

Notes

Huron and Perth Census Divisions

Background for conversation with Wayne Caldwell

June 8, 2020

Ray D. Bollman

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Outline

A. Demography will still drive many community issues

- **Population change**
 - **Contribution of births minus death**
 - **Contribution of migrants from outside the census division**
 - **Contribution of international immigrants**
- **Demand for teachers**
- **Youth migration**
- **Demographic impact on labour supply**
- **Demand for housing options for seniors**

B. Non-metro employment in the era of COVID-19

- **Which sectors in Ontario's rural and small town areas (outside centres of 10+K) recorded the largest employment decline?**
- **Guesstimate of impact in the Huron CD**
- **Guesstimate of teleworking capacity in the Huron CD**

C. COVID-19 and social well-being of Canadians

D. Addendum

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See the text in the **notes pages for a description of what each chart is trying to tell us.**

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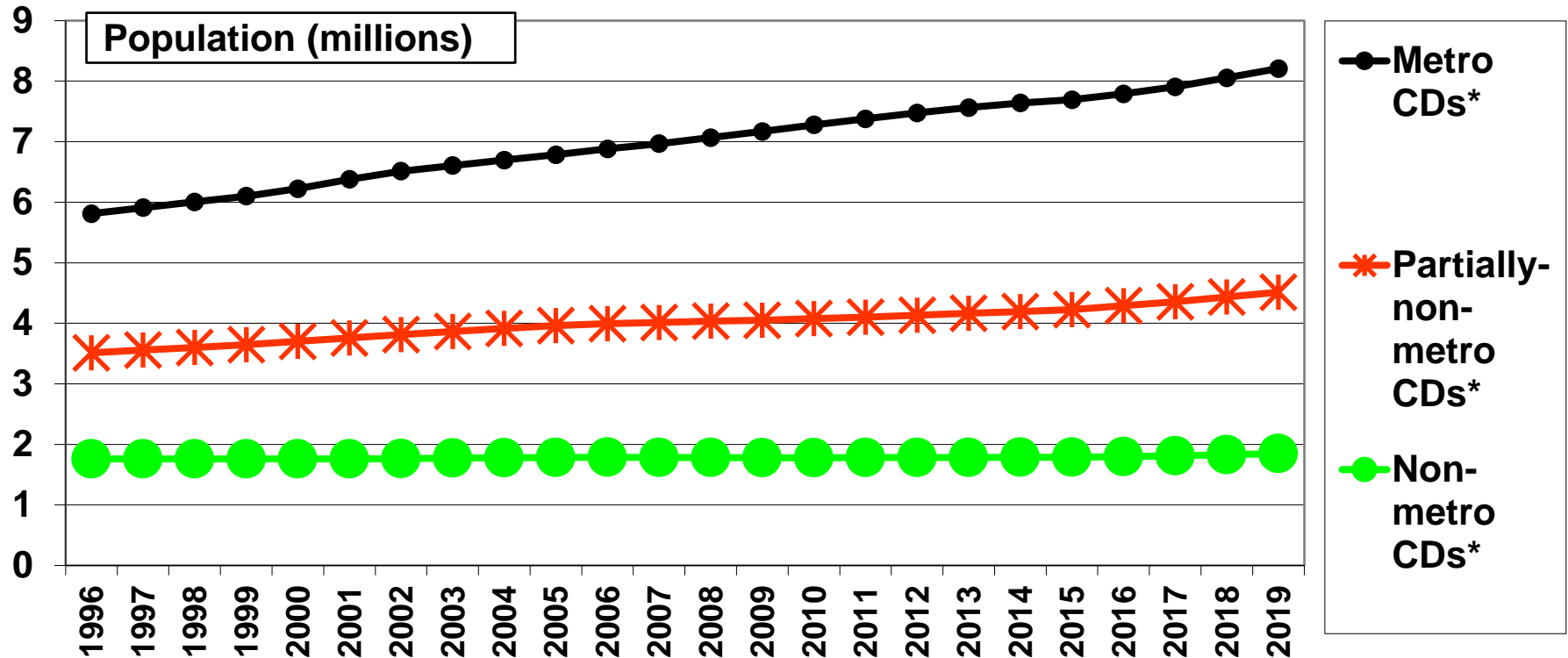
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Ontario's population in non-metro census divisions* was 1.8 million in 2019



*CDs (census divisions) (counties in some provinces) are comprised of census subdivisions (CSDs). CSDs are incorporated towns / municipalities). Some CSDs are part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). A CMA has an urban core of 50+K and a total population of 100+K and includes neighbouring CSDs where 50+% of the employed residents commute to the CMA.

A **Metro CD** has all their component CSDs classified as part of a CMA.

A **Partially-non-metro CD** contains some CSDs classified as part of a CMA and some CSDs classified as being outside a CMA.

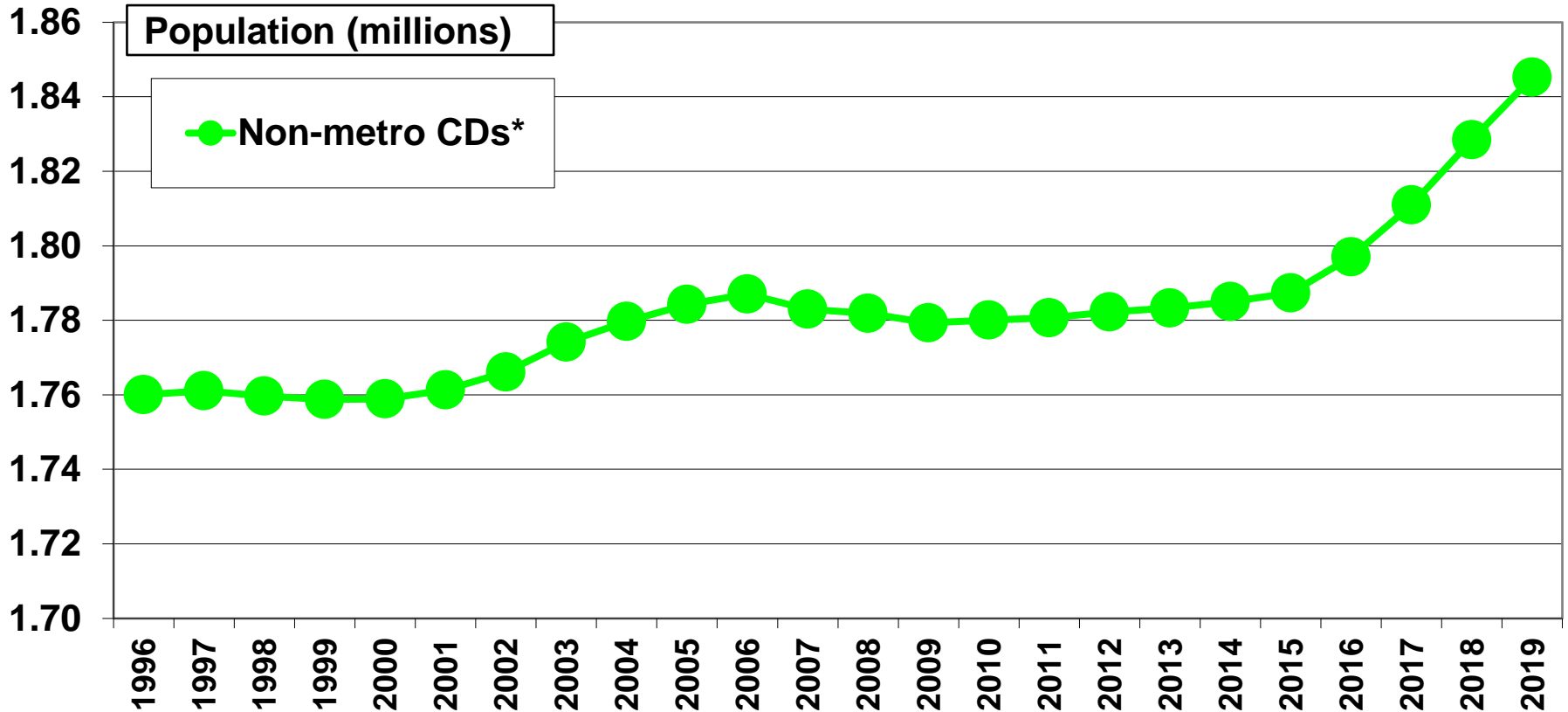
A **Non-metro CD** has all their component CSDs classified as being outside a CMA.

The 2016 delineation of CSDs to CMAs was used in the classification of all CDs over the period of 1996 to date.

Source: Statistics Canada. **Annual Demographic Statistics**. Tables 17-10-0139-01 and 17-10-0140-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Ontario's population in non-metro census divisions* was 1.84 million in 2019



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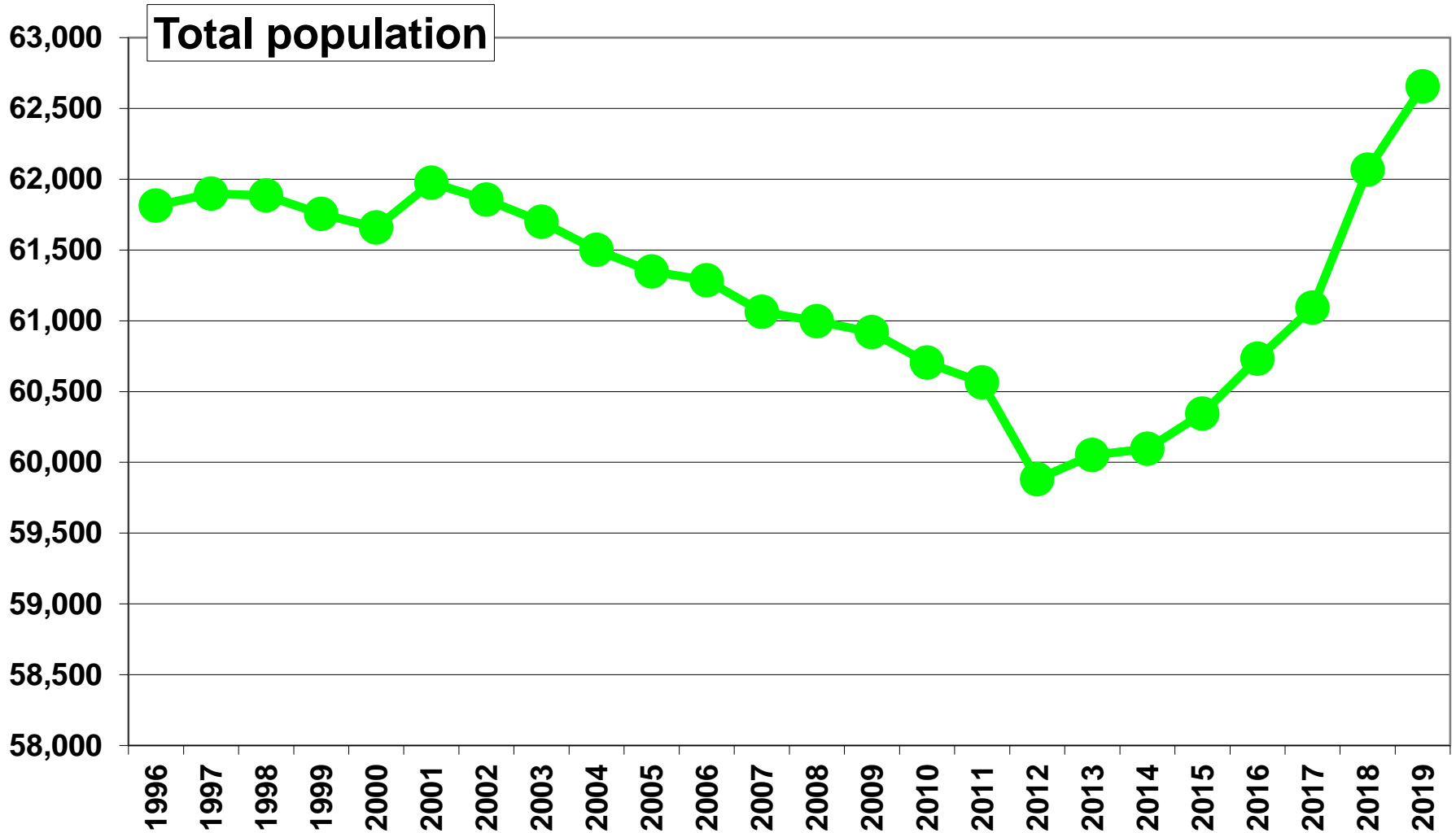
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Source: Statistics Canada. **Annual Demographic Statistics**. Tables 17-10-0139-01.

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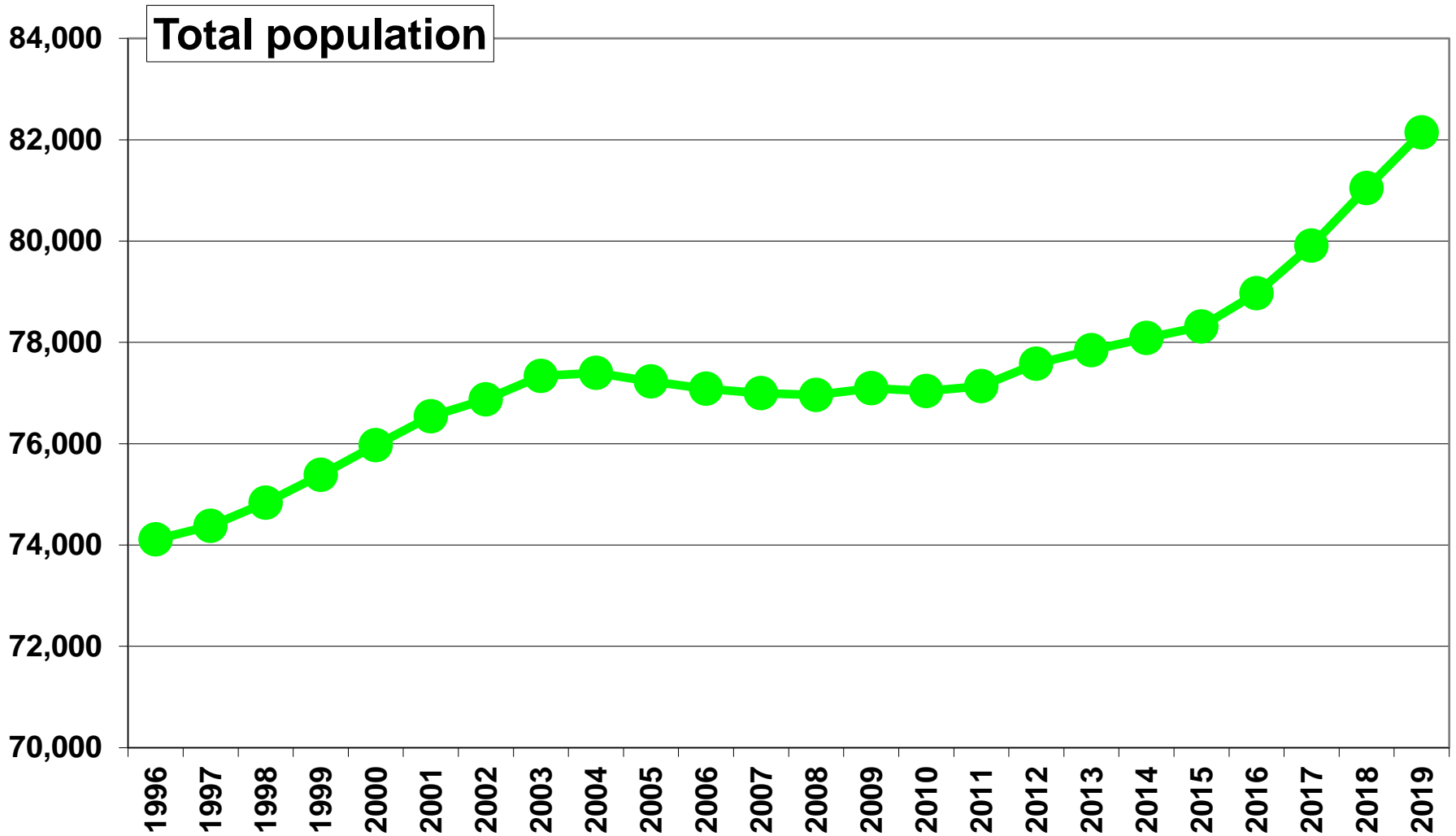
Huron Census Division, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. Table 17-10-0140-01.

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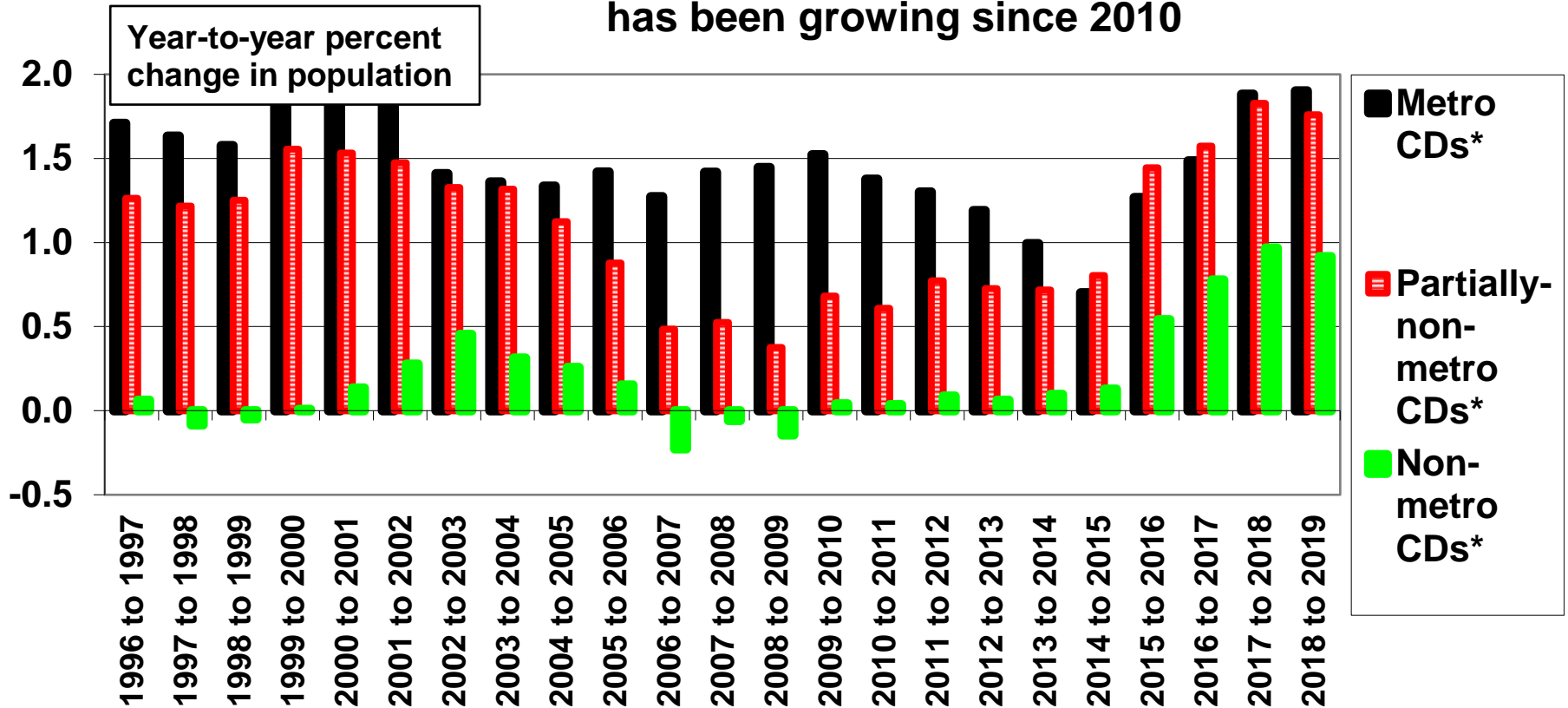
Perth Census Division, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. Table 17-10-0140-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Ontario's population in non-metro census divisions* has been growing since 2010



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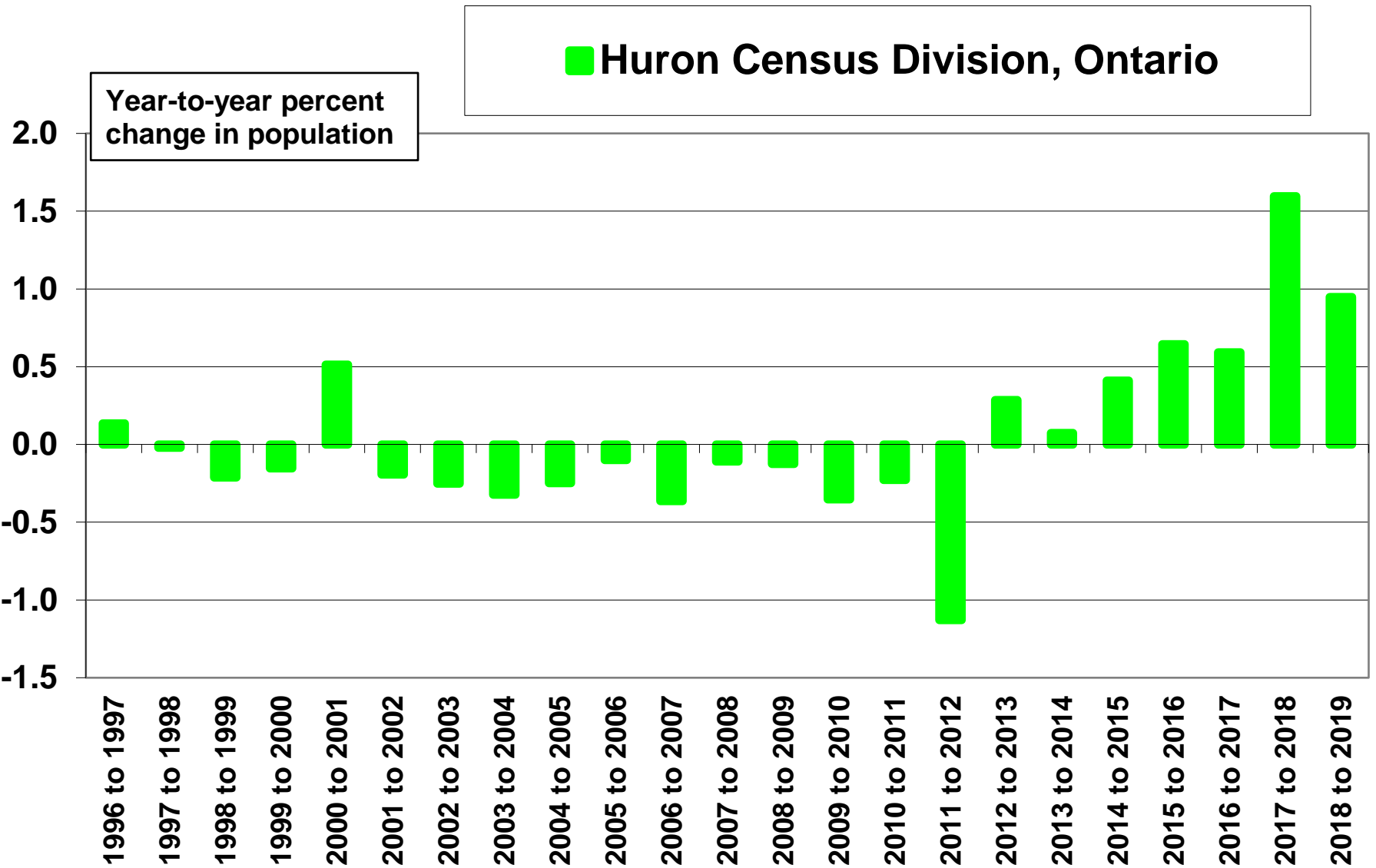
A **Partially-non-metro CD** contains some CSDs classified as part of a CMA and some CSDs classified as being outside a CMA.

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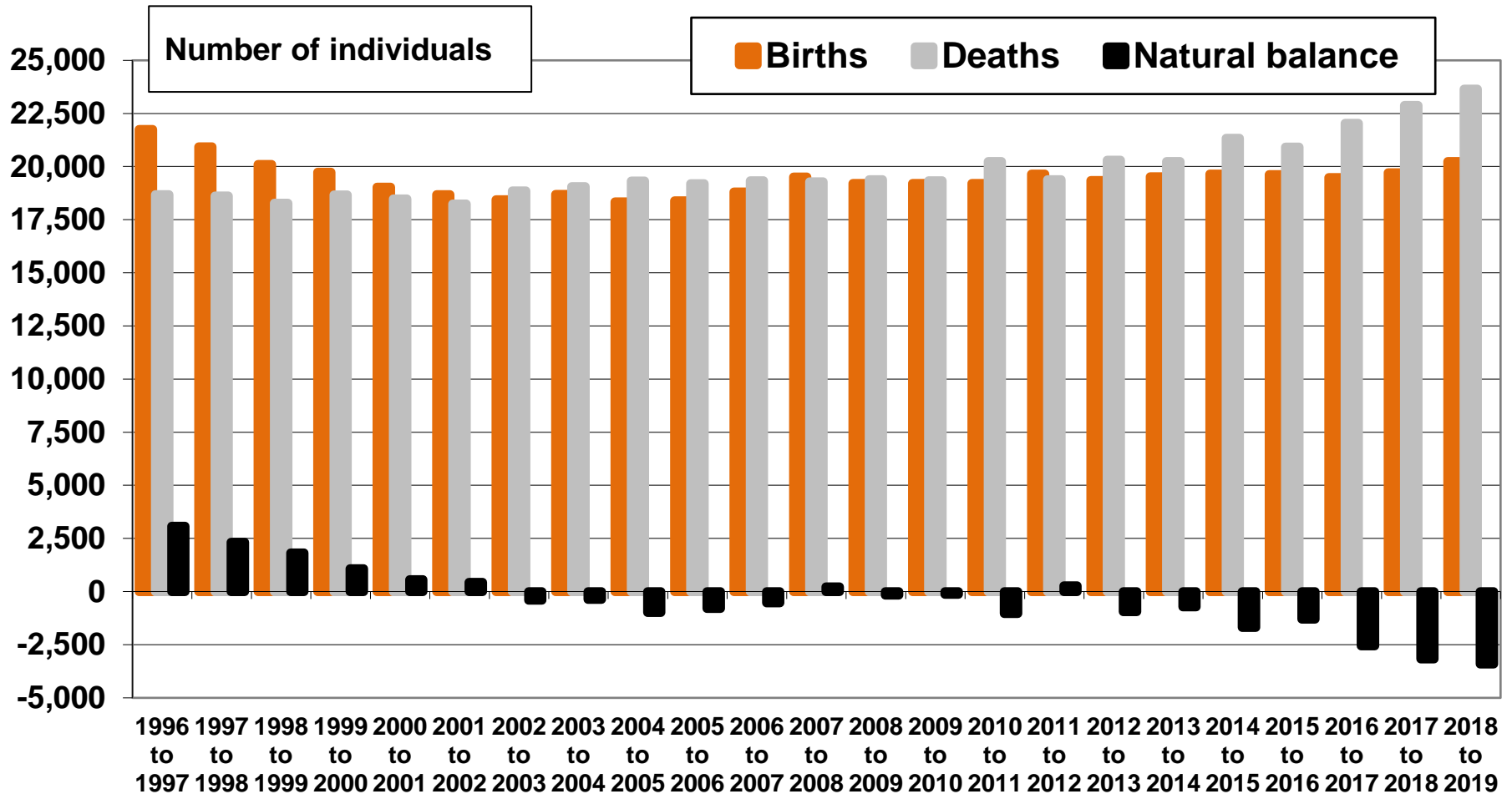
Chart by
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Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. Table 17-10-01390-01.

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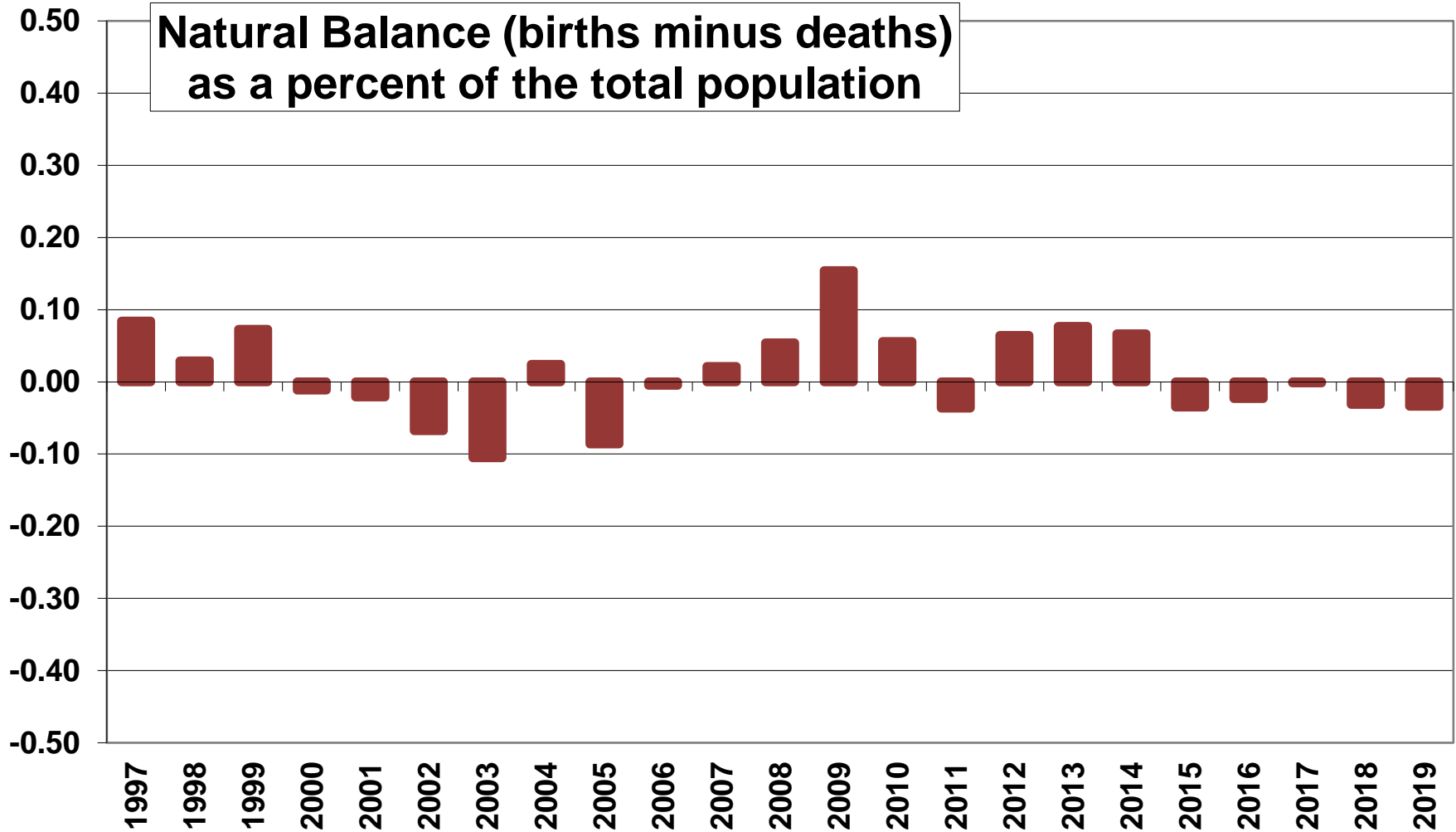
In non-metro Ontario, there have been fewer births than deaths (negative natural balance) since 2013



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. Table 17-10-0140-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

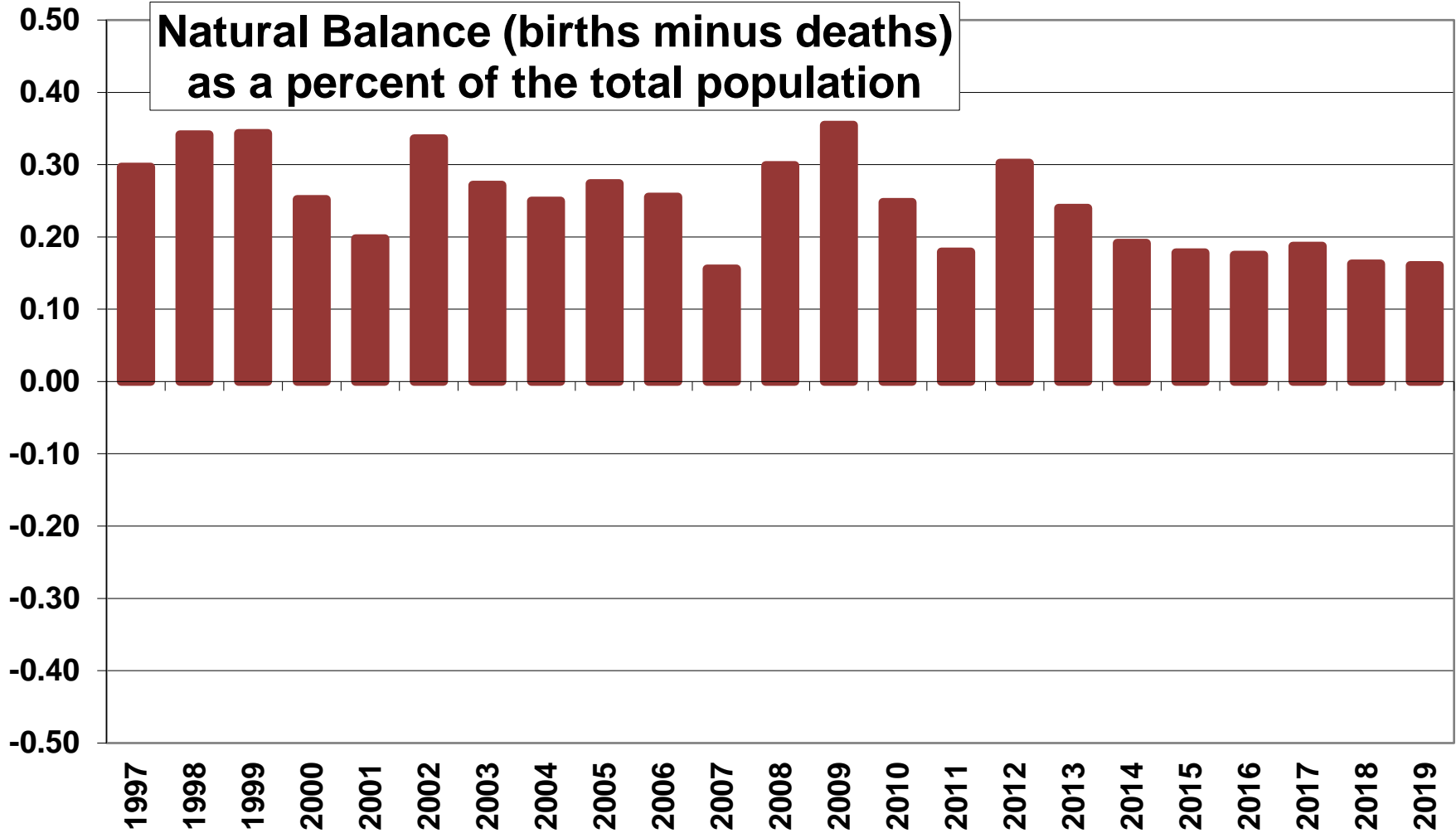
■ Huron Census Division, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. Table 17-10-0149-01.

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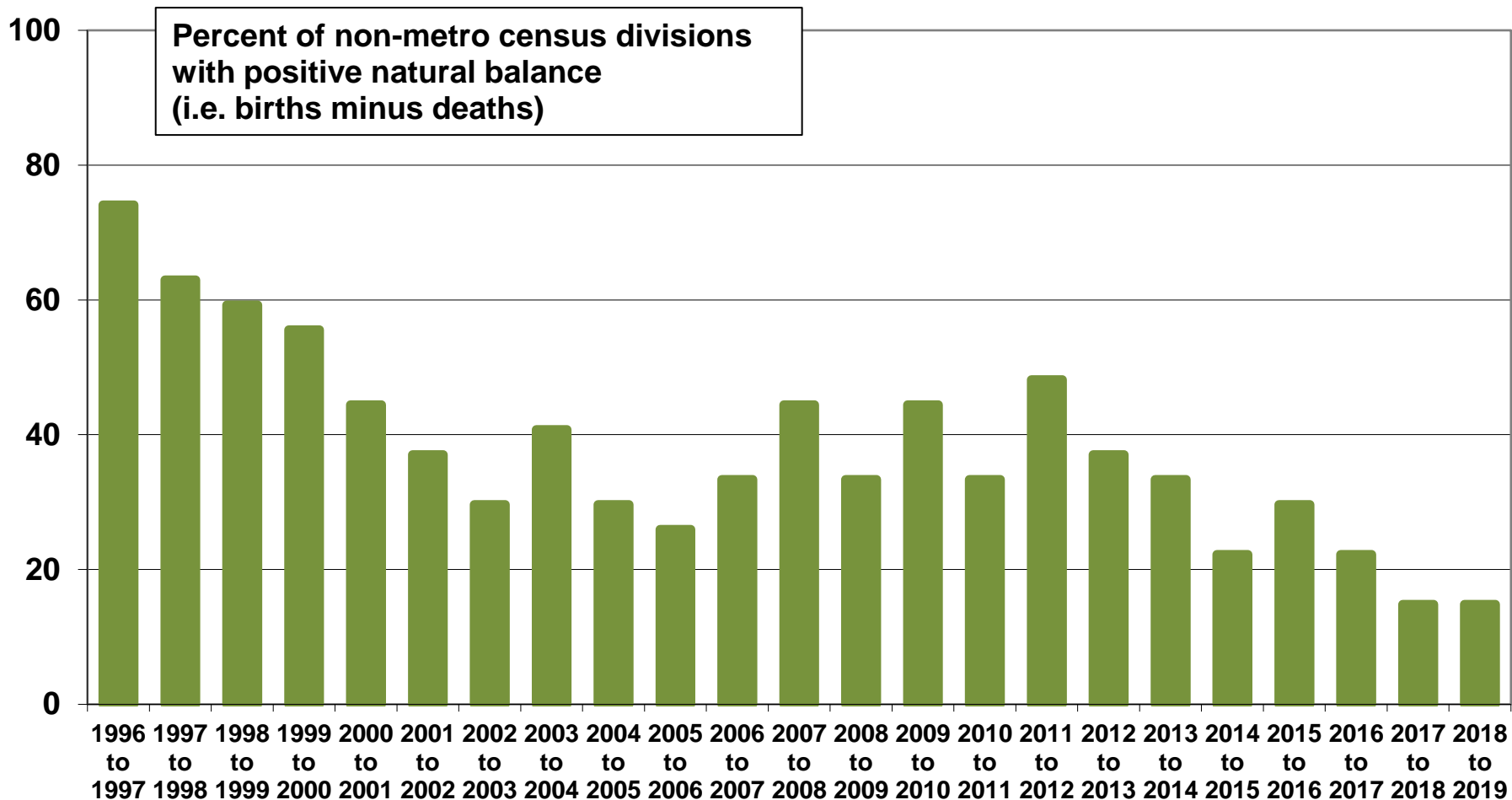
Perth Census Division, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. Table 17-10-0149-01.

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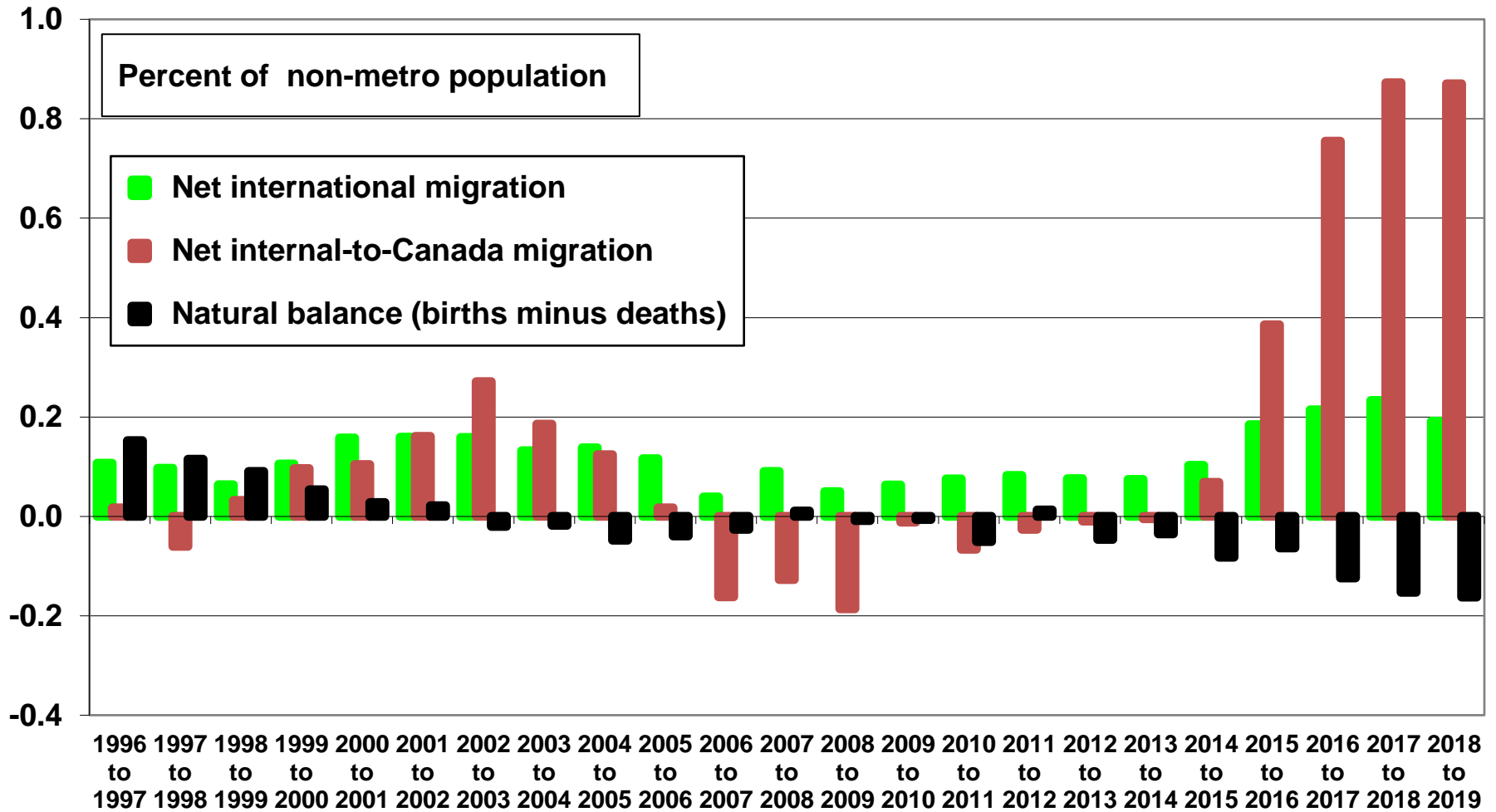
In 2019, 15% of non-metro census divisions had positive natural balance (births minus deaths)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. Table 17-10-0140-01.

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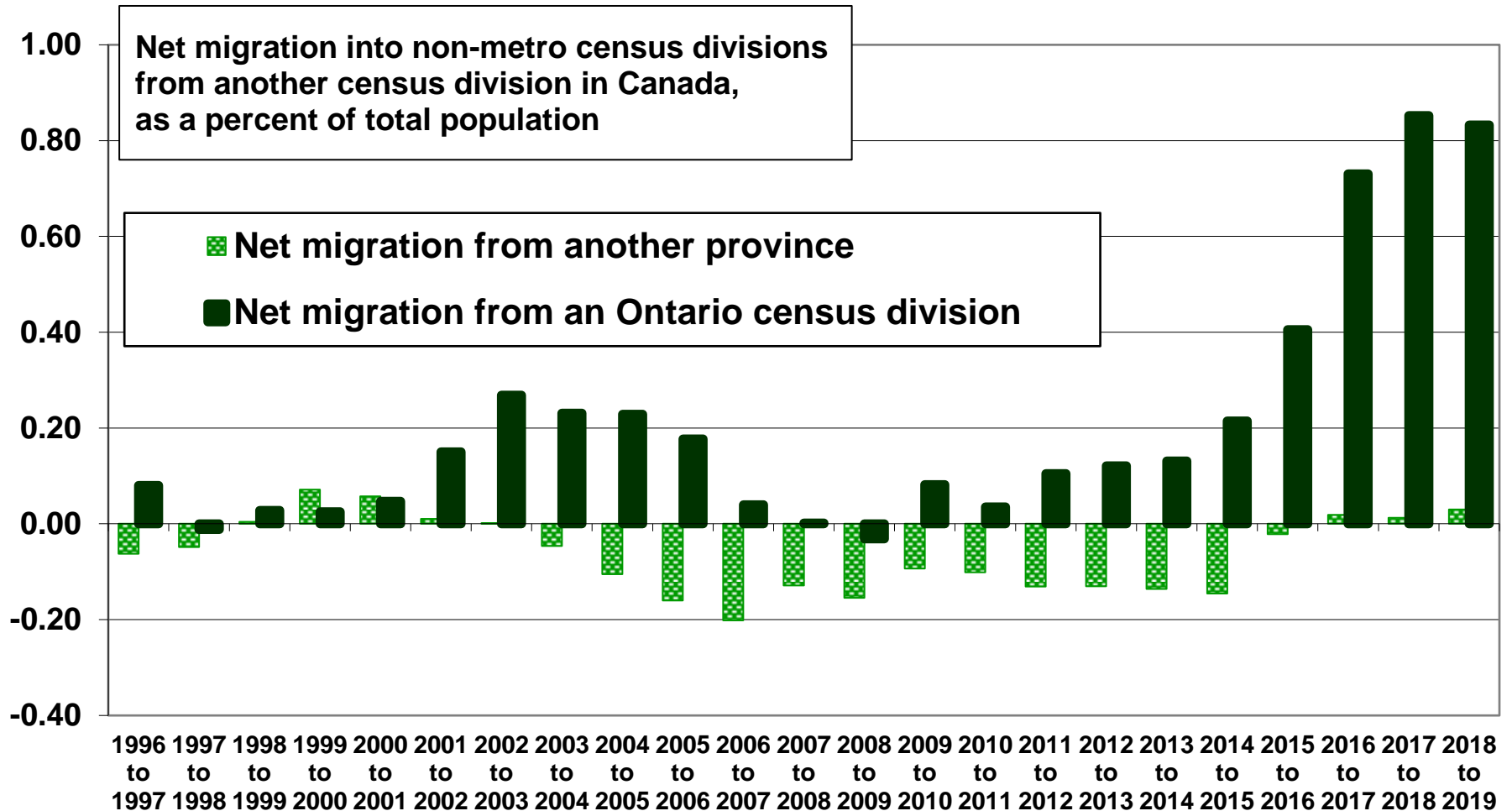
In non-metro Ontario, natural balance is now negative but migration contributes about 1% to annual population change (international=0.2%, within Canada=0.8%)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, Table 17-10-0140-01.

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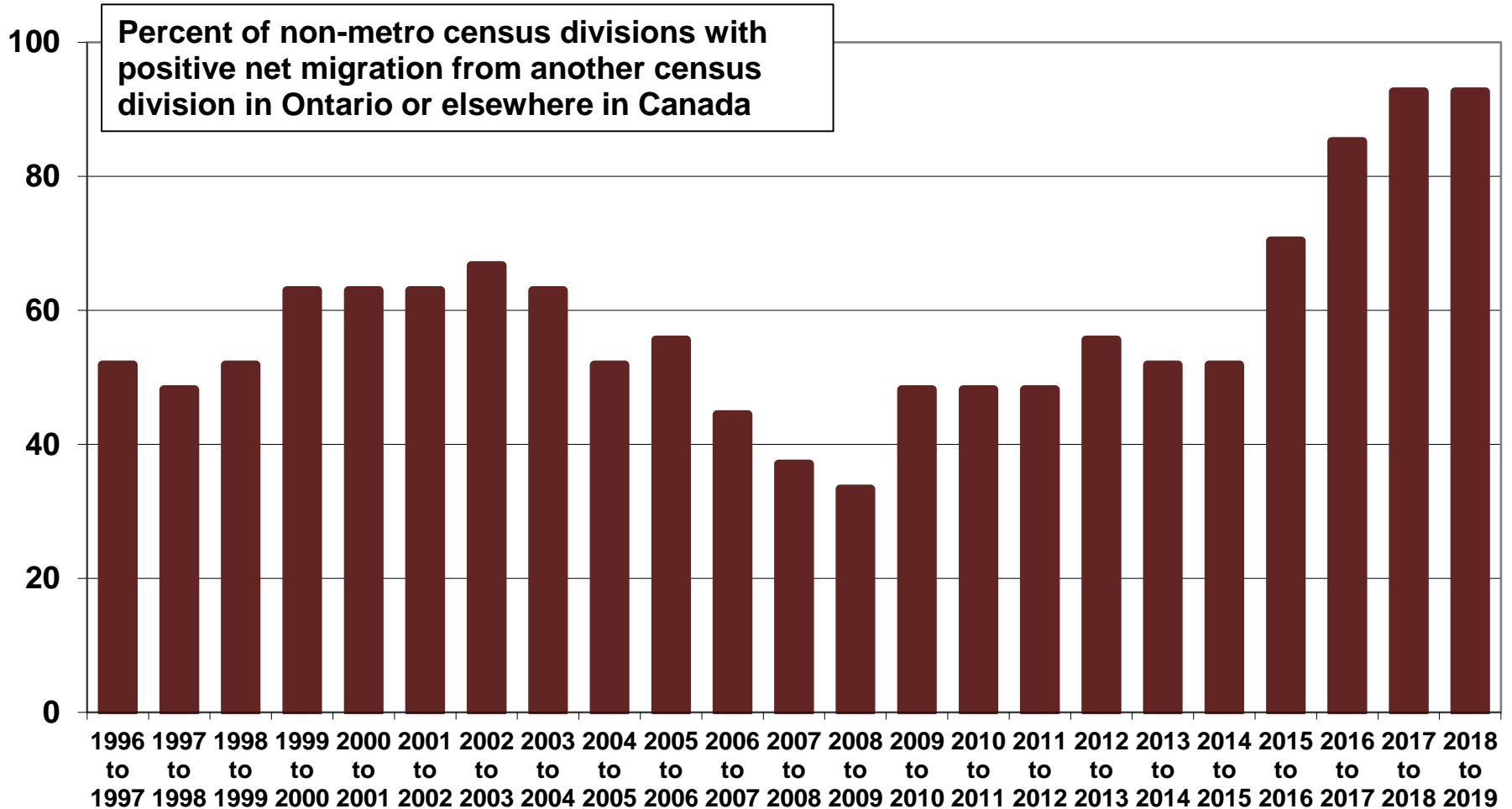
In 2019, non-metro census divisions gained 0.83% from other Ontario census divisions and gained 0.03% from other provinces



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. Table 3..

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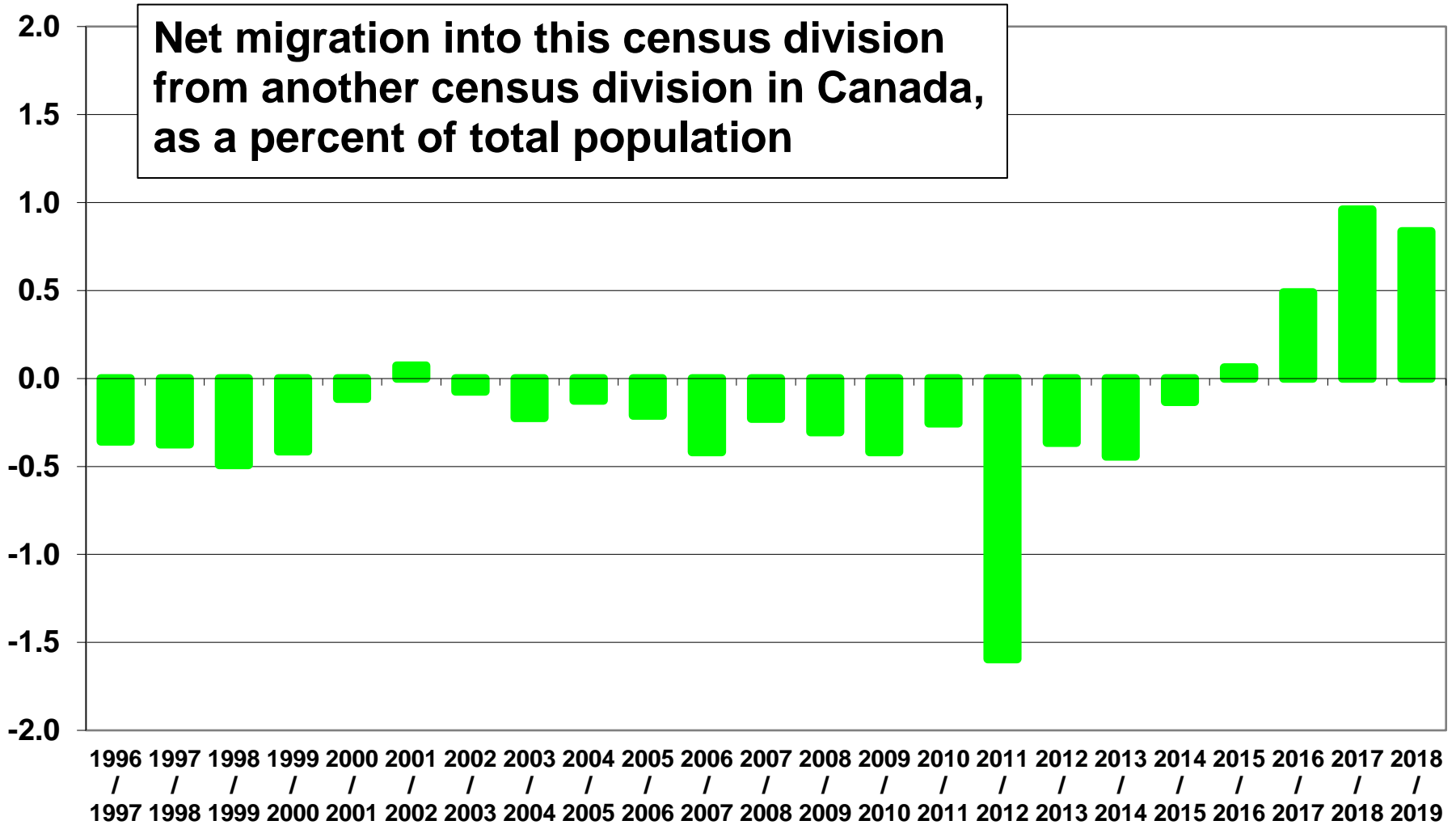
In 2019, 93% of non-metro census divisions gained population from net migration



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. Table 17-10-0140-01.

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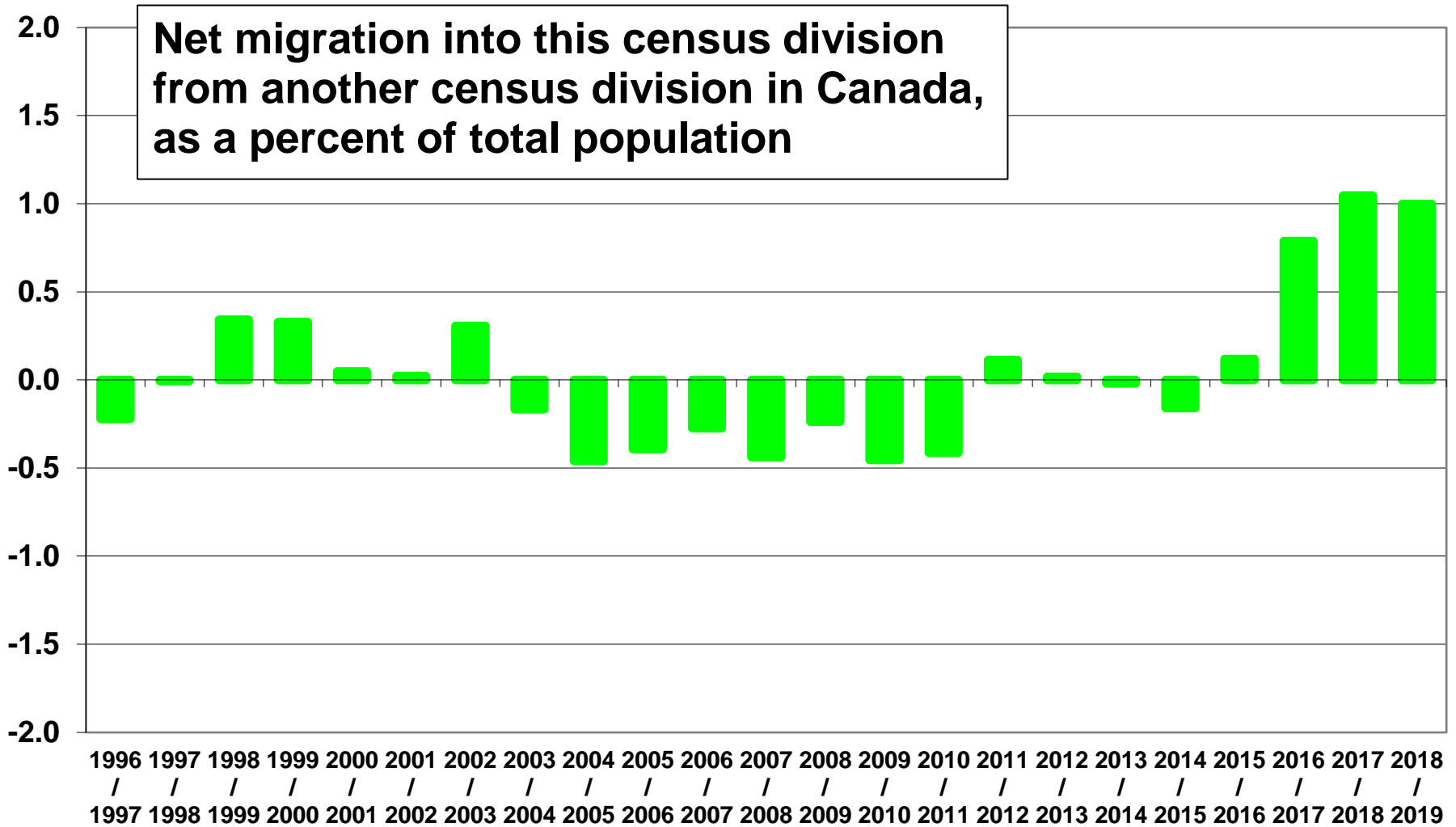
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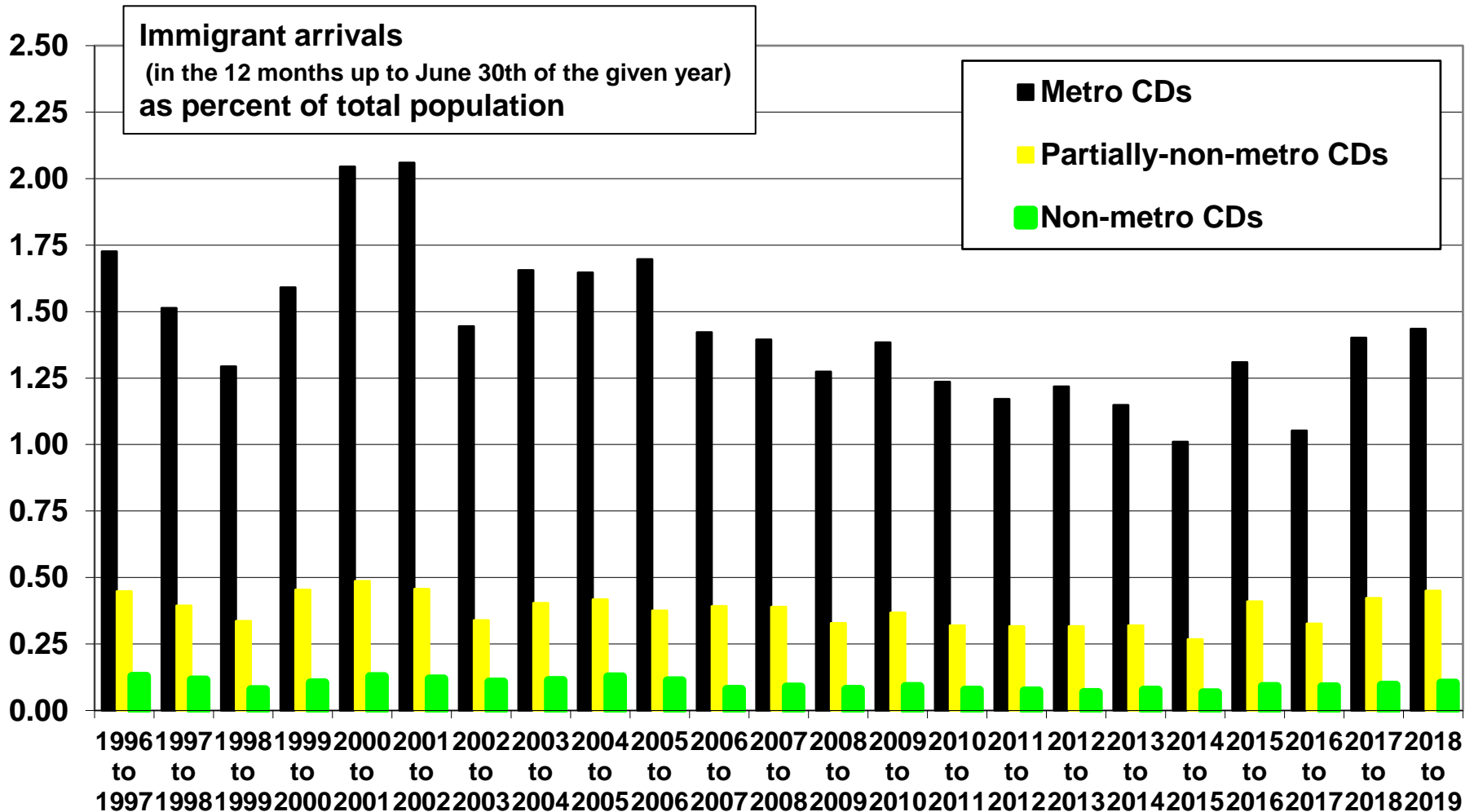
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Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. Table 17-10-0140-01.

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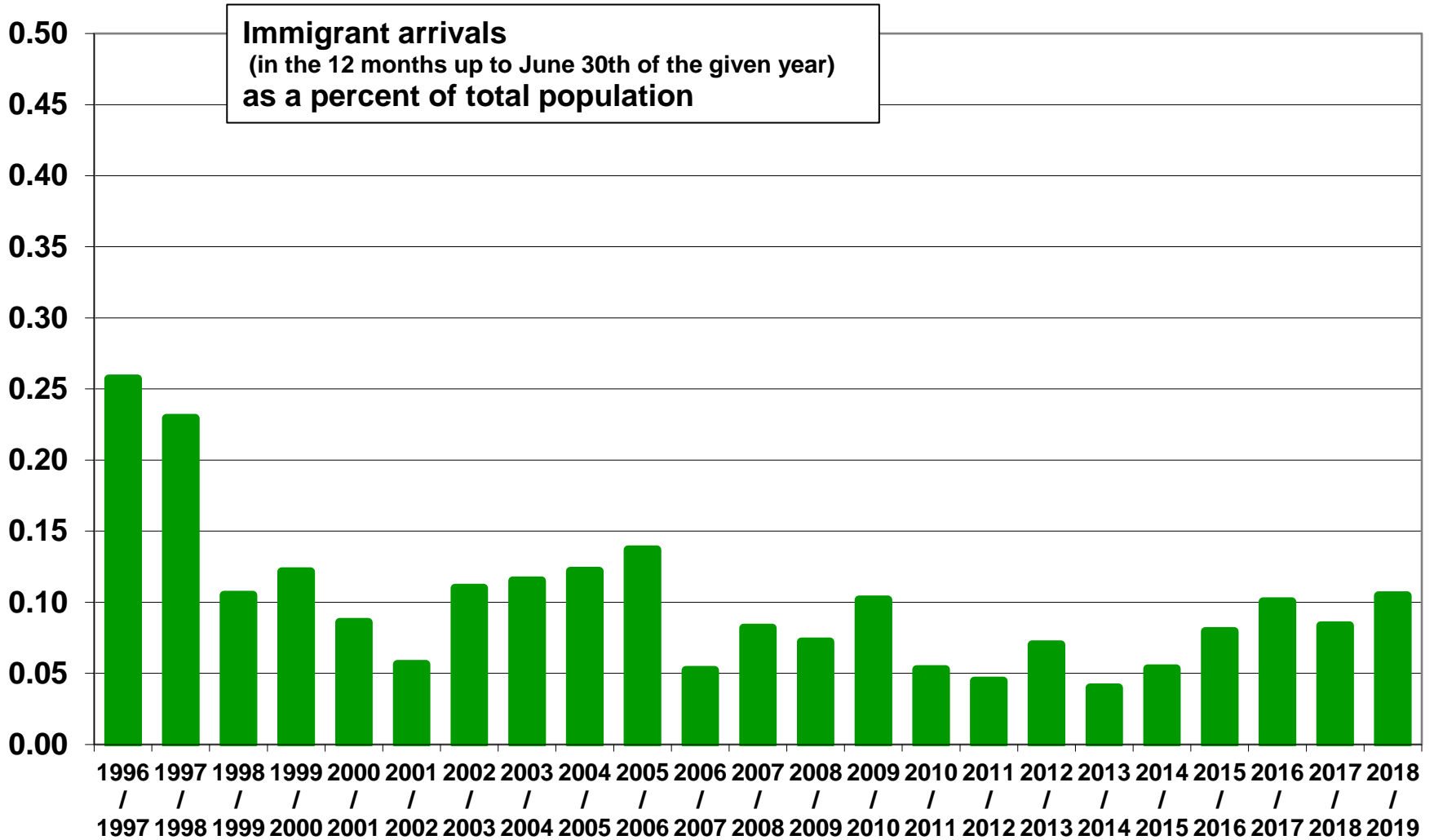
In 2019, immigrant arrivals in non-metro census divisions was equal to 0.1% of total population



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, Table 17-10-0140-01.

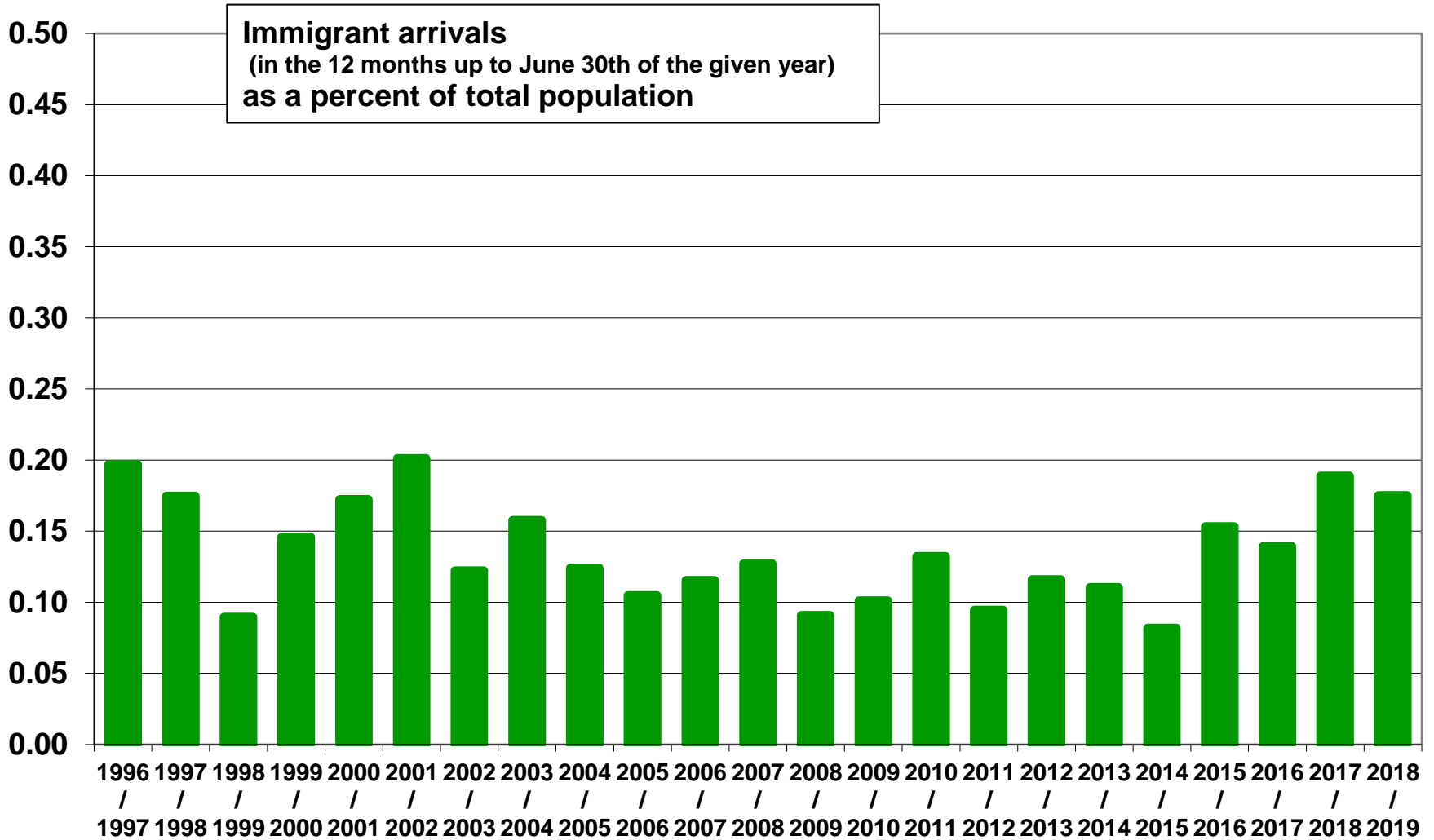
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Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, Tables 17-10-0139-01 & 17-10-0140-01. Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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- Youth migration
- Demographic impact on labour supply
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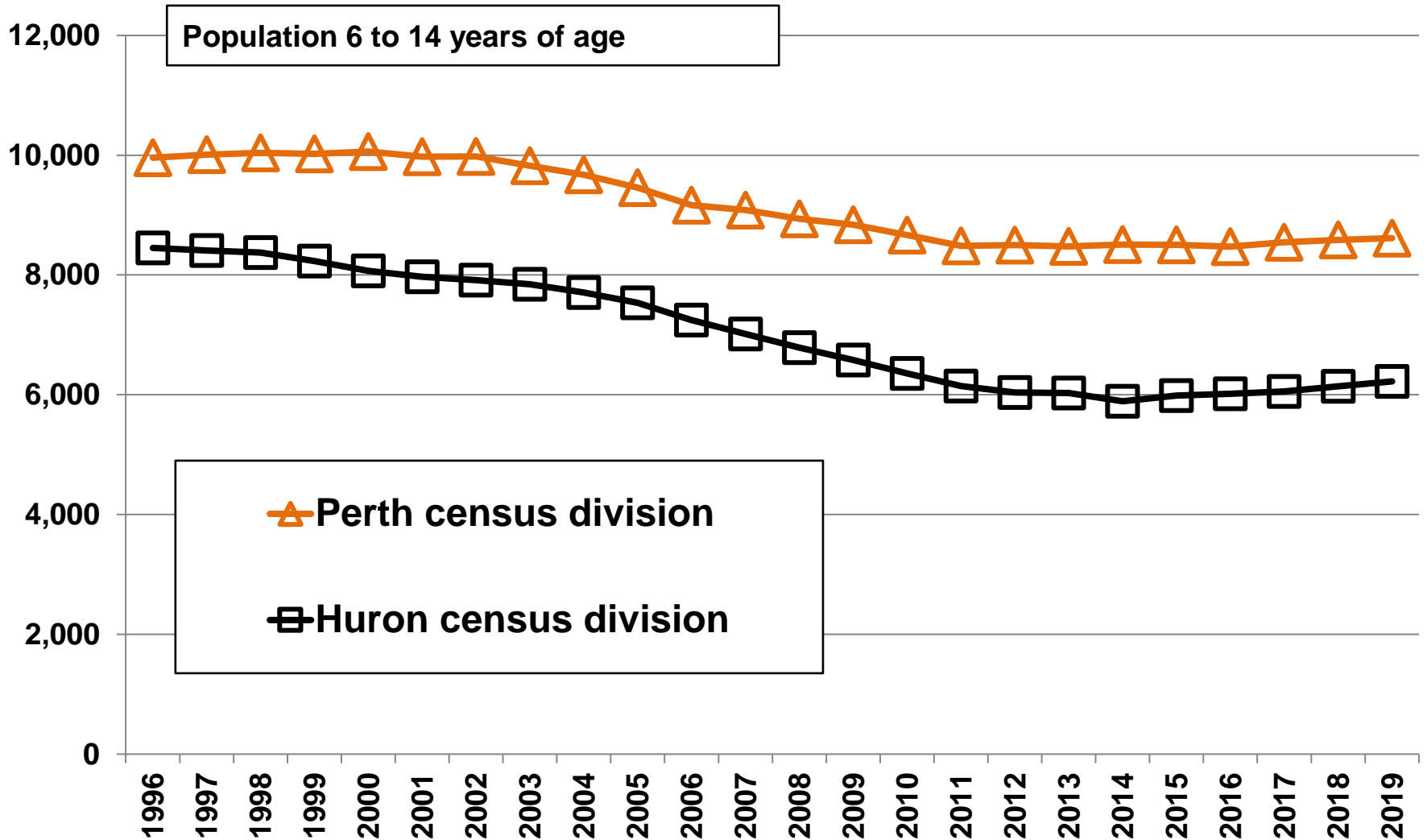
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- Which sectors in Ontario's rural and small town areas (outside centres of 10+K) recorded the largest employment decline?
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C. COVID-19 and social well-being of Canadians

D. Addendum

Demand for elementary teachers (proxied by the population 6-14 years) declined up to 2012



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, Table 17-10-0139-01.

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Net change of population over time of population who were 16 years of age in t=1, Huron census division

Year (t=1)	Population 16 years of age in t=1	Net change in population at age:								Net change: Population 16 yr. in t=1 to 24 yr. in t=8
		17 yr. (t=2)	18 yr. (t=3)	19 yr. (t=4)	20 yr. (t=4)	21 yr. (t=5)	22 yr. (t=6)	23 yr. (t=7)	24 yr. (t=8)	
1996	1,005	-22	-29	-39	-51	-55	-46	-32	-27	-301
1997	930	-20	-27	-35	-31	-39	-45	-32	-36	-265
1998	983	-16	-22	-25	-41	-50	-51	-47	-61	-313
1999	976	-9	2	-32	-39	-40	-54	-54	-45	-271
2000	952	12	-27	-36	-42	-53	-59	-45	-31	-281
2001	947	-21	-28	-32	-40	-42	-44	-38	-30	-275
2002	975	-20	-19	-29	-50	-45	-46	-46	-41	-296
2003	901	-18	-18	-22	-46	-47	-50	-50	-38	-289
2004	902	-5	-6	-38	-43	-43	-50	-52	-38	-275
2005	888	1	-31	-40	-46	-48	-43	-49	-12	-268
2006	944	-17	-24	-25	-32	-41	-48	-26	-29	-242
2007	918	-18	-20	-30	-32	-46	-31	-39	-32	-248
2008	934	-7	-21	-31	-40	-23	-45	-37	-27	-231
2009	852	-10	-3	-33	-21	-34	-38	-17	2	-154
2010	852	3	-31	-27	-32	-43	-27	-2	-8	-167
2011	866	-24	-14	-30	-31	-21	0	-11	-10	-141

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, Table 17-10-0139-01.

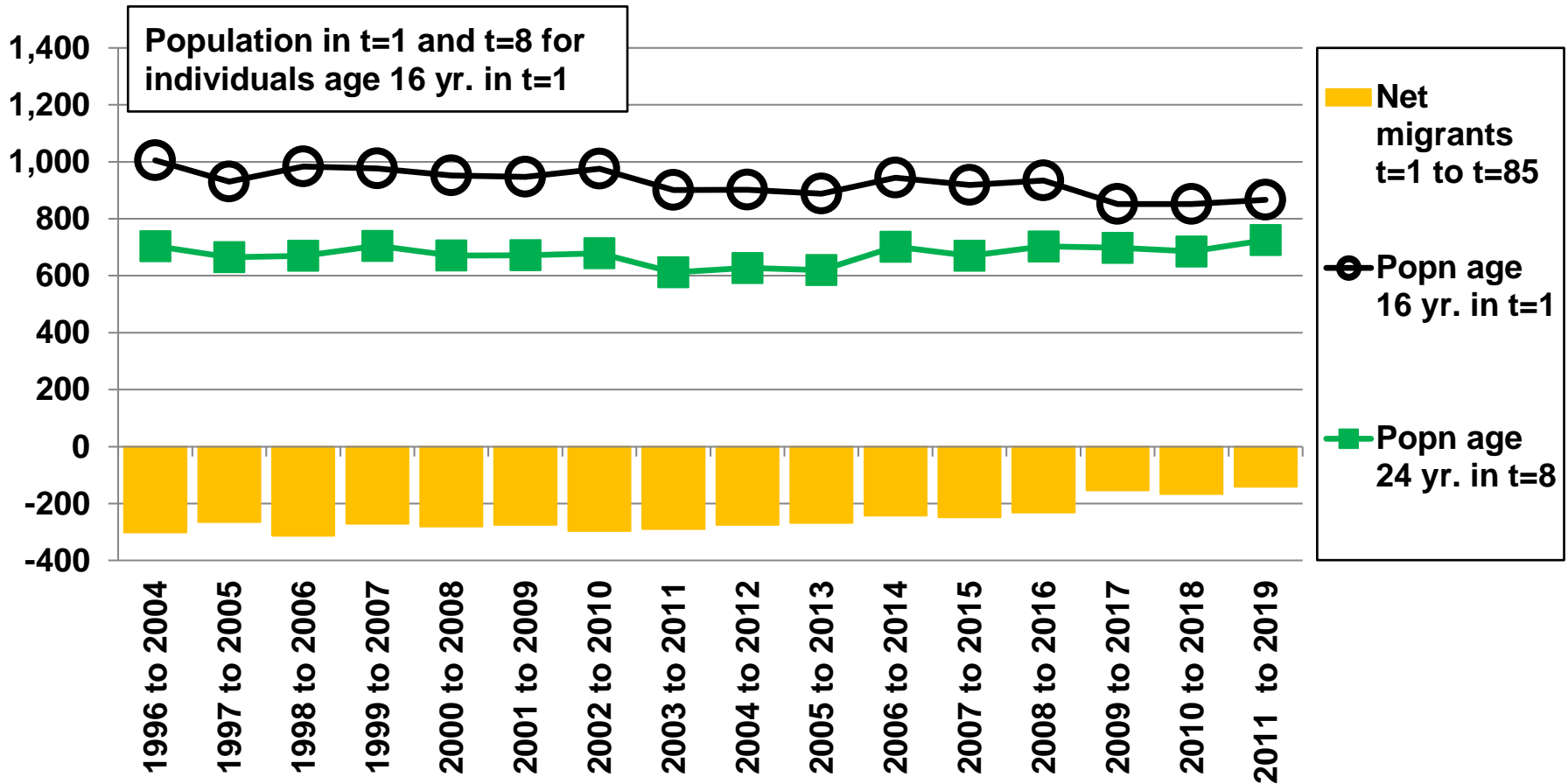
Net change of population over time of population who were 16 years of age in t=1, Perth census division

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		17 yr. (t=2)	18 yr. (t=3)	19 yr. (t=4)	20 yr. (t=4)	21 yr. (t=5)	22 yr. (t=6)	23 yr. (t=7)	24 yr. (t=8)	
1996	1,044	-2	3	-18	-10	4	-18	1	-24	-64
1997	1,094	3	10	-10	-8	-19	-9	-18	-66	-117
1998	1,137	6	20	-2	-19	-14	-31	-57	-43	-140
1999	1,146	7	7	-14	-16	-19	-63	-29	-19	-146
2000	1,165	13	-14	-11	-23	-41	-39	-28	-36	-179
2001	1,158	-9	-6	-10	-38	-16	-37	-44	-45	-205
2002	1,204	-1	-8	-19	-22	-13	-43	-37	-49	-192
2003	1,119	1	3	9	-28	-43	-48	-55	-19	-180
2004	1,133	3	-6	-29	-38	-45	-57	-27	-22	-221
2005	1,142	7	-22	-32	-30	-44	-22	-25	-16	-184
2006	1,171	-12	-11	-23	-36	-20	-29	-21	-25	-177
2007	1,161	-7	-15	-22	-13	-33	-31	-27	-29	-177
2008	1,142	0	-6	-9	-30	-27	-27	-40	-24	-163
2009	1,108	-2	-7	-23	-26	-25	-33	-24	-4	-144
2010	1,051	4	-12	-22	-22	-29	-15	-14	7	-103
2011	1,100	-6	-6	-12	-16	-20	-7	-8	3	-72

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, Table 17-10-0139-01.

Huron census division: For residents at 16 years of age, we show:

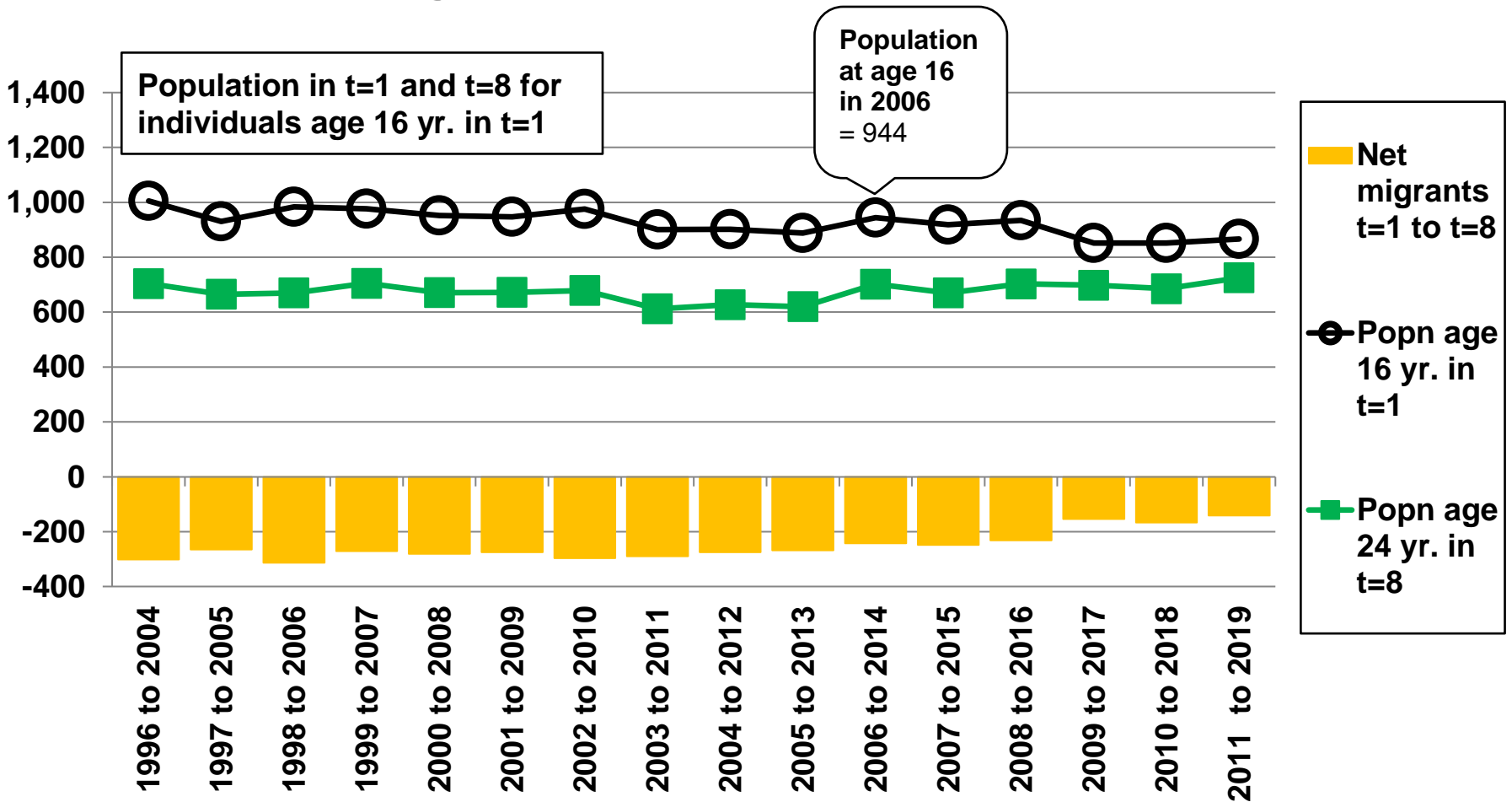
- population in $t=1$;
- population in $t=8$ (i.e. number at 24 years of age); and
- number of net migrants¹ from $t=1$ to $t=8$



1. "Migrants" include migrants within Canada plus international migrants.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, Table 17-10-0139-01.

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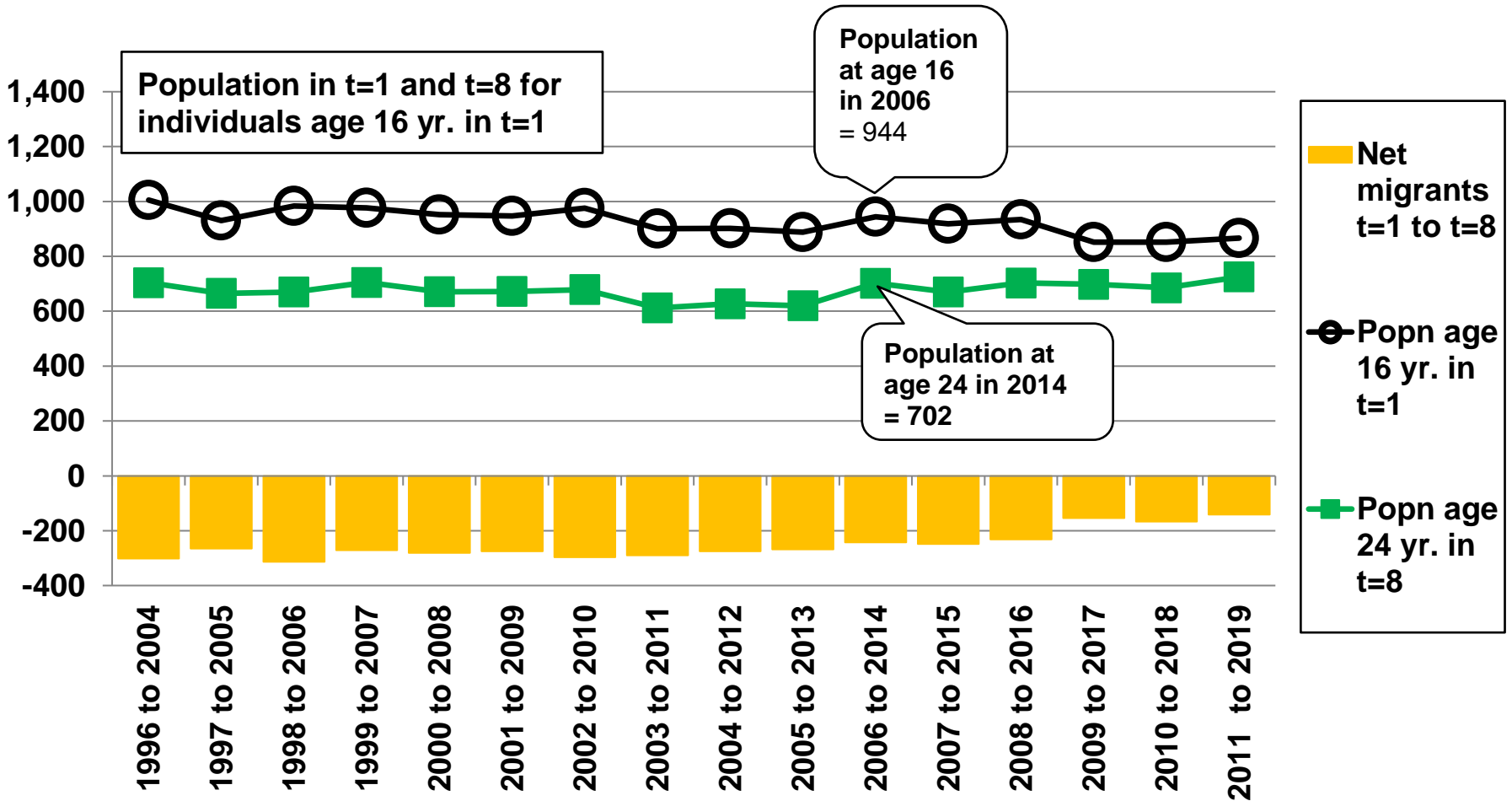
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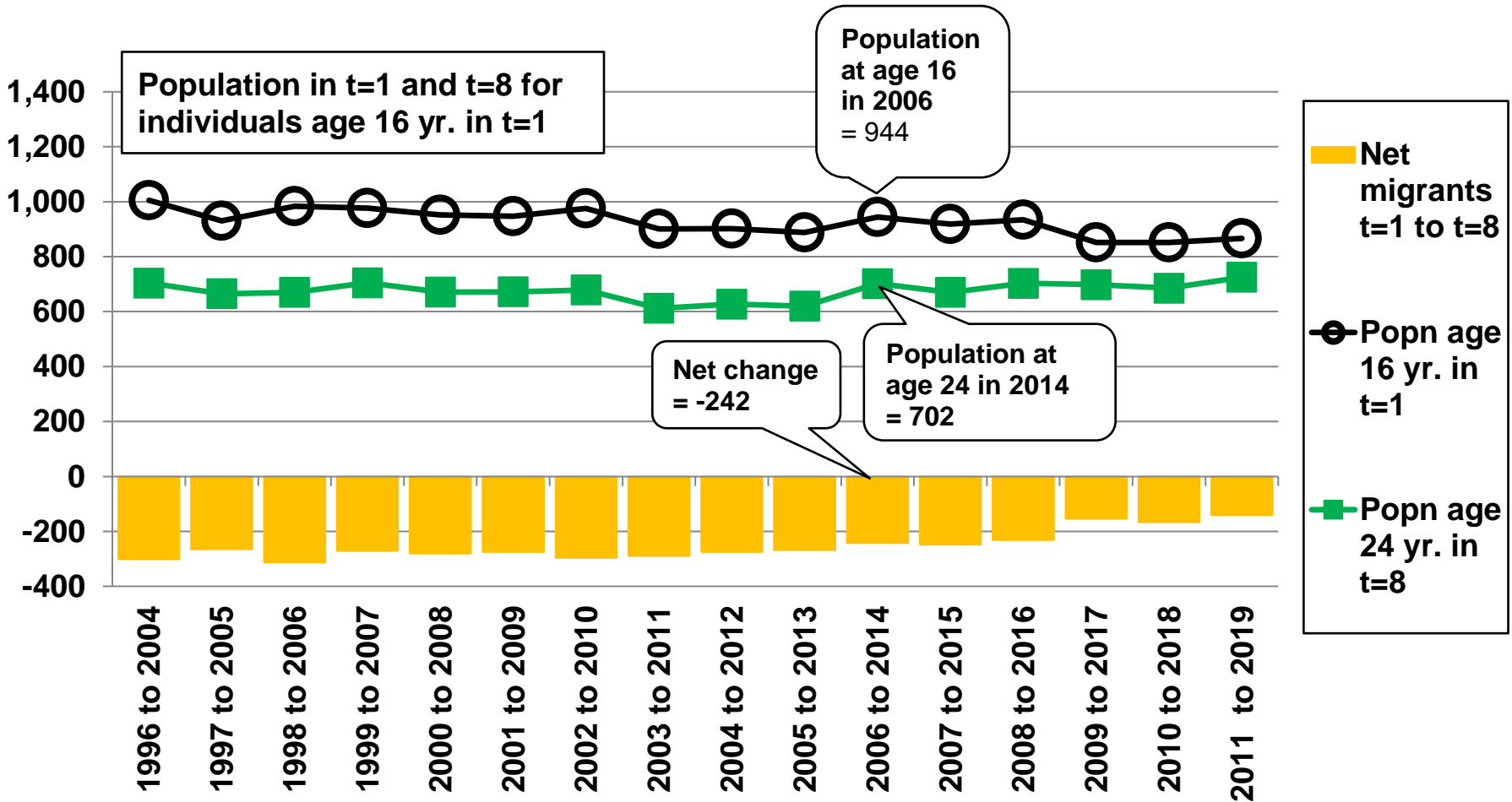
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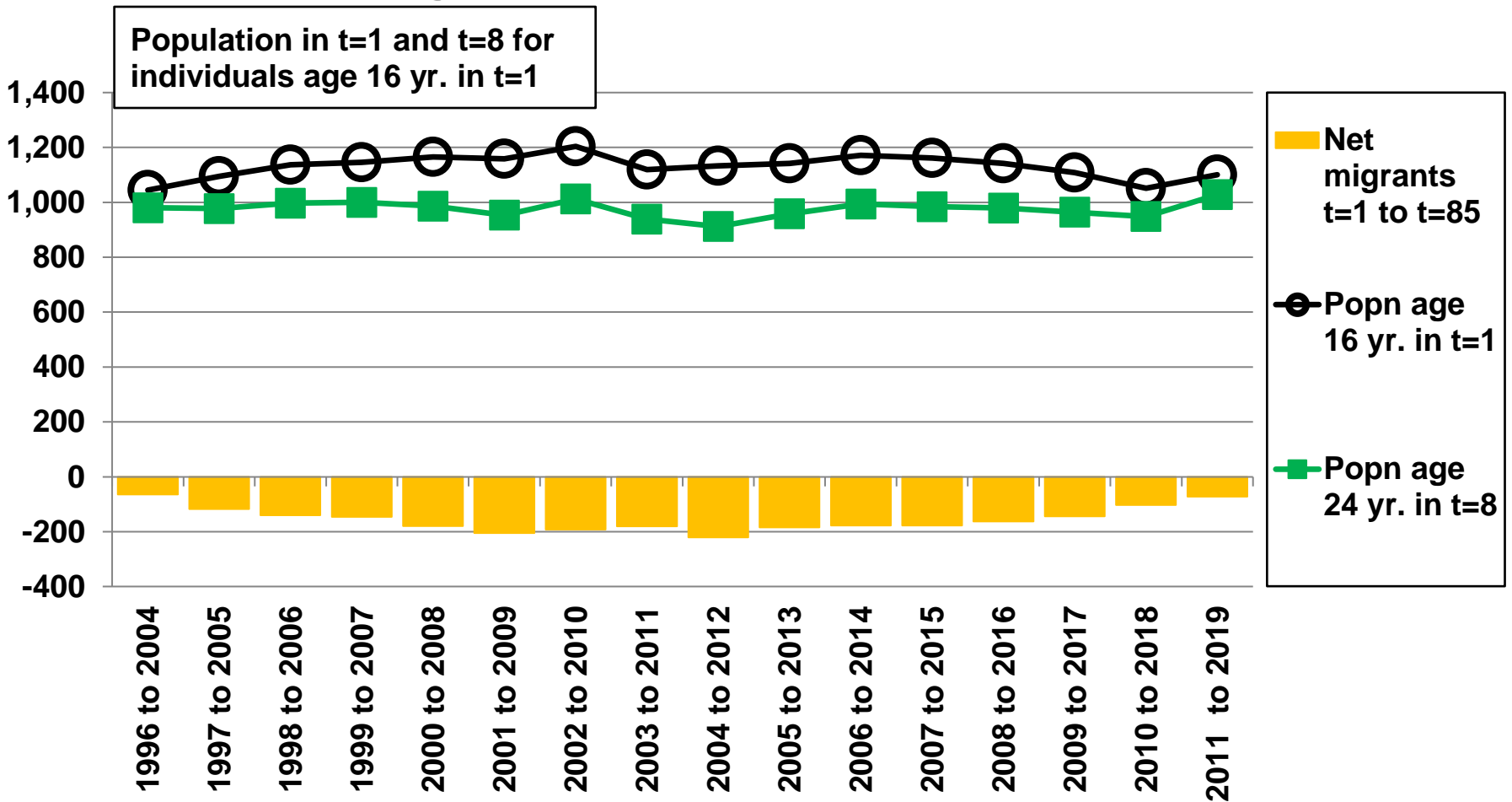
- a) population in t=1;
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Perth census division: For residents at 16 years of age, we show:

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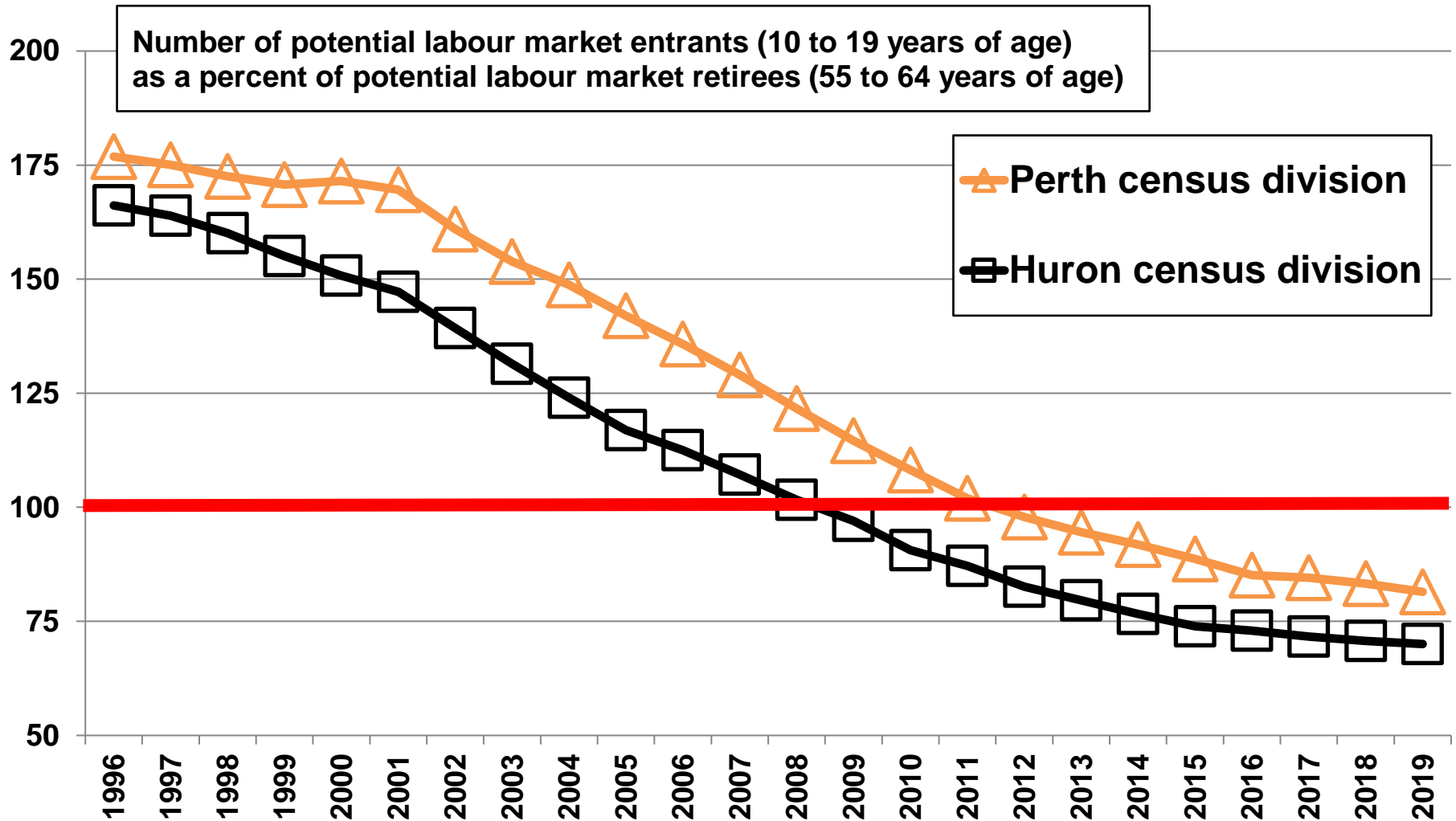
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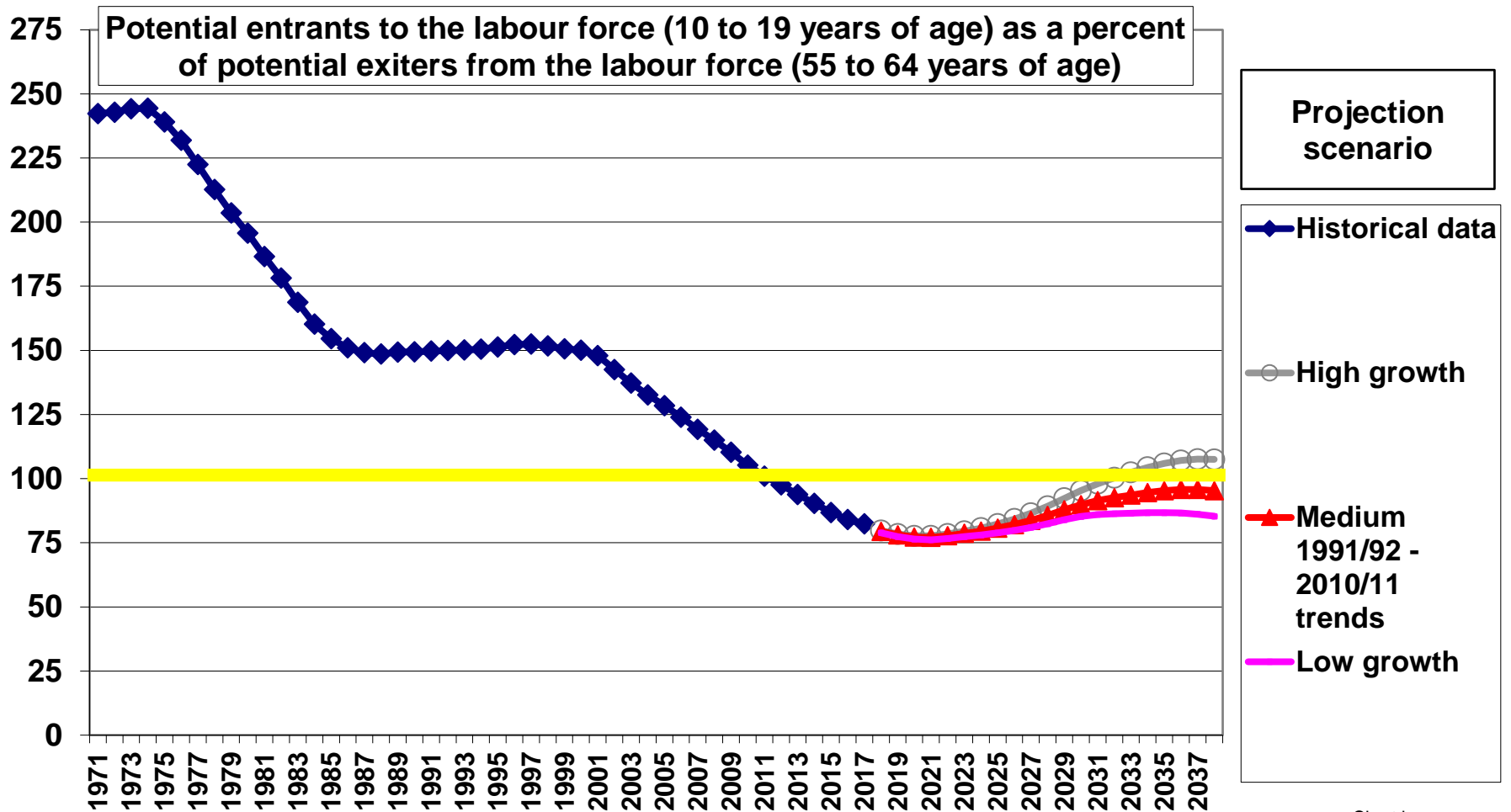
D. Addendum

Demographic replacement of working age population was 70 replacements per 100 retirees in 2019, Huron C.D.



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, Table 17-10-0139-01.

Potential labour market shortage (regardless of projection scenario) up to 2032 due to less than 100 (potential) labour market entrants per 100 (potential) labour market retirees, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Demographic Estimates and Projections, CANSIM Tables 051-0001 and 052-0005.

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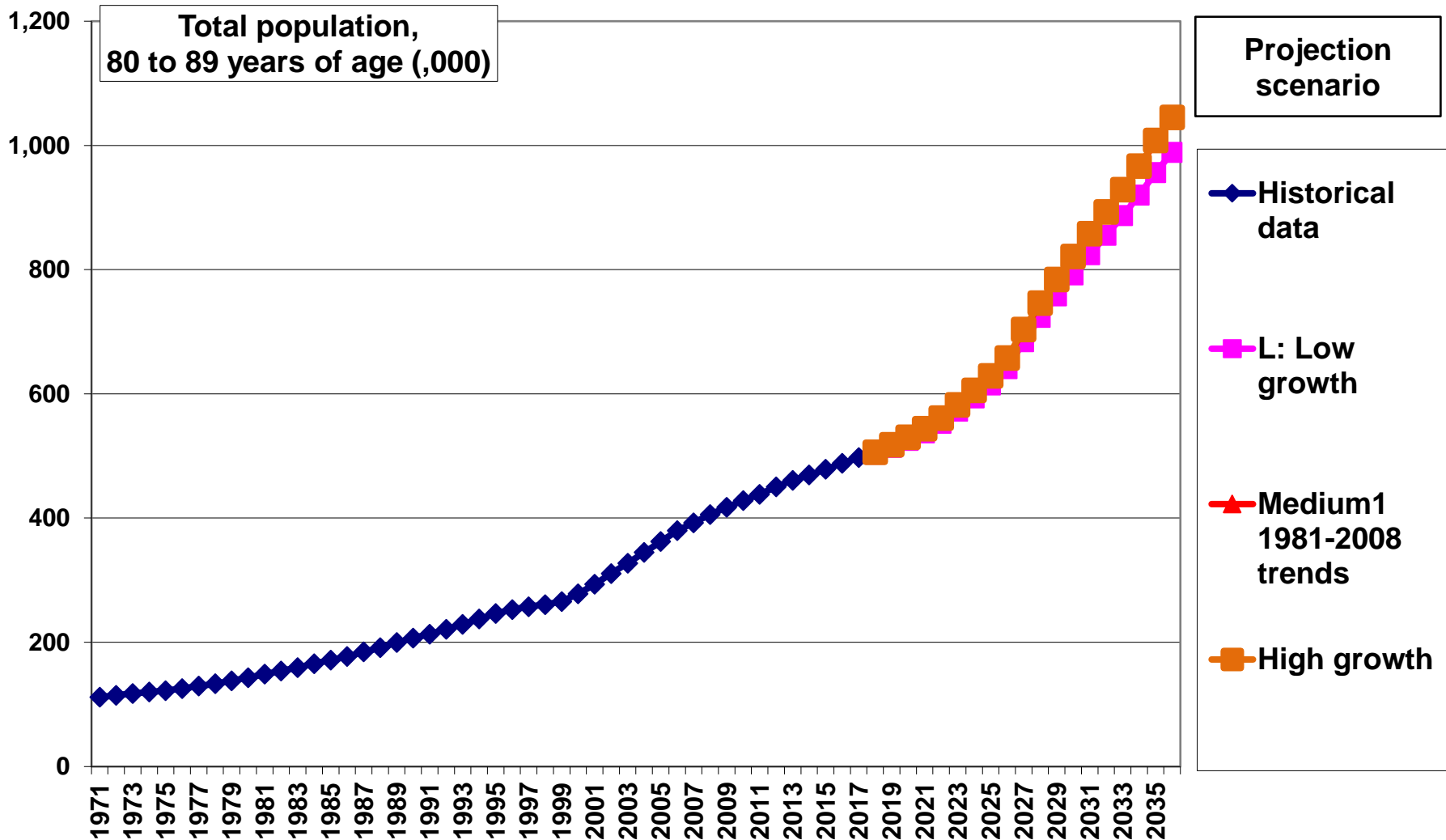
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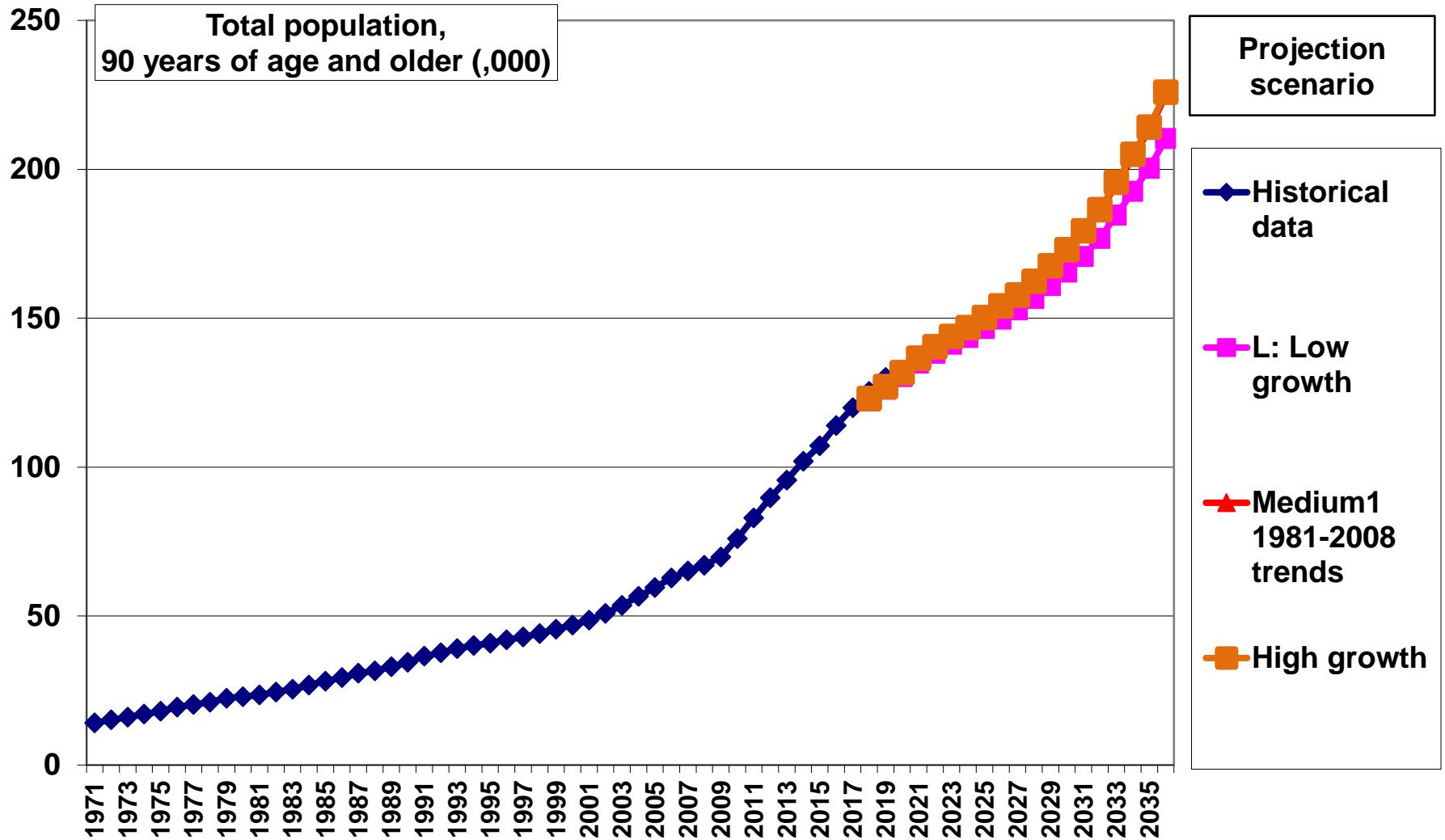
Projected population 80 to 89 years of age to 2038, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Demographic Estimates and Projections, CANSIM Tables 051-0001 and 052-0005.

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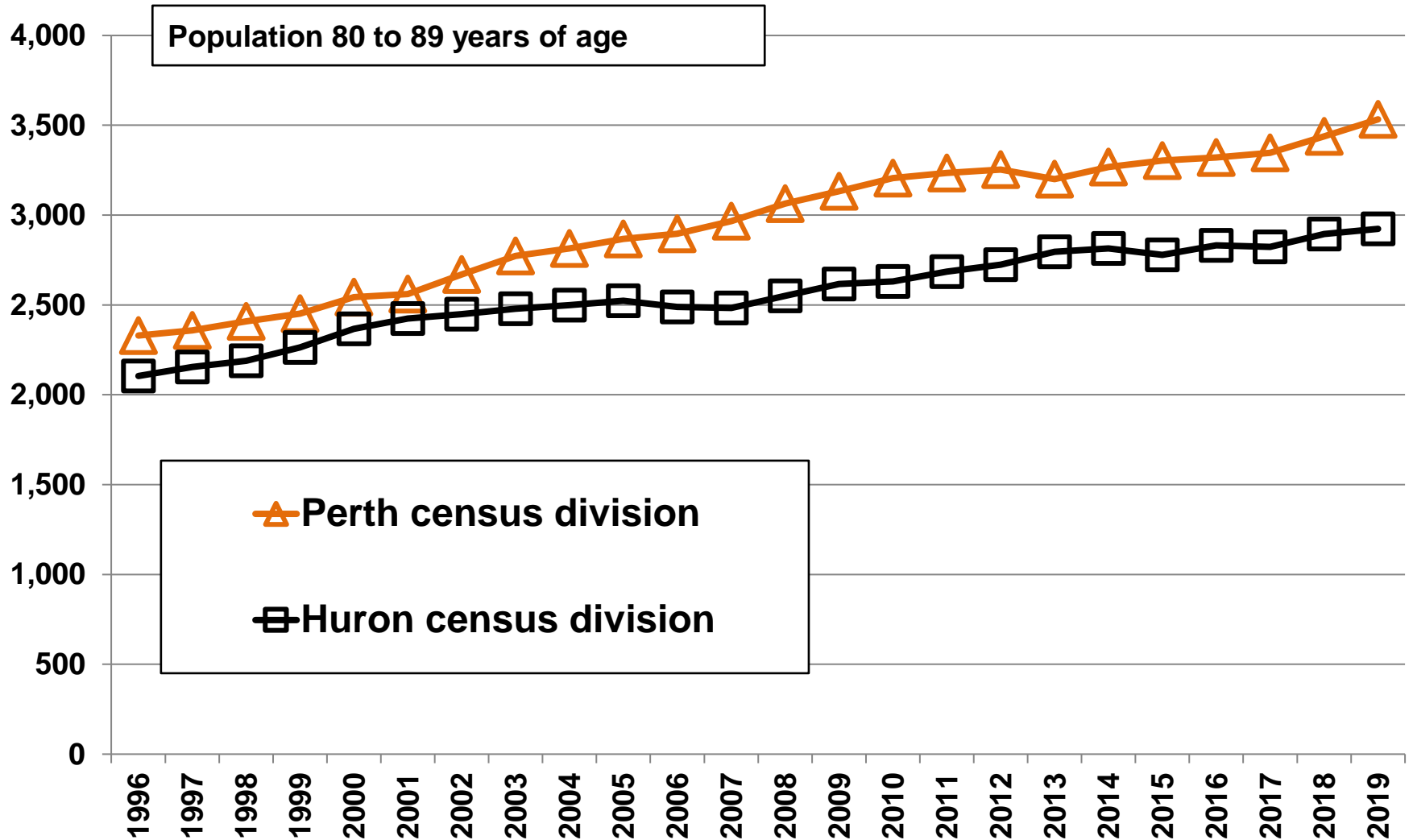
Projected population 90+ years of age to 2038, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Demographic Estimates and Projections, CANSIM Tables 051-0001 and 052-0005.

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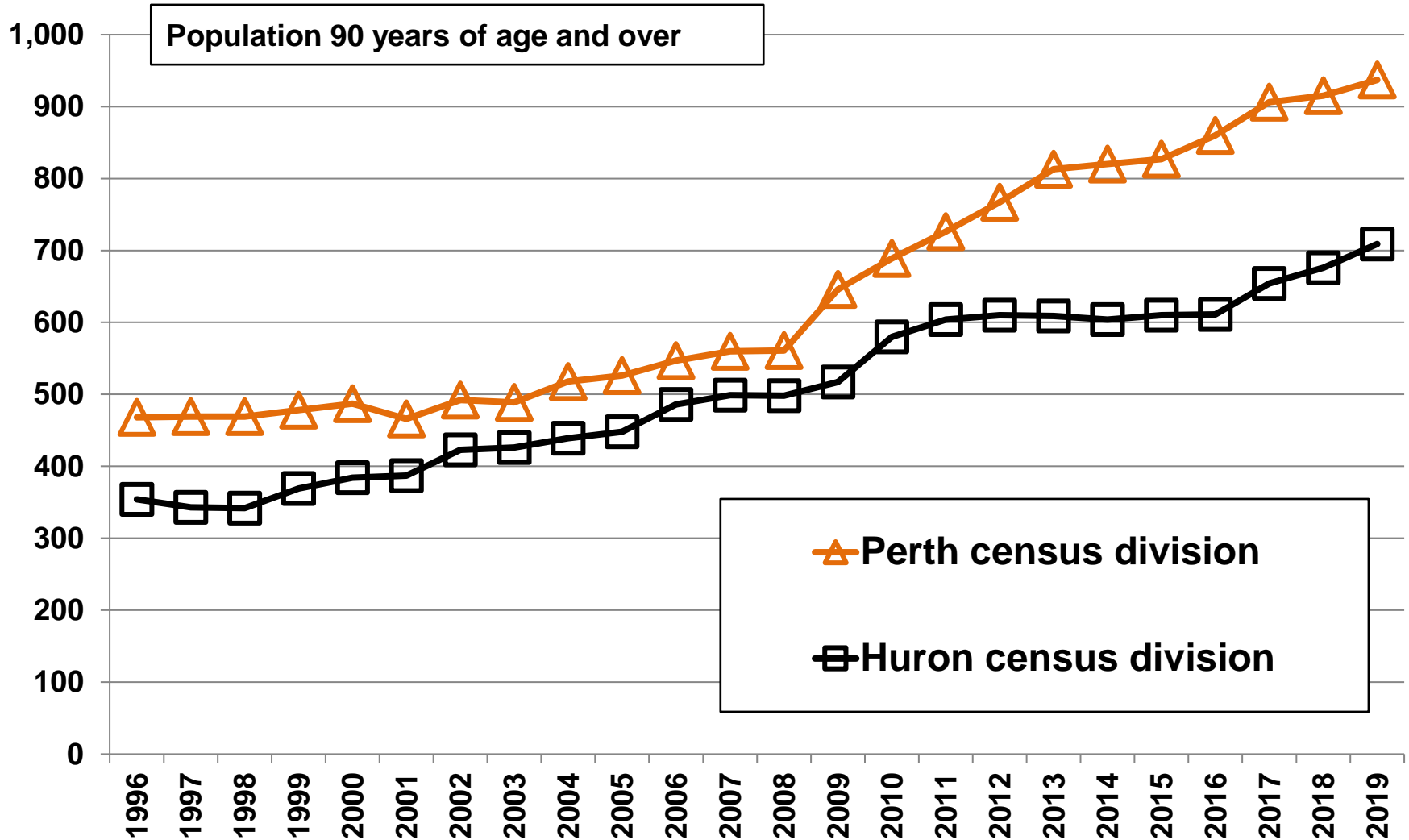
Demand for housing options for population 80 to 89 years of age



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, Table 17-10-0139-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Demand for housing options for population 90+ years of age



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, Table 17-10-0139-01.

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Which sector in Ontario experienced the largest decline in employment in rural and small town areas in May, 2020?

Industry sector ¹	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
Sectors ranked by absolute change in number employed from February to May, 2020													
Retail and wholesale trade	88	83	76	72	-16	-4.9	-10.0	-4.7	-19.6	-7.8	-9.3	-22.3	-31.8
Accommodation and food services	33	30	27	21	-12	-7.3	-13.0	-23.6	-44.0	-3.7	-16.9	-26.6	-66.4
Transportation and warehousing	28	24	23	18	-10	-14.0	-5.6	-22.6	-42.2	-18.6	-23.5	-33.6	-44.2
Information, culture and recreation	14	15	11	10	-4	4.1	-32.9	-3.8	-32.5	-36.1	-29.3	-55.6	-72.3
Educational services	44	45	40	40	-4	1.4	-12.1	2.0	-8.8	3.9	10.7	-10.2	-6.4
Public administration	26	27	26	24	-2	-4.5	-8.0	21.7	9.2	0.4	-5.3	-15.8	0.0
Agriculture	28	26	25	27	-2	-10.1	-2.8	6.6	-6.2	-3.8	-16.4	-23.3	-24.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	11	11	9	11	0	-0.9	-22.5	21.6	-1.8	10.5	13.0	-10.2	7.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	32	32	33	32	0	1.6	3.0	-5.2	-0.6	6.6	1.6	3.7	-2.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	25	27	22	25	0	6.1	-19.2	13.5	0.4	-3.2	7.9	-10.7	9.1
Utilities	8	8	9	9	1	-4.9	9.6	6.7	11.4	-47.9	-48.3	-37.0	-20.1
Health care and social assistance	83	86	83	85	1	3.4	-4.0	2.0	1.4	-1.2	5.4	3.7	3.4
Other (personal) services	28	33	25	32	3	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	11.3	-3.6	9.7	-5.2	17.9
Construction	75	82	75	79	5	9.8	-9.2	5.2	5.9	7.0	15.1	10.8	6.5
Business, building and other support services	18	21	24	23	5	12.3	12.2	-1.7	22.7	-27.3	-5.2	12.8	-13.9

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.

Which sector in Ontario experienced the largest PERCENT decline in employment in rural and small town areas in May, 2020?

Industry sector ¹	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
Sectors ranked by PERCENT change in number employed from February to May, 2020													
Information, culture and recreation	14	15	11	10	-4	4.1	-32.9	-3.8	-32.5	-36.1	-29.3	-55.6	-72.3
Accommodation and food services	33	30	27	21	-12	-7.3	-13.0	-23.6	-44.0	-3.7	-16.9	-26.6	-66.4
Transportation and warehousing	28	24	23	18	-10	-14.0	-5.6	-22.6	-42.2	-18.6	-23.5	-33.6	-44.2
Retail and wholesale trade	88	83	76	72	-16	-4.9	-10.0	-4.7	-19.6	-7.8	-9.3	-22.3	-31.8
Agriculture	28	26	25	27	-2	-10.1	-2.8	6.6	-6.2	-3.8	-16.4	-23.3	-24.4
Utilities	8	8	9	9	1	-4.9	9.6	6.7	11.4	-47.9	-48.3	-37.0	-20.1
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Educational services	44	45	40	40	-4	1.4	-12.1	2.0	-8.8	3.9	10.7	-10.2	-6.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	32	32	33	32	0	1.6	3.0	-5.2	-0.6	6.6	1.6	3.7	-2.4
Public administration	26	27	26	24	-2	-4.5	-8.0	21.7	9.2	0.4	-5.3	-15.8	0.0
Health care and social assistance	83	86	83	85	1	3.4	-4.0	2.0	1.4	-1.2	5.4	3.7	3.4
Construction	75	82	75	79	5	9.8	-9.2	5.2	5.9	7.0	15.1	10.8	6.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	11	11	9	11	0	-0.9	-22.5	21.6	-1.8	10.5	13.0	-10.2	7.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	25	27	22	25	0	6.1	-19.2	13.5	0.4	-3.2	7.9	-10.7	9.1
Other (personal) services	28	33	25	32	3	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	11.3	-3.6	9.7	-5.2	17.9

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>).

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

Which sector in rural and small town (RST) Ontario had a greater percent decline in May 2020, compared to the percent decline in larger urban centres (LUCs)?

Industry sector ¹	Percent change (difference of logs) of employment in May 2020 compared to the average for the samemonth in the three previous		Difference: RST minus LUC
	LUC ²	RST ²	
Information, culture and recreation	-26.0	-72.3	-46.3
Agriculture	15.6	-24.4	-40.0
Transportation and warehousing	-5.6	-44.2	-38.6
Utilities	-5.4	-20.1	-14.7
Retail and wholesale trade	-17.9	-31.8	-13.9
Public administration	4.2	0.0	-4.2
Accommodation and food services	-66.3	-66.4	-0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	-3.1	-2.4	0.7
Business, building and other support services	-16.2	-13.9	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	5.8	9.1	3.3
Educational services	-11.0	-6.4	4.6
Manufacturing	-18.4	-10.6	7.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	-1.6	7.4	9.0
Health care and social assistance	-7.2	3.4	10.6
Construction	-15.3	6.5	21.8
Other (personal) services	-20.0	17.9	37.9

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-olc.action?objId=12-501-X&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0>).

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

Outline

A. Demography will still drive many community issues

- **Population change**
 - **Contribution of births minus death**
 - **Contribution of migrants from outside the census division**
 - **Contribution of international immigrants**
- **Demand for teachers**
- **Youth migration**
- **Demographic impact on labour supply**
- **Demand for housing options for seniors**

B. Non-metro employment in the era of COVID-19

- **Which sectors in Ontario's rural and small town areas (outside centres of 10+K) recorded the largest employment decline?**
- **Guesstimate of impact in the Huron CD**
- **Guesstimate of teleworking capacity in the Huron CD**

C. COVID-19 and social well-being of Canadians

D. Addendum

Approximate impact of COVID-19 on employment in the Huron Census Division, May, 2020

Industry sector	Number employed in the Huron CD (2016 census)	Percent change in Ontario's rural and small town employment in May 2020 compared to the average for May in 2017/2018/2019	Guestimate of employment impact in the Huron C.D.
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,605	-24.4	-1,124
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	520	7.4	38
Utilities	490	-20.1	-98
Construction	2,755	6.5	179
Manufacturing	3,355	-10.6	-356
Wholesale and retail trade	4,395	-31.8	-1,398
Transportation and warehousing	1,280	-44.2	-566
Finance and insurance and real estate and leasing	1160	9.1	106
Professional, scientific and technical services	905	-2.4	-22
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	1,005	-13.9	-140
Educational services	1,730	-11.0	-190
Health care and social assistance	3,215	3.4	109
Information, culture, arts, entertainment and recreation	865	-72.3	-625
Accommodation and food services	1,840	-66.4	-1,222
Other (personal) services (except public administration)	1,375	17.9	246
Public administration	960	0.0	0
All industry sectors	30,465		-5,061

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C. COVID-19 and social well-being of Canadians

D. Addendum

Approximate "telework capacity" in the Huron Census Division			
Industry sector	Number employed in the Huron CD (2016 census)	Telework capacity by industry¹ (percent of jobs in Canada that can plausibly be performed from home)	Guestimate of telework capacity in the Huron C.D.
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,605	4	184
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	520	24	125
Utilities	490	39	191
Construction	2,755	10	276
Manufacturing	3,355	19	637
Retail trade	3,210	22	706
Wholesale trade	1,185	53	628
Transportation and warehousing	1,280	25	320
Finance and insurance	885	76	673
Real estate, rental and leasing	275	47	129
Professional, scientific and technical services	905	74	670
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	1,005	35	352
Educational services	1,730	75	1,298
Health care and social assistance	3,215	29	932
Information and culture	360	69	248
Arts, entertainment and recreation	505	40	202
Accommodation and food services	1,840	5	92
Other (personal) services (except public administration)	1,375	31	426
Public administration	960	58	557
All industry sectors	30,465		8,646

1. See Deng, Zechuan, René Morissette and Derek Messacar. (2002) **Running the economy remotely: Potential for working from home during and after COVID-19** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 45280001, May 28).

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D. Addendum

Statistics Canada. (2020) **Canadian Perspectives Survey Series 1: Impacts of COVID-19** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, THE DAILY, April 8).

- In the week of March 29 to April 3, the percent of Canadians who were very or extremely concerned about the impact of COVID-19:
 - 36% were very or extremely concerned re: impact on own health
 - 54% were very or extremely concerned re: health of a member of their household
 - 32% were very or extremely concerned re: family stress from confinement
 - 8% were very or extremely concerned re: violence in the home

Statistics Canada. (2020) **Canadian Perspectives Survey Series 1: Impacts of COVID-19 on job security and personal finances, 2020** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, THE DAILY, April 20).

- In the week of March 29 to April 3,
 - 34% worried “that they might lose their job or main source of self-employment income in the next four weeks.”

Frank, Kristyn. (2020) **COVID-19 and social support for seniors: Do seniors have people they can depend on during difficult times?** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 45280001, April 30).

- In the 2016 General Social Survey, among seniors (65+ years of age) residing in private households, 82% reported that “they had a high level of social support, defined as always or often having people to depend on when in need of help.”
 - and 86% in rural.
- However, among seniors who always or often experience mental health conditions, only 66% reported a high level of social support.

Angus Reid Institute. (2020) **COVID-19 side effects: 38% of Canadians have missed medical appointments or procedures due to restrictions**

- As noted in the title, 38% of Canadians have missed medical appointments or procedures
- 44% in Ontario (compared to 38% for Canada).
- Across Canada, 43% for residents of households with income under \$50,000.

Messacar, Derek and René Morissette. (2020) **Work interruptions and financial vulnerability** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 45280001, May 6).

1. A calculation based on the 2016 Survey of Financial Security indicated that 26% of Canadians would be “financially vulnerable to the economic lockdown.”
1. The March 2020 Canadian Perspectives Survey Series showed “29% reported that COVID-19 is having a moderate or major impact on their ability to meet financial obligations or essential needs.”
1. Financial vulnerability is more likely for:
 - Individuals under 35 years of age;
 - Single mothers;
 - Recent immigrants;
 - among others.

Roterman, Michelle. (2020) **Canadians who report lower self-perceived mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic more likely to report increased use of cannabis, alcohol and tobacco** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 45280001, May 7)

- The main finding is in the title.

Gilmour, Heather. (2020) **Self-perceived mental health and health-related behaviours of Canadians during the COVID-19 pandemic** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 45280001).

- During the week of March 29 to April 3, 93% of Canadians “were making sure to communicate with family and friends for their health (physical or mental).

Statistics Canada. (2020) **Canadians' mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, THE DAILY, May 27)

- 24% reported fair or poor mental health
In 2018, in a different type of survey, 8% reported fair or poor mental health
- 52% state their mental health was either “somewhat worse” or “much worse” since physical distancing began
and 64% among individuals 15 to 24 years of age

Deng, Zechuan, René Morissette and Derek Messacar. (2002)
Running the economy remotely: Potential for working from home during and after COVID-19 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 45280001, May 28).

- Capacity is higher for females than males
- Capacity is higher for individual with a higher level of educational attainment

Turcotte, Martin and Darcy Hango. (2020) **Impacts of economic consequences of COVID-19 on Canadians' social concerns** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 45280001, May 28).

- In late March, 17% of Canadians, 25 to 64 years of age, reported that COVID-19 would have a “major impact on their ability to fulfill their financial obligations or meet their essential needs”.
 - Among those with a major impact, the percent reporting being very or extremely concerned regarding
 - 61% -- risk of social disorder
 - 61% -- ability to cooperate and support one another
 - 58% -- ability to cooperate and support one another after the crisis
 - 48% -- family stress from confinement
 - 47% -- maintaining social ties.
 - These concerns were higher among:
 - Individuals with a lower level of educational attainment; and
 - Immigrants.

- In late March, nearly one-quarter of Canadians, 25 to 64 years of age, reported that they would likely lose their main job (or their self-employed job) in the four weeks that followed.

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My first grandchild was a COVID-19 baby: born April 14, 2020.

Here is the classic (IMHO) picture of a COVID-19 baby.

However, given that young couples have been subjected to virtual “house arrest” for many weeks, would we expect a COVID-19 mini-baby-boom nine months from now?

Notes

Huron and Perth Census Divisions

Background for conversation with Wayne Caldwell

June 8, 2020

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