
COVID-19 Impact on Rural Employment: Ontario in the Canadian context (May 2020)

Special Issue, June 8, 2020

Highlights

- **In Ontario from April to May, 2020, rural employment has increased by 2.5% compared to a 0.6% increase in urban areas.**
- **However, if we compare May, 2020 in Ontario with the usual pattern for May, the usual rural seasonal increase did not occur in May, 2020 and the rural decline (-12.2%) was similar to the urban decline (-12.7%).**
- **For workers 25 to 54 years of age in Ontario's rural and small town areas, males experienced a larger decline than females in the percent employed in May 2020 (compared to the usual pattern for May) than females.**
- **Based on three alternative ways of measuring the employment decline in rural and small town areas, the sectors with the largest declines were: retail and wholesale trade; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; and transportation and warehousing.**

Why?

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced governments to shutter many business activities and physical job sites.

The objective of this report is to document the COVID-19 impact on rural employment relative to the impact on urban employment as of May, 2020.

Introduction

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

Appendix B does present results for metro and non-metro areas. Data for each month for this geographic breakdown is an average for the three previous months. For example, the published metro and non-metro data for May 2020 are an average for March 2020 and April 2020 and May 2020. Given that the March/April/May period were the months of workplace shutdowns due to COVID-19, the 3-month moving average data for May 2020 will show the full impact of the COVID-19 shutdowns but data for earlier or subsequent months would only partially register the full impact of the complete shutdown of many sectors during March / April / May 2020.

However, the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

publishes monthly data for "Larger Urban Centres" (LUCs) and for "Rural and Small Town" (RST) areas. As defined in Appendix A, RST areas refer to residents outside centres of 10,000 or more. Thus, many towns and smaller cities (i.e., Census Agglomerations which have a population of 10,000 to 99,999, as listed in Appendix A) are not included in LUCs but are included in the non-metro classification that is typically used in this series of factsheets.

Findings

From April to May, 2020, employment in Ontario's LUCs increased marginally by 0.6% while RST employment increased by 2.5% (Table 1).

When the May employment is compared to a "normal" (calculated as the average for May in 2017, 2018 and 2019), LUC employment is 12.7% lower and RST employment is 12.2% lower. By this measure, the impact of COVID-19 on RST employment is quite similar to the impact on employment in LUCs.

The difference in RST employment in May 2020, compared to February 2020 in Ontario is 32,000 jobs where Ontario is reporting the second-largest decline in RST employment, after Quebec (with a 107,000 job loss (Table 2).

As noted above, the RST employment in May 2020 is 12.2% below the average level of May (in the three previous years). By this measure, Ontario's RST job decline ranks 6th among the provinces in Canada (Table 2). Alberta reports the largest RST employment decline at -20.7%.

Also above, we noted that Ontario's employment decline in May (compared to the average for the three previous years) was similar in LUC and RST areas. In Quebec, the RST decline is 8 percentage points larger than LUC decline and thus, within Quebec, RST areas suffered a larger relative job loss (i.e. compared to their LUC areas) (Table 4).

The employment rate (i.e. the percent of the population that is employed) declined in Ontario for each age and sex group in both LUC and RST areas (Tables 5 and 6). In RST areas, individuals 15 to 24 recorded the largest decline in their employment rate followed by individuals 55 to 64 years of age. The smallest decline in employment rates occurred in the population 65 years of age and over.

Within the core-age working group (25 to 54 years of age), the employment rate decline was larger for RST males (-5.7 percentage points) compared to RST females (-4.6 percentage points)¹. In each other age group, the decline for RST females was larger than the decline for RST males. Note also that the RST core-age workforce (both males and females) experienced a smaller decline than the LUC core-age workforce (i.e. positive numbers in the last column of Table 5).

The number employed and the change in number employed in each industry sector² in Ontario is documented in Table 7.

Within RST areas, the sectors with the largest decline in number employed from February to May 2020 were:

- decline of 16,000 in retail and wholesale trade;
- decline of 12,000 in accommodation and food services; and a
- decline of 10,000 in transportation and storage (Table 8).

Within RST areas, when we compare the level of employment in May 2020 to the typical May employment level (as approximated by the average

number employed in May 2017, 2018 and 2019), we find the largest rates of decline (i.e. the largest percent decline) were in the sectors of:

- -72% in information, culture and recreation;
- -66% in accommodation and food services; and
- -44% in transportation and warehousing services (Table 9).

Finally, when we identify the sectors where the employment decline in RST areas has been greater than the decline in LUC areas, we find that RST rate of decline was more than the LUC percent decline by:

- -46% percentage points in the information, culture and recreation sector;
- -40% percentage points in agriculture³; and
- -39% percentage points in transportation and warehousing (Table 10).

Summary of findings

From April to May, 2020, employment in Ontario's LUCs increased marginally (0.6%) while RST employment increased by 2.5% (Table 1).

When the May employment is compared to a "normal" (calculated as the average for May in 2017, 2018 and 2019), LUC employment is 12.7% lower and RST employment is 12.2% lower. By this measure, the impact of COVID-19 on rural employment is quite similar to the impact on employment in LUCs.

In RST areas, individuals 15 to 24 recorded the largest decline in their employment rate followed by individuals 55 to 64 years of age. The smallest decline in employment rates occurred in the population 65 years of age and over. The decline for RST males was larger than the decline for RST females in the age group 25 to 54 years of age.

Three alternative measures of the size of employment decline in rural and small town areas found the largest declines were in:

- retail and wholesale trade;
- information, culture and recreation;
- accommodation and food services; and
- transportation and warehousing.

¹ The opposite was the case in LUCs.

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

³ The Labour Force Survey includes residents of private households. Temporary foreign workers would be included if they were renting a house or apartment. However, most are not included in the Labour Force Survey because they are residing in collective dwellings (e.g., bunkhouses, etc). provided by the farming enterprise.

Table 1

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

Province	Area ¹	Number employed in the average month from March 2019 to February 2020		Number employed (,000)				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
		(,000)	as percent of total within each type of area ¹	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years			
									Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Canada	All areas	19,099	100.0	18,917	17,857	16,011	16,632	-2,285	-5.8	-10.9	3.8	-12.9	3.3	-2.6	-14.2	-12.6
	LUC	16,444	100.0	16,358	15,377	13,835	14,296	-2,062	-6.2	-10.6	3.3	-13.5	4.0	-2.3	-13.7	-12.2
	RST	2,655	100.0	2,559	2,480	2,177	2,336	-223	-3.2	-13.0	7.1	-9.1	-1.6	-5.0	-17.6	-15.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	All areas	225	1.2	214	206	183	202	-12	-3.7	-12.0	9.7	-5.9	-0.7	-4.3	-18.7	-13.1
	LUC	137	0.8	132	125	113	123	-9	-5.6	-9.8	8.1	-7.3	-2.3	-7.6	-18.4	-10.9
	RST	89	3.3	82	81	70	79	-3	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	-3.6	1.9	1.0	-19.2	-16.5
Prince Edward Island	All areas	79	0.4	76	73	65	74	-2	-4.6	-10.7	12.4	-2.9	7.5	2.9	-9.0	-6.7
	LUC	49	0.3	48	46	40	44	-4	-4.4	-13.6	9.2	-8.9	7.3	2.8	-13.0	-8.0
	RST	30	1.1	28	26	25	30	2	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	6.6	7.9	2.8	-2.3	-4.8
Nova Scotia	All areas	467	2.4	458	433	389	412	-46	-5.6	-10.7	5.7	-10.6	3.8	-2.3	-14.5	-12.2
	LUC	333	2.0	326	309	274	291	-35	-5.1	-12.2	6.0	-11.2	4.4	-0.7	-14.3	-11.1
	RST	134	5.0	133	124	115	121	-12	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	-9.1	2.4	-6.3	-15.0	-14.6
New Brunswick	All areas	358	1.9	350	331	301	332	-17	-5.5	-9.5	10.0	-5.0	2.4	-3.6	-13.4	-8.4
	LUC	241	1.5	237	224	206	221	-16	-5.5	-8.7	7.3	-6.9	3.2	-2.6	-11.7	-7.6
	RST	117	4.4	113	107	95	111	-1	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	-1.2	0.7	-5.6	-16.9	-9.8
Quebec	All areas	4,351	22.8	4,313	4,037	3,513	3,834	-478	-6.6	-13.9	8.7	-11.8	3.2	-3.5	-18.0	-11.6
	LUC	3,599	21.9	3,589	3,370	2,959	3,218	-372	-6.3	-13.0	8.4	-10.9	3.4	-3.2	-16.9	-10.3
	RST	752	28.3	724	667	555	617	-107	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	-16.0	2.5	-5.4	-24.0	-18.2
Ontario	All areas	7,484	39.2	7,467	7,030	6,409	6,457	-1,010	-6.0	-9.2	0.7	-14.5	4.7	-1.0	-11.2	-12.6
	LUC	6,855	41.7	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	-979	-6.7	-9.2	0.6	-15.4	5.5	-1.0	-11.3	-12.7
	RST	629	23.7	612	622	566	581	-32	1.7	-9.5	2.5	-5.3	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4	-12.2
Manitoba	All areas	655	3.4	655	632	570	595	-60	-3.6	-10.3	4.2	-9.7	3.1	-1.3	-11.9	-9.6
	LUC	501	3.0	504	486	436	452	-51	-3.6	-10.7	3.6	-10.7	4.5	0.7	-10.9	-9.1
	RST	154	5.8	151	146	134	142	-9	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	-6.2	-1.5	-7.4	-15.1	-11.1
Saskatchewan	All areas	581	3.0	570	551	499	513	-57	-3.3	-10.0	2.7	-10.5	1.5	-2.5	-12.2	-12.2
	LUC	408	2.5	399	389	348	357	-42	-2.5	-11.0	2.6	-11.0	1.0	-1.9	-12.9	-12.5
	RST	173	6.5	171	162	151	155	-15	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	-9.5	2.7	-4.0	-10.4	-11.4
Alberta	All areas	2,342	12.3	2,304	2,187	1,953	2,016	-288	-5.2	-11.3	3.2	-13.3	0.9	-4.9	-16.4	-14.9
	LUC	1,996	12.1	1,975	1,860	1,669	1,718	-257	-6.0	-10.8	2.9	-13.9	2.4	-4.2	-15.7	-13.9
	RST	346	13.0	329	328	284	298	-31	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	-9.8	-8.2	-9.0	-20.7	-20.7
British Columbia	All areas	2,558	13.4	2,511	2,376	2,128	2,197	-314	-5.5	-11.0	3.2	-13.3	2.0	-4.0	-15.5	-13.7
	LUC	2,325	14.1	2,294	2,161	1,946	1,995	-299	-6.0	-10.5	2.5	-14.0	2.9	-3.6	-14.6	-13.8
	RST	233	8.8	217	216	182	202	-15	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	-7.2	-6.7	-8.3	-24.5	-13.4

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

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

Table 2

Which province recorded the largest decline in employment in rural and small town (RST) areas from February to May, 2020													
Province	Number employed (,000) in RST ¹ areas				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
						From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years			
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Ranking of provinces by size of RST employment decline from February to May, 2020													
Quebec	724	667	555	617	-107	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	-16.0	2.5	-5.4	-24.0	-18.2
Ontario	612	622	566	581	-32	1.7	-9.5	2.5	-5.3	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4	-12.2
Alberta	329	328	284	298	-31	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	-9.8	-8.2	-9.0	-20.7	-20.7
Saskatchewan	171	162	151	155	-15	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	-9.5	2.7	-4.0	-10.4	-11.4
British Columbia	217	216	182	202	-15	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	-7.2	-6.7	-8.3	-24.5	-13.4
Nova Scotia	133	124	115	121	-12	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	-9.1	2.4	-6.3	-15.0	-14.6
Manitoba	151	146	134	142	-9	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	-6.2	-1.5	-7.4	-15.1	-11.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	81	70	79	-3	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	-3.6	1.9	1.0	-19.2	-16.5
New Brunswick	113	107	95	111	-1	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	-1.2	0.7	-5.6	-16.9	-9.8
Prince Edward Island	28	26	25	30	2	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	6.6	7.9	2.8	-2.3	-4.8

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

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

Table 3

Which province recorded the largest PERCENT decline in rural and small town (RST) employment in May, 2020													
Province	Number employed (,000) in RST ¹ areas				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
						From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years			
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Ranking of provinces by size of RST PERCENT decline in employment in May, 2020													
Alberta	329	328	284	298	-31	-0.4	-14.1	4.7	-9.8	-8.2	-9.0	-20.7	-20.7
Quebec	724	667	555	617	-107	-8.1	-18.5	10.6	-16.0	2.5	-5.4	-24.0	-18.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	82	81	70	79	-3	-0.5	-15.5	12.4	-3.6	1.9	1.0	-19.2	-16.5
Nova Scotia	133	124	115	121	-12	-6.9	-7.3	5.0	-9.1	2.4	-6.3	-15.0	-14.6
British Columbia	217	216	182	202	-15	-0.7	-16.9	10.4	-7.2	-6.7	-8.3	-24.5	-13.4
Ontario	612	622	566	581	-32	1.7	-9.5	2.5	-5.3	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4	-12.2
Saskatchewan	171	162	151	155	-15	-5.1	-7.5	3.1	-9.5	2.7	-4.0	-10.4	-11.4
Manitoba	151	146	134	142	-9	-3.6	-8.7	6.1	-6.2	-1.5	-7.4	-15.1	-11.1
New Brunswick	113	107	95	111	-1	-5.5	-11.2	15.5	-1.2	0.7	-5.6	-16.9	-9.8
Prince Edward Island	28	26	25	30	2	-4.8	-5.8	17.3	6.6	7.9	2.8	-2.3	-4.8

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

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

Table 4

In which province was the percent decline in rural and small town (RST) employment greater than the percent decline of employment in larger urban centres (LUCs) in May 2020			
Province	Percent change (difference of logs) of employment in May 2020 compared the average for the same month in the three previous years		Difference: RST minus LUC
	LUC ¹	RST ¹	
Ranking of provinces by difference in employment decline in RST areas compared to LUC areas within each province			
Quebec	-10	-18	-8
Alberta	-14	-21	-7
Newfoundland and Labrador	-11	-17	-6
Nova Scotia	-11	-15	-3
New Brunswick	-8	-10	-2
Manitoba	-9	-11	-2
British Columbia	-14	-13	0
Ontario	-13	-12	0
Saskatchewan	-12	-11	1
Prince Edward Island	-8	-5	3

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

Table 5

Which age / sex group experienced a greater decline in rural and small town (RST) areas compared to the decline in larger urban centres (LUCs), Ontario, May, 2020?				
Age group	Sex	Change in employment rate ² from average for May in three previous years to May, 2020		Difference: RST minus LUC
		LUC ¹	RST ¹	
Ranking of age / sex groups by the RST decline in percent of population employed				
15 to 24 years of age	Males	-18.4	-20.4	-1.9
15 to 24 years of age	Females	-20.4	-20.1	0.3
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	-19.3	-15.8	3.5
55 to 64 years of age	Females	-7.5	-11.8	-4.4
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	-5.9	-9.5	-3.6
55 to 64 years of age	Males	-4.5	-7.4	-2.8
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Females	-10.2	-6.6	3.5
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	-9.6	-5.8	3.8
25 to 54 years of age	Males	-9.7	-5.7	4.0
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	-10.2	-5.1	5.1
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Males	-9.0	-5.0	4.0
25 to 54 years of age	Females	-10.7	-4.6	6.1
65 years of age and over	Females	-1.5	-2.3	-0.7
65 years of age and over	Males	-0.2	-1.5	-1.4
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	-0.9	-1.0	-0.1

