
COVID-19 Impact on Rural Employment: Ontario in the Canadian context in April, 2020

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Highlights

- In Ontario from February to April, 2020, rural employment has declined less (-7.8%) compared to urban employment (-16.0%).
- However, if we compare April, 2020 in Ontario with the usual pattern for April, the usual rural seasonal increase did not occur in April, 2020 and the rural decline (-10.4%) was similar to the urban decline (-11.3%).
- At the Canada level, the rural percent decline from February to April 2020 was largest in the sectors of accommodation and food services (-50.1%), information, culture and recreation (-43.7%) and in the forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas sector (-23.5%).
- Female workers in each age group have experienced a greater job loss compared to the job loss among males.

Why?

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced governments to shutter many business activities and physical job sites.

The objective of this factsheet is to document the COVID-19 impact on rural employment relative to the impact on urban employment as of April 2020.

Introduction

Most **Focus on Rural Ontario** factsheets use a metro vs non-metro classification to portray urban<->rural differences.

While Appendix B does present results for metro and non-metro areas, this geographic breakdown is not our prime focus for this factsheet because the metro and non-metro employment data for each month are a 3-month average. For example, the published metro and non-metro data for April 2020 are an average for February 2020 and March 2020 and April 2020. Thus, the full impact of COVID-19 will not be incorporated in the published data for April 2020.

However, the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey publishes monthly data for “Larger Urban Centres” (LUCs) and for “Rural and Small Town” (RST) areas. As defined in Appendix A, RST areas refer to

residents outside centres of 10,000 or more. Thus, many towns and smaller cities (i.e., Census Agglomerations which have a population of 10,000 to 99,999, as listed in Appendix A) are not included in LUCs but are included in the non-metro classification that is typically used in this series of factsheets.

Findings

To address the question of the relative hit of COVID-19 on rural employment, we ask “in which provinces was the rate of RST employment decline greater than the LUC rate of employment decline?” At the Canada-level, from February to April, the RST percent rate of employment decline (-16.2%) (Table 1) was similar compared to LUC (-16.8%) indicating a slight advantage (0.6 percentage points) in favour of RST (last column of Table 2).

The province with the largest RST decline compared to the LUC decline was *Quebec* (a difference of -7.6 percentage points) and the smallest RST decline compared to the LUC decline was in *Ontario* (a difference of +8.1 percentage points) (Table 2).

In terms of the change in the number employed from February to April, 2020, employment declined in RST *Ontario* by 46 thousand jobs – less than one-third the job loss of 169 thousand jobs in RST *Quebec*. (Column 6 in Table 1).

In terms of the rate of job loss, RST employment in Ontario declined by 7.8% from February to April 2020 which was about one-half the rate of decline in Ontario's LUCs (-16.0%) (Column 9 in Table 1).

An alternative way to evaluate the size of the job loss is to compare the April 2020 level of employment with the average for April in the three previous years (2017, 2018 and 2019). According to this measure, Ontario's RST employment in April 2020 was down by -10.4% compared to -11.3% for LUC employment in Ontario (last column in Table 1). By comparing to the same month in previous years, we are attempting to avoid the impact of the seasonality on RST employment change from March to April.

Notably, from February to April 2020, Quebec reported the highest rate of employment decline in RST areas among the provinces (-26.6%) and the employment decline in RST Ontario (-7.8%) was the lowest among the provinces (Column 9 in Table 1).

When we compare the April 2020 to the average for April in the 3 previous years, the declines in RST employment in British Columbia (-24.5%) and Quebec (-24.0%) were the highest among the provinces and the rates of decline were the smallest (-2.3%) in RST Prince Edward Island and (-10.4%) in RST Ontario and Saskatchewan (the last column in Table 1).

At the Canada-level, the industry sectors¹ with the largest decline in employment from February to April were:

- Retail and wholesale trade, down 63,000 jobs;
- Accommodation and food, down 55,000 jobs; and
- Manufacturing, down 45,000 jobs (Table 3).

From February to April 2020, the sectors with the largest RST PERCENT decline in employment were:

- Accommodation and food, down 50.1%;
- Information, culture and recreation, down 43.7%; and
- Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas, down 23.5%.

From February to April 2020, we also looked at the sectors for which the percent decline in employment was greater in RST than in LUC (i.e. which sectors experienced a bigger COVID-19 hit in RST compared

¹ For details of the type of enterprises 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-olc/olc.action?objId=12-501-X&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0>).

to LUCs):

- Information, culture and recreation
 - LUC -26.6%
 - RST -43.7%
 - Diff -17.2 percentage points
- Forestry, fishing, mining & gas
 - LUC -7.0%
 - RST -23.5%
 - Diff -16.4 percentage points
- Finance, insurance, real estate & leasing
 - LUC -3.5%
 - RST -12.4%
 - Diff -8.8 percentage points

Finally, we look at the change in the employment rate (ER) (i.e. the percent of individuals in each age group who are employed). At the Canada-level from February to April 2020, the ER for the population 15+ years of age declined from 56.2% in February to 48.2% in April (Table 4). This decline of -8.0 percentage points is smaller than the -9.7 percentage point decline in LUCs.

