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

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Highlights

- In Ontario from May to June, 2020, rural employment increased by 7.6% compared to a 6.3% increase in urban areas. Rural labour markets were closing the COVID-19 employment gap at a somewhat quicker pace than urban labour markets.
- In June, the rural employment gap was less (-5.1%), compared to the COVID-19 impact in urban areas (-9.2%) using a comparison to the same month in 2019 to calculate the size of the COVID-19 employment impact (or employment gap).
- Large rural employment gaps remained in the transportation and warehousing sector (-36%), in the accommodation and food services sector (-28%), in the professional, scientific and technical services sector (-21%) and in agriculture (-21%).
- The gap for females has been larger than the gap for males in both urban and rural areas during the period from March to June, 2020.
- Within rural areas, there is no female gap in the core working-age group (25 to 54 years of age) but a large female gap for females 15 to 24 years and 55+ years of age.

Why?

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced governments to shutter many business activities and physical job sites. Numerous enterprises were in the process of re-opening in Ontario during the 3rd week of June (when the Labour Force Survey was enumerated).

The objective of this report is to document the COVID-19 impact on rural employment in Ontario¹ in June, 2020, compared to the level of employment in June, 2019.

Introduction

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

For this report, we use the published monthly data

¹ A Canada-level analysis of the COVID-19 impact entitled “Employment in rural and small town areas in the COVID-19 era: Selected charts up to June, 2020” can be accessed in a Rural Ontario Institute blog entitled “The impact of COVID-19 on rural employment up to June, 2020” at <https://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/blog/>

from the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey 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 RSTs but are included in the non-metro classification that is typically used in this series of factsheets.

Findings

From May to June, 2020, employment in Ontario’s LUCs increased 6.3% while RST employment increased by 7.6% (Table 1). By this measure, RST areas recovered (slightly) faster in June, compared to the recovery in LUCs.

In this report, we have chosen to measure the size of the COVID-19 impact (or gap) on employment by comparing the level of employment in each month to the level of employment in the same month in the previous year (i.e., 2019). See Appendix C for a discussion of the issues involved in this decision.

Overall percent impact (gap)

In June, 2020, employment in Ontario's LUCs was lower by -9.6% in LUCs and by -5.1% in RST areas, compared to the level of employment in June, 2019 (Figure 1 and Table 1). Using this measure, the COVID-19 impact (or gap) on the level of employment was less in RST areas than in LUCs.

The -5.1% gap in Ontario's RST areas is less than the national average (-9.2%) and less than half the size of the gap (-14.5%) in Newfoundland and Labrador and in Quebec (-14.2%) (Table 2).

Note that the negative bars in Figure 1 are less in RST areas than in LUCs for each month since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic which indicates a smaller COVID-19 impact in RST areas. Note also that the gap has been continuously closing on a month-to-month basis since April, 2020.

Percent impact (gap) by industry sector

In Ontario's RST areas, the size of the employment gap in June, 2020, compared to June, 2019 is the largest in the following industry sectors²:

- 65% : utilities (Figure 4 and Tables 3 and 4);
- 36% : transportation and warehousing (Figure 8);
- 28% : accommodation and food (Figure 15);
- 21% : professional, scientific and technical services (Figure 10); and
- 21% : agriculture (Figure 2).

Note that the number employed in **utilities** in RST Ontario declined substantially in the latter half of 2019 (Figure B.4) and the time trend, although variable, has not changed (much) in the first six months of 2020 (employment of 7-9 thousand) compared to about 14 thousand during the first half of 2019. Thus, the employment decline from June, 2019 to June, 2020 cannot be attributed to COVID-19.

Employment in **transportation and warehousing** has been declining in RST Ontario since mid-2019 (Figure B.8). Thus, part of the decline from June, 2019 to June, 2020 is due to the factors causing the (recent) trend of a decline in employment. Nevertheless, the calculated impact (gap) in RST areas is more than triple the gap in LUCs (Figure 8

² 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-cel/olc.action?objId=12-501-X&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0>).

and Table 3).

In **the accommodation and food services** sector, the COVID-19 impact (gap) has been larger in LUCs than in RST areas (Figure 15 and Table 3). The gap remains smaller in June, 2020 in RST areas, compared to LUCs. Note however that employment in RST areas has varied between 28 and 33 thousand since March, 2019 – except for a spike of 36 thousand in June, 2019 (Figure B.15). The change from 36 thousand in June, 2019 to 29 thousand in June, 2020 generated the calculated impact (gap) of -21%.

In **agriculture**, typically there is a significant increase in seasonal employment in April that continues for most of the spring and summer. This this did not occur in April nor in May nor in June in RST areas in Ontario. Consequently, we find a large COVID-19 impact on employment in agriculture (Figure 2 and Table 3) due to the lack of an increase in employment during these months (as shown for these months in earlier years). We should note that the Labour Force Survey enumerates residents of private dwellings (such as houses and apartments) but does not enumerate residents of collective dwellings (such as bunk houses on farms). Since many / most temporary foreign workers live in collective dwellings on the farm of their employer, the LFS does not pick up (most of) the contribution (or shortage) of temporary foreign workers in agriculture. Note also that part of the recent growth in employment in agriculture is due to the growth in employment in cannabis enterprises (Figure B.2).

It is notable that six industry sectors reported the level of employment in June, 2020 was higher³ (i.e., no COVID-19 gap), compared to June, 2019:

- forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (Figure 3);
- construction (Figure 5);
- manufacturing (Figure 6);
- finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (Figure 9);
- other (personal) services (Figure 16); and
- public administration (Figure 17).

³ Both "big" sectoral COVID-19 gaps and "no" sectoral COVID-19 gaps are generated from our calculation that is based on a simple difference between June, 2019 employment and June, 2020. Employment for sectors with small(er) levels of employment can show more variability in the published data because there is a small number of observations in the LFS sample in any given month. The variability is shown in the charts in Appendix B.

Percent impact (gap) by age and sex

The calculated COVID-19 employment impact (or employment gap) **for each sex** shows:

- for males, the impact is less in RST areas than in LUCs (Figure 18 and Table 5);
- similarly, for females, the impact of COVID-19 is less in RST areas than in LUCs (Figure 19 and Table 5);
- however, when one compares the employment impact on males and females (i.e., compare Figures 18 and 19), we see that in each of April, May and June, the employment impact of COVID-19 is greater for females than for males.

The impact of COVID-19 on employment **in each age group** shows:

- The impact is less in RST areas than in LUCs for the 15-24 year age group (Figure 20) and, importantly, for the core working-age group (25-54 years of age) (Figure 21);
- However, for the 55-64 and 65+ age groups, the impact in RST areas has been significantly greater than the impact in LUCs (except in June, 2020 for the 65+ age group) (Figures 22 and 23).

Within RST areas, how as the COVID-19 impact differed by sex?

- Females in the 25-54 year age group showed a smaller COVID-19 impact than males in each month during the March to June, 2020, period (Figure 26). In fact, in three months (March, May and June), female employment in June, 2020 was actually (slightly) above our benchmark measure (i.e., June, 2019).
- However, in each of the other age groups (Figures 25, 27 and 28), RST females experienced a larger COVID-19 employment impact compared to males. As a result, for females overall, the impact was greater for females than males in each month (Figure 24).

Summary of findings

In Ontario from May to June, 2020, rural employment has increased by 7.6% compared to a 6.3% increase in urban areas. By this measure, rural labour markets were closing the COVID-19 employment gap at a somewhat quicker pace, compared to pace of employment growth in urban labour markets.

In this report, we use the same month in the previous year (i.e. in 2019) to calculate the size of the COVID-19 employment impact (or employment gap) in June, 2020. In June, the COVID 19 rural employment gap was -5.1% compared to a -9.2% gap in urban areas. The rural employment gap due to COVID-19 has been less in each month in the March to June period.

Large rural employment gaps were reported in the transportation and warehousing sector (-36%), accommodation and food services (-28%), professional, scientific and technical services (-21%) and in agriculture (-21%).

The gap for females has been larger than the gap for males in both urban and rural areas during the period from March to June, 2020.

Interestingly, within rural areas, there is no female gap in the core working-age group (25 to 54 years of age) but a large female gap for females 15 to 24 years and 55+ years of age. This, in part, reflects a concentration of employment in those age groups in highly impacted sectors such as retail or accommodation and food service.

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 June, 2020

Province	Area ¹	Number employed (,000)					Percent change (difference of logs):									
							From month to month					Compared to same month in previous year				
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Canada	All areas	18,917	17,857	16,011	16,632	17,778	-5.8	-10.9	3.8	6.7	1.4	-4.4	-16.3	-14.6	-8.7	
	LUC	16,358	15,377	13,835	14,296	15,276	-6.2	-10.6	3.3	6.6	1.7	-4.5	-16.2	-14.6	-8.6	
	RST	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	6.9	-1.1	-4.1	-17.1	-14.4	-9.2	
Newfoundland and Labrador	All areas	214	206	183	202	212	-3.7	-12.0	9.7	5.2	-2.8	-6.2	-20.1	-13.7	-9.4	
	LUC	132	125	113	123	129	-5.6	-9.8	8.1	5.1	-4.5	-9.2	-19.2	-12.0	-5.9	
	RST	82	81	70	79	83	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	5.3	-0.1	-1.3	-21.5	-16.1	-14.5	
Prince Edward Island	All areas	76	73	65	74	80	-4.6	-10.7	12.4	7.8	7.1	0.3	-12.1	-8.3	-3.9	
	LUC	48	46	40	44	48	-4.4	-13.6	9.2	7.4	7.7	1.5	-15.1	-8.9	-5.1	
	RST	28	26	25	30	32	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	8.4	5.6	-2.2	-7.0	-7.5	-2.2	
Nova Scotia	All areas	458	433	389	412	445	-5.6	-10.7	5.7	7.7	1.3	-4.6	-16.3	-14.7	-7.4	
	LUC	326	309	274	291	313	-5.1	-12.2	6.0	7.4	2.1	-3.1	-16.8	-15.6	-9.8	
	RST	133	124	115	121	132	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	8.5	-0.8	-8.3	-15.1	-12.5	-1.6	
New Brunswick	All areas	350	331	301	332	366	-5.5	-9.5	10.0	9.6	1.6	-4.9	-13.9	-9.2	-1.9	
	LUC	237	224	206	221	242	-5.5	-8.7	7.3	9.2	2.6	-3.8	-12.3	-8.3	-2.0	
	RST	113	107	95	111	124	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	10.3	-0.4	-7.1	-17.3	-11.0	-2.0	
Quebec	All areas	4,313	4,037	3,513	3,834	4,148	-6.6	-13.9	8.7	7.9	1.7	-4.7	-20.0	-13.0	-6.4	
	LUC	3,589	3,370	2,959	3,218	3,476	-6.3	-13.0	8.4	7.7	1.6	-4.5	-19.3	-11.9	-4.8	
	RST	724	667	555	617	672	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	8.6	2.1	-5.7	-23.6	-18.2	-14.2	
Ontario	All areas	7,467	7,030	6,409	6,457	6,883	-6.0	-9.2	0.7	6.4	2.3	-3.3	-13.8	-15.2	-9.2	
	LUC	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	6,257	-6.7	-9.2	0.6	6.3	2.6	-3.8	-14.1	-15.5	-9.6	
	RST	612	622	566	581	626	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	
Manitoba	All areas	655	632	570	595	629	-3.6	-10.3	4.2	5.6	1.7	-2.5	-12.9	-10.6	-5.2	
	LUC	504	486	436	452	480	-3.6	-10.7	3.6	6.0	2.3	-1.4	-13.1	-11.6	-5.4	
	RST	151	146	134	142	149	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	4.3	-0.3	-5.9	-12.4	-7.4	-4.4	
Saskatchewan	All areas	570	551	499	513	549	-3.3	-10.0	2.7	6.9	0.9	-3.8	-13.8	-13.4	-7.6	
	LUC	399	389	348	357	387	-2.5	-11.0	2.6	8.0	1.4	-2.6	-13.4	-13.3	-7.0	
	RST	171	162	151	155	162	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	4.2	-0.3	-6.6	-14.5	-13.6	-9.2	
Alberta	All areas	2,304	2,187	1,953	2,016	2,125	-5.2	-11.3	3.2	5.3	-0.2	-5.8	-17.9	-16.0	-11.7	
	LUC	1,975	1,860	1,669	1,718	1,817	-6.0	-10.8	2.9	5.6	0.8	-5.8	-18.3	-16.1	-11.4	
	RST	329	328	284	298	308	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	3.2	-5.8	-5.5	-15.6	-15.5	-13.5	
British Columbia	All areas	2,511	2,376	2,128	2,197	2,341	-5.5	-11.0	3.2	6.3	-0.5	-6.7	-18.1	-16.5	-11.0	
	LUC	2,294	2,161	1,946	1,995	2,127	-6.0	-10.5	2.5	6.4	0.2	-6.4	-17.5	-16.5	-11.2	
	RST	217	216	182	202	214	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	5.7	-7.2	-9.0	-23.9	-16.1	-9.2	

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

Which province recorded the largest PERCENT decline in rural and small town (RST¹) employment from June, 2019 to June, 2020

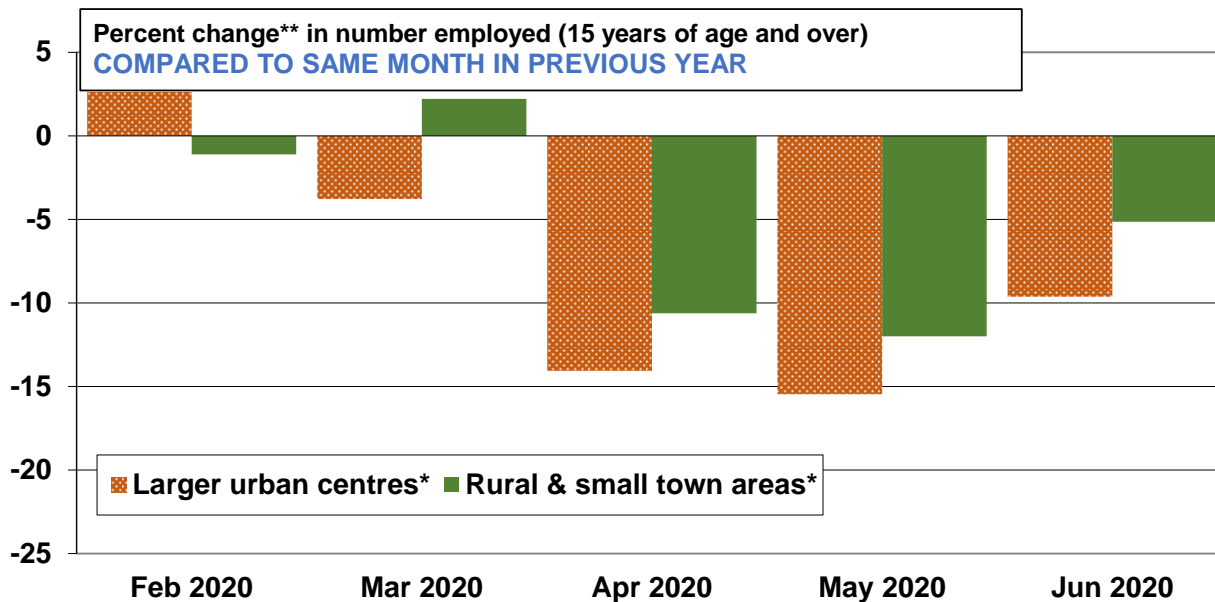
Province	Number employed (,000) in RST ¹ areas					Percent change (difference of logs):									
						From month to month				Compared to same month in previous year					
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Ranking of provinces by RST PERCENT decline in employment from June, 2019 to June, 2020															
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	81	70	79	83	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	5.3	-0.1	-1.3	-21.5	-16.1	-14.5	
Quebec	724	667	555	617	672	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	8.6	2.1	-5.7	-23.6	-18.2	-14.2	
Alberta	329	328	284	298	308	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	3.2	-5.8	-5.5	-15.6	-15.5	-13.5	
British Columbia	217	216	182	202	214	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	5.7	-7.2	-9.0	-23.9	-16.1	-9.2	
Canada	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	6.9	-1.1	-4.1	-17.1	-14.4	-9.2	
Saskatchewan	171	162	151	155	162	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	4.2	-0.3	-6.6	-14.5	-13.6	-9.2	
Ontario	612	622	566	581	626	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	
Manitoba	151	146	134	142	149	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	4.3	-0.3	-5.9	-12.4	-7.4	-4.4	
Prince Edward Island	28	26	25	30	32	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	8.4	5.6	-2.2	-7.0	-7.5	-2.2	
New Brunswick	113	107	95	111	124	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	10.3	-0.4	-7.1	-17.3	-11.0	-2.0	
Nova Scotia	133	124	115	121	132	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	8.5	-0.8	-8.3	-15.1	-12.5	-1.6	

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.

