
COVID-19 Impact on Rural Employment: Ontario in the Canadian context in February 2021

Special Issue, March 23, 2021

Highlights

- In Rural and Small Town Ontario, the February 2021 level of employment was -1.6% of the expected or normal level of February employment.
- The COVID-19 employment gap narrowed from a -9.8% gap in May 2020 to a -1.6% gap in December 2020. The gap widened in January 2021 but returned to the small -1.6% gap in February 2021
- The -1.6% gap represents a job deficit of -9 thousand jobs in rural Ontario
- Rural and Small Town employment levels in Ontario fared better than in urban areas from December to February, possibly reflecting a regional approach to business closures during the second wave.
- The sectors with the largest percent employment gap in February 2021 in rural Ontario were:
 - information, culture and recreation (-83%);
 - accommodation and food services (-33%); and
 - business, building and other support services (-26%).
- The sectors with the largest gap in number employed in February 2021 in rural Ontario were:
 - retail and wholesale trade (-11 thousand workers);
 - information, culture and recreation (-11 thousand workers); and
 - accommodation and food services (-9 thousand workers).
- The Ontario rural gap in employment in February 2021 (-1.6%) ranked sixth compared to the gap in the rural areas of other provinces (Alberta -6.1%; Manitoba -3.4%; Quebec -2.5%; Newfoundland and Labrador -2.0%; and Nova Scotia -1.7%).
- The employment gap for females has been larger than for males in each age group within rural areas in almost every month since February 2020.
- In addition, the female employment gap in rural areas was larger than the female employment gap in urban areas in September / October / November 2020 and in January and February 2021.

Why?

COVID-19 forced the closure of many business activities and physical job sites early in the pandemic. Numerous enterprises had fully re-opened in Ontario in the late summer and early autumn and employment statistics help us understand economic impacts of the pandemic. The February 2021 Labour Force Survey was enumerated in the week of February 14 to 20 when some businesses were re-opening from closures in January.

The objective of this report is to document the COVID-19 impact on rural employment in Ontario¹ in February 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019.

¹ A Canada-level analysis of the COVID-19 impact entitled "Employment in rural and small town areas in the COVID-19 era: Selected charts up to February 2021" can be accessed in a Rural Ontario Institute blog entitled "The impact of COVID-19 on rural employment up to February 2021" at <https://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/blog/>

A change in our method of calculation

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

Introduction

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

For this report, we use the published monthly data from the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (LFS) for “Larger Urban Centres” (LUCs) and for “Rural and Small Town” (RST) areas. As defined in Appendix B, RST areas refer to residents outside centres of 10,000 or more. Thus, many towns and smaller cities (i.e., Census Agglomerations which have a population of 10,000 to 99,999, as listed in Appendix B) are not included in RSTs but are included in the non-metro classification that is typically used in this series of factsheets.

Findings

Overall percent impact (gap²)

The COVID-19 percent impact² on employment has been less in RST Ontario than in LUCs in Ontario for most months in the period from March 2020 to February 2021 (Figure 1 and Row #32 in Table 1). However, August to November 2020, the employment gap in RST areas and LUCs was essentially the same.

In February 2021, the COVID-19 impact on rural employment was -1.6% of the expected or normal level of employment in February.

In the LUC areas of Ontario, the COVID-19 employment gap in February 2021 was -4.1% which was more than double the employment gap of -1.6% in RST areas. This may reflect the pattern of regional closures during the second wave.

The negative bars in Figure 1 show the

estimated impact of COVID-19 on employment. A shorter negative bar indicates a smaller COVID-19 impact on employment. Note that the gap² has been generally closing on a month-to-month basis since May 2020.

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

Text Box 1

Impact of COVID-19 on employment (adjusted for population change) in rural and small town (RST) areas relative to the impact in larger urban centres (LUCs), Mar 2020 to Feb 2021				
CANADA	RST	less than	LUC	since Mar 2020
Newfoundland & Labrador	RST	less than	LUC	since Oct 2020
Prince Edward Island	RST	less than	LUC	since Mar 2020
Nova Scotia	RST	greater than	LUC	since Jul 2020
New Brunswick	RST	greater than	LUC	Dec 2020
	RST	less than	LUC	Mar to Nov 2020 & Jan & Feb 2021
Quebec	RST	greater than	LUC	Jun to Oct 2020
	RST	less than	LUC	since Nov 2020
Ontario	RST	less than	LUC	Mar to Aug 2020 & Dec 2020 to Feb 2021
	RST	greater than	LUC	Sep to Nov 2020
Manitoba	RST	greater than	LUC	Mar to Sep 2020 & Dec 2020 to Feb 2021
	RST	less than	LUC	Oct & Nov 2020
Saskatchewan	RST	less than	LUC	since Mar 2020
Alberta	RST	greater than	LUC	Jun 2020 to Jan 2021
	RST	less than	LUC	Feb 2021
British Columbia	RST	less than	LUC	since Mar 2020

In February 2021, the percent impact² of COVID-19 on Ontario's RST employment (-1.6%) ranked sixth compared to the gap in the RST areas of other provinces (Alberta -6.1%; Manitoba -3.4%; Quebec -2.5%; Newfoundland and Labrador, -2.0%; and Nova Scotia -1.7%) (Table 2).

Percent impact (gap²) by industry sector

In Ontario's RST areas, the size of the percent employment gap² in February 2021 was relatively larger in the following sectors:

- 83% : information, culture & recreation (Table 3, Figure C.13 and Table E.13);
- 33% : accommodation and food services (Table 3, Figure C.14 and Table E.14);
- 26% : business, building and other support services (Table 3, Figure C.10 and Table E.10);
- 14% : agriculture (Table 3, Figure C.1 and Table E.1); and
- 13% : retail and wholesale trade (Table 3, Figure C.6 and Table E.6).

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

Gap² in number employed

In Ontario's RST areas, the estimated gap² in employment in February 2021 was -9 thousand jobs which was a narrowing of the gap from -16 thousand jobs in January 2021 (Row #36 in Table 1 and Figure 2). The COVID-19 gap for the number employed in RST areas in February 2021 (and in December 2020) is the smallest gap since March 2020.

Due to its relatively large population size, Ontario's RST areas ranked behind only Alberta (-19 thousand jobs) and Quebec (-17 thousand jobs) in terms of the gap² in the number employed in their RST areas (Table 4).

Gap² in number employed by industry

In Ontario's RST areas, the largest gap² in the number of jobs were in the following industry sectors:

- 11 thousand jobs in retail and wholesale (Table 5, Figure D.6 and Table E.6); and
- 11 thousand jobs in information, culture & recreation (Table 5, Figure D.13 and Table E.13); and
- 9 thousand jobs in accommodation and food services (Table 5, Figure D.14 and Table E.14);

The RST employment gap² in the **accommodation and food services** sector in January and February 2021 (-46% and -33% representing -12 and -9 thousand jobs) is a return to the large employment gap recorded in the period from March to June 2020 (Figure C.14, Figure D.14 and Table E.14). Recall that the calculated "gap" in this sector was positive in rural areas in September and October 2020 where the number employed was well above the average for the given month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 (Figure F.14 and Figure G.15). Note also the variability in the level of employment over time (Figure F.14 and Figure G.15).

The RST employment gap² in the **information, culture and recreation** sector in January and February 2021 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). However, the calculated employment gap in January and February 2021 was notably larger than the percent gap for May 2020 (Figure C.13) and notably larger than the gap in number employed in May 2020 (Figure D.13).

The RST employment gap² in **retail and wholesale trade** in February 2021 (-13% and -11 thousand jobs) was larger than in the September to December 2020 period (Figure C.6, Figure D.6 and Table E.6). Historically, there has been considerable variation in employment over the months within any given year (Figure F.6 and Figure G.7).

The RST employment gap² in **business,**

building and other support services in February 2021 (-26% and -5 thousand jobs) is a continuation of a persistent COVID-19 gap that has been larger than the urban gap since June 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 in **health care and social assistance** in January and February 2021 has been above the historical pattern (i.e., the average for the same months in 2017 / 2018 / 2019) and represents a reversal of the sizeable RST employment gap in this sector during the months of July to November 2020 (Figure C.12, Figure D.12 and Table E.12).

Employment in **manufacturing** in RST areas has returned to pre-COVID levels since September 2020 (except for December 2020) (Figure F.6, Figure G.6 and Row #16 in Table E.5).

Employment in **other (personal) services** has varied during the period of COVID-19 (from 26 thousand in April 2020 to 35 thousand in August, 2020) (Row #20 in Table E.15).

Employment in the **forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas** sector in January and February 2021 is slightly above the historical pattern for the same months in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 (Figure F.2 and Figure G.3).

The RST employment gap² in the **educational services** sector in January and February 2021 (-13% and -2%) is very similar to the gap shown in at the start of the fall term (September and October 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 2020 and the gap² in April and May 2020 was over 20% (Figure C.1 and Figure D.1). We should note that the LFS enumerates residents of private dwellings (such as houses and apartments) but does not enumerate residents of collective dwellings (such as bunk houses on farms). Since many / most temporary foreign workers live in collective dwellings on the farm of their employer, the LFS does not pick up (most of) the contribution (or shortage) of temporary foreign workers in agriculture. Note also that part of the recent growth in employment in agriculture is due to the growth in employment in cannabis enterprises.

Employment in **transportation and warehousing** was declining in RST Ontario from mid-2019 to mid-2020 (Figure F.7 and Figure G.8). However, in January and February 2021, the data show that employment in this sector was similar to the historical pattern (Row #32 in Table E.7 and

Figure C.7). In fact, since mid-2020, employment in this sector in RST areas has been on an upward trend (Figure F.7 and Figure G.8).

It is notable that there were industry sectors reporting no COVID-19 rural employment gap² in February 2021³ (Table 3 and Table 5). For example, employment in construction in RST areas has been above the historical pattern in every month (except August 2020) since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, employment in other (personal) services has been above the historical pattern in every month (except December 2020 and February 2021) since the start of COVID-19. Also, employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing has been above historic levels in all months except April and November 2020.

Employment gap² in age and sex

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

When the employment gap of RST females is compared to the gap for females in LUCs, the RST female gap was less than in LUCs up to August 2020 but the female RST gap became larger than the female LUC gap in September / October / November 2020 and in January and February 2021.

Summary of findings

The COVID-19 impact on employment in rural areas has been (generally) decreasing over time.

The rural employment gap has been (slightly) less than in urban employment gap for most months during the period from March 2020 to February 2021. The rural and urban employment gaps were essentially the same in the August to November 2020 period.

In February 2021, the rural employment gap had declined to -1.6% which equalled the small gap in December 2020 and is the smallest employment gap since the onset of COVID-19.

In February 2021 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest percent employment gap were: information, culture and recreation (-83%); accommodation and food services (-33%); and business, building & other support services (-26%).

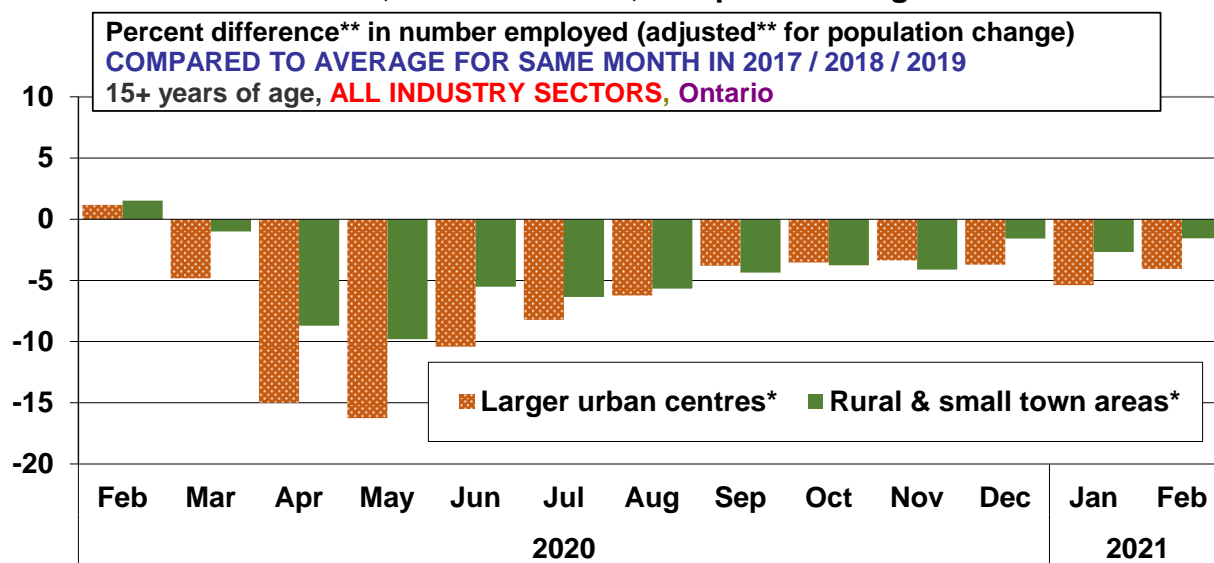
In February 2021 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest gap in number employed were the retail and wholesale sector (-11 thousand jobs), the information, culture & recreation sector (-11 thousand jobs) and the accommodation and food services sector (-9 thousand jobs).

The she-cession continues. Within rural Ontario, the job gap for females is larger than the job gap for males in most months for most age groups. When rural females are compared to urban females, rural females had a larger job gap than urban females in September, October and November 2020 and in January and February 2021.

³ Both "big" sectoral COVID-19 gaps² and "no" sectoral COVID-19 gaps are generated from our calculation that is based on a difference between employment in the current month and the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019. Employment for sectors with small(er) levels of employment can show more variability in the published data because there is a small number of observations in the LFS sample in any given month. The variability is shown in the charts in Appendix G.

Figure 1

The PERCENT GAP in employment (adjusted for population change)
in the rural and small town areas of Ontario
has been less, since Dec 2020, compared to 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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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, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	7,046	7,030	7,096	7,253	7,306	7,298	7,299	7,238	7,254	7,288	7,285	7,019	7,046
15	LUC	6,423	6,418	6,484	6,613	6,664	6,659	6,663	6,604	6,630	6,666	6,670	6,395	6,423
16	RST	623	612	612	641	642	639	636	634	624	622	615	624	623
17		Number employed (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	7,395	6,966	6,357	6,411	6,832	6,951	7,078	7,181	7,214	7,255	7,240	6,982	7,100
19	LUC	6,805	6,381	5,820	5,860	6,243	6,358	6,480	6,575	6,612	6,666	6,648	6,389	6,510
20	RST	590	585	537	552	589	593	598	607	602	589	592	593	590
21		Difference in number employed (,000)												
22	All areas	349	-64	-739	-842	-473	-346	-221	-57	-40	-33	-45	-37	54
23	LUC	382	-37	-664	-753	-421	-300	-183	-29	-18	0	-22	-6	87
24	RST	-33	-28	-75	-89	-53	-46	-39	-28	-22	-33	-23	-31	-33
25		Percent difference in number employed (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	4.8	-0.9	-11.0	-12.3	-6.7	-4.9	-3.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.8
27	LUC	5.8	-0.6	-10.8	-12.1	-6.5	-4.6	-2.8	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	1.4
28	RST	-5.5	-4.6	-13.0	-14.9	-8.6	-7.5	-6.3	-4.5	-3.6	-5.5	-3.8	-5.1	-5.4
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	1.3	-4.5	-14.4	-15.7	-10.0	-8.0	-6.2	-3.8	-3.5	-3.4	-3.5	-5.1	-3.8
31	LUC	1.2	-4.8	-15.0	-16.3	-10.4	-8.2	-6.2	-3.8	-3.5	-3.4	-3.7	-5.4	-4.1
32	RST	1.5	-1.0	-8.7	-9.8	-5.5	-6.4	-5.7	-4.4	-3.8	-4.1	-1.6	-2.7	-1.6
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	92	-312	-970	-1,069	-705	-573	-444	-277	-257	-247	-254	-358	-268
35	LUC	77	-309	-922	-1,012	-672	-535	-410	-251	-235	-224	-247	-345	-262
36	RST	9	-6	-50	-58	-34	-39	-35	-27	-23	-25	-9	-16	-9

* **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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Table 2

Which province experienced the largest PERCENT CHANGE¹ in number employed in their rural and small town² (RST) areas in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019?

Industry sector1	2020											2021	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	Ranking of provinces by size of RST PERCENT CHANGE(1) in number employed in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
Alberta	-1.2	-0.8	-12.6	-11.9	-12.9	-10.7	-10.7	-9.3	-10.0	-9.3	-10.4	-10.8	-6.1
Manitoba	0.2	-6.1	-15.1	-13.5	-8.5	-7.7	-5.2	-3.3	-0.6	-3.2	-7.8	-5.3	-3.4
CANADA	1.5	-2.3	-14.2	-11.3	-7.7	-6.7	-5.2	-3.7	-3.5	-2.9	-3.1	-3.7	-2.6
Quebec	3.6	-2.2	-20.2	-13.2	-10.3	-7.9	-5.8	-3.4	-3.2	-1.8	-2.1	-3.8	-2.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.3	3.7	-15.6	-12.8	-10.4	-6.5	-1.6	-4.3	2.5	5.8	1.3	4.6	-2.0
Nova Scotia	2.0	-6.5	-15.0	-14.8	-6.3	-9.6	-9.1	-5.3	-6.2	-3.2	-2.5	-1.8	-1.7
Ontario	1.5	-1.0	-8.7	-9.8	-5.5	-6.4	-5.7	-4.4	-3.8	-4.1	-1.6	-2.7	-1.6
New Brunswick	3.3	-3.5	-14.5	-9.5	-1.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.9	-2.6	0.6	-1.5
British Columbia	-2.4	-3.6	-16.7	-7.7	-3.0	-1.9	1.6	3.5	0.4	1.6	0.2	-2.7	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	6.2	-0.2	-6.5	-6.4	-1.2	-4.7	0.8	-1.4	-3.0	-1.3	1.8	4.6	0.7
Saskatchewan	3.1	-1.7	-7.8	-8.1	-3.9	-1.3	-2.0	-1.3	0.6	-1.9	0.2	2.0	1.3

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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Table 3

Which sectors(1) in rural and small town(2) (RST) areas experienced the largest PERCENT GAP(3) in number employed (adjusted for population change) in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario

Industry sector ¹	2020												2021	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
	Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST PERCENT CHANGE(3) in number employed in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019													
Information, culture and recreation	-41.8	-31.8	-52.6	-63.7	-0.6	-13.2	-22.8	-0.9	-24.8	-25.2	-27.2	-80.8	-83.4	
Accommodation and food services	0.4	-24.3	-28.2	-63.6	-37.5	-18.2	0.5	24.5	27.5	-11.2	-21.8	-46.5	-32.7	
Business, building & other support services	-21.5	-3.5	13.0	-13.1	-23.2	-25.1	-30.7	-71.1	-73.5	-41.6	-23.1	-26.8	-26.4	
Agriculture	0.6	-15.3	-21.5	-22.8	-7.2	-3.6	-15.2	-24.4	-24.9	-11.2	-8.4	-13.8	-14.0	
Retail and wholesale trade	-4.9	-12.0	-21.3	-29.8	-15.3	-8.6	-12.4	-6.7	-1.8	4.0	0.8	-9.3	-13.3	
Other (personal) services	12.0	17.2	7.3	26.1	10.4	20.9	31.9	8.0	14.0	0.5	-4.5	11.4	-4.2	
Educational services	11.2	16.8	-6.6	-4.8	-7.0	-21.1	2.6	-16.4	-0.2	1.9	3.8	-13.2	-2.5	
All industry sectors	1.5	-1.0	-8.7	-9.8	-5.5	-6.4	-5.7	-4.4	-3.8	-4.1	-1.6	-2.7	-1.6	
Public administration	-7.0	-13.7	-27.0	11.5	-19.3	-1.9	-10.4	1.7	4.2	-6.5	1.9	-10.3	2.8	
Transportation and warehousing	-11.9	-26.3	-31.6	-47.0	-31.0	-29.1	-20.1	-24.1	-9.3	-14.8	16.7	-0.5	2.9	
Professional, scientific & technical services	15.3	0.7	4.2	5.0	-17.6	-5.0	1.9	-3.2	-7.3	4.0	18.6	6.2	6.3	
Manufacturing	3.0	-0.7	-12.5	-9.7	-5.0	-2.5	-4.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	-5.4	1.0	7.0	
Construction	17.3	17.9	14.2	8.6	10.8	4.1	-3.9	6.2	7.3	11.7	8.3	15.4	7.7	
Health care and social assistance	4.8	9.6	6.9	7.9	6.1	-9.2	-6.7	-9.3	-12.5	-11.1	-3.8	4.6	8.1	
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	6.3	9.6	-7.0	12.9	11.4	-32.6	-48.3	-26.4	-55.5	-38.2	-33.2	6.3	20.1	
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	8.0	11.6	-7.3	18.8	43.9	31.8	34.5	29.7	22.2	-7.8	-0.7	19.4	21.8	
Utilities	-38.2	-43.5	-33.0	-19.3	-53.1	-44.3	-17.8	-2.8	-5.7	-1.7	1.7	32.5	29.2	

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>).

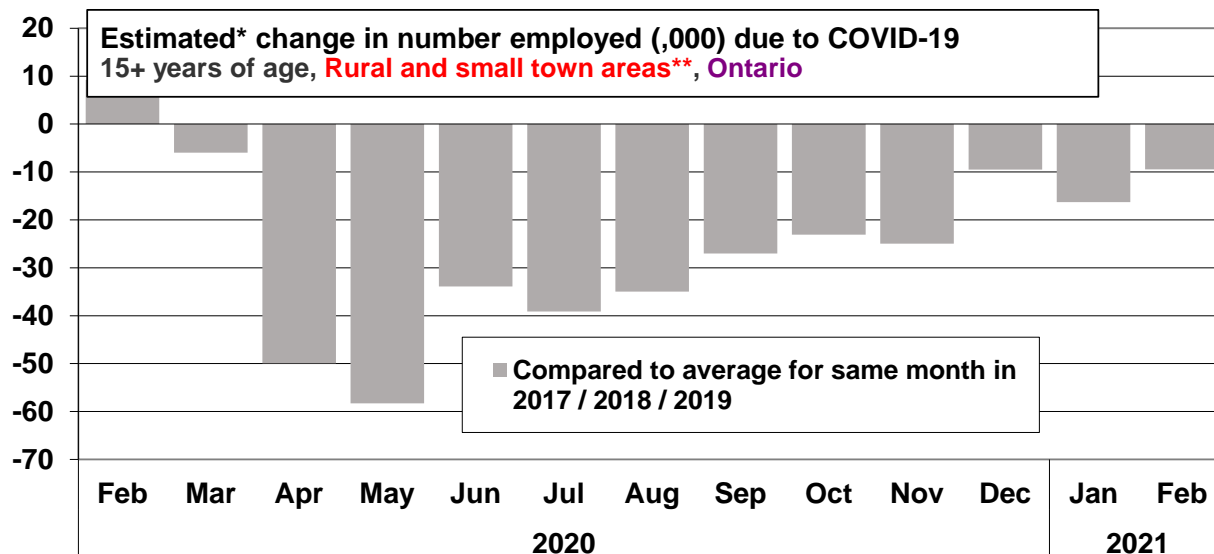
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0374 and 14-10-0376-01.

Figure 2

The number employed in the rural and small town areas in
Ontario is estimated* to be
 9 thousand lower in Feb 2021, 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Table 4

Which provinces had the largest CHANGE¹ in NUMBER EMPLOYED in their rural and small town areas² in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 ?

Industry sector1	2020											2021	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	Ranking of provinces by size of RST CHANGE(3) in NUMBER EMPLOYED (,000) in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
CANADA	37	-56	-329	-278	-196	-171	-134	-94	-89	-74	-76	-89	-65
Alberta	-4	-3	-40	-39	-44	-36	-36	-30	-32	-29	-32	-33	-19
Quebec	25	-14	-122	-87	-71	-56	-41	-24	-22	-13	-15	-25	-17
Ontario	9	-6	-50	-58	-34	-39	-35	-27	-23	-25	-9	-16	-9
Manitoba	0	-8	-20	-19	-12	-11	-7	-5	-1	-5	-11	-7	-5
British Columbia	-5	-8	-36	-17	-7	-4	4	8	1	4	0	-6	-2
Nova Scotia	3	-8	-19	-19	-9	-13	-12	-7	-8	-4	-3	-2	-2
New Brunswick	4	-4	-15	-11	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-3	1	-2
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	3	-11	-10	-9	-6	-1	-4	2	5	1	4	-1
Prince Edward Island	2	0	-2	-2	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0
Saskatchewan	5	-3	-12	-13	-6	-2	-3	-2	1	-3	0	3	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.

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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Table 5

Which sectors(1) in rural and small town(2) (RST) areas experienced the largest CHANGE(3) in NUMBER EMPLOYED (adjusted for population change) in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario

Industry sector ¹	2020												2021	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
	Ranking of industry sectors by size of RST CHANGE(3) in NUMBER EMPLOYED (,000) in February, 2021, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019													
All industry sectors	9	-6	-50	-58	-34	-39	-35	-27	-23	-25	-9	-16	-9	
Retail and wholesale trade	-4	-10	-18	-24	-13	-8	-11	-6	-2	4	1	-8	-11	
Information, culture and recreation	-7	-5	-7	-9	0	-3	-5	0	-4	-4	-4	-11	-11	
Accommodation and food services	0	-8	-8	-19	-12	-6	0	9	10	-3	-6	-12	-9	
Business, building & other support services	-4	-1	3	-3	-5	-6	-8	-14	-15	-9	-5	-5	-5	
Agriculture	0	-4	-6	-7	-2	-1	-5	-7	-7	-3	-2	-4	-4	
Other (personal) services	3	5	2	7	3	6	10	2	4	0	-1	3	-1	
Educational services	5	7	-3	-2	-3	-6	1	-6	0	1	1	-5	-1	
Public administration	-2	-3	-6	3	-5	-1	-3	0	1	-2	0	-3	1	
Transportation and warehousing	-4	-7	-8	-11	-8	-7	-5	-6	-3	-4	5	0	1	
Professional, scientific & technical services	4	0	1	2	-5	-1	0	-1	-2	1	5	2	2	
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	1	1	-1	1	1	-3	-5	-3	-5	-4	-3	1	2	
Utilities	-4	-4	-3	-2	-5	-4	-2	0	-1	0	0	5	4	
Manufacturing	2	-1	-8	-7	-4	-2	-3	1	1	0	-4	1	5	
Construction	12	13	10	6	9	3	-3	5	6	9	6	11	5	
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	2	3	-2	5	11	7	8	7	5	-2	0	6	6	
Health care and social assistance	4	8	5	6	5	-8	-5	-8	-10	-8	-3	4	7	

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 14-10-0374 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 gap² in PERCENT EMPLOYED and the gap² 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 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 B.2

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

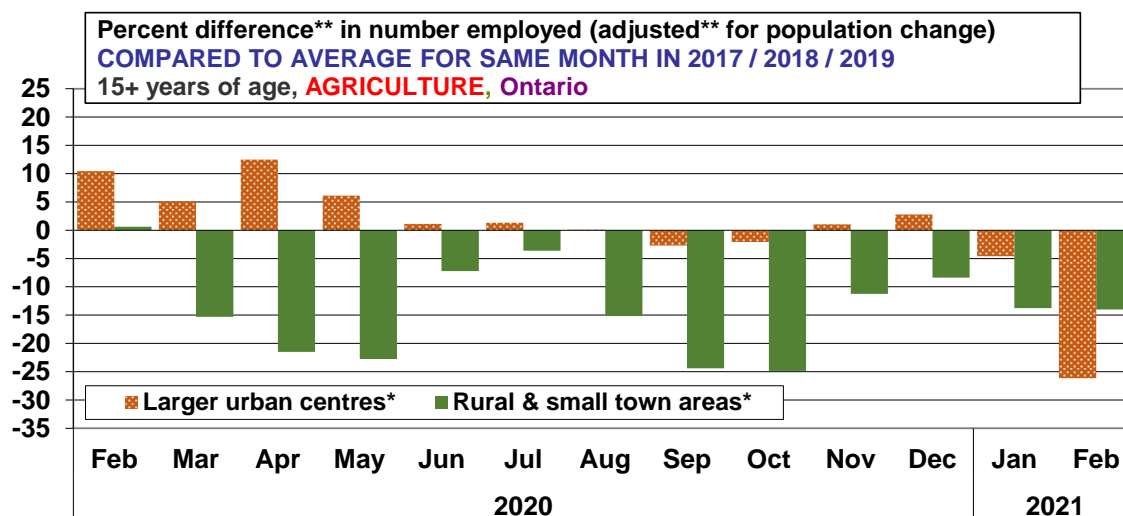
Non-metro refers to individuals who live outside a CMA.

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 -14% in Feb 2021**



* **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.

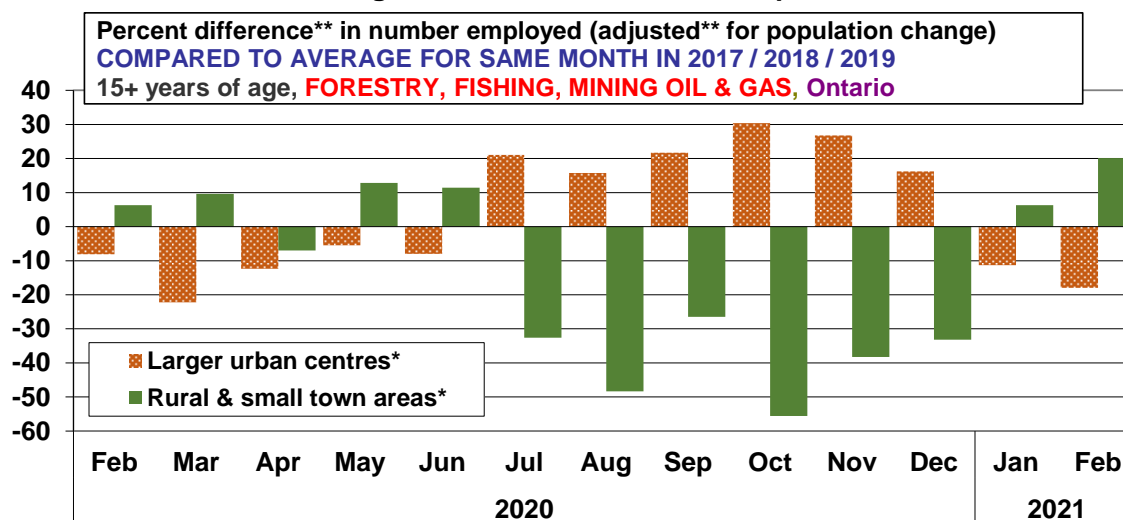
** The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 was significant in the Jul - Dec 2020 period**



* **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.

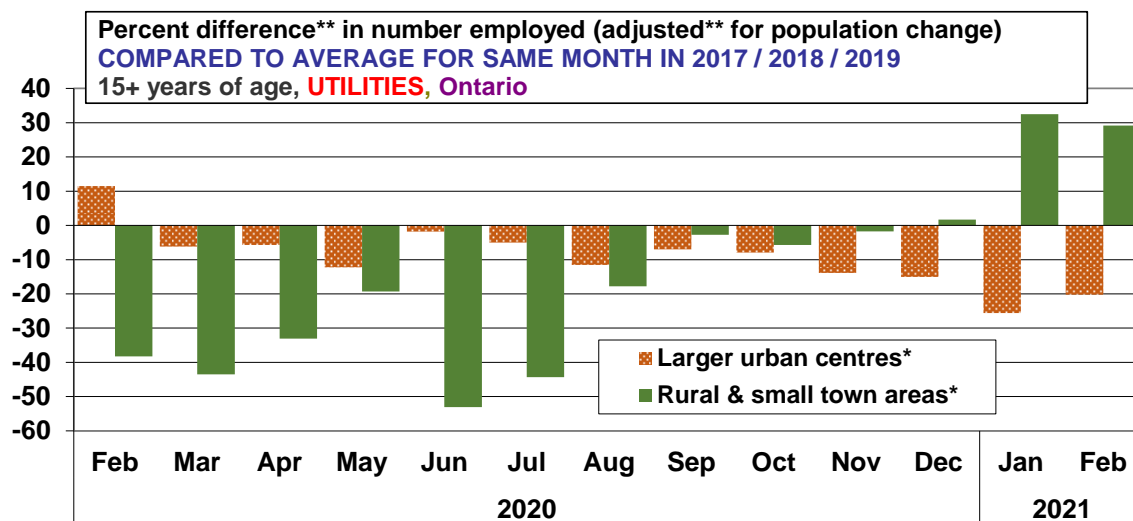
** The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure C.3

The PERCENT GAP in employment in **UTILITIES** (adjusted** for population change) in **Ontario's** rural and small town areas has been less than in larger urban centres since Sep 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.

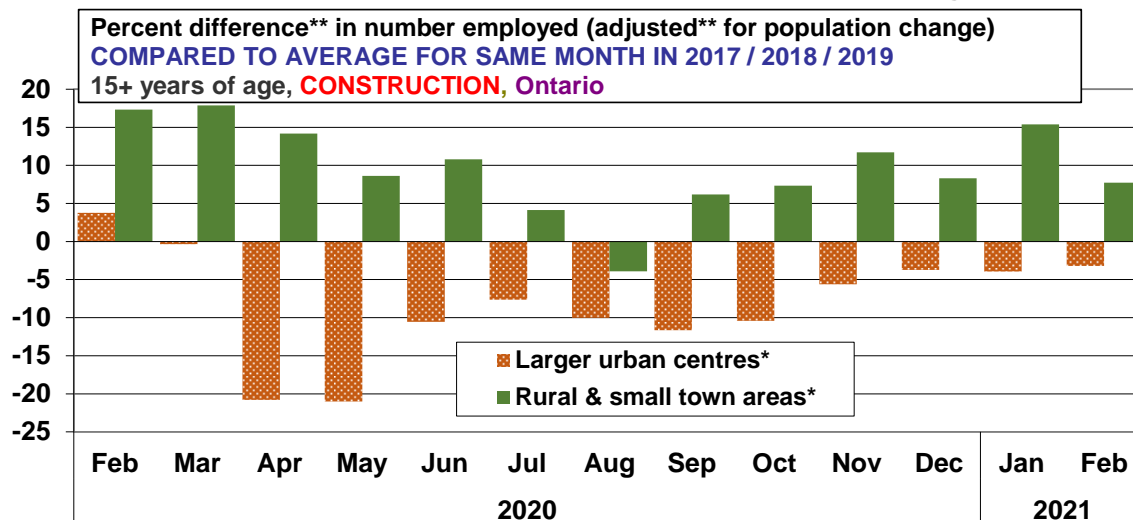
* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01. Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure C.4

The level of employment in **CONSTRUCTION** (adjusted** for population change) in **Ontario's** rural and small town areas has been above the historical pattern in all months (except Aug 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.

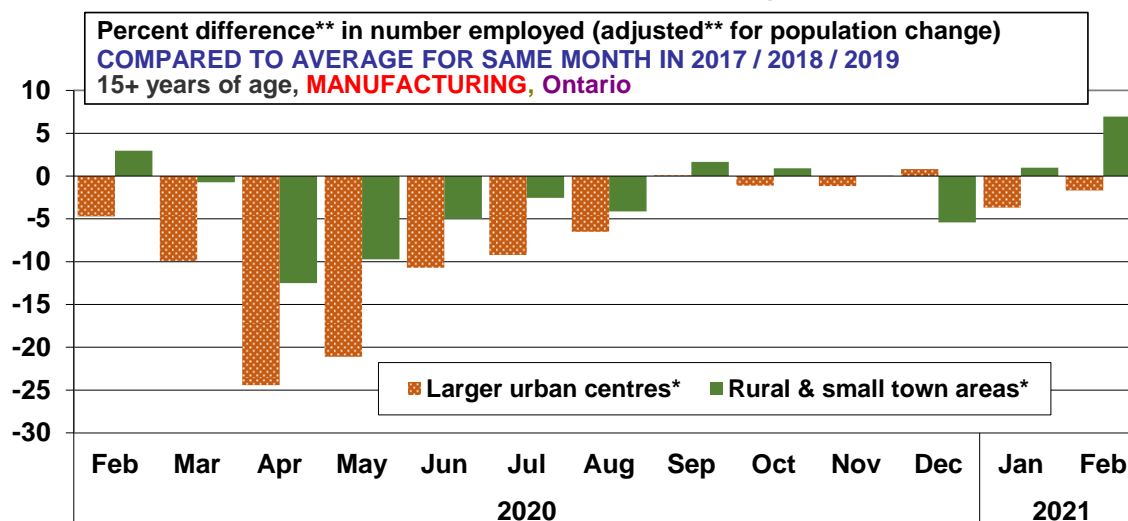
* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01. Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 (except in Dec 2020) 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.

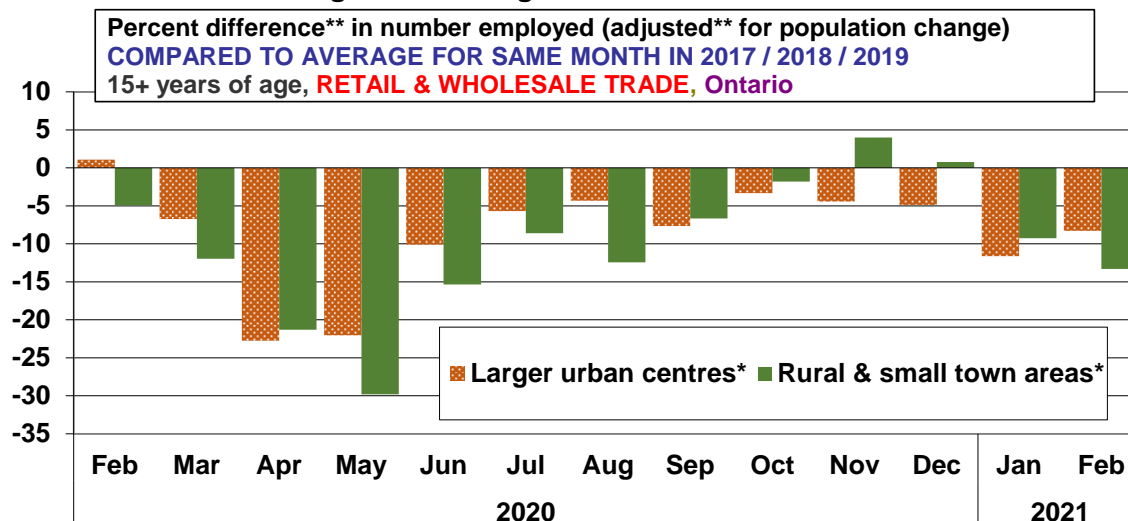
** The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 larger than in larger urban centres in Feb 2021



* 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.

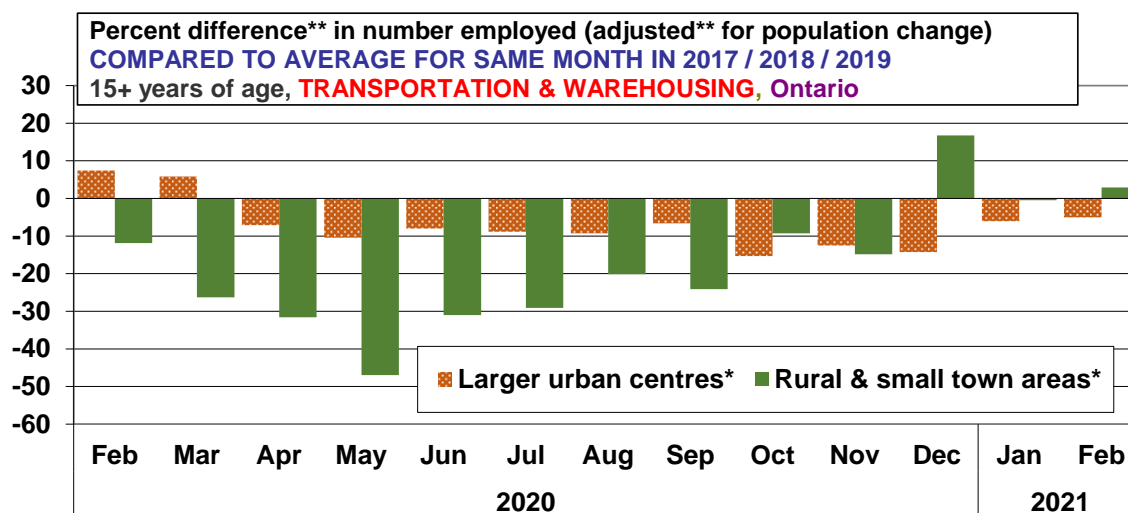
** The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure C.7

The level of employment in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** (adjusted** for population change) in **Ontario's** rural and small town areas was the same in Jan & Feb 2021 as the average for same month in 2017/2018/2019



* **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.

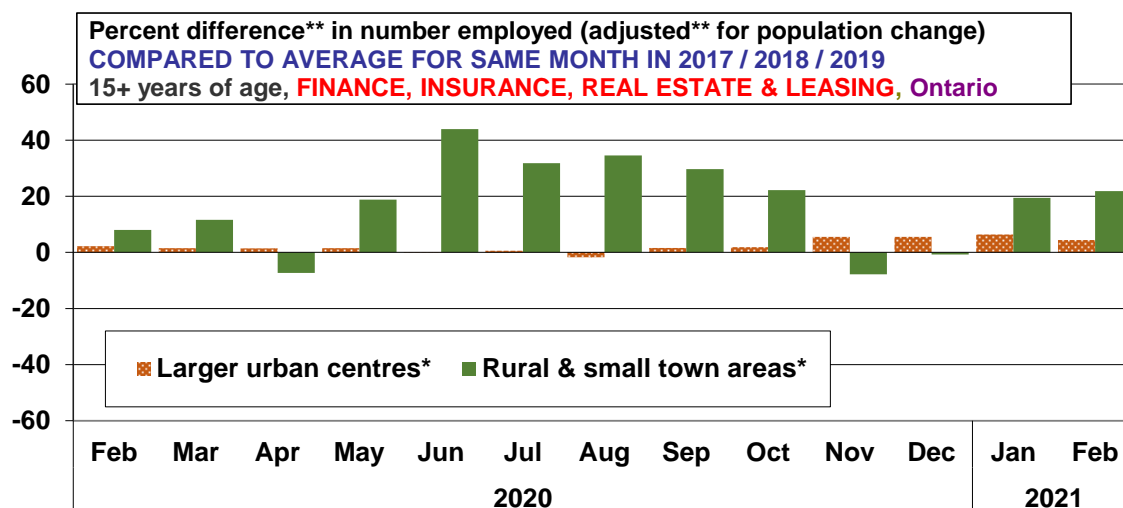
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01. Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure C.8

The level of employment in **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING** (adjusted** for population change) in **Ontario's** rural and small town areas has been above the historical pattern in most 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.

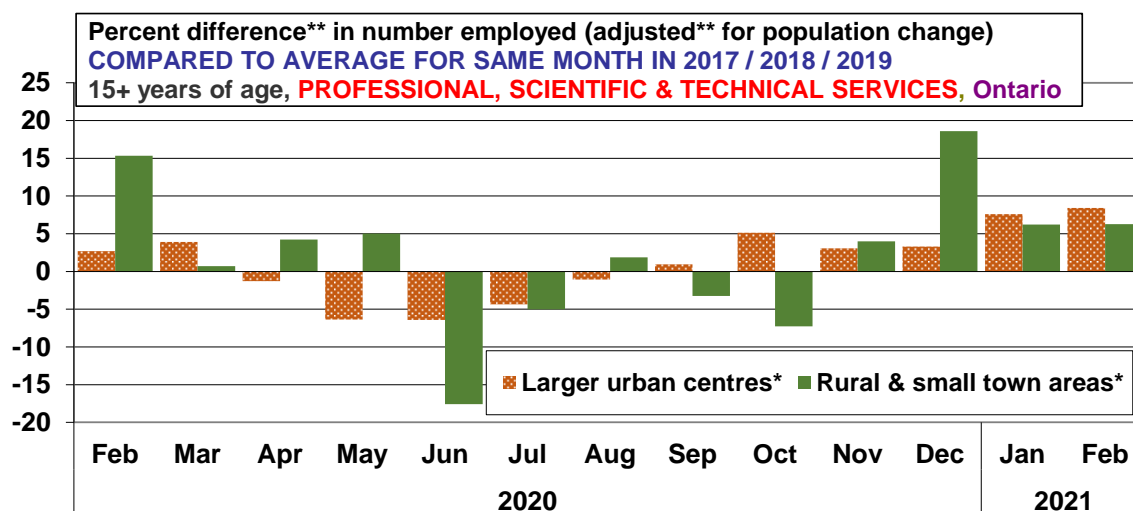
* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01. Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure C.9

The level of employment in **PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES** (adjusted** for population change) in **Ontario's** rural and small town areas has been above the historical pattern since 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.

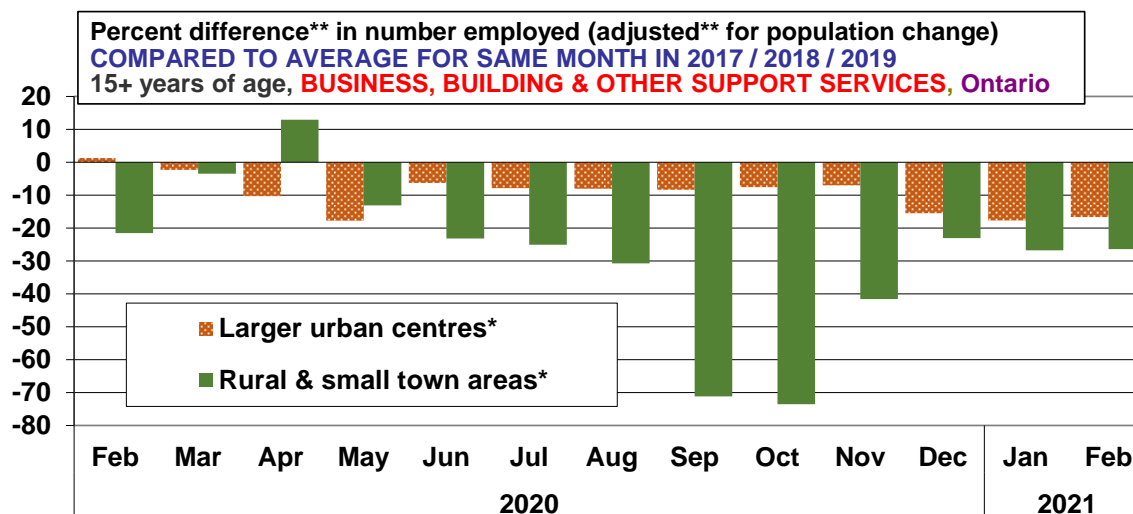
** The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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.

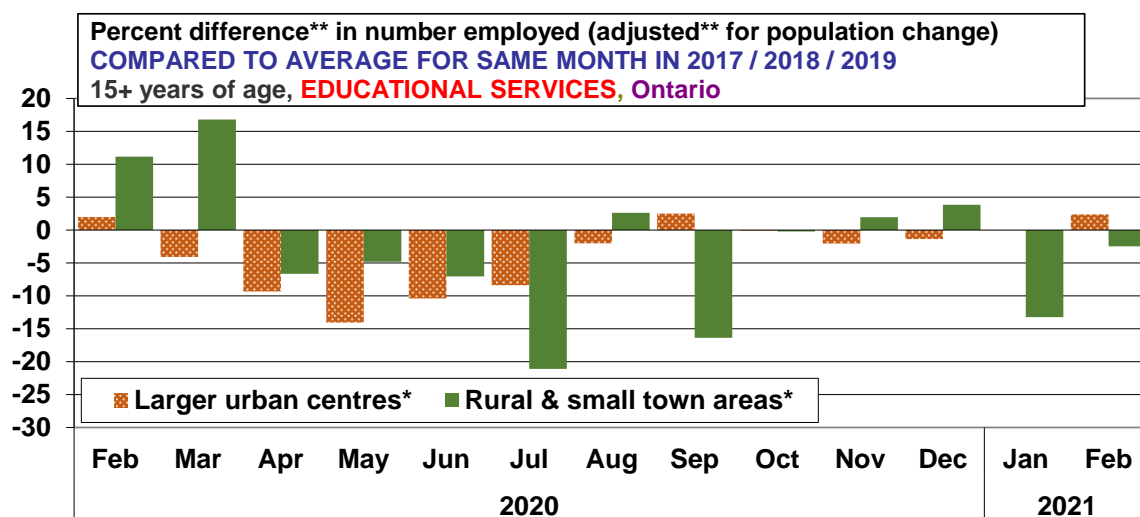
** The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure C.11

The PERCENT GAP in employment in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES** (adjusted** for population change) in **Ontario's** rural and small town areas was negligible in Feb 2021



* 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.

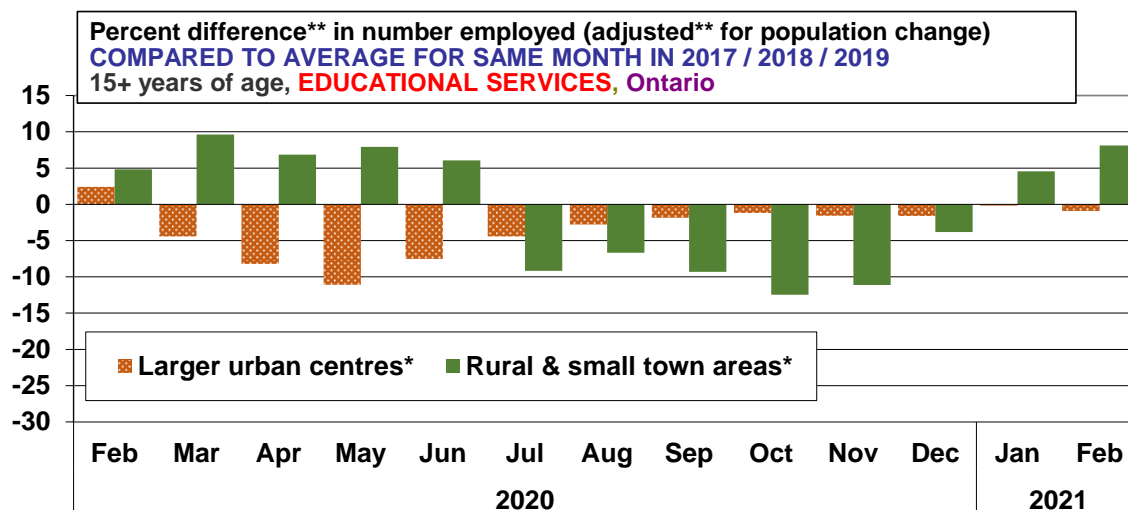
** The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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 was greater in rural than urban in the Jul - Dec 2020 period



* 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.

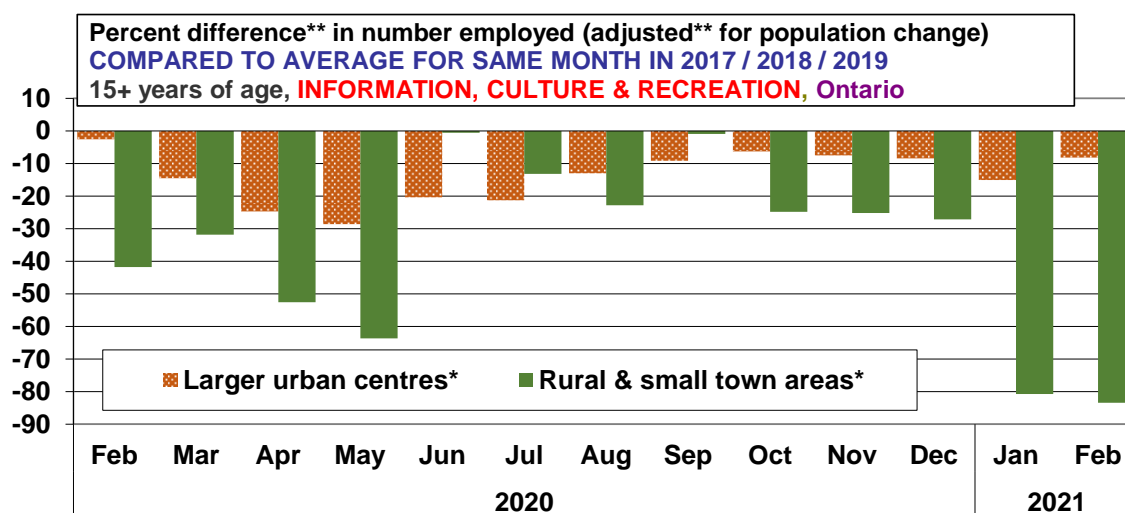
** The estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF there were no change in the level of population (15+ years of age). Thus, the estimated change is due to the change in the employment rate (i.e., the change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 in urban since 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.

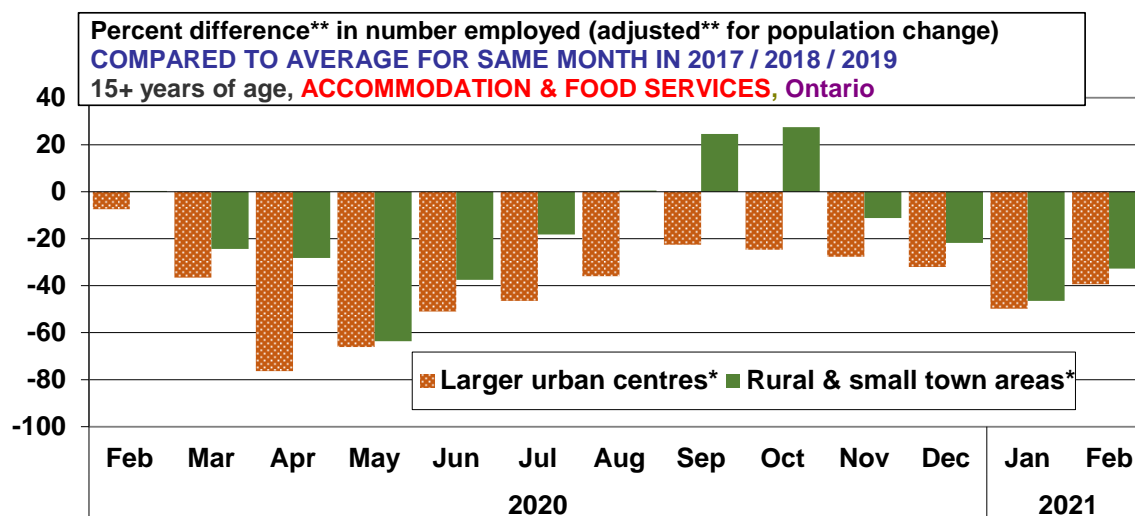
* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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.

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 was -32.7% in Feb 2021



* 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.

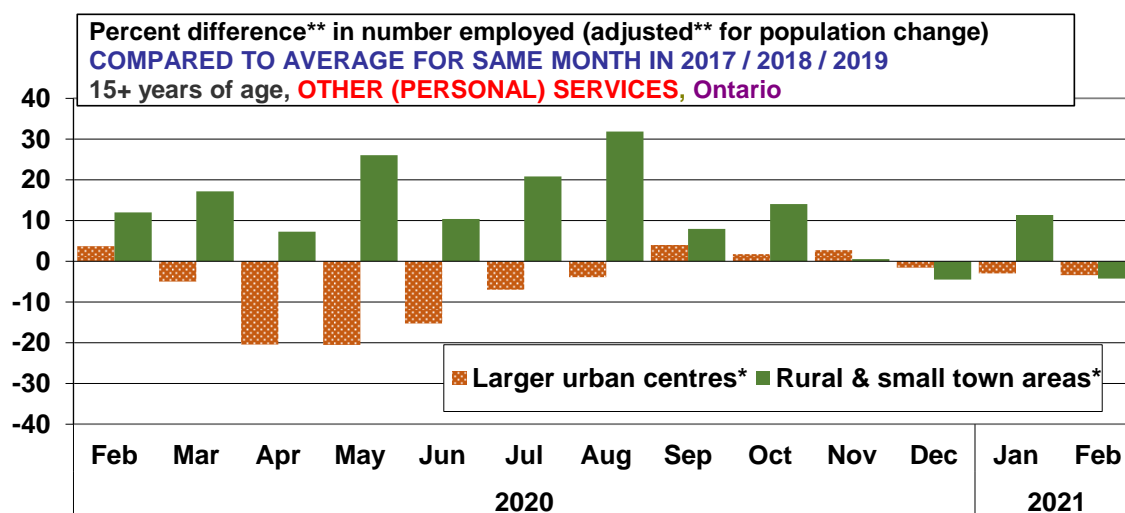
* Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

** 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.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure C.15

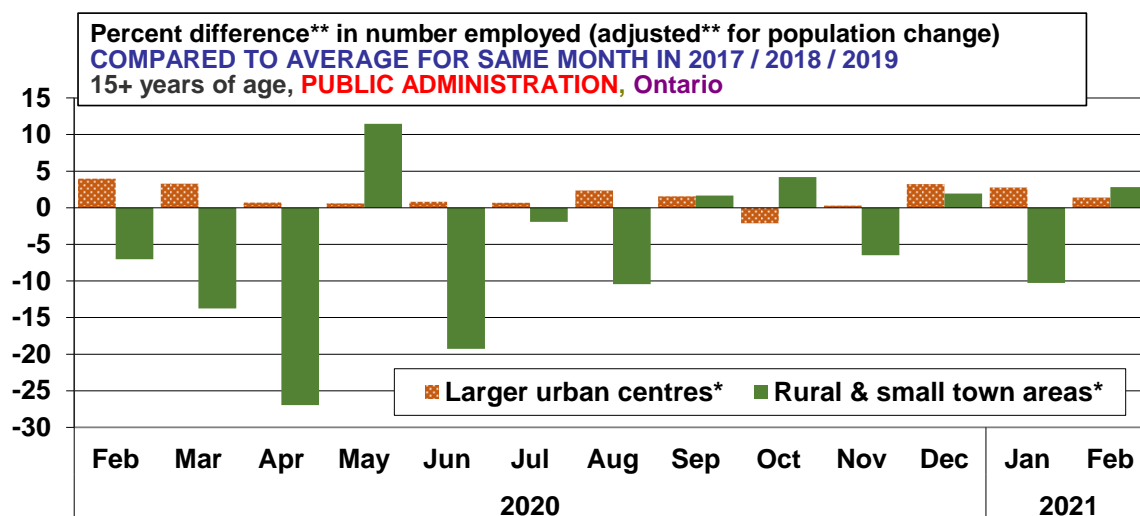
The level of employment in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** (adjusted** for population change) in **Ontario's** rural and small town areas has been similar to the historical pattern since Nov 2020



* **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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01. Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure C.16

The **PERCENT GAP** in employment in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** (adjusted** for population change) in **Ontario's** rural and small town areas was slightly above the historical pattern in Feb 2021

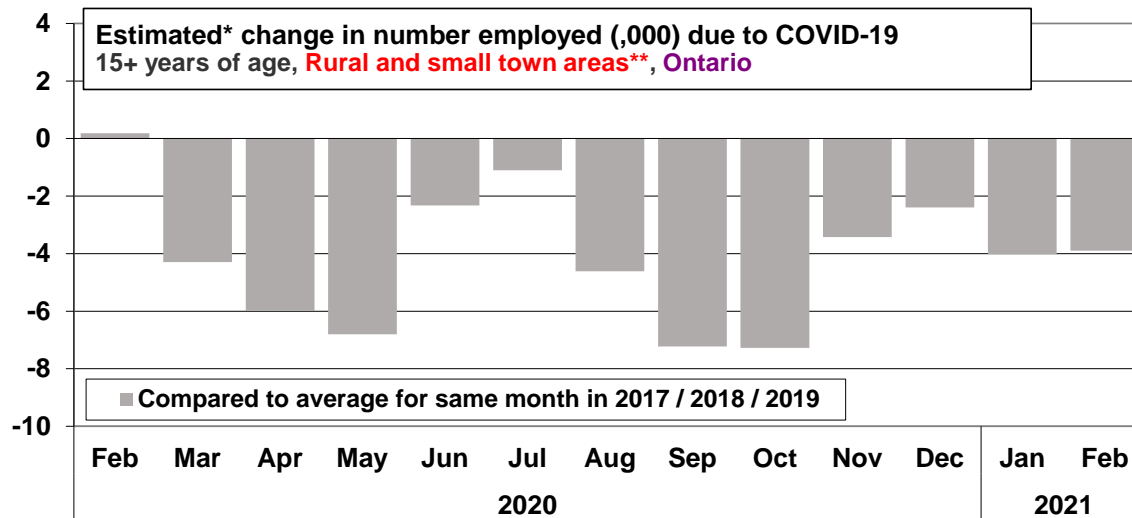


* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01. Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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

Figure D.1

The impact of COVID-19 on the number employed in AGRICULTURE in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be lower by -4 thousand in Feb 2021



* 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.

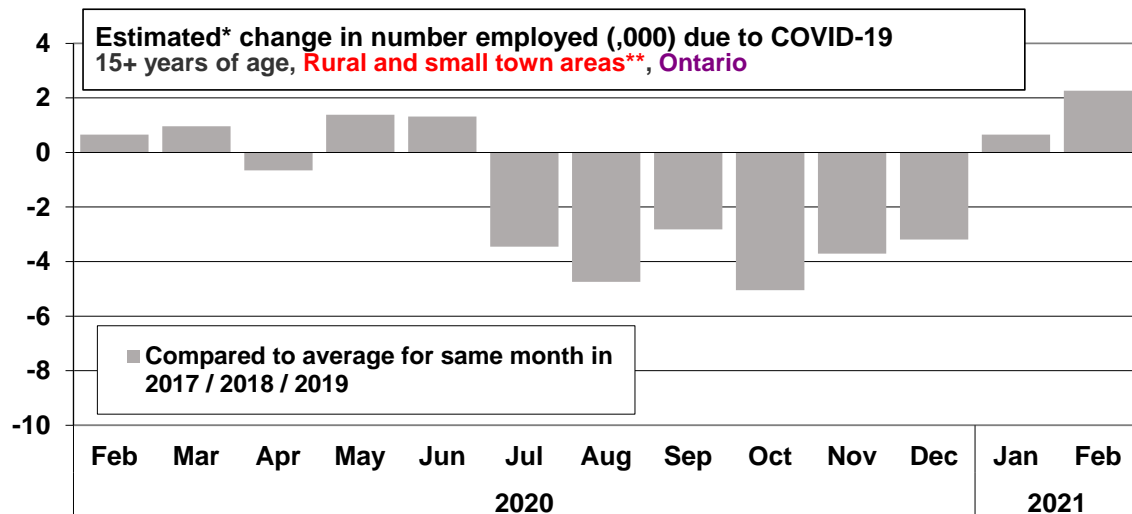
** Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.2

The number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be lower by -3 to -4 thousand in the months of Jul - Dec 2020



* 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.

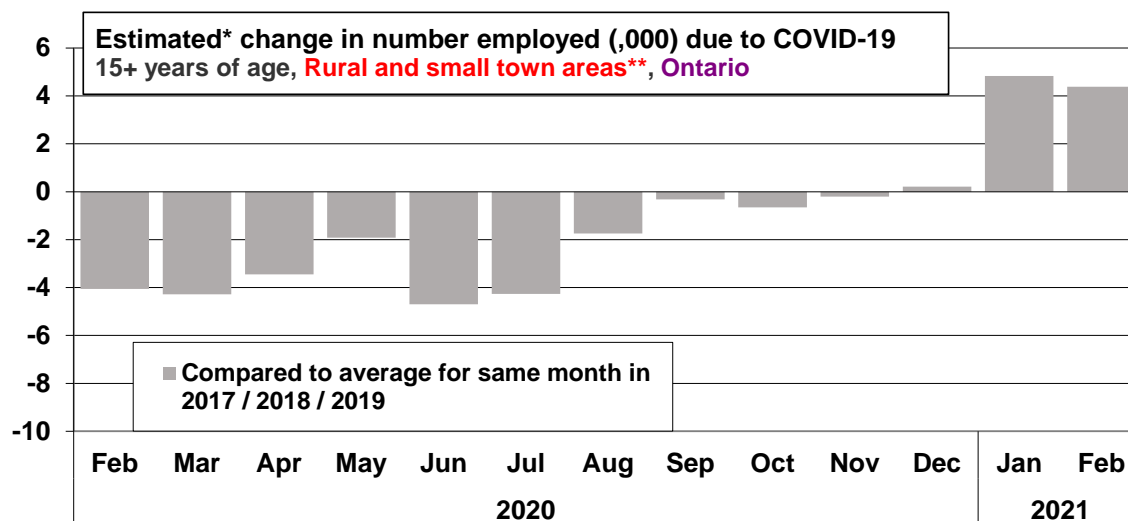
** Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.3

The number employed in **UTILITIES** in rural and small town **Ontario** is estimated* to be below the historical pattern from Feb - Nov 2020



* 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.

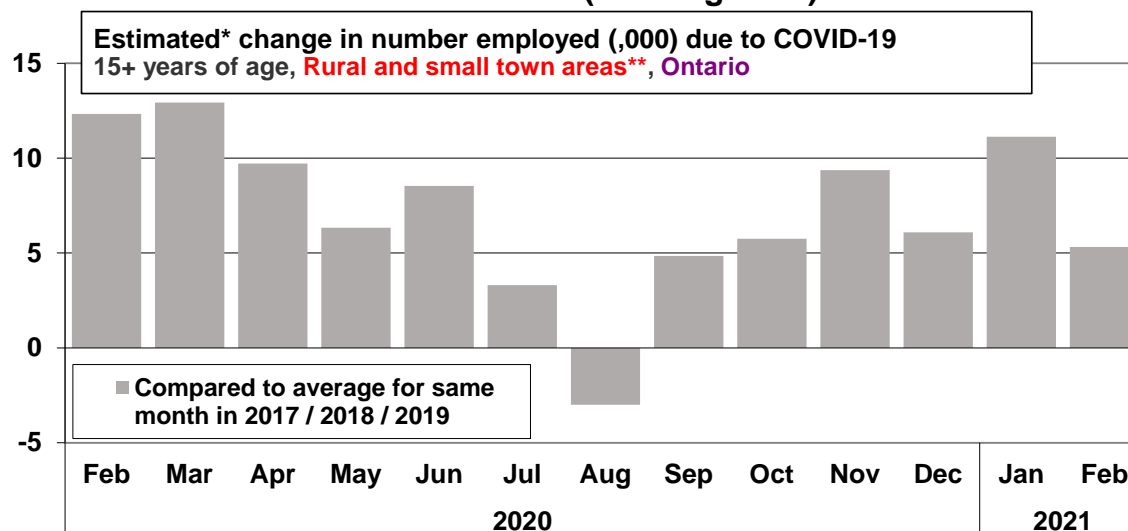
** Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.4

The number employed in **CONSTRUCTION** in rural and small town **Ontario** is estimated* to be above the historical pattern in all months since Feb 2020 (exc Aug 2020)



* 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.

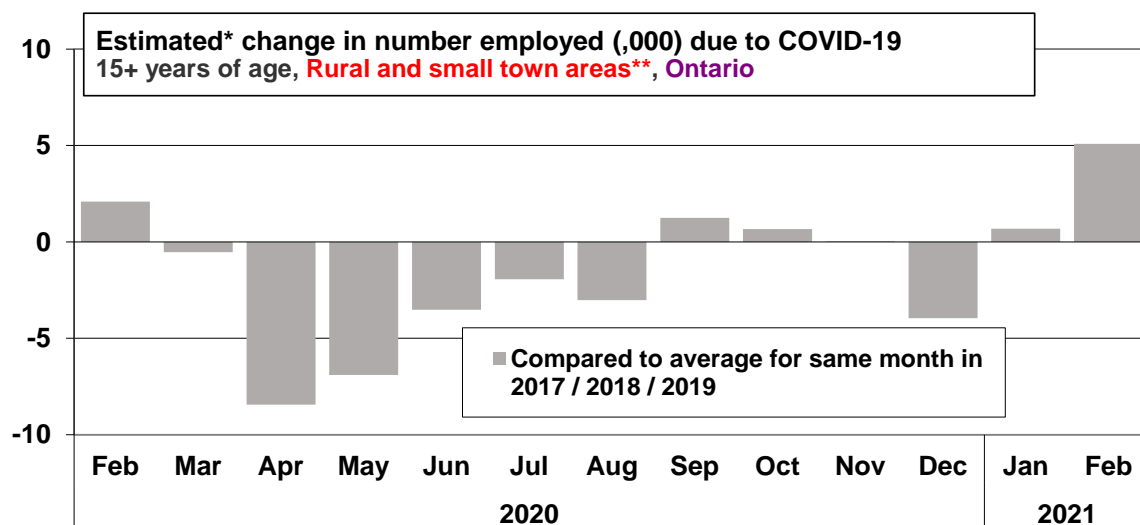
** Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.5

In February, 2021, the number employed in **MANUFACTURING** in rural and small town **Ontario** is estimated* to be higher by 5 thousand, compared to the historical pattern



* 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.

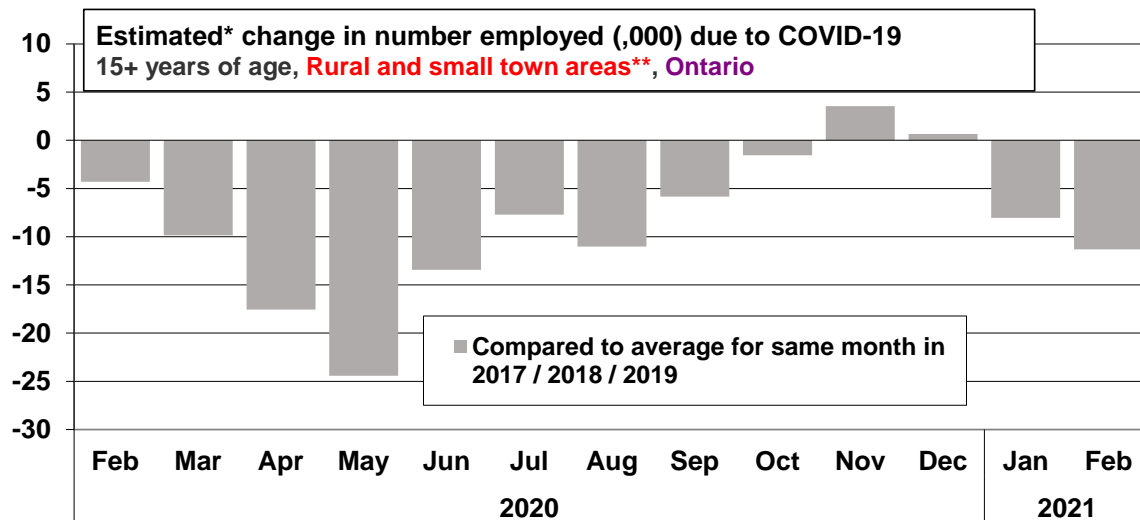
** Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.6

The number employed in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE** in rural and small town **Ontario** is estimated* to be lower by -11 thousand in Feb 2021, 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.

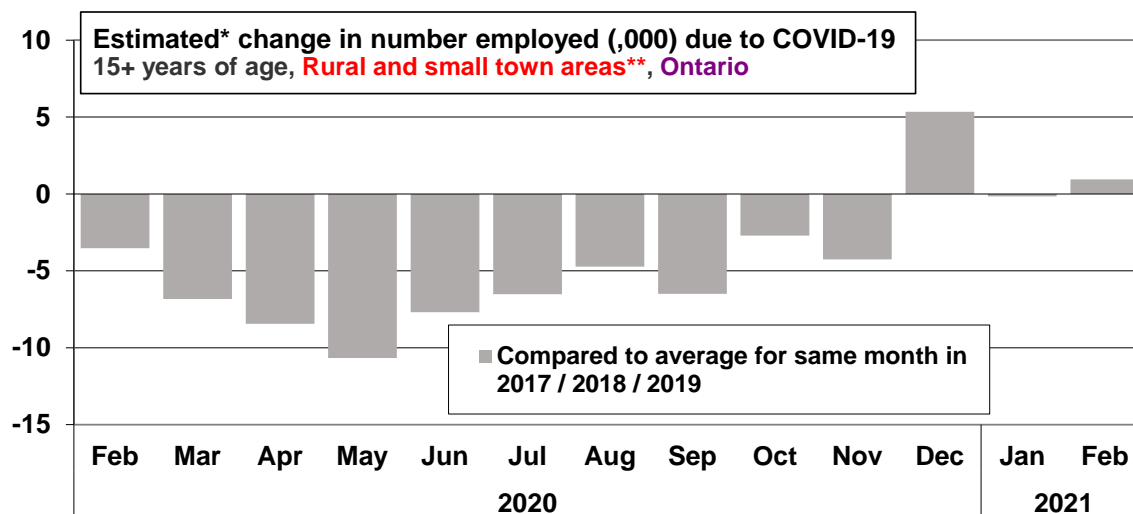
** Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.7

The number employed in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** in rural and small town **Ontario** is estimated*, in Jan & Feb 2021, to be similar to the historical pattern



* 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.

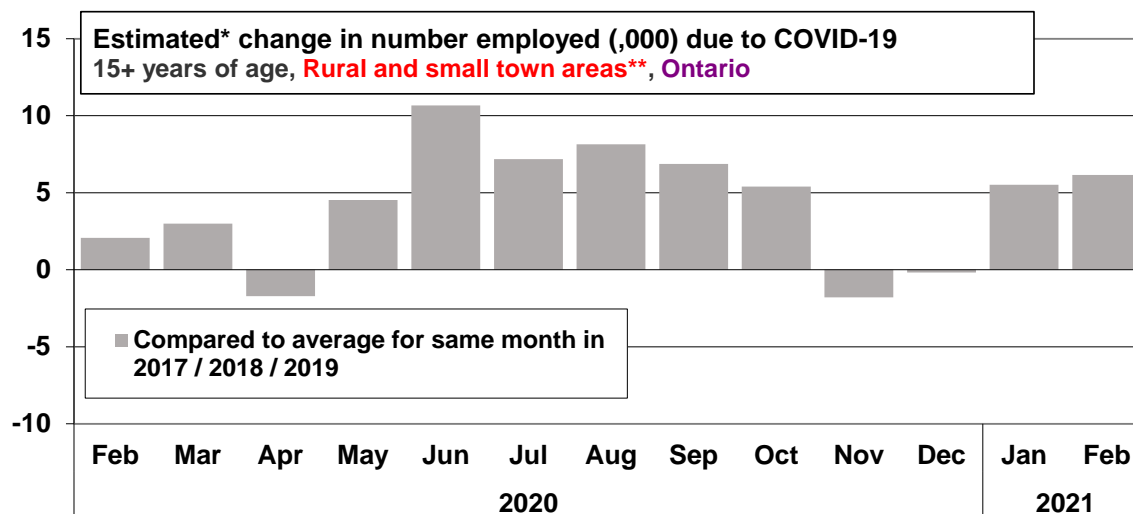
** **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.8

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



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

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

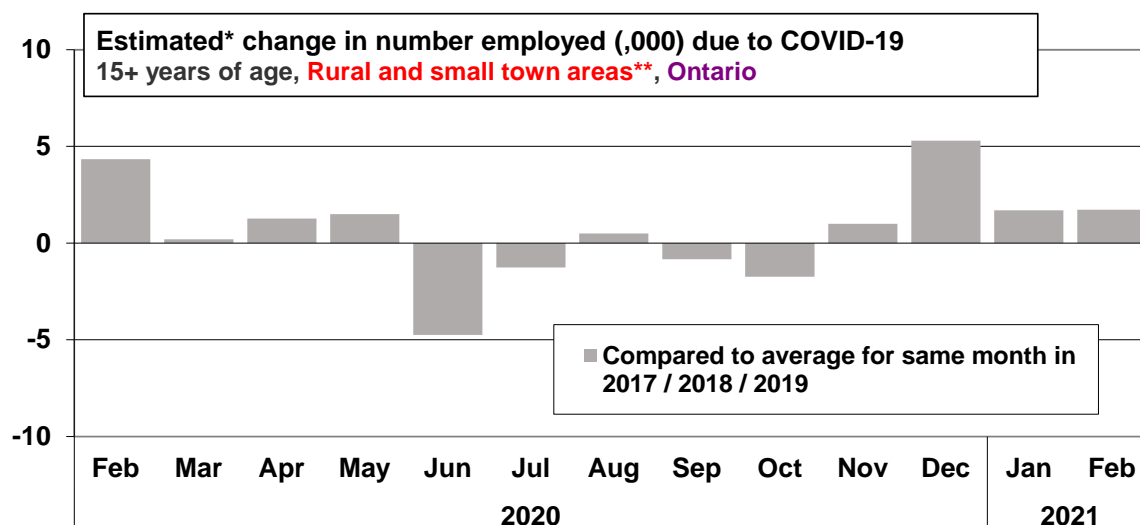
** **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.9

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



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

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

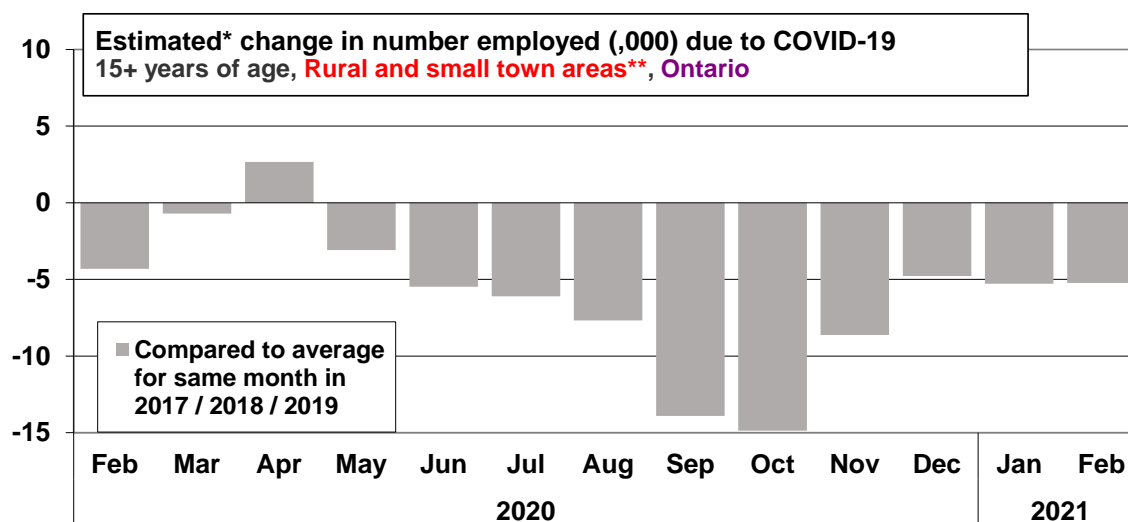
** **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.10

In February, 2021, the number employed in **BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be -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.

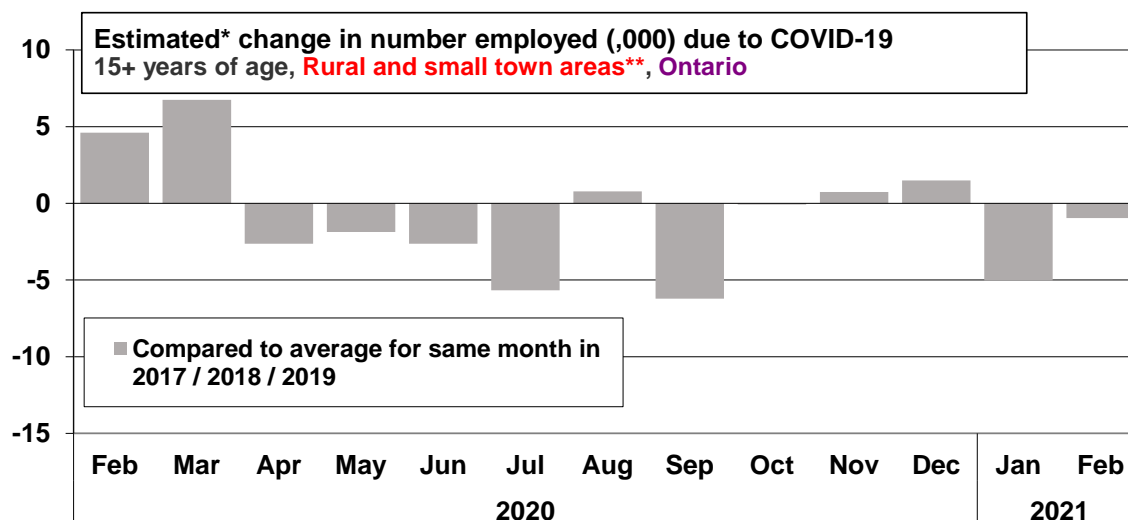
** **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.11

In Feb 2021, the number employed in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be similar to the historical pattern



* 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.

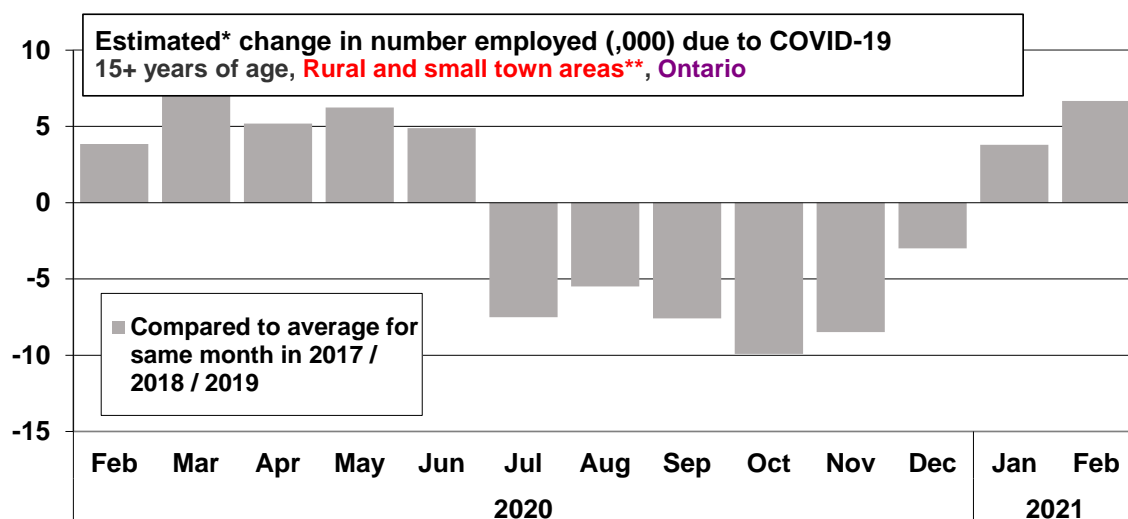
** **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.12

The number employed in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to lower by -3 to -10 thousand from Jul to Dec 2020



* 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.

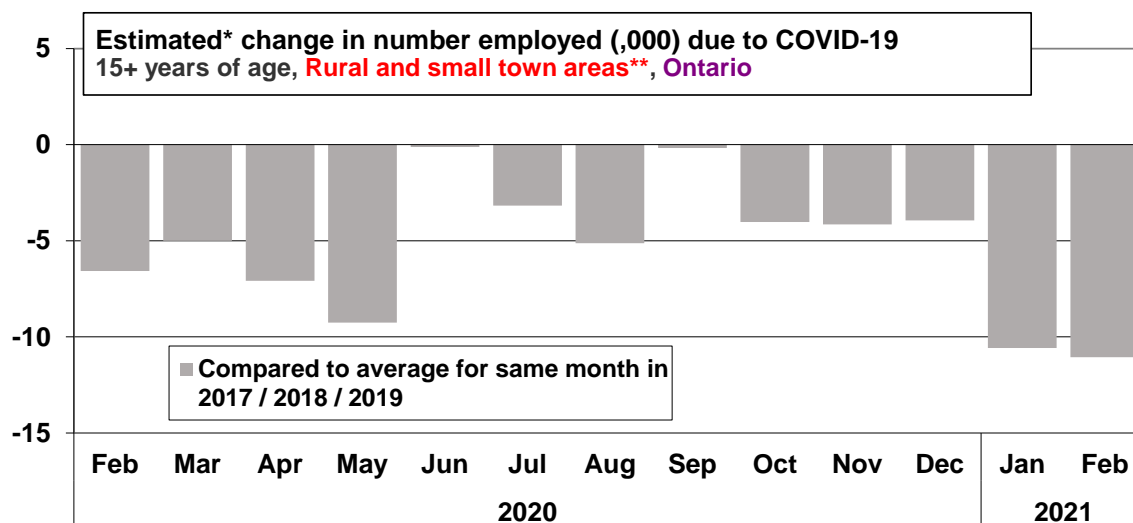
** **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.13

In February, 2021, the number employed in **INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to -11 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.

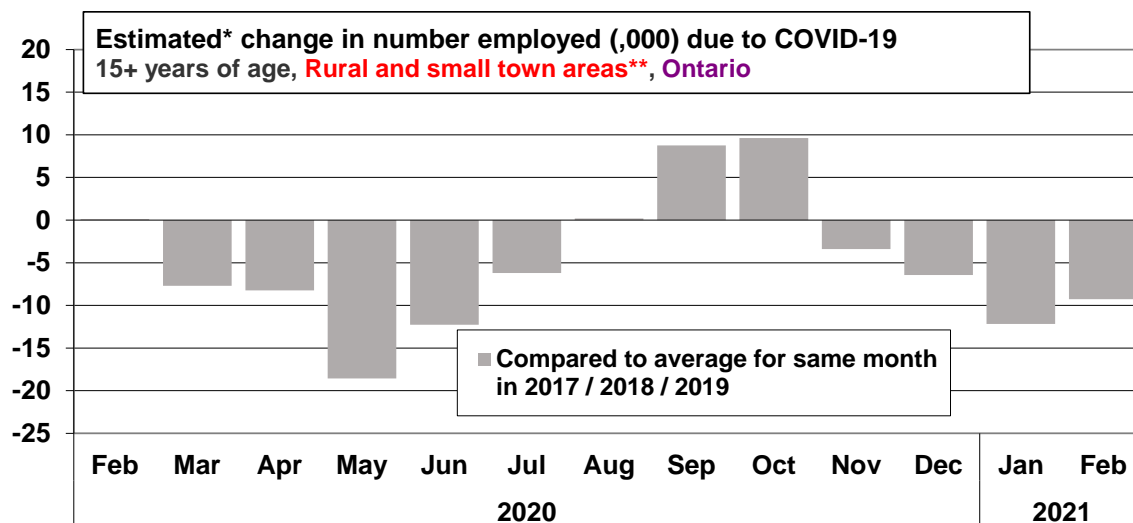
** Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.14

In Feb 2021, the number employed in **ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES** in rural and small town Ontario is estimated* to be -9 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.

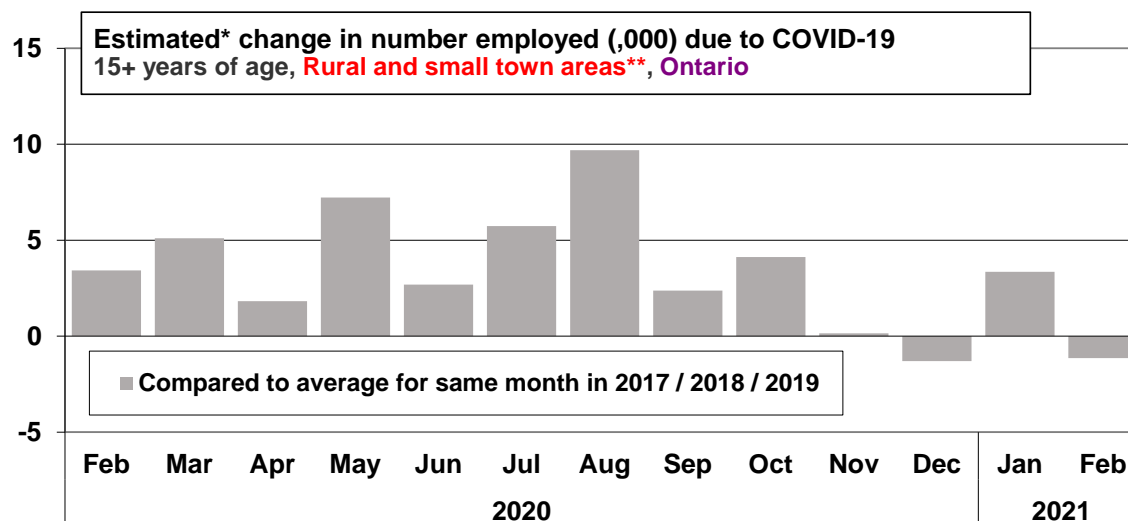
** Rural & small town (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.15

The number employed in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** in rural and small town **Ontario** is estimated* to be above the historical pattern since Feb 2020 (exc Dec 2020 & Feb 2021)



* 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.

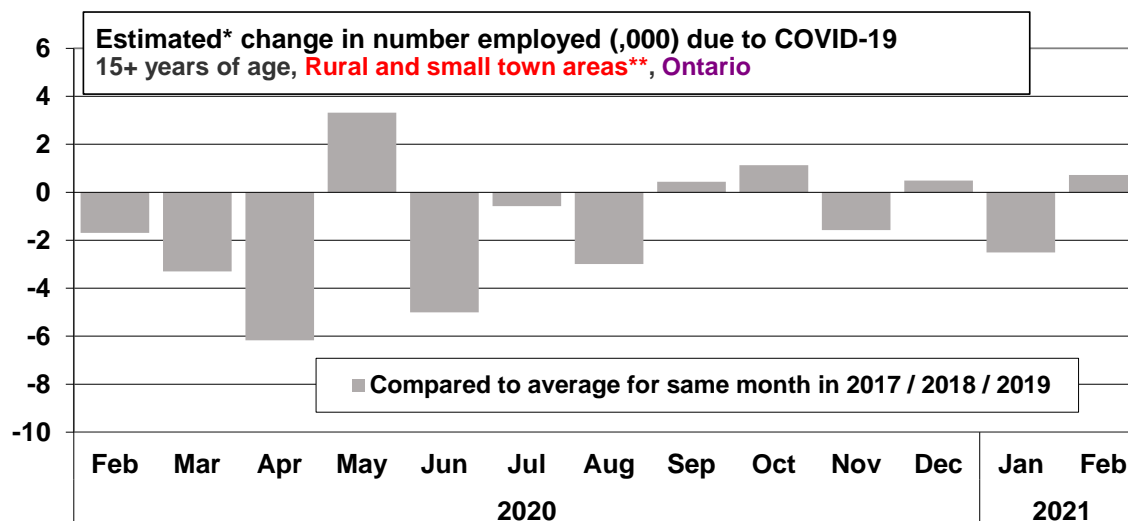
** **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals reside outside a CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D.16

In Feb 2021, the number employed in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** in rural and small town **Ontario** is estimated* to be similar to historical patterns



* 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Appendix E: One table for each industry sector showing the calculation of the gap² in PERCENT EMPLOYED and the gap* in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas and in LUCs from February 2020 to the current month

Table E.1

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in AGRICULTURE in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	70	69	71	76	77	76	78	74	74	72	70	69	70
15	LUC	39	39	39	42	43	45	45	41	41	40	40	38	39
16	RST	30	31	32	34	34	31	33	33	33	32	30	32	30
17		Number employed in AGRICULTURE (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	74	68	71	73	76	77	75	68	68	70	70	65	57
19	LUC	46	42	47	47	45	47	47	41	42	42	42	38	32
20	RST	29	26	24	26	31	30	28	26	26	29	27	27	25
21		Difference in number employed IN AGRICULTURE (,000)												
22	All areas	4	-2	0	-4	-1	1	-3	-7	-7	-2	0	-4	-12
23	LUC	6	4	7	5	2	2	2	0	1	2	3	0	-7
24	RST	-2	-5	-7	-8	-3	-1	-5	-7	-7	-4	-3	-5	-5
25		Percent difference in number employed IN AGRICULTURE (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	6.2	-2.3	0.0	-5.1	-1.4	1.0	-4.2	-9.8	-9.4	-2.9	-0.6	-6.6	-19.5
27	LUC	15.1	9.3	16.7	10.3	5.0	4.9	3.5	0.6	1.2	4.4	6.2	0.7	-20.8
28	RST	-6.3	-18.9	-25.9	-27.9	-10.3	-4.7	-15.8	-24.6	-24.7	-12.6	-10.6	-16.2	-17.9
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in AGRICULTURE due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	2.7	-5.9	-3.5	-8.4	-4.7	-2.1	-7.3	-12.9	-12.4	-5.8	-3.5	-11.2	-24.1
31	LUC	10.5	5.1	12.5	6.1	1.1	1.3	0.1	-2.7	-2.1	1.1	2.8	-4.6	-26.2
32	RST	0.6	-15.3	-21.5	-22.8	-7.2	-3.6	-15.2	-24.4	-24.9	-11.2	-8.4	-13.8	-14.0
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in AGRICULTURE due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	2	-4	-2	-6	-4	-2	-6	-9	-9	-4	-2	-8	-15
35	LUC	4	2	5	3	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	1	-2	-9
36	RST	0	-4	-6	-7	-2	-1	-5	-7	-7	-3	-2	-4	-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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	36	35	35	36	37	38	37	35	34	34	35	34	36
15	LUC	25	25	25	25	26	26	25	23	22	22	23	24	25
16	RST	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	10
17		Number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	35	31	32	36	37	42	38	39	38	38	36	33	34
19	LUC	24	21	23	25	25	33	30	30	31	30	28	23	22
20	RST	10	10	9	11	12	9	8	9	7	8	8	11	12
21		Difference in number employed IN FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (,000)												
22	All areas	-1	-4	-3	1	0	4	1	4	4	4	2	-1	-1
23	LUC	-1	-4	-2	0	-1	7	5	7	9	8	5	-1	-3
24	RST	0	1	-1	1	1	-4	-5	-3	-5	-4	-3	0	2
25		Percent difference in number employed IN FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS (difference of logarithms)												
26.0	All areas	-2.7	-10.7	-9.0	1.5	-0.2	8.9	1.4	10.2	10.5	11.0	4.6	-3.1	-3.2
27.0	LUC	-3.5	-18.0	-8.1	-1.3	-4.1	24.7	19.2	25.0	33.6	30.2	19.6	-6.0	-12.5
28.0	RST	-0.6	6.0	-11.3	7.7	8.4	-33.7	-49.0	-26.6	-55.4	-39.6	-35.4	3.8	16.3
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)												
30.0	All areas	-6.2	-14.2	-12.5	-1.9	-3.5	5.8	-1.7	7.2	7.5	8.0	1.7	-7.7	-7.8
31.0	LUC	-8.1	-22.2	-12.3	-5.5	-8.0	21.0	15.8	21.7	30.4	26.8	16.2	-11.3	-18.0
32.0	RST	6.3	9.6	-7.0	12.9	11.4	-32.6	-48.3	-26.4	-55.5	-38.2	-33.2	6.3	20.1
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	-2	-5	-4	-1	-1	2	-1	3	3	3	1	-3	-3
35	LUC	-2	-5	-3	-1	-2	6	4	6	8	7	4	-3	-4
36	RST	1	1	-1	1	1	-3	-5	-3	-5	-4	-3	1	2

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in UTILITIES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	53	52	53	54	55	55	55	54	54	54	53	52	53
15	LUC	40	40	41	43	43	43	45	42	42	42	41	39	40
16	RST	13	12	13	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	13	13
17		Number employed in UTILITIES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	55	47	49	48	51	50	50	52	51	49	49	49	51
19	LUC	47	39	40	40	44	43	41	41	40	38	36	32	34
20	RST	8	8	9	9	7	8	9	11	11	12	12	17	17
21		Difference in number employed IN UTILITIES (,000)												
22	All areas	2	-5	-5	-6	-4	-5	-5	-2	-2	-5	-5	-3	-2
23	LUC	7	-1	-1	-3	1	-1	-3	-1	-2	-4	-5	-7	-5
24	RST	-5	-5	-4	-2	-5	-4	-2	0	-1	0	0	4	4
25		Percent difference in number employed IN UTILITIES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	4.0	-10.9	-8.8	-11.3	-7.8	-9.6	-10.1	-3.4	-4.7	-8.9	-9.1	-5.3	-3.2
27	LUC	16.1	-1.9	-1.5	-8.1	2.1	-1.4	-8.1	-3.6	-4.7	-10.5	-11.7	-20.3	-14.8
28	RST	-45.2	-47.1	-37.4	-24.4	-56.1	-45.4	-18.4	-2.9	-5.5	-3.1	-0.5	30.1	25.3
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	0.4	-14.5	-12.3	-14.6	-11.1	-12.8	-13.2	-6.4	-7.6	-11.9	-12.0	-9.8	-7.8
31	LUC	11.5	-6.2	-5.7	-12.3	-1.8	-5.0	-11.6	-7.0	-7.9	-13.9	-15.0	-25.6	-20.2
32	RST	-38.2	-43.5	-33.0	-19.3	-53.1	-44.3	-17.8	-2.8	-5.7	-1.7	1.7	32.5	29.2
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	-7	-6	-7	-7	-3	-4	-6	-6	-5	-4
35	LUC	5	-2	-2	-5	-1	-2	-5	-3	-3	-5	-6	-9	-7
36	RST	-4	-4	-3	-2	-5	-4	-2	0	-1	0	0	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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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, 2020 to February, 2021

Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	486	490	497	526	540	551	556	558	558	550	534	485	486
15	LUC	418	423	431	454	464	472	478	482	482	474	463	418	418
16	RST	68	67	65	72	76	79	78	76	76	76	71	68	68
17		Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	530	517	437	458	516	535	523	524	531	548	537	500	498
19	LUC	455	440	365	384	434	454	448	443	449	464	462	423	428
20	RST	75	78	72	75	82	81	75	81	81	84	76	77	70
21		Difference in number employed IN CONSTRUCTION (,000)												
22	All areas	44	27	-59	-68	-24	-16	-34	-34	-27	-2	3	15	12
23	LUC	37	17	-66	-70	-30	-19	-30	-38	-33	-11	-2	6	9
24	RST	7	10	7	3	6	2	-3	5	6	8	4	9	3
25		Percent difference in number employed IN CONSTRUCTION (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	8.7	5.4	-12.7	-13.8	-4.5	-3.0	-6.3	-6.2	-5.0	-0.4	0.5	3.1	2.4
27	LUC	8.4	3.9	-16.6	-16.8	-6.7	-4.0	-6.6	-8.3	-7.1	-2.3	-0.3	1.4	2.2
28	RST	10.4	14.3	9.8	3.5	7.8	3.0	-4.5	6.0	7.5	10.4	6.1	13.0	3.9
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	5.1	1.9	-16.2	-17.1	-7.8	-6.2	-9.4	-9.2	-8.0	-3.4	-2.3	-1.5	-2.1
31	LUC	3.8	-0.4	-20.8	-21.0	-10.5	-7.6	-10.0	-11.6	-10.4	-5.6	-3.7	-3.9	-3.2
32	RST	17.3	17.9	14.2	8.6	10.8	4.1	-3.9	6.2	7.3	11.7	8.3	15.4	7.7
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	26	9	-75	-84	-41	-33	-51	-50	-44	-18	-13	-7	-10
35	LUC	16	-2	-83	-88	-47	-35	-46	-54	-48	-26	-17	-17	-14
36	RST	12	13	10	6	9	3	-3	5	6	9	6	11	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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	755	759	759	775	782	775	780	767	760	764	769	760	755
15	LUC	683	684	686	699	708	697	705	693	687	691	693	689	683
16	RST	72	75	73	76	73	78	75	74	73	73	76	71	72
17		Number employed in MANUFACTURING (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	752	718	623	656	729	734	755	792	776	779	793	770	784
19	LUC	683	647	561	590	662	659	684	717	702	707	723	700	709
20	RST	69	72	62	66	68	75	71	76	74	72	70	70	74
21		Difference in number employed IN MANUFACTURING (,000)												
22	All areas	-4	-41	-137	-120	-52	-41	-25	25	16	15	24	10	28
23	LUC	-1	-38	-126	-109	-47	-38	-21	24	15	15	30	11	26
24	RST	-3	-3	-11	-11	-6	-3	-3	1	1	-1	-6	-1	2
25		Percent difference in number employed IN MANUFACTURING (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	-0.5	-5.5	-19.9	-16.8	-6.9	-5.4	-3.2	3.2	2.1	1.9	3.1	1.3	3.7
27	LUC	-0.1	-5.7	-20.2	-17.0	-6.8	-5.6	-3.0	3.4	2.2	2.2	4.2	1.6	3.7
28	RST	-4.0	-4.3	-16.9	-14.9	-8.0	-3.6	-4.7	1.5	1.0	-1.3	-7.6	-1.5	3.1
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	-4.0	-9.1	-23.3	-20.1	-10.2	-8.6	-6.3	0.2	-0.9	-1.1	0.2	-3.3	-0.9
31	LUC	-4.7	-9.9	-24.4	-21.1	-10.7	-9.2	-6.5	0.1	-1.1	-1.2	0.8	-3.7	-1.7
32	RST	3.0	-0.7	-12.5	-9.7	-5.0	-2.5	-4.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	-5.4	1.0	7.0
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	-30	-67	-161	-143	-77	-65	-48	2	-7	-8	2	-25	-7
35	LUC	-32	-66	-152	-136	-73	-63	-45	1	-8	-8	6	-26	-12
36	RST	2	-1	-8	-7	-4	-2	-3	1	1	0	-4	1	5

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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	1,044	1,050	1,054	1,071	1,068	1,081	1,080	1,062	1,065	1,088	1,095	1,042	1,044
15	LUC	952	961	960	974	972	987	985	972	978	1,001	1,010	949	952
16	RST	93	89	93	97	96	94	95	91	87	87	85	92	93
17		Number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	1,089	1,014	870	883	993	1,052	1,060	1,016	1,063	1,080	1,079	973	1,003
19	LUC	1,007	937	798	814	913	966	977	931	977	990	995	891	925
20	RST	82	76	72	69	80	85	83	85	86	90	84	82	78
21		Difference in number employed IN RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (,000)												
22	All areas	45	-37	-184	-188	-75	-29	-20	-47	-2	-8	-16	-68	-42
23	LUC	56	-24	-162	-159	-59	-20	-8	-41	-1	-11	-15	-58	-27
24	RST	-10	-13	-21	-29	-16	-9	-12	-6	-1	2	-1	-10	-15
25		Percent difference in number employed IN RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	4.2	-3.5	-19.1	-19.3	-7.2	-2.7	-1.9	-4.5	-0.2	-0.8	-1.5	-6.8	-4.1
27	LUC	5.7	-2.5	-18.5	-17.9	-6.2	-2.1	-0.9	-4.3	-0.1	-1.1	-1.5	-6.3	-2.9
28	RST	-11.9	-15.6	-25.6	-34.9	-18.4	-9.7	-13.0	-6.8	-1.7	2.7	-1.5	-11.7	-17.2
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	0.7	-7.1	-22.6	-22.6	-10.5	-5.9	-4.9	-7.5	-3.2	-3.7	-4.4	-11.4	-8.6
31	LUC	1.1	-6.7	-22.7	-22.0	-10.1	-5.7	-4.3	-7.7	-3.3	-4.4	-4.9	-11.6	-8.3
32	RST	-4.9	-12.0	-21.3	-29.8	-15.3	-8.6	-12.4	-6.7	-1.8	4.0	0.8	-9.3	-13.3
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	-73	-217	-220	-108	-63	-53	-78	-34	-40	-47	-115	-88
35	LUC	11	-64	-199	-197	-95	-56	-42	-73	-33	-44	-49	-107	-78
36	RST	-4	-10	-18	-24	-13	-8	-11	-6	-2	4	1	-8	-11

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	359	356	364	376	375	368	369	376	379	379	385	357	359
15	LUC	326	326	332	347	346	342	343	346	349	348	355	325	326
16	RST	33	30	32	29	29	26	26	30	30	31	30	33	33
17		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	395	383	345	343	353	343	345	358	337	344	353	354	360
19	LUC	368	361	323	326	332	324	324	335	309	318	319	322	328
20	RST	27	22	22	17	21	19	21	24	28	26	34	32	32
21		Difference in number employed IN TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (,000)												
22	All areas	36	27	-19	-33	-22	-24	-24	-18	-42	-35	-32	-3	1
23	LUC	42	35	-9	-21	-14	-17	-19	-11	-40	-30	-37	-3	1
24	RST	-6	-8	-10	-12	-8	-7	-5	-7	-3	-5	5	-1	0
25		Percent difference in number employed IN TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	9.6	7.3	-5.4	-9.2	-6.1	-6.8	-6.8	-4.8	-11.8	-9.7	-8.7	-1.0	0.3
27	LUC	12.0	10.1	-2.9	-6.3	-4.1	-5.2	-5.8	-3.3	-12.1	-9.1	-10.9	-0.8	0.4
28	RST	-18.8	-29.9	-35.9	-52.1	-34.0	-30.2	-20.8	-24.3	-9.2	-16.2	14.5	-2.9	-0.9
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	6.0	3.7	-8.8	-12.6	-9.4	-10.0	-9.9	-7.9	-14.8	-12.7	-11.6	-5.5	-4.3
31	LUC	7.4	5.8	-7.1	-10.5	-8.0	-8.8	-9.3	-6.6	-15.3	-12.5	-14.2	-6.1	-5.0
32	RST	-11.9	-26.3	-31.6	-47.0	-31.0	-29.1	-20.1	-24.1	-9.3	-14.8	16.7	-0.5	2.9
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	-31	-45	-34	-36	-35	-29	-53	-46	-43	-20	-15
35	LUC	26	20	-23	-35	-27	-29	-31	-23	-50	-42	-48	-20	-16
36	RST	-4	-7	-8	-11	-8	-7	-5	-6	-3	-4	5	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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Table E.8

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	566	563	569	568	572	573	582	572	576	577	579	566	566
15	LUC	541	538	544	545	552	553	563	553	554	553	555	540	541
16	RST	26	25	25	23	20	19	20	20	22	24	24	26	26
17		Number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	605	597	598	603	604	603	600	607	611	627	630	638	627
19	LUC	579	570	576	577	574	577	573	581	584	605	607	607	597
20	RST	26	27	22	26	30	26	28	27	27	22	23	31	31
21		Difference in number employed IN FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (,000)												
22	All areas	39	34	29	35	32	31	18	35	35	49	51	72	61
23	LUC	38	32	32	32	22	24	10	28	29	52	52	67	56
24	RST	0	2	-3	3	10	7	8	7	5	-2	-1	5	5
25		Percent difference in number employed IN FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	6.6	5.9	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.2	3.0	5.9	5.9	8.2	8.4	12.0	10.2
27	LUC	6.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	4.0	4.2	1.7	5.0	5.2	8.9	8.9	11.7	9.8
28	RST	1.0	8.0	-11.7	13.7	40.9	30.7	33.9	29.6	22.4	-9.2	-3.0	17.0	18.0
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	3.0	2.4	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.0	-0.1	2.9	2.9	5.3	5.5	7.4	5.7
31	LUC	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.6	-1.7	1.6	1.9	5.6	5.5	6.4	4.4
32	RST	8.0	11.6	-7.3	18.8	43.9	31.8	34.5	29.7	22.2	-7.8	-0.7	19.4	21.8
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	18	14	9	16	13	12	0	17	17	32	34	44	34
35	LUC	13	9	8	9	0	3	-10	9	11	32	32	37	25
36	RST	2	3	-2	5	11	7	8	7	5	-2	0	6	6

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9		4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	617	620	630	650	657	661	648	634	635	643	644	615	617
15	LUC	589	591	600	620	627	635	622	608	610	618	618	589	589
16	RST	27	29	30	30	30	26	26	26	25	25	26	27	27
17		Number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	664	670	647	636	635	655	663	660	687	685	691	697	705
19	LUC	634	641	618	607	611	631	637	635	664	659	660	670	677
20	RST	30	28	30	30	24	24	27	25	23	25	31	28	28
21		Difference in number employed IN PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (,000)												
22	All areas	47	50	18	-14	-21	-6	15	26	52	42	47	82	88
23	LUC	45	50	18	-14	-16	-5	15	27	53	41	43	81	87
24	RST	2	-1	0	0	-6	-2	0	-1	-2	1	5	1	1
25		Percent difference in number employed IN PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	7.4	7.7	2.8	-2.1	-3.3	-0.9	2.3	4.0	7.8	6.3	7.1	12.5	13.4
27	LUC	7.3	8.2	2.9	-2.2	-2.5	-0.7	2.4	4.3	8.4	6.4	6.7	12.9	13.8
28	RST	8.4	-2.9	-0.1	-0.1	-20.6	-6.1	1.3	-3.4	-7.1	2.7	16.4	3.8	2.4
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	3.8	4.1	-0.7	-5.4	-6.6	-4.1	-0.8	1.0	4.8	3.3	4.2	7.9	8.8
31	LUC	2.7	3.9	-1.3	-6.4	-6.4	-4.3	-1.1	0.9	5.1	3.1	3.3	7.6	8.4
32	RST	15.3	0.7	4.2	5.0	-17.6	-5.0	1.9	-3.2	-7.3	4.0	18.6	6.2	6.3
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	24	27	-4	-35	-42	-27	-5	6	32	22	28	52	58
35	LUC	17	24	-8	-39	-40	-28	-7	6	33	20	21	48	53
36	RST	4	0	1	2	-5	-1	0	-1	-2	1	5	2	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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	300	302	307	321	320	324	323	312	313	312	307	297	300
15	LUC	277	281	287	295	293	296	294	285	284	287	283	274	277
16	RST	23	21	20	26	27	28	29	27	29	26	23	23	23
17		Number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	311	306	291	279	307	305	302	285	286	293	269	259	264
19	LUC	294	286	270	257	286	284	281	271	272	276	251	242	248
20	RST	17	20	21	22	21	21	21	13	14	17	18	17	17
21		Difference in number employed IN BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (,000)												
22	All areas	11	4	-15	-42	-13	-19	-21	-28	-27	-19	-37	-38	-36
23	LUC	17	5	-17	-37	-7	-12	-13	-14	-12	-10	-32	-32	-29
24	RST	-6	-1	2	-4	-6	-6	-8	-14	-15	-9	-5	-6	-6
25		Percent difference in number employed IN BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	3.6	1.3	-5.1	-14.0	-4.2	-5.9	-6.7	-9.3	-8.9	-6.3	-13.0	-13.7	-12.6
27	LUC	5.9	1.9	-6.1	-13.6	-2.4	-4.2	-4.6	-5.0	-4.3	-3.6	-12.1	-12.4	-11.2
28	RST	-28.5	-7.1	8.6	-18.2	-26.2	-26.2	-31.3	-71.3	-73.4	-42.9	-25.3	-29.2	-30.2
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	-2.2	-8.5	-17.3	-7.5	-9.1	-9.8	-12.3	-11.9	-9.3	-15.9	-18.2	-17.2
31	LUC	1.3	-2.3	-10.3	-17.8	-6.3	-7.8	-8.1	-8.3	-7.6	-7.0	-15.5	-17.7	-16.7
32	RST	-21.5	-3.5	13.0	-13.1	-23.2	-25.1	-30.7	-71.1	-73.5	-41.6	-23.1	-26.8	-26.4
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	-26	-52	-23	-29	-31	-37	-36	-28	-46	-51	-48
35	LUC	4	-7	-29	-49	-18	-23	-23	-23	-21	-20	-41	-46	-44
36	RST	-4	-1	3	-3	-5	-6	-8	-14	-15	-9	-5	-5	-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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	535	517	533	526	524	435	429	522	537	544	554	529	535
15	LUC	495	480	491	485	484	405	400	481	498	506	516	488	495
16	RST	40	38	42	41	39	30	29	41	40	38	39	41	40
17		Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	570	524	504	476	489	410	436	545	551	551	565	549	573
19	LUC	528	481	466	439	454	386	406	510	514	513	526	514	535
20	RST	42	43	38	37	36	24	30	35	40	38	39	35	38
21		Difference in number employed IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (,000)												
22	All areas	35	6	-29	-49	-34	-25	7	23	14	7	11	20	38
23	LUC	34	1	-25	-46	-31	-19	6	29	16	7	10	26	40
24	RST	2	5	-4	-4	-4	-6	1	-6	0	0	1	-6	-2
25		Percent difference in number employed IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	6.4	1.2	-5.6	-9.9	-6.8	-5.9	1.5	4.3	2.6	1.3	2.0	3.8	6.8
27	LUC	6.6	0.2	-5.1	-9.9	-6.5	-4.8	1.5	5.9	3.2	1.3	2.0	5.3	7.8
28	RST	4.2	13.2	-11.0	-9.9	-10.1	-22.2	2.0	-16.5	-0.1	0.6	1.6	-15.7	-6.3
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	2.8	-2.4	-9.0	-13.2	-10.0	-9.1	-1.6	1.2	-0.4	-1.7	-0.9	-0.8	2.2
31	LUC	2.0	-4.1	-9.3	-14.0	-10.4	-8.4	-2.0	2.5	-0.1	-2.0	-1.4	0.0	2.4
32	RST	11.2	16.8	-6.6	-4.8	-7.0	-21.1	2.6	-16.4	-0.2	1.9	3.8	-13.2	-2.5
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES due to COVID-19 Difference in number employed (,000) that is not attributable to population change For RST, Row #24 multiplied by (Row #32 / Row #28)												
34	All areas	16	-12	-47	-66	-51	-38	-7	7	-2	-9	-5	-4	12
35	LUC	10	-20	-45	-65	-49	-33	-8	12	0	-10	-7	0	12
36	RST	5	7	-3	-2	-3	-6	1	-6	0	1	1	-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, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	858	850	848	862	871	885	888	877	874	874	874	853	858
15	LUC	778	774	774	784	792	799	803	791	790	793	793	770	778
16	RST	80	77	75	78	79	86	85	85	85	81	81	82	80
17		Number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	913	854	820	812	845	870	888	881	881	879	884	895	898
19	LUC	835	772	743	732	764	793	808	804	807	807	808	811	814
20	RST	79	82	77	80	82	78	79	78	75	72	76	84	84
21		Difference in number employed IN HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (,000)												
22	All areas	55	4	-28	-50	-26	-15	0	5	7	5	9	42	39
23	LUC	57	-1	-30	-53	-28	-7	6	12	17	14	14	41	36
24	RST	-2	5	2	2	2	-8	-6	-8	-10	-10	-5	2	4
25		Percent difference in number employed IN HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	6.2	0.4	-3.4	-6.0	-3.0	-1.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	4.8	4.5
27	LUC	7.0	-0.2	-4.0	-6.9	-3.6	-0.8	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	5.1	4.5
28	RST	-2.1	6.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	-10.3	-7.3	-9.4	-12.3	-12.4	-6.0	2.1	4.3
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)												
30	All areas	2.6	-3.1	-6.8	-9.4	-6.3	-4.9	-3.1	-2.5	-2.2	-2.4	-1.8	0.3	-0.1
31	LUC	2.4	-4.4	-8.2	-11.1	-7.5	-4.4	-2.8	-1.8	-1.2	-1.6	-1.6	-0.2	-0.9
32	RST	4.8	9.6	6.9	7.9	6.1	-9.2	-6.7	-9.3	-12.5	-11.1	-3.8	4.6	8.1
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	23	-27	-57	-78	-54	-43	-28	-22	-19	-21	-16	2	-1
35	LUC	19	-34	-62	-84	-59	-35	-22	-15	-9	-13	-13	-1	-7
36	RST	4	8	5	6	5	-8	-5	-8	-10	-8	-3	4	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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	287	281	285	302	313	348	347	300	299	291	285	286	287
15	LUC	267	263	268	282	291	322	321	280	281	272	268	267	267
16	RST	20	19	18	20	22	26	25	20	18	19	17	19	20
17		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	285	250	228	231	268	292	312	284	287	276	268	250	268
19	LUC	273	237	218	221	247	270	292	265	273	261	255	242	260
20	RST	12	13	10	10	21	22	20	20	14	14	13	8	8
21		Difference in number employed IN INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (,000)												
22	All areas	-2	-31	-57	-71	-45	-56	-35	-16	-12	-15	-17	-36	-19
23	LUC	6	-26	-50	-61	-44	-52	-29	-16	-8	-11	-13	-25	-7
24	RST	-8	-6	-8	-10	-1	-3	-5	0	-4	-4	-4	-11	-12
25		Percent difference in number employed IN INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	-0.7	-11.7	-22.4	-26.9	-15.5	-17.4	-10.5	-5.5	-4.2	-5.4	-6.3	-13.3	-6.8
27	LUC	2.0	-10.3	-20.5	-24.5	-16.5	-17.7	-9.5	-5.8	-3.0	-4.1	-5.0	-9.8	-2.8
28	RST	-48.8	-35.4	-56.9	-68.8	-3.6	-14.3	-23.4	-1.0	-24.7	-26.5	-29.4	-83.2	-87.3
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	-4.3	-15.3	-25.8	-30.2	-18.8	-20.6	-13.6	-8.5	-7.2	-8.4	-9.2	-17.9	-11.3
31	LUC	-2.6	-14.5	-24.7	-28.6	-20.4	-21.3	-13.0	-9.1	-6.3	-7.5	-8.4	-15.0	-8.2
32	RST	-41.8	-31.8	-52.6	-63.7	-0.6	-13.2	-22.8	-0.9	-24.8	-25.2	-27.2	-80.8	-83.4
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	-12	-41	-66	-80	-54	-66	-45	-25	-21	-24	-25	-48	-31
35	LUC	-7	-36	-60	-72	-55	-63	-40	-25	-17	-20	-22	-38	-22
36	RST	-7	-5	-7	-9	0	-3	-5	0	-4	-4	-4	-11	-11

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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	442	443	445	457	464	469	466	443	444	451	447	440	442
15	LUC	408	406	411	417	424	432	431	411	413	419	413	407	408
16	RST	34	36	34	40	40	37	35	32	30	32	33	33	34
17		Number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	429	321	225	245	291	312	346	379	374	357	337	281	314
19	LUC	397	294	200	224	265	281	312	339	334	328	310	261	291
20	RST	32	27	25	20	27	31	35	40	40	29	26	20	24
21		Difference in number employed IN ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (,000)												
22	All areas	-14	-121	-221	-213	-172	-157	-120	-63	-70	-94	-110	-159	-128
23	LUC	-11	-112	-211	-193	-159	-150	-120	-72	-80	-91	-103	-146	-118
24	RST	-2	-9	-10	-20	-13	-7	0	9	10	-4	-7	-13	-10
25		Percent difference in number employed IN ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	-3.1	-32.0	-68.5	-62.6	-46.5	-40.8	-29.7	-15.4	-17.1	-23.5	-28.3	-44.8	-34.2
27	LUC	-2.8	-32.3	-72.2	-62.0	-47.1	-42.9	-32.5	-19.2	-21.4	-24.4	-28.7	-44.5	-34.0
28	RST	-6.6	-27.9	-32.5	-68.7	-40.6	-19.3	-0.1	24.4	27.7	-12.5	-24.0	-48.9	-36.5
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	-6.7	-35.5	-71.9	-65.9	-49.8	-44.0	-32.8	-18.5	-20.1	-26.4	-31.2	-49.4	-38.7
31	LUC	-7.4	-36.6	-76.4	-66.1	-51.0	-46.5	-36.0	-22.6	-24.7	-27.7	-32.1	-49.8	-39.4
32	RST	0.4	-24.3	-28.2	-63.6	-37.5	-18.2	0.5	24.5	27.5	-11.2	-21.8	-46.5	-32.7
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	-29	-135	-232	-224	-185	-169	-132	-76	-82	-106	-121	-175	-145
35	LUC	-30	-127	-224	-206	-172	-163	-133	-85	-92	-103	-115	-164	-136
36	RST	0	-8	-8	-19	-12	-6	0	9	10	-3	-6	-12	-9

* 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	278	280	282	286	285	286	287	283	282	290	293	276	278
15	LUC	250	252	257	261	260	261	261	254	255	260	263	248	250
16	RST	28	28	25	25	25	25	26	29	27	29	30	28	28
17		Number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	301	282	244	252	259	283	295	305	300	306	296	285	281
19	LUC	272	250	219	221	232	252	260	274	268	277	268	254	255
20	RST	29	32	26	31	27	30	35	31	32	29	28	31	26
21		Difference in number employed IN OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (,000)												
22	All areas	23	2	-38	-34	-26	-3	8	22	17	16	3	8	3
23	LUC	22	-2	-39	-39	-28	-9	-1	19	13	16	5	6	5
24	RST	1	4	1	6	2	5	10	2	4	0	-2	3	-2
25		Percent difference in number employed IN OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	8.0	0.8	-14.4	-12.5	-9.6	-1.1	2.9	7.4	6.0	5.4	1.0	3.0	1.0
27	LUC	8.3	-0.7	-16.2	-16.4	-11.4	-3.4	-0.4	7.4	5.1	6.1	1.8	2.3	2.0
28	RST	5.0	13.6	2.9	20.9	7.4	19.8	31.2	7.8	14.2	-0.8	-6.7	8.9	-8.1
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	4.4	-2.7	-17.9	-15.8	-12.9	-4.3	-0.2	4.4	3.0	2.5	-1.9	-1.6	-3.6
31	LUC	3.7	-5.0	-20.5	-20.5	-15.3	-7.0	-3.9	4.0	1.8	2.7	-1.5	-3.0	-3.4
32	RST	12.0	17.2	7.3	26.1	10.4	20.9	31.9	8.0	14.0	0.5	-4.5	11.4	-4.2
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	13	-8	-47	-43	-35	-12	-1	13	9	7	-6	-4	-10
35	LUC	10	-12	-49	-49	-38	-18	-10	11	5	7	-4	-8	-9
36	RST	3	5	2	7	3	6	10	2	4	0	-1	3	-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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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 in 2017 / 2018 / 2019, Ontario, February, 2020 to February, 2021														
Row number	Area*	2020											2021	
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1		Population 15 years of age and over (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
2	All areas	11,744	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	11,859	11,878	11,895	11,911	11,926	11,731	11,744
3	LUC	10,624	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	10,767	10,785	10,807	10,819	10,837	10,612	10,624
4	RST	1,120	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,088	1,119	1,120
5		Population 15 years of age and over (,000) in given month												
6	All areas	12,170	12,184	12,192	12,199	12,211	12,223	12,232	12,246	12,257	12,267	12,275	12,281	12,292
7	LUC	11,126	11,119	11,140	11,154	11,151	11,135	11,146	11,154	11,167	11,190	11,210	11,189	11,215
8	RST	1,045	1,066	1,052	1,045	1,060	1,088	1,086	1,091	1,090	1,077	1,065	1,092	1,078
9		Percent difference in population (difference of logarithms)												
10	All areas	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	4.6
11	LUC	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
12	RST	-7.0	-3.6	-4.3	-5.1	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9
13		Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000), average for same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019												
14	All areas	360	362	364	368	368	373	374	369	370	365	361	357	360
15	LUC	335	336	337	340	339	343	343	343	343	340	335	331	335
16	RST	26	26	27	28	29	30	30	26	26	25	25	26	26
17		Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000) in given month												
18	All areas	387	384	374	381	379	387	391	386	375	376	383	382	384
19	LUC	365	362	354	356	356	358	364	360	347	353	358	359	358
20	RST	22	22	20	30	23	29	27	26	28	23	25	23	26
21		Difference in number employed IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (,000)												
22	All areas	27	22	10	13	11	14	17	18	5	11	23	25	23
23	LUC	30	26	17	17	16	15	21	17	4	13	23	28	24
24	RST	-3	-4	-7	2	-6	-1	-3	0	1	-2	0	-3	0
25		Percent difference in number employed IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (difference of logarithms)												
26	All areas	7.1	5.9	2.7	3.5	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.7	1.4	2.9	6.1	6.7	6.3
27	LUC	8.6	7.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.3	5.8	4.9	1.2	3.7	6.6	8.1	6.8
28	RST	-14.0	-17.3	-31.3	6.3	-22.3	-3.0	-11.1	1.5	4.3	-7.8	-0.3	-12.7	-1.0
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	3.6	2.4	-0.8	0.1	-0.5	0.6	1.5	1.6	-1.6	0.0	3.3	2.1	1.7
31	LUC	4.0	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.4	1.6	-2.1	0.3	3.2	2.8	1.4
32	RST	-7.0	-13.7	-27.0	11.5	-19.3	-1.9	-10.4	1.7	4.2	-6.5	1.9	-10.3	2.8
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	13	9	-3	1	-2	2	6	6	-6	0	12	8	6
35	LUC	14	11	2	2	3	2	8	6	-7	1	11	10	5
36	RST	-2	-3	-6	3	-5	-1	-3	0	1	-2	0	-3	1

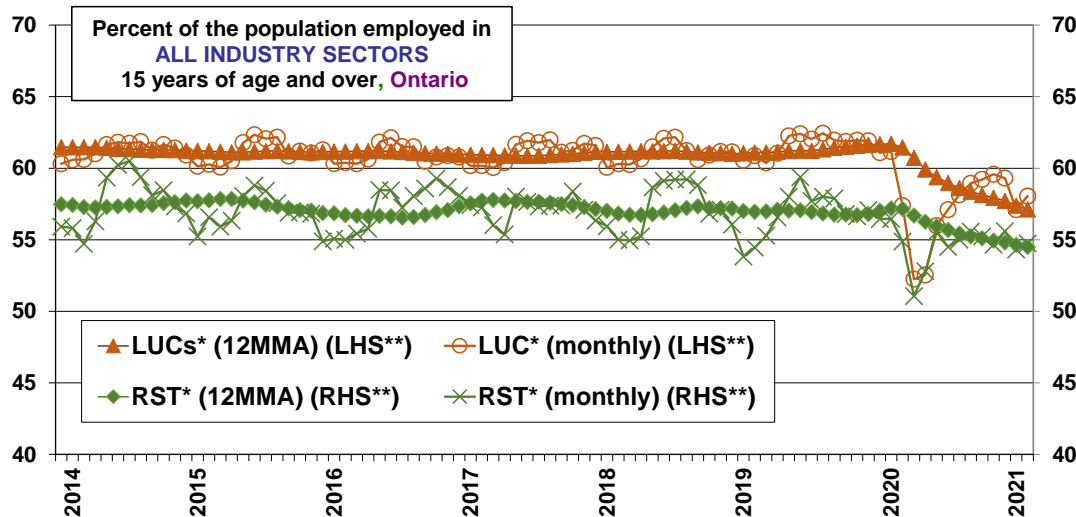
* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of employed 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

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

Figure F.1

In Feb 2021, 54.7% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town **Ontario** was 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.

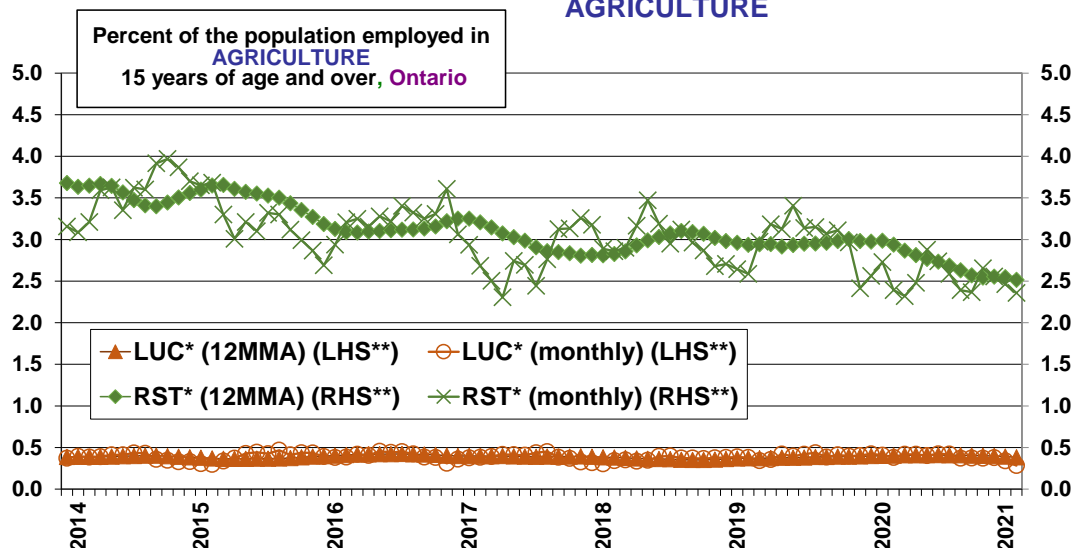
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
Ray D. Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.2

In Feb 2021, 2.2% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town **Ontario** was employed in **AGRICULTURE**



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

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

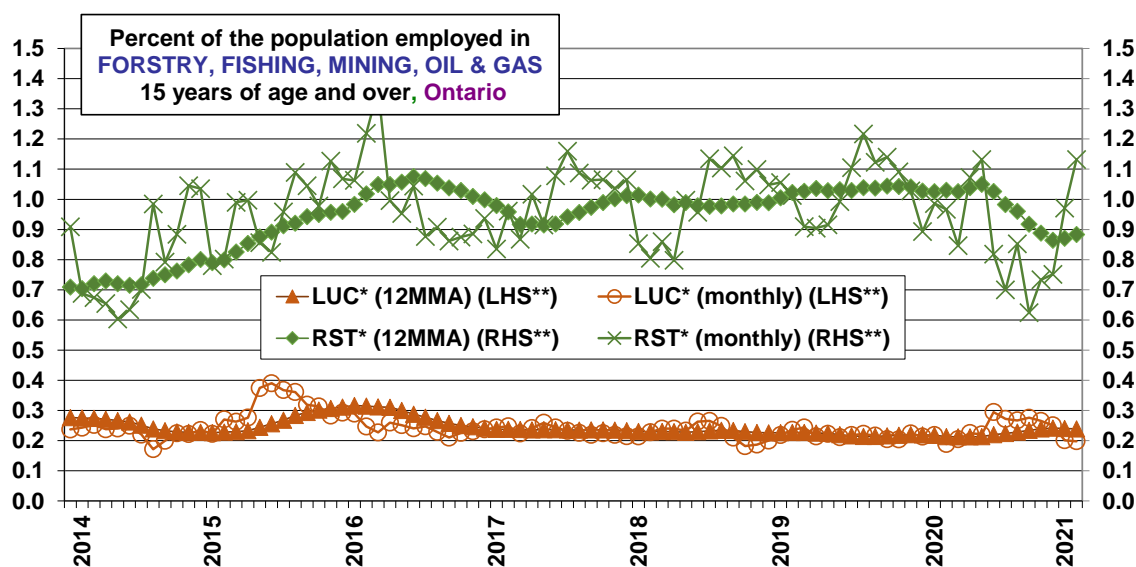
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
Ray D. Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.3

In February, 2021, 1.1% 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.

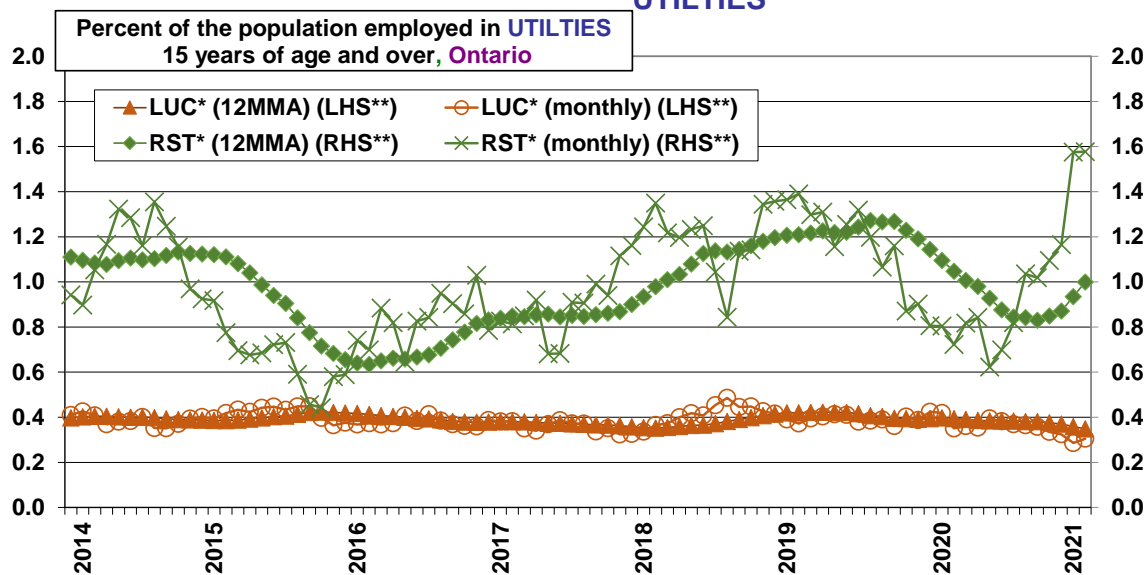
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.4

In February, 2021, 1.6% of the population (15+ years of age) in rural and small town **Ontario** was employed in **UTILITIES**



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

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

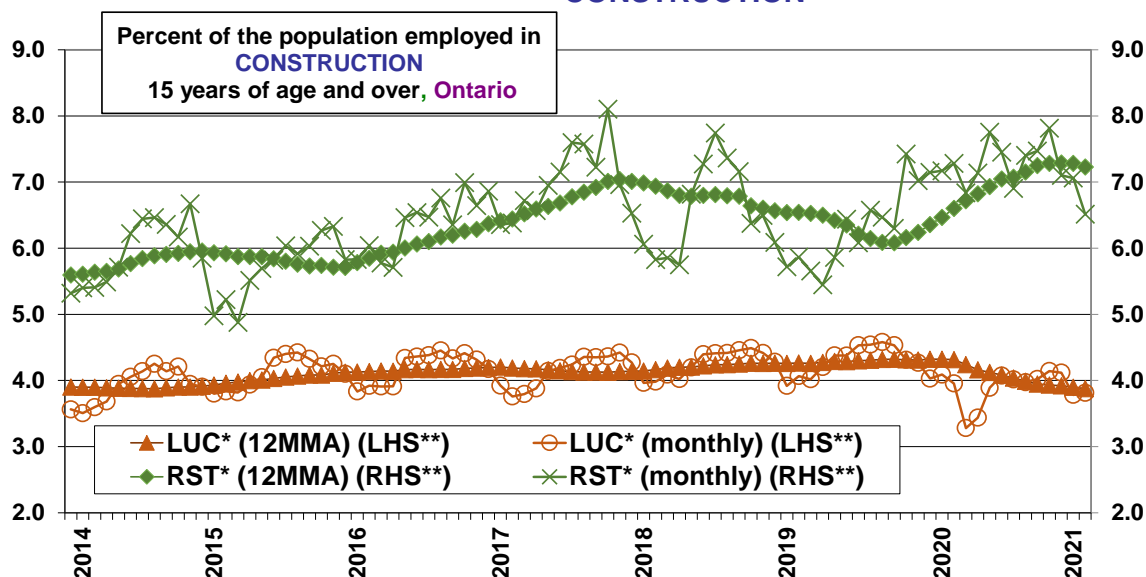
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.5

In February, 2021, 6.5% 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.

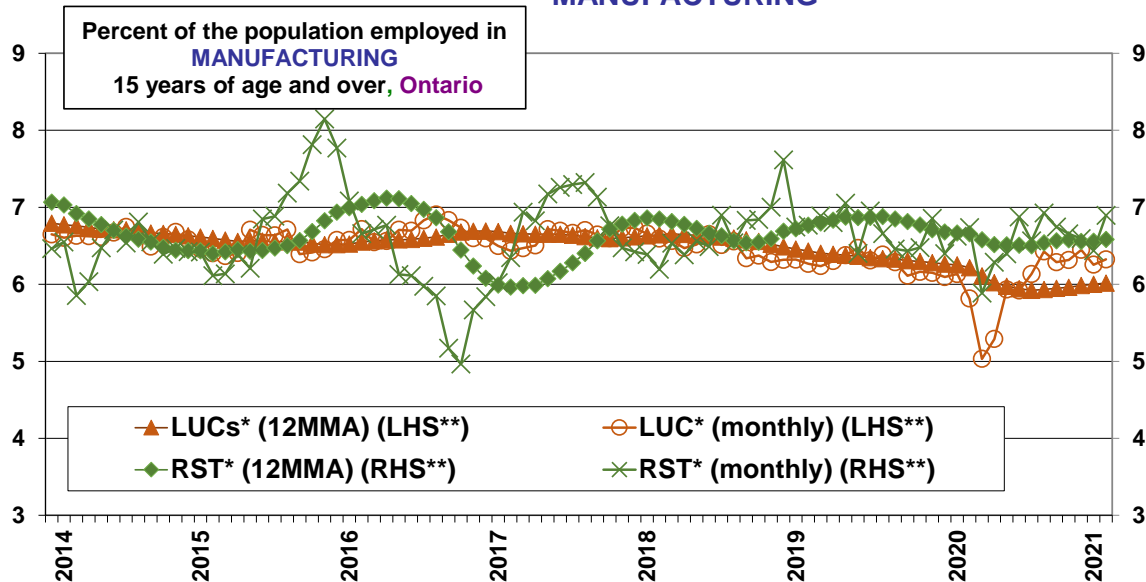
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.6

In February, 2021, 6.9% 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.

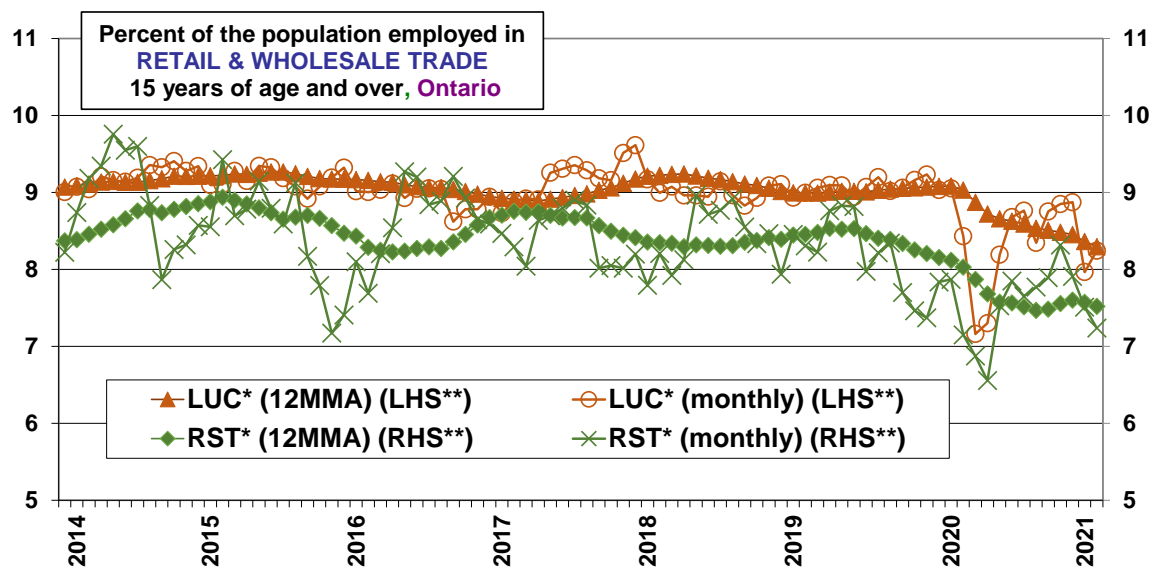
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.6

In February, 2021, 7.2% 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.

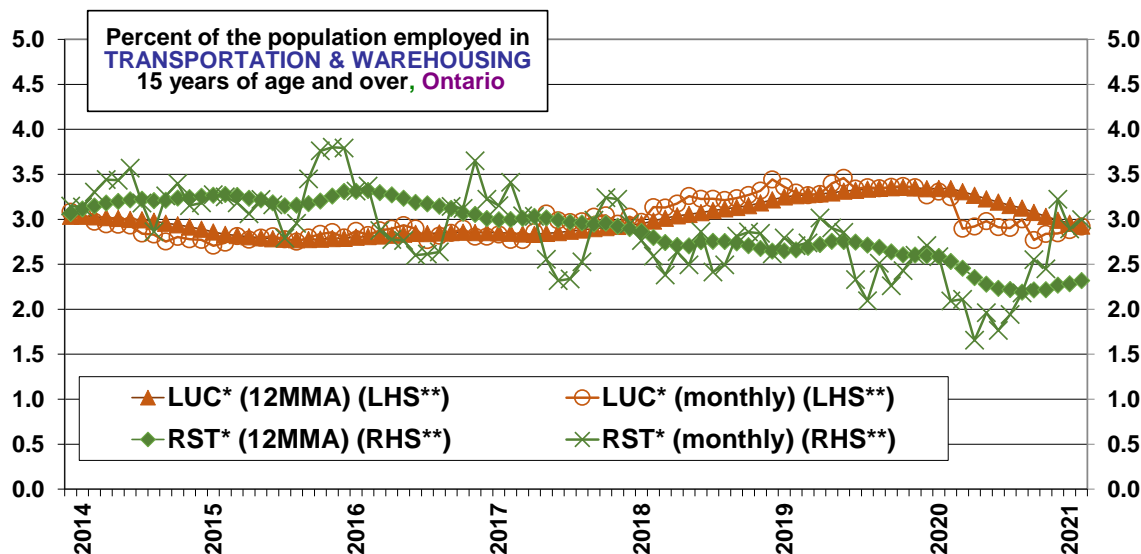
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.7

In February, 2021, 3.0% 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.

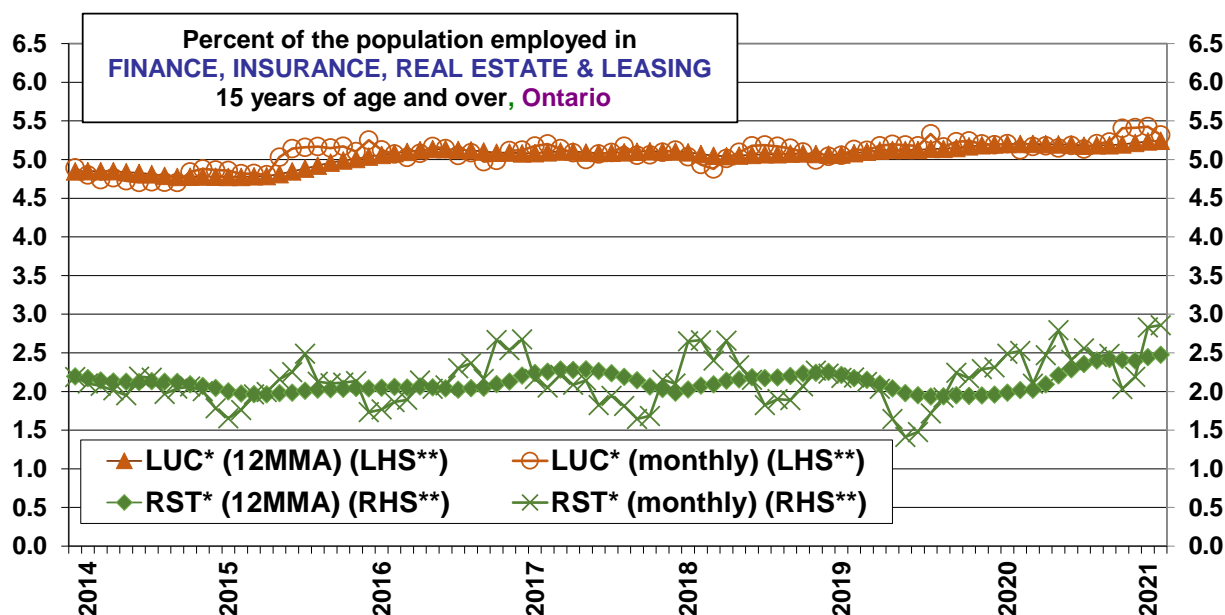
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.8

In February, 2021, 2.9% 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.

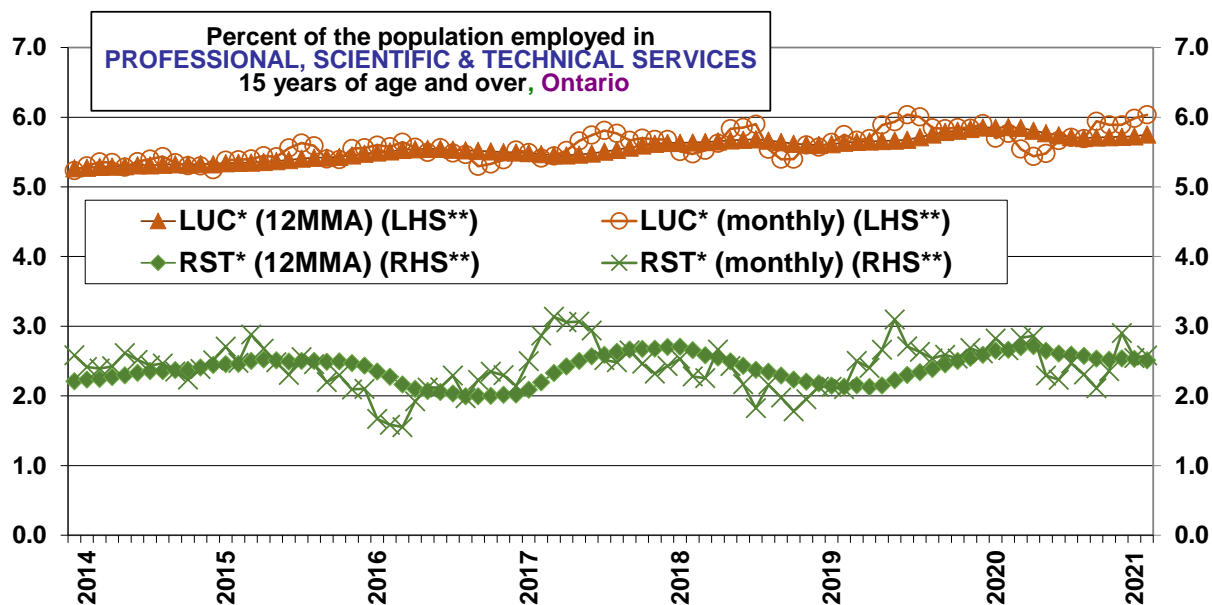
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.9

In February, 2021 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.

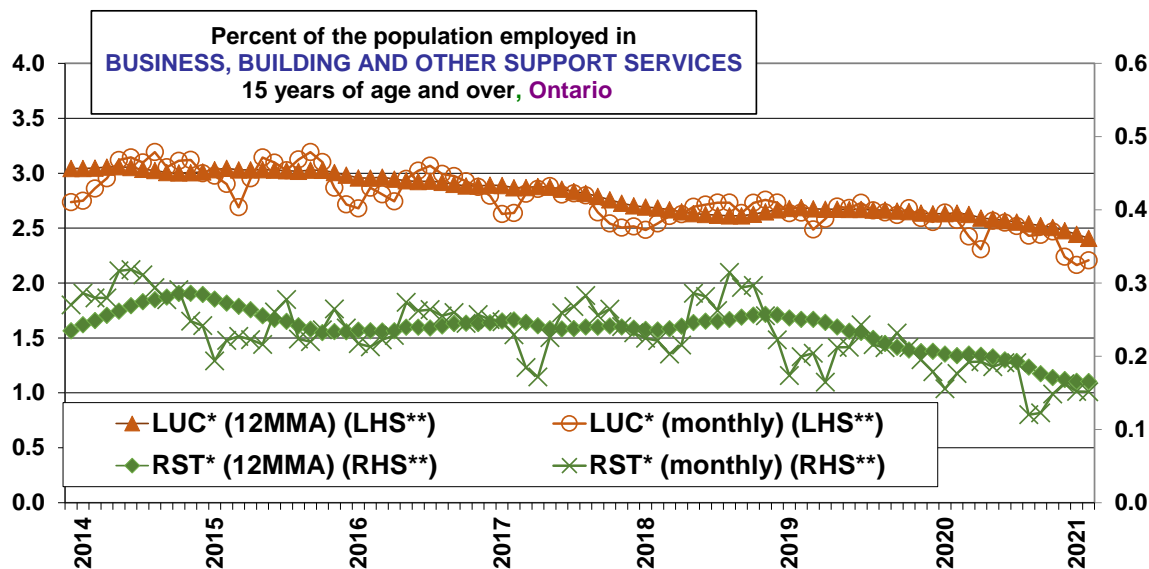
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.10

In February, 2021, 0.15% 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.

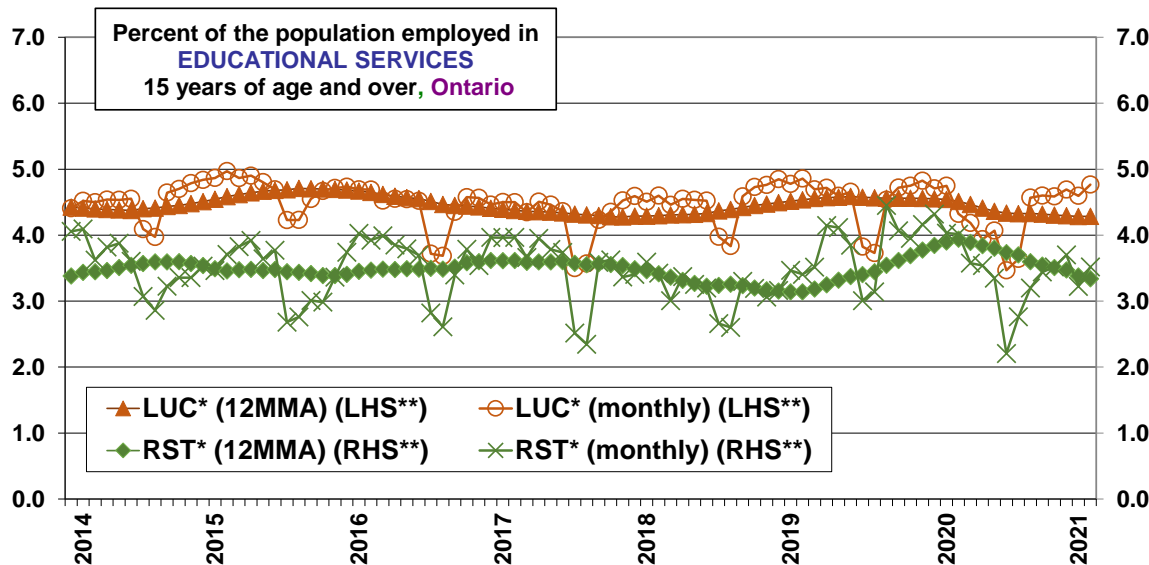
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bolman@sasktel.net

Figure F.11

In February, 2021, 3.5% 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.

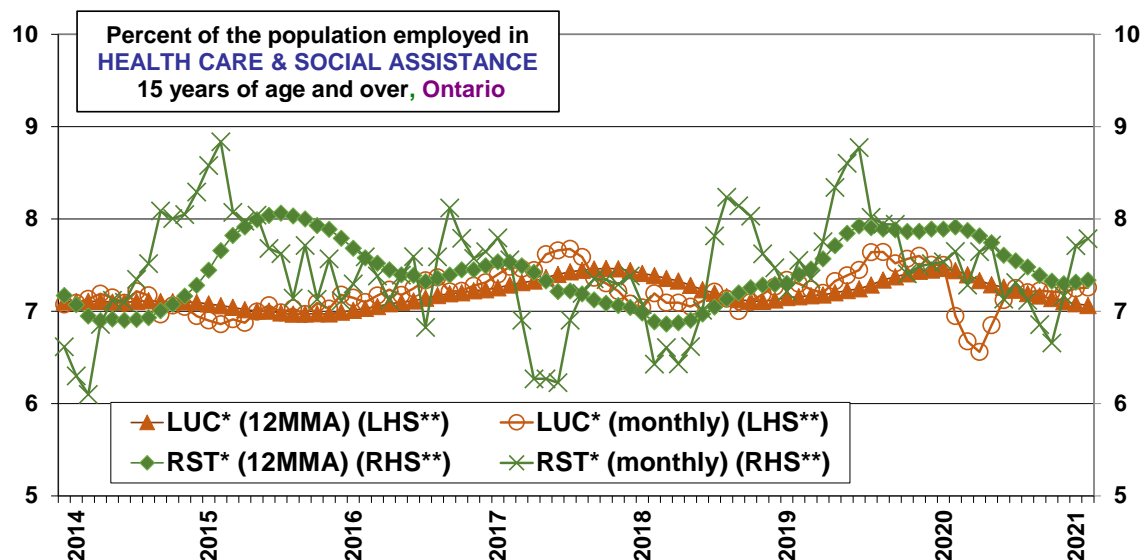
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bolman@sasktel.net

Figure F.12

In February, 2021, 7.8% 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.

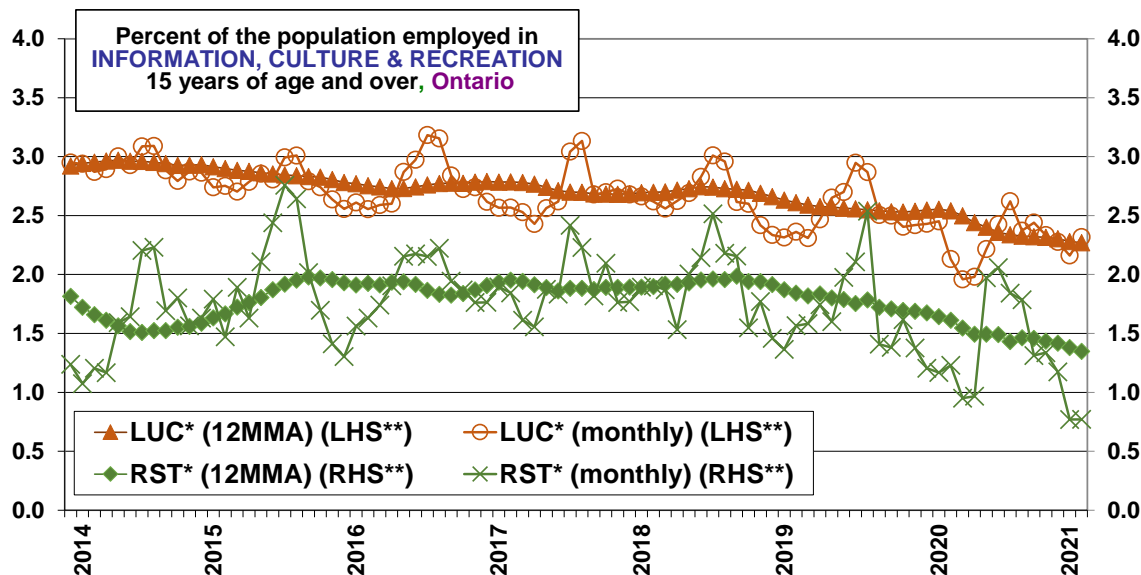
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.13

In February, 2021, 0.77% 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.

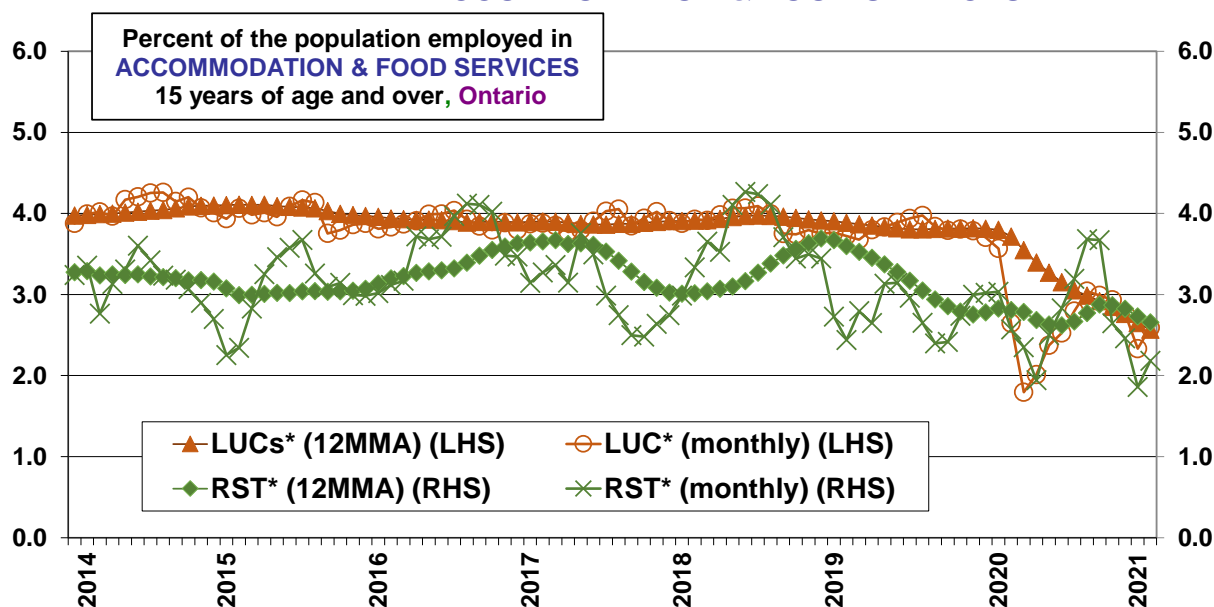
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.14

In February, 2021, 2.2% 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.

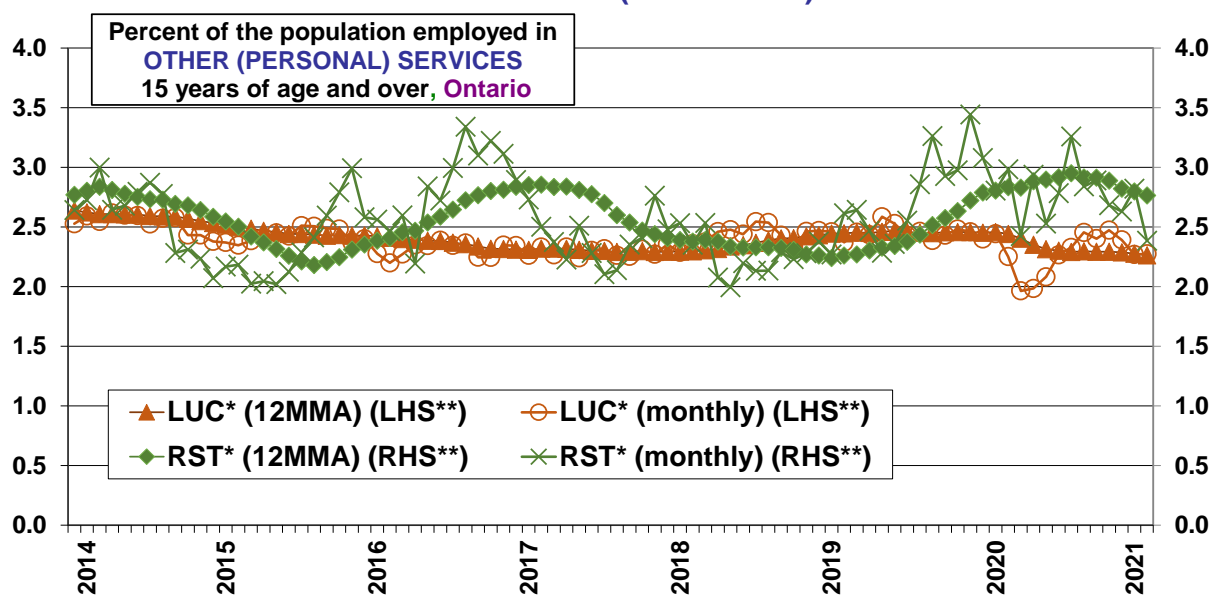
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.15

In February, 2021, 2.4% 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.

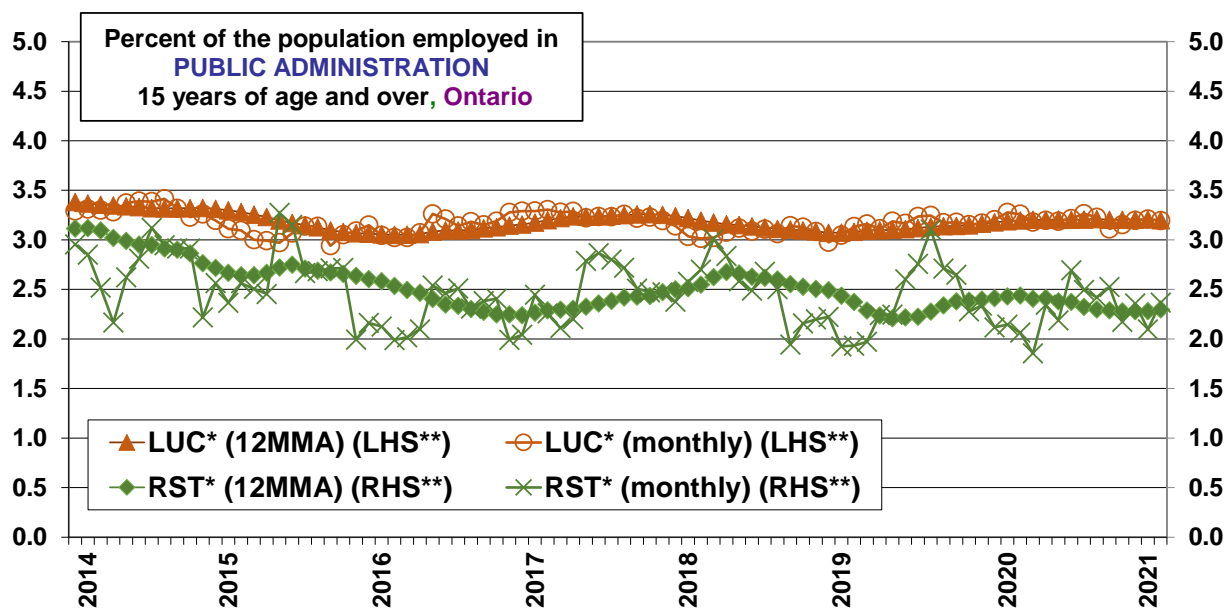
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure F.16

In February, 2021, 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 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bolman@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 590 thousand in Feb 2021

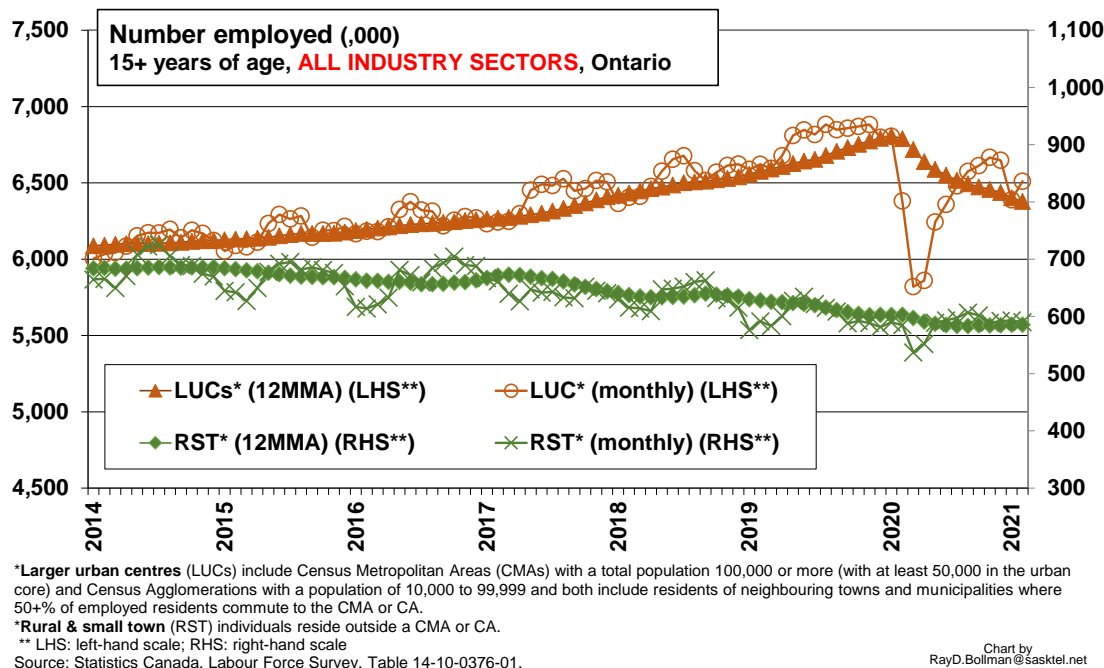


Figure G.2

Employment in **AGRICULTURE**
in rural and small town Ontario was 25 thousand in Feb 2021

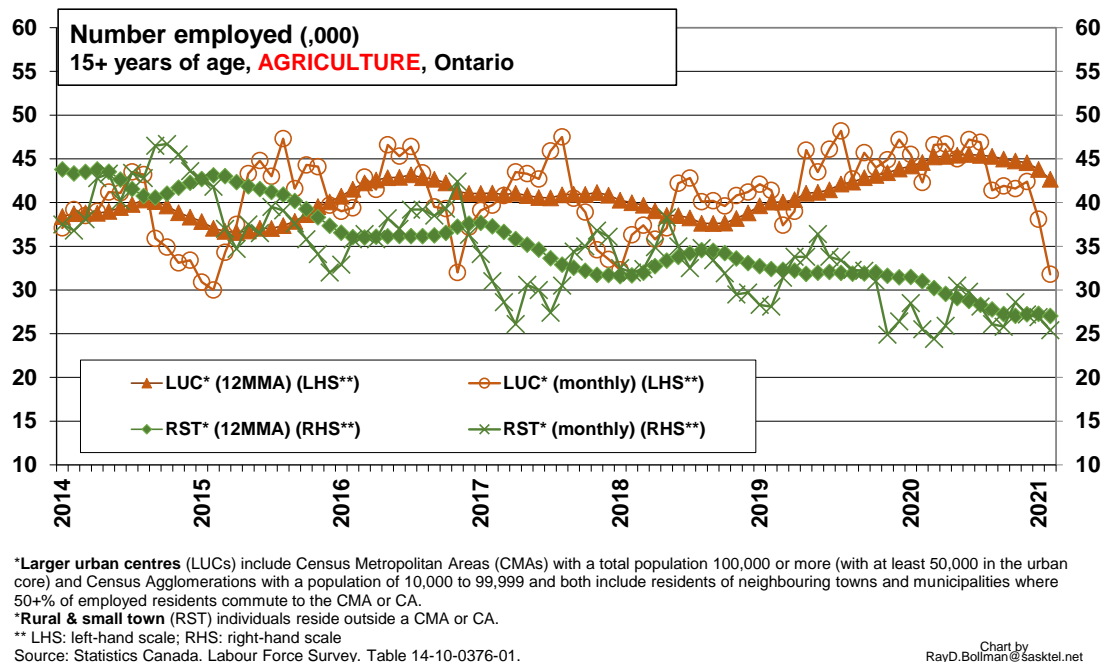


Figure G.3

Employment in **FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL & GAS**
in rural and small town Ontario was 12 thousand in Feb 2021

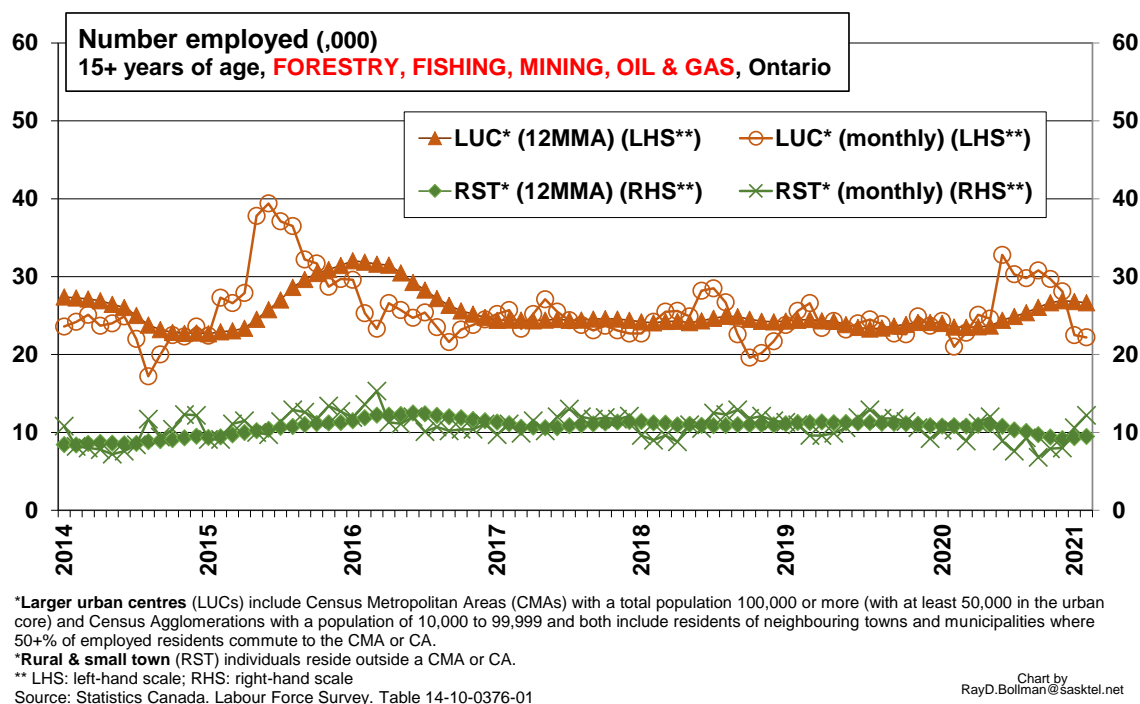


Figure G.4

Employment in **UTILITIES**
in rural and small town Ontario was 17 thousand in Feb 2021

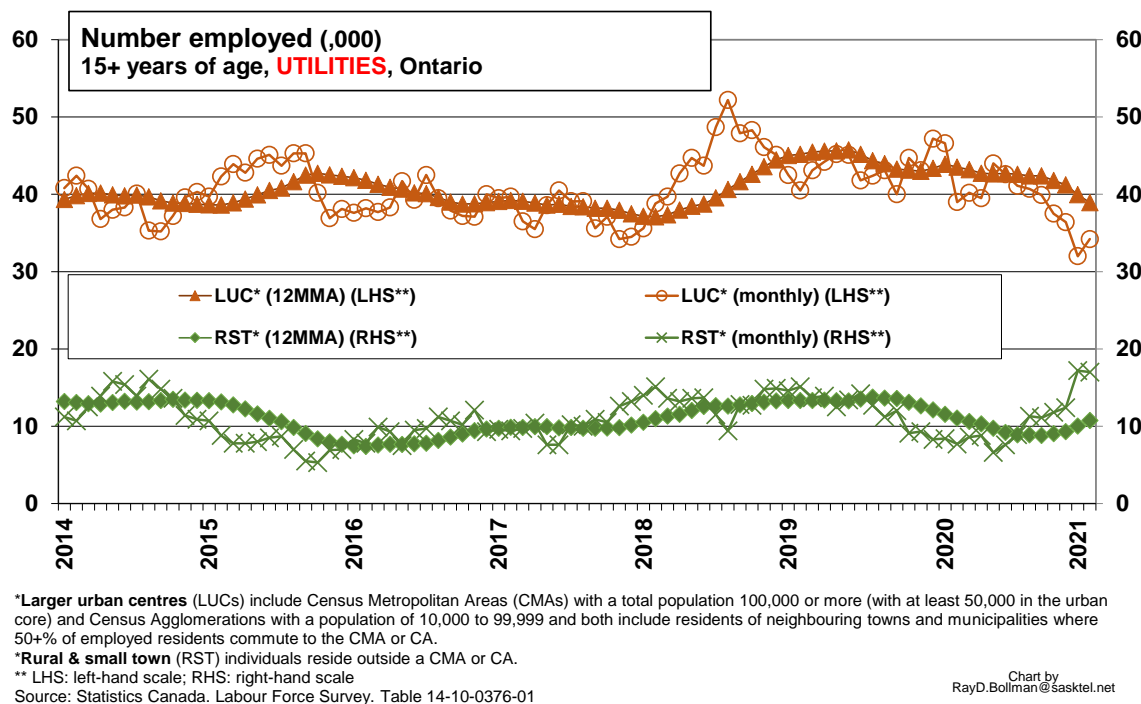
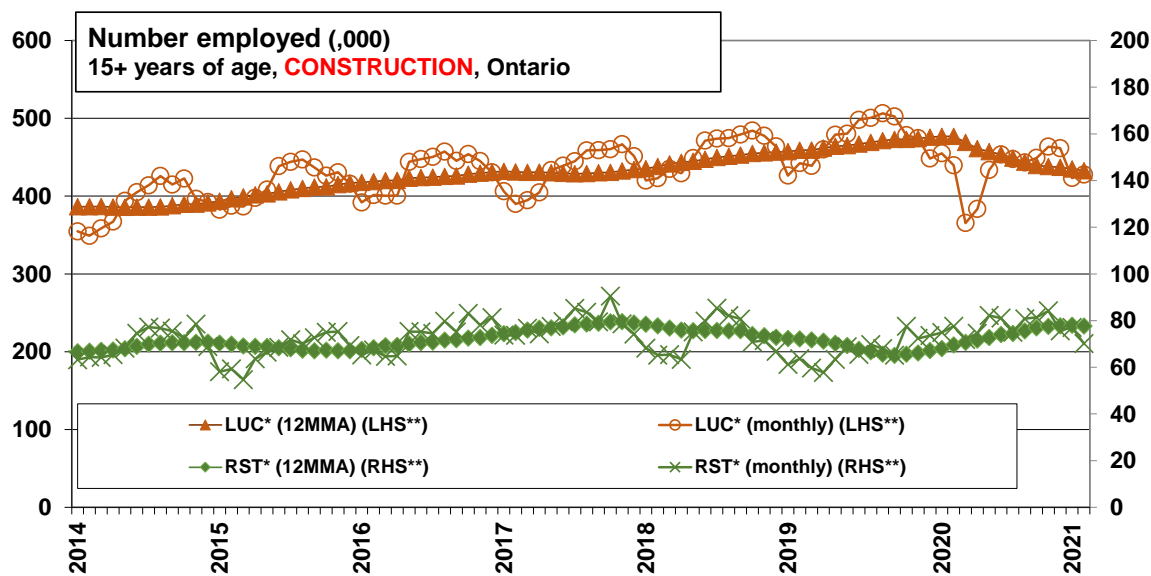


Figure G.5

Employment in **CONSTRUCTION**
in rural and small town Ontario was 70 thousand in Feb 2021



*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.

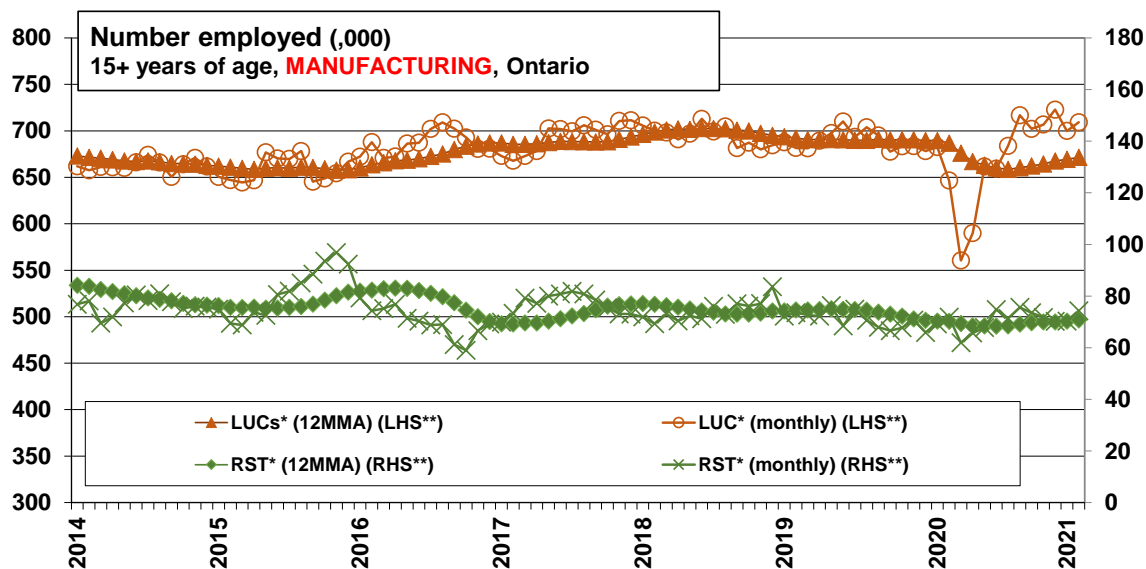
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.6

Employment in **MANUFACTURING**
in rural and small town Ontario was 77 thousand in Feb 2021



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

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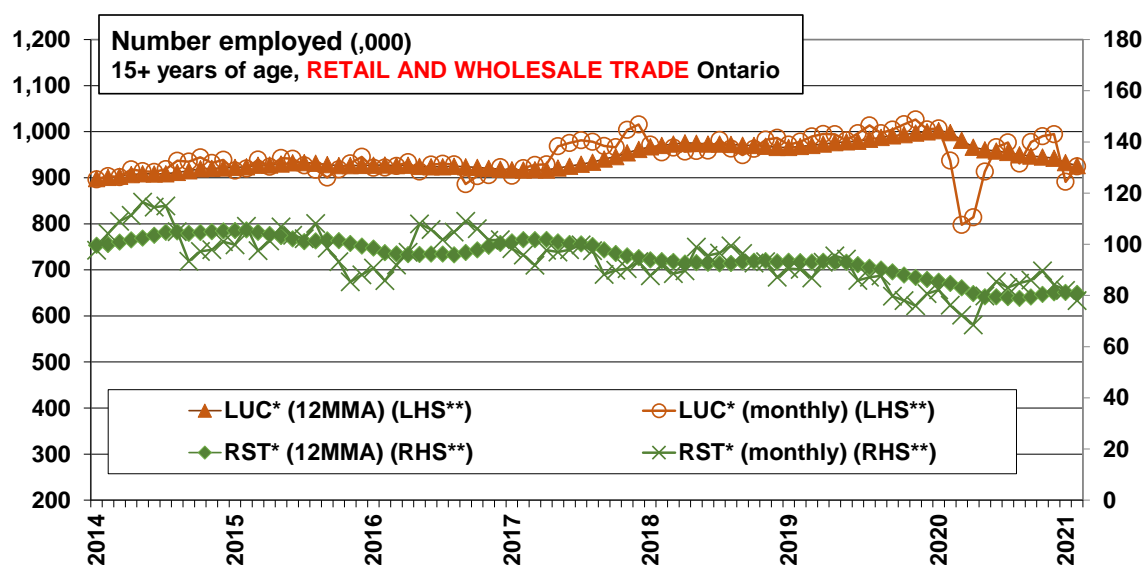
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.7

Employment in **RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE**
in rural and small town Ontario was 78 thousand in Feb 2021



*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.

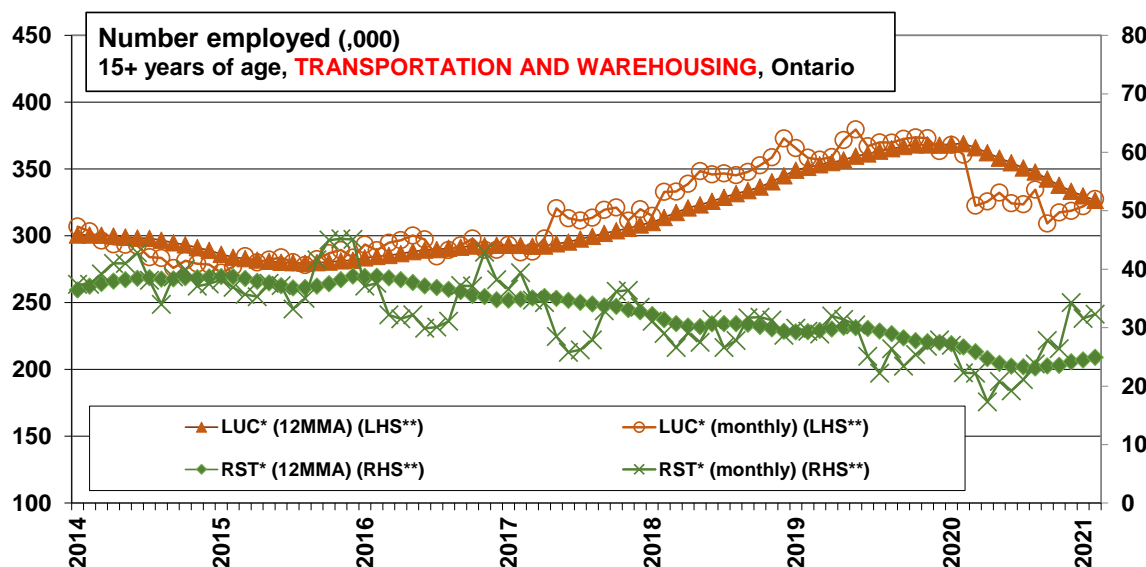
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.8

Employment in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING**
in rural and small town Ontario was 32 thousand in Feb 2021



*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.

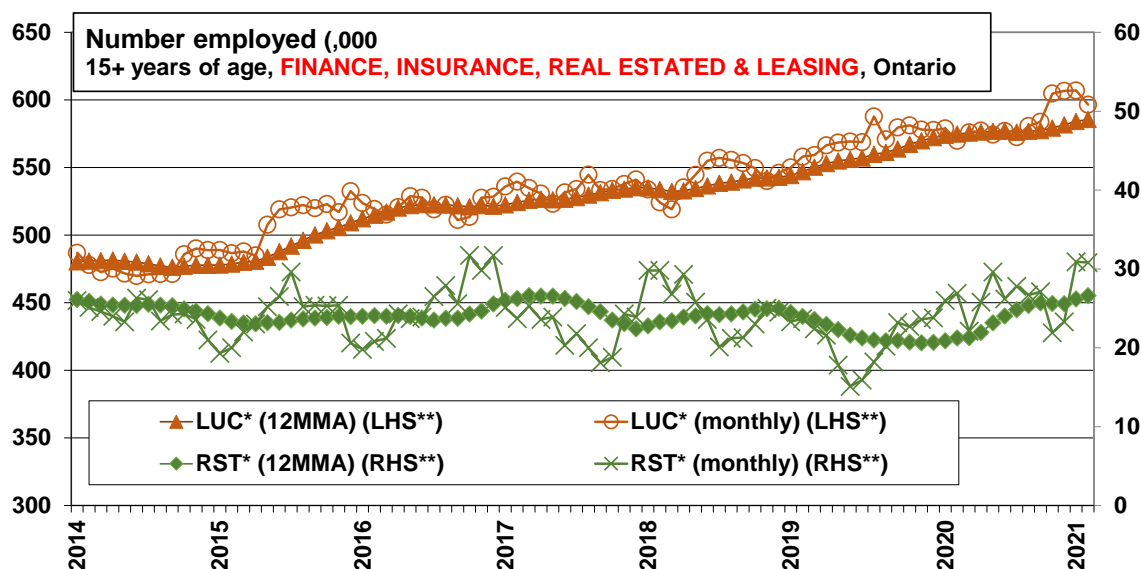
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.9

Employment in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & LEASING
in rural and small town Ontario was 31 thousand in Feb 2021



*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.

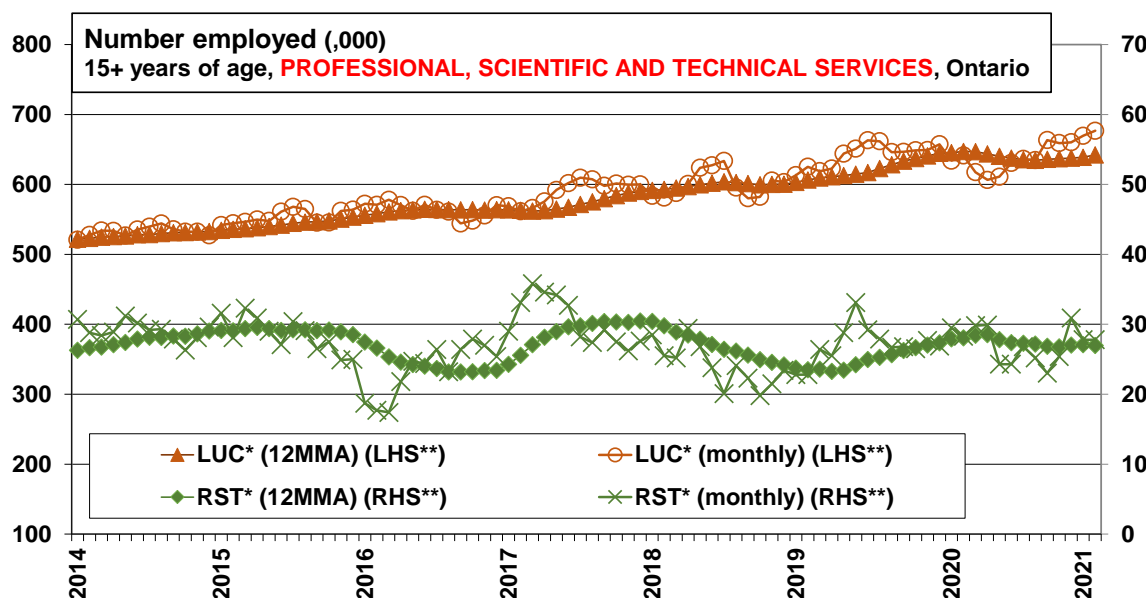
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0376-01.

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 Feb 2021



*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 14-10-0376-01

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.11

Employment in **BUSINESS, BUILDING & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES** in rural and small town Ontario was 17 thousand in Feb 2021

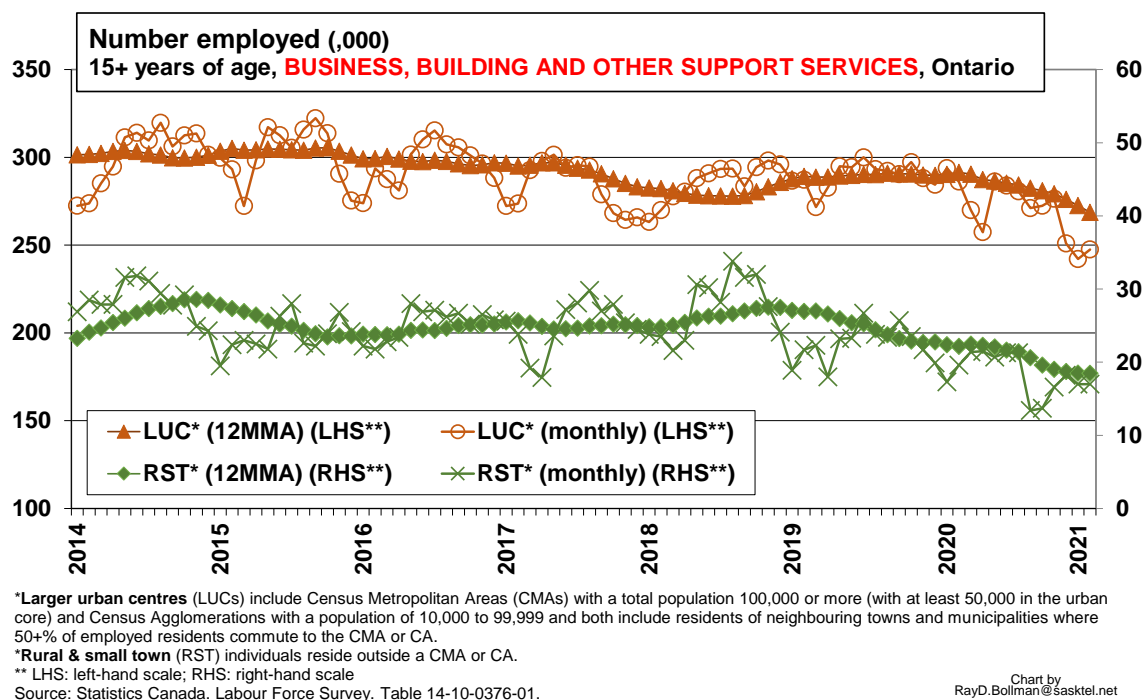


Figure G.12

Employment in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES** in rural and small town Ontario was 38 thousand in Feb 2021

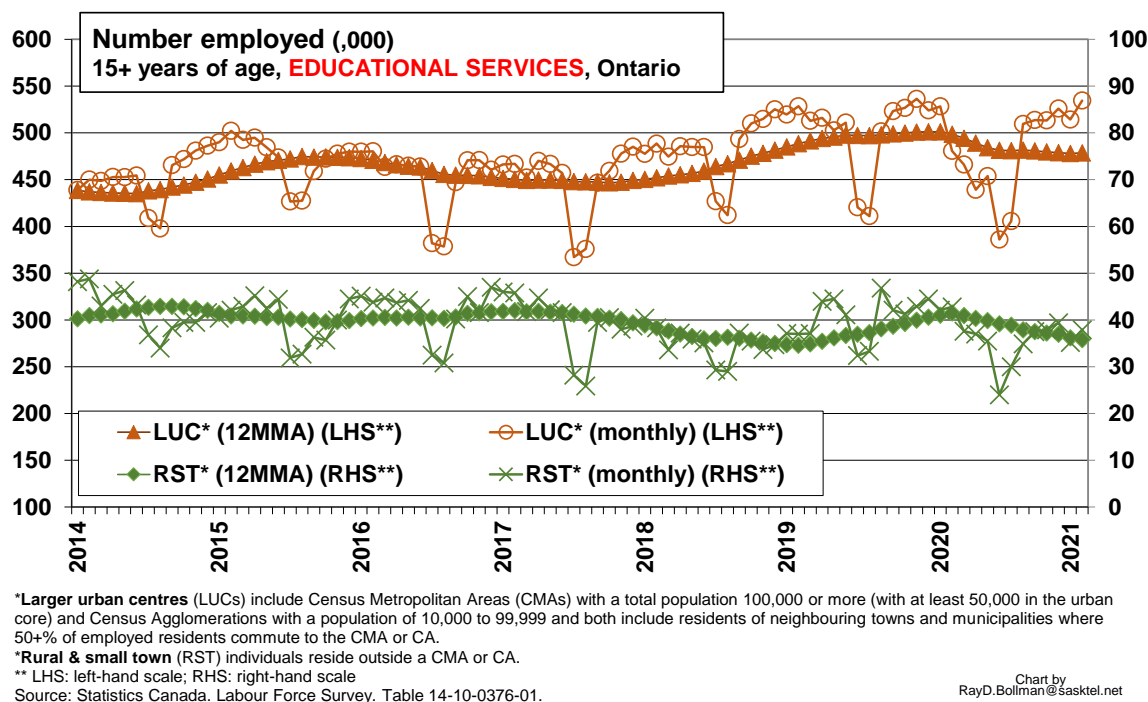
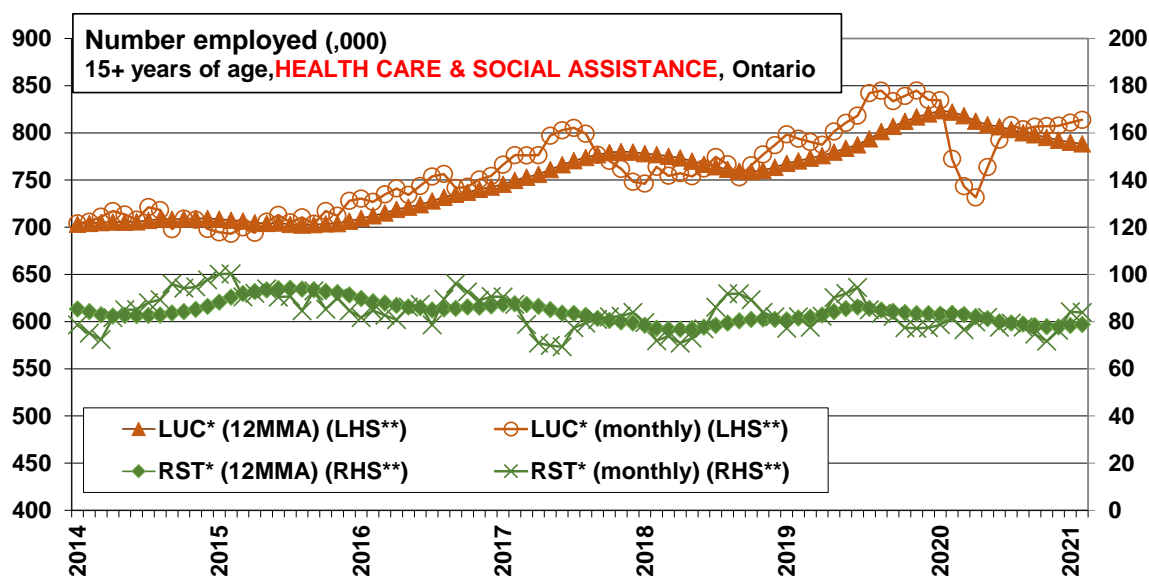


Figure G.13

Employment in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE**
in rural and small town Ontario was 84 thousand in Feb 2021



*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.

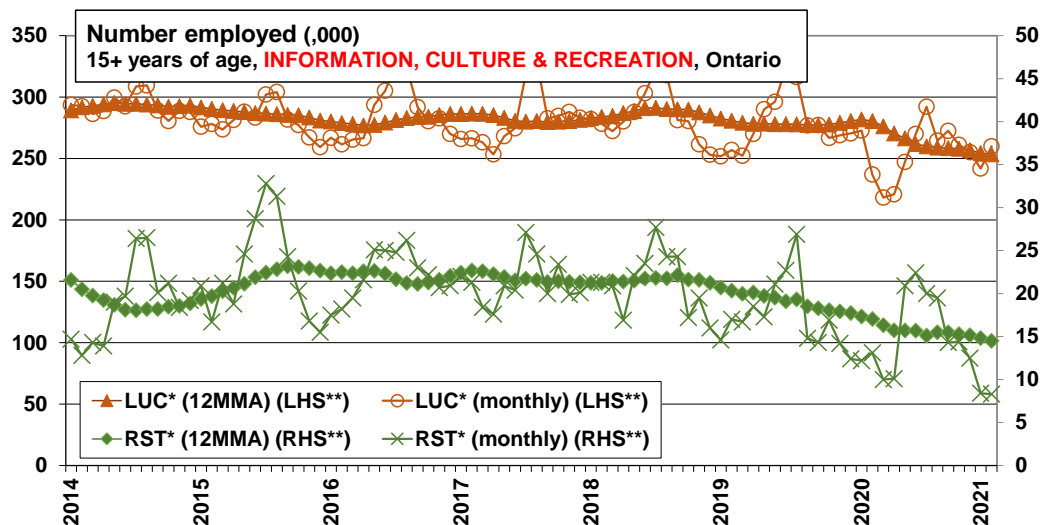
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.14

Employment in **INFORMATION, CULTURE & RECREATION**
in rural and small town Ontario was 8 thousand in Feb 2021



*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.

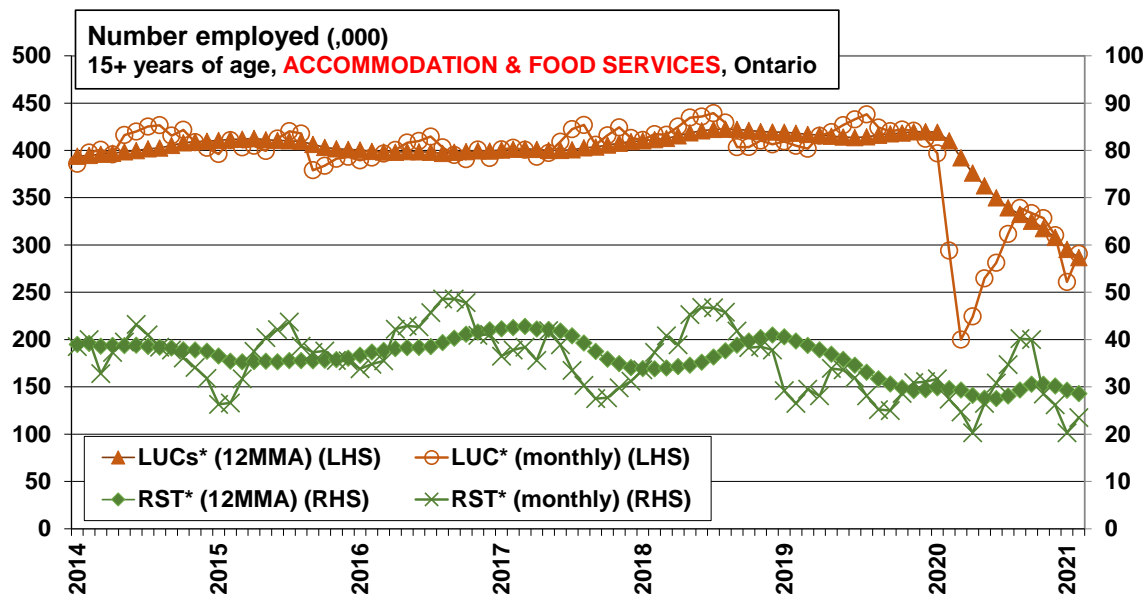
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.15

Employment in **ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES**
in rural and small town Ontario was 24 thousand in Feb 2021



*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.

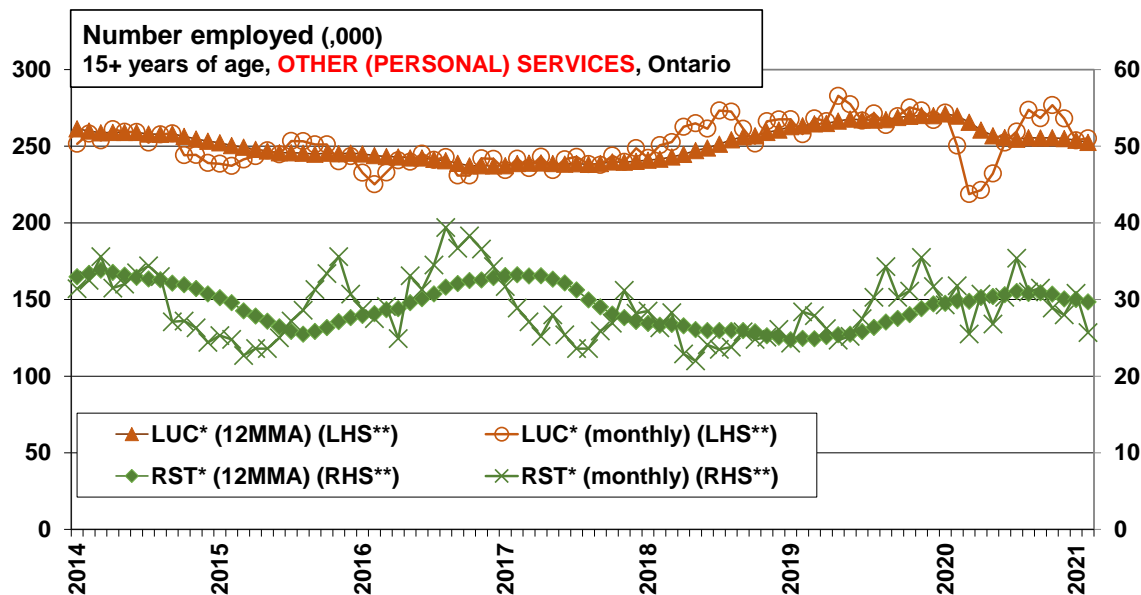
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.16

Employment in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES**
in rural and small town Ontario was 26 thousand in Feb 2021



*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.

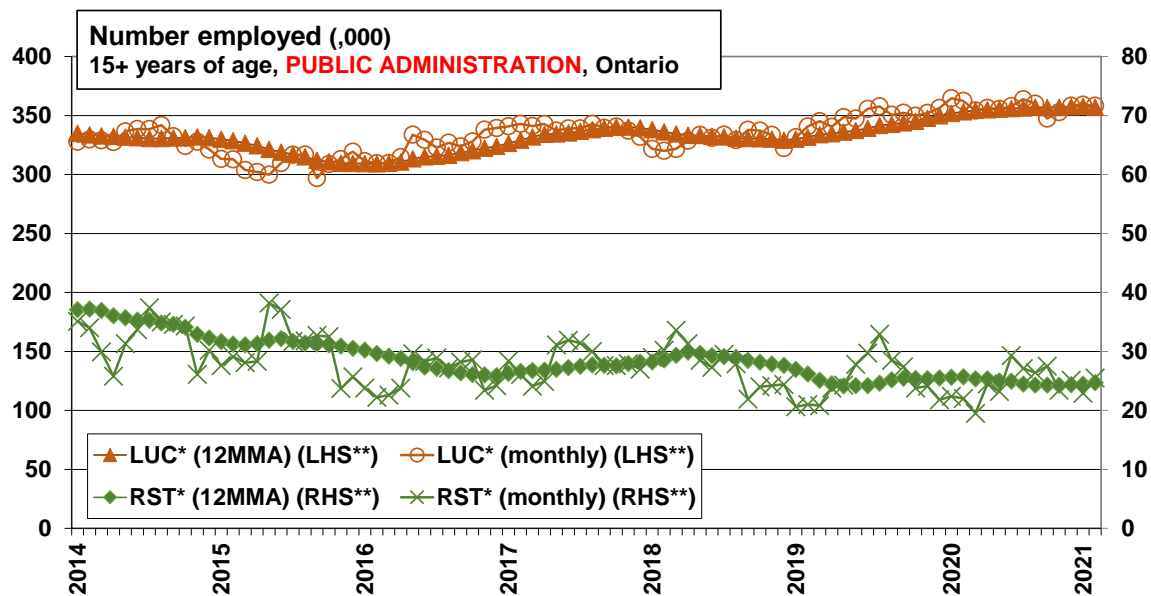
** LHS: left-hand scale; RHS: right-hand scale

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0376-01

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure G.17

Employment in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**
in rural and small town Ontario was 26 thousand in Feb 2021



***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 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

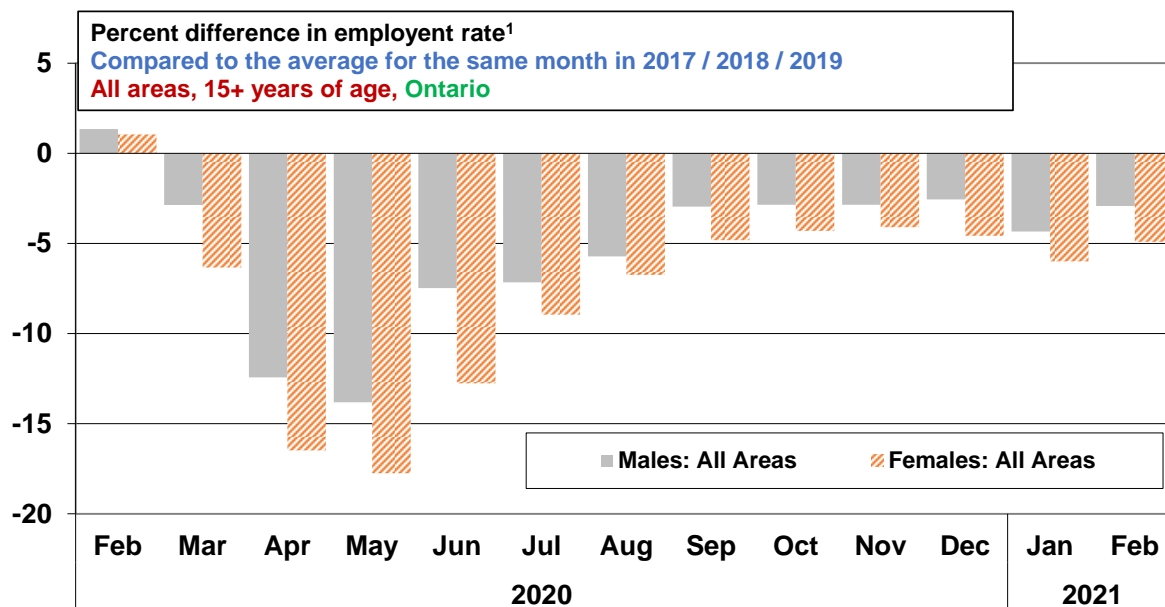
Appendix H: Table and charts showing the employment rate and the percent difference in the employment (compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019) by age and by sex

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 February 2021																																									
Age group	Sex	Area ¹	Employment rate (percent employed) ²												Change in employment rate ²														Percent difference in employment rate ² , compared to the average for the same month in 2017 / 2018 / 2019 (difference of logarithms)												
			Month to month change in employment rate ¹																																						
			2020												2021														2020												
			Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	May to Jun	Jun to Jul	Jul to Aug	Aug to Sep	Sep to Oct	Oct to Nov	Nov to Dec	Dec to Jan	Jan to Feb	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	Total	60.8	57.2	52.1	52.6	56.0	56.9	57.9	58.6	58.9	59.1	59.0	56.9	57.8	-3.6	-5.1	0.5	3.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-2.1	0.9	1.3	-4.4	-14.5	-15.6	-9.9	-8.0	-6.1	-3.9	-3.4	-3.5	-3.5	-5.1	-3.7	
		LUC	61.2	57.4	52.2	52.5	56.0	57.1	58.1	58.9	59.2	59.6	59.3	57.1	58.1	-3.8	-5.2	0.3	3.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	-0.3	-2.2	1.0	1.2	-4.8	-15.1	-16.4	-10.4	-8.2	-6.3	-3.9	-3.5	-3.3	-3.7	-5.5	-4.0	
		RST	56.5	54.9	51.1	52.8	55.6	54.5	55.0	55.6	55.2	54.7	55.6	54.3	54.7	-1.6	-3.8	1.7	2.8	-1.1	0.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.9	-1.3	0.4	1.6	-1.0	-8.7	-9.8	-5.4	-6.3	-5.7	-4.3	-3.8	-4.0	-1.6	-2.5	-1.6	
	Males	Total	64.6	62.0	56.7	57.4	61.4	62.0	62.9	63.4	63.3	63.4	63.2	61.0	61.9	-2.6	-5.3	0.7	4.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-2.2	0.9	1.4	-2.9	-12.4	-13.8	-7.5	-7.2	-5.7	-3.0	-2.9	-2.9	-2.6	-4.3	-2.9	
		LUC	65.1	62.3	56.7	57.4	61.5	62.1	63.3	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.4	61.0	62.1	-2.8	-5.6	0.7	4.1	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-2.4	1.1	1.4	-3.1	-13.3	-14.3	-7.8	-7.5	-5.6	-3.3	-3.1	-3.1	-3.0	-5.0	-3.3	
		RST	59.7	58.9	55.8	58.0	61.1	60.2	59.2	61.8	61.2	61.2	61.0	60.9	60.6	-0.8	-3.1	2.2	3.1	-0.9	-1.0	2.6	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	-1.6	-6.6	-7.6	-3.6	-5.1	-6.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	1.3	3.1	1.9	
	Females	Total	57.0	52.5	47.8	47.9	50.7	52.0	53.0	54.1	54.6	55.0	54.9	52.9	53.7	-4.5	-4.7	0.1	2.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-2.0	0.8	1.1	-6.3	-16.5	-17.7	-12.8	-8.9	-6.7	-4.8	-4.3	-4.1	-4.6	-6.0	-4.9	
		LUC	57.4	52.7	47.9	47.9	50.7	52.3	53.2	54.5	55.1	55.7	55.3	53.4	54.2	-4.7	-4.8	0.0	2.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	-0.4	-1.9	0.8	1.0	-6.8	-17.2	-18.4	-13.3	-9.1	-6.9	-4.5	-4.0	-3.6	-4.6	-5.6	-4.7	
		RST	53.2	50.6	46.3	47.7	50.1	48.7	50.8	49.4	49.3	48.2	50.4	48.1	49.2	-2.6	-4.3	1.4	2.4	-1.4	2.1	-1.4	-0.1	-1.1	2.2	-2.3	1.1	2.9	-0.7	-11.4	-12.3	-7.8	-8.3	-5.4	-9.3	-8.0	-9.4	-4.7	-8.6	-5.0	
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	Total	51.0	42.7	34.8	37.3	43.9	49.8	51.2	46.3	46.8	47.8	48.3	41.9	43.7	-8.3	-7.9	2.5	6.6	5.9	1.4	-4.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	-6.4	1.8	1.6	-17.2	-38.3	-42.0	-29.2	-21.6	-18.4	-9.9	-9.4	-9.1	-7.6	-16.4	-13.8	
		LUC	50.0	41.5	33.8	36.1	42.3	48.3	50.0	45.1	45.8	47.0	47.3	41.0	42.6	-8.5	-7.7	2.3	6.2	6.0	1.7	-4.9	0.7	1.2	0.3	-6.3	1.6	0.3	-19.2	-40.3	-43.4	-30.9	-23.2	-19.1	-11.2	-10.6	-10.0	-8.7	-17.6	-15.7	
		RST	64.2	57.5	47.7	52.6	63.7	66.4	65.5	60.0	58.7	57.3	61.8	52.9	56.7	-6.7	-9.8	4.9	11.1	2.7	-0.9	-5.5	-1.3	-1.4	4.5	-8.9	3.8	16.3	2.4	-15.7	-27.0	-13.6	-9.3	-12.9	2.4	1.9	0.9	6.3	-4.2	3.9	
	Males	Total	48.9	43.1	35.7	38.5	46.3	48.9	50.3	47.1	48.0	48.7	49.3	42.5	45.3	-5.8	-7.4	2.8	7.8	2.6	1.4	-3.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	-6.8	2.8	1.6	-15.2	-34.8	-38.5	-22.8	-22.7	-19.8	-7.7	-4.8	-5.8	-3.1	-14.2	-9.2	
		LUC	47.5	41.3	34.2	37.1	44.5	47.0	48.7	45.4	46.3	47.2	48.1	40.7	43.9	-6.2	-7.1	2.9	7.4	2.5	1.7	-3.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	-7.4	3.2	-3.5	-18.5	-38.2	-40.5	-24.6	-25.1	-21.2	-9.9	-7.5	-8.0	-4.1	-17.0	-11.4	
		RST	66.0	62.4	52.0	54.9	68.2	69.8	68.5	67.2	68.4	68.2	66.9	65.1	62.0	-3.6	-10.4	2.9	13.3	1.6	-1.3	-1.3	1.2	-0.2	-1.3	-1.8	-3.1	18.2	10.5	-6.8	-20.9	-6.7	-4.3	-9.5	12.6	19.8	16.9	11.2	12.8	12.0	
	Females	Total	53.1	42.2	33.8	36.0	41.3	50.7	52.1	45.3	45.5	46.8	47.2	41.2	42.1	-10.9	-8.4	2.2	5.3	9.4	1.4	-6.8	0.2	1.3	0.4	-6.0	0.9	4.6	-19.4	-42.1	-46.0	-36.5	-20.6	-17.1	-12.6	-14.5	-12.5	-12.5	-19.1	-18.7	
		LUC	52.6	41.6	33.4	35.1	40.0	49.8	51.3	44.7	45.2	46.9	46.4	41.2	41.2	-11.0	-8.2	1.7	4.9	9.8	1.5	-6.6	0.5	1.7	-0.5	-5.2	0.0	4.1	-20.1	-42.7	-46.5	-37.8	-21.0	-17.0	-12.9	-14.1	-11.8	-13.7	-18.6	-20.3	
		RST	61.7	50.2	40.9	49.4	58.3	62.3	62.0	52.3	49.0	46.6	57.3	40.9	51.3	-11.5	-9.3	8.5	8.9	4.0	-0.3	-9.7	-3.3	-2.4	10.7	-16.4	10.4	13.5	-11.2	-31.2	-34.8	-22.6	-16.7	-17.5	-10.1	-18.3	-18.1	2.2	-25.5	-5.0	
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	Total	82.0	78.3	72.5	72.4	76.6	76.6	77.7	80.3	80.7	80.9	80.2	78.4	79.6	-3.7	-5.8	-0.1	4.2	0.0	1.1	2.6	0.4	0.2	-0.7	-1.8	1.2	0.9	-3.2	-11.5	-12.1	-6.6	-5.3	-3.7	-2.0	-1.4	-1.6	-2.4	-3.4	-2.1	
		LUC	81.9	78.1	72.2	71.8	76.1	76.3	77.4	80.1	80.5	80.8	80.1	78.2	79.4	-3.8	-5.9	-0.4	4.3	0.2	1.1	2.7	0.4	0.3	-0.7	-1.9	1.2	0.9	-3.4	-11.8	-12.8	-7.1	-5.5	-3.9	-2.0	-1.4	-1.6	-2.4	-3.6	-2.2	
		RST	82.7	80.7	75.9	79.3	82.8	81.2	82.0	83.2	82.8	82.2	81.2	80.7	81.0	-2.0	-4.8	3.4	3.5	-1.6	0.8	1.2	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-0.5	0.3	1.2	-0.9	-8.1	-5.2	-1.0	-1.2	0.2	-1.5	-2.4	-1.4	-2.4	-1.5	-0.9	
	Males	Total	85.8	83.3	76.7	77.0	81.8	81.9	83.2	84.7	84.6	85.2	84.0	81.9	82.9	-2.5	-6.6	0.3	4.8	0.1	1.3	1.5	-0.1	0.6	-1.2	-2.1	1.0	1.2	-1.6	-10.5	-11.2	-5.2	-4.9	-3.3	-1.8	-2.1	-1.4	-2.4	-3.6	-2.2	
		LUC	86.0	83.3	76.5	76.5	81.4	81.6	83.1	84.5	84.5	85.1	83.9	81.6	82.7	-2.7	-6.8	0.0	4.9	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.6	-1.2	-2.3	1.1	1.4	-1.7	-10.8	-11.7	-5.6	-5.2	-3.5	-2.0	-2.0	-1.5	-2.6	-4.1	-2.5	
		RST	84.3	83.8	79.3	82.6	86.8	86.2	84.2	86.8	85.9	86.6	85.3	84.6	85.5	-0.5	-4.5	3.3	4.2	-0.6	2.0	2.6	0.9	0.7	-1.3	-0.7	0.9	-0.1	-1.0	-7.1	-5.6	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.2	-2.0	0.0	-0.5	1.1	1.3	
	Females	Total	78.1	73.4	68.3	67.9	71.5	71.4	72.3	76.0	76.8	76.6	76.5	75.0	76.3	-4.7	-5.1	-0.4	3.6	-0.1	0.9	3.7	0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-1.5	1.3	0.3	-4.8	-12.6	-13.2	-8.2	-5.8	-4.1	-2.2	-0.9	-1.9	2.4	-3.1	-2.0	
		LUC	77.9	73.1	67.9	67.2	70.9	71.0	71.7	75.8	76.6	76.5	76.5	74.8	76.3	-4.8	-5.2	-0.7	3.7	0.1	0.7	4.1	0.8	-0.1	0.0	-1.7	1.5	0.2	-5.1	-13.1	-14.0	-8.9	-6.1	-4.6	-2.0	-0.7	-1.8	-2.2	-3.0	-1.9	
		RST	81.1	77.5	72.5	76.0	78.9	76.3	79.8	79.3	79.5	77.4	76.7	76.8	76.8	-3.6	-5.0	3.5	2.9	-2.6	3.5	-0.5	-0.2	-2.1	-0.7	0.1	0.0	2.7	-0.9	-9.0	-4.6	-1.1	-1.6	1.4	-3.1	-2.9	-3.4	-4.9	-4.2	-2.8	
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	Total	64.4	61.9	57.4	57.4	59.5	60.5	62.3	63.5	63.8	64.3	65.0	63.1	62.8	-2.5	-4.5	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	-1.9	-0.3	4.9	1.1	-7.7	-9.1	-5.8	-3.7	-1.4	-1.9	-1.5	-0.2	1.7	2.6	2.4	
		LUC	65.3	62.8	58.1	58.0	60.2	61.3	62.9	64.0	64.4	64.6	65.0	63.0	63.1	-2.5	-4.7	-0.1	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	-2.0	0.1	5.6	1.8	-7.1	-8.5	-4.8	-2.8	-0.9	-1.3	-1.1	-0.5	0.7	1.9	2.2	
		RST	56.0	54.0	51.6	51.7	52.9	53.0	57.3	58.4	57.7	61.2	65.1	64.2	60.0	-2.0	-2.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	4.3	1.1	-0.7	3.5	3.9	-0.9	-4.2	3.7	-6.3	-13.5	-16.0	-16.1	-13.5	-5.4	-8.6	-6.2	1.1	10.4	8.7	3.2	
	Males	Total	69.2	67.2	63.1	63.8	65.9	67.2	68.3	68.7	68.7	67.6	69.7	67.9	67.8	-2.0	-4.1	0.7	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	-1.1	2.1	-1.8	-0.1	4.8	1.4	-5.6	-6.6	-4.2	-2.4	-1.2	-2.2	-0.9	-1.5	2.9	2.9	2.7	
		LUC	70.4	68.5	63.9	64.2	66.7	67.9	69.1	69.3	69.3	67.7	69.5	67.5	67.8	-1.9	-4.6	0.3	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	-1.6	1.8	-2.0	0.3	6.0	2.9	-4.7	-6.3	-3.3	-1.8	-0.6	-1.7	-0.7	2.4	1.4	1.6	2.2	
		RST	58.8	55.8	58.8	59.5	59.3	60.5	60.8	63.7	63.2	67.4	71.7	71.5	67.6	-3.0	-4.0	3.7	-0.2	1.2	0.3	2.9	-0.5	4.2	4.3	-0.2	-3.9	-7.6	-14.1	-14.8	-10.6	-12.5	-9.2	-7.6	-6.1	-3.5	6.9	14.8	13.1	6.3	
	Females	Total	59.7	56.7	51.9	51.2	53.3	54.0	56.6	58.5	59.0	61.0	60.5	58.5	58.0	-3.0	-4.8	-0.7	2.1	0.7	2.6	1.9	0.5	2.0	-0.5	-2.0	-0.5	4.9	0.6	-10.1	-12.1	-7.8	-5.3	-1.5	-1.7	2.2	0.9	0.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
		LUC	60.4	57.2	52.4	52.0	54.0	54.9	56.9	59.1	59.7	61.6	60.6	58.7	58.6	-3.2	-4.8	-0.4	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.2	0.6	1.9	-1.0	-1.9	-0.1	5.2	0.4	-10.0	-11.1	-6.5	-4.2	-1.3	-0.6						

Figure H.1

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

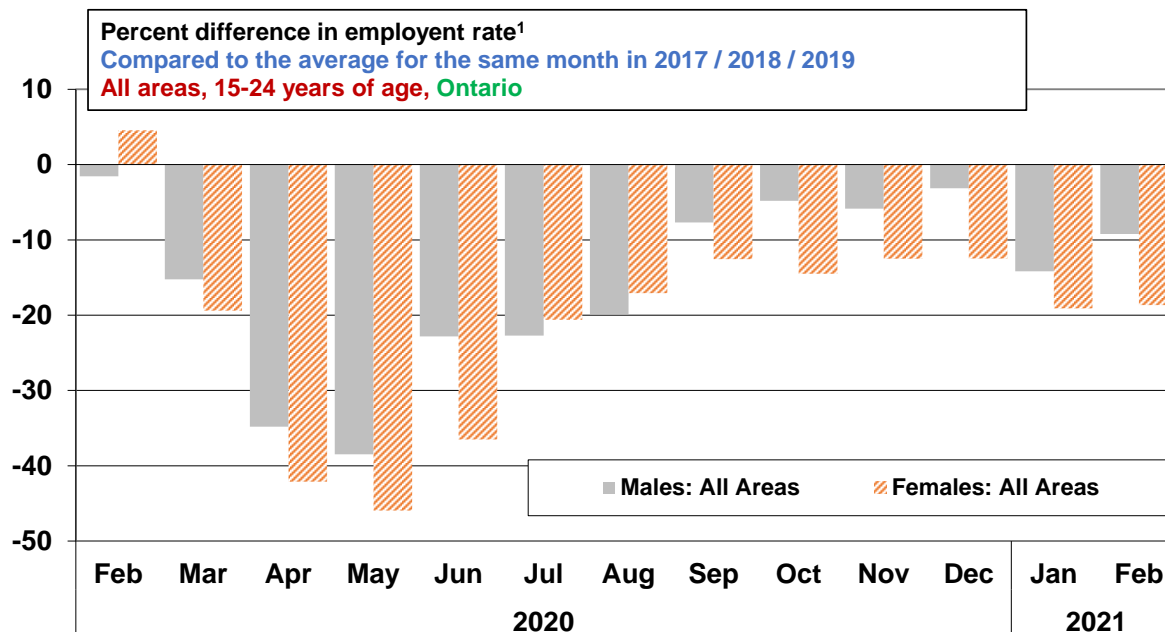


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

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

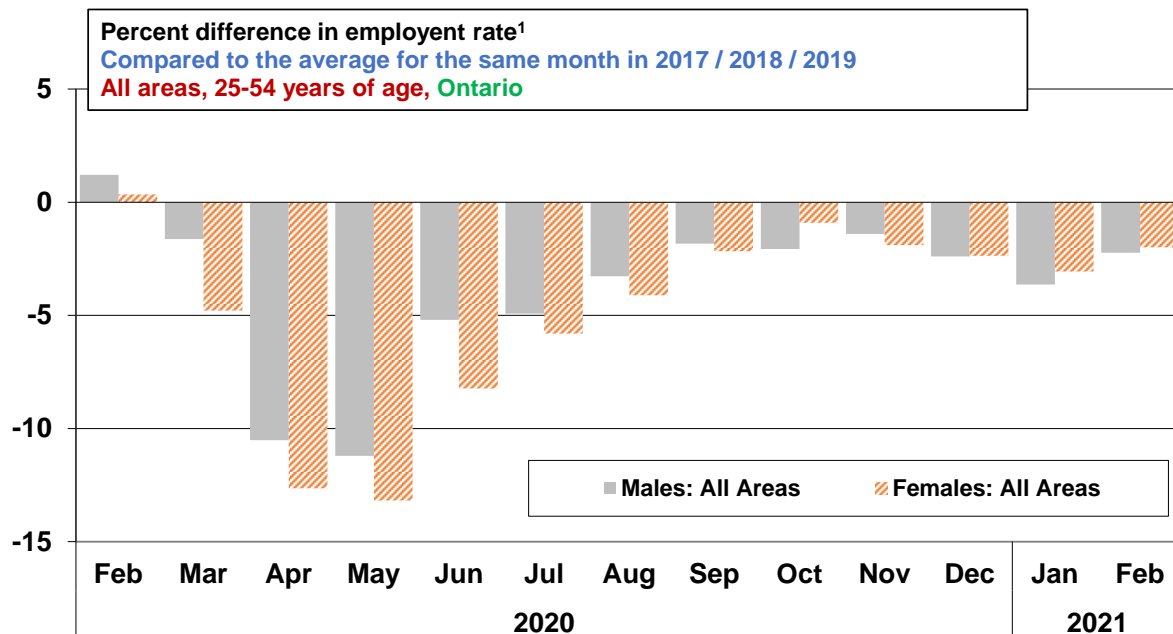


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.3

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates was slightly less for females, in Jan & Feb 2021, compared to males, 25-54 years of age, all areas, Ontario

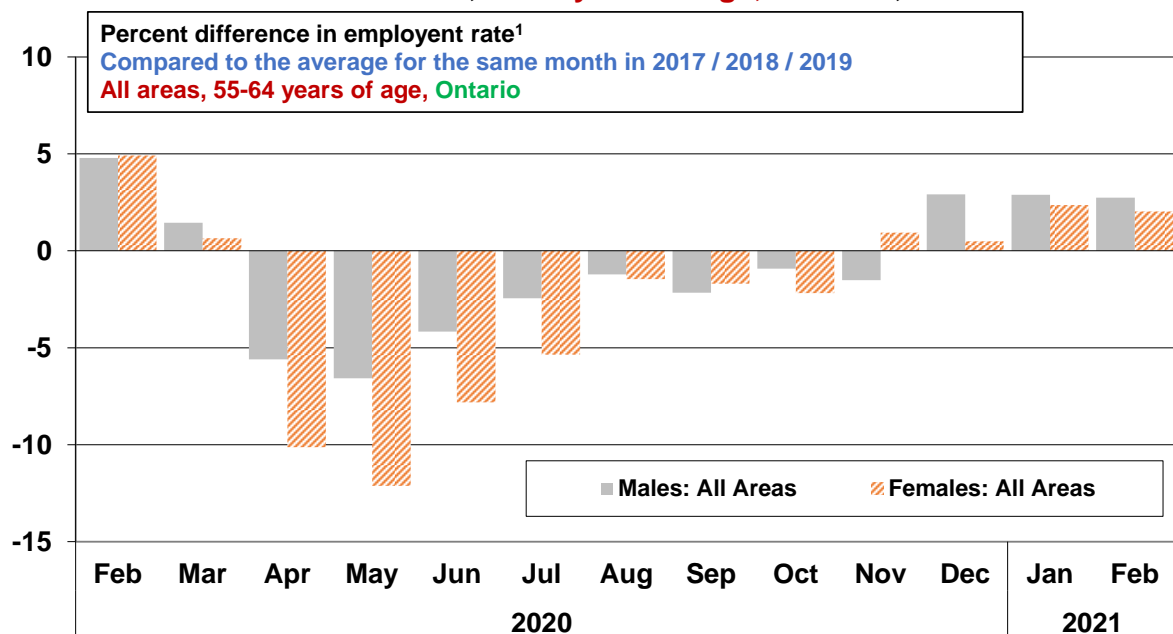


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by
 RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.4

The employment rate for females has been above the historical average since Nov 2020, 55-64 years of age, all areas, Ontario

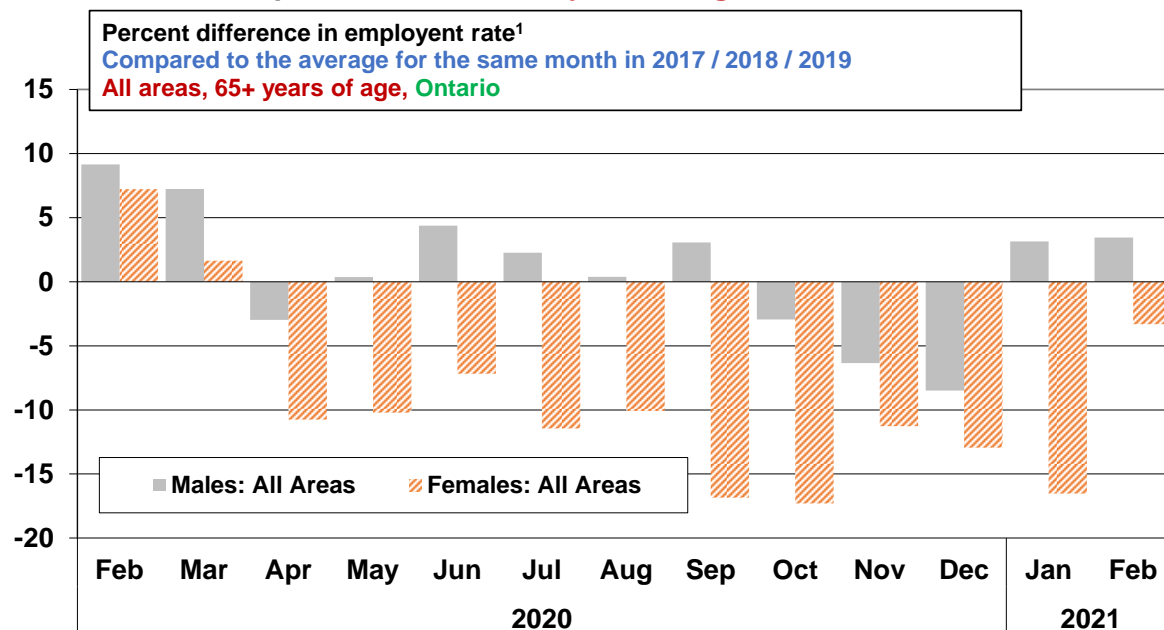


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

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**



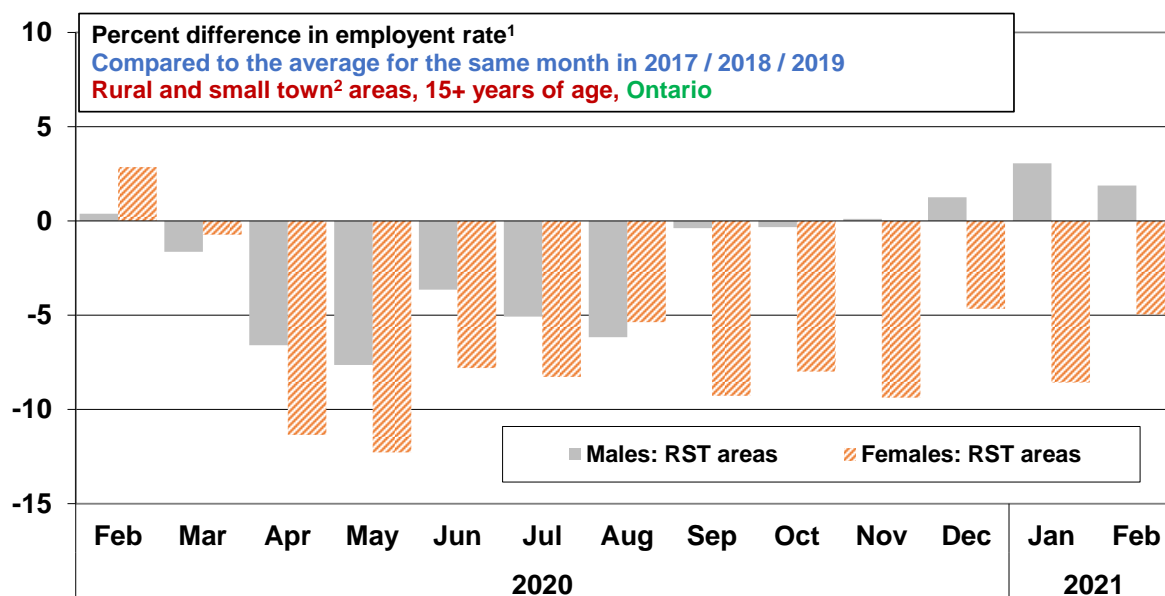
1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

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.

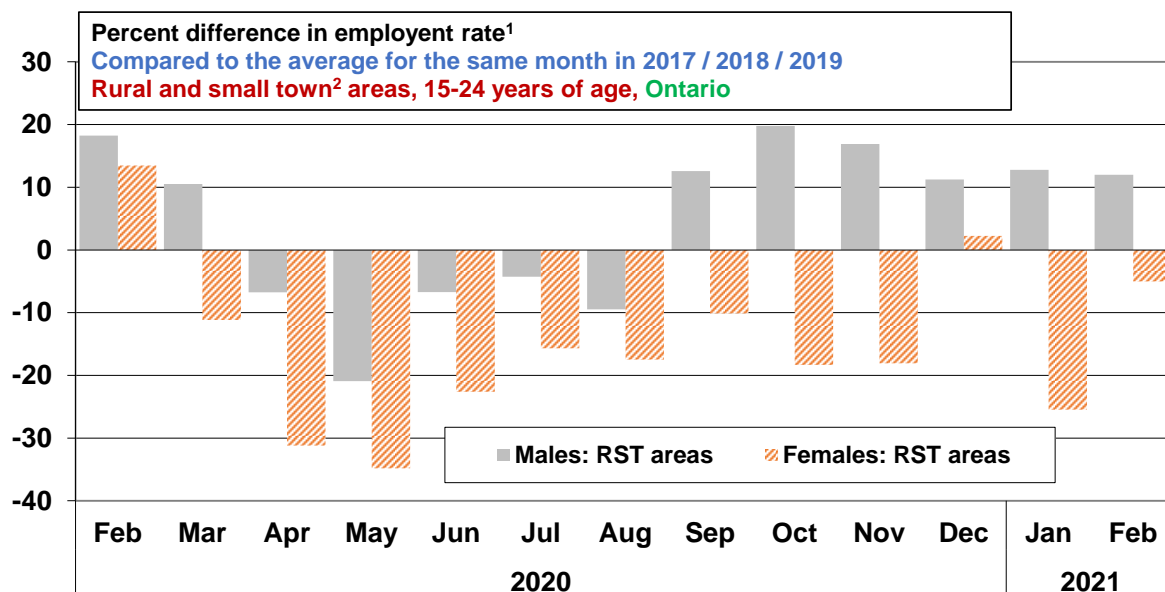
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.7

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



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

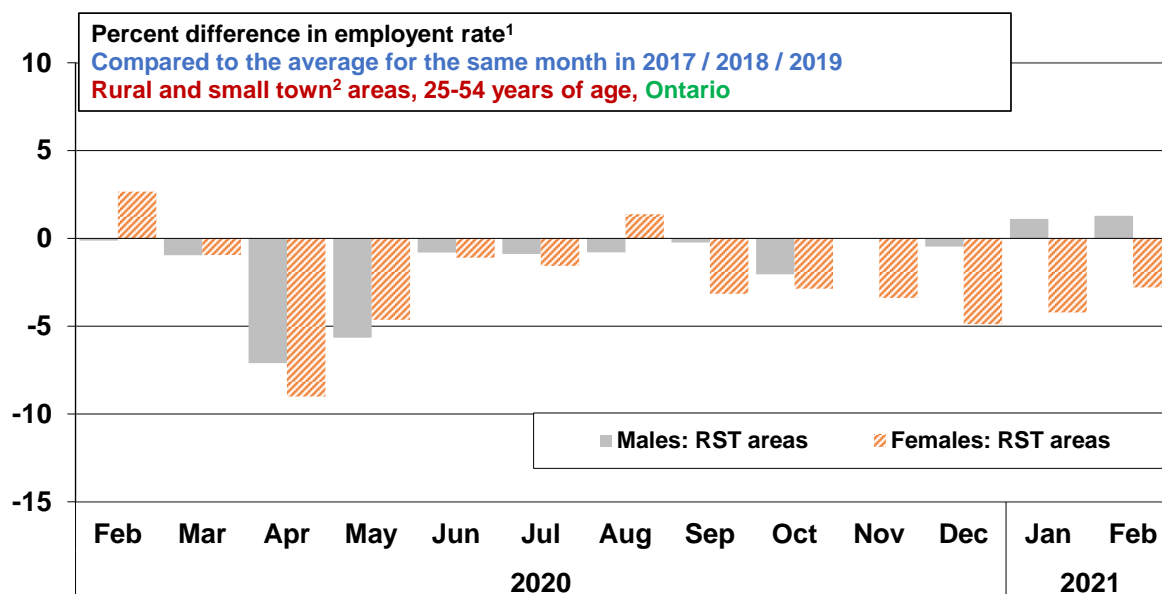
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of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

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

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.

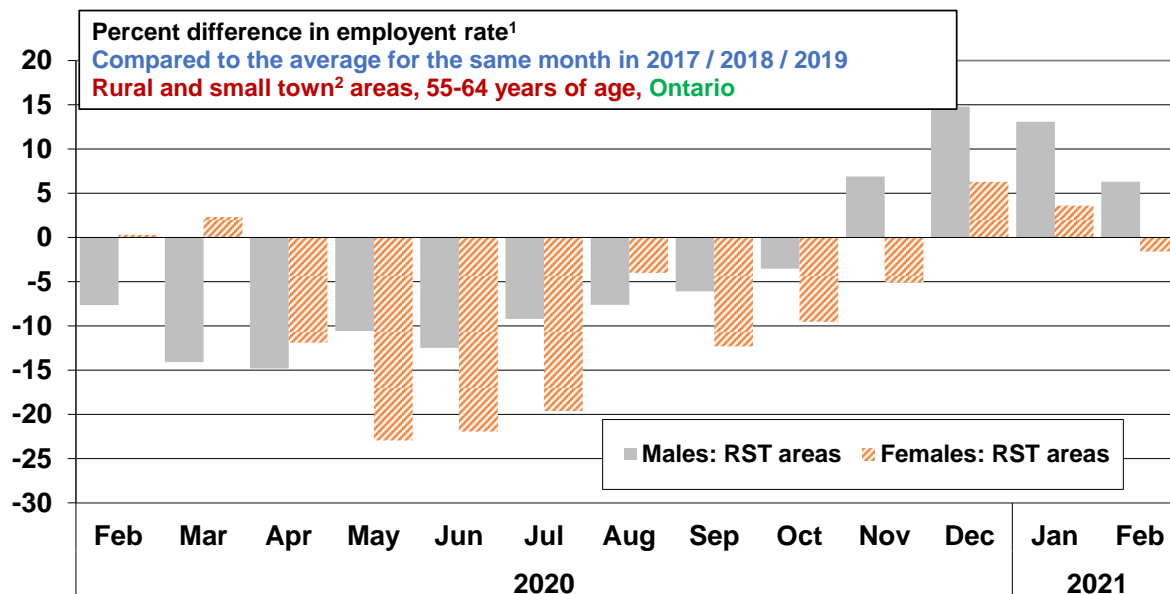
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.9

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates was greater for females, May - Nov 2020, 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.

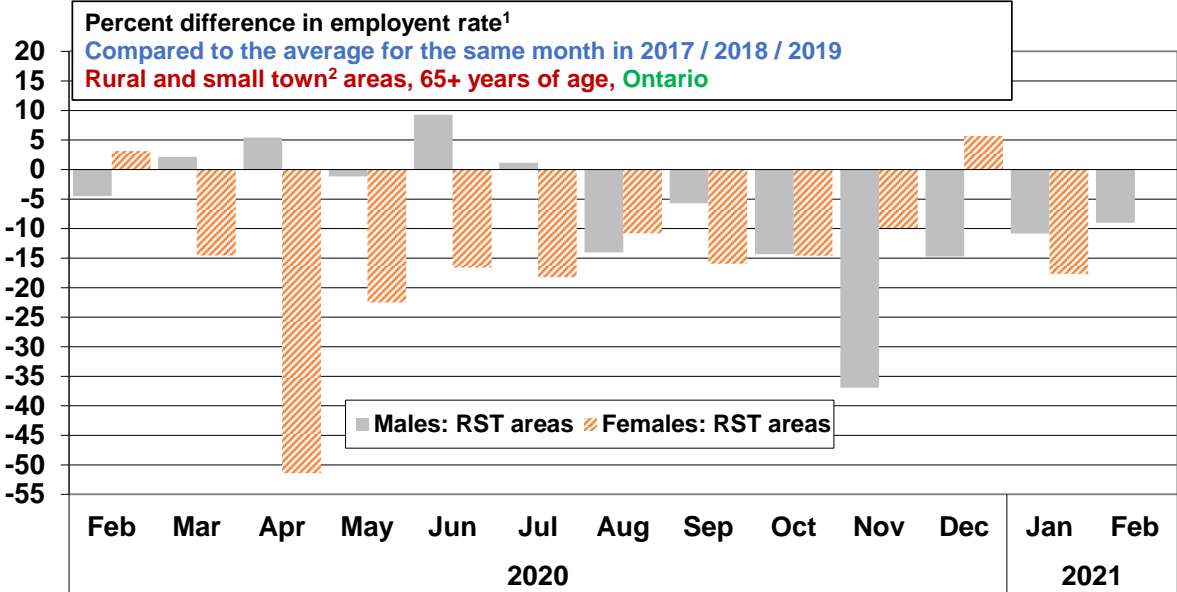
2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.10

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates for females, compared to males, has varied over time, 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.

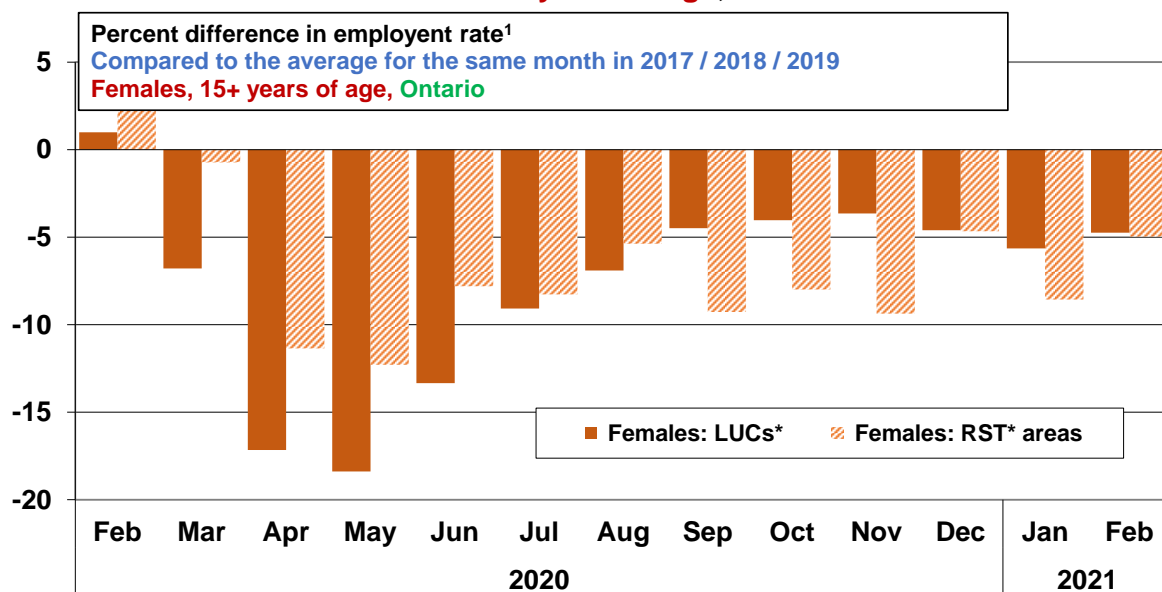
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.11

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates was greater for rural females, compared to urban females, from Sep 2020 to Feb 2021,

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.

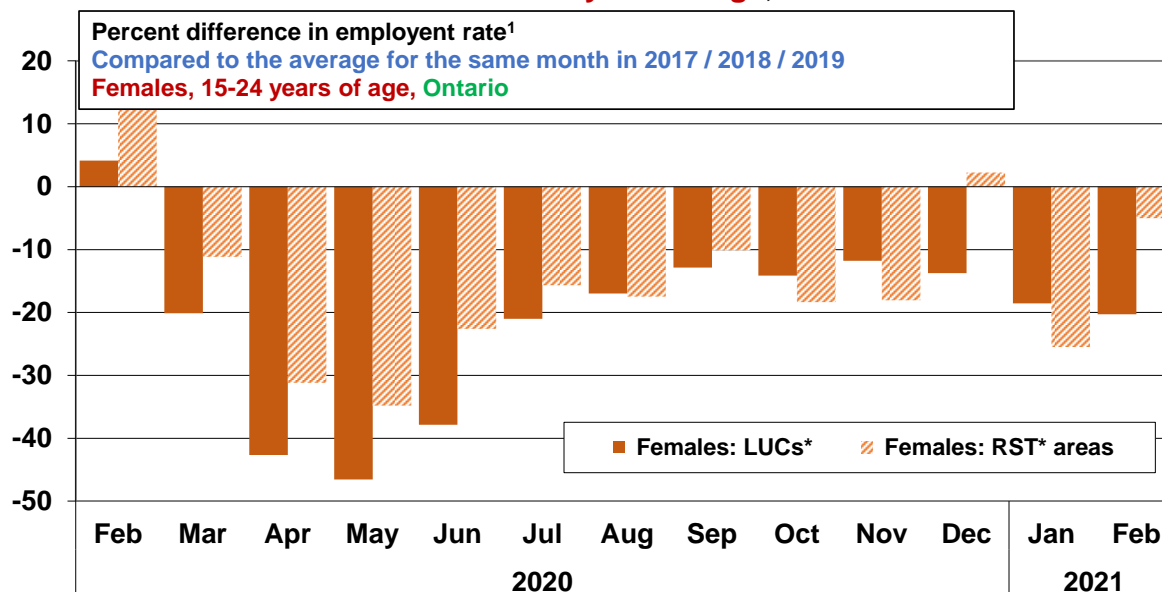
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.12

The COVID-19 impact on employment rates was greater for rural females, compared to urban females, in Oct - Nov 2020 and Jan 2021,

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.

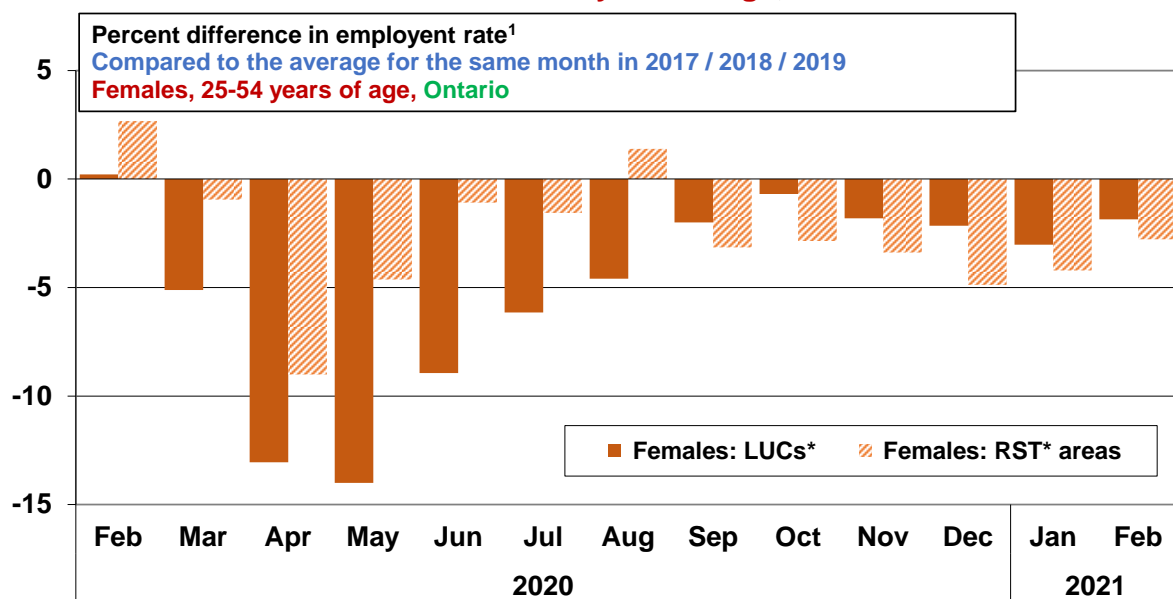
* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.13

**From Sept 2020 to Feb 2021, the COVID-19 impact on employment rates was greater for rural females, compared to urban females,
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.

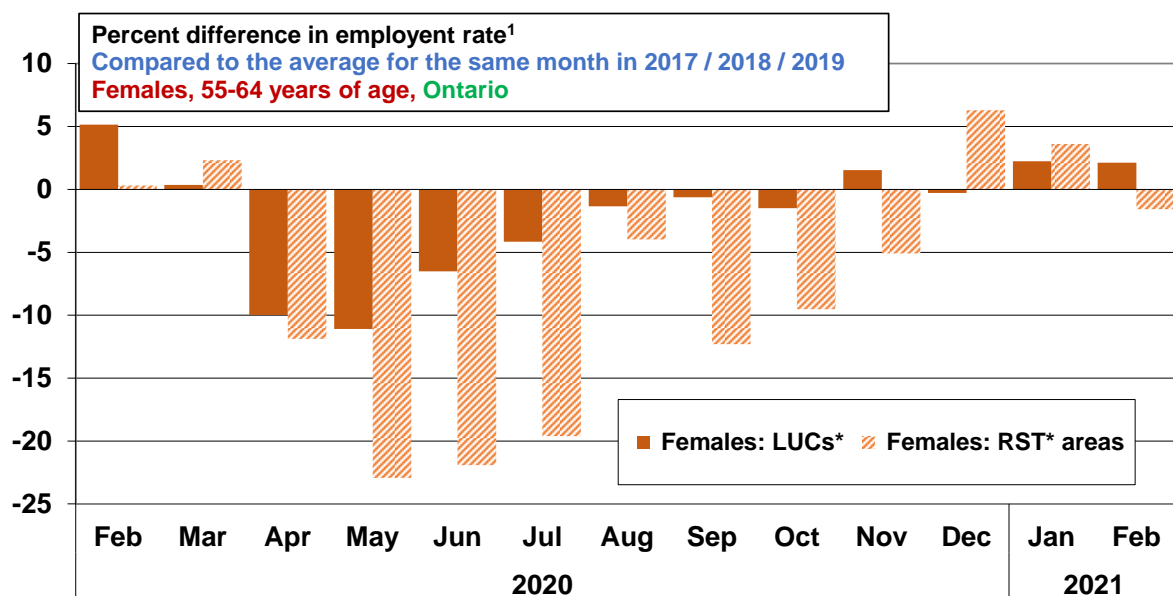
* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.14

**The COVID-19 impact on employment rates was greater for rural females, up to Nov 2020 and in Feb 2021, 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.

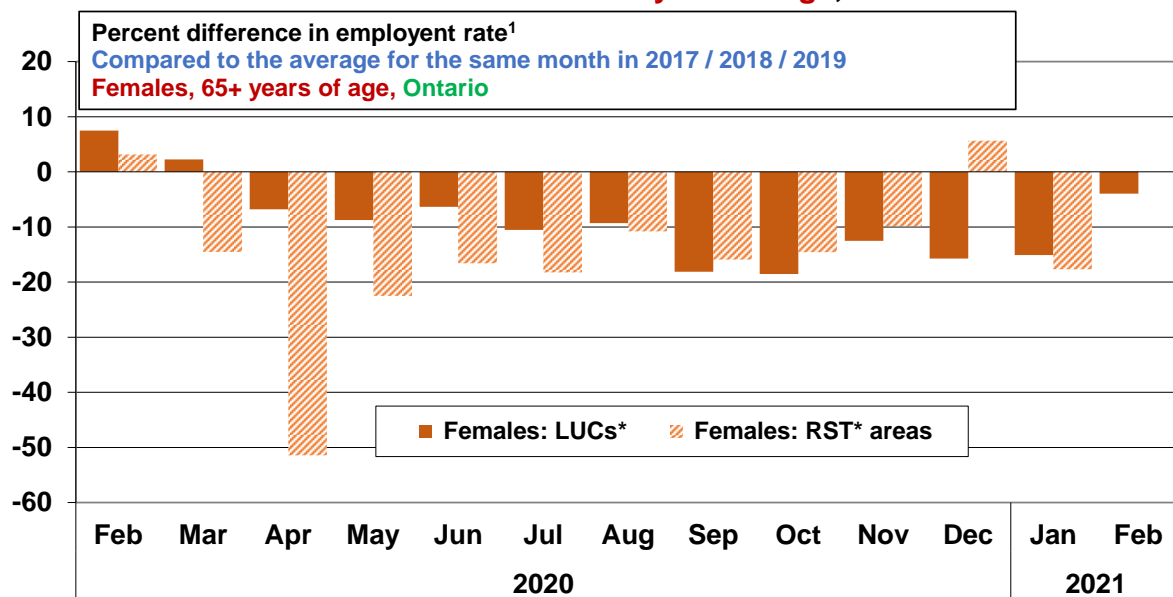
* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50+% of 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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure H.15

The COVID-19 impact on the employment rate for rural females, compared to urban females, has varied over time, 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 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

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