**The Socio-Economic Impact of COVID19
on Vulnerable Populations in Calgary**

Brief 1: Employment and Financial Security

Executive Summary

The current pandemic is a profound shock to our social and economic system. Our ability to recover will depend on the protective factors present prior to the outbreak as well as our pre-existing vulnerabilities. Understanding these vulnerabilities and protective factors will be critical to mobilizing an effective response. In 2017, The City of Calgary began research and consultations to inform development of a Resilience Strategy which identified the following vulnerabilities for the community.

- Economic uncertainty and increased unemployment
- Poverty/access to housing and homelessness
- Inequality and lack of social cohesion
- Lack of economic diversification
- Increased unemployment and poverty rates.

These vulnerabilities have been prominent as we start to observe the impacts of the present crisis, particularly on our most vulnerable populations. This brief examines the impact of the economic shutdown on employment that may affect our medium to long-term recovery.

Highlights

- Employment in Calgary fell by 2.5% between February and March 2020, a loss of 21,200 jobs leading to a 20% rise in the number of unemployed.

- Women and youth were the hardest hit by the contraction in the economy. Female employment fell by 3.4%, a loss of 13,500 jobs. Youth employment fell by 10.7%, a loss of 8,100 jobs resulting in a 50% increase in the number of unemployed youth.

- Industries and occupations hardest hit by the economic contraction were those in which low-waged and vulnerable workers were predominantly employed, namely the Retail Trade and Accommodation and Food Services industries, and Sales and Service occupations.

- Based on the labour force profile of vulnerable populations, the following estimates of job loss by population group were developed:

  - Low-income Workers: -1,788
  - Visible Minorities: -6,149
  - Persons Living Alone: -1,694
  - Recent Immigrants: -1,444
  - Lone-parents: -732
  - Indigenous Persons: -423

- Many households lack significant financial reserves which may result in greatly increased challenges meeting their basic needs if employment ends as well as long-term indebtedness and possible insolvency. Additionally, financial stress and lost income and employment can compromise mental and physical health.

Brief 1: Employment

The current pandemic is a profound shock to our social and economic system. Our ability to recover will depend on the protective factors present prior to the outbreak as well as our pre-existing vulnerabilities. Understanding these vulnerabilities and protective factors will be critical to mobilizing an effective response. In 2017, The City of Calgary began research and consultations to inform development of a Resilience Strategy[1] which identified the following vulnerabilities for the community.

▪ Economic uncertainty and increased unemployment
▪ Poverty/access to housing and homelessness
▪ Inequality and lack of social cohesion
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Context

Prior the outbreak of Covid19, Calgary was already experiencing a depressed labour market, elevated levels of precarious employment, sluggish wage growth and challenges for many households in meeting their basic needs. Of particular concern was the lack of stable employment that had compromised the financial security of many households. Following several years of slow economic activity, unemployment was already at an elevated level. In February 2020 there were 67,300 persons in the Calgary Region who were in the labour force and unemployed, an unemployment rate of 7.4%,[2] slightly higher than the previous year. In February 2020, there were 31,740 persons in receipt of Employment Insurance benefits in the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (CMA),[3] approximately 47% of the unemployed. This means that over half of the unemployed in Calgary either did not qualify for or had exhausted their EI benefits.

In addition to the unemployed, a substantial portion of the Calgary labour force was precariously employed. In 2018, there were 459,000 workers who were employed in a non-standard employment arrangement, accounting for almost half (48%) of the Calgary labour force. This workforce earned a median income of only $17,000, less than half (41%) of the median income for the labour force as a whole. Over two-thirds (68%) earned less than $30,000. Overall, approximately half (49%) of the Calgary labour force earned less than $40,000 in 2018. Non-standard workers are least likely to have employment benefits or to quality for Employment Insurance and thus are highly vulnerable in the event of an economic downturn.[4]

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[1] City of Calgary (2018). Preliminary Resilience Assessment. Available [online]
https://www.calgary.ca/CS/Documents/ResilientCalgary/Calgary-PRA-100RC-Executive-Review-2018-03-08.pdf
[2] Statistics Canada (2020). Labour Force Survey. [Table: 14-10-0095-01].
[3] Statistics Canada (2020). Employment Insurance Beneficiaries by Census Metropolitan Category, Monthly, Unadjusted for Seasonality. [Table: 14-10-0137-01]
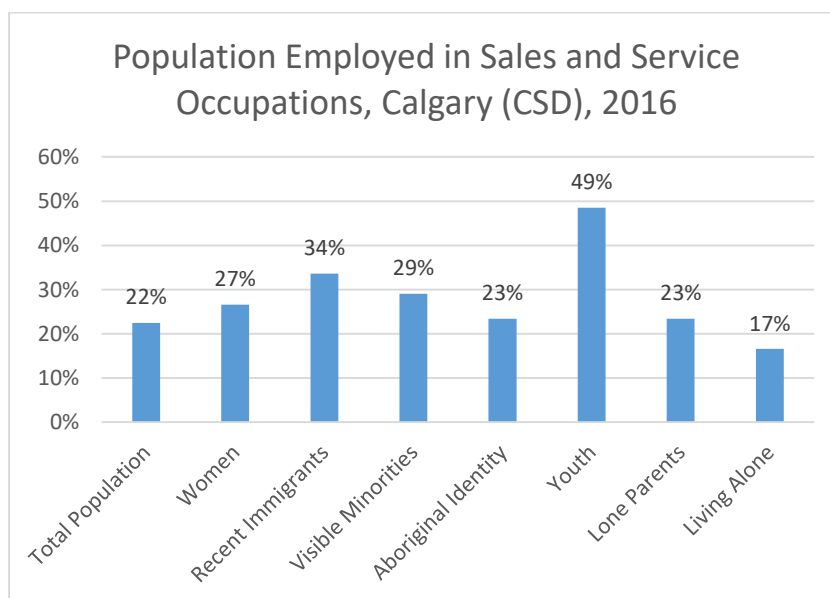[4] Statistics Canada (2018). Labour Force Survey.

The occupations and industries in which low-wage or non-standard workers are predominantly employed are also those most likely to be affected by the current crisis. In 2020, there were 215,000 workers employed in Sales and Service occupations (188,000) or in Arts, Culture, Recreation and Sport (27,000) accounting for 25% of the labour force. In terms of industries, there were 170,000 workers employed in the Wholesale and Retail Trade or Accommodation and Food Services industries, accounting for 20% of the labour force.[5]

Immediate Impact of Economic Shutdown

According to Statistics Canada, the city of Calgary experienced a sharp drop in employment between February and March 2020 as the number of jobs fell by 21,200, a 2.5% decrease in total employment. As a result, the number of unemployed grew by 20%, leaving Calgary with an unemployment rate of 8.9% and a total of 80,900 workers without jobs.[6]

Industry and Occupation

The impacts of the pandemic affected different occupations and industries to greater or lesser degrees. Occupations experiencing the greatest reduction in employment over the period were Business, Finance and Administration occupations (-8,700) and occupations in Sales and Service (-7,700).[7] As different population groups exhibit different employment patterns depending on their work activity and occupational profile, the impact on certain populations will be greater. Of particular concern are those populations that are already vulnerable or experience social and economic marginalization including women, youth, recent immigrants, visible minority persons, indigenous persons, lone-parent families and persons living alone. Many of these population groups were disproportionately employed in Sales and Service occupations and in the Retail Sales and Accommodation and Food Services industries.[8]

Population Employed in Sales and Service Occupations, Calgary (CSD), 2016

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[5] Statistics Canada (2020). Labour Force Survey. [Table: 14-10-0313-01]

[6] Ibid.

[7] Effects of the economic shutdown are underestimated as data is based on 3-month moving average.

[8] Statistics Canada (2016). Census of Canada 2016. Custom Tabulations [Target Group Profiles} available through the Community Data Program.

Women and Youth

Unemployment hit women and youth the hardest. For women, employment fell by 3.4% compared to just 1.7% for men, while the number of unemployed women rose by 24.5% compared to an increase of just 16.3% for men. Despite these disparities, the unemployment rate of 8.9% was the same for both men and women.[9] The impact on employment for women is due in large part to the fact that women are more represented in Sales and Service occupations which suffered a significant decline in employment.

For youth (age 15-24), the situation was even more stark. Between February and March 2020, employment for youth fell by 10.7%. Young female workers experienced the most severe impacts, as their employment fell by 13.9%. As a result, the number of unemployed youth rose by 51%, while the number of unemployed female youth grew by a staggering 88%. This resulted in a youth unemployment rate of 17.9% for both sexes, with young males reporting a slightly higher unemployment rate of 18.9% compared to 17.2% among young females. Similar to women, youth are also disproportionately employed in Sales and Service occupations which left them more exposed to the impacts of the shutdown.[10]
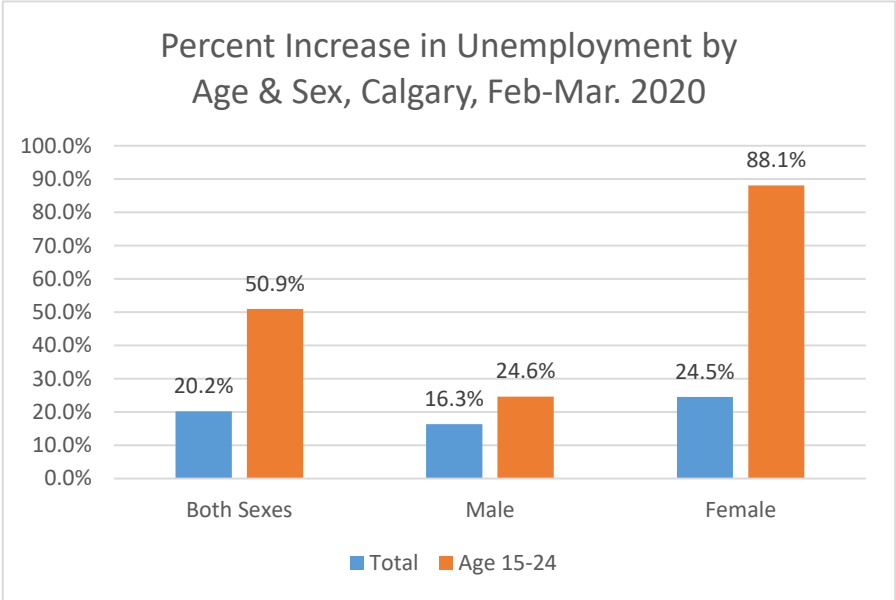
Vulnerable Workers

In 2016, there were 60,265 workers in Calgary who were working and low-income[11], accounting for over half (56%) of working age low-income people. Of those, 25% were working full-time for the full year.[12] Low-income workers were predominantly employed in the industries and occupations most likely to be affected by the economic shutdown. Over one-third (35%) were employed in Sales and Service occupations, with women being most concentrated in this occupation at 44%. Low-income workers were also heavily concentrated in the Retail Trade

[9] Statistics Canada (2020). Labour Force Survey. [Table: 14-10-0095-01].
[10] Ibid.
[11] Below Low-income Cutoff (LICO) Before Tax.
[12] Statistics Canada (2016). Census of Canada 2016. Custom Tabulations [Target Group Profiles} available through the Community Data Program.

(13%) and Accommodation and Food Services (14%) industries. As a result of the general employment impacts of the shutdown on these and other sectors, it is estimated that around 1,700 low-income workers may have been left unemployed in March due to the shutdown.

Low-income workers tend to be predominantly from equity seeking communities[13] including women, youth, recent immigrants, and visible minority or indigenous persons. Lone-parents and persons living alone are also of concern due to the vulnerability associated with having potentially fewer social and financial resources to draw on. These workers are also more likely to be employed in jobs that may be precarious in nature, being part-time, or contract with lower wages and lacking benefits. For all workers from equity seeking communities, employment earnings are lower than the rest of the population, with women consistently earning less than their male counterparts. As such, workers from vulnerable population groups were significantly more exposed to the impacts of the economic shutdown, with women being particularly exposed.[14]

Median Employment Income by Population Group, Calgary (CSD), 2015
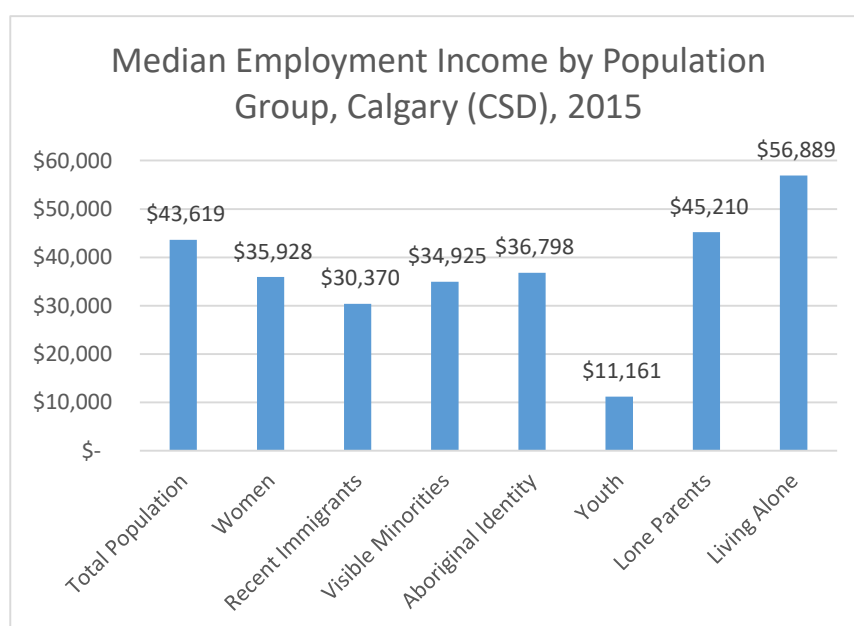
As low-income or vulnerable workers from equity seeking communities tend to be more predominantly employed in occupations and industries most affected by the economic shutdown, it is expected that the impacts of the shutdown may affect them more acutely. Based on the different employment profiles of various population groups, an estimate of the immediate impact of the shutdown on such groups has been prepared, based on the percentage drop in employment by industry and occupation for the Calgary economy overall. This analysis indicates that the greatest job losses were concentrated among Visible Minorities (-6,149), recent immigrants (-1,444) as well as persons living alone (-1,694). As a percentage drop, however, recent immigrants fared the worst with employment falling by 2.7%, followed by visible

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[13] See Canada Council https://canadacouncil.ca/glossary/equity-seeking-groups.
[14] Statistics Canada (2016). Census of Canada 2016. Custom Tabulations [Target Group Profiles} available through the Community Data Program.

minorities who are estimated to have suffered a 2.5% drop in employment, compared to an estimated 2.3% drop in employment for the economy overall.

Estimated Job Loss[†] by Population Group, based on Industry, Calgary (CSD), March 2020
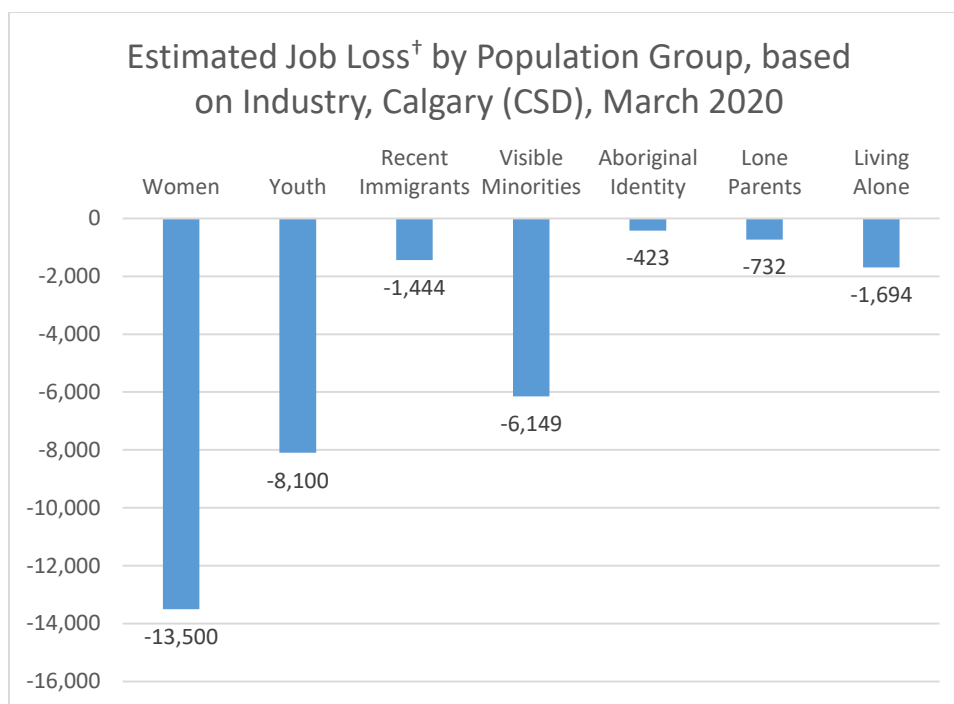
[†] Job loss for Women and Youth is actual based on March 2020 Labour Force Survey.

Potential Consequences of Economic Shock on Vulnerable Workers

Prior to the pandemic, household financial security had already been compromised by several years of slow economic growth. This resulted in stagnant wages, low savings and rising levels of debt. As a result, many households may be unable to withstand the financial impacts of the current crisis.

In 2017, average household expenditures in Alberta equaled 99% of household disposable income, meaning that for many households there is little room in their budget for savings or extraordinary expenses.[15] Average household savings in 2017 was only $5,497.00. This resulted in low levels of net worth, particularly for the bottom of the income spectrum. In 2016, the bottom 40% of households in Calgary had an average net worth of only $16,168 while the bottom 20% had a net worth of ($-139), with an average debt of $2,418. For the bottom 20%, financial assets primarily consisted of deposits with financial institutions plus vehicles, while debt primarily consisted of credit card and installment debt. Single people (not in families) are the most vulnerable with substantially lower net worth that those in families.[16]

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[15] Statistics Canada. Table 11-10-0223-01 Household spending by household income quintile, Canada, regions and provinces

[16] Statistics Canada. Table 11-10-0016-01 Survey of Financial Security (SFS), assets and debts held by economic family type, by age group, Canada, provinces and selected census metropolitan areas (CMAs) (x 1,000,000)

As a result of ongoing financial insecurity, a significant number of Calgarians were living below the poverty line at the start of the crisis. In 2018, there were 148,000 Calgarians living below the poverty line (MBM) roughly 10% of the population. Those living below the poverty line may have less access to appropriate financial products and services that can mitigate financial risk. According to the Financial Health Index Study (2018) 8% of low-income households in Canada are unbanked with no accounts with any financial institution (vs. 3% of non low-income households); while 36% of low-income households are under-banked and utilizing alternate financial services (vs 31% of non-low-income households). Alternative financial services can include payday lenders who charge high rates of interest and which can lead to long-term indebtedness.[17]

Due to their financial insecurity, many households are at risk of not being able to meet their basic needs, particularly food and shelter. In 2017/18, 13% of Alberta households reported some level of food insecurity, with 6% reporting moderate and 3.2% severe food insecurity. Food insecurity was highest among female lone parent households (35%), followed by male lone parents (18.6%) and males living alone (16.6%).[18]

One indicator of food insecurity is food bank usage. In 2019, 68,000 Calgarians received emergency food assistance from the Calgary Inter-faith Food Bank, over one-third of whom were children under the age of 18. Those most likely to access emergency food assistance were those in receipt of income support (39%) as well as the working poor (25%).[19] Given that a significant portion of those with wages were already struggling to provide food, sudden unemployment will likely severely impact their ability to meet their basic needs.

The ability to maintain appropriate housing has also been an important struggle. Given the importance of housing to health, particularly during a pandemic, housing insecurity has important impacts for public health. In 2016, 10% of Calgary households were reported to be in core housing need due to cost, condition or adequacy of housing.[20] In 2019, approximately 3,500 people were homeless on any given night in Calgary. Between 15,000 and 17,000 different people use an emergency shelter at least once every year in Calgary.

In the context of a pandemic, the pre-existing mental and physical of the population is a critical resilience factor, and access to health care is important for health status. In 2017/18, 16% of the population of Calgary / Edmonton (aged 12+) reported not having a dedicated health care professional, with the lowest reported rates among those age 18-34 where only 28% so reported. Of note is the fact that many of those who are

[17] Seymour Consulting (2018). Financial Health Index Study. Vancouver.
[18] Statistics Canada. Table 13-10-0385-01 Household food security by living arrangement
[19] Calgary Interfaith Food Bank. Personal Communication.
[20] Statistics Canada (2016). Census of Canada 2016.

precariously employed or unemployed will lack extended health benefits, most importantly, for prescription medications but also for mental health support.[21]

Mental health is a second critical aspect of overall health. In 2017/18, 7% of Calgary / Edmonton residents (aged 12+) considered their mental health to be fair or poor, with the highest rates of self-reported fair or poor mental health among those 18-34, the same age group that is least likely to have a dedicated health professional. Poor mental health can present as conditions such as depression, suicidal ideation, anxiety and psychological distress. In 2018, these were the most frequent presenting issues among the various contacts with the Distress Centre. Unemployment is often associated with compromised mental health and increased rates of depression, substance abuse and suicidal ideation.[22]

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[21] Statistics Canada. Table 13-10-0805-01 Health characteristics, two-year period estimates, census metropolitan areas and population centres

[22] Statistics Canada. Table 13-10-0805-01 Health characteristics, two-year period estimates, census metropolitan areas and population centres

DATA TABLES

TABLE 1: Labour Force Characteristics, Population Age 15+, Calgary (CSD), 2016								
	Total Population	Women	Recent Immigrants	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Identity	Youth	Lone Parents	Living Alone
Total population aged 15 years and over by work activity during the reference year	996,120	501,520	73,040	340,305	26,375	146,955	47,345	114,230
Did not work	245,035	147,950	19,695	91,205	6,735	47,665	11,970	32,990
Worked	751,090	353,575	53,345	249,095	19,645	99,285	35,375	81,240
Worked full year, full time	374,470	159,150	20,305	109,205	9,340	18,805	18,655	46,505
Worked part year and/or part time	376,625	194,425	33,035	139,890	10,300	80,480	16,725	34,740
Total labour force aged 15 years and over by class of worker	728,325	341,385	54,150	245,730	19,305	92,280	35,005	78,745
Class of worker - not applicable	15,180	8,205	2,165	7,425	700	4,595	860	1,070
All classes of workers	713,145	333,180	51,990	238,305	18,600	87,685	34,145	77,680
Employee	633,230	304,070	48,790	215,365	16,785	85,470	30,310	68,870
Self-employed	79,910	29,110	3,205	22,945	1,810	2,215	3,835	8,810

Source: Statistics Canada (2016). Census of Canada 2016. Custom Tabulations [Target Group Profiles]. Available through the Community Data Program

TABLE 2: Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over by Occupation, Calgary (CSD), 2016	Total Population	Women	Recent Immigrants	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Identity	Youth	Lone Parents	Living Alone
Total labour force aged 15 years and over	728,325	341,385	54,155	245,730	19,305	92,280	35,005	78,750
Occupation - not applicable	15,180	8,205	2,160	7,425	705	4,595	855	1,065
All occupations	713,145	333,185	51,995	238,305	18,605	87,685	34,145	77,680
0 Management	78,300	28,035	3,555	18,255	1,620	2,170	3,600	9,020
1 Business, finance and administration	126,495	86,200	6,270	35,955	3,345	9,670	7,875	16,600
2 Natural and applied sciences	79,810	17,730	5,800	29,635	1,200	3,795	2,165	10,385
3 Health	46,925	37,275	3,545	19,260	885	3,065	3,080	5,085
4 Education, law and social, community and government services	72,765	49,475	4,710	20,030	1,945	5,050	4,275	8,285
5 Art, culture, recreation and sport	19,045	10,850	625	3,540	530	4,000	765	2,425
6 Sales and service	163,775	90,810	18,200	71,410	4,515	44,760	8,195	13,060
7 Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	99,515	6,655	6,645	29,135	3,660	11,155	3,240	10,515
8 Natural resources, agriculture and related production	9,850	1,760	290	1,695	405	2,690	265	980
9 Manufacturing and utilities	16,665	4,400	2,360	9,400	495	1,325	690	1,315

Source: Statistics Canada (2016). Census of Canada 2016. Custom Tabulations [Target Group Profiles]. Available through the Community Data Program

TABLE 3: Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over by Industry - North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012, Calgary (CSD), 2016	Total Population	Women	Recent Immigrants	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Identity	Youth	Lone Parents	Living Alone
Total Labour Force 15 years and over	728,325	341,385	54,150	245,730	19,305	92,280	35,005	78,745
Industry - NAICS2012 - not applicable	15,180	8,205	2,160	7,425	705	4,590	860	1,065
All industry categories	713,145	333,185	51,995	238,310	18,600	87,685	34,145	77,680
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	2,505	1,060	130	575	75	475	100	260
21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas	44,805	16,830	1,850	12,210	905	1,755	1,775	6,170
22 Utilities	7,980	2,925	295	2,355	250	440	300	1,150
23 Construction	65,065	8,720	3,855	13,685	2,610	7,030	2,275	7,185
31-33 Manufacturing	36,875	9,680	3,575	15,155	755	2,510	1,465	3,415
41 Wholesale trade	25,905	8,245	1,820	7,365	575	1,795	1,255	2,970
44-45 Retail trade	78,825	40,420	6,990	30,055	2,105	20,470	3,225	6,805
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	39,860	11,775	2,760	15,595	945	2,530	1,905	4,410
51 Information and cultural industries	14,400	5,785	760	4,385	270	1,850	525	1,985
52 Finance and insurance	26,410	14,770	1,595	8,640	475	1,605	1,505	3,220
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	14,490	6,225	635	4,025	280	950	785	1,890
54 Professional, scientific, technical svcs	76,840	31,820	4,475	22,975	1,320	4,070	3,070	10,220
55 Management of companies and enterprises	3,440	1,615	140	915	75	125	165	410
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	30,860	12,910	3,305	12,015	1,105	3,970	1,765	3,290
61 Educational services	45,000	30,615	1,955	10,700	905	4,105	2,350	5,045
62 Health care and social assistance	77,205	62,815	6,180	30,245	2,015	5,560	5,835	8,205
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	16,265	8,390	625	3,535	670	5,040	695	1,620
72 Accommodation and food services	50,610	29,010	7,780	26,480	1,485	17,810	2,055	2,885
81 Other services (except public admin)	30,010	17,750	2,725	10,935	860	4,130	1,675	2,860
91 Public administration	25,785	11,835	540	6,480	920	1,470	1,420	3,690

Source: Statistics Canada (2016). Census of Canada 2016. Custom Tabulations [Target Group Profiles]. Available through the Community Data Program

TABLE 4: Change in Employment (000S) by Occupation, February to March 2020, Calgary (CMA), Alberta				
National Occupational Classification (NOC)	Feb-20	Mar-20	Change	% Change
Total employed, all occupations	845.3	824.1	-21.2	-3%
Management occupations	66.7	69.8	3.1	5%
Business, finance and administration occupations	154.7	146	-8.7	-6%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	98.2	100.6	2.4	2%
Health occupations	75.8	72.5	-3.3	-4%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	93.2	94.4	1.2	1%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	27.2	24.1	-3.1	-11%
Sales and service occupations	188	180.3	-7.7	-4%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	117.7	114.1	-3.6	-3%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	12	9.3	-2.7	-23%
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	11.6	13	1.4	12%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0313-01 Employment by census metropolitan areas and occupation, three-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality (x 1,000)

TABLE 5: Change in Employment (000S) by Industry, February to March 2020, Calgary (CMA), Alberta				
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)	Feb-20	Mar-20	Change	% Change
Total employed, all industries	845.3	824.1	-21.2	-3%
Goods-producing sector	166.2	167.6	1.4	1%
Agriculture	2.8	2.6	-0.2	-7%
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	51.4	51.2	-0.2	0%
Utilities	8.8	9	0.2	2%
Construction	68.2	67.6	-0.6	-1%
Manufacturing	35.1	37.2	2.1	6%
Services-producing sector	679.1	656.5	-22.6	-3%
Wholesale and retail trade	111	108.8	-2.2	-2%
Transportation and warehousing	58.5	54.5	-4	-7%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	40.6	40.6	0	0%
Professional, scientific and technical services	100.3	93.8	-6.5	-6%
Business, building and other support services	28.1	27.7	-0.4	-1%
Educational services	67.9	66.6	-1.3	-2%
Health care and social assistance	119.1	117.8	-1.3	-1%
Information, culture and recreation	32.2	30.6	-1.6	-5%
Accommodation and food services	59.3	53.2	-6.1	-10%
Other services (except public administration)	34.1	34.9	0.8	2%
Public administration	27.9	27.8	-0.1	0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0097-01 Employment by industry, three-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, census metropolitan areas (x 1,000)

TABLE 6: Estimated Job Loss by Industry by Population Group, Calgary (CSD), Feb-Mar 2020	Low-income Workers (LICO-BT)	Women	Recent Immigrants	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Identity	Youth	Lone-Parents	Living Alone
Agriculture	-17	-76	-9	-41	-5	-34	-7	-19
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	-4	-65	-7	-48	-4	-7	-7	-24
Utilities	4	66	7	54	6	10	7	26
Construction	-63	-77	-34	-120	-23	-62	-20	-63
Manufacturing	100	579	214	907	45	150	88	204
Wholesale and retail trade	-178	-965	-175	-742	-53	-441	-89	-194
Transportation and warehousing	-246	-805	-189	-1066	-65	-173	-130	-302
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical services	-268	-2062	-290	-1489	-86	-264	-199	-662
Business, building and other support services	-64	-207	-49	-184	-17	-58	-27	-53
Educational services	-55	-586	-37	-205	-17	-79	-45	-97
Health care and social assistance	-49	-686	-67	-330	-22	-61	-64	-90
Information, culture and recreation	-136	-704	-69	-394	-47	-342	-61	-179
Accommodation and food services	-908	-2984	-800	-2724	-153	-1832	-211	-297
Other services (except public administration)	97	416	64	257	20	97	39	67
Public administration	-2	-42	-2	-23	-3	-5	-5	-13
TOTAL ESTIMATED JOB LOSS	**-1,788**	**-8,197**	**-1,444**	**-6,149**	**-423**	**-3,101**	**-732**	**-1,694**

TABLE 7: Estimated Job Loss by Occupation by Population Group, Calgary (CSD), Feb-Mar 2020	Low-income Workers (LICO-BT)	Women	Recent Immigrants	Visible Minorities	Aboriginal Identity	Youth	Lone-Parents	Living Alone
Total employed, all occupations 8	-1,436	-8,356	-1,304	-5,977	-467	-2,199	-856	-1,948
Management occupations	184	1,303	165	848	75	101	167	419
Business, finance and administration occupations	-330	-4,848	-353	-2,022	-188	-544	-443	-934
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	69	433	142	724	29	93	53	254
Health occupations	-100	-1,623	-154	-838	-39	-133	-134	-221
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	71	637	61	258	25	65	55	107
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	-268	-1,237	-71	-403	-60	-456	-87	-276
Sales and service occupations	-875	-3,719	-745	-2,925	-185	-1,833	-336	-535
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	-330	-204	-203	-891	-112	-341	-99	-322
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	-262	-396	-65	-381	-91	-605	-60	-221
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	138	531	285	1,134	60	160	83	159
TOTAL ESTIMATED JOB LOSS	**-1703**	**-9,122**	**-940**	**-4,496**	**-486**	**-3,494**	**-800**	**-1,570**