



# Alberta Labour Mobility Survey Report 2021

Results on the labour mobility of out-of-province certified individuals to Alberta

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## Introduction

Reducing barriers to labour mobility<sup>1</sup> is a key part of Alberta's plan to help attract skilled workers, support economic growth and to meet labour market needs of Alberta's job creators. Speeding up the recognition of out-of-province credentials ensures certified workers from across Canada can get to work quicker. The Alberta Recovery Plan launched numerous initiatives whose impact carried over in 2021 to get the province's growth on track. The plan covers areas from education, infrastructure, technology, and labour supports. While many provinces are seeing reduced economic growth, the Conference Board of Canada has projected that Alberta will lead the nation in economic growth into 2022.<sup>2</sup>

To help address labour shortages in our province the Government of Alberta is making it easier for skilled professionals to come to Alberta to work in regulated occupations. Currently Alberta is a signatory to two agreements that help Canadians with professional certifications work in other provinces and territories: the Canadian Free Trade Agreement (CFTA)<sup>3</sup> and the New West Partnership Trade Agreement (NWPTA).<sup>4</sup> Under these agreements, a certified individual in good standing in one Canadian jurisdiction can apply to another jurisdiction that regulates the same occupation, without having to meet additional education, assessment, training or experience requirements. These agreements help individuals and employers save time and resources.

To further support this action, Alberta Advanced Education sends an annual survey to professional regulatory bodies. The results provide a snapshot of the number of Alberta/Canada trained individuals who applied for first time professional certification in Alberta and, individuals certified outside of Alberta who transferred their professional certification to Alberta. The percentage of out-of-province applications from workers certified elsewhere in Canada is called the labour mobility rate. The results also include the average processing time in business days for new Alberta applications and out-of-province certified individuals applying for registration in Alberta.

The survey data shows that interprovincial labour mobility contributes to a substantial portion of Alberta's labour supply for many regulated occupations. Allowing certified professionals to move for work without any barriers benefits industry, labour groups and workers, and contributes to the overall productivity and economic success of Alberta.

Certified workers in Alberta come from three sources: Alberta (i.e., individuals trained in Alberta or Canada entering regulated occupations in Alberta for the first time); certified individuals already certified from other jurisdictions in Canada coming to Alberta; and internationally-trained individuals. This report focuses on the domestic labour supply (first two sources) in 2021 of newly certified individuals in Alberta and certified individuals from other provinces and territories in Canada transferring to Alberta. The survey data used in this report provides important labour supply information to support and inform labour force planning across several government ministries, industry and other partners.

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<sup>1</sup> To learn more about labour mobility in Canada, visit [www.workersmobility.ca](http://www.workersmobility.ca).

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.conferenceboard.ca/press/saskatchewan-and-alberta-poised-to-lead-growth-in-canada-in-coming-years/>

<sup>3</sup> CFTA is an intergovernmental trade agreement signed by the Government of Canada and all provinces and territories. CFTA replaced the Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT) on July 1, 2017. Chapter 7 of the agreement deals specifically with labour mobility. To learn more about the CFTA, visit [www.cfta-alec.ca](http://www.cfta-alec.ca).

<sup>4</sup> The Premiers of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan signed NWPTA in 2010. In 2016 Manitoba joined the NWPTA. To learn about this agreement and the labour mobility provisions in Article 13 that allow certified individuals to practice their occupation in the four western provinces please visit [www.newwestpartnershiptrade.ca](http://www.newwestpartnershiptrade.ca).

## Methodology

The survey was conducted by Alberta Advanced Education<sup>5</sup> to collect information on the number of out-of-province individuals who apply to work in regulated occupations in Alberta, and to monitor the effectiveness of labour mobility provisions of the CFTA that supports the movement of certified workers across Canada. The 2021 Alberta Labour Mobility Survey was emailed to 71 professional regulatory bodies in Alberta, representing over 100 regulated occupations of which 100 per cent<sup>6</sup> responded.

## Labour Mobility Rates

For the purposes of this report, the labour mobility rate is defined as the percentage of certified out of province applicants applying to Alberta regulatory bodies for registration out of the total number of domestic applicants. This survey report contains data reported by Alberta regulatory bodies for more than 100 occupations for 2021. For a complete list of the labour mobility rates in Alberta for each occupation, see the highlighted column in the Appendix. In 2021, Alberta's regulatory bodies received a combined total of 47,123 new applications for all<sup>7</sup> regulated occupations in Alberta, excluding trades occupations<sup>8</sup> (Table 1). Of these, 35,167 (or 74 per cent) were from Alberta applicants seeking registration for the first time, and 12,046 (or 26 per cent) were from already certified out-of-province applicants.

