

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

Selected charts up to December, 2020

***January 18 with corrections, 2021
{with corrections to Slides #3, #6, #21, #26, #41 and #59}***

Ray D. Bollman

RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

***Research Associate, Rural Development Institute,
Brandon University***

***Professional Associate, Leslie Harris Centre of Regional Policy and Development,
Memorial University***

***Research Associate, Rural Futures Research Centre,
Dalhousie University***

Employment in rural and small town areas

A. [Key findings](#)

B. 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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2. [Gap in percent employed by industry sector: charts by sector](#)
3. [Gap in number employed by industry sector: summary](#)
4. [Gap in number employed by industry sector: charts by sector](#)
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C. Context

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Key findings:

Trends and change in employment in

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

- **Note:** Starting with my charts for November, [I have changed my calculation](#) of the impact of COVID-19 on rural employment by abstracting from population change.
- **Key findings:**
 - The continuous growth in employment since April has stopped. In December, employment in both LUC & RST areas declined from the November levels (lines 19-20: tables in Sec B.5 & B.10)
 - Our calculated COVID-19 impact in RST employment had been closing since April but stalled at a 2.8% RST employment gap in December (the same as the calculated gap for Nov 2020).
 - **Key chart:** The RST gap has remained (slightly) smaller than the LUC gap ([Slide 8](#))
 - In December, 2020, **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:
 - - 2.8% for all sectors, with largest gap in percent employed being in the sectors of
 - -27.4% in accommodation and food services; and
 - -26.8% in information, culture and recreation.
 - In December, 2020, **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:
 - -72 thousand for all sectors, with the largest gap in the number employed being in the sectors of
 - -34 thousand in accommodation and food services;
 - -15 thousand in information, culture and recreation; and
 - -15 thousand in other (personal) services.
 - **Key chart:** The RST accommodation & food services sector is on trend to return to the large COVID-19 gap (-50%; -50K jobs) that was recorded in Apr and May ([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 December, 2020, **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:
 - -11.2% in Alberta; -6.2% in Manitoba; and -2.6% in New Brunswick
- In November, 2020, **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:
 - -35 thousand in Alberta; -11 thousand in Ontario; and -9 thousand in Manitoba.
 - **Key chart:** Among the provinces, the RST areas of Alberta are an outlier where the COVID-19 gap has not closed from Apr to Dec ([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 one or two percentage points since September, 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 September, 2020.
- Similarly, **within RST areas,** the COVID-19 impact on employment in larger for females than for males.
- However, in 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 to Dec 2020 ([see Slide 107](#)).

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 sectors¹ in rural and small town² (RST) areas experienced the largest PERCENT GAP³ in number employed (ajdusted for population change) in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Canada

Industry sector ¹	2020											
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
	Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST PERCENT CHANGE ³ in number employed in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019											
Accommodation and food services	-2.6	-15.8	-50.2	-50.6	-23.6	-12.8	-9.1	-3.0	-9.4	-15.9	-27.4	
Information, culture and recreation	-5.6	-23.7	-44.4	-54.4	-21.1	-19.6	-17.2	-3.8	-4.8	-11.6	-26.8	
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	-14.1	-15.3	-31.7	-19.8	-17.6	-16.8	-23.2	-23.1	-15.0	-13.9	-7.7	
Business, building & other support services	-3.8	-1.1	-3.9	-5.8	-6.8	-8.8	-11.4	-20.6	-20.7	-10.2	-7.4	
Transportation and warehousing	-7.4	-12.2	-17.2	-11.9	-4.0	-0.4	-8.1	-6.4	-9.4	-8.5	-3.1	
All industry sectors	1.2	-2.0	-14.4	-11.8	-7.7	-6.4	-4.8	-3.2	-3.2	-2.8	-2.8	
Agriculture	6.4	0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-1.5	-1.8	-2.5	2.3	-2.5	
Retail and wholesale trade	-3.9	-8.3	-23.4	-16.2	-12.7	-9.3	-5.2	-2.9	-0.1	-2.0	-2.3	
Construction	6.3	8.6	-14.9	-9.1	-9.1	-8.9	-7.4	-3.6	0.1	-1.4	-2.3	
Manufacturing	5.9	2.2	-14.6	-8.0	-6.9	-6.8	-8.8	-3.9	-2.1	0.6	0.0	
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	6.0	8.0	-2.4	4.1	15.0	9.1	13.2	2.9	-1.5	-9.9	0.3	
Health care and social assistance	8.0	6.1	-0.6	-5.1	-0.5	-2.9	0.2	-1.1	-4.7	-1.3	0.4	
Public administration	2.7	2.7	-0.9	2.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	7.9	4.5	1.9	3.8	
Utilities	-27.2	-36.8	-29.7	-22.8	-27.5	-46.3	-18.4	-0.3	5.2	0.4	4.3	
Educational services	2.4	-6.3	-16.0	-14.0	-12.3	-2.8	6.4	2.3	4.0	7.6	7.6	
Professional, scientific & technical services	2.9	3.5	-5.0	-8.1	-5.8	-0.2	0.4	1.0	-7.0	0.5	9.8	

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>).

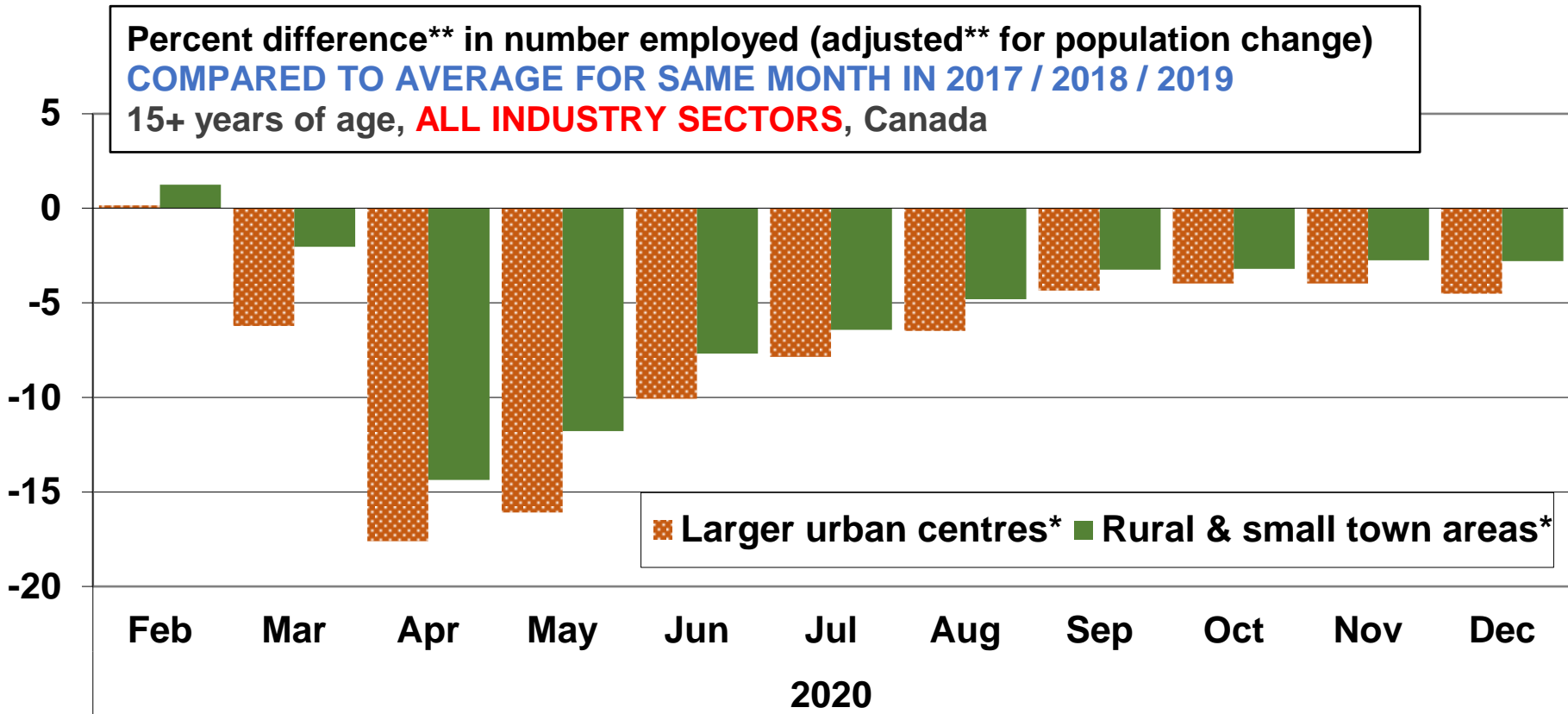
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0105 and 14-10-0107-01.

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.

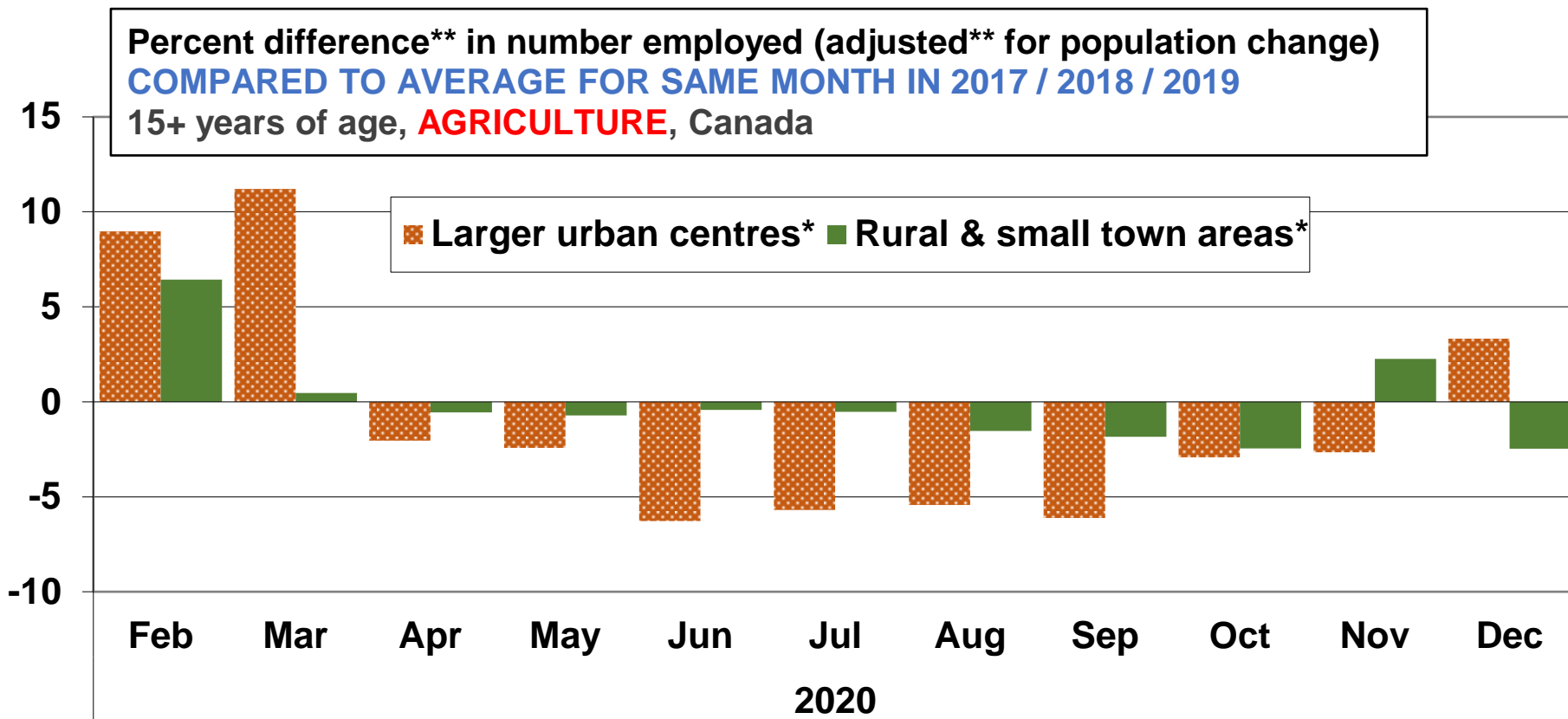
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The PERCENT GAP in employment in **AGRICULTURE** (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.

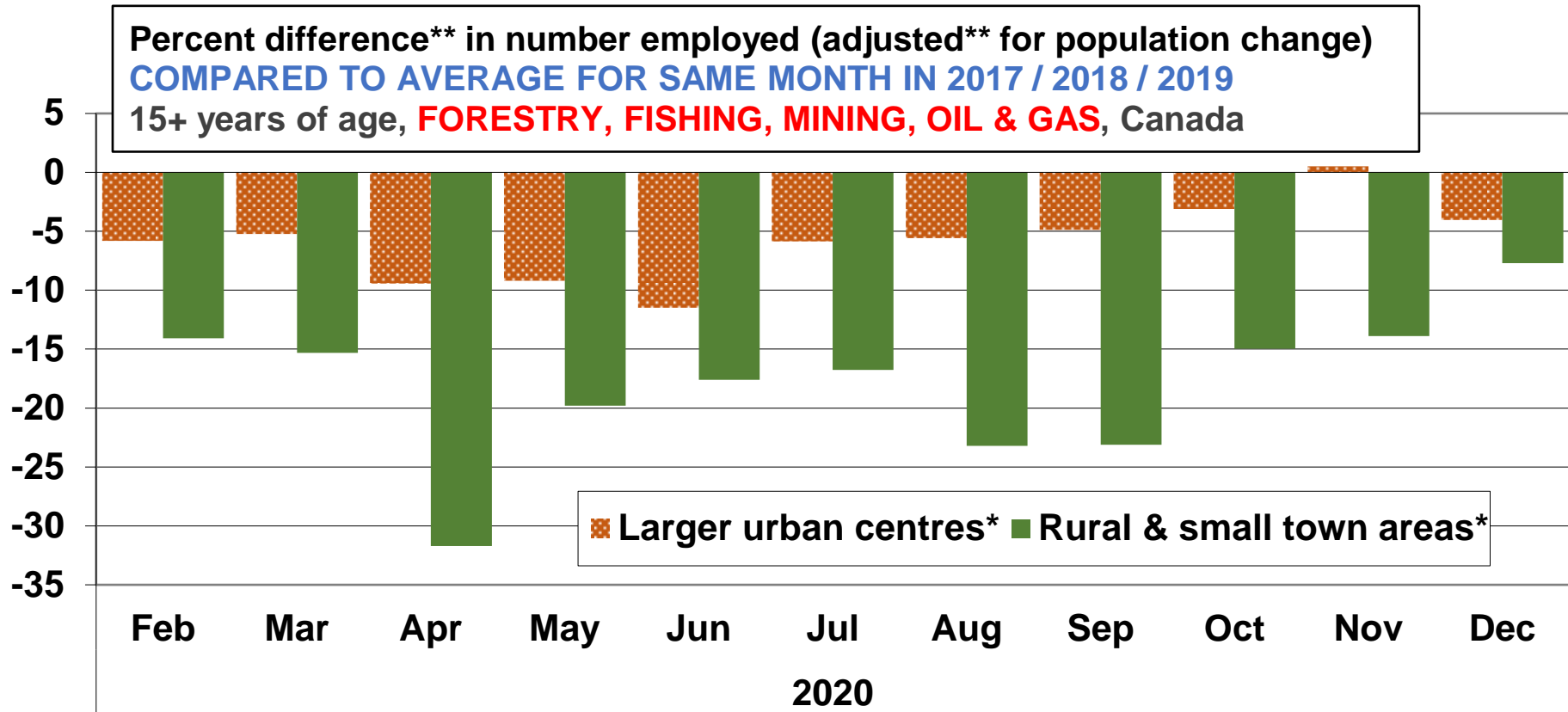
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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.

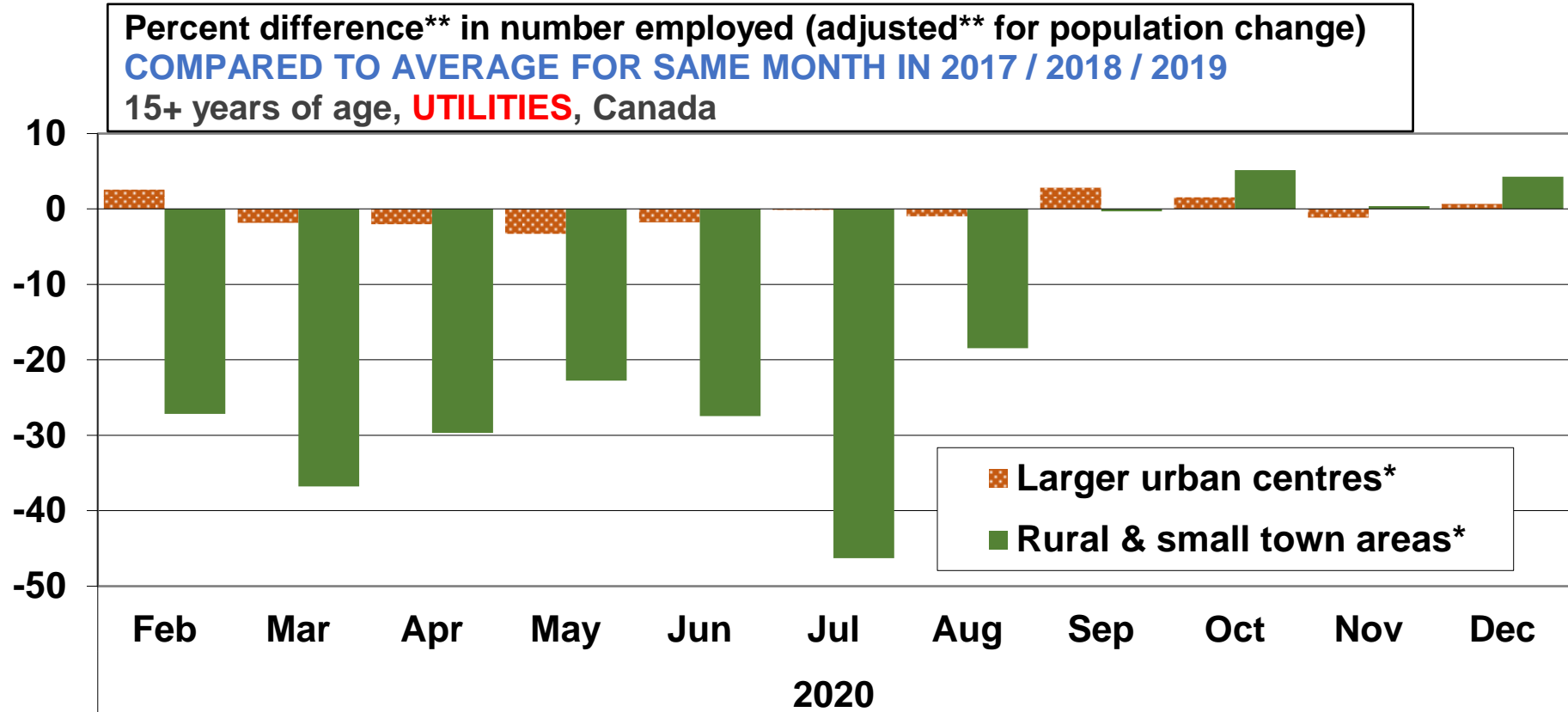
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The PERCENT GAP in employment in UTILITIES (adjusted** for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been minimal in recent months and similar 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.

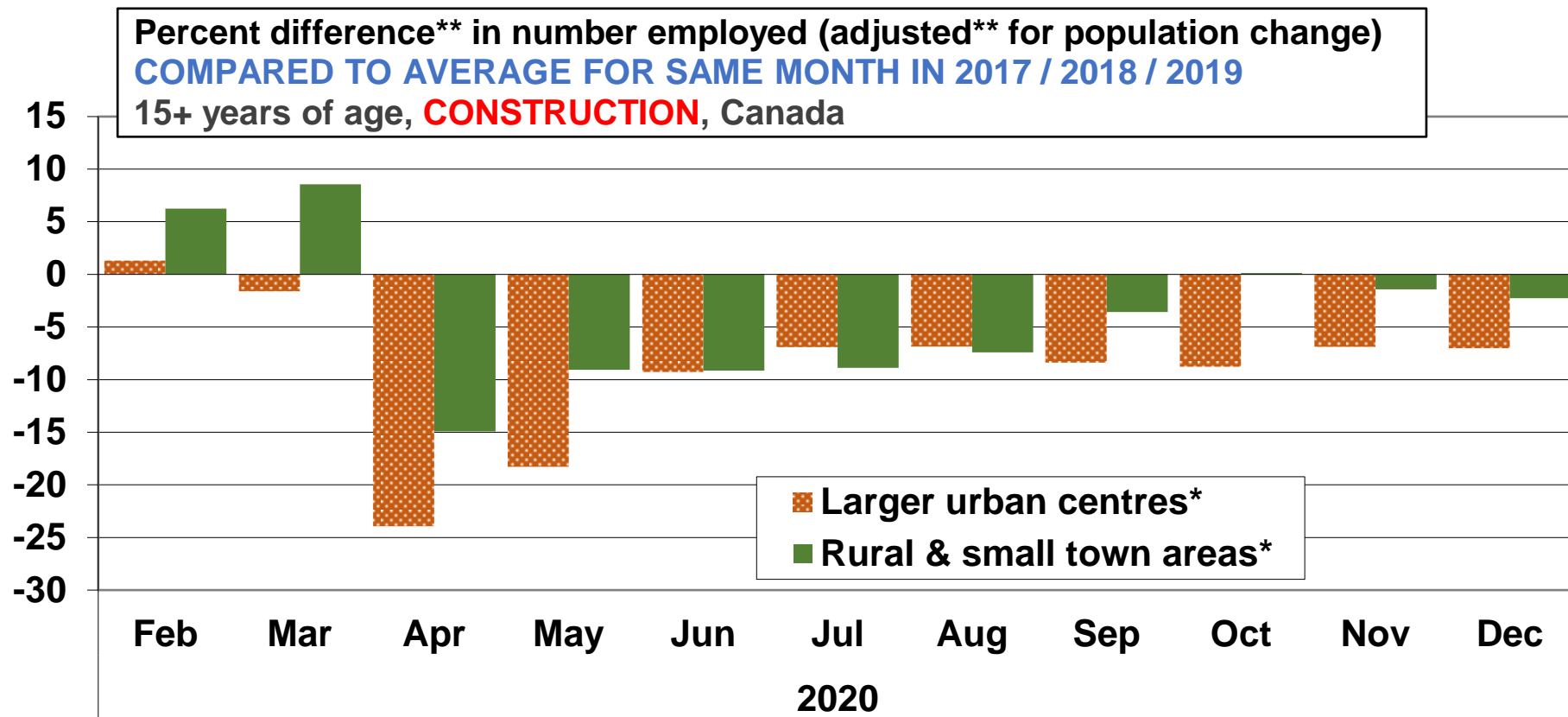
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In most months, 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



* **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.

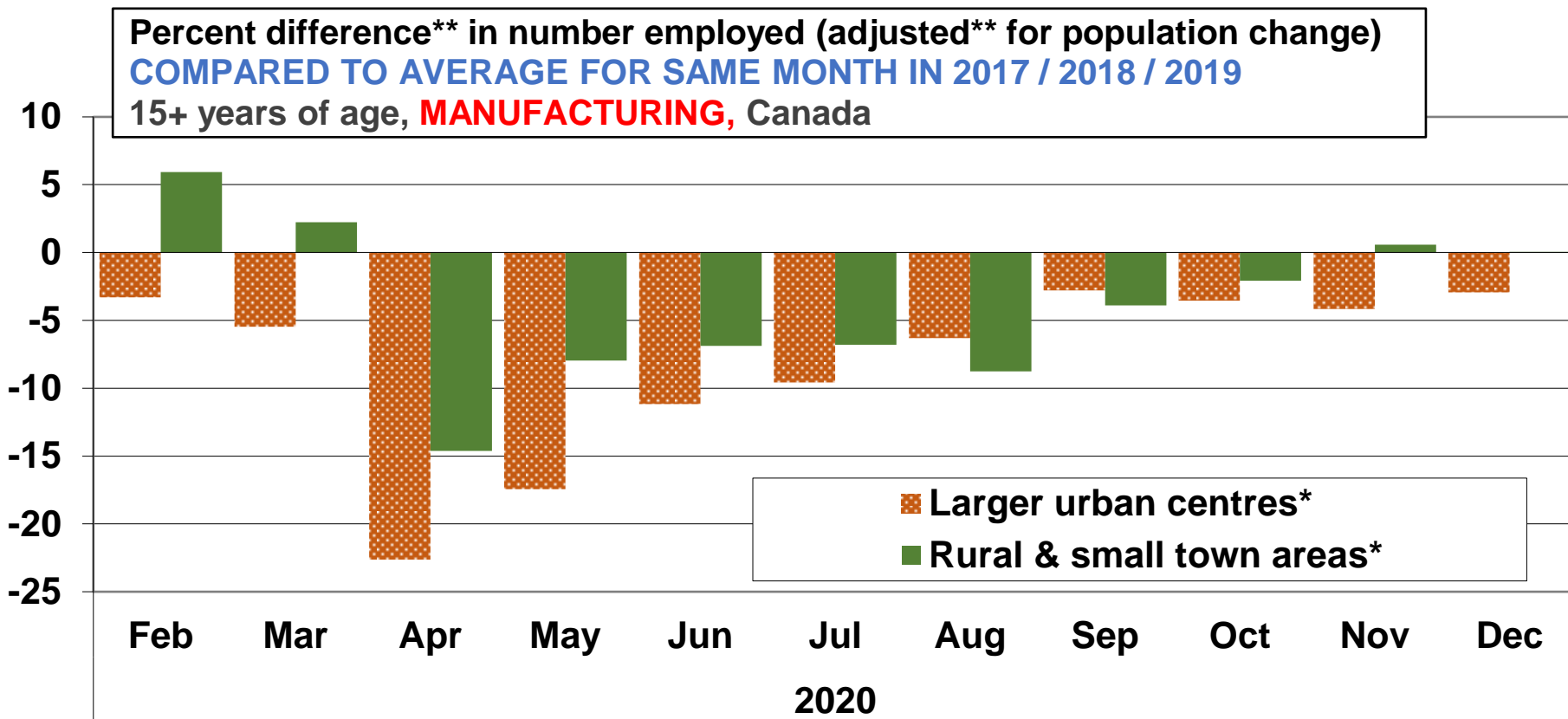
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

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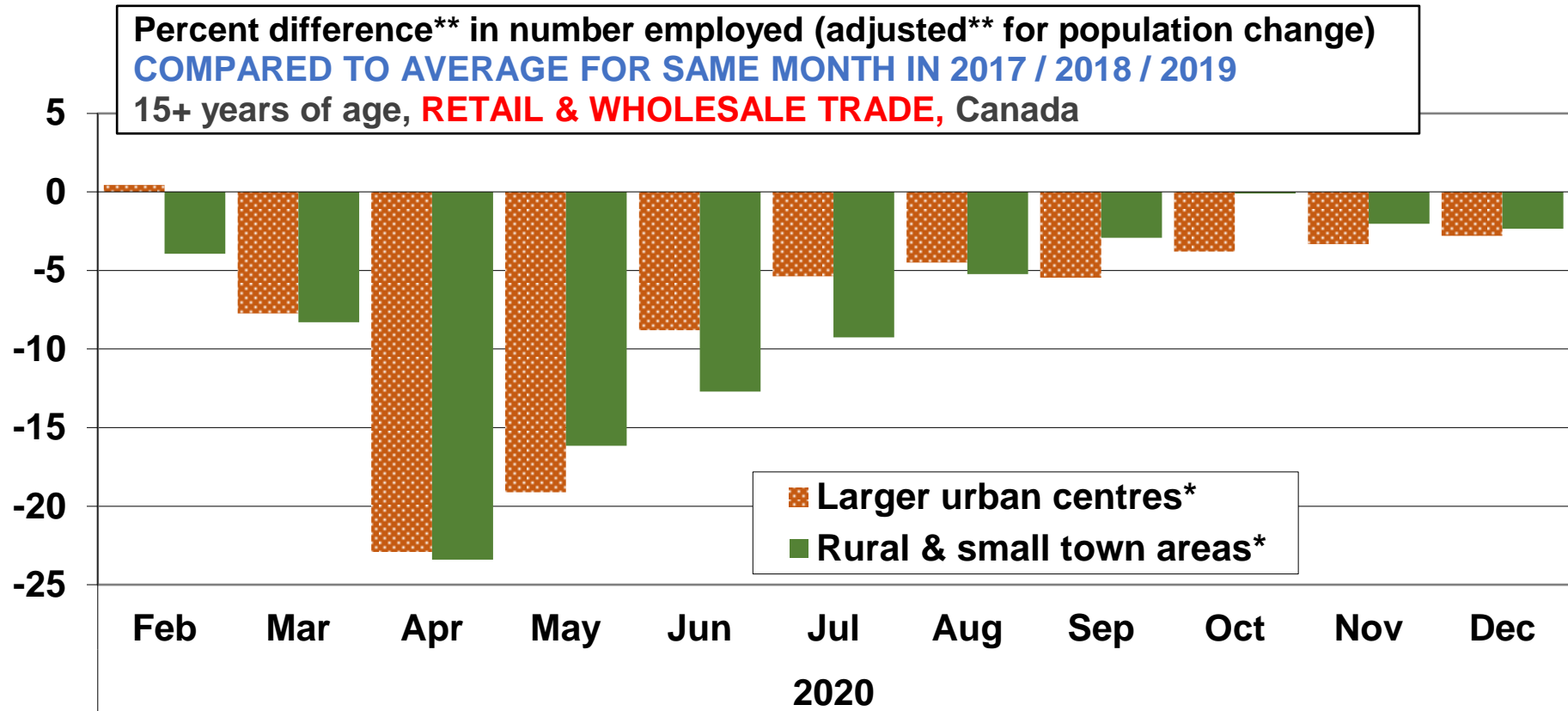
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

In recent months, the **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE** (adjusted** for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been less than in larger urban centres



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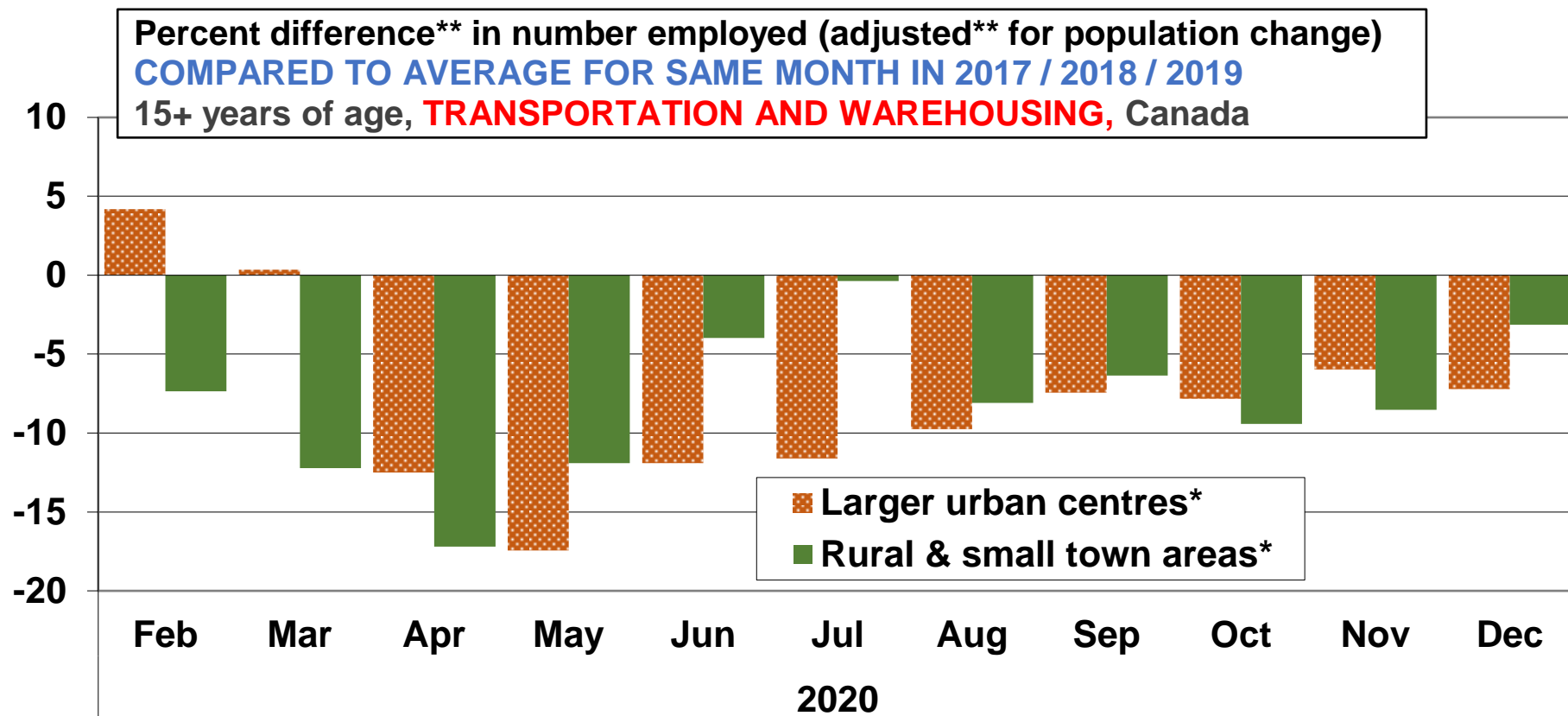
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The PERCENT GAP in employment in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** (adjusted** for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas is less in 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.

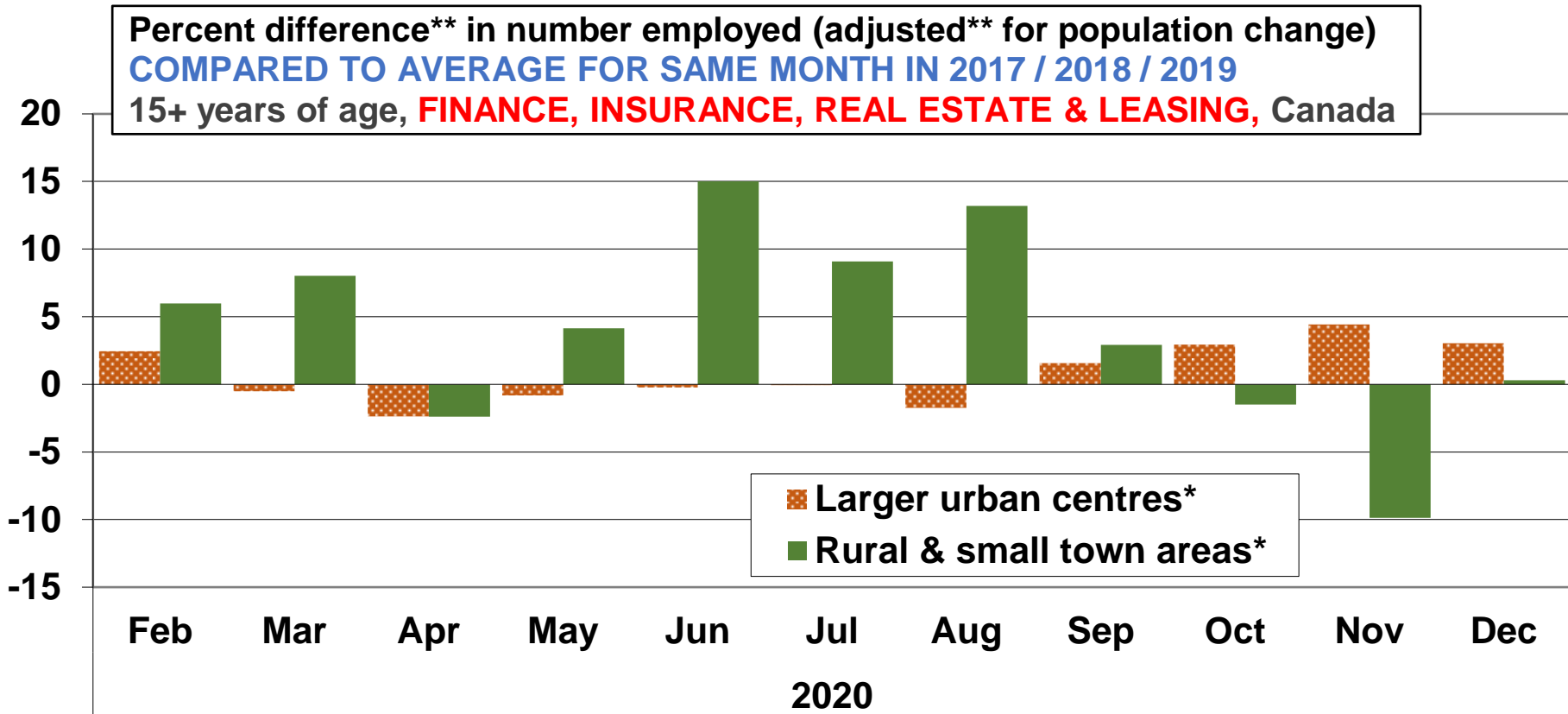
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The PERCENT GAP in employment in **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (adjusted** for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been greater in Oct to Dec 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.

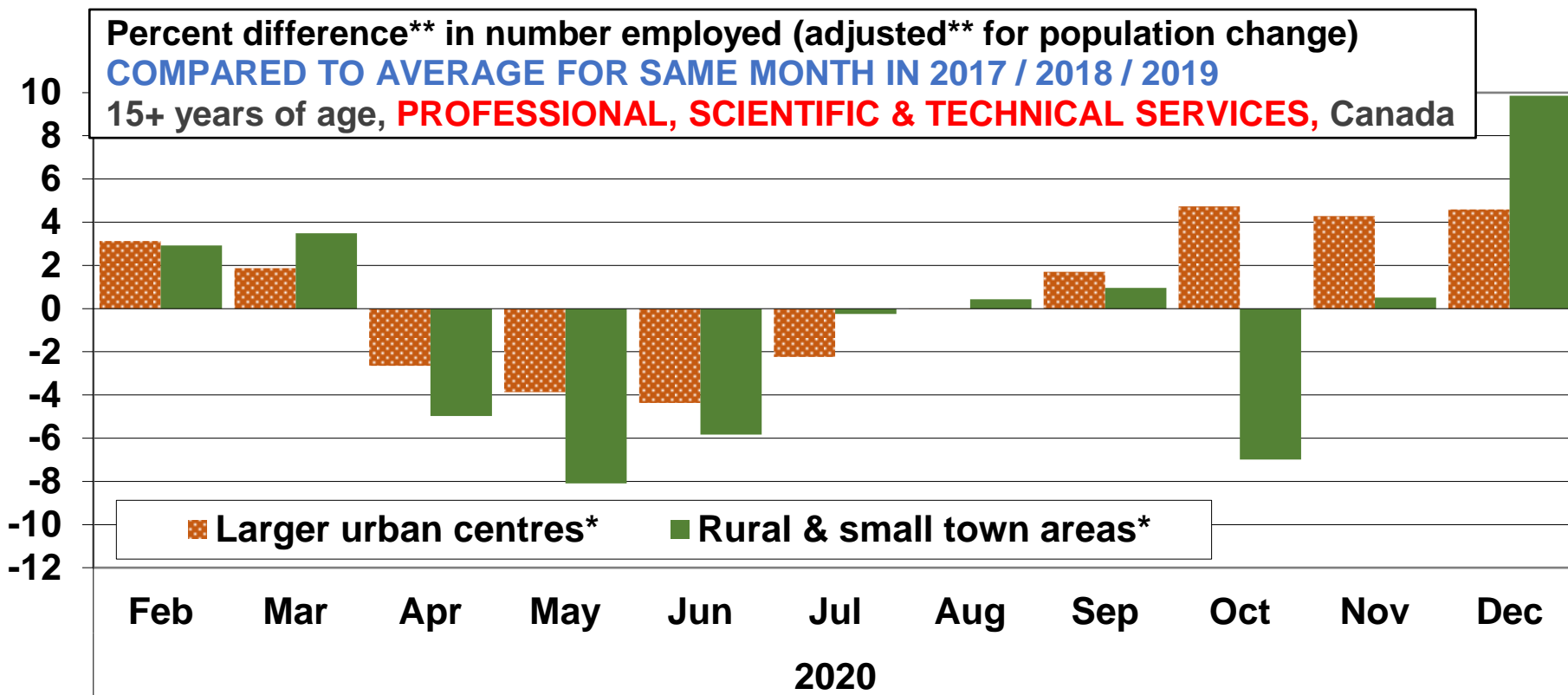
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The PERCENT GAP in employment in **PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES** (adjusted** for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas was negligible in Jul, Aug, Sep and 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.

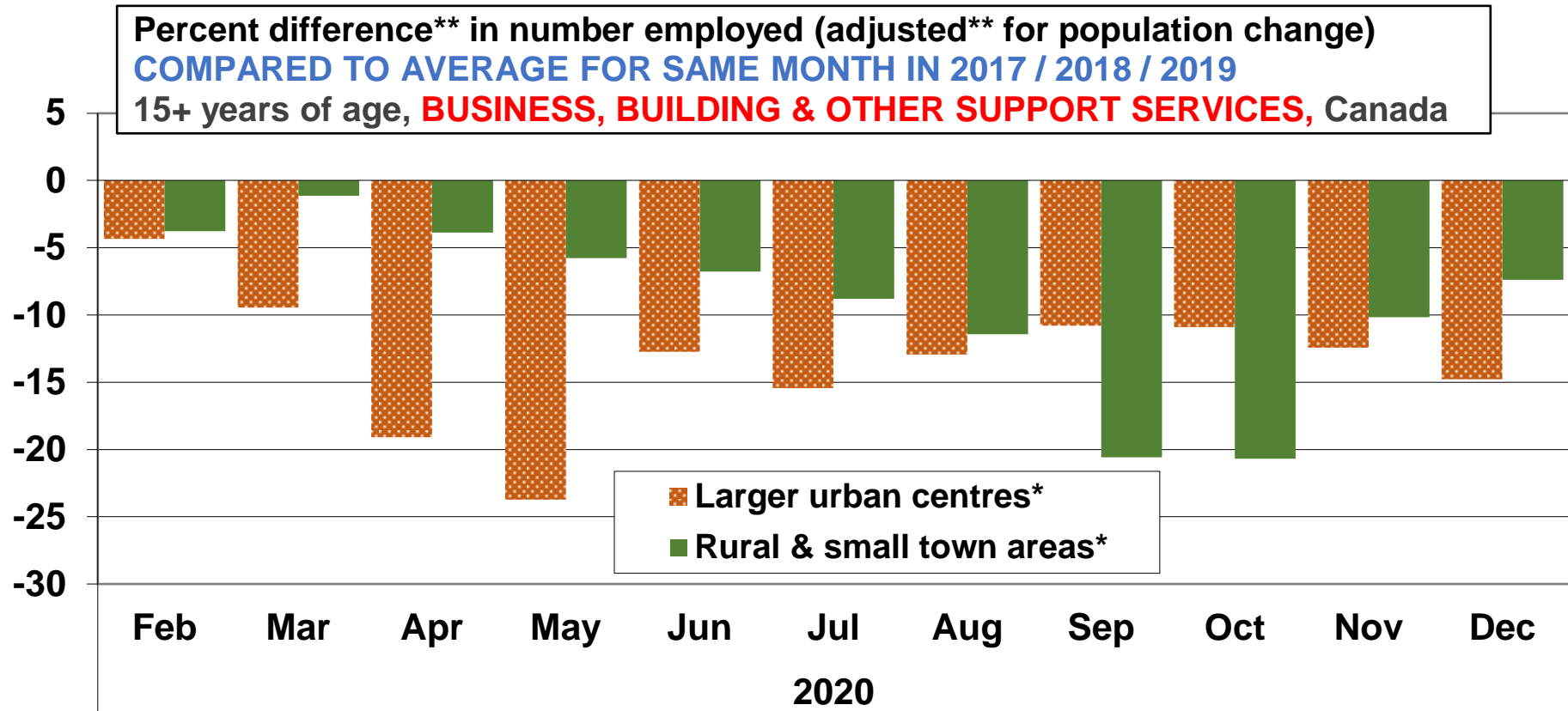
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

In most months, 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 (exc. Oct & Nov) 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.

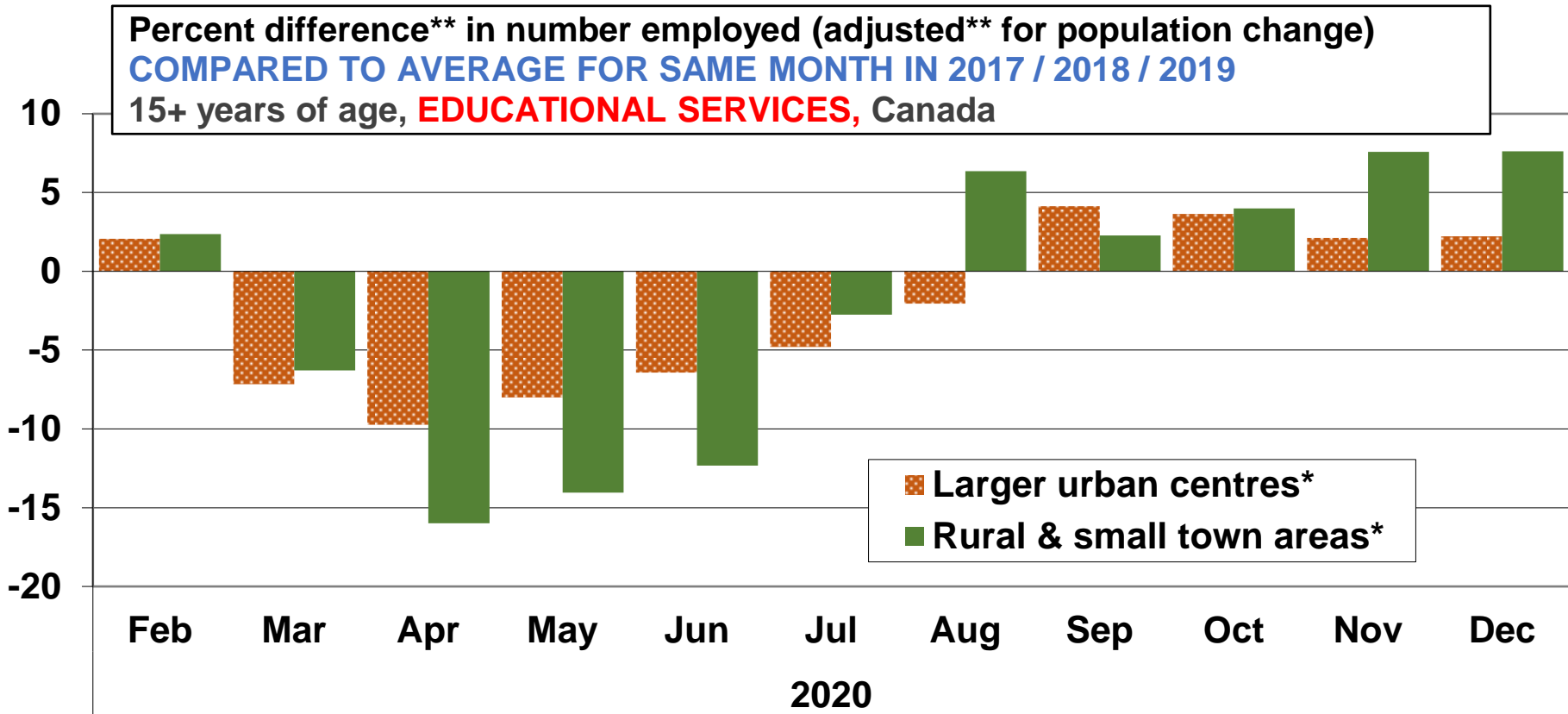
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

In recent months, the number employed in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES** (adjusted** for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been above the level of employment for the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019



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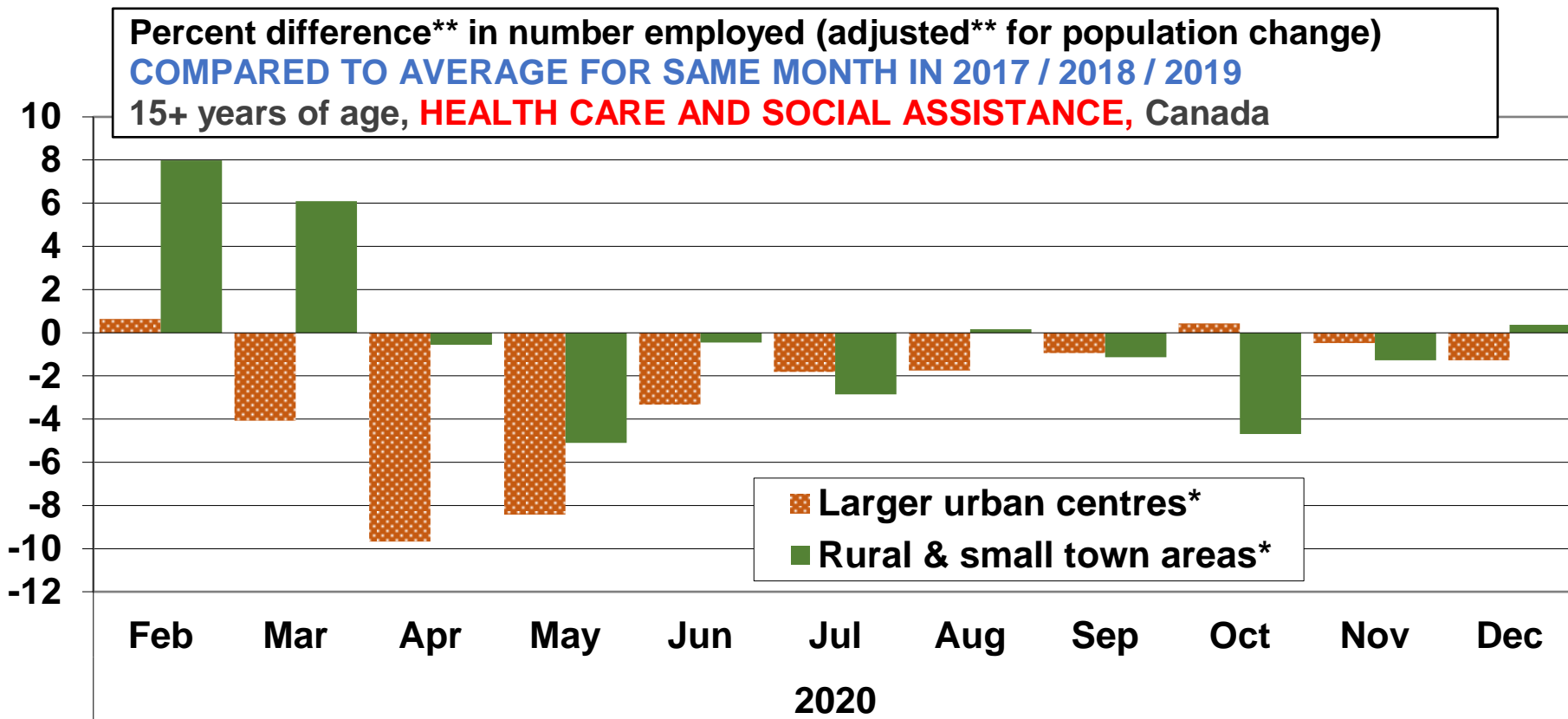
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

In recent months, the **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** (adjusted** for population change) has been negligible in Canada's rural and small town areas, similar to larger urban centres



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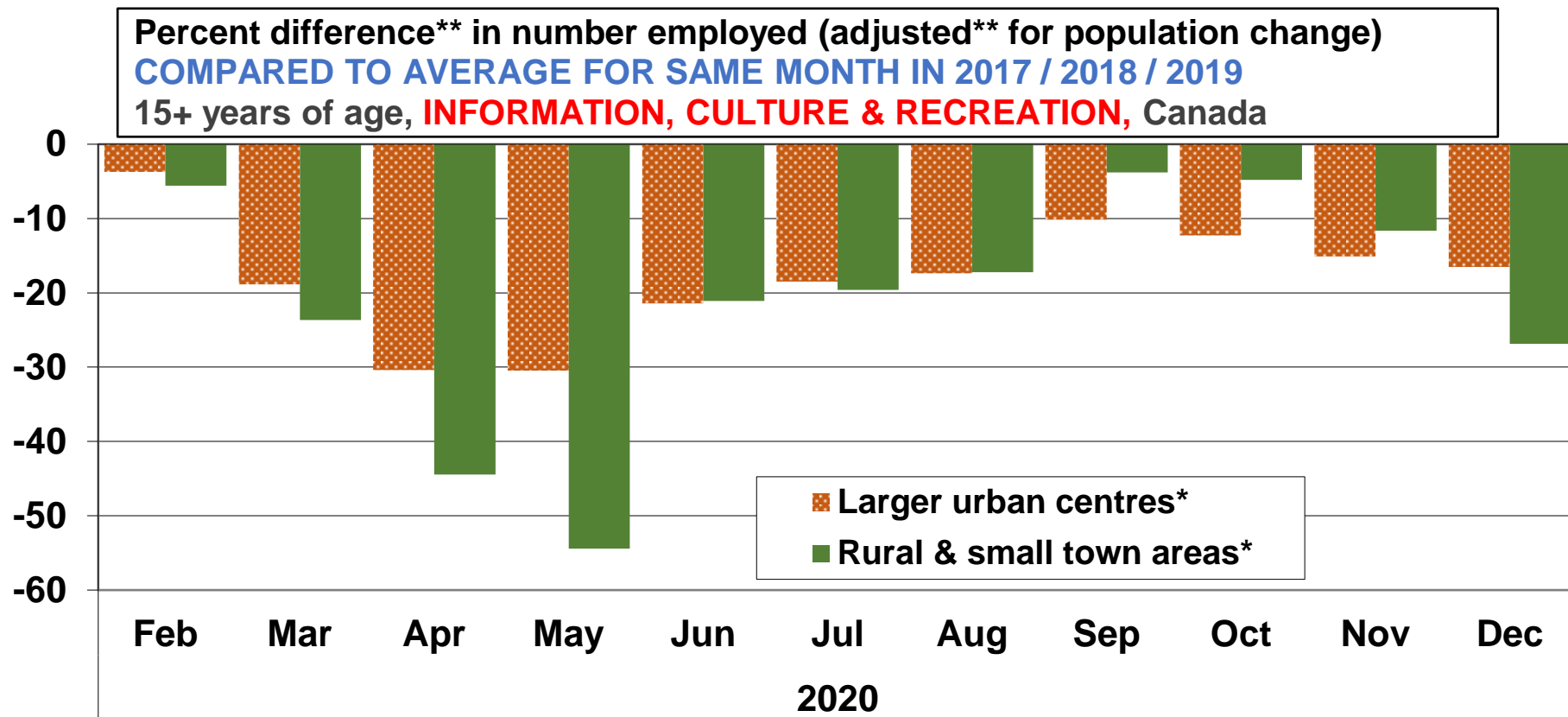
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The PERCENT GAP in employment in **INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (adjusted** for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas was greater (in 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.

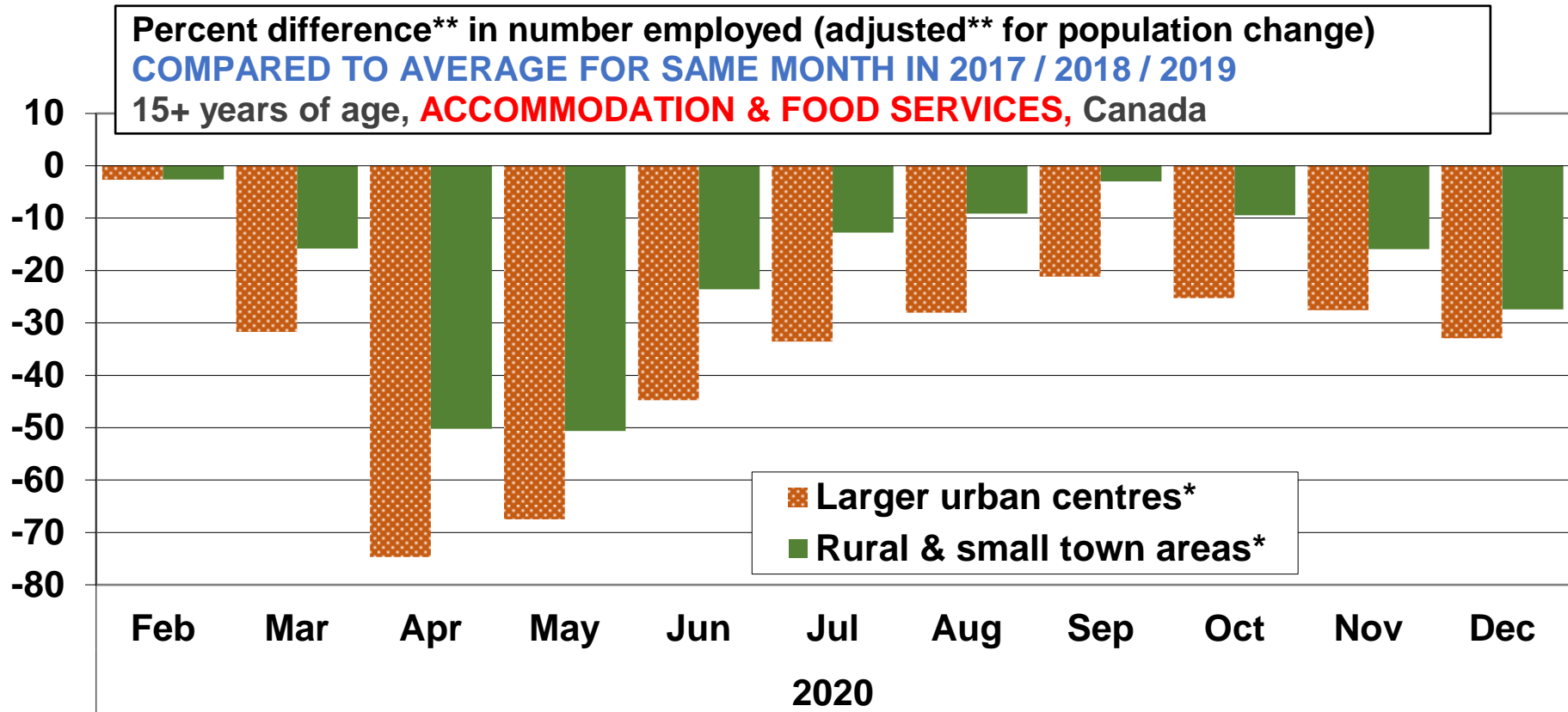
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

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.

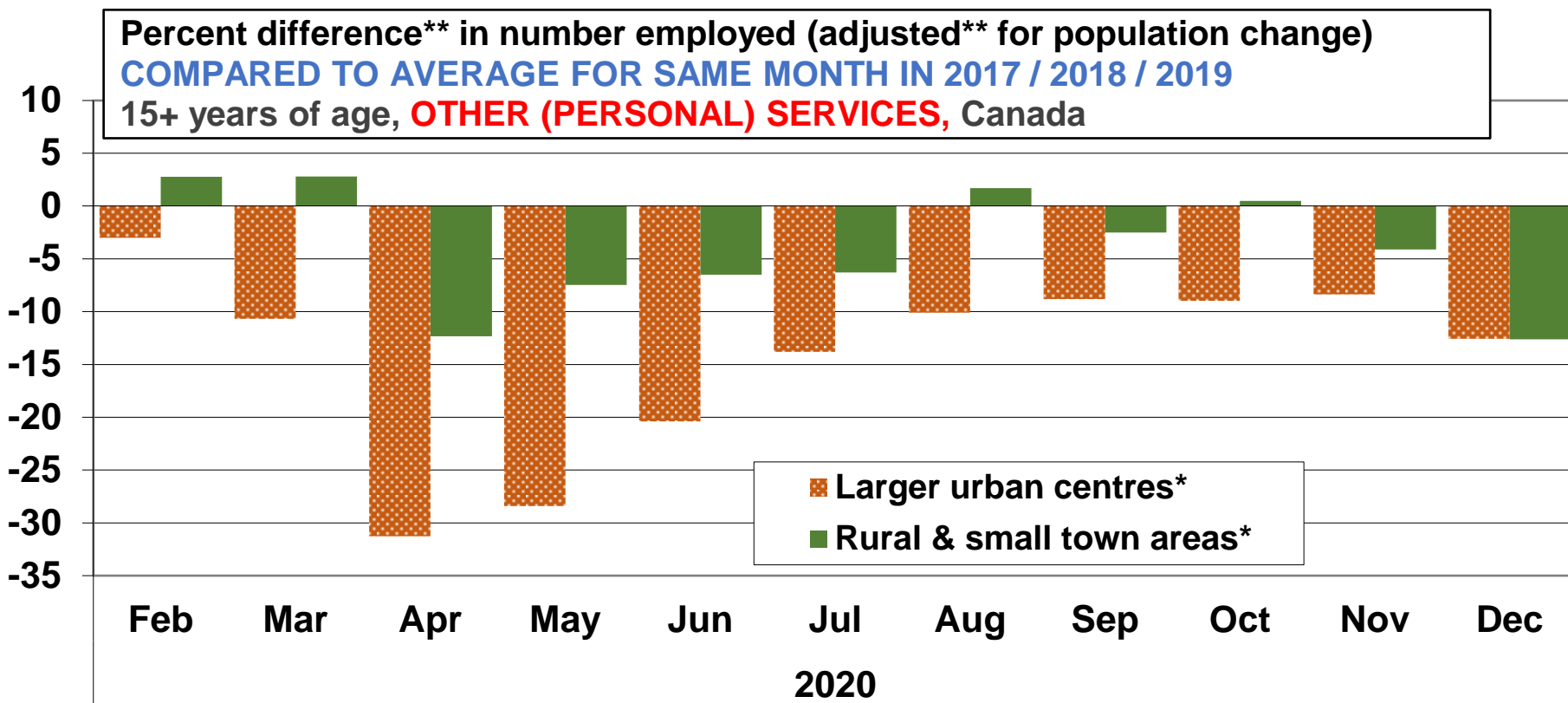
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** (adjusted** for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been less (up to Nov 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.

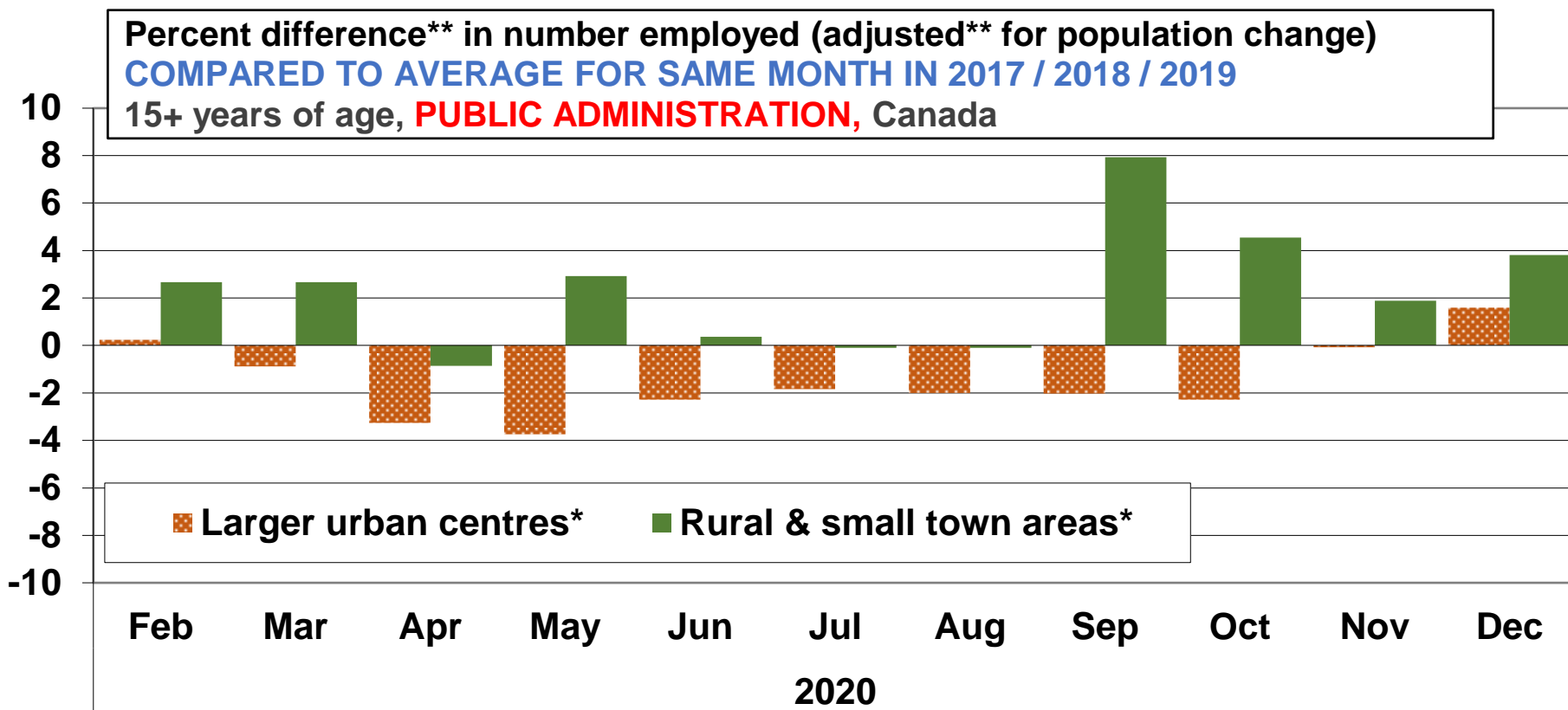
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

In recent months, the level of employment in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** (adjusted** for population change) in Canada's rural and small town areas has been above the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019



* **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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

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 sectors¹ in rural and small town² (RST) areas experienced the largest CHANGE³ in NUMBER EMPLOYED (adjusted for population change) in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Canada

Industry sector ¹	2020										
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST CHANGE ³ in NUMBER EMPLOYED (,000) in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
All industry sectors	32	-52	-342	-297	-202	-169	-127	-85	-84	-71	-72
Accommodation and food services	-4	-21	-57	-63	-34	-20	-14	-4	-13	-21	-34
Information, culture and recreation	-4	-15	-23	-32	-16	-17	-15	-3	-3	-7	-15
Other (personal) services	4	4	-15	-9	-8	-8	2	-3	1	-5	-15
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	-16	-17	-31	-22	-21	-20	-27	-27	-18	-16	-9
Retail and wholesale trade	-14	-29	-77	-57	-46	-34	-19	-11	0	-7	-9
Business, building & other support services	-3	-1	-3	-5	-6	-8	-10	-17	-17	-8	-6
Construction	15	21	-32	-22	-24	-24	-20	-10	0	-4	-6
Transportation and warehousing	-10	-16	-22	-15	-5	0	-11	-9	-13	-12	-4
Agriculture	11	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-3	-4	4	-4
Manufacturing	17	6	-38	-23	-20	-20	-25	-11	-6	2	0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	5	7	-2	3	13	8	11	2	-1	-8	0
Utilities	-6	-8	-7	-5	-6	-10	-4	0	1	0	1
Health care and social assistance	28	21	-2	-17	-2	-10	1	-4	-16	-4	1
Public administration	3	3	-1	3	0	0	0	9	5	2	4
Professional, scientific & technical services	3	4	-5	-8	-6	0	0	1	-7	1	11
Educational services	4	-10	-25	-22	-19	-3	8	4	7	13	14

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.

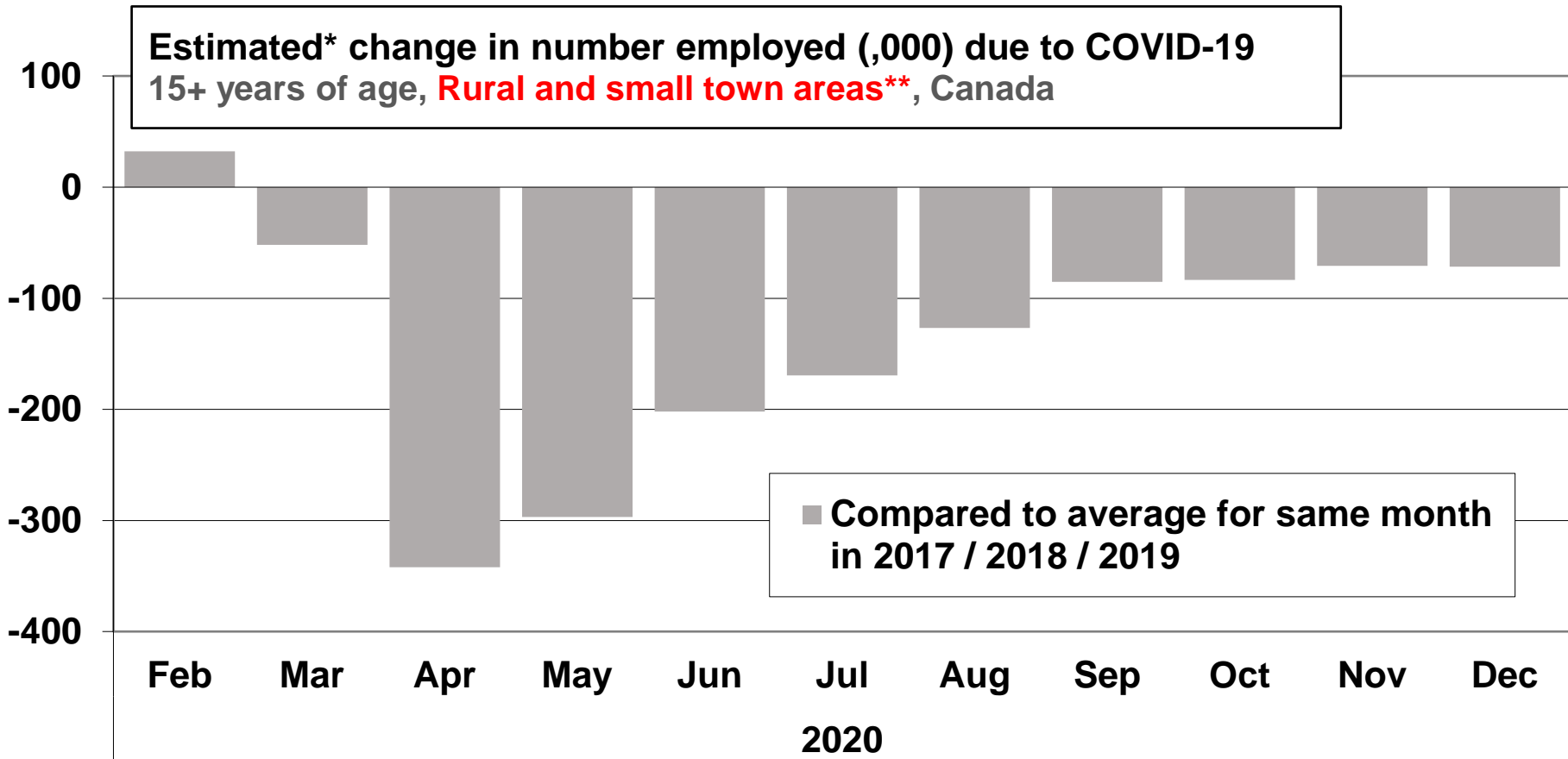
3. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 14-10-0105 and 14-10-0107-01.

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 December, 2020, the number employed in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be lower by 72 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.

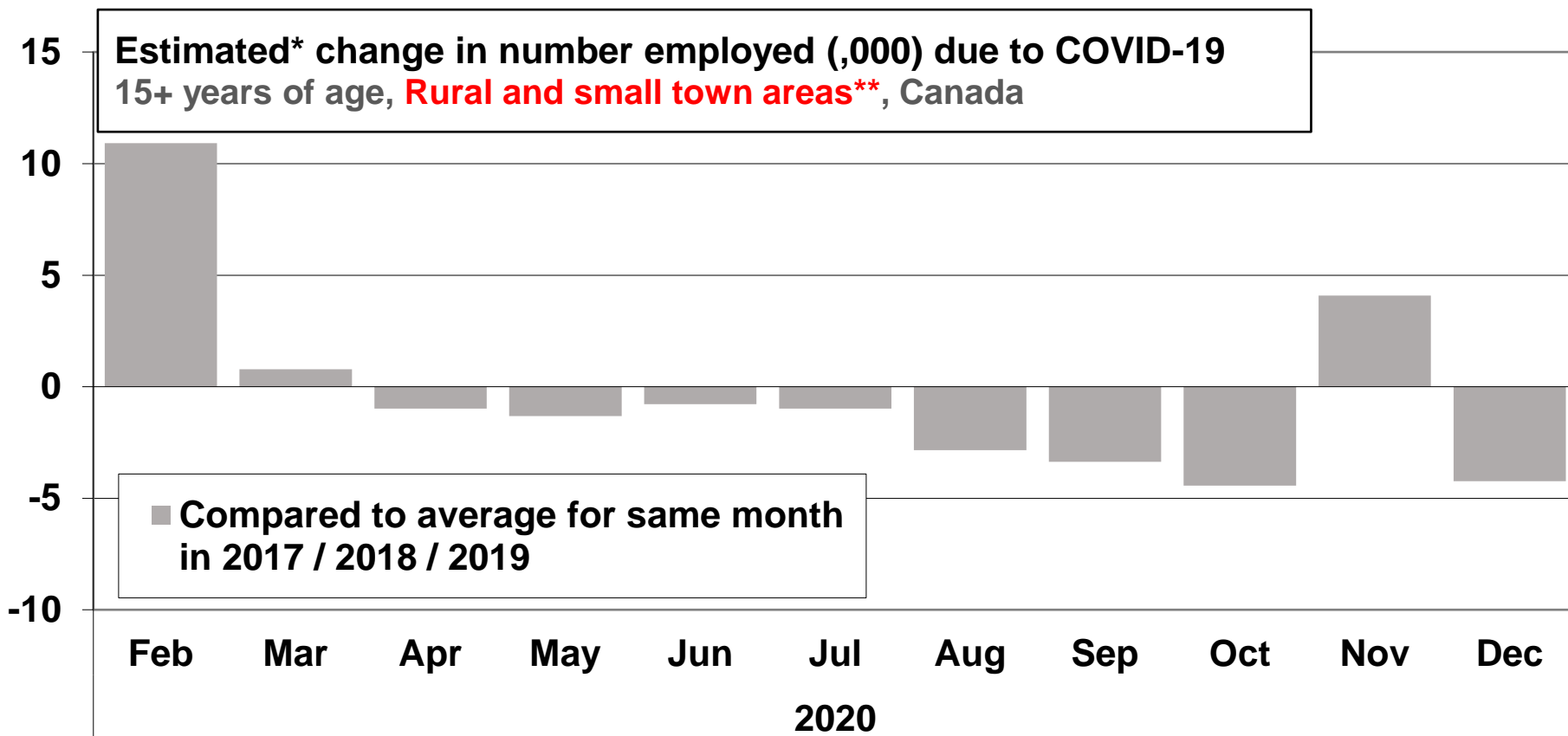
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** **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In December, 2020, the number employed in **AGRICULTURE** in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be lower by 4 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.

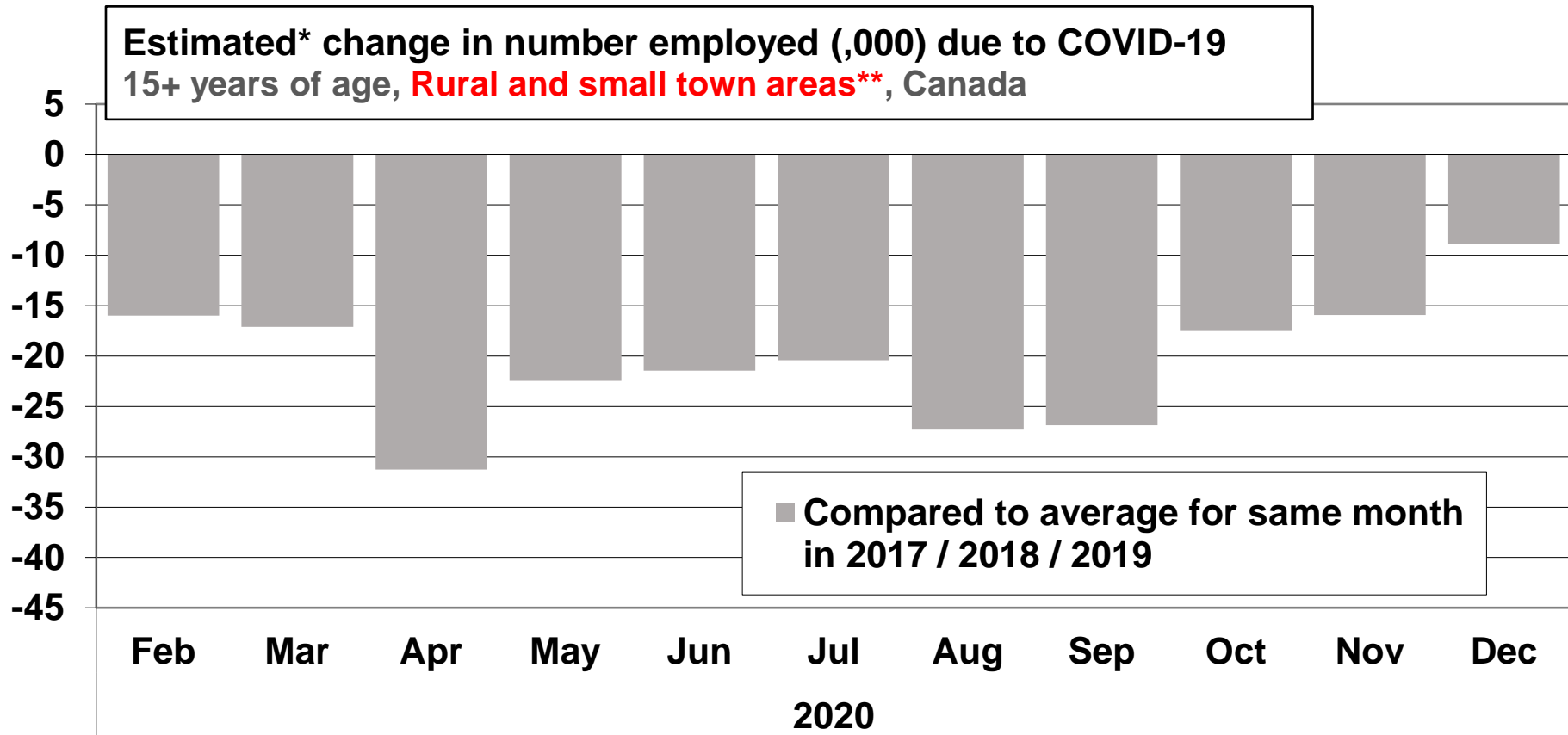
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** **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In December, 2020, the number employed in **FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS** in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be lower by 9 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.

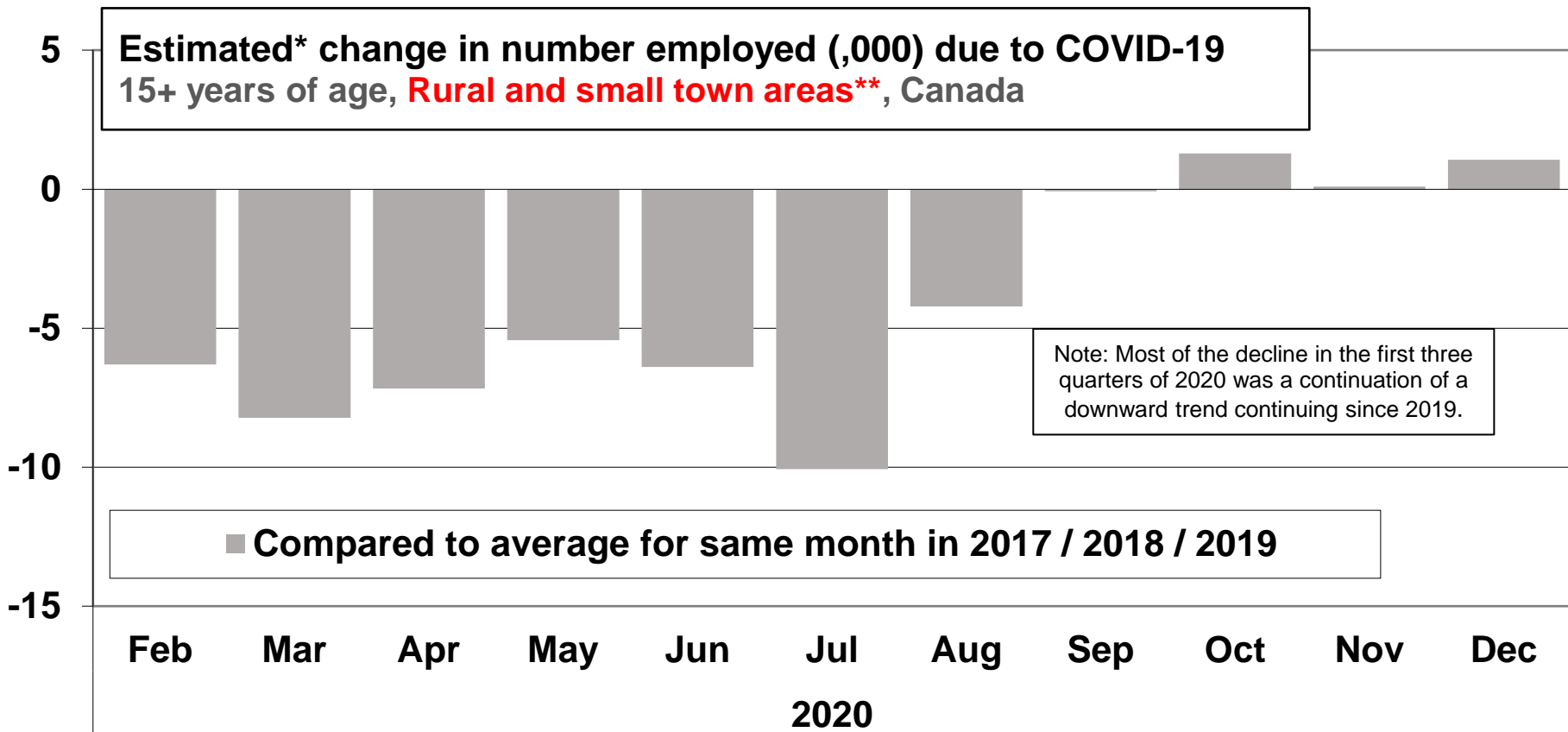
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** **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In recent months, the estimated* impact of COVID-19 on the number employed in **UTILITIES in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be negligible**



* 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.

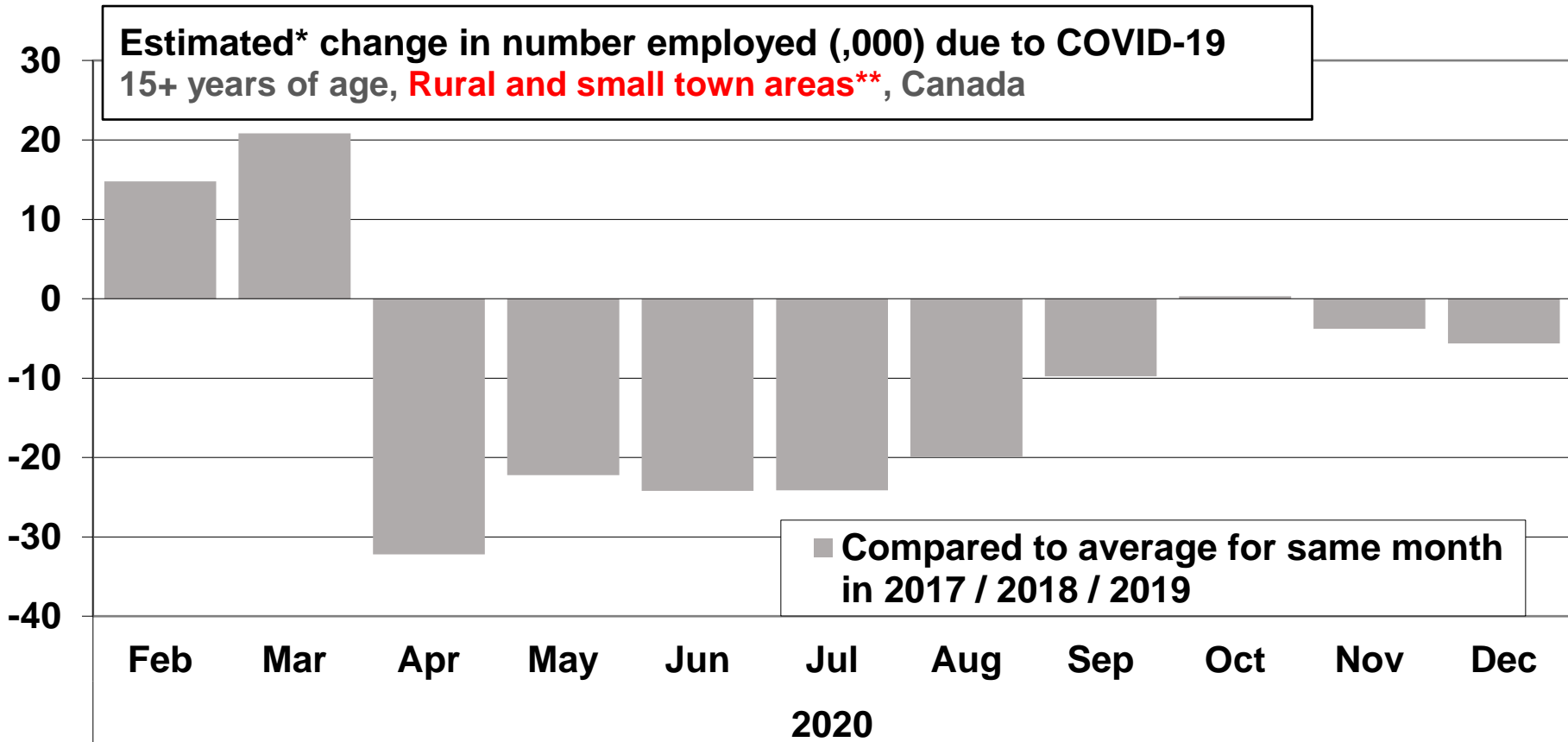
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in **CONSTRUCTION** in rural and small town Canada was estimated* to be lower by 6 thousand in Dec 2020, 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.

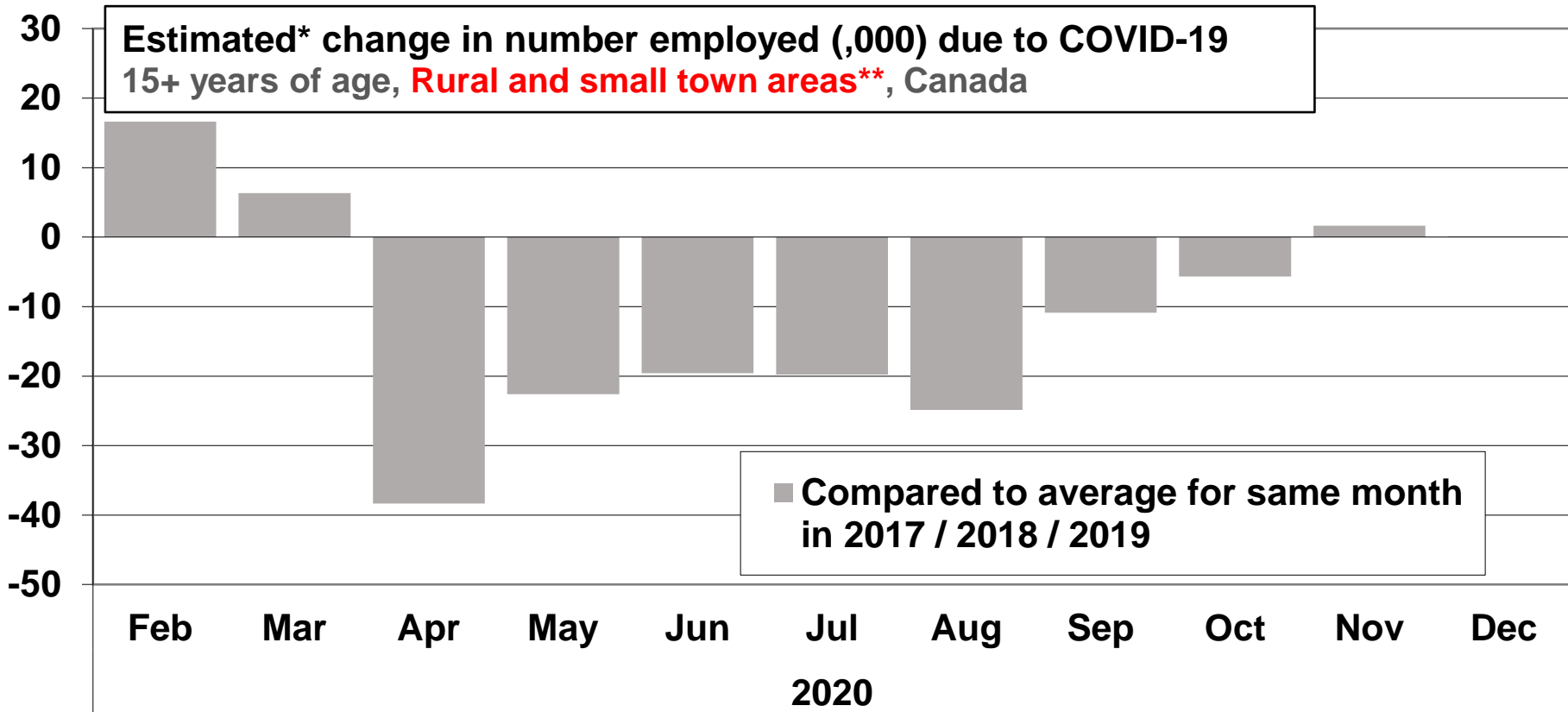
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in **MANUFACTURING** in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be lower by 20 thousand in the May to August period, 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.

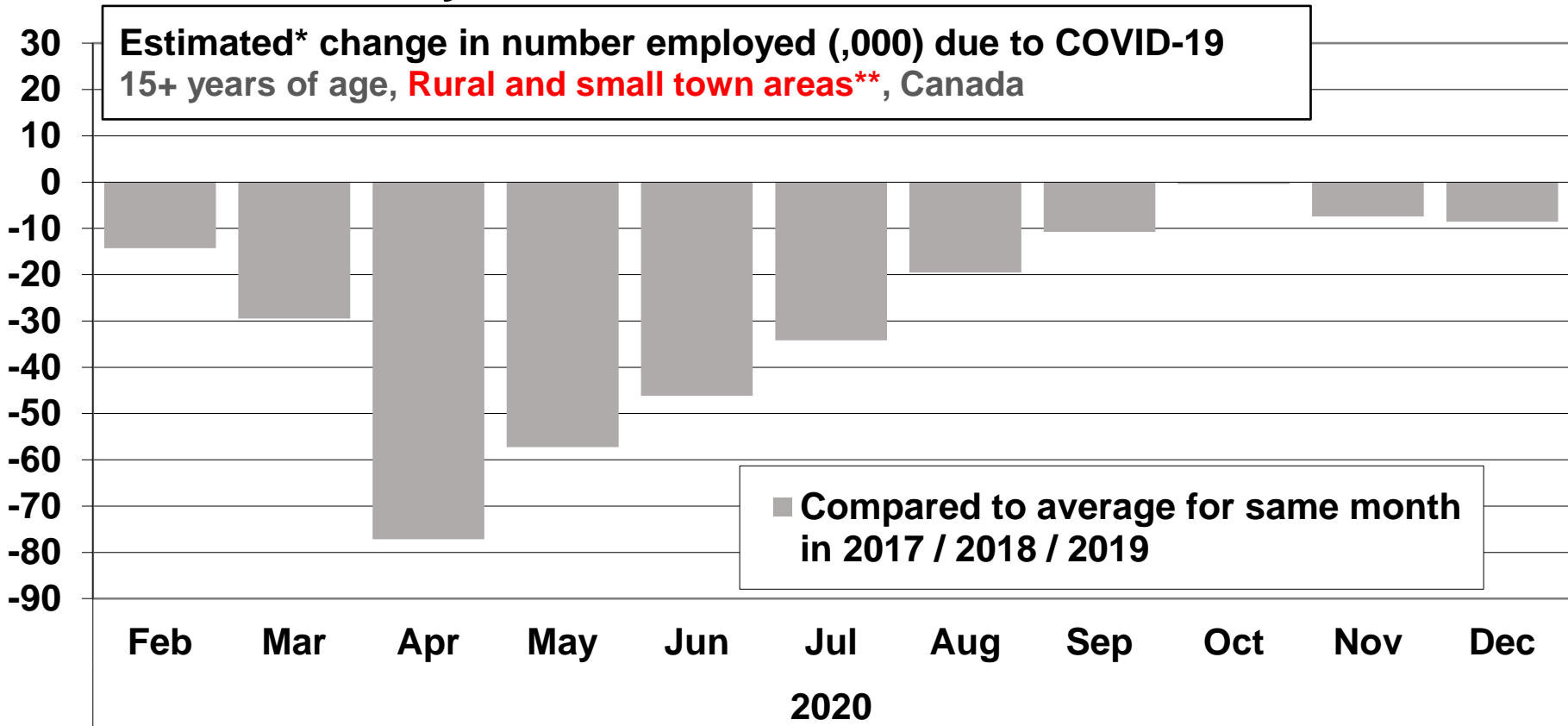
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

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 9 thousand in December, 2020, 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.

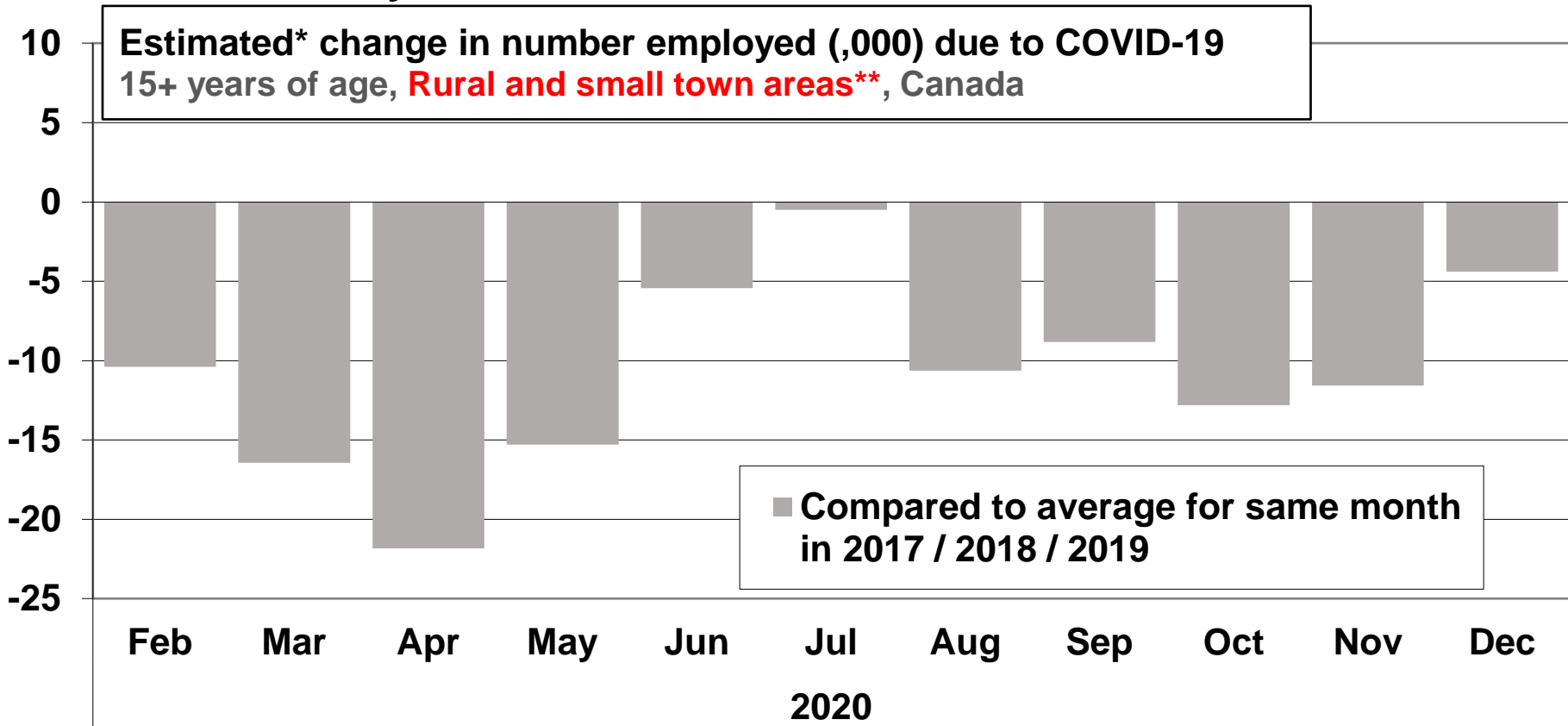
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be lower by 4 thousand in December, 2020, 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.

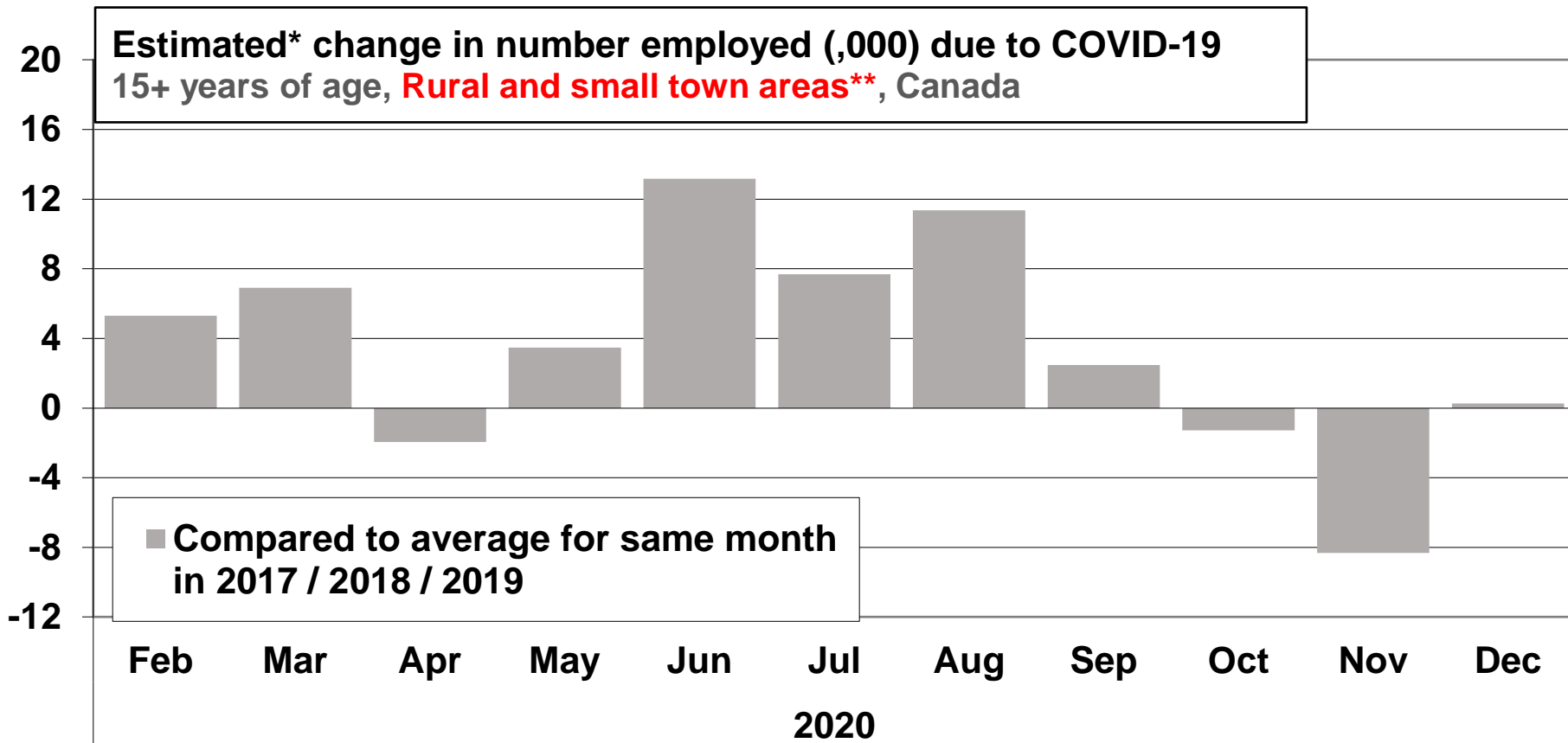
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

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 similar to the average in Dec 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.

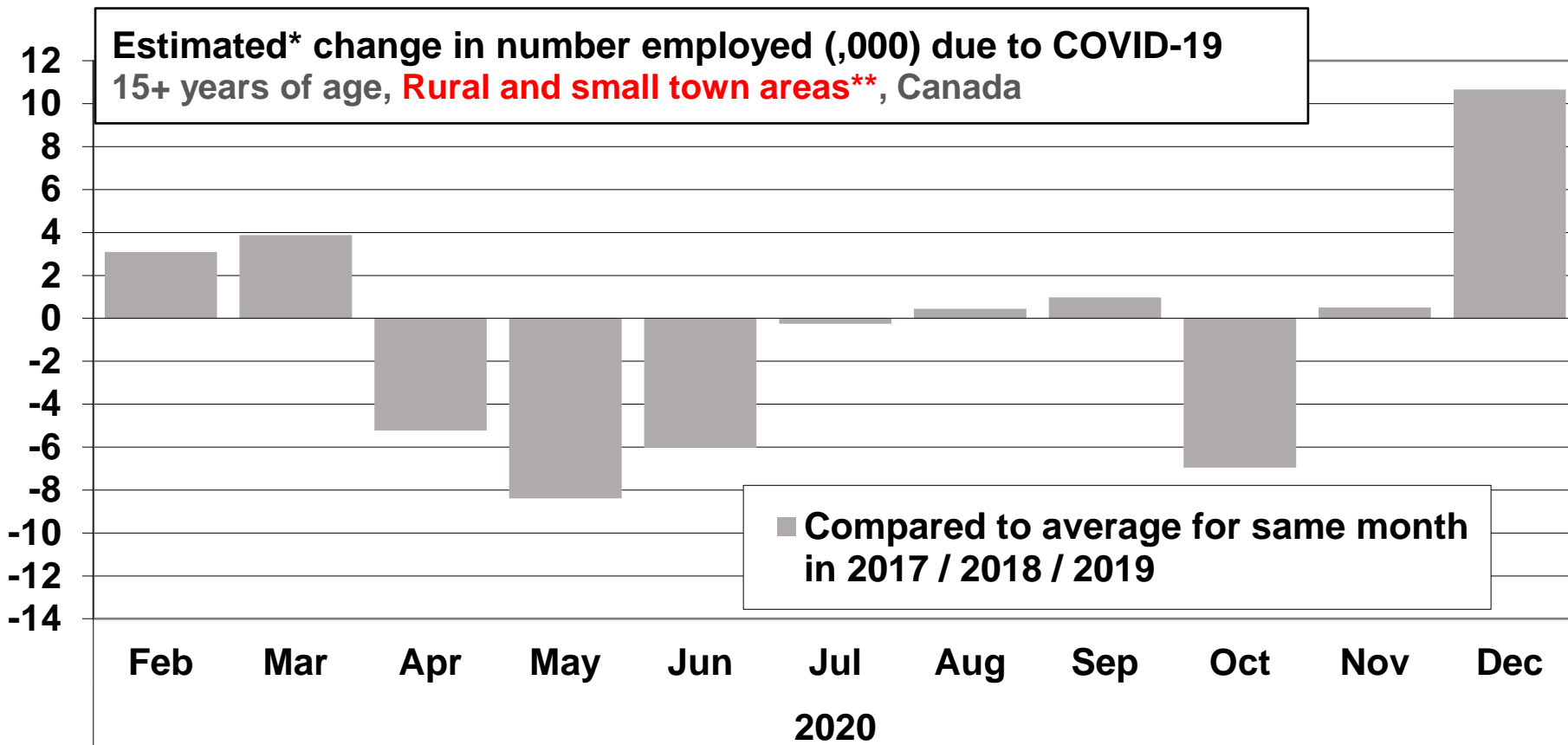
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** **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The estimated impact of COVID-19 on the number employed in **PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be negligible in Jul, Aug, Sep & 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.

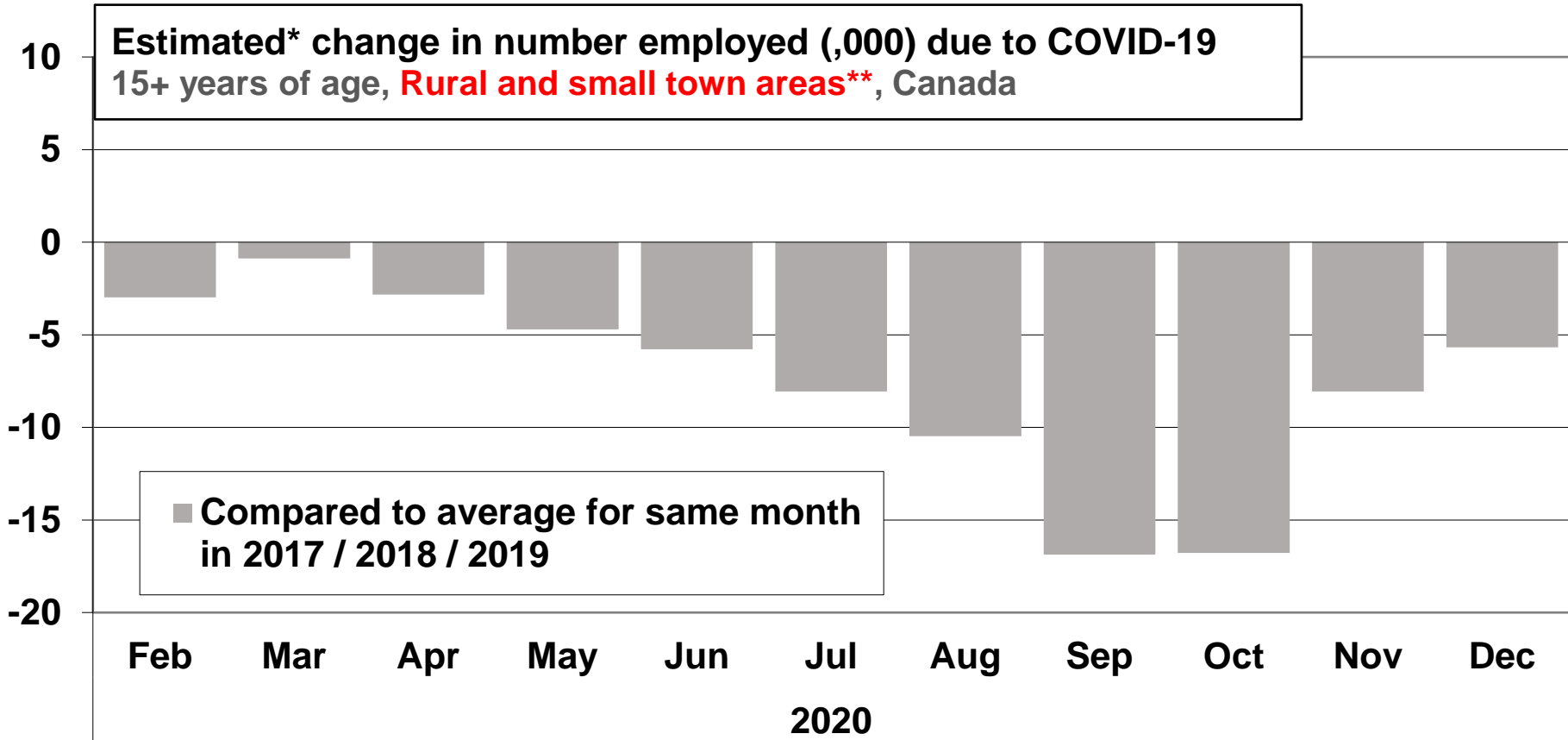
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** **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

The number employed in **BUSINESS, BUILDING AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be lower by 6 thousand in December, 2020, 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.

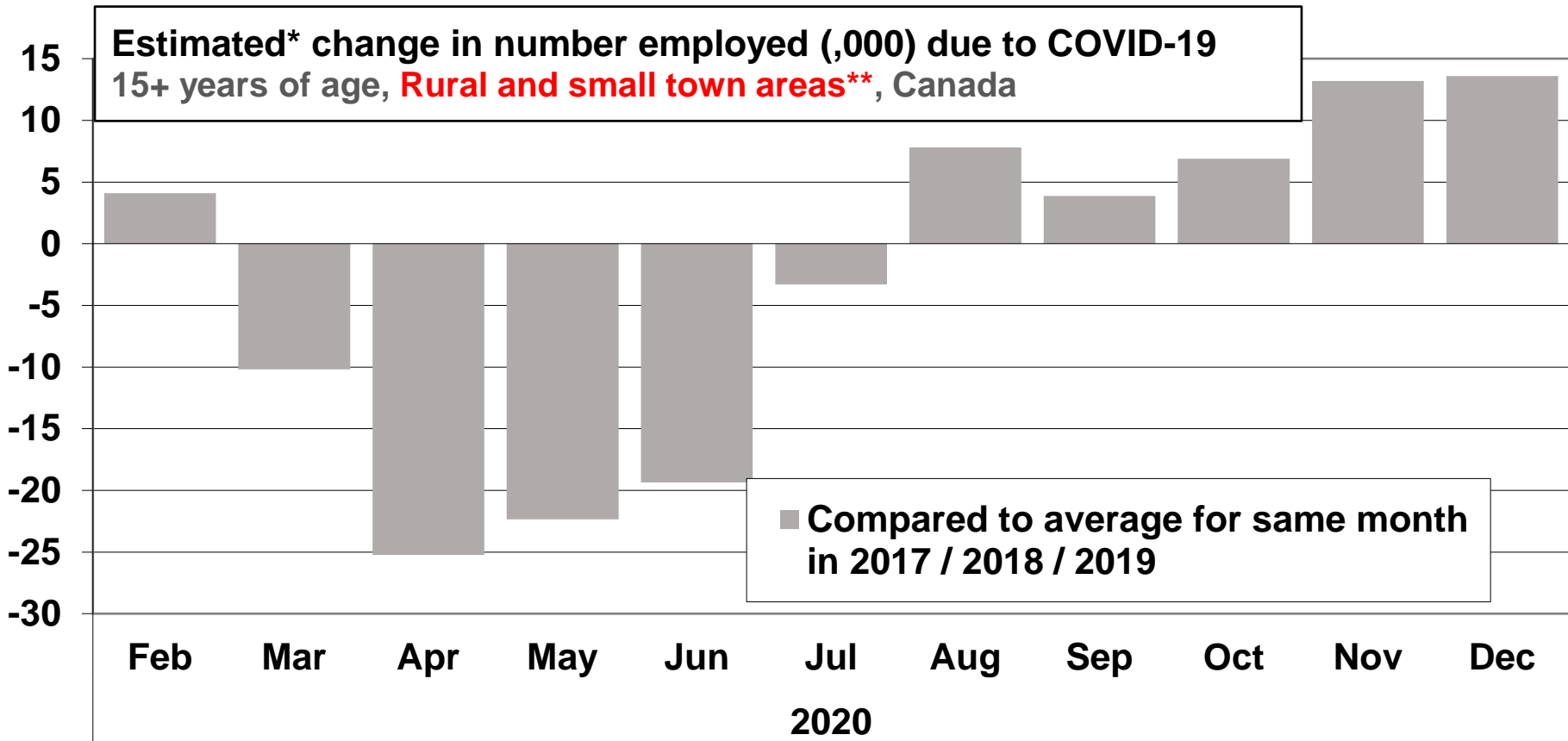
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** **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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.

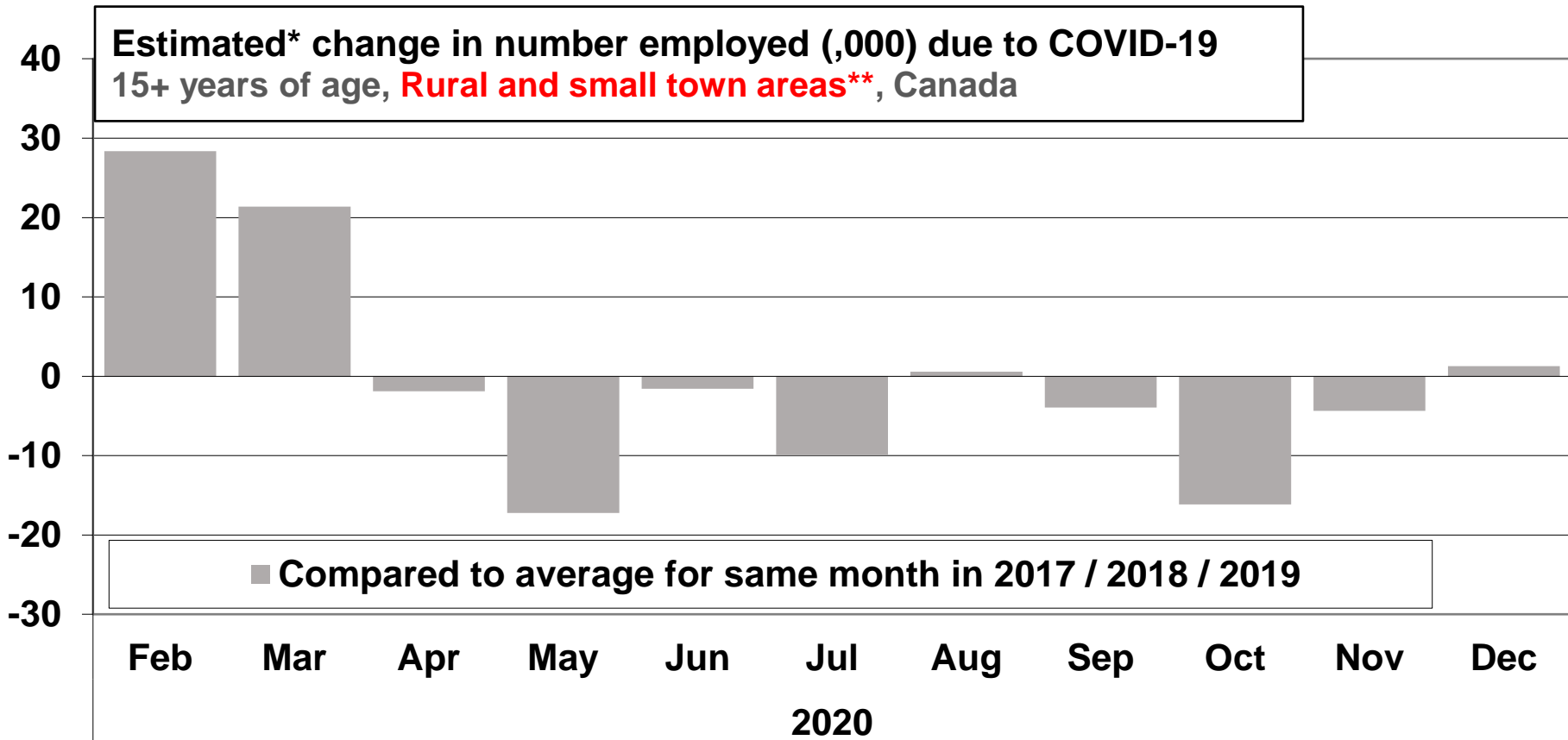
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

The number employed in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be the same in Dec 2020 as the average for Dec 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.

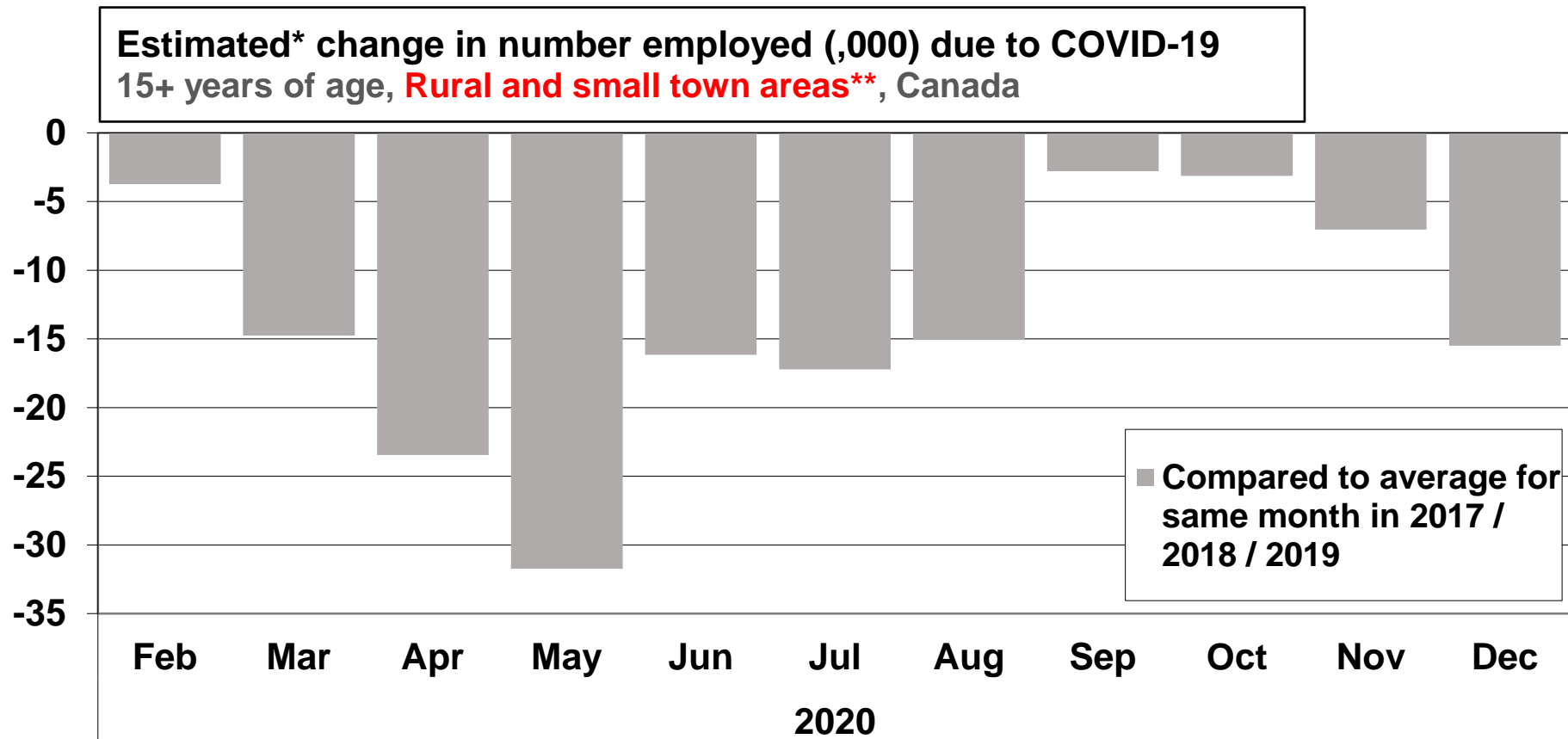
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** **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in **INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION** in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be lower by 15 thousand in December, 2020, 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.

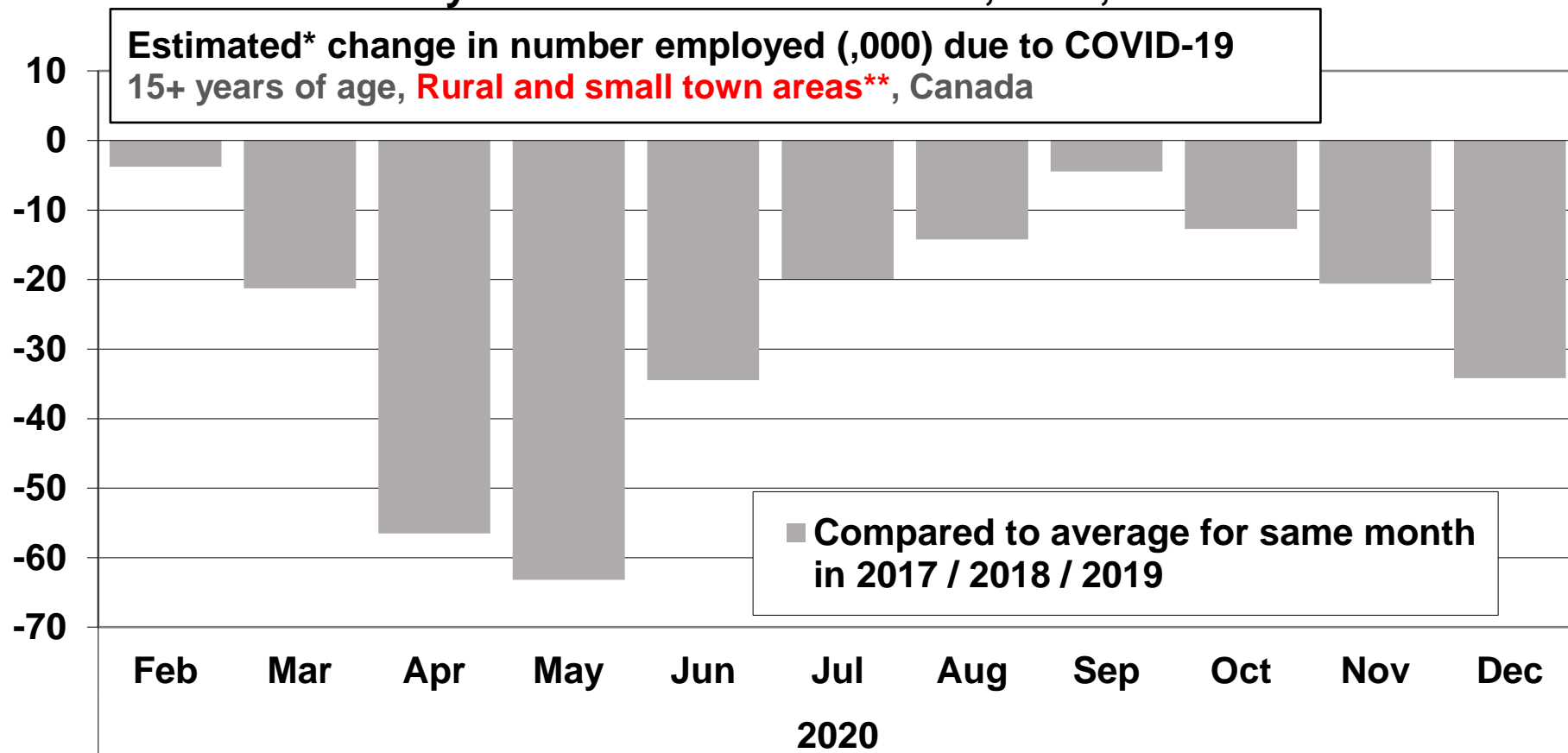
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

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 34 thousand in December, 2020, 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.

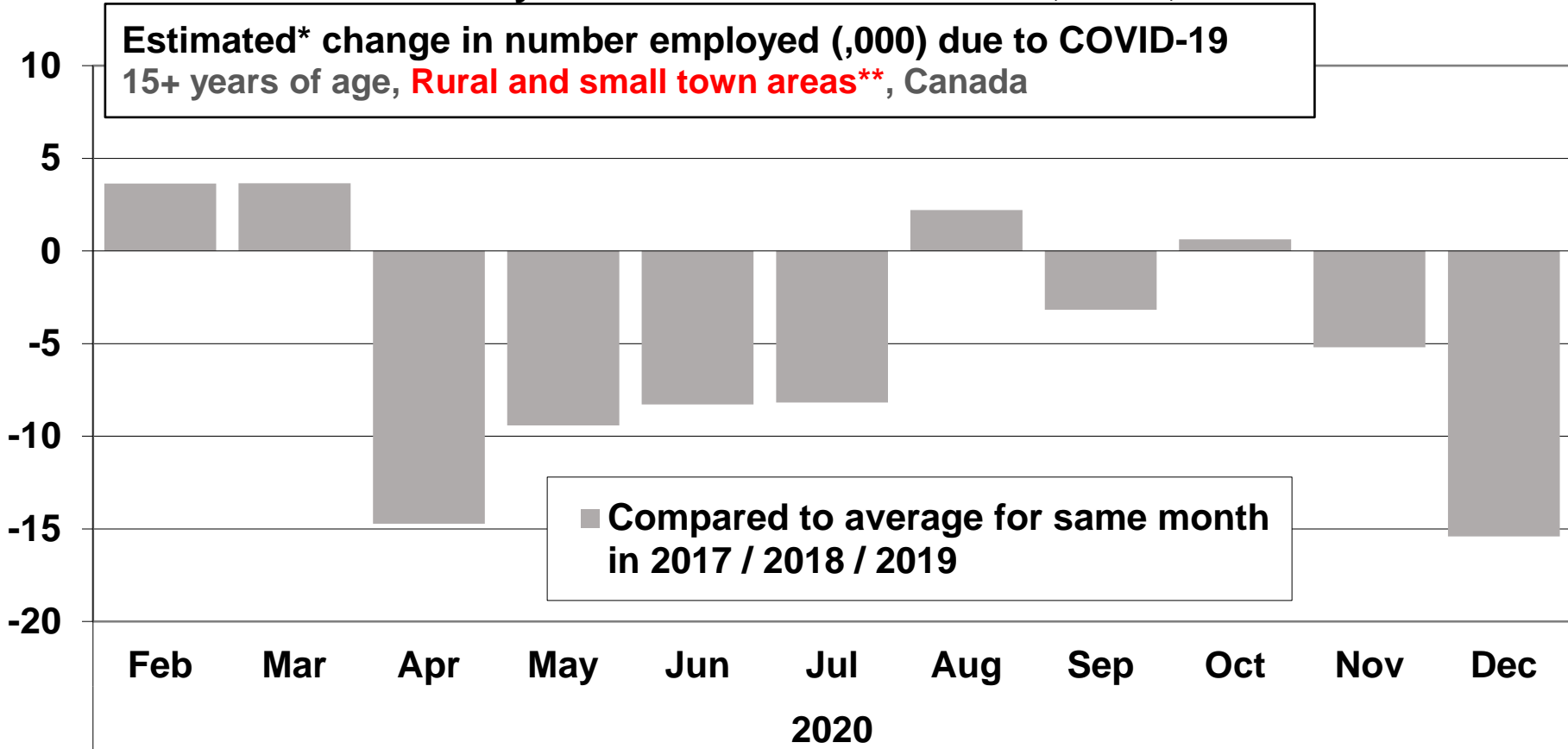
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

The number employed in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada is estimated* to be lower by 15 thousand in December, 2020, 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.

