

# ***Employment in rural and small town areas during the COVID-10 era***

***Selected charts up to February, 2021***

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# Employment in rural and small town areas

## A. [Key findings](#)

## B. Estimated impact of COVID-19 on employment:

(percent gap in employment compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, adjusted for the impact of population change).

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## Key findings:

### Trends and change in employment in

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

- **Key findings:**
- Employment in Feb 2021 increased from the Jan 2021 levels (Lines 19-20 in the table in [Slide 46](#))
- Our calculated COVID-19 impact on RST employment has now closed to a -2.6% RST employment gap in Feb 2021, which is the smallest calculated gap since Mar 2020.
  - **Key chart:** The RST gap has remained (slightly) smaller than the LUC gap ([Slide 8](#))
- In Feb 2021, **the gap in PERCENT EMPLOYED in RST areas** (adjusted for population change and compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019) was:
  - - 2.6% for all sectors, with the largest gap in percent employed being in the sectors of
  - -39.1% in information, culture and recreation;
  - -32.3% in accommodation and food services;
  - - 8.6% in forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas; and
  - - 8.4% in retail and wholesale trade.
- In Feb 2021, **the gap in the NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas** (adjusted for population change and compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019) was:
  - -65 thousand for all sectors, with the largest gap in the RST number employed being in the sectors of
  - -40 thousand in accommodation and food services;
  - -29 thousand in retail and wholesale trade;
  - -21 thousand in information, culture and recreation;
  - -13 thousand in agriculture; and
  - -10 thousand in forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas; and
  - **Key chart:** The gap in Jan & Feb 2021 in the RST accommodation & food services sector remains close to the (very) large gap recorded in Apr & May 2020 ([Slide 22](#) and [Slide 42](#)).

## Key findings:

### Trends and change in employment in

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

- In Feb 2021, **among the PROVINCES, the gap in PERCENT EMPLOYED in RST areas** (adjusted for population change and compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019) was the largest in:
  - -6.1% in RST Alberta; -3.4% in RST Manitoba; and -2.5% in RST Quebec.
- In Feb 2021, **among the PROVINCES, the gap in the NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas** (adjusted for population change and compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019) was the largest in:
  - -19 thousand in RST Alberta; -17 thousand in RST Quebec; & -9 thousand in RST Ontario.
  - **Key chart:** Among the provinces, the RST areas of Alberta recorded a large and unchanging gap from Apr 2020 to Jan 2021 and this gap remained large, but closed somewhat, in Feb 2021 ([Slide 74](#) and [Slide 87](#)).
- **Comparing females and males at the Canada-level**, the COVID-19 impact on employment is larger for females than for males (but the difference has been relatively small since Sep 2020). The female<>male difference occurs for each age group except for the core working-age group (25 to 54 years of age) where the impact of COVID-19 on females has been slightly less than for males since Sep 2020.
- Similarly, **within RST areas**, the COVID-19 impact on employment is larger for females than for males.
- However, within RST areas, COVID-19 has had no net impact on employment for females nor for males in the core working-age group 25 to 54 years of age in the period from Aug 2020 to Feb 2021 ([see Slide 108](#)).



**COVID-19 Impact:**  
**PERCENT GAP in employment by sector:**  
**compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**  
**SUMMARY TABLE**  
**for rural and small town areas**

Which sectors<sup>1</sup> in rural and small town<sup>2</sup> (RST) areas experienced the largest PERCENT GAP<sup>3</sup> in number employed (adjusted for population change) in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Canada

Industry sector <sup>1</sup>	2020											2021	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST PERCENT CHANGE(3) in number employed in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
Information, culture and recreation	-4.6	-23.0	-40.4	-49.5	-17.6	-19.3	-19.7	-3.5	-4.4	-7.9	-26.6	-27.3	-39.1
Accommodation and food services	-4.8	-19.1	-50.2	-48.6	-21.1	-13.4	-11.3	-4.1	-8.3	-16.0	-27.1	-39.4	-32.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	-14.0	-14.0	-30.5	-18.8	-14.9	-13.4	-20.6	-22.1	-14.9	-13.8	-6.6	-13.6	-8.6
Retail and wholesale trade	-3.6	-9.5	-24.9	-16.8	-15.1	-11.4	-8.0	-3.5	-1.8	-2.9	-3.6	-10.1	-8.4
Agriculture	4.9	-2.1	-1.9	-1.5	0.2	-1.4	-3.8	-3.9	-5.6	-2.3	-7.9	-5.5	-7.9
Business, building & other support services	-2.3	-1.7	-5.1	-7.2	-6.5	-9.2	-12.0	-23.1	-21.8	-10.0	-7.4	-8.6	-6.3
All industry sectors	1.5	-2.3	-14.2	-11.3	-7.7	-6.7	-5.2	-3.7	-3.5	-2.9	-3.1	-3.7	-2.6
Transportation and warehousing	-7.0	-12.6	-16.4	-12.9	-3.3	0.2	-5.6	-4.6	-6.9	-9.4	-4.2	-6.7	-2.3
Construction	7.2	9.1	-14.6	-8.8	-9.7	-9.8	-9.7	-5.7	-0.1	-1.2	-2.6	5.6	-2.1
Public administration	-1.0	1.5	-3.7	1.1	-6.4	-4.8	-2.2	5.4	3.8	0.9	5.2	8.2	1.6
Manufacturing	6.3	2.3	-13.5	-6.1	-5.4	-4.6	-6.1	-2.6	-0.8	2.0	0.5	0.9	4.3
Health care and social assistance	8.7	6.5	0.0	-4.2	0.9	-1.8	1.0	-0.1	-3.0	0.2	2.0	0.5	4.7
Educational services	2.1	-6.2	-14.6	-13.8	-12.3	-3.6	6.1	0.9	1.8	5.7	7.6	4.6	6.2
Professional, scientific & technical services	2.1	1.8	-7.2	-8.2	-9.0	-3.0	-0.9	-2.1	-8.9	-1.0	10.3	8.7	7.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	7.2	8.5	-1.3	7.0	16.2	7.9	13.8	3.6	-1.6	-10.5	-3.5	2.8	7.6
Utilities	-25.2	-36.5	-31.2	-26.9	-30.7	-43.2	-16.8	2.3	10.4	4.4	8.0	22.7	26.8

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>).

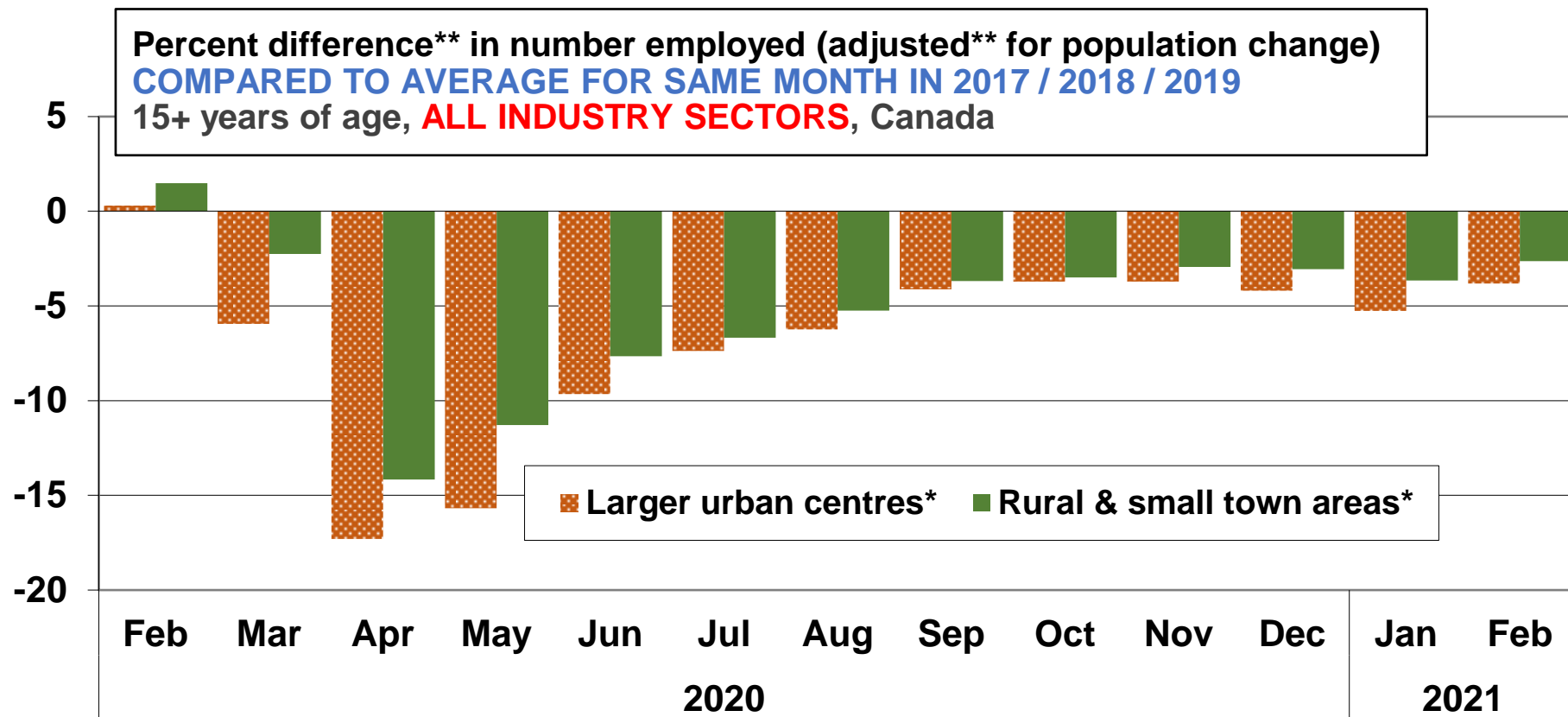
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

3. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated is the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374 and 14-10-0376-01.

**COVID-19 Impact:**  
**PERCENT GAP in employment by sector:**  
**compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**  
**(adjusted for change in population)**  
**Charts by industry sector**

# The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been relatively less than 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.

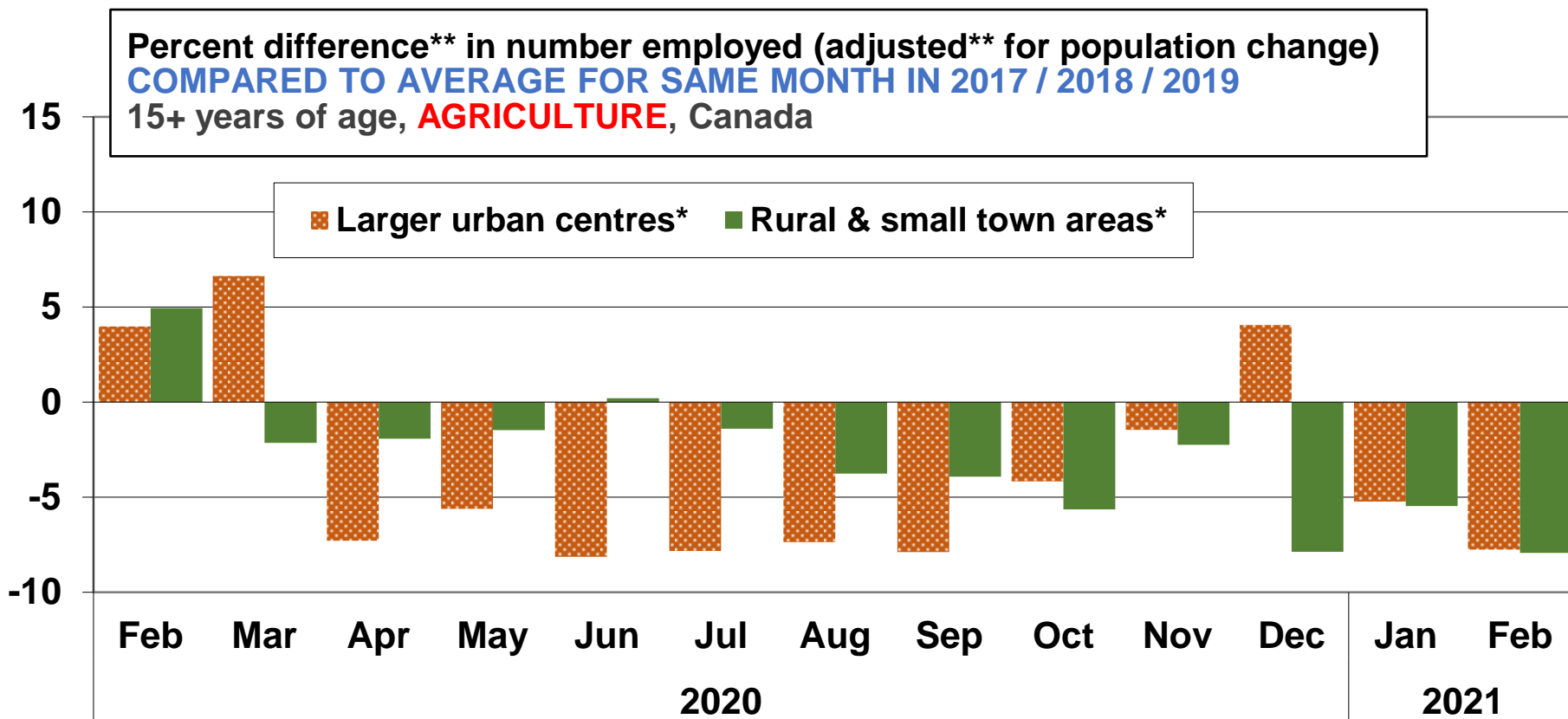
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
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The **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **AGRICULTURE** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas was the same, in Jan & Feb 2021, as in larger urban centres



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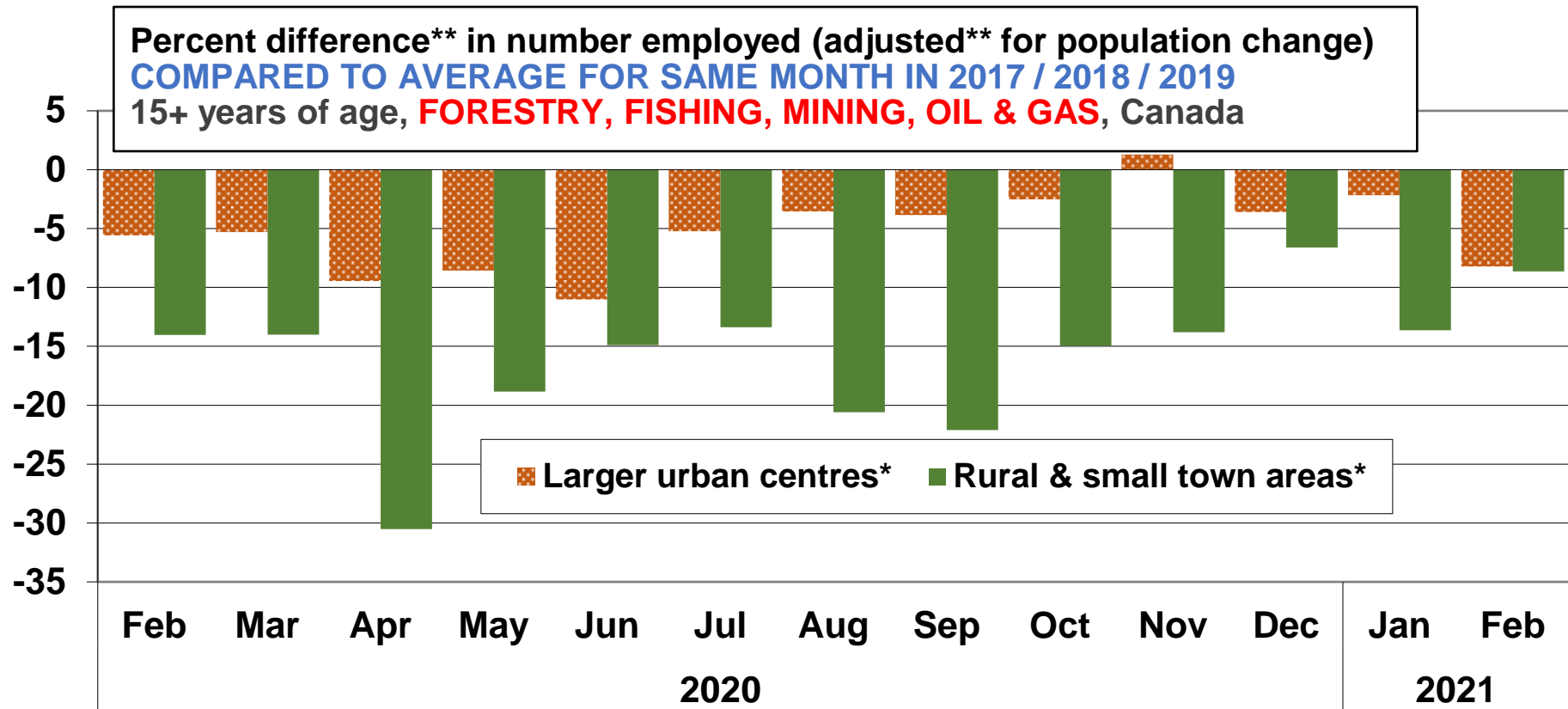
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
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# The PERCENT GAP in employment in **FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been relatively greater than 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.

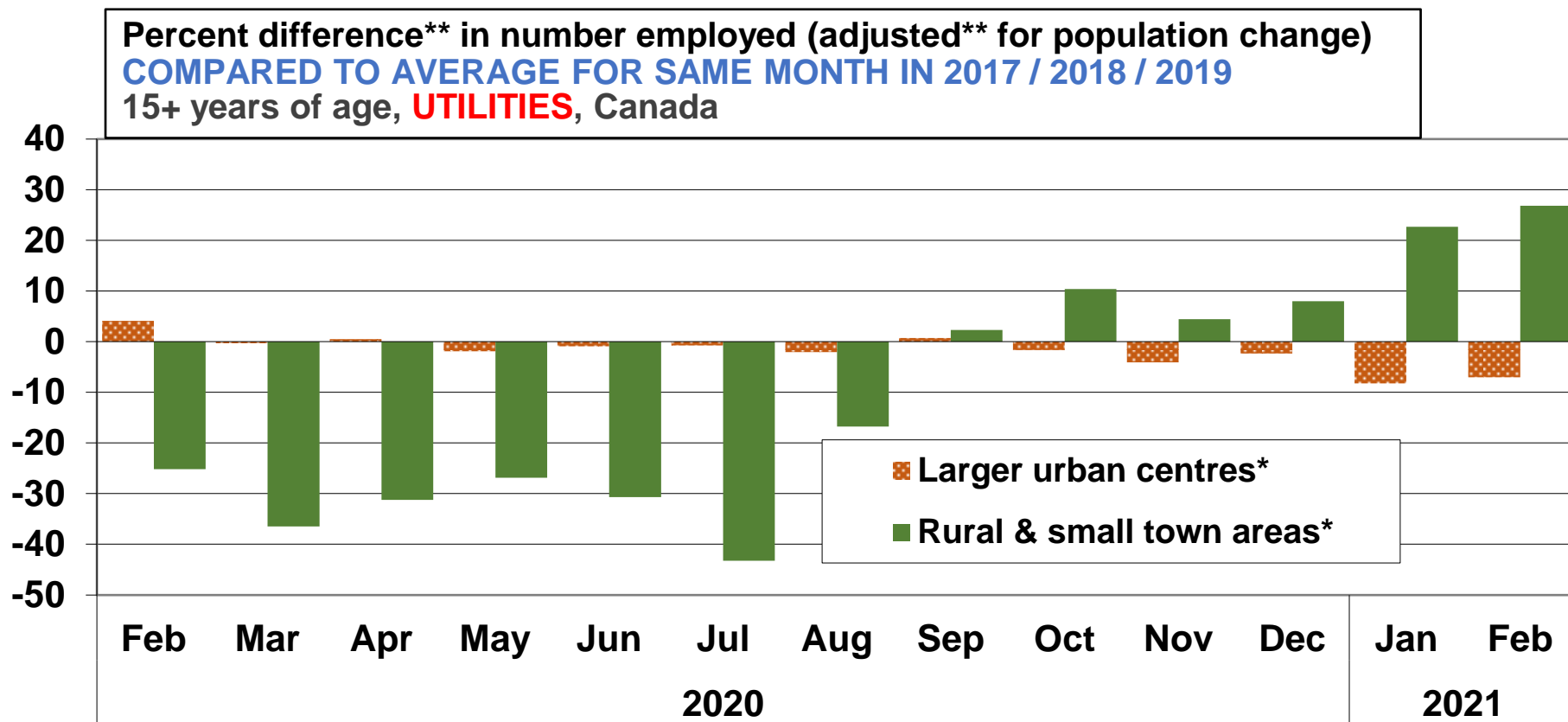
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
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# Employment in **UTILITIES** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been above historic levels since Sep 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.

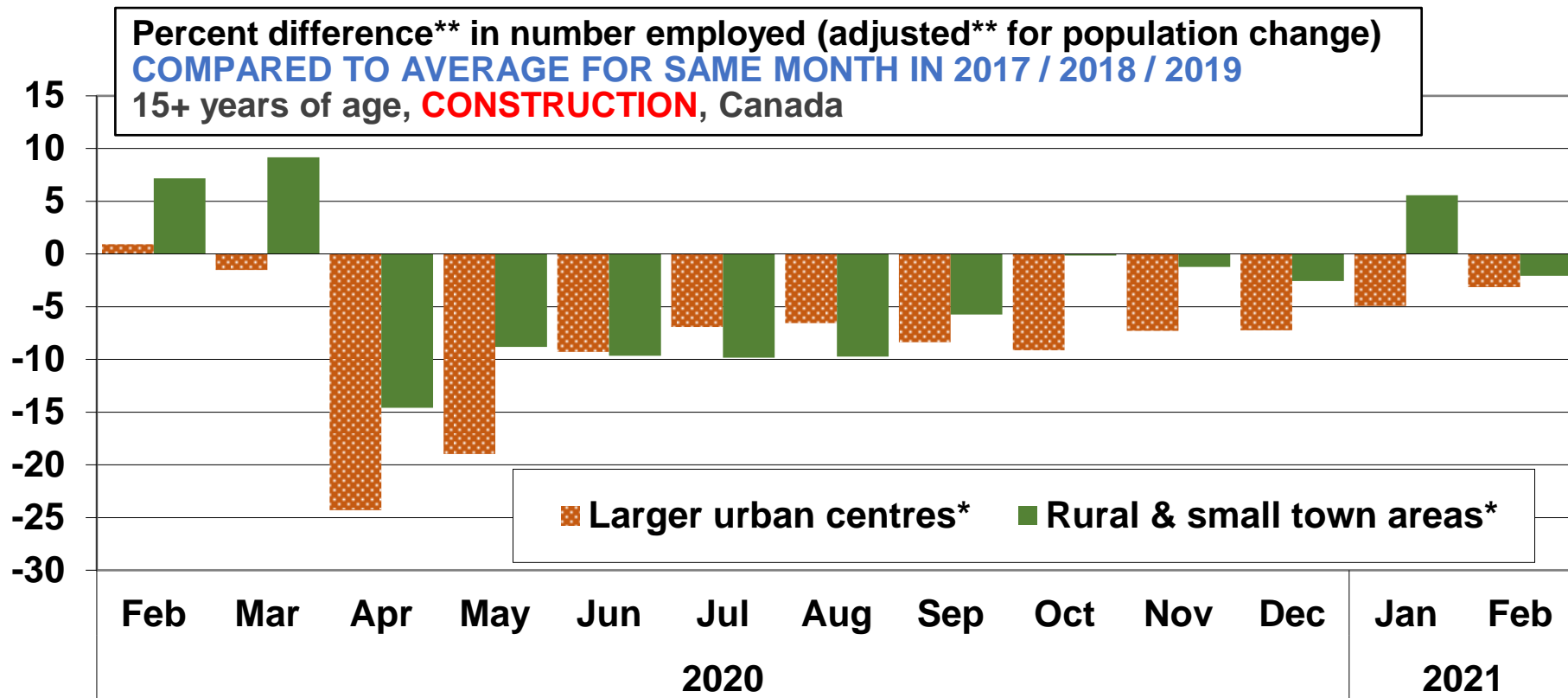
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
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# The PERCENT GAP in employment in **CONSTRUCTION** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been less than in larger urban centres since Sep 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.

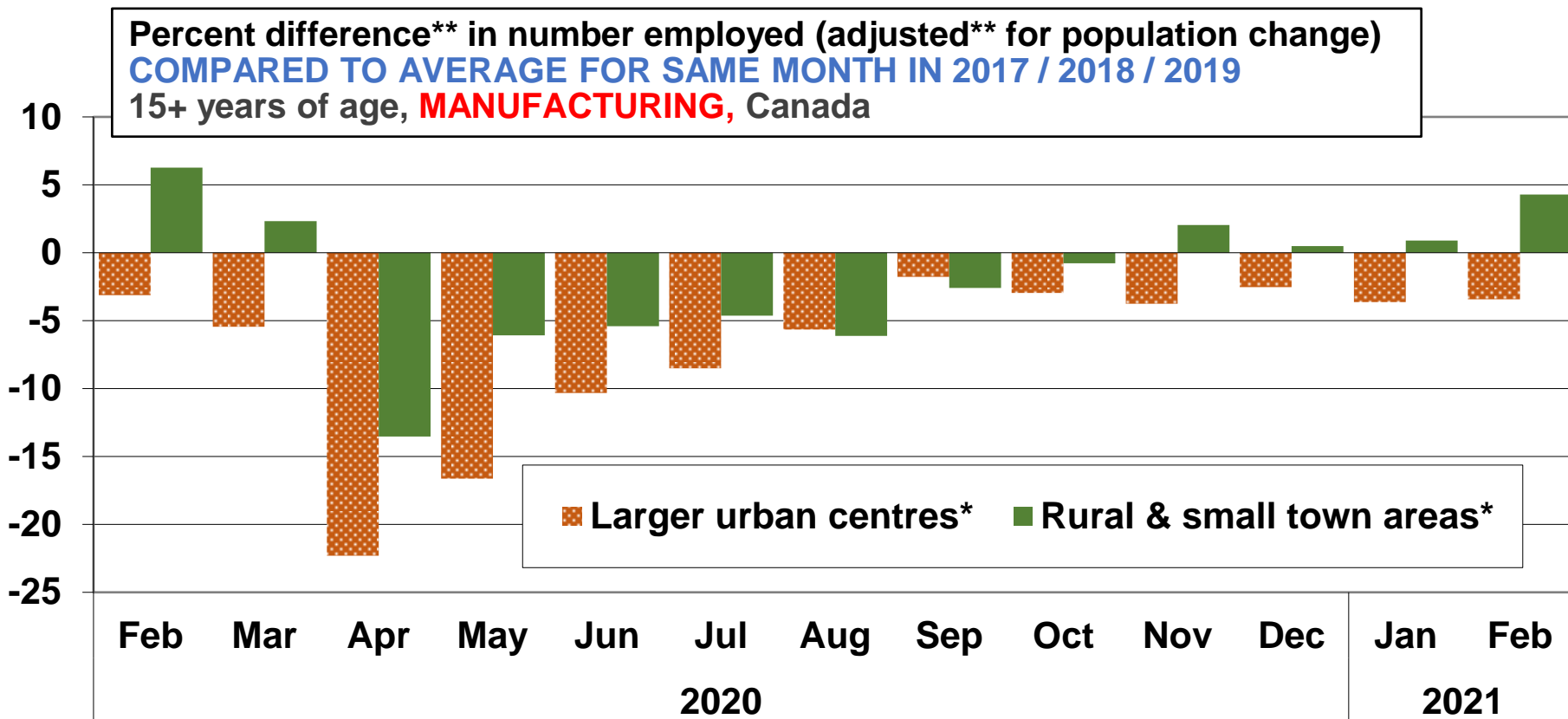
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
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In most months, the **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **MANUFACTURING** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been less than in larger urban centres



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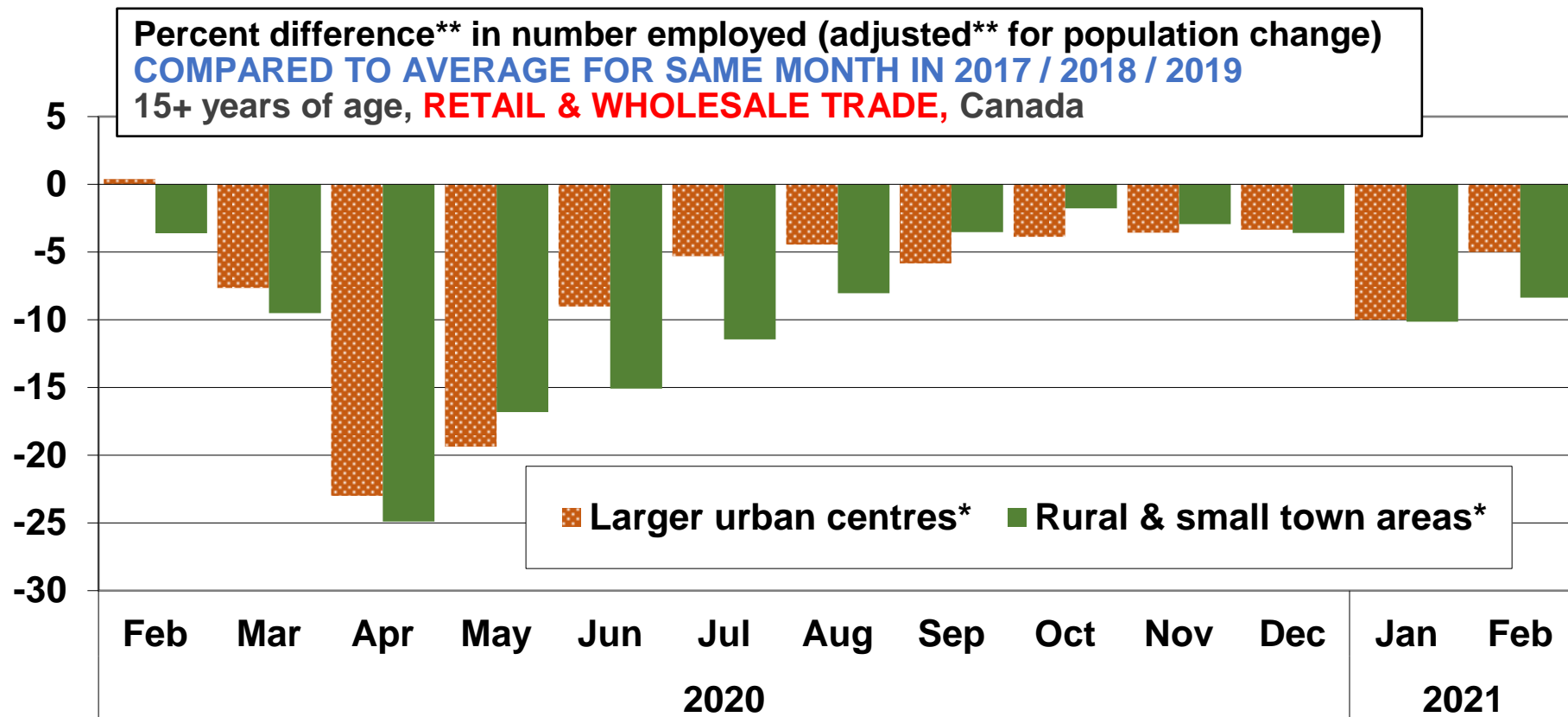
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
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The PERCENT GAP in employment in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas was greater in Feb 2021, compared to larger urban centres



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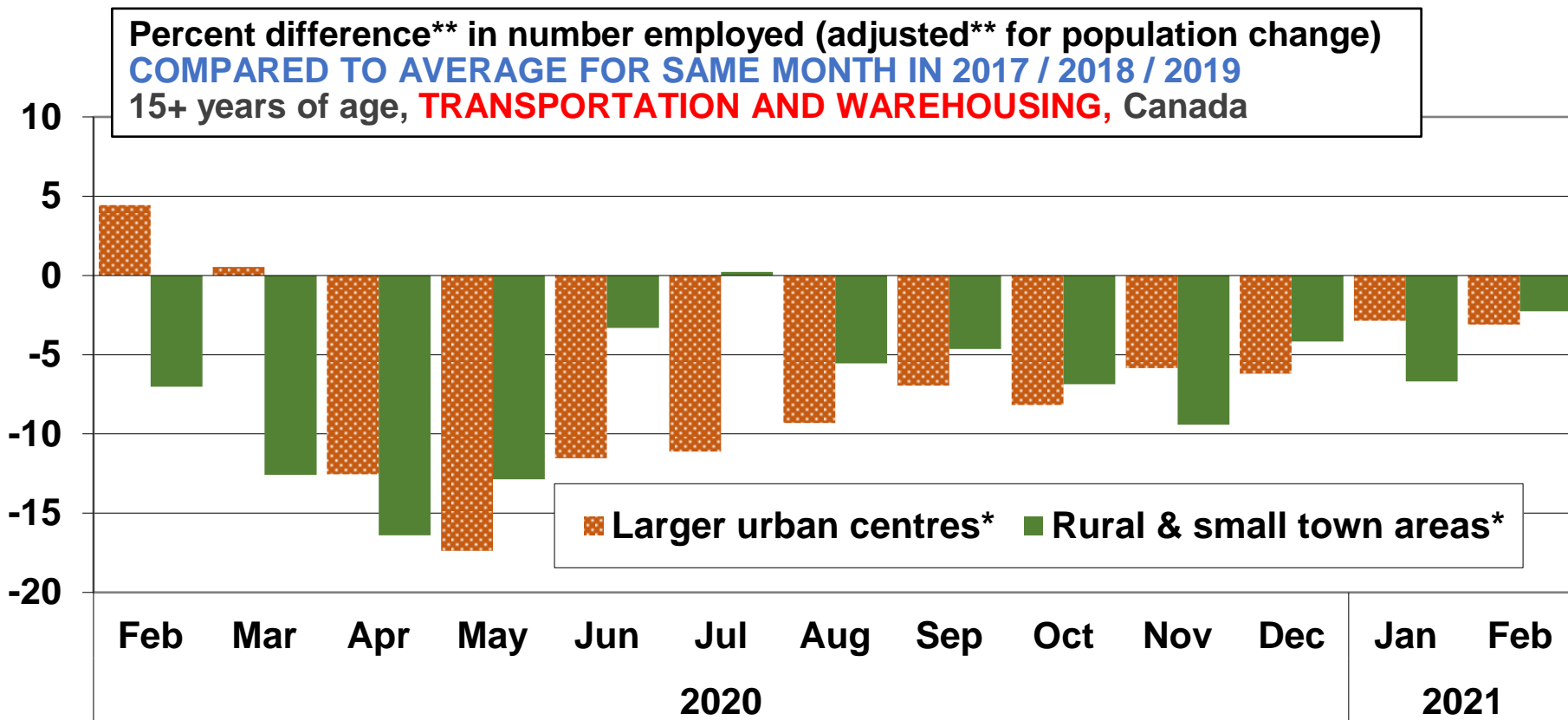
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
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The **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas was slightly less, in Feb 2021, compared to larger urban centres



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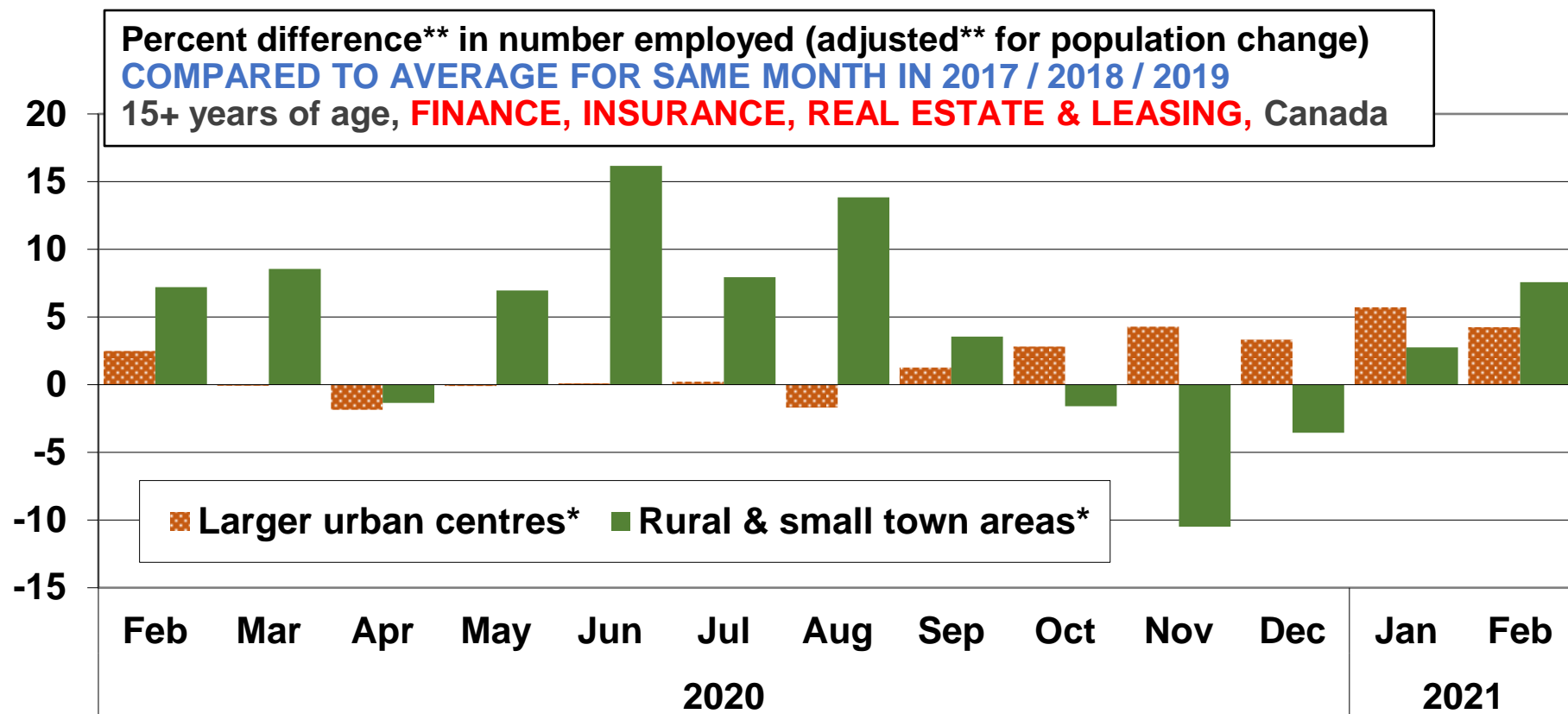
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
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# Employment in **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas was above historic levels in Jan & Feb 2021



\* **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.

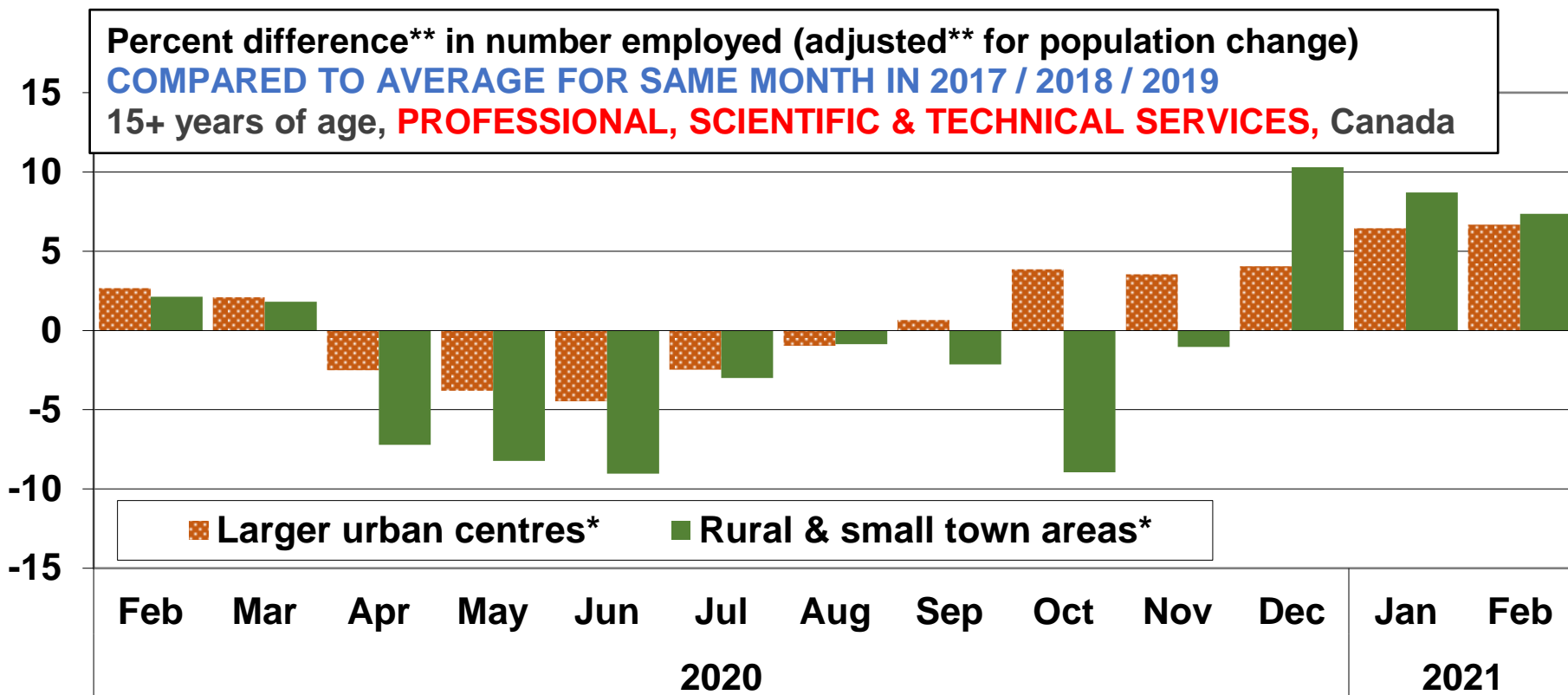
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
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# Employment in **PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been above the historic pattern since Dec 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.

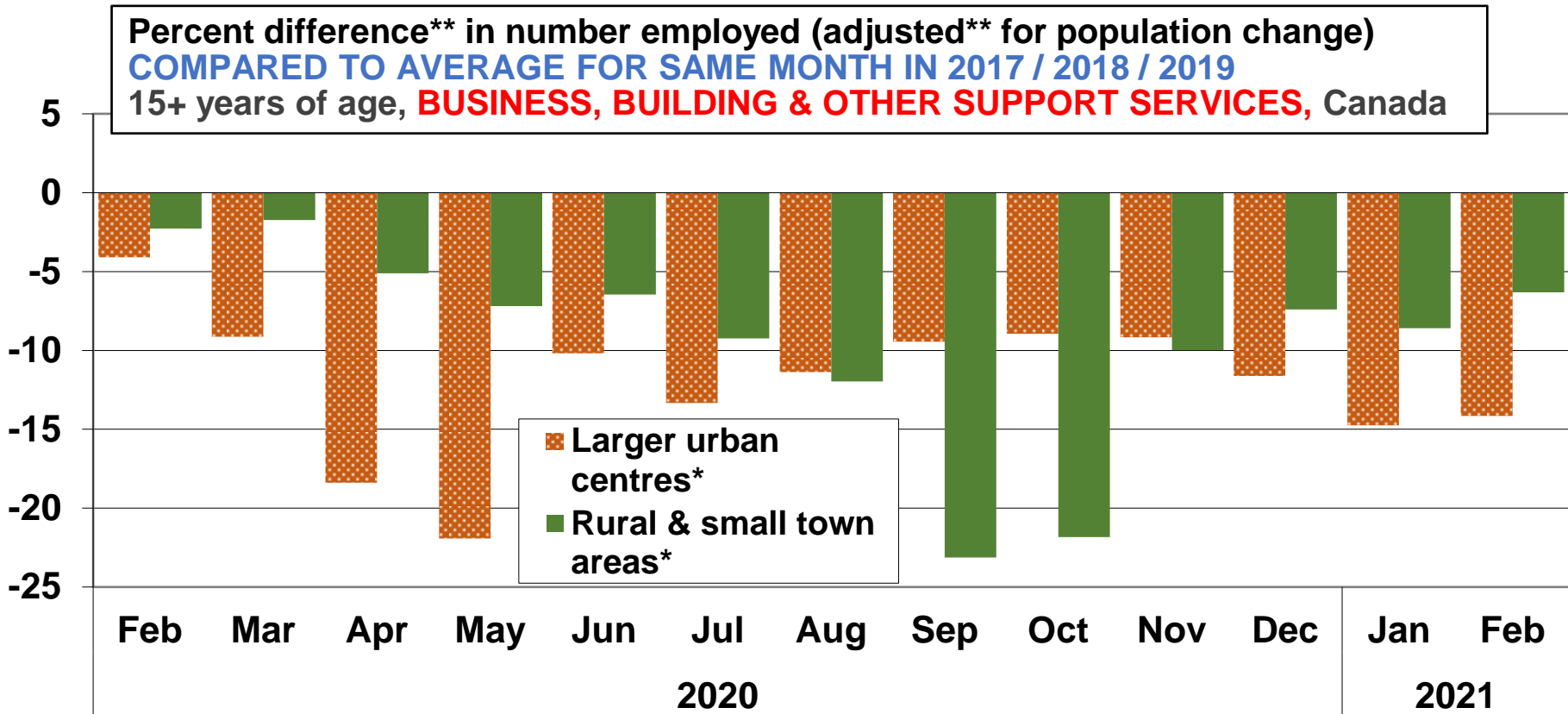
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
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The **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been less since Dec 2020, compared to larger urban centres



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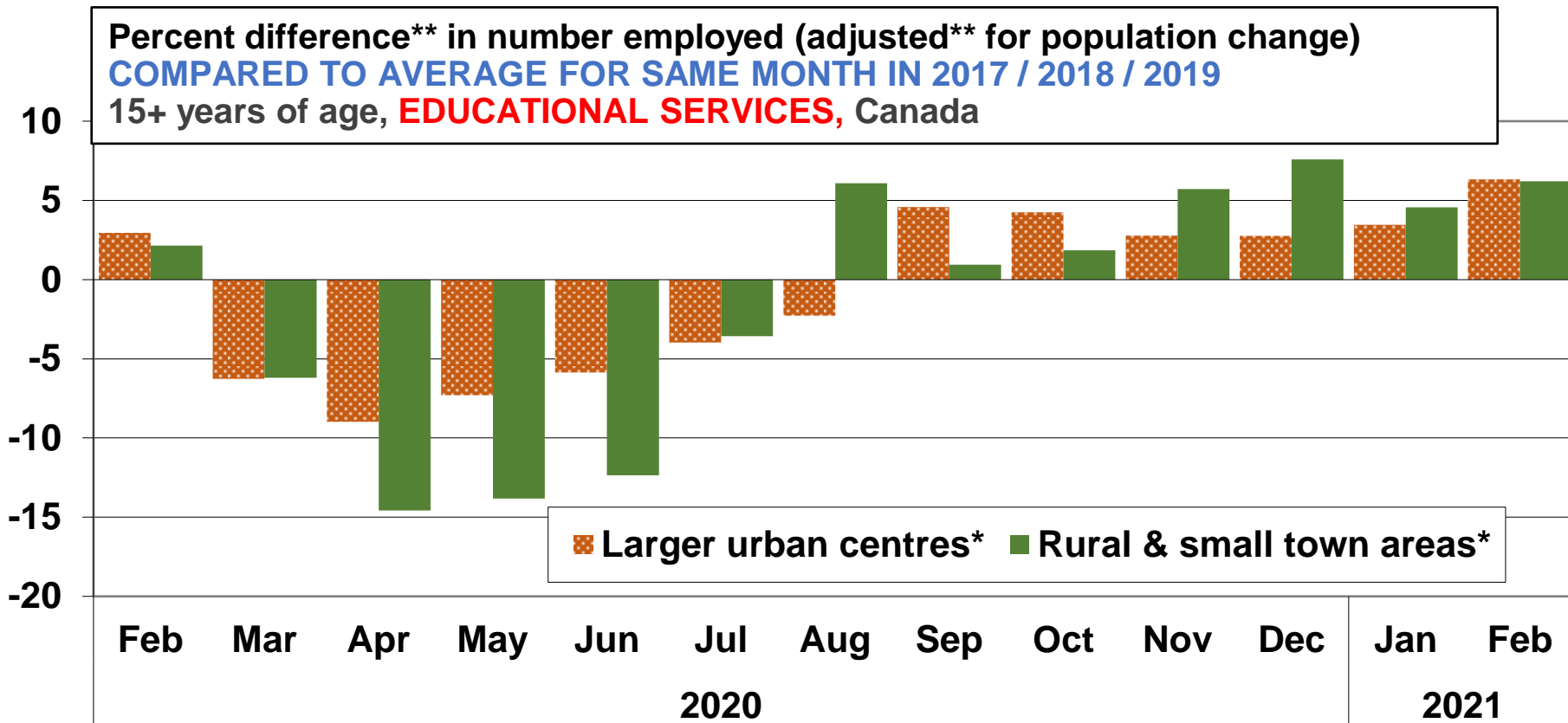
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES** (adjusted\*\* for population change)  
in Canada's rural and small town areas  
has been above the historic pattern since Aug 2020



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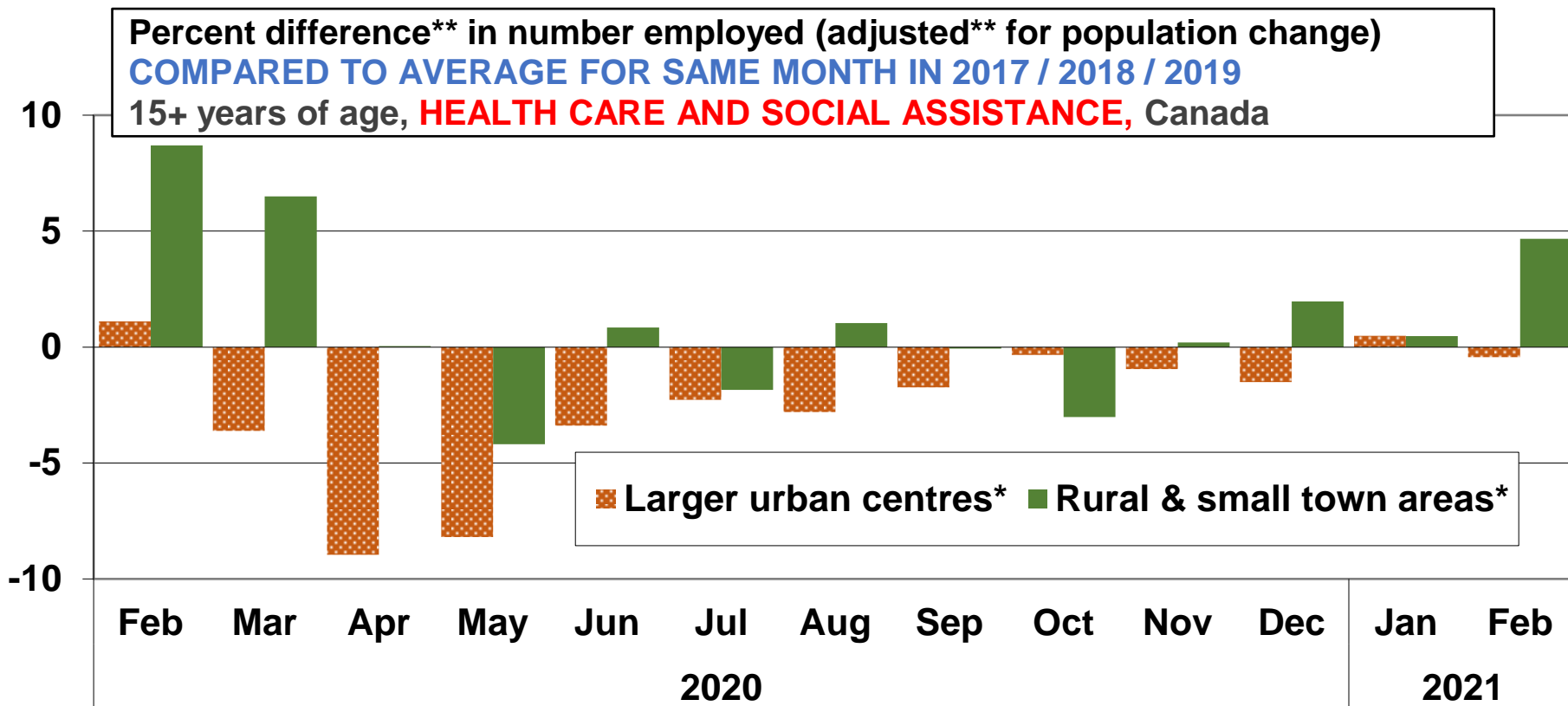
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been above the historic pattern since Nov 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.

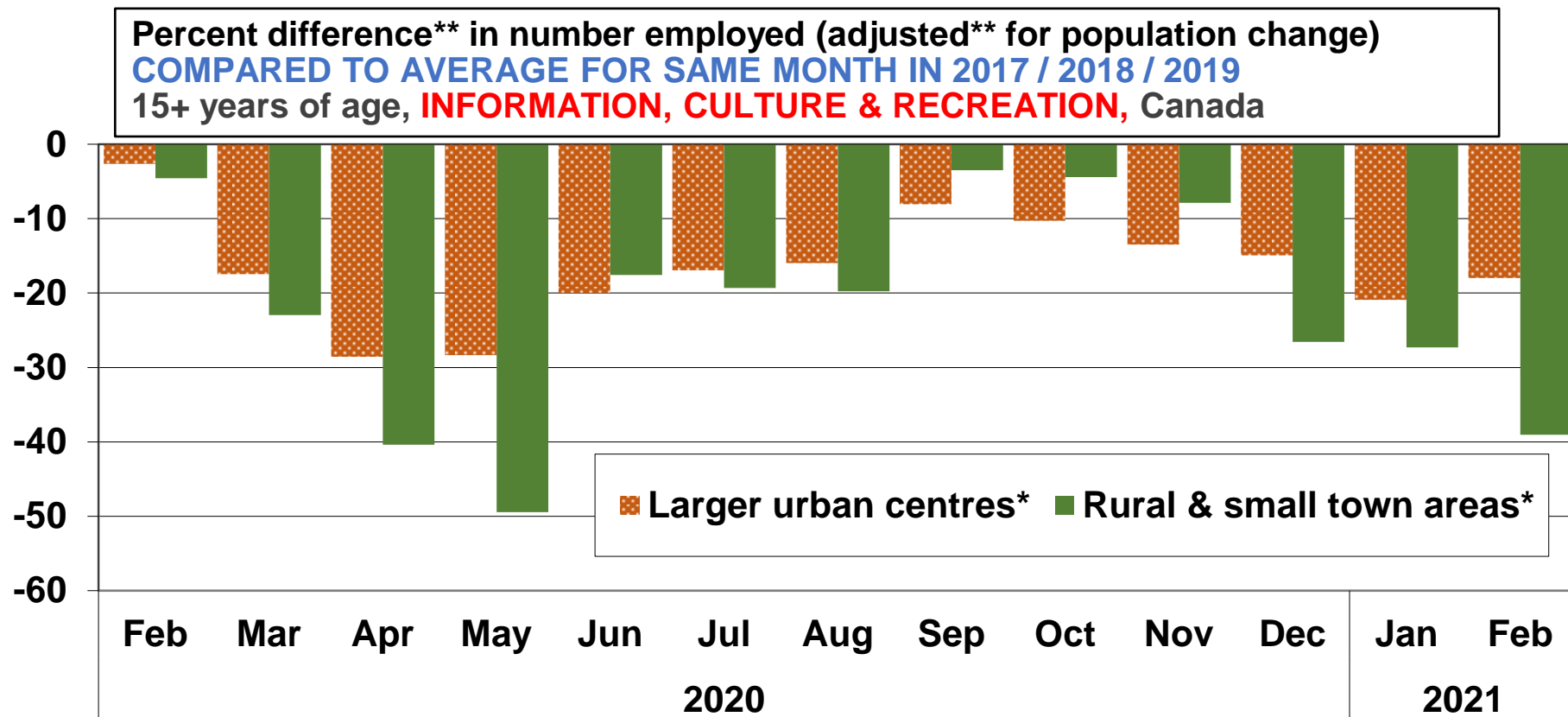
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



The **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural & small town areas has been greater, since Dec 2020, compared to 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.

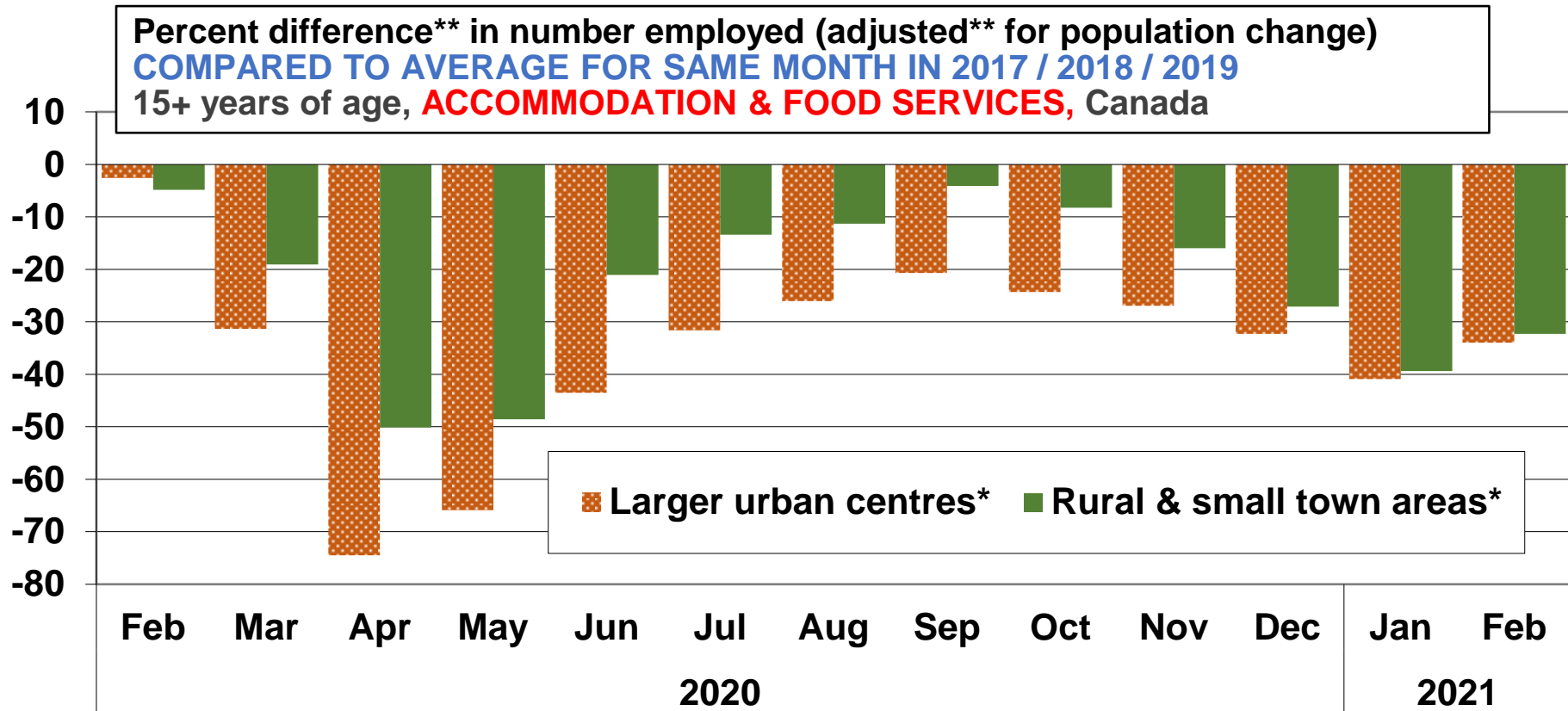
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The PERCENT GAP in employment in **ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been less than 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.

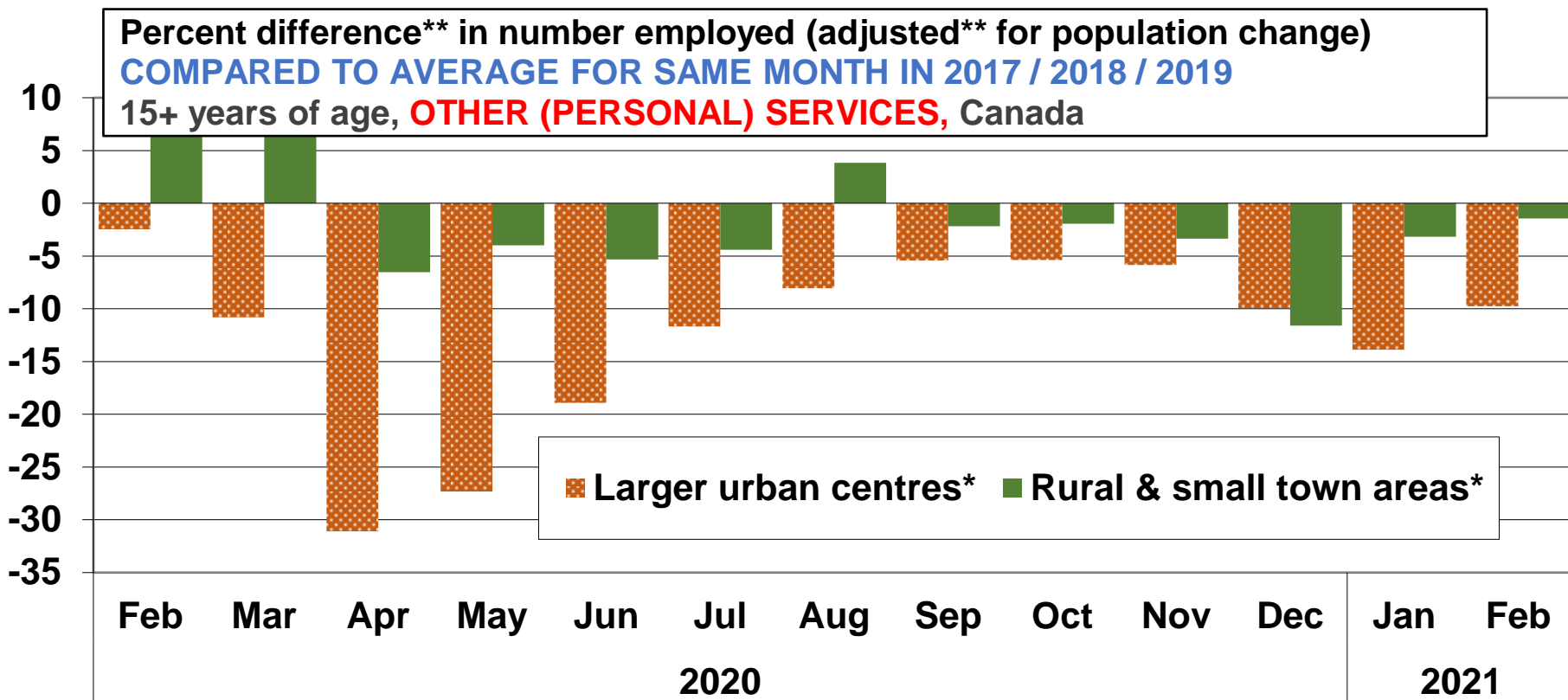
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been less (exc. Dec 2020) than 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.

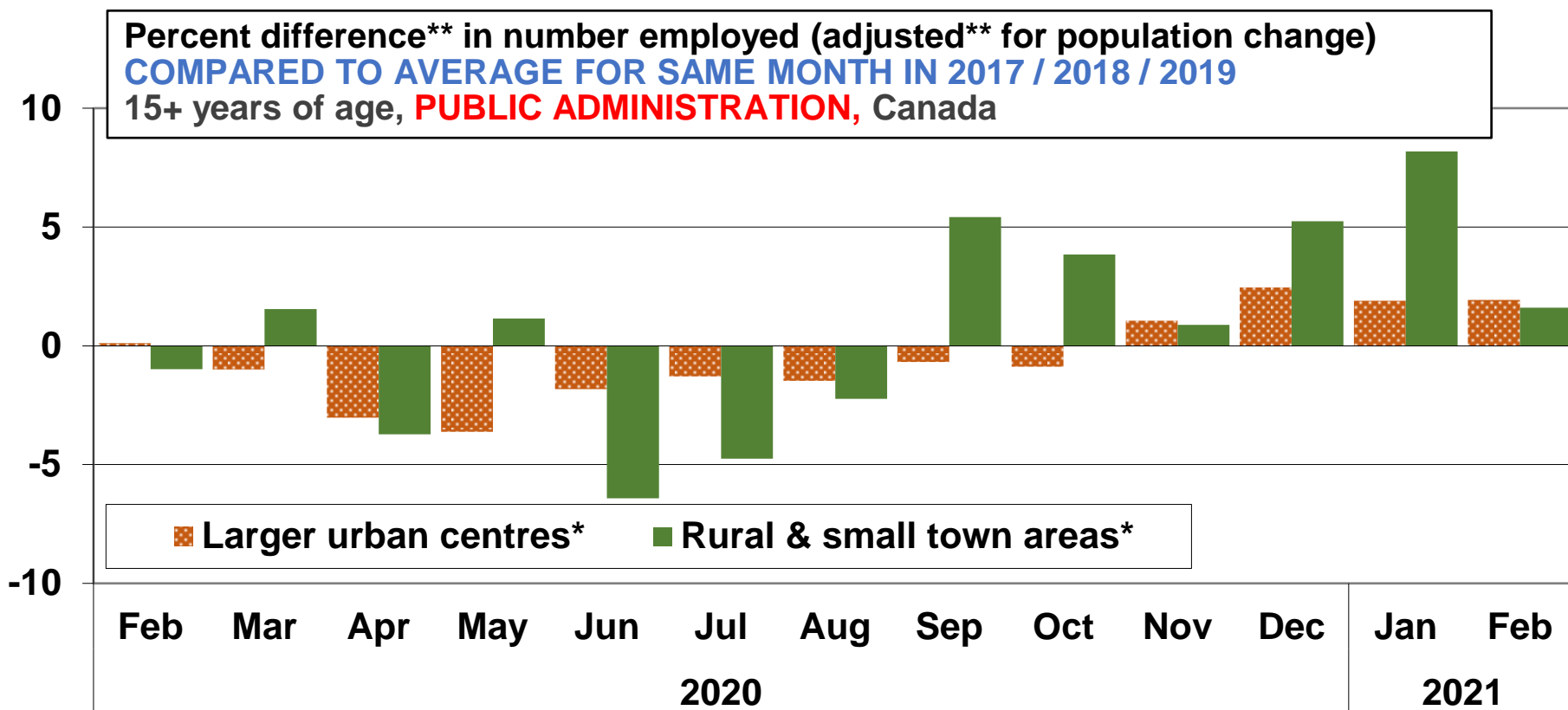
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The level of employment in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been above the historic pattern since Sep 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.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# **COVID-19 Impact:**

**Estimated impact on number employed by sector:  
compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019  
(adjusted for change in population)**

## **Summary table**

**Which sectors<sup>1</sup> in rural and small town<sup>2</sup> (RST) areas experienced the largest CHANGE<sup>3</sup> in NUMBER EMPLOYED (adjusted for population change) in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Canada**

Industry sector <sup>1</sup>	2020											2021	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST CHANGE(3) in NUMBER EMPLOYED (,000) in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
<b>All industry sectors</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-56</b>	<b>-329</b>	<b>-278</b>	<b>-196</b>	<b>-171</b>	<b>-134</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>-89</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>-76</b>	<b>-89</b>	<b>-65</b>
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	-7	-25	-56	-60	-30	-20	-17	-6	-11	-20	-33	-46	-40
<b>Retail and wholesale trade</b>	-13	-32	-79	-58	-53	-41	-29	-13	-6	-10	-13	-35	-29
<b>Information, culture and recreation</b>	-3	-14	-21	-28	-13	-17	-17	-2	-3	-5	-15	-15	-21
<b>Agriculture</b>	8	-4	-3	-3	0	-3	-7	-7	-10	-4	-13	-9	-13
<b>Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas</b>	-16	-16	-30	-22	-19	-17	-25	-26	-18	-16	-8	-16	-10
<b>Business, building &amp; other support services</b>	-2	-1	-4	-6	-5	-8	-10	-18	-17	-8	-6	-6	-5
<b>Construction</b>	17	22	-31	-21	-25	-26	-26	-15	0	-3	-6	13	-5
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	-10	-17	-21	-16	-4	0	-7	-6	-9	-12	-6	-9	-3
<b>Other (personal) services</b>	10	10	-8	-5	-7	-6	5	-3	-2	-4	-14	-4	-2
<b>Public administration</b>	-1	2	-4	1	-7	-5	-3	6	4	1	5	8	2
<b>Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing</b>	6	7	-1	6	14	6	11	3	-1	-9	-3	2	7
<b>Professional, scientific &amp; technical services</b>	2	2	-7	-8	-9	-3	-1	-2	-8	-1	11	9	8
<b>Utilities</b>	-6	-8	-7	-6	-7	-9	-4	1	3	1	2	6	8
<b>Educational services</b>	4	-10	-22	-21	-19	-4	7	2	3	10	13	8	11
<b>Manufacturing</b>	17	6	-35	-17	-15	-13	-17	-7	-2	6	1	2	12
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	30	22	0	-14	3	-6	4	0	-10	1	7	2	16

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.

3. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374 and 14-10-0376-01.

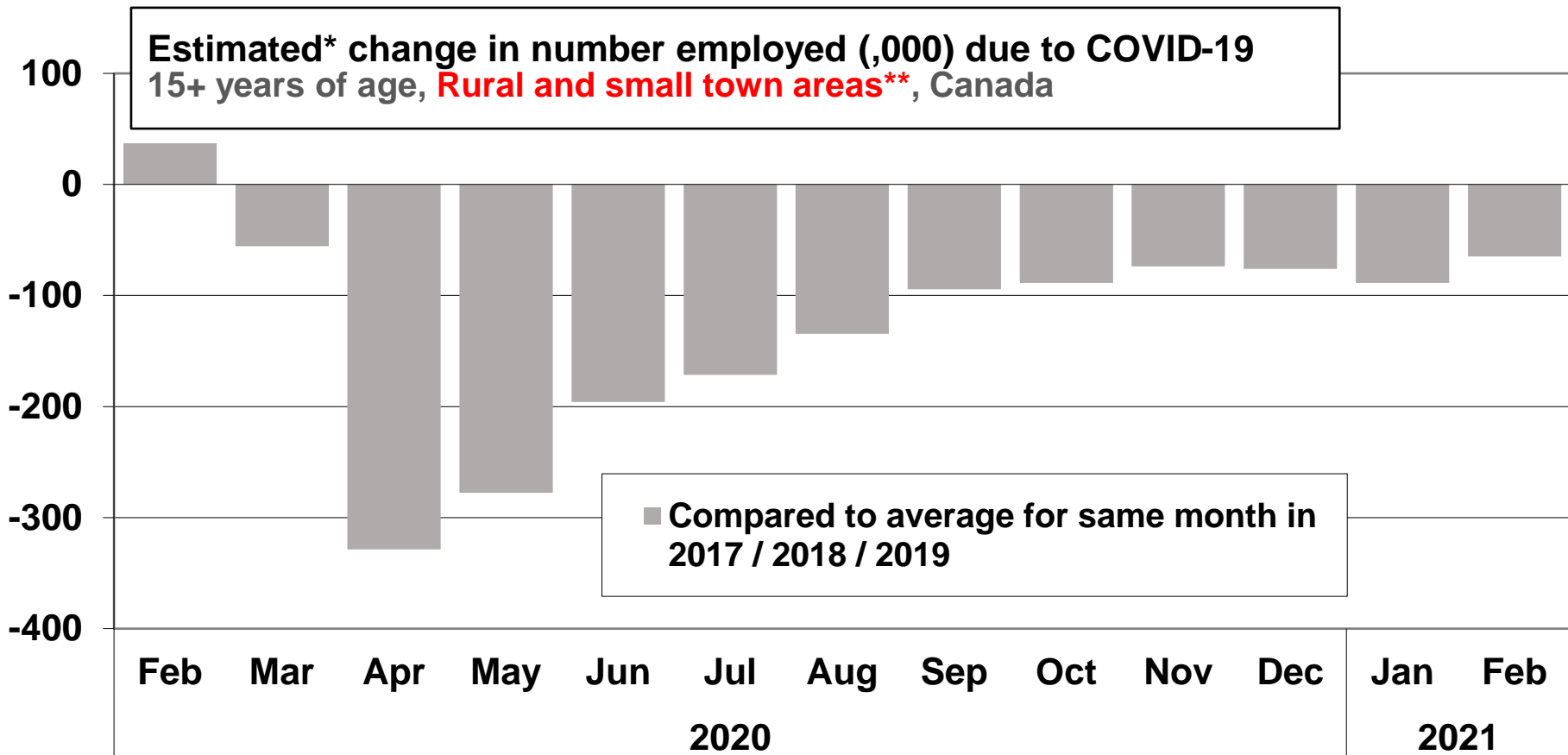


# **COVID-19 Impact:**

**Estimated impact on number employed by sector:  
compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019  
(adjusted for change in population)**

**Charts by industry sector**

# In February, 2021, the number employed in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be lower by 65 thousand due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

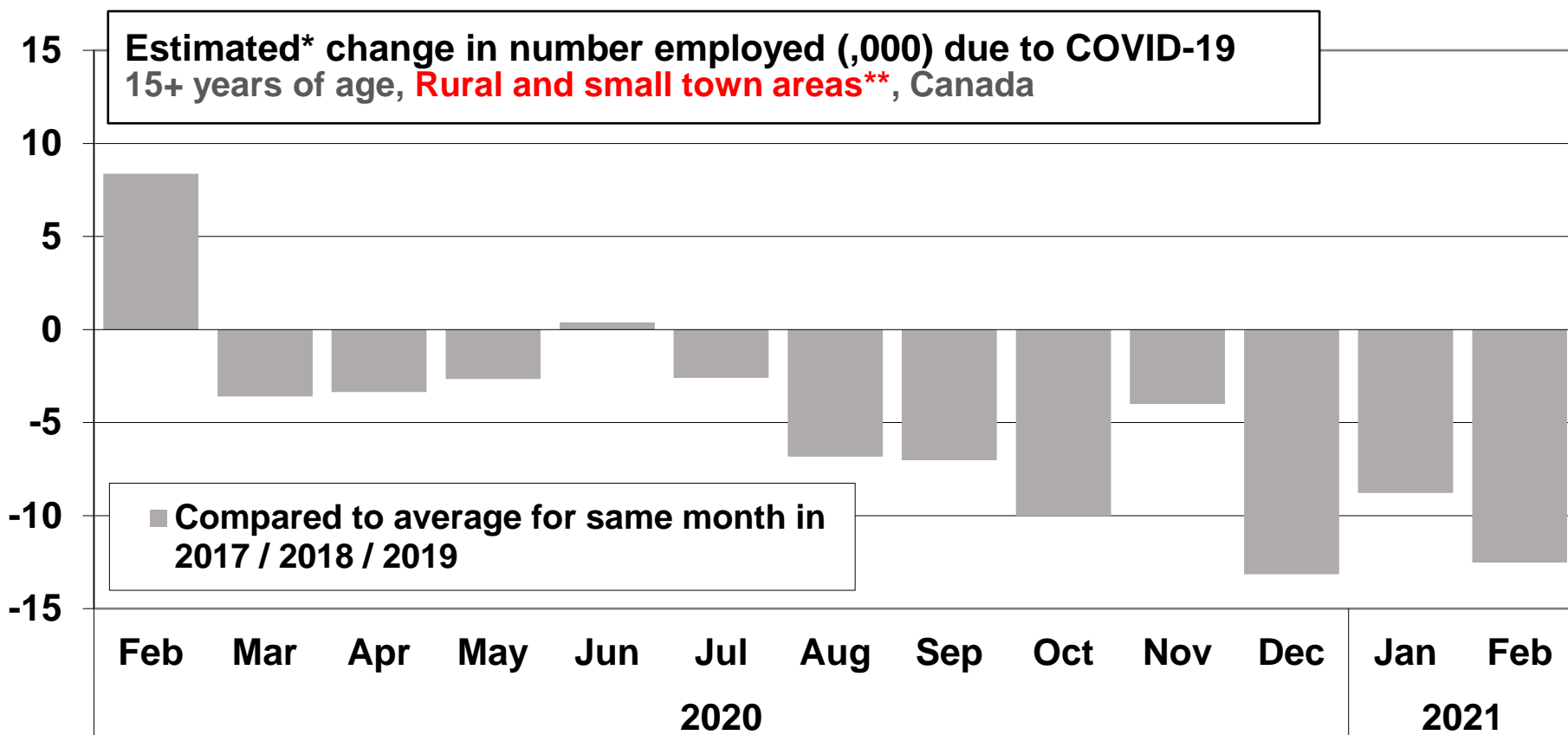
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, the number employed in **AGRICULTURE** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be lower by 13 thousand due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

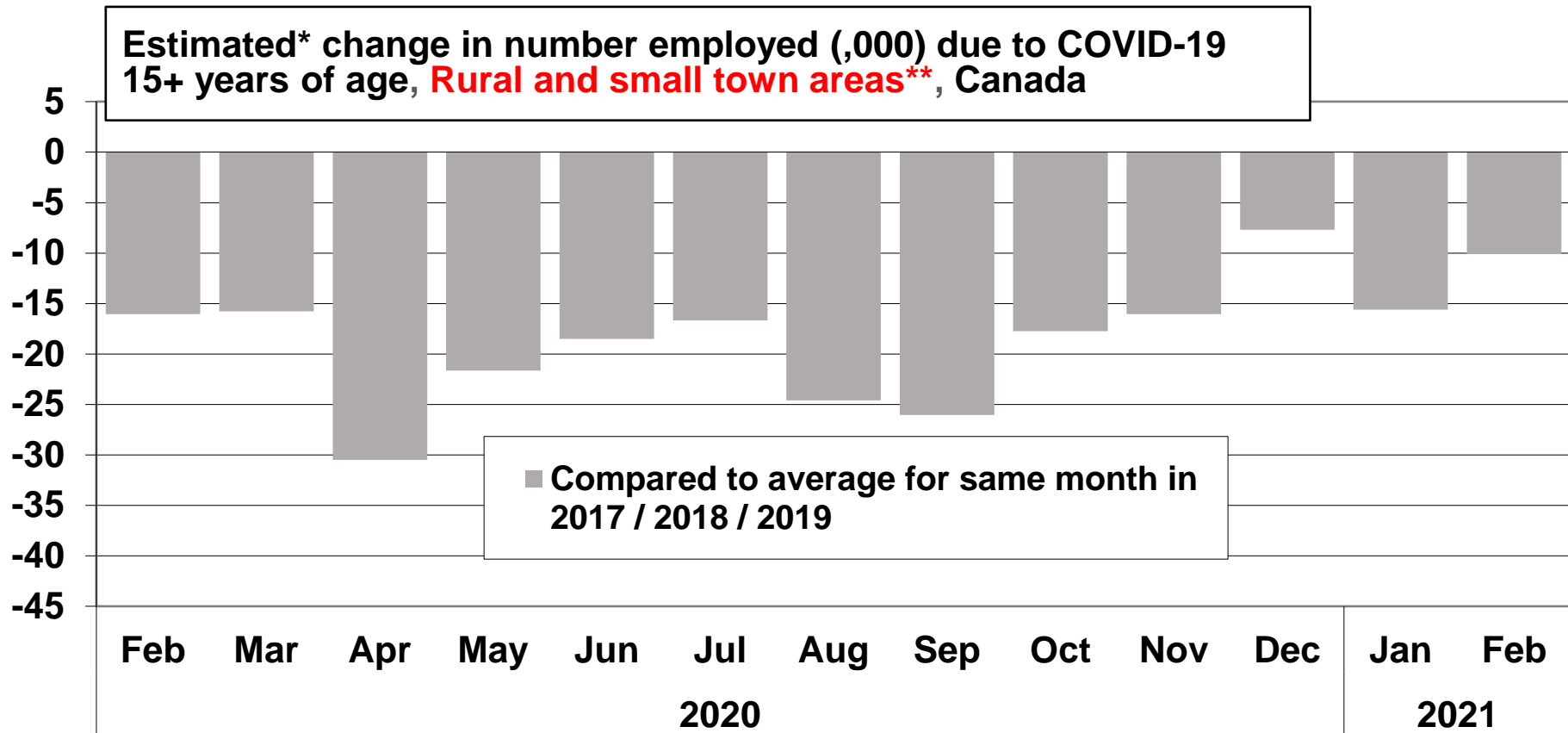
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, the number employed in **FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be lower by 10 thousand due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

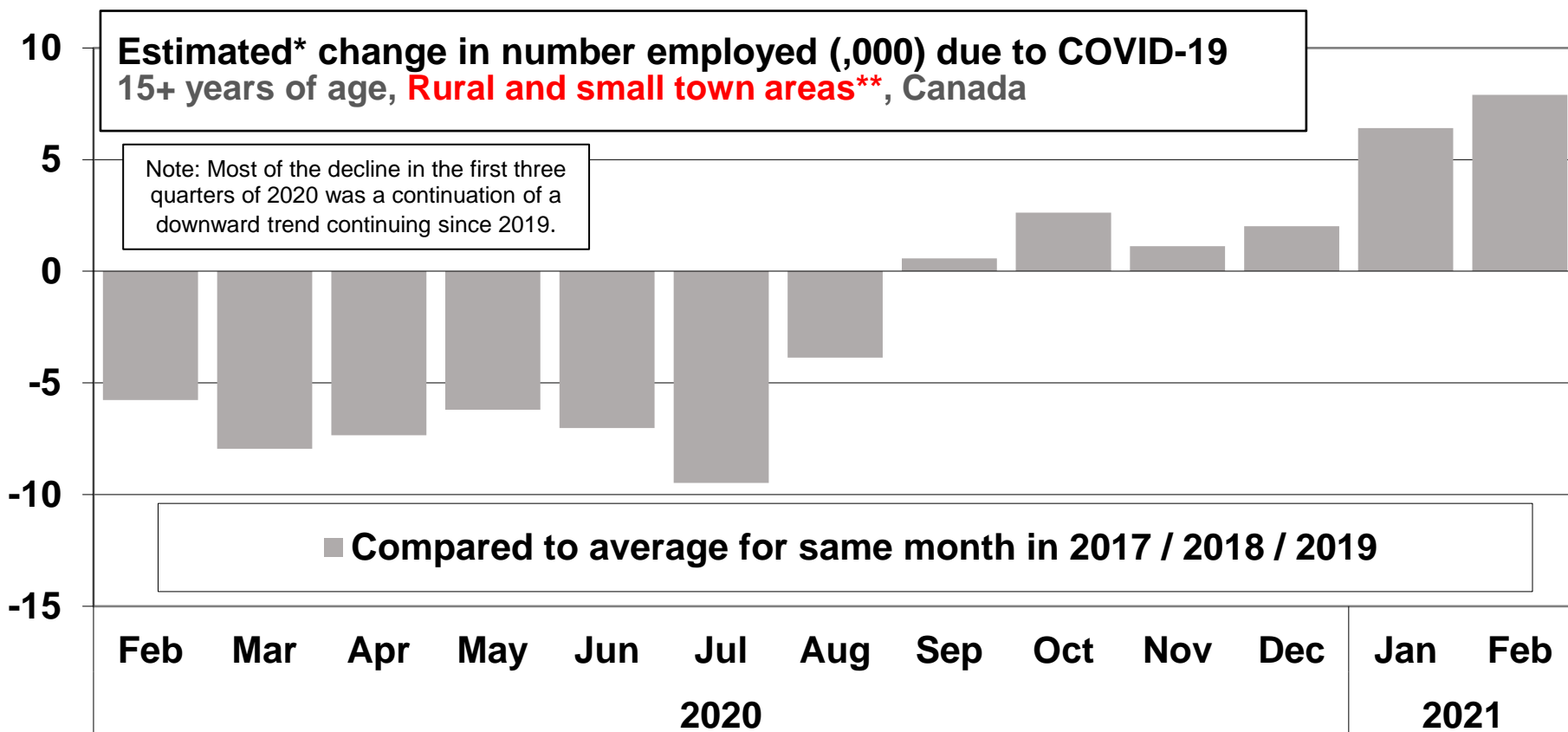
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in **UTILITIES** in rural and small town Canada has been above the historic pattern since Sep 2020



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

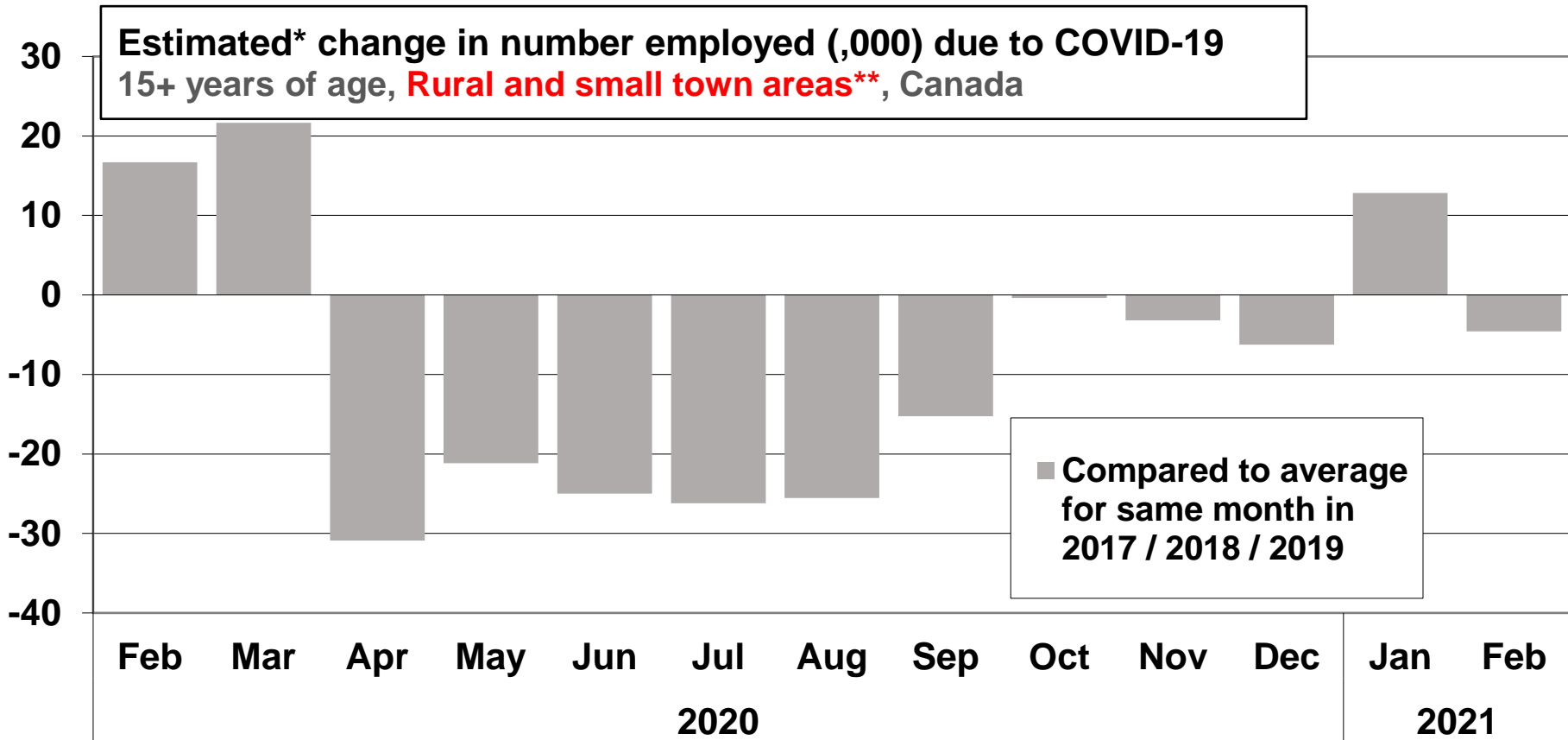
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

**The number employed in CONSTRUCTION  
in rural and small town Canada was estimated\* to be  
lower by 5 thousand in February, 2021, due to COVID-19**



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

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

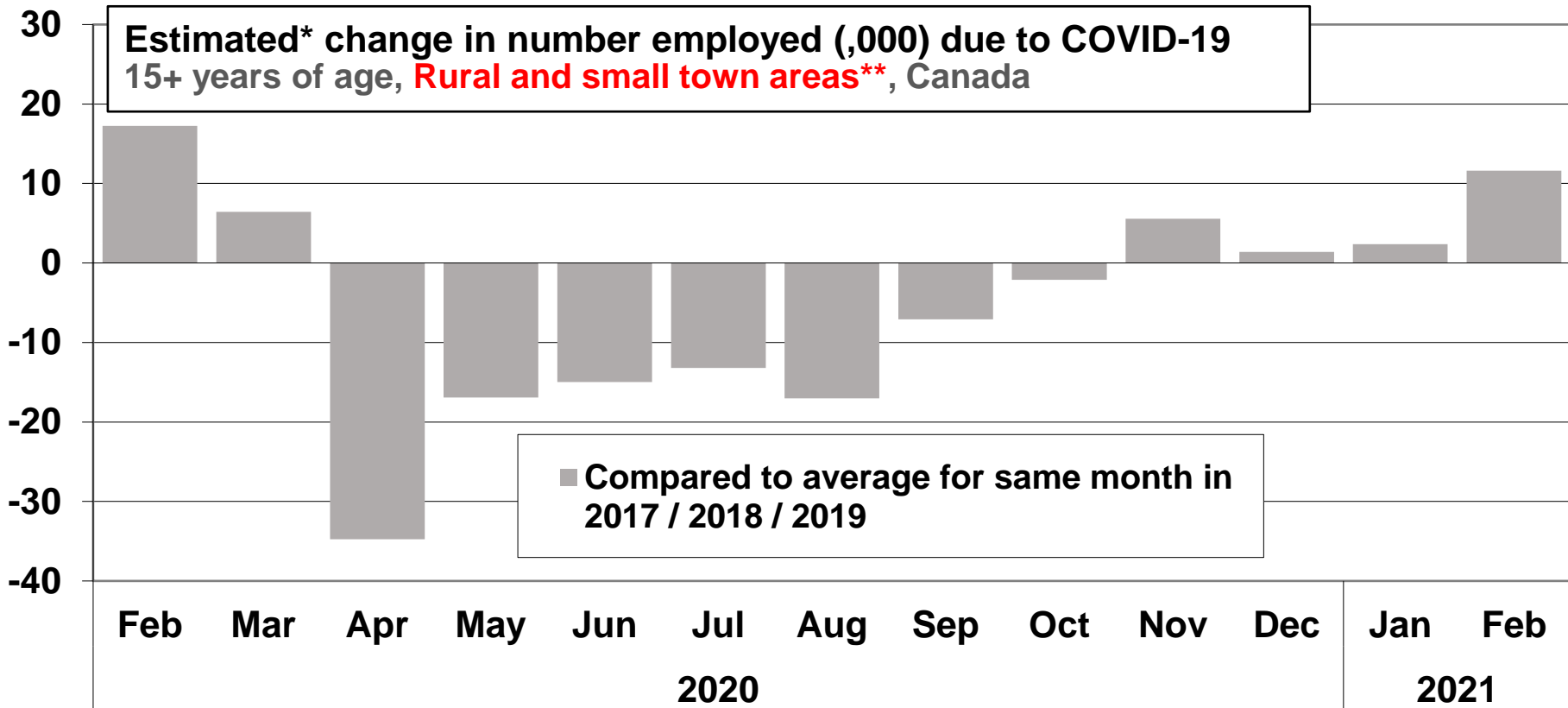
\*\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# The number employed in **MANUFACTURING** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be above the historic pattern since Nov 2020



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

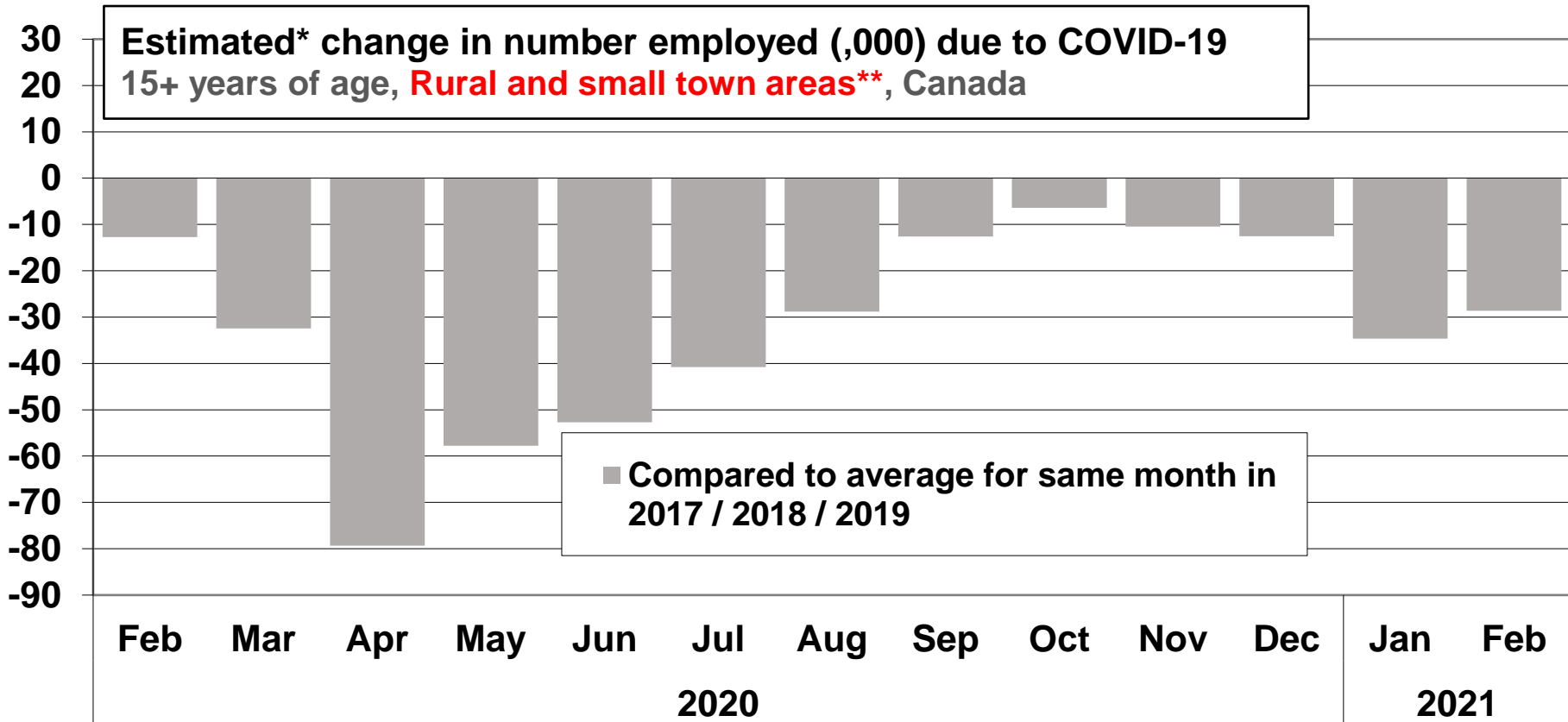
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be lower by 29 thousand in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

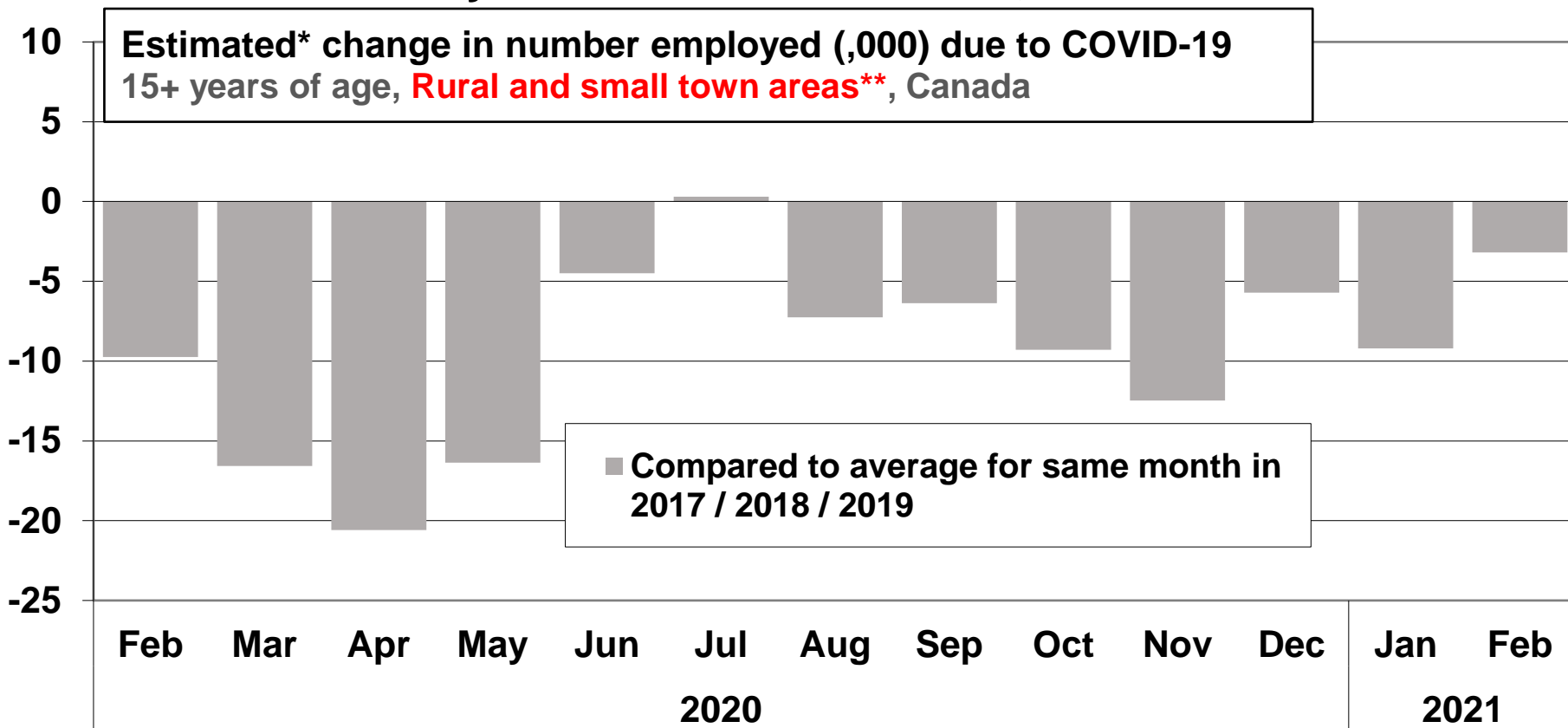
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be lower by 3 thousand in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

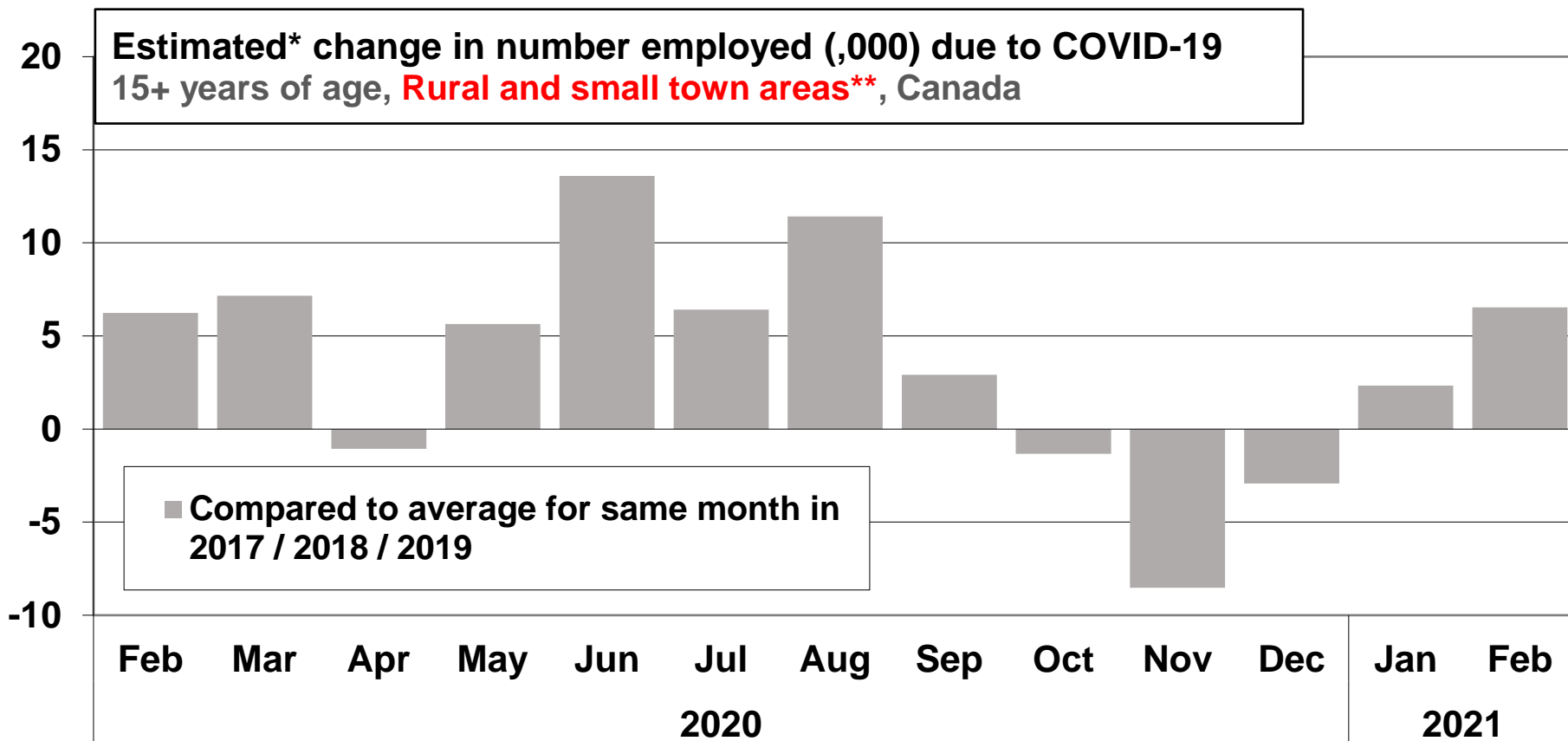
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LEASING** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be above the historic pattern in Jan & Feb 2021



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

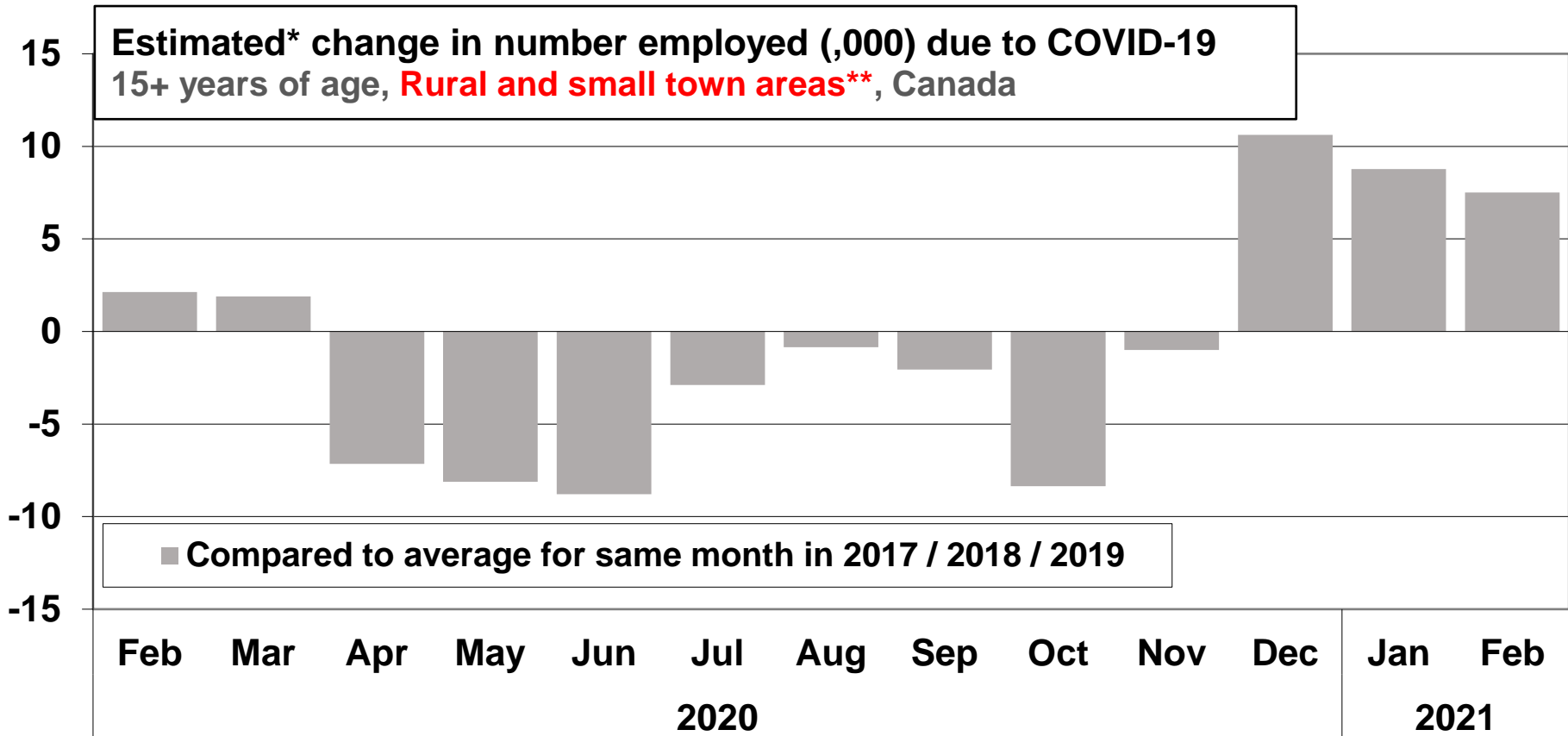
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in **PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be above the historical pattern since Dec 2020



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

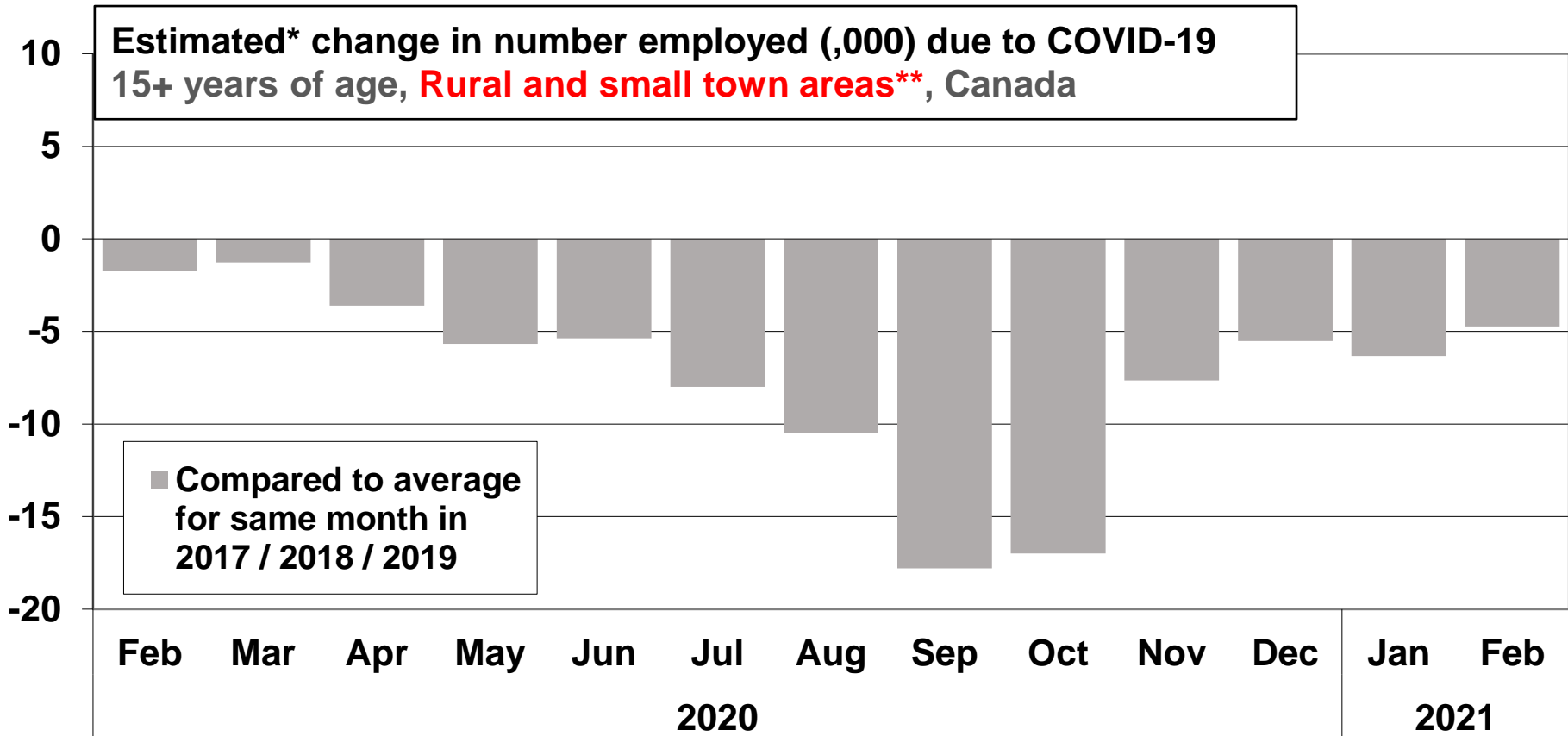
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in **BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be lower by 5 thousand in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

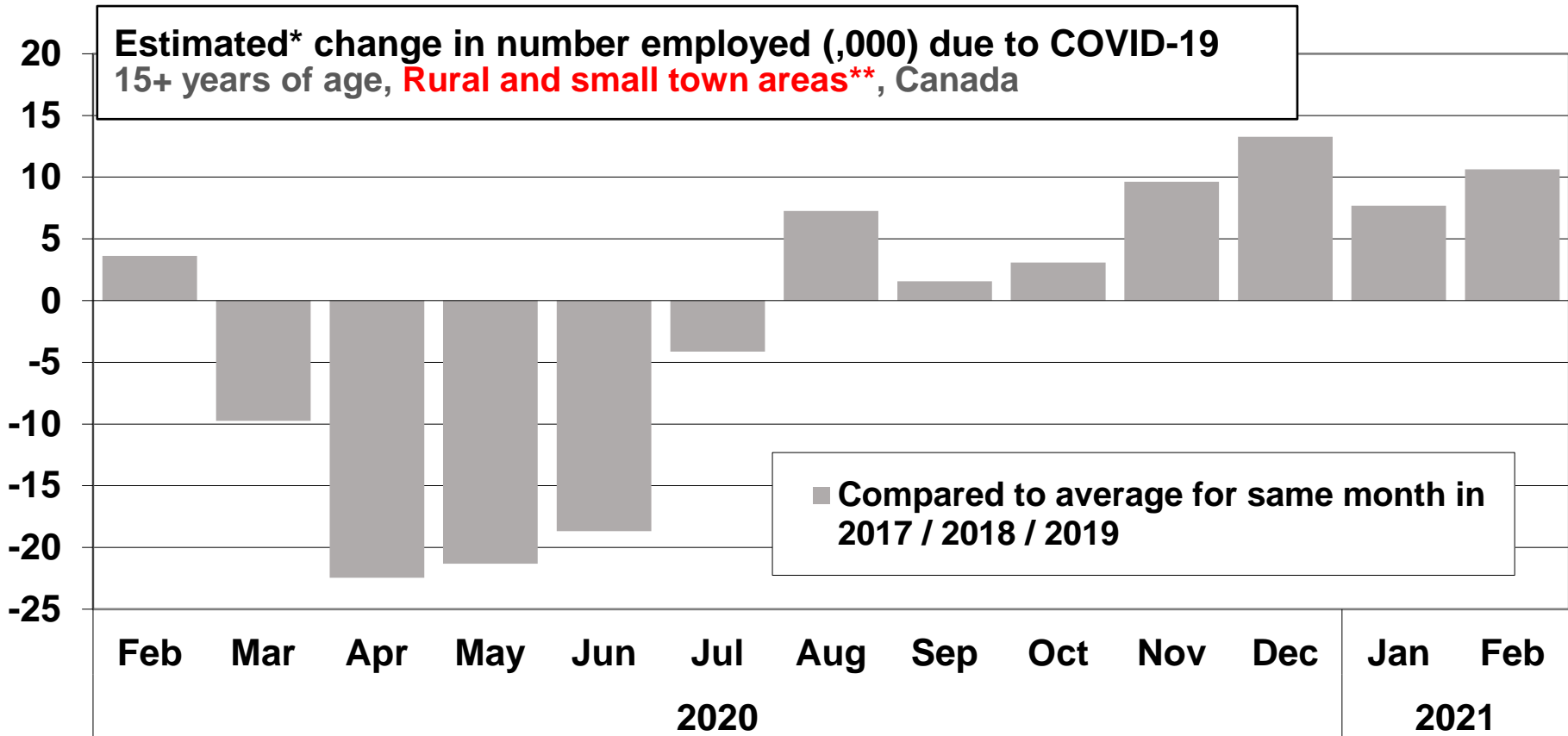
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Since Aug 2020, the number employed in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada has been above\* the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

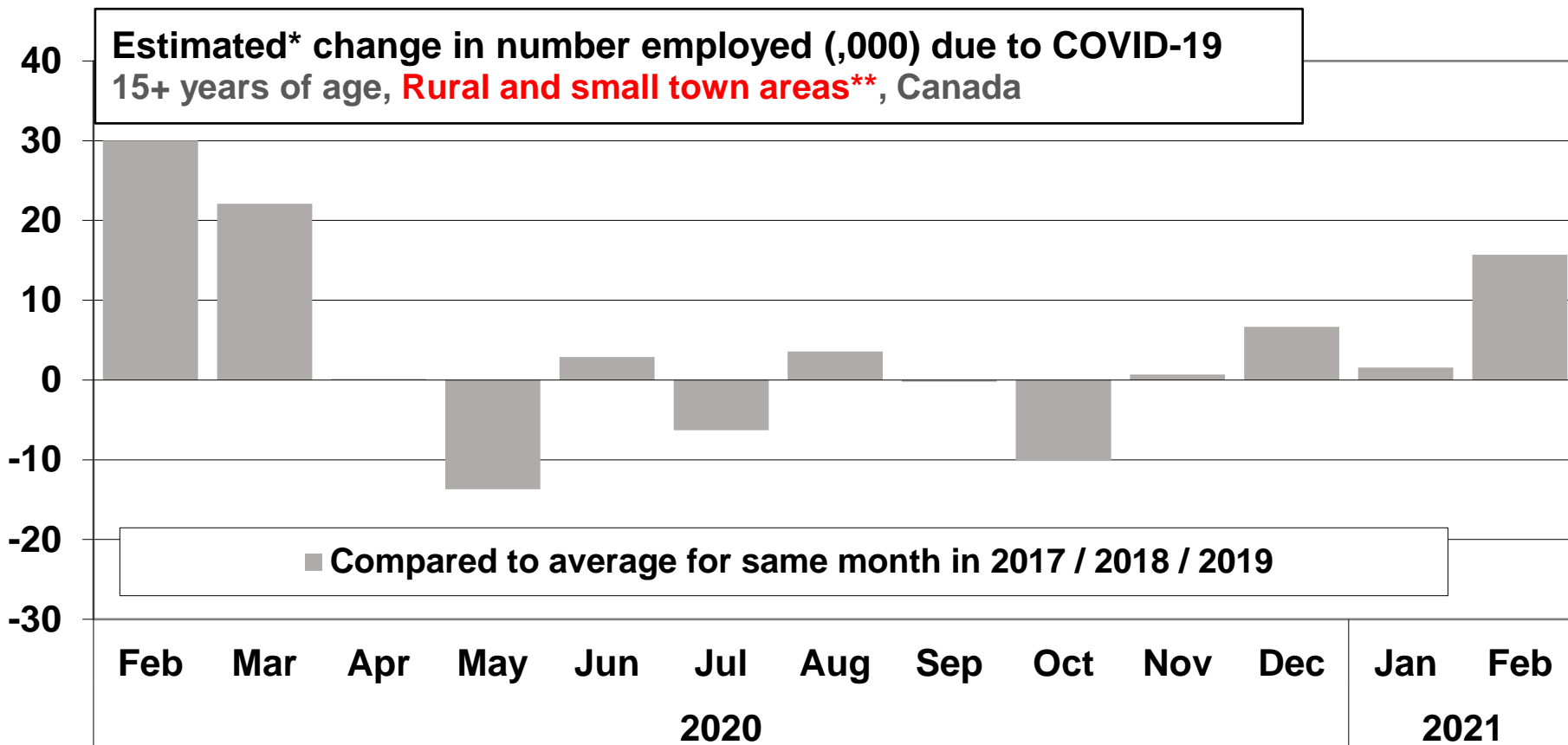
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be above the historical pattern since Nov 2020



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

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

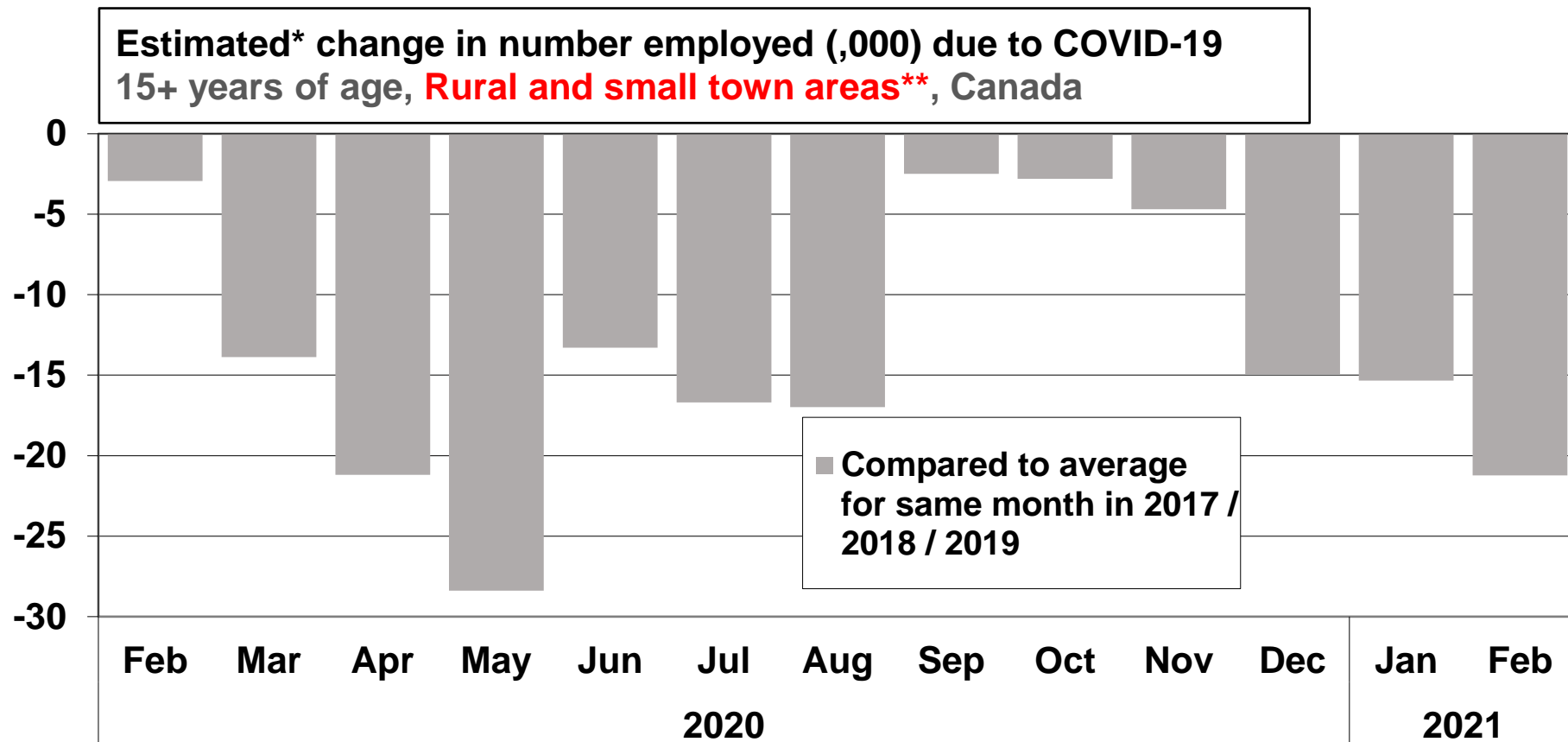
\*\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# The number employed in **INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be lower by 21 thousand in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

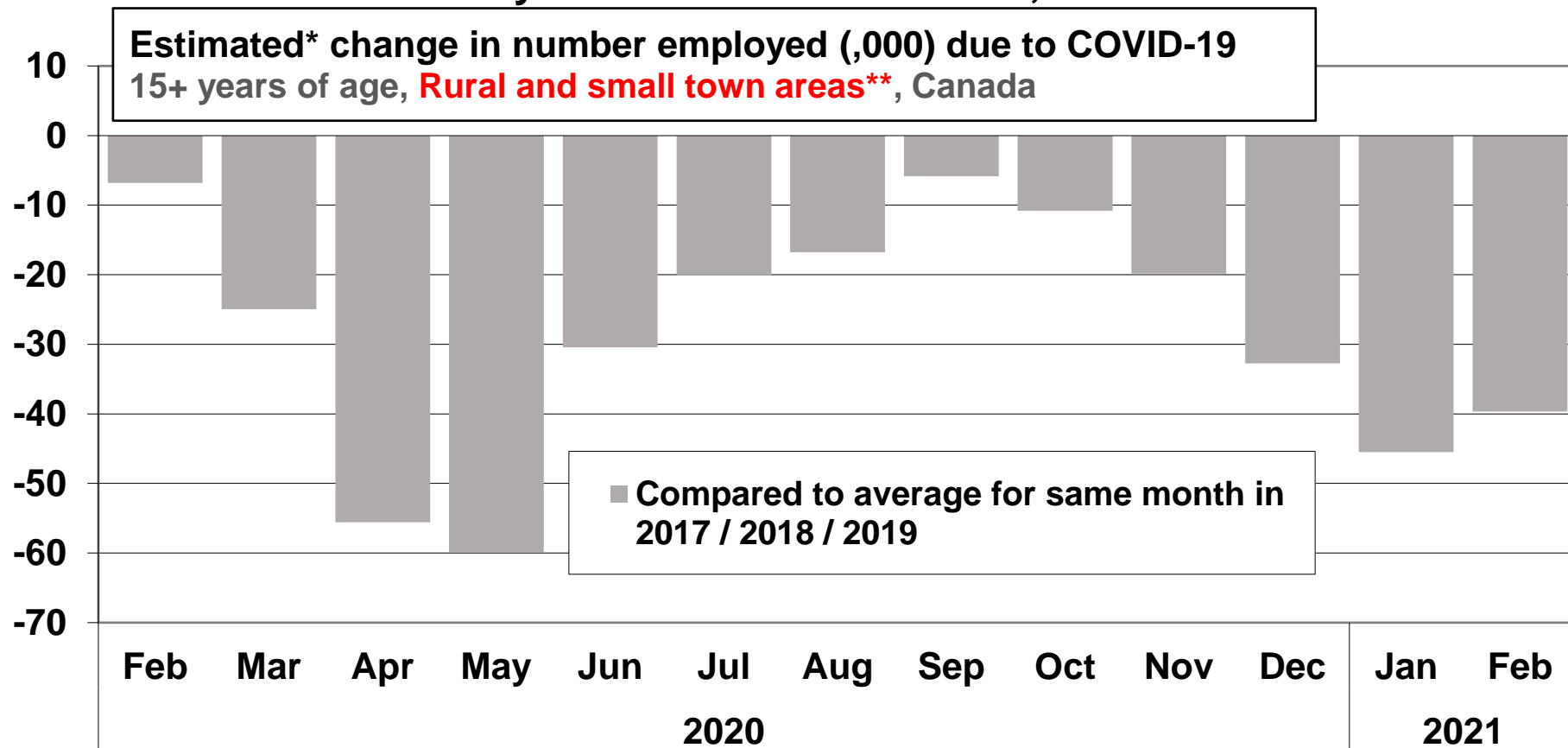
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in **ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be lower by 40 thousand in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

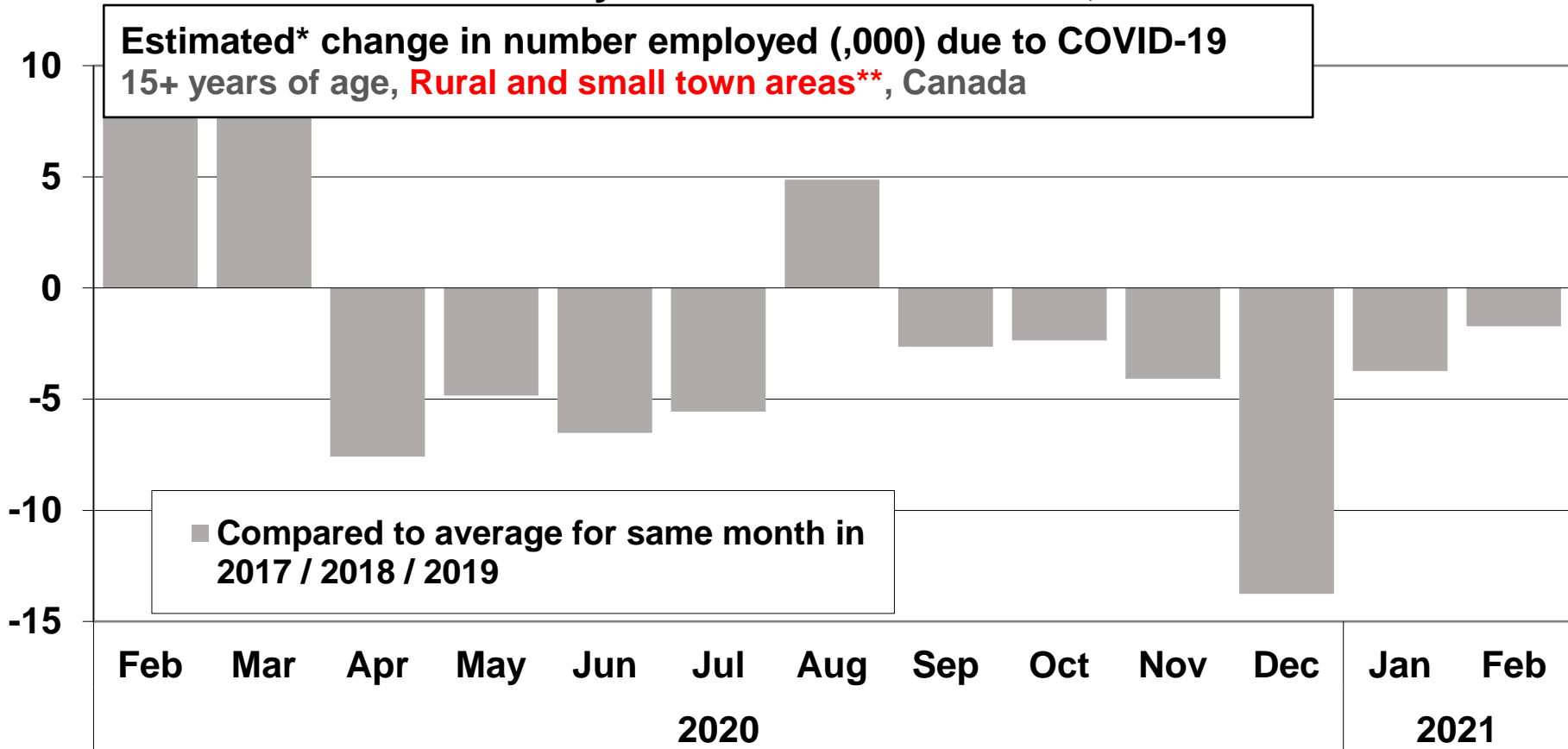
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada is estimated\* to be lower by 2 thousand in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

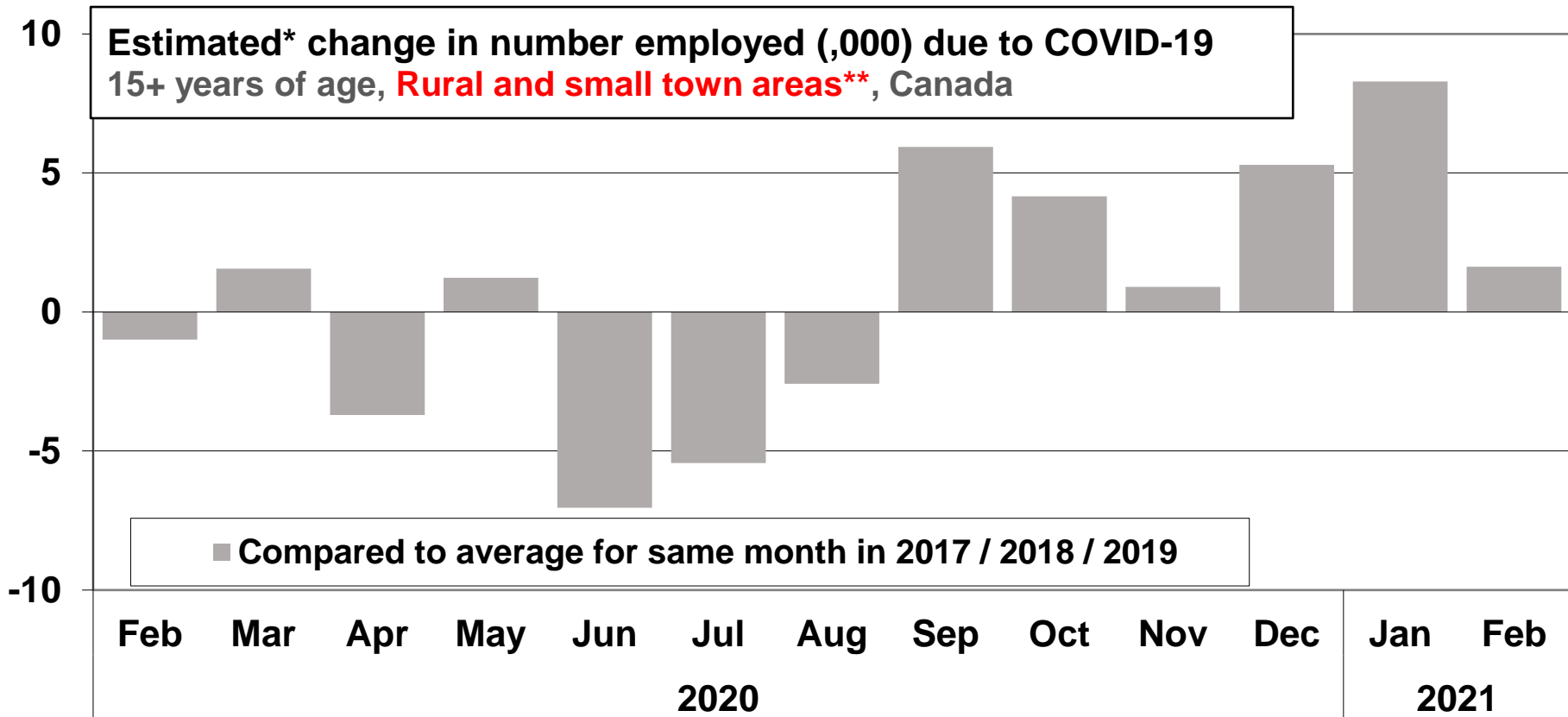
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** in rural and small town Canada has been above\* the average number employed in the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 since Sep 2020



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada.Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

**COVID-19 Impact:**  
**Gap in employment by sector:**  
**compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**  
**DATA TABLES by industry sector**  
**(readable tables are available upon request)**

**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in ALL INDUSTRY SECTORS in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
2	<b>All areas</b>	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	<b>LUC</b>	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	<b>RST</b>	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month</b>												
6	<b>All areas</b>	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	<b>LUC</b>	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	<b>RST</b>	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		<b>Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)</b>												
10	<b>All areas</b>	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	<b>LUC</b>	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	<b>RST</b>	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		<b>Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
14	<b>All areas</b>	18,200	18,231	18,356	18,766	18,953	18,882	18,858	18,743	18,760	18,735	18,717	18,139	18,200
15	<b>LUC</b>	15,661	15,689	15,819	16,112	16,254	16,182	16,170	16,081	16,122	16,142	16,139	15,608	15,661
16	<b>RST</b>	2,539	2,542	2,537	2,654	2,699	2,700	2,688	2,662	2,638	2,593	2,578	2,531	2,539
17		<b>Number employed (,000) in given month</b>												
18	<b>All areas</b>	18,850	17,796	15,969	16,603	17,742	18,038	18,218	18,476	18,556	18,540	18,432	17,942	18,252
19	<b>LUC</b>	16,355	15,399	13,852	14,326	15,319	15,598	15,776	16,012	16,113	16,118	16,028	15,610	15,886
20	<b>RST</b>	2,495	2,397	2,117	2,277	2,423	2,440	2,443	2,463	2,443	2,422	2,405	2,333	2,366
21		<b>Difference in number employed (,000)</b>												
22	<b>All areas</b>	650	-435	-2,387	-2,162	-1,210	-843	-640	-267	-204	-195	-284	-196	52
23	<b>LUC</b>	694	-290	-1,967	-1,785	-935	-583	-394	-69	-9	-24	-111	2	225
24	<b>RST</b>	-44	-145	-420	-377	-276	-260	-246	-198	-195	-172	-173	-198	-173
25		<b>Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)</b>												
26	<b>All areas</b>	3.5	-2.4	-13.9	-12.2	-6.6	-4.6	-3.5	-1.4	-1.1	-1.0	-1.5	-1.1	0.3
27	<b>LUC</b>	4.3	-1.9	-13.3	-11.7	-5.9	-3.7	-2.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	1.4
28	<b>RST</b>	-1.8	-5.9	-18.1	-15.3	-10.8	-10.1	-9.6	-7.7	-7.7	-6.8	-6.9	-8.2	-7.1
29		<b>Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)</b>												
30	<b>All areas</b>	0.6	-5.4	-16.8	-15.0	-9.3	-7.2	-6.0	-4.0	-3.6	-3.5	-4.0	-4.9	-3.5
31	<b>LUC</b>	0.3	-5.9	-17.3	-15.7	-9.7	-7.4	-6.2	-4.1	-3.7	-3.7	-4.2	-5.3	-3.8
32	<b>RST</b>	1.5	-2.3	-14.2	-11.3	-7.7	-6.7	-5.2	-3.7	-3.5	-2.9	-3.1	-3.7	-2.6
33		<b>Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19 : Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change. For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)</b>												
34	<b>All areas</b>	103	-964	-2,875	-2,650	-1,709	-1,331	-1,118	-741	-672	-656	-735	-887	-643
35	<b>LUC</b>	48	-924	-2,563	-2,384	-1,524	-1,172	-998	-661	-599	-599	-676	-821	-601
36	<b>RST</b>	37	-56	-329	-278	-196	-171	-134	-94	-89	-74	-76	-89	-65

\* **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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in AGRICULTURE in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month</b>												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		<b>Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)</b>												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		<b>Number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
14	All areas	263	268	284	303	302	306	307	300	297	281	275	264	263
15	LUC	95	96	105	117	115	116	117	114	111	103	97	95	95
16	RST	168	172	179	186	188	190	189	186	186	183	177	169	168
17		<b>Number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000) in given month</b>												
18	All areas	274	269	271	291	292	292	288	281	279	281	262	248	241
19	LUC	103	107	101	115	110	112	113	110	110	105	105	95	93
20	RST	171	163	169	176	182	181	174	172	169	172	158	153	149
21		<b>Difference in number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000)</b>												
22	All areas	11	1	-14	-12	-10	-14	-19	-19	-18	0	-12	-16	-22
23	LUC	8	11	-3	-2	-5	-5	-4	-5	-1	2	8	0	-2
24	RST	3	-10	-10	-10	-5	-9	-15	-14	-17	-11	-20	-16	-20
25		<b>Percent difference in number employed in AGRICULTURE (difference of logarithms)</b>												
26	All areas	4.0	0.4	-4.9	-4.0	-3.4	-4.6	-6.4	-6.6	-6.2	-0.1	-4.5	-6.3	-8.7
27	LUC	8.0	10.7	-3.3	-1.7	-4.4	-4.1	-3.6	-4.2	-0.5	2.1	7.6	0.0	-2.5
28	RST	1.7	-5.8	-5.9	-5.5	-2.9	-4.8	-8.1	-8.0	-9.8	-6.1	-11.8	-10.0	-12.3
29		<b>Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in AGRICULTURE due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)</b>												
30	All areas	1.1	-2.5	-7.8	-6.8	-6.2	-7.2	-9.0	-9.1	-8.8	-2.5	-6.9	-10.1	-12.5
31	LUC	4.0	6.6	-7.3	-5.6	-8.1	-7.8	-7.4	-7.9	-4.2	-1.5	4.0	-5.2	-7.8
32	RST	4.9	-2.1	-1.9	-1.5	0.2	-1.4	-3.8	-3.9	-5.6	-2.3	-7.9	-5.5	-7.9
33		<b>Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in AGRICULTURE due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)</b>												
34	All areas	3	-7	-22	-20	-18	-22	-27	-26	-25	-7	-19	-26	-31
35	LUC	4	7	-8	-6	-9	-9	-8	-9	-5	-2	4	-5	-7
36	RST	8	-4	-3	-3	0	-3	-7	-7	-10	-4	-13	-9	-13

\* **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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	332	327	319	334	345	344	340	334	332	327	331	329	332
15	LUC	207	204	201	205	209	208	205	200	201	200	209	204	207
16	RST	125	123	118	129	136	135	135	134	130	127	123	125	125
17		Number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	309	305	274	298	308	320	311	303	311	317	319	315	310
19	LUC	204	202	190	196	194	205	206	200	204	210	208	211	201
20	RST	105	103	84	102	114	114	105	103	108	106	111	104	109
21		Difference in number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000)												
22	All areas	-23	-22	-45	-36	-37	-24	-29	-31	-20	-11	-12	-14	-21
23	LUC	-3	-2	-11	-9	-15	-3	0	0	2	10	0	6	-6
24	RST	-20	-20	-34	-26	-22	-21	-30	-31	-23	-21	-12	-21	-15
25		Percent difference in number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	-7.2	-7.0	-15.2	-11.3	-11.4	-7.3	-9.0	-9.8	-6.3	-3.3	-3.8	-4.5	-6.6
27	LUC	-1.5	-1.2	-5.4	-4.6	-7.3	-1.5	0.2	-0.2	1.1	4.8	-0.1	3.1	-3.0
28	RST	-17.3	-17.6	-34.5	-22.9	-18.0	-16.8	-24.9	-26.2	-19.1	-17.7	-10.5	-18.1	-13.0
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	-10.1	-10.0	-18.1	-14.1	-14.1	-9.9	-11.6	-12.3	-8.9	-5.8	-6.2	-8.3	-10.4
31	LUC	-5.6	-5.3	-9.5	-8.6	-11.0	-5.2	-3.6	-3.9	-2.5	1.3	-3.6	-2.2	-8.2
32	RST	-14.0	-14.0	-30.5	-18.8	-14.9	-13.4	-20.6	-22.1	-14.9	-13.8	-6.6	-13.6	-8.6
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change. For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34.0	All areas	-32.4	-31.5	-53.5	-44.4	-46.1	-32.9	-37.8	-39.2	-28.5	-18.6	-20.3	-26.7	-33.5
35.0	LUC	-11.5	-10.7	-18.5	-17.2	-22.2	-10.8	-7.3	-7.7	-5.1	2.6	-7.5	-4.5	-16.8
36.0	RST	-16.0	-15.8	-30.5	-21.7	-18.5	-16.7	-24.6	-26.0	-17.7	-16.0	-7.7	-15.6	-10.1

\* **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.



Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in UTILITIES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in UTILITIES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	137	136	138	142	144	143	143	140	139	138	136	135	137
15	LUC	110	110	110	115	117	116	117	115	114	113	111	110	110
16	RST	26	26	28	27	27	27	26	25	24	25	25	26	26
17		Number employed in UTILITIES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	140	132	134	137	139	136	140	145	143	138	138	137	141
19	LUC	120	114	115	117	120	119	119	120	117	112	113	106	109
20	RST	20	18	20	20	19	17	21	25	26	26	26	31	33
21		Difference in number employed in UTILITIES (,000)												
22	All areas	3	-5	-3	-5	-5	-7	-3	5	4	0	2	2	5
23	LUC	9	4	5	2	3	3	2	5	2	-1	1	-3	-2
24	RST	-7	-9	-8	-7	-8	-10	-5	0	2	0	1	5	7
25		Percent difference in number employed in UTILITIES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	2.1	-3.4	-2.4	-3.4	-3.2	-4.9	-2.0	3.4	2.8	-0.3	1.7	1.4	3.3
27	LUC	8.1	3.7	4.5	2.0	2.8	2.9	1.7	4.4	2.0	-0.5	1.2	-3.0	-1.8
28	RST	-28.4	-40.1	-35.2	-30.9	-33.8	-46.7	-21.1	-1.7	6.2	0.5	4.1	18.2	22.4
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in UTILITIES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	-0.9	-6.3	-5.2	-6.2	-5.9	-7.5	-4.6	0.9	0.3	-2.8	-0.7	-2.4	-0.5
31	LUC	4.1	-0.4	0.5	-1.9	-0.9	-0.8	-2.1	0.7	-1.6	-4.1	-2.3	-8.3	-7.0
32	RST	-25.2	-36.5	-31.2	-26.9	-30.7	-43.2	-16.8	2.3	10.4	4.4	8.0	22.7	26.8
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in UTILITIES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	-1	-8	-7	-9	-8	-11	-6	1	0	-4	-1	-3	-1
35	LUC	5	0	1	-2	-1	-1	-2	1	-2	-5	-3	-9	-8
36	RST	-6	-8	-7	-6	-7	-9	-4	1	3	1	2	6	8

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	1,320	1,329	1,365	1,445	1,491	1,514	1,521	1,520	1,512	1,497	1,444	1,322	1,320
15	LUC	1,092	1,099	1,133	1,189	1,216	1,230	1,240	1,241	1,238	1,231	1,193	1,093	1,092
16	RST	228	230	232	256	275	284	281	279	273	266	251	229	228
17		Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	1,385	1,370	1,118	1,248	1,393	1,440	1,450	1,438	1,434	1,439	1,385	1,328	1,329
19	LUC	1,148	1,127	925	1,023	1,150	1,191	1,206	1,185	1,172	1,187	1,149	1,097	1,115
20	RST	237	243	193	225	242	249	244	253	262	252	236	232	214
21		Difference in number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000)												
22	All areas	65	42	-247	-197	-99	-74	-71	-83	-77	-58	-60	6	9
23	LUC	56	29	-208	-166	-66	-39	-34	-57	-66	-45	-44	4	23
24	RST	9	13	-39	-31	-33	-35	-37	-26	-12	-13	-16	2	-14
25		Percent difference in number employed in CONSTRUCTION (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	4.8	3.1	-20.0	-14.6	-6.8	-5.0	-4.8	-5.6	-5.3	-4.0	-4.2	0.5	0.7
27	LUC	5.0	2.6	-20.3	-15.0	-5.6	-3.2	-2.8	-4.7	-5.5	-3.7	-3.7	0.3	2.1
28	RST	3.9	5.5	-18.5	-12.9	-12.8	-13.3	-14.1	-9.8	-4.3	-5.1	-6.5	1.1	-6.5
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in CONSTRUCTION due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	1.8	0.1	-22.8	-17.4	-9.6	-7.7	-7.4	-8.1	-7.8	-6.4	-6.6	-3.4	-3.2
31	LUC	0.9	-1.5	-24.3	-19.0	-9.3	-6.9	-6.6	-8.4	-9.1	-7.3	-7.2	-4.9	-3.2
32	RST	7.2	9.1	-14.6	-8.8	-9.7	-9.8	-9.7	-5.7	-0.1	-1.2	-2.6	5.6	-2.1
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in CONSTRUCTION due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change. For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	25	2	-282	-234	-138	-113	-109	-120	-114	-94	-94	-45	-42
35	LUC	10	-17	-249	-209	-110	-84	-80	-102	-110	-88	-85	-54	-35
36	RST	17	22	-31	-21	-25	-26	-26	-15	0	-3	-6	13	-5

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in MANUFACTURING in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	1,690	1,696	1,711	1,759	1,771	1,780	1,774	1,742	1,733	1,732	1,736	1,692	1,690
15	LUC	1,419	1,418	1,431	1,467	1,482	1,484	1,481	1,458	1,456	1,456	1,453	1,422	1,419
16	RST	270	278	280	293	289	297	293	284	277	276	283	270	270
17		Number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	1,711	1,673	1,427	1,556	1,653	1,688	1,718	1,752	1,730	1,724	1,741	1,706	1,715
19	LUC	1,432	1,399	1,192	1,292	1,387	1,414	1,454	1,487	1,466	1,453	1,468	1,445	1,445
20	RST	279	275	235	264	266	274	264	265	264	271	273	261	270
21		Difference in number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000)												
22	All areas	21	-23	-284	-203	-118	-93	-57	10	-3	-8	5	14	25
23	LUC	13	-19	-239	-175	-95	-70	-28	28	10	-3	14	23	26
24	RST	8	-4	-45	-28	-24	-23	-29	-18	-13	-5	-9	-10	0
25		Percent difference in number employed in MANUFACTURING (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	1.3	-1.4	-18.1	-12.3	-6.9	-5.4	-3.2	0.6	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.8	1.5
27	LUC	0.9	-1.4	-18.3	-12.7	-6.6	-4.8	-1.9	1.9	0.7	-0.2	1.0	1.6	1.8
28	RST	3.0	-1.3	-17.5	-10.1	-8.5	-8.1	-10.5	-6.6	-5.0	-1.9	-3.4	-3.6	-0.1
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in MANUFACTURING due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	-1.7	-4.3	-21.0	-15.0	-9.6	-8.0	-5.8	-2.0	-2.7	-2.9	-2.1	-3.0	-2.3
31	LUC	-3.1	-5.4	-22.3	-16.6	-10.3	-8.5	-5.7	-1.8	-3.0	-3.8	-2.5	-3.6	-3.4
32	RST	6.3	2.3	-13.5	-6.1	-5.4	-4.6	-6.1	-2.6	-0.8	2.0	0.5	0.9	4.3
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in MANUFACTURING due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	-29	-72	-328	-249	-165	-139	-102	-34	-46	-51	-37	-51	-39
35	LUC	-44	-77	-292	-229	-148	-123	-83	-26	-43	-55	-37	-52	-49
36	RST	17	6	-35	-17	-15	-13	-17	-7	-2	6	1	2	12

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	2,750	2,766	2,774	2,818	2,813	2,835	2,830	2,789	2,805	2,836	2,847	2,754	2,750
15	LUC	2,385	2,402	2,407	2,438	2,431	2,451	2,449	2,418	2,433	2,468	2,483	2,387	2,385
16	RST	365	365	367	381	382	384	380	371	372	368	364	367	365
17		Number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	2,834	2,637	2,266	2,398	2,624	2,743	2,769	2,711	2,778	2,812	2,825	2,594	2,712
19	LUC	2,493	2,317	1,991	2,089	2,305	2,412	2,433	2,367	2,428	2,468	2,487	2,277	2,391
20	RST	341	320	275	309	318	331	336	344	350	344	338	317	321
21		Difference in number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000)												
22	All areas	84	-129	-508	-420	-189	-92	-60	-78	-27	-24	-22	-160	-38
23	LUC	108	-84	-416	-349	-125	-39	-16	-51	-5	0	4	-110	6
24	RST	-24	-45	-92	-72	-64	-53	-44	-27	-21	-24	-26	-50	-44
25		Percent difference in number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	3.0	-4.8	-20.2	-16.1	-7.0	-3.3	-2.2	-2.8	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-6.0	-1.4
27	LUC	4.4	-3.6	-19.0	-15.4	-5.3	-1.6	-0.7	-2.1	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-4.7	0.2
28	RST	-6.8	-13.1	-28.8	-20.9	-18.2	-14.9	-12.4	-7.6	-6.0	-6.8	-7.5	-14.6	-12.8
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	0.1	-7.7	-23.1	-18.9	-9.7	-5.9	-4.7	-5.4	-3.5	-3.3	-3.2	-9.8	-5.2
31	LUC	0.4	-7.7	-23.0	-19.4	-9.0	-5.3	-4.4	-5.8	-3.9	-3.6	-3.4	-10.0	-5.0
32	RST	-3.6	-9.5	-24.9	-16.8	-15.1	-11.4	-8.0	-3.5	-1.8	-2.9	-3.6	-10.1	-8.4
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	2	-208	-579	-492	-263	-165	-133	-148	-97	-94	-91	-263	-142
35	LUC	10	-181	-504	-438	-214	-129	-108	-140	-94	-88	-83	-233	-119
36	RST	-13	-32	-79	-58	-53	-41	-29	-13	-6	-10	-13	-35	-29

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	964	960	968	1,002	1,009	985	990	1,004	1,005	997	1,005	960	964
15	LUC	818	817	829	864	869	852	853	861	862	856	862	814	818
16	RST	146	143	139	138	140	134	137	143	143	141	142	146	146
17		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	1,022	977	875	872	935	920	932	965	952	960	971	964	973
19	LUC	890	856	761	755	804	791	807	833	824	836	839	834	836
20	RST	132	121	113	117	131	129	124	132	128	124	131	130	137
21		Difference in number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000)												
22	All areas	58	17	-93	-130	-74	-65	-59	-40	-53	-37	-34	5	8
23	LUC	72	39	-68	-109	-65	-61	-46	-28	-38	-19	-23	20	18
24	RST	-14	-21	-26	-22	-9	-4	-13	-12	-15	-18	-11	-15	-9
25		Percent difference in number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	5.9	1.8	-10.1	-13.9	-7.6	-6.8	-6.1	-4.0	-5.4	-3.8	-3.4	0.5	0.9
27	LUC	8.5	4.6	-8.5	-13.4	-7.8	-7.4	-5.5	-3.3	-4.5	-2.3	-2.7	2.4	2.1
28	RST	-10.2	-16.2	-20.3	-16.9	-6.4	-3.2	-9.9	-8.7	-11.0	-13.3	-8.1	-11.2	-6.7
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	2.9	-1.1	-13.0	-16.7	-10.3	-9.5	-8.7	-6.6	-7.9	-6.3	-5.9	-3.4	-3.0
31	LUC	4.4	0.5	-12.6	-17.4	-11.5	-11.1	-9.3	-7.0	-8.2	-5.9	-6.2	-2.8	-3.1
32	RST	-7.0	-12.6	-16.4	-12.9	-3.3	0.2	-5.6	-4.6	-6.9	-9.4	-4.2	-6.7	-2.3
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	29	-11	-120	-156	-100	-90	-84	-65	-77	-61	-58	-32	-29
35	LUC	38	5	-100	-140	-96	-91	-77	-59	-69	-50	-53	-23	-26
36	RST	-10	-17	-21	-16	-4	0	-7	-6	-9	-12	-6	-9	-3

\* 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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	1,159	1,164	1,170	1,174	1,183	1,183	1,200	1,181	1,186	1,187	1,193	1,154	1,159
15	LUC	1,075	1,082	1,088	1,094	1,105	1,104	1,121	1,100	1,101	1,099	1,107	1,069	1,075
16	RST	85	82	82	80	79	79	79	82	86	87	86	85	85
17		Number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	1,235	1,212	1,190	1,219	1,238	1,231	1,231	1,237	1,255	1,265	1,265	1,277	1,269
19	LUC	1,147	1,126	1,112	1,137	1,148	1,149	1,145	1,155	1,175	1,189	1,186	1,193	1,182
20	RST	88	86	77	82	90	83	87	82	81	76	79	84	88
21		Difference in number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000)												
22	All areas	76	48	20	45	54	48	32	56	69	78	72	123	110
23	LUC	72	44	24	43	43	44	24	56	74	90	78	124	107
24	RST	3	4	-4	2	11	4	8	0	-5	-12	-6	-1	3
25		Percent difference in number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	6.3	4.1	1.7	3.8	4.5	4.0	2.6	4.6	5.6	6.4	5.9	10.1	9.0
27	LUC	6.5	4.0	2.2	3.8	3.8	3.9	2.1	5.0	6.5	7.9	6.8	11.0	9.5
28	RST	4.0	4.9	-5.3	2.9	13.0	4.5	9.5	-0.5	-5.8	-14.4	-7.4	-1.7	3.2
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	3.4	1.1	-1.2	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.0	2.0	3.1	3.9	3.5	6	5
31	LUC	2.5	-0.1	-1.9	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-1.7	1.3	2.8	4.3	3.3	6	4
32	RST	7.2	8.5	-1.3	7.0	16.2	7.9	13.8	3.6	-1.6	-10.5	-3.5	3	8
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	41	13	-14	12	21	16	0	25	38	48	43	76	63
35	LUC	28	-1	-20	-1	1	2	-19	14	32	49	38	65	48
36	RST	6	7	-1	6	14	6	11	3	-1	-9	-3	2	7

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	1,435	1,448	1,455	1,480	1,510	1,513	1,500	1,465	1,474	1,480	1,482	1,430	1,435
15	LUC	1,334	1,341	1,350	1,375	1,407	1,414	1,398	1,366	1,374	1,381	1,382	1,331	1,334
16	RST	101	106	105	105	103	99	102	99	100	99	100	99	101
17		Number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	1,526	1,531	1,465	1,470	1,488	1,524	1,535	1,520	1,569	1,577	1,597	1,600	1,606
19	LUC	1,427	1,427	1,371	1,377	1,397	1,431	1,438	1,427	1,481	1,483	1,490	1,497	1,503
20	RST	100	104	94	93	92	93	97	93	88	94	107	103	104
21		Difference in number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000)												
22	All areas	91	83	10	-10	-22	11	35	55	95	97	115	170	172
23	LUC	92	85	21	2	-10	17	40	61	107	102	109	166	169
24	RST	-1	-2	-11	-12	-12	-6	-5	-6	-12	-5	7	4	3
25		Percent difference in number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	6.2	5.6	0.7	-0.7	-1.5	0.7	2.3	3.7	6.2	6.3	7.5	11.2	11.3
27	LUC	6.7	6.2	1.5	0.1	-0.7	1.2	2.8	4.3	7.5	7.1	7.6	11.7	11.9
28	RST	-1.1	-1.8	-11.2	-12.3	-12.2	-6.4	-5.2	-6.2	-13.1	-4.9	6.4	4.2	2.9
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	3.2	2.7	-2.2	-3.5	-4.2	-1.9	-0.3	1.1	3.7	3.9	5.1	7.4	7.5
31	LUC	2.7	2.1	-2.5	-3.8	-4.5	-2.5	-1.0	0.7	3.9	3.5	4.1	6.5	6.7
32	RST	2.1	1.8	-7.2	-8.2	-9.0	-3.0	-0.9	-2.1	-8.9	-1.0	10.3	8.7	7.4
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	48	40	-32	-51	-63	-29	-5	17	57	59	78	112	114
35	LUC	37	29	-34	-52	-63	-35	-14	9	55	51	58	91	95
36	RST	2	2	-7	-8	-9	-3	-1	-2	-8	-1	11	9	8

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	739	741	745	785	788	798	795	765	758	748	733	730	739
15	LUC	660	666	671	702	701	706	700	677	670	666	654	651	660
16	RST	79	76	74	83	87	92	95	88	88	82	79	79	79
17		Number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	735	704	649	661	736	722	729	706	704	701	674	661	675
19	LUC	660	633	582	586	657	641	649	639	635	629	603	592	604
20	RST	75	72	68	75	79	81	81	67	68	71	71	69	71
21		Difference in number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000)												
22	All areas	-5	-37	-96	-124	-52	-76	-66	-59	-55	-47	-59	-69	-64
23	LUC	0	-33	-90	-115	-44	-65	-51	-38	-34	-36	-51	-59	-56
24	RST	-4	-4	-6	-9	-8	-11	-14	-21	-20	-11	-8	-10	-8
25		Percent difference in number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	-0.6	-5.1	-13.8	-17.2	-6.8	-10.0	-8.6	-8.0	-7.5	-6.5	-8.4	-9.9	-9.1
27	LUC	-0.1	-5.1	-14.4	-18.0	-6.4	-9.6	-7.6	-5.8	-5.3	-5.6	-8.1	-9.5	-8.9
28	RST	-5.5	-5.3	-9.0	-11.2	-9.6	-12.7	-16.3	-27.2	-26.0	-13.9	-11.3	-13.1	-10.7
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	-3.6	-8.0	-16.7	-20.0	-9.5	-12.6	-11.2	-10.5	-10.0	-8.9	-10.9	-13.7	-12.9
31	LUC	-4.1	-9.1	-18.4	-21.9	-10.2	-13.3	-11.4	-9.4	-8.9	-9.2	-11.6	-14.8	-14.1
32	RST	-2.3	-1.7	-5.1	-7.2	-6.5	-9.2	-12.0	-23.1	-21.8	-10.0	-7.4	-8.6	-6.3
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	-27	-58	-116	-144	-72	-96	-85	-77	-73	-65	-76	-95	-91
35	LUC	-27	-59	-115	-141	-69	-90	-77	-62	-58	-59	-73	-92	-89
36	RST	-2	-1	-4	-6	-5	-8	-10	-18	-17	-8	-6	-6	-5

\* 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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.



**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	1,364	1,348	1,359	1,342	1,335	1,082	1,077	1,331	1,369	1,391	1,402	1,351	1,364
15	LUC	1,194	1,183	1,191	1,174	1,172	963	958	1,163	1,200	1,224	1,230	1,183	1,194
16	RST	170	165	169	168	163	119	119	168	169	167	171	169	170
17		Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	1,448	1,307	1,274	1,276	1,287	1,071	1,093	1,427	1,464	1,474	1,488	1,459	1,513
19	LUC	1,280	1,157	1,133	1,135	1,147	960	973	1,264	1,299	1,304	1,310	1,291	1,340
20	RST	168	149	140	141	140	111	121	163	165	170	178	169	173
21		Difference in number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000)												
22	All areas	85	-41	-86	-66	-48	-11	17	95	95	83	86	108	149
23	LUC	86	-26	-58	-39	-25	-3	14	100	99	80	80	108	146
24	RST	-2	-15	-29	-28	-23	-8	2	-5	-4	3	6	0	3
25		Percent difference in number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	6.0	-3.1	-6.5	-5.1	-3.7	-1.0	1.5	6.9	6.7	5.8	6.0	7.7	10.4
27	LUC	7.0	-2.2	-4.9	-3.4	-2.1	-0.3	1.5	8.3	7.9	6.4	6.3	8.7	11.6
28	RST	-1.1	-9.8	-18.5	-17.9	-15.5	-7.0	1.7	-3.1	-2.3	1.8	3.7	0.1	1.8
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	3.1	-6.0	-9.4	-7.8	-6.4	-3.6	-1.0	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.5	4	7
31	LUC	2.9	-6.3	-9.0	-7.3	-5.9	-4.0	-2.3	4.6	4.2	2.8	2.8	3	6
32	RST	2.1	-6.2	-14.6	-13.8	-12.3	-3.6	6.1	0.9	1.8	5.7	7.6	5	6
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	43	-80	-123	-102	-84	-39	-11	60	59	48	51	54	95
35	LUC	36	-73	-104	-84	-68	-38	-22	56	53	35	35	43	80
36	RST	4	-10	-22	-21	-19	-4	7	2	3	10	13	8	11

\* 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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	2,392	2,386	2,392	2,407	2,431	2,456	2,454	2,429	2,432	2,433	2,443	2,378	2,392
15	LUC	2,056	2,051	2,061	2,067	2,090	2,106	2,105	2,084	2,084	2,092	2,101	2,040	2,056
16	RST	335	335	331	341	341	350	350	346	349	341	342	338	335
17		Number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	2,519	2,405	2,280	2,294	2,430	2,468	2,464	2,456	2,479	2,476	2,479	2,486	2,494
19	LUC	2,165	2,060	1,962	1,981	2,097	2,136	2,125	2,125	2,154	2,148	2,143	2,161	2,158
20	RST	354	345	318	314	333	332	339	332	325	329	336	324	336
21		Difference in number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000)												
22	All areas	127	19	-112	-113	0	12	9	27	46	43	36	108	102
23	LUC	109	9	-99	-86	7	30	21	41	70	56	42	121	101
24	RST	19	10	-13	-27	-8	-18	-11	-14	-24	-12	-7	-13	1
25		Percent difference in number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	5.2	0.8	-4.8	-4.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.5	4.4	4.2
27	LUC	5.1	0.5	-4.9	-4.3	0.3	1.4	1.0	2.0	3.3	2.6	2.0	5.8	4.8
28	RST	5.5	2.9	-3.9	-8.2	-2.3	-5.3	-3.3	-4.1	-7.2	-3.7	-1.9	-4.0	0.3
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	2.2	-2.1	-7.6	-7.6	-2.7	-2.1	-2.2	-1.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.0	0.6	0.4
31	LUC	1.1	-3.6	-9.0	-8.2	-3.4	-2.3	-2.8	-1.7	-0.3	-0.9	-1.5	0.5	-0.4
32	RST	8.7	6.5	0.0	-4.2	0.9	-1.8	1.0	-0.1	-3.0	0.2	2.0	0.5	4.7
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	55	-51	-178	-178	-67	-53	-54	-35	-16	-17	-24	14	9
35	LUC	23	-74	-180	-166	-71	-48	-59	-36	-7	-20	-32	10	-9
36	RST	30	22	0	-14	3	-6	4	0	-10	1	7	2	16

\* 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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	736	739	732	769	803	873	862	759	751	731	729	740	736
15	LUC	669	670	667	695	720	776	766	684	684	667	663	675	669
16	RST	67	69	65	74	84	97	97	75	66	63	65	66	67
17		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	741	639	564	588	680	757	754	724	701	661	640	625	633
19	LUC	679	586	522	545	612	680	678	655	640	604	592	577	589
20	RST	62	53	42	43	68	77	76	69	61	56	48	48	43
21		Difference in number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000)												
22	All areas	5	-100	-168	-181	-124	-116	-109	-35	-49	-70	-89	-115	-104
23	LUC	10	-84	-145	-151	-108	-96	-88	-29	-44	-63	-72	-98	-80
24	RST	-5	-16	-23	-31	-16	-20	-21	-5	-5	-7	-17	-18	-24
25		Percent difference in number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	0.6	-14.5	-26.1	-26.9	-16.7	-14.3	-13.4	-4.7	-6.8	-10.1	-13.0	-17.0	-15.2
27	LUC	1.4	-13.4	-24.5	-24.4	-16.3	-13.2	-12.2	-4.3	-6.6	-9.9	-11.4	-15.6	-12.7
28	RST	-7.8	-26.6	-44.3	-53.5	-20.7	-22.7	-24.1	-7.5	-8.6	-11.8	-30.5	-31.8	-43.5
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	-2.3	-17.5	-29.0	-29.7	-19.5	-16.9	-16.0	-7.2	-9.3	-12.5	-15.4	-21	-19
31	LUC	-2.6	-17.4	-28.6	-28.4	-20.0	-16.9	-16.0	-8.0	-10.3	-13.5	-14.9	-21	-18
32	RST	-4.6	-23.0	-40.4	-49.5	-17.6	-19.3	-19.7	-3.5	-4.4	-7.9	-26.6	-27	-39
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	-17	-120	-187	-200	-144	-137	-129	-54	-68	-87	-105	-142	-130
35	LUC	-18	-109	-169	-175	-133	-123	-115	-54	-68	-86	-94	-131	-113
36	RST	-3	-14	-21	-28	-13	-17	-17	-2	-3	-5	-15	-15	-21

\* 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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	1,179	1,179	1,190	1,230	1,240	1,267	1,267	1,223	1,210	1,203	1,214	1,171	1,179
15	LUC	1,033	1,033	1,046	1,072	1,077	1,104	1,107	1,074	1,071	1,066	1,074	1,028	1,033
16	RST	147	146	143	159	163	163	160	149	139	137	141	143	147
17		Number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	1,183	903	601	670	851	973	1,023	1,044	994	957	908	812	876
19	LUC	1,048	787	517	577	724	835	886	907	872	844	805	720	775
20	RST	135	116	84	94	128	138	137	137	123	112	103	92	102
21		Difference in number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000)												
22	All areas	4	-276	-589	-560	-389	-294	-244	-179	-216	-247	-306	-359	-303
23	LUC	15	-247	-529	-495	-354	-269	-221	-168	-200	-222	-268	-308	-258
24	RST	-11	-30	-60	-65	-35	-25	-23	-12	-16	-25	-37	-51	-45
25		Percent difference in number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	0.3	-26.7	-68.3	-60.7	-37.6	-26.4	-21.4	-15.9	-19.7	-22.9	-29.0	-36.6	-29.7
27	LUC	1.5	-27.3	-70.5	-62.0	-39.8	-27.9	-22.3	-17.0	-20.6	-23.4	-28.8	-35.7	-28.7
28	RST	-8.1	-22.7	-54.1	-52.6	-24.2	-16.8	-15.6	-8.1	-12.4	-19.9	-31.0	-43.9	-36.7
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	-2.6	-29.6	-71.2	-63.5	-40.3	-29.1	-24.0	-18.4	-22.2	-25.4	-31.5	-40.4	-33.5
31	LUC	-2.6	-31.4	-74.5	-65.9	-43.5	-31.6	-26.0	-20.7	-24.3	-26.9	-32.3	-40.9	-34.0
32	RST	-4.8	-19.1	-50.2	-48.6	-21.1	-13.4	-11.3	-4.1	-8.3	-16.0	-27.1	-39.4	-32.3
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	-31	-307	-613	-585	-417	-324	-274	-208	-243	-273	-332	-397	-342
35	LUC	-27	-284	-559	-526	-387	-305	-258	-204	-235	-256	-301	-354	-305
36	RST	-7	-25	-56	-60	-30	-20	-17	-6	-11	-20	-33	-46	-40

\* **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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	LUC	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	RST	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	LUC	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	RST	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	LUC	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	RST	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		Number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	785	790	794	798	797	802	797	785	784	790	797	784	785
15	LUC	661	665	672	671	669	671	670	660	658	663	669	662	661
16	RST	124	125	122	127	127	131	127	125	126	127	128	122	124
17		Number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	802	752	623	648	692	741	768	766	766	737		720	749
19	LUC	672	622	513	531	575	620	642	649	647	648	627	607	632
20	RST	130	130	110	117	117	121	126	118	119	118	110	113	117
21		Difference in number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000)												
22	All areas	16	-38	-172	-149	-105	-61	-29	-19	-19	-24	-60	-64	-36
23	LUC	11	-43	-159	-140	-94	-51	-28	-11	-11	-15	-42	-55	-29
24	RST	6	5	-12	-10	-10	-10	-1	-8	-7	-9	-18	-9	-7
25		Percent difference in number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	2.1	-5.0	-24.3	-20.7	-14.1	-7.9	-3.7	-2.4	-2.4	-3.1	-7.8	-8.4	-4.7
27	LUC	1.6	-6.7	-27.1	-23.4	-15.2	-8.0	-4.3	-1.7	-1.7	-2.3	-6.4	-8.6	-4.5
28	RST	4.6	3.9	-10.5	-8.0	-8.5	-7.9	-0.5	-6.2	-6.1	-7.2	-15.5	-7.7	-5.8
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	-0.9	-7.9	-27.2	-23.5	-16.8	-10.6	-6.2	-5.0	-4.9	-5.5	-10.3	-12.3	-8.5
31	LUC	-2.4	-10.8	-31.1	-27.3	-18.9	-11.7	-8.0	-5.4	-5.4	-5.9	-9.9	-13.9	-9.8
32	RST	7.8	7.5	-6.5	-4.0	-5.3	-4.4	3.9	-2.2	-1.9	-3.3	-11.6	-3.2	-1.4
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	-7	-61	-192	-169	-125	-82	-49	-39	-38	-43	-79	-92	-65
35	LUC	-16	-70	-183	-163	-117	-75	-53	-35	-35	-38	-64	-88	-63
36	RST	10	10	-8	-5	-7	-6	5	-3	-2	-4	-14	-4	-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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, CANADA, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row #	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
2	<b>All areas</b>	30,048	30,083	30,125	30,165	30,204	30,252	30,292	30,332	30,367	30,400	30,431	30,020	30,048
3	<b>LUC</b>	25,427	25,465	25,523	25,557	25,604	25,623	25,671	25,710	25,751	25,794	25,833	25,395	25,427
4	<b>RST</b>	4,621	4,617	4,602	4,608	4,600	4,629	4,622	4,622	4,616	4,606	4,597	4,625	4,621
5		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month</b>												
6	<b>All areas</b>	30,949	30,979	30,994	31,009	31,037	31,062	31,085	31,115	31,139	31,161	31,178	31,191	31,216
7	<b>LUC</b>	26,475	26,525	26,570	26,584	26,579	26,590	26,660	26,676	26,712	26,732	26,756	26,770	26,795
8	<b>RST</b>	4,474	4,454	4,424	4,426	4,458	4,472	4,425	4,438	4,427	4,430	4,422	4,421	4,422
9		<b>Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)</b>												
10	<b>All areas</b>	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.8
11	<b>LUC</b>	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	5.3	5.2
12	<b>RST</b>	-3.2	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	-3.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.4
13		<b>Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
14	<b>All areas</b>	955	955	960	978	990	1,000	1,001	975	973	961	951	944	955
15	<b>LUC</b>	851	852	856	869	876	881	882	866	864	857	851	845	851
16	<b>RST</b>	103	103	103	109	115	119	119	109	109	103	100	99	103
17		<b>Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000) in given month</b>												
18	<b>All areas</b>	986	979	961	977	997	1,012	1,014	1,003	997	998	1,005	1,011	1,015
19	<b>LUC</b>	887	879	865	872	892	902	902	892	889	898	903	908	915
20	<b>RST</b>	99	100	96	106	105	110	112	110	108	100	102	103	101
21		<b>Difference in number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000)</b>												
22	<b>All areas</b>	32	25	1	0	6	12	13	28	24	38	54	67	60
23	<b>LUC</b>	36	27	9	3	17	22	21	26	24	41	52	63	63
24	<b>RST</b>	-4	-2	-8	-3	-10	-9	-8	2	0	-3	1	4	-3
25		<b>Percent difference in number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (difference of logarithms)</b>												
26	<b>All areas</b>	3.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.4	3.8	5.5	6.8	6.1
27	<b>LUC</b>	4.1	3.1	1.0	0.3	1.9	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.8	4.6	6.0	7.2	7.2
28	<b>RST</b>	-4.2	-2.1	-7.7	-2.9	-9.5	-8.2	-6.6	1.4	-0.3	-3.0	1.4	3.7	-2.8
29		<b>Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)</b>												
30	<b>All areas</b>	0.3	-0.4	-2.7	-2.8	-2.1	-1.4	-1.3	0.3	-0.1	1.4	3.1	3.0	2.3
31	<b>LUC</b>	0.1	-1.0	-3.0	-3.6	-1.8	-1.3	-1.5	-0.7	-0.9	1.1	2.5	1.9	1.9
32	<b>RST</b>	-1.0	1.5	-3.7	1.1	-6.4	-4.8	-2.2	5.4	3.8	0.9	5.2	8.2	1.6
33		<b>Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)</b>												
34	<b>All areas</b>	3	-4	-26	-27	-21	-14	-13	3	-1	13	30	29	23
35	<b>LUC</b>	1	-9	-26	-32	-16	-11	-13	-6	-8	9	22	17	17
36	<b>RST</b>	-1	2	-4	1	-7	-5	-3	6	4	1	5	8	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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

**COVID-19 Impact:**  
**PERCENT GAP in employment by PROVINCE:**  
**compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**  
**SUMMARY TABLE**  
**for rural and small town areas**

**Which province experienced the largest PERCENT CHANGE<sup>1</sup> in number employed in their rural and small town<sup>2</sup> (RST) areas in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019?**

Industry sector1	2020											2021	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	Ranking of provinces by size of RST PERCENT CHANGE(1) in number employed in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
Alberta	-1.2	-0.8	-12.6	-11.9	-12.9	-10.7	-10.7	-9.3	-10.0	-9.3	-10.4	-10.8	-6.1
Manitoba	0.2	-6.1	-15.1	-13.5	-8.5	-7.7	-5.2	-3.3	-0.6	-3.2	-7.8	-5.3	-3.4
CANADA	1.5	-2.3	-14.2	-11.3	-7.7	-6.7	-5.2	-3.7	-3.5	-2.9	-3.1	-3.7	-2.6
Quebec	3.6	-2.2	-20.2	-13.2	-10.3	-7.9	-5.8	-3.4	-3.2	-1.8	-2.1	-3.8	-2.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.3	3.7	-15.6	-12.8	-10.4	-6.5	-1.6	-4.3	2.5	5.8	1.3	4.6	-2.0
Nova Scotia	2.0	-6.5	-15.0	-14.8	-6.3	-9.6	-9.1	-5.3	-6.2	-3.2	-2.5	-1.8	-1.7
Ontario	1.5	-1.0	-8.7	-9.8	-5.5	-6.4	-5.7	-4.4	-3.8	-4.1	-1.6	-2.7	-1.6
New Brunswick	3.3	-3.5	-14.5	-9.5	-1.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.9	-2.6	0.6	-1.5
British Columbia	-2.4	-3.6	-16.7	-7.7	-3.0	-1.9	1.6	3.5	0.4	1.6	0.2	-2.7	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	6.2	-0.2	-6.5	-6.4	-1.2	-4.7	0.8	-1.4	-3.0	-1.3	1.8	4.6	0.7
Saskatchewan	3.1	-1.7	-7.8	-8.1	-3.9	-1.3	-2.0	-1.3	0.6	-1.9	0.2	2.0	1.3

1. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

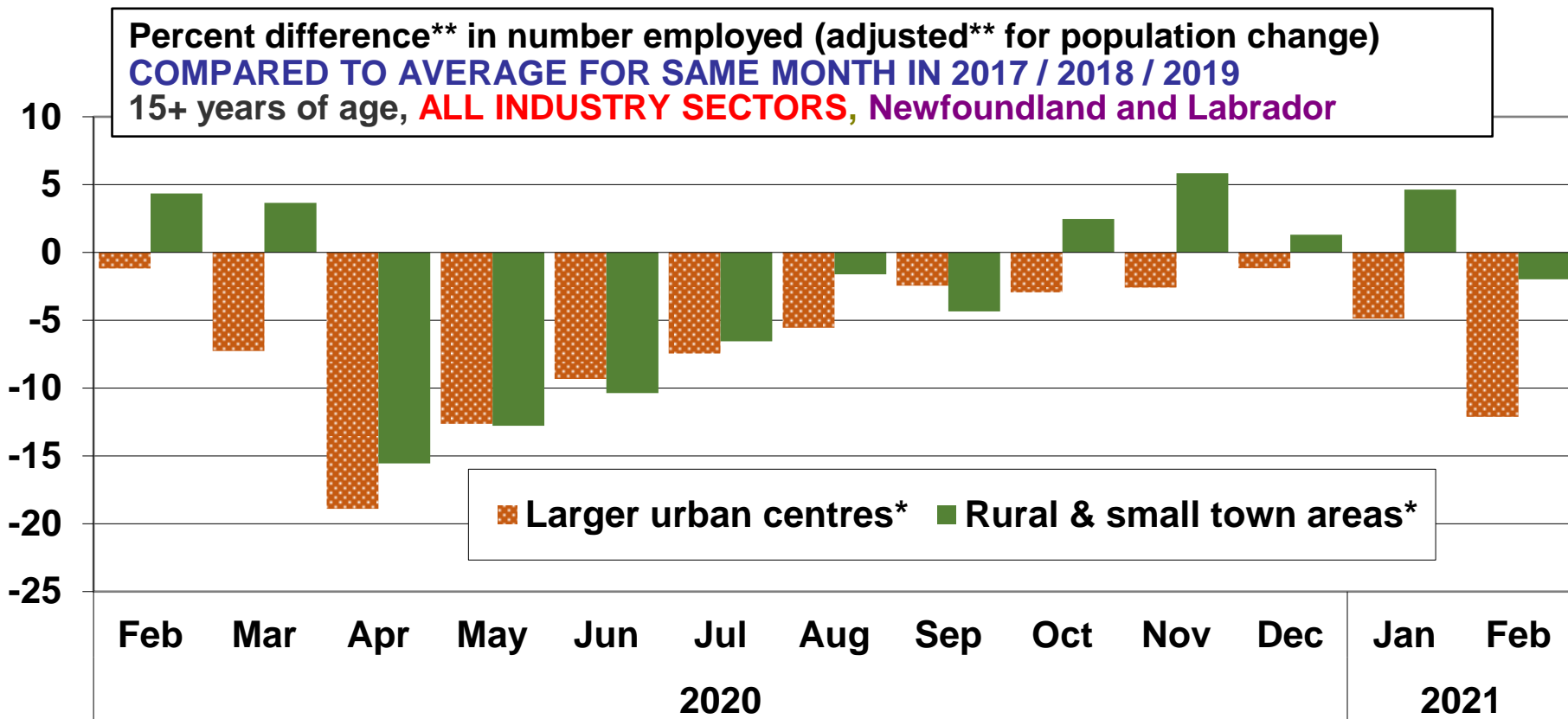
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.



**COVID-19 Impact:**  
**PERCENT GAP in employment by PROVINCE:**  
**compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**  
**(adjusted for change in population)**  
**Charts by province**

# The impact of COVID-19 on the number employed (adjusted\*\* for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Newfoundland and Labrador has been less than in urban since Oct 2020

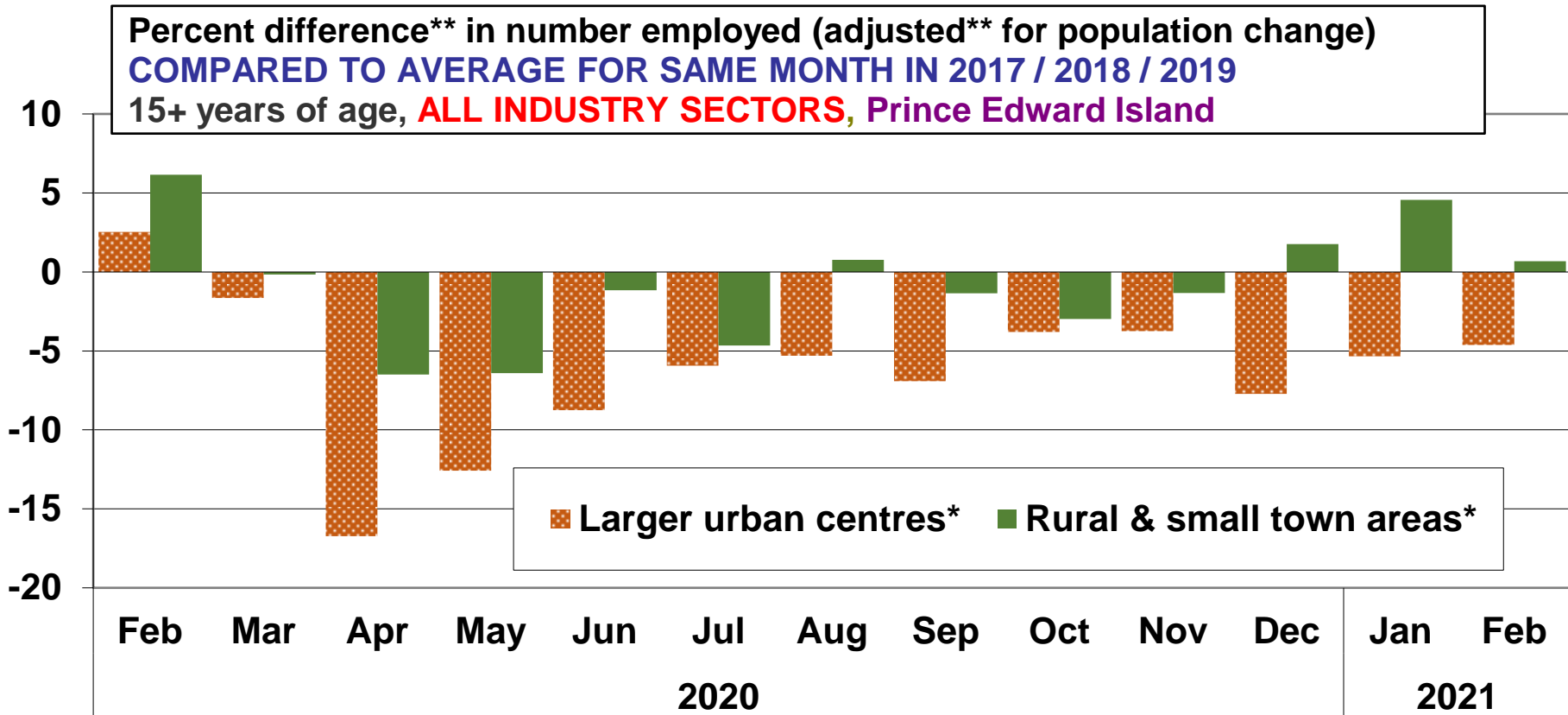


\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

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

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100. Chart by Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01. RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed (adjusted\*\* for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Prince Edward Island has been, since Dec 2020, above the historical pattern



\* **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.

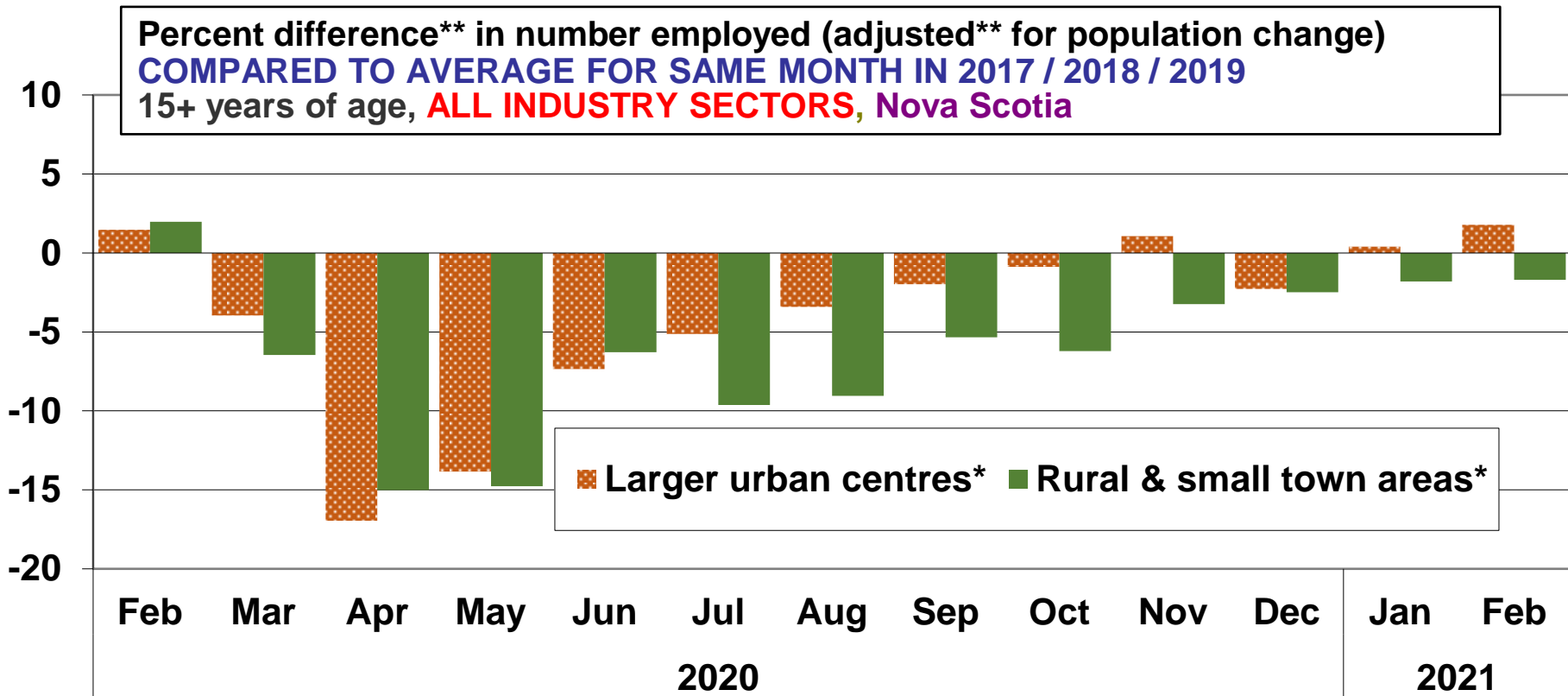
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted\*\* for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Nova Scotia has been greater, since Jul 2020, compared to 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.

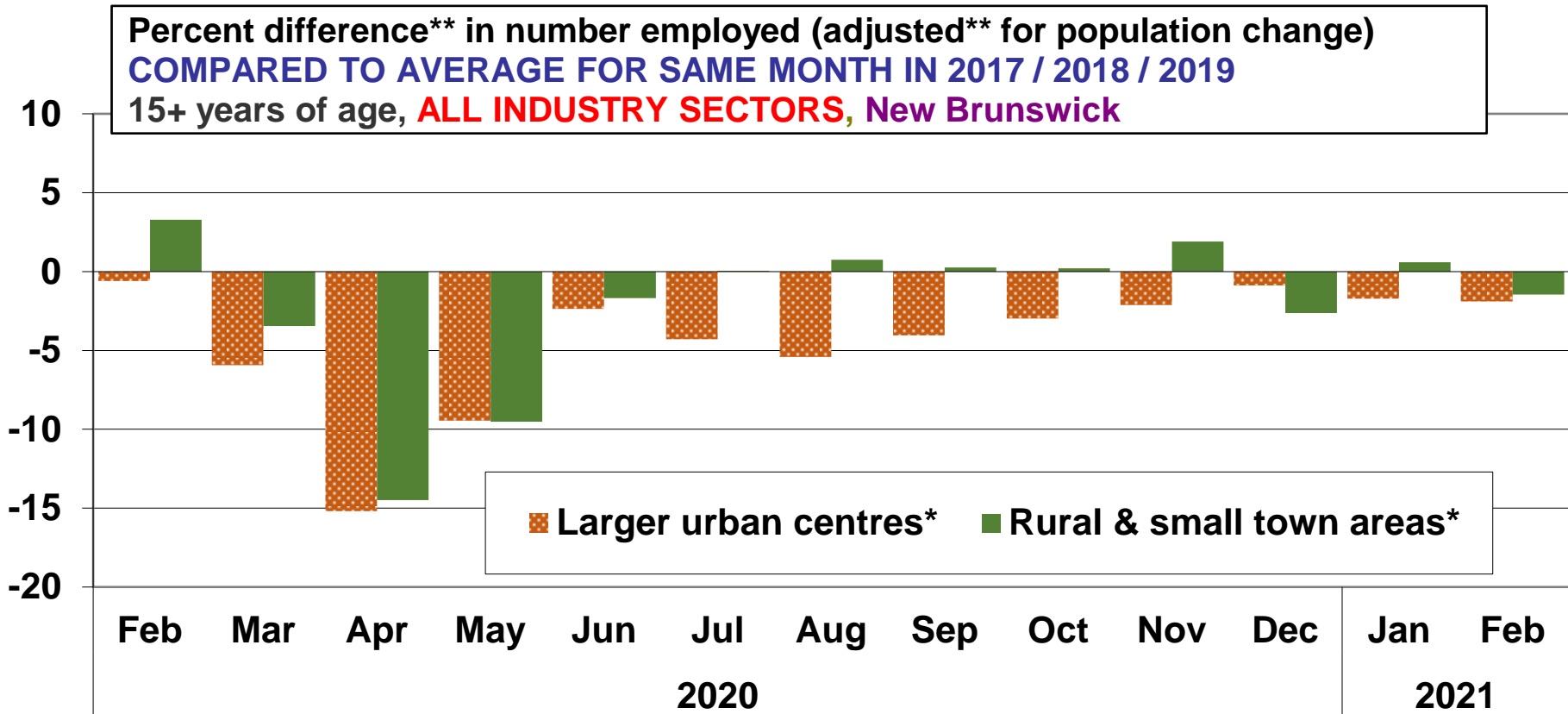
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The level of employment (adjusted\*\* for population change) in the rural and small town areas of **New Brunswick** has been, since Jun 2020, similar to the historical pattern



\* **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.

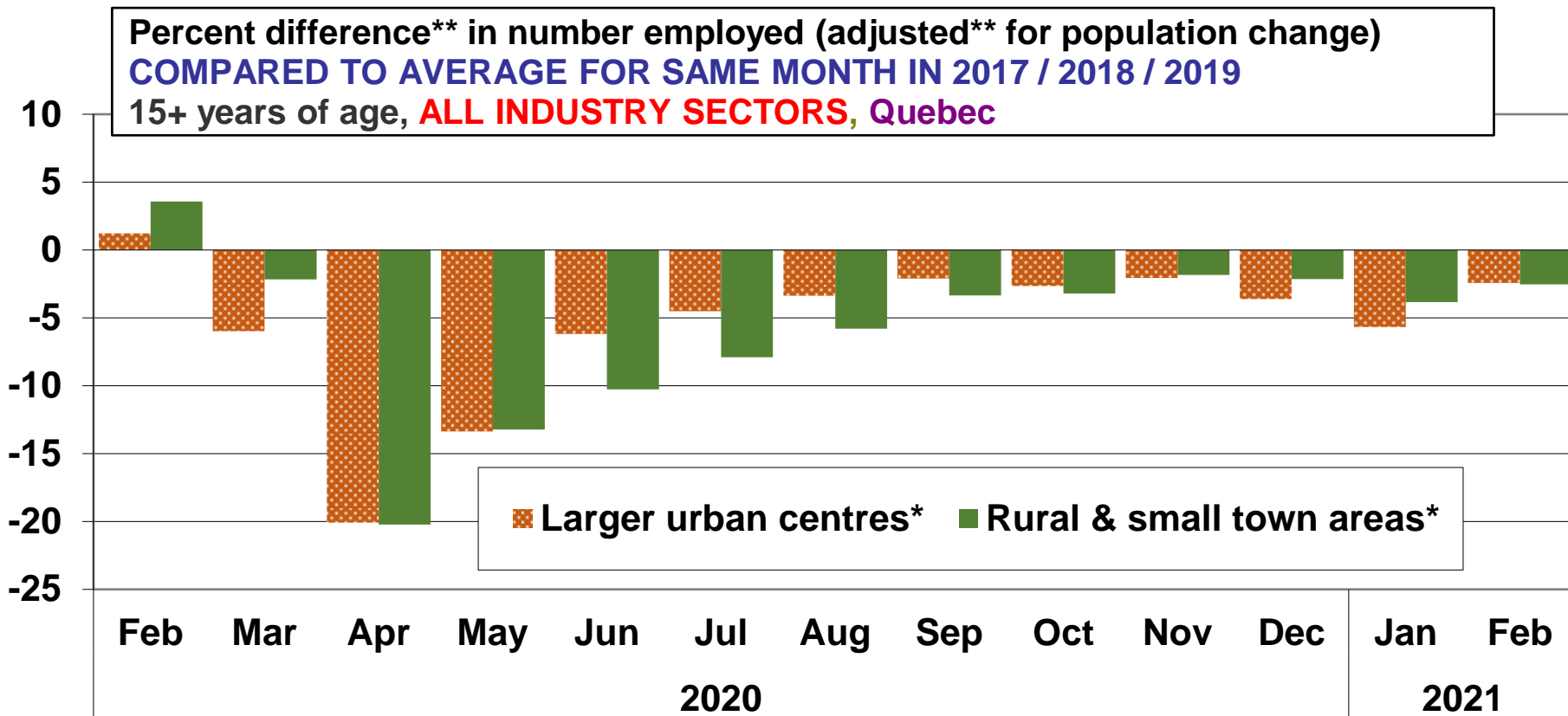
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted\*\* for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Quebec has been small and similar to urban in recent months



\* **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.