Figure 1

**Percent change in employment, Ontario:
All industry sectors**



* **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.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

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Table 3

Level and change in employment by industry sector in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Ontario, February to June, 2020

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed (,000)					Percent change (difference of logs):									
							From month to month				Compared to the same month in the previous year					
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
All industry sectors	All areas	7,467	7,030	6,409	6,457	6,883	-6.0	-9.2	0.7	6.4	2.3	-3.3	-13.8	-15.2	-9.2	
	LUC	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	6,257	-6.7	-9.2	0.6	6.3	2.6	-3.8	-14.1	-15.5	-9.6	
	RST	612	622	566	581	626	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	
Goods-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	1,447	1,387	1,212	1,272	1,406	-4.2	-13.5	4.8	10.0	2.0	-1.6	-17.2	-15.5	-6.4	
	LUC	1,255	1,187	1,032	1,079	1,199	-5.6	-14.0	4.5	10.5	2.3	-2.9	-19.1	-17.5	-8.2	
	RST	191	200	180	193	207	-7.8	-10.7	6.8	7.3	-0.2	6.6	-5.0	-2.9	4.0	
Agriculture	All areas	74	69	72	73	75	-7.8	3.8	2.5	1.8	11.1	6.5	4.0	-6.0	-5.2	
	LUC	46	43	47	47	45	-6.5	7.6	0.2	-4.8	17.2	24.2	25.5	5.5	7.0	
	RST	28	26	25	27	30	-10.1	-2.8	6.6	12.7	1.8	-17.9	-27.0	-23.4	-20.6	
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	All areas	35	32	32	36	36	-11.4	0.3	12.2	0.3	-2.0	-12.0	-2.8	6.4	6.0	
	LUC	24	21	23	25	24	-16.5	11.0	7.9	-2.0	-4.0	-20.9	2.2	7.5	6.3	
	RST	11	11	9	11	11	-0.9	-22.5	21.6	4.5	2.8	7.6	-14.9	2.8	4.5	
Utilities	All areas	54	46	49	49	51	-15.4	5.0	0.8	3.8	-0.2	-19.2	-16.4	-14.7	-12.5	
	LUC	46	38	40	40	44	-17.6	4.3	-0.5	10.2	13.8	-10.4	-8.4	-11.1	-1.3	
	RST	8	8	9	9	7	-4.9	9.6	6.7	-29.8	-54.4	-54.3	-46.9	-28.8	-64.9	
Construction	All areas	532	523	441	465	522	-1.8	-17.0	5.4	11.4	4.7	4.1	-16.3	-15.4	-5.1	
	LUC	457	440	366	386	433	-3.8	-18.5	5.4	11.4	3.2	0.1	-22.4	-20.9	-10.0	
	RST	75	82	75	79	89	9.8	-9.2	5.2	11.6	13.9	28.3	20.6	16.8	22.9	
Manufacturing	All areas	751	718	619	648	723	-4.5	-14.8	4.6	10.9	-0.3	-4.5	-20.7	-17.6	-7.6	
	LUC	682	644	556	581	653	-5.7	-14.6	4.4	11.6	0.4	-5.4	-21.5	-18.3	-8.8	
	RST	69	74	63	67	70	6.0	-16.0	6.5	4.5	-6.6	3.2	-13.3	-11.7	3.8	
Services-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	6,020	5,643	5,198	5,185	5,477	-6.5	-8.2	-0.2	5.5	2.4	-3.7	-12.9	-15.1	-9.9	
	LUC	5,600	5,221	4,812	4,797	5,058	-7.0	-8.2	-0.3	5.3	2.7	-4.0	-12.9	-15.0	-10.0	
	RST	421	422	386	388	419	0.3	-8.9	0.5	7.8	-1.5	0.2	-13.1	-16.2	-9.4	
Retail and wholesale trade	All areas	1,104	1,027	883	898	1,007	-7.2	-15.1	1.7	11.5	1.7	-6.2	-22.1	-21.1	-7.9	
	LUC	1,016	943	808	826	922	-7.4	-15.5	2.2	11.0	2.6	-6.0	-21.7	-19.9	-7.1	
	RST	88	83	76	72	85	-4.9	-10.0	-4.7	16.5	-7.9	-9.1	-26.7	-34.1	-16.4	
Transportation and warehousing	All areas	401	389	350	349	356	-3.2	-10.5	-0.3	2.0	0.6	-1.6	-12.6	-15.8	-15.5	
	LUC	374	365	328	331	335	-2.4	-10.8	1.0	1.1	1.9	0.2	-10.3	-13.2	-14.0	
	RST	28	24	23	18	21	-14.0	-5.6	-22.6	15.8	-15.7	-24.9	-40.4	-53.8	-36.4	
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	All areas	606	594	596	601	607	-2.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	5.0	2.9	2.1	3.1	4.3	
	LUC	580	567	574	576	576	-2.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	5.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	
	RST	25	27	22	25	31	6.1	-19.2	13.5	19.3	4.4	20.1	2.3	29.6	64.3	
Professional, scientific and technical services	All areas	678	679	654	644	649	0.1	-3.8	-1.6	0.8	2.1	2.1	-1.7	-6.6	-7.9	
	LUC	647	647	621	612	620	0.0	-4.1	-1.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	-2.4	-6.9	-7.2	
	RST	32	32	33	32	29	1.6	3.0	-5.2	-8.9	15.6	7.1	12.1	-0.6	-21.4	
Business, building and other support services	All areas	316	311	294	279	301	-1.8	-5.5	-5.3	7.7	1.1	4.3	-2.2	-13.4	-6.1	
	LUC	298	290	270	255	279	-2.7	-6.9	-5.7	8.8	2.8	5.5	-4.0	-14.3	-5.9	
	RST	18	21	24	23	22	12.3	12.2	-1.7	-5.3	-23.2	-11.4	21.8	-2.6	-9.2	
Educational services	All areas	575	528	508	481	496	-8.6	-3.8	-5.5	3.1	0.6	-5.6	-11.4	-14.8	-12.3	
	LUC	531	483	468	441	457	-9.5	-3.1	-6.1	3.6	-0.2	-7.0	-10.8	-14.4	-12.2	
	RST	44	45	40	40	39	1.4	-12.1	2.0	-3.0	11.0	10.9	-18.0	-18.5	-13.4	
Health care and social assistance	All areas	924	864	824	816	851	-6.7	-4.8	-0.9	4.2	-1.6	-6.3	-9.2	-6.0	0.0	
	LUC	841	778	741	732	766	-7.8	-4.8	-1.3	4.5	-2.2	-6.4	-9.0	-5.3	0.0	
	RST	83	86	83	85	86	3.4	-4.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	-4.8	-11.2	-11.9	0.0	
Information, culture and recreation	All areas	292	258	234	234	273	-12.5	-9.8	-0.2	15.6	2.7	-8.0	-24.1	-29.1	-16.4	
	LUC	278	243	223	223	252	-13.4	-8.6	0.0	12.2	4.2	-7.6	-22.3	-28.0	-17.5	
	RST	14	15	11	10	21	4.1	-32.9	-3.8	69.8	-22.3	-13.7	-55.4	-51.5	-2.8	
Accommodation and food services	All areas	434	324	231	248	295	-29.0	-34.0	7.0	17.4	-2.1	-30.5	-68.0	-63.2	-46.2	
	LUC	401	294	204	227	269	-31.1	-36.4	10.5	16.9	-3.5	-33.3	-73.5	-64.4	-47.8	
	RST	33	30	27	21	26	-7.3	-13.0	-23.6	21.7	17.4	0.7	-10.7	-49.1	-27.6	
Other (personal) services	All areas	298	281	243	248	254	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	2.7	-6.2	-19.7	-22.8	-18.3	
	LUC	269	249	218	216	226	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	3.6	-8.0	-20.7	-27.3	-20.9	
	RST	28	33	25	32	28	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	-5.5	8.7	-11.4	15.3	5.4	
Public administration	All areas	382	392	388	380	388	-0.9	-2.1	2.1	0.1	6.2	4.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	
	LUC	356	365	363	356	359	-0.6	-1.7	0.6	-0.3	5.7	3.9	3.3	1.8	1.8	
	RST	26	27	26	24	30	-4.5	-8.0	21.7	5.6	13.8	8.5	-11.1	8.1	4.9	

1. For examples of the types of businesses classified to each industry sector, see Statistics Canada. (2017) **North American Industry Classification System: 2017** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-501) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=12-501-X&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0>).

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

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

Table 4

Which industry sector in rural and small town² Ontario had the largest PERCENT decline in employment in June, 2020, compared to June, 2019?

Industry sector ¹	Number employed (,000)					Percent change (difference of logs):									
						From month to month				Compared to the same month in the previous year					
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Ranking of RST industry sectors by size of PERCENT change in employment, compared to same month in previous year															
Utilities	8	8	9	9	7	-4.9	9.6	6.7	-29.8	-54.4	-54.3	-46.9	-28.8	-64.9	
Transportation and warehousing	28	24	23	18	21	-14.0	-5.6	-22.6	15.8	-15.7	-24.9	-40.4	-53.8	-36.4	
Accommodation and food services	33	30	27	21	26	-7.3	-13.0	-23.6	21.7	17.4	0.7	-10.7	-49.1	-27.6	
Professional, scientific and technical services	32	32	33	32	29	1.6	3.0	-5.2	-8.9	15.6	7.1	12.1	-0.6	-21.4	
Agriculture	28	26	25	27	30	-10.1	-2.8	6.6	12.7	1.8	-17.9	-27.0	-23.4	-20.6	
Retail and wholesale trade	88	83	76	72	85	-4.9	-10.0	-4.7	16.5	-7.9	-9.1	-26.7	-34.1	-16.4	
Educational services	44	45	40	40	39	1.4	-12.1	2.0	-3.0	11.0	10.9	-18.0	-18.5	-13.4	
Business, building and other support services	18	21	24	23	22	12.3	12.2	-1.7	-5.3	-23.2	-11.4	21.8	-2.6	-9.2	
All industry sectors	612	622	566	581	626	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	
Information, culture and recreation	14	15	11	10	21	4.1	-32.9	-3.8	69.8	-22.3	-13.7	-55.4	-51.5	-2.8	
Health care and social assistance	83	86	83	85	86	3.4	-4.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	-4.8	-11.2	-11.9	0.0	
Manufacturing	69	74	63	67	70	6.0	-16.0	6.5	4.5	-6.6	3.2	-13.3	-11.7	3.8	
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	11	11	9	11	11	-0.9	-22.5	21.6	4.5	2.8	7.6	-14.9	2.8	4.5	
Public administration	26	27	26	24	30	-4.5	-8.0	21.7	5.6	13.8	8.5	-11.1	8.1	4.9	
Other (personal) services	28	33	25	32	28	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	-5.5	8.7	-11.4	15.3	5.4	
Construction	75	82	75	79	89	9.8	-9.2	5.2	11.6	13.9	28.3	20.6	16.8	22.9	
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	25	27	22	25	31	6.1	-19.2	13.5	19.3	4.4	20.1	2.3	29.6	64.3	

1. For examples of the types of businesses classified to each industry sector, see Statistics Canada. (2017) **North American Industry Classification System: 2017** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 12-501) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=12-501-X&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0>).

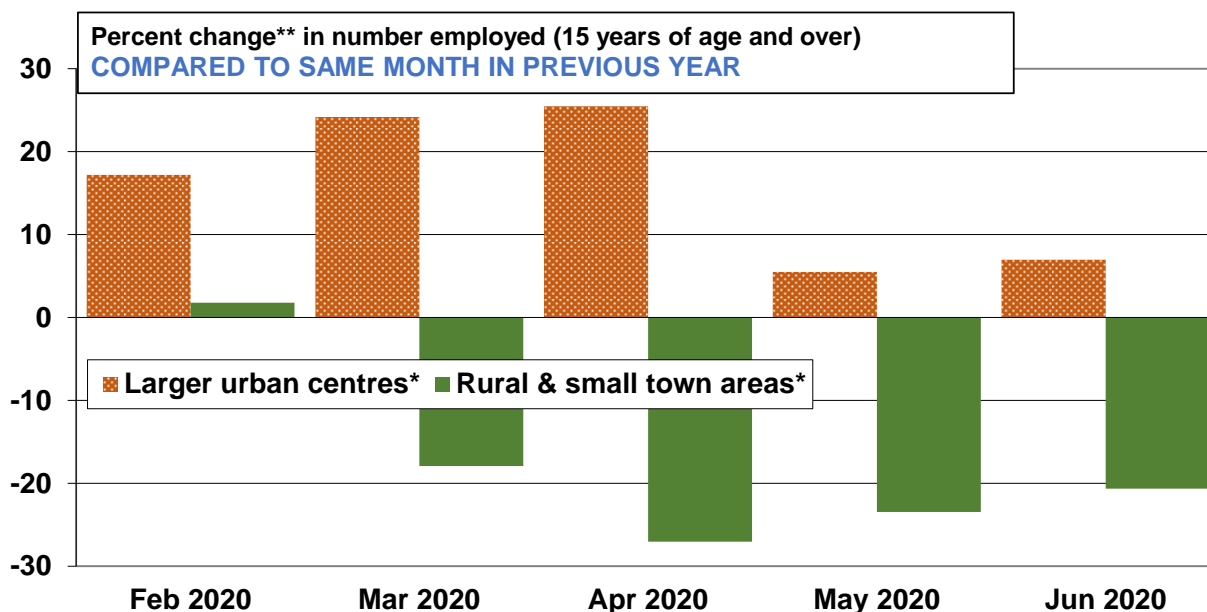
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

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

Figure 2

Percent change in employment, Ontario:

Agriculture



* **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.

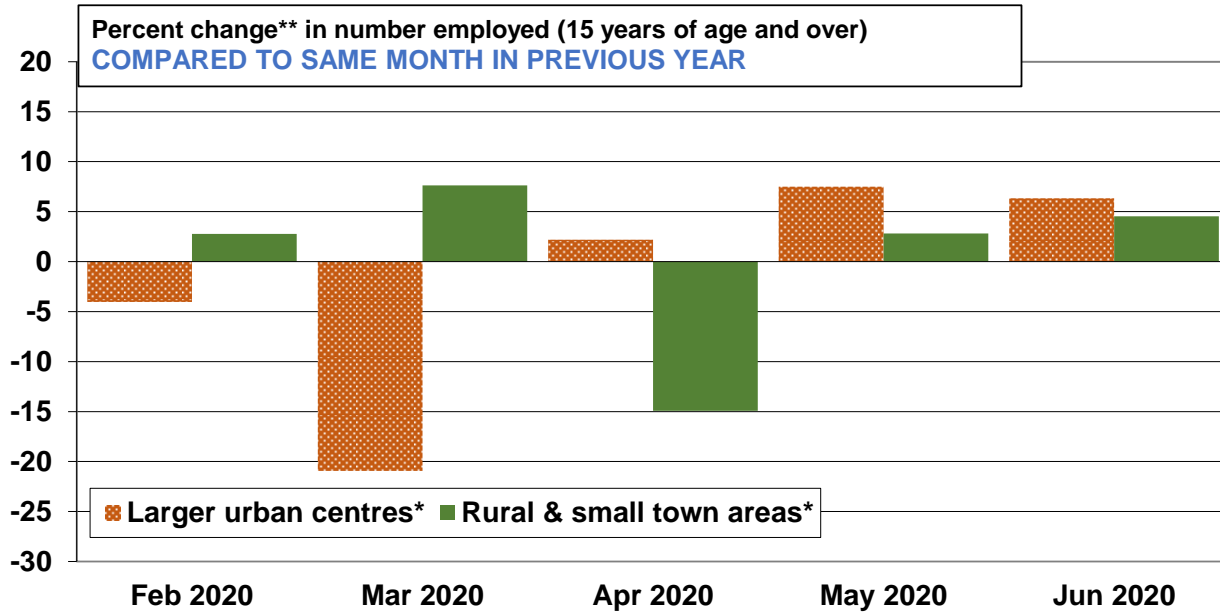
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 3

**Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas**



* 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.

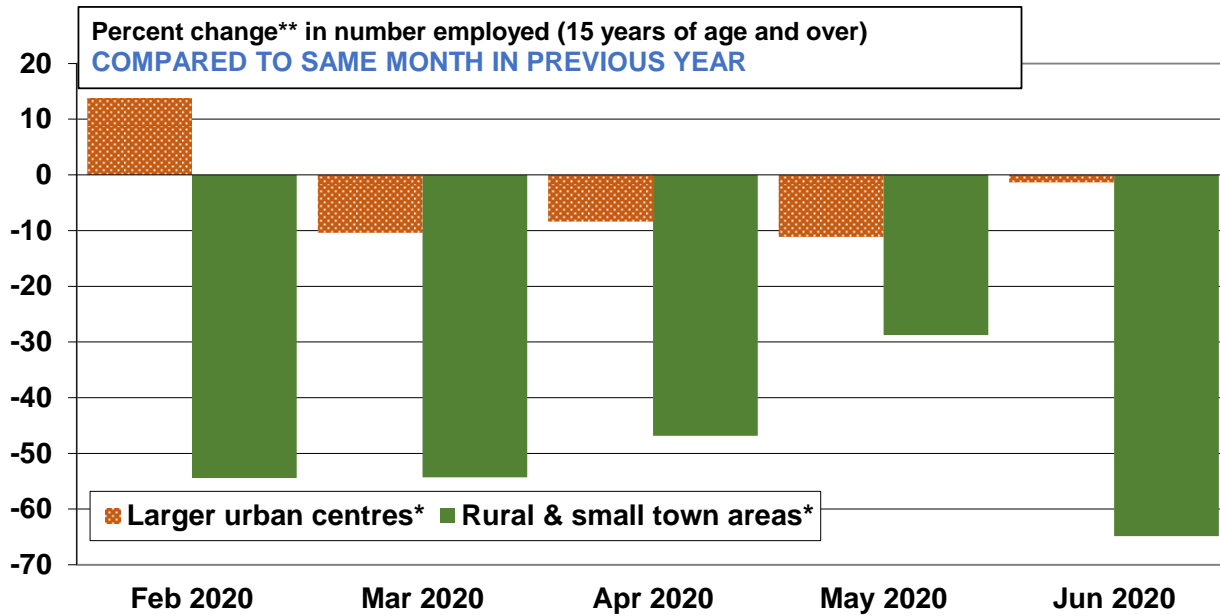
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 4

**Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Utilities**



* 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.

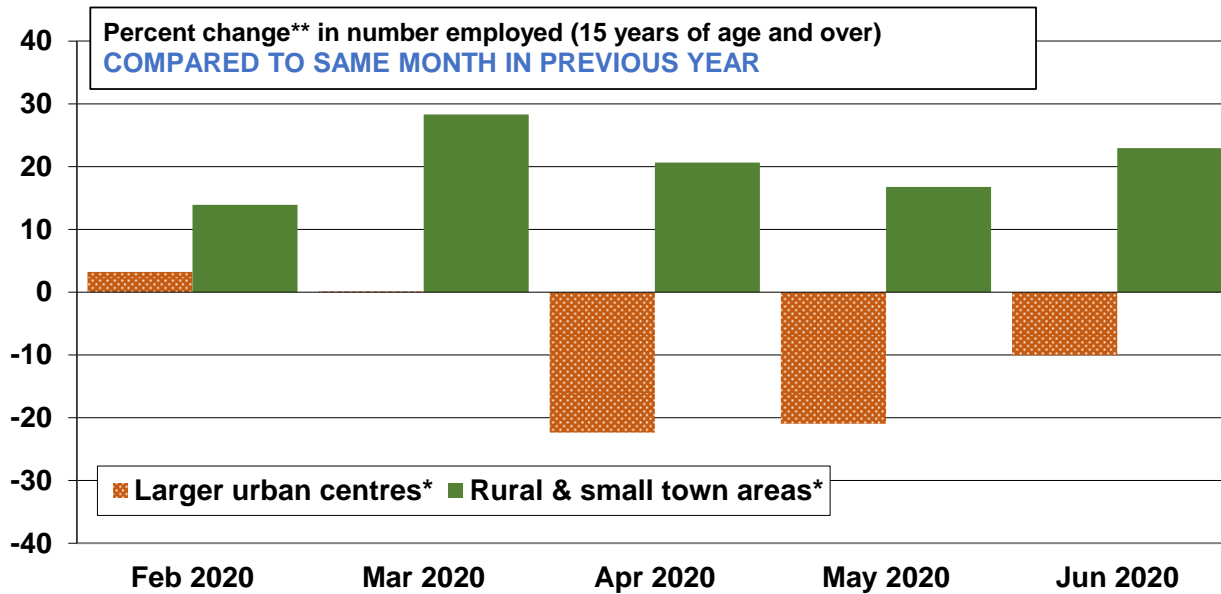
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 5

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Construction



* 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.

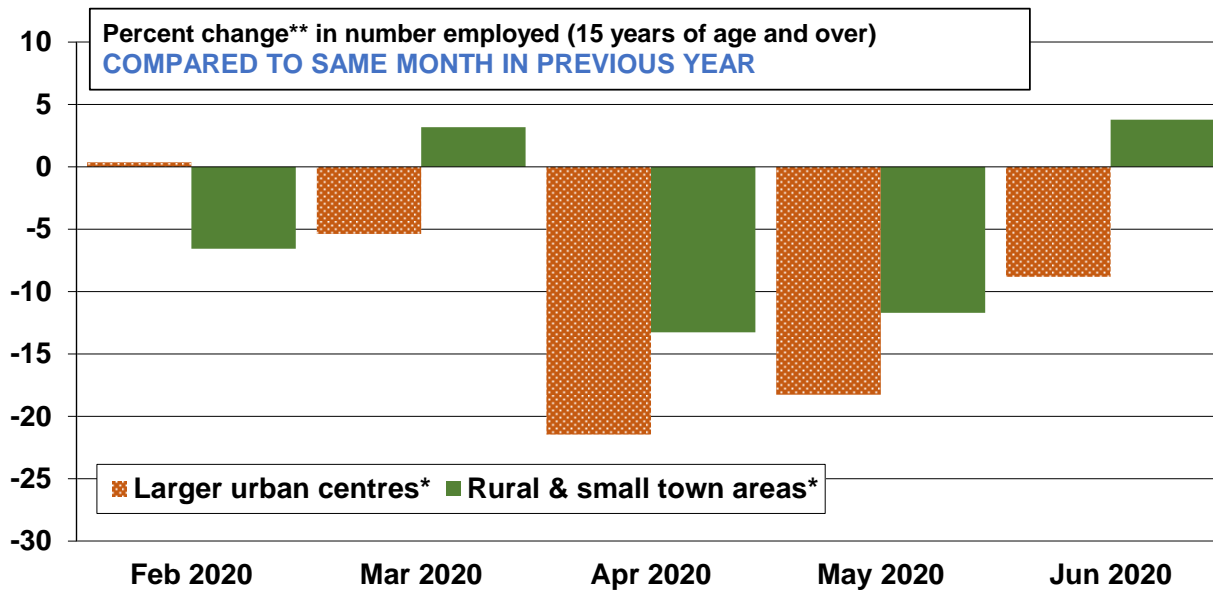
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 6

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Manufacturing



* 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.

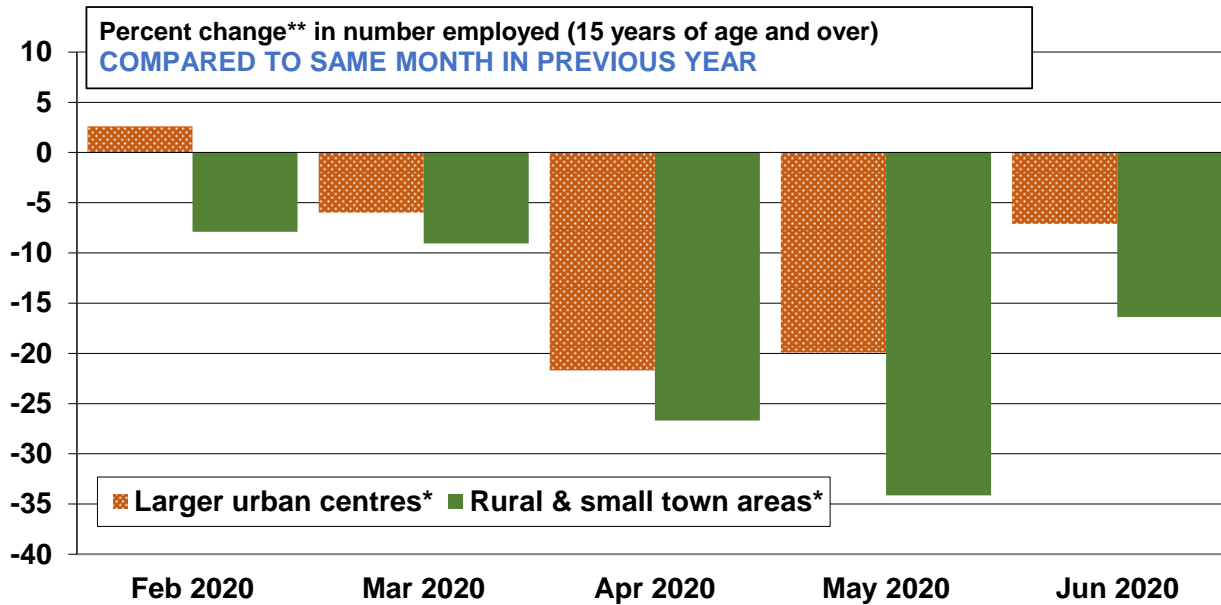
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 7

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Retail and wholesale trade



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

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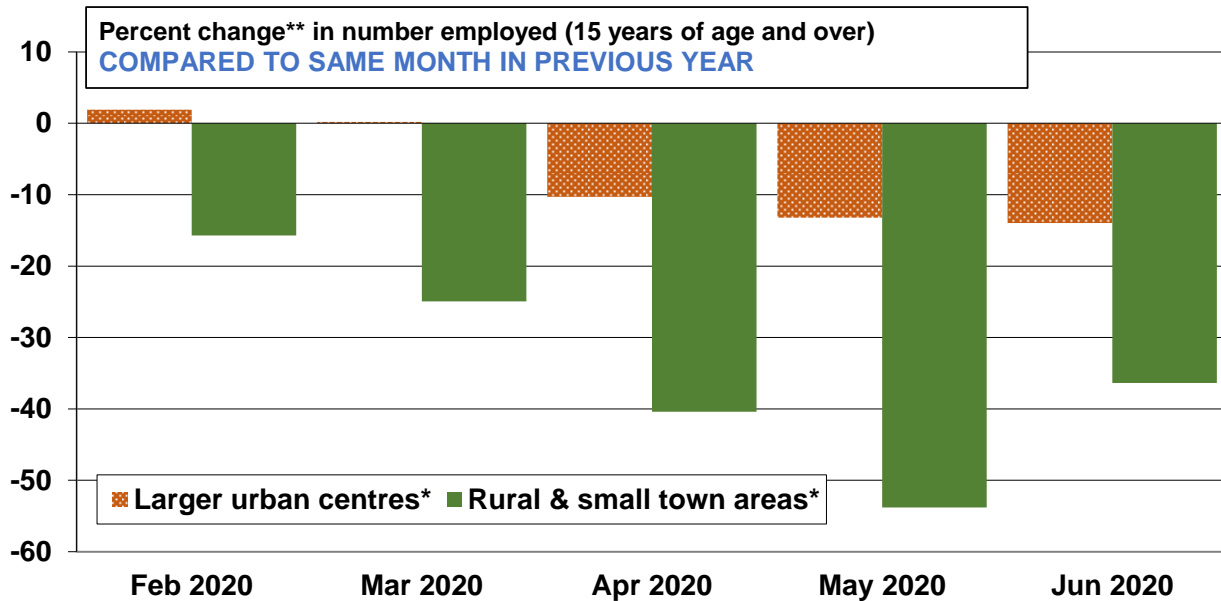
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 8

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Transportation and warehousing



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

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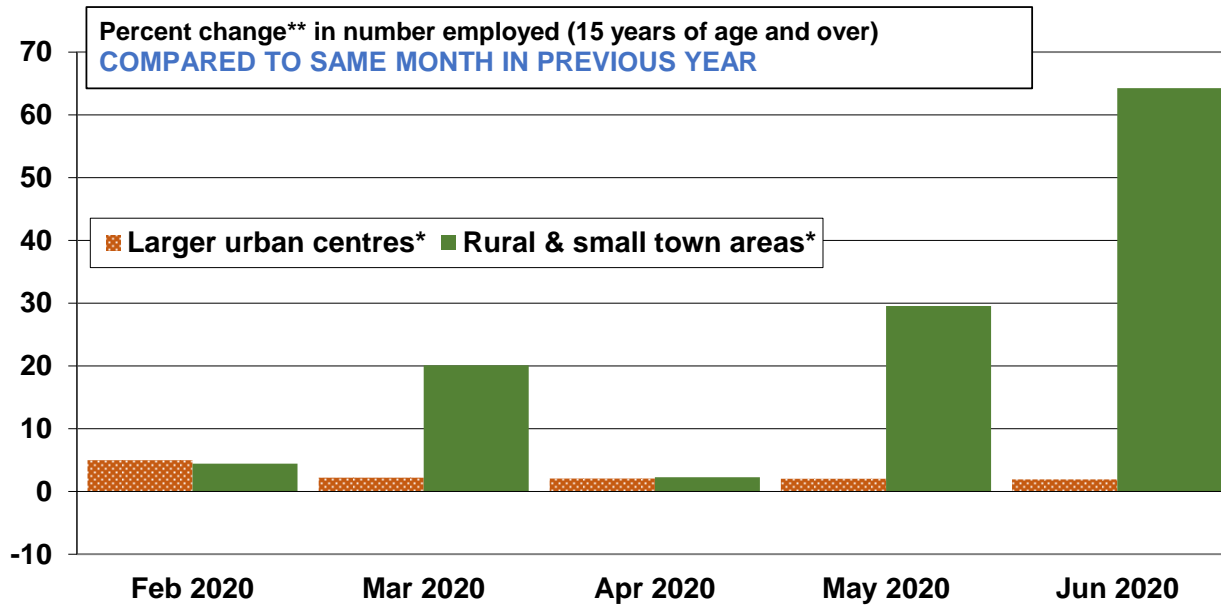
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 9

**Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing**



* **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.

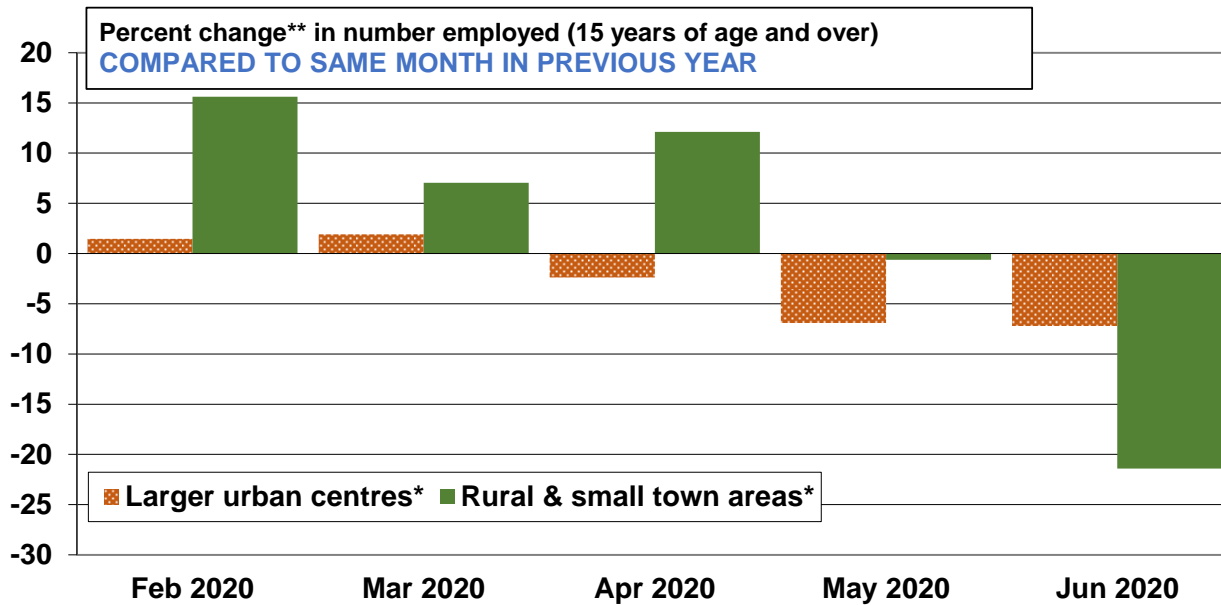
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 10

**Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Professional, scientific and technical services**



* **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.

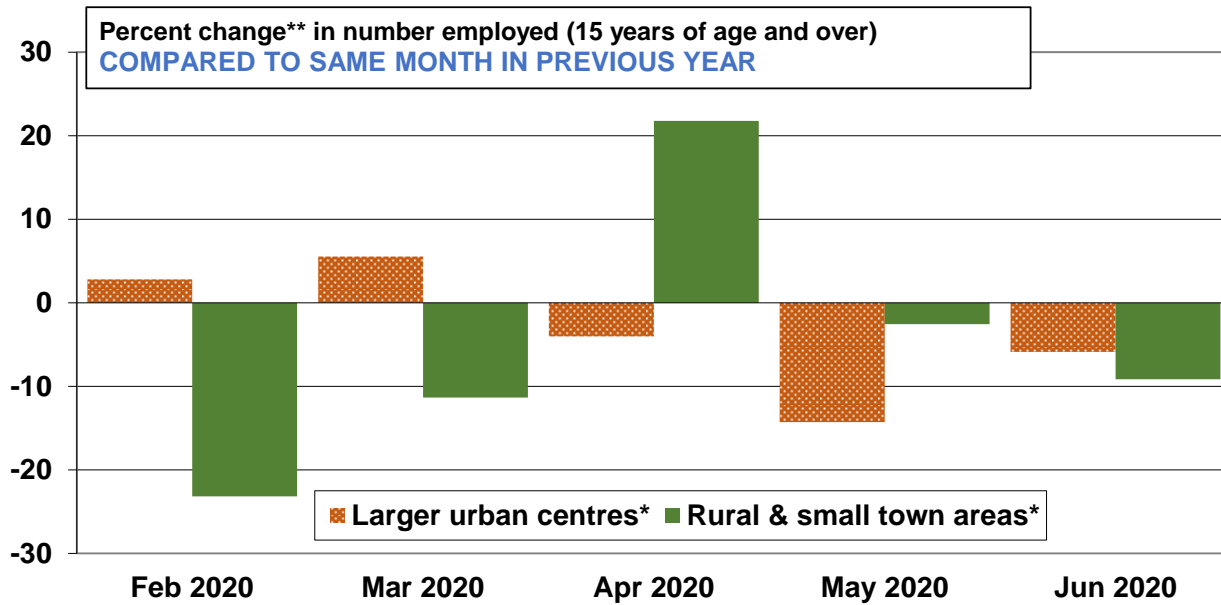
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 11

**Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Business, building and support services**



* **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.

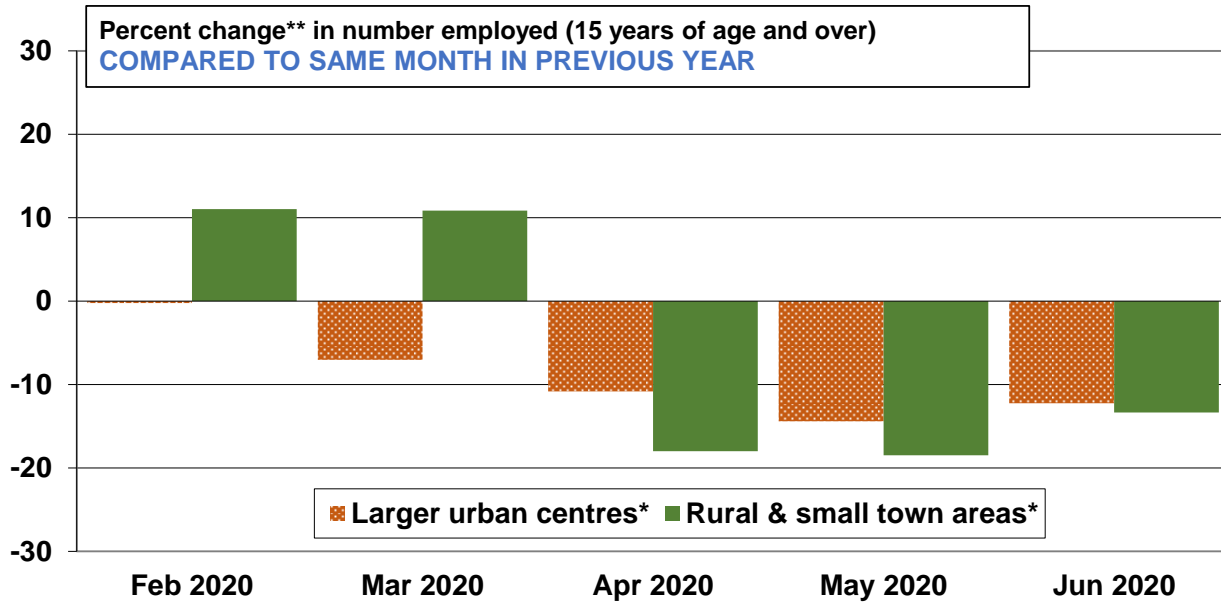
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 12

**Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Educational services**



* **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.

