



Labour Market Bulletin

Alberta

December 2019



This Labour Market Bulletin provides an analysis of Labour Force Survey results for the province of Alberta, including the regions of Calgary, Edmonton, Central Alberta and Mountain Parks, Southern Alberta, and Northern Alberta.

OVERVIEW

Labour market conditions stagnated in Alberta during the fourth and final quarter (October, November, December) of 2019. Employment tracked at 2,344,430, which represents a decline of 0.1% from the previous quarter and virtually no change compared to the same time period in 2018. In the fourth quarter of 2019 the participation rate came in at 71%. This is virtually unchanged from Q3-2019 but is 0.9 percentage points lower than the fourth quarter of 2018, as labour force growth outpaced employment growth¹.

On a quarterly basis, there was little change in full-time and part-time employment. However, when compared to the figures in Q4-2018, gains in part-time employment (+11,300) almost entirely made up for losses in full-time employment.

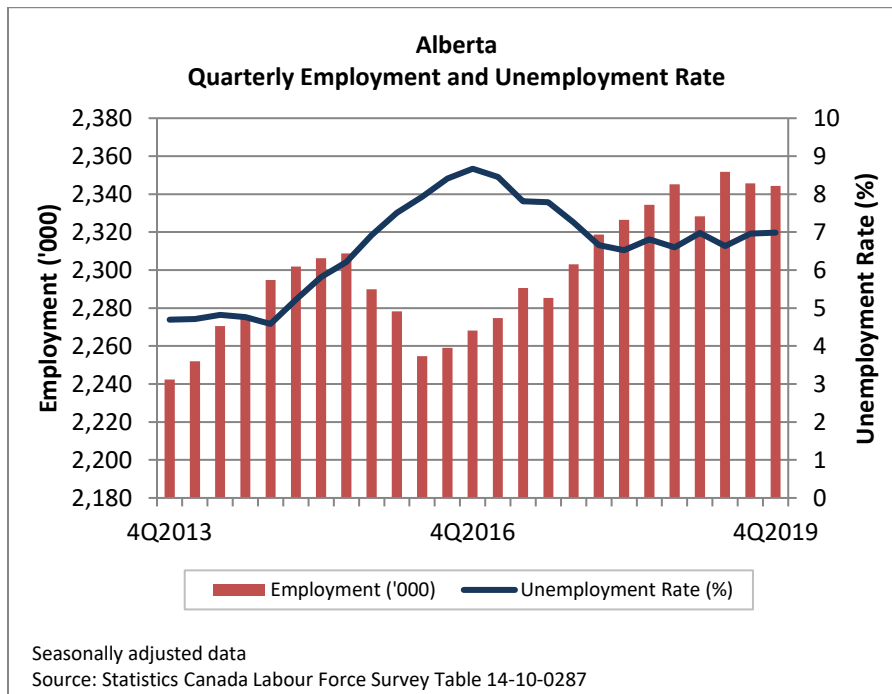
Alberta Quarterly Labour Force Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data	4th Quarter 2019	3rd Quarter 2019	4th Quarter 2018	Quarterly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Population 15 + ('000)	3,550.4	3,534.4	3,490.1	16.0	0.5	60.3	1.7
Labour Force ('000)	2,520.5	2,521.2	2,510.9	-0.7	0.0	9.6	0.4
Employment ('000)	2,344.4	2,345.7	2,345.2	-1.3	-0.1	-0.8	0.0
Full-Time ('000)	1,919.2	1,920.1	1,931.4	-0.9	0.0	-12.2	-0.6
Part-Time ('000)	425.2	425.6	413.9	-0.4	-0.1	11.3	2.7
Unemployment ('000)	176.0	175.5	165.7	0.5	0.3	10.3	6.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	7.0	6.6	0.0	-	0.4	-
Participation Rate (%)	71.0	71.3	71.9	-0.3	-	-0.9	-
Employment Rate (%)	66.0	66.4	67.2	-0.4	-	-1.2	-

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0287, formerly CANSIM 282-0087

The unemployment rate in Alberta remained steady at 7.0% in Q4-2019. This is unchanged compared to Q3-2019, and is 0.4 percentage points higher than Q4-2018. Although it was among the highest in the country, it is a significant improvement from the peak of 8.7% during the recession in 2016.



