



Alberta labour market review

2023 annual review



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Overview

The 2023 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 at 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](#)

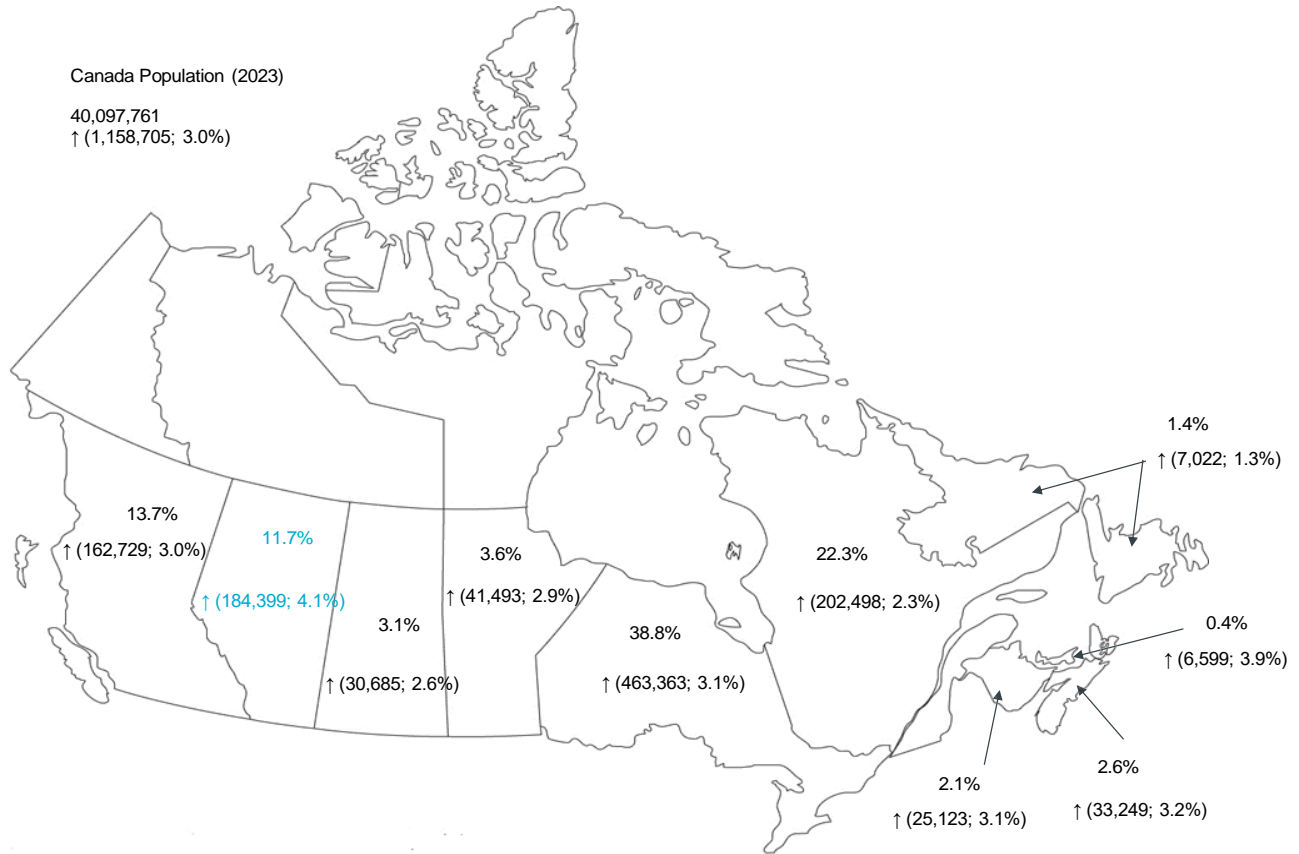
Information about employment, unemployment, occupation, industry and education is from Statistics Canada's Labour Force survey, for methodology and definitions please see [Guide to the Labour Force Survey](#)

Occupation is based on the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021. For more information, please see: [National Occupational Classification \(NOC\) 2021 Version 1.0 \(statcan.gc.ca\)](#)

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

FIGURE 1: SHARE OF THE CANADIAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE, 2023 (CHANGES FROM 2022)



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

TABLE 1: POPULATION, 2013 - 2023

| Year | Canada | Alberta |
|------|------------|-----------|
| 2013 | 35,080,992 | 3,978,532 |
| 2014 | 35,434,066 | 4,081,271 |
| 2015 | 35,704,498 | 4,150,147 |
| 2016 | 36,110,803 | 4,195,427 |
| 2017 | 36,545,075 | 4,237,310 |
| 2018 | 37,072,620 | 4,292,556 |
| 2019 | 37,618,495 | 4,355,377 |
| 2020 | 38,028,638 | 4,407,495 |
| 2021 | 38,239,864 | 4,431,531 |
| 2022 | 38,939,056 | 4,510,891 |
| 2023 | 40,097,761 | 4,695,290 |

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

Facts:

Alberta's population increased by 614,019 from 2014 to 2023, and its share of the Canadian population increased by 0.2 percentage points to 11.7 per cent in 2023.

In 2023, Alberta's 10-year population growth rate of 15.0 per cent was higher than the national level of 13.2 per cent.

