

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 May, 2020

June 5, 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

Employment in rural and small town areas

- A. Key findings
- B. Introduction -- COVID-19 timeline
- C. Definitions
- D. **Canada: 3 measures of number & change in number employed**
 - 1. Trends and change using a 12-month moving average
 - 2. Change comparing a given month to the average for the same month in the three previous years
 - 3. Change on a month-to-month basis
- C. Change in number employed by province
- D. Change in number employed by industry sector
- E. Percentage point change in employment rates by age and sex
- F. Context

Key findings:

Trends and change in employment in

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

- From **Apr to May, 2020**, RST employment grew 7.1%, compared to a 3.3% gain in LUCs
- Employment increased in almost every industry in almost every province / region.
- However, **compared to a typical May** (as measured by the average for May in 2017, 2018 and 2019), employment is lower by -15.9% in RST and by -12.2% in LUC. With this measure, COVID-19 has a (somewhat) larger impact on RST employment
- The RST industry sectors with the largest decline in number employed from February to May, 2020:
 - Accommodation and food, down 46,000 jobs;
 - Health care and social assistance, down 41,000 jobs; and
 - Retail and wholesale trade, down 28,000 jobs.
- The RST sectors with the largest PERCENT decline in employment (relative to the average for May in 2017, 2018 and 2019) were:
 - Information, culture and recreation, down 57.6%;
 - Accommodation and food, down 53.8%; and
 - Utilities; 26.0%
- The provinces with the largest RST PERCENT decline in employment in May (relative to the average for May in 2017, 2018 and 2019) were Alberta, down 20.7%; Quebec, down 18.2%; and Newfoundland and Labrador, down 16.5%
- From Apr to May 2020, the **employment rate** (i.e. the percent employed in each age group) Increased in every age and sex group
- In May, 2020, the employment rate (compared to the average for May in 2017, 2018 and 2019) was:
 - lower in each younger age group; and
 - within each age group, was lower for females, except for males 55 to 64 years of age.

Employment in rural and small town areas

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

Definitions

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

1. Data on employment from the monthly LFS during the third week of April, 2020 was published on June 5, 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	Theftord 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

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

1. Employment change may be shown in various ways:
 - a. To remove the month-to-month variability and the season-to-season variability in the data, we first use a 12-month moving average (12MMA) and compare the calculated 12MMA level of employment in each month with the 12MMA level of employment in the same month in the previous year. This clearly illustrates non-metro job recessions (with a lag) compared to the incidence of job recessions in metro areas.
 - b. To enable a more sensitive calculation, we then compared the level of employment in a given month with the average level of employment in the previous three years (e.g., level of employment in May, 2020 is compared to the level of employment averaged over May, 2017 and May, 2018 and May, 2019).
 - c. A comparison of the month-to-month levels of employment is shown but the variability is large due to
 - the inherent variability of monthly LFS estimates; and
 - the month-to-month variability introduced by seasonal fluctuations in employment.

Trends and change **using a 12-month moving average** in LUC: Larger urban centres and RST: Rural and small town areas

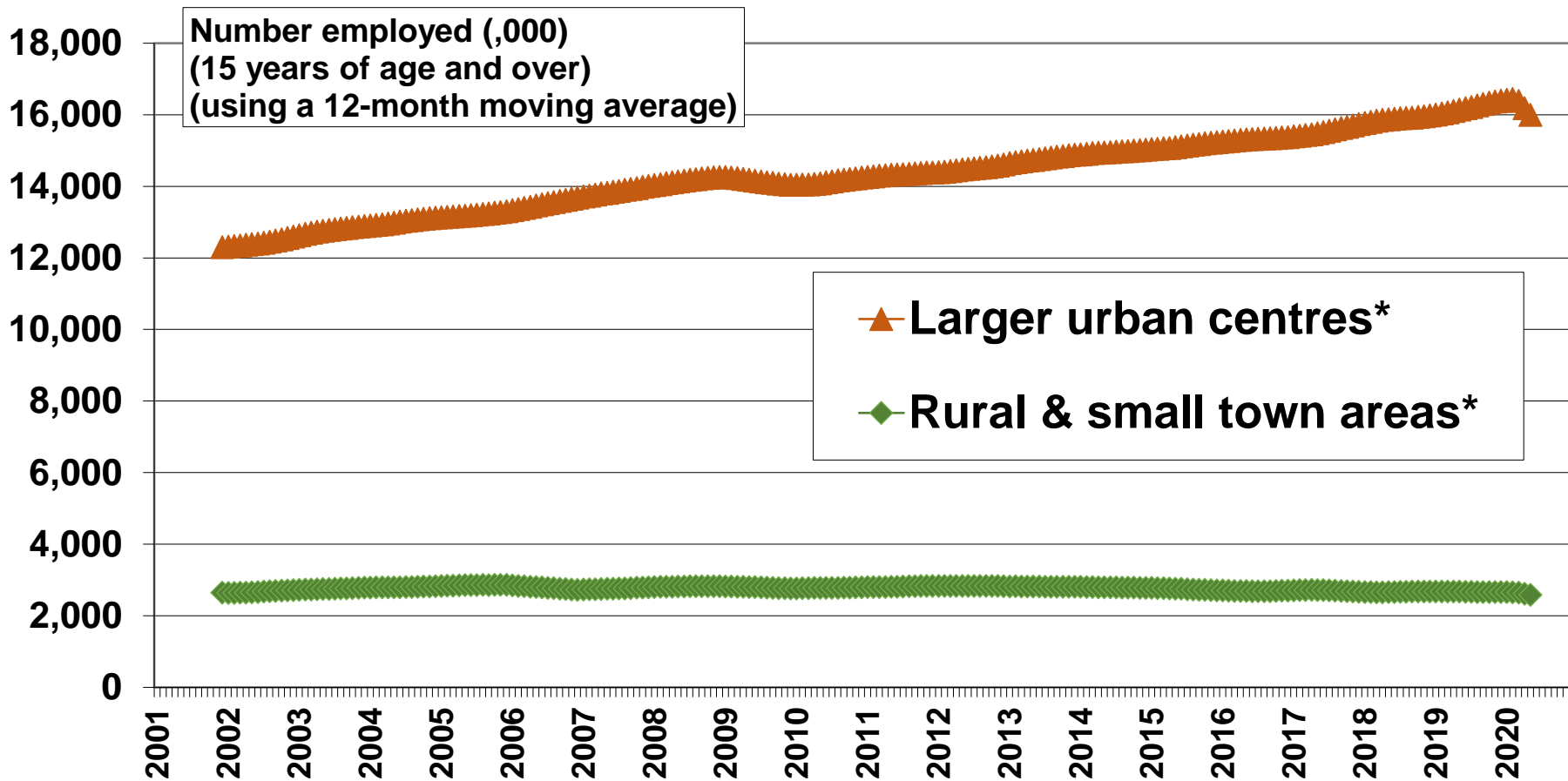
- Feb 2020 12MMA LUC employment 16.44 million
- Mar 2020 12MMA LUC employment 16.39 million
- Apr 2020 12MMA LUC employment 16.18 million
- May 2020 12MMA LUC employment 16.00 million

- Feb 2020 12MMA RST employment 2.66 million
- Mar 2020 12MMA RST employment 2.65 million
- Apr 2020 12MMA RST employment 2.61 million
- May 2020 12MMA RST employment 2.58 million

- Percent change (using difference of logs) compared to same month in previous year (using 12MMA):
 - Feb 2019 to Feb 2020 in LUC = +2.5%
 - Mar 2019 to Mar 2020 in LUC = +1.9%
 - Apr 2019 to Apr 2020 in LUC = +0.5%
 - May 2019 to May 2020 in LUC = -1.0%

 - Feb 2019 to Feb 2020 in RST = -0.9%
 - Mar 2019 to Mar 2020 in RST = -1.2%
 - Apr 2019 to Apr 2020 in RST = -2.4%
 - May 2019 to May 2020 in RST = -3.4%

Employment in rural and small town Canada has varied around 2.7 million since 2001



***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.

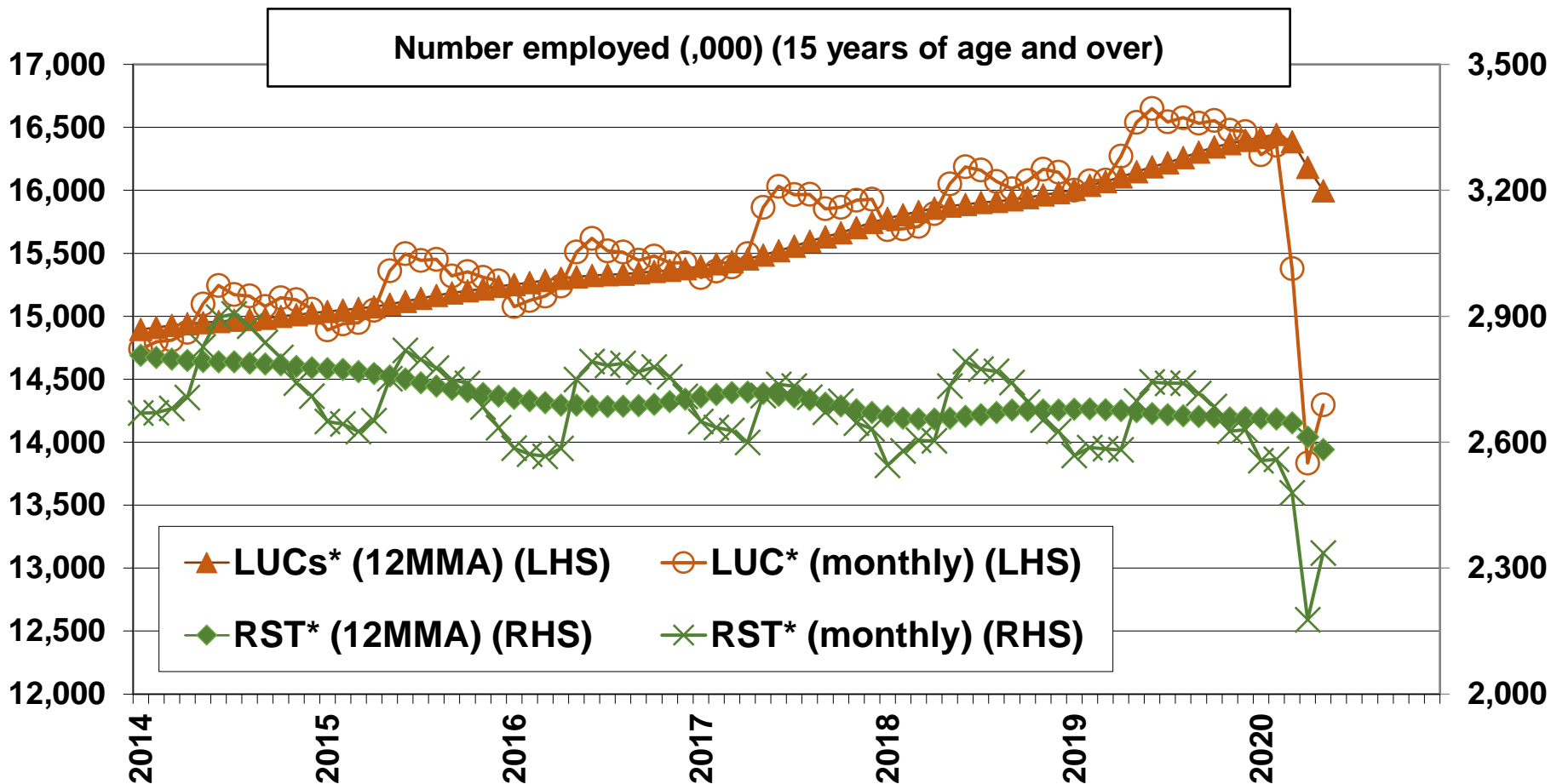
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Table 282-0098 for 2001-2005 data based on 2001 CMA/CA grid.