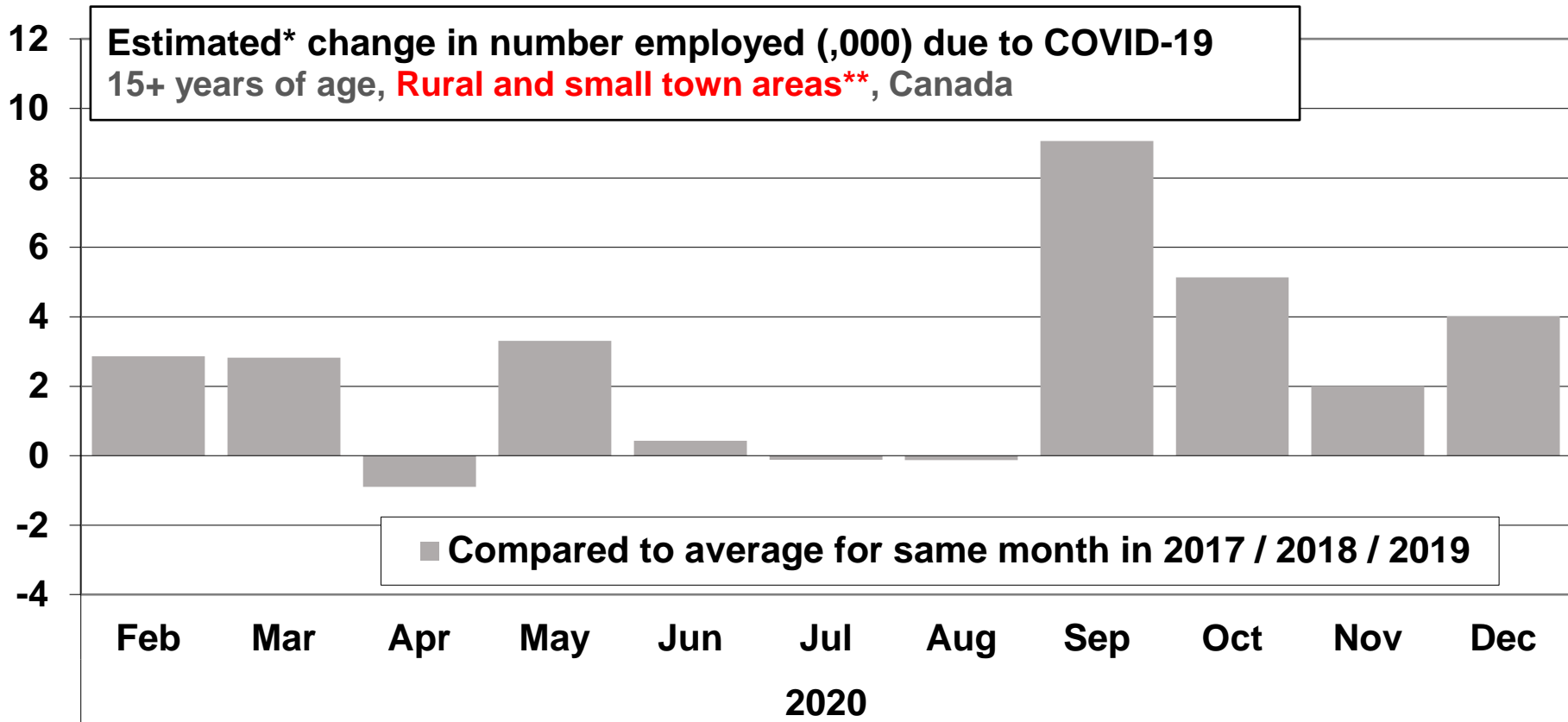
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

In recent months, 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



* 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	18,309	18,333	18,456	18,866	19,047	18,972	18,944	18,843	18,857	18,830	18,808
15	LUC	15,709	15,728	15,861	16,152	16,289	16,223	16,205	16,133	16,165	16,189	16,179
16	RST	2,600	2,606	2,595	2,714	2,758	2,749	2,739	2,710	2,693	2,641	2,629
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	18,917	17,857	16,011	16,632	17,778	18,070	18,290	18,565	18,637	18,617	18,503
19	LUC	16,358	15,377	13,835	14,296	15,276	15,546	15,753	16,011	16,110	16,117	16,024
20	RST	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	2,523	2,537	2,554	2,527	2,500	2,479
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	608	-477	-2,444	-2,234	-1,269	-903	-655	-278	-220	-213	-305
23	LUC	649	-351	-2,027	-1,856	-1,014	-677	-452	-122	-54	-72	-155
24	RST	-42	-126	-418	-378	-256	-226	-202	-156	-166	-142	-150
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	3.3	-2.6	-14.2	-12.6	-6.9	-4.9	-3.5	-1.5	-1.2	-1.1	-1.6
27	LUC	4.0	-2.3	-13.7	-12.2	-6.4	-4.3	-2.8	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4	-1.0
28	RST	-1.6	-5.0	-17.6	-15.0	-9.7	-8.6	-7.7	-5.9	-6.4	-5.5	-5.9
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	0.4	-5.6	-17.1	-15.4	-9.7	-7.6	-6.2	-4.1	-3.8	-3.7	-4.2
31	LUC	0.1	-6.2	-17.6	-16.1	-10.1	-7.9	-6.5	-4.4	-4.0	-4.0	-4.5
32	RST	1.2	-2.0	-14.4	-11.8	-7.7	-6.4	-4.8	-3.2	-3.2	-2.8	-2.8
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	71	-1,007	-2,938	-2,733	-1,784	-1,408	-1,152	-775	-712	-700	-785
35	LUC	23	-968	-2,610	-2,446	-1,590	-1,248	-1,035	-701	-641	-643	-728
36	RST	32	-52	-342	-297	-202	-169	-127	-85	-84	-71	-72

* **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 14-10-0105 and 14-10-0107-01.

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 to December, 2020												
Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	256	260	277	296	296	300	300	295	291	281	269
15	LUC	90	90	98	111	109	111	111	109	106	99	93
16	RST	167	171	179	184	187	189	189	186	186	182	176
17		Number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	275	271	272	290	289	293	290	284	282	281	266
19	LUC	102	104	100	113	107	109	109	106	107	100	99
20	RST	173	167	172	177	182	184	181	178	176	181	166
21		Difference in number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000)										
22	All areas	18	10	-5	-6	-7	-7	-10	-11	-9	0	-3
23	LUC	12	15	2	2	-3	-2	-2	-3	1	1	7
24	RST	6	-4	-7	-7	-5	-5	-8	-8	-10	-1	-10
25		Percent difference in number employed in AGRICULTURE (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	7.0	3.9	-1.7	-1.9	-2.5	-2.5	-3.4	-3.8	-3.3	-0.1	-1.1
27	LUC	12.9	15.2	1.9	1.5	-2.6	-2.1	-1.8	-2.5	0.7	0.9	6.9
28	RST	3.6	-2.5	-3.7	-3.9	-2.5	-2.7	-4.4	-4.5	-5.6	-0.5	-5.6
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in AGRICULTURE due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	4.1	1.0	-4.6	-4.7	-5.3	-5.2	-6.1	-6.4	-5.9	-2.7	-3.7
31	LUC	9.0	11.2	-2.1	-2.4	-6.3	-5.7	-5.4	-6.1	-2.9	-2.7	3.3
32	RST	6.4	0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-1.5	-1.8	-2.5	2.3	-2.5
33		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)										
34	All areas	10.8	2.7	-12.6	-13.8	-15.4	-15.4	-18.0	-18.7	-16.9	-7.5	-9.8
35	LUC	8.6	10.9	-2.0	-2.7	-6.8	-6.3	-6.0	-6.6	-3.1	-2.6	3.2
36	RST	10.9	0.8	-1.0	-1.3	-0.8	-1.0	-2.8	-3.4	-4.4	4.1	-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, Table 14-10-0107-01.

RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	334	329	320	335	347	345	341	335	332	328	333
15	LUC	210	207	203	208	213	212	208	203	204	203	212
16	RST	123	122	117	127	134	134	134	132	128	125	122
17		Number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	311	306	275	298	307	318	307	302	312	317	320
19	LUC	206	204	192	197	197	207	204	200	205	212	211
20	RST	104	102	82	101	110	111	103	102	107	106	109
21		Difference in number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000)										
22	All areas	-23	-23	-45	-37	-40	-28	-35	-33	-20	-11	-13
23	LUC	-4	-3	-11	-11	-16	-5	-4	-3	1	8	-1
24	RST	-19	-20	-34	-26	-24	-23	-31	-30	-21	-19	-12
25		Percent difference in number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	-7.2	-7.3	-15.3	-11.7	-12.2	-8.4	-10.7	-10.2	-6.3	-3.3	-4.1
27	LUC	-1.9	-1.3	-5.5	-5.3	-7.8	-2.3	-1.9	-1.3	0.5	4.0	-0.5
28	RST	-16.9	-18.2	-34.9	-23.0	-19.7	-18.9	-26.1	-25.8	-18.1	-16.6	-10.8
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	-10.2	-18.1	-14.5	-15.0	-11.1	-13.4	-12.9	-8.9	-5.9	-6.7
31	LUC	-5.8	-5.2	-9.4	-9.2	-11.5	-5.9	-5.6	-4.9	-3.1	0.5	-4.0
32	RST	-14.1	-15.3	-31.7	-19.8	-17.6	-16.8	-23.2	-23.1	-15.0	-13.9	-7.7
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	All areas	-32.5	-32.4	-53.8	-45.8	-49.0	-36.9	-43.4	-41.0	-28.6	-19.2	-21.8
35	LUC	-12.1	-10.8	-18.6	-18.7	-23.5	-12.3	-11.5	-9.8	-6.3	1.1	-8.5
36	RST	-16.0	-17.1	-31.3	-22.5	-21.5	-20.4	-27.3	-26.9	-17.5	-15.9	-8.9

* 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, Table 14-10-0107-01.

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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in UTILITIES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	137	137	138	142	144	143	143	139	138	137	135
15	LUC	110	109	110	115	117	116	117	114	113	111	110
16	RST	27	27	28	27	27	27	25	25	25	26	25
17		Number employed in UTILITIES (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	137	130	132	136	139	137	141	146	144	139	140
19	LUC	117	112	112	115	119	120	120	122	119	114	115
20	RST	20	18	20	21	20	17	21	24	25	25	25
21		Difference in number employed in UTILITIES (,000)										
22	All areas	0	-6	-6	-6	-5	-6	-2	7	6	2	5
23	LUC	7	2	2	1	2	4	3	8	6	3	5
24	RST	-7	-9	-8	-6	-7	-11	-5	-1	1	-1	0
25		Percent difference in number employed in UTILITIES (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	0.3	-4.9	-4.3	-4.0	-3.3	-4.6	-1.1	4.8	4.5	1.6	3.7
27	LUC	6.5	2.1	1.9	0.6	1.9	3.5	2.7	6.4	5.2	2.4	4.2
28	RST	-30.0	-39.7	-32.9	-26.0	-29.5	-48.4	-21.3	-3.0	2.0	-2.4	1.2
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	-2.6	-7.8	-7.1	-6.8	-6.1	-7.3	-3.8	2.1	1.9	-1.0	1.1
31	LUC	2.6	-1.9	-2.0	-3.3	-1.8	-0.1	-1.0	2.8	1.5	-1.1	0.7
32	RST	-27.2	-36.8	-29.7	-22.8	-27.5	-46.3	-18.4	-0.3	5.2	0.4	4.3
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	-3.6	-10.4	-9.6	-9.4	-8.6	-10.2	-5.4	3.1	2.7	-1.4	1.5
35	LUC	2.9	-2.1	-2.2	-3.8	-2.1	-0.2	-1.2	3.3	1.8	-1.3	0.8
36	RST	-6.3	-8.2	-7.2	-5.4	-6.4	-10.1	-4.2	-0.1	1.3	0.1	1.1

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

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

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in CONSTRUCTION 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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	1,319	1,329	1,362	1,440	1,488	1,510	1,514	1,515	1,508	1,493	1,440
15	LUC	1,087	1,092	1,126	1,180	1,208	1,223	1,230	1,232	1,229	1,223	1,184
16	RST	233	237	236	261	280	287	283	283	279	270	256
17		Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	1,386	1,369	1,119	1,252	1,393	1,440	1,447	1,440	1,438	1,442	1,386
19	LUC	1,145	1,118	922	1,022	1,142	1,183	1,191	1,175	1,167	1,183	1,144
20	RST	241	251	197	230	250	257	256	265	271	259	243
21		Difference in number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000)										
22	All areas	66	40	-243	-188	-96	-70	-67	-75	-70	-51	-53
23	LUC	58	26	-204	-158	-66	-40	-39	-57	-62	-40	-40
24	RST	8	14	-39	-30	-30	-30	-28	-17	-8	-11	-13
25		Percent difference in number employed in CONSTRUCTION (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	4.9	3.0	-19.6	-14.0	-6.6	-4.7	-4.5	-5.0	-4.7	-3.5	-3.8
27	LUC	5.2	2.4	-20.0	-14.4	-5.6	-3.3	-3.2	-4.8	-5.1	-3.3	-3.4
28	RST	3.4	5.6	-18.1	-12.3	-11.2	-11.0	-10.3	-6.2	-3.0	-4.2	-5.3
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	2.0	0.0	-22.5	-16.8	-9.4	-7.5	-7.2	-7.7	-7.4	-6.1	-6.4
31	LUC	1.3	-1.6	-23.9	-18.3	-9.3	-6.9	-6.9	-8.4	-8.8	-6.9	-7.0
32	RST	6.3	8.6	-14.9	-9.1	-9.1	-8.9	-7.4	-3.6	0.1	-1.4	-2.3
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	27.2	0.3	-278.5	-226.2	-135.8	-110.1	-106.2	-113.8	-108.4	-89.4	-89.8
35	LUC	14.5	-17.8	-244.2	-200.8	-108.9	-83.1	-83.2	-100.8	-105.1	-82.8	-81.5
36	RST	14.8	20.8	-32.2	-22.2	-24.2	-24.1	-20.0	-9.8	0.3	-3.8	-5.6

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

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

Level and change in 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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	1,685	1,688	1,704	1,752	1,766	1,774	1,770	1,737	1,727	1,725	1,730
15	LUC	1,409	1,404	1,418	1,452	1,468	1,470	1,469	1,448	1,446	1,445	1,443
16	RST	276	284	286	300	297	304	301	289	282	280	287
17		Number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	1,702	1,665	1,416	1,536	1,634	1,663	1,699	1,731	1,714	1,710	1,731
19	LUC	1,417	1,383	1,176	1,268	1,362	1,385	1,431	1,460	1,447	1,436	1,452
20	RST	285	282	240	268	272	278	268	271	268	274	278
21		Difference in number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000)										
22	All areas	17	-23	-288	-216	-132	-111	-72	-7	-13	-15	0
23	LUC	9	-21	-242	-184	-106	-85	-39	12	1	-9	9
24	RST	9	-2	-47	-32	-25	-26	-33	-18	-14	-6	-9
25		Percent difference in number employed in MANUFACTURING (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	1.0	-1.4	-18.5	-13.1	-7.7	-6.5	-4.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9	0.0
27	LUC	0.6	-1.5	-18.7	-13.6	-7.5	-6.0	-2.7	0.8	0.1	-0.6	0.6
28	RST	3.1	-0.7	-17.8	-11.2	-8.9	-9.0	-11.6	-6.6	-5.2	-2.2	-3.0
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	-1.9	-4.3	-21.4	-16.0	-10.5	-9.2	-6.8	-3.0	-3.4	-3.5	-2.5
31	LUC	-3.3	-5.5	-22.6	-17.4	-11.2	-9.6	-6.3	-2.8	-3.5	-4.2	-2.9
32	RST	5.9	2.2	-14.6	-8.0	-6.9	-6.8	-8.8	-3.9	-2.1	0.6	0.0
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	-32	-72	-333	-262	-179	-158	-118	-53	-58	-60	-44.0
35	LUC	-47	-76	-293	-237	-158	-137	-92	-41	-51	-60	-42.5
36	RST	17	6	-38	-23	-20	-20	-25	-11	-6	2	0.1

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

RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 to December, 2020												
Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	2,763	2,780	2,787	2,834	2,826	2,850	2,840	2,803	2,821	2,851	2,862
15	LUC	2,388	2,403	2,412	2,444	2,435	2,460	2,451	2,424	2,439	2,475	2,488
16	RST	375	376	375	390	391	391	389	379	382	376	374
17		Number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	2,844	2,651	2,282	2,420	2,651	2,765	2,789	2,737	2,805	2,839	2,861
19	LUC	2,494	2,315	1,995	2,099	2,313	2,416	2,430	2,380	2,435	2,481	2,507
20	RST	350	336	288	321	338	349	358	358	370	358	354
21		Difference in number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000)										
22	All areas	81	-129	-505	-414	-176	-86	-51	-65	-16	-12	-1
23	LUC	106	-89	-417	-345	-122	-43	-21	-45	-4	5	19
24	RST	-25	-40	-88	-69	-54	-42	-30	-21	-12	-18	-20
25		Percent difference in number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	2.9	-4.7	-20.0	-15.8	-6.4	-3.0	-1.8	-2.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.0
27	LUC	4.3	-3.8	-19.0	-15.2	-5.1	-1.8	-0.9	-1.9	-0.2	0.2	0.8
28	RST	-6.8	-11.2	-26.6	-19.4	-14.7	-11.4	-8.1	-5.6	-3.3	-4.8	-5.4
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	0.0	-7.7	-22.8	-18.6	-9.2	-5.8	-4.5	-5.0	-3.2	-3.0	-2.6
31	LUC	0.4	-7.7	-22.9	-19.1	-8.8	-5.4	-4.5	-5.5	-3.8	-3.3	-2.8
32	RST	-3.9	-8.3	-23.4	-16.2	-12.7	-9.3	-5.2	-2.9	-0.1	-2.0	-2.3
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	1	-208	-577	-488	-252	-162	-126	-139	-90	-86	-74.6
35	LUC	11	-182	-503	-433	-209	-131	-110	-131	-93	-82	-70.0
36	RST	-14	-29	-77	-57	-46	-34	-19	-11	0	-7	-8.5

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

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 to December, 2020												
Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	971	965	973	1,003	1,009	985	992	1,007	1,009	1,001	1,010
15	LUC	822	820	832	864	868	850	853	862	864	858	865
16	RST	149	145	140	138	141	135	139	145	145	143	144
17		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	1,026	981	878	874	932	916	927	962	956	965	970
19	LUC	892	856	764	755	799	785	803	830	829	837	834
20	RST	134	125	114	119	133	132	125	132	128	128	136
21		Difference in number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000)										
22	All areas	55	16	-94	-129	-77	-69	-65	-45	-52	-36	-40
23	LUC	69	36	-68	-110	-69	-65	-51	-33	-35	-21	-31
24	RST	-14	-20	-26	-19	-8	-3	-14	-13	-17	-15	-9
25		Percent difference in number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	5.5	1.6	-10.2	-13.8	-8.0	-7.2	-6.8	-4.6	-5.3	-3.7	-4.0
27	LUC	8.1	4.3	-8.6	-13.6	-8.3	-8.0	-6.1	-3.8	-4.2	-2.4	-3.7
28	RST	-10.2	-15.1	-20.4	-15.1	-6.0	-2.5	-10.9	-9.0	-12.6	-11.3	-6.2
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	2.6	-1.3	-13.1	-16.6	-10.7	-10.0	-9.4	-7.2	-8.0	-6.3	-6.6
31	LUC	4.2	0.3	-12.5	-17.4	-11.9	-11.6	-9.8	-7.4	-7.8	-6.0	-7.2
32	RST	-7.4	-12.2	-17.2	-11.9	-4.0	-0.4	-8.1	-6.4	-9.4	-8.5	-3.1
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	26.0	-12.8	-120.7	-155.3	-104.2	-94.8	-90.6	-71.2	-78.2	-61.5	-65.5
35	LUC	35.9	2.9	-99.7	-140.9	-99.2	-94.8	-80.8	-62.9	-66.2	-50.5	-61.4
36	RST	-10.4	-16.4	-21.8	-15.3	-5.4	-0.5	-10.6	-8.8	-12.8	-11.6	-4.4

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

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

Level and change in 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 to December, 2020												
Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	1,168	1,172	1,178	1,180	1,188	1,190	1,205	1,187	1,191	1,193	1,199
15	LUC	1,080	1,088	1,094	1,096	1,106	1,108	1,123	1,102	1,103	1,103	1,111
16	RST	87	84	84	84	82	82	82	85	88	90	88
17		Number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	1,241	1,215	1,191	1,215	1,239	1,236	1,236	1,246	1,262	1,274	1,273
19	LUC	1,151	1,127	1,111	1,131	1,145	1,148	1,145	1,161	1,178	1,195	1,187
20	RST	90	88	80	84	94	88	91	85	84	79	85
21		Difference in number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000)										
22	All areas	74	43	13	35	50	46	31	59	71	81	74
23	LUC	71	38	17	34	39	40	22	58	75	92	76
24	RST	3	4	-5	1	11	6	9	0	-4	-11	-2
25		Percent difference in number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	6.1	3.6	1.1	2.9	4.1	3.8	2.5	4.8	5.8	6.6	5.9
27	LUC	6.3	3.5	1.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	1.9	5.2	6.6	8.0	6.6
28	RST	3.1	5.1	-5.6	0.9	13.0	6.9	10.3	0.2	-4.6	-12.6	-2.8
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	1	-2	0	1	1	0	2	3	4	3
31	LUC	2	-1	-2	-1	0	0	-2	2	3	4	3
32	RST	6	8	-2	4	15	9	13	3	-1	-10	0
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	39	8	-21	1	16	13	-2	26	39	49	41.7
35	LUC	27	-6	-26	-9	-2	-1	-20	18	34	51	35.0
36	RST	5	7	-2	3	13	8	11	2	-1	-8	0.3

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

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 to December, 2020												
Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	1,451	1,465	1,473	1,499	1,531	1,532	1,520	1,485	1,491	1,495	1,497
15	LUC	1,345	1,354	1,363	1,389	1,423	1,430	1,416	1,383	1,386	1,392	1,392
16	RST	106	111	109	110	108	103	104	102	105	103	105
17		Number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	1,549	1,547	1,482	1,487	1,513	1,550	1,570	1,558	1,602	1,606	1,622
19	LUC	1,443	1,436	1,381	1,389	1,413	1,449	1,468	1,458	1,507	1,505	1,510
20	RST	106	112	101	98	100	100	102	100	95	101	112
21		Difference in number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000)										
22	All areas	98	82	9	-12	-18	17	50	74	111	111	125
23	LUC	98	81	18	0	-10	20	52	75	121	113	118
24	RST	0	1	-9	-12	-8	-2	-2	-2	-10	-2	7
25		Percent difference in number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	6.5	5.4	0.6	-0.8	-1.2	1.1	3.2	4.8	7.2	7.2	8.0
27	LUC	7.0	5.8	1.3	0.0	-0.7	1.4	3.6	5.3	8.4	7.8	8.1
28	RST	0.1	0.6	-8.2	-11.3	-7.9	-2.4	-2.4	-1.7	-10.2	-2.2	6.8
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	4	3	-2	-4	-4	-2	1	2	5	5	5
31	LUC	3	2	-3	-4	-4	-2	0	2	5	4	5
32	RST	3	3	-5	-8	-6	0	0	1	-7	1	10
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	55	38	-33	-54	-61	-25	8	33	70	71	85
35	LUC	44	26	-36	-54	-62	-32	0	24	68	62	67
36	RST	3	4	-5	-8	-6	0	0	1	-7	1	11

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

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 to December, 2020												
Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	748	749	752	794	798	809	807	777	768	758	743
15	LUC	666	671	676	709	709	713	708	685	677	673	662
16	RST	82	78	76	85	89	97	98	92	91	84	81
17		Number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	740	710	652	659	729	720	731	710	701	690	665
19	LUC	663	636	581	582	648	633	645	638	630	616	592
20	RST	76	75	71	78	82	87	85	73	72	74	73
21		Difference in number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000)										
22	All areas	-8	-39	-100	-135	-69	-89	-76	-67	-67	-67	-78
23	LUC	-3	-36	-95	-128	-62	-80	-63	-48	-47	-57	-70
24	RST	-5	-3	-5	-7	-8	-10	-13	-19	-19	-10	-8
25		Percent difference in number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	-1.1	-5.3	-14.3	-18.6	-9.0	-11.7	-9.9	-8.9	-9.1	-9.3	-11.2
27	LUC	-0.4	-5.5	-15.1	-19.9	-9.1	-11.8	-9.3	-7.2	-7.3	-8.9	-11.2
28	RST	-6.6	-4.1	-7.1	-9.0	-8.8	-11.0	-14.3	-23.3	-23.8	-12.9	-10.5
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	-4	-8	-17	-21	-12	-14	-13	-12	-12	-12	-14
31	LUC	-4	-9	-19	-24	-13	-15	-13	-11	-11	-12	-15
32	RST	-4	-1	-4	-6	-7	-9	-11	-21	-21	-10	-7
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	-30	-60	-120	-155	-90	-110	-97	-86	-86	-86	-97
35	LUC	-29	-62	-120	-153	-86	-104	-88	-71	-71	-80	-93
36	RST	-3	-1	-3	-5	-6	-8	-10	-17	-17	-8	-6

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

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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	1,381	1,365	1,376	1,360	1,352	1,096	1,088	1,342	1,381	1,402	1,413
15	LUC	1,207	1,196	1,202	1,187	1,183	974	967	1,171	1,209	1,232	1,239
16	RST	174	170	173	173	169	122	121	171	172	170	174
17		Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	1,455	1,313	1,278	1,284	1,297	1,079	1,108	1,435	1,474	1,482	1,495
19	LUC	1,281	1,158	1,135	1,139	1,151	962	983	1,266	1,300	1,304	1,313
20	RST	173	155	143	146	146	117	125	170	173	178	183
21		Difference in number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000)										
22	All areas	73	-53	-98	-76	-55	-18	20	93	93	80	82
23	LUC	74	-38	-68	-48	-32	-12	16	94	91	72	74
24	RST	-1	-15	-30	-27	-23	-6	4	-1	1	8	8
25		Percent difference in number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	5.2	-3.9	-7.4	-5.7	-4.1	-1.6	1.8	6.7	6.5	5.6	5.6
27	LUC	6.0	-3.2	-5.8	-4.1	-2.8	-1.2	1.6	7.7	7.3	5.7	5.8
28	RST	-0.5	-9.2	-19.2	-17.3	-14.4	-4.9	3.5	-0.4	0.8	4.8	4.5
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	2	-7	-10	-9	-7	-4	-1	4	4	3	3
31	LUC	2	-7	-10	-8	-6	-5	-2	4	4	2	2
32	RST	2	-6	-16	-14	-12	-3	6	2	4	8	8
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	33	-92	-136	-113	-92	-47	-10	57	55	43	44
35	LUC	26	-84	-114	-93	-75	-46	-20	50	46	27	28
36	RST	4	-10	-25	-22	-19	-3	8	4	7	13	14

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

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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	2,403	2,396	2,402	2,414	2,434	2,457	2,457	2,434	2,439	2,441	2,450
15	LUC	2,057	2,050	2,059	2,062	2,083	2,099	2,098	2,080	2,081	2,092	2,100
16	RST	346	345	342	351	351	357	359	354	358	349	351
17		Number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	2,517	2,405	2,274	2,294	2,432	2,477	2,488	2,477	2,498	2,492	2,489
19	LUC	2,152	2,048	1,945	1,971	2,090	2,137	2,138	2,136	2,167	2,157	2,148
20	RST	364	357	330	323	342	340	349	341	331	335	341
21		Difference in number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000)										
22	All areas	114	9	-128	-120	-2	20	31	43	59	51	39
23	LUC	95	-2	-115	-92	7	38	40	56	86	65	48
24	RST	18	11	-13	-28	-9	-17	-10	-13	-27	-14	-9
25		Percent difference in number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	4.6	0.4	-5.5	-5.1	-0.1	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.6
27	LUC	4.5	-0.1	-5.7	-4.5	0.3	1.8	1.9	2.7	4.1	3.1	2.3
28	RST	5.1	3.2	-3.8	-8.3	-2.5	-5.0	-2.7	-3.8	-7.9	-4.0	-2.7
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	1.7	-2.6	-8.3	-7.9	-2.9	-1.9	-1.4	-0.9	-0.2	-0.5	-1.0
31	LUC	0.6	-4.1	-9.7	-8.4	-3.3	-1.8	-1.7	-0.9	0.4	-0.5	-1.3
32	RST	8.0	6.1	-0.6	-5.1	-0.5	-2.9	0.2	-1.1	-4.7	-1.3	0.4
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	42.8	-61.4	-194.7	-185.9	-69.9	-46.9	-35.2	-22.6	-5.4	-13.0	-24.6
35	LUC	13.3	-83.5	-193.7	-169.8	-69.6	-38.4	-37.0	-19.9	9.1	-10.3	-27.2
36	RST	28.4	21.4	-1.9	-17.2	-1.6	-10.0	0.6	-4.0	-16.1	-4.3	1.3

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

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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	751	754	748	784	815	883	873	777	769	747	744
15	LUC	681	683	682	707	729	786	776	701	701	682	677
16	RST	69	71	66	77	86	98	96	76	68	65	67
17		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	747	643	565	585	678	756	756	728	705	663	644
19	LUC	683	588	524	542	610	677	677	656	643	607	595
20	RST	64	54	41	43	68	79	79	71	63	56	50
21		Difference in number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000)										
22	All areas	-4	-111	-184	-199	-136	-128	-117	-49	-63	-83	-99
23	LUC	1	-94	-158	-165	-119	-109	-100	-45	-58	-75	-82
24	RST	-6	-17	-25	-34	-18	-19	-18	-5	-5	-9	-17
25		Percent difference in number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	-1	-16	-28	-29	-18	-16	-14	-7	-9	-12	-14
27	LUC	0	-15	-26	-27	-18	-15	-14	-7	-9	-12	-13
28	RST	-8	-27	-48	-58	-23	-22	-20	-6	-8	-14	-30
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	-3.5	-18.9	-31.0	-32.0	-21.1	-18.4	-17.1	-9.2	-11.2	-14.4	-16.9
31	LUC	-3.7	-18.8	-30.4	-30.5	-21.4	-18.5	-17.4	-10.2	-12.3	-15.1	-16.5
32	RST	-5.6	-23.7	-44.4	-54.4	-21.1	-19.6	-17.2	-3.8	-4.8	-11.6	-26.8
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	-26	-131	-202	-218	-157	-150	-139	-69	-83	-102	-117
35	LUC	-25	-120	-182	-189	-143	-135	-126	-69	-82	-97	-105
36	RST	-4	-15	-23	-32	-16	-17	-15	-3	-3	-7	-15

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

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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	1,184	1,183	1,195	1,238	1,250	1,277	1,278	1,226	1,214	1,208	1,217
15	LUC	1,036	1,035	1,050	1,077	1,084	1,109	1,113	1,074	1,070	1,066	1,073
16	RST	149	148	145	161	166	168	165	152	144	142	145
17		Number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	1,189	907	603	664	847	966	1,019	1,044	989	956	906
19	LUC	1,048	784	517	570	719	822	872	901	862	839	800
20	RST	141	122	85	94	128	145	147	143	127	118	107
21		Difference in number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000)										
22	All areas	5	-276	-593	-574	-403	-310	-259	-181	-225	-252	-311
23	LUC	13	-251	-533	-507	-365	-287	-241	-173	-208	-228	-273
24	RST	-8	-25	-60	-67	-37	-23	-19	-8	-17	-24	-38
25		Percent difference in number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	0.4	-26.6	-68.5	-62.3	-38.9	-27.9	-22.7	-16.0	-20.5	-23.4	-29.5
27	LUC	1.2	-27.8	-70.8	-63.6	-41.1	-30.0	-24.4	-17.6	-21.6	-24.0	-29.3
28	RST	-5.5	-18.7	-53.4	-53.8	-25.6	-14.9	-12.0	-5.7	-12.6	-18.7	-30.5
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	-2.5	-29.5	-71.4	-65.1	-41.7	-30.6	-25.4	-18.7	-23.1	-26.0	-32.1
31	LUC	-2.7	-31.7	-74.7	-67.5	-44.7	-33.6	-28.0	-21.2	-25.3	-27.6	-32.9
32	RST	-2.6	-15.8	-50.2	-50.6	-23.6	-12.8	-9.1	-3.0	-9.4	-15.9	-27.4
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	-29.5	-306.7	-617.6	-599.9	-431.7	-340.8	-290.0	-211.6	-253.9	-279.8	-337.9
35	LUC	-28.0	-286.9	-562.2	-537.7	-397.8	-321.5	-276.7	-208.4	-243.1	-261.2	-305.9
36	RST	-3.8	-21.2	-56.5	-63.2	-34.5	-19.9	-14.2	-4.4	-12.7	-20.6	-34.2

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

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

Level and change in 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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	796	798	802	807	804	810	805	796	793	797	804
15	LUC	666	667	673	675	671	675	673	666	663	667	672
16	RST	131	131	129	133	133	135	132	130	129	130	132
17		Number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	802	755	622	647	689	733	761	755	755	757	727
19	LUC	672	624	512	528	567	609	631	632	629	635	615
20	RST	131	131	111	119	122	124	130	123	126	122	113
21		Difference in number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000)										
22	All areas	6	-43	-179	-160	-114	-76	-44	-40	-38	-40	-77
23	LUC	6	-43	-161	-147	-103	-65	-42	-34	-34	-31	-58
24	RST	0	0	-19	-13	-11	-11	-2	-7	-3	-9	-19
25		Percent difference in number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	0.7	-5.6	-25.3	-22.1	-15.3	-9.9	-5.6	-5.2	-4.9	-5.2	-10.1
27	LUC	0.9	-6.7	-27.3	-24.5	-16.7	-10.2	-6.5	-5.2	-5.3	-4.8	-9.0
28	RST	-0.1	-0.1	-15.5	-10.7	-8.6	-8.5	-1.2	-5.2	-2.7	-6.9	-15.7
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	-2	-9	-28	-25	-18	-13	-8	-8	-8	-8	-13
31	LUC	-3	-11	-31	-28	-20	-14	-10	-9	-9	-8	-13
32	RST	3	3	-12	-7	-7	-6	2	-3	0	-4	-13
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	-17	-66	-200	-181	-135	-97	-65	-61	-58	-60	-97
35	LUC	-20	-69	-184	-170	-126	-88	-66	-57	-58	-54	-81
36	RST	4	4	-15	-9	-8	-8	2	-3	1	-5	-15

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

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

Level and change in 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 to December, 2020

Row #	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	30,146	30,176	30,215	30,251	30,288	30,333	30,370	30,407	30,441	30,473	30,503
3	LUC	25,458	25,492	25,549	25,575	25,619	25,646	25,691	25,727	25,766	25,813	25,843
4	RST	4,688	4,684	4,666	4,676	4,670	4,687	4,679	4,680	4,676	4,660	4,660
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	31,028	31,074	31,095	31,114	31,147	31,172	31,194	31,226	31,250	31,276	31,298
7	LUC	26,472	26,525	26,575	26,586	26,572	26,585	26,646	26,670	26,720	26,742	26,779
8	RST	4,556	4,549	4,520	4,528	4,575	4,587	4,547	4,556	4,530	4,533	4,519
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
11	LUC	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
12	RST	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.7	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1
13		Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	963	963	969	988	1,000	1,010	1,012	989	988	974	963
15	LUC	855	857	863	875	882	889	891	877	876	867	858
16	RST	107	106	107	113	118	121	121	111	112	107	105
17		Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	999	990	971	989	1,010	1,023	1,023	1,009	1,001	1,003	1,009
19	LUC	892	884	868	876	894	905	906	891	888	897	903
20	RST	107	106	103	113	116	119	118	117	114	106	106
21		Difference in number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000)										
22	All areas	36	27	2	1	10	13	11	20	14	30	46
23	LUC	36	27	6	1	12	16	15	14	12	31	45
24	RST	0	0	-4	0	-2	-3	-4	6	2	-1	1
25		Percent difference in number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	3.7	2.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	3.0	4.7
27	LUC	4.1	3.1	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	3.5	5.2
28	RST	-0.2	-0.3	-4.0	-0.3	-1.7	-2.3	-3.0	5.3	1.4	-0.9	0.7
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number in employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	1	0	-3	-3	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	0	2
31	LUC	0	-1	-3	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	2
32	RST	3	3	-1	3	0	0	0	8	5	2	4
33		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)										
34	All areas	8	-2	-26	-27	-18	-15	-16	-7	-13	4	21
35	LUC	2	-8	-28	-33	-20	-17	-18	-18	-20	-1	14
36	RST	3	3	-1	3	0	0	0	9	5	2	4

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

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

COVID-19 Impact:
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 CHANGE¹ in number employed in their rural and small town² (RST) areas in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019?

Industry sector ¹	2020										
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Ranking of provinces by size of RST PERCENT CHANGE ¹ in number employed in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
Alberta	-1.7	-2.2	-13.7	-13.2	-13.7	-11.2	-11.6	-10.2	-11.3	-10.1	-11.2
Manitoba	0.4	-4.8	-13.7	-11.9	-7.6	-6.1	-2.9	-1.9	0.1	-2.1	-6.2
CANADA	1.2	-2.0	-14.4	-11.8	-7.7	-6.4	-4.8	-3.2	-3.2	-2.8	-2.8
New Brunswick	3.2	-3.8	-14.4	-9.7	-1.7	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.3	-2.6
Nova Scotia	1.8	-6.1	-15.4	-14.9	-6.3	-10.1	-9.1	-4.5	-5.7	-2.8	-2.2
Ontario	0.6	-0.8	-9.2	-10.4	-5.4	-6.5	-5.2	-3.6	-3.4	-3.8	-1.7
Quebec	3.4	-1.9	-19.7	-13.4	-10.0	-7.4	-5.0	-2.7	-2.6	-0.9	-0.9
Saskatchewan	3.3	-1.7	-7.8	-9.1	-3.6	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7	0.7	-2.5	-0.9
British Columbia	-1.4	-1.9	-18.2	-8.6	-3.4	0.1	2.0	3.5	0.4	0.5	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	5.5	0.4	-4.6	-6.9	-1.9	-4.7	0.9	-0.4	-2.2	-1.6	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.1	2.1	-18.4	-15.0	-12.2	-6.8	-2.8	-3.3	3.3	4.1	1.5

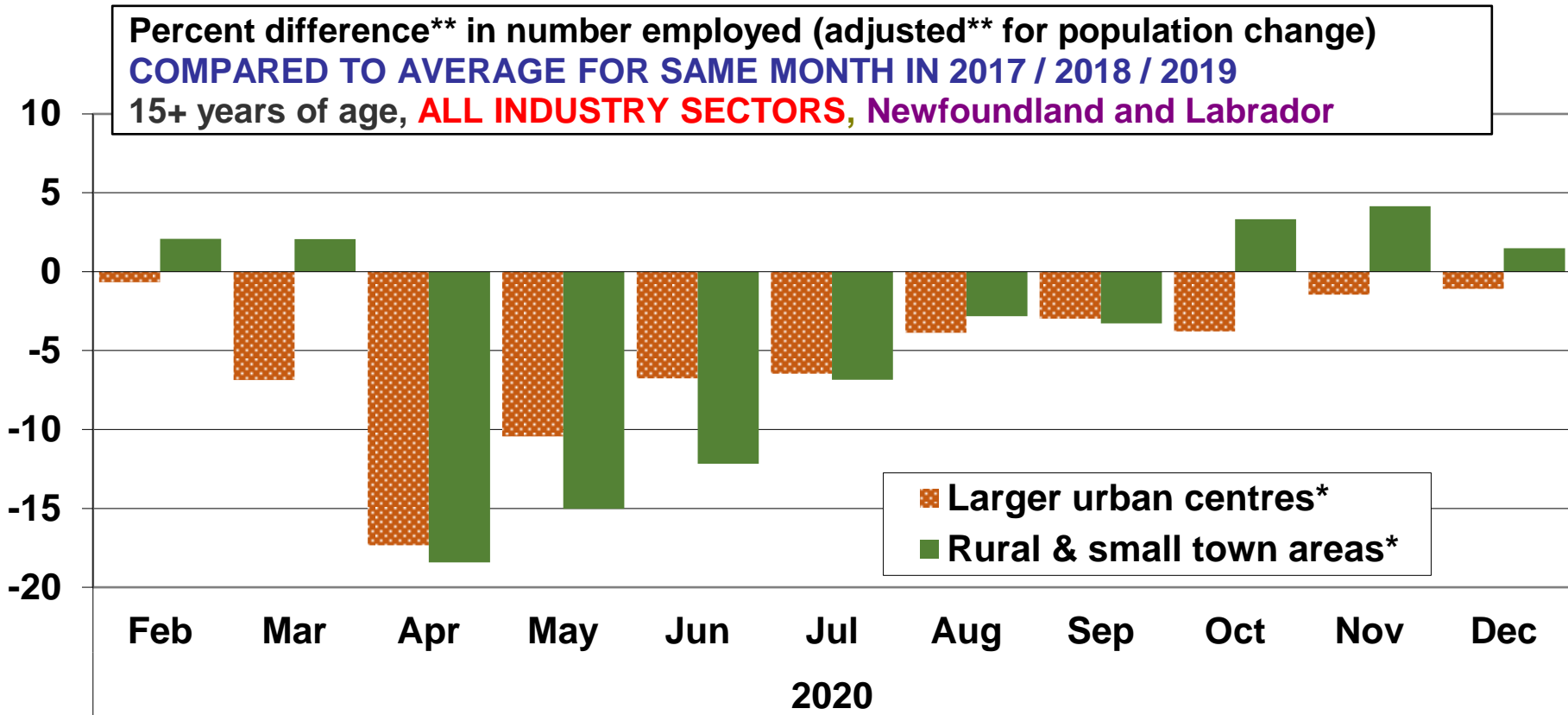
1. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

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

In recent months, the number employed (adjusted** for population change) in the rural and small town areas of **Newfoundland and Labrador** has been above the average for the same months in 2017 / 2018 / 2019



* **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.

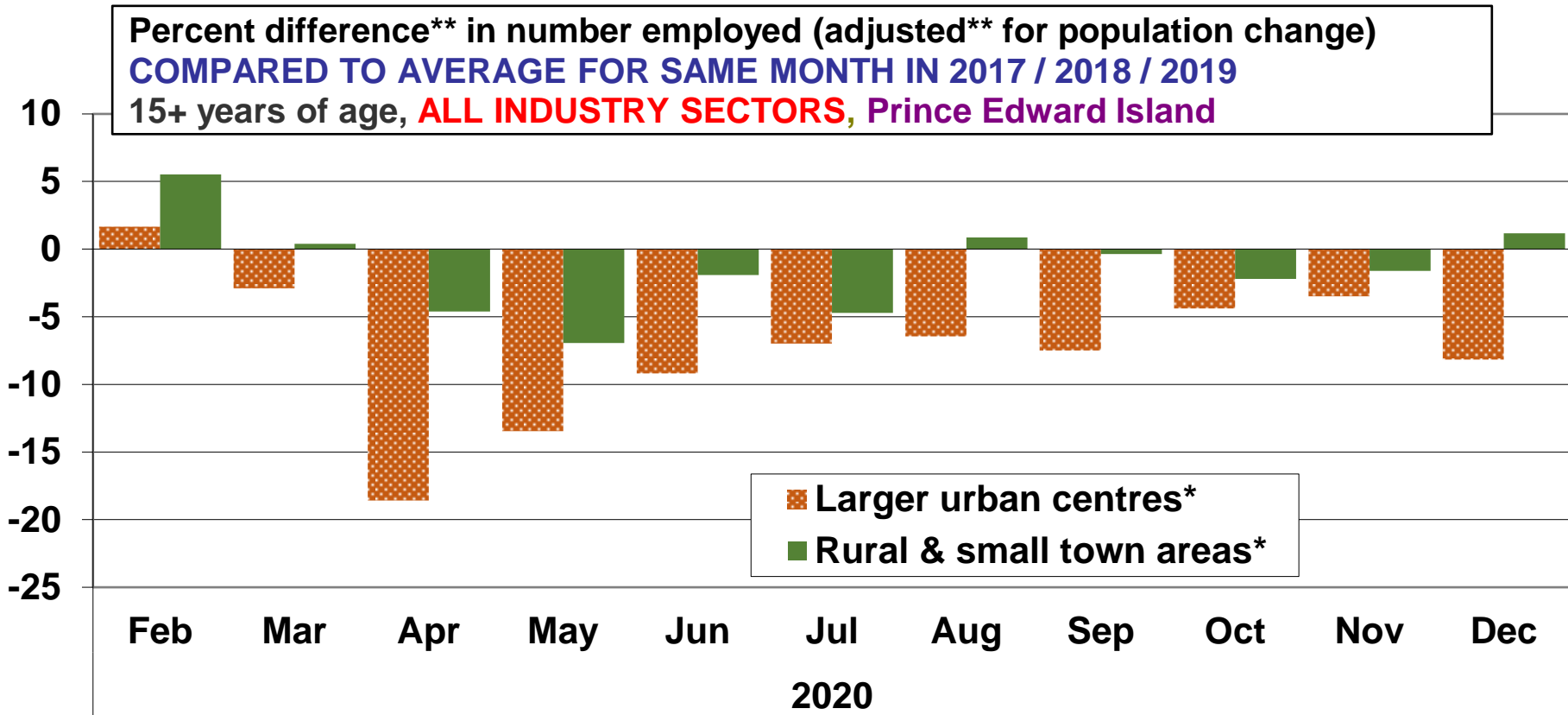
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted** for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Prince Edward Island has been negligible 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.

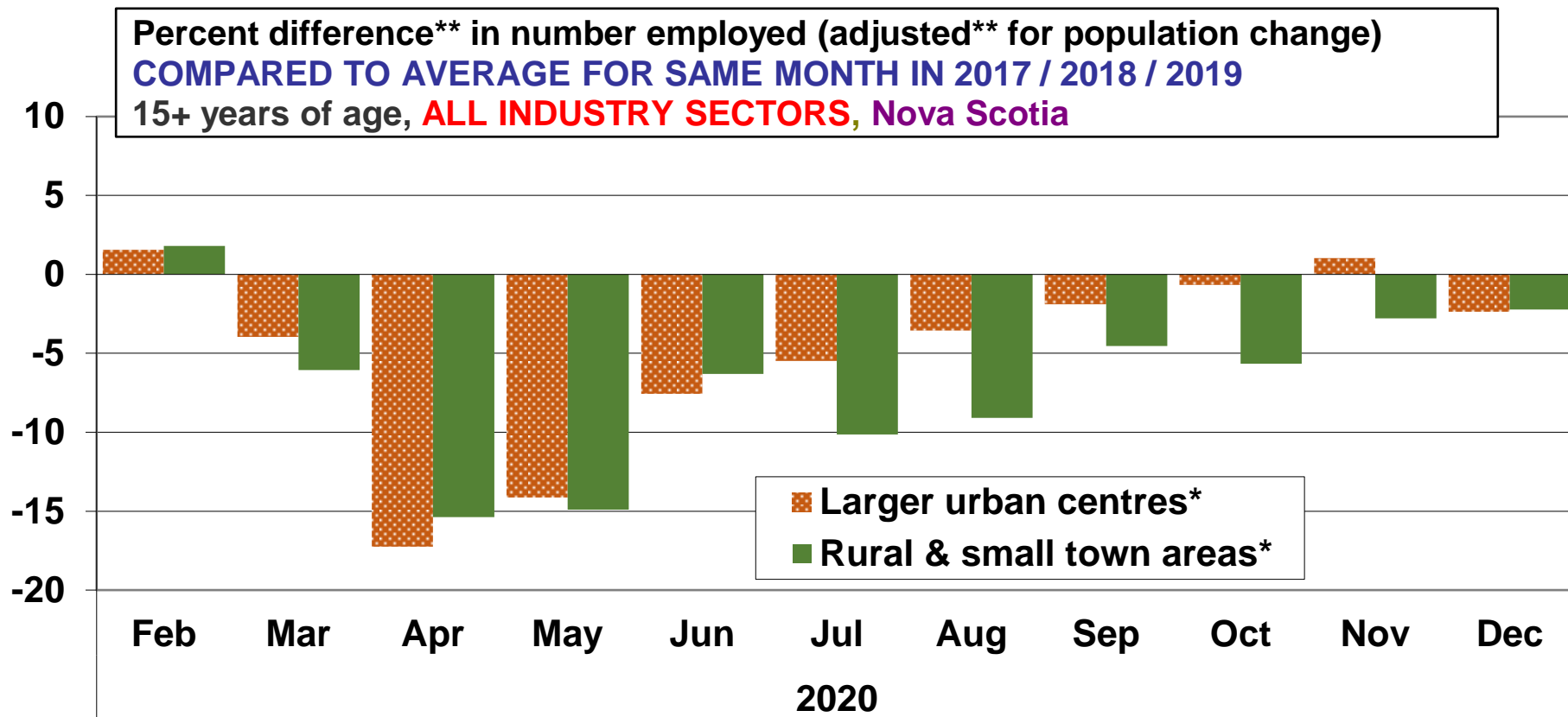
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted** for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Nova Scotia has been greater, in recent months, 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.

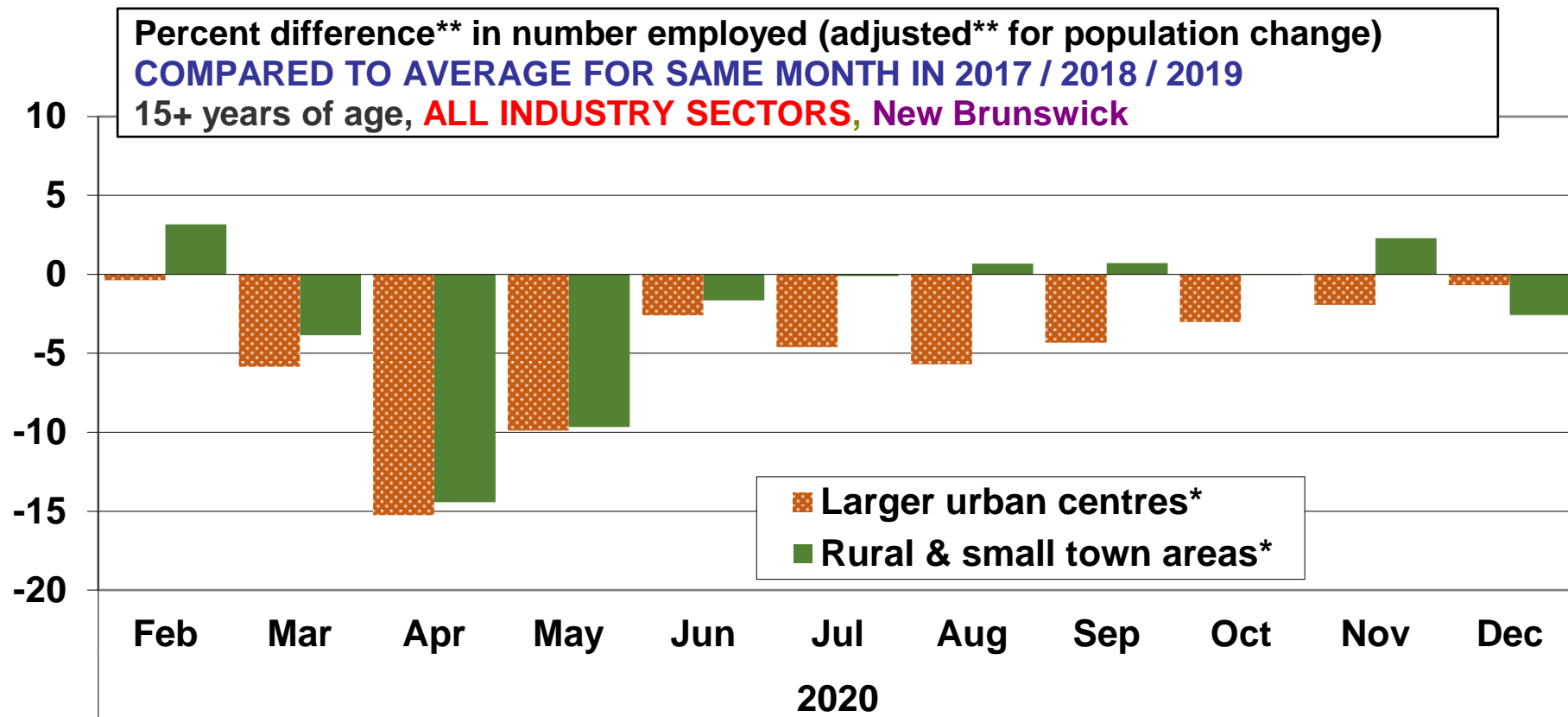
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The percent decline in employment (adjusted** for population change) in the rural and small town areas of New Brunswick has been negligible 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.

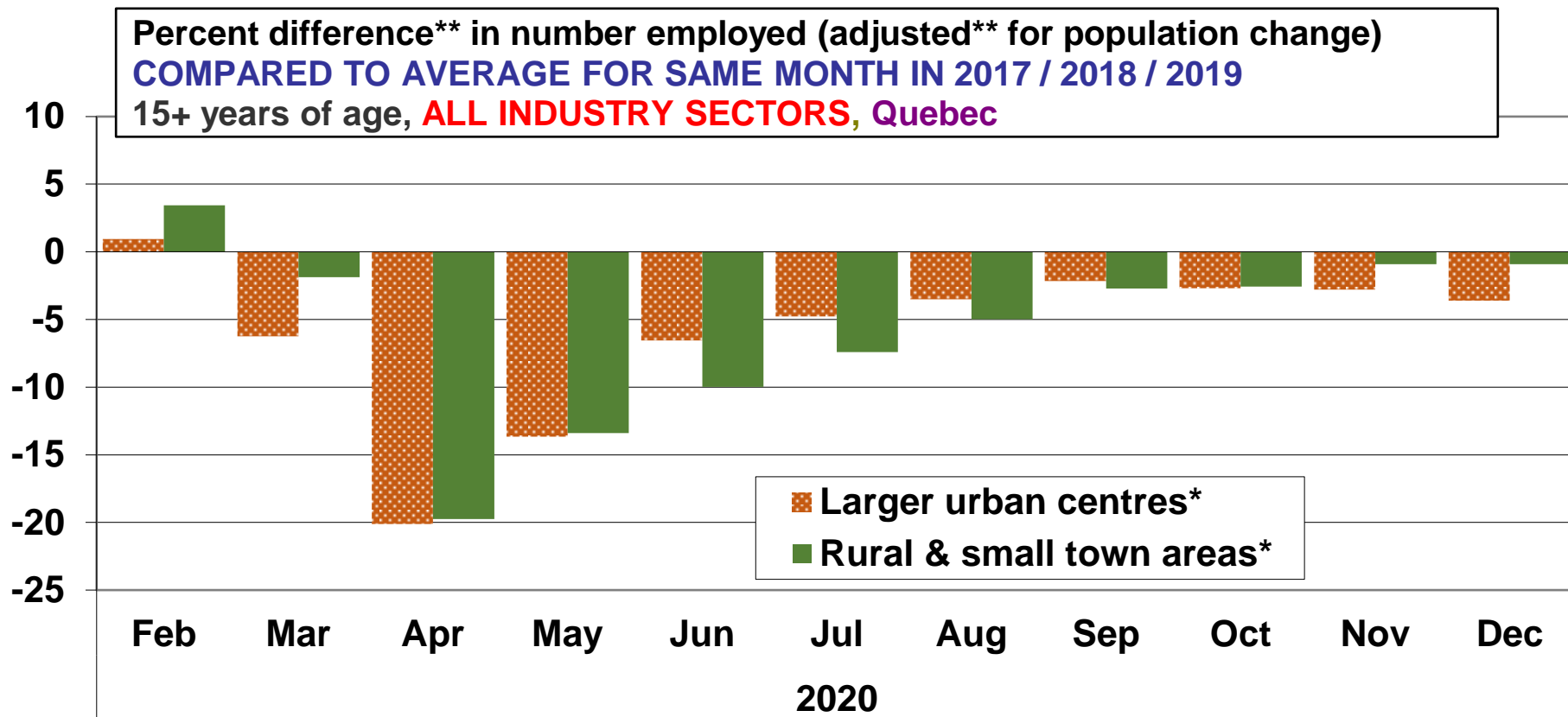
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

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.

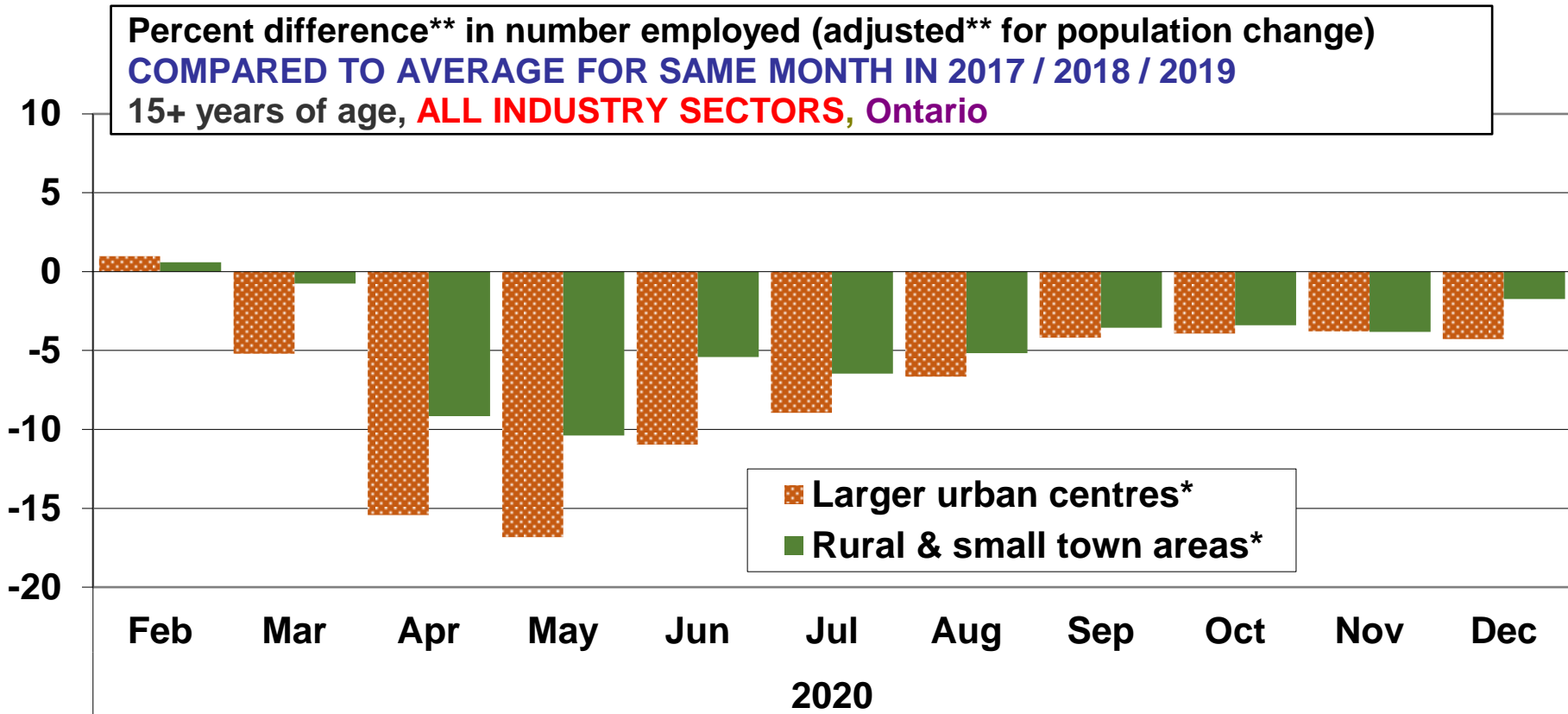
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted** for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Ontario has been small and similar to urban areas 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.

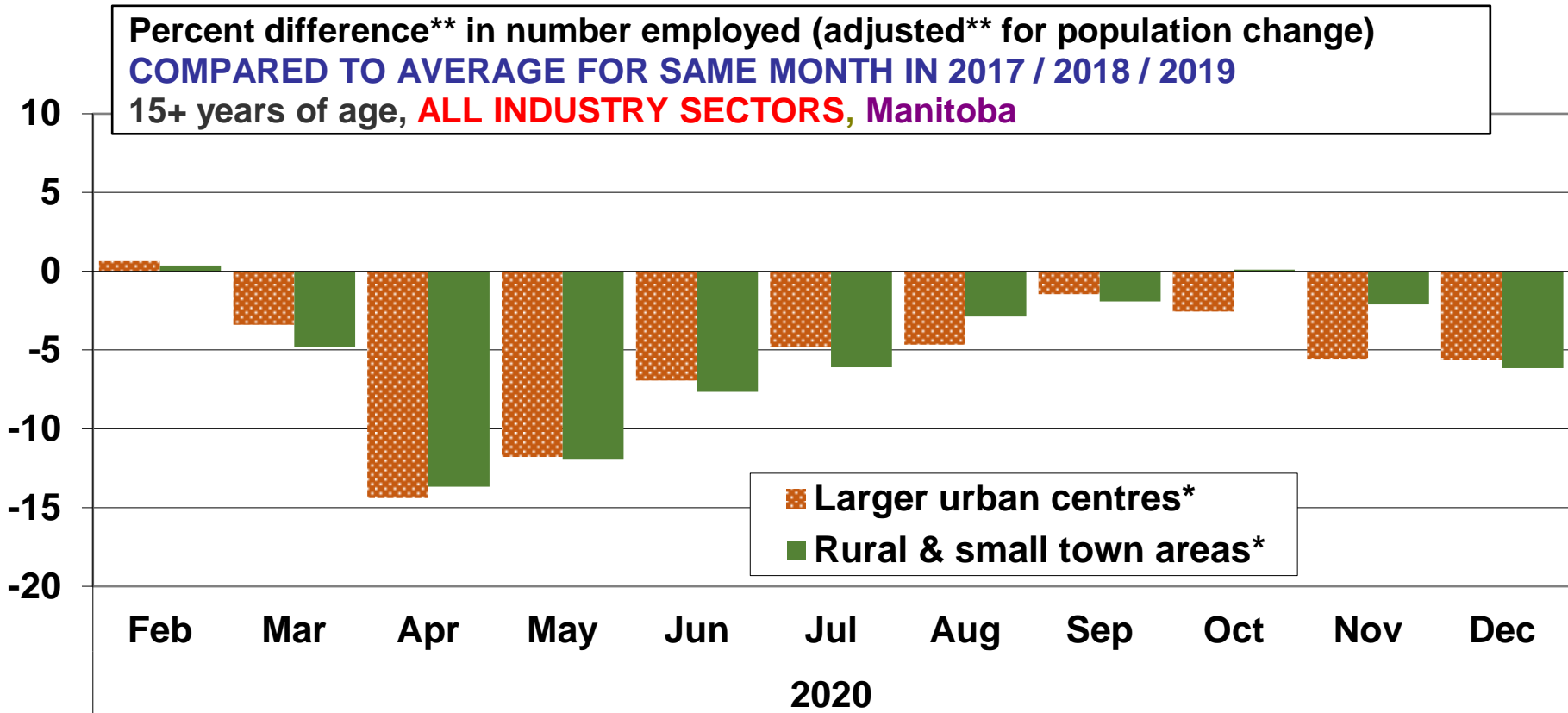
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted** for population change) in the rural and small town areas of **Manitoba** was slightly greater than in larger urban centres in 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.

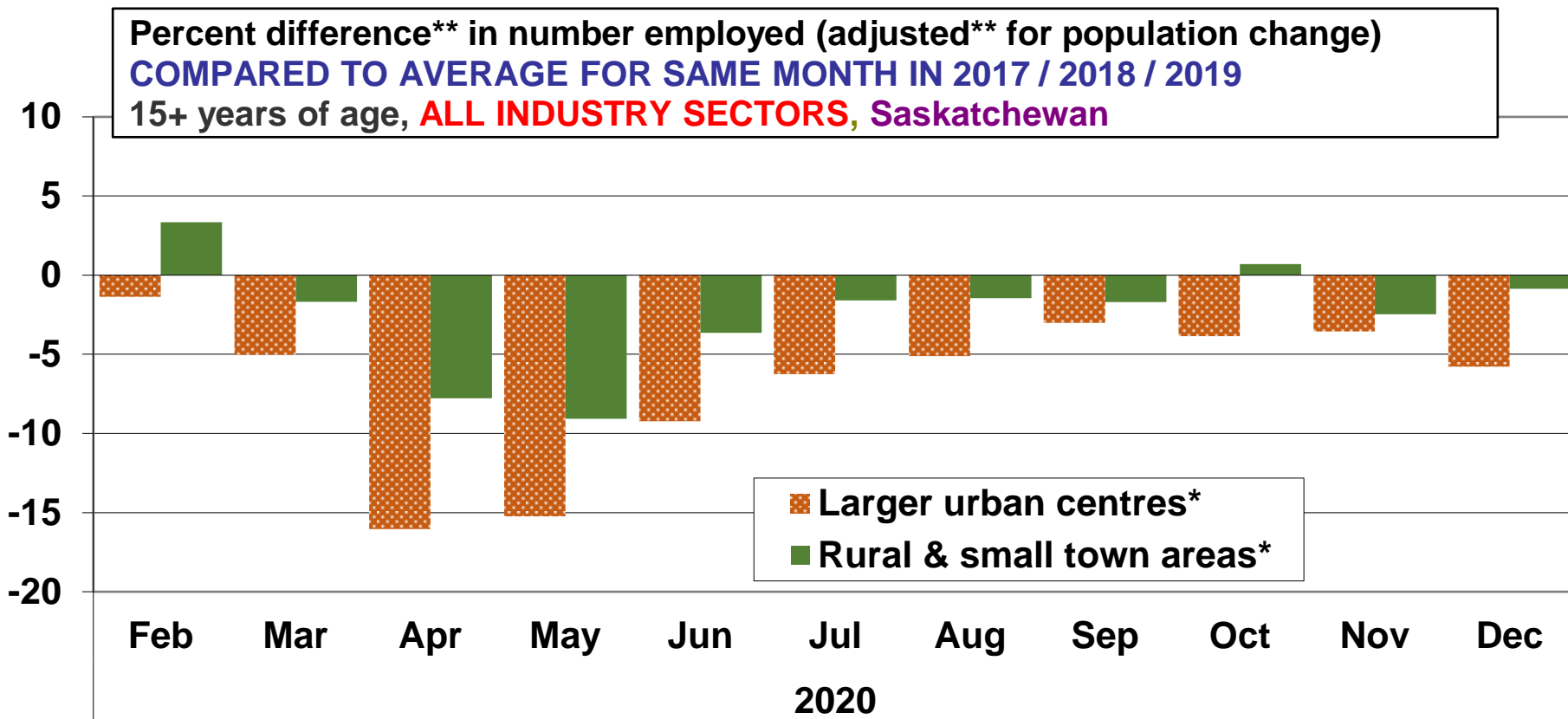
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted** for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Saskatchewan 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.

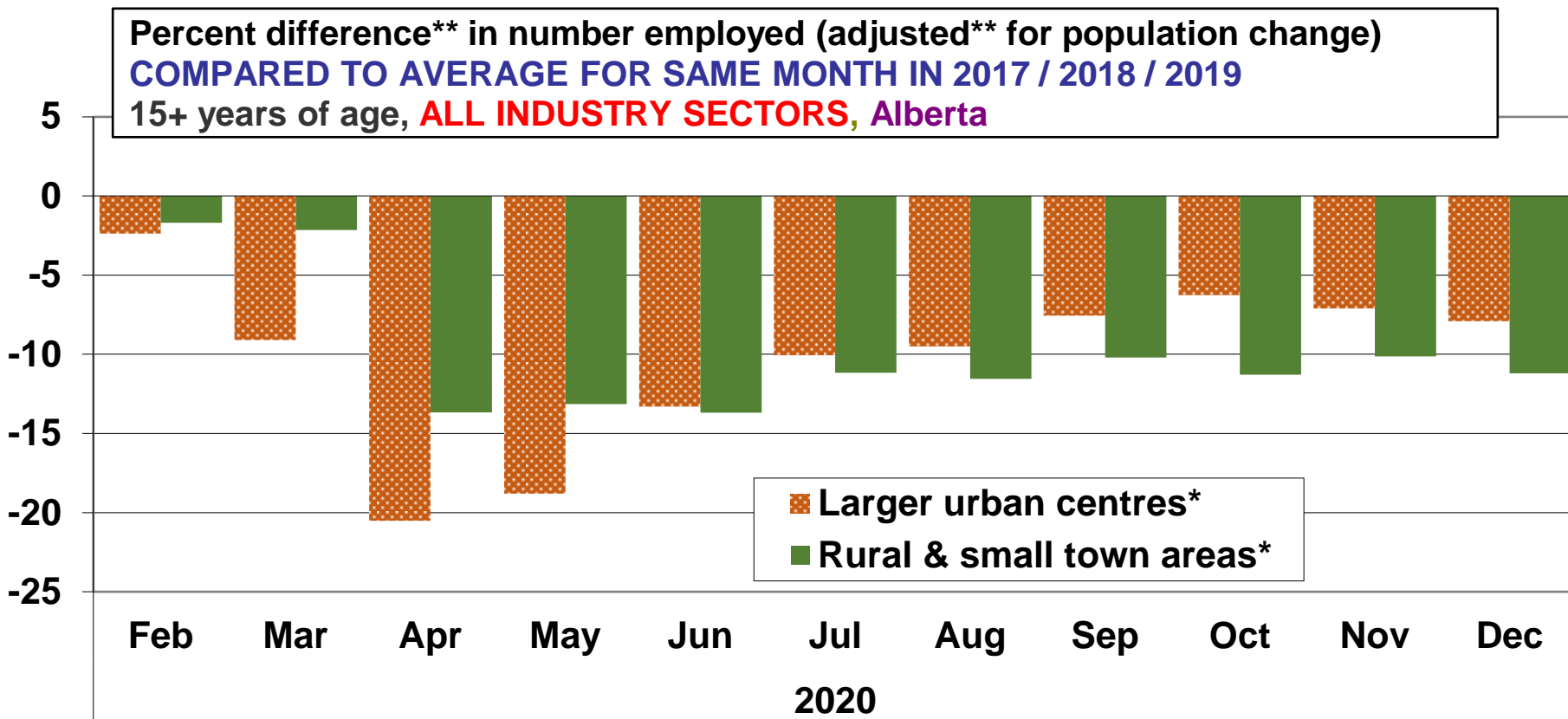
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted** for population change) in the rural and small town areas of **Alberta** has been greater than in larger urban centres 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.

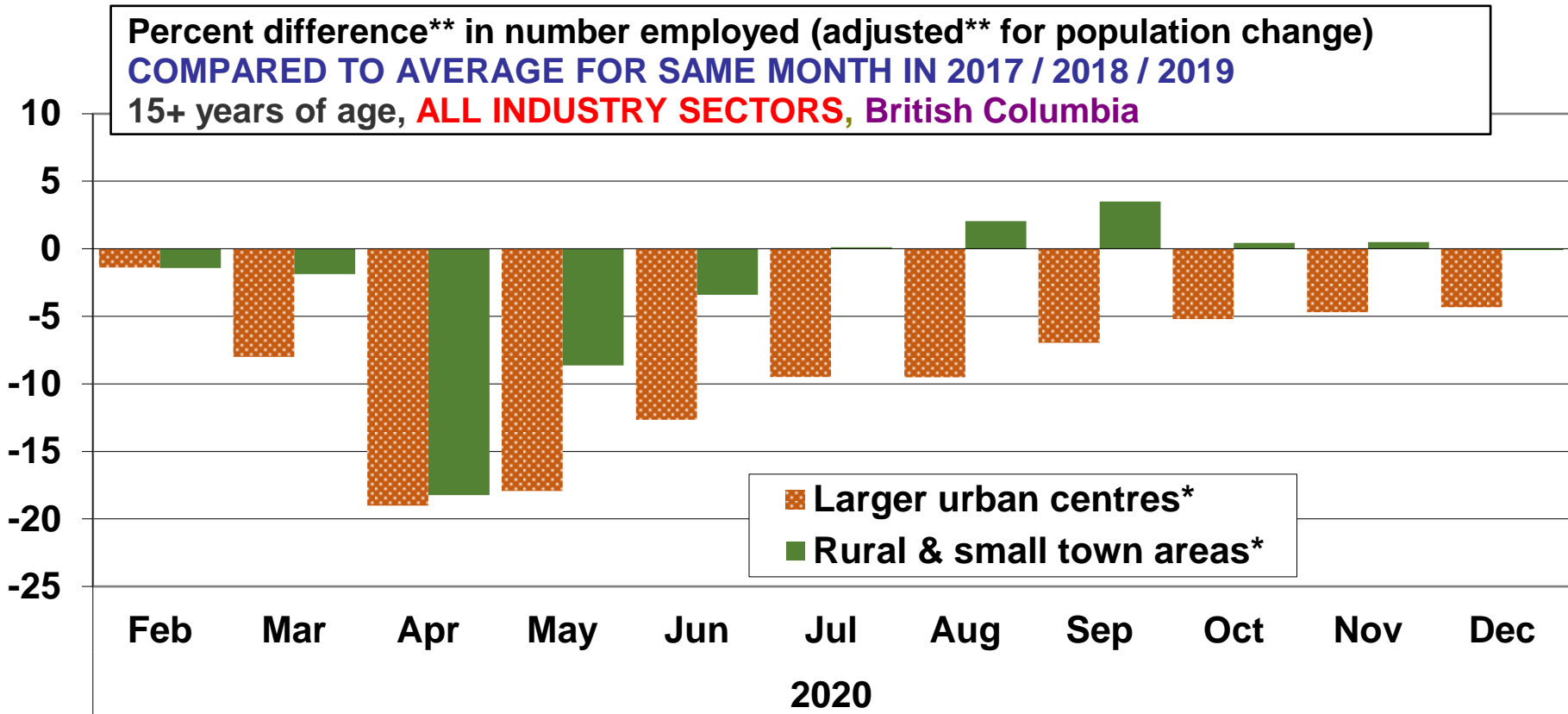
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by

The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted** for population change) in the rural and small town areas of British Columbia has been miniscule 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

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 CHANGE¹ in NUMBER EMPLOYED in their rural and small town areas² in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 ?

Industry sector ¹	2020										
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Ranking of provinces by size of RST CHANGE ³ in NUMBER EMPLOYED (,000) in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
CANADA	32	-52	-342	-297	-202	-169	-127	-85	-84	-71	-72
Alberta	-6	-7	-43	-44	-47	-38	-38	-33	-36	-32	-35
Ontario	4	-5	-55	-64	-35	-42	-33	-23	-22	-24	-11
Manitoba	1	-7	-20	-18	-12	-9	-4	-3	0	-3	-9
Quebec	25	-13	-124	-91	-72	-54	-36	-20	-19	-7	-7
Nova Scotia	2	-8	-19	-19	-9	-14	-12	-6	-8	-4	-3
New Brunswick	4	-4	-15	-11	-2	0	1	1	0	3	-3
Saskatchewan	6	-3	-12	-15	-6	-3	-2	-3	1	-4	-1
British Columbia	-3	-4	-38	-19	-8	0	5	8	1	1	0
Prince Edward Island	1	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	2	-14	-13	-11	-6	-3	-3	3	4	1

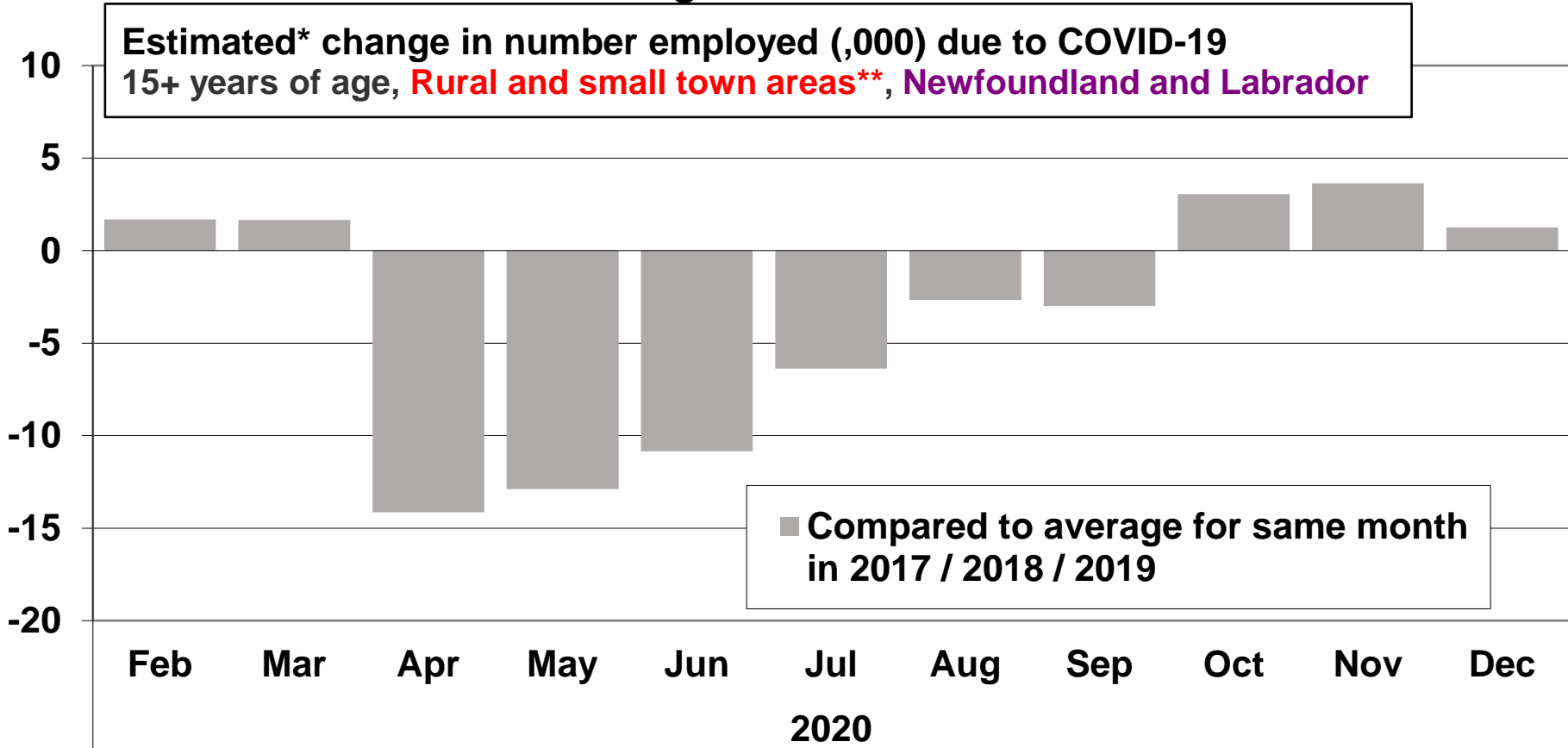
1. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

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 Dec 2020 to be 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.

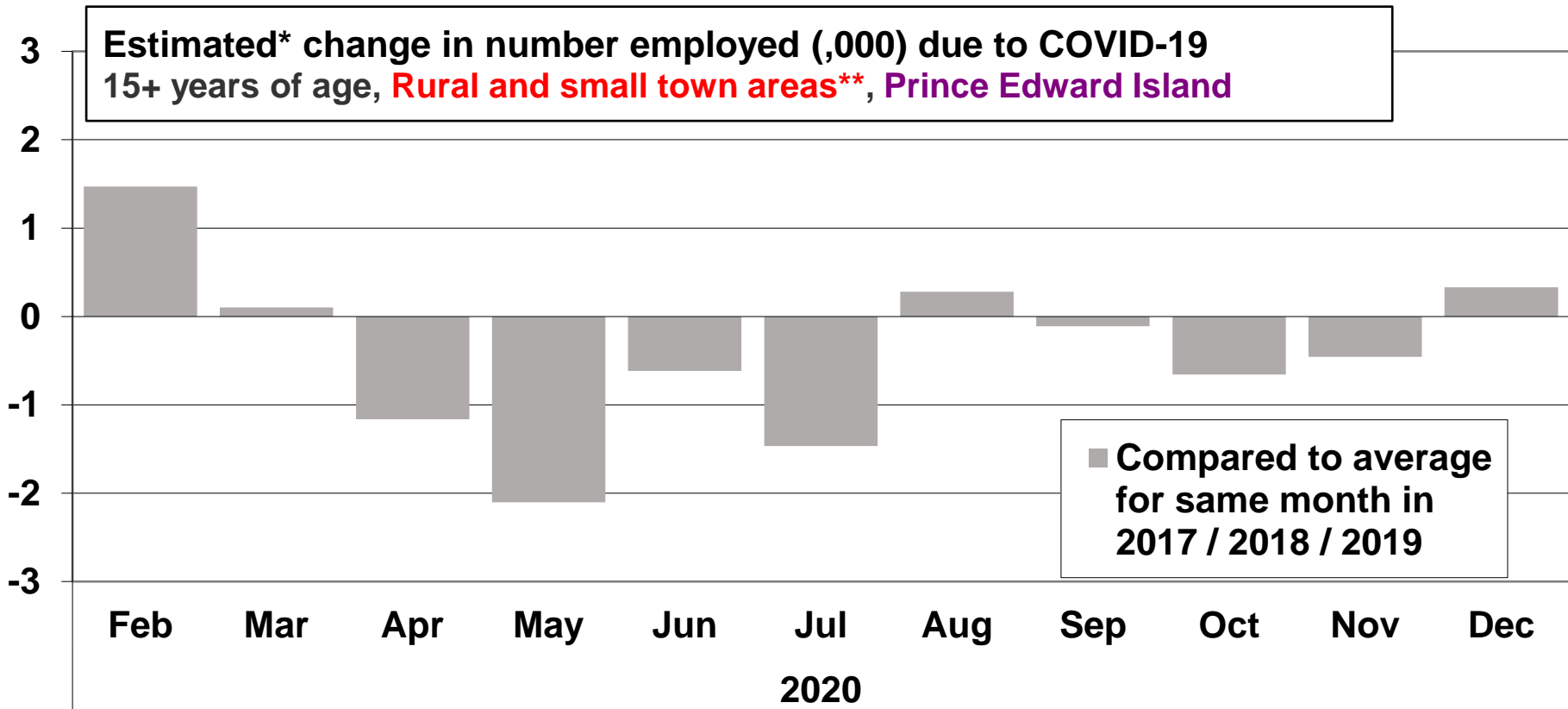
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Prince Edward Island in Dec 2020 is estimated* to be similar to the Dec 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.

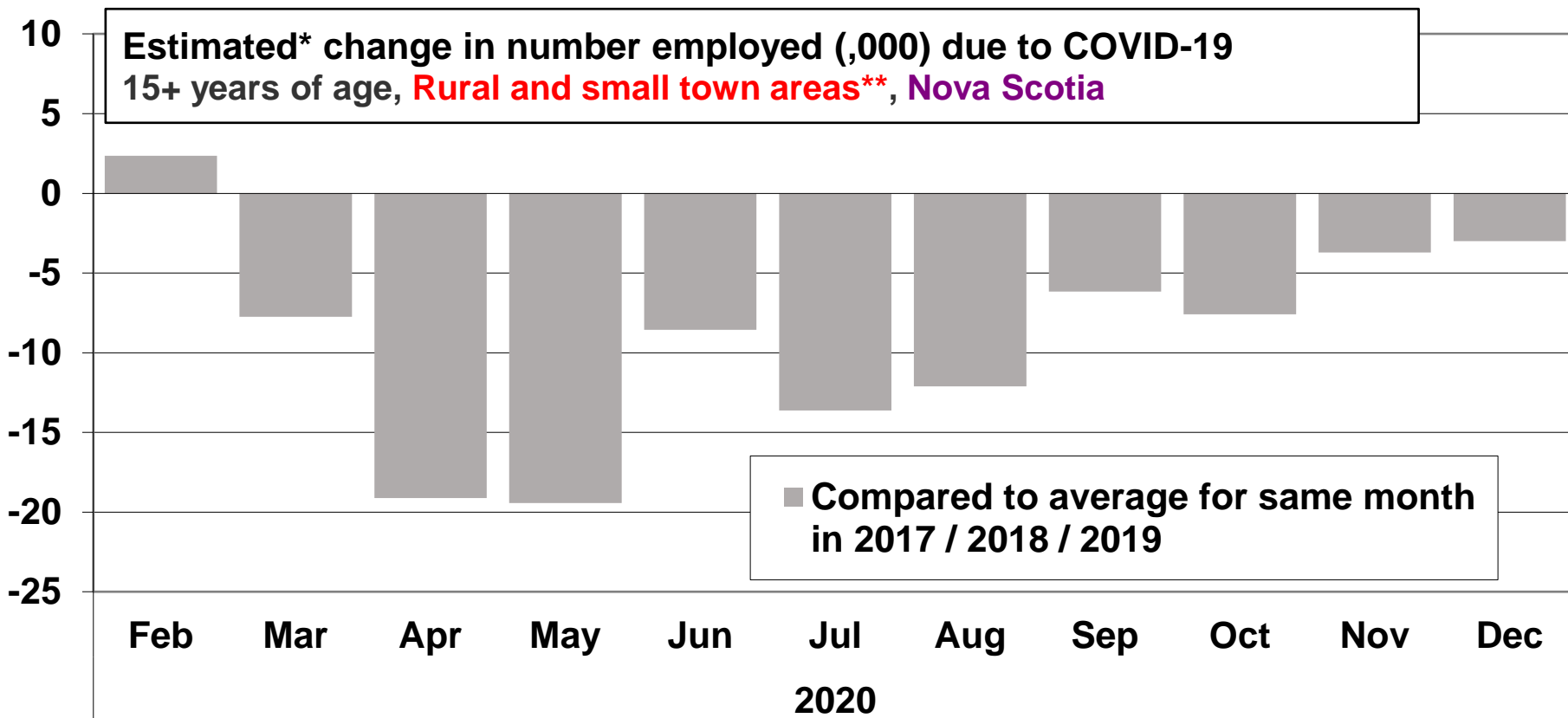
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Nova Scotia is estimated* to be 3 thousand lower in December, 2020, 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.

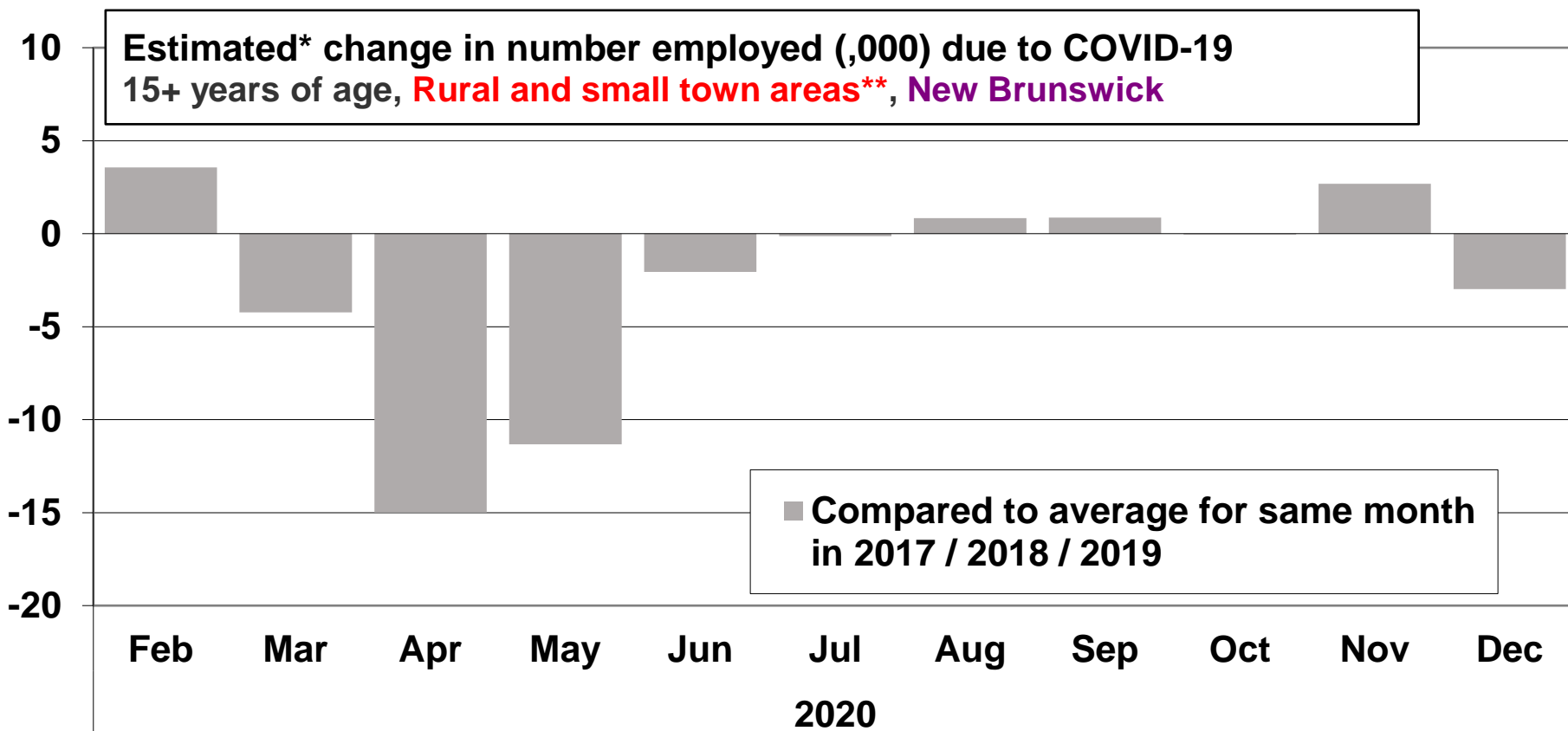
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in **New Brunswick** is estimated* in Dec 2020 to be 3 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.

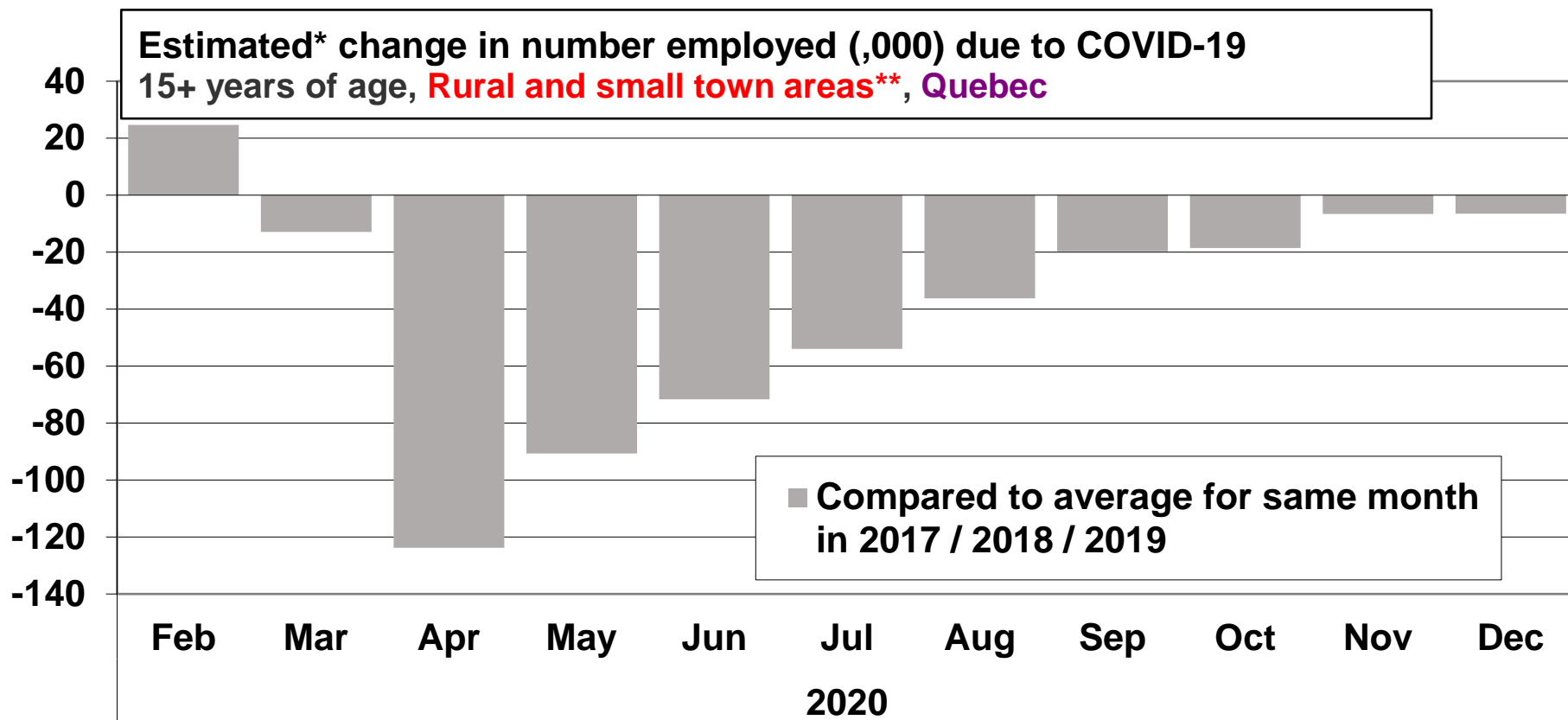
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Quebec is estimated* to be 7 thousand lower in December, 2020, 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.

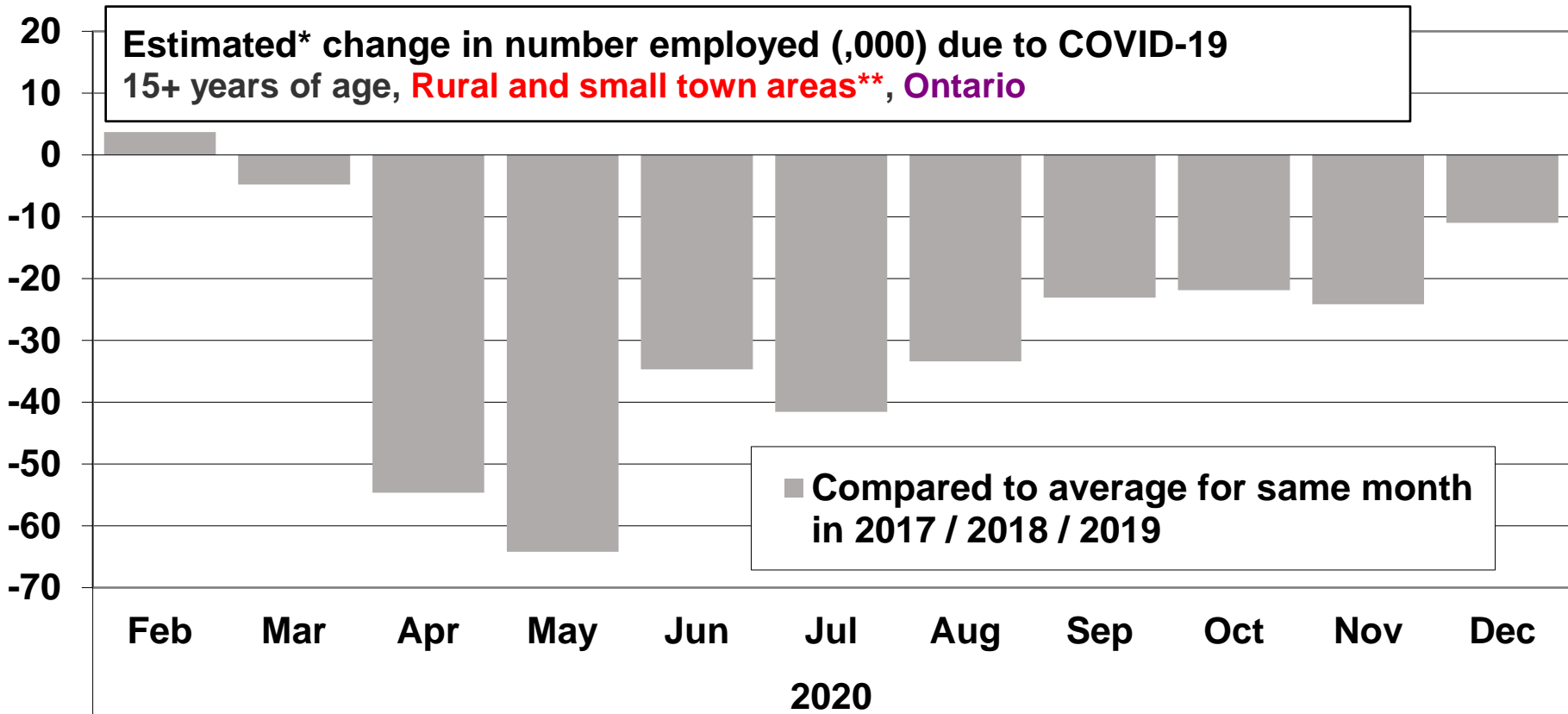
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Ontario is estimated* to be 11 thousand lower in December, 2020, 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.

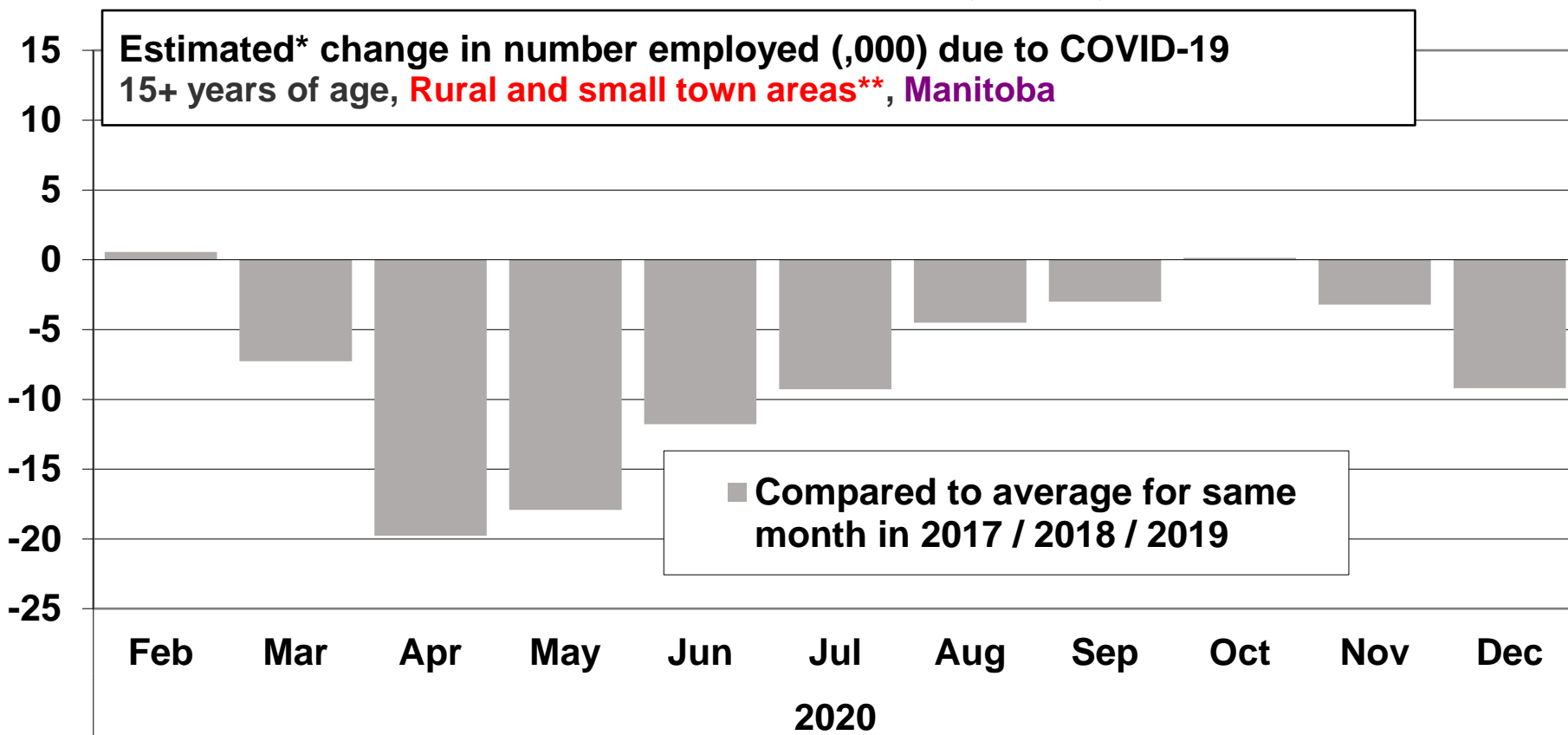
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Manitoba is estimated* to be 9 thousand lower in December, 2020, 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.

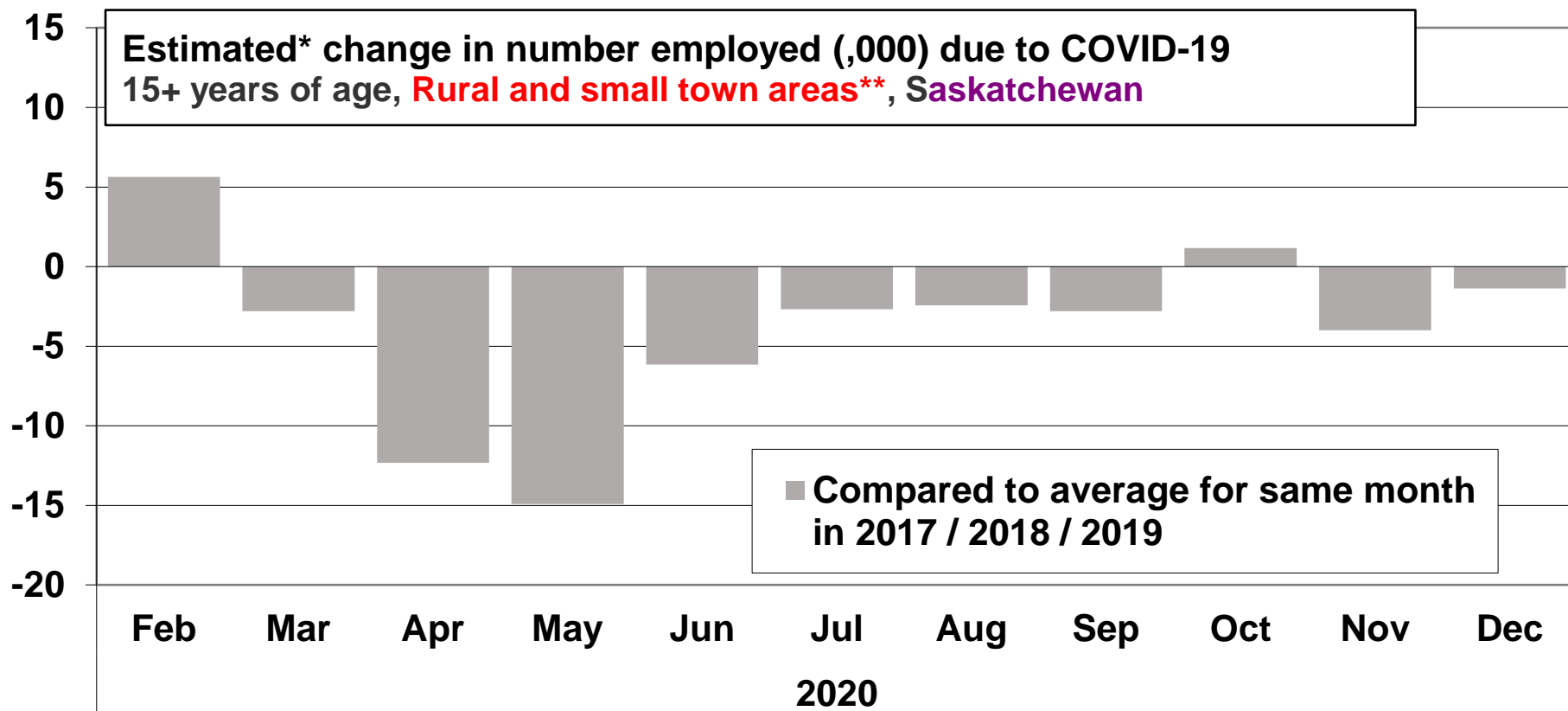
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in **Saskatchewan** is estimated* to be 1 thousand lower in December, 2020, 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.

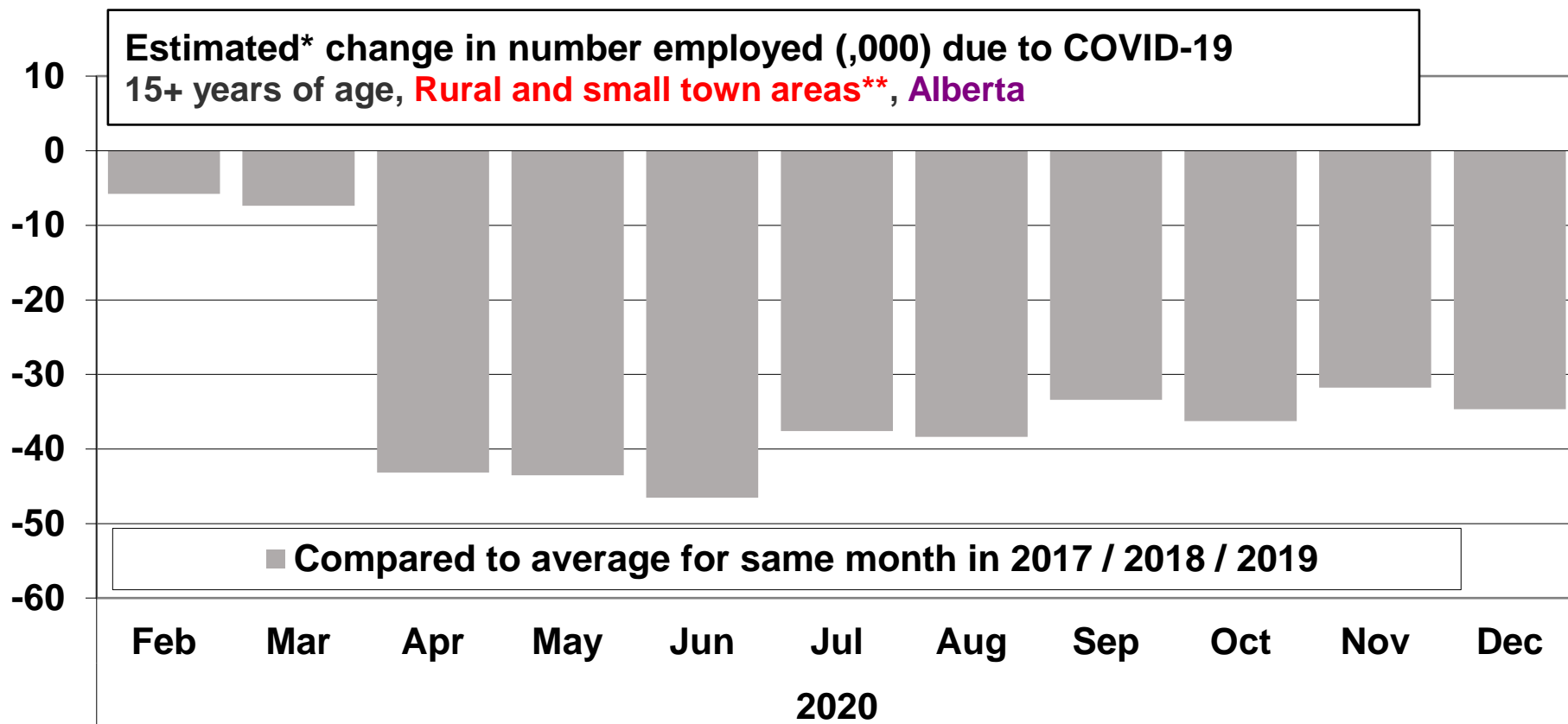
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in **Alberta** is estimated* to be 35 thousand lower in December, 2020, 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.

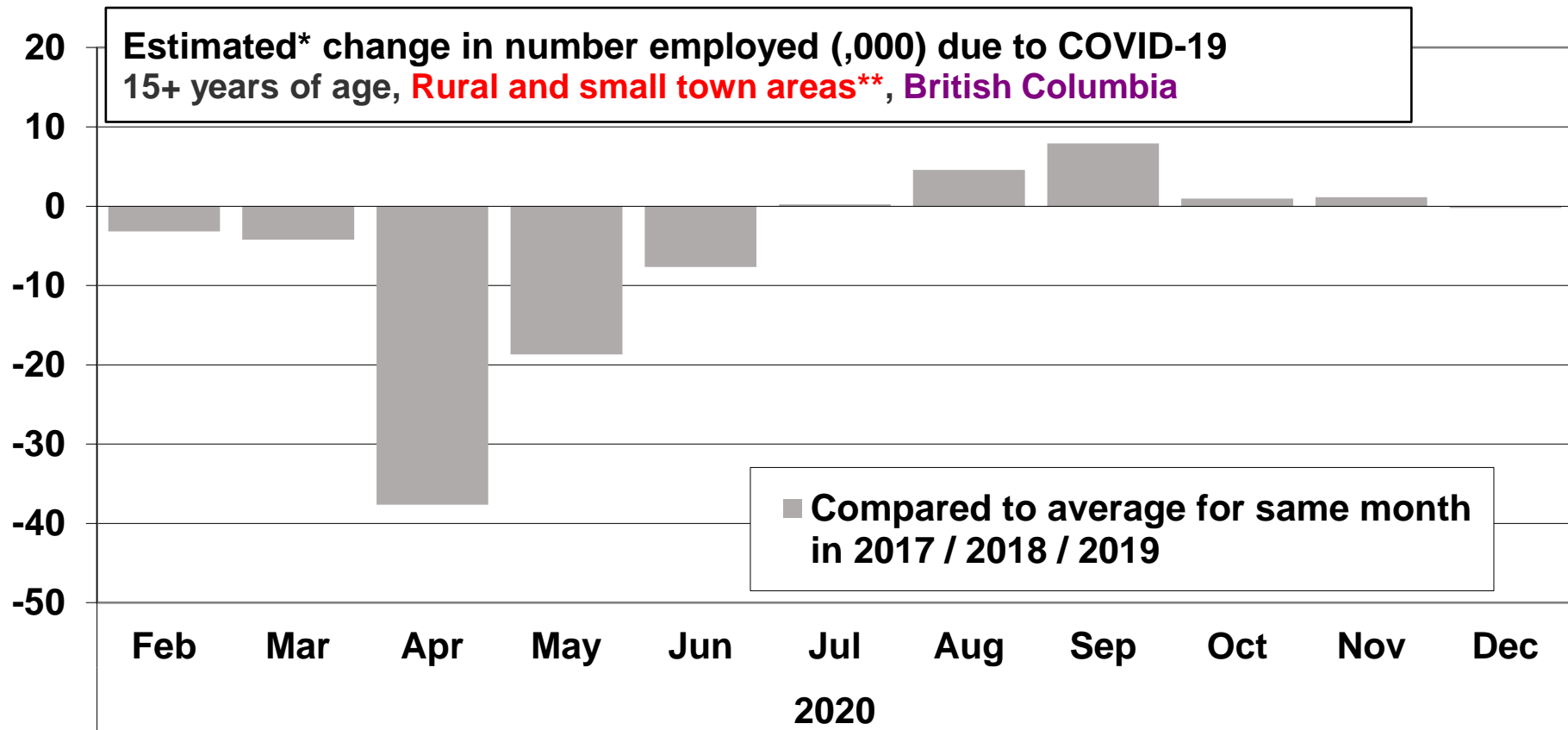
** **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in **British Columbia** is estimated* to be 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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

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 and Labrador, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	444	444	444	444	443	443	443	443	443	442	442
3	LUC	234	234	234	233	233	232	233	232	232	232	232
4	RST	210	210	210	210	210	211	210	211	211	210	210
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	440	440	440	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439
7	LUC	230	232	231	233	233	231	235	234	233	232	234
8	RST	210	208	208	207	207	208	204	206	206	207	206
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7
11	LUC	-1.7	-0.8	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2	0.8
12	RST	-0.2	-1.1	-0.8	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5	-2.9	-2.5	-2.2	-1.3	-2.3
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	215	215	220	230	234	235	233	230	229	225	221
15	LUC	135	135	136	137	139	138	137	136	137	138	136
16	RST	80	81	84	93	95	97	97	94	91	87	85
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	214	206	183	202	212	218	224	222	225	225	220
19	LUC	132	125	113	123	129	129	133	133	133	136	136
20	RST	82	81	70	79	83	89	91	89	92	89	84
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	-1	-9	-38	-28	-22	-17	-9	-8	-3	0	-1
23	LUC	-3	-10	-23	-14	-9	-9	-4	-3	-4	-2	0
24	RST	2	1	-15	-14	-12	-8	-5	-5	1	3	-1
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	-0.7	-4.3	-18.7	-13.1	-9.8	-7.4	-4.0	-3.7	-1.5	0.2	-0.5
27	LUC	-2.3	-7.6	-18.4	-10.9	-7.1	-6.8	-2.9	-2.2	-3.2	-1.6	-0.3
28	RST	1.9	1.0	-19.2	-16.5	-13.8	-8.3	-5.7	-5.8	1.1	2.8	-0.8
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	0.3	-3.4	-17.8	-12.2	-8.8	-6.6	-3.2	-2.9	-0.7	0.9	0.2
31	LUC	-0.7	-6.9	-17.3	-10.4	-6.8	-6.5	-3.9	-3.0	-3.8	-1.4	-1.1
32	RST	2.1	2.1	-18.4	-15.0	-12.2	-6.8	-2.8	-3.3	3.3	4.1	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	1	-7	-36	-26	-20	-15	-7	-7	-2	2	0
35	LUC	-1	-9	-22	-14	-9	-9	-5	-4	-5	-2	-1
36	RST	2	2	-14	-13	-11	-6	-3	-3	3	4	1

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

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

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 to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	125	125	125	126	126	126	126	127	127	127	127
3	LUC	75	75	75	75	76	76	76	76	76	76	77
4	RST	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	51
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	130	131	131	131	131	132	132	132	132	132	132
7	LUC	79	79	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	81	81
8	RST	51	51	51	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
11	LUC	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3
12	RST	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	71	71	71	79	82	81	81	79	77	75	74
15	LUC	45	45	46	48	50	49	49	48	48	47	47
16	RST	26	26	25	31	32	31	32	30	30	28	28
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	76	73	65	74	80	79	82	78	78	76	74
19	LUC	48	46	40	44	48	49	49	47	48	48	45
20	RST	28	26	25	30	32	31	33	31	30	28	29
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	6	2	-6	-5	-2	-2	0	-1	0	1	0
23	LUC	3	1	-6	-4	-2	-1	0	-1	0	1	-1
24	RST	2	1	-1	-1	0	-1	1	1	0	0	1
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	7.5	2.9	-9.0	-6.7	-2.1	-2.0	0.4	-0.6	0.5	1.4	-0.4
27	LUC	7.3	2.8	-13.0	-8.0	-3.7	-1.6	-1.0	-2.2	0.8	1.9	-2.8
28	RST	7.9	2.8	-2.3	-4.8	0.3	-2.4	3.1	1.7	-0.1	0.5	3.3
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	3.2	-1.5	-13.3	-10.9	-6.3	-6.2	-3.7	-4.7	-3.5	-2.7	-4.5
31	LUC	1.6	-2.9	-18.6	-13.5	-9.2	-7.0	-6.4	-7.5	-4.4	-3.5	-8.2
32	RST	5.5	0.4	-4.6	-6.9	-1.9	-4.7	0.9	-0.4	-2.2	-1.6	1.2
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	2.4	-1.1	-9.1	-8.3	-5.0	-4.9	-3.0	-3.7	-2.7	-2.0	-3.3
35	LUC	0.8	-1.3	-8.0	-6.2	-4.5	-3.4	-3.2	-3.6	-2.1	-1.6	-3.8
36	RST	1.5	0.1	-1.2	-2.1	-0.6	-1.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	0.3

* 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, Table 14-10-0107-01.

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 to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	797	797	798	798	799	800	801	801	802	803	803
3	LUC	538	538	538	538	539	541	542	543	544	544	545
4	RST	259	260	259	260	260	259	259	259	259	258	259
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	814	814	815	815	816	817	818	819	819	820	820
7	LUC	553	555	555	555	554	553	552	550	554	556	558
8	RST	261	259	260	261	262	264	266	269	266	264	263
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
11	LUC	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.3
12	RST	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.0	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.1	1.6
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	441	444	450	465	468	468	464	463	462	457	459
15	LUC	312	312	316	325	328	328	326	326	326	323	325
16	RST	130	132	134	140	139	140	138	136	136	134	134
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	458	433	389	412	445	447	450	460	462	467	458
19	LUC	326	309	274	291	313	318	321	325	330	334	324
20	RST	133	124	115	121	132	129	129	135	132	133	134
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	17	-10	-61	-53	-23	-21	-14	-3	0	9	-1
23	LUC	14	-2	-42	-34	-15	-11	-5	-2	4	10	0
24	RST	3	-8	-19	-19	-7	-11	-9	-1	-4	-1	-1
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	3.8	-2.3	-14.5	-12.2	-5.0	-4.7	-3.1	-0.6	0.0	2.0	-0.2
27	LUC	4.4	-0.7	-14.3	-11.1	-4.8	-3.2	-1.6	-0.5	1.1	3.1	0.0
28	RST	2.4	-6.3	-15.0	-14.6	-5.5	-8.2	-6.5	-0.8	-2.9	-0.7	-0.6
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	1.7	-4.5	-16.6	-14.3	-7.2	-6.8	-5.2	-2.7	-2.1	-0.1	-2.3
31	LUC	1.6	-4.0	-17.2	-14.1	-7.6	-5.5	-3.5	-1.9	-0.7	1.0	-2.4
32	RST	1.8	-6.1	-15.4	-14.9	-6.3	-10.1	-9.1	-4.5	-5.7	-2.8	-2.2
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	8	-20	-70	-63	-33	-31	-24	-13	-10	0	-11
35	LUC	5	-12	-51	-43	-24	-18	-11	-6	-2	3	-8
36	RST	2	-8	-19	-19	-9	-14	-12	-6	-8	-4	-3

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

RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	626	627	627	627	628	628	628	629	629	629	630
3	LUC	396	395	397	397	398	398	398	399	399	400	400
4	RST	231	232	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	229	230
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	635	635	636	636	636	637	637	638	638	638	638
7	LUC	410	408	411	406	407	407	407	409	410	408	410
8	RST	225	227	225	230	230	230	230	229	228	230	229
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
11	LUC	3.6	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.6
12	RST	-2.5	-1.8	-2.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	0.6	-0.6
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	341	343	344	362	369	365	366	363	358	352	351
15	LUC	229	230	231	239	243	243	244	240	238	237	234
16	RST	112	113	113	123	126	122	122	122	121	115	117
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	350	331	301	332	366	359	359	358	357	356	352
19	LUC	237	224	206	221	242	237	236	236	237	237	239
20	RST	113	107	95	111	124	122	123	123	120	119	114
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	8	-12	-43	-29	-3	-6	-8	-4	-2	3	1
23	LUC	7	-6	-26	-18	-1	-6	-9	-4	-1	0	4
24	RST	1	-6	-18	-12	-2	0	1	0	-1	3	-4
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	2.4	-3.6	-13.4	-8.4	-0.8	-1.7	-2.2	-1.2	-0.5	0.9	0.2
27	LUC	3.2	-2.6	-11.7	-7.6	-0.4	-2.4	-3.6	-1.9	-0.4	-0.1	1.9
28	RST	0.7	-5.6	-16.9	-9.8	-1.6	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.8	2.9	-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	1.0	-5.0	-14.8	-9.8	-2.2	-3.0	-3.5	-2.6	-1.9	-0.5	-1.2
31	LUC	-0.4	-5.8	-15.3	-9.9	-2.6	-4.6	-5.7	-4.3	-3.0	-1.9	-0.7
32	RST	3.2	-3.8	-14.4	-9.7	-1.7	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.3	-2.6
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	-34	-8	-11	-13	-9	-7	-2	-4
35	LUC	-1	-13	-33	-23	-6	-11	-14	-10	-7	-5	-2
36	RST	4	-4	-15	-11	-2	0	1	1	0	3	-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, Table 14-10-0107-01.

