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EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE IN RURAL AND SMALL TOWN CANADA: THE PRIMARY SECTOR

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Highlights

- ◆ Rural metro-adjacent and rural non-metro adjacent regions are each about 2.5 times more intensive in agricultural employment, compared to the national average. Thus, the decline in agricultural employment in the 1991 to 1996 period had a relatively stronger impact in these regions, compared to other regions.
- ◆ Rural northern regions are 7 times more intensive in “other primary” employment (i.e. fishing, logging and forestry, mining and oil and natural gas extraction), compared to the national average. Thus, the on-going labour shedding of these industries, at least since 1981, has had a relatively stronger impact in rural northern regions, compared to other regions.

Introduction

The rural employment picture is changing quickly in Canada. As in most western nations, primary industries in Canada are losing jobs. This provides a challenge to national, provincial and local decision-makers to find new goods and services to export in order to help stabilise the employment levels in communities that are dependent upon primary sector employment.

The purpose of this bulletin is to investigate the changing structure of primary sector employment in rural Canada in the 1980s and the 1990s¹. Specifically, we look at employment in the agricultural industry and employment in all other primary industries (i.e. fishing, logging and forestry, mining and oil and natural gas extraction, and hunting and trapping).

¹ This bulletin is one in a series that includes an “overview” of rural employment in different sectors.



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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Definitions and data sources

Two data sources using two definitions of “rural” have been used in this bulletin:

- Census data for each of 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 have been tabulated within constant 1996 census division boundaries for “predominantly rural regions”, as defined by the OECD (See Box 1 for the definition). The advantage of this tabulation is that we obtain an extended time-series back to 1981.
- Statistics Canada’s Labour Force Survey has been tabulated to provide annual data from 1987 to 1998 for rural and small town (RST) areas (see Box 2 for the definition). The advantage of this time-series is that it can be updated on an annual basis.

Box 1

Definition of “Predominantly Rural Regions”

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 1994) has defined a “predominantly rural region” as *having more than 50 percent of the population living in rural communities* where a “rural community” has a *population density less than 150 persons per square kilometre*. In Canada, the census division has been used to represent “regions” and census consolidated sub-divisions have been used to represent “communities”.

“Intermediate regions” have 15 to 49 percent of their population living in a “rural community”. “Predominantly urban regions” have less than 15 percent of their population living in a “rural community”.

“Predominantly rural regions” are classified as metro-adjacent, non-metro-adjacent and the north, following Ehrensaft and Beeman (1992).

Data are tabulated for the 1981 to 1996 period within constant 1996 boundaries.

Box 2

Definition of “Rural and Small Town” (RST) Canada

Rural and Small Town (RST) refers to the population living outside the commuting zones of larger urban centres — specifically, outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs). RST areas have a population of 1 - 9,999 where less than 50 percent of the employed individuals commute to a CMA/CA and less than 25 percent commute from a CMA/CA.

A CMA has an urban core of 100,000 or over and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the labour force commutes into the urban core or more than 25 percent commute from a CMA/CA. A CA is an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 and abides by the same commuting rule as CMAs.

Data are tabulated within constant boundaries for 1976 to 1984, for 1985 to 1994, and for 1995 to date.

Box 3

Definition of the primary sector used in this bulletin

Primary sector: agriculture, fishing, logging and forestry, mining, quarrying, oil and natural gas extraction, hunting and trapping.

Note: This classification differs from the usual classification as we have moved “services incidental to primary and construction industries” to the services sector.

Note: We include paid workers, self-employed workers and unpaid family workers in a family business or farm.

Box 4

Location Quotient

A location quotient (LQ) is an index of specialisation or intensity. It compares the employment concentration of a given industry or sector in a given “location” (i.e. rural and small town areas) to that industry or sector’s employment concentration in the spatial system as a whole (i.e. province or country)*. By “employment concentration”, we mean “percent of the workforce employed in a given sector”. As a measure of specialisation or intensity the LQ can be used to ascertain the export capacity of the local economy or the degree of self-sufficiency of a local economy with respect to a particular industry. Therefore, a “location” with the same share of employment as we see at the national level means that the industrial concentration is the same and the LQ value is 100. An LQ below 100 indicates a lower relative employment concentration in the given industry within RST areas. Thus, RST areas are not specialised in this industrial sector and there may be a gap in the RST economy in the sense that RST areas are importing goods or services produced by this sector. An LQ above 100 indicates a higher employment concentration in the RST compared to the overall economy. Thus, RST areas are specialised in this industrial sector which indicates that this is an export activity from RST areas. The difference from 100 is used to define the degree of specialisation or concentration. The difference from 100 can also be used to indicate the degree to which the given sector is exporting from this area or whether RST areas are importing these goods or services.

A change in the LQ of an industry should be carefully interpreted as a change can be due to a number of factors. For example, an increasing share of employment in an RST industrial sector could mean that the area is increasing its employment in the industry but it could also mean that the rest of the country, in the comparison, is actually decreasing its employment in the same industry – or employment is declining in another RST industry. That is, if the employment in manufacturing for a whole country is decreasing but RST manufacturing employment is unchanged, the intensity of RST employment in manufacturing will increase (i.e. the LQ will increase) even though the actual number of individuals employed in manufacturing in RST areas may not have increased. In any case, an increasing LQ for an RST sector means that this sector is increasing its share in RST areas relative to the share this sector holds in the total economy. From this point of view, an increasing LQ suggests that RST areas are relatively competitive in the sense of increasing their market share (i.e. competitive in relation to larger urban centres).

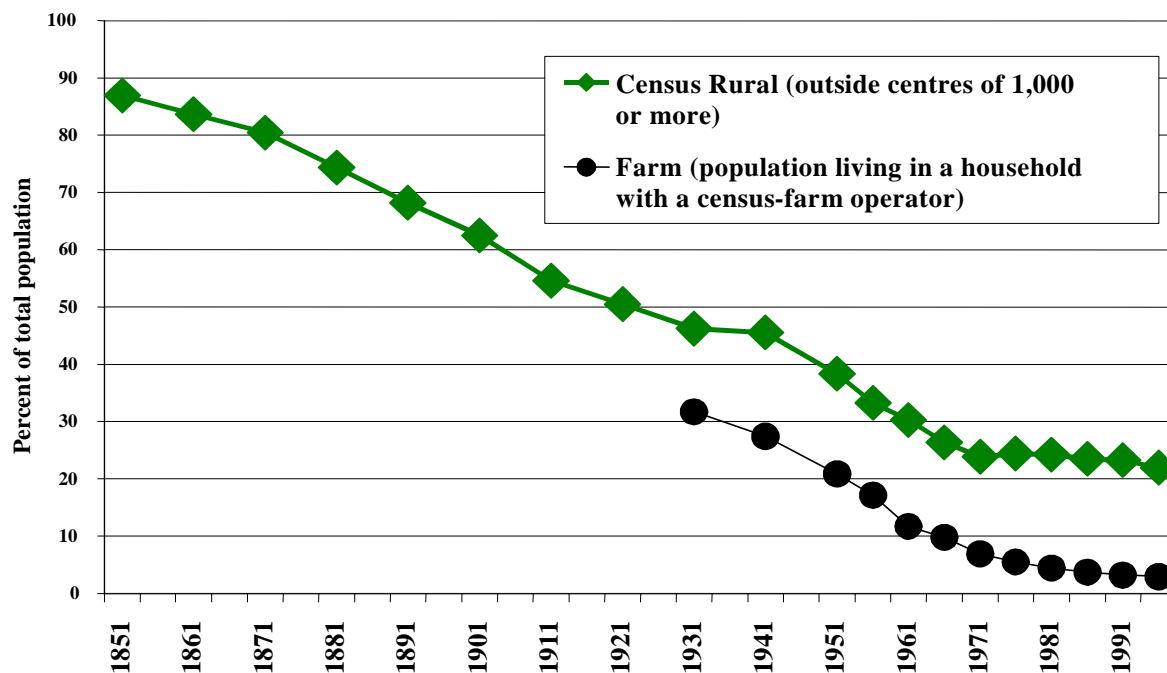
* To calculate the location quotient for primary employment in RST areas, the calculation would =
{ [(number of RST individuals employed in the primary sector) / (number of RST individuals employed in all sectors)] divided by
[(total number of individuals employed in the primary sector) / (total number of individuals employed in all sectors)] } times 100.

Agriculture and other primary industries in predominantly rural regions

Historically, rural Canada has been identified with primary sector employment. Many rural communities relied on the primary sector industries (agriculture, fishing, logging and forestry, mining, quarrying, oil and natural gas extraction, hunting and trapping) (see Box 3) to provide the economic base for their economy. In 1881, 48 percent of Canada's workforce had an agricultural occupation (Denton and Ostry, 1970, Table 26, p. 61). In 1931, one-third of Canadians lived on a farm (Figure 1). Today, less than 3 percent of the workforce has an agricultural occupation and less than 3 percent of the population live on a census-farm.

Figure 1

In 1931, one-third of Canadians lived on a farm

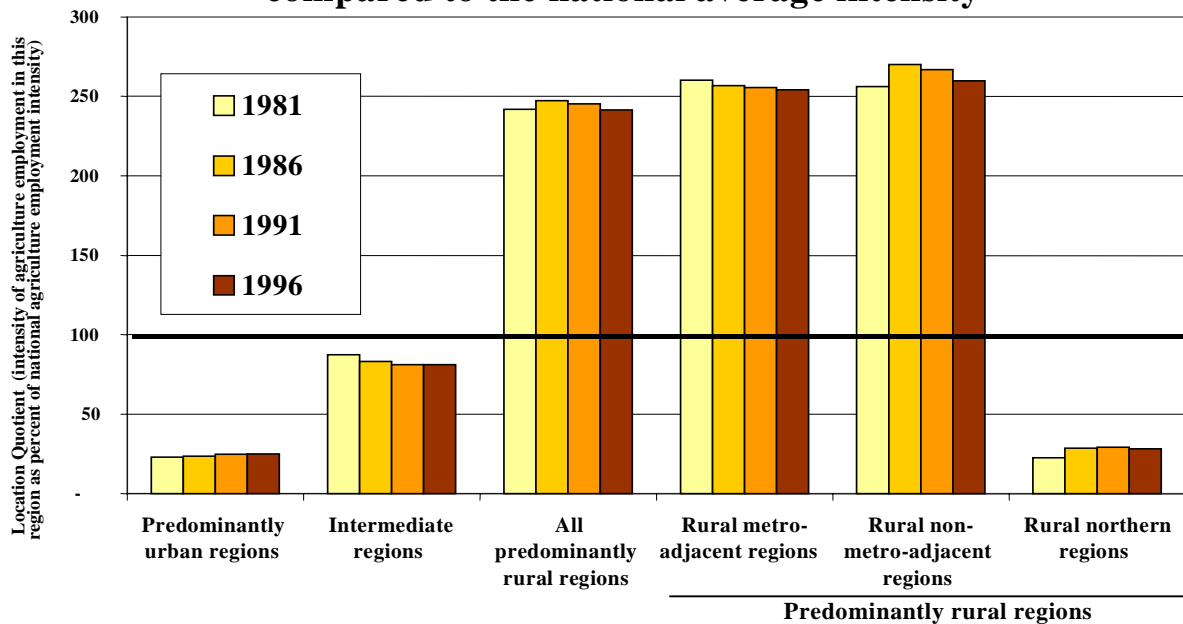


Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 1996.

Today, employment in rural metro-adjacent regions and in rural non-metro-adjacent regions remains 2.5 times more intensive² in the agriculture industry, compared to the national average (Figure 2). This level of relative intensity has remained essentially the same over the 1981 to 1996 period because, within each type of region, employment grew or declined at essentially the same rate.

Figure 2

Rural metro-adjacent and non-metro-adjacent regions are 2.5 times more intensive in AGRICULTURE employment, compared to the national average intensity



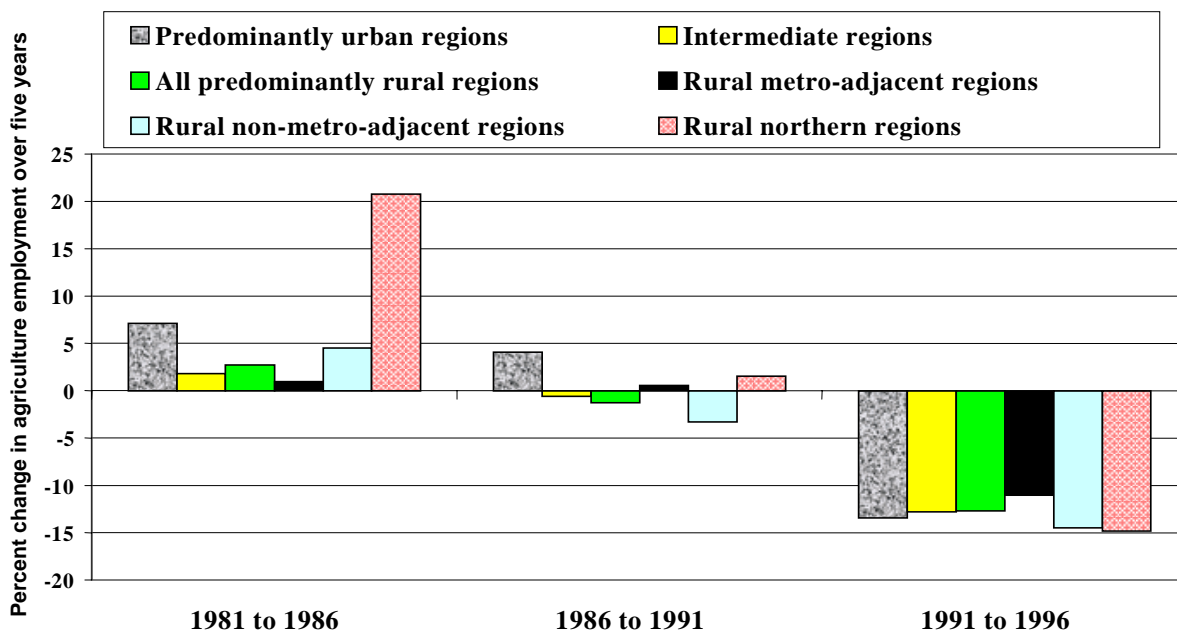
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1981 to 1996. A predominantly rural region has over 50 percent of its population living in rural communities. An intermediate region has 15 to 49 percent and a predominantly urban region has less than 15 percent.

² We use a location quotient, defined in Box 4, to measure “intensity”.

Agricultural employment showed modest growth in the 1981 to 1986 period in each type of region³ (Figure 3). Growth continued in the predominantly urban regions in the 1986 to 1991 period, due in part to continuing growth in demand for nursery and greenhouse products in the vicinity of cities. However, all types of regions experienced a decline in agricultural employment in the 1991 to 1996 period. This decline is driven, in general, by the on-going substitution of machinery for labour in agricultural production. Since rural metro-adjacent regions and rural non-metro-adjacent regions are the most agricultural intensive in terms of employment (Figure 2), this across-the-board decline in the level of employment was felt most strongly in these rural regions.

Figure 3

In the 1991 to 1996 period, ALL regions reported an employment decline in AGRICULTURE employment



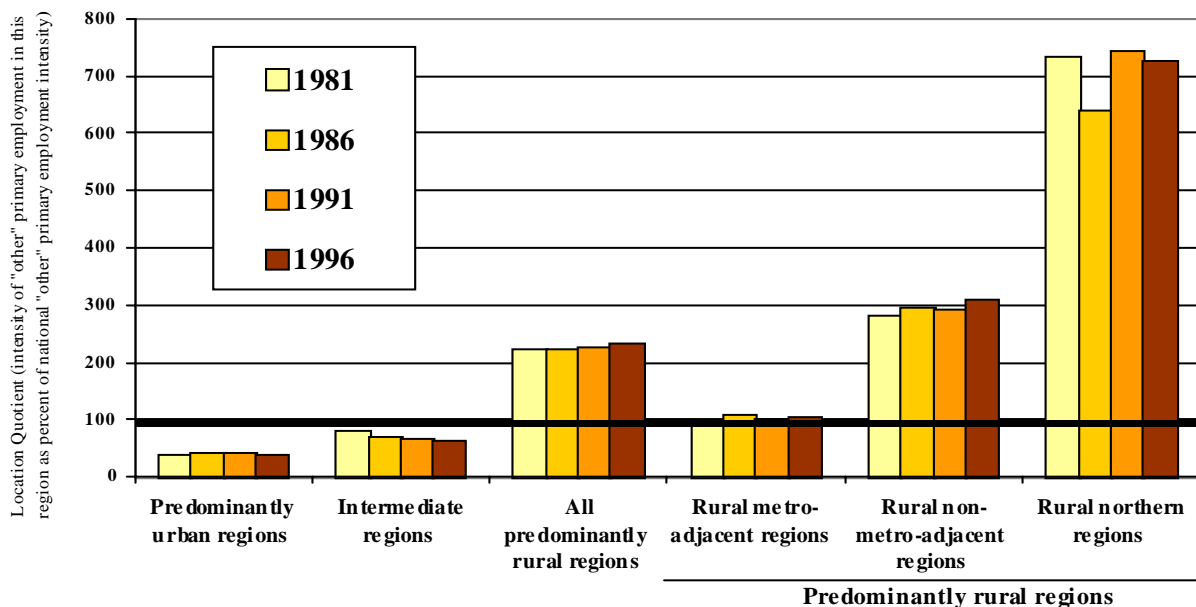
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1981 to 1996. A predominantly rural region has over 50 percent of its population living in rural communities. An intermediate region has 15 to 49 percent and a predominantly urban region has less than 15 percent.

³ The high rate of growth in rural northern regions (+21 percent) represents a small absolute increase of 440 jobs, from 2,120 jobs in 1981 to 2,560 jobs in 1986.

Employment in rural northern regions originally was largely driven by the forestry and the mining industries. Today, rural northern regions remain 7 times more intensive in primary industries other than agriculture (i.e. “other primary”), relative to the national average intensity (Figure 4). Rural non-metro-adjacent regions are 3 times more intensive in “other primary” employment, relative to the national average intensity.

Figure 4

Rural northern regions are 7 times more intensive in OTHER PRIMARY employment, compared to the national average intensity

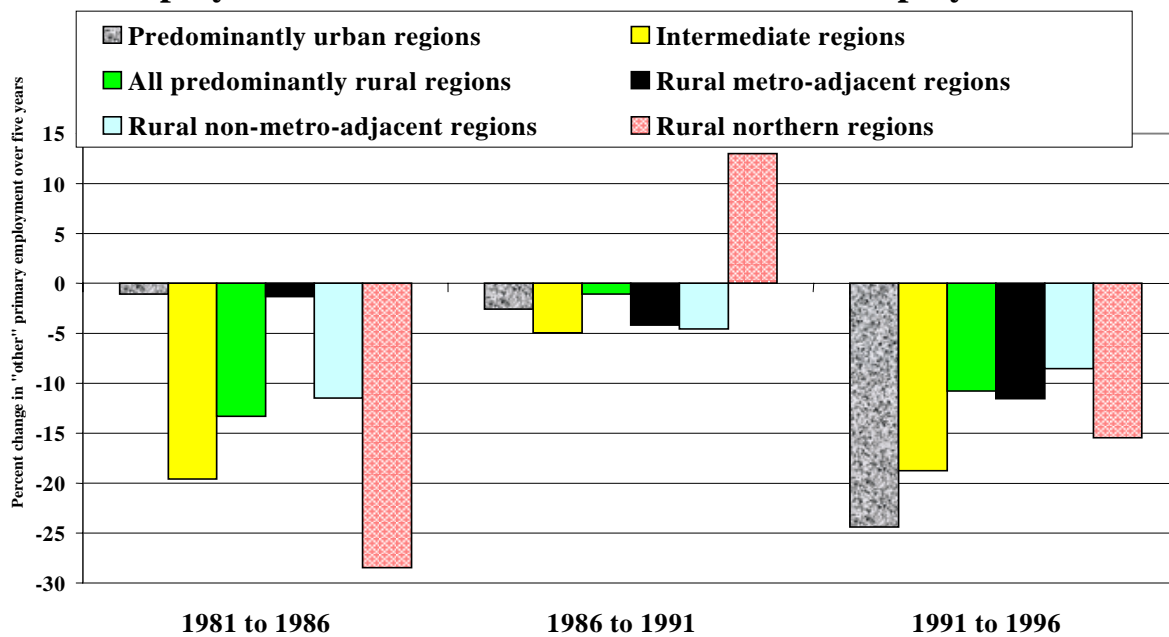


Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1981 to 1996. A predominantly rural region has over 50 percent of its population living in rural communities. An intermediate region has 15 to 49 percent and a predominantly urban region has less than 15 percent.

Employment in “other primary” industries decreased in each intercensal period from 1981 to 1996 (with the exception of one or two northern mines that expanded in the 1986 to 1991 period causing rural northern employment to increase in this period) (Figure 5). Since rural northern regions are relatively very intensive in employment in these industries, this on-going decline in employment levels has had the largest relative impact in the north.

Figure 5

In the 1991 to 1996 period, ALL regions reported an employment decline in OTHER PRIMARY employment



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1981 to 1996. A predominantly rural region has over 50 percent of its population living in rural communities. An intermediate region has 15 to 49 percent and a predominantly urban region has less than 15 percent.

Provincial patterns of rural primary employment

There are many different ways of portraying the structure of employment by sector. When all primary industries are combined (i.e. agriculture, logging, mining, oil and gas extraction, fishing, hunting and trapping), rural and small town (RST) primary sector employment stands at 401 thousand in 1998, ranked as a second tier sector in Table 1.

Table 1. Employment by Major Industrial Sectors in Rural and Small Town areas, Canada and Provinces, 1998

	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
First tier sector(s)	Trade (426K) Manufacturing (425K)	Trade (15K)	Primary (6K)	Manufacturing (26K) Trade (26K)	Manufacturing (23K) Trade (23K)	Manufacturing (148K)	Manufacturing (140K)	Primary (35K)	Primary (69K)	Primary (76K)	Trade (39K)
Second tier sector(s)	Primary (401K)	Primary (12K) Manufacturing (11K)	Trade (4K)	Primary (15K) Health (15K)	Health (16K)	Trade (98K)	Trade (122K)	Trade (22K)	Trade (25K)	Trade (53K)	Manufacturing (31K)
Third tier sector(s)	Health (259K)	Health (11K)	Manufacturing (2K)	Other services* (12K) Education (11K)	Primary (13K)	Primary (79K)	Primary (77K) Health (75K)	Health (16K)	Health (17K)	Health (29K)	Accommodation, food & beverages (26K)

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

"Rural and Small Town" refers to the population outside CMAs and CAs. A CMA is an urban core of 100,000 or more plus the neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA has an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 and includes the neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more commute into the urban core. Thus, the "Rural and Small Town" population lives outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

* "Other services" includes amusement services, sports clubs, personal care, non-government organizations, leasing agencies, photographers, travel agencies, etc.

The primary sector ranks at the top only in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in Prince Edward Island.

In each province, RST areas are more intensive in **each type** of primary sector employment than is the overall employment pattern in the respective province, with three exceptions (Table 2). In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Alberta, RST areas are less intensive in mining, oil and natural gas employment compared to the provincial pattern – in these provinces, significant employment in mining, oil and natural gas is located in larger urban centres (LUC).

Table 2. Location Quotients of the relative intensity of primary sector employment in Rural and Small Town areas compared to the relative intensity of primary sector employment in the province, 1996 to 1998 average

	Canada	New- found- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Total Primary (excluding related services)	342	167	198	195	183	382	422	309	209	255	288
Agriculture	389	109	183	192	192	408	472	321	221	338	244
Fishing and hunting and trapping	405	209	222	242	204	*	*	*	*	*	*
Logging	342	205	*	207	189	407	477	291	219	214	354
Mining, oil and natural gas extraction	171	38	*	85	145	167	194	221	120	90	354
Total Rural and Small Town	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

"Rural and Small Town" refers to the population outside CMA's and CAs. A CMA is an urban core of 100,000 or more plus the neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA has an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 and includes the neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more commute into the urban core. Thus, the "Rural and Small Town" population lives outside the commuting zone of major urban centres.

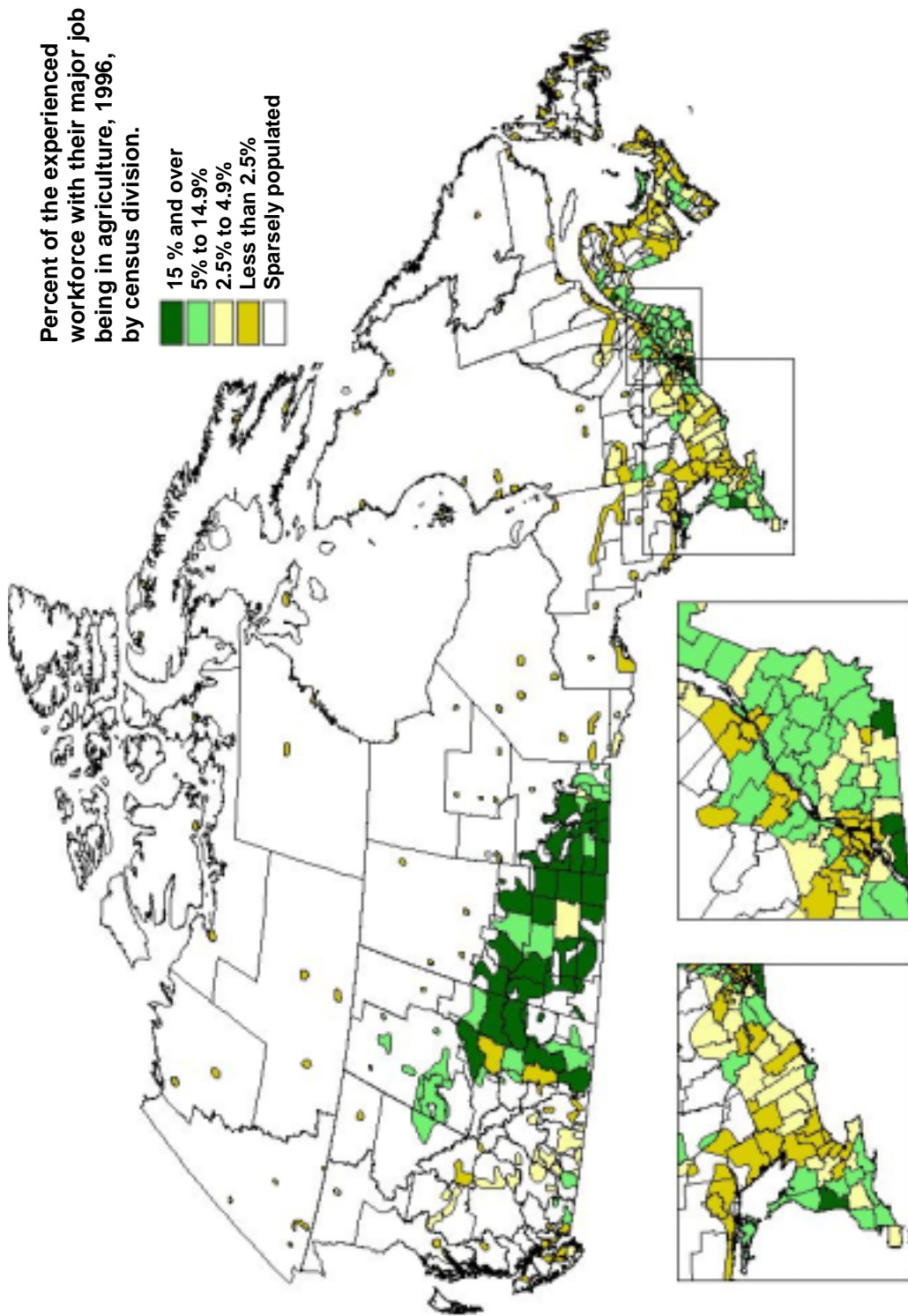
* Sample size is too small for a reliable estimate.

Diversity within provinces

Relative to the total level of employment in a given census division, there are 37 census divisions in Canada (out of 288) where agricultural employment represents 15 percent or more of the total workforce (Map 1). Only five of these census divisions are in eastern Canada – Huron County in Ontario and Coaticook, Les Basques, Les Jardins-de-Napierville and Le Haut-Saint-Laurent in Quebec. On the Prairies, all census divisions show agricultural employment to be 15 percent or more of the total workforce, except the northern census divisions and census divisions with large cities.

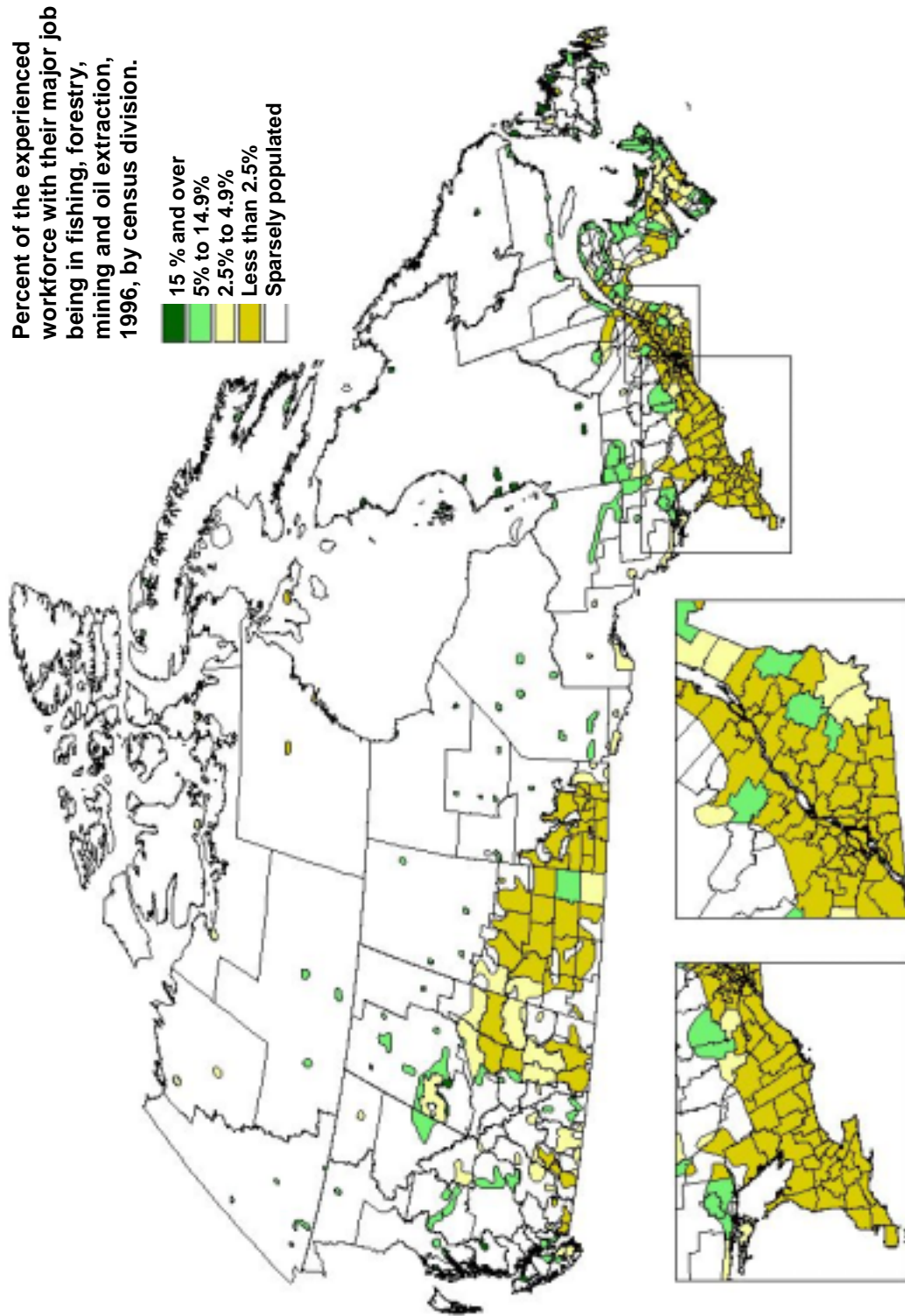
There are only 11 census divisions in Canada where employment in the fishing, forestry, mining and oil extraction industries together contribute 15 percent or more to total employment (Map 2). The two areas in British Columbia are Mount Waddington and Central Coast Regional Districts, which are associated with the fishing and forestry industries on the Pacific Coast. The two areas in Alberta are Census Division 18 (south of Grande Prairie) associated with the forestry industry and Census Division 16 associated with the forestry industry and the tar sands project at Fort McMurray. In Manitoba, the northern Census Division 23 is associated with the mining industry. Nord-du-Québec is associated with fishing, mining and forestry. In Nova Scotia, Shelburne County is associated with the fishing industry. In New Brunswick, Kings County is associated with potash mining. In Newfoundland and Labrador, Census Divisions 8 and 9 and 10 are the three northern census divisions associated with the fishing and forestry industries. There are another 69 census divisions in Canada with a lesser share (5 to 14 percent) of employment involved in fishing, forestry, mining or oil extraction.

Map 1: Share of Employment in Agriculture, 1996



Map produced by the Spatial Analysis and Geomatics Applications section (SAGA), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 2000
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1996

Map 2: Share of Employment in Other Primary Sectors, 1996



Map produced by the Spatial Analysis and Geomatics Applications section (SAGA), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 2000
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1996

Summary

Rural metro-adjacent and rural non-metro-adjacent regions are each about 2.5 times more intensive in agricultural employment, compared to the national average. These areas were relatively impacted by the decline in agricultural employment in the 1991 to 1996 period.

Rural northern regions are 7 times more intensive in terms of employment for the primary in industries other than agriculture (i.e. fishing, forestry, mining and oil extraction), compared to the national average. These areas have suffered, to a greater extent than other areas, from the on-going labour shedding of primary industries other than agriculture, since 1981.

Many communities that are dependent upon employment in the primary sector are not adjacent to metropolitan centres. Thus, commuting to a job growth centre is not an option. As primary sector employment declines, these non-metro-adjacent communities are challenged to find new goods and services to export in order to stabilise their employment levels.

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- Denton, Frank T. and Sylvia Ostry. (1970) **Historical Estimates of the Canadian Labour Force** (Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 99-549).

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Appendix

Table A1: Primary sector employment by type of region, Canada and Provinces, 1991 and 1996

Type of region	Total primary sector (1)			Agricultural industries (1)			Fishing & trapping industries (1)		
	Employed in 1991	Employed in 1996	Percent change in employment 1991 - 1996	Employed in 1991	Employed in 1996	Percent change in employment 1991 - 1996	Employed in 1991	Employed in 1996	Percent change in employment 1991 - 1996
CANADA	673,560	594,550	-11.7	452,940	406,845	-10.2	32,920	30,880	-6.2
Predominantly urban regions	106,400	88,035	-17.3	59,430	52,530	-11.6	2,730	2,340	-14.3
Intermediate regions	102,255	88,585	-13.4	73,860	65,565	-11.2	2,940	2,575	-12.4
All predominantly rural regions	464,900	417,925	-10.1	319,650	288,750	-9.7	27,250	25,960	-4.7
Rural metro-adjacent regions	200,750	183,150	-8.8	167,320	153,450	-8.3	5,970	4,605	-22.9
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	229,415	205,550	-10.4	149,635	132,890	-11.2	18,280	18,385	0.6
Rural northern regions	34,735	29,225	-15.9	2,700	2,405	-10.9	2,990	2,975	-0.5
NEWFOUNDLAND	11,970	11,295	-5.6	1,250	1,175	-6.0	6,740	6,170	-8.5
Intermediate regions	2,420	2,285	-5.6	625	560	-10.4	1,630	1,180	-27.6
All predominantly rural regions	9,545	9,010	-5.6	630	615	-2.4	5,110	4,990	-2.3
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	5,280	5,665	7.3	600	615	2.5	3,655	3,900	6.7
Rural northern regions	4,265	3,350	-21.5	*	*	*	1,455	1,085	-25.4
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (2)	8,125	7,900	-2.8	4,615	4,180	-9.4	3,255	3,495	7.4
Rural metro-adjacent regions	2,660	2,365	-11.1	2,060	1,725	-16.3	530	580	9.4
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	5,465	5,530	1.2	2,550	2,455	-3.7	2,730	2,915	6.8
NOVA SCOTIA	22,880	19,925	-12.9	7,915	7,400	-6.5	8,475	7,085	-16.4
Intermediate regions	1,610	1,645	2.2	530	505	-4.7	660	615	-6.8
All predominantly rural regions	21,270	18,280	-14.1	7,390	6,895	-6.7	7,810	6,465	-17.2
Rural metro-adjacent regions	8,700	6,705	-22.9	2,600	2,325	-10.6	2,280	1,205	-47.1
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	12,575	11,575	-8.0	4,785	4,570	-4.5	5,530	5,265	-4.8
NEW BRUNSWICK	16,690	15,605	-6.5	6,230	6,360	2.1	3,500	4,020	14.9
Predominantly urban regions	310	450	45.2	*	*	*	*	145	*
Intermediate regions	1,215	1,180	-2.9	655	730	11.5	*	*	*
All predominantly rural regions	15,160	13,980	-7.8	5,495	5,535	0.7	3,410	3,850	12.9
Rural metro-adjacent regions	6,070	5,555	-8.5	2,425	2,390	-1.4	1,580	1,515	-4.1
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	9,095	8,425	-7.4	3,065	3,140	2.4	1,830	2,335	27.6
QUEBEC	106,545	92,830	-12.9	73,685	64,735	-12.1	2,650	2,555	-3.6
Predominantly urban regions	10,770	8,635	-19.8	8,110	6,660	-17.9	*	*	*
Intermediate regions	24,320	21,605	-11.2	20,645	18,525	-10.3	*	*	*
All predominantly rural regions	71,460	62,590	-12.4	44,930	39,545	-12.0	2,495	2,450	-1.8
Rural metro-adjacent regions	28,830	26,540	-7.9	25,440	23,445	-7.8	180	145	-19.4
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	38,380	32,015	-16.6	18,840	15,680	-16.8	1,820	1,335	-26.6
Rural northern regions	4,250	4,035	-5.1	650	415	-36.2	490	970	98.0
ONTARIO	157,085	136,880	-12.9	121,525	108,860	-10.4	1,095	1,255	14.6
Predominantly urban regions	26,495	21,625	-18.4	22,200	19,040	-14.2	100	120	20.0
Intermediate regions	55,710	47,400	-14.9	37,630	33,555	-10.8	550	655	19.1
All predominantly rural regions	74,885	67,850	-9.4	61,690	56,265	-8.8	445	475	6.7
Rural metro-adjacent regions	48,950	43,980	-10.2	45,210	40,740	-9.9	270	255	-5.6
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	19,165	17,885	-6.7	15,920	15,020	-5.7	135	205	51.9
Rural northern regions	6,765	5,985	-11.5	"	"	"	*	*	*
MANITOBA	44,645	37,895	-15.1	38,300	33,005	-13.8	810	510	-37.0
Predominantly urban regions	1,560	1,285	-17.6	1,195	995	-16.7	*	*	*
All predominantly rural regions	43,090	36,610	-15.0	37,105	32,010	-13.7	770	485	-37.0
Rural metro-adjacent regions	14,355	12,905	-10.1	13,440	12,290	-8.6	125	*	*
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	24,455	20,450	-16.4	23,520	19,585	-16.7	425	320	-24.7
Rural northern regions	4,280	3,255	-23.9	140	135	-3.6	215	125	-41.9
SASKATCHEWAN	94,485	79,560	-15.8	85,670	71,260	-16.8	130	155	19.2
Intermediate regions	16,985	14,465	-14.8	13,770	11,685	-15.1	*	*	*
All predominantly rural regions	77,500	65,095	-16.0	71,900	59,570	-17.1	130	135	3.8
Rural metro-adjacent regions	29,760	25,995	-12.7	28,270	24,720	-12.6	*	*	*
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	46,965	38,400	-18.2	43,605	34,820	-20.1	*	*	*
Rural northern regions	775	700	-9.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
ALBERTA	136,420	121,220	-11.1	82,650	76,300	-7.7	165	155	-6.1
Predominantly urban regions	51,975	41,765	-19.6	18,800	16,920	-10.0	*	*	*
All predominantly rural regions	84,440	79,455	-5.9	63,850	59,380	-7.0	100	135	35.0
Rural metro-adjacent regions	49,015	46,225	-5.7	42,910	39,890	-7.0	*	*	*
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	28,460	27,975	-1.7	20,875	19,450	-6.8	*	*	*
Rural northern regions	6,965	5,250	-24.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
BRITISH COLUMBIA	72,570	69,180	-4.7	30,940	33,465	8.2	5,785	5,250	-9.2
Predominantly urban regions	15,285	14,280	-6.6	9,040	8,815	-2.5	2,365	2,010	-15.0
All predominantly rural regions	57,285	54,905	-4.2	21,900	24,645	12.5	3,415	3,240	-5.1
Rural metro-adjacent regions	12,405	12,885	3.9	4,945	5,920	19.7	970	785	-19.1
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	39,570	37,630	-4.9	15,875	17,550	10.6	2,065	2,010	-2.7
Rural northern regions	5,310	4,395	-17.2	1,080	1,180	9.3	385	440	14.3
Yukon (3)	830	875	5.4	115	*	*	*	*	*
NWT (3)	1,300	1,380	6.2	*	*	*	285	210	-26.3

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1991-1996.

- The analysis in the text allocated services incidental to each of agriculture, fishing, logging and the mining and oil extraction sectors to the producer services sector. In this table, these incidental services are included with their respective primary sectors. In consequence, the percent change in employment for the agricultural industries for Canada shown in this table are slightly lower than those displayed in the relevant chart.
 - Since all of Prince Edward Island is classified as "predominantly rural regions", the total for the province provides the data for "all predominantly rural regions".
 - Since all of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are classified as "rural northern regions", the total for each territory provides the data for "rural northern regions".
- * Estimated population is less than 100.
 " Not applicable.

Appendix

Table A1: Primary sector employment by type of region, Canada and Provinces, 1991 and 1996 (continued)

Type of region	Logging industry (1)			Mining, oil/gas and quarrying industries (1)		
	Employed in 1991	Employed in 1996	Percent change in employment 1991 - 1996	Employed in 1991	Employed in 1996	Percent change in employment 1991 - 1996
CANADA	48,550	44,430	-8.5	139,140	112,390	-19.2
Predominantly urban regions	3,820	2,660	-30.4	40,420	30,505	-24.5
Intermediate regions	4,850	4,070	-16.1	20,605	16,370	-20.6
All predominantly rural regions	39,880	37,705	-5.5	78,115	65,510	-16.1
Rural metro-adjacent regions	10,260	9,860	-3.9	17,200	15,235	-11.4
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	24,140	22,450	-7.0	37,360	31,815	-14.8
Rural northern regions	5,485	5,390	-1.7	23,560	18,460	-21.6
NEWFOUNDLAND	730	605	-17.1	3,245	3,345	3.1
Intermediate regions	*	*	*	--	--	--
All predominantly rural regions	700	560	-20.0	3,110	2,845	-8.5
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	585	435	-25.6	440	710	61.4
Rural northern regions	--	--	--	2,670	2,135	-20.0
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (2)	110	160	45.5	145	*	*
Rural metro-adjacent regions	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	*	--	*	--	*	*
NOVA SCOTIA	2,315	2,325	0.4	4,175	3,110	-25.5
Intermediate regions	100	175	75.0	320	350	9.4
All predominantly rural regions	2,220	2,155	-2.9	3,855	2,760	-28.4
Rural metro-adjacent regions	845	910	7.7	2,965	2,270	-23.4
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	1,370	1,245	-9.1	890	495	-44.4
NEW BRUNSWICK	3,235	2,440	-24.6	3,715	2,780	-25.2
Predominantly urban regions	105	*	*	*	130	*
Intermediate regions	500	325	-35.0	*	*	*
All predominantly rural regions	2,630	2,045	-22.2	3,630	2,555	-29.6
Rural metro-adjacent regions	750	685	-8.7	1,310	960	-26.7
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	1,875	1,360	-27.5	2,315	1,595	-31.1
QUEBEC	11,300	10,355	-8.4	18,905	15,185	-19.7
Predominantly urban regions	--	--	--	1,815	1,510	-16.8
Intermediate regions	--	--	--	1,865	1,370	-26.5
All predominantly rural regions	8,810	8,290	-5.9	15,225	12,305	-19.2
Rural metro-adjacent regions	2,005	1,920	-4.2	1,200	1,030	-14.2
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	5,575	5,335	-4.3	12,140	9,655	-20.5
Rural northern regions	1,225	1,025	-16.3	1,885	1,615	-14.3
ONTARIO	6,865	5,415	-21.1	27,600	21,350	-22.6
Predominantly urban regions	425	145	-65.9	3,770	2,320	-38.5
Intermediate regions	2,480	1,875	-24.4	15,040	11,320	-24.7
All predominantly rural regions	3,955	3,395	-14.2	8,785	7,705	-12.3
Rural metro-adjacent regions	1,245	1,110	-10.8	2,230	1,875	-15.9
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	1,185	1,085	-8.4	1,920	1,575	-18.0
Rural northern regions	1,525	1,205	-21.0	4,635	4,255	-8.2
MANITOBA	435	785	80.5	5,100	3,595	-29.5
Predominantly urban regions	*	*	*	280	235	-16.1
All predominantly rural regions	400	750	87.5	4,815	3,360	-30.2
Rural metro-adjacent regions	145	--	--	645	475	-26.4
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	110	155	40.9	395	380	-3.8
Rural northern regions	140	490	250.0	3,775	2,500	-33.8
SASKATCHEWAN	630	905	43.7	8,060	7,240	-10.2
Intermediate regions	*	*	*	3,200	2,730	-14.7
All predominantly rural regions	615	880	43.1	4,860	4,500	-7.4
Rural metro-adjacent regions	--	--	--	1,140	965	-15.4
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	--	--	--	3,110	3,040	-2.3
Rural northern regions	*	*	*	600	500	-16.7
ALBERTA	1,910	2,235	17.0	51,695	42,525	-17.7
Predominantly urban regions	--	--	--	32,845	24,580	-25.2
All predominantly rural regions	1,645	2,000	21.6	18,845	17,940	-4.8
Rural metro-adjacent regions	--	--	--	5,595	5,825	4.1
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	--	--	--	6,365	6,940	9.0
Rural northern regions	*	*	*	6,880	5,185	-24.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA	20,960	19,085	-8.9	14,885	11,380	-23.5
Predominantly urban regions	2,220	1,725	-22.3	1,660	1,730	4.2
All predominantly rural regions	18,745	17,360	-7.4	13,225	9,655	-27.0
Rural metro-adjacent regions	4,400	4,350	-1.1	2,090	1,825	-12.7
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	11,970	10,680	-10.8	9,660	7,385	-23.6
Rural northern regions	2,370	2,330	-1.7	1,475	450	-69.5
Yukon (3)	*	*	*	655	715	9.2
NWT (3)	*	*	*	965	1,105	14.5

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1991-1996.

(1) The analysis in the text allocated services incidental to each of agriculture, fishing, logging and the mining and oil extraction sectors to the producer services sector. In this table, these incidental services are included with their respective primary sectors. In consequence, the percent change in employment for the agricultural industries for Canada shown in this table are slightly lower than those displayed in the relevant chart.

(2) Since all of Prince Edward Island is classified as "predominantly rural regions", the total for the province provides the data for "all predominantly rural regions".

(3) Since all of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are classified as "rural northern regions", the total for each territory provides the data for "rural northern regions".

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