Alberta labour market review

2021 - 2022 annual review

Alberta

Contents

Overview

The 2021-2022 Annual Alberta Labour Market Review provides statistics and trends on Alberta's labour market. Topics include employment, unemployment, migration, industry, occupation, education, Indigenous people living off-reserve and demographics. Statistics are provided for Alberta's seven economic regions, the 10 provinces and the national level.

Population and demographic information is from Statistics Canada's Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex. For more information, please see: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0005-01 Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex

Interprovincial migration is from Statistics Canada's Estimates of the components of interprovincial migration, quarterly. For more information, please see: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0020-01 Estimates of the components of interprovincial migration, quarterly

International migration is from Statistics Canada's Estimates of the components of international migration, quarterly. For more information, please see: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0040-01 Estimates of the components of international migration, quarterly

Temporary foreign workers is from Government of Canada. Temporary Residents: Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) and International Mobility Program (IMP) Work Permit Holders – Monthly IRCC Updates - Canada - Temporary Foreign Worker Program work permit holders by province/territory of intended destination, program and year in which permit(s) became effective

Information about employment, unemployment, occupation, industry and education is from Statistics Canada's Labour Force survey, for methodology and definitions please see Guide to the Labour Force Survey

Occupation is based on the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016. For more information, please see: National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016 Version 1.3 (statcan.gc.ca)

Industry is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 2017. For more information, please see: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 2017 Version 1.0 (statcan.gc.ca)

Population

Canada Population (2022)

38,929,902
↑ (703,404; 1.8%)

1.4%
↑ (5,520; 1.1%)

13.7%
↑ (116,946; 2.2%)

11.7%
↑ (99,338; 2.2%)

3.6%
↑ (17,244; 1.2%)

22.3%
↑ (93,324; 1.1%)

0.4%
↑ (5,930; 3.6%)

3.1%
↑ (13,310; 1.1%)

38.8%
↑ (300,159; 2.0%)

2.6%
↑ (21,663; 2.7%)

2.1%
↑ (28,608; 2.9%)

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0005-01 Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex

TABLE 1: POPULATION, 2011 - 2022

Year	Canada	Alberta
2011	34,339,328	3,789,030
2012	34,714,222	3,874,548
2013	35,082,954	3,981,011
2014	35,437,435	4,083,648
2015	35,702,908	4,144,491
2016	36,109,487	4,196,061
2017	36,545,236	4,241,100
2018	37,065,084	4,298,275
2019	37,601,230	4,362,576
2020	38,007,166	4,416,682
2021	38,226,498	4,443,773
2022	38,929,902	4,543,111

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0005-01 Population
estimates on July 1st, by age and sex

Facts:

Alberta's population increased by 668,563 from 2012 to 2022, and its share of the Canadian population increased by 0.5 percentage points to 11.7% in 2022.

In 2022, Alberta's 10-year population growth rate of 17.3% was higher than the national level of 12.1%.

Demographics

TABLE 2: POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 2021, 2022

Canada, 2022		Canada, 2021		Age	Alberta, 2021		Alberta, 2022	
4.8%	1,881,099	4.9%	1,885,075	0 to 4 years	259,010	5.8%	257,511	5.7%
5.3%	2,062,572	5.3%	2,044,619	5 to 9 years	279,242	6.3%	284,463	6.3%
5.5%	2,126,905	5.5%	2,091,774	10 to 14 years	280,334	6.3%	286,800	6.3%
5.5%	2,124,972	5.4%	2,057,182	15 to 19 years	257,116	5.8%	268,547	5.9%
6.5%	2,520,278	6.4%	2,450,234	20 to 24 years	274,286	6.2%	281,118	6.2%
6.9%	2,703,647	6.9%	2,636,004	25 to 29 years	304,579	6.9%	307,763	6.8%
7.1%	2,782,998	7.0%	2,693,643	30 to 34 years	350,982	7.9%	353,839	7.8%
7.0%	2,718,849	7.0%	2,662,756	35 to 39 years	363,444	8.2%	369,891	8.1%
6.6%	2,573,624	6.6%	2,506,925	40 to 44 years	327,297	7.4%	340,630	7.5%
6.2%	2,405,593	6.2%	2,382,520	45 to 49 years	291,693	6.6%	298,702	6.6%
6.2%	2,423,627	6.4%	2,428,937	50 to 54 years	269,321	6.1%	274,963	6.1%
6.8%	2,635,125	7.1%	2,698,869	55 to 59 years	278,165	6.3%	273,025	6.0%
6.8%	2,640,008	6.8%	2,605,809	60 to 64 years	268,474	6.0%	273,346	6.0%
5.9%	2,308,096	5.8%	2,232,897	65 to 69 years	220,974	5.0%	233,404	5.1%
4.8%	1,879,942	4.8%	1,853,367	70 to 74 years	166,070	3.7%	172,273	3.8%
3.5%	1,381,797	3.4%	1,280,982	75 to 79 years	108,353	2.4%	118,545	2.6%
2.3%	878,761	2.2%	842,273	80 to 84 years	71,335	1.6%	74,812	1.6%
2.3%	882,009	2.3%	872,632	85 plus	73,098	1.6%	73,479	1.6%
100.0%	38,929,902	100.0%	38,226,498	Total	4,443,773	100.0%	4,543,111	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0005-01 Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex

TABLE 3: MEDIAN AGE BY PROVINCE, 2021, 2022

	2021	2022
Canada	41.1	41.0
Manitoba	37.7	37.7
Alberta	38.0	38.1
Saskatchewan	38.1	38.2
Ontario	40.7	40.4
Prince Edward Island	42.4	41.8
British Columbia	42.3	42.0
Quebec	43.0	43.1
Nova Scotia	44.9	44.2
New Brunswick	46.2	45.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	47.8	47.8

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0005-01 Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex

Facts:

In 2022, Alberta had the second lowest median age (38.1 years) among the provinces.

Employment

TABLE 4: EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCE, 2021, 2022

Province	Employment in 2022	Employment in 2021	Change from 2021	Percentage Change from 2021	
Alberta	2,376,100	2,259,600	116,500	5.2%	
Canada	19,693,000	18,942,300	750,700	4.0%	
Newfoundland and Labrador	232,500	222,800	9,700	4.4%	
Prince Edward Island	84,200	79,900	4,300	5.4%	
Nova Scotia	484,900	468,100	16,800	3.6%	
New Brunswick	373,500	363,500	10,000	2.8%	
Quebec	4,403,100	4,273,400	129,700	3.0%	
Ontario	7,731,600	7,393,300	338,300	4.6%	
Manitoba	677,500	656,200	21,300	3.2%	
Saskatchewan	581,500	561,700	19,800	3.5%	
British Columbia	2,747,900	2,663,900	84,000	3.2%	

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

Facts: In 2022, the number of employed Albertans increased to 2,376,100. This is a 5.2% increase relative to 2021.

TABLE 5: CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2021, 2022

	2021		2022	
	Males	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**
15 years and over	4.1%	6.9%	4.0%	6.4%
15 to 24 years	10.6%	19.0%	9.3%	11.6%
25 to 44 years	4.7%	2.0%	4.5%	6.2%
45 to 64 years	2.2%	7.5%	2.0%	5.0%
25 to 54 years	4.2%	2.9%	4.5%	6.9%
55 years and over	0.6%	14.3%	-0.7%	1.4%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

Facts: Employment increased in 2021 across all age and gender groups relative to the previous year. In 2022, all groups experienced employment increases, except for males aged 55 years and over.

FIGURE 2: EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATE, 2017 - 2022
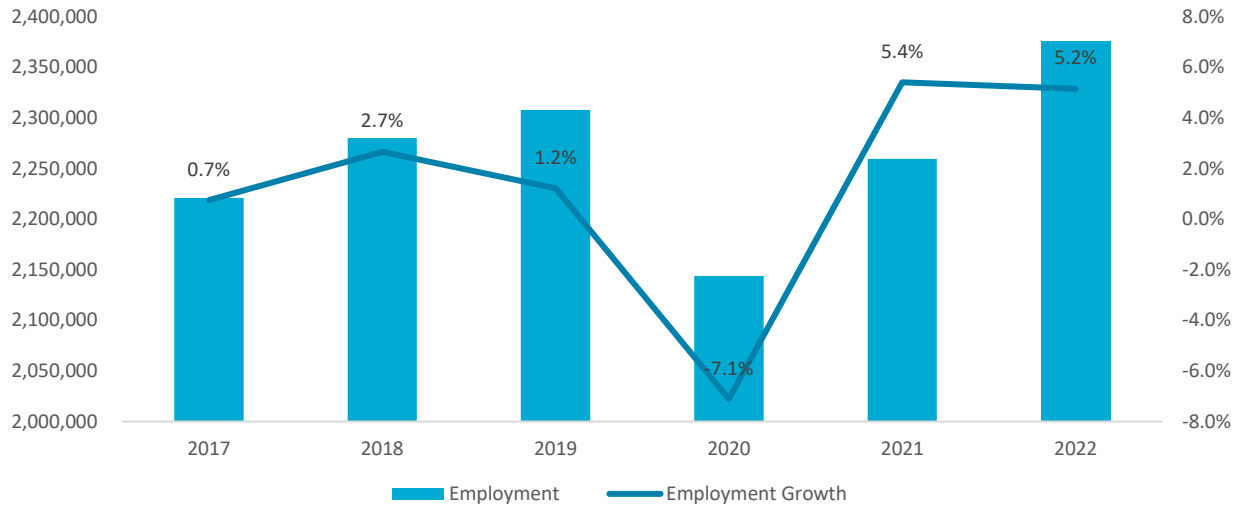
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

TABLE 6: EMPLOYMENT RATE BY PROVINCE, 2021, 2022

	2021	2022
Canada	60.5%	62.0%
Alberta	63.8%	65.7%
Saskatchewan	63.1%	64.6%
Manitoba	62.4%	63.7%
British Columbia	61.2%	62.1%
Ontario	59.9%	61.8%
Quebec	60.2%	61.5%
Prince Edward Island	59.5%	60.5%
Nova Scotia	57.0%	57.7%
New Brunswick	55.9%	56.2%
Newfoundland and Labrador	50.0%	51.9%

Facts: In both 2021 and 2022, Alberta had the highest employment rates among the provinces.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

Classification: Public

FIGURE 3: EMPLOYMENT RATE, 2011 – 2022
(per cent)

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

Facts: After reaching 70.4% in 2012, Alberta's employment rate has since trended downwards reaching a low of 61.1% in 2020. In 2021, the employment rate rebounded and reached 65.7% in 2022. Alberta's employment rate has been consistently above the national level historically.

TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2021, 2022

	2021		2022	
	Males	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**
15 years and over	68.3%	59.3%	69.6%	61.8%
15 to 24 years	52.9%	54.4%	56.7%	59.3%
25 to 44 years	86.5%	75.7%	88.9%	79.2%
45 to 64 years	79.0%	69.3%	80.0%	72.0%
65 years and over	20.3%	13.0%	19.7%	13.1%

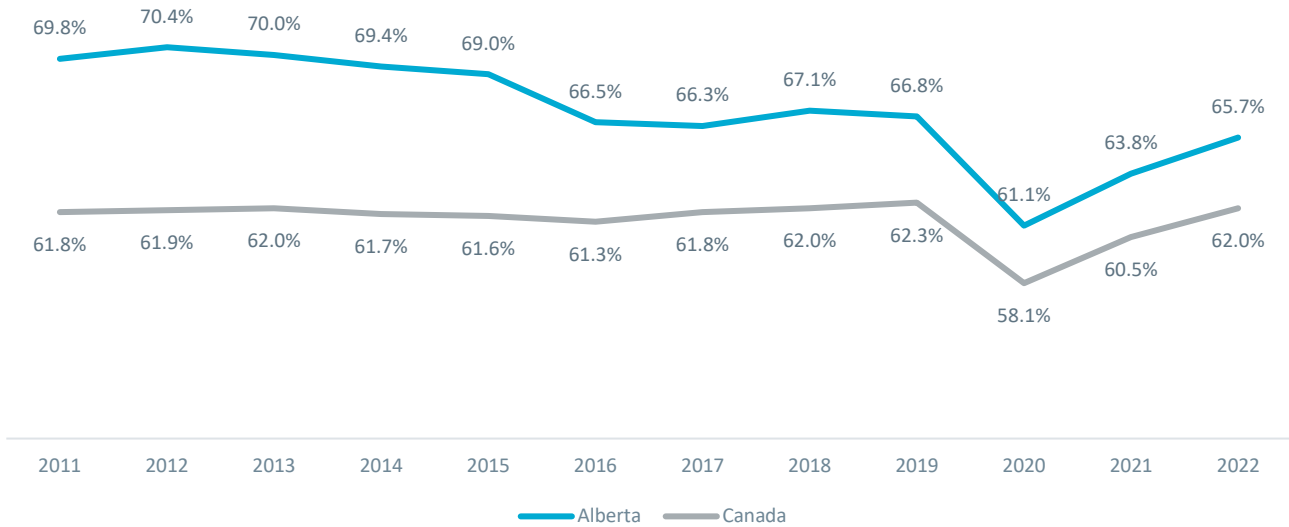**Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual**

Facts: The employment rates for males were higher than for females for age groups above 24 years in both 2021 and 2022.

FIGURE 4: FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT, 2017 - 2022

Year	Full-time employment	Part-time employment
2022	1,936,700	439,400
2021	1,835,000	424,600
2020	1,757,600	386,000
2019	1,889,300	418,500
2018	1,870,100	410,000
2017	1,803,800	417,300

■ Full-time employment ■ Part-time employment
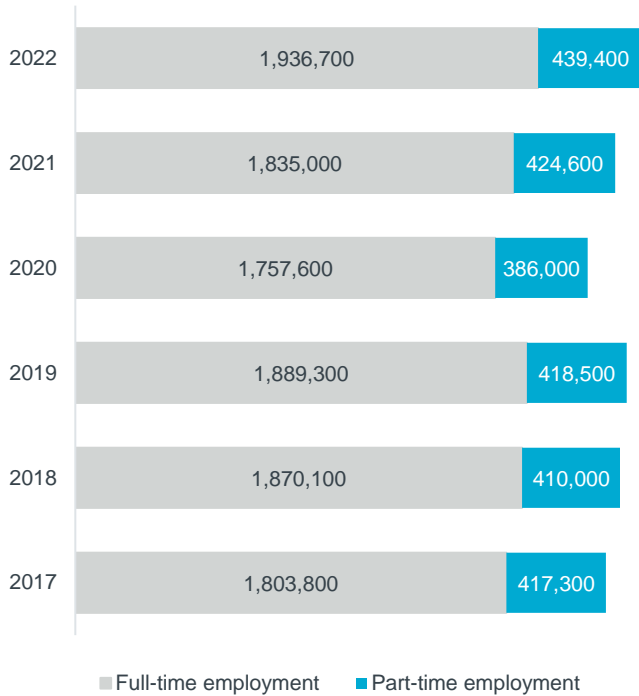
Facts: Full-time employment accounted for more than 80% of total employment in Alberta.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

FIGURE 5: PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT, 2017 - 2022
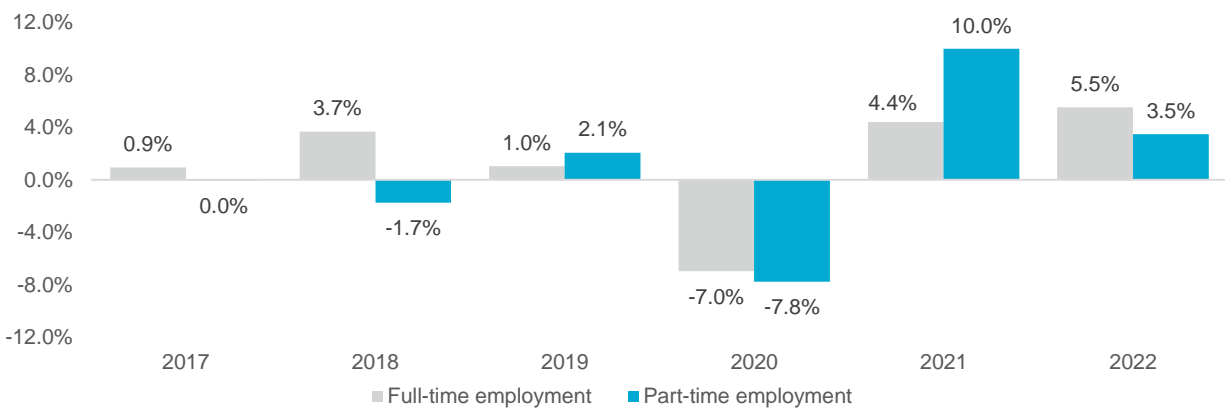
Year	Full-time employment	Part-time employment
2017	0.9%	0.0%
2018	3.7%	-1.7%
2019	1.0%	2.1%
2020	-7.0%	-7.8%
2021	4.4%	10.0%
2022	5.5%	3.5%

■ Full-time employment ■ Part-time employment

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

Facts: Both full-time and part-time employments declined by more than 7% in 2020, but increased in both 2021 and 2022.

Classification: Public

Unemployment

FIGURE 6: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY PROVINCE, 2022 (CHANGES IN PERCENTAGE POINTS (PPT) FROM 2021)

Canada, Unemployment Rate
2022: 5.3%, ↓ 2.2 percentage points (ppt)

4.6% ↓ 2.0 ppt

5.8% ↓ 2.8 ppt

4.7% ↓ 1.9 ppt

4.6% ↓ 1.9 ppt

5.6% ↓ 2.5 ppt

4.3% ↓ 1.8 ppt

11.3% ↓ 1.8 ppt

7.6% ↓ 2.1 ppt

7.2% ↓ 2.0 ppt

6.5% ↓ 2.1 ppt

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

TABLE 8: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY PROVINCE, 2021, 2022

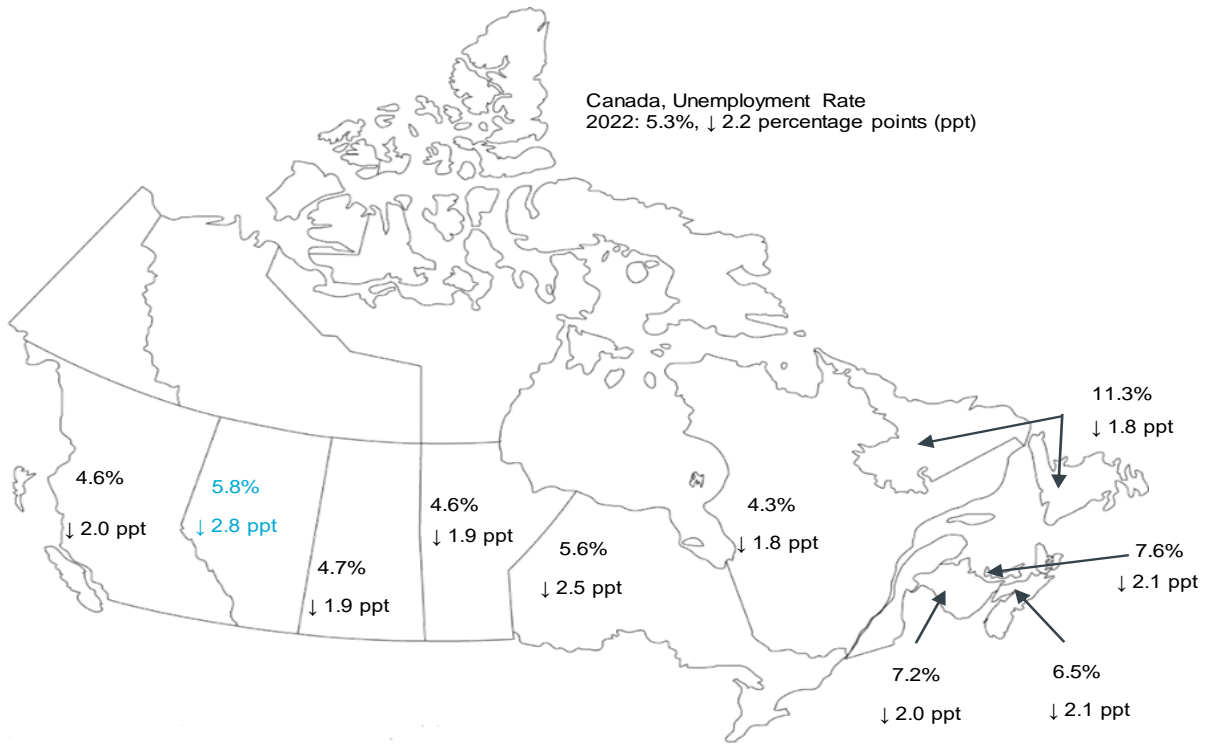|	2021	2022
Canada	7.5%	5.3%
Quebec	6.1%	4.3%
British Columbia	6.6%	4.6%
Manitoba	6.5%	4.6%
Saskatchewan	6.6%	4.7%
Ontario	8.1%	5.6%
Alberta	8.6%	5.8%
Nova Scotia	8.6%	6.5%
New Brunswick	9.2%	7.2%
Prince Edward Island	9.7%	7.6%
Newfoundland and Labrador	13.1%	11.3%