Demographics

TABLE 2: POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 2023

| Canada, 2023 | | | Age | Alberta, 2023 | | |
|--------------|--|------------|----------------|---------------|--|--------|
| 4.7% | | 1,881,497 | 0 to 4 years | 257,860 | | 5.5% |
| 5.3% | | 2,122,845 | 5 to 9 years | 293,057 | | 6.2% |
| 5.5% | | 2,187,154 | 10 to 14 years | 294,497 | | 6.3% |
| 5.6% | | 2,233,251 | 15 to 19 years | 282,281 | | 6.0% |
| 6.5% | | 2,616,655 | 20 to 24 years | 292,461 | | 6.2% |
| 7.3% | | 2,907,754 | 25 to 29 years | 325,433 | | 6.9% |
| 7.4% | | 2,976,658 | 30 to 34 years | 368,300 | | 7.8% |
| 7.0% | | 2,808,843 | 35 to 39 years | 379,503 | | 8.1% |
| 6.7% | | 2,674,762 | 40 to 44 years | 355,125 | | 7.6% |
| 6.1% | | 2,456,827 | 45 to 49 years | 305,294 | | 6.5% |
| 6.1% | | 2,430,257 | 50 to 54 years | 281,760 | | 6.0% |
| 6.4% | | 2,550,386 | 55 to 59 years | 270,616 | | 5.8% |
| 6.7% | | 2,682,564 | 60 to 64 years | 282,150 | | 6.0% |
| 5.9% | | 2,381,063 | 65 to 69 years | 245,869 | | 5.2% |
| 4.8% | | 1,912,789 | 70 to 74 years | 180,208 | | 3.8% |
| 3.6% | | 1,459,513 | 75 to 79 years | 127,684 | | 2.7% |
| 2.3% | | 918,411 | 80 to 84 years | 77,675 | | 1.7% |
| 2.2% | | 896,532 | 85 plus | 75,517 | | 1.6% |
| 100.0% | | 40,097,761 | Total | 4,695,290 | | 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, 2023

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| Canada | 40.6 |
| Manitoba | 37.5 |
| Alberta | 38.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 38.4 |
| Ontario | 40.0 |
| British Columbia | 41.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 41.9 |
| Quebec | 42.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 43.8 |
| New Brunswick | 45.4 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 48.0 |












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

Facts:

In 2023, Alberta had the second lowest median age (38.1 years) among the provinces.

Employment

TABLE 4: EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCE, 2022, 2023

| Province | Employment in 2023 | Employment in 2022 | Change from 2022 | Percentage Change from 2022 | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Alberta | 2,461,100 | 2,376,100 | 85,000 | 3.6% |  |
| Canada | 20,170,900 | 19,693,000 | 477,900 | 2.4% |  |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 236,700 | 232,500 | 4,200 | 1.8% |  |
| Prince Edward Island | 89,000 | 84,200 | 4,800 | 5.7% |  |
| Nova Scotia | 497,800 | 484,900 | 12,900 | 2.7% |  |
| New Brunswick | 386,500 | 373,500 | 13,000 | 3.5% |  |
| Quebec | 4,506,400 | 4,403,100 | 103,300 | 2.3% |  |
| Ontario | 7,914,800 | 7,731,600 | 183,200 | 2.4% |  |
| Manitoba | 694,600 | 677,500 | 17,100 | 2.5% |  |
| Saskatchewan | 592,200 | 581,500 | 10,700 | 1.8% |  |
| British Columbia | 2,791,800 | 2,747,900 | 43,900 | 1.6% |  |

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

Facts:

In 2023, the number of employed Albertans increased to 2,461,100. This is a 3.6 per cent increase relative to 2022.

TABLE 5: CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2023

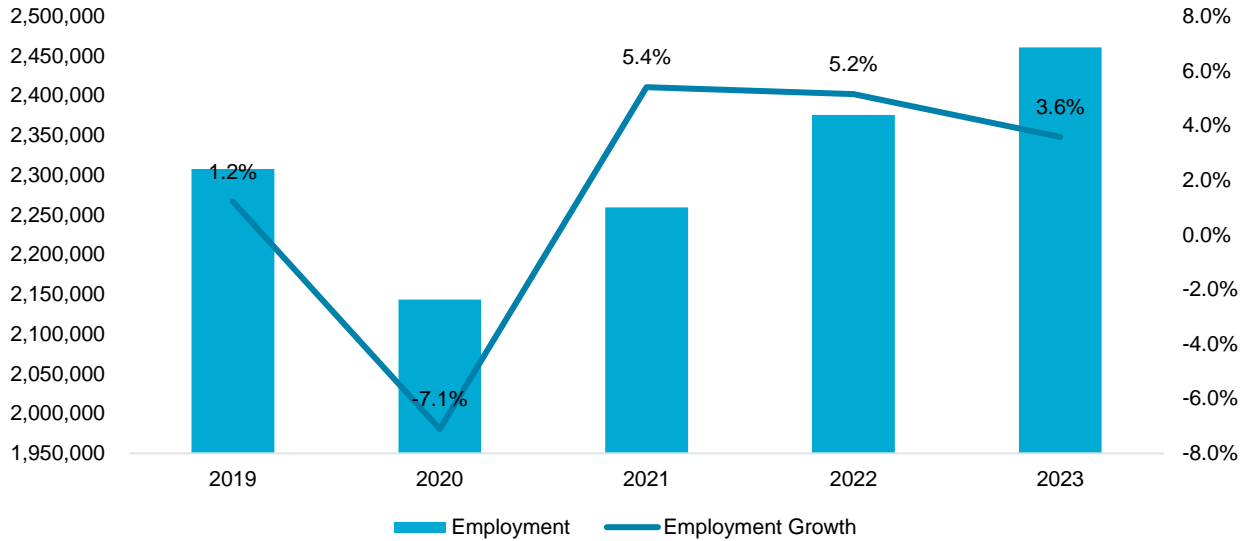
| | Males | Females |
|-------------------|-------|---------|
| 15 years and over | 4.2% | 2.9% |
| 15 to 24 years | 0.4% | 1.5% |
| 25 to 44 years | 4.1% | 4.9% |
| 45 to 64 years | 3.7% | 0.0% |
| 25 to 54 years | 4.0% | 2.9% |
| 55 years and over | 7.2% | 3.8% |

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

Facts:

Employment increased in 2023 across all age groups for males relative to the previous year.