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

2. Number employed as percent of the population in each age group.

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

Table 6

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

Age group	Sex	Area ¹	Percent employed ²				Percentage point change in percent employed									
							Month to month comparison					Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years				
			Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020	Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to Apr	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
All ages (15 years of age and over)	Both sexes	LUC	61.3	57.3	52.2	52.4	-4.0	-5.1	0.2	-9.1	-8.9	0.6	-3.1	-8.7	-9.6	
		RST	56.8	56.1	51.6	53.2	-0.7	-4.5	1.6	-5.2	-3.6	0.3	-0.5	-5.0	-5.8	
	Males	LUC	65.3	62.2	56.7	57.2	-3.1	-5.5	0.5	-8.6	-8.1	1.1	-2.0	-8.0	-9.0	
		RST	59.9	60.3	55.7	58.0	0.4	-4.6	2.3	-4.2	-1.9	-0.1	-0.4	-4.5	-5.0	
	Females	LUC	57.4	52.6	47.8	47.8	-4.8	-4.8	0.0	-9.6	-9.6	0.1	-4.2	-9.5	-10.2	
		RST	53.8	51.9	47.5	48.4	-1.9	-4.4	0.9	-6.3	-5.4	0.8	-0.5	-5.5	-6.6	
15 to 24 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	49.9	41.3	33.6	35.8	-8.6	-7.7	2.2	-16.3	-14.1	0.8	-8.2	-16.2	-19.3	
		RST	62.7	59.7	47.9	52.8	-3.0	-11.8	4.9	-14.8	-9.9	9.5	4.5	-7.7	-15.8	
	Males	LUC	47.5	41.3	34.3	36.6	-6.2	-7.0	2.3	-13.2	-10.9	-1.3	-7.9	-15.1	-18.4	
		RST	64.1	63.2	51.2	55.3	-0.9	-12.0	4.1	-12.9	-8.8	10.7	8.0	-4.8	-12.2	
	Females	LUC	52.5	41.2	33.0	34.8	-11.3	-8.2	1.8	-19.5	-17.7	3.0	-8.6	-17.2	-20.4	
		RST	60.8	54.5	42.8	49.3	-6.3	-11.7	6.5	-18.0	-11.5	8.0	-0.9	-12.3	-20.1	
25 to 54 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	81.9	78.0	72.0	71.6	-3.9	-6.0	-0.4	-9.9	-10.3	0.4	-3.0	-9.4	-10.2	
		RST	83.0	81.1	76.2	79.2	-1.9	-4.9	3.0	-6.8	-3.8	0.4	-1.2	-6.8	-5.1	
	Males	LUC	86.1	83.3	76.5	76.5	-2.8	-6.8	0.0	-9.6	-9.6	1.2	-1.5	-8.8	-9.7	
		RST	84.9	84.5	79.0	82.3	-0.4	-5.5	3.3	-5.9	-2.6	-0.4	-0.9	-6.8	-5.7	
	Females	LUC	77.8	72.8	67.5	66.9	-5.0	-5.3	-0.6	-10.3	-10.9	-0.4	-4.5	-10.2	-10.7	
		RST	81.1	77.8	73.5	76.2	-3.3	-4.3	2.7	-7.6	-4.9	1.2	-1.3	-6.6	-4.6	
55 to 64 years of age	Both sexes	LUC	65.8	63.0	58.2	58.0	-2.8	-4.8	-0.2	-7.6	-7.8	3.3	0.7	-5.0	-5.9	
		RST	56.3	55.2	51.6	51.6	-1.1	-3.6	0.0	-4.7	-4.7	-3.1	-3.8	-7.8	-9.5	
	Males	LUC	70.8	68.3	64.0	63.9	-2.5	-4.3	-0.1	-6.8	-6.9	4.4	1.7	-3.2	-4.5	
		RST	57.9	57.9	55.3	58.3	0.0	-2.6	3.0	-2.6	0.4	-5.5	-6.8	-8.6	-7.4	
	Females	LUC	60.9	57.8	52.6	52.2	-3.1	-5.2	-0.4	-8.3	-8.7	2.2	-0.5	-6.8	-7.5	
		RST	54.7	52.6	48.1	44.8	-2.1	-4.5	-3.3	-6.6	-9.9	-0.8	-0.9	-7.1	-11.8	
65 years of age and over	Both sexes	LUC	15.4	14.3	13.2	13.5	-1.1	-1.1	0.3	-2.2	-1.9	1.2	0.3	-1.1	-0.9	
		RST	14.2	14.1	12.5	12.9	-0.1	-1.6	0.4	-1.7	-1.3	-0.2	-0.3	-1.6	-1.0	
	Males	LUC	20.3	19.0	17.5	18.3	-1.3	-1.5	0.8	-2.8	-2.0	2.3	1.2	-1.0	-0.2	
		RST	18.5	19.9	18.8	18.4	1.4	-1.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	
	Females	LUC	11.3	10.5	9.5	9.5	-0.8	-1.0	0.0	-1.8	-1.8	0.2	-0.3	-1.4	-1.5	
		RST	10.2	8.5	6.7	8.0	-1.7	-1.8	1.3	-3.5	-2.2	0.4	-1.2	-3.6	-2.3	