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 rural and small town Canada was 2.34 million in May, 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. CANSIM Table 282-0098 for 2001-2005 data based on 2001 CMA/CA grid.

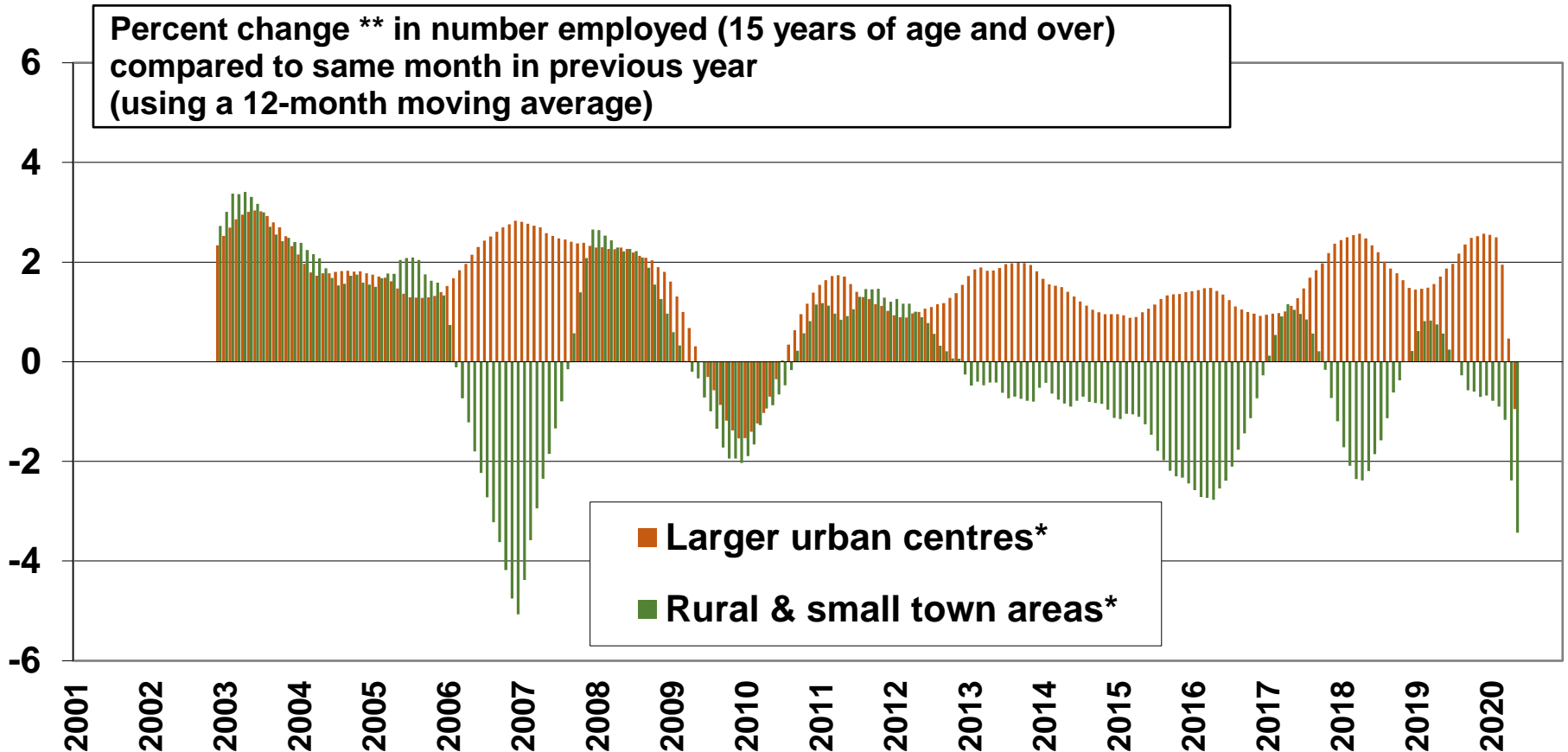
CANSIM Table 282-0120 for 2006-2010 data based on 2006 CMA/CA grid and

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 rural and small town Canada:

recent declines: Dec. 2012 to Dec. 2016; Oct. 2017 to Oct. 2018; and Aug. 2019 to date



* **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. CANSIM Table 282-0098 for 2001-2005 data based on 2001 CMA/CA grid.

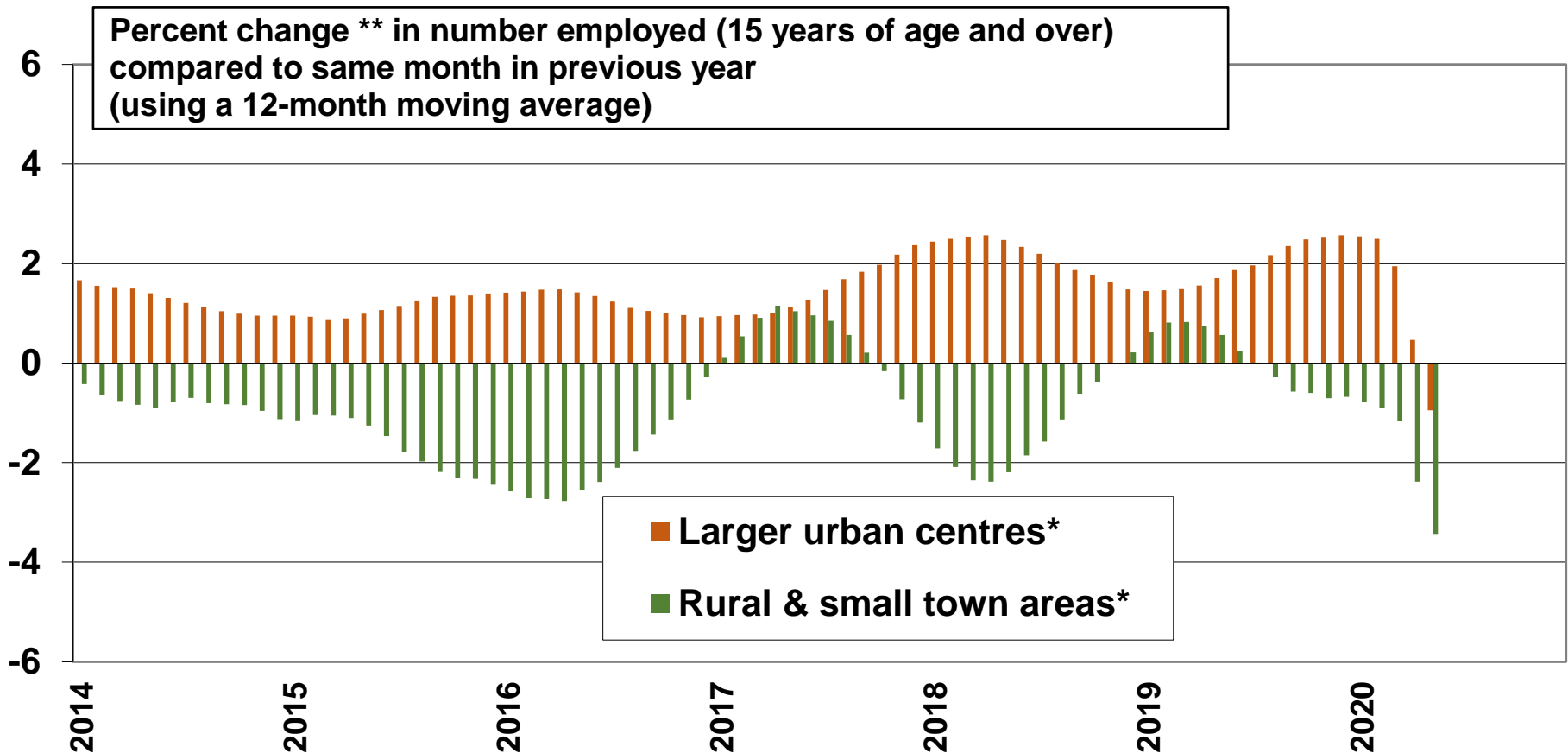
CANSIM Table 282-0120 for 2006-2010 data based on 2006 CMA/CA grid and

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 rural and small town Canada:

recent declines: Dec. 2012 to Dec. 2016; Oct. 2017 to Oct. 2018; and Aug. 2019 to date



* **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.