FIGURE 2: EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATE, 2019 - 2023



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

TABLE 6: EMPLOYMENT RATE BY PROVINCE, 2023

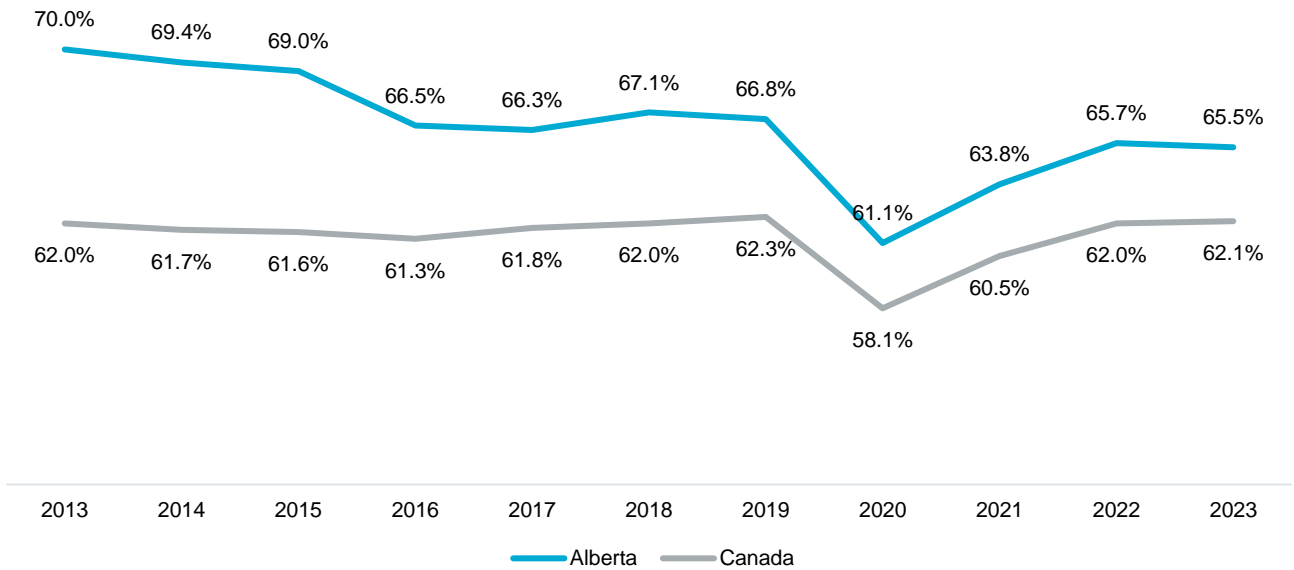
| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Canada | 62.1% |
| Alberta | 65.5% |
| Saskatchewan | 64.1% |
| Manitoba | 63.8% |
| Quebec | 62.1% |
| Ontario | 61.8% |
| British Columbia | 61.8% |
| Prince Edward Island | 61.5% |
| Nova Scotia | 57.6% |
| New Brunswick | 56.6% |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 52.0% |

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

Facts:

In 2023, Alberta had the highest employment rate among the provinces.

FIGURE 3: EMPLOYMENT RATE, 2013 – 2023
(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 per cent in 2012, Alberta’s employment rate trended downwards reaching a low of 61.1 per cent in 2020. The employment rate rebounded to 65.5 per cent in 2023. Despite this trend, Alberta’s employment rate remains consistently above the national level.

TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2023

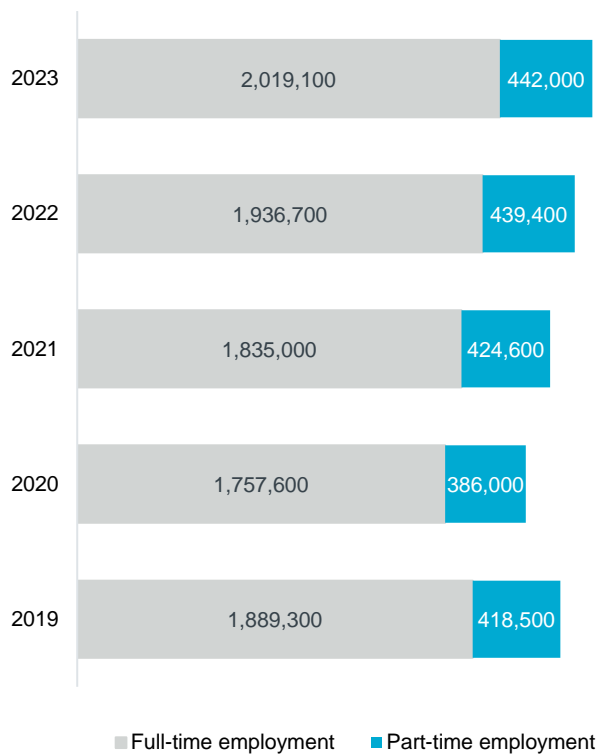
| | Males | Females |
|-------------------|-------|---------|
| 15 years and over | 69.9% | 61.2% |
| 15 to 24 years | 54.3% | 57.2% |
| 25 to 44 years | 88.8% | 80.0% |
| 45 to 64 years | 81.5% | 70.7% |
| 65 years and over | 22.0% | 13.4% |

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 25 years in 2023.

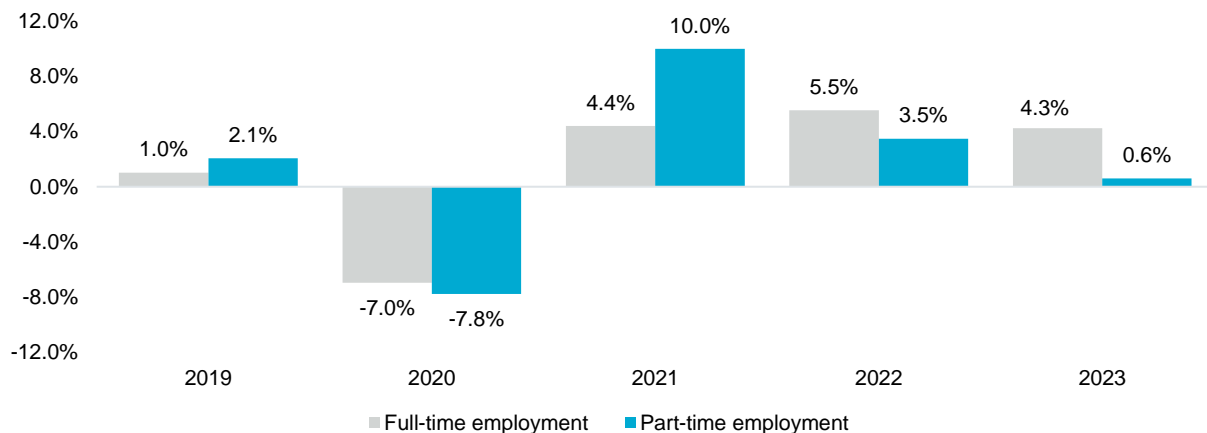
FIGURE 4: FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT, 2019 - 2023