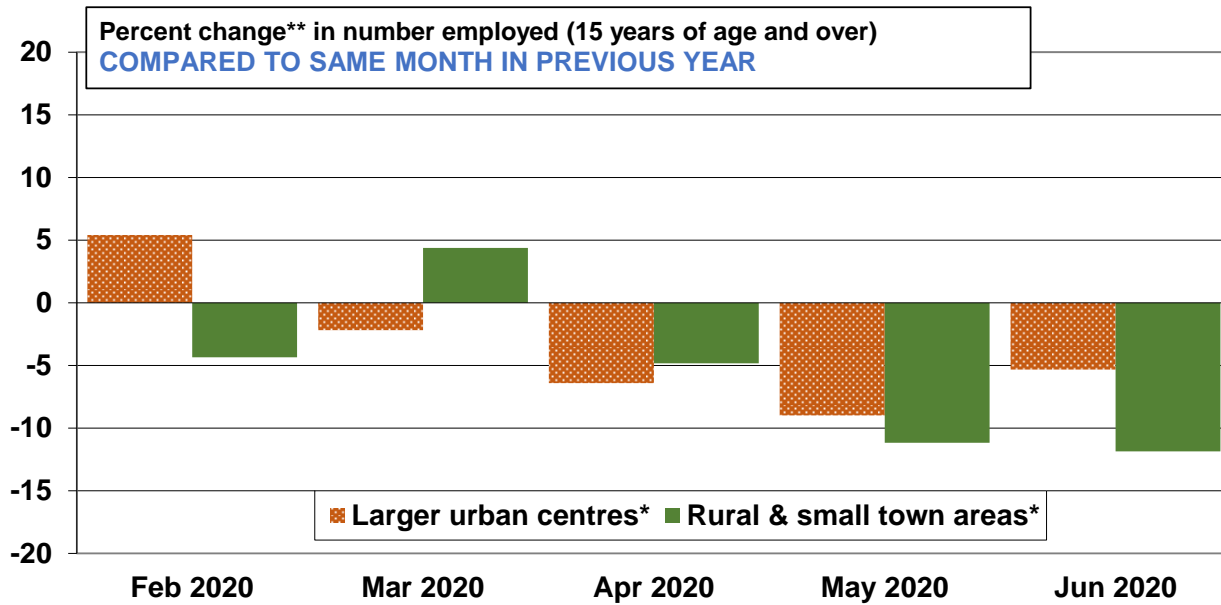
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 13

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Health care and social assistance



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

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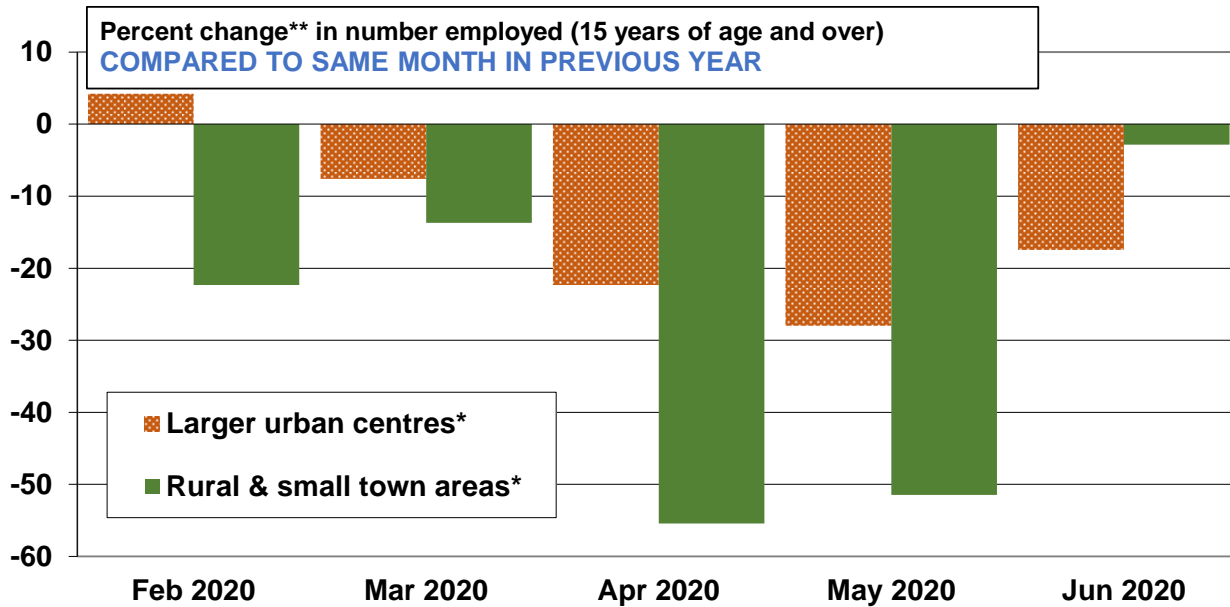
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 14

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Information, culture and recreation



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

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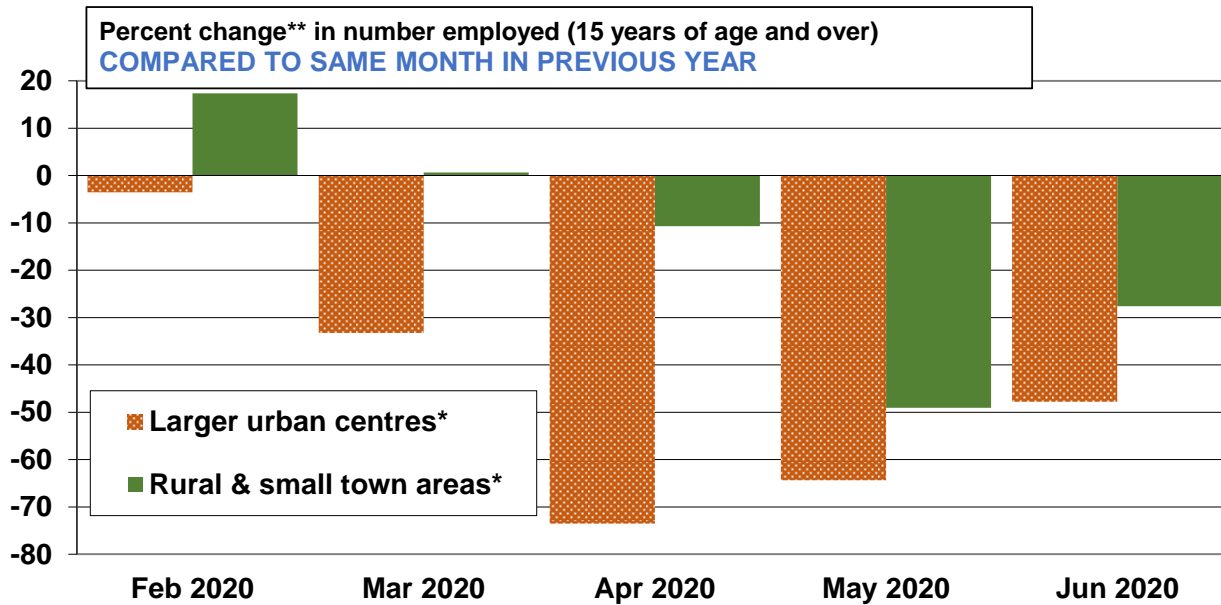
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 15

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Accommodation and food services



* 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.

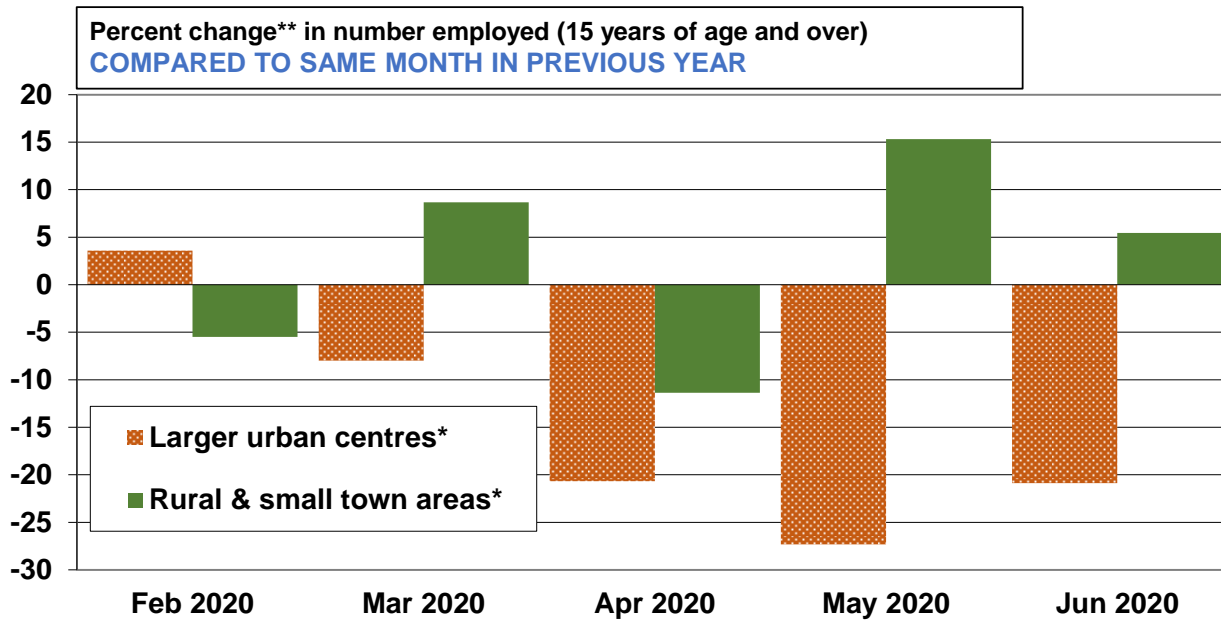
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 16

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Other (personal) services



* 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.

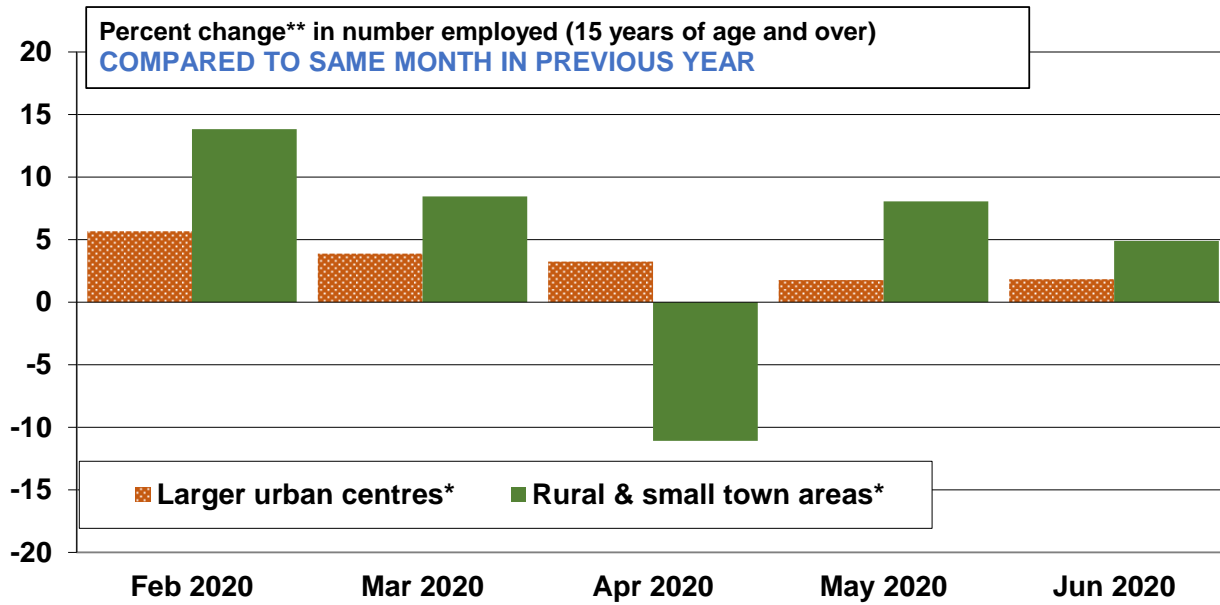
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure 17

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Public administration



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

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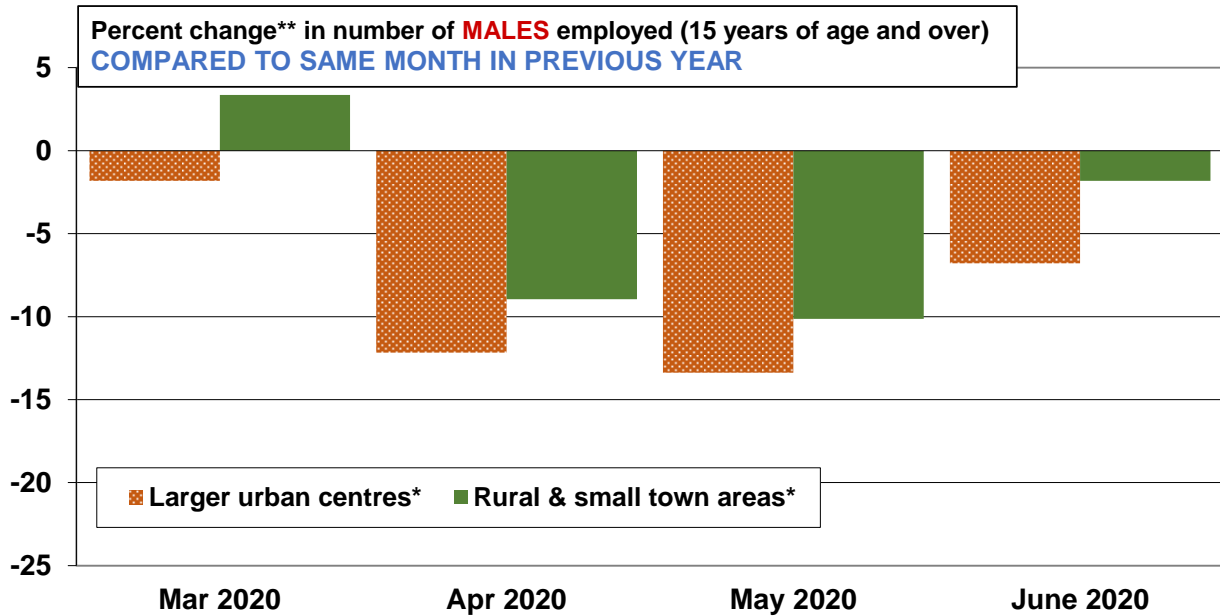
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 18

Percent change in MALE employment, Ontario:
Compared to same month in previous year



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

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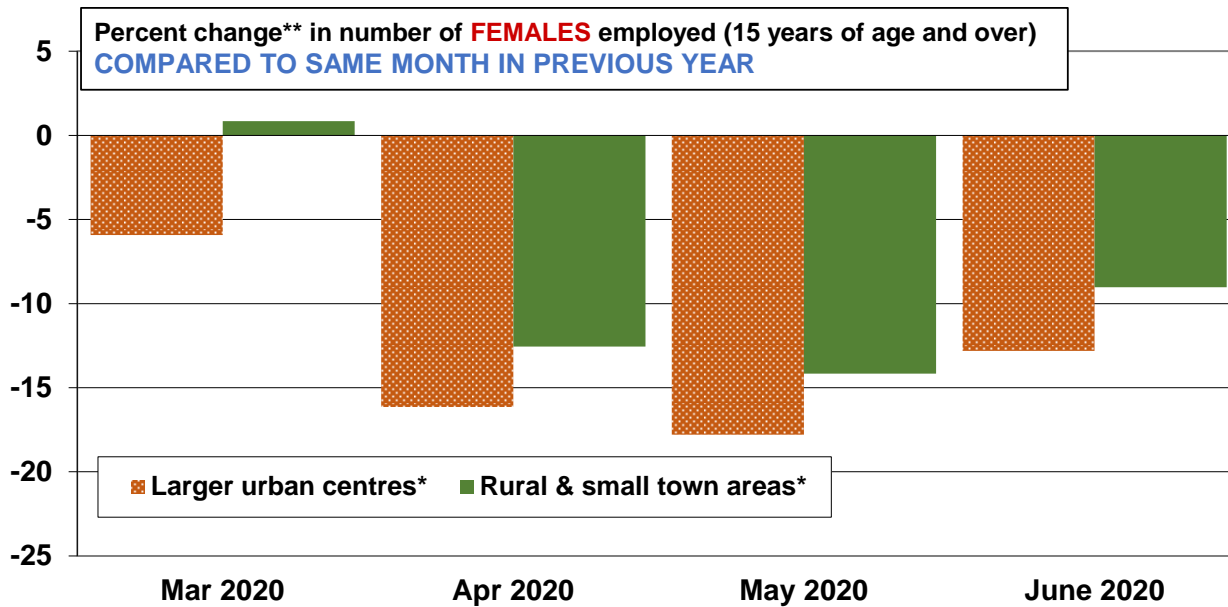
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 19

Percent change in **FEMALE** employment, Ontario:
Compared to same month in previous year



* 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.

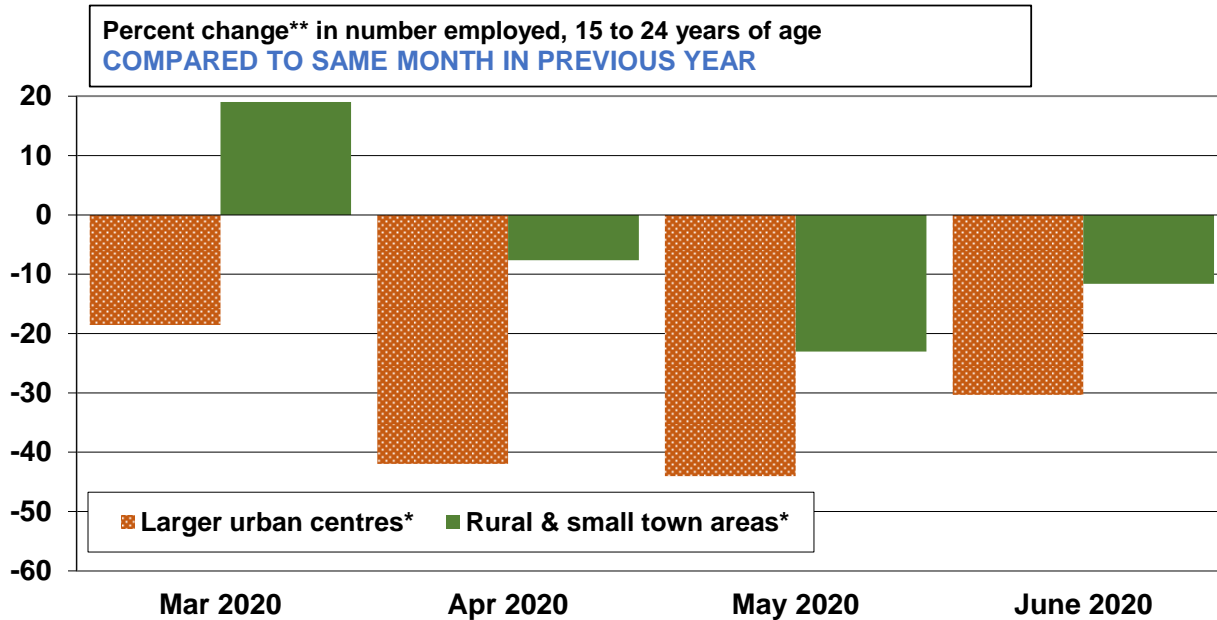
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 20

Percent change in **employment for individuals 15 to 24 years of age:**
Compared to same month in previous year, Ontario



* 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.

