

Employment in rural and small town areas in the months BCE

(before Covid era or before coma economy)

and in the months CE

(Covid era or coma economy)

Selected charts up to July, 2020

August 7, 2020

Ray D. Bollman

RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Research Associate, Rural Development Institute,

Brandon University

Professional Associate, Leslie Harris Centre of Regional Policy and Development,

Memorial University

Research Associate, Rural Futures Research Centre,

Dalhousie University

Employment in rural and small town areas

- A. [Key findings](#)
- B. [Introduction -- COVID-19 timeline](#)
- C. [Definitions](#)
- D. [Choosing a benchmark or baseline](#)
- E. **COVID-19 impact: change compared to the same month in the previous year**
 - a. [Gap in number employed: Canada overall](#)
 - b. [Gap in number employed: By industry sector](#)
 - c. [Gap in percent employed: Canada overall](#)
 - d. [Gap in percent employed: By industry sector](#)
 - e. [Gap in percent employed: By province](#)
 - f. [Gap by percent employed: By sex](#)
 - g. [Gap by percent employed: By age](#)
 - h. [Gap by age and sex \(Is there an RST SHE-cession?\)](#)
- F. **Context**
 - a. [Recent employment trends by industry](#)
 - b. [Recent month-to-month change](#)
 - c. [Demographic context](#)
 - d. [Size of rural economy](#)
 - e. [Other notes](#)

Key findings:

Trends and change in employment in

LUC: Larger urban centres and RST: Rural and small town areas

- The COVID-19 impact, or gap (relative to the level of employment in the same month in 2019) has been lessening in each month since April. The RST job gap in July, 2020 was -217 thousand jobs and the LUC job gap is -997 thousand jobs.
 - These job gaps are -8.3% in RST and -6.2% in LUC (as a percent of the employment level in July, 2019).
 - In RST areas in July, 2020, the four industry sectors with the largest COVID-19 impact (or gap) on the number employed, relative to July, 2019, were:
 - 32 thousand jobs: construction
 - 29 thousand jobs: retail and wholesale trade
 - 29 thousand jobs: health care and social assistance
 - 27 thousand jobs: manufacturing
 - In RST areas in July, 2020, the industry sectors with the largest PERCENT difference in employment, compared to July, 2019, were:
 - 55.0% : utilities*
 - 25.7% : information, culture and recreation
 - 19.9% : forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas*
 - 12.7% : accommodation and food services
- (* both utilities and FFMOG were experiencing employment declines before COVID-19)
- In July, 2020, the three provinces with the largest RST COVID-19 impact or gap in terms of the PERCENT difference in employment, compared to July, 2019, were:
 - 15.2% : Alberta
 - 14.5% : Quebec
 - 8.2% : Newfoundland and Labrador
 - For each sex, the COVID-19 impact was essentially the same in LUCs and in RST areas.
 - For the core-age workforce, the employment impact of COVID-19 was similar in LUCs and RST areas.
 - Our measure of the gap shows, overall, a small “SHE-cession” in RST areas due to a large gap for RST females 55+ years of age.

Introduction -- COVID-19 timeline

Dec. 31, 2019: China informs the World Health Organization (WHO) of a cluster of 41 patients with a mysterious pneumonia.

Jan. 23, 2020: The city of Wuhan is placed under quarantine and a few days later, so is the entire province of Hubei.

Mar. 11, 2020: The WHO declares a pandemic; the global confirmed case count is 126,000.

Mar. 12 (Quebec) to Mar. 22 (Nova Scotia), every Canadian province and territory had declared a state of emergency, with gradually tightening restrictions.

Mar. 15-21: Enumeration of March employment levels for the Labour Force Survey. Much of the impact of COVID-19 appeared in the March data

Mar. 21: U.S.-Canada border officially closes to non-essential travel

Apr. 12-18: Enumeration of April employment levels for the Labour Force Survey. The full impact of the impact of COVID-19 appeared in the April data.

May 17-26: Enumeration of May employment levels for Labour Force Survey. Only a few establishments in a few provinces had re-opened by this time

THUS: COVID-19 impact on data enumerated by the LFS

- Feb 2020 LFS: employment was still in the state of the “old” normal
- Mar 2020 LFS: the bulk of the COVID-19 shutdown had occurred
- Apr 2020 LFS: the complete impact of COVID-19
- May 2020 LFS: a few scattered re-openings were occurring
- Jun 2020 LFS : many (albeit partial) re-openings in many provinces
- Jul 2020 LFS : wider (again partial) re-openings in most provinces

Definitions

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

1. Data on employment from the monthly LFS during the third week of July, 2020 was published on August 7, 2020.
2. **Number employed:** Number of persons who, during the reference week, worked for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or had a job but were not at work due to own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, labour dispute, vacation, or other reason. Those persons on layoff and persons without work but who had a job to start at a definite date in the future are not considered employed. Estimates in thousands, rounded to the nearest hundred.
3. The LFS rotates 1/6 of its sample every month. The data for the first month is typically collected via a face-to-face household interview but, for March, 2020, this was changed to a telephone (or maybe Internet) data collection approach.
4. Rural and small town areas are defined in the next slide.

Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

The current LFS data are published using the 2011 delineation of CMAs and CAs. The CMAs are listed on the next slide and the CAs are listed on the slide that follows the slide with the list of CMAs.

(Note that CAs with a total population of 100,000 or more are not classified as CMAs because they have fewer than 50,000 residents in the core.)

Metro areas in each province, 2006, 2011 and 2016				
Province	Metro areas (CMAs) within each province	Population in 2006 Census	Population in 2011 Census	Population in 2016 Census
Newfoundland and Labrador	St. John's	181,113	196,966	205,955
Prince Edward Island	There are no CMAs in PEI			
Nova Scotia	Halifax	372,858	390,328	403,390
New Brunswick	Moncton	126,424	138,644	144,810
	Saint John	122,389	127,761	126,202
Quebec	Montreal	3,635,571	3,824,221	4,098,927
	Quebec City	715,515	765,706	800,296
	Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	283,959	314,501	332,057
	Sherbrooke	186,952	201,890	212,105
	Saguenay	151,643	157,790	160,980
	Trois-Rivières	141,529	151,773	156,042
Ontario	Toronto	5,113,149	5,583,064	5,928,040
	Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	846,802	921,823	991,726
	Hamilton	692,911	721,053	747,545
	Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	451,235	477,160	523,894
	London	457,720	474,786	494,069
	St. Catharines - Niagara	390,317	392,184	406,074
	Oshawa	330,594	356,177	379,848
	Windsor	323,342	319,246	329,144
	Barrie	177,061	187,013	197,059
	Greater Sudbury	158,258	160,770	164,689
	Kingston	152,358	159,561	161,175
	Guelph	127,009	141,097	151,984
	Brantford	124,607	135,501	134,203
	Thunder Bay	122,907	121,596	121,621
	Peterborough	116,570	118,975	121,721
	Belleville	Not a CMA in 2006 or 2011		103,472
Manitoba	Winnipeg	694,668	730,018	778,489
Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	233,923	260,600	295,095
	Regina	194,971	210,556	236,481
Alberta	Calgary	1,079,310	1,214,839	1,392,609
	Edmonton	1,034,945	1,159,869	1,321,426
	Lethbridge	Not a CMA in 2006 or 2011		117,394
British Columbia	Vancouver	2,116,581	2,313,328	2,463,431
	Victoria	330,088	344,615	367,770
	Kelowna	162,276	179,839	194,882
	Abbotsford-Mission	159,020	170,191	180,518

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Metro refers to Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) which have a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA.

Non-metro refers to individuals who live outside a CMA.

The current LFS data is based on the 2011 delineation of CMAs.

Census Agglomerations in 2011

Name		Area (km ²)	Population	Name		Area (km ²)	Population	Name		Area (km ²)	Population
Lethbridge	AB	2,975.62	105,999	Rouyn-Noranda	QC	6,438.47	41,798	Williams Lake	BC	2,656.73	18,490
Chatham-Kent	ON	2,470.69	104,075	Orillia	ON	458.55	40,731	Matane	QC	662.96	18,368
Cape Breton	NS	2,470.60	101,619	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	QC	107.1	40,077	Yorkton	SK	843.37	18,238
Kamloops	BC	5,668.64	98,754	Brockville	ON	893.44	39,024	Campbellton	NB	1,629.95	17,842
Nanaimo	BC	1,280.84	98,021	Woodstock	ON	49	37,754	Salmon Arm	BC	165.57	17,683
Fredericton	NB	4,886.40	94,268	Campbell River	BC	1,737.37	36,096	Swift Current	SK	1,131.74	17,535
Belleville	ON	741.36	92,540	New Glasgow	NS	2,066.66	35,809	Squamish	BC	105.59	17,479
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	QC	225.78	92,394	Midland	ON	199.94	35,419	Camrose	AB	42.5	17,286
Chilliwack	BC	1,220.12	92,308	Saint-Georges	QC	355.62	34,642	Amos	QC	1,650.99	17,090
Red Deer	AB	104.29	90,564	Moose Jaw	SK	844.42	34,421	Powell River	BC	800.72	16,689
Sarnia	ON	799.87	89,555	Bathurst	NB	2,292.80	33,484	Summerside	PE	91.85	16,488
Drummondville	QC	803.81	88,480	Val-d'Or	QC	3,555.03	33,265	Port Hope	ON	279.03	16,214
Prince George	BC	17,686.50	84,232	Alma	QC	340.35	33,018	Dolbeau-Mistassini	QC	651.79	16,019
Sault Ste. Marie	ON	805.38	79,800	Owen Sound	ON	628.58	32,092	Petawawa	ON	164.68	15,988
Granby	QC	396.52	77,077	Stratford	ON	26.95	30,886	Terrace	BC	73.91	15,569
Kawartha Lakes	ON	3,083.06	73,214	Lloydminster	AB	1,088.37	30,798	Kenora	ON	211.75	15,348
Medicine Hat	AB	13,288.65	72,807	Baie-Comeau	QC	1,137.27	28,789	Tillsonburg	ON	22.34	15,301
Wood Buffalo	AB	63,782.95	66,896	Sept-Îles	QC	1,770.52	28,487	Cold Lake	AB	59.3	13,839
Charlottetown	PE	798.54	64,487	Miramichi	NB	7,578.30	28,115	Grand Falls-Windsor	NL	54.67	13,725
North Bay	ON	788.48	64,043	Theftford Mines	QC	406.98	27,968	Temiskaming Shores	ON	581.43	13,566
Norfolk	ON	1,607.60	63,175	Parksville	BC	81.76	27,822	Steinbach	MB	25.57	13,524
Cornwall	ON	509.03	58,957	Rivière-du-Loup	QC	472.91	27,734	Prince Rupert	BC	222.94	13,052
Vernon	BC	1,040.82	58,584	Corner Brook	NL	267.17	27,202	Portage la Prairie	MB	24.67	12,996
Saint-Hyacinthe	QC	326.76	56,794	Centre Wellington	ON	407.53	26,693	Estevan	SK	795.32	12,973
Courtenay	BC	625.13	55,213	Fort St. John	BC	620.8	26,380	High River	AB	14.27	12,920
Grande Prairie	AB	72.8	55,032	Kentville	NS	609.76	26,359	Thompson	MB	3,481.24	12,839
Shawinigan	QC	987.14	55,009	Whitehorse	YT	8,488.91	26,028	Sylvan Lake	AB	16.84	12,762
Brandon	MB	1,712.46	53,229	Port Alberni	BC	1,728.72	25,465	Lachute	QC	109.2	12,551
Rimouski	QC	631.22	50,912	Cranbrook	BC	4,568.03	25,037	Wetaskiwin	AB	18.2	12,525
Leamington	ON	508.76	49,765	Okotoks	AB	19.24	24,511	Cowansville	QC	46.09	12,489
Sorel-Tracy	QC	233.78	47,772	Pembroke	ON	566.79	24,017	Strathmore	AB	27.28	12,305
Joliette	QC	109.03	46,932	Brooks	AB	5,931.20	23,430	Canmore	AB	68.9	12,288
Victoriaville	QC	153.29	46,354	Quesnel	BC	14,207.04	22,096	Ingersoll	ON	12.9	12,146
Truro	NS	2,732.69	45,888	Edmundston	NB	916.85	21,903	Hawkesbury	ON	12.27	12,128
Duncan	BC	373.68	43,252	Collingwood	ON	33.46	19,241	Lacombe	AB	20.89	11,707
Timmins	ON	2,979.15	43,165	Yellowknife	NT	105.44	19,234	Dawson Creek	BC	24.37	11,583
Prince Albert	SK	1,891.49	42,673	North Battleford	SK	1,122.99	19,216	Elliot Lake	ON	714.56	11,348
Penticton	BC	1,724.95	42,361	Cobourg	ON	22.37	18,519	Bay Roberts	NL	103.71	10,871

Choosing a benchmark or baseline

1. The impact of COVID-19 on employment may be shown in various ways.
2. Our calculation starts with the published level of employment in the COVID-19 era – which started in March, 2020.
3. Then, we need to choose a benchmark or baseline (or an approximate or expected “normal”) in order to indicate the size of the impact of COVID-19 on employment.
4. My previous charts of LFS results for March, April and May, 2020 used:
 - a. the change from February, 2020 and
 - b. the change from the average of the same month for the previous three years.
5. In an accompanying document*, I note that method (a) suggests a **“too” small** RST calculated COVID-19 impact because the benchmark (February 2020) is lower than for the following months due to seasonality causing a lower RST level of employment in Jan/Feb/Mar and method (b) suggests a **“too” high** RST calculated impact of COVID-19 because the benchmark is too high as RST employment has been declining over time (and LUC employment has been increasing over time).
6. The results show that the COVID-19 impact in RST is less than in LUC using method (a) and the impact in RST is larger than in LUC when using method (b).
7. Hence, in the following charts, we use the **same month last year** as our benchmark. Interestingly, at the Canada level, this method shows the COVID-19 impact on employment is essentially the same in RST areas and in LUCs. Thus, some obvious bias has been removed and we will be living with noisy monthly estimates which will be noticeable for estimates of employment in smaller sectors and in smaller provinces.

* Bollman, Ray D. (2020) **Estimating the impact of COVID-19 on employment: Considerations in the choice of a baseline**, July 10.

COVID-19 Impact:

Gap in number employed: Canada overall compared to same month in previous year

in LUC: Larger urban centres and RST: Rural and small town areas

- **Change in number employed (,000):**
 - **Mar 2019 to Mar 2020 in LUC = -703**
 - **Apr 2019 to Apr 2020 in LUC = -2,436**
 - **May 2019 to May 2020 in LUC = -2,245**
 - **Jun 2019 to Jun 2020 in LUC = -1,374**
 - **Jul 2019 to Jul 2020 in LUC = -997**

 - **Mar 2019 to Mar 2020 in RST = -105**
 - **Apr 2019 to Apr 2020 in RST = -405**
 - **May 2019 to May 2020 in RST = -362**
 - **Jun 2019 to Jun 2020 in RST = -241**
 - **Jul 2019 to Jul 2020 in RST = -217**
- **Thus, the COVID-19 impact, or gap (relative to the level of employment in the same month in 2019) has been lessening in each month since April.**
- Details of number employed by industry sector are in slides 13-14-15, details on percent change in number employed by industry sector are in slides 35-36-37, details by province are in slide 51 and details by age and sex are in slide 66.

COVID-19 Impact:
Gap in number employed: By industry sector
compared to same month in previous year
in

LUC: Larger urban centres and RST: Rural and small town areas

In RST areas in July, 2020, the four industry sectors with the largest COVID-19 impact (or gap) on the number employed, relative to July, 2019, were:

- 1. - 32 thousand jobs: construction**
- 2. - 29 thousand jobs: retail and wholesale trade**
- 3. - 29 thousand jobs: health care and social assistance**
- 4. - 27 thousand jobs: manufacturing**

Which sector in rural and small town (RST²) areas experienced the largest job loss in July, 2020, compared to July, 2019, Canada

Industry sector ¹	Number employed (,000) in RST ² areas						Change in number employed (,000)										
							From month to month					Compared to same month in previous iyear					
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST employment decline from June, 2019 to July, 2020																	
All industry sectors	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	2,523	-79	-303	159	166	21	-28	-105	-405	-362	-241	-217
Services-producing sectors (subtotal)	1,737	1,661	1,465	1,538	1,667	1,677	-76	-196	73	129	10	-26	-92	-277	-265	-156	-115
Goods-producing sectors (subtotal)	822	819	712	798	835	846	-3	-107	86	37	12	-3	-13	-128	-97	-85	-102
Construction	241	251	197	230	250	257	10	-53	33	20	7	12	24	-32	-24	-27	-32
Retail and wholesale trade	350	336	288	321	338	349	-14	-49	33	17	11	-22	-40	-93	-68	-44	-29
Health care and social assistance	364	357	330	323	342	340	-8	-27	-6	19	-2	16	17	-22	-44	-24	-29
Manufacturing	285	282	240	268	272	278	-3	-42	29	4	6	4	-3	-43	-26	-15	-27
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	104	102	82	101	110	111	-2	-19	19	9	0	-20	-20	-32	-32	-29	-24
Information, culture and recreation	64	54	41	43	68	79	-9	-13	2	25	11	-2	-14	-23	-29	-19	-23
Accommodation and food services	141	122	85	94	128	145	-18	-37	9	34	16	-7	-23	-55	-62	-35	-20
Utilities	20	18	20	21	20	17	-2	2	1	-1	-3	-8	-9	-9	-5	-7	-12
Other (personal) services	131	131	111	119	122	124	0	-21	9	3	2	5	5	-9	-6	-5	-9
Transportation and warehousing	134	125	114	119	133	132	-10	-10	5	14	-1	-16	-26	-33	-25	-17	-9
Agriculture	173	167	172	177	182	184	-6	6	5	5	2	9	-4	-12	-10	-7	-6
Educational services	173	155	143	146	146	117	-19	-11	3	0	-30	1	-17	-35	-31	-25	-4
Business, building and other support services	76	75	71	78	82	87	-1	-4	7	4	5	-8	-7	-6	-2	-1	-2
Professional, scientific and technical services	106	112	101	98	100	100	6	-11	-3	2	1	-4	-5	-8	-13	-6	-1
Public administration	107	106	103	113	116	119	-1	-3	10	3	3	5	5	3	4	0	-1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	90	88	80	84	94	88	-2	-9	5	9	-6	8	12	3	10	20	9

1. For examples of the types of businesses classified to each industry sector, see Statistics Canada. (2017) **North American Industry Classification System: 2017** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-501) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=12-501-X&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0>).

2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA. **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0107-01.

RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Level and change in employment by industry sector in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada, February to July, 2020 (continued)

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed (,000)						Change in number employed (,000)										
								From month to month					Compared to same month in previous iyear					
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
All industry sectors	All areas	18,917	17,857	16,011	16,632	17,778	18,070	-1,061	-1,845	621	1,146	292	255	-808	-2,841	-2,606	-1,615	-1,214
	LUC	16,358	15,377	13,835	14,296	15,276	15,546	-981	-1,543	461	980	271	283	-703	-2,436	-2,245	-1,374	-997
	RST	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	2,523	-79	-303	159	166	21	-28	-105	-405	-362	-241	-217
Goods-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	3,810	3,741	3,214	3,513	3,762	3,850	-69	-527	299	249	88	29	-46	-655	-517	-307	-258
	LUC	2,988	2,922	2,502	2,715	2,927	3,003	-66	-420	213	212	77	31	-34	-527	-420	-222	-156
	RST	822	819	712	798	835	846	-3	-107	86	37	12	-3	-13	-128	-97	-85	-102
Agriculture	All areas	275	271	272	290	289	293	-4	1	18	-1	4	18	9	-11	-14	-14	-13
	LUC	102	104	100	113	107	109	3	-4	13	-6	2	9	13	1	-4	-7	-7
	RST	173	167	172	177	182	184	-6	6	5	5	2	9	-4	-12	-10	-7	-6
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	All areas	311	306	275	298	307	318	-5	-31	24	9	11	-36	-35	-52	-43	-39	-19
	LUC	206	204	192	197	197	207	-2	-12	5	-1	10	-16	-15	-20	-10	-10	5
	RST	104	102	82	101	110	111	-2	-19	19	9	0	-20	-20	-32	-32	-29	-24
Utilities	All areas	137	130	132	136	139	137	-7	2	4	3	-3	-3	-10	-10	-9	-6	-4
	LUC	117	112	112	115	119	120	-6	0	4	4	1	5	-1	-2	-4	1	8
	RST	20	18	20	21	20	17	-2	2	1	-1	-3	-8	-9	-9	-5	-7	-12
Construction	All areas	1,386	1,369	1,119	1,252	1,393	1,440	-17	-249	133	141	47	47	26	-277	-214	-111	-107
	LUC	1,145	1,118	922	1,022	1,142	1,183	-27	-196	100	121	41	35	2	-245	-191	-84	-75
	RST	241	251	197	230	250	257	10	-53	33	20	7	12	24	-32	-24	-27	-32
Manufacturing	All areas	1,702	1,665	1,416	1,536	1,634	1,663	-37	-249	121	98	29	3	-36	-304	-237	-137	-115
	LUC	1,417	1,383	1,176	1,268	1,362	1,385	-34	-207	92	94	23	-2	-33	-262	-211	-122	-88
	RST	285	282	240	268	272	278	-3	-42	29	4	6	4	-3	-43	-26	-15	-27

Level and change in employment by industry sector in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada, February to July, 2020 (continued)

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed (,000)						Change in number employed (,000)											
								From month to month					Compared to same month in previous iyear						
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Services-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	15,107	14,116	12,797	13,119	14,016	14,220	-991	-1,319	322	897	203	226	-762	-2,186	-2,089	-1,308	-956	
	LUC	13,370	12,455	11,332	11,581	12,349	12,543	-915	-1,123	249	768	194	252	-670	-1,910	-1,825	-1,152	-841	
	RST	1,737	1,661	1,465	1,538	1,667	1,677	-76	-196	73	129	10	-26	-92	-277	-265	-156	-115	
Retail and wholesale trade	All areas	2,844	2,651	2,282	2,420	2,651	2,765	-194	-369	137	231	114	62	-150	-558	-459	-210	-100	
	LUC	2,494	2,315	1,995	2,099	2,313	2,416	-180	-320	104	214	103	84	-110	-465	-391	-166	-71	
	RST	350	336	288	321	338	349	-14	-49	33	17	11	-22	-40	-93	-68	-44	-29	
Transportation and warehousing	All areas	1,026	981	878	874	932	916	-45	-102	-5	58	-16	2	-38	-149	-181	-138	-116	
	LUC	892	856	764	755	799	785	-36	-92	-9	44	-14	18	-12	-116	-156	-121	-107	
	RST	134	125	114	119	133	132	-10	-10	5	14	-1	-16	-26	-33	-25	-17	-9	
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	All areas	1,241	1,215	1,191	1,215	1,239	1,236	-26	-24	24	24	-3	67	27	-7	16	34	25	
	LUC	1,151	1,127	1,111	1,131	1,145	1,148	-24	-15	19	15	3	59	15	-10	6	14	16	
	RST	90	88	80	84	94	88	-2	-9	5	9	-6	8	12	3	10	20	9	
Professional, scientific and technical services	All areas	1,549	1,547	1,482	1,487	1,513	1,550	-1	-66	6	26	37	24	8	-44	-69	-75	-43	
	LUC	1,443	1,436	1,381	1,389	1,413	1,449	-7	-55	8	24	36	28	13	-36	-57	-69	-42	
	RST	106	112	101	98	100	100	6	-11	-3	2	1	-4	-5	-8	-13	-6	-1	
Business, building and other support services	All areas	740	710	652	659	729	720	-29	-59	8	70	-9	-46	-61	-123	-143	-73	-94	
	LUC	663	636	581	582	648	633	-28	-55	1	66	-15	-38	-55	-117	-141	-72	-93	
	RST	76	75	71	78	82	87	-1	-4	7	4	5	-8	-7	-6	-2	-1	-2	
Educational services	All areas	1,455	1,313	1,278	1,284	1,297	1,079	-142	-35	6	13	-218	32	-93	-131	-109	-101	-54	
	LUC	1,281	1,158	1,135	1,139	1,151	962	-123	-24	4	12	-189	31	-77	-96	-79	-76	-51	
	RST	173	155	143	146	146	117	-19	-11	3	0	-30	1	-17	-35	-31	-25	-4	

Level and change in employment by industry sector in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada, February to July, 2020 (concluded)

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed (,000)						Change in number employed (,000)										
								From month to month					Compared to same month in previous iyear					
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Health care and social assistance	All areas	2,517	2,405	2,274	2,294	2,432	2,477	-112	-131	20	138	45	57	-33	-171	-173	-66	-37
	LUC	2,152	2,048	1,945	1,971	2,090	2,137	-104	-104	26	119	48	41	-50	-149	-130	-42	-8
	RST	364	357	330	323	342	340	-8	-27	-6	19	-2	16	17	-22	-44	-24	-29
Information, culture and recreation	All areas	747	643	565	585	678	756	-104	-78	21	93	77	11	-94	-180	-197	-144	-131
	LUC	683	588	524	542	610	677	-94	-65	19	68	67	13	-80	-157	-168	-125	-108
	RST	64	54	41	43	68	79	-9	-13	2	25	11	-2	-14	-23	-29	-19	-23
Accommodation and food services	All areas	1,189	907	603	664	847	966	-282	-304	62	183	119	11	-263	-583	-548	-378	-290
	LUC	1,048	784	517	570	719	822	-264	-267	53	149	103	18	-240	-528	-487	-344	-271
	RST	141	122	85	94	128	145	-18	-37	9	34	16	-7	-23	-55	-62	-35	-20
Other (personal) services	All areas	802	755	622	647	689	733	-47	-133	25	42	44	-7	-64	-209	-198	-137	-93
	LUC	672	624	512	528	567	609	-48	-112	16	39	42	-12	-69	-200	-193	-132	-84
	RST	131	131	111	119	122	124	0	-21	9	3	2	5	5	-9	-6	-5	-9
Public administration	All areas	999	990	971	989	1,010	1,023	-9	-19	19	21	13	14	-1	-33	-26	-20	-23
	LUC	892	884	868	876	894	905	-8	-15	8	18	10	9	-6	-36	-31	-20	-22
	RST	107	106	103	113	116	119	-1	-3	10	3	3	5	5	3	4	0	-1

1. For examples of the types of businesses classified to each industry sector, see Statistics Canada. (2017) **North American Industry Classification System: 2017** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-501) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=12-501-X&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0>).

2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA. **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0107-01.

COVID-19 Impact: **Gap in PERCENT employed: By industry sector** **compared to same month in previous year** **in**

LUC: Larger urban centres and RST: Rural and small town areas

- **In RST areas in July, 2020, the industry sectors with the largest PERCENT difference in employment, compared to July, 2019, were:**
- **1. – 55.0% : utilities***
- **2. – 25.7% : information, culture and recreation**
- **3. – 19.9% : forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas***
- **4. – 12.7% : accommodation and food services**

* These two sectors experienced employment declines before the arrival of COVID-19. See the monthly data in the section below entitled:

- “F. Context: (a) Recent employment trends by industry.”
- Details of number employed by industry sector are in slides 13-14-15, details on percent change in number employed by industry sector are in slides 35-36-37, details by province are in slide 51 and details by age and sex are in slide 66.

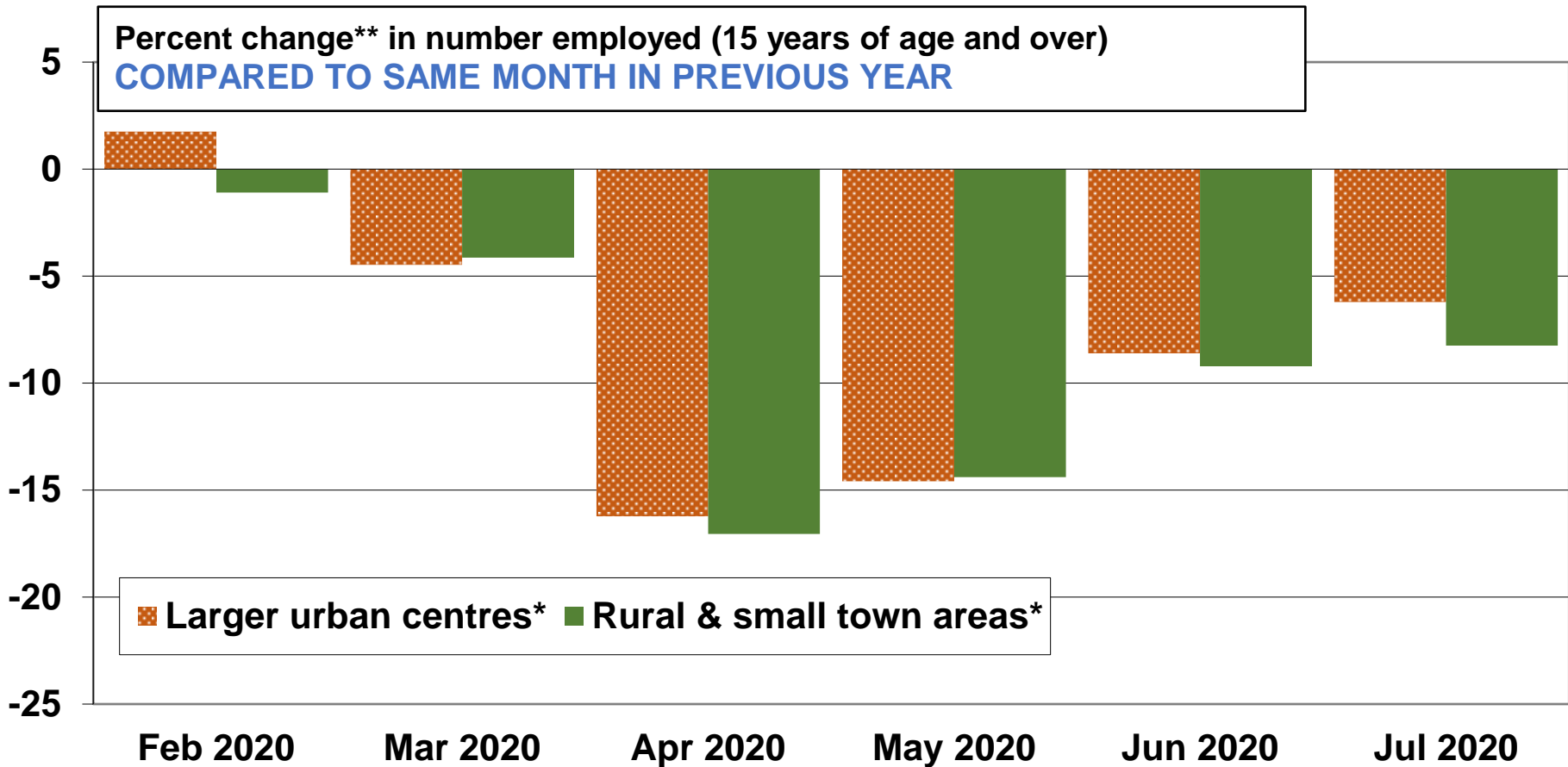
Which sector in rural and small town (RST²) areas experienced the largest PERCENT job loss in July, 2020, compared to July, 2019, Canada

Industry sector ¹	Number employed (,000) in RST ² areas						Percent change (difference of logs):										
							From month to month					Compared to same month in previous iyear					
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST PERCENT employment decline from July, 2019 to July, 2020																	
Utilities	20	18	20	21	20	17	-8.9	11.4	2.4	-4.4	-16.8	-33.4	-41.3	-35.5	-23.0	-30.7	-55.0
Information, culture and recreation	64	54	41	43	68	79	-15.9	-27.8	4.5	45.7	14.3	-2.9	-23.3	-44.5	-51.7	-24.7	-25.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	104	102	82	101	110	111	-2.3	-21.1	20.4	8.8	0.3	-17.4	-17.7	-32.6	-27.7	-23.0	-19.9
Accommodation and food services	141	122	85	94	128	145	-13.9	-36.2	10.0	30.9	12.0	-5.0	-17.3	-49.7	-50.3	-23.9	-12.7
Construction	241	251	197	230	250	257	4.0	-24.0	15.6	8.3	2.6	4.9	9.9	-15.1	-9.8	-10.4	-11.6
Goods-producing sectors (subtotal)	822	819	712	798	835	846	-0.4	-14.0	11.4	4.5	1.4	-0.3	-1.5	-16.5	-11.5	-9.7	-11.4
Manufacturing	285	282	240	268	272	278	-1.1	-16.1	11.3	1.3	2.2	1.6	-1.1	-16.4	-9.1	-5.4	-9.3
All industry sectors	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	2,523	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	6.9	0.8	-1.1	-4.1	-17.1	-14.4	-9.2	-8.3
Health care and social assistance	364	357	330	323	342	340	-2.2	-7.8	-2.0	5.6	-0.7	4.5	4.9	-6.4	-12.7	-6.9	-8.1
Retail and wholesale trade	350	336	288	321	338	349	-4.0	-15.7	11.0	5.0	3.3	-6.2	-11.2	-28.0	-19.2	-12.2	-7.9
Other (personal) services	131	131	111	119	122	124	0.2	-17.0	7.6	2.3	1.9	4.1	3.9	-7.8	-4.7	-3.8	-7.1
Services-producing sectors (subtotal)	1,737	1,661	1,465	1,538	1,667	1,677	-4.5	-12.5	4.9	8.0	0.6	-1.5	-5.4	-17.3	-15.9	-9.0	-6.6
Transportation and warehousing	134	125	114	119	133	132	-7.4	-8.5	3.9	10.9	-0.9	-11.4	-19.1	-25.0	-19.3	-11.8	-6.3
Agriculture	173	167	172	177	182	184	-3.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	1.0	5.4	-2.4	-7.0	-5.4	-3.8	-3.4
Educational services	173	155	143	146	146	117	-11.4	-7.7	1.7	0.2	-22.6	0.3	-10.3	-21.9	-19.1	-16.0	-3.0
Business, building and other support services	76	75	71	78	82	87	-1.9	-5.8	9.7	4.6	6.1	-10.1	-8.6	-7.5	-2.7	-1.2	-1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	106	112	101	98	100	100	5.4	-10.5	-2.8	1.7	0.5	-3.8	-4.1	-7.6	-12.1	-6.1	-0.9
Public administration	107	106	103	113	116	119	-1.1	-3.3	9.7	2.5	2.4	4.4	5.0	3.2	3.7	0.0	-0.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	90	88	80	84	94	88	-2.2	-10.1	5.6	10.4	-6.5	9.2	14.9	4.0	12.5	23.5	11.1

1. For examples of the types of businesses classified to each industry sector, see Statistics Canada. (2017) **North American Industry Classification System: 2017** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-501) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=12-501-X&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0>).