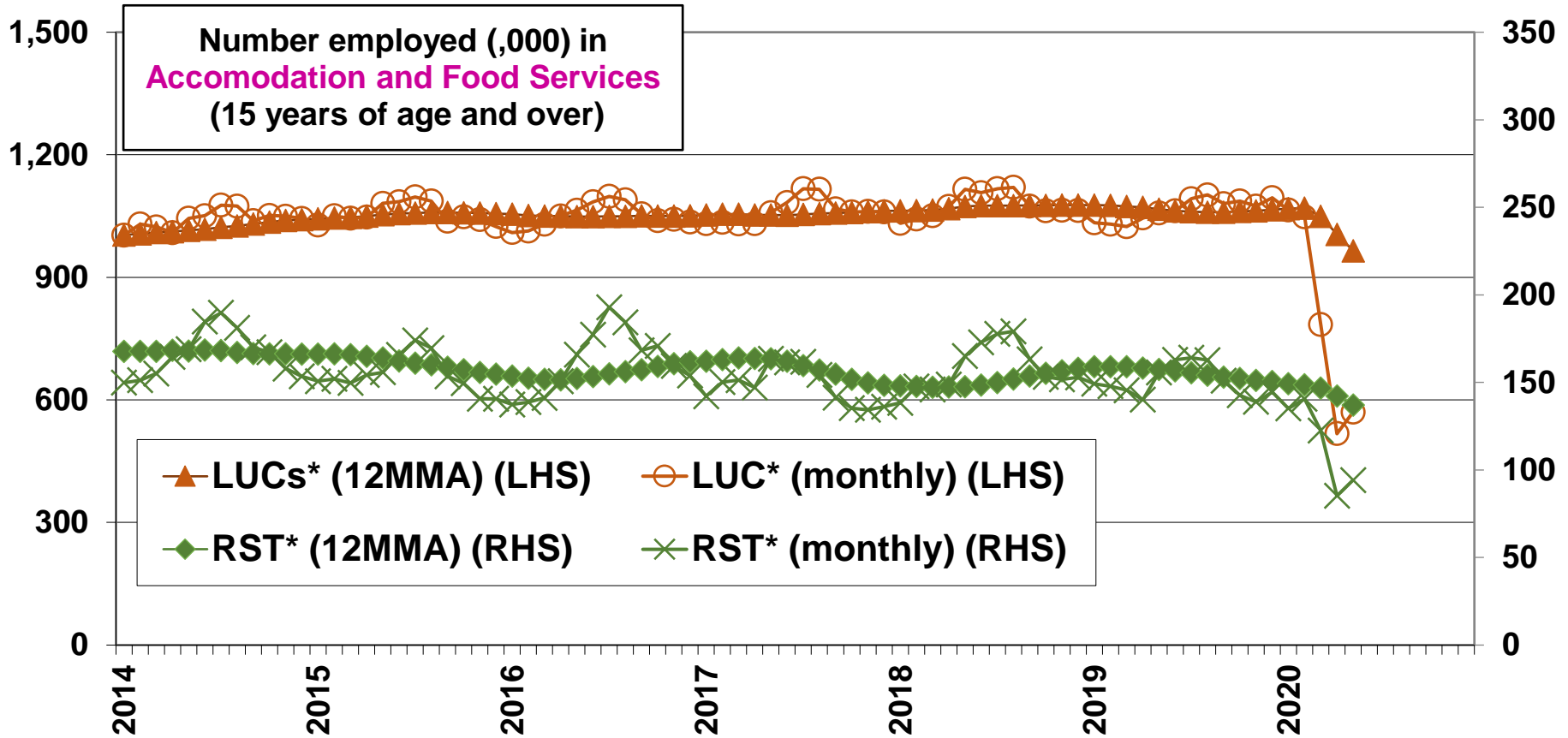
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Table 282-0098 for 2001-2005 data based on 2001 CMA/CA grid.

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 accomodation and food services in rural and small town Canada was 94 thousand in May, 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. 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

Trends and change

comparing current month with the average for the same month in the three previous years

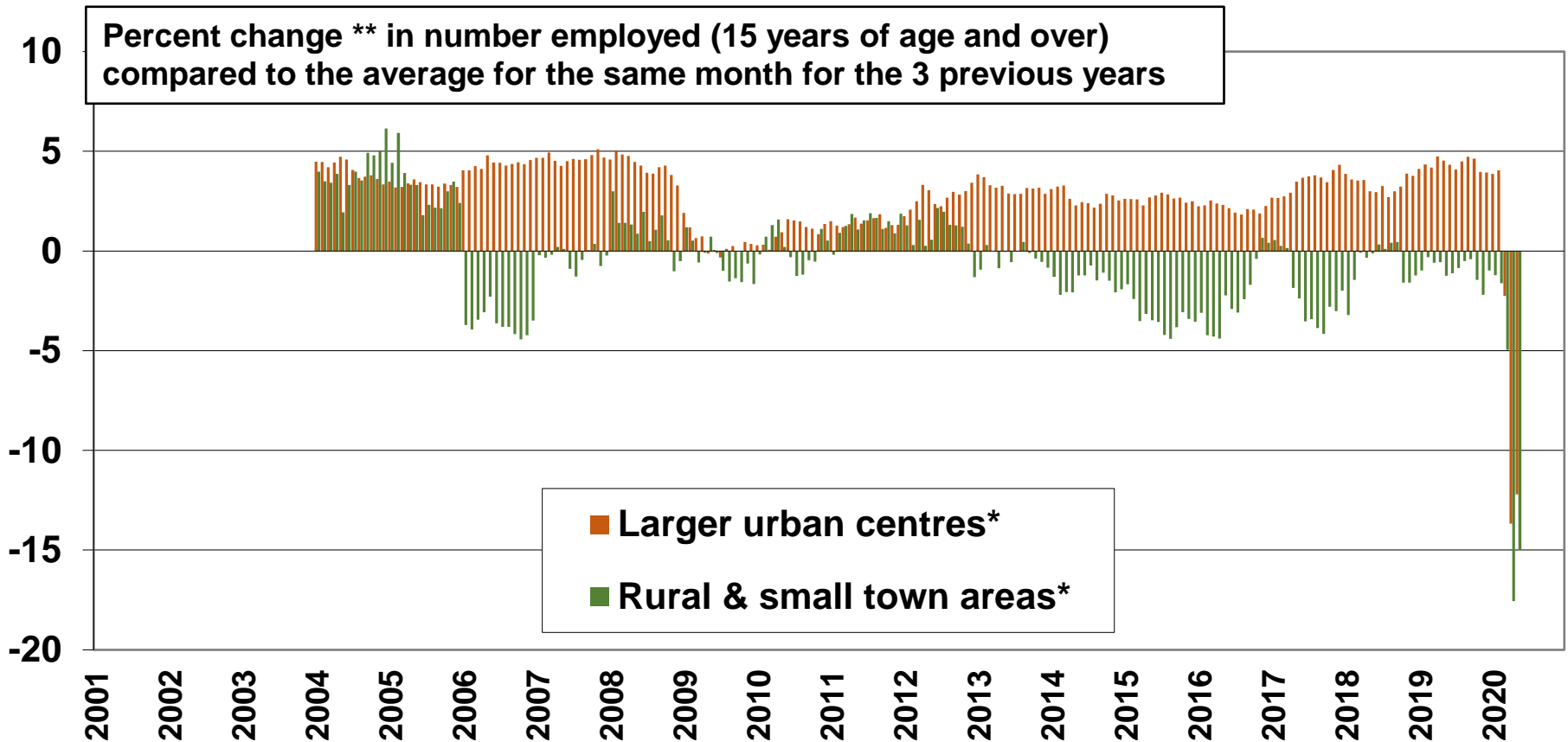
in

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

- **Percent change (using difference of logs):**
- **Feb 2020 – LUC = +4.0%**
- **Mar 2020 – LUC = -2.3%**
- **Apr 2020 – LUC = -13.7%**
- **May 2020 – LUC = -12.2%**

- **Feb 2020 – RST = -1.6%**
- **Mar 2020 – RST = -5.0%**
- **Apr 2020 – RST = -17.8%**
- **May 2020 – RST = -15.0%**

Employment in rural and small town Canada: general decline since 2013; down 15.0% in May 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.

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

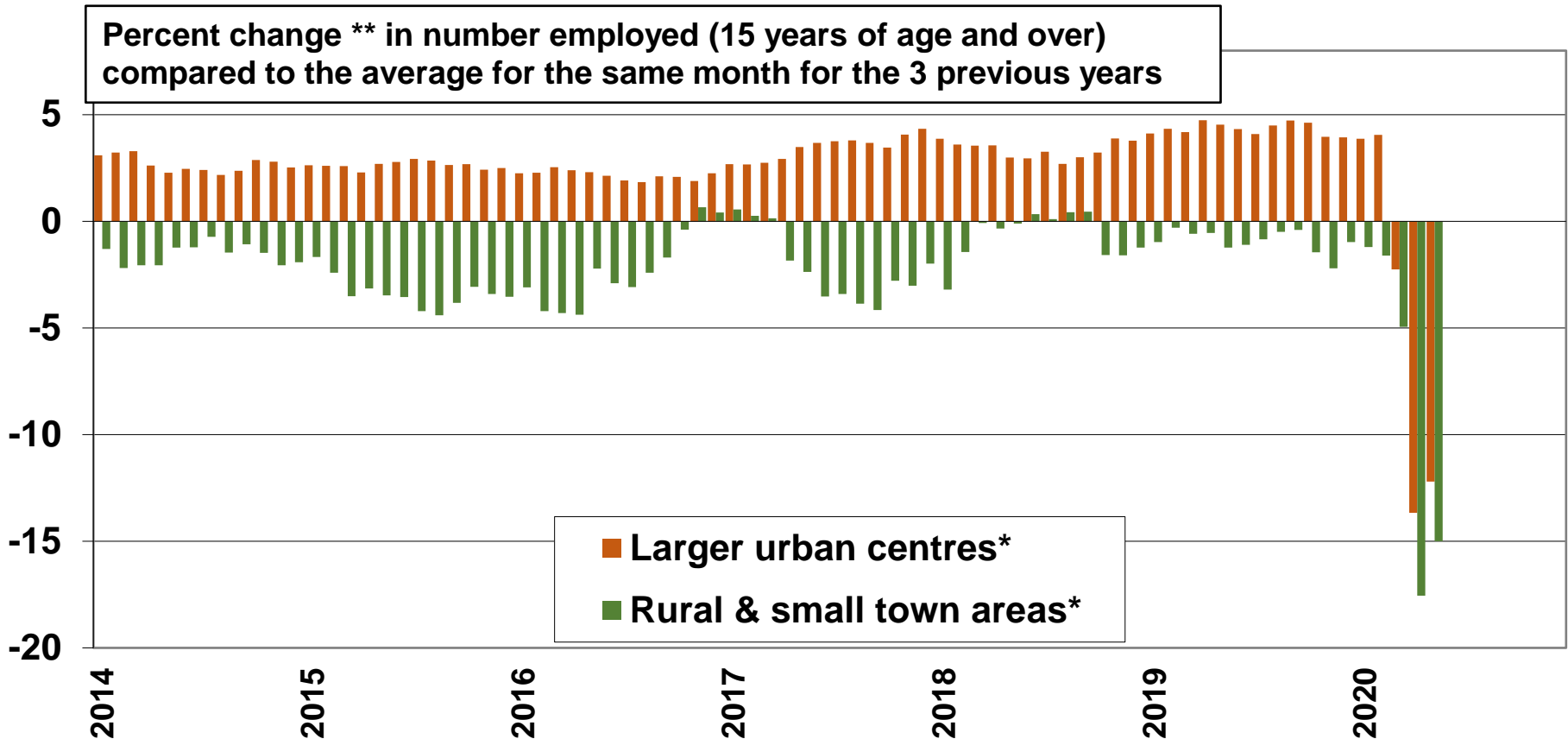
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Table 282-0098 for 2001-2005 data based on 2001 CMA/CA grid.

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 rural and small town Canada: general decline since 2013; down 15.0% in May, 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.

