Services	9,400	16,800	-7,400
Other Services ¹	12,500	10,600	1,900
Public Administration	6,800	5,700	1,100

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

** Insufficient data

¹This 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 0.9% in 2017

The labour force in the Edmonton region increased by 7,600, or by 0.9% between 2016 and 2017. Employment increased by 900 and unemployment rose by 6,900 over the same period. The participation rate fell from 73.1% in 2016 to 72.8% in 2017.

The unemployment rate rose 0.7 percentage points, to 8.1% in 2017 from 7.4% in 2016 (See Table 6).

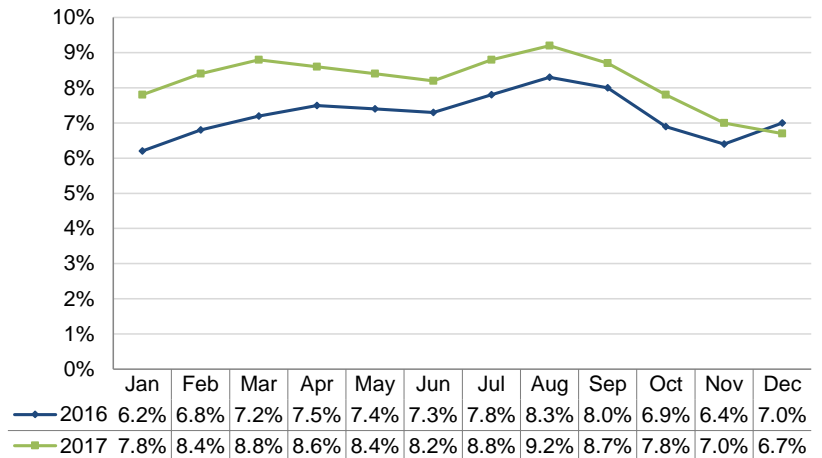
Figure 10 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Edmonton region in 2016 and 2017. The unemployment rate for Edmonton in 2017 remained above the 2016 for almost the entire year; however, has been trending down since August 2017. The 2017 annual unemployment rate for the Edmonton region was 8.1%.



Table 6
Edmonton Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2016	2017	Change
Working Age Population	1,149,300	1,164,500	1.3%
Labour force	840,400	848,000	0.9%
Employment	778,400	779,300	0.1%
Unemployment	61,900	68,800	11.1%
Unemployment rate	7.4%	8.1%	0.7 pp
Participation rate	73.1%	72.8%	-0.3 pp

Figure 10
Edmonton Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2016-2017
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Trade industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Table 7 shows the change in industry employment between 2016 and 2017 in the Edmonton region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing sector rose by 1,500 or 0.9%. The Services-Producing sector decreased in 2017 by 800 or 0.1%. Employment increased in eight of the 16 industries. The three highest increases in employment were seen in the Trade, up 6,900; Utilities, up 4,200; and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing, up 2,500.

Goods-Producing Sector

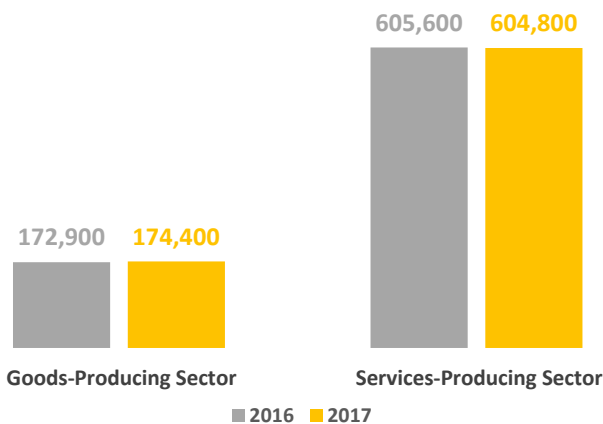
Services-Producing Sector

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

Industry*	2017	2016	Change from 2016
Agriculture	6,700	5,500	1,200
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	23,400	24,600	-1,200
Utilities	10,600	6,400	4,200
Construction	91,700	94,400	-2,700
Manufacturing	42,000	42,000	0
Trade	121,600	114,700	6,900
Transportation and Warehousing	47,800	48,700	-900
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	39,100	36,600	2,500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	55,900	54,400	1,500
Business, Building and Other Support Services	28,200	30,400	-2,200
Educational Services	56,500	55,800	700
Health Care and Social Assistance	98,400	97,900	500
Information, Culture and Recreation	24,500	24,900	-400
Accommodation and Food Services	46,200	45,400	800
Other Services ¹	41,300	44,300	-3,000
Public Administration	45,400	52,600	-7,200

* 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

Red Deer

Unemployment decreased by 19.8%

The Red Deer region saw a 0.1% decrease in its labour force between 2016 and 2017. The participation rate fell 0.5 percentage points, from 71.2% in 2016 to 70.7% in 2017. Employment increased by 1.7% while unemployment fell by 19.8% or 2,100 in 2017. The Red Deer region's unemployment rate fell 1.7 percentage points to 6.9% in 2017 (See Table 8).

The region's unemployment rate fell to 6.9% in 2017, the third lowest among the seven regions

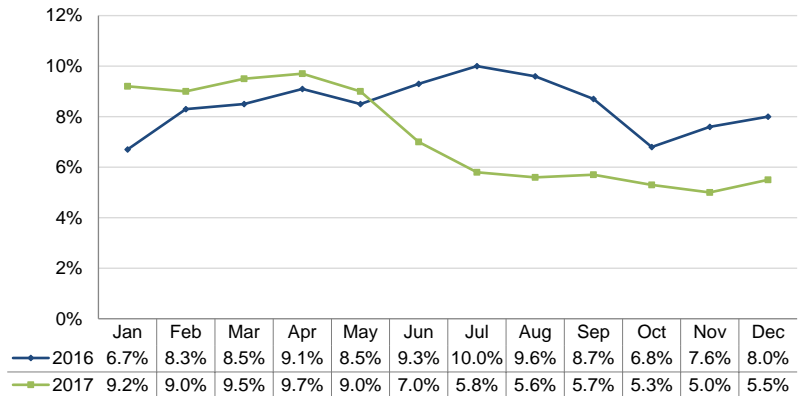
Figure 11 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Red Deer region in 2016 and 2017. Since May 2017 the unemployment rate has been trending downwards. The annual unemployment rate for the Red Deer region in 2017, at 6.9%, was the third lowest of the seven regions.



Table 8
Red Deer Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2016	2017	Change
Working Age Population	172,300	173,200	0.5%
Labour force	122,600	122,500	-0.1%
Employment	112,100	114,000	1.7%
Unemployment	10,600	8,500	-19.8%
Unemployment rate	8.6%	6.9%	-1.7 pp
Participation rate	71.2%	70.7%	-0.5 pp

Figure 11
Red Deer Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2016-2017
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment

Table 9 shows the change in industry employment between 2016 and 2017 in the Red Deer region.

Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing sector increased by 1,200 in 2017 and increased by 700 in the Services-Producing sector. The three industries with the highest year-over year increase in employment were: Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing, up 1,800; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, up 1,700; and Accommodation and Food Services, up 1,200.

Goods-Producing Sector

Services-Producing Sector

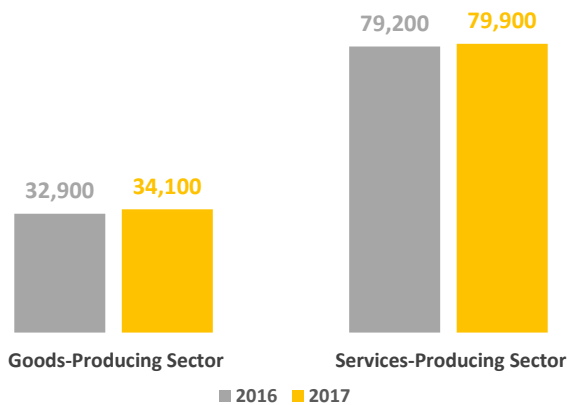
Table 9
Red Deer, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2017	2016	Change from 2016
Agriculture	3,900	3,800	100
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	9,300	8,600	700
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	13,000	13,300	-300
Manufacturing	7,700	6,700	1,000
Trade	13,900	15,900	-2,000
Transportation and Warehousing	4,600	3,800	800
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,600	3,800	1,800
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,700	4,000	1,700
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,000	3,800	-800
Educational Services	7,600	8,100	-500
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,800	17,500	-700
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,700	3,800	-1,100
Accommodation and Food Services	9,000	7,800	1,200
Other Services ¹	6,700	7,200	-500
Public Administration	4,400	3,500	900

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

** Insufficient data

¹This 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 unemployment decreased by 7.1%

In 2017, the labour force in the Calgary region increased by 1.8% or 17,200 and employment increased by 2.7% or 23,300. The region's participation rate increased by 0.3 percentage points between 2016 and 2017 to 73.8%. The unemployment rate at 8.4% in 2017 decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 2016 (See Table 10).