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

2. Number employed as percent of the population in each age group.

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

Table 7

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

Industry sector ¹	Area ²	Number employed in the average month from March 2019 to February 2020		Number employed (,000)				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
		(,000)	as percent of total within each type of area ²	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		From month to month			Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years				
									Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
All industry sectors	All areas	7,484	100.0	7,467	7,030	6,409	6,457	-1,010	-6.0	-9.2	0.7	-14.5	4.7	-1.0	-11.2	-12.6
	LUC	6,855	100.0	6,855	6,408	5,843	5,876	-979	-6.7	-9.2	0.6	-15.4	5.5	-1.0	-11.3	-12.7
	RST	629	100.0	612	622	566	581	-32	1.7	-9.5	2.5	-5.3	-4.2	-1.4	-10.4	-12.2
Goods-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	1,473	19.7	1,447	1,387	1,212	1,272	-175	-4.2	-13.5	4.8	-12.9	3.7	-0.8	-15.0	-13.8
	LUC	1,277	18.6	1,255	1,187	1,032	1,079	-176	-5.6	-14.0	4.5	-15.1	4.4	-1.3	-16.3	-15.2
	RST	196	31.1	191	200	180	193	1	-7.8	-10.7	6.8	0.6	-0.5	2.3	-6.8	-5.6
Agriculture	All areas	75	1.0	74	69	72	73	-1	-7.8	3.8	2.5	-1.5	12.6	5.3	5.8	-0.8
	LUC	43	0.6	46	43	47	47	1	-6.5	7.6	0.2	1.3	24.1	20.6	25.6	15.6
	RST	32	5.1	28	26	25	27	-2	-10.1	-2.8	6.6	-6.2	-3.8	-16.4	-23.3	-24.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	All areas	35	0.5	35	32	32	36	0	-11.4	0.3	12.2	1.1	1.8	-7.9	-7.6	1.1
	LUC	24	0.3	24	21	23	25	1	-16.5	11.0	7.9	2.4	-1.8	-17.6	-6.5	-1.6
	RST	11	1.8	11	11	9	11	0	-0.9	-22.5	21.6	-1.8	10.5	13.0	-10.2	7.4
Utilities	All areas	55	0.7	54	46	49	49	-5	-15.4	5.0	0.8	-9.5	3.1	-11.1	-8.3	-8.4
	LUC	43	0.6	46	38	40	40	-6	-17.6	4.3	-0.5	-13.8	15.9	-1.6	-0.7	-5.4
	RST	11	1.8	8	8	9	9	1	-4.9	9.6	6.7	11.4	-47.9	-48.3	-37.0	-20.1
Construction	All areas	548	7.3	532	523	441	465	-67	-1.8	-17.0	5.4	-13.4	9.0	6.4	-11.9	-11.9
	LUC	477	7.0	457	440	366	386	-71	-3.8	-18.5	5.4	-16.9	9.3	4.9	-16.0	-15.3
	RST	71	11.3	75	82	75	79	5	9.8	-9.2	5.2	5.9	7.0	15.1	10.8	6.5
Manufacturing	All areas	759	10.1	751	718	619	648	-103	-4.5	-14.8	4.6	-14.7	-0.5	-5.3	-20.0	-17.6
	LUC	690	10.1	682	644	556	581	-101	-5.7	-14.6	4.4	-16.0	-0.4	-6.0	-20.7	-18.4
	RST	70	11.1	69	74	63	67	-2	6.0	-16.0	6.5	-3.5	-1.3	1.5	-13.3	-10.6
Services-producing sectors (subtotal)	All areas	6,012	80.3	6,020	5,643	5,198	5,185	-835	-6.5	-8.2	-0.2	-14.9	4.9	-1.1	-10.3	-12.4
	LUC	5,578	81.4	5,600	5,221	4,812	4,797	-802	-7.0	-8.2	-0.3	-15.5	5.8	-0.9	-10.2	-12.1
	RST	433	68.9	421	422	386	388	-33	0.3	-8.9	0.5	-8.1	-5.8	-3.0	-12.0	-15.4
Retail and wholesale trade	All areas	1,102	14.7	1,104	1,027	883	898	-206	-7.2	-15.1	1.7	-20.6	4.3	-3.5	-18.8	-19.0
	LUC	1,012	14.8	1,016	943	808	826	-190	-7.4	-15.5	2.2	-20.7	5.5	-2.9	-18.4	-17.9
	RST	90	14.4	88	83	76	72	-16	-4.9	-10.0	-4.7	-19.6	-7.8	-9.3	-22.3	-31.8
Transportation and warehousing	All areas	402	5.4	401	389	350	349	-53	-3.2	-10.5	-0.3	-14.0	9.6	7.6	-4.7	-8.0
	LUC	375	5.5	374	365	328	331	-43	-2.4	-10.8	1.0	-12.2	12.1	10.0	-2.4	-5.6
	RST	27	4.4	28	24	23	18	-10	-14.0	-5.6	-22.6	-42.2	-18.6	-23.5	-33.6	-44.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	All areas	594	7.9	606	594	596	601	-4	-2.0	0.4	0.9	-0.7	6.8	5.4	4.7	6.0
	LUC	573	8.4	580	567	574	576	-4	-2.4	1.2	0.3	-0.8	7.2	5.3	5.3	5.8
	RST	21	3.4	25	27	22	25	0	6.1	-19.2	13.5	0.4	-3.2	7.9	-10.7	9.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	All areas	688	9.2	678	679	654	644	-35	0.1	-3.8	-1.6	-5.3	7.8	7.0	1.7	-3.1
	LUC	658	9.6	647	647	621	612	-35	0.0	-4.1	-1.4	-5.5	7.8	7.2	1.6	-3.1
	RST	30	4.8	32	32	33	32	0	1.6	3.0	-5.2	-0.6	6.6	1.6	3.7	-2.4
Business, building and other support services	All areas	316	4.2	316	311	294	279	-38	-1.8	-5.5	-5.3	-12.7	3.6	1.4	-5.6	-16.0
	LUC	292	4.3	298	290	270	255	-42	-2.7	-6.9	-5.7	-15.3	5.8	1.8	-7.0	-16.2
	RST	24	3.8	18	21	24	23	5	12.3	12.2	-1.7	22.7	-27.3	-5.2	12.8	-13.9
Educational services	All areas	550	7.3	575	528	508	481	-95	-8.6	-3.8	-5.5	-17.9	5.6	0.4	-6.3	-10.7
	LUC	507	7.4	531	483	468	441	-91	-9.5	-3.1	-6.1	-18.7	5.8	-0.5	-6.0	-11.0
	RST	43	6.8	44	45	40	40	-4	1.4	-12.1	2.0	-8.8	3.9	10.7	-10.2	-6.4
Health care and social assistance	All areas	912	12.2	924	864	824	816	-108	-6.7	-4.8	-0.9	-12.4	6.4	0.6	-3.9	-6.2
	LUC	823	12.0	841	778	741	732	-109	-7.8	-4.8	-1.3	-13.9	7.2	0.1	-4.7	-7.2
	RST	89	14.1	83	86	83	85	1	3.4	-4.0	2.0	1.4	-1.2	5.4	3.7	3.4
Information, culture and recreation	All areas	307	4.1	292	258	234	234	-59	-12.5	-9.8	-0.2	-22.5	-1.6	-12.2	-23.7	-28.6
	LUC	288	4.2	278	243	223	223	-55	-13.4	-8.6	0.0	-22.0	0.5	-11.0	-21.9	-26.0
	RST	18	2.9	14	15	11	10	-4	4.1	-32.9	-3.8	-32.5	-36.1	-29.3	-55.6	-72.3
Accommodation and food services	All areas	457	6.1	434	324	231	248	-186	-29.0	-34.0	7.0	-56.1	-4.1	-32.9	-67.9	-63.6
	LUC	425	6.2	401	294	204	227	-174	-31.1	-36.4	10.5	-57.1	-4.1	-34.4	-72.2	-63.3
	RST	32	5.1	33	30	27	21	-12	-7.3	-13.0	-23.6	-44.0	-3.7	-16.9	-26.6	-66.4
Other (personal) services	All areas	300	4.0	298	281	243	248	-50	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	-18.2	4.3	-1.5	-16.6	-15.9
	LUC	271	3.9	269	249	218	216	-53	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	-21.9	5.2	-2.9	-17.8	-20.0
	RST	30	4.7	28	33	25	32	3	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	11.3	-3.6	9.7	-5.2	17.9
Public administration	All areas	384	5.1	382	392	388	380	-2	-0.9	-2.1	2.1	-0.9	7.0	5.6	2.8	3.9
	LUC	355	5.2	356	365	363	356	0	-0.6	-1.7	0.6	-1.7	7.5	6.4	4.2	4.2
	RST	29	4.5	26	27	26	24	-2	-4.5	-8.0	21.7	9.2	0.4	-5.3	-15.8	0.0

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

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

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

Table 8

Which sector in Ontario experienced the largest decline in number employed in rural and small town areas in May, 2020?

Industry sector ¹	Number employed (,000) in RST ¹ areas				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
						From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years			
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Sectors ranked by absolute change in number employed (,000) from February to May, 2020													
Retail and wholesale trade	88	83	76	72	-16	-4.9	-10.0	-4.7	-19.6	-7.8	-9.3	-22.3	-31.8
Accommodation and food services	33	30	27	21	-12	-7.3	-13.0	-23.6	-44.0	-3.7	-16.9	-26.6	-66.4
Transportation and warehousing	28	24	23	18	-10	-14.0	-5.6	-22.6	-42.2	-18.6	-23.5	-33.6	-44.2
Information, culture and recreation	14	15	11	10	-4	4.1	-32.9	-3.8	-32.5	-36.1	-29.3	-55.6	-72.3
Educational services	44	45	40	40	-4	1.4	-12.1	2.0	-8.8	3.9	10.7	-10.2	-6.4
Public administration	26	27	26	24	-2	-4.5	-8.0	21.7	9.2	0.4	-5.3	-15.8	0.0
Agriculture	28	26	25	27	-2	-10.1	-2.8	6.6	-6.2	-3.8	-16.4	-23.3	-24.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	11	11	9	11	0	-0.9	-22.5	21.6	-1.8	10.5	13.0	-10.2	7.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	32	32	33	32	0	1.6	3.0	-5.2	-0.6	6.6	1.6	3.7	-2.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	25	27	22	25	0	6.1	-19.2	13.5	0.4	-3.2	7.9	-10.7	9.1
Utilities	8	8	9	9	1	-4.9	9.6	6.7	11.4	-47.9	-48.3	-37.0	-20.1
Health care and social assistance	83	86	83	85	1	3.4	-4.0	2.0	1.4	-1.2	5.4	3.7	3.4
Other (personal) services	28	33	25	32	3	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	11.3	-3.6	9.7	-5.2	17.9
Construction	75	82	75	79	5	9.8	-9.2	5.2	5.9	7.0	15.1	10.8	6.5
Business, building and other support services	18	21	24	23	5	12.3	12.2	-1.7	22.7	-27.3	-5.2	12.8	-13.9

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

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

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

Table 9

Which sector in Ontario experienced the largest PERCENT decline in employment in rural and small town areas in May, 2020?