Facts:
Full-time employment accounted for more than 80 per cent 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, 2019 - 2023 (per cent)

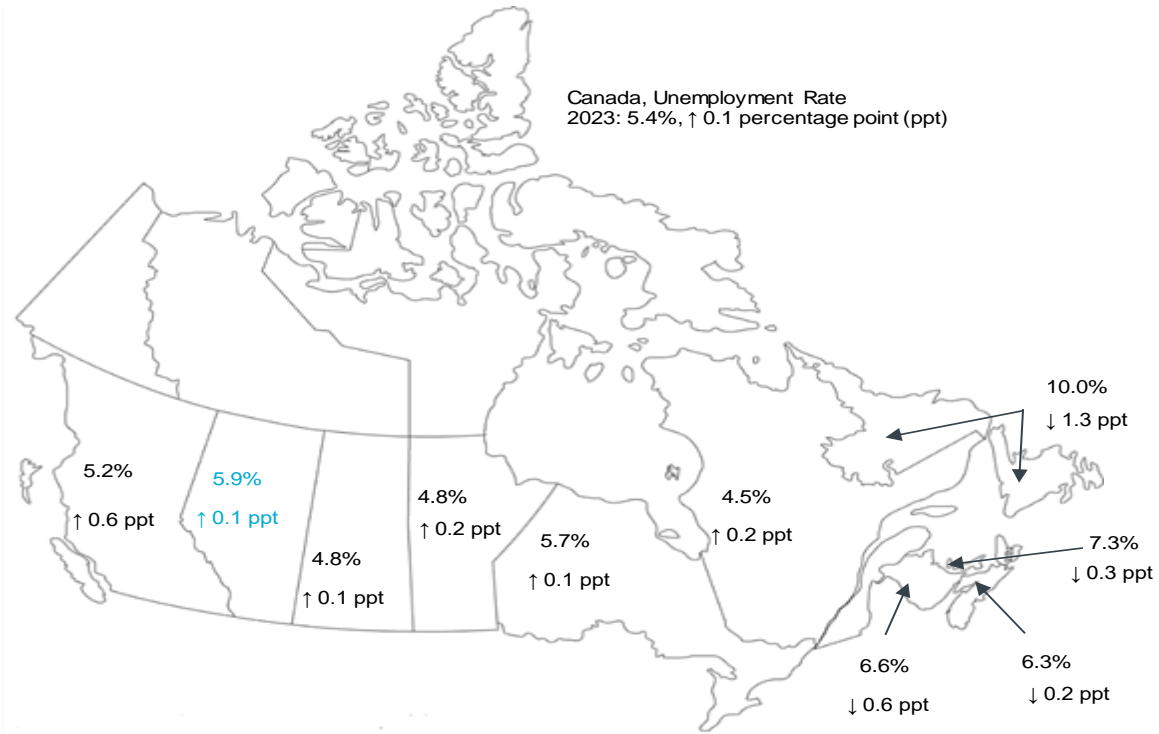


Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0327-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, annual

Facts:
Both full-time and part-time employment declined by more than 7.0 per cent in 2020, but increased in consecutive years after.

Unemployment

FIGURE 6: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY PROVINCE, 2023 (CHANGES IN PERCENTAGE POINTS (PPT) FROM 2022)



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

TABLE 8: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY PROVINCE, 2023

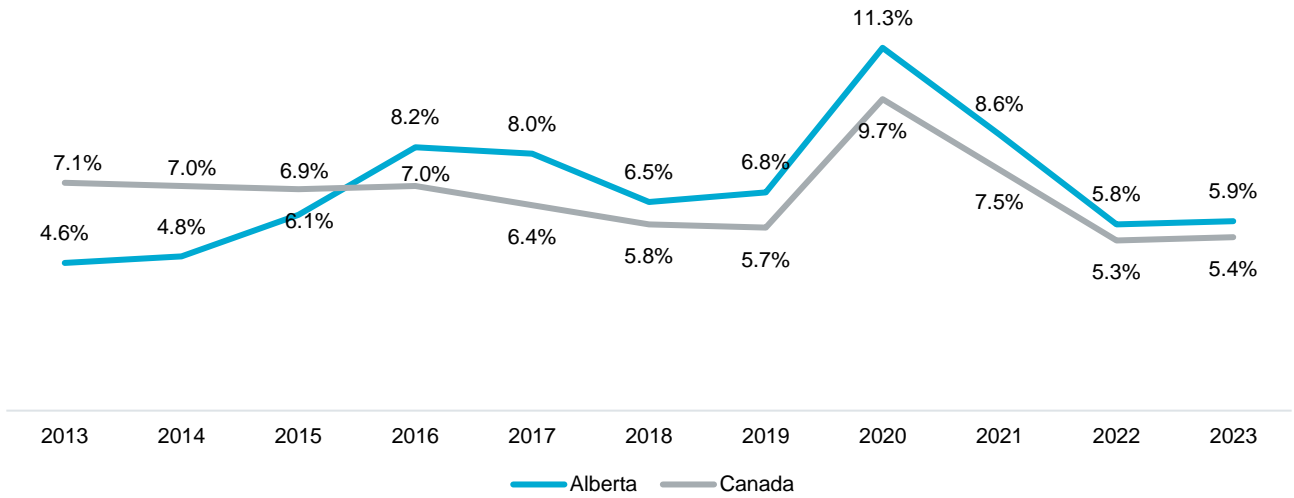
| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Canada | 5.4% |
| Quebec | 4.5% |
| Manitoba | 4.8% |
| Saskatchewan | 4.8% |
| British Columbia | 5.2% |
| Ontario | 5.7% |
| Alberta | 5.9% |
| Nova Scotia | 6.3% |
| New Brunswick | 6.6% |
| Prince Edward Island | 7.3% |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 10.0% |

Facts:

In 2023, Alberta's unemployment rate was the fifth highest among provinces.