The region had the largest unemployment decrease at 6,200 among all seven regions

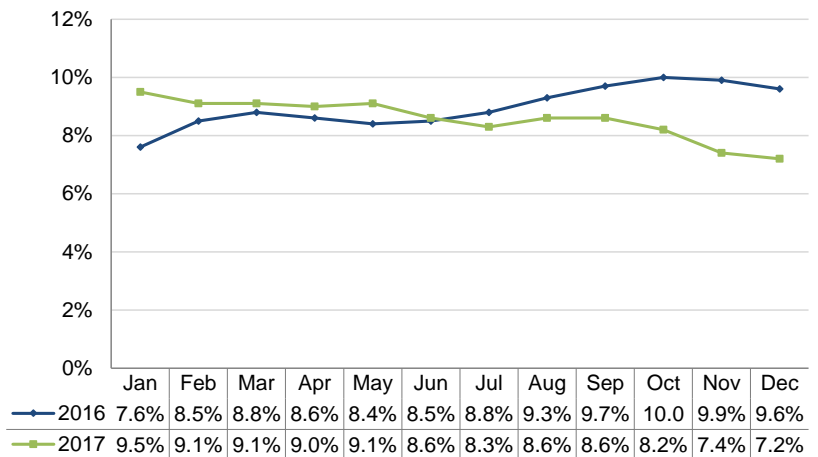
Figure 12 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Calgary region in 2016 and 2017. The unemployment rate has been decreasing since October 2016 when it peaked at 10.0%. The 2017 annual unemployment rate at 8.4% for the Calgary region was the highest of all the regions in Alberta.



Table 10
Calgary Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2016	2017	Change
Working Age Population	1,290,300	1,308,000	1.4%
Labour force	947,800	965,000	1.8%
Employment	861,000	884,300	2.7%
Unemployment	86,900	80,700	-7.1%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	8.4%	-0.8 pp
Participation rate	73.5%	73.8%	0.3 pp

Figure 12
Calgary Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2016-2017
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Accommodation and Food Services

Table 11 shows the change in industry employment between 2016 and 2017 in the Calgary region. Overall, employment decreased by 11,400 in the Goods-Producing sector in 2017, and increased by 34,700 in the Services-Producing sector. The three industries with the highest increases in employment were Accommodation and Food Services, up 9,500; Transportation and Warehousing, up 8,500; and Public Administration, up 8,100.

Goods-Producing Sector

Services-Producing Sector

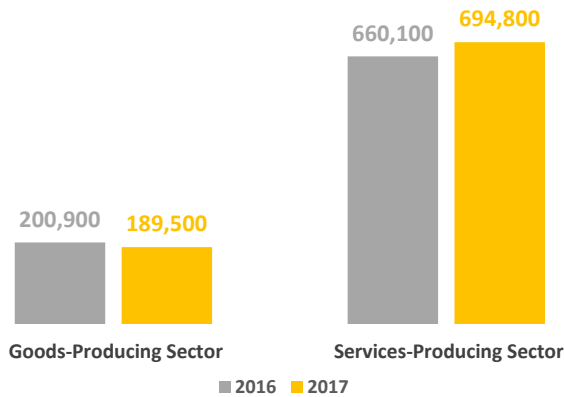
Table 11
Calgary, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2017	2016	Change from 2016
Agriculture	8,700	3,700	5,000
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	49,100	56,400	-7,300
Utilities	8,700	9,100	-400
Construction	81,400	88,100	-6,700
Manufacturing	41,500	43,500	-2,000
Trade	129,900	127,400	2,500
Transportation and Warehousing	58,800	50,300	8,500
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	47,000	46,500	500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	98,400	100,900	-2,500
Business, Building and Other Support Services	33,000	29,700	3,300
Educational Services	56,500	53,400	3,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	100,700	95,800	4,900
Information, Culture and Recreation	35,600	35,400	200
Accommodation and Food Services	64,100	54,600	9,500
Other Services ¹	38,800	42,000	-3,200
Public Administration	32,100	24,000	8,100

* 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 0.1 percentage points

In 2017, the labour force in the Camrose-Drumheller region decreased by 0.6% or 600; employment decreased by 0.7% or 700; and unemployment increased by 1.2% or 200. The region's participation rate increased by 0.1 percentage points between 2016 and 2017 to 67.3%. The unemployment rate was 8.0% (See Table 12).