Excluding a strong second quarter in 2019, employment growth in Alberta has under performed compared to the national average (+0.1% in Q4-2019) since Q2-2018.



Hourly paid Albertans worked on average 31.4 hours per week in October 2019 (the most recent data available), which represents a slight decrease (-0.63%) from October 2018. Despite the decline, this remains well above the national average of 30.5 hours. Meanwhile, there has been healthy earnings growth in Alberta. Year over year average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees increased by 3.78% to \$1,185.35. While some provinces have experienced greater growth, average earnings in Alberta are still the highest among provinces².

Between October 2018 and October 2019 (the most recent data available), the number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries declined by 4.3% compared to a national increase of 0.5%³.

Unemployment by major demographic groupings

Turning to demographics, men under the age of 25 saw a substantial increase in their unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2019 to 18.3%. This figure is significantly higher than the national average (13%) for men of that age and for Alberta females (10.3%) of the same age group. Unemployment in young men has trended upwards since Q1-2019 and is 4.8 percentage points higher than the same time period last year⁴. A year over year downturn in employment in the resource extraction (-9.3%) and construction (-4.1%) industries are in part driving the poor labour force outcomes among young Alberta males⁵. These industries remain male dominated. In 2018, 78.5% of employees in the resource extraction industry and 84.6% in the construction industry were men⁶.

Alberta Quarterly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age

Seasonally adjusted data	4th Quarter 2019 (%)	3rd Quarter 2019 (%)	4th Quarter 2018 (%)	Quarterly Variation (% points)	Yearly Variation (% points)
	Total	7.0	7.0	6.6	0.0
25 years and over	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Men - 25 years and over	6.1	6.6	6.3	-0.5	-0.2
Women - 25 years and over	5.5	5.0	5.5	0.5	0.0
15 to 24 years	14.4	14.0	11.2	0.4	3.2
Men - 15 to 24 years	18.3	16.4	13.5	1.9	4.8
Women - 15 to 24 years	10.3	11.4	8.7	-1.1	1.6

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0287, formerly CANSIM 282-0087

Labour market indicators for Indigenous people

The Indigenous population living off-reserve aged 15 years and older was 173,400 in the fourth quarter of 2019. This accounted for nearly 5% of the overall population for the province. Employment among Indigenous people in Alberta stood at roughly 104,900, representing an increase of 4,200 (4.2%) compared to Q4-2018. This is especially impressive considering overall employment in the province was unchanged.

The unemployment rate for the Indigenous population was 9.2%. Although still above the provincial average, there has been a substantial narrowing of the gap. Compared to Q4-2019 the unemployment rate decreased from 11.4%, or 2.2 percentage points.

Alberta - Labour Market Indicators for Indigenous People

3-month moving averages Seasonally unadjusted data	Indigenous		Yearly variation (Indigenous)		Non-Indigenous		Yearly variation (non-Indigenous)	
	Q4 2019	Q4 2018	number	%	Q4 2019	Q4 2018	number	%
Population 15 + ('000)	173.4	171.4	2.0	1.2	3,376.9	3,318.7	58.2	1.8
Labour Force ('000)	115.5	113.6	1.9	1.7	2,392.8	2,374.4	18.4	0.8
Employment ('000)	104.9	100.7	4.2	4.2	2,238.2	2,234.7	3.5	0.2
Full-Time ('000)	87.6	82.8	4.8	5.8	1,817.5	1,831.9	-14.4	-0.8
Part-Time ('000)	17.3	17.9	-0.6	-3.4	420.7	402.7	18.0	4.5
Unemployment ('000)	10.7	12.9	-2.2	-17.1	154.6	139.7	14.9	10.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.2	11.4	-2.2	-	6.5	5.9	0.6	-
Participation Rate (%)	66.6	66.3	0.3	-	70.9	71.5	-0.6	-
Employment Rate (%)	60.5	58.8	1.7	-	66.3	67.3	-1.0	-

Notes: The Labour Force Survey excludes those living on-reserve.