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

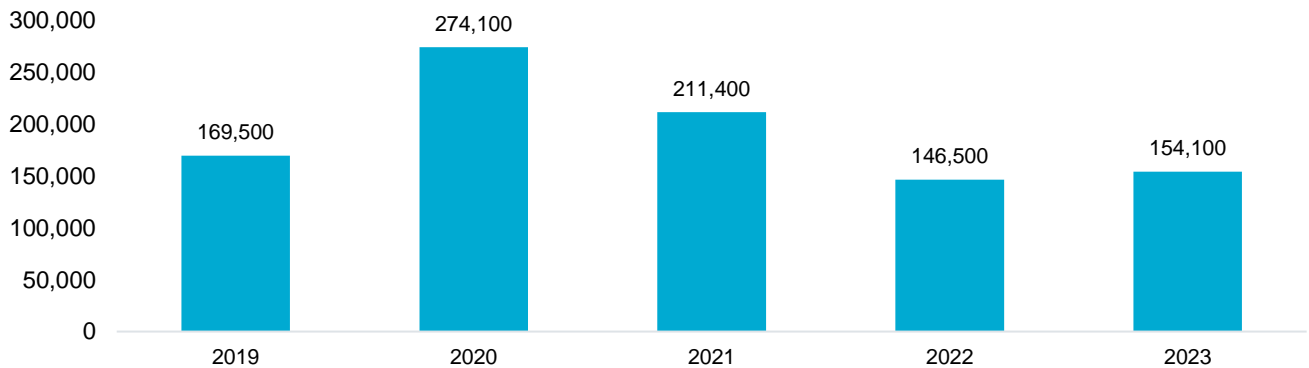
FIGURE 7: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2013 – 2023
(per cent)



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 per cent in 2020, but has since declined to 5.9 per cent in 2023. The province's rate has been above the national level since 2016.

FIGURE 8: UNEMPLOYMENT, 2019 - 2023



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

Facts:
The number of unemployed Albertans has declined since 2020 and reached an average of 154,100 in 2023.

Economic Region

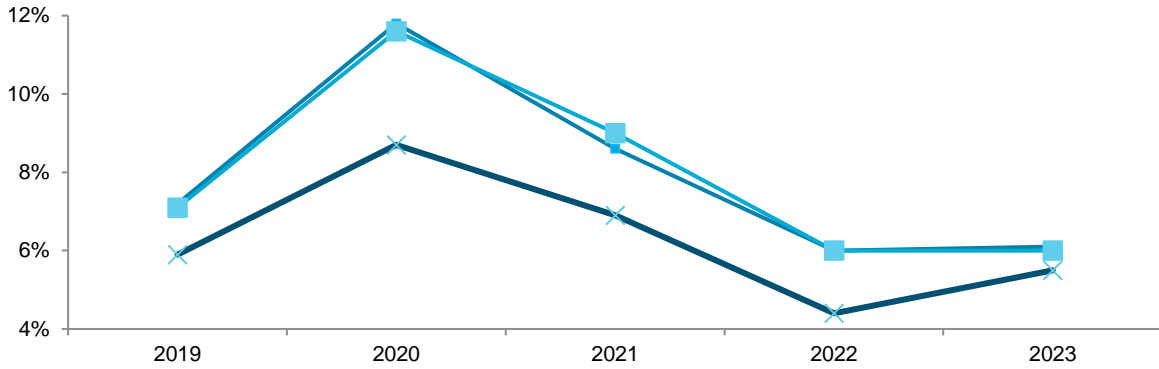
TABLE 9: LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS BY ECONOMIC REGION, 2023

| | Labour Force | Employment | Unemployment |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Lethbridge-Medicine Hat | 163,700 | 154,700 | 9,000 |
| Camrose-Drumheller | 108,300 | 103,500 | 4,800 |
| Calgary | 1,018,500 | 957,700 | 60,900 |
| Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca- Grande Prairie-Peace River | 202,100 | 191,500 | 10,600 |
| Red Deer | 119,600 | 111,100 | 8,400 |
| Edmonton | 922,200 | 865,700 | 56,500 |
| Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake | 80,700 | 76,800 | 4,000 |
| Alberta | 2,615,200 | 2,461,100 | 154,100 |

| | Unemployment Rate | Participation Rate | Employment Rate |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Lethbridge-Medicine Hat | 5.5% | 65.5% | 61.9% |
| Camrose-Drumheller | 4.4% | 65.2% | 62.3% |
| Calgary | 6.0% | 70.5% | 66.3% |
| Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca- Grande Prairie-Peace River | 5.2% | 70.8% | 67.1% |
| Red Deer | 7.0% | 64.6% | 60.0% |
| Edmonton | 6.1% | 70.0% | 65.7% |
| Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake | 5.0% | 74.7% | 71.0% |
| Alberta | 5.9% | 69.6% | 65.5% |