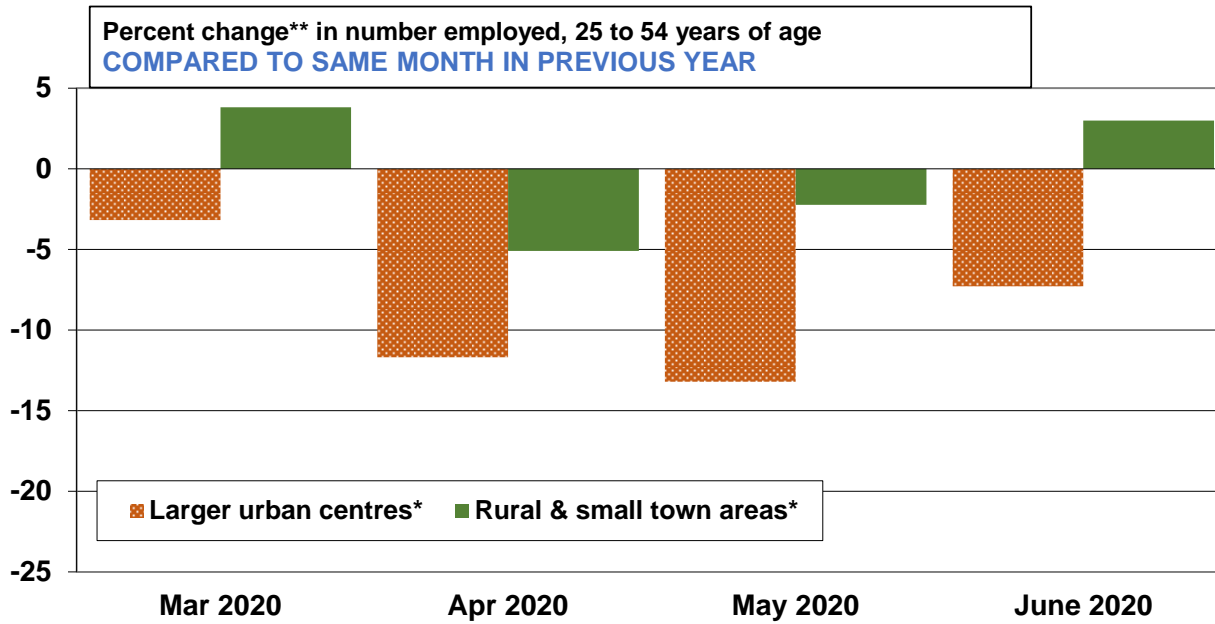
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 21

Percent change in **employment for individuals 25 to 54 years of age:**
 Compared to same month in previous year, Ontario



* **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.

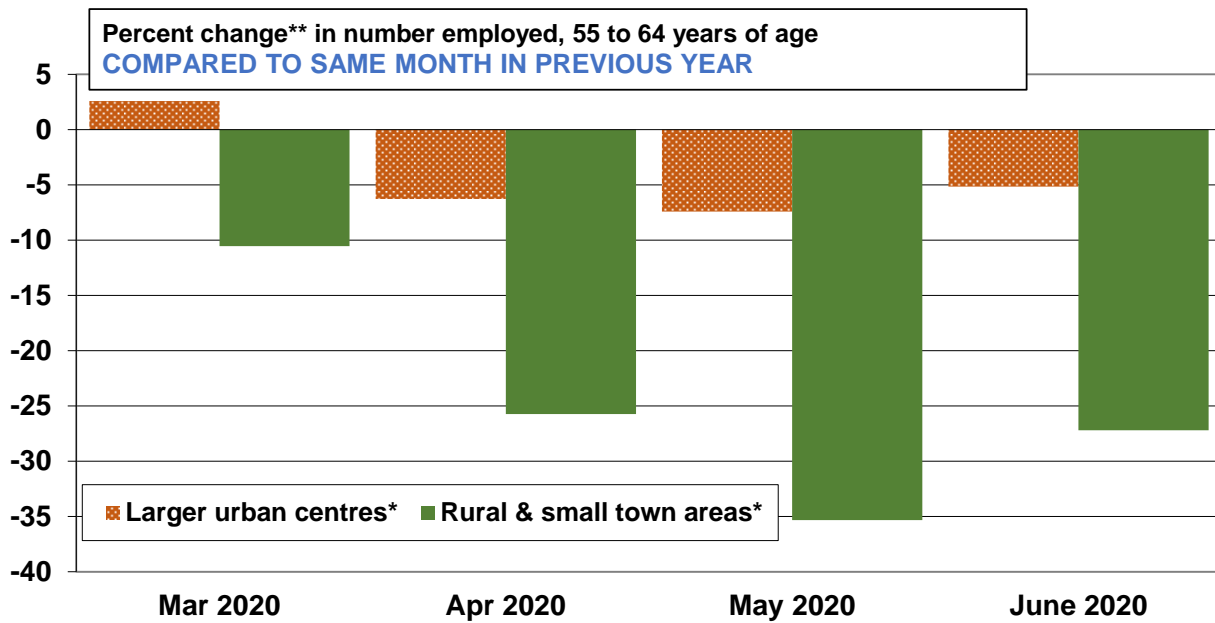
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 22

Percent change in **employment for individuals 55 to 64 years of age:**
 Compared to same month in previous year, Ontario



* **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.

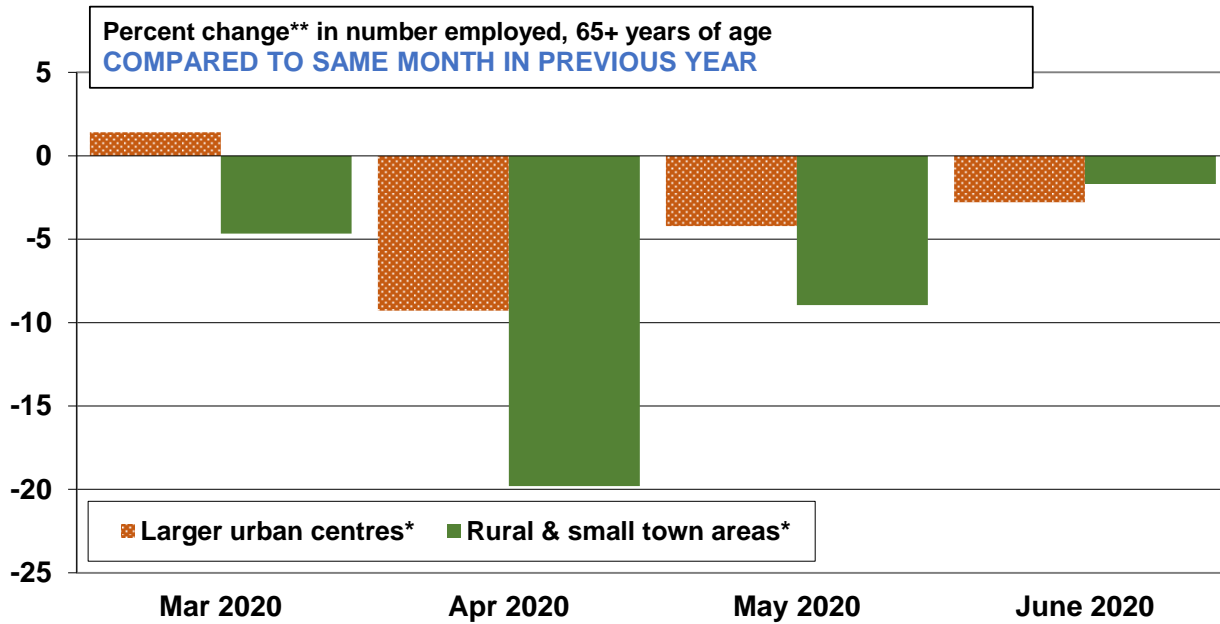
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 23

**Percent change in employment for individuals 65+ years of age:
Compared to same month in previous year, Ontario**



* 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.

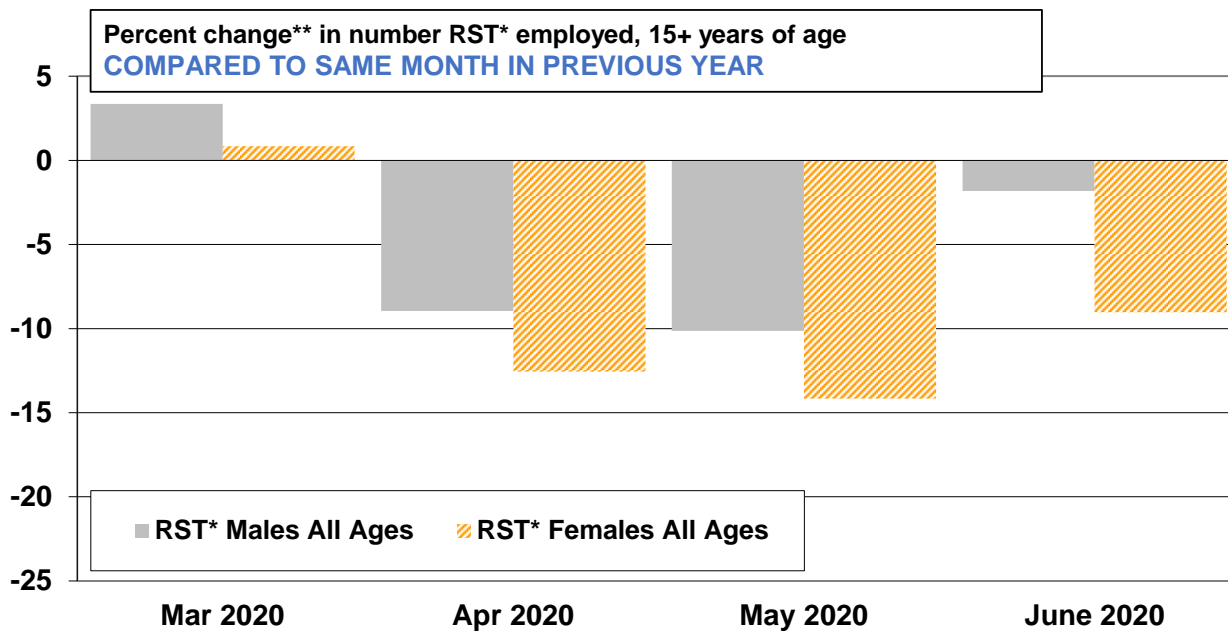
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 24

**Percent change in employment for RST* individuals, 15+ years of age:
Compared to same month in previous year, Ontario**



* 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.

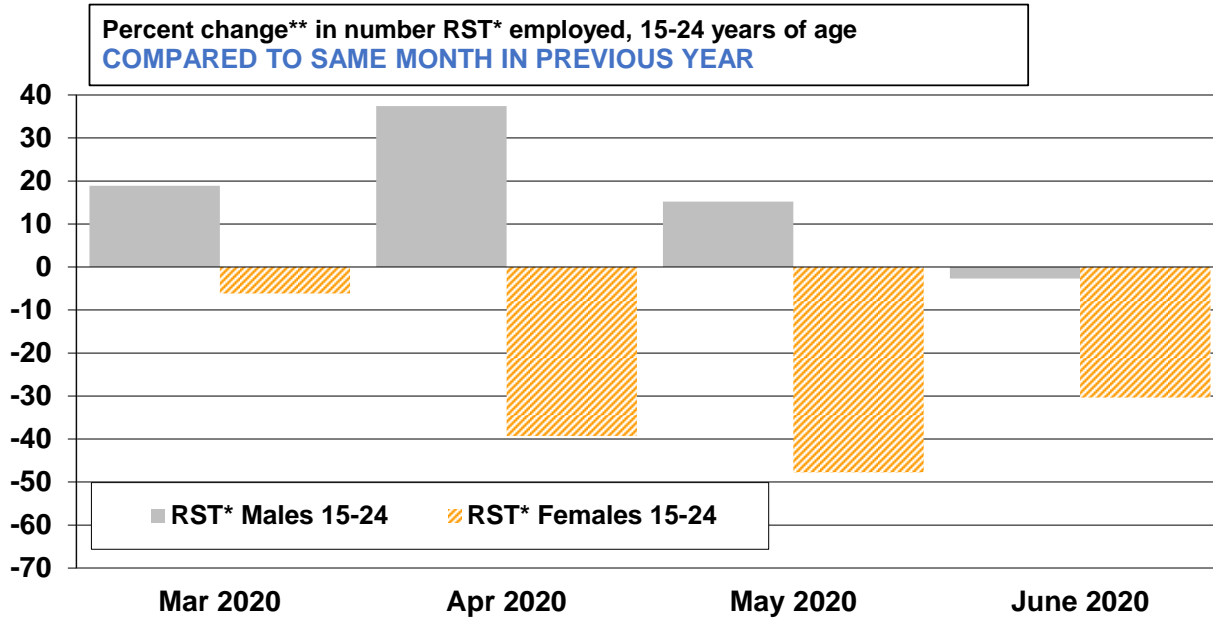
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 25

**Percent change in employment for RST* individuals 15-24 years of age
Compared to same month in previous year, Ontario**



* **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.

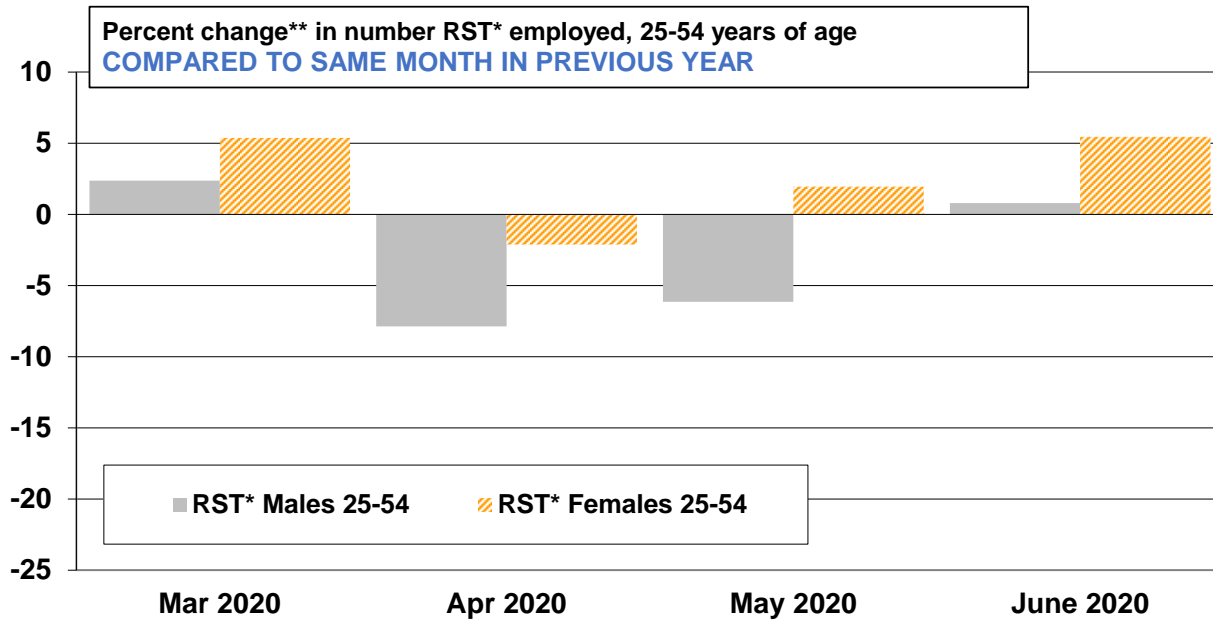
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 26

**Percent change in employment for RST* individuals 25-54 years of age:
Compared to same month in previous year, Ontario**



* **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.

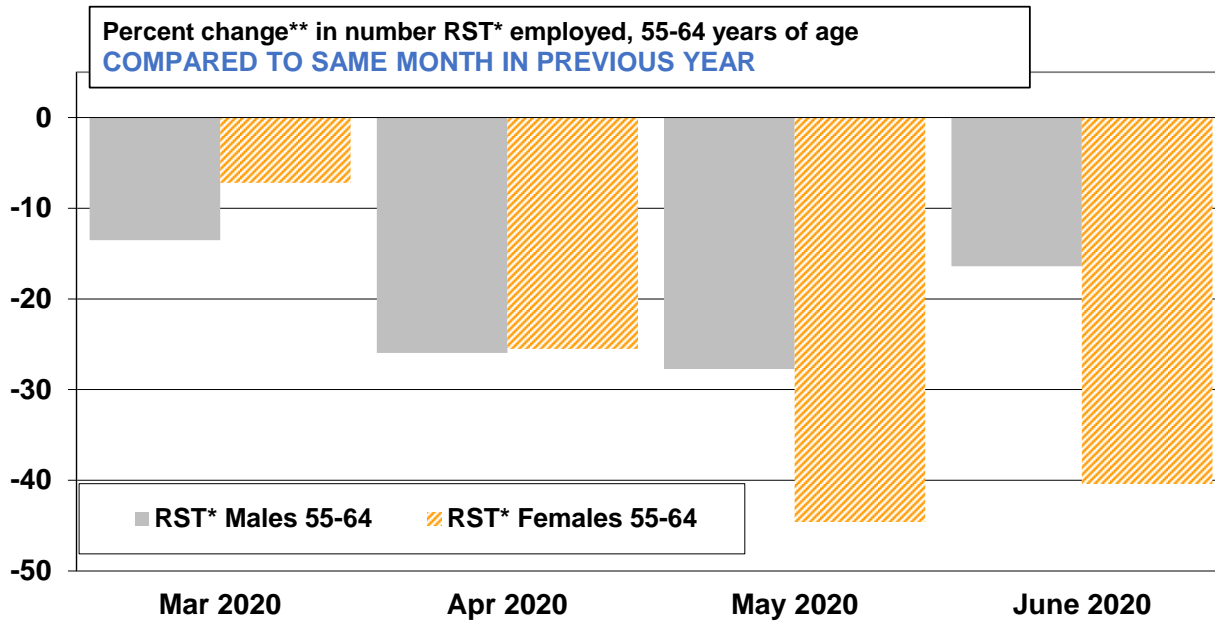
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 27

**Percent change in employment for RST* individuals 55-64 years of age:
Compared to same month in previous year, Ontario**



* **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.

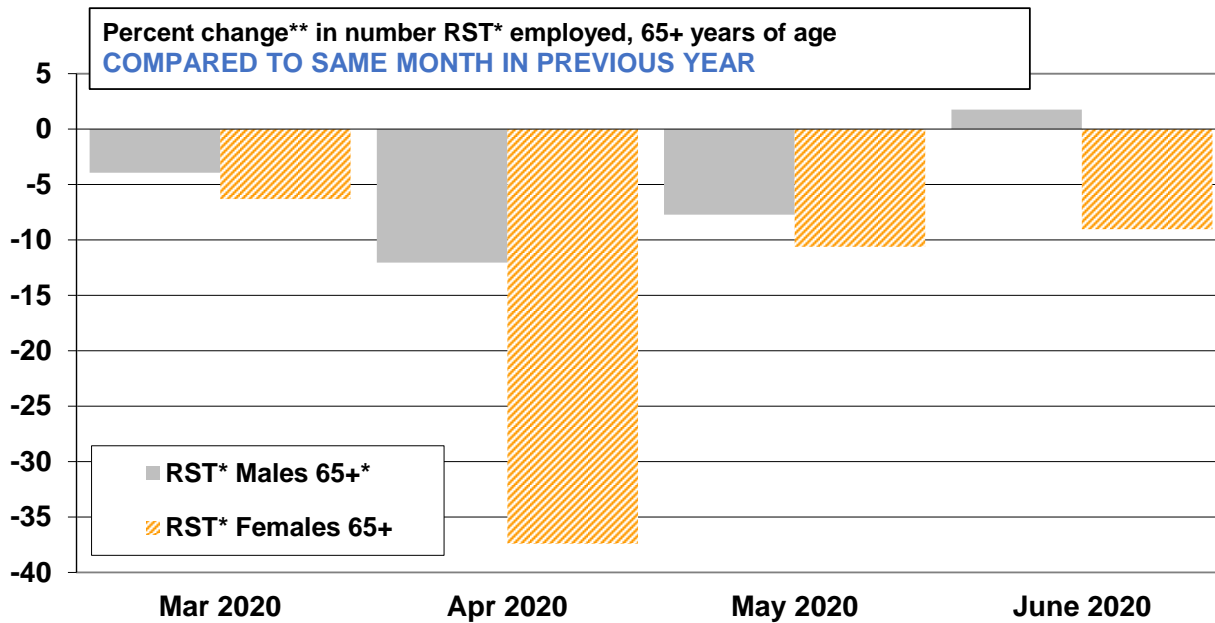
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 28

**Percent change in employment for RST* individuals 65+ years of age:
Compared to same month in previous year, Ontario**



* **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.

** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the logarithm of employment, times 100.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Table 5

Number employed by age and sex in larger urban centres (LUCs) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Ontario, February, 2020 to June, 2020

Age group	Sex	Area ¹	Number employed (,000)					Percent change ² in number employed									
								Month to month comparison				Compared to same month in previous year					
			Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	June 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	LUC	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	6,257	-6.7	-9.2	0.6	6.3	2.6	-3.8	-14.1	-15.5	-9.6	
		RST	612	622	566	581	626	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	
	Males	LUC	3,565	3,393	3,102	3,137	3,360	-4.9	-9.0	1.1	6.8	3.4	-1.8	-12.2	-13.4	-6.8	
		RST	323	339	307	314	343	4.9	-10.2	2.5	8.7	-1.9	3.4	-9.0	-10.1	-1.8	
	Females	LUC	3,290	3,015	2,741	2,739	2,897	-8.7	-9.5	-0.1	5.6	1.8	-5.9	-16.1	-17.8	-12.8	
		RST	289	283	259	266	284	-2.1	-8.7	2.6	6.3	-0.2	0.9	-12.6	-14.2	-9.0	
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	853	702	572	610	713	-19.5	-20.4	6.4	15.6	1.3	-18.5	-42.0	-44.0	-30.3	
		RST	85	85	68	73	92	0.9	-22.6	7.4	22.3	14.5	19.0	-7.6	-23.0	-11.6	
	Males	LUC	417	359	297	320	385	-14.9	-18.9	7.4	18.3	-0.8	-4.2	-19.5	-43.1	-43.6	
		RST	49	54	44	44	53	9.8	-20.1	0.5	18.2	7.2	18.9	37.4	15.2	-2.7	
	Females	LUC	436	343	275	290	328	-24.0	-22.1	5.2	12.6	6.9	-17.5	-40.8	-44.5	-35.6	
		RST	36	32	24	29	39	-12.5	-27.1	18.9	28.3	8.8	-6.1	-39.3	-47.7	-30.4	
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	4,472	4,250	3,922	3,905	4,138	-5.1	-8.1	-0.4	5.8	0.9	-3.2	-11.7	-13.2	-7.3	
		RST	367	377	354	368	389	2.6	-6.1	3.8	5.5	1.3	3.8	-5.1	-2.2	3.0	
	Males	LUC	2,313	2,236	2,055	2,056	2,193	-3.4	-8.4	0.0	6.5	2.4	-0.6	-9.5	-11.0	-4.3	
		RST	189	195	181	188	201	3.3	-7.6	3.7	6.6	0.8	2.4	-7.9	-6.1	0.8	
	Females	LUC	2,160	2,014	1,866	1,849	1,945	-7.0	-7.6	-0.9	5.1	-0.7	-5.9	-14.1	-15.6	-10.5	
		RST	178	181	174	180	188	1.7	-4.5	3.8	4.4	1.9	5.4	-2.1	2.0	5.5	
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	1,189	1,136	1,055	1,059	1,100	-4.5	-7.4	0.4	3.8	7.7	2.6	-6.3	-7.4	-5.1	
		RST	120	121	109	102	105	0.7	-10.3	-6.7	2.8	-15.6	-10.5	-25.7	-35.3	-27.2	
	Males	LUC	630	605	571	574	594	-4.0	-5.8	0.5	3.3	6.8	2.6	-4.4	-6.7	-4.7	
		RST	60	63	57	57	61	4.6	-10.4	1.1	5.6	-19.7	-13.5	-26.0	-27.7	-16.4	
	Females	LUC	559	531	484	485	506	-5.1	-9.2	0.2	4.2	8.6	2.5	-8.4	-8.3	-5.7	
		RST	60	58	52	44	44	-3.4	-10.2	-16.0	-0.7	-11.3	-7.2	-25.5	-44.6	-40.4	
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	LUC	341	319	294	302	306	-6.5	-8.2	2.6	1.1	12.0	1.4	-9.3	-4.2	-2.8	
		RST	41	40	35	37	41	-2.5	-13.7	7.5	9.7	-6.4	-4.7	-19.8	-8.9	-1.7	
	Males	LUC	205	192	179	187	188	-6.4	-7.5	4.5	0.7	22.2	7.2	-6.1	2.3	0.5	
		RST	26	28	25	25	29	7.6	-9.5	-0.4	13.5	-11.5	-3.9	-12.0	-7.7	1.8	
	Females	LUC	136	127	116	115	117	-6.7	-9.3	-0.3	1.7	-1.6	-6.7	-14.1	-14.0	-7.9	
		RST	15	12	10	13	13	-21.2	-23.7	25.4	1.6	2.0	-6.3	-37.4	-10.6	-9.0	

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 (as listed in Table A.1 and Table A.2).

The current LFS data are published using the 2011 delineation of CMAs and CAs.

(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

Table A.2

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.

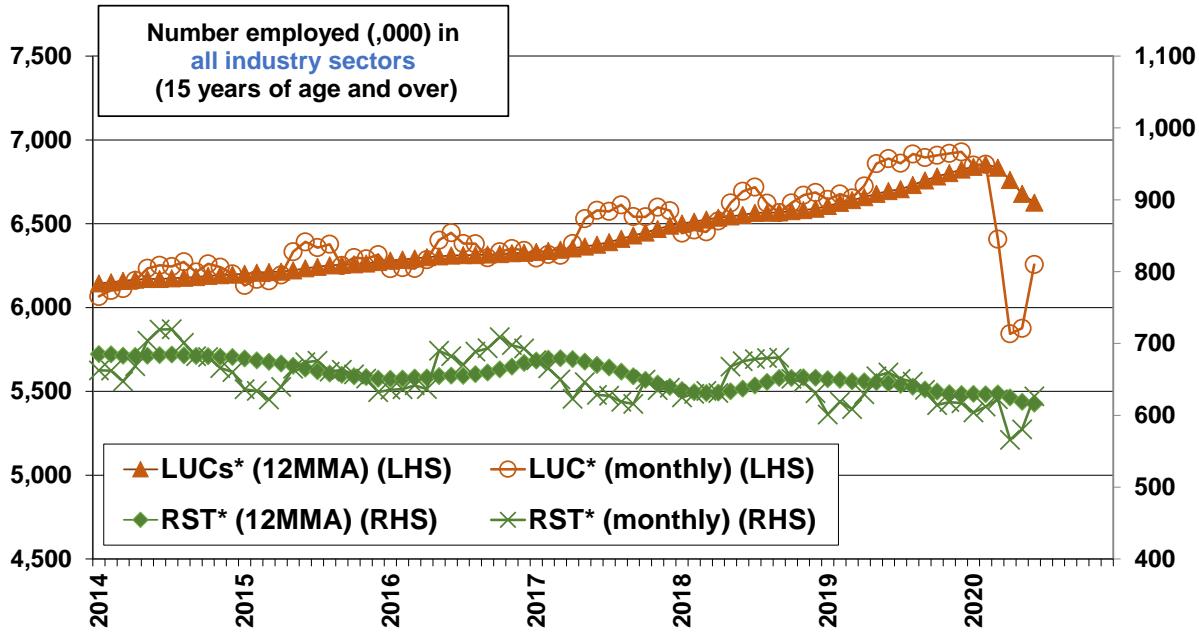
Non-metro refers to individuals who live outside a CMA.

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

Appendix B: Level and trend in employment by sector since 2014

Figure B.1

Employment in all industry sectors, Ontario



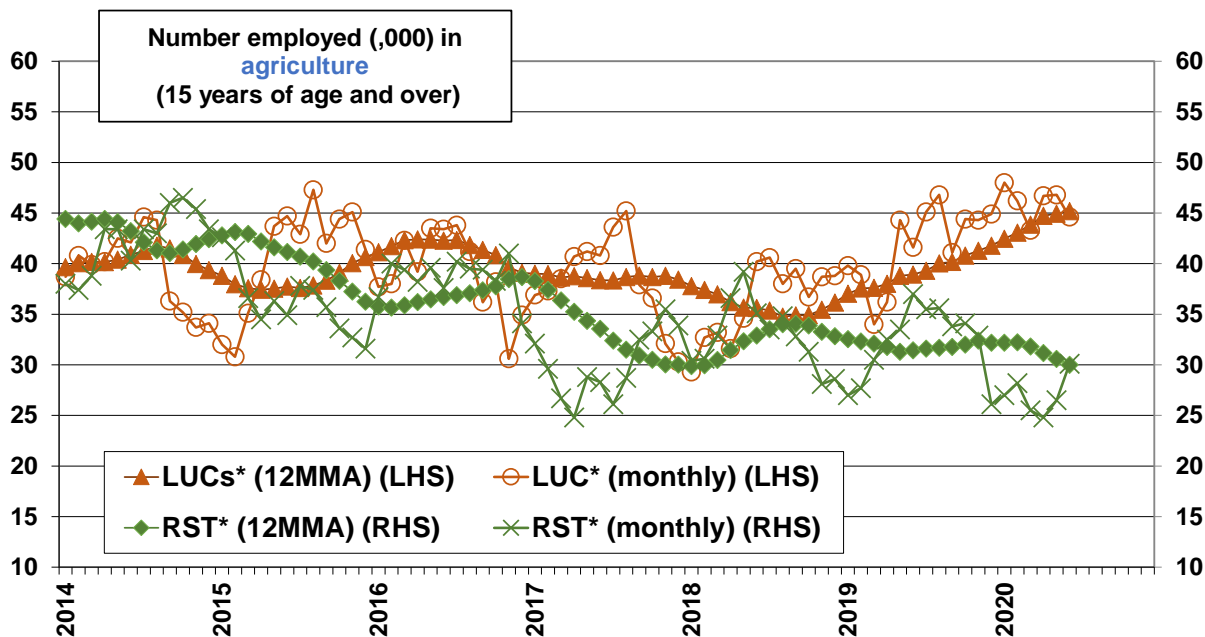
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*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.2

Employment in agriculture, Ontario



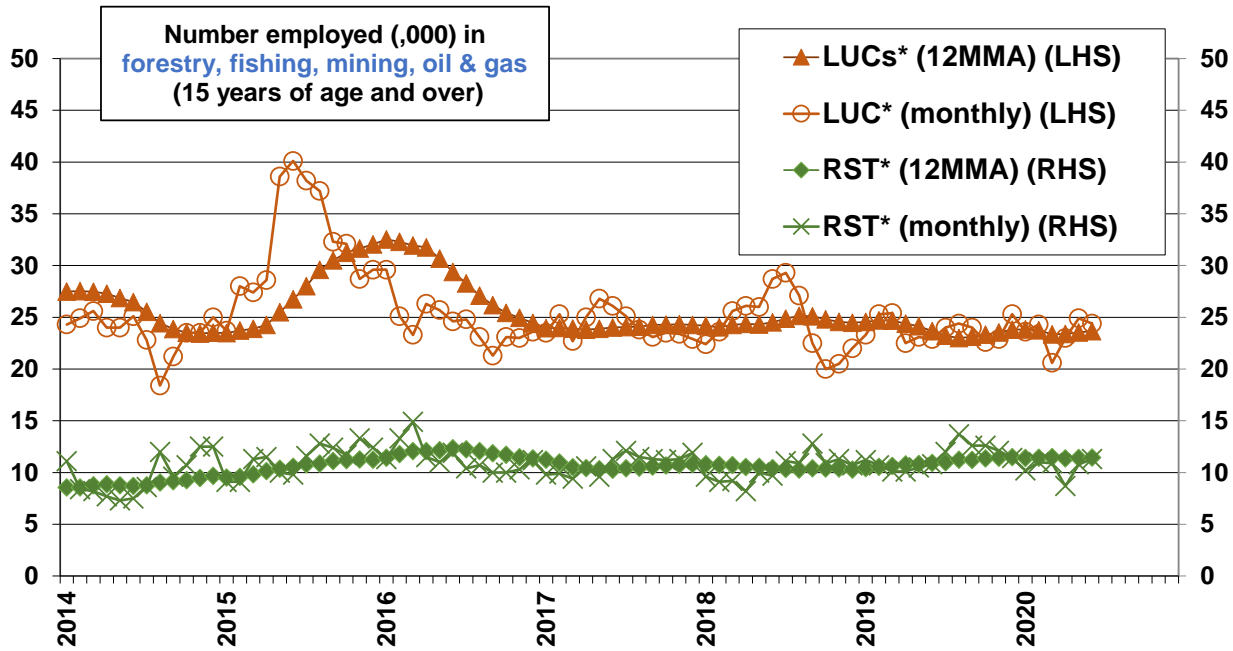
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*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.3

Employment in forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas, Ontario



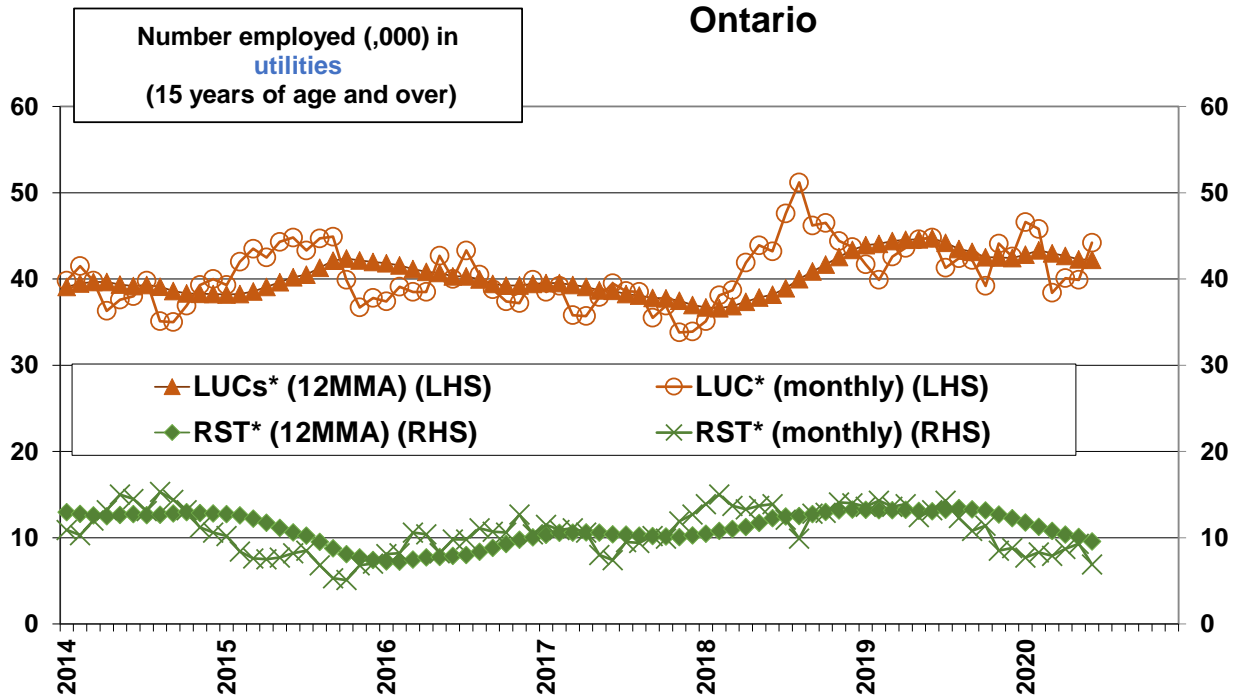
*Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed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

