Focus on Rural Ontario

RURAL ONTARIO INSTITUTE
Vision, Voice and Leadership

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

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Highlights

- **Comparing 2020 employment levels with the same month in 2019, the calculated COVID-19 employment gap in rural Ontario had flipped from negative to positive by September. In September rural employment was 2.5% above the level in September, 2019.**
- **The COVID-19 employment gap in Ontario had been narrower in rural than in urban areas in each month since February – contrary to the situation at the Canada-level where the COVID-19 impact on employment has been wider in rural than in urban areas.**
- **In rural Ontario (but not in most provinces), the employment gap due to COVID-19 has been closing in each subsequent month.**
- **From August to September, 2020, rural employment in Ontario increased by 1.3% compared to a 1.6% increase in urban areas.**
- **Sector performance is highly diverse with some sectors showing strong consistent positive growth, such as in construction or financial services whereas the sectors of forest, fishing, mining, oil and gas (-38%), business, building and other support services (-38%), educational services (-23%) and health care and social assistance (-10%) remain at levels far below what they were in the same month last year.**
- **The employment gap for rural females was larger than the gap for rural males in each age group.**

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 by the 3rd week of September, 2020 (when the Labour Force Survey was enumerated).

The objective of this report is to document the COVID-19 impact on rural employment in Ontario[1] in September, 2020, compared to the level of employment in September, 2019.

Introduction

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

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

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

Findings

The COVID-19 percent impact on employment has been smaller in RST Ontario than in LUCs in Ontario for each month from March to September, 2019 (Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 1).

This situation of a smaller COVID-19 impact on rural employment differs from most provinces and for the Canada-level results. At the Canada-level, the COVID-19 impact on employment has been larger in RST areas than in LUCs during June, July, August and September.

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

Within RST Ontario, the percent employment gap has been closing in each month from May to September, using a simple comparison to the same month in 2019. By September, 2020, the LFS shows that employment in RST Ontario was 2.5% above the level in September, 2019 (but interestingly, was 4% below the level of employment in September, 2018) (Figure B1).

Using the measure of comparing employment levels to the same month in the previous year, Ontario joins two other provinces (New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) with a higher level of RST employment in September, 2020 compared to September, 2019 (Table 2). Importantly, the percent gap was relatively larger in the RST areas of other provinces (-19.3% in RST Alberta; -10.9% in RST Quebec; -9.4% in RST Saskatchewan; and -7.0% in RST British Columbia).

The number employed in RST Ontario has been increasing in each month since May, 2020 (Tables 3 and 4). As noted, the COVID-19 impact on RST employment has been decreasing – the gap had virtually closed in August, 2020 with employment being 4 thousand lower than in August, 2019. Then, in September, 2020, the LFS reported employment in RST Ontario to be 651 thousand which was 16% above the level in September, 2019 (but 4% below the level in September, 2018).

The difference of 16 thousand more employed in September, 2020, compared to September, 2019, was comprised[2] of:

- 19 thousand more employed in construction (continuing a trend starting in November, 2019 when employment became larger than in the same month in the previous year);
- 16 thousand more employed in accommodation and food services. The number employed in this sector in September, 2020 (44 thousand) is certainly larger than the number employed in September, 2019 (28 thousand) but is similar to the level in September, 2018 (43 thousand) but, again, larger than in September, 2017 (26 thousand) but again similar to the level of 50 thousand in September, 2016) (Figure B15).
- 8 thousand more employed in each of manufacturing and the sector of finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.

However, there remain noticeable deficits of employment in many sectors:

- 10 thousand fewer employed in educational services;
- 9 thousand fewer employed in health care and social assistance; and
- 8 thousand fewer employed in business, building and other support services;

Overall percent impact (gap)

As noted above, in September, 2020, employment in RST Ontario was 2.5% above the level in September, 2019. This may be compared to the gap in Ontario's LUCs (-4.4%) (Table 5 and Figure 1).

Note that the negative bars in Figure 1 are less in RST areas than in LUCs for each month since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic which indicates a smaller COVID-19 impact in RST areas in Ontario. Note also that the gap has been continuously closing on a month-to-month basis since April, 2020 and, as noted above, the gap reversed to a positive number in September, 2020 (using our measure of comparing the level of employment to the same month in the previous year).

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

Percent impact (gap) by industry sector

In Ontario's RST areas, the size of the employment gap in September, 2020, as a percent of the level of employment in September, 2019 is relatively larger in the following sectors:

- 38.2% : forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (Figure 3 and Tables 5 and 6):
- 37.9% : business, building and other support services (Figure 11);
- 23.2% : educational services (Figure 12); and
- 10.2% : health care and social assistance (Figure 13).

The large gap calculated for **forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas** (Figure 3) is the result of the level of employment being 4 thousand lower than the 13 thousand employed in September, 2019 (and the level of employment in September, 2018 was also 13 thousand) (Table 6 and Figure B3).

The sector of **business, building and other support services** (Figure 11) often shows a decline in the early autumn but the reported levels of monthly employment have fluctuated considerably in recent years (Figure B11).

The number employed in the **educational services** sector typically increases from August to September (the August to September increase was 14 thousand in 2019 and 8 thousand in 2018 and 13 thousand in 2017). From August, 2020 to September 2020, the increased in employment was 8 thousand (Table 3) but the result was 10 thousand fewer employed in September, 2020 compared to September, 2019 (generating a percent employment gap of -23.2%).

Employment in **health care and social assistance** in RST Ontario has been below 2019 levels since April, 2020 (Figure 13). In fact, the gap in September (-10.2%) was surpassed by the size of gap in May and June and July, 2020.

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 in April / May / June was over 20%, compared to the same month in 2019 (Figure 2 and Table 5). However, the employment gap has been less in July (-9.1%), August (-9.7%) and September (-8.0%). 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 (Figure B2).

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) (Table 3). During 2019, the fluctuations were equally large – from 26 thousand in January, 2019 to 35 thousand in December, 2019 (Figure B16). As a consequence, the percent employment gap has varied during recent months (Figure 16) and the percent gap in September, 2020 (-7.1%) ranked 6th among all sectors in RST Ontario (Table 6).

Employment in **transportation and warehousing** has been declining in RST Ontario since mid-2019 (Figure B.8). Thus, part of the decline from September, 2019 to September, 2020 is due to the factors causing the (recent) trend of a decline in employment. Compared to employment levels in the same month in 2019, employment in this sector has been lower in each month since February, 2020 (Figure 8). The calculated gap (-6.0%) in September, 2020 ranked 7th among RST sectors in terms of the COVID-19 impact on employment.

It is notable that five industry sectors reported the level of employment in September, 2020 was higher[3] (i.e., no COVID-19 gap), compared to September, 2019:

+ 46.5% : accommodation and food (Figure 15);
+ 33.9% : finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (Figure 9);
+ 26.4% : information, culture and recreation (Figure 14)
+ 21.8% : construction[4] (Figure 5); and
+ 11.4% : manufacturing (Figure 6).

In **the accommodation and food services** sector, the COVID-19 impact (gap) has been larger in LUCs than in RST areas (Figure 15 and Table 5) in the period from March to August, 2020. The calculated

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

[4] Note that RST construction employment has been above the level in the same month of the previous year since November, 2019 (Figure B5).

gap for August and September, 2020 shows RST employment was actually larger than the level of employment in August and September, 2019 (by 17% and 46%, respectively).

RST employment in **information, culture and recreation** in June / July / August / September of 2020 was double the level of the earlier months, in part due to the seasonal opening of recreational enterprises (Table 5 and Figure B14) but the August, 2020 level of employment was 22% lower than the level in August, 2019 and the September, 2020 level of employment was 26% above the level in September, 2019.

Percent impact (gap) by age and sex

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

- more RST males but fewer RST females were employed in September, 2020 compared to September, 2019;
- for males, the percent employment gap has been less in RST areas compared to LUCs since March, 2020 (Figure 18 and Table 7). In September, 2020, RST male employment was not a "gap" at all but 8.9% above the level of September, 2019 but male employment in LUCs remained below (-4.2%) the level in September, 2019;
- for females, the pattern up to August, 2020 was the same as for males (i.e. the employment gap was less for RST females than for females in LUCs). However, in September, 2020, the RST female employment gap widened to -4.9% which was (slightly) wider than the gap for females in LUCs. This widening of the gap was a counter-movement to the closing of the employment gap for RST males.

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

- For individuals 15-24 years of age and 25-54 years of age, RST employment was higher in September, 2020, compared to September, 2019 (Figures 20 and 21). However, in both age groups, RST male employment was up and RST female employment was down (Figures 25 and 26). For 25-44 females this reversed the positive change shown in August;
- For individuals 55 years and older, RST employment was lower (relative to the same month in the previous year) (Figures 22 and 23) and within RST areas, employment was down more for females than males (Figure 27 and 28)
- Thus, within each age group, employment levels for RST females in September, 2020 was below the level in September, 2019.

Summary of findings

In Ontario, rural employment has increased in each month since May, 2020. In September, 2020, the level of RST employment was 2.5% above the level in September, 2019. If this persists, we cannot meaningfully reference a continuing rural Ontario COVID-19 employment "gap" notwithstanding sectoral and gender impacts that remain.

In Ontario, the rural employment gap has been smaller than the urban employment gap in each month since March, 2020. This differs from the Canada-level situation where the rural employment gap has been larger than the urban employment gap during this period.

Large rural employment gaps were reported in September, 2020 in the forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas sector (-38.2%), the busines, building and other support services sector (-37.9%), in educational services (-23.2%) and in health care and social assistance (-10.2%).

The employment gap for rural females was larger than the gap for rural males in each age group.

Table 1

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

Province	Area[1]	Number employed (,000)								Percent change (difference of logs):															
										From month to month							Compared to same month in previous year							
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Jul to Aug	Aug to Sep	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Canada	All areas	18,917	17,857	16,011	16,632	17,778	18,070	18,290	18,565	-5.8	-10.9	3.8	6.7	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	-4.4	-16.3	-14.6	-8.7	-6.5	-5.5	-3.6
	LUC	16,358	15,377	13,835	14,296	15,276	15,546	15,753	16,011	-6.2	-10.6	3.3	6.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	-4.5	-16.2	-14.6	-8.6	-6.2	-5.1	-3.2
	RST	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	2,502	2,523	2,537	2,554	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	6.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	-1.1	-4.1	-17.1	-14.4	-9.2	-8.3	-7.7	-6.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	All areas	214	206	183	202	212	218	224	222	-3.7	-12.0	9.7	5.2	2.9	2.6	-0.9	-2.8	-6.2	-20.1	-13.7	-9.4	-7.8	-4.5	-3.8
	LUC	132	125	113	123	129	129	133	133	-5.6	-9.8	8.1	5.1	0.0	2.8	0.2	-4.5	-9.2	-19.2	-12.0	-5.9	-7.6	-3.0	-4.1
	RST	82	81	70	79	83	89	91	89	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	5.3	7.2	2.3	-2.7	-0.1	-1.3	-21.5	-16.1	-14.5	-8.2	-6.7	-3.2
Prince Edward Island	All areas	76	73	65	74	80	79	82	78	-4.6	-10.7	12.4	7.8	-1.0	3.1	-4.4	7.1	0.3	-12.1	-8.3	-3.9	-5.5	-2.8	-4.5
	LUC	48	46	40	44	48	49	49	47	-4.4	-13.6	9.2	7.4	1.7	0.6	-3.5	7.7	1.5	-15.1	-8.9	-5.1	-5.8	-5.0	-5.2
	RST	28	26	25	30	32	31	33	31	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	8.4	-4.8	6.9	-5.9	5.6	-2.2	-7.0	-7.5	-2.2	-4.5	1.2	-3.5
Nova Scotia	All areas	458	433	389	412	445	447	450	460	-5.6	-10.7	5.7	7.7	0.4	0.7	2.2	1.3	-4.6	-16.3	-14.7	-7.4	-6.0	-4.8	-2.8
	LUC	326	309	274	291	313	318	321	325	-5.1	-12.2	6.0	7.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	2.1	-3.1	-16.8	-15.6	-9.8	-5.9	-5.7	-4.0
	RST	133	124	115	121	132	129	129	135	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	8.5	-2.3	0.0	4.7	-0.8	-8.3	-15.1	-12.5	-1.6	-6.3	-2.3	0.1
New Brunswick	All areas	350	331	301	332	366	359	359	358	-5.5	-9.5	10.0	9.6	-1.8	-0.3	0.0	1.6	-4.9	-13.9	-9.2	-1.9	-1.8	-2.8	-2.0
	LUC	237	224	206	221	242	237	236	236	-5.5	-8.7	7.3	9.2	-2.1	-0.8	0.1	2.6	-3.8	-12.3	-8.3	-2.0	-4.1	-5.9	-3.7
	RST	113	107	95	111	124	122	123	123	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	10.3	-1.1	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-7.1	-17.3	-11.0	-2.0	2.8	3.2	1.3
Quebec	All areas	4,313	4,037	3,513	3,834	4,148	4,214	4,248	4,300	-6.6	-13.9	8.7	7.9	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	-4.7	-20.0	-13.0	-6.4	-4.8	-3.8	-2.5
	LUC	3,589	3,370	2,959	3,218	3,476	3,528	3,558	3,602	-6.3	-13.0	8.4	7.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	-4.5	-19.3	-11.9	-4.8	-2.9	-1.8	-0.8
	RST	724	667	555	617	672	686	690	698	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	8.6	2.0	0.6	1.1	2.1	-5.7	-23.6	-18.2	-14.2	-14.5	-13.3	-10.9
Ontario	All areas	7,467	7,030	6,409	6,457	6,883	6,991	7,136	7,252	-6.0	-9.2	0.7	6.4	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.3	-3.3	-13.8	-15.2	-9.2	-7.2	-5.8	-3.8
	LUC	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	6,257	6,358	6,493	6,601	-6.7	-9.2	0.6	6.3	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.6	-3.8	-14.1	-15.5	-9.6	-7.6	-6.3	-4.4
	RST	612	622	566	581	626	634	643	651	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	-2.7	-0.6	2.5
Manitoba	All areas	655	632	570	595	629	634	641	653	-3.6	-10.3	4.2	5.6	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.7	-2.5	-12.9	-10.6	-5.2	-3.2	-2.9	-0.4
	LUC	504	486	436	452	480	485	486	496	-3.6	-10.7	3.6	6.0	1.1	0.1	2.0	2.3	-1.4	-13.1	-11.6	-5.4	-3.1	-3.3	-0.2
	RST	151	146	134	142	149	148	155	157	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	4.3	-0.2	4.4	1.2	-0.3	-5.9	-12.4	-7.4	-4.4	-3.4	-1.5	-1.0
Saskatchewan	All areas	570	551	499	513	549	555	561	570	-3.3	-10.0	2.7	6.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	-3.8	-13.8	-13.4	-7.6	-5.0	-4.5	-3.3
	LUC	399	389	348	357	387	392	398	411	-2.5	-11.0	2.6	8.0	1.3	1.5	3.2	1.4	-2.6	-13.4	-13.3	-7.0	-4.2	-4.3	-0.8
	RST	171	162	151	155	162	163	163	158	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	4.2	0.5	0.2	-3.0	-0.3	-6.6	-14.5	-13.6	-9.2	-6.8	-5.0	-9.4
Alberta	All areas	2,304	2,187	1,953	2,016	2,125	2,168	2,181	2,219	-5.2	-11.3	3.2	5.3	2.0	0.6	1.7	-0.2	-5.8	-17.9	-16.0	-11.7	-8.3	-7.7	-6.0
	LUC	1,975	1,860	1,669	1,718	1,817	1,865	1,886	1,926	-6.0	-10.8	2.9	5.6	2.6	1.1	2.1	0.8	-5.8	-18.3	-16.1	-11.4	-7.2	-5.6	-3.9
	RST	329	328	284	298	308	303	295	293	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	3.2	-1.5	-2.8	-0.6	-5.8	-5.5	-15.6	-15.5	-13.5	-15.2	-20.5	-19.3
British Columbia	All areas	2,511	2,376	2,128	2,197	2,341	2,404	2,408	2,453	-5.5	-11.0	3.2	6.3	2.7	0.1	1.9	-0.5	-6.7	-18.1	-16.5	-11.0	-7.6	-6.9	-4.2
	LUC	2,294	2,161	1,946	1,995	2,127	2,185	2,193	2,234	-6.0	-10.5	2.5	6.4	2.7	0.3	1.8	0.2	-6.4	-17.5	-16.5	-11.2	-7.9	-6.8	-3.9
	RST	217	216	182	202	214	219	215	219	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	5.7	2.2	-2.0	2.1	-7.2	-9.0	-23.9	-16.1	-9.2	-5.4	-8.7	-7.0

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

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

Table 2

Which province recorded the largest PERCENT decline in rural and small town (RST[1]) employment from September, 2019 to September, 2020?

Province	Number employed (,000) in RST[1] areas								Percent change (difference of logs):															
									From month to month							Compared to same month in previous year							
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Jul to Aug	Aug to Sep	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Ranking of provinces by RST PERCENT change in employment from September, 2019 to September, 2020																							
Alberta	329	328	284	298	308	303	295	293	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	3.2	-1.5	-2.8	-0.6	-5.8	-5.5	-15.6	-15.5	-13.5	-15.2	-20.5	-19.3
Quebec	724	667	555	617	672	686	690	698	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	8.6	2.0	0.6	1.1	2.1	-5.7	-23.6	-18.2	-14.2	-14.5	-13.3	-10.9
Saskatchewan	171	162	151	155	162	163	163	158	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	4.2	0.5	0.2	-3.0	-0.3	-6.6	-14.5	-13.6	-9.2	-6.8	-5.0	-9.4
British Columbia	217	216	182	202	214	219	215	219	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	5.7	2.2	-2.0	2.1	-7.2	-9.0	-23.9	-16.1	-9.2	-5.4	-8.7	-7.0
Canada	**2,559**	**2,480**	**2,177**	**2,336**	**2,502**	**2,523**	**2,537**	**2,554**	**-3.2**	**-13.0**	**7.1**	**6.9**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**-1.1**	**-4.1**	**-17.1**	**-14.4**	**-9.2**	**-8.3**	**-7.7**	**-6.2**
Prince Edward Island	28	26	25	30	32	31	33	31	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	8.4	-4.8	6.9	-5.9	5.6	-2.2	-7.0	-7.5	-2.2	-4.5	1.2	-3.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	81	70	79	83	89	91	89	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	5.3	7.2	2.3	-2.7	-0.1	-1.3	-21.5	-16.1	-14.5	-8.2	-6.7	-3.2
Manitoba	151	146	134	142	149	148	155	157	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	4.3	-0.2	4.4	1.2	-0.3	-5.9	-12.4	-7.4	-4.4	-3.4	-1.5	-1.0
Nova Scotia	133	124	115	121	132	129	129	135	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	8.5	-2.3	0.0	4.7	-0.8	-8.3	-15.1	-12.5	-1.6	-6.3	-2.3	0.1
New Brunswick	113	107	95	111	124	122	123	123	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	10.3	-1.1	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-7.1	-17.3	-11.0	-2.0	2.8	3.2	1.3
Ontario	612	622	566	581	626	634	643	651	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	-2.7	-0.6	2.5