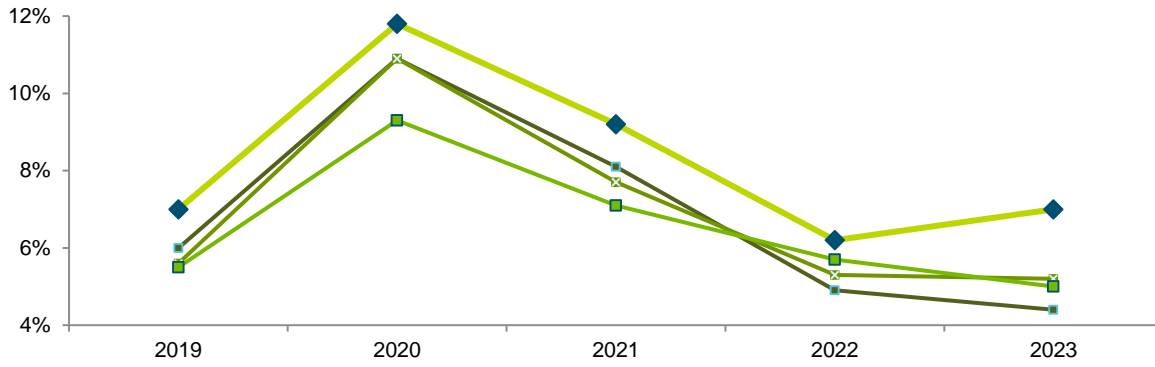
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0393-01 Labour force characteristics, annual

FIGURE 9: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY ECONOMIC REGION, 2019 – 2023
(per cent)



Census Metropolitan Area

- Edmonton
- Calgary
- x— Lethbridge-Medicine Hat



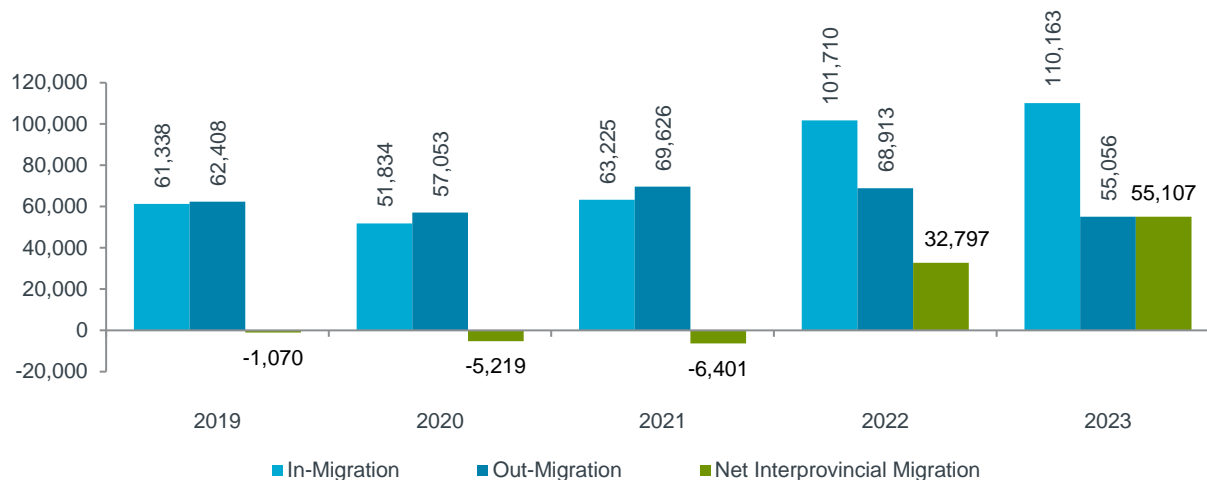
Census Agglomeration

- Camrose-Drumheller
- x— 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

Interprovincial Migration

FIGURE 10: INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION OF ALBERTA, 2019 - 2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0020-01 Estimates of the components of interprovincial migration, quarterly

Facts: From 2019 to 2021, more migrants left Alberta than moved into the province. Since 2022, Alberta experienced significant in-migration, resulting in positive net interprovincial migration.

TABLE 10: INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION (ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS), 2023

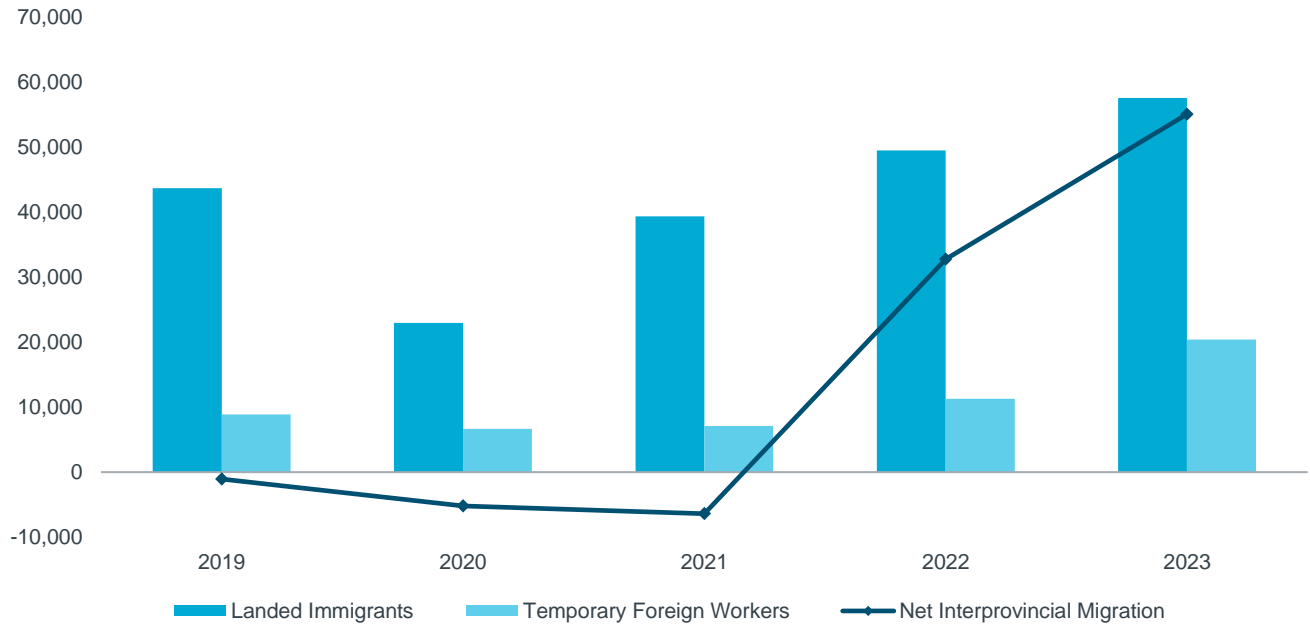
| | Migrants into Alberta from | Migrants leaving Alberta to | Net Migration to Alberta |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,390 | 1,656 | 734 |
| Prince Edward Island | 928 | 419 | 509 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,394 | 2,300 | 1,094 |
| New Brunswick | 2,461 | 1,469 | 992 |
| Quebec | 4,455 | 2,375 | 2,080 |
| Ontario | 38,236 | 14,860 | 23,376 |
| Manitoba | 7,455 | 2,234 | 5,221 |
| Saskatchewan | 11,458 | 6,424 | 5,034 |
| British Columbia | 37,650 | 22,400 | 15,250 |
| Yukon | 480 | 317 | 163 |
| Northwest Territories | 1,065 | 464 | 601 |
| Nunavut | 191 | 138 | 53 |