*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.4

Employment in utilities, Ontario



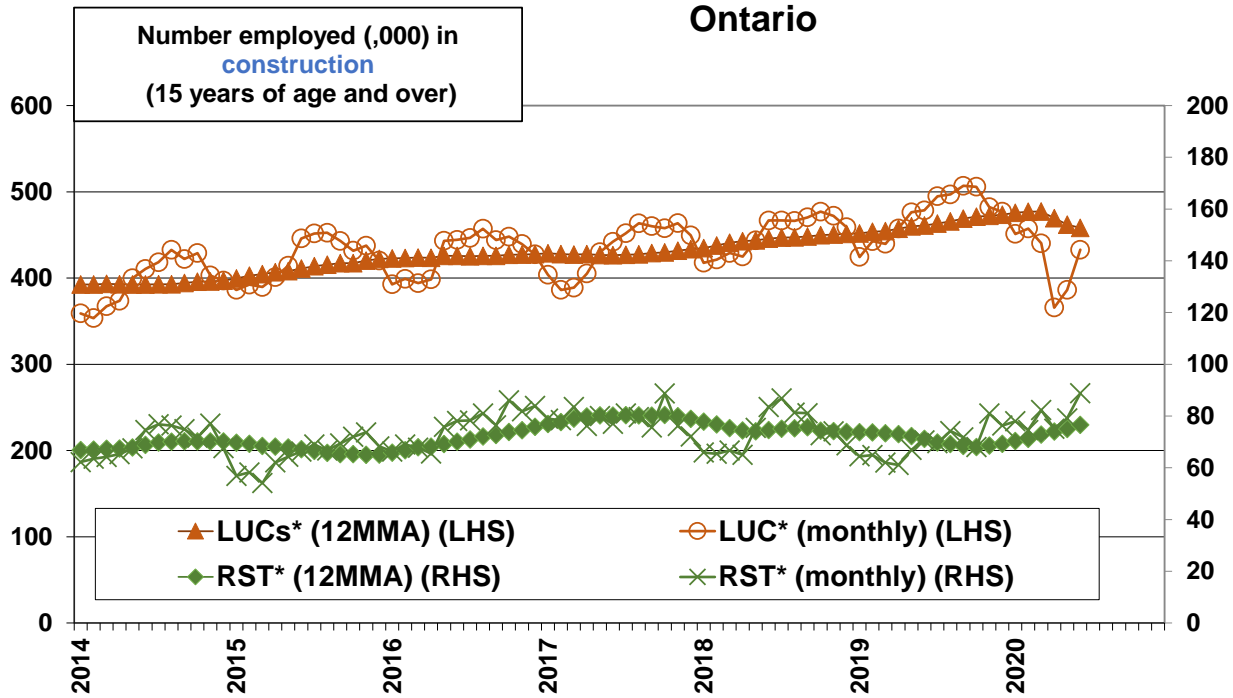
*Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed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

*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.5

Employment in construction, Ontario



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

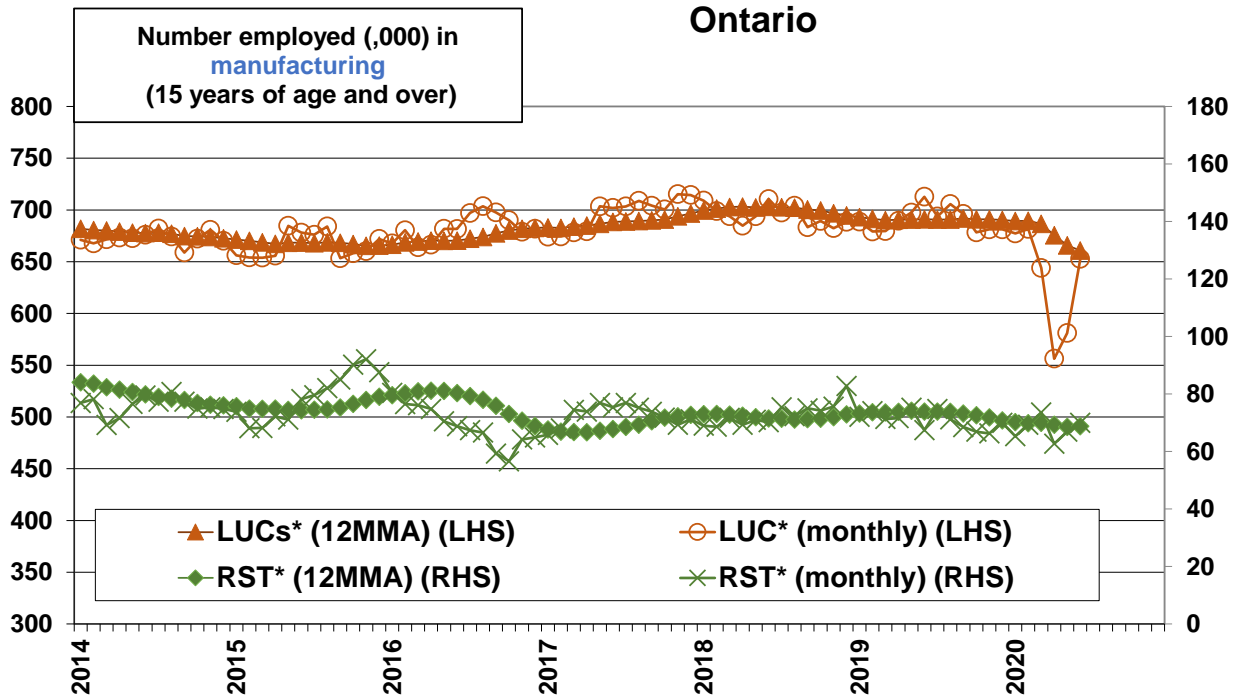
*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.6

Employment in manufacturing, Ontario



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

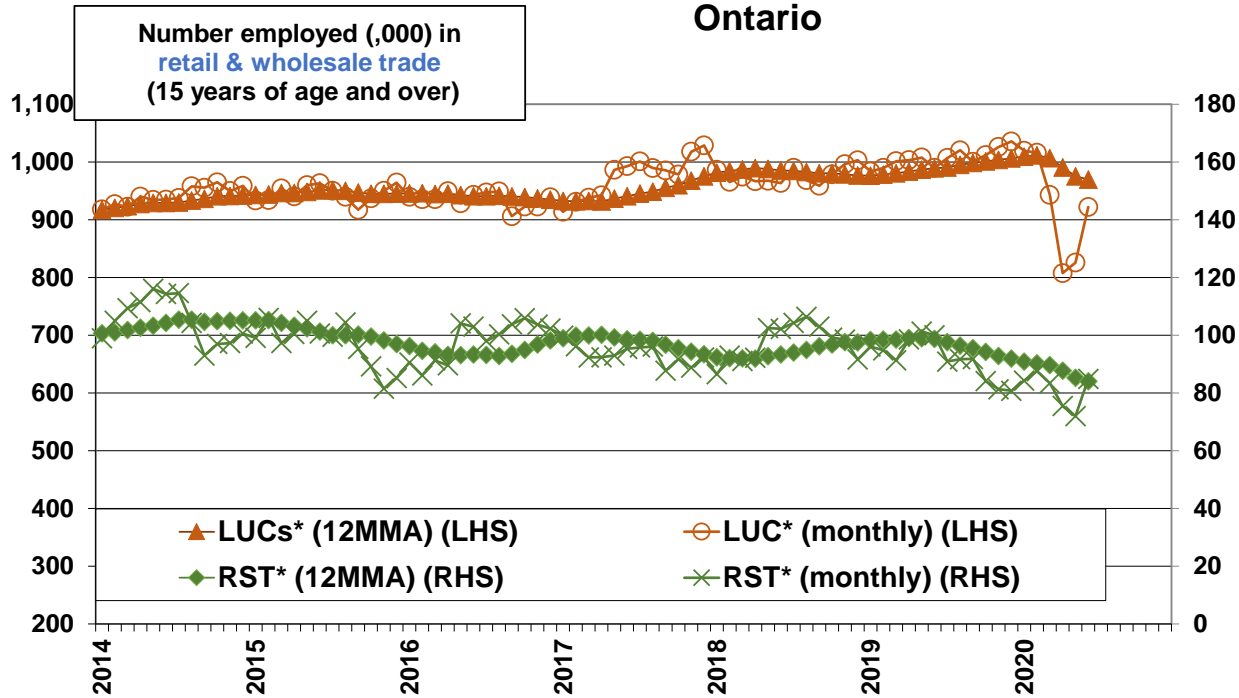
*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.7

Employment in retail and wholesale trade, Ontario



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

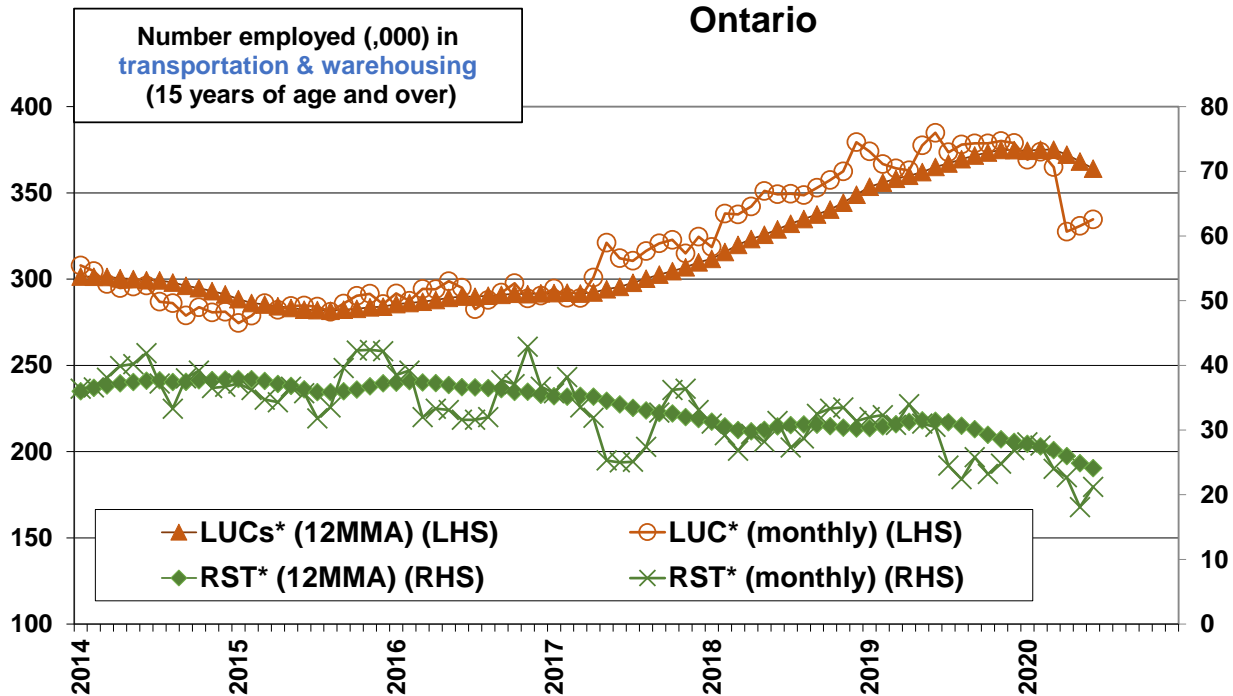
*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.8

Employment in transportation and warehousing, Ontario



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

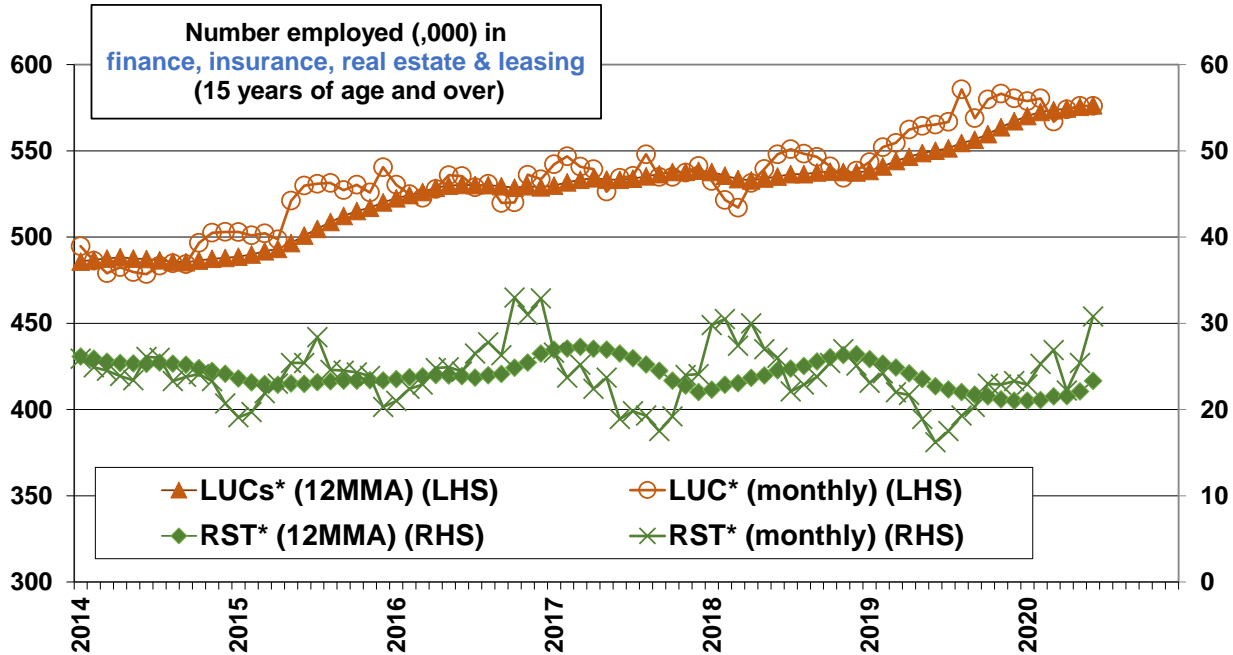
*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.9

Employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, Ontario



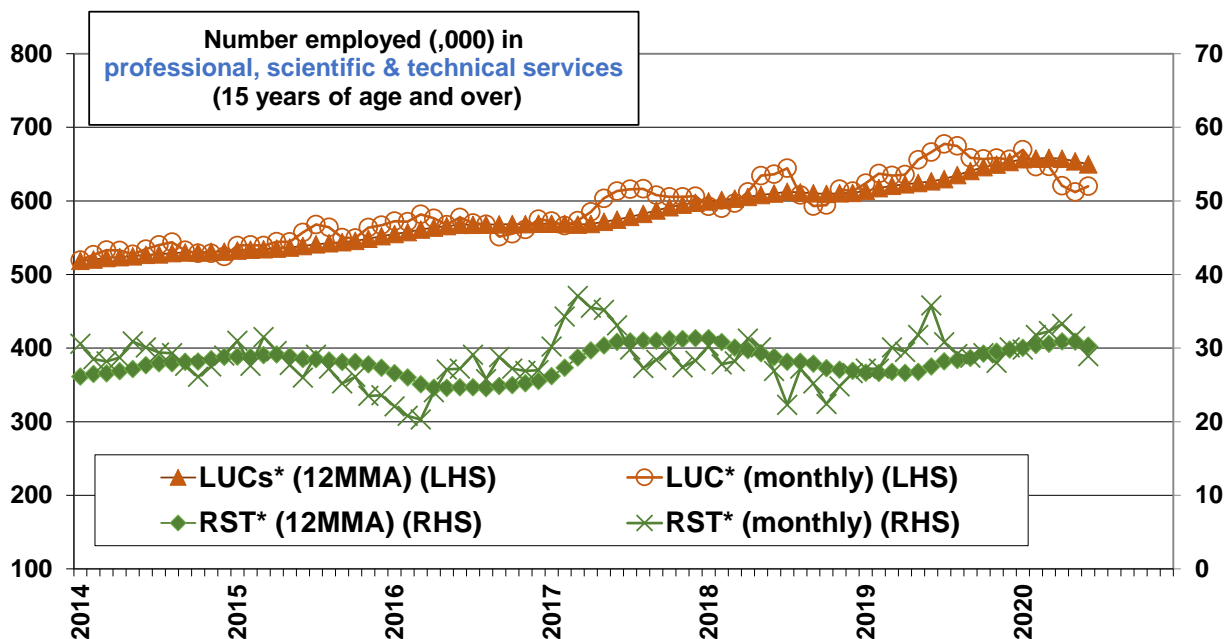
*Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed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

*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.10

Employment in professional, scientific and technical services, Ontario



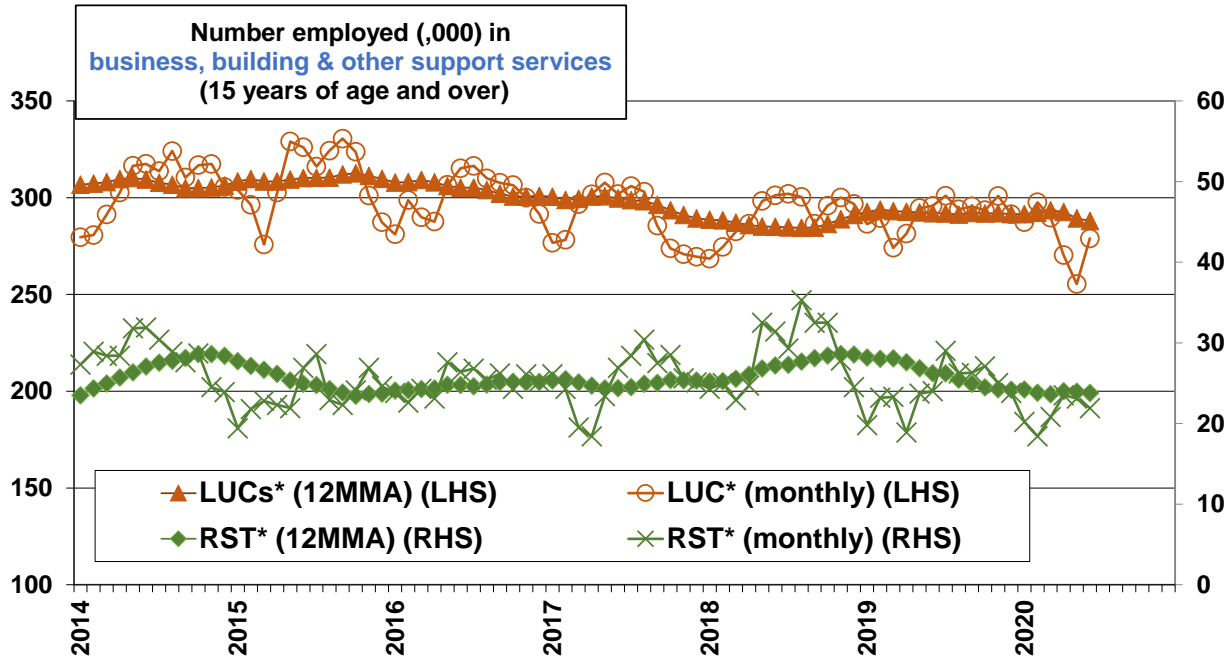
*Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed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

*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.11

Employment in **business, building and other support services**, Ontario



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

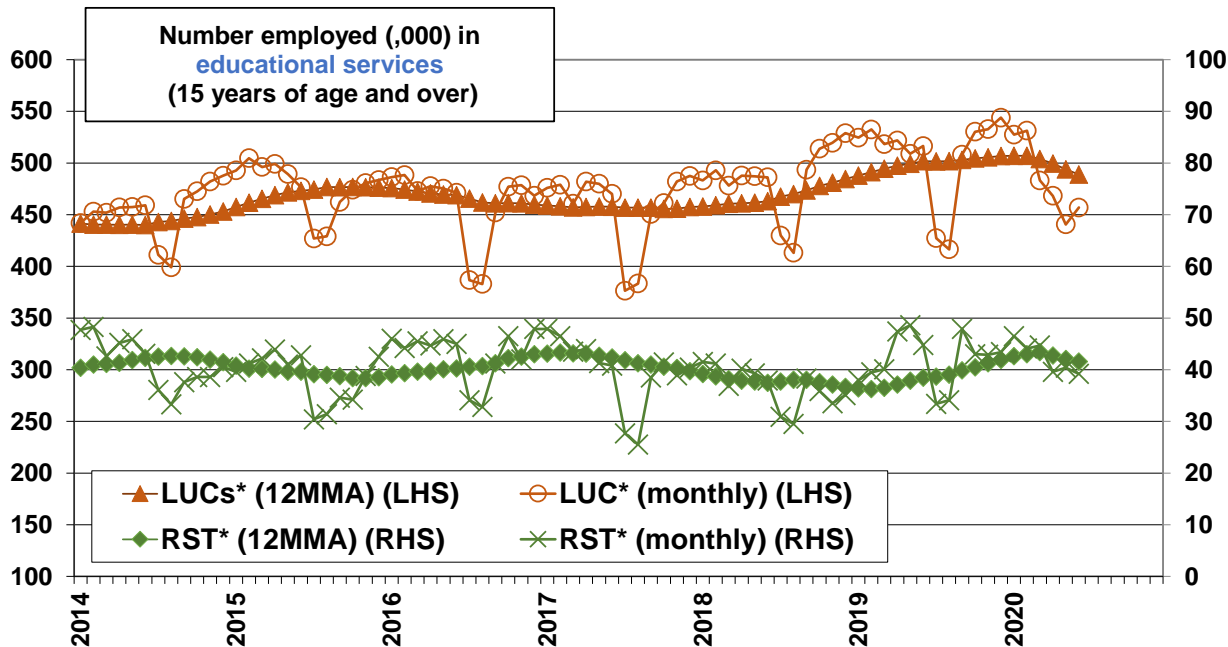
*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.12

Employment in **educational services**, Ontario



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

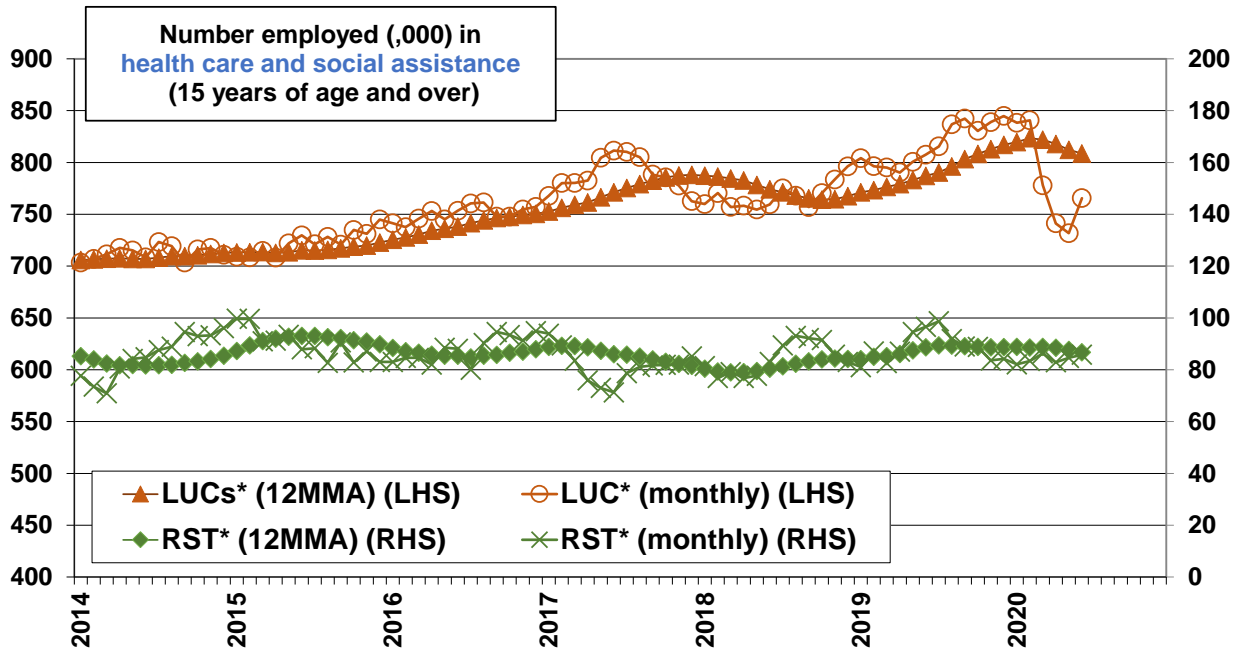
*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.13

Employment in health care and social assistance, Ontario



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

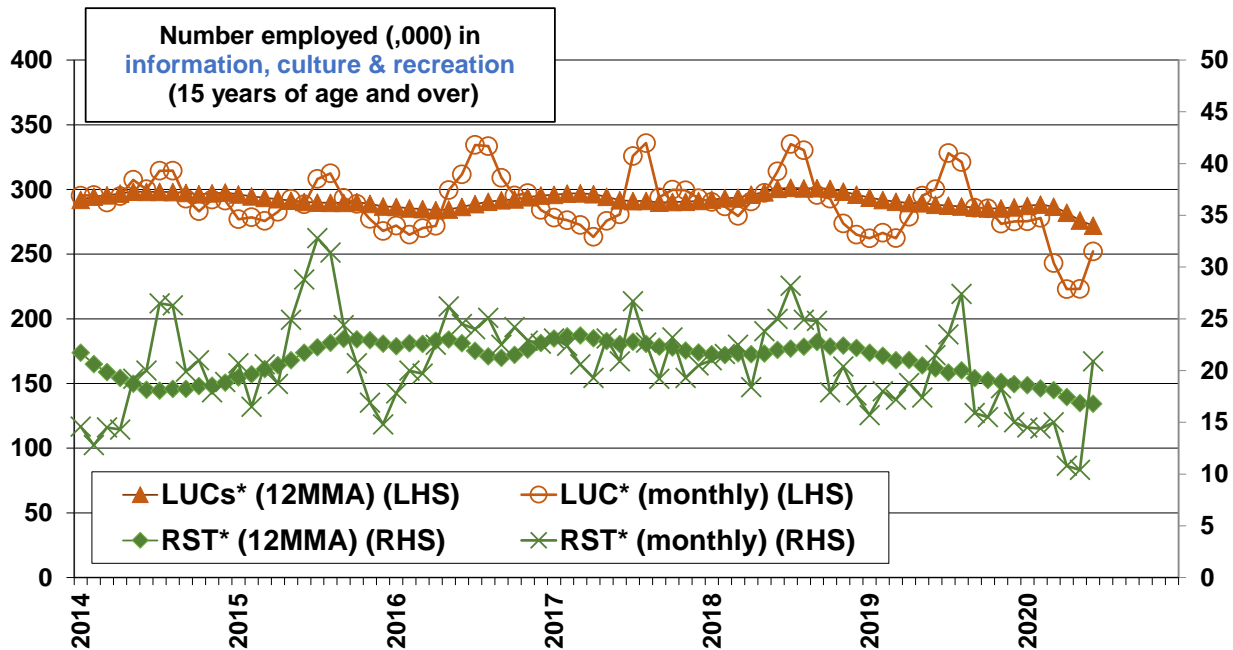
*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.14

Employment in information, culture and recreation, Ontario



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

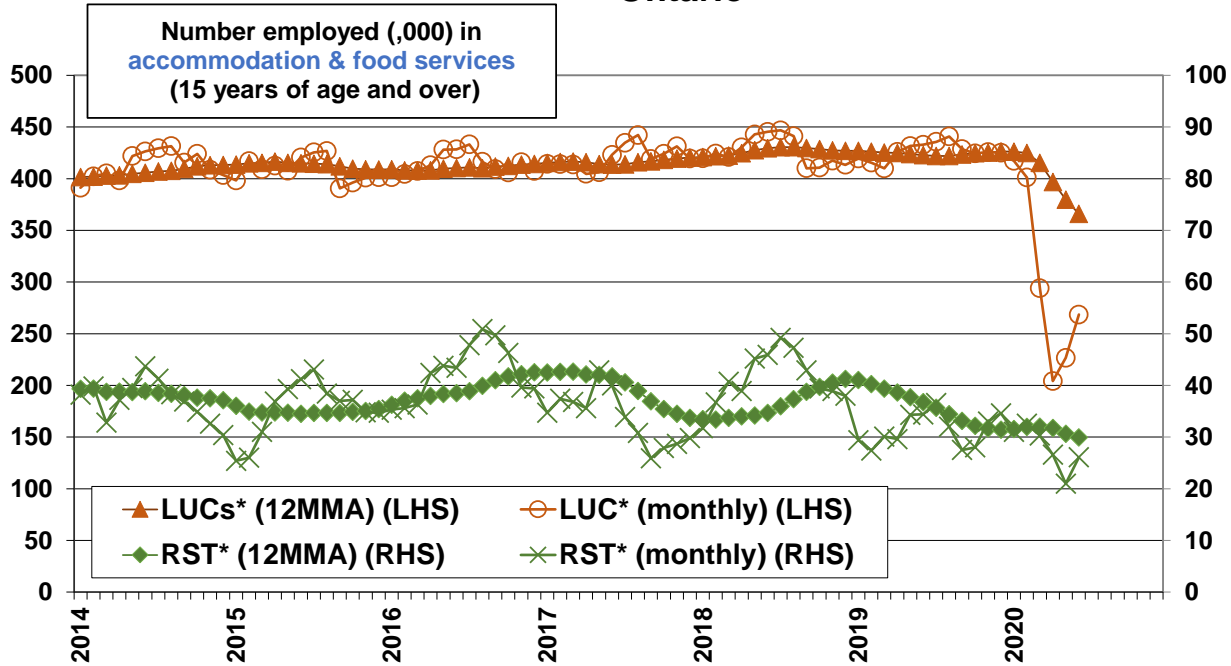
*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.15

Employment in accommodation and food services, Ontario



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

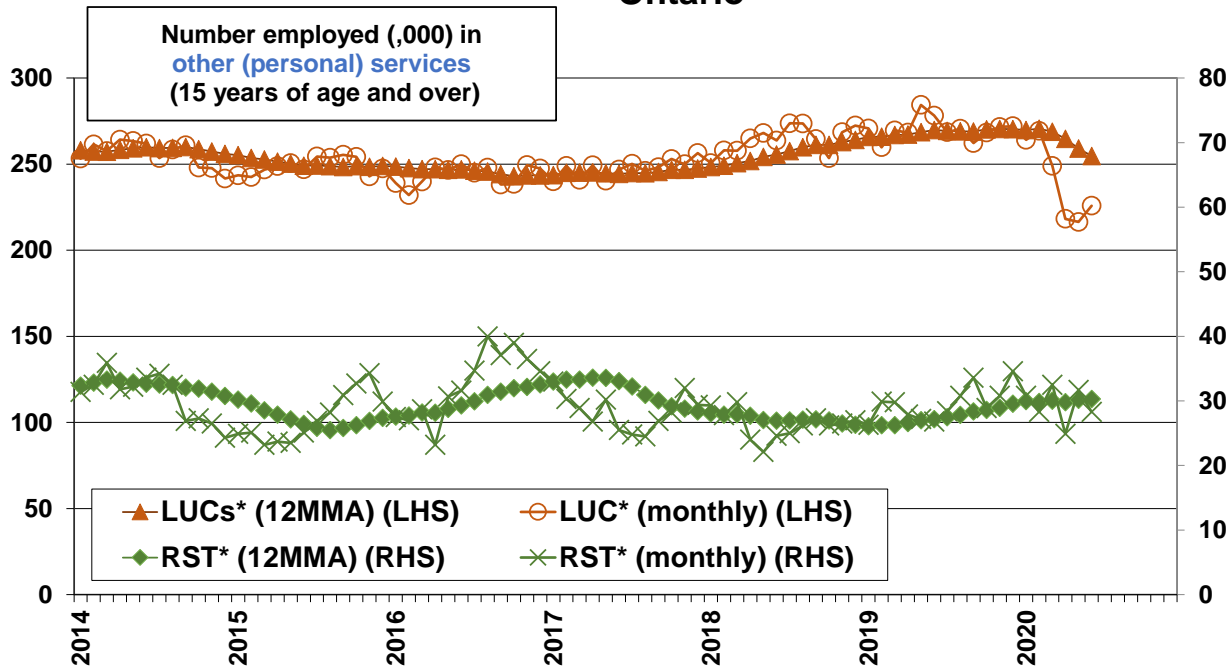
*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.16

Employment in other (personal) services, Ontario



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

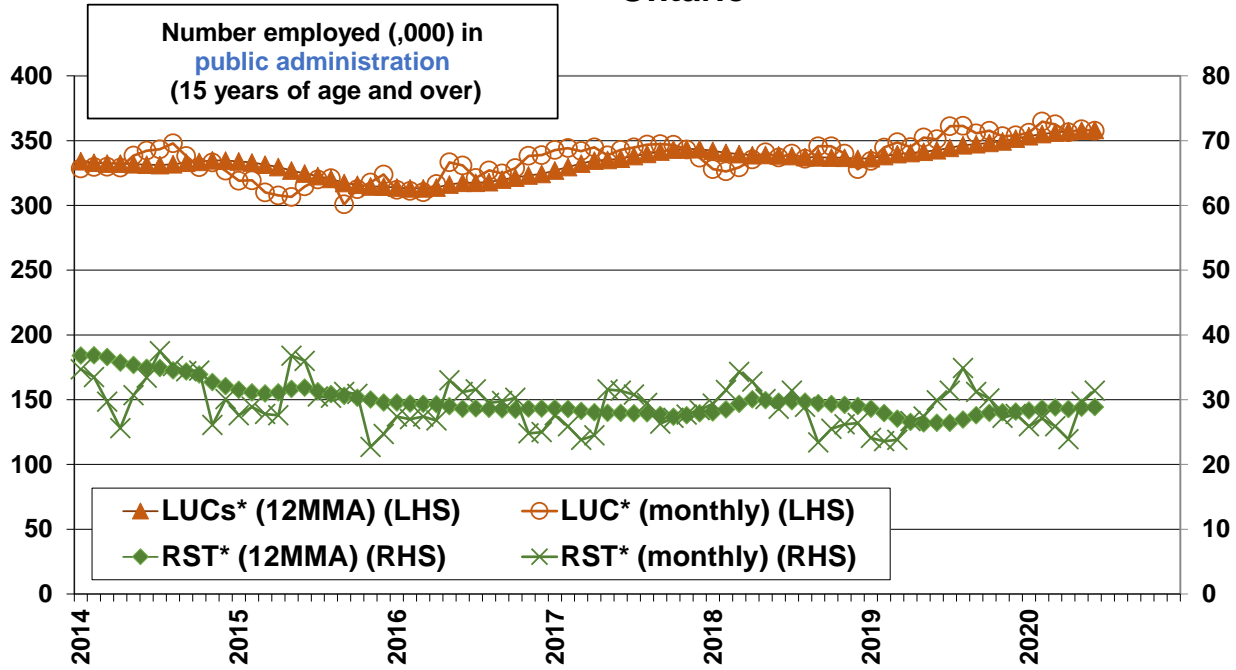
*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.17

Employment in public administration, Ontario



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

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

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Appendix C: Choosing a benchmark or baseline

The impact of COVID-19 on employment may be shown in various ways.

Our calculation starts with the published level of employment in the COVID-19 era – which started in March, 2020. Then, we need to choose a benchmark or baseline (or an approximate or expected “normal”) in order to indicate the size of the impact of COVID-19 on employment.

Previous “special issues” of **Focus on Rural Ontario** that documented the COVID-19 impact on rural employment in April, 2020 and in May 2020 used two measures of a benchmark or baseline to which to compare the current level of employment:

- a) the change from February, 2020 and
- b) the change from the average of the same month for the previous three years.

In a longer document available upon request*, we note that method (a) suggests a “**too**” **small** RST calculated COVID-19 impact because the benchmark (February 2020) is lower than for the following months due to seasonality causing a lower RST level of employment in Jan/Feb/Mar and method (b) suggests a “**too**” **high** RST calculated impact of COVID-19 because the benchmark is too high as RST employment has been declining over time (and LUC employment has been increasing over time).

A comparison of these two approaches shows that the COVID-19 impact in RST is less than in LUC using method (a) and the impact in RST is larger than in LUC when using method (b).

Hence, in this report, we use the **same month last year** as our benchmark. Interestingly, at the Canada level, this method shows the COVID-19 impact on employment is essentially the same in RST areas and in LUCs. Thus, some obvious bias has been removed and we will be living with noisy monthly estimates which will be noticeable for estimates of employment in smaller sectors and in smaller provinces.

* Bollman, Ray D. (2020) **Estimating the impact of COVID-19 on employment: Considerations in the choice of a baseline**, July 10.

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.