**Table 1: Alberta and Out-of-Province Applicants Entering Regulated Occupations by Occupational Grouping<sup>9</sup>**

Occupational Groups	Alberta Applicants <sup>10</sup>	Out-of-Province Applicants <sup>11</sup>	Total Applicants
Business, Finance and Real Estate	13,132 (62%)	7,882 (38%)	21,014
Engineering, Architecture, Science and Technology	5,528 (82%)	1,204 (18%)	6,732
Health and Social Services	6,576 (77%)	2,012 (23%)	8,588
Legal, Education and Government	9,931 (91%)	948 (9%)	10,879
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,167 (74%)</b>	<b>12,046 (26%)</b>	<b>47,213</b>

<sup>5</sup> In Alberta, the Ministry of Advanced Education is responsible for the implementation of the labour mobility sections of domestic trade agreements. For further details, please see [www.alberta.ca/labour-mobility-canada.aspx](http://www.alberta.ca/labour-mobility-canada.aspx) or email [labourmobility@gov.ab.ca](mailto:labourmobility@gov.ab.ca).

<sup>6</sup> Not all of the survey responses were used in the analysis due to challenges with interpreting the data that was reported. In some occupations there were no Alberta or out-of-province applications for 2021.

<sup>7</sup> Of the complete data that was available for analysis.

<sup>8</sup> Data on out-of-province trade workers is not available.

<sup>9</sup> Occupational Groups have been adapted from the Alberta Learning Information Service. Some exceptions have been made based on the most suitable type of grouping for survey reporting purposes. The occupational group categories are outlined here [www.alis.alberta.ca](http://www.alis.alberta.ca).

<sup>10</sup> Alberta applicants include new Alberta applicants and Canadian residents applying for first-time licensure into a regulated occupation in Alberta. The data does not include internationally-trained applicants or license renewals.

<sup>11</sup> Canadian out-of-province applicants includes certified individuals from other provinces and territories entering into regulated occupations in Alberta.

Overall, the labour mobility rate for out-of-province individuals coming to Alberta is substantial. The labour mobility rate for each occupational group was calculated by taking the total out-of-province applicants divided by all total applicants (Alberta and out-of-province) and multiplying the value by 100.

Across occupational groups labour mobility rates to Alberta are reported for:

- business, finance and real estate at 38 per cent;
- engineering, architecture, science and technology at 18 per cent;
- health and social services at 23 per cent; and,
- legal, education and government at 9 per cent.

**Table 2: Comparison of Alberta and Out-of-Province Applications Between 2012-2021**

Type of Application	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Number of First Time Alberta Applicants <sup>12</sup>	39,303 (81%)	43,244 (83%)	32,599 (76%)	31,079 (78%)	32,828 (77%)	36,980 (80%)	35,179 (79%)	44,518 (79%)	32,324 (70%)	35,167 (74%)
Total Number of Out-of-Province Applicants	9,168 (19%)	9,045 (17%)	10,298 (24%)	8,866 (22%)	9,718 (23%)	9,043 (20%)	9,171 (21%)	11,547 (21%)	13,859 (30%)	12,046 (26%)
<b>Total Number of Applicants<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>48,471 (100%)</b>	<b>52,289 (100%)</b>	<b>42,897 (100%)</b>	<b>39,945 (100%)</b>	<b>42,546 (100%)</b>	<b>46,023 (100%)</b>	<b>44,350 (100%)</b>	<b>56,065 (100%)</b>	<b>46,183 (100%)</b>	<b>47,213 (100%)</b>

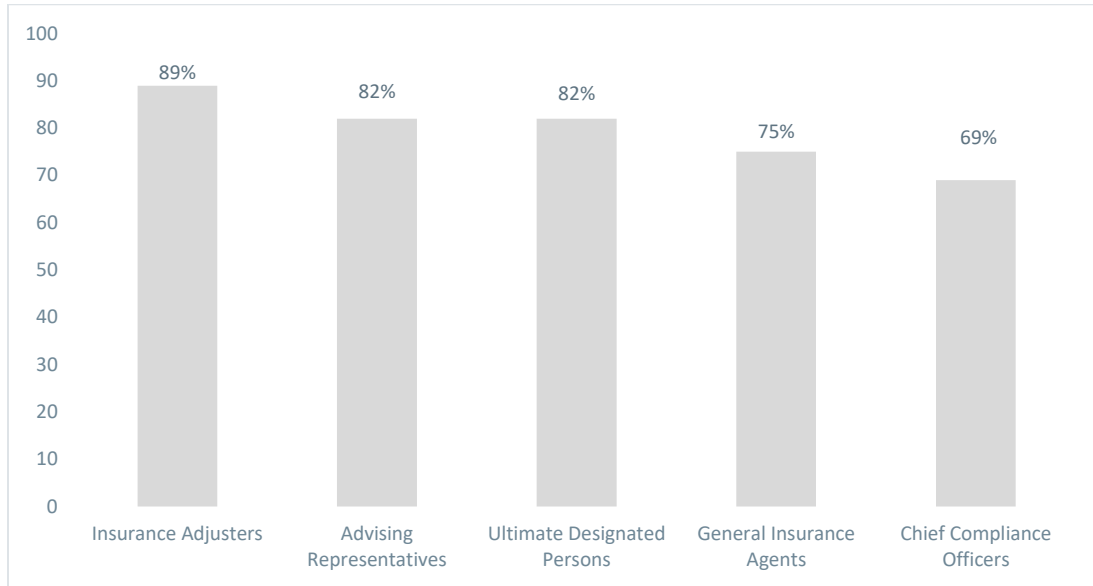
<sup>12</sup> Total number refers to the total of new first-time Alberta and Canadian resident applicants applying to be registered in Alberta.