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 and the top origin provinces for migrants moving to Alberta in 2023.

International Migration

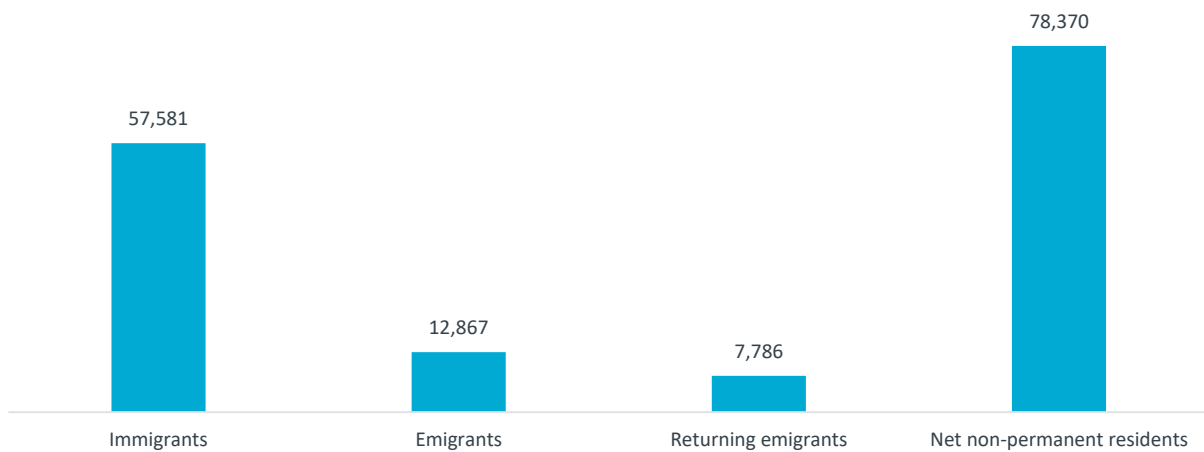
FIGURE 11: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, 2019 - 2023



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, 2023



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

TABLE 11: DESTINATIONS (ECONOMIC REGIONS) OF IMMIGRANTS, 2021/2022

| Economic Region | 2021/2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Number | Share |
| Lethbridge-Medicine Hat | 2,190 | 4.2% |
| Camrose-Drumheller | 794 | 1.5% |
| Calgary | 25,943 | 49.3% |
| Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House | 907 | 1.7% |
| Red Deer | 966 | 1.8% |
| Edmonton | 19,449 | 37.0% |
| Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River | 1,268 | 2.4% |
| Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake | 1,056 | 2.0% |
| Alberta | 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 all immigrants coming to Alberta from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 were destined to Calgary.

Indigenous Peoples Off-Reserve

TABLE 12: EMPLOYMENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE BY ECONOMIC REGION, 2023

| Region | Provincial Employment | Indigenous people off-reserve | Indigenous share of employment |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alberta | 2,456,300 | 132,200 | 5.4% |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat | 154,400 | 8,600 | 5.6% |
| Camrose - Drumheller | 103,400 | 6,300 | 6.1% |
| Calgary | 954,900 | 27,700 | 2.9% |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River | 191,300 | 24,900 | 13.0% |
| Red Deer | 111,100 | 6,400 | 5.8% |
| Edmonton | 864,400 | 47,400 | 5.5% |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake | 76,800 | 10,800 | 14.1% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Facts:

There were 132,200 employed Indigenous peoples off-reserve in Alberta in 2023. This accounted for 5.4 per cent of total employment.

In 2023, 14.1 per cent of employed Albertans in Wood Buffalo – Cold Lake region were Indigenous people off-reserve.

TABLE 13: SHARE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE BY REGION, 2023

| | |
|--|--------|
| Edmonton | 35.9% |
| Calgary | 21.0% |
| Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River | 18.8% |
| Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake | 8.2% |
| Lethbridge - Medicine Hat | 6.5% |
| Red Deer | 4.8% |
| Camrose - Drumheller | 4.8% |
| Alberta | 100.0% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Facts:

More than 50 per cent of the employed Indigenous peoples off-reserve in Alberta in 2023 were in the Edmonton and Calgary economic regions.