Estimates are based on three-month moving averages.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Totals may be different from other tables due to adjustments done to indigenous statistics in the Labour Force Survey.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – ESDC custom table

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Turning to employment by industry, the province's **goods-producing sector** (e.g. construction) saw job losses compared to both the previous quarter and Q4 of last year. By contrast, the **services-producing sector** (e.g. Accommodation and food services) saw job gains over both periods.

Notably, Alberta's goods-producing sector represents a far larger share of the economy and labour market than it does in other major provinces. Despite on-going job losses, the goods-producing sector's outsized share still accounts for one-quarter of total employment in the province, 4.4 percentage points above the national average.

Alberta Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, by Industry

Seasonally adjusted data ('000)	4th Quarter 2019	3rd Quarter 2019	4th Quarter 2018	Quarterly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Total employed, all industries	2,344.4	2,345.7	2,345.2	-1.3	-0.1	-0.8	0.0
Goods-producing sector	583.2	590.8	601.8	-7.6	-1.3	-18.6	-3.1
Agriculture	50.6	50.8	47.7	-0.2	-0.4	2.9	6.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	138.2	140.4	152.4	-2.2	-1.6	-14.2	-9.3
Utilities	24.4	24.3	24.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4
Construction	235.8	240.1	245.9	-4.3	-1.8	-10.1	-4.1
Manufacturing	134.1	135.2	131.6	-1.1	-0.8	2.5	1.9
Services-producing sector	1,761.2	1,755.0	1,743.5	6.2	0.4	17.7	1.0
Trade	336.5	337.7	328.4	-1.2	-0.4	8.1	2.5
Transportation and warehousing	135.0	139.2	139.6	-4.2	-3.0	-4.6	-3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	107.5	106.0	105.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	191.7	186.6	181.4	5.1	2.7	10.3	5.7
Business, building and other support services	79.0	82.1	90.8	-3.1	-3.8	-11.8	-13.0
Educational services	161.2	158.9	153.8	2.3	1.4	7.4	4.8
Health care and social assistance	303.7	294.0	286.2	9.7	3.3	17.5	6.1
Information, culture and recreation	76.0	76.5	77.8	-0.5	-0.7	-1.8	-2.3
Accommodation and food services	152.0	141.2	149.1	10.8	7.6	2.9	1.9
Other services	108.8	117.4	116.9	-8.6	-7.3	-8.1	-6.9
Public administration	109.9	115.4	114.0	-5.5	-4.8	-4.1	-3.6

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table T14-10-0355, formerly CANSIM 282-0088

Alberta's resource extraction industry (forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas) lost an estimated 14,200 positions compared to Q4-2018, the majority of which occurred in oil and gas extraction. Employment in the overall industry, which peaked at 182,000 in Q3-2014, is down by about 25%.

Oil and gas

Oil extraction occurs in almost every corner of Alberta. However, the oilsands region produces by far the largest share. In October 2019 (the most recent data available), oilsands operations accounted for 84% of total oil production in the province. Oilsands projects are large, and capital intensive, requiring massive up front investment – and relatively few workers during their long operating lives. While direct employment in oil and gas extraction is down by as much as one-quarter, since Q3-2014, oil production is up by about one-third.⁷

Although anticipated for years, oil production in Alberta exceeded export pipeline take away capacity during 2018. This led to an in-province oil storage glut and punishing low prices for Western Canada Select (WCS), Alberta's benchmark bitumen crude. In response, the Government of Alberta placed an overall cap (curtailment) on oil production, effective January 2019. Through its first five months, the cap successfully raised the average price of WCS to \$46.50 USD per barrel, \$10 to \$15 below the benchmark price of U.S. crude oil. However, as the provincial government steadily reduced the cap limit, and both production and oil transport by rail increased, the price of WCS declined. As of December 30th, benchmark Alberta crude fetched \$39 USD per barrel, \$23 below its U.S. counterpart.

Oil-by-rail, currently at record levels and ramping up further still, will likely reach 550,000 barrels per day (bpd) in 2020.⁸ Nevertheless, industry continues to pin its hopes on the completion of at least two of the three major export pipeline projects: Trans Mountain Expansion (TMX), Keystone XL, and the Line 3 replacement project. Of these, Line 3 is likely to be the first to come on stream, although further delays are still possible in Minnesota. While both industry and government had been expecting Line 3 to be operational by the end of 2019, the Government of Minnesota appealed the project, delaying the pipeline's in-service date to late 2020 at best.

In June, the federal cabinet re-approved the Trans Mountain Expansion project, with construction in Alberta – and at the Westridge Terminal in Burnaby – resuming two months later. The laying of pipe in British Columbia is now set for spring 2020. The project twins an aging pipeline from Alberta to tidewater in Burnaby B.C., almost tripling its capacity from 300,000 barrels per day (bpd) to 890,000 bpd.⁹

Other goods-producing industries

Looking at Alberta's other goods-producing industries, **construction** posted a heavy year over year job loss in Q4-2019 (-4.1%). In November (the most recent data available), the seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in the province – including both new product and renovations – declined. At \$970 million, building permits fell by 4.2% compared to November 2018.¹⁰ There have also been troubling signs of residential overbuilding in the province. In November, completed and sold – i.e. absorbed – new housing units in Alberta's two major centres of Calgary and Edmonton accounted for 28% of all large-city units absorbed nation-wide. At the same time, however, the two cities accounted for 35% of all large-city *unabsorbed* (completed and unsold) units.¹¹

After a poor 2018, Alberta's **agriculture** industry had hoped for a recovery year in 2019. Instead, trade disruptions – particularly with China – dampened the sector outlook. In March, China revoked all licences to ship Canadian canola into that country.¹² China then temporarily halted the importation of Canadian meat products, following the one-time discovery of counterfeit Canadian veterinary certificates.¹³ In fact, most Canadian agricultural exports to China took a heavy hit in 2019, with the notable exception of wheat. According to Industry Canada's

Trade Data Online, Canada-wide wheat exports to China were up 1% January through November vs the same 11 months in 2018. However, shipments from Alberta were down 7% on the period.¹⁴

Moreover, this year's harvest did not go well, as winter arrived early in Alberta. Only 90% of crops were harvested in 2019, with little hope of the remaining 10% being profitably removed in spring 2020.¹⁵

While low energy prices are a huge negative for the resource extraction sector, they are a significant plus for Alberta's expanding petrochemical **manufacturing** industry. Both Inter Pipeline and Pembina Pipeline are building multi-billion dollar petrochemical complexes in Alberta's Industrial Heartland, just outside Edmonton's city limits.

Services-producing industries

Turning to the services-producing sector, at 1.761 million, overall employment was up 1.0% on the year and 0.4% on the quarter. Employment in **wholesale and retail trade** pulled back 0.4% in the fourth quarter, while still maintaining growth on the year (+2.5%). As in a number of other provinces, wholesale and retail trade is Alberta's largest industry by employee count.

In October (the latest available data), seasonally adjusted retail sales in Alberta decreased by 0.2% on the year, compared to a 0.6% decline nationwide.¹⁶ Wholesale sales fell for the third time in four months (-0.4%).¹⁷

Wholesale and retail trade has been one of the service industries deeply hurt by the prolonged slump in the provincial energy sector. For example, over the five-year period from October 2014 to October 2019, the total value of retail sales in Alberta increased by just 0.2% – compared to 18% Canada-wide.¹⁸ Wholesale trade fared even worse, down 5.7% after five years, compared to a national gain of almost one-fifth (+19%).¹⁹

Health care and social assistance, Alberta's second largest industry by employee count, posted good job growth on the quarter (+3.3%) – and very good job growth on the year (+6.1%). Health care, along with educational services, and public administration, are **public sector** industries, which tend to be driven more by population growth, and somewhat independent of economic conditions. As such, these industries have been less affected by the oil and gas downturn than have private sector industries such as wholesale and retail trade.

That being said, in its first Budget, Alberta's new government proposes a course change and a 2.8% reduction in provincial operating expenses. The Province intends to reduce its public service by 7.7% over four years through hiring restraints and attrition, and to reduce post-secondary institutions' operating grants by up to 7.9%.

Employment in **public administration** retreated from the previous quarter (-4.8%), and when compared to Q4-2018 as well (-3.6%).

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Compared to Q4-2018, year over year employment increased in three of Alberta's economic regions and declined in the remaining four. Job gains were most pronounced in Camrose-Drumheller (+3.8%) and Lethbridge-Medicine Hat (+2.69%).