<sup>13</sup> Total number refers to the total new first-time Alberta applicants and Canadian resident applicants as well as certified out-of-province applicants.

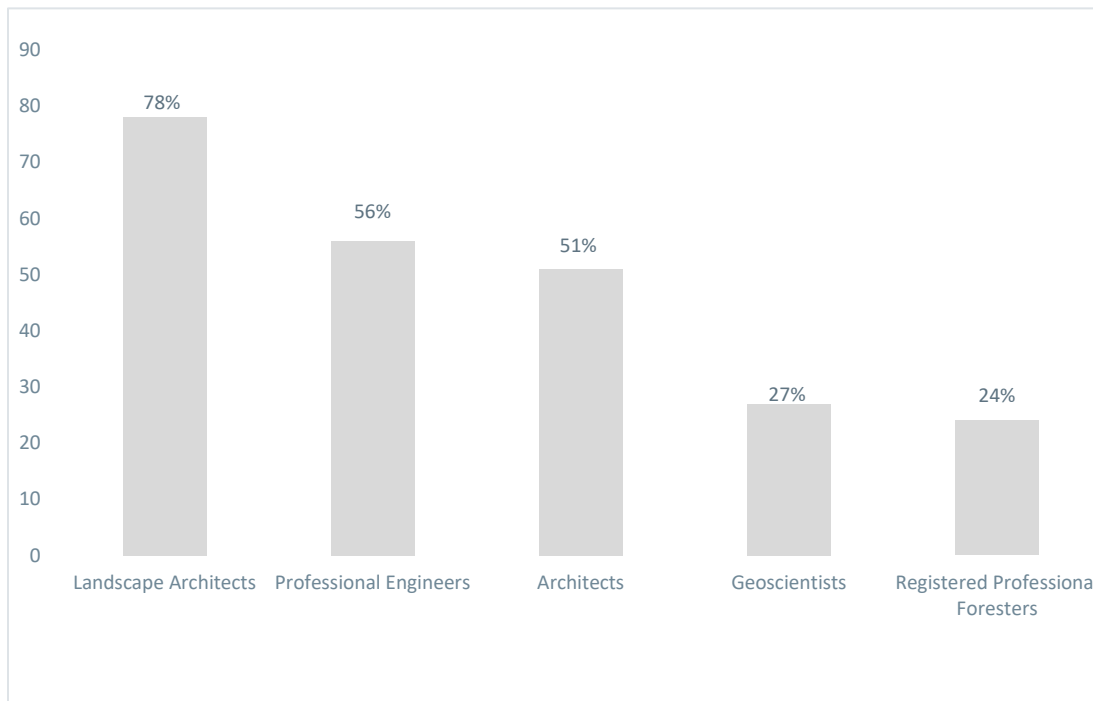
## Labour Mobility Rates within Occupational Groups

Several occupational groups have very high out-of-province labour mobility rates to Alberta. Charts one through four show the highest labour mobility rates for specific occupations within each occupational group.

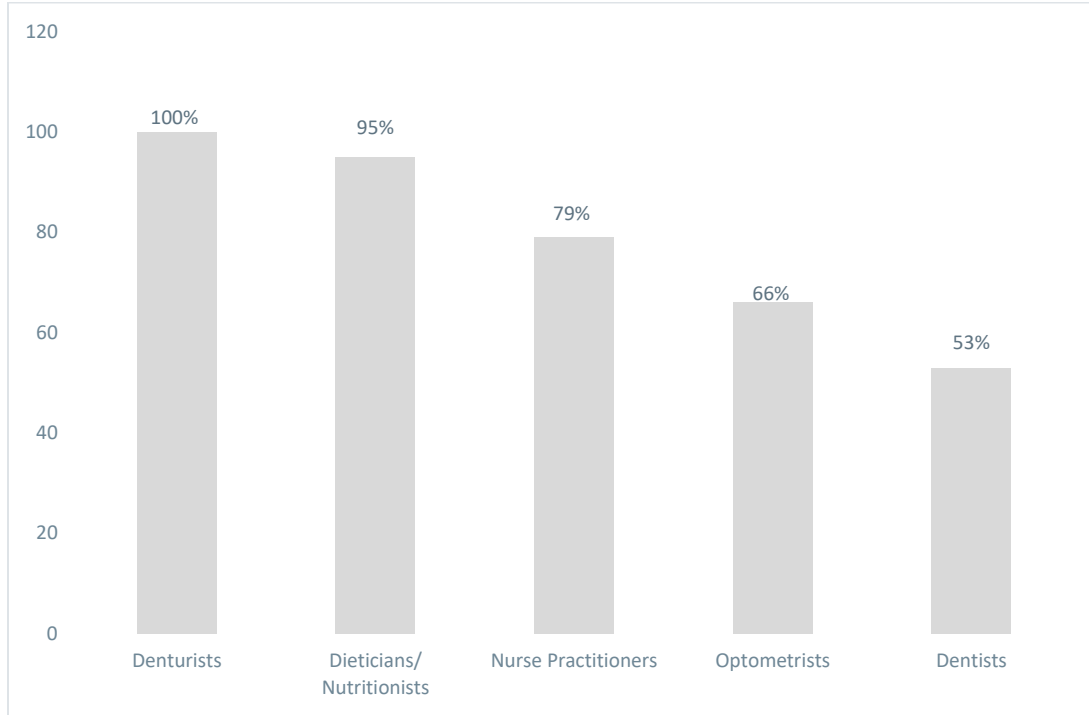
**Chart 1: Business, Finance and Real Estate (Per Cent of Out-of-Province Labour Mobility in 2021)**