TABLE 14: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OFF-RESERVE BY PROVINCE, 2023

| | All people | Indigenous people off-reserve |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Quebec | 4.5% | 5.9% |
| Saskatchewan | 4.9% | 9.4% |
| Manitoba | 5.0% | 8.5% |
| British Columbia | 5.2% | 8.1% |
| Ontario | 5.7% | 8.3% |
| Alberta | 6.0% | 10.5% |
| Nova Scotia | 6.4% | 11.0% |
| New Brunswick | 6.6% | * |
| Prince Edward Island | 7.1% | * |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 9.9% | 13.4% |
| Canada | 5.4% | 8.8% |

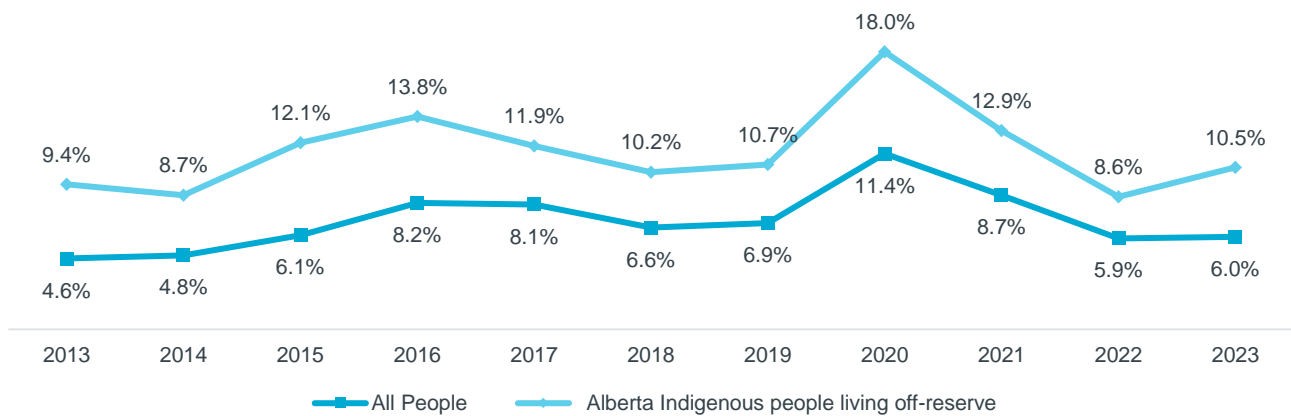
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

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

Facts:

In 2023, the unemployment rate for Indigenous peoples off-reserve was above the overall unemployment rate in Alberta.

FIGURE 13: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OFF-RESERVE IN ALBERTA, 2013 – 2023
(per cent)



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Facts:

In 2020, the unemployment rate for Indigenous peoples was 6.6 percentage points higher than the provincial unemployment rate. In 2023, it narrowed to 4.5 percentage points higher.

Industry

TABLE 15: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY INDUSTRY, 2023

| Industry Group | 2023 | Change | | 2023 | |
|---|------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| | Employment | | From 2022 | Unemployment Rate | |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 365,500 | ↓ | -500 | 3.8% | |
| Health care and social assistance | 324,400 | ↑ | 15,300 | 2.3% | |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 241,600 | ↑ | 22,700 | 2.7% | |
| Construction | 241,500 | ↑ | 4,100 | 5.6% | |
| Educational services | 161,700 | ↓ | -6,400 | 3.1% | |
| Transportation and warehousing | 145,800 | ↑ | 15,100 | 3.7% | |
| Manufacturing | 144,700 | ↑ | 14,200 | 2.6% | |
| Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas | 137,300 | ↓ | -1,200 | 4.2% | |
| Accommodation and food services | 132,400 | ↑ | 3,900 | 6.2% | |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing | 129,700 | ↑ | 4,700 | 3.0% | |
| Public administration | 114,000 | ↑ | 5,800 | 1.6% | |
| Other services (except public administration) | 99,400 | ↑ | 3,700 | 3.7% | |
| Information, culture and recreation | 82,600 | ↑ | 300 | 5.3% | |
| Business, building and other support services | 75,600 | ↑ | 1,900 | 5.5% | |
| Agriculture | 44,700 | ↑ | 1,500 | * | * |
| Utilities | 20,100 | | 0 | * | * |

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 16, SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 2023

| | |
|---|--------|
| Wholesale and retail trade | 14.9% |
| Health care and social assistance | 13.2% |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 9.8% |
| Construction | 9.8% |
| Educational services | 6.6% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 5.9% |
| Manufacturing | 5.9% |
| Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas | 5.6% |
| Accommodation and food services | 5.4% |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing | 5.3% |
| Public administration | 4.6% |
| Other services (except public administration) | 4.0% |
| Information, culture and recreation | 3.4% |
| Business, building and other support services | 3.1% |
| Agriculture | 1.8% |
| Utilities | 0.8% |
| Total (Alberta) | 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 14.9 per cent in 2023.

Occupation

TABLE 17, EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, 2023

| Occupations | 2023 Employment | | Change from 2022 |
|--|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| Sales and service occupations, except management | 520,900 | ↑ | 3,400 |
| Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, except management | 432,600 | ↑ | 23,300 |
| Business, finance and administration occupations, except management | 397,900 | ↑ | 37,400 |
| Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services, except management | 248,500 | ↑ | 3,200 |
| Management | 238,300 | ↑ | 7,900 |
| Natural and applied sciences and related occupations, except management | 214,900 | ↑ | 4,900 |
| Health occupations, except management | 193,300 | ↑ | 2,700 |
| Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations, except management | 79,300 | ↓ | -3,900 |
| Occupations in manufacturing and utilities, except management | 75,000 | ↑ | 1,300 |
| Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport, except management | 60,500 | ↑ | 5,000 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0416-01 Labour force characteristics by occupation, annual

Facts: In 2023, Business, finance and administration occupations, except management experienced the largest increases in employment from the year before.

FIGURE 14: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY OCCUPATION, 2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0416-01 Labour force characteristics by occupation, annual

Facts:

Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, except management, posted the highest unemployment rates while health occupations, except management, posted the lowest unemployment rates in 2023.

Education

TABLE 18: THE PROPORTION OF THE WORKFORCE BY EDUCATION LEVEL, 2023

| Highest Educational Level Attained | Year 2023 |
|--|-----------|
| No degree, certificate or diploma | 8.5% |
| High school diploma | 21.6% |
| High school diploma, with some post-secondary | 5.0% |
| Trade certificate | 11.4% |
| College diploma | 19.1% |
| Certificate or diploma below bachelor's degree | 3.1% |
| Bachelor's degree | 22.0% |
| Graduate degree | 9.2% |

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

Facts:
 In 2023, more than 20 per cent of the workforce had a bachelor's degree.