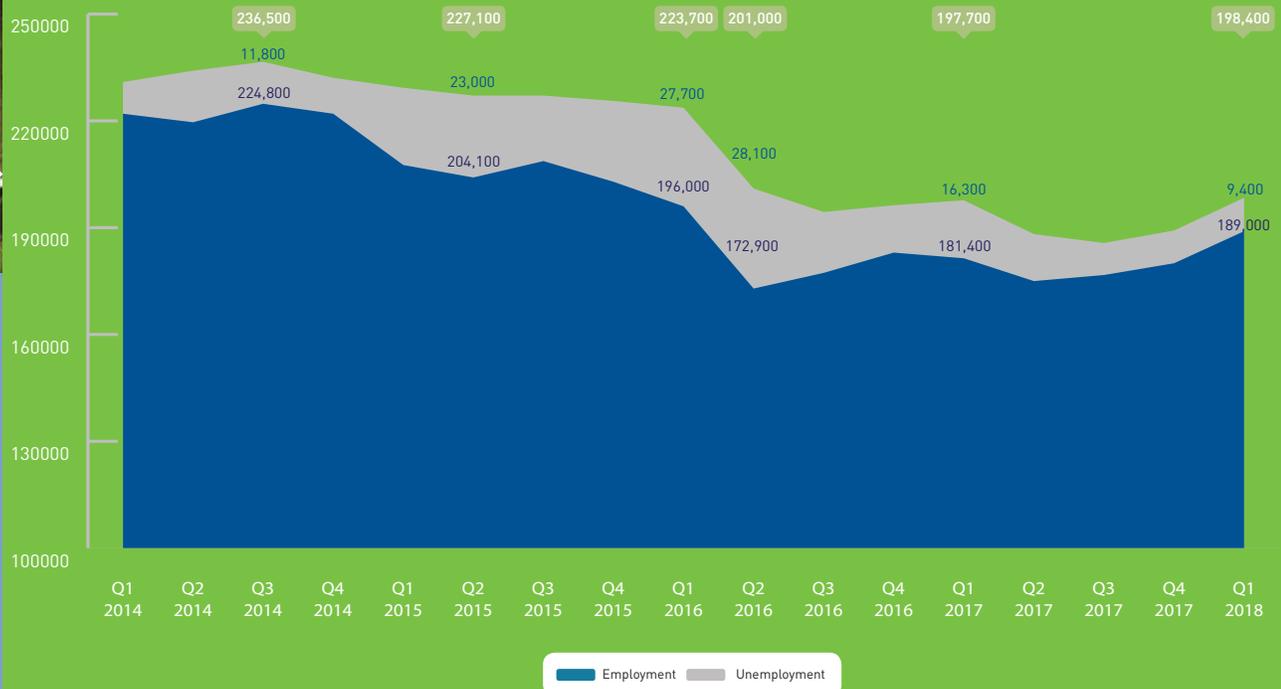


# CANADA'S OIL AND GAS EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR MARKET DATA Q1 2018

PetroLMI gathers labour force data from Statistics Canada to compile the industry specific quarterly details outlined below. The labour force for Canada's oil and gas industry refers to those 15 years of age and over who were employed or unemployed, or available to the labour market, specifically within the following industry sub-sectors: exploration and production (including oil sands), oil and gas services and pipeline transmission.



## NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

**In the first quarter (Q1) of 2018, Canada's oil and gas industry employed approximately 190,000 workers** – reflecting a 5% increase (or 9,000) from the previous quarter. Close to 65% (or 5,800) of employment growth occurred in the services sector, while 35% (or 2,800) was driven by the pipeline sector. Exploration and production, which includes oil sands, accounted for the remaining 5% (or 400) of oil and gas employment growth.

Q1 2018 marks the third consecutive quarter of oil and gas employment growth. When comparing year-over-year Q1 2018 employment was higher than Q1 2017 by 7,600.

Job recovery has occurred mostly in field and plant-based occupations as well as office-based positions that support exploitation, production and ongoing operations. Growth related to exploration will continue to be constrained with limited access to compete in global markets.

The oil and gas labour force shows signs of improvement, with a 5% (or 9,200) increase from Q4 2017 to Q1 2018.



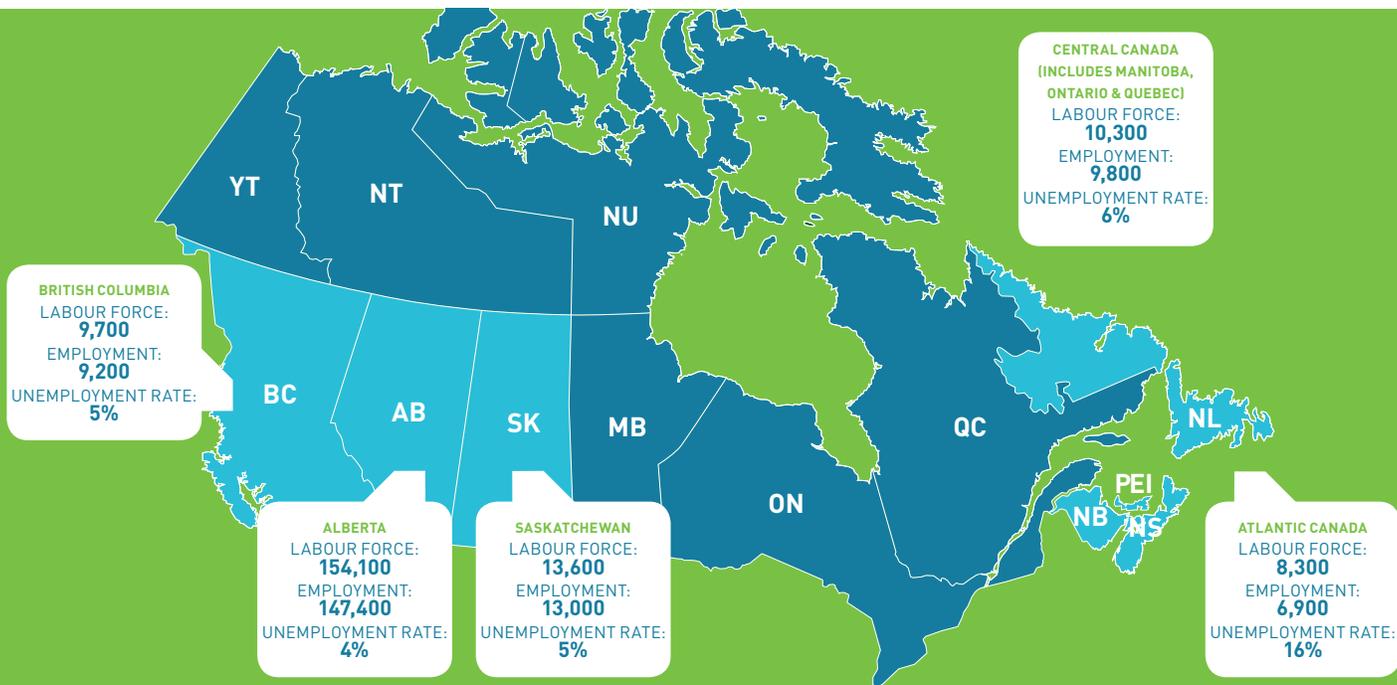
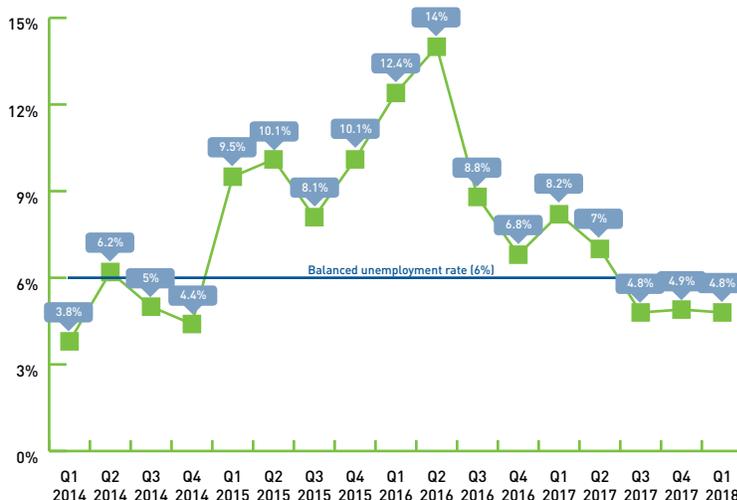
### Unemployment Rates Indicate a Tight Market

The oil and gas industry's unemployment rate little changed from 4.9% in Q4 2017 to 4.8% in Q1 2018. The low unemployment rate suggests the labour market remains tight and below a balanced rate of 6%, which could impede potential job growth and overall industry recovery.

The oil and gas industry's unemployment rate is below the national average of 6.2%. Enhanced communication of hiring needs and opportunities may help to attract new workers to further increase the oil and gas labour force. Companies may want to fill job vacancies through recovering workers from regions with higher unemployment rates, such as Atlantic Canada.

Note:

A 6% unemployment rate is considered to be ideal and suggests a balanced labour market. ([Labour Market Outlook 2017 to 2021 for Canada's Oil and Gas Industry](#))



## PROVINCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

**Alberta** oil and gas employment increased by 6% (or 8,800) from Q4 2017. The labour force also increased by 7% (or 10,200) from the previous quarter.

The labour force increase helped to ease a tight labour market for Alberta's oil and gas industry. The unemployment rates increased from 3.6% in Q4 2017 to 4.3% in Q1 2018.

**B.C.** oil and gas employment decreased by 9% (or 900) from Q4 2017. The labour force also decreased by 13% (or 1,500) from the previous quarter.

Unlike other oil and gas producing provinces, oil and gas employment in B.C. has been on a downward trend since Q2 2017.



**Saskatchewan** oil and gas employment increased 10% (or 1,200) from Q4 2017. The labour force also increased by 12% (or 1,400) from the previous quarter.

Q1 2018's labour force increase marks the third consecutive quarterly increase for Saskatchewan.



**Atlantic Canada** oil and gas employment decreased by 16% (or 1,300) from Q4 2017. The labour force also decreased by 12% (or 1,100) from the previous quarter.

**Central Canada** oil and gas employment increased by 2% (or 200) from the previous quarter. Although the labour force decreased by 5% (or 600).

#### METHODOLOGY

All data and figures were sourced from [Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey](#) for labour force, employment and unemployment within the following subsectors: exploration and production including oil sands, oil and gas services and pipeline transmission. Monthly LFS data are seasonally unadjusted and averaged by quarter. Since the LFS is a sample survey, all estimates are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. As such, data availability and accuracy could be challenging for data subsets (e.g., by subsector and by province). Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

For an overview of labour force survey and definitions please visit: [Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey](#)