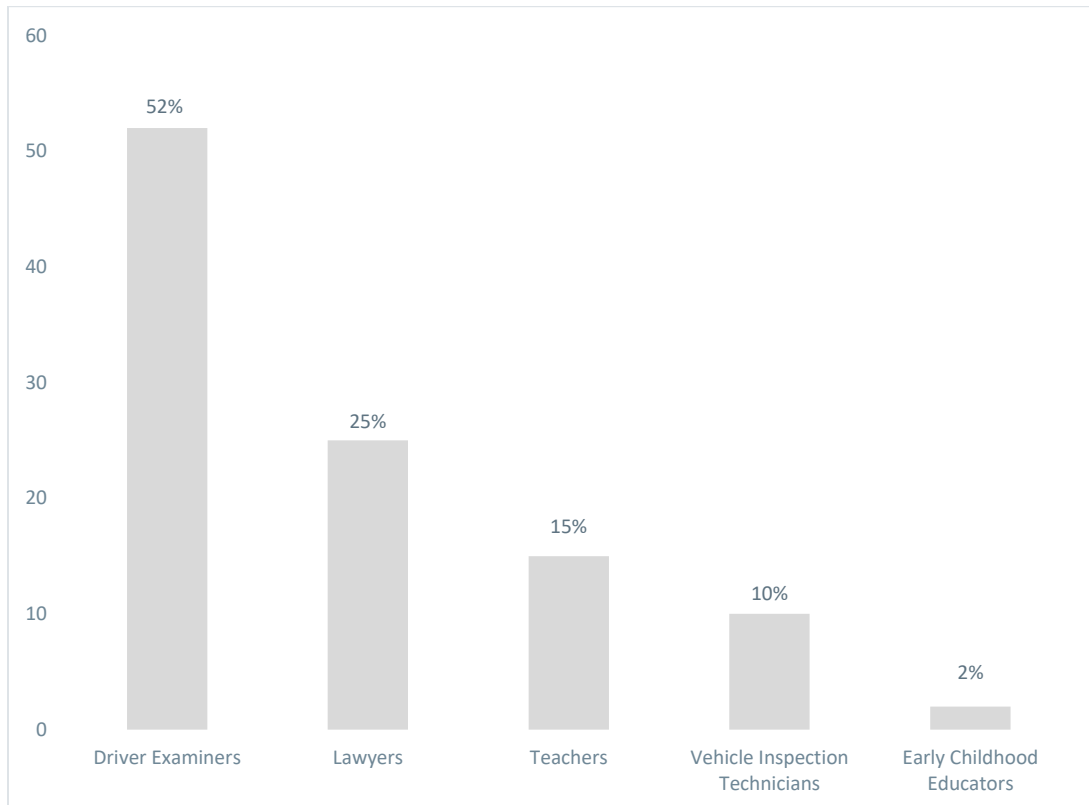
**Chart 2: Engineering, Architecture, Science and Technology (Per Cent of Out-of-Province Labour Mobility in 2021)**



**Chart 3: Health and Social Services (Per Cent of Out-of-Province Labour Mobility in 2021)**



**Chart 4: Legal, Education and Government (Per Cent of Out-of-Province Labour Mobility in 2021)**





**Table 3: Regulated Occupations Reporting the Highest Number of Out-of-Province Applicants to Alberta in 2021**

<b>Occupations</b>	<b>Out of Province Applicants</b>
General Insurance Agents	3,256
Life Insurance Agents	1,875
Accident and Sickness Agent	1,723
Licensed Practical Nurses	895
Engineers, Professional	763
Dealing Representatives	541
Registered Nurses	438
Teachers	357
Driver Examiners	231
Early Childhood Educators	142
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,221</b>

Table 3 lists the 10 regulated occupations reporting the highest number of out-of-province applicants to Alberta. General insurance agents had the highest number of out-of-province applicants with 3,256 followed by life insurance agents with 1,875.

Out-of-province applicants in these occupations account for 85 per cent of all labour mobility applicants to Alberta for 2021. The 10 occupations with the highest number of labour mobility applicants have remained mostly the same. In 2020, driver instructors and professional geoscientists were included in the top 10 instead of driver examiners and early childhood educators in 2021.