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

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

Table 3

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

Industry sector[1]	Area[2]	Number employed (,000)								Percent change (difference of logs):													
										From month to month							Compared to the same month in the previous year							
		Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Jul to Aug	Aug to Sep	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
All industry sectors	All areas	7,467	7,030	6,409	6,457	6,883	6,991	7,136	7,252	-6.0	-9.2	0.7	6.4	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.3	-3.3	-13.8	-15.2	-9.2	-7.2	-5.8	-3.8
	LUC	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	6,257	6,358	6,493	6,601	-6.7	-9.2	0.6	6.3	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.6	-3.8	-14.1	-15.5	-9.6	-7.6	-6.3	-4.4
	RST	612	622	566	581	626	634	643	651	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	-2.7	-0.6	2.5
Goods-producing sectors	All areas	1,447	1,387	1,212	1,272	1,406	1,429	1,434	1,477	-4.2	-13.5	4.8	10.0	1.6	0.4	3.0	2.0	-1.6	-17.2	-15.5	-6.4	-5.2	-6.0	-2.1
	LUC	1,255	1,187	1,032	1,079	1,199	1,218	1,231	1,260	-5.6	-14.0	4.5	10.5	1.6	1.0	2.4	2.3	-2.9	-19.1	-17.5	-8.2	-6.4	-6.7	-3.9
	RST	191	200	180	193	207	210	203	216	-7.8	-10.7	6.8	7.3	1.5	-3.5	6.4	-0.2	6.6	-5.0	-2.9	4.0	2.0	-1.9	9.1
Agriculture	All areas	74	69	72	73	75	76	78	71	-7.8	3.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.7	-9.2	11.1	6.5	4.0	-6.0	-5.2	-5.4	-5.9	-5.5
	LUC	46	43	47	47	45	44	45	40	-6.5	7.6	0.2	-4.8	-1.4	3.1	-13.2	17.2	24.2	25.5	5.5	7.0	-2.5	-3.0	-3.2
	RST	28	26	25	27	30	32	32	31	-10.1	-2.8	6.6	12.7	7.4	-0.3	-3.5	1.8	-17.9	-27.0	-23.4	-20.6	-9.1	-9.7	-8.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	All areas	35	32	32	36	36	39	36	39	-11.4	0.3	12.2	0.3	8.8	-8.8	8.8	-2.0	-12.0	-2.8	6.4	6.0	8.3	-6.5	6.6
	LUC	24	21	23	25	24	32	30	30	-16.5	11.0	7.9	-2.0	26.5	-7.2	2.7	-4.0	-20.9	2.2	7.5	6.3	28.1	19.3	23.6
	RST	11	11	9	11	11	7	6	9	-0.9	-22.5	21.6	4.5	-42.3	-17.7	32.7	2.8	7.6	-14.9	2.8	4.5	-48.3	-79.3	-38.2
Utilities	All areas	54	46	49	49	51	51	50	52	-15.4	5.0	0.8	3.8	-1.0	-0.6	3.7	-0.2	-19.2	-16.4	-14.7	-12.5	-9.2	-8.4	-1.5
	LUC	46	38	40	40	44	43	42	42	-17.6	4.3	-0.5	10.2	-2.8	-3.3	0.2	13.8	-10.4	-8.4	-11.1	-1.3	4.0	-1.9	-1.2
	RST	8	8	9	9	7	8	9	11	-4.9	9.6	6.7	-29.8	8.3	14.8	19.8	-54.4	-54.3	-46.9	-28.8	-64.9	-64.5	-34.6	-1.9
Construction	All areas	532	523	441	465	522	540	527	533	-1.8	-17.0	5.4	11.4	3.4	-2.4	1.3	4.7	4.1	-16.3	-15.4	-5.1	-4.5	-8.1	-8.2
	LUC	457	440	366	386	433	452	443	444	-3.8	-18.5	5.4	11.4	4.4	-2.0	0.2	3.2	0.1	-22.4	-20.9	-10.0	-9.0	-11.4	-13.2
	RST	75	82	75	79	89	87	83	89	9.8	-9.2	5.2	11.6	-1.7	-4.7	7.0	13.9	28.3	20.6	16.8	22.9	22.8	11.6	21.8
Manufacturing	All areas	751	718	619	648	723	723	743	781	-4.5	-14.8	4.6	10.9	0.0	2.8	4.9	-0.3	-4.5	-20.7	-17.6	-7.6	-6.1	-4.4	2.1
	LUC	682	644	556	581	653	648	671	704	-5.7	-14.6	4.4	11.6	-0.8	3.6	4.9	0.4	-5.4	-21.5	-18.3	-8.8	-6.9	-5.1	1.2
	RST	69	74	63	67	70	76	73	77	6.0	-16.0	6.5	4.5	7.7	-4.2	5.8	-6.6	3.2	-13.3	-11.7	3.8	1.1	1.8	11.4
Services-producing sectors	All areas	6,020	5,643	5,198	5,185	5,477	5,563	5,703	5,776	-6.5	-8.2	-0.2	5.5	1.5	2.5	1.3	2.4	-3.7	-12.9	-15.1	-9.9	-7.7	-5.7	-4.2
	LUC	5,600	5,221	4,812	4,797	5,058	5,139	5,263	5,341	-7.0	-8.2	-0.3	5.3	1.6	2.4	1.5	2.7	-4.0	-12.9	-15.0	-10.0	-7.9	-6.2	-4.5
	RST	421	422	386	388	419	423	440	435	0.3	-8.9	0.5	7.8	0.9	3.9	-1.2	-1.5	0.2	-13.1	-16.2	-9.4	-5.0	0.0	-0.7
Retail and wholesale trade	All areas	1,104	1,027	883	898	1,007	1,061	1,073	1,029	-7.2	-15.1	1.7	11.5	5.3	1.1	-4.1	1.7	-6.2	-22.1	-21.1	-7.9	-3.4	-3.6	-5.9
	LUC	1,016	943	808	826	922	970	979	939	-7.4	-15.5	2.2	11.0	5.1	0.9	-4.2	2.6	-6.0	-21.7	-19.9	-7.1	-3.7	-4.1	-6.3
	RST	88	83	76	72	85	91	93	91	-4.9	-10.0	-4.7	16.5	7.0	2.5	-3.2	-7.9	-9.1	-26.7	-34.1	-16.4	0.2	1.8	-1.4
Transportation and warehousing	All areas	401	389	350	349	356	347	346	359	-3.2	-10.5	-0.3	2.0	-2.4	-0.5	3.9	0.6	-1.6	-12.6	-15.8	-15.5	-13.6	-14.7	-11.9
	LUC	374	365	328	331	335	328	326	335	-2.4	-10.8	1.0	1.1	-2.0	-0.7	2.8	1.9	0.2	-10.3	-13.2	-14.0	-13.0	-14.9	-12.2
	RST	28	24	23	18	21	20	20	24	-14.0	-5.6	-22.6	15.8	-8.4	2.0	20.0	-15.7	-24.9	-40.4	-53.8	-36.4	-22.8	-11.8	-6.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	All areas	606	594	596	601	607	607	602	608	-2.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	-0.8	1.0	5.0	2.9	2.1	3.1	4.3	3.8	-0.5	3.2
	LUC	580	567	574	576	576	578	572	580	-2.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	-1.1	1.3	5.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	-2.4	1.8
	RST	25	27	22	25	31	28	30	29	6.1	-19.2	13.5	19.3	-8.1	6.5	-6.1	4.4	20.1	2.3	29.6	64.3	48.4	45.1	33.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	All areas	678	679	654	644	649	668	684	685	0.1	-3.8	-1.6	0.8	2.9	2.3	0.1	2.1	2.1	-1.7	-6.6	-7.9	-5.8	-2.8	-0.4
	LUC	647	647	621	612	620	641	655	656	0.0	-4.1	-1.4	1.3	3.3	2.2	0.2	1.5	1.9	-2.4	-6.9	-7.2	-5.6	-2.9	-0.3
	RST	32	32	33	32	29	28	29	29	1.6	3.0	-5.2	-8.9	-5.0	5.3	-1.7	15.6	7.1	12.1	-0.6	-21.4	-11.3	-0.7	-0.7
Business, building and other support services	All areas	316	311	294	279	301	302	300	285	-1.8	-5.5	-5.3	7.7	0.4	-0.5	-5.1	1.1	4.3	-2.2	-13.4	-6.1	-8.9	-6.4	-12.0
	LUC	298	290	270	255	279	276	275	267	-2.7	-6.9	-5.7	8.8	-1.2	-0.3	-2.7	2.8	5.5	-4.0	-14.3	-5.9	-8.8	-6.8	-10.0
	RST	18	21	24	23	22	26	26	18	12.3	12.2	-1.7	-5.3	18.3	-3.1	-34.8	-23.2	-11.4	21.8	-2.6	-9.2	-9.8	-2.7	-37.9
Educational services	All areas	575	528	508	481	496	414	442	550	-8.6	-3.8	-5.5	3.1	-18.1	6.5	21.9	0.6	-5.6	-11.4	-14.8	-12.3	-10.7	-2.0	-1.1
	LUC	531	483	468	441	457	387	411	512	-9.5	-3.1	-6.1	3.6	-16.6	6.0	22.0	-0.2	-7.0	-10.8	-14.4	-12.2	-9.9	-1.4	0.7
	RST	44	45	40	40	39	27	31	38	1.4	-12.1	2.0	-3.0	-38.0	14.9	20.0	11.0	10.9	-18.0	-18.5	-13.4	-22.0	-9.2	-23.2
Health care and social assistance	All areas	924	864	824	816	851	880	904	894	-6.7	-4.8	-0.9	4.2	3.2	2.7	-1.2	4.5	-1.6	-6.3	-9.2	-6.0	-3.9	-2.7	-4.1
	LUC	841	778	741	732	766	798	820	813	-7.8	-4.8	-1.3	4.5	4.1	2.7	-0.8	5.4	-2.2	-6.4	-9.0	-5.3	-2.2	-2.1	-3.5
	RST	83	86	83	85	86	82	84	80	3.4	-4.0	2.0	1.4	-4.8	2.7	-4.4	-4.3	4.4	-4.8	-11.2	-11.9	-18.8	-8.9	-10.2
Information, culture and recreation	All areas	292	258	234	234	273	300	321	298	-12.5	-9.8	-0.2	15.6	9.3	6.9	-7.5	2.7	-8.0	-24.1	-29.1	-16.4	-16.0	-8.3	-1.4
	LUC	278	243	223	223	252	277	299	277	-13.4	-8.6	0.0	12.2	9.5	7.6	-7.7	4.2	-7.6	-22.3	-28.0	-17.5	-16.9	-7.2	-3.2
	RST	14	15	11	10	21	22	22	21	4.1	-32.9	-3.8	69.8	6.5	-1.8	-5.6	-22.3	-13.7	-55.4	-51.5	-2.8	-5.2	-22.4	26.4
Accommodation and food services	All areas	434	324	231	248	295	312	344	382	-29.0	-34.0	7.0	17.4	5.6	10.0	10.3	-2.1	-30.5	-68.0	-63.2	-46.2	-41.6	-31.8	-17.9
	LUC	401	294	204	227	269	278	306	338	-31.1	-36.4	10.5	16.9	3.6	9.5	9.8	-3.5	-33.3	-73.5	-64.4	-47.8	-44.8	-36.5	-23.9
	RST	33	30	27	21	26	33	38	44	-7.3	-13.0	-23.6	21.7	23.8	13.8	14.2	17.4	0.7	-10.7	-49.1	-27.6	-10.1	17.2	46.5
Other (personal) services	All areas	298	281	243	248	254	275	286	293	-5.6	-20.2	-18.2	-15.8	-7.9	-3.9	-1.4	2.7	-6.2	-19.7	-22.8	-18.3	-7.7	-5.2	-0.8
	LUC	269	249	218	216	226	244	250	262	-7.9	-21.0	-21.9	-17.6	-9.9	-7.4	-2.7	3.6	-8.0	-20.7	-27.3	-20.9	-9.6	-7.8	0.0
	RST	28	33	25	32	28	31	36	31	13.8	-12.8	11.3	0.0	9.1	24.1	10.1	-5.5	8.7	-11.4	15.3	5.4	8.8	15.6	-7.1
Public administration	All areas	392	388	380	388	389	398	401	393	-0.9	-2.1	2.1	0.1	2.2	0.8	-2.0	6.2	4.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.6
	LUC	365	363	356	359	358	362	370	362	-0.6	-1.7	0.6	-0.3	1.3	2.1	-2.2	5.7	3.9	3.3	1.8	1.8	0.3	2.4	1.7
	RST	27	26	24	30	31	36	31	31	-4.5	-8.0	21.7	5.6	12.3	-13.9	0.6	13.8	8.5	-11.1	8.1	4.9	12.3	-12.2	-0.3

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

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

Table 4

Which industry sector in rural and small town[2] Ontario had the largest PERCENT decline in employment in September, 2020, compared to September, 2019?

Industry sector[1]	Number employed (,000)								Percent change (difference of logs):															
									From month to month							Compared to the same month in the previous year							
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Jul to Aug	Aug to Sep	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Ranking of RST industry sectors by size of PERCENT change in employment, compared to same month in previous year																							
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	11	11	9	11	11	7	6	9	-0.9	-22.5	21.6	4.5	-42.3	-17.7	32.7	2.8	7.6	-14.9	2.8	4.5	-48.3	-79.3	-38.2
Business, building and other support services	18	21	24	23	22	26	26	18	12.3	12.2	-1.7	-5.3	18.3	-3.1	-34.8	-23.2	-11.4	21.8	-2.6	-9.2	-9.8	-2.7	-37.9
Educational services	44	45	40	40	39	27	31	38	1.4	-12.1	2.0	-3.0	-38.0	14.9	20.0	11.0	10.9	-18.0	-18.5	-13.4	-22.0	-9.2	-23.2
Health care and social assistance	83	86	83	85	86	82	84	80	3.4	-4.0	2.0	1.4	-4.8	2.7	-4.4	-4.3	4.4	-4.8	-11.2	-11.9	-18.8	-8.9	-10.2
Agriculture	28	26	25	27	30	32	32	31	-10.1	-2.8	6.6	12.7	7.4	-0.3	-3.5	1.8	-17.9	-27.0	-23.4	-20.6	-9.1	-9.7	-8.0
Other (personal) services	28	33	25	32	28	31	36	31	-5.6	-20.2	-18.2	-15.8	-7.9	-3.9	-1.4	-5.5	8.7	-11.4	15.3	5.4	8.8	15.6	-7.1
Transportation and warehousing	28	24	23	18	21	20	20	24	-14.0	-5.6	-22.6	15.8	-8.4	2.0	20.0	-15.7	-24.9	-40.4	-53.8	-36.4	-22.8	-11.8	-6.0
Utilities	8	8	9	9	7	8	9	11	-4.9	9.6	6.7	-29.8	8.3	14.8	19.8	-54.4	-54.3	-46.9	-28.8	-64.9	-64.5	-34.6	-1.9
Retail and wholesale trade	88	83	76	72	85	91	93	91	-4.9	-10.0	-4.7	16.5	7.0	2.5	-3.2	-7.9	-9.1	-26.7	-34.1	-16.4	0.2	1.8	-1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	32	32	33	32	29	28	29	29	1.6	3.0	-5.2	-8.9	-5.0	5.3	-1.7	15.6	7.1	12.1	-0.6	-21.4	-11.3	-0.7	-0.7
Public administration	27	26	24	30	31	36	31	31	-4.5	-8.0	21.7	5.6	12.3	-13.9	0.6	13.8	8.5	-11.1	8.1	4.9	12.3	-12.2	-0.3
All industry sectors	**612**	**622**	**566**	**581**	**626**	**634**	**643**	**651**	**1.7**	**-9.5**	**2.5**	**7.6**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**-1.1**	**2.2**	**-10.6**	**-12.0**	**-5.1**	**-2.7**	**-0.6**	**2.5**
Manufacturing	69	74	63	67	70	76	73	77	6.0	-16.0	6.5	4.5	7.7	-4.2	5.8	-6.6	3.2	-13.3	-11.7	3.8	1.1	1.8	11.4
Construction	75	82	75	79	89	87	83	89	9.8	-9.2	5.2	11.6	-1.7	-4.7	7.0	13.9	28.3	20.6	16.8	22.9	22.8	11.6	21.8
Information, culture and recreation	14	15	11	10	21	22	22	21	4.1	-32.9	-3.8	69.8	6.5	-1.8	-5.6	-22.3	-13.7	-55.4	-51.5	-2.8	-5.2	-22.4	26.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	25	27	22	25	31	28	30	29	6.1	-19.2	13.5	19.3	-8.1	6.5	-6.1	4.4	20.1	2.3	29.6	64.3	48.4	45.1	33.9
Accommodation and food services	33	30	27	21	26	33	38	44	-7.3	-13.0	-23.6	21.7	23.8	13.8	14.2	17.4	0.7	-10.7	-49.1	-27.6	-10.1	17.2	46.5

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).

