



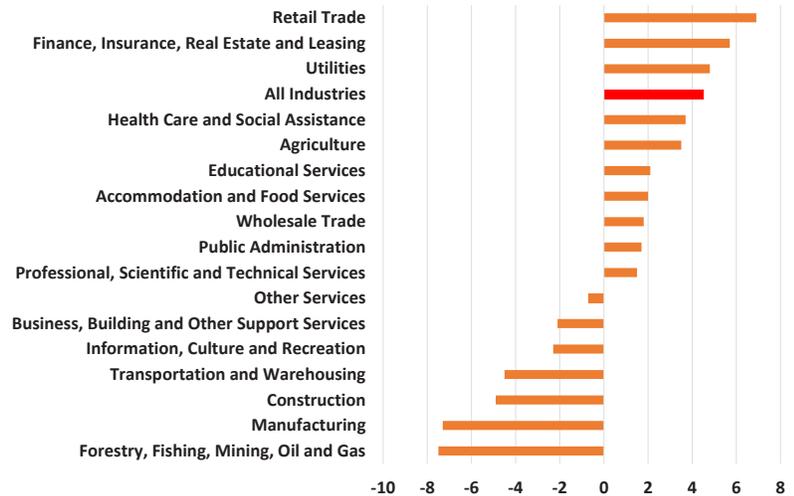
Highlights:

- In March 2018, total employment in the Calgary Economic Region (CER) edged down by 4,600 from a month ago, but was still up by 21,900 from a year ago. The unemployment rate was up slightly to 8.0 per cent, compared to 6.8 per cent in Alberta and 6.2 per cent across Canada.
- Compared to a year ago, net new jobs created in the CER were all full-time positions (+31,200). The total employment increased mainly in the Business, Building and Other Support Services (+8,600), Trade (+7,800) and Mining, Oil and Gas (+7,00) industries; while job losses were concentrated in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (-12,500) and Other Services (-10,000) industries.
- In the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (CCMA), the average weekly wage rate in March 2018 was \$1,164, up by \$15 or 1.3 per cent from a year ago; the total weekly wage bill for all employees was \$798 million, up by \$22 million year-over-year.
- In January 2018, there were 21,140 employment insurance (EI) beneficiaries in the CCMA, down by 30 per cent from a year ago.

The labour market structure in the CER has changed since the peak of the last business cycle in 2015. Over the past three years (from March 2015 to March 2018) total employment increased by 20,000. However, the growth was entirely in lower quality, part-time jobs. While tens of thousands well paid, full-time jobs in the Mining, Oil and Gas, and the Manufacturing industries were permanently lost in the CER, businesses serving local population and properties (such as Retail Trade) continued modest expansions (Chart 1 and 2).

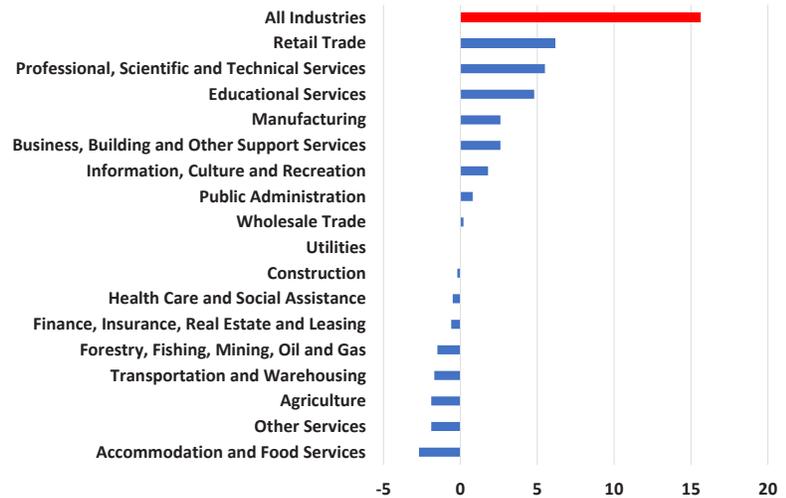
Until Calgary attracts more investment and grows its export industries, the region's job market will experience less impressive growth in high quality jobs.

