Focus on Rural Ontario

RURAL ONTARIO INSTITUTE
Vision, Voice and Leadership

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

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Highlights

- **By December 2020, Ontario's rural COVID-19 employment gap closed to within 1.7% of the expected or normal level of December employment.**
- **The COVID-19 impact on employment remained slightly less in rural than in urban areas from March to December 2020 (except November when the rural and urban gap were the same).**
- **In December 2020 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest <u>percent employment gap</u> were:**
  - **forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (-32%);**
  - **information, culture and recreation (-23%);**
  - **other (personal) services (-17%);**
  - **business, building and other support services (-17%); and**
  - **accommodation and food services (-15%).**
- **In December 2020 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest <u>gap in number employed</u> were:**
  - **health care and social assistance (-6 thousand workers);**
  - **manufacturing (-6 thousand workers);**
  - **other personal services (-5 thousand workers); and**
  - **accommodation and food services (-5 thousand workers).**
- **The Ontario rural gap in employment in December 2020 (-1.7%) ranked fifth compared to the gap in the RST areas of other provinces (Alberta -11.2%; Manitoba -6.2%; New Brunswick -2.6%; and Nova Scotia -2.2%).**
- **In rural Ontario, the -1.7% gap represents a job deficit of -11 thousand workers, second to Alberta with a rural job deficit of -35 thousand workers.**
- **Within Ontario's rural areas, the employment gap for females has been larger than for males in each age group in almost every month since February 2020.**
- **In addition, the female employment gap in rural areas was larger than the female employment gap in urban areas in Sep / Oct / Nov 2020.**

Why?

COVID-19 forced the closure of many business activities and physical job sites early in the pandemic. Numerous enterprises had fully re-opened in Ontario in the late summer and early autumn and employment statistics help us understand economic impacts of the pandemic. The December Labour Force Survey was enumerated in the week of December 6 to 12 when the second wave of the pandemic had again closed some businesses.

The objective of this report is to document the COVID-19 impact on rural employment in Ontario[1] in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019.

[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 December, 2020" can be accessed in a Rural Ontario Institute blog entitled "The impact of COVID-19 on rural employment up to December, 2020" at https://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/blog/'

A change in our method of calculation

Prior to November, special issue of **Focus on Rural Ontario** on the impact of COVID-19 on rural employment simply compared the number employed in the current month to the number employed in the same month in the previous year. However, the data over time on the number employed includes two components: a) the change in the population available for employment and b) the percent of the population that is actually employed. Starting with the report on employment in November 2020, we revised our calculation to adjust for the impact of population change. For details, see Appendix A. Also, for our comparisons, we are now using the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 as our benchmark as this provides a more stable point of reference for our calculations.

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 from the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (LFS) for "Larger Urban Centres" (LUCs) and for "Rural and Small Town" (RST) areas. As defined in Appendix B, 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 B) are not included in RSTs but are included in the non-metro classification that is typically used in this series of factsheets.

Findings

Overall percent impact (gap[2])

The COVID-19 percent impact[2] on employment has been less in RST Ontario than in LUCs in Ontario for each month from March to December 2020 (except November when the rural gap was the same as the urban gap) (Figure 1 and Row #32 in Table 1).

In December 2020, the COVID-19 impact on rural employment had closed to -1.7% of the expected or normal level of employment in December.

The negative bars in Figure 1 are less in RST areas than in LUCs for each month (except November) from March to December 2020. A shorter negative bar indicates a smaller COVID-19 impact in RST areas in Ontario. Note also that the gap[2] has been generally closing on a month-to-month basis since May 2020.

This situation of a smaller COVID-19 impact on rural employment, compared to urban employment is also occurring at the Canada-level and in other provinces (Text Box 1). However, there have been different trajectories in various provinces. There are five provinces where, in some months but not in all months, the COVID-19 impact on urban employment has been greater than on rural employment.

Text Box 1

Impact of COVID-19 on employment (adjusted for population change) in rural and small town (RST) areas relative to the impact in larger urban centres (LUCs), March to December, 2020

CANADA	RST	less than	LUC	since Mar 2020
Newfoundland & Labrador	RST	less than	LUC	since Aug 2020
Prince Edward Island	RST	less than	LUC	since Mar 2020
Nova Scotia	RST	greater than	LUC	since Jul 2020
New Brunswick	RST	greater than	LUC	Dec 2020
	RST	less than	LUC	Mar to Nov 2020
Quebec	RST	greater than	LUC	Jun to Sep 2020
	RST	less than	LUC	since Oct 2020
Ontario	RST	less than	LUC	Mar to Oct and Dec 2020
	RST	same as	LUC	Nov 2020
Manitoba	RST	greater than	LUC	Dec 2020
	RST	less than	LUC	Aug to Nov 2020
Saskatchewan	RST	less than	LUC	since Mar 2020
Alberta	RST	greater than	LUC	since Jun 2020
British Columbia	RST	less than	LUC	since Mar 2020

In December 2020, the percent impact[2] of COVID-19 on Ontario's RST employment (-1.7%) ranked fifth compared to the gap in the RST areas of other provinces (Alberta -11.2%; Manitoba -6.2%; New Brunswick -2.6% and Nova Scotia -2.2%) (Table 2).

Percent impact (gap[2]) by industry sector

In Ontario's RST areas, the size of the percent employment gap[2] in December 2020 was relatively larger in the following sectors:

- 32% : forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (Table 3, Figure C.2 and Table E.2);
- 23% : information, culture & recreation (Table 3, Figure C.13 and Table E.13);
- 17% : other (personal) services (Table 3, Figure C.15 and Table E.15)
- 17% : business, building and other support services (Table 3, Figure C.10 and Table E.10); and
- 15% : accommodation and food services (Table 3, Figure C.14 and Table E.14).

Gap[2] in number employed

In Ontario's RST areas, the estimated gap[2] in employment in December 2020 was -11 thousand jobs (Row #36 in Table 1 and Figure 2). This COVID-19 gap for the number employed in RST areas is the lowest since March 2020.

[2] Throughout this report, the impact or gap is calculated after an adjustment for population change and by comparing the current month to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, as described in Appendix A.

Due to its relatively large population size, Ontario's RST areas ranked behind only Alberta (-35 thousand jobs) in terms of the gap[2] in the number employed in their RST areas (Table 4).

Gap[2] in number employed by industry

In Ontario's RST areas, the largest gap[2] in the number of jobs were in the following industry sectors:

- 6 thousand jobs in health care and social assistance (Table 5, Figure D.12 and Table E.12);
- 6 thousand jobs in manufacturing (Table 5, Figure D.5 and Table E.5);
- 5 thousand jobs in other (personal) services (Table 5, Figure D.15 and Table E.15); and
- 5 thousand jobs in accommodation and food services (Table 5, Figure D.14 and Table E.14).

The RST employment gap[2] in **health care and social assistance** in December 2020 (-7.7% and -6 thousand jobs) is a continuation of the gap that has persisted since July 2020 (Figure C.12, Figure D.12 and Table E.12). However, rural employment in health care and social assistance had been declining (with month-to-month variability) since mid-2019 (Figure F.12 and Figure G.13).

Employment in **manufacturing** in RST areas has returned to pre-COVID levels (Figure F.6 and Figure G.6). The calculated gap of -6 thousand jobs is largely due to a spike in reported jobs in December 2018 that has generated a relatively higher level of employment for the December average employment in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 (Row #16 in Table E.5).

Employment in **other (personal) services** has varied during the period of COVID-19 (from 25 thousand in April 2020 to 36 thousand in August, 2020) (Row #20 in Table E.15). The percent employment gap[2] has varied during recent months (Row #32 in Table E.15 and Figure C.15). The percent gap in December 2020 (-17%) (Row #32 in Table E.15 and Figure C.15) ranked 3rd among all sectors in RST Ontario (Table 3).

The RST employment gap[2] in the **accommodation and food services** sector in December 2020 (-15% and -5 thousand jobs) suggests a return to the relatively larger employment gaps in the period from March to July 2020 (Figure C.14, Figure D.14 and Table E.14). Notably the calculated "gap" was positive in rural areas in September and October 2020 where the number employed was well above any month in 2019 (Figure F.14 and Figure G.15). Also, note the variability in the level of employment over time (Figure F.14 and Figure G.15).

The gap[2] calculated for the **forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas** sector in Dec 2020 (-32% and -3 thousand jobs) is, in part, due to a continuation of a downward trend since mid-2019 (Figure F.2 and Figure G.3). However, note the increase in LUCs in the last 6 months of 2020 (Figure G.3).

The RST employment gap[2] in **information, culture and recreation** in December 2020 (-23% and -4 thousand jobs) is, in part, due to a continuation of a downward trend since mid-2018 in both urban and rural Ontario (Figure F.13 and Figure G.14).

The RST employment gap[2] in **business, building and other support services** in December 2020 (-17% and -4 thousand jobs) is a continuation of a persistent COVID-19 gap since May 2020 (Figure C.10, Figure D.10 and Table E.10). In addition, the number employed has been declining since mid-2019 in both urban and rural areas (Figure F.10 and Figure G.11).

The RST employment gap[2] in the **educational services** sector in December 2020 (+1.5% and +1 thousand jobs) indicates that the sector has closed the relatively-larger COVID-19 impact that was evident in Apr / May / Jun 2020 (Figure C.11, Figure D.11 and Table E.11).

In **agriculture,** typically there is a significant increase in seasonal employment in April that continues for most of the spring and summer. This did not occur in April and the gap[2] in April and May was over 20% (Figure C.1 and Figure D.1). We should note that the LFS 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.

Employment in **transportation and warehousing** was declining in RST Ontario from mid-2019 to mid -2020 (Figure F.7 and Figure G.8). However, in December 2020, the data show that employment in this sector was 18% above the average December level in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 (Row #32 in Table E.7 and Figure C.7). In fact, employment has been increasing on a month-to-month basis since September 2020.

It is notable that there were 8 industry sectors reporting no COVID-19 rural employment gap[2] in December[3] (Table 3 and Table 5).

Employment gap[2] in age and sex

Within Ontario's RST areas, the employment gap for females has been larger than for males in each age group in almost every month since February 2020 (Figures H.6 to H.10). This replicates the situation for Ontario as a whole (Figures H.1 to H.5).

When the employment gap of RST females is compared to the gap for females in LUCs, the RST female gap was less than in LUCs up to August 2020 but the female RST gap became larger than the female LUC gap in Sep/Oct/Nov 2020. In Dec 2020, the gap was the same or females in rural and in urban areas (Figures H.11 to H.15).

Summary of findings

The COVID-19 impact on employment in rural areas has been (slightly) less than in urban areas during the period from March to December 2020. The rural employment gap has been (generally) decreasing over time. In December, the rural employment gap had closed to -1.7%.

In November 2020, the employment gap was the same (-3.8%) in both rural and urban areas.

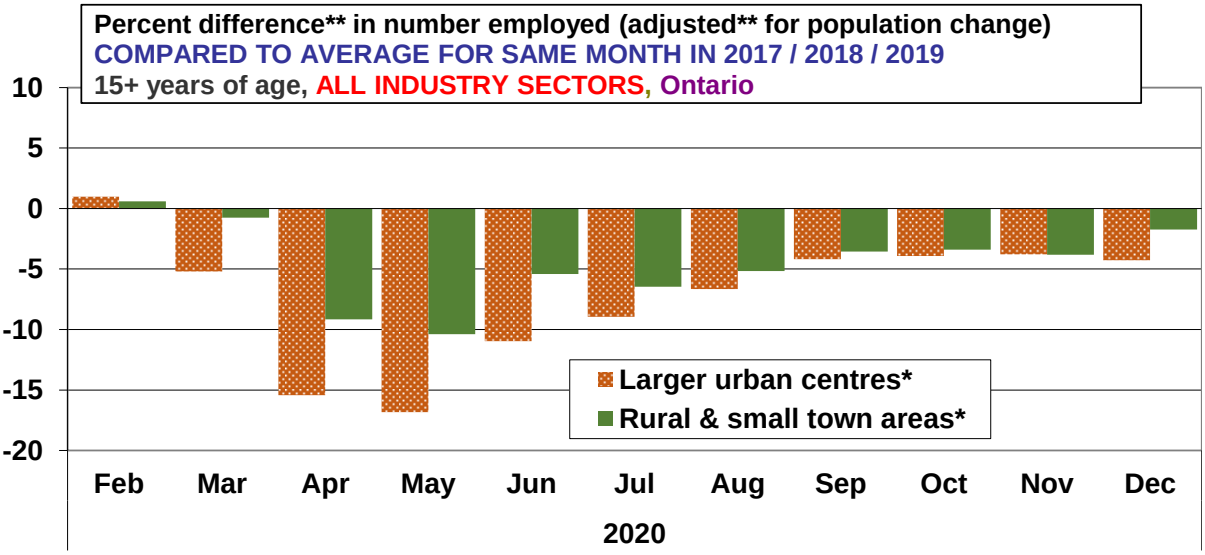
In December 2020 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest percent employment gap were forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (-32%), information, culture and recreation (-23%), other (personal) services (-17%), business, building & other support services (-17%) and accommodation and food services (-15%).

In December 2020 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest gap in number employed were in the sectors of health care and social assistance (-6 thousand workers), in the manufacturing sector (-6 thousand workers), in other (personal) services (-5 thousand workers) and in accommodation and food services (-5 thousand workers).

[3] Both "big" sectoral COVID-19 gaps[2] and "no" sectoral COVID-19 gaps are generated from our calculation that is based on a difference between employment in the current month in 2020 and the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019. 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 G.

Figure 1

The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted** for population change) in the rural and small town areas of Ontario closed to -1.7% in December, 2020



* **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 estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Table 1

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**										
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**										
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		**Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
14	**All areas**	7,124	7,103	7,169	7,327	7,375	7,370	7,366	7,312	7,329	7,362	7,360
15	**LUC**	6,485	6,472	6,541	6,671	6,721	6,718	6,717	6,668	6,691	6,729	6,731
16	**RST**	638	631	628	656	654	652	648	644	638	633	629
17		**Number employed (,000) in given month**										
18	**All areas**	7,467	7,030	6,409	6,457	6,883	6,991	7,136	7,252	7,283	7,320	7,295
19	**LUC**	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	6,257	6,358	6,493	6,601	6,637	6,689	6,662
20	**RST**	612	622	566	581	626	634	643	651	645	630	633
21		**Difference in number employed (,000)**										
22	**All areas**	343	-73	-760	-870	-492	-379	-229	-59	-47	-43	-65
23	**LUC**	369	-65	-698	-795	-464	-360	-224	-67	-54	-40	-69
24	**RST**	-26	-9	-62	-76	-28	-19	-5	7	7	-3	4
25		**Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)**										
26	**All areas**	4.7	-1.0	-11.2	-12.6	-6.9	-5.3	-3.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9
27	**LUC**	5.5	-1.0	-11.3	-12.7	-7.2	-5.5	-3.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-1.0
28	**RST**	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4	-12.2	-4.4	-2.9	-0.8	1.1	1.1	-0.5	0.7
29		**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**										
30	**All areas**	1.0	-4.8	-14.9	-16.2	-10.5	-8.7	-6.5	-4.1	-3.9	-3.8	-4.0
31	**LUC**	1.0	-5.2	-15.4	-16.8	-11.0	-8.9	-6.6	-4.2	-3.9	-3.8	-4.3
32	**RST**	0.6	-0.8	-9.2	-10.4	-5.4	-6.5	-5.2	-3.6	-3.4	-3.8	-1.7
33		**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change** **For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**										
34	**All areas**	72	-339	-1,008	-1,117	-745	-627	-473	-301	-284	-279	-296
35	**LUC**	65	-335	-955	-1,054	-711	-585	-439	-277	-262	-254	-286
36	**RST**	4	-5	-55	-64	-35	-42	-33	-23	-22	-24	-11

* **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table 2

Which province experienced the largest PERCENT CHANGE[1] in number employed in their rural and small town[2] (RST) areas in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019?

Industry sector1	2020										
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Ranking of provinces by size of RST PERCENT CHANGE[1] in number employed in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
Alberta	-1.7	-2.2	-13.7	-13.2	-13.7	-11.2	-11.6	-10.2	-11.3	-10.1	-11.2
Manitoba	0.4	-4.8	-13.7	-11.9	-7.6	-6.1	-2.9	-1.9	0.1	-2.1	-6.2
CANADA	**1.2**	**-2.0**	**-14.4**	**-11.8**	**-7.7**	**-6.4**	**-4.8**	**-3.2**	**-3.2**	**-2.8**	**-2.8**
New Brunswick	3.2	-3.8	-14.4	-9.7	-1.7	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.3	-2.6
Nova Scotia	1.8	-6.1	-15.4	-14.9	-6.3	-10.1	-9.1	-4.5	-5.7	-2.8	-2.2
Ontario	0.6	-0.8	-9.2	-10.4	-5.4	-6.5	-5.2	-3.6	-3.4	-3.8	-1.7
Quebec	3.4	-1.9	-19.7	-13.4	-10.0	-7.4	-5.0	-2.7	-2.6	-0.9	-0.9
Saskatchewan	3.3	-1.7	-7.8	-9.1	-3.6	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7	0.7	-2.5	-0.9
British Columbia	-1.4	-1.9	-18.2	-8.6	-3.4	0.1	2.0	3.5	0.4	0.5	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	5.5	0.4	-4.6	-6.9	-1.9	-4.7	0.9	-0.4	-2.2	-1.6	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.1	2.1	-18.4	-15.0	-12.2	-6.8	-2.8	-3.3	3.3	4.1	1.5

1. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table 3

Which sectors[1] in rural and small town[2] (RST) areas experienced the largest PERCENT GAP[3] in number employed (ajdusted for population change) in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario

Industry sector[1]	2020										
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST PERCENT CHANGE[3] in number employed in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	15.3	13.6	-9.0	9.2	5.4	-49.7	-70.6	-39.9	-56.2	-40.2	-32.4
Information, culture and recreation	-31.4	-28.7	-54.4	-70.5	-8.3	-19.4	-17.6	-1.1	-18.5	-30.8	-23.0
Other (personal) services	1.2	10.3	-4.0	19.8	8.9	13.8	23.8	2.0	10.3	-8.4	-17.4
Business, building & other support services	-22.5	-4.6	14.1	-12.0	-23.6	-13.0	-22.7	-51.6	-54.0	-30.6	-17.2
Accommodation and food services	1.0	-16.3	-25.4	-64.6	-44.0	-22.3	-0.9	26.4	26.2	-6.2	-15.0
Manufacturing	3.5	2.1	-12.1	-8.7	-2.5	-3.7	-4.9	1.1	-1.0	-1.7	-8.1
Health care and social assistance	3.5	6.0	4.9	5.3	1.5	-11.9	-9.7	-13.3	-17.2	-14.9	-7.7
Utilities	-43.1	-47.7	-35.8	-18.2	-52.1	-50.3	-23.5	-10.8	-13.7	-6.9	-4.4
All industry sectors	**0.6**	**-0.8**	**-9.2**	**-10.4**	**-5.4**	**-6.5**	**-5.2**	**-3.6**	**-3.4**	**-3.8**	**-1.7**
Public administration	5.1	-4.7	-14.6	2.2	3.6	9.3	-5.0	9.6	7.3	-0.2	1.0
Retail and wholesale trade	-3.0	-8.7	-21.1	-29.9	-16.6	-9.8	-9.2	-8.7	-1.4	3.5	1.1
Educational services	8.7	11.3	-9.0	-4.5	-5.9	-17.1	0.3	-13.7	-4.6	2.1	1.5
Construction	11.7	15.7	12.0	8.4	13.2	6.3	1.8	11.2	9.5	11.8	7.6
Agriculture	0.9	-15.8	-22.1	-22.6	-11.6	-1.4	-6.6	-10.4	-9.5	0.1	8.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1.5	8.5	-9.5	10.9	40.3	32.5	34.7	28.1	21.1	-5.6	9.4
Professional, scientific & technical services	11.4	2.2	4.9	-0.5	-11.0	-4.1	-0.5	-0.9	-8.3	2.0	10.4
Transportation and warehousing	-13.8	-22.9	-32.4	-42.4	-32.3	-30.9	-31.7	-26.9	-15.5	-8.8	18.4

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).

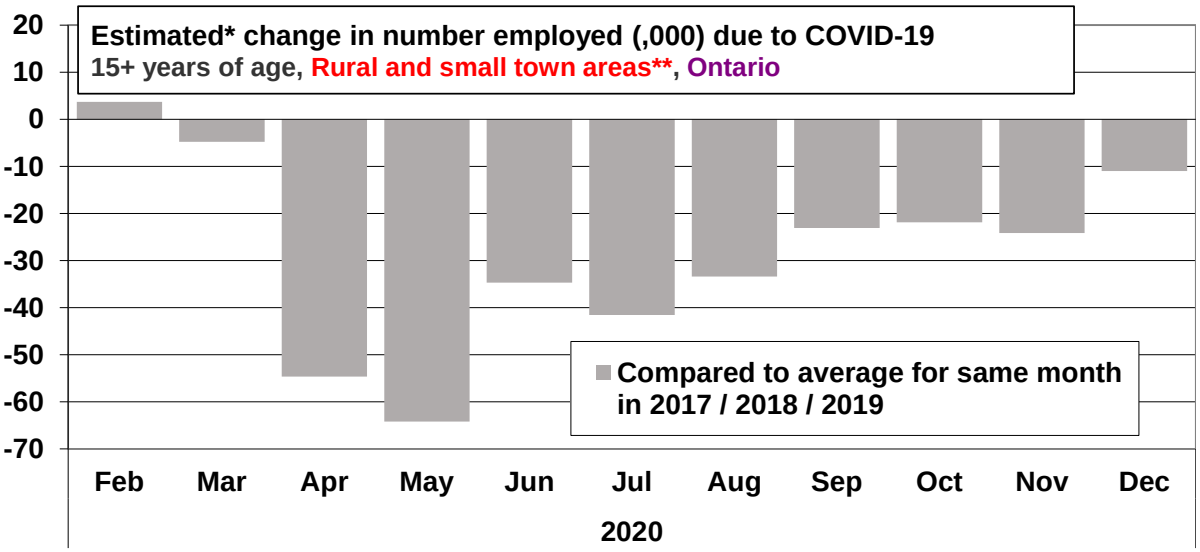
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

3. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated is the difference of logarithms times 100.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0105 and 14-10-0107-01.

Figure 2

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in Ontario is estimated* to be 11 thousand lower in December, 2020, due to COVID-19



* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Table 4

Which provinces had the largest CHANGE[1] in NUMBER EMPLOYED in their rural and small town areas[2] in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 ?

Industry sector1	2020										
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Ranking of provinces by size of RST CHANGE[3] in NUMBER EMPLOYED (,000) in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
CANADA	**32**	**-52**	**-342**	**-297**	**-202**	**-169**	**-127**	**-85**	**-84**	**-71**	**-72**
Alberta	-6	-7	-43	-44	-47	-38	-38	-33	-36	-32	-35
Ontario	4	-5	-55	-64	-35	-42	-33	-23	-22	-24	-11
Manitoba	1	-7	-20	-18	-12	-9	-4	-3	0	-3	-9
Quebec	25	-13	-124	-91	-72	-54	-36	-20	-19	-7	-7
Nova Scotia	2	-8	-19	-19	-9	-14	-12	-6	-8	-4	-3
New Brunswick	4	-4	-15	-11	-2	0	1	1	0	3	-3
Saskatchewan	6	-3	-12	-15	-6	-3	-2	-3	1	-4	-1
British Columbia	-3	-4	-38	-19	-8	0	5	8	1	1	0
Prince Edward Island	1	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	2	-14	-13	-11	-6	-3	-3	3	4	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.

3. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table 5

Which sectors[1] in rural and small town[2] (RST) areas experienced the largest CHANGE[3] in NUMBER EMPLOYED (adjusted for population change) in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario

Industry sector[1]	2020										
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST CHANGE[3] in NUMBER EMPLOYED (,000) in December, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
All industry sectors	**4**	**-5**	**-55**	**-64**	**-35**	**-42**	**-33**	**-23**	**-22**	**-24**	**-11**
Health care and social assistance	3	5	4	4	1	-10	-8	-11	-14	-12	-6
Manufacturing	2	2	-8	-6	-2	-3	-4	1	-1	-1	-6
Other (personal) services	0	3	-1	6	2	4	7	1	3	-2	-5
Accommodation and food services	0	-5	-8	-19	-14	-8	0	10	10	-2	-5
Business, building & other support services	-5	-1	3	-3	-6	-4	-6	-12	-13	-7	-4
Information, culture and recreation	-5	-5	-8	-11	-2	-5	-4	0	-3	-5	-4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	2	1	-1	1	1	-5	-6	-4	-5	-4	-3
Utilities	-5	-5	-4	-2	-5	-5	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1
Public administration	1	-1	-4	1	1	3	-2	3	2	0	0
Educational services	4	5	-4	-2	-2	-5	0	-5	-2	1	1
Retail and wholesale trade	-3	-8	-18	-25	-15	-9	-9	-8	-1	3	1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	0	2	-2	3	10	8	9	7	5	-1	2
Agriculture	0	-4	-6	-7	-4	0	-2	-3	-3	0	3
Professional, scientific & technical services	3	1	2	0	-3	-1	0	0	-2	1	3
Construction	8	12	9	6	11	5	1	9	8	10	6
Transportation and warehousing	-4	-6	-9	-10	-8	-7	-7	-7	-5	-3	6

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.

3. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0105 and 14-10-0107-01.

List of appendices:

Appendix A: Method for estimating the impact of COVID-19 on number employed

Appendix B: Defining the rural and small town population

Appendix C: For each industry sector, a chart of the gap* in PERCENT EMPLOYED in rural and small town areas (RST) and in larger urban centres (LUCs) from February 2020 to the current month.

Appendix D: For each industry sector, a chart of the gap* in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas from February 2020 to the current month.

Appendix E: One table for each industry sector showing the calculation of the gap^2 in PERCENT EMPLOYED and the gap^2 in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas and in LUCs from February 2020 to the current month

Appendix F: One chart for each industry sector show the trend in the percent of the population (15+ years of age) employed in the given sector in RST areas and in LUCs from January 2014 to the current month. Note that month-to-month changes in this "employment rate" shows the month-to-month change in the level of employment that excludes the impact of the impact of month-to-month changes in the population in RST areas and in LUCs.

Appendix G: One chart for each industry sector show the trend in the number employed (15+ years of age) in the given sector in RST areas and in LUCs from January 2014 to the current month. Note that month-to-month changes in the number employed include the impact of the month-to-month change in in the population in RST areas and in LUCs.

Appendix H: Table and charts showing the employment rate and the percent difference in the employment (compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019) by age and by sex

Appendix A: Method for estimating the impact of COVID-19 on number employed

1. The basis of the calculations used during the period from March to September, 2020 was outlined in a background piece available upon request

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

The calculation was to compare the published data for a given month to the published data for the same month in the previous year.

2. A reconsideration was triggered by the size of the increase in the population (15+ years of age) over 12 months in larger urban centres and the size of the decrease at the Canada-level in the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town areas. Interestingly, there was an increase in the rural population in July 2020 and this level has been maintained through to November 2020 (See Row #12 in Table 1, and the same data is replicated in each table in Appendix E). The impact of an increasing urban population dampens the perceived negative impact of COVID-19 and the impact of a decreasing rural population (where it occurs) heightens the perceived the negative impact of COVID-19.

3. Thus, the current calculation generates an "adjusted" estimate of employment that removes the impact of population change in order to get a better understanding of the impact of COVID-19

   3.a) The calculated change in employment, adjusted for population change, is the same as the calculated percent change in the employment rate for each sector (where the employment rate is the percent of the population 15+ years of age that is employed in the given sector)

4. A smaller point is the switch to using the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 in order to provide a more stable benchmark for comparing the level of employment in the current month.

5. Details of these considerations are available in a report, available upon request:

   Bollman, Ray D. (2020) ***UPDATED: Estimating the impact of COVID-19 on employment: Re-considering the method of calculation and re-considering the choice of a baseline,*** *November 24, 2020*

Appendix B: 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 B.1 and Table B.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 B.1

Census Agglomerations in 2011

Name		Area (km²)	Population	Name		Area (km²)	Population	Name		Area (km²)	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 B.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
Britisth 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.

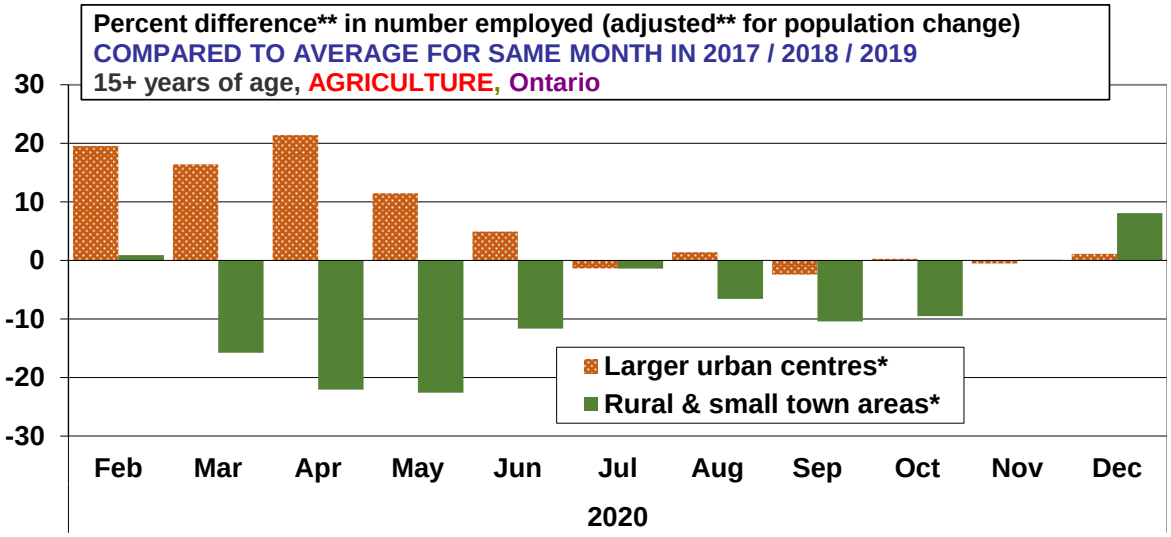
Non-metro refers to individuals who live outside a CMA.

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

Appendix C: For each industry sector, a chart of the gap* in PERCENT EMPLOYED in rural and small town areas (RST) and in larger urban centres (LUCs) from February 2020 to the current month.