Industry sector ¹	Number employed (,000) in RST ¹ areas				Change: Feb 2020 to May 2020	Percent change (difference of logs):							
						From month to month				Compared to average for same month in previous 3 years			
	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	May 2020		Feb to Mar	Mar to Apr	Apr to May	Feb to May	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Sectors ranked by PERCENT change in number employed in May 2020, compared to the average for May 2017/2019/2019													
Information, culture and recreation	14	15	11	10	-4	4.1	-32.9	-3.8	-32.5	-36.1	-29.3	-55.6	-72.3
Accommodation and food services	33	30	27	21	-12	-7.3	-13.0	-23.6	-44.0	-3.7	-16.9	-26.6	-66.4
Transportation and warehousing	28	24	23	18	-10	-14.0	-5.6	-22.6	-42.2	-18.6	-23.5	-33.6	-44.2
Retail and wholesale trade	88	83	76	72	-16	-4.9	-10.0	-4.7	-19.6	-7.8	-9.3	-22.3	-31.8
Agriculture	28	26	25	27	-2	-10.1	-2.8	6.6	-6.2	-3.8	-16.4	-23.3	-24.4
Utilities	8	8	9	9	1	-4.9	9.6	6.7	11.4	-47.9	-48.3	-37.0	-20.1
Business, building and other support services	18	21	24	23	5	12.3	12.2	-1.7	22.7	-27.3	-5.2	12.8	-13.9
Educational services	44	45	40	40	-4	1.4	-12.1	2.0	-8.8	3.9	10.7	-10.2	-6.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	32	32	33	32	0	1.6	3.0	-5.2	-0.6	6.6	1.6	3.7	-2.4
Public administration	26	27	26	24	-2	-4.5	-8.0	21.7	9.2	0.4	-5.3	-15.8	0.0
Health care and social assistance	83	86	83	85	1	3.4	-4.0	2.0	1.4	-1.2	5.4	3.7	3.4
Construction	75	82	75	79	5	9.8	-9.2	5.2	5.9	7.0	15.1	10.8	6.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	11	11	9	11	0	-0.9	-22.5	21.6	-1.8	10.5	13.0	-10.2	7.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	25	27	22	25	0	6.1	-19.2	13.5	0.4	-3.2	7.9	-10.7	9.1
Other (personal) services	28	33	25	32	3	-5.6	-5.6	-5.6	11.3	-3.6	9.7	-5.2	17.9

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

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

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

Table 10

Which sector in rural and small town (RST) Ontario had a greater percent decline in May 2020, compared to the percent decline in larger urban centres (LUCs)?

Industry sector ¹	Percent change (difference of logs) of employment in May 2020 compared to the average for the same month in the three previous		Difference: RST minus LUC
	LUC ²	RST ²	
Information, culture and recreation	-26.0	-72.3	-46.3
Agriculture	15.6	-24.4	-40.0
Transportation and warehousing	-5.6	-44.2	-38.6
Utilities	-5.4	-20.1	-14.7
Retail and wholesale trade	-17.9	-31.8	-13.9
Public administration	4.2	0.0	-4.2
Accommodation and food services	-66.3	-66.4	-0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	-3.1	-2.4	0.7
Business, building and other support services	-16.2	-13.9	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	5.8	9.1	3.3
Educational services	-11.0	-6.4	4.6
Manufacturing	-18.4	-10.6	7.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	-1.6	7.4	9.0
Health care and social assistance	-7.2	3.4	10.6
Construction	-15.3	6.5	21.8
Other (personal) services	-20.0	17.9	37.9

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-olc.action?objId=12-501-X&objType=2&lang=en&limit=0>).

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

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

Appendix A: Defining the rural and small town population

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

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

The current LFS data are published using the 2011 delineation of CMAs and CAs. The CMAs are listed below in Appendix B Table B.3. CAs are listed below in Table A.1.

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

Table A.1

Census Agglomerations in 2011											
Name		Area (km ²)	Population	Name		Area (km ²)	Population	Name		Area (km ²)	Population
Lethbridge	AB	2,975.62	105,999	Rouyn-Noranda	QC	6,438.47	41,798	Williams Lake	BC	2,656.73	18,490
Chatham-Kent	ON	2,470.69	104,075	Orillia	ON	458.55	40,731	Matane	QC	662.96	18,368
Cape Breton	NS	2,470.60	101,619	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	QC	107.1	40,077	Yorkton	SK	843.37	18,238
Kamloops	BC	5,668.64	98,754	Brockville	ON	893.44	39,024	Campbellton	NB	1,629.95	17,842
Nanaimo	BC	1,280.84	98,021	Woodstock	ON	49	37,754	Salmon Arm	BC	165.57	17,683
Fredericton	NB	4,886.40	94,268	Campbell River	BC	1,737.37	36,096	Swift Current	SK	1,131.74	17,535
Belleville	ON	741.36	92,540	New Glasgow	NS	2,066.66	35,809	Squamish	BC	105.59	17,479
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	QC	225.78	92,394	Midland	ON	199.94	35,419	Camrose	AB	42.5	17,286
Chilliwack	BC	1,220.12	92,308	Saint-Georges	QC	355.62	34,642	Amos	QC	1,650.99	17,090
Red Deer	AB	104.29	90,564	Moose Jaw	SK	844.42	34,421	Powell River	BC	800.72	16,689
Sarnia	ON	799.87	89,555	Bathurst	NB	2,292.80	33,484	Summerside	PE	91.85	16,488
Drummondville	QC	803.81	88,480	Val-d'Or	QC	3,555.03	33,265	Port Hope	ON	279.03	16,214
Prince George	BC	17,686.50	84,232	Alma	QC	340.35	33,018	Dolbeau-Mistassini	QC	651.79	16,019
Sault Ste. Marie	ON	805.38	79,800	Owen Sound	ON	628.58	32,092	Petawawa	ON	164.68	15,988
Granby	QC	396.52	77,077	Stratford	ON	26.95	30,886	Terrace	BC	73.91	15,569
Kawartha Lakes	ON	3,083.06	73,214	Lloydminster	AB	1,088.37	30,798	Kenora	ON	211.75	15,348
Medicine Hat	AB	13,288.65	72,807	Baie-Comeau	QC	1,137.27	28,789	Tillsonburg	ON	22.34	15,301
Wood Buffalo	AB	63,782.95	66,896	Sept-Îles	QC	1,770.52	28,487	Cold Lake	AB	59.3	13,839
Charlottetown	PE	798.54	64,487	Miramichi	NB	7,578.30	28,115	Grand Falls-Windsor	NL	54.67	13,725
North Bay	ON	788.48	64,043	Thetford Mines	QC	406.98	27,968	Temiskaming Shores	ON	581.43	13,566
Norfolk	ON	1,607.60	63,175	Parksville	BC	81.76	27,822	Steinbach	MB	25.57	13,524
Cornwall	ON	509.03	58,957	Rivière-du-Loup	QC	472.91	27,734	Prince Rupert	BC	222.94	13,052
Vernon	BC	1,040.82	58,584	Corner Brook	NL	267.17	27,202	Portage la Prairie	MB	24.67	12,996
Saint-Hyacinthe	QC	326.76	56,794	Centre Wellington	ON	407.53	26,693	Estevan	SK	795.32	12,973
Courtenay	BC	625.13	55,213	Fort St. John	BC	620.8	26,380	High River	AB	14.27	12,920
Grande Prairie	AB	72.8	55,032	Kentville	NS	609.76	26,359	Thompson	MB	3,481.24	12,839
Shawinigan	QC	987.14	55,009	Whitehorse	YT	8,488.91	26,028	Sylvan Lake	AB	16.84	12,762
Brandon	MB	1,712.46	53,229	Port Alberni	BC	1,728.72	25,465	Lachute	QC	109.2	12,551
Rimouski	QC	631.22	50,912	Cranbrook	BC	4,568.03	25,037	Wetaskiwin	AB	18.2	12,525
Leamington	ON	508.76	49,765	Okotoks	AB	19.24	24,511	Cowansville	QC	46.09	12,489
Sorel-Tracy	QC	233.78	47,772	Pembroke	ON	566.79	24,017	Strathmore	AB	27.28	12,305
Joliette	QC	109.03	46,932	Brooks	AB	5,931.20	23,430	Canmore	AB	68.9	12,288
Victoriaville	QC	153.29	46,354	Quesnel	BC	14,207.04	22,096	Ingersoll	ON	12.9	12,146
Truro	NS	2,732.69	45,888	Edmundston	NB	916.85	21,903	Hawkesbury	ON	12.27	12,128
Duncan	BC	373.68	43,252	Collingwood	ON	33.46	19,241	Lacombe	AB	20.89	11,707
Timmins	ON	2,979.15	43,165	Yellowknife	NT	105.44	19,234	Dawson Creek	BC	24.37	11,583
Prince Albert	SK	1,891.49	42,673	North Battleford	SK	1,122.99	19,216	Elliot Lake	ON	714.56	11,348
Penticton	BC	1,724.95	42,361	Cobourg	ON	22.37	18,519	Bay Roberts	NL	103.71	10,871

Appendix B: The non-metro view of employment change

Note: For metro and non-metro data (defined in Table B.5 below), the published numbers for each month are a 3-month average – for example, the published data for May 2020 is an average of March and April and May 2020. Thus, the May 2020 numbers will likely be the only month when the 3-month moving average will capture the full impact of employment shutdowns due to COVID-19. Across the provinces, various sectors were permitted to start re-opening their business in late May and in early June. (The May data for the Labour Force Survey refers to employment in the third week of May when very few enterprises had started to re-open.)

From **February to May 2020** (where the data for each month is an average for the three previous months), the non-metro job loss in Ontario was 75,000 (Table B.1).

The rate of decline in Ontario's non-metro employment from February to May 2020 was less (-6.5%) than in metro areas (-13.3%).

Ontario's non-metro decline in number employed (-75,000) ranked second (behind Quebec) across the provinces of Canada (Table B.2)

Among the provinces, the rate of employment decline in Ontario's non-metro areas was less (-6.5%) than in the non-metro area of any other province except British Columbia (-6.3%) (Table B.3). The three provinces with the largest non-metro employment decline were:

- Quebec, down -12.8%;
- Nova Scotia, down -11.7%; and
- Newfoundland and Labrador, down -9.1%

The number employed and the change in the number employed in each industry sector in metro and non-metro Ontario is shown in Table B.3.

The non-metro sectors with the largest absolute decline in Ontario from February to May 2020 in the number employed were:

- -20,000 in accommodation and food;
- -15,000 in wholesale and retail trade;
- -12,000 in manufacturing; and
- -9,000 in transportation and warehousing.

The non-metro sectors with the largest decline in May 2020, compared to the average for May in 2017, 2018 and 2019 were:

- -45.7% in accommodation and food services;
- -40.4% in information, culture and recreation services;
- -31.8% in utilities; and
- -19.8% in transportation and warehousing.

Table B1

Number employed and percent change by type of geographic area, Canada and Provinces, February to May, 2020																				
Province		Average number employed in previous 12 months ¹ (,000)				Number employed in current month ¹ (,000)			Change in number employed (,000), Feb 2020 to May 2020			Percent change ²								
		From month to month ¹			Change from Feb 2020 to May 2020			Compared to the average for the same month ¹ in the previous 3 years			All areas			Metro (CMA) areas			Non-metro (non-CMA)			
		All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	Percent non-metro	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)
Newfoundland and Labrador	Feb 2020	226	115	111	49	214	112	102										-1.8	1.3	-5.1
	Mar 2020	225	115	110	49	211	110	101										-2.2	-0.2	-4.3
	Apr 2020	224	114	110	49	201	106	95										-7.7	-5.3	-10.2
	May 2020	221	113	108	49	197	104	93	-18	-9	-9	-2.1	-1.8	-2.3	-8.5	-8.0	-9.1	-11.9	-7.4	-16.8
Prince Edward Island	Feb 2020	78		78	100	76.3		76.3										7.4		7.4
	Mar 2020	79		79	100	74.8		74.8										5.9		5.9
	Apr 2020	79		79	100	71.4		71.4										0.7		0.7
	May 2020	78		78	100	70.6		70.6	-6		-6	-1.0		-1.0	-7.7		-7.7	-4.2		-4.2
Nova Scotia	Feb 2020	466	241	225	48	459	239	221										3.0	4.4	1.5
	Mar 2020	466	241	225	48	449	235	214										1.5	3.4	-0.6
	Apr 2020	464	240	223	48	427	223	204										-4.1	-2.3	-6.0
	May 2020	459	239	221	48	412	215	196	-48	-23	-24	-3.7	-3.5	-3.9	-10.9	-10.3	-11.7	-9.6	-6.9	-12.5
New Brunswick	Feb 2020	357	148	210	59	349	145	204										1.7	2.8	1.0
	Mar 2020	357	147	210	59	342	143	200										0.3	1.5	-0.5
	Apr 2020	356	147	209	59	327	136	191										-4.7	-3.3	-5.7
	May 2020	353	145	207	59	321	134	188	-28	-12	-16	-2.0	-1.6	-3.9	-8.4	-8.5	-8.3	-8.4	-6.0	-10.0
Quebec	Feb 2020	4,345	3,114	1,231	28	4,312	3,086	1,226										2.8	2.1	4.8
	Mar 2020	4,344	3,111	1,233	28	4,211	3,008	1,203										0.8	-0.4	3.9
	Apr 2020	4,319	3,090	1,229	28	3,954	2,832	1,122										-5.8	-6.7	-3.3
	May 2020	4,277	3,058	1,219	29	3,795	2,717	1,078	-517	-370	-147	-4.1	-4.2	-4.0	-12.8	-12.8	-12.8	-10.9	-11.8	-8.6
Ontario	Feb 2020	7,469	6,248	1,220	16	7,489	6,293	1,196										4.8	5.7	0.3
	Mar 2020	7,473	6,253	1,220	16	7,317	6,130	1,187										2.9	3.4	0.3
	Apr 2020	7,445	6,229	1,216	16	6,969	5,822	1,147										-2.3	-2.2	-3.1
	May 2020	7,383	6,175	1,208	16	6,632	5,512	1,120	-857	-782	-75	-5.0	-5.5	-2.4	-12.2	-13.3	-6.5	-8.2	-8.5	-6.6
Manitoba	Feb 2020	654	446	208	32	653	448	206										2.5	4.0	-0.7
	Mar 2020	654	446	208	32	646	444	203										1.5	3.5	-2.8
	Apr 2020	652	445	207	32	619	425	194										-3.2	-1.1	-7.6
	May 2020	647	442	205	32	599	410	189	-55	-38	-17	-3.3	-3.5	-2.8	-8.7	-8.7	-8.6	-7.5	-5.7	-11.2
Saskatchewan	Feb 2020	581	323	258	44	574	317	257										1.9	2.1	1.5
	Mar 2020	580	322	258	44	564	312	253										0.2	0.6	-0.3
	Apr 2020	578	321	257	45	540	297	243										-4.3	-4.3	-4.3
	May 2020	573	318	256	45	521	286	235	-53	-31	-22	-3.6	-3.9	-3.2	-9.7	-10.2	-9.0	-8.9	-9.1	-8.7
Alberta	Feb 2020	2,342	1,661	681	29	2,307	1,629	677										0.9	1.8	-1.3
	Mar 2020	2,338	1,657	681	29	2,258	1,584	673										-1.2	-1.0	-1.8
	Apr 2020	2,324	1,644	680	29	2,148	1,502	646										-6.6	-6.8	-6.0
	May 2020	2,300	1,623	676	29	2,052	1,429	623	-254	-200	-54	-4.6	-5.0	-3.6	-11.7	-13.1	-8.3	-12.0	-12.7	-10.3
British Columbia	Feb 2020	2,559	1,876	682	27	2,517	1,862	655										2.4	3.9	-1.7
	Mar 2020	2,554	1,873	680	27	2,464	1,814	651										0.2	1.1	-2.4
	Apr 2020	2,537	1,861	676	27	2,339	1,712	626										-5.6	-5.1	-6.9
	May 2020	2,510	1,839	670	27	2,234	1,619	615	-283	-243	-40	-4.6	-5.6	-1.8	-11.9	-14.0	-6.3	-11.0	-11.5	-9.6
CANADA	Feb 2020	19,078	14,173	4,905	26	18,951	14,131	4,819										3.2	4.0	1.0
	Mar 2020	19,070	14,165	4,905	26	18,537	13,779	4,759										1.3	1.7	0.3
	Apr 2020	18,976	14,090	4,886	26	17,595	13,055	4,540										-4.3	-4.2	-4.7
	May 2020	18,802	13,953	4,849	26	16,833	12,425	4,409	-2,117	-1,707	-411	-4.4	-4.9	-2.9	-11.8	-12.9	-8.9	-9.7	-10.0	-9.0

1. Data for each month is an average for the previous 3 months (i.e. a 3-month moving average).

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0022-01 and 14-10-0097-01.

Table B.2

Which provinces experienced the largest decline in non-metro employment from February to May, 2020?																			
Province	Average number employed (,000) in 12 months ¹ from April, 2019 to May, 2020				Number employed in May ¹ , 2020(,000)			Change in number employed (,000), Feb 2020 to May 2020			Percent change ²								
	From April, 2020 to May ¹ , 2020			Change from Feb 2020 to May 2020			Compared to the average for the same month ¹ in the previous 3 years			All areas			Metro (CMA) areas			Non-metro (non-CMA)			
	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	Percent non-metro	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)
Ranking of provinces by size of absolute change in number employed (,000) from February to May¹, 2020																			
Quebec	4,277	3,058	1,219	29	3,795	2,717	1,078	-517	-370	-147	-4.1	-4.2	-4.0	-12.8	-12.8	-12.8	-10.9	-11.8	-8.6
Ontario	7,383	6,175	1,208	16	6,632	5,512	1,120	-857	-782	-75	-5.0	-5.5	-2.4	-12.2	-13.3	-6.5	-8.2	-8.5	-6.6
Alberta	2,300	1,623	676	29	2,052	1,429	623	-254	-200	-54	-4.6	-5.0	-3.6	-11.7	-13.1	-8.3	-12.0	-12.7	-10.3
British Columbia	2,510	1,839	670	27	2,234	1,619	615	-283	-243	-40	-4.6	-5.6	-1.8	-11.9	-14.0	-6.3	-11.0	-11.5	-9.6
Nova Scotia	459	239	221	48	412	215	196	-48	-23	-24	-3.7	-3.5	-3.9	-10.9	-10.3	-11.7	-9.6	-6.9	-12.5
Saskatchewan	573	318	256	45	521	286	235	-53	-31	-22	-3.6	-3.9	-3.2	-9.7	-10.2	-9.0	-8.9	-9.1	-8.7
Manitoba	647	442	205	32	599	410	189	-55	-38	-17	-3.3	-3.5	-2.8	-8.7	-8.7	-8.6	-7.5	-5.7	-11.2
New Brunswick	353	145	207	59	321	134	188	-28	-12	-16	-2.0	-1.6	349.6	-8.4	-8.5	-8.3	-8.4	-6.0	-10.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	221	113	108	49	197	104	93	-18	-9	-9	-2.1	-1.8	-2.3	-8.5	-8.0	-9.1	-11.9	-7.4	-16.8
Prince Edward Island	78	..	78	100	70.6	..	70.6	-6	..	-6	-1.0	..	-1.0	-7.7	..	-7.7	-4.2	..	-4.2

1. Data for each month is an average for the previous 3 months (i.e. a 3-month moving average).

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0022-01 and 14-10-0097-01.

Table B.3

Which provinces experienced the largest PERCENT decline in non-metro employment from February to May, 2020?																			
Province	Average number employed (,000) in 12 months ¹ from April, 2019 to May, 2020				Number employed in May ¹ , 2020(,000)			Change in number employed (,000), Feb 2020 to May 2020			Percent change ²								
	From April, 2020 to May ¹ , 2020			Change from Feb 2020 to May 2020			Compared to the average for the same month ¹ in the previous 3 years			All areas			Metro (CMA) areas			Non-metro (non-CMA)			
	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	Percent non-metro	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)
Ranking of provinces by size of PERCENT change in number employed (,000) from February to May¹, 2020																			
Quebec	4,277	3,058	1,219	29	3,795	2,717	1,078	-517	-370	-147	-4.1	-4.2	-4.0	-12.8	-12.8	-12.8	-10.9	-11.8	-8.6
Nova Scotia	459	239	221	48	412	215	196	-48	-23	-24	-3.7	-3.5	-3.9	-10.9	-10.3	-11.7	-9.6	-6.9	-12.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	221	113	108	49	197	104	93	-18	-9	-9	-2.1	-1.8	-2.3	-8.5	-8.0	-9.1	-11.9	-7.4	-16.8
Saskatchewan	573	318	256	45	521	286	235	-53	-31	-22	-3.6	-3.9	-3.2	-9.7	-10.2	-9.0	-8.9	-9.1	-8.7
Manitoba	647	442	205	32	599	410	189	-55	-38	-17	-3.3	-3.5	-2.8	-8.7	-8.7	-8.6	-7.5	-5.7	-11.2
Alberta	2,300	1,623	676	29	2,052	1,429	623	-254	-200	-54	-4.6	-5.0	-3.6	-11.7	-13.1	-8.3	-12.0	-12.7	-10.3
New Brunswick	353	145	207	59	321	134	188	-28	-12	-16	-2.0	-1.6	349.6	-8.4	-8.5	-8.3	-8.4	-6.0	-10.0
Prince Edward Island	78	..	78	100	70.6	..	70.6	-6	..	-6	-1.0	..	-1.0	-7.7	..	-7.7	-4.2	..	-4.2
Ontario	7,383	6,175	1,208	16	6,632	5,512	1,120	-857	-782	-75	-5.0	-5.5	-2.4	-12.2	-13.3	-6.5	-8.2	-8.5	-6.6
British Columbia	2,510	1,839	670	27	2,234	1,619	615	-283	-243	-40	-4.6	-5.6	-1.8	-11.9	-14.0	-6.3	-11.0	-11.5	-9.6

1. Data for each month is an average for the previous 3 months (i.e. a 3-month moving average).

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0022-01 and 14-10-0097-01.

Table B.3

Number employed and percent change by industry sector in metro and non-metro areas. Ontario, February to May, 2020

Industry sector	Month	Average number employed in previous 12 months ¹ (,000)				Number employed in current month ¹ (,000)			Change in number employed (,000), Feb 2020 to May 2020			Percent change ²								
		All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	Percent non-metro	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	From month to month ¹			Change from Feb 2020 to May 2020			Compared to the average for the same month ¹ in the previous 3 years					
									All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)	All areas	Metro (CMA) areas	Non-metro (non-CMA)			
All industry sectors	Feb 2020	7,469	6,248	1,220	16	7,489	6,293	1,196										4.8	5.7	0.3
	Mar 2020	7,473	6,253	1,220	16	7,317	6,130	1,187										2.9	3.4	0.3
	Apr 2020	7,445	6,229	1,216	16	6,969	5,822	1,147										-2.3	-2.2	-3.1
	May 2020	7,383	6,175	1,208	16	6,632	5,512	1,120	-857	-782	-75	-5.0	-5.5	-2.4	-12.2	-13.3	-6.5	-8.2	-8.5	-6.6
Goods sectors (subtotal)	Feb 2020	1,470	1,118	352	24	1,448	1,103	346										2.7	2.7	2.7
	Mar 2020	1,471	1,119	352	24	1,423	1,083	340										2.0	1.9	2.1
	Apr 2020	1,465	1,114	351	24	1,348	1,019	330										-3.7	-4.3	-1.8
	May 2020	1,452	1,103	349	24	1,290	965	325	-158	-137	-21	-4.4	-5.4	-1.5	-11.6	-13.3	-6.3	-9.7	-11.2	-5.0
Agriculture	Feb 2020	75	29	46	61	73.5	33.8	39.7										10.9	29.4	-2.6
	Mar 2020	75	30	45	61	72.7	33.0	39.7										10.7	27.6	-1.4
	Apr 2020	76	30	45	60	71.6	31.4	40.2										7.9	20.1	-0.6
	May 2020	76	31	45	59	71.2	33.1	38.2	-2	-1	-2	-0.5	5.3	-5.3	-3.1	-2.2	-3.9	3.3	23.6	-11.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	Feb 2020	35	14	21	59	35	14	21										3.7	-17.7	21.2
	Mar 2020	35	14	21	59	34	13	20										-1.4	24.5	17.5
	Apr 2020	35	14	21	60	33	12	21										-4.4	-35.3	18.8
	May 2020	35	14	21	61	33	12	21	-2	-2	0	0.4	-1.7	1.6	-6.8	-18.9	0.6	-4.6	-35.5	17.7
Utilities	Feb 2020	55	34	21	38	53	36	18										2.8	14.9	-17.8
	Mar 2020	54	34	20	37	52	35	16										-0.6	14.1	-26.7
	Apr 2020	54	34	19	36	50	34	15										-5.2	8.6	-30.6
	May 2020	53	34	19	35	48	34	14	-5	-2	-3	-3.3	-1.8	-7.0	-10.2	-4.9	-21.7	-9.2	2.1	-31.8
Construction	Feb 2020	546	425	120	22	538	411	127										7.9	6.5	12.7
	Mar 2020	548	426	122	22	528	403	125										8.0	6.4	13.5
	Apr 2020	547	424	123	22	498	376	122										1.5	-1.4	10.9
	May 2020	543	420	124	23	476	356	120	-62	-55	-7	-4.6	-5.5	-1.7	-12.2	-14.3	-5.7	-5.6	-9.2	6.1
Manufacturing	Feb 2020	760	613	147	19	748	606	142										-1.6	-1.4	-2.6
	Mar 2020	759	612	146	19	737	597	140										-2.7	-2.4	-3.9
	Apr 2020	754	609	145	19	696	562	133										-8.3	-7.9	-9.9
	May 2020	745	602	143	19	662	531	130	-87	-75	-12	-5.0	-5.7	-2.4	-12.3	-13.2	-8.7	-14.1	-14.3	-13.5
Services sectors (subtotal)	Feb 2020	5,999	5,119	880	15	6,041	5,047	993										5.3	3.6	14.9
	Mar 2020	6,002	5,101	900	15	5,894	4,803	1,092										3.1	-1.2	25.0
	Apr 2020	5,980	5,083	897	15	5,620	4,803	818										-2.0	-1.7	-3.6
	May 2020	5,931	5,040	891	15	5,342	4,546	796	-699	-501	-198	-5.1	-5.5	-2.7	-12.3	-10.5	-22.2	-7.8	-7.9	-7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	Feb 2020	1,100	913	187	17	1,108	924	184										3.9	4.6	0.1
	Mar 2020	1,100	913	187	17	1,078	896	183										1.8	2.2	0.3
	Apr 2020	1,092	906	186	17	1,005	830	174										-5.5	-5.9	-4.0
	May 2020	1,078	893	185	17	936	768	168	-172	-157	-15	-7.1	-7.8	-3.5	-16.9	-18.6	-8.8	-13.5	-14.5	-8.9
Transportation and warehousing	Feb 2020	403	352	51	13	402	348	54										9.8	12.3	-5.1
	Mar 2020	402	351	51	13	396	343	53										8.8	11.2	-5.0
	Apr 2020	401	350	51	13	380	331	49										4.3	7.0	-12.3
	May 2020	398	348	50	13	363	318	45	-39	-30	-9	-4.7	-4.1	-9.1	-10.2	-9.1	-17.6	-1.6	1.2	-19.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	Feb 2020	591	546	45	8	604	559	45										6.5	8.0	-10.7
	Mar 2020	593	548	45	8	600	555	46										6.1	7.5	-9.1
	Apr 2020	595	550	45	7	599	555	44										5.6	6.9	-9.8
	May 2020	596	552	44	7	597	555	42	-7	-4	-3	-0.2	0.0	-3.6	-1.1	-0.7	-6.1	5.4	6.5	-8.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	Feb 2020	686	633	53	8	688	632	57										9.4	9.7	6.3
	Mar 2020	688	634	54	8	686	628	57										8.6	9.0	4.9
	Apr 2020	688	634	54	8	670	612	59										5.5	5.6	4.0
	May 2020	687	633	55	8	659	601	58	-29	-31	1	-1.7	-1.8	-1.3	-4.3	-5.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	0.0
Business, building and other support services	Feb 2020	316	264	52	17	313	267	46										2.4	3.2	-1.9
	Mar 2020	316	265	52	16	311	266	46										2.4	3.1	-1.2
	Apr 2020	317	265	52	16	307	260	47										-0.2	-0.9	4.3
	May 2020	316	265	51	16	294	247	47	-19	-20	1	-4.2	-5.0	2.8	-6.2	-7.7	2.1	-6.7	-8.2	1.7
Educational services	Feb 2020	549	467	82	15	579	492	87										7.1	6.7	9.4
	Mar 2020	549	466	83	15	559	471	88										4.3	3.0	11.6
	Apr 2020	547	464	83	15	537	452	85										0.0	-1.1	6.1
	May 2020	542	460	82	15	506	423	83	-73	-69	-4	-6.0	-6.6	-3.1	-13.6	-15.1	-5.0	-5.5	-6.8	1.6
Health care and social assistance	Feb 2020	909	736	173	19	925	752	173										6.9	7.5	4.3
	Mar 2020	910	737	174	19	903	729	174										4.5	3.9	7.1
	Apr 2020	910	736	174	19	871	699	172										1.1	-0.3	7.2
	May 2020	906	731	175	19	835	663	172	-90	-89	-1	-4.2	-5.3	0.3	-10.2	-12.6	-0.4	-3.1	-5.5	6.5
Information, culture and recreation	Feb 2020	306	269	37	12	291	258	33										-2.6	-0.1	-20.1
	Mar 2020	306	269	37	12	280	247	33										-5.2	-3.6	-16.5
	Apr 2020	304	267	37	12	261	231	30										-12.1	-10.0	-26.8
	May 2020	299	263	36	12	242	215	27	-49	-43	-6	-7.8	-7.2	-12.5	-18.4	-18.2	-20.2	-21.4	-18.8	-40.4
Accommodation and food services	Feb 2020	457	377	80	18	447	376	72										-0.7	0.5	-6.4
	Mar 2020	454	374	80	18	402	336	66										-11.4	-10.5	-15.8
	Apr 2020	444	366	78	18	330	271	58										-31.7	-32.1	-29.6
	May 2020	429	354	75	17	268	216	52	-180	-160	-20	-20.8	-22.7	-12.6	-51.3	-55.3	-32.9	-53.7	-55.5	-45.7
Other (personal) services	Feb 2020	300	247	53	18	300	250	50										4.8	7.6	-8.5
	Mar 2020	300	247	53	18	291	242	49										2.3	4.6	-8.3
	Apr 2020	298	246	52	17	274	226	48										-4.2	-3.1	-9.2
	May 2020	294	242	52	18	258	208													

Table B.4

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

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

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

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

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

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