

Enhancing Rural Innovation in Canada

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/a9919c66-en>

ISBN 978-92-64-55048-3 (print)

ISBN 978-92-64-50226-0 (pdf)

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## Corrigendum

**Page 3**, first paragraph, second and third sentence should read:

Like most countries, rural regions have lower aggregate gross domestic product (GDP) than urban areas but nevertheless rural areas show signs of progress in Canada. The rural-urban income gap in 2020 was half the size it was in 2000 and, in 2019, average annual labour productivity in rural areas (116 000 GDP per worker) was higher than urban areas (112 000 GDP per worker).

**Page 11**, Executive summary key facts, fourth bullet should read:

In 2019, labour productivity in Canadian rural areas (116 000 GPD per capita) outperformed the labour productivity in urban areas (112 000 GDP per capita). Furthermore, from 2011 to 2019, labour productivity is still growing in rural areas, but at half the rate as in urban areas (16% growth in rural areas and 36% growth in urban areas). When compared to OECD TL3 regions, this trend goes counter to OECD averages between metropolitan and non-metropolitan regions.

**Page 15**, fourth paragraph should read:

Labour productivity, often used as a proxy for innovation, has been growing and is higher in rural areas than in urban areas of Canada. Labour productivity was higher in urban areas than urban areas.<sup>8</sup> Moreover, productivity in rural areas grew by 16% between 2011 and 2019. While the growth was positive it was not as strong as labour productivity growth in urban areas (36%).

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<sup>8</sup> Levels of labour productivity in Canada in 2019 was 112 units equivalent to close to 112 000 GDP per worker in urban areas versus 116 units equivalent to close to 116 000 GDP per worker in rural areas. However, this may be partly due to the impact of mining activities.

**Page 30**, second paragraph, the first two sentences should read:

Between 2009 and 2018, Canada's total gross domestic product (GDP) rose from CAD 1.5 trillion to CAD 2.1 trillion (current prices). Metropolitan regions of Canada represented close to three-quarters of total GDP in both 2018 and 2009 (74% and 73% respectively), meaning that rural regions contained a stable quarter of the economy.

**Page 30**, fifth paragraph, second and third sentences should read:

Labour productivity, frequently used as a proxy for innovation absorption, has been growing and is higher in rural areas than in urban areas of Canada. However, in rural areas, labour productivity grew by 16% between 2011 and 2019, compared to 36% in urban areas. Despite a relatively high level of aggregate labour productivity in rural areas as compared to urban areas, the overall share of total aggregate (rural

and urban) labour in rural areas was 25% in 2019, as compared to 75% in urban areas in 2019, a 2.1-percentage point fall from the rural share of labour in 2011.

**Page 39**, fourth paragraph should read:

Labour productivity, frequently used as a proxy for innovation absorption, is higher in rural areas than in urban areas of Canada and has been growing (Figure 2.3)<sup>15</sup>. In rural areas, the labour productivity was higher than in urban areas in 2019 (112 000 GDP per worker in urban versus 116 000 GDP per worker in rural areas) and grew by 16% between 2011 and 2019, compared to 36% in urban areas. Despite a relatively high level of aggregate labour in rural areas as compared to urban areas, the overall share of total aggregate (rural and urban) labour in rural areas was 25% in 2019, as compared to 75% in urban areas in 2019, a 2.1-percentage point fall from the rural share of labour in 2011.

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<sup>15</sup> However, this is in part due to large value-added sectors such as the resource extraction sectors that are primarily located in rural areas.

**Page 39**, Figure 2.3 includes updated statistics, and the figure note should read:

Note: Workers 15 to 64 years of age are considered. All sectors of the economy are included. The contribution of rural areas to aggregate labour productivity is the share of aggregate productivity that is due to the rural sector. It is calculated as GDP at basic prices in millions of current CAD by CMA (x 1 000 000). Labour productivity is in thousands in panel A. Exceptionally, due to lack of consistent data, labour productivity is estimated using CMA and non-CMA statistics, rather than CMA/CA and non-CMA/CA statistics, as in the rest of the report.

**Page 41**: Figure 2.4 removed “percentages” from the title in Panel B.