Among individuals in the core working age group (25-54 years of age), the ER declined slightly more in RST (-10.5 percentage points) than in LUCs (-10.2 percentage points).

Note, importantly, the ER in RST declined more for females than males in each age group.

Summary of findings

In Ontario from February to April, 2020, rural employment declined less (-7.8%) compared to urban employment (-16.0%).

Year-over-year April comparisons reveal that while job declines from the pre-Covid months may be tracking lower in rural regions the seasonal employment increases which would have been anticipated in April in rural areas are not happening. Looking at it this way brings the rural/urban impacts closer together, i.e. down by -10.4% in RST areas compared to -11.3% for LUC employment.

At the Canada level, the rural percent decline from February to April 2020 was largest in the sectors of accommodation and food services (-50.1%), information, culture and recreation (-43.7%) and forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (-23.5%).

Female workers in each age group have experienced a greater job loss compared to the job loss among males.

Table 1
Level and change in employment in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada and Provinces, February to April, 2020.

Province (ranked by RST percent change in employment from February to April 2020)	Area ¹	Number employed in the average month from March 2019 to February 2020		Number employed (,000)			RST change Feb 2020 to Apr	Percent change (difference of logs):					
		(,000)	as percent of total within each type of area ¹	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020		From month to month			Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years		
								Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Feb to Apr	Feb	Mar	Apr
Quebec	All areas	4,351	22.8	4,313	4,037	3,513		-6.6	-13.9	-20.5	3.2	-3.5	-18.0
	LUC	3,599	21.9	3,589	3,370	2,959		-6.3	-13.0	-19.3	3.4	-3.2	-16.9
	RST	752	28.3	724	667	555	-169	-8.1	-18.5	-26.6	2.5	-5.4	-24.0
British Columbia	All areas	2,558	13.4	2,511	2,376	2,128		-5.5	-11.0	-16.5	2.0	-4.0	-15.5
	LUC	2,325	14.1	2,294	2,161	1,946		-6.0	-10.5	-16.4	2.9	-3.6	-14.6
	RST	233	8.8	217	216	182	-35	-0.7	-16.9	-17.6	-6.7	-8.3	-24.5
New Brunswick	All areas	358	1.9	350	331	301		-5.5	-9.5	-15.0	2.4	-3.6	-13.4
	LUC	241	1.5	237	224	206		-5.5	-8.7	-14.2	3.2	-2.6	-11.7
	RST	117	4.4	113	107	95	-17	-5.5	-11.2	-16.7	0.7	-5.6	-16.9
Canada	All areas	19,099	100.0	18,917	17,857	16,011		-5.8	-10.9	-16.7	3.3	-2.6	-14.2
	LUC	16,444	100.0	16,358	15,377	13,835		-6.2	-10.6	-16.8	4.0	-2.3	-13.7
	RST	2,655	100.0	2,559	2,480	2,177	-382	-3.2	-13.0	-16.2	-1.6	-5.0	-17.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	All areas	225	1.2	214	206	183		-3.7	-12.0	-15.7	-0.7	-4.3	-18.7
	LUC	137	0.8	132	125	113		-5.6	-9.8	-15.4	-2.3	-7.6	-18.4
	RST	89	3.3	82	81	70	-12	-0.5	-15.5	-16.0	1.9	1.0	-19.2
Alberta	All areas	2,342	12.3	2,304	2,187	1,953		-5.2	-11.3	-16.5	0.9	-4.9	-16.4
	LUC	1,996	12.1	1,975	1,860	1,669		-6.0	-10.8	-16.9	2.4	-4.2	-15.7
	RST	346	13.0	329	328	284	-45	-0.4	-14.1	-14.5	-8.2	-9.0	-20.7
Nova Scotia	All areas	467	2.4	458	433	389		-5.6	-10.7	-16.3	3.8	-2.3	-14.5
	LUC	333	2.0	326	309	274		-5.1	-12.2	-17.2	4.4	-0.7	-14.3
	RST	134	5.0	133	124	115	-18	-6.9	-7.3	-14.1	2.4	-6.3	-15.0
Saskatchewan	All areas	581	3.0	570	551	499		-3.3	-10.0	-13.3	1.5	-2.5	-12.2
	LUC	408	2.5	399	389	348		-2.5	-11.0	-13.6	1.0	-1.9	-12.9
	RST	173	6.5	171	162	151	-20	-5.1	-7.5	-12.6	2.7	-4.0	-10.4
Manitoba	All areas	655	3.4	655	632	570		-3.6	-10.3	-13.9	3.1	-1.3	-11.9
	LUC	501	3.0	504	486	436		-3.6	-10.7	-14.4	4.5	0.7	-10.9
	RST	154	5.8	151	146	134	-18	-3.6	-8.7	-12.3	-1.5	-7.4	-15.1
Prince Edward Island	All areas	79	0.4	76	73	65		-4.6	-10.7	-15.3	7.5	2.9	-9.0
	LUC	49	0.3	48	46	40		-4.4	-13.6	-18.1	7.3	2.8	-13.0
	RST	30	1.1	28	26	25	-3	-4.8	-5.8	-10.7	7.9	2.8	-2.3
Ontario	All areas	7,484	39.2	7,467	7,030	6,409		-6.0	-9.2	-15.3	4.7	-1.0	-11.2
	LUC	6,855	41.7	6,855	6,408	5,843		-6.7	-9.2	-16.0	5.5	-1.0	-11.3
	RST	629	23.7	612	622	566	-46	1.7	-9.5	-7.8	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4

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.

Table 2

How large was the employment decline in rural and small town areas compared to the employment decline in larger urban centres?			
Province	Area ¹	Percent change in number employed (difference of logs):	Is RST relatively higher or lower?
		Feb to Apr	RST minus LUC
Canada	All areas	-16.7	
	LUC	-16.8	
	RST	-16.2	0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	All areas	-15.7	
	LUC	-15.4	
	RST	-16.0	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	All areas	-15.3	
	LUC	-18.1	
	RST	-10.7	7.4
Nova Scotia	All areas	-16.3	
	LUC	-17.2	
	RST	-14.1	3.1
New Brunswick	All areas	-15.0	
	LUC	-14.2	
	RST	-16.7	-2.5
Quebec	All areas	-20.5	
	LUC	-19.3	
	RST	-26.6	-7.3
Ontario	All areas	-15.3	
	LUC	-16.0	
	RST	-7.8	8.1
Manitoba	All areas	-13.9	
	LUC	-14.4	
	RST	-12.3	2.1
Saskatchewan	All areas	-13.3	
	LUC	-13.6	
	RST	-12.6	1.0
Alberta	All areas	-16.5	
	LUC	-16.9	
	RST	-14.5	2.3
British Columbia	All areas	-16.5	
	LUC	-16.4	
	RST	-17.6	-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.

Table 3
Level and change in employment by industry sector in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Canada, February to April, 2020

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed in the average month from March 2019 to February 2020		Number employed (,000)			Change: Feb 2020 to Apr 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):					
		(,000)	as percent of total within each type of area ²	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020		From month to month			Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years		
								Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Feb to Apr	Feb	Mar	Apr
All industry sectors	All areas	19,099	100.0	18,917	17,857	16,011	-2,906	-5.8	-10.9	-16.7	3.3	-2.6	-14.2
	LUC	16,444	100.0	16,358	15,377	13,835	-2,524	-6.2	-10.6	-16.8	4.0	-2.3	-13.7
	RST	2,655	100.0	2,559	2,480	2,177	-382	-3.2	-13.0	-16.2	-1.6	-5.0	-17.6
Goods-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	3,961	20.7	3,810	3,741	3,214	-596	-1.8	-15.2	-17.0	2.1	-0.1	-16.8
	LUC	3,082	18.7	2,988	2,922	2,502	-485	-2.2	-15.5	-17.7	2.8	0.7	-16.6
	RST	879	33.1	822	819	712	-110	-0.4	-14.0	-14.4	-0.4	-2.6	-17.3
Agriculture	All areas	291	1.5	275	271	272	-2	-1.4	0.5	-0.9	7.0	3.9	-1.7
	LUC	107	0.6	102	104	100	-2	2.5	-4.3	-1.8	12.9	15.2	1.9
	RST	184	6.9	173	167	172	-1	-3.6	3.3	-0.3	3.6	-2.5	-3.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	All areas	327	1.7	311	306	275	-36	-1.5	-10.8	-12.3	-7.2	-7.3	-15.3
	LUC	205	1.2	206	204	192	-14	-1.0	-6.1	-7.0	-1.9	-1.3	-5.5
	RST	122	4.6	104	102	82	-22	-2.3	-21.1	-23.5	-16.9	-18.2	-34.9
Utilities	All areas	137	0.7	137	130	132	-5	-5.4	1.5	-3.9	0.3	-4.9	-4.3
	LUC	110	0.7	117	112	112	-6	-4.9	-0.1	-5.0	6.5	2.1	1.9
	RST	27	1.0	20	18	20	1	-8.9	11.4	2.5	-30.0	-39.7	-32.9
Construction	All areas	1,471	7.7	1,386	1,369	1,119	-266	-1.2	-20.1	-21.3	4.9	3.0	-19.6
	LUC	1,210	7.4	1,145	1,118	922	-223	-2.4	-19.3	-21.6	5.2	2.4	-20.0
	RST	262	9.9	241	251	197	-44	4.0	-24.0	-19.9	3.4	5.6	-18.1
Manufacturing	All areas	1,733	9.1	1,702	1,665	1,416	-286	-2.2	-16.2	-18.4	1.0	-1.4	-18.5
	LUC	1,448	8.8	1,417	1,383	1,176	-241	-2.4	-16.2	-18.7	0.6	-1.5	-18.7
	RST	285	10.7	285	282	240	-45	-1.1	-16.1	-17.3	3.1	-0.7	-17.8
Services-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	15,139	79.3	15,107	14,116	12,797	-2,310	-6.8	-9.8	-16.6	3.6	-3.3	-13.6
	LUC	13,363	81.3	13,370	12,455	11,332	-2,038	-7.1	-9.4	-16.5	4.3	-2.9	-13.0
	RST	1,776	66.9	1,737	1,661	1,465	-272	-4.5	-12.5	-17.0	-2.2	-6.1	-17.7
Retail and wholesale trade	All areas	2,851	14.9	2,844	2,651	2,282	-562	-7.0	-15.0	-22.0	2.9	-4.7	-20.0
	LUC	2,484	15.1	2,494	2,315	1,995	-500	-7.5	-14.9	-22.4	4.3	-3.8	-19.0
	RST	367	13.8	350	336	288	-63	-4.0	-15.7	-19.7	-6.8	-11.2	-26.6
Transportation and warehousing	All areas	1,037	5.4	1,026	981	878	-147	-4.5	-11.0	-15.5	5.5	1.6	-10.2
	LUC	896	5.5	892	856	764	-128	-4.1	-11.4	-15.4	8.1	4.3	-8.6
	RST	141	5.3	134	125	114	-20	-7.4	-8.5	-16.0	-10.2	-15.1	-20.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	All areas	1,220	6.4	1,241	1,215	1,191	-50	-2.1	-2.0	-4.1	6.1	3.6	1.1
	LUC	1,138	6.9	1,151	1,127	1,111	-40	-2.1	-1.4	-3.5	6.3	3.5	1.6
	RST	82	3.1	90	88	80	-11	-2.2	-10.1	-12.4	3.1	5.1	-5.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	All areas	1,562	8.2	1,549	1,547	1,482	-67	-0.1	-4.3	-4.4	6.5	5.4	0.6
	LUC	1,455	8.8	1,443	1,436	1,381	-62	-0.5	-3.9	-4.4	7.0	5.8	1.3
	RST	108	4.1	106	112	101	-5	5.4	-10.5	-5.1	0.1	0.6	-8.2
Business, building and other support services	All areas	768	4.0	740	710	652	-88	-4.0	-8.6	-12.7	-1.1	-5.3	-14.3
	LUC	686	4.2	663	636	581	-82	-4.3	-9.0	-13.3	-0.4	-5.5	-15.1
	RST	82	3.1	76	75	71	-6	-1.9	-5.8	-7.6	-6.6	-4.1	-7.1
Educational services	All areas	1,376	7.2	1,455	1,313	1,278	-177	-10.3	-2.7	-13.0	5.2	-3.9	-7.4
	LUC	1,211	7.4	1,281	1,158	1,135	-147	-10.1	-2.0	-12.1	6.0	-3.2	-5.8
	RST	165	6.2	173	155	143	-30	-11.4	-7.7	-19.1	-0.5	-9.2	-19.2
Health care and social assistance	All areas	2,499	13.1	2,517	2,405	2,274	-243	-4.6	-5.6	-10.1	4.6	0.4	-5.5
	LUC	2,138	13.0	2,152	2,048	1,945	-208	-5.0	-5.2	-10.2	4.5	-0.1	-5.7
	RST	360	13.6	364	357	330	-35	-2.2	-7.8	-10.0	5.1	3.2	-3.8
Information, culture and recreation	All areas	775	4.1	747	643	565	-182	-15.0	-13.0	-27.9	-0.6	-15.9	-28.2
	LUC	696	4.2	683	588	524	-159	-14.9	-11.7	-26.6	0.2	-14.9	-26.4
	RST	78	3.0	64	54	41	-23	-15.9	-27.8	-43.7	-8.5	-26.6	-47.6
Accommodation and food services	All areas	1,218	6.4	1,189	907	603	-586	-27.1	-40.9	-68.0	0.4	-26.6	-68.5
	LUC	1,069	6.5	1,048	784	517	-531	-29.0	-41.6	-70.6	1.2	-27.8	-70.8
	RST	149	5.6	141	122	85	-55	-13.9	-36.2	-50.1	-5.5	-18.7	-53.4
Other (personal) services	All areas	816	4.3	802	755	622	-180	-6.1	-19.3	-25.4	0.7	-5.6	-25.3
	LUC	686	4.2	672	624	512	-160	-7.3	-19.8	-27.2	0.9	-6.7	-27.3
	RST	129	4.9	131	131	111	-20	0.2	-17.0	-16.8	-0.1	-0.1	-15.5
Public administration	All areas	1,016	5.3	999	990	971	-28	-0.9	-1.9	-2.8	3.7	2.7	0.2
	LUC	902	5.5	892	884	868	-23	-0.9	-1.7	-2.6	4.1	3.1	0.7
	RST	114	4.3	107	106	103	-5	-1.1	-3.3	-4.4	-0.2	-0.3	-4.0

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. 12-5011) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=12-5011-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.

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

Table 4

Percent employed and change in percent employed, Canada, February 2020 to April 2020											
Age group	Sex	Area ¹	Percent employed ²			Percentage point change in percent employed					
						Month to month comparison			Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years		
			Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Feb to Apr	Feb	Mar	Apr
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	LUC	61.8	58.0	52.1	-3.8	-5.9	-9.7	0.1	-3.7	-10.0
		RST	56.2	54.5	48.2	-1.7	-6.3	-8.0	0.7	-1.2	-7.4
	Males	LUC	65.4	62.3	55.9	-3.1	-6.4	-9.5	0.4	-2.8	-9.6
		RST	59.1	58.5	51.2	-0.6	-7.3	-7.9	0.4	-0.5	-7.6
	Females	LUC	58.3	53.8	48.3	-4.5	-5.5	-10.0	-0.2	-4.6	-10.4
		RST	53.2	50.5	45.1	-2.7	-5.4	-8.1	1.0	-1.8	-7.3
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	54.1	44.5	34.7	-9.6	-9.8	-19.4	1.5	-8.6	-18.7
		RST	57.7	52.9	42.1	-4.8	-10.8	-15.6	3.6	-1.3	-12.8
	Males	LUC	52.0	44.3	35.9	-7.7	-8.4	-16.1	0.9	-7.3	-15.9
		RST	57.4	56.2	44.0	-1.2	-12.2	-13.4	3.3	2.5	-11.4
	Females	LUC	56.3	44.8	33.4	-11.5	-11.4	-22.9	2.0	-9.9	-21.8
		RST	57.9	49.2	40.0	-8.7	-9.2	-17.9	3.8	-5.5	-14.4
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	82.7	79.3	72.5	-3.4	-6.8	-10.2	0.4	-2.9	-10.3
		RST	81.7	79.7	71.2	-2.0	-8.5	-10.5	1.5	-0.7	-9.3
	Males	LUC	85.9	83.4	75.7	-2.5	-7.7	-10.2	0.6	-2.0	-10.2
		RST	84.0	82.7	73.2	-1.3	-9.5	-10.2	1.4	0.0	-9.3
	Females	LUC	79.6	75.3	69.3	-4.3	-6.0	-10.3	0.2	-3.9	-10.4
		RST	79.5	76.6	69.1	-2.9	-7.5	-10.4	1.7	-1.4	-9.4
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	64.4	61.1	55.6	-3.3	-5.5	-8.8	1.6	-1.5	-7.4
		RST	57.2	56.7	50.7	-0.5	-6.0	-6.5	-0.4	-1.2	-7.6
	Males	LUC	69.5	66.8	60.6	-2.7	-6.2	-8.9	2.5	-0.2	-6.6
		RST	59.3	60.4	53.0	1.1	-7.4	-6.3	-2.3	-2.4	-9.8
	Females	LUC	59.4	55.6	50.7	-3.8	-4.9	-8.7	0.7	-2.7	-8.2
		RST	55.0	52.8	48.3	-2.2	-4.5	-6.7	1.4	-0.2	-5.3
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	LUC	14.2	13.0	12.0	-1.2	-1.0	-2.2	0.4	-0.7	-1.9
		RST	13.4	13.2	12.2	-0.2	-1.0	-1.2	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0
	Males	LUC	18.7	17.1	15.9	-1.6	-1.2	-2.8	1.0	-0.5	-2.1
		RST	18.2	18.2	17.1	0.0	-1.1	-1.1	0.5	0.4	-0.3
	Females	LUC	10.3	9.4	8.7	-0.9	-0.7	-1.6	-0.2	-1.0	-1.7
		RST	8.9	8.2	7.4	-0.7	-0.8	-1.5	-0.5	-1.3	-1.8

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.

2. Number employed as percent of the population in each age group.

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

Appendix A: Defining the rural and small town population

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 below in Appendix B Table B.3. CAs are listed below in Table A.1.

(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.)

Table A.1

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

Appendix B: The non-metro view of employment change

Note: For metro and non-metro data (defined in Table A.3 below), the published numbers for each month are a 3-month average – for example, the published data for April 2020 is an average of February and March and April 2020. Thus, the April 2020 numbers would not completely capture the impact of COVID-19 on non-metro employment

From **February to April 2020**, the non-metro job loss in Ontario was 48,000 (Table B.1).

The rate of decline in Ontario's non-metro employment from Feb to Apr 2020 was less (-4.1%) than in metro areas (-7.8%).

Among the provinces, the employment decline in Ontario's non-metro employment was less (-4.1%) than in the non-metro area of any other province. The three provinces with the largest non-metro employment decline were:

- Quebec, down -8.8%;
- Nova Scotia, down -7.8%; and
- Prince Edward Island, down -6.7%

At the Canada level, the non-metro industry sectors with the largest decline number employed from February to April 2020 were:

- Accommodation and food, down 61,000 jobs;
- Retail and wholesale trade, down 60,000 jobs; and
- Construction, down 37,000 jobs (Table B.2).

At the Canada level, the non-metro sectors with the largest PERCENT decline in employment were:

- Accommodation and food services, down -22.4%;
- Information, culture and recreation, down -16.2%; and
- Utilities, down -9.0%.

Table B1
Number employed and percent change by type of geographic area, Canada and Provinces, February to April, 2020

Province (ranked by NON-METRO percent change in employment from February to April 2020)		Average number employed in previous 12 months ¹ (,000)				Number employed in current month ¹ (,000)			Non- metro change Feb 2020 to Apr 2020	Percent change ²						
		From month to month ¹			Non- metro change Feb 2020 to Apr 2020	Compared to the average for the same month ¹ in the previous 3 years										
		All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non- metro (non- CMA)		Percent non- metro	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas		Non- metro (non- CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non- metro (non- CMA)			
Quebec	Feb 2020	4,345	3,114	1,231	28	4,312	3,086	1,226						2.8	2.1	4.8
	Mar 2020	4,344	3,111	1,233	28	4,211	3,008	1,203		-2.4	-2.6	-1.8		0.8	-0.4	3.9
	Apr 2020	4,319	3,090	1,229	28	3,954	2,832	1,122	-103	-6.3	-6.0	-7.0	-8.8	-5.8	-6.7	-3.3
Nova Scotia	Feb 2020	466	241	225	48	459	239	221						3.0	4.4	1.5
	Mar 2020	466	241	225	48	449	235	214		-2.2	-1.6	-3.0		1.5	3.4	-0.6
	Apr 2020	464	240	223	48	427	223	204	-16	-5.0	-5.2	-4.8	-7.8	-4.1	-2.3	-6.0
Prince Edward Island	Feb 2020	78	0	78	100	76	0	76						7.4	0.0	7.4
	Mar 2020	79	0	79	100	75	0	75			0.0	-2.0		5.9	0.0	5.9
	Apr 2020	79	0	79	100	71	0	71	-5	-4.7	0.0	-4.7	-6.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	Feb 2020	226	115	111	49	214	112	102						-1.8	1.3	-5.1
	Mar 2020	225	115	110	49	211	110	101		-1.7	-2.0	-1.3		-2.2	-0.2	-4.3
	Apr 2020	224	114	110	49	201	106	95	-7	-4.8	-4.2	-5.5	-6.8	-7.7	-5.3	-10.2
New Brunswick	Feb 2020	357	148	210	59	349	145	204						1.7	2.8	1.0
	Mar 2020	357	147	210	59	342	143	200		-2.0	-2.2	341.0		0.3	1.5	-0.5
	Apr 2020	356	147	209	59	327	136	191	-13	-4.4	-4.5	342.9	-6.7	-4.7	-3.3	-5.7
CANADA	Feb 2020	19,078	14,173	4,905	26	18,951	14,131	4,819						3.2	4.0	1.0
	Mar 2020	19,070	14,165	4,905	26	18,537	13,779	4,759		-2.2	-2.5	-1.3		1.3	1.7	0.3
	Apr 2020	18,976	14,090	4,886	26	17,595	13,055	4,540	-279	-5.2	-5.4	-4.7	-6.0	-4.3	-4.2	-4.7
Manitoba	Feb 2020	654	446	208	32	653	448	206						2.5	4.0	-0.7
	Mar 2020	654	446	208	32	646	444	203		-1.1	-0.9	-1.6		1.5	3.5	-2.8
	Apr 2020	652	445	207	32	619	425	194	-12	-4.3	-4.4	-4.2	-5.9	-3.2	-1.1	-7.6
Saskatchewan	Feb 2020	581	323	258	44	574	317	257						1.9	2.1	1.5
	Mar 2020	580	322	258	44	564	312	253		-1.7	-1.6	-1.7		0.2	0.6	-0.3
	Apr 2020	578	321	257	45	540	297	243	-14	-4.4	-4.7	-4.1	-5.8	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3
Alberta	Feb 2020	2,342	1,661	681	29	2,307	1,629	677						0.9	1.8	-1.3
	Mar 2020	2,338	1,657	681	29	2,258	1,584	673		-2.1	-2.8	-0.6		-1.2	-1.0	-1.8
	Apr 2020	2,324	1,644	680	29	2,148	1,502	646	-31	-5.0	-5.3	-4.2	-4.7	-6.6	-6.8	-6.0
British Columbia	Feb 2020	2,559	1,876	682	27	2,517	1,862	655						2.4	3.9	-1.7
	Mar 2020	2,554	1,873	680	27	2,464	1,814	651		-2.1	-2.6	-0.7		0.2	1.1	-2.4
	Apr 2020	2,537	1,861	676	27	2,339	1,712	626	-29	-5.2	-5.8	-3.8	-4.5	-5.6	-5.1	-6.9
Ontario	Feb 2020	7,469	6,248	1,220	16	7,489	6,293	1,196						4.8	5.7	0.3
	Mar 2020	7,473	6,253	1,220	16	7,317	6,130	1,187		-2.3	-2.6	-0.7		2.9	3.4	0.3
	Apr 2020	7,445	6,229	1,216	16	6,969	5,822	1,147	-48	-4.9	-5.2	-3.4	-4.1	-2.3	-2.2	-3.1

1. Data for each month is an average for the previous 3 months (i.e. a 3-month moving average).

2. Percent change is calculated as the difference of logarithms x 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0022-01 and 14-10-0097-01.

Table B.2

Number employed and percent change by industry sector and by type of geographic area, Canada, February to April, 2020

Industry sector	Month	Average number employed in previous 12 months ¹ (,000)				Number employed in current month ¹ (,000)			Non-metro change Feb 2020 to Apr 2020	Percent change ²							
		All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	Percent non-metro	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)		From month to month ¹			Non-metro change Feb 2020 to Apr 2020	Compared to the average for the same month ¹ in the previous 3 years			
										All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)		All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	
All industry sectors	Feb 2020	19,078	14,173	4,905	26	18,951	14,131	4,819							3.2	4.0	1.0
	Mar 2020	19,070	14,165	4,905	26	18,537	13,779	4,759		-2.2	-2.5	-1.3			1.3	1.7	0.3
	Apr 2020	18,976	14,090	4,886	26	17,595	13,055	4,540	-279	-5.2	-5.4	-4.7	-6.0		-4.3	-4.2	-4.7
Goods sectors (subtotal)	Feb 2020	3,958	2,523	1,435	36	3,837	2,463	1,375							1.7	2.2	0.6
	Mar 2020	3,959	2,523	1,436	36	3,784	2,429	1,354		-1.4	-1.4	-1.5			1.3	1.9	0.3
	Apr 2020	3,940	2,509	1,431	36	3,588	2,291	1,297	-77	-5.3	-5.9	-4.3	-5.8		-4.6	-4.6	-4.8
Agriculture	Feb 2020	290	70	220	76	276.5	66.3	210.2							6.3	8.8	5.6
	Mar 2020	291	70	221	76	274.5	68.4	206.1		-0.8	3.1	-2.0			6.3	11.7	4.5
	Apr 2020	291	70	221	76	272.6	66.5	206.1	-4	-0.7	-2.9	0.0	-2.0		3.0	6.3	2.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	Feb 2020	330	124	206	63	311	122	189							-6.9	-1.5	-10.2
	Mar 2020	327	122	205	63	308	122	186		-1.0	-0.3	-1.4			-7.2	-0.5	-11.4
	Apr 2020	324	120	203	63	297	117	180	-9	-3.7	-4.0	-3.6	-5.0		-9.8	-2.7	-14.1
Utilities	Feb 2020	139	92	47	34	134	95	39							-1.9	6.6	-19.8
	Mar 2020	138	92	46	33	133	98	36		-0.5	3.0	-9.6			-2.3	9.8	-29.3
	Apr 2020	137	93	44	32	133	97	36	-3	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	-9.0		-2.9	9.6	-30.5
Construction	Feb 2020	1,467	1,013	454	31	1,416	980	436							4.9	4.7	5.4
	Mar 2020	1,471	1,014	456	31	1,381	955	426		-2.5	-2.5	-2.4			4.3	3.7	5.6
	Apr 2020	1,465	1,009	456	31	1,291	892	399	-37	-6.7	-6.9	-6.4	-8.8		-3.5	-4.3	-1.5
Manufacturing	Feb 2020	1,733	1,221	512	30	1,700	1,194	505							0.2	-0.3	1.4
	Mar 2020	1,732	1,219	512	30	1,686	1,183	504		-0.8	-1.0	-0.4			0.0	-0.7	1.7
	Apr 2020	1,722	1,212	511	30	1,594	1,115	480	-26	-5.6	-5.9	-4.9	-5.2		-6.0	-6.8	-4.0
Services sectors (subtotal)	Feb 2020	15,120	11,623	3,497	23	15,113	11,350	3,764							3.6	1.6	10.0
	Mar 2020	15,111	11,567	3,545	23	14,754	10,764	3,990		-2.4	-5.3	5.8			1.3	-3.7	16.1
	Apr 2020	15,036	11,505	3,530	23	14,007	10,764	3,243	-521	-5.2	0.0	-20.7	-14.9		-4.2	-4.1	-4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	Feb 2020	2,846	2,112	734	26	2,852	2,119	734							2.3	2.9	0.6
	Mar 2020	2,845	2,112	733	26	2,775	2,054	721		-2.8	-3.1	-1.8			0.2	0.3	-0.2
	Apr 2020	2,827	2,099	729	26	2,593	1,918	674	-60	-6.8	-6.8	-6.7	-8.5		-6.9	-6.9	-6.8
Transportation and warehousing	Feb 2020	1,038	799	239	23	1,027	791	235							5.8	8.9	-4.1
	Mar 2020	1,036	799	238	23	1,010	776	235		-1.6	-2.0	-0.2			4.3	7.1	-4.2
	Apr 2020	1,031	795	236	23	962	737	225	-10	-4.9	-5.1	-4.3	-4.5		-0.8	1.5	-8.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	Feb 2020	1,214	1,043	171	14	1,237	1,069	168							5.9	8.0	-6.5
	Mar 2020	1,219	1,048	171	14	1,230	1,060	170		-0.6	-0.8	0.9			5.2	6.7	-3.5
	Apr 2020	1,221	1,051	171	14	1,216	1,048	167	-1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.4	-0.5		3.6	4.7	-2.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	Feb 2020	1,559	1,350	210	13	1,558	1,354	204							7.4	8.6	-0.3
	Mar 2020	1,562	1,353	209	13	1,553	1,346	208		-0.3	-0.6	1.7			6.6	7.8	-1.1
	Apr 2020	1,562	1,353	208	13	1,526	1,317	209	5	-1.8	-2.1	0.5	2.3		4.2	5.2	-1.7
Business, building and other support services	Feb 2020	772	604	168	22	729	569	160							-1.7	-2.6	1.5
	Mar 2020	768	601	167	22	723	565	158		-0.8	-0.8	-1.0			-3.0	-4.0	0.7
	Apr 2020	762	596	166	22	701	549	152	-8	-3.2	-2.8	-4.3	-5.4		-6.8	-8.0	-2.3
Educational services	Feb 2020	1,374	1,049	324	24	1,453	1,109	345							5.6	6.4	3.1
	Mar 2020	1,373	1,048	325	24	1,406	1,071	335		-3.3	-3.5	-2.8			2.5	3.1	0.4
	Apr 2020	1,368	1,044	323	24	1,349	1,028	320	-24	-4.1	-4.0	-4.5	-7.3		-1.9	-0.8	-5.2
Health care and social assistance	Feb 2020	2,494	1,795	699	28	2,516	1,807	709							4.9	5.3	4.0
	Mar 2020	2,496	1,795	701	28	2,475	1,761	714		-1.6	-2.6	0.6			3.2	2.2	5.6
	Apr 2020	2,492	1,789	703	28	2,399	1,700	699	-11	-3.1	-3.5	-2.2	-1.5		-0.1	-1.7	4.1
Information, culture and recreation	Feb 2020	774	626	148	19	737	602	135							-2.4	-2.6	-1.4
	Mar 2020	772	624	148	19	708	579	128		-4.1	-3.9	-4.9			-6.3	-6.2	-7.2
	Apr 2020	765	619	146	19	651	537	115	-20	-8.3	-7.6	-11.4	-16.2		-14.2	-13.1	-19.5
Accommodation and food services	Feb 2020	1,217	894	323	27	1,209	905	304							1.9	2.7	-0.3
	Mar 2020	1,210	889	322	27	1,098	813	286		-9.6	-10.7	-6.4			-7.2	-7.5	-6.6
	Apr 2020	1,187	871	316	27	899	656	243	-61	-20.0	-21.4	-16.0	-22.4		-27.8	-29.5	-22.9
Other (personal) services	Feb 2020	816	587	230	28	799	574	225							0.2	0.9	-1.7
	Mar 2020	814	584	229	28	783	560	223		-2.1	-2.5	-1.0			-1.7	-1.0	-3.5
	Apr 2020	806	578	228	28	726	509	217	-8	-7.5	-9.5	-2.7	-3.6		-9.5	-10.7	-6.6
Public administration	Feb 2020	1,015	790	224	22	995	770	225							4.2	2.4	10.5
	Mar 2020	1,016	789	227	22	993	767	226		-0.2	-0.3	0.4			3.4	1.5	10.2
	Apr 2020	1,015	786	229	23	986	763	223	-2	-0.7	-0.5	-1.4	-1.0		2.2	0.9	6.9

1. Data for each month is an average for the previous 3 months (i.e. a 3-month moving average).

2. Percent change is calculated as the difference of logarithms x 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0022-01 and 14-10-0097-01.

Table B.3

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.

Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges the work of Ray Bollman in preparing this edition of [Focus on Rural Ontario](#). Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.