## Application Processing Time

Chapter 7 (Labour Mobility) of the CFTA requires professional regulatory bodies to ensure out-of-province individuals already certified in a regulated occupation in another province or territory are certified in a timely manner, and that no unnecessary delays result when reviewing an application.

The survey data indicates that Alberta regulatory bodies are processing out-of-province applications at approximately the same rate as applications from within the province.

Regulatory bodies reported processing times of one to 103 days for Alberta applicants and one to 114 days for out-of-province applicants in 2021. The average processing time<sup>14</sup> for new Alberta applicants, from the submission of a complete application to receiving certification/registration, is eight business days.

The average processing time for certified out-of-province applicants from submission of a complete application to receiving certification/registration is six business days. Compared to 2020, the average processing time for new Alberta applicants has increased from six business days to eight business days whereas the average processing time for out-of-province applicants has stayed the same at six days.

Application processing time for out-of-province certified individuals in the following occupations (in alphabetical order) took two days or less on average:

- biologists, professional;
- chiropractors;
- condominium management;
- denturists;
- dieticians/nutritionists;
- forest technologists, registered professional;
- foresters, registered professional;
- funeral directors and embalmers (combined license);
- hunting and fishing guides;
- information systems professionals;
- medical laboratory technologists;
- midwives;
- mortgage brokers;
- non-mining blasters;
- optometrists;
- physicians and surgeons;
- physiotherapists;
- planners, registered professional;
- power engineers;
- pressure welders;
- real estate professionals;
- registered psychiatric nurses;
- respiratory therapists;
- vehicle inspection technicians;
- veterinarians; and,
- water and/or wastewater operators.

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<sup>14</sup> Occupational processing time was calculated in business days. Where a range was provided, the maximum was used to estimate the average processing time. The processing time for occupations that are only certified in Alberta were not included. Where weeks were reported, they were calculated as business days. The processing time was calculated by taking the average for Alberta and out-of-province applicants separately and then removing any outliers that did not fall within three standard deviations from the average. In a normal distribution 99.7 per cent of the population falls within three standard deviations.

Professional regulatory bodies were asked to report on the factors that affected the amount of time it takes to process out-of-province applications. The major factors identified in the order reported were:

- confirmation/completion of supporting documents;
- verification of certificate/license and standing from the home jurisdiction;
- volume of applications received for processing;
- time required to receive criminal background and vulnerable sector checks;
- availability of staff, volunteers, and/or committee members to process and make application decisions;
- scheduling and marking of jurisprudence exams; and,
- confirmation of the applicant’s scope of practice.

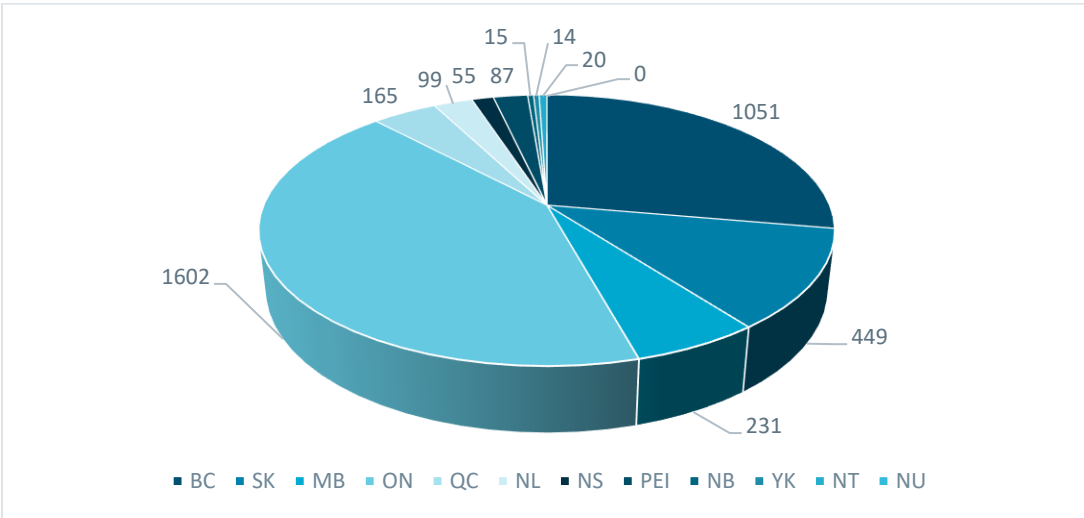
## Certified Out-of-Province Workers Transferring to Alberta

For the 2021 Alberta Labour Mobility Survey, professional regulatory bodies were asked for the first time to identify, where possible,<sup>15</sup> which provinces and territories out-of-province certified individuals were transferring to Alberta from. Forty-three (61 per cent) of the 71 professional regulatory bodies representing 56 occupations reported the following data for a total of 3,788 out-of-province certified individuals transferring to Alberta regulated occupations:

- 1,602 out-of-province individuals transferred from Ontario;
- 1,051 out-of-province individuals transferred from British Columbia;
- 449 out-of-province individuals transferred from Saskatchewan;
- 231 out-of-province individuals transferred from Manitoba;
- 165 out-of-province individuals transferred from Quebec;
- 99 out-of-province individuals transferred from Newfoundland and Labrador;
- 87 out-of-province individuals transferred from Prince Edward Island;
- 55 out-of-province individuals transferred from Nova Scotia;
- 20 out-of-province individuals transferred from the Northwest Territories;
- 15 out-of-province individuals transferred from New Brunswick; and,
- 14 out-of-province individuals transferred from the Yukon.

No Alberta professional regulatory bodies reported receiving out-of-province individuals from Nunavut.

**Chart 5: Out-of-Province Individuals Applying to Alberta Regulatory Bodies in 2021**



<sup>15</sup> Not all Alberta regulatory bodies have the capacity to collect information about which province or territory out-of-province individuals are coming from.

## Labour Mobility Trends

The annual labour mobility survey provides information about labour mobility rates of certified individuals in Alberta. Due to inconsistencies in reporting, an exact comparison between survey data from 2012 – 2021 is limited; however, the following general observations can be made:

The Business, Finance and Real Estate occupational group continued to receive a significant percentage of out-of-province applicants. In 2021, the percentage of out-of-province certified applicants was high for insurance adjusters (89 per cent), advising representatives (82 per cent), ultimate designated persons (82 per cent), general insurance agents (75%) and chief compliance officers (69 per cent). Between 2020 and 2021, the labour mobility rate for this occupational group went down slightly by one percentage point from 39 per cent to 38 per cent.

The Engineering, Architecture, Science and Technology occupational group reported a decrease in out-of-province certified individuals. In 2021, there were high labour mobility rates reported for landscape architects (78 per cent), professional engineers (56 per cent), architects (51 per cent), professional geoscientists (27 per cent) and registered professional foresters, (24 per cent). Between 2020 and 2021, the labour mobility rate of this entire occupation decreased by 17 percentage points from 35 per cent to 18 per cent. This is the most substantial decrease of all occupational groupings in 2021.

The Health and Social Services occupational group had a slightly higher labour mobility rate. In 2021 there were high labour mobility rates reported for denturists (100 per cent), dieticians/nutritionists (95 per cent), nurse practitioners (79 per cent), optometrists (66 per cent) and dentists (53 per cent). Between 2020 and 2021, the labour mobility rate for this occupational group increased by four percentage points from 19 per cent to 23 per cent, though it has not reached the pre-pandemic labour mobility rate of 26 per cent in 2019.

The Legal, Education and Government occupational group reported a decrease of nine percentage points from 18 per cent in 2020, to 9 per cent in 2021. In 2021, the labour mobility rate for teachers was 15 per cent (compared to 14 per cent in 2020), and 25 per cent for lawyers (compared to 18 per cent in 2020).

## Labour Mobility and Alberta's Short-Term and Long-Term Labour Challenges

The following regulated occupations in Alberta are experiencing labour shortages and professionals coming from other provinces are helping to offset these shortages. These occupations are identified in Alberta's Short-Term Employment Forecast 2022-2024<sup>16</sup> as being in moderately high to medium demand that reported labour mobility rates of 25 per cent or more in 2021:

- Dieticians and Nutritionists (95 per cent)
- Insurance Adjusters (89 per cent)
- General Insurance Agents (75 per cent)
- Engineers, professional (56 per cent)
- Dentists (53 per cent)
- Life Insurance Agents (43 per cent)
- Licensed Practical Nurses (42 per cent)
- Accident and Sickness Agents (40 per cent)
- Audiologists (36 per cent)
- Lawyers (25 per cent)
- Registered Nurses (25 per cent)

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<sup>16</sup> Alberta Short-Term Employment Forecast 2022-2024 is available at <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/2368-1039>.



## Looking Forward

This report provides a snapshot of the number of new Alberta applicants applying for certification in regulated occupations, as well as the labour mobility rates for out-of-province certified individuals in regulated occupations to Alberta between January 1 and December 31, 2021.

It also identifies the average processing time for new Alberta applicants and out-of-province certified individuals applying for registration in Alberta.

The survey data shows that interprovincial labour mobility contributes to a substantial portion of Alberta's labour supply for many regulated occupations. It also highlights the important role that professional regulatory bodies play to support domestic labour mobility in Alberta.

Information from this survey contributes to informing broader government policy development around labour supply and labour mobility. This data contributes to a more complete understanding of Alberta's labour market supply and enhances Alberta's labour market information. Additionally, the data assists in framing discussions with professional regulatory bodies, industry, labour groups and job creators about domestic labour mobility opportunities and challenges.

Allowing certified professionals to move to other parts of the country for work benefits industry, labour groups and certified individuals, and contributes to the overall productivity and economic success of Alberta, as well as Canada.

