

Highlights¹:

Unemployment Rates Comparison September 2018

*Calgary Economic Region



Total Employment

Calgary Economic Region



Most Job Gains

Manufacturing	13,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	9,300
Other Services	8,500



Most Job Losses

Accommodation and Food Services industry	10,600
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	8,100
Agriculture	7,100

Average Wage Rate

Calgary Census Metropolitan Area



Employment Insurance

Calgary Census Metropolitan Area

July 2018 **17,690** recipients



A new trade deal named the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) was announced on September 30, 2018, to replace NAFTA. The agreement, to be ratified in 2019, ends more than a year of uncertainty about the outcome of the NAFTA renegotiation and negative impact on investor confidence in Canada. The outlook for Canada's growth seems brighter, particularly for the manufacturing centres in eastern Canada.

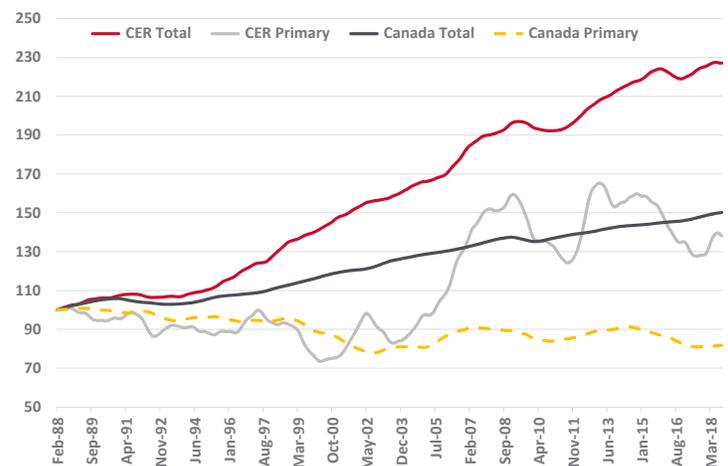
The USMCA weighed less heavily on CER growth prospects in the west than the uncertainty around the timing of pipeline construction. The recent delay for proposed pipeline projects to the U.S. and BC has already affected the CER economy. WTI oil prices have increased rapidly over the last few months, while WCS prices have stagnated so that the price gap between WTI and WCS has widened. The outlook for CER growth is for economic activity outside the oil industry to help lift the economy. Specifically, much more of the future growth in the CER labour market is expected to be from the tertiary industries or the services-producing sector.

Historically, the primary industries have had a significant role in economic growth in the CER. Over the past three decades, the

primary industries total employment increased by 39 per cent in the CER, while it declined by 18 per cent in Canada (Chart 1).

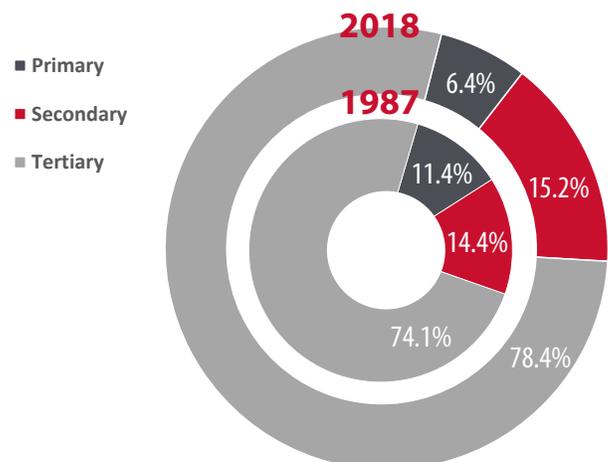
For the rest of Canada, the secondary industries (including construction and manufacturing) have expanded much more rapidly than the primary industries (including the agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas). The CER is playing catch-up to achieve a more diversified economy but has made some progress. The share of primary industries in employment has declined in recent years, while the share of secondary and tertiary industries has increased (Chart 2).

Chart 1. Total vs. Primary Industry Employment Growth: CER vs. Canada
(12-month-moving-average, Feb 1988 - Sep 2018, Index: Feb 1988=100)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics.

Chart 2. Changing Share of Total Employment by Industry Group
(September 1987 vs. September 2018, per cent)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics.