Figure C.1

The PERCENT GAP in employment in AGRICULTURE (adjusted for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas was negligible in Nov and turned positive in Dec 2020**



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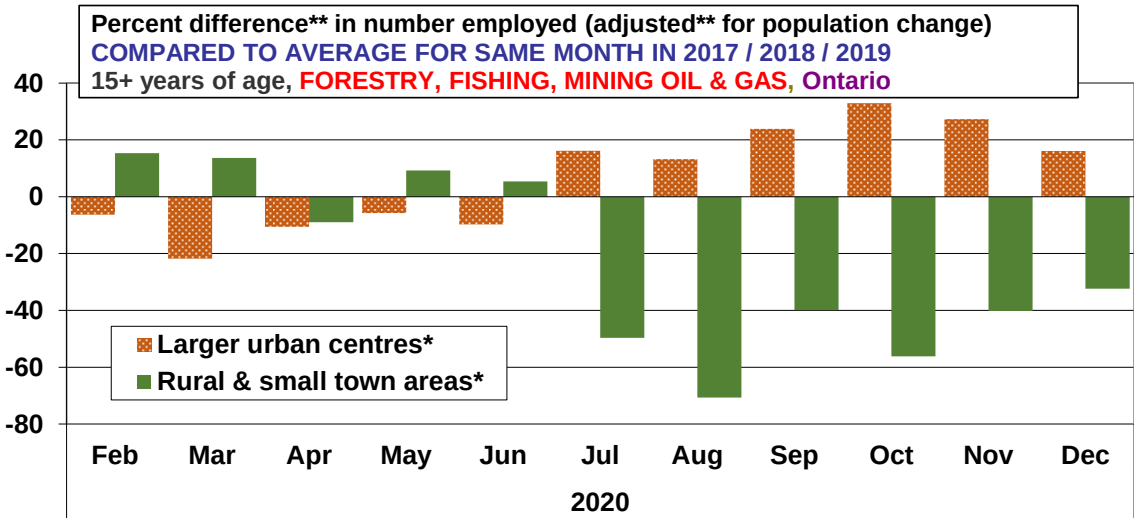
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed. The percent difference compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100. Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Figure C.2

The PERCENT GAP in employment in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (adjusted for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas has been significant since July, 2020**



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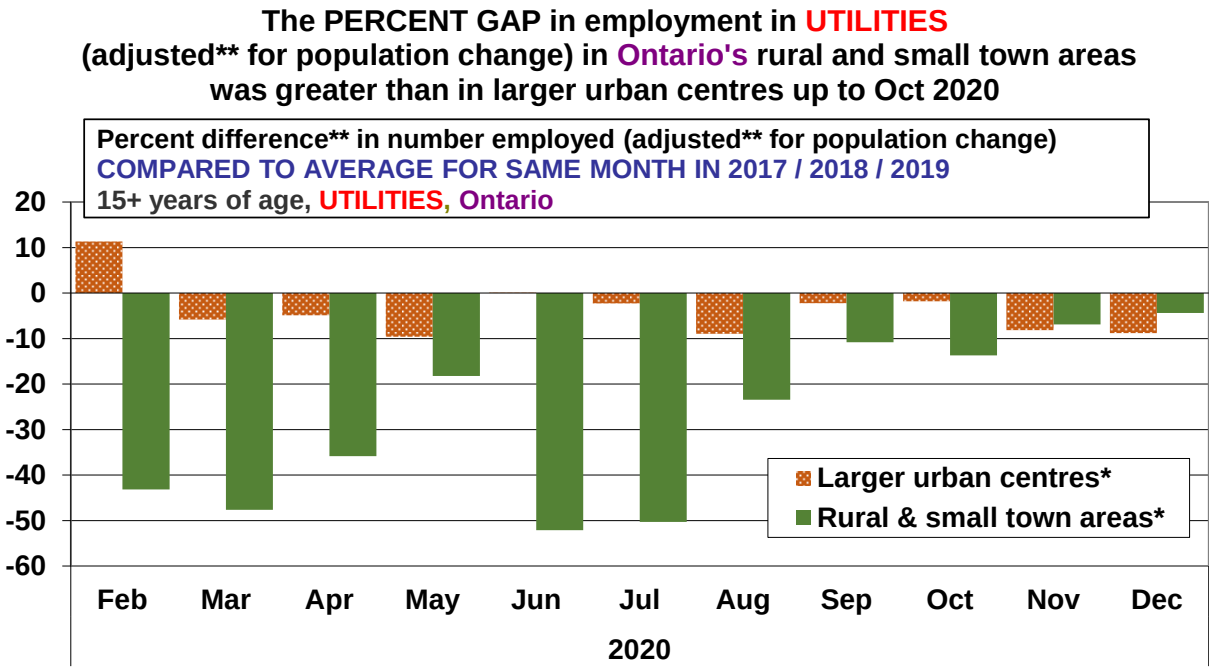
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Figure C.3



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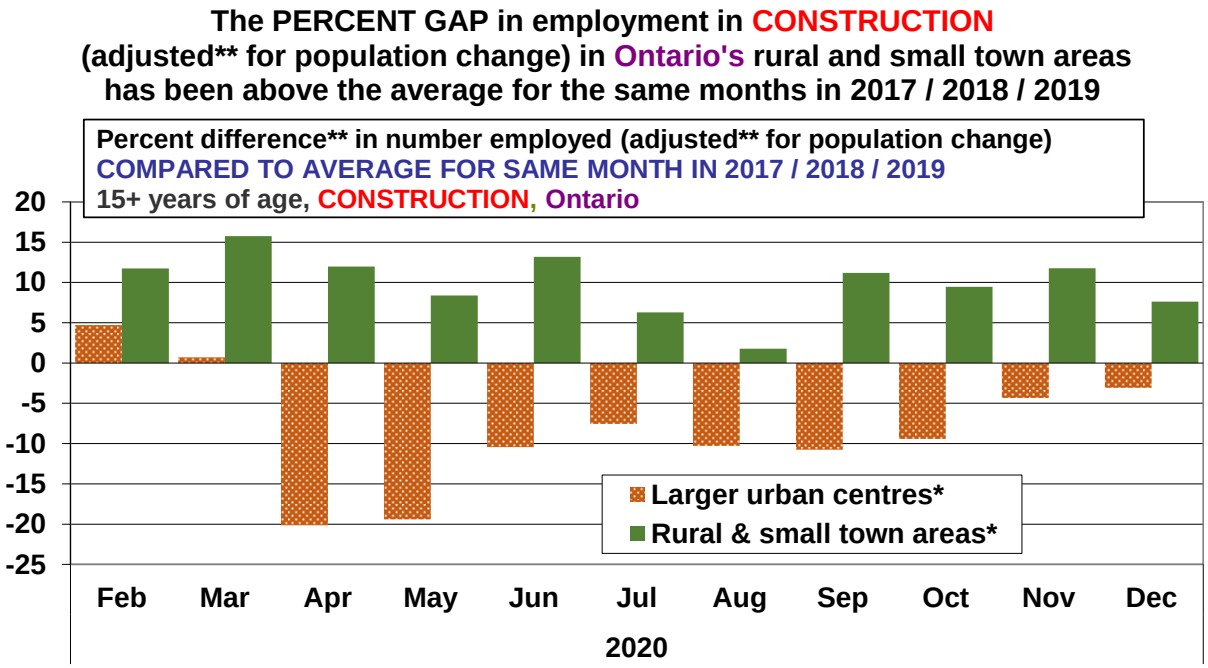
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.4



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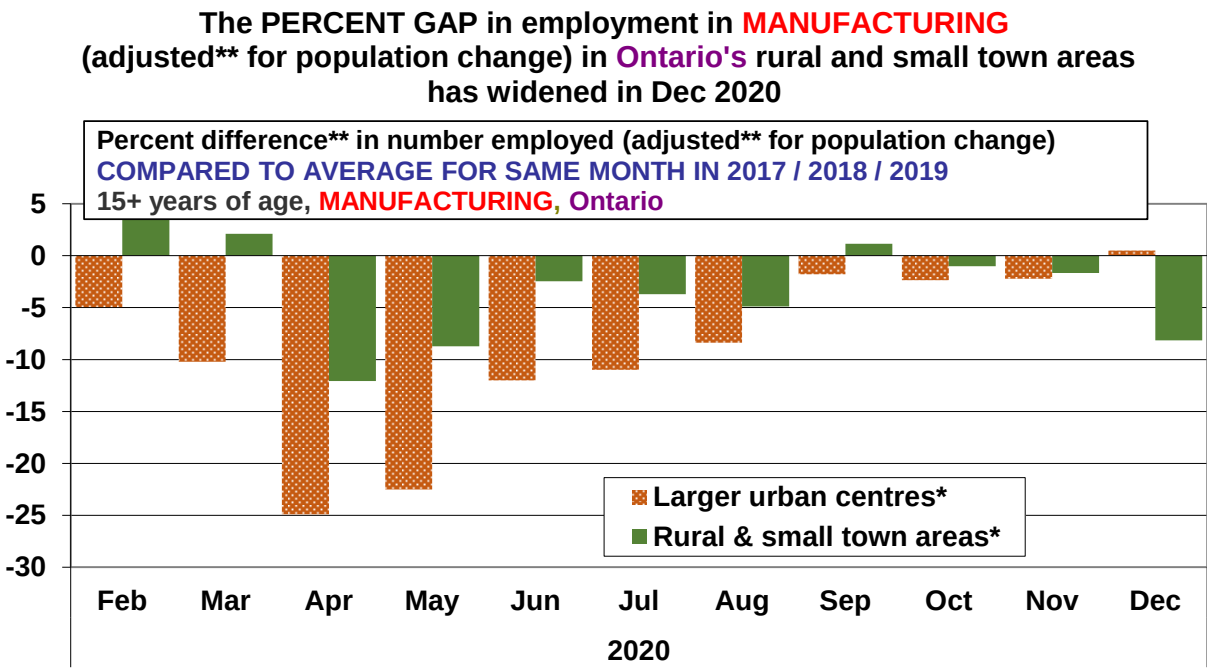
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.5



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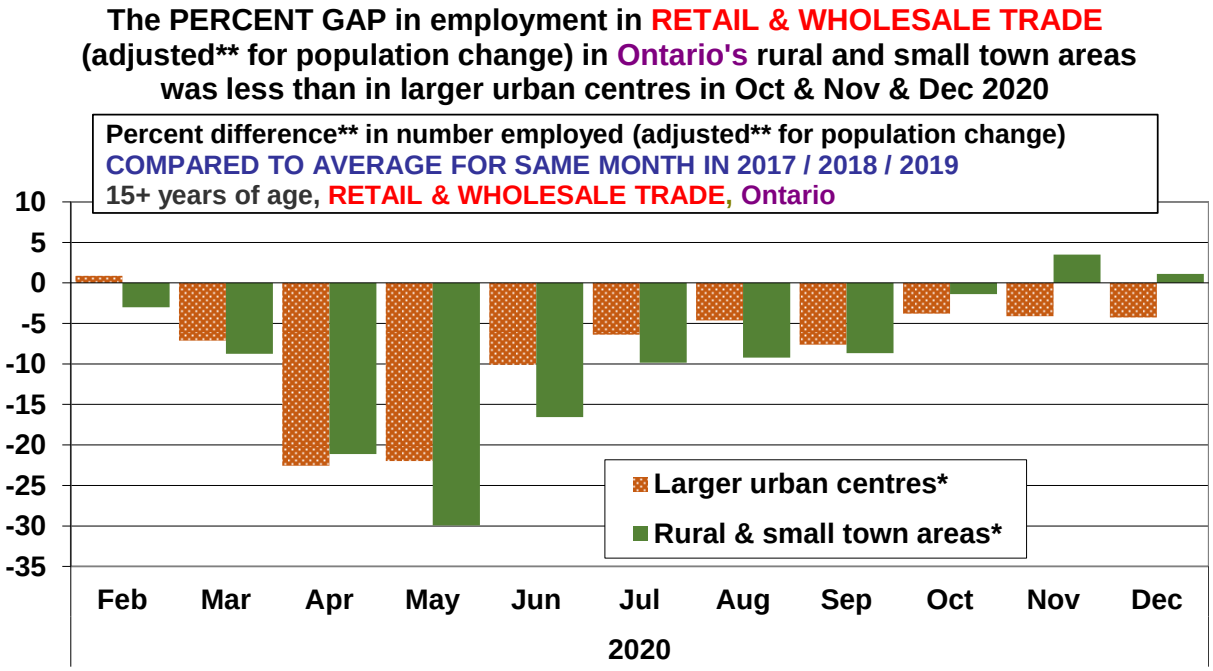
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.6



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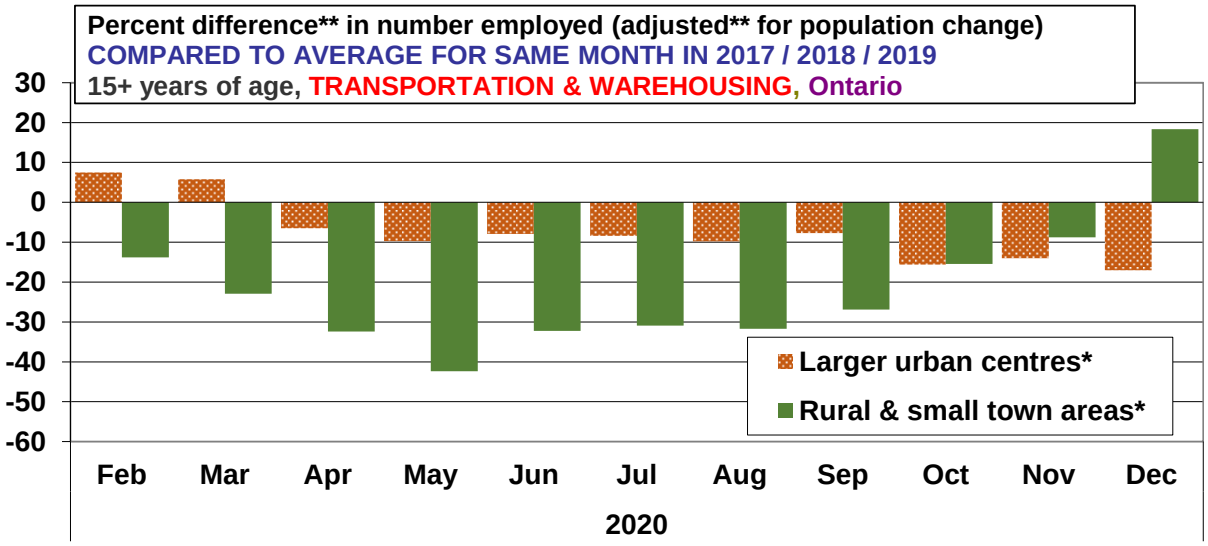
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.7

The PERCENT GAP in employment in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (adjusted for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas turned positive in Dec 2020**



* **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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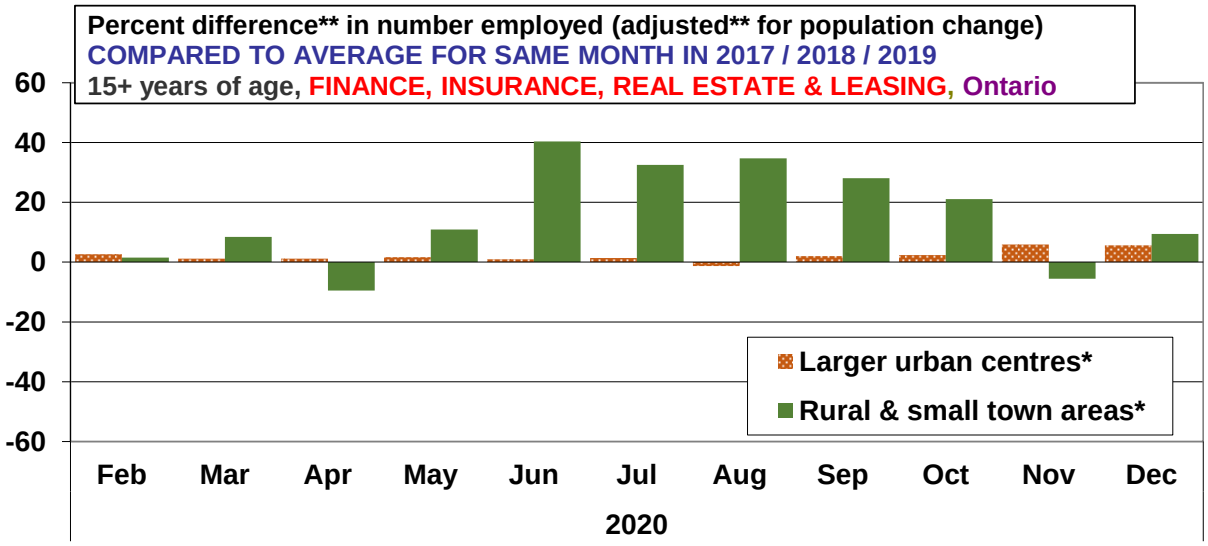
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.
Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.8

The PERCENT GAP in employment in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (adjusted for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas has been above the historial average in most monhts**



* **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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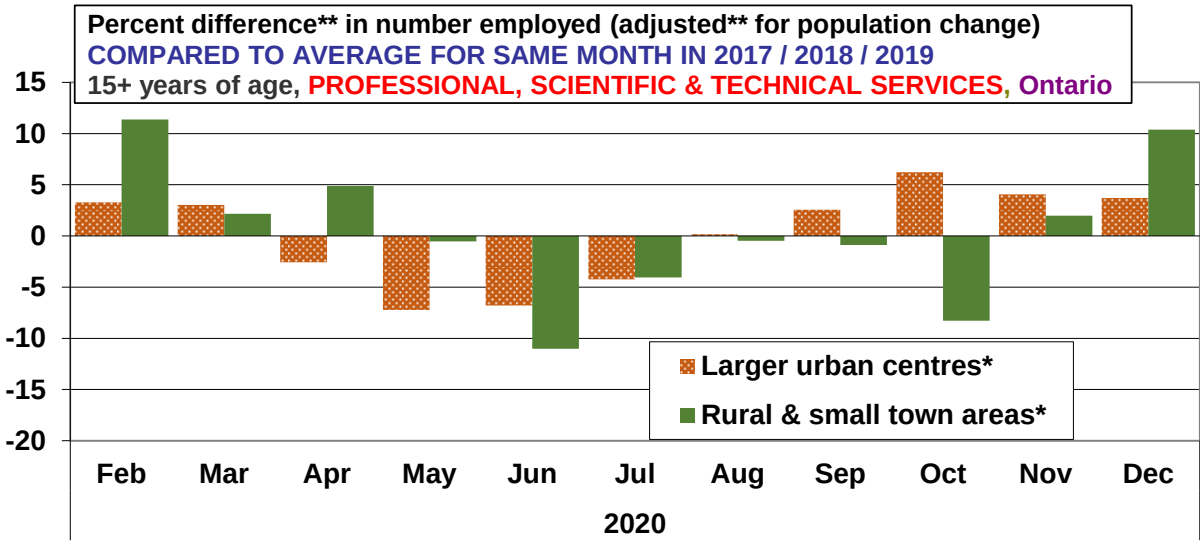
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.
Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.9

The PERCENT GAP in employment in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (adjusted** for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas has been positive in Nov and Dec 2020



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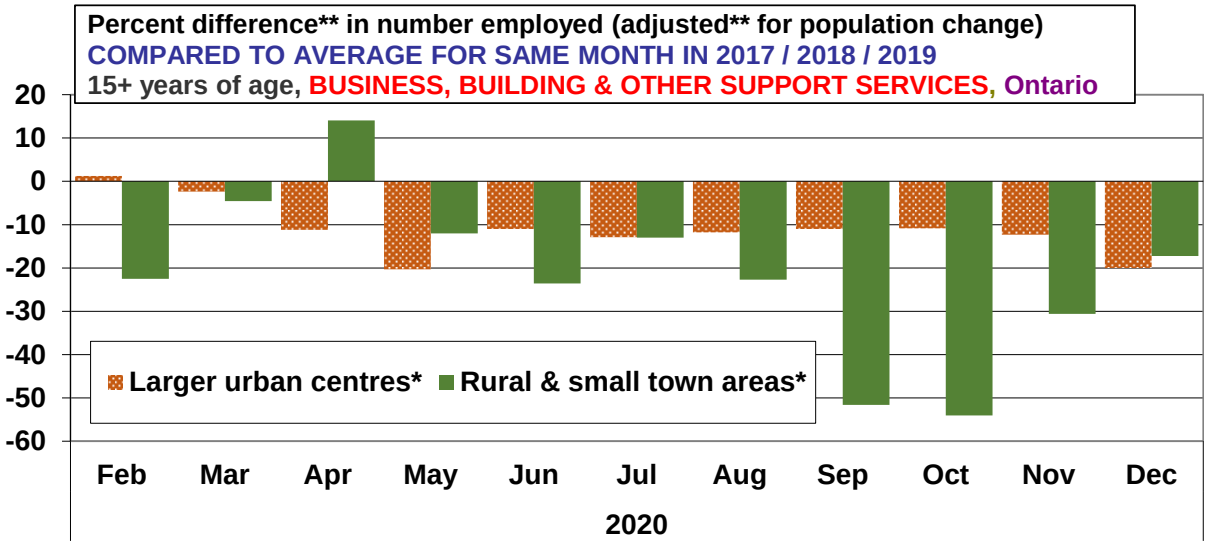
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.
Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.10

The PERCENT GAP in employment in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (adjusted** for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas has been greater than in urban since June 2020



* **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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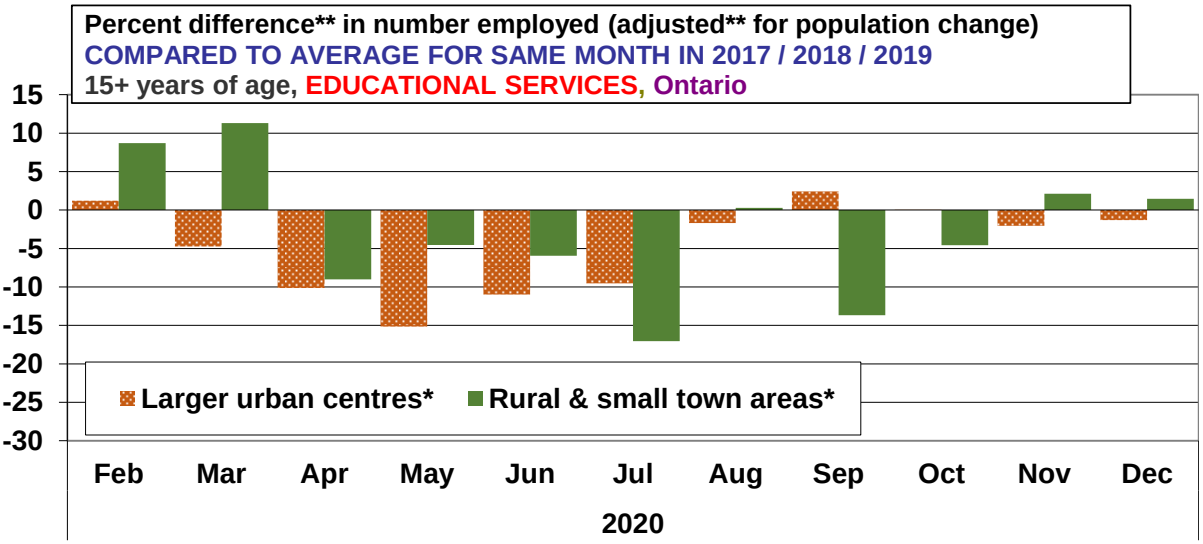
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.
Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.11

The PERCENT GAP in employment in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (adjusted** for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas has been small and similar to urban in Nov and Dec 2020



* **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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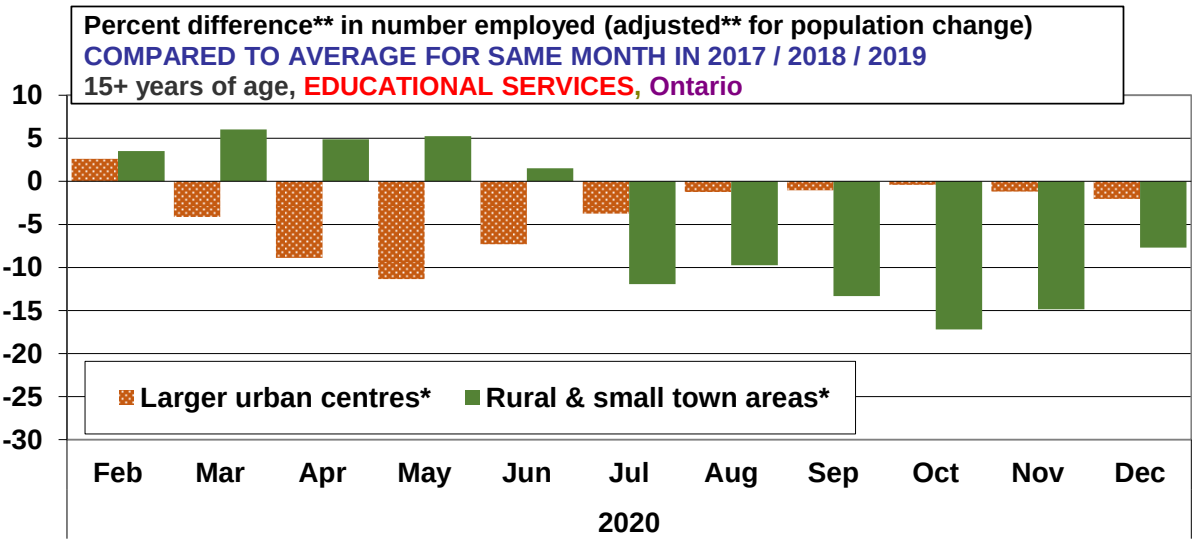
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.12

The PERCENT GAP in employment in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (adjusted** for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas has been greater than urban since July 2020



* **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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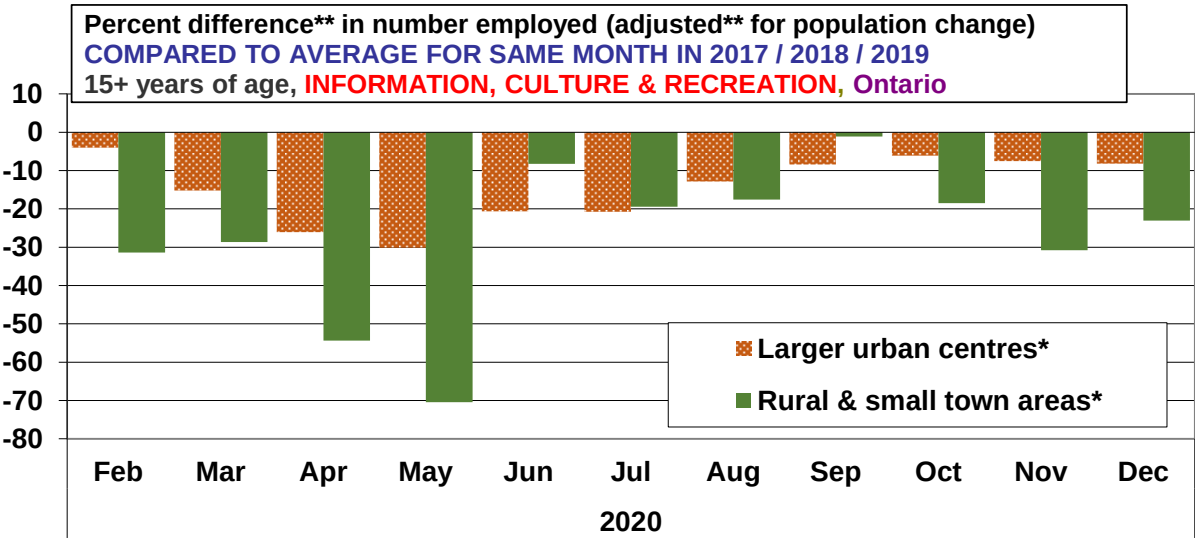
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.13

The PERCENT GAP in employment in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (adjusted** for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas has been greater than urban in Oct & Nov & Dec 2020



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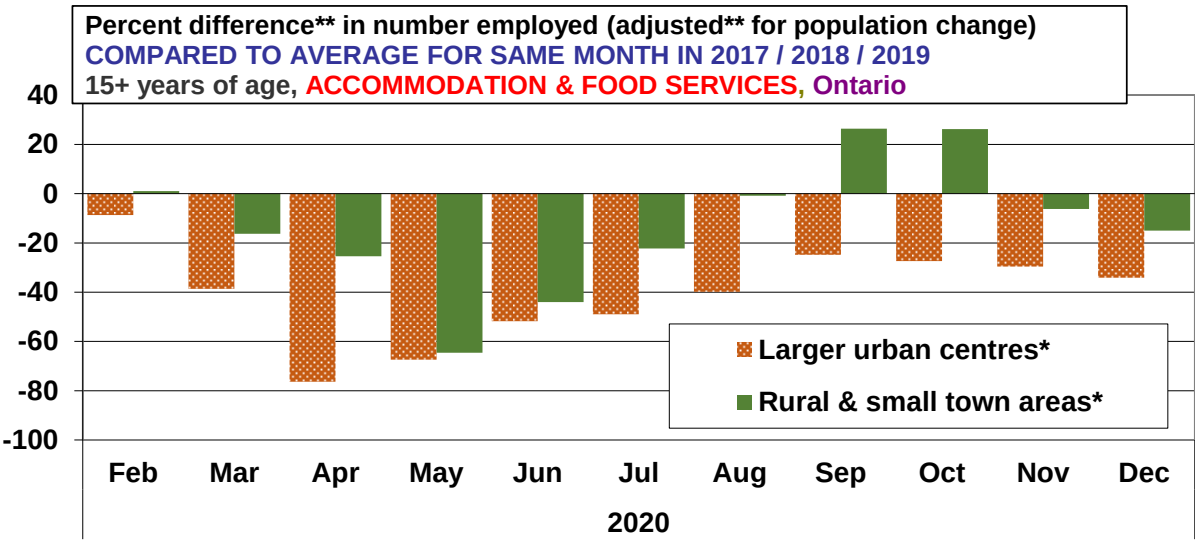
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Figure C.14

The PERCENT GAP in employment in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (adjusted** for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas has been less than in larger urban centres



* **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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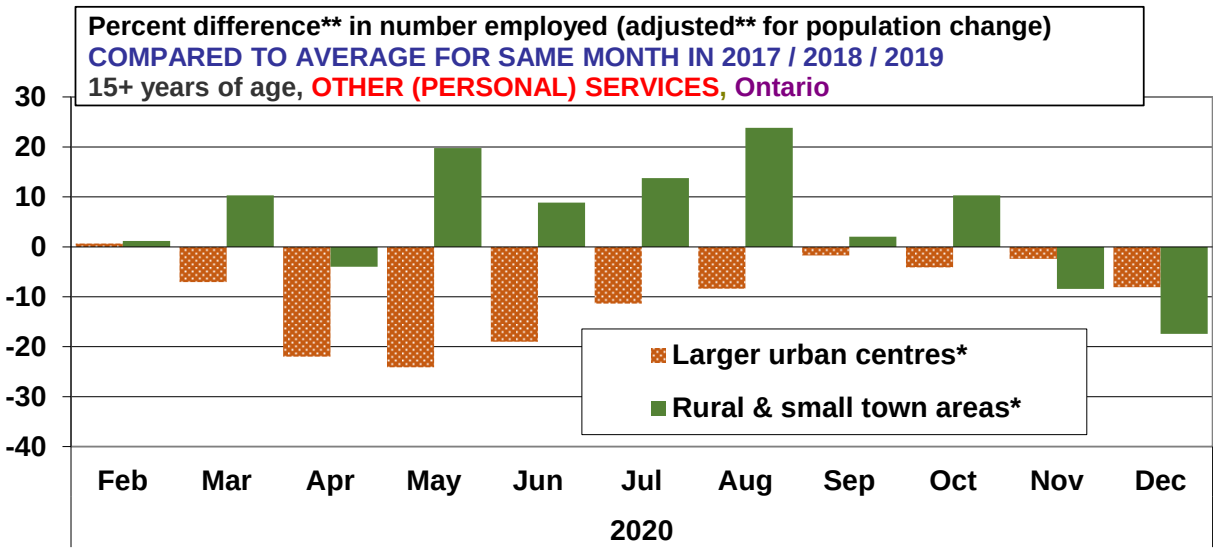
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Figure C.15

The PERCENT GAP in employment in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (adjusted** for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas has been greater than in larger urban centres in Nov & Dec 2020



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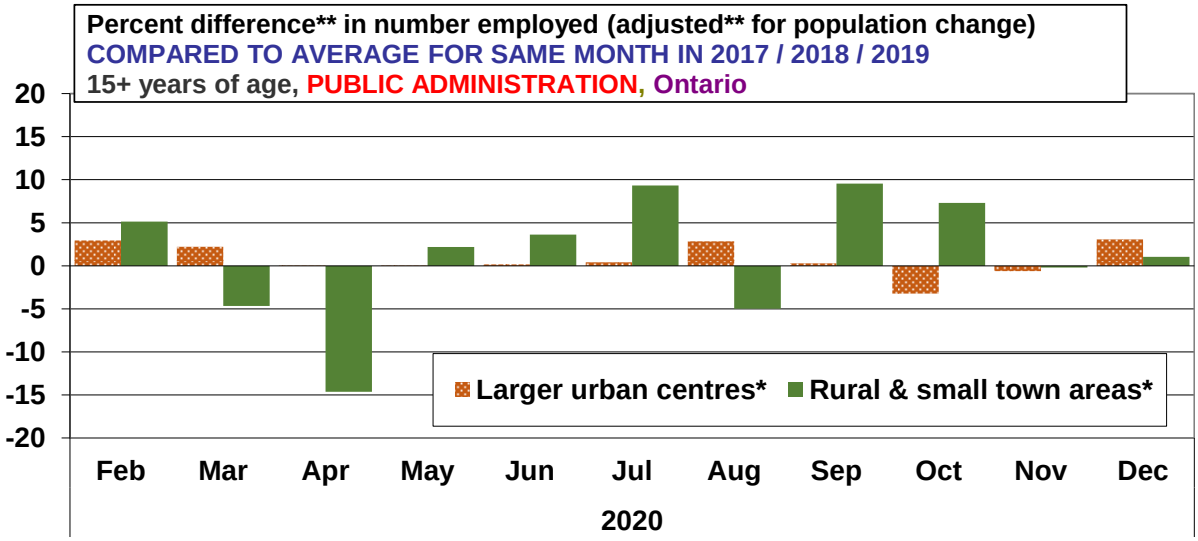
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure C.16

The PERCENT GAP in employment in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (adjusted** for population change) in Ontario's rural and small town areas has been, typically, less than in larger urban centres since May 2020



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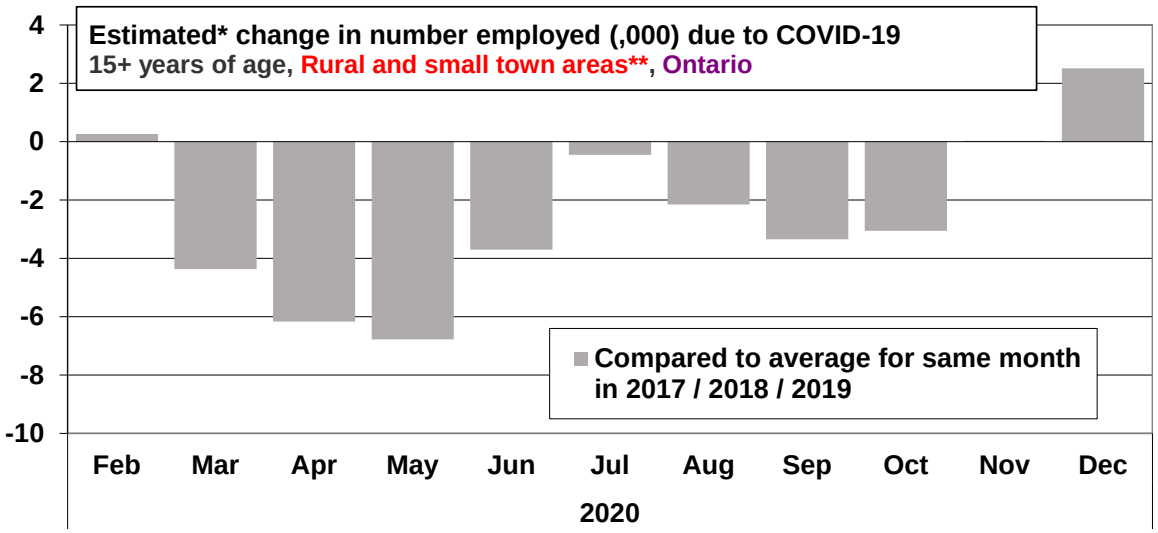
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Appendix D: For each industry sector, a chart of the gap* in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas from February 2020 to the current month.