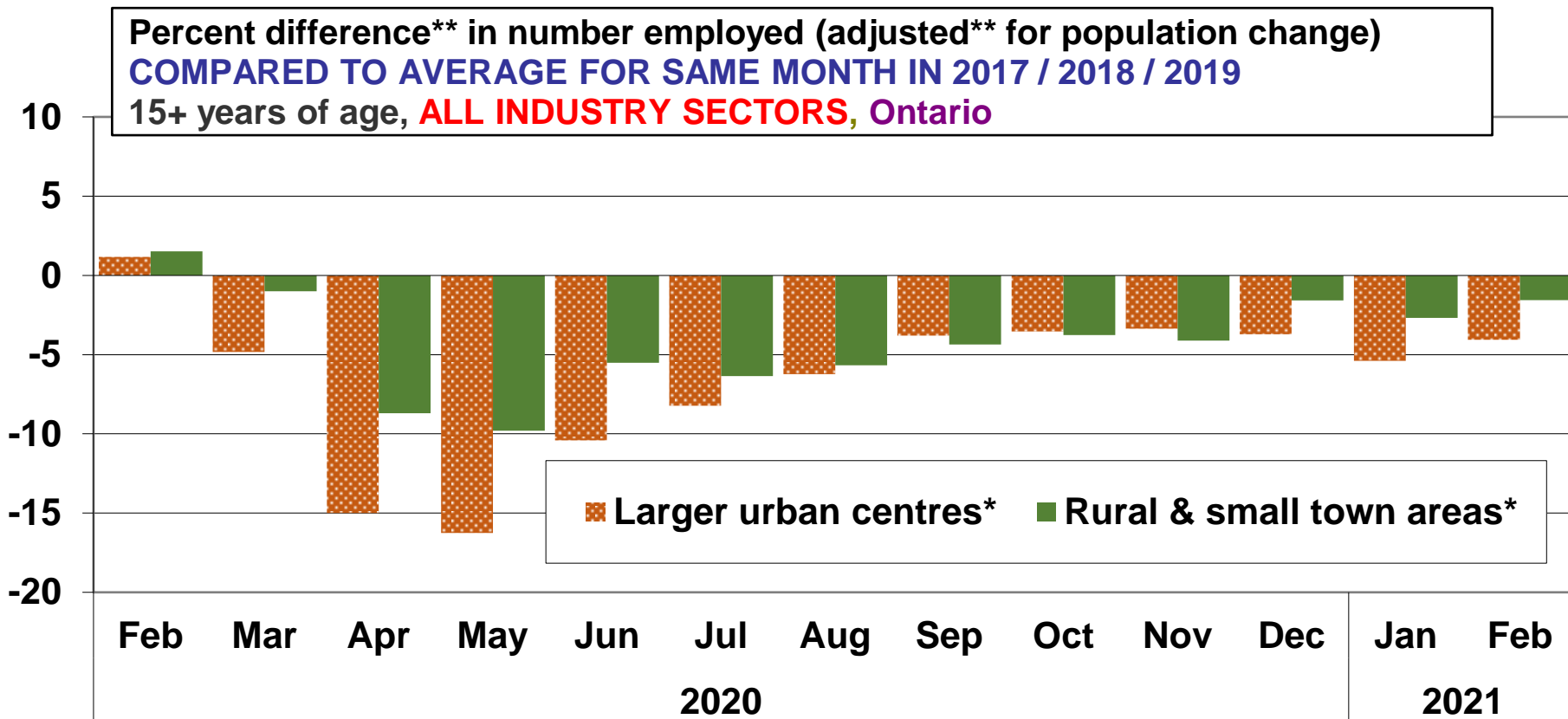
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted\*\* for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Ontario has been less, since Dec 2020, compared to 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.

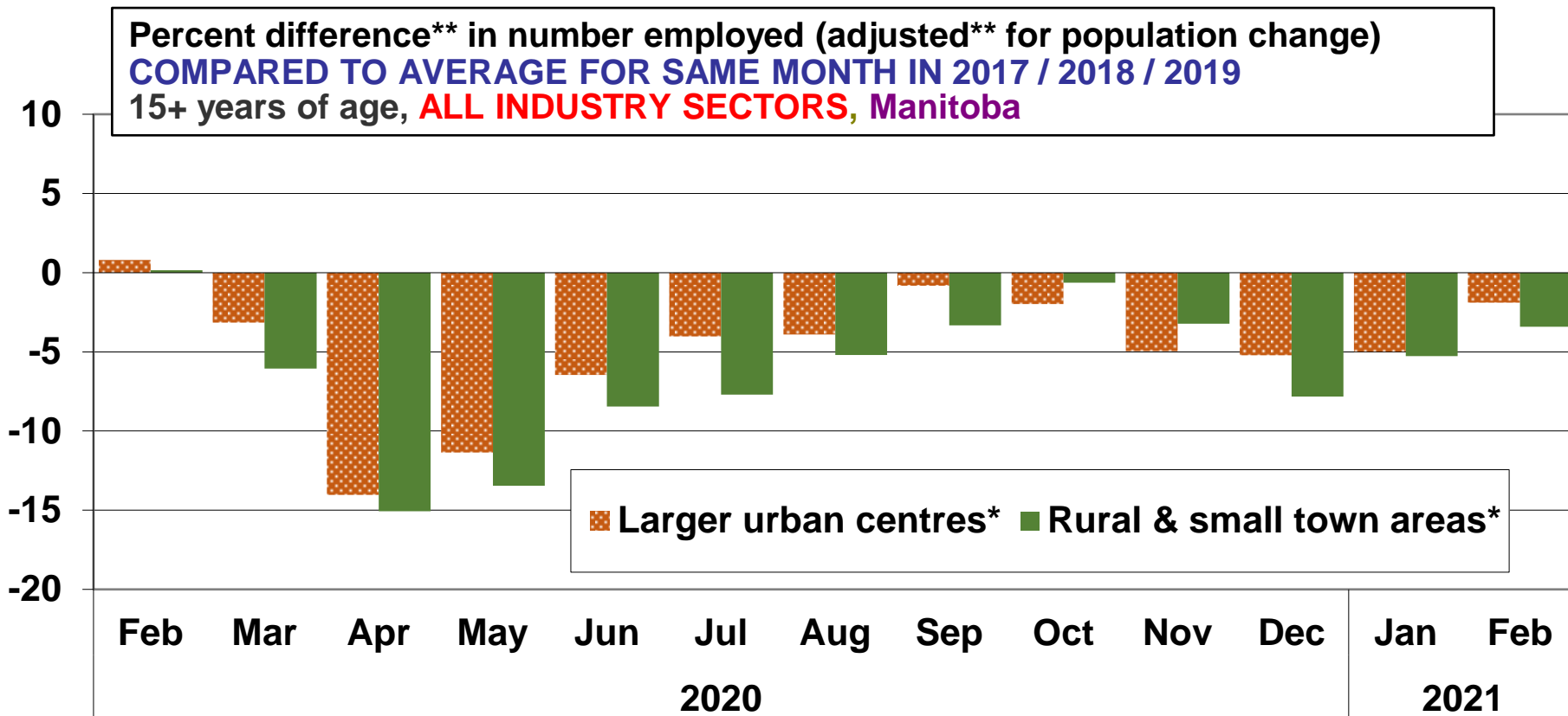
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted\*\* for population change) in the rural and small town areas of **Manitoba** has been slightly greater than in larger urban centres since Dec 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.

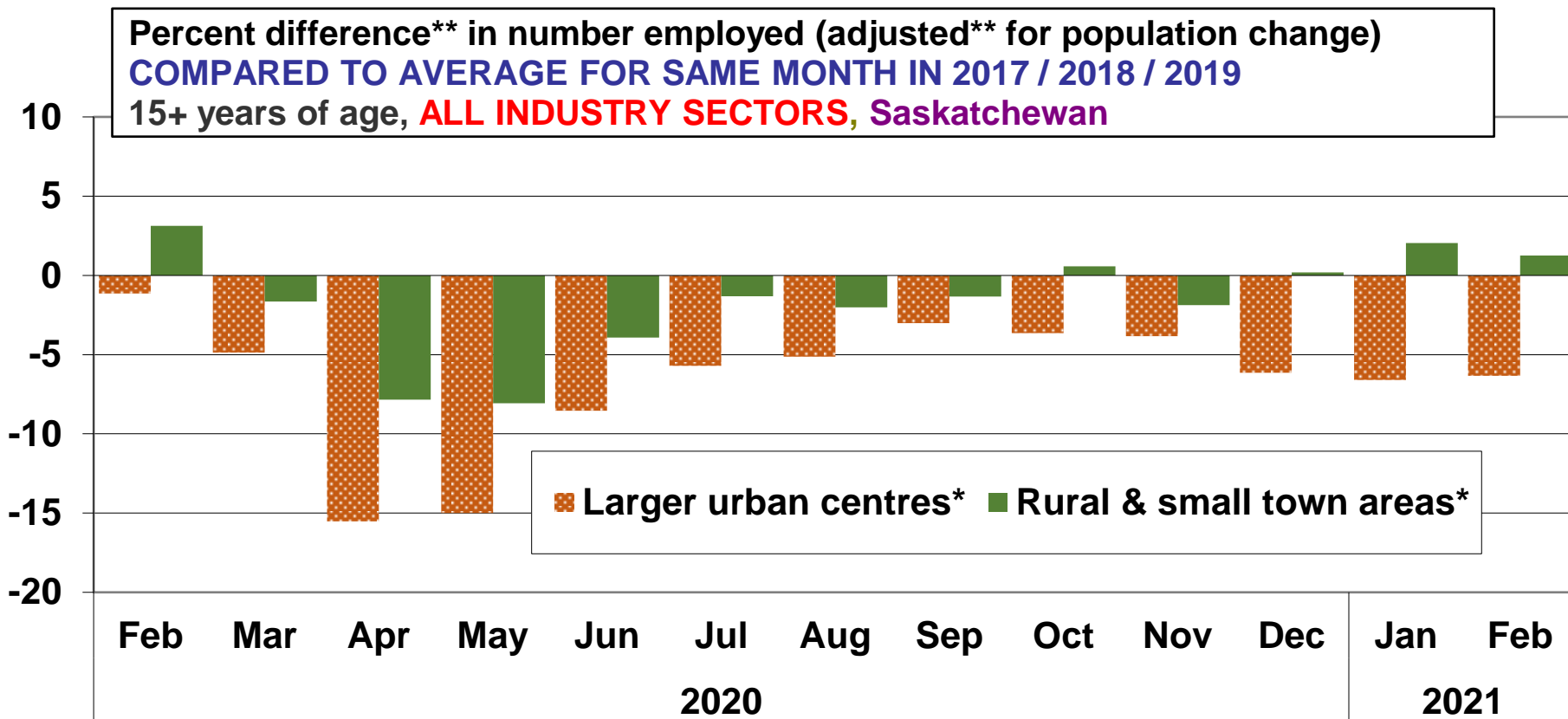
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# The level of employment (adjusted\*\* for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Saskatchewan has been similar to the historical pattern since Jul 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.

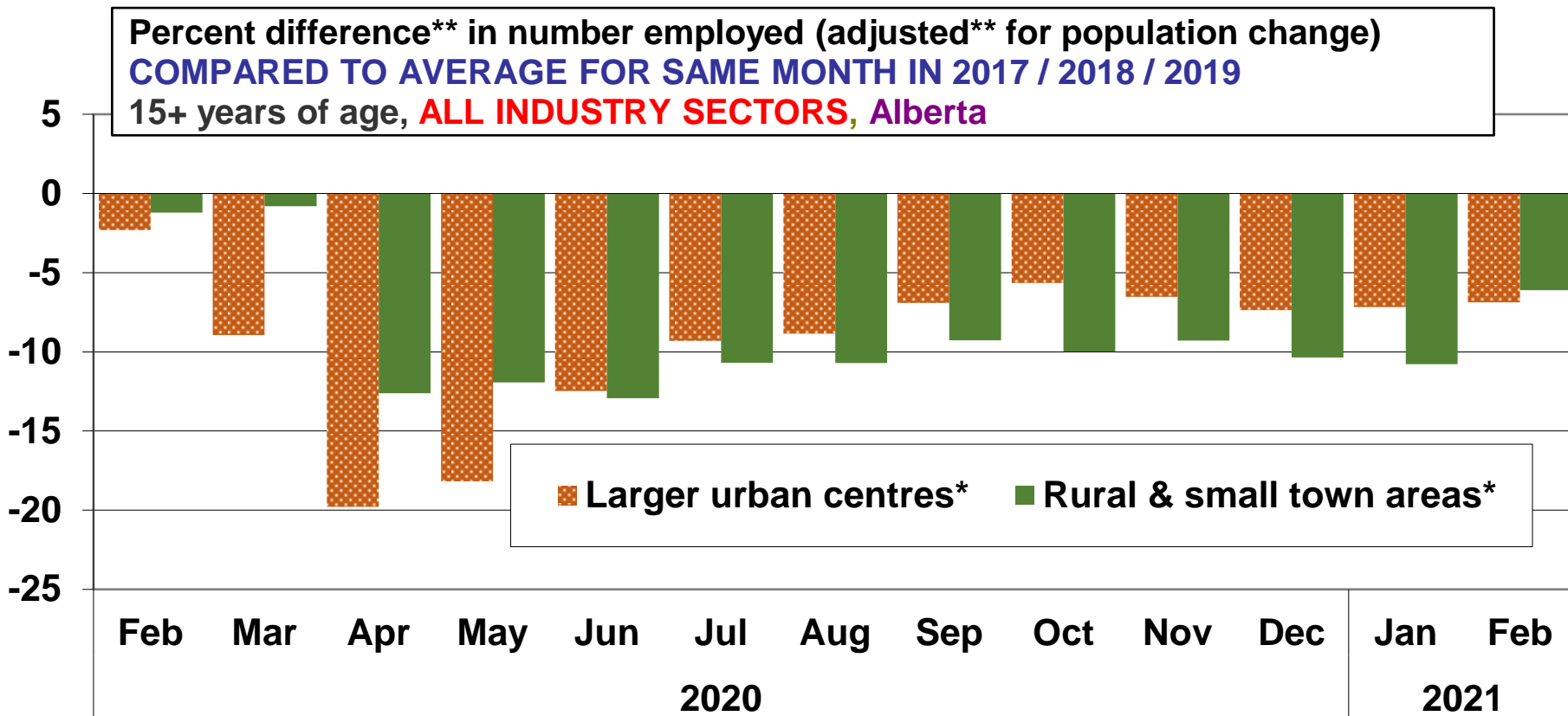
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted\*\* for population change) in the rural and small town areas of **Alberta** was greater than in larger urban centres from Jun 2020 to Jan 2021



\* **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.

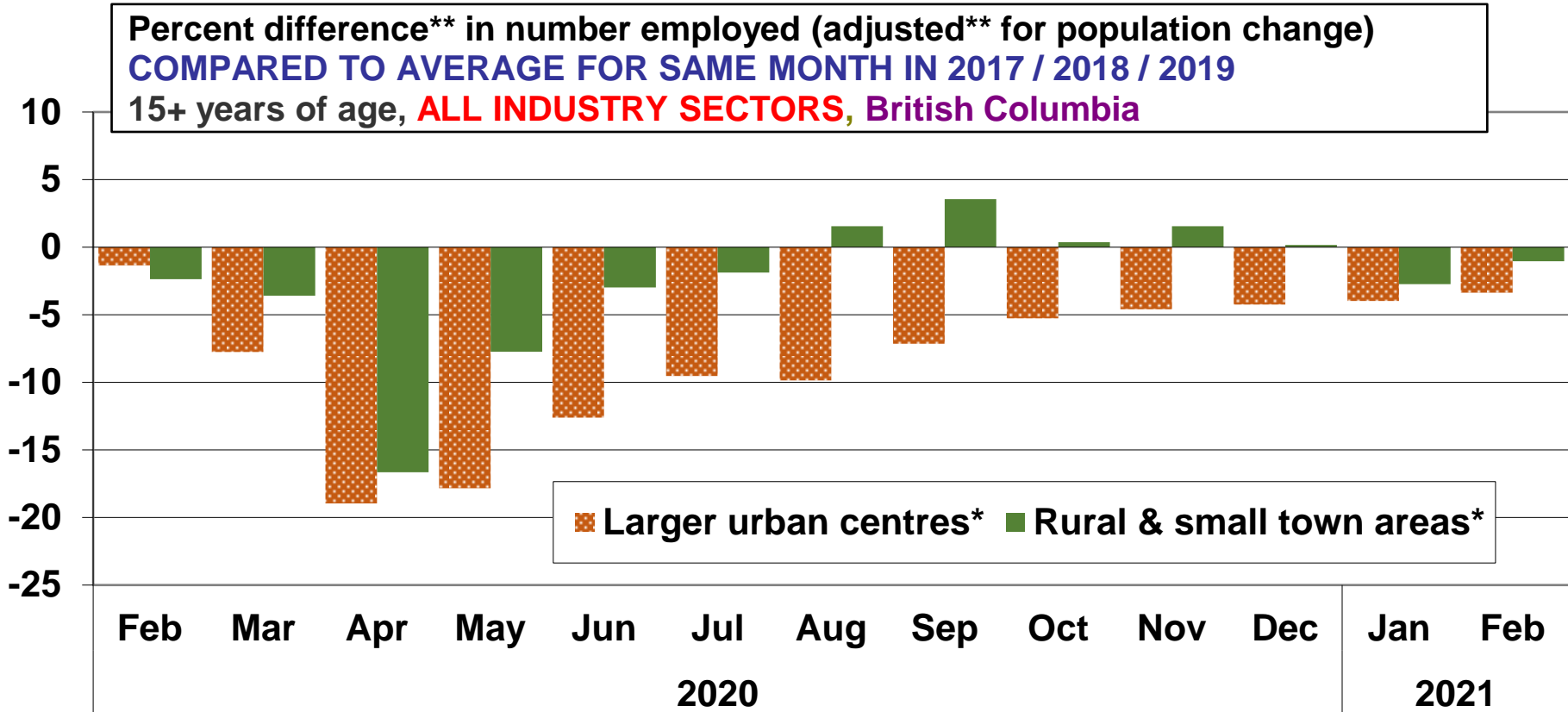
\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The level of employment (adjusted\*\* for population change) in the rural and small town areas of British Columbia has been similar to the historical pattern since Jun 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.

\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

**COVID-19 Impact:**  
**Estimated impact on number employed by PROVINCE:**  
**compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**  
**(adjusted for change in population)**  
**Summary**

**Which provinces had the largest CHANGE<sup>1</sup> in NUMBER EMPLOYED in their rural and small town areas<sup>2</sup> in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 ?**

Industry sector1	2020											2021	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	Ranking of provinces by size of RST CHANGE(3) in NUMBER EMPLOYED (,000) in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
CANADA	37	-56	-329	-278	-196	-171	-134	-94	-89	-74	-76	-89	-65
Alberta	-4	-3	-40	-39	-44	-36	-36	-30	-32	-29	-32	-33	-19
Quebec	25	-14	-122	-87	-71	-56	-41	-24	-22	-13	-15	-25	-17
Ontario	9	-6	-50	-58	-34	-39	-35	-27	-23	-25	-9	-16	-9
Manitoba	0	-8	-20	-19	-12	-11	-7	-5	-1	-5	-11	-7	-5
British Columbia	-5	-8	-36	-17	-7	-4	4	8	1	4	0	-6	-2
Nova Scotia	3	-8	-19	-19	-9	-13	-12	-7	-8	-4	-3	-2	-2
New Brunswick	4	-4	-15	-11	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-3	1	-2
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	3	-11	-10	-9	-6	-1	-4	2	5	1	4	-1
Prince Edward Island	2	0	-2	-2	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0
Saskatchewan	5	-3	-12	-13	-6	-2	-3	-2	1	-3	0	3	2

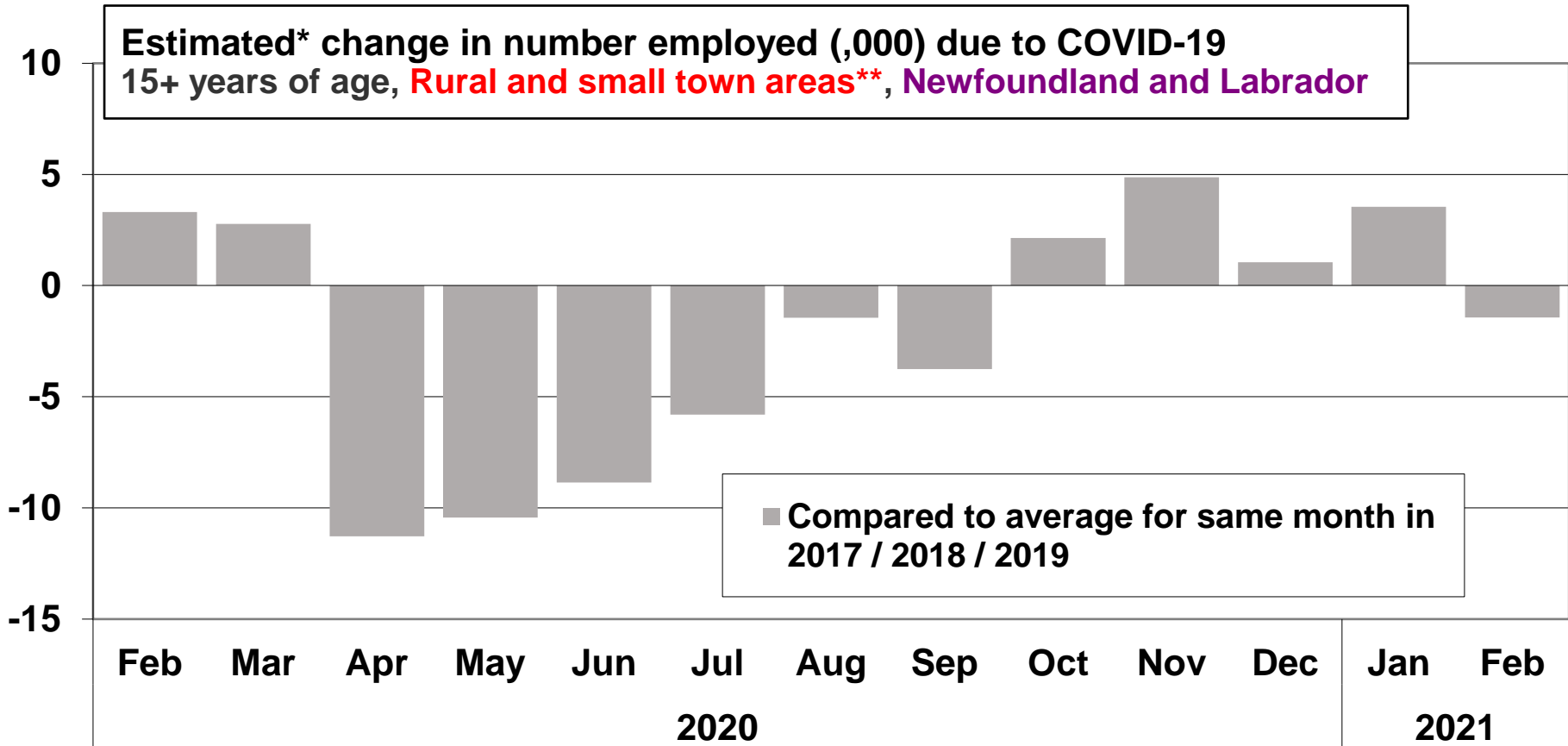
1. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

3. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

**COVID-19 Impact:**  
**Estimated impact on number employed by PROVINCE:**  
**compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**  
**(adjusted for change in population)**  
**Charts by PROVINCE**

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in **Newfoundland and Labrador** is estimated\* in Feb 2021 to be 1 thousand below the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

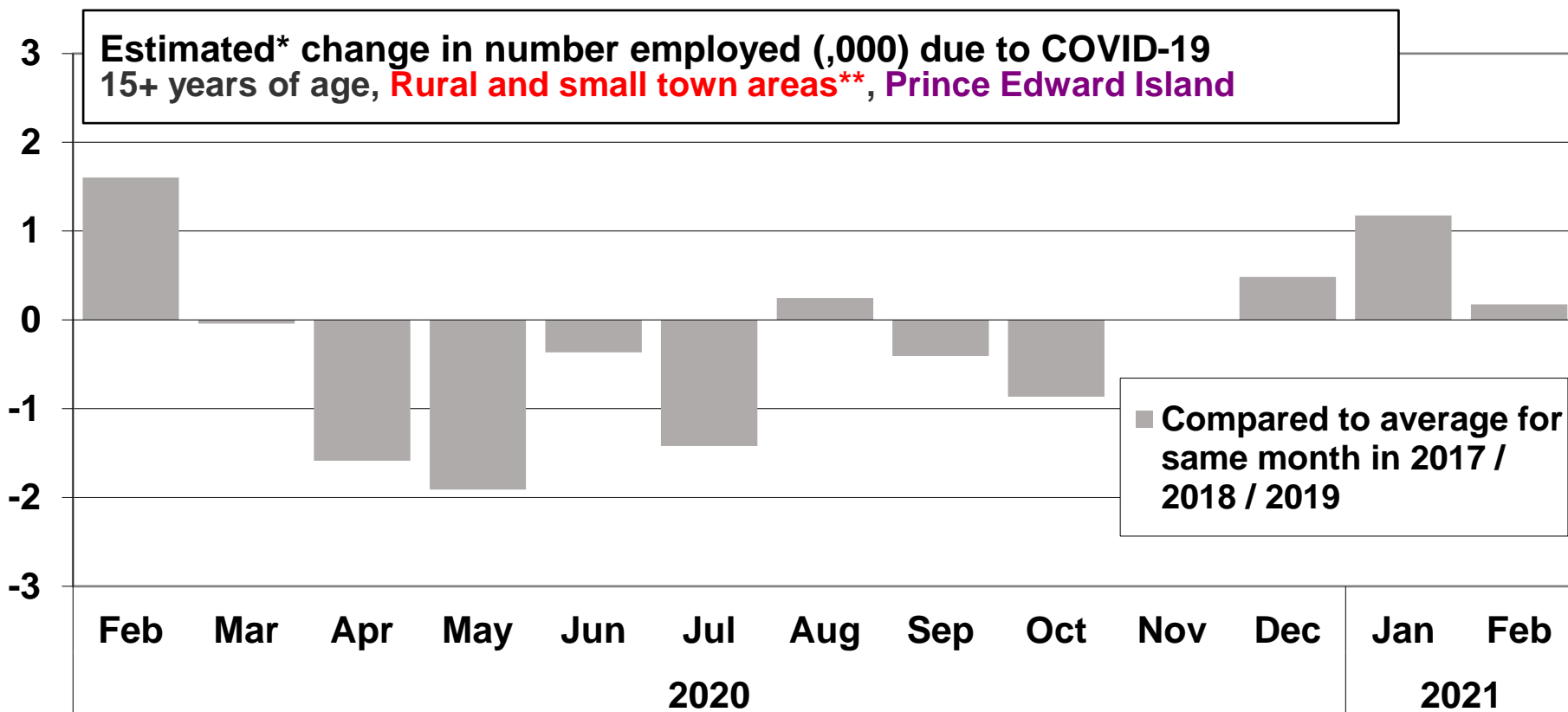
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Prince Edward Island in Feb 2021 is estimated\* to be similar to the Feb average in 2017 / 2018 / 2019



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

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

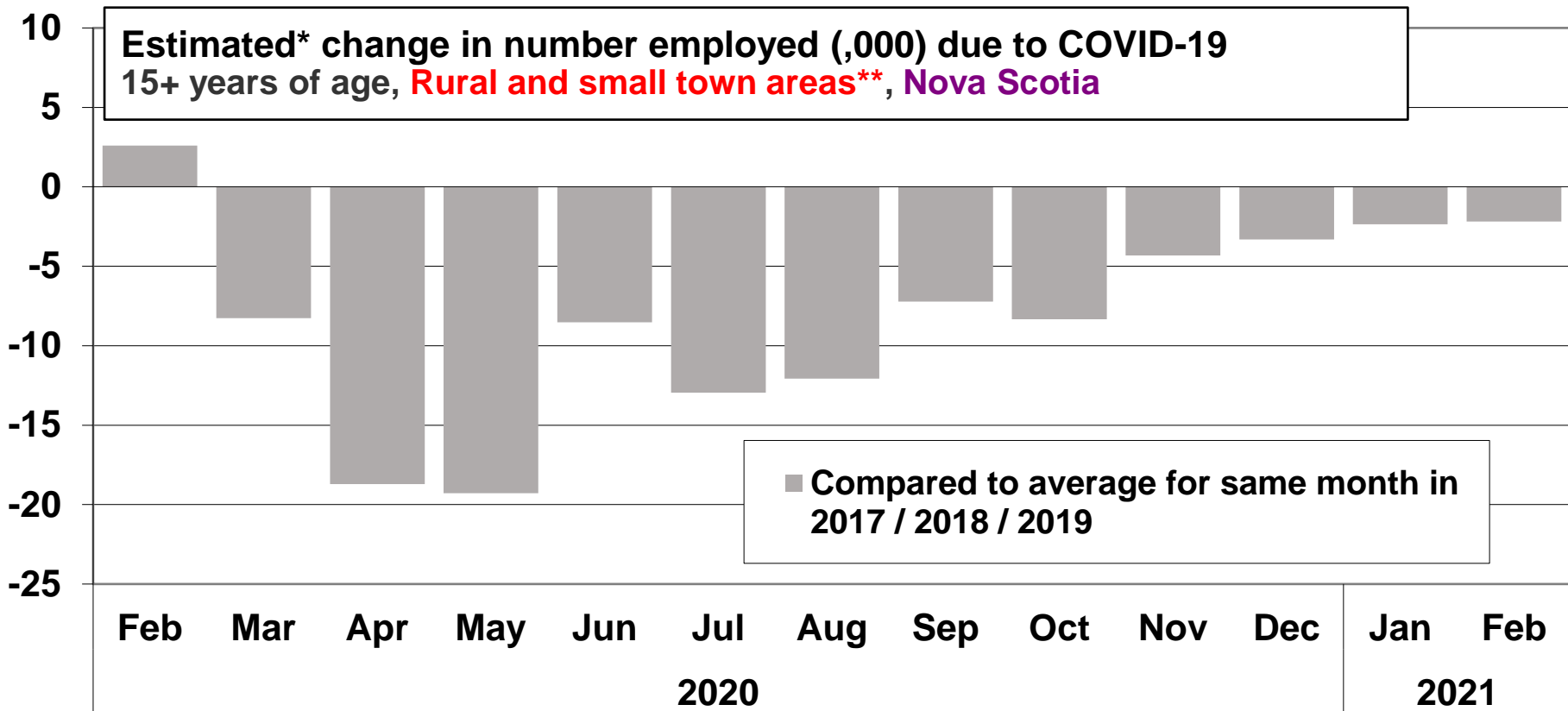
\*\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Nova Scotia is estimated\* to be 2 thousand lower in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

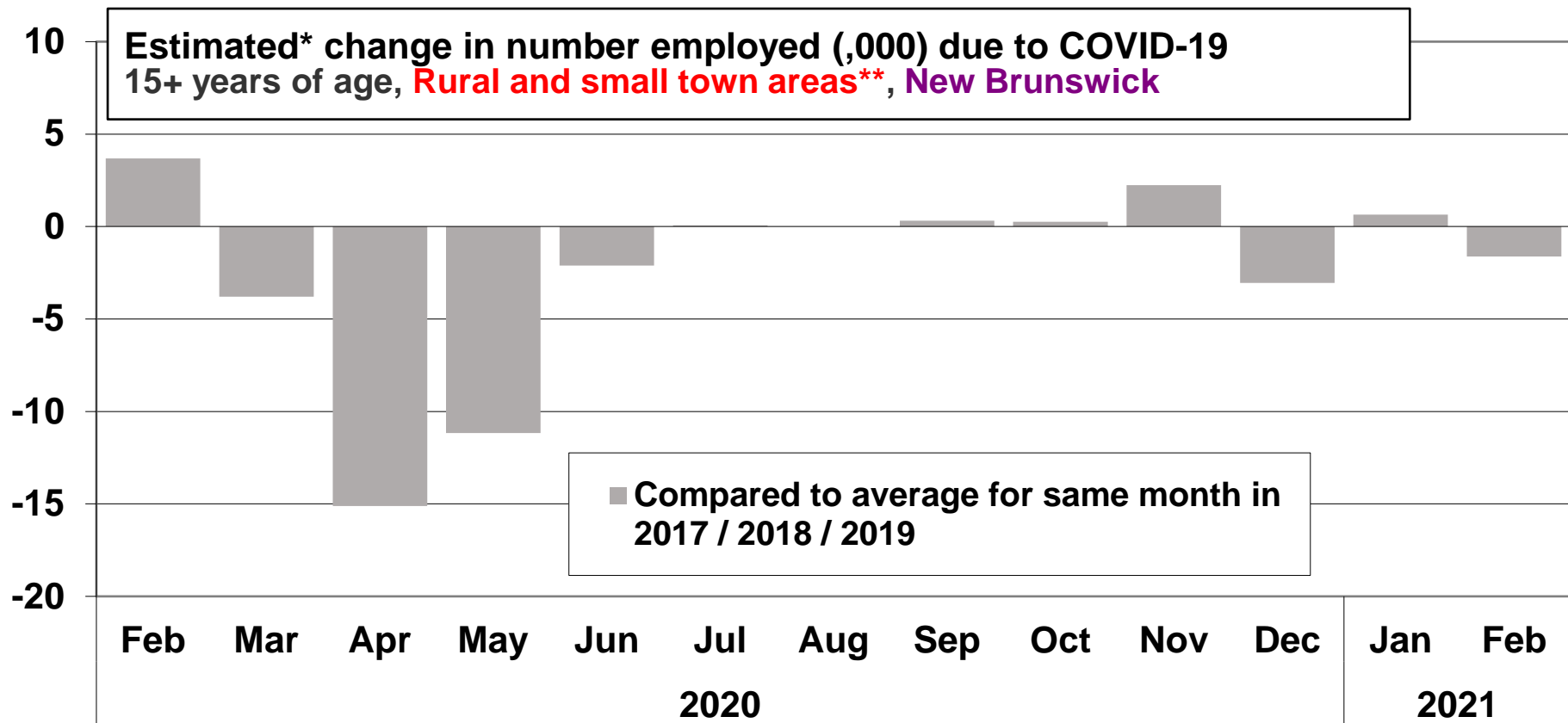
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in **New Brunswick** is estimated\* in Feb 2021 to be 2 thousand below the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

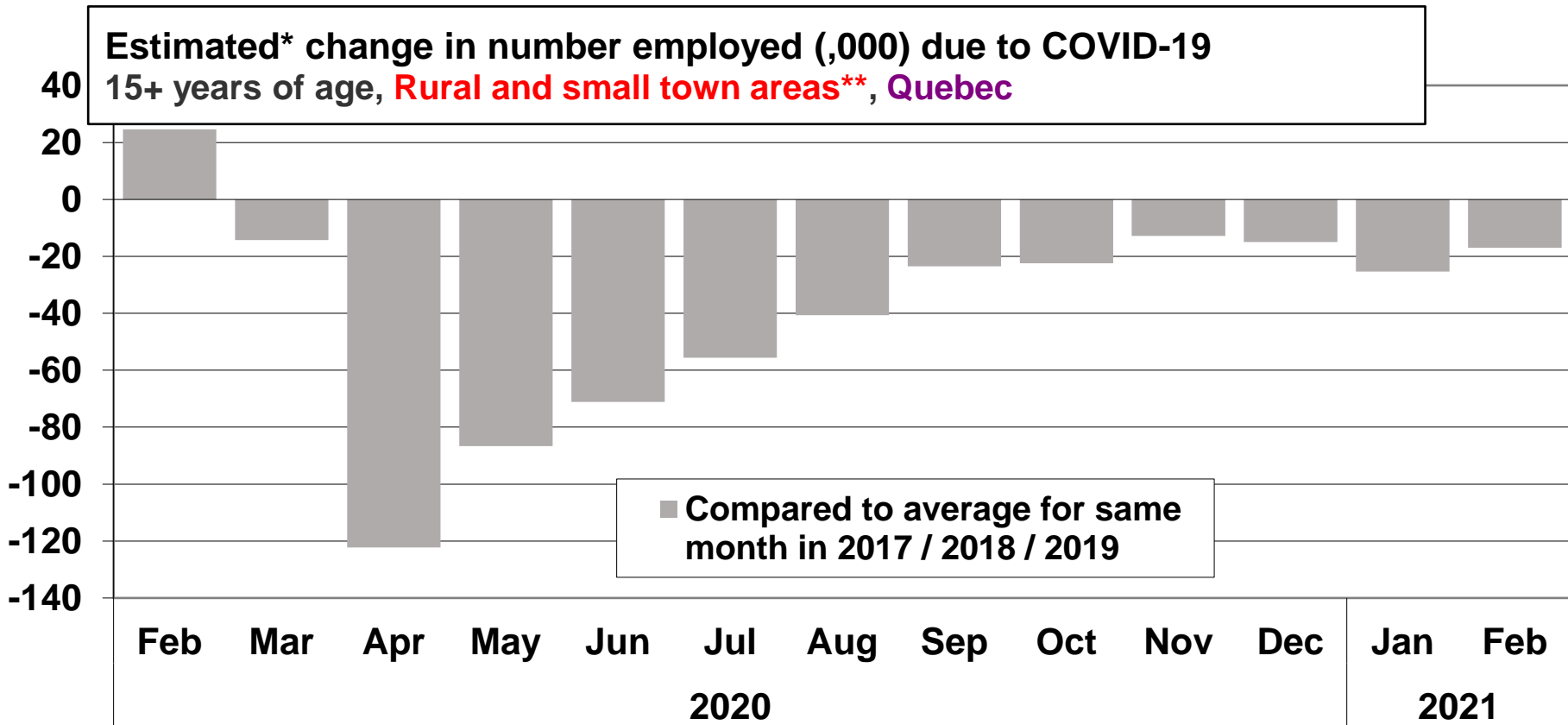
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Quebec is estimated\* to be 17 thousand lower in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



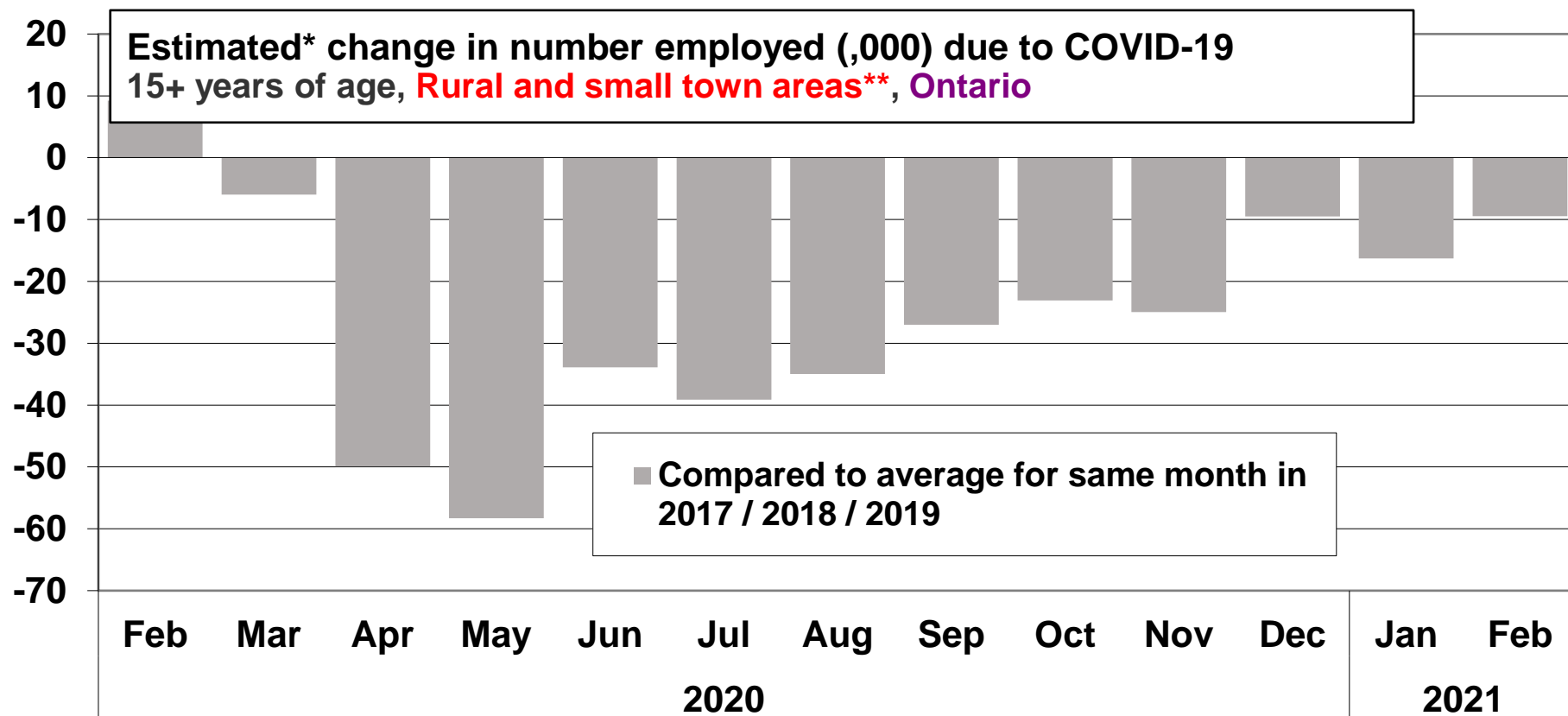
\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

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

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

Chart by  
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Ontario is estimated\* to be 9 thousand lower in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

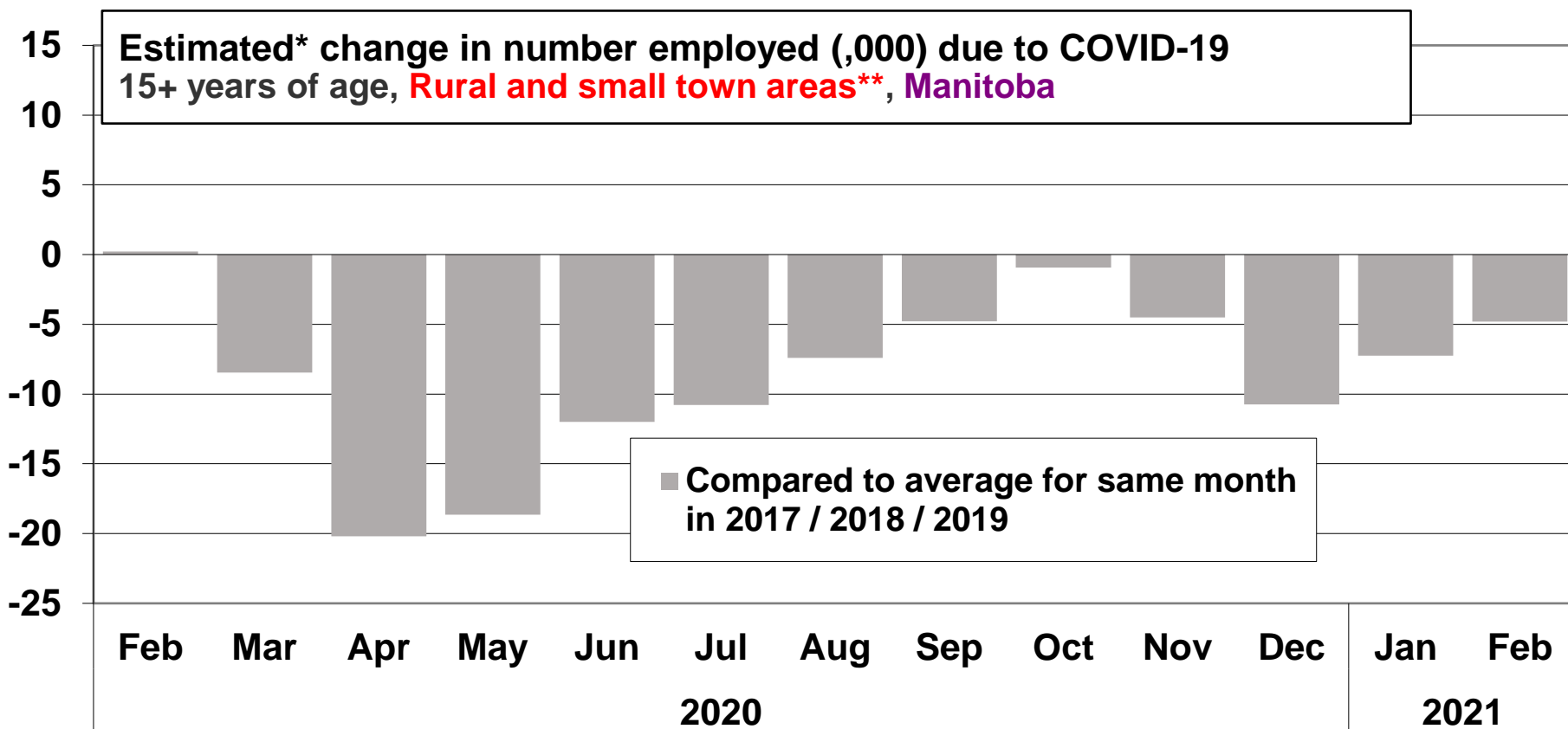
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Manitoba is estimated\* to be 5 thousand lower in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

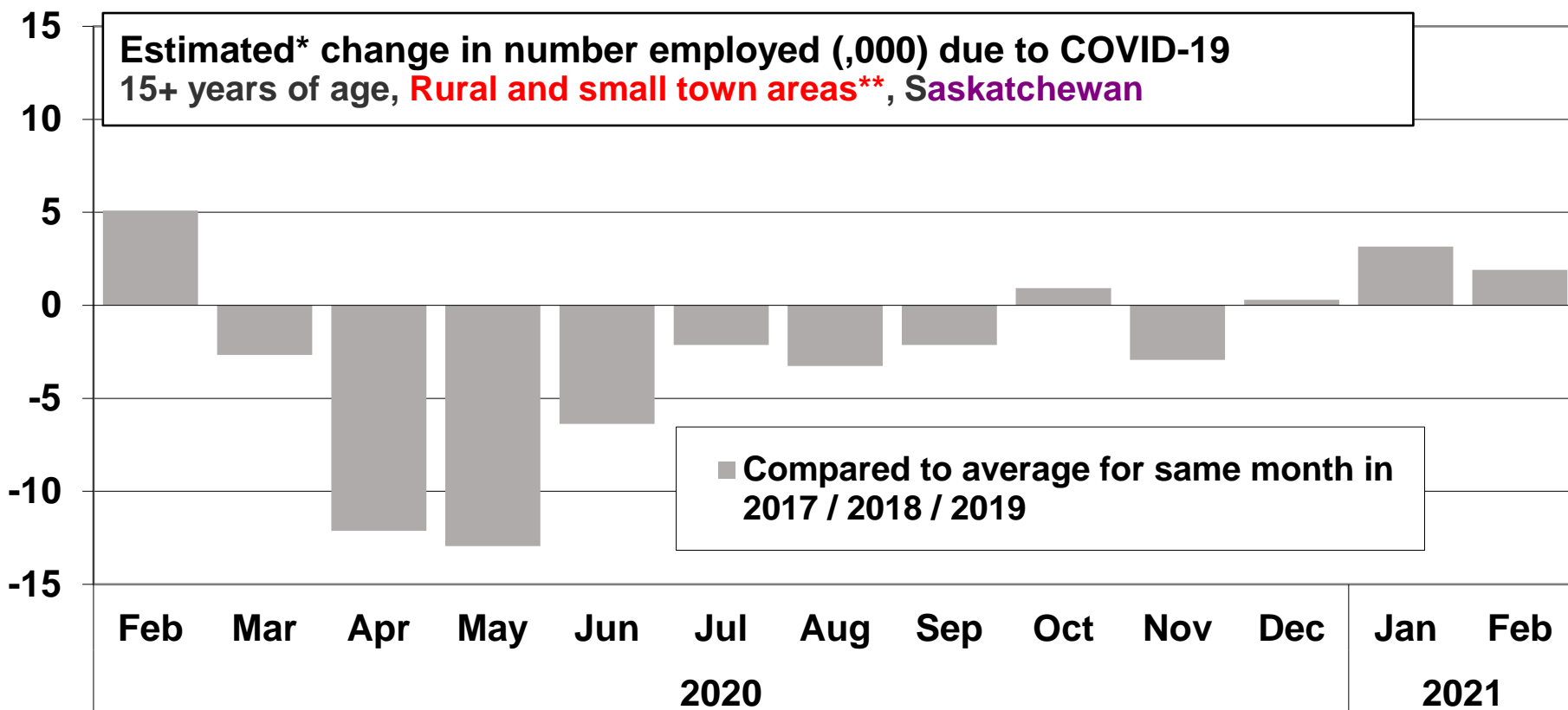
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in the rural and small town areas in **Saskatchewan** is estimated\* to be similar to the historic pattern since Jul 2020



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

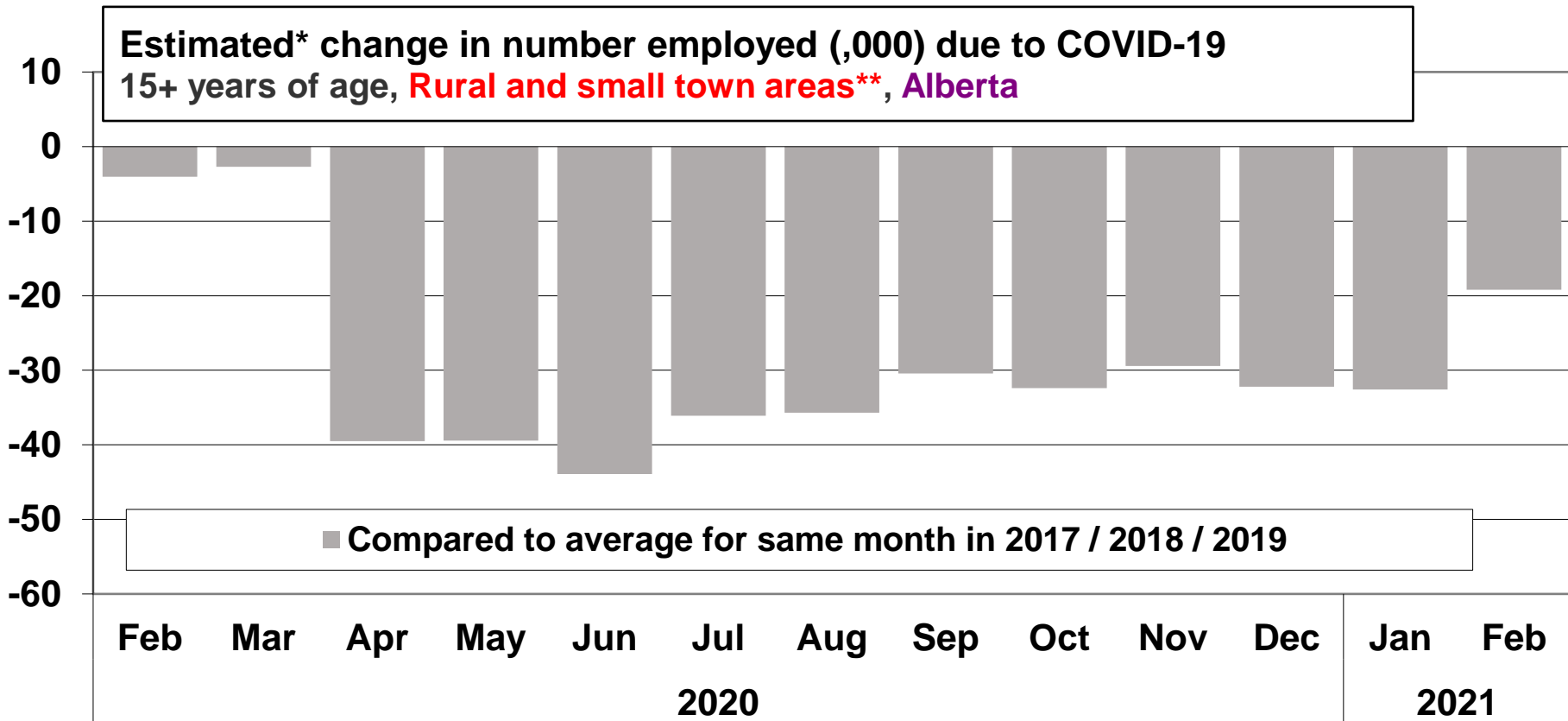
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The number employed in the rural and small town areas in **Alberta** is estimated\* to be 19 thousand lower in Feb 2021, due to COVID-19



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

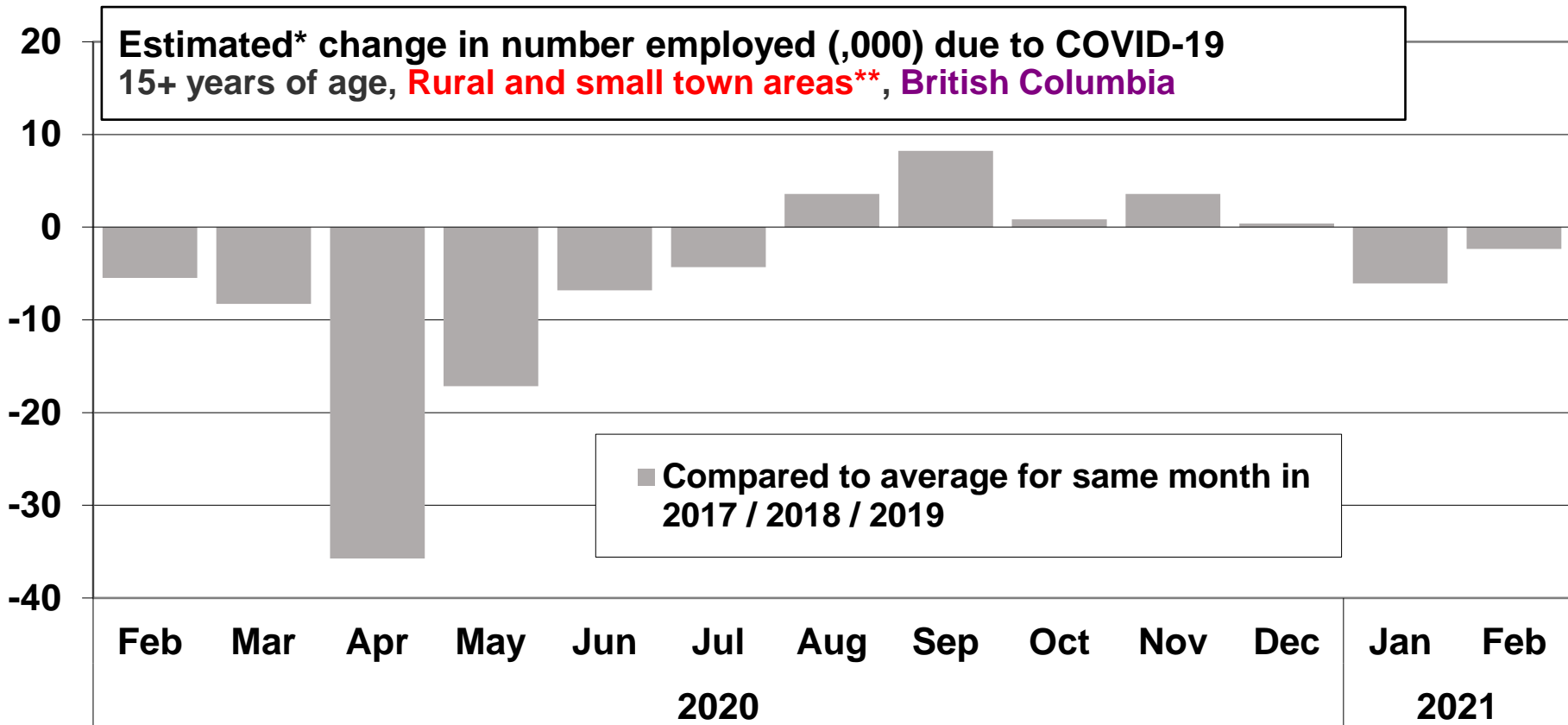
\*\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+%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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in **British Columbia** is estimated\* to be, since Jul 2020, similar to the average for the same months in 2017 / 2018 / 2019



\* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



**COVID-19 Impact:**  
**Gap in employment by PROVINCE:**  
**compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**  
**DATA TABLES by PROVINCE**  
**(readable tables are available upon request)**

**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Newfoundland & Labrador, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Area*	2020											2021	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>													
All areas	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447
LUC	244	244	244	244	244	242	243	242	242	243	242	246	244
RST	203	203	203	203	203	204	204	205	205	204	205	202	203
<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month</b>													
All areas	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	445	445	445	445	445
LUC	240	245	245	245	244	243	248	246	243	242	243	246	244
RST	206	201	201	200	201	202	198	200	202	204	203	199	201
<b>Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)</b>													
All areas	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
LUC	-1.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.1	1.4	0.6	-0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.2
RST	1.5	-0.8	-1.2	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	-3.1	-2.3	-1.4	0.0	-1.1	-1.4	-0.7
<b>Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>													
All areas	214	214	220	229	234	236	234	230	228	224	220	215	214
LUC	140	140	141	142	143	143	142	140	142	143	140	140	140
RST	74	75	79	87	90	92	92	89	86	81	80	75	74
<b>Number employed (,000) in given month</b>													
All areas	214	207	184	202	212	219	225	223	226	225	220	211	196
LUC	136	130	117	126	131	134	137	139	139	139	139	134	124
RST	78	77	67	76	81	85	88	84	87	86	80	78	72
<b>Difference in number employed (,000)</b>													
All areas	0	-7	-36	-28	-22	-16	-9	-7	-2	1	-1	-4	-18
LUC	-4	-9	-24	-16	-12	-10	-5	-1	-3	-4	-1	-6	-16
RST	4	2	-12	-11	-10	-7	-4	-6	1	5	0	3	-2
<b>Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)</b>													
All areas	0.1	-3.4	-17.8	-12.8	-9.8	-7.2	-3.9	-3.2	-1.0	0.3	-0.4	-1.8	-8.9
LUC	-3.0	-7.0	-18.4	-12.1	-9.0	-7.0	-3.4	-1.0	-2.3	-3.0	-0.7	-4.6	-12.3
RST	5.8	2.8	-16.8	-14.0	-11.3	-7.6	-4.7	-6.6	1.1	5.8	0.2	3.3	-2.7
<b>Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)</b>													
All areas	0.4	-3.2	-17.6	-12.6	-9.6	-7.0	-3.7	-2.9	-0.7	0.5	-0.1	-1.3	-8.5
LUC	-1.2	-7.3	-18.9	-12.6	-9.3	-7.4	-5.6	-2.4	-2.9	-2.6	-1.2	-4.9	-12.1
RST	4.3	3.7	-15.6	-12.8	-10.4	-6.5	-1.6	-4.3	2.5	5.8	1.3	4.6	-2.0
<b>Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)</b>													
All areas	1	-7	-35	-27	-21	-16	-9	-7	-2	1	0	-3	-17
LUC	-2	-10	-24	-17	-13	-10	-8	-3	-4	-4	-2	-7	-16
RST	3	3	-11	-10	-9	-6	-1	-4	2	5	1	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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Prince Edward Island, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	126	126	126	127	127	127	128	128	128	128	128	126	126
3	LUC	77	77	77	77	78	78	78	78	78	78	79	76	77
4	RST	49	49	49	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	49
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	132	132	132	132	132	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
7	LUC	81	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	83	83	83
8	RST	51	51	51	50	51	50	50	50	51	50	50	50	50
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	5.9	5.7
11	LUC	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0	7.9	7.8
12	RST	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.5	2.5
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	71	71	72	80	82	82	82	79	78	76	75	71	71
15	LUC	46	46	47	49	51	51	51	49	49	48	48	46	46
16	RST	25	25	25	31	32	31	31	30	29	28	27	25	25
17		Number employed (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	77	74	66	75	81	80	83	79	78	76	75	74	73
19	LUC	50	48	42	46	49	50	51	48	49	49	47	47	48
20	RST	27	26	24	29	32	30	32	30	29	28	28	27	26
21		Difference in number employed (,000)												
22	All areas	6	3	-6	-5	-1	-1	1	-1	0	1	0	3	2
23	LUC	4	2	-5	-3	-2	0	0	-1	1	1	-1	1	2
24	RST	2	1	-1	-1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	8.6	3.5	-8.6	-6.0	-1.6	-1.4	0.9	-0.8	0.2	0.9	-0.4	4.2	3.2
27	LUC	8.5	4.2	-11.0	-7.0	-3.2	-0.6	-0.1	-1.6	1.2	1.3	-2.7	2.6	3.2
28	RST	8.8	2.2	-4.2	-4.5	0.8	-3.1	2.3	0.1	-1.4	0.0	3.2	7.1	3.2
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	4.0	-1.1	-13.0	-10.2	-5.8	-5.4	-3.0	-4.6	-3.5	-2.8	-4.1	-1.7	-2.5
31	LUC	2.5	-1.6	-16.7	-12.6	-8.8	-5.9	-5.3	-6.9	-3.8	-3.7	-7.7	-5.3	-4.6
32	RST	6.2	-0.2	-6.5	-6.4	-1.2	-4.7	0.8	-1.4	-3.0	-1.3	1.8	4.6	0.7
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	3	-1	-9	-8	-5	-4	-2	-4	-3	-2	-3	-1	-2
35	LUC	1	-1	-7	-6	-4	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2	-4	-2	-2
36	RST	2	0	-2	-2	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	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.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Nova Scotia, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
2	All areas	793	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	800	801	792	793
3	LUC	531	531	532	533	533	536	536	537	538	539	539	530	531
4	RST	262	262	262	262	263	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
5		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month</b>												
6	All areas	812	812	812	813	814	814	815	816	817	817	817	817	817
7	LUC	549	552	550	551	550	549	548	546	549	551	553	550	554
8	RST	263	261	262	262	263	265	267	270	267	266	264	268	263
9		<b>Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)</b>												
10	All areas	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.1	3.0
11	LUC	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.6	4.3
12	RST	0.5	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.2	1.5	1.8	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.1	0.4
13		<b>Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
14	All areas	436	438	444	459	462	463	459	457	457	452	454	437	436
15	LUC	306	306	310	319	322	323	321	321	320	317	319	306	306
16	RST	130	132	134	141	140	140	138	137	137	135	135	131	130
17		<b>Number employed (,000) in given month</b>												
18	All areas	454	428	386	408	441	443	446	453	455	460	452	450	454
19	LUC	321	305	270	287	309	314	317	320	324	328	319	319	325
20	RST	133	123	116	121	132	129	129	134	131	132	133	131	129
21		<b>Difference in number employed (,000)</b>												
22	All areas	18	-10	-58	-51	-22	-20	-13	-4	-2	8	-1	13	18
23	LUC	15	-1	-40	-32	-13	-9	-4	-1	4	11	1	12	19
24	RST	3	-9	-19	-20	-8	-11	-10	-3	-5	-2	-2	0	-2
25		<b>Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)</b>												
26	All areas	4.1	-2.3	-14.1	-11.9	-4.8	-4.3	-3.0	-0.9	-0.4	1.9	-0.3	2.9	3.9
27	LUC	4.7	-0.2	-13.7	-10.5	-4.2	-2.7	-1.2	-0.3	1.2	3.4	0.3	4.0	6.1
28	RST	2.5	-7.1	-15.0	-15.1	-6.1	-8.1	-7.3	-2.4	-4.1	-1.7	-1.6	0.3	-1.3
29		<b>Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)</b>												
30	All areas	1.7	-4.6	-16.3	-14.0	-7.0	-6.5	-5.1	-3.0	-2.5	-0.2	-2.3	-0.2	0.9
31	LUC	1.5	-4.0	-17.0	-13.8	-7.4	-5.1	-3.4	-2.0	-0.9	1.1	-2.3	0.4	1.8
32	RST	2.0	-6.5	-15.0	-14.8	-6.3	-9.6	-9.1	-5.3	-6.2	-3.2	-2.5	-1.8	-1.7
33		<b>Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)</b>												
34	All areas	8	-20	-67	-61	-31	-29	-23	-14	-11	-1	-10	-1	4
35	LUC	5	-12	-49	-42	-23	-16	-11	-6	-3	3	-7	1	6
36	RST	3	-8	-19	-19	-9	-13	-12	-7	-8	-4	-3	-2	-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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, New Brunswick, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	636	636	636	637	637	638	638	639	639	639	640	635	636
3	LUC	403	402	404	405	406	405	406	406	407	408	407	403	403
4	RST	233	234	233	232	232	233	233	232	232	231	232	232	233
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	646	646	646	647	647	647	647	648	648	648	648	648	648
7	LUC	420	418	420	416	417	416	416	418	418	416	418	415	417
8	RST	226	228	226	230	230	231	231	230	230	232	230	233	232
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0
11	LUC	4.1	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.3
12	RST	-2.9	-2.6	-2.8	-1.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	0.2	-1.1	0.3	-0.4
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	345	347	348	366	374	370	371	367	362	356	356	342	345
15	LUC	233	234	234	242	247	247	248	244	241	241	238	231	233
16	RST	112	113	114	124	126	123	123	123	121	116	118	111	112
17		Number employed (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	354	336	305	338	372	365	364	362	360	359	356	346	346
19	LUC	241	229	210	227	248	243	241	240	240	240	242	234	236
20	RST	112	107	96	111	124	123	123	122	120	118	114	112	110
21		Difference in number employed (,000)												
22	All areas	9	-11	-43	-28	-2	-5	-7	-4	-2	2	0	4	1
23	LUC	8	-5	-25	-15	1	-4	-7	-3	-1	0	4	3	3
24	RST	0	-7	-18	-12	-3	-1	0	-1	-1	2	-4	1	-2
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	2.5	-3.3	-13.2	-7.9	-0.6	-1.3	-1.9	-1.2	-0.5	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.3
27	LUC	3.5	-2.0	-11.3	-6.6	0.3	-1.7	-2.8	-1.3	-0.3	-0.1	1.8	1.3	1.4
28	RST	0.4	-6.0	-17.3	-10.5	-2.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.8	-0.9	2.1	-3.7	0.9	-1.9
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	0.9	-4.9	-14.7	-9.4	-2.0	-2.8	-3.3	-2.5	-1.9	-0.7	-1.3	-0.9	-1.7
31	LUC	-0.6	-5.9	-15.2	-9.5	-2.4	-4.3	-5.4	-4.0	-3.0	-2.1	-0.9	-1.7	-1.9
32	RST	3.3	-3.5	-14.5	-9.5	-1.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.9	-2.6	0.6	-1.5
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	3	-17	-48	-33	-8	-10	-12	-9	-7	-3	-5	-3	-6
35	LUC	-1	-14	-34	-22	-6	-11	-13	-10	-7	-5	-2	-4	-4
36	RST	4	-4	-15	-11	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-3	1	-2

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Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Quebec, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
2	<b>All areas</b>	6,892	6,898	6,905	6,911	6,917	6,925	6,932	6,939	6,945	6,950	6,956	6,888	6,892
3	<b>LUC</b>	5,639	5,635	5,642	5,645	5,651	5,643	5,657	5,663	5,673	5,685	5,692	5,636	5,639
4	<b>RST</b>	1,253	1,263	1,263	1,266	1,266	1,282	1,275	1,276	1,272	1,266	1,264	1,252	1,253
5		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month</b>												
6	<b>All areas</b>	7,037	7,041	7,043	7,045	7,049	7,052	7,057	7,064	7,069	7,074	7,078	7,081	7,086
7	<b>LUC</b>	5,780	5,806	5,822	5,826	5,810	5,820	5,841	5,845	5,835	5,834	5,825	5,829	5,823
8	<b>RST</b>	1,257	1,235	1,222	1,219	1,239	1,232	1,217	1,219	1,235	1,240	1,253	1,252	1,263
9		<b>Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)</b>												
10	<b>All areas</b>	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.8
11	<b>LUC</b>	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.4	3.2
12	<b>RST</b>	0.3	-2.2	-3.3	-3.7	-2.2	-4.0	-4.7	-4.6	-3.0	-2.0	-0.9	0.0	0.8
13		<b>Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
14	<b>All areas</b>	4,123	4,134	4,164	4,262	4,322	4,313	4,284	4,269	4,273	4,247	4,245	4,118	4,123
15	<b>LUC</b>	3,447	3,458	3,485	3,550	3,585	3,565	3,545	3,539	3,551	3,537	3,538	3,445	3,447
16	<b>RST</b>	676	676	679	712	737	748	739	730	722	710	707	673	676
17		<b>Number employed (,000) in given month</b>												
18	<b>All areas</b>	4,279	4,003	3,478	3,806	4,116	4,179	4,204	4,251	4,235	4,214	4,179	4,014	4,138
19	<b>LUC</b>	3,576	3,356	2,942	3,205	3,465	3,515	3,539	3,577	3,557	3,555	3,493	3,367	3,474
20	<b>RST</b>	703	647	536	601	650	664	665	675	678	683	686	647	664
21		<b>Difference in number employed (,000)</b>												
22	<b>All areas</b>	156	-131	-686	-456	-207	-134	-80	-18	-38	-33	-67	-104	15
23	<b>LUC</b>	129	-102	-543	-345	-120	-50	-6	38	5	18	-45	-78	27
24	<b>RST</b>	27	-29	-142	-111	-87	-84	-74	-56	-43	-27	-21	-26	-12
25		<b>Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)</b>												
26	<b>All areas</b>	3.7	-3.2	-18.0	-11.3	-4.9	-3.2	-1.9	-0.4	-0.9	-0.8	-1.6	-2.5	0.4
27	<b>LUC</b>	3.7	-3.0	-16.9	-10.2	-3.4	-1.4	-0.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	-1.3	-2.3	0.8
28	<b>RST</b>	3.9	-4.4	-23.5	-17.0	-12.5	-11.9	-10.5	-7.9	-6.2	-3.8	-3.0	-3.9	-1.8
29		<b>Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)</b>												
30	<b>All areas</b>	1.6	-5.3	-20.0	-13.2	-6.8	-5.0	-3.7	-2.2	-2.7	-2.6	-3.3	-5.3	-2.4
31	<b>LUC</b>	1.2	-6.0	-20.1	-13.4	-6.2	-4.5	-3.4	-2.1	-2.7	-2.1	-3.6	-5.7	-2.4
32	<b>RST</b>	3.6	-2.2	-20.2	-13.2	-10.3	-7.9	-5.8	-3.4	-3.2	-1.8	-2.1	-3.8	-2.5
33		<b>Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)</b>												
34	<b>All areas</b>	69	-214	-761	-533	-286	-211	-156	-94	-113	-108	-140	-216	-99
35	<b>LUC</b>	43	-204	-644	-451	-218	-159	-120	-75	-94	-73	-127	-193	-84
36	<b>RST</b>	25	-14	-122	-87	-71	-56	-41	-24	-22	-13	-15	-25	-17

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Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
2	<b>All areas</b>	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	<b>LUC</b>	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	<b>RST</b>	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month</b>												
6	<b>All areas</b>	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	<b>LUC</b>	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	<b>RST</b>	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		<b>Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)</b>												
10	<b>All areas</b>	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	<b>LUC</b>	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	<b>RST</b>	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		<b>Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>												
14	<b>All areas</b>	7,046	7,030	7,096	7,253	7,306	7,298	7,299	7,238	7,254	7,288	7,285	7,019	7,046
15	<b>LUC</b>	6,423	6,418	6,484	6,613	6,664	6,659	6,663	6,604	6,630	6,666	6,670	6,395	6,423
16	<b>RST</b>	623	612	612	641	642	639	636	634	624	622	615	624	623
17		<b>Number employed (,000) in given month</b>												
18	<b>All areas</b>	7,395	6,966	6,357	6,411	6,832	6,951	7,078	7,181	7,214	7,255	7,240	6,982	7,100
19	<b>LUC</b>	6,805	6,381	5,820	5,860	6,243	6,358	6,480	6,575	6,612	6,666	6,648	6,389	6,510
20	<b>RST</b>	590	585	537	552	589	593	598	607	602	589	592	593	590
21		<b>Difference in number employed (,000)</b>												
22	<b>All areas</b>	349	-64	-739	-842	-473	-346	-221	-57	-40	-33	-45	-37	54
23	<b>LUC</b>	382	-37	-664	-753	-421	-300	-183	-29	-18	0	-22	-6	87
24	<b>RST</b>	-33	-28	-75	-89	-53	-46	-39	-28	-22	-33	-23	-31	-33
25		<b>Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)</b>												
26	<b>All areas</b>	4.8	-0.9	-11.0	-12.3	-6.7	-4.9	-3.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.8
27	<b>LUC</b>	5.8	-0.6	-10.8	-12.1	-6.5	-4.6	-2.8	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	1.4
28	<b>RST</b>	-5.5	-4.6	-13.0	-14.9	-8.6	-7.5	-6.3	-4.5	-3.6	-5.5	-3.8	-5.1	-5.4
29		<b>Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)</b>												
30	<b>All areas</b>	1.3	-4.5	-14.4	-15.7	-10.0	-8.0	-6.2	-3.8	-3.5	-3.4	-3.5	-5.1	-3.8
31	<b>LUC</b>	1.2	-4.8	-15.0	-16.3	-10.4	-8.2	-6.2	-3.8	-3.5	-3.4	-3.7	-5.4	-4.1
32	<b>RST</b>	1.5	-1.0	-8.7	-9.8	-5.5	-6.4	-5.7	-4.4	-3.8	-4.1	-1.6	-2.7	-1.6
33		<b>Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)</b>												
34	<b>All areas</b>	92	-312	-970	-1,069	-705	-573	-444	-277	-257	-247	-254	-358	-268
35	<b>LUC</b>	77	-309	-922	-1,012	-672	-535	-410	-251	-235	-224	-247	-345	-262
36	<b>RST</b>	9	-6	-50	-58	-34	-39	-35	-27	-23	-25	-9	-16	-9

\* **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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

**Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Manitoba, February, 2020 to February, 2021**

Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	1,022	1,023	1,024	1,026	1,027	1,028	1,029	1,031	1,032	1,032	1,033	1,021	1,022
3	LUC	780	782	784	786	787	787	788	791	791	791	792	779	780
4	RST	242	241	240	240	240	241	241	240	241	241	241	242	242
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,048	1,048	1,048	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,049	1,050
7	LUC	814	816	811	809	810	811	812	809	811	808	811	813	811
8	RST	233	231	236	239	237	237	236	239	238	241	239	236	239
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.7
11	LUC	4.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	4.3	3.9
12	RST	-3.8	-4.2	-1.7	-0.5	-1.1	-1.8	-2.0	-0.3	-1.0	-0.2	-1.0	-2.4	-1.2
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	636	640	643	656	661	654	656	651	654	650	649	636	636
15	LUC	491	493	497	507	513	507	509	504	509	507	505	493	491
16	RST	144	147	145	149	149	147	148	146	145	143	144	143	144
17		Number employed (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	656	631	570	595	630	635	641	653	655	631	622	622	639
19	LUC	517	498	447	466	495	502	504	512	512	493	491	489	502
20	RST	139	133	123	129	135	134	138	141	143	138	132	132	138
21		Difference in number employed (,000)												
22	All areas	20	-9	-73	-61	-32	-19	-15	2	0	-19	-27	-14	4
23	LUC	25	5	-50	-41	-18	-5	-5	8	3	-14	-14	-3	10
24	RST	-5	-14	-22	-19	-14	-13	-10	-5	-2	-5	-12	-11	-6
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	3.1	-1.4	-12.0	-9.7	-4.9	-2.9	-2.3	0.4	0.0	-2.9	-4.2	-2.2	0.6
27	LUC	5.0	1.1	-10.7	-8.5	-3.6	-1.1	-0.9	1.5	0.5	-2.8	-2.9	-0.7	2.0
28	RST	-3.6	-10.3	-16.8	-14.0	-9.6	-9.5	-7.2	-3.6	-1.6	-3.4	-8.8	-7.7	-4.6
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	0.7	-3.7	-14.2	-11.8	-6.9	-4.8	-4.1	-1.3	-1.6	-4.6	-5.7	-5.0	-2.2
31	LUC	0.8	-3.2	-14.0	-11.4	-6.5	-4.0	-3.9	-0.8	-2.0	-5.0	-5.2	-5.0	-1.9
32	RST	0.2	-6.1	-15.1	-13.5	-8.5	-7.7	-5.2	-3.3	-0.6	-3.2	-7.8	-5.3	-3.4
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	5	-24	-86	-74	-44	-31	-27	-9	-11	-29	-36	-31	-14
35	LUC	4	-16	-66	-55	-33	-20	-20	-4	-10	-25	-26	-25	-9
36	RST	0	-8	-20	-19	-12	-11	-7	-5	-1	-5	-11	-7	-5

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.



Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Saskatchewan, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	873	874	875	875	876	877	877	878	879	880	880	873	873
3	LUC	609	609	612	611	609	610	611	610	610	612	614	607	609
4	RST	265	266	263	265	267	266	266	269	269	267	266	266	265
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	888	889	889	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	889
7	LUC	622	624	627	629	634	633	637	642	643	648	646	651	656
8	RST	266	265	262	260	253	254	251	246	245	240	242	237	233
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.8
11	LUC	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.9	4.0	3.7	4.2	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.2	7.1	7.5
12	RST	0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-1.9	-5.2	-4.7	-6.1	-8.9	-9.1	-10.9	-9.7	-11.8	-12.7
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	551	555	553	569	575	567	569	569	567	565	563	552	551
15	LUC	391	393	392	400	405	400	401	401	400	399	399	390	391
16	RST	160	162	161	169	170	167	168	168	167	166	164	162	160
17		Number employed (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	561	543	492	507	543	549	552	562	559	552	544	539	539
19	LUC	395	384	344	354	388	392	398	410	406	406	395	392	396
20	RST	166	159	148	153	155	157	155	152	153	146	149	147	143
21		Difference in number employed (,000)												
22	All areas	10	-12	-61	-62	-33	-18	-17	-7	-8	-12	-19	-13	-13
23	LUC	4	-9	-48	-46	-18	-8	-4	9	6	8	-4	2	4
24	RST	6	-3	-13	-16	-15	-10	-13	-16	-14	-20	-15	-15	-17
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	1.8	-2.2	-11.7	-11.5	-5.8	-3.2	-3.0	-1.3	-1.3	-2.2	-3.4	-2.4	-2.3
27	LUC	1.1	-2.3	-13.1	-12.1	-4.5	-2.0	-0.9	2.2	1.5	1.9	-1.0	0.5	1.1
28	RST	3.5	-2.0	-8.3	-10.0	-9.1	-6.0	-8.1	-10.2	-8.5	-12.8	-9.5	-9.7	-11.4
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	0.1	-3.9	-13.2	-12.9	-7.2	-4.4	-4.2	-2.4	-2.3	-3.2	-4.3	-4.1	-4.1
31	LUC	-1.1	-4.9	-15.5	-15.0	-8.5	-5.7	-5.1	-3.0	-3.7	-3.8	-6.2	-6.6	-6.3
32	RST	3.1	-1.7	-7.8	-8.1	-3.9	-1.3	-2.0	-1.3	0.6	-1.9	0.2	2.0	1.3
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	1	-21	-69	-69	-40	-25	-23	-14	-13	-18	-24	-22	-22
35	LUC	-5	-19	-57	-56	-34	-23	-20	-12	-15	-15	-24	-26	-25
36	RST	5	-3	-12	-13	-6	-2	-3	-2	1	-3	0	3	2

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Alberta, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	3,381	3,385	3,390	3,394	3,398	3,403	3,408	3,413	3,417	3,421	3,425	3,378	3,381
3	LUC	2,809	2,814	2,823	2,821	2,824	2,826	2,831	2,836	2,841	2,851	2,853	2,802	2,809
4	RST	573	572	567	573	575	578	577	577	576	570	572	576	573
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	3,491	3,496	3,499	3,502	3,506	3,509	3,512	3,515	3,519	3,522	3,525	3,528	3,531
7	LUC	2,957	2,972	2,973	2,968	2,959	2,973	2,991	2,994	3,012	3,018	3,034	3,053	3,046
8	RST	534	524	526	535	547	536	521	522	507	504	491	475	485
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.3	4.3
11	LUC	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.1	8.6	8.1
12	RST	-7.0	-8.7	-7.5	-7.0	-4.9	-7.5	-10.1	-10.0	-12.8	-12.3	-15.2	-19.4	-16.6
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	2,221	2,233	2,235	2,274	2,290	2,266	2,270	2,265	2,269	2,261	2,260	2,211	2,221
15	LUC	1,869	1,878	1,889	1,912	1,919	1,897	1,901	1,904	1,906	1,909	1,909	1,861	1,869
16	RST	352	354	346	363	371	369	369	361	363	352	352	350	352
17		Number employed (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	2,247	2,136	1,915	1,977	2,086	2,126	2,138	2,173	2,198	2,177	2,158	2,146	2,173
19	LUC	1,923	1,814	1,632	1,677	1,775	1,819	1,838	1,875	1,910	1,893	1,886	1,887	1,893
20	RST	325	322	283	300	310	308	300	298	289	283	273	259	281
21		Difference in number employed (,000)												
22	All areas	26	-96	-320	-297	-204	-140	-133	-92	-70	-84	-102	-65	-48
23	LUC	54	-64	-257	-235	-144	-78	-63	-29	4	-16	-23	27	24
24	RST	-28	-32	-63	-62	-61	-61	-69	-63	-74	-68	-79	-91	-71
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	1.2	-4.4	-15.4	-14.0	-9.3	-6.4	-6.0	-4.1	-3.1	-3.8	-4.6	-3.0	-2.2
27	LUC	2.8	-3.5	-14.6	-13.1	-7.8	-4.2	-3.4	-1.5	0.2	-0.8	-1.2	1.4	1.3
28	RST	-8.2	-9.5	-20.1	-18.9	-17.9	-18.2	-20.8	-19.2	-22.7	-21.6	-25.5	-30.2	-22.7
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	-2.0	-7.6	-18.6	-17.1	-12.5	-9.4	-9.0	-7.1	-6.1	-6.7	-7.5	-7.3	-6.5
31	LUC	-2.3	-8.9	-19.8	-18.2	-12.5	-9.3	-8.9	-6.9	-5.7	-6.5	-7.4	-7.2	-6.9
32	RST	-1.2	-0.8	-12.6	-11.9	-12.9	-10.7	-10.7	-9.3	-10.0	-9.3	-10.4	-10.8	-6.1
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	-45	-166	-385	-364	-273	-207	-199	-158	-136	-149	-166	-159	-143
35	LUC	-44	-165	-348	-326	-230	-173	-165	-131	-108	-124	-140	-134	-129
36	RST	-4	-3	-40	-39	-44	-36	-36	-30	-32	-29	-32	-33	-19

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, British Columbia, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	4,134	4,140	4,148	4,155	4,161	4,169	4,175	4,181	4,187	4,192	4,196	4,129	4,134
3	LUC	3,712	3,717	3,724	3,737	3,749	3,756	3,754	3,762	3,764	3,768	3,779	3,705	3,712
4	RST	422	422	424	418	413	413	421	419	422	423	417	423	422
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	4,282	4,286	4,289	4,292	4,298	4,303	4,307	4,311	4,315	4,318	4,319	4,321	4,323
7	LUC	3,888	3,894	3,901	3,905	3,920	3,927	3,939	3,940	3,952	3,942	3,934	3,941	3,946
8	RST	394	393	388	386	377	376	368	371	363	376	386	379	377
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.5
11	LUC	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.0	6.2	6.1
12	RST	-6.9	-7.3	-8.9	-7.9	-9.0	-9.4	-13.4	-12.2	-15.3	-11.9	-7.8	-10.9	-11.3
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	2,557	2,569	2,582	2,618	2,647	2,634	2,633	2,618	2,619	2,617	2,610	2,538	2,557
15	LUC	2,314	2,325	2,339	2,378	2,403	2,391	2,390	2,376	2,374	2,375	2,374	2,301	2,314
16	RST	243	244	243	239	243	244	244	242	245	242	236	237	243
17		Number employed (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	2,613	2,473	2,216	2,284	2,432	2,490	2,488	2,539	2,576	2,591	2,587	2,559	2,594
19	LUC	2,392	2,254	2,027	2,079	2,216	2,272	2,272	2,316	2,365	2,373	2,368	2,352	2,379
20	RST	221	219	188	205	216	218	217	222	211	218	219	207	215
21		Difference in number employed (,000)												
22	All areas	56	-96	-367	-334	-215	-145	-145	-79	-43	-26	-23	21	37
23	LUC	77	-71	-312	-299	-188	-119	-118	-59	-9	-2	-5	51	65
24	RST	-22	-25	-55	-35	-27	-26	-27	-20	-34	-24	-17	-30	-28
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	2.2	-3.8	-15.3	-13.6	-8.5	-5.6	-5.7	-3.1	-1.7	-1.0	-0.9	0.8	1.4
27	LUC	3.3	-3.1	-14.3	-13.4	-8.1	-5.1	-5.1	-2.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	2.2	2.8
28	RST	-9.3	-10.9	-25.6	-15.6	-12.0	-11.2	-11.9	-8.6	-14.9	-10.3	-7.6	-13.7	-12.3
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	-1.4	-7.3	-18.7	-16.9	-11.7	-8.8	-8.8	-6.1	-4.7	-3.9	-3.8	-3.7	-3.1
31	LUC	-1.3	-7.7	-19.0	-17.8	-12.6	-9.5	-9.9	-7.2	-5.3	-4.6	-4.2	-4.0	-3.4
32	RST	-2.4	-3.6	-16.7	-7.7	-3.0	-1.9	1.6	3.5	0.4	1.6	0.2	-2.7	-1.0
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	-35	-184	-447	-413	-297	-226	-225	-158	-121	-103	-98	-95	-79
35	LUC	-32	-177	-413	-397	-291	-222	-230	-168	-125	-109	-100	-93	-79
36	RST	-5	-8	-36	-17	-7	-4	4	8	1	4	0	-6	-2

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

# COVID-19 Impact:

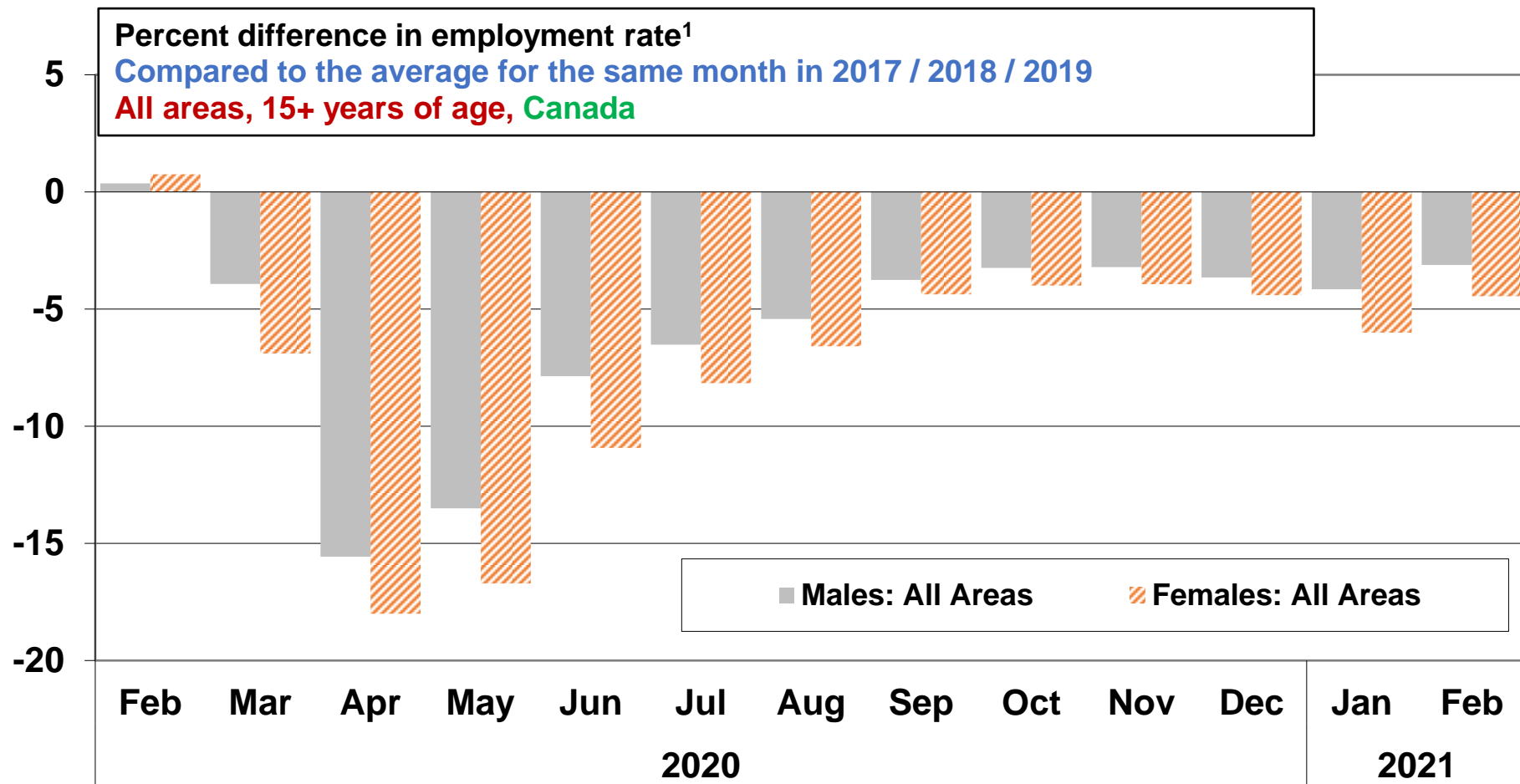
## Gap in employment rate by AGE and SEX

(employment rate is the percent of the population  
in a given age / sex group that is employed)

**compared to average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**

- Slide 101 shows, for **Canada as whole**, the COVID-19 impact is slightly greater for females, compared to males.
- Slide 102 shows the same pattern for individuals 15-24 (for Canada as a whole).
- Slide 103 shows that for individuals 25-54 years of age, the COVID-19 impact has been less since Sep. 2020 for females, compared to males (for Canada as a whole).
- Slide 104 shows that for individuals 55-64 years of age, the COVID-19 impact is greater for females, compared to males up to Dec 2020 (for Canada as a whole).
- Slide 105 shows the COVID-19 impact for those 65+ is greater from females than males.
- The previous charts were comparing males and females for Canada as a whole.
- The next charts compare males and females **in rural and small town areas**.
- Slide 106 shows for RST that the COVID-19 impact is greater for females (exc Aug 2020) than for males.
- Slide 107 shows the COVID-19 impact has been greater for RST females than males, 15-24 yr., since Sep/20
- Slide 108 shows that COVID-19 has had no net impact on employment in RST areas for females nor for males in the core working-age group 25 to 54 years of age since Sep 2020.
- Slide 109 (for those 55-64) and slide 110 (for those 65+) shows for females in Dec 2020 & Jan/Feb 2021, employment was slightly above the average for the same months in 2017 / 2018 / 2019. The female<>male differences have varied over the months from Mar to Nov 2020.
- **Slides 111 to 115 compare the situation for females in LUCs and in RST areas.** The COVID-10 impact has been less in RST than in LUC for females under 55. For females 55+, employment in RST since Dec 2020 has above the historical pattern.
- Data table in Slide 16 (and a readable copy is available upon request).

# The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for females, compared to males, 15+ years of age, all areas, Canada

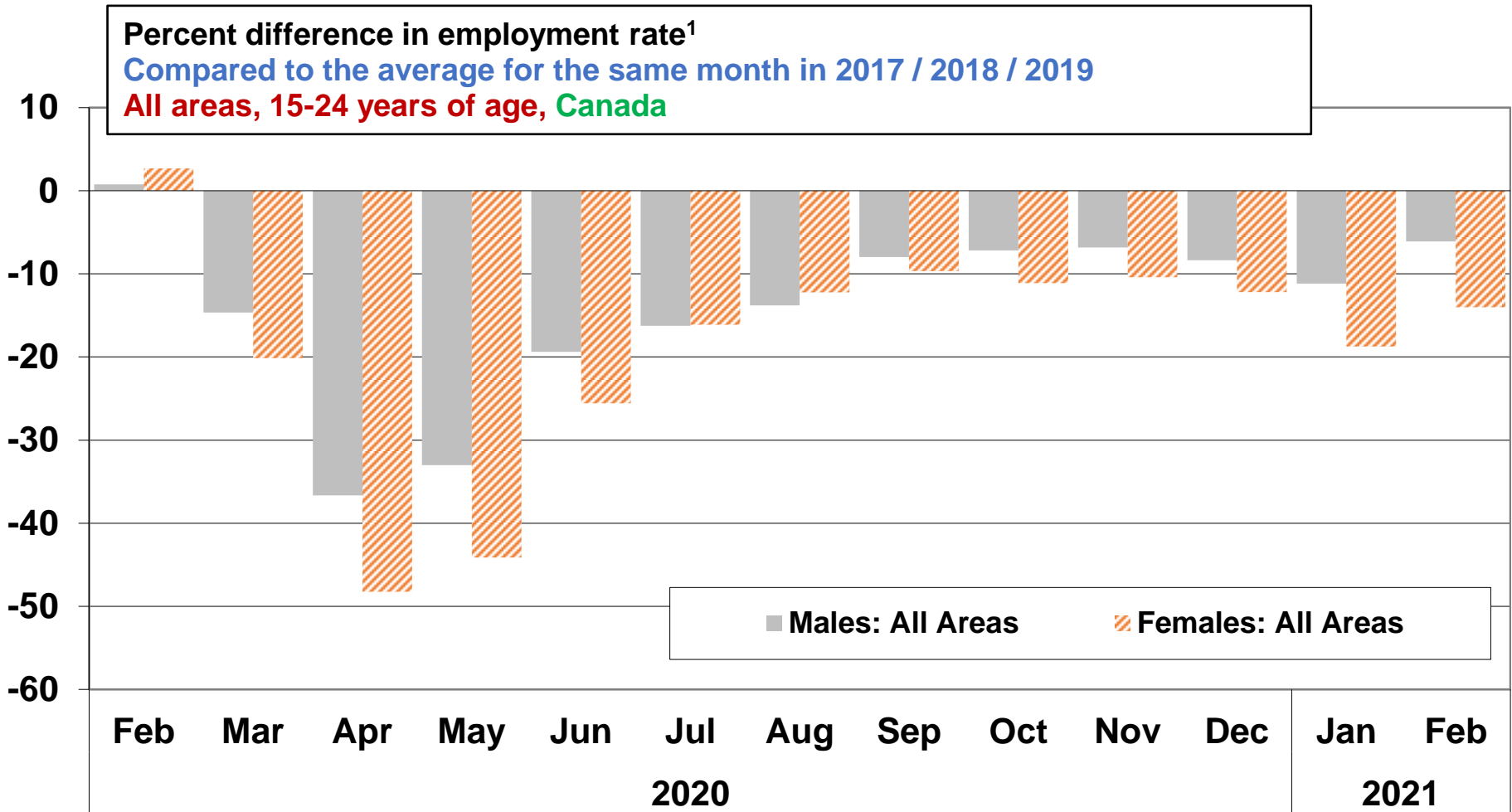


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is (generally) greater for females, compared to males, 15-24 years of age, all areas, Canada

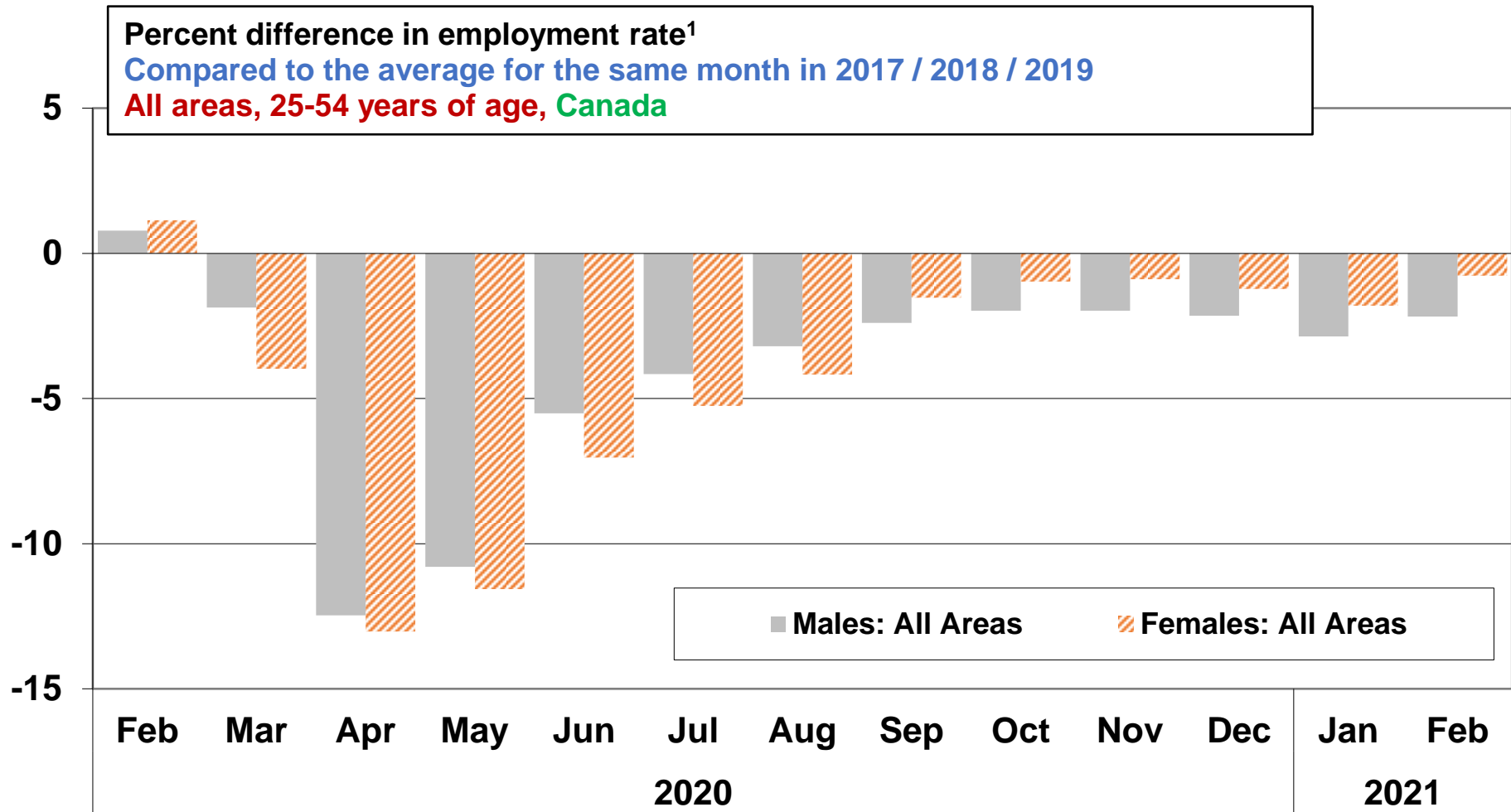


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The COVID-19 impact on employment rates has been less for females, since Sep 2020, compared to males, 25-54 years of age, all areas, Canada

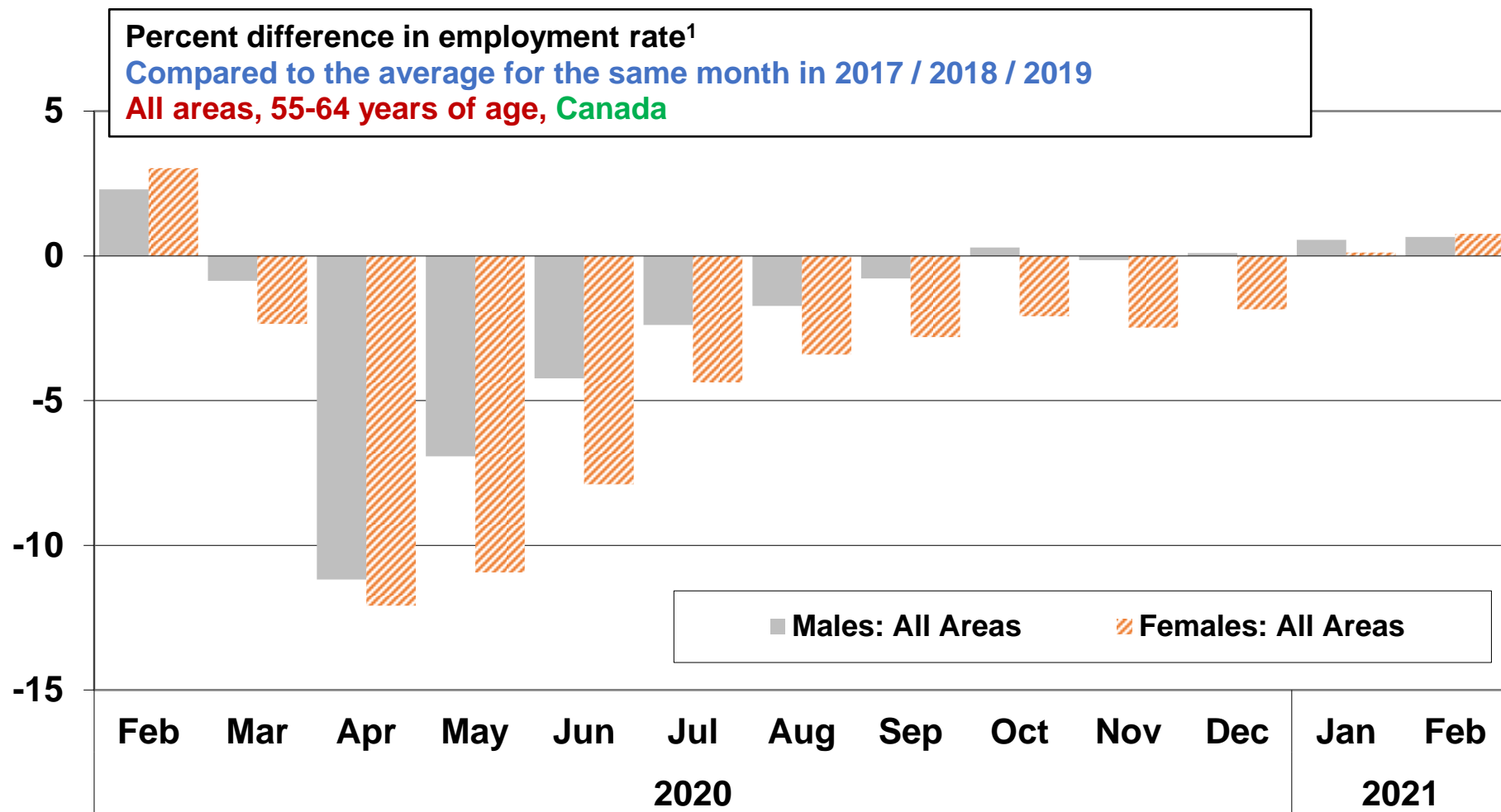


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The COVID-19 impact on employment rates was greater for females, up to Jan 2021, compared to males, 55-64 years of age, all areas, Canada



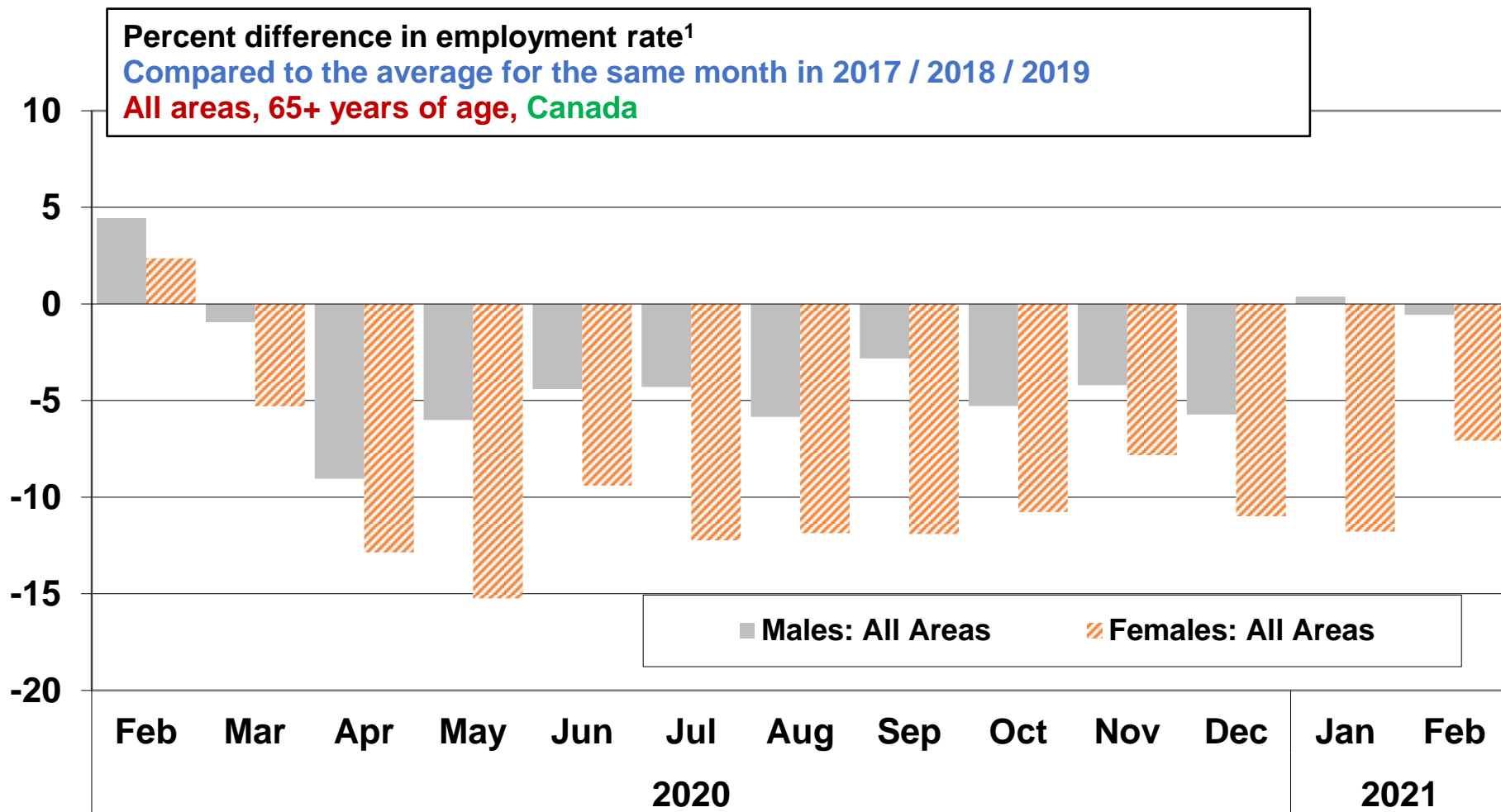
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01

Chart by  
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for females, compared to males, 65+ years of age, all areas, Canada

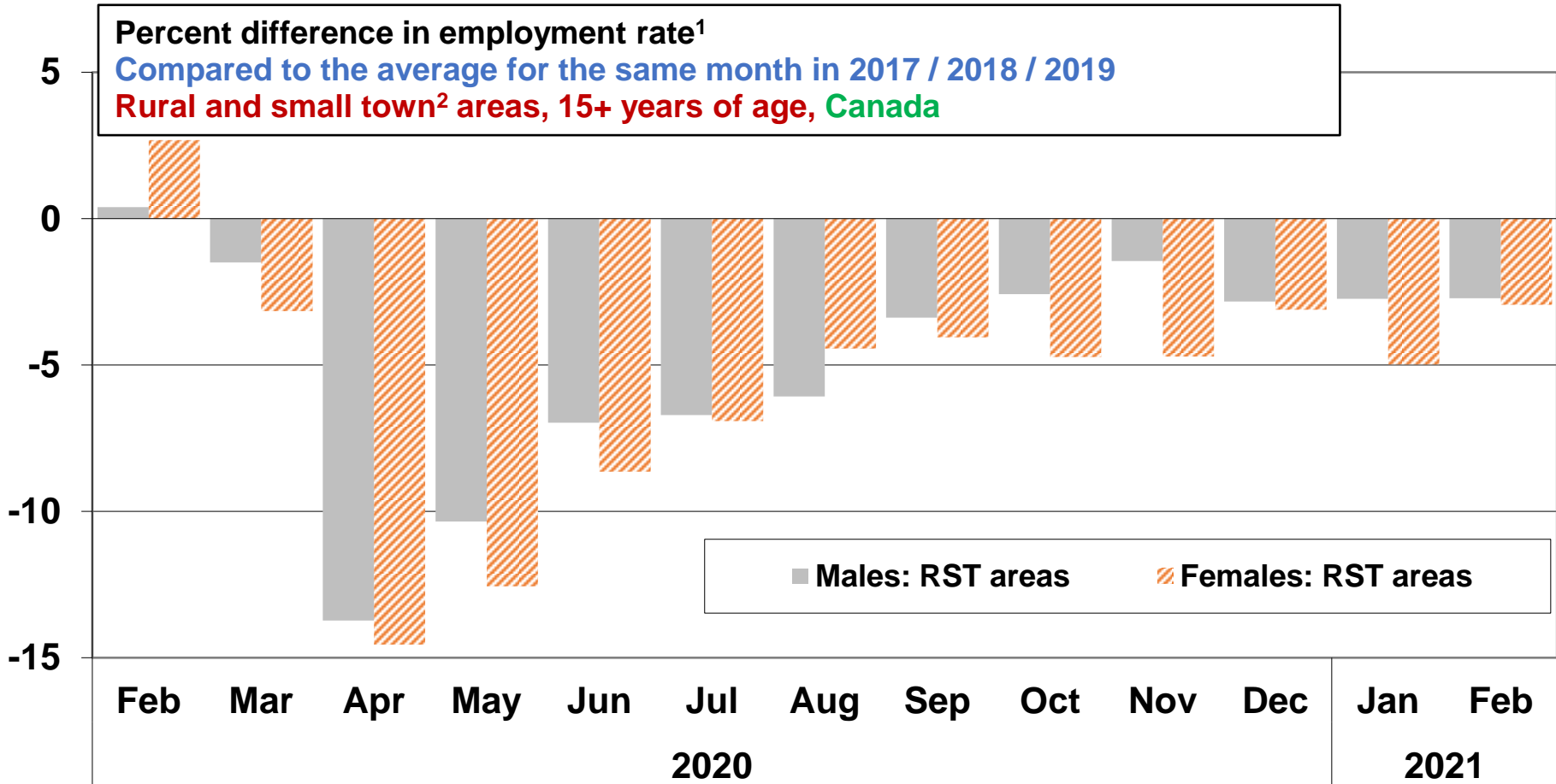


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01,

Chart by  
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The COVID-19 impact on employment rates has been greater for females, since Sep 2020, compared to males, 15+ years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Canada



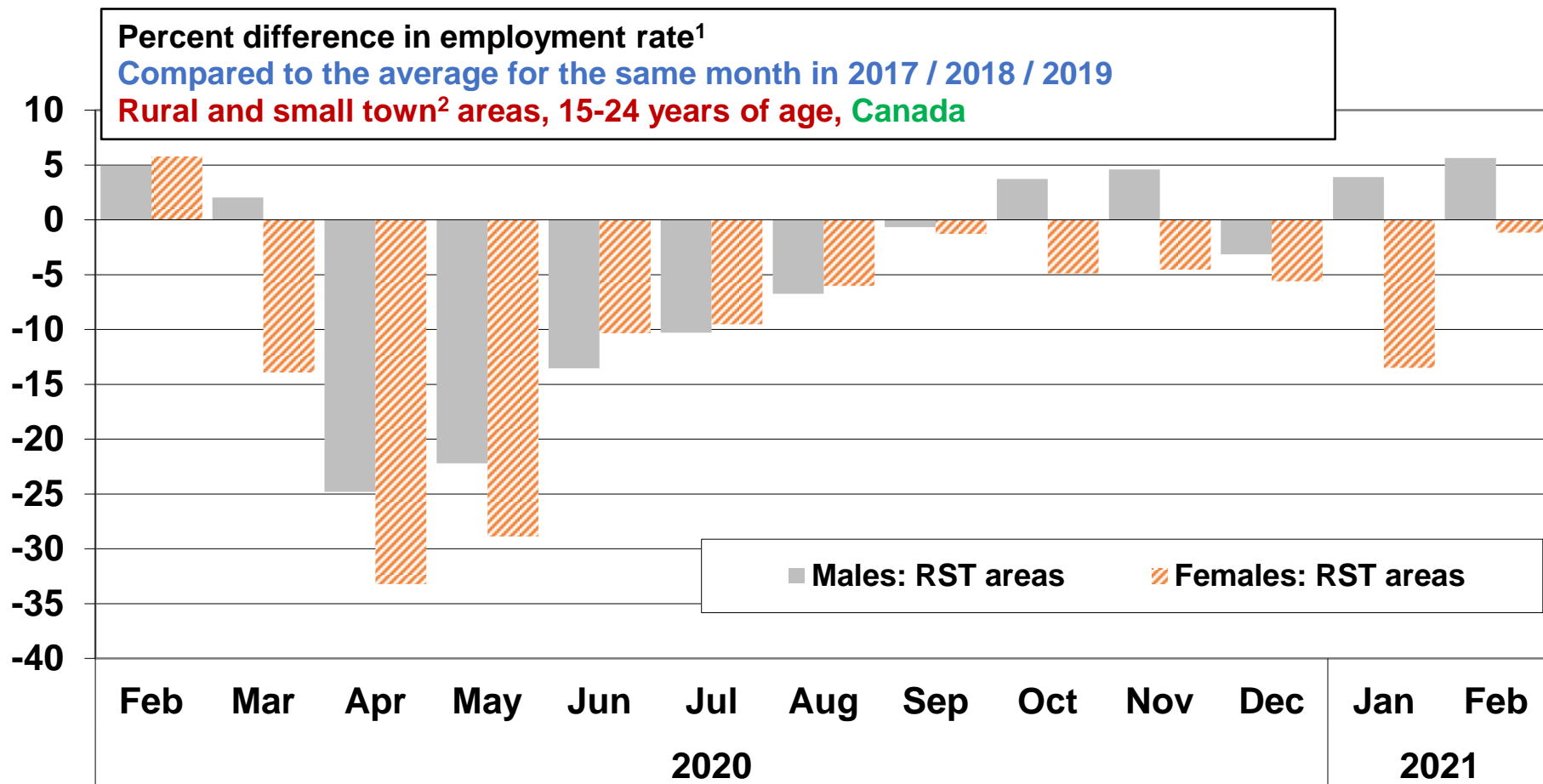
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates has been greater for females,  
since Sep 2020, compared to males,  
**15-24 years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Canada**



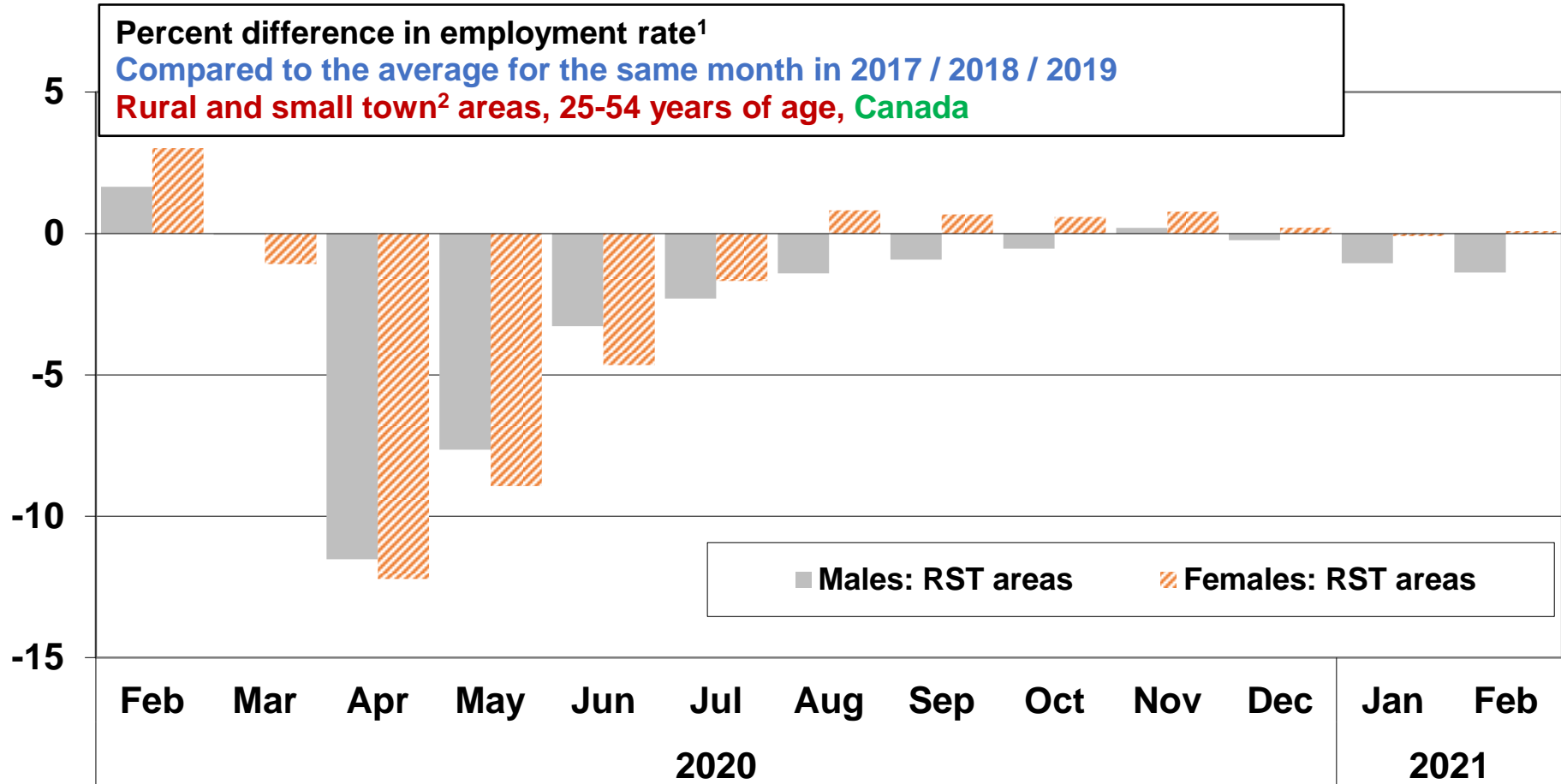
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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 14-10-0374-01

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates has been negligible  
for females and males since Aug 2020  
25-54 years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Canada



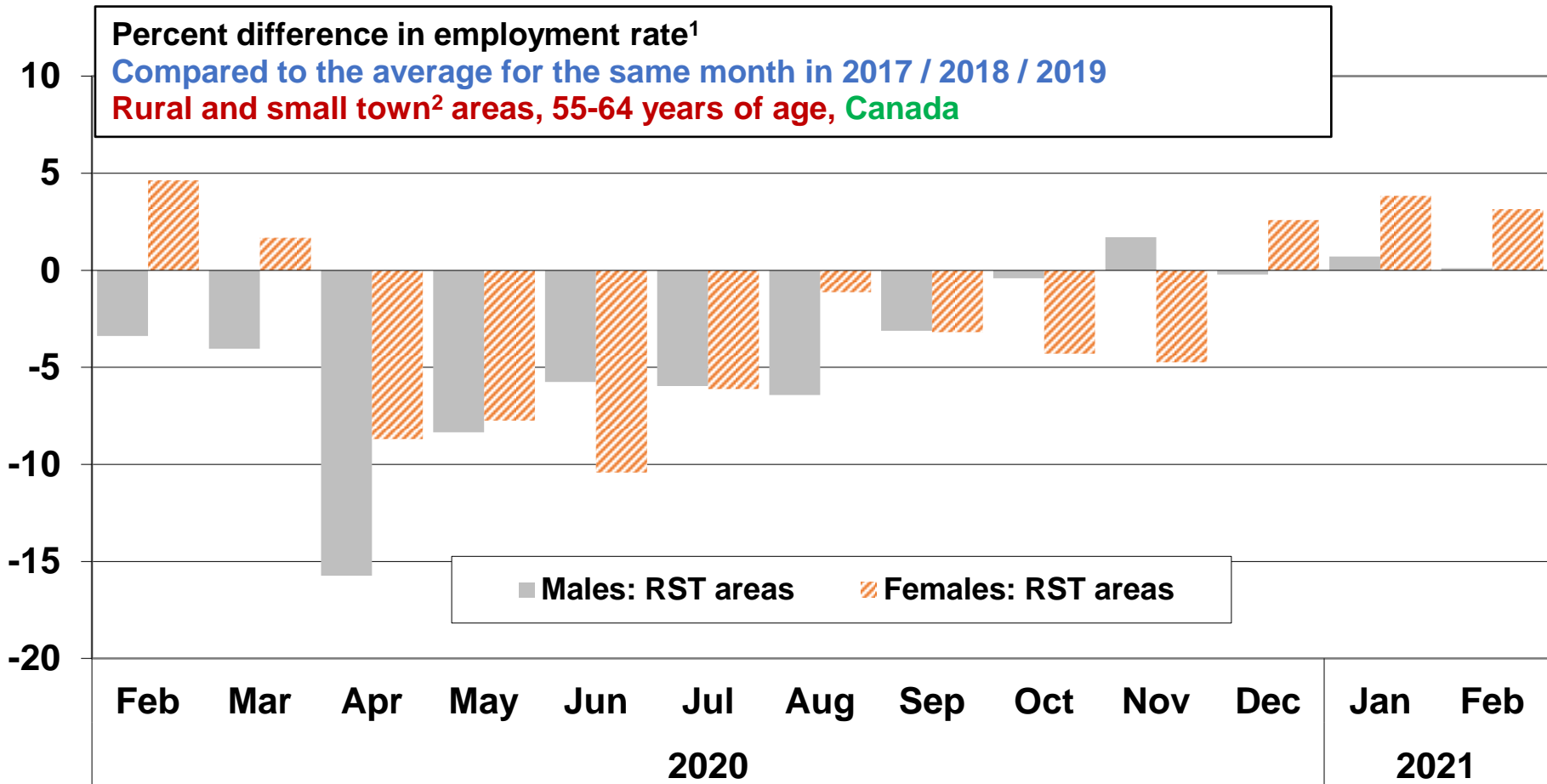
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The employment rates for females has been above historic levels since Dec 2020, 55-64 years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Canada



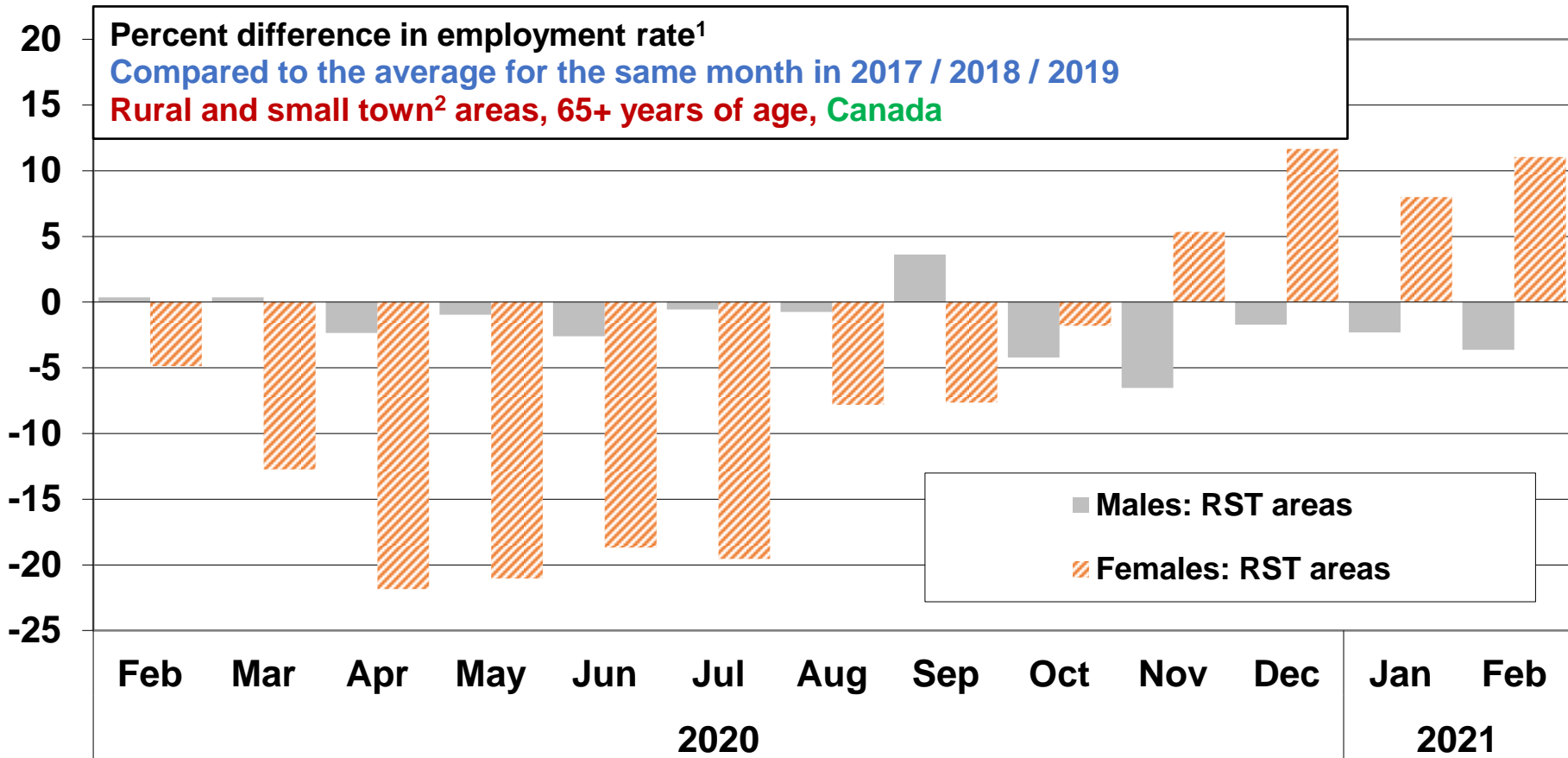
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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 14-10-0374-01

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

**The employment rate for females has been  
above the historical pattern since Nov 2020,  
65+ years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Canada**