Unemployment in this region increased by 100

Figure 13 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Camrose-Drumheller region in 2016 and 2017. In 2017, the unemployment rate peaked in March at 9.9%.

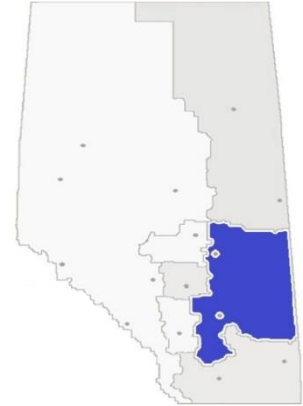
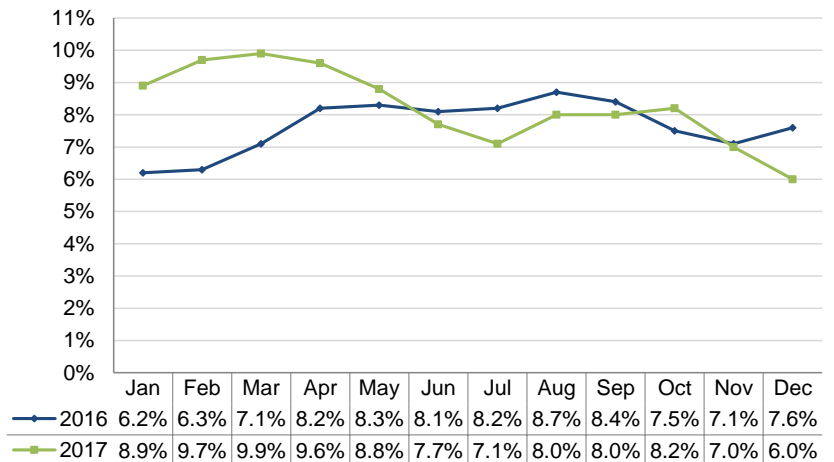


Table 12
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2016	2017	Change
Working Age Population	161,400	160,100	-0.8%
Labour force	108,400	107,800	-0.6%
Employment	100,000	99,300	-0.7%
Unemployment	8,500	8,600	1.2%
Unemployment rate	7.8%	8.0%	0.2 pp
Participation rate	67.2%	67.3%	0.1 pp

Figure 13
Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2016-2017
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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

Table 13 shows the change in industry employment between 2016 and 2017 in the Camrose-Drumheller region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing sector decreased by 6,900 compared to a year ago, while employment in the Services-Producing sector increased by 6,200. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Educational Services, up 3,300; Manufacturing, up 2,300; and Trade, up 2,100.

Goods-Producing Sector

Services-Producing Sector

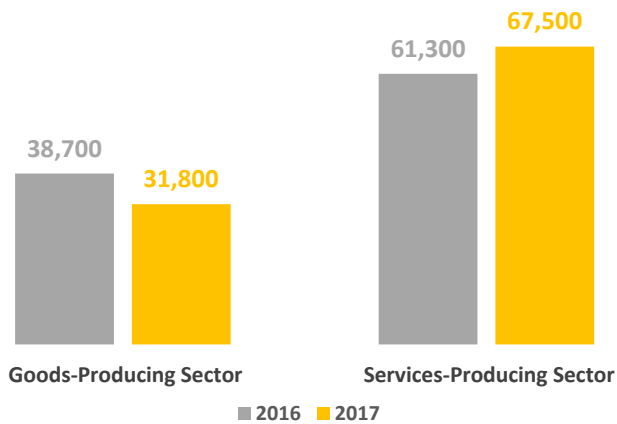
Table 13

Industry*	2017	2016	Change from 2016
Agriculture	8,300	14,900	-6,600
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	7,700	6,500	1,200
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	10,200	13,200	-3,000
Manufacturing	5,300	3,000	2,300
Trade	15,300	13,200	2,100
Transportation and Warehousing	5,600	4,600	1,000
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	3,100	2,600	500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,800	3,400	400
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,300	2,900	-600
Educational Services	7,700	4,400	3,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,500	14,100	-1,600
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,400	2,000	400
Accommodation and Food Services	5,900	5,700	200
Other Services ¹	6,000	5,900	100
Public Administration	2,900	2,500	400

* 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 unemployment fell by 20.9% or 2,300 to 8,700

In 2017, the labour force in Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region decreased by 4.4%. Employment decreased by 4,900 while unemployment decreased by 2,300 compared to a year ago. The region's participation rate at 66.5% in 2017 was the lowest of all economic regions in the province. The unemployment rate decreased by 1.2 percentage points to 5.7% in 2017 from 6.9% in 2016 (See Table 14).

