Highlights: Statistics Canada's June Labour Force Survey¹ shows the following:

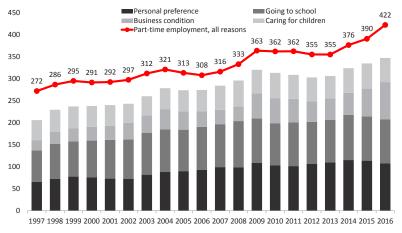
- Total employment in the Calgary Economic Region (CER) increased by 11,400 from a month ago, and by 36,700 from a year ago. The region's unemployment rate was 8.6 per cent, compared to 7.9 per cent in Alberta and 6.5 per cent in Canada.
- Year-over-year, there were 28,300 new jobs created in full-time positions and 8,300 in part-time. By age cohort; 800 new jobs went to 15 to 24 years old; 31,200 to 25 to 44 years old, and 5,000 to 45 years and older.
- The average weekly wage rate in the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) was \$1,142, down \$12.6 or 1 per cent from a year ago; the total weekly wage bill for the CMA increased by \$23 million year-over-year.
- In April 2017 there were 27,590 employment insurance (EI) recipients in the CMA, up by 14 per cent from the same time last year.

People in Alberta work in part-time positions for various reasons, including youth (aged 15 to 24) going to school, parents (aged 25 to 44) caring for children, and middle aged and older people (45 years and older) given personal preference. However, since the start of the recent downturn, the increase in part-time employment resulted from weak business conditions (Charts 1 and 2). During bad economic times, people worked part-time because they either could not find full-time positions as such jobs were scarce or chose to join the job market to supplement the household income after a family member became unemployed.

By June 2017, there were 696,500 total employees in the Calgary CMA. Among them, 121,000 or 17.3 per cent were in part-time positions. This was the highest part-time to total employee ratio in the CMA over a decade. Currently, on average, part-time employees in the Calgary CMA earn \$357 per week, while full-time workers earn \$1,307 per week. This is a significant earning gap and is why we should pay close attention to the rising part-time employment issue.

Chart 1 Main Reasons for Part-time Employment in Alberta

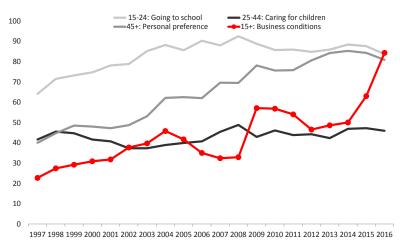
(thousands persons, 1997-2016)



Source: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics

Author: Cornorate Economics

Chart 2 Part-time Employment Reasons by Age Cohort in Alberta (thousands persons, 1997-2016)



Source: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics

Author: Corporate Economics

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

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	Description	Jun-17	May-17	Jun-16	Annual Change	
	Working Age Population ('000)	1,305.8	1,303.9	1,288.5	17.3	
NO O	Labour Force ('000)	975.8	969.2	935.1	40.7	
REGION	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	74.7	74.3	72.6	2.1	
CALGARY OMIC RE	Employment ('000)	892.3	880.9	855.6	36.7	
CALGA ECONOMIC	Employment Rate (%)	68.3	67.6	66.4	1.9	
8	Unemployment ('000)	83.6	88.3	79.5	4.1	
	Unemployment Rate (%)	8.6	9.1	8.5	0.1	

Table 2 on next page

	Description	Jun-17	May-17	Jun-16	Annual Change
Alberta	Working Age Population ('000)	3,425.1	3,421.5	3,396.0	29.1
	Labour Force ('000)	2,496.0	2,488.1	2,460.5	35.5
	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	72.9	72.7	72.5	0.4
	Employment ('000)	2,299.1	2,278.5	2,263.9	35.2
	Employment Rate (%)	67.1	66.6	66.7	0.4
	Unemployment ('000)	197.0	209.7	196.5	0.5
	Unemployment Rate (%)	7.9	8.4	8.0	(0.1)

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, July 7, 2017

Next update: August 4, 2017

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Table 2 Calgary CMA Wage by Industry

Industry	Total employment ('000 persons)		Average weekly earning (\$)			Total weekly bills (\$million)			
	Jun-17	Jun-16	Change (y/y)	Jun-17	Jun-16	Change (y/y)	Jun-17	Jun-16	Change (y/y)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	40.6	48.0	(7.4)	2,112.5	2,030.1	82.3	85.8	97.4	(11.7)
Utilities	8.6	7.4	1.2	2,159.2	1,926.1	233.1	18.6	14.3	4.3
Construction	50.3	56.0	(5.7)	1,206.1	1,366.5	(160.4)	60.7	76.5	(15.9)
Manufacturing	36.8	38.9	(2.1)	1,310.6	1,173.7	136.9	48.2	45.7	2.6
Wholesale Trade	36.5	23.1	13.4	1,315.2	1,379.5	(64.3)	48.0	31.9	16.1
Retail Trade	79.6	82.0	(2.4)	744.3	690.2	54.2	59.2	56.6	2.7
Transportation and Warehousing	48.1	40.2	7.9	1,192.0	1,116.6	75.4	57.3	44.9	12.4
Information and Cultural Industries	9.7	10.1	(0.4)	842.0	1,280.2	(438.2)	8.2	12.9	(4.8)
Finance and Insurance	26.2	29.7	(3.5)	1,226.6	1,153.7	72.8	32.1	34.3	(2.1)
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	12.0	5.5	6.5	1,049.3	1,207.5	(158.2)	12.6	6.6	6.0
Professional Scientific and Technical Services	53.0	61.7	(8.7)	1,366.9	1,508.5	(141.7)	72.4	93.1	(20.6)
Administrative and Support	21.3	23.1	(1.8)	848.5	874.9	(26.4)	18.1	20.2	(2.1)
Educational Services	51.9	51.3	0.6	1,239.8	1,209.8	30.0	64.3	62.1	2.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	86.4	77.1	9.3	1,088.5	1,083.2	5.3	94.0	83.5	10.5
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	21.1	17.1	4.0	659.5	641.0	18.5	13.9	11.0	3.0
Accommodation and Food Services	56.9	47.2	9.7	535.9	483.0	52.9	30.5	22.8	7.7
Other Services(except Public Admin)	26.4	27.1	(0.7)	798.8	854.0	(55.2)	21.1	23.1	(2.1)
Public Administration	29.9	22.6	7.3	1,640.7	1,541.8	98.8	49.1	34.8	14.2
All Industries	696.5	668.9	27.6	1,141.8	1,154.4	(12.6)	795.3	772.2	23.1

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, July 7, 2017

Note: lack of data for Agriculture

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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Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics

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.