2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA. **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Percent change in employment, Canada: All industry sectors



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

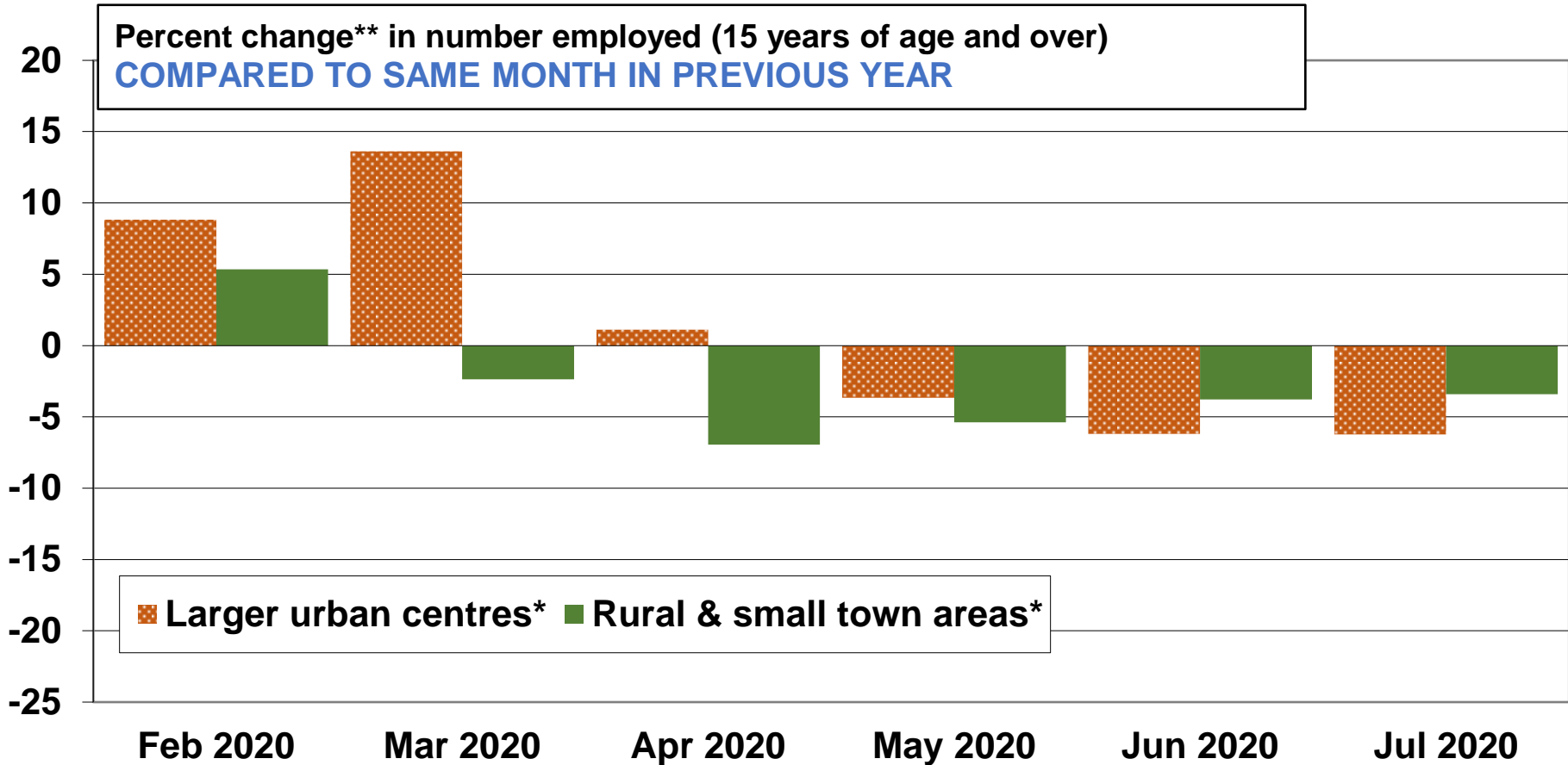
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Agriculture



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

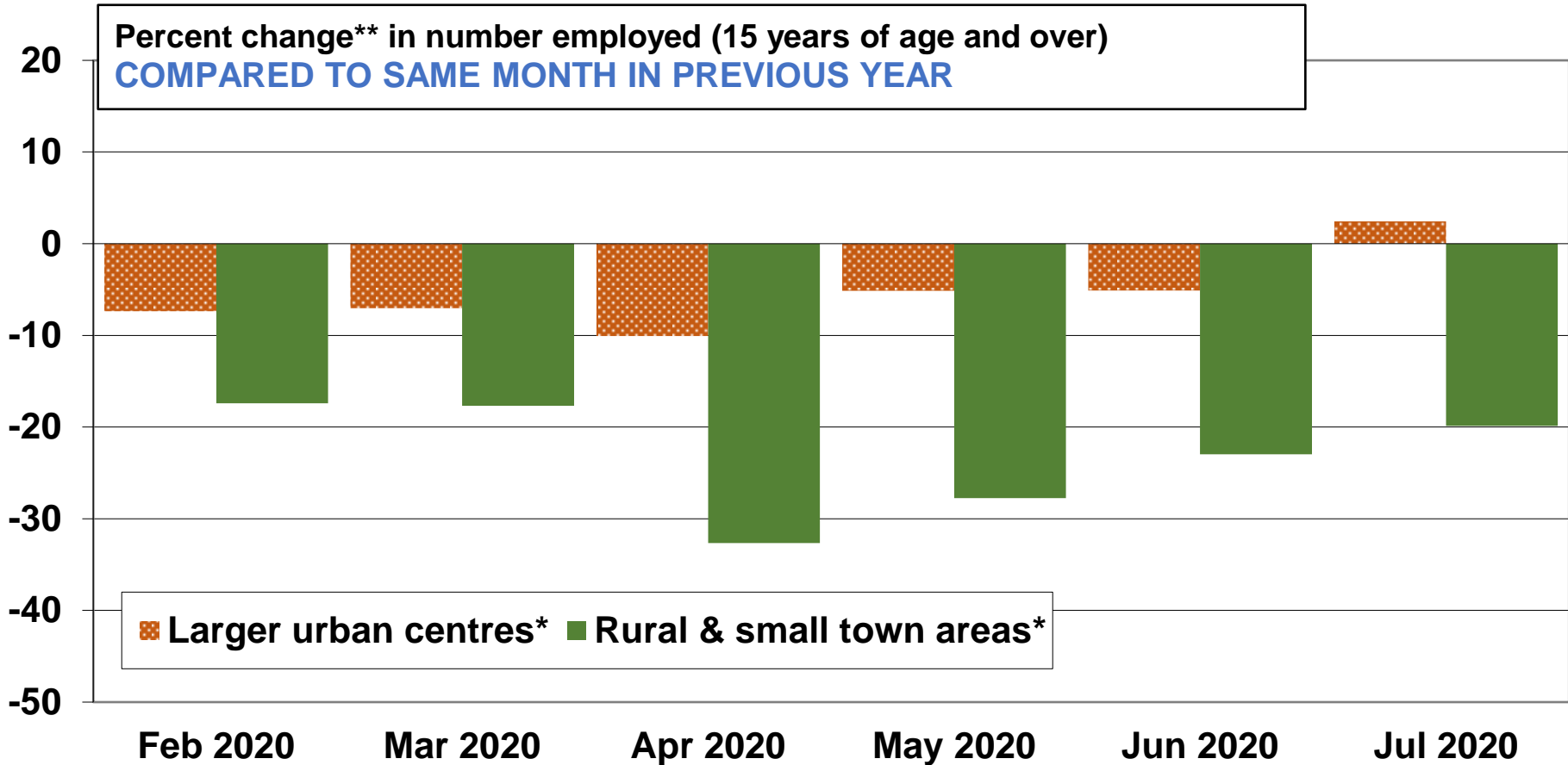
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

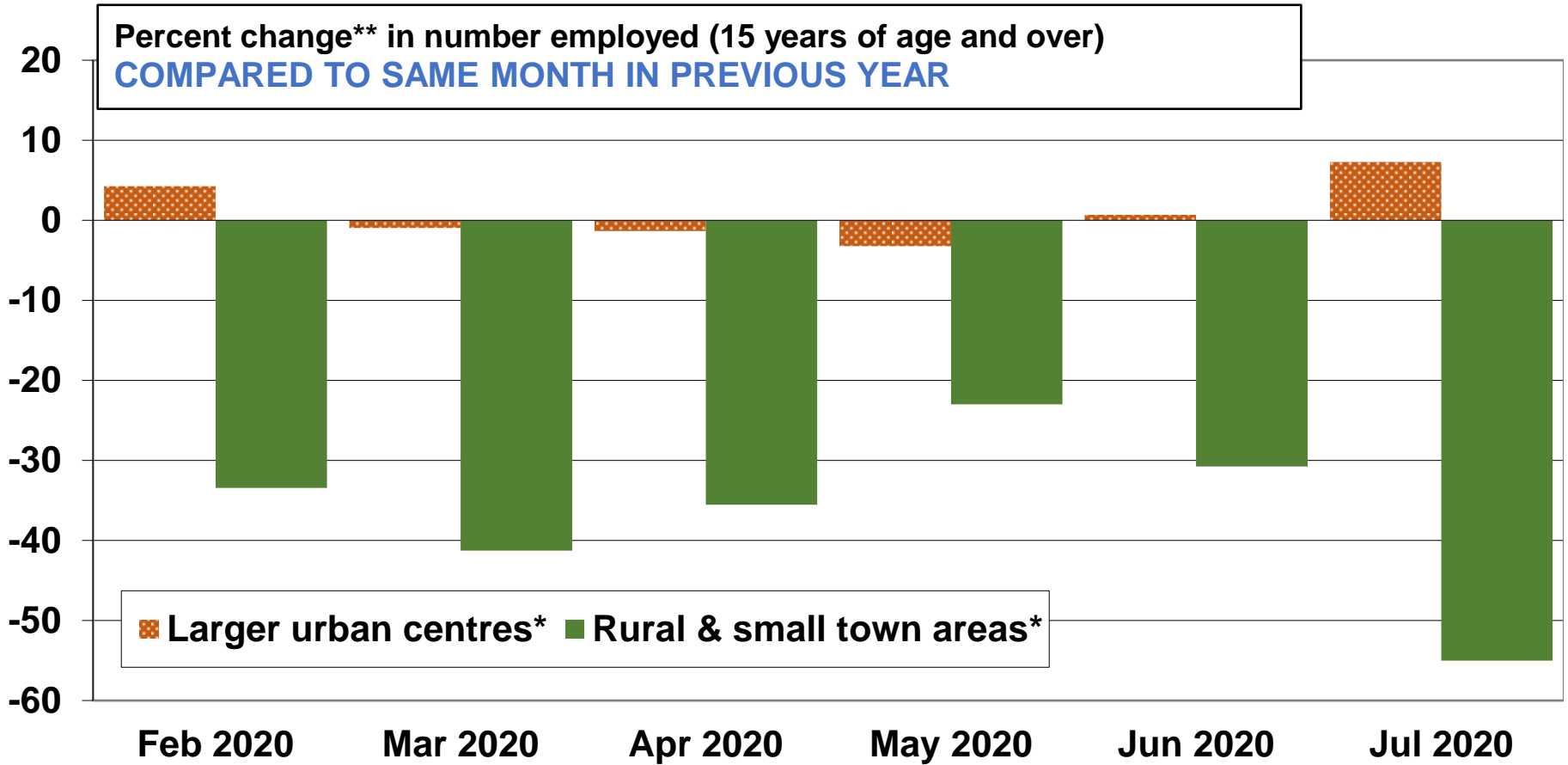
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada:

Utilities



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

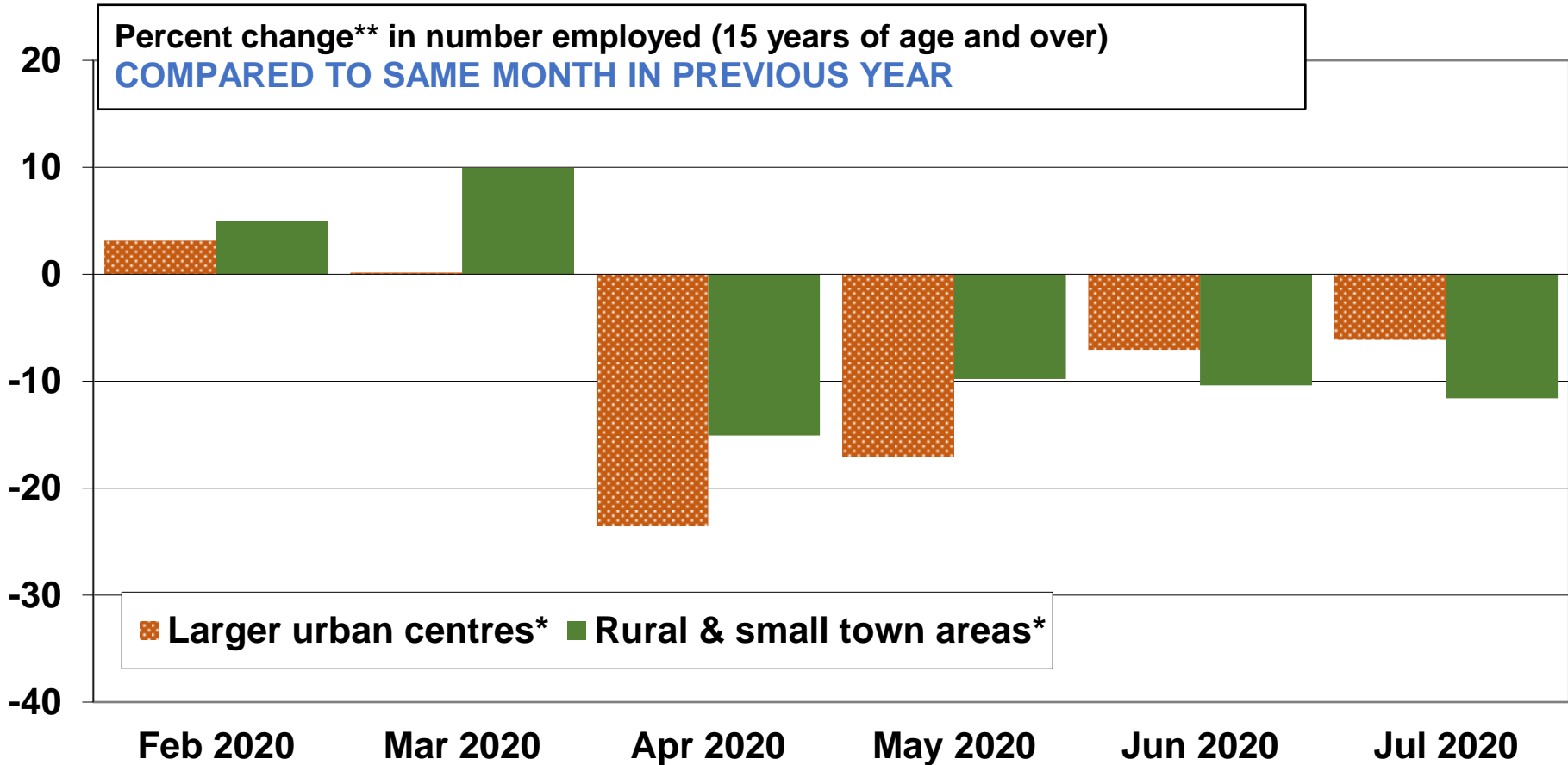
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Construction



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

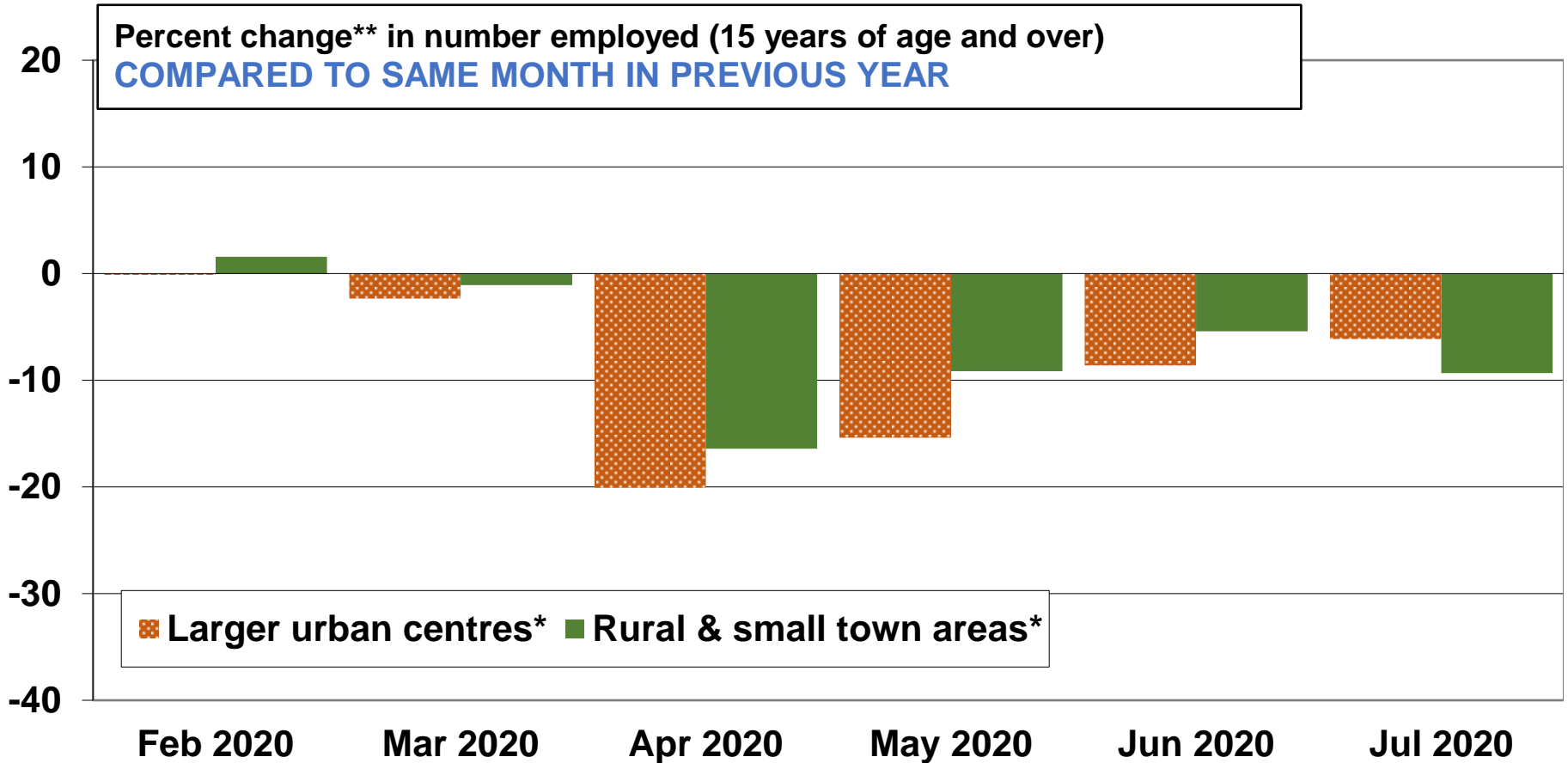
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Manufacturing



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

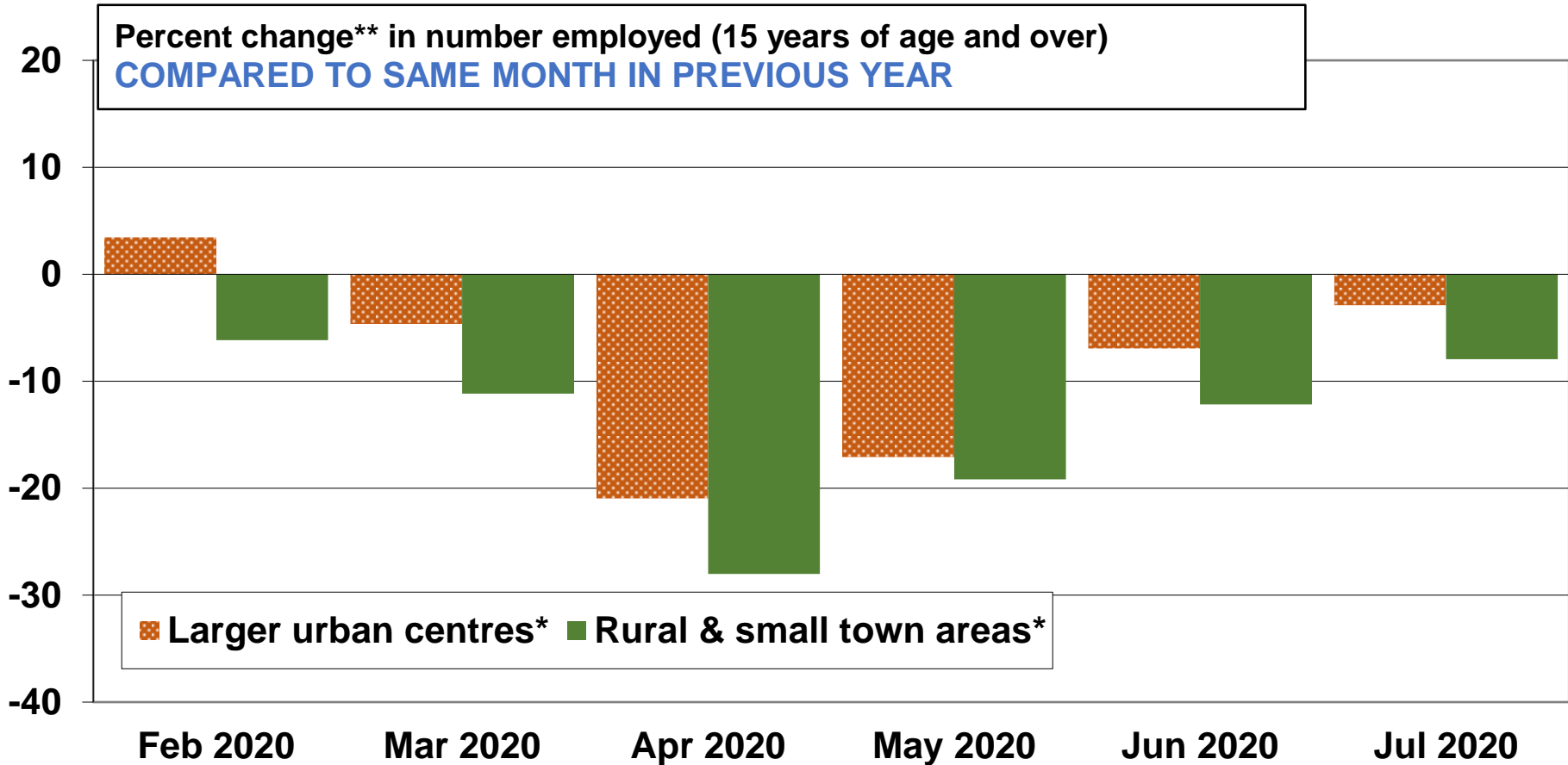
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Retail and wholesale trade



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

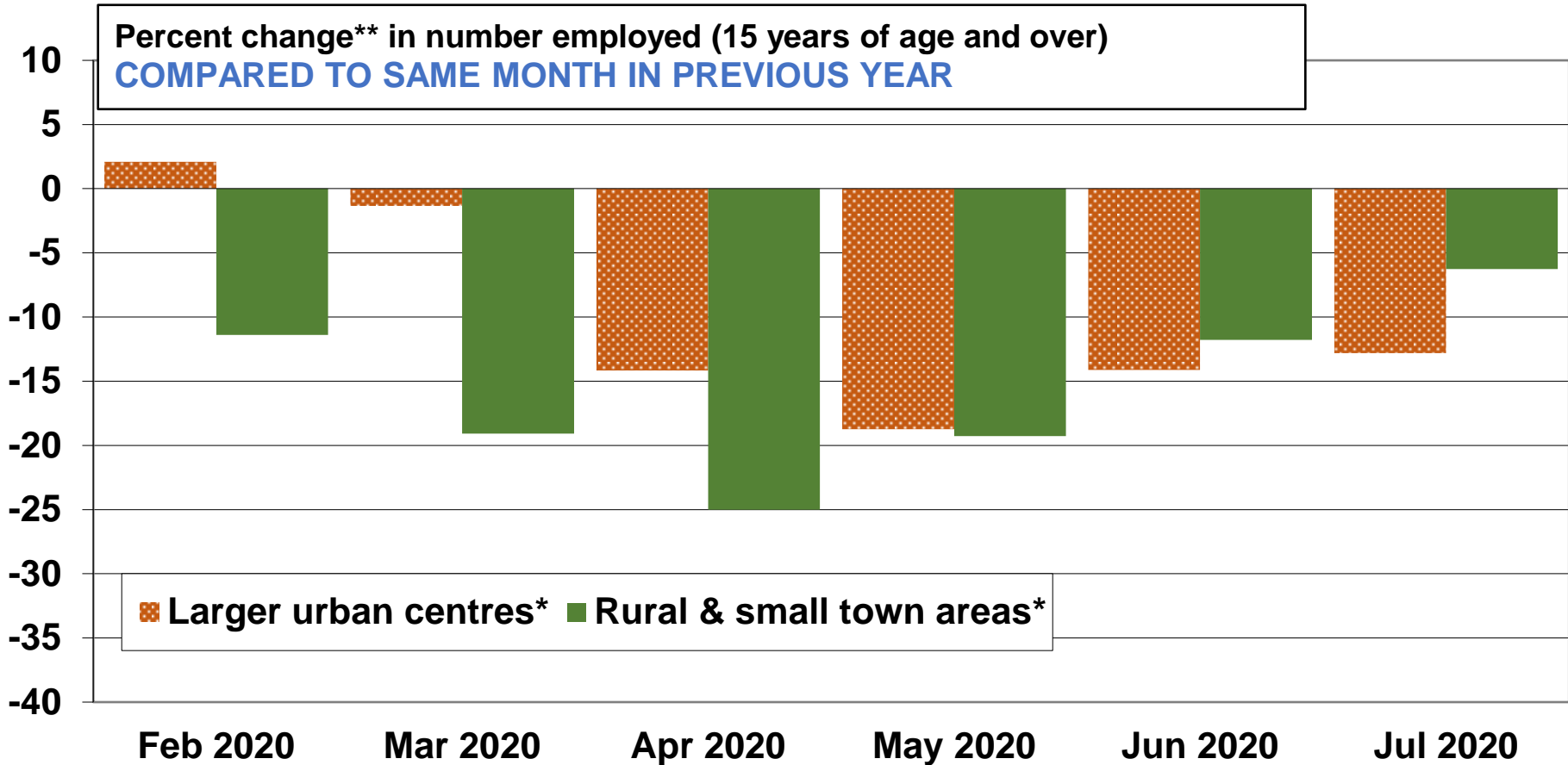
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Transportation and warehousing



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

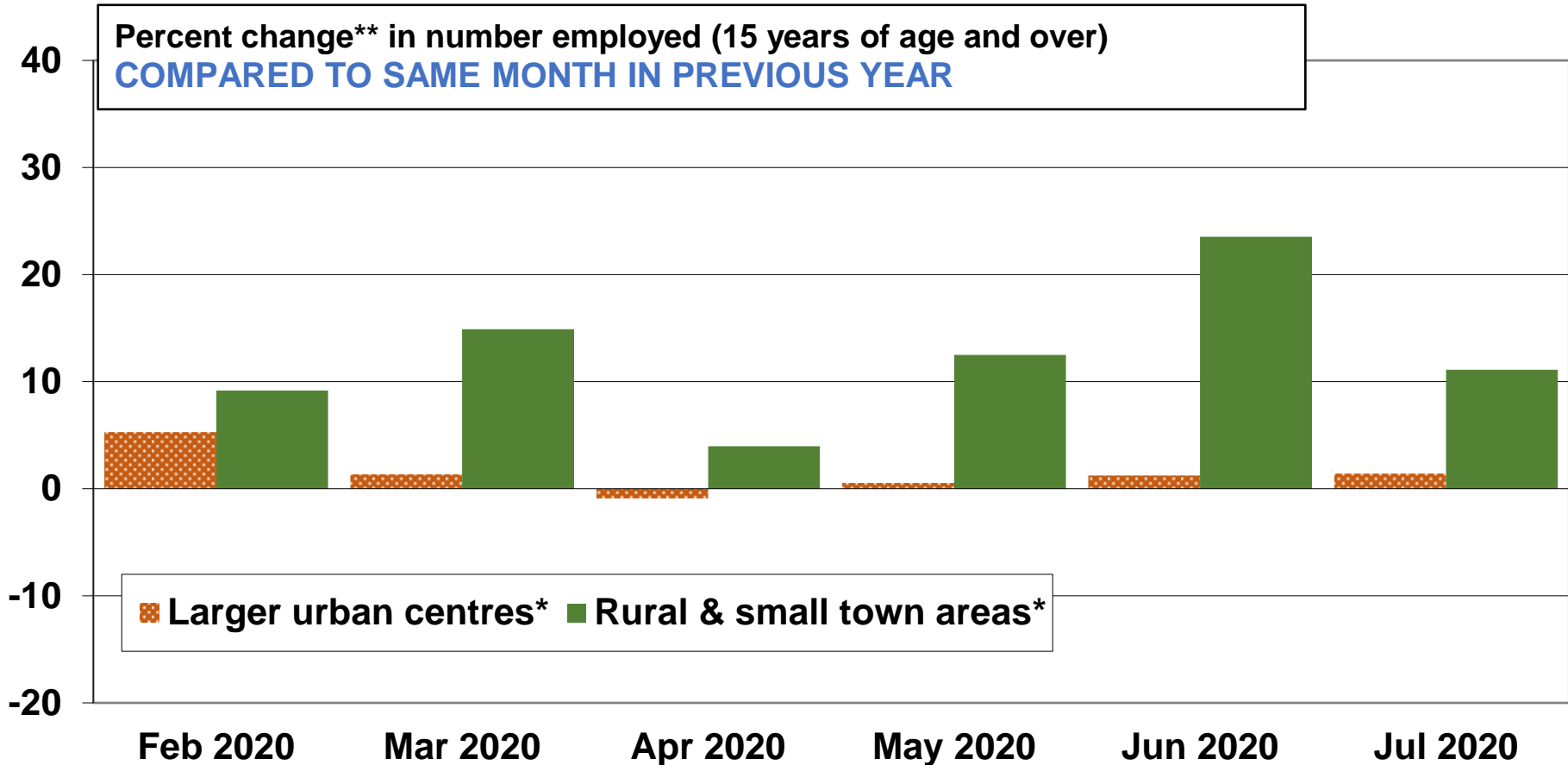
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

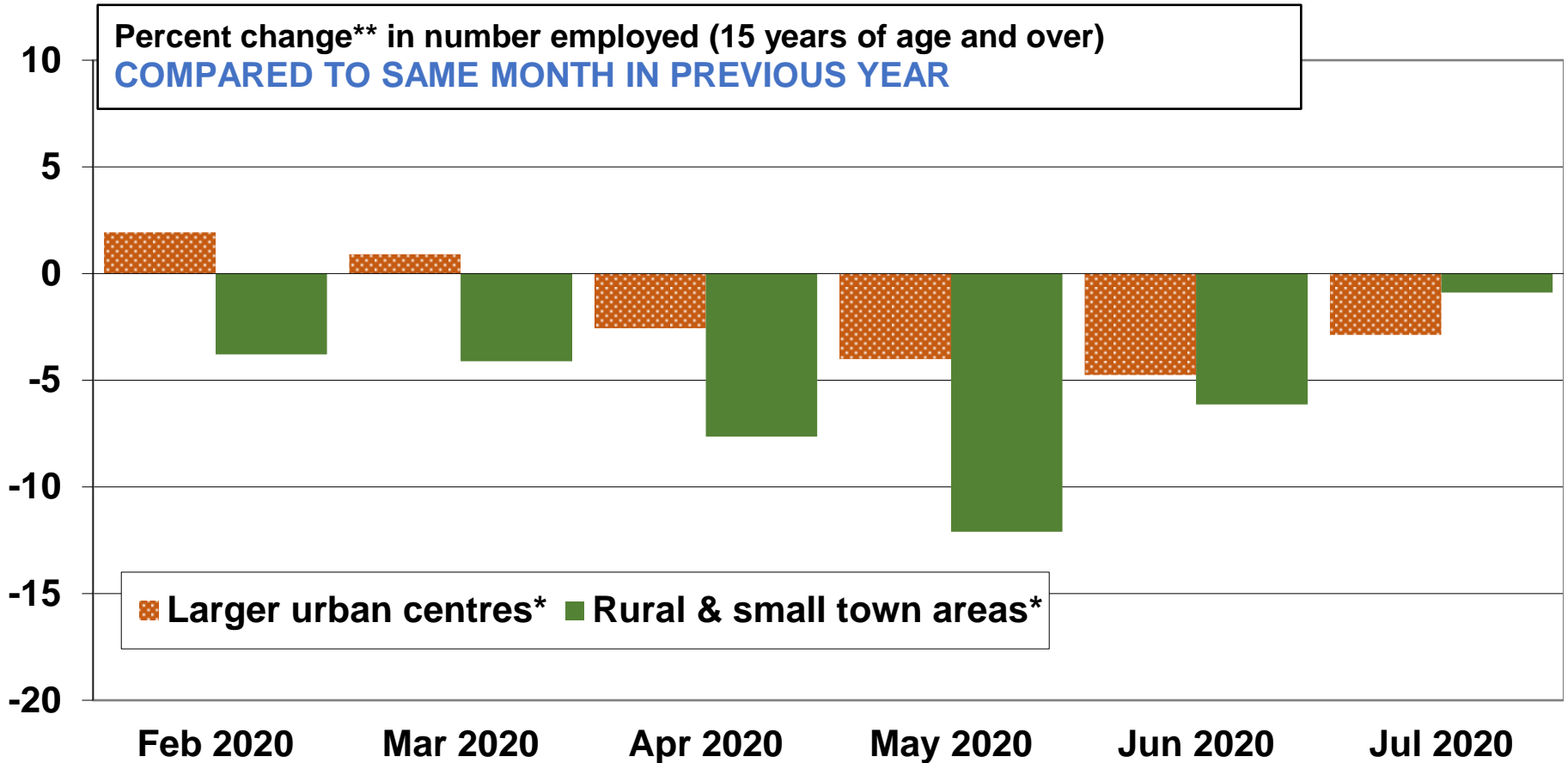
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Professional, scientific and technical services



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

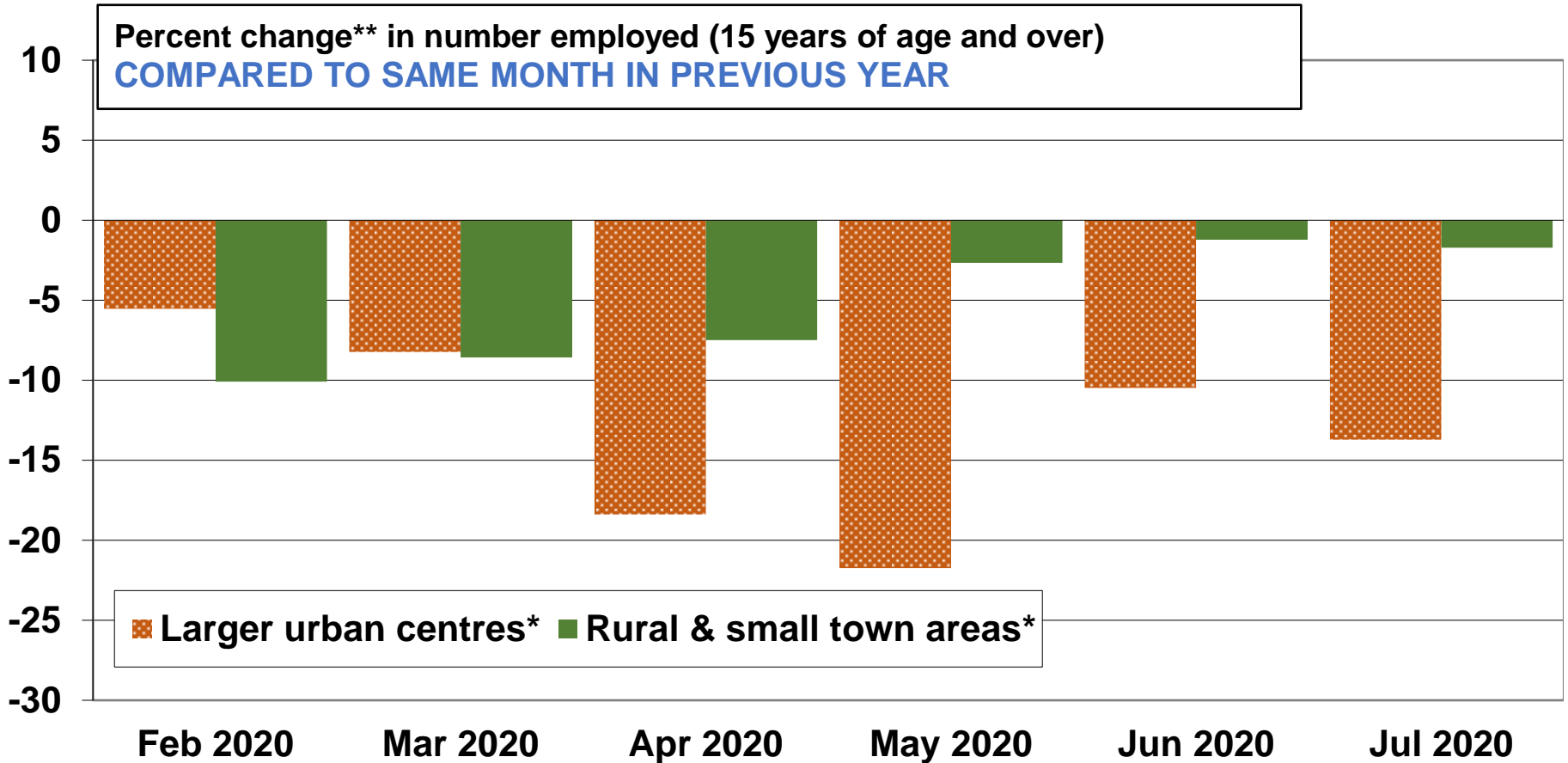
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Business, building and other support services



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

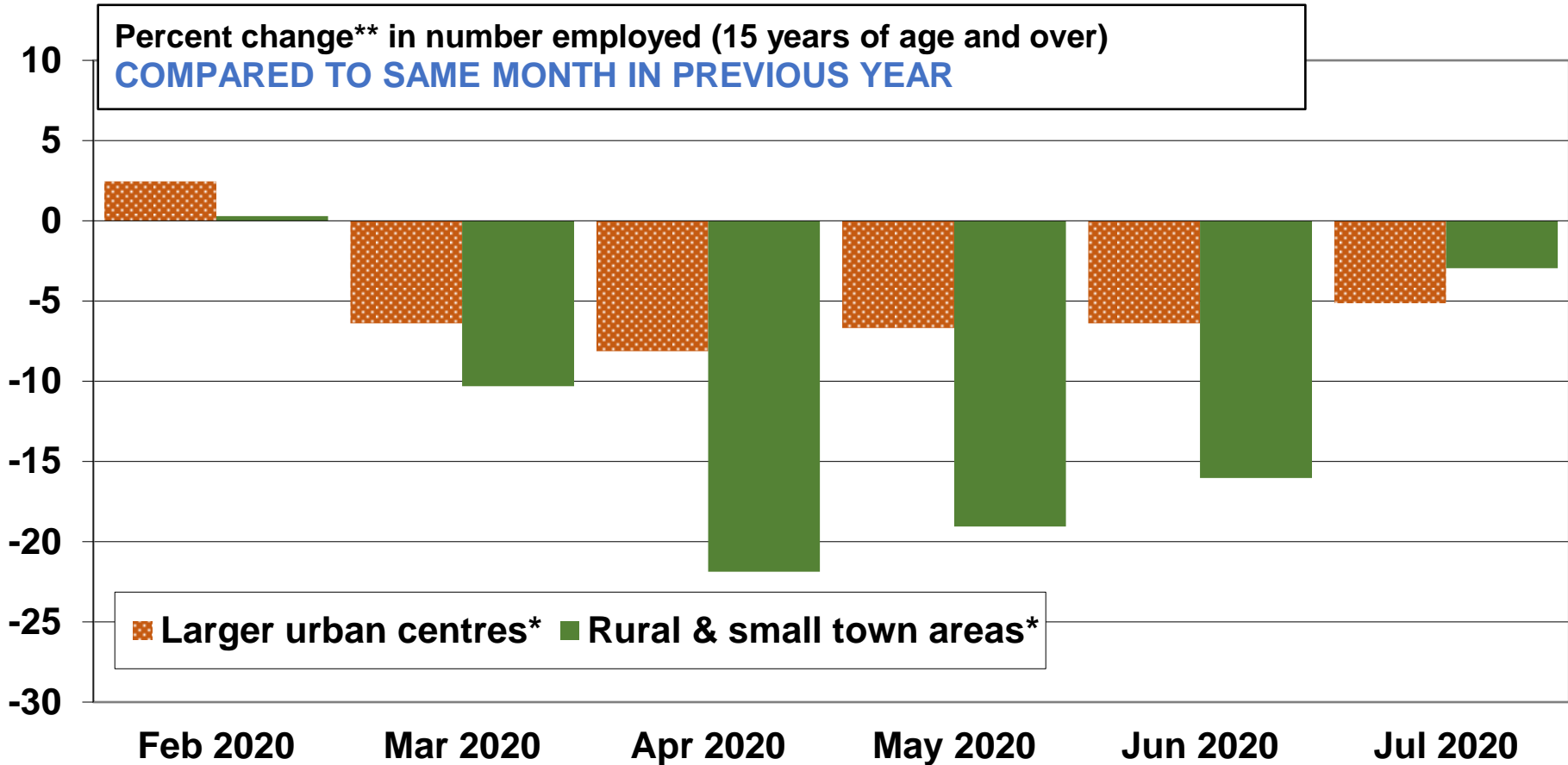
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Educational services



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

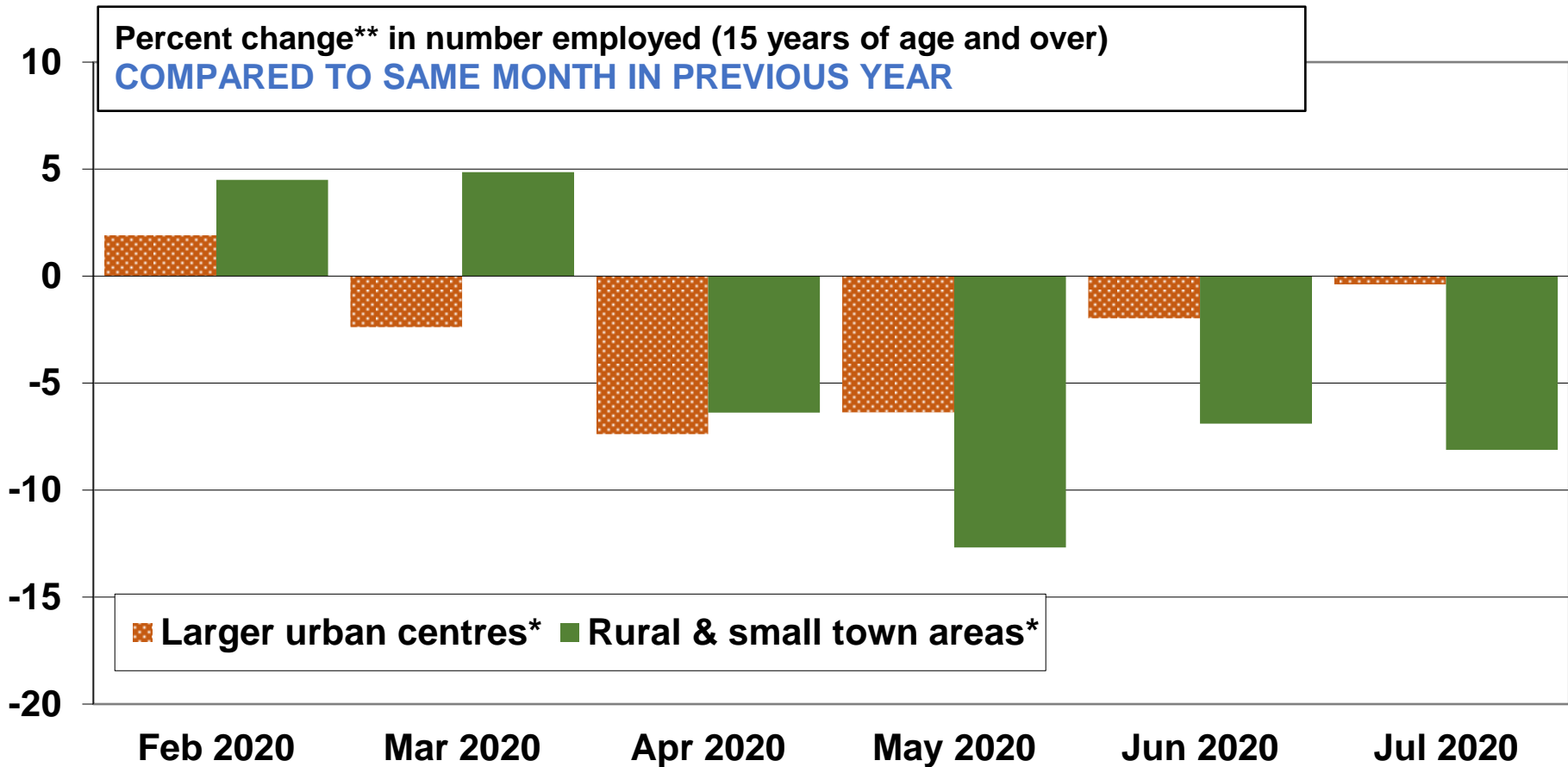
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Health care and social assistance



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

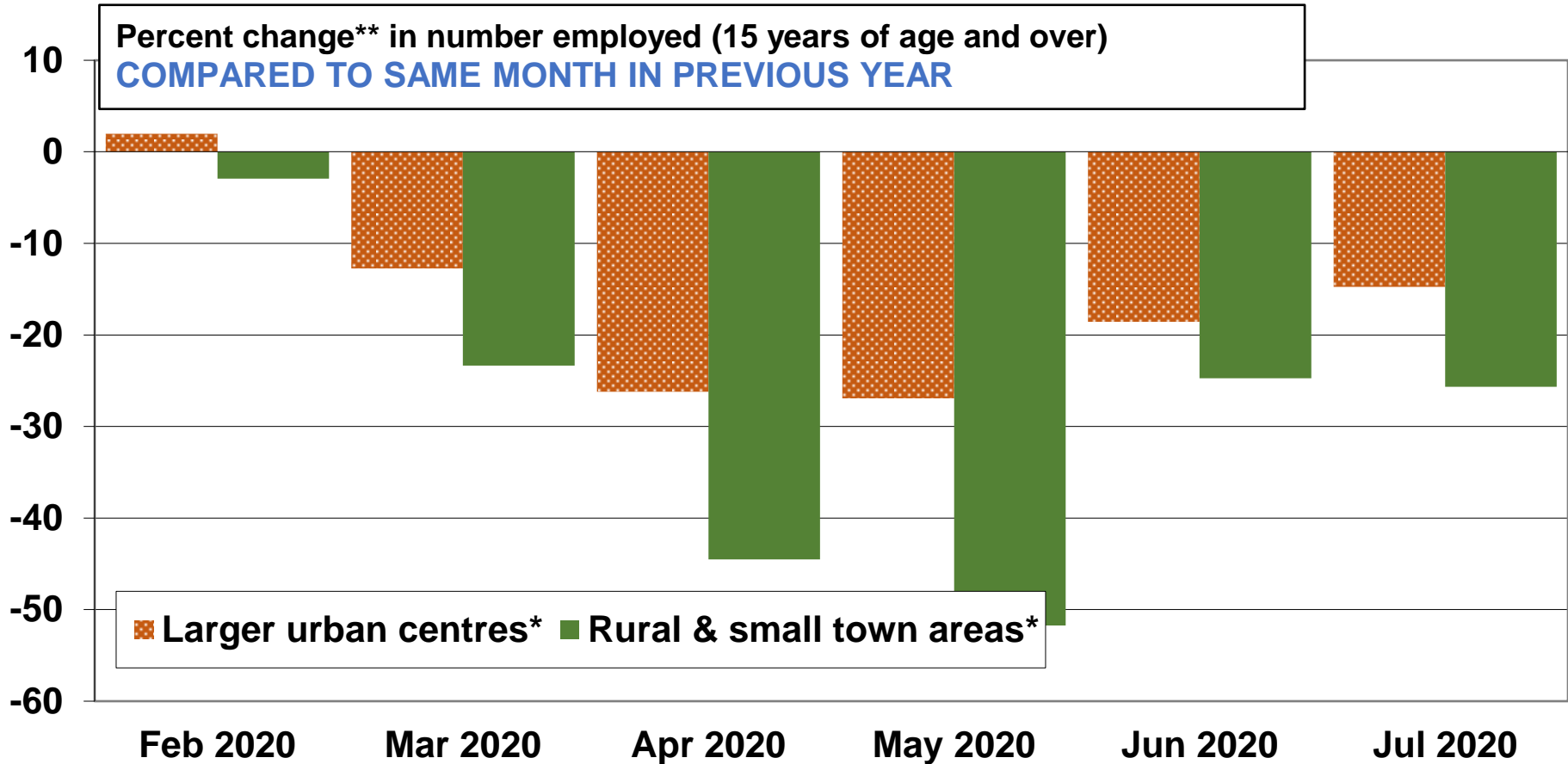
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Information, culture and recreation



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

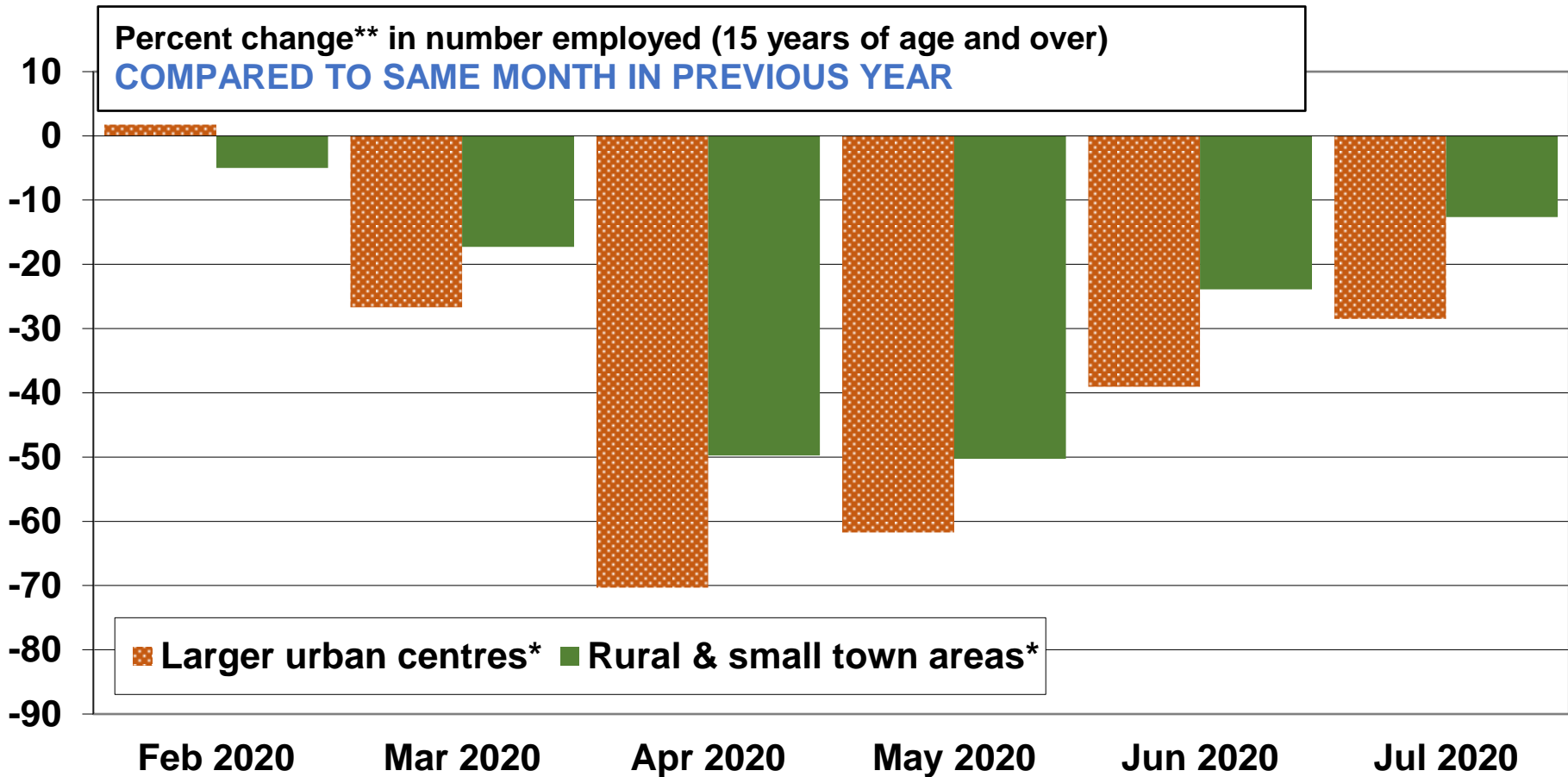
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Accommodation and food services



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

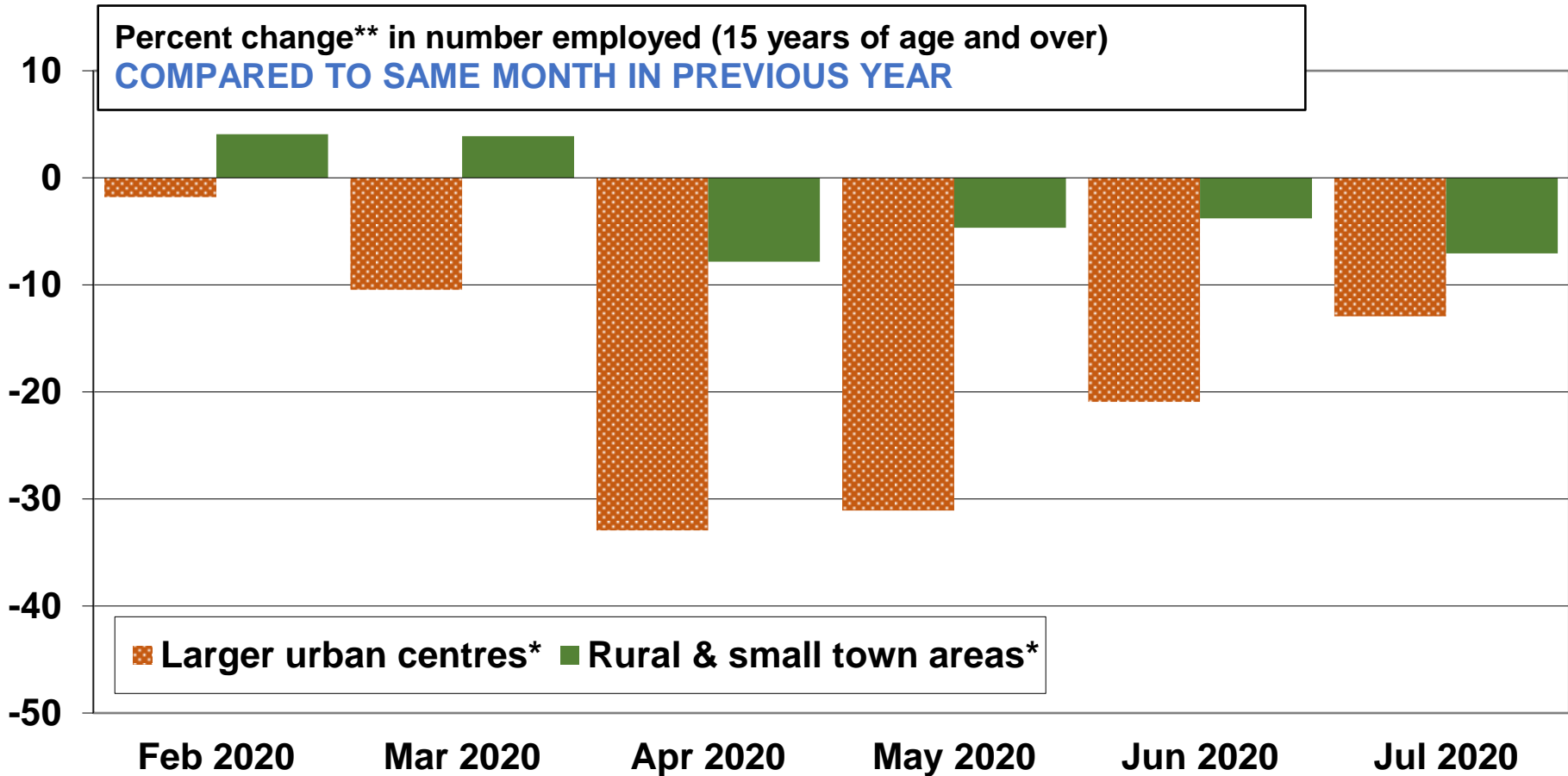
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Other (personal) services



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

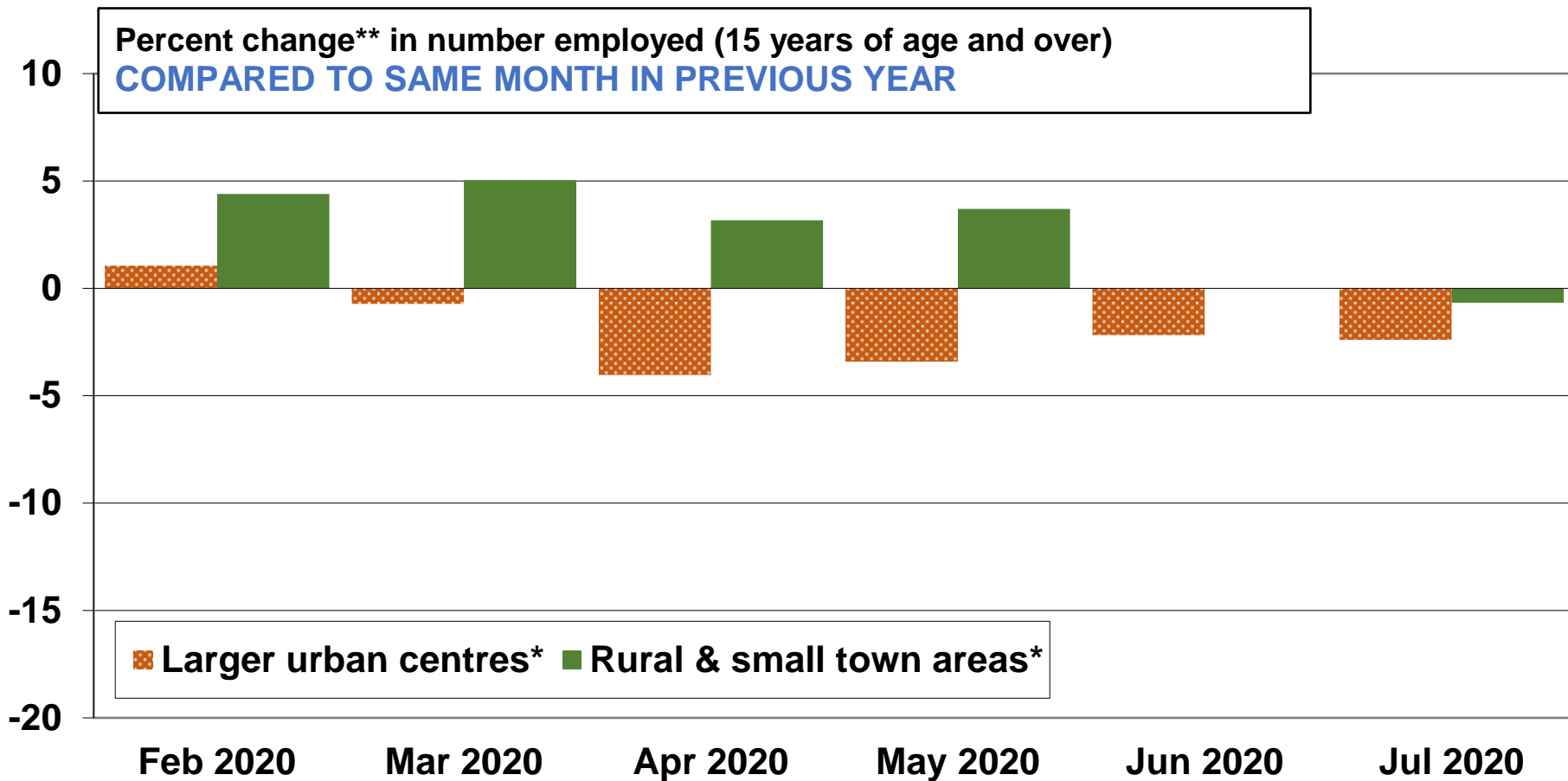
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Public administration



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Level and change in employment by industry sector in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada, February to July, 2020 (continued)

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed (,000)						Percent change (difference of logs):										
								From month to month					Compared to same month in previous iyear					
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
All industry sectors	All areas	18,917	17,857	16,011	16,632	17,778	18,070	-5.8	-10.9	3.8	6.7	1.6	1.4	-4.4	-16.3	-14.6	-8.7	-6.5
	LUC	16,358	15,377	13,835	14,296	15,276	15,546	-6.2	-10.6	3.3	6.6	1.8	1.7	-4.5	-16.2	-14.6	-8.6	-6.2
	RST	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	2,523	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	6.9	0.8	-1.1	-4.1	-17.1	-14.4	-9.2	-8.3
Goods-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	3,810	3,741	3,214	3,513	3,762	3,850	-1.8	-15.2	8.9	6.8	2.3	0.8	-1.2	-18.5	-13.7	-7.9	-6.5
	LUC	2,988	2,922	2,502	2,715	2,927	3,003	-2.2	-15.5	8.2	7.5	2.6	1.1	-1.1	-19.1	-14.4	-7.3	-5.1
	RST	822	819	712	798	835	846	-0.4	-14.0	11.4	4.5	1.4	-0.3	-1.5	-16.5	-11.5	-9.7	-11.4
Agriculture	All areas	275	271	272	290	289	293	-1.4	0.5	6.3	-0.4	1.4	6.7	3.5	-4.1	-4.8	-4.6	-4.5
	LUC	102	104	100	113	107	109	2.5	-4.3	12.0	-5.7	2.2	8.8	13.6	1.1	-3.7	-6.2	-6.2
	RST	173	167	172	177	182	184	-3.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	1.0	5.4	-2.4	-7.0	-5.4	-3.8	-3.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	All areas	311	306	275	298	307	318	-1.5	-10.8	8.2	2.9	3.4	-10.9	-10.8	-17.4	-13.4	-11.9	-5.9
	LUC	206	204	192	197	197	207	-1.0	-6.1	2.5	-0.3	5.2	-7.4	-7.0	-10.1	-5.1	-5.1	2.4
	RST	104	102	82	101	110	111	-2.3	-21.1	20.4	8.8	0.3	-17.4	-17.7	-32.6	-27.7	-23.0	-19.9
Utilities	All areas	137	130	132	136	139	137	-5.4	1.5	3.1	2.0	-1.8	-2.2	-7.6	-7.4	-6.5	-4.5	-2.8
	LUC	117	112	112	115	119	120	-4.9	-0.1	3.3	3.1	0.5	4.3	-1.0	-1.3	-3.2	0.7	7.3
	RST	20	18	20	21	20	17	-8.9	11.4	2.4	-4.4	-16.8	-33.4	-41.3	-35.5	-23.0	-30.7	-55.0
Construction	All areas	1,386	1,369	1,119	1,252	1,393	1,440	-1.2	-20.1	11.2	10.7	3.3	3.4	1.9	-22.1	-15.8	-7.7	-7.1
	LUC	1,145	1,118	922	1,022	1,142	1,183	-2.4	-19.3	10.2	11.2	3.5	3.1	0.2	-23.5	-17.1	-7.1	-6.1
	RST	241	251	197	230	250	257	4.0	-24.0	15.6	8.3	2.6	4.9	9.9	-15.1	-9.8	-10.4	-11.6
Manufacturing	All areas	1,702	1,665	1,416	1,536	1,634	1,663	-2.2	-16.2	8.2	6.2	1.7	0.2	-2.1	-19.5	-14.3	-8.1	-6.7
	LUC	1,417	1,383	1,176	1,268	1,362	1,385	-2.4	-16.2	7.5	7.2	1.7	-0.1	-2.3	-20.1	-15.4	-8.6	-6.1
	RST	285	282	240	268	272	278	-1.1	-16.1	11.3	1.3	2.2	1.6	-1.1	-16.4	-9.1	-5.4	-9.3

Level and change in employment by industry sector in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada, February to July, 2020 (continued)

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed (,000)						Percent change (difference of logs):										
								From month to month					Compared to same month in previous iyear					
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Services-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	15,107	14,116	12,797	13,119	14,016	14,220	-6.8	-9.8	2.5	6.6	1.4	1.5	-5.3	-15.8	-14.8	-8.9	-6.5
	LUC	13,370	12,455	11,332	11,581	12,349	12,543	-7.1	-9.4	2.2	6.4	1.6	1.9	-5.2	-15.6	-14.6	-8.9	-6.5
	RST	1,737	1,661	1,465	1,538	1,667	1,677	-4.5	-12.5	4.9	8.0	0.6	-1.5	-5.4	-17.3	-15.9	-9.0	-6.6
Retail and wholesale trade	All areas	2,844	2,651	2,282	2,420	2,651	2,765	-7.0	-15.0	5.8	9.1	4.2	2.2	-5.5	-21.9	-17.4	-7.6	-3.5
	LUC	2,494	2,315	1,995	2,099	2,313	2,416	-7.5	-14.9	5.1	9.7	4.4	3.4	-4.7	-21.0	-17.1	-6.9	-2.9
	RST	350	336	288	321	338	349	-4.0	-15.7	11.0	5.0	3.3	-6.2	-11.2	-28.0	-19.2	-12.2	-7.9
Transportation and warehousing	All areas	1,026	981	878	874	932	916	-4.5	-11.0	-0.5	6.4	-1.7	0.2	-3.8	-15.7	-18.8	-13.8	-11.9
	LUC	892	856	764	755	799	785	-4.1	-11.4	-1.2	5.7	-1.8	2.1	-1.3	-14.2	-18.7	-14.1	-12.8
	RST	134	125	114	119	133	132	-7.4	-8.5	3.9	10.9	-0.9	-11.4	-19.1	-25.0	-19.3	-11.8	-6.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	All areas	1,241	1,215	1,191	1,215	1,239	1,236	-2.1	-2.0	2.0	1.9	-0.2	5.5	2.3	-0.6	1.3	2.8	2.1
	LUC	1,151	1,127	1,111	1,131	1,145	1,148	-2.1	-1.4	1.7	1.3	0.3	5.3	1.3	-0.9	0.5	1.2	1.4
	RST	90	88	80	84	94	88	-2.2	-10.1	5.6	10.4	-6.5	9.2	14.9	4.0	12.5	23.5	11.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	All areas	1,549	1,547	1,482	1,487	1,513	1,550	-0.1	-4.3	0.4	1.7	2.4	1.5	0.5	-2.9	-4.6	-4.8	-2.7
	LUC	1,443	1,436	1,381	1,389	1,413	1,449	-0.5	-3.9	0.6	1.7	2.5	1.9	0.9	-2.6	-4.0	-4.8	-2.9
	RST	106	112	101	98	100	100	5.4	-10.5	-2.8	1.7	0.5	-3.8	-4.1	-7.6	-12.1	-6.1	-0.9
Business, building and other support services	All areas	740	710	652	659	729	720	-4.0	-8.6	1.2	10.1	-1.3	-6.0	-8.3	-17.3	-19.7	-9.5	-12.3
	LUC	663	636	581	582	648	633	-4.3	-9.0	0.1	10.8	-2.3	-5.5	-8.2	-18.4	-21.7	-10.5	-13.7
	RST	76	75	71	78	82	87	-1.9	-5.8	9.7	4.6	6.1	-10.1	-8.6	-7.5	-2.7	-1.2	-1.7
Educational services	All areas	1,455	1,313	1,278	1,284	1,297	1,079	-10.3	-2.7	0.5	1.0	-18.4	2.2	-6.9	-9.8	-8.2	-7.5	-4.9
	LUC	1,281	1,158	1,135	1,139	1,151	962	-10.1	-2.0	0.3	1.1	-17.9	2.5	-6.4	-8.1	-6.7	-6.4	-5.1
	RST	173	155	143	146	146	117	-11.4	-7.7	1.7	0.2	-22.6	0.3	-10.3	-21.9	-19.1	-16.0	-3.0

Level and change in employment by industry sector in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada, February to July, 2020 (concluded)

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed (,000)						Percent change (difference of logs):											
								From month to month					Compared to same month in previous year						
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Health care and social assistance	All areas	2,517	2,405	2,274	2,294	2,432	2,477	-4.6	-5.6	0.9	5.8	1.8	2.3	-1.3	-7.2	-7.3	-2.7	-1.5	
	LUC	2,152	2,048	1,945	1,971	2,090	2,137	-5.0	-5.2	1.3	5.9	2.2	1.9	-2.4	-7.4	-6.4	-2.0	-0.4	
	RST	364	357	330	323	342	340	-2.2	-7.8	-2.0	5.6	-0.7	4.5	4.9	-6.4	-12.7	-6.9	-8.1	
Information, culture and recreation	All areas	747	643	565	585	678	756	-15.0	-13.0	3.6	14.8	10.8	1.5	-13.7	-27.7	-29.0	-19.2	-16.0	
	LUC	683	588	524	542	610	677	-14.9	-11.7	3.5	11.8	10.4	2.0	-12.7	-26.2	-26.9	-18.6	-14.8	
	RST	64	54	41	43	68	79	-15.9	-27.8	4.5	45.7	14.3	-2.9	-23.3	-44.5	-51.7	-24.7	-25.7	
Accommodation and food services	All areas	1,189	907	603	664	847	966	-27.1	-40.9	9.8	24.3	13.1	0.9	-25.5	-67.7	-60.2	-36.9	-26.3	
	LUC	1,048	784	517	570	719	822	-29.0	-41.6	9.7	23.2	13.4	1.8	-26.7	-70.3	-61.7	-39.1	-28.5	
	RST	141	122	85	94	128	145	-13.9	-36.2	10.0	30.9	12.0	-5.0	-17.3	-49.7	-50.3	-23.9	-12.7	
Other (personal) services	All areas	802	755	622	647	689	733	-6.1	-19.3	3.9	6.3	6.2	-0.9	-8.1	-28.9	-26.7	-18.1	-12.0	
	LUC	672	624	512	528	567	609	-7.3	-19.8	3.1	7.2	7.1	-1.8	-10.5	-32.9	-31.1	-20.9	-12.9	
	RST	131	131	111	119	122	124	0.2	-17.0	7.6	2.3	1.9	4.1	3.9	-7.8	-4.7	-3.8	-7.1	
Public administration	All areas	999	990	971	989	1,010	1,023	-0.9	-1.9	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.4	-0.1	-3.3	-2.6	-1.9	-2.2	
	LUC	892	884	868	876	894	905	-0.9	-1.7	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	-0.7	-4.0	-3.4	-2.2	-2.4	
	RST	107	106	103	113	116	119	-1.1	-3.3	9.7	2.5	2.4	4.4	5.0	3.2	3.7	0.0	-0.7	

1. For examples of the types of businesses classified to each industry sector, see Statistics Canada. (2017) **North American Industry Classification System: 2017** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-501) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=12-501-X&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0>).

2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA. **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0107-01.

COVID-19 Impact:
Gap in PERCENT employed: By province
compared to same month in previous year
in

LUC: Larger urban centres and RST: Rural and small town areas

- **In July, 2020, the three provinces with the largest RST COVID-19 impact or gap in terms of the PERCENT difference in employment, compared to July, 2019, were:**
 - 1. – 15.2% : Alberta**
 - 2. – 14.5% : Quebec**
 - 3. – 8.2% : Newfoundland and Labrador**
- **Details of number employed by industry sector are in slides 13-14-15, details on percent change in number employed by industry sector are in slides 35-36-37, details by province are in slide 51 and details by age and sex are in slide 66.**

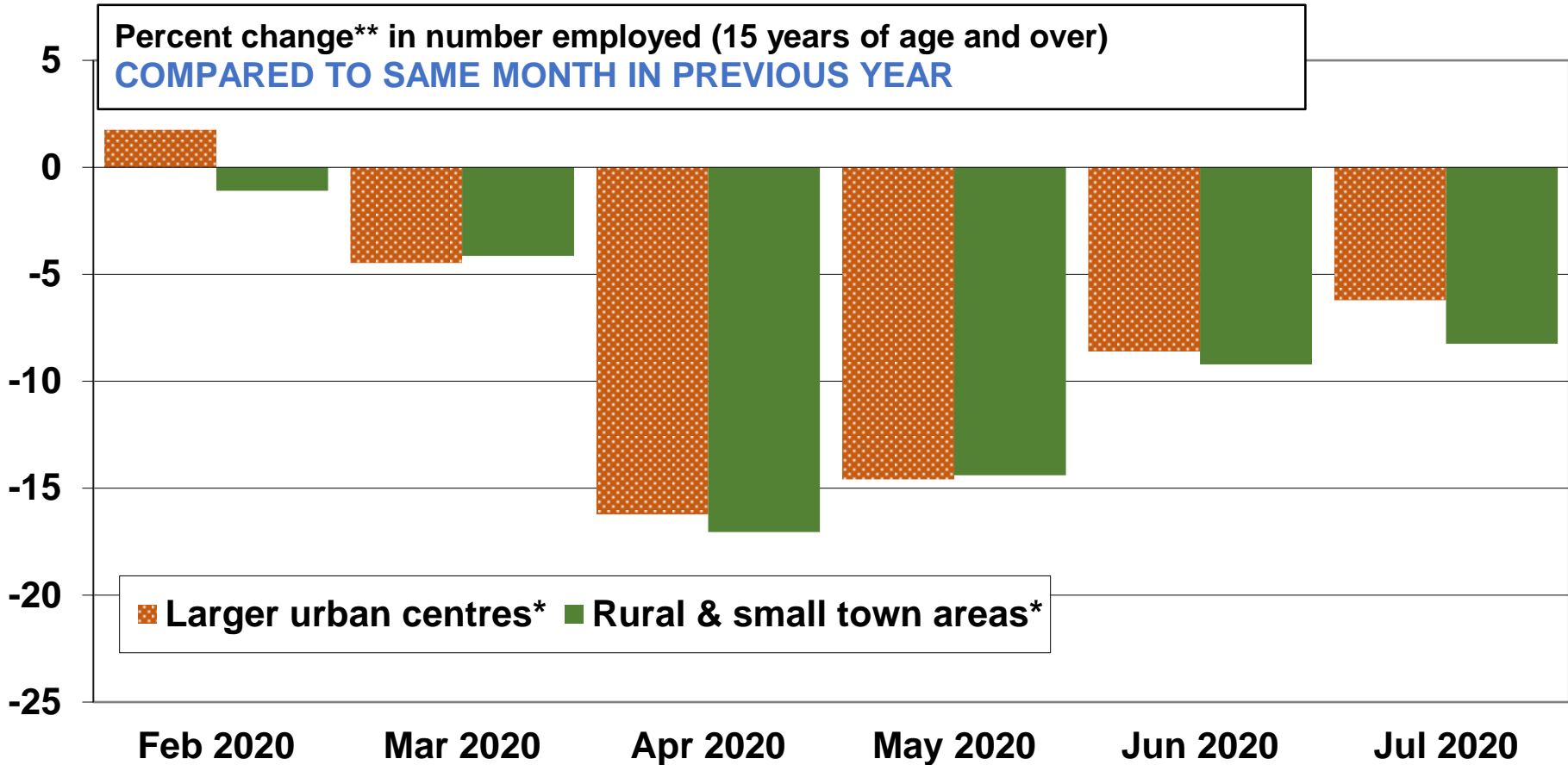
Which province recorded the largest PERCENT decline in rural and small town (RST¹) employment from July, 2019 to July, 2020

Province	Number employed (,000) in RST ¹ areas						Percent change (difference of logs):										
							From month to month					Compared to same month in previous year					
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Ranking of provinces by RST PERCENT decline in employment from July, 2019 to July, 2020																	
Alberta	329	328	284	298	308	303	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	3.2	-1.5	-5.8	-5.5	-15.6	-15.5	-13.5	-15.2
Quebec	724	667	555	617	672	686	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	8.6	2.0	2.1	-5.7	-23.6	-18.2	-14.2	-14.5
Canada	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	2,523	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	6.9	0.8	-1.1	-4.1	-17.1	-14.4	-9.2	-8.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	81	70	79	83	89	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	5.3	7.2	-0.1	-1.3	-21.5	-16.1	-14.5	-8.2
Saskatchewan	171	162	151	155	162	163	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	4.2	0.5	-0.3	-6.6	-14.5	-13.6	-9.2	-6.8
Nova Scotia	133	124	115	121	132	129	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	8.5	-2.3	-0.8	-8.3	-15.1	-12.5	-1.6	-6.3
British Columbia	217	216	182	202	214	219	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	5.7	2.2	-7.2	-9.0	-23.9	-16.1	-9.2	-5.4
Prince Edward Island	28	26	25	30	32	31	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	8.4	-4.8	5.6	-2.2	-7.0	-7.5	-2.2	-4.5
Manitoba	151	146	134	142	149	148	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	4.3	-0.2	-0.3	-5.9	-12.4	-7.4	-4.4	-3.4
Ontario	612	622	566	581	626	634	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	1.1	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	-2.7
New Brunswick	113	107	95	111	124	122	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	10.3	-1.1	-0.4	-7.1	-17.3	-11.0	-2.0	2.8

1. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA. **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0107-01.