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

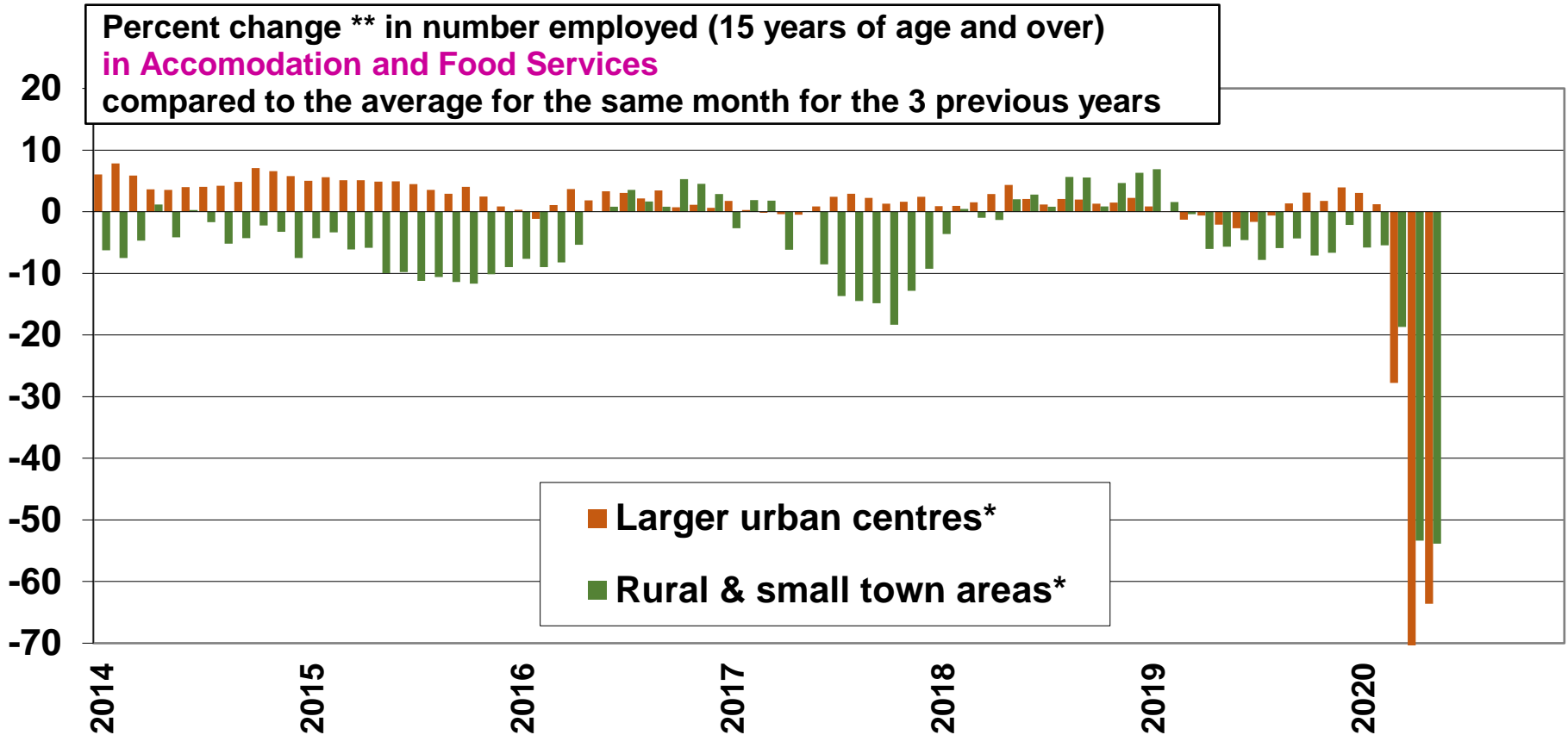
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Table 282-0098 for 2001-2005 data based on 2001 CMA/CA grid.

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 accommodation and food services in rural and small town Canada: down 53.8% in May, 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.

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

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.

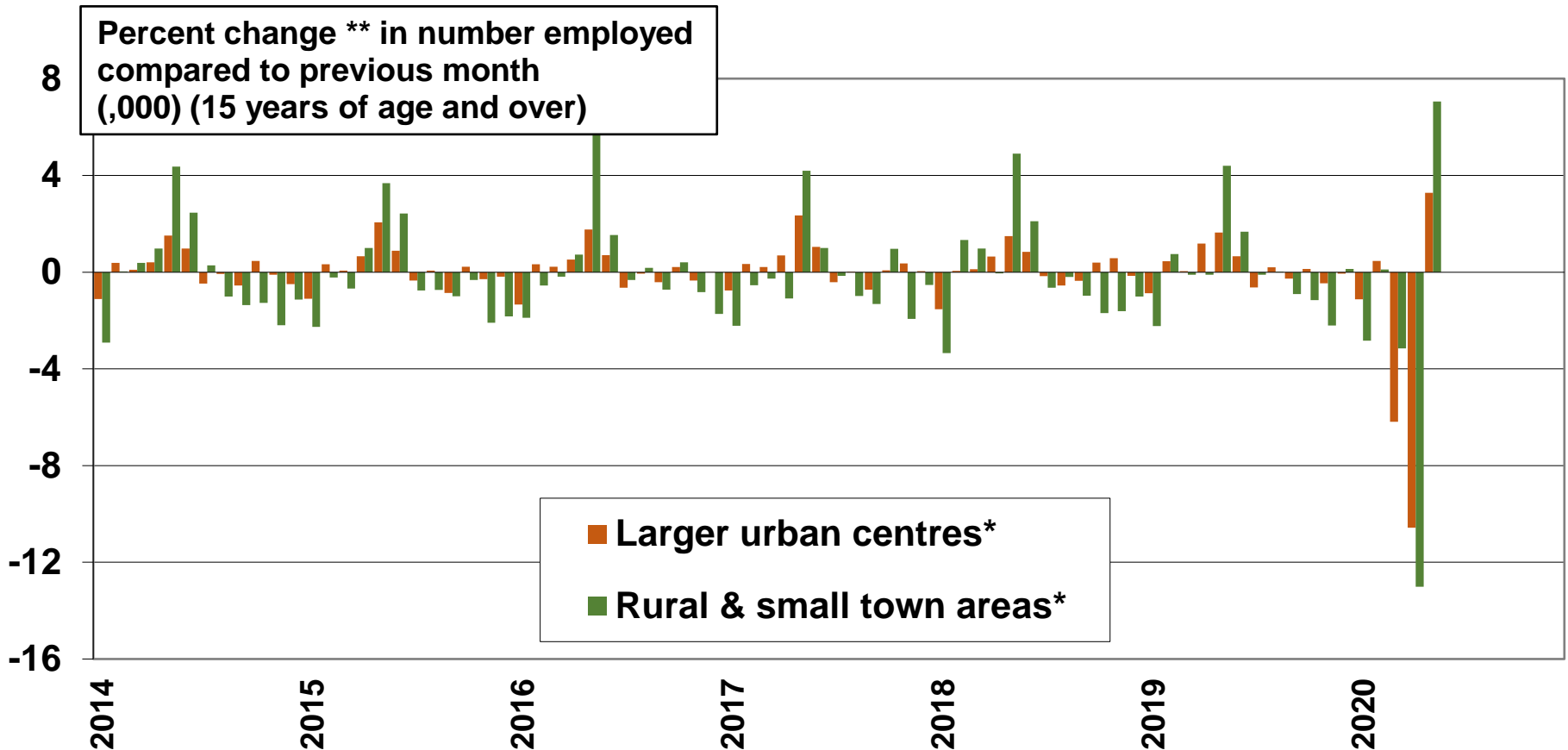
Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Trends and change based on a month-to-month comparison in

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

- **Percent change (using difference of logs) from previous month:**
 - **Jan 2020 to Feb 2020 in LUC = +0.5%**
 - **Feb 2020 to Mar 2020 in LUC = -6.2%**
 - **Mar 2020 to Apr 2020 in LUC = -10.6%**
 - **Apr 2020 to May 2020 in LUC = +3.3%**
 - **Feb 2020 to May 2020 in LUC = -13.5%**
 - **Jan 2020 to Feb 2020 in RST = -0.1%**
 - **Feb 2020 to Mar 2020 in RST = -3.2%**
 - **Mar 2020 to Apr 2020 in RST = -13.9%**
 - **Apr 2020 to May 2020 in RST = +7.1%**
 - **Feb 2020 to May 2020 in RST = -9.1%**

From March to April, 2020, employment in rural and small town Canada declined 13.0%



* **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. 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

Trends and change by province in

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

- From **Feb to May 2020**, provinces ranked by size of the **absolute decline in number employed**:
 - Quebec, down 107,000 jobs
 - Ontario, down 32,000 jobs; and
 - Alberta, down 31,000 jobs.
(For details, see table in Slide 28)

Which province recorded the largest decline in employment in rural and small town (RST) areas from February to May, 2020

Province	Number employed (,000) in RST ¹ areas				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
						From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years			
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Ranking of provinces by size of RST employment decline from February to May, 2020													
Quebec	724	667	555	617	-107	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	-16.0	2.5	-5.4	-24.0	-18.2
Ontario	612	622	566	581	-32	1.7	-9.5	2.5	-5.3	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4	-12.2
Alberta	329	328	284	298	-31	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	-9.8	-8.2	-9.0	-20.7	-20.7
Saskatchewan	171	162	151	155	-15	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	-9.5	2.7	-4.0	-10.4	-11.4
British Columbia	217	216	182	202	-15	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	-7.2	-6.7	-8.3	-24.5	-13.4
Nova Scotia	133	124	115	121	-12	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	-9.1	2.4	-6.3	-15.0	-14.6
Manitoba	151	146	134	142	-9	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	-6.2	-1.5	-7.4	-15.1	-11.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	81	70	79	-3	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	-3.6	1.9	1.0	-19.2	-16.5
New Brunswick	113	107	95	111	-1	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	-1.2	0.7	-5.6	-16.9	-9.8
Prince Edward Island	28	26	25	30	2	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	6.6	7.9	2.8	-2.3	-4.8

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.

Trends and change by province in

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

- In **May 2020**, provinces ranked by size of **RST PERCENT decline in employment** (relative to the average for May 2017, 2018 and 2019) were:
 - -20.7% in Alberta;
 - -18.2% in Quebec; and
 - -16.5% in Newfoundland and Labrador.
 - (For details, see table in Slide28)

Which province recorded the largest PERCENT decline in rural and small town (RST) employment in May, 2020

Province	Number employed (,000) in RST ¹ areas				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
						From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years			
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Ranking of provinces by size of RST PERCENT decline in employment in May, 2020													
Alberta	329	328	284	298	-31	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	-9.8	-8.2	-9.0	-20.7	-20.7
Quebec	724	667	555	617	-107	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	-16.0	2.5	-5.4	-24.0	-18.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	81	70	79	-3	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	-3.6	1.9	1.0	-19.2	-16.5
Nova Scotia	133	124	115	121	-12	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	-9.1	2.4	-6.3	-15.0	-14.6
British Columbia	217	216	182	202	-15	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	-7.2	-6.7	-8.3	-24.5	-13.4
Ontario	612	622	566	581	-32	1.7	-9.5	2.5	-5.3	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4	-12.2
Saskatchewan	171	162	151	155	-15	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	-9.5	2.7	-4.0	-10.4	-11.4
Manitoba	151	146	134	142	-9	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	-6.2	-1.5	-7.4	-15.1	-11.1
New Brunswick	113	107	95	111	-1	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	-1.2	0.7	-5.6	-16.9	-9.8
Prince Edward Island	28	26	25	30	2	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	6.6	7.9	2.8	-2.3	-4.8

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.

Trends and change by province in

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

- In **May 2020**, among the provinces, **where was the RST employment decline greater than the LUC employment decline** (relative to the average for May 2017, 2018 and 2019):
 - -8 percentage points: Quebec (LUC -10% vs RST -18%)
 - -7 percentage points: Alberta (LUC -14% vs RST -21%)
 - -6 percentage points: Newfoundland and Labrador (LUC -11% vs RST -17%)

(For details, see table in Slide 28)

In which province was the percent decline in rural and small town (RST) employment greater than the percent decline of employment in larger urban centres (LUCs) in May 2020

Province	Percent change (difference of logs) of employment in May 2020 compared the average for the same month in the three previous years		Difference: RST minus LUC
	LUC ¹	RST ¹	
Ranking of provinces by difference in employment decline in RST areas compared to LUC areas within each province			
Quebec	-10	-18	-8
Alberta	-14	-21	-7
Newfoundland and Labrador	-11	-17	-6
Nova Scotia	-11	-15	-3
New Brunswick	-8	-10	-2
Manitoba	-9	-11	-2
British Columbia	-14	-13	0
Ontario	-13	-12	0
Saskatchewan	-12	-11	1
Prince Edward Island	-8	-5	3

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.

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

Province	Area ¹	Number employed in the average month from March 2019 to February 2020		Number employed (,000)				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
		as percent of total within each type of area ¹	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years					
							(,000)		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Canada	All areas	19,099	100.0	18,917	17,857	16,011	16,632	-2,285	-5.8	-10.9	3.8	-12.9	3.3	-2.6	-14.2	-12.6
	LUC	16,444	100.0	16,358	15,377	13,835	14,296	-2,062	-6.2	-10.6	3.3	-13.5	4.0	-2.3	-13.7	-12.2
	RST	2,655	100.0	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	-223	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	-9.1	-1.6	-5.0	-17.6	-15.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	All areas	225	1.2	214	206	183	202	-12	-3.7	-12.0	9.7	-5.9	-0.7	-4.3	-18.7	-13.1
	LUC	137	0.8	132	125	113	123	-9	-5.6	-9.8	8.1	-7.3	-2.3	-7.6	-18.4	-10.9
	RST	89	3.3	82	81	70	79	-3	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	-3.6	1.9	1.0	-19.2	-16.5
Prince Edward Island	All areas	79	0.4	76	73	65	74	-2	-4.6	-10.7	12.4	-2.9	7.5	2.9	-9.0	-6.7
	LUC	49	0.3	48	46	40	44	-4	-4.4	-13.6	9.2	-8.9	7.3	2.8	-13.0	-8.0
	RST	30	1.1	28	26	25	30	2	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	6.6	7.9	2.8	-2.3	-4.8
Nova Scotia	All areas	467	2.4	458	433	389	412	-46	-5.6	-10.7	5.7	-10.6	3.8	-2.3	-14.5	-12.2
	LUC	333	2.0	326	309	274	291	-35	-5.1	-12.2	6.0	-11.2	4.4	-0.7	-14.3	-11.1
	RST	134	5.0	133	124	115	121	-12	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	-9.1	2.4	-6.3	-15.0	-14.6
New Brunswick	All areas	358	1.9	350	331	301	332	-17	-5.5	-9.5	10.0	-5.0	2.4	-3.6	-13.4	-8.4
	LUC	241	1.5	237	224	206	221	-16	-5.5	-8.7	7.3	-6.9	3.2	-2.6	-11.7	-7.6
	RST	117	4.4	113	107	95	111	-1	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	-1.2	0.7	-5.6	-16.9	-9.8
Quebec	All areas	4,351	22.8	4,313	4,037	3,513	3,834	-478	-6.6	-13.9	8.7	-11.8	3.2	-3.5	-18.0	-11.6
	LUC	3,599	21.9	3,589	3,370	2,959	3,218	-372	-6.3	-13.0	8.4	-10.9	3.4	-3.2	-16.9	-10.3
	RST	752	28.3	724	667	555	617	-107	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	-16.0	2.5	-5.4	-24.0	-18.2
Ontario	All areas	7,484	39.2	7,467	7,030	6,409	6,457	-1,010	-6.0	-9.2	0.7	-14.5	4.7	-1.0	-11.2	-12.6
	LUC	6,855	41.7	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	-979	-6.7	-9.2	0.6	-15.4	5.5	-1.0	-11.3	-12.7
	RST	629	23.7	612	622	566	581	-32	1.7	-9.5	2.5	-5.3	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4	-12.2
Manitoba	All areas	655	3.4	655	632	570	595	-60	-3.6	-10.3	4.2	-9.7	3.1	-1.3	-11.9	-9.6
	LUC	501	3.0	504	486	436	452	-51	-3.6	-10.7	3.6	-10.7	4.5	0.7	-10.9	-9.1
	RST	154	5.8	151	146	134	142	-9	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	-6.2	-1.5	-7.4	-15.1	-11.1
Saskatchewan	All areas	581	3.0	570	551	499	513	-57	-3.3	-10.0	2.7	-10.5	1.5	-2.5	-12.2	-12.2
	LUC	408	2.5	399	389	348	357	-42	-2.5	-11.0	2.6	-11.0	1.0	-1.9	-12.9	-12.5
	RST	173	6.5	171	162	151	155	-15	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	-9.5	2.7	-4.0	-10.4	-11.4
Alberta	All areas	2,342	12.3	2,304	2,187	1,953	2,016	-288	-5.2	-11.3	3.2	-13.3	0.9	-4.9	-16.4	-14.9
	LUC	1,996	12.1	1,975	1,860	1,669	1,718	-257	-6.0	-10.8	2.9	-13.9	2.4	-4.2	-15.7	-13.9
	RST	346	13.0	329	328	284	298	-31	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	-9.8	-8.2	-9.0	-20.7	-20.7
British Columbia	All areas	2,558	13.4	2,511	2,376	2,128	2,197	-314	-5.5	-11.0	3.2	-13.3	2.0	-4.0	-15.5	-13.7
	LUC	2,325	14.1	2,294	2,161	1,946	1,995	-299	-6.0	-10.5	2.5	-14.0	2.9	-3.6	-14.6	-13.8
	RST	233	8.8	217	216	182	202	-15	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	-7.2	-6.7	-8.3	-24.5	-13.4

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.

Trends and change **by industry sector** in

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

- From **Feb to May 2020**, the **sectors with the largest RST decline in number employed were** (details in table in Slides 35-36):
 - **-46,000 jobs: Accommodation and food**
 - **-41,000 jobs: Health cared and social assistance**
 - **-29,000 jobs: Retail and wholesale trade**

Which sector in rural and small town (RST) areas experienced the largest job loss from February to May, 2020, Canada

Industry sector ¹	Number employed (,000) in RST ² areas				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
						From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years			
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST employment decline from February to May, 2020													
Accommodation and food services	141	122	85	94	-46	-13.9	-36.2	10.0	-40.0	-5.5	-18.7	-53.4	-53.8
Health care and social assistance	364	357	330	323	-41	-2.2	-7.8	-2.0	-12.0	5.1	3.2	-3.8	-8.3
Retail and wholesale trade	350	336	288	321	-29	-4.0	-15.7	11.0	-8.7	-6.8	-11.2	-26.6	-19.4
Educational services	173	155	143	146	-28	-11.4	-7.7	1.7	-17.3	-0.5	-9.2	-19.2	-17.3
Information, culture and recreation	64	54	41	43	-21	-15.9	-27.8	4.5	-39.2	-8.5	-26.6	-47.6	-57.6
Manufacturing	285	282	240	268	-17	-1.1	-16.1	11.3	-6.0	3.1	-0.7	-17.8	-11.2
Transportation and warehousing	134	125	114	119	-15	-7.4	-8.5	3.9	-12.0	-10.2	-15.1	-20.4	-15.1
Other (personal) services	131	131	111	119	-12	0.2	-17.0	7.6	-9.2	-0.1	-0.1	-15.5	-10.7
Construction	241	251	197	230	-10	4.0	-24.0	15.6	-4.3	3.4	5.6	-18.1	-12.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	106	112	101	98	-8	5.4	-10.5	-2.8	-7.9	0.1	0.6	-8.2	-11.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	90	88	80	84	-6	-2.2	-10.1	5.6	-6.8	3.1	5.1	-5.6	0.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	104	102	82	101	-3	-2.3	-21.1	20.4	-3.1	-16.9	-18.2	-34.9	-23.0
Utilities	20	18	20	21	1	-8.9	11.4	2.4	4.9	-30.0	-39.7	-32.9	-26.0
Business, building and other support services	76	75	71	78	2	-1.9	-5.8	9.7	2.1	-6.6	-4.1	-7.1	-9.0
Agriculture	173	167	172	177	5	-3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.6	-2.5	-3.7	-3.9
Public administration	107	106	103	113	6	-1.1	-3.3	9.7	5.3	-0.2	-0.3	-4.0	-0.3

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.

Trends and change **by industry sector** in

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

> In **May 2020**, the **sectors with the largest RST PERCENT decline** (relative to the average for May 2017, 2018 and 2019) (details in table in Slides 35-36) :

- **-57.6%: Information, culture and recreation**
- **-53.8%: Accommodation and food services; and**
- **-26.0%: Utilities.**

Which sector in rural and small town (RST) areas experienced the largest PERCENT job loss in May, 2020, Canada

Industry sector ¹	Number employed (,000) in RST ² areas				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
						From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years			
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Ranking of industry sectors by PERCENT size of RST employment decline from February to May, 2020													
Information, culture and recreation	64	54	41	43	-21	-15.9	-27.8	4.5	-39.2	-8.5	-26.6	-47.6	-57.6
Accommodation and food services	141	122	85	94	-46	-13.9	-36.2	10.0	-40.0	-5.5	-18.7	-53.4	-53.8
Utilities	20	18	20	21	1	-8.9	11.4	2.4	4.9	-30.0	-39.7	-32.9	-26.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	104	102	82	101	-3	-2.3	-21.1	20.4	-3.1	-16.9	-18.2	-34.9	-23.0
Retail and wholesale trade	350	336	288	321	-29	-4.0	-15.7	11.0	-8.7	-6.8	-11.2	-26.6	-19.4
Educational services	173	155	143	146	-28	-11.4	-7.7	1.7	-17.3	-0.5	-9.2	-19.2	-17.3
Transportation and warehousing	134	125	114	119	-15	-7.4	-8.5	3.9	-12.0	-10.2	-15.1	-20.4	-15.1
Construction	241	251	197	230	-10	4.0	-24.0	15.6	-4.3	3.4	5.6	-18.1	-12.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	106	112	101	98	-8	5.4	-10.5	-2.8	-7.9	0.1	0.6	-8.2	-11.3
Manufacturing	285	282	240	268	-17	-1.1	-16.1	11.3	-6.0	3.1	-0.7	-17.8	-11.2
Other (personal) services	131	131	111	119	-12	0.2	-17.0	7.6	-9.2	-0.1	-0.1	-15.5	-10.7
Business, building and other support services	76	75	71	78	2	-1.9	-5.8	9.7	2.1	-6.6	-4.1	-7.1	-9.0
Health care and social assistance	364	357	330	323	-41	-2.2	-7.8	-2.0	-12.0	5.1	3.2	-3.8	-8.3
Agriculture	173	167	172	177	5	-3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.6	-2.5	-3.7	-3.9
Public administration	107	106	103	113	6	-1.1	-3.3	9.7	5.3	-0.2	-0.3	-4.0	-0.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	90	88	80	84	-6	-2.2	-10.1	5.6	-6.8	3.1	5.1	-5.6	0.9

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.

Trends and change **by industry sector** in

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

- In **May 2020**, among the sectors, **where was the PERCENT RST employment decline greater** than the LUC employment decline (relative to the average for **May 2017, 2018 and 2019**) (details in table in Slides 35-36):
 - **-31.1 percentage points: Information, culture and recreation**
(LUC **-26.6%** vs RST **-57.6%**)
 - **-17.7 percentage points: Forestry, fishing, mining and oil & gas**
(LUC **-5.3%** vs RST **-23.0%**)
 - **-13.1 percentage points: Educational services**
(LUC **-4.1%** vs RST **-17.3%**)

Which sector in rural and small town (RST) areas had a greater percent decline in May2020, compared to the percent decline in larger urban centres (LUC), Canada

Industry sector ¹	Percent change (difference of logs) of employment in May 2020 compared to the average for the same month in the three previous years		Difference: RST minus LUC
	LUC	RST	
Ranking of sectors by size of RST PERCENT employment decline relative to LUC employment decline			
Information, culture and recreation	-26.6	-57.6	-31.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	-5.3	-23.0	-17.7
Educational services	-4.1	-17.3	-13.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	-11.3	-11.3
Agriculture	1.5	-3.9	-5.4
Retail and wholesale trade	-15.2	-19.4	-4.1
Health care and social assistance	-4.5	-8.3	-3.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	3.1	0.9	-2.1
Transportation and warehousing	-13.6	-15.1	-1.6
Public administration	0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Utilities	-14.4	-12.3	2.1
Construction	-14.4	-12.3	2.1
Manufacturing	-13.6	-11.2	2.4
Accommodation and food services	-63.6	-53.8	9.8
Business, building and other support services	-19.9	-9.0	10.9
Other (personal) services	-24.5	-10.7	13.8

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.

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

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed in the average month from March 2019 to February 2020		Number employed (,000)				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
		as percent of total within each type of area ²	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years					
							(,000)		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
All industry sectors	All areas	19,099	100.0	18,917	17,857	16,011	16,632	-2,285	-5.8	-10.9	3.8	-12.9	3.3	-2.6	-14.2	-12.6
	LUC	16,444	100.0	16,358	15,377	13,835	14,296	-2,062	-6.2	-10.6	3.3	-13.5	4.0	-2.3	-13.7	-12.2
	RST	2,655	100.0	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	-223	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	-9.1	-1.6	-5.0	-17.6	-15.0
Goods-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	3,961	20.7	3,810	3,741	3,214	3,513	-297	-1.8	-15.2	8.9	-8.1	2.1	-0.1	-16.8	-12.1
	LUC	3,082	18.7	2,988	2,922	2,502	2,715	-273	-2.2	-15.5	8.2	-9.6	2.8	0.7	-16.6	-12.2
	RST	879	33.1	822	819	712	798	-24	-0.4	-14.0	11.4	-3.0	-0.4	-2.6	-17.3	-12.0
Agriculture	All areas	291	1.5	275	271	272	290	15	-1.4	0.5	6.3	5.4	7.0	3.9	-1.7	-1.9
	LUC	107	0.6	102	104	100	113	11	2.5	-4.3	12.0	10.2	12.9	15.2	1.9	1.5
	RST	184	6.9	173	167	172	177	5	-3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.6	-2.5	-3.7	-3.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	All areas	327	1.7	311	306	275	298	-12	-1.5	-10.8	8.2	-4.0	-7.2	-7.3	-15.3	-11.7
	LUC	205	1.2	206	204	192	197	-9	-1.0	-6.1	2.5	-4.5	-1.9	-1.3	-5.5	-5.3
	RST	122	4.6	104	102	82	101	-3	-2.3	-21.1	20.4	-3.1	-16.9	-18.2	-34.9	-23.0
Utilities	All areas	137	0.7	137	130	132	136	-1	-5.4	1.5	3.1	-0.7	0.3	-4.9	-4.3	-4.0
	LUC	110	0.7	117	112	112	115	-2	-4.9	-0.1	3.3	-1.7	6.5	2.1	1.9	0.6
	RST	27	1.0	20	18	20	21	1	-8.9	11.4	2.4	4.9	-30.0	-39.7	-32.9	-26.0
Construction	All areas	1,471	7.7	1,386	1,369	1,119	1,252	-134	-1.2	-20.1	11.2	-10.1	4.9	3.0	-19.6	-14.0
	LUC	1,210	7.4	1,145	1,118	922	1,022	-123	-2.4	-19.3	10.2	-11.4	5.2	2.4	-20.0	-14.4
	RST	262	9.9	241	251	197	230	-10	4.0	-24.0	15.6	-4.3	3.4	5.6	-18.1	-12.3
Manufacturing	All areas	1,733	9.1	1,702	1,665	1,416	1,536	-166	-2.2	-16.2	8.2	-10.2	1.0	-1.4	-18.5	-13.1
	LUC	1,448	8.8	1,417	1,383	1,176	1,268	-149	-2.4	-16.2	7.5	-11.1	0.6	-1.5	-18.7	-13.6
	RST	285	10.7	285	282	240	268	-17	-1.1	-16.1	11.3	-6.0	3.1	-0.7	-17.8	-11.2
Services-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	15,139	79.3	15,107	14,116	12,797	13,119	-1,988	-6.8	-9.8	2.5	-14.1	3.6	-3.3	-13.6	-12.7
	LUC	13,363	81.3	13,370	12,455	11,332	11,581	-1,790	-7.1	-9.4	2.2	-14.4	4.3	-2.9	-13.0	-12.2
	RST	1,776	66.9	1,737	1,661	1,465	1,538	-198	-4.5	-12.5	4.9	-12.1	-2.2	-6.1	-17.7	-16.5
Retail and wholesale trade	All areas	2,851	14.9	2,844	2,651	2,282	2,420	-425	-7.0	-15.0	5.8	-16.2	2.9	-4.7	-20.0	-15.8
	LUC	2,484	15.1	2,494	2,315	1,995	2,099	-396	-7.5	-14.9	5.1	-17.3	4.3	-3.8	-19.0	-15.2
	RST	367	13.8	350	336	288	321	-29	-4.0	-15.7	11.0	-8.7	-6.8	-11.2	-26.6	-19.4
Transportation and warehousing	All areas	1,037	5.4	1,026	981	878	874	-152	-4.5	-11.0	-0.5	-16.0	5.5	1.6	-10.2	-13.8
	LUC	896	5.5	892	856	764	755	-137	-4.1	-11.4	-1.2	-16.7	8.1	4.3	-8.6	-13.6
	RST	141	5.3	134	125	114	119	-15	-7.4	-8.5	3.9	-12.0	-10.2	-15.1	-20.4	-15.1

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.

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

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed in the average month from March 2019 to February 2020		Number employed (,000)				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
		(<small>000)</small>	as percent of total within each type of area ²	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years			
									Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	All areas	1,220	6.4	1,241	1,215	1,191	1,215	-26	-2.1	-2.0	2.0	-2.1	6.1	3.6	1.1	2.9
	LUC	1,138	6.9	1,151	1,127	1,111	1,131	-20	-2.1	-1.4	1.7	-1.8	6.3	3.5	1.6	3.1
	RST	82	3.1	90	88	80	84	-6	-2.2	-10.1	5.6	-6.8	3.1	5.1	-5.6	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	All areas	1,562	8.2	1,549	1,547	1,482	1,487	-62	-0.1	-4.3	0.4	-4.1	6.5	5.4	0.6	-0.8
	LUC	1,455	8.8	1,443	1,436	1,381	1,389	-53	-0.5	-3.9	0.6	-3.8	7.0	5.8	1.3	0.0
	RST	108	4.1	106	112	101	98	-8	5.4	-10.5	-2.8	-7.9	0.1	0.6	-8.2	-11.3
Business, building and other support services	All areas	768	4.0	740	710	652	659	-80	-4.0	-8.6	1.2	-11.5	-1.1	-5.3	-14.3	-18.6
	LUC	686	4.2	663	636	581	582	-82	-4.3	-9.0	0.1	-13.2	-0.4	-5.5	-15.1	-19.9
	RST	82	3.1	76	75	71	78	2	-1.9	-5.8	9.7	2.1	-6.6	-4.1	-7.1	-9.0
Educational services	All areas	1,376	7.2	1,455	1,313	1,278	1,284	-170	-10.3	-2.7	0.5	-12.5	5.2	-3.9	-7.4	-5.7
	LUC	1,211	7.4	1,281	1,158	1,135	1,139	-143	-10.1	-2.0	0.3	-11.8	6.0	-3.2	-5.8	-4.1
	RST	165	6.2	173	155	143	146	-28	-11.4	-7.7	1.7	-17.3	-0.5	-9.2	-19.2	-17.3
Health care and social assistance	All areas	2,499	13.1	2,517	2,405	2,274	2,294	-223	-4.6	-5.6	0.9	-9.3	4.6	0.4	-5.5	-5.1
	LUC	2,138	13.0	2,152	2,048	1,945	1,971	-182	-5.0	-5.2	1.3	-8.8	4.5	-0.1	-5.7	-4.5
	RST	360	13.6	364	357	330	323	-41	-2.2	-7.8	-2.0	-12.0	5.1	3.2	-3.8	-8.3
Information, culture and recreation	All areas	775	4.1	747	643	565	585	-161	-15.0	-13.0	3.6	-24.3	-0.6	-15.9	-28.2	-29.2
	LUC	696	4.2	683	588	524	542	-141	-14.9	-11.7	3.5	-23.1	0.2	-14.9	-26.4	-26.6
	RST	78	3.0	64	54	41	43	-21	-15.9	-27.8	4.5	-39.2	-8.5	-26.6	-47.6	-57.6
Accommodation and food services	All areas	1,218	6.4	1,189	907	603	664	-525	-27.1	-40.9	9.8	-58.2	0.4	-26.6	-68.5	-62.3
	LUC	1,069	6.5	1,048	784	517	570	-478	-29.0	-41.6	9.7	-60.9	1.2	-27.8	-70.8	-63.6
	RST	149	5.6	141	122	85	94	-46	-13.9	-36.2	10.0	-40.0	-5.5	-18.7	-53.4	-53.8
Other (personal) services	All areas	816	4.3	802	755	622	647	-155	-6.1	-19.3	3.9	-21.5	0.7	-5.6	-25.3	-22.1
	LUC	686	4.2	672	624	512	528	-144	-7.3	-19.8	3.1	-24.0	0.9	-6.7	-27.3	-24.5
	RST	129	4.9	131	131	111	119	-12	0.2	-17.0	7.6	-9.2	-0.1	-0.1	-15.5	-10.7
Public administration	All areas	1,016	5.3	999	990	971	989	-9	-0.9	-1.9	1.9	-0.9	3.7	2.7	0.2	0.1
	LUC	902	5.5	892	884	868	876	-15	-0.9	-1.7	0.9	-1.7	4.1	3.1	0.7	0.1
	RST	114	4.3	107	106	103	113	6	-1.1	-3.3	9.7	5.3	-0.2	-0.3	-4.0	-0.3

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.