Figure D.1

The impact of COVID-19 on the number employed in AGRICULTURE in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be negligible



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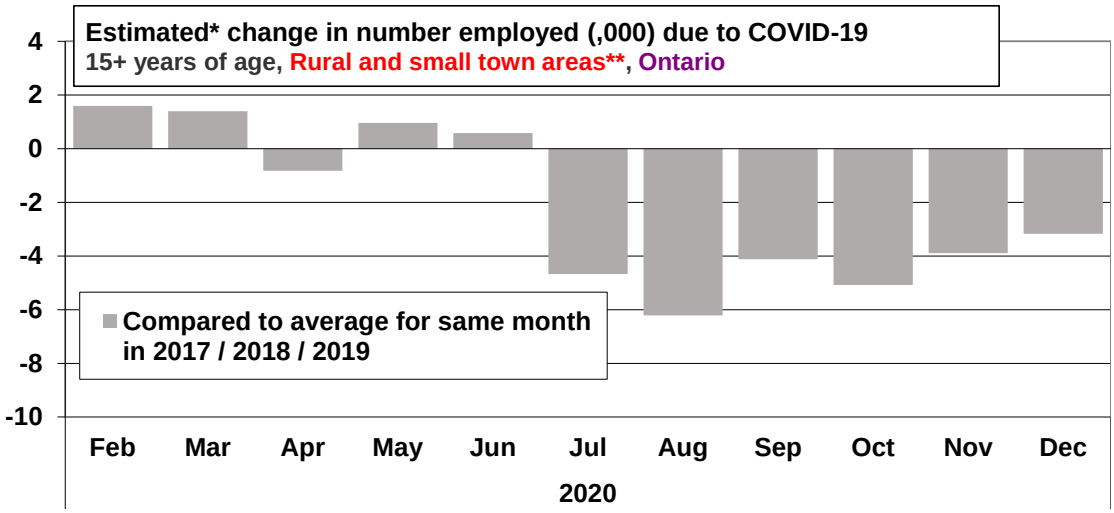
**** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.2

In December 2020, the number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be lower by 3 thousand due to COVID-19



* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
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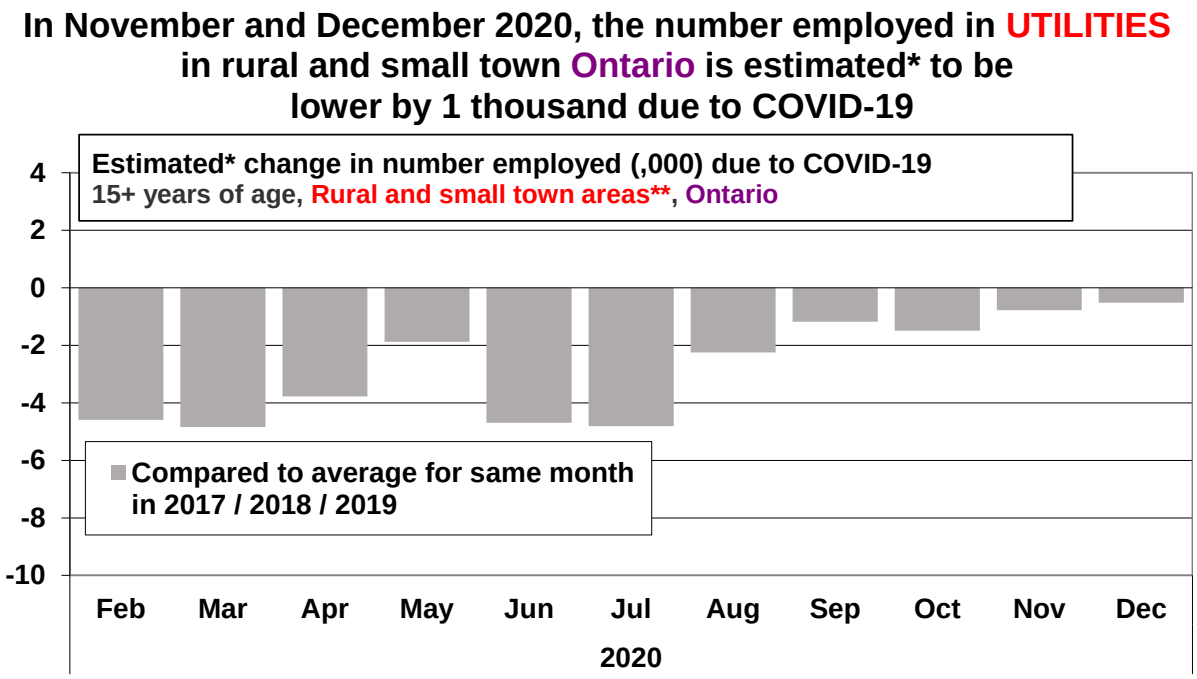
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.3



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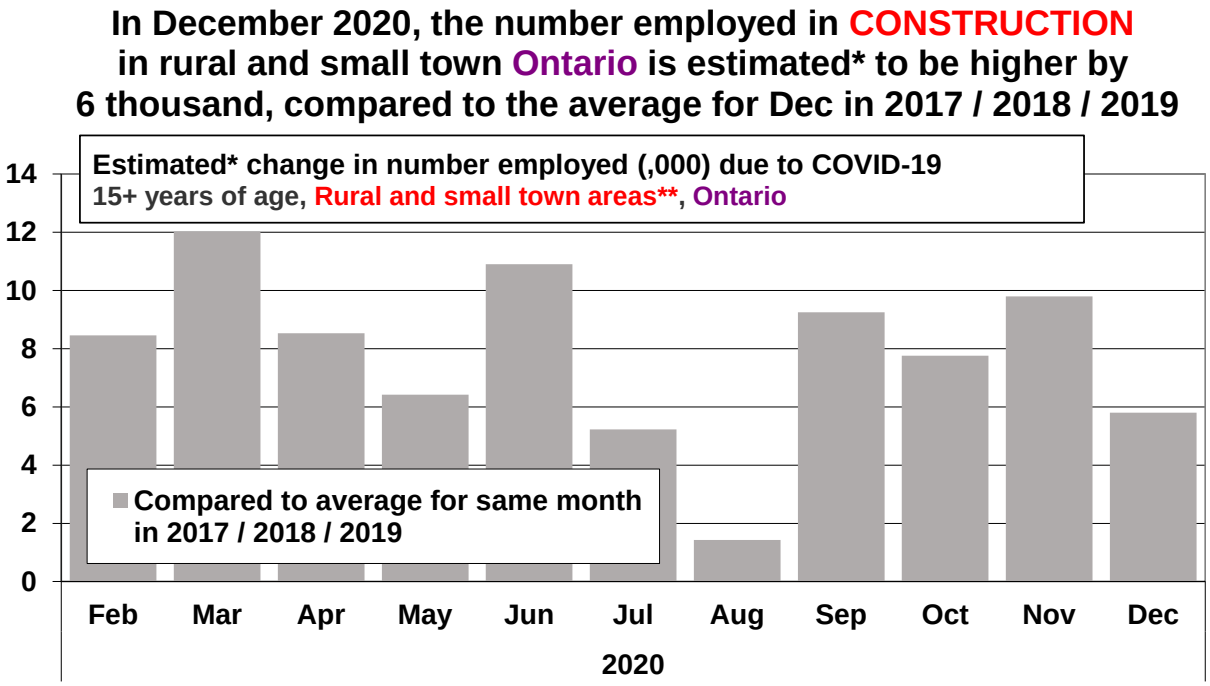
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.4



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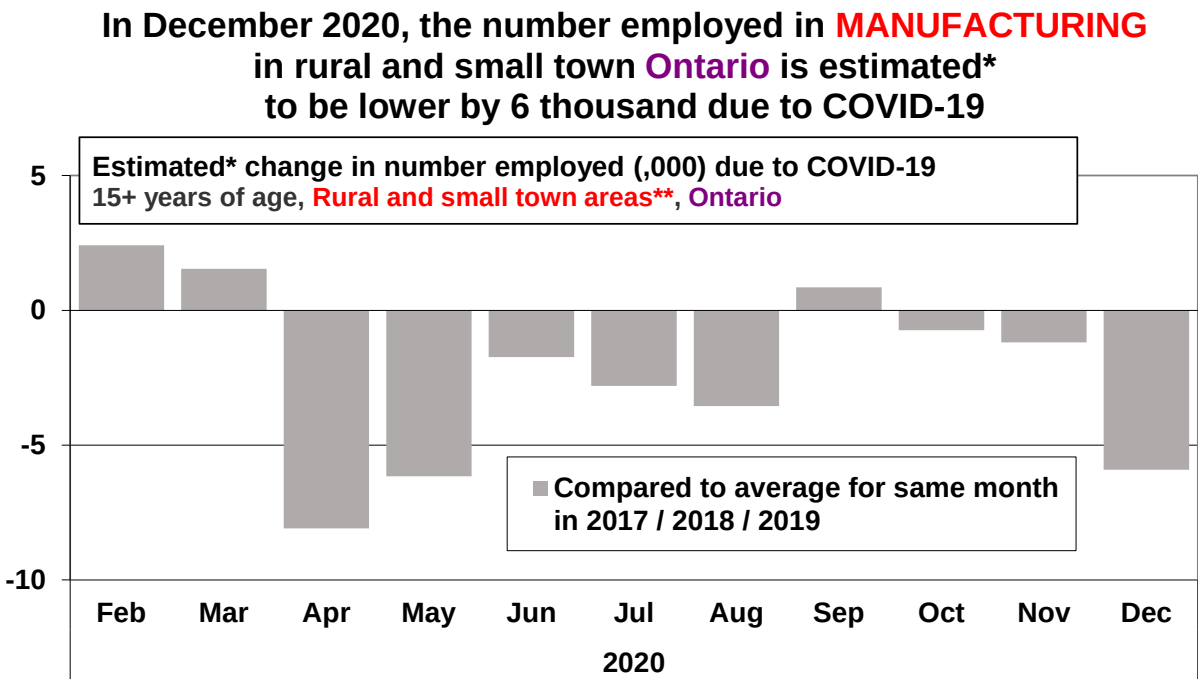
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.5



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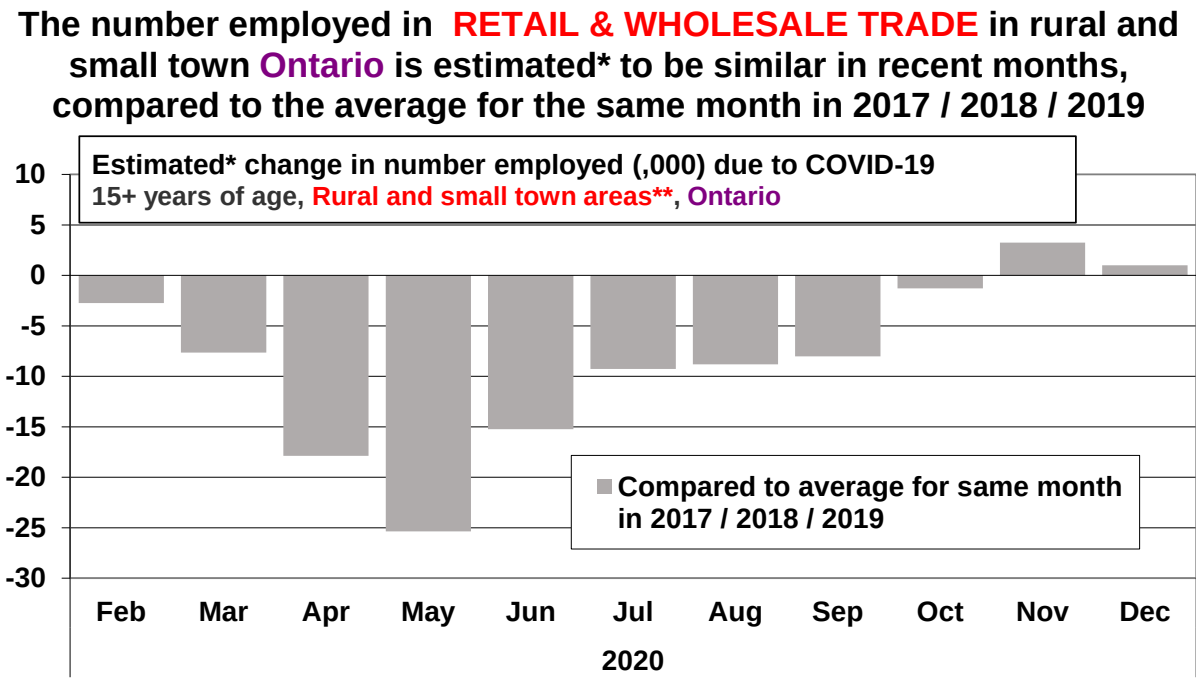
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.6



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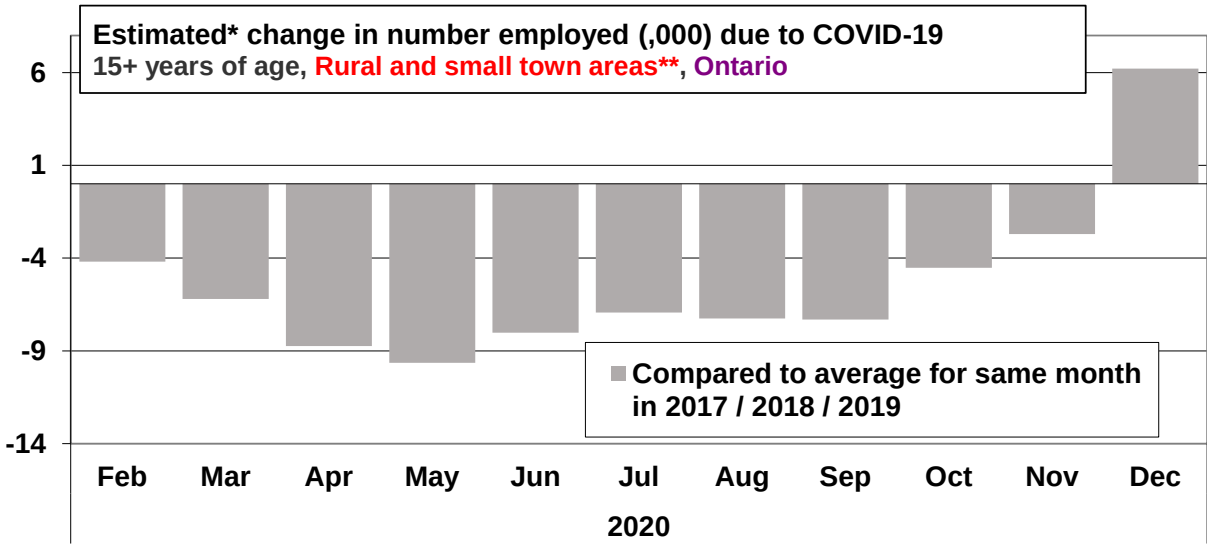
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.7

In December 2020, the number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be 6 thousand above the average for Dec in 2017 / 2018 / 2019

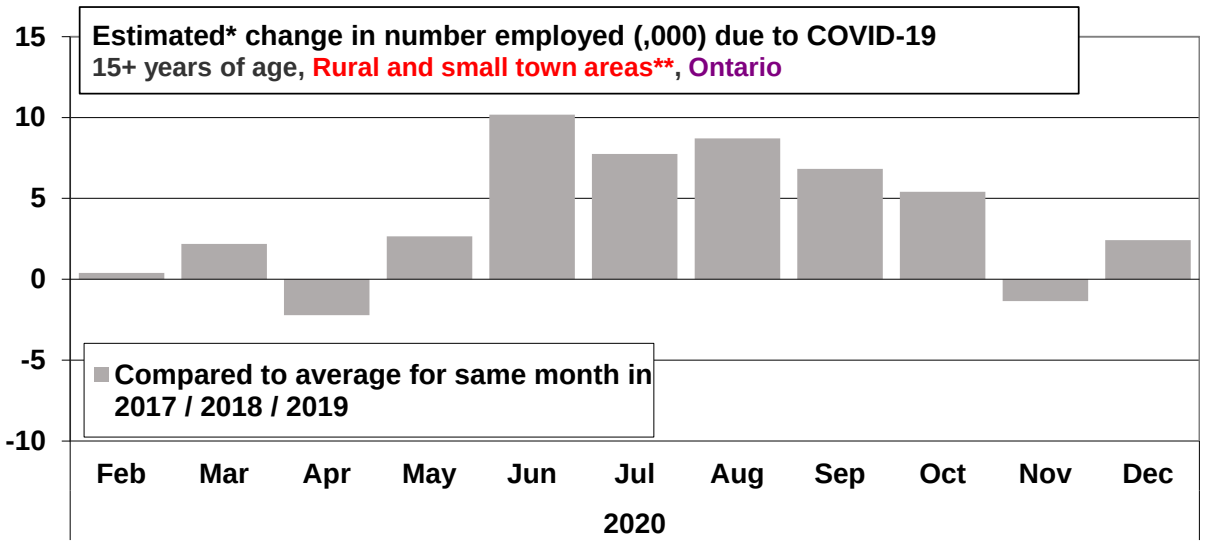


* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.8

The number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* <u>in most months</u> to be above the average in the same month in 2017 / 2019 / 2019

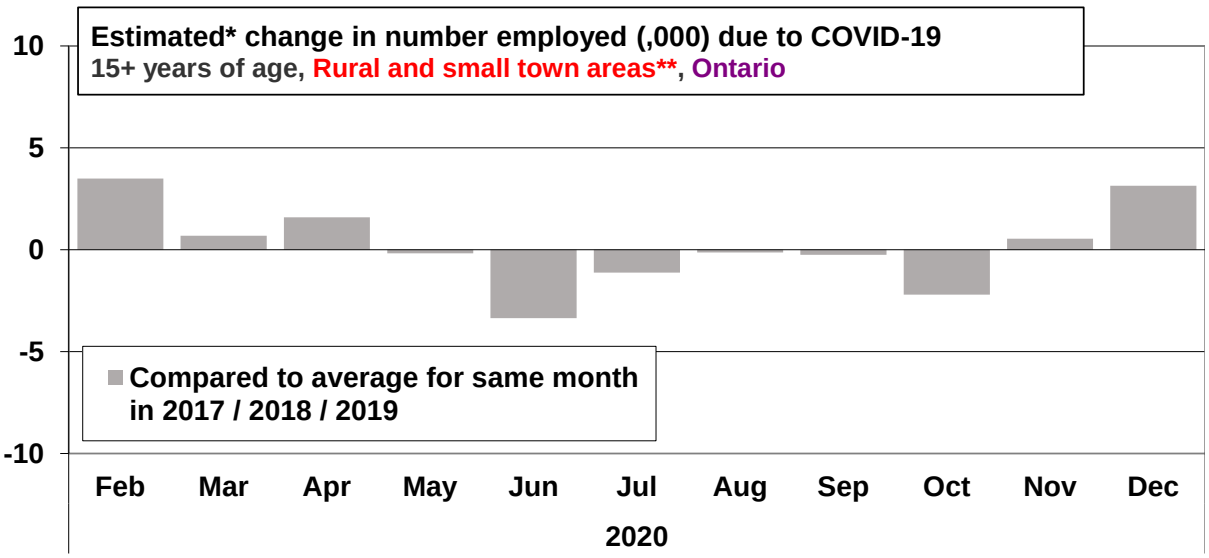


* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.9

In most months, the impact of COVID-19 on the number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be negligible

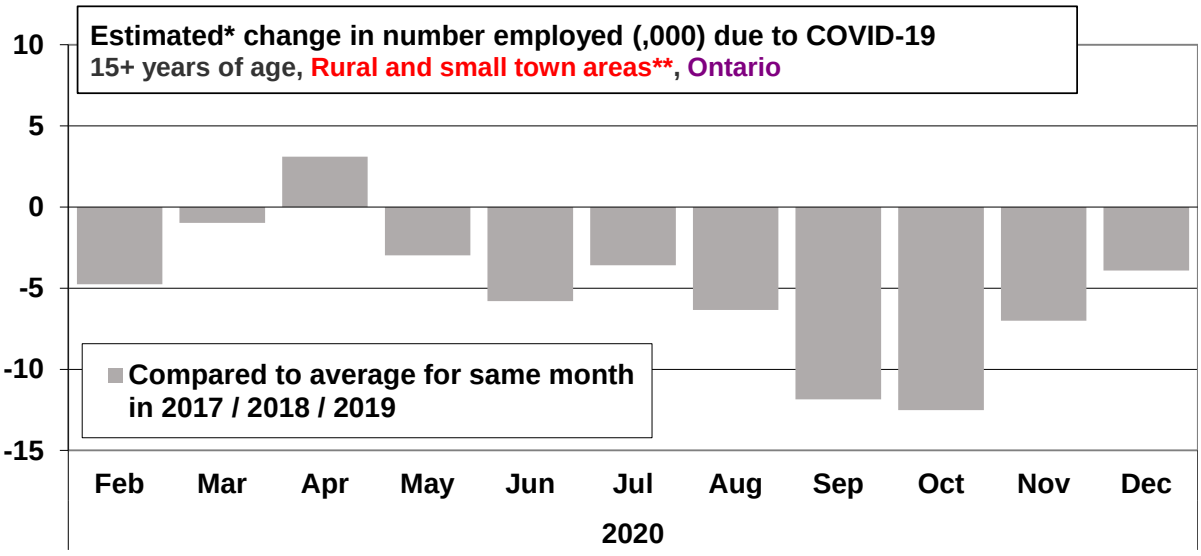


* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.10

In December 2020, the number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be 4 thousand lower due to COVID-19

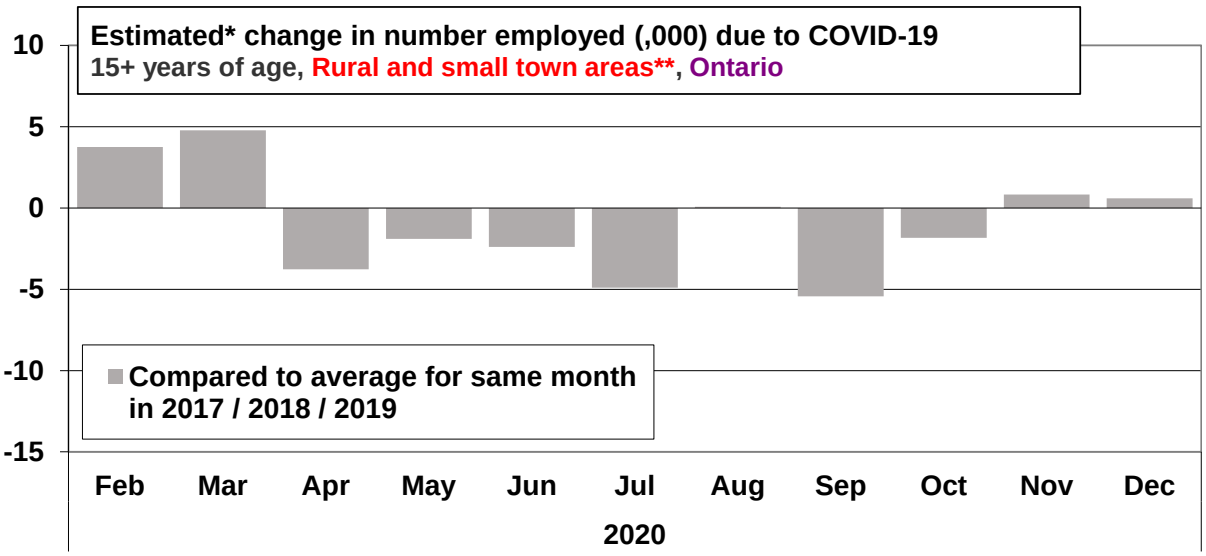


* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.11

In December 2020, the impact of COVID-19 on the number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be negligible

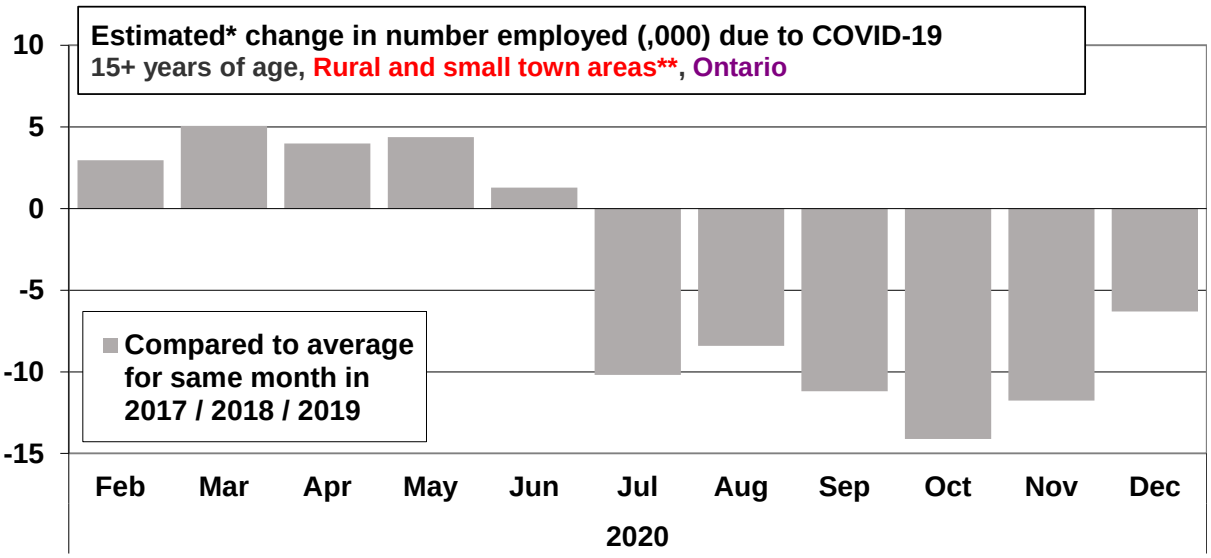


* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.12

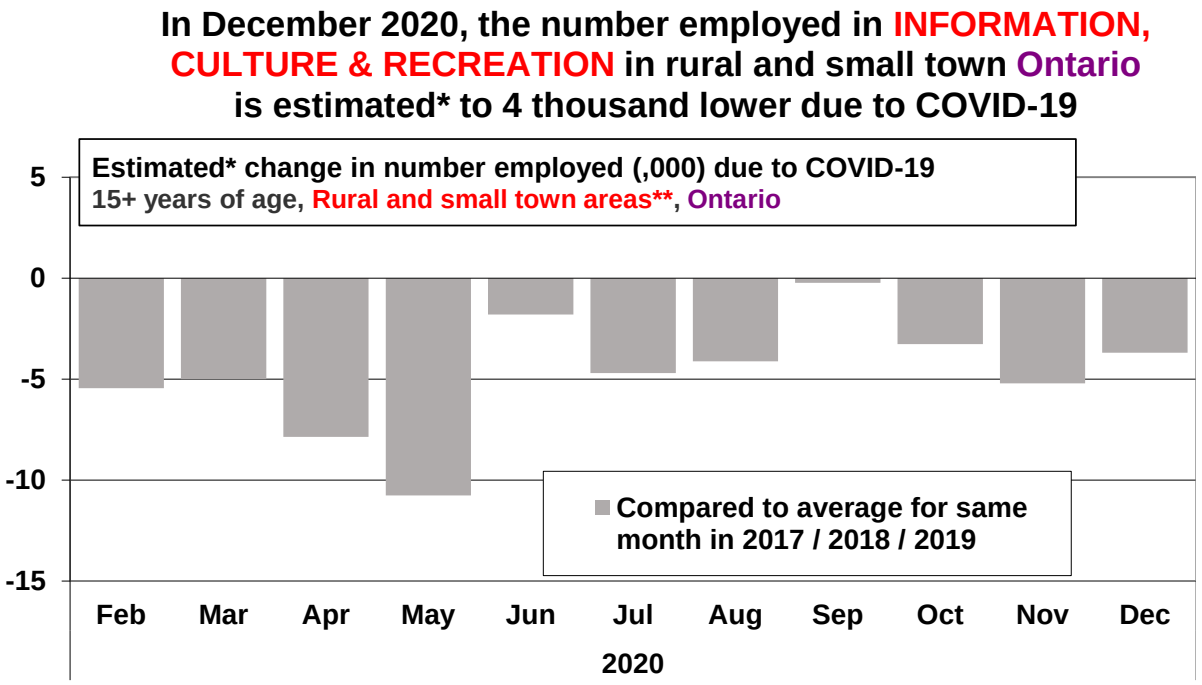
In December 2020, the number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to 6 thousand lower due to COVID-19



* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

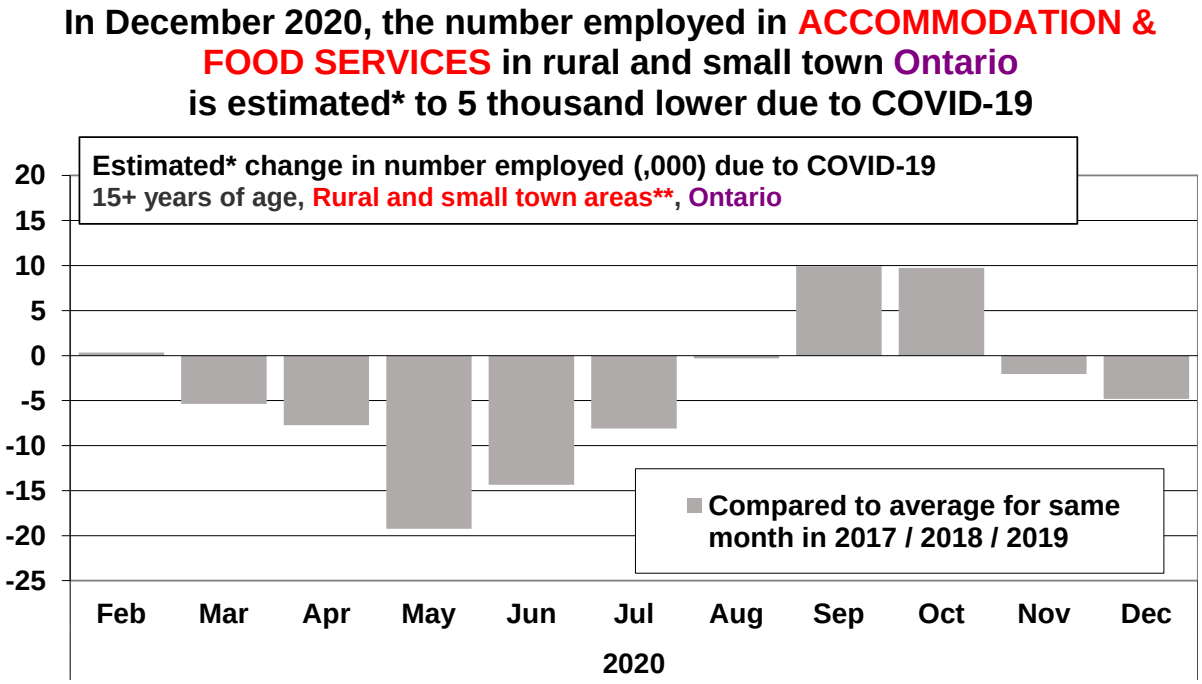
Figure D.13



* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.14



* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
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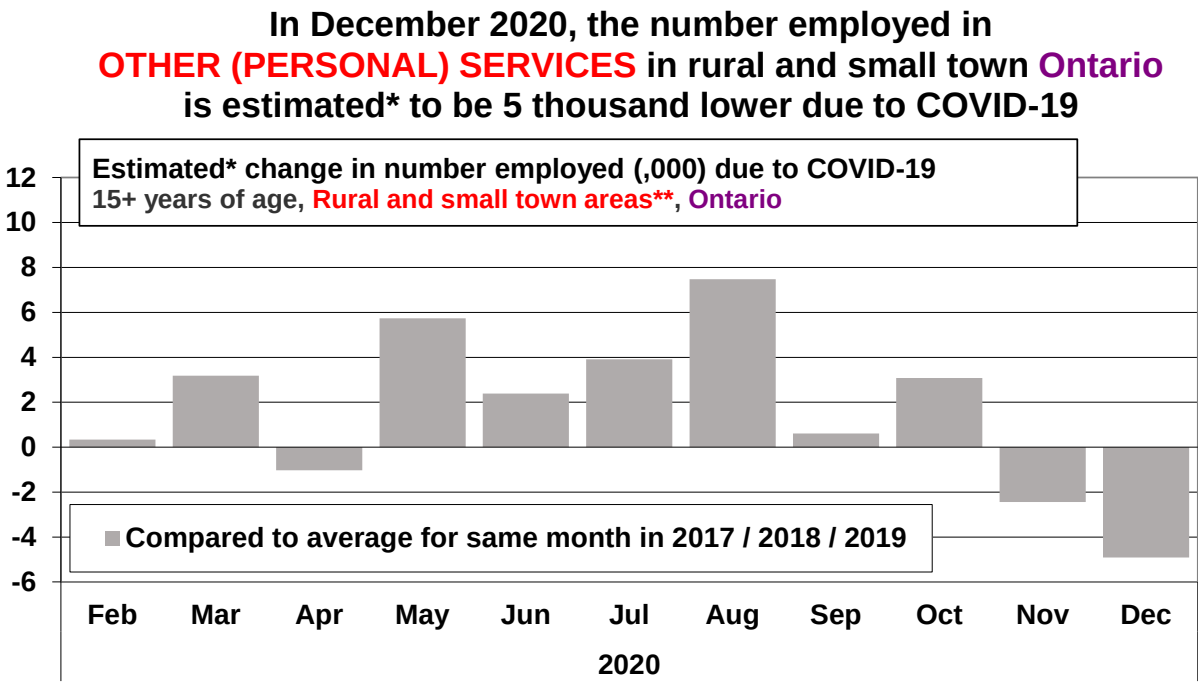
Figure D.15



* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
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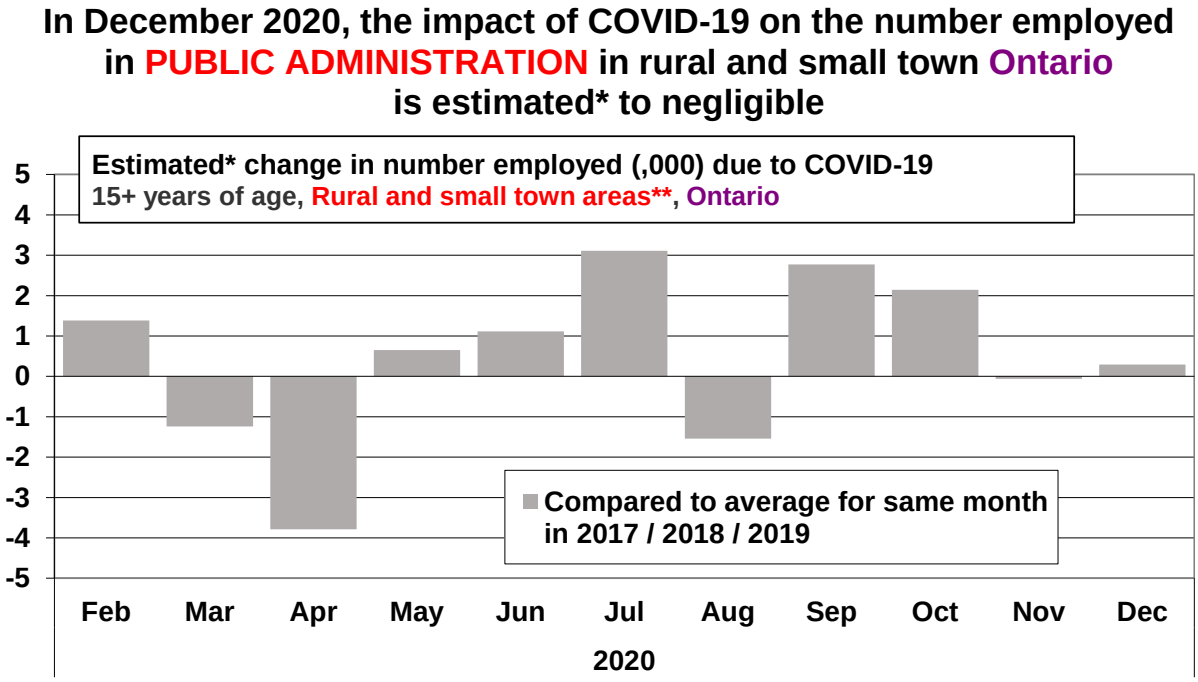
Figure D.16



* Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding the impact of population change which is reflected in the LFS published data on the number employed.
** **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. Tables 14-10-0105-01 amd 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Appendix E: One table for each industry sector showing the calculation of the gap[2] in PERCENT EMPLOYED and the gap* in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas and in LUCs from February 2020 to the current month

Table E.1

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in AGRICULTURE in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**										
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**										
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		**Number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
14	**All areas**	66	65	67	74	74	75	76	73	72	71	68
15	**LUC**	36	35	36	40	41	43	43	40	39	38	38
16	**RST**	29	30	31	34	33	32	33	33	33	32	30
17		**Number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000) in given month**										
18	**All areas**	74	69	72	73	75	76	78	71	72	73	73
19	**LUC**	46	43	47	47	45	44	45	40	41	39	40
20	**RST**	28	26	25	27	30	32	32	31	31	33	33
21		**Difference in number employed IN AGRICULTURE (,000)**										
22	**All areas**	9	4	4	-1	0	2	1	-2	0	2	5
23	**LUC**	10	8	11	7	4	1	2	0	1	1	2
24	**RST**	-1	-5	-7	-7	-3	1	-1	-2	-2	1	3
25		**Percent difference in number employed IN AGRICULTURE (difference of logarithms)**										
26	**All areas**	12.6	5.3	5.8	-0.8	0.4	2.1	1.7	-2.3	-0.3	3.1	7.1
27	**LUC**	24.1	20.6	25.6	15.6	8.7	2.1	4.7	0.8	3.4	2.7	4.4
28	**RST**	-3.8	-16.4	-23.3	-24.4	-10.6	2.2	-2.2	-5.7	-5.0	3.5	10.5
29		**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in AGRICULTURE due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**										
30	**All areas**	8.9	1.5	2.1	-4.4	-3.1	-1.4	-1.6	-5.6	-3.5	-0.1	3.9
31	**LUC**	19.5	16.4	21.4	11.5	4.9	-1.4	1.4	-2.4	0.3	-0.5	1.1
32	**RST**	0.9	-15.8	-22.1	-22.6	-11.6	-1.4	-6.6	-10.4	-9.5	0.1	8.1
33		**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in AGRICULTURE due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**										
34	**All areas**	6	1	1	-3	-2	-1	-1	-4	-3	0	3
35	**LUC**	8	6	9	5	2	-1	1	-1	0	0	0
36	**RST**	0	-4	-6	-7	-4	0	-2	-3	-3	0	3

* **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.2

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		Number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	35	34	34	35	37	38	37	35	34	34	35
15	LUC	25	25	25	25	26	26	25	23	22	22	23
16	RST	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	11
17		Number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	35	32	32	36	36	39	36	39	39	38	37
19	LUC	24	21	23	25	24	32	30	30	32	30	28
20	RST	11	11	9	11	11	7	6	9	7	8	8
21		Difference in number employed IN FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000)										
22	All areas	1	-3	-3	0	-1	1	-1	4	5	4	2
23	LUC	0	-4	-2	0	-2	6	5	7	10	8	5
24	RST	1	1	-1	1	1	-4	-6	-4	-5	-4	-3
25		Percent difference in number employed IN FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	2	-8	-8	1	-2	3	-4	10	14	12	6.0
27	LUC	-2	-18	-6	-2	-6	20	16	27	36	30	19
28	RST	11	13	-10	7	6	-46	-66	-35	-52	-37	-30
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	-2	-12	-11	-2	-6	0	-7	6	10	9	3
31	LUC	-6	-22	-11	-6	-10	16	13	24	33	27	16
32	RST	15	14	-9	9	5	-50	-71	-40	-56	-40	-32
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)										
34	All areas	-1	-4	-4	-1	-2	0	-3	2	4	3	1
35	LUC	-2	-5	-3	-1	-2	5	4	6	9	7	4
36	RST	2	1	-1	1	1	-5	-6	-4	-5	-4	-3

* **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.3

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in UTILITIES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**										
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**										
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		**Number employed in UTILITIES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
14	**All areas**	52	52	53	54	54	54	55	53	52	52	52
15	**LUC**	39	39	40	42	43	43	44	41	41	41	40
16	**RST**	13	13	13	11	12	12	11	11	11	12	12
17		**Number employed in UTILITIES (,000) in given month**										
18	**All areas**	54	46	49	49	51	51	50	52	52	50	50
19	**LUC**	46	38	40	40	44	43	42	42	41	39	38
20	**RST**	8	8	9	9	7	8	9	11	10	11	12
21		**Difference in number employed IN UTILITIES (,000)**										
22	**All areas**	2	-5	-4	-4	-3	-4	-4	0	0	-2	-2
23	**LUC**	7	-1	0	-2	2	1	-2	0	1	-2	-2
24	**RST**	-5	-5	-4	-2	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1	0	0
25		**Percent difference in number employed IN UTILITIES (difference of logarithms)**										
26	**All areas**	3.1	-11.1	-8.3	-8.4	-5.5	-7.3	-8.1	-0.6	-0.9	-4.5	-4.7
27	**LUC**	15.9	-1.6	-0.7	-5.4	3.9	1.2	-5.7	1.0	1.3	-4.9	-5.6
28	**RST**	-47.9	-48.3	-37.0	-20.1	-51.1	-46.7	-19.1	-6.1	-9.2	-3.5	-2.0
29		**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in UTILITIES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**										
30	**All areas**	-0.6	-14.8	-11.9	-12.0	-9.0	-10.8	-11.5	-4.0	-4.2	-7.7	-7.9
31	**LUC**	11.3	-5.8	-4.9	-9.6	0.1	-2.3	-8.9	-2.2	-1.8	-8.1	-8.8
32	**RST**	-43.1	-47.7	-35.8	-18.2	-52.1	-50.3	-23.5	-10.8	-13.7	-6.9	-4.4
33		**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in UTILITIES due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**										
34	**All areas**	0	-7	-6	-6	-5	-6	-6	-2	-2	-4	-4.0
35	**LUC**	5	-2	-2	-4	0	-1	-4	-1	-1	-3	-3.4
36	**RST**	-5	-5	-4	-2	-5	-5	-2	-1	-1	-1	-0.5

* **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.4

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in CONSTRUCTION in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**										
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**										
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		**Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
14	**All areas**	486	490	497	524	540	550	554	555	557	550	534
15	**LUC**	417	419	429	450	462	471	476	479	480	473	462
16	**RST**	70	71	67	74	77	79	78	76	76	77	72
17		**Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000) in given month**										
18	**All areas**	532	523	441	465	522	540	527	533	539	557	543
19	**LUC**	457	440	366	386	433	452	443	444	451	467	463
20	**RST**	75	82	75	79	89	87	83	89	88	90	80
21		**Difference in number employed IN CONSTRUCTION (,000)**										
22	**All areas**	46	33	-56	-59	-18	-11	-27	-22	-18	7	8
23	**LUC**	41	21	-63	-64	-30	-19	-32	-35	-29	-5	1
24	**RST**	5	12	8	5	12	8	5	13	11	13	8
25		**Percent difference in number employed IN CONSTRUCTION (difference of logarithms)**										
26	**All areas**	9.0	6.4	-11.9	-11.9	-3.4	-2.0	-5.1	-4.0	-3.2	1.3	1.6
27	**LUC**	9.3	4.9	-16.0	-15.3	-6.6	-4.1	-7.0	-7.6	-6.3	-1.1	0.2
28	**RST**	7.0	15.1	10.8	6.5	14.2	9.9	6.1	15.9	14.0	15.1	10.0
29		**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in CONSTRUCTION due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**										
30	**All areas**	5.3	2.7	-15.6	-15.5	-6.9	-5.4	-8.4	-7.4	-6.5	-1.9	-1.6
31	**LUC**	4.7	0.7	-20.1	-19.4	-10.4	-7.5	-10.3	-10.8	-9.4	-4.3	-3.1
32	**RST**	11.7	15.7	12.0	8.4	13.2	6.3	1.8	11.2	9.5	11.8	7.6
33		**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in CONSTRUCTION due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**										
34	**All areas**	27	14	-73	-77	-37	-30	-45	-40	-36	-10	-9
35	**LUC**	21	3	-80	-81	-47	-35	-47	-50	-44	-20	-14
36	**RST**	8	12	9	6	11	5	1	9	8	10	6

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.5

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in MANUFACTURING in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**										
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**										
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		**Number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
14	**All areas**	754	756	756	773	779	774	779	767	760	763	769
15	**LUC**	684	684	685	698	708	698	706	695	689	693	695
16	**RST**	70	73	72	74	71	76	73	72	71	70	75
17		**Number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000) in given month**										
18	**All areas**	751	718	619	648	723	723	743	781	768	771	792
19	**LUC**	682	644	556	581	653	648	671	704	695	700	721
20	**RST**	69	74	63	67	70	76	73	77	74	72	71
21		**Difference in number employed IN MANUFACTURING (,000)**										
22	**All areas**	-4	-39	-137	-125	-57	-51	-36	14	8	8	22
23	**LUC**	-3	-40	-128	-117	-56	-51	-35	10	5	7	26
24	**RST**	-1	1	-9	-7	-1	0	0	4	3	1	-4
25		**Percent difference in number employed IN MANUFACTURING (difference of logarithms)**										
26	**All areas**	-0.5	-5.3	-20.0	-17.6	-7.6	-6.8	-4.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.9
27	**LUC**	-0.4	-6.0	-20.7	-18.4	-8.2	-7.5	-5.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	3.7
28	**RST**	-1.3	1.5	-13.3	-10.6	-1.4	-0.1	-0.6	5.9	3.5	1.7	-5.7
29		**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in MANUFACTURING due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**										
30	**All areas**	-4.2	-9.0	-23.7	-21.2	-11.1	-10.3	-8.0	-1.5	-2.2	-2.2	-0.3
31	**LUC**	-4.9	-10.2	-24.9	-22.5	-12.0	-11.0	-8.4	-1.8	-2.4	-2.2	0.5
32	**RST**	3.5	2.1	-12.1	-8.7	-2.5	-3.7	-4.9	1.1	-1.0	-1.7	-8.1
33		**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in MANUFACTURING due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**										
34	**All areas**	-32	-66	-162	-150	-83	-77	-61	-12	-17	-17	-2
35	**LUC**	-34	-68	-154	-144	-82	-74	-58	-13	-16	-15	4
36	**RST**	2	2	-8	-6	-2	-3	-4	1	-1	-1	-6

* **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.6

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**											
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5	**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**											
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9	**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**											
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13	**Number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**											
14	**All areas**	1,057	1,063	1,065	1,086	1,081	1,096	1,091	1,076	1,081	1,103	1,111
15	**LUC**	962	971	971	987	982	999	993	982	990	1,013	1,023
16	**RST**	95	92	94	99	99	97	98	94	92	90	88
17	**Number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000) in given month**											
18	**All areas**	1,104	1,027	883	898	1,007	1,061	1,073	1,029	1,078	1,100	1,104
19	**LUC**	1,016	943	808	826	922	970	979	939	983	1,004	1,012
20	**RST**	88	83	76	72	85	91	93	91	95	96	91
21	**Difference in number employed IN RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000)**											
22	**All areas**	47	-36	-182	-188	-74	-35	-18	-46	-4	-3	-7
23	**LUC**	54	-28	-163	-161	-60	-29	-14	-43	-7	-9	-10
24	**RST**	-7	-8	-19	-27	-14	-6	-5	-4	3	6	3
25	**Percent difference in number employed IN RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (difference of logarithms)**											
26	**All areas**	4.3	-3.5	-18.8	-19.0	-7.1	-3.2	-1.7	-4.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7
27	**LUC**	5.5	-2.9	-18.4	-17.9	-6.3	-3.0	-1.4	-4.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0
28	**RST**	-7.8	-9.3	-22.3	-31.8	-15.5	-6.3	-4.9	-4.0	3.1	6.9	3.5
29	**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**											
30	**All areas**	0.6	-7.2	-22.4	-22.6	-10.7	-6.7	-5.0	-7.7	-3.6	-3.5	-3.8
31	**LUC**	0.9	-7.1	-22.6	-22.0	-10.1	-6.4	-4.6	-7.6	-3.8	-4.1	-4.3
32	**RST**	-3.0	-8.7	-21.1	-29.9	-16.6	-9.8	-9.2	-8.7	-1.4	3.5	1.1
33	**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**											
34	**All areas**	7	-75	-218	-224	-111	-72	-55	-81	-39	-38	-42
35	**LUC**	9	-68	-200	-199	-96	-63	-46	-73	-37	-41	-43
36	**RST**	-3	-8	-18	-25	-15	-9	-9	-8	-1	3	1

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.7

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	365	361	367	378	378	370	374	381	384	384	391
15	LUC	331	330	335	350	349	345	348	351	353	353	361
16	RST	33	30	32	28	29	26	26	30	31	32	30
17		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	401	389	350	349	356	347	346	359	339	346	352
19	LUC	374	365	328	331	335	328	326	335	312	316	315
20	RST	28	24	23	18	21	20	20	24	28	30	38
21		Difference in number employed IN TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000)										
22	All areas	37	28	-17	-29	-22	-23	-28	-22	-45	-38	-39
23	LUC	43	35	-8	-19	-14	-17	-22	-16	-41	-36	-46
24	RST	-6	-6	-9	-10	-8	-6	-6	-6	-3	-2	7
25		Percent difference in number employed IN TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	9.6	7.6	-4.7	-8.0	-6.0	-6.3	-7.9	-5.9	-12.3	-10.3	-10.6
27	LUC	12.1	10.0	-2.4	-5.6	-4.1	-4.9	-6.5	-4.6	-12.5	-10.8	-13.8
28	RST	-18.6	-23.5	-33.6	-44.2	-31.2	-27.3	-27.4	-22.2	-10.9	-5.4	20.8
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	5.9	3.8	-8.4	-11.6	-9.5	-9.8	-11.2	-9.2	-15.6	-13.6	-13.8
31	LUC	7.5	5.8	-6.5	-9.7	-7.9	-8.4	-9.8	-7.7	-15.6	-14.0	-17.0
32	RST	-13.8	-22.9	-32.4	-42.4	-32.3	-30.9	-31.7	-26.9	-15.5	-8.8	18.4
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)										
34	All areas	23	14	-30	-42	-35	-35	-40	-34	-56	-49	-51
35	LUC	26	20	-22	-33	-27	-28	-33	-27	-52	-47	-57
36	RST	-4	-6	-9	-10	-8	-7	-7	-7	-5	-3	6

* **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.8

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**										
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**										
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		**Number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
14	**All areas**	566	562	569	567	570	571	581	571	574	576	578
15	**LUC**	540	537	544	543	549	551	561	550	552	552	553
16	**RST**	26	25	25	23	20	20	21	21	23	25	24
17		**Number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000) in given month**										
18	**All areas**	606	594	596	601	607	607	602	608	612	628	632
19	**LUC**	580	567	574	576	576	578	572	580	583	604	604
20	**RST**	25	27	22	25	31	28	30	29	29	24	27
21		**Difference in number employed IN FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000)**										
22	**All areas**	40	31	27	35	37	36	21	37	38	52	54
23	**LUC**	40	29	30	33	27	27	11	29	31	52	51
24	**RST**	-1	2	-3	2	10	9	10	8	7	-1	3
25		**Percent difference in number employed IN FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (difference of logarithms)**										
26	**All areas**	6.8	5.4	4.7	6.0	6.3	6.1	3.5	6.4	6.4	8.6	8.9
27	**LUC**	7.2	5.3	5.3	5.8	4.8	4.8	2.0	5.2	5.5	9.1	8.8
28	**RST**	-3.2	7.9	-10.7	9.1	41.4	36.1	39.1	32.8	25.6	-2.2	11.8
29		**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**										
30	**All areas**	3.0	1.7	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.6	0.2	3.0	3.1	5.4	5.8
31	**LUC**	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.4	-1.3	2.0	2.4	5.9	5.6
32	**RST**	1.5	8.5	-9.5	10.9	40.3	32.5	34.7	28.1	21.1	-5.6	9.4
33		**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**										
34	**All areas**	18	10	6	14	16	16	1	18	19	32	35
35	**LUC**	15	6	6	9	6	8	-7	11	13	34	32
36	**RST**	0	2	-2	3	10	8	9	7	5	-1	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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.9

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**											
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5	**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**											
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9	**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**											
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13	**Number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**											
14	**All areas**	628	633	643	664	671	674	661	647	646	653	654
15	**LUC**	598	602	611	631	639	646	633	620	619	627	625
16	**RST**	30	32	32	32	32	28	28	27	27	27	28
17	**Number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000) in given month**											
18	**All areas**	678	679	654	644	649	668	684	685	706	702	702
19	**LUC**	647	647	621	612	620	641	655	656	680	674	670
20	**RST**	32	32	33	32	29	28	29	29	26	28	32
21	**Difference in number employed IN PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000)**											
22	**All areas**	51	46	11	-20	-22	-5	23	38	60	48	49
23	**LUC**	49	45	10	-19	-19	-5	22	36	61	47	45
24	**RST**	2	0	1	-1	-3	0	1	1	-1	1	4
25	**Percent difference in number employed IN PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (difference of logarithms)**											
26	**All areas**	7.8	7.0	1.7	-3.1	-3.3	-0.8	3.5	5.6	8.8	7.2	7.2
27	**LUC**	7.8	7.2	1.6	-3.1	-3.0	-0.8	3.4	5.7	9.4	7.2	6.9
28	**RST**	6.6	1.6	3.7	-2.4	-10.0	-0.5	3.9	3.8	-3.8	5.3	12.8
29	**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**											
30	**All areas**	4.1	3.2	-2.0	-6.6	-6.8	-4.2	0.1	2.3	5.6	3.9	4.0
31	**LUC**	3.3	3.0	-2.6	-7.2	-6.8	-4.2	0.2	2.5	6.2	4.1	3.7
32	**RST**	11.4	2.2	4.9	-0.5	-11.0	-4.1	-0.5	-0.9	-8.3	2.0	10.4
33	**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**											
34	**All areas**	27	21	-13	-43	-45	-28	1	15	38	27	27
35	**LUC**	20	19	-16	-45	-43	-27	1	16	40	26	24
36	**RST**	3	1	2	0	-3	-1	0	0	-2	1	3

* **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.10

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**											
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5	**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**											
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9	**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**											
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13	**Number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**											
14	**All areas**	305	306	311	327	327	332	330	318	317	317	310
15	**LUC**	281	284	290	300	300	303	299	289	288	291	286
16	**RST**	24	22	21	27	27	29	31	29	29	26	24
17	**Number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000) in given month**											
18	**All areas**	316	311	294	279	301	302	300	285	284	285	263
19	**LUC**	298	290	270	255	279	276	275	267	266	265	242
20	**RST**	18	21	24	23	22	26	26	18	18	20	21
21	**Difference in number employed IN BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000)**											
22	**All areas**	11	4	-17	-48	-26	-30	-30	-33	-33	-32	-47
23	**LUC**	17	5	-20	-45	-21	-27	-24	-22	-21	-25	-44
24	**RST**	-6	-1	3	-3	-6	-3	-5	-11	-11	-6	-3
25	**Percent difference in number employed IN BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (difference of logarithms)**											
26	**All areas**	3.6	1.4	-5.6	-16.0	-8.4	-9.5	-9.4	-10.8	-10.9	-10.5	-16.6
27	**LUC**	5.8	1.8	-7.0	-16.2	-7.2	-9.5	-8.5	-7.8	-7.7	-9.1	-16.8
28	**RST**	-27.3	-5.2	12.8	-13.9	-22.5	-9.4	-18.3	-46.9	-49.5	-27.2	-14.8
29	**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**											
30	**All areas**	-0.1	-2.4	-9.2	-19.6	-11.9	-12.9	-12.7	-14.1	-14.2	-13.7	-19.8
31	**LUC**	1.3	-2.4	-11.2	-20.3	-11.0	-12.9	-11.8	-11.0	-10.9	-12.3	-20.0
32	**RST**	-22.5	-4.6	14.1	-12.0	-23.6	-13.0	-22.7	-51.6	-54.0	-30.6	-17.2
33	**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**											
34	**All areas**	0	-7	-28	-59	-37	-41	-40	-43	-43	-41	-57
35	**LUC**	4	-7	-31	-56	-32	-37	-34	-31	-30	-34	-53
36	**RST**	-5	-1	3	-3	-6	-4	-6	-12	-13	-7	-4

* **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.11

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**										
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**										
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		**Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
14	**All areas**	544	526	541	535	532	442	434	526	542	550	560
15	**LUC**	501	486	497	492	491	411	404	484	502	512	520
16	**RST**	42	40	44	43	41	31	30	42	40	38	40
17		**Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000) in given month**										
18	**All areas**	575	528	508	481	496	414	442	550	558	558	571
19	**LUC**	531	483	468	441	457	387	411	512	518	517	530
20	**RST**	44	45	40	40	39	27	31	38	40	41	41
21		**Difference in number employed IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000)**										
22	**All areas**	32	2	-33	-54	-36	-28	8	24	16	8	12
23	**LUC**	30	-3	-29	-51	-34	-24	6	28	16	6	10
24	**RST**	2	5	-4	-3	-2	-4	1	-4	0	2	2
25		**Percent difference in number employed IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (difference of logarithms)**										
26	**All areas**	5.6	0.4	-6.3	-10.7	-7.0	-6.6	1.8	4.5	2.9	1.5	2.1
27	**LUC**	5.8	-0.5	-6.0	-11.0	-7.2	-6.1	1.6	5.6	3.2	1.1	1.9
28	**RST**	3.9	10.7	-10.2	-6.4	-4.9	-13.5	4.6	-9.0	-0.1	5.5	3.9
29		**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**										
30	**All areas**	1.9	-3.4	-10.0	-14.3	-10.5	-10.0	-1.6	1.2	-0.3	-1.7	-1.1
31	**LUC**	1.2	-4.7	-10.1	-15.2	-11.0	-9.5	-1.7	2.4	0.0	-2.0	-1.3
32	**RST**	8.7	11.3	-9.0	-4.5	-5.9	-17.1	0.3	-13.7	-4.6	2.1	1.5
33		**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**										
34	**All areas**	11	-18	-52	-72	-54	-43	-7	6	-2	-10	-6
35	**LUC**	6	-23	-49	-71	-52	-38	-7	12	0	-11	-7
36	**RST**	4	5	-4	-2	-2	-5	0	-5	-2	1	1

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.12

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		Number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	867	859	857	868	877	889	892	883	883	884	885
15	LUC	782	777	777	787	793	800	803	796	795	800	801
16	RST	84	82	80	82	84	89	89	88	87	84	84
17		Number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	924	864	824	816	851	880	904	894	894	891	891
19	LUC	841	778	741	732	766	798	820	813	817	816	811
20	RST	83	86	83	85	86	82	84	80	77	75	80
21		Difference in number employed IN HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000)										
22	All areas	57	5	-33	-52	-25	-10	12	10	11	7	5
23	LUC	58	0	-36	-55	-27	-2	17	17	22	16	10
24	RST	-1	5	3	3	2	-7	-5	-7	-10	-9	-4
25		Percent difference in number employed IN HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	6.4	0.6	-3.9	-6.2	-2.9	-1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6
27	LUC	7.2	0.1	-4.7	-7.2	-3.5	-0.3	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.2
28	RST	-1.2	5.4	3.7	3.4	2.6	-8.4	-5.4	-8.6	-12.7	-11.5	-5.3
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	2.7	-3.2	-7.6	-9.8	-6.5	-4.5	-2.0	-2.2	-2.0	-2.4	-2.6
31	LUC	2.6	-4.1	-8.9	-11.3	-7.3	-3.8	-1.2	-1.0	-0.4	-1.2	-2.0
32	RST	3.5	6.0	4.9	5.3	1.5	-11.9	-9.7	-13.3	-17.2	-14.9	-7.7
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)										
34	All areas	24	-27	-64	-82	-56	-40	-18	-19	-17	-21	-23
35	LUC	21	-32	-67	-86	-57	-30	-10	-8	-3	-9	-16
36	RST	3	5	4	4	1	-10	-8	-11	-14	-12	-6

* **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.13

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	297	292	296	311	321	356	354	312	312	302	296
15	LUC	277	271	278	289	298	330	329	292	293	282	278
16	RST	21	20	19	21	22	26	25	20	19	19	18
17		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	292	258	234	234	273	300	321	298	301	285	279
19	LUC	278	243	223	223	252	277	299	277	284	270	264
20	RST	14	15	11	10	21	22	22	21	16	15	14
21		Difference in number employed IN INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000)										
22	All areas	-5	-33	-63	-77	-48	-56	-33	-14	-11	-17	-17
23	LUC	2	-28	-55	-66	-46	-52	-30	-15	-9	-12	-14
24	RST	-6	-5	-8	-11	-2	-4	-3	1	-2	-5	-3
25		Percent difference in number employed IN INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	-1.6	-12.2	-23.7	-28.6	-16.1	-17.2	-9.8	-4.6	-3.6	-5.7	-5.9
27	LUC	0.5	-11.0	-21.9	-26.0	-16.8	-17.3	-9.6	-5.2	-3.0	-4.3	-5.0
28	RST	-36.1	-29.3	-55.6	-72.3	-7.2	-15.9	-13.2	3.6	-14.0	-27.4	-20.6
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	-5.3	-15.9	-27.3	-32.2	-19.7	-20.7	-13.2	-8.0	-6.9	-8.9	-9.0
31	LUC	-4.0	-15.2	-26.1	-30.1	-20.6	-20.8	-12.8	-8.4	-6.1	-7.5	-8.2
32	RST	-31.4	-28.7	-54.4	-70.5	-8.3	-19.4	-17.6	-1.1	-18.5	-30.8	-23.0
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)										
34	All areas	-16	-44	-72	-87	-58	-68	-45	-24	-21	-26	-26
35	LUC	-11	-39	-65	-77	-57	-63	-40	-24	-18	-21	-22
36	RST	-5	-5	-8	-11	-2	-5	-4	0	-3	-5	-4

* **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, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.14

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**										
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**										
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		**Number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
14	**All areas**	452	451	455	468	474	479	478	451	452	458	453
15	**LUC**	418	415	420	427	434	439	441	419	420	425	419
16	**RST**	34	36	35	41	40	40	37	32	32	34	34
17		**Number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000) in given month**										
18	**All areas**	434	324	231	248	295	312	344	382	372	359	338
19	**LUC**	401	294	204	227	269	278	306	338	329	326	308
20	**RST**	33	30	27	21	26	33	38	44	43	33	30
21		**Difference in number employed IN ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000)**										
22	**All areas**	-18	-126	-224	-220	-179	-167	-134	-70	-79	-99	-115
23	**LUC**	-17	-121	-216	-200	-165	-161	-135	-82	-90	-99	-111
24	**RST**	-1	-6	-8	-20	-14	-7	1	12	11	-1	-4
25		**Percent difference in number employed IN ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (difference of logarithms)**										
26	**All areas**	-4.1	-32.9	-67.9	-63.6	-47.5	-43.0	-32.9	-16.8	-19.3	-24.5	-29.4
27	**LUC**	-4.1	-34.4	-72.2	-63.3	-48.0	-45.6	-36.6	-21.7	-24.3	-26.4	-30.9
28	**RST**	-3.7	-16.9	-26.6	-66.4	-42.9	-18.7	3.5	31.1	30.7	-2.8	-12.6
29		**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**										
30	**All areas**	-7.8	-36.6	-71.6	-67.2	-51.1	-46.5	-36.2	-20.1	-22.5	-27.7	-32.5
31	**LUC**	-8.7	-38.6	-76.3	-67.4	-51.8	-49.0	-39.8	-24.8	-27.4	-29.6	-34.1
32	**RST**	1.0	-16.3	-25.4	-64.6	-44.0	-22.3	-0.9	26.4	26.2	-6.2	-15.0
33		**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**										
34	**All areas**	-34	-141	-236	-233	-193	-181	-148	-84	-92	-113	-128
35	**LUC**	-36	-136	-229	-213	-178	-173	-147	-94	-102	-110	-123
36	**RST**	0	-5	-8	-19	-14	-8	0	10	10	-2	-5

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.15

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
2	All areas	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month										
6	All areas	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)										
10	All areas	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		Number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019										
14	All areas	285	286	287	291	289	290	291	288	286	293	297
15	LUC	256	256	261	264	263	264	263	258	258	263	267
16	RST	29	30	26	27	26	26	27	29	28	30	30
17		Number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000) in given month										
18	All areas	298	281	243	248	254	275	286	293	288	294	281
19	LUC	269	249	218	216	226	244	250	262	256	265	254
20	RST	28	33	25	32	28	31	36	31	32	28	26
21		Difference in number employed IN OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000)										
22	All areas	13	-4	-44	-43	-34	-15	-4	6	2	1	-17
23	LUC	14	-7	-43	-48	-37	-20	-13	4	-3	2	-13
24	RST	-1	3	-1	5	3	5	9	2	4	-1	-4
25		Percent difference in number employed IN OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (difference of logarithms)										
26	All areas	4.3	-1.5	-16.6	-15.9	-12.7	-5.4	-1.5	2.0	0.7	0.2	-5.8
27	LUC	5.2	-2.9	-17.8	-20.0	-15.2	-7.9	-5.1	1.5	-1.0	0.8	-4.8
28	RST	-3.6	9.7	-5.2	17.9	9.9	17.3	28.2	6.7	14.8	-5.1	-15.0
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)										
30	All areas	0.6	-5.2	-20.2	-19.5	-16.3	-8.8	-4.9	-1.3	-2.6	-3.0	-9.0
31	LUC	0.7	-7.1	-22.0	-24.1	-19.0	-11.4	-8.4	-1.7	-4.1	-2.4	-8.1
32	RST	1.2	10.3	-4.0	19.8	8.9	13.8	23.8	2.0	10.3	-8.4	-17.4
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)										
34	All areas	2	-15	-54	-52	-44	-25	-14	-4	-7	-9	-26
35	LUC	2	-18	-53	-58	-46	-29	-22	-4	-11	-6	-21
36	RST	0	3	-1	6	2	4	7	1	3	-2	-5

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Table E.16

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February to December, 2020

Row number	Area*	2020										
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
2	**All areas**	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988	12,003
3	**LUC**	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884	10,898
4	**RST**	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104	1,105
5		**Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month**										
6	**All areas**	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379	12,389
7	**LUC**	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237	11,257
8	**RST**	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142	1,132
9		**Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)**										
10	**All areas**	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
11	**LUC**	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
12	**RST**	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.4
13		**Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019**										
14	**All areas**	365	367	370	374	374	380	379	376	378	372	367
15	**LUC**	338	340	342	344	344	349	348	350	350	346	340
16	**RST**	27	27	28	30	30	31	31	27	28	27	28
17		**Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000) in given month**										
18	**All areas**	392	388	380	388	389	398	401	393	381	382	390
19	**LUC**	365	363	356	359	358	362	370	362	350	355	362
20	**RST**	27	26	24	30	31	36	31	31	31	28	29
21		**Difference in number employed IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000)**										
22	**All areas**	26	21	11	15	15	18	22	16	3	10	23
23	**LUC**	26	23	15	15	14	14	22	12	0	9	22
24	**RST**	0	-1	-4	0	1	4	0	4	3	1	1
25		**Percent difference in number employed IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (difference of logarithms)**										
26	**All areas**	7.0	5.6	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.6	5.6	4.3	0.8	2.6	6.1
27	**LUC**	7.5	6.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	6.1	3.5	-0.1	2.6	6.3
28	**RST**	0.4	-5.3	-15.8	0.3	4.7	12.9	-0.6	14.3	11.8	3.2	3.5
29		**Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)**										
30	**All areas**	3.3	1.8	-0.8	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.0	-2.4	-0.6	2.9
31	**LUC**	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.3	-3.2	-0.6	3.1
32	**RST**	5.1	-4.7	-14.6	2.2	3.6	9.3	-5.0	9.6	7.3	-0.2	1.0
33		**Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)**										
34	**All areas**	12	7	-3	1	2	5	9	4	-9	-2	11
35	**LUC**	10	8	0	0	1	1	10	1	-11	-2	11
36	**RST**	1	-1	-4	1	1	3	-2	3	2	0	0

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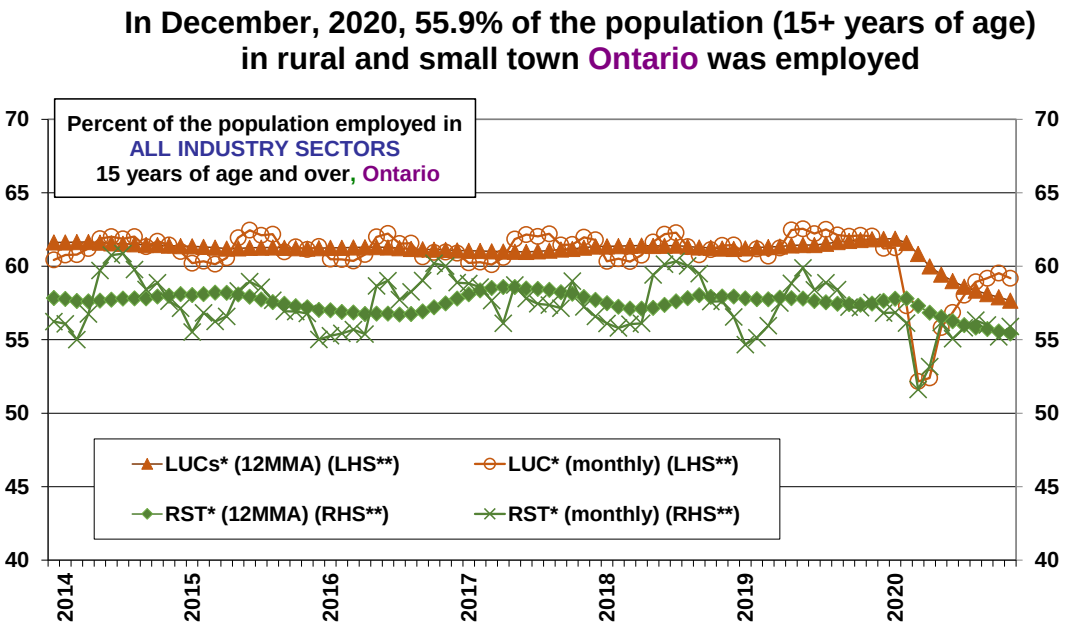
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Appendix F: One chart for each industry sector show the percent of the population (15+ years of age) employed in the given sector in RST areas and in LUCs from January 2014 to the current month. Note that month-to-month changes in this "employment rate" shows the month-to-month change in the level of employment that excludes the impact of the impact of month-to-month changes in the population in RST areas and in LUCs.