Alberta Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region

Seasonally unadjusted data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	4th Quarter 2019 ('000)	4th Quarter 2018 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	4th Quarter 2019 (%)	4th Quarter 2018 (%)	Yearly Variation (% points)
Alberta	2,345.2	2,340.8	0.2	6.6	6.1	0.5
Economic Regions						
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	145.3	141.2	2.9	4.0	4.5	-0.5
Camrose - Drumheller	99.0	95.4	3.8	4.2	7.0	-2.8
Calgary	918.1	895.2	2.6	6.8	7.0	-0.2
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grand Prairie-Peace River	185.2	185.4	-0.1	5.9	5.2	0.7
Red Deer	109.9	123.1	-10.7	6.6	4.4	2.2
Edmonton	808.6	819.0	-1.3	7.4	5.8	1.6
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	79.1	81.6	-3.1	4.2	5.1	-0.9

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0293, formerly CANSIM 282-0122

In **Lethbridge-Medicine Hat**, employment increased 2.9% compared to Q4-2018. Over the same time period the unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points to 4.0%. The employment increase is due to strong performance in the services-producing sector, which offset losses in the goods-producing sector. Looking ahead in 2020, there is optimism that the goods-producing sector will strengthen as a number of renewable energy projects are slated to begin construction. This includes the first phase Suncor Energy's Forty Mile wind farm, located on 50,000 acres of land between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat²⁰. Two additional wind farms near Medicine Hat are expected to begin construction next summer as they clear regulatory hurdles²¹.

Year over year employment in **Camrose-Drumheller** increased by approximately 3,600, or 3.8%, in the fourth quarter of 2019. Full-time employment drove these impressive gains, while part-time employment contracted slightly. As a result, the unemployment rate declined to 4.2%, a 2.8 percentage point drop from Q4-2018. Turning to an industry perspective, both the goods-producing and services-producing industries experienced year over year job gains. The goods-producing sector, and in particular the construction industry, should continue to edge up as G3 plans to build a new grain elevator near Vermilion. Construction is expected to begin in early 2020, pending final regulatory approvals, with completion in 2021²². With a capacity of 34,000 tonnes and location on a CN Rail line, it is expected that this will also boost the agriculture industry once it is on line.

At 185,200, employment was virtually unchanged in **Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Peace River** (-0.1%) compared to Q4-2018. The unemployment rate did edge up to 5.9% (+0.7 percentage points) as a result of more people entering the labour force. Employment gains in the services-producing sector were almost

completely offset by losses in the goods-producing sector. The services-producing sector will likely continue to drive the labour market in 2020 as tourism in the Banff and Jasper National Parks continues to soar. To accommodate the influx of visitors, estimated at 4.09 million in 2018/19, the Banff council has tentatively approved funding to continue the Calgary-Banff On-It bus service and to increase the frequency of the Banff-Canmore route. This move is to encourage those commuters who still prefer to drive to Banff to instead take the bus, thus alleviating the town of vehicle congestion²³.

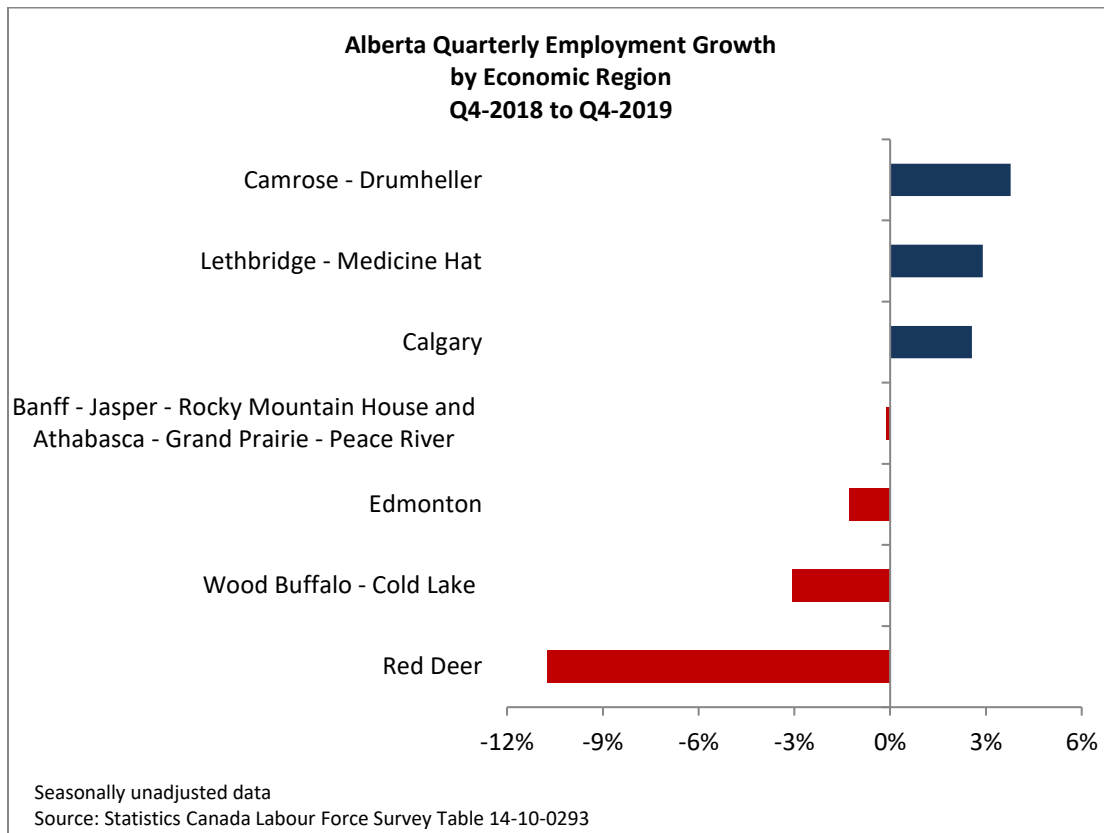
Red Deer is closing out a disappointing 2019 with a year over year loss of 13,200 jobs (-10.7%). The unemployment rate edged up to 6.6%. Given the poor labour market conditions in the region, a staggering 11,100 (8.6%) people left the labour force. Strong manufacturing and construction industries are expected to help offset weakness in oil and gas, and agriculture²⁴, which has been hurt by a slump in global commodity prices. The Red Deer City Council has approved the 2020-2024 capital budgets, allocating a significant amount (approximately \$15 million) to infrastructure, road and bridge upgrades and construction in 2020²⁵.

To the northeast, employment in **Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake** decreased by 3.1% compared to Q4-2018, or approximately 2,500 jobs. At 79,100, this is the lowest level of employment since Q4-2011. Although the latest employment dip underscores the lack of active new oilsands projects in the region, there are several projects on the horizon.

In early December, the Government of Alberta approved Grizzly Oil Sands' \$200 million May River project²⁶. Now, both Grizzly's May River project and Imperial Oil's \$2.6 billion Aspen project have the regulatory approval to proceed, but await final corporate investment decisions before doing so²⁷. Teck Resources' proposed \$20.6 billion Frontier oilsands mine has cleared both federal and provincial regulators but at the time of writing sits with federal environment minister for final approval, a recommendation from the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. In December, Alberta's Premier was in Ottawa calling for approval of the project. Cabinet has until the end of February 2020 to decide²⁸.

Employment in **Calgary** increased by nearly 23,000 jobs (2.6%) on a year over year basis. The unemployment rate correspondingly fell by 0.2 percentage points to 6.8%. The services-producing sector was responsible for the employment gains, as the goods-producing sector continued to contract. There is good news on the horizon as a two-year EDGE UP (Energy to Digital Growth Education and Up Skilling Project) pilot project is launching to help transition displaced oil and gas workers in Calgary to high demand, high growth digital technology opportunities. The first of three cohorts will begin in February 2020 and will accommodate 15 full time participants at no cost. The program targets professionals displaced as a result of structural change in the oil and gas sector, such as engineers and geoscientists. EDGE UP is part of a larger initiative from the Future Skills Centre to test innovative approaches to skills development for mid-career workers²⁹.