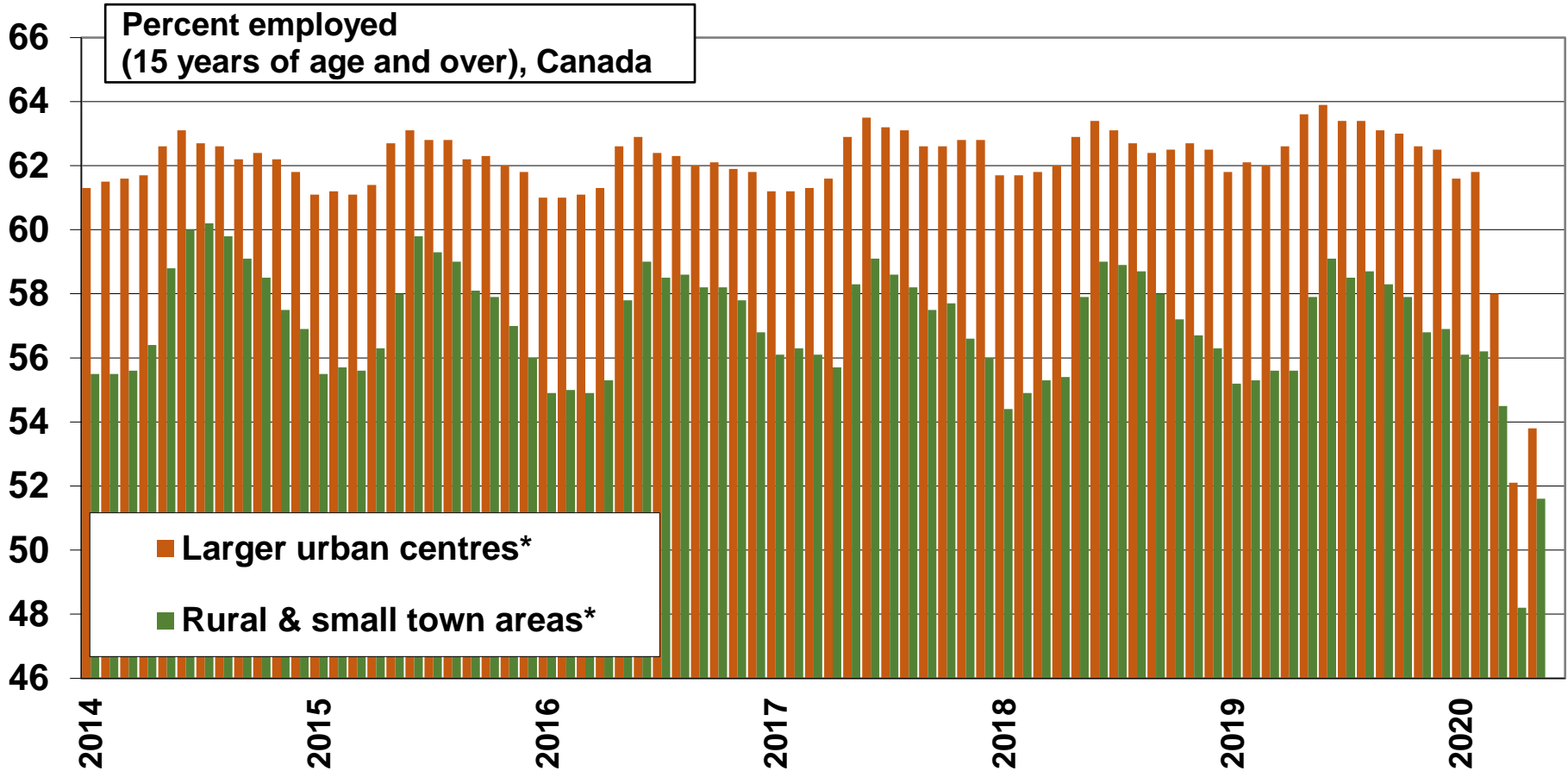
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0107-01.

Percentage point change in employment rate by age and sex, Canada in

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

- The employment rate (ER) is the percent of the population in a given age group that is employed (details in Slide 43).
- **Employment rate (ER) (for the population 15+ years of age)**
 - **LUC: Feb = 61.8% May = 53.8%**
 - **RST: Feb = 56.2% May = 51.6%**

Percent employed in May, 2020 51.6% in rural and small town Canada 53.8% in larger urban centres



* **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 14-10-0105-01.

Percentage point change in employment rate by age and sex, Canada in

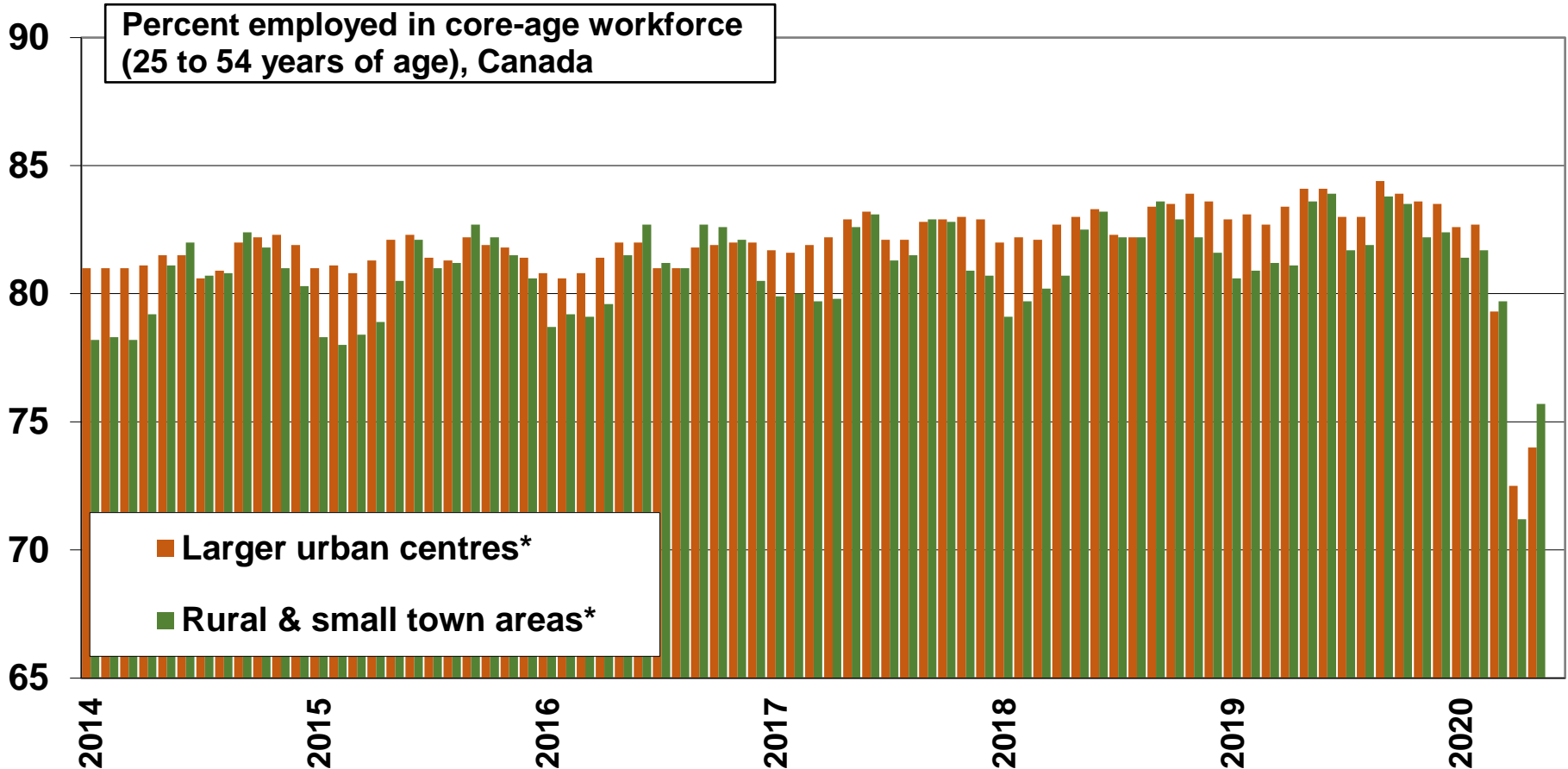
LUC: Larger urban centres and RST: Rural and small town areas

- The employment rate (ER) is the percent of the population in a given age group that is employed (details in Slide 43).
- **In the core working age group (25-54 years of age), the ER declined slightly less in RST (-7.2 percentage points) than in LUCs (-9.3 percentage points) (relative to the average for May 2017, 2018 and 2019).**
- **Note that in the peak season, the rural employment rate is higher than the urban employment rate.**

Percent of core-age workforce employed in May, 2020

75.7% in rural and small town Canada

74.0% in larger urban centres



* **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 14-10-0105-01.

Percentage point change in employment rate by age and sex, Canada in

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

- **The employment rate (ER) is the percent of the population in a given age group that is employed (details in Slide 43).**
- **In May, 2020, the employment rate (compared to the average for May in 2017, 2018 and 2019) was:**
 - **lower in each younger age group; and**
 - **within each age group, was lower for females, except for males 55 to 64 years of age.**

(For details, see table in Slide x)

Which age / sex group in rural and small town (RST) areas experienced the largest decline in the employment rate (i.e. percent employed), Canada, May, 2020

Age group	Sex	Change in employment rate ² from average for May in three previous years to May, 2020		Difference: RST minus LUC
		LUC ¹	RST ¹	
Ranking of age / sex groups by size of RST decline in percent of population employed				
15 to 24 years of age	Females	-22.3	-15.4	6.9
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	-19.4	-13.8	5.6
15 to 24 years of age	Males	-16.6	-12.3	4.3
25 to 54 years of age	Females	-9.5	-7.5	1.9
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	-9.3	-7.2	2.1
25 to 54 years of age	Males	-9.3	-6.8	2.4
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Females	-10.0	-6.7	3.3
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	-9.3	-6.4	2.9
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Males	-8.8	-6.2	2.6
55 to 64 years of age	Males	-4.6	-5.8	-1.2
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	-6.1	-5.3	0.8
55 to 64 years of age	Females	-7.5	-5.1	2.4
65 years of age and over	Females	-1.9	-1.9	0.0
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	-1.7	-0.9	0.8
65 years of age and over	Males	-1.5	0.2	1.7

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. Number employed as percent of the population in each age group.

