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

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*Special Issue, December 15, 2020*

### Highlights

- In November 2020, the employment gap was the same in Ontario's rural and urban areas (-3.8%).
- The COVID-19 impact on rural employment has been slightly less than the urban impact throughout the previous period from February to October 2020.
- In November 2020 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest percent employment gap were:
  - forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (-40.2%);
  - information, culture and recreation (-30.8%);
  - business, building and other support services (-30.6%); and
  - health care and social assistance (-14.9%).
- In November 2020 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest gap in number employed were:
  - health care and social assistance ( -12 thousand workers);
  - business, building and other support services ( -7 thousand workers); and
  - information, culture and recreation ( -5 thousand workers).
- The Ontario rural gap in employment in November 2020 (-3.8%) was third behind the gap in rural Manitoba (-13.1%) and the gap in rural Alberta (-10.1%).
- In rural Ontario, the 3.8% gap represents -24 thousand in the number employed, second to Alberta with a rural employment gap of gap of -32 thousand.
- 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, in recent months, the female employment gap in rural areas has become larger than the female employment gap in urban areas.

### Why?

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced the closure of many business activities and physical job sites. Numerous enterprises had fully re-opened in Ontario in the late summer and early autumn. The November Labour Force Survey was enumerated in the week of November 8 to 14 which preceded more extensive business closures during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

The objective of this report is to document the COVID-19 impact on rural employment in Ontario<sup>1</sup> in

November, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2019 / 2019.

### A change in our method of calculation

Previous special issues of **Focus on Rural Ontario** on the topic of 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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 November, 2020" can be accessed in a

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Rural Ontario Institute blog entitled "The impact of COVID-19 on rural employment up to November, 2020" at <https://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/blog/>

the population available for employment and b) the percent of the population that is actually employed. In this report, we adjust our calculation to remove 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<sup>2</sup>)

The COVID-19 percent impact<sup>2</sup> on employment has been smaller in RST Ontario than in LUCs in Ontario for each month from March to October 2020 (Figure 1 and Row #32 in Table 1). In November 2020, the COVID-19 impact on rural employment (-3.8%) was the same as the impact on employment in urban areas.

The negative bars in Figure 1 are less in RST areas than in LUCs for each month from March to October 2020. A shorter negative bar indicates a smaller COVID-19 impact in RST areas in Ontario. Note also that the gap<sup>2</sup> 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 also occurs at the Canada-level and in most other provinces (Text Box 1). 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.

In November 2020, the percent impact<sup>2</sup> of COVID-19 on Ontario's RST employment was -3.8%. This impact ranked third among the provinces behind a -13.1% impact in RST Manitoba and a -10.1% impact in RST Alberta (Table 2).

### 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 November, 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	less than	LUC	since Mar 2020
Quebec	RST	greater than	LUC	Jun to Sep 2020
	RST	less than	LUC	Oct & Nov 2020
Ontario	RST	less than	LUC	Mar to Oct 2020
	RST	same as	LUC	Nov 2020
Manitoba	RST	less than	LUC	since Aug 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

### Percent impact (gap<sup>2</sup>) by industry sector

In Ontario's RST areas, the size of the percent employment gap<sup>2</sup> in November 2020 was relatively larger in the following sectors:

- 40.2% : forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (Table 3, Figure C.2 and Table E.2);
- 30.8% : information, culture and recreation Table 3, Figure C.13 and Table E.13);
- 30.6% : business, building and other support services (Table 3, Figure C.10 and Table E.10); and
- 14.9% : health care and social assistance (Table 3, Figure C.12 and Table E.12).

### Gap<sup>2</sup> in number employed

In Ontario's RST areas, the estimated gap<sup>2</sup> in employment in November 2020 was -24 thousand jobs (Row #36 in Table 1 and Figure 2). This COVID-19 gap for the number employed in RST areas has remained essentially unchanged in Sep / Oct / Nov 2020.

Ontario's RST areas ranked behind only Alberta (-32 thousand jobs) in terms of the gap<sup>2</sup> in the number employed in their RST areas (Table 4).

### Gap<sup>2</sup> in number employed by industry

In Ontario's RST areas, the largest gap<sup>2</sup> in the number of jobs were in the following industry sectors:

- 12 thousand jobs in health care and social assistance (Table 5, Figure D.12 and Table E.12);
- 7 thousand jobs in business, building and other support services (Table 5, Figure D.10 and Table E.10); and
- 5 thousand jobs in information, culture and recreation (Table 5, Figure D.13 and Table E.13).

The large gap<sup>2</sup> calculated for the **forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas** sector in November

<sup>2</sup> 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.

2020 (-40.2% and -4 thousand jobs) is, in part, due to a continuation of a downward trend since mid-2019 (Figure F.2 and Figure G.3).

The RST employment gap<sup>2</sup> in **information, culture and recreation** in November 2020 (-30.8% and -5 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<sup>2</sup> in **business, building and other support services** in November 2020 (-30.6% and -7 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<sup>2</sup> in **health care and social assistance** in November 2020 (-14.9% and -12 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 has been declining (with month-to-month variability) since mid-2019 (Figure F.12 and Figure G.13).

The RST employment gap<sup>2</sup> in the **accommodation and food services** sector in November 2020 (-6.2% and -2 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. Also, note the variability in the level of employment over time (Figure F.14 and Figure G.15).

The RST employment gap<sup>2</sup> in the **educational services** sector in November 2020 (+2.1% 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<sup>2</sup> 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 **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<sup>2</sup> has varied during recent months (Row #32 in Table E.15 and Figure C.15). The percent gap in November 2020 (-8.4%) (Row #32 in Table E.15 and Figure C.15) ranked 6<sup>th</sup> among all sectors in RST Ontario (Table 3).

Employment in **transportation and warehousing** has been declining in RST Ontario since mid-2019 (Figure F.7 and Figure G.8). Thus, part of the decline throughout 2020 is due to the factors causing the (recent) trend of a decline in employment. Our calculated gap<sup>2</sup> in percent employed in November 2020 is -8.8% (Row #32 in Table E.7 and Figure C.7) which ranks as the sector with the 5<sup>th</sup> largest percent employment gap<sup>2</sup> (Table 3).

It is notable that three industry sectors reported no COVID-19 employment gap<sup>2</sup> in November<sup>3</sup>:

- + 11.8% : construction<sup>4</sup> (Figure C.4, Row #32 in Table E.4, Figure D.4, Figure F.4 and Figure G.5);
- + 3.5% : retail and wholesale trade (Figure C.6 and Row #32 in Table E.7) (Note the variability of the number employed over time as shown in Figure F.6 and Figure G.7): and
- + 2.0% : manufacturing (Figure C.5, Row #32 in Table E.5, Figure D.5, Figure F.5 and Figure G.6).

### Employment gap<sup>2</sup> 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 at the Ontario level (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 in recent months, the female RST gap has become larger than the female LUC gap (Figures

<sup>3</sup> Both “big” sectoral COVID-19 gaps<sup>2</sup> and “no” sectoral COVID-19 gaps are generated from our calculation that is based on a difference between employment 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.

<sup>4</sup> Note that RST construction employment has been above the level in the same month of the previous year since November, 2019 (Figure G.8).

H.11 to H.15).

### **Summary of findings**

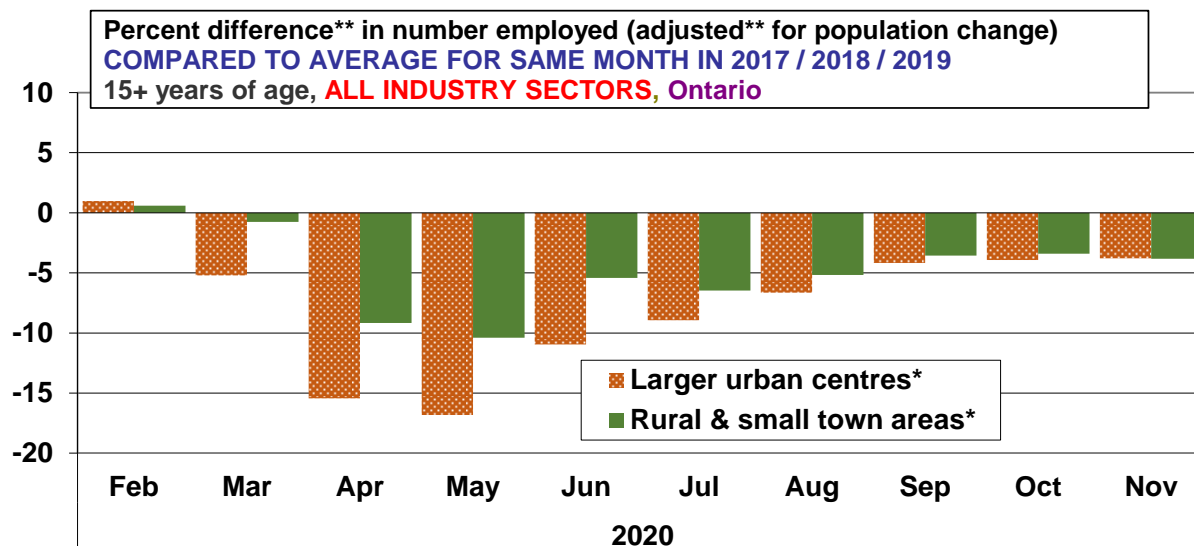
The COVID-19 impact on employment in rural areas has been (slightly) less than in urban areas during the period from March to October 2020. In November 2020, the employment gap was the same in rural and urban areas (-3.8% of jobs in each type of area).

In November 2020 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest percent employment gap were forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (-40.2%), information, culture and recreation (-30.8%), business, building & other support services (-30.6%) and health care and social assistance (-14.9%).

In November 2020 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest gap in number employed were in health care and social assistance ( -12 thousand workers), business, building and other support services ( -7 thousand workers) and information, culture and recreation ( -5 thousand workers).

**Figure 1**

**The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted\*\* for population change)  
in the rural and small town areas of Ontario  
has been small and similar to urban areas in recent months**



\* **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. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by  
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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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	6,485	6,472	6,541	6,671	6,721	6,718	6,717	6,668	6,691	6,729
16	RST	638	631	628	656	654	652	648	644	638	633
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
19	LUC	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	6,257	6,358	6,493	6,601	6,637	6,689
20	RST	612	622	566	581	626	634	643	651	645	630
21	Difference in number employed (,000)										
22	All areas	343	-73	-760	-870	-492	-379	-229	-59	-47	-43
23	LUC	369	-65	-698	-795	-464	-360	-224	-67	-54	-40
24	RST	-26	-9	-62	-76	-28	-19	-5	7	7	-3
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
27	LUC	5.5	-1.0	-11.3	-12.7	-7.2	-5.5	-3.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6
28	RST	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4	-12.2	-4.4	-2.9	-0.8	1.1	1.1	-0.5
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
31	LUC	1.0	-5.2	-15.4	-16.8	-11.0	-8.9	-6.6	-4.2	-3.9	-3.8
32	RST	0.6	-0.8	-9.2	-10.4	-5.4	-6.5	-5.2	-3.6	-3.4	-3.8
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
35	LUC	65	-335	-955	-1,054	-711	-585	-439	-277	-262	-254
36	RST	4	-5	-55	-64	-35	-42	-33	-23	-22	-24

\* 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<sup>1</sup> in number employed in their rural and small town<sup>2</sup> (RST) areas in November, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019?**

Industry sector <sup>1</sup>	2020									
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
	Ranking of provinces by size of RST PERCENT CHANGE <sup>1</sup> in number employed in November, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019									
<b>Manitoba</b>	0.7	8.1	5.1	2.6	2.0	-9.0	-6.4	-10.3	-13.8	-13.1
<b>Alberta</b>	-1.7	-2.2	-13.7	-13.2	-13.7	-11.2	-11.6	-10.2	-11.3	-10.1
<b>Ontario</b>	0.6	-0.8	-9.2	-10.4	-5.4	-6.5	-5.2	-3.6	-3.4	-3.8
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	1.8	-6.1	-15.4	-14.9	-6.3	-10.1	-9.1	-4.5	-5.7	-2.8
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	3.3	-1.7	-7.8	-9.1	-3.6	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7	0.7	-2.5
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	5.5	0.4	-4.6	-6.9	-1.9	-4.7	0.9	-0.4	-2.2	-1.6
<b>Quebec</b>	3.4	-1.9	-19.7	-13.4	-10.0	-7.4	-5.0	-2.7	-2.6	-0.9
<b>British Columbia</b>	-1.4	-1.9	-18.2	-8.6	-3.4	0.1	2.0	3.5	0.4	0.5
<b>New Brunswick</b>	3.2	-3.8	-14.4	-9.7	-1.7	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.3
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	2.1	2.1	-18.4	-15.0	-12.2	-6.8	-2.8	-3.3	3.3	4.1

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<sup>1</sup> in rural and small town<sup>2</sup> (RST) areas experienced the largest PERCENT GAP<sup>3</sup> in number employed (adjusted for population change) in November, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario

Industry sector <sup>1</sup>	2020									
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
	Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST PERCENT CHANGE <sup>3</sup> in number employed in November, 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
Information, culture and recreation	-31.4	-28.7	-54.4	-70.5	-8.3	-19.4	-17.6	-1.1	-18.5	-30.8
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
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
Transportation and warehousing	-13.8	-22.9	-32.4	-42.4	-32.3	-30.9	-31.7	-26.9	-15.5	-8.8
Other (personal) services	1.2	10.3	-4.0	19.8	8.9	13.8	23.8	2.0	10.3	-8.4
Utilities	-43.1	-47.7	-35.8	-18.2	-52.1	-50.3	-23.5	-10.8	-13.7	-6.9
Accommodation and food services	1.0	-16.3	-25.4	-64.6	-44.0	-22.3	-0.9	26.4	26.2	-6.2
Educational services	1.5	8.5	-9.5	10.9	40.3	32.5	34.7	28.1	21.1	-5.6
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
<b>All industry sectors</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
Manufacturing	3.5	2.1	-12.1	-8.7	-2.5	-3.7	-4.9	1.1	-1.0	-1.7
Public administration	5.1	-4.7	-14.6	2.2	3.6	9.3	-5.0	9.6	7.3	-0.2
Agriculture	0.9	-15.8	-22.1	-22.6	-11.6	-1.4	-6.6	-10.4	-9.5	0.1
Professional, scientific & technical services	11.4	2.2	4.9	-0.5	-11.0	-4.1	-0.5	-0.9	-8.3	2.0
Retail and wholesale trade	-3.0	-8.7	-21.1	-29.9	-16.6	-9.8	-9.2	-8.7	-1.4	3.5
Construction	11.7	15.7	12.0	8.4	13.2	6.3	1.8	11.2	9.5	11.8

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.

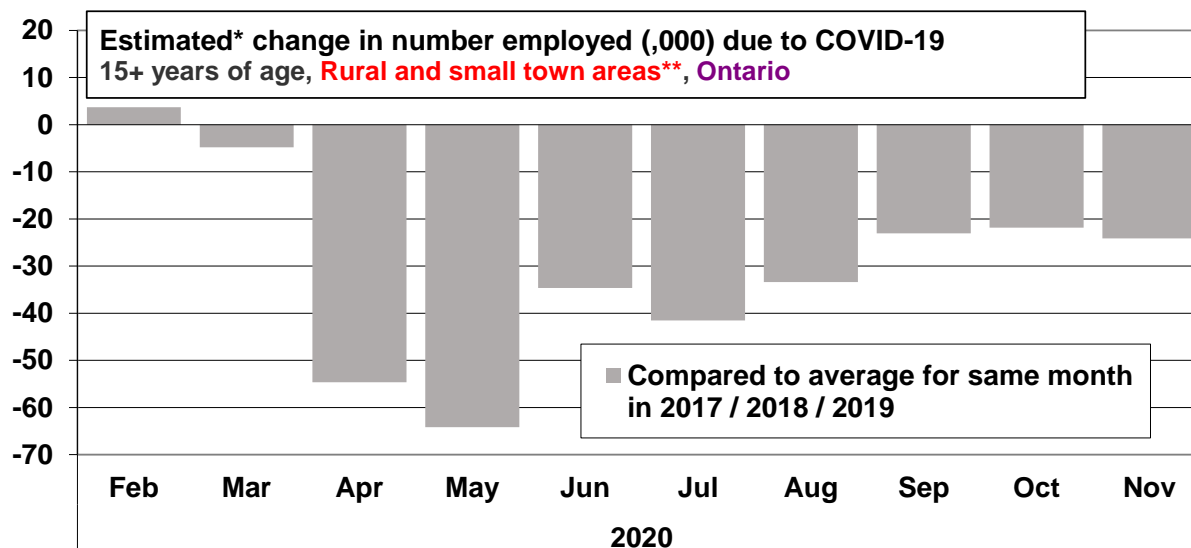
3. The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 as 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  
24 thousand lower in November, 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 <sup>1</sup> in NUMBER EMPLOYED in their rural and small town areas <sup>2</sup> in November, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 ?										
Industry sector <sup>1</sup>	2020									
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
	Ranking of provinces by size of RST CHANGE <sup>3</sup> in NUMBER EMPLOYED (,000) in November, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019									
<b>CANADA</b>	32	-52	-342	-297	-202	-169	-127	-85	-84	-71
<b>Alberta</b>	-6	-7	-43	-44	-47	-38	-38	-33	-36	-32
<b>Ontario</b>	4	-5	-55	-64	-35	-42	-33	-23	-22	-24
<b>Quebec</b>	25	-13	-124	-91	-72	-54	-36	-20	-19	-7
<b>Manitoba</b>	1	7	4	2	2	-8	-5	-9	-11	-10
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	2	-8	-19	-19	-9	-14	-12	-6	-8	-4
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	1	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0
<b>New Brunswick</b>	4	-4	-15	-11	-2	0	1	1	0	3
<b>British Columbia</b>	-3	-4	-38	-19	-8	0	5	8	1	1
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	6	-3	-12	-15	-6	-3	-2	-3	1	-4
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	2	2	-14	-13	-11	-6	-3	-3	3	4

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

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<sup>1</sup> in rural and small town<sup>2</sup> (RST) areas experienced the largest CHANGE<sup>3</sup> in NUMBER EMPLOYED (adjusted for population change) in November, 2020, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario**

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

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<sup>2</sup> in PERCENT EMPLOYED and the gap<sup>2</sup> 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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Name		Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Name		Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	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**

<b>Metro areas in each province, 2006, 2011 and 2016</b>				
<b>Province</b>	<b>Metro areas (CMAs) within each province</b>	<b>Population in 2006 Census</b>	<b>Population in 2011 Census</b>	<b>Population in 2016 Census</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	St. John's	181,113	196,966	205,955
Prince Edward Island	There are no CMAs in PEI			
Nova Scotia	Halifax	372,858	390,328	403,390
New Brunswick	Moncton	126,424	138,644	144,810
	Saint John	122,389	127,761	126,202
Quebec	Montreal	3,635,571	3,824,221	4,098,927
	Quebec City	715,515	765,706	800,296
	Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	283,959	314,501	332,057
	Sherbrooke	186,952	201,890	212,105
	Saguenay	151,643	157,790	160,980
	Trois-Rivières	141,529	151,773	156,042
Ontario	Toronto	5,113,149	5,583,064	5,928,040
	Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	846,802	921,823	991,726
	Hamilton	692,911	721,053	747,545
	Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	451,235	477,160	523,894
	London	457,720	474,786	494,069
	St. Catharines – Niagara	390,317	392,184	406,074
	Oshawa	330,594	356,177	379,848
	Windsor	323,342	319,246	329,144
	Barrie	177,061	187,013	197,059
	Greater Sudbury	158,258	160,770	164,689
	Kingston	152,358	159,561	161,175
	Guelph	127,009	141,097	151,984
	Brantford	124,607	135,501	134,203
	Thunder Bay	122,907	121,596	121,621
	Peterborough	116,570	118,975	121,721
	Belleville	Not a CMA in 2006 or 2011		103,472
Manitoba	Winnipeg	694,668	730,018	778,489
Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	233,923	260,600	295,095
	Regina	194,971	210,556	236,481
Alberta	Calgary	1,079,310	1,214,839	1,392,609
	Edmonton	1,034,945	1,159,869	1,321,426
	Lethbridge	Not a CMA in 2006 or 2011		117,394
British Columbia	Vancouver	2,116,581	2,313,328	2,463,431
	Victoria	330,088	344,615	367,770
	Kelowna	162,276	179,839	194,882
	Abbotsford–Mission	159,020	170,191	180,518

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006, 2011 and 2016.

**Metro** refers to Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) which have a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA.

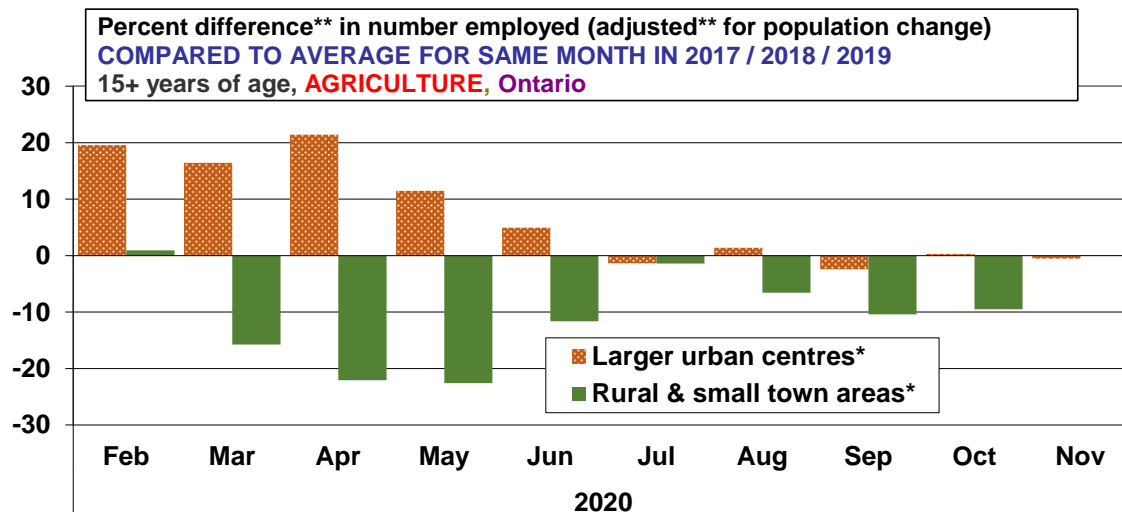
**Non-metro** refers to individuals who live outside a CMA.

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

**Appendix 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 November, 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.

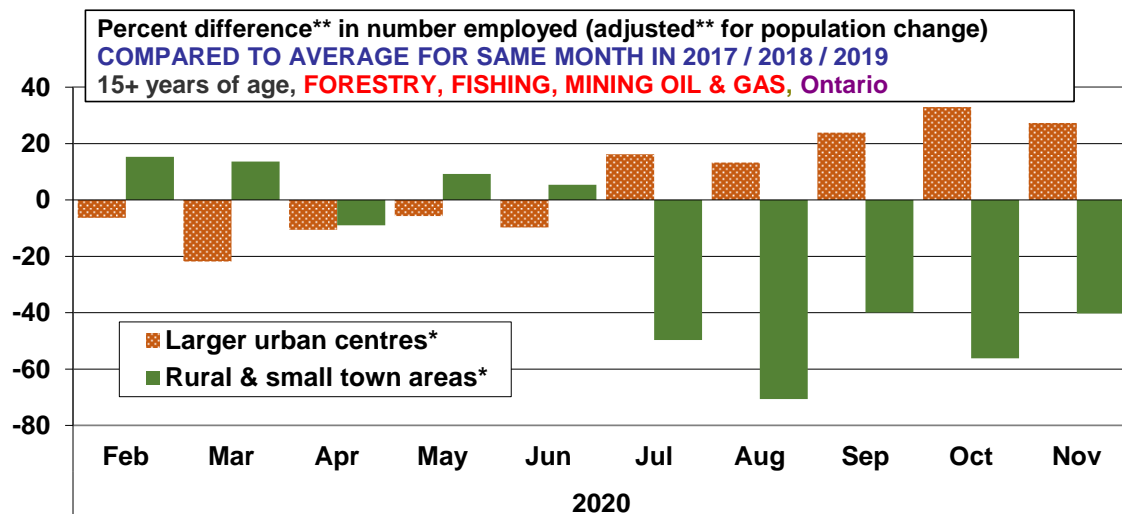
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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  
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**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**



\* **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  
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Figure C.3

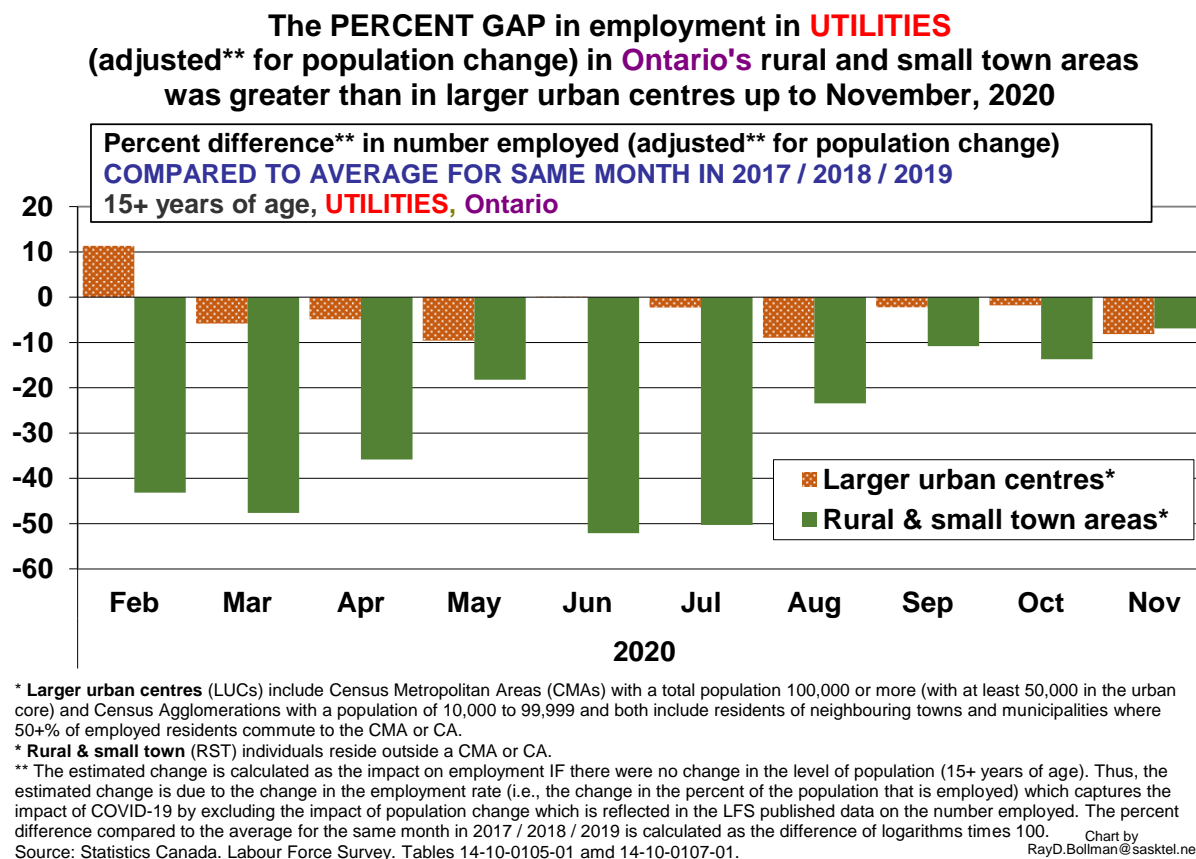


Figure C.4

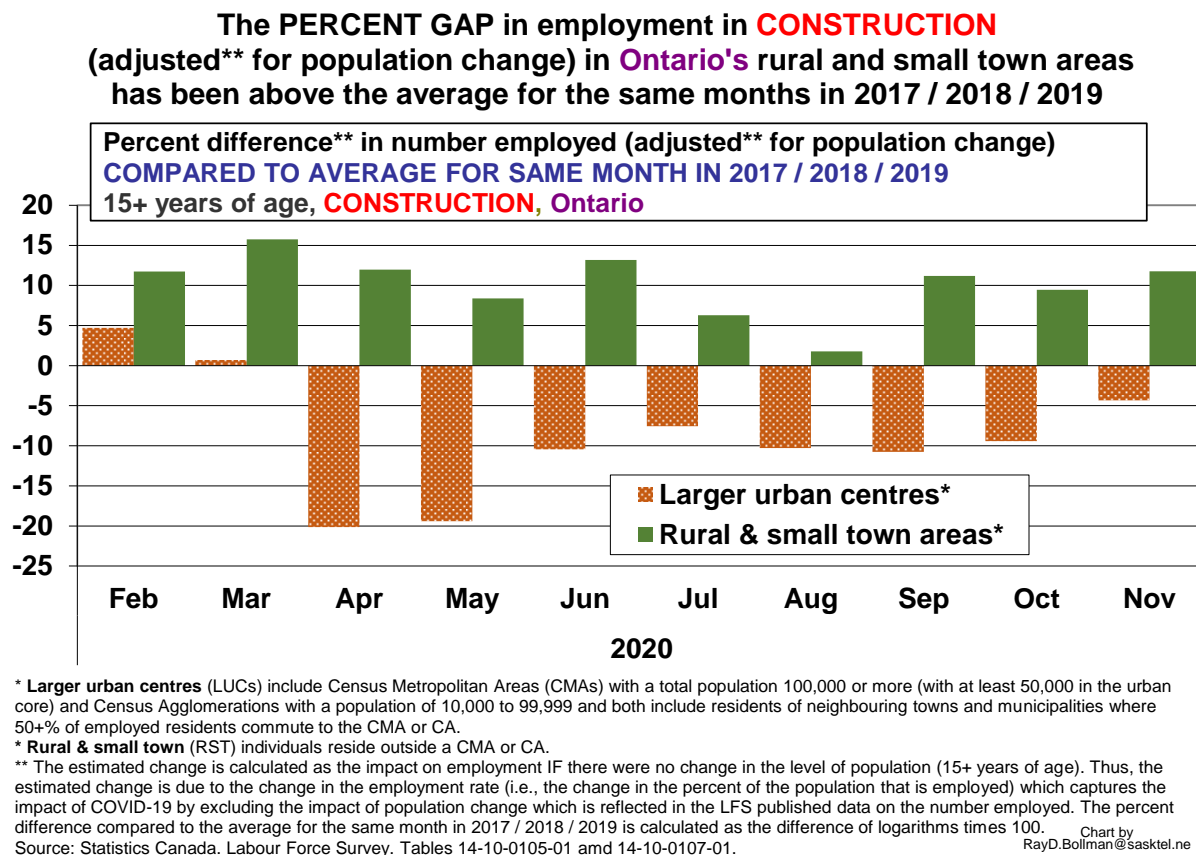
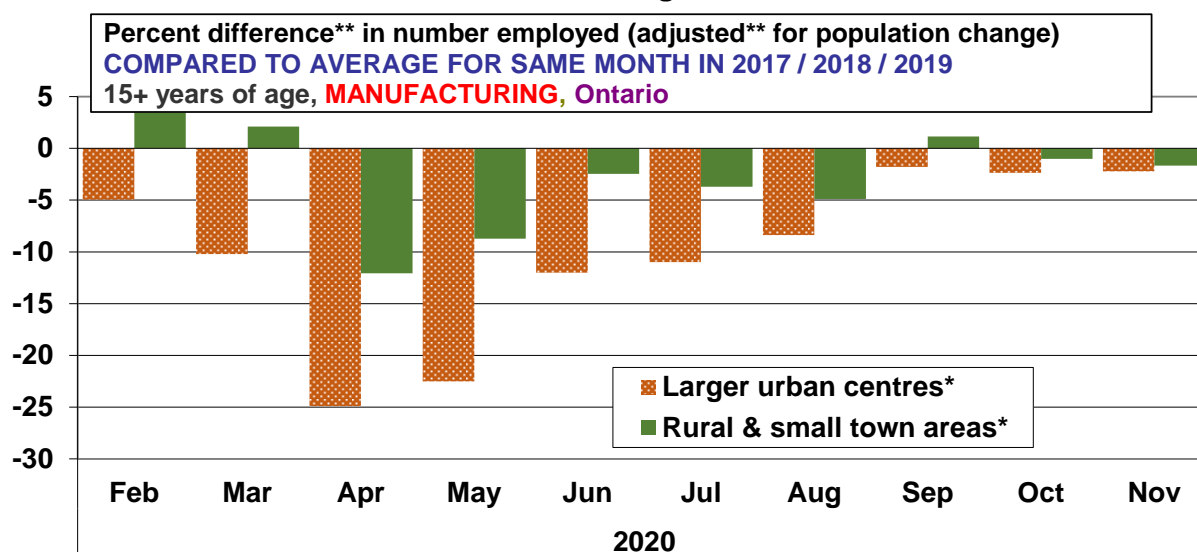


Figure C.5

The PERCENT GAP in employment in **MANUFACTURING** (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.