Table 1 Labour Force Statistics
(Seasonally unadjusted 3-month-moving-average)

CALGARY ECONOMIC REGION	Description	Sep-18	Aug-18	Sep-17	Annual Change	ALBERTA	Description	Sep-18	Aug-18	Sep-17	Annual Change
	Working Age Population ('000)	1,335.9	1,333.3	1,310.9	25.0		Working Age Population ('000)	3,477.6	3,472.8	3,434.1	43.5
Labour Force ('000)	969.2	966.9	974.5	(5.3)	Labour Force ('000)	2,522.2	2,525.5	2,497.2	25.0		
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	72.6	72.5	74.3	(1.7)	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	72.5	72.7	72.7	(0.2)		
Employment ('000)	889.7	888.6	890.7	(1.0)	Employment ('000)	2,348.1	2,350.9	2,297.2	50.9		
Employment Rate (%)	66.6	66.6	67.9	(1.3)	Employment Rate (%)	67.5	67.7	66.9	0.6		
Unemployment ('000)	79.5	78.3	83.8	(4.3)	Unemployment ('000)	174.1	174.6	200.0	(25.9)		
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.2	8.1	8.6	(0.4)	Unemployment Rate (%)	6.9	6.9	8.0	(1.1)		

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, October 5, 2018

Table 2 Calgary CMA Wage by Industry

Industry	Total employees* ('000 persons)			Average weekly earning (\$)			Total weekly bills (\$million)		
	Sep-18	Sep-17	Change (y/y)	Sep-18	Sep-17	Change (y/y)	Sep-18	Sep-17	Change (y/y)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	41.7	44.5	(2.8)	1,735.57	2,094.04	(358.47)	72.4	93.2	(20.8)
Utilities	10.1	7.0	3.1	2,012.96	2,400.81	(387.85)	20.3	16.8	3.5
Construction	58.1	58.8	(0.7)	1,262.81	1,257.61	5.20	73.4	73.9	(0.6)
Manufacturing	39.3	34.5	4.8	1,228.03	1,222.55	5.48	48.3	42.2	6.1
Wholesale Trade	24.7	34.3	(9.6)	1,472.98	1,294.47	178.51	36.4	44.4	(8.0)
Retail Trade	88.3	86.8	1.5	689.78	723.23	(33.45)	60.9	62.8	(1.9)
Transportation and Warehousing	48.2	49.5	(1.3)	1,285.88	1,171.77	114.11	62.0	58.0	4.0
Information and Cultural Industries	9.4	9.5	(0.1)	1,100.19	937.45	162.74	10.3	8.9	1.4
Finance and Insurance	19.7	26.9	(7.2)	1,306.01	1,188.40	117.61	25.7	32.0	(6.2)
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	10.7	11.3	(0.6)	1,293.54	1,069.09	224.45	13.8	12.1	1.8
Professional Scientific and Technical Services	61.1	51.9	9.2	1,576.81	1,497.91	78.90	96.3	77.7	18.6
Administrative and Support	20.4	26.6	(6.2)	967.12	857.89	109.23	19.7	22.8	(3.1)
Educational Services	38.1	40.9	(2.8)	1,208.05	1,238.56	(30.51)	46.0	50.7	(4.6)
Health Care and Social Assistance	82.3	76.3	6.0	1,041.98	1,124.77	(82.79)	85.8	85.8	(0.1)
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	21.3	20.7	0.6	722.95	589.82	133.13	15.4	12.2	3.2
Accommodation and Food Services	58.6	66.8	(8.2)	590.05	546.61	43.44	34.6	36.5	(1.9)
Other Services(except Public Admin)	31.8	23.8	8.0	994.31	811.16	183.15	31.6	19.3	12.3
Public Administration	25.8	29.5	(3.7)	1,576.10	1,500.61	75.49	40.7	44.3	(3.6)
All Industries	692.2	701.2	(9.0)	1,150.26	1,134.59	15.67	796.2	795.6	0.6

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, October 5, 2018

* Excluding self-employed Note: lack of data for Agriculture

Next update: November 2, 2018

For media inquiry, please contact:

The Media Line at 403.828.2954 or media.relations@calgary.ca

For the technical questions, please contact:

Ivy Zhang
Senior Corporate Economist
403.268.2005
ivy.zhang@calgary.ca

Estella Scruggs
Corporate Research Analyst
403.268.5556
estella.scruggs@calgary.ca

Oyin Shyllon
City Economist & Regulatory Lead
403.268.1590
oshyllon@calgary.ca

Many of our publications are available on the internet at www.calgary.ca/economy.

The City of Calgary provides this information in good faith. However, the aforementioned organization makes no representation, warranty or condition, statutory express or implied, takes no responsibility for any errors and omissions which may contained herein and accepts no liability for any loss arising from any use or reliance on this report.

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.