Facts: In 2022, Alberta's unemployment rate was the fifth highest among provinces and was higher than the national level.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

Classification: Public

FIGURE 7: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2011 – 2022

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

Facts: Largely to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Alberta's unemployment rate increased to 11.3% in 2020, but has since declined and reached 5.8% in 2022. It has been above the national level since 2016.

FIGURE 8: UNEMPLOYMENT, 2017 - 2022

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

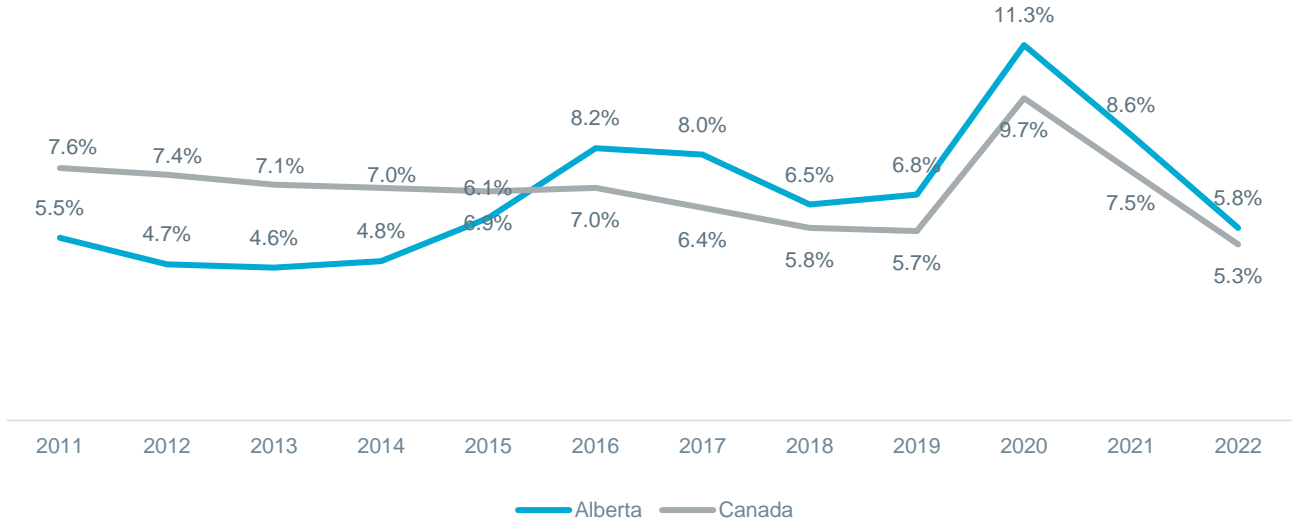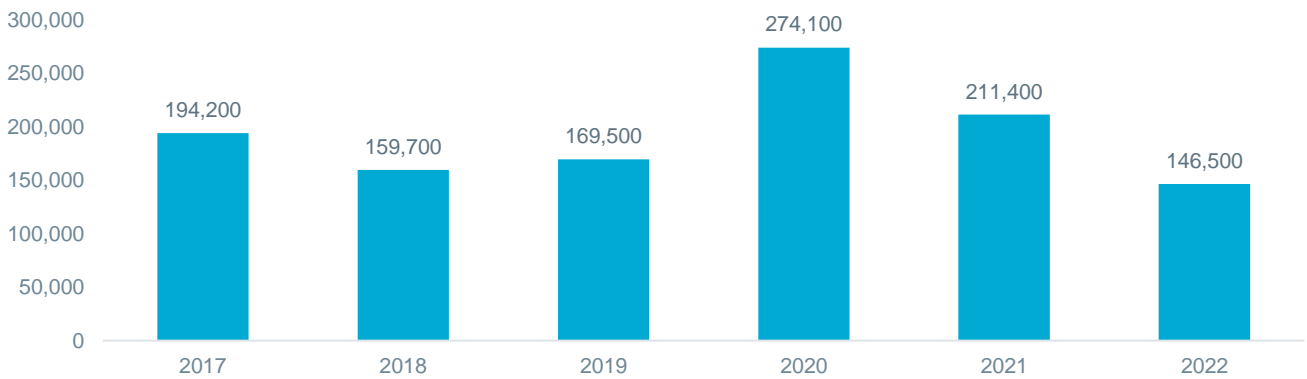**Facts:** The number of unemployed Albertans reached 146,500 in 2022, the lowest since 2017.

Economic Region

TABLE 9: LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS BY ECONOMIC REGION, 2021

	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployment
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	149,600	139,200	10,300
Camrose-Drumheller	102,600	94,200	8,300
Calgary	956,100	870,100	86,000
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	194,700	179,800	15,000
Red Deer	119,000	108,000	10,900
Edmonton	871,500	796,100	75,300
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	77,600	72,100	5,500
Alberta	2,471,000	2,259,600	211,400

	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Employment Rate
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	6.9%	62.5%	58.1%
Camrose-Drumheller	8.1%	63.4%	58.2%
Calgary	9.0%	70.6%	64.2%
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	7.7%	70.9%	65.5%
Red Deer	9.2%	67.5%	61.3%
Edmonton	8.6%	70.7%	64.6%
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	7.1%	74.3%	69.0%
Alberta	8.6%	69.7%	63.8%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0393-01 Labour force characteristics, annual

TABLE 10: LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS BY ECONOMIC REGION, 2022

	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployment
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	154,800	148,000	6,800
Camrose-Drumheller	106,000	100,800	5,200
Calgary	994,000	933,900	60,100
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	195,500	185,100	10,400
Red Deer	115,400	108,300	7,100
Edmonton	878,200	825,800	52,400
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	78,700	74,200	4,500
Alberta	2,522,600	2,376,100	146,500