The unemployment rate at 5.7% was the lowest in the province

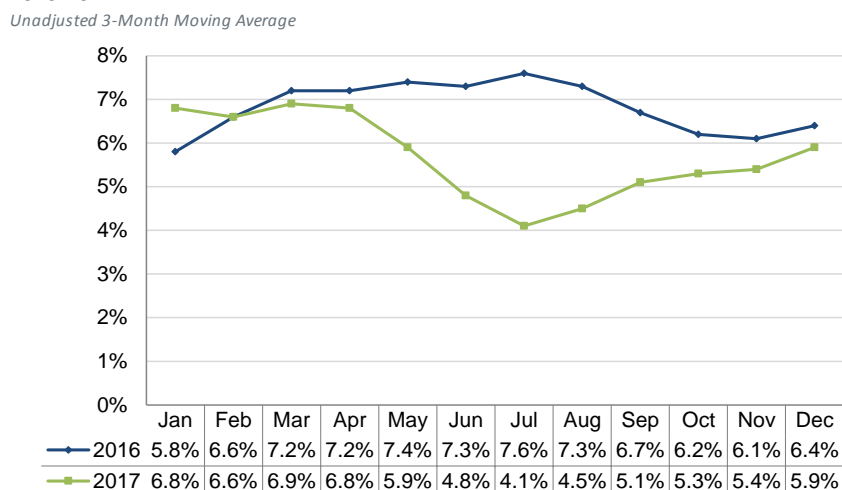
Figure 14 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region in 2016 and 2017. In 2017, the unemployment rate dropped to 4.1% in July and then started trending upwards to 5.9% in December.



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

	2016	2017	Change
Working Age Population	230,200	229,800	-0.2%
Labour force	159,900	152,800	-4.4%
Employment	148,900	144,000	-3.3%
Unemployment	11,000	8,700	-20.9%
Unemployment rate	6.9%	5.7%	-1.2 pp
Participation rate	69.5%	66.5%	-3.0 pp

Figure 14
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2016-2017



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The industries with the highest year-over-year increases in employment was Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas

Table 15 shows the change in industry employment between 2016 and 2017 in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing sector increased by 3,800 compared to a year ago, employment in the Services-Producing sector decreased by 8,600. The four industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up 2,600; Public Administration, up 1,500; Agriculture, up 1,400; and Manufacturing, up 1,400.

Goods-Producing Sector

Services-Producing Sector

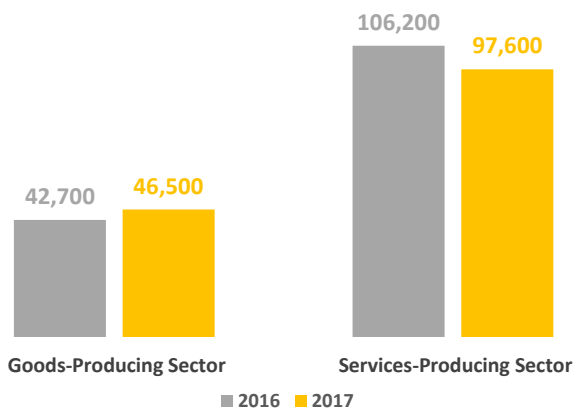
Table 15
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat, Alberta Economic Region, Employment Statistics
Change

Industry*	2017	2016	from 2016
Agriculture	14,300	12,900	1,400
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	7,700	5,100	2,600
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	13,400	14,100	-700
Manufacturing	10,900	9,500	1,400
Trade	20,400	20,400	0
Transportation and Warehousing	6,500	7,400	-900
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,600	7,000	-2,400
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7,000	7,100	-100
Business, Building and Other Support Services	4,200	4,100	100
Educational Services	9,100	12,500	-3,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	21,300	20,700	600
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,500	3,800	-1,300
Accommodation and Food Services	8,900	9,600	-700
Other Services ¹	6,300	8,300	-2,000
Public Administration	6,800	5,300	1,500

* 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 Sector

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 Sector

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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