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

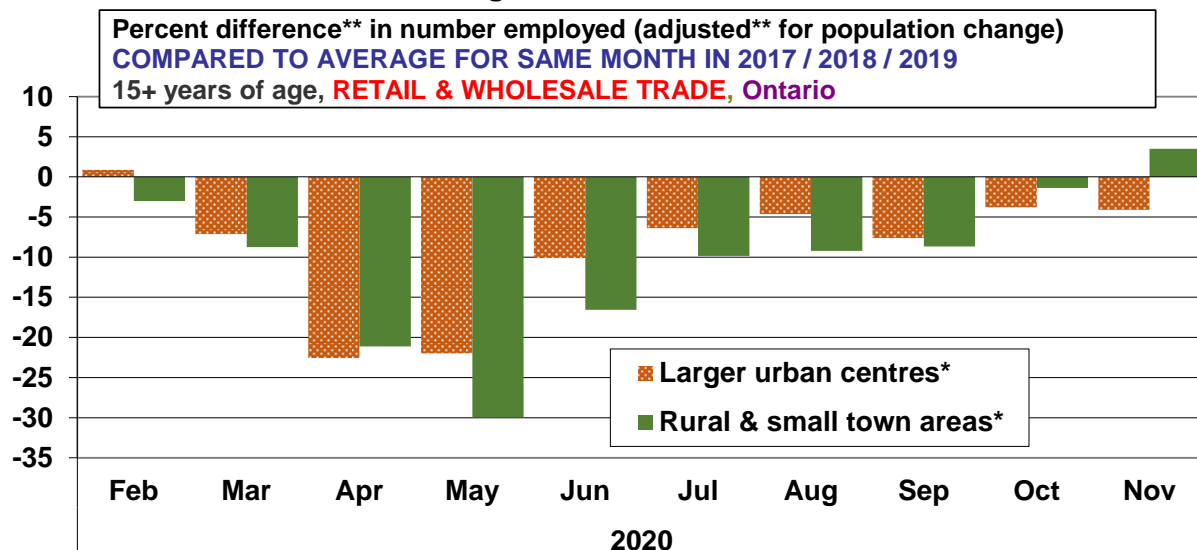
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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.ne

Figure C.6

The PERCENT GAP in employment in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in **Ontario's** rural and small town areas was less than in larger urban centres in Oct & Nov 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.

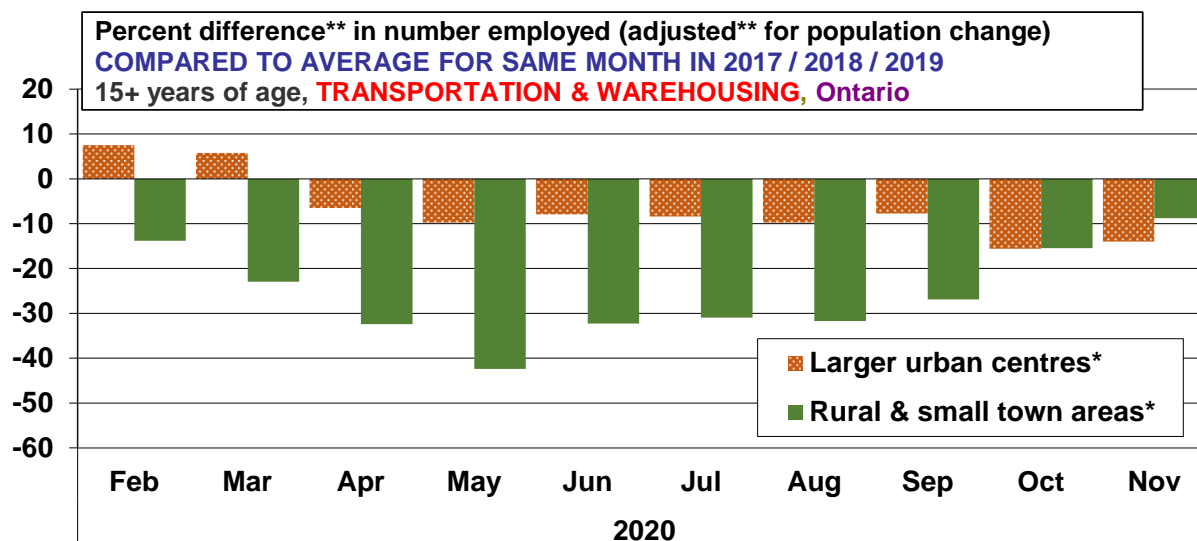
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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.ne

**Figure C.7**

The **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** (adjusted\*\* for population change) in **Ontario's** rural and small town areas was less than in larger urban centres in Oct & Nov 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.

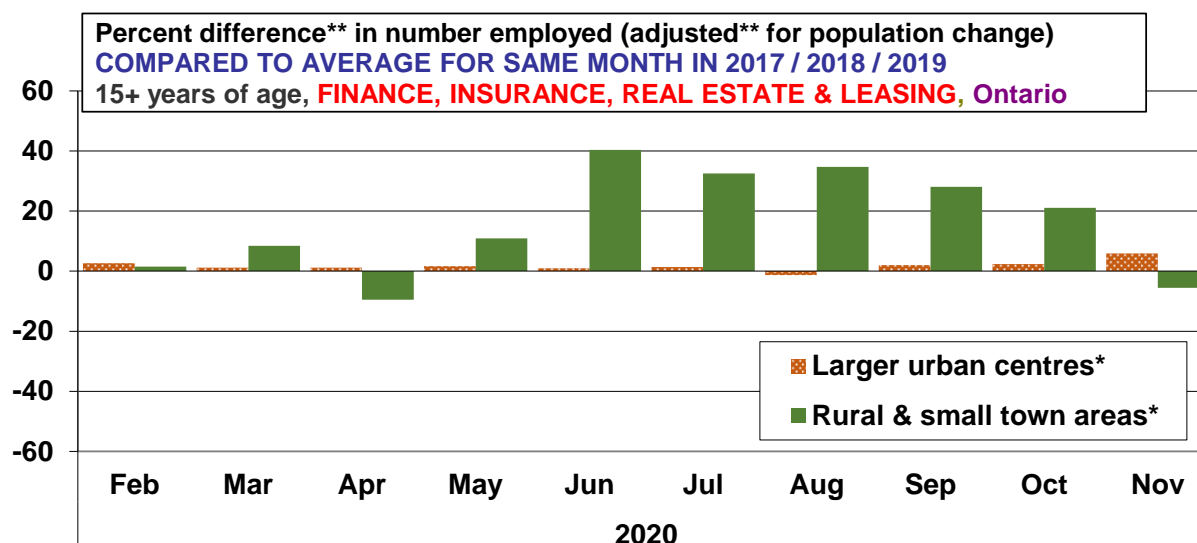
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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

**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 was less than in larger urban centres in Nov 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.

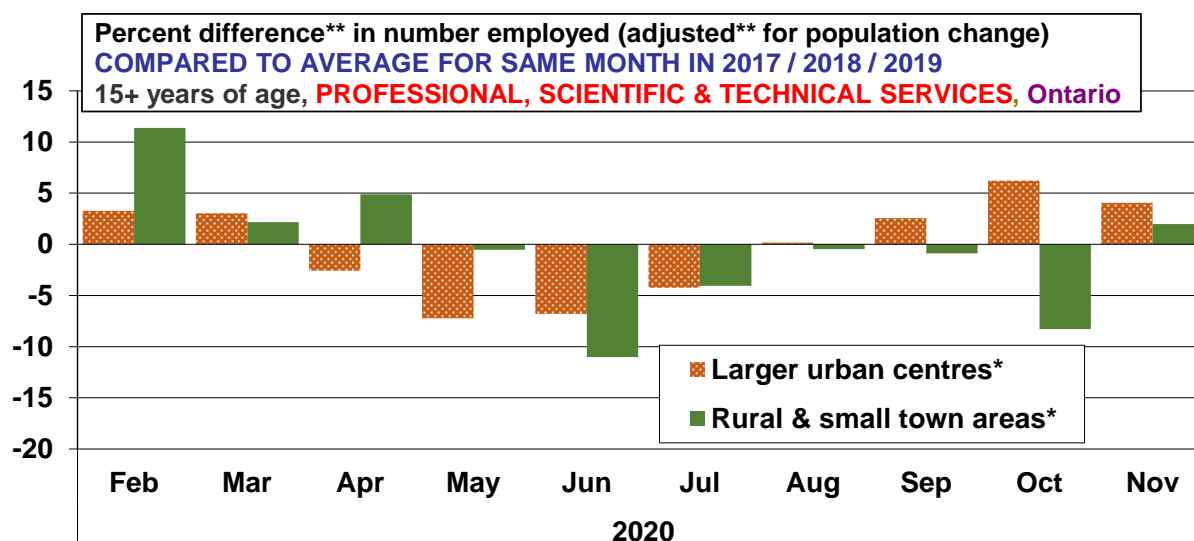
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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

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 varied over the months since Feb 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.

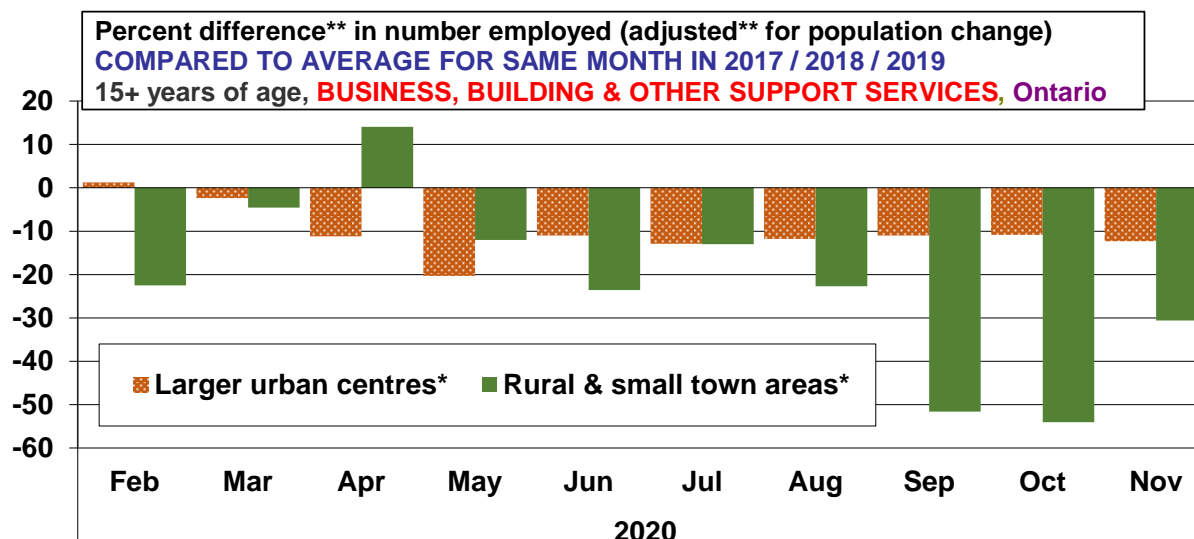
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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  
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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.

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

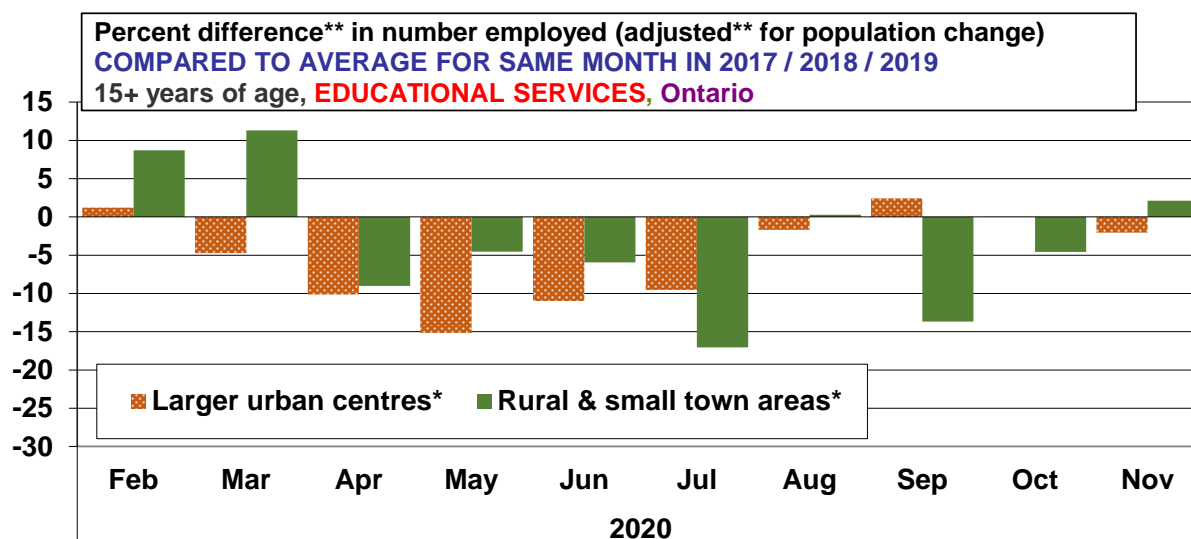
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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.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 variable, relative to urban



\* 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.

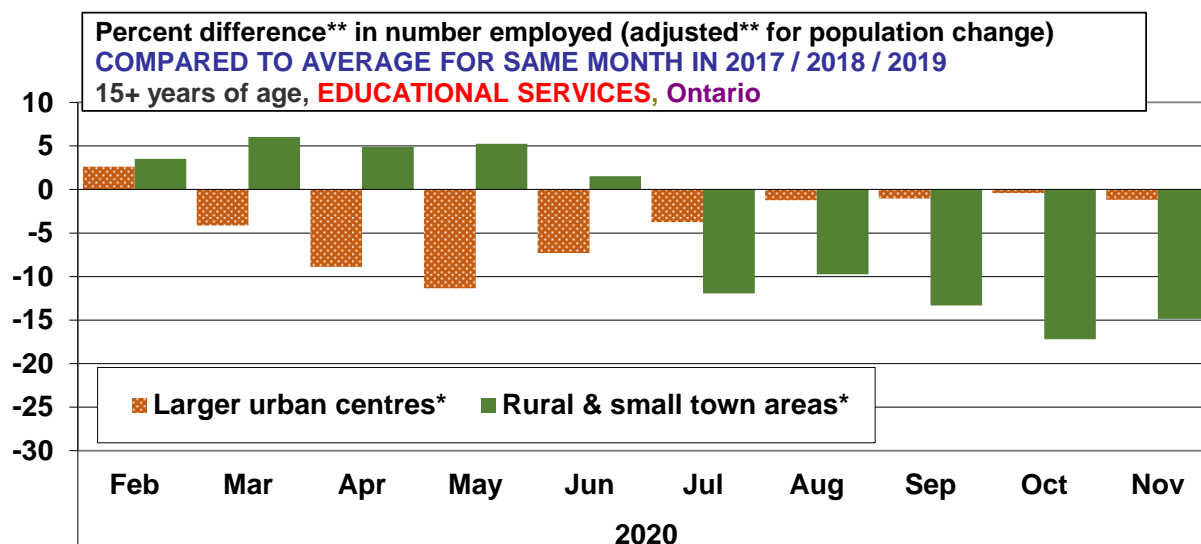
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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  
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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.

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

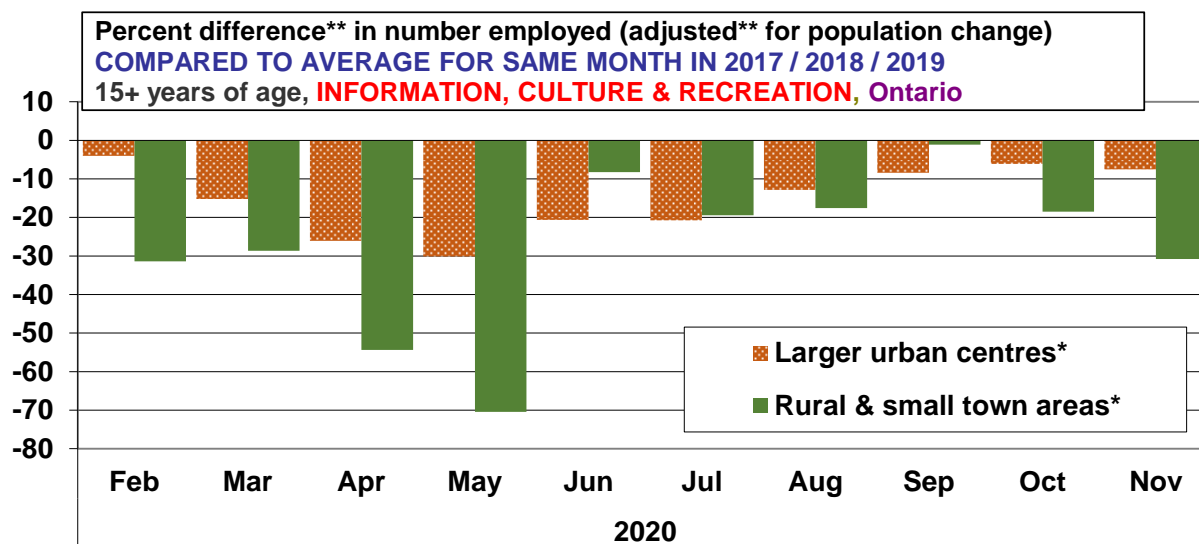
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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

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 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.

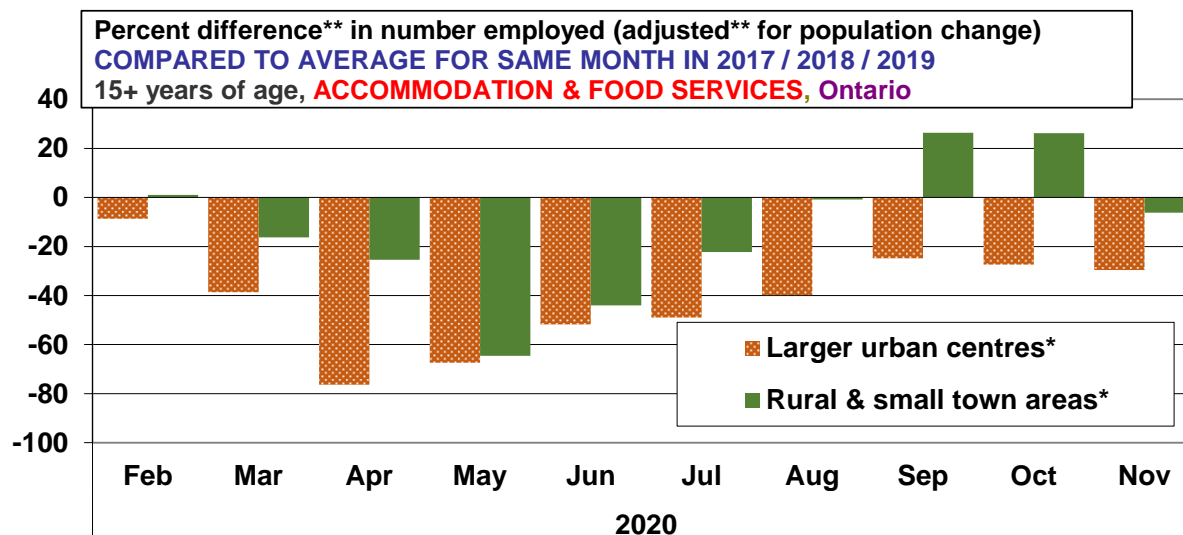
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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

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.

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

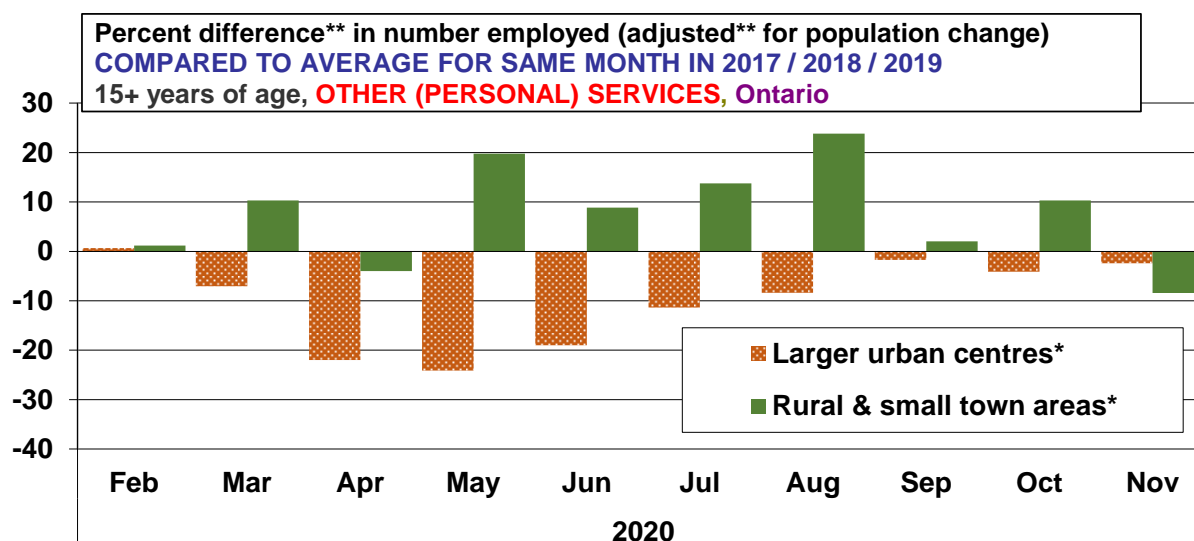
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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

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 less than in larger urban centres up to Oct 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.

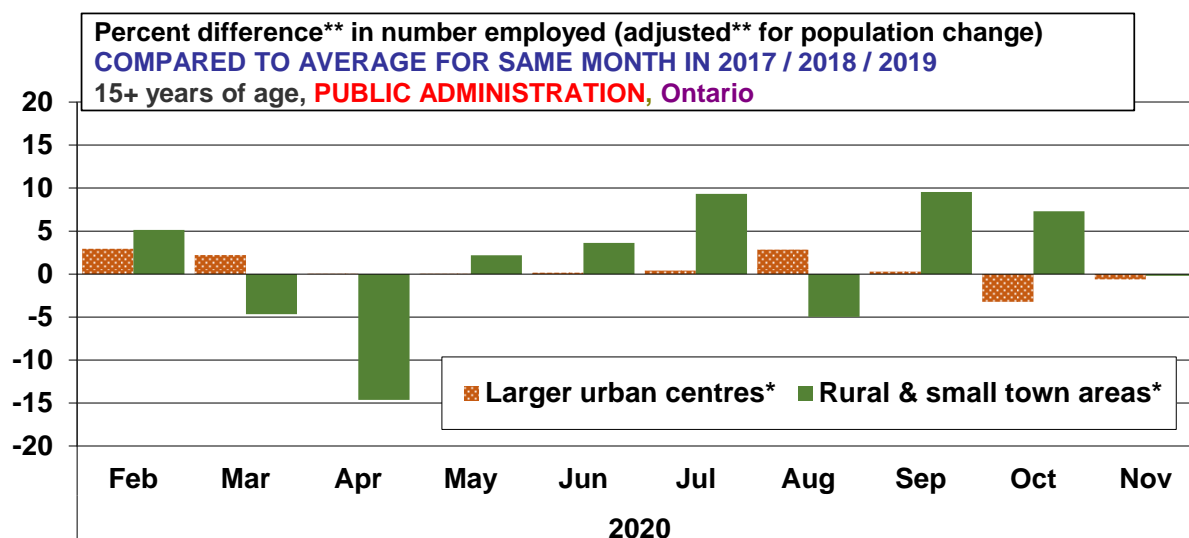
\*\* The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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.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



\* **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.

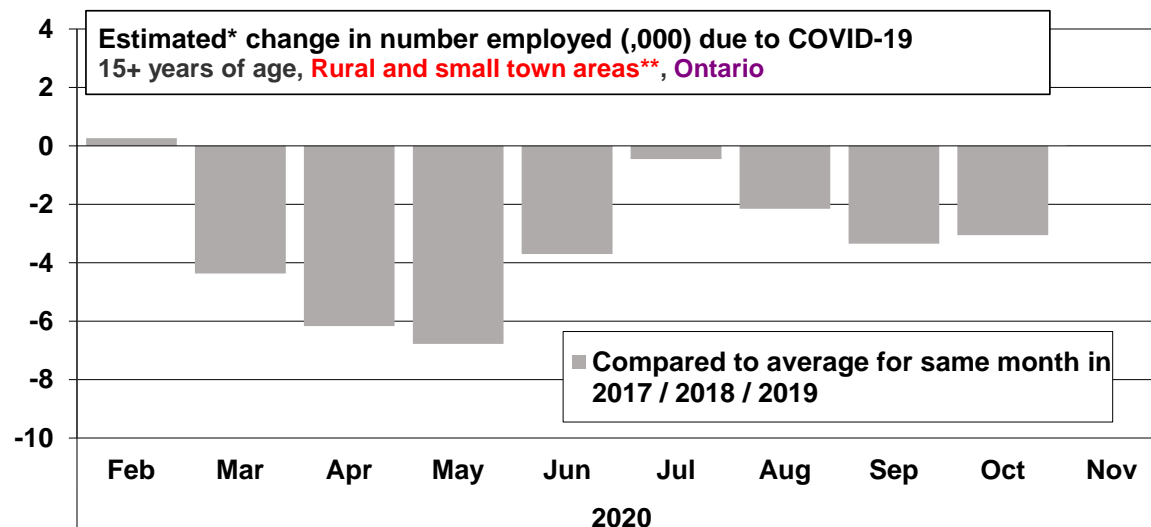
Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne



**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**

**In November 2020, the impact of COVID-19 on the number employed in **AGRICULTURE** 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.

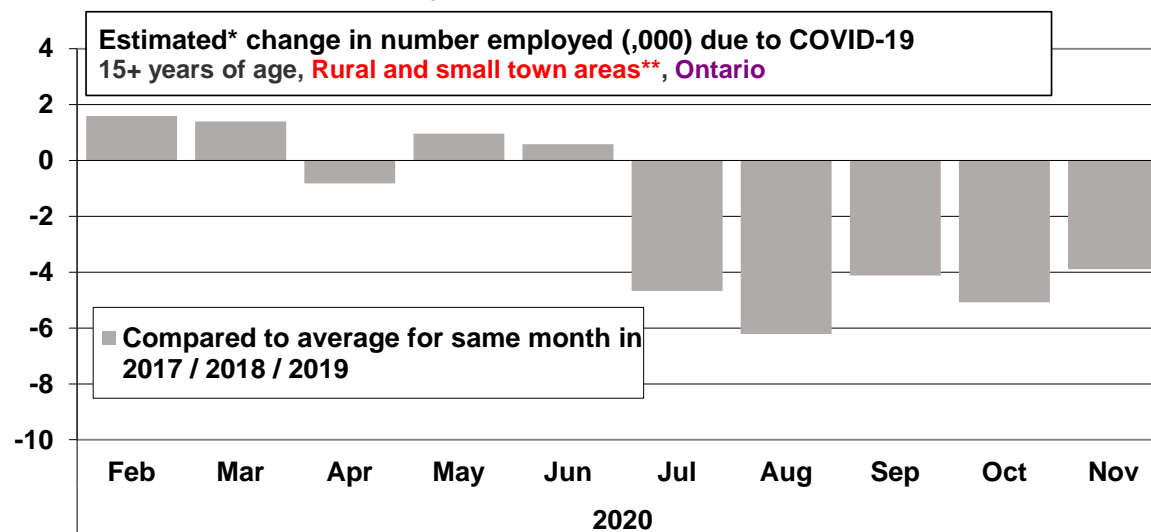
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

**Figure D.2**

**In November 2020, the number employed in **FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated\* to be lower by 4 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.

\*\* 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.