Figure F.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.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
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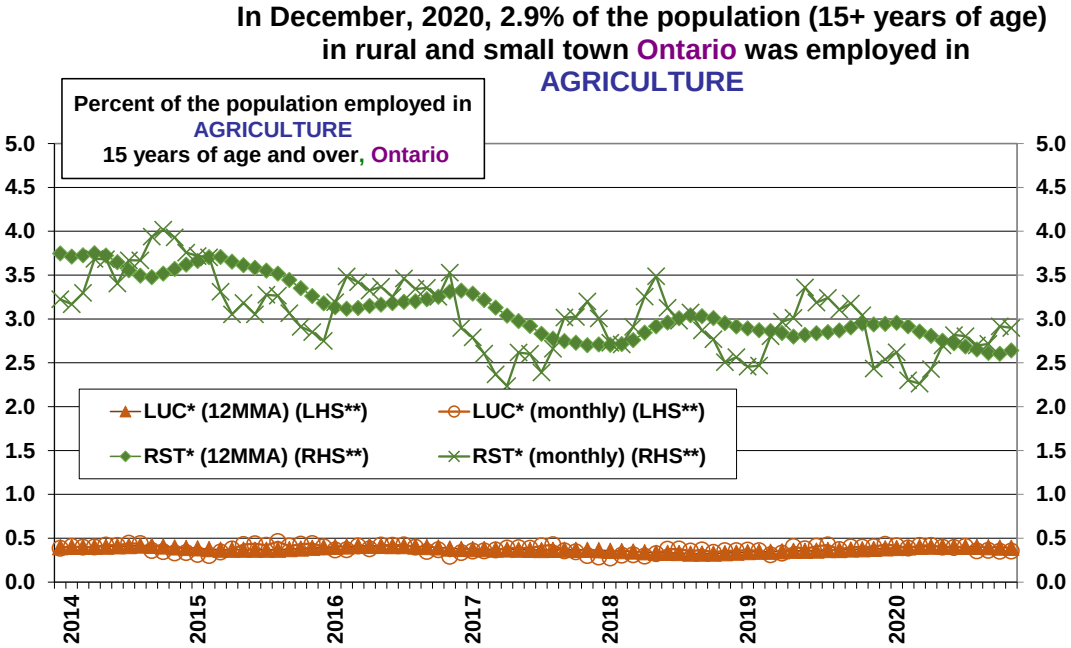
Figure F.2

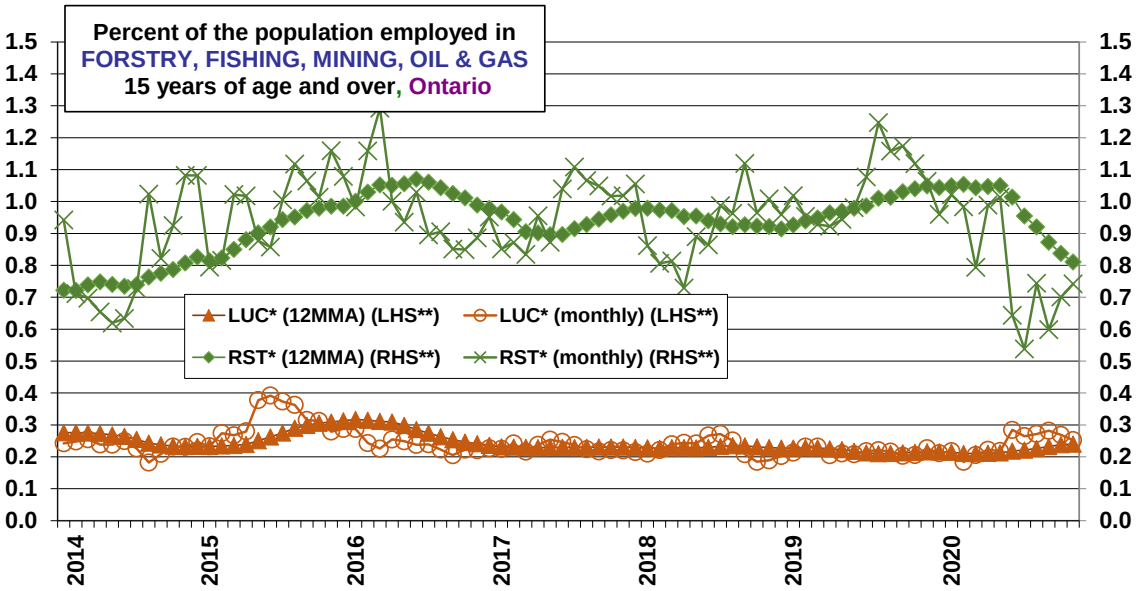


*__Larger urban centres__ (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.3

In December, 2020, 0.7% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS



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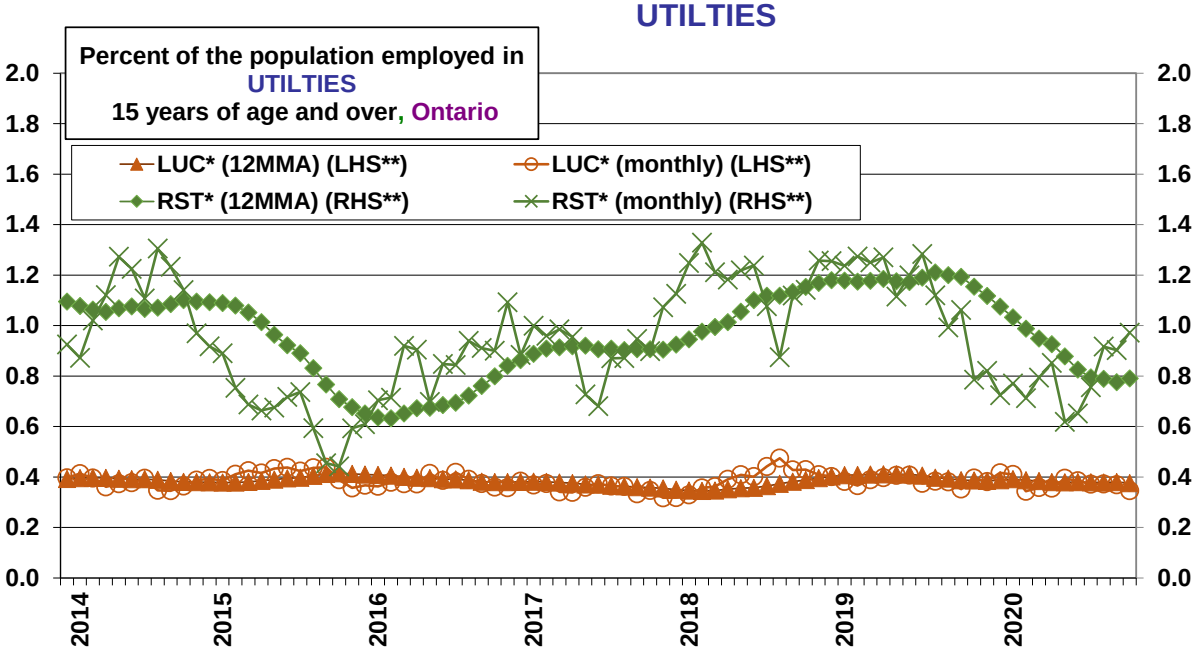
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.4

In December, 2020, 1.0% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in UTILTIES



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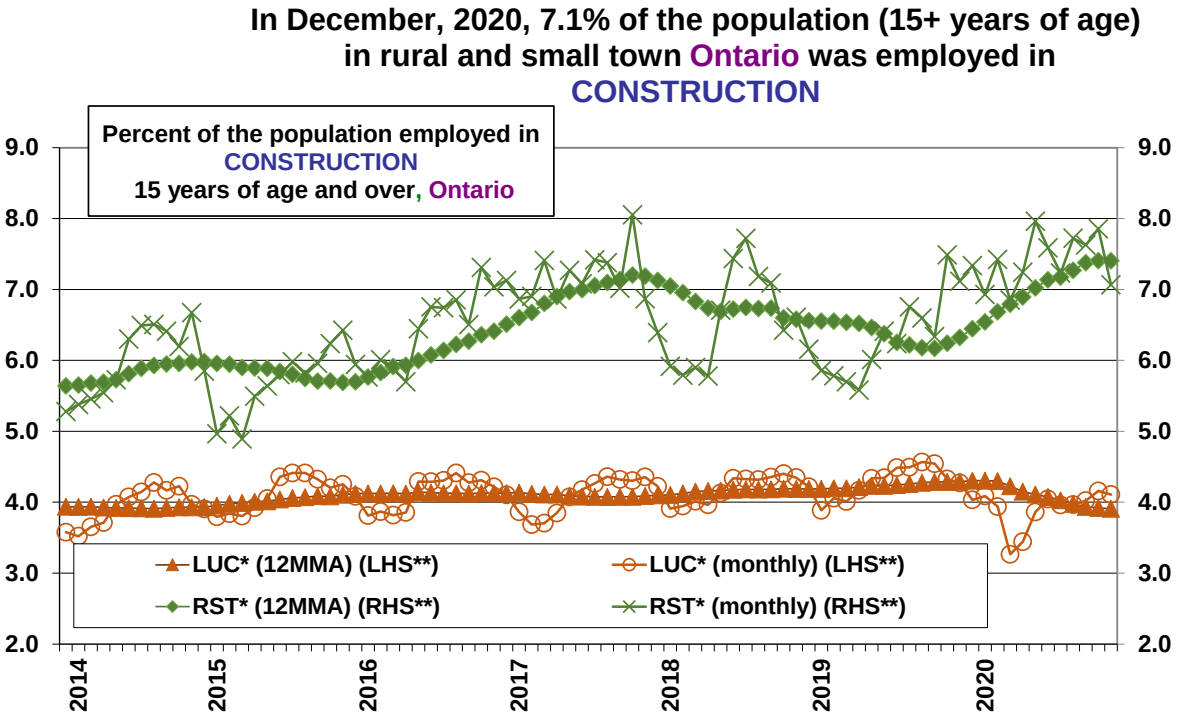
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

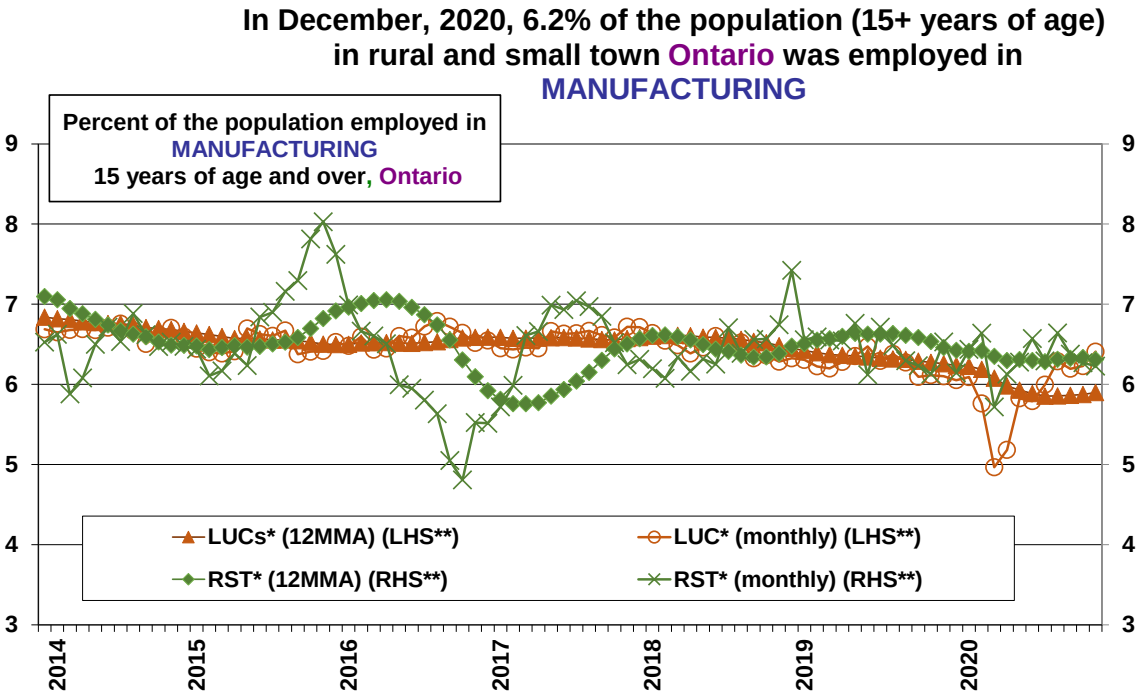
Figure F.5



***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.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.6

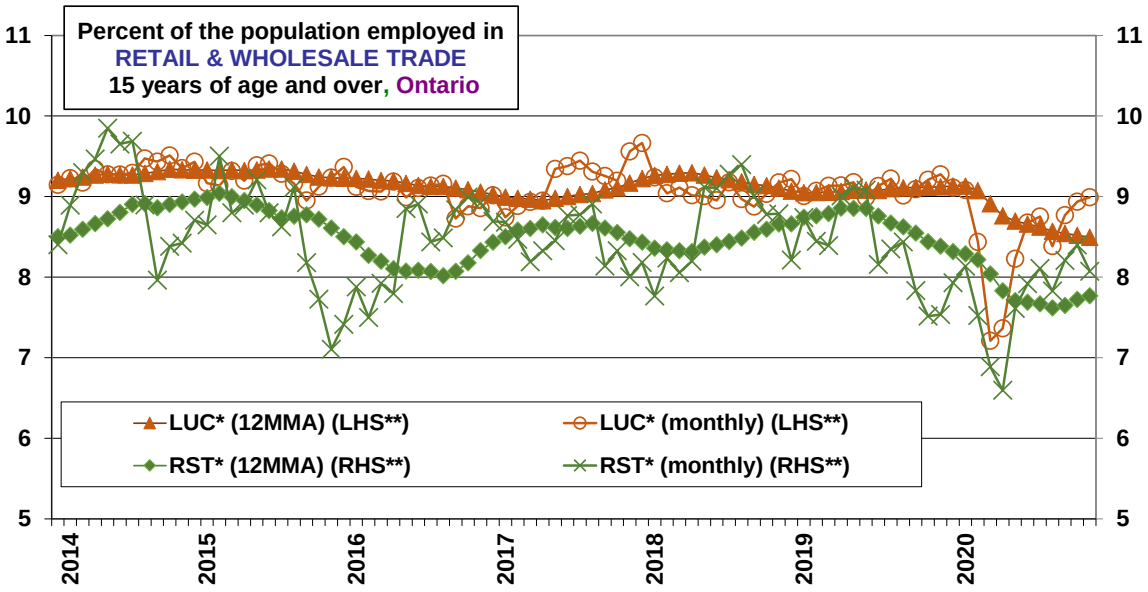


***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure F.6

In December, 2020, 8.1% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE



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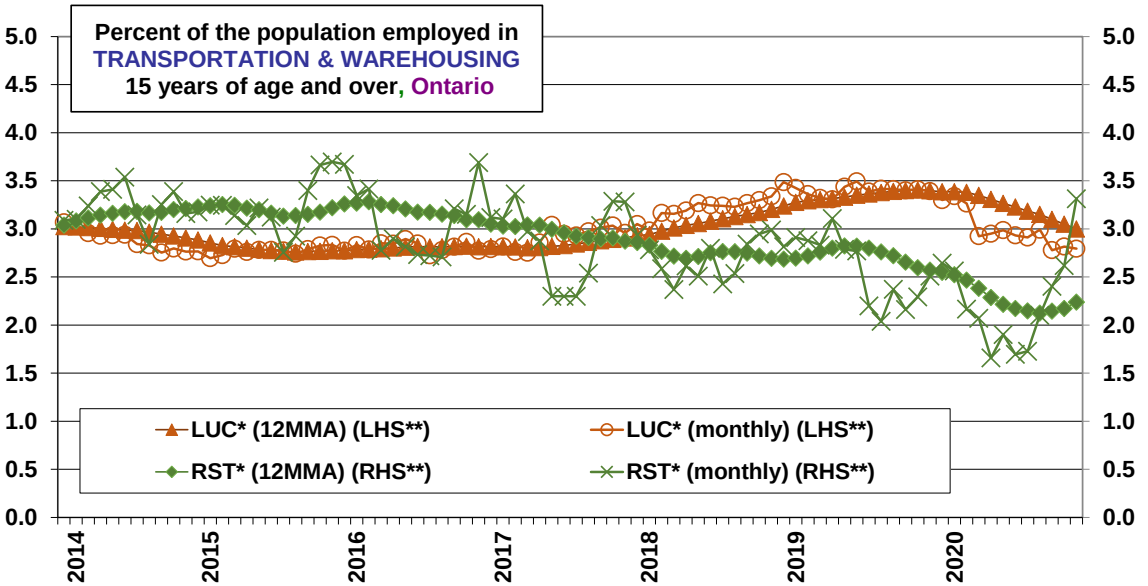
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure F.7

In December, 2020, 3.3% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING

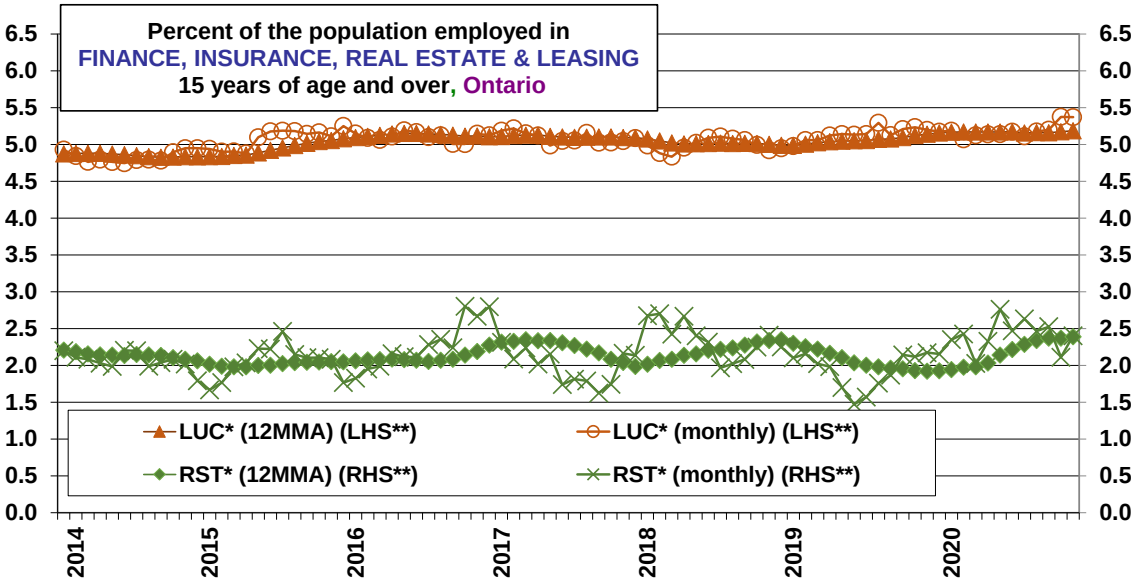


*__Larger urban centres__ (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.8

In December, 2020, 2.4% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING

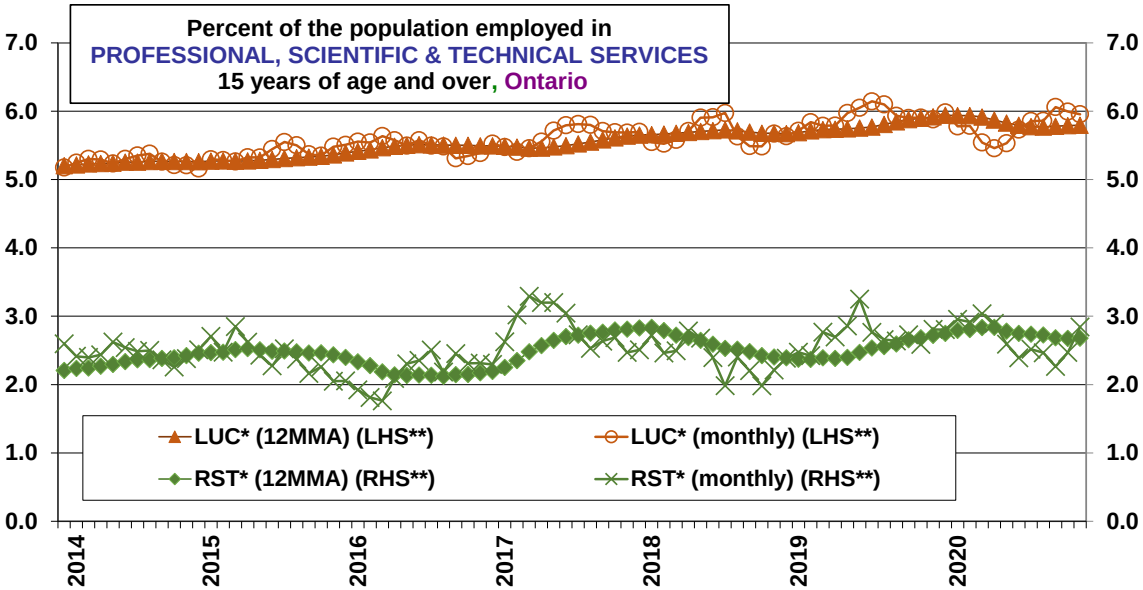


*__Larger urban centres__ (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.9

In December, 2020, 2.8% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & 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.
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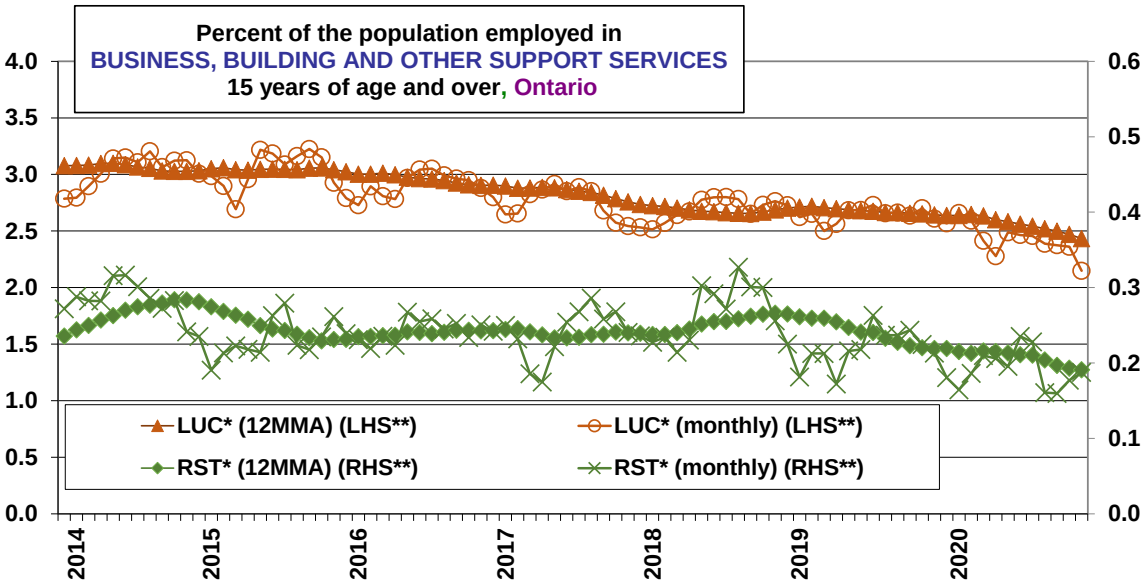
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.10

In December, 2020, 0.19% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES



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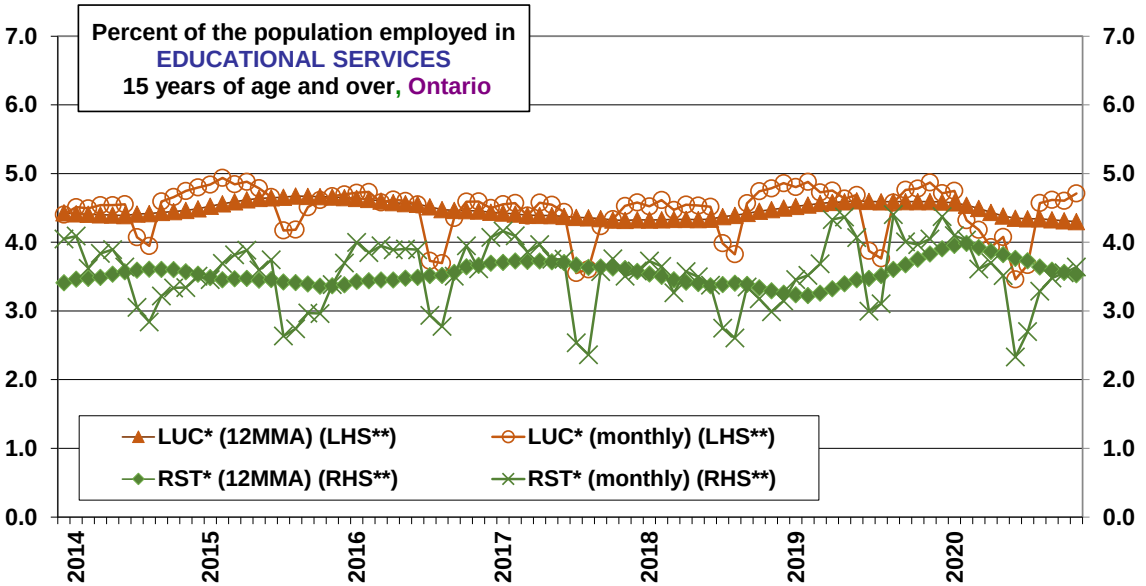
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.11

In December, 2020, 3.6% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES



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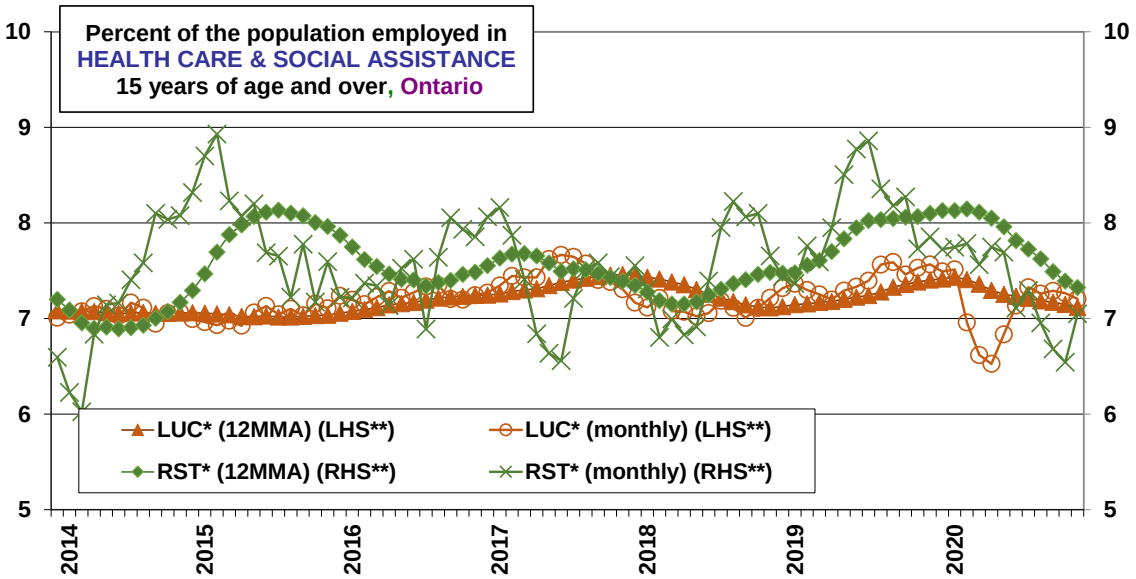
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.12

In December, 2020, 7.0% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

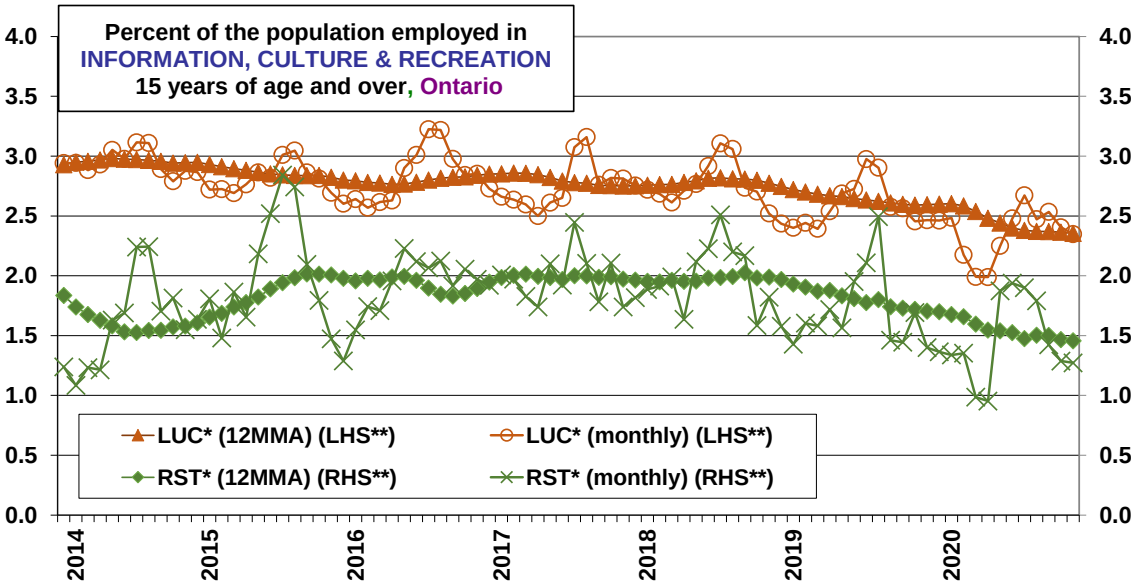


*__Larger urban centres__ (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure F.13

In December, 2020, 1.3% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION



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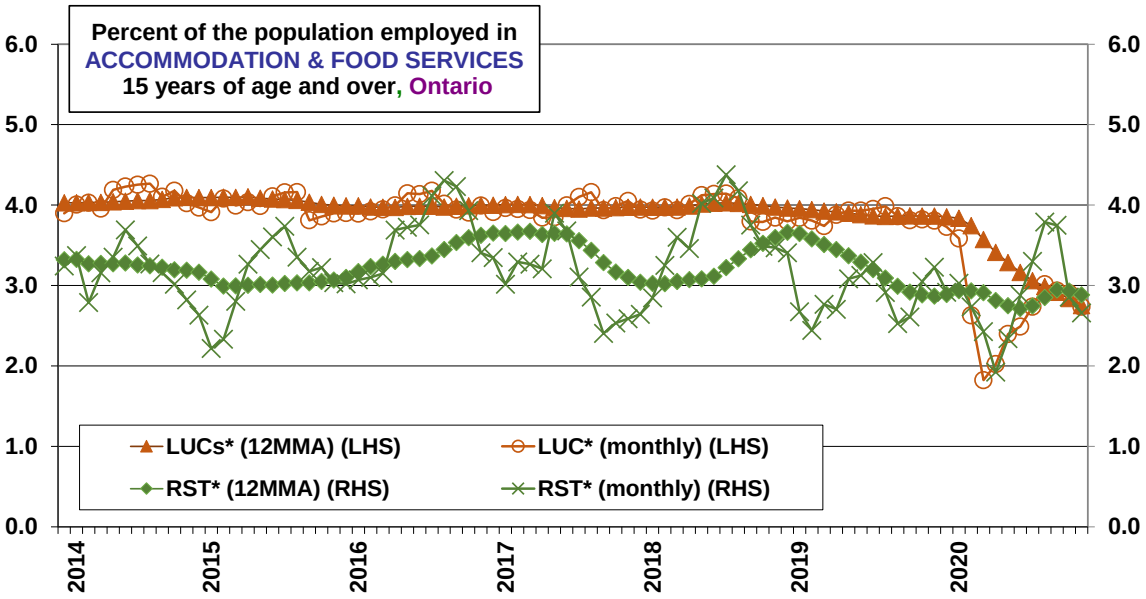
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.14

In December, 2020, 2.9% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES



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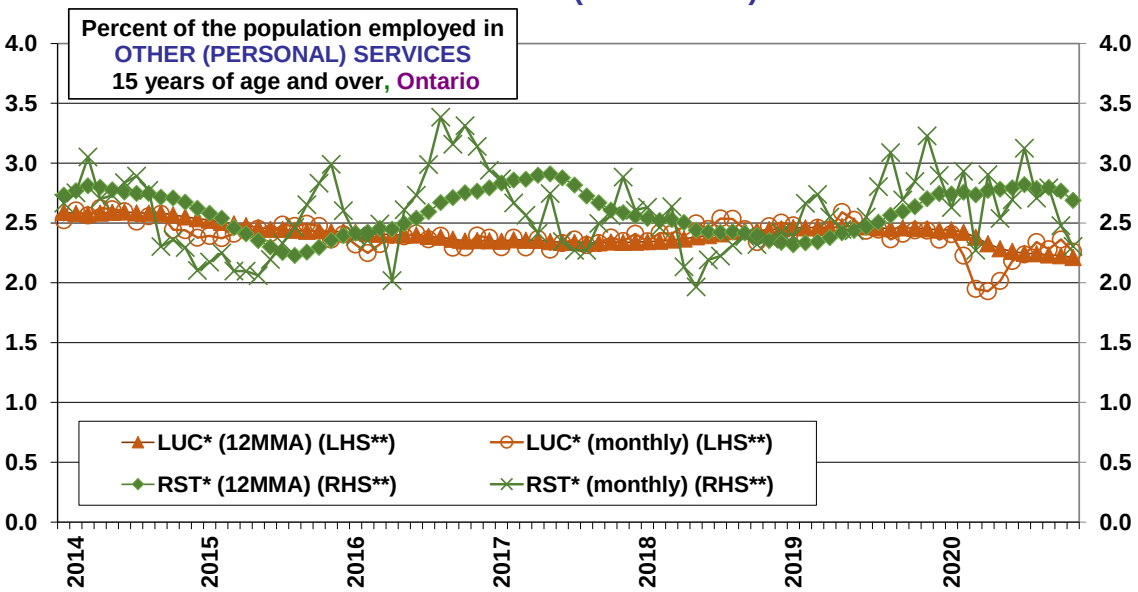
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.15

In December, 2020, 2.3% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES



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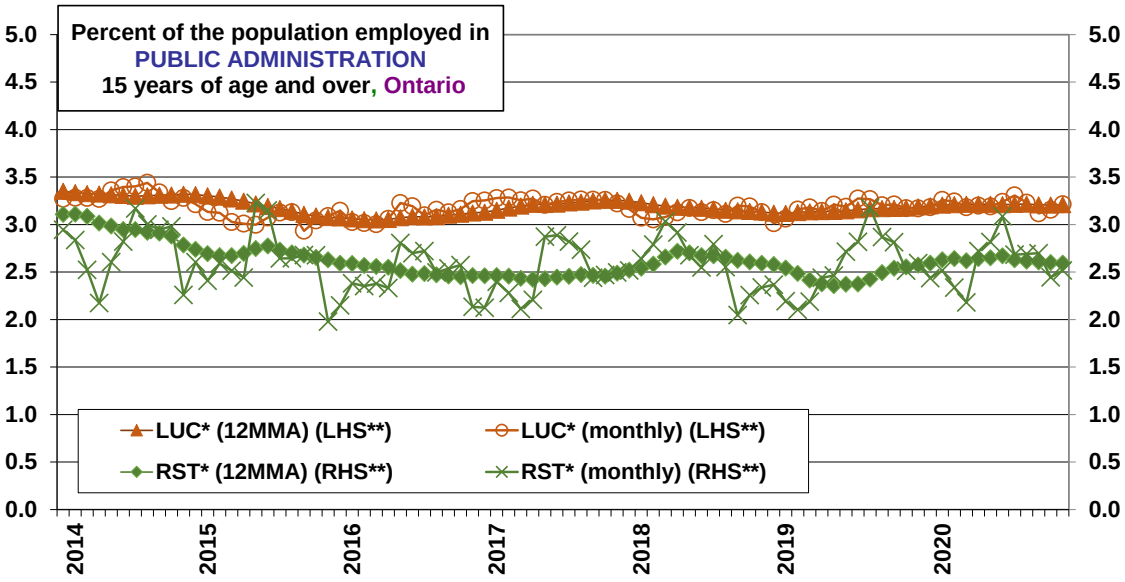
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.16

In December, 2020, 2.5% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



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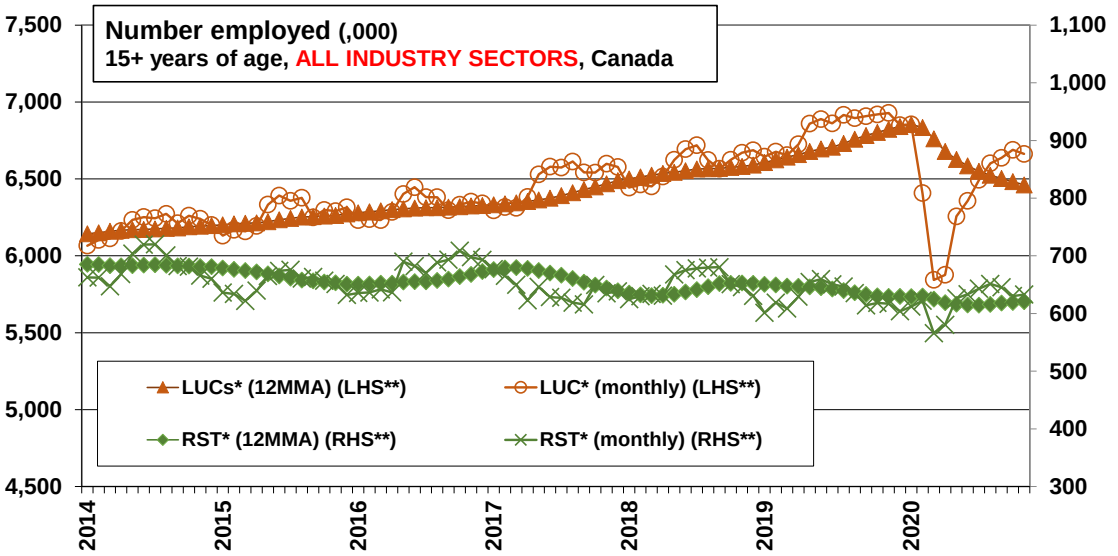
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Appendix G: One chart for each industry sector show the number employed (15+ years of age) in the given sector in RST areas and in LUCs from January 2014 to the current month. Note that month-to-month changes in the number employed include the impact of the month-to-month change in in the population in RST areas and in LUCs.

Figure G.1

Employment in ALL INDUSTRY SECTORS
in rural and small town Ontario was 633 thousand in December, 2020



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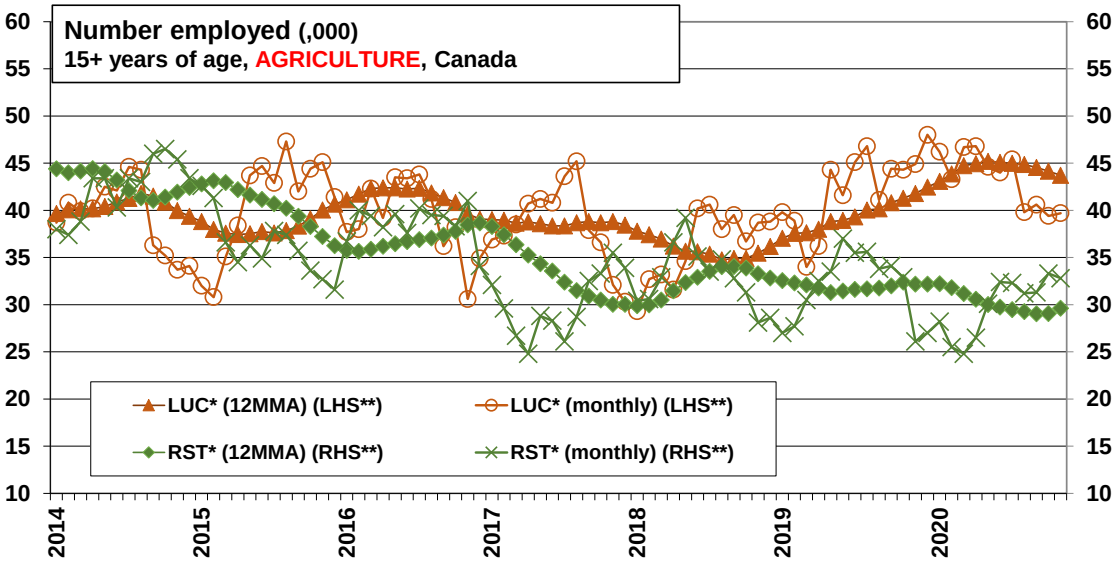
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.2

Employment in AGRICULTURE
in rural and small town Ontario was 33 thousand in December, 2020



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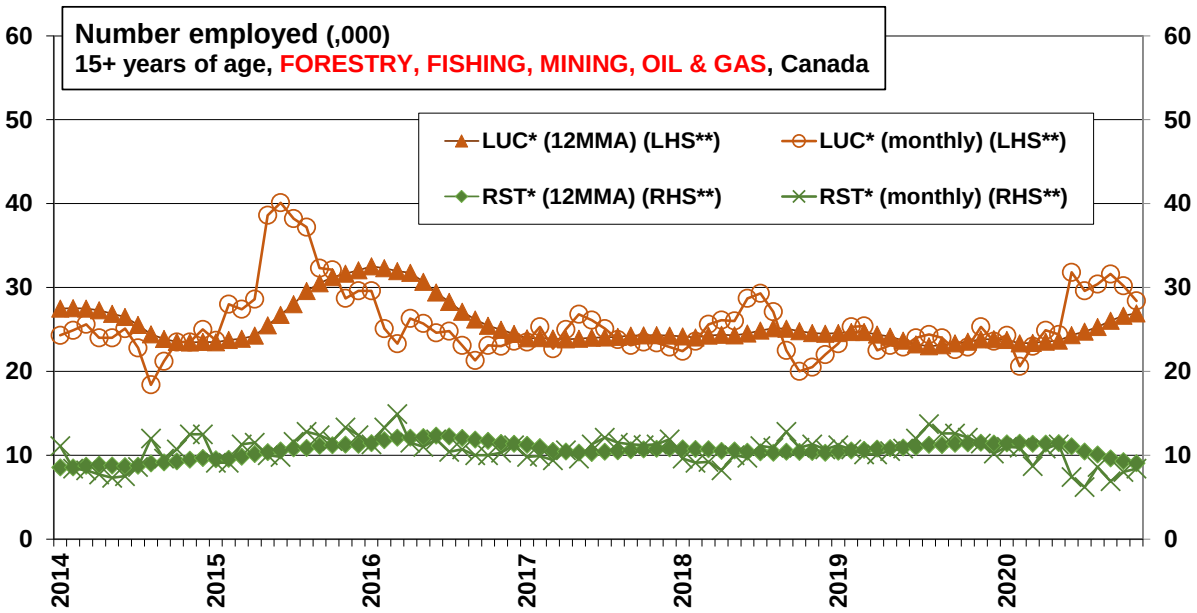
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.3

Employment in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS in rural and small town Ontario was 8 thousand in December, 2020

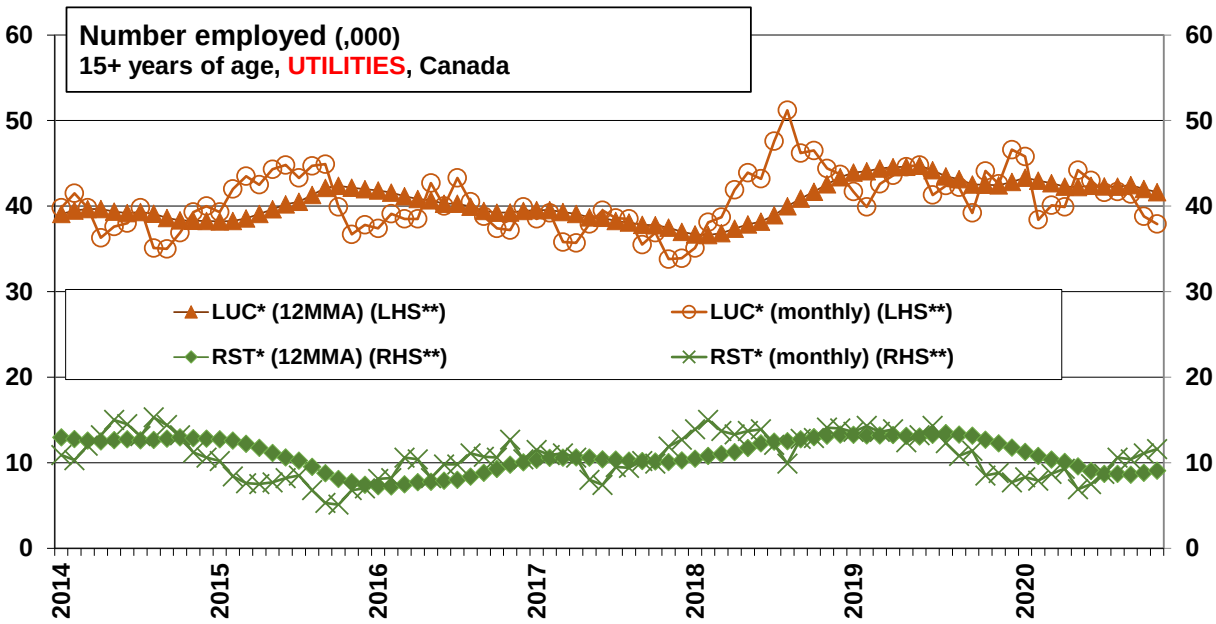


***Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.4

Employment in UTILITIES in rural and small town Ontario was 12 thousand in December, 2020



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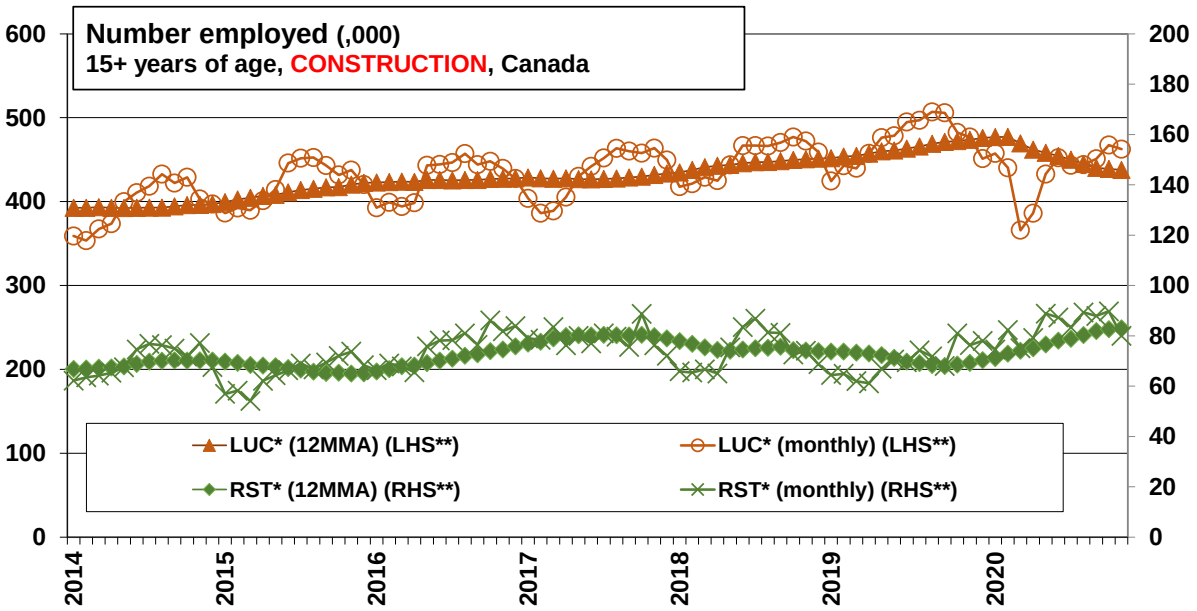
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.5

Employment in CONSTRUCTION in rural and small town Ontario was 80 thousand in December, 2020



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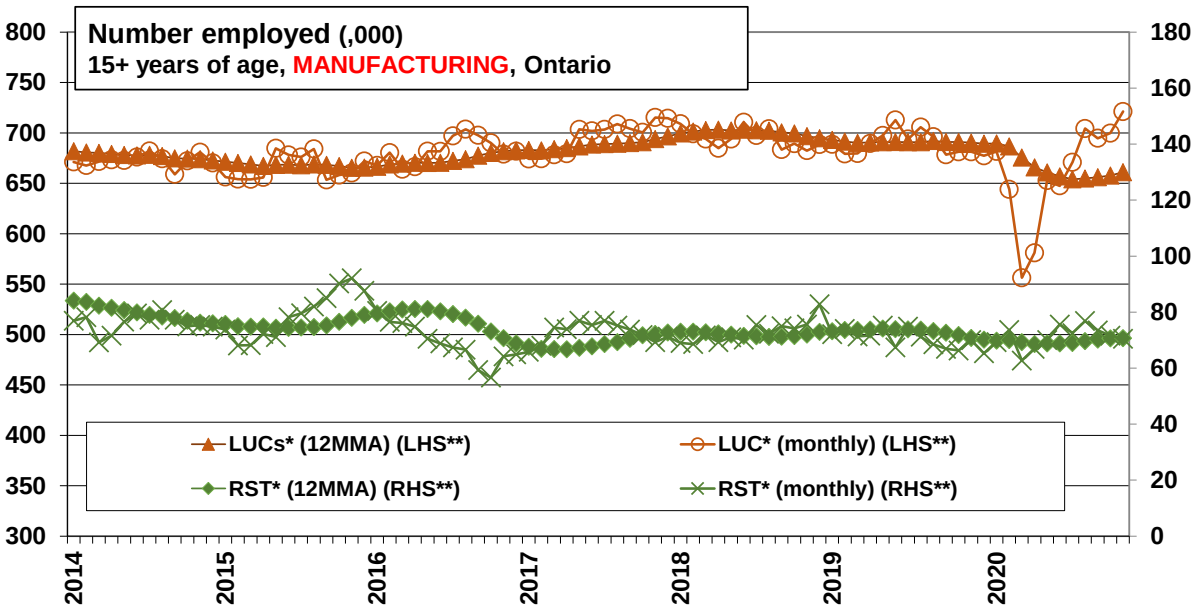
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.6

Employment in MANUFACTURING in rural and small town Ontario was 71 thousand in December, 2020



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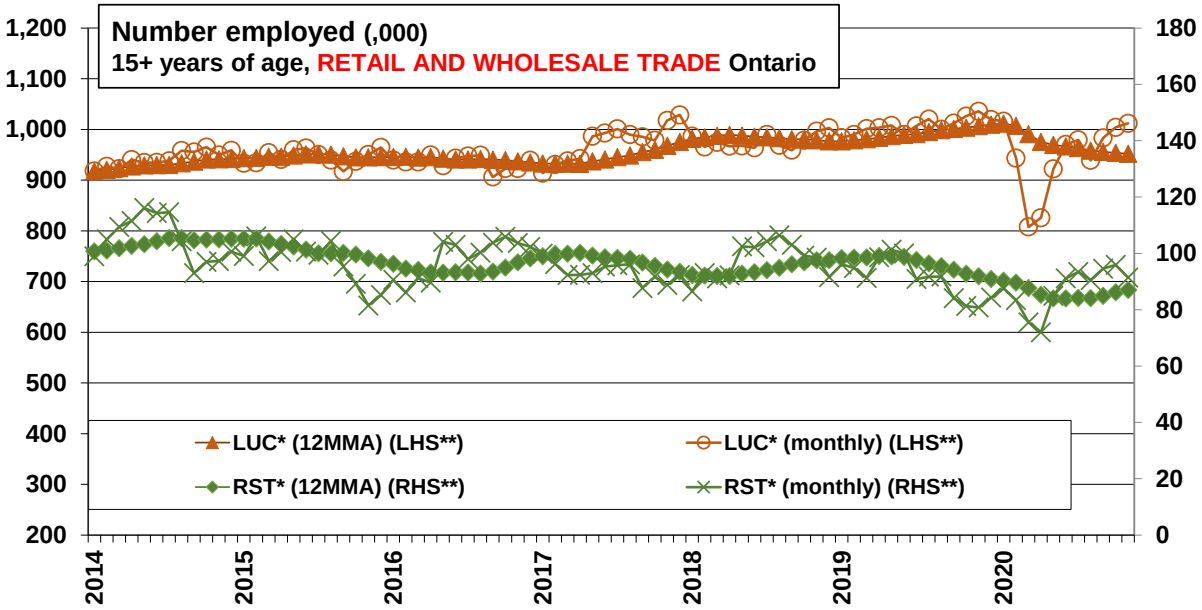
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.7

Employment in RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE in rural and small town Ontario was 91 thousand in December, 2020



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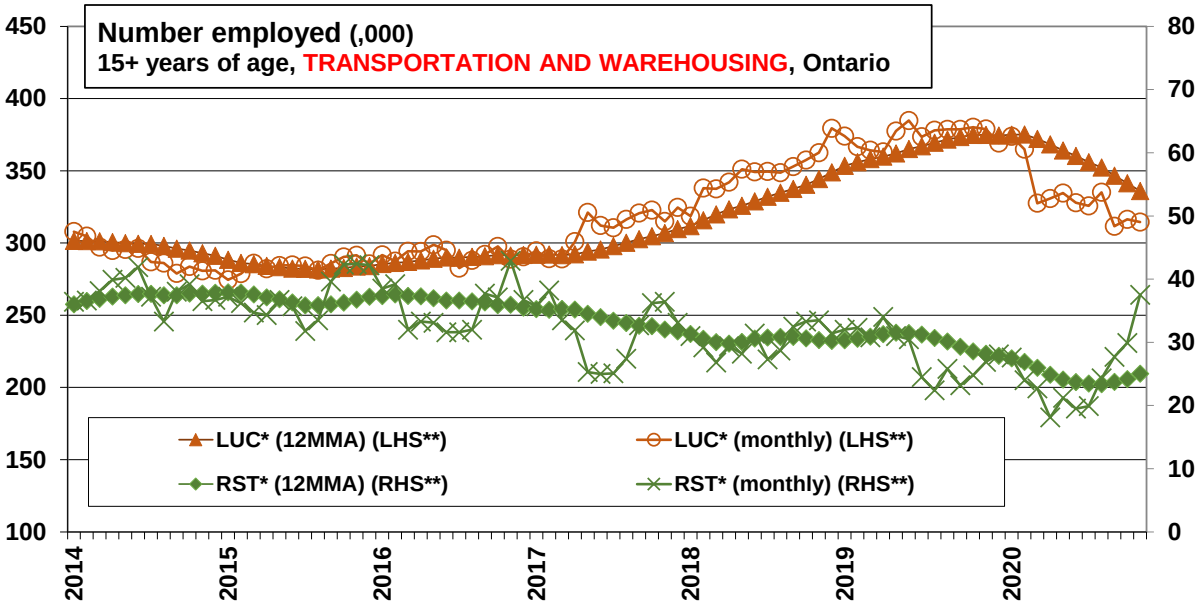
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.8

Employment in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING in rural and small town Ontario was 38 thousand in December, 2020



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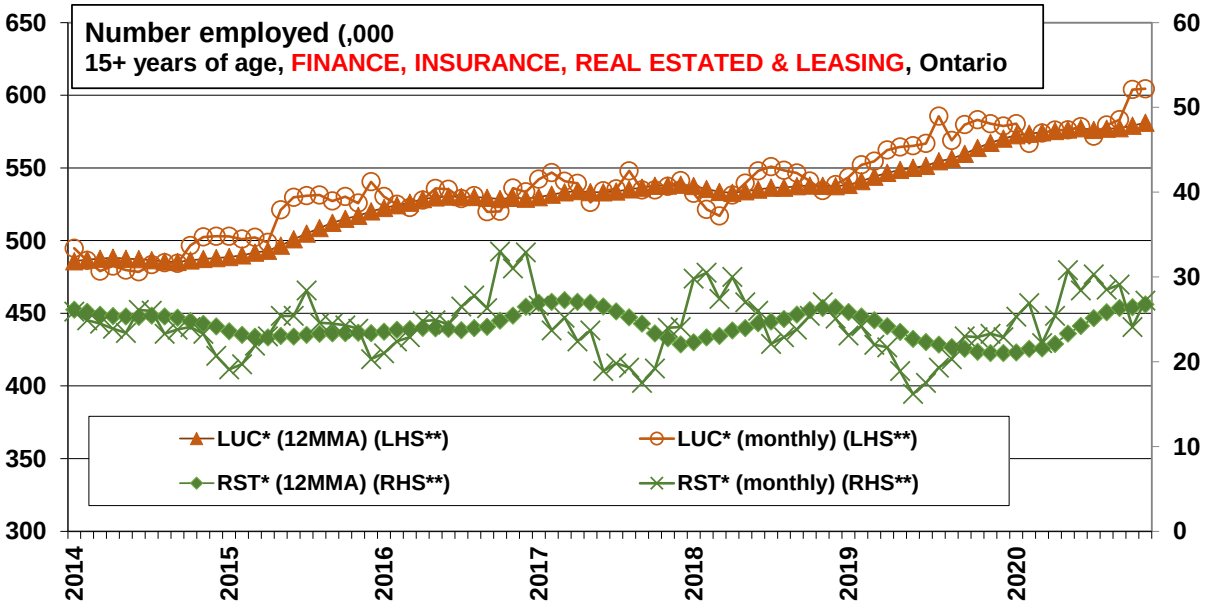
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.9

Employment in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING in rural and small town Ontario was 27 thousand in December, 2020



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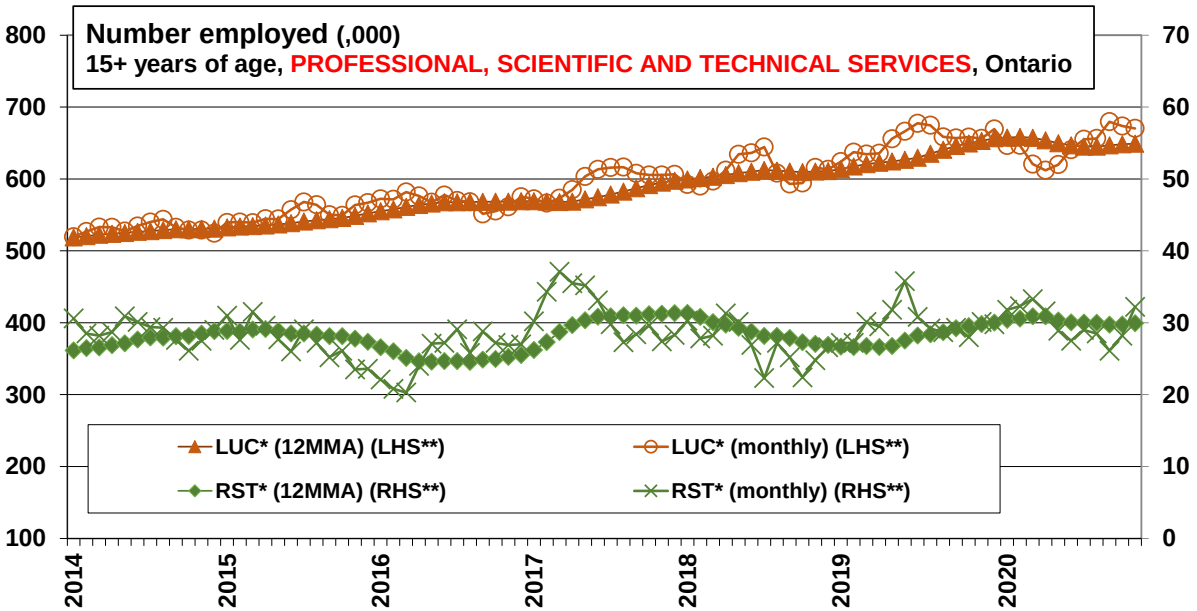
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.10

Employment in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES in rural and small town Ontario was 32 thousand in December, 2020

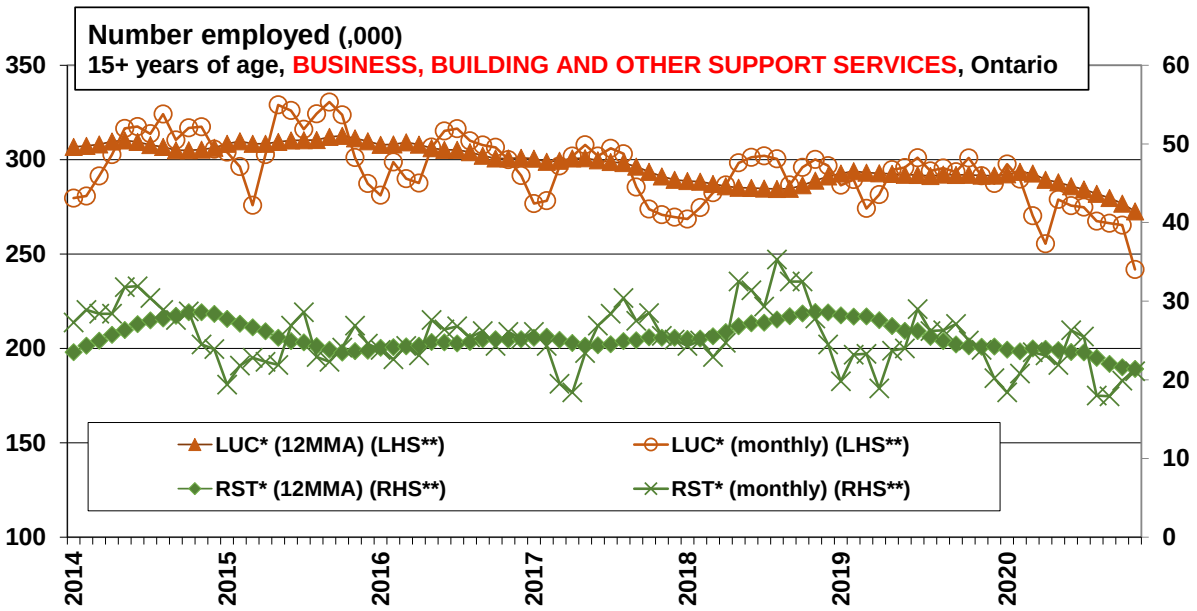


*__Larger urban centres__ (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.11

Employment in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES in rural and small town Ontario was 21 thousand in December, 2020

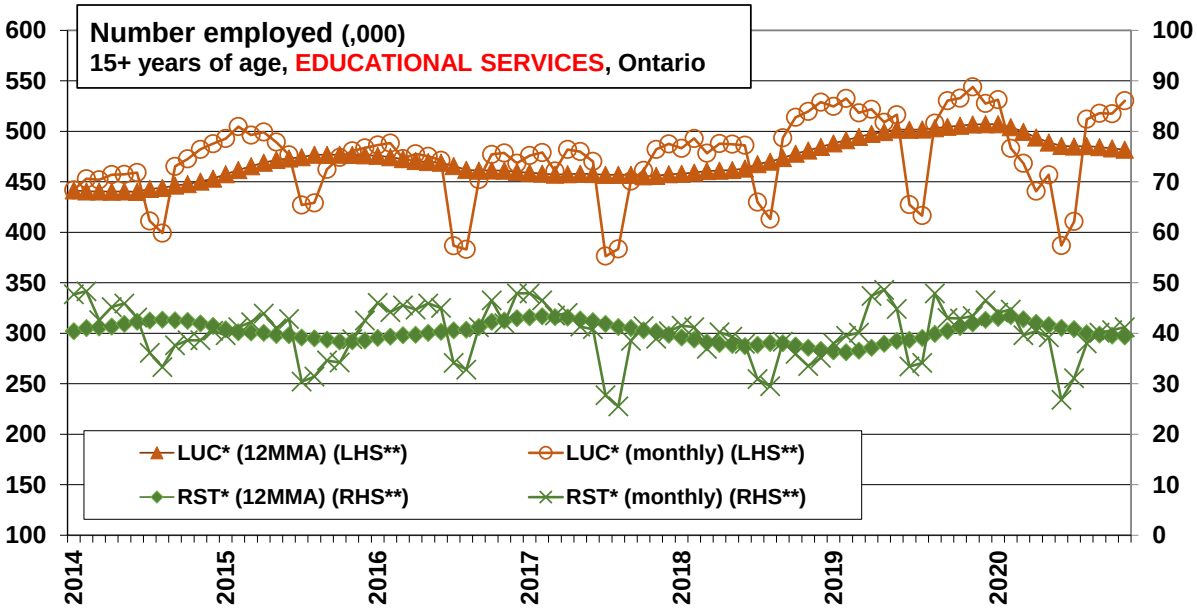


*__Larger urban centres__ (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.12

Employment in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES in rural and small town Ontario was 41 thousand in December, 2020

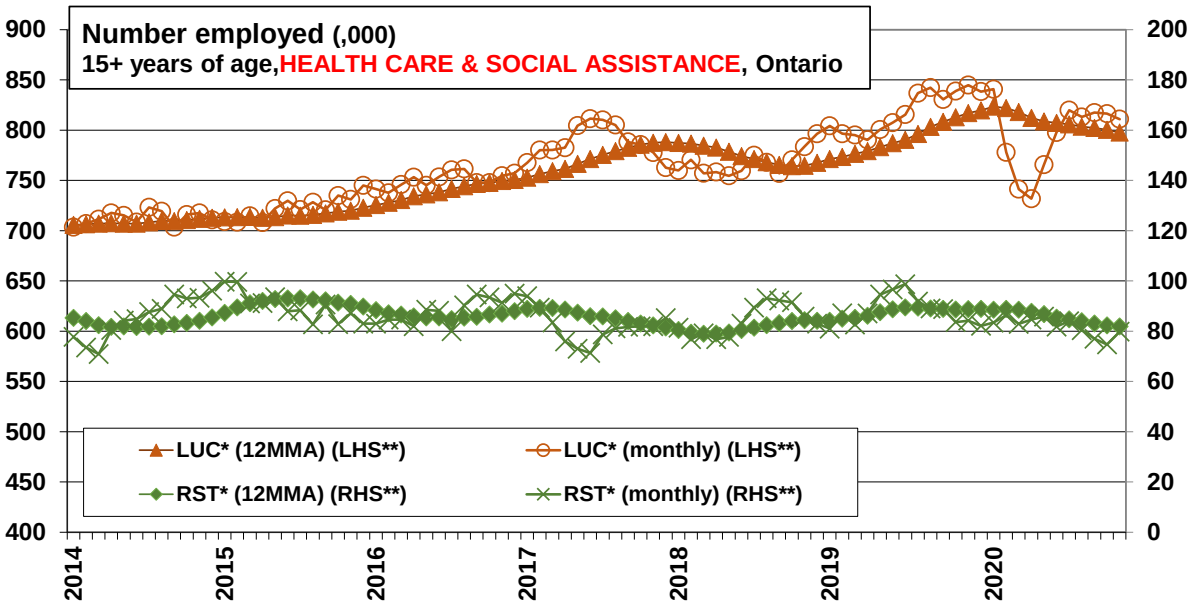


*__Larger urban centres__ (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.13

Employment in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE in rural and small town Ontario was 80 thousand in December, 2020



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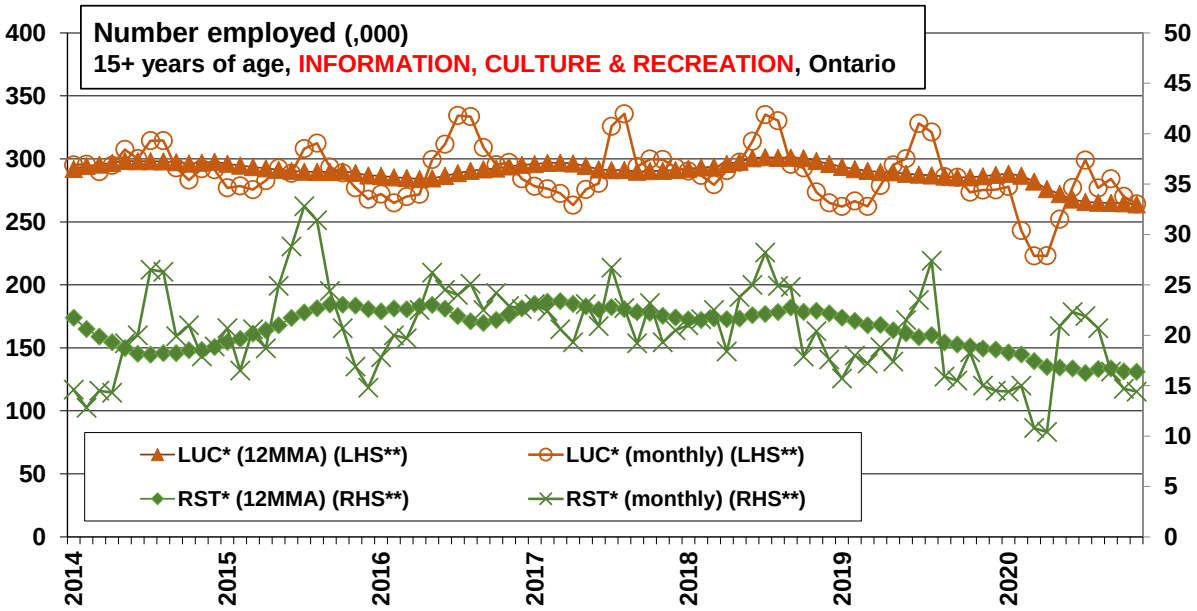
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.14

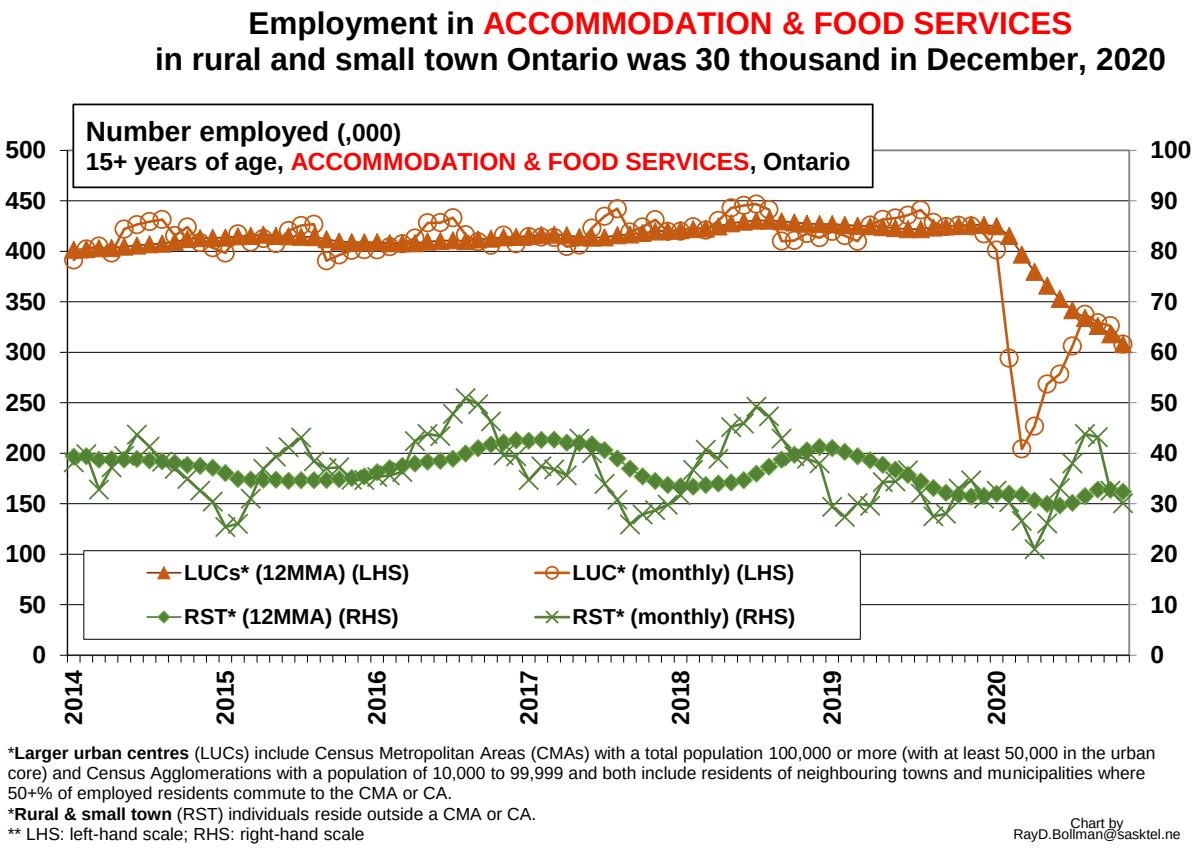
Employment in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION in rural and small town Ontario was 14 thousand in December, 2020



*__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.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.15



*__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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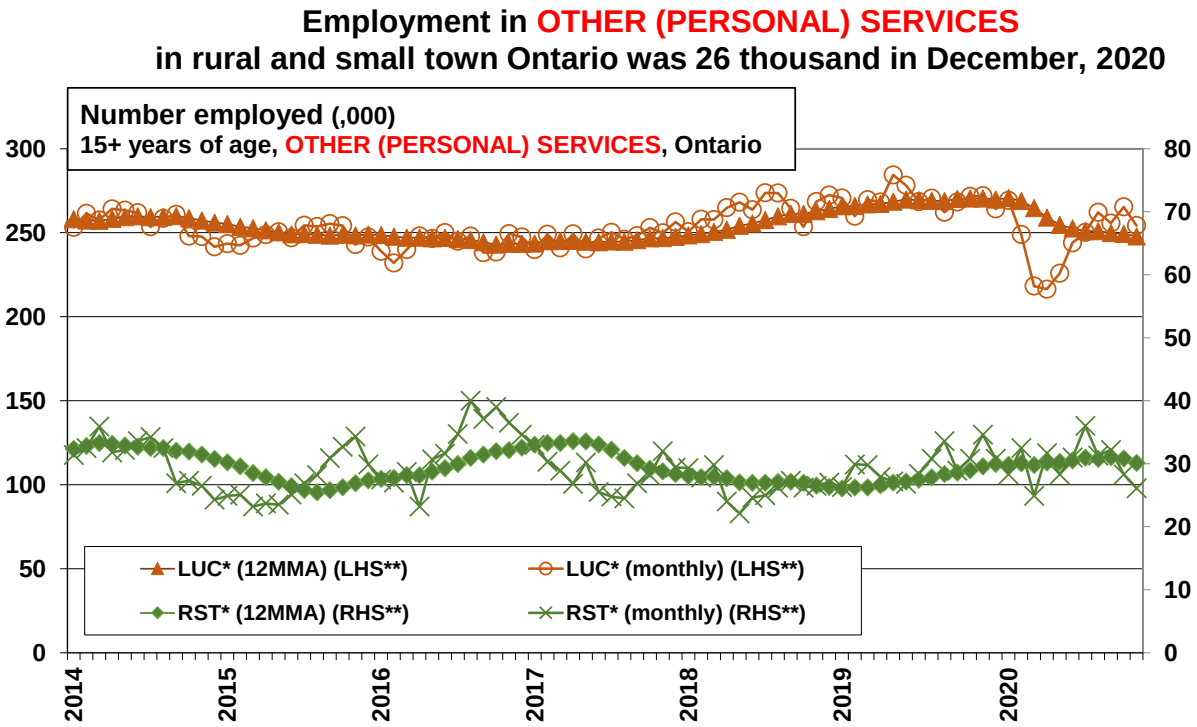
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.16



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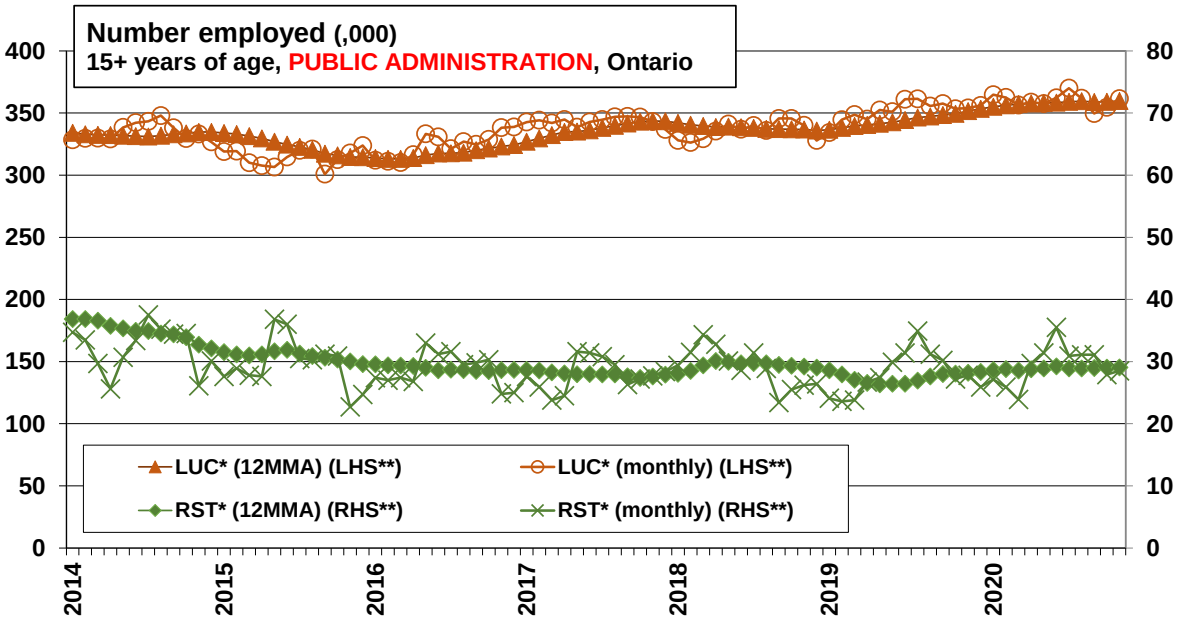
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure G.17

Employment in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION in rural and small town Ontario was 29 thousand in December, 2020



*__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.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Appendix H: Table and charts showing the employment rate and the percent difference in the employment (compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019) by age and by sex

Table H.1

Percent employed and change in percent employed by age and sex in larger urban centres (LUCs) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, Ontario, February 2020 to December 2020

Age group	Sex	Area[1]	Employment rate (percent employed[2])												Change in employment rate[2]											
															Month to month change in employment rate[2]											
			2020												2020											
			Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Jul to Aug	Aug to Sep	Sep to Oct	Oct to Nov	Nov to Dec	
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	Total	60.9	57.2	52.1	52.5	55.9	56.7	57.8	58.7	58.9	59.1	58.9		-3.7	-5.1	0.4	3.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	-0.2	
		LUC	61.3	57.3	52.2	52.4	55.8	56.9	58.0	58.9	59.2	59.5	59.2		-4.0	-5.1	0.2	3.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	-0.3	
		RST	56.8	56.1	51.6	53.2	56.2	55.1	55.8	56.3	56.0	55.2	55.9		-0.7	-4.5	1.6	3.0	-1.1	0.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.8	0.7	
	Males	Total	64.8	62.1	56.6	57.3	61.4	61.7	62.7	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.0		-2.7	-5.5	0.7	4.1	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.4	
		LUC	65.3	62.2	56.7	57.2	61.4	61.8	63.0	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.2		-3.1	-5.5	0.5	4.2	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.3	
		RST	59.9	60.3	55.7	58.0	61.7	61.1	60.7	62.8	62.4	61.9	61.2		0.4	-4.6	2.3	3.7	-0.6	-0.4	2.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	
	Females	Total	57.1	52.6	47.8	47.8	50.6	51.9	53.1	54.2	54.6	55.1	54.9		-4.5	-4.8	0.0	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	-0.2	
		LUC	57.4	52.6	47.8	47.8	50.5	52.2	53.3	54.6	55.1	55.7	55.3		-4.8	-4.8	0.0	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.6	-0.4	
		RST	53.8	51.9	47.5	48.4	50.7	49.2	51.0	50.1	49.8	48.7	50.8		-1.9	-4.4	0.9	2.3	-1.5	1.8	-0.9	-0.3	-1.1	2.1	
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	Total	50.9	42.7	34.7	37.0	43.6	49.3	50.4	45.7	46.3	47.4	48.0		-8.2	-8.0	2.3	6.6	5.7	1.1	-4.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	
		LUC	49.9	41.3	33.6	35.8	41.9	47.7	48.8	44.2	45.1	46.6	46.9		-8.6	-7.7	2.2	6.1	5.8	1.1	-4.6	0.9	1.5	0.3	
		RST	62.7	59.7	47.9	52.8	64.4	67.5	68.8	62.7	60.4	56.9	62.3		-3.0	-11.8	4.9	11.6	3.1	1.3	-6.1	-2.3	-3.5	5.4	
	Males	Total	48.8	43.3	35.8	38.2	45.9	48.1	49.2	46.2	47.1	48.2	48.9		-5.5	-7.5	2.4	7.7	2.2	1.1	-3.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	
		LUC	47.5	41.3	34.3	36.6	43.8	46.1	47.1	44.1	45.2	46.6	47.6		-6.2	-7.0	2.3	7.2	2.3	1.0	-3.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	
		RST	64.1	63.2	51.2	55.3	69.2	70.6	72.5	69.8	69.8	67.1	66.6		-0.9	-12.0	4.1	13.9	1.4	1.9	-2.7	0.0	-2.7	-0.5	
	Females	Total	53.1	42.1	33.6	35.8	41.2	50.7	51.7	45.2	45.5	46.6	47.2		-11.0	-8.5	2.2	5.4	9.5	1.0	-6.5	0.3	1.1	0.6	
		LUC	52.5	41.2	33.0	34.8	39.8	49.5	50.5	44.2	45.0	46.6	46.3		-11.3	-8.2	1.8	5.0	9.7	1.0	-6.3	0.8	1.6	-0.3	
		RST	60.8	54.5	42.8	49.3	58.8	64.1	64.8	55.4	51.0	46.7	58.2		-6.3	-11.7	6.5	9.5	5.3	0.7	-9.4	-4.4	-4.3	11.5	
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	Total	6.6	-17.7	-40.9	-45.2	-35.3	-19.3	-16.6	-11.7	-13.5	-11.9	-11.1		-24.3	-23.2	-4.3	9.9	16.0	2.7	4.9	-1.8	1.6	0.8	
		LUC	5.9	-19.0	-42.0	-46.1	-36.7	-20.1	-17.2	-12.8	-13.6	-11.4	-12.8		-24.8	-23.1	-4.1	9.3	16.7	2.9	4.4	-0.8	2.1	-1.3	
		RST	14.1	-1.6	-25.3	-34.1	-21.6	-14.1	-13.5	-4.0	-15.1	-17.9	5.0		-15.7	-23.6	-8.9	12.6	7.5	0.6	9.5	-11.2	-2.7	22.9	
	Males	Total	86.0	83.4	76.7	77.0	82.0	82.0	83.4	85.0	84.8	85.3	84.0		-2.6	-6.7	0.3	5.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	-0.2	0.5	-1.3	
		LUC	86.1	83.3	76.5	76.5	81.6	81.6	83.2	84.7	84.6	85.1	83.8		-2.8	-6.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	1.6	1.5	-0.1	0.5	-1.3	
		RST	84.9	84.5	79.0	82.3	87.0	87.1	85.7	88.0	87.1	87.2	86.3		-0.4	-5.5	3.3	4.7	0.1	-1.4	2.3	-0.9	0.1	-0.9	
	Females	Total	78.0	73.2	68.0	67.6	71.1	71.1	72.3	75.9	76.7	76.4	76.4		-4.8	-5.2	-0.4	3.5	0.0	1.2	3.6	0.8	-0.3	0.0	
		LUC	77.8	72.8	67.5	66.9	70.3	70.6	71.6	75.6	76.4	76.4	76.2		-5.0	-5.3	-0.6	3.4	0.3	1.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	-0.2	
		RST	81.1	77.8	73.5	76.2	79.4	76.5	79.8	79.6	80.0	77.7	78.2		-3.3	-4.3	2.7	3.2	-2.9	3.3	-0.2	0.4	-2.3	0.5	
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	Total	64.8	62.1	57.5	57.3	59.4	60.4	62.5	63.8	64.1	64.5	65.1		-2.7	-4.6	-0.2	2.1	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	
		LUC	65.8	63.0	58.2	58.0	60.1	61.2	63.2	64.4	64.8	64.8	65.0		-2.8	-4.8	-0.2	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	
		RST	56.3	55.2	51.6	51.6	52.8	52.7	56.7	58.2	57.7	61.8	65.6		-1.1	-3.6	0.0	1.2	-0.1	4.0	1.5	-0.5	4.1	3.8	
	Males	Total	69.5	67.2	63.1	63.4	65.6	66.6	68.0	68.8	69.0	67.8	69.6		-2.3	-4.1	0.3	2.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.2	-1.2	1.8	
		LUC	70.8	68.3	64.0	63.9	66.3	67.3	68.7	69.3	69.6	67.7	69.3		-2.5	-4.3	-0.1	2.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	-1.9	1.6	
		RST	57.9	57.9	55.3	58.3	59.2	61.3	62.1	64.3	63.8	68.7	71.9		0.0	-2.6	3.0	0.9	2.1	0.8	2.2	-0.5	4.9	3.2	
	Females	Total	60.3	57.3	52.2	51.5	53.4	54.3	57.2	59.0	59.3	61.3	60.7		-3.0	-5.1	-0.7	1.9	0.9	2.9	1.8	0.3	2.0	-0.6	
		LUC	60.9	57.8	52.6	52.2	54.2	55.4	57.8	59.7	60.1	62.0	60.8		-3.1	-5.2	-0.4	2.0	1.2	2.4	1.9	0.4	1.9	-1.2	
		RST	54.7	52.6	48.1	44.8	45.9	43.9	51.1	51.9	51.7	55.6	60.0		-2.1	-4.5	-3.3	1.1	-2.0	7.2	0.8	-0.2	3.9	4.4	
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	Total	15.3	14.3	13.1	13.5	13.7	12.9	13.0	13.7	13.3	13.2	12.8		-1.0	-1.2	0.4	0.2	-0.8	0.1	0.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	
		LUC	15.4	14.3	13.2	13.5	13.7	13.0	13.2	13.8	13.5	13.5	12.9		-1.1	-1.1	0.3	0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	
		RST	14.2	14.1	12.5	12.9	13.4	12.4	11.9	12.5	12.4	11.1	12.2		-0.1	-1.6	0.4	0.5	-1.0	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	-1.3	1.1	
	Males	Total	20.1	19.1	17.6	18.3	18.7	17.7	17.6	19.0	18.3	17.5	16.9		-1.0	-1.5	0.7	0.4	-1.0	-0.1	1.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	
		LUC	20.3	19.0	17.5	18.3	18.5	17.7	17.8	19.2	18.5	18.0	17.1		-1.3	-1.5	0.8	0.2	-0.8	0.1	1.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.9	
		RST	18.5	19.9	18.8	18.4	19.5	17.4	16.3	17.6	17.0	14.1	15.4		1.4	-1.1	-0.4	1.1	-2.1	-1.1	1.3	-0.6	-2.9	1.3	
	Females	Total	9.9	5.7	-4.6	-0.5	3.6	0.8	-0.4	3.8	-1.1	-5.9	-11.9		-4.2	-10.4	4.1	4.2	-2.9	-1.1	4.1	-4.8	-4.8	-6.0	
		LUC	11.8	6.7	-5.4	-0.9	2.4	0.8	1.7	5.5	1.5	-1.3	-9.8		-5.1	-12.1	4.5	3.3	-1.6	0.9	3.8	-4.1	-2.7	-8.5	
		RST	-4.9	2.2	3.1	2.9	11.0	-1.3	-15.0	-8.5	-16.4	-38.7	-25.6		7.1	0.9	-0.1	8.1	-12.3	-13.6	6.4	-7.9	-22.3	13.1	

Age group	Sex	Area[1]	Percent difference in employment rate[2], compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 (difference of logarithms)										
			2020										
			Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	Total	1.0	-4.8	-14.9	-16.1	-10.4	-8.7	-6.6	-4.2	-3.8	-3.9	-4.0
		LUC	1.0	-5.2	-15.4	-16.8	-11.0	-8.9	-6.7	-4.2	-3.9	-3.8	-4.2
		RST	0.5	-0.9	-9.2	-10.3	-5.3	-6.3	-5.2	-3.5	-3.4	-3.8	-1.7
	Males	Total	1.6	-2.8	-12.7	-14.0	-7.5	-7.6	-6.0	-3.1	-2.8	-3.0	-3.0
		LUC	1.6	-3.1	-13.1	-14.6	-7.9	-7.9	-6.1	-3.4	-3.2	-3.4	-3.4
		RST	-0.2	-0.7	-7.8	-8.3	-3.1	-4.3	-4.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.3
	Females	Total	0.4	-7.0	-17.3	-18.8	-13.8	-10.0	-7.1	-5.3	-5.0	-4.6	-5.3
		LUC	0.2	-7.6	-18.1	-19.3	-14.5	-10.0	-7.3	-5.0	-4.7	-4.3	-5.3
		RST	1.5	-1.0	-10.9	-12.8	-8.3	-8.9	-6.2	-8.6	-8.4	-9.2	-5.1
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	Total	2.9	-15.6	-37.0	-41.7	-28.7	-21.7	-19.1	-10.7	-10.1	-9.2	-7.2
		LUC	1.5	-18.0	-39.3	-43.1	-30.6	-23.4	-20.6	-12.6	-11.6	-10.1	-8.6
		RST	16.4	7.8	-14.8	-26.1	-12.0	-8.3	-8.3	6.4	3.5	-0.5	7.8
	Males	Total	-0.7	-13.7	-33.3	-38.4	-22.6	-24.0	-21.6	-9.6	-6.8	-6.6	-3.2
		LUC	-2.6	-17.5	-36.5	-40.8	-25.2	-26.5	-24.1	-12.7	-9.6	-8.8	-4.3
		RST	18.2	13.6	-9.0	-19.9	-4.2	-3.4	-4.0	15.0	19.8	14.0	11.1
	Females	Total	6.6	-17.7	-40.9	-45.2	-35.3	-19.3	-16.6	-11.7	-13.5	-11.9	-11.1
		LUC	5.9	-19.0	-42.0	-46.1	-36.7	-20.1	-17.2	-12.8	-13.6	-11.4	-12.8
		RST	14.1	-1.6	-25.3	-34.1	-21.6	-14.1	-13.5	-4.0	-15.1	-17.9	5.0
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	Total	0.5	-3.6	-12.1	-12.7	-7.1	-5.8	-3.8	-2.1	-1.7	-1.9	-2.8
		LUC	0.5	-3.7	-12.3	-13.3	-7.7	-6.3	-4.3	-2.2	-1.8	-2.0	-2.8
		RST	0.5	-1.5	-8.5	-6.3	-1.2	-1.3	0.5	-1.1	-1.6	-0.7	-1.1
	Males	Total	1.2	-1.7	-10.7	-11.4	-5.2	-5.0	-3.3	-1.7	-2.0	-1.4	-2.6
		LUC	1.4	-1.8	-10.9	-11.9	-5.5	-5.4	-3.6	-1.9	-2.1	-1.7	-2.9
		RST	-0.4	-1.0	-8.3	-6.7	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	0.8	-0.8	0.9	0.7
	Females	Total	-0.4	-5.6	-13.6	-14.1	-9.3	-6.8	-4.6	-2.6	-1.4	-2.6	-2.9
		LUC	-0.5	-6.0	-14.1	-14.8	-10.2	-7.2	-5.1	-2.6	-1.3	-2.4	-3.0
		RST	1.4	-1.7	-8.6	-5.8	-1.4	-1.9	0.7	-3.5	-2.8	-3.1	-3.4
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	Total	4.2	0.2	-8.8	-10.5	-7.2	-5.2	-2.2	-2.5	-2.0	-0.9	0.7
		LUC	5.2	1.1	-8.2	-9.7	-6.2	-4.2	-1.6	-1.9	-1.5	-1.3	-0.6
		RST	-5.3	-6.6	-14.1	-17.0	-17.2	-15.3	-7.3	-9.0	-7.1	1.5	10.7
	Males	Total	5.1	1.2	-5.6	-7.2	-4.7	-3.4	-1.8	-2.1	-0.6	-1.5	2.4
		LUC	6.5	2.5	-4.8	-6.9	-3.8	-2.7	-1.3	-1.9	-0.3	-2.5	0.8
		RST	-9.1	-11.1	-14.4	-11.9	-13.0	-8.7	-5.9	-4.9	-2.9	8.0	15.2
	Females	Total	3.1	-0.8	-12.1	-14.1	-10.1	-7.3	-2.7	-2.8	-3.6	-0.4	-1.4
		LUC	3.6	-0.8	-12.2	-13.4	-8.8	-5.8	-2.2	-1.8	-2.9	0.1	-2.2
		RST	-1.5	-1.7	-13.7	-23.4	-23.7	-24.7	-9.3	-14.6	-12.2	-5.3	5.9
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	Total	7.0	1.9	-9.0	-6.0	-2.9	-6.0	-4.8	-4.8	-8.9	-9.6	-14.5
		LUC	7.9	2.4	-8.2	-6.7	-3.8	-6.0	-2.7	-4.3	-7.1	-6.7	-13.3
		RST	-1.6	-2.3	-12.0	-7.5	2.3	-7.8	-16.0	-12.8	-17.7	-31.9	-21.3
	Males	Total	9.9	5.7	-4.6	-0.5	3.6	0.8	-0.4	3.8	-1.1	-5.9	-11.9
		LUC	11.8	6.7	-5.4	-0.9	2.4	0.8	1.7	5.5	1.5	-1.3	-9.8
		RST	4.0	-13.5	-43.3	-24.9	-16.0	-21.8	-15.8	-16.4	-19.7	-19.3	-14.0
	Females	Total	1.8	-3.8	-16.3	-15.4	-12.5	-16.8	-11.4	-19.6	-21.1	-15.9	-18.9
		LUC	1.8	-3.1	-13.4	-15.0	-12.6	-16.7	-10.5	-19.7	-21.1	-15.7	-19.2
		RST	-4.9	-13.5	-43.3	-24.9	-16.0	-21.8	-15.8	-16.4	-19.7	-19.3	-14.0

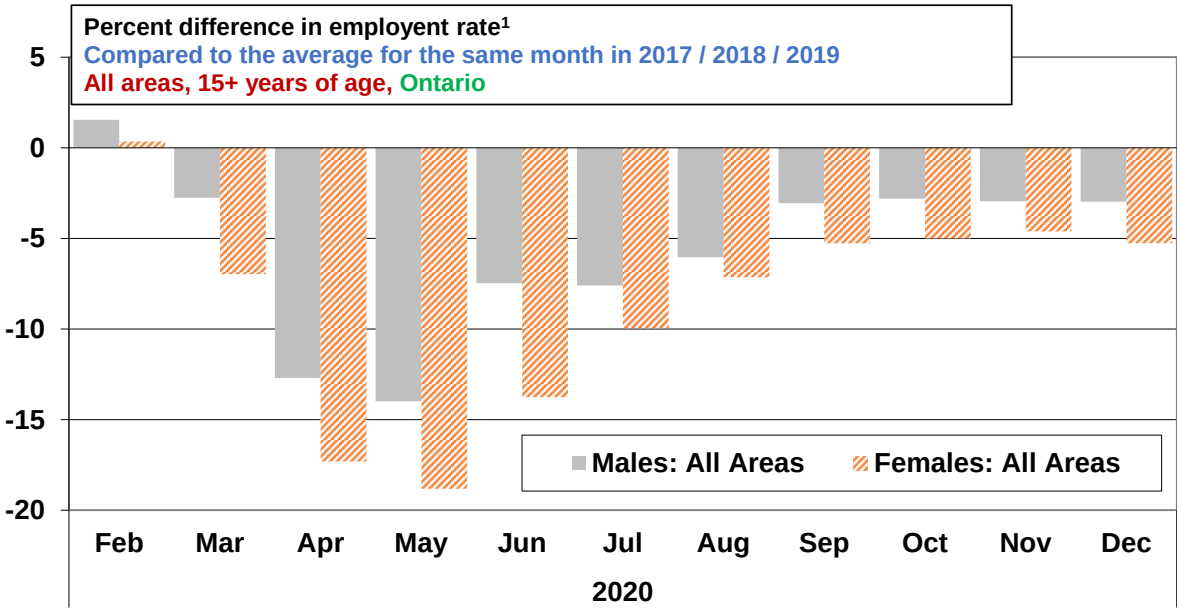
1. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

2. The "employment rate" is the number employed as percent of the population in each age group.

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

Figure H.1

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for females, compared to males, 15+ years of age, all areas, Ontario

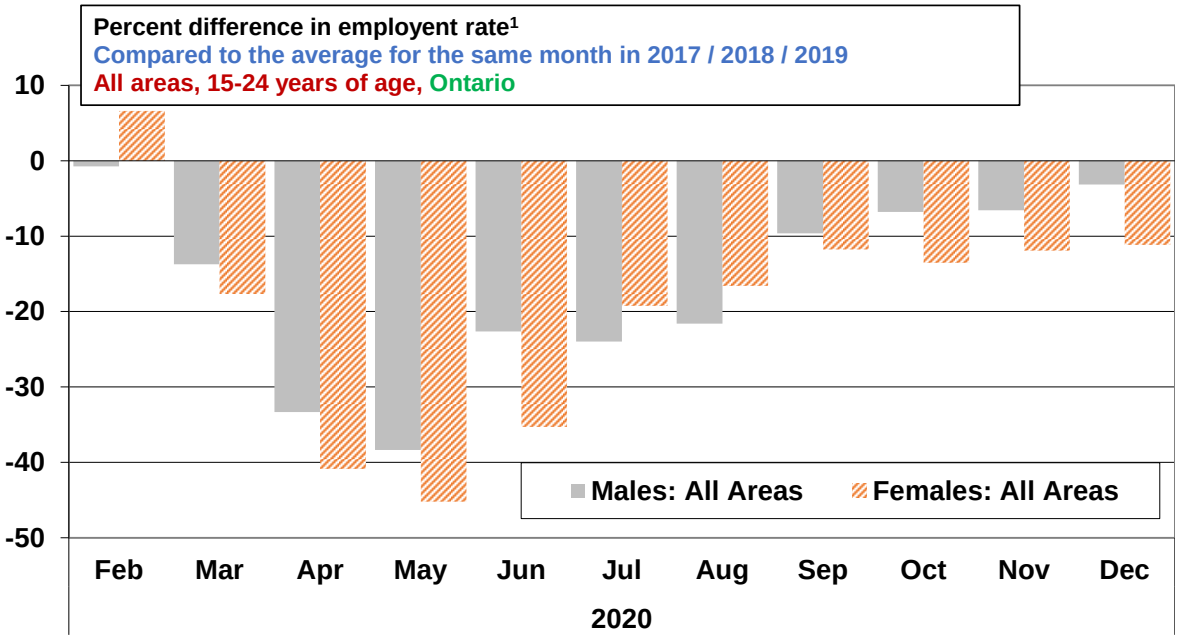


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.2

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is (generally) greater for females, compared to males, 15-24 years of age, all areas, Ontario

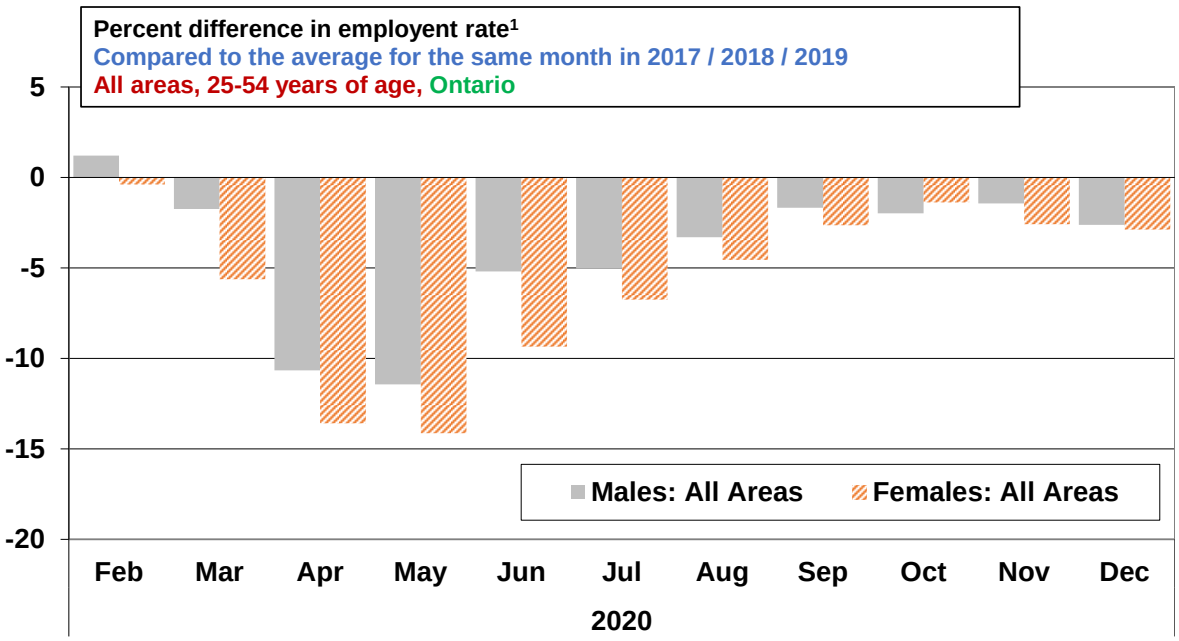


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.3

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is (generally) greater for females, compared to males, 25-54 years of age, all areas, Ontario

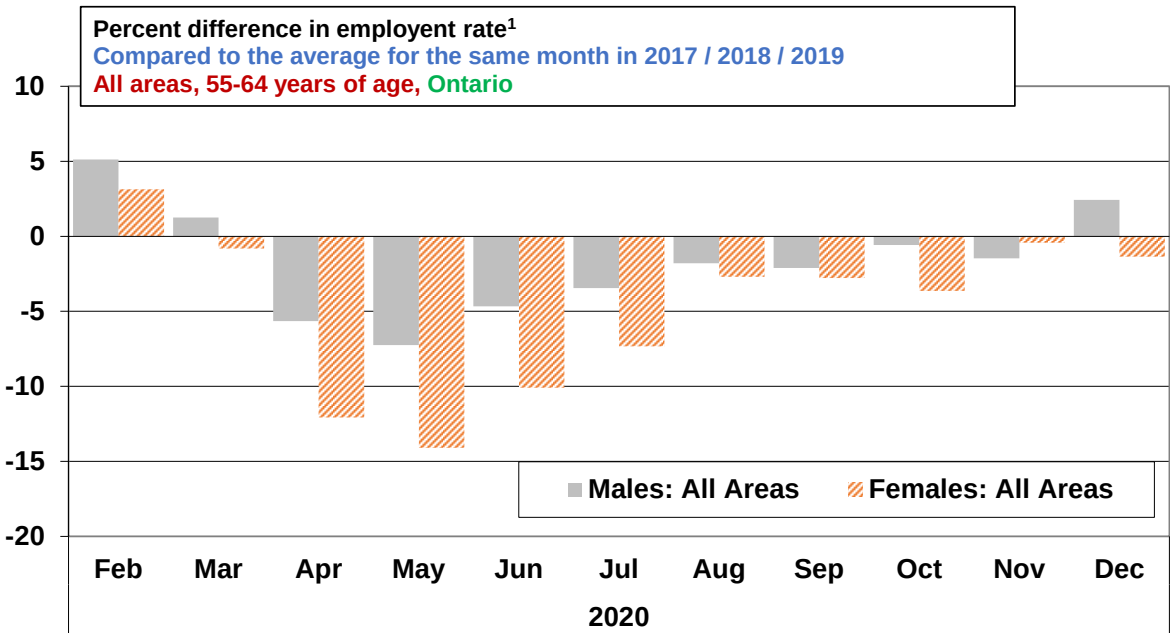


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.4

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is (generally) greater for females, compared to males, 55-64 years of age, all areas, Ontario

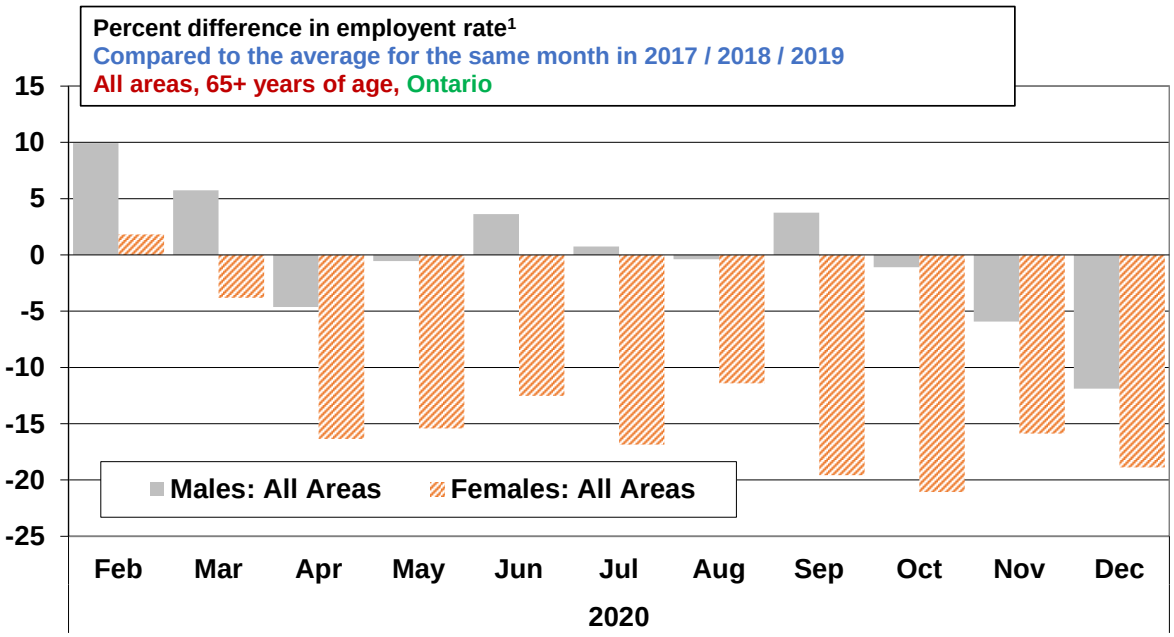


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.5

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for females, compared to males, 65+ years of age, all areas, Ontario

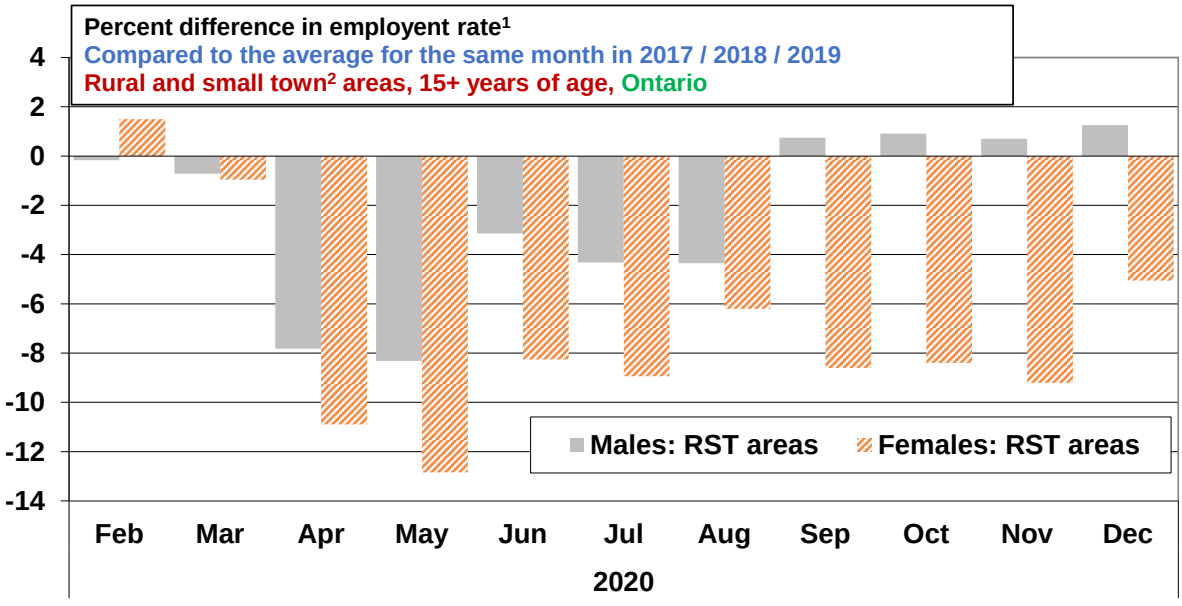


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.6

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for females, compared to males, 15+ years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Ontario

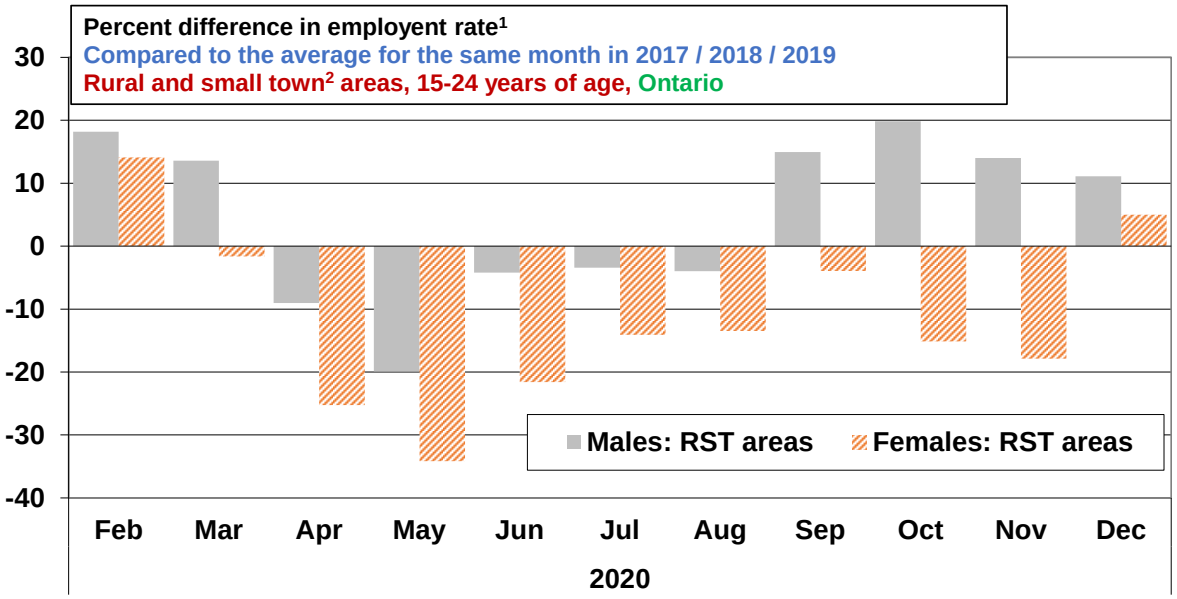


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in 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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.7

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for females, compared to males, 15-24 years of age, Rural and Small Town areas,

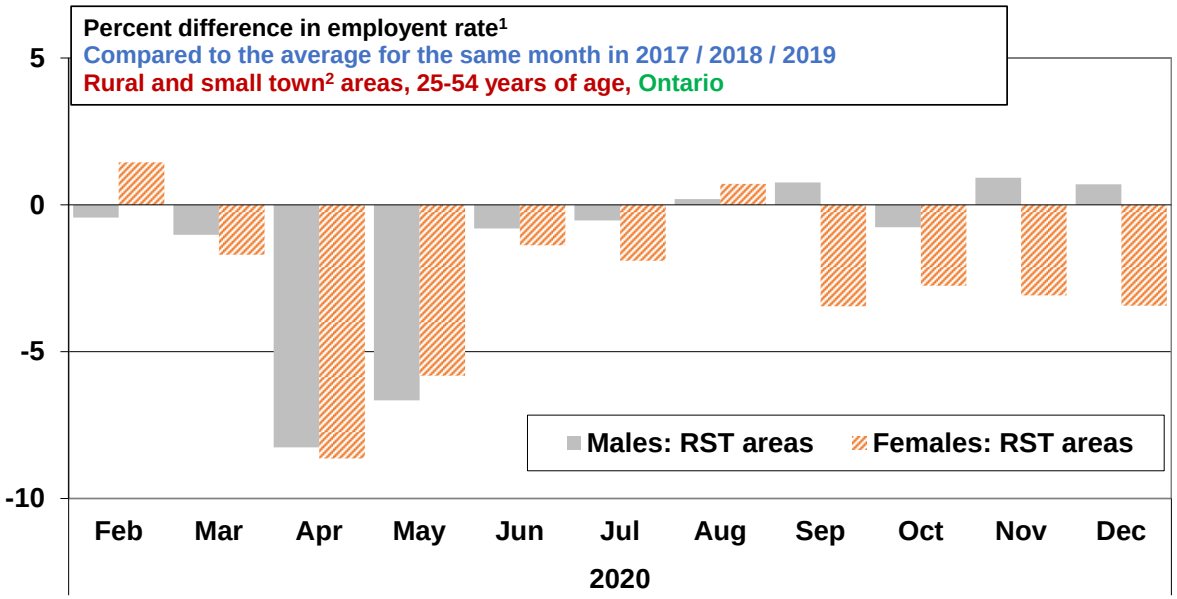


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in 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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.8

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is (generally) greater for females, compared to males, 25-54 years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Ontario

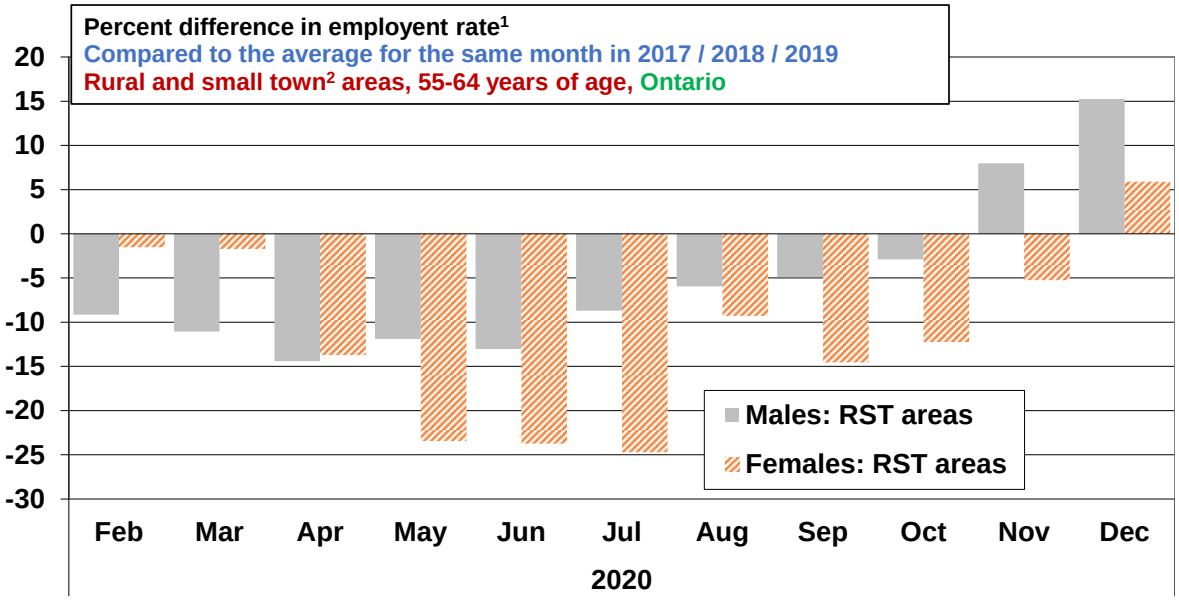


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in 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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.9

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is (generally) greater for females, compared to males, 55-64 years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Ontario

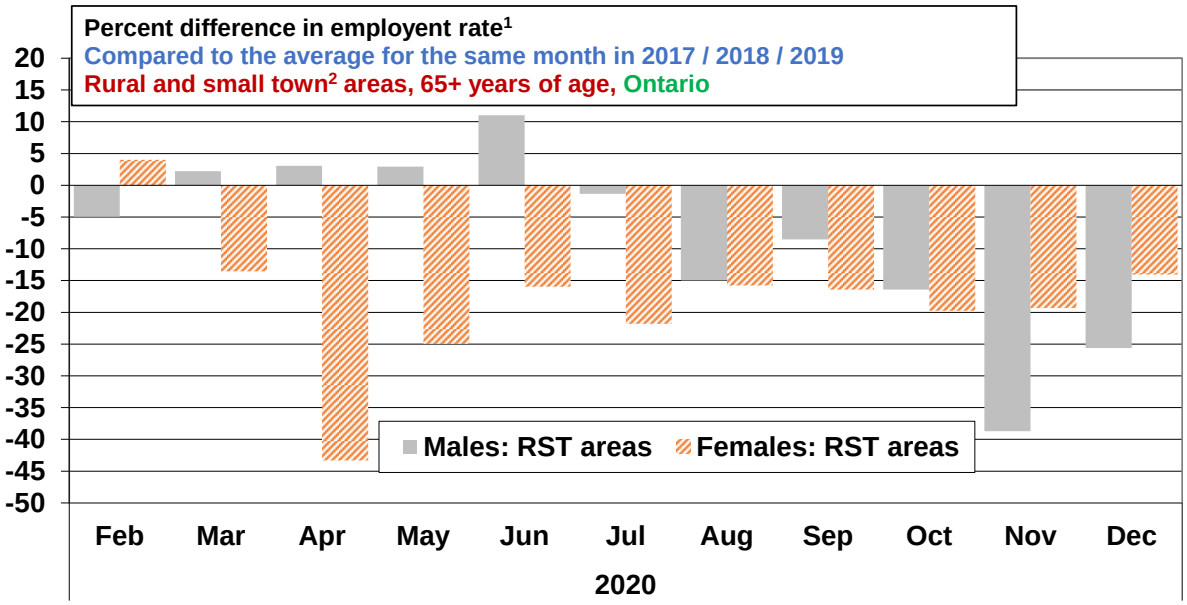


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in 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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.10

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is (generally) greater for females, compared to males, 65+ years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Ontario

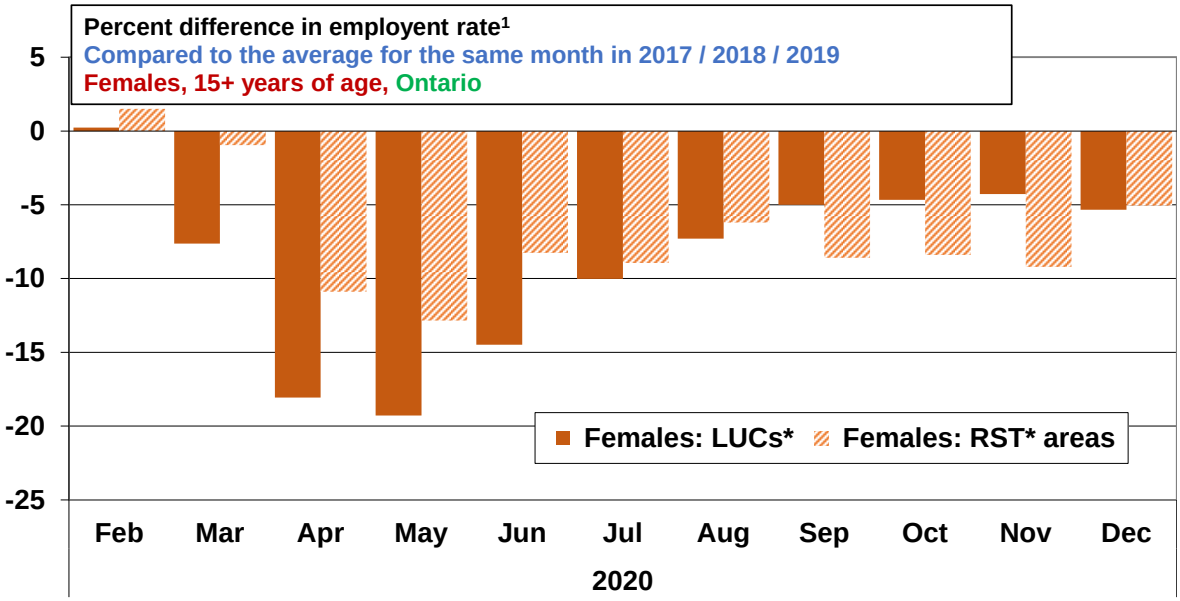


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in 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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.11

In Sep/Oct/Nov 2020, the COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for rural females, compared to urban females, Females 15+ years of age, Ontario

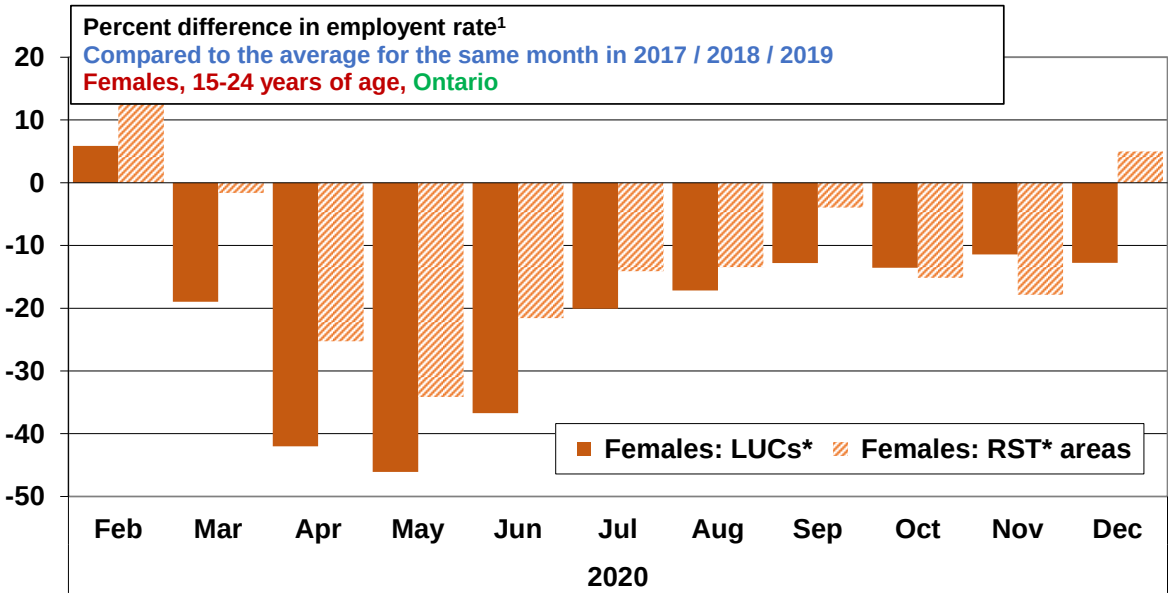


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in 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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.12

In Oct/Nov 2020, the COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for rural females, compared to urban, Females 15-24 years of age, Ontario

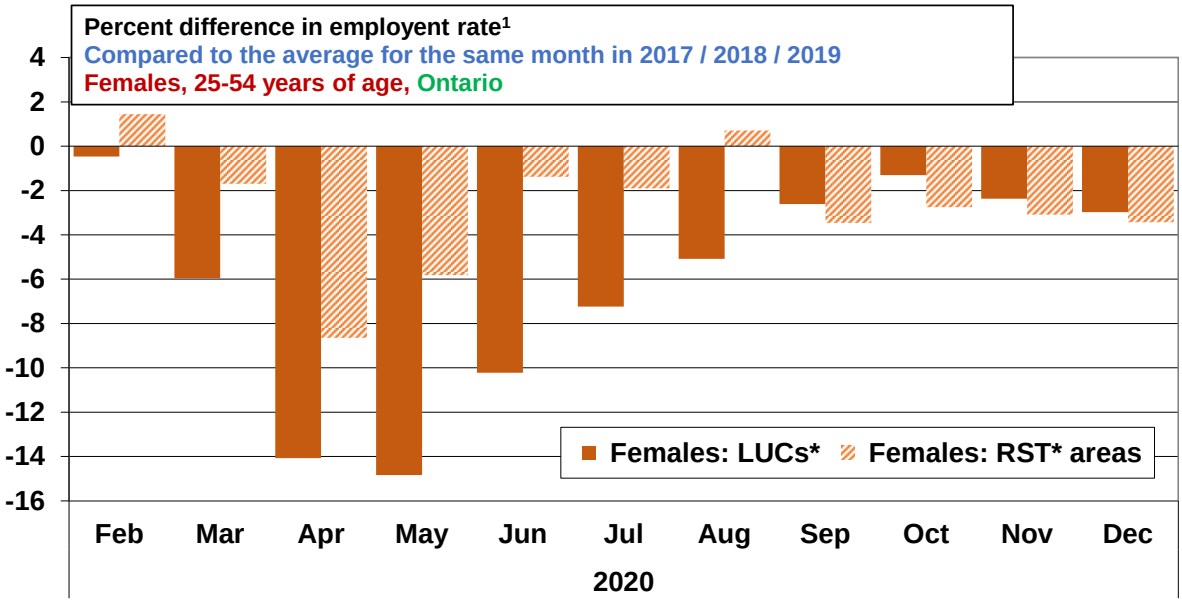


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in 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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.13

From Sept to Dec 2020, the COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for rural females, compared to urban, Females 25-54 years of age, Ontario

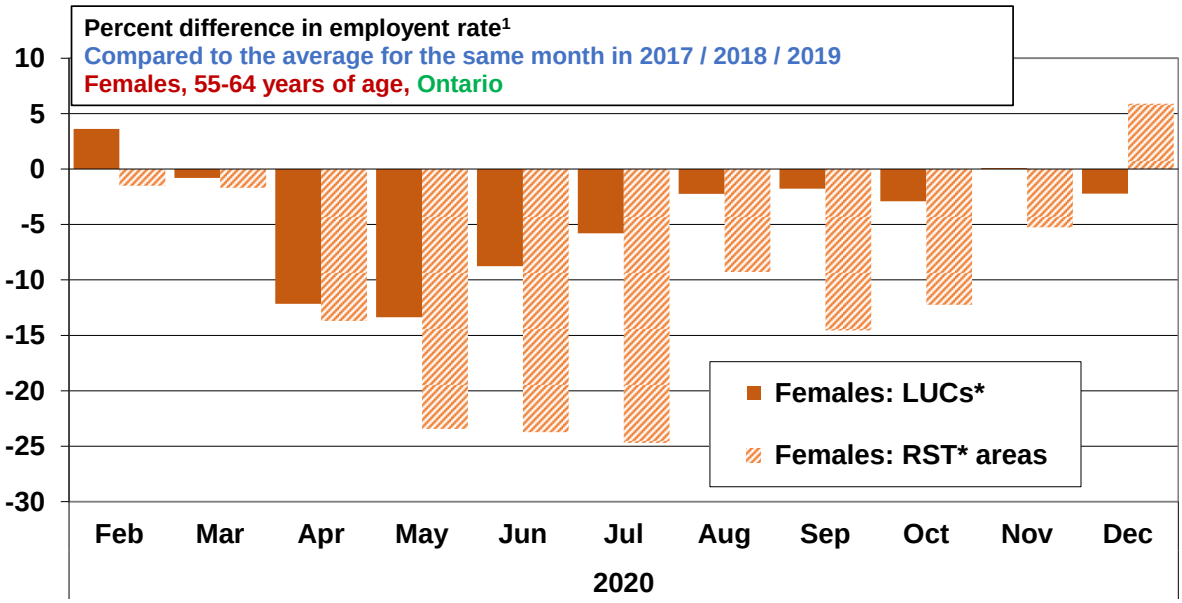


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in 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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.14

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates has been greater (up to Nov 2020) for rural females, compared to urban females, Females 55-64 years of age, Ontario

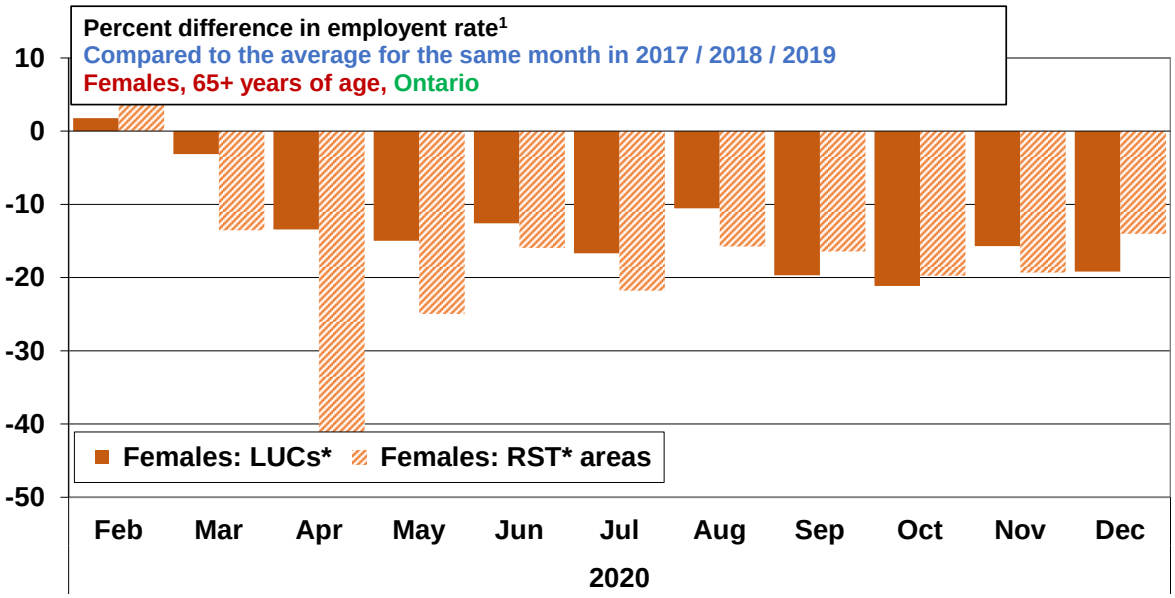


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in 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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.15

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is (generally) greater for rural females, compared to urban females, Females 65+ years of age, Ontario



1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

* **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 14-10-0105-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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.