Percent change in employment: Canada



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

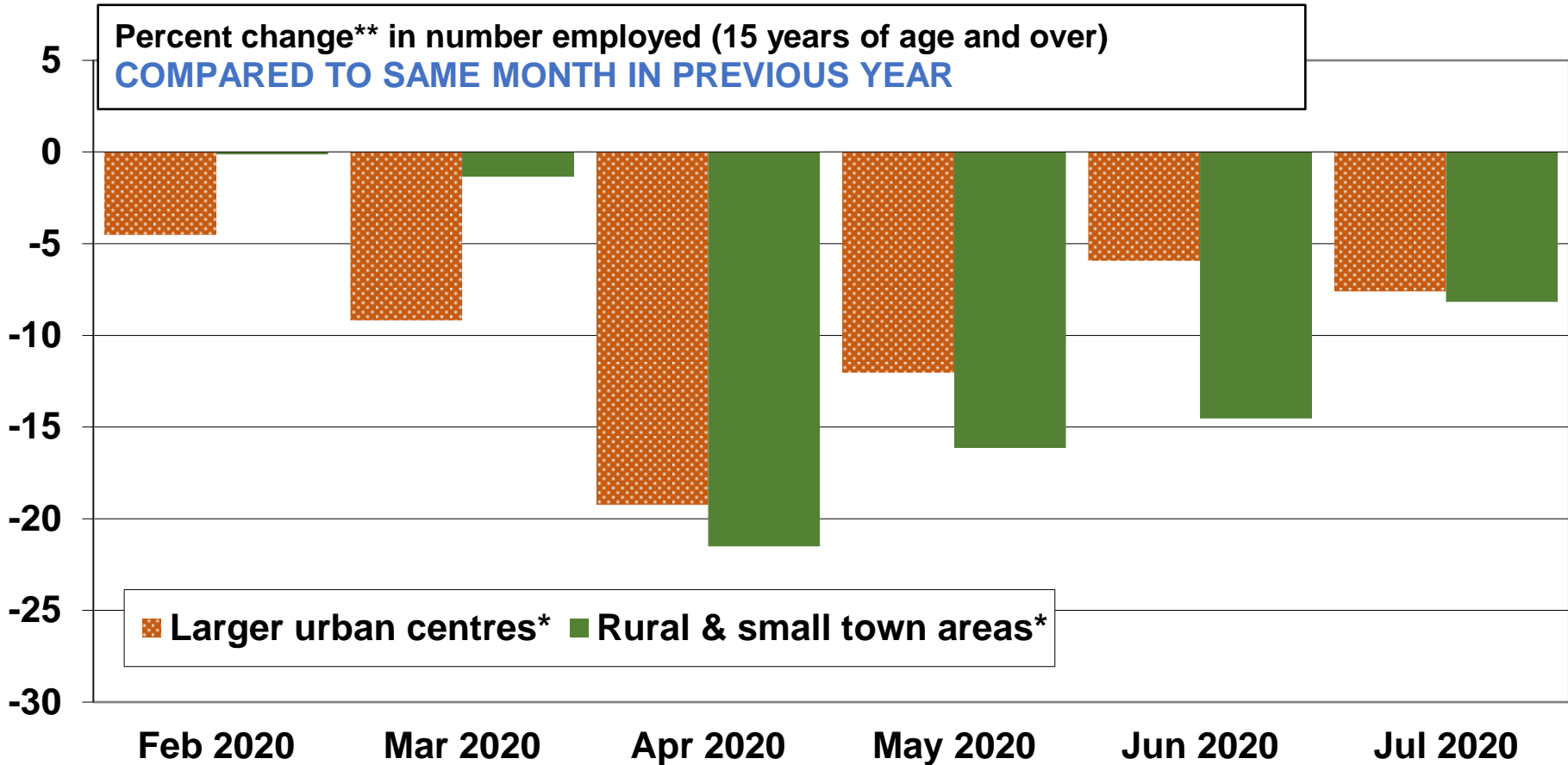
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment: Newfoundland and Labrador



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

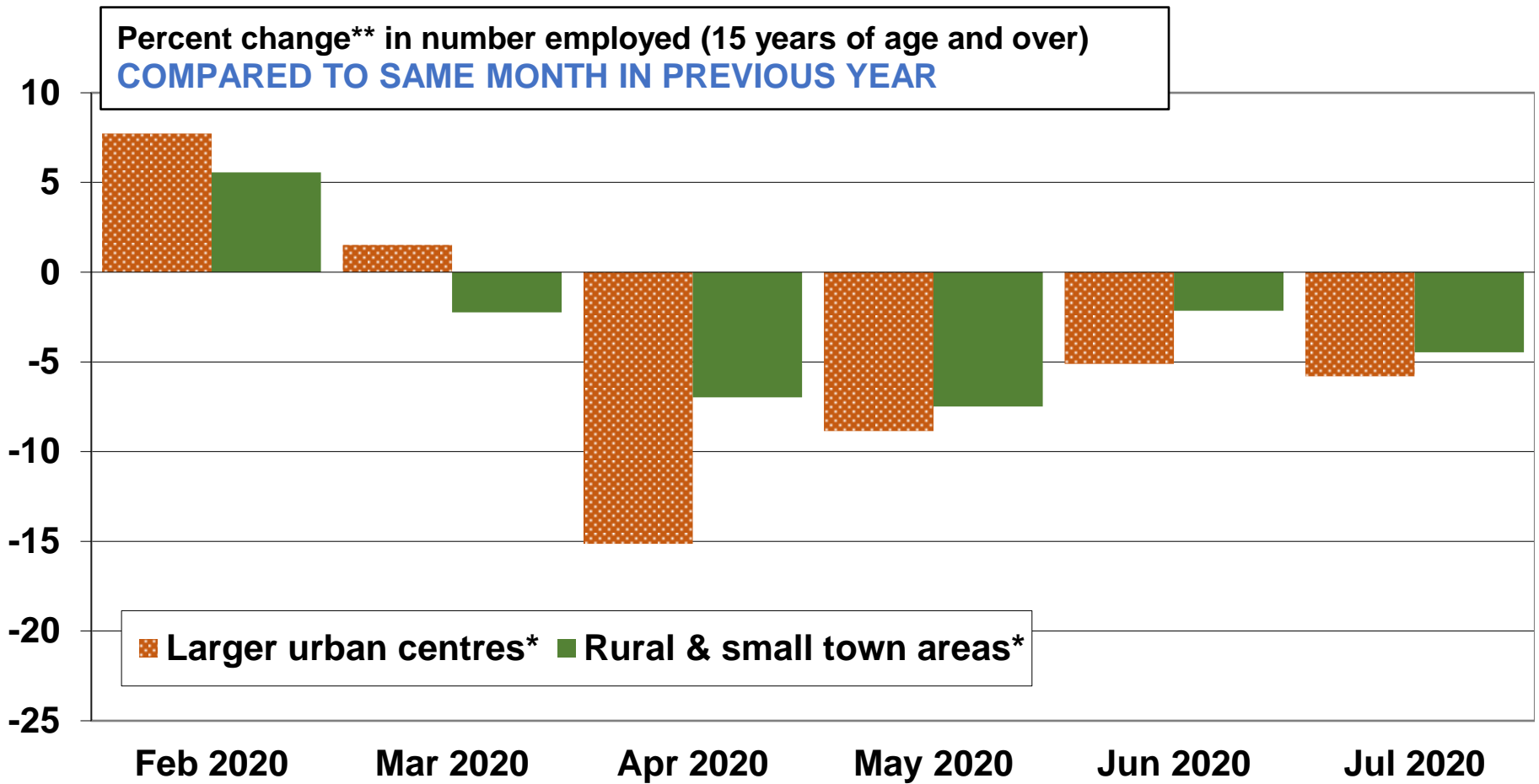
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment:

Prince Edward Island



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

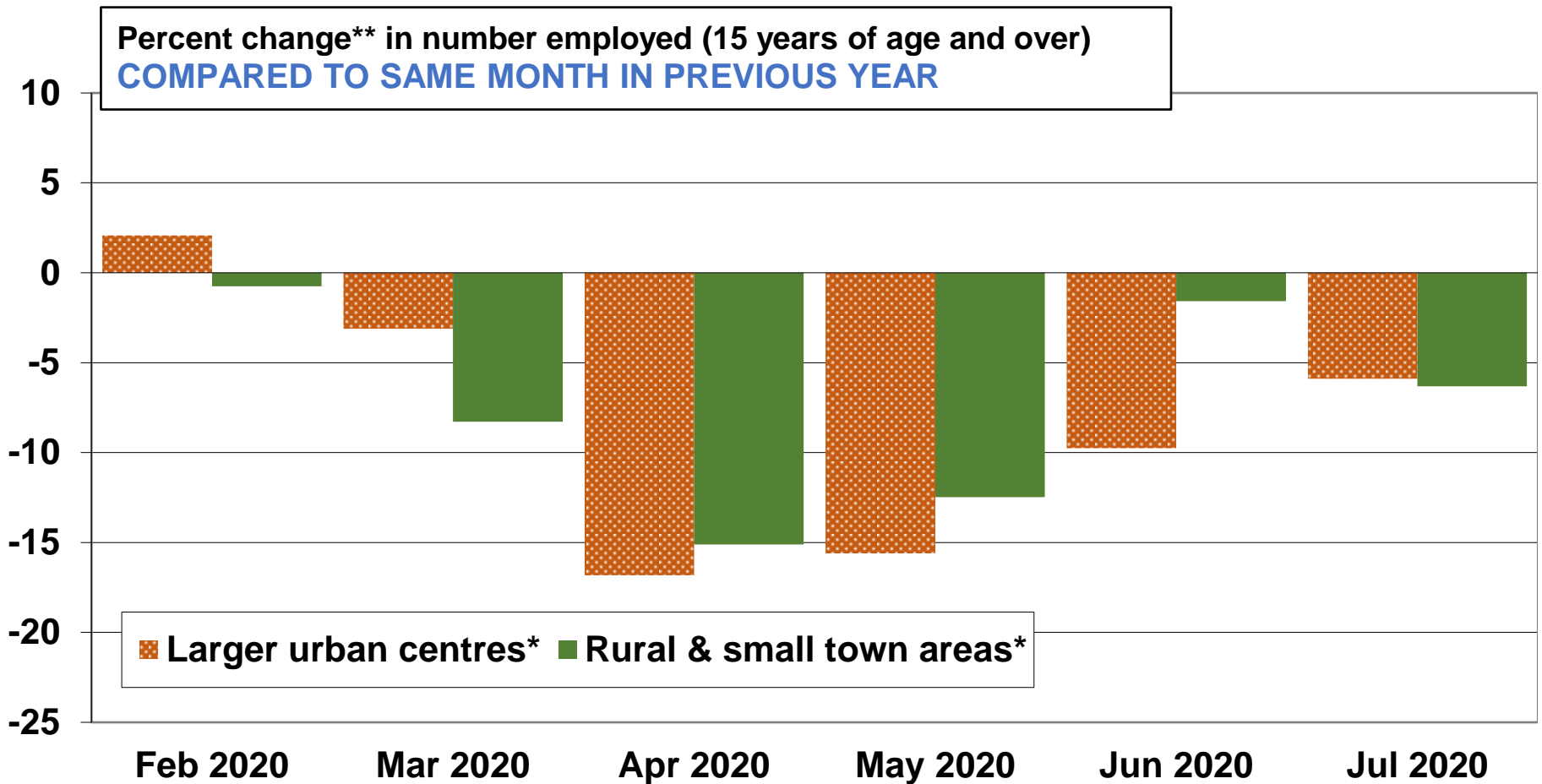
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment:

Nova Scotia



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

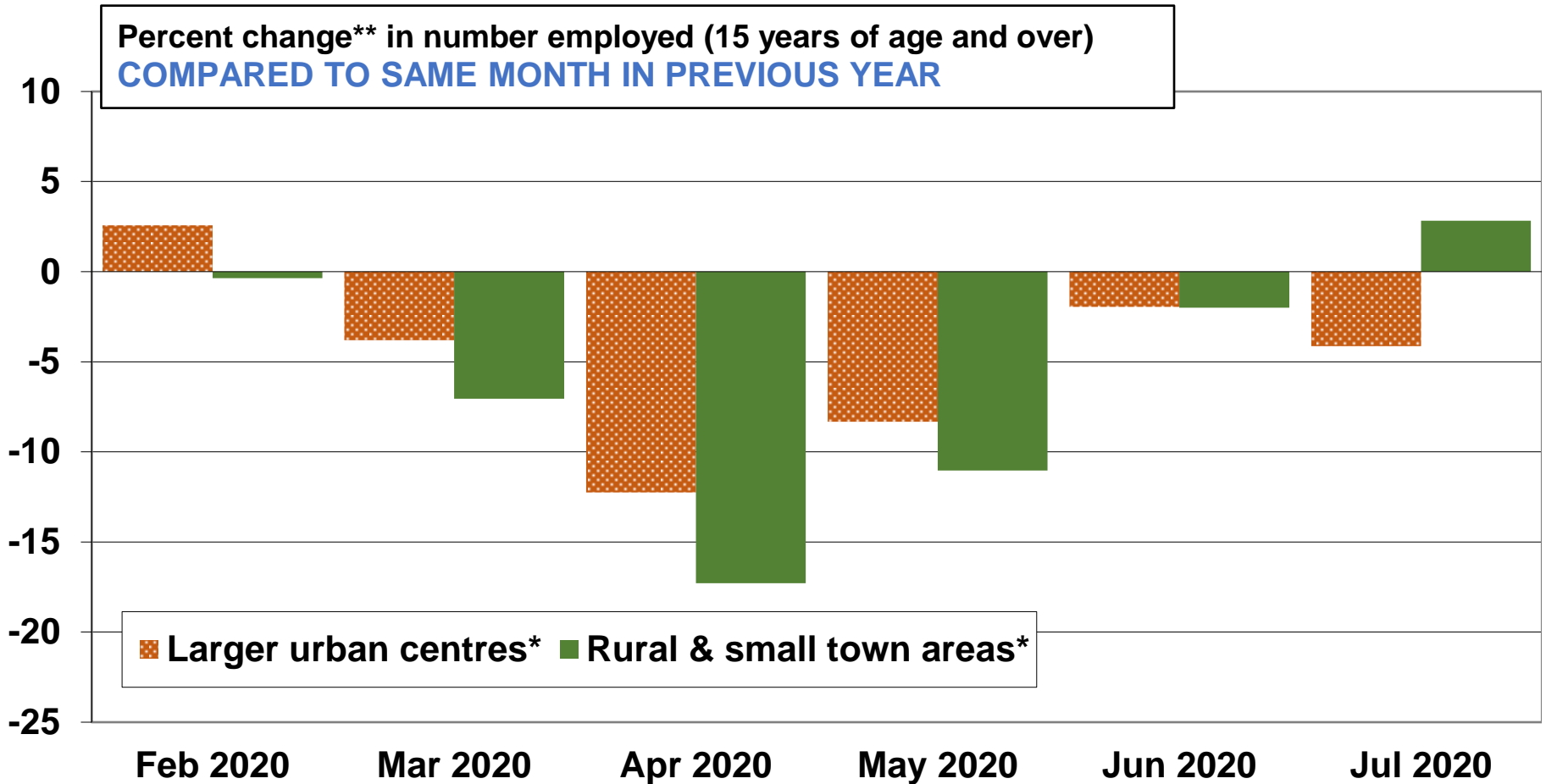
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment: New Brunswick



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

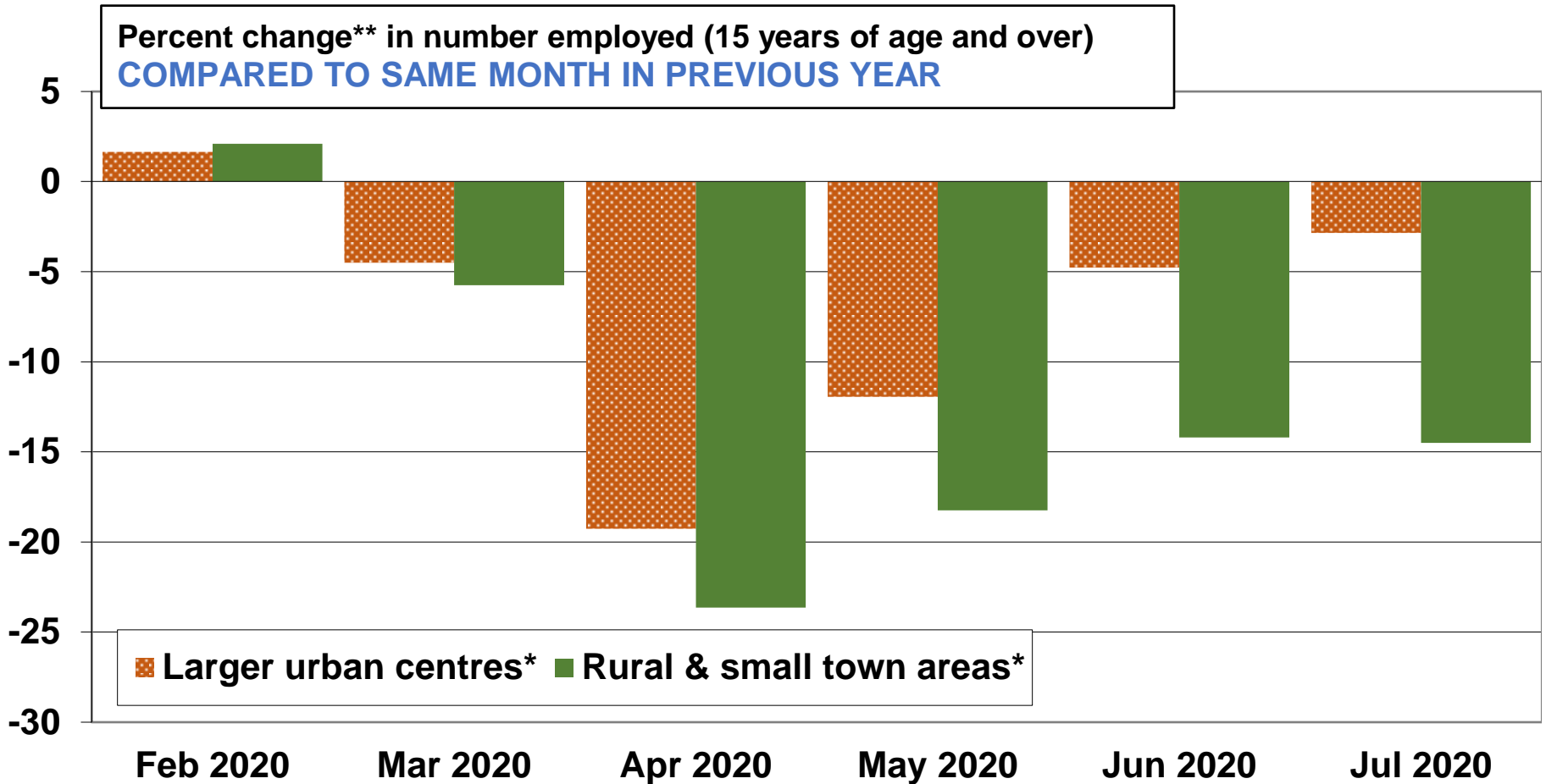
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment:

Quebec



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

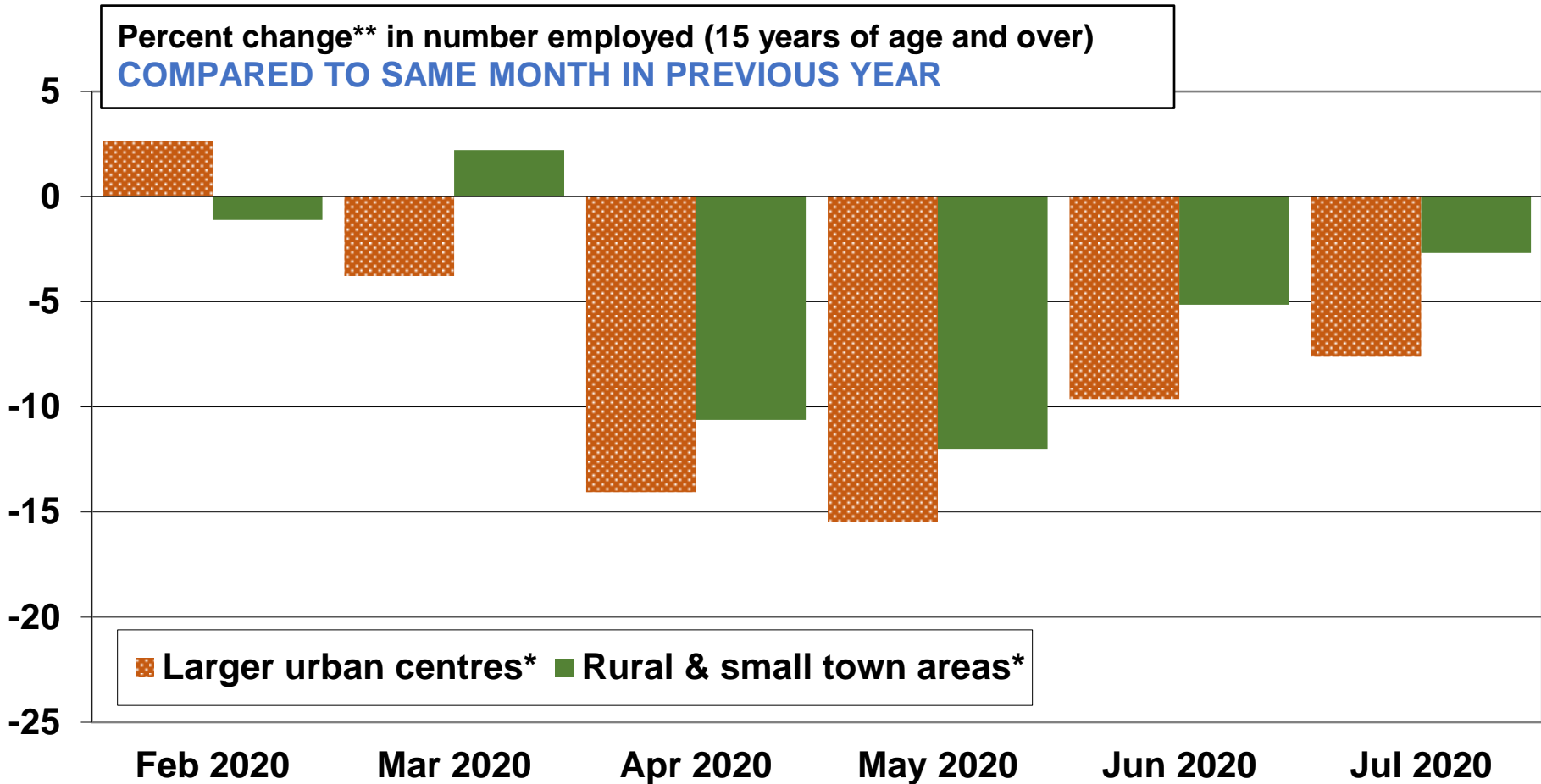
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment:

Ontario



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

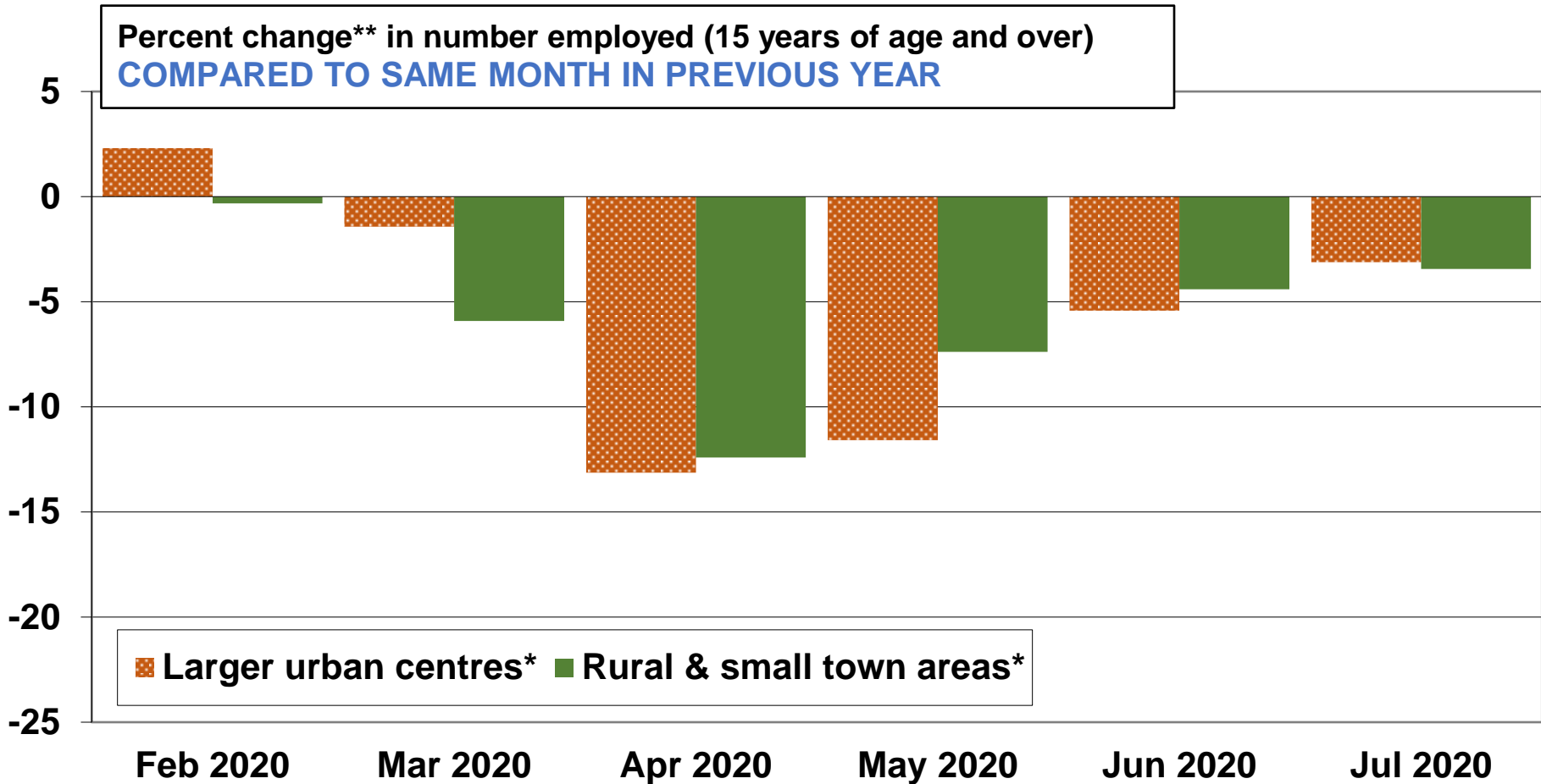
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment: Manitoba



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

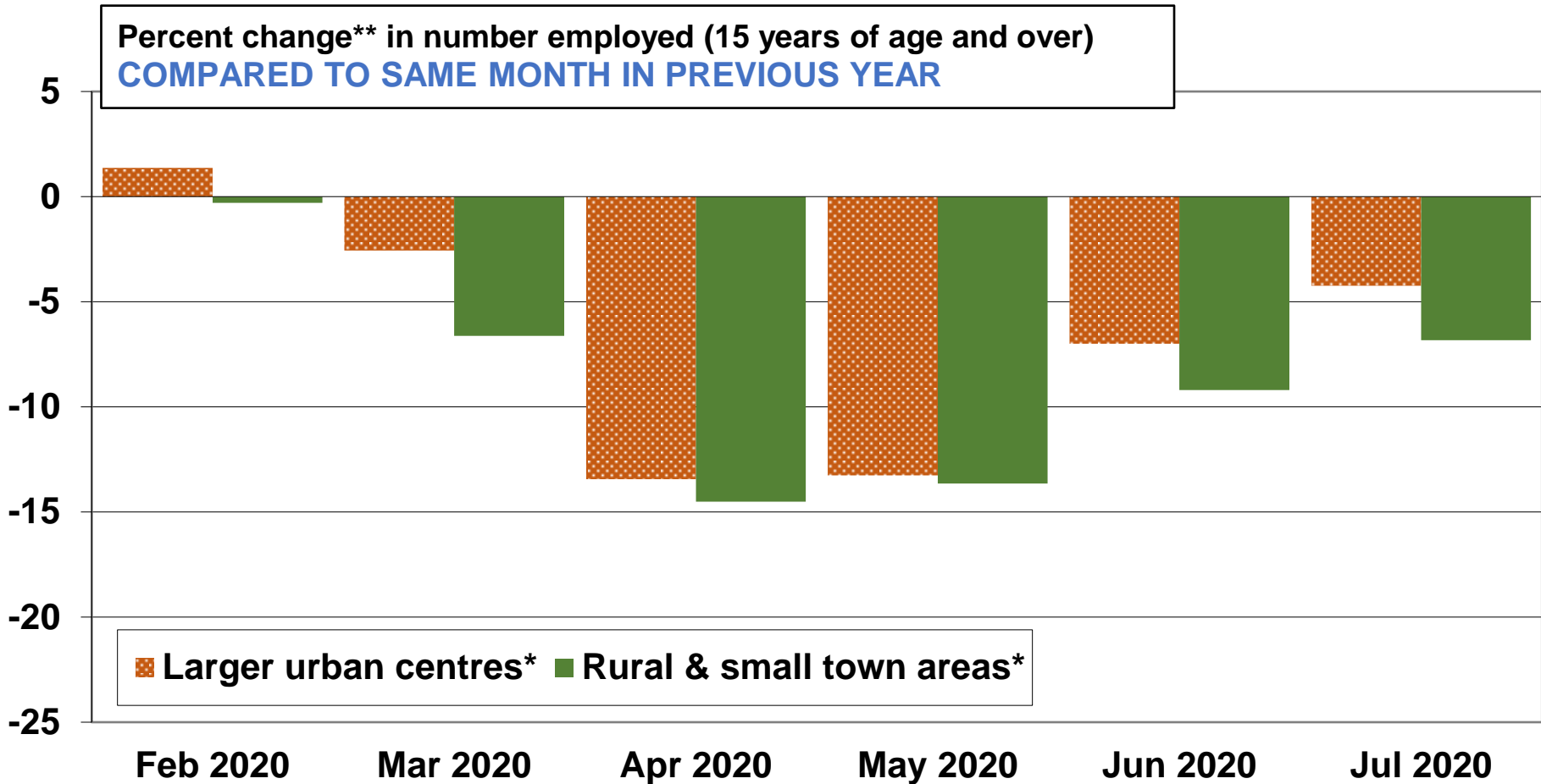
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment: Saskatchewan



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

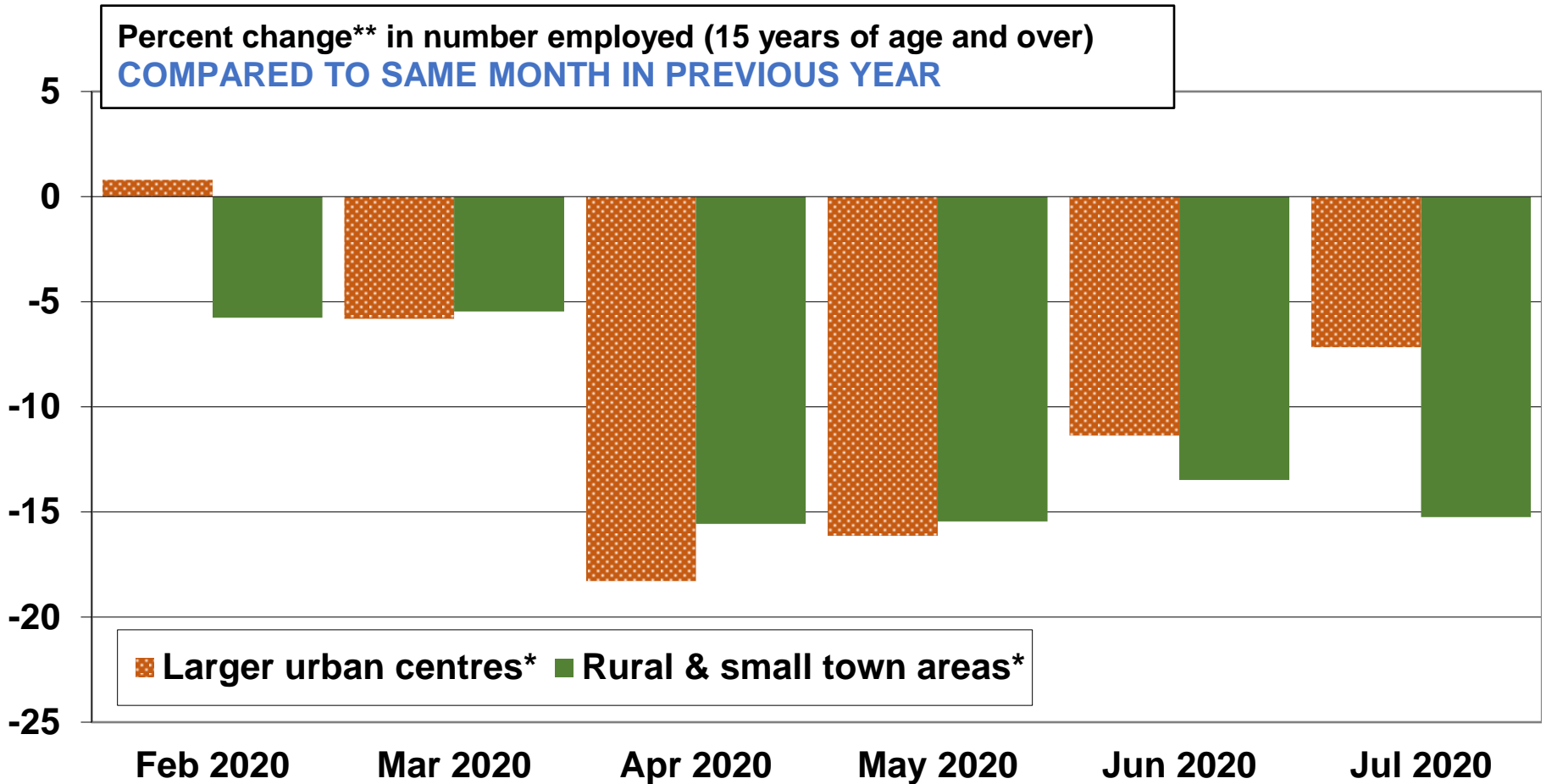
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment:

Alberta



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

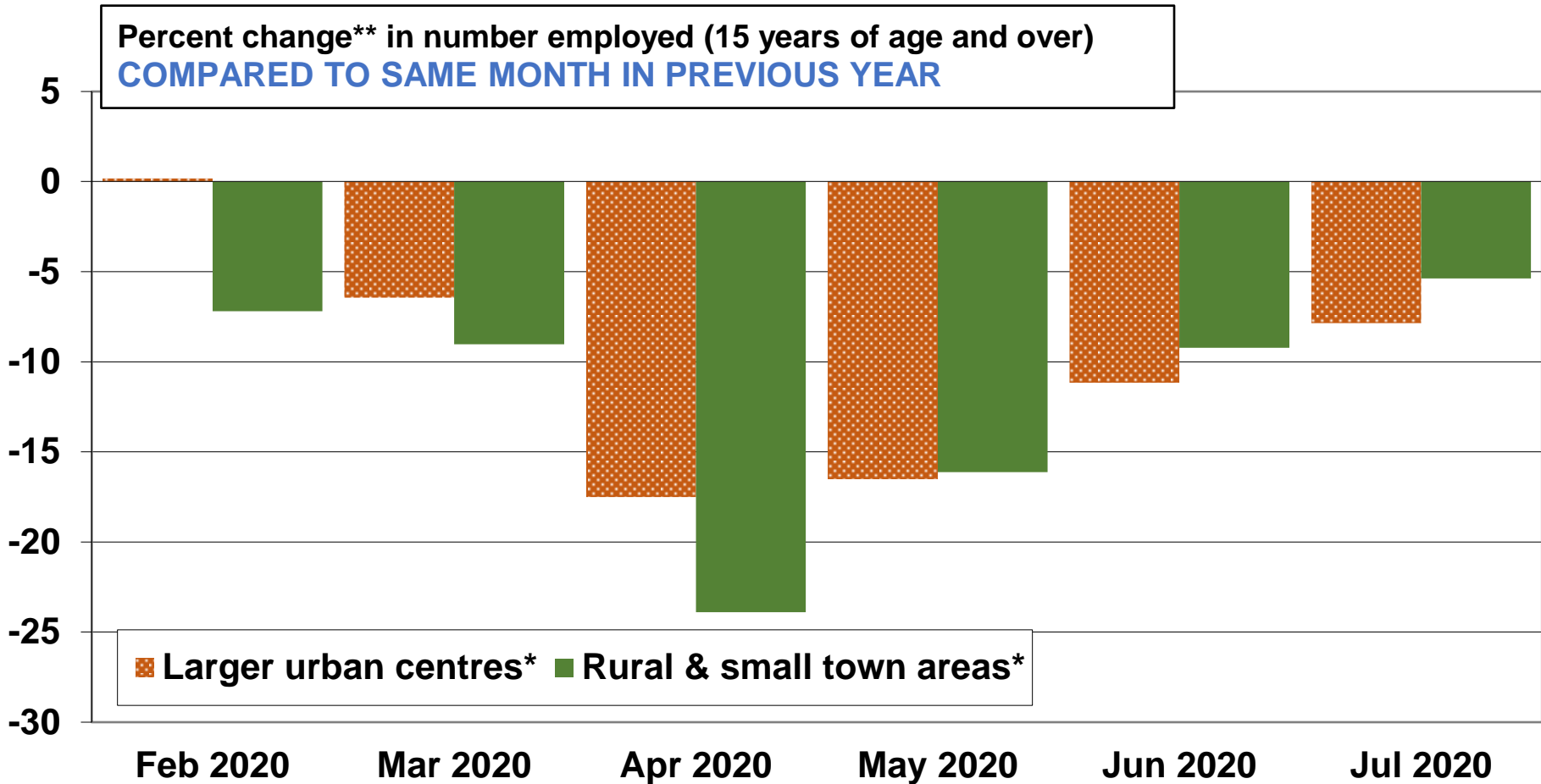
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment: British Columbia



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Level and change in employment in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada and Provinces, February to July, 2020

Province	Area ¹	Number employed (,000)						Percent change (difference of logs):										
								From month to month					Compared to same month in previous year					
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Canada	All areas	18,917	17,857	16,011	16,632	17,778	18,070	-5.8	-10.9	3.8	6.7	1.6	1.4	-4.4	-16.3	-14.6	-8.7	-6.5
	LUC	16,358	15,377	13,835	14,296	15,276	15,546	-6.2	-10.6	3.3	6.6	1.8	1.7	-4.5	-16.2	-14.6	-8.6	-6.2
	RST	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	2,523	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	6.9	0.8	-1.1	-4.1	-17.1	-14.4	-9.2	-8.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	All areas	214	206	183	202	212	218	-3.7	-12.0	9.7	5.2	2.9	-2.8	-6.2	-20.1	-13.7	-9.4	-7.8
	LUC	132	125	113	123	129	129	-5.6	-9.8	8.1	5.1	0.0	-4.5	-9.2	-19.2	-12.0	-5.9	-7.6
	RST	82	81	70	79	83	89	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	5.3	7.2	-0.1	-1.3	-21.5	-16.1	-14.5	-8.2
Prince Edward Island	All areas	76	73	65	74	80	79	-4.6	-10.7	12.4	7.8	-1.0	7.1	0.3	-12.1	-8.3	-3.9	-5.5
	LUC	48	46	40	44	48	49	-4.4	-13.6	9.2	7.4	1.7	7.7	1.5	-15.1	-8.9	-5.1	-5.8
	RST	28	26	25	30	32	31	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	8.4	-4.8	5.6	-2.2	-7.0	-7.5	-2.2	-4.5
Nova Scotia	All areas	458	433	389	412	445	447	-5.6	-10.7	5.7	7.7	0.4	1.3	-4.6	-16.3	-14.7	-7.4	-6.0
	LUC	326	309	274	291	313	318	-5.1	-12.2	6.0	7.4	1.5	2.1	-3.1	-16.8	-15.6	-9.8	-5.9
	RST	133	124	115	121	132	129	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	8.5	-2.3	-0.8	-8.3	-15.1	-12.5	-1.6	-6.3
New Brunswick	All areas	350	331	301	332	366	359	-5.5	-9.5	10.0	9.6	-1.8	1.6	-4.9	-13.9	-9.2	-1.9	-1.8
	LUC	237	224	206	221	242	237	-5.5	-8.7	7.3	9.2	-2.1	2.6	-3.8	-12.3	-8.3	-2.0	-4.1
	RST	113	107	95	111	124	122	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	10.3	-1.1	-0.4	-7.1	-17.3	-11.0	-2.0	2.8
Quebec	All areas	4,313	4,037	3,513	3,834	4,148	4,214	-6.6	-13.9	8.7	7.9	1.6	1.7	-4.7	-20.0	-13.0	-6.4	-4.8
	LUC	3,589	3,370	2,959	3,218	3,476	3,528	-6.3	-13.0	8.4	7.7	1.5	1.6	-4.5	-19.3	-11.9	-4.8	-2.9
	RST	724	667	555	617	672	686	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	8.6	2.0	2.1	-5.7	-23.6	-18.2	-14.2	-14.5
Ontario	All areas	7,467	7,030	6,409	6,457	6,883	6,991	-6.0	-9.2	0.7	6.4	1.6	2.3	-3.3	-13.8	-15.2	-9.2	-7.2
	LUC	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	6,257	6,358	-6.7	-9.2	0.6	6.3	1.6	2.6	-3.8	-14.1	-15.5	-9.6	-7.6
	RST	612	622	566	581	626	634	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	1.1	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	-2.7
Manitoba	All areas	655	632	570	595	629	634	-3.6	-10.3	4.2	5.6	0.7	1.7	-2.5	-12.9	-10.6	-5.2	-3.2
	LUC	504	486	436	452	480	485	-3.6	-10.7	3.6	6.0	1.1	2.3	-1.4	-13.1	-11.6	-5.4	-3.1
	RST	151	146	134	142	149	148	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	4.3	-0.2	-0.3	-5.9	-12.4	-7.4	-4.4	-3.4
Saskatchewan	All areas	570	551	499	513	549	555	-3.3	-10.0	2.7	6.9	1.1	0.9	-3.8	-13.8	-13.4	-7.6	-5.0
	LUC	399	389	348	357	387	392	-2.5	-11.0	2.6	8.0	1.3	1.4	-2.6	-13.4	-13.3	-7.0	-4.2
	RST	171	162	151	155	162	163	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	4.2	0.5	-0.3	-6.6	-14.5	-13.6	-9.2	-6.8
Alberta	All areas	2,304	2,187	1,953	2,016	2,125	2,168	-5.2	-11.3	3.2	5.3	2.0	-0.2	-5.8	-17.9	-16.0	-11.7	-8.3
	LUC	1,975	1,860	1,669	1,718	1,817	1,865	-6.0	-10.8	2.9	5.6	2.6	0.8	-5.8	-18.3	-16.1	-11.4	-7.2
	RST	329	328	284	298	308	303	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	3.2	-1.5	-5.8	-5.5	-15.6	-15.5	-13.5	-15.2
British Columbia	All areas	2,511	2,376	2,128	2,197	2,341	2,404	-5.5	-11.0	3.2	6.3	2.7	-0.5	-6.7	-18.1	-16.5	-11.0	-7.6
	LUC	2,294	2,161	1,946	1,995	2,127	2,185	-6.0	-10.5	2.5	6.4	2.7	0.2	-6.4	-17.5	-16.5	-11.2	-7.9
	RST	217	216	182	202	214	219	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	5.7	2.2	-7.2	-9.0	-23.9	-16.1	-9.2	-5.4

1. Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA. Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

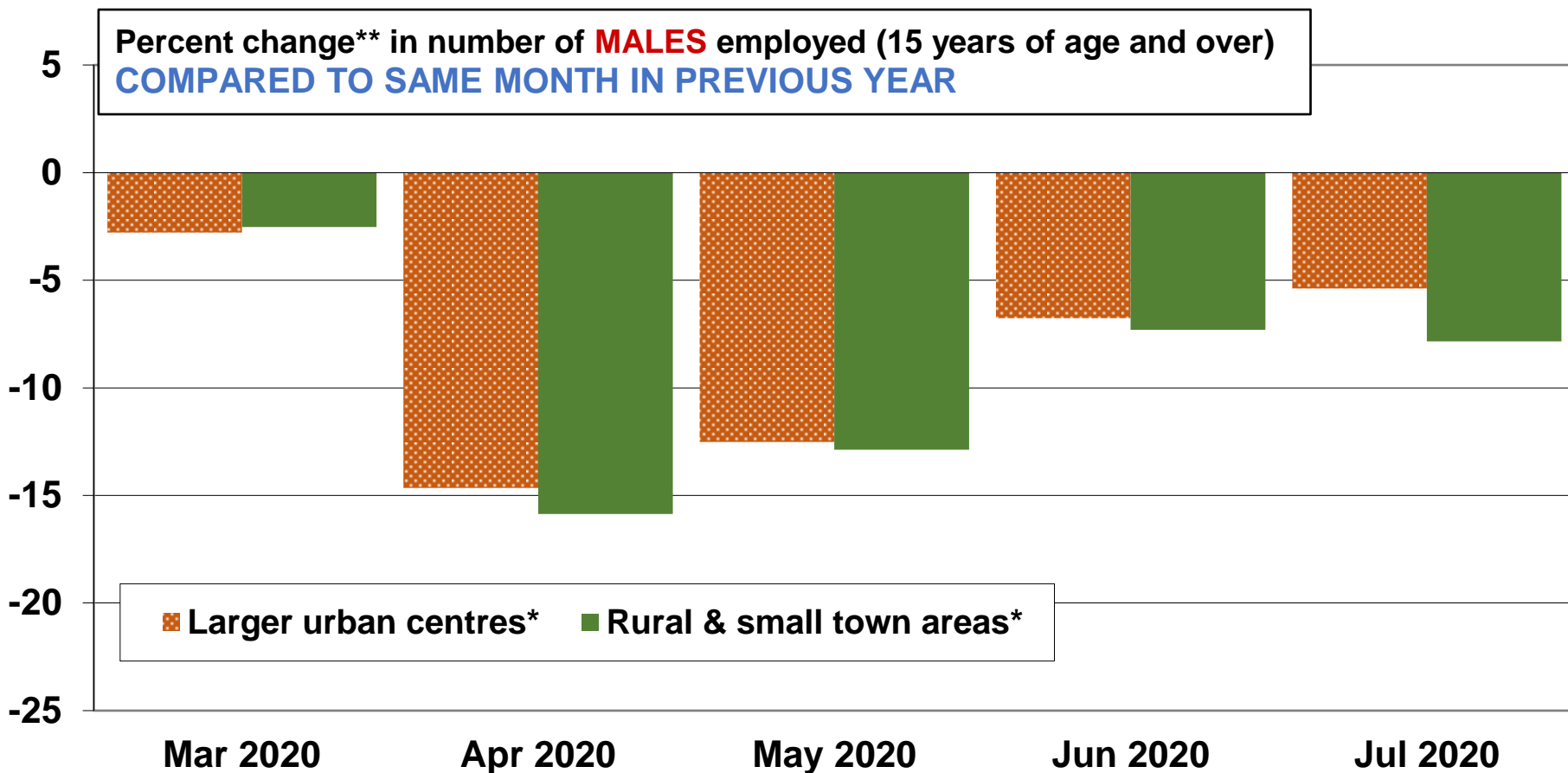
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0107-01.

COVID-19 Impact:
Gap in PERCENT employed: By sex
compared to same month in previous year
in

LUC: Larger urban centres and RST: Rural and small town areas

- **In July, 2020, the employment PERCENT gap by sex, compared to July, 2019, showed:**
 - **For males, the RST gap was (somewhat) larger than the LUC gap and**
 - **For females, the RST gap was (somewhat) larger than the LUC gap.**
 - **Thus, for each sex, the COVID-19 impact was essentially the same in LUCs and in RST areas**
 - **Details of number employed by industry sector are in slides 13-14-15, details on percent change in number employed by industry sector are in slides 35-36-37, details by province are in slide 51 and details by age and sex are in slide 66.**

Percent change in **MALE** employment, Canada: Compared to same month in previous year



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

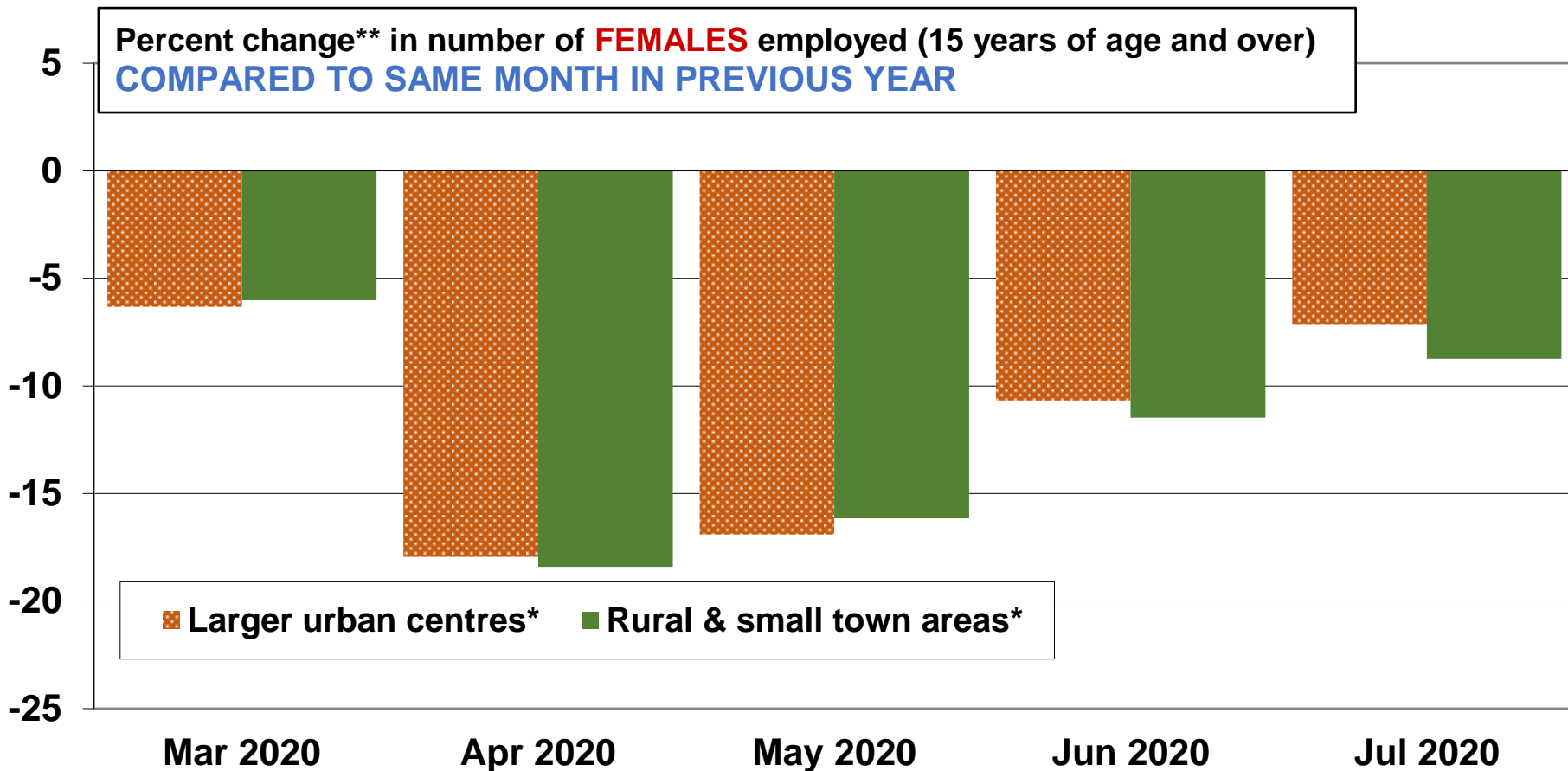
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in **FEMALE** employment, Canada: Compared to same month in previous year



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

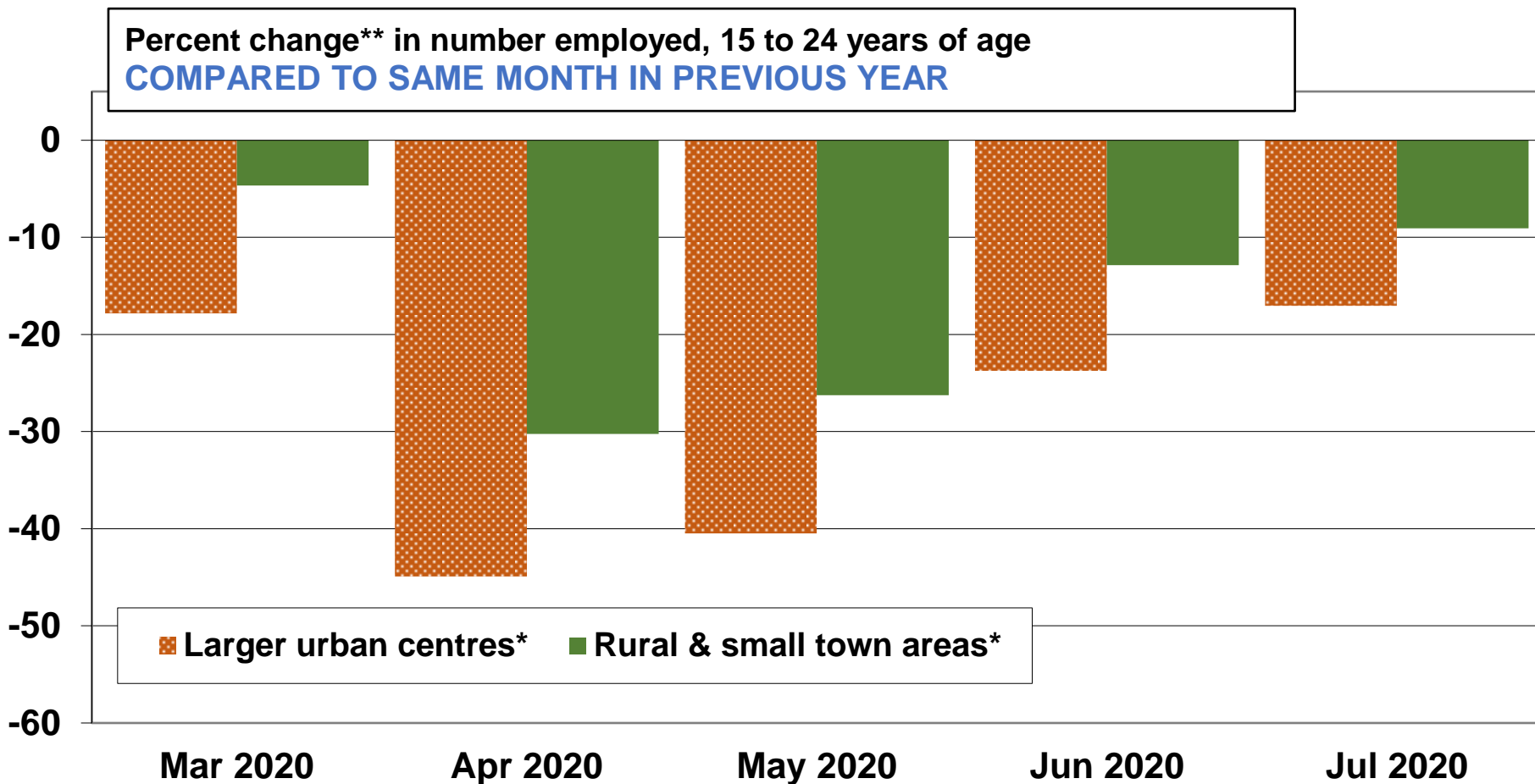
COVID-19 Impact: Gap in PERCENT employed: By age compared to same month in previous year in

LUC: Larger urban centres and RST: Rural and small town areas

> In July, 2020, the employment PERCENT gap by age, compared to July, 2019, showed:

- For individuals 15-24 years of age, the RST gap was **less** than LUC.
- For individuals in the core-age workforce, 25-54 years of age, the RST gap was **similar** to the LUC gap.
- For individuals 55 to 64 years of age, the RST gap was **more** than the LUC gap.
- For individuals 65+ years of age, the RST gap was **similar** to the LUC gap.
- ***Notably, the employment impact of COVID-19 is (almost) the same for the core-age workforce in LUCs and in RST areas.***
- Details of number employed by industry sector are in slides 13-14-15, details on percent change in number employed by industry sector are in slides 35-36-37, details by province are in slide 51 and details by age and sex are in slide 66.

Percent change in **employment for individuals 15 to 24 years of age:** Compared to same month in previous year, Canada



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

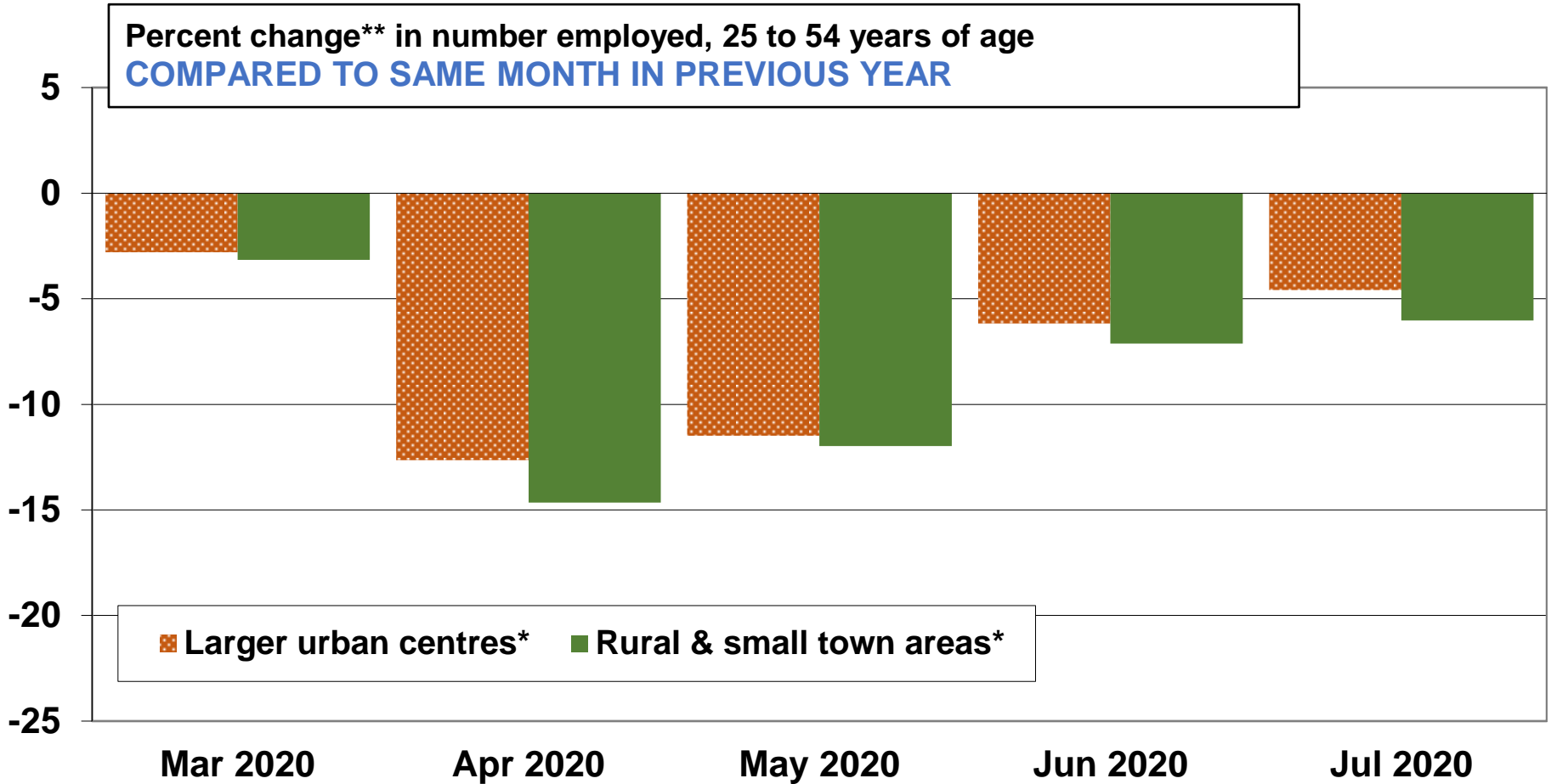
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in **employment for individuals 25 to 54 years of age:** Compared to same month in previous year, Canada



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

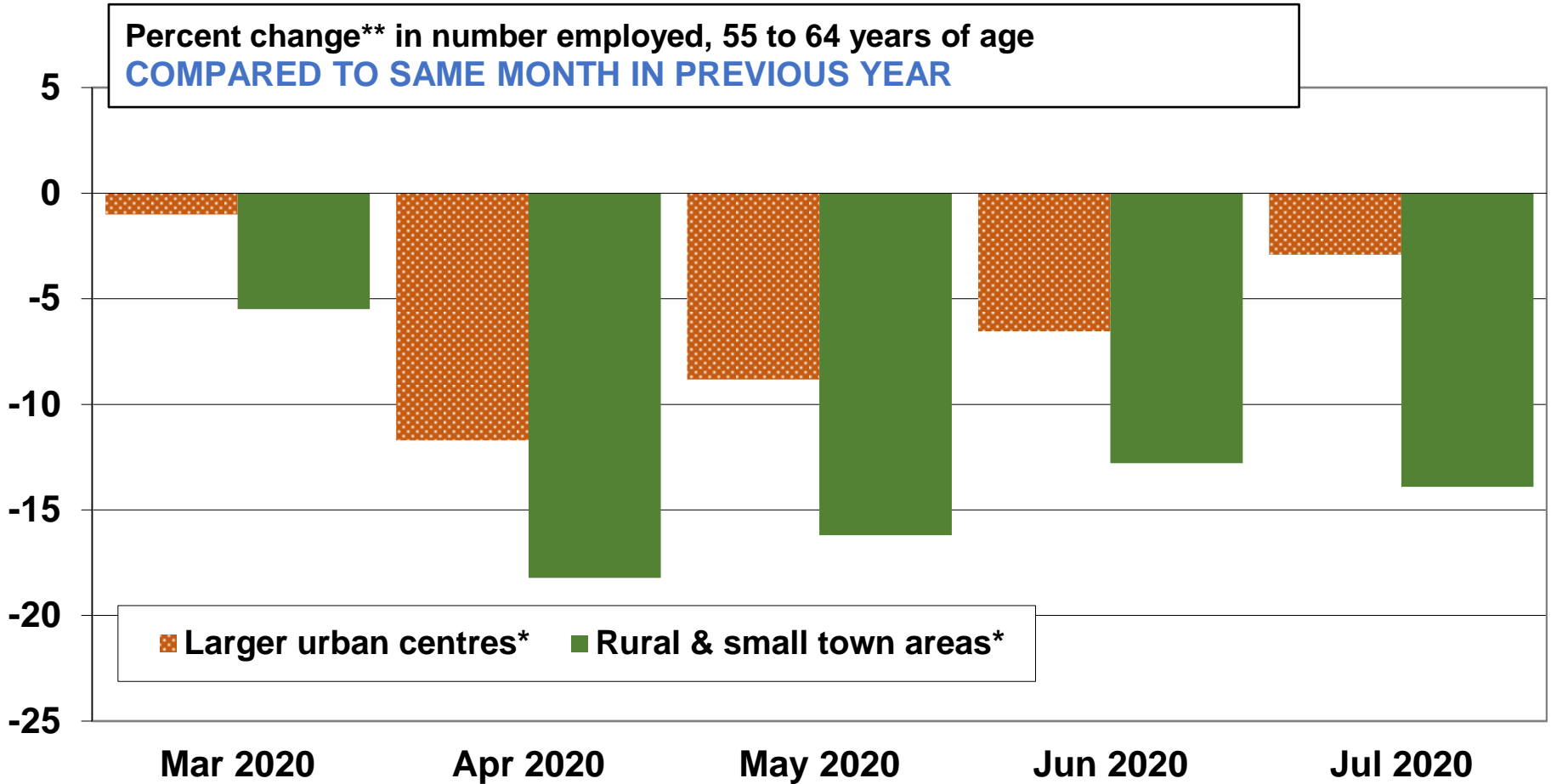
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in **employment for individuals 55 to 64 years of age:** Compared to same month in previous year, Canada



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

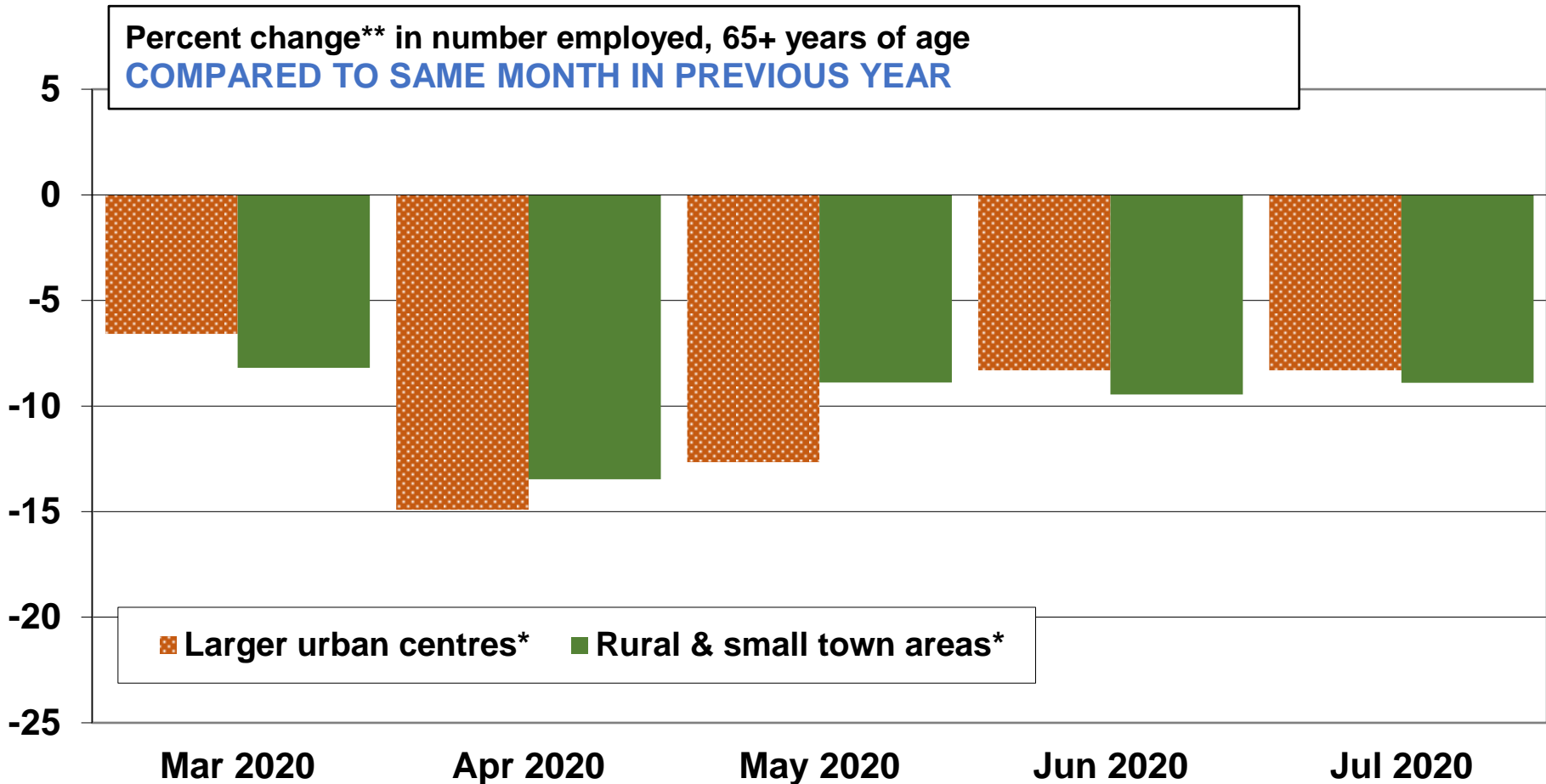
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in **employment for individuals 65+ years of age:** Compared to same month in previous year, Canada



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

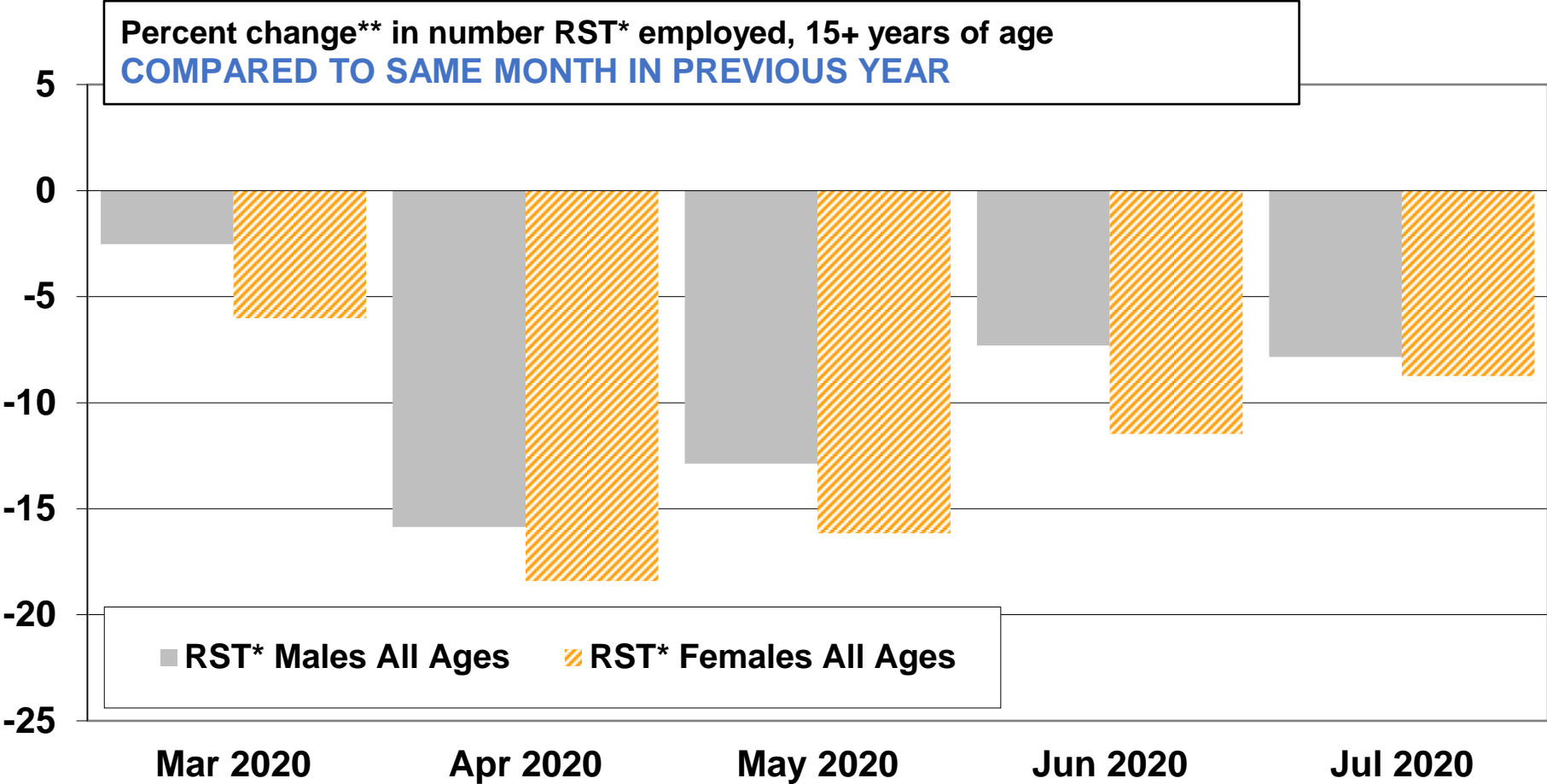
Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

COVID-19 Impact:
Gap in PERCENT employed:
By age and sex (i.e. Is there an RST SHE-cession?)
compared to same month in previous year
in RST: Rural and small town areas

> In July, 2020 within rural and small (RST) areas, a review of the male – female employment gap, compared to July, 2019 ,showed :

- Overall, there is a slightly greater gap for RST females, compared to RST males
- The employment gap between females and males in RST areas was (very) similar in the core-age workforce (25 to 54 years of age)
- But, within RST areas the female gap was significantly larger than male gap for those 55-64 and 65+ years of age.
- Thus, overall, our measure of the gap shows, overall, a small “SHE-cession” in RST areas
- Details of number employed by industry sector are in slides 13-14-15, details on percent change in number employed by industry sector are in slides 35-36-37, details by province are in slide 51 and details by age and sex are in slide 66.

Percent change in **employment for RST* individuals, 15+ years of age:** **Compared to same month in previous year, Canada**



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

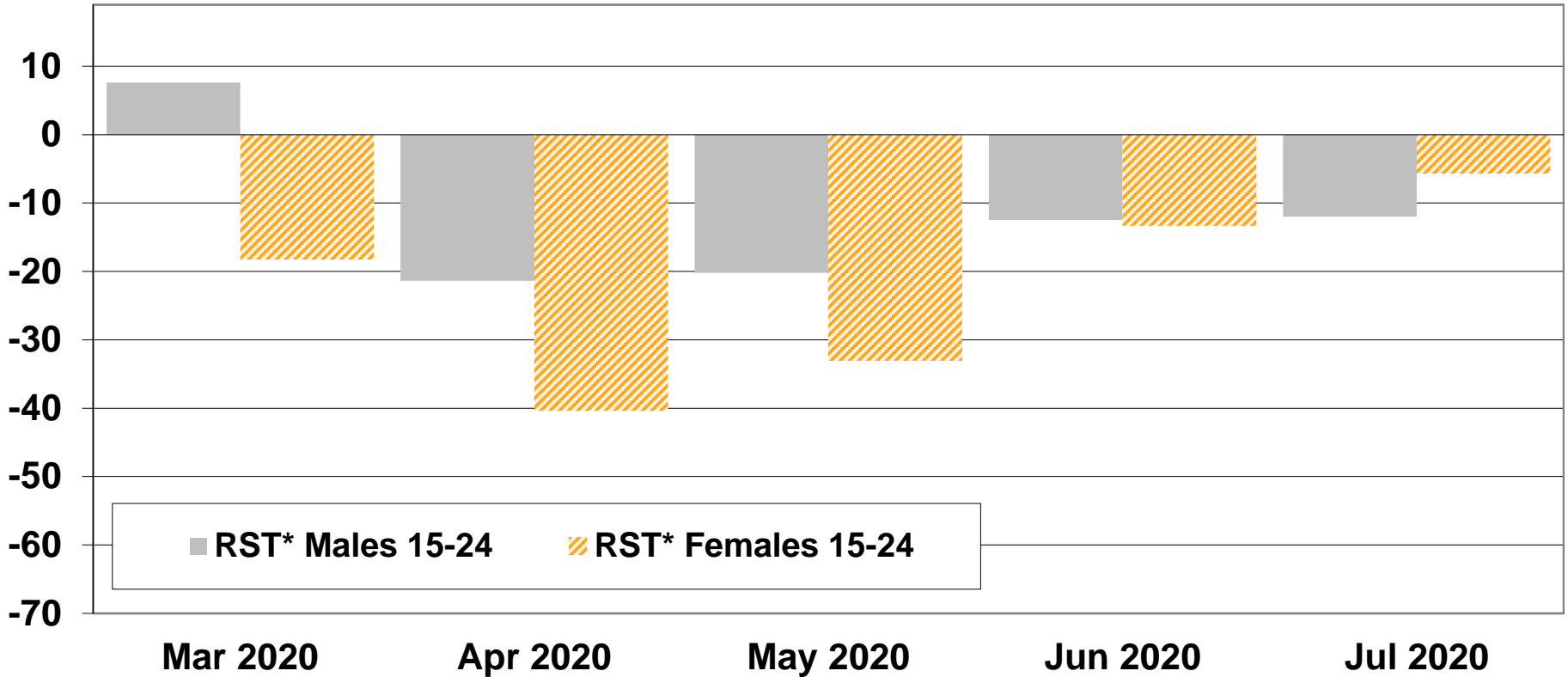
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in **employment for RST* individuals 15-24 years of age:** **Compared to same month in previous year, Canada**

Percent change** in number RST* employed, 15-24 years of age
COMPARED TO SAME MONTH IN PREVIOUS YEAR



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

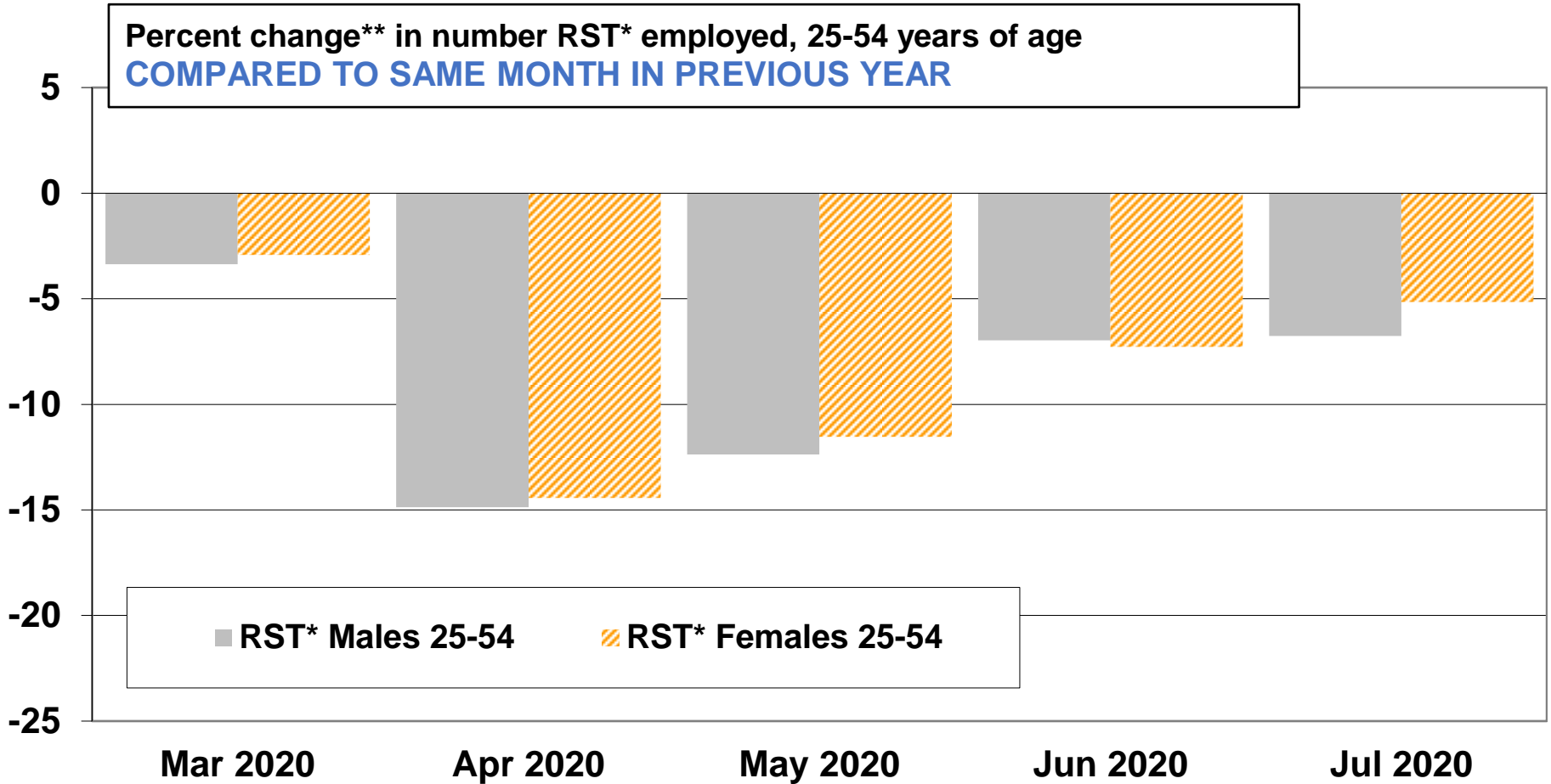
* **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in **employment for RST* individuals 25-54 years of age:** **Compared to same month in previous year, Canada**



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

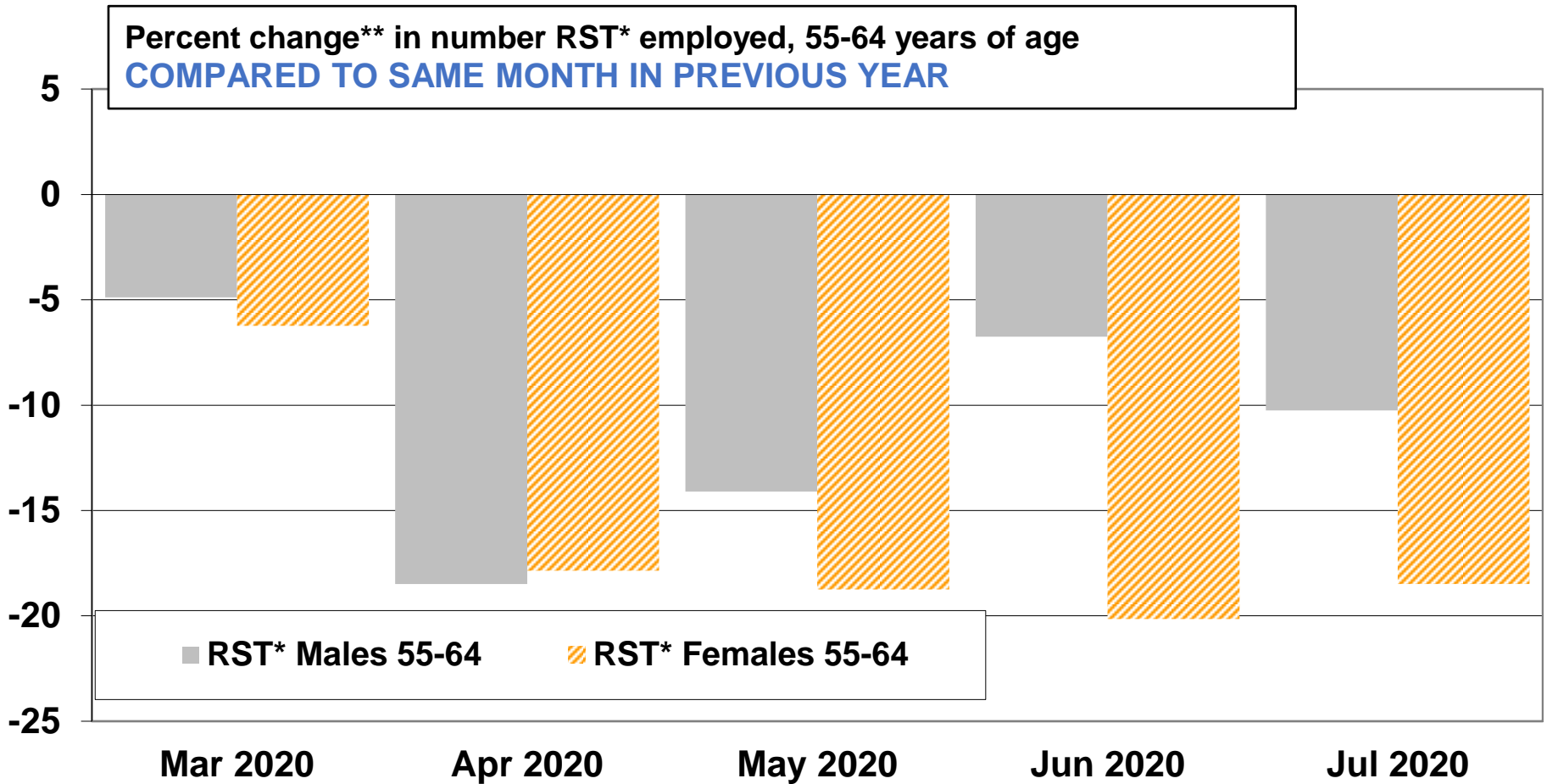
* **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in **employment for RST* individuals 55-64 years of age:** **Compared to same month in previous year, Canada**



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

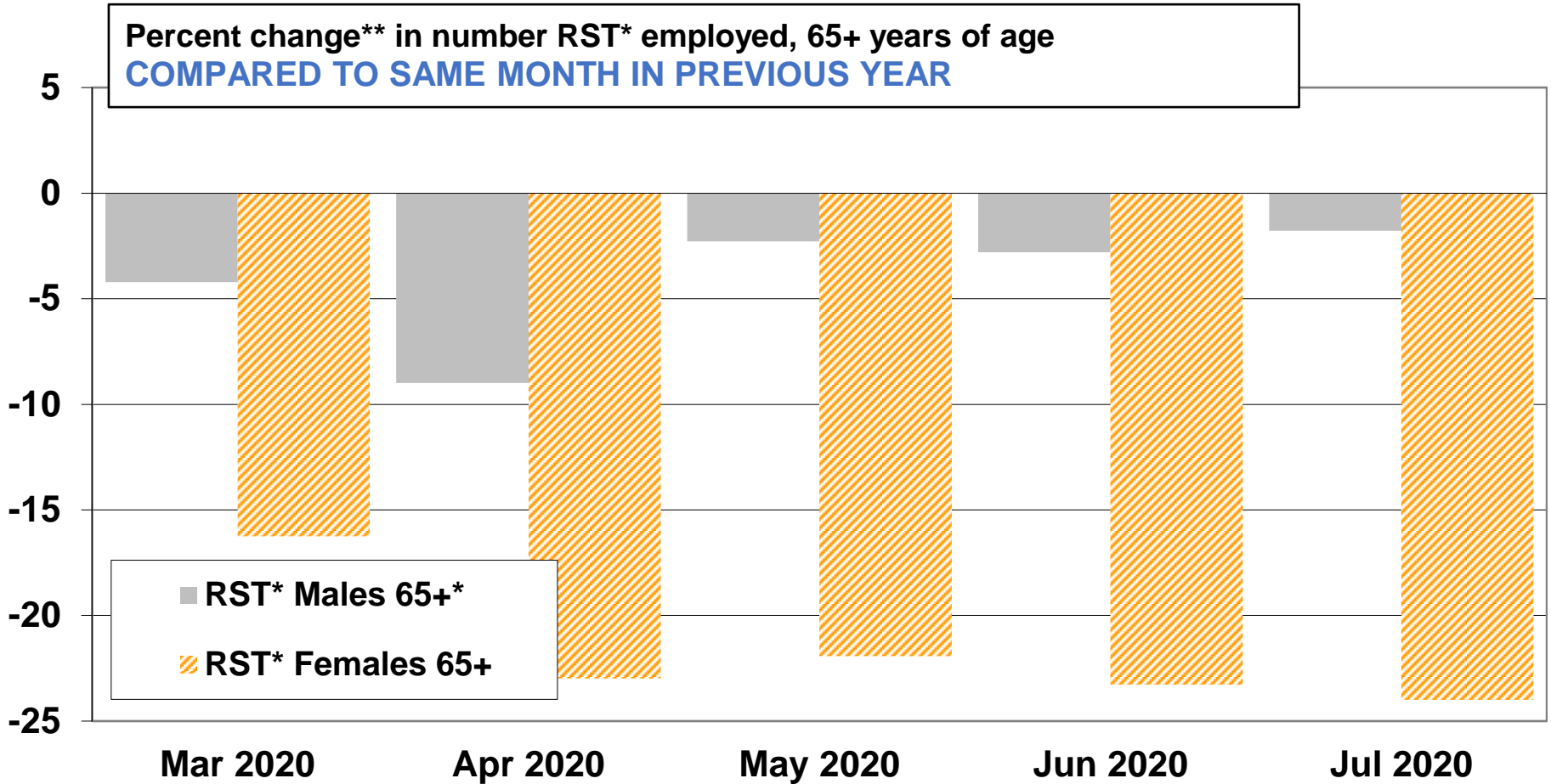
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in **employment for RST* individuals 65+ years of age:** **Compared to same month in previous year, Canada**



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Number employed by age and sex in larger urban centres (LUCs) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada, February 2020 to July 2020

Age group	Sex	Area ¹	Number employed (,000)						Percent change ² in number employed											
									From month to month					Compared to same month in previous year						
			Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	LUC	16,358	15,377	13,835	14,296	15,276	15,546	-6.2	-10.6	3.3	6.6	1.8	1.7	-4.5	-16.2	-14.6	-8.6	-6.2	
		RST	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	2,523	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	6.9	0.8	-1.1	-4.1	-17.1	-14.4	-9.2	-8.3	
	Males	LUC	8,511	8,123	7,307	7,620	8,137	8,274	-4.7	-10.6	4.2	6.6	1.7	2.4	-2.8	-14.6	-12.5	-6.8	-5.4	
		RST	1,360	1,344	1,167	1,271	1,370	1,391	-1.2	-14.1	8.5	7.5	1.5	-1.5	-2.5	-15.9	-12.9	-7.3	-7.8	
	Females	LUC	7,848	7,254	6,527	6,676	7,139	7,273	-7.9	-10.6	2.2	6.7	1.8	1.0	-6.3	-18.0	-16.9	-10.7	-7.2	
		RST	1,199	1,136	1,010	1,065	1,132	1,133	-5.4	-11.8	5.3	6.1	0.0	-0.6	-6.0	-18.4	-16.2	-11.5	-8.7	
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	2,101	1,721	1,342	1,506	1,842	2,069	-19.9	-24.9	11.6	20.1	11.7	3.2	-17.8	-44.9	-40.5	-23.7	-17.1	
		RST	298	284	224	265	328	361	-4.7	-23.7	16.7	21.5	9.6	-1.5	-4.7	-30.2	-26.3	-12.9	-9.1	
	Males	LUC	1,039	880	713	807	965	1,037	-16.5	-21.1	12.3	17.9	7.2	1.9	-16.5	-40.0	-34.4	-19.9	-17.3	
		RST	155	158	125	144	173	192	2.1	-23.7	14.4	18.3	10.2	1.7	7.6	-21.3	-20.2	-12.5	-12.0	
	Females	LUC	1,062	841	629	700	877	1,032	-23.4	-29.0	10.7	22.6	16.3	4.5	-19.2	-50.2	-47.0	-27.8	-16.8	
		RST	143	126	99	121	155	170	-12.6	-23.7	19.4	25.1	9.0	-4.9	-18.2	-40.4	-33.1	-13.3	-5.7	
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	10,773	10,358	9,475	9,672	10,214	10,244	-3.9	-8.9	2.1	5.5	0.3	0.7	-2.8	-12.6	-11.5	-6.2	-4.6	
		RST	1,572	1,525	1,352	1,433	1,506	1,503	-3.1	-12.0	5.8	5.0	-0.2	0.1	-3.2	-14.7	-12.0	-7.1	-6.0	
	Males	LUC	5,561	5,423	4,927	5,060	5,373	5,426	-2.5	-9.6	2.7	6.0	1.0	1.6	-1.2	-11.6	-10.4	-4.6	-3.5	
		RST	819	796	700	753	799	803	-2.8	-12.9	7.3	5.9	0.5	-0.8	-3.4	-14.9	-12.4	-7.0	-6.8	
	Females	LUC	5,212	4,936	4,548	4,612	4,841	4,818	-5.4	-8.2	1.4	4.8	-0.5	-0.1	-4.6	-13.8	-12.7	-7.9	-5.7	
		RST	753	728	652	680	707	700	-3.3	-11.1	4.2	3.9	-1.0	1.0	-2.9	-14.4	-11.5	-7.3	-5.2	
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	2,731	2,605	2,375	2,459	2,550	2,591	-4.7	-9.3	3.5	3.6	1.6	4.2	-1.0	-11.7	-8.8	-6.5	-2.9	
		RST	530	514	456	488	511	501	-3.0	-12.0	6.7	4.6	-2.0	-2.9	-5.5	-18.2	-16.2	-12.8	-13.9	
	Males	LUC	1,453	1,400	1,277	1,348	1,393	1,414	-3.8	-9.2	5.4	3.2	1.5	3.4	-0.4	-11.1	-7.5	-5.4	-2.6	
		RST	280	282	242	270	288	285	0.7	-15.4	10.8	6.7	-1.3	-4.5	-4.9	-18.5	-14.1	-6.7	-10.2	
	Females	LUC	1,277	1,205	1,098	1,111	1,158	1,177	-5.8	-9.3	1.2	4.1	1.7	5.0	-1.7	-12.4	-10.5	-7.9	-3.3	
		RST	250	232	214	218	223	216	-7.4	-7.9	1.8	2.0	-2.9	-1.1	-6.2	-17.9	-18.7	-20.2	-18.5	
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	LUC	754	693	643	659	670	642	-8.4	-7.5	2.4	1.8	-4.3	3.5	-6.6	-14.9	-12.7	-8.3	-8.3	
		RST	160	157	145	151	157	159	-1.8	-7.9	3.9	4.3	1.1	-5.7	-8.2	-13.5	-8.9	-9.5	-8.9	
	Males	LUC	458	421	391	406	407	397	-8.5	-7.3	3.7	0.3	-2.5	11.3	-0.5	-11.3	-6.0	-7.0	-6.9	
		RST	106	107	100	104	110	112	1.2	-6.8	3.7	5.4	2.0	-3.9	-4.2	-9.0	-2.3	-2.8	-1.8	
	Females	LUC	296	273	252	253	264	245	-8.3	-7.7	0.2	4.1	-7.2	-7.6	-15.2	-20.2	-22.4	-10.3	-10.6	
		RST	54	50	45	47	48	47	-7.9	-10.6	4.4	1.7	-1.1	-9.0	-16.2	-23.0	-21.9	-23.3	-24.0	

1. Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA. Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

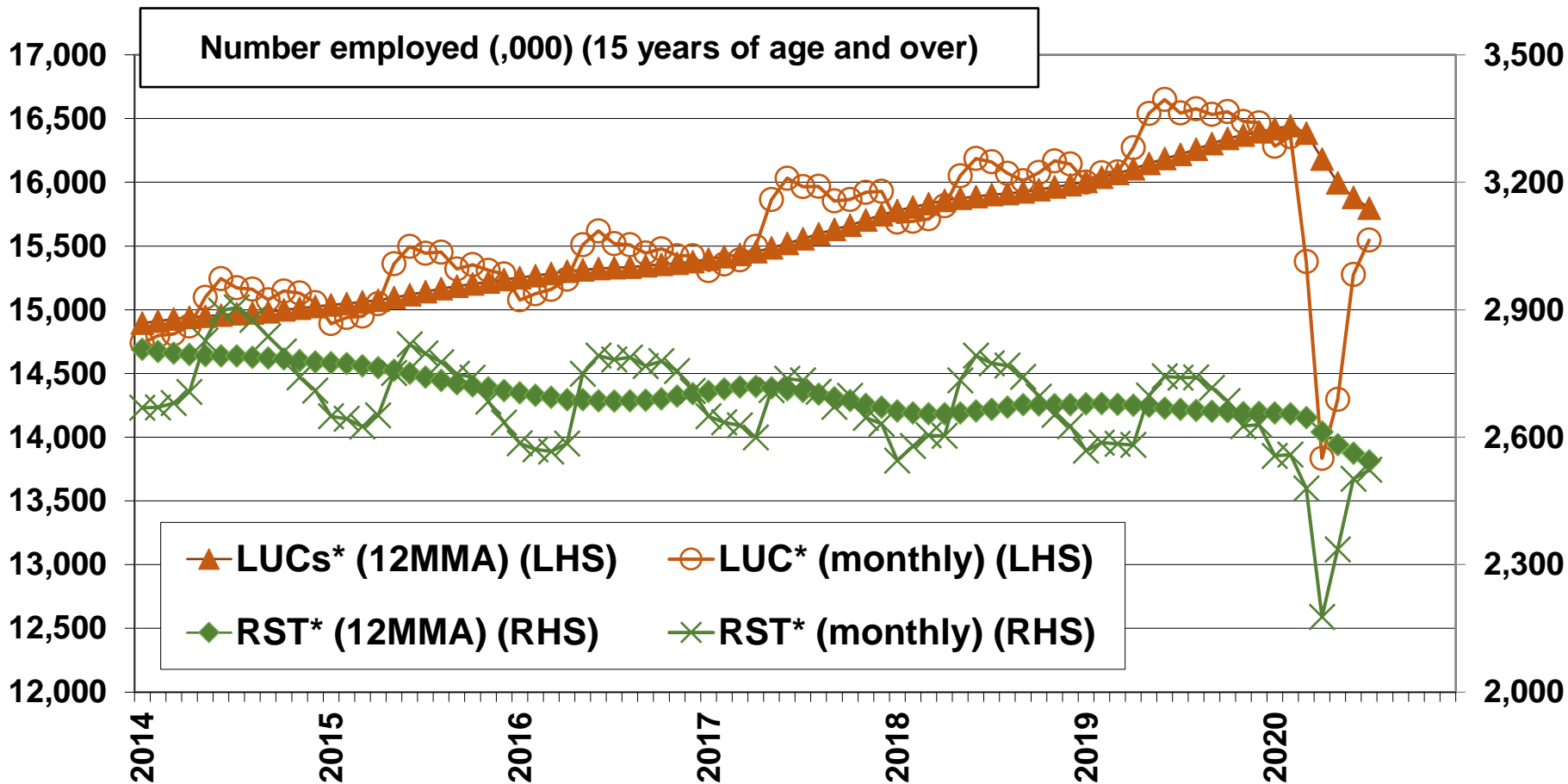
2. Percent change is calculated as the difference in logarithms, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0105-01.

Context: **Recent employment trends by industry**

- The objective of these charts is to provide 5 years of historical context to the LUC and RST employment trends in each industry.
 - Specifically:
 - The trend in recent years; and
 - The month-to-month variability in the published estimates
- In the charts, the LUC data are plotted using the LHS = left-hand scale and the RST data are plotted using the RHS = right-hand scale.

Employment in rural and small town Canada was 2.52 million in July, 2020



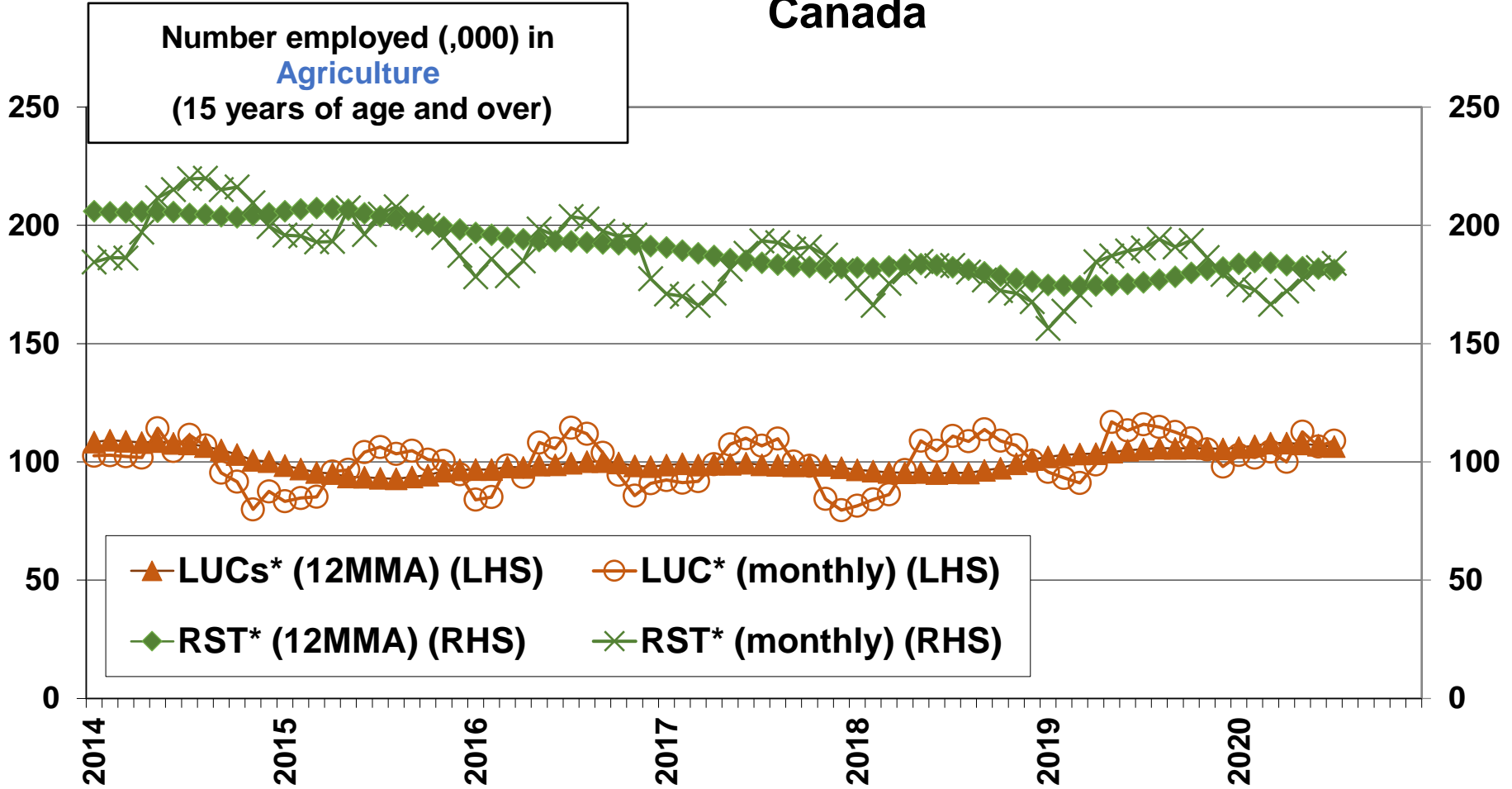
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **agriculture**, Canada

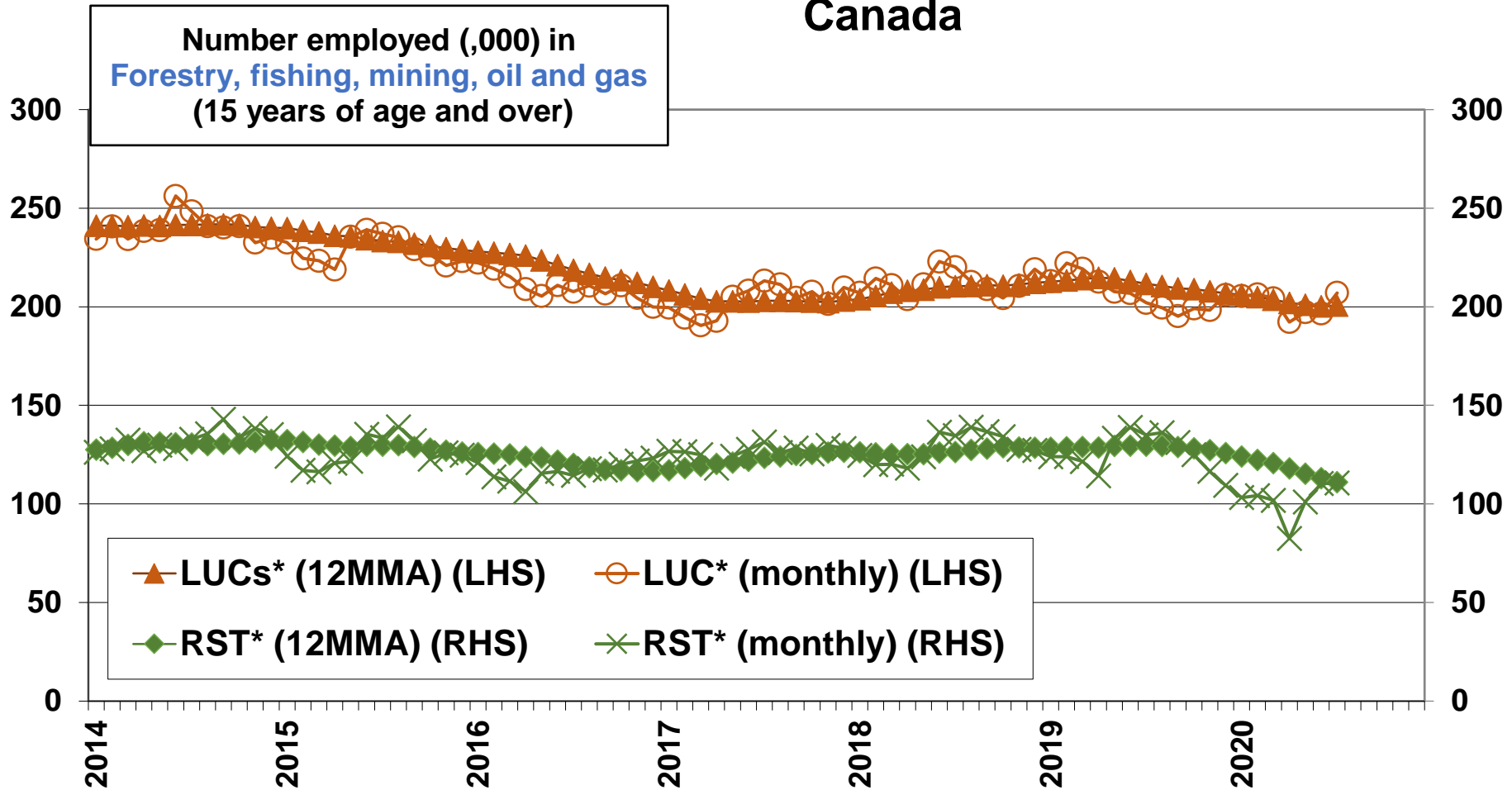


***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Employment in forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas, Canada



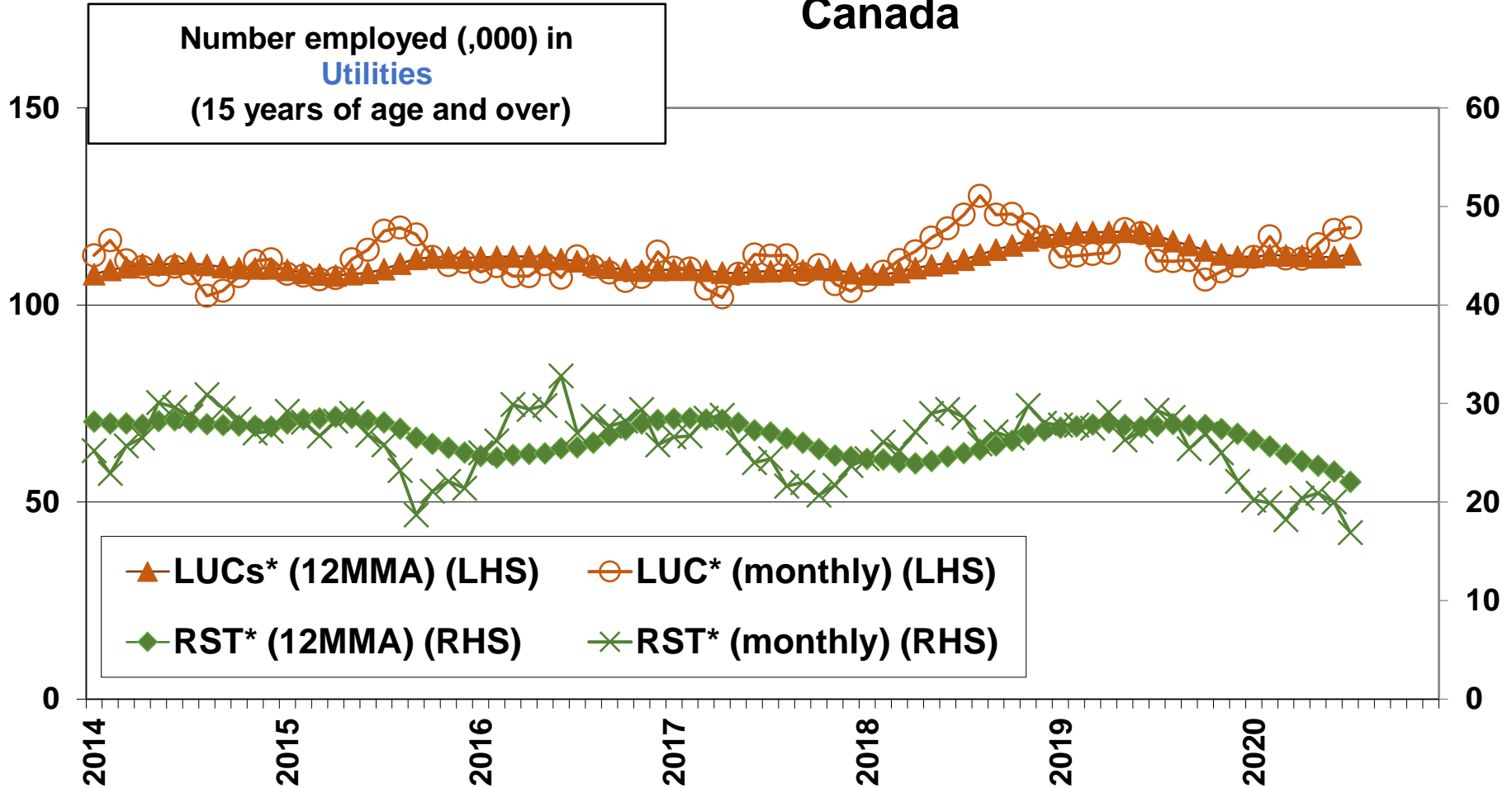
***Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **utilities**, Canada



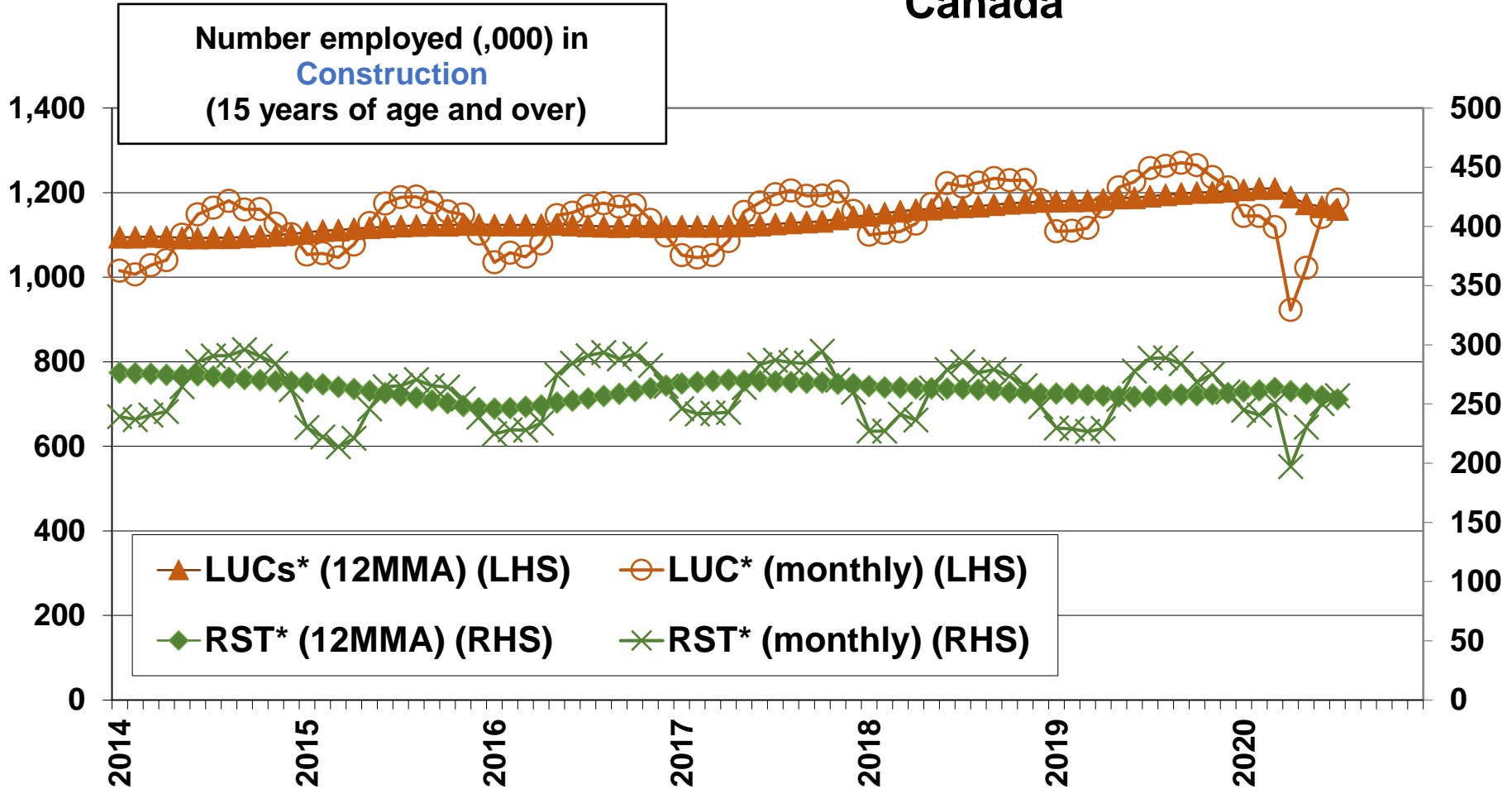
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. able 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in construction, Canada



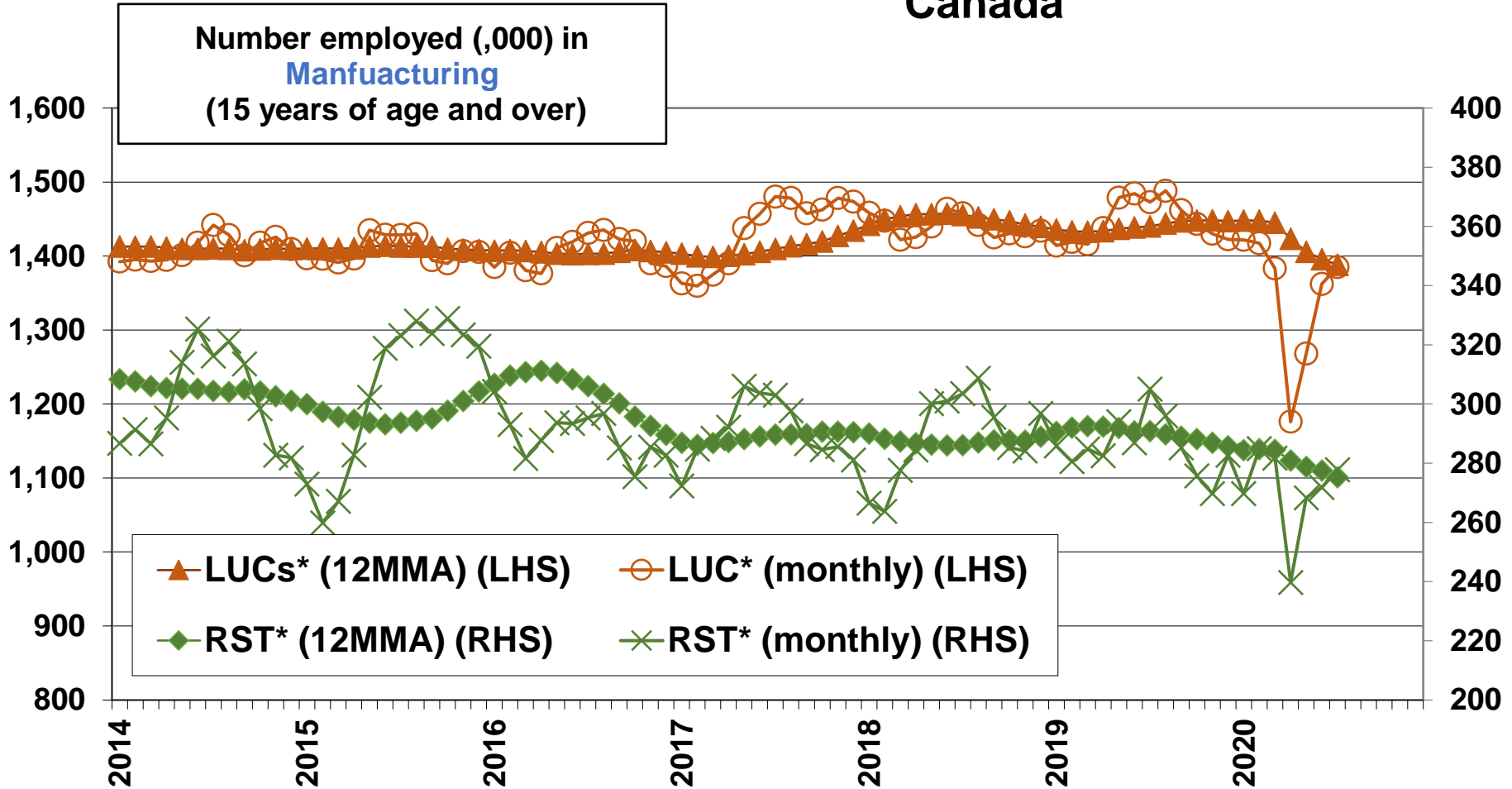
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in manufacturing, Canada



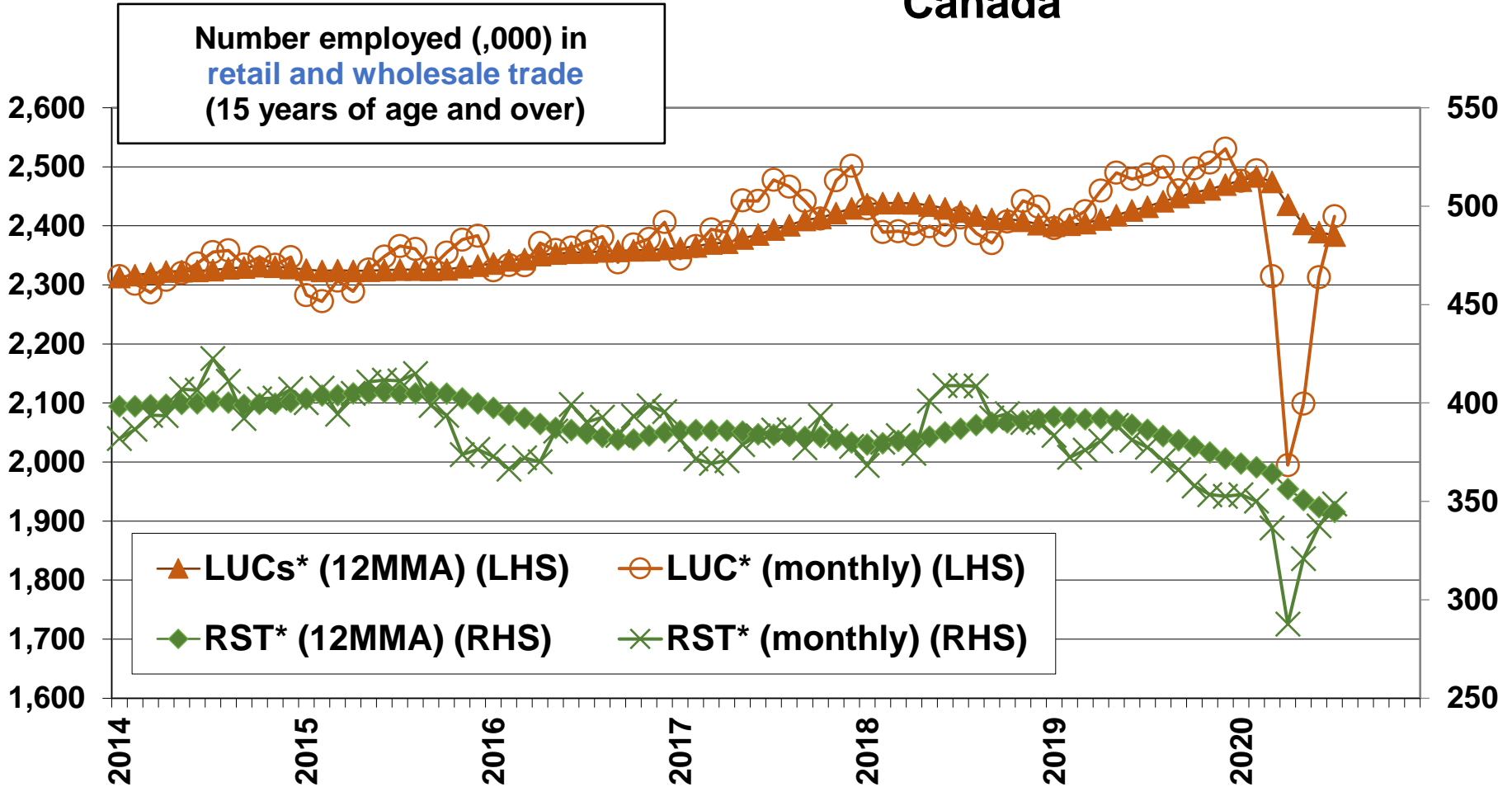
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in retail and wholesale trade, Canada



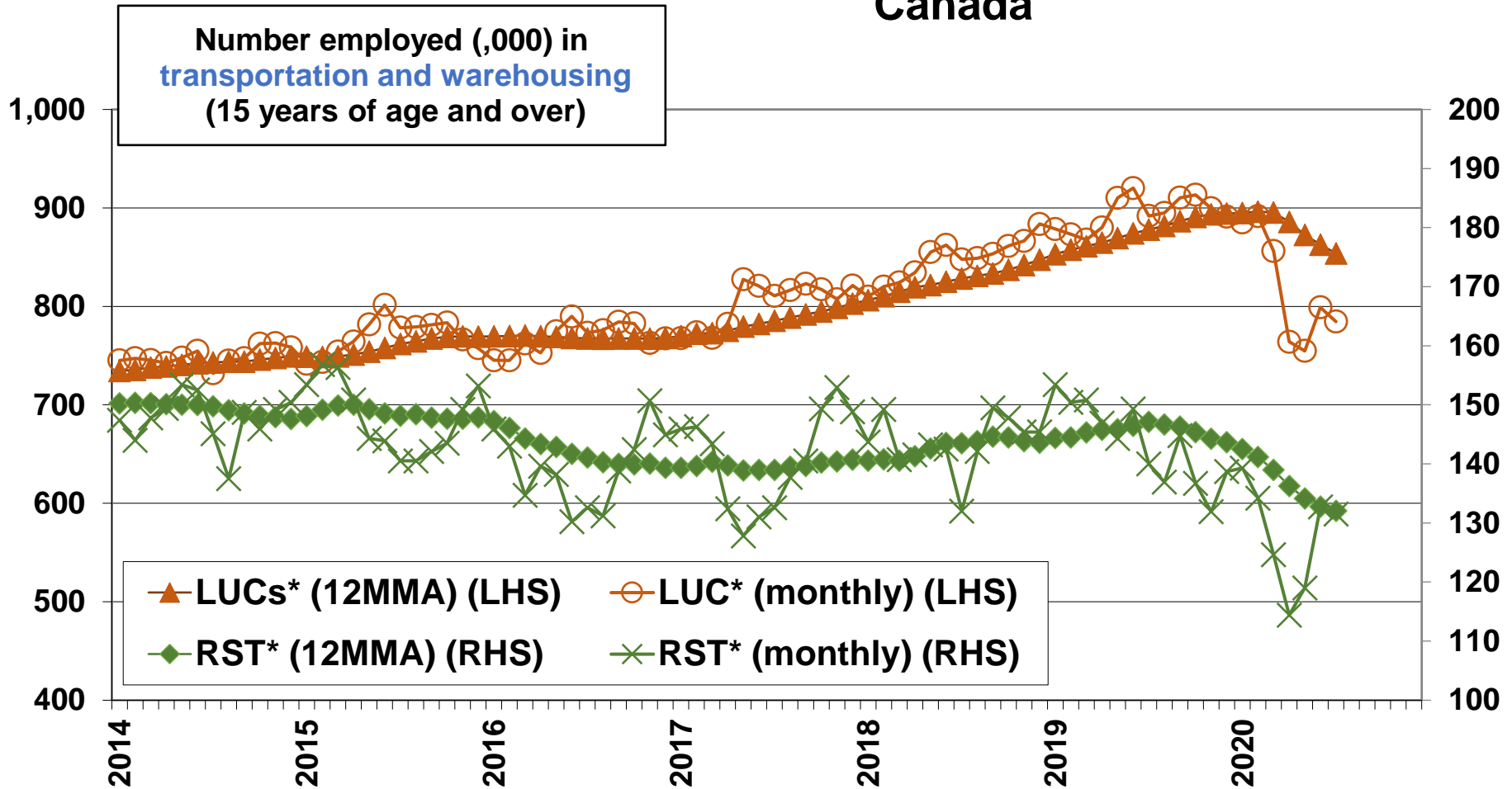
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in transportation and warehousing, Canada



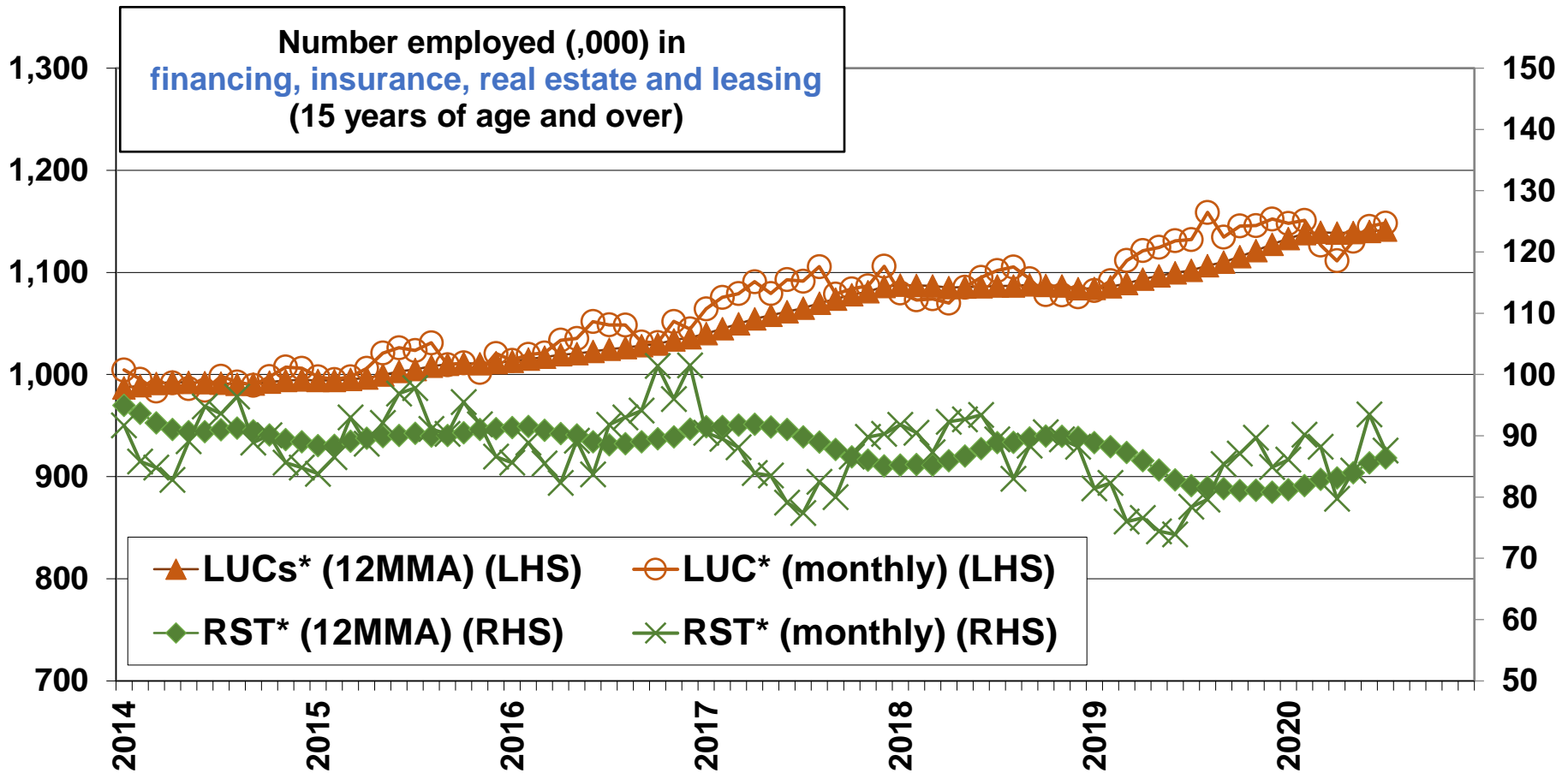
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, Canada



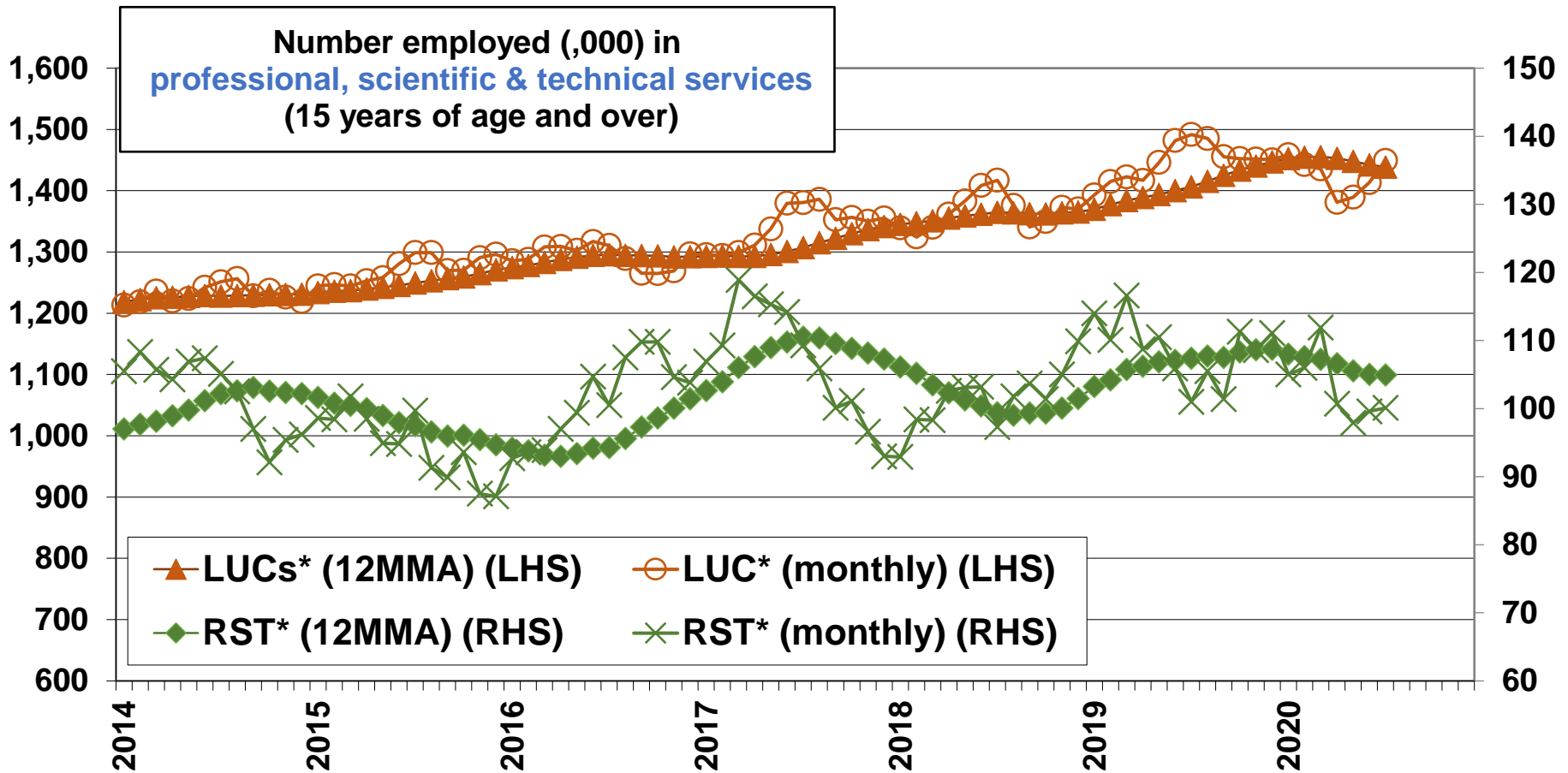
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in professional, scientific and technical services, Canada



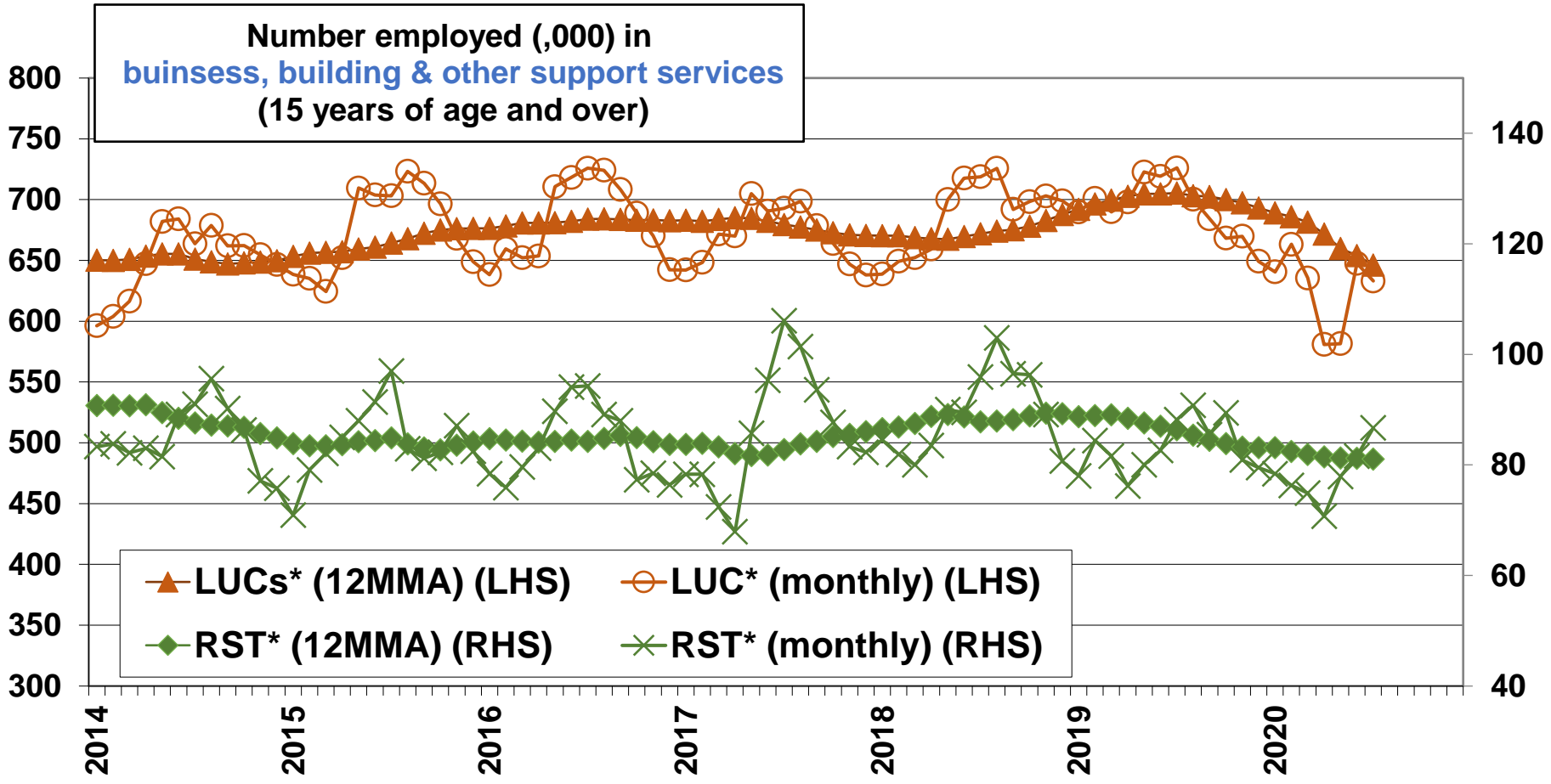
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in business, building and other support services, Canada



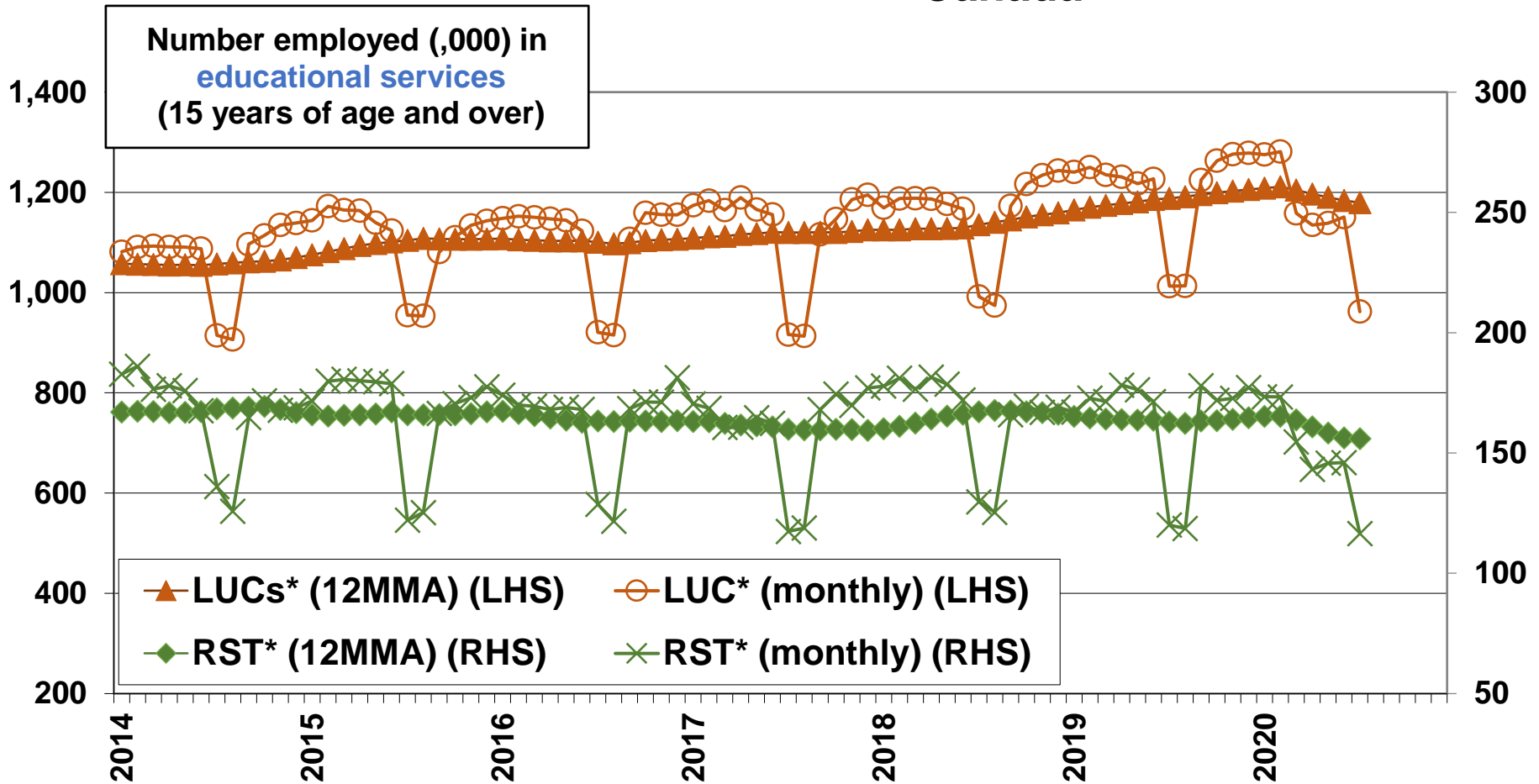
***Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in educational services, Canada



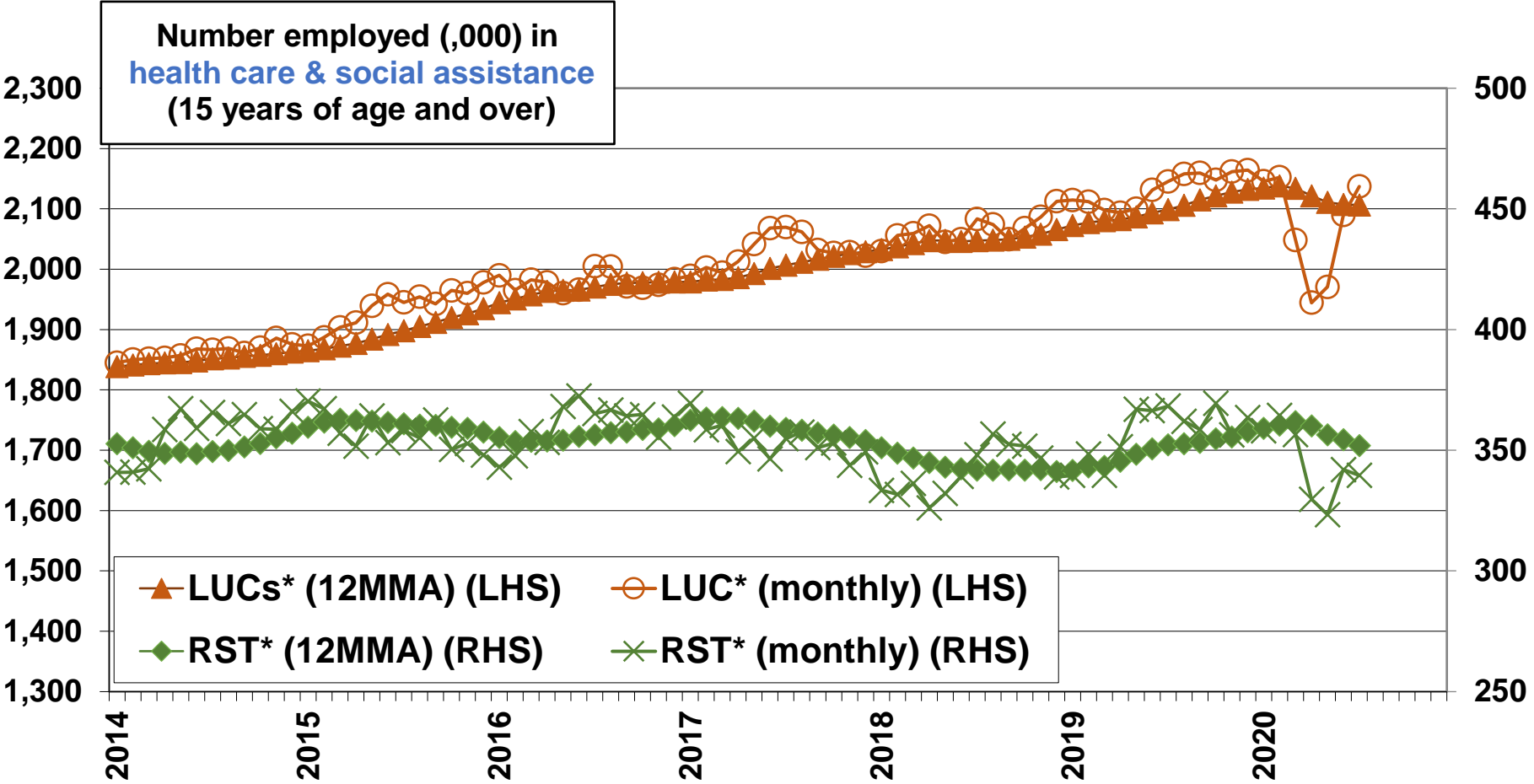
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in health care and social assistance, Canada



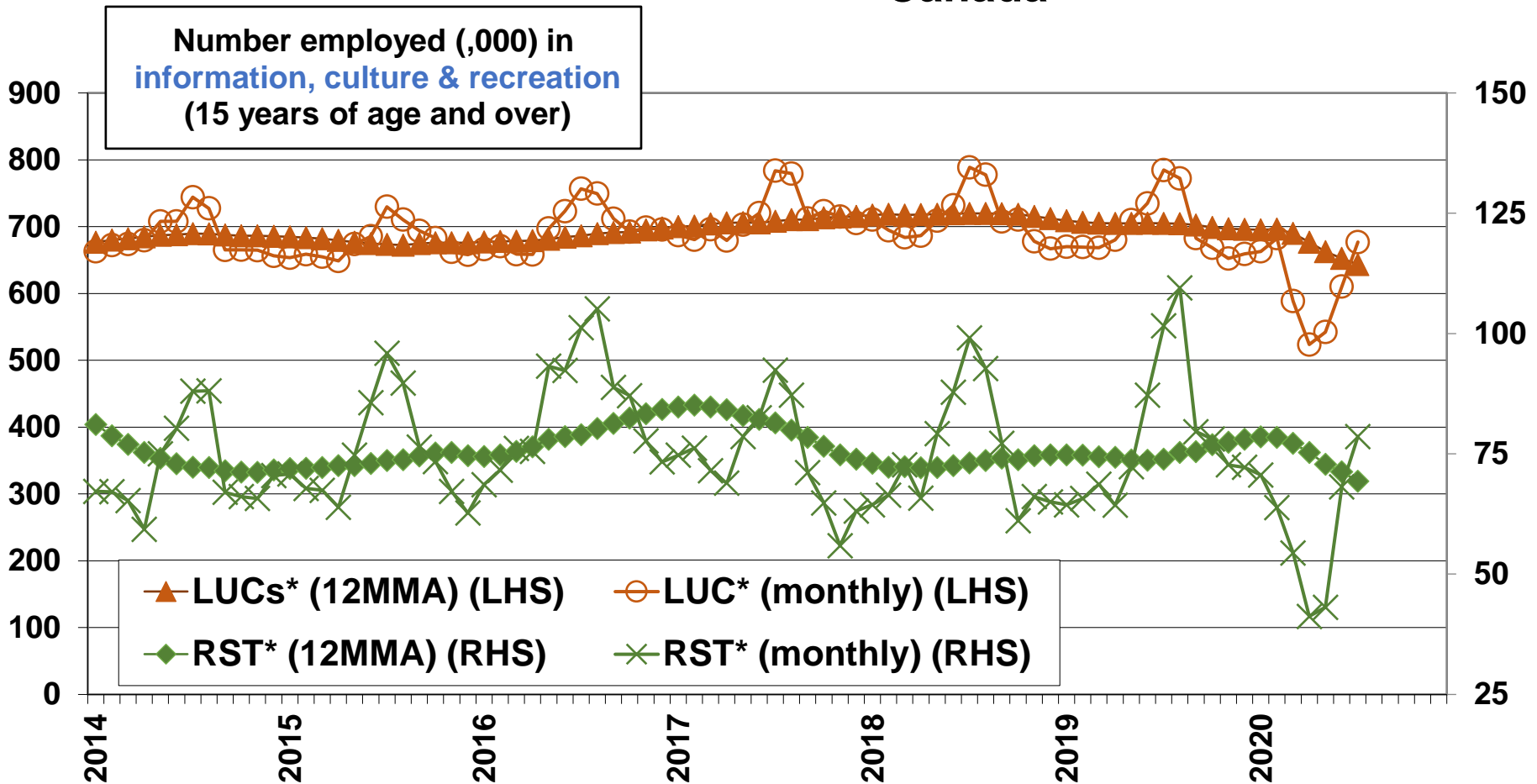
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in information, culture and recreation, Canada



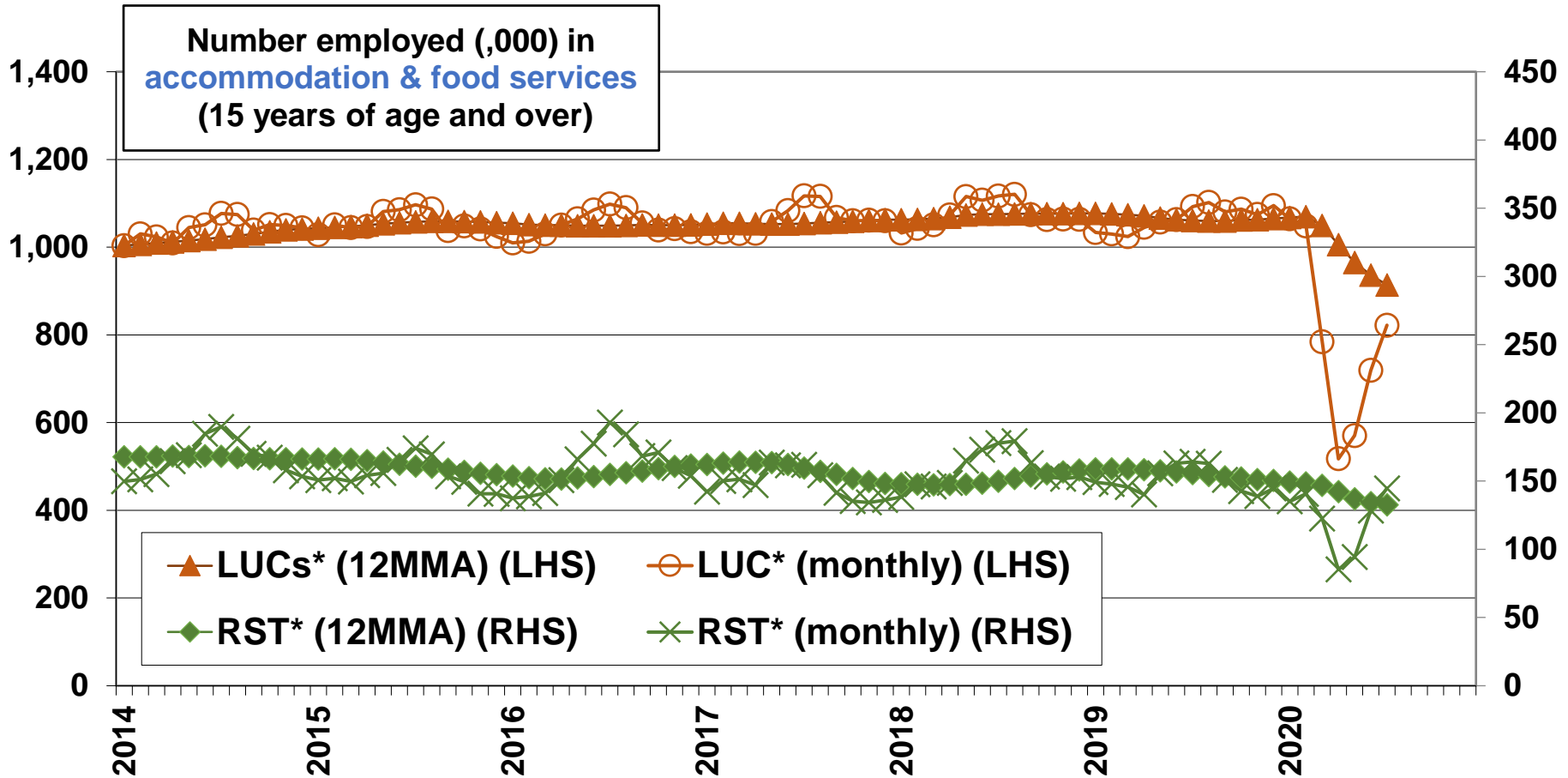
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in accommodation and food services, Canada



***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

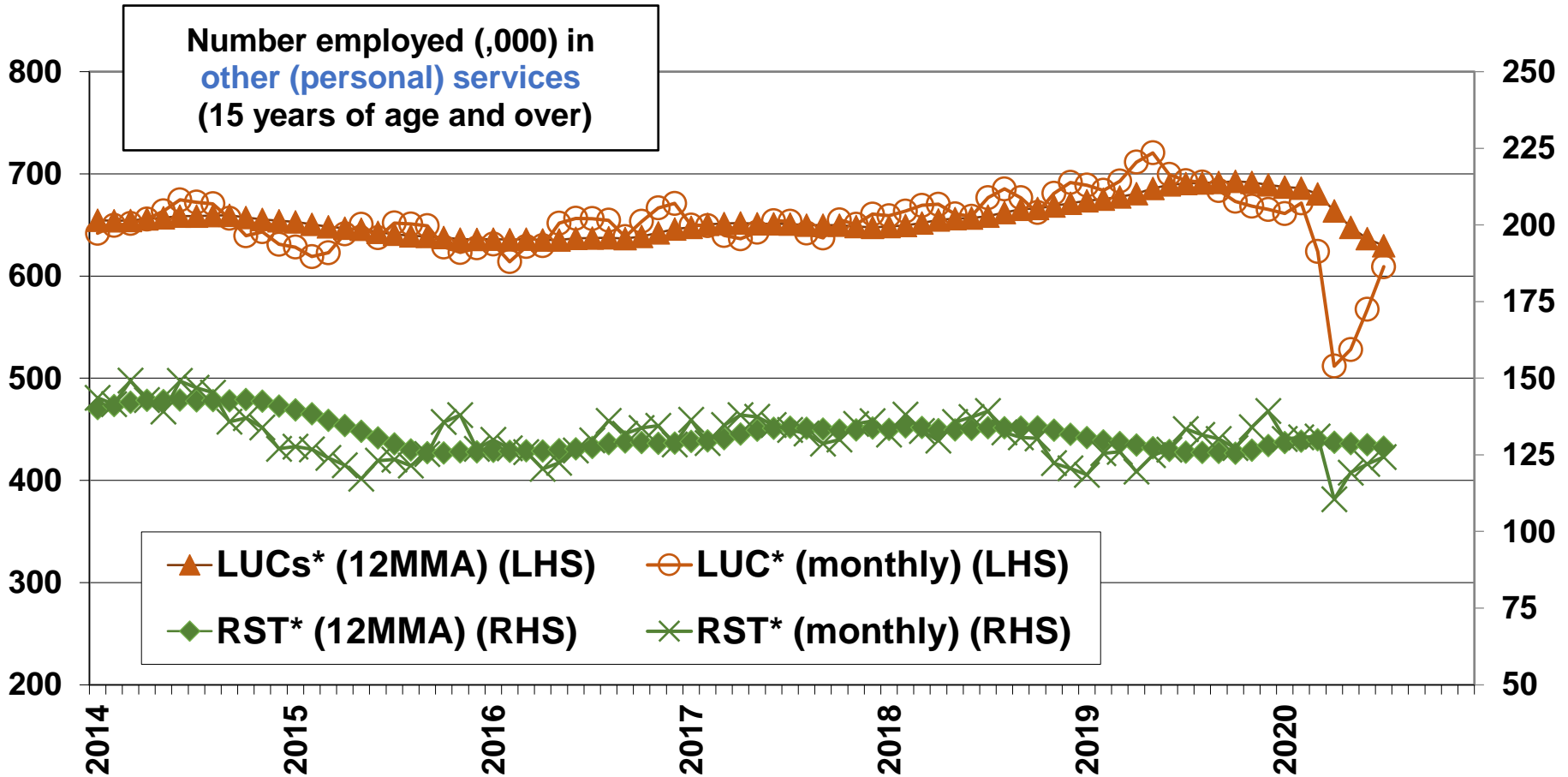
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Table 282-0098 for 2001-2005 data based on 2001 CMA/CA grid.

CANSIM Table 282-0120 for 2006-2010 data based on 2006 CMA/CA grid and

Table 14-10-0107-01 for data from 2011 to date based on 2011 CMA/CA grid.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in other (personal) services, Canada



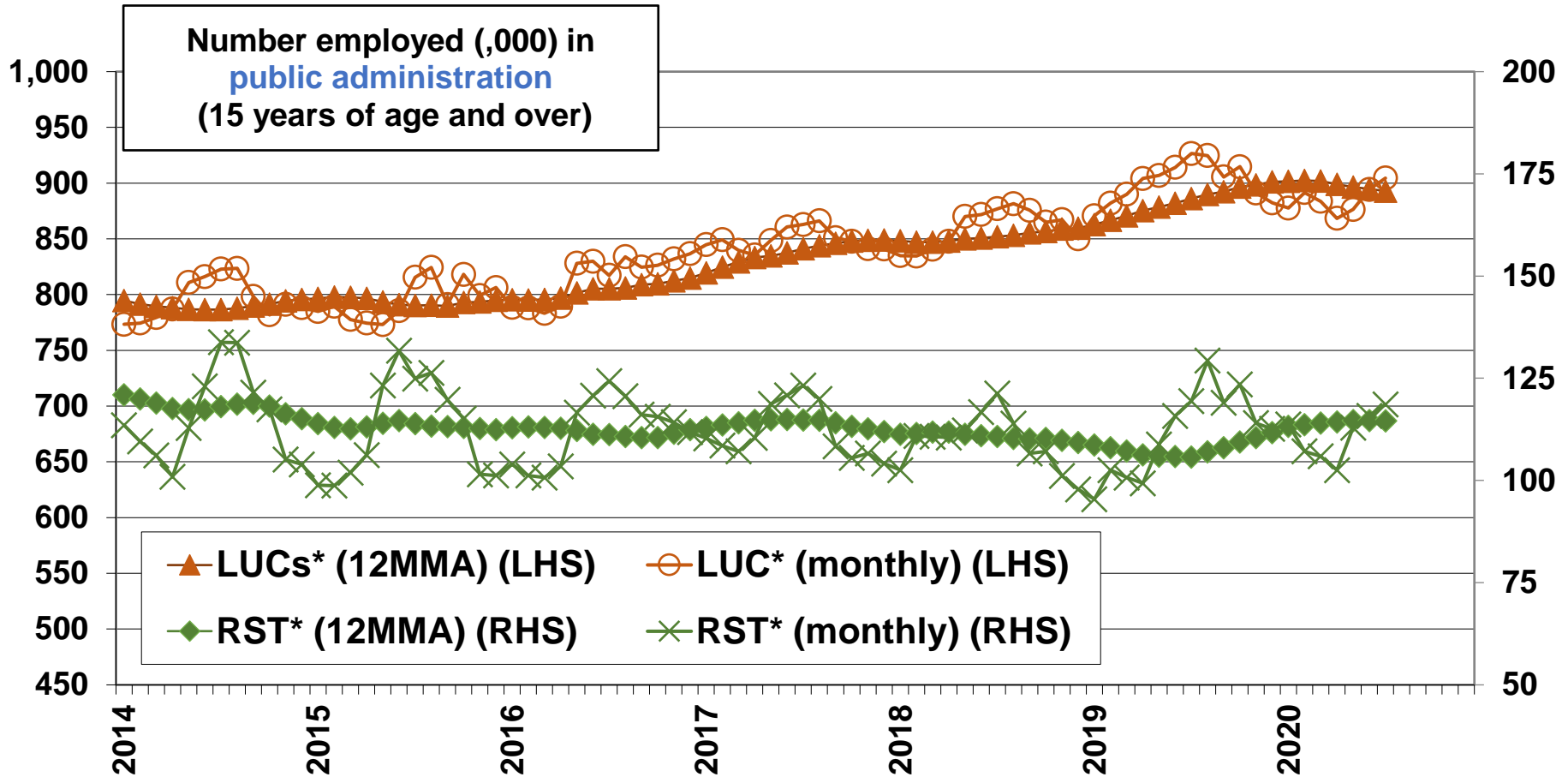
***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in public administration, Canada



***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

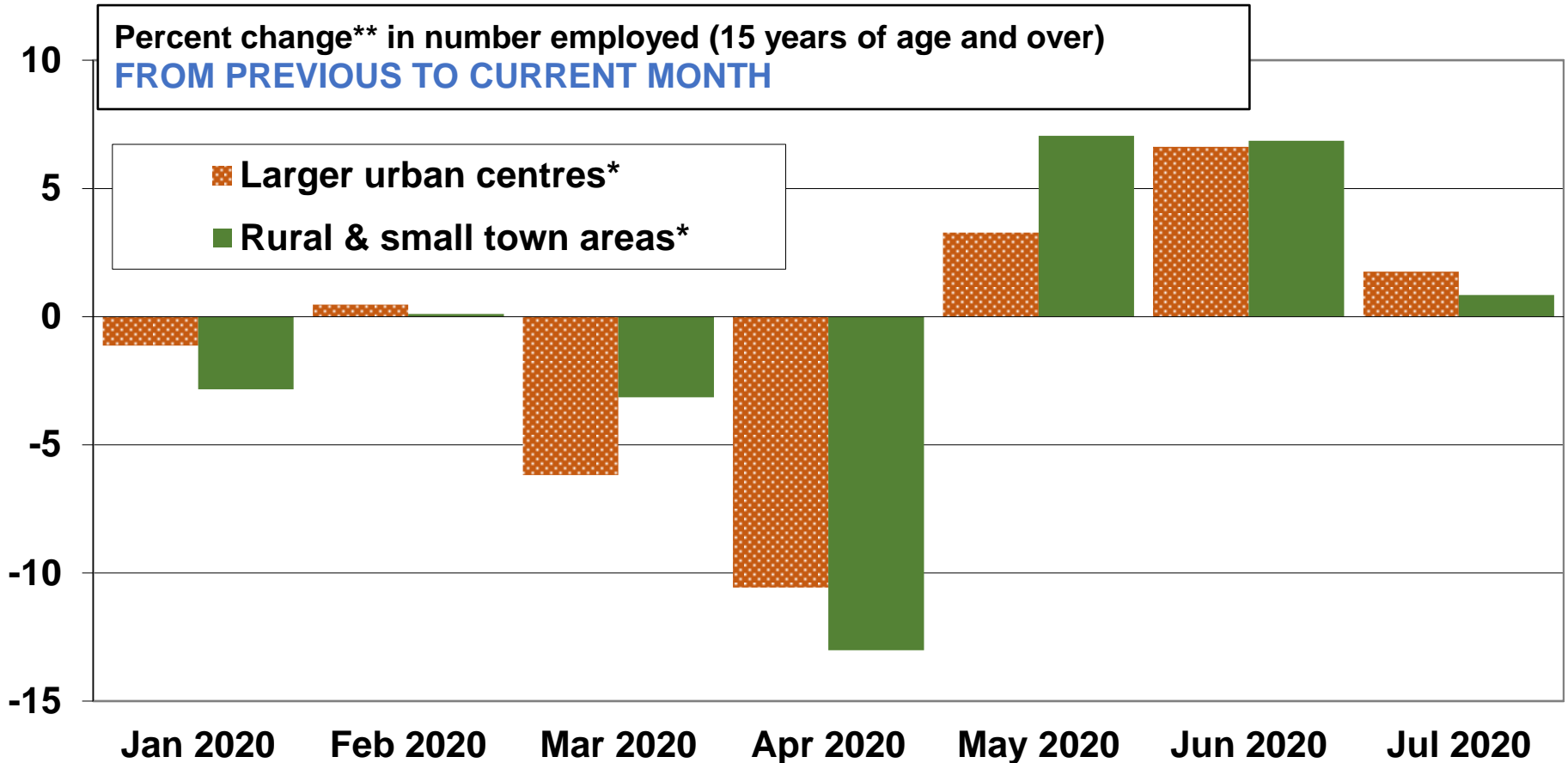
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Context: **Recent month-to-month change**

- **Note that**
 - RST **fell less** than LUC from February to March;
 - RST **fell more** than LUC from March to April;
 - RST **increased more** than LUC from April to May;
 - RST **increased the same** as LUC from May to June;
 - RST **increased less** than LUC from June to July.

Percent change in employment, Canada: Month to month percent change in number employed



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

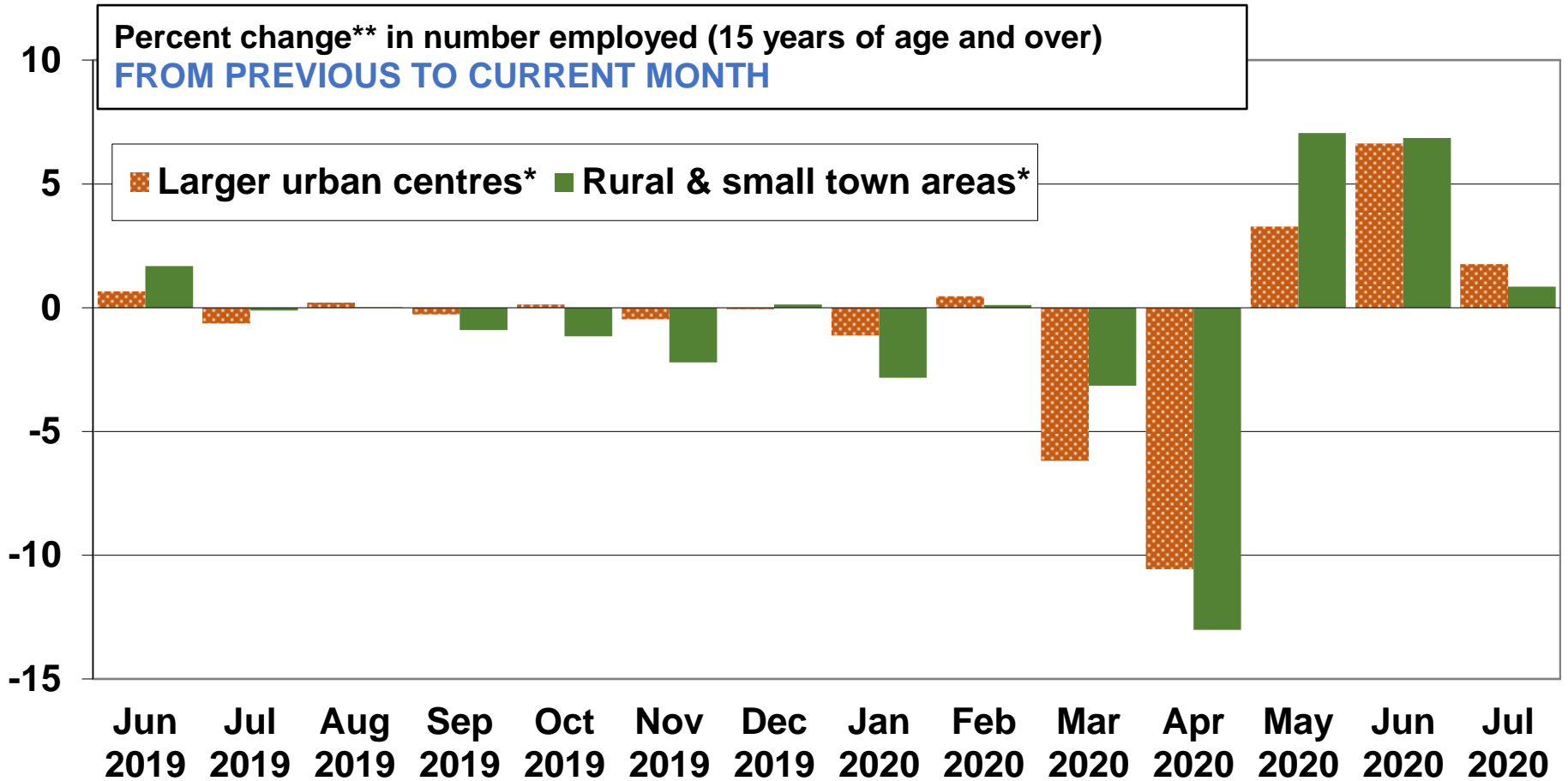
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Percent change in employment, Canada: Month-to-month percent change in number employed



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Demographic context: Rural Canada is growing, but not everywhere

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008) **Structure and Change in Canada's Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/21-601-M>)

Bollman, Ray D. (2012) **Canada's rural population is growing: A rural demography update to 2011** (Guelph: Rural Ontario Institute) (<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/file.aspx?id=231b5f1a-a7ca-4ddf-b69e-4034a35de640>).

Bollman, Ray D. (2014) **Rural Canada 2013: An Update -- A statement of the current structure and trends in Rural Canada**. Paper prepared for the Federation of Canadian Municipalities. (<http://crrf.ca/rural-canada-2013-an-update/>)

Bollman, Ray D. (2014) **Manitoba's Rural Demography: Structure and Trends, An Update**. Webinar prepared for the Rural Development Institute, Brandon University, November 4. (Slides available at <https://www.brandonu.ca/rdi/files/2014/03/Bollman-2014-RDI-Webinar-MBs-Rural-Demography-ppt.pdf> and voice recording available at <https://momentum.adobeconnect.com/a832732884/p6xl84bcdbp/?launcher=false&fcsContent=true&pbMode=normal>)

Bollman, Ray D. (2016) **Maps of sub-provincial demographic levels and trends annually to 2015** (<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/uploads/userfiles/files/Maps%20of%20Sub-provincial%20Demography%20to%20July%202015%20-%20Updated%20Feb%202016%20-%20201.pdf>)

Bollman, Ray D. (2017) **Rural Demographic Update (Canada and Provinces): 2016** (Guelph: Rural Ontario Institute) (<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/file.aspx?id=26acac18-6d6e-4fc5-8be6-c16d326305fe>).

Bollman, Ray D. (2017) "Rural Ontario's Demography: Census Update 2016" **Focus on Rural Ontario** (Guelph: Rural Ontario Institute, March) (http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/uploads/userfiles/files/Rural%20Ontario%E2%80%99s%20Demography_Census%20Update%202016.pdf).

Context: **Size of rural economy**

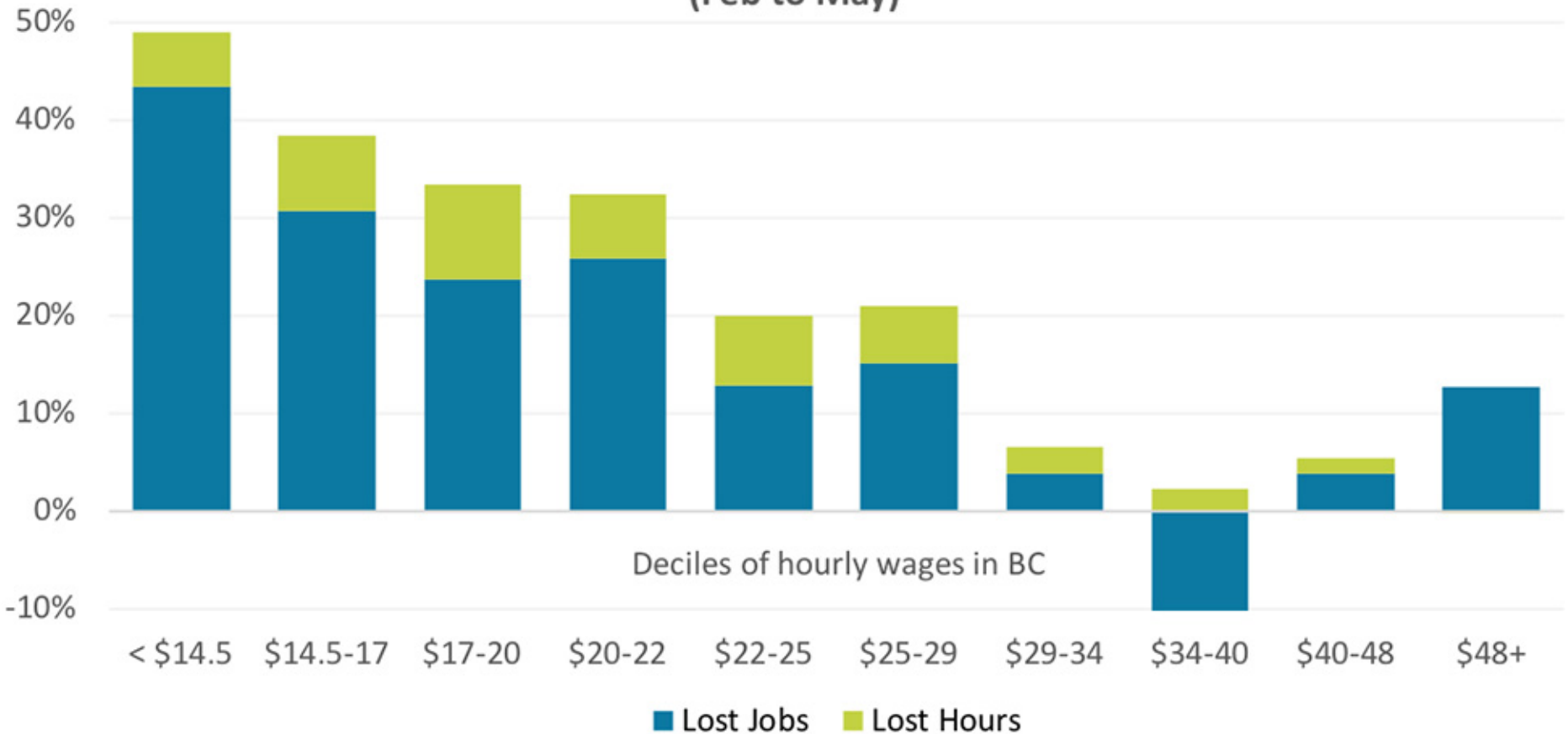
- **Canada's rural economy makes a significant contribution to the GDP in each province. See:**
 - Bollman (2019) Charts of Levels and Trends: Metro and Non-metro Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Canada and Provinces, 2009 to 2016
which I can send along upon request.

Context: Notes

- My powerpoint charts and tables for the LFS data for April, 2020, May, 2020 and June 2020, along with a special issues of “Focus on Rural Ontario” entitled “COVID-19 Impact on Rural Employment: Ontario in the Canadian context” for each of April, 2020, May, 2020 and June, 2020 can be accessed via three blogs at the Rural Ontario Institute <https://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/blog/>
- I will be submitting a blog with similar material based on the LFS data for July, 2020.
- Numerous Statistics Canada reports on the impact of COVID-19 are available as Catalogue no. 45-28-0001 (<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/45280001>)
- The monthly report of the LFS results are published as part of the Statistics Canada publication called THE DAILY. The easiest way to find the (lengthy and comprehensive) report is to use Google to search for “The Daily – Labour Force Survey, July 2020” (and similarly, for the report for any other month).

Not my chart, but important

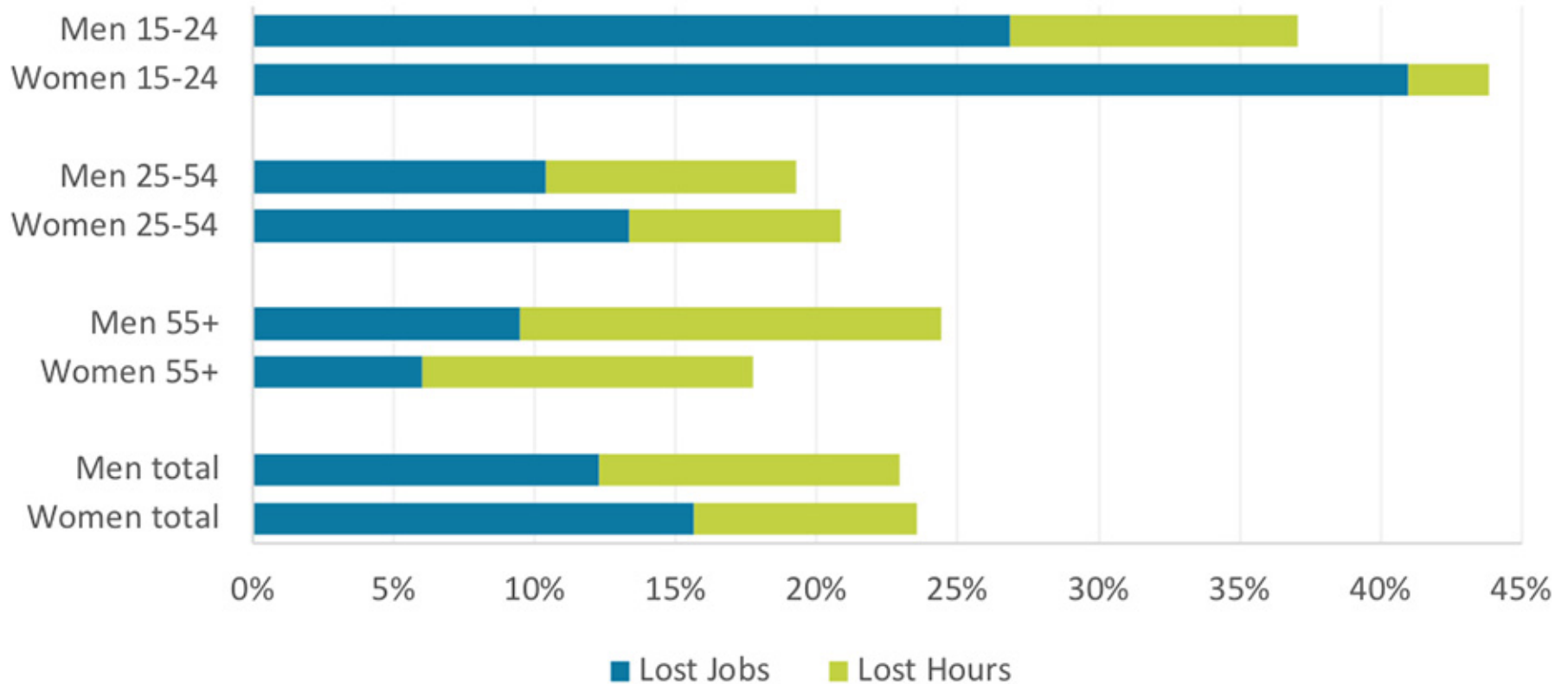
Figure 1: Share of BC workers who lost jobs or majority of hours by wage (Feb to May)



Prepared by Iglia Ivanova (CCPA-BC) using data from the Labour Force Survey PUMF. Excludes self-employed.

Not my chart, but important

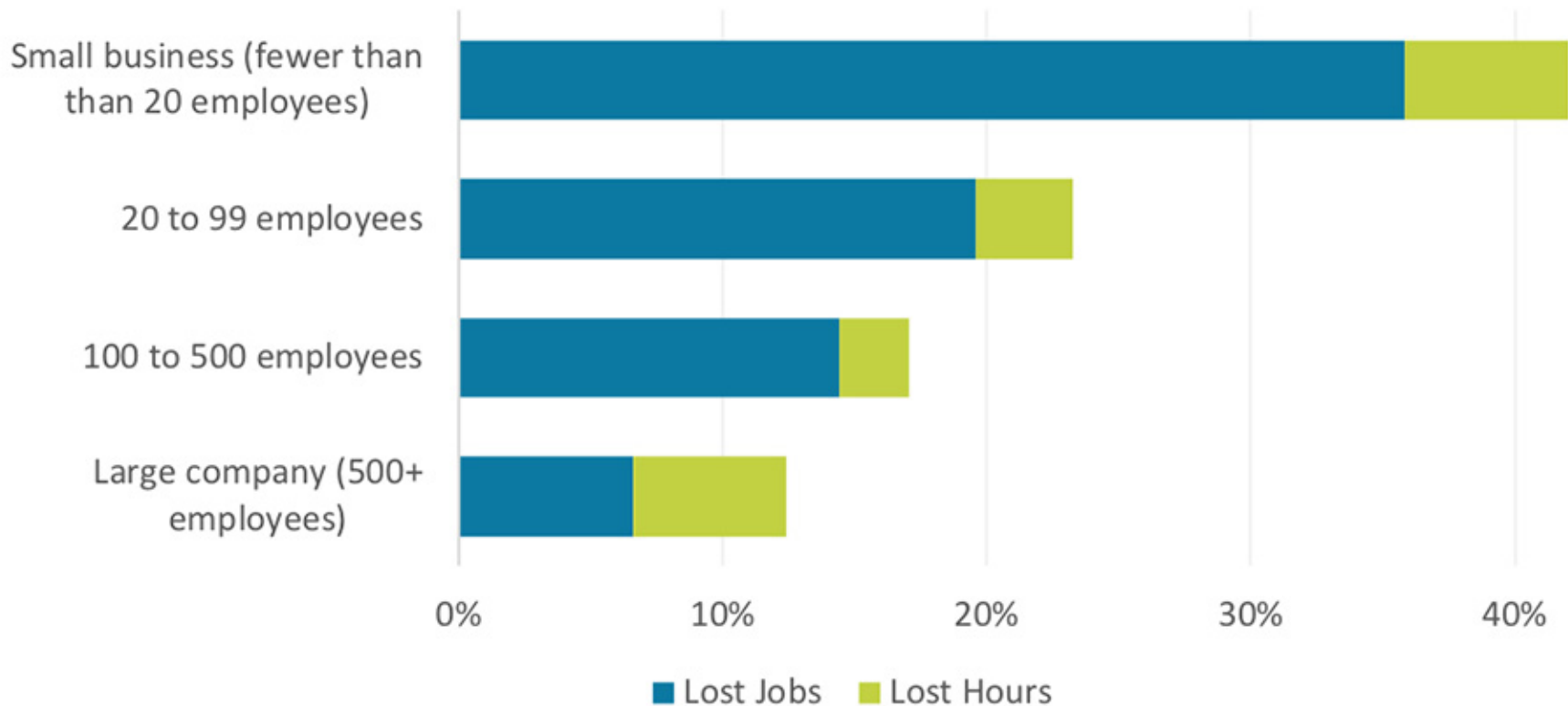
Figure 3: Share of BC workers who lost jobs or majority of hours by gender and age (Feb to May)



Source: Labour Force Survey PUMF and Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0287-01. Chart by Iglia Ivanova (CCPA-BC).

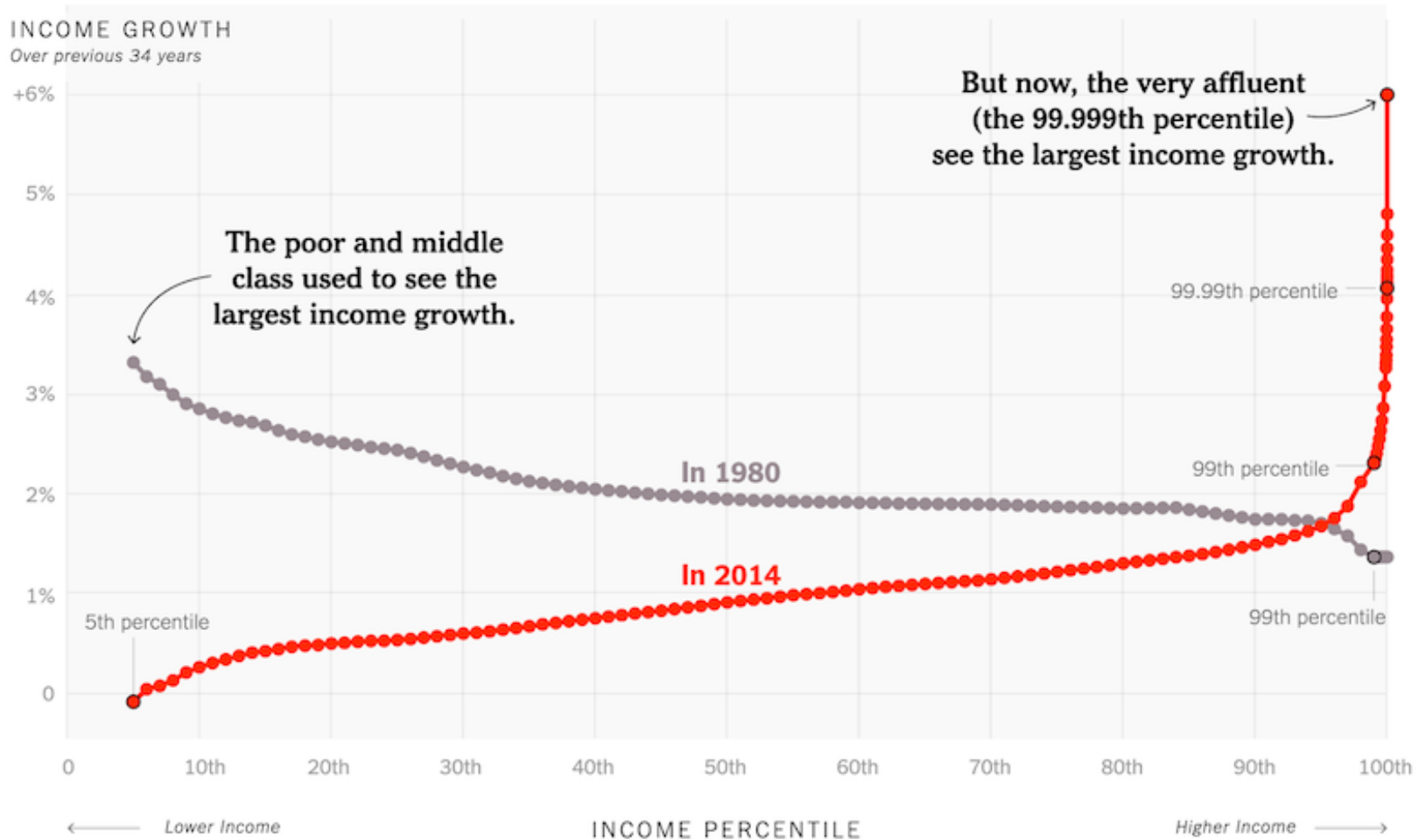
Not my chart, but important

Figure 7: Share of BC workers who lost jobs or majority of hours by firm size of employer (Feb to May)



Source: Labour Force Survey PUMF. Excludes self-employed. Chart by Iglia Ivanova (CCPA-BC).

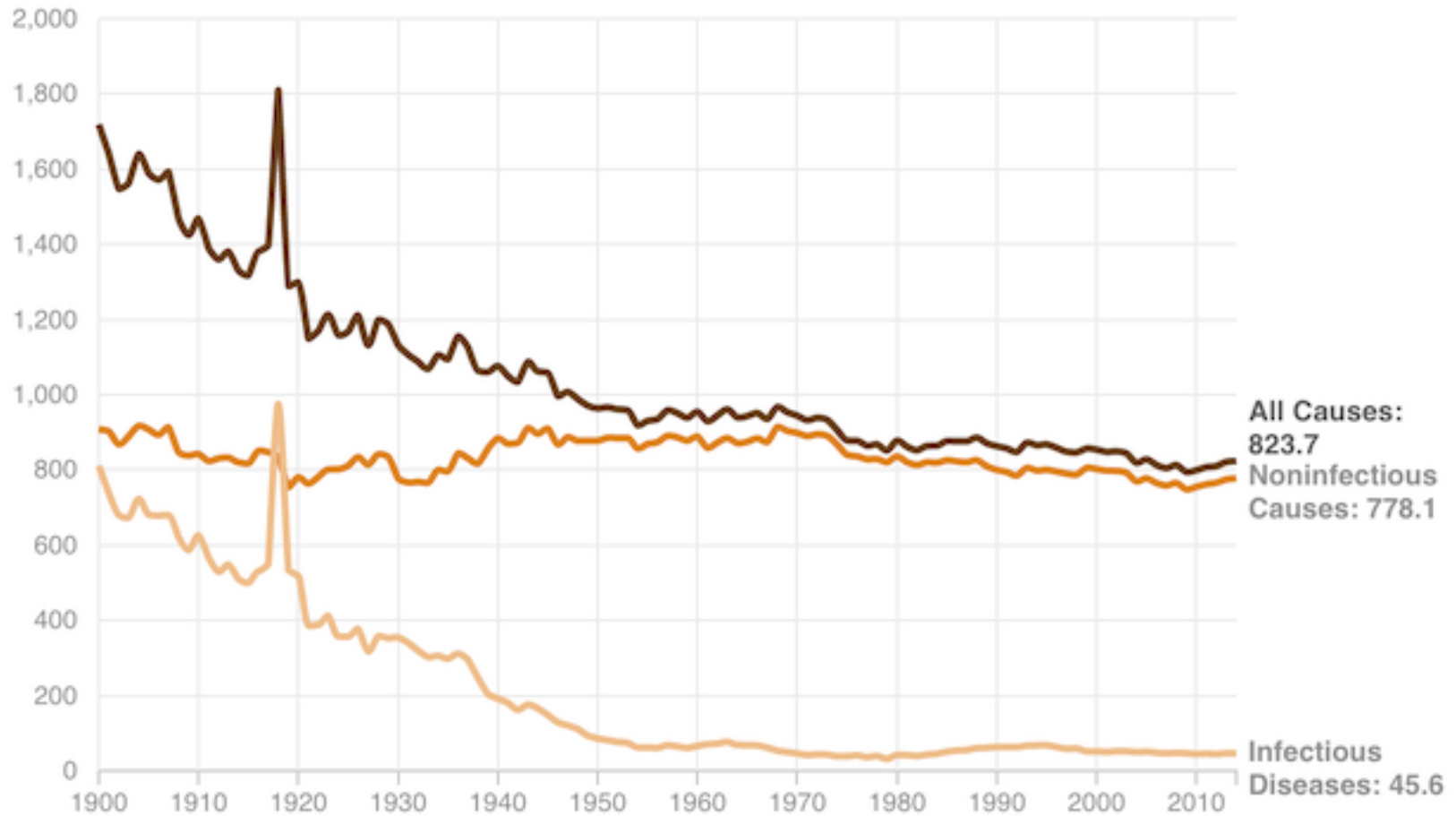
Not my chart, but important



<https://www.collaborativefund.com/blog/here-we-are-5-stories-that-got-us-to-now/>

Not my chart, but important

Mortality rate per 100,000 population (1900-2014)



<https://www.collaborativefund.com/blog/here-we-are-5-stories-that-got-us-to-now/>

Employment in rural and small town areas in the months BCE

(before Covid era or before coma economy)

and in the months CE

(Covid era or coma economy)

Selected charts up to July, 2020

August 7, 2020

Ray D. Bollman

RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Research Associate, Rural Development Institute,

Brandon University

Professional Associate, Leslie Harris Centre of Regional Policy and Development,

Memorial University

Research Associate, Rural Futures Research Centre,

Dalhousie University