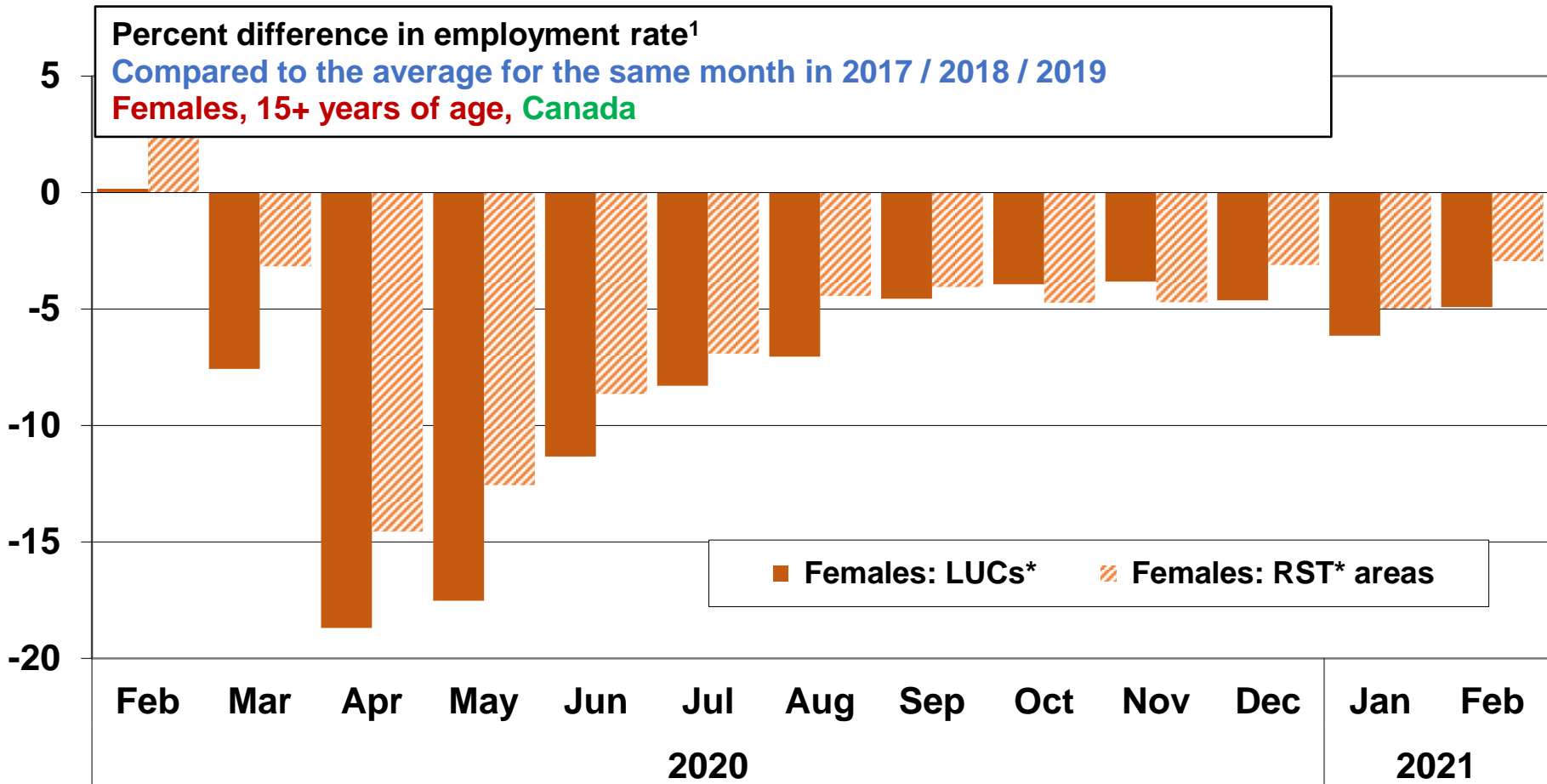
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The COVID-19 impact on employment rates has been (generally) less for rural females, compared to urban females, **Females 15+ years of age, Canada**



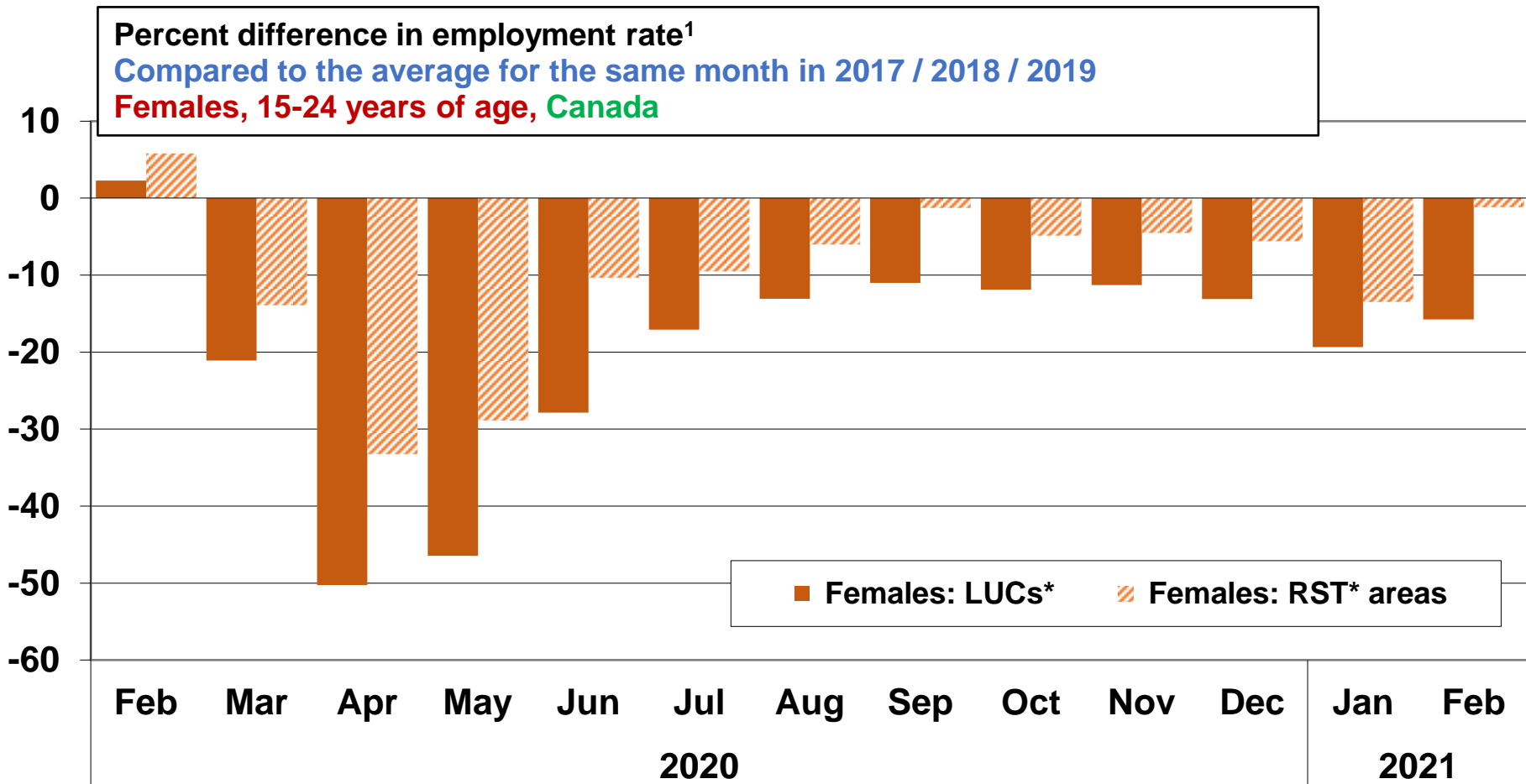
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

\* **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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is less for rural females, compared to urban, **Females 15-24 years of age, Canada**



1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

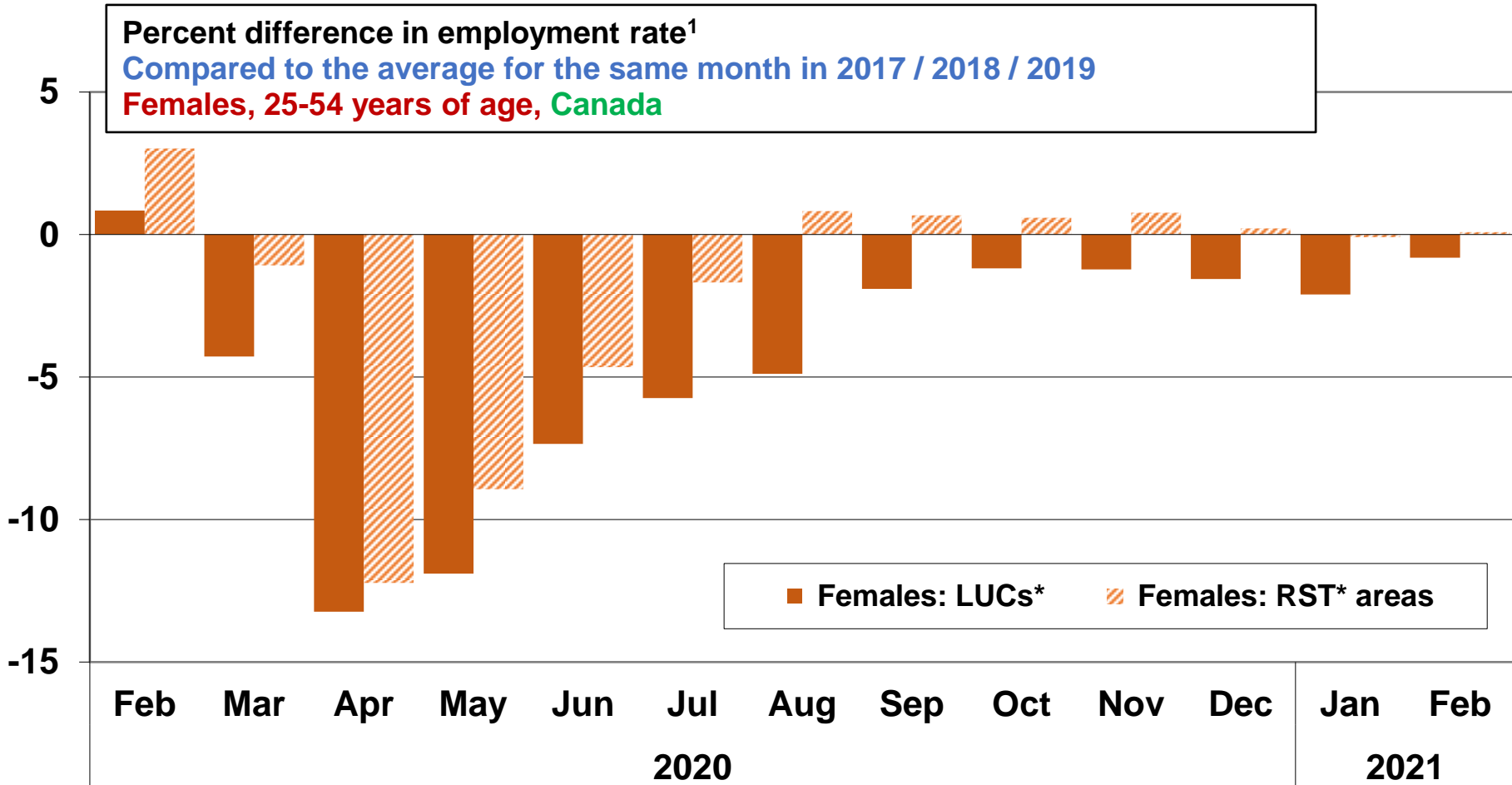
\* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# The COVID-19 impact on employment rates has been less for rural females, compared to urban, Females 25-54 years of age, Canada



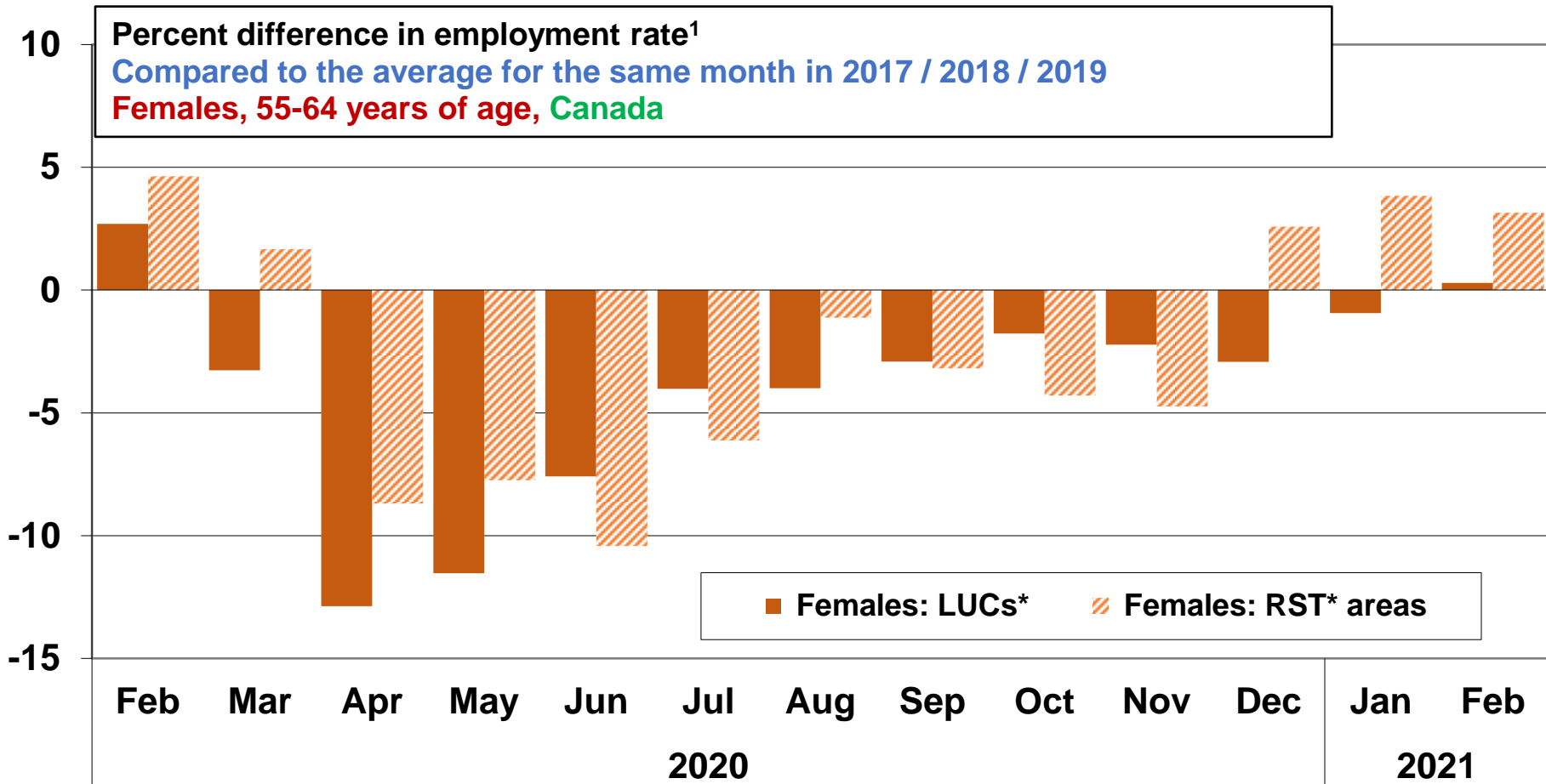
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

\* **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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The employment rate for rural females has been above historic levels since Dec 2020, Females 55-64 years of age, Canada



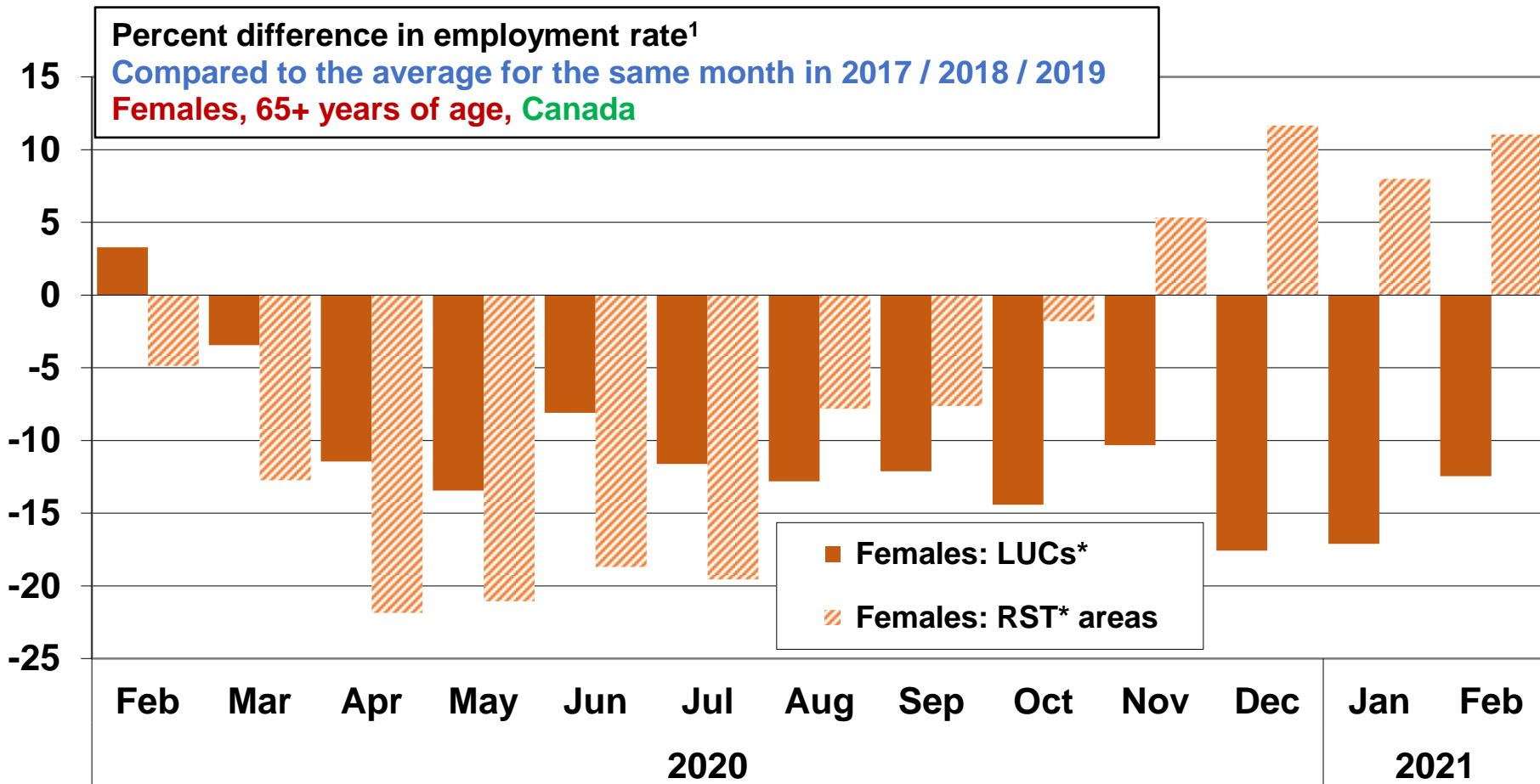
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

\* **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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# The employment rate for rural females has been above historic levels since Nov 2020, Females 65+ years of age, Canada



1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

\* **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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

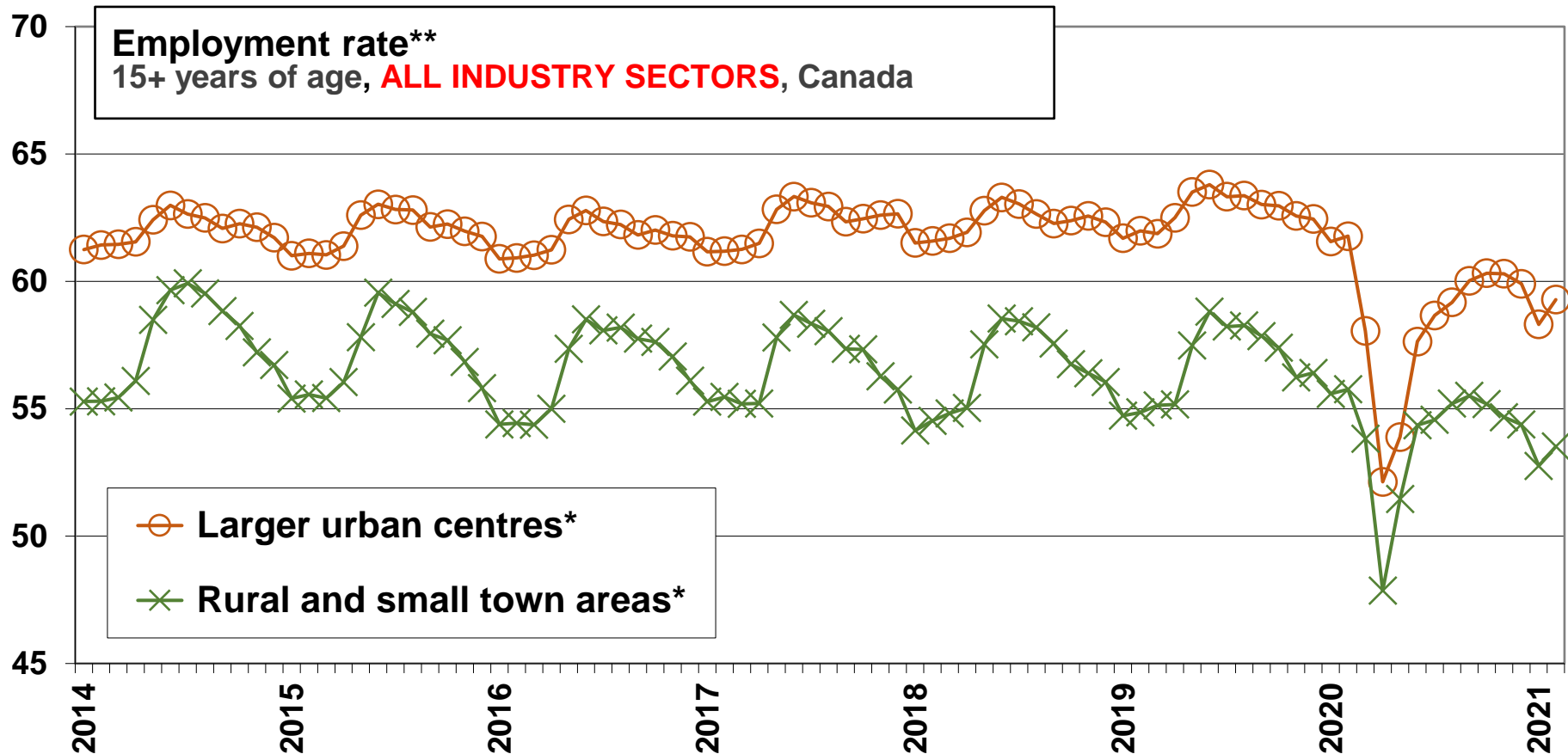


# **Trend in EMPLOYMENT RATE by INDUSTRY SECTOR**

**(employment rate for a given sector is calculates as the number  
employed in a given sector as a percent of the total population  
(15+ years of age)**

**(i.e. as a percent of the total 15+ population in urban and as a percent of the total 15+ population in rural)**

# In February, 2021, 53.5% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed, Canada



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

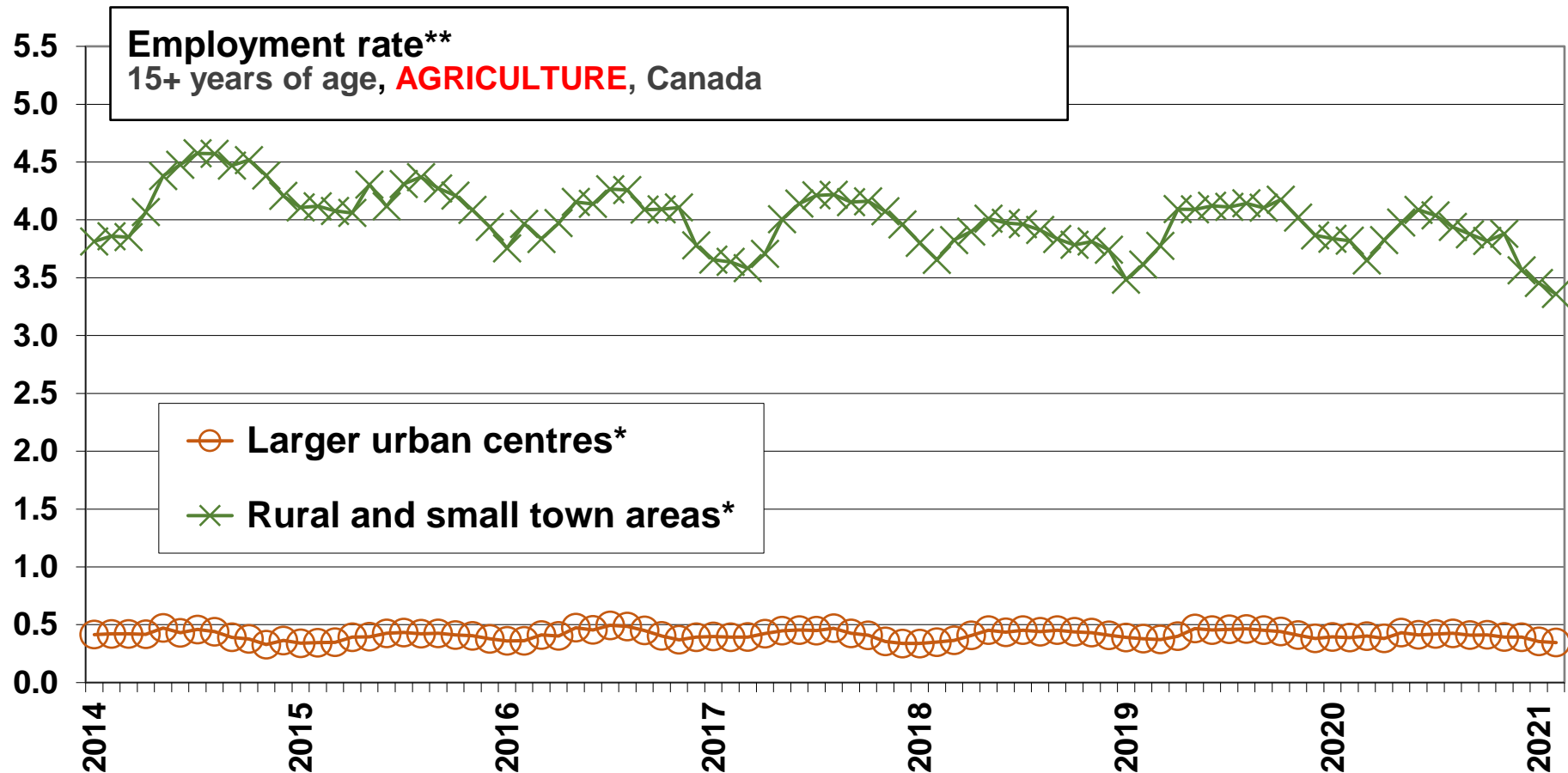
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# In February, 2021, 3.4% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed in AGRICULTURE, Canada



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

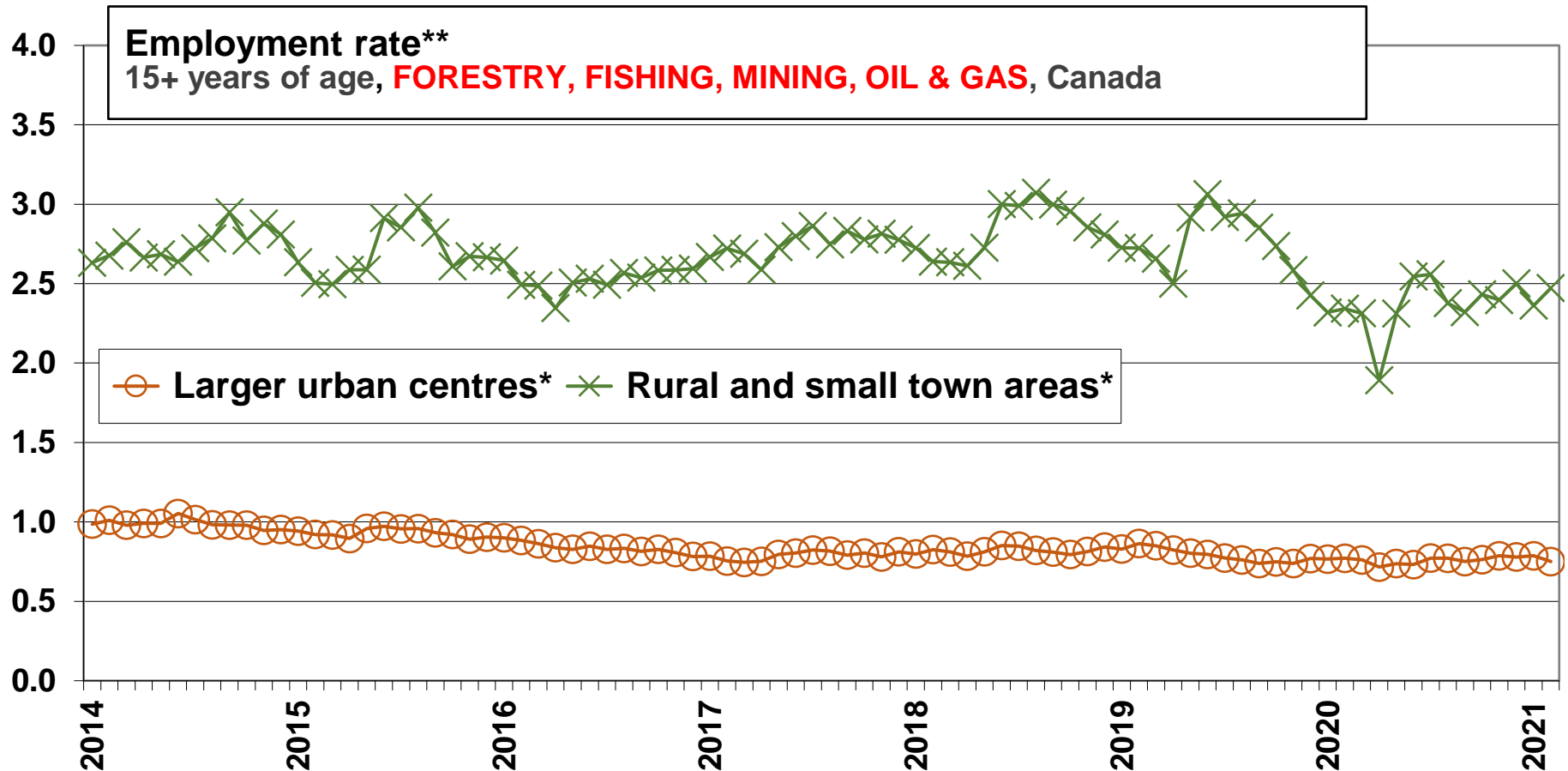
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 2.5% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed in **FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS, Canada**



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

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

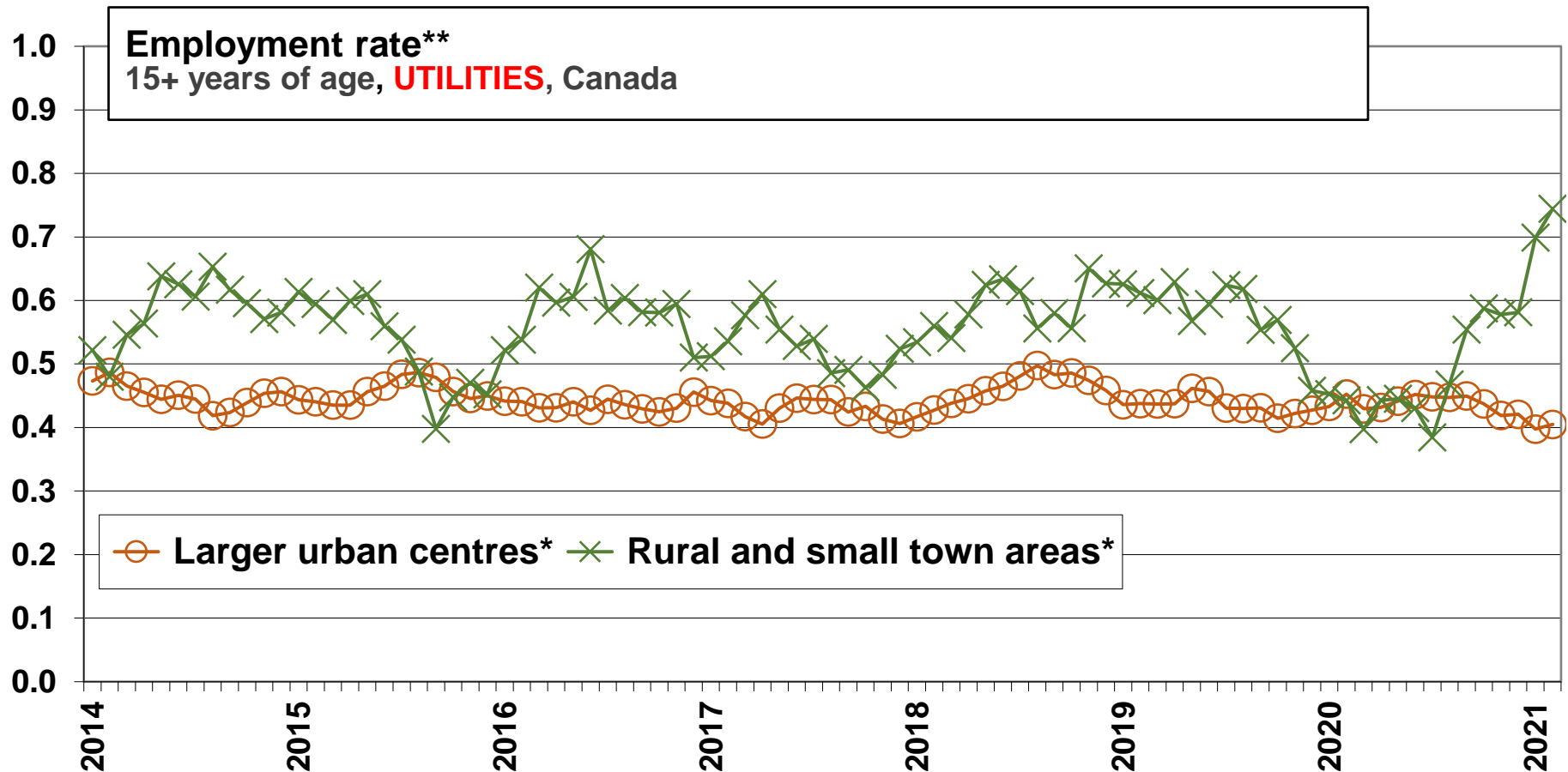
\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# In February, 2021, 0.74% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed in UTILITIES, Canada



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

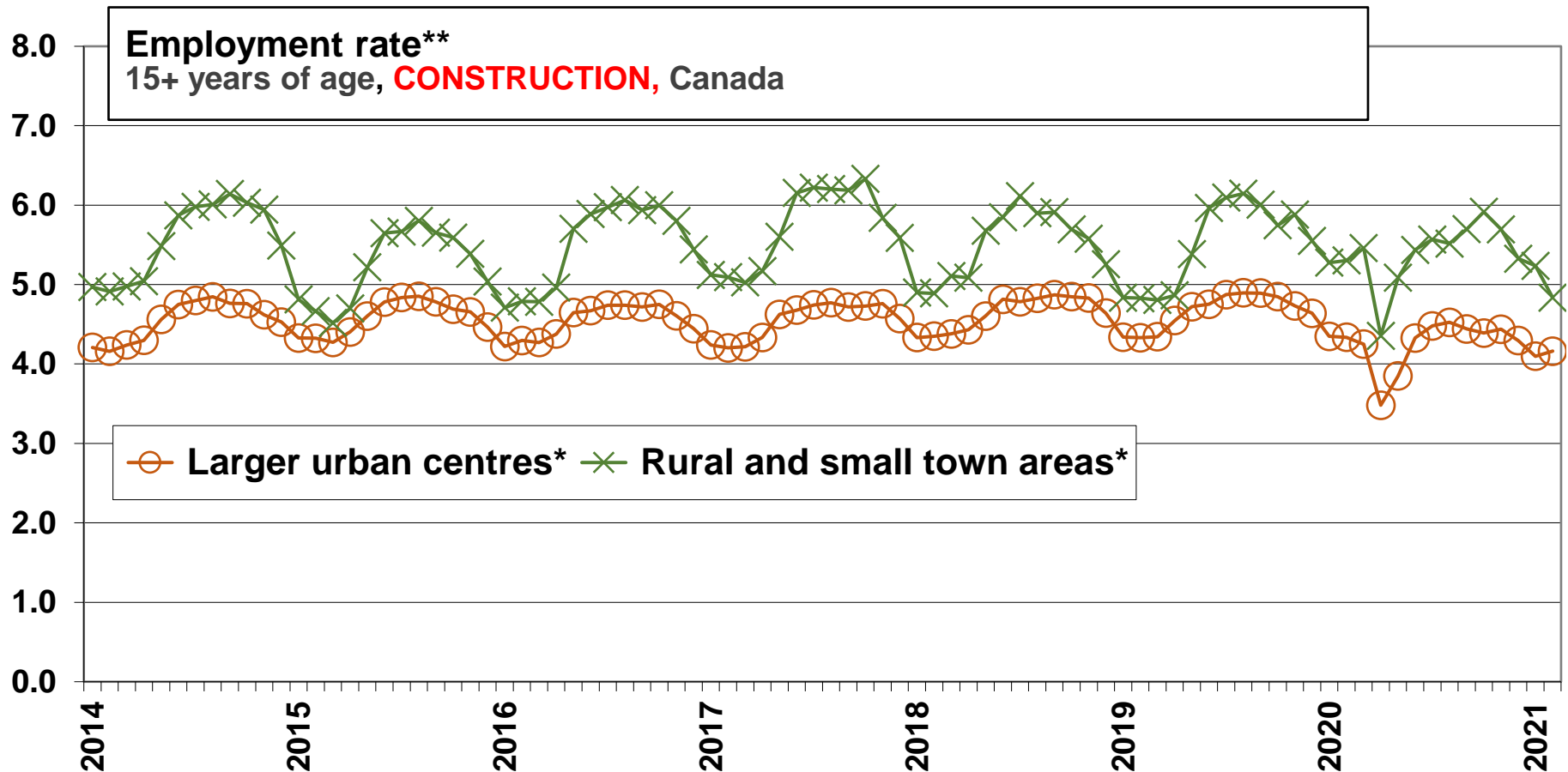
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# In February, 2021, 4.8% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed in **CONSTRUCTION**, Canada



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

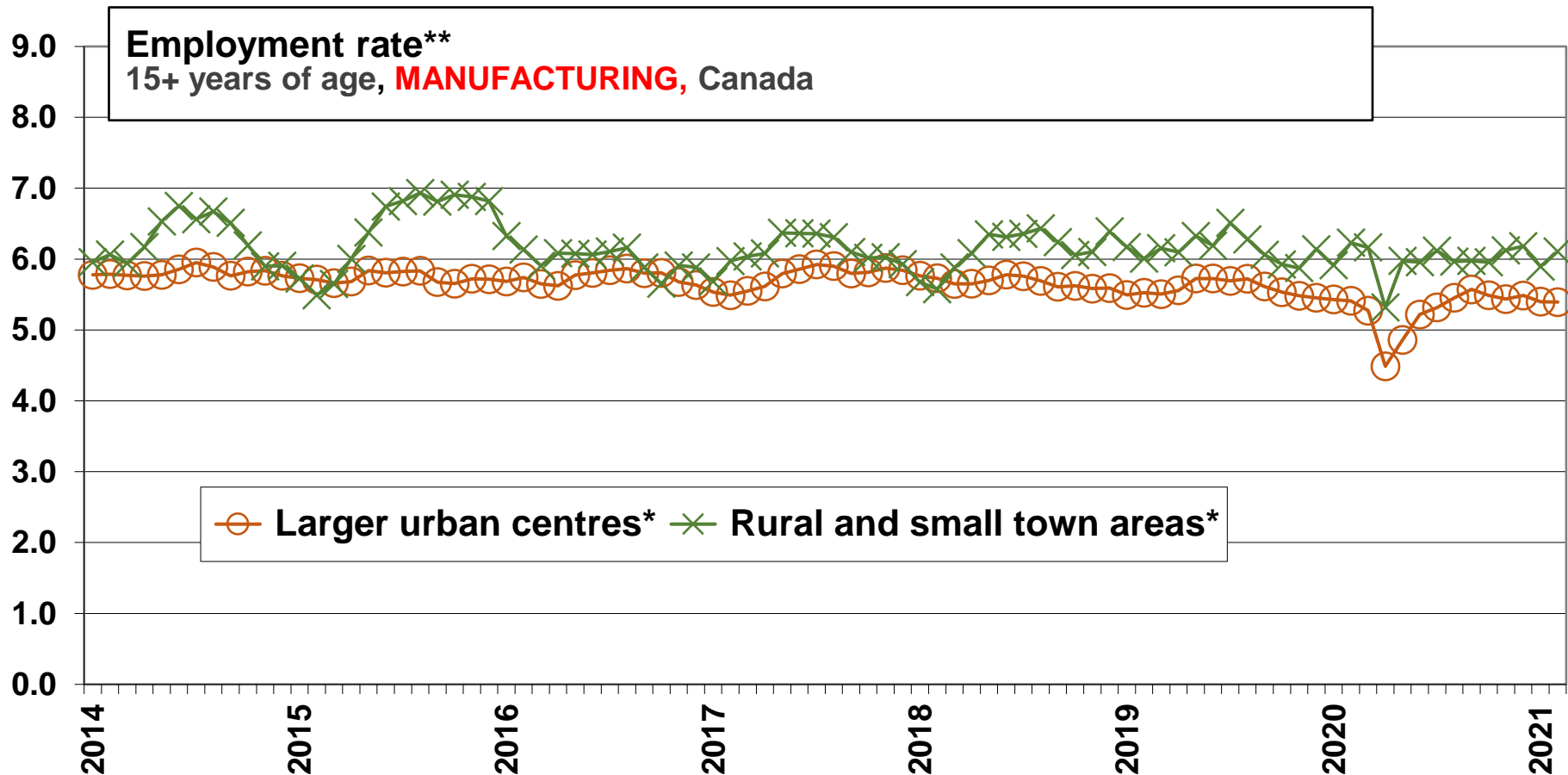
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# In February, 2021, 6.1% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed in **MANUFACTURING**, Canada



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

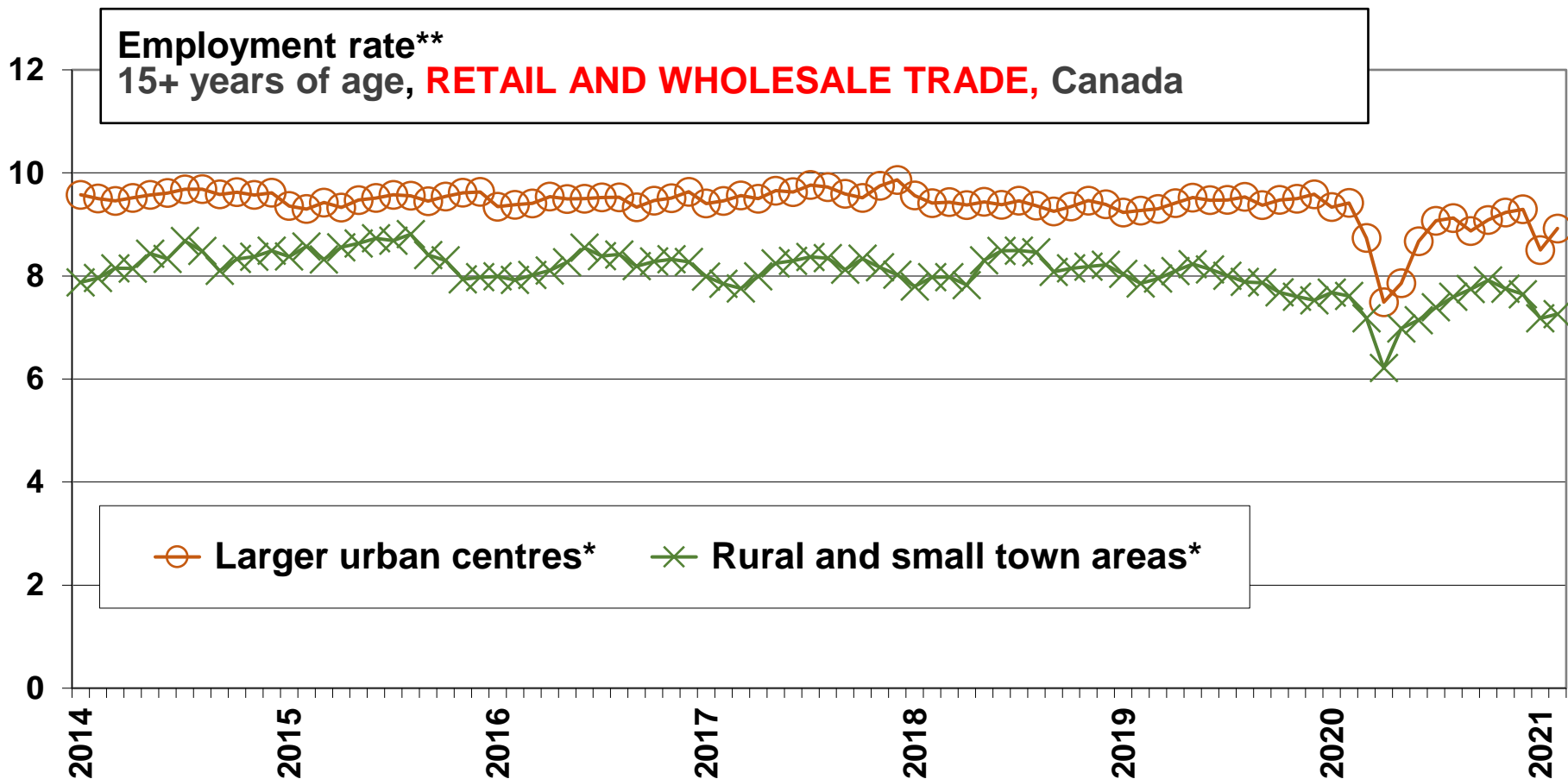
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 7.3% of the rural and small town population  
(15+ years of age) was employed in  
**RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE, Canada**



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

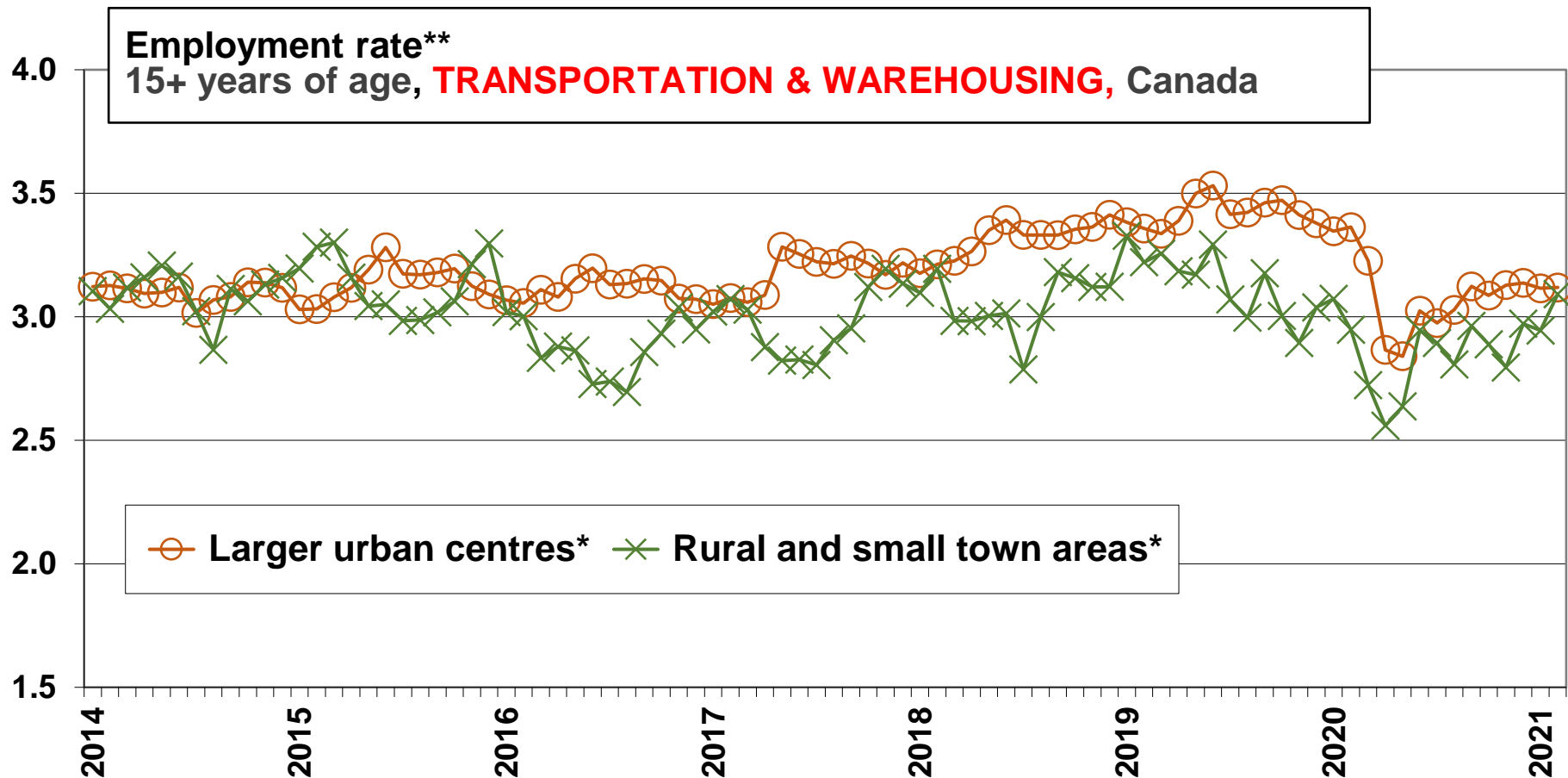
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# In February, 2021, 3.1% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING**, Canada



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

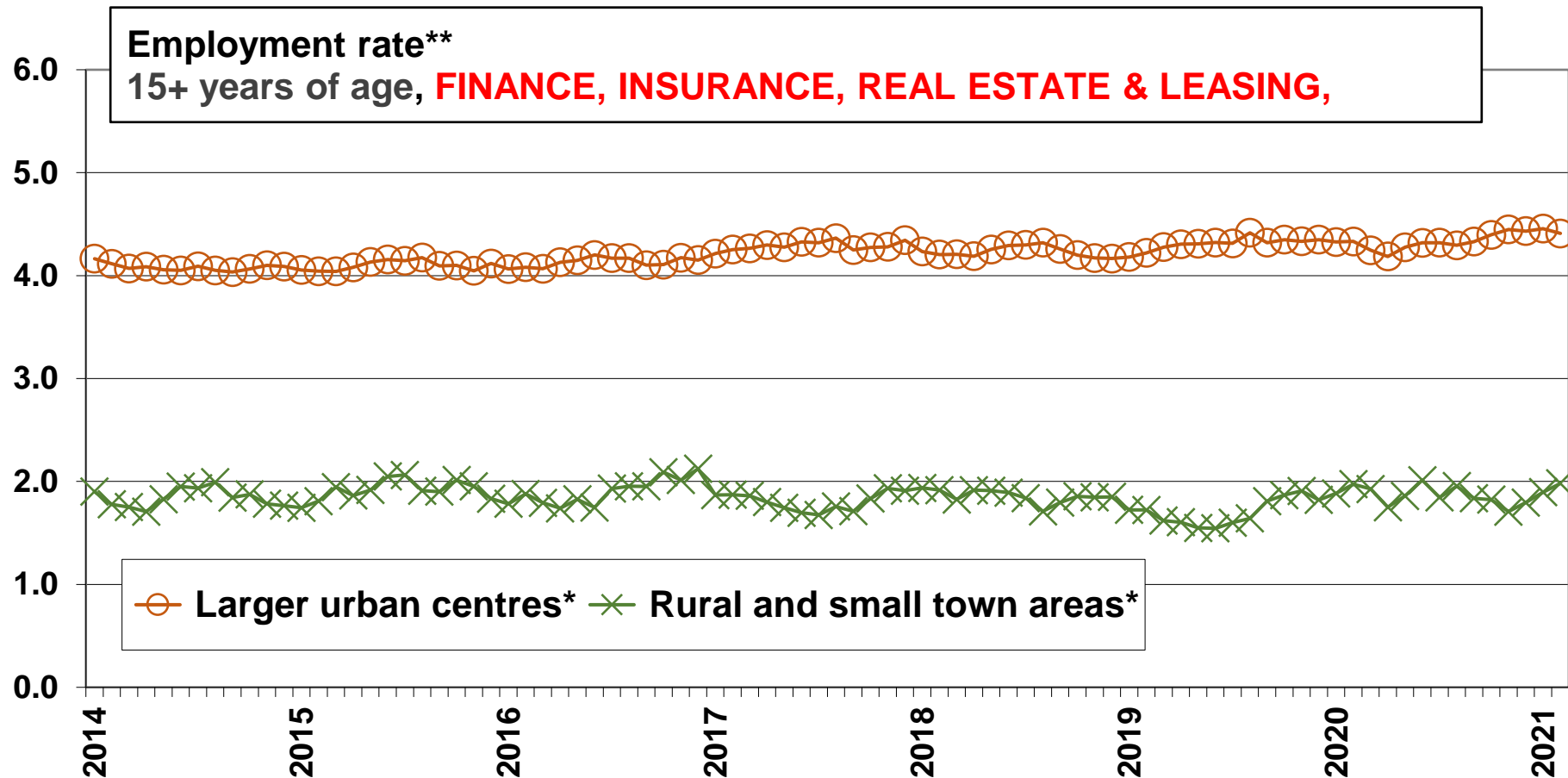
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 2.0% of the rural and small town population  
(15+ years of age) was employed in  
**FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING, Canada**



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

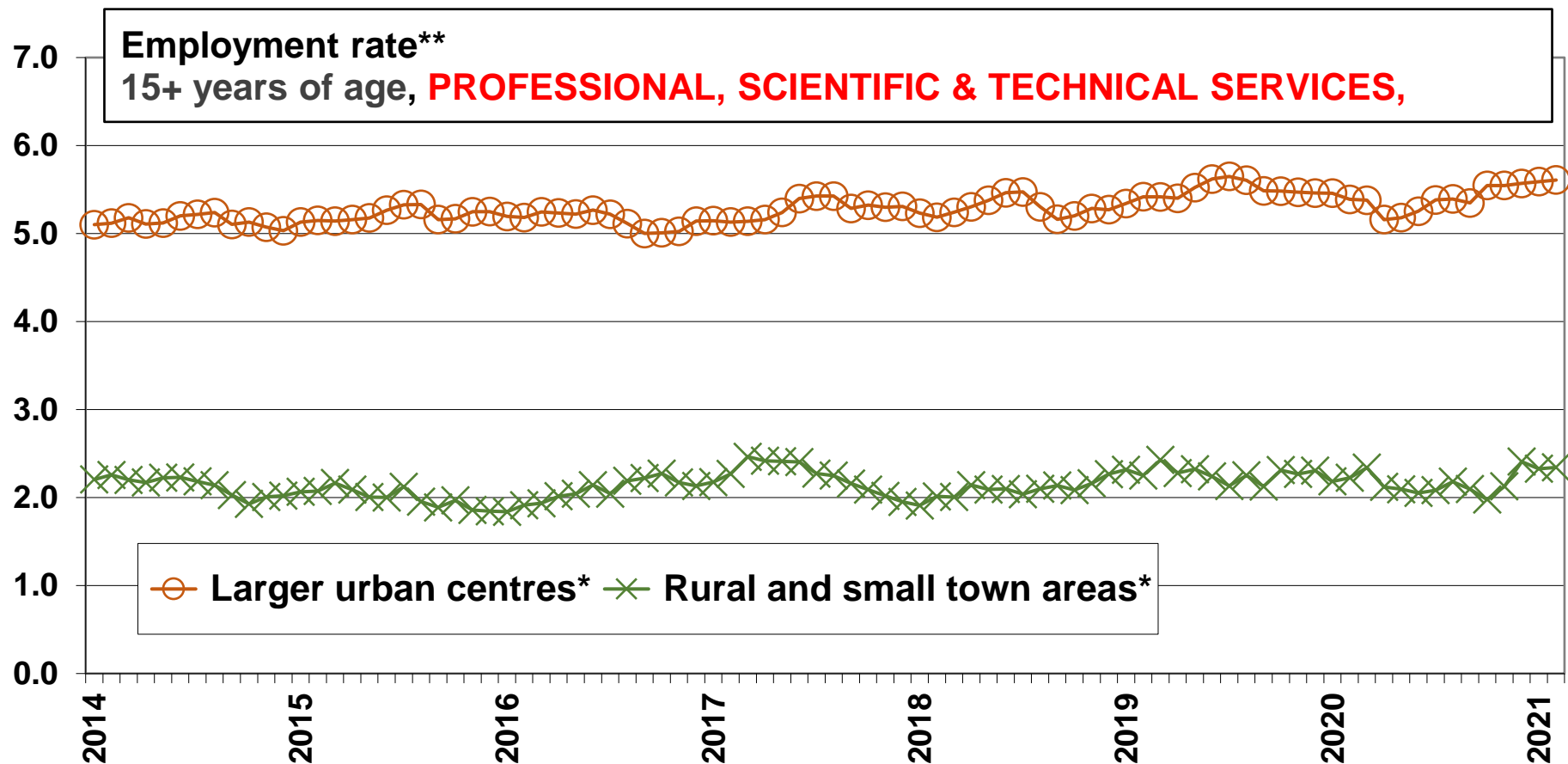
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 2.3% of the rural and small town population  
(15+ years of age) was employed in  
**PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES, Canada**



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

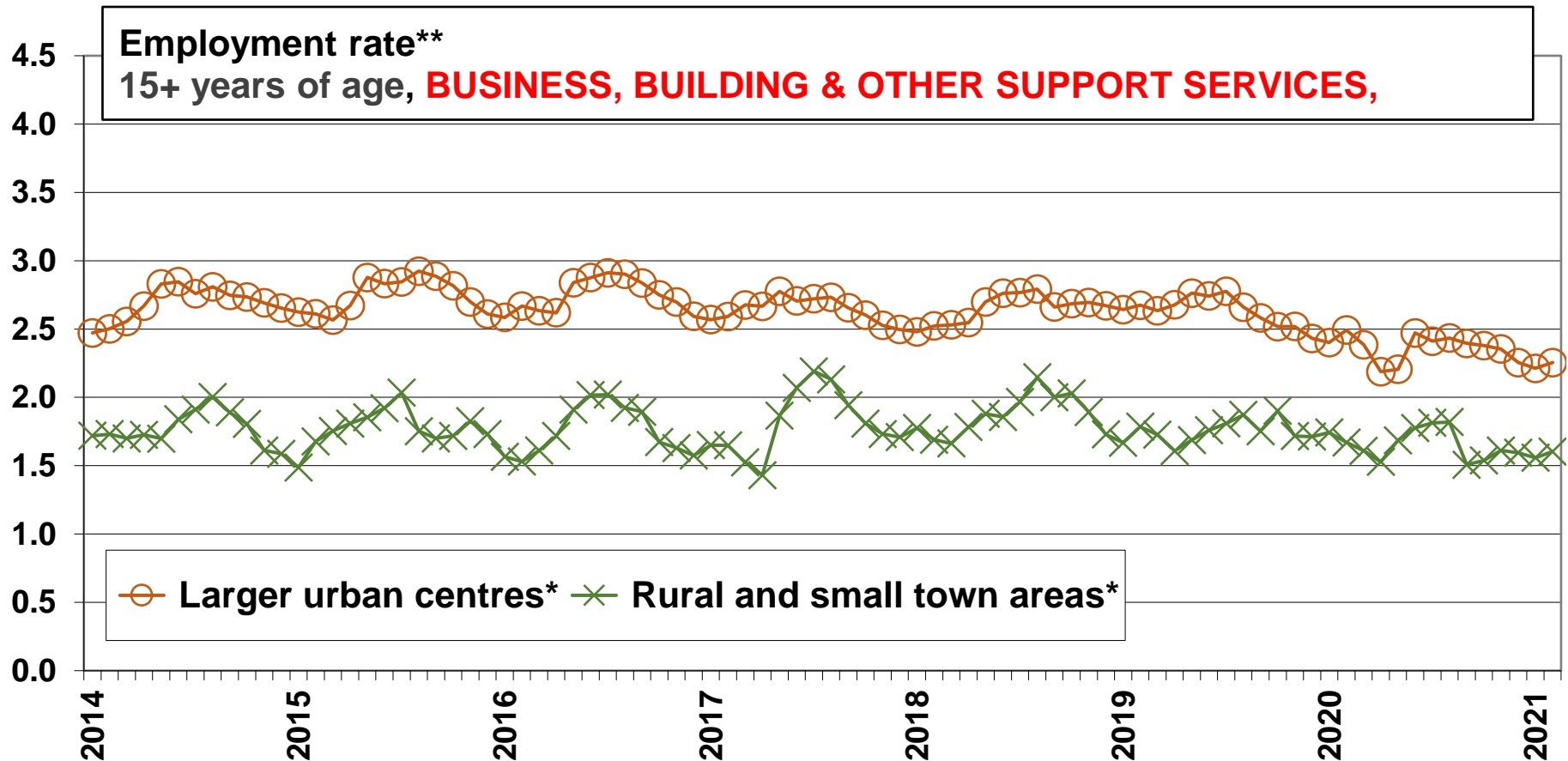
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 1.6% of the rural and small town population  
(15+ years of age) was employed in  
**BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES**, Canada



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

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

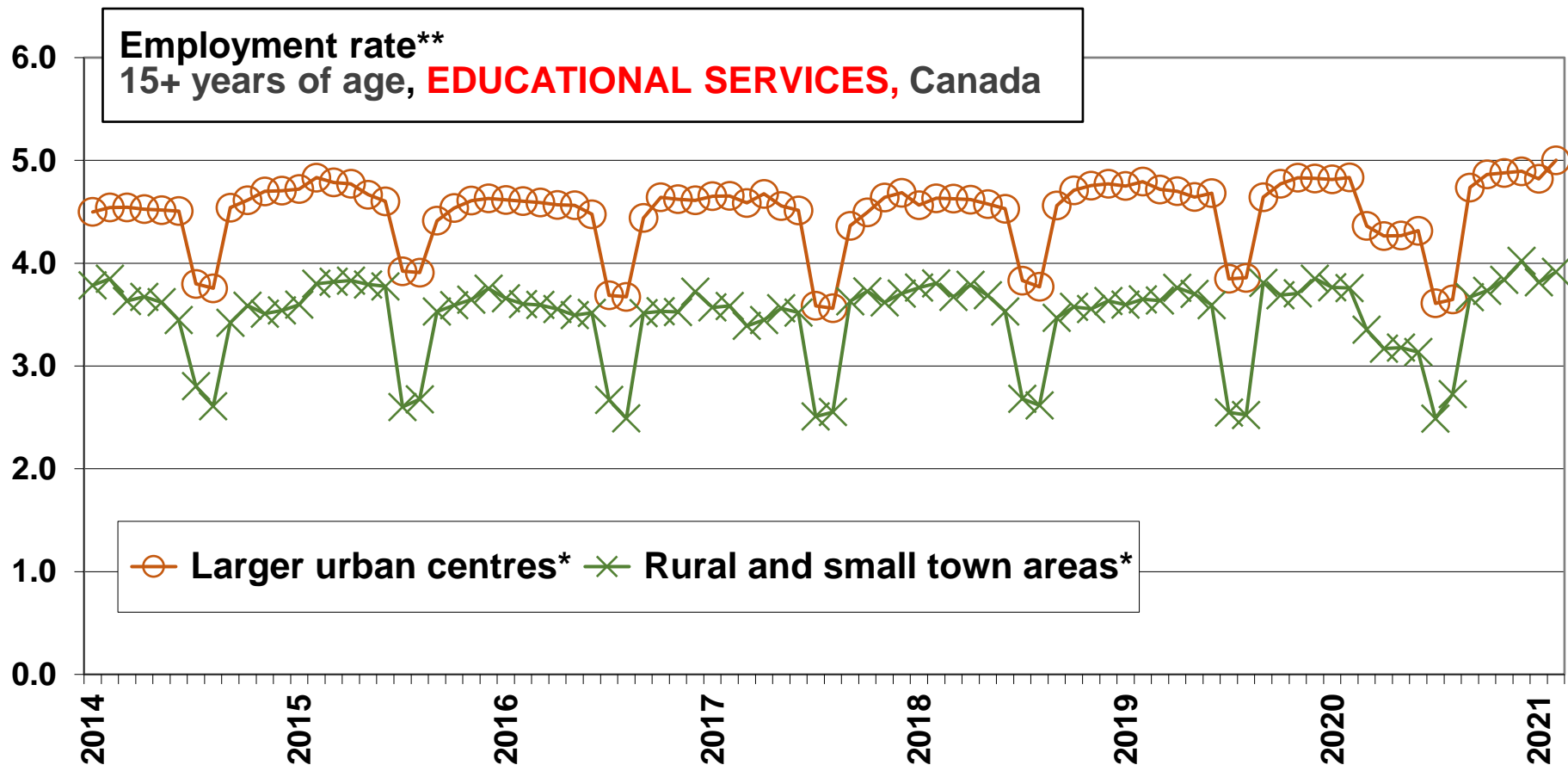
\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# In February, 2021, 3.9% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES**, Canada



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

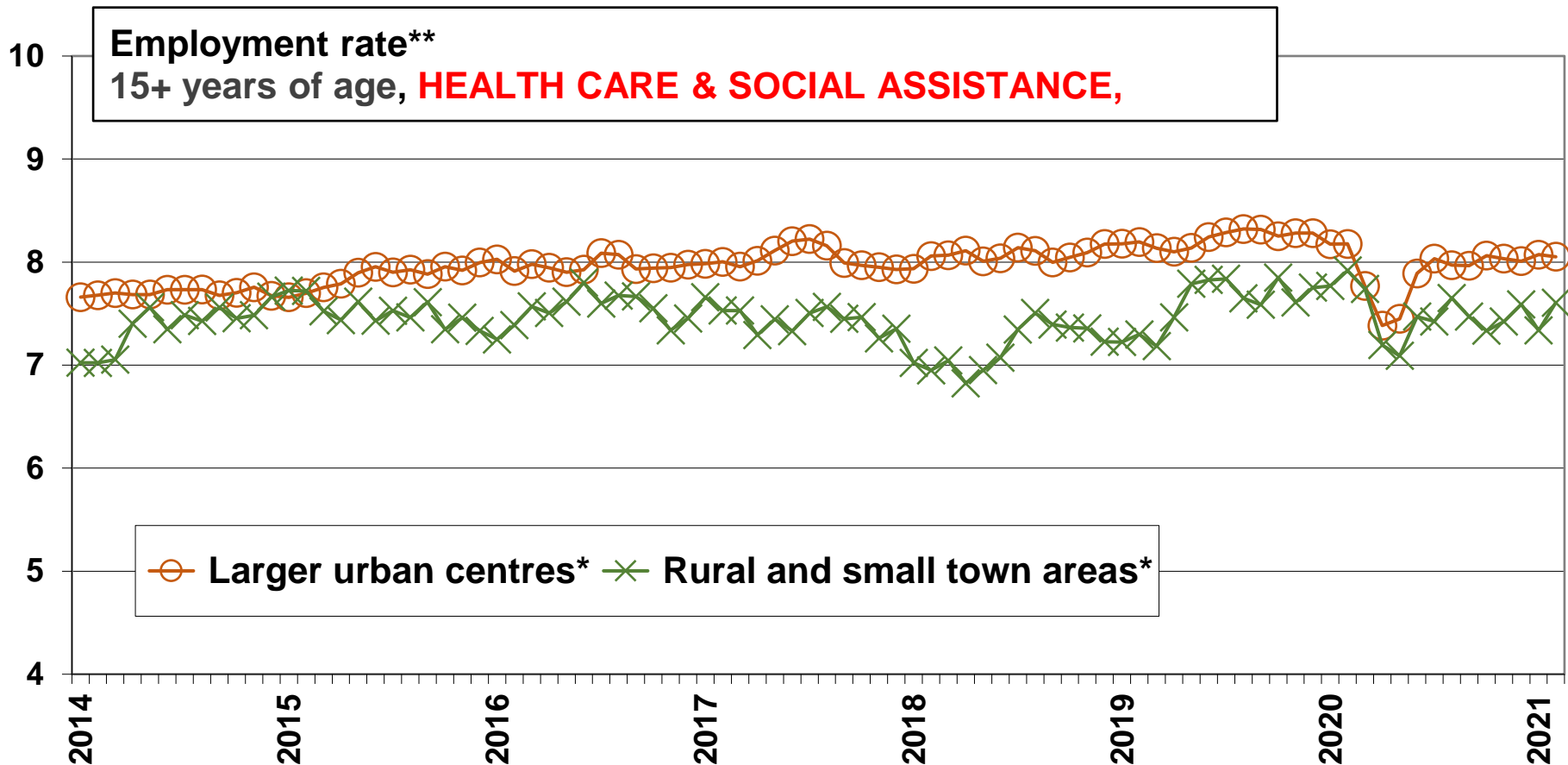
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 7.6% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE**, Canada



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

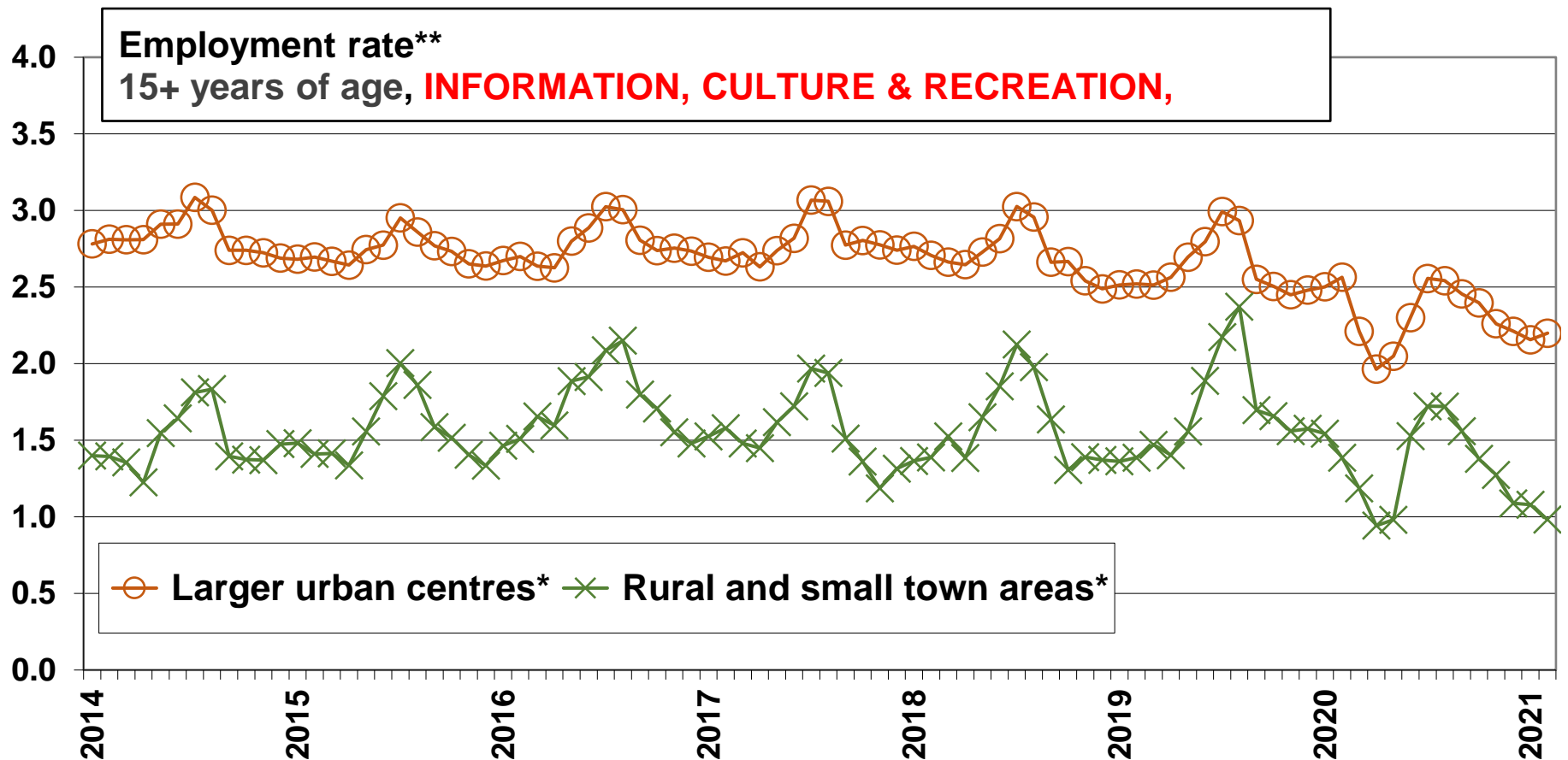
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 0.98% of the rural and small town population  
(15+ years of age) was employed in  
**INFORMATION, CULTURE AND RECREATION, Canada**



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

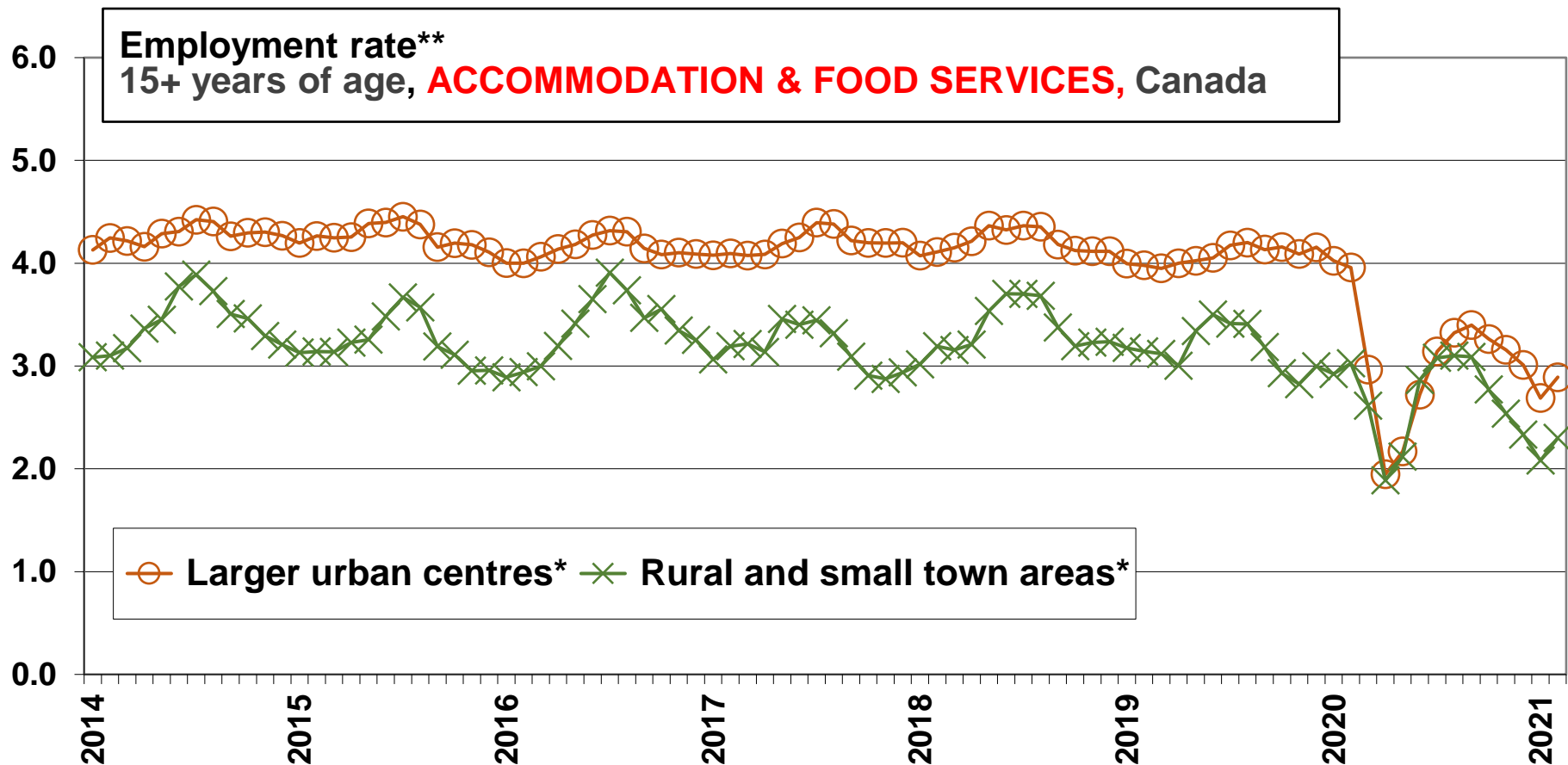
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 2.3% of the rural and small town population  
(15+ years of age) was employed in  
**ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES, Canada**



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

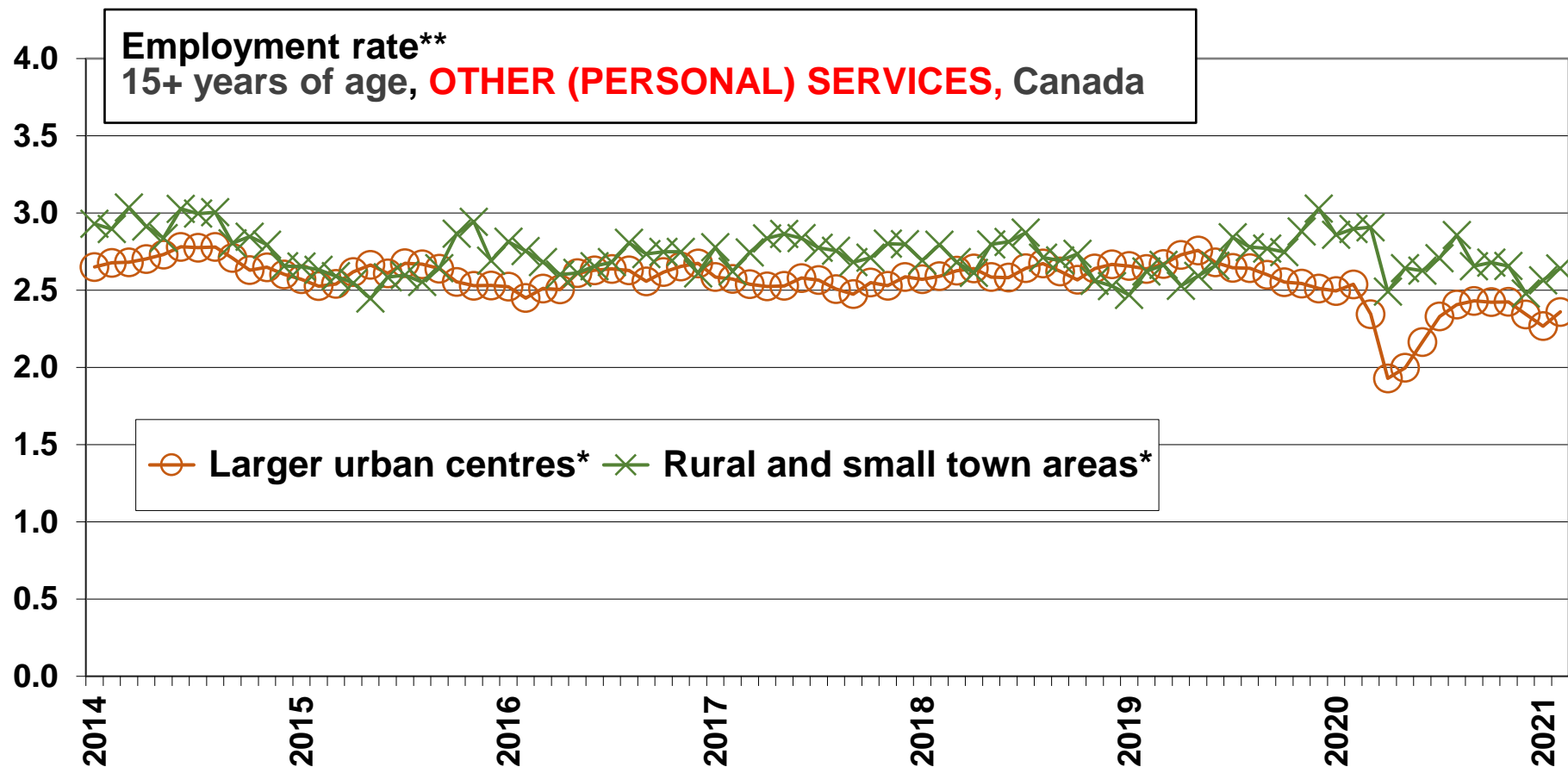
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 2.6% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES**, Canada



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

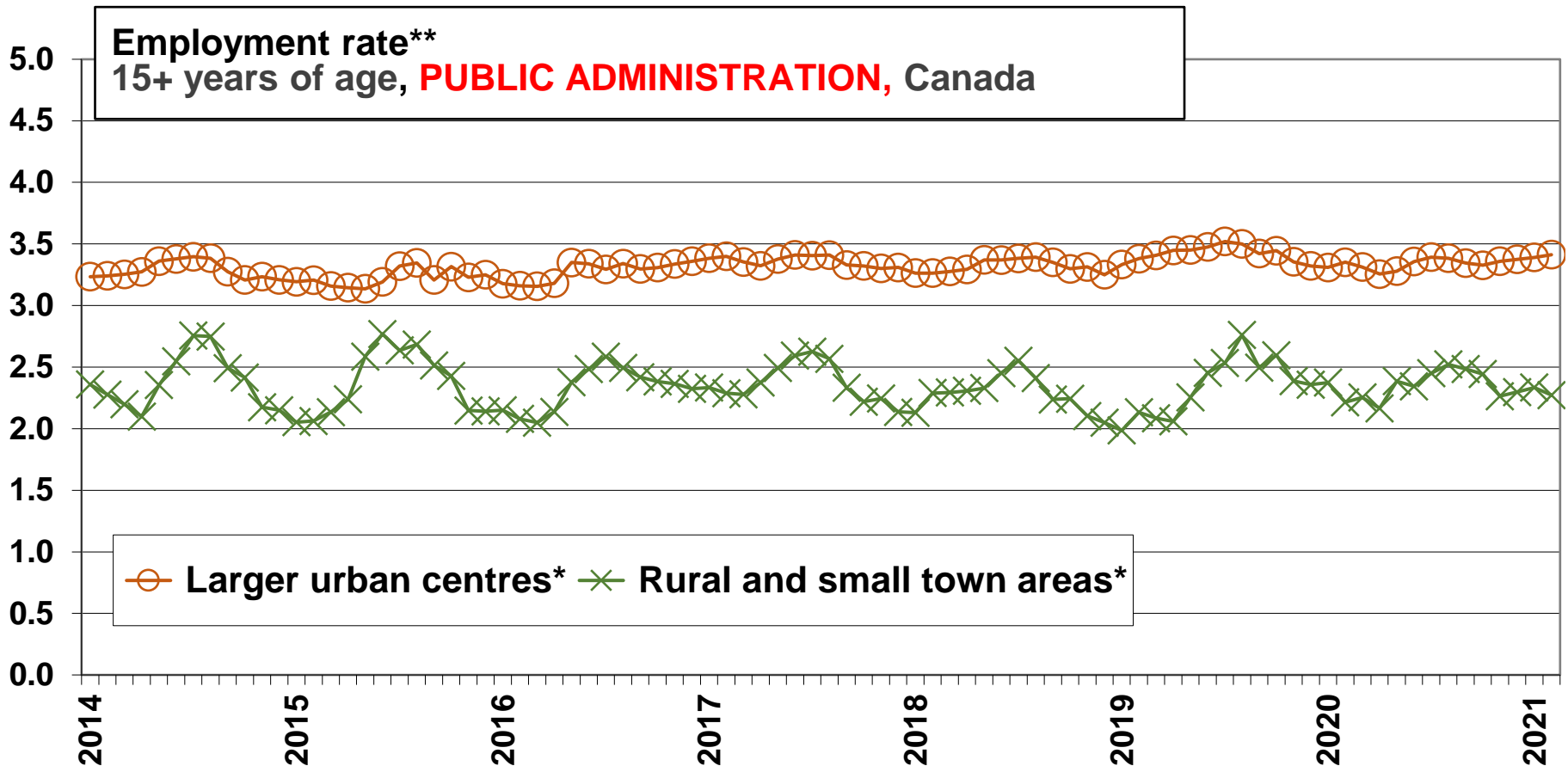
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# In February, 2021, 2.3% of the rural and small town population (15+ years of age) was employed in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**, Canada



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

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

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

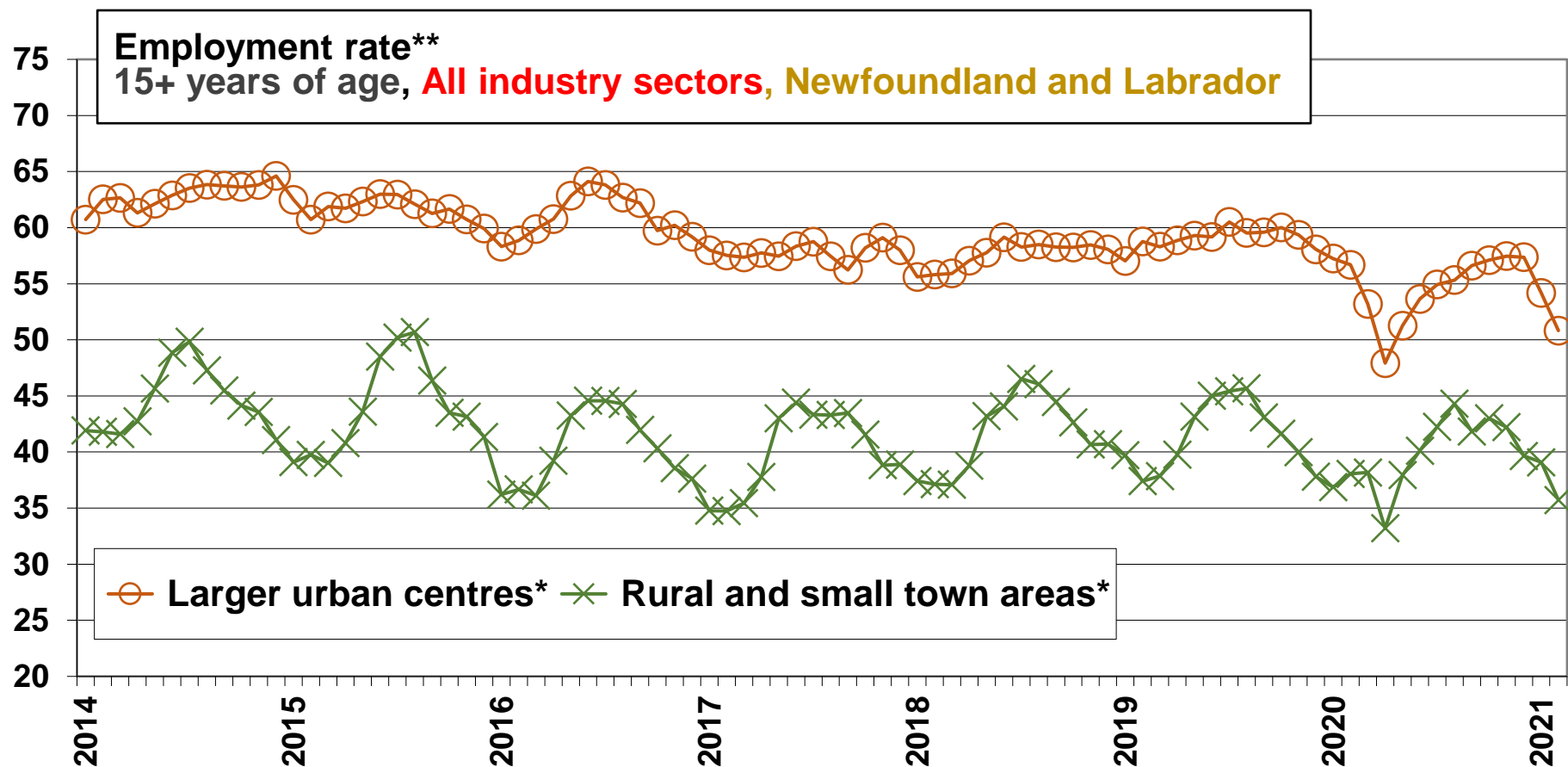
Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# **Trend in EMPLOYMENT RATE by PROVINCE**

**(employment rate is calculated as the number employed in a given sector / region / province as a percent of the total population, 15+ years of age**

**(i.e. as a percent of the total 15+ population in urban and as a percent of the total 15+ population in rural)**

In February, 2021, 35.7% of the rural and small town population  
in **NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR**  
(15+ years of age) was employed



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

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

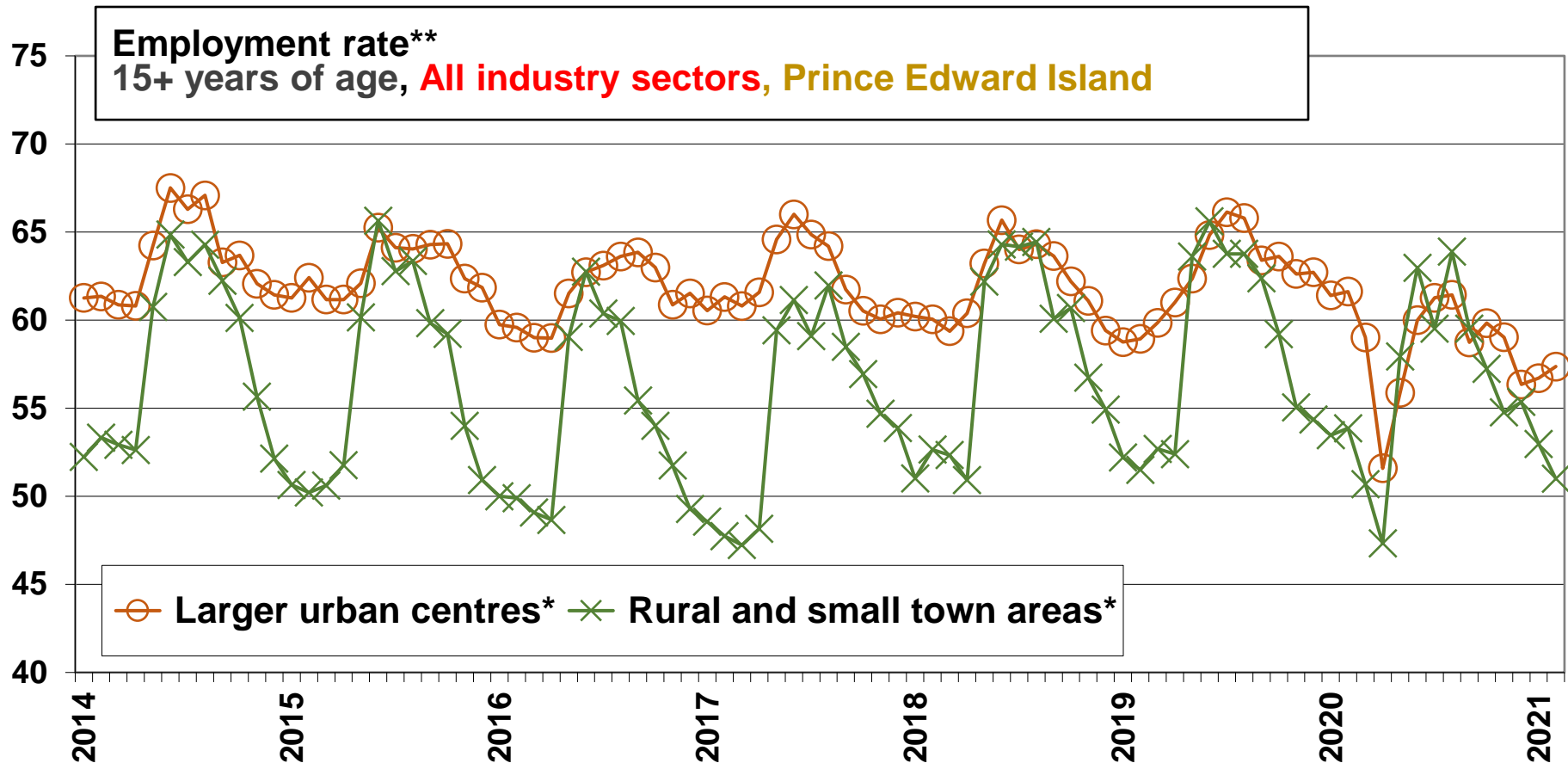
\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



In February, 2021, 51.0% of the rural and small town population  
in **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**  
(15+ years of age) was employed



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

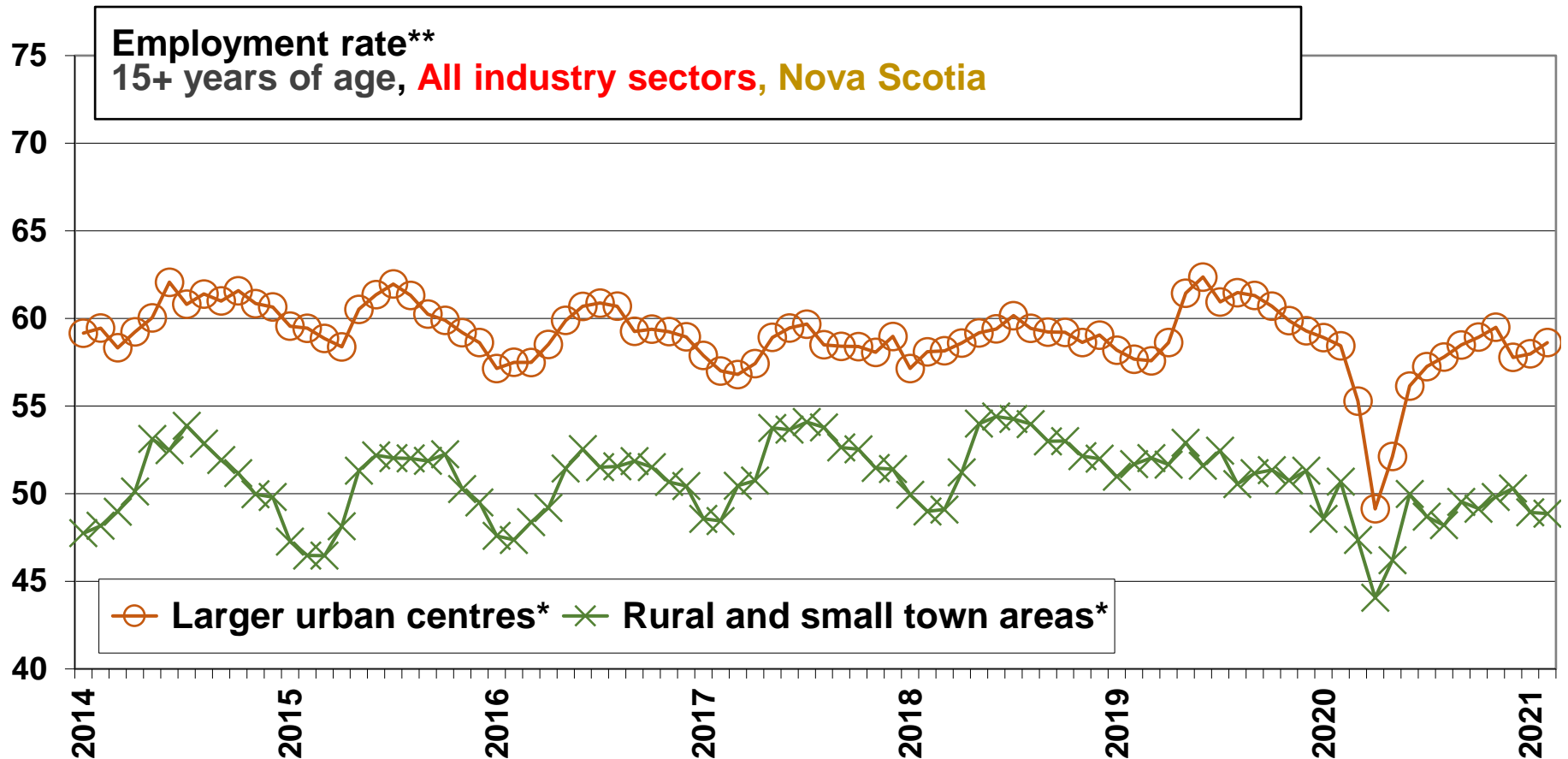
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# In February, 2021, 48.9% of the rural and small town population in **NOVA SCOTIA** (15+ years of age) was employed



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

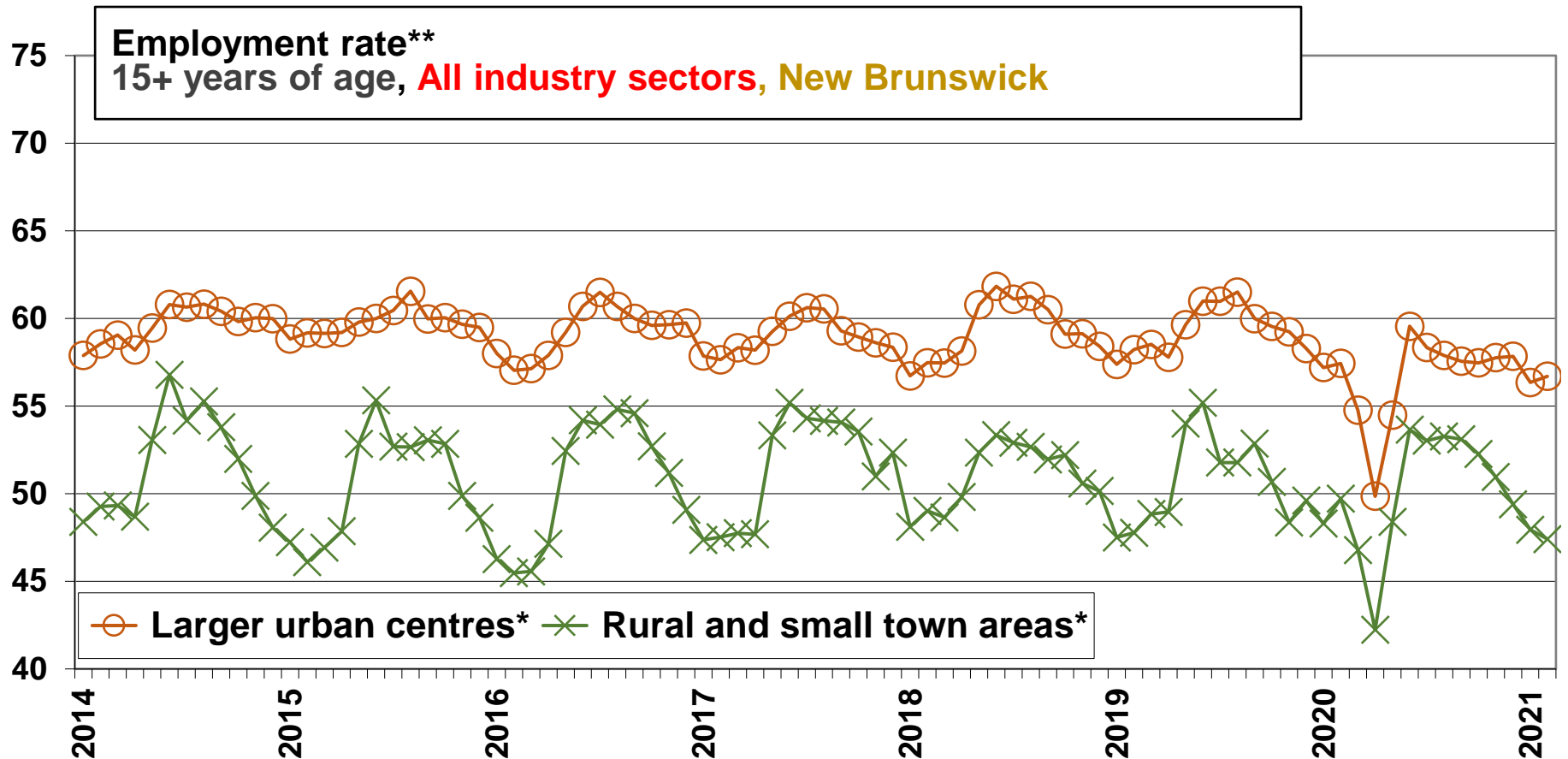
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# In February, 2021, 47.4% of the rural and small town population in **NEW BRUNSWICK** (15+ years of age) was employed



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

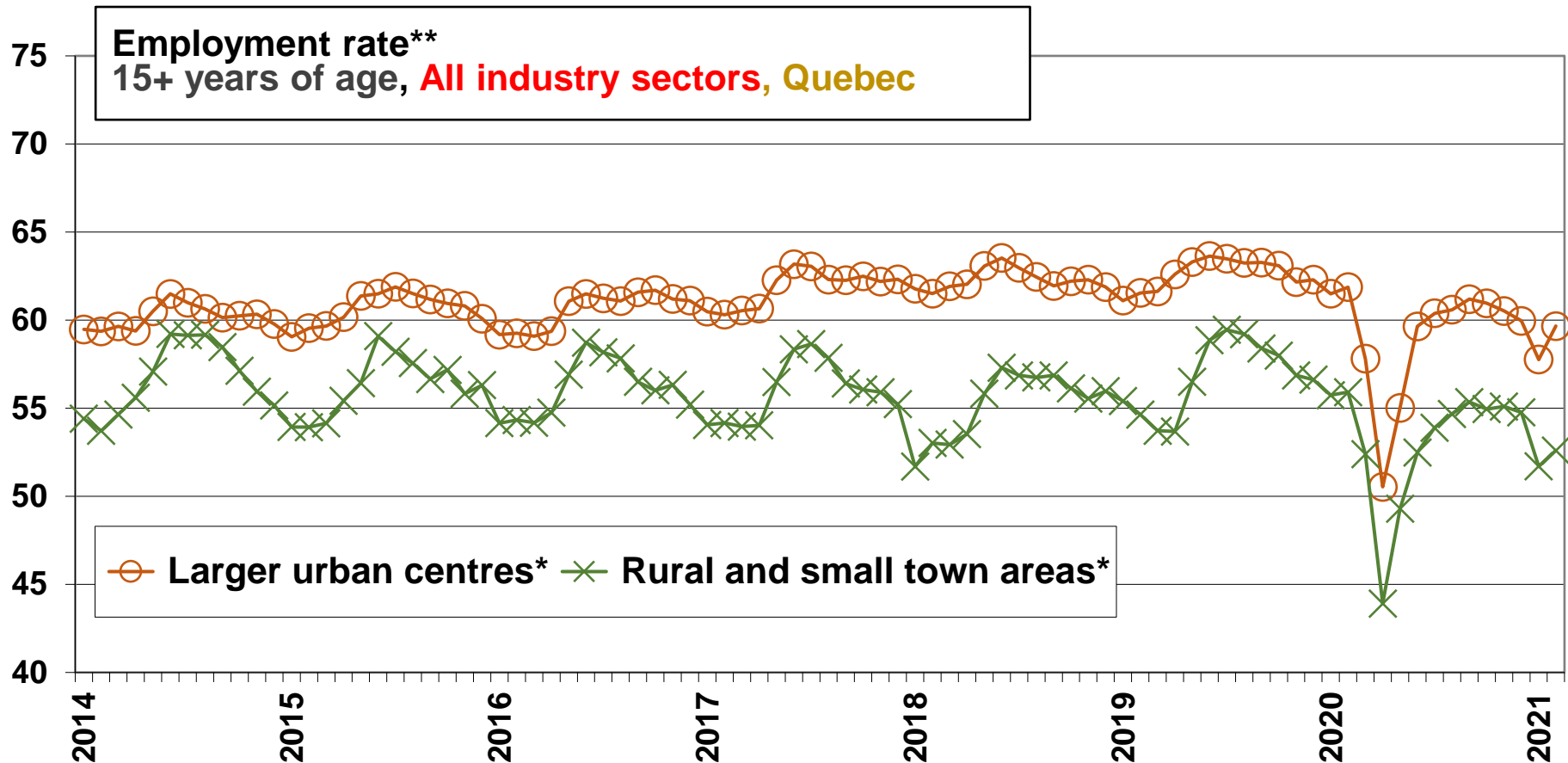
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# In February, 2021, 52.6% of the rural and small town population in QUEBEC (15+ years of age) was employed



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

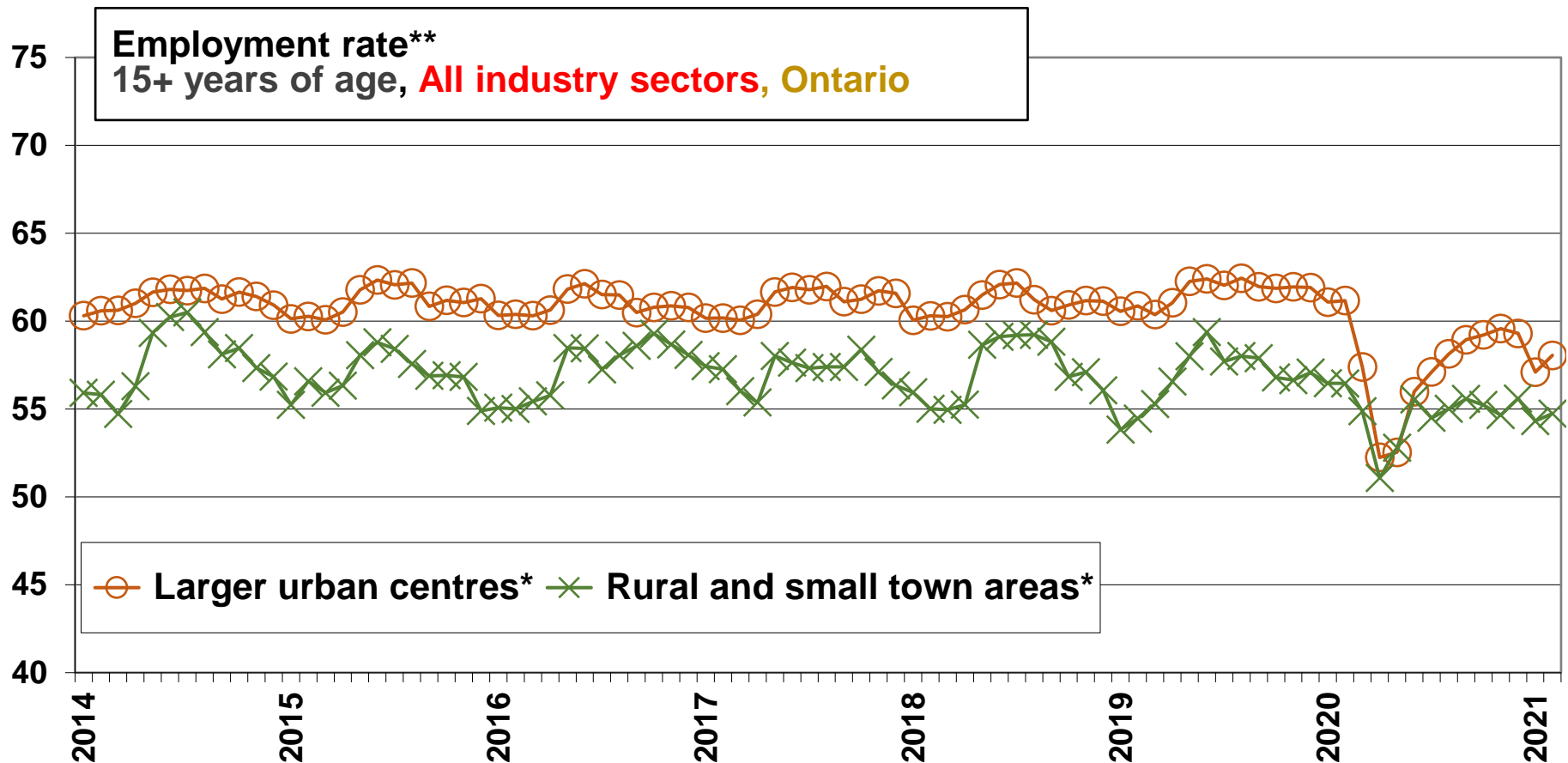
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 54.7% of the rural and small town population  
in **ONTARIO**  
(15+ years of age) was employed



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

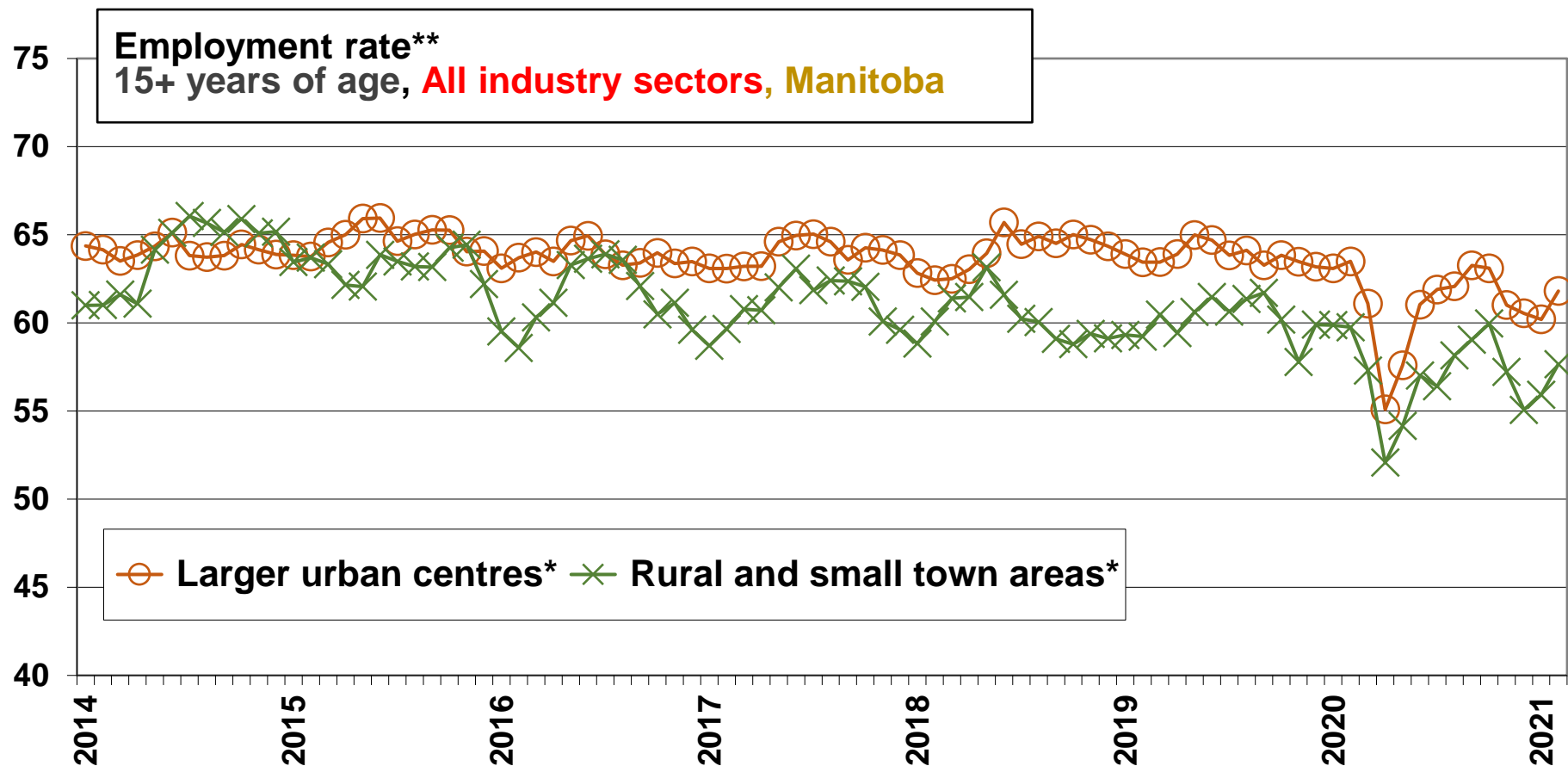
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In February, 2021, 57.7% of the rural and small town population  
in **MANITOBA**  
(15+ years of age) was employed



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

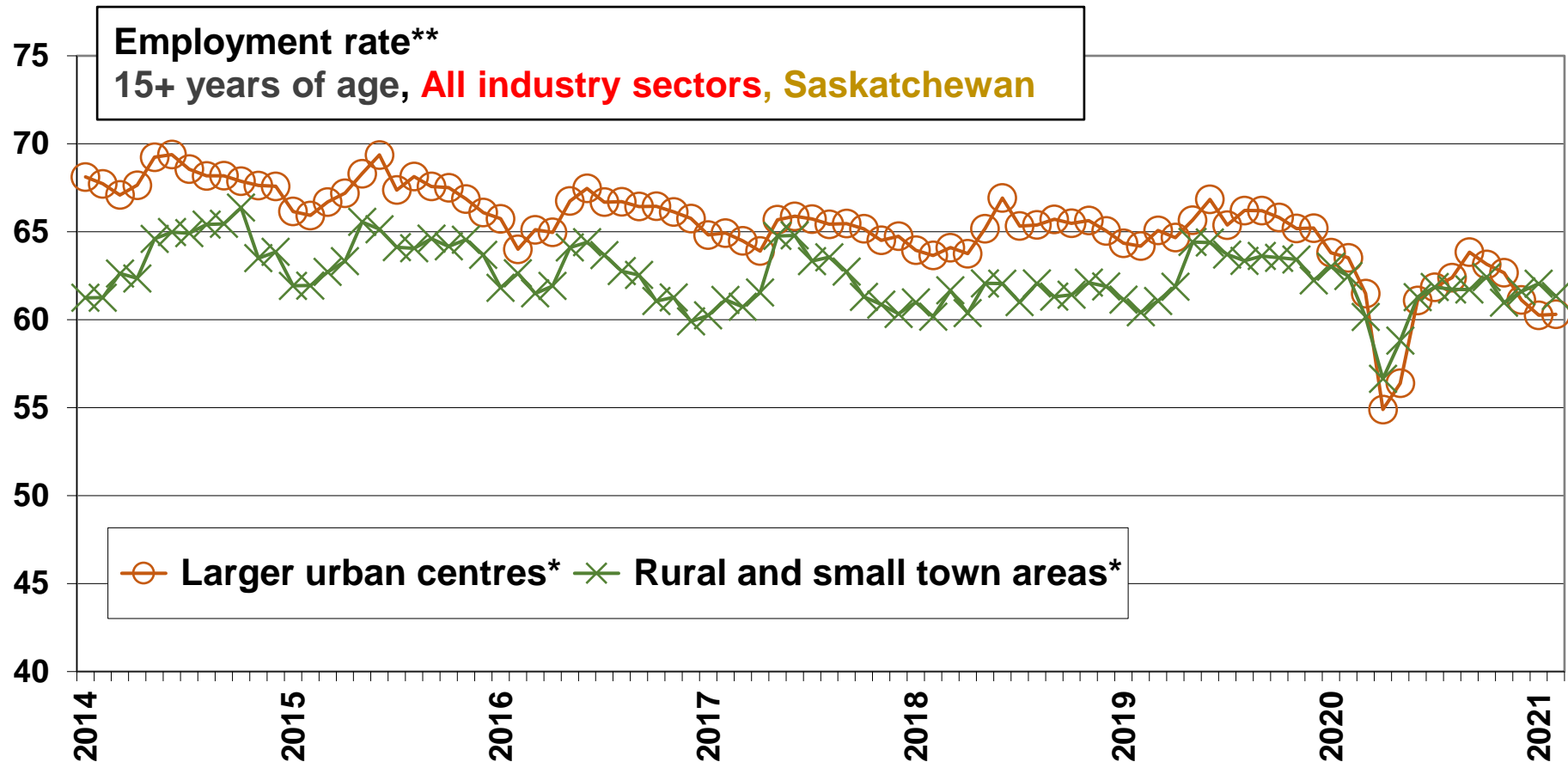
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# In February, 2021, 61.3% of the rural and small town population in **SASKATCHEWAN** (15+ years of age) was employed



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

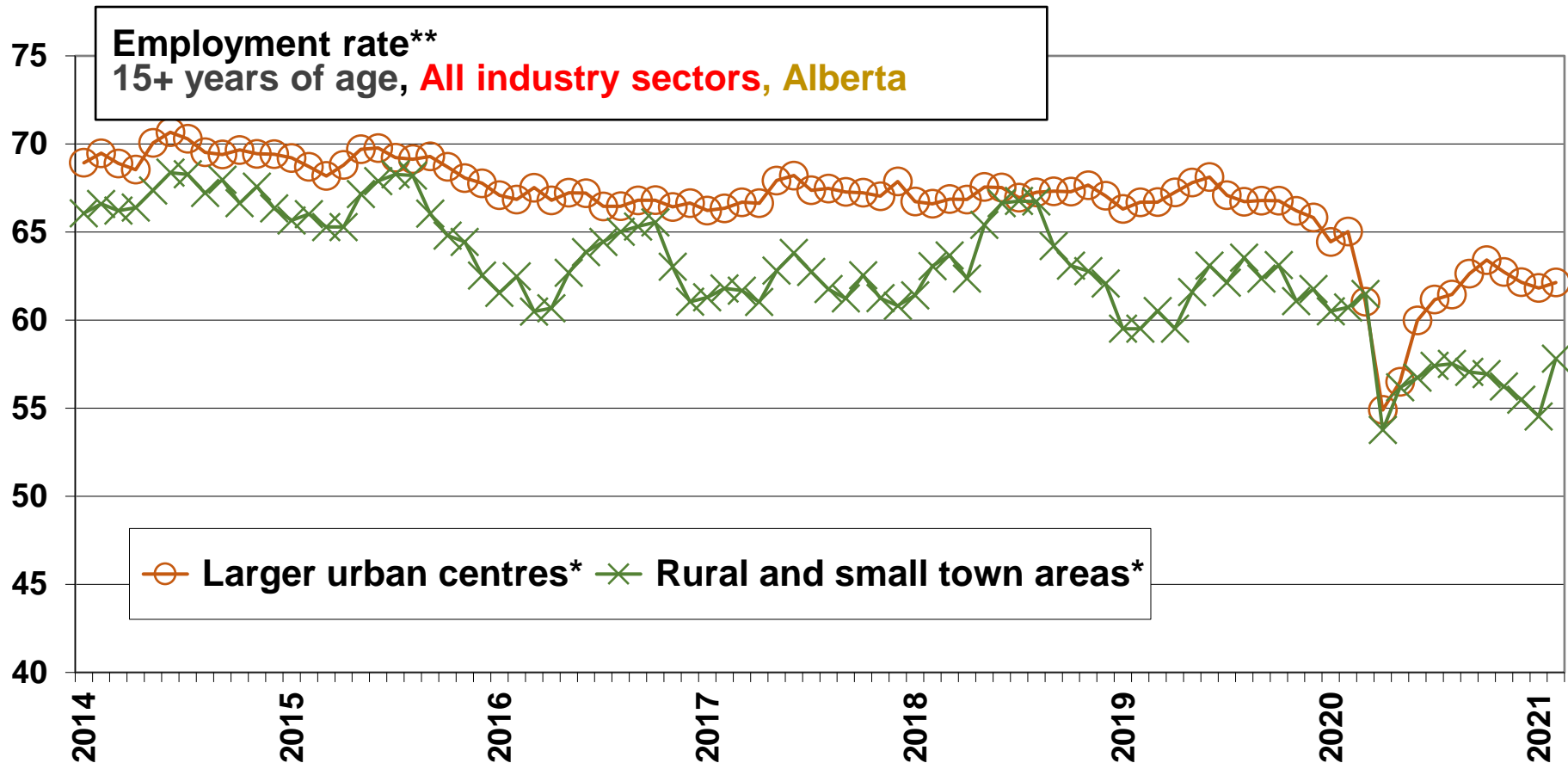
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# In February, 2021, 57.8% of the rural and small town population in **ALBERTA** (15+ years of age) was employed



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

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

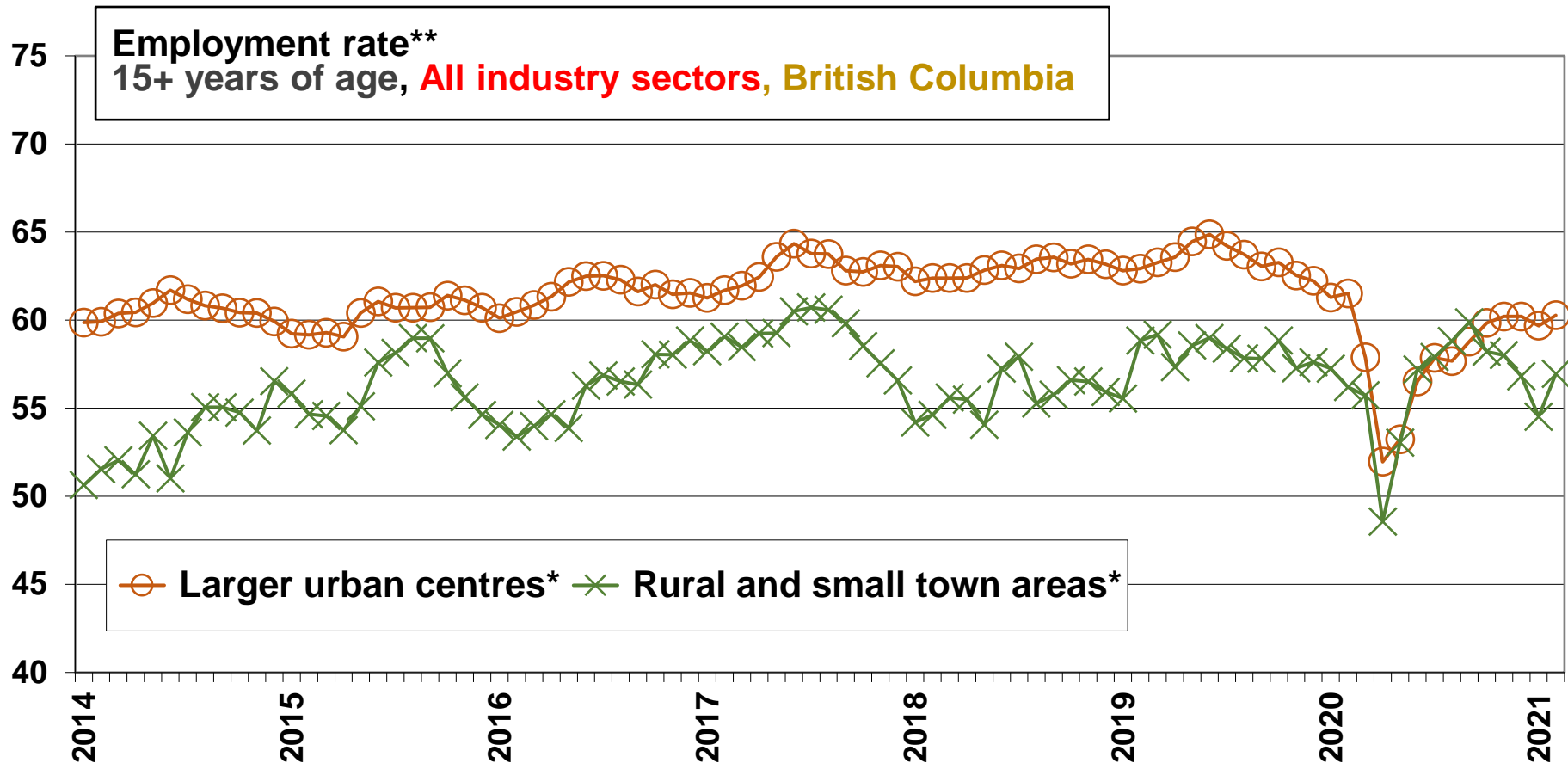
\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# In February, 2021, 56.9% of the rural and small town population in **BRITISH COLUMBIA** (15+ years of age) was employed



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

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

\*\* Employment rate is the PERCENT of the population 15 years of age and over that is employed in this sector.

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

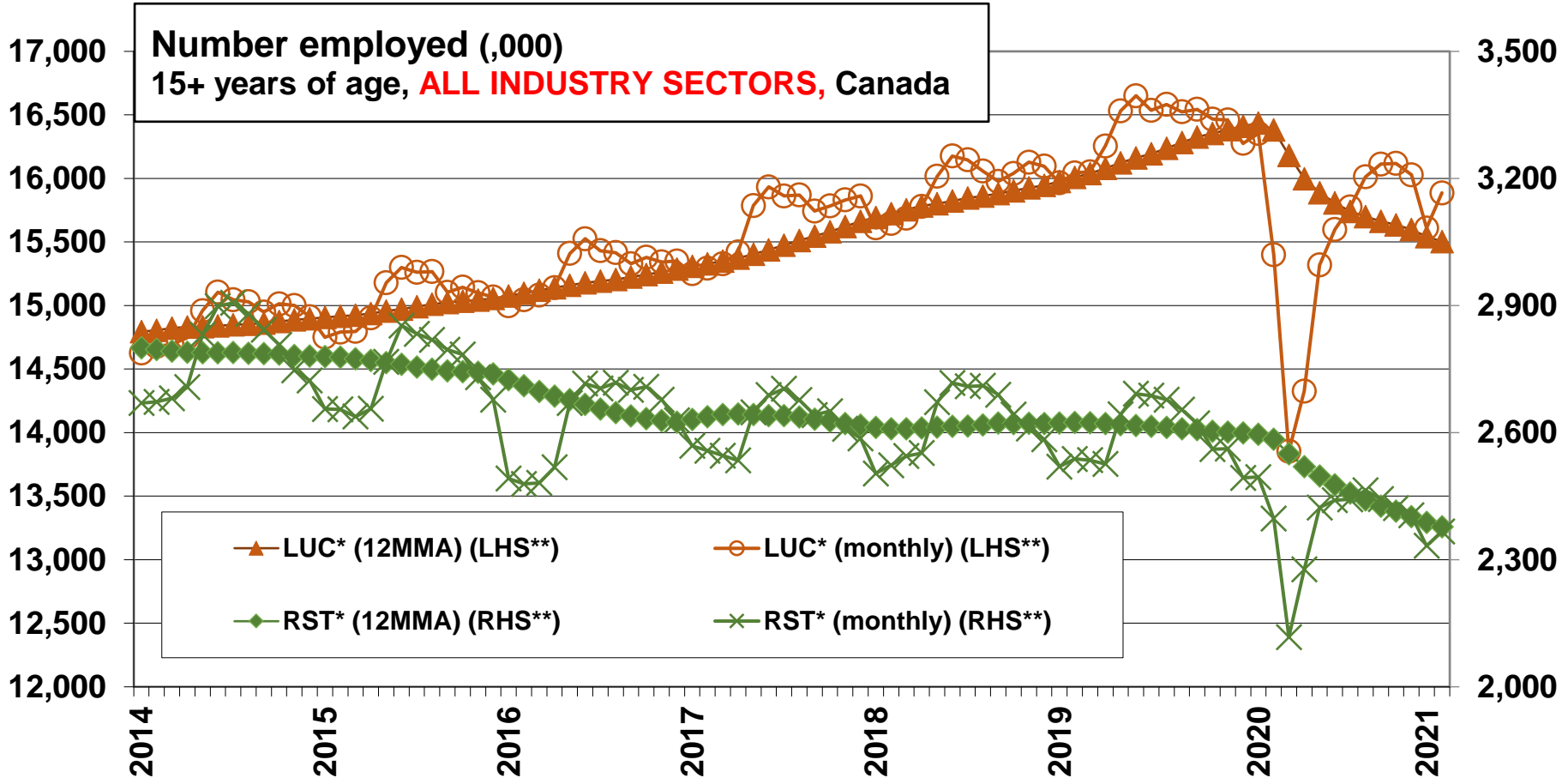
Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

## **Trend in NUMBER EMPLOYED by INDUSTRY SECTOR**

**Note that the change in the number employed is due to two factors:**

- **a change in the population; and**
- **a change in the employment rate (i.e., the percent of the population that is employed)**

# Employment in rural and small town Canada was 2.37 million in February, 2021



\***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.

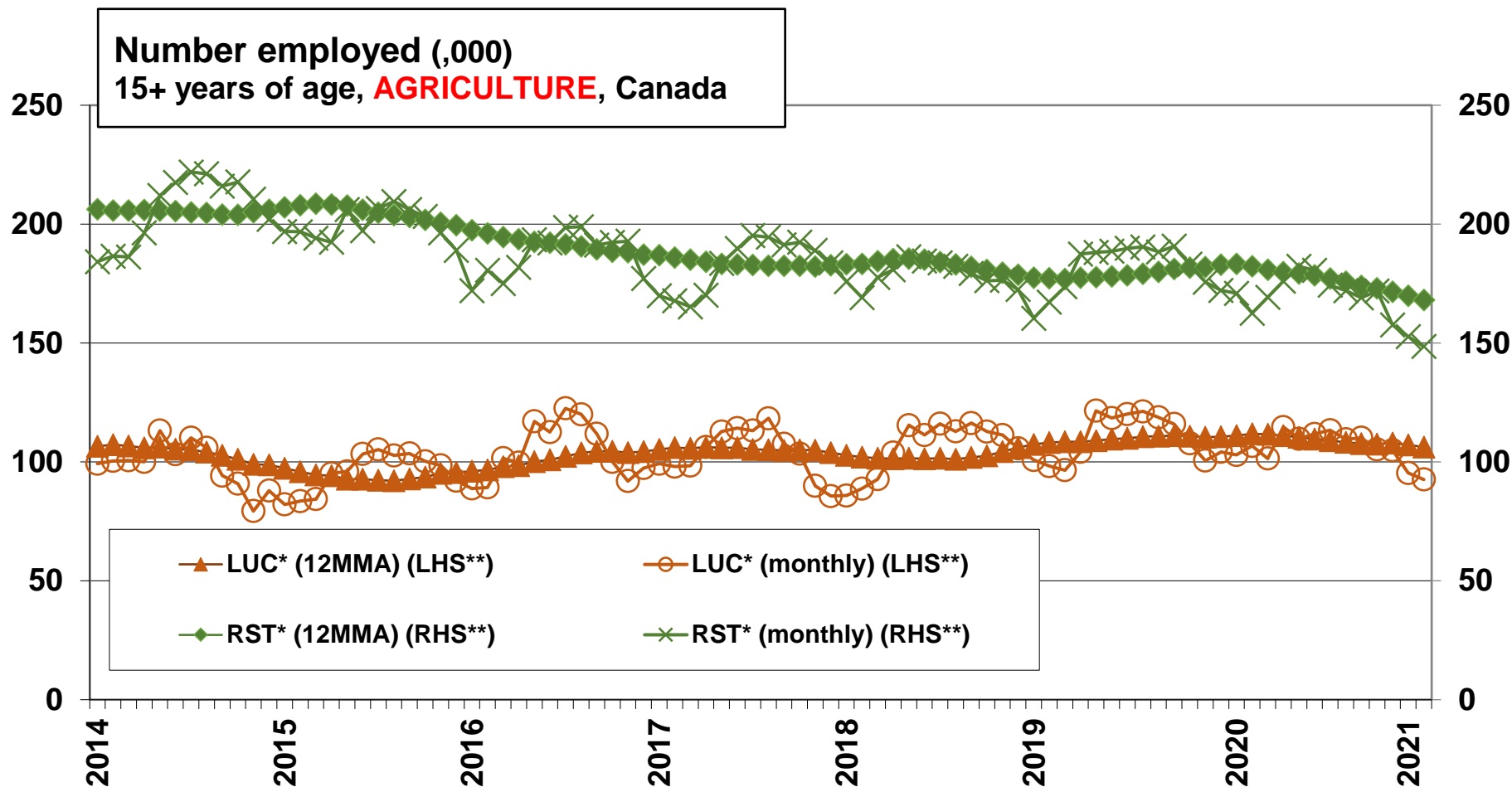
\***Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **AGRICULTURE** in rural and small town Canada was 149 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

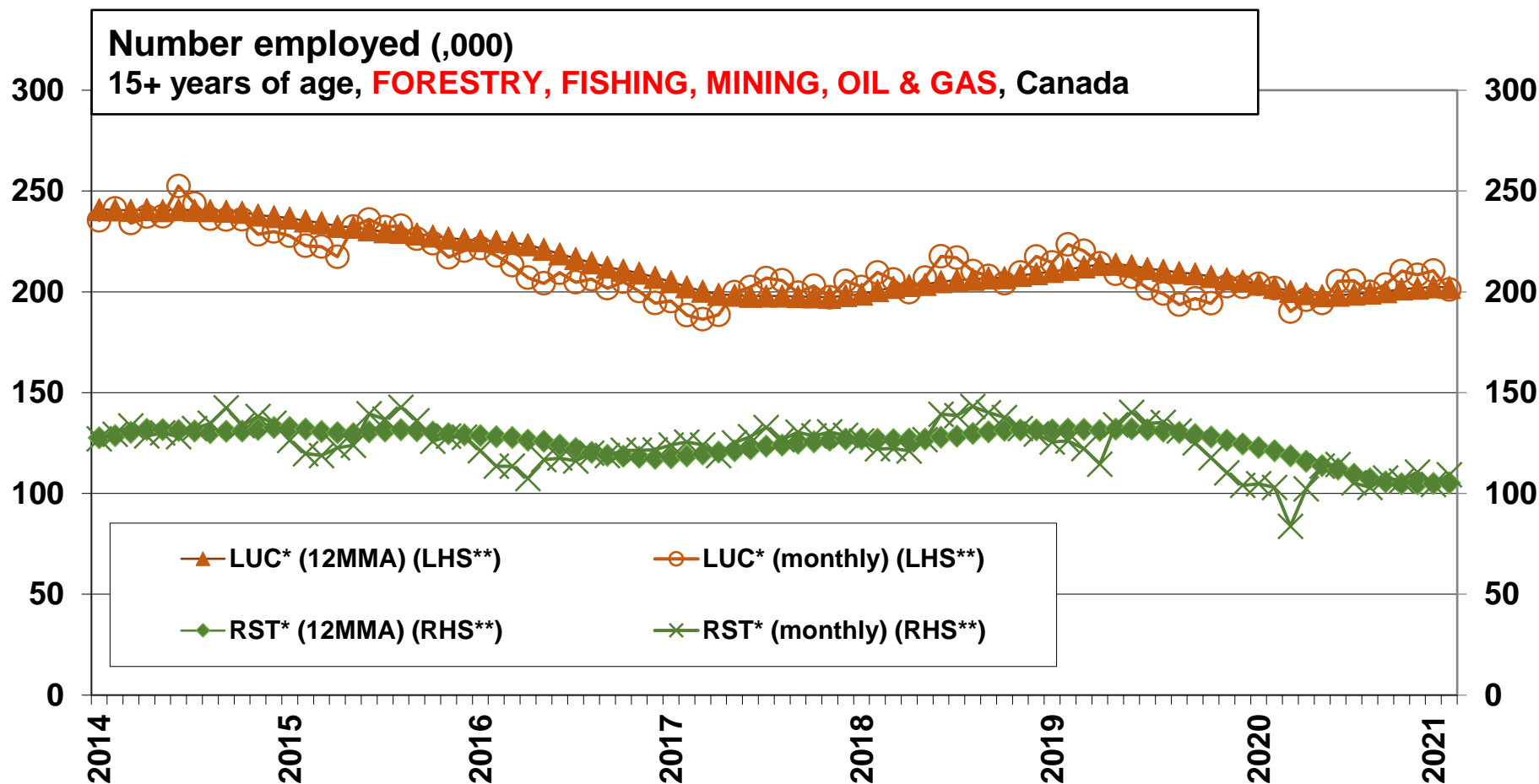
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS** in rural and small town Canada was 109 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

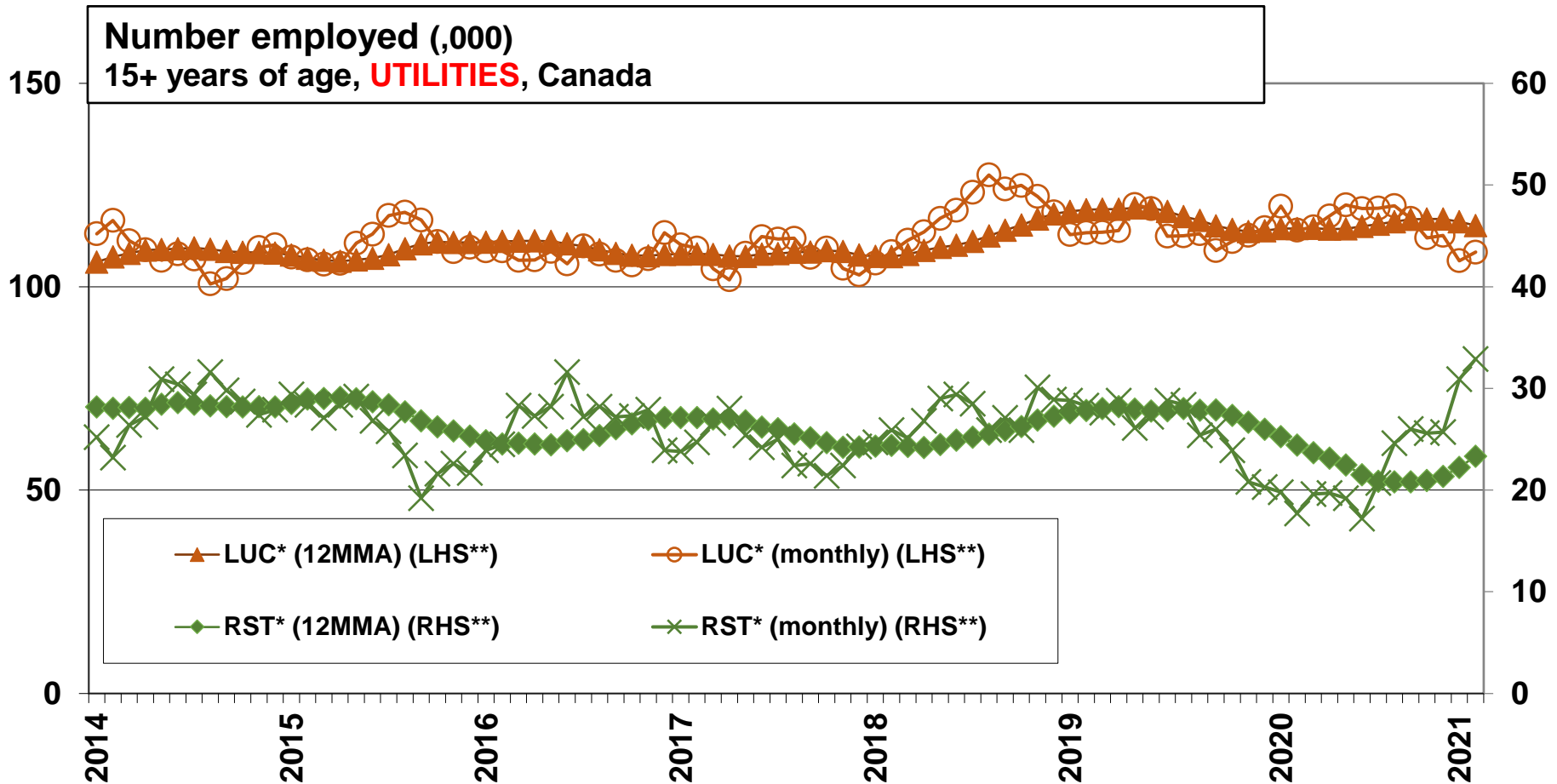
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **UTILITIES** in rural and small town Canada was 33 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

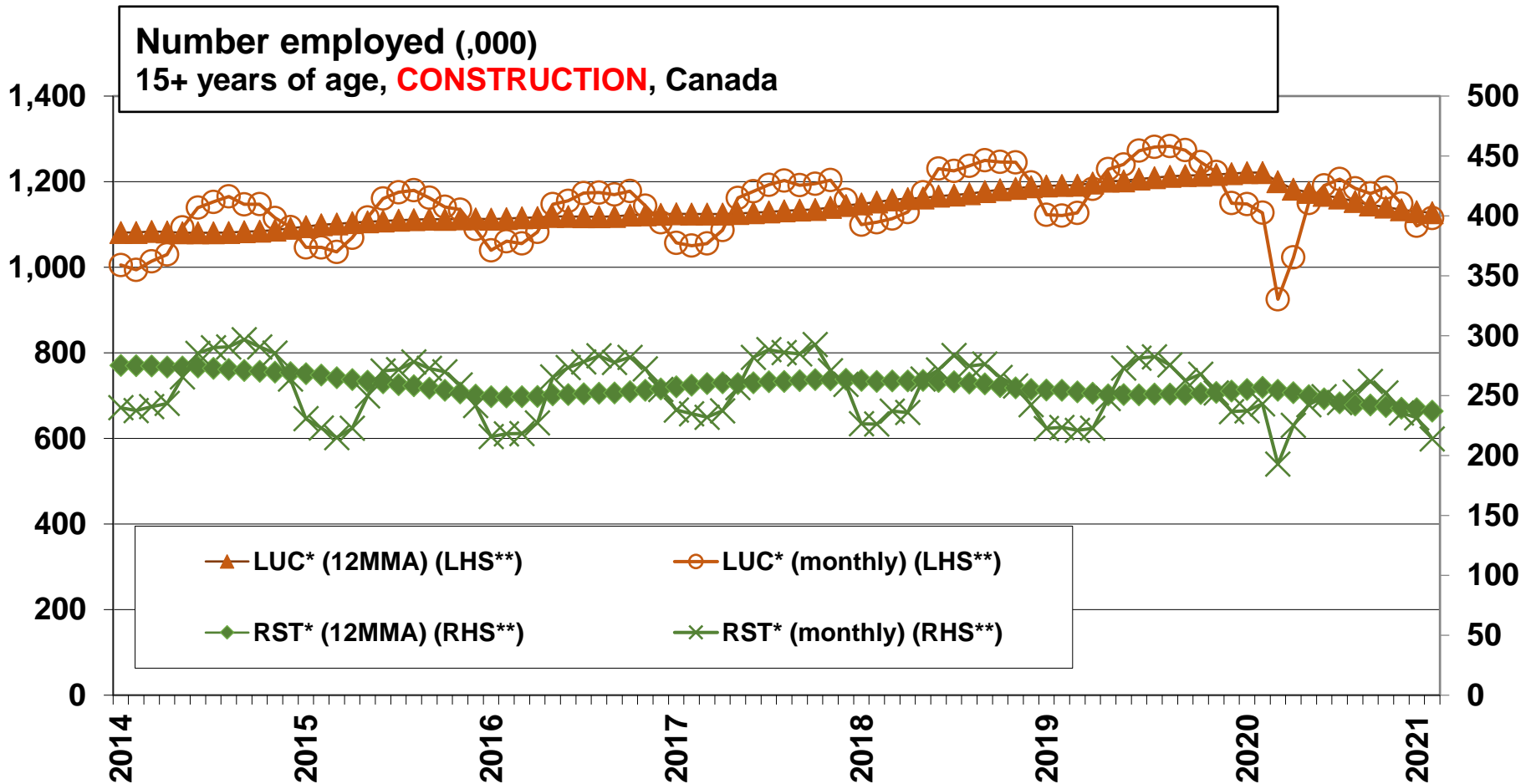
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. able 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **CONSTRUCTION** in rural and small town Canada was 214 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

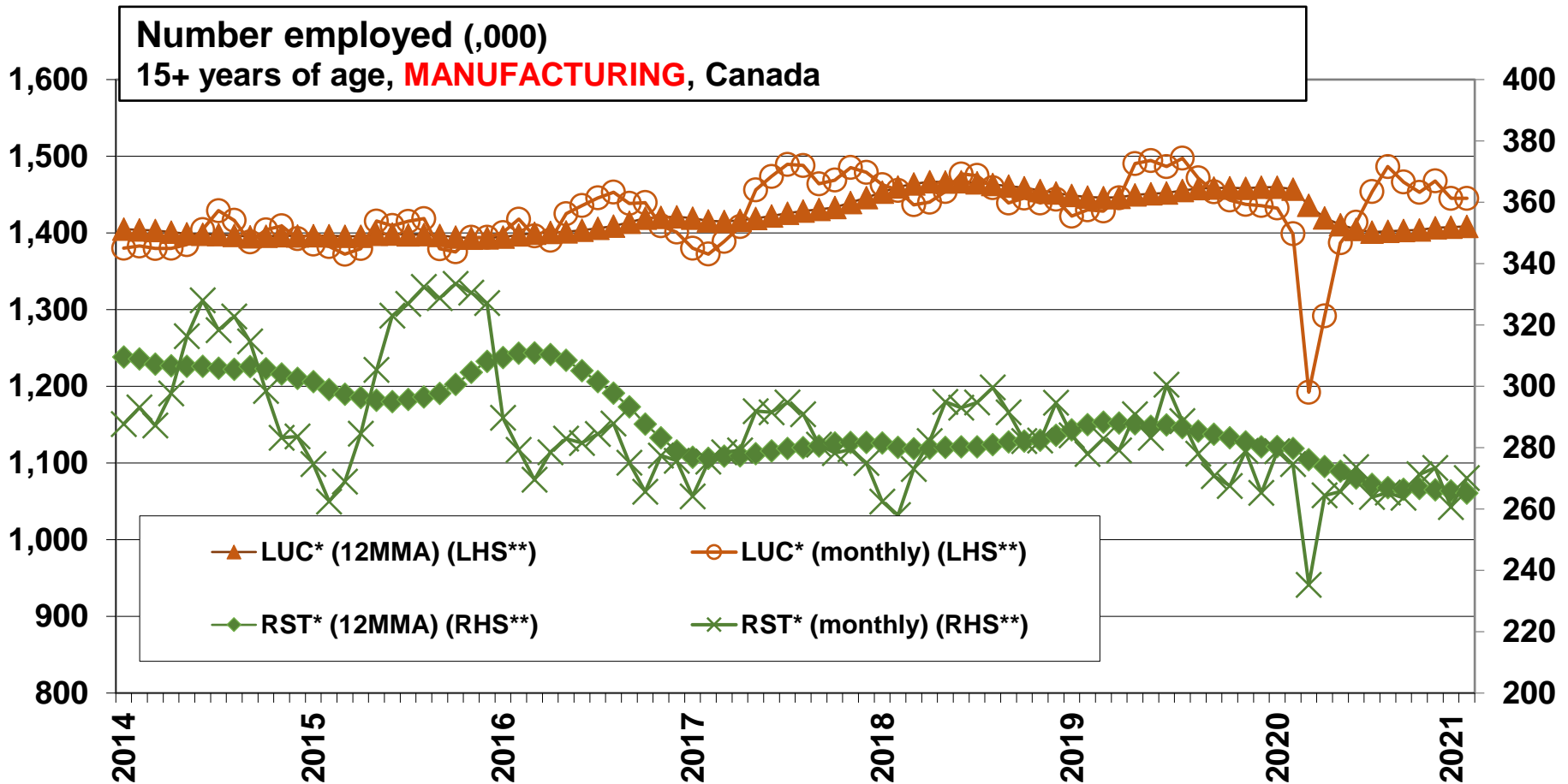
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **MANUFACTURING** in rural and small town Canada was 270 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

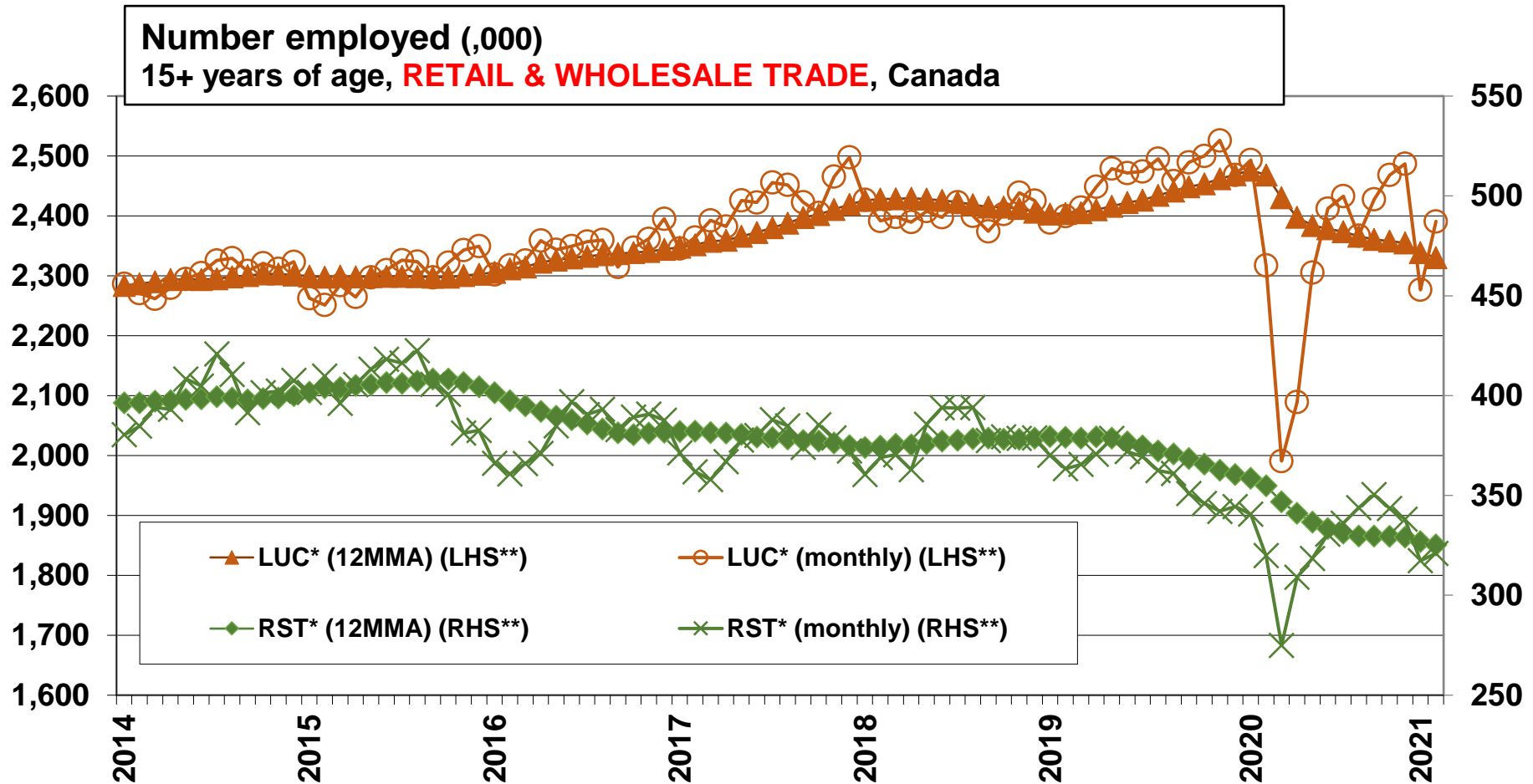
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# Employment in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE** in rural and small town Canada was 321 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

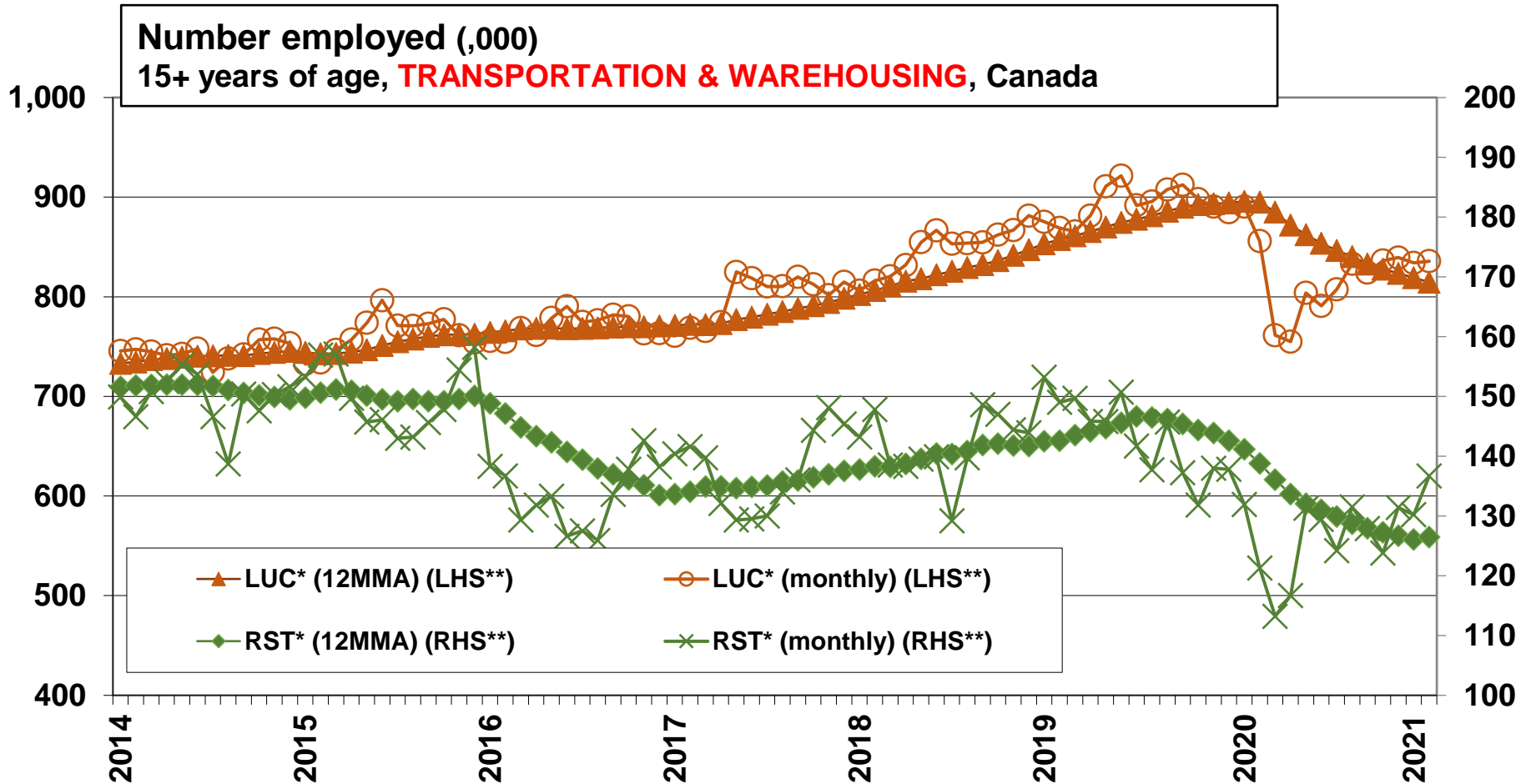
\***Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** in rural and small town Canada was 137 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

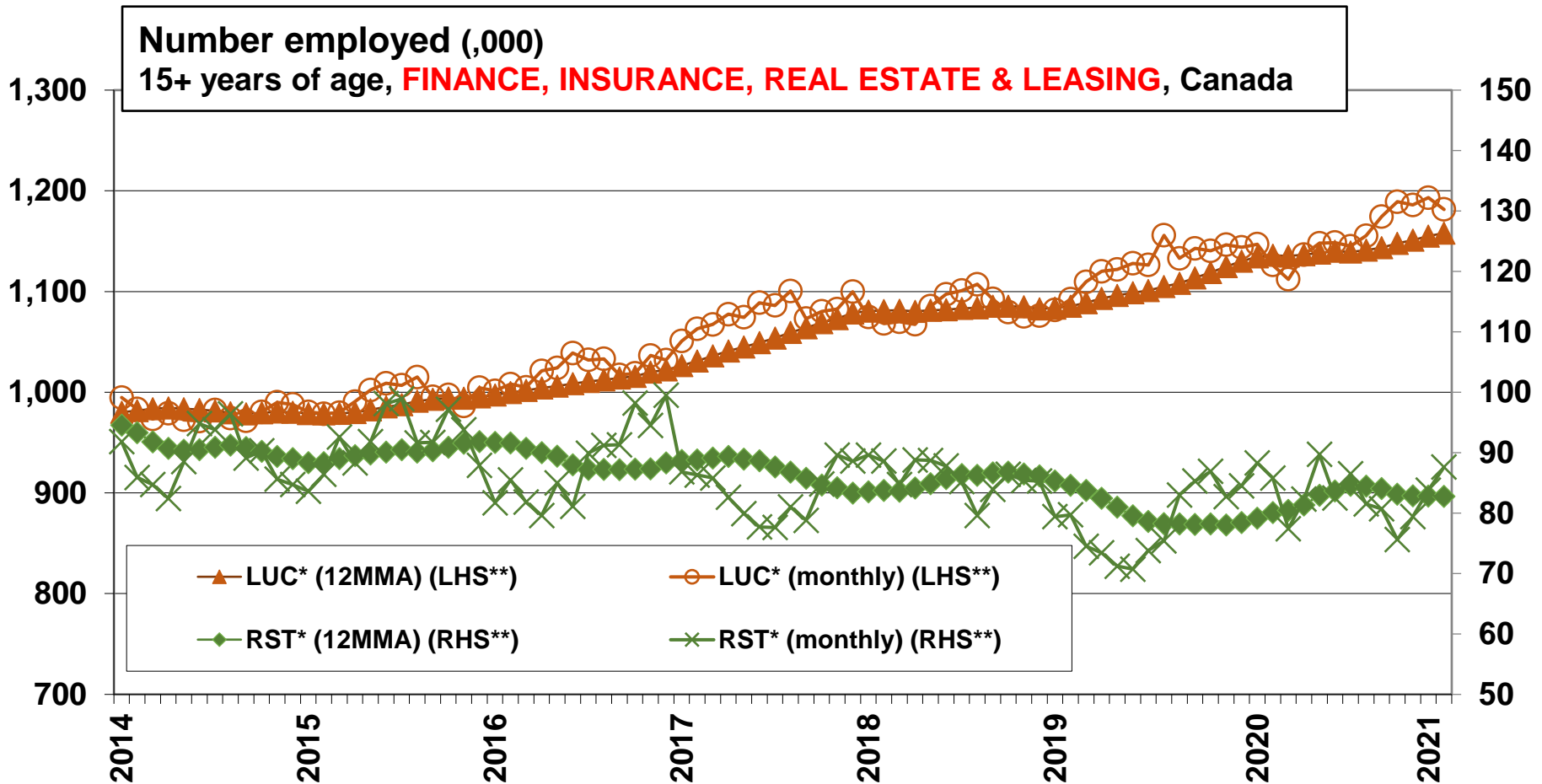
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING** in rural and small town Canada was 88 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

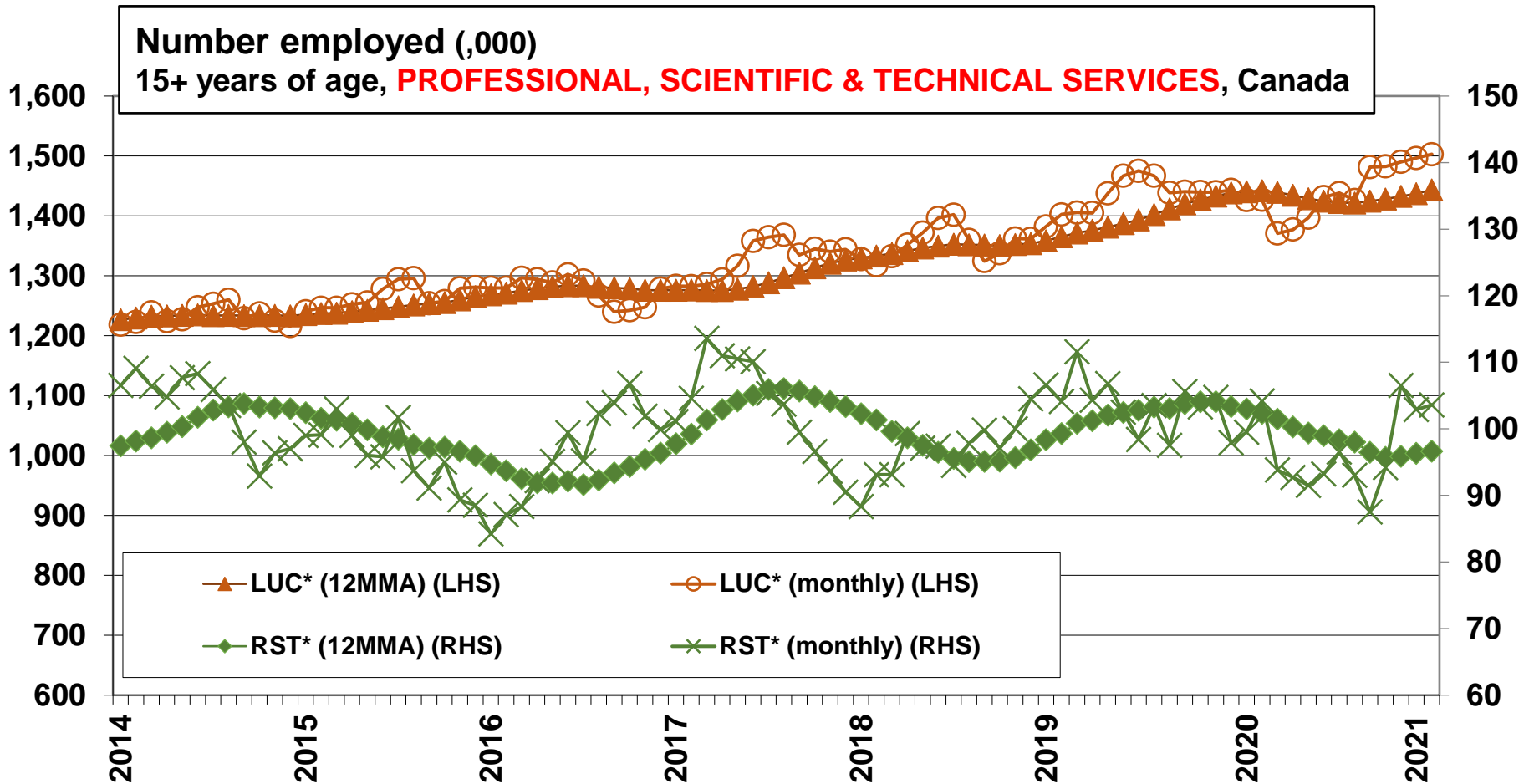
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada was 104 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

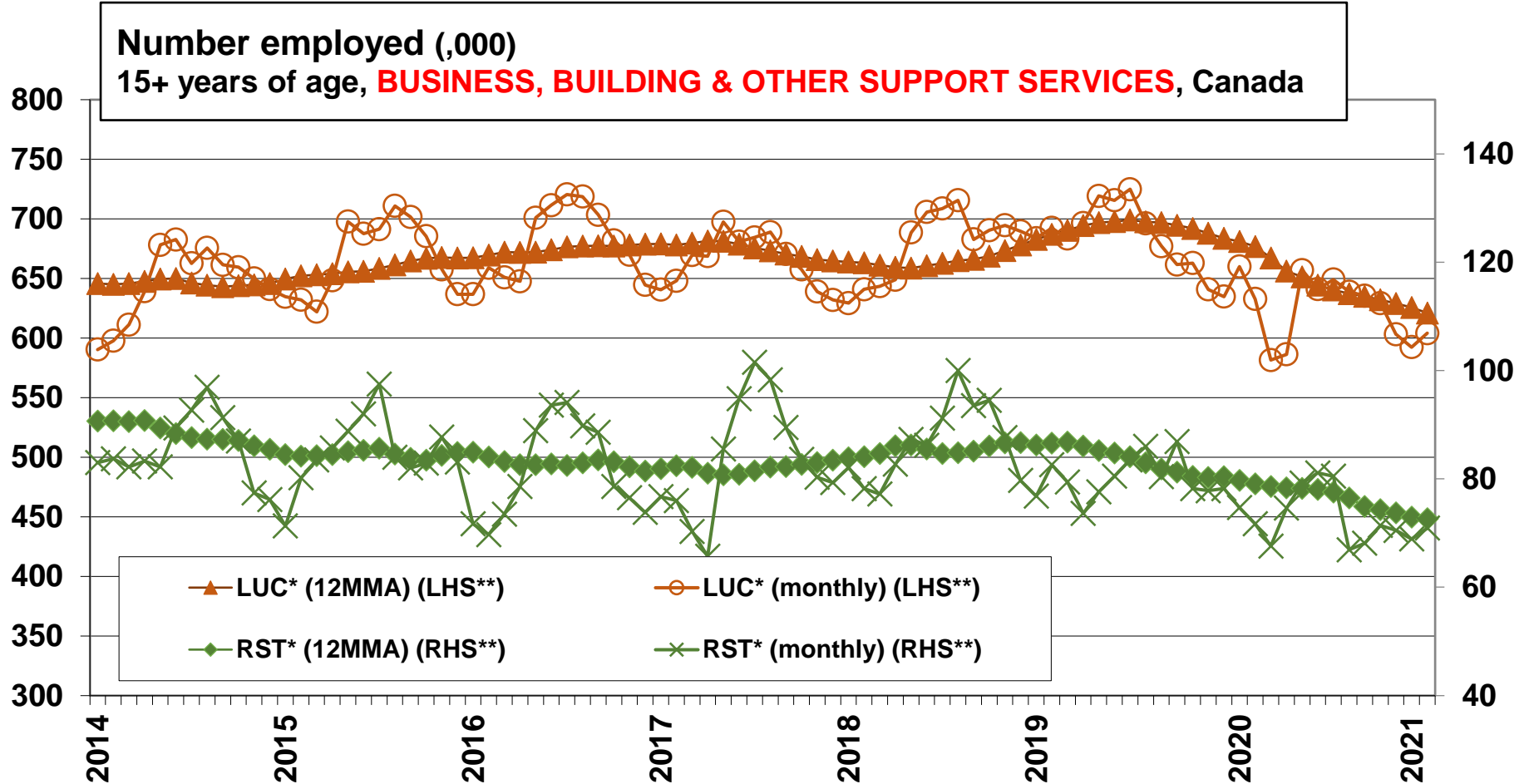
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada was 71 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

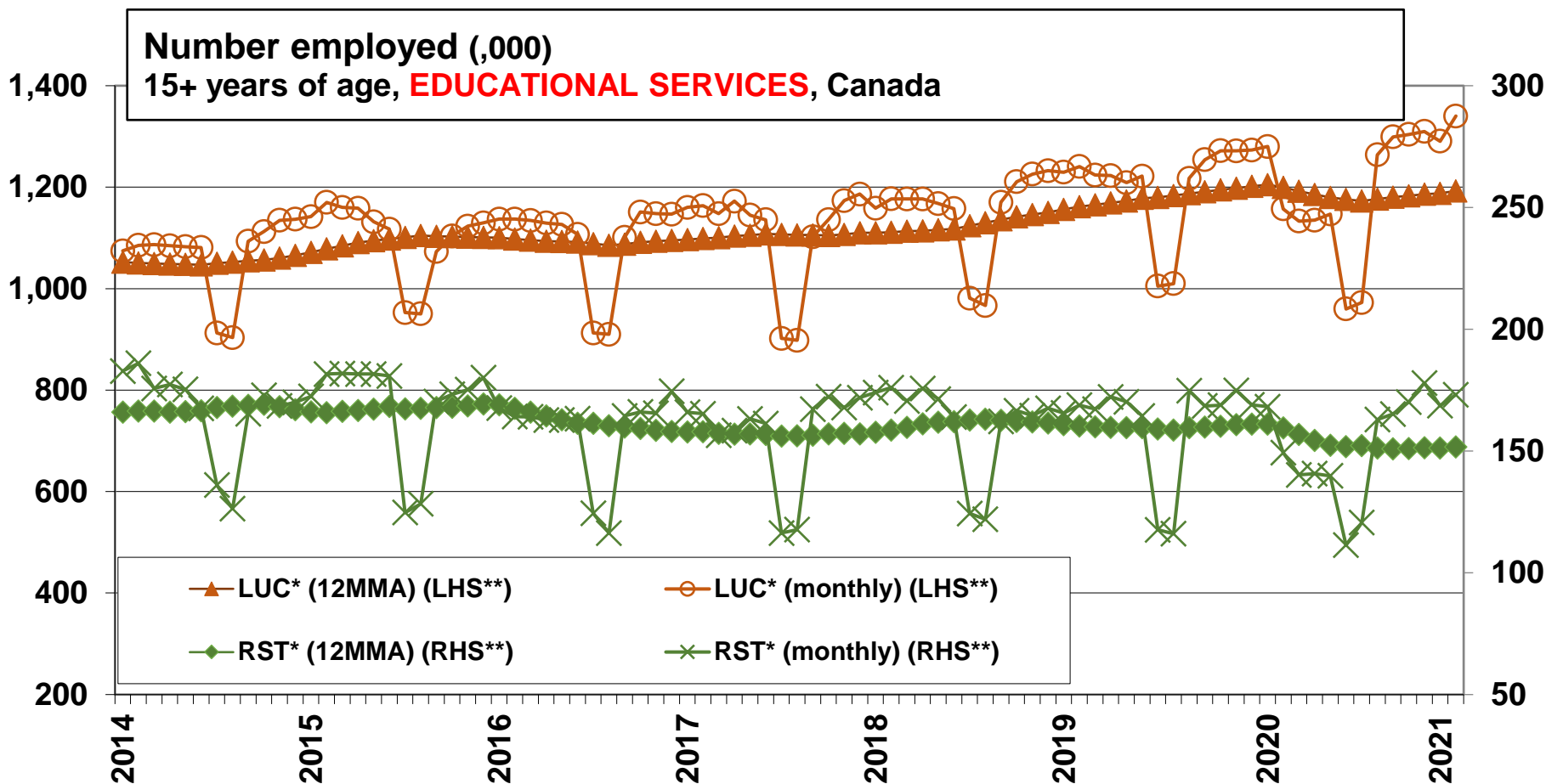
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada was 173 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

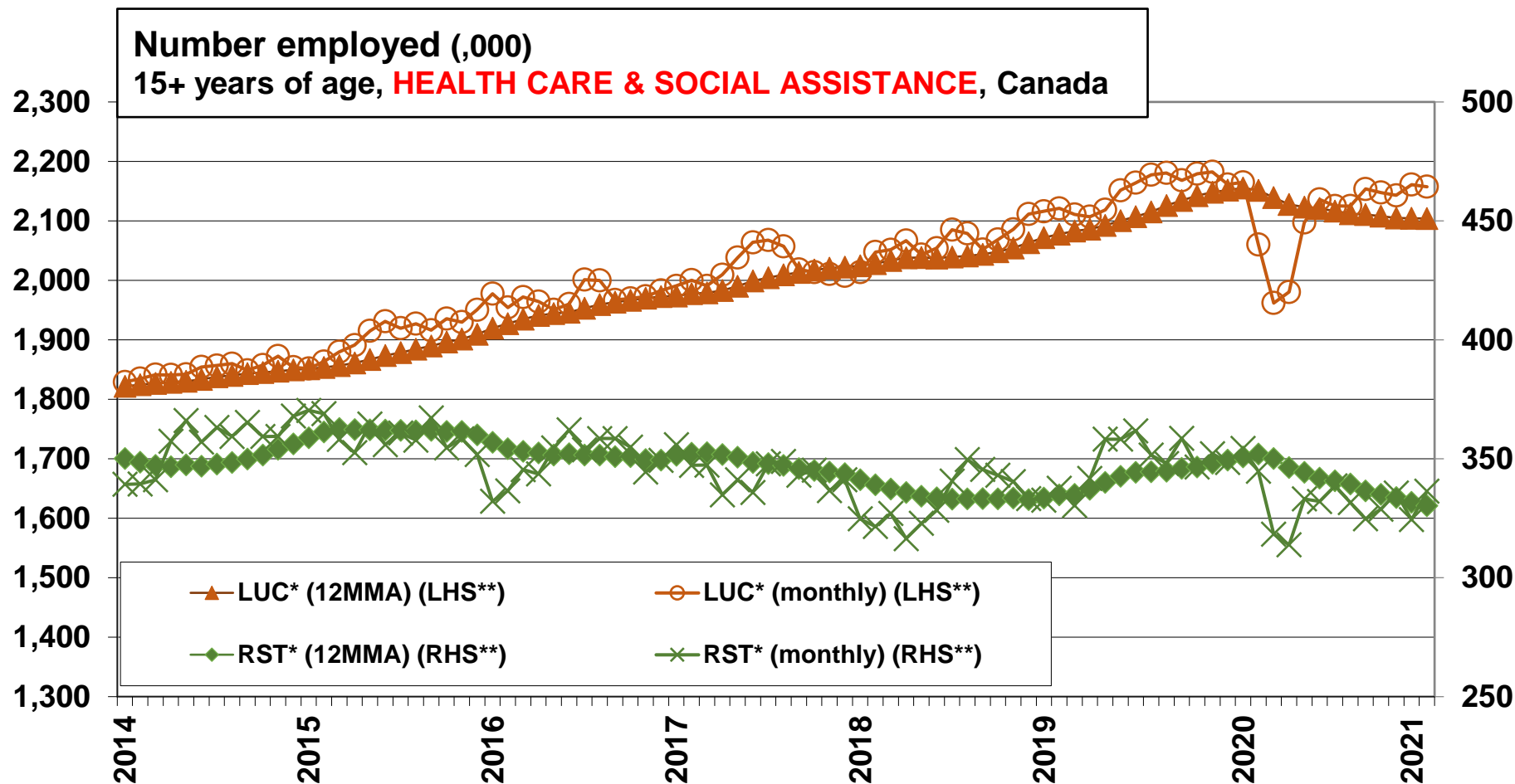
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** in rural and small town Canada was 336 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

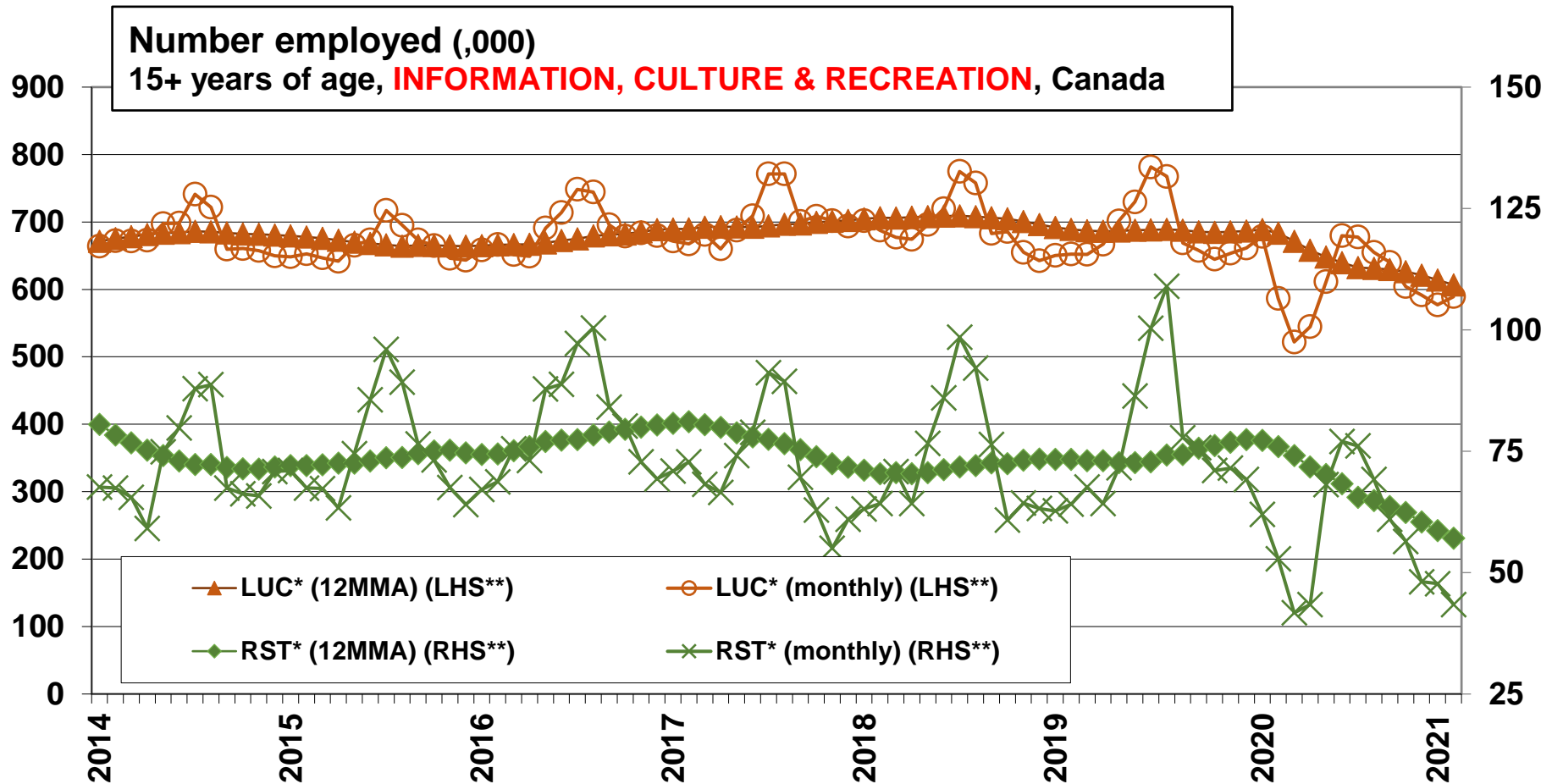
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION** in rural and small town Canada was 43 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

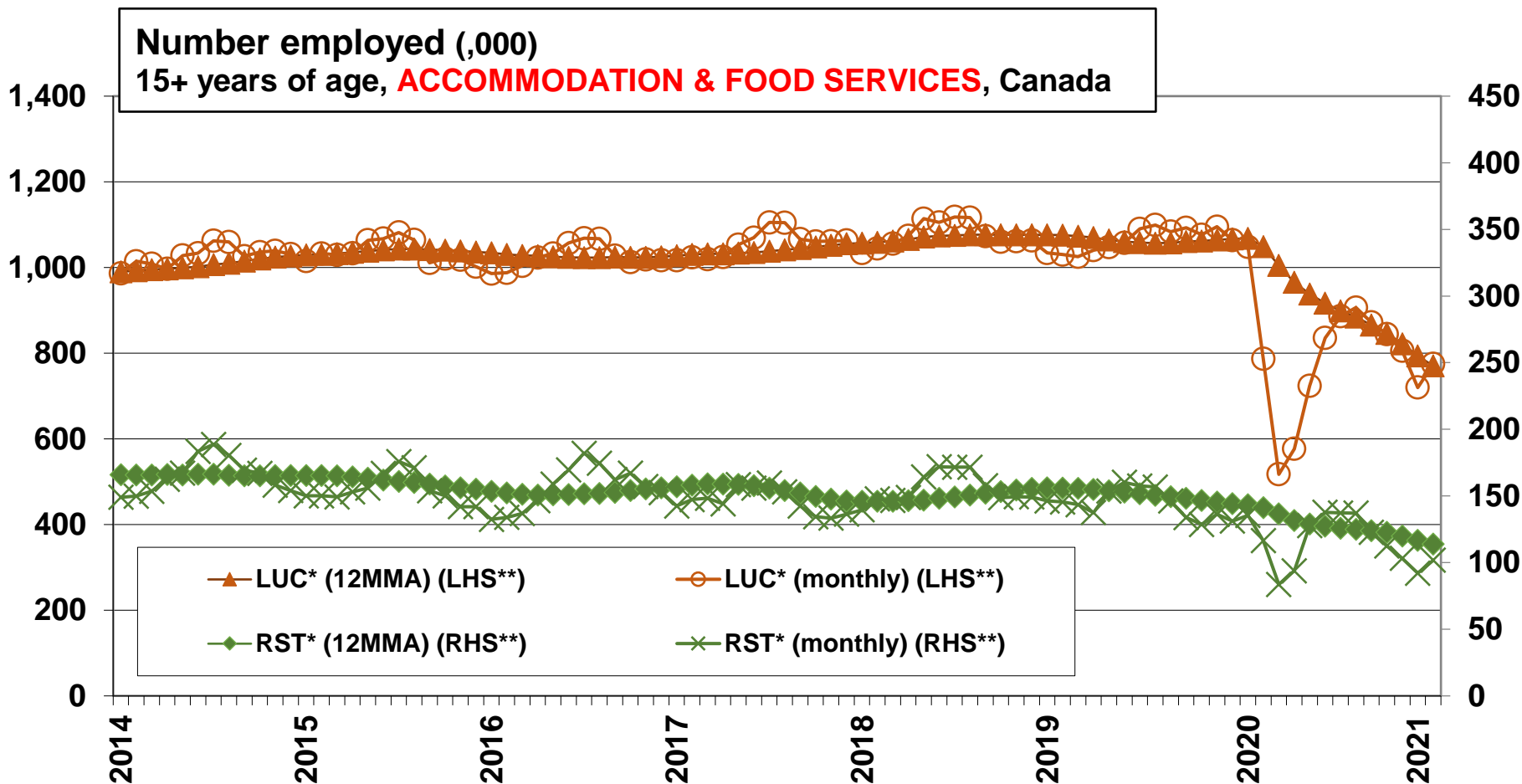
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



# Employment in **ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada was 102 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

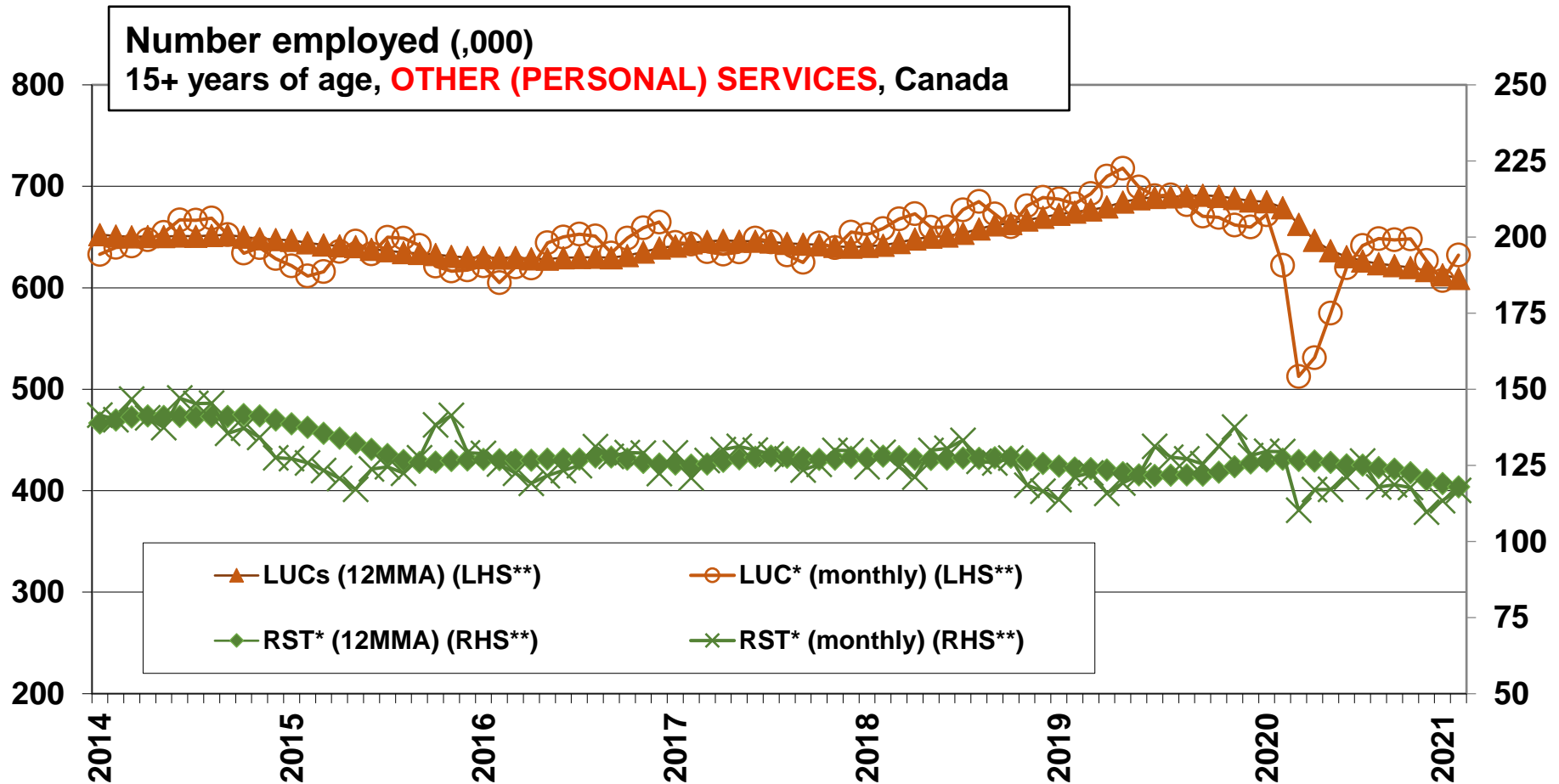
\***Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

# Employment in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada was 117 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

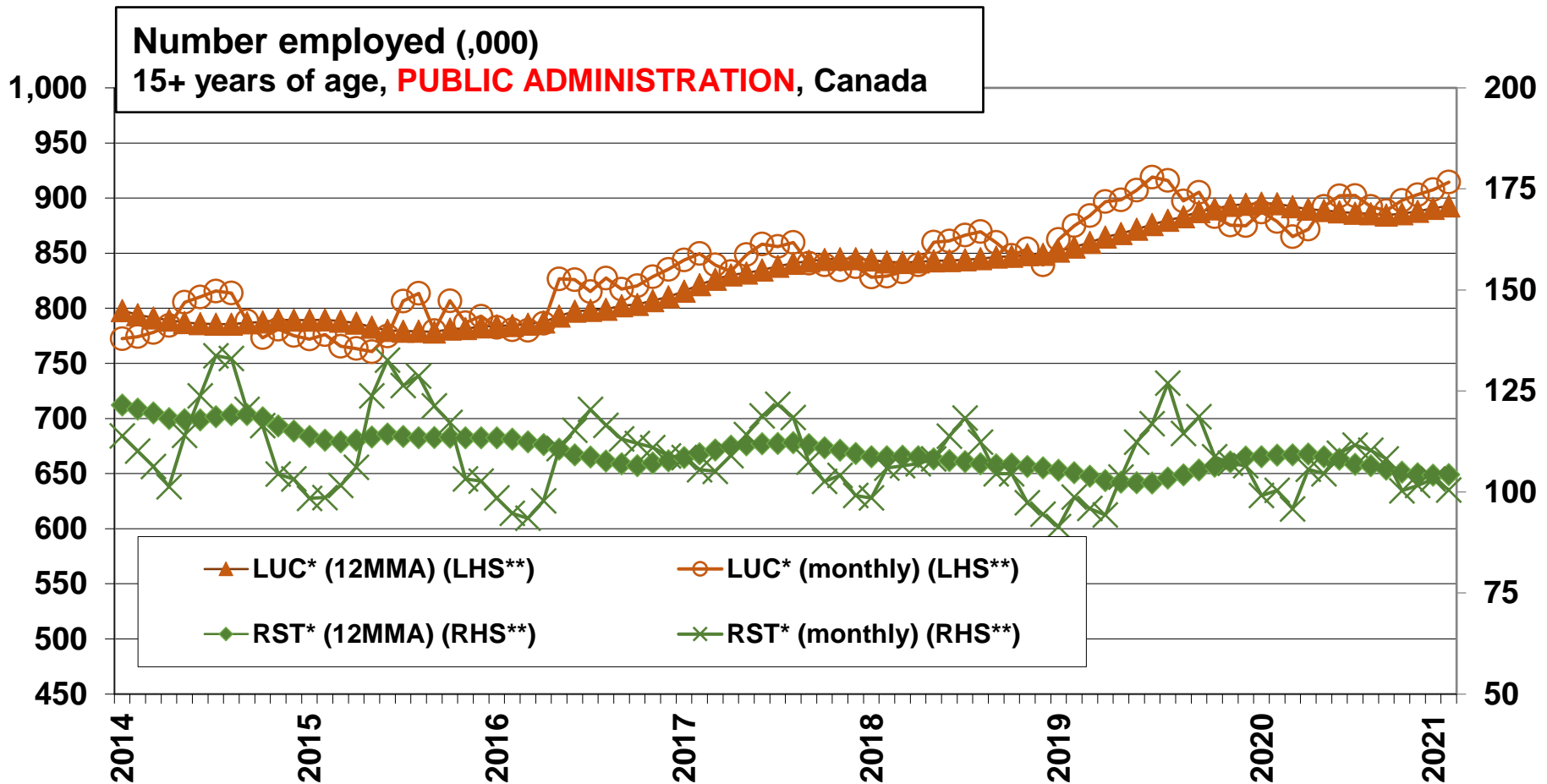
\***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by  
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# Employment in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** in rural and small town Canada was 101 thousand in February, 2021



\***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.

\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

## Demographic context: Rural Canada is growing, but not everywhere

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

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

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

Bollman, Ray D. (2014) **Manitoba's Rural Demography: Structure and Trends, An Update**. Webinar prepared for the Rural Development Institute, Brandon University, November 4. (Slides available at <https://www.brandonu.ca/rdi/files/2014/03/Bollman-2014-RDI-Webinar-MBs-Rural-Demography-ppt.pdf> and voice recording available at [https://momentum.adobeconnect.com/\\_a832732884/p6xl84bcdbp/?launcher=false&fcsContent=true&pbMode=normal](https://momentum.adobeconnect.com/_a832732884/p6xl84bcdbp/?launcher=false&fcsContent=true&pbMode=normal) )

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

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

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

## Method for estimating the impact of COVID-19 on number employed

1. The basis of my calculations during the March to September, 2020 were outlined in a background piece available upon request

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

The calculation was to compare the published data for a given month to the published data for the same month in the previous year.

2. A reconsideration was triggered by the size of the increase in the population (15+ years of age) over 12 months in larger urban centres and the size of the decrease in the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town areas. The impact of an increasing urban population dampens the perceived negative impact of COVID-19 and the impact of a decreasing rural population heightens the perceived the negative impact of COVID-19.
3. Thus, the current calculation generates an “adjusted” estimate of employment that removes the impact of population change in order to get a better understanding of the impact of COVID-19
4. A smaller point is the switch to using the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 in order to provide a more stable benchmark for comparing the level of employment in the current month.
5. Details of these considerations are available in a report, available upon request:  
Bollman, Ray D. (2020) **UPDATED: Estimating the impact of COVID-19 on employment: Re-considering the method of calculation and re-considering the choice of a baseline**, November 24, 2020

# Definitions

## Labour Force Survey (LFS)

1. Data on employment for February 2021 was collected during the week of February 14 to 20 and was published on March 12, 2021.
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 <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Name		Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Name		Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	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	Thetford 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

## Other notes:

### Context: **Size of rural economy**

- **Canada's rural economy makes a significant contribution to the GDP in each province. See:**
  - Bollman (2020) Charts of Levels and Trends: Metro and Non-metro Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Canada and Provinces, 2009 to 2017  
**which I can send along upon request.**

## Other notes:

### Where to find my charts:

- My Canada-level powerpoint charts and tables for the LFS data for April, May, June, July, August, September, November, December, 2020 and January, 2021, along with a special issues of “Focus on Rural Ontario” entitled “COVID-19 Impact on Rural Employment: Ontario in the Canadian context” for each of April, May, June, July, August, September, November, December, 2020 and January, 2021 can be accessed via blogs at the Rural Ontario Institute <https://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/blog/>
- I will be submitting a blog with similar material based on the LFS data for February, 2021.
- Numerous Statistics Canada reports on the impact of COVID-19 are available as Catalogue no. 45-28-0001 (<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/45280001>)
- The monthly report of the LFS results are published as part of the Statistics Canada publication called THE DAILY. The easiest way to find the (lengthy and comprehensive) report is to use Google to search for “The Daily – Labour Force Survey, February, 2021” (and similarly, for the report for any other month).

# ***Employment in rural and small town areas during the COVID-10 era***

***Selected charts up to February, 2021***

***March 15, 2021***

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