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

Table 5

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

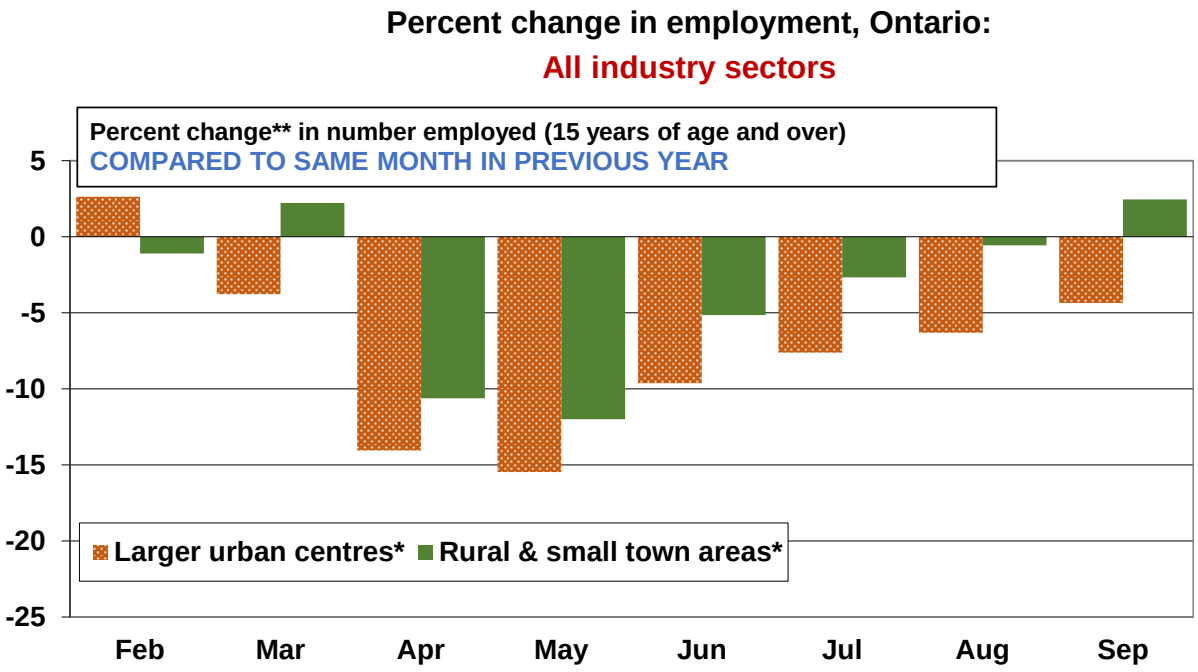
Age group	Sex	Area[1]	Number employed (,000)								Percent change[2] in number employed													
											Month to month comparison							Compared to same month in previous year							
			Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Jul to Aug	Aug to Sep	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020	Aug 2020	Sep 2020
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	LUC	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	6,257	6,358	6,493	6,601	-6.7	-9.2	0.6	6.3	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.6	-3.8	-14.1	-15.5	-9.6	-7.6	-6.3	-4.4
		RST	612	622	566	581	626	634	643	651	1.7	-9.5	2.5	7.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	-1.1	2.2	-10.6	-12.0	-5.1	-2.7	-0.6	2.5
	Males	LUC	3,565	3,393	3,102	3,137	3,360	3,377	3,444	3,478	-4.9	-9.0	1.1	6.8	0.5	2.0	1.0	3.4	-1.8	-12.2	-13.4	-6.8	-7.2	-6.2	-4.2
		RST	323	339	307	314	343	348	346	358	4.9	-10.2	2.5	8.7	1.4	-0.4	3.4	-1.9	3.4	-9.0	-10.1	-1.8	-2.7	0.5	8.9
	Females	LUC	3,290	3,015	2,741	2,739	2,897	2,981	3,049	3,123	-8.7	-9.5	-0.1	5.6	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.8	-5.9	-16.1	-17.8	-12.8	-8.1	-6.5	-4.5
		RST	289	283	259	266	284	286	297	293	-2.1	-8.7	2.6	6.3	0.7	3.8	-1.3	-0.2	0.9	-12.6	-14.2	-9.0	-2.7	-1.8	-4.9
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	853	702	572	610	713	808	824	745	-19.5	-20.4	6.4	15.6	12.5	2.0	-10.1	1.3	-18.5	-42.0	-44.0	-30.3	-22.8	-22.5	-14.7
		RST	85	85	68	73	92	102	105	98	0.9	-22.6	7.4	22.3	10.6	3.4	-7.1	14.5	19.0	-7.6	-23.0	-11.6	-0.5	0.2	17.2
	Males	LUC	417	359	297	320	385	403	411	385	-14.9	-18.9	7.4	18.3	4.7	2.0	-6.6	-4.2	-19.5	-43.1	-43.6	-25.6	-26.4	-24.8	-24.8
		RST	49	54	44	44	53	56	58	56	9.8	-20.1	0.5	18.2	4.6	4.8	-4.2	18.9	37.4	15.2	-2.7	4.8	3.5	13.8	13.8
	Females	LUC	436	343	275	290	328	405	413	360	-24.0	-22.1	5.2	12.6	20.9	1.9	-13.7	6.9	-17.5	-40.8	-44.5	-35.6	-19.0	-20.1	-14.3
		RST	36	32	24	29	39	46	47	42	-12.5	-27.1	18.9	28.3	18.2	1.9	-11.0	8.8	-6.1	-39.3	-47.7	-30.4	-5.1	-14.2	-5.3
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	4,472	4,250	3,922	3,905	4,138	4,146	4,225	4,371	-5.1	-8.1	-0.4	5.8	0.2	1.9	3.4	0.9	-3.2	-11.7	-13.2	-7.3	-6.0	-4.1	-3.0
		RST	367	377	354	368	389	384	383	395	2.6	-6.1	3.8	5.5	-1.3	-0.3	3.0	1.3	3.8	-5.1	-2.2	3.0	3.9	1.8	3.5
	Males	LUC	2,313	2,236	2,055	2,056	2,193	2,193	2,238	2,274	-3.4	-8.4	0.0	6.5	0.0	2.1	1.6	2.4	-0.6	-9.5	-11.0	-4.3	-4.6	-3.3	-3.0
		RST	189	195	181	188	201	202	198	210	3.3	-7.6	3.7	6.6	0.5	-1.9	6.0	0.8	2.4	-7.9	-6.1	0.8	0.4	-0.1	7.7
	Females	LUC	2,160	2,014	1,866	1,849	1,945	1,953	1,987	2,097	-7.0	-7.6	-0.9	5.1	0.4	1.7	5.4	-0.7	-5.9	-14.1	-15.6	-10.5	-7.6	-4.9	-3.1
		RST	178	181	174	180	188	182	185	184	1.7	-4.5	3.8	4.4	-3.3	1.5	-0.3	1.9	5.4	-2.1	2.0	5.5	7.9	3.9	-1.1
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	1,189	1,136	1,055	1,059	1,100	1,116	1,153	1,178	-4.5	-7.4	0.4	3.8	1.5	3.2	2.1	7.7	2.6	-6.3	-7.4	-5.1	-2.6	-1.2	-2.2
		RST	120	121	109	102	105	107	115	118	0.7	-10.3	-6.7	2.8	2.6	6.8	2.2	-15.6	-10.5	-25.7	-35.3	-27.2	-24.3	-9.0	-9.1
	Males	LUC	630	605	571	574	594	602	614	622	-4.0	-5.8	0.5	3.3	1.4	2.0	1.2	6.8	2.6	-4.4	-6.7	-4.7	-4.0	-2.7	-4.2
		RST	60	63	57	57	61	63	65	66	4.6	-10.4	1.1	5.6	4.4	2.8	1.5	-19.7	-13.5	-26.0	-27.7	-16.4	-16.8	-9.0	-4.6
	Females	LUC	559	531	484	485	506	515	539	556	-5.1	-9.2	0.2	4.2	1.7	4.7	3.1	8.6	2.5	-8.4	-8.3	-5.7	-0.9	0.5	0.1
		RST	60	58	52	44	44	44	50	51	-3.4	-10.2	-16.0	-0.7	0.2	12.6	2.8	-11.3	-7.2	-25.5	-44.6	-40.4	-34.2	-8.8	-14.6
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	LUC	341	319	294	302	306	287	291	308	-6.5	-8.2	2.6	1.1	-6.1	1.3	5.5	12.0	1.4	-9.3	-4.2	-2.8	-3.2	-8.4	-5.2
		RST	41	40	35	37	41	40	40	41	-2.5	-13.7	7.5	9.7	-2.2	-1.5	3.5	-6.4	-4.7	-19.8	-8.9	-1.7	-4.8	0.0	-4.8
	Males	LUC	205	192	179	187	188	179	180	197	-6.4	-7.5	4.5	0.7	-5.1	0.9	8.7	22.2	7.2	-6.1	2.3	0.5	-0.8	-6.0	4.8
		RST	26	28	25	25	29	27	25	26	7.6	-9.5	-0.4	13.5	-5.0	-7.7	4.3	-11.5	-3.9	-12.0	-7.7	1.8	-2.6	2.0	0.4
	Females	LUC	136	127	116	115	117	109	111	111	-6.7	-9.3	-0.3	1.7	-7.5	2.0	0.0	-1.6	-6.7	-14.1	-14.0	-7.9	-6.8	-12.0	-20.8
		RST	15	12	10	13	13	13	15	15	-21.2	-23.7	25.4	1.6	3.9	10.1	2.0	2.0	-6.3	-37.4	-10.6	-9.0	-10.1	-3.4	-13.2

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.

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

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

Figure 1



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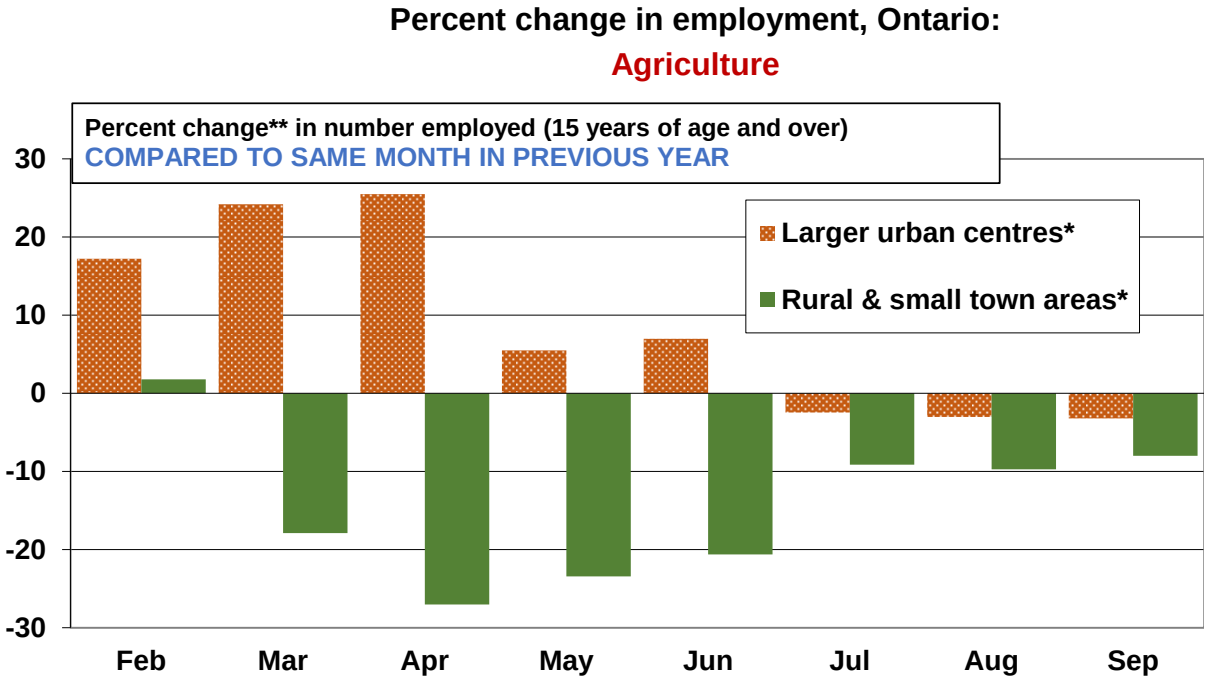
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 2



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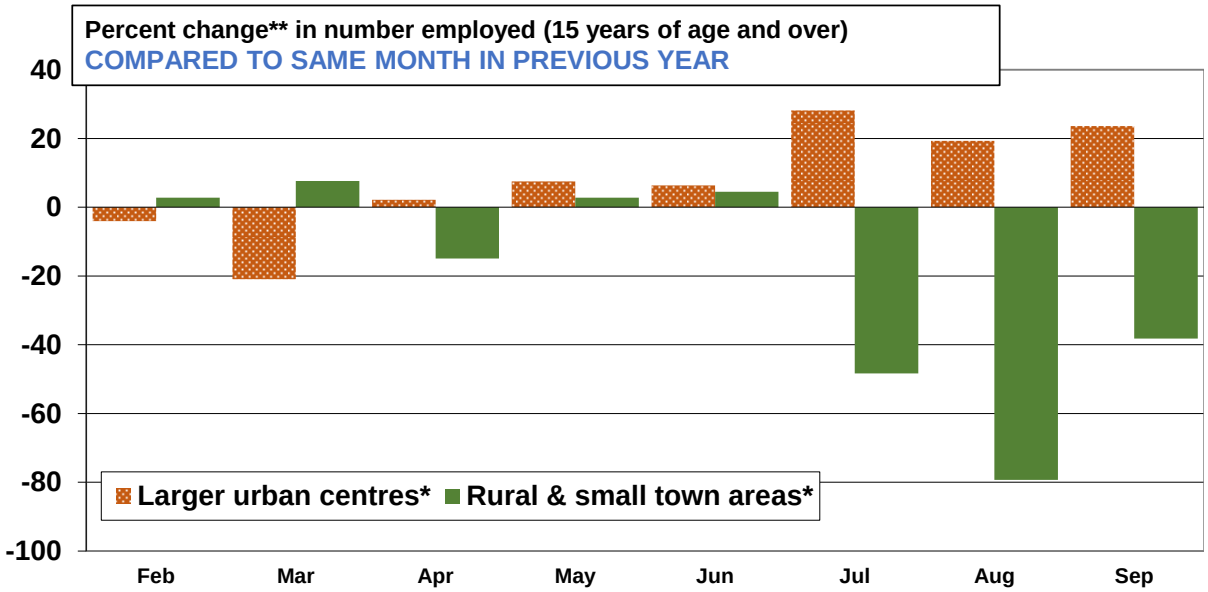
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 3

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



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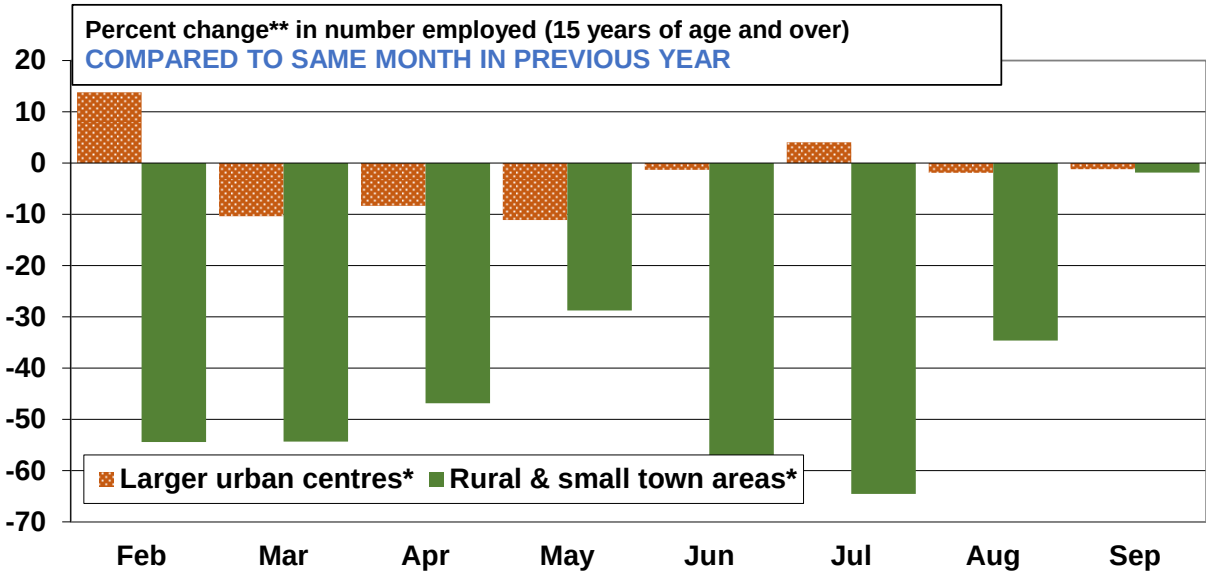
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 4

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Utilities



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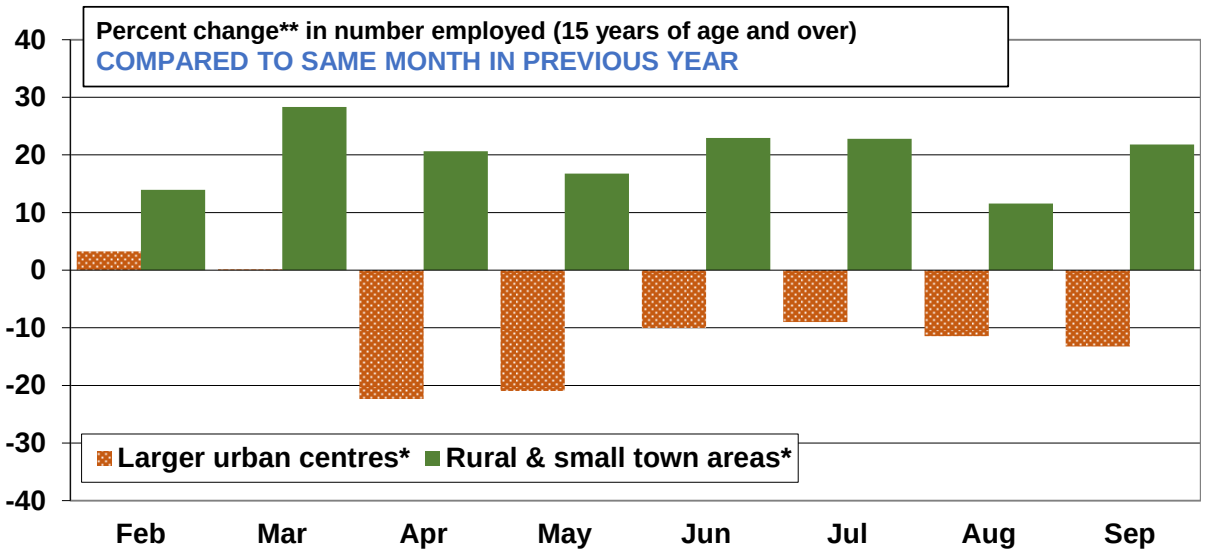
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 5

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Construction



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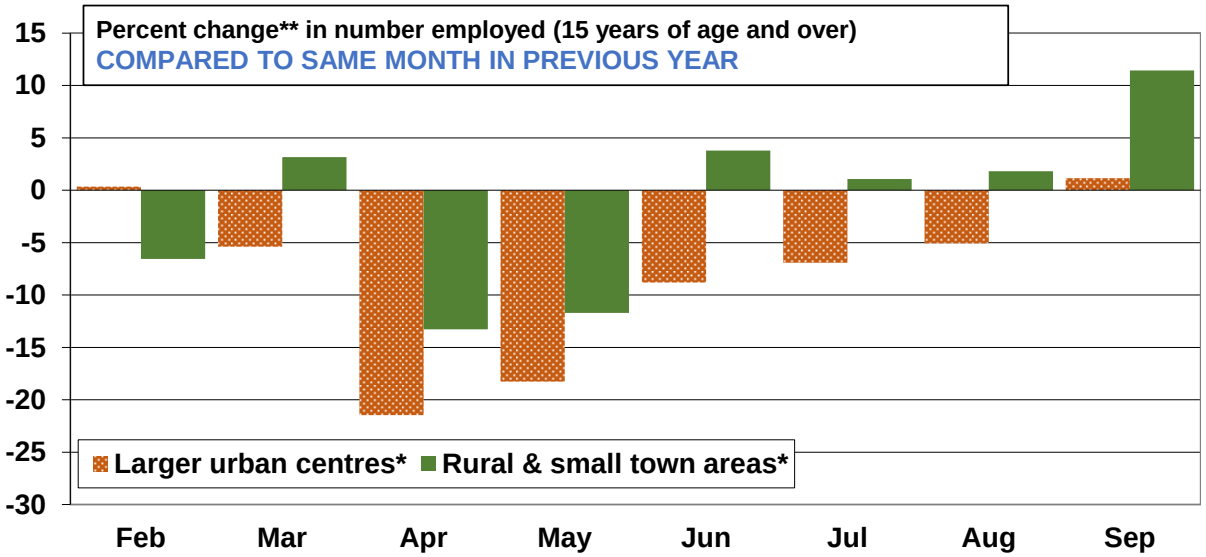
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 6

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Manufacturing



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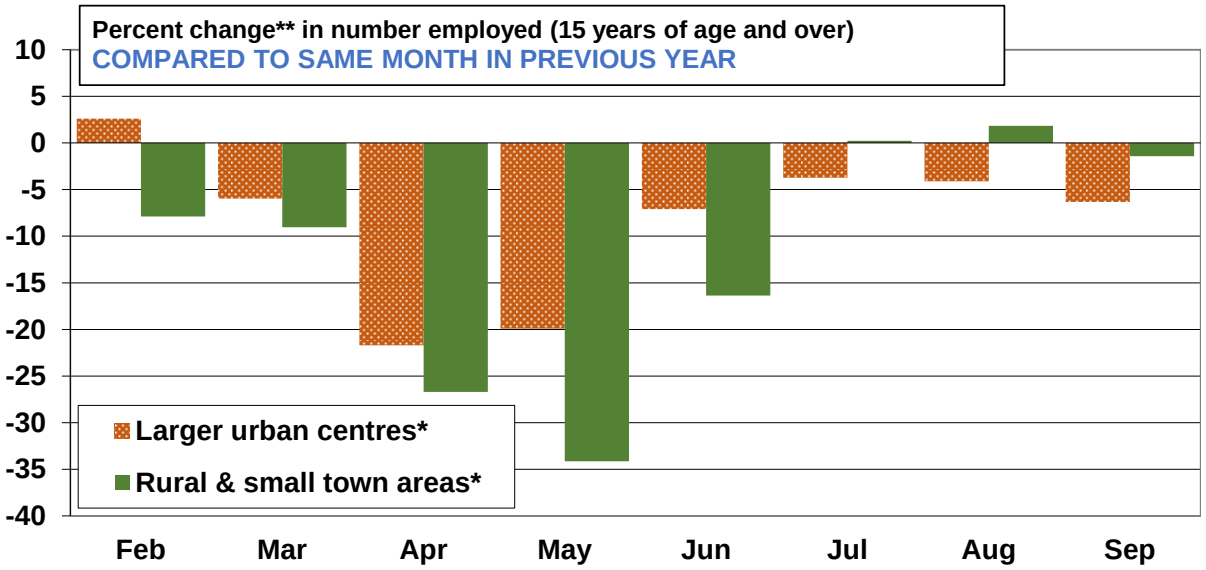
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 7