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 to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	6,966	6,970	6,976	6,981	6,986	6,993	6,998	7,003	7,008	7,013	7,018
3	LUC	5,666	5,663	5,669	5,669	5,673	5,669	5,683	5,686	5,695	5,711	5,716
4	RST	1,300	1,307	1,307	1,312	1,314	1,324	1,316	1,317	1,313	1,302	1,302
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	7,095	7,102	7,107	7,111	7,116	7,120	7,125	7,132	7,138	7,143	7,147
7	LUC	5,808	5,841	5,854	5,861	5,842	5,854	5,877	5,882	5,873	5,872	5,866
8	RST	1,287	1,262	1,253	1,250	1,275	1,266	1,248	1,251	1,265	1,271	1,282
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
11	LUC	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6
12	RST	-1.0	-3.6	-4.2	-4.8	-3.0	-4.5	-5.3	-5.2	-3.8	-2.5	-1.6
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	4,175	4,182	4,208	4,308	4,369	4,356	4,328	4,314	4,315	4,288	4,286
15	LUC	3,469	3,478	3,503	3,568	3,603	3,583	3,564	3,558	3,567	3,555	3,557
16	RST	706	705	705	740	766	773	765	755	748	733	729
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	4,313	4,037	3,513	3,834	4,148	4,214	4,248	4,300	4,283	4,264	4,232
19	LUC	3,589	3,370	2,959	3,218	3,476	3,528	3,558	3,602	3,581	3,555	3,521
20	RST	724	667	555	617	672	686	690	698	702	709	711
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	138	-145	-695	-474	-221	-143	-80	-14	-32	-24	-54
23	LUC	120	-108	-545	-350	-128	-56	-5	44	14	0	-36
24	RST	18	-37	-150	-123	-93	-87	-75	-57	-46	-24	-18
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	3.2	-3.5	-18.0	-11.6	-5.2	-3.3	-1.9	-0.3	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3
27	LUC	3.4	-3.2	-16.9	-10.3	-3.6	-1.6	-0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	-1.0
28	RST	2.5	-5.4	-24.0	-18.2	-13.0	-11.9	-10.3	-7.9	-6.3	-3.4	-2.5
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	-5.4	-19.9	-13.5	-7.0	-5.1	-3.7	-2.1	-2.6	-2.4	-3.1
31	LUC	0.9	-6.2	-20.1	-13.7	-6.5	-4.8	-3.5	-2.2	-2.7	-2.8	-3.6
32	RST	3.4	-1.9	-19.7	-13.4	-10.0	-7.4	-5.0	-2.7	-2.6	-0.9	-0.9
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	60	-222	-767	-549	-300	-220	-157	-92	-111	-103	-132
35	LUC	33	-214	-648	-463	-232	-170	-125	-78	-96	-99	-128
36	RST	25	-13	-124	-91	-72	-54	-36	-20	-19	-7	-7

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

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

Level and change in 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 to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	7,124	7,103	7,169	7,327	7,375	7,370	7,366	7,312	7,329	7,362	7,360
15	LUC	6,485	6,472	6,541	6,671	6,721	6,718	6,717	6,668	6,691	6,729	6,731
16	RST	638	631	628	656	654	652	648	644	638	633	629
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	7,467	7,030	6,409	6,457	6,883	6,991	7,136	7,252	7,283	7,320	7,295
19	LUC	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	6,257	6,358	6,493	6,601	6,637	6,689	6,662
20	RST	612	622	566	581	626	634	643	651	645	630	633
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	343	-73	-760	-870	-492	-379	-229	-59	-47	-43	-65
23	LUC	369	-65	-698	-795	-464	-360	-224	-67	-54	-40	-69
24	RST	-26	-9	-62	-76	-28	-19	-5	7	7	-3	4
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	4.7	-1.0	-11.2	-12.6	-6.9	-5.3	-3.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9
27	LUC	5.5	-1.0	-11.3	-12.7	-7.2	-5.5	-3.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-1.0
28	RST	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4	-12.2	-4.4	-2.9	-0.8	1.1	1.1	-0.5	0.7
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	1.0	-4.8	-14.9	-16.2	-10.5	-8.7	-6.5	-4.1	-3.9	-3.8	-4.0
31	LUC	1.0	-5.2	-15.4	-16.8	-11.0	-8.9	-6.6	-4.2	-3.9	-3.8	-4.3
32	RST	0.6	-0.8	-9.2	-10.4	-5.4	-6.5	-5.2	-3.6	-3.4	-3.8	-1.7
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	72	-339	-1,008	-1,117	-745	-627	-473	-301	-284	-279	-296
35	LUC	65	-335	-955	-1,054	-711	-585	-439	-277	-262	-254	-286
36	RST	4	-5	-55	-64	-35	-42	-33	-23	-22	-24	-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 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

**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 to December, 2020**

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	1,020	1,021	1,023	1,024	1,025	1,026	1,027	1,028	1,029	1,030	1,031
3	LUC	764	765	767	769	770	771	771	774	774	775	776
4	RST	256	256	255	255	255	255	256	255	255	255	255
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	1,045	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,047	1,047	1,047	1,048	1,048	1,048	1,049
7	LUC	794	797	795	789	790	790	789	788	789	789	791
8	RST	251	250	252	257	256	257	259	259	259	259	258
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
11	LUC	3.8	4.1	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
12	RST	-1.9	-2.6	-1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.2
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	635	640	642	655	661	654	656	651	654	650	649
15	LUC	482	483	487	496	502	497	498	494	498	497	496
16	RST	154	157	156	159	159	156	158	157	156	153	153
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	655	632	570	595	629	634	641	653	654	631	623
19	LUC	504	486	436	452	480	485	486	496	496	479	477
20	RST	151	146	134	142	149	148	155	157	158	152	146
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	20	-8	-72	-60	-32	-20	-15	2	-1	-19	-26
23	LUC	22	3	-50	-43	-21	-12	-12	2	-3	-18	-18
24	RST	-2	-11	-22	-17	-11	-8	-3	0	2	-1	-7
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	3.1	-1.3	-11.9	-9.6	-5.0	-3.1	-2.3	0.3	-0.1	-3.0	-4.0
27	LUC	4.5	0.7	-10.9	-9.1	-4.3	-2.4	-2.4	0.4	-0.5	-3.7	-3.7
28	RST	-1.5	-7.4	-15.1	-11.1	-7.1	-5.4	-1.9	-0.2	1.3	-0.5	-4.9
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	0.6	-3.7	-14.2	-11.8	-7.1	-5.1	-4.2	-1.6	-1.9	-4.7	-5.7
31	LUC	0.7	-3.4	-14.4	-11.8	-6.9	-4.8	-4.7	-1.5	-2.6	-5.6	-5.6
32	RST	0.4	-4.8	-13.7	-11.9	-7.6	-6.1	-2.9	-1.9	0.1	-2.1	-6.2
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	4	-23	-86	-74	-46	-33	-27	-10	-13	-30	-36
35	LUC	3	-16	-66	-56	-34	-23	-23	-7	-13	-27	-27
36	RST	1	-7	-20	-18	-12	-9	-4	-3	0	-3	-9

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

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 to December, 2020												
Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	881	882	882	883	884	884	885	885	886	886	887
3	LUC	611	610	614	614	612	614	614	613	614	614	617
4	RST	270	272	268	269	272	270	270	272	272	272	270
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	894	895	895	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894
7	LUC	626	629	633	631	634	633	635	641	643	647	652
8	RST	268	265	261	263	260	260	259	253	251	248	242
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
11	LUC	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.7	3.1	3.3	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5
12	RST	-0.7	-2.3	-2.7	-2.3	-4.7	-3.8	-4.3	-7.2	-8.2	-9.4	-10.7
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	561	565	564	579	585	576	578	579	576	574	572
15	LUC	395	397	397	405	410	405	406	406	404	402	403
16	RST	166	169	167	174	176	172	173	173	172	172	169
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	570	551	499	513	549	555	561	570	567	561	552
19	LUC	399	389	348	357	387	392	398	411	408	408	402
20	RST	171	162	151	155	162	163	163	158	159	152	151
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	8	-14	-65	-66	-36	-21	-17	-9	-9	-13	-20
23	LUC	4	-8	-48	-48	-22	-12	-7	6	3	6	-1
24	RST	4	-7	-17	-19	-14	-9	-10	-15	-12	-19	-19
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	1.5	-2.5	-12.2	-12.2	-6.4	-3.8	-3.0	-1.6	-1.6	-2.3	-3.5
27	LUC	1.0	-1.9	-12.9	-12.5	-5.6	-3.1	-1.8	1.4	0.8	1.6	-0.3
28	RST	2.7	-4.0	-10.4	-11.4	-8.3	-5.4	-5.7	-8.9	-7.5	-11.9	-11.6
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	0.0	-4.0	-13.6	-13.4	-7.5	-4.8	-4.0	-2.6	-2.5	-3.1	-4.3
31	LUC	-1.4	-5.0	-16.0	-15.2	-9.2	-6.2	-5.1	-3.0	-3.9	-3.6	-5.8
32	RST	3.3	-1.7	-7.8	-9.1	-3.6	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7	0.7	-2.5	-0.9
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	0	-22	-72	-73	-43	-27	-23	-15	-14	-18	-24
35	LUC	-5	-20	-60	-58	-37	-25	-21	-12	-16	-14	-23
36	RST	6	-3	-12	-15	-6	-3	-2	-3	1	-4	-1

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

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, Alberta, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	3,455	3,459	3,464	3,468	3,473	3,478	3,482	3,486	3,490	3,494	3,497
3	LUC	2,880	2,887	2,896	2,895	2,898	2,900	2,905	2,910	2,914	2,925	2,924
4	RST	575	572	568	574	575	577	577	577	576	569	573
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	3,561	3,567	3,570	3,572	3,576	3,578	3,580	3,583	3,586	3,589	3,592
7	LUC	3,022	3,033	3,040	3,040	3,034	3,052	3,067	3,070	3,091	3,098	3,109
8	RST	539	534	530	532	542	526	513	513	495	490	482
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
11	LUC	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.8	6.1
12	RST	-6.5	-6.9	-7.0	-7.5	-5.9	-9.3	-11.8	-11.6	-15.2	-14.9	-17.4
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	2,284	2,297	2,301	2,341	2,357	2,332	2,337	2,333	2,334	2,327	2,325
15	LUC	1,928	1,938	1,952	1,974	1,982	1,960	1,965	1,969	1,969	1,972	1,969
16	RST	357	359	350	366	374	372	372	364	366	355	356
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	2,304	2,187	1,953	2,016	2,125	2,168	2,181	2,219	2,242	2,222	2,202
19	LUC	1,975	1,860	1,669	1,718	1,817	1,865	1,886	1,926	1,961	1,946	1,934
20	RST	329	328	284	298	308	303	295	293	281	276	267
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	20	-110	-348	-325	-232	-164	-156	-114	-92	-105	-123
23	LUC	47	-79	-283	-256	-165	-95	-78	-43	-7	-26	-34
24	RST	-28	-31	-65	-68	-67	-69	-78	-71	-85	-79	-88
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	0.9	-4.9	-16.4	-14.9	-10.4	-7.3	-6.9	-5.0	-4.0	-4.6	-5.4
27	LUC	2.4	-4.2	-15.7	-13.9	-8.7	-5.0	-4.1	-2.2	-0.4	-1.3	-1.8
28	RST	-8.2	-9.0	-20.7	-20.7	-19.6	-20.4	-23.3	-21.8	-26.5	-25.1	-28.6
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	-2.2	-8.0	-19.4	-17.9	-13.3	-10.1	-9.7	-7.8	-6.7	-7.3	-8.1
31	LUC	-2.4	-9.1	-20.5	-18.8	-13.3	-10.1	-9.5	-7.6	-6.3	-7.1	-7.9
32	RST	-1.7	-2.2	-13.7	-13.2	-13.7	-11.2	-11.6	-10.2	-11.3	-10.1	-11.2
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	-50	-179	-412	-389	-298	-228	-219	-177	-154	-166	-183
35	LUC	-46	-173	-371	-346	-253	-192	-183	-147	-123	-139	-154
36	RST	-6	-7	-43	-44	-47	-38	-38	-33	-36	-32	-35

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

RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	4,011	4,016	4,022	4,027	4,033	4,040	4,046	4,051	4,056	4,061	4,065
3	LUC	3,603	3,606	3,613	3,623	3,633	3,641	3,638	3,646	3,649	3,652	3,660
4	RST	409	410	409	404	401	400	407	406	407	409	405
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	4,147	4,154	4,158	4,162	4,169	4,176	4,180	4,185	4,189	4,193	4,197
7	LUC	3,759	3,770	3,775	3,777	3,792	3,802	3,815	3,817	3,833	3,823	3,823
8	RST	388	384	384	385	377	374	365	369	357	370	374
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
11	LUC	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.4
12	RST	-5.3	-6.4	-6.3	-4.7	-6.0	-6.6	-10.9	-9.5	-13.2	-9.9	-8.0
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	2,461	2,473	2,486	2,521	2,547	2,535	2,534	2,520	2,522	2,520	2,512
15	LUC	2,229	2,239	2,253	2,289	2,312	2,301	2,300	2,288	2,287	2,288	2,283
16	RST	232	234	233	231	235	234	234	233	235	233	229
17		Number employed (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	2,511	2,376	2,128	2,197	2,341	2,404	2,408	2,453	2,488	2,497	2,496
19	LUC	2,294	2,161	1,946	1,995	2,127	2,185	2,193	2,234	2,281	2,285	2,284
20	RST	217	216	182	202	214	219	215	219	207	212	212
21		Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	50	-97	-357	-323	-207	-131	-127	-67	-35	-23	-17
23	LUC	65	-78	-307	-294	-186	-116	-107	-54	-6	-2	1
24	RST	-15	-19	-51	-29	-21	-15	-20	-14	-28	-21	-18
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	2.0	-4.0	-15.5	-13.7	-8.5	-5.3	-5.1	-2.7	-1.4	-0.9	-0.7
27	LUC	2.9	-3.6	-14.6	-13.8	-8.4	-5.2	-4.8	-2.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
28	RST	-6.7	-8.3	-24.5	-13.4	-9.4	-6.5	-8.8	-6.0	-12.8	-9.4	-8.1
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	-1.3	-7.4	-18.9	-17.0	-11.8	-8.6	-8.4	-6.0	-4.6	-4.1	-3.9
31	LUC	-1.4	-8.0	-19.0	-17.9	-12.7	-9.5	-9.5	-7.0	-5.2	-4.7	-4.3
32	RST	-1.4	-1.9	-18.2	-8.6	-3.4	0.1	2.0	3.5	0.4	0.5	-0.1
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	-33	-179	-434	-401	-288	-212	-208	-148	-116	-104	-97
35	LUC	-31	-176	-399	-383	-281	-213	-213	-157	-119	-107	-99
36	RST	-3	-4	-38	-19	-8	0	5	8	1	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, Table 14-10-0107-01.

COVID-19 Impact:

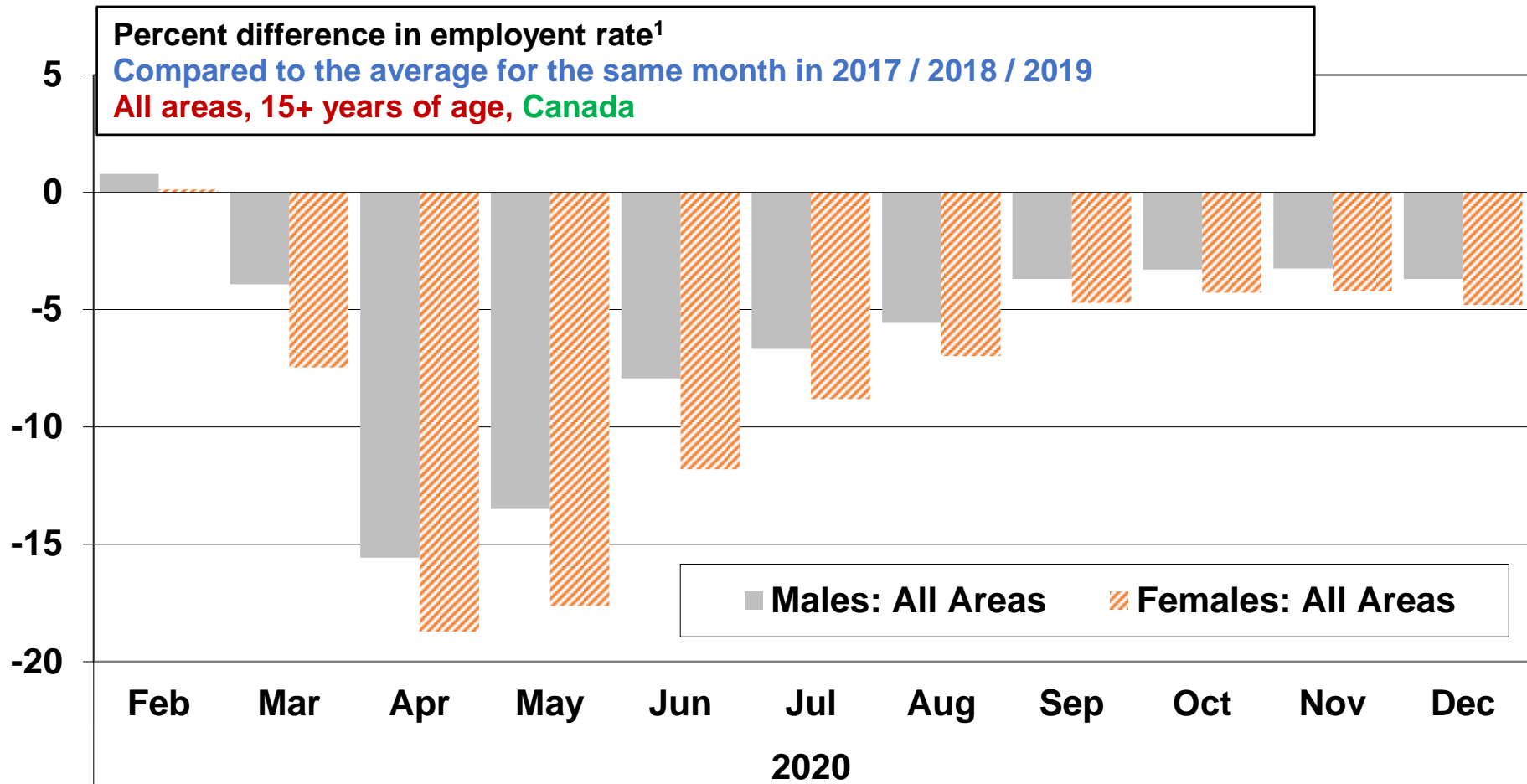
Gap in employment rate by AGE and SEX

(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 in the Sep-Dec period 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 (for Canada as a whole)
- Slide 105 shows the same result for 65+ as for 55-64.
- 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 areas that the COVID-19 impact on employment is greater for females (except in Aug) than for males.
- Slide 107 shows the COVID-19 impact varies, depending upon the month, for females 15-24 yr.
- 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 in the period from Sep to Dec 2020
- Slide 109 (for those 55-64) and slide 110 (for those 65+) shows for females in Dec 2020, employment was slightly above the Dec average in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 and 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 in most, but not all months, and with considerable variability across the age groups.
- 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

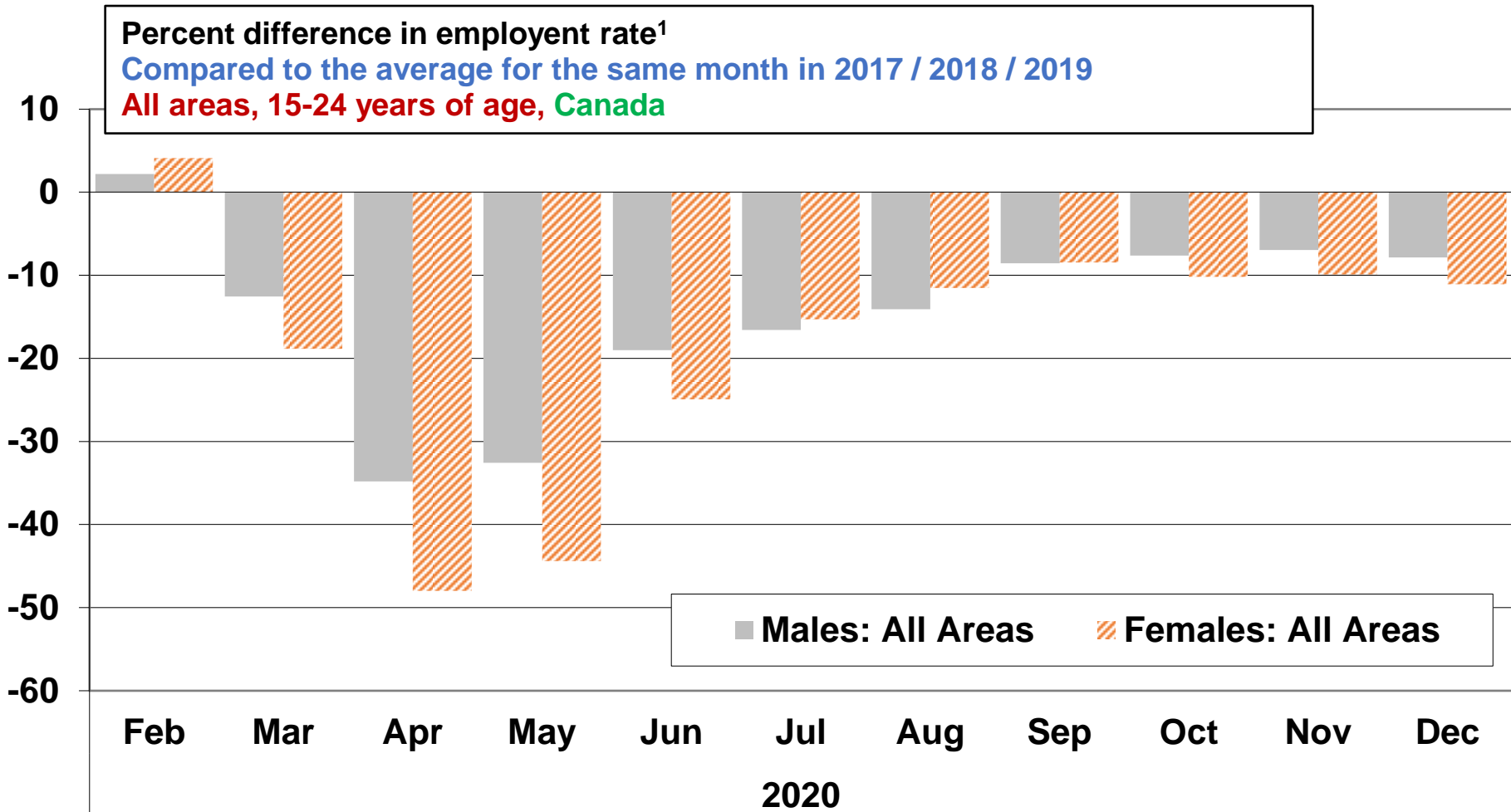


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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

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

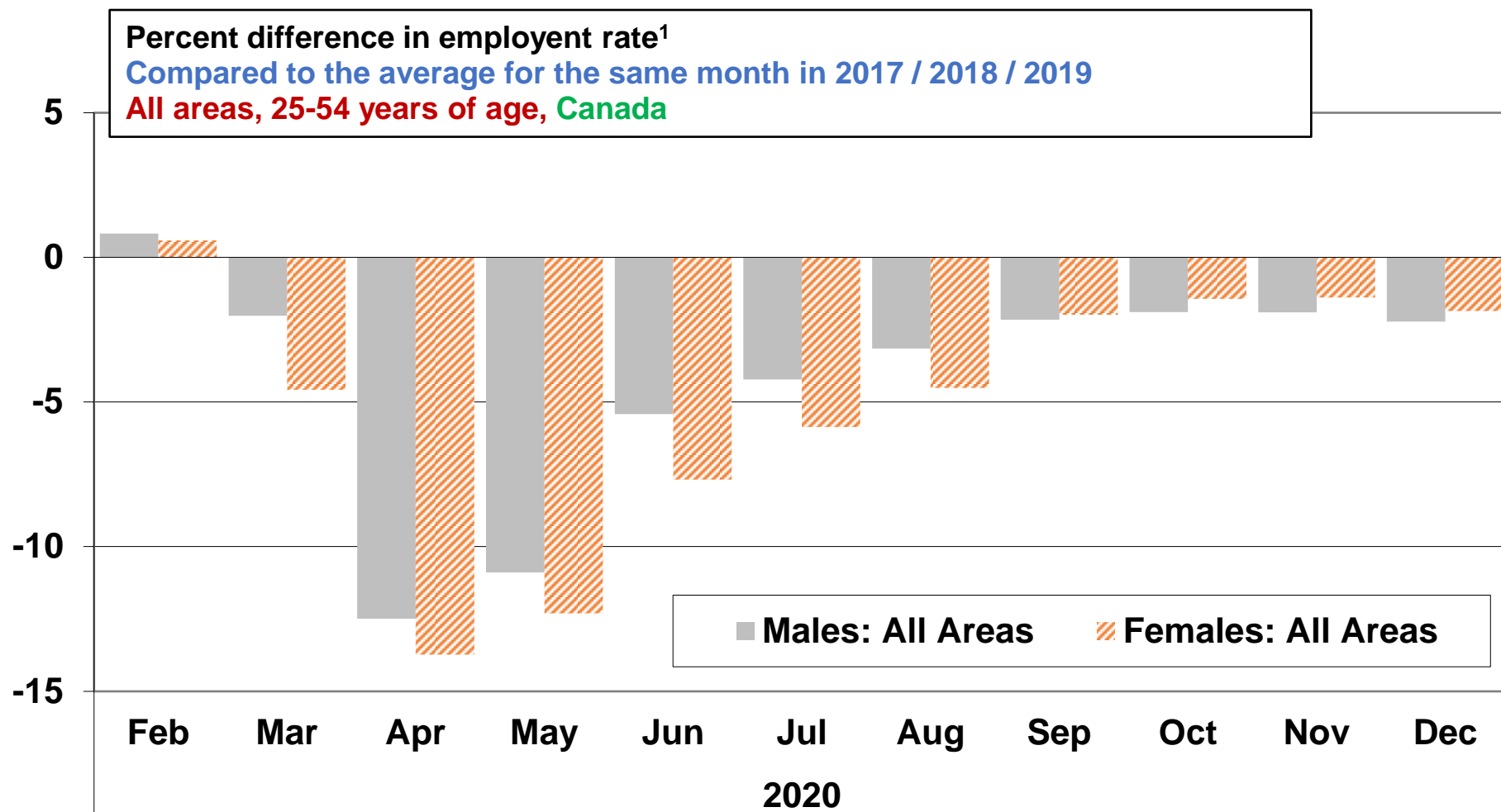


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is less (Sep to Dec) for females, compared to males, 25-54 years of age, all areas, Canada

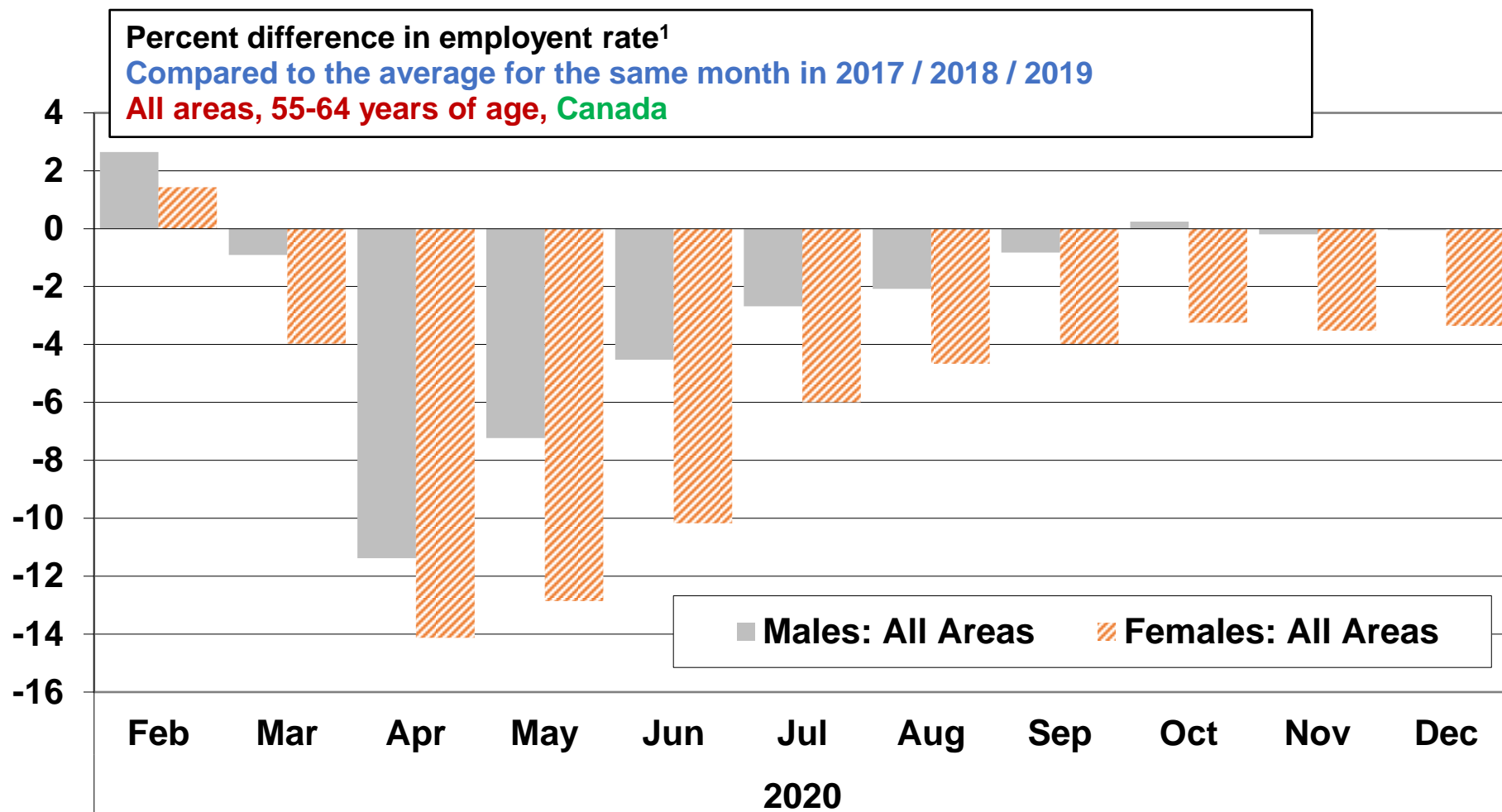


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for females, compared to males, 55-64 years of age, all areas, Canada

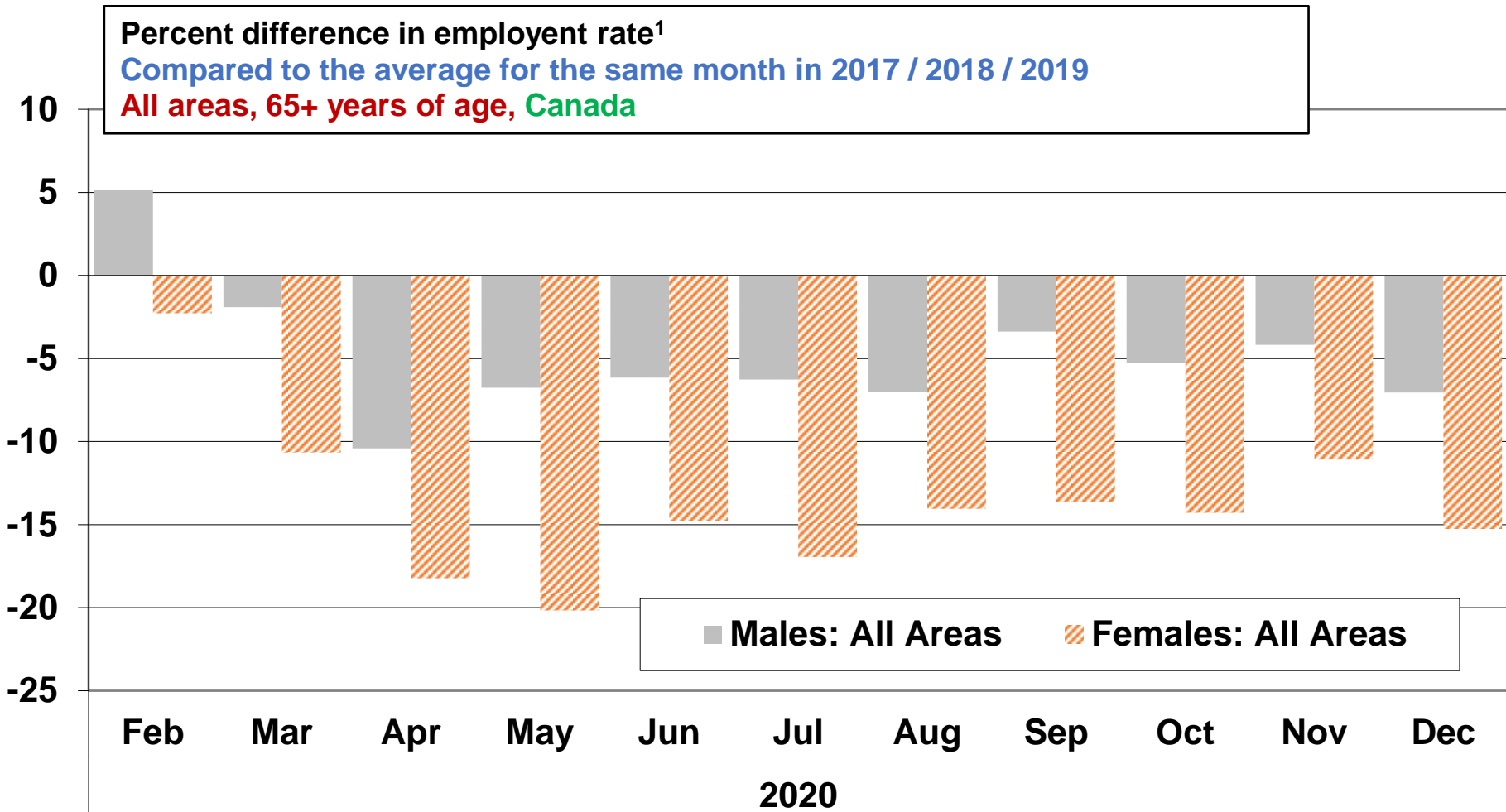


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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

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

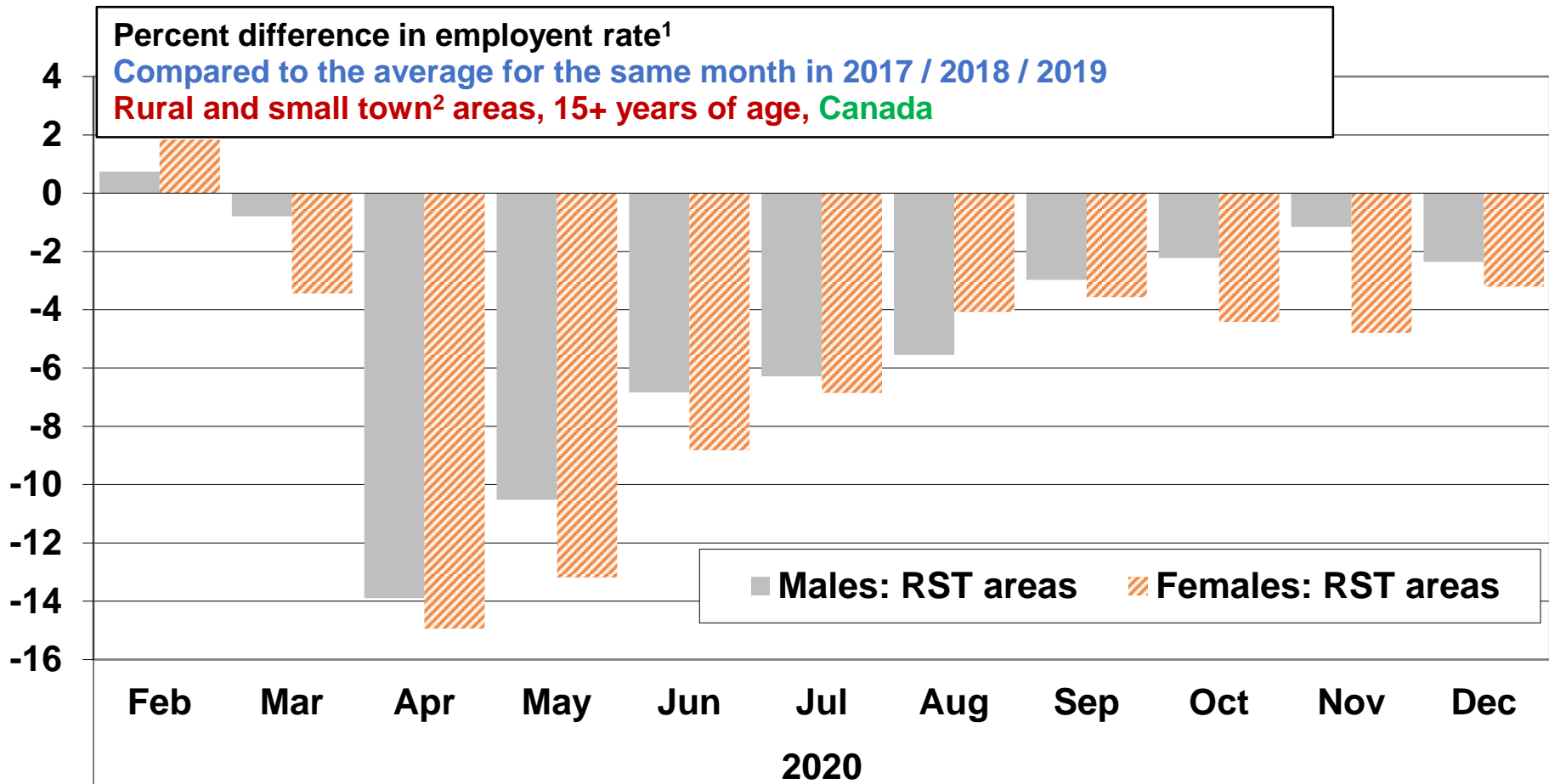


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for females, compared to males, 15+ years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Canada



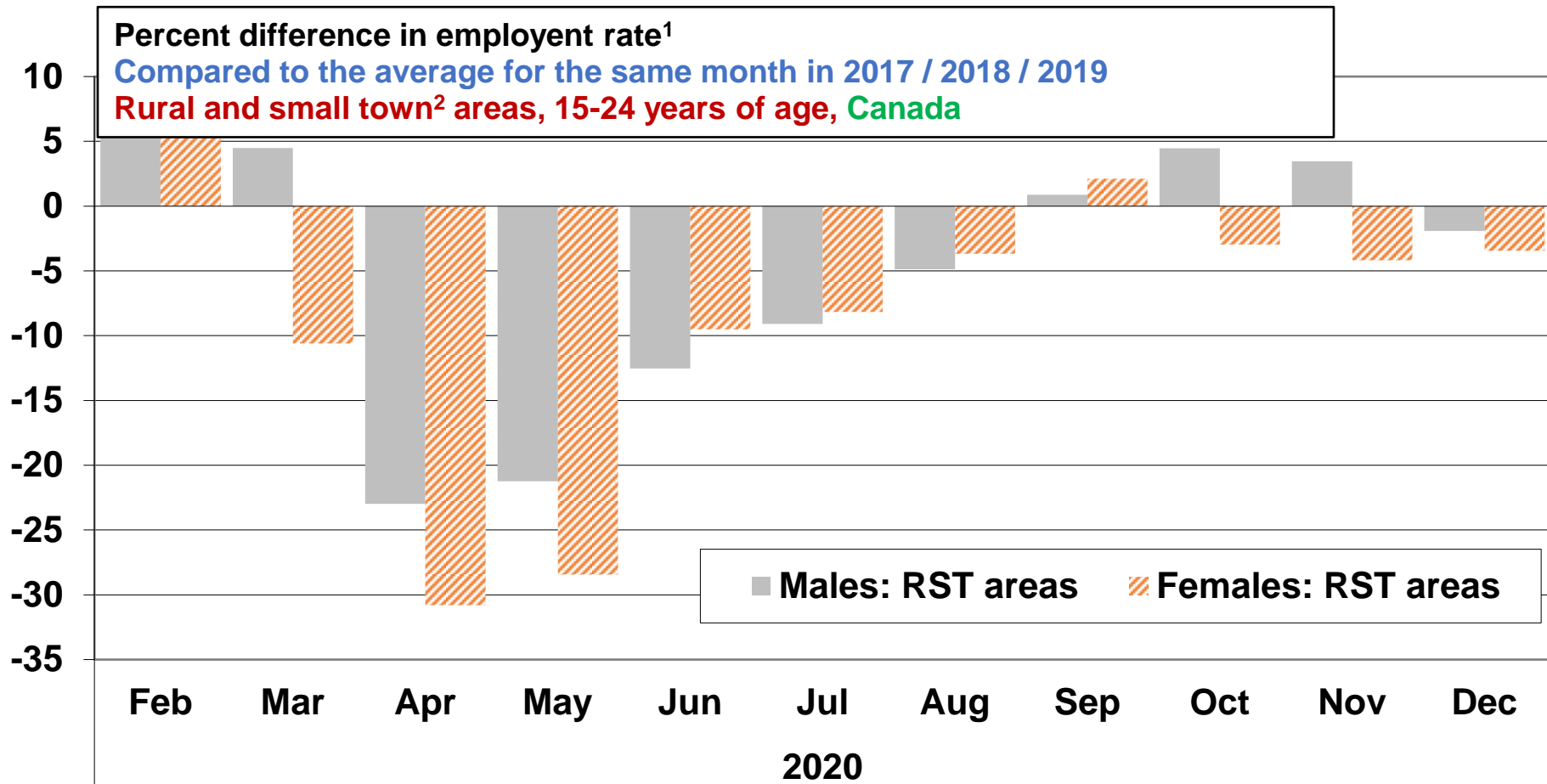
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater (Oct to Dec) for females, compared to males, 15-24 years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Canada



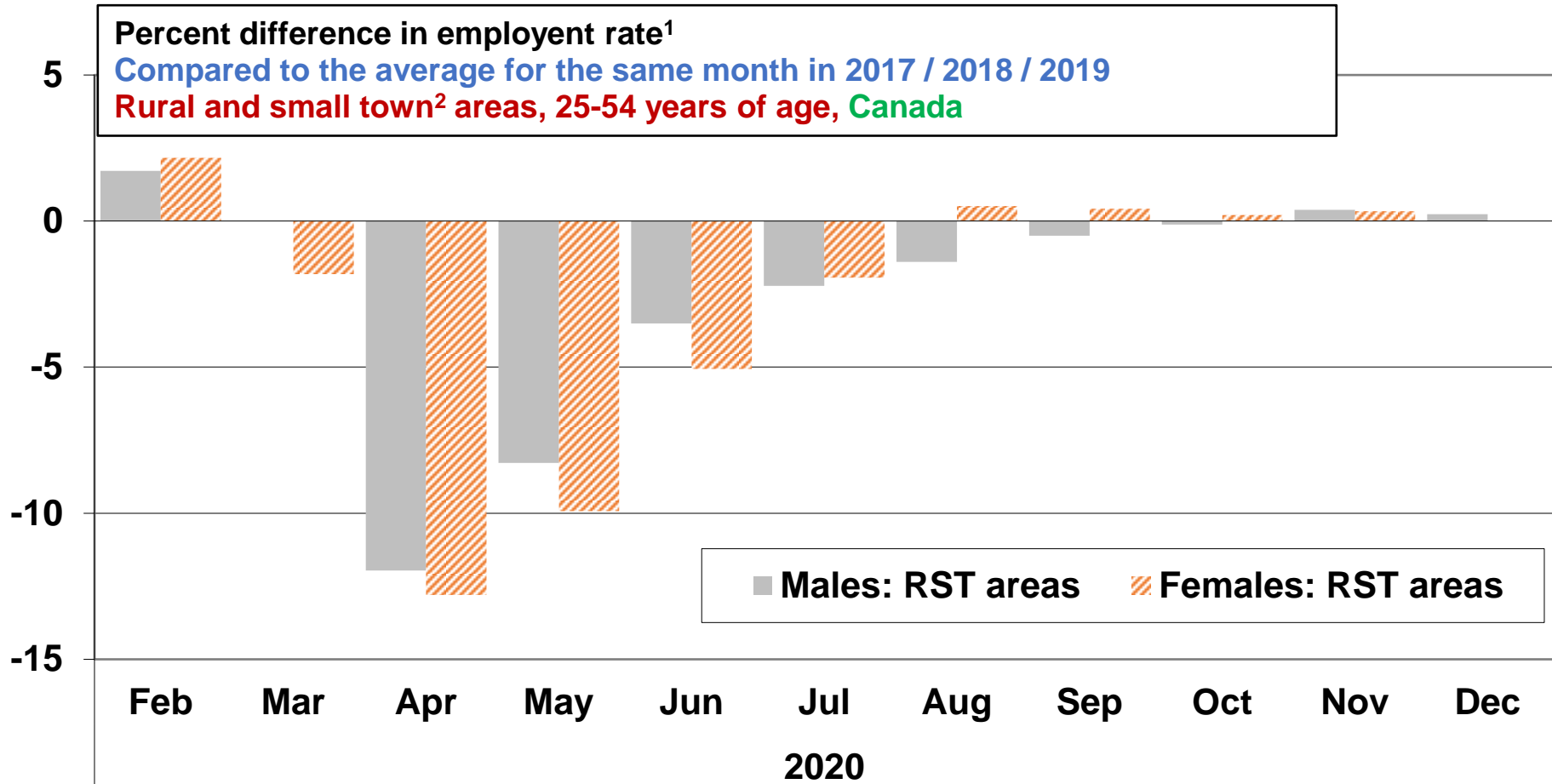
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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



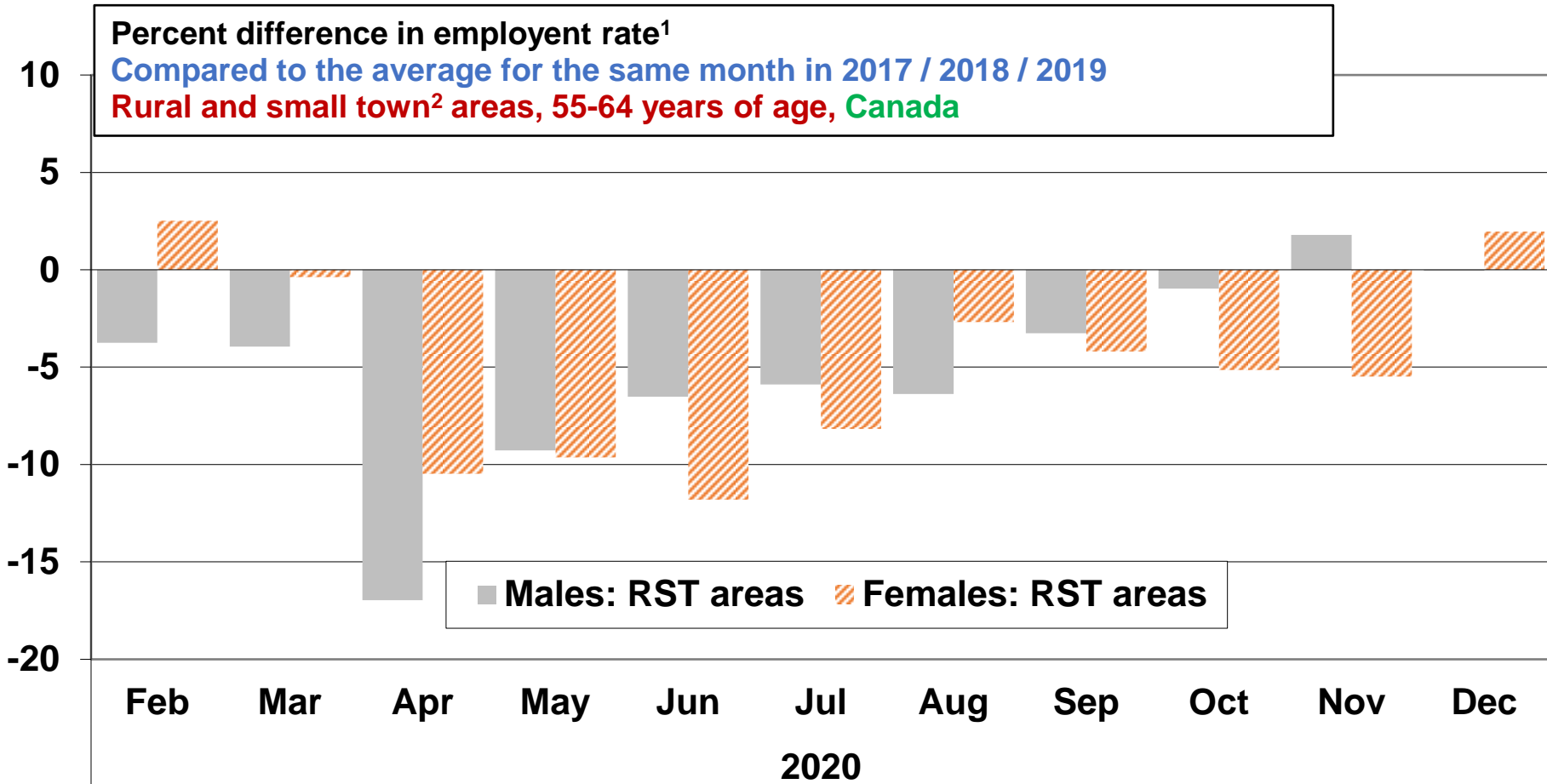
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates for females vs. males has fluctuated since Feb, 55-64 years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Canada



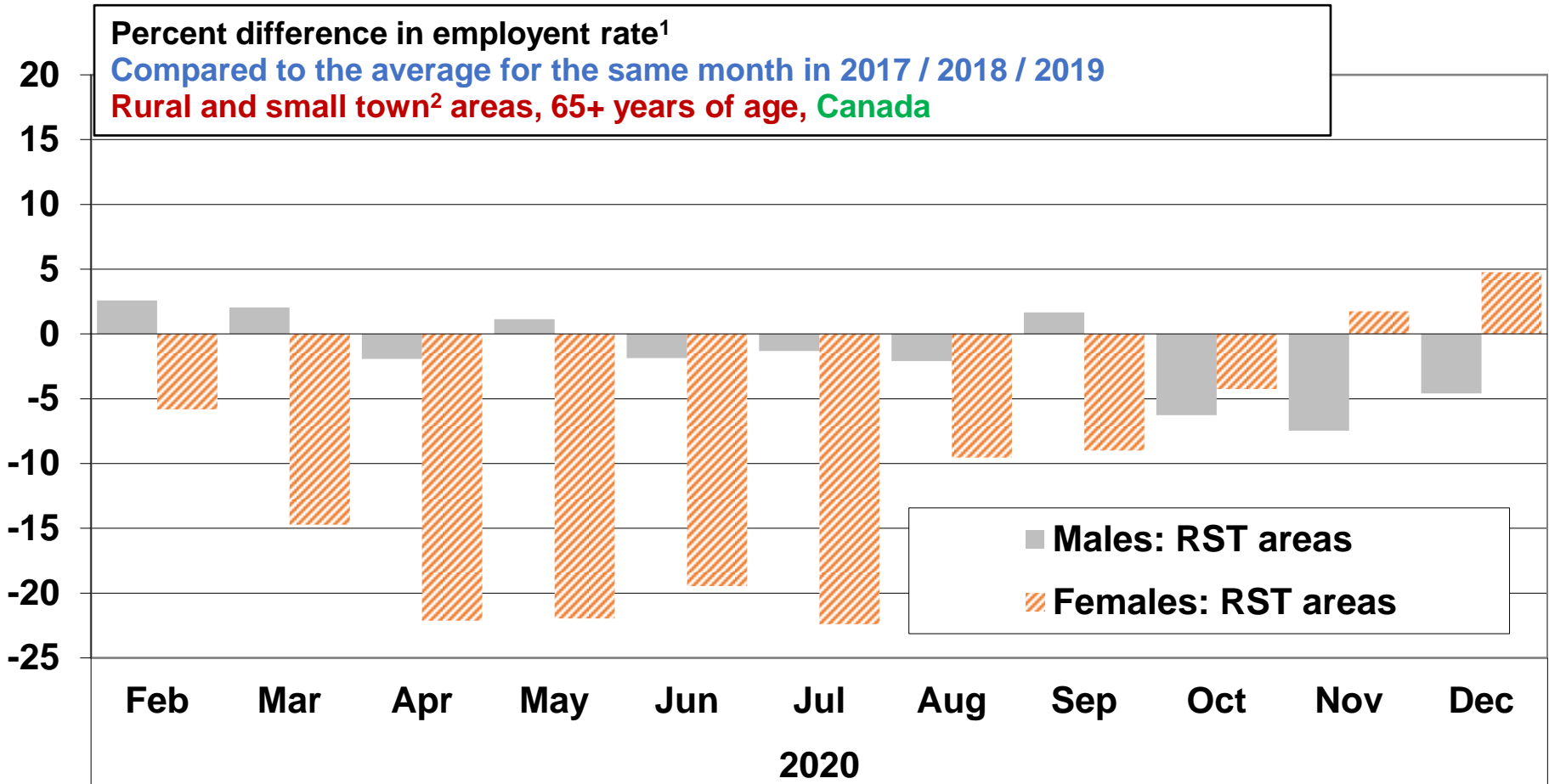
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is less (Oct to Dec) for females, compared to males, 65+ years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Canada



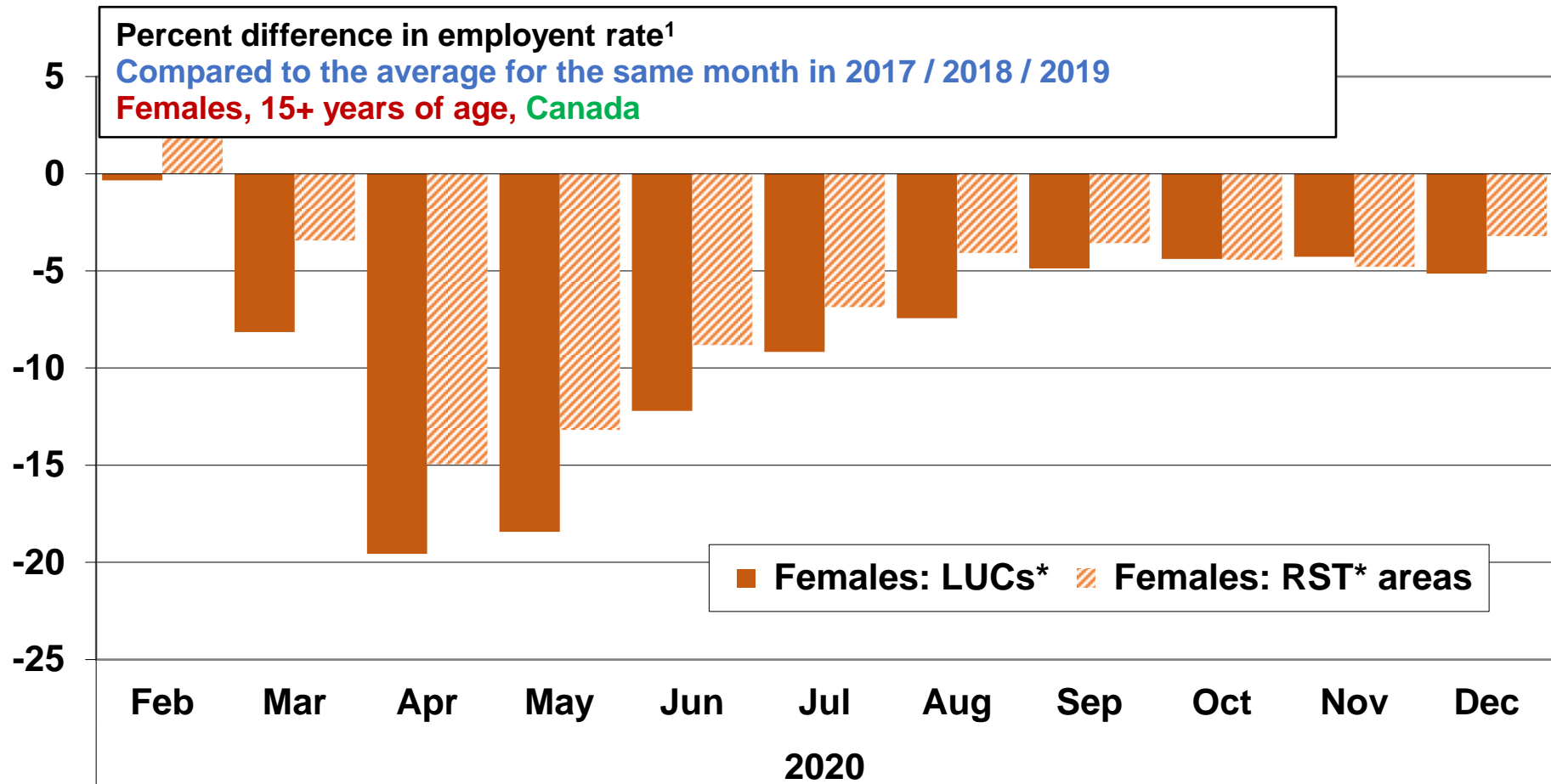
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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



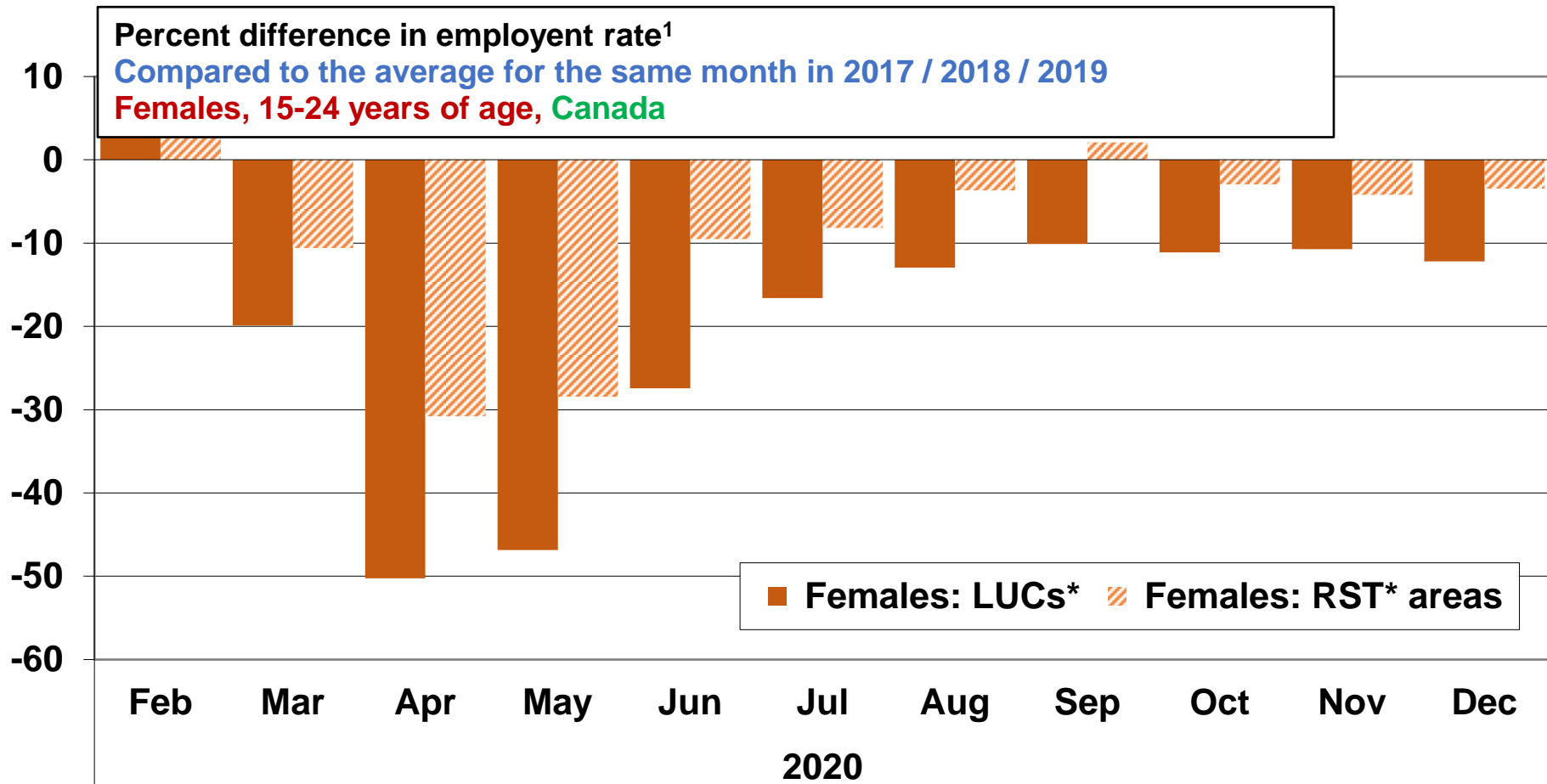
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

* **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 14-10-0105-01.

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**



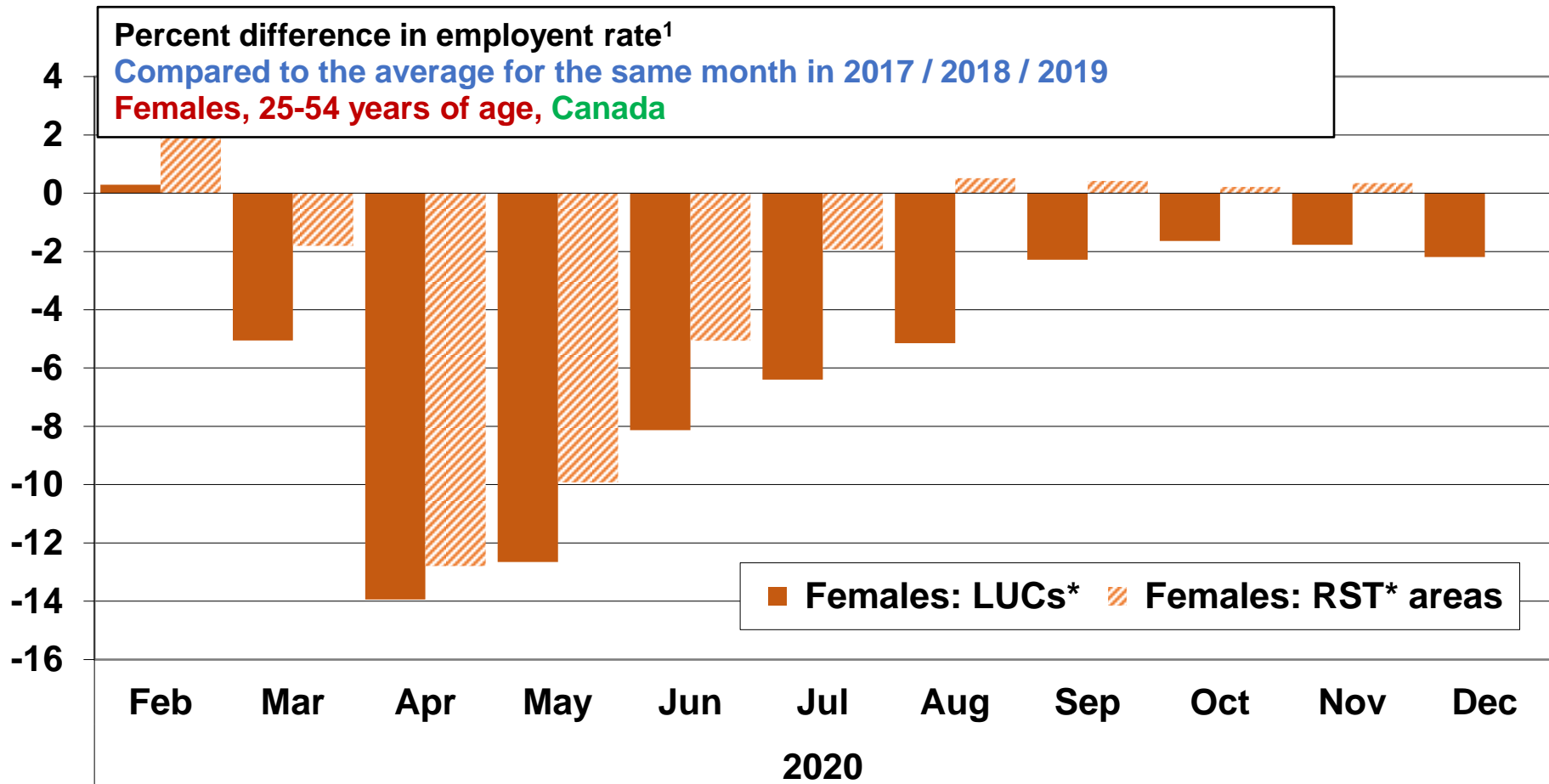
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

* **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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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



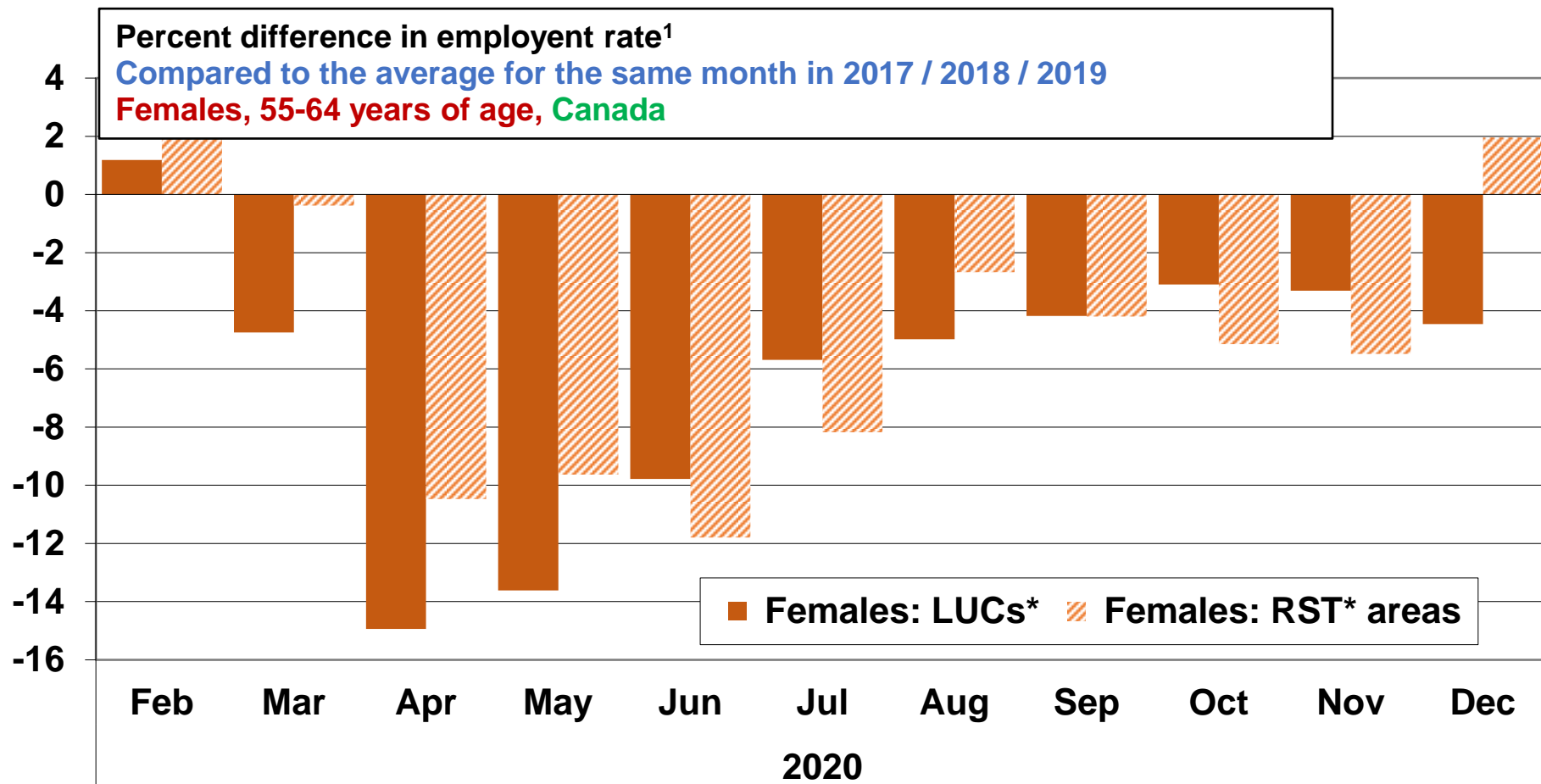
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

* **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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is less in Dec 2020 for rural females, compared to urban females, Females 55-64 years of age, Canada



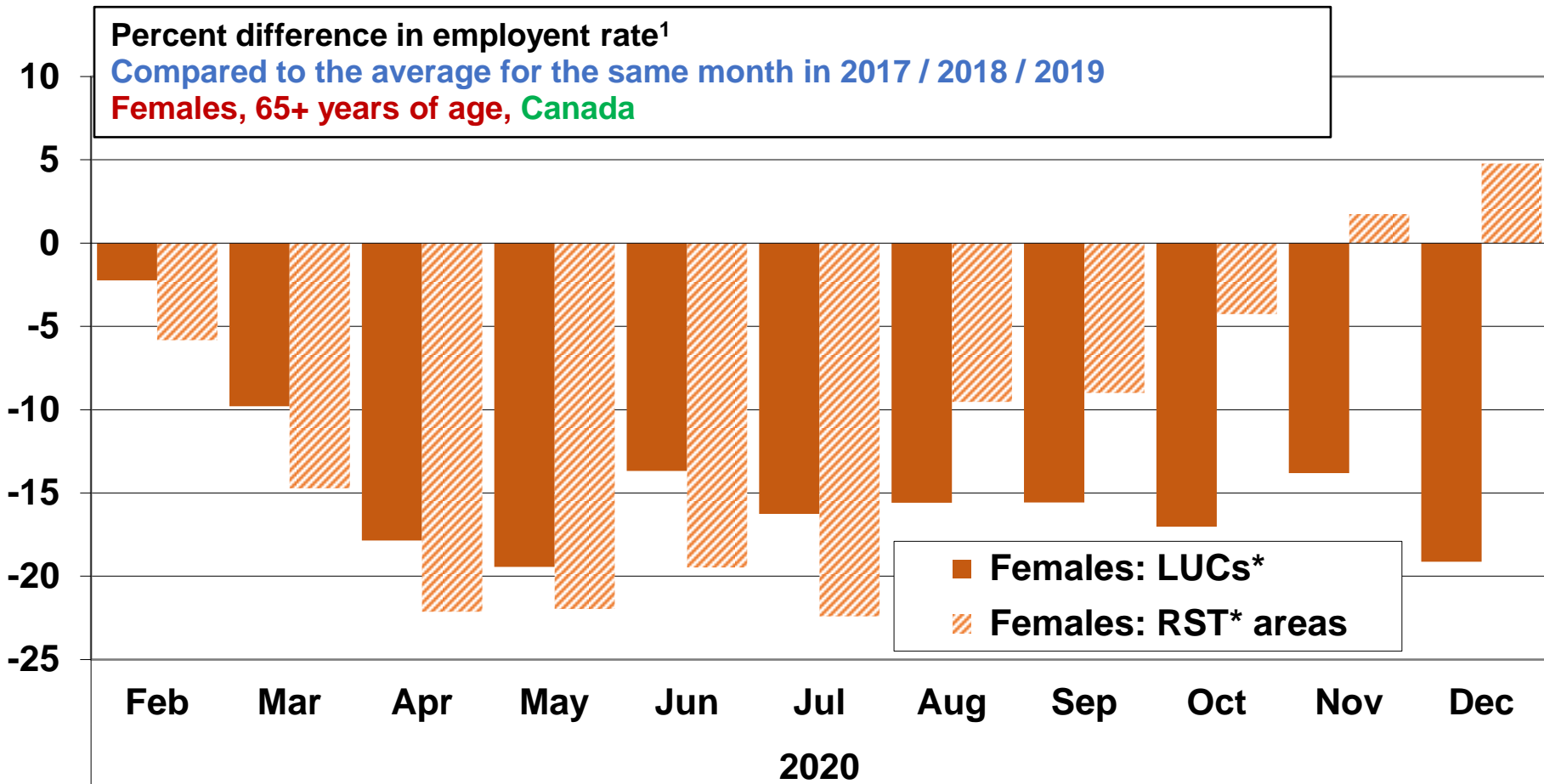
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

* **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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is less (Aug to Dec) for rural females, compared to urban females, **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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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

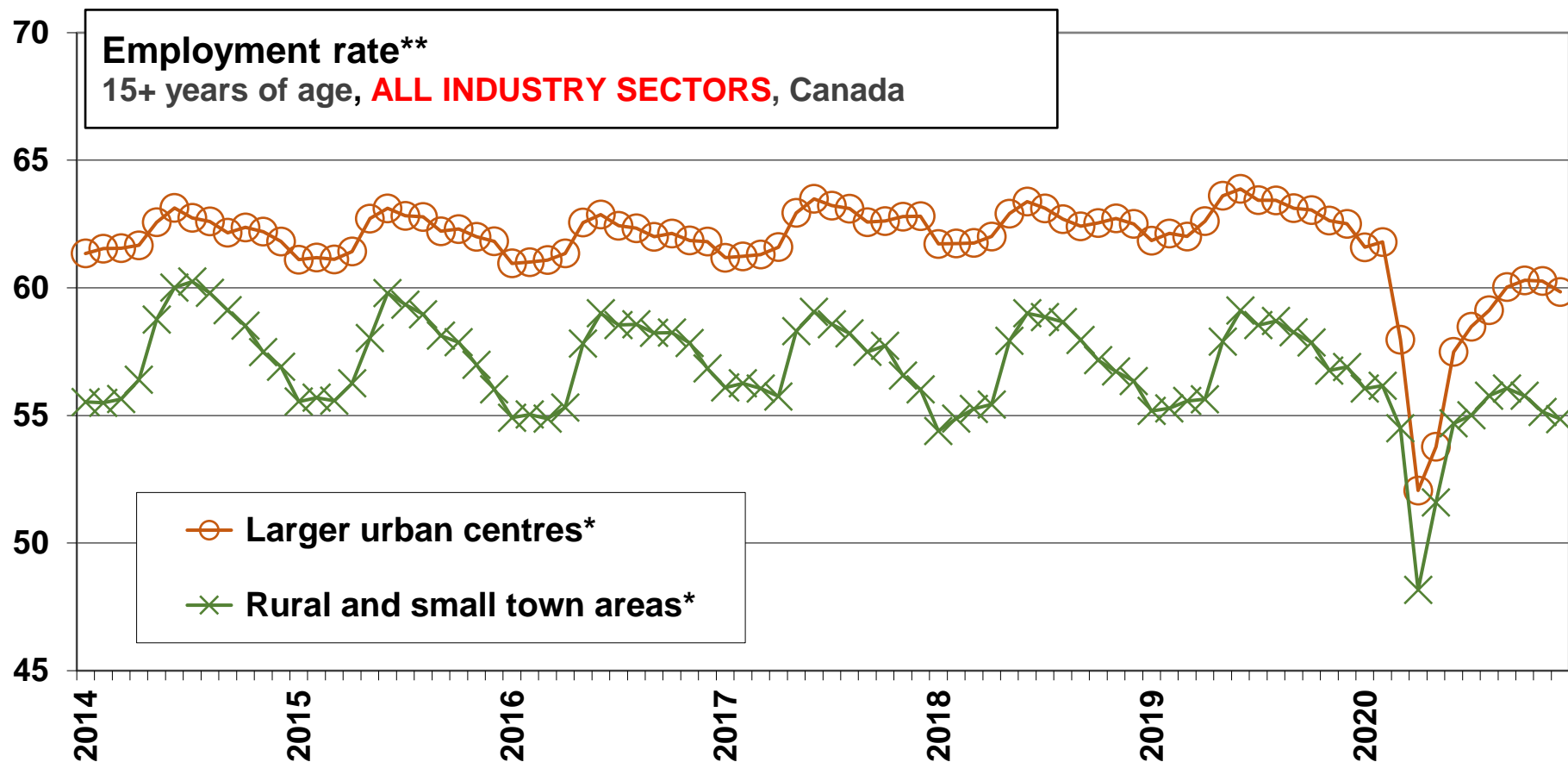
Age group	Sex	Area ¹	Percent employed ²												Change in employment rate ²																							
															Month to month change in employment rate ²												Percent difference in employment rate ² , compared to the average for the month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 difference of logarithms) same											
			2020												2020												2020											
			Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Jul to Aug	Aug to Sep	Sep to Oct	Oct to Nov	Nov to Dec	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	Total	61.0	57.5	51.5	53.5	57.1	58.0	58.6	59.5	59.6	59.5	59.1	-3.5	-6.0	2.0	3.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	-5.5	-17.1	-15.3	-9.7	-7.6	-6.2	-4.1	-3.9	-3.8	-4.3				
		LUC	61.8	58.0	52.1	53.8	57.5	58.5	59.1	60.0	60.3	60.3	59.8	-3.8	-5.9	1.7	3.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.2	-6.2	-17.5	-16.0	-10.1	-7.8	-6.5	-4.4	-3.9	-3.9	-4.6				
		RST	56.2	54.5	48.2	51.6	54.7	55.0	55.8	56.1	55.8	55.1	54.9	-1.7	-6.3	3.4	3.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2	1.3	-2.1	-14.2	-11.7	-7.7	-6.5	-4.8	-3.2	-3.2	-2.9	-2.7				
	Males	Total	64.5	61.7	55.2	57.9	61.8	62.8	63.4	63.7	63.7	63.5	62.8	-2.8	-6.5	2.7	3.9	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.7	0.8	-3.9	-15.6	-13.5	-7.9	-6.7	-5.6	-3.7	-3.3	-3.3	-3.7				
		LUC	65.4	62.3	55.9	58.2	62.3	63.3	64.0	64.2	64.2	64.1	63.5	-3.1	-6.4	2.3	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	-4.4	-15.9	-14.1	-8.1	-6.7	-5.6	-3.8	-3.6	-3.6	-4.0				
		RST	59.1	58.5	51.2	55.9	59.4	60.1	60.2	60.7	60.6	60.0	58.6	-0.6	-7.3	4.7	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	0.7	-0.8	-13.9	-10.5	-6.8	-6.3	-5.5	-3.0	-2.2	-1.2	-2.4				
	Females	Total	57.6	53.3	47.9	49.1	52.4	53.2	53.9	55.3	55.7	55.7	55.5	-4.3	-5.4	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-7.5	-18.7	-17.6	-11.8	-8.8	-7.0	-4.7	-4.3	-4.2	-4.8				
		LUC	58.3	53.8	48.3	49.4	52.9	53.8	54.4	56.0	56.5	56.6	56.3	-4.5	-5.5	1.1	3.5	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-8.1	-19.6	-18.4	-12.2	-9.2	-7.4	-4.9	-4.4	-4.3	-5.1				
		RST	53.2	50.5	45.1	47.3	49.9	49.8	51.3	51.4	50.9	50.2	51.1	-2.7	-5.4	2.2	2.6	-0.1	1.5	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	0.9	1.8	-3.4	-14.9	-13.2	-8.8	-6.9	-4.1	-3.6	-4.4	-4.8	-3.2				
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	Total	54.5	45.5	35.6	40.2	49.3	55.2	56.0	50.3	50.5	50.7	50.0	-9.0	-9.9	4.6	9.1	5.9	0.8	-5.7	0.2	0.2	-0.7	3.2	-15.8	-41.0	-38.3	-21.9	-16.0	-12.9	-8.5	-8.7	-8.4	-9.4				
		LUC	54.1	44.5	34.7	38.9	47.8	53.7	54.3	49.1	49.4	49.9	49.2	-9.6	-9.8	4.2	8.9	5.9	0.6	-5.2	0.3	0.5	-0.7	2.8	-17.7	-43.2	-40.5	-23.6	-17.2	-14.3	-10.1	-10.3	-9.5	-10.4				
		RST	57.7	52.9	42.1	49.4	60.1	65.8	67.8	58.3	58.1	56.5	55.6	-4.8	-10.8	7.3	10.7	5.7	2.0	-9.5	-0.2	-1.6	-0.9	6.4	-2.4	-26.5	-24.6	-11.0	-8.7	-4.3	1.3	0.9	-0.1	-2.7				
	Males	Total	52.6	45.8	36.9	41.9	50.1	54.2	54.9	49.7	50.0	50.5	49.3	-6.8	-8.9	5.0	8.2	4.1	0.7	-5.2	0.3	0.5	-1.2	2.2	-12.6	-34.8	-32.6	-19.0	-16.6	-14.1	-8.5	-7.6	-6.9	-7.9				
		LUC	52.0	44.3	35.9	40.5	48.6	52.3	52.9	48.2	48.5	49.2	48.4	-7.7	-8.4	4.6	8.1	3.7	0.6	-4.7	0.3	0.7	-0.8	1.8	-15.3	-36.6	-34.4	-20.0	-17.8	-15.6	-9.9	-9.2	-8.6	-8.5				
		RST	57.4	56.2	44.0	52.0	60.9	67.2	68.8	60.8	61.9	59.7	56.8	-1.2	-12.2	8.0	8.9	6.3	1.6	-8.0	1.1	-2.2	-2.9	5.9	4.5	-23.0	-21.2	-12.5	-9.1	-4.9	0.9	4.5	3.5	-1.9				
	Females	Total	56.5	45.3	34.1	38.4	48.4	56.4	57.2	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.6	-11.2	-11.2	4.3	10.0	8.0	0.8	-6.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	4.1	-18.9	-48.0	-44.4	-24.9	-15.3	-11.5	-8.5	-10.2	-9.9	-11.1				
		LUC	56.3	44.8	33.4	37.3	46.9	55.2	55.8	50.2	50.5	50.6	50.1	-11.5	-11.4	3.9	9.6	8.3	0.6	-5.6	0.3	0.1	-0.5	3.7	-19.9	-50.2	-46.9	-27.4	-16.6	-12.9	-10.1	-11.1	-10.7	-12.2				
		RST	57.9	49.2	40.0	46.7	59.1	64.3	66.8	55.9	54.3	53.1	54.3	-8.7	-9.2	6.7	12.4	5.2	2.5	-10.9	-1.6	-1.2	1.2	6.8	-10.6	-30.8	-28.4	-9.5	-8.2	-3.7	2.1	-3.0	-4.2	-3.4				
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	Total	82.6	79.4	72.3	74.2	78.2	78.4	79.3	81.8	82.0	81.9	81.4	-3.2	-7.1	1.9	4.0	0.2	0.9	2.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.7	-3.2	-13.2	-11.5	-6.6	-5.0	-3.8	-2.1	-1.6	-1.6	-2.1				
		LUC	82.7	79.3	72.5	74.0	78.0	78.1	79.0	81.6	81.8	81.8	81.4	-3.4	-6.8	1.5	4.0	0.1	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.5	-3.6	-13.2	-11.9	-6.9	-5.4	-4.3	-2.3	-2.0	-2.1	-2.3				
		RST	81.7	79.7	71.2	75.7	80.0	80.1	81.5	83.4	83.1	82.2	81.7	-2.0	-8.5	4.5	4.3	0.1	1.4	1.9	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	1.9	-0.8	-12.3	-9.1	-4.2	-2.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2				
	Males	Total	85.6	83.3	75.4	77.9	82.6	83.4	84.3	85.5	85.5	85.3	84.5	-2.3	-7.9	2.5	4.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.8	-2.0	-12.5	-10.9	-5.4	-4.2	-3.2	-2.2	-1.9	-1.9	-2.2				
		LUC	85.9	83.4	75.7	77.7	82.4	83.1	84.1	85.3	85.3	85.2	84.4	-2.5	-7.7	2.0	4.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	0.7	-2.3	-12.6	-11.3	-5.7	-4.6	-3.5	-2.4	-2.2	-2.2	-2.6				
		RST	84.0	82.7	73.2	79.2	84.1	84.9	85.3	86.9	86.8	85.9	85.0	-1.3	-9.5	6.0	4.9	0.8	0.4	1.6	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9	1.7	0.0	-12.0	-8.3	-3.5	-2.2	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.2				
	Females	Total	79.6	75.5	69.3	70.5	73.9	73.4	74.3	78.1	78.5	78.5	78.4	-4.1	-6.2	1.2	3.4	-0.5	0.9	3.8	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.6	-4.6	-13.7	-12.3	-7.7	-5.9	-4.5	-2.0	-1.4	-1.4	-1.9				
		LUC	79.6	75.3	69.3	70.2	73.6	73.2	73.9	77.9	78.4	78.5	78.4	-4.3	-6.0	0.9	3.4	-0.4	0.7	4.0	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-5.0	-13.9	-12.7	-8.1	-6.4	-5.1	-2.3	-1.6	-1.8	-2.2				
		RST	79.5	76.6	69.1	72.2	75.7	75.1	77.5	79.8	79.3	78.2	78.3	-2.9	-7.5	3.1	3.5	-0.6	2.4	2.3	-0.5	-1.1	0.1	2.2	-1.8	-12.8	-9.9	-5.1	-1.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0				
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	Total	63.1	60.3	54.7	57.0	59.2	59.8	60.6	62.5	63.1	62.6	62.5	-2.8	-5.6	2.3	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.6	-0.5	-0.1	2.0	-2.3	-12.7	-9.8	-7.0	-4.1	-3.1	-2.3	-1.4	-1.8	-1.5				
		LUC	64.4	61.1	55.6	57.4	59.7	60.3	61.1	63.0	63.8	63.3	63.0	-3.3	-5.5	1.8	2.3	0.6	0.8	1.9	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	2.5	-2.4	-12.4	-10.0	-6.7	-3.7	-3.0	-2.1	-1.2	-1.9	-2.1				
		RST	57.2	56.7	50.7	55.0	56.7	57.0	58.1	60.0	59.5	59.4	59.9	-0.5	-6.0	4.3	1.7	0.3	1.1	1.9	-0.5	-0.1	0.5	-0.7	-2.2	-13.9	-9.2	-8.7	-6.7	-4.5	-3.5	-2.9	-1.4	0.9				
	Males	Total	67.7	65.6	59.2	63.1	65.5	66.2	66.8	68.4	68.6	67.7	67.4	-2.1	-6.4	3.9	2.4	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.2	-0.9	-0.3	2.6	-0.9	-11.4	-7.2	-4.5	-2.7	-2.1	-0.8	0.2	-0.2	0.0				
		LUC	69.5	66.8	60.6	63.8	66.1	66.7	67.6	69.0	69.3	68.2	68.3	-2.7	-6.2	3.2	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.3	-1.1	0.1	3.1	-0.3	-10.3	-6.9	-4.0	-2.0	-1.1	-0.5	0.4	-0.6	-0.1				
		RST	59.3	60.4	53.0	59.7	62.9	63.7	63.2	65.4	65.4	65.5	63.2	1.1	-7.4	6.7	3.2	0.8	-0.5	2.2	0.0	0.1	-2.3	-3.8	-3.9	-17.0	-9.3	-6.5	-5.9	-6.4	-3.3	-1.0	1.8	-0.1				
	Females	Total	58.6	55.1	50.3	51.0	52.9	53.4	54.4	56.7	57.6	57.6	57.6	-3.5	-4.8	0.7	1.9	0.5	1.0	2.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	-4.0	-14.1	-12.9	-10.2	-6.0	-4.7	-4.0	-3.2	-3.5	-3.4				
		LUC	59.4	55.6	50.7	51.2	53.5	54.1	54.8	57.1	58.4	58.5	57.8	-3.8	-4.9	0.5	2.3	0.6	0.7	2.3	1.3	0.1	-0.7	1.2	-4.7	-14.9	-13.6	-9.8	-5.7	-5.0	-4.2	-3.1	-3.3	-4.5				
		RST	55.0	52.8	48.3	50.1	50.3	50.1	52.8	54.5	53.6	53.2	56.7	-2.2	-4.5	1.8	0.2	-0.2	2.7	1.7	-0.9	-0.4	3.5	2.5	-0.4	-10.5	-9.6	-11.8	-8.2	-2.7	-4.2	-5.2	-5.5	2.0				
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	Total	14.0	13.0	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.1	12.2	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.6	-1.0	-1.0	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	1.9	-5.0	-13.7	-11.7	-8.6	-10.2	-9.4	-7.2	-8.7	-6.5	-10.3				
		LUC	14.2	13.0	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.1	12.2	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.4	-1.2	-1.0	0.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	2.9	-5.2	-14.5	-12.7	-9.9	-10.2	-11.3	-8.7	-9.5	-7.5	-12.6			
		RST	13.4	13.2	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.6	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.4	-0.2	-1.0	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.7	-3.0	-8.1	-7.0	-7.1	-7.5	-4.1	-2.2	-5.9	-4.2	-1.5				
	Males	Total	18.6	17.3	16.1	16.7	16.8	16.5	16.5	17.5	17.3	17.2	16.9	-1.3	-1.2	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.0	1.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	5.1	-1.9	-10.4	-6.8	-6.2	-6.3	-7.0								

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 December, 2020, 54.9% 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.

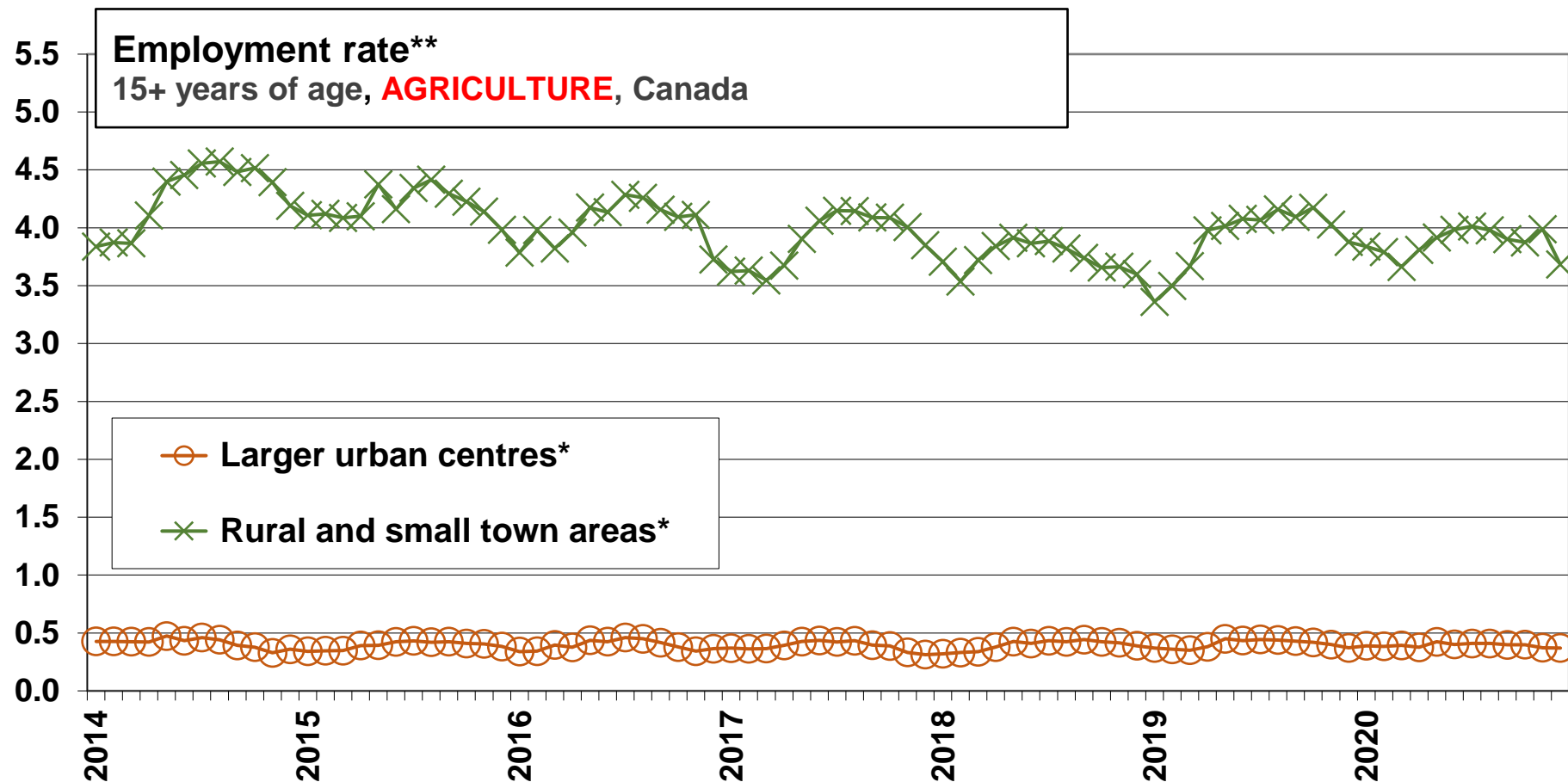
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 3.9% 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.

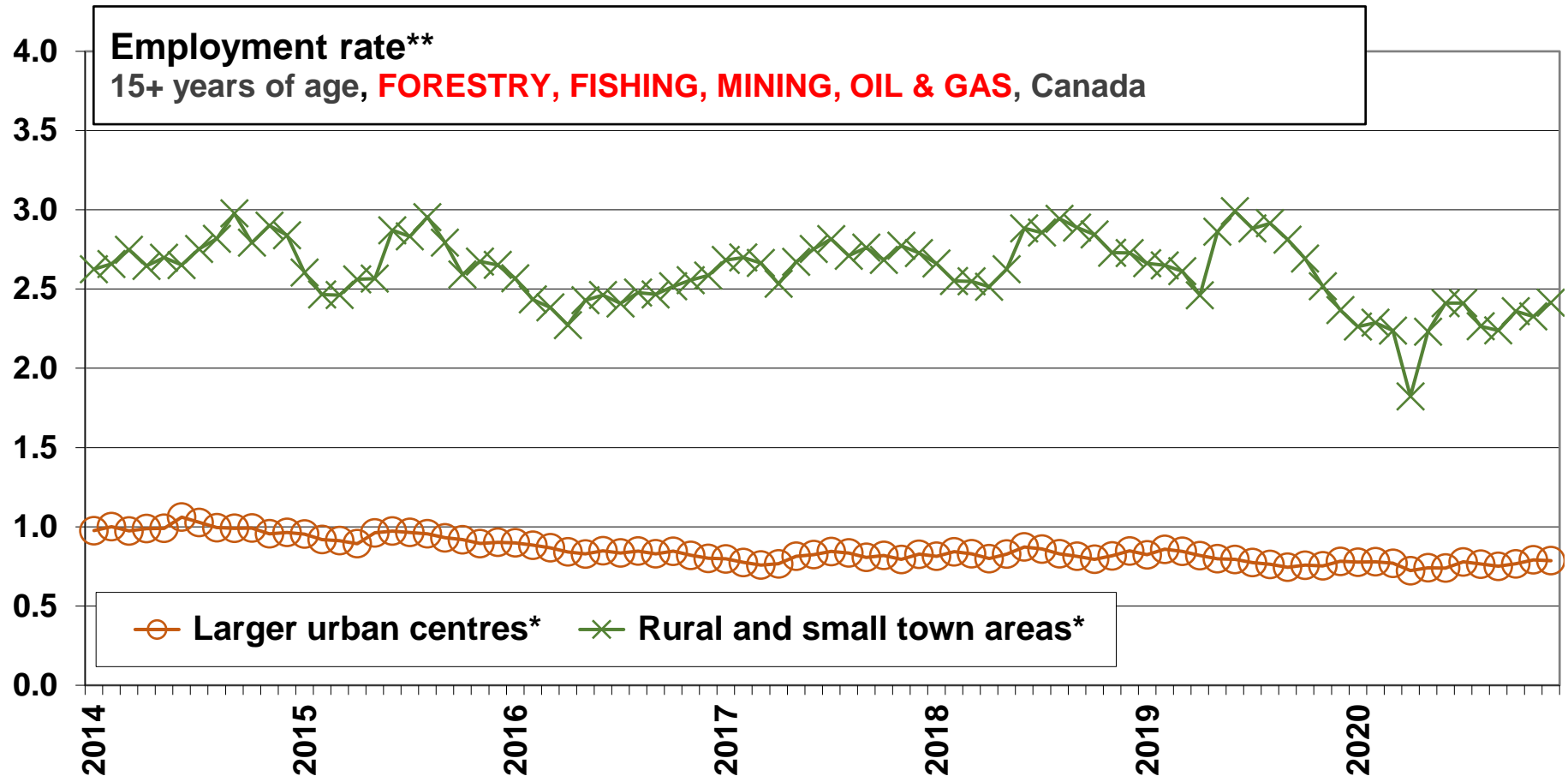
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 2.4% 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.

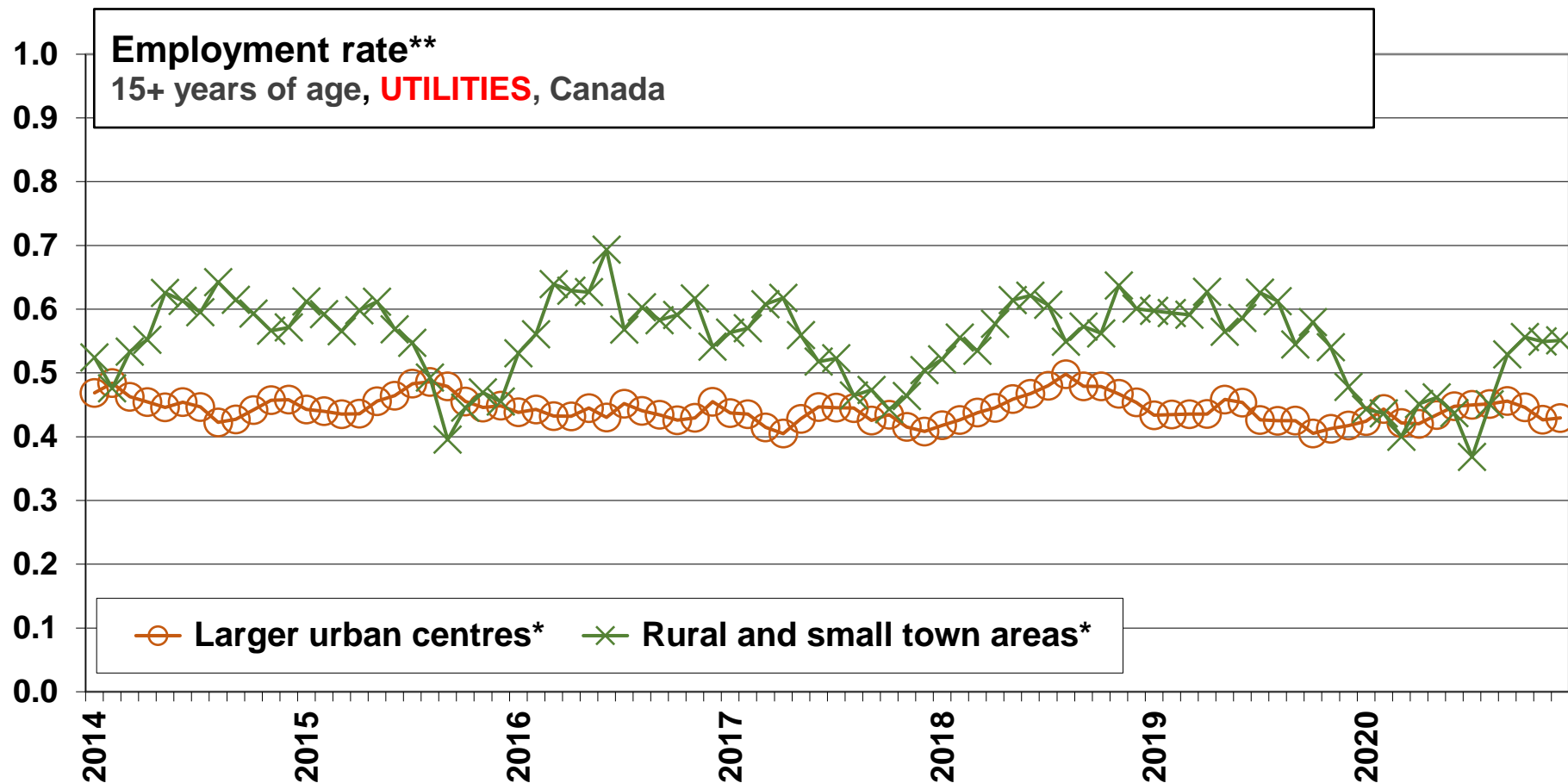
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 0.5% 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.

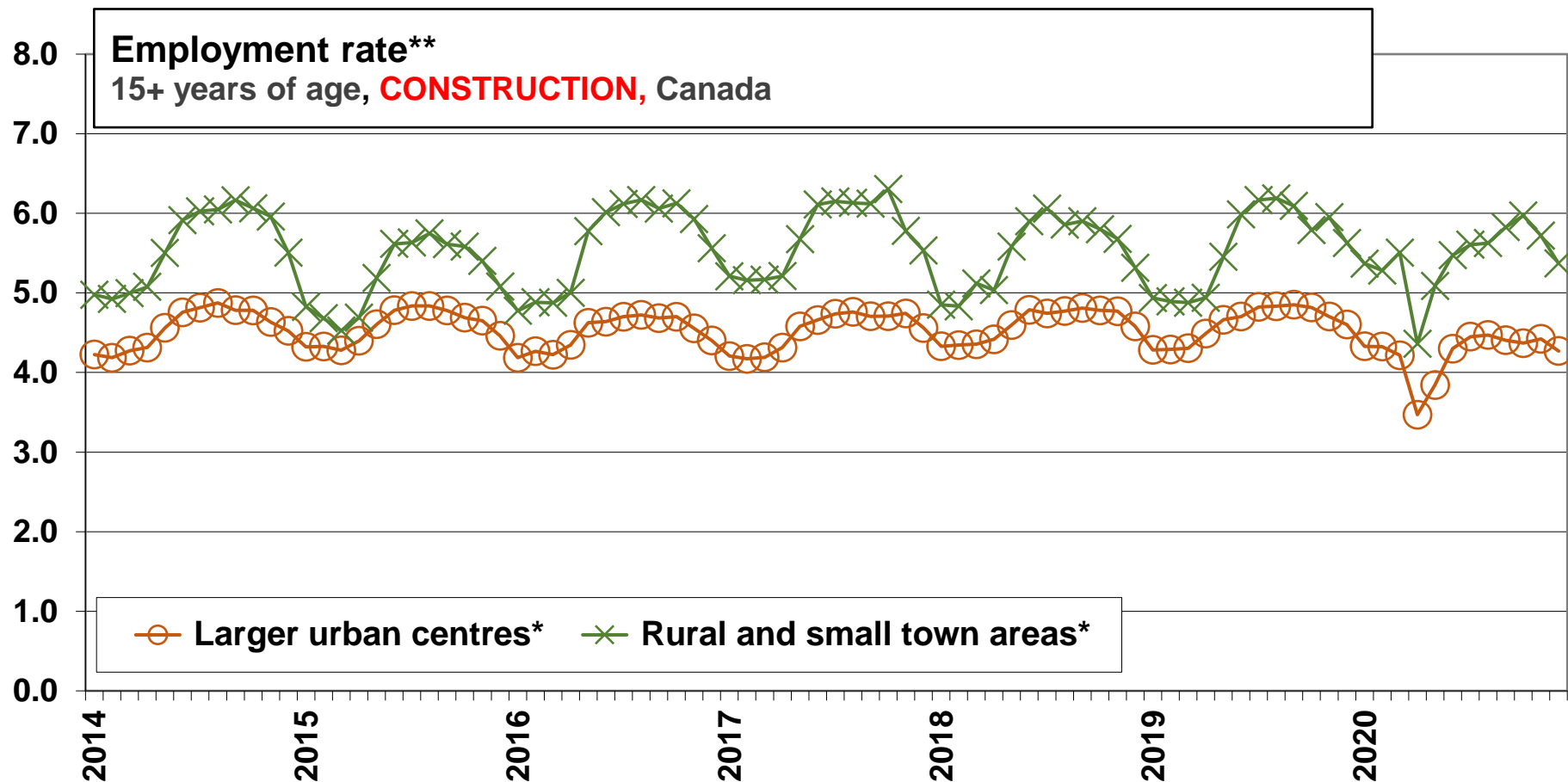
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 5.4% 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.

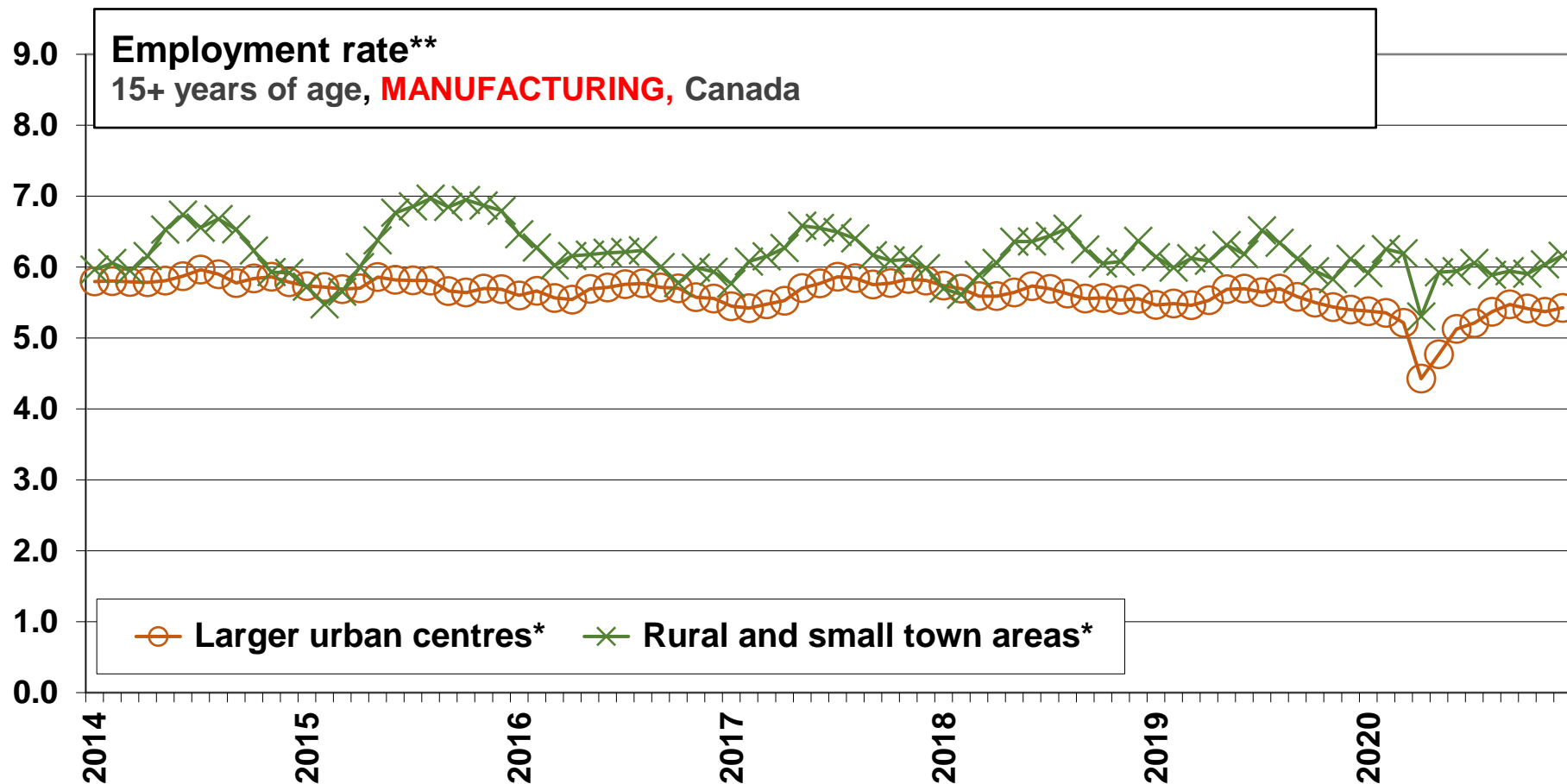
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 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.

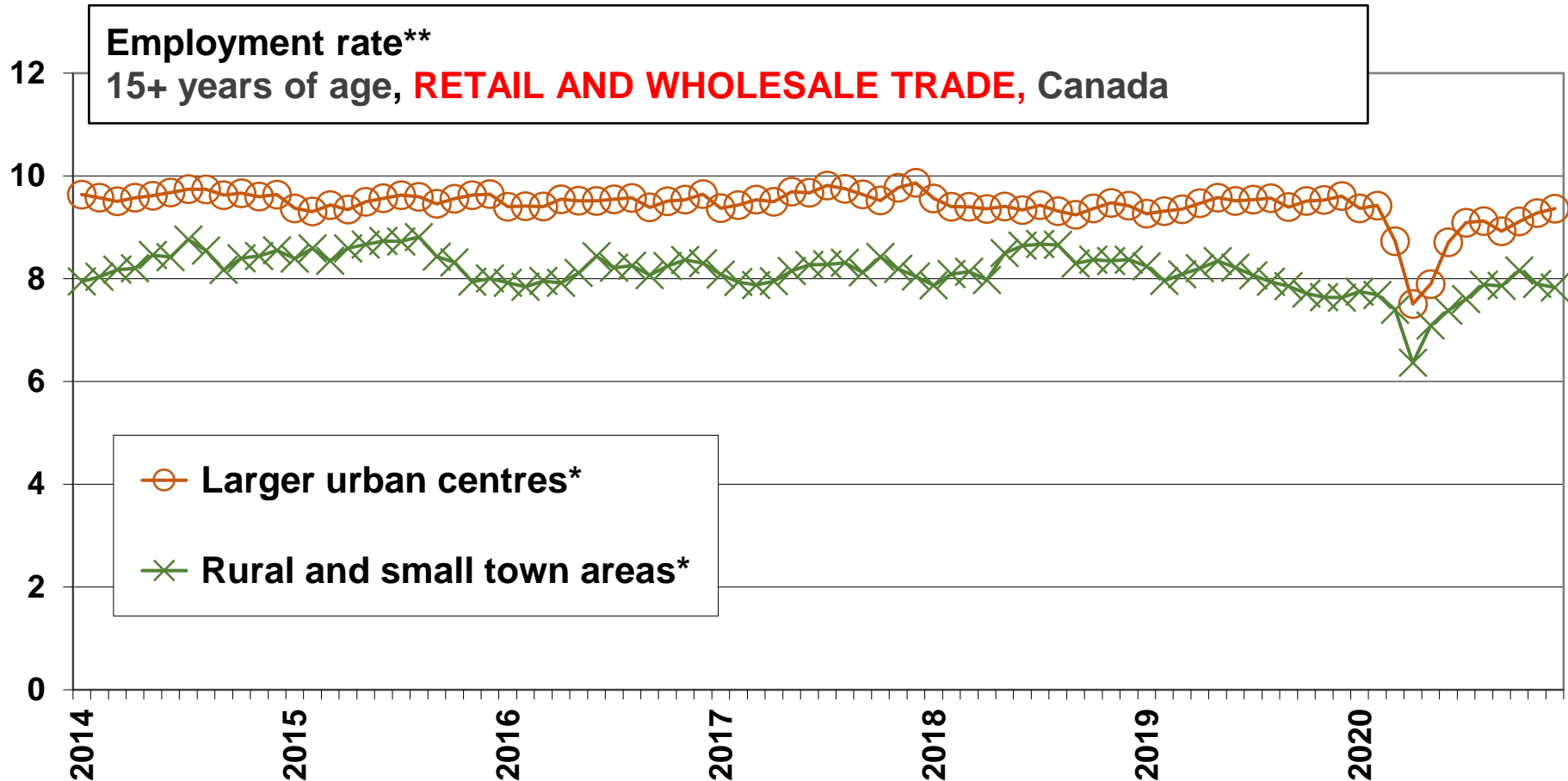
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 7.8% 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.

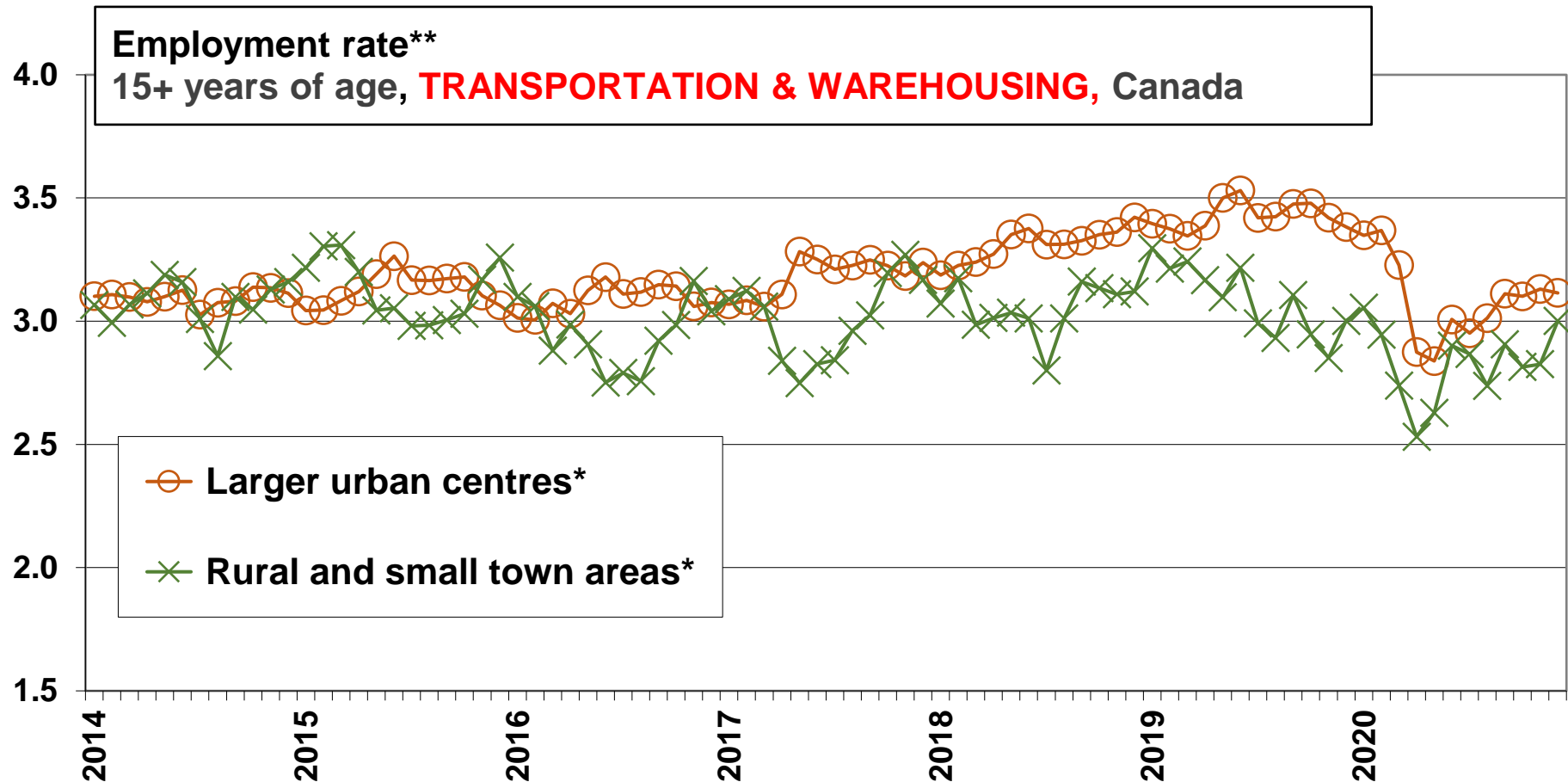
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 3.0% 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.

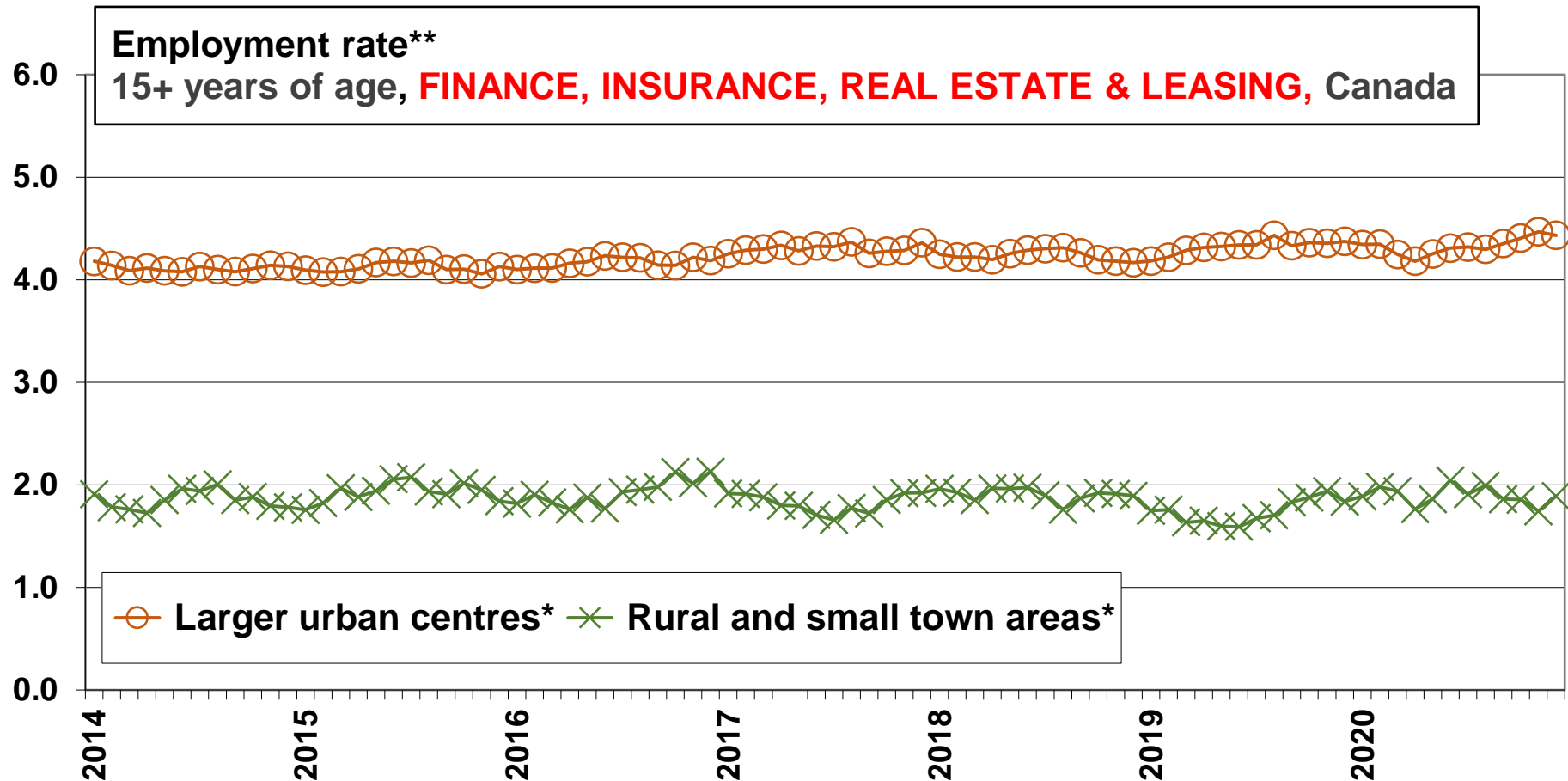
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 1.9% 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.

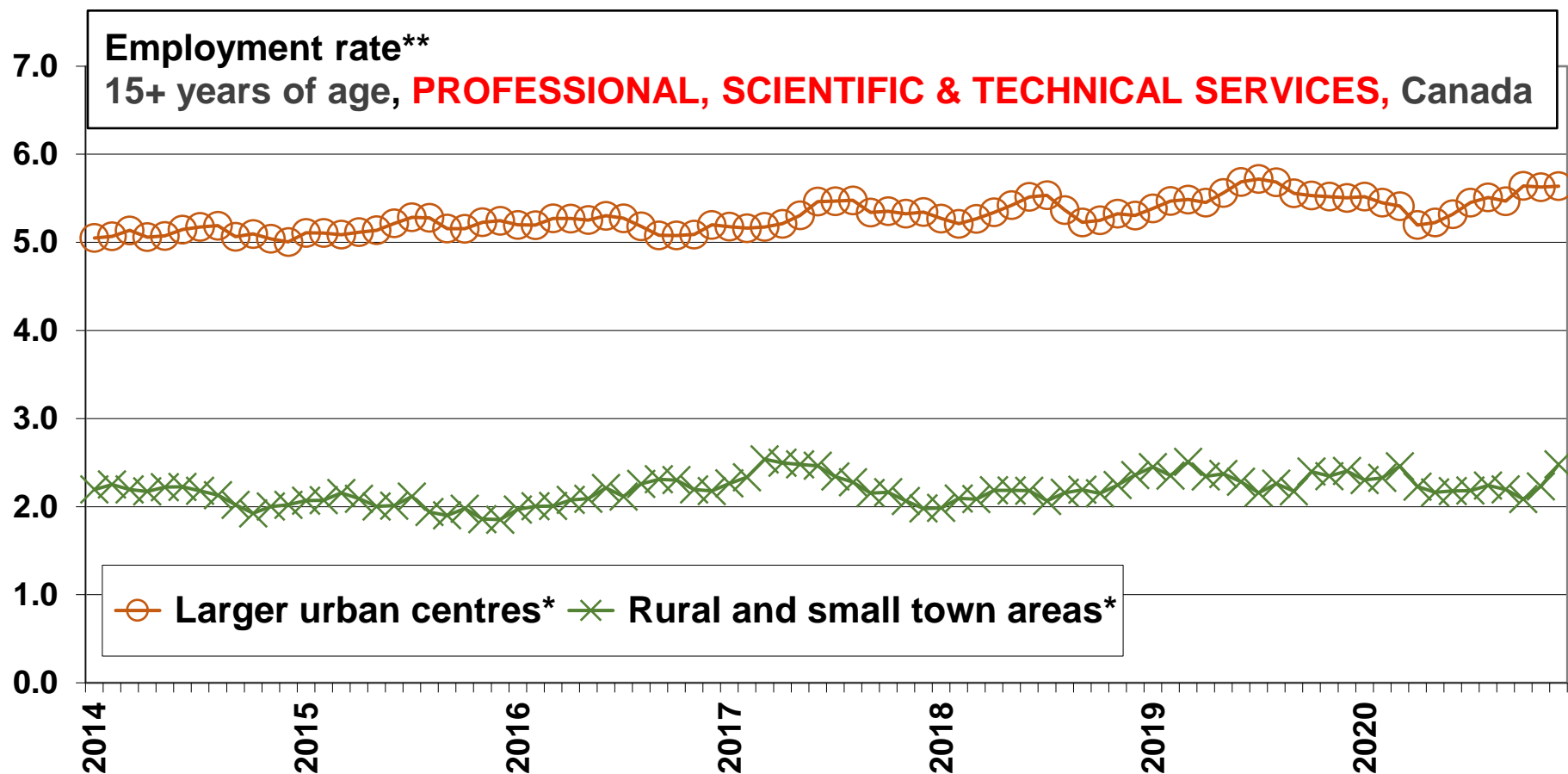
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 2.5% 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.

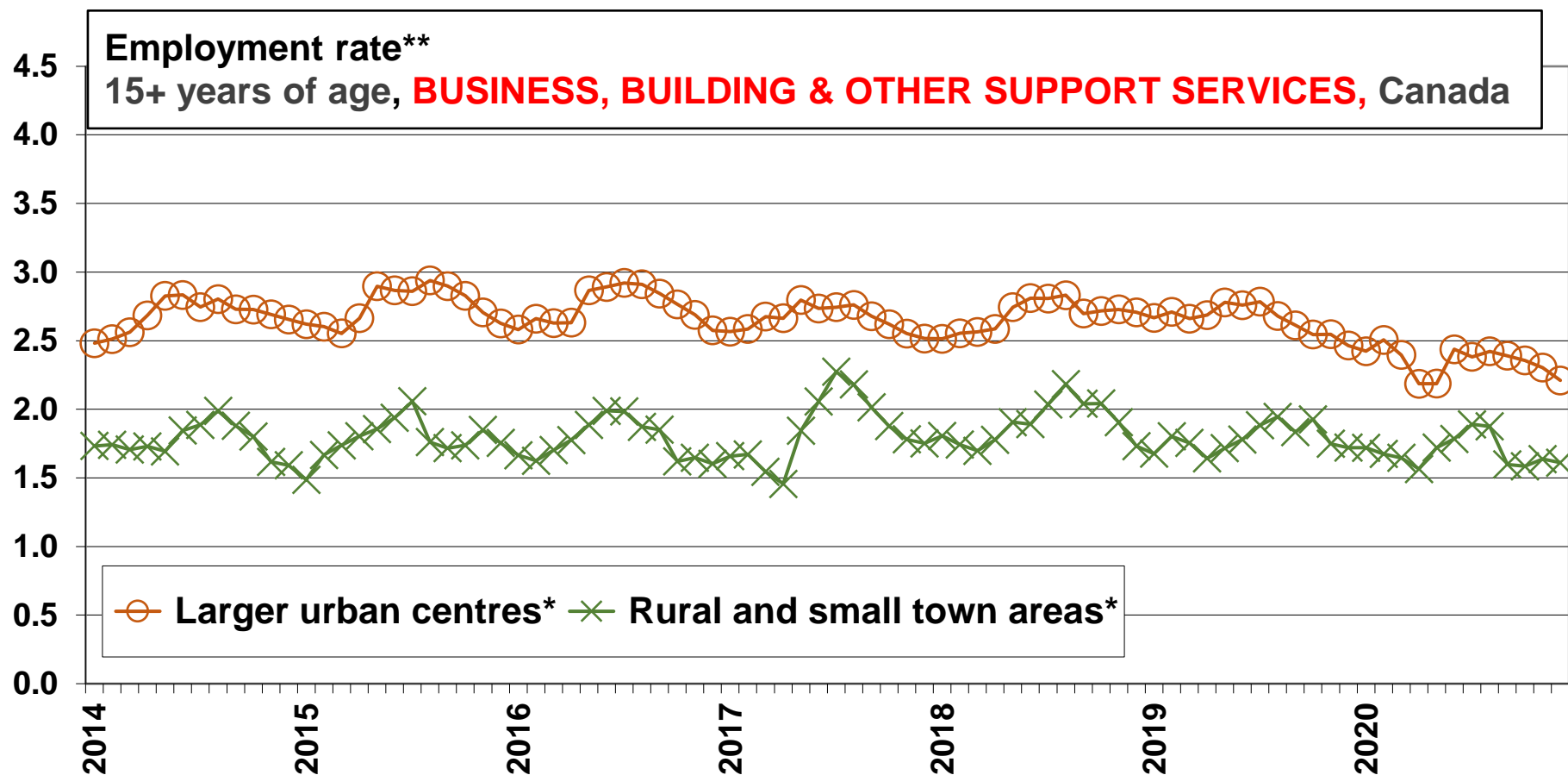
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 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.

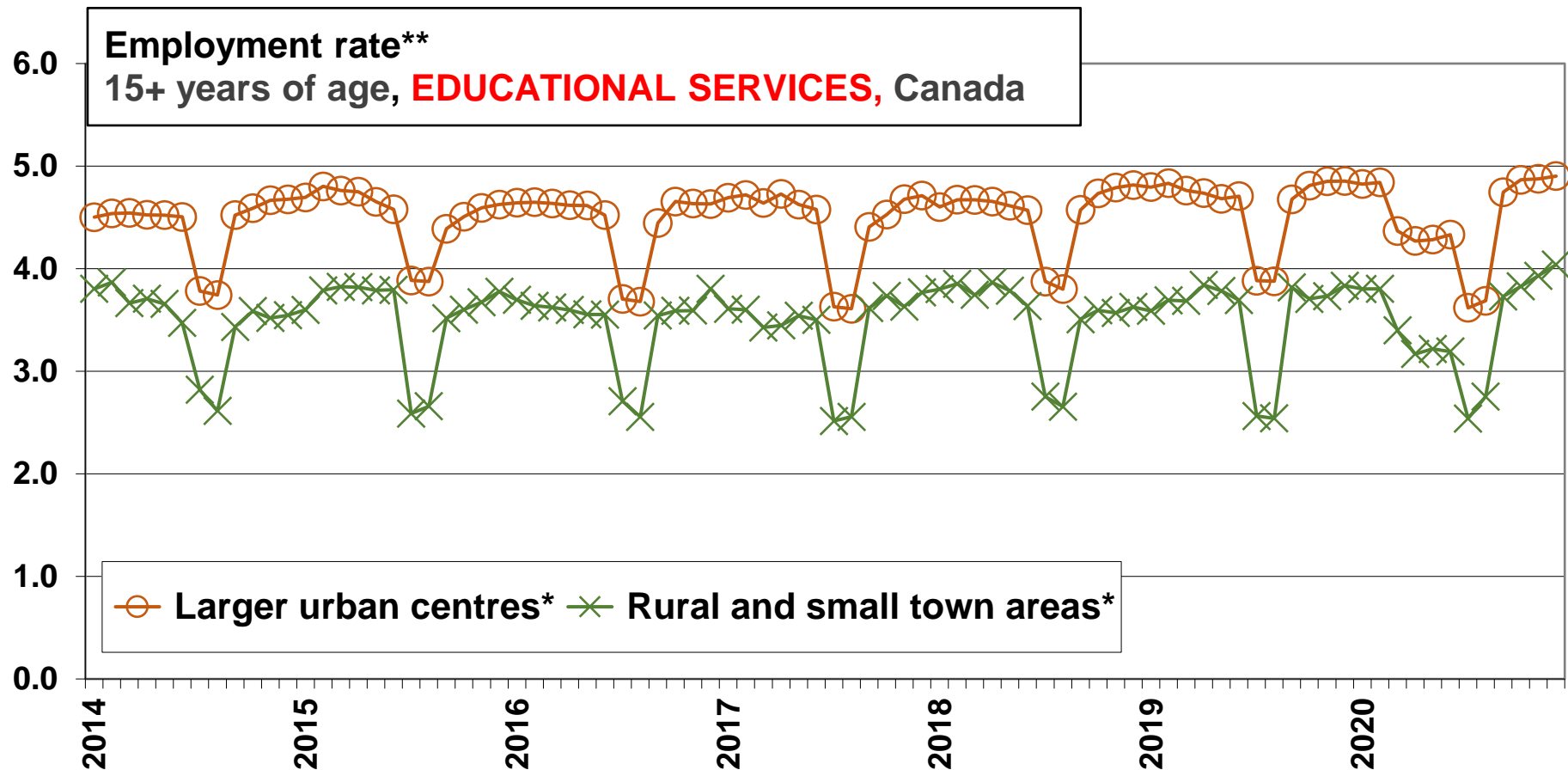
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 4.0% 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.

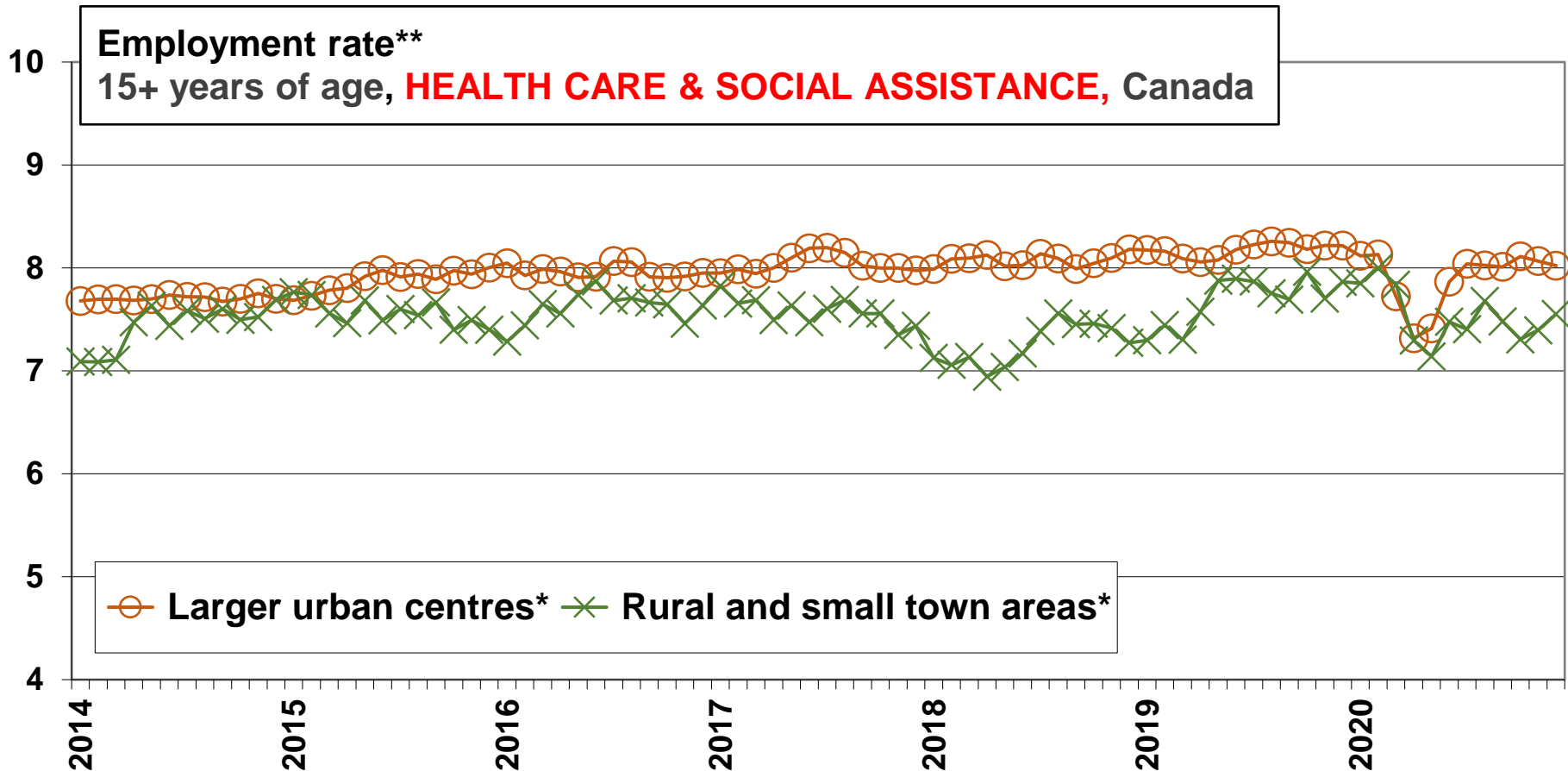
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 7.5% 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.

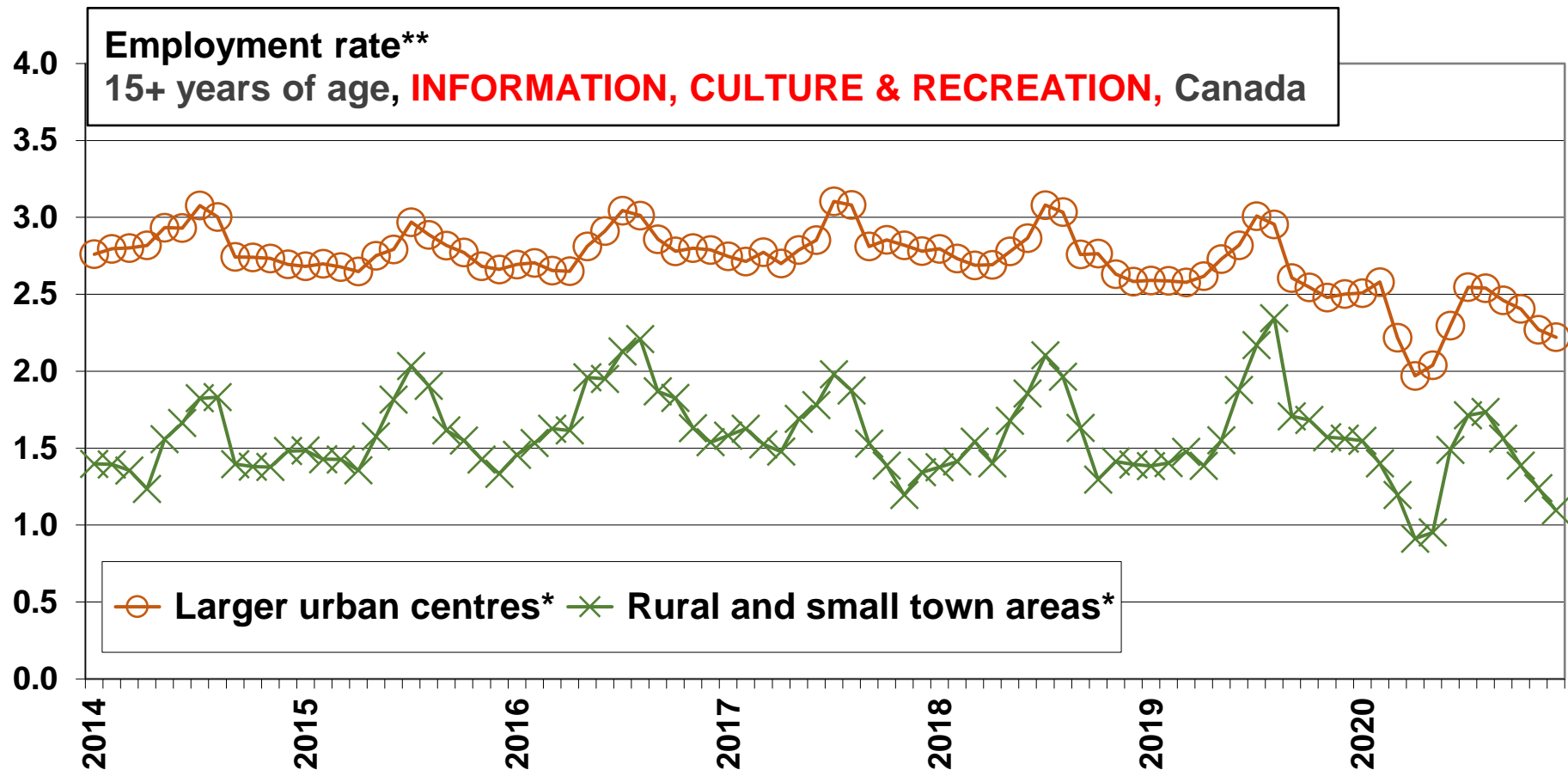
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 1.1% 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.

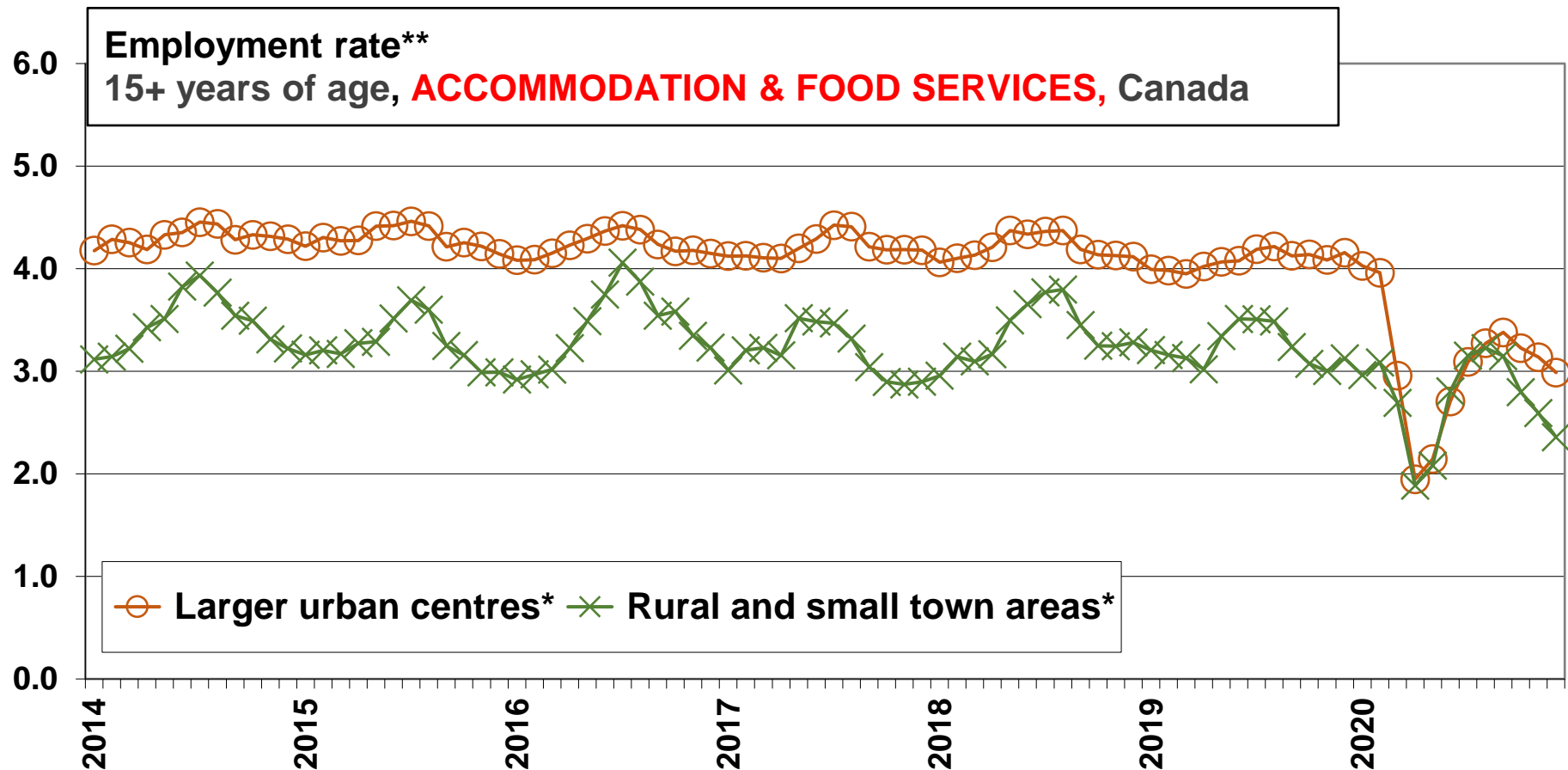
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 2.4% 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.

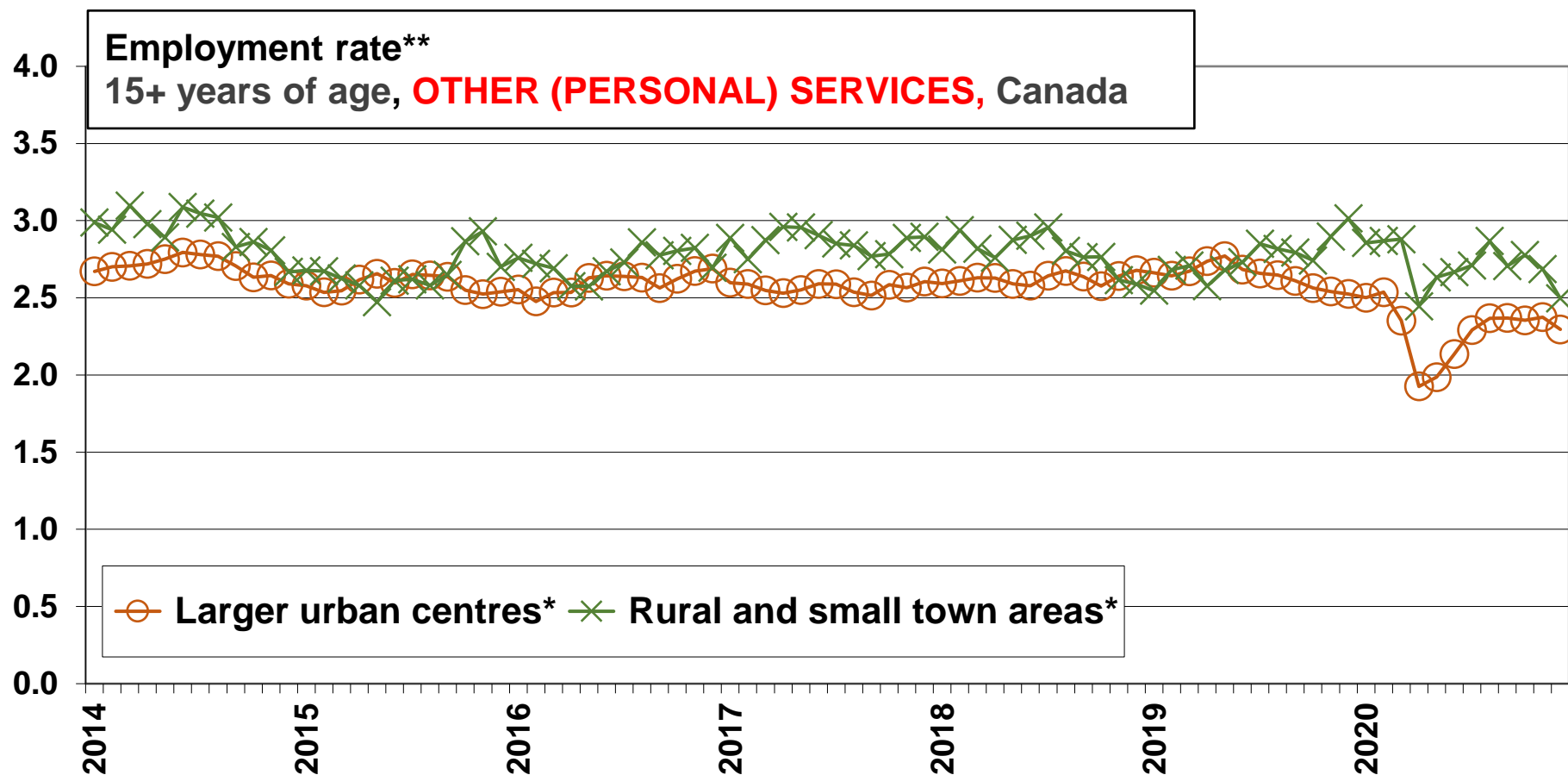
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 2.5% 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.

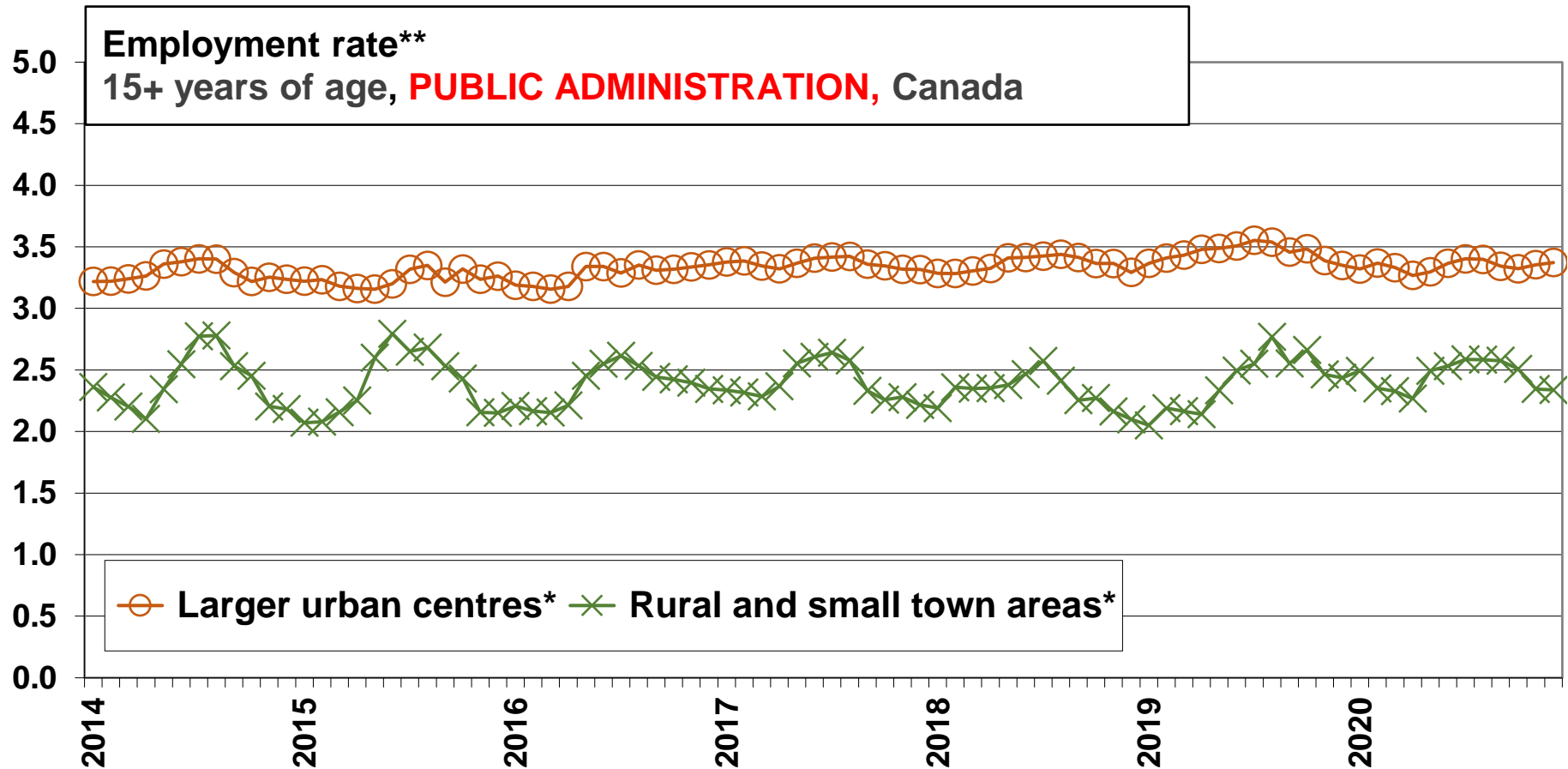
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 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.

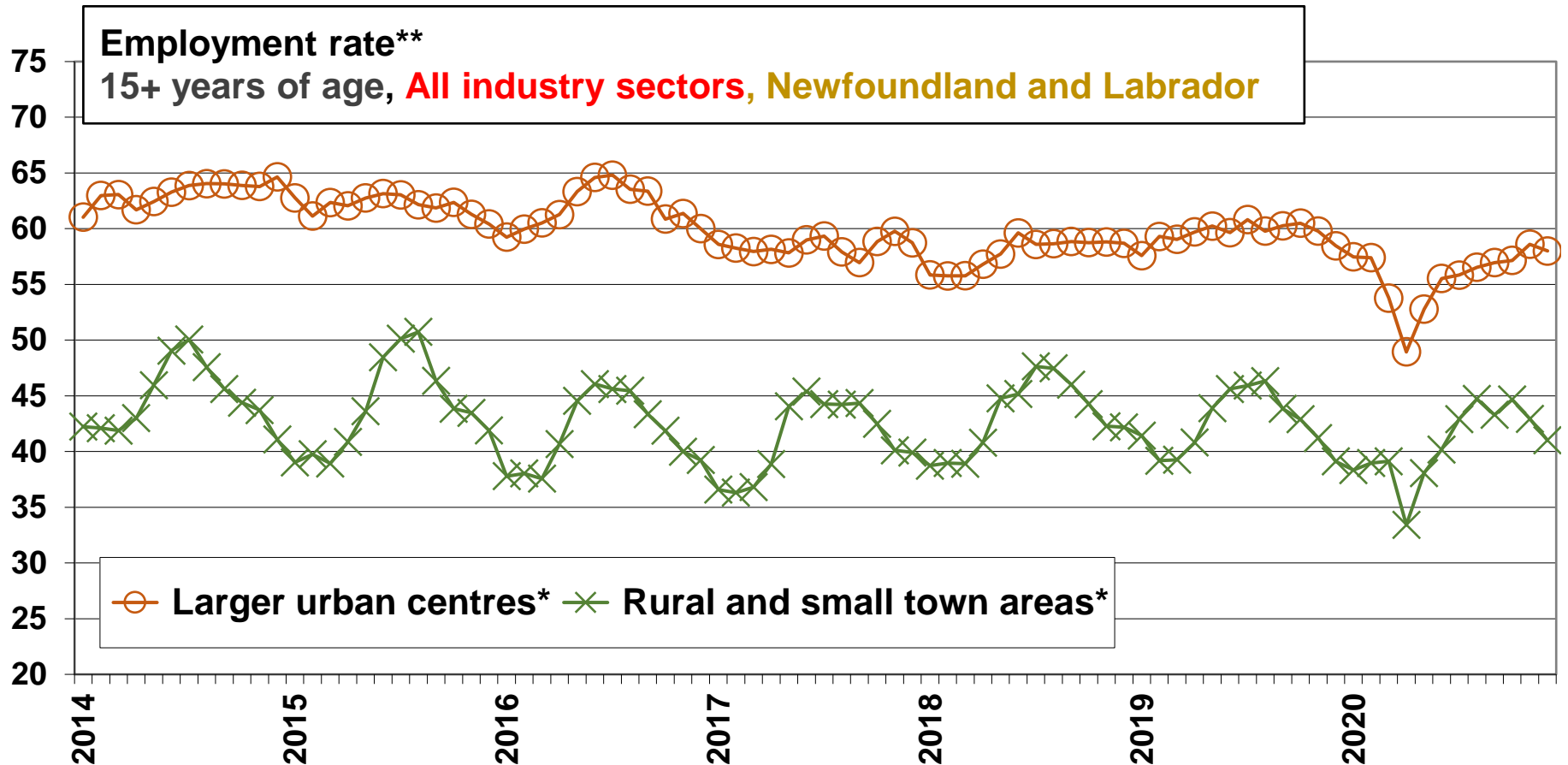
Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 December, 2020, 41.0% 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.

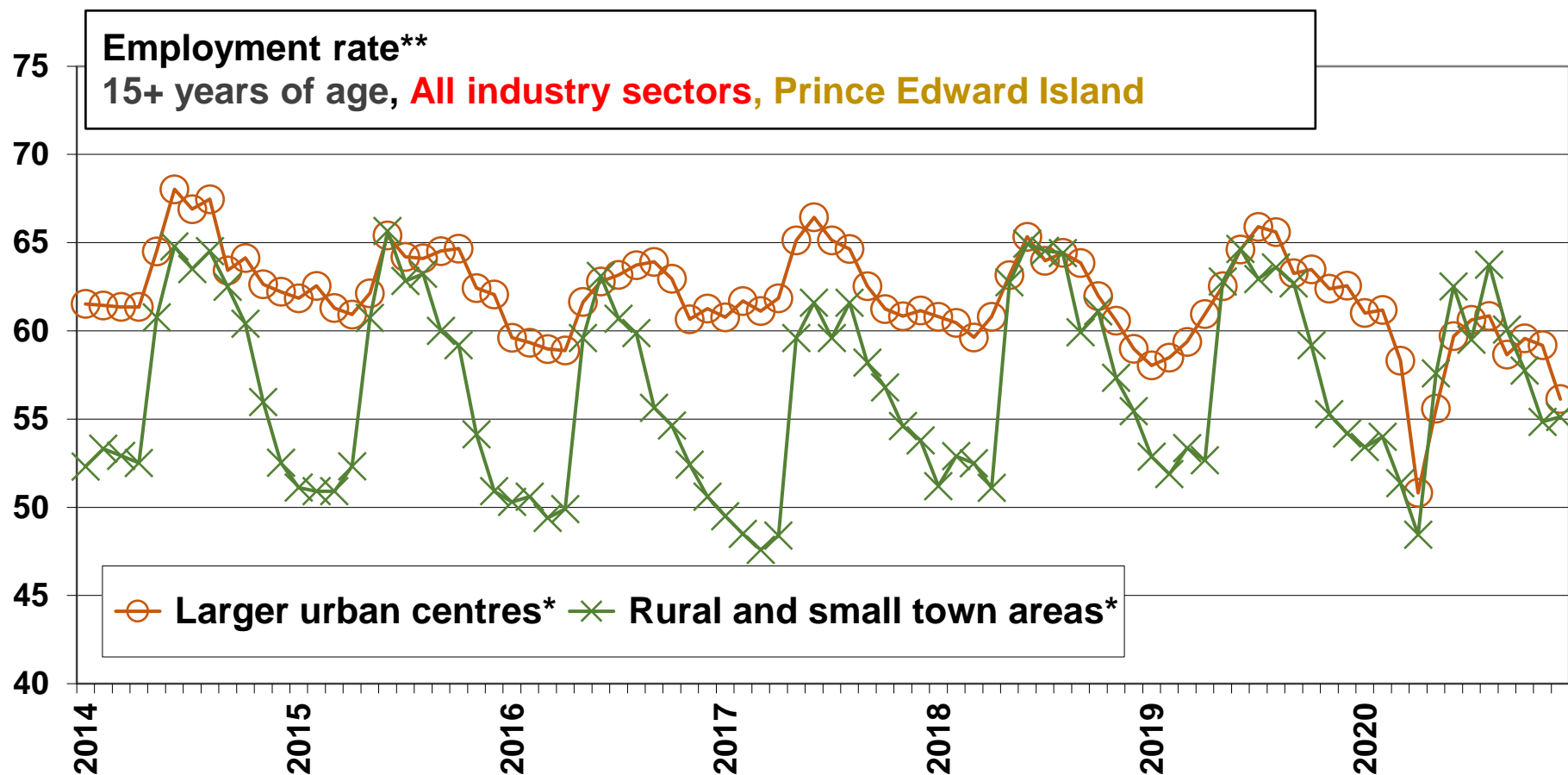
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 55.1% 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.

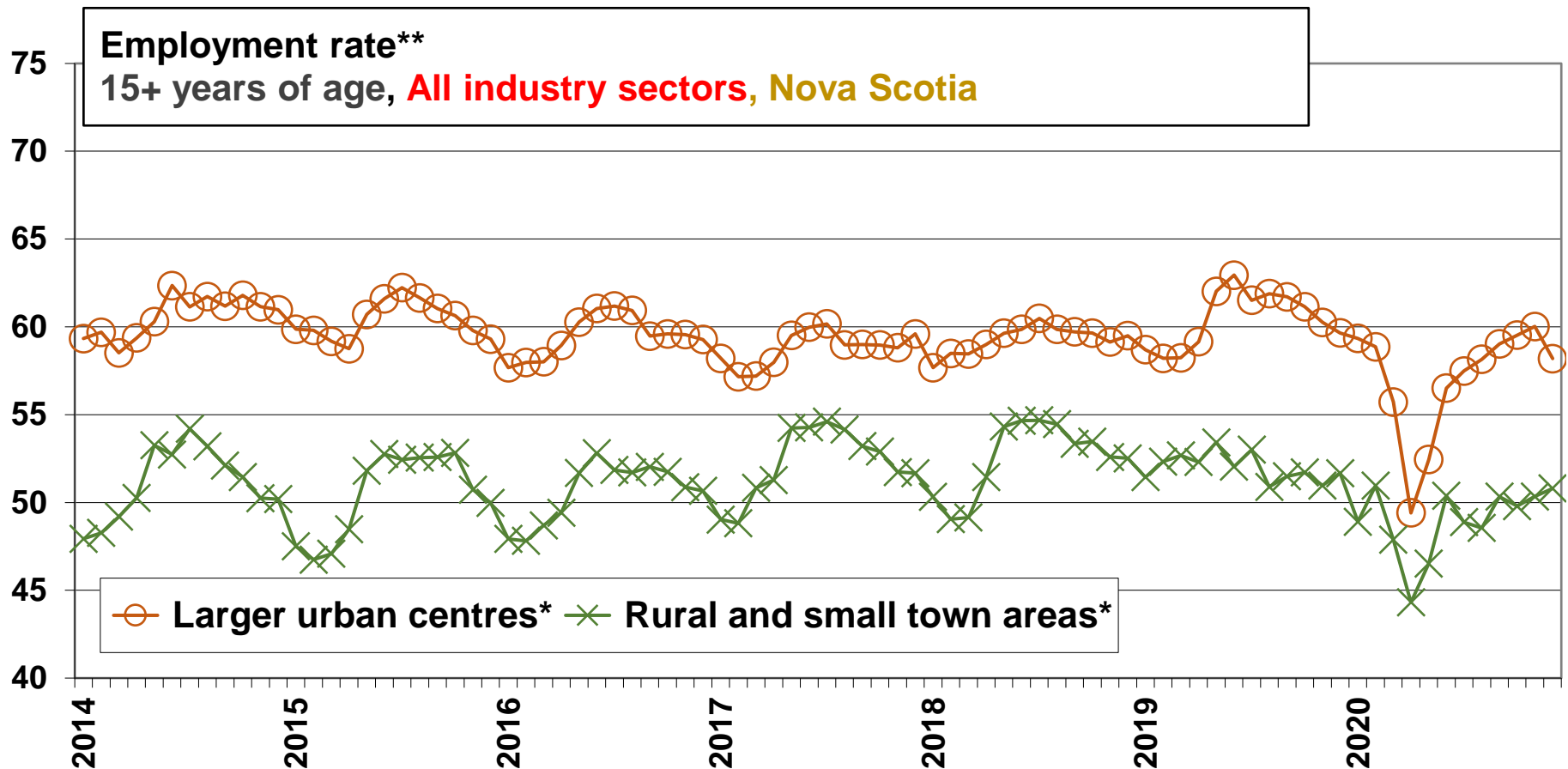
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 50.8% 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.

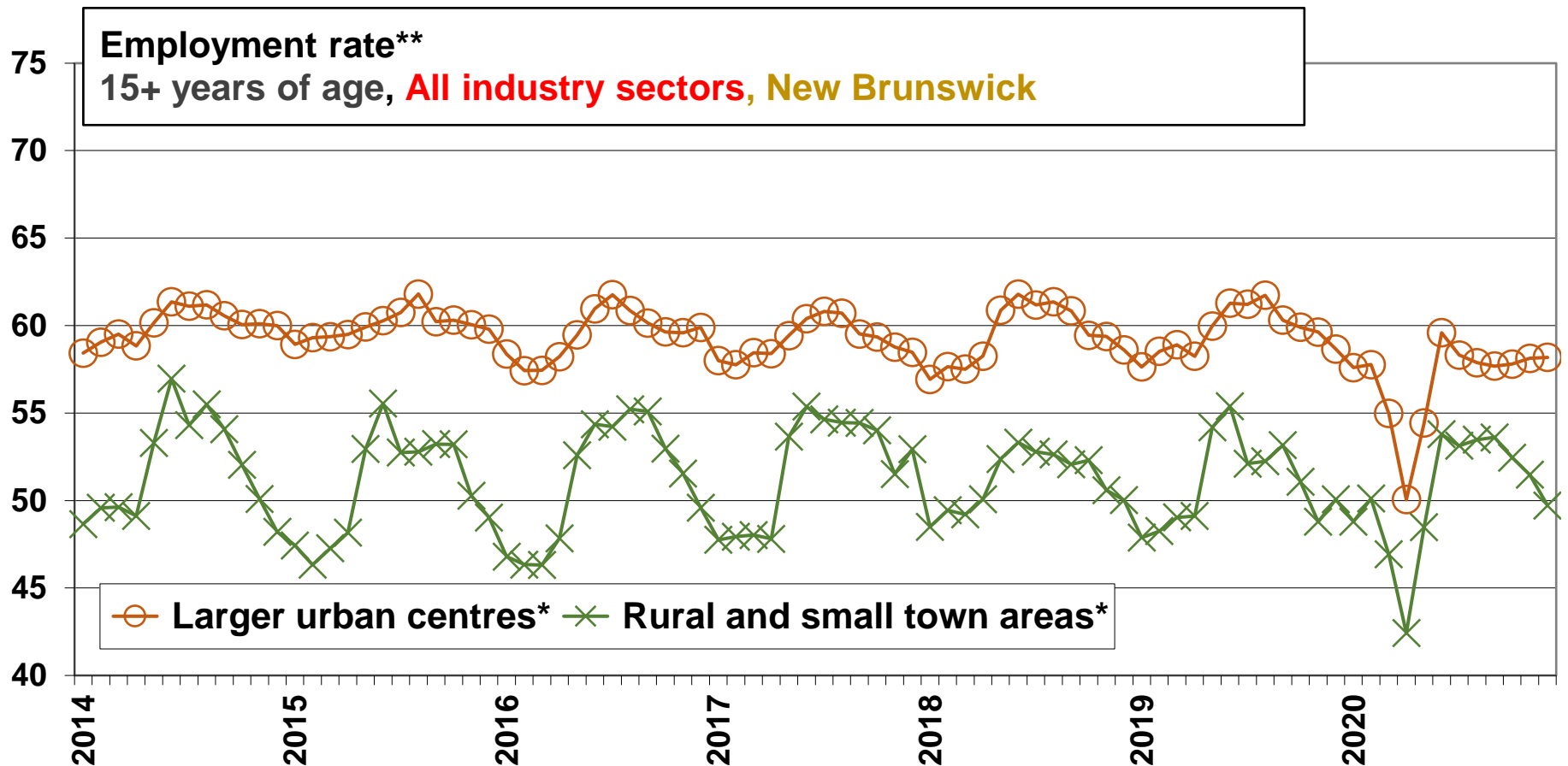
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 49.7% 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.

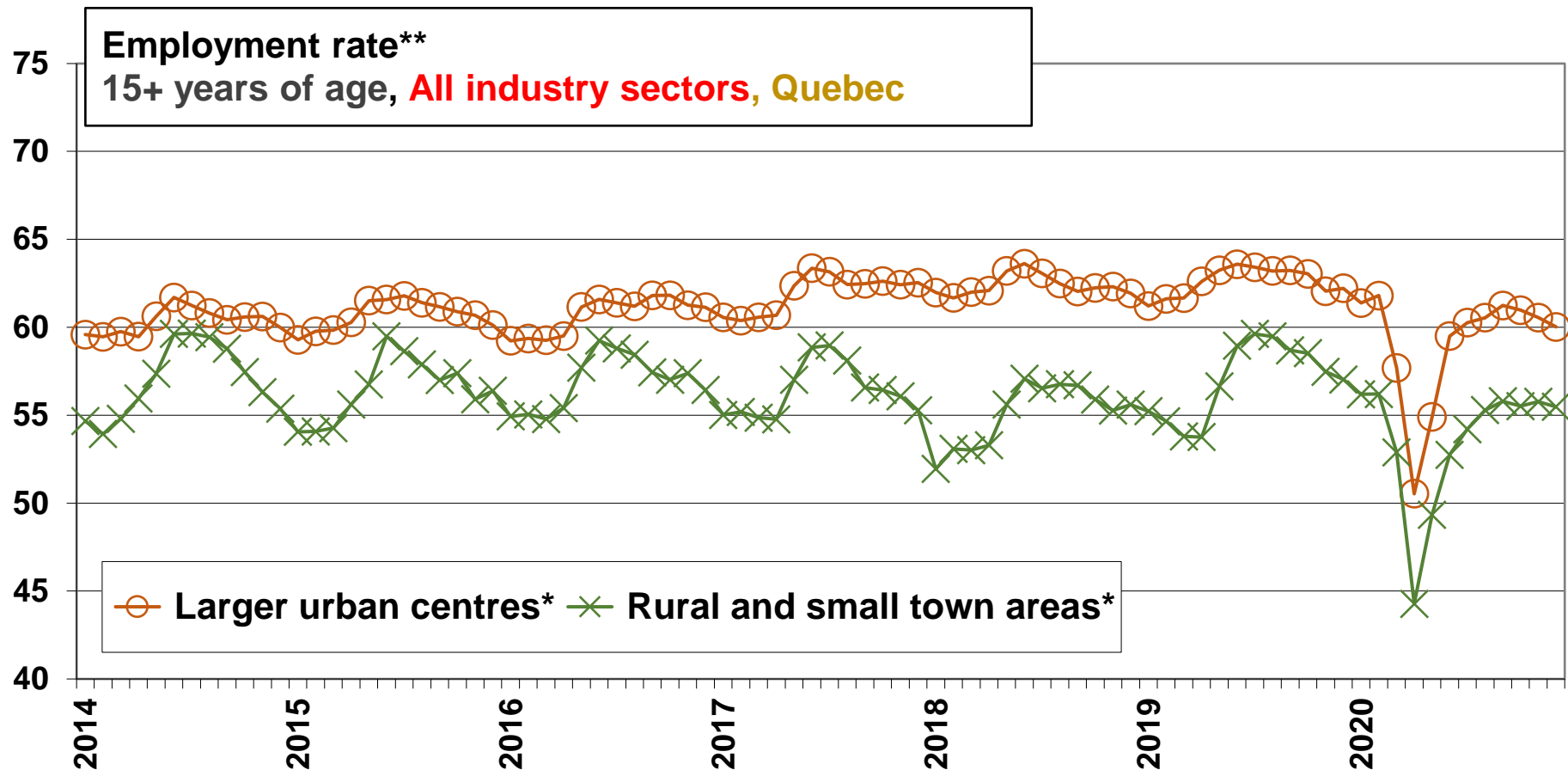
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 55.5% 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.

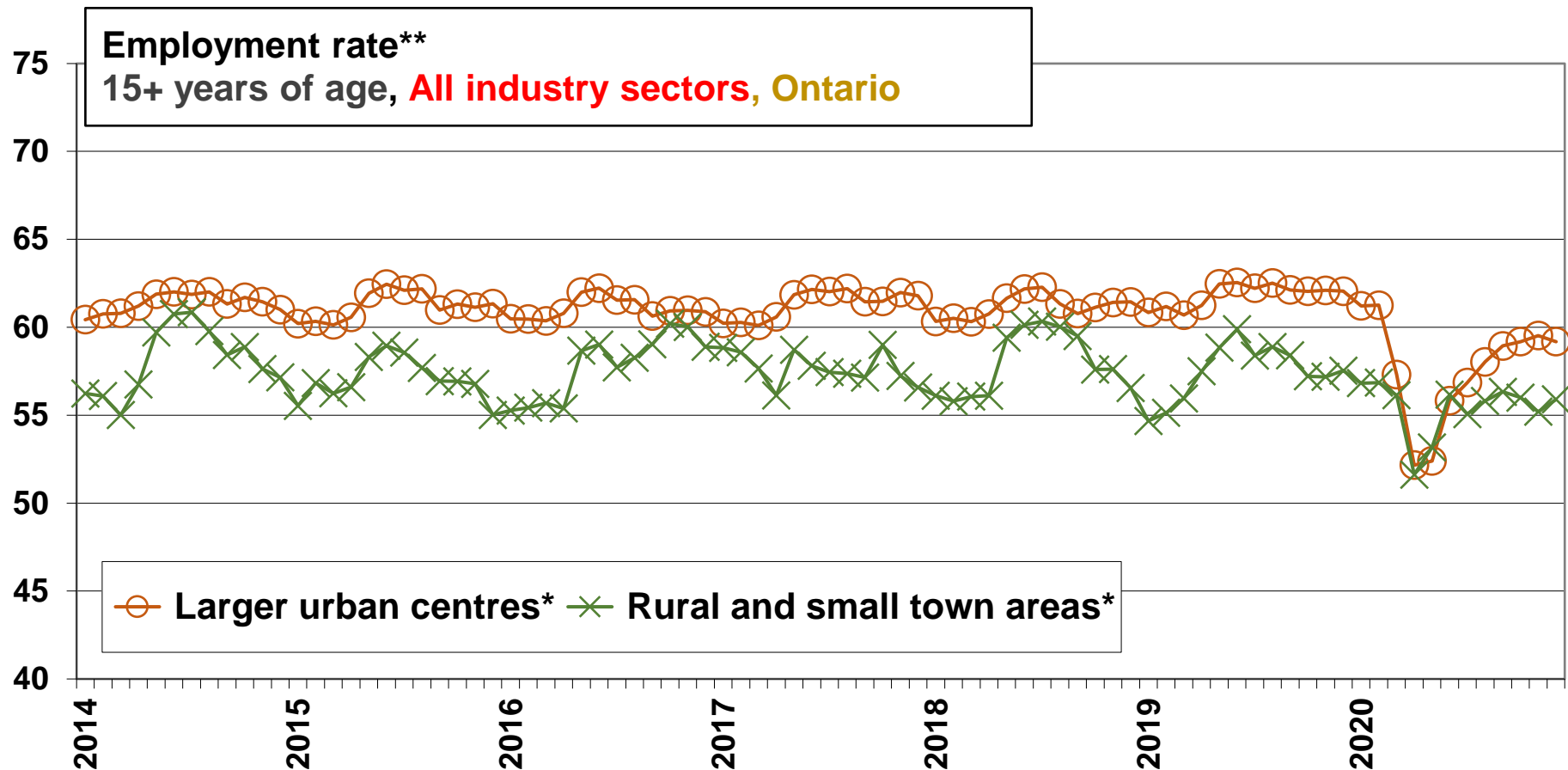
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 55.9% 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.

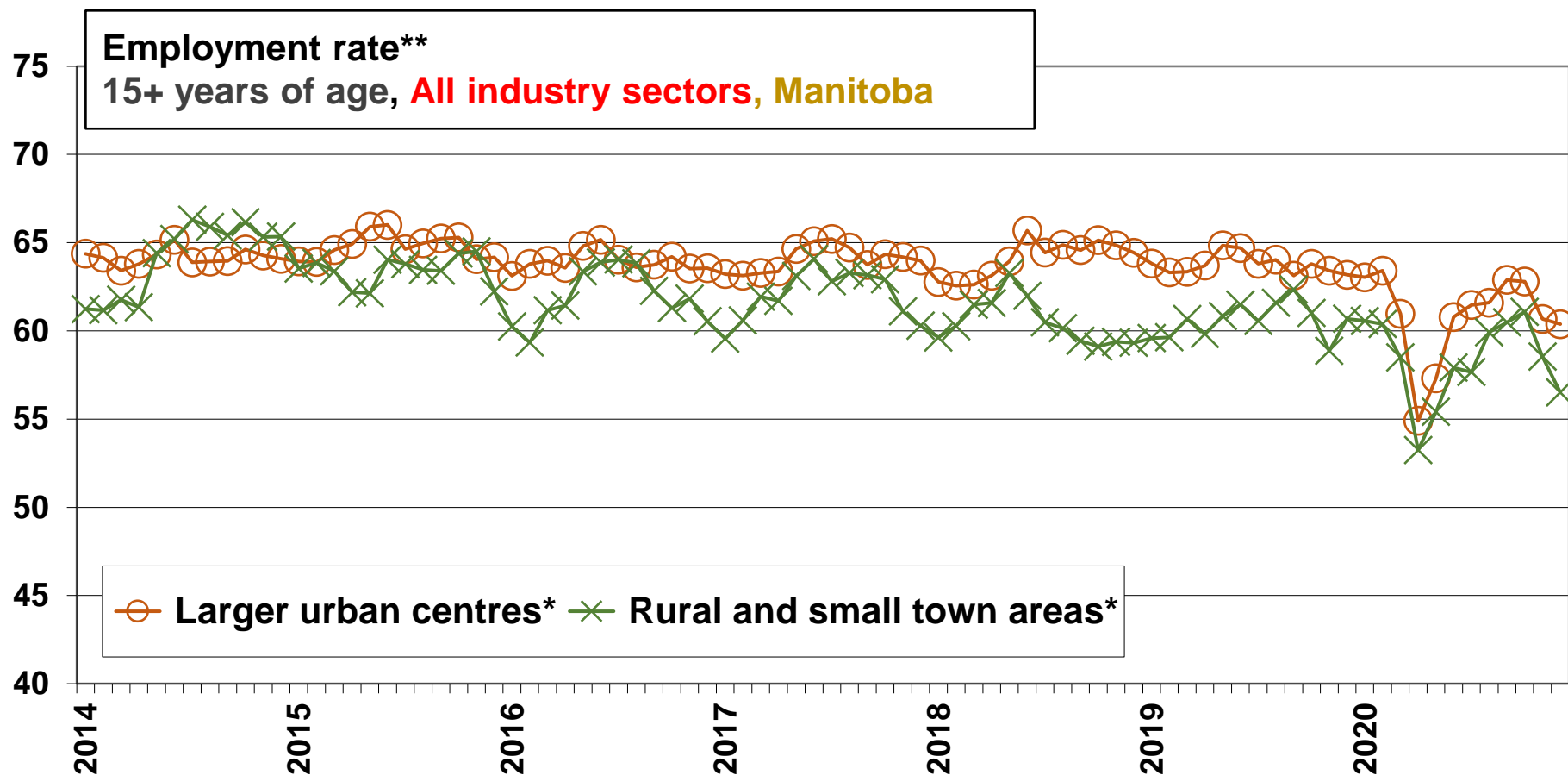
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 56.5% 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.

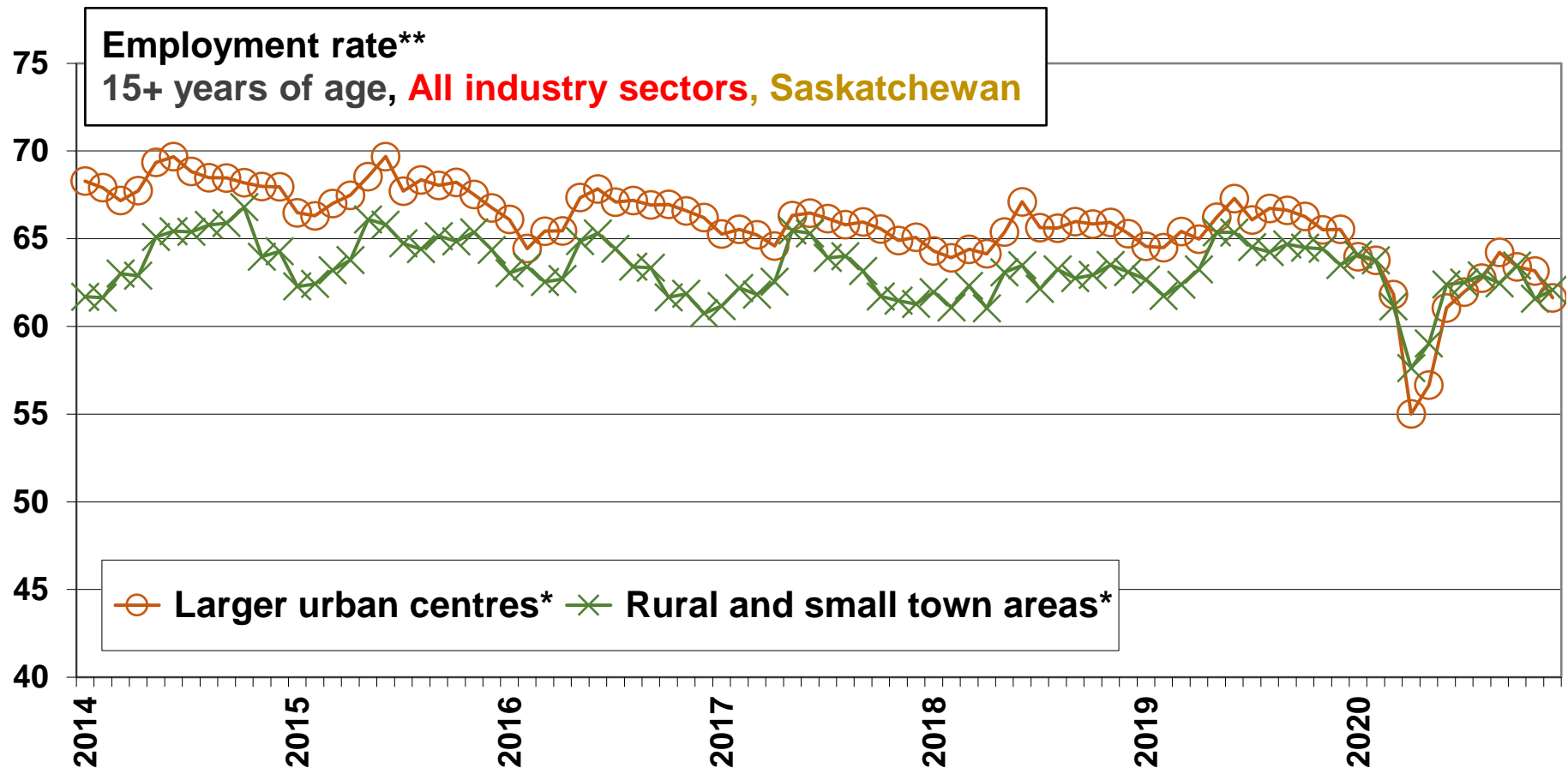
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 62.1% 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.

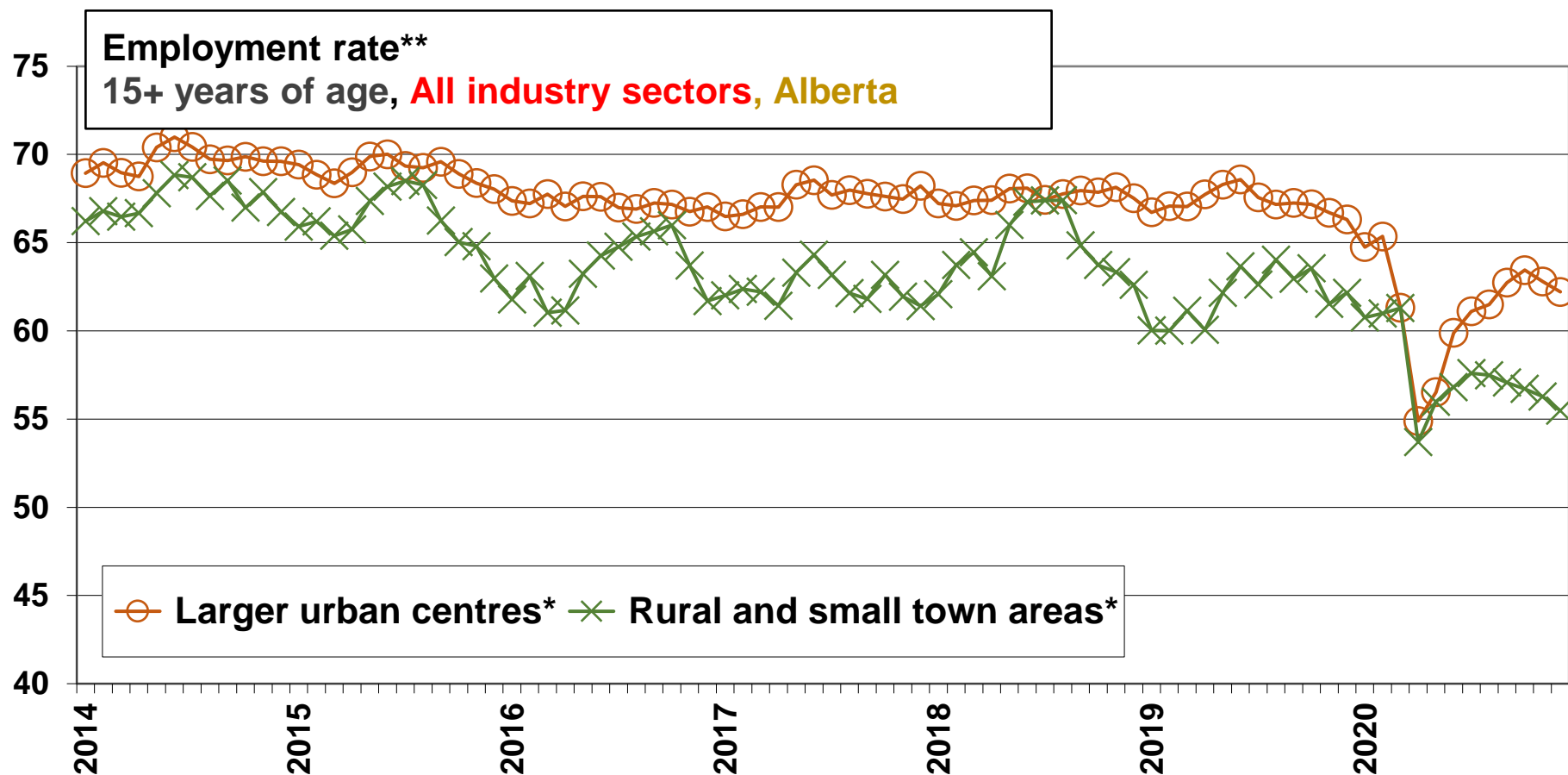
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 55.5% 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.

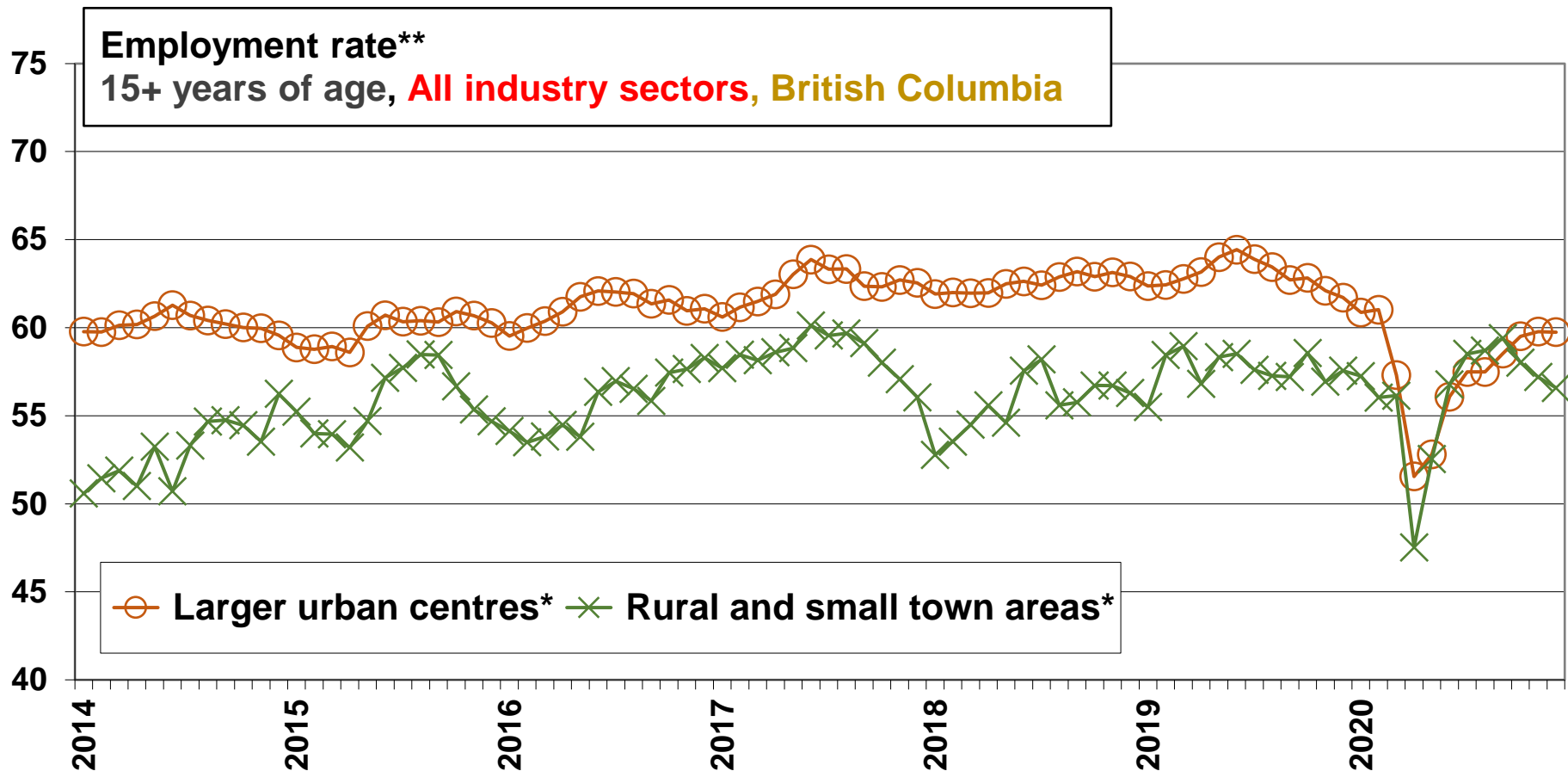
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 December, 2020, 56.6% 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.

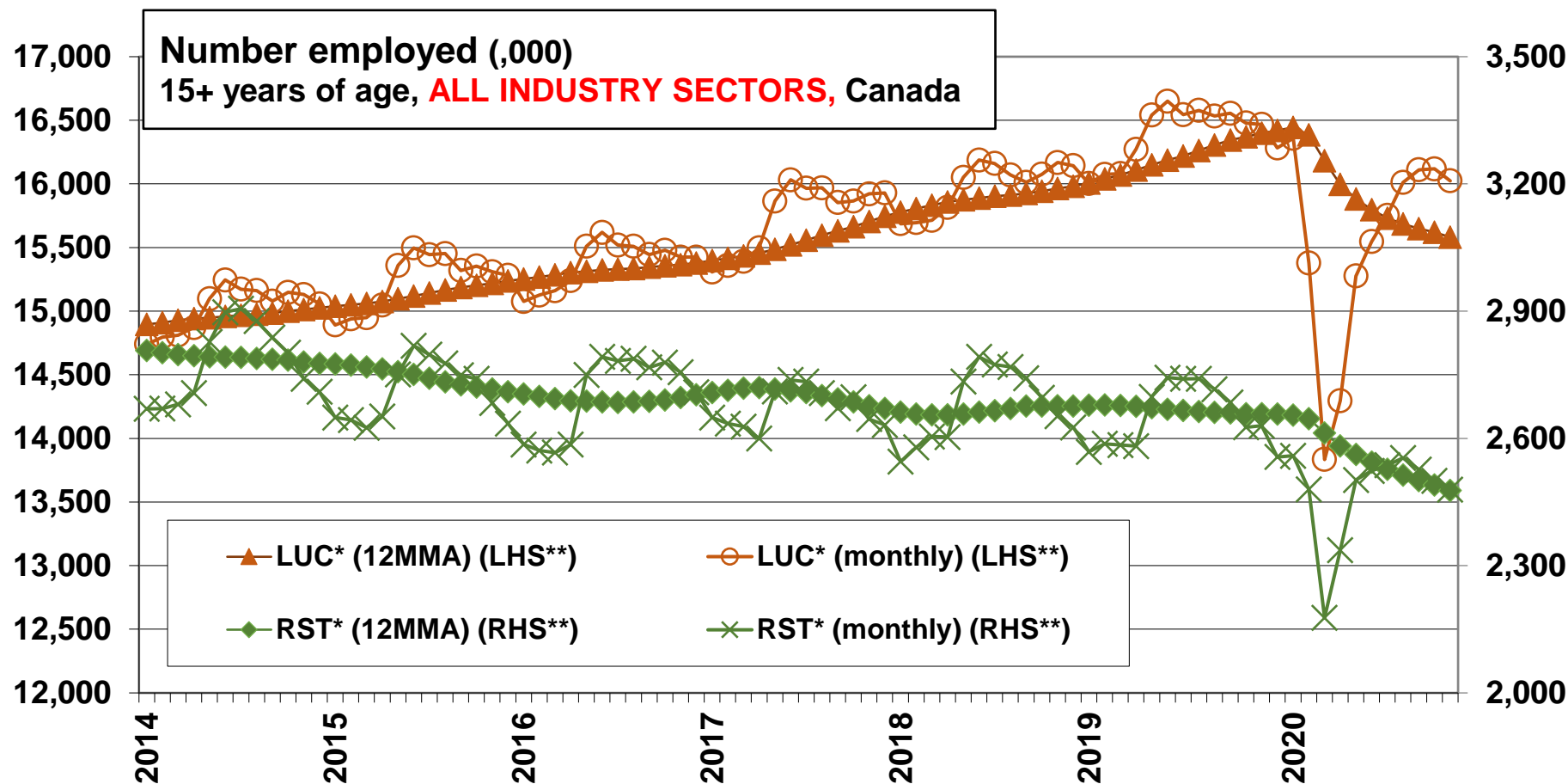
Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 2.50 million in December, 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.

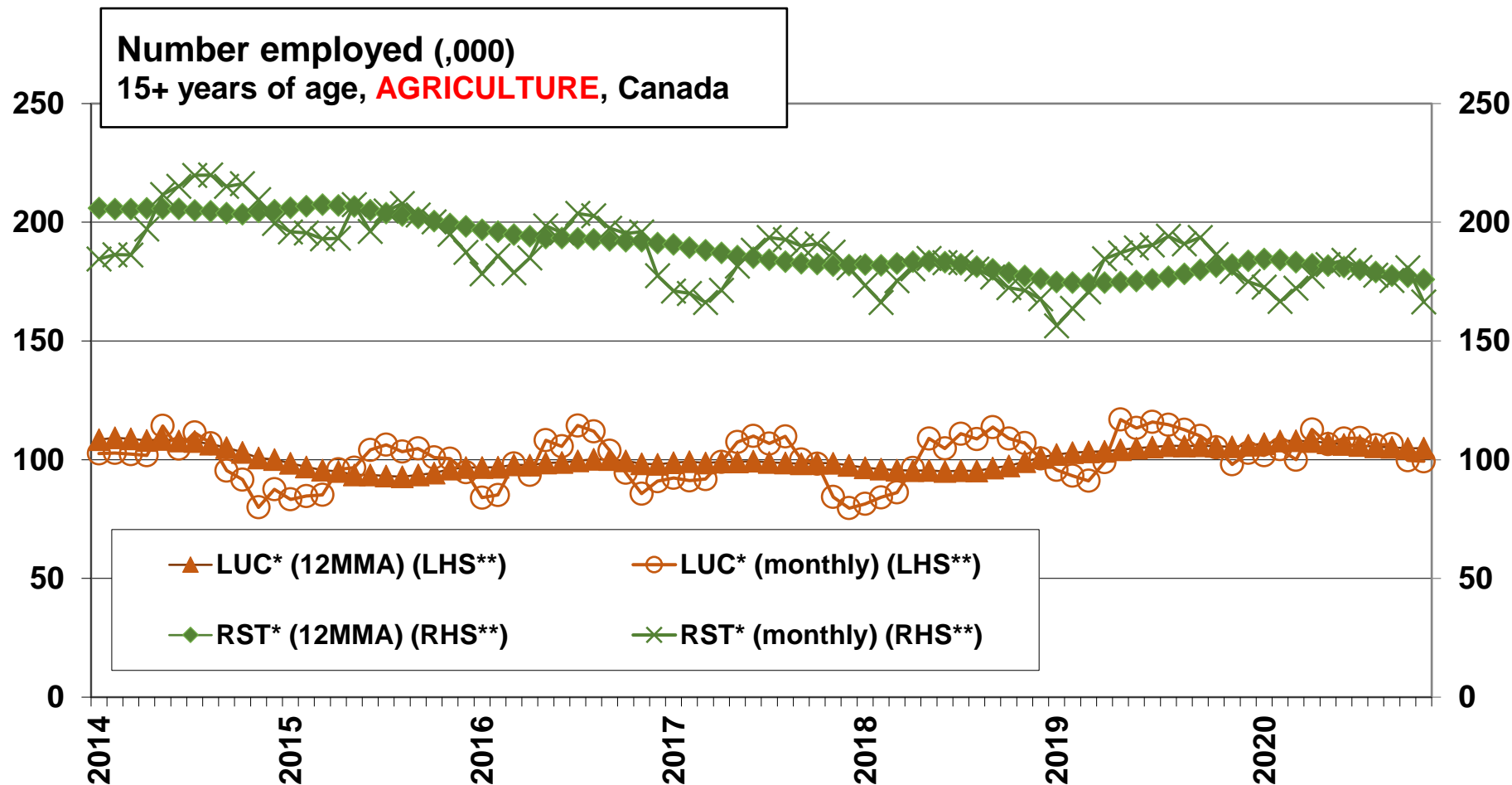
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **AGRICULTURE** in rural and small town Canada was 166 thousand in December, 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.

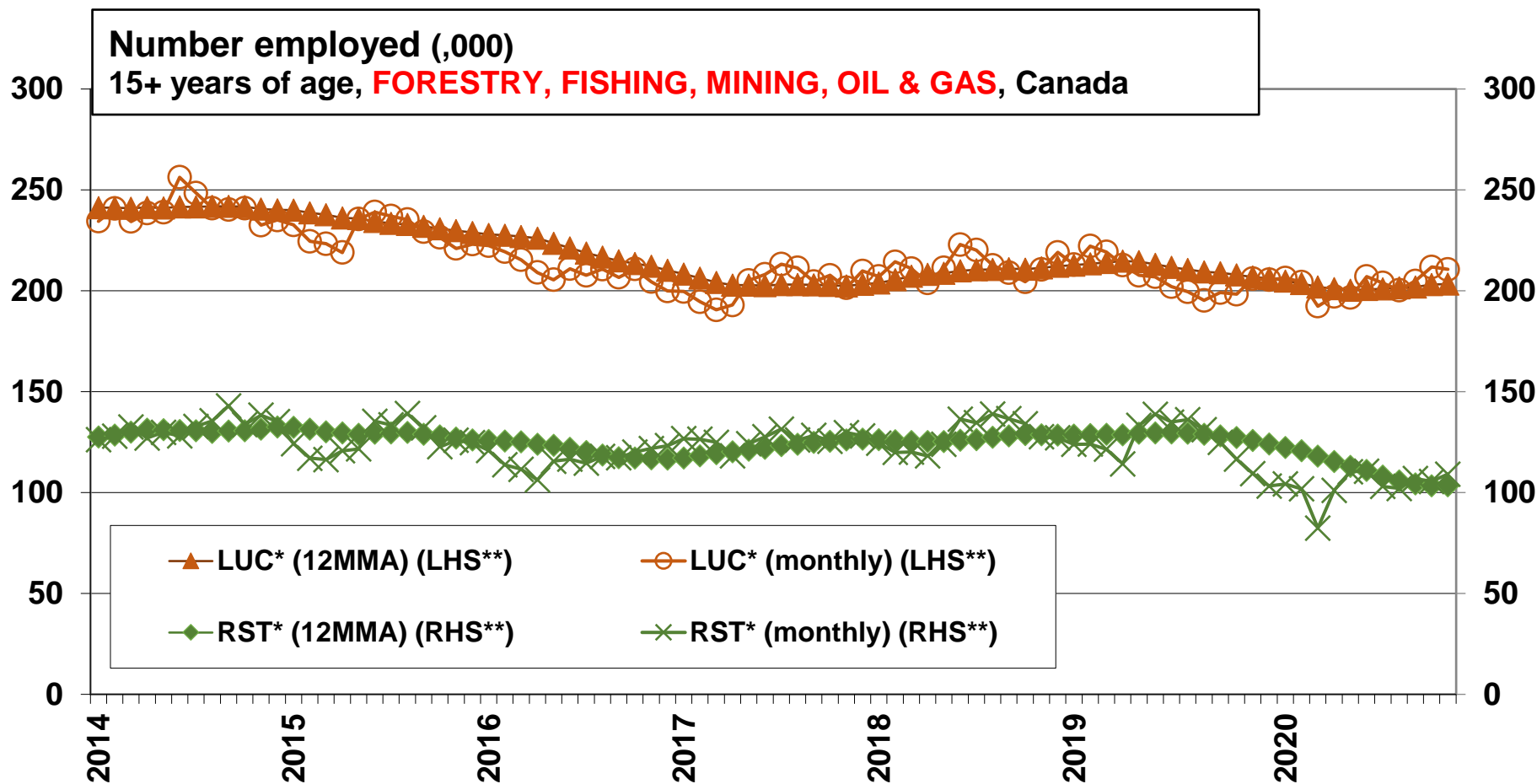
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS** in rural and small town Canada was 109 thousand in December, 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.

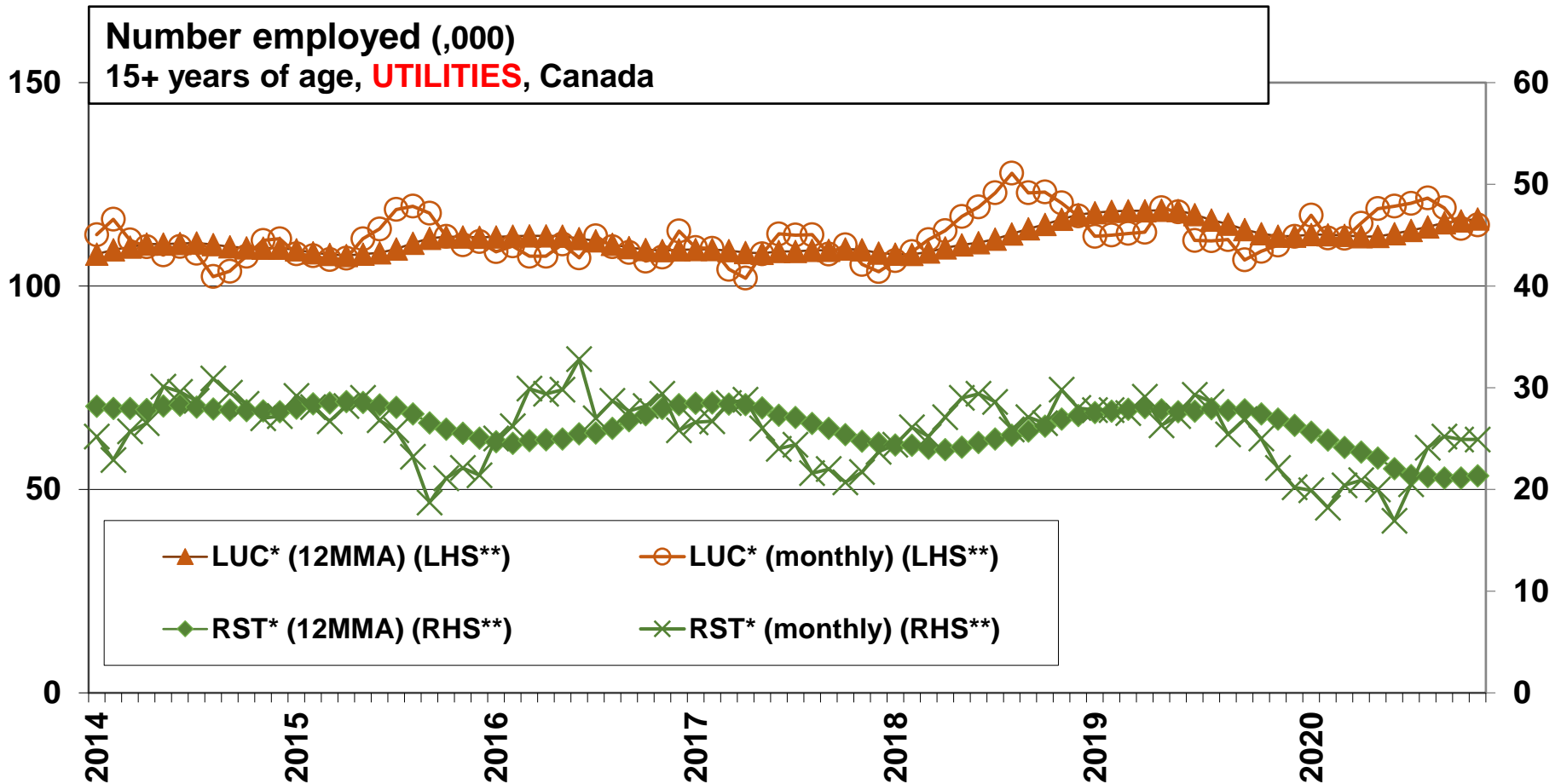
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **UTILITIES** in rural and small town Canada was 25 thousand in December, 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.

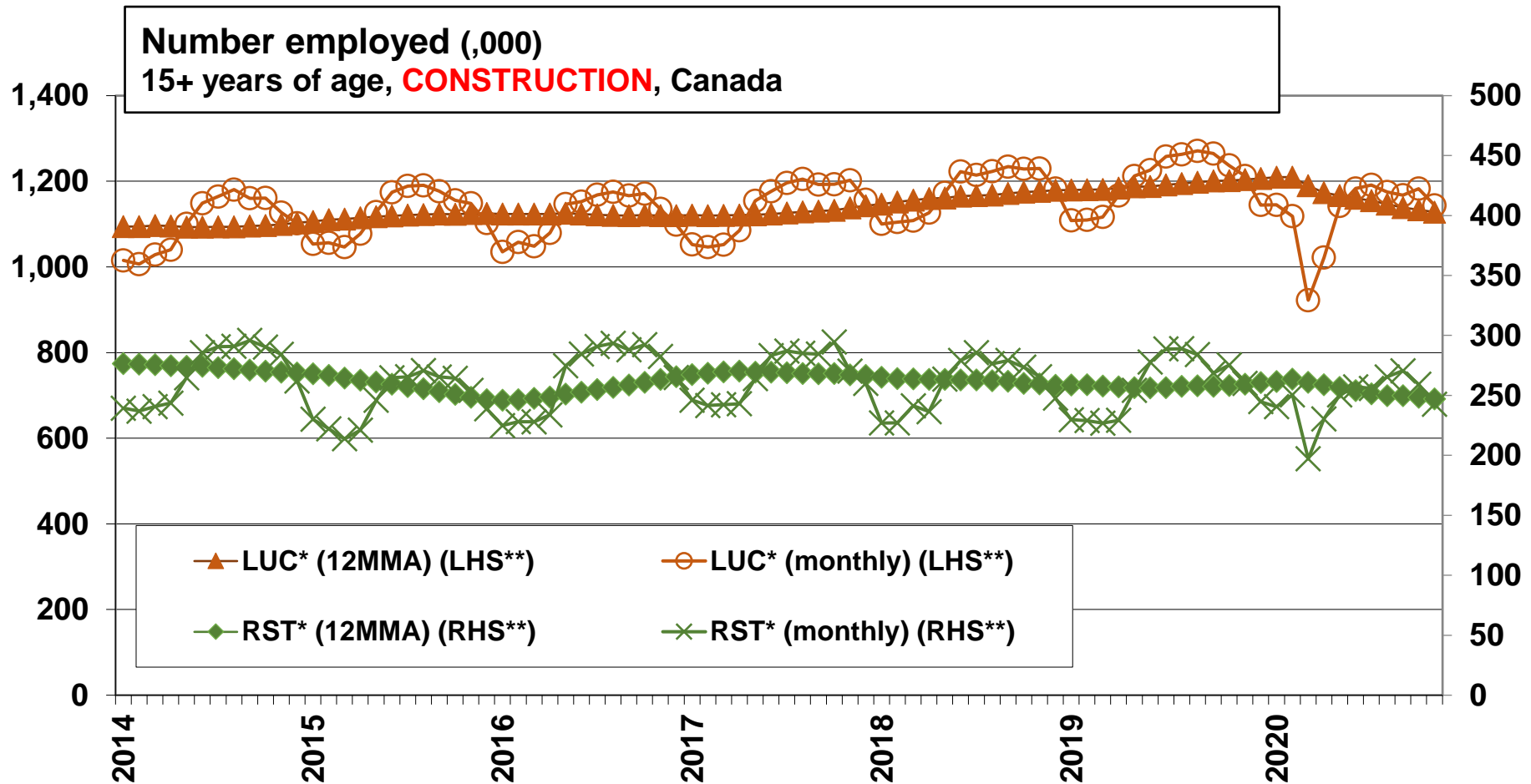
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **CONSTRUCTION** in rural and small town Canada was 243 thousand in December, 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.

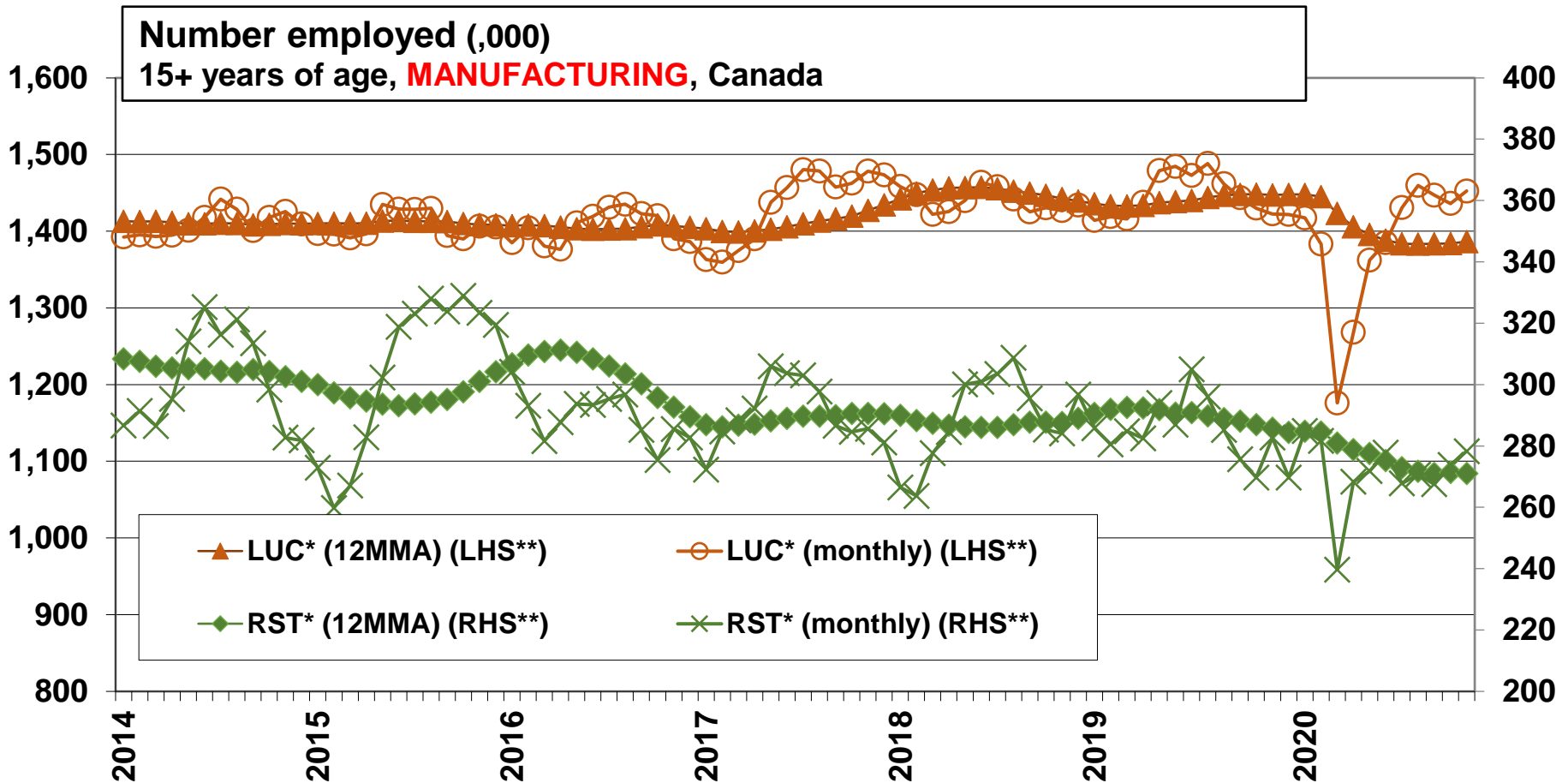
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **MANUFACTURING** in rural and small town Canada was 278 thousand in December, 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.

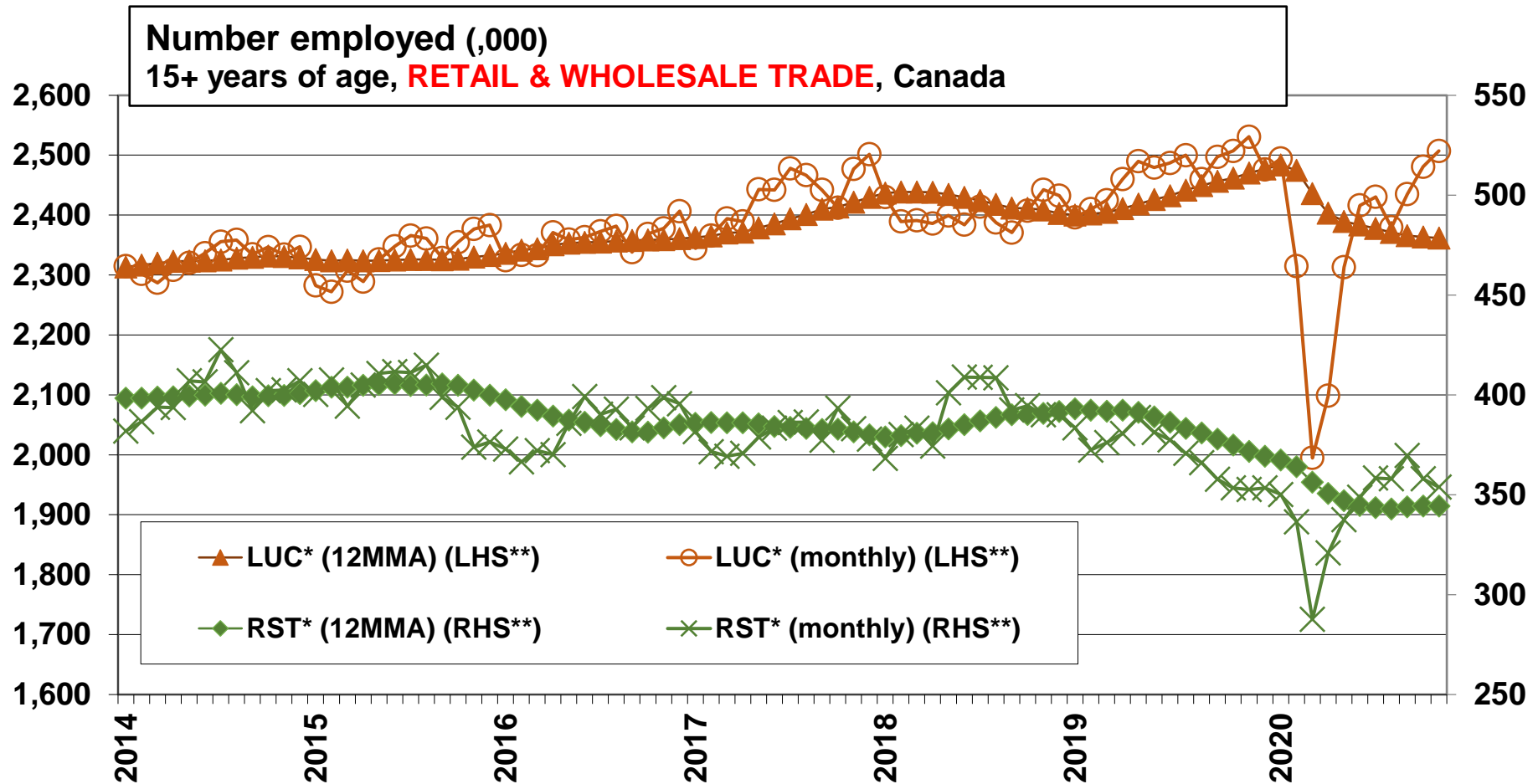
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE** in rural and small town Canada was 354 thousand in December, 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.

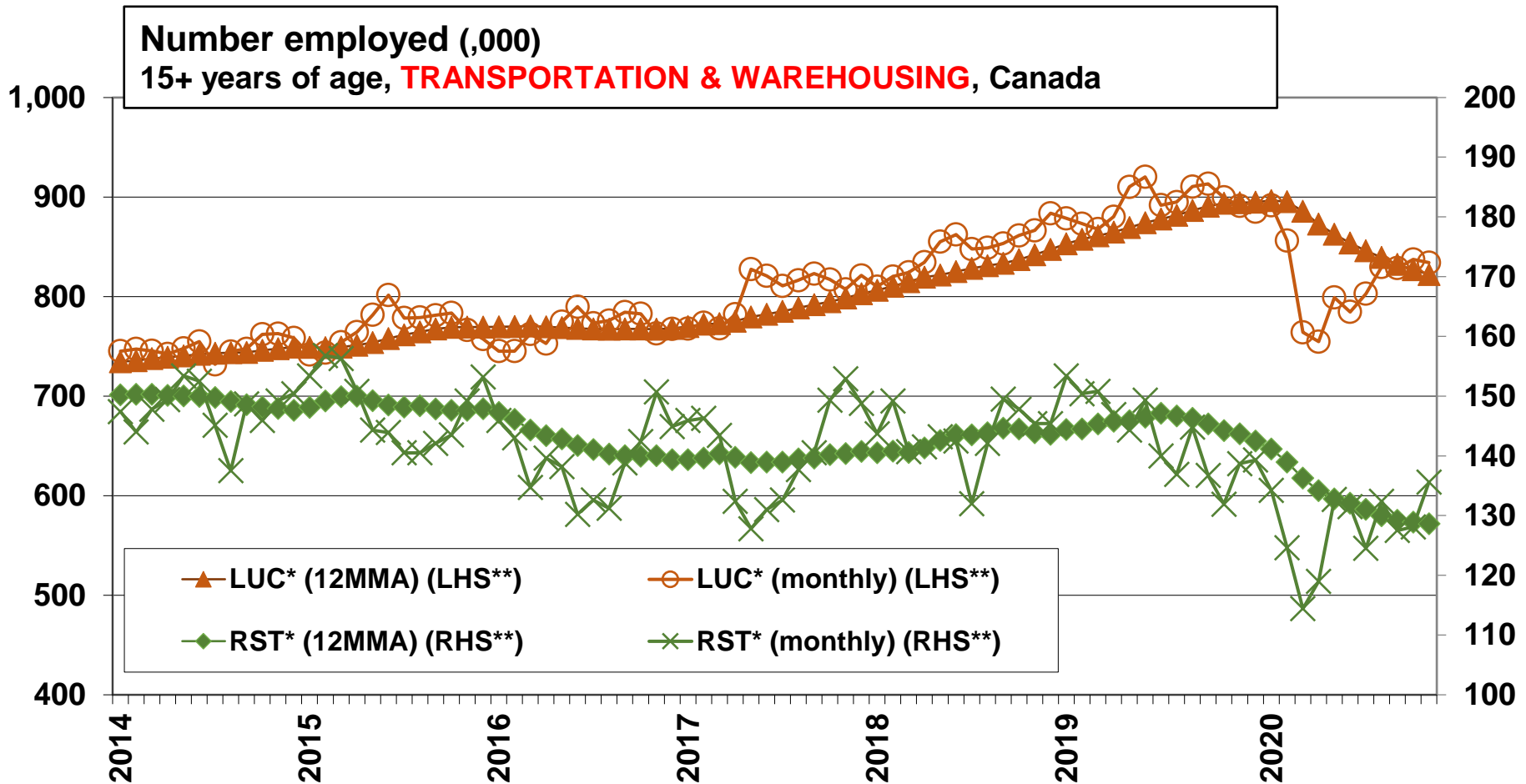
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** in rural and small town Canada was 136 thousand in December, 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.

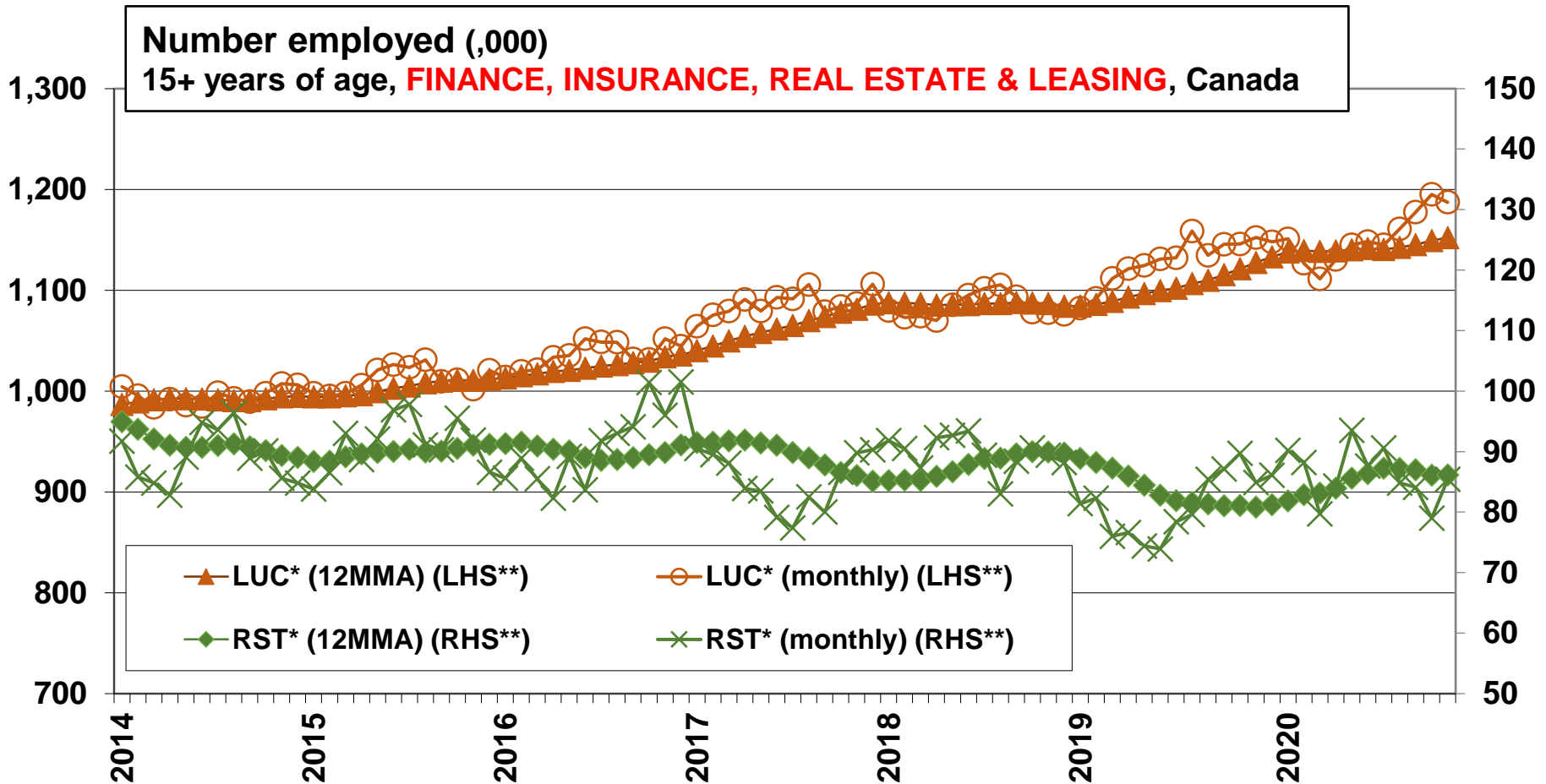
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING** in rural and small town Canada was 85 thousand in December, 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.

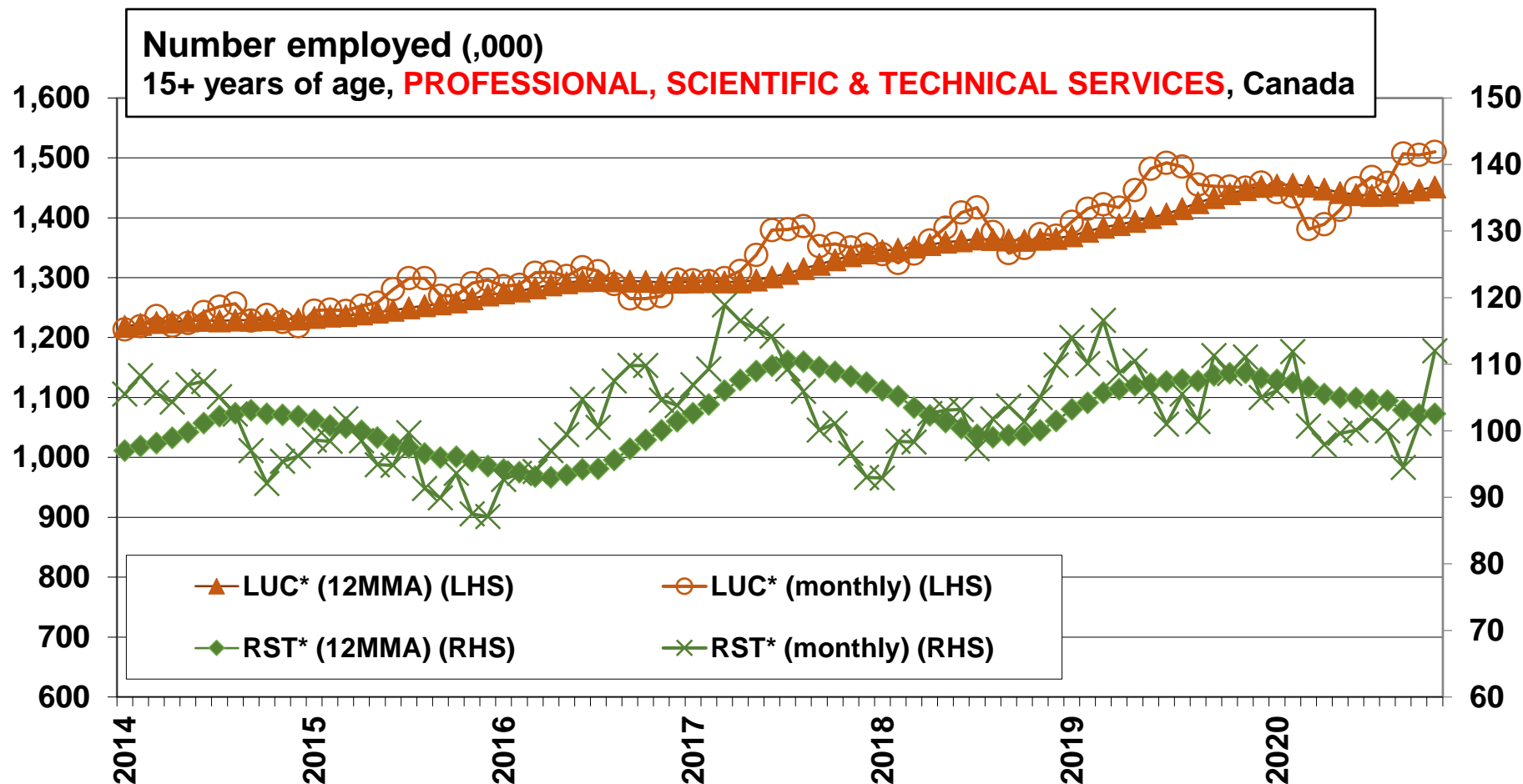
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada was 112 thousand in December, 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.

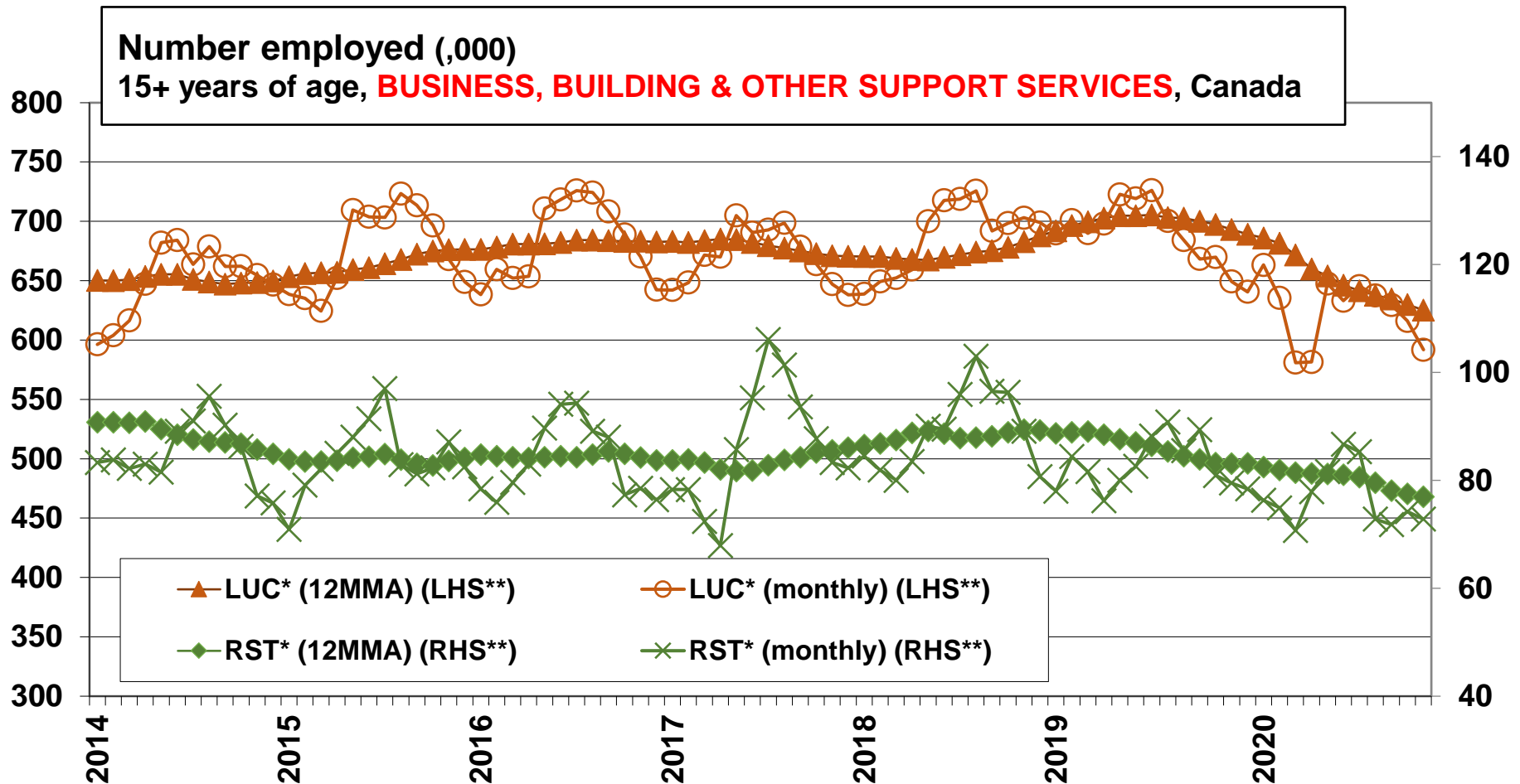
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada was 73 thousand in December, 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.

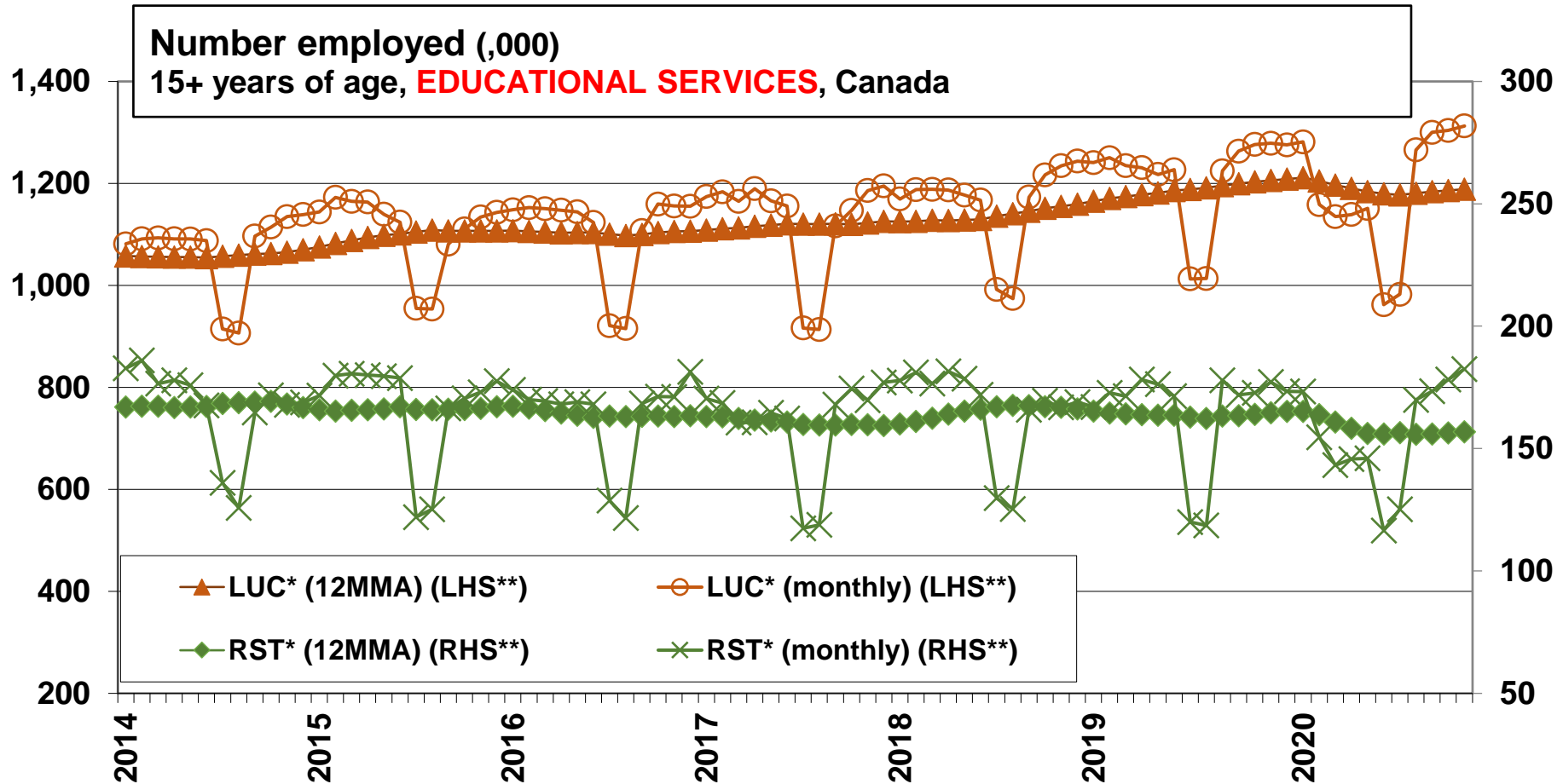
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada was 183 thousand in December, 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.

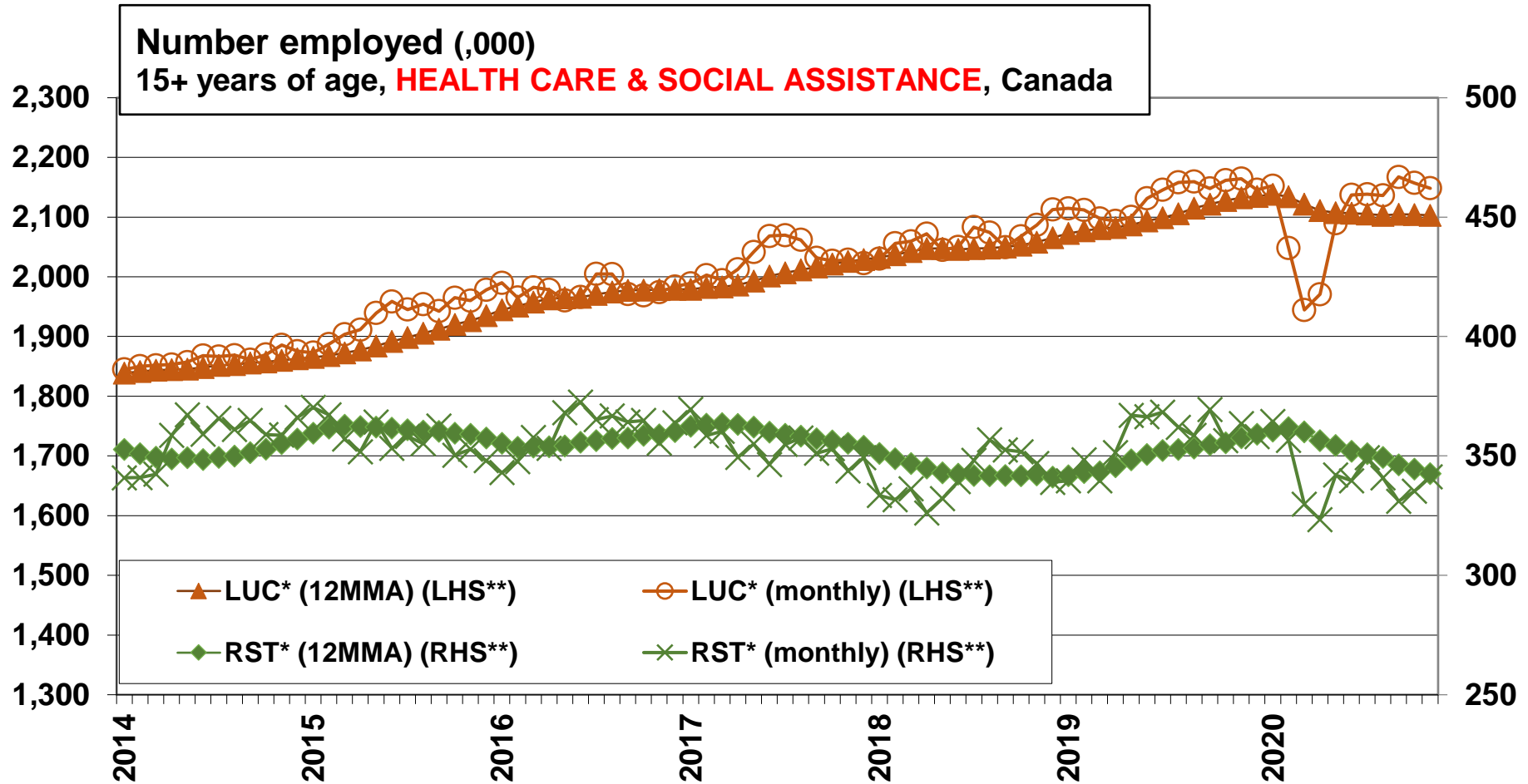
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** in rural and small town Canada was 341 thousand in December, 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.

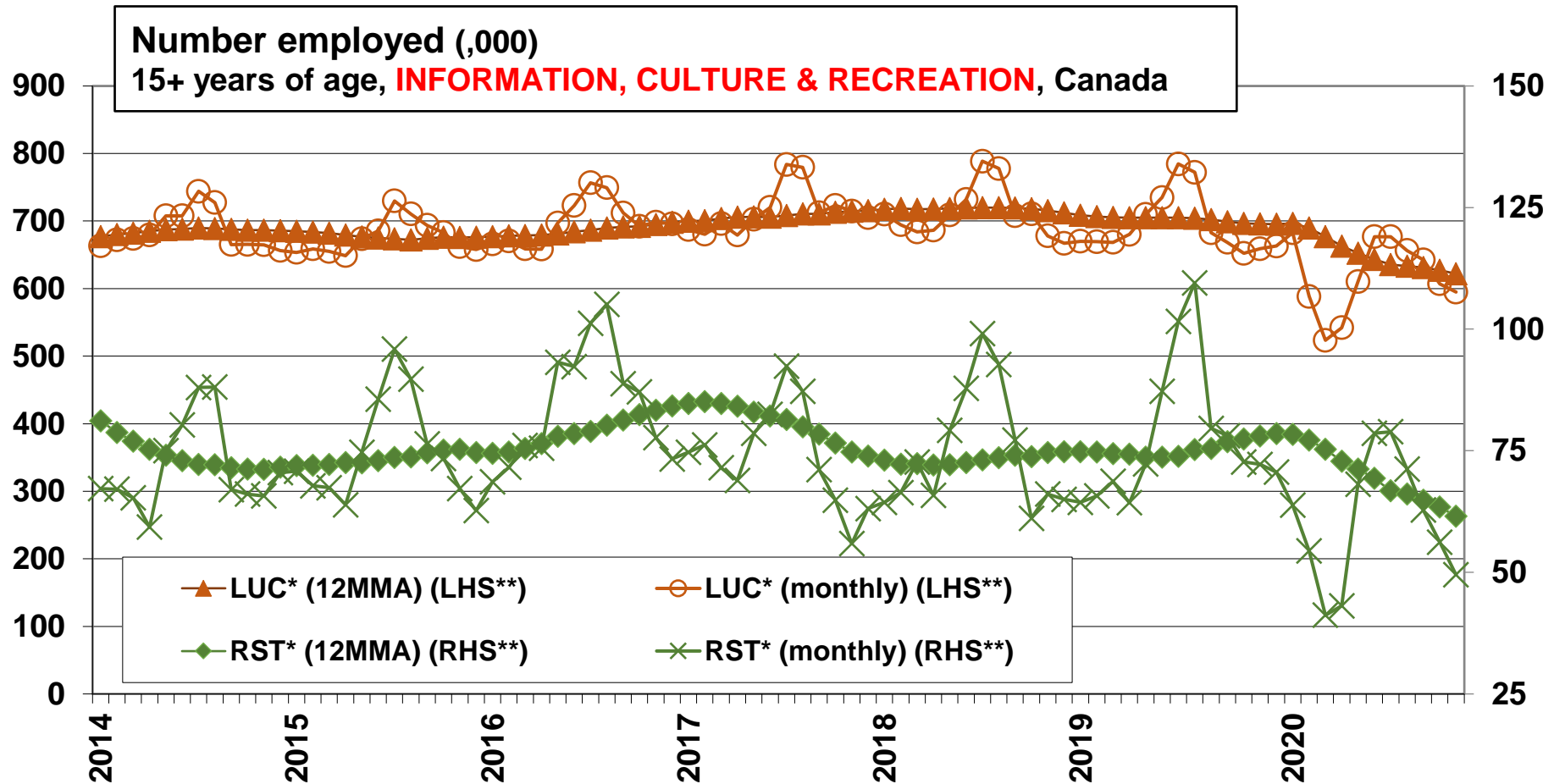
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION** in rural and small town Canada was 50 thousand in December, 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.

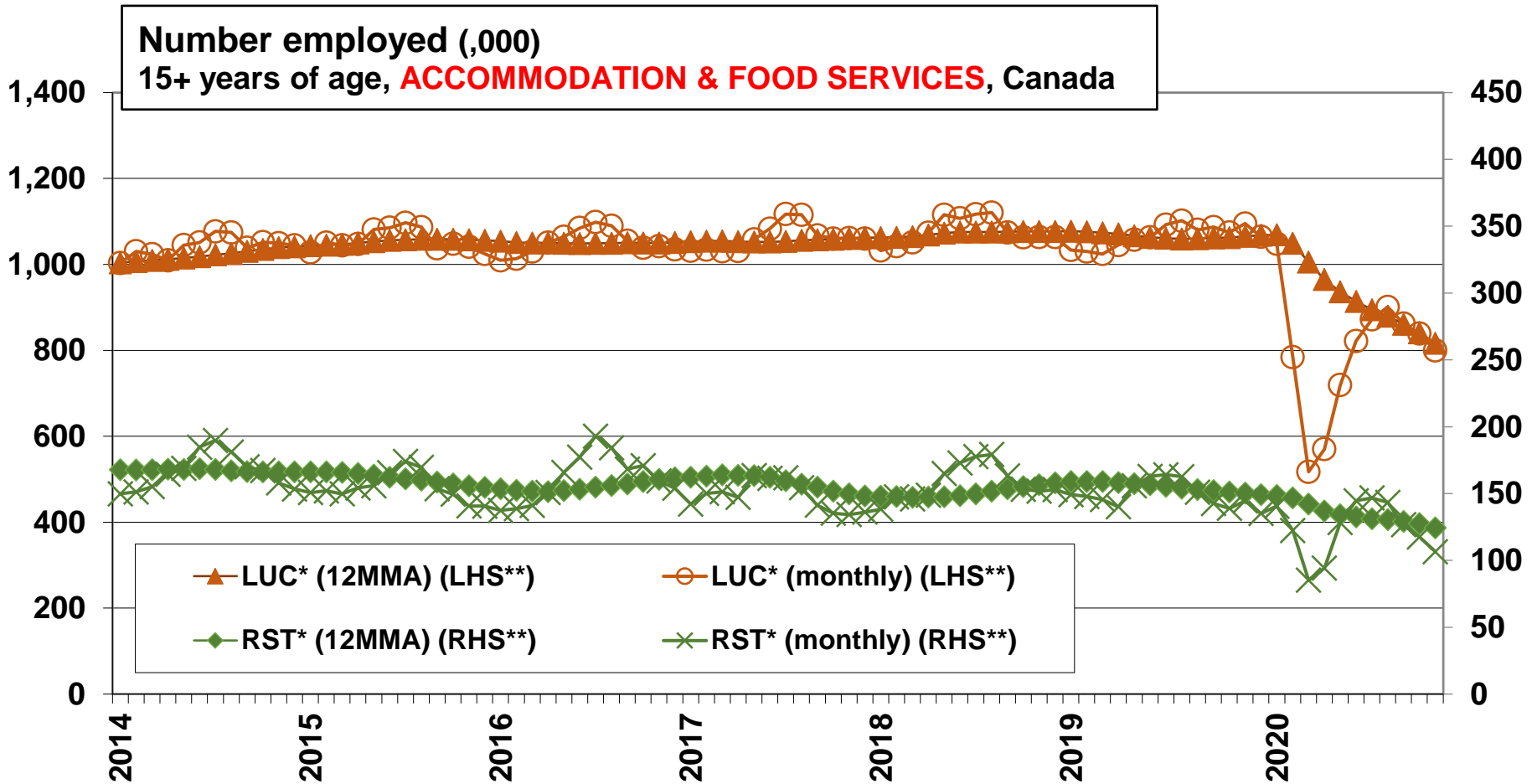
***Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada was 107 thousand in December, 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.

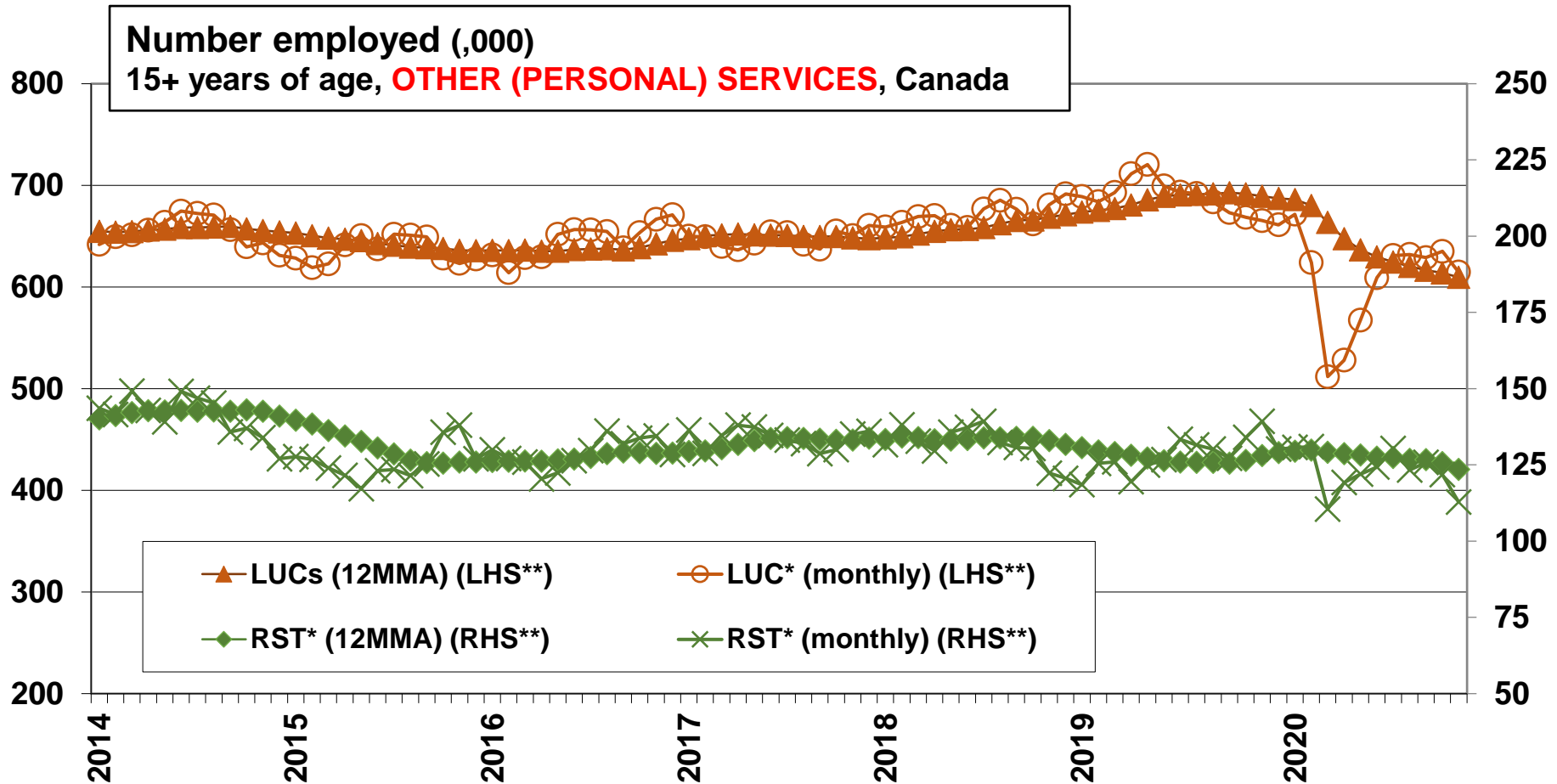
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** in rural and small town Canada was 113 thousand in December, 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.

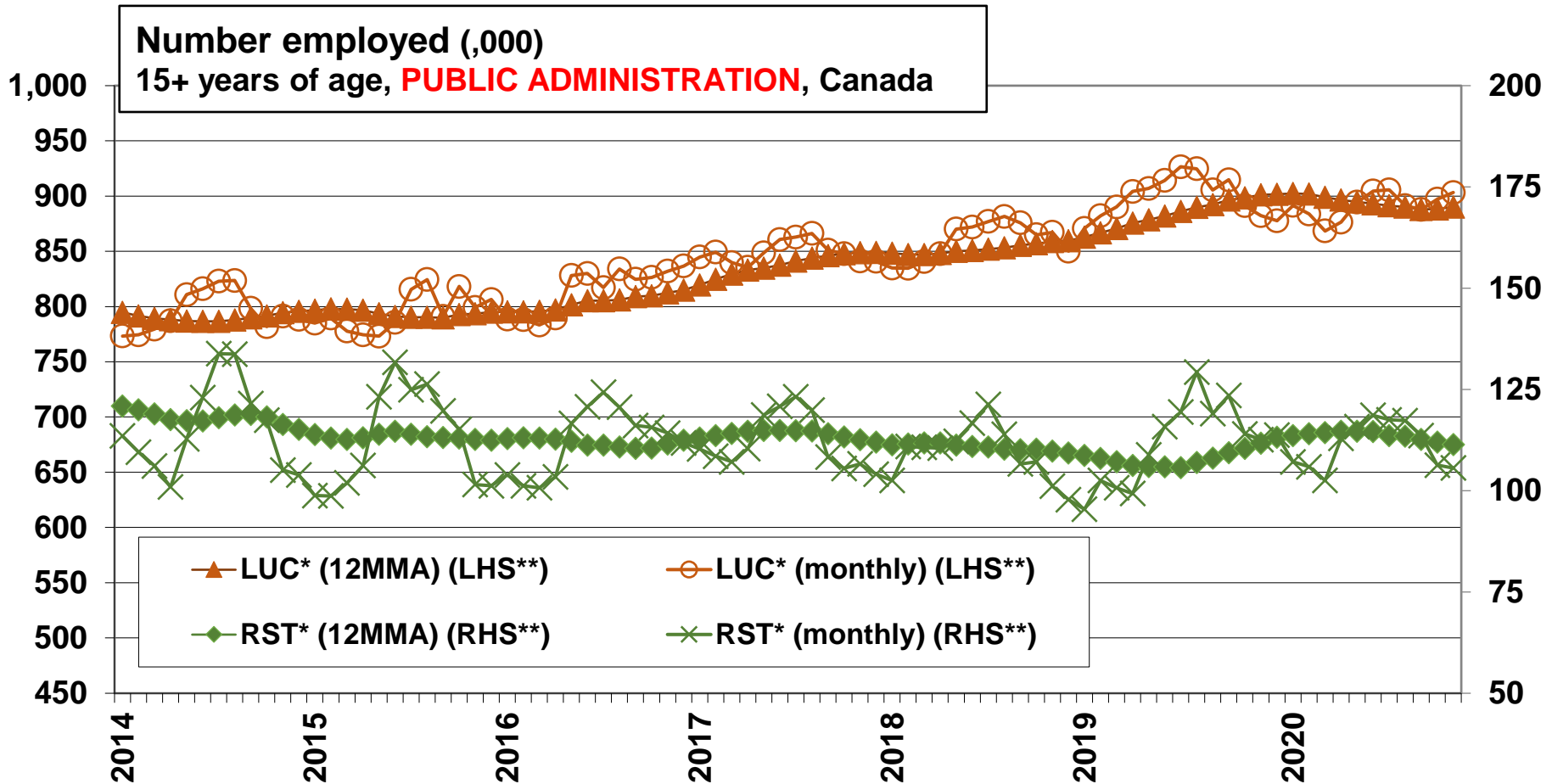
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Employment in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** in rural and small town Canada was 106 thousand in December, 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.

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Demographic context: Rural Canada is growing, but not everywhere

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 November was collected during the week of November 8 to 14 and was published on December 4, 2020.
2. **Number employed:** Number of persons who, during the reference week, worked for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or had a job but were not at work due to own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, labour dispute, vacation, or other reason. Those persons on layoff and persons without work but who had a job to start at a definite date in the future are not considered employed. Estimates in thousands, rounded to the nearest hundred.
3. The LFS rotates 1/6 of its sample every month. The data for the first month is typically collected via a face-to-face household interview but, for March, 2020, this was changed to a telephone (or maybe Internet) data collection approach.
4. Rural and small town areas are defined in the next slide.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Agglomerations in 2011

Name		Area (km ²)	Population	Name		Area (km ²)	Population	Name		Area (km ²)	Population
Lethbridge	AB	2,975.62	105,999	Rouyn-Noranda	QC	6,438.47	41,798	Williams Lake	BC	2,656.73	18,490
Chatham-Kent	ON	2,470.69	104,075	Orillia	ON	458.55	40,731	Matane	QC	662.96	18,368
Cape Breton	NS	2,470.60	101,619	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	QC	107.1	40,077	Yorkton	SK	843.37	18,238
Kamloops	BC	5,668.64	98,754	Brockville	ON	893.44	39,024	Campbellton	NB	1,629.95	17,842
Nanaimo	BC	1,280.84	98,021	Woodstock	ON	49	37,754	Salmon Arm	BC	165.57	17,683
Fredericton	NB	4,886.40	94,268	Campbell River	BC	1,737.37	36,096	Swift Current	SK	1,131.74	17,535
Belleville	ON	741.36	92,540	New Glasgow	NS	2,066.66	35,809	Squamish	BC	105.59	17,479
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	QC	225.78	92,394	Midland	ON	199.94	35,419	Camrose	AB	42.5	17,286
Chilliwack	BC	1,220.12	92,308	Saint-Georges	QC	355.62	34,642	Amos	QC	1,650.99	17,090
Red Deer	AB	104.29	90,564	Moose Jaw	SK	844.42	34,421	Powell River	BC	800.72	16,689
Sarnia	ON	799.87	89,555	Bathurst	NB	2,292.80	33,484	Summerside	PE	91.85	16,488
Drummondville	QC	803.81	88,480	Val-d'Or	QC	3,555.03	33,265	Port Hope	ON	279.03	16,214
Prince George	BC	17,686.50	84,232	Alma	QC	340.35	33,018	Dolbeau-Mistassini	QC	651.79	16,019
Sault Ste. Marie	ON	805.38	79,800	Owen Sound	ON	628.58	32,092	Petawawa	ON	164.68	15,988
Granby	QC	396.52	77,077	Stratford	ON	26.95	30,886	Terrace	BC	73.91	15,569
Kawartha Lakes	ON	3,083.06	73,214	Lloydminster	AB	1,088.37	30,798	Kenora	ON	211.75	15,348
Medicine Hat	AB	13,288.65	72,807	Baie-Comeau	QC	1,137.27	28,789	Tillsonburg	ON	22.34	15,301
Wood Buffalo	AB	63,782.95	66,896	Sept-Îles	QC	1,770.52	28,487	Cold Lake	AB	59.3	13,839
Charlottetown	PE	798.54	64,487	Miramichi	NB	7,578.30	28,115	Grand Falls-Windsor	NL	54.67	13,725
North Bay	ON	788.48	64,043	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 (2019) Charts of Levels and Trends: Metro and Non-metro Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Canada and Provinces, 2009 to 2016
which I can send along upon request.

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 and November, 2020, along with a special issues of “Focus on Rural Ontario” entitled “COVID-19 Impact on Rural Employment: Ontario in the Canadian context” for each of April, May, June, July, August, September and November, 2020 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 December, 2020.
- Numerous Statistics Canada reports on the impact of COVID-19 are available as Catalogue no. 45-28-0001 (<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/45280001>)
- The monthly report of the LFS results are published as part of the Statistics Canada publication called THE DAILY. The easiest way to find the (lengthy and comprehensive) report is to use Google to search for “The Daily – Labour Force Survey, December 2020” (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 December, 2020

***January 18 with corrections, 2021
{with corrections to Slides #3, #6, #21, #26, #41 and #59}***

Ray D. Bollman

RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

***Research Associate, Rural Development Institute,
Brandon University***

***Professional Associate, Leslie Harris Centre of Regional Policy and Development,
Memorial University***

***Research Associate, Rural Futures Research Centre,
Dalhousie University***