

## Highlights\*:

### Total Employment

Calgary Economic Region

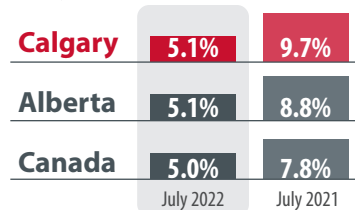


▲ **16,600** from June 2022

▲ **94,900** from July 2021

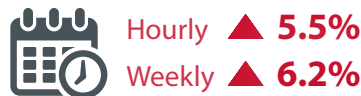
### Unemployment Rates

Calgary Economic Region



### Average Wage Rate

Calgary Census Metropolitan Area  
July 2022, year-over-year change



### Calgary's significantly lower unemployment rate this summer is partly because of reduced labour market participation.

The Calgary Economic Region (CER) three-month moving average unemployment rate declined by 4.6 percentage points year-over-year (y-o-y) to 5.1 per cent in July 2022.<sup>1</sup> It is the lowest unemployment rate since 2015, after the oil price collapse. Alberta's (5.1 per cent) and Canada's (5.0 per cent) unemployment rates declined by 3.7 and 2.8 percentage points y-o-y, respectively. Despite the improvement in employment levels and the low unemployment rate, the participation rate is yet to recover to early 2015 levels when it was as high as 75.3 per cent. The participation rate increased by 2.3 percentage points, y-o-y for July 2022.

### Job growth is fueled by workers between the ages of 35-44.

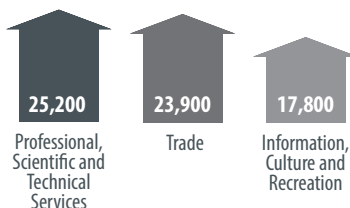
Employment within the CER increased by 94,900 y-o-y for July 2022, representing an 11.1 per cent annual growth rate.<sup>2</sup> Job growth among persons between the ages of 35-44 has been a significant driver in the employment gains witnessed. Jobs within this age group increased by 48,700, y-o-y for July. Employment among the younger working age cohort has also seen significant growth. Employment among persons aged 20-29 rose by 25,400.

### Job growth in Calgary is the second largest of the major economic regions over the last 12 months.<sup>3</sup>

The CER employment numbers increased by 81,200 y-o-y, which ranked second among major cities in Canada, behind Toronto. Figure two provides the y-o-y employment gains comparison and shows that Calgary outpaced Vancouver (44,800), Montreal (45,800), Edmonton (46,100) and Ottawa-Gatineau (21,900). Calgary currently has the highest participation rate among major economic regions (72.4 per cent) and is one of

### Most Job Gains by Industry

July 2022, year-over-year change



### Most Job Losses by Industry

July 2022, year-over-year change



### Employment Insurance

Calgary Census Metropolitan Area



only two economic regions to have experienced increased participation rates in July.<sup>4</sup> The trend in participation rates, combined with the pick-up in economic activity, contributed to employment growth in the CER.

### Job growth is also concentrated in the services-producing sector.

The services sector primarily drove employment growth in July. The services sector grew by 100,100 (y-o-y), led by Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (+25,200), Trade (+23,900), and Information, Culture and Recreation (+17,800). The goods sector, however, declined by 5,200 y-o-y, with significant declines in Manufacturing (-9,900) and Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction (-4,800).

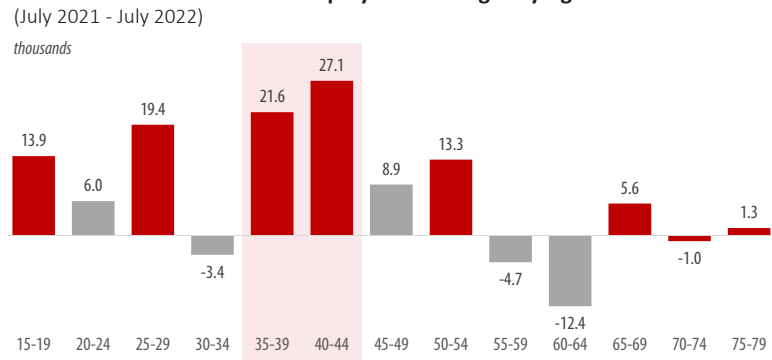
### Real wages in the Calgary Metro Area fell by 3 per cent in June 2022 relative to June 2021.

Wage growth has been lagging significantly behind the pace of inflation. Nominal average hourly wages rose from \$33 to \$35.1 y-o-y in June 2022, marking a 6.4 per cent growth rate. However, the Calgary CMA's headline consumer price index (CPI) increased by 9.6 per cent y-o-y resulting in an inflation-adjusted average hourly wage decline.<sup>5,6</sup> The inflation-adjusted average hourly wage for the Calgary CMA declined from \$22.2 to \$21.6 in June 2022 y-o-y, marking a 3 per cent decline.

### Labour force utilization is mixed.

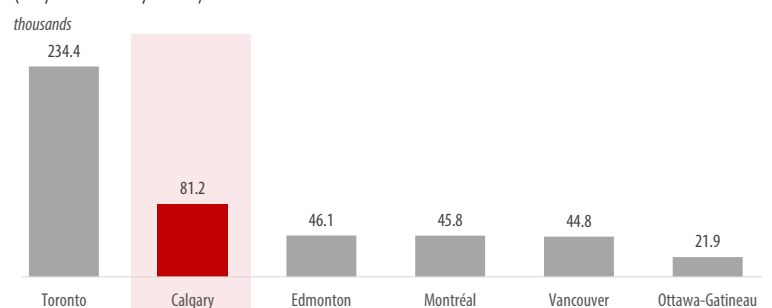
The number of persons within the province who were not in the labour force but wanted to work stayed relatively the same at 56,800 (y-o-y) for July 2022. In addition, the number of part-time employees who chose part-time work because they could not find full-time jobs fell by 23 per cent (y-o-y) for July 2022. For June 2022, the number of persons within the province who worked less than half their usual hours grew by 3.9 per cent m-o-m.<sup>7</sup>

Chart 1. CER: Year-over-Year Employment Changes by Age (July 2021 - July 2022)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics.