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Retail and wholesale trade



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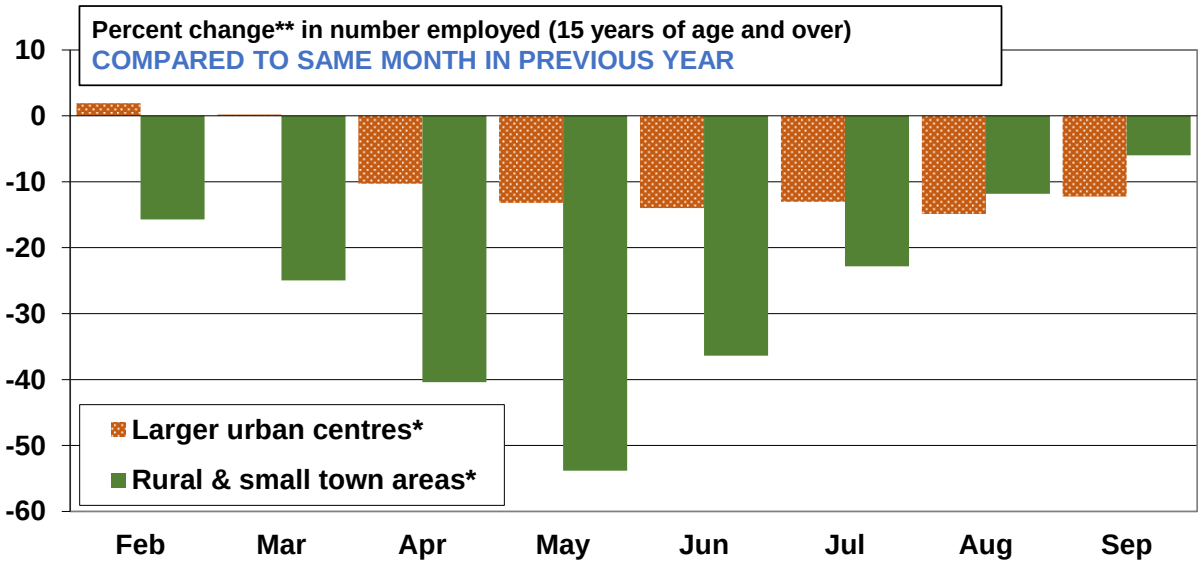
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 8

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Transportation and warehousing



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

Chart by
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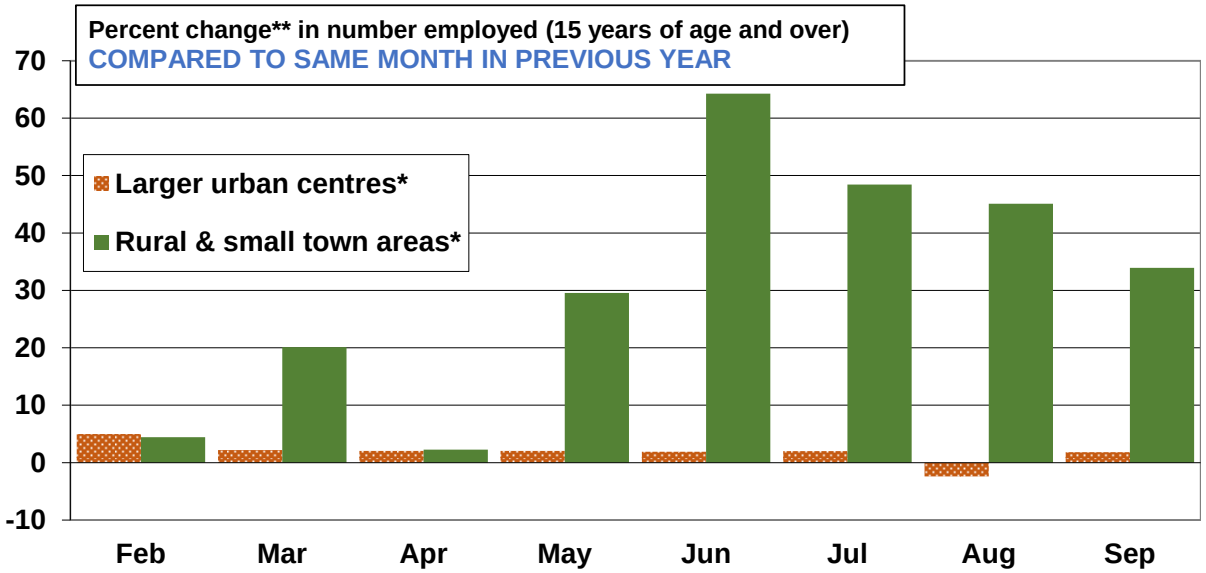
Figure 9

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



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

Chart by
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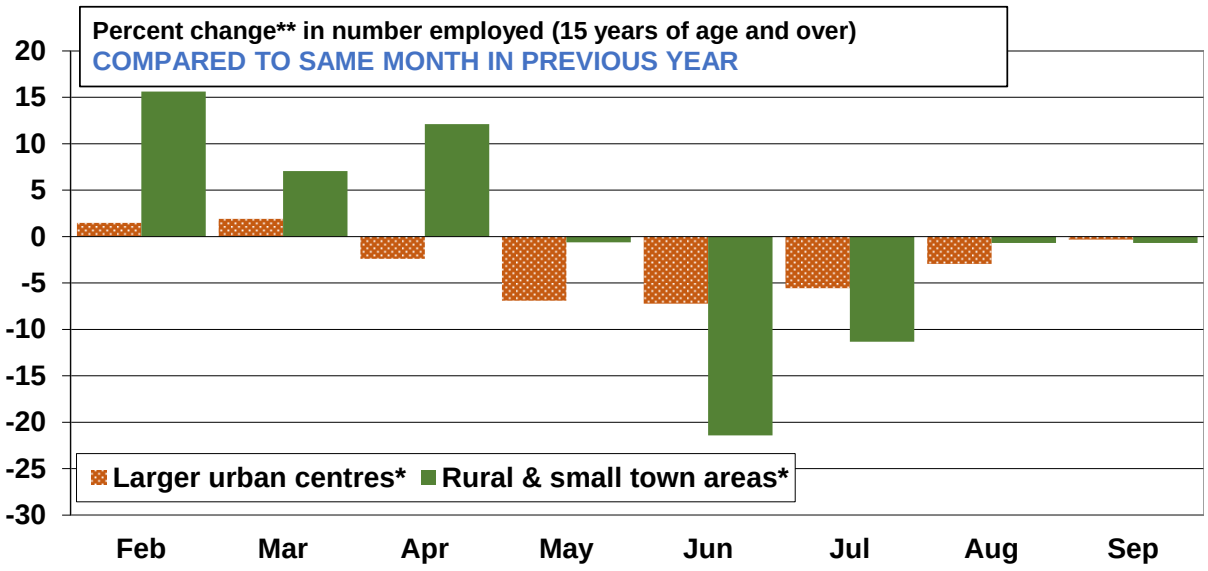
Figure 10

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



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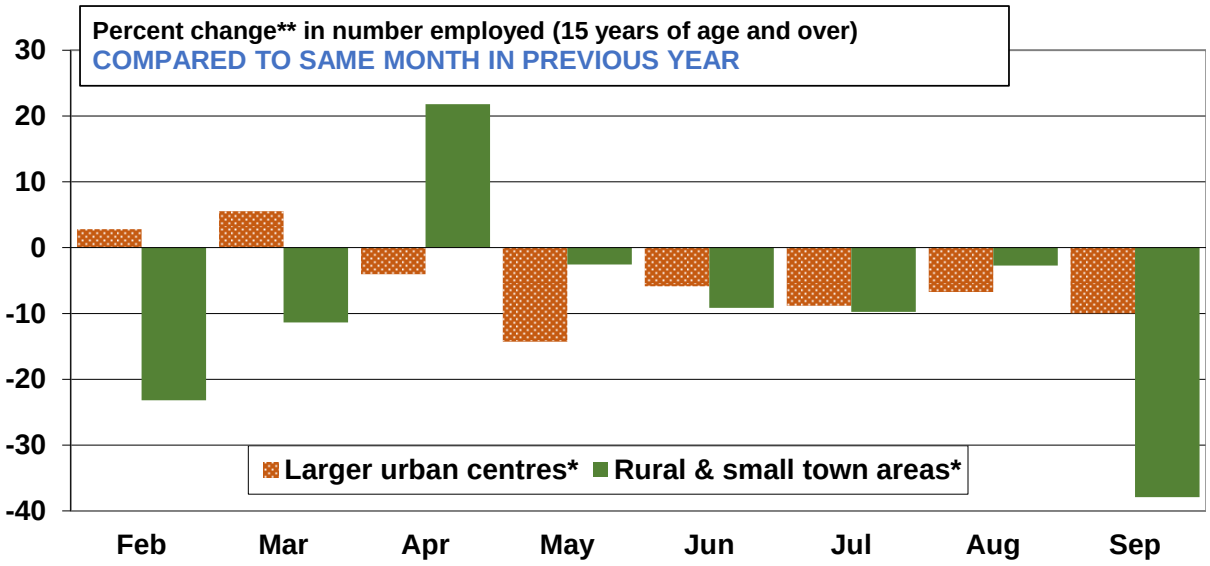
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 11

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



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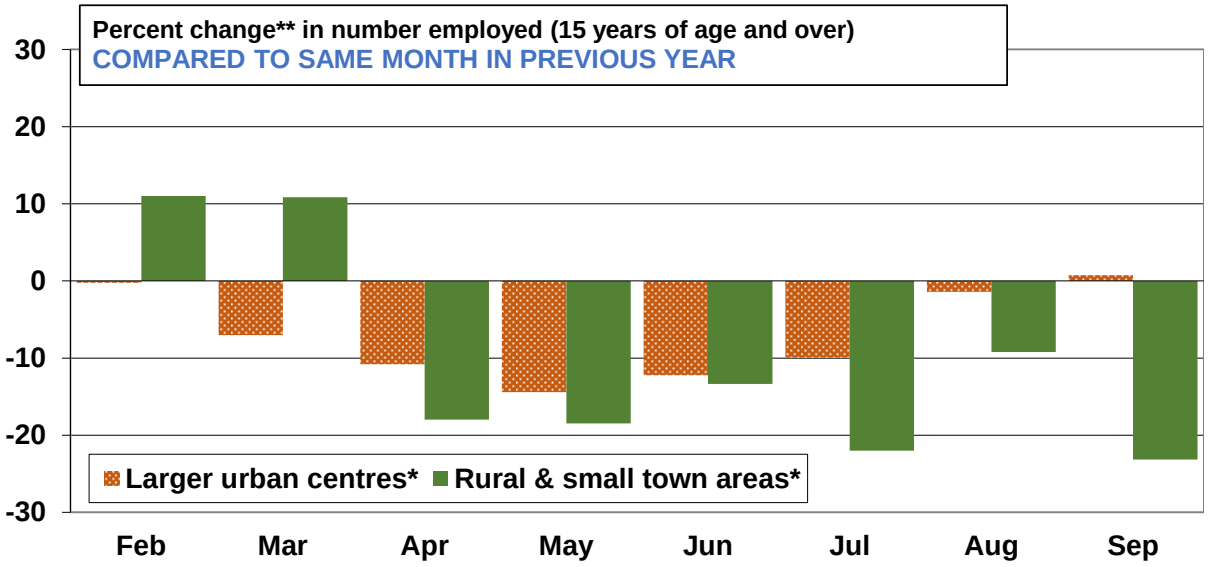
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 12

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Educational services



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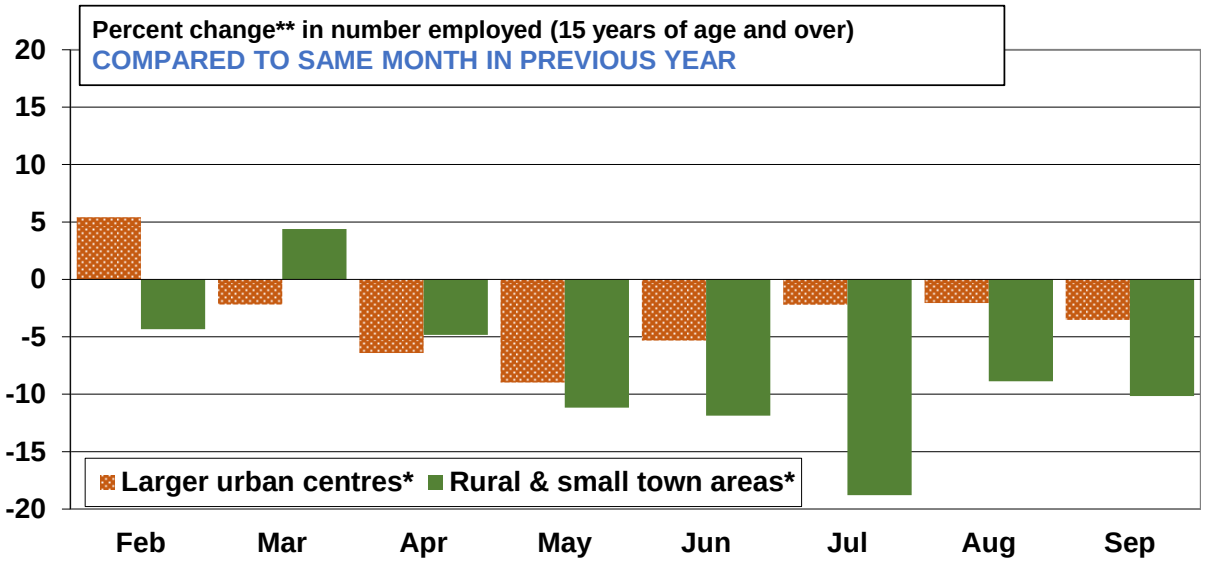
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 13

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



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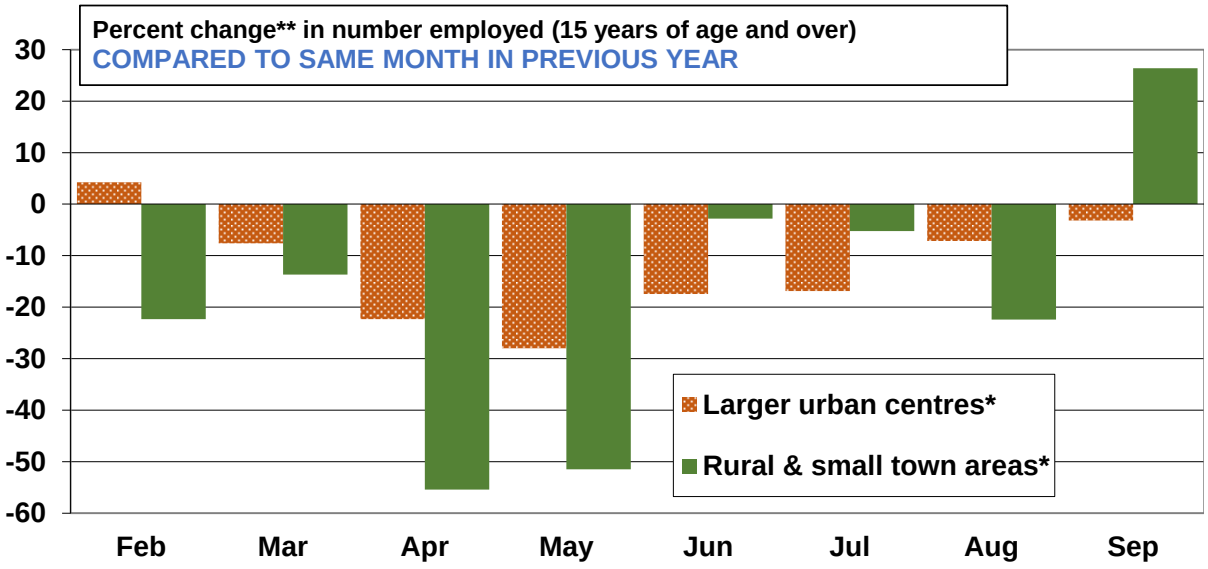
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 14

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



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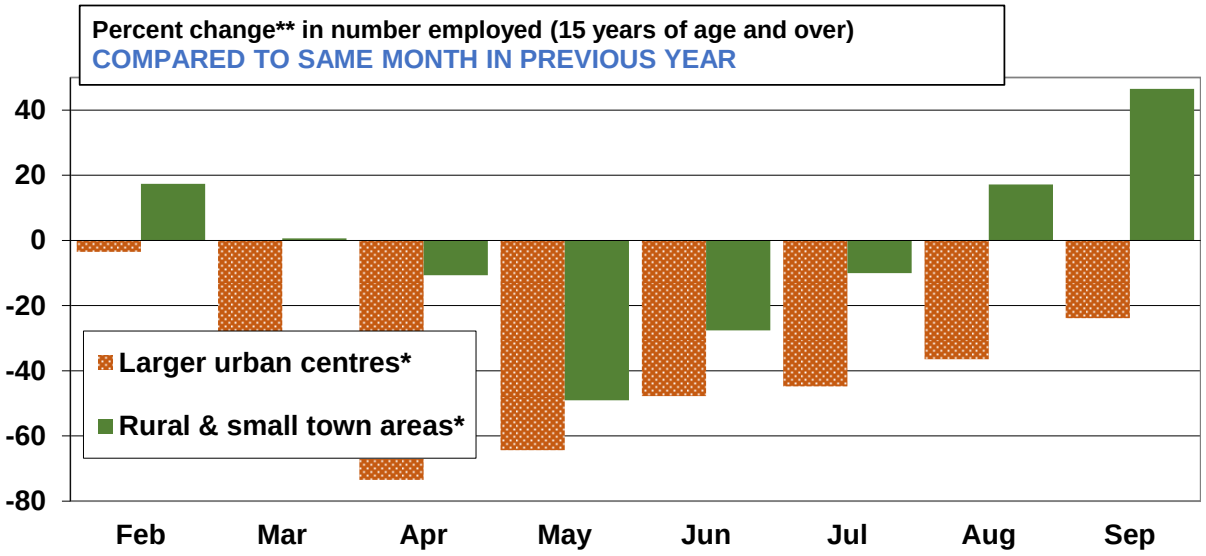
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 15

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Accommodation and food services



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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 16

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

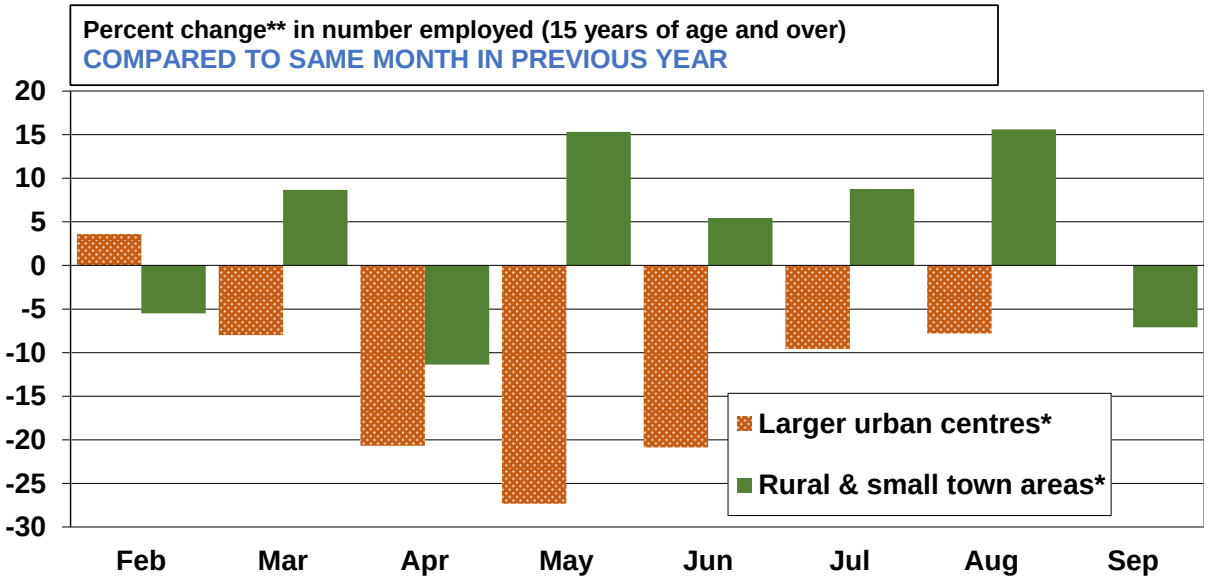

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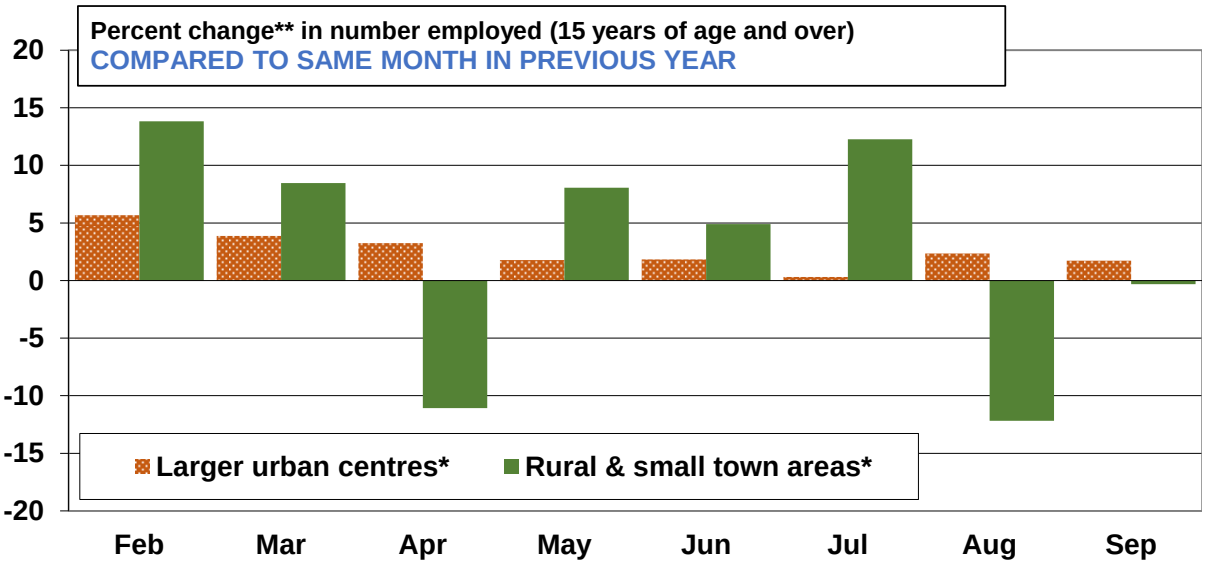
Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 17

Percent change in employment, Ontario:
Public administration

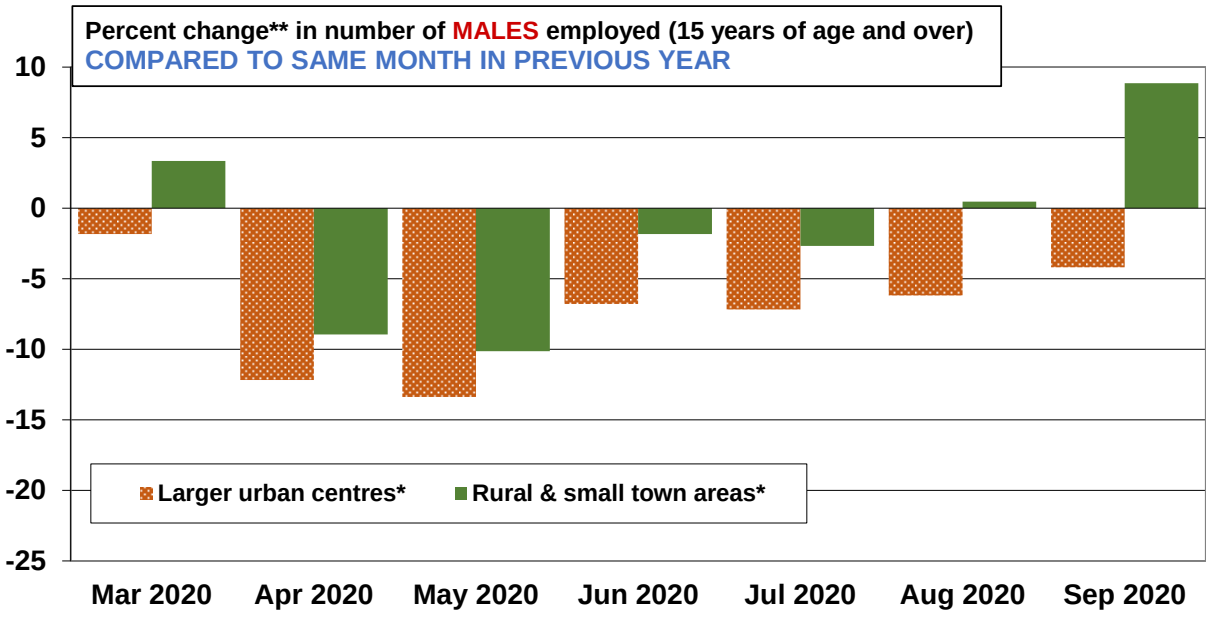


* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 18

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



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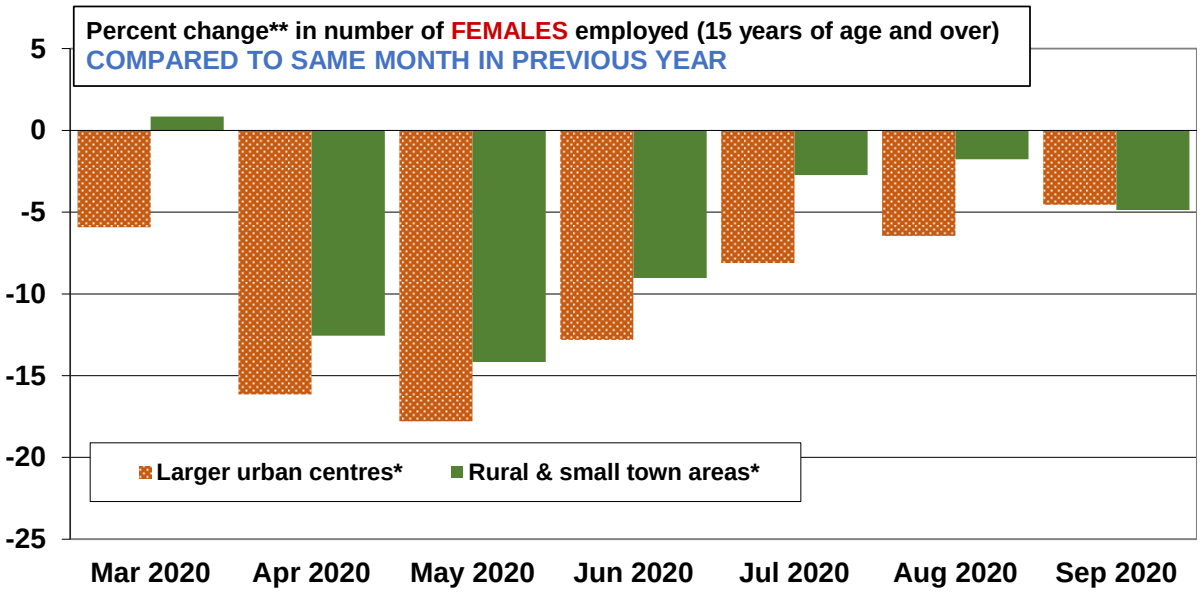
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 19

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

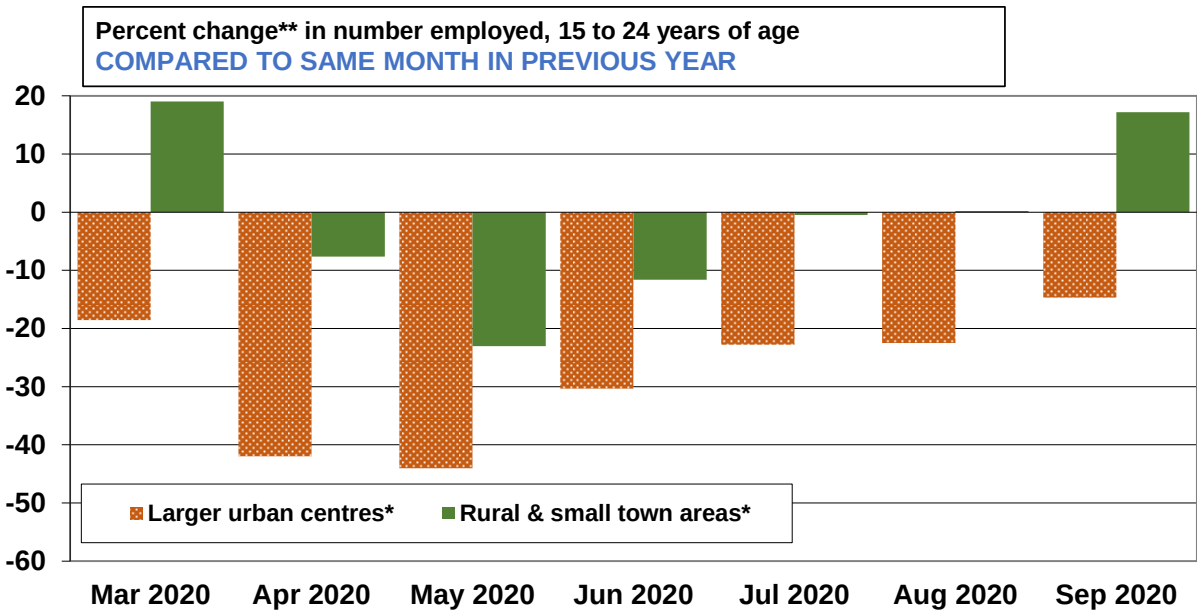


* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 20

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



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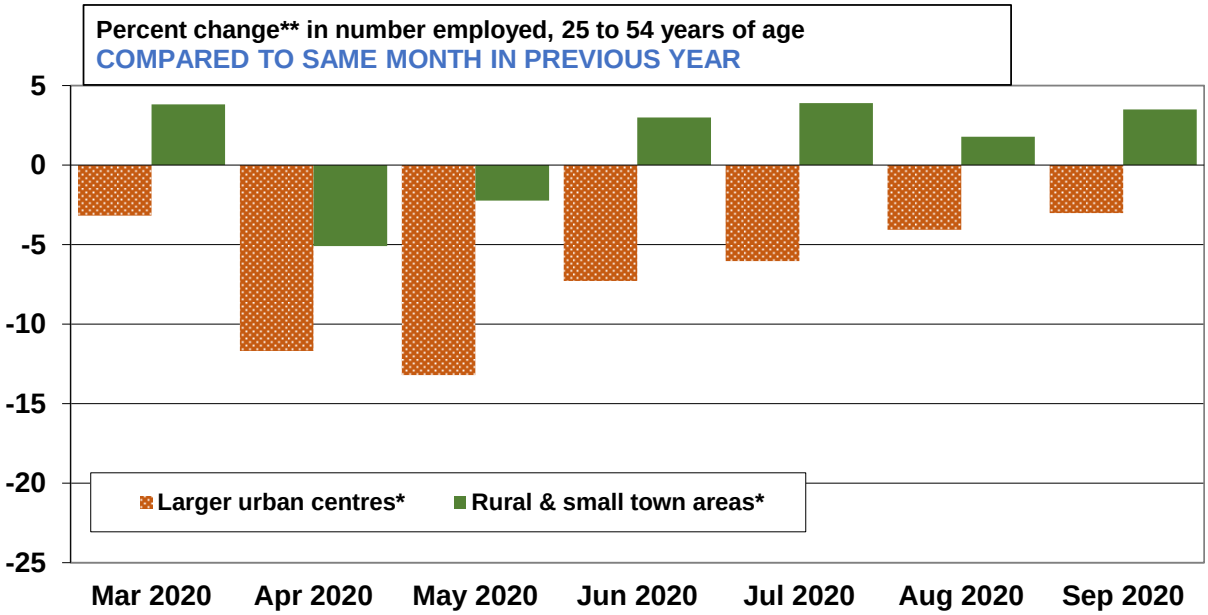
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 21

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



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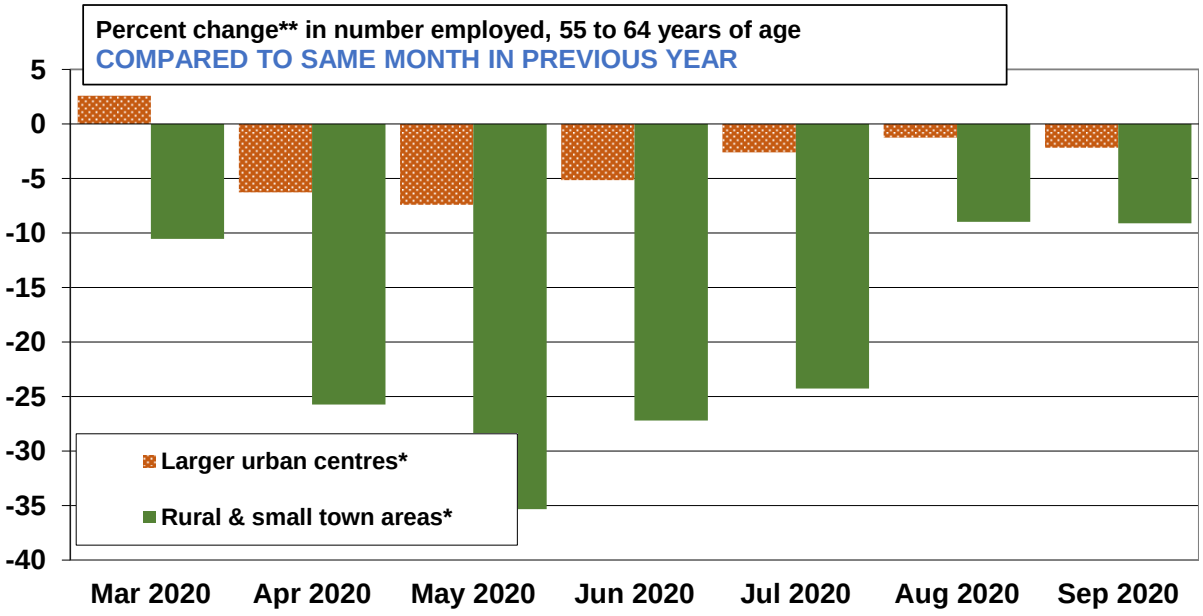
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 22

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



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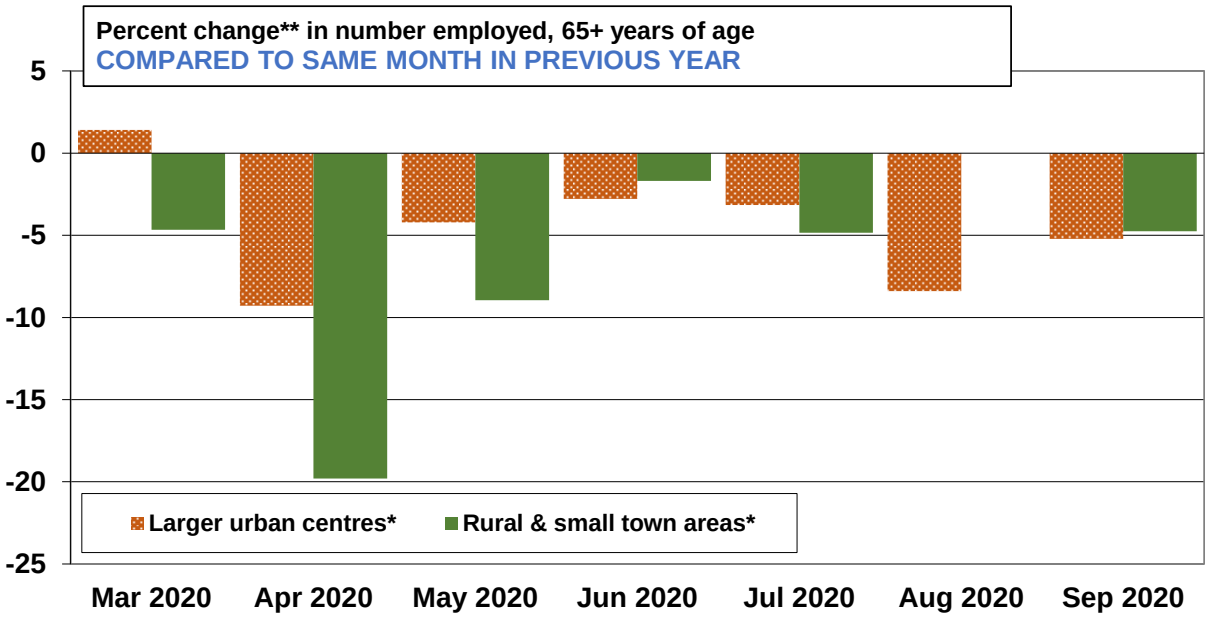
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 23

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



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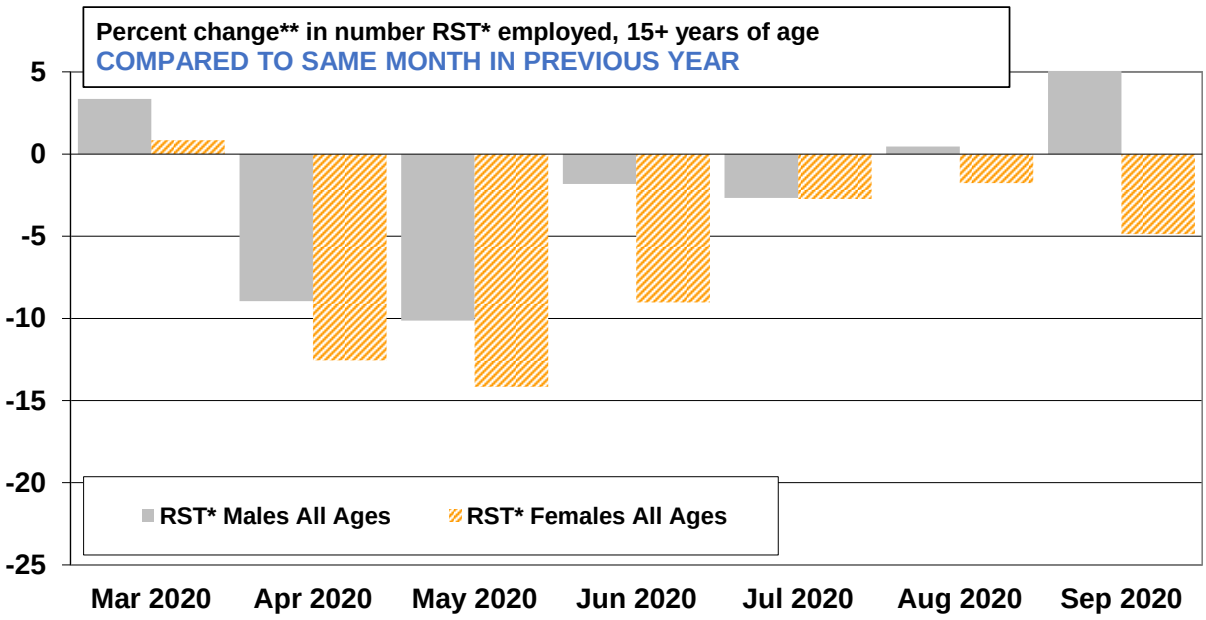
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 24

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

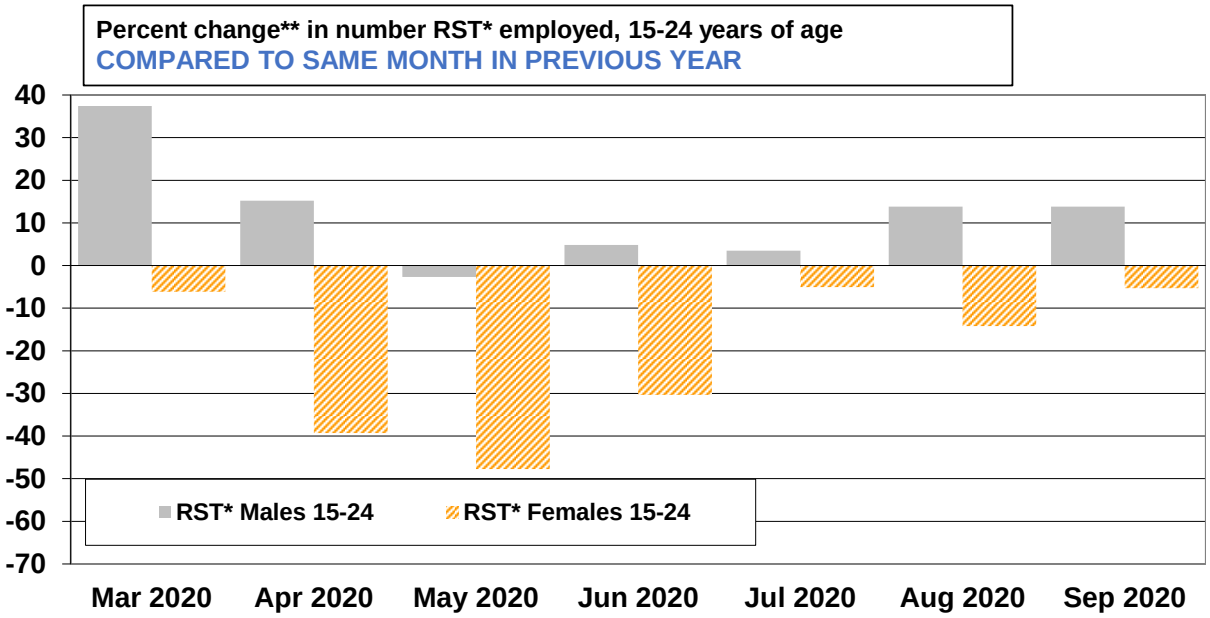


* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 25

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

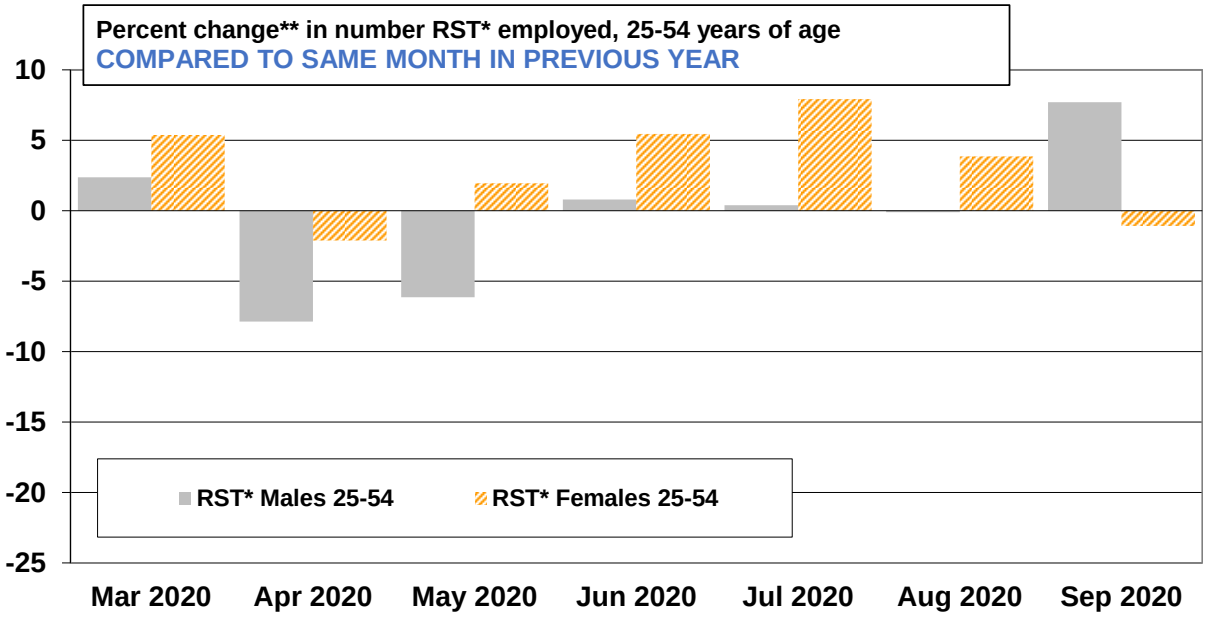


* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 26

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



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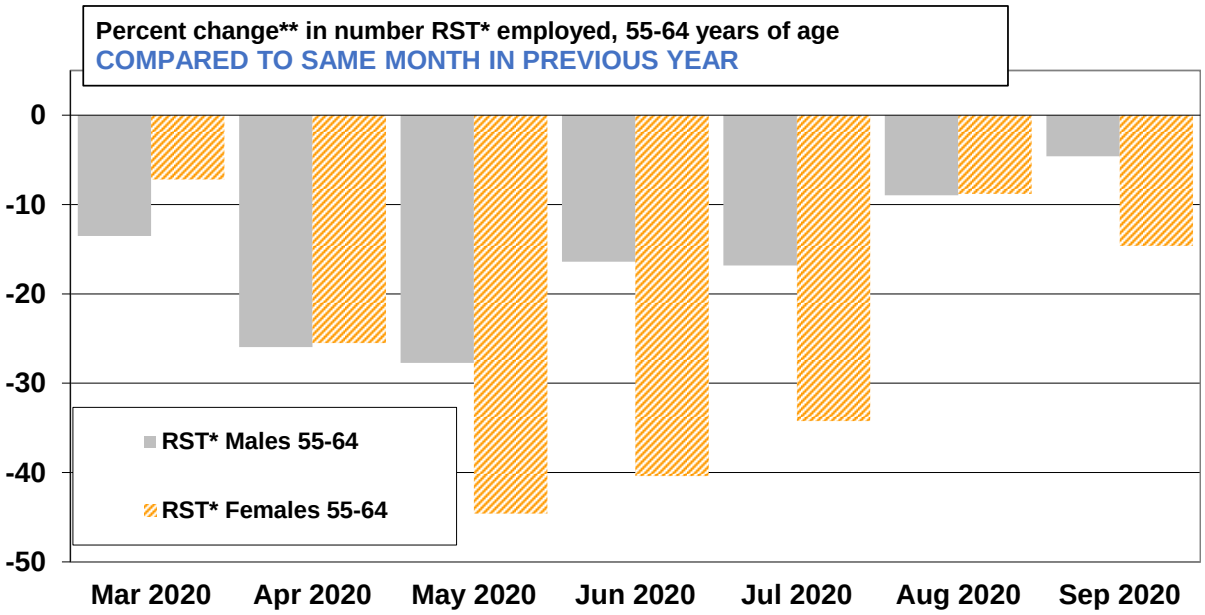
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 27

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

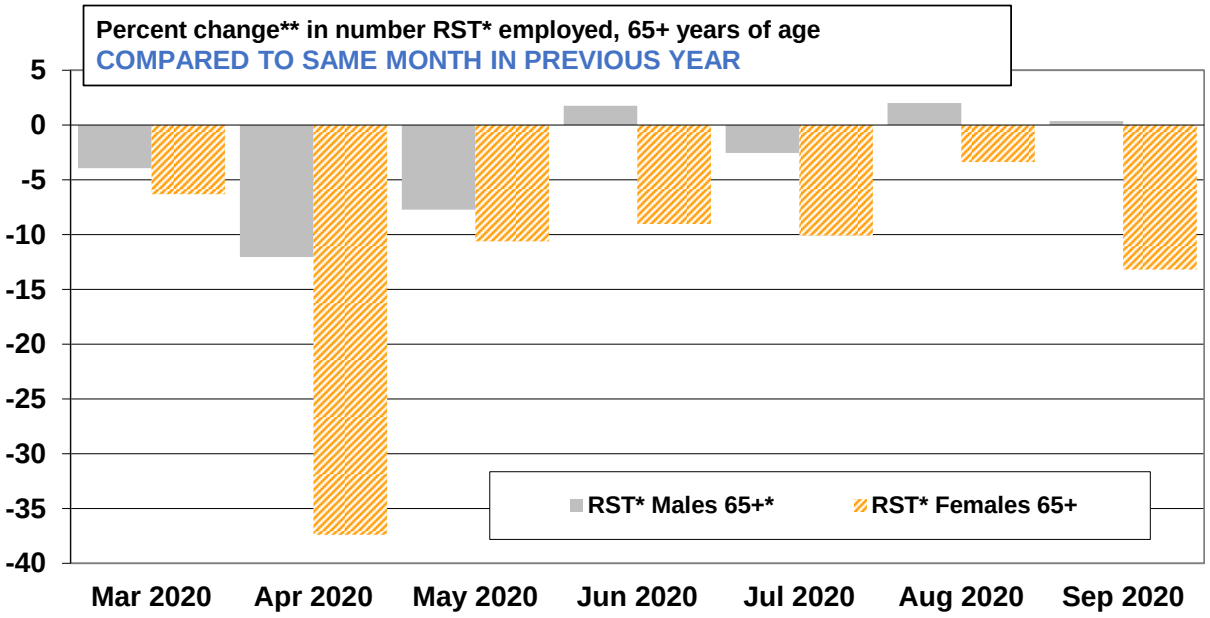


* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 28

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



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA or CA.
*** Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** Percent change is calculated as the difference in the longarithm of employment, times 100.
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Appendix A: Defining the rural and small town population

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

Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA (as listed in Table A.1 and Table A.2).

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

(Note that CAs with a total population of 100,000 or more are not classified as CMAs because they have fewer than 50,000 residents in the core.)

Table A.1

Census Agglomerations in 2011

Name		Area (km^2)	Population	Name		Area (km^2)	Population	Name		Area (km^2)	Population
Lethbridge	AB	2,975.62	105,999	Rouyn-Noranda	QC	6,438.47	41,798	Williams Lake	BC	2,656.73	18,490
Chatham-Kent	ON	2,470.69	104,075	Orillia	ON	458.55	40,731	Matane	QC	662.96	18,368
Cape Breton	NS	2,470.60	101,619	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	QC	107.1	40,077	Yorkton	SK	843.37	18,238
Kamloops	BC	5,668.64	98,754	Brockville	ON	893.44	39,024	Campbellton	NB	1,629.95	17,842
Nanaimo	BC	1,280.84	98,021	Woodstock	ON	49	37,754	Salmon Arm	BC	165.57	17,683
Fredericton	NB	4,886.40	94,268	Campbell River	BC	1,737.37	36,096	Swift Current	SK	1,131.74	17,535
Belleville	ON	741.36	92,540	New Glasgow	NS	2,066.66	35,809	Squamish	BC	105.59	17,479
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	QC	225.78	92,394	Midland	ON	199.94	35,419	Camrose	AB	42.5	17,286
Chilliwack	BC	1,220.12	92,308	Saint-Georges	QC	355.62	34,642	Amos	QC	1,650.99	17,090
Red Deer	AB	104.29	90,564	Moose Jaw	SK	844.42	34,421	Powell River	BC	800.72	16,689
Sarnia	ON	799.87	89,555	Bathurst	NB	2,292.80	33,484	Summerside	PE	91.85	16,488
Drummondville	QC	803.81	88,480	Val-d'Or	QC	3,555.03	33,265	Port Hope	ON	279.03	16,214
Prince George	BC	17,686.50	84,232	Alma	QC	340.35	33,018	Dolbeau-Mistassini	QC	651.79	16,019
Sault Ste. Marie	ON	805.38	79,800	Owen Sound	ON	628.58	32,092	Petawawa	ON	164.68	15,988
Granby	QC	396.52	77,077	Stratford	ON	26.95	30,886	Terrace	BC	73.91	15,569
Kawartha Lakes	ON	3,083.06	73,214	Lloydminster	AB	1,088.37	30,798	Kenora	ON	211.75	15,348
Medicine Hat	AB	13,288.65	72,807	Baie-Comeau	QC	1,137.27	28,789	Tillsonburg	ON	22.34	15,301
Wood Buffalo	AB	63,782.95	66,896	Sept-Îles	QC	1,770.52	28,487	Cold Lake	AB	59.3	13,839
Charlottetown	PE	798.54	64,487	Miramichi	NB	7,578.30	28,115	Grand Falls-Windsor	NL	54.67	13,725
North Bay	ON	788.48	64,043	Thetford Mines	QC	406.98	27,968	Temiskaming Shores	ON	581.43	13,566
Norfolk	ON	1,607.60	63,175	Parksville	BC	81.76	27,822	Steinbach	MB	25.57	13,524
Cornwall	ON	509.03	58,957	Rivière-du-Loup	QC	472.91	27,734	Prince Rupert	BC	222.94	13,052
Vernon	BC	1,040.82	58,584	Corner Brook	NL	267.17	27,202	Portage la Prairie	MB	24.67	12,996
Saint-Hyacinthe	QC	326.76	56,794	Centre Wellington	ON	407.53	26,693	Estevan	SK	795.32	12,973
Courtenay	BC	625.13	55,213	Fort St. John	BC	620.8	26,380	High River	AB	14.27	12,920
Grande Prairie	AB	72.8	55,032	Kentville	NS	609.76	26,359	Thompson	MB	3,481.24	12,839
Shawinigan	QC	987.14	55,009	Whitehorse	YT	8,488.91	26,028	Sylvan Lake	AB	16.84	12,762
Brandon	MB	1,712.46	53,229	Port Alberni	BC	1,728.72	25,465	Lachute	QC	109.2	12,551
Rimouski	QC	631.22	50,912	Cranbrook	BC	4,568.03	25,037	Wetaskiwin	AB	18.2	12,525
Leamington	ON	508.76	49,765	Okotoks	AB	19.24	24,511	Cowansville	QC	46.09	12,489
Sorel-Tracy	QC	233.78	47,772	Pembroke	ON	566.79	24,017	Strathmore	AB	27.28	12,305
Joliette	QC	109.03	46,932	Brooks	AB	5,931.20	23,430	Canmore	AB	68.9	12,288
Victoriaville	QC	153.29	46,354	Quesnel	BC	14,207.04	22,096	Ingersoll	ON	12.9	12,146
Truro	NS	2,732.69	45,888	Edmundston	NB	916.85	21,903	Hawkesbury	ON	12.27	12,128
Duncan	BC	373.68	43,252	Collingwood	ON	33.46	19,241	Lacombe	AB	20.89	11,707
Timmins	ON	2,979.15	43,165	Yellowknife	NT	105.44	19,234	Dawson Creek	BC	24.37	11,583
Prince Albert	SK	1,891.49	42,673	North Battleford	SK	1,122.99	19,216	Elliot Lake	ON	714.56	11,348
Penticton	BC	1,724.95	42,361	Cobourg	ON	22.37	18,519	Bay Roberts	NL	103.71	10,871

Table A.2

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

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

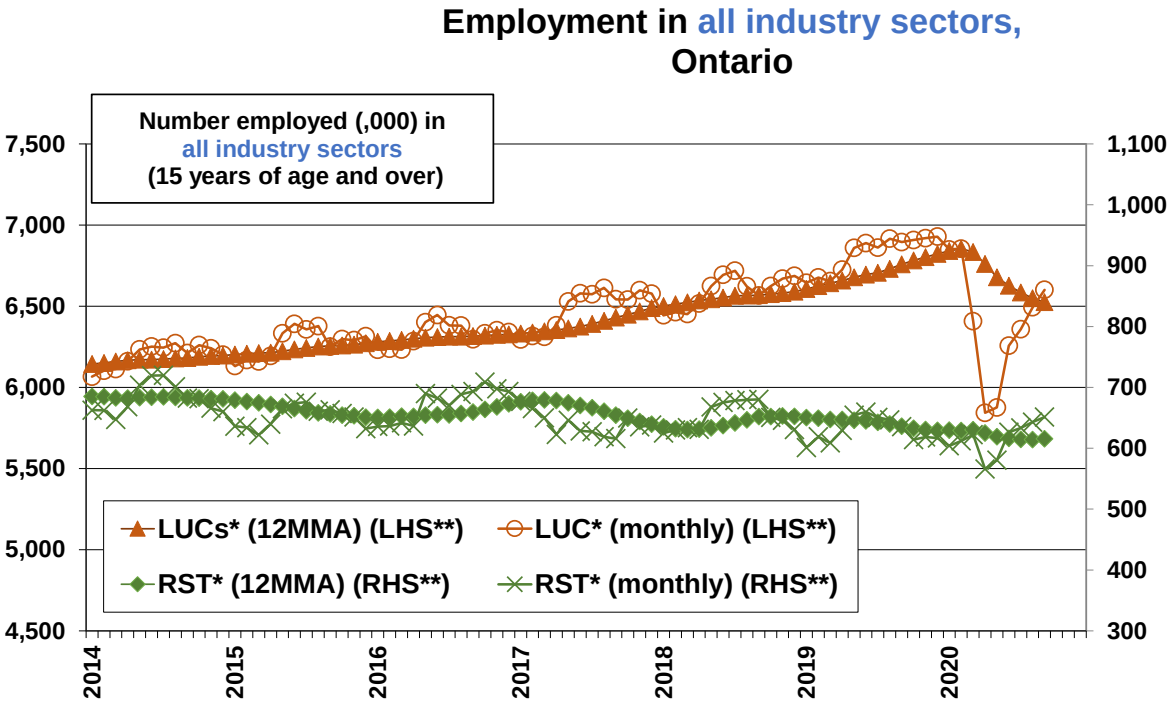
Metro refers to Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) which have a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA.

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

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

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

Figure B.1



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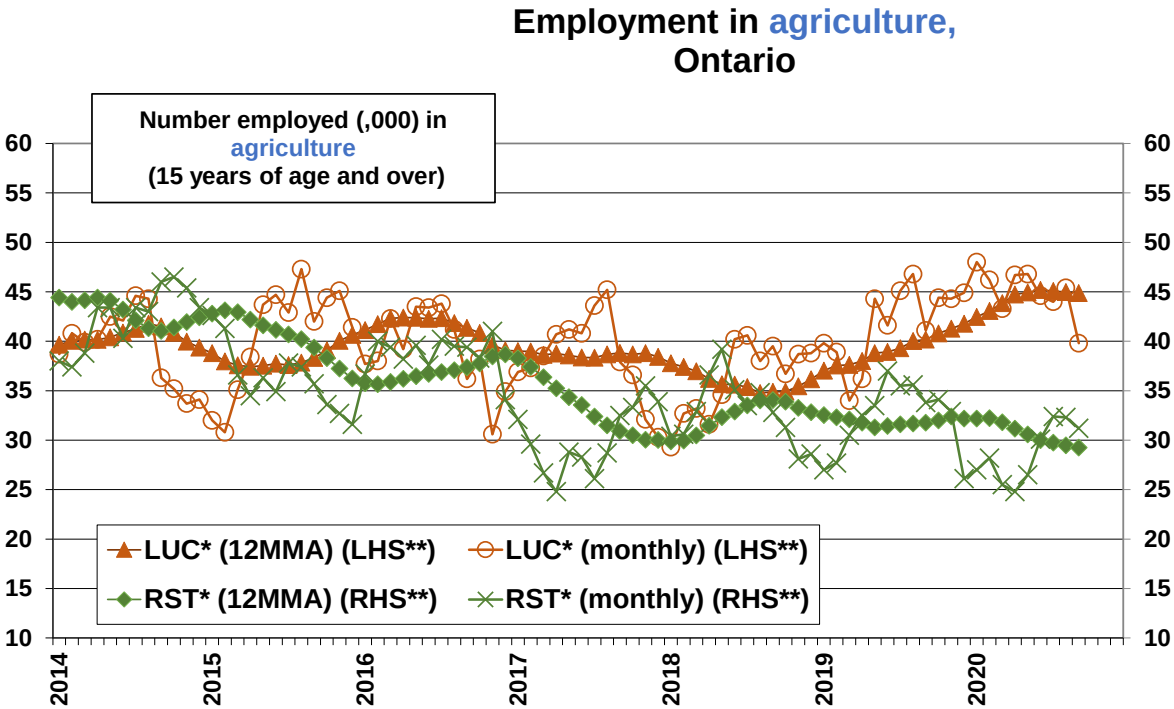
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.2



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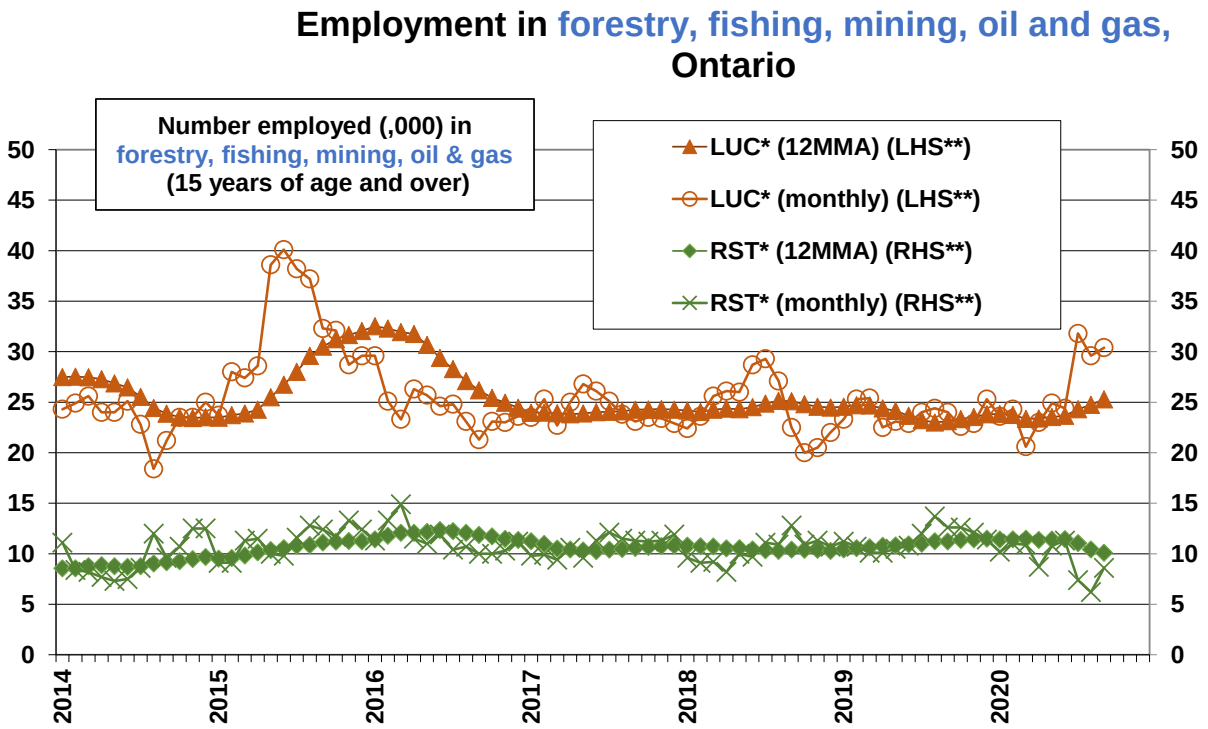
*__Rural & small town__ (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.3



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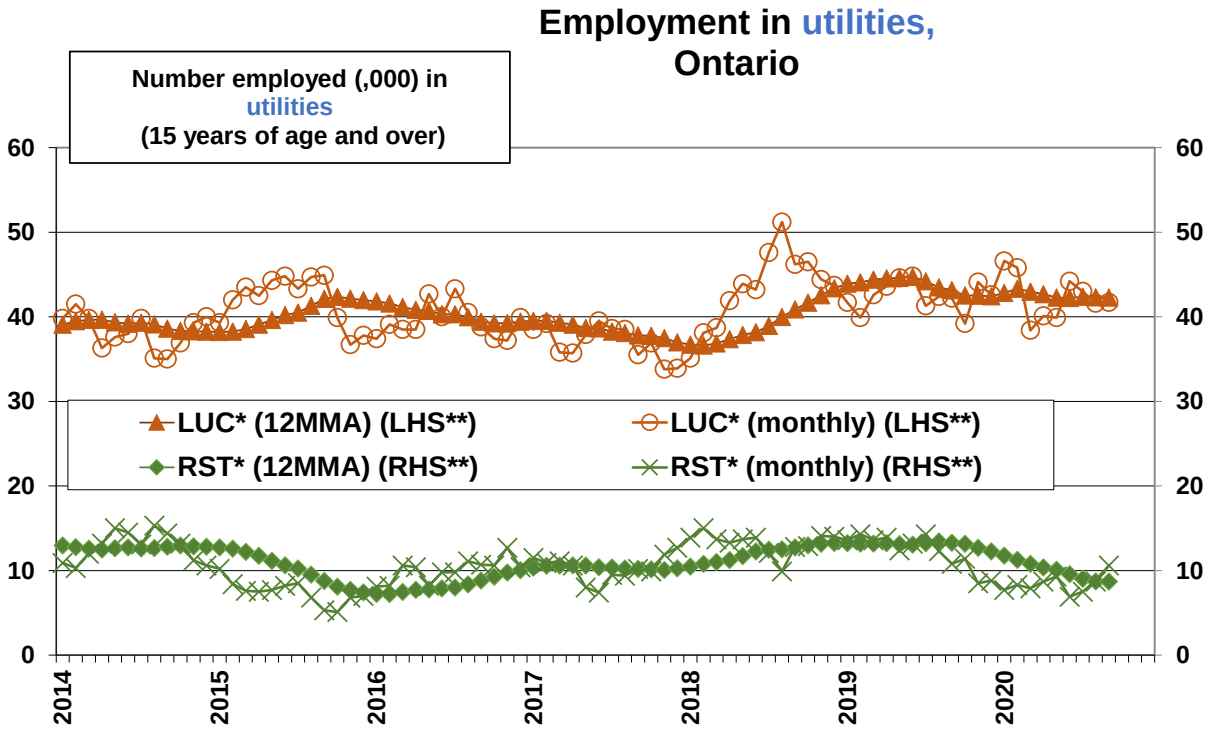
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.4



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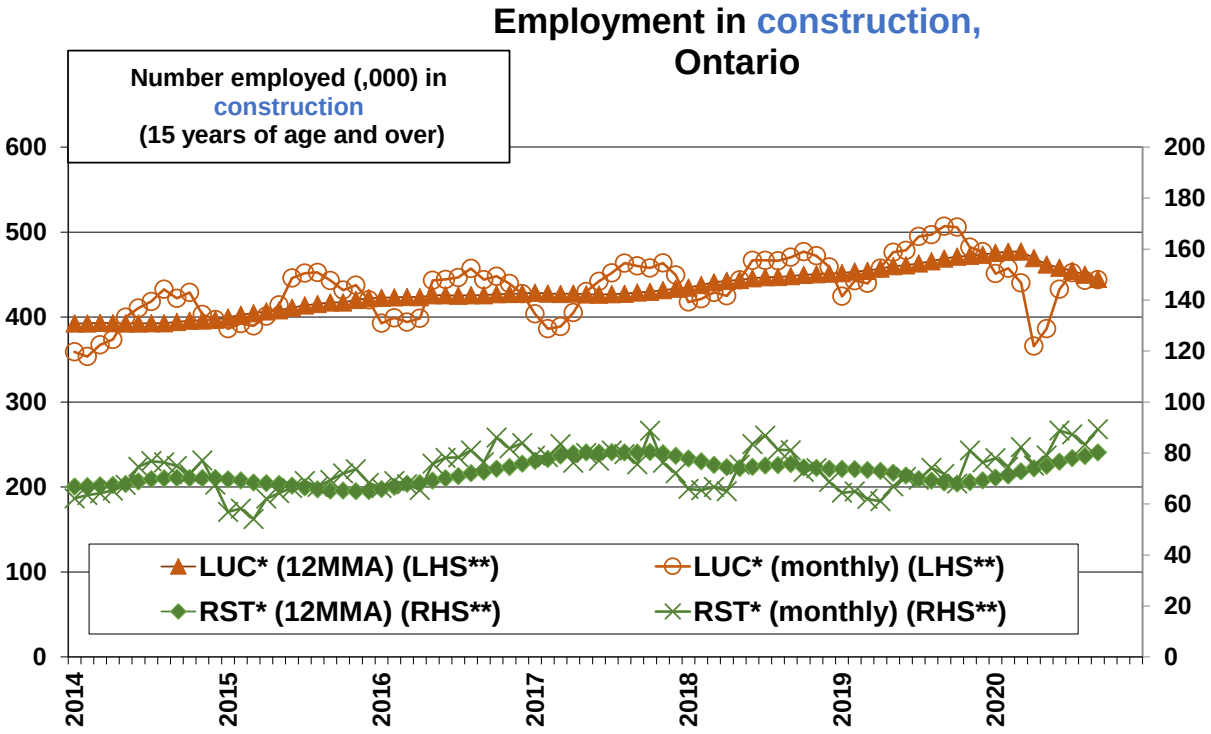
***Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

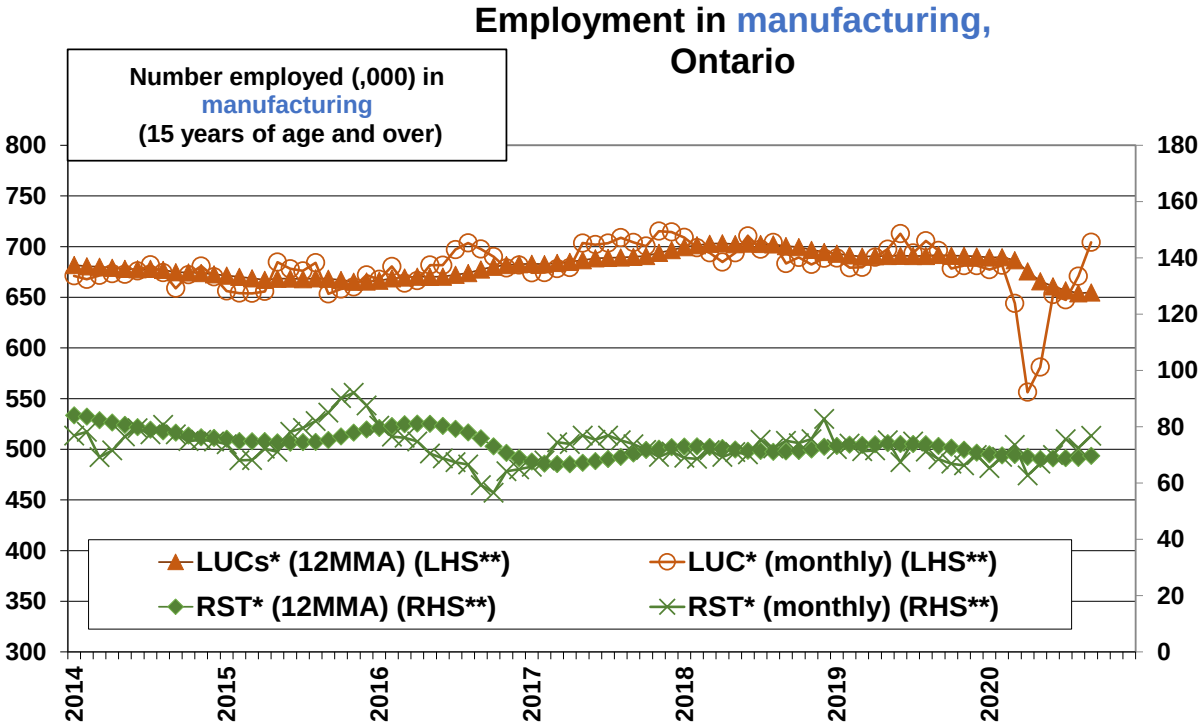
Figure B.5



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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.6



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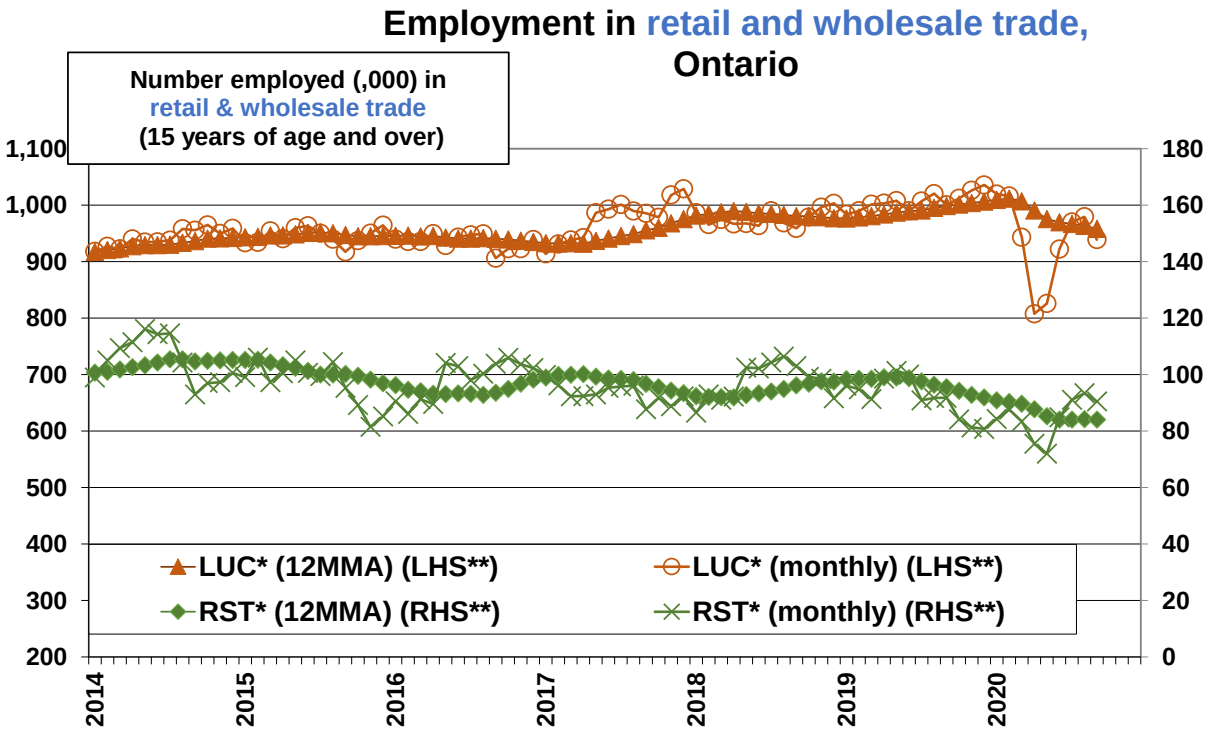
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.7



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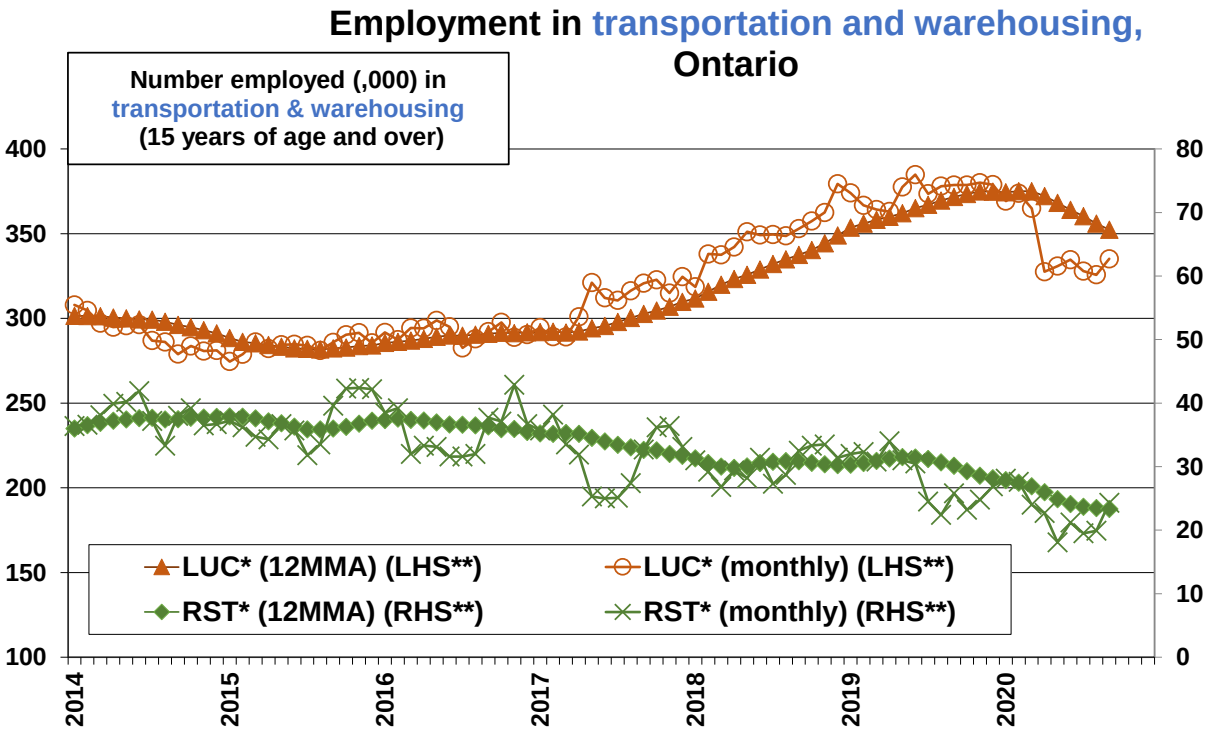
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.8



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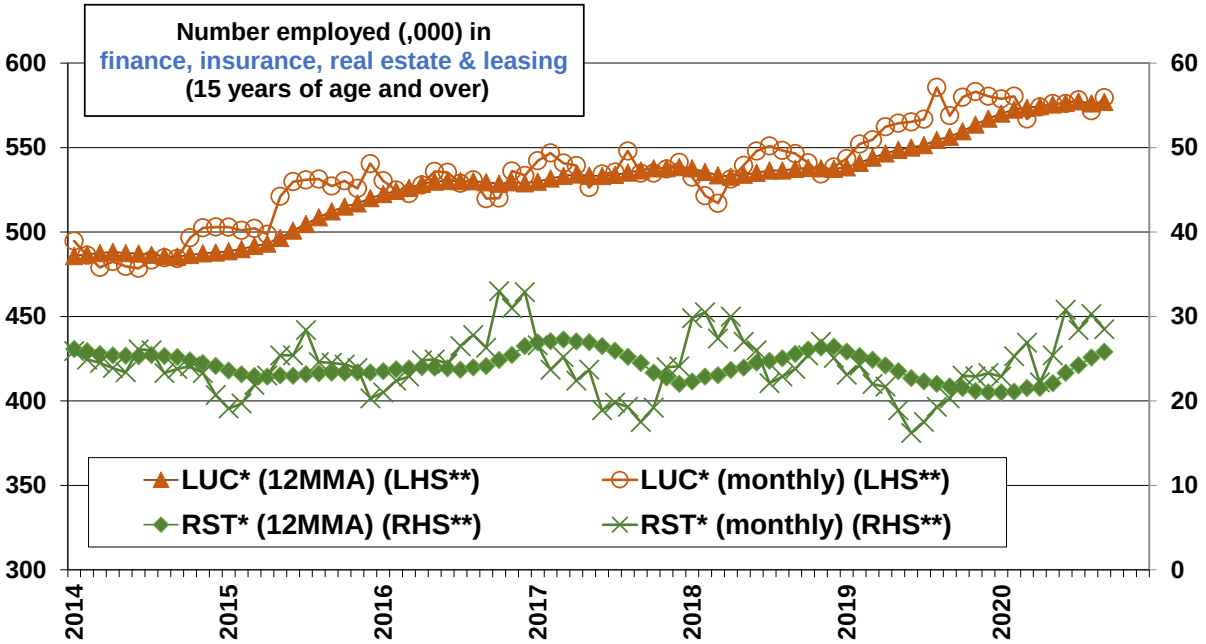
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.9

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



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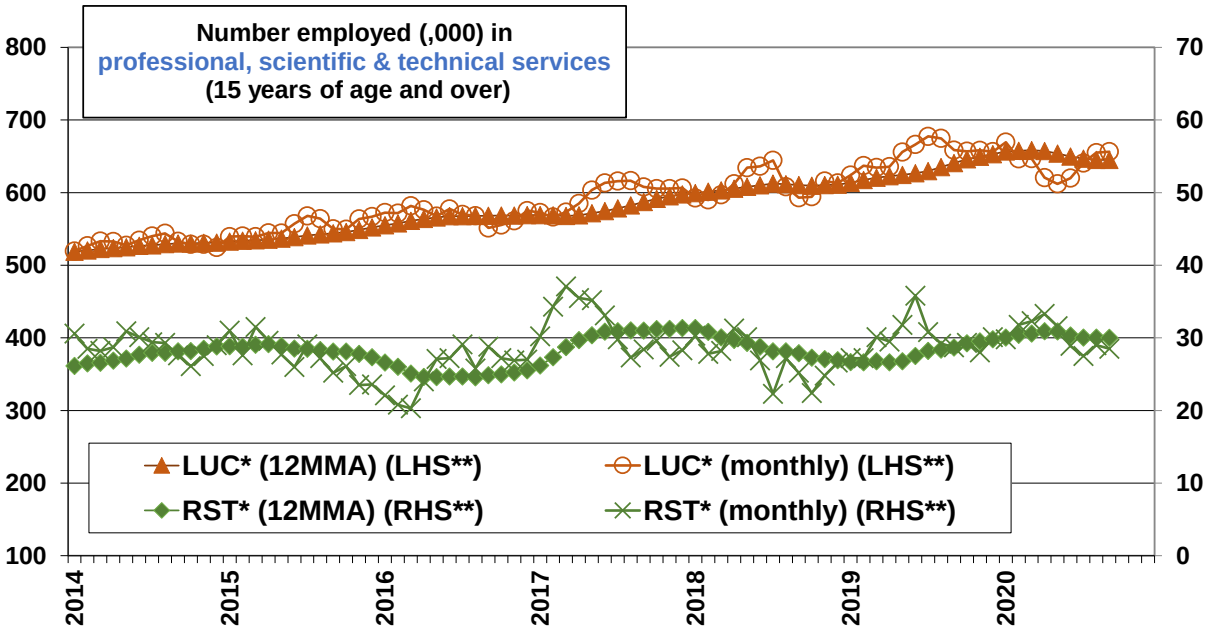
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0107-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B.10

Employment in professional, scientific and technical services, Ontario



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

Chart by
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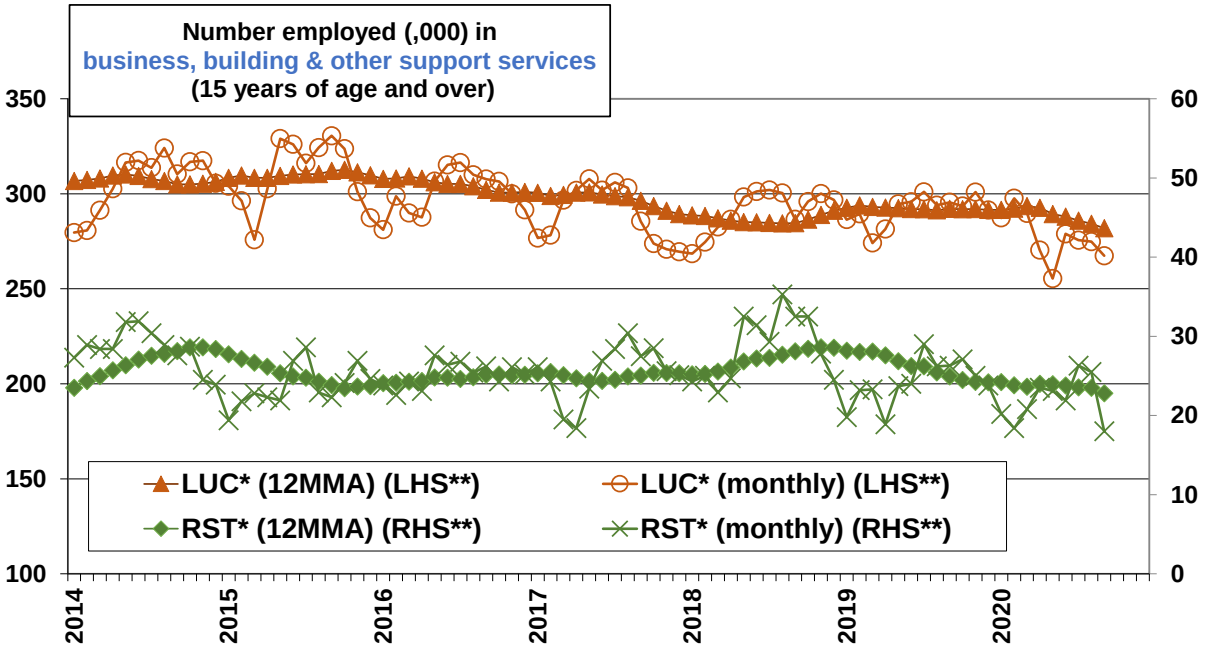
Figure B.11

Employment in business, building and other support services, Ontario



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

Chart by
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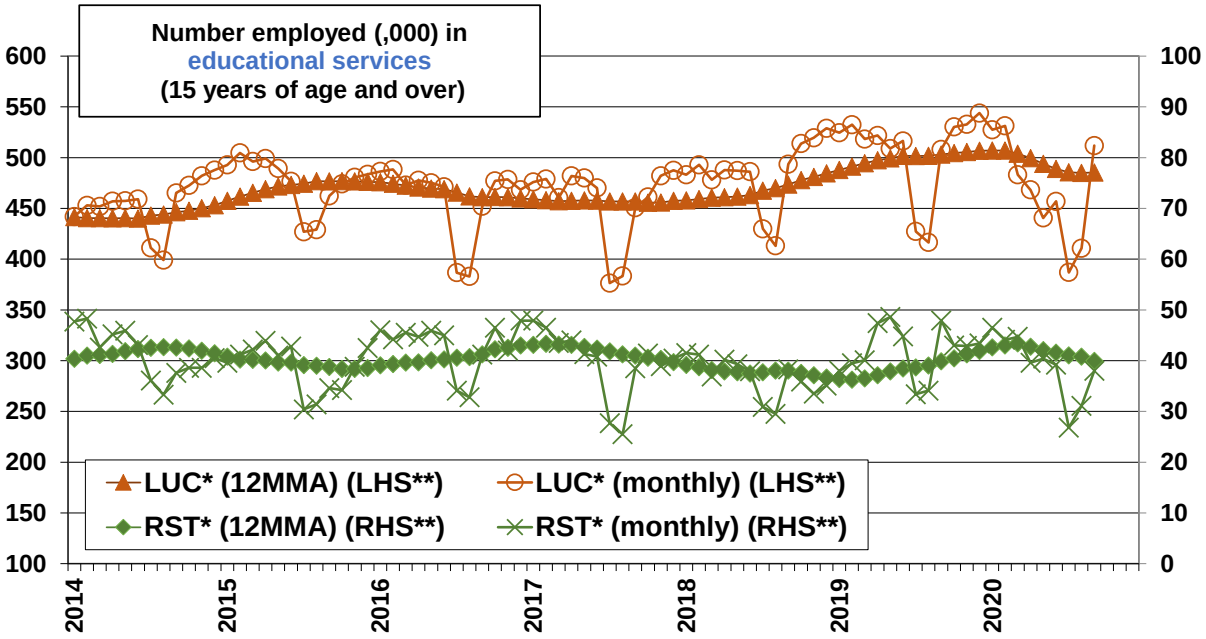
Figure B.12

Employment in educational services, Ontario



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

Chart by
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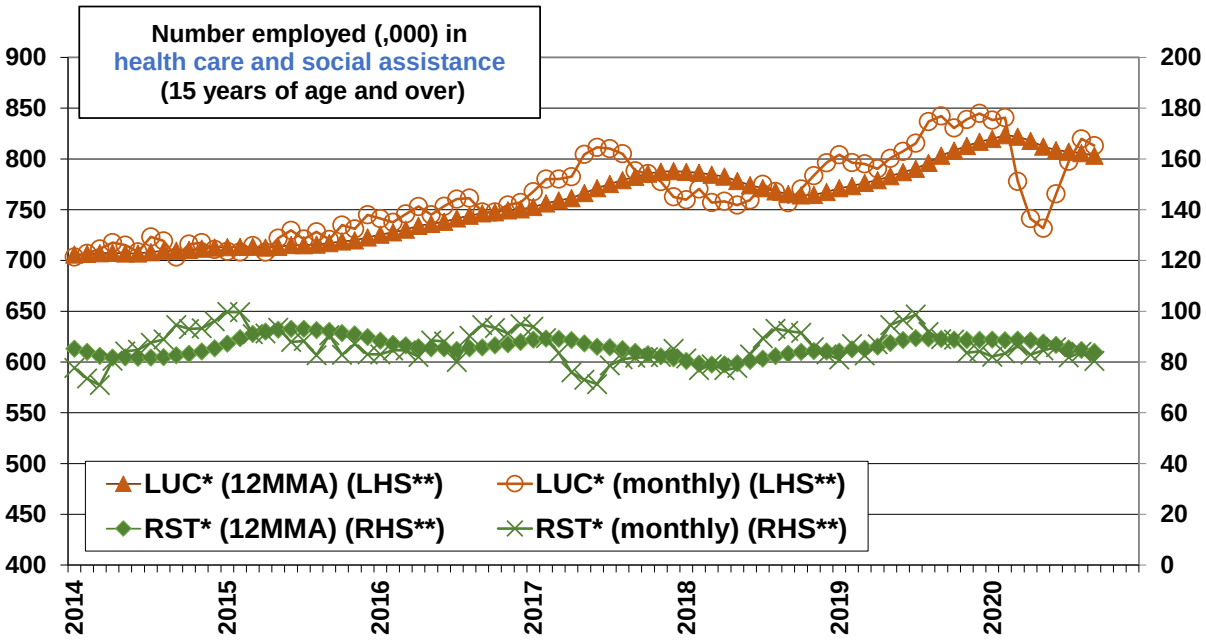
Figure B.13

Employment in health care and social assistance, Ontario



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

Chart by
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Figure B.14

Employment in information, culture and recreation, Ontario

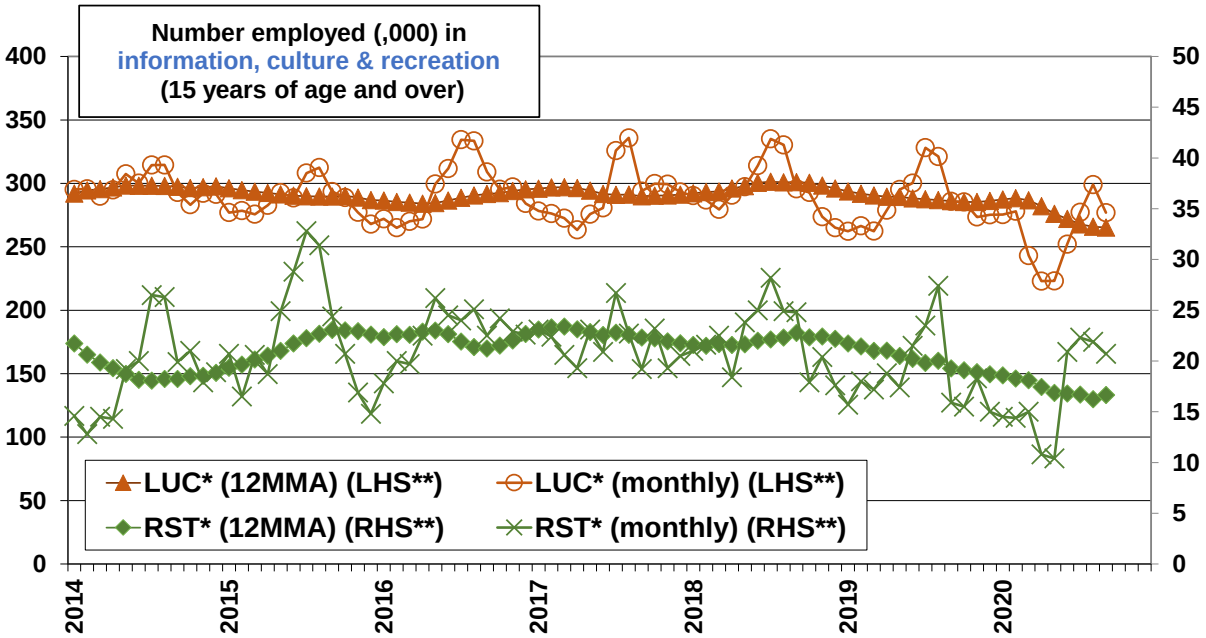

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Chart by
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Figure B.15

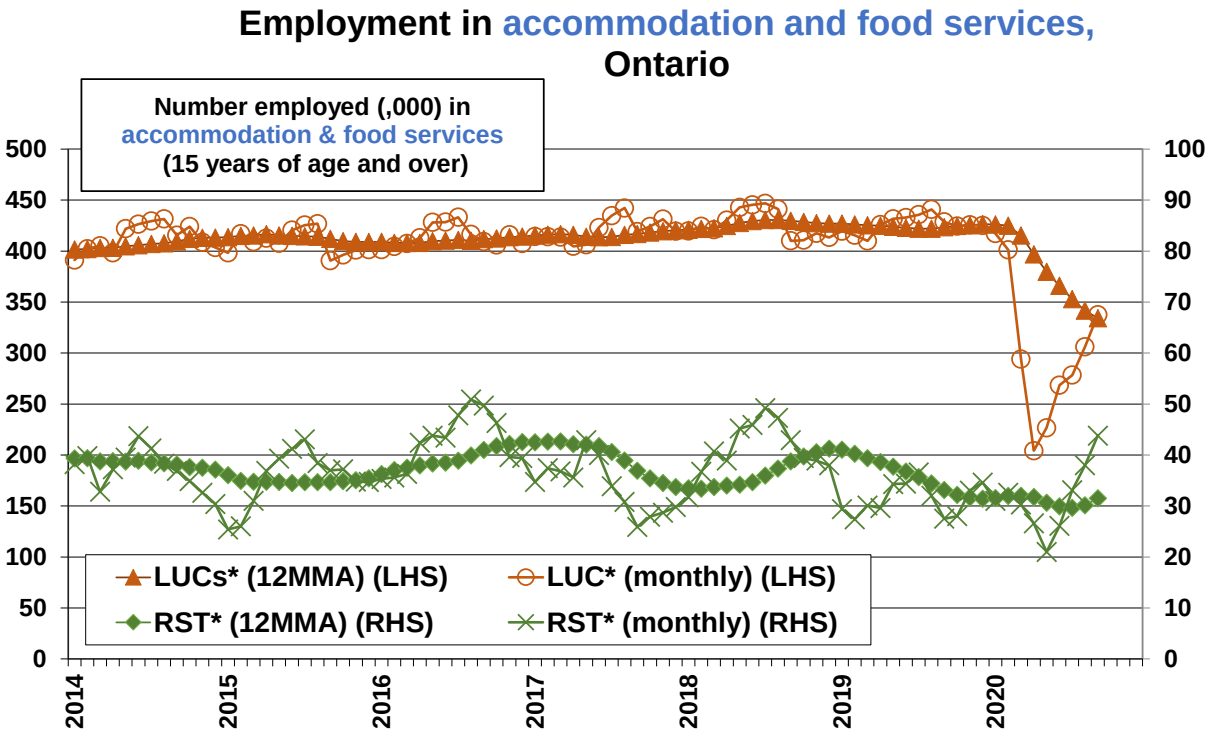

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Chart by
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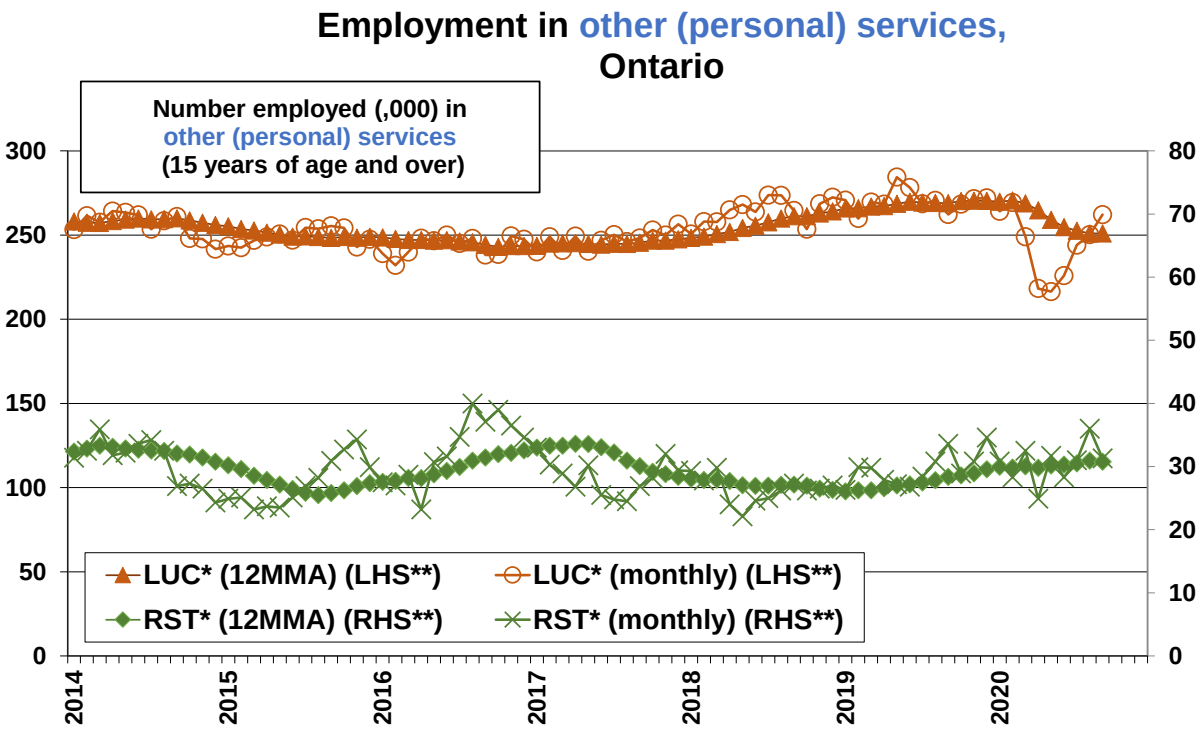
Figure B.16



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

Chart by
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Figure B.17

Employment in public administration, Ontario

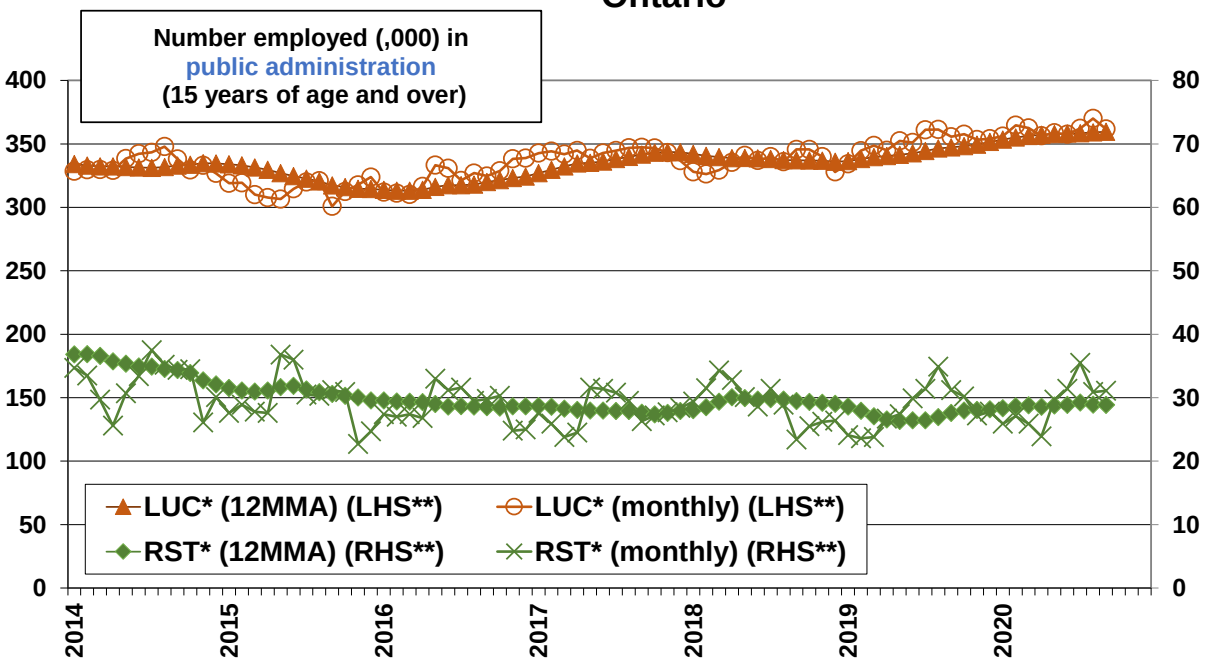

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Chart by
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Appendix C: Choosing a benchmark or baseline

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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