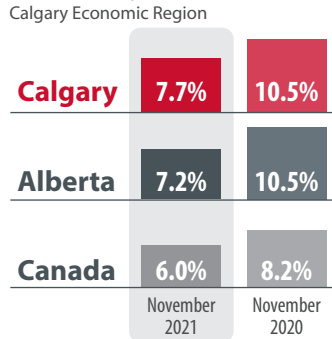


Highlights*:

Total Employment



Unemployment Rates



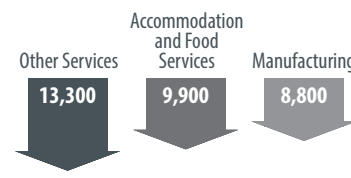
Most Job Gains by Industry

Nov 2021, year-over-year change

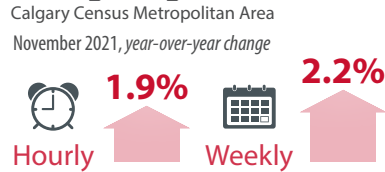


Most Job Losses by Industry

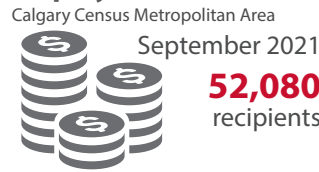
Nov 2021, year-over-year change



Average Wage Rate



Employment Insurance



Full-time Employment, Services sector driving pandemic recovery

The November Labour Force Survey was conducted between November 14th and November 23rd. Total employment within the Calgary Economic Region (CER) registered a month-on-month decline of 1,800 in November, as well as a year-on-year gain of 11,200. This marked a 1.28 per cent year-over-year growth rate. Alberta continued its transition out of the fourth pandemic wave, with a steady decline in the number of COVID-19 infections, partly due to province-wide health restrictions introduced in September and further tightening of vaccination conditions incorporated by other businesses. This contributed to the decrease in the CER three-month moving average unemployment rate¹ by 0.5 percentage points to 7.7 per cent in November. Unemployment rates within Alberta² and Canada³ also fell to 7.2 per cent and 6.0 per cent, respectively.

The CER employment level for the month of November was higher than the pre-pandemic level of employment of November 2019, prior to when a global health emergency was first announced⁴. The recovery was mostly driven by full-time employment and service-producing sector gains between November 2020 and November 2021. Specifically, full-time employment grew by 13,300 between November 2020 and November 2021. This was offset by part-time employment, which declined by 2,100.

The services sector has primarily driven the employment gains experienced since the onset of the pandemic. Between November 2020 and November 2021, the services sector grew by 8,100 and was accompanied by a 3,100 gain in the goods⁵ sector.

1 Seasonally unadjusted.

2 The seasonally adjusted rate in Alberta for November was 7.6 per cent.

3 The seasonally adjusted rate in Canada for November was 6.0 per cent.

4 Global health emergency was first announced in February 2020.

5 There was no change in employment in the goods sector between November 2019 and November 2020

Despite the month-on-month employment decline in November 2021, employment gains were experienced within Retail Trade (+4,700), Health Care and Social Assistance (+2,200) and Educational Services (+2,100). However, these gains were offset by Real Estate (-3,100), Manufacturing (-3,000), and Accommodation and Food Services (-2,800).

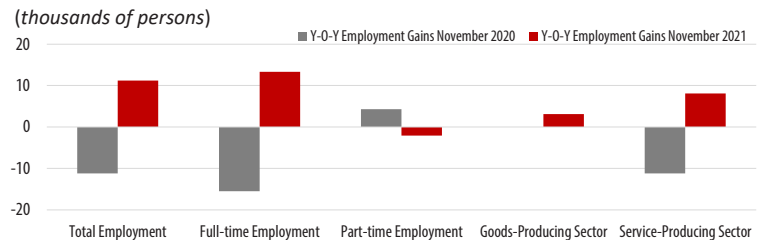
Retail Trade, Construction driving employment gains since the onset of the pandemic

This section examines which sectors have been most responsible for the recovery of total employment since 2019 November, prior to the pandemic. Chart 2 shows the y-o-y employment gains for November 2020 and November 2021 by industry. From the chart, we can observe that most of the employment gains were as a result of y-o-y November 2021 gains, primarily from Retail Trade (+15,000), Construction (+9,400) and Real Estate (+5,000). However, the Accommodation and Food Services (-17,300) and Information, Culture and Recreation (-4,500) continue to remain below pre-pandemic levels⁶. In addition, the Public Administration sector remains 8,000 jobs below its pre-pandemic level.

It comes as no surprise that Accommodation and Food Services, and Information, Culture and Recreation are yet to recover to pre-pandemic levels, as both sectors have been one of the hardest-hit sectors since the onset of the pandemic. However, initial policy-driven actions designed towards health safety have been a contributing factor to the slow employment recovery and high vacancy rates in the Accommodation and Food Services sector. As labour force participation rates continue to improve and restrictions are lifted, the Accommodation and Food Services, and Entertainment industries are expected to recover as well.

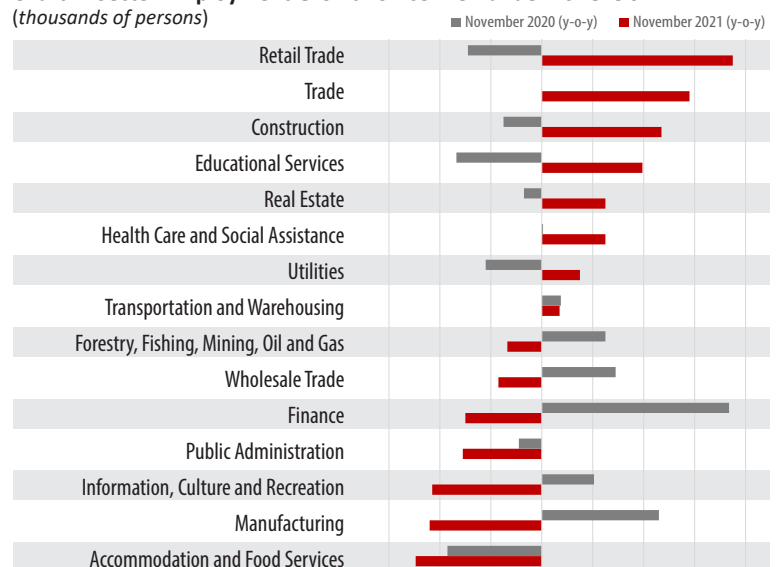
6 November 2019.

Chart 1: Employment Growth Since Pre-Pandemic Levels (February 2020)
(Year-over-year change November 2020 vs. November 2021)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics.

Chart 2: Sector Employment Growth Since Pre-Pandemic Levels



Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics.

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

CALGARY ECONOMIC REGION	Description	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20	Annual Change
	Working Age Population ('000)	1,360.9	1,358.4	1,342.6	18.3
Labour Force ('000)	959.5	966.3	977.3	(17.8)	
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	70.5	71.1	72.8	(2.3)	
Employment ('000)	885.5	887.3	874.3	11.2	
Employment Rate (%)	65.1	65.3	65.1	0.0	
Unemployment ('000)	74.0	79.0	102.9	(28.9)	
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	8.2	10.5	(2.8)	

ALBERTA	Description	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20	Annual Change
	Working Age Population ('000)	3,556.1	3,550.6	3,518.7	37.4
Labour Force ('000)	2,456.9	2,467.4	2,438.9	18.0	
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	69.1	69.5	69.3	(0.2)	
Employment ('000)	2,280.4	2,276.3	2,182.6	97.8	
Employment Rate (%)	64.1	64.1	62.0	2.1	
Unemployment ('000)	176.4	191.1	256.3	(79.9)	
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	7.7	10.5	(3.3)	

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, December 3, 2021

Table 2 Calgary CMA Wage by Industry

Industry	Total employees*** ('000 persons)			Average weekly earning (\$)			Total weekly wage bill (\$million)			Total hours worked (hours)		
	Nov-21	Nov-20	Change (y/y)	Nov-21	Nov-20	Change (y/y)	Nov-21	Nov-20	Change (y/y)	Nov-21	Nov-20	Change (y/y)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	47.7	48.7	(1.0)	2,241.03	2,047.68	193.35	106.9	99.7	7.2	40.8	40.9	(0.1)
Utilities	8.7	6.2	2.5	2,253.96	1,827.08	426.88	19.6	11.3	8.3	39.7	39.4	0.3
Construction	51.2	59.6	(8.4)	1,452.66	1,482.07	(29.41)	74.4	88.3	(14.0)	40.6	41.0	(0.4)
Manufacturing	38.4	41.5	(3.1)	1,296.77	1,235.75	61.02	49.8	51.3	(1.5)	38.3	39.3	(1.0)
Wholesale Trade	26.2	30.4	(4.2)	1,256.32	1,258.31	(1.99)	32.9	38.3	(5.3)	39.2	39.0	0.3
Retail Trade	88.0	72.6	15.4	729.40	759.55	(30.15)	64.2	55.1	9.0	33.3	33.3	0.1
Transportation and Warehousing	49.9	44.8	5.1	1,266.24	1,183.15	83.09	63.2	53.0	10.2	38.6	36.8	1.8
Information and Cultural Industries	10.9	13.4	(2.5)	1,055.19	1,450.84	(395.65)	11.5	19.4	(7.9)	35.9	38.0	(2.2)
Finance and Insurance	28.4	30.9	(2.5)	1,483.35	1,466.34	17.01	42.1	45.3	(3.2)	38.3	38.6	(0.3)
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	11.5	5.9	5.6	1,374.51	1,172.21	202.30	15.8	6.9	8.9	40.9	38.8	2.1
Professional Scientific and Technical Services	69.7	62.0	7.7	1,670.97	1,618.28	52.69	116.5	100.3	16.1	38.6	38.5	0.1
Administrative and Support	19.3	19.6	(0.3)	1,054.66	1,005.68	48.98	20.4	19.7	0.6	38.9	37.6	1.4
Educational Services	61.3	51.6	9.7	1,257.58	1,291.03	(33.45)	77.1	66.6	10.5	34.7	34.6	0.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	96.3	87.6	8.7	1,062.46	1,088.43	(25.97)	102.3	95.3	7.0	34.2	34.0	0.2
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	12.3	16.3	(4.0)	557.27	598.42	(41.15)	6.9	9.8	(2.9)	28.4	28.2	0.2
Accommodation and Food Services	37.9	46.1	(8.2)	479.10	490.37	(11.27)	18.2	22.6	(4.4)	27.4	28.5	(1.0)
Other Services (except Public Admin)	19.7	27.2	(7.5)	1,107.05	905.57	201.48	21.8	24.6	(2.8)	36.8	35.0	1.8
Public Administration	23.1	28.1	(5.0)	1,733.40	1,659.91	73.49	40.0	46.6	(6.6)	37.3	37.8	(0.5)
All Industries	700.8	692.4	8.4	1,261.01	1,233.74	27.27	883.7	854.2	29.5	37.2	37.0	0.1

*** Excluding self-employed Note: lack of data for Agriculture
Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics, December 3, 2021

Next update: January 7, 2022

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* Labour force data used in this report is 3-month-moving-average, seasonally unadjusted.
Note: In February 2021, Statistics Canada revised its Labour Force Survey estimates including historical data.