	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Employment Rate
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	4.4%	63.8%	61.0%
Camrose-Drumheller	4.9%	65.1%	61.9%
Calgary	6.0%	71.7%	67.4%
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	5.3%	70.3%	66.6%
Red Deer	6.2%	64.3%	60.4%
Edmonton	6.0%	69.6%	65.4%
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	5.7%	74.6%	70.3%
Alberta	5.8%	69.8%	65.7%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0393-01 Labour force characteristics, annual

Classification: Public

FIGURE 9: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY ECONOMIC REGION, 2017 - 2022
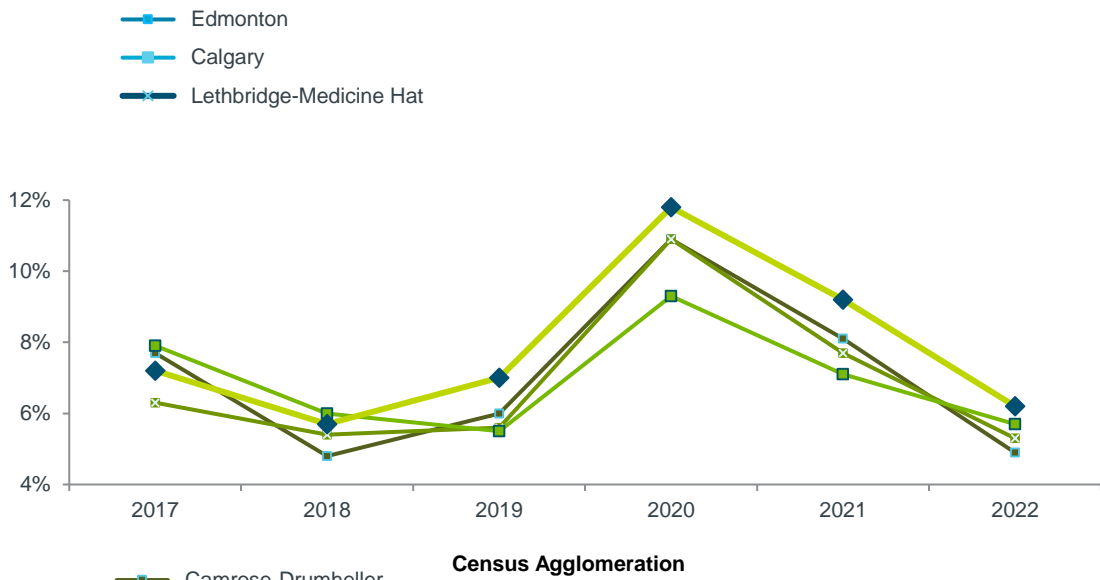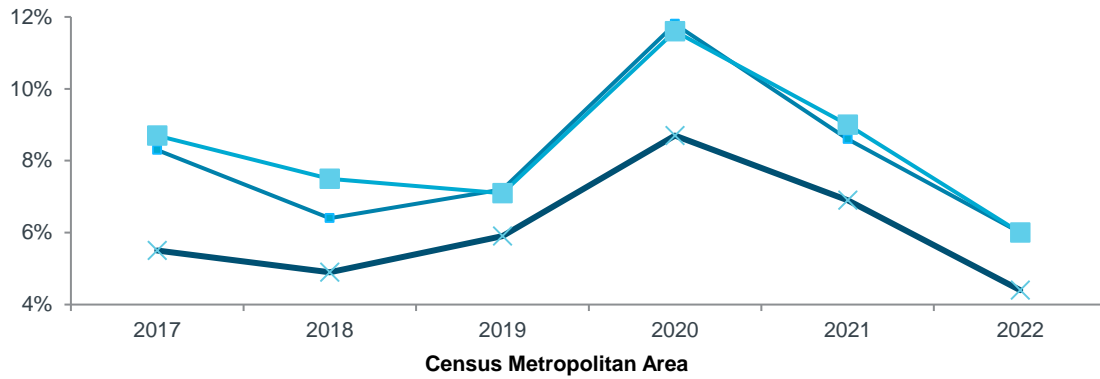
Census Metropolitan Area

- Edmonton
- Calgary
- Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

Census Agglomeration

- Camrose-Drumheller
- Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River
- Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake
- Red Deer

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0393-01 Labour force characteristics, annual

Classification: Public

Interprovincial Migration

FIGURE 10: INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION OF ALBERTA, 2017 - 2022
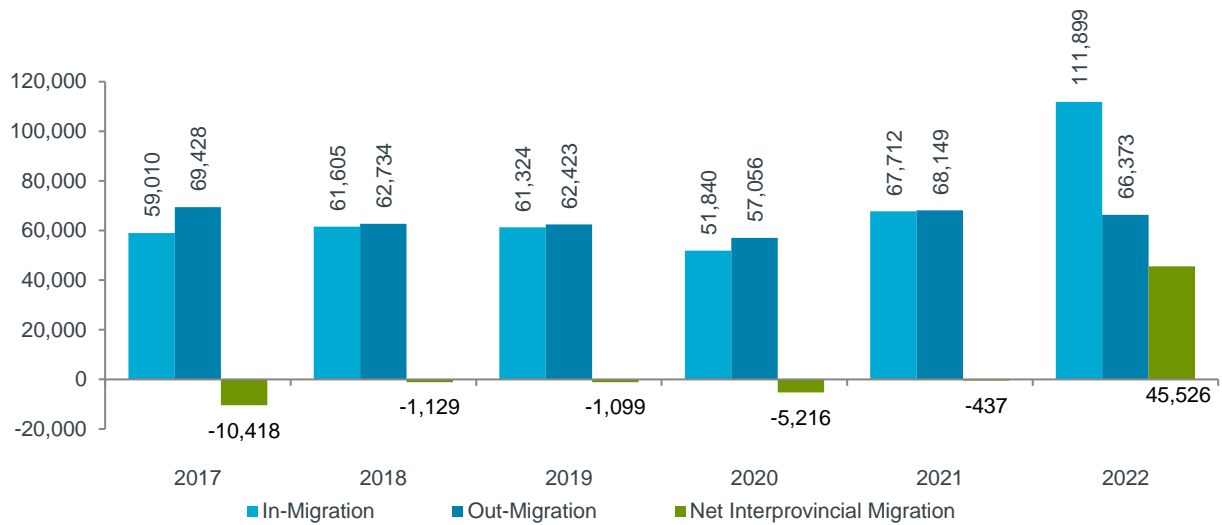
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0020-01 Estimates of the components of interprovincial migration, quarterly

Facts: From 2017 to 2021, more migrants left Alberta than moved into the province. In 2022, Alberta experienced significant in-migration, resulting in positive net interprovincial migration.