Chart 1. Three Year Full-time Employment by Industry Change (March 2015 to March 2018)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, April 6, 2018

Chart 2. Three Year Part-time Employment by Industry Change (March 2015 to March 2018)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, April 6, 2018

Table 1 Labour Force Statistics

(Seasonally unadjusted 3-month moving average)

Description	Mar-18	Feb-18	Mar-17	Annual Change
Working Age Population ('000)	1,320.8	1,318.7	1,300.1	20.7
Labour Force ('000)	966.4	968.5	954.0	12.4
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	73.2	73.4	73.4	(0.2)
Employment ('000)	889.5	894.1	867.6	21.9
Employment Rate (%)	67.3	67.8	66.7	0.6
Unemployment ('000)	76.9	74.4	86.4	(9.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.0	7.7	9.1	(1.1)

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, April 6, 2018

Table 2 on next page

Description	Mar-18	Feb-18	Mar-17	Annual Change
Working Age Population ('000)	3,450.6	3,447.2	3,414.4	36.2
Labour Force ('000)	2,466.2	2,464.9	2,468.9	(2.7)
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	71.5	71.5	72.3	(0.8)
Employment ('000)	2,297.8	2,297.4	2,251.9	45.9
Employment Rate (%)	66.6	66.6	66.0	0.6
Unemployment ('000)	168.4	167.5	216.9	(48.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	6.8	8.8	(2.0)

CALGARY ECONOMIC REGION

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Table 2 Calgary CMA Wage by Industry

Industry	Total employed* ('000 persons)			Average weekly earning (\$)			Total weekly bills (\$million)		
	Mar-18	Mar-17	Change (y/y)	Mar-18	Mar-17	Change (y/y)	Mar-18	Mar-17	Change (y/y)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	46.9	41.2	5.7	2,030.3	2,062.9	(32.7)	95.2	85.0	10.2
Utilities	11.0	9.5	1.5	1,904.1	2,134.8	(230.6)	20.9	20.3	0.7
Construction	50.4	44.6	5.8	1,354.5	1,292.7	61.8	68.3	57.7	10.6
Manufacturing	38.9	37.8	1.1	1,112.3	1,216.7	(104.4)	43.3	46.0	(2.7)
Wholesale Trade	29.1	30.4	(1.3)	1,166.4	1,363.9	(197.5)	33.9	41.5	(7.5)
Retail Trade	83.5	78.5	5.0	709.9	691.3	18.5	59.3	54.3	5.0
Transportation and Warehousing	48.9	48.2	0.7	1,295.1	1,256.1	39.0	63.3	60.5	2.8
Information and Cultural Industries	12.9	11.6	1.3	1,115.2	1,077.5	37.6	14.4	12.5	1.9
Finance and Insurance	23.3	19.4	3.9	1,418.0	1,191.7	226.3	33.0	23.1	9.9
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	8.0	11.4	(3.4)	1,048.2	1,033.6	14.6	8.4	11.8	(3.4)
Professional Scientific and Technical Services	52.9	65.2	(12.3)	1,496.1	1,441.6	54.5	79.1	94.0	(14.8)
Administrative and Support	20.3	17.2	3.1	737.8	980.2	(242.4)	15.0	16.9	(1.9)
Educational Services	50.1	49.6	0.5	1,239.9	1,178.4	61.5	62.1	58.4	3.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	80.7	83.7	(3.0)	1,035.2	1,034.6	0.6	83.5	86.6	(3.1)
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	15.3	16.2	(0.9)	580.5	650.3	(69.8)	8.9	10.5	(1.7)
Accommodation and Food Services	52.8	48.0	4.8	554.5	493.9	60.6	29.3	23.7	5.6
Other Services(except Public Admin)	26.9	35.4	(8.5)	1,002.1	778.2	223.9	27.0	27.5	(0.6)
Public Administration	30.9	28.4	2.5	1,604.9	1,636.1	(31.3)	49.6	46.5	3.1
All Industries	686.0	676.5	9.5	1,163.5	1,148.1	15.5	798.2	776.7	21.5

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, April 6, 2018

* Excluding self-employed

Note: lack of data for Agriculture

Next update: May 11, 2018

Who We Are

Corporate Economics provides services in four areas: forecasting, information provision, policy analysis and consulting. We also monitor the current economic trends which allows us to develop unique insights on how external events are impacting the local economy and the Municipal government. We are experienced at researching different economic topics and have developed reliable methods of forecasting and analysis.

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¹ Data used in this report for the Calgary Economic Region (CER) and Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (CCMA) is 3-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted.

² The changes extended the duration of EI regular benefits by 5 weeks for all eligible claimants to a maximum of 50 weeks, and an additional 20 weeks of EI regular benefits to long-tenured workers to a maximum of 70 weeks. The extensions applied to EI claimants in the 15 hardest-hit regions who had established an EI claim on or between January 4, 2015 and July 8, 2017.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics.