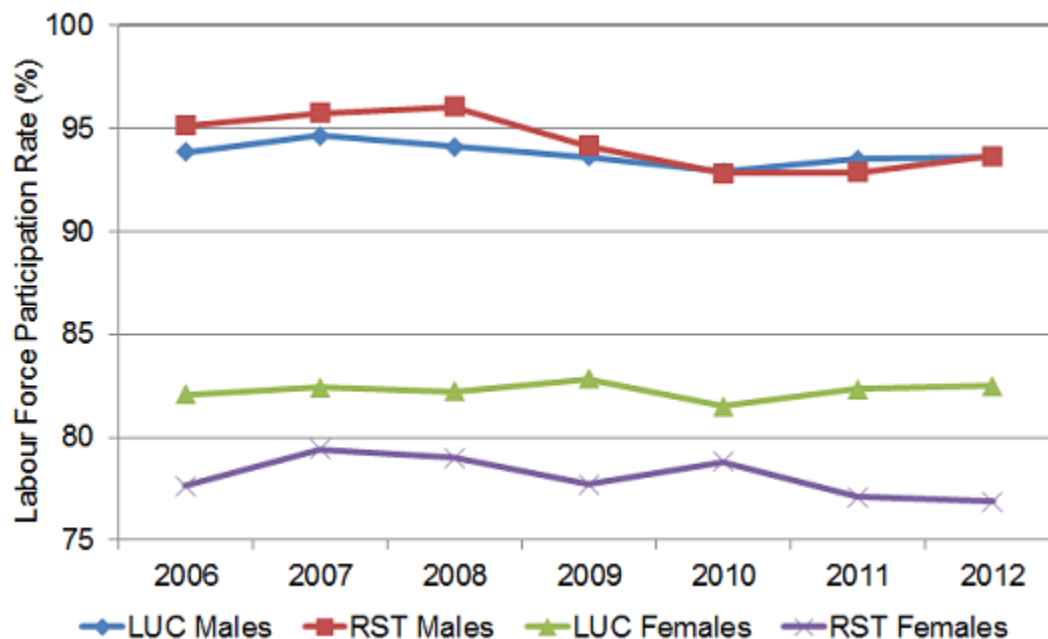


# Labour Force Participation Rate, Urban vs. Rural by Sex, Alberta

2013  
Alberta Official Statistic



In 2012, the labour force participation rate<sup>1</sup> (LFPR) for males was the same in rural and small town (RST) areas as in larger urban centres (LUCs) (93.6%).

In the years leading up to the 2009 economic downturn, the rural participation rate for males was higher than for urban males but the rate fell more in rural areas during the 2009-2010 employment downturn.

In 2012, the female participation rate was lower by 6 percentage points in rural Alberta compared to females in urban centres.

Over the 2006 to 2012 period, the female participation rate for all of Alberta varied slightly between 81% and 82%. The female rural rate was lower throughout this period, varying within the range of 77% to 79%. In 2012, the female rural rate was at the lower end of the range (77%).

**Notes:** Larger urban centres (LUC) include both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and Census Agglomerations (CA).

A [CMA](#) has a built-up core of 50,000 or more and a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 per cent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

A [CA](#) has a built-up core of 10,000 or more and a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 per cent or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Rural and small town areas are the areas outside CMAs and CAs.

<sup>1</sup> The labour force participation rate is the number of individuals in the labour force (employed plus unemployed) as a per cent of the total population. In this case, we refer to the core working age population, 25 to 54 years of age.