## Appendix: 2021 Labour Mobility Rates to Alberta for Canadian Out-of-Province Applicants<sup>1</sup>

Occupational Groups <sup>2</sup>	Occupation Title <sup>3</sup>	A Alberta Applicants <sup>4</sup>		B Canadian Out-of-Province Applicants <sup>5</sup>		A + B Total Applicants <sup>6</sup>
<b>Business, Finance and Real Estate</b>	Accident and Sickness Agents	2,594	60%	1,723	40%	4,317
	Accredited Municipal Assessors	11	100%	0	0%	11
	Advising Representatives	9	18%	41	82%	50
	Associate Advising Representatives	8	33%	16	67%	24
	Automotive Salespersons	2,772	100%	0	0%	2,772
	Certified Management Consultants	23	100%	0	0%	23
	Chartered Professional Accountants	677	85%	116	15%	793
	Chief Compliance Officers	5	31%	11	69%	16
	Condominium Management	555	99%	5	1%	560
	Dealing Representatives	1,019	65%	541	35%	1,560
	Funeral Directors and Embalmers Combined License	22	88%	3	12%	25
	General Insurance Agents	1,085	25%	3,256	75%	4,341
	Insurance Adjusters	12	11%	98	89%	110
	Land Agents*	5	100%	0	0%	5
	Land Surveyors	7	100%	0	0%	7
	Life Insurance Agents	2,444	57%	1,875	43%	4,319
	Mortgage Brokers	281	76%	87	24%	368
	Pre-Needs Sales Person	16	100%	0	0%	16
	Real Estate Professionals (associates, brokers, appraisers)	1,499	94%	89	6%	1,588
	Supply Chain Management Professionals	86	88%	12	12%	98
Ultimate Designated Person	2	18%	9	82%	11	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,132</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>7,882</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>21,014</b>	

Occupational Groups <sup>2</sup>	Occupation Title <sup>3</sup>	A		B		A + B Total Applicants <sup>6</sup>
		Alberta Applicants <sup>4</sup>		Canadian Out-of-Province Applicants <sup>5</sup>		
Engineering, Architecture, Science and Technology	Agrologists (Professional)	79	85%	14	15%	93
	Agrologist Technologists	33	100%	0	0%	33
	Architects	48	49%	50	51%	98
	Biologists (Professional)	106	92%	9	8%	115
	Certified Engineering Technologists (C.E.T)	340	96%	13	4%	353
	Certified Technicians (C.Tech)	26	93%	2	7%	28
	Chemists (Professional)	34	100%	0	0%	34
	Electrical Contractors (Professional)	16	100%	0	0%	16
	Engineers (Professional)	611	44%	763	56%	1,374
	Fired Process Heater Operators (FPHO)*	52	100%	0	0%	52
	Forest Technologists (Registered Professional)	19	90%	2	10%	21
	Foresters (Registered Professional)	13	76%	4	24%	17
	Geoscientists (Professional)	85	73%	32	27%	117
	Home Economists	4	100%	0	0%	4
	Home Inspectors	26	100%	0	0%	26
	Hunting and Fishing Guides	280	99%	2	1%	282
	Information Systems Professionals	4	80%	1	20%	5
	Inspectors, In-service - Pressure Vessel and Boiler Pressure Vessel	106	100%	0	0%	106
	Landfill Operators*	25	100%	0	0%	25
	Landscape Architects	2	22%	7	78%	9
	Licensed Interior Designers*	9	100%	0	0%	9
	Master Electricians	255	88%	34	12%	289
	Non-Mining Blasters	76	93%	6	7%	82
	Pesticide Applicators and Dispensers*	273	80%	69	20%	342
	Planners (Registered Professional)	37	77%	11	23%	48
	Power Engineers	1,396	93%	109	7%	1,505
	Pressure Welders	268	95%	15	5%	283
	Private Sewage System Installers	62	90%	7	10%	69
	Professional Technologists (P.Tech)*	79	100%	0	0%	79
	Safety Codes Officers	352	99%	5	1%	357
	Special Boiler Operators (SBO)*	101	100%	0	0%	101
	Special Oilwell Operators (SOW)	104	100%	0	0%	104
	Steam Traction Engine Operators (STEO)	2	100%	0	0%	2
	Surface Mine Blasters	9	82%	2	18%	11
	Timber Scalers	54	79%	14	21%	68
	Veterinarians	133	95%	7	5%	140
	Veterinary Technologists	168	100%	0	0%	168
	Water and/or Wastewater Operators	200	88%	26	12%	226
	Water Well Drillers	6	100%	0	0%	6
	Welding Examiners	35	100%	0	0%	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,528</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>6,732</b>	

Occupational Groups <sup>2</sup>	Occupation Title <sup>3</sup>	A		B		A + B Total Applicants <sup>6</sup>
		Alberta Applicants <sup>4</sup>		Canadian Out-of-Province Applicants <sup>5</sup>		
	Acupuncturists	76	93	6	7%	82
	Audiologists	9	64%	5	36%	14
	Chiropractors	74	95%	4	5%	78
	Combined Laboratory and X-Ray Technologists*	32	100%	0	0%	32
	Dental Assistants	547	96%	23	4%	570
	Dental Hygienists	172	71%	71	29%	243
	Dental Technologists	4	100%	0	0%	4
	Dentists	57	47%	65	53%	122
	Denturists	0	0%	4	100%	4
	Dietitians/Nutritionists	3	5%	59	95%	62
	Electro Neurophysiology Technologists	1	100%	0	0%	1
	Hearing Aid Practitioners	28	97%	1	3%	29
	Licensed Practical Nurses	1,211	58%	895	42%	2,106
	Magnetic Resonance Technologists	8	100%	0	0%	8
	Medical Laboratory Technologists	115	91%	11	9%	126
	Midwives	11	85%	2	15%	13
	Naturopathic Doctors	14	93%	1	7%	15
	Nuclear Medicine Technologists	15	100%	0	0%	15
Health and Social Services	Nurse Practitioners	11	21%	42	79%	53
	Occupational Therapists	77	90%	9	10%	86
	Opticians	40	87%	6	13%	46
	Optometrists	14	34%	27	66%	41
	Paramedicine - Advanced Care Paramedics (ACP)	144	94%	10	6%	154
	Paramedicine - Emergency Medical Responders (EMR)	177	93%	14	7%	191
	Paramedicine - Primary Care Paramedics (PCP)	312	85%	54	15%	366
	Pharmacists	220	80%	55	20%	275
	Pharmacy Technicians	108	83%	22	17%	130
	Physicians and Surgeons	738	94%	47	6%	785
	Physiotherapists	106	78%	30	22%	136
	Psychologists	152	94%	10	6%	162
	Radiation Therapists	9	69%	4	31%	13
	Radiological Therapists	85	93%	6	7%	91
	Registered Nurses (RN)	1,309	75%	438	25%	1,747
	Registered Psychiatric Nurses (RPN)	104	83%	21	17%	125
	Respiratory Therapists	78	92%	7	8%	85
	Social Workers	469	90%	54	10%	523
	Speech Language Pathologists	46	84%	9	16%	55
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6,576</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>23%</b>



Occupational Groups <sup>2</sup>	Occupation Title <sup>3</sup>	A		B		A + B Total Applicants <sup>6</sup>
		Alberta Applicants <sup>4</sup>		Canadian Out-of-Province Applicants <sup>5</sup>		
Legal, Education and Government	Driver Examiners	210	48%	231	52%	441
	Early Childhood Educators	6,488	98%	142	2%	6,630
	Lawyers	378	75%	128	25%	506
	Local Government Managers*	12	100%	0	0%	12
	School Business Officials	6	100%	0	0%	6
	Shorthand Reporters*	7	100%	0	0%	7
	Teachers	2,053	85%	357	15%	2,410
	Vehicle Inspection Technicians	777	90	90	10%	867
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,931</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10,879</b>
	<b>Total in All Occupational Groups</b>	<b>35,167</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>12,046</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>47,213</b>

<sup>1</sup>The data reported is for a one-year time span from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021. A survey of professional regulatory bodies within Alberta was conducted by the Labour Mobility Office within the Skilled Trades and Professions Division of the Ministry of Advanced Education in September 2021.

<sup>2</sup>**Occupational Groups** are adapted from the Alberta Learning Information Service. Some exceptions have been made based on the most suitable type of grouping for survey reporting purposes see <https://alis.alberta.ca>.

<sup>3</sup>Data on the trades` occupations from Apprenticeship and Industry Training (AIT) was not included as data on out-of-province applicants is not collected. In addition, data was not received or could not be analyzed for the following occupations: building operators A and B, compost facility operators, driver instructors, fireman (FIR), horseracing occupations, locksmiths, podiatric surgeons, private investigators, property management, security workers, teacher leaders, underground coal mine blasters (blasters, foremen, managers and superintendents) and underground mine blasters (blasters, foremen, managers and superintendents).

<sup>4</sup>**Alberta Applicants** includes new Alberta and/or Canadian educated and trained individuals applying for first time certification/licensure into a regulated occupation. The per cent of Alberta Applicants was calculated by dividing the Alberta Applicants by the total applicants and multiplying this value by 100. The data does not include internationally trained applicants or license renewals.

<sup>5</sup>**Canadian Out-of-Province Applicants** includes individuals already certified/licensed in Canada entering into regulated occupations in Alberta based on their existing license/certification in another province/territory in Canada. The per cent of Canadian out-of-province applicants was calculated by dividing the Canadian out-of-province applicants by the total applicants and multiplying this value by 100. The data is intended to give an indication of the proportion of out-of-province applicants entering a regulated occupation in Alberta. The data does not include internationally trained applicants or license renewals.

<sup>6</sup>**Total Applicants** includes new Alberta and/or Canadian trained and educated individuals applying for first time certification/licensure into a regulated occupation in Alberta and individuals already certified/licensed in another province/territory in Canada transferring to Alberta. The does not include internationally trained applicants or license renewals.

\*Denotes occupations that are only regulated in Alberta.