In the provincial capital region, employment in **Edmonton** contracted by 10,400 (-1.3%) compared to Q4-2018. As a result, the unemployment rate jumped by 1.6 percentage points to 7.4%, the highest in the province. Public administration experienced the greatest losses in the fourth quarter. The Government of Alberta's budget, released in October, outlining a plan to reign in government spending and eliminate the provincial deficit by reducing the public service workforce by 2,100 (7.7%) over the next four years³⁰.



Note: In preparing this document, the authors have taken care to provide clients with labour market information that is timely and accurate at the time of publication. Since labour market conditions are dynamic, some of the information presented here may have changed since this document was published. Users are encouraged to also refer to other sources for additional information on the local economy and labour market. Information contained in this document does not necessarily reflect official policies of Employment and Social Development Canada.

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For information on the Labour Force Survey, please visit the Statistics Canada Web site at: www.statcan.gc.ca

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¹ Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0288-01 Employment by class of worker, monthly, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, last 5 months (x 1,000); Accessed on January 10, 2020.

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1410028801>

- ² Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0222-01 Employment, average hourly and weekly earnings (including overtime), and average weekly hours for the industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses, monthly, seasonally adjusted. Accessed on January 10, 2020. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1410022201>
- ³ Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0011-01 Employment insurance beneficiaries (regular benefits) by province and territory, monthly, seasonally adjusted; Accessed on January 10, 2020. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1410001101>
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- ⁷ The Government of Alberta's Economic Dashboard, Oil production as of October 2019. Published November 29, 2019. Accessed December 9, 2019 <https://economicdashboard.alberta.ca/OilProduction>
- ⁸ BNN Bloomberg; Canadian crude-by-rail shipments to surge, spurring investment; December 19, 2019. Accessed January 13, 2020 <https://www.bnnbloomberg.ca/canadian-crude-by-rail-shipments-to-surge-spurring-investment-1.1364960>
- ⁹ Edmonton Journal, Delay to Line 3 will keep oilpatch spending stagnant; March 7, 2019. Accessed October 15, 2019 <https://edmontonjournal.com/business/energy/varcoe-line-3-delay-will-keep-oilpatch-spending-stagnant/wcm/15bcf3b3-0feb-4194-a156-f205abbdec6d>
- ¹⁰ Statistics Canada, Table 34-10-0066-01 Building permits, by type of structure and type of work (x 1,000) – Seasonally adjusted, Oct 2019. Accessed January 13, 2020 <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3410006601>
- ¹¹ Statistics Canada, Table 34-10-0149-01 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, absorptions and unabsorbed inventory, newly completed dwellings, by type of dwelling unit in census metropolitan areas; November 2019. Accessed January 13, 2020 <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3410014901>
- ¹² Canola Council of Canada, Statement on trade with China; March 6, 2019. Accessed October 15, 2019. <https://www.canolacouncil.org/news/canola-council-of-canada-statement-on-trade-with-china/>
- ¹³ Financial Post, Someone is using fake Canadian certificates to smuggle meat into China, Jim Carr says. Published June 26, 2019. Accessed October 15, 2019 <https://business.financialpost.com/news/economy/carr-says-someone-is-using-fake-canadian-certificates-to-smuggle-meat-into-china>
- ¹⁴ Industry Canada, Trade Data Online. Accessed January 13, 2020 https://www.ic.gc.ca/app/scr/tdst/tdo/crtr.html?timePeriod=2%7CYear+To+Date&reportType=TE&hSelectedCodes=%7C1001&searchType=KS_CS&productType=HS6¤cy=CDN&countryList=specific&runReport=true&grouped=GROUPED&tOfFromCountry=CDN&areaCodes=553&naArea=9998
- ¹⁵ Government of Alberta, Alberta Crop Report – Final Report for 2019; published December 3, 2019. Accessed January 13, 2020 <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/af95ff5b-f8cc-4fd9-9bd6-e2642816028e/resource/d0d9166b-444a-4bb5-9a15-e18a3d467869/download/af-crop-report-2019-12-03.pdf>
- ¹⁶ Statistics Canada. Table 20-10-0008-01 Retail trade sales by province and territory (x 1,000); October 2019. Accessed January 13, 2020 <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=2010000801>

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- ¹⁷ Statistics Canada. Table 20-10-0074-01 Wholesale trade, sales (x 1,000); October 2019. Accessed January 13, 2020 <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=2010007401>
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