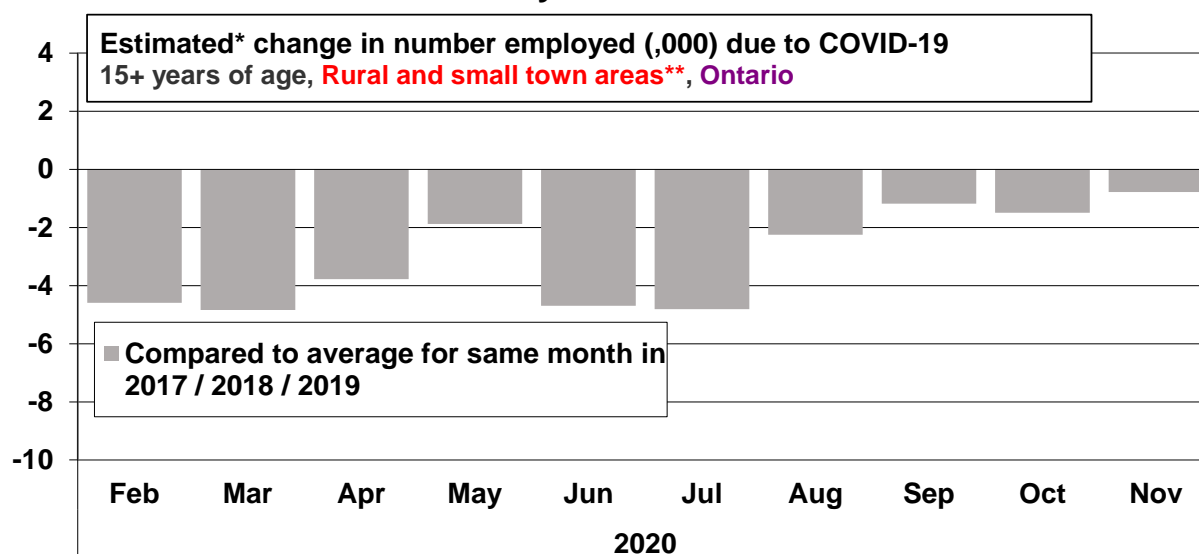
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne



Figure D.3

In November 2020, the number employed in **UTILITIES** in rural and small town **Ontario** is estimated\* to be lower by 0.8 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.

\*\* **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.

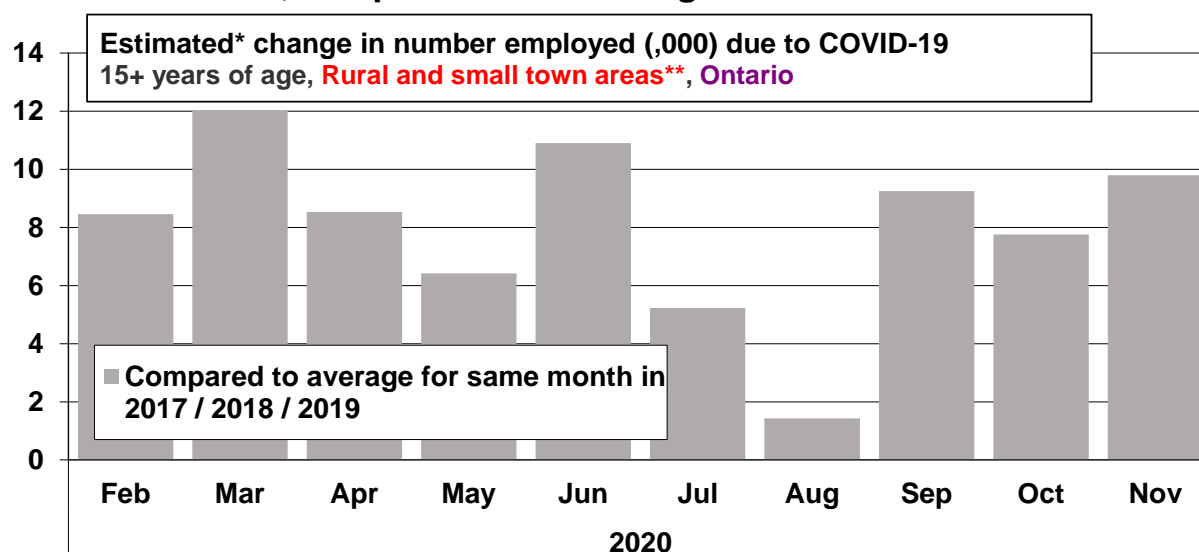
\*\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.4

In November 2020, the number employed in **CONSTRUCTION** in rural and small town **Ontario** is estimated\* to be higher by 10 thousand, compared to the average for Nov 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.

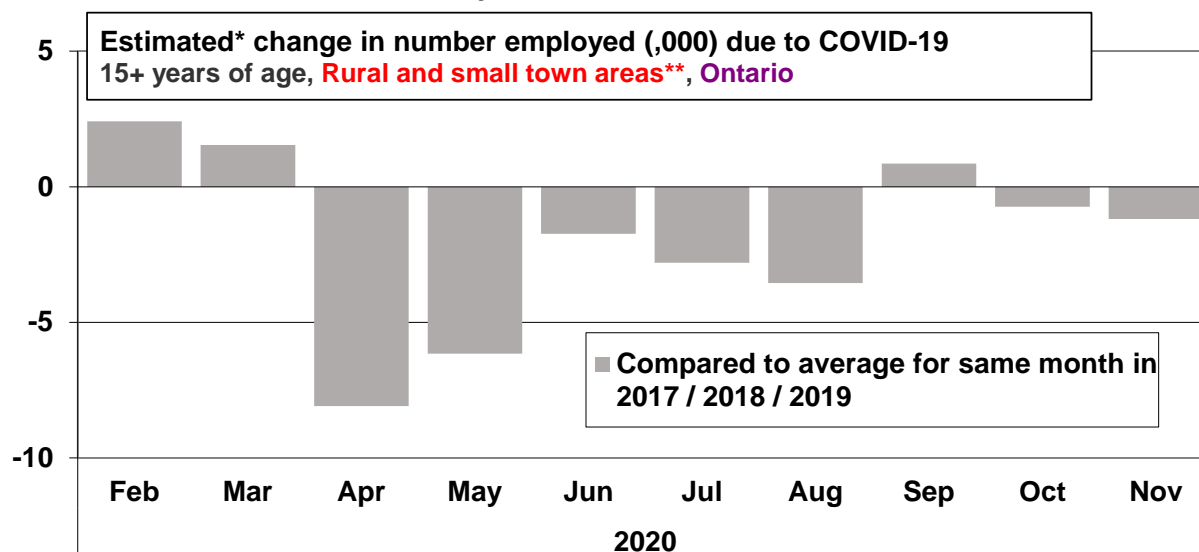
\*\* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.5

In November 2020, the number employed in **MANUFACTURING** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated\* to be lower by 1.2 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.

\*\* 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.

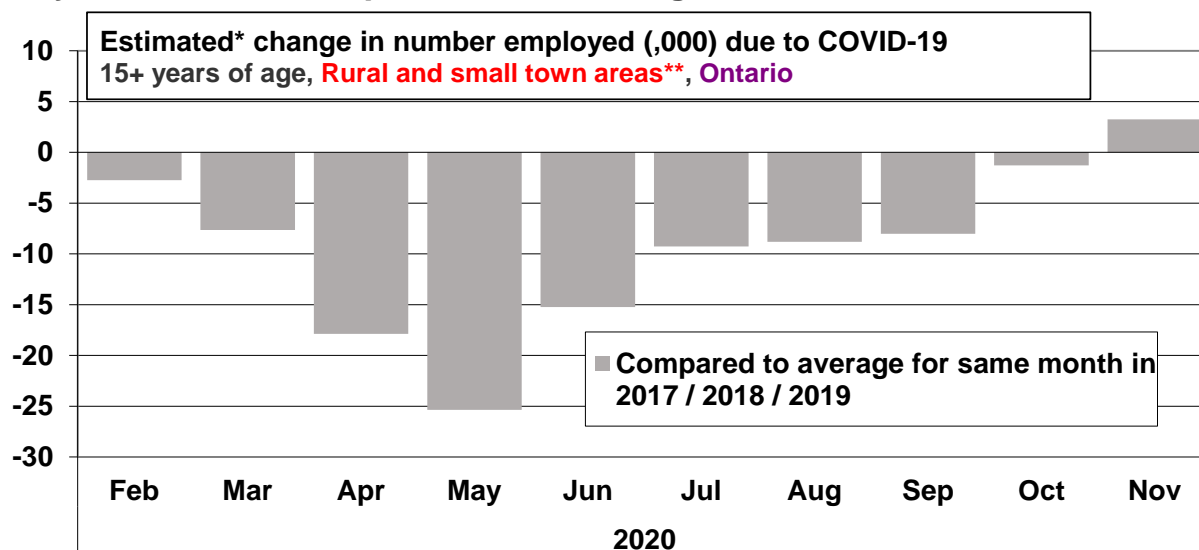
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.6

In November 2020, the number employed in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated\* to be higher by 3 thousand, compared to the average for Nov 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.

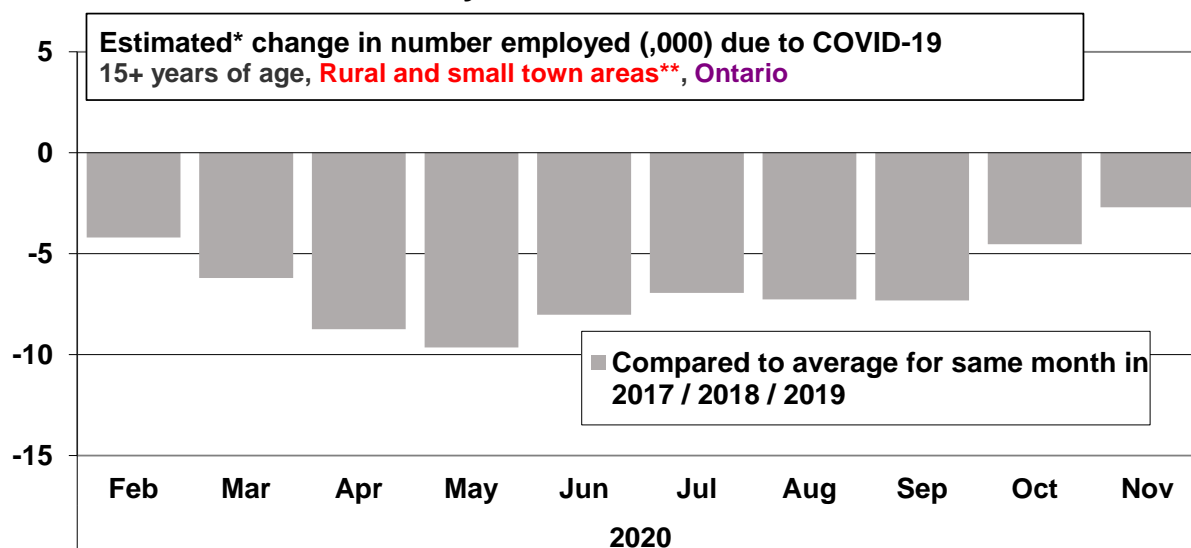
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.7

In November 2020, the number employed in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** 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.

\*\* 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.

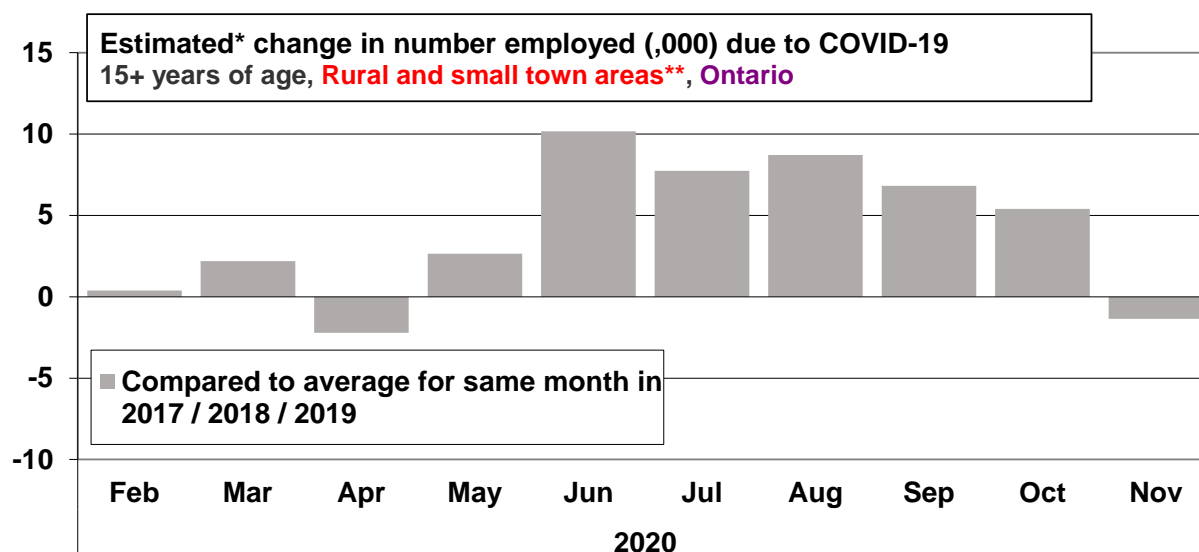
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.8

In November 2020, the number employed in **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated\* to be lower by 1.4 thousand, compared to the average Nov 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.

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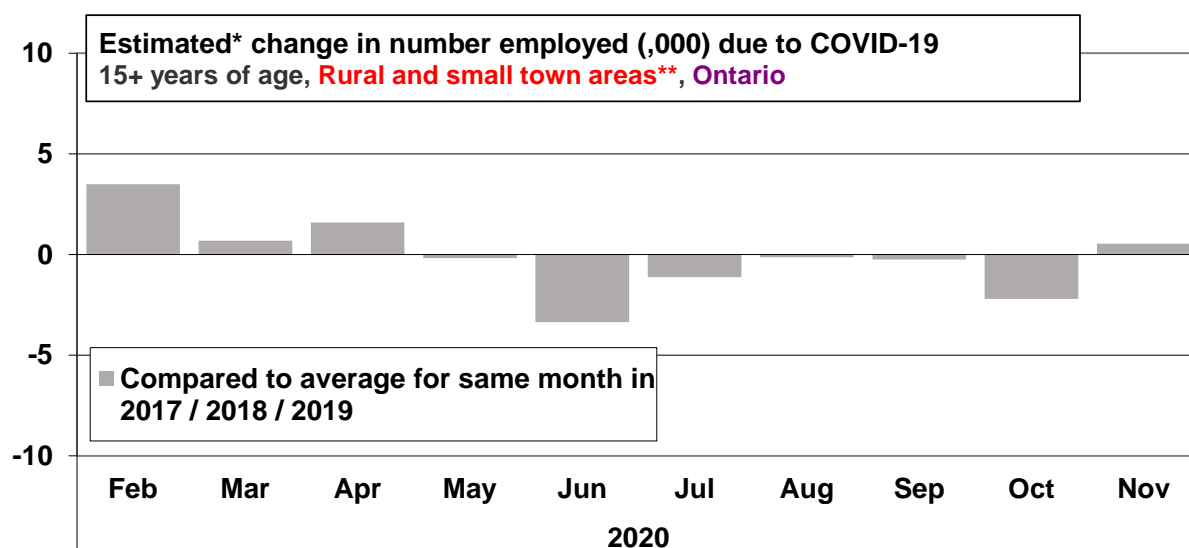
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

**Figure D.9**

In November 2020, 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.

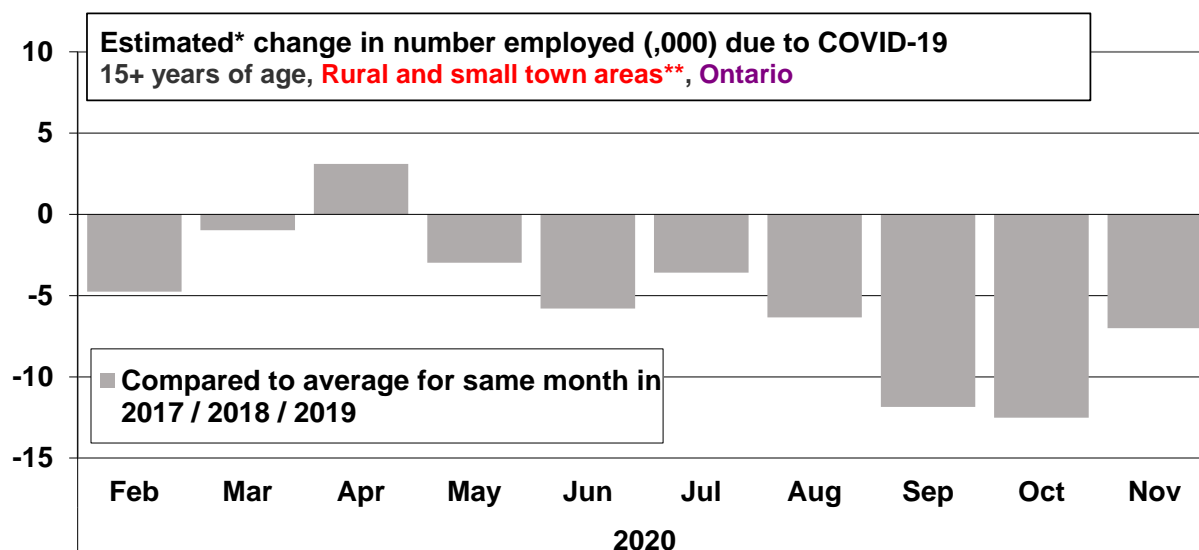
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

**Figure D.10**

In November 2020, the number employed in **BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated\* to be 7 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.

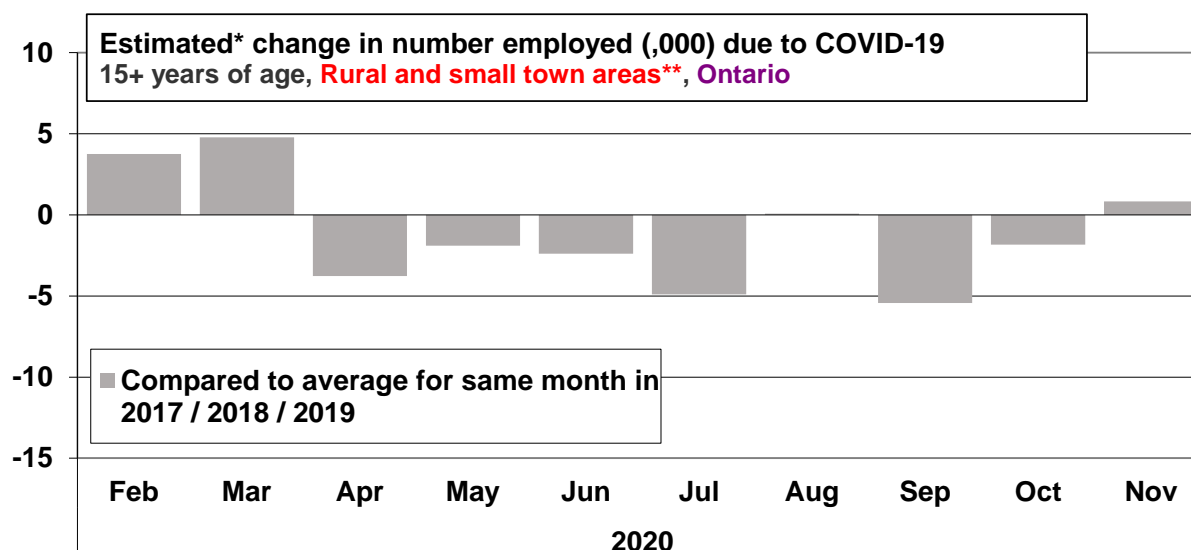
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.11

In November 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.

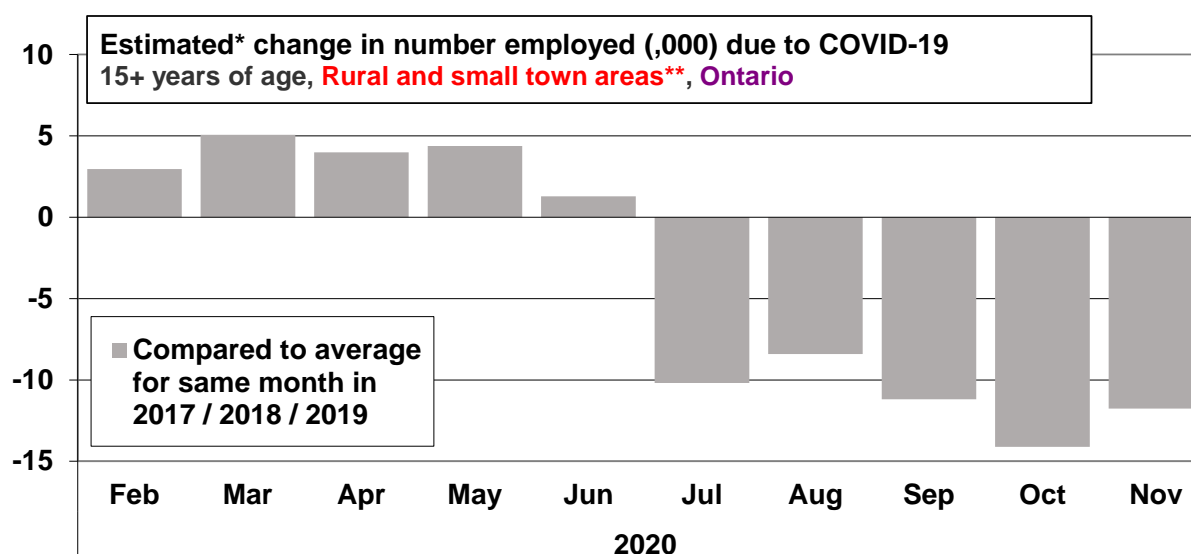
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.12

In November 2020, the number employed in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated\* to 12 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.

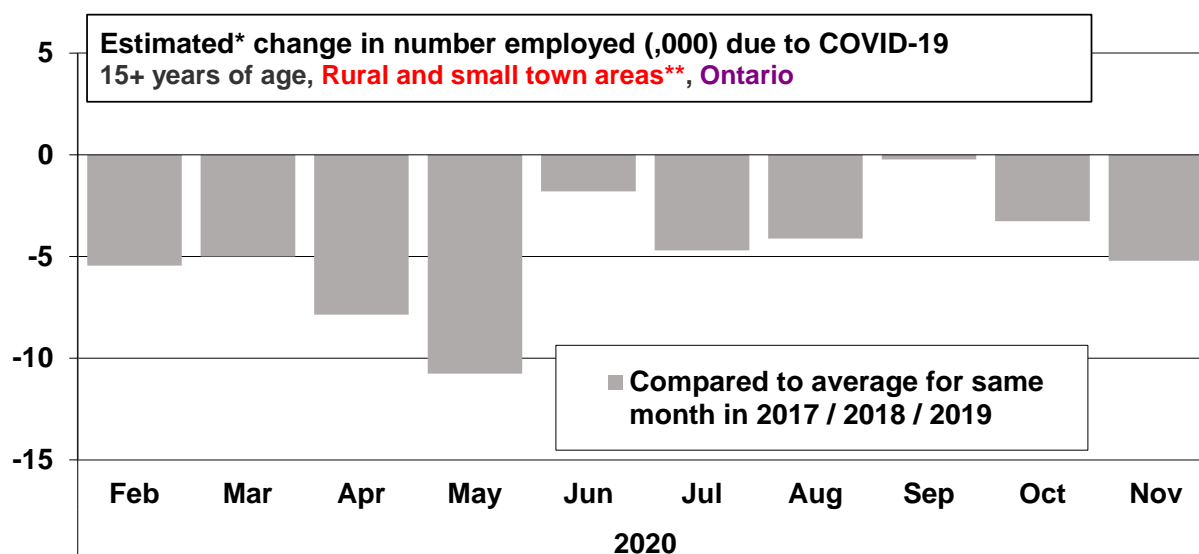
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.13

In November 2020, the number employed in **INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated\* to 5 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.

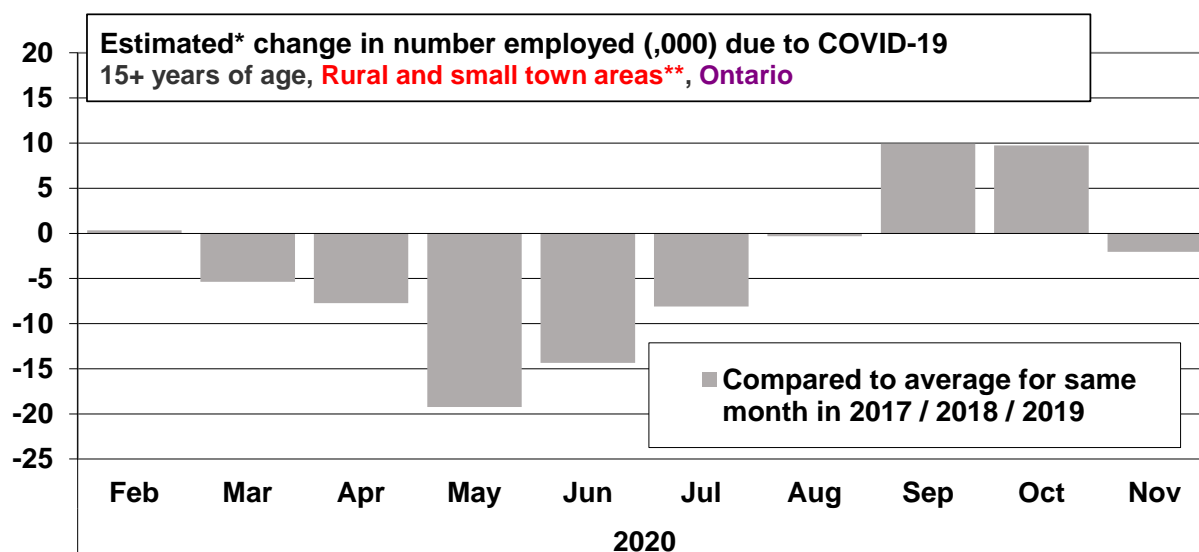
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.14

In November 2020, the number employed in **ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated\* to 2 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.

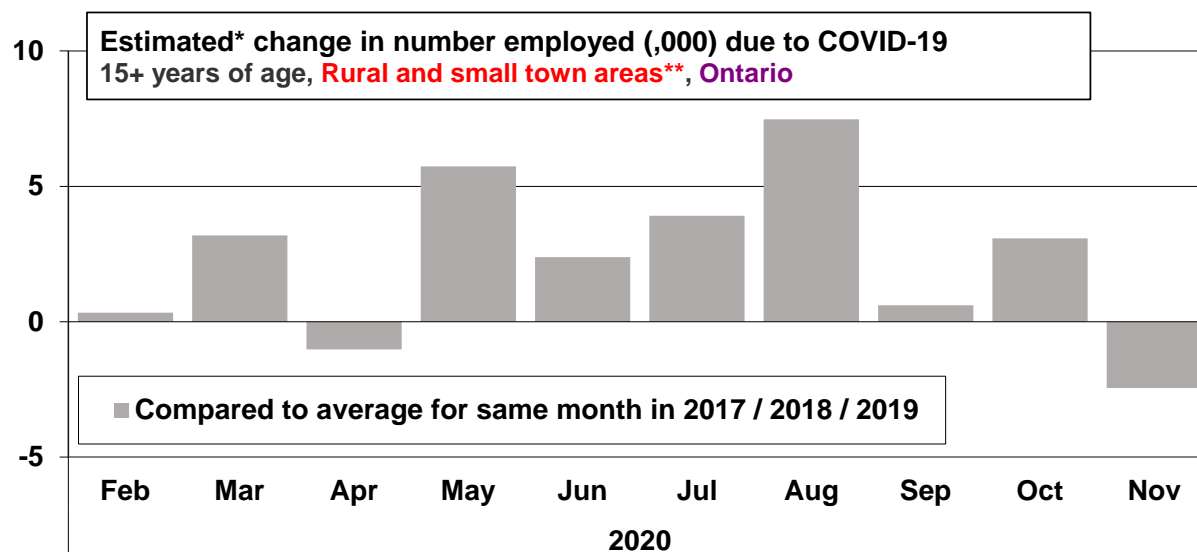
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.ne

Figure D.15

In November 2020, the number employed in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated\* to be 2 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.

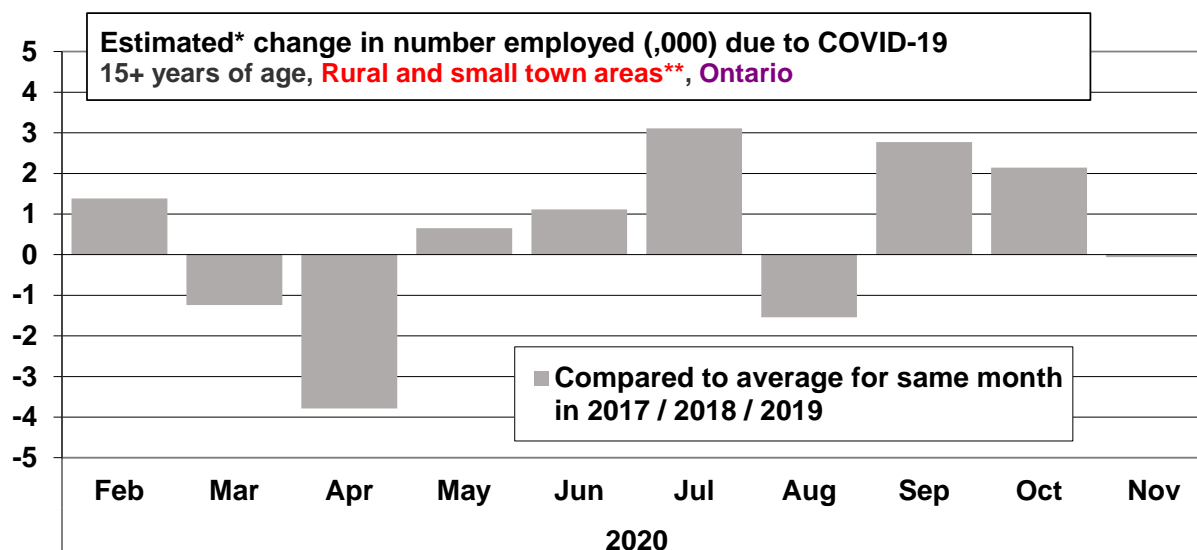
\*\* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
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Figure D.16

In November 2020, the impact of COVID-19 on the number employed in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated\* to 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 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by  
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**Appendix E: One table for each industry sector showing the calculation of the gap<sup>2</sup> 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**

<b>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 November, 2020</b>											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
1		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>									
2	<b>All areas</b>	11,820	11,836	11,856	11,873	11,892	11,915	11,934	11,953	11,971	11,988
3	<b>LUC</b>	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	<b>RST</b>	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
5		<b>Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month</b>									
6	<b>All areas</b>	12,268	12,289	12,298	12,307	12,322	12,333	12,342	12,356	12,367	12,379
7	<b>LUC</b>	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	<b>RST</b>	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
9		<b>Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)</b>									
10	<b>All areas</b>	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
11	<b>LUC</b>	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	<b>RST</b>	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
13		<b>Number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019</b>									
14	<b>All areas</b>	66	65	67	74	74	75	76	73	72	71
15	<b>LUC</b>	36	35	36	40	41	43	43	40	39	38
16	<b>RST</b>	29	30	31	34	33	32	33	33	33	32
17		<b>Number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000) in given month</b>									
18	<b>All areas</b>	74	69	72	73	75	76	78	71	72	73
19	<b>LUC</b>	46	43	47	47	45	44	45	40	41	39
20	<b>RST</b>	28	26	25	27	30	32	32	31	31	33
21		<b>Difference in number employed IN AGRICULTURE (,000)</b>									
22	<b>All areas</b>	9	4	4	-1	0	2	1	-2	0	2
23	<b>LUC</b>	10	8	11	7	4	1	2	0	1	1
24	<b>RST</b>	-1	-5	-7	-7	-3	1	-1	-2	-2	1
25		<b>Percent difference in number employed IN AGRICULTURE (difference of logarithms)</b>									
26	<b>All areas</b>	12.6	5.3	5.8	-0.8	0.4	2.1	1.7	-2.3	-0.3	3.1
27	<b>LUC</b>	24.1	20.6	25.6	15.6	8.7	2.1	4.7	0.8	3.4	2.7
28	<b>RST</b>	-3.8	-16.4	-23.3	-24.4	-10.6	2.2	-2.2	-5.7	-5.0	3.5
29		<b>Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in AGRICULTURE due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)</b>									
30	<b>All areas</b>	8.9	1.5	2.1	-4.4	-3.1	-1.4	-1.6	-5.6	-3.5	-0.1
31	<b>LUC</b>	19.5	16.4	21.4	11.5	4.9	-1.4	1.4	-2.4	0.3	-0.5
32	<b>RST</b>	0.9	-15.8	-22.1	-22.6	-11.6	-1.4	-6.6	-10.4	-9.5	0.1
33		<b>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)</b>									
34	<b>All areas</b>	6	1	1	-3	-2	-1	-1	-4	-3	0
35	<b>LUC</b>	8	6	9	5	2	-1	1	-1	0	0
36	<b>RST</b>	0	-4	-6	-7	-4	0	-2	-3	-3	0

\* **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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	25	25	25	25	26	26	25	23	22	22
16	RST	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	12	12
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
19	LUC	24	21	23	25	24	32	30	30	32	30
20	RST	11	11	9	11	11	7	6	9	7	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
23	LUC	0	-4	-2	0	-2	6	5	7	10	8
24	RST	1	1	-1	1	1	-4	-6	-4	-5	-4
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
27	LUC	-2	-18	-6	-2	-6	20	16	27	36	30
28	RST	11	13	-10	7	6	-46	-66	-35	-52	-37
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
31	LUC	-6	-22	-11	-6	-10	16	13	24	33	27
32	RST	15	14	-9	9	5	-50	-71	-40	-56	-40
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
35	LUC	-2	-5	-3	-1	-2	5	4	6	9	7
36	RST	2	1	-1	1	1	-5	-6	-4	-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.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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	39	39	40	42	43	43	44	41	41	41
16	RST	13	13	13	11	12	12	11	11	11	12
17		Number employed in UTILITIES (,000) in given month									
18	All areas	54	46	49	49	51	51	50	52	52	50
19	LUC	46	38	40	40	44	43	42	42	41	39
20	RST	8	8	9	9	7	8	9	11	10	11
21		Difference in number employed IN UTILITIES (,000)									
22	All areas	2	-5	-4	-4	-3	-4	-4	0	0	-2
23	LUC	7	-1	0	-2	2	1	-2	0	1	-2
24	RST	-5	-5	-4	-2	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1	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
27	LUC	15.9	-1.6	-0.7	-5.4	3.9	1.2	-5.7	1.0	1.3	-4.9
28	RST	-47.9	-48.3	-37.0	-20.1	-51.1	-46.7	-19.1	-6.1	-9.2	-3.5
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
31	LUC	11.3	-5.8	-4.9	-9.6	0.1	-2.3	-8.9	-2.2	-1.8	-8.1
32	RST	-43.1	-47.7	-35.8	-18.2	-52.1	-50.3	-23.5	-10.8	-13.7	-6.9
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
35	LUC	5	-2	-2	-4	0	-1	-4	-1	-1	-3
36	RST	-5	-5	-4	-2	-5	-5	-2	-1	-1	-1

\* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA. Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.  
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, 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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	417	419	429	450	462	471	476	479	480	473
16	RST	70	71	67	74	77	79	78	76	76	77
17		Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000) in given month									
18	All areas	532	523	441	465	522	540	527	533	539	557
19	LUC	457	440	366	386	433	452	443	444	451	467
20	RST	75	82	75	79	89	87	83	89	88	90
21		Difference in number employed IN CONSTRUCTION (,000)									
22	All areas	46	33	-56	-59	-18	-11	-27	-22	-18	7
23	LUC	41	21	-63	-64	-30	-19	-32	-35	-29	-5
24	RST	5	12	8	5	12	8	5	13	11	13
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
27	LUC	9.3	4.9	-16.0	-15.3	-6.6	-4.1	-7.0	-7.6	-6.3	-1.1
28	RST	7.0	15.1	10.8	6.5	14.2	9.9	6.1	15.9	14.0	15.1
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
31	LUC	4.7	0.7	-20.1	-19.4	-10.4	-7.5	-10.3	-10.8	-9.4	-4.3
32	RST	11.7	15.7	12.0	8.4	13.2	6.3	1.8	11.2	9.5	11.8
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
35	LUC	21	3	-80	-81	-47	-35	-47	-50	-44	-20
36	RST	8	12	9	6	11	5	1	9	8	10

\* 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.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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	684	684	685	698	708	698	706	695	689	693
16	RST	70	73	72	74	71	76	73	72	71	70
17		Number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000) in given month									
18	All areas	751	718	619	648	723	723	743	781	768	771
19	LUC	682	644	556	581	653	648	671	704	695	700
20	RST	69	74	63	67	70	76	73	77	74	72
21		Difference in number employed IN MANUFACTURING (,000)									
22	All areas	-4	-39	-137	-125	-57	-51	-36	14	8	8
23	LUC	-3	-40	-128	-117	-56	-51	-35	10	5	7
24	RST	-1	1	-9	-7	-1	0	0	4	3	1
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
27	LUC	-0.4	-6.0	-20.7	-18.4	-8.2	-7.5	-5.1	1.4	0.8	1.0
28	RST	-1.3	1.5	-13.3	-10.6	-1.4	-0.1	-0.6	5.9	3.5	1.7
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
31	LUC	-4.9	-10.2	-24.9	-22.5	-12.0	-11.0	-8.4	-1.8	-2.4	-2.2
32	RST	3.5	2.1	-12.1	-8.7	-2.5	-3.7	-4.9	1.1	-1.0	-1.7
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
35	LUC	-34	-68	-154	-144	-82	-74	-58	-13	-16	-15
36	RST	2	2	-8	-6	-2	-3	-4	1	-1	-1

\* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA. Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.  
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, 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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	962	971	971	987	982	999	993	982	990	1,013
16	RST	95	92	94	99	99	97	98	94	92	90
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
19	LUC	1,016	943	808	826	922	970	979	939	983	1,004
20	RST	88	83	76	72	85	91	93	91	95	96
21		Difference in number employed IN RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000)									
22	All areas	47	-36	-182	-188	-74	-35	-18	-46	-4	-3
23	LUC	54	-28	-163	-161	-60	-29	-14	-43	-7	-9
24	RST	-7	-8	-19	-27	-14	-6	-5	-4	3	6
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
27	LUC	5.5	-2.9	-18.4	-17.9	-6.3	-3.0	-1.4	-4.4	-0.7	-0.9
28	RST	-7.8	-9.3	-22.3	-31.8	-15.5	-6.3	-4.9	-4.0	3.1	6.9
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
31	LUC	0.9	-7.1	-22.6	-22.0	-10.1	-6.4	-4.6	-7.6	-3.8	-4.1
32	RST	-3.0	-8.7	-21.1	-29.9	-16.6	-9.8	-9.2	-8.7	-1.4	3.5
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
35	LUC	9	-68	-200	-199	-96	-63	-46	-73	-37	-41
36	RST	-3	-8	-18	-25	-15	-9	-9	-8	-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.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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	331	330	335	350	349	345	348	351	353	353
16	RST	33	30	32	28	29	26	26	30	31	32
17		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000) in given month									
18	All areas	401	389	350	349	356	347	346	359	339	346
19	LUC	374	365	328	331	335	328	326	335	312	316
20	RST	28	24	23	18	21	20	20	24	28	30
21		Difference in number employed IN TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000)									
22	All areas	37	28	-17	-29	-22	-23	-28	-22	-45	-38
23	LUC	43	35	-8	-19	-14	-17	-22	-16	-41	-36
24	RST	-6	-6	-9	-10	-8	-6	-6	-6	-3	-2
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
27	LUC	12.1	10.0	-2.4	-5.6	-4.1	-4.9	-6.5	-4.6	-12.5	-10.8
28	RST	-18.6	-23.5	-33.6	-44.2	-31.2	-27.3	-27.4	-22.2	-10.9	-5.4
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
31	LUC	7.5	5.8	-6.5	-9.7	-7.9	-8.4	-9.8	-7.7	-15.6	-14.0
32	RST	-13.8	-22.9	-32.4	-42.4	-32.3	-30.9	-31.7	-26.9	-15.5	-8.8
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
35	LUC	26	20	-22	-33	-27	-28	-33	-27	-52	-47
36	RST	-4	-6	-9	-10	-8	-7	-7	-7	-5	-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.8

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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	331	330	335	350	349	345	348	351	353	353
16	RST	33	30	32	28	29	26	26	30	31	32
17		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000) in given month									
18	All areas	401	389	350	349	356	347	346	359	339	346
19	LUC	374	365	328	331	335	328	326	335	312	316
20	RST	28	24	23	18	21	20	20	24	28	30
21		Difference in number employed IN TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000)									
22	All areas	37	28	-17	-29	-22	-23	-28	-22	-45	-38
23	LUC	43	35	-8	-19	-14	-17	-22	-16	-41	-36
24	RST	-6	-6	-9	-10	-8	-6	-6	-6	-3	-2
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
27	LUC	12.1	10.0	-2.4	-5.6	-4.1	-4.9	-6.5	-4.6	-12.5	-10.8
28	RST	-18.6	-23.5	-33.6	-44.2	-31.2	-27.3	-27.4	-22.2	-10.9	-5.4
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
31	LUC	7.5	5.8	-6.5	-9.7	-7.9	-8.4	-9.8	-7.7	-15.6	-14.0
32	RST	-13.8	-22.9	-32.4	-42.4	-32.3	-30.9	-31.7	-26.9	-15.5	-8.8
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
35	LUC	26	20	-22	-33	-27	-28	-33	-27	-52	-47
36	RST	-4	-6	-9	-10	-8	-7	-7	-7	-5	-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.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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	598	602	611	631	639	646	633	620	619	627
16	RST	30	32	32	32	32	28	28	27	27	27
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
19	LUC	647	647	621	612	620	641	655	656	680	674
20	RST	32	32	33	32	29	28	29	29	26	28
21		Difference in number employed IN PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000)									
22	All areas	51	46	11	-20	-22	-5	23	38	60	48
23	LUC	49	45	10	-19	-19	-5	22	36	61	47
24	RST	2	0	1	-1	-3	0	1	1	-1	1
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
27	LUC	7.8	7.2	1.6	-3.1	-3.0	-0.8	3.4	5.7	9.4	7.2
28	RST	6.6	1.6	3.7	-2.4	-10.0	-0.5	3.9	3.8	-3.8	5.3
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
31	LUC	3.3	3.0	-2.6	-7.2	-6.8	-4.2	0.2	2.5	6.2	4.1
32	RST	11.4	2.2	4.9	-0.5	-11.0	-4.1	-0.5	-0.9	-8.3	2.0
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
35	LUC	20	19	-16	-45	-43	-27	1	16	40	26
36	RST	3	1	2	0	-3	-1	0	0	-2	1

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, 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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	281	284	290	300	300	303	299	289	288	291
16	RST	24	22	21	27	27	29	31	29	29	26
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
19	LUC	298	290	270	255	279	276	275	267	266	265
20	RST	18	21	24	23	22	26	26	18	18	20
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
23	LUC	17	5	-20	-45	-21	-27	-24	-22	-21	-25
24	RST	-6	-1	3	-3	-6	-3	-5	-11	-11	-6
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
27	LUC	5.8	1.8	-7.0	-16.2	-7.2	-9.5	-8.5	-7.8	-7.7	-9.1
28	RST	-27.3	-5.2	12.8	-13.9	-22.5	-9.4	-18.3	-46.9	-49.5	-27.2
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
31	LUC	1.3	-2.4	-11.2	-20.3	-11.0	-12.9	-11.8	-11.0	-10.9	-12.3
32	RST	-22.5	-4.6	14.1	-12.0	-23.6	-13.0	-22.7	-51.6	-54.0	-30.6
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
35	LUC	4	-7	-31	-56	-32	-37	-34	-31	-30	-34
36	RST	-5	-1	3	-3	-6	-4	-6	-12	-13	-7

\* 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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	501	486	497	492	491	411	404	484	502	512
16	RST	42	40	44	43	41	31	30	42	40	38
17		Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000) in given month									
18	All areas	575	528	508	481	496	414	442	550	558	558
19	LUC	531	483	468	441	457	387	411	512	518	517
20	RST	44	45	40	40	39	27	31	38	40	41
21		Difference in number employed IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000)									
22	All areas	32	2	-33	-54	-36	-28	8	24	16	8
23	LUC	30	-3	-29	-51	-34	-24	6	28	16	6
24	RST	2	5	-4	-3	-2	-4	1	-4	0	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
27	LUC	5.8	-0.5	-6.0	-11.0	-7.2	-6.1	1.6	5.6	3.2	1.1
28	RST	3.9	10.7	-10.2	-6.4	-4.9	-13.5	4.6	-9.0	-0.1	5.5
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
31	LUC	1.2	-4.7	-10.1	-15.2	-11.0	-9.5	-1.7	2.4	0.0	-2.0
32	RST	8.7	11.3	-9.0	-4.5	-5.9	-17.1	0.3	-13.7	-4.6	2.1
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
35	LUC	6	-23	-49	-71	-52	-38	-7	12	0	-11
36	RST	4	5	-4	-2	-2	-5	0	-5	-2	1

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, 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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	782	777	777	787	793	800	803	796	795	800
16	RST	84	82	80	82	84	89	89	88	87	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
19	LUC	841	778	741	732	766	798	820	813	817	816
20	RST	83	86	83	85	86	82	84	80	77	75
21		Difference in number employed IN HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000)									
22	All areas	57	5	-33	-52	-25	-10	12	10	11	7
23	LUC	58	0	-36	-55	-27	-2	17	17	22	16
24	RST	-1	5	3	3	2	-7	-5	-7	-10	-9
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
27	LUC	7.2	0.1	-4.7	-7.2	-3.5	-0.3	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.0
28	RST	-1.2	5.4	3.7	3.4	2.6	-8.4	-5.4	-8.6	-12.7	-11.5
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
31	LUC	2.6	-4.1	-8.9	-11.3	-7.3	-3.8	-1.2	-1.0	-0.4	-1.2
32	RST	3.5	6.0	4.9	5.3	1.5	-11.9	-9.7	-13.3	-17.2	-14.9
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
35	LUC	21	-32	-67	-86	-57	-30	-10	-8	-3	-9
36	RST	3	5	4	4	1	-10	-8	-11	-14	-12

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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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	277	271	278	289	298	330	329	292	293	282
16	RST	21	20	19	21	22	26	25	20	19	19
17		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000) in given month									
18	All areas	292	258	234	234	273	300	321	298	301	285
19	LUC	278	243	223	223	252	277	299	277	284	270
20	RST	14	15	11	10	21	22	22	21	16	15
21		Difference in number employed IN INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000)									
22	All areas	-5	-33	-63	-77	-48	-56	-33	-14	-11	-17
23	LUC	2	-28	-55	-66	-46	-52	-30	-15	-9	-12
24	RST	-6	-5	-8	-11	-2	-4	-3	1	-2	-5
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
27	LUC	0.5	-11.0	-21.9	-26.0	-16.8	-17.3	-9.6	-5.2	-3.0	-4.3
28	RST	-36.1	-29.3	-55.6	-72.3	-7.2	-15.9	-13.2	3.6	-14.0	-27.4
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
31	LUC	-4.0	-15.2	-26.1	-30.1	-20.6	-20.8	-12.8	-8.4	-6.1	-7.5
32	RST	-31.4	-28.7	-54.4	-70.5	-8.3	-19.4	-17.6	-1.1	-18.5	-30.8
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
35	LUC	-11	-39	-65	-77	-57	-63	-40	-24	-18	-21
36	RST	-5	-5	-8	-11	-2	-5	-4	0	-3	-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.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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	418	415	420	427	434	439	441	419	420	425
16	RST	34	36	35	41	40	40	37	32	32	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
19	LUC	401	294	204	227	269	278	306	338	329	326
20	RST	33	30	27	21	26	33	38	44	43	33
21		Difference in number employed IN ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000)									
22	All areas	-18	-126	-224	-220	-179	-167	-134	-70	-79	-99
23	LUC	-17	-121	-216	-200	-165	-161	-135	-82	-90	-99
24	RST	-1	-6	-8	-20	-14	-7	1	12	11	-1
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
27	LUC	-4.1	-34.4	-72.2	-63.3	-48.0	-45.6	-36.6	-21.7	-24.3	-26.4
28	RST	-3.7	-16.9	-26.6	-66.4	-42.9	-18.7	3.5	31.1	30.7	-2.8
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
31	LUC	-8.7	-38.6	-76.3	-67.4	-51.8	-49.0	-39.8	-24.8	-27.4	-29.6
32	RST	1.0	-16.3	-25.4	-64.6	-44.0	-22.3	-0.9	26.4	26.2	-6.2
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
35	LUC	-36	-136	-229	-213	-178	-173	-147	-94	-102	-110
36	RST	0	-5	-8	-19	-14	-8	0	10	10	-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.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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	256	256	261	264	263	264	263	258	258	263
16	RST	29	30	26	27	26	26	27	29	28	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
19	LUC	269	249	218	216	226	244	250	262	256	265
20	RST	28	33	25	32	28	31	36	31	32	28
21		Difference in number employed IN OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000)									
22	All areas	13	-4	-44	-43	-34	-15	-4	6	2	1
23	LUC	14	-7	-43	-48	-37	-20	-13	4	-3	2
24	RST	-1	3	-1	5	3	5	9	2	4	-1
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
27	LUC	5.2	-2.9	-17.8	-20.0	-15.2	-7.9	-5.1	1.5	-1.0	0.8
28	RST	-3.6	9.7	-5.2	17.9	9.9	17.3	28.2	6.7	14.8	-5.1
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
31	LUC	0.7	-7.1	-22.0	-24.1	-19.0	-11.4	-8.4	-1.7	-4.1	-2.4
32	RST	1.2	10.3	-4.0	19.8	8.9	13.8	23.8	2.0	10.3	-8.4
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
35	LUC	2	-18	-53	-58	-46	-29	-22	-4	-11	-6
36	RST	0	3	-1	6	2	4	7	1	3	-2

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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 November, 2020											
Row number	Area*	2020									
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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
3	LUC	10,691	10,721	10,746	10,761	10,788	10,804	10,831	10,850	10,870	10,884
4	RST	1,129	1,115	1,110	1,112	1,104	1,110	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,104
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
7	LUC	11,191	11,181	11,202	11,215	11,206	11,183	11,190	11,200	11,215	11,237
8	RST	1,077	1,109	1,096	1,092	1,115	1,151	1,152	1,156	1,153	1,142
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
11	LUC	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2
12	RST	-4.8	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	1.0	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.4
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
15	LUC	338	340	342	344	344	349	348	350	350	346
16	RST	27	27	28	30	30	31	31	27	28	27
17		Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000) in given month									
18	All areas	392	388	380	388	389	398	401	393	381	382
19	LUC	365	363	356	359	358	362	370	362	350	355
20	RST	27	26	24	30	31	36	31	31	31	28
21		Difference in number employed IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000)									
22	All areas	26	21	11	15	15	18	22	16	3	10
23	LUC	26	23	15	15	14	14	22	12	0	9
24	RST	0	-1	-4	0	1	4	0	4	3	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
27	LUC	7.5	6.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	6.1	3.5	-0.1	2.6
28	RST	0.4	-5.3	-15.8	0.3	4.7	12.9	-0.6	14.3	11.8	3.2
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
31	LUC	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.3	-3.2	-0.6
32	RST	5.1	-4.7	-14.6	2.2	3.6	9.3	-5.0	9.6	7.3	-0.2
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
35	LUC	10	8	0	0	1	1	10	1	-11	-2
36	RST	1	-1	-4	1	1	3	-2	3	2	0

\* 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.

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 1

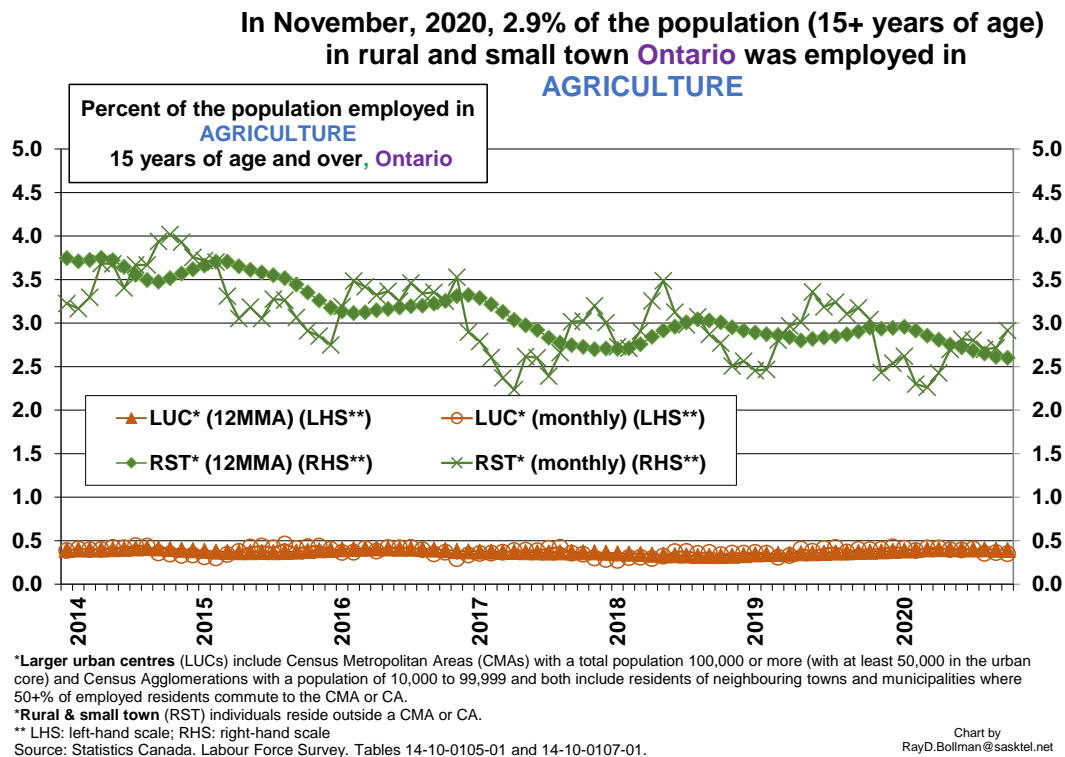


Figure F.2

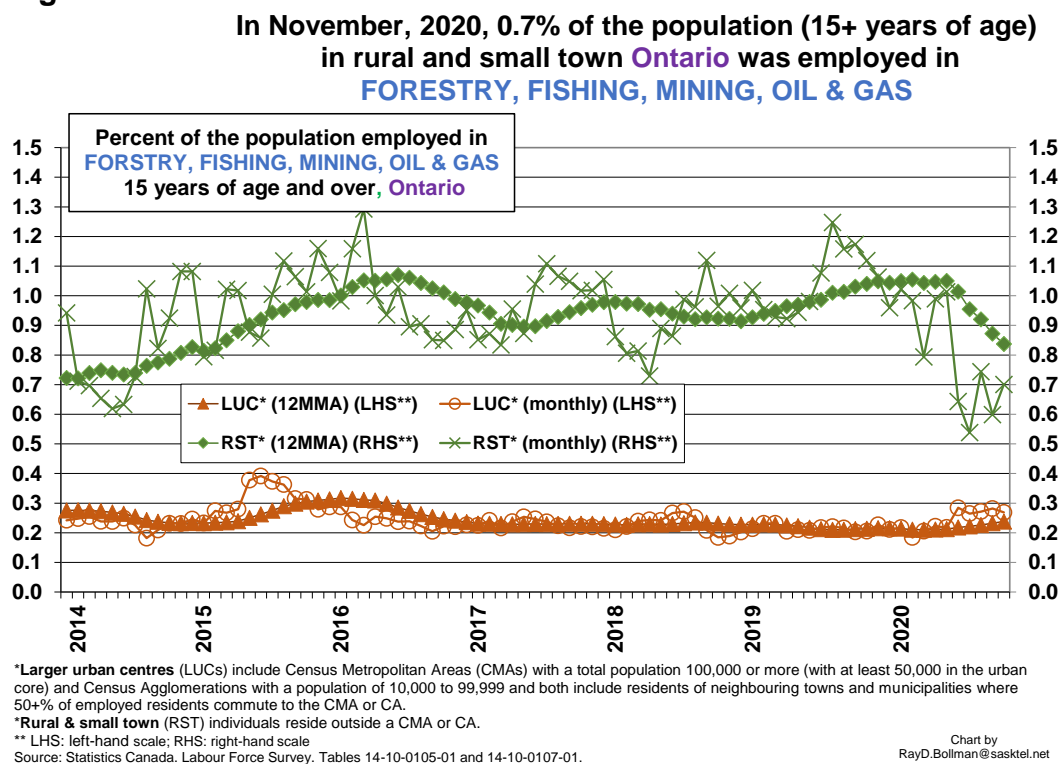
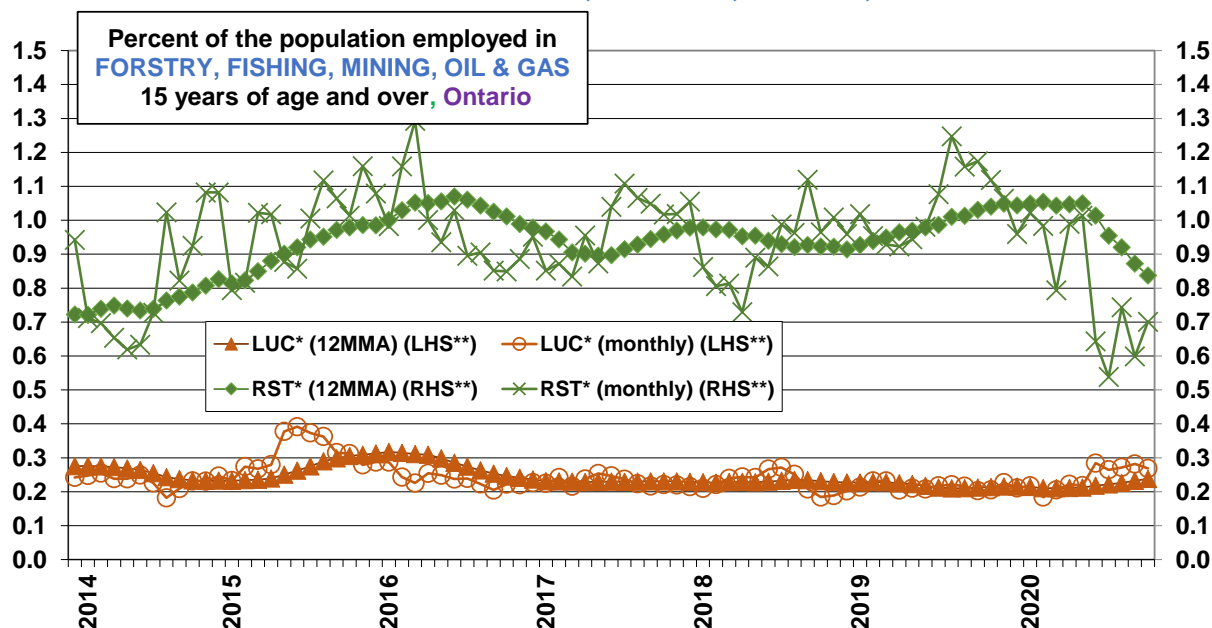




Figure F.3

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



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

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

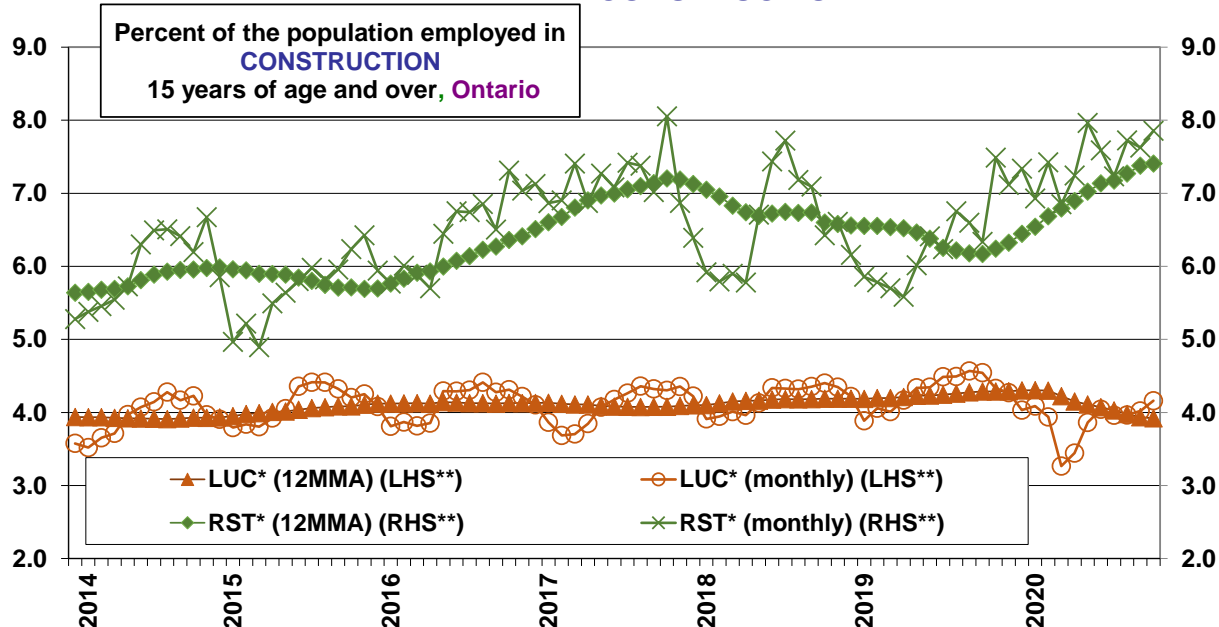
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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 November, 2020, 7.9% of the population (15+ years of age)  
in rural and small town Ontario was employed in  
**CONSTRUCTION**



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

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

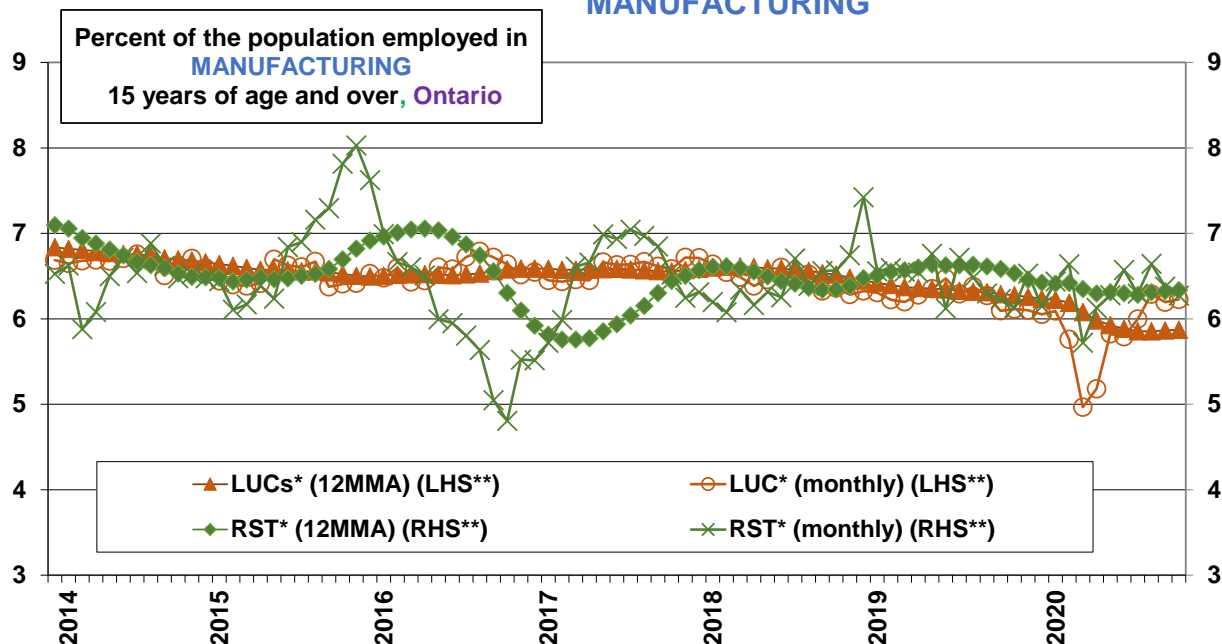
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.5

In November, 2020, 6.3% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in **MANUFACTURING**



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

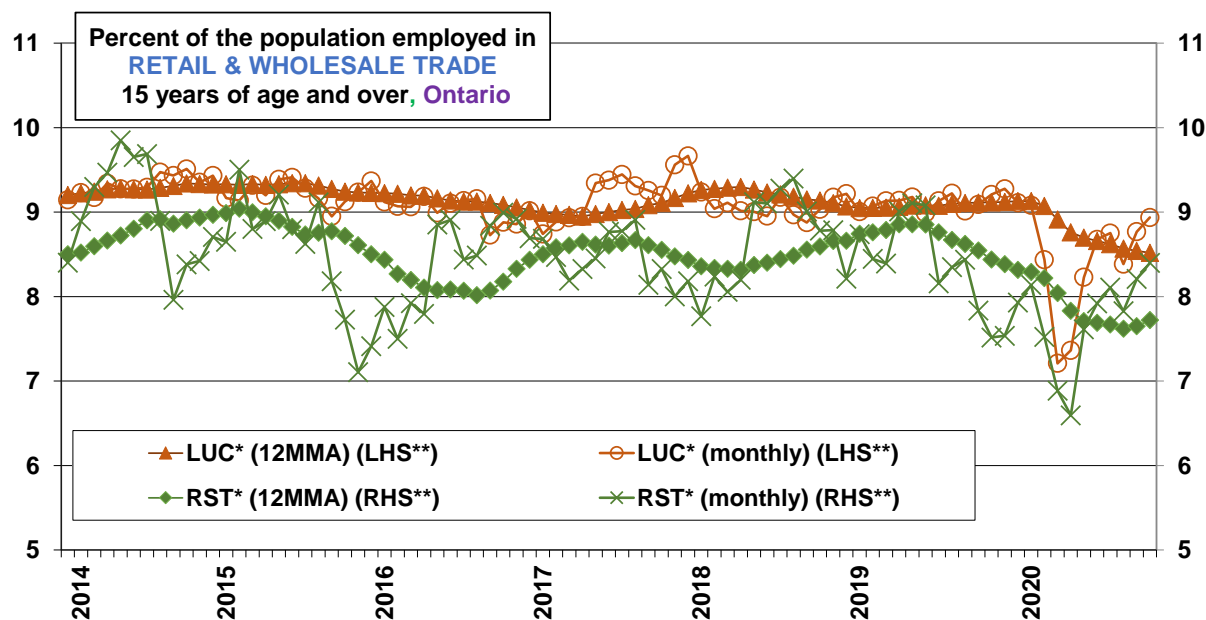
\*Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.6

In November, 2020, 8.4% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE**



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

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

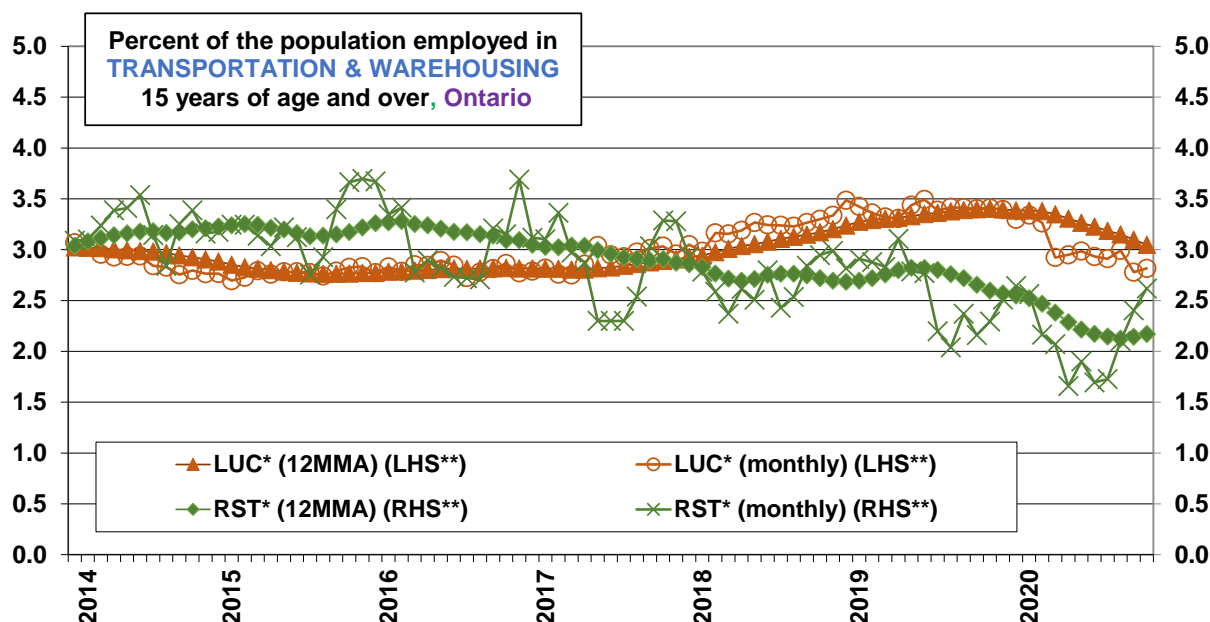
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.7

In November, 2020, 2.6% 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.

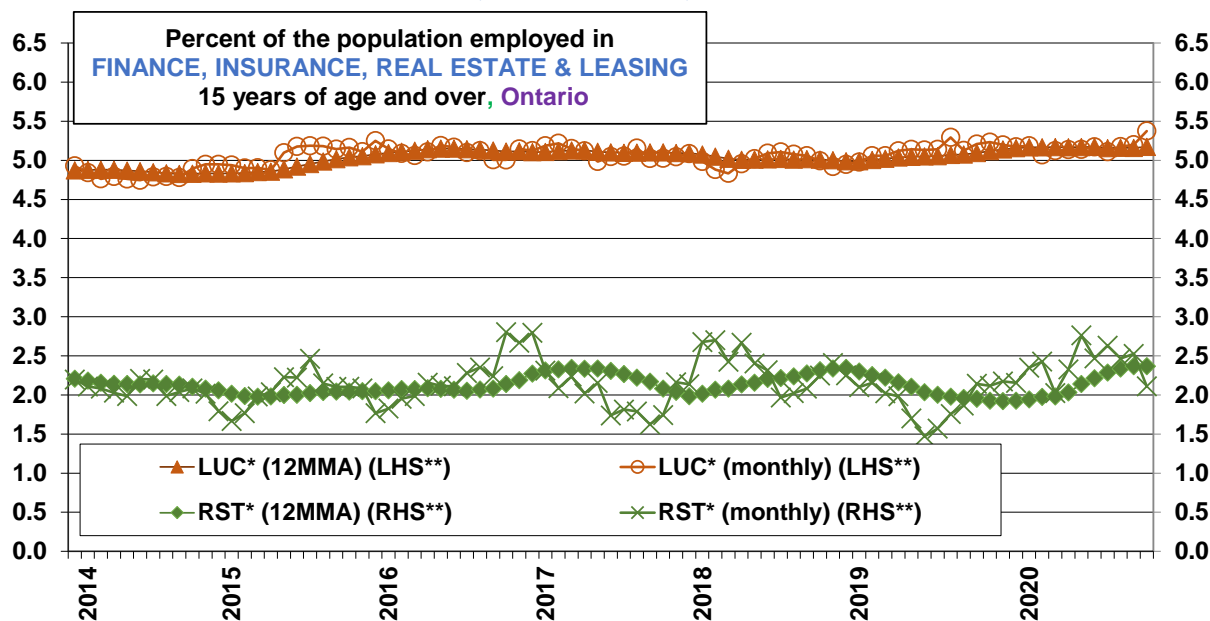
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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 November, 2020, 2.1% 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.

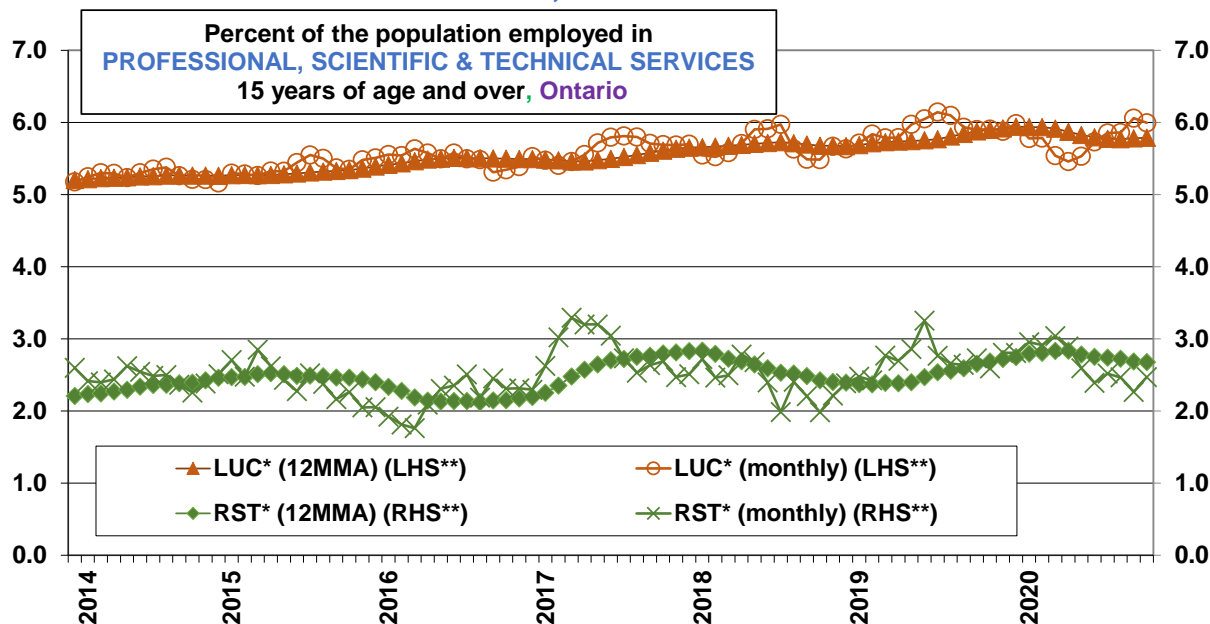
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.9

In November, 2020, 2.5% 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.

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

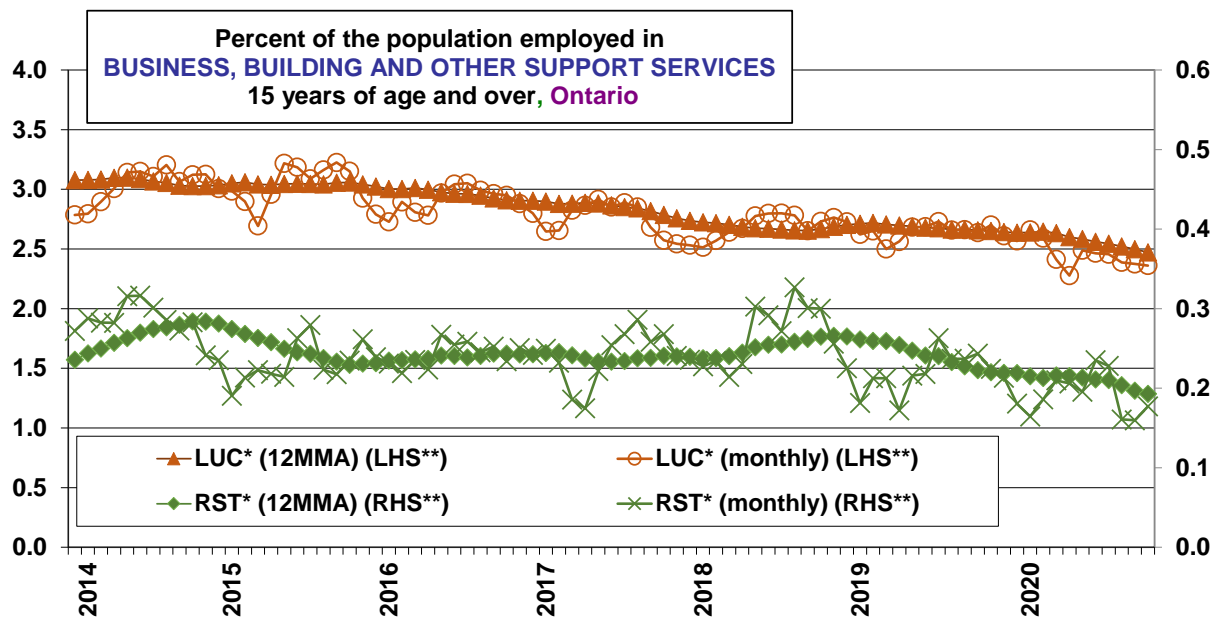
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.10

In November, 2020, 0.18% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES



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

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

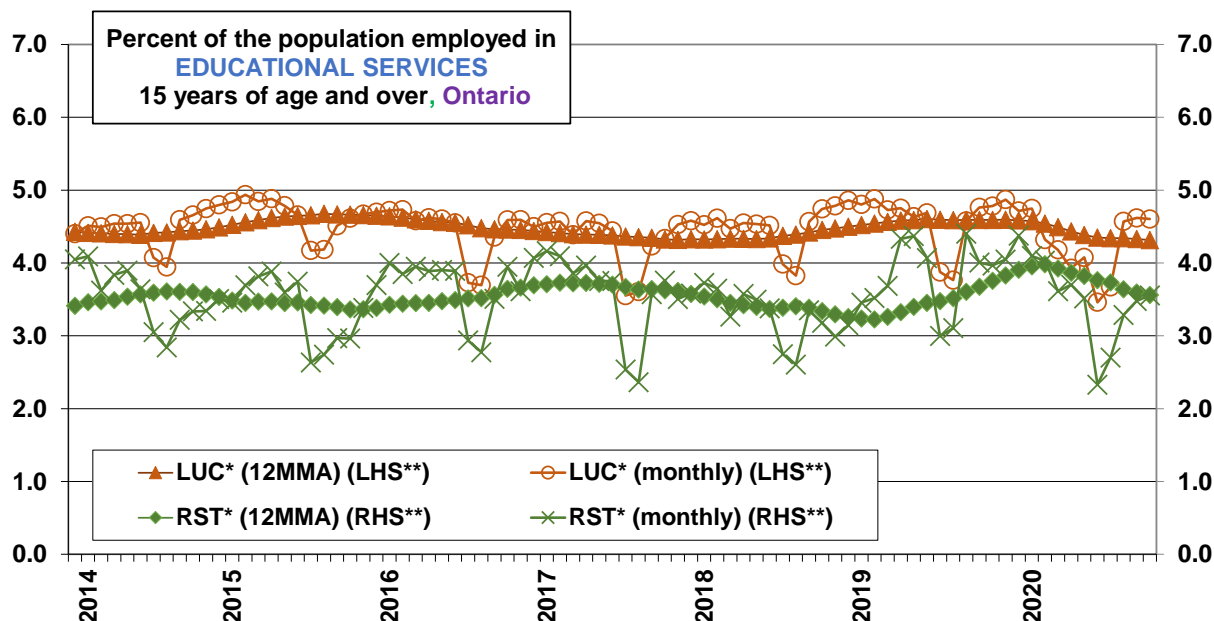
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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



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

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

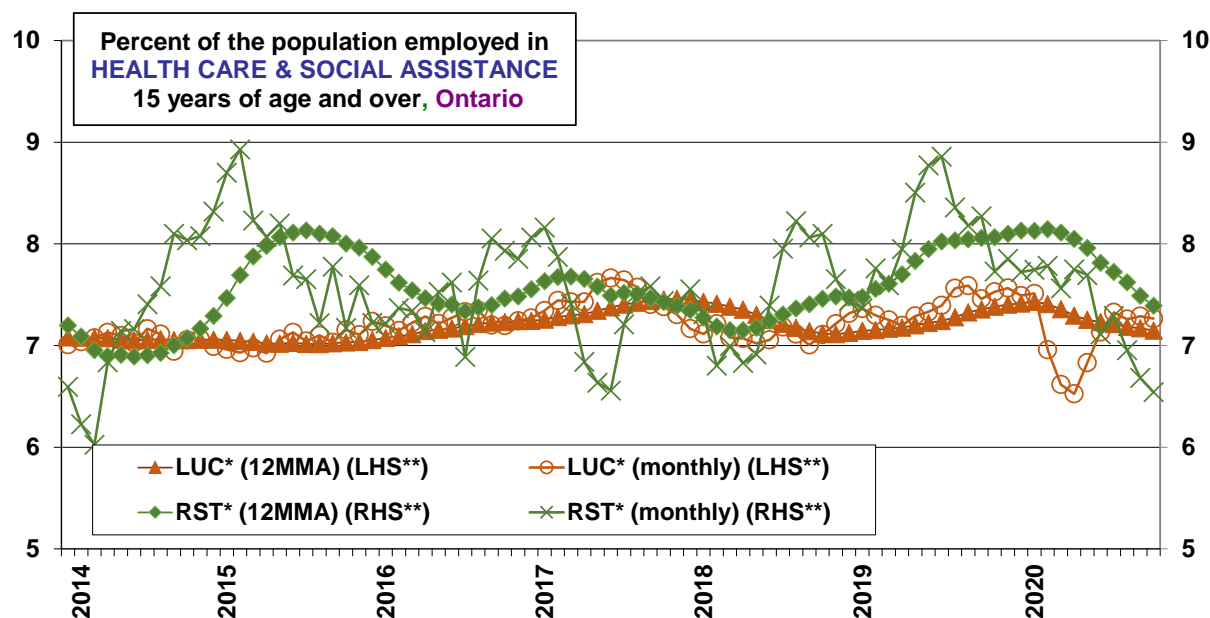
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.12

In November, 2020, 6.5% 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.

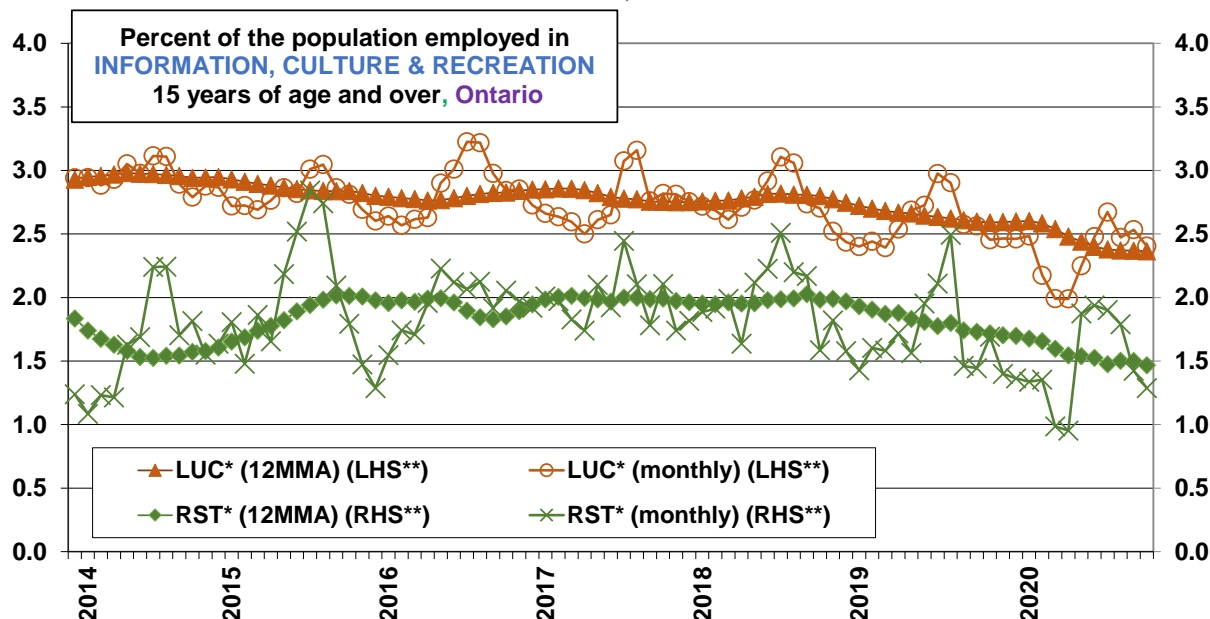
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.13

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



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

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

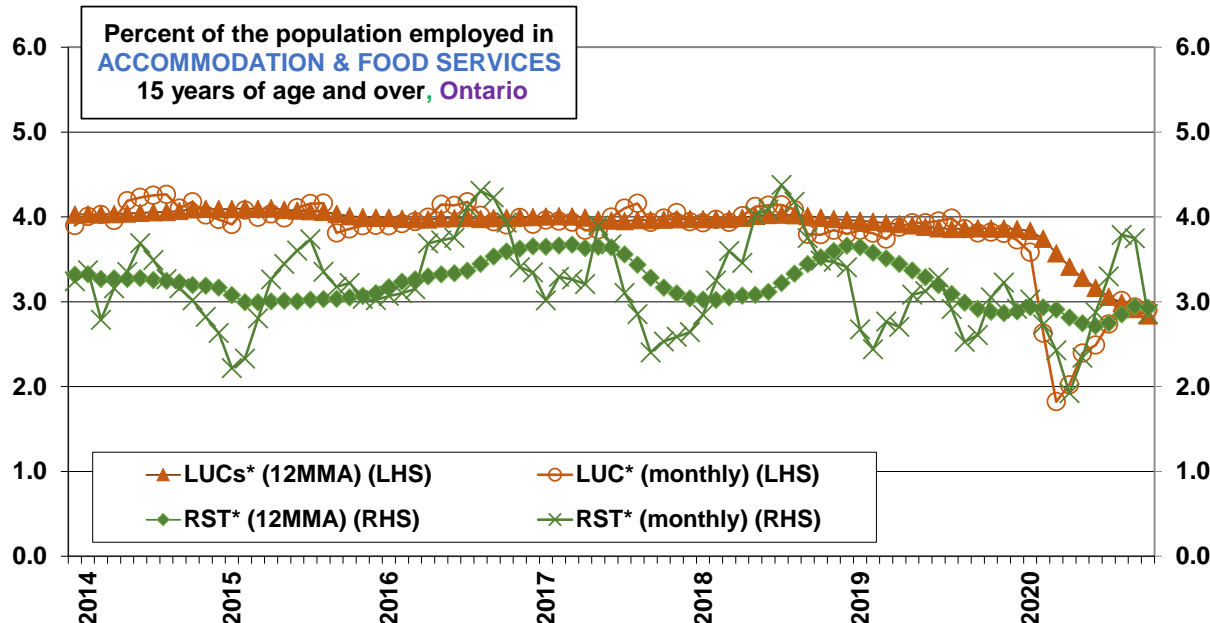
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.14

In November, 2020, 3.0% of the population (15+ years of age)  
in rural and small town **Ontario** was employed in  
**ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES**



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

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

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

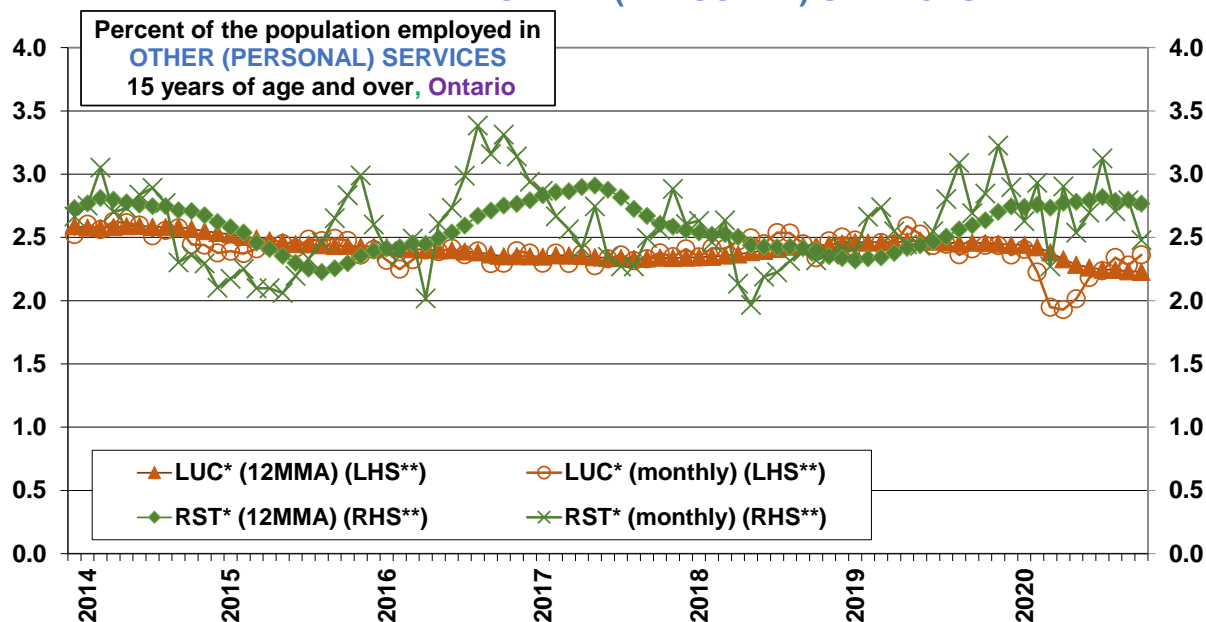
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



Figure F.15

In November, 2020, 2.5% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES



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

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

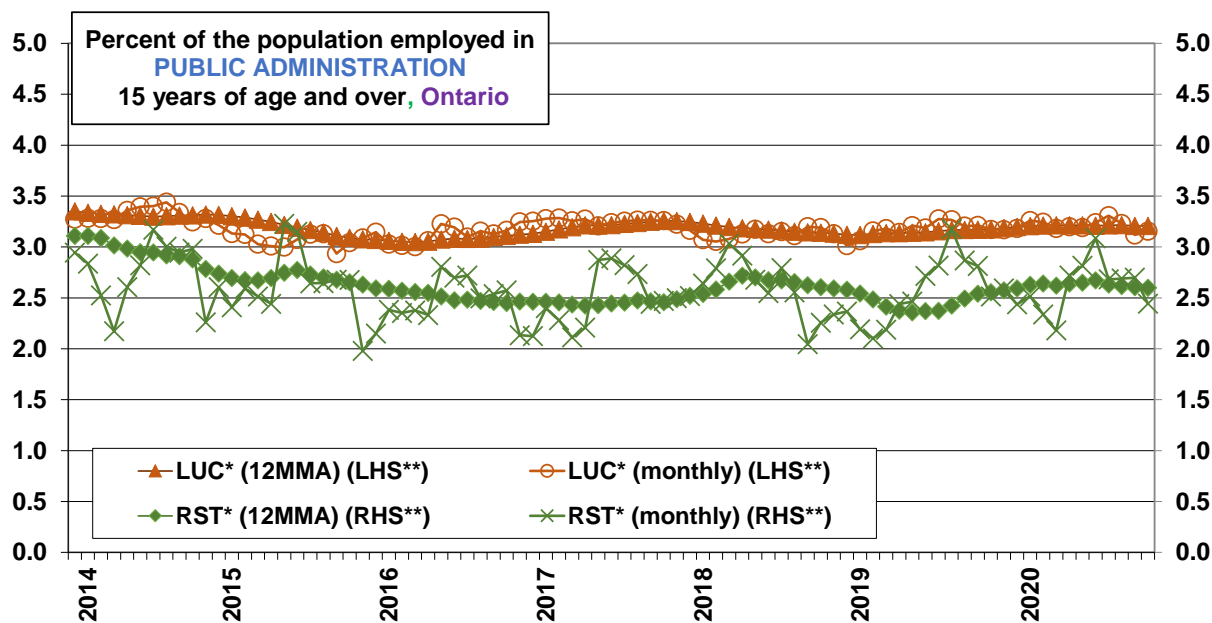
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.16

In November, 2020, 2.4% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town Ontario was employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



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

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

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

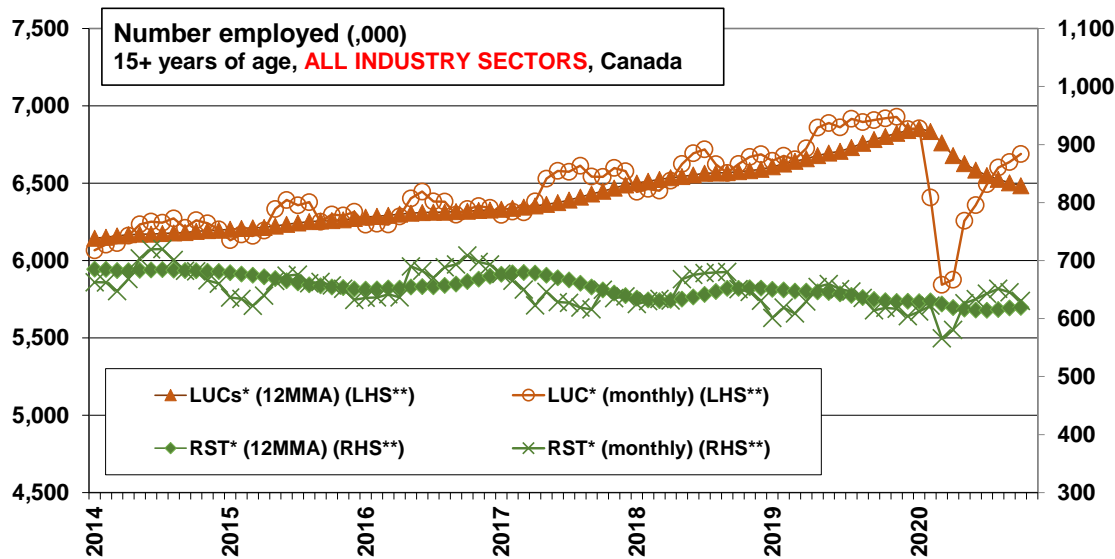
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Tables 14-10-0105-01 and 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 630 thousand in November, 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.

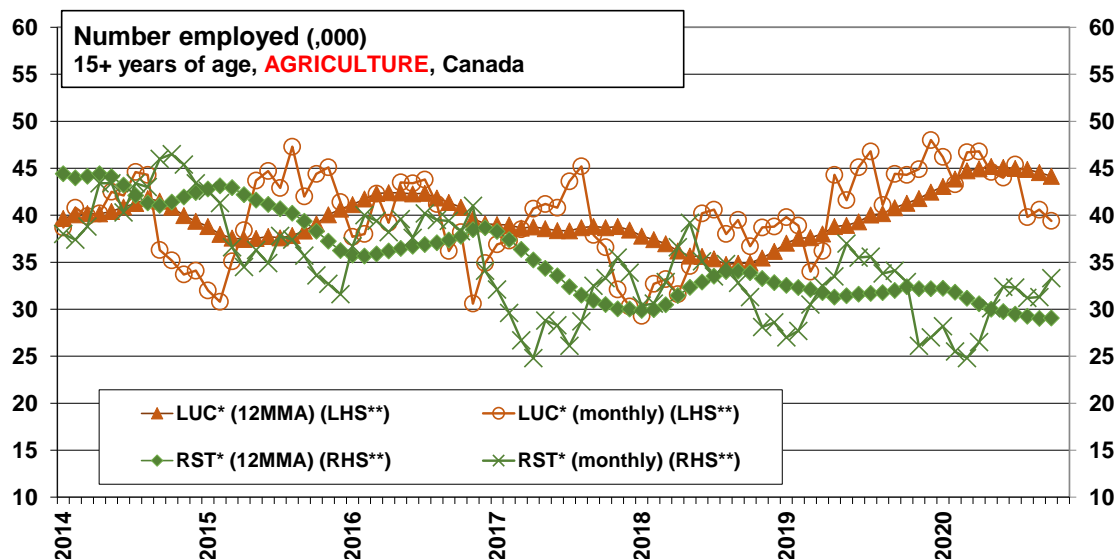
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.2

Employment in **AGRICULTURE**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 33 thousand in November, 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

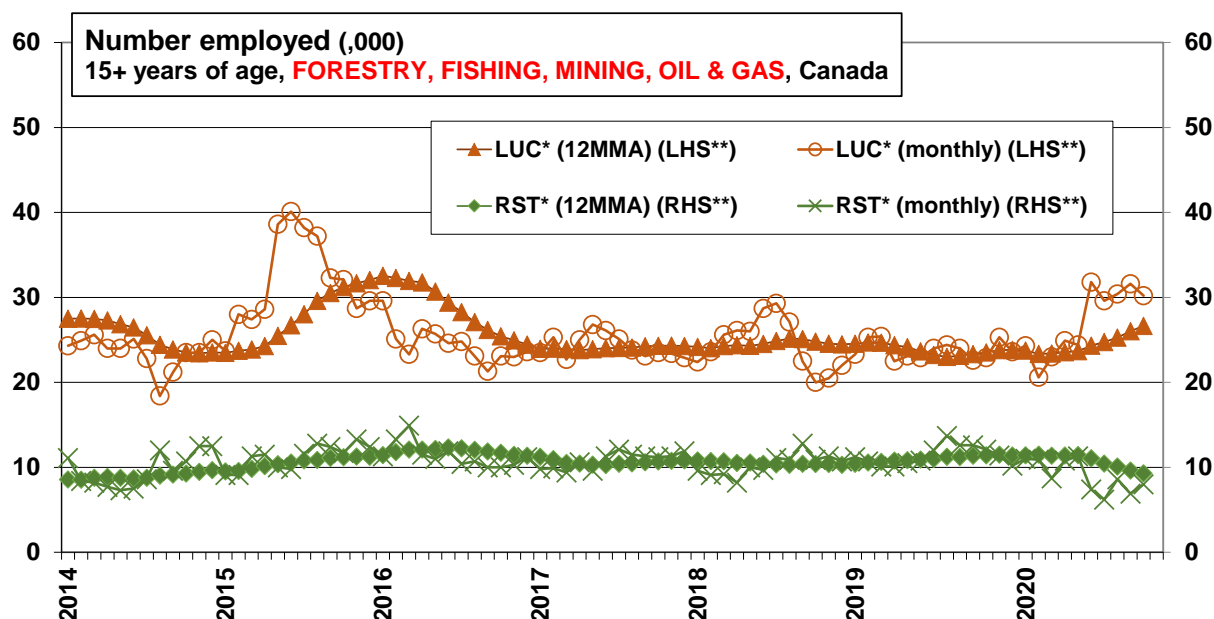
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



Figure G.3

**Employment in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 8 thousand in November, 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.

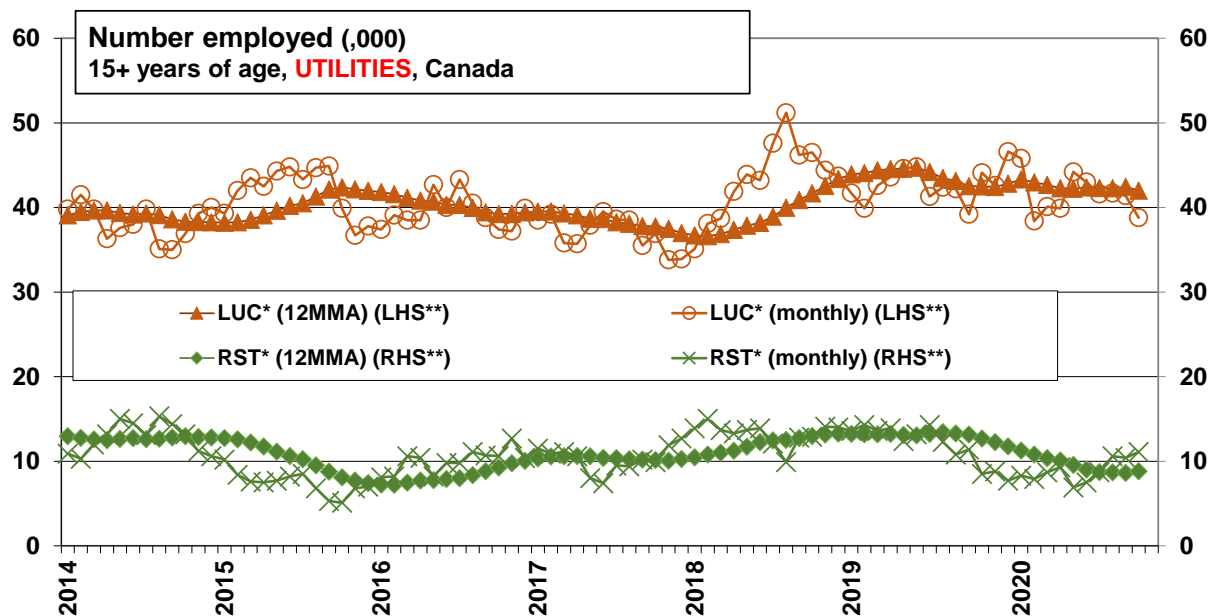
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.4

**Employment in UTILITIES**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 11 thousand in November, 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.

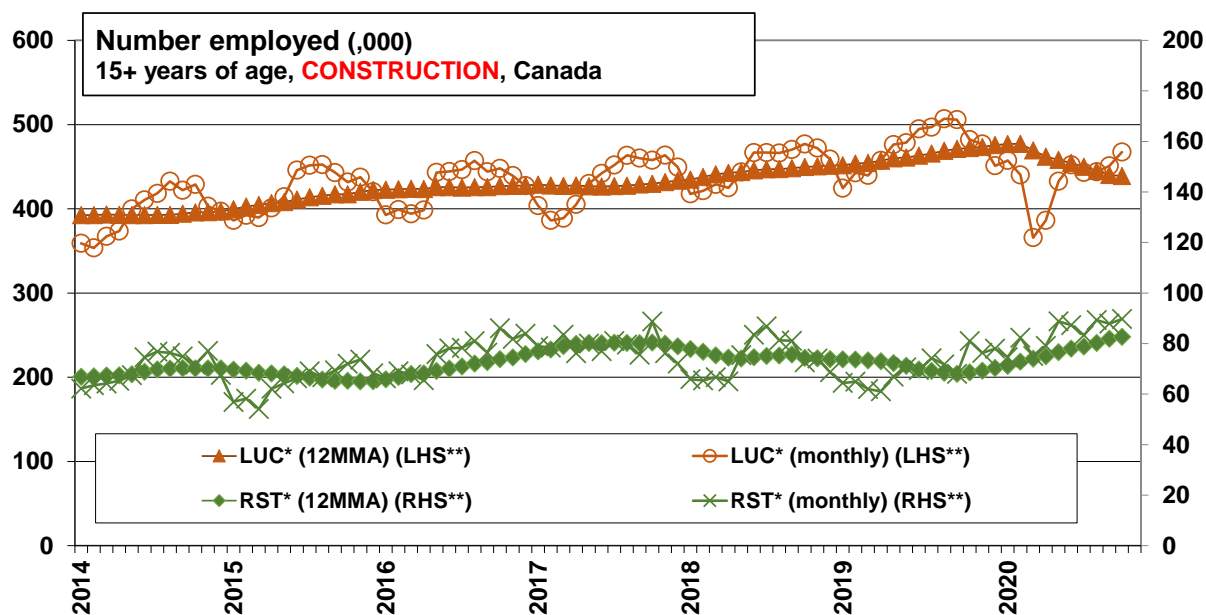
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.5

# Employment in **CONSTRUCTION** in rural and small town Ontario was 90 thousand in November, 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.

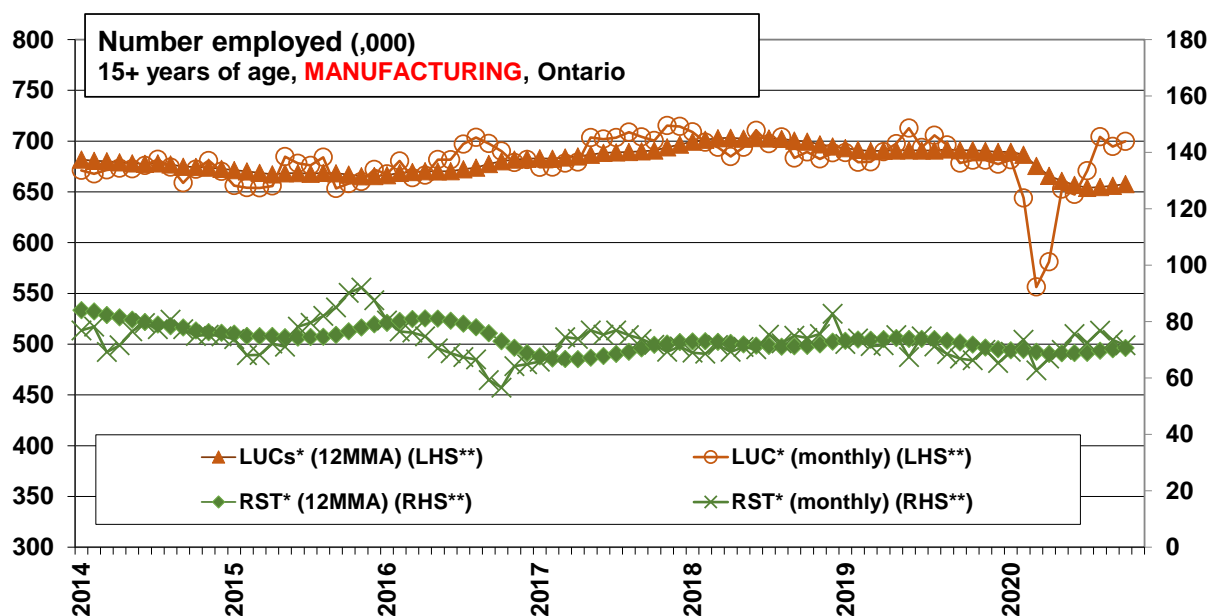
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.6

# Employment in **MANUFACTURING** in rural and small town Ontario was 72 thousand in November, 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.

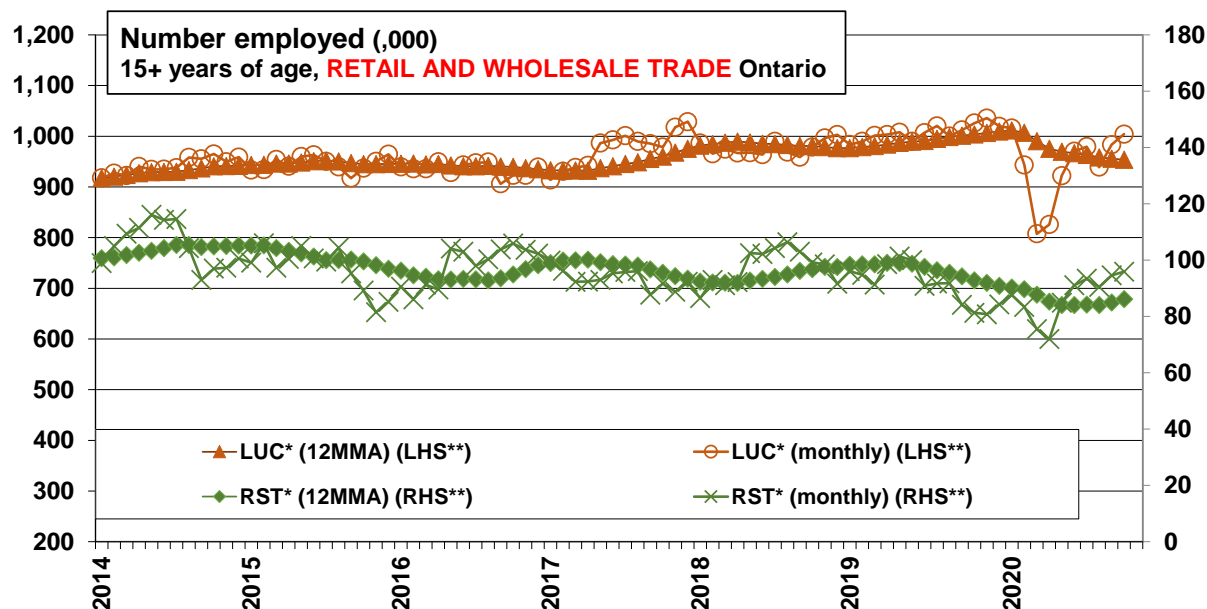
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.7

**Employment in RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 96 thousand in November, 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.

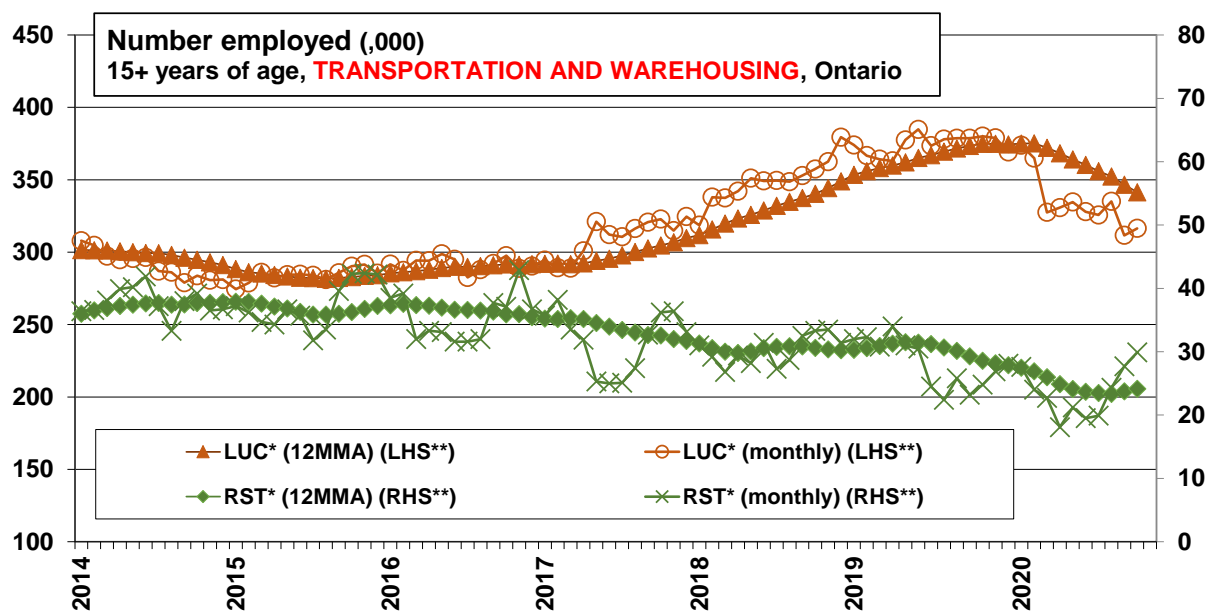
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.8

**Employment in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 30 thousand in November, 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.

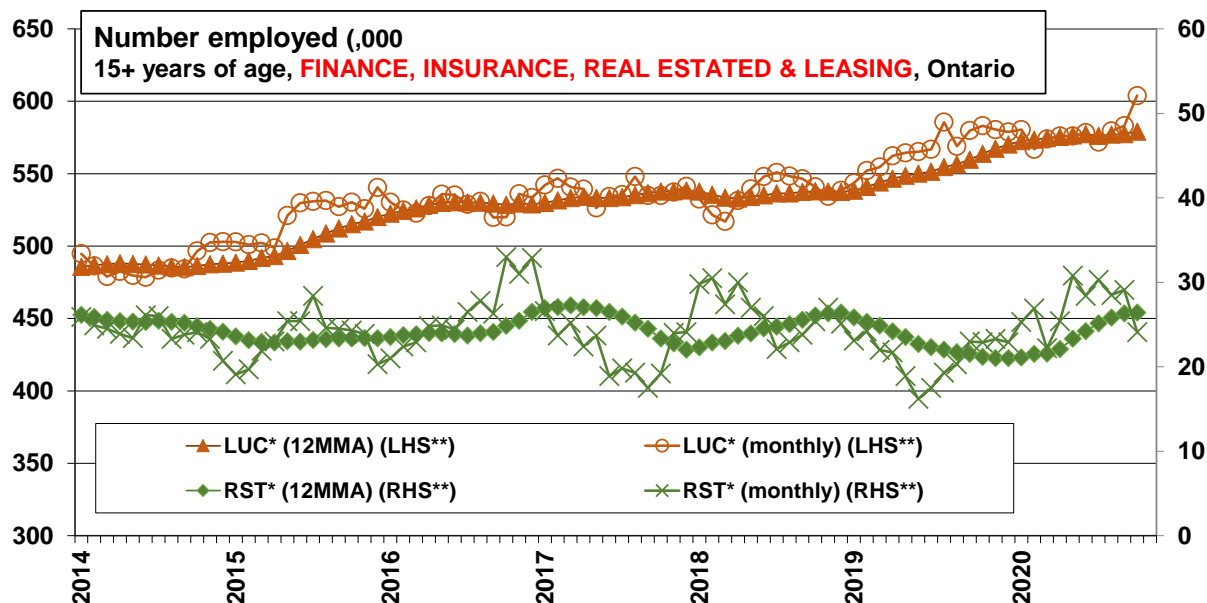
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.9

Employment in **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 24 thousand in November, 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.

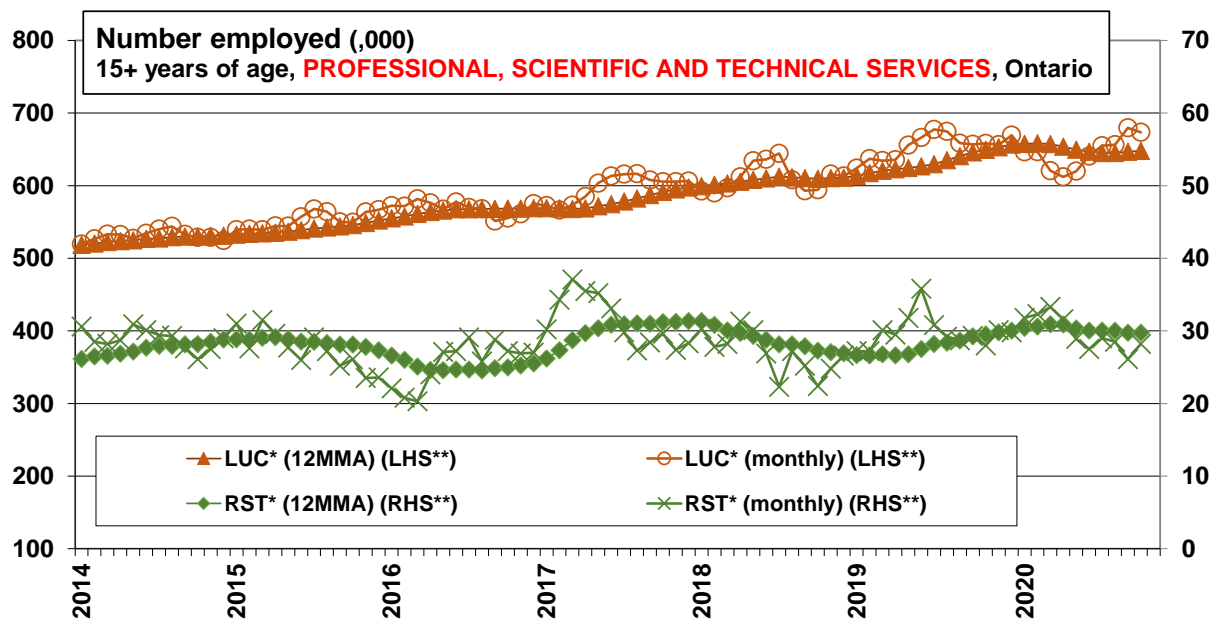
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.10

Employment in **PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 28 thousand in November, 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.

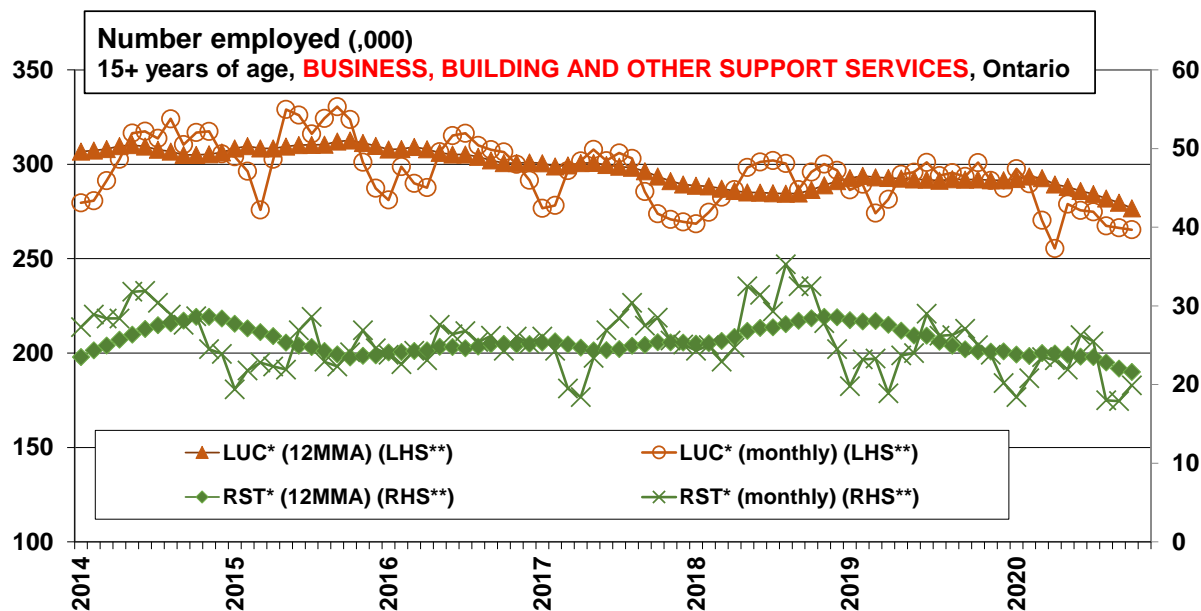
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.11

Employment in **BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 20 thousand in November, 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.

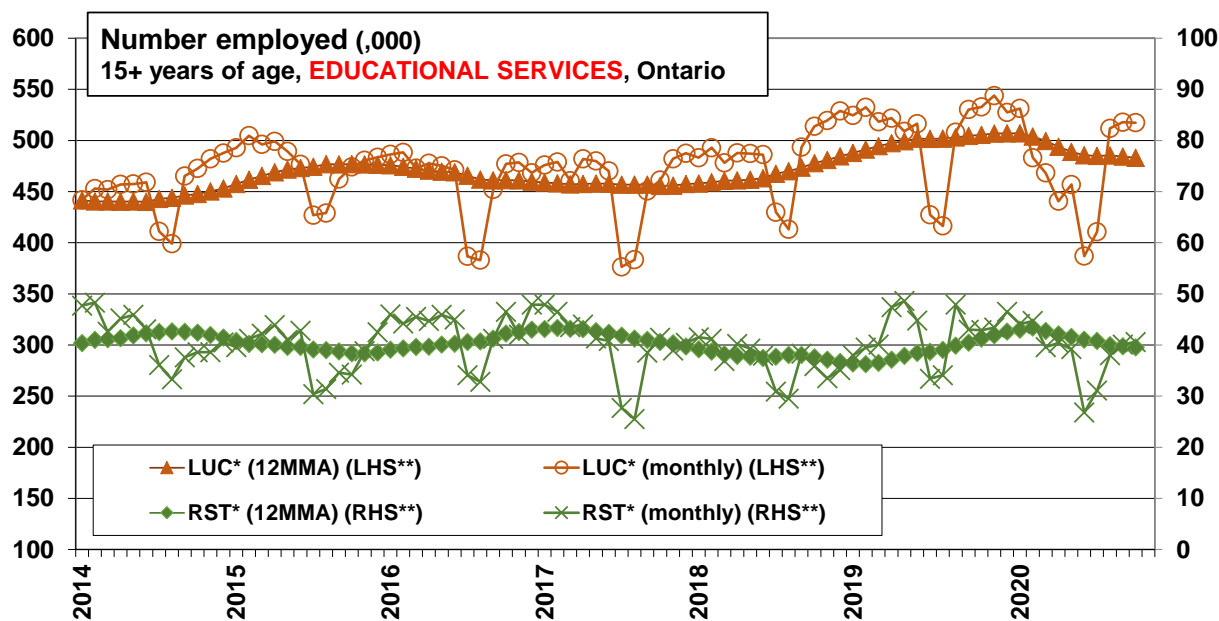
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.12

Employment in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 41 thousand in November, 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

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.13

Employment in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 75 thousand in November, 2020

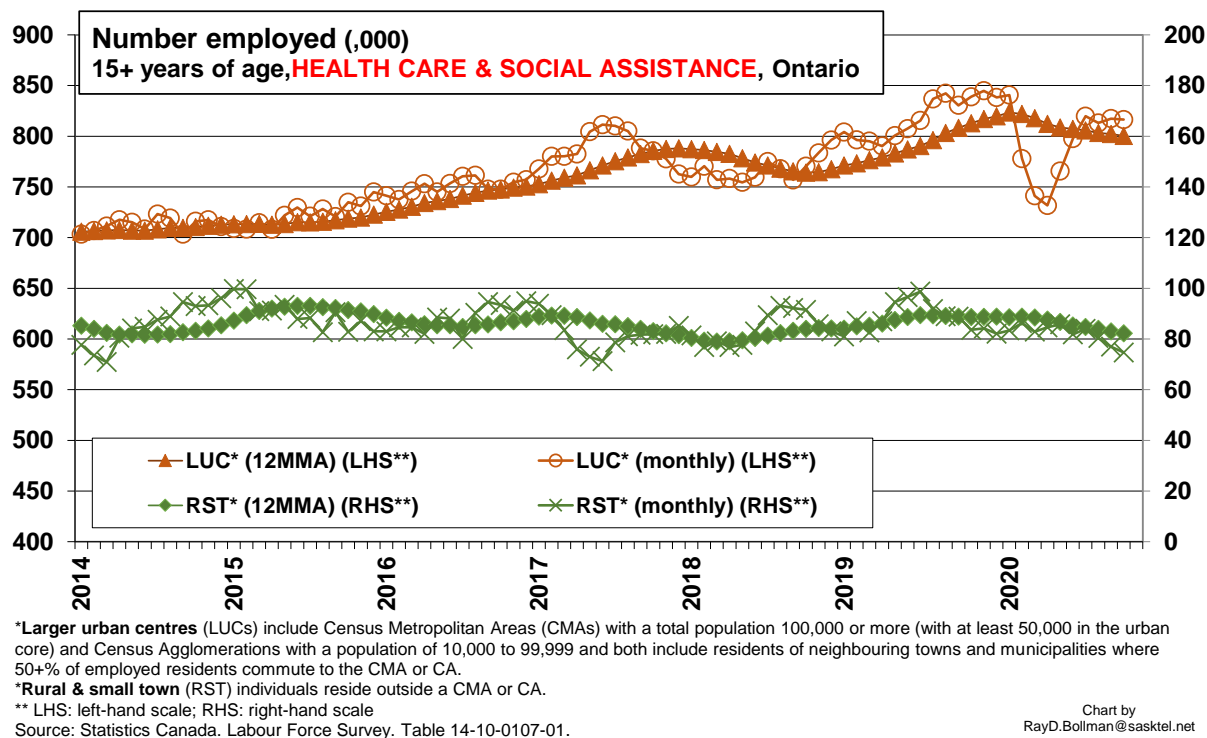


Figure G.14

Employment in **INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 15 thousand in November, 2020

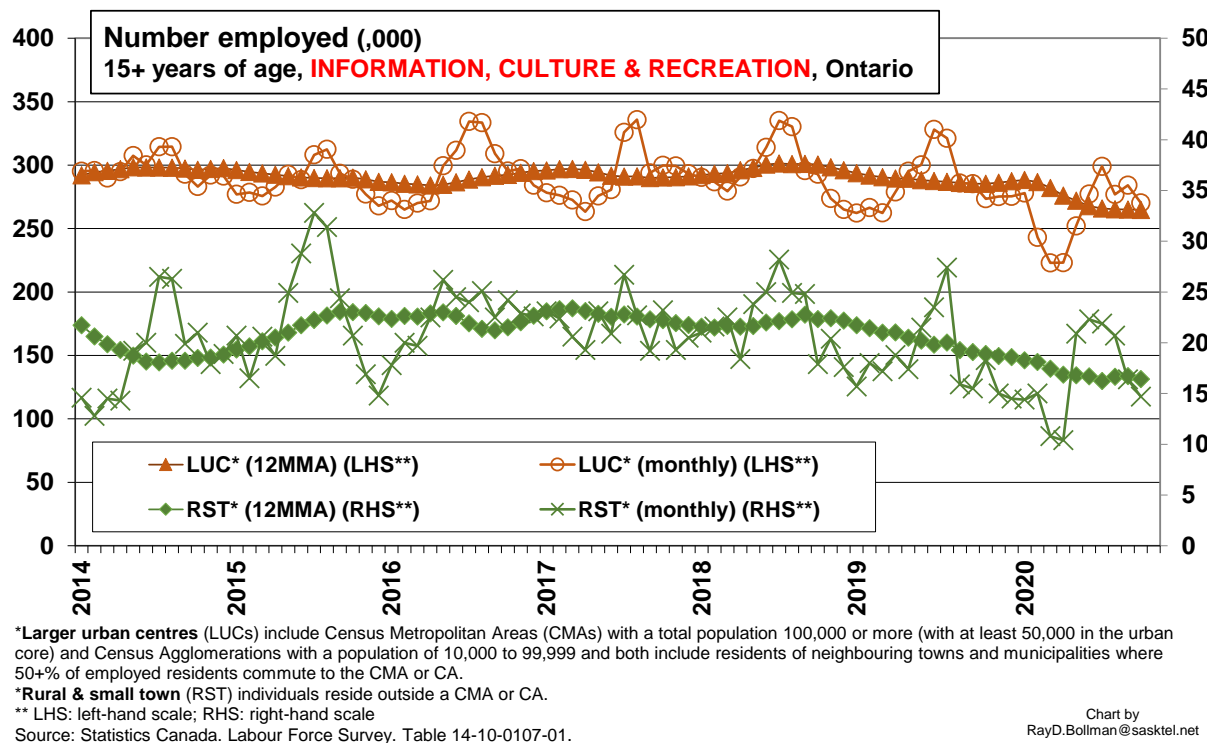
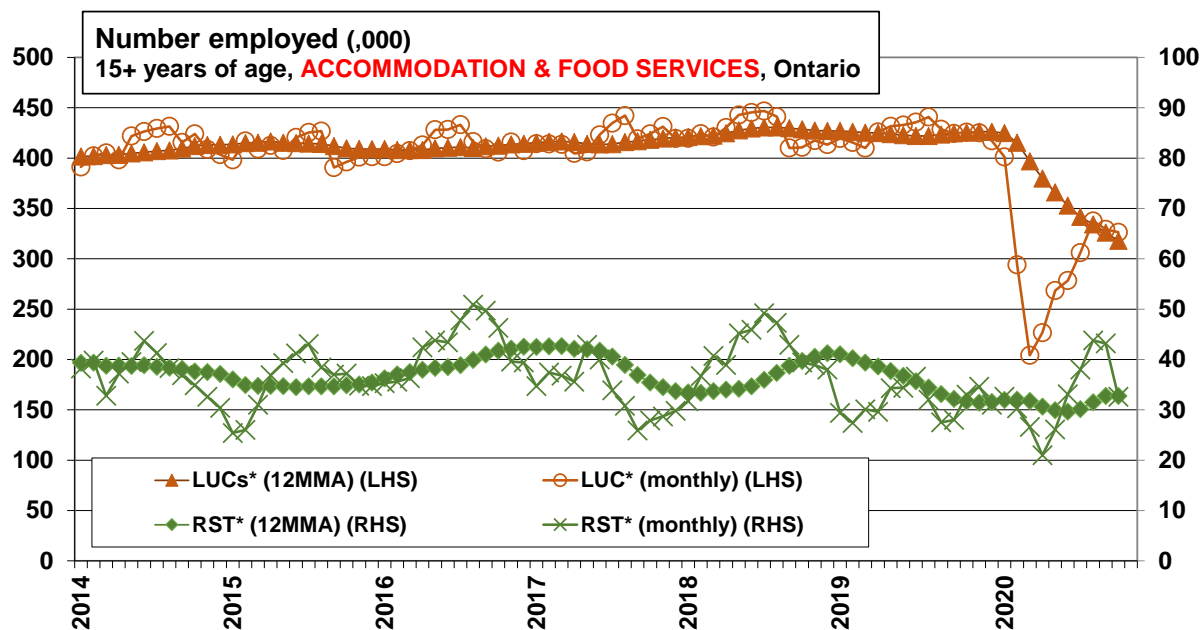




Figure G.15

Employment in **ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 33 thousand in November, 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.

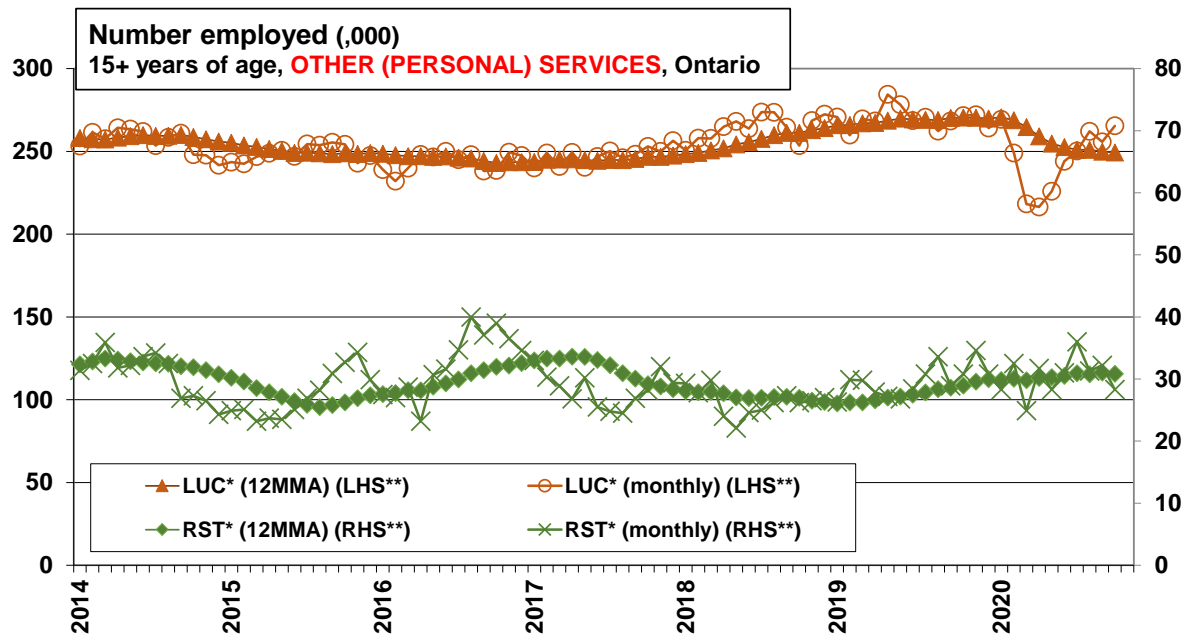
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.16

Employment in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 28 thousand in November, 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.

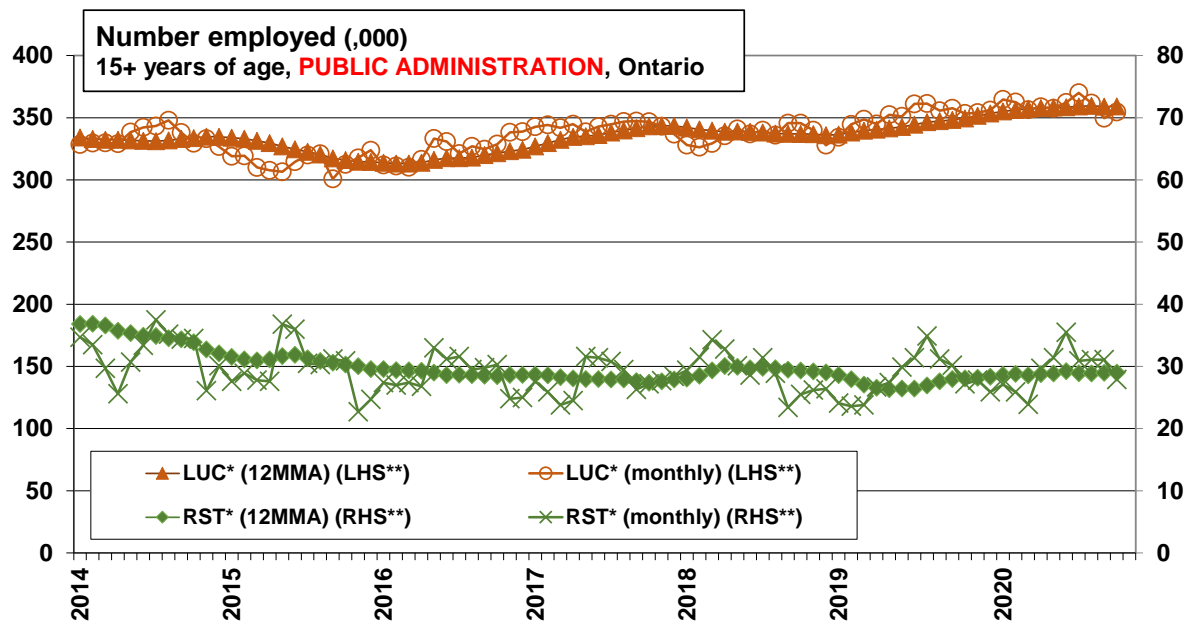
\*\* LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.17

Employment in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**  
in rural and small town Ontario was 28 thousand in November, 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

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

Chart by  
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net



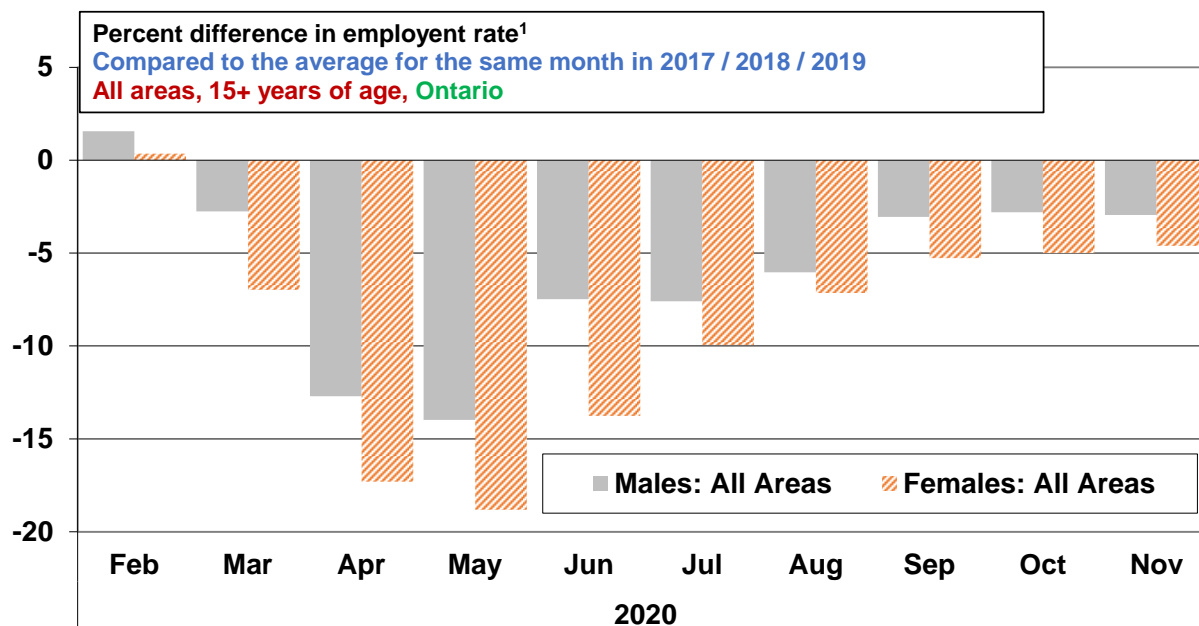
# Appendix H: Table and charts showing the employment rate and the percent difference in the employment (compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019) by age and by sex

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 November 2020																															
Age group	Sex	Area <sup>1</sup>	Employment rate (percent employed <sup>2</sup> )										Change in employment rate <sup>2</sup>																		
													Month to month change in employment rate <sup>2</sup>								Percent difference in employment rate <sup>2</sup> , compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 (difference of logarithms)										
			2020										2020										2020								
			Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	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	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
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	-3.7	-5.1	0.4	3.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.0	-4.8	-14.9	-16.1	-10.4	-8.7	-6.6	-4.2	-3.8	-3.9
		LUC	61.3	57.3	52.2	52.4	55.8	56.9	58.0	58.9	59.2	59.5	-4.0	-5.1	0.2	3.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.0	-5.2	-15.4	-16.8	-11.0	-8.9	-6.7	-4.2	-3.9	-3.8
		RST	56.8	56.1	51.6	53.2	56.2	55.1	55.8	56.3	56.0	55.2	-0.7	-4.5	1.6	3.0	-1.1	0.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.8	0.5	-0.9	-9.2	-10.3	-5.3	-6.3	-5.2	-3.5	-3.4	-3.8
	Males	Total	64.8	62.1	56.6	57.3	61.4	61.7	62.7	63.4	63.4	63.4	-2.7	-5.5	0.7	4.1	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	-2.8	-12.7	-14.0	-7.5	-7.6	-6.0	-3.1	-2.8	-3.0
		LUC	65.3	62.2	56.7	57.2	61.4	61.8	63.0	63.5	63.5	63.5	-3.1	-5.5	0.5	4.2	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	-3.1	-13.1	-14.6	-7.9	-7.9	-6.1	-3.4	-3.2	-3.4
		RST	59.9	60.3	55.7	58.0	61.7	61.1	60.7	62.8	62.4	61.9	0.4	-4.6	2.3	3.7	-0.6	-0.4	2.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-7.8	-8.3	-3.1	-4.3	-4.4	0.7	0.9	0.7
	Females	Total	57.1	52.6	47.8	47.8	50.6	51.9	53.1	54.2	54.6	55.1	-4.5	-4.8	0.0	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	-7.0	-17.3	-18.8	-13.8	-10.0	-7.1	-5.3	-5.0	-4.6
		LUC	57.4	52.6	47.8	47.8	50.5	52.2	53.3	54.6	55.1	55.7	-4.8	-4.8	0.0	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	-7.6	-18.1	-19.3	-14.5	-10.0	-7.3	-5.0	-4.7	-4.3
		RST	53.8	51.9	47.5	48.4	50.7	49.2	51.0	50.1	49.8	48.7	-1.9	-4.4	0.9	2.3	-1.5	1.8	-0.9	-0.3	-1.1	1.5	-1.0	-10.9	-12.8	-8.3	-8.9	-6.2	-8.6	-8.4	-9.2
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	-8.2	-8.0	2.3	6.6	5.7	1.1	-4.7	0.6	1.1	2.9	-15.6	-37.0	-41.7	-28.7	-21.7	-19.1	-10.7	-10.1	-9.2
		LUC	49.9	41.3	33.6	35.8	41.9	47.7	48.8	44.2	45.1	46.6	-8.6	-7.7	2.2	6.1	5.8	1.1	-4.6	0.9	1.5	1.5	-18.0	-39.3	-43.1	-30.6	-23.4	-20.6	-12.6	-11.6	-10.1
		RST	62.7	59.7	47.9	52.8	64.4	67.5	68.8	62.7	60.4	56.9	-3.0	-11.8	4.9	11.6	3.1	1.3	-6.1	-2.3	-3.5	16.4	7.8	-14.8	-26.1	-12.0	-8.3	-8.3	6.4	3.5	-0.5
	Males	Total	48.8	43.3	35.8	38.2	45.9	48.1	49.2	46.2	47.1	48.2	-5.5	-7.5	2.4	7.7	2.2	1.1	-3.0	0.9	1.1	-0.7	-13.7	-33.3	-38.4	-22.6	-24.0	-21.6	-9.6	-6.8	-6.6
		LUC	47.5	41.3	34.3	36.6	43.8	46.1	47.1	44.1	45.2	46.6	-6.2	-7.0	2.3	7.2	2.3	1.0	-3.0	1.1	1.4	-2.6	-17.5	-36.5	-40.8	-25.2	-26.5	-24.1	-12.7	-9.6	-8.8
		RST	64.1	63.2	51.2	55.3	69.2	70.6	72.5	69.8	69.8	67.1	-0.9	-12.0	4.1	13.9	1.4	1.9	-2.7	0.0	-2.7	18.2	13.6	-9.0	-19.9	-4.2	-3.4	-4.0	15.0	19.8	14.0
	Females	Total	53.1	42.1	33.6	35.8	41.2	50.7	51.7	45.2	45.5	46.6	-11.0	-8.5	2.2	5.4	9.5	1.0	-6.5	0.3	1.1	6.6	-17.7	-40.9	-45.2	-35.3	-19.3	-16.6	-11.7	-13.5	-11.9
		LUC	52.5	41.2	33.0	34.8	39.8	49.5	50.5	44.2	45.0	46.6	-11.3	-8.2	1.8	5.0	9.7	1.0	-6.3	0.8	1.6	5.9	-19.0	-42.0	-46.1	-36.7	-20.1	-17.2	-12.8	-13.6	-11.4
		RST	60.8	54.5	42.8	49.3	58.8	64.1	64.8	55.4	51.0	46.7	-6.3	-11.7	6.5	9.5	5.3	0.7	-9.4	-4.4	-4.3	14.1	-1.6	-25.3	-34.1	-21.6	-14.1	-13.5	-4.0	-15.1	-17.9
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	-24.3	-23.2	-4.3	9.9	16.0	2.7	4.9	-1.8	1.6	0.5	-3.6	-12.1	-12.7	-7.1	-5.8	-3.8	-2.1	-1.7	-1.9
		LUC	5.9	-19.0	-42.0	-46.1	-36.7	-20.1	-17.2	-12.8	-13.6	-11.4	-24.8	-23.1	-4.1	9.3	16.7	2.9	4.4	-0.8	2.1	0.5	-3.7	-12.3	-13.3	-7.7	-6.3	-4.3	-2.2	-1.8	-2.0
		RST	14.1	-1.6	-25.3	-34.1	-21.6	-14.1	-13.5	-4.0	-15.1	-17.9	-15.7	-23.6	-8.9	12.6	7.5	0.6	9.5	-11.2	-2.7	0.5	-1.5	-8.5	-6.3	-1.2	-1.3	0.5	-1.1	-1.6	-0.7
	Males	Total	86.0	83.4	76.7	77.0	82.0	82.0	83.4	85.0	84.8	85.3	-2.6	-6.7	0.3	5.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	-0.2	0.5	1.2	-1.7	-10.7	-11.4	-5.2	-5.0	-3.3	-1.7	-2.0	-1.4
		LUC	86.1	83.3	76.5	76.5	81.6	81.6	83.2	84.7	84.6	85.1	-2.8	-6.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	1.6	1.5	-0.1	0.5	1.4	-1.8	-10.9	-11.9	-5.5	-5.4	-3.6	-1.9	-2.1	-1.7
		RST	84.9	84.5	79.0	82.3	87.0	87.1	85.7	88.0	87.1	87.2	-0.4	-5.5	3.3	4.7	0.1	-1.4	2.3	-0.9	0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-8.3	-6.7	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	0.8	-0.8	0.9
	Females	Total	78.0	73.2	68.0	67.6	71.1	71.1	72.3	75.9	76.7	76.4	-4.8	-5.2	-0.4	3.5	0.0	1.2	3.6	0.8	-0.3	-0.4	-5.6	-13.6	-14.1	-9.3	-6.8	-4.6	-2.6	-1.4	-2.6
		LUC	77.8	72.8	67.5	66.9	70.3	70.6	71.6	75.6	76.4	76.4	-5.0	-5.3	-0.6	3.4	0.3	1.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	-0.5	-6.0	-14.1	-14.8	-10.2	-7.2	-5.1	-2.6	-1.3	-2.4
		RST	81.1	77.8	73.5	76.2	79.4	76.5	79.8	79.6	80.0	77.7	-3.3	-4.3	2.7	3.2	-2.9	3.3	-0.2	0.4	-2.3	1.4	-1.7	-8.6	-5.8	-1.4	-1.9	0.7	-3.5	-2.8	-3.1
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	-2.7	-4.6	-0.2	2.1	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	4.2	0.2	-8.8	-10.5	-7.2	-5.2	-2.2	-2.5	-2.0	-0.9
		LUC	65.8	63.0	58.2	58.0	60.1	61.2	63.2	64.4	64.8	64.8	-2.8	-4.8	-0.2	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	5.2	1.1	-8.2	-9.7	-6.2	-4.2	-1.6	-1.9	-1.5	-1.3
		RST	56.3	55.2	51.6	51.6	52.8	52.7	56.7	58.2	57.7	61.8	-1.1	-3.6	0.0	1.2	-0.1	4.0	1.5	-0.5	4.1	-5.3	-6.6	-14.1	-17.0	-17.2	-15.3	-7.3	-9.0	-7.1	1.5
	Males	Total	69.5	67.2	63.1	63.4	65.6	66.6	68.0	68.8	69.0	67.8	-2.3	-4.1	0.3	2.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.2	-1.2	5.1	1.2	-5.6	-7.2	-4.7	-3.4	-1.8	-2.1	-0.6	-1.5
		LUC	70.8	68.3	64.0	63.9	66.3	67.3	68.7	69.3	69.6	67.7	-2.5	-4.3	-0.1	2.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.3	-1.9	6.5	2.5	-4.8	-6.9	-3.8	-2.7	-1.3	-1.9	-0.3	-2.5
		RST	57.9	57.9	55.3	58.3	59.2	61.3	62.1	64.3	63.8	68.7	0.0	-2.6	3.0	0.9	2.1	0.8	2.2	-0.5	4.9	-9.1	-11.1	-14.4	-11.9	-13.0	-8.7	-5.9	-4.9	-2.9	8.0
	Females	Total	60.3	57.3	52.2	51.5	53.4	54.3	57.2	59.0	59.3	61.3	-3.0	-5.1	-0.7	1.9	0.9	2.9	1.8	0.3	2.0	3.1	-0.8	-12.1	-14.1	-10.1	-7.3	-2.7	-2.8	-3.6	-0.4
		LUC	60.9	57.8	52.6	52.2	54.2	55.4	57.8	59.7	60.1	62.0	-3.1	-5.2	-0.4	2.0	1.2	2.4	1.9	0.4	1.9	3.6	-0.8	-12.2	-13.4	-8.8	-5.8	-2.2	-1.8	-2.9	0.1
		RST	54.7	52.6	48.1	44.8	45.9	43.9	51.1	51.9	51.7	55.6	-2.1	-4.5	-3.3	1.1	-2.0	7.2	0.8	-0.2	3.9	-1.5	-1.7	-13.7	-23.4	-23.7	-24.7	-9.3	-14.6	-12.2	-5.3
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	-1.0	-1.2	0.4	0.2	-0.8	0.1	0.7	-0.4	-0.1	7.0	1.9	-9.0	-6.0	-2.9	-6.0	-4.8	-4.8	-8.9	-9.6
		LUC	15.4	14.3	13.2	13.5	13.7	13.0	13.2	13.8	13.5	13.5	-1.1	-1.1	0.3	0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.6	-0.3	0.0	7.9	2.4	-8.2	-6.7	-3.8	-6.0	-2.7	-4.3	-7.1	-6.7
		RST	14.2	14.1	12.5	12.9	13.4	12.4	11.9	12.5	12.4	11.1	-0.1	-1.6	0.4	0.5	-1.0	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	-1.3	-1.6	-2.3	-12.0	-7.5	2.3	-7.8	-16.0	-12.8	-17.7	-31.9
	Males	Total	20.1	19.1	17.6	18.3	18.7	17.7	17.6	19.0	18.3	17.5	-1.0	-1.5	0.7	0.4	-1.0	-0.1	1.4	-0.7	-0.8	9.9	5.7	-4.6	-0.5	3.6	0.8	-0.4	3.8	-1.1	-5.9
		LUC	20.3	19.0	17.5	18.3	18.5	17.7	17.8	19.2	18.5	18.0	-1.3	-1.5	0.8	0.2	-0.8	0.1	1.4	-0.7	-0.5	11.8	6.7	-5.4	-0.9	2.4	0.8	1.7	5.5	1.5	-1.3
		RST	18.5	19.9	18.8	18.4	19.5	17.4	16.3	17.6	17.0	14.1	1.4	-1.1	-0.4	1.1	-2.1	-1.1	1.3	-0.6	-2.9	-4.9	2.2	3.1	2.9	11.0	-1.3	-15.0	-8.5	-16.4	-38.7
	Females	Total	9.9	5.7	-4.6	-0.5	3.6	0.8	0.4	3.8	-1.1	-5.9	-4.2	-10.4	4.1	4.2	-2.9	-1.1	4.1	-4.8	-4.8	1.8	-3.8	-16.3	-15.4	-12.5	-16.8	-11.4	-19.6	-21.1	-15.9
		LUC	11.8	6.7	-5.4	-0.9	2.4	0.8	1.7	5.5	1.5	-1.3	-5.1	-12.1	4.5	3.3	-1.6	0.9	3.8	-4.1	-2.7	1.8	-3.1	-13.3	-15.0	-12.6	-16.7	-10.5	-19.7	-21.1	-15.7
		RST	-4.9	2.2	3.1	2.9	11.0	-1.3	-15.0	-8.5	-16.4	-38.7	7.1																		

Figure H.1

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



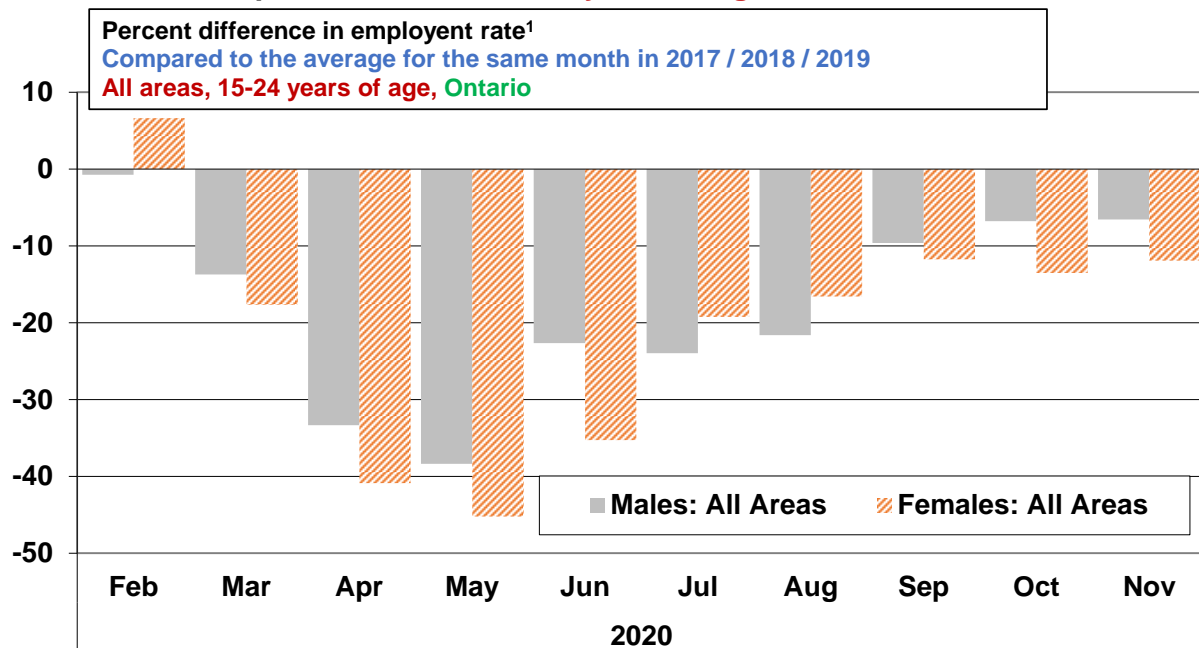
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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



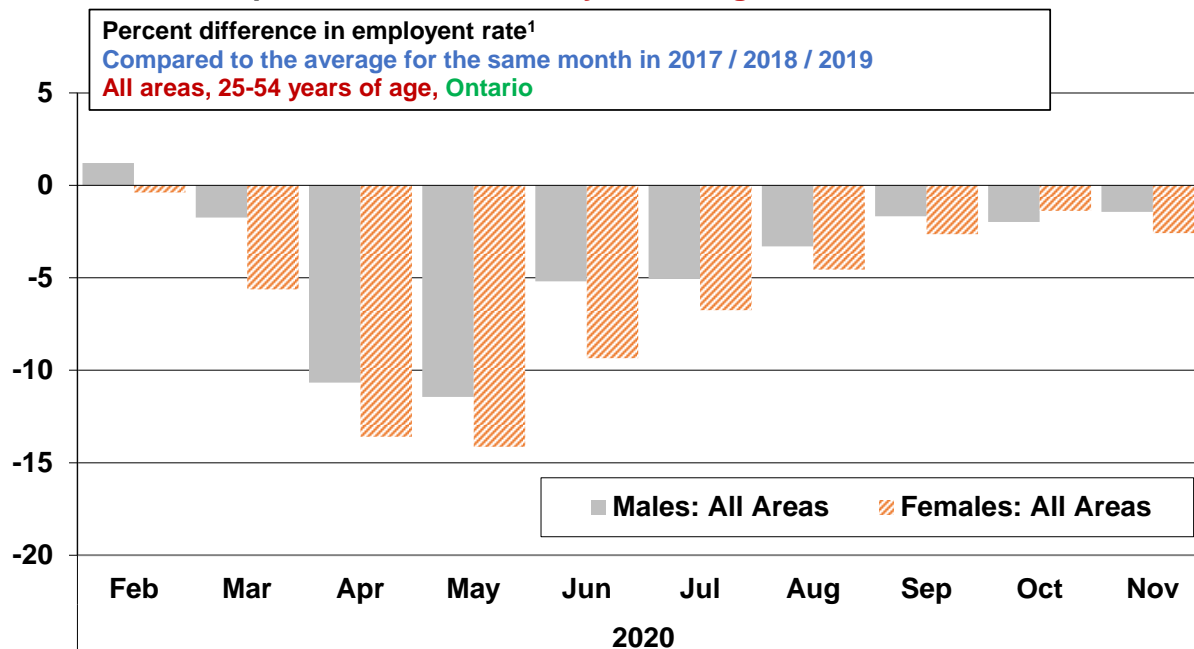
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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**



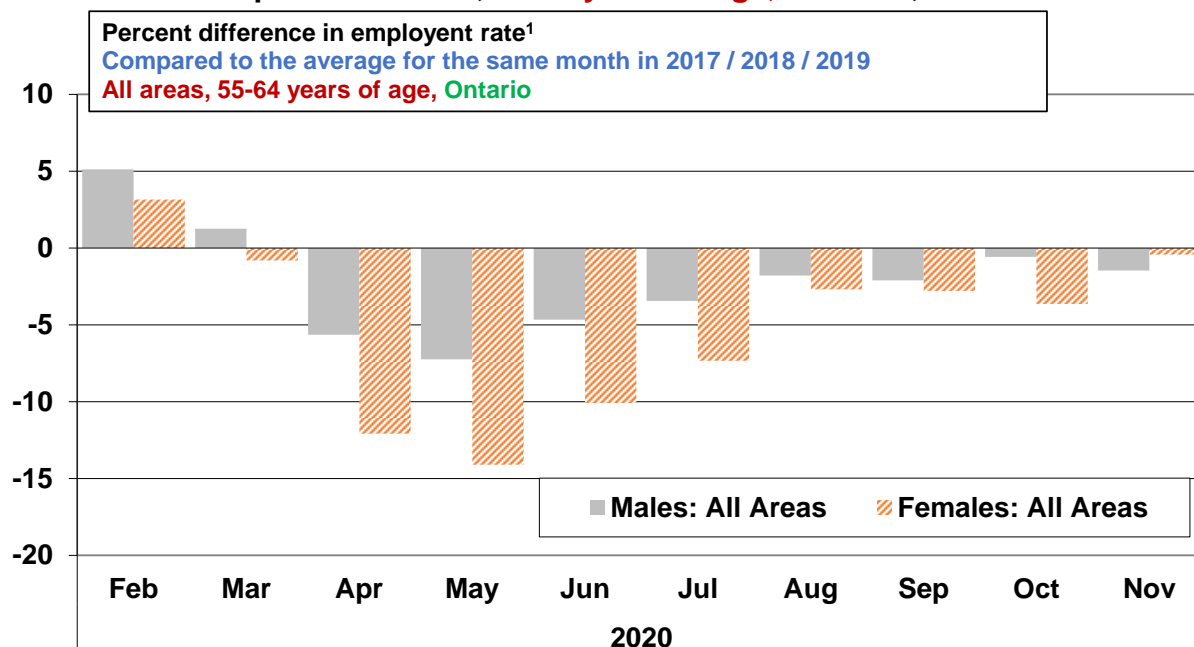
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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**



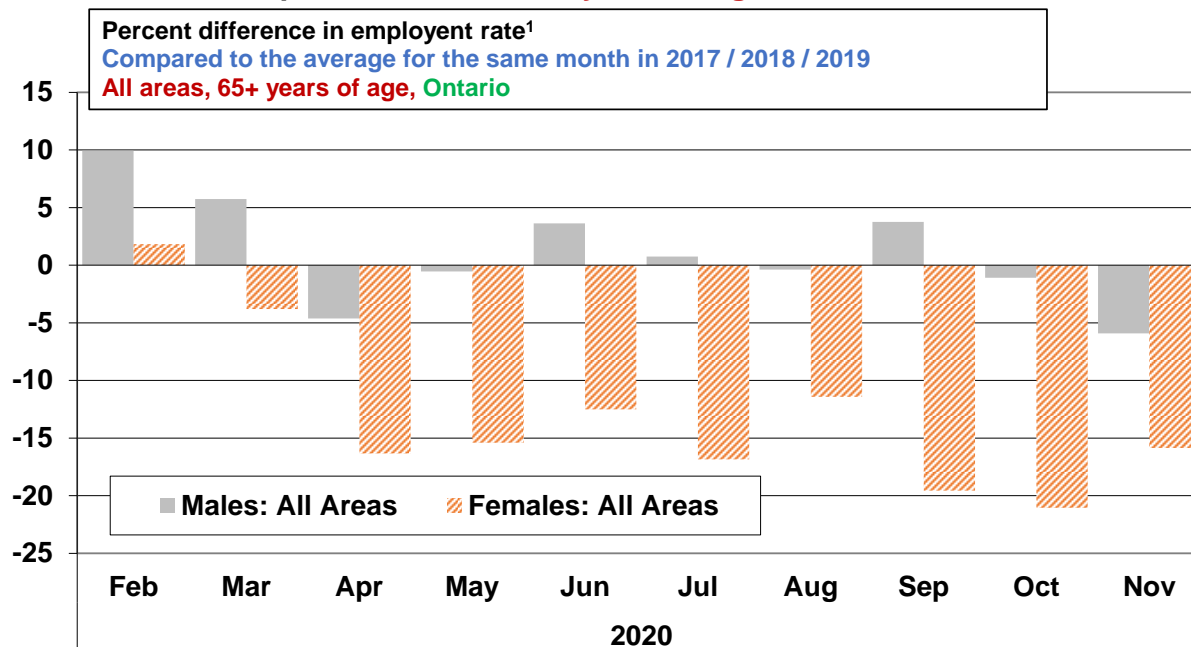
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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**



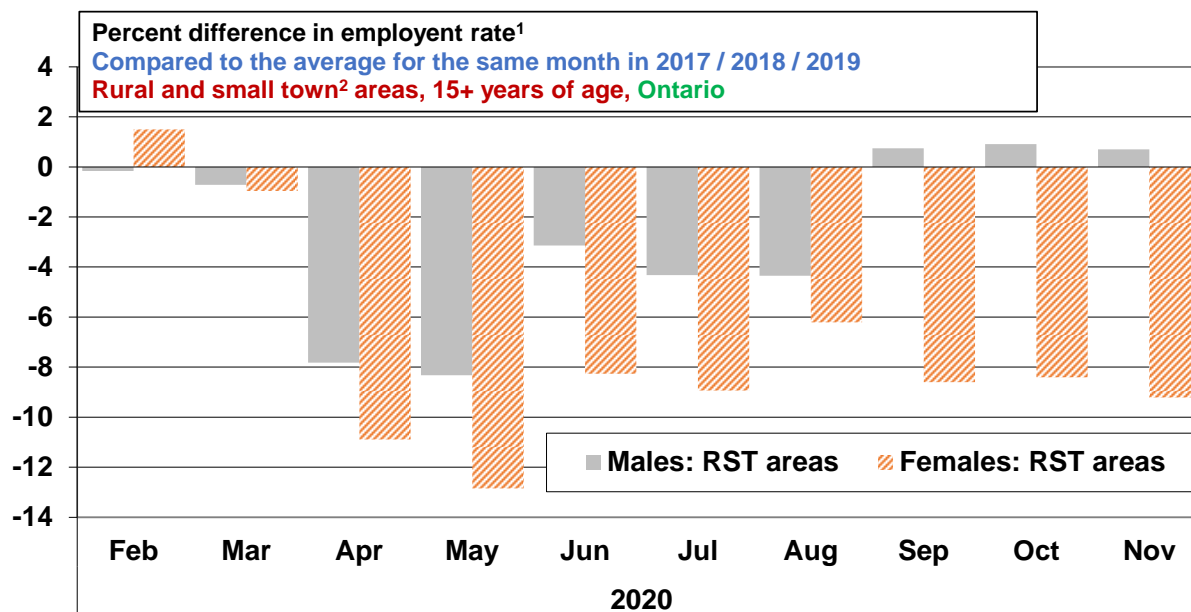
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

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.

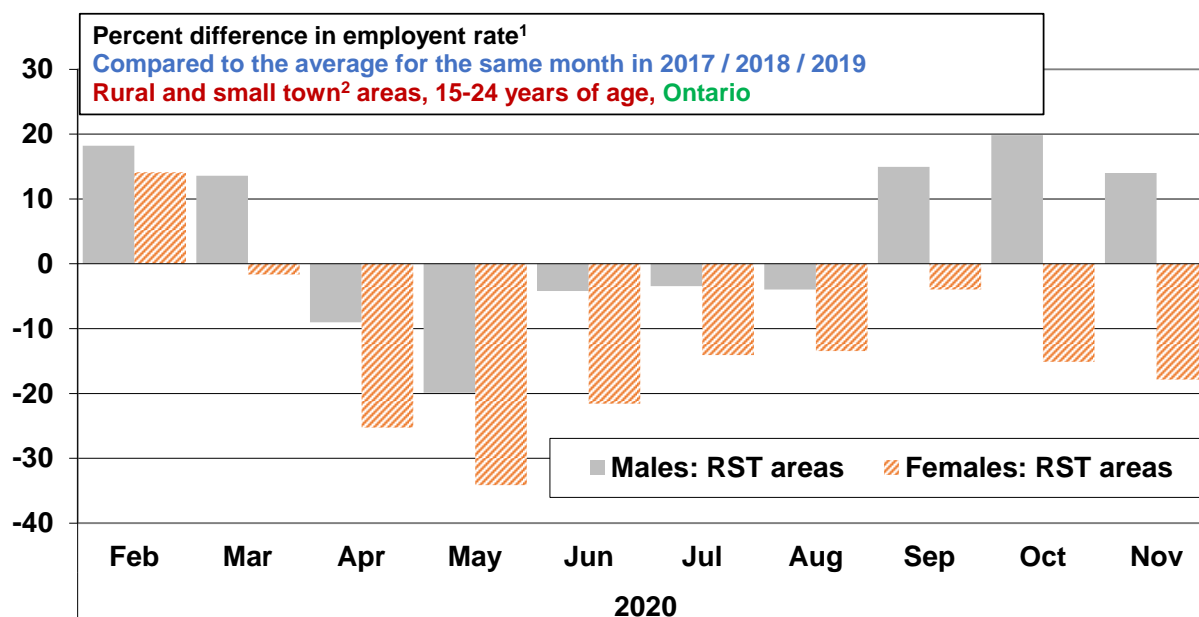
2. **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

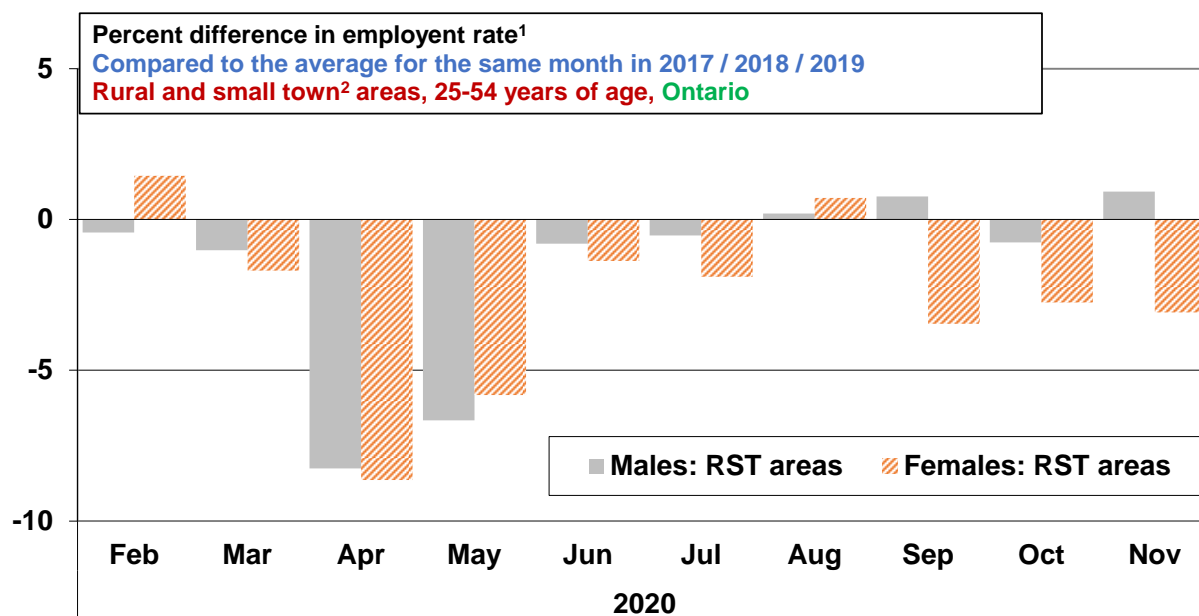
The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is greater for females, compared to males, **15-24 years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Ontario**



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.8

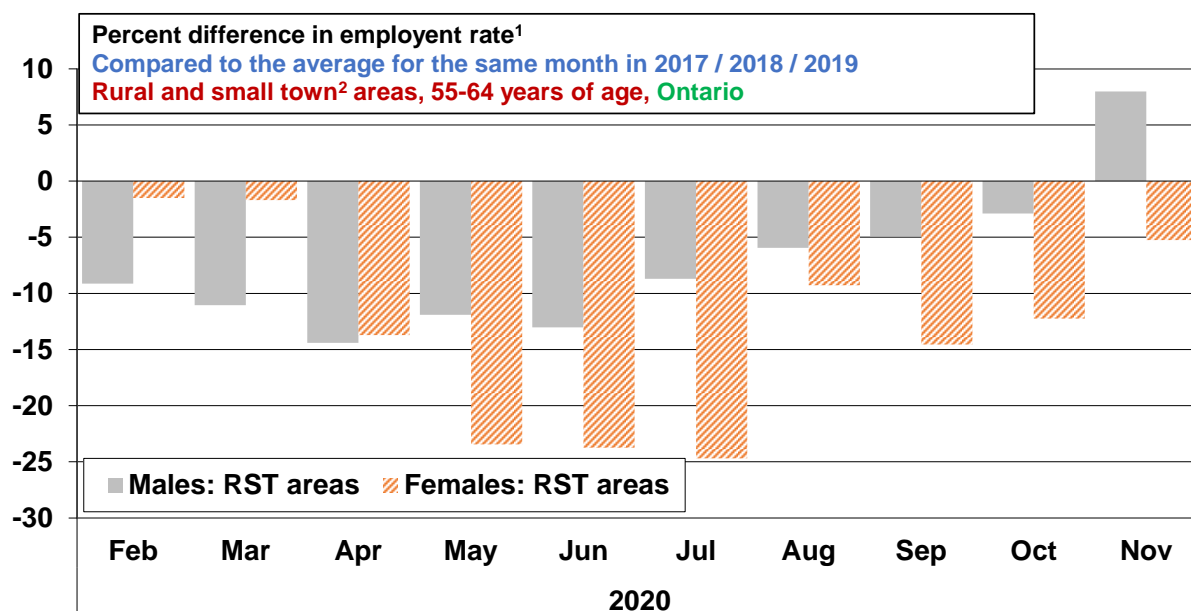
The COVID-19 impact on employment rates is (generally) greater for females, compared to males, **25-54 years of age, Rural and Small Town areas, Ontario**



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.

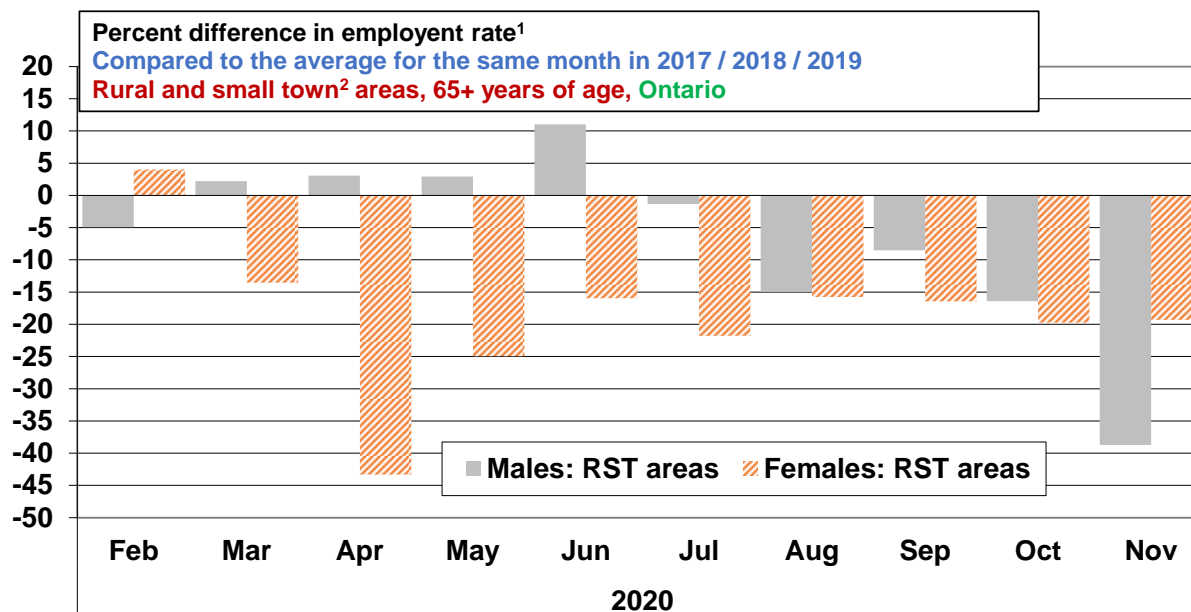
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

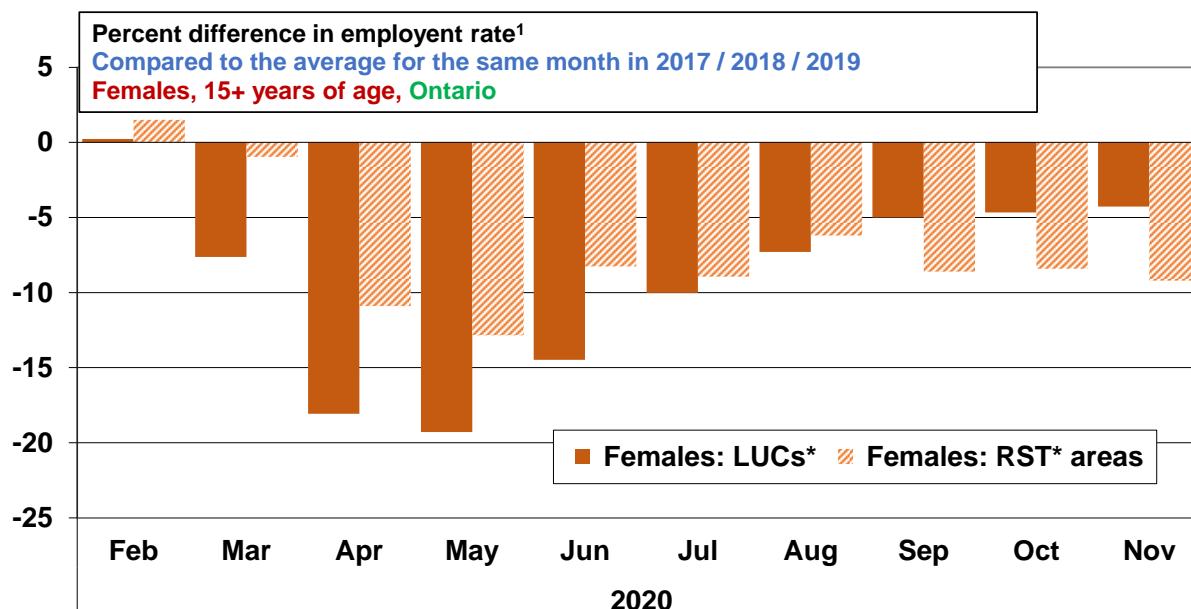
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

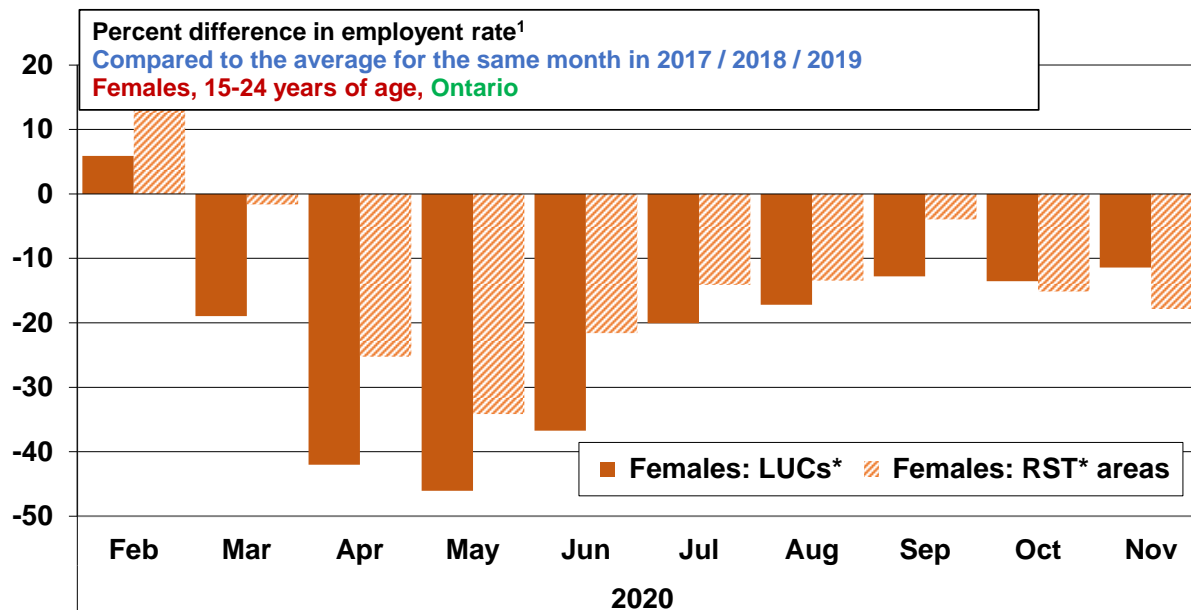
\* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

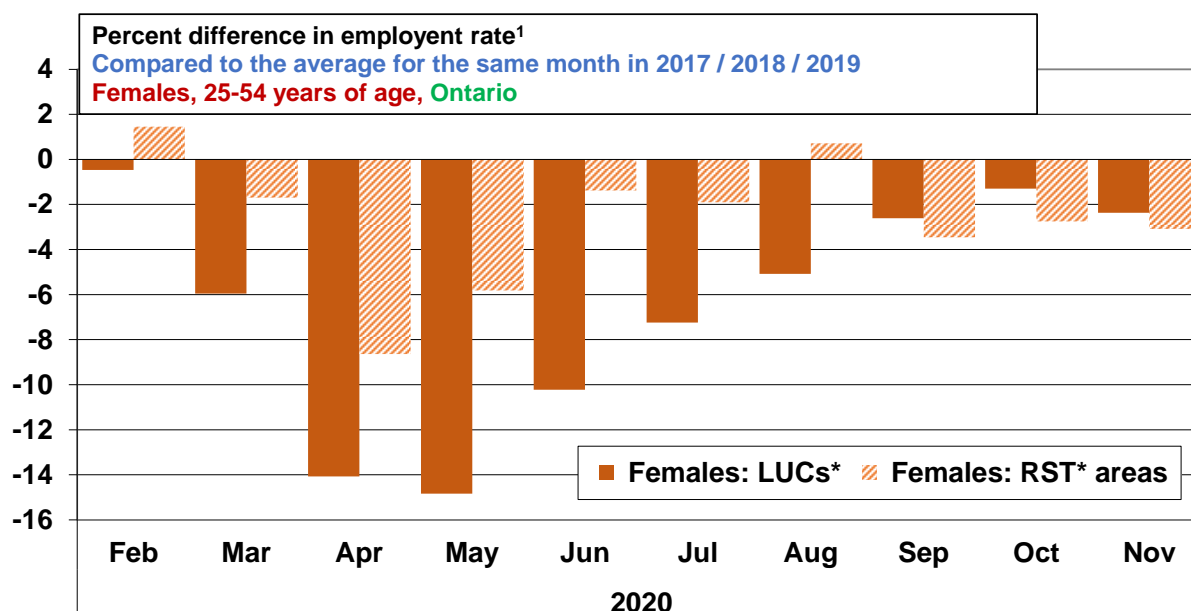
\* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

In Sep/Oct/Nov 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.

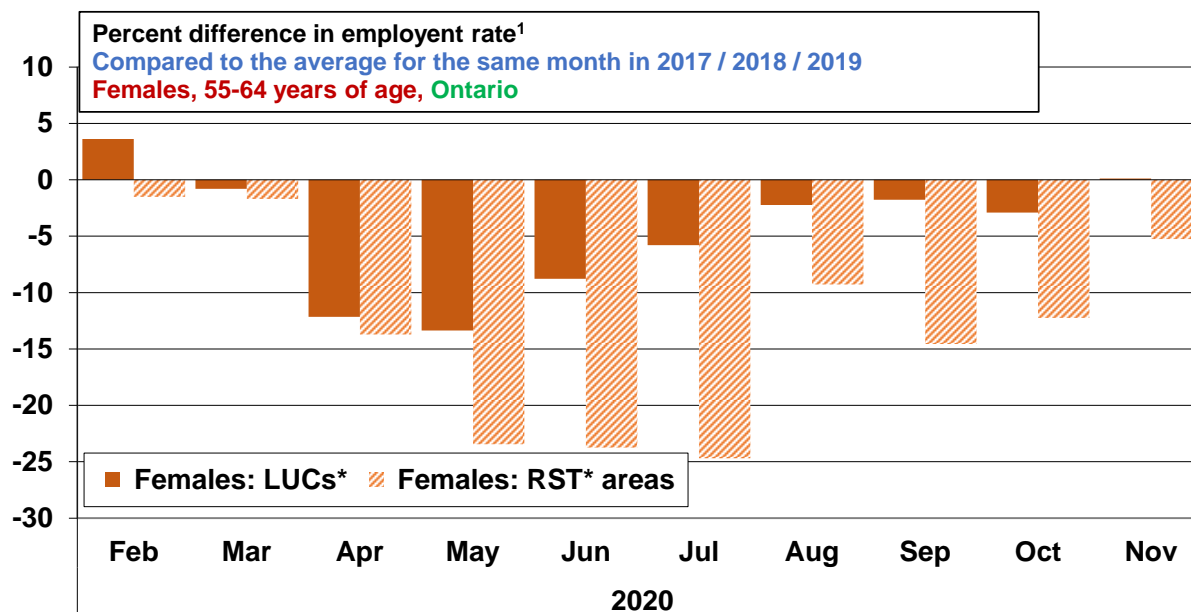
\* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

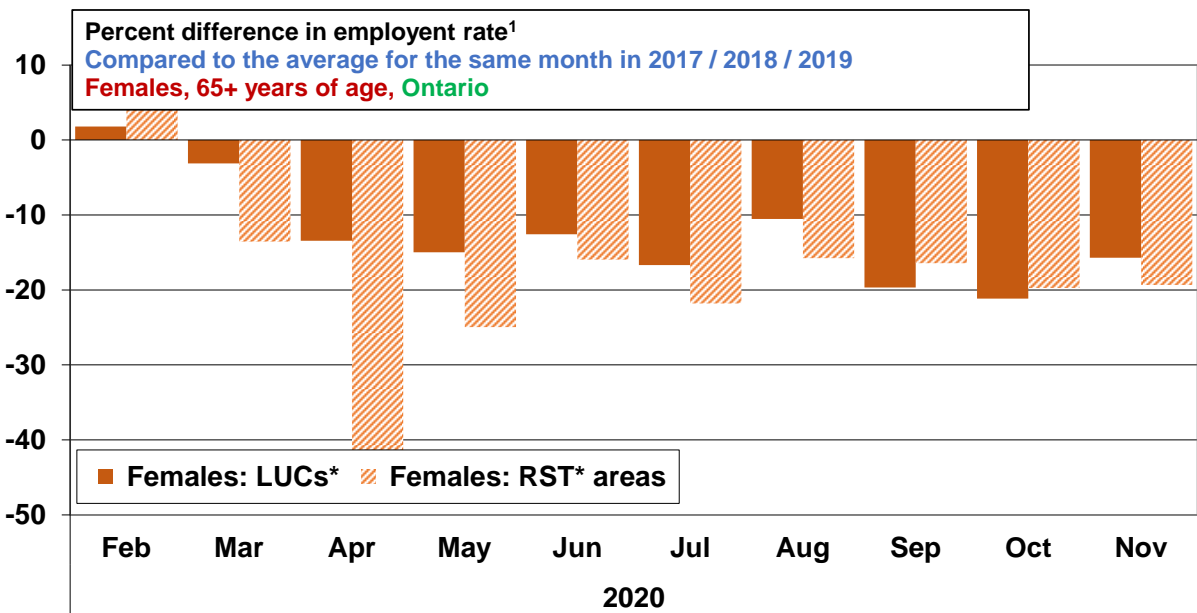
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0105-01.

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](mailto:RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net). Any comments or discussions can be directed to [NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca](mailto:NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca).