



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

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Highlights

- In Rural & Small-Town Ontario, the July 2021 level of employment was -3.0% of the expected or normal level of July employment. This reflects an estimated job deficit of -19 thousand jobs in rural Ontario.
- The employment gap for Rural & Small-Town Ontario in 2021 was largest in May (-3.2%), whereas a higher-than-expected employment level of +0.4% occurred in March. The March performance was unprecedented since the pandemic began.
- Relative employment was lower in Rural & Small-Town Ontario than in Ontario's Large Urban Centres in July 2021. This had not occurred since November 2020. Stage 2 re-opening health measures appear to have had a more positive boost on employment levels in urban areas.
- The largest percent employment gaps in July 2021 in rural Ontario by sector were in:
 - Information, culture, and recreation: -42%
 - Other (personal) services: -40%
 - Public administration: -27%
- The largest gaps in number employed in July 2021 in rural Ontario by sector were in:
 - Retail and wholesale trade: -12 thousand workers
 - Information, culture, and recreation: -9 thousand workers
 - Other (personal) services: -8 thousand workers
- Some sectors exceeded expected employment levels, with the largest cases being in:
 - Utilities: 32%
 - Finance, insurance, real estate, & leasing: 31%
 - Professional, scientific, & technical services: 26%
- After briefly recovering, the employment gap for rural females returned in May 2021. The gap was larger for females than for males for most of 2021.

Why look at COVID-19's impact on employment?

COVID-19 restricted many business activities and closed physical job sites throughout 2020–21. Re-opening plans in 2021 have allowed some enterprises to re-open, and employment statistics help us to understand the pandemic's ongoing economic impacts and readjustments. The July 2021 Labour Force Survey was enumerated in the week of July 11 to 17, meaning that it likely omits the impact of regulation changes in Ontario on July 16.

This update aims to document COVID-19's impact on rural employment in Ontario up to July 2021, compared to the 2017–2019 average for each month. Unlike previous updates, this one includes some year-over-year commentary on COVID-19's effect on employment.

Two notes on calculation methods

Similar to the [previous issue of Focus on Rural Ontario](#) on the COVID-19's impact on rural employment, this issue attempts to account for impacts from changes in population available for employment and the percent of the population that is employed. For details, see [Appendix A of the previous issue](#). This issue also uses monthly averages from 2017–2019 as a reference point for calculations.

In the past, Focus on Rural Ontario factsheets assessed urban-rural differences based on a metro/non-metro classification. This report uses monthly data from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) for "Larger Urban Centres" (LUCs) and for "Rural and Small-Town" (RST) areas. RST areas refer to areas outside centres of 10,000+ population. Thus, many towns and smaller cities in Census Agglomerations (with populations of 10,000–99,999) are not included in RST areas but are counted in the non-metro classification used in previous factsheets.

Findings

Overall percent impact (gap¹)

The COVID-19 percent impact¹ on employment has been lower in RST Ontario than in Ontario's LUCs for most months from March 2020 to July 2021, especially in the pandemic's earlier months (Table 1). The gap was notably lower in RST Ontario from December 2020 to April 2021. In March 2021, RST Ontario even exceeded expected employment levels.

¹ In this report, impact is calculated by adjusting for population change and comparing the current month to that month's 2017–2019 average, as described in [Appendix A of the previous edition of Focus on Rural Ontario](#).

In July 2021, the COVID-19 impact on rural employment was -3.0% of the expected level of employment for July. In comparison, in Ontario's LUCs, this gap was -2.0%. This could be an anomaly, but it may also show the effect of Ontario's reopening plan and vaccine uptake on urban economic activity. While RST areas were relatively more affected in July 2021, COVID-19's overall impact has been slowly shrinking since May 2020.

At the national level and across most provinces, smaller COVID-19 impacts on rural employment (compared to urban employment) have been more common over time (Text Box 1, Table 2). However, eight provinces saw larger gaps in rural employment than in urban employment in July 2021, including six that also saw larger gaps in rural employment in both June and July 2021.

In July 2021, the percent impact¹ of COVID-19 on Ontario's

Text Box 1

COVID-19 impact on employment (adjusted for pop'n change) in rural and small-town (RST) areas relative to larger urban centres (LUCs), Mar 2020 to Jul 2021 (Italics indicate most recent data)

CANADA	RST	greater than	LUC	Jun & Jul 2021
	RST	less than	LUC	Mar 2020 to May 2021
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 & Apr to Jul 2021
	RST	less than	LUC	Mar to Nov 2020 & Jan to Mar 2021
Quebec	RST	greater than	LUC	Jun to Oct 2020, Jun & Jul 2021
	RST	less than	LUC	Nov 2020 to May 2021
Ontario	RST	less than	LUC	Mar to Aug 2020 & Dec 2020 to Jun 2021
	RST	greater than	LUC	Sep to Nov 2020, Jul 2021
Manitoba	RST	greater than	LUC	Mar to Sep 2020 & Dec 2020 to May 2021, Jul 2021
	RST	less than	LUC	Oct & Nov 2020, Jun 2021
Saskatchewan	RST	less than	LUC	Mar 2020 to Apr 2021
	RST	greater than	LUC	since May 2021
Alberta	RST	greater than	LUC	Jun 2020 to Jan 2021, Mar, Jun, & Jul 2021
	RST	less than	LUC	Feb, Apr, & May 2021
British Columbia	RST	less than	LUC	since Mar 2020

RST employment (-3.0%) ranked eighth among the ten provinces. The largest gaps were in Alberta (-6.7%), New Brunswick (-5.2%), and Quebec (-5.0%). Newfoundland and Labrador's RST employment was slightly above the historical average (0.9%), and Nova Scotia's gap (-2.8%) was slightly smaller than that of Ontario (Table 2).

Gap² in number employed

In Ontario's RST areas, the estimated gap in employment in July 2021 was -19 thousand jobs, which was an increase from a gap of -12 thousand jobs in June 2021 (Row #36 in Table 1 and Fig. 2). RST areas returned to full employment in March 2020, but the gap has returned over the past three months. It is unclear if other factors beyond the pandemic are now impacting this gap.

Ontario ranked behind only Quebec (-37 thousand jobs) and Alberta (-22 thousand jobs) in terms of the gap in the number employed in their RST areas (Table 4). This is mainly due to the relatively large RST populations in these provinces.

RST employment gaps by sector

In RST Ontario, the **percent employment gap** in July 2021 was largest in the following sectors (Table 3):

Information, culture, & recreation: -42% (Fig. A13, Table C13)
 Other (personal) services: -40% (Fig. A15, Table C15)
 Public administration: -27% (Fig. A16, Table C16)
 Business, building, & other support services: -20% (Fig. A10, Table C10)
 Forestry, fishing, mining, oil, & gas: -19% (Fig. A2, Table C2)

Similarly, the **gap in job numbers** was largest in the following sectors (Table 5):

Retail & wholesale trade: -12 thousand (Fig. B6, Table C6)
 Information, culture, & recreation: -9 thousand (Fig. B13, Table C13)
 Other (personal) services: -8 thousand (Fig. B15, Table C15)
 Construction: -8 thousand (Fig. B4, Table C4)
 Public Administration: -7 thousand (Fig. B16, Table C16)

The RST employment gap in **retail & wholesale trade** in June and July 2021 (-14%; -12 thousand jobs) is an improvement over larger gaps of -23% & -30% in April and May 2021, respectively (Figs. A6 & B6, Table C6). This sector still has a major rural-urban difference, with the LUC employment gap in July 2021 being only -3%. RST areas previously reported higher than expected employment in November and December 2020. This sector has also seen considerable employment variation within any given year in the past.

The RST employment gap in **information, culture, and recreation** in July 2021 (-42%; -9 thousand jobs) reverses a brief recovery in May 2021 (Figs. A13 & B13, Table C13). The higher gap in July 2021 is an improvement over earlier deficits in January (-80%) and February (-82%), but it is also a larger gap than in July 2020 (-13%).

Despite being 12% higher than expected in January 2021, RST employment in **other (personal) services** has quickly declined and the gap has exceeded -20% since April 2021 (Figs. A15 & B15, Table C15). In comparison, there has been little to no employment gap in Ontario's LUCs in this sector.

The **construction** sector has shown a negative trend in RST Ontario recently. After being higher than expected in every month except August 2020, the sector experienced employment gaps of -6%, -7%, and -10% in May, June, and July, respectively (Figs. A4 & B4, Table C4). This translates to a gap of -8 thousand jobs in July. In comparison, LUCs have shown relatively small gaps since December 2020.

There has been a significant drop in RST employment in **public administration**. June and July saw subsequent drops to -14% and -27%, respectively (Figs. A16 & B16, Table C16). LUC employment has remained above average since November 2020.

After stabilizing in April and June, the RST employment gap in **business, building, and other support services** expanded again in July 2021 (-27% and -5 thousand jobs) (Figs. A10 & B10, Table C10). As mentioned in the previous issue, this sector saw pre-pandemic declines in both RST and LUC employment.

² Sectoral differences due to COVID-19 are calculated based on differences between employment in the current month and the 2017–2019 average for the same month. 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.

RST Employment in **forestry, fishing, mining, oil, and gas** showed a gap of -19% in July 2021 (Figs. A2 & D2, Table C2). This comes after 6 months of higher-than-expected employment from January 2021 to June 2021.

Above-Average Employment by Industry

Several industry sectors showed no COVID-19 rural employment gap in Ontario in July 2021 (Tables 3 & 5). The industries with the highest above-average **percent employment** were:

Utilities: 32% (Fig. A3, Table C3)
Finance, insurance, real estate, & leasing: 31% (Fig. A8, Table C8)
Professional, scientific, & technical services: 26% (Fig. B9, Table C9)
Educational services: 23% (Fig. A11, Table C11)
Transportation & warehousing: 23% (Fig. A7, Table C7)

Similarly, the industries with the highest above-average **number employed** were:

Educational services: 8 thousand (Fig. B11, Table C11)
Professional, scientific, & technical services: 7 thousand (Fig. B9, Table C9)
Finance, insurance, real estate, & leasing: 7 thousand (Fig. B8, Table C8)
Transportation & warehousing: 7 thousand (Fig. B7, Table C7)
Utilities: 5 thousand (Fig. B3, Table C3)

Employment in **educational services** in RST Ontario was above the expected average in July 2021 (23%; 8 thousand jobs). This follows months of fluctuation, and the reasons for this spike are unclear (Figs. A11 & B11, Table C11).

RST employment in **professional, scientific, and technical services** has been above the expected average since November 2020. This reached a new high of 26% in July 2021, translating into 7 thousand jobs more than expected (Figs. A9 & B9, Table C9). The sector performed better than expected in LUCs as well, but comparatively higher numbers in RST areas may reflect recent migration patterns away from urban settings.

The **finance, insurance, real estate, & leasing** sector has experienced above average employment for most of the pandemic in RST areas, with a similar but smaller effect in LUCs. The sector's RST employment was 31% above average in July 2021, which was the highest for the year so far (Figs. A8 & B8, Table C8). This is likely connected to movement away from cities to small-town areas.

Transportation and warehousing employment was above the expected average in RST areas in July 2021 of 23%, translating to 7 thousand jobs more than expected (Figs. A7 & B7, Table C7). This follows 4 months of medium to large gaps. The cause of the spike is not clear.

After months of employment gaps throughout 2020, RST employment in **utilities** was well above average in 2021. In 2021 it has consistently been at least 26% above average. In comparison, LUCs continue to report employment gaps of -32%, -22%, and -10% in May, June, and July 2021, respectively.

RST employment in **manufacturing** was above the historical average to a moderate degree throughout 2021, including a peak of 12% above expected levels in April (Figs. A5 & B5, Table C5).

RST employment in **health care and social assistance** has been above average throughout 2021, including a peak of 15% or 12 thousand jobs in May. However, this effect disappeared in July 2021 (Fig. A12 & B12, Table C12).

Agriculture in RST areas has seen above average employment from May 2021 to July 2021 (Figs. A1 & B1, Table C1). This is an improvement over 2020 when the sector faced severe employment issues, though June and July 2020 also showed smaller gaps than the rest of that year. Note that the LFS does not enumerate residents of collective dwellings (e.g., bunk houses on farms), so it likely picks up very little of the contribution/shortage of temporary foreign workers in agriculture.

Employment gap in age and sex

Despite a return to average levels in March & April 2021, RST employment for females 15 years and older fell in May & July 2021 (Fig. D1). Since January, the gap for females was -5% or higher in 3 months, while the gap for males never grew past -2%. As well, men in RST areas had employment 3% and 2% higher than expected in January & February respectively, while females did not have a similar effect. In recent months, females aged 15–24 and 55–64 experienced the largest gaps (Figs D2–D5).

For Ontario overall, females had larger employment gaps than males for most of the pandemic. However, these gaps were relatively equal in June & July 2021, compared to earlier in the pandemic (Fig. D6, Table D1).

The employment gap of RST females disappeared in March & April 2021 while the gap for LUC females remained. The difference between these two rates has varied over 2021 without a clear trend (Fig. D7).

Summary of findings

COVID-19's impact on employment in Ontario's rural areas has generally been lower in 2021 than in 2020. The effects are still present, though, especially in some service sectors.

The rural employment gap has been (slightly) less than in urban employment gap for most months during the pandemic. The rural employment gap expanded to -3.0% in July 2021, which was larger than the urban employment gap of -2.0%. However, both are much lower than the gaps for July 2020 (RST: -6.4%, LUC: -8.2%).

In July 2021, the largest percent rural employment gaps were in the sectors of information, culture, & recreation (-42%); other (personal) services (-40%); and public administration (-27%).

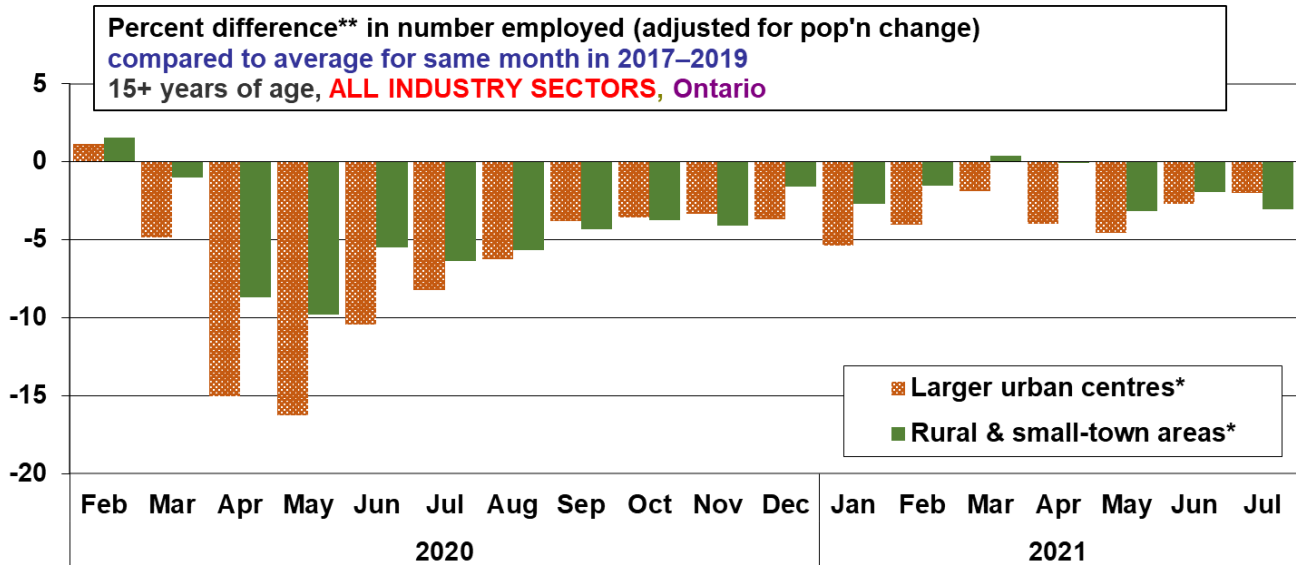
In July 2021 in rural Ontario, the sectors with the largest gap in number employed were retail and wholesale trade (-12 thousand jobs); information, culture, & recreation sector (-9 thousand jobs); and other (personal) services sector (-8 thousand jobs).

After a brief recovery, the employment gap for females in rural areas returned in May 2021. The gap has been larger for females than for males for most of 2021. When comparing RST areas and LUCs, there has not been a clear relationship between their employment gaps for females in recent months.

This edition of [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) was prepared by Alex Petric, Rural Data Analyst for the Rural Ontario Institute, based on previous work by Ray Bollman. Questions on data sources and any comments or discussions can be directed to info@ruralontarioinstitute.ca.

Figure 1

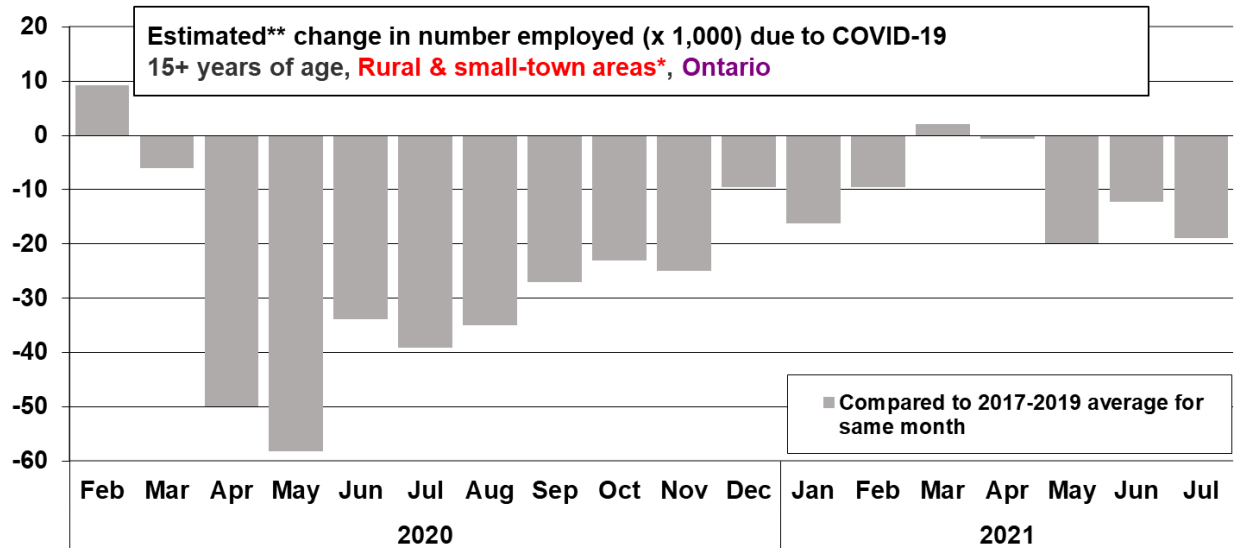
The percent employment gap** in rural & small-town Ontario has generally been less than the gap for larger urban centres since Dec 2020 and returned to expected levels in March and April 2021



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.
* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure 2

Despite returning to expected levels in March and April, the number employed in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to be 19 thousand below the historical average in July 2021



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.
* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Table 1

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in larger urban centres (LUC) and rural and small town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month in 2017–2019, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021																			
Row number	Area*	2020											2021						
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), average for same month in 2017–2019																	
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100
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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0
13		Number employed (x 1,000), average for same month in 2017–2019																	
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	7,030	7,096	7,253	7,306	7,298
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	6,418	6,484	6,613	6,664	6,659
16	RST	623	612	612	641	642	639	636	634	624	622	615	624	623	612	612	641	642	639
17		Number employed (x 1,000) 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	7,235	7,154	7,245	7,421	7,452
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	6,643	6,554	6,624	6,789	6,845
20	RST	590	585	537	552	589	593	598	607	602	589	592	593	590	591	600	621	632	607
21		Difference in number employed (x 1,000)																	
22	All areas	349	-64	-739	-842	-473	-346	-221	-57	-40	-33	-45	-37	54	205	59	-8	115	154
23	LUC	382	-37	-664	-753	-421	-300	-183	-29	-18	0	-22	-6	87	226	70	11	125	186
24	RST	-33	-28	-75	-89	-53	-46	-39	-28	-22	-33	-23	-31	-33	-21	-12	-19	-9	-32
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	2.9	0.8	-0.1	1.6	2.1
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	3.5	1.1	0.2	1.9	2.8
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	-3.5	-1.9	-3.0	-1.5	-5.1
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed due to COVID-19 (% difference in number employed MINUS % 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	-1.6	-3.6	-4.4	-2.6	-2.0
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	-1.9	-4.0	-4.6	-2.7	-2.0
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	0.4	-0.1	-3.2	-1.9	-3.0
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-116	-256	-320	-194	-150
35	LUC	77	-309	-922	-1,012	-672	-535	-410	-251	-235	-224	-247	-345	-262	-122	-258	-302	-183	-134
36	RST	9	-6	-50	-58	-34	-39	-35	-27	-23	-25	-9	-16	-9	2	-1	-20	-12	-19

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

Provinces ranked by PERCENT CHANGE¹ in number employed in their rural & small-town² (RST) areas in July 2021, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month

Industry sector	2020												2021						
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
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	1.3	4.8	1.8	4.6	0.9	
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	-3.5	-1.6	-4.4	-0.8	-2.8	
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	0.4	-0.1	-3.2	-1.9	-3.0	
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	1.8	2.5	-3.7	-3.2	-3.5	
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	-6.8	-3.8	-5.3	-2.1	-4.4	
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	0.6	2.0	2.1	-2.3	-4.4	
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	-2.3	-0.8	-2.8	-3.5	-4.5	
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	-0.4	-0.2	-2.1	-3.8	-4.6	
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	-1.9	-1.2	-2.5	-4.8	-5.0	
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	-1.5	-1.4	-2.6	-3.2	-5.2	
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	-7.3	-1.7	-4.0	-7.4	-6.7	

1. Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. **Rural & small-town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

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

Table 3

Provinces ranked by CHANGE¹ in NUMBER EMPLOYED in rural & small-town areas² in July 2021, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month

Industry sector	2020												2021						
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	3	-11	-10	-9	-6	-1	-4	2	5	1	4	-1	1	4	2	4	1	
Prince Edward Island	2	0	-2	-2	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	
Nova Scotia	3	-8	-19	-19	-9	-13	-12	-7	-8	-4	-3	-2	-2	-5	-2	-6	-1	-4	
Manitoba	0	-8	-20	-19	-12	-11	-7	-5	-1	-5	-11	-7	-5	-10	-5	-8	-3	-6	
New Brunswick	4	-4	-15	-11	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-3	1	-2	-2	-2	-3	-4	-6	
Saskatchewan	5	-3	-12	-13	-6	-2	-3	-2	1	-3	0	3	2	-1	0	-3	-6	-7	
British Columbia	-5	-8	-36	-17	-7	-4	4	8	1	4	0	-6	-2	1	5	5	-6	-10	
Ontario	9	-6	-50	-58	-34	-39	-35	-27	-23	-25	-9	-16	-9	2	-1	-20	-12	-19	
Alberta	-4	-3	-40	-39	-44	-36	-36	-30	-32	-29	-32	-33	-19	-23	-6	-13	-25	-22	
Quebec	25	-14	-122	-87	-71	-56	-41	-24	-22	-13	-15	-25	-17	-12	-8	-17	-34	-37	
CANADA	37	-56	-329	-278	-196	-171	-134	-94	-89	-74	-76	-89	-65	-56	-21	-72	-93	-116	

1. Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. **Rural & small-town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

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

Table 4

Provinces ranked by CHANGE¹ in NUMBER EMPLOYED in rural & small-town areas² in July 2021, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month

Industry sector	2020												2021						
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	3	-11	-10	-9	-6	-1	-4	2	5	1	4	-1	1	4	2	4	1	
Prince Edward Island	2	0	-2	-2	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	
Nova Scotia	3	-8	-19	-19	-9	-13	-12	-7	-8	-4	-3	-2	-2	-5	-2	-6	-1	-4	
Manitoba	0	-8	-20	-19	-12	-11	-7	-5	-1	-5	-11	-7	-5	-10	-5	-8	-3	-6	
New Brunswick	4	-4	-15	-11	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-3	1	-2	-2	-2	-3	-4	-6	
Saskatchewan	5	-3	-12	-13	-6	-2	-3	-2	1	-3	0	3	2	-1	0	-3	-6	-7	
British Columbia	-5	-8	-36	-17	-7	-4	4	8	1	4	0	-6	-2	1	5	5	-6	-10	
Ontario	9	-6	-50	-58	-34	-39	-35	-27	-23	-25	-9	-16	-9	2	-1	-20	-12	-19	
Alberta	-4	-3	-40	-39	-44	-36	-36	-30	-32	-29	-32	-33	-19	-23	-6	-13	-25	-22	
Quebec	25	-14	-122	-87	-71	-56	-41	-24	-22	-13	-15	-25	-17	-12	-8	-17	-34	-37	
CANADA	37	-56	-329	-278	-196	-171	-134	-94	-89	-74	-76	-89	-65	-56	-21	-72	-93	-116	

1. Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. **Rural & small-town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

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

Table 5

Sectors¹ ranked by PERCENT CHANGE² in employment in Ontario's rural & small-town (RST) areas³ in July 2021, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month

Industry sector ¹	2020												2021						
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
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	-59.6	-55.1	-5.8	-19.0	-42.2	
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	-10.7	-28.4	-32.6	-30.7	-39.6	
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	5.5	-0.7	-2.2	-13.7	-27.0	
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	-8.5	11.4	4.8	2.5	-20.0	
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	26.8	19.5	8.5	14.4	-19.0	
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	-23.4	-31.1	-35.6	-24.7	-18.3	
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	-12.1	-22.6	-29.8	-13.9	-14.3	
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	7.4	15.6	-6.3	-6.8	-10.5	
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	0.4	-0.1	-3.2	-1.9	-3.0	
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	8.7	10.5	14.7	11.1	0.4	
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	7.5	12.1	3.9	7.3	2.6	
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	2.2	-2.4	7.4	3.6	8.1	
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	-9.9	-25.1	-9.6	-15.3	22.9	
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	7.2	-8.4	-7.9	5.1	23.4	
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	3.7	15.2	17.8	13.1	25.6	
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	18.0	25.6	15.9	16.9	31.2	
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	26.0	43.7	44.2	28.8	32.3	

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

2. Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

3. Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. Rural & small-town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA. Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374 and 14-10-0376-01.

List of appendices:

Appendix A: For each industry sector, a chart of the gap in PERCENT EMPLOYED in rural & small-town areas (RST) and in larger urban centres (LUCs) from February 2020 to July 2021.

Appendix B: For each industry sector, a chart of the gap in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas from February 2020 to July 2021.

Appendix C: One table per industry sector showing the calculation of the gap in PERCENT EMPLOYED and the gap in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas and in LUCs from February 2020 to July 2021.

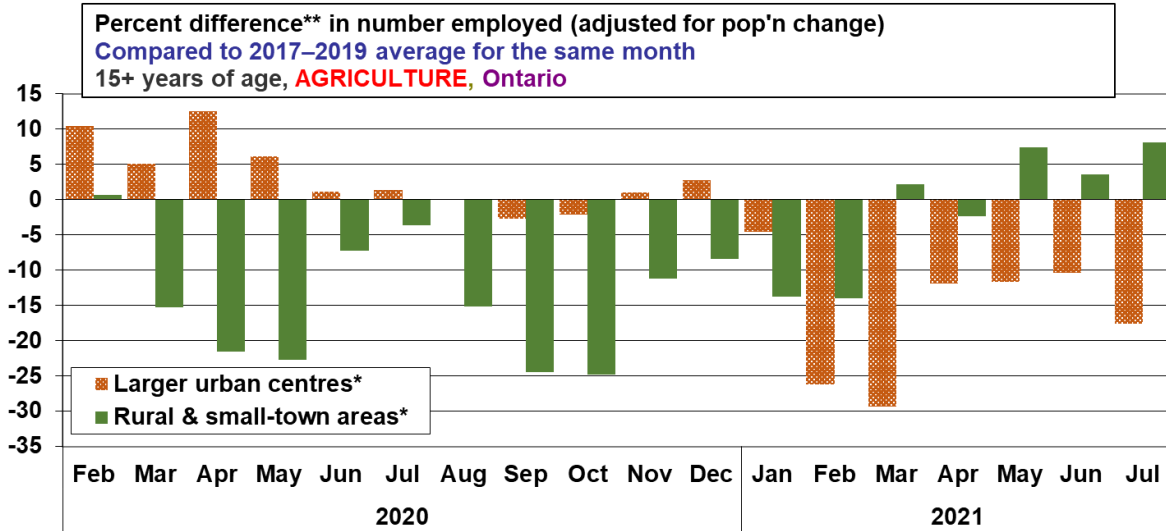
Appendix D: Table and charts showing the percent difference in employment (compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month) by age, sex, and geography.

The previous edition of Focus On Rural Ontario included additional appendices covering the methodology used for these reports. These sections have been omitted here for length, but they can still be found by viewing [the previous edition](#).

Appendix A: For each industry sector, a chart of the gap in PERCENT EMPLOYED in rural & small-town areas (RST) and in larger urban centres (LUCs) from February 2020 to July 2021.

Figure A1

The PERCENT DIFFERENCE** in employment in **AGRICULTURE** (adjusted for pop'n change) in Ontario's rural & small-town areas* has been above expected levels since May 2021



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

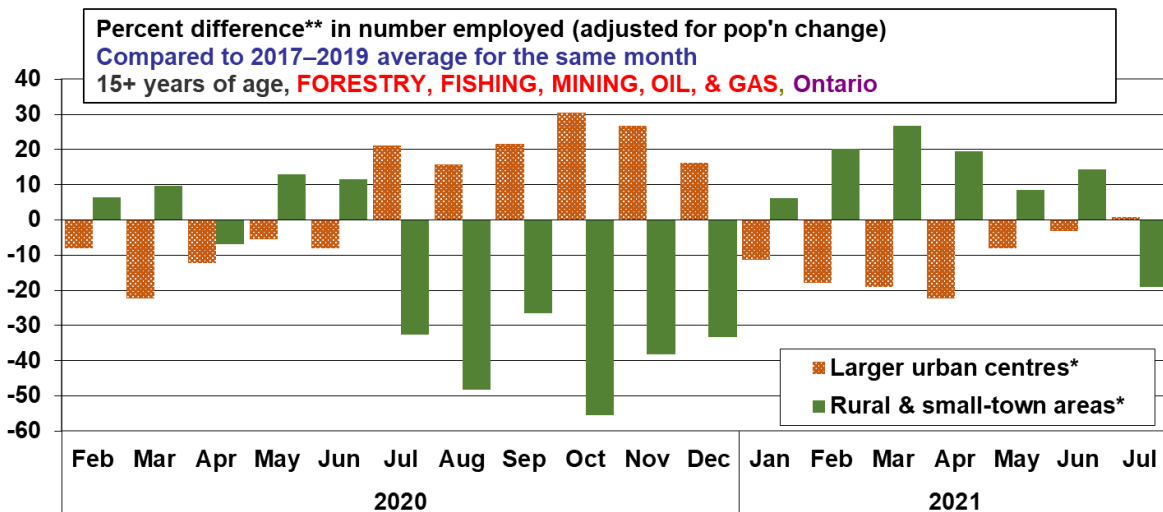
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A2

The PERCENT DIFFERENCE** in employment in **FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL, & GAS** (adjusted for pop'n change) in Ontario's rural & small-town areas* fell to -19% in July 2021



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

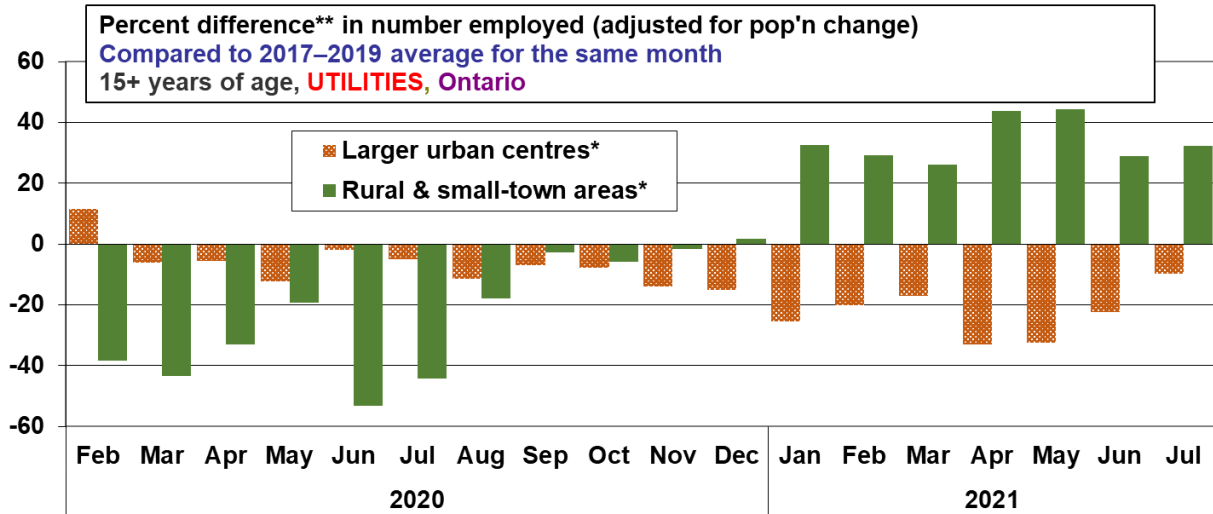
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A3

The PERCENT DIFFERENCE** in employment in UTILITIES (adjusted for pop'n change) in Ontario's rural & small-town areas* has been above the historical average since Dec 2020



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

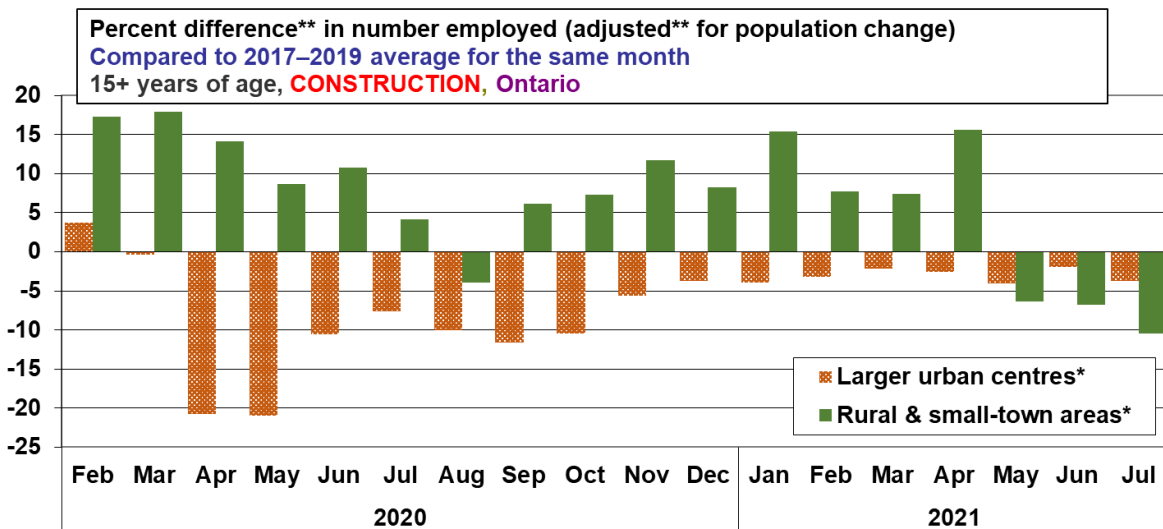
* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A4

Employment** in CONSTRUCTION (adjusted for pop'n change) in Ontario's rural & small-town areas* has fallen below the historical pattern for the past three months



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

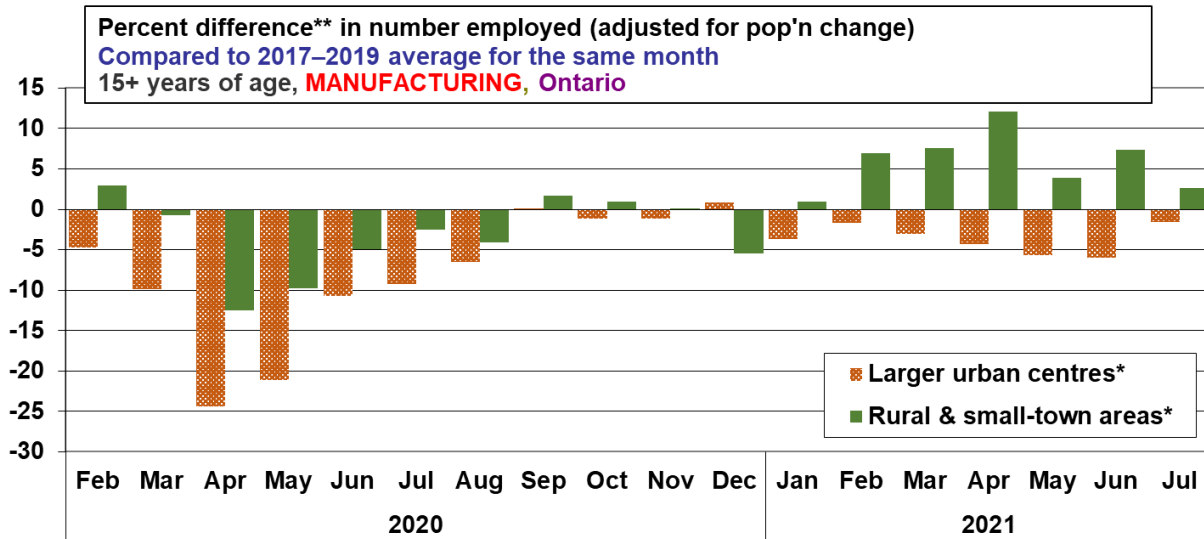
* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A5

The **PERCENT DIFFERENCE**** in employment in **MANUFACTURING** (adjusted for pop'n change) in **Ontario's rural & small-town areas*** has been above expected levels throughout 2021



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

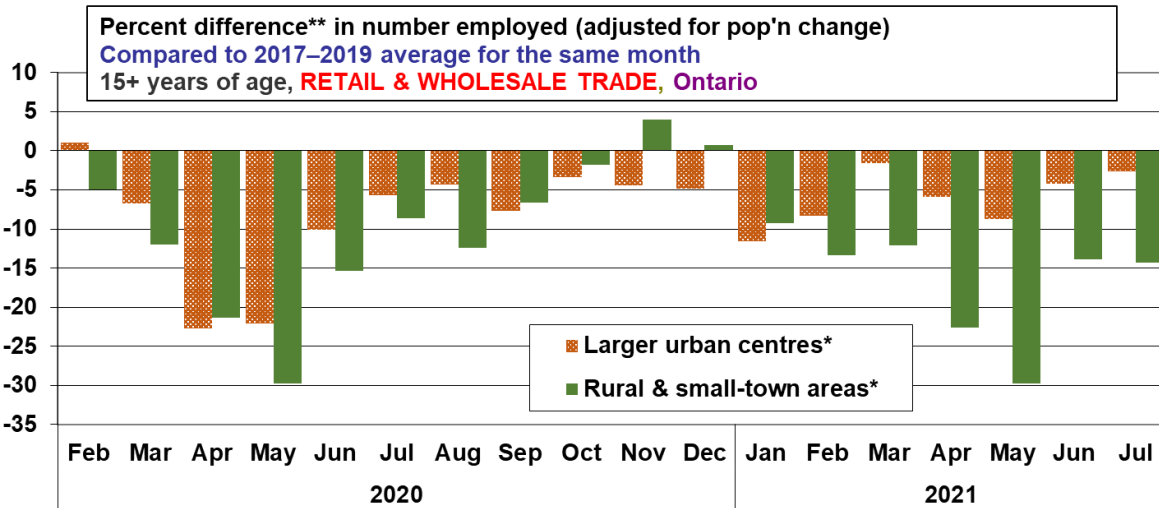
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A6

The **PERCENT GAP**** in employment in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE** (adjusted for pop'n change) in **Ontario's rural & small-town areas*** has been larger than in larger urban centres since Feb 2021



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

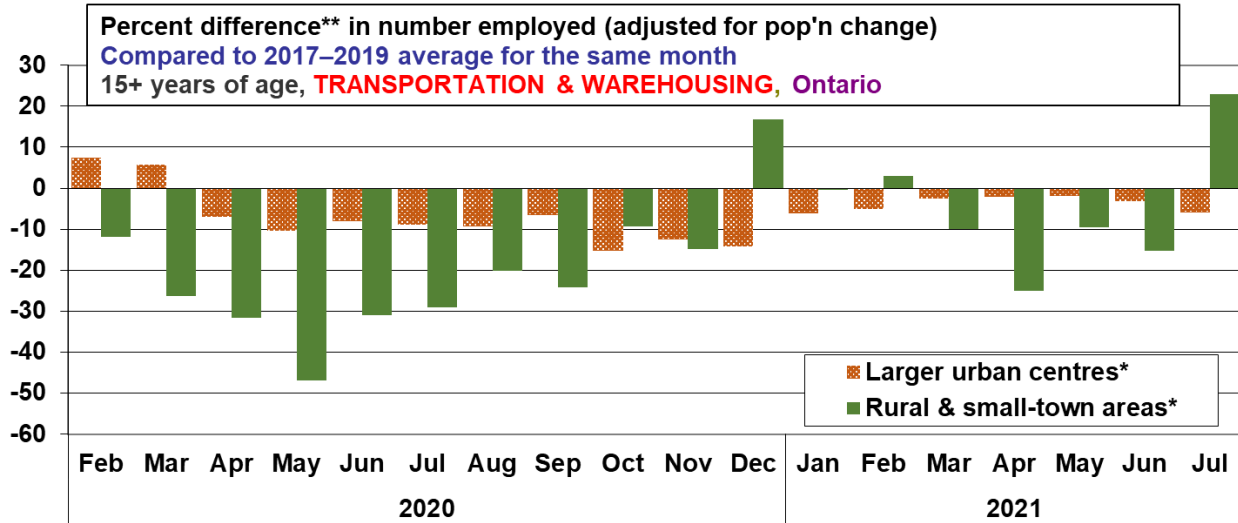
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A7

The PERCENT DIFFERENCE** in employment in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** (adjusted for pop'n change) in **Ontario's rural & small-town areas*** reversed in July 2021



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

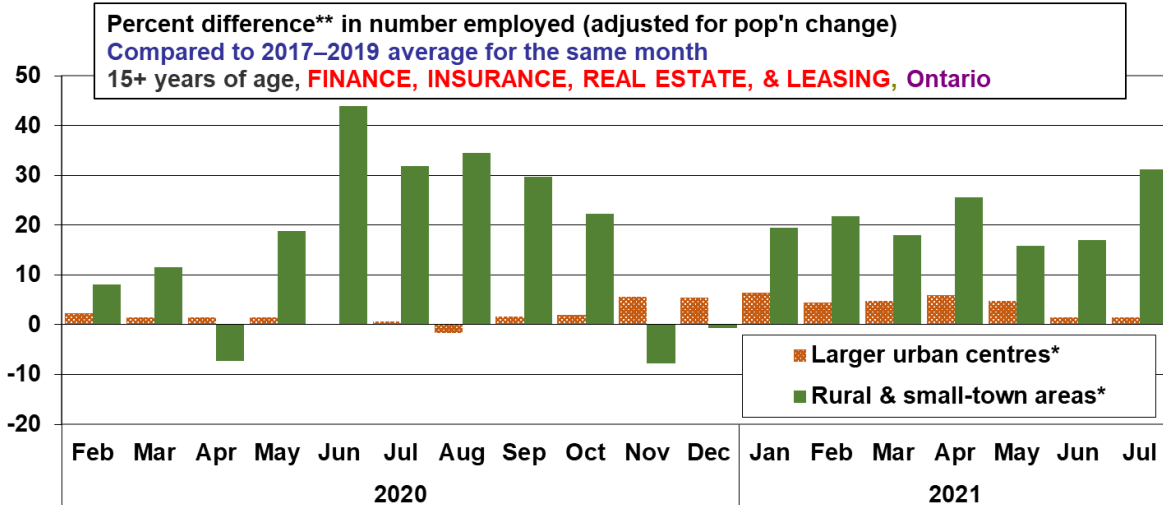
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Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A8

Employment** in **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, & LEASING** (adjusted for pop'n change) in **Ontario's rural & small-town areas*** has exceeded the historical average in most months



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

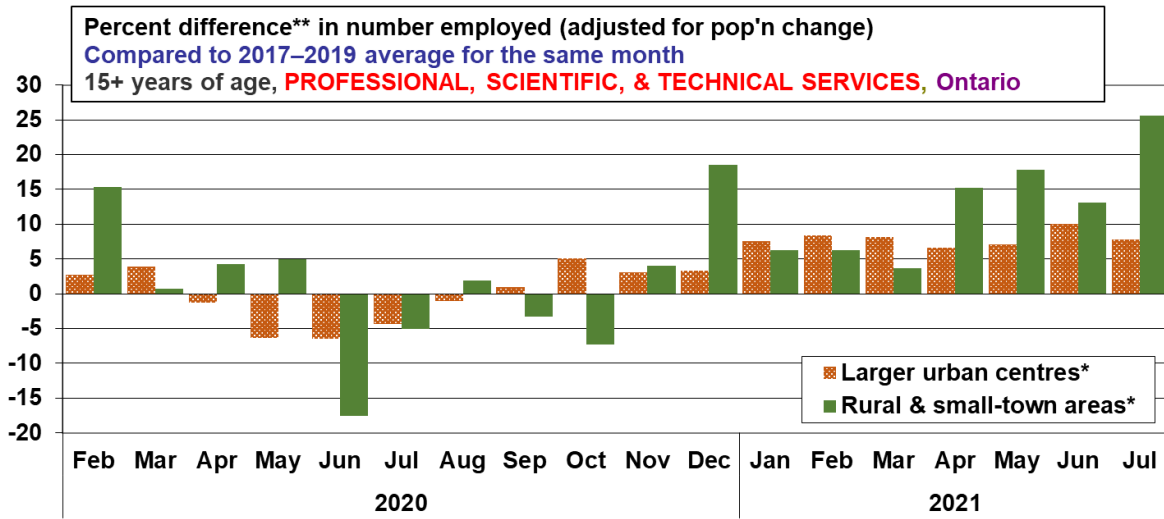
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A9

Employment** in **PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL SERVICES** (adjusted for pop'n change) in **Ontario's rural & small town-areas*** has exceeded the historical pattern since Nov 2020



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

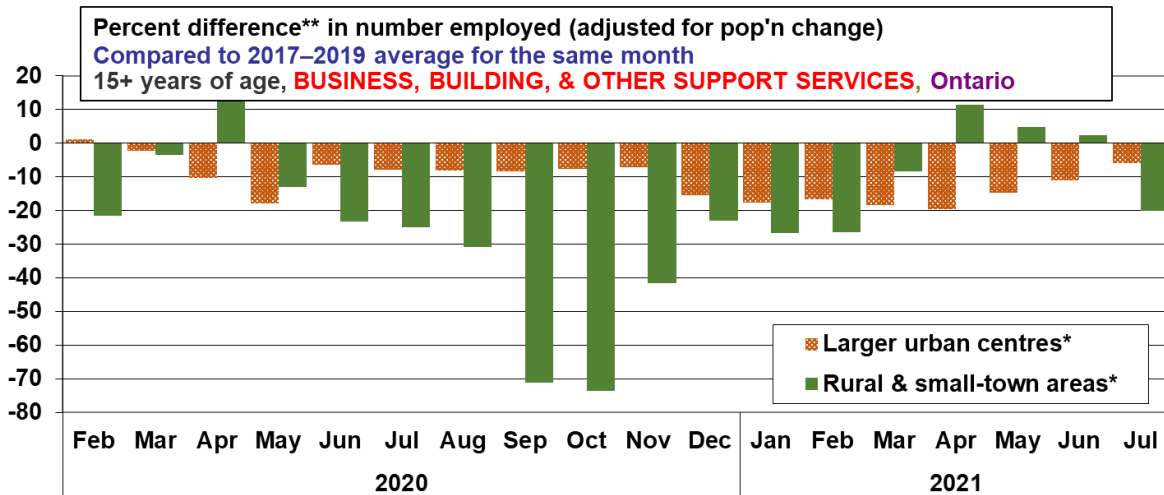
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A10

The **PERCENT DIFFERENCE**** in employment in **BUSINESS, BUILDING, & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES** (adjusted for pop'n change) in **Ontario's rural & small-town areas*** has declined recently



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

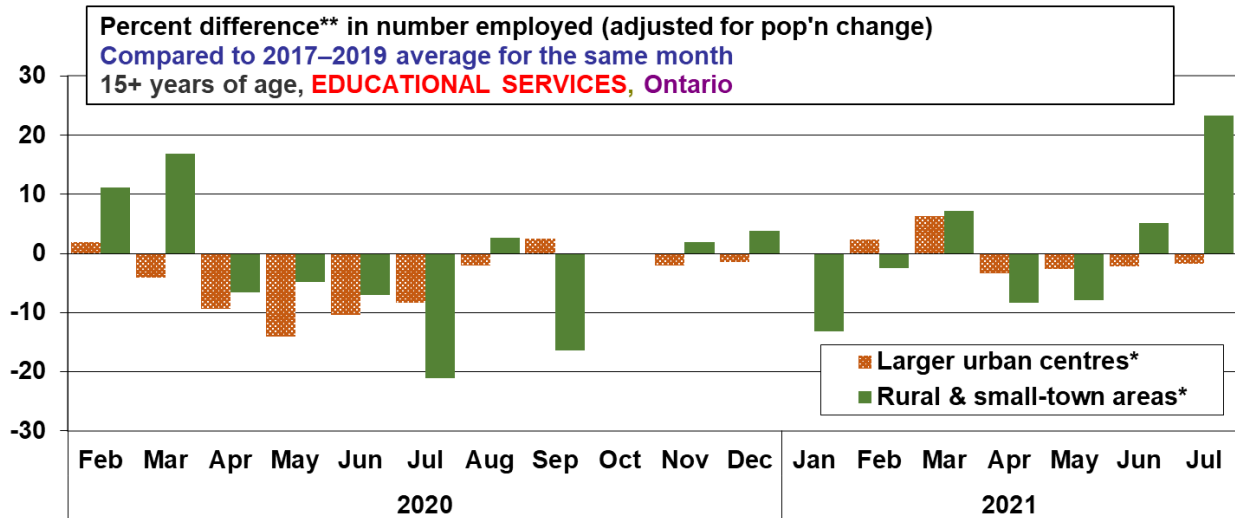
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A11

The PERCENT DIFFERENCE** in employment in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES** (adjusted for pop'n change) in Ontario's rural & small-town areas* rose above expected levels in recent months



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

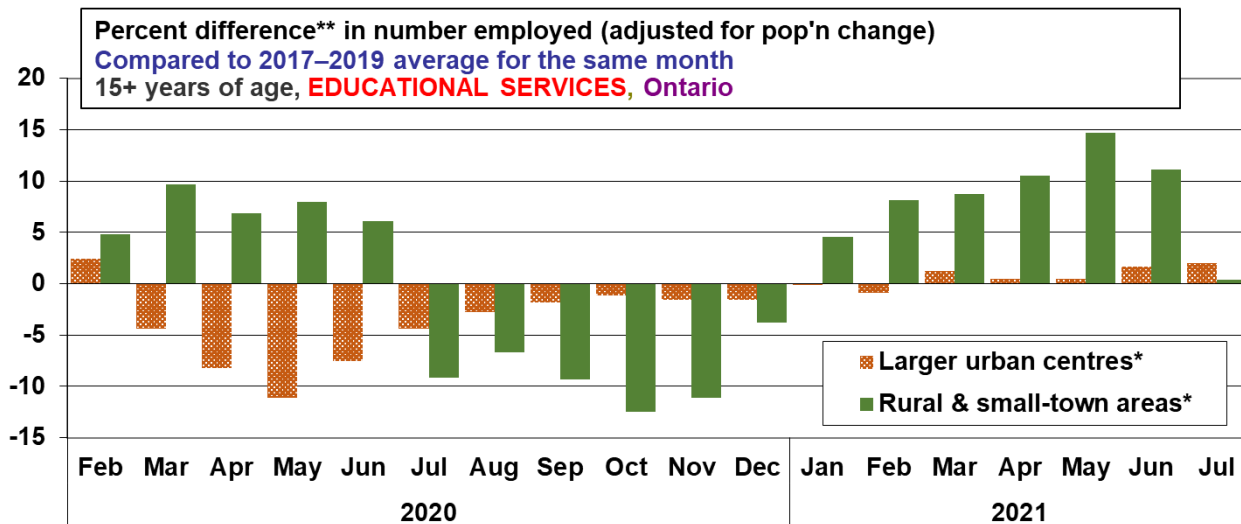
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A12

Employment** in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** (adjusted** for pop'n change) in Ontario's rural & small-town areas* was above historical levels for January–June 2021



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

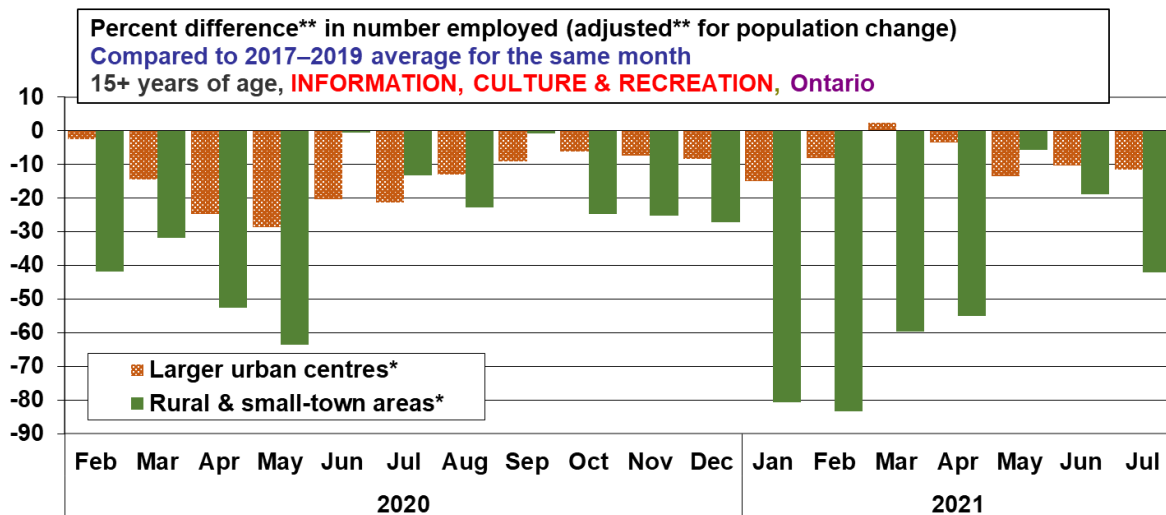
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A13

The PERCENT GAP** in **INFORMATION, CULTURE, & RECREATION** employment (adjusted for pop'n change) in Ontario's rural & small-town areas* has grown again since falling in May 2021



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

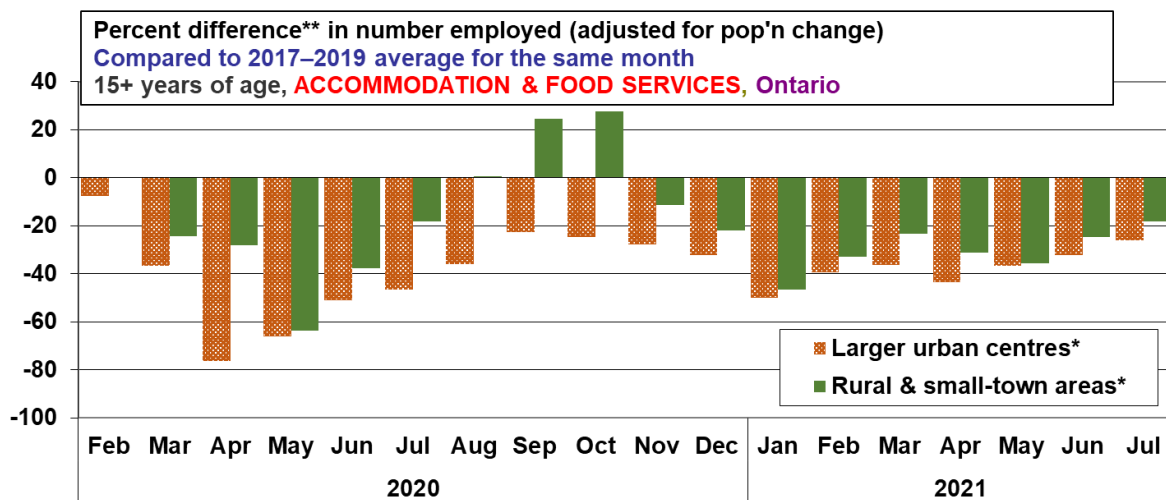
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A14

The PERCENT GAP** in employment in **ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES** (adjusted for pop'n change) in Ontario's rural & small-town areas* has been consistently present since Nov 2020



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

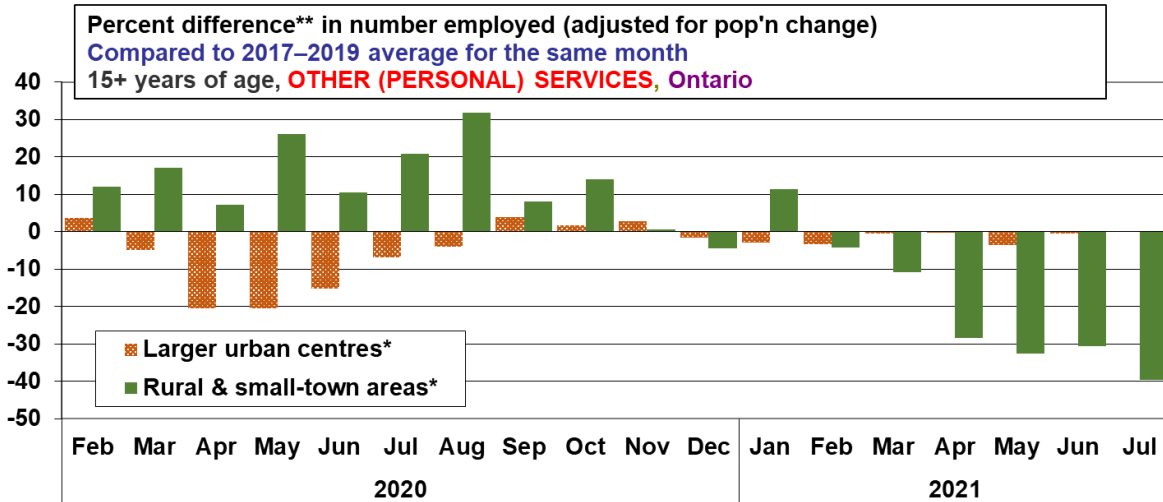
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A15

The level of employment** in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** (adjusted for pop'n change) in Ontario's rural & small-town areas* has fallen below the historical pattern since Feb 2020



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

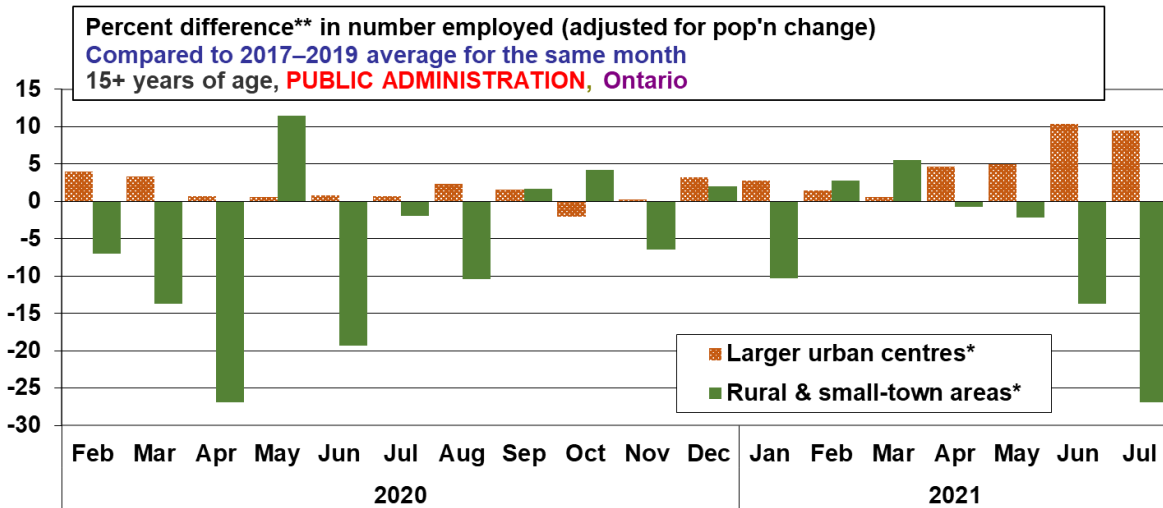
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure A16

The PERCENT GAP** in employment in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** (adjusted for pop'n change) in Ontario's rural & small-town areas* quickly grew in June & July 2021



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 is calculated as the difference of logarithms times 100.

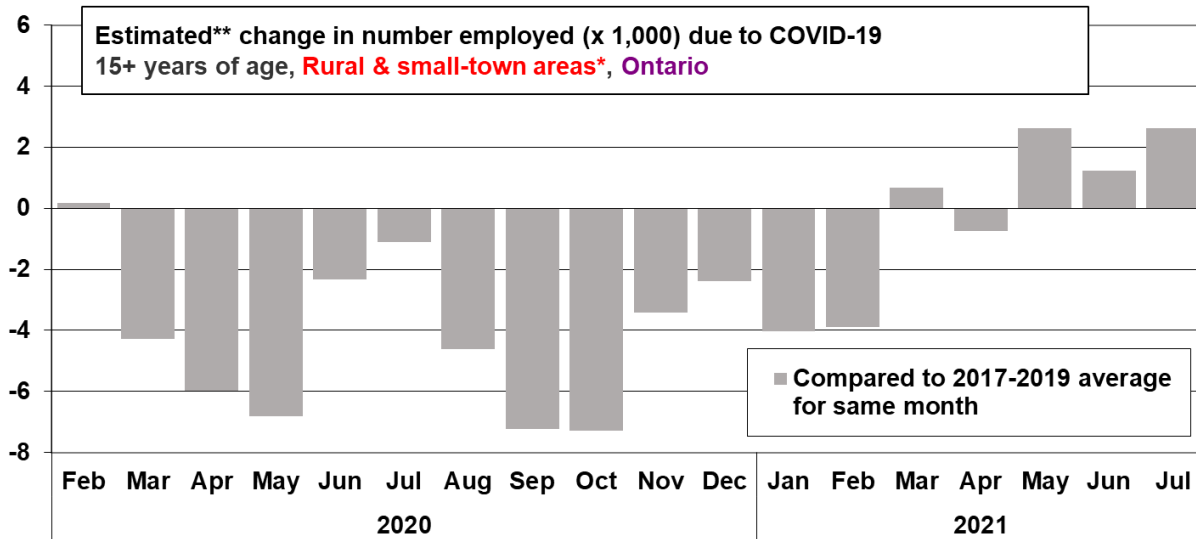
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0374-01 and 14-10-0376-01.

Chart by apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Appendix B: For each industry sector, a chart of the gap in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas from February 2020 to July 2021.

Figure B1

The number employed in **AGRICULTURE** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated to be higher by 1 to 3 thousand in May–July 2021



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

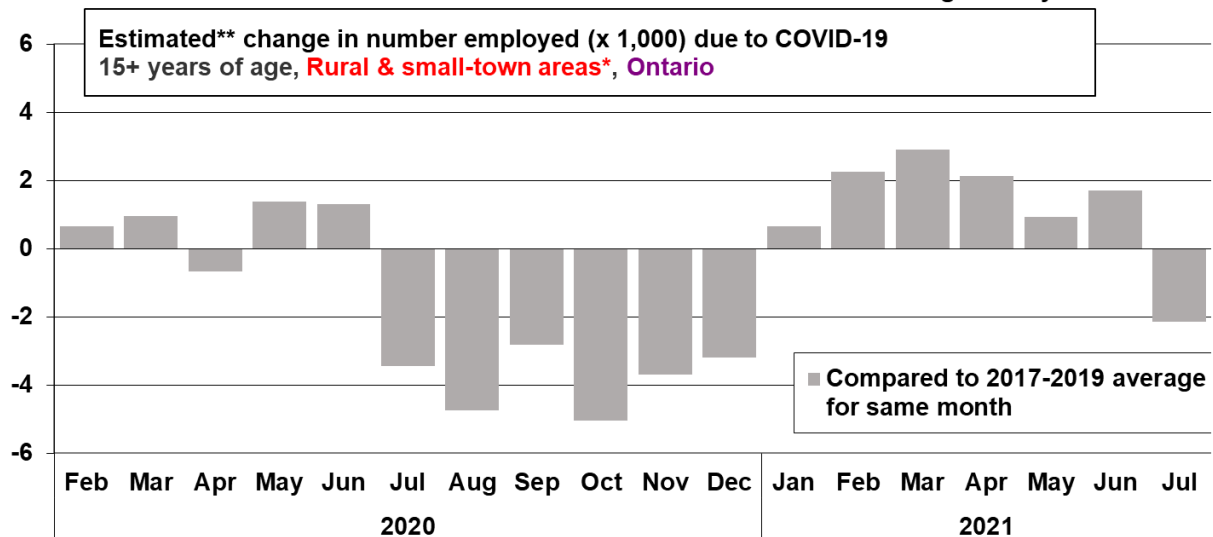
* **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B2

The number employed in **FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL, & GAS** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to have fallen to -2 thousand below the historical average in July 2021



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

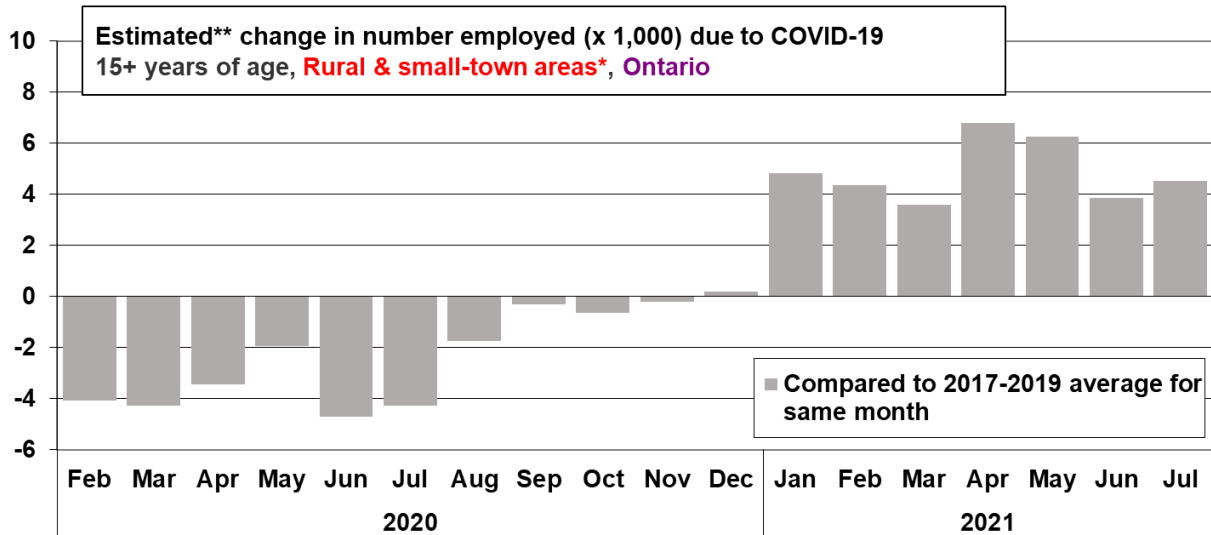
* **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B3

The number employed in **UTILITIES** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to be above the historical average in January–July 2021



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

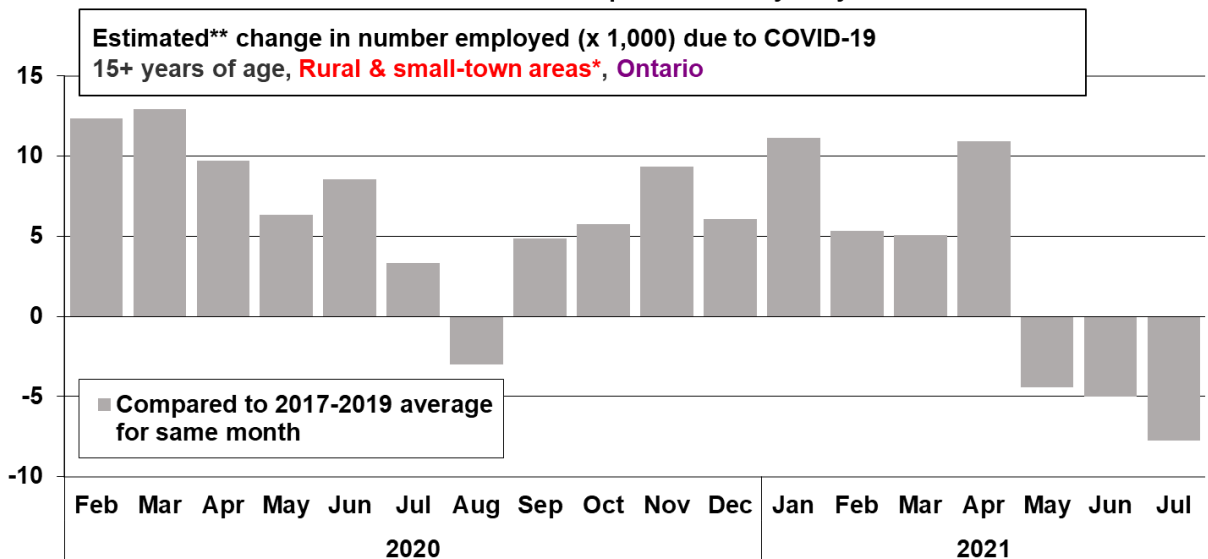
* **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B4

The number employed in **CONSTRUCTION** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to have fallen below the historical pattern for May–July 2021



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

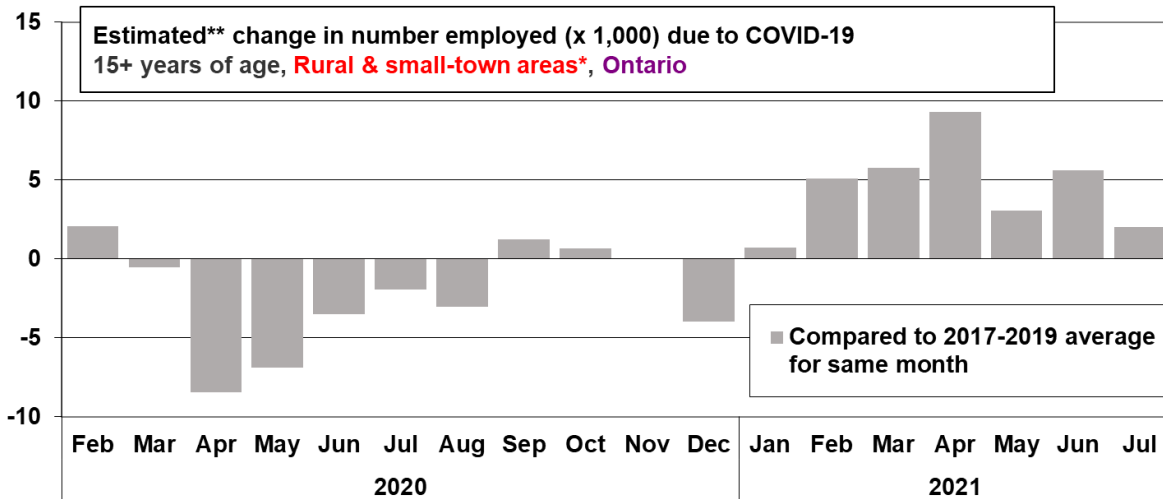
* **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B5

The number employed in **MANUFACTURING** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to be higher than the historical average for January–July 2021



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

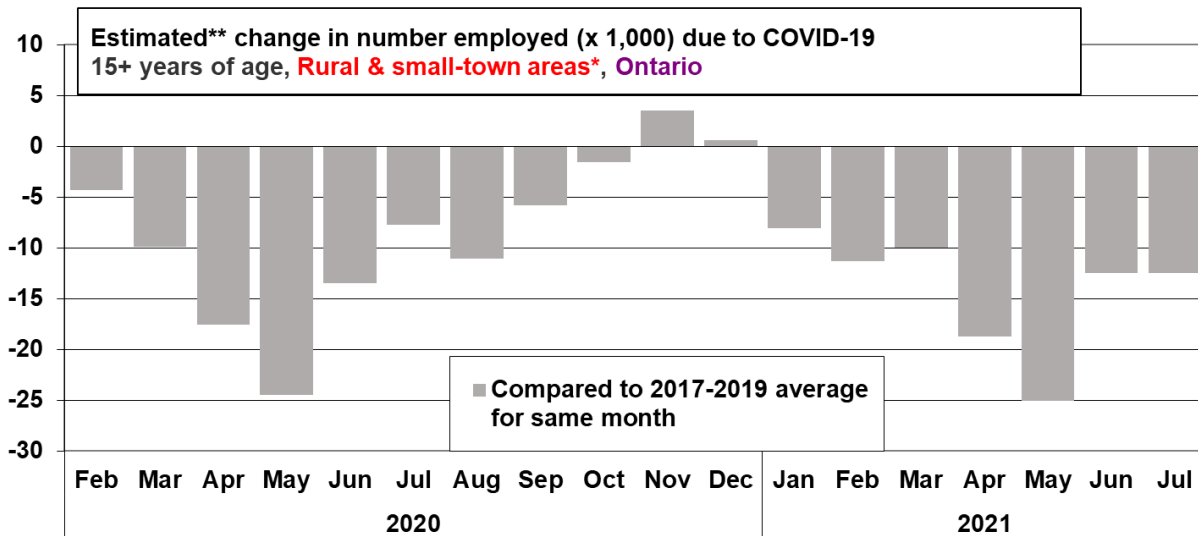
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B6

The gap in number employed in **RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to be at least -8 thousand for all months of 2021



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

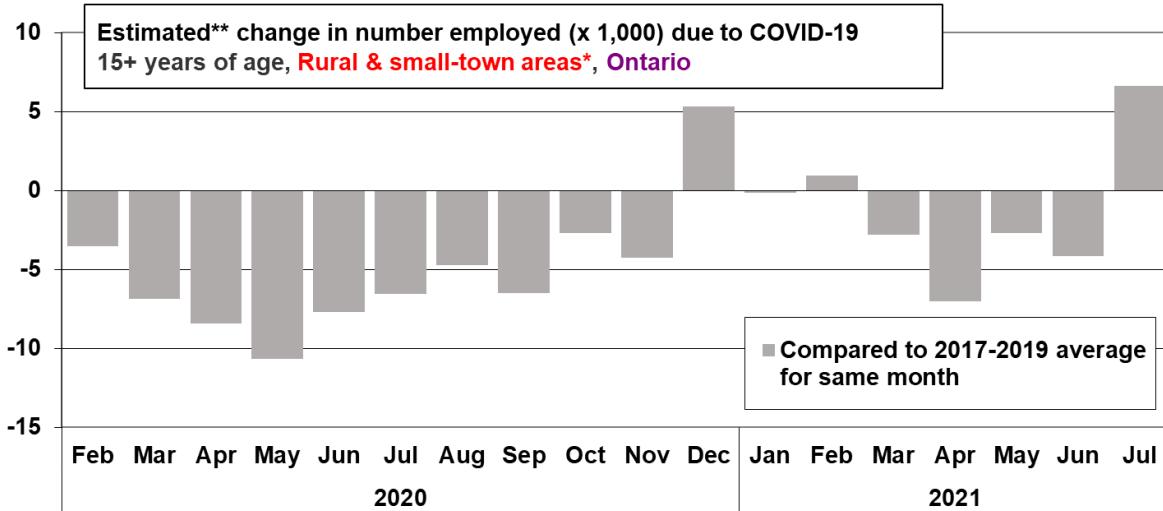
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B7

The number employed in **TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to be 7 thousand jobs above the historical average in July 2021



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

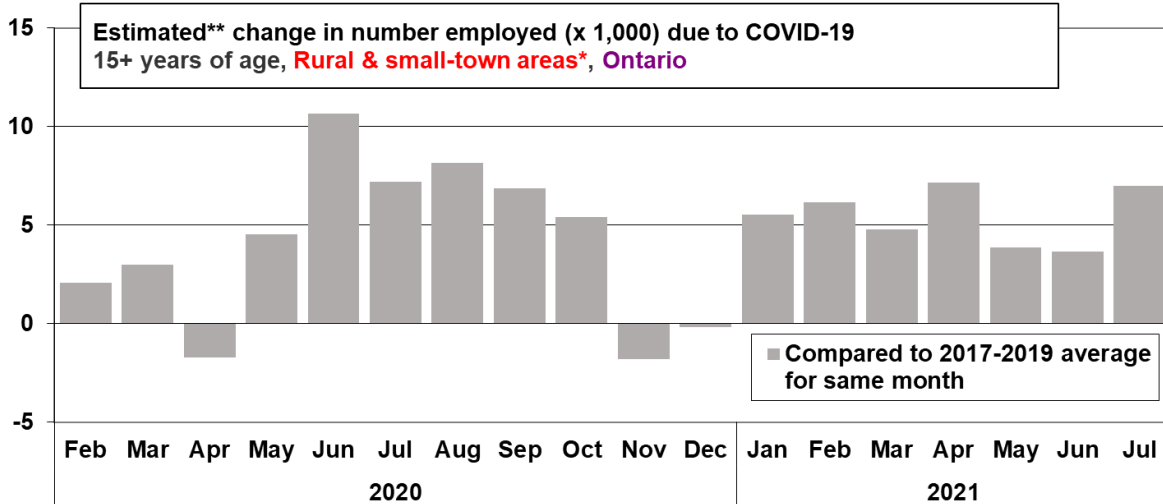
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B8

The number employed in **FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, & LEASING** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to be above the historical average for January–July 2021



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

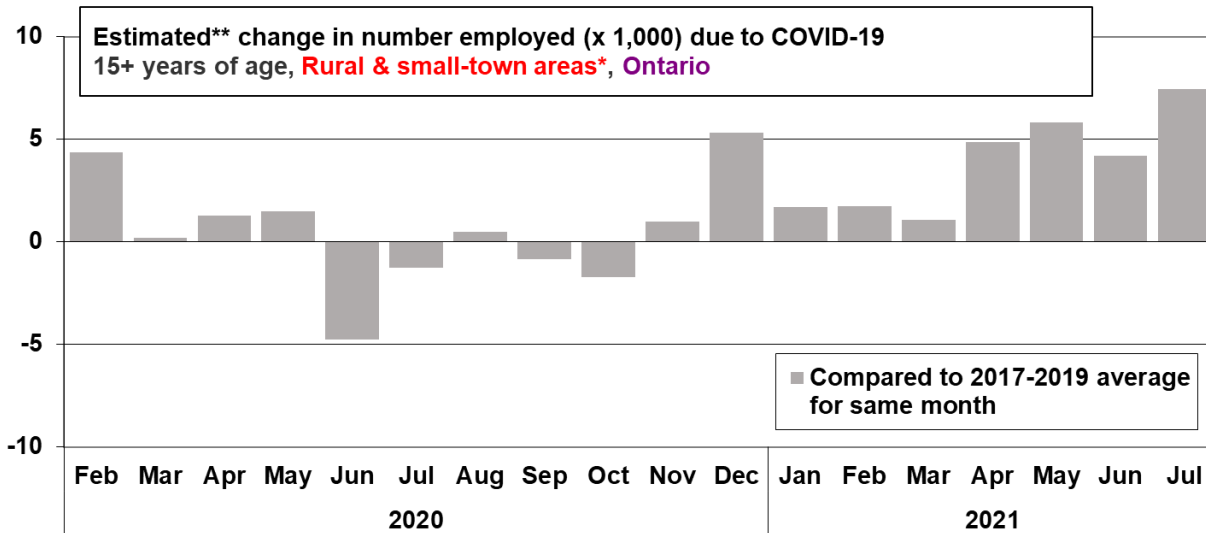
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B9

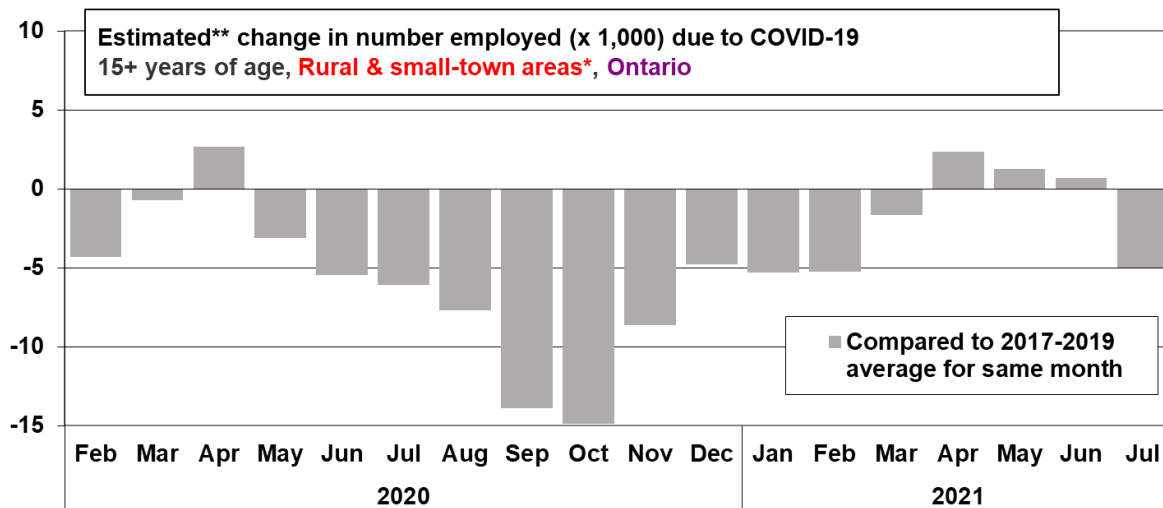
The number employed in **PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL SERVICES** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to be above the historical average for November 2020–July 2021



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.
 * **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
 ** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B10

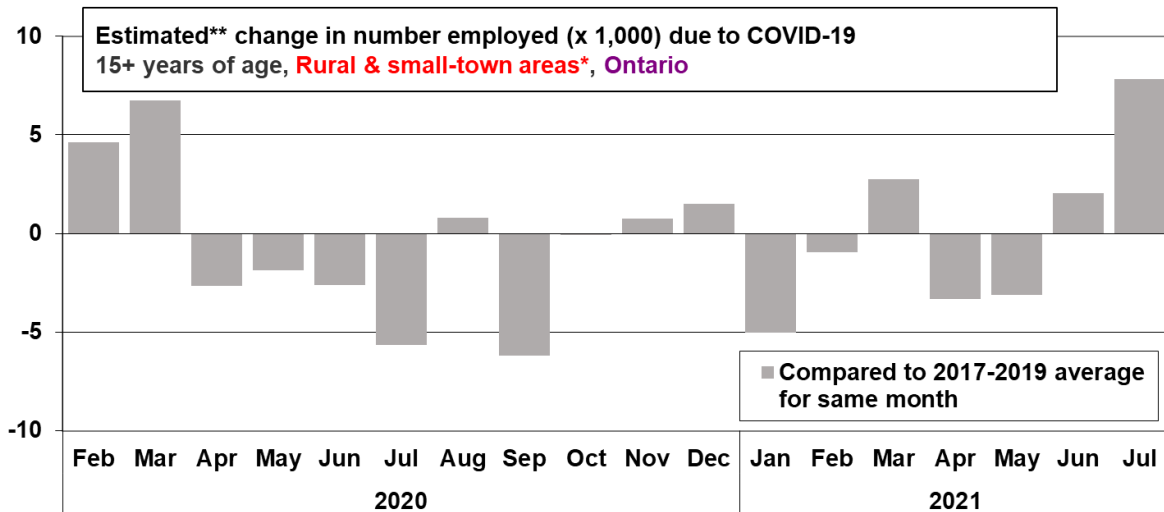
The number employed in **BUSINESS, BUILDING, & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to have fallen to -5 thousand below the historical average in July 2021



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.
 * **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
 ** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B11

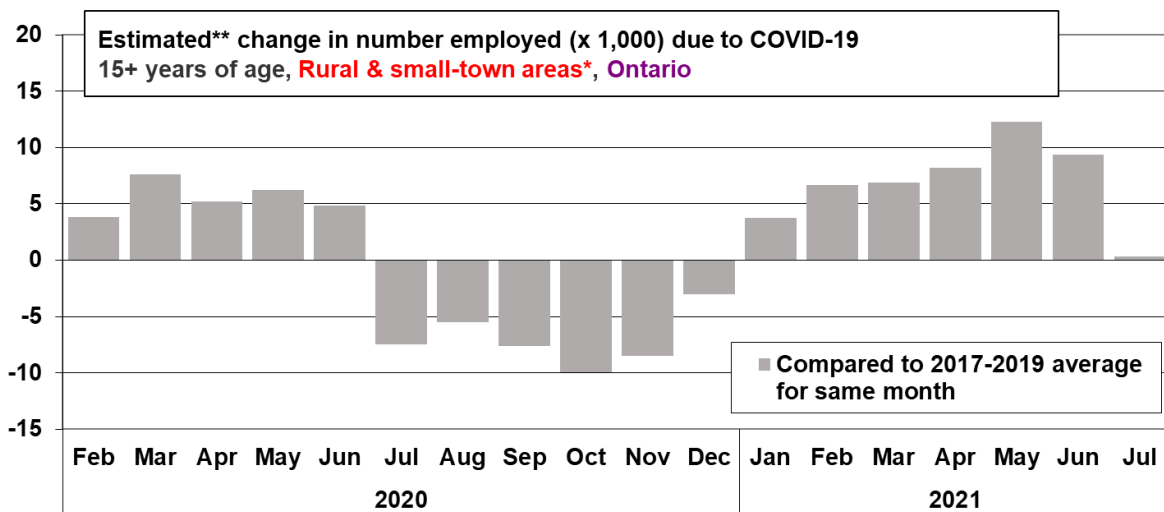
The number employed in **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to have risen to 8 thousand above the historical pattern in July 2021 after months of fluctuation



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.
 * **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
 ** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B12

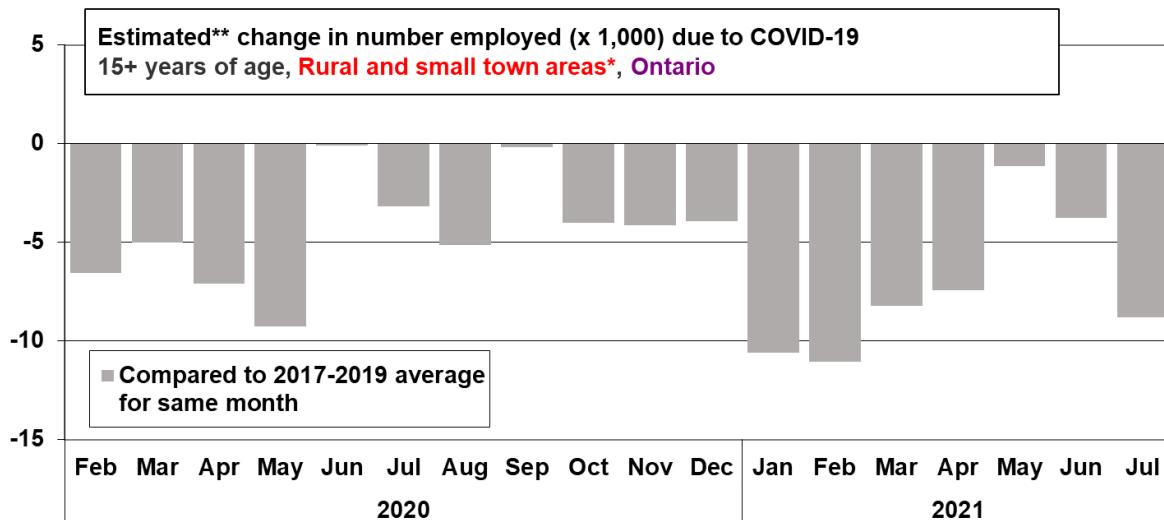
The number employed in **HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to be equal to the historical average in July 2021 after months of being above it



* **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.
 * **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
 ** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B13

The number employed in **INFORMATION, CULTURE, & RECREATION** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to have fallen to -9 thousand below the historical average in July 2021



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

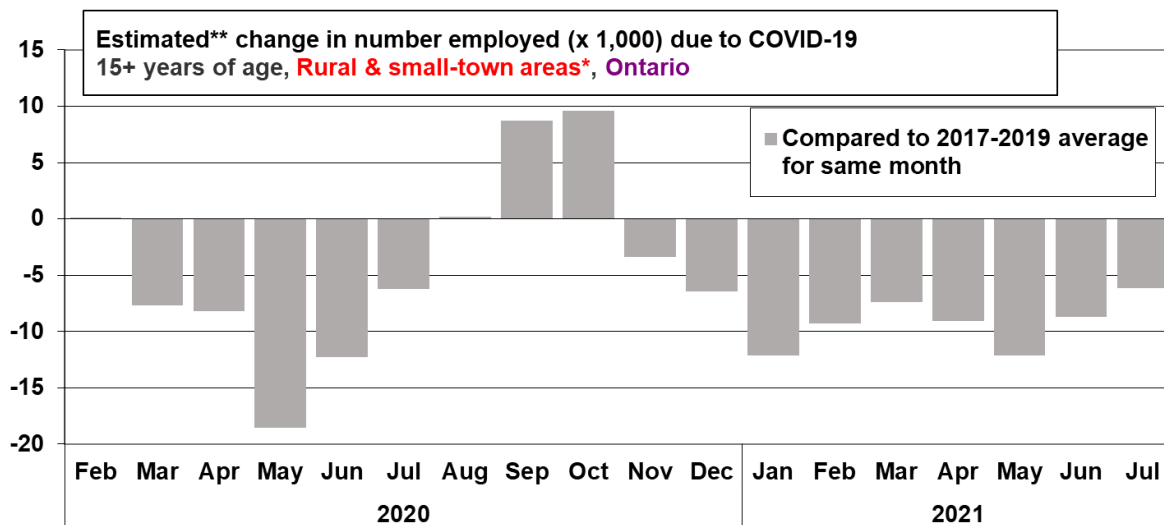
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B14

The number employed in **ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to be at least -6 thousand below the historical average throughout 2021



* **Larger urban centres (LUCs)** include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

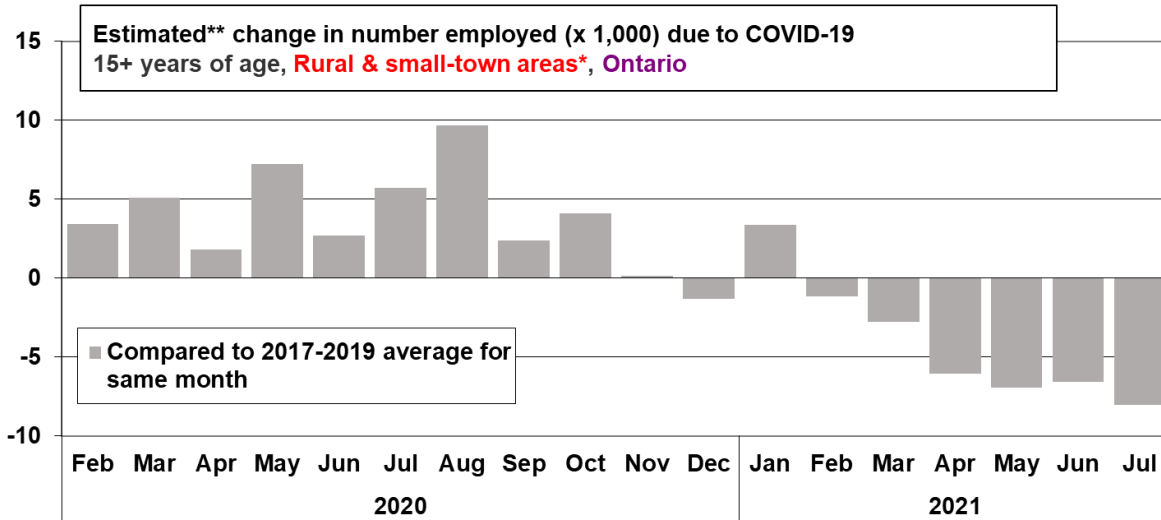
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B15

The number employed in **OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to be below the historical average for February–July 2021



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

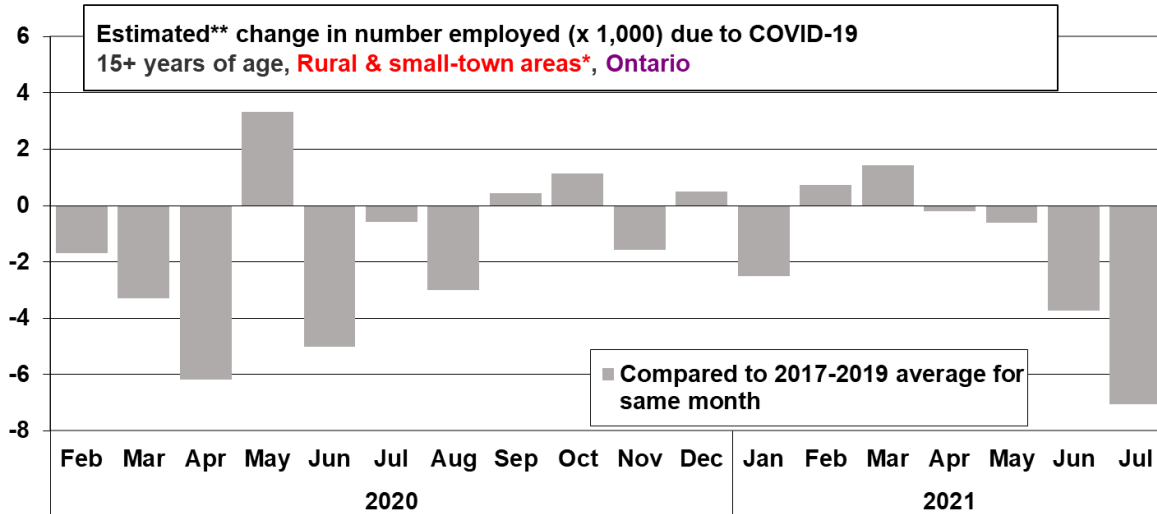
** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure B16

The number employed in **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION** in rural & small-town Ontario was estimated** to have fallen below the historical average for May–July 2021



* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA.

* Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

** Estimated change is calculated as the impact on employment IF the population (15+ years of age) had not changed. Thus, estimated change is due to change in the employment rate (i.e., change in the percent of the population that is employed) which captures the impact of COVID-19 by excluding impacts 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 2017–2019 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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Appendix C: One table per industry sector showing the calculation of the gap in PERCENT EMPLOYED and the gap in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RST areas and in LUCs from February 2020 to July 2021.

Table C1

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in AGRICULTURE in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021																			
Row number	Area*	2020											2021						
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0
13		Number employed in AGRICULTURE (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
14	All areas	70	69	71	76	77	76	78	74	74	72	70	69	70	69	71	76	77	76
15	LUC	39	39	39	42	43	45	45	41	41	40	40	38	39	39	39	42	43	45
16	RST	30	31	32	34	34	31	33	33	33	32	30	32	30	31	32	34	34	31
17		Number employed in AGRICULTURE (x 1,000) in given month																	
18	All areas	74	68	71	73	76	77	75	68	68	70	70	65	57	61	67	76	76	73
19	LUC	46	42	47	47	45	47	47	41	42	42	42	38	32	30	37	39	40	40
20	RST	29	26	24	26	31	30	28	26	26	29	27	27	25	30	30	37	35	33
21		Difference in number employed in AGRICULTURE (x 1,000)																	
22	All areas	4	-2	0	-4	-1	1	-3	-7	-7	-2	0	-4	-12	-9	-4	0	-1	-4
23	LUC	6	4	7	5	2	2	2	0	1	2	3	0	-7	-8	-3	-3	-2	-5
24	RST	-2	-5	-7	-8	-3	-1	-5	-7	-7	-4	-3	-5	-5	-1	-1	3	1	2
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	-13.4	-5.7	-0.3	-1.3	-4.7
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	-24.0	-6.9	-7.0	-5.8	-12.9
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	-1.6	-4.2	7.5	4.1	6.1
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	-17.9	-10.1	-4.6	-5.5	-8.8
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	-29.4	-11.9	-11.7	-10.3	-17.6
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	2.2	-2.4	7.4	3.6	8.1
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in AGRICULTURE due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-12	-7	-3	-4	-7
35	LUC	4	2	5	3	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	1	-2	-9	-10	-5	-5	-4	-7
36	RST	0	-4	-6	-7	-2	-1	-5	-7	-7	-3	-2	-4	-4	1	-1	3	1	3

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

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

Table C2

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL, & GAS in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021																			
Row number	Area*	2020											2021						
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	2.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0
13		Number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL, & GAS (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
14	All areas	36	35	35	36	37	38	37	35	34	34	35	34	36	35	35	36	37	38
15	LUC	25	25	25	25	26	26	25	23	22	22	23	24	25	25	25	25	26	26
16	RST	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	12
17		Number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL, & GAS (x 1,000) in given month																	
18	All areas	35	31	32	36	37	42	38	39	38	38	36	33	34	34	33	36	39	37
19	LUC	24	21	23	25	25	33	30	30	31	30	28	23	22	22	21	25	26	27
20	RST	10	10	9	11	12	9	8	9	7	8	8	11	12	12	12	11	13	10
21		Difference in number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL, & GAS (x 1,000)																	
22	All areas	-1	-4	-3	1	0	4	1	4	4	4	2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	2	-1
23	LUC	-1	-4	-2	0	-1	7	5	7	9	8	5	-1	-3	-3	-4	-1	0	1
24	RST	0	1	-1	1	1	-4	-5	-3	-5	-4	-3	0	2	3	2	1	2	-2
25		Percent difference in number employed IN FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL, & GAS (difference of logarithms)																	
26	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	-2.1	-5.9	0.4	5.7	-2.5
27	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	-13.8	-17.3	-3.3	1.4	5.6
28	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	22.9	17.7	8.6	14.9	-21.1
29		Estimated PERCENT CHANGE in number employed in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL, & GAS due to COVID-19 (Percent difference in number employed MINUS percent difference in population)																	
30	All areas	-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	-6.6	-10.4	-3.9	1.5	-6.6
31	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	-19.1	-22.4	-8.1	-3.2	0.8
32	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	26.8	19.5	8.5	14.4	-19.0
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING, OIL, & GAS due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-2	-3	-1	1	-2
35	LUC	-2	-5	-3	-1	-2	6	4	6	8	7	4	-3	-4	-4	-5	-2	-1	0
36	RST	1	1	-1	1	1	-3	-5	-3	-5	-4	-3	1	2	3	2	1	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 C3

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in UTILITIES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021

Row number	Area*	2020											2021							
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339	
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261	
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0	
13		Number employed in UTILITIES (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
14	All areas	53	52	53	54	55	55	55	54	54	54	53	52	53	52	53	54	55	55	
15	LUC	40	40	41	43	43	43	45	42	42	42	41	39	40	40	41	43	43	43	
16	RST	13	12	13	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	12	13	11	12	12	
17		Number employed in UTILITIES (x 1,000) in given month																		
18	All areas	55	47	49	48	51	50	50	52	51	49	49	49	51	51	50	50	52	57	
19	LUC	47	39	40	40	44	43	41	41	40	38	36	32	34	35	31	33	36	41	
20	RST	8	8	9	9	7	8	9	11	11	12	12	17	17	15	19	18	16	16	
21		Difference in number employed IN UTILITIES (x 1,000)																		
22	All areas	2	-5	-5	-6	-4	-5	-5	-2	-2	-5	-5	-3	-2	-1	-4	-4	-3	2	
23	LUC	7	-1	-1	-3	1	-1	-3	-1	-2	-4	-5	-7	-5	-4	-10	-10	-7	-2	
24	RST	-5	-5	-4	-2	-5	-4	-2	0	-1	0	0	4	4	3	7	6	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	-2.5	-6.8	-7.6	-5.8	3.8	
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	-11.6	-28.1	-27.6	-17.7	-5.0	
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	22.2	41.9	44.3	29.3	30.3	
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	-7.0	-11.2	-11.9	-10.0	-0.3	
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	-17.0	-33.2	-32.3	-22.3	-9.7	
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	26.0	43.7	44.2	28.8	32.3	
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in UTILITIES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-4	-6	-6	-5	0	
35	LUC	5	-2	-2	-5	-1	-2	-5	-3	-3	-5	-6	-9	-7	-6	-12	-12	-9	-4	
36	RST	-4	-4	-3	-2	-5	-4	-2	0	-1	0	0	5	4	4	7	6	4	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 C4

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in CONSTRUCTION in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021

Row number	Area*	2020												2021						
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339	
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261	
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0	
13		Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
14	All areas	486	490	497	526	540	551	556	558	558	550	534	485	486	490	497	526	540	551	
15	LUC	418	423	431	454	464	472	478	482	482	474	463	418	418	423	431	454	464	472	
16	RST	68	67	65	72	76	79	78	76	76	76	71	68	68	67	65	72	76	79	
17		Number employed in CONSTRUCTION (x 1,000) in given month																		
18	All areas	530	517	437	458	516	535	523	524	531	548	537	500	498	506	517	525	547	546	
19	LUC	455	440	365	384	434	454	448	443	449	464	462	423	428	437	442	457	476	477	
20	RST	75	78	72	75	82	81	75	81	81	84	76	77	70	70	75	68	71	69	
21		Difference in number employed IN CONSTRUCTION (x 1,000)																		
22	All areas	44	27	-59	-68	-24	-16	-34	-34	-27	-2	3	15	12	16	20	-1	8	-5	
23	LUC	37	17	-66	-70	-30	-19	-30	-38	-33	-11	-2	6	9	14	11	3	13	5	
24	RST	7	10	7	3	6	2	-3	5	6	8	4	9	3	2	10	-4	-5	-9	
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	3.3	4.0	-0.2	1.4	-0.9	
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	3.2	2.4	0.7	2.7	1.0	
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	3.6	13.8	-6.2	-6.3	-12.5	
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	-1.2	-0.4	-4.5	-2.8	-5.0	
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	-2.1	-2.6	-4.0	-1.9	-3.8	
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	7.4	15.6	-6.3	-6.8	-10.5	
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in CONSTRUCTION due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-6	-2	-24	-15	-27	
35	LUC	16	-2	-83	-88	-47	-35	-46	-54	-48	-26	-17	-17	-14	-9	-11	-18	-9	-18	
36	RST	12	13	10	6	9	3	-3	5	6	9	6	11	5	5	11	-4	-5	-8	

* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns 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 C5

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in MANUFACTURING in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021

Row number	Area*	2020											2021							
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339	
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261	
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0	
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	759	759	775	782	775	
15	LUC	683	684	686	699	708	697	705	693	687	691	693	689	683	684	686	699	708	697	
16	RST	72	75	73	76	73	78	75	74	73	73	76	71	72	75	73	76	73	78	
17		Number employed in MANUFACTURING (x 1,000) in given month																		
18	All areas	752	718	623	656	729	734	755	792	776	779	793	770	784	778	772	772	778	798	
19	LUC	683	647	561	590	662	659	684	717	702	707	723	700	709	700	691	693	698	720	
20	RST	69	72	62	66	68	75	71	76	74	72	70	70	74	78	81	79	79	78	
21		Difference in number employed IN MANUFACTURING (x 1,000)																		
22	All areas	-4	-41	-137	-120	-52	-41	-25	25	16	15	24	10	28	19	13	-3	-4	23	
23	LUC	-1	-38	-126	-109	-47	-38	-21	24	15	15	30	11	26	16	5	-6	-10	22	
24	RST	-3	-3	-11	-11	-6	-3	-3	1	1	-1	-6	-1	2	3	8	3	6	0	
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	2.4	1.7	-0.4	-0.5	2.9	
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	2.3	0.7	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	
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	3.7	10.3	4.1	7.8	0.6	
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	-2.1	-2.7	-4.7	-4.7	-1.2	
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	-3.1	-4.3	-5.6	-6.0	-1.6	
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	7.5	12.1	3.9	7.3	2.6	
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in MANUFACTURING due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-16	-21	-36	-37	-10	
35	LUC	-32	-66	-152	-136	-73	-63	-45	1	-8	-8	6	-26	-12	-21	-30	-39	-42	-11	
36	RST	2	-1	-8	-7	-4	-2	-3	1	1	0	-4	1	5	6	9	3	6	2	

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

Table C6

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021																			
Row number	Area*	2020											2021						
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0
13		Number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
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	1,050	1,054	1,071	1,068	1,081
15	LUC	952	961	960	974	972	987	985	972	978	1,001	1,010	949	952	961	960	974	972	987
16	RST	93	89	93	97	96	94	95	91	87	87	85	92	93	89	93	97	96	94
17		Number employed in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (x 1,000) 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	1,074	1,025	1,007	1,060	1,088
19	LUC	1,007	937	798	814	913	966	977	931	977	990	995	891	925	998	952	935	976	1,008
20	RST	82	76	72	69	80	85	83	85	86	90	84	82	78	76	73	72	84	80
21		Difference in number employed IN RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE (x 1,000)																	
22	All areas	45	-37	-184	-188	-75	-29	-20	-47	-2	-8	-16	-68	-42	24	-29	-64	-8	7
23	LUC	56	-24	-162	-159	-59	-20	-8	-41	-1	-11	-15	-58	-27	37	-9	-39	4	21
24	RST	-10	-13	-21	-29	-16	-9	-12	-6	-1	2	-1	-10	-15	-13	-20	-25	-12	-14
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	2.3	-2.8	-6.1	-0.8	0.7
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	3.8	-0.9	-4.1	0.4	2.1
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	-16.0	-24.4	-29.7	-13.5	-16.4
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	-2.3	-7.2	-10.4	-5.0	-3.5
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	-1.6	-5.9	-8.8	-4.2	-2.6
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	-12.1	-22.6	-29.8	-13.9	-14.3
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in RETAIL & WHOLESALE TRADE due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-24	-75	-108	-53	-38
35	LUC	11	-64	-199	-197	-95	-56	-42	-73	-33	-44	-49	-107	-78	-15	-57	-84	-41	-26
36	RST	-4	-10	-18	-24	-13	-8	-11	-6	-2	4	1	-8	-11	-10	-19	-25	-12	-12

* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns 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 C7

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021																			
Row number	Area*	2020											2021						
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0
13		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
14	All areas	359	356	364	376	375	368	369	376	379	379	385	357	359	356	364	376	375	368
15	LUC	326	326	332	347	346	342	343	346	349	348	355	325	326	326	332	347	346	342
16	RST	33	30	32	29	29	26	26	30	30	31	30	33	33	30	32	29	29	26
17		Number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (x 1,000) in given month																	
18	All areas	395	383	345	343	353	343	345	358	337	344	353	354	360	362	366	383	376	370
19	LUC	368	361	323	326	332	324	324	335	309	318	319	322	328	335	342	357	351	338
20	RST	27	22	22	17	21	19	21	24	28	26	34	32	32	26	24	27	25	32
21		Difference in number employed in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING (x 1,000)																	
22	All areas	36	27	-19	-33	-22	-24	-24	-18	-42	-35	-32	-3	1	5	3	7	0	2
23	LUC	42	35	-9	-21	-14	-17	-19	-11	-40	-30	-37	-3	1	9	10	10	5	-4
24	RST	-6	-8	-10	-12	-8	-7	-5	-7	-3	-5	5	-1	0	-4	-8	-3	-4	6
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	1.5	0.7	1.9	0.1	0.6
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	2.8	3.0	2.8	1.3	-1.1
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	-13.8	-26.9	-9.5	-14.8	20.9
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	-3.0	-3.7	-2.4	-4.1	-3.5
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	-2.5	-2.0	-1.9	-3.3	-5.9
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	-9.9	-25.1	-9.6	-15.3	22.9
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-11	-14	-9	-15	-13
35	LUC	26	20	-23	-35	-27	-29	-31	-23	-50	-42	-48	-20	-16	-8	-7	-7	-11	-20
36	RST	-4	-7	-8	-11	-8	-7	-5	-6	-3	-4	5	0	1	-3	-7	-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 C8

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, & LEASING in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021

Row number	Area*	2020											2021							
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339	
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261	
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0	
13		Number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, & LEASING (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
14	All areas	566	563	569	568	572	573	582	572	576	577	579	566	566	563	569	568	572	573	
15	LUC	541	538	544	545	552	553	563	553	554	553	555	540	541	538	544	545	552	553	
16	RST	26	25	25	23	20	19	20	20	22	24	24	26	26	25	25	23	20	19	
17		Number employed in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, & LEASING (x 1,000) in given month																		
18	All areas	605	597	598	603	604	603	600	607	611	627	630	638	627	623	638	626	609	615	
19	LUC	579	570	576	577	574	577	573	581	584	605	607	607	597	595	607	600	586	589	
20	RST	26	27	22	26	30	26	28	27	27	22	23	31	31	29	32	26	23	26	
21		Difference in number employed IN FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, & LEASING (x 1,000)																		
22	All areas	39	34	29	35	32	31	18	35	35	49	51	72	61	61	69	58	38	42	
23	LUC	38	32	32	32	22	24	10	28	29	52	52	67	56	57	63	54	34	35	
24	RST	0	2	-3	3	10	7	8	7	5	-2	-1	5	5	4	7	4	4	7	
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	10.2	11.5	9.8	6.4	7.1	
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	10.1	10.9	9.5	6.0	6.2	
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	14.1	23.8	16.0	17.4	29.2	
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	5.7	7.1	5.4	2.2	2.9	
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	4.7	5.9	4.8	1.4	1.5	
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	18.0	25.6	15.9	16.9	31.2	
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, & LEASING due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	34	43	33	13	17	
35	LUC	13	9	8	9	0	3	-10	9	11	32	32	37	25	27	34	27	8	8	
36	RST	2	3	-2	5	11	7	8	7	5	-2	0	6	6	5	7	4	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 C9

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021

Row number	Area*	2020											2021							
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339	
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261	
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0	
13		Number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL SERVICES (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
14	All areas	617	620	630	650	657	661	648	634	635	643	644	615	617	620	630	650	657	661	
15	LUC	589	591	600	620	627	635	622	608	610	618	618	589	589	591	600	620	627	635	
16	RST	27	29	30	30	30	26	26	26	25	25	26	27	27	29	30	30	30	26	
17		Number employed in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL SERVICES (x 1,000) in given month																		
18	All areas	664	670	647	636	635	655	663	660	687	685	691	697	705	706	708	734	759	753	
19	LUC	634	641	618	607	611	631	637	635	664	659	660	670	677	677	674	698	725	721	
20	RST	30	28	30	30	24	24	27	25	23	25	31	28	28	29	34	36	34	33	
21		Difference in number employed IN PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL SERVICES (x 1,000)																		
22	All areas	47	50	18	-14	-21	-6	15	26	52	42	47	82	88	85	78	84	103	92	
23	LUC	45	50	18	-14	-16	-5	15	27	53	41	43	81	87	85	74	78	98	85	
24	RST	2	-1	0	0	-6	-2	0	-1	-2	1	5	1	1	0	4	6	4	7	
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	12.9	11.7	12.1	14.5	13.0	
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	13.5	11.6	11.8	14.6	12.6	
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	-0.1	13.4	17.9	13.5	23.6	
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	8.4	7.3	7.8	10.3	8.9	
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	8.2	6.6	7.1	10.0	7.8	
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	3.7	15.2	17.8	13.1	25.6	
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & TECHNICAL SERVICES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	55	49	54	73	63	
35	LUC	17	24	-8	-39	-40	-28	-7	6	33	20	21	48	53	52	42	47	67	53	
36	RST	4	0	1	2	-5	-1	0	-1	-2	1	5	2	2	1	5	6	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 C10

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in BUSINESS, BUILDING, & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021																			
Row number	Area*	2020											2021						
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0
13		Number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING, & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
14	All areas	300	302	307	321	320	324	323	312	313	312	307	297	300	302	307	321	320	324
15	LUC	277	281	287	295	293	296	294	285	284	287	283	274	277	281	287	295	293	296
16	RST	23	21	20	26	27	28	29	27	29	26	23	23	23	21	20	26	27	28
17		Number employed in BUSINESS, BUILDING, & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (x 1,000) in given month																	
18	All areas	311	306	291	279	307	305	302	285	286	293	269	259	264	265	270	294	303	315
19	LUC	294	286	270	257	286	284	281	271	272	276	251	242	248	246	248	267	275	293
20	RST	17	20	21	22	21	21	21	13	14	17	18	17	17	19	22	27	28	22
21		Difference in number employed IN BUSINESS, BUILDING, & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (x 1,000)																	
22	All areas	11	4	-15	-42	-13	-19	-21	-28	-27	-19	-37	-38	-36	-37	-37	-27	-18	-9
23	LUC	17	5	-17	-37	-7	-12	-13	-14	-12	-10	-32	-32	-29	-34	-39	-28	-18	-3
24	RST	-6	-1	2	-4	-6	-6	-8	-14	-15	-9	-5	-6	-6	-2	2	1	1	-5
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	-13.0	-12.9	-8.7	-5.6	-2.7
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	-13.0	-14.6	-10.0	-6.5	-1.1
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	-12.3	9.5	4.9	2.9	-22.0
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	-17.5	-17.3	-13.0	-9.8	-6.8
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	-18.4	-19.6	-14.7	-11.0	-5.8
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	-8.5	11.4	4.8	2.5	-20.0
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in BUSINESS, BUILDING, & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-49	-50	-40	-31	-22
35	LUC	4	-7	-29	-49	-18	-23	-23	-23	-21	-20	-41	-46	-44	-48	-52	-41	-31	-17
36	RST	-4	-1	3	-3	-5	-6	-8	-14	-15	-9	-5	-5	-5	-2	2	1	1	-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 C11
Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021

Row number	Area*	2020											2021							
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339	
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261	
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0	
13		Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
14	All areas	535	517	533	526	524	435	429	522	537	544	554	529	535	517	533	526	524	435	
15	LUC	495	480	491	485	484	405	400	481	498	506	516	488	495	480	491	485	484	405	
16	RST	40	38	42	41	39	30	29	41	40	38	39	41	40	38	42	41	39	30	
17		Number employed in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (x 1,000) in given month																		
18	All areas	570	524	504	476	489	410	436	545	551	551	565	549	573	578	537	533	537	454	
19	LUC	528	481	466	439	454	386	406	510	514	513	526	514	535	540	499	495	496	417	
20	RST	42	43	38	37	36	24	30	35	40	38	39	35	38	39	38	38	42	37	
21		Difference in number employed IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (x 1,000)																		
22	All areas	35	6	-29	-49	-34	-25	7	23	14	7	11	20	38	61	4	7	14	19	
23	LUC	34	1	-25	-46	-31	-19	6	29	16	7	10	26	40	60	9	11	12	12	
24	RST	2	5	-4	-4	-4	-6	1	-6	0	0	1	-6	-2	1	-4	-3	2	7	
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	11.1	0.8	1.4	2.6	4.3	
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	11.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.9	
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	3.4	-10.2	-7.8	5.5	21.4	
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	6.6	-3.6	-2.9	-1.6	0.2	
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	6.4	-3.3	-2.6	-2.2	-1.8	
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	7.2	-8.4	-7.9	5.1	23.4	
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in EDUCATIONAL SERVICES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	36	-19	-15	-9	1	
35	LUC	10	-20	-45	-65	-49	-33	-8	12	0	-10	-7	0	12	32	-16	-13	-11	-7	
36	RST	5	7	-3	-2	-3	-6	1	-6	0	1	1	-5	-1	3	-3	-3	2	8	

* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns 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 C12

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021

Row number	Area*	2020											2021							
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339	
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261	
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0	
13		Number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
14	All areas	858	850	848	862	871	885	888	877	874	874	874	853	858	850	848	862	871	885	
15	LUC	778	774	774	784	792	799	803	791	790	793	793	770	778	774	774	784	792	799	
16	RST	80	77	75	78	79	86	85	85	85	81	81	82	80	77	75	78	79	86	
17		Number employed in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (x 1,000) in given month																		
18	All areas	913	854	820	812	845	870	888	881	881	879	884	895	898	907	899	916	932	940	
19	LUC	835	772	743	732	764	793	808	804	807	807	808	811	814	826	818	826	843	855	
20	RST	79	82	77	80	82	78	79	78	75	72	76	84	84	81	82	90	89	85	
21		Difference in number employed IN HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (x 1,000)																		
22	All areas	55	4	-28	-50	-26	-15	0	5	7	5	9	42	39	56	51	54	61	55	
23	LUC	57	-1	-30	-53	-28	-7	6	12	17	14	14	41	36	52	44	42	51	56	
24	RST	-2	5	2	2	2	-8	-6	-8	-10	-10	-5	2	4	4	7	12	10	-1	
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	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.0	
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	6.5	5.5	5.2	6.2	6.8	
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	4.9	8.7	14.8	11.6	-1.6	
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	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.9	
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	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.6	2.0	
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	8.7	10.5	14.7	11.1	0.4	
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in HEALTH CARE & SOCIAL ASSISTANCE due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	17	12	16	23	17	
35	LUC	19	-34	-62	-84	-59	-35	-22	-15	-9	-13	-13	-1	-7	10	4	4	13	17	
36	RST	4	8	5	6	5	-8	-5	-8	-10	-8	-3	4	7	7	8	12	9	0	

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

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

Table C13
Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in INFORMATION, CULTURE, & RECREATION in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021

Row number	Area*	2020											2021							
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339	
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261	
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0	
13		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE, & RECREATION (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
14	All areas	287	281	285	302	313	348	347	300	299	291	285	286	287	281	285	302	313	348	
15	LUC	267	263	268	282	291	322	321	280	281	272	268	267	267	263	268	282	291	322	
16	RST	20	19	18	20	22	26	25	20	18	19	17	19	20	19	18	20	22	26	
17		Number employed in INFORMATION, CULTURE, & RECREATION (x 1,000) in given month																		
18	All areas	285	250	228	231	268	292	312	284	287	276	268	250	268	294	282	277	293	318	
19	LUC	273	237	218	221	247	270	292	265	273	261	255	242	260	284	272	258	275	301	
20	RST	12	13	10	10	21	22	20	20	14	14	13	8	8	10	10	19	18	17	
21		Difference in number employed IN INFORMATION, CULTURE, & RECREATION (x 1,000)																		
22	All areas	-2	-31	-57	-71	-45	-56	-35	-16	-12	-15	-17	-36	-19	13	-4	-25	-20	-30	
23	LUC	6	-26	-50	-61	-44	-52	-29	-16	-8	-11	-13	-25	-7	21	4	-24	-16	-21	
24	RST	-8	-6	-8	-10	-1	-3	-5	0	-4	-4	-4	-11	-12	-9	-8	-1	-4	-9	
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	4.4	-1.3	-8.6	-6.6	-9.1	
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	7.8	1.5	-8.8	-5.8	-6.7	
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	-63.4	-56.9	-5.6	-18.5	-44.2	
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	-0.1	-5.7	-12.9	-10.8	-13.2	
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	2.5	-3.5	-13.5	-10.3	-11.4	
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	-59.6	-55.1	-5.8	-19.0	-42.2	
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in INFORMATION, CULTURE, & RECREATION due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	0	-16	-37	-33	-44	
35	LUC	-7	-36	-60	-72	-55	-63	-40	-25	-17	-20	-22	-38	-22	7	-10	-36	-29	-36	
36	RST	-7	-5	-7	-9	0	-3	-5	0	-4	-4	-4	-11	-11	-8	-7	-1	-4	-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 C14

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021																			
Row number	Area*	2020											2021						
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0
13		Number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
14	All areas	442	443	445	457	464	469	466	443	444	451	447	440	442	443	445	457	464	469
15	LUC	408	406	411	417	424	432	431	411	413	419	413	407	408	406	411	417	424	432
16	RST	34	36	34	40	40	37	35	32	30	32	33	33	34	36	34	40	40	37
17		Number employed in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (x 1,000) in given month																	
18	All areas	429	321	225	245	291	312	346	379	374	357	337	281	314	326	305	332	353	380
19	LUC	397	294	200	224	265	281	312	339	334	328	310	261	291	298	280	304	322	349
20	RST	32	27	25	20	27	31	35	40	40	29	26	20	24	28	25	28	31	31
21		Difference in number employed IN ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES (x 1,000)																	
22	All areas	-14	-121	-221	-213	-172	-157	-120	-63	-70	-94	-110	-159	-128	-117	-141	-126	-111	-89
23	LUC	-11	-112	-211	-193	-159	-150	-120	-72	-80	-91	-103	-146	-118	-108	-131	-113	-102	-82
24	RST	-2	-9	-10	-20	-13	-7	0	9	10	-4	-7	-13	-10	-9	-10	-12	-9	-7
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	-30.7	-38.0	-32.1	-27.3	-21.1
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	-31.0	-38.4	-31.7	-27.6	-21.2
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	-27.2	-32.9	-35.5	-24.3	-20.3
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	-35.2	-42.4	-36.4	-31.5	-25.3
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	-36.4	-43.4	-36.5	-32.2	-25.9
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	-23.4	-31.1	-35.6	-24.7	-18.3
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-134	-157	-142	-128	-107
35	LUC	-30	-127	-224	-206	-172	-163	-133	-85	-92	-103	-115	-164	-136	-127	-148	-130	-119	-101
36	RST	0	-8	-8	-19	-12	-6	0	9	10	-3	-6	-12	-9	-7	-9	-12	-9	-6

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

Table C15

Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021																			
Row number	Area*	2020											2021						
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0
13		Number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																	
14	All areas	278	280	282	286	285	286	287	283	282	290	293	276	278	280	282	286	285	286
15	LUC	250	252	257	261	260	261	261	254	255	260	263	248	250	252	257	261	260	261
16	RST	28	28	25	25	25	25	26	29	27	29	30	28	28	28	25	25	25	25
17		Number employed in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (x 1,000) in given month																	
18	All areas	301	282	244	252	259	283	295	305	300	306	296	285	281	289	289	282	289	291
19	LUC	272	250	219	221	232	252	260	274	268	277	268	254	255	265	271	264	271	274
20	RST	29	32	26	31	27	30	35	31	32	29	28	31	26	24	18	18	18	16
21		Difference in number employed IN OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES (x 1,000)																	
22	All areas	23	2	-38	-34	-26	-3	8	22	17	16	3	8	3	9	7	-4	4	5
23	LUC	22	-2	-39	-39	-28	-9	-1	19	13	16	5	6	5	13	13	3	11	13
24	RST	1	4	1	6	2	5	10	2	4	0	-2	3	-2	-4	-6	-7	-7	-8
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	3.1	2.3	-1.3	1.5	1.7
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	4.8	5.0	1.3	4.1	5.0
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	-14.6	-30.3	-32.4	-30.3	-41.6
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	-1.4	-2.1	-5.6	-2.7	-2.4
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	-0.5	-0.1	-3.5	-0.5	0.2
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	-10.7	-28.4	-32.6	-30.7	-39.6
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in OTHER (PERSONAL) SERVICES due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	-4	-6	-16	-8	-7
35	LUC	10	-12	-49	-49	-38	-18	-10	11	5	7	-4	-8	-9	-1	0	-9	-1	1
36	RST	3	5	2	7	3	6	10	2	4	0	-1	3	-1	-3	-6	-7	-7	-8

* Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with a total population 100,000 or more (with at least 50,000 in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and both include residents of neighbouring towns 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 C16
Level and change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION in larger urban centres (LUC) and in rural & small-town (RST) areas, compared to the average for the same month, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021

Row number	Area*	2020											2021							
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
1		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
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	11,760	11,780	11,798	11,818	11,840	
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	10,655	10,681	10,698	10,725	10,740	
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	1,105	1,098	1,100	1,093	1,100	
5		Population 15 years of age and over (x 1,000) 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	12,302	12,311	12,317	12,324	12,339	
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	11,239	11,233	11,216	11,226	11,261	
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	1,063	1,079	1,101	1,098	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	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	
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	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	
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	-3.8	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-2.0	
13		Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (x 1,000), 2017–2019 average for same month																		
14	All areas	360	362	364	368	368	373	374	369	370	365	361	357	360	362	364	368	368	373	
15	LUC	335	336	337	340	339	343	343	343	340	335	331	335	336	337	340	339	343		
16	RST	26	26	27	28	29	30	30	26	25	25	26	26	26	27	28	29	30		
17		Number employed in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (x 1,000) in given month																		
18	All areas	387	384	374	381	379	387	391	386	375	376	383	382	384	383	398	402	419	418	
19	LUC	365	362	354	356	356	358	364	360	347	353	358	359	358	356	371	374	394	395	
20	RST	22	22	20	30	23	29	27	26	28	23	25	23	26	27	26	27	25	23	
21		Difference in number employed IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (x 1,000)																		
22	All areas	27	22	10	13	11	14	17	18	5	11	23	25	23	21	34	34	51	45	
23	LUC	30	26	17	17	16	15	21	17	4	13	23	28	24	20	34	35	54	53	
24	RST	-3	-4	-7	2	-6	-1	-3	0	1	-2	0	-3	0	0	-1	-1	-4	-8	
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	5.6	8.8	8.8	12.9	11.4	
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	5.9	9.6	9.7	14.9	14.3	
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	1.6	-2.5	-2.0	-13.3	-29.0	
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	1.1	4.4	4.5	8.7	7.3	
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	0.6	4.6	5.0	10.3	9.5	
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	5.5	-0.7	-2.2	-13.7	-27.0	
33		Estimated change in NUMBER EMPLOYED in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION due to COVID-19: Difference in number employed (x 1,000) 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	4	17	17	34	29	
35	LUC	14	11	2	2	3	2	8	6	-7	1	11	10	5	2	16	18	38	35	
36	RST	-2	-3	-6	3	-5	-1	-3	0	1	-2	0	-3	1	1	0	-1	-4	-7	

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

Appendix D: Table and charts showing the **percent difference in employment** (compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month) **by age, sex, and geography**.

Table D1

Percent difference in employment rate, ¹ compared to the 2017–2019 average for the same month (difference of logarithms), by age & sex in larger urban centres (LUCs) and rural & small-town (RST) areas, Ontario, February 2020 to July 2021																				
Age Group	Sex	Area ²	2020											2021						
			Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
All ages (15+ years of age)	Both sexes	Total	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	-2.0	-3.6	-4.4	-2.6	-2.1
		LUC	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	-2.3	-4.0	-4.5	-2.7	-2.0
		RST	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	0.0	-0.1	-3.2	-1.9	-3.1
	Male	Total	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	-1.0	-2.2	-3.6	-2.4	-2.0
		LUC	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	-1.3	-2.6	-3.7	-2.6	-2.0
		RST	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	0.4	0.0	-1.0	-2.3	-2.3
	Female	Total	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	-3.1	-5.0	-5.4	-2.8	-2.1
		LUC	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	-3.3	-5.5	-5.5	-2.9	-2.1
		RST	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	0.2	0.3	-5.4	-1.4	-3.7
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	Total	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	-6.9	-14.8	-18.2	-7.2	-3.7
		LUC	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	-8.9	-17.0	-19.8	-7.1	-3.7
		RST	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	12.7	6.4	-3.2	-10.4	-3.4
	Male	Total	-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	-3.2	-10.3	-15.0	-7.2	-4.1
		LUC	-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	-4.1	-11.7	-17.0	-7.3	-4.3
		RST	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	8.0	3.5	3.2	-8.0	-1.6
	Female	Total	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	-10.9	-19.9	-21.7	-7.1	-3.3
		LUC	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	-13.9	-22.9	-23.0	-6.7	-3.0
		RST	13.5	-11.2	-31.2	-34.8	-22.6	-15.7	-17.5	-10.1	-18.3	-18.1	2.2	-25.5	-5.0	17.1	9.9	-10.2	-13.1	-5.5
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	Total	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	-1.4	-1.6	-1.5	-1.2	-0.2
		LUC	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	-1.5	-1.8	-1.9	-1.6	-0.2
		RST	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	1.1	1.1	1.9	3.5	0.1
	Male	Total	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	-1.1	-1.3	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0
		LUC	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	-1.4	-1.7	-2.5	-2.1	-1.2
		RST	-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	2.2	3.7	4.1	3.6	1.5
	Female	Total	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	-1.7	-2.0	-1.1	-0.8	0.6
		LUC	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	-1.9	-2.0	-1.2	-1.2	0.8
		RST	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	0.3	-0.8	0.1	3.7	-0.9
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	Total	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	4.7	1.0	-0.6	0.7	-0.6
		LUC	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	5.3	1.5	0.4	1.9	-0.4
		RST	-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	0.0	-3.7	-10.6	-11.2	-2.8
	Male	Total	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	5.4	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.9
		LUC	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	5.9	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.2
		RST	-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	1.1	-3.8	-7.4	-9.8	-0.7
	Female	Total	4.9	0.6	-10.1	-12.1	-7.8	-5.3	-1.5	-1.7	-2.2	0.9	0.5	2.4	2.0	4.1	-0.4	-3.7	0.3	-2.6
		LUC	5.2	0.4	-10.0	-11.1	-6.5	-4.2	-1.3	-0.6	-1.5	1.5	-0.3	2.2	2.1	4.7	-0.2	-2.6	1.7	-2.4
		RST	0.3	2.3	-11.9	-22.9	-21.9	-19.6	-4.0	-12.3	-9.5	-5.1	6.3	3.6	-1.6	-2.2	-4.2	-14.5	-13.8	-8.0
65+ years of age	Both sexes	Total	8.3	5.0	-5.4	-4.1	0.2	-2.5	-3.6	-4.9	-8.5	-8.3	-10.5	-4.4	0.7	2.9	4.7	5.1	5.2	-0.3
		LUC	9.9	6.2	-4.9	-2.9	-0.2	-3.3	-2.0	-3.9	-8.1	-6.3	-11.2	-2.7	1.7	3.1	5.2	4.9	4.0	-1.0
		RST	-2.2	-2.9	-14.1	-9.6	1.3	-4.0	-12.9	-10.1	-14.5	-26.1	-6.8	-14.6	-6.6	-1.4	1.0	9.7	14.5	5.3
	Male	Total	9.2	7.2	-3.0	0.4	4.4	2.3	0.4	3.1	-2.9	-6.3	-8.5	3.1	3.4	1.8	5.7	6.7	7.0	2.3
		LUC	11.4	7.8	-3.7	0.2	3.6	2.5	2.5	4.5	-1.1	-2.4	-8.1	5.0	4.7	3.1	6.5	5.5	5.7	2.5
		RST	-4.5	2.1	5.4	-1.1	9.3	1.1	-14.0	-5.7	-14.3	-36.9	-14.7	-10.8	-9.0	-6.2	-1.4	15.8	12.9	5.0
	Female	Total	7.2	1.6	-10.8	-10.2	-7.2	-11.4	-10.1	-16.8	-17.3	-11.3	-13.0	-16.5	-3.3	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	-4.8
		LUC	7.5	2.3	-6.8	-8.7	-6.3	-10.5	-9.3	-18.1	-18.5	-12.5	-15.7	-15.1	-4.0	2.9	3.2	4.1	0.6	-6.2
		RST	3.1	-14.5	-51.4	-22.5	-16.6	-18.2	-10.8	-15.9	-14.6	-9.9	5.7	-17.7	0.0	9.1	7.2	-2.8	14.5	4.3

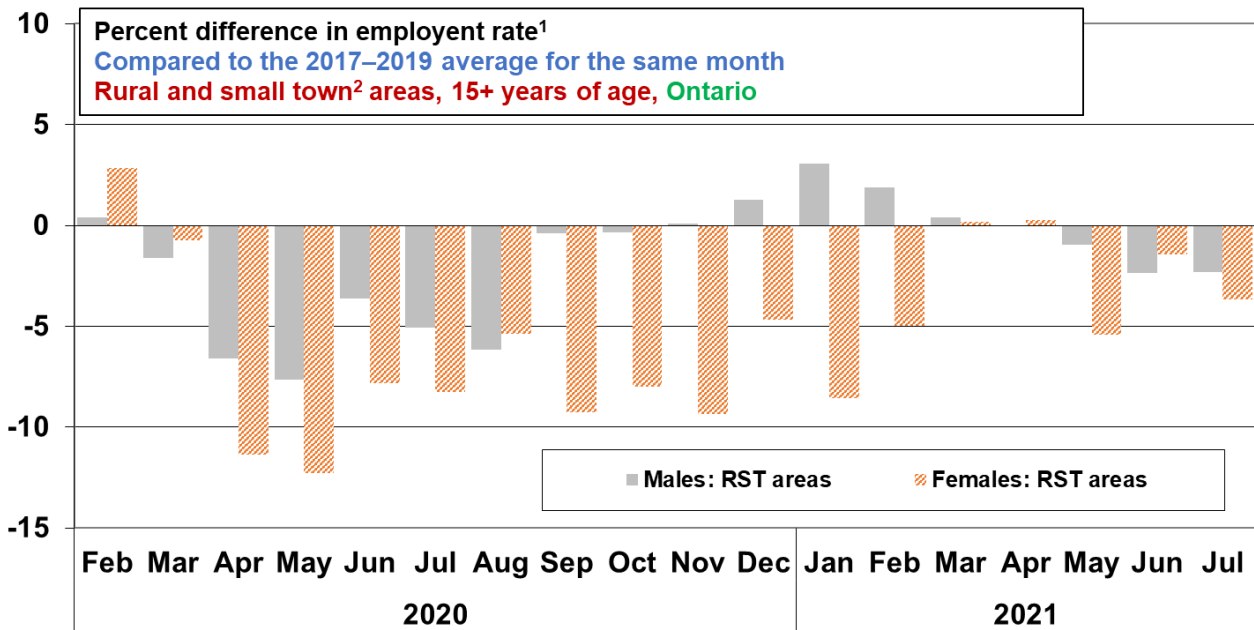
1. The "employment rate" is the number employed as percent of the population in each age group.

2. **Larger urban centres** (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. **Rural & small town** (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

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

Figure D1

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

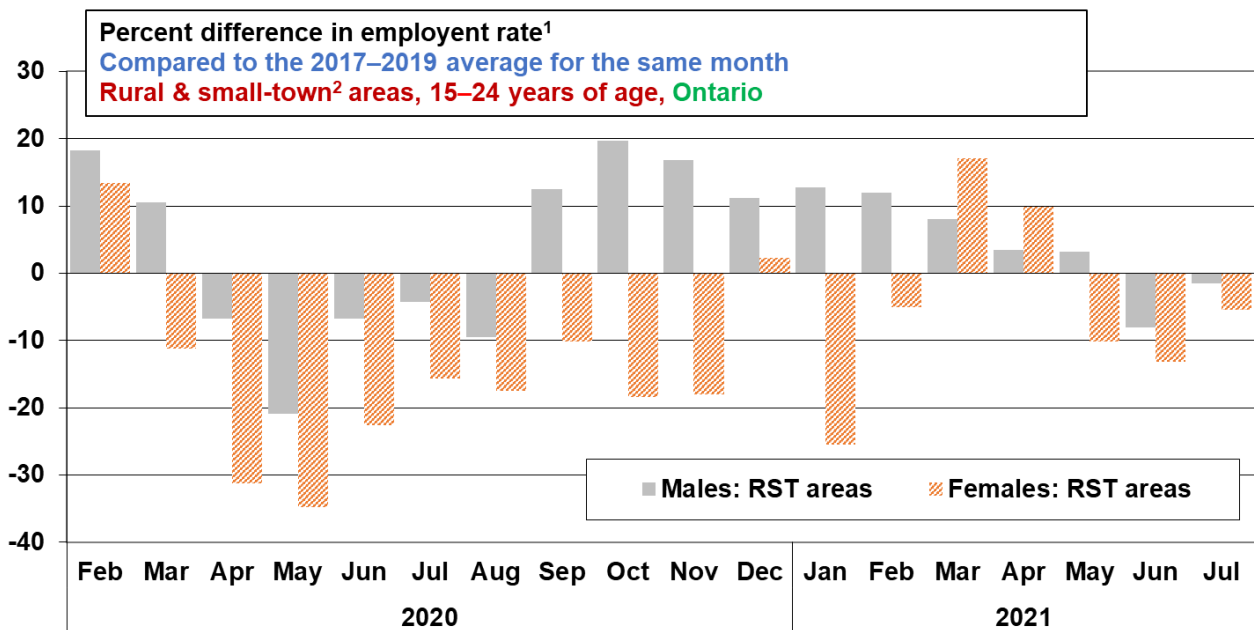


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
 2. Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D2

Female employment was above expectations for March–April 2021, but males were above for Sept 2020–April 2021, 15–24 years of age, Rural & Small-Town areas, Ontario

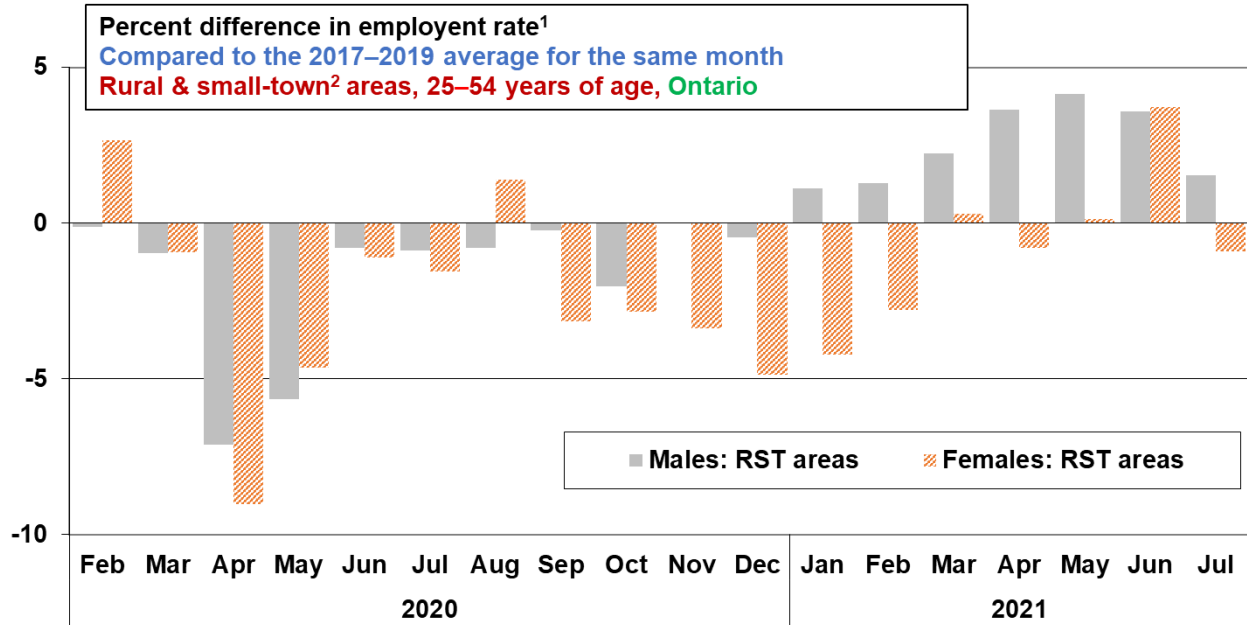


1. The employment rate is the percent of the population in each age group that is employed. The percent difference is calculated as the difference of logarithms.
 2. Larger urban centres (LUCs) include Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.

Chart by apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D3

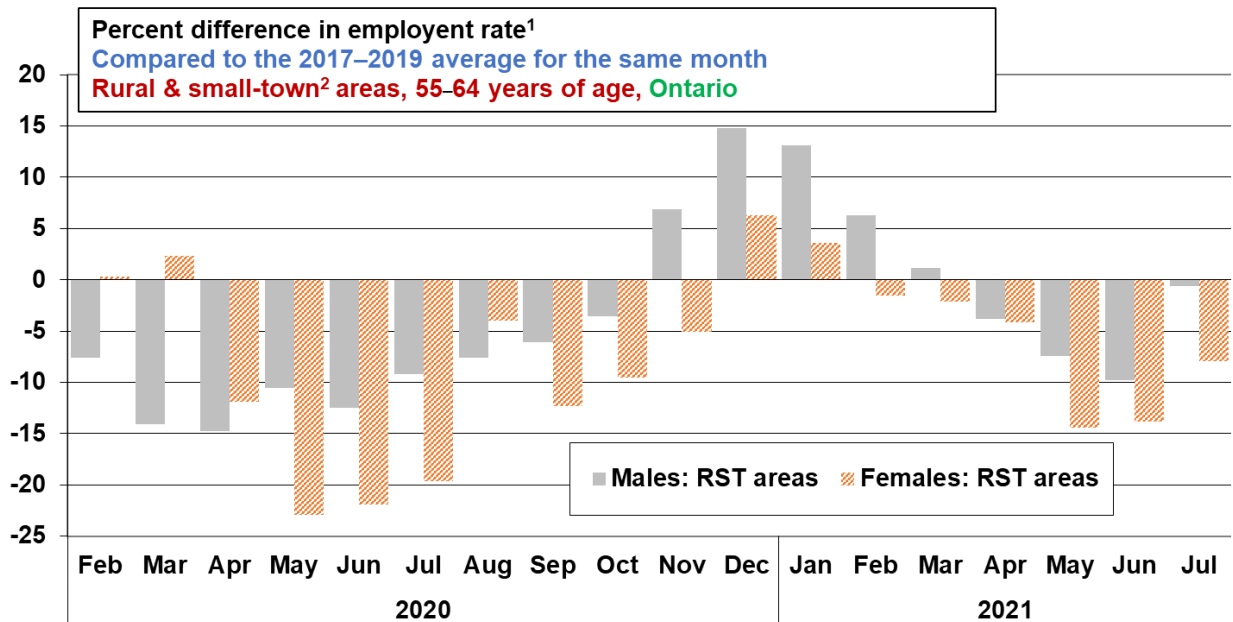
COVID-19's impact on employment rates has generally been greater for females than for males, 25–54 years of age, Rural & Small-Town areas, Ontario



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; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.
 Chart by apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D4

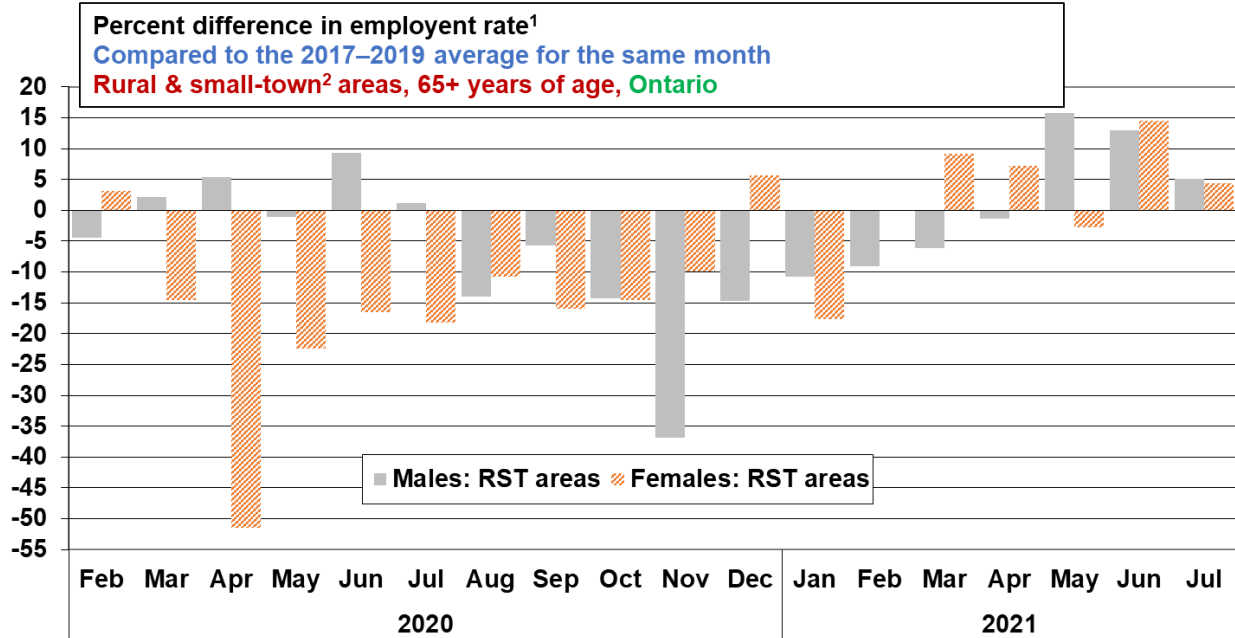
COVID-19 strongly impacted female employment over May–July 2021, with smaller impacts for males, 55–64 years of age, Rural & Small-Town areas, Ontario



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; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.
 Chart by apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D5

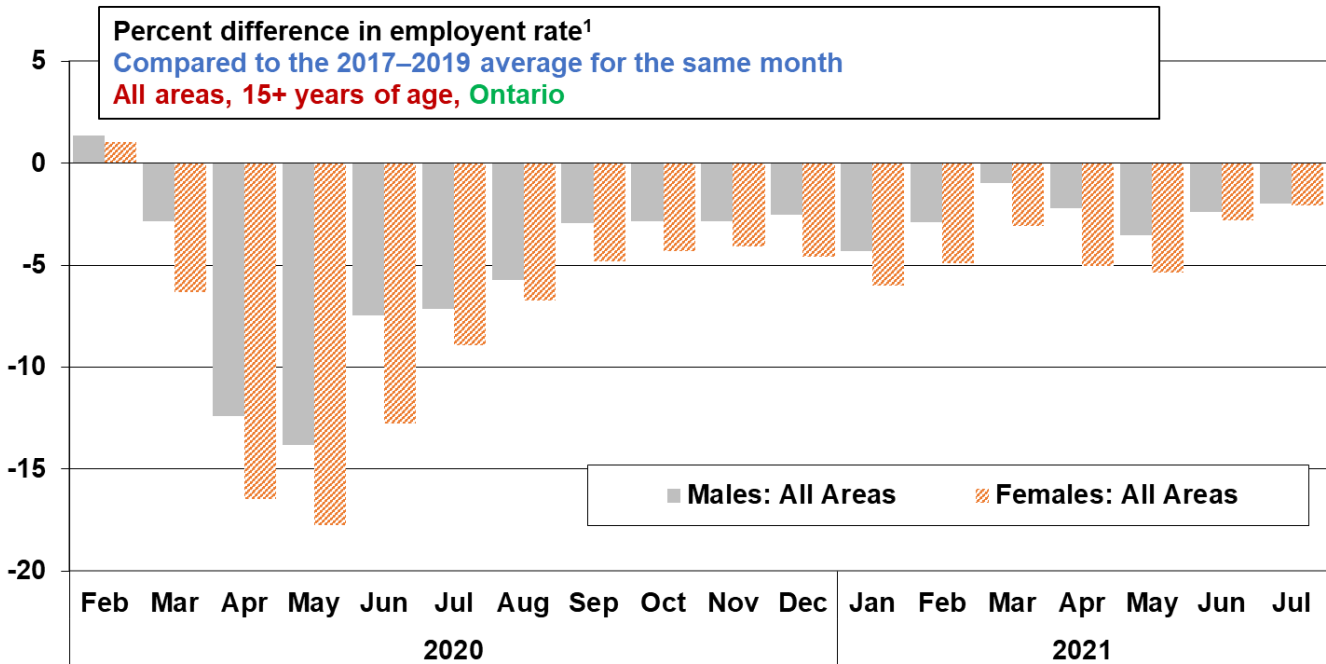
In recent months, employment levels have been above the historical average for males and females, 65+ years of age, Rural & Small-Town areas, Ontario



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; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. Rural & small town (RST) individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Table 14-10-0374-01.
 Chart by apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D6

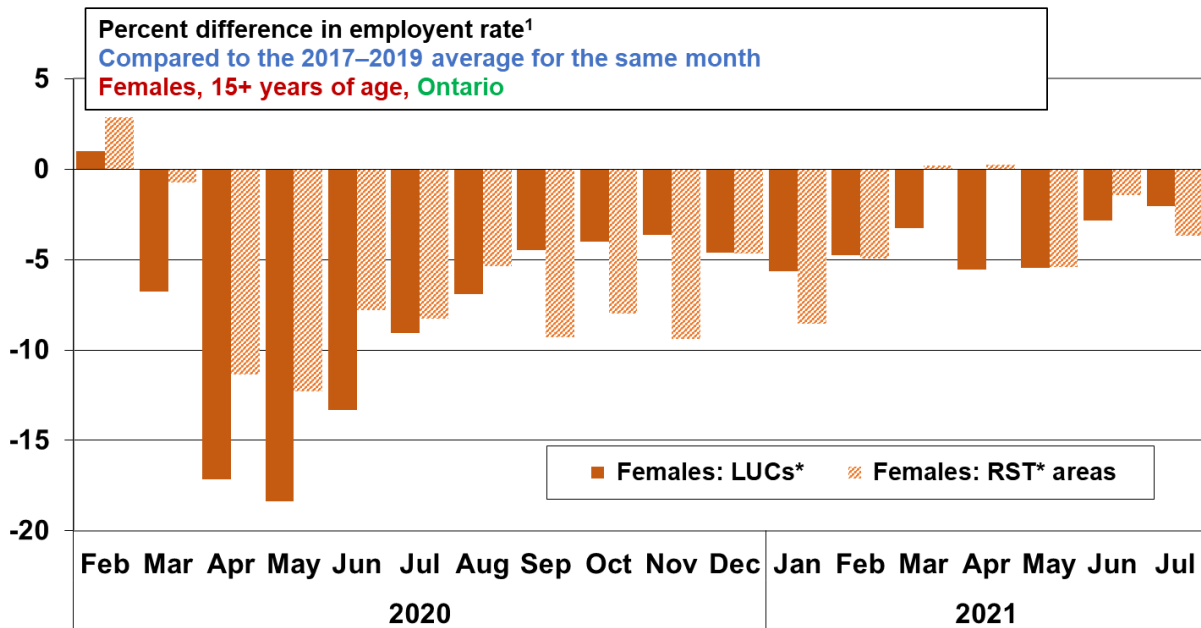
COVID-19's impact on employment rates has generally been greater for females, compared to males, 15+ years of age, all areas, Ontario



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 apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

Figure D7

COVID-19's impact on employment in Ontario was lower for rural females (15+ years of age) than for urban females in March 2021–June 2021, but this changed in July 2021



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; total population 100,000+, 50,000+ in the urban core) and Census Agglomerations (CAs; population 10,000–99,999). Both include residents of nearby areas where 50+% of employed residents commute to the CMA/CA. **Rural & small town (RST)** individuals do not reside in a CMA or CA.

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

Chart by apetric@ruralontarioinstitute.ca based on work by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The previous edition of Focus On Rural Ontario included graphs showing age-based employment data for:

- 1) RST females vs. LUC females
- 2) Females (all areas) vs. Males (all areas)

These have been omitted here to reduce document length. If you are interested in more recent versions of these graphs, please send an e-mail to info@ruralontarioinstitute.ca.