TABLE 11: INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION (ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS), 2021, 2022

	Migrants into Alberta from		Migrants leaving Alberta to		Net Migration to Alberta	
	2021	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,487	2,276	1,521	1,943	-34	333
Prince Edward Island	454	757	529	500	-75	257
Nova Scotia	2,280	3,404	3,463	3,498	-1,183	-94
New Brunswick	1,275	2,022	2,117	1,776	-842	246
Quebec	2,873	4,848	2,903	2,961	-30	1,887
Ontario	21,023	39,451	16,097	16,530	4,926	22,921
Manitoba	5,809	7,690	2,523	2,737	3,286	4,953
Saskatchewan	10,142	10,972	6,259	7,089	3,883	3,883
British Columbia	21,192	38,709	31,684	28,291	-10,492	10,418
Yukon	294	640	272	291	22	349
Northwest Territories	803	989	638	500	165	489
Nunavut	80	141	143	257	-63	-116

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0045-01 Estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly

Facts: British Columbia and Ontario were the top destinations for migrants leaving Alberta in 2021. They were also top origin provinces for migrants moving to Alberta in 2022.

Classification: Public

International Migration

FIGURE 11: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, 2017 - 2022
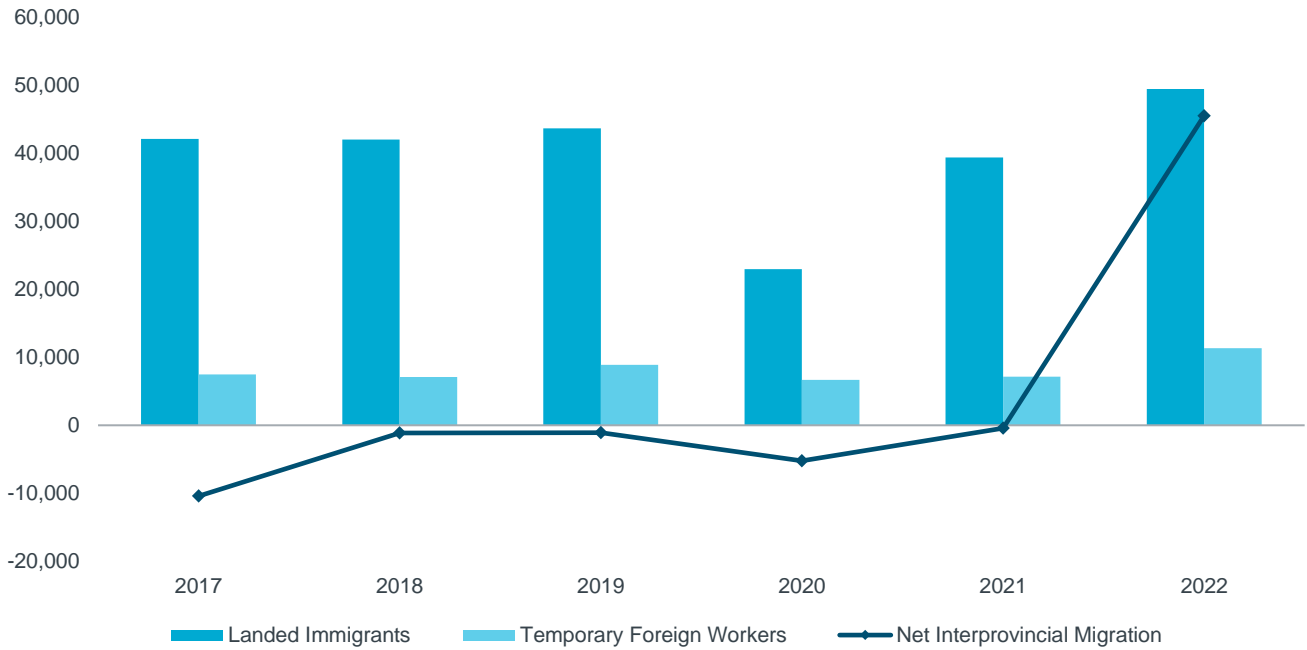
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0040-01 Estimates of the components of international migration, quarterly; Government of Canada. Temporary Residents: Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) and International Mobility Program (IMP) Work Permit Holders – Monthly IRCC Updates.

Facts: Landed immigrants were the largest component of international migration to Alberta.

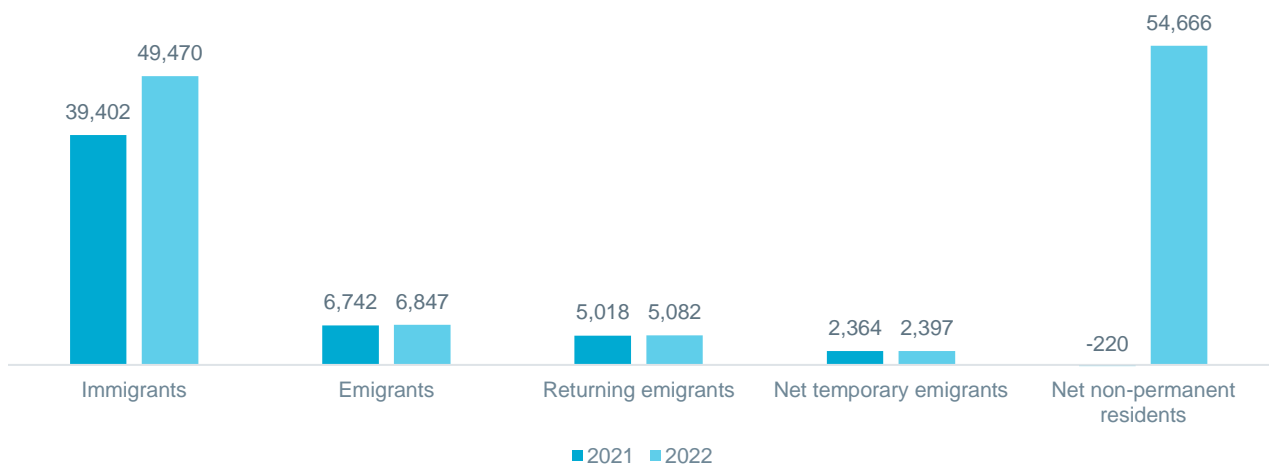**FIGURE 12: COMPONENTS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, 2021, 2022**

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0040-01 Estimates of the components of international migration, quarterly

Facts: The number of net non-permanent residents surged in 2022.

Classification: Public

TABLE 12: DESTINATIONS (ECONOMIC REGIONS) OF IMMIGRANTS, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022

	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Number	**Share**	**Number**	**Share**	**Number**	**Share**
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	1,636	4.6%	952	4.0%	2,190	4.2%
Camrose-Drumheller	532	1.5%	357	1.5%	794	1.5%
Calgary	16,845	47.5%	11,550	48.1%	25,943	49.3%
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	595	1.7%	454	1.9%	907	1.7%
Red Deer	721	2.0%	479	2.0%	966	1.8%
Edmonton	13,272	37.4%	9,049	37.7%	19,449	37.0%
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	915	2.6%	594	2.5%	1,268	2.4%
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	955	2.7%	572	2.4%	1,056	2.0%
Alberta	35,471	100.0%	24,007	100.0%	52,573	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0138-01 Components of population change by economic region, 2016 boundaries

Facts: Almost half of the immigrants coming to Alberta from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 were destined to Calgary.