Chart 2. Selected Economic Regions: Year-over-Year Employment Changes (July 2021 - July 2022)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics.

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

CALGARY ECONOMIC REGION	Description	Jul-22	Jun-22	Jul-21	Annual Change
	Working Age Population ('000)	1,383.6	1,380.3	1,352.8	30.8
Labour Force ('000)	1,002.3	986.5	947.8	54.5	
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	72.4	71.5	70.1	2.3	
Employment ('000)	951.0	934.4	856.1	94.9	
Employment Rate (%)	68.7	67.7	63.3	5.4	
Unemployment ('000)	51.3	52.1	91.7	(40.4)	
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.3	9.7	(4.6)	

ALBERTA	Description	Jul-22	Jun-22	Jul-21	Annual Change
	Working Age Population ('000)	3,609.2	3,601.3	3,538.3	70.9
Labour Force ('000)	2,524.0	2,507.9	2,465.7	58.3	
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	69.9	69.6	69.7	0.2	
Employment ('000)	2,395.4	2,372.6	2,248.4	147.0	
Employment Rate (%)	66.4	65.9	63.5	2.9	
Unemployment ('000)	128.6	135.3	217.2	(88.6)	
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.4	8.8	(3.7)	

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, August 5, 2022

**Table 2. Calgary CMA Wage by Industry**

Industry	Total employees*** ('000 persons)			Average weekly earning (\$)			Total weekly wage bill (\$million)			Total hours worked (hours)		
	Jul-22	Jul-21	Change (y/y)	Jul-22	Jul-21	Change (y/y)	Jul-22	Jul-21	Change (y/y)	Jul-22	Jul-21	Change (y/y)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	38.3	45.6	(7.3)	2,216.10	2,180.50	35.60	84.9	99.4	(14.6)	42.1	41.4	0.8
Utilities	9.7	7.7	2.0	1,776.80	2,056.10	(279.30)	17.2	15.8	1.4	39.6	39.5	0.0
Construction	64.6	57.1	7.5	1,442.60	1,371.80	70.80	93.2	78.3	14.9	41.3	40.8	0.5
Manufacturing	32.2	42.3	(10.1)	1,317.90	1,263.20	54.70	42.4	53.4	(11.0)	38.9	39.5	(0.6)
Wholesale Trade	26.5	26.5	0.0	1,431.30	1,354.30	77.00	37.9	35.9	2.0	39.3	39.7	(0.4)
Retail Trade	108.7	76.6	32.1	825.90	768.00	57.90	89.8	58.8	30.9	35.3	34.1	1.2
Transportation and Warehousing	55.3	37.9	17.4	1,280.00	1,356.60	(76.60)	70.8	51.4	19.4	39.5	39.1	0.4
Information and Cultural Industries	15.1	11.7	3.4	1,588.30	1,587.20	1.10	24.0	18.6	5.4	37.9	38.8	(0.9)
Finance and Insurance	28.7	25.2	3.5	1,781.20	1,324.20	457.00	51.1	33.4	17.8	39.4	38.6	0.8
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	13.7	13.1	0.6	1,447.40	1,281.20	166.20	19.8	16.8	3.0	40.0	38.2	1.7
Professional Scientific and Technical Services	90.9	63.4	27.5	1,750.10	1,451.90	298.20	159.1	92.1	67.0	38.1	39.0	(0.9)
Administrative and Support	17.3	20.7	(3.4)	1,113.90	927.80	186.10	19.3	19.2	0.1	37.8	38.2	(0.4)
Educational Services	55.4	64.2	(8.8)	1,253.50	1,206.30	47.20	69.4	77.4	(8.0)	34.9	35.3	(0.4)
Health Care and Social Assistance	84.3	92.7	(8.4)	1,192.10	1,034.40	157.70	100.5	95.9	4.6	35.3	33.4	1.9
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	23.8	9.8	14.0	648.00	838.00	(190.00)	15.4	8.2	7.2	29.5	35.1	(5.6)
Accommodation and Food Services	48.7	36.7	12.0	615.40	471.30	144.10	30.0	17.3	12.7	32.2	26.8	5.4
Other Services (except Public Admin)	20.0	29.2	(9.2)	986.10	1,142.90	(156.80)	19.7	33.4	(13.7)	38.1	38.5	(0.4)
Public Administration	38.5	21.8	16.7	1,745.30	1,747.00	(1.70)	67.2	38.1	29.1	37.4	37.2	0.1
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>774.5</b>	<b>683.7</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>1,312.00</b>	<b>1,235.60</b>	<b>76.40</b>	<b>1016.1</b>	<b>844.8</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

\*\*\* Excluding self-employed Note: lack of data for Agriculture  
Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, August 5, 2022

Next update: September 9, 2022

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**Footnotes:**

- All statistics referenced are seasonally unadjusted unless stated otherwise.
- This is a three-month moving average. Non-adjusted employment increase within the CER was 81,200.
- The major cities referenced here are Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Montreal, Ottawa-Gatineau, and Toronto.
- The only other major city to have experienced an increase in y-o-y participation rates was Toronto
- Source: City of Calgary Inflation Review June 2022.
- Nominal average hourly wages are divided by monthly CPI and multiplied by 100 to adjust for inflation.
- Source: [www.alberta.ca](http://www.alberta.ca), seasonally adjusted.