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

Percent employed and change in percent employed by age and sex in larger urban centres (LUCs) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada, February 2020 to May 2020

Age group	Sex	Area ¹	Percent employed ²				Percentage point change in percent employed									
							Month to month comparison					Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years				
			Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to Apr	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	LUC	61.8	58.0	52.1	53.8	-3.8	-5.9	1.7	-9.7	-8.0	0.1	-3.7	-10.0	-9.3	
		RST	56.2	54.5	48.2	51.6	-1.7	-6.3	3.4	-8.0	-4.6	0.7	-1.2	-7.4	-6.4	
	Males	LUC	65.4	62.3	55.9	58.2	-3.1	-6.4	2.3	-9.5	-7.2	0.4	-2.8	-9.6	-8.8	
		RST	59.1	58.5	51.2	55.9	-0.6	-7.3	4.7	-7.9	-3.2	0.4	-0.5	-7.6	-6.2	
	Females	LUC	58.3	53.8	48.3	49.4	-4.5	-5.5	1.1	-10.0	-8.9	-0.2	-4.6	-10.4	-10.0	
		RST	53.2	50.5	45.1	47.3	-2.7	-5.4	2.2	-8.1	-5.9	1.0	-1.8	-7.3	-6.7	
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	54.1	44.5	34.7	38.9	-9.6	-9.8	4.2	-19.4	-15.2	1.5	-8.6	-18.7	-19.4	
		RST	57.7	52.9	42.1	49.4	-4.8	-10.8	7.3	-15.6	-8.3	3.6	-1.3	-12.8	-13.8	
	Males	LUC	52.0	44.3	35.9	40.5	-7.7	-8.4	4.6	-16.1	-11.5	0.9	-7.3	-15.9	-16.6	
		RST	57.4	56.2	44.0	52.0	-1.2	-12.2	8.0	-13.4	-5.4	3.3	2.5	-11.4	-12.3	
	Females	LUC	56.3	44.8	33.4	37.3	-11.5	-11.4	3.9	-22.9	-19.0	2.0	-9.9	-21.8	-22.3	
		RST	57.9	49.2	40.0	46.7	-8.7	-9.2	6.7	-17.9	-11.2	3.8	-5.5	-14.4	-15.4	
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	82.7	79.3	72.5	74.0	-3.4	-6.8	1.5	-10.2	-8.7	0.4	-2.9	-10.3	-9.3	
		RST	81.7	79.7	71.2	75.7	-2.0	-8.5	4.5	-10.5	-6.0	1.5	-0.7	-9.3	-7.2	
	Males	LUC	85.9	83.4	75.7	77.7	-2.5	-7.7	2.0	-10.2	-7.7	0.6	-2.0	-10.2	-9.3	
		RST	84.0	82.7	73.2	79.2	-1.3	-9.5	6.0	-10.2	-8.2	1.4	0.0	-9.3	-6.8	
	Females	LUC	79.6	75.3	69.3	70.2	-4.3	-6.0	0.9	-10.3	-9.4	0.2	-3.9	-10.4	-9.5	
		RST	79.5	76.6	69.1	72.2	-2.9	-7.5	3.1	-10.4	-7.3	1.7	-1.4	-9.4	-7.5	
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	64.4	61.1	55.6	57.4	-3.3	-5.5	1.8	-8.8	-7.0	1.6	-1.5	-7.4	-6.1	
		RST	57.2	56.7	50.7	55.0	-0.5	-6.0	4.3	-6.5	-2.2	-0.4	-1.2	-7.6	-5.3	
	Males	LUC	69.5	66.8	60.6	63.8	-2.7	-6.2	3.2	-8.9	-5.7	2.5	-0.2	-6.6	-4.6	
		RST	59.3	60.4	53.0	59.7	1.1	-7.4	6.7	-6.3	0.4	-2.3	-2.4	-9.8	-5.8	
	Females	LUC	59.4	55.6	50.7	51.2	-3.8	-4.9	0.5	-8.7	-8.2	0.7	-2.7	-8.2	-7.5	
		RST	55.0	52.8	48.3	50.1	-2.2	-4.5	1.8	-6.7	-4.9	1.4	-0.2	-5.3	-5.1	
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	LUC	14.2	13.0	12.0	12.3	-1.2	-1.0	0.3	-2.2	-1.9	0.4	-0.7	-1.9	-1.7	
		RST	13.4	13.2	12.2	12.4	-0.2	-1.0	0.2	-1.2	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.9	
	Males	LUC	18.7	17.1	15.9	16.5	-1.6	-1.2	0.6	-2.8	-2.2	1.0	-0.5	-2.1	-1.5	
		RST	18.2	18.2	17.1	17.5	0.0	-1.1	0.4	-1.1	-0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.3	0.2	
	Females	LUC	10.3	9.4	8.7	8.7	-0.9	-0.7	0.0	-1.6	-1.6	-0.2	-1.0	-1.7	-1.9	
		RST	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.6	-0.7	-0.8	0.2	-1.5	-1.3	-0.5	-1.3	-1.8	-1.9	

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. Number employed as percent of the population in each age group.

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

Context

- Canada's **rural population is growing, but not everywhere**. The rural population is growing near cities, in cottage country and in the north. Data for the rural and small town population are shown in
 - Bollman, Ray D. (2017) **Rural Demographic Update: 2016** (Guelph: Rural Ontario Institute) (<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/file.aspx?id=26acac18-6d6e-4fc5-8be6-c16d326305fe>).
- 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**.
- My powerpoint charts and tables for the LFS data to April, 2020, along with a special issue of "Focus on Rural Ontario" entitled "COVID-19 Impact on Rural Employment: Ontario in the Canadian context in April, 2020" can be accessed via a blog at the Rural Ontario Institute <https://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/blog/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-rural-employment>. I anticipate that the Rural Ontario Institute will publish a subsequent special issue to update the employment situation to May 2020.

Demographic background information can be found at

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)

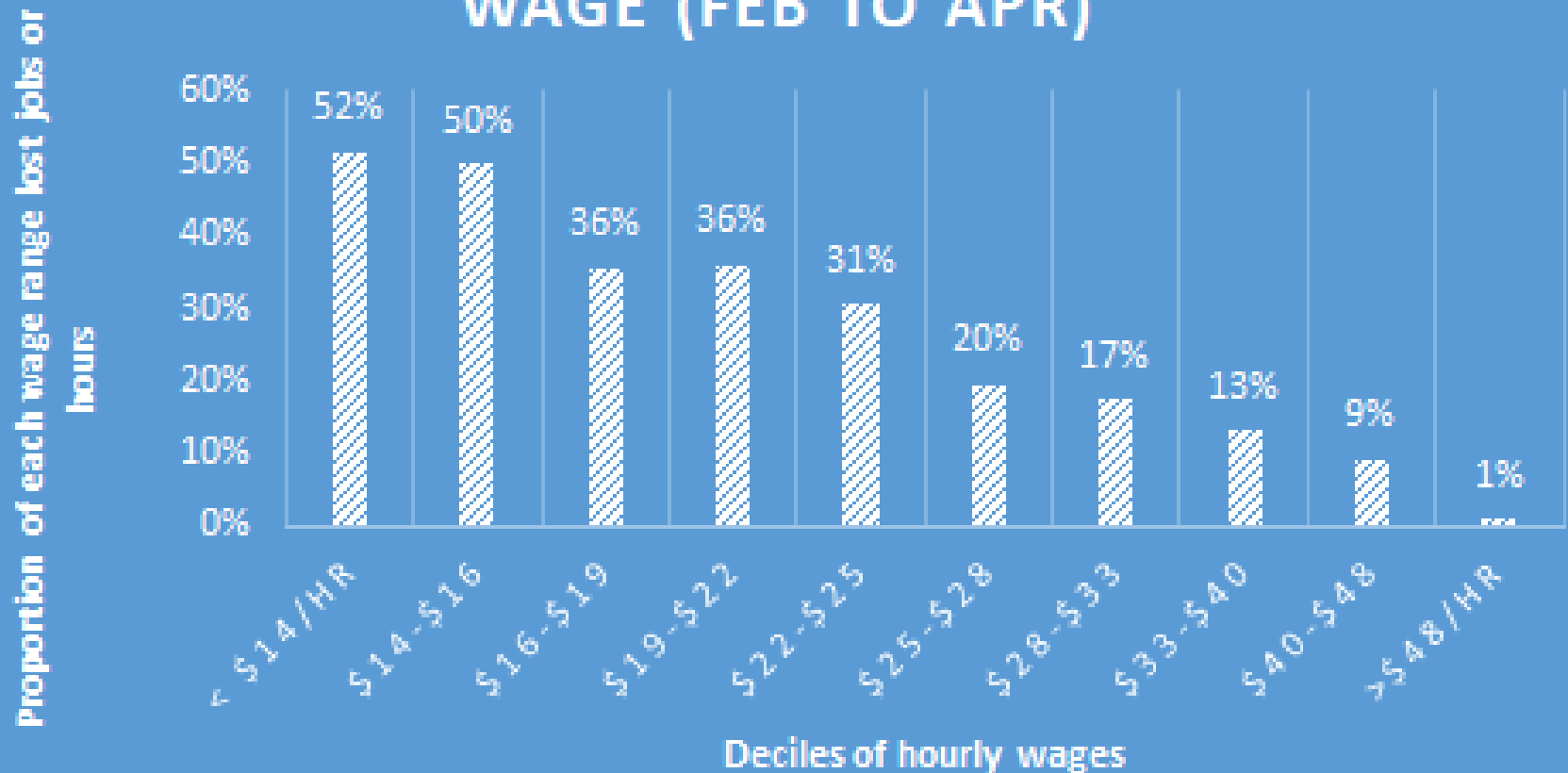
Bollman, Ray D. (2016) **Maps of sub-provincial demographic levels and trends annually to 2015** (<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/uploads/userfiles/files/Maps%20of%20Sub-provincial%20Demography%20to%20July%202015%20-%20Updated%20Feb%202016%20-%201.pdf>)

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).

Not my chart → but important:

JOBS OR MAJORITY OF HOURS LOST BY WAGE (FEB TO APR)



Source: February and April 2020 Labour Force Survey PUMF, excludes self employed

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 May, 2020

June 5, 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