Classification: Public

Indigenous Peoples Off-Reserve

TABLE 13: EMPLOYMENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE BY ECONOMIC REGION, 2021, 2022

Region	2021			2022		
	Provincial Employment	Indigenous people off-reserve	Indigenous share of employment	Provincial Employment	Indigenous people off-reserve	Indigenous share of employment
Alberta	2,253,400	117,000	5.2%	2,368,900	134,100	5.7%
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	138,600	5,100	3.7%	147,200	7,600	5.2%
Camrose - Drumheller	94,200	8,000	8.5%	100,700	6,900	6.9%
Calgary	868,900	22,700	2.6%	930,000	33,500	3.6%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	179,400	18,200	10.1%	185,100	22,300	12.0%
Red Deer	107,500	7,800	7.3%	107,600	4,500	4.2%
Edmonton	793,100	46,600	5.9%	824,100	50,000	6.1%
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	71,600	8,600	12.0%	74,000	9,300	12.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Facts:

There were 134,100 employed Indigenous peoples off-reserve in Alberta in 2022. This accounted for 5.7% of total employment.

In 2022, 12.6% of employed Albertans in Wood Buffalo – Cold Lake region were Indigenous people off-reserve.

TABLE 14: SHARE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE BY REGION, 2021, 2022

	2021	2022
Edmonton	39.8%	37.3%
Calgary	19.4%	25.0%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	15.6%	16.6%
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	7.4%	6.9%
Camrose - Drumheller	6.8%	5.1%
Red Deer	6.7%	3.4%
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	4.4%	5.7%
Alberta	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Facts:

More than 60% of the employed Indigenous peoples off-reserve in Alberta in 2021-2022 were in the Edmonton and Calgary economic regions.

TABLE 15: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OFF-RESERVE BY PROVINCE, 2021, 2022

	2021		2022	
	All people	**Indigenous people off-reserve**	**All people**	**Indigenous people off-reserve**
British Columbia	6.7%	11.6%	4.7%	6.3%
Alberta	8.7%	12.9%	5.9%	8.6%
Saskatchewan	6.7%	12.3%	4.9%	9.6%
Manitoba	6.7%	11.3%	4.8%	7.7%
Ontario	8.2%	10.1%	5.6%	7.1%
Quebec	6.2%	8.8%	4.3%	7.5%
New Brunswick	9.2%	*	7.2%	11.0%
Nova Scotia	8.6%	10.6%	6.5%	9.6%
Prince Edward Island	9.7%	*	7.6%	*
Newfoundland and Labrador	13.0%	17.4%	11.3%	15.5%
Canada	7.6%	11.3%	5.3%	8.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey
* Insufficient data

Facts: In both 2021 and 2022, the unemployment rate for Indigenous peoples off-reserve was above the overall unemployment rate in Alberta.

FIGURE 14: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OFF-RESERVE IN ALBERTA, 2011 - 2022
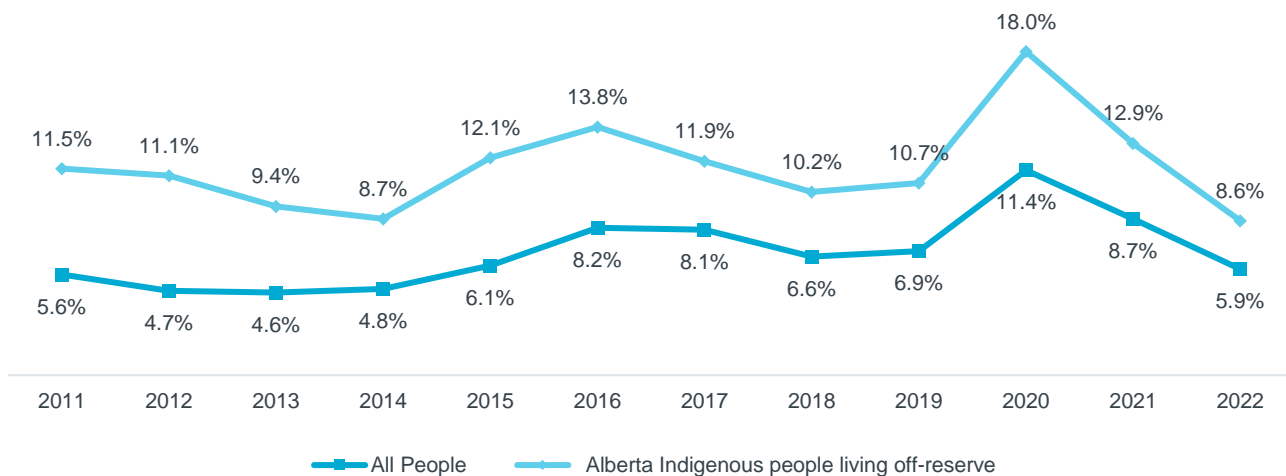
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Facts: In 2011, the unemployment rate for Indigenous peoples was 5.9 percentage points higher than the provincial unemployment rate. In 2022, it narrowed to 2.7 percentage points higher.

Classification: Public

Industry

TABLE 16: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY INDUSTRY, 2021, 2022

Industry Group	2021 Employment	Change From 2020	2021 Unemployment Rate	2022 Employment	Change From 2021	2022 Unemployment Rate
Wholesale and retail trade	343,400	↑ 27,800	4.4%	366,000	↑ 22,600	3.9%
Health care and social assistance	306,300	↑ 21,200	1.6%	309,100	↑ 2,800	2.0%
Construction	226,700	↑ 8,600	6.9%	237,400	↑ 10,700	5.2%
Professional, scientific and technical services	190,200	↑ 16,000	2.8%	218,900	↑ 28,700	1.7%
Educational services	167,700	↑ 24,400	4.2%	168,100	↑ 400	3.5%
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	141,500	↑ 11,000	5.5%	138,500	↓ -3,000	2.5%
Transportation and warehousing	132,200	↑ 7,400	3.0%	130,700	↓ -1,500	2.8%
Manufacturing	124,600	↓ -1,300	4.0%	130,500	↑ 5,900	3.6%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	123,600	↑ 13,200	2.4%	125,000	↑ 1,400	* *
Other Services	112,300	↑ 1,800	9.3%	128,500	↑ 16,200	4.4%
Public administration	103,200	↓ -600	2.5%	108,200	↑ 5,000	2.3%
Other services (except public administration)	94,300	↑ 1,100	5.7%	95,700	↑ 1,400	2.5%
Business, building and other support services	69,300	↑ 1,300	8.9%	73,700	↑ 4,400	6.9%
Information, culture and recreation	64,600	↓ -6,100	10.3%	82,300	↑ 17,700	4.4%
Agriculture	41,300	↓ -7,900	* *	43,200	↑ 1,900	* *
Utilities	18,600	↓ -1,600	* *	20,100	↑ 1,500	* *

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0023-01 Labour force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000).

* Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

TABLE 17, SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 2021, 2022

	2021	2022
Wholesale and retail trade	15.2%	15.4%
Health care and social assistance	13.6%	13.0%
Construction	10.0%	10.0%
Professional, scientific and technical services	8.4%	9.2%
Educational services	7.4%	7.1%
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	6.3%	5.8%
Transportation and warehousing	5.9%	5.5%
Manufacturing	5.5%	5.5%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.5%	5.3%
Accommodation and food services	5.0%	5.4%
Public administration	4.6%	4.6%
Other services (except public administration)	4.2%	4.0%
Business, building and other support services	3.1%	3.1%
Information, culture and recreation	2.9%	3.5%
Agriculture	1.8%	1.8%
Utilities	0.8%	0.8%
Total (Alberta)	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0023-01 Labour force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000).

Facts: The wholesale and retail trade sector accounted for the largest share of employment at around 15% in 2021 and 2022.
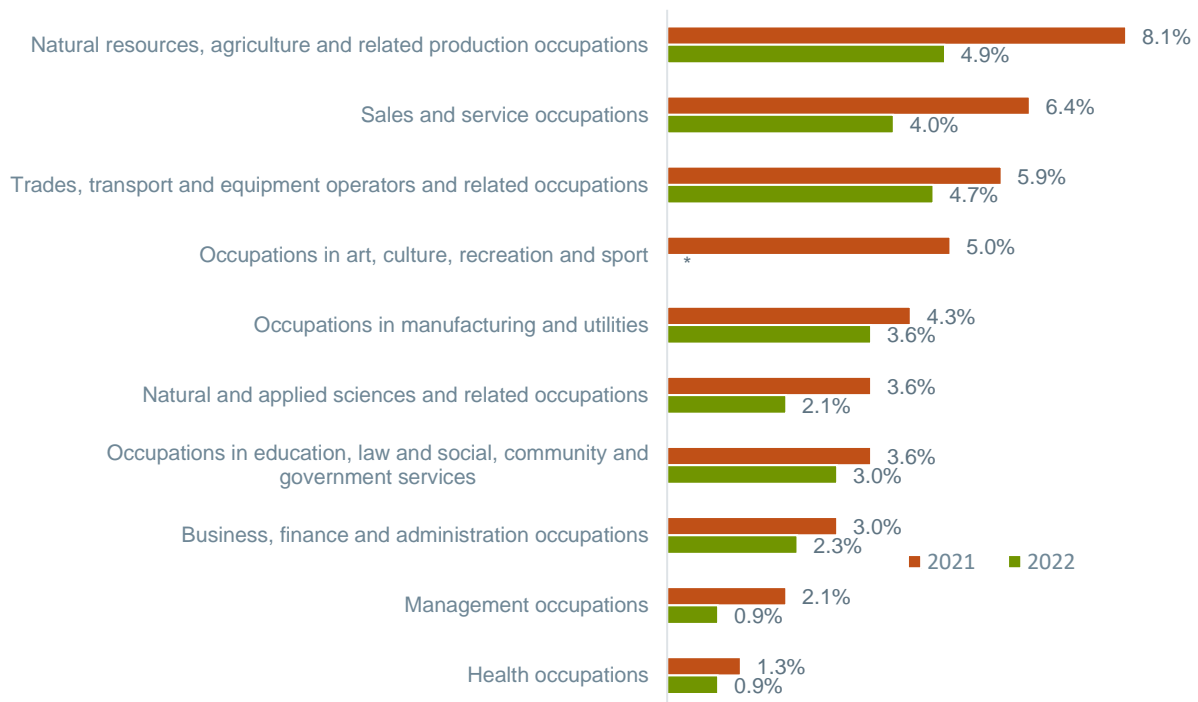
Occupation

TABLE 18, EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, 2021, 2022

Occupations	2021 Employment	Change from 2020		2022 Employment	Change from 2021	
Management	200,000	↑	12,700	232,000	↑	32,000
Business, finance and administration	371,700	↑	16,300	370,600	↓	-1,100
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	186,500	↓	-12,600	213,100	↑	26,600
Health	178,700	↑	10,100	189,600	↑	10,900
Education, law and social, community and government services	254,100	↑	18,800	243,000	↓	-11,100
Art, culture, recreation and sport	47,600	↓	-2,800	56,900	↑	9,300
Sales and service	481,100	↑	40,900	520,900	↑	39,800
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	384,200	↑	24,800	375,800	↓	-8,400
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	70,400	↑	1,000	81,700	↑	11,300
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	64,900	↑	300	69,800	↑	4,900

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0335-01 Labour force characteristics by occupation, annual, 1987 to 2022, inactive

Facts: In both 2021 and 2022, sales and service occupations experienced the largest increases in employment from the year before.

FIGURE 15: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY OCCUPATION, 2021, 2022

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0335-01 Labour force characteristics by occupation, annual, 1987 to 2022, inactive.

*suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

Facts: Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations posted the highest unemployment rates while health occupations posted the lowest unemployment rates in 2021 and 2022.

Education

TABLE 19: THE PROPORTION OF THE WORKFORCE BY EDUCATION LEVEL, 2017 - 2022

Highest Educational Level Attained	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No degree, certificate or diploma	10.3%	9.6%	9.5%	8.4%	7.9%	8.7%
High school diploma	22.2%	22.0%	20.8%	21.3%	21.0%	22.1%
High school diploma, with some post-secondary	5.7%	5.1%	5.5%	5.6%	5.3%	5.5%
Trade certificate	13.3%	12.7%	12.5%	13.6%	12.1%	11.6%
College diploma	18.1%	19.5%	20.1%	17.8%	19.9%	19.7%
Certificate or diploma below bachelor's degree	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%	3.0%	3.2%
Bachelor's degree	20.4%	21.0%	21.4%	21.9%	21.7%	21.8%
Graduate degree	7.5%	7.7%	8.1%	9.0%	9.1%	9.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0118-01 Labour force characteristics by educational degree, annual; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Facts: The proportion of the workforce with a graduate degree has been increasing since 2017.

TABLE 20: SHARE OF WORKFORCE BY EDUCATION LEVEL, 2021, 2022

	2021	2022
High school diploma	21.0%	22.1%
Bachelor's degree	21.7%	21.8%
College diploma	19.9%	19.7%
Trade certificate	12.1%	11.6%
Graduate degree	9.1%	9.3%
No degree, certificate or diploma	7.9%	8.7%
High school diploma, with some post-secondary	5.3%	5.5%
Certificate or diploma below bachelor's degree	3.0%	3.2%

Facts:

In 2021 and 2022, more than 20% of the workforce had a bachelor's degree.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0118-01 Labour force characteristics by educational degree, annual; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey