

FOCUS ON RURAL ONTARIO

2016 FACT SHEET SERIES



**RURAL ONTARIO
INSTITUTE**



on Rural Ontario

The Rural Ontario Institute (ROI) is a non-profit organization committed to developing leaders and facilitating collaboration on issues and opportunities facing rural and northern Ontario.

This edition of *Focus on Rural Ontario Fact Sheet Series* is a collection of separate documents that includes an in-depth Census Update, as well as six employment-related Fact Sheets. Each of these documents, as well as related statistical charts and tables, can be separately downloaded from the Rural Ontario Institute website at:

www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/rural-reports/focus-on-rural-ontario.

We are pleased to share this compiled edition of *Focus on Rural Ontario Fact Sheet Series – 2016 Edition*. We encourage you to share the information with others who might find it of benefit.

Your feedback is important to us. Please keep us posted on how you are using these Fact Sheets by emailing us at info@ruralontarioinstitute.ca. We look forward to hearing from you.



on Rural Ontario

Author Acknowledgement

Ray Bollman

*Former chief of Statistics Canada Rural Research Group
Former editor of the Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletins*

Other Contributors

The data analysis for the Precarious Employment Fact Sheets was originally prepared for Dr. Al Lauzon at the University of Guelph with financial support from the provincial government through the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.

The maps included in the Census Update section were provided by the Rural Policy Branch, in the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. This information is included with the understanding that it is not guaranteed to be accurate, correct or complete and conclusions drawn from such information are the responsibility of the user.

The Rural Ontario Institute acknowledges the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Rural Affairs for their financial support of this project.



Summary of Contents

Rural Ontario's Demography: Census Update 2016

Fact Sheets:

1 - Employment Trends

Non-metro population trends by age, Vol. 4, No. 1

Non-metro employment trends by age, Vol. 4, No. 2

Employment trends in economic regions, Vol. 4, No. 3

2 - Precarious Employment

Non-metro trends in fixed-term or contract jobs, Vol. 4, No. 4

Non-metro trends in involuntary part-time work, Vol. 4, No. 5

Non-metro trends in low-wage work, Vol. 4, No. 6



Rural Ontario's Demography: Census Update 2016

March, 2017

Highlights

- **Non-metro Ontario had 2.5 million residents in 2016 – a larger population than in any of Canada's six smaller provinces.**
- **Non-metro areas grew by 2% from 2011 to 2016. In fact, non-metro Ontario has grown in every intercensal period since 1966.**
- **Non-metro Ontario residents comprise 19% of Ontario's population.**
- **This share is declining slowly over time due to:**
 - **slower population growth in non-metro areas, compared to metro areas; and**
 - **the ongoing reclassification of some non-metro areas to metro areas.**
- **In every census period, some non-metro residents are reclassified from a non-metro area to a metro area.**
 - **in some cases, a population centre reaches the threshold to be classified as a metro area (such as Belleville in 2016); and**
 - **in the other cases, a change in commuting patterns to a metro area will cause a locality to become delineated as part of the metro area when the percent of workers who commute surpasses the 50% threshold. For example, in the 2016 census, Kemptville was delineated as part of the Ottawa-Gatineau metro area.**
- **In the 1981 to 2016 period, there was continuous population growth among regions (represented by census divisions) associated with:**
 - **the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area**
 - **the southern Georgian Bay region; and**
 - **the Ottawa-Kingston region.**
- **Also, in the 1981 to 2016 period, there was continuous population growth (generally) in communities (represented by census consolidated subdivisions) associated with:**
 - **the Greater Golden Horseshoe Area;**
 - **the southern Georgian Bay; and**
 - **the Ottawa region.**
- **There is considerable heterogeneity of community population trajectories within each region:**
 - **within growing regions, there are growing communities and there are declining communities;**
 - **within declining regions, there are growing communities and there are declining communities.**
- **A higher share of communities within non-metro census divisions reported population decline from 2011 to 2016. And, over the longer period from 1981 to 2016, a higher share of communities in non-metro census divisions did not grow continuously in these 7 intercensal periods.**

Definitions

The basic building block for all the definitions used in this report is the census subdivision.

A census subdivision (CSD) is an incorporated town or incorporated municipality (or equivalent, such as an Indian Reserve or local government district, etc.).

A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a group of adjacent CSDs within the same census division. Generally, a smaller, more densely populated CSD (town, village, etc.) is combined with the surrounding, larger, more rural CSD, in order to create a geographic level between the CSD and the CD.

A census division (CD) is a group of neighbouring municipalities (CSDs) joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). (See the rows in Table 2). In Ontario, they typically are counties or former counties. In the text, CDs are classified into three groups:

- (completely) metro CDs (where all component CSDs are part of a CMA (there is one exception));
- partially-non-metro CDs (where some CSDs are delineated as part of a CMA and some CSDs are not delineated as part of a CMA); and
- (completely) non-metro CDs (where no CSDs are delineated as part of a CMA).

A **metro area** includes all the CSDs which are delineated as part of Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) (See the first column of Table 2.).

A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is a grouping of CSDs which has a total population of 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the built-up urban core. A CMA also includes any neighbouring CSD where more than 50% of those with jobs are commuting to the CMA.

A **non-metro area** includes only CSDs outside a CMA. (See the second column of Table 2.)

Within a non-metro area, there are Census Agglomerations and rural and small town areas, which, in turn, are disaggregated in Metropolitan Influenced Zones.

A Census Agglomeration (CA) has a total population of 10,000 to 99,999 and includes any neighbouring CSDs where more than 50% of those with jobs are commuting to the CA.

Rural and small town (RST) areas are comprised of CSDs outside CMAs and outside CAs (i.e., they are non-CMA/CA areas).

RST areas are disaggregated into Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) where each MIZ is composed of CSDs based on the percent of those employed who commute to a CMA or CA: Strong MIZ (30% or more commute to a CMA or CA); Moderate MIZ (5% to 29%); Weak MIZ (more than 0% up to 5%); and No MIZ (no commuting to a CMA or CA).

1. Introduction

Why an update on rural demography?

The size of the population of rural Ontario and the change in this population is an ongoing public policy concern – at both the provincial and at the local level.

The geographic distribution of a population influences the demand for human services and how these services are delivered. Further, this population distribution impacts the labour force supply, commuting patterns, private sector trade and investment and the need for public infrastructure. While large cities receive a lot of attention and analysis, it is important to consider the sizable population residing in smaller cities, small towns and in rural and remote areas.

Census data indicate that nearly one in five Ontario residents live in a rural context. The total population of rural Ontario is larger than the total population in any of Canada's six smaller provinces, and rural Ontario's 2.5 million residents is equivalent to the combined population living in the metropolitan regions of Hamilton, Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, London, St. Catharines-Niagara and Oshawa. In other words, the population of rural Ontario is equivalent to the combined population of 5 of the 14 largest census metropolitan areas in the country. Moreover, rural Ontario and urban Ontario are interdependent because their energy systems, food systems, ecological systems and transportation systems are all interconnected. Hence, it is important that the conditions in all parts of society and the economy be monitored when considering whether changes in any one area require attention and what the policy implications may be for the other areas.

Demographic trends are the foundation for understanding this context. Rural Ontario continues to grow – not everywhere – but the rural Ontario population is growing. Nonetheless, the share of the rural population in Ontario, as a whole, has been slowly declining over time due to three factors:

- rural areas tend to grow more slowly than urban areas;
- population growth in large rural centres over time results in some of them being reclassified as urban; and
- the rural population near a metropolitan area may become delineated as part of the metro area if the share of rural workers who hold a job in the metro area surpasses 50%.

Ontario is diverse and not all northern and southern communities share identical trajectories of change. It is vitally important to examine the population dynamics at different regional scales. For example, in examining several maps included in this update, we note a pattern *within* several census divisions where the township population in the countryside is declining even while small towns in the region are growing – perhaps suggesting the relocation of an older population. While it is beyond the scope of this update to explore all these specific aspects, we do expect that the broad descriptive information presented will provide the back-drop for detailed local and/or regional analysis.

What is rural?

People have many ways of understanding what rural means to them. No statistical definition can capture all the aspects of what makes a place rural.

Two of the most fundamental dimensions of rural places are:

- a) a low population density; or
- b) a long distance to a centre with a higher population density¹; or
- c) both (i.e., if you are living in both dimensions of rurality, you are really rural!).

Smaller communities near a metropolitan centre may have many features of being rural, such as a lack of daycare facilities, but both parents are able to access a metropolitan job. Centres that are distant from a metropolitan centre, even the larger regional service centres in non-metro areas, often lack a full range of higher-order services (e.g., specialized surgery) and have a narrower selection of employment opportunities. Thus, lower density and a longer distance to density are two dimensions of rurality. As noted above, truly rural people live in areas that are rural according to both dimensions.

Choosing the geographies for presenting rural statistics²

For detailed definitions of the various geographic grids for presenting rural statistics, see du Plessis *et al.*³.

Non-metro areas are those outside the commuting zone of [Census Metropolitan Areas \(CMAs\)](#). CMAs have a core population of 50,000 or more and a total population of 100,000 and over that includes the residents in the commuting zone around these centres (where 50% or more of the employed workforce commute into the CMA).

Consequently, non-metro areas are characterized by:

- a population density criterion (i.e., size of locality) of less than 100,000 inhabitants; and
- the distance to density criterion is “outside the commuting zone of a centre of 100,000+ inhabitants” (specifically, where less than 50% of the employed workforce commutes to the CMA).

CMAs have distinctly metro functions⁴. On the other hand, the population in smaller cities tends to have characteristics similar to small towns and rural areas⁵. And although one can always find an urban-to-rural gradient, many of the differences across non-metro areas are less pronounced than the metro vs. non-metro differences. Consequently, our choice for the geographic grid for **Focus on Rural Ontario** is to present statistics looking at the non-metro population, i.e., people in the smaller cities, small towns, and rural and remote areas outside the commuting zone of a metro (CMA) area.

Overview of the report

This Rural Ontario Demographic Update is organized in four sections with a discussion of:

1. the level and trends in the non-metro (non-CMA) population (i.e., the population residing outside a [Census Metropolitan Area \(CMA\)](#) compared to the metro (CMA) population);
2. the population levels in three groups of [census divisions](#). We have classified census divisions according to whether they are completely metro, partially-non-metro or completely-non-metro. The

¹ See Reimer, Bill and Ray D. Bollman. (2010) “Understanding Rural Canada: Implications for Rural Development Policy and Rural Planning Policy.” Chapter 1 in David J.A. Douglas (ed.) **Rural Planning and Development in Canada**. (Toronto: Nelson Education Ltd.).

² The definitions used in this report are summarized in Box 1: Definitions.

³ du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) “Definitions of Rural.” **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-006-XIE) (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsoic/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>).

⁴ Mendelson, Robert and Janet Lefebvre. (2003) **Reviewing Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and Census Agglomerations (CA) in Canada According to Metropolitan Functionality** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2003-001, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE).

⁵ The charts in most of Statistics Canada’s [Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletins](#) show that the population of non-metro smaller cities have characteristics similar to the population of smaller towns and rural areas.

census divisions generally are established by the boundaries of the regions, counties and districts in Ontario (some of which have become single-tier such as Chatham-Kent or the City of Kawartha Lakes).

3. the patterns of growth across census divisions by highlighting the recent 2011 to 2016 experience and also the patterns of growth over the 1981 to 2016 period; and
4. the patterns of growth across [census consolidated subdivisions](#) by, again, highlighting the recent 2011 to 2016 experience and the patterns of growth over the 1981 to 2016 period. Census consolidated subdivisions combine the population of the town and the surrounding townships, each of which are [census subdivisions](#) (i.e., an incorporated town or an incorporated municipality).

Readers will also find two appendices:

- A. Appendix A summarizes the historical trajectory of the number of individuals residing in [population centres](#) (of 1,000 or more residents) and in census rural areas (outside population centres of 1,000 or more) which is a different classification than the one used in the main body of text; and
- B. Appendix B summarizes the level and trend of the population in non-metro areas disaggregated into [Census Agglomerations](#) (CAs) and rural and small town (non-CMA/CA areas) which, in turn are disaggregated into [Metropolitan Influenced Zones](#).

2. Non-metro population: level and trends since 1966

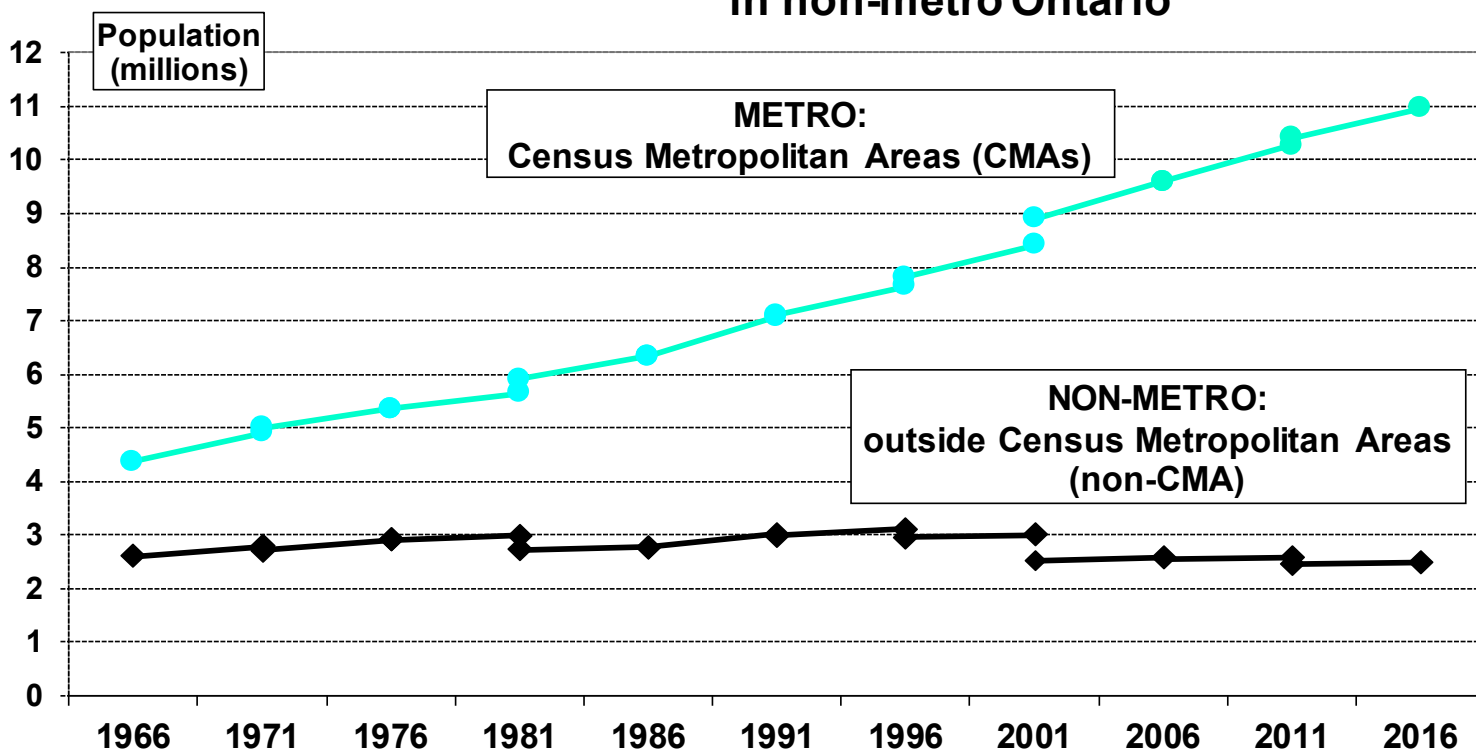
In 2016, 2.5 million Ontario residents were living in a non-metro area, which represented 19% of Ontario's population (Figure 1 and Appendix B Tables B1 and B4).

Non-metro Ontario represents a large number of people in absolute terms. The number is larger than the population than in any one of Canada's six smaller provinces.

The long-run trend in Ontario's non-metro population appears to show little change since 1966 – with 2.6 million residents in 1966 and with 2.5 million residents in 2016 (Figure 1).

Figure 1

In 2016, 2.5 million individuals were living in non-metro Ontario



Note: A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and includes surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the CMA.

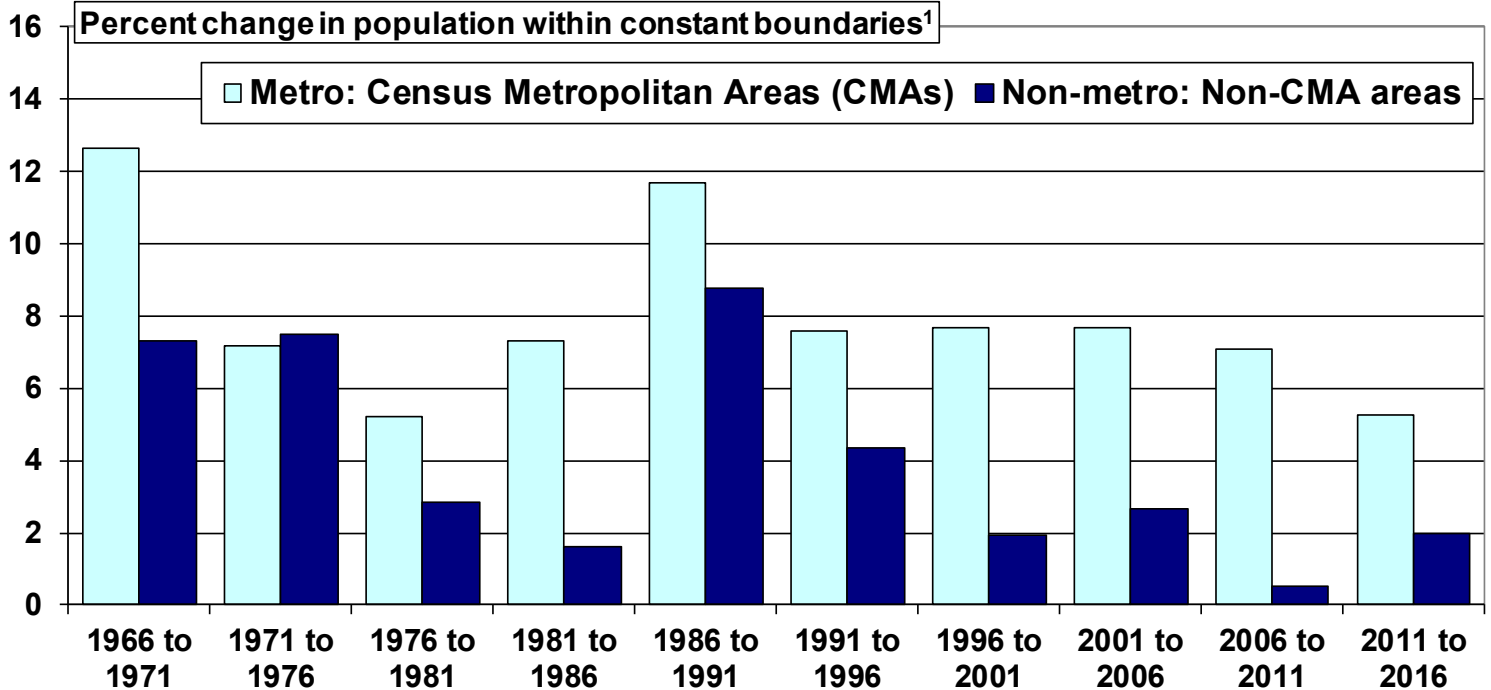
The two data points visible for some years show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries (i.e. within a "constant classification").

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1966 to 2016.

Importantly, Ontario's non-metro population has grown in every intercensal period since 1966 (Figure 2 and Appendix B Tables B1 and B4). The non-metro population grew by 2% in the most-recent period, 2011 to 2016. Since 1966, the rate of growth has varied between a high of 8.8% in the 1986 to 1991 period to a low of 0.5% in the 2006 to 2011 period.

Figure 2

Continuous growth in non-metro population, Ontario, 1966 to 2016



¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the *end* of the 5-year period.

Note: A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and includes surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the CMA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2016.

How is it possible that the non-metro population is always growing (Figure 2) and the number of non-metro residents has not changed (much) since 1966 (Figure 1)?

The answer is that during most intercensal periods, some non-metro areas become reclassified as metro. This may happen in one of two circumstances:

1. Commuting patterns may change such that more than 50% of the employed residents of a [census subdivision](#) (i.e., an incorporated town or municipality) are now commuting to a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). When this change takes place, the complete population of the census subdivision becomes reclassified as “metro.”
2. Alternatively, a population centre may grow and reach the threshold to be delineated as a [Census Metropolitan Area \(CMA\)](#) and the complete population of the new CMA is reclassified from non-metro to metro.

The important bottom lines are:

- A. The non-metro population is growing (not as fast as metro but, taken together, the non-metro population has always been growing); and
- B. Due to the growth of non-metro areas, some areas are reclassified from non-metro to metro in every intercensal period.
- C. Thus, the share of Ontario’s population classified as non-metro is declining over time due to:
 - a. Slower growth than metro; and due to
 - b. Reclassification of some non-metro areas to metro areas in each intercensal period.

To show the impact of reclassification of population from metro to non-metro, we present Figure 3 where we re-scale the black line of the non-metro population in Figure 1.

Note that the black line is increasing (i.e., has a positive slope) in every intercensal period due to non-metro population growth in every intercensal period.

The size of the gap (i.e., the orange arrow) in each census period shows the number of non-metro residents that are reclassified. For example, between 2011 and 2016, Belleville became classified as a CMA. In Figure 3, we see the 2011 non-metro population was 2.58 million before reclassification and was 2.44 million after reclassification⁶.

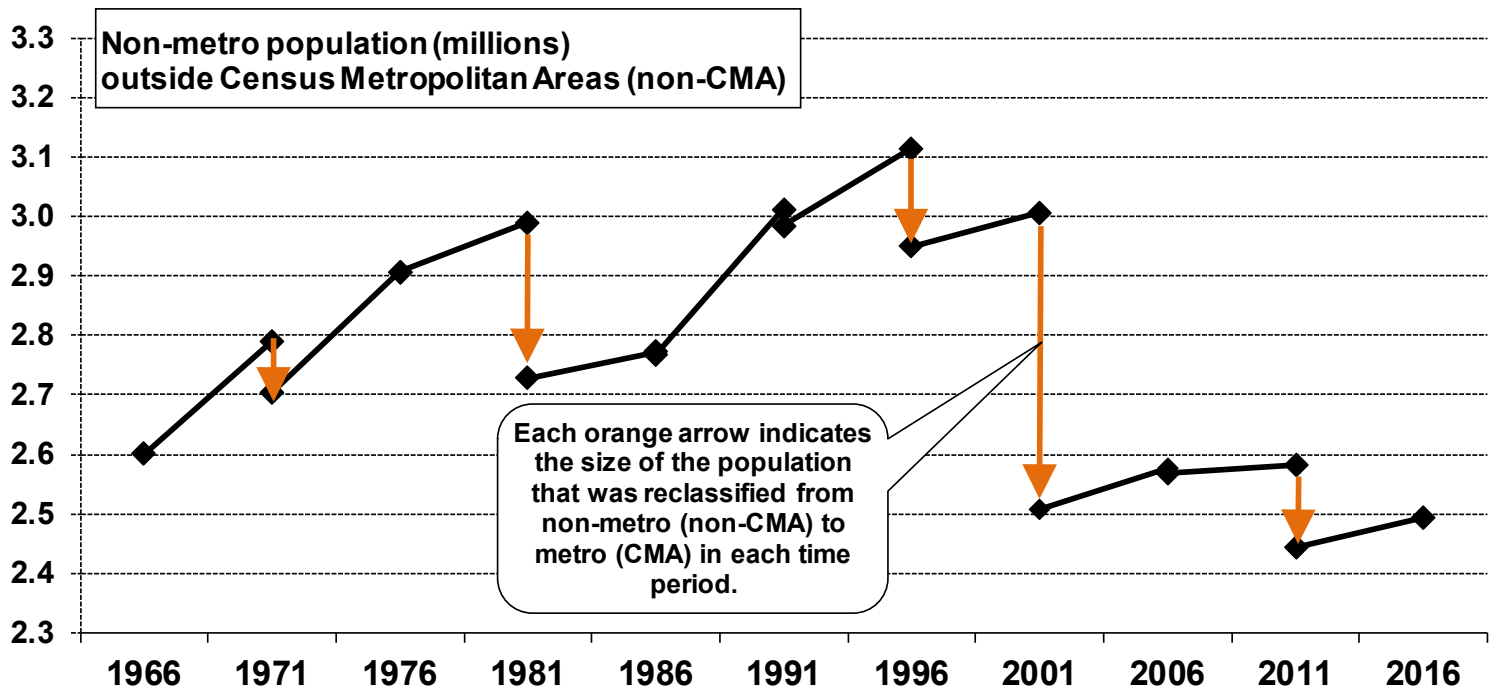
Between 1971 and 2016, 1.2 million non-metro residents in Ontario have been reclassified from non-metro to metro (Figure 3 and Appendix B Table B5). This is not an exodus. The people have not moved. Rather, their locality has been reclassified.

Another way of thinking about these numbers is to consider urbanization over time – particularly in the periphery of the Greater Golden Horseshoe or rural Ottawa. As our larger cities expand and development of housing occurs in the smaller communities in the urban fringe, the outlying places become larger and more integrated with the metro area.

⁶ Belleville, itself, contributed 102 thousand to the reclassification of population from non-metro to metro in 2011. The remainder of the reclassification of population from non-metro to metro was contributed by changes in commuting patterns causing individual census subdivision to be delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area. For example, the census subdivision of North Grenville (which includes Kemptville) (with a 2011 population of 15 thousand) became delineated as part of the Ottawa-Gatineau Census Metropolitan Area and the census subdivision of Markstay-Warren (with a 2011 population of 2 thousand) became delineated as part of the Sudbury Census Metropolitan Area.

Figure 3

Ontario's non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period (see slope of black lines) (but reclassification (see orange arrows) from non-metro to metro means there are fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1966)



Note: A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and includes surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the CMA.

The two data points visible for some years show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries (i.e. within a "constant classification").

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1966 to 2016.

Thus, reclassification of population from non-metro to metro is one factor explaining the impression of a flat non-metro population trajectory (the black line) in Figure 1.

Figures 1 and 3 show Ontario's population in non-metro (non-CMA) was 2.5 million (19%) in 2016. Interestingly, this non-metro share was the smallest non-metro share across all provinces – the province with the next-smallest non-metro share was Quebec (29%) (Table 1). However, as noted above, Ontario's non-metro population is large in absolute terms – equal to 24% of Canada's non-metro population. Quebec's non-metro population also represents 24% of Canadian non-metro population.

Table 1

| Metro and non-metro population by province / territory, 2016 | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Metro (CMA) | Non-metro (non-CMA) (outside CMAs) (CAs plus RST) | | | | | | | | Total population |
| | | Non-metro (non-CMA) | Census agglomerations (CAs) | Rural and small town (RST) areas | | | | | | |
| | | | | All rural and small town (RST) areas | Strong MIZ | Moderate MIZ | Weak MIZ | No MIZ | RST Territories | |
| Total population, 2016 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 205,955 | 313,761 | 70,405 | 243,356 | 36,172 | 121,079 | 60,285 | 25,820 | n.a. | 519,716 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 142,907 | 85,912 | 56,995 | 25,323 | 30,395 | 460 | 817 | n.a. | 142,907 |
| Nova Scotia | 403,390 | 520,208 | 205,184 | 315,024 | 71,638 | 117,933 | 124,264 | 1,189 | n.a. | 923,598 |
| New Brunswick | 271,012 | 476,089 | 197,031 | 279,058 | 74,455 | 128,374 | 73,315 | 2,914 | n.a. | 747,101 |
| Quebec | 5,760,407 | 2,403,954 | 864,450 | 1,539,504 | 635,631 | 653,473 | 218,326 | 32,074 | n.a. | 8,164,361 |
| Ontario | 10,956,264 | 2,492,230 | 1,106,057 | 1,386,173 | 708,869 | 451,442 | 189,085 | 36,777 | n.a. | 13,448,494 |
| Manitoba | 778,489 | 499,876 | 131,111 | 368,765 | 86,189 | 127,464 | 129,490 | 25,622 | n.a. | 1,278,365 |
| Saskatchewan | 531,576 | 566,776 | 175,700 | 391,076 | 44,468 | 145,602 | 140,600 | 60,406 | n.a. | 1,098,352 |
| Alberta | 2,831,429 | 1,235,746 | 502,663 | 733,083 | 174,320 | 308,929 | 220,275 | 29,559 | n.a. | 4,067,175 |
| British Columbia | 3,206,601 | 1,441,454 | 901,527 | 539,927 | 136,640 | 227,912 | 151,751 | 23,624 | n.a. | 4,648,055 |
| Yukon | 0 | 35,874 | 28,225 | 7,649 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 7,649 | 35,874 |
| Northwest Territories | 0 | 41,786 | 19,569 | 22,217 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 22,217 | 41,786 |
| Nunavut | 0 | 35,944 | 0 | 35,944 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 35,944 | 35,944 |
| CANADA | 24,945,123 | 10,206,605 | 4,287,834 | 5,918,771 | 1,993,705 | 2,312,603 | 1,307,851 | 238,802 | 65,810 | 35,151,728 |
| Percent distribution of population within each province (row percent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 40 | 60 | 14 | 47 | 7 | 23 | 12 | 5 | n.a. | 100 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 100 | 60 | 40 | 18 | 21 | 0 | 1 | n.a. | 100 |
| Nova Scotia | 44 | 56 | 22 | 34 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 0 | n.a. | 100 |
| New Brunswick | 36 | 64 | 26 | 37 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 0 | n.a. | 100 |
| Quebec | 71 | 29 | 11 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 0 | n.a. | 100 |
| Ontario | 81 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | n.a. | 100 |
| Manitoba | 61 | 39 | 10 | 29 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 2 | n.a. | 100 |
| Saskatchewan | 48 | 52 | 16 | 36 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 5 | n.a. | 100 |
| Alberta | 70 | 30 | 12 | 18 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 1 | n.a. | 100 |
| British Columbia | 69 | 31 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | n.a. | 100 |
| Yukon | 0 | 100 | 79 | 21 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 21 | 100 |
| Northwest Territories | 0 | 100 | 47 | 53 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 53 | 100 |
| Nunavut | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 100 | 100 |
| CANADA | 71 | 29 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| Percent distribution of population within each geographic class (column percent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11 | n.a. | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | n.a. | 0 |
| Nova Scotia | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 0 | n.a. | 3 |
| New Brunswick | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | n.a. | 2 |
| Quebec | 23 | 24 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 28 | 17 | 13 | n.a. | 23 |
| Ontario | 44 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 36 | 20 | 14 | 15 | n.a. | 38 |
| Manitoba | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 11 | n.a. | 4 |
| Saskatchewan | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 25 | n.a. | 3 |
| Alberta | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 12 | n.a. | 12 |
| British Columbia | 13 | 14 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 10 | n.a. | 13 |
| Yukon | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 12 | 0 |
| Northwest Territories | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 34 | 0 |
| Nunavut | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 55 | 0 |
| CANADA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and includes surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the CMA.

A Census Agglomeration (CA) has a total population of 10,000 to 99,999 and includes surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the CA. Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside CMAs and outside CAs (i.e. they are non-CMA/CA areas).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

3. Population in metro census divisions, partially-non-metro census divisions and non-metro census divisions

As noted in the introduction, some annual data for Ontario are published at the [census division](#) level⁷. To summarize these statistics, selected [Focus on Rural Ontario](#) Fact Sheets have grouped census divisions as:

Metro census divisions - where all of the component [census subdivisions](#) (i.e., incorporated towns or incorporated municipalities) within a census division are delineated as part of a metro area (i.e., part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA);

Partially-non-metro census divisions - where some component census subdivisions within a census division are delineated as part of a CMA and some are delineated as part of a non-CMA (non-metro) area; and

Non-metro census divisions - where all the component census subdivisions within a census division are delineated outside a CMA.

When we apply this criterion to the results of the 2016 Census of Population, we find:

- metro census divisions have 7.5 million residents;
- partially-non-metro census divisions have 4.2 million residents; and
- non-metro census divisions have 1.7 million residents (Table 2).

We need to carefully distinguish between metro areas and metro census divisions.

Metro *areas* refer to all residents (11 million) in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) (first column of Table 2) but 7.5 million live in metro *census divisions* (top panel of Table 2) and 3.4 million live in partially-non-metro census divisions (middle panel of Table 2). Thus, the population in the group of metro census divisions are only residents of metro (CMA) areas⁸.

Similarly, we need to distinguish between non-metro areas and non-metro census divisions.

Non-metro *areas* refer to all residents (2.5 million) outside CMAs (second column of Table 2) but 1.7 live in an entirely non-metro *census divisions* (bottom panel of Table 2) and 0.7 million live in partially-non-metro census divisions (middle panel of Table 2). Thus, the population in the group of non-metro census divisions are only residents of non-metro (non-CMA) areas.

Hence, the residents of “partially-non-metro” census divisions are comprised of some residents living in metro areas and some residents living in non-metro areas.

For example, the Simcoe census division is a “partially-non-metro” census division. Within this census division, there are 267,000 residents living in census subdivisions delineated as a metro (CMA) area:

- 197,000 in the Barrie CMA, comprised of:
 - 141,000 in the census subdivision of the City of Barrie;
 - 37,000 in the census subdivision of Innisfil;
 - 10,000 in the census subdivision of Springwater;

⁷ See, for example, Statistics Canada. (Annual) [Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Areas](#) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-214).

⁸ There is one exception. The CD of Brant is classified as a metro census division although there is one CSD with a population of 605 that is not delineated as part of a CMA.

- 79,000 in the Toronto CMA, comprised of:
 - 35,000 in the census subdivision of Bradford West Gwillimbury; and
 - 34,000 in the census subdivision of New Tecumseh.

In addition, there are 213,000 residents in the Simcoe census division who are residing in non-metro (non-CMA) areas. This includes the towns and smaller cities ([Census Agglomerations](#)) of Collingwood, Orillia, Midland and Wasaga Beach (summing to about 109, 000) and another approximately 104,000 living in rural and other small town areas within the Simcoe census division.

Thus, overall, the Simcoe census division is “partially-non-metro” – for this census division as a whole, the population is residing in a “partially-non-metro” milieu. However, it is important to remember that for province-level tabulations of “metro” and “non-metro” populations, the 267,000 CMA residents in this CD are classified as residing in a metro area and the 213,000 non-CMA residents are classified as residing in a non-metro area.

In Table 2, the breakdown of the population within each census division is shown in the rows. The population residing in metro areas is shown in the first column and the population residing in non-metro areas is shown in the second column (which is a subtotal of the subsequent columns).

Moving to Table 3, we show the distribution of CSDs in terms of whether or not they are delineated as either part of a CMA or part of a non-CMA area. In 2016, there were 575 CSDs in Ontario (see the second column from the right in Table 3) with:

- 26 CSDs in metro census divisions;
- 200 CSDs in partially-non-metro census divisions; and
- 349 CSDs in non-metro census divisions (Table 3).

Table 2

Population by type of area within each census division, Ontario, 2016

| Census Division ID | Name of Census Division, ranked by percent non-metro | Metro (Census Metropolitan Areas) (100,000 and over) (CMAs) | Non-metro (outside Census Metropolitan Areas) (non-CMA) (i.e. CAs + rural and small town) | | | | | | | | Total population, 2016 | Percent non-metro ¹ | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | | | All Non-metro (non-CMA) | Census Agglomerations (CAs) (10,000 to 99,999) | | | Rural and small town areas (non-CMA, non-CA) (by Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)) | | | | | | |
| | | | | All Census Agglomerations (CAs) | Census Agglomerations (CAs) (50,000 to 99,999) | Census Agglomerations (CAs) (10,000 to 49,999) | All Rural and small town areas | Strong MIZ | Moderate MIZ | Weak MIZ | | | No MIZ |
| Metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3506 | Ottawa | 934,243 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 934,243 | 0 | |
| 3519 | York | 1,109,909 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,109,909 | 0 | |
| 3520 | Toronto | 2,731,571 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,731,571 | 0 | |
| 3521 | Peel | 1,381,739 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,381,739 | 0 | |
| 3524 | Halton | 548,435 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 548,435 | 0 | |
| 3525 | Hamilton | 536,917 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 536,917 | 0 | |
| 3553 | Greater Sudbury | 161,647 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 161,647 | 0 | |
| 3529 | Brant | 134,203 | 605 | - | - | - | 605 | - | 605 | - | 134,808 | 0 | |
| Subtotal: Metro census divisions | | 7,538,664 | 605 | - | - | - | 605 | - | 605 | - | 7,539,269 | 0 | |
| Partially-non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3530 | Waterloo | 523,894 | 11,260 | - | - | - | 11,260 | 11,260 | - | - | 535,154 | 2 | |
| 3526 | Niagara | 433,388 | 14,500 | - | - | - | 14,500 | 14,500 | - | - | 447,888 | 3 | |
| 3539 | Middlesex | 438,132 | 17,394 | - | - | - | 17,394 | 16,775 | 466 | 153 | 455,526 | 4 | |
| 3510 | Frontenac | 144,204 | 6,271 | - | - | - | 6,271 | 4,373 | 1,898 | - | 150,475 | 4 | |
| 3518 | Durham | 612,472 | 33,390 | - | - | - | 33,390 | 33,259 | - | 131 | 645,862 | 5 | |
| 3515 | Peterborough | 121,721 | 16,515 | - | - | - | 16,515 | 14,036 | 2,479 | - | 138,236 | 12 | |
| 3558 | Thunder Bay | 121,621 | 24,427 | - | - | - | 24,427 | 6,188 | 4,148 | 11,290 | 146,048 | 17 | |
| 3537 | Essex | 329,144 | 69,809 | 49,147 | - | 49,147 | 20,662 | 20,427 | - | 235 | 398,953 | 17 | |
| 3512 | Hastings | 103,472 | 32,973 | - | - | - | 32,973 | 22,749 | 10,224 | - | 136,445 | 24 | |
| 3523 | Wellington | 151,984 | 70,742 | 28,191 | - | 28,191 | 42,551 | 11,439 | 31,112 | - | 222,726 | 32 | |
| 3534 | Elgin | 55,937 | 33,041 | - | - | - | 33,041 | 33,041 | - | - | 88,978 | 37 | |
| 3522 | Dufferin | 37,509 | 24,226 | - | - | - | 24,226 | 24,226 | - | - | 61,735 | 39 | |
| 3543 | Simcoe | 266,626 | 213,024 | 109,493 | - | 109,493 | 103,531 | 101,997 | 1,492 | 42 | 479,650 | 44 | |
| 3502 | Prescott and Russell | 41,032 | 48,301 | 10,263 | - | 10,263 | 38,038 | 38,038 | - | - | 89,333 | 54 | |
| 3511 | Lennox & Addington | 16,971 | 25,917 | - | - | - | 25,917 | 23,594 | 2,323 | - | 42,888 | 60 | |
| 3507 | Leeds and Grenville | 16,451 | 84,095 | 38,553 | - | 38,553 | 45,542 | 34,626 | 10,916 | - | 100,546 | 84 | |
| 3552 | Sudbury | 3,042 | 18,504 | - | - | - | 18,504 | 7,028 | 11,370 | 106 | 21,546 | 86 | |
| Subtotal: Partially-non-metro CDs | | 3,417,600 | 744,389 | 235,647 | - | 235,647 | 508,742 | 417,556 | 76,428 | 11,290 | 3,468 | 4,161,989 | 18 |
| Non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3501 | Stormont, Dundas & Glengary | - | 113,429 | 59,699 | - | 59,699 | 53,730 | 31,301 | 20,942 | 1,487 | 113,429 | 100 | |
| 3509 | Lanark | - | 68,698 | 31,451 | - | 31,451 | 37,247 | 16,872 | 20,375 | - | 68,698 | 100 | |
| 3513 | Prince Edward | - | 24,735 | - | - | - | 24,735 | 24,735 | - | - | 24,735 | 100 | |
| 3514 | Northumberland | - | 85,598 | 36,193 | - | 36,193 | 49,405 | 36,010 | 13,395 | - | 85,598 | 100 | |
| 3516 | Kawartha Lakes | - | 75,423 | 75,423 | - | 75,423 | - | - | - | - | 75,423 | 100 | |
| 3528 | Haldimand-Norfolk | - | 109,787 | 64,044 | - | 64,044 | 45,743 | 45,608 | - | 135 | 109,787 | 100 | |
| 3531 | Perth | - | 76,796 | 31,465 | - | 31,465 | 45,331 | 23,336 | 21,995 | - | 76,796 | 100 | |
| 3532 | Oxford | - | 110,862 | 69,531 | - | 69,531 | 41,331 | 41,331 | - | - | 110,862 | 100 | |
| 3536 | Chatham-Kent | - | 102,042 | 102,042 | - | 102,042 | - | - | - | - | 102,042 | 100 | |
| 3538 | Lambton | - | 126,638 | 96,151 | 96,151 | 96,151 | 30,487 | 14,845 | 14,053 | 1,589 | 126,638 | 100 | |
| 3540 | Huron | - | 59,297 | - | - | - | 59,297 | - | 46,737 | 12,560 | 59,297 | 100 | |
| 3541 | Bruce | - | 68,147 | - | - | - | 68,147 | - | 33,548 | 34,599 | 68,147 | 100 | |
| 3542 | Grey | - | 93,830 | 31,820 | - | 31,820 | 62,010 | 24,646 | 37,364 | - | 93,830 | 100 | |
| 3544 | Muskoka | - | 60,599 | - | - | - | 60,599 | - | 40,575 | 20,024 | 60,599 | 100 | |
| 3546 | Haliburton | - | 18,062 | - | - | - | 18,062 | - | 18,062 | - | 18,062 | 100 | |
| 3547 | Renfrew | - | 102,394 | 56,429 | - | 56,429 | 45,965 | 18,290 | 27,675 | - | 102,394 | 100 | |
| 3548 | Nipissing | - | 83,150 | 61,353 | 61,353 | 61,353 | 21,797 | 3,125 | 18,416 | 256 | 83,150 | 100 | |
| 3549 | Parry Sound | - | 42,824 | 9,025 | 9,025 | 9,025 | 33,799 | - | 22,560 | 10,290 | 42,824 | 100 | |
| 3551 | Manitoulin | - | 13,255 | - | - | - | 13,255 | - | 1,013 | 10,612 | 13,255 | 100 | |
| 3554 | Timiskaming | - | 32,251 | - | - | - | 32,251 | 609 | 5,829 | 22,563 | 32,251 | 100 | |
| 3556 | Cochrane | - | 79,682 | 41,788 | - | 41,788 | 37,894 | - | 10,322 | 22,779 | 79,682 | 100 | |
| 3557 | Algoma | - | 114,094 | 88,900 | 78,159 | 78,159 | 25,194 | 10,271 | 12,847 | 1,704 | 114,094 | 100 | |
| 3559 | Rainy River | - | 20,110 | - | - | - | 20,110 | - | 969 | 17,244 | 20,110 | 100 | |
| 3560 | Kenora | - | 65,533 | 15,096 | - | 15,096 | 50,437 | 334 | 7,732 | 25,420 | 65,533 | 100 | |
| Subtotal: Non-metro census divisions | | - | 1,747,236 | 870,410 | 244,688 | 625,722 | 876,826 | 291,313 | 374,409 | 177,795 | 33,309 | 1,747,236 | 100 |
| Ontario | | 10,956,264 | 2,492,230 | 1,106,057 | 244,688 | 861,369 | 1,386,173 | 708,869 | 451,442 | 189,085 | 36,777 | 13,448,494 | 19 |

1. The "percent non-metro" is the percent of the population in a census division that resides in a census subdivision (an incorporated town or municipality) that is "not" delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).

Note: A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more. A Census Agglomeration (CA) has a core population of 10,000 or more and a total population of 10,000 to 99,999. Both include the population in nearby census subdivisions (incorporated towns or incorporated municipalities) where 50% or more of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA. The entire census subdivision (community) is delineated as part of a CMA or CA or non-CMA/CA area.

Source: Statistics Canada. (2017) **GeoSuite: 2016 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/basolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=92-150-X&chprog=1&lang=eng>).

Table 3

| Number of communities (census subdivisions) within each census division, Ontario, 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Census Division ID | Name of Census Division | Number of communities (i.e. number of census subdivisions: incorporated towns or incorporated municipalities) | | | | | | | | | | Total number of census subdivisions, 2016 | Percent non-metro ¹ | |
| | | Metro (Census Metropolitan Areas) (100,000 and over) (CMAs) | Non-metro (outside Census Metropolitan Areas) (non-CMA) | | | | | | | | Total number of census subdivisions, 2016 | | | Percent non-metro ¹ |
| | | | Non-metro (non-CMA) (subtotal) | Census Agglomerations (CAs) (10,000 to 99,999) | | | Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA) (by Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)) | | | | | | | |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) (subtotal) | Census Agglomerations (CAs) 50,000 to 99,999 | Census Agglomerations (CAs) 10,000 to 49,999 | Rural and small town areas (subtotal) | Strong MIZ | Moderate MIZ | Weak MIZ | No MIZ | | | | | | | |
| Metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3506 | Ottawa | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | 1 | 0 | |
| 3519 | York | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | 10 | 0 | |
| 3520 | Toronto | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | 1 | 0 | |
| 3521 | Peel | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | 3 | 0 | |
| 3524 | Halton | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | 4 | 0 | |
| 3525 | Hamilton | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | 1 | 0 | |
| 3529 | Brant | 3 | 1 | 0 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 4 | 25 | |
| 3553 | Greater Sudbury | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | 2 | 0 | |
| Subtotal: Metro census divisions | | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 4 | |
| Partially-non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3502 | Prescott and Russell | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | | | | 8 | 75 | |
| 3507 | Leeds and Grenville | 1 | 12 | 3 | 3 | | 9 | 7 | 2 | | | 13 | 92 | |
| 3510 | Frontenac | 3 | 2 | 0 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 40 | |
| 3511 | Lennox & Addington | 1 | 3 | 0 | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | 75 | |
| 3512 | Hastings | 4 | 13 | 0 | | | 13 | 9 | 4 | | | 17 | 76 | |
| 3515 | Peterborough | 7 | 4 | 0 | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | 11 | 36 | |
| 3518 | Durham | 6 | 3 | 0 | | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | 9 | 33 | |
| 3522 | Dufferin | 2 | 6 | 0 | | | 6 | 6 | | | | 8 | 75 | |
| 3523 | Wellington | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | 8 | 63 | |
| 3526 | Niagara | 11 | 1 | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 12 | 8 | |
| 3530 | Waterloo | 6 | 1 | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 7 | 14 | |
| 3534 | Elgin | 3 | 5 | 0 | | | 5 | 5 | | | | 8 | 63 | |
| 3537 | Essex | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 9 | 44 | |
| 3539 | Middlesex | 5 | 7 | 0 | | | 7 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 12 | 58 | |
| 3543 | Simcoe | 5 | 16 | 6 | 6 | | 10 | 7 | 2 | | 1 | 21 | 76 | |
| 3552 | Sudbury | 2 | 13 | 0 | | | 13 | 4 | 6 | | 3 | 15 | 87 | |
| 3558 | Thunder Bay | 8 | 25 | 0 | | | 25 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 33 | 76 | |
| Subtotal: Partially-non-metro CDs | | 74 | 126 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 113 | 62 | 24 | 5 | 22 | 200 | 63 | |
| Non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3501 | Stormont, Dundas & Glengary | | 8 | 2 | 2 | | 6 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 8 | 100 | |
| 3509 | Lanark | | 9 | 3 | 3 | | 6 | 3 | 3 | | | 9 | 100 | |
| 3513 | Prince Edward | | 1 | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 100 | |
| 3514 | Northumberland | | 8 | 2 | 2 | | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | 8 | 100 | |
| 3516 | Kawartha Lakes | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | | | | | 1 | 100 | |
| 3528 | Haldimand-Norfolk | | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 100 | |
| 3531 | Perth | | 6 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | 6 | 100 | |
| 3532 | Oxford | | 8 | 3 | 3 | | 5 | 5 | | | | 8 | 100 | |
| 3536 | Chatham-Kent | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 0 | | | | | 2 | 100 | |
| 3538 | Lambton | | 14 | 5 | 5 | | 9 | 5 | 3 | | 1 | 14 | 100 | |
| 3540 | Huron | | 9 | 0 | | | 9 | | 7 | 2 | | 9 | 100 | |
| 3541 | Bruce | | 11 | 0 | | | 11 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 100 | |
| 3542 | Grey | | 9 | 2 | 2 | | 7 | 3 | 4 | | | 9 | 100 | |
| 3544 | Muskoka | | 8 | 0 | | | 8 | | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 100 | |
| 3546 | Haliburton | | 4 | 0 | | | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | 100 | |
| 3547 | Renfrew | | 19 | 5 | 5 | | 14 | 5 | 9 | | | 19 | 100 | |
| 3548 | Nipissing | | 15 | 5 | 5 | | 10 | 3 | 5 | | 2 | 15 | 100 | |
| 3549 | Parry Sound | | 30 | 3 | 3 | | 27 | | 19 | 4 | 4 | 30 | 100 | |
| 3551 | Manitoulin | | 17 | 0 | | | 17 | | 1 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 100 | |
| 3554 | Timiskaming | | 26 | 0 | | | 26 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 26 | 100 | |
| 3556 | Cochrane | | 23 | 1 | 1 | | 22 | | 5 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 100 | |
| 3557 | Algoma | | 32 | 7 | 6 | | 25 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 32 | 100 | |
| 3559 | Rainy River | | 26 | 0 | | | 26 | | 1 | 12 | 13 | 26 | 100 | |
| 3560 | Kenora | | 59 | 1 | 1 | | 58 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 39 | 59 | 100 | |
| Subtotal: Non-metro census divisions | | 0 | 349 | 44 | 19 | 25 | 305 | 47 | 95 | 65 | 98 | 349 | 100 | |
| Ontario | | 99 | 476 | 57 | 19 | 38 | 419 | 109 | 120 | 70 | 120 | 575 | 83 | |

1. The "percent non-metro" is the percent of census subdivisions (i.e. incorporated towns or municipalities) in a census division that is "not" delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). Note: A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has a core population of 50,000 or more with a total population of 100,000 or more. A Census Agglomeration (CA) has a core population of 10,000 or more and a total population of 10,000 to 99,999. Both include the population in nearby census subdivisions (incorporated towns or incorporated municipalities) where 50% or more of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA. The entire census subdivision ('community') is delineated as part of a CMA or CA or non-CMA/CA area. Source: Statistics Canada. (2017) **GeoSuite: 2016 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=92-150-X&chropt=1&lang=eng>).

Due to population growth and due to reclassification, we note some differences in our classification for 2016 (Table 2) compared to the classification based on the 2011 Census of Population (Table 4).

In 2016, compared to 2011, we see:

- The Hastings census division has been reclassified from a non-metro census division to a partially-non-metro census division because Belleville was reclassified from a [Census Agglomeration](#) to a Census Metropolitan Area (i.e., a metro area). This changed the calculated percent non-metro population for the Hastings census division from 100% in 2011 (Table 4) to 24% in 2016 (Table 2).
- The Leeds and Grenville census division has been reclassified from a non-metro census division to a partially-non-metro census division because the census subdivision of North Grenville (which includes Kemptville), which is adjacent to the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA, has had an increase in the share of their workforce commuting to the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA. This share has surpassed the 50% commuting threshold which has caused North Grenville to be delineated as part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA. Hence, the percent non-metro in the Leeds and Grenville census division declined from 100% in 2011 to 84% in 2016.
- The Sudbury census division⁹ has been reclassified from a non-metro census division in 2011 to a partially-non-metro census division in 2016 because the census subdivision of Markstay-Warren, which is adjacent to the Sudbury CMA, has had an increase in the share of their workforce commuting to the Sudbury CMA and since this share has surpassed the 50% commuting threshold, this census subdivision has been delineated as part of the Sudbury CMA. Note that the smaller census subdivision of Whitefish Lake 6 was delineated as part of the Sudbury CMA in 2011. Hence, the percent non-metro in the Sudbury census division declined from 98% in 2011 to 86% in 2016.

A discussion of the population change patterns at the census division level is presented in the next section.

⁹ The Sudbury census division is the census division that which surrounds, but does not include, the Greater Sudbury census division.

Table 4

| Population ¹ by type of area within each census division, Ontario, 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Census Division ID | Name of Census Division ranked by percent non-metro | Metro (CMA) | Non-metro (non-CMA) (CA + RST) | | | | | | | Total population, 2011 | Percent non-metro ² |
| | | | Non-metro (non-CMA) (subtotal) | Census agglomerations (CAs) | Rural and small town (RST) areas | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Rural and small town (subtotal) | Strong MIZ | Moderate MIZ | Weak MIZ | No MIZ | | |
| Metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3506 | Ottawa | 883,391 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 883,391 | 0 |
| 3519 | York | 1,032,524 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,032,524 | 0 |
| 3520 | Toronto | 2,615,060 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,615,060 | 0 |
| 3521 | Peel | 1,296,814 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,296,814 | 0 |
| 3524 | Halton | 501,669 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 501,669 | 0 |
| 3525 | Hamilton | 519,949 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 519,949 | 0 |
| 3553 | Greater Sudbury | 160,376 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 160,376 | 0 |
| 3529 | Brant | 135,501 | 534 | - | 534 | - | 534 | - | - | 136,035 | 0 |
| Subtotal: Metro census divisions | | 7,145,284 | 534 | - | 534 | - | 534 | - | - | 7,145,818 | 0 |
| Partially-non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3526 | Niagara | 417,509 | 13,837 | - | 13,837 | 13,837 | - | - | - | 431,346 | 3 |
| 3510 | Frontenac | 143,340 | 6,398 | - | 6,398 | - | 6,398 | - | - | 149,738 | 4 |
| 3539 | Middlesex | 419,644 | 19,507 | - | 19,507 | 16,856 | 1,369 | - | 1,282 | 439,151 | 4 |
| 3518 | Durham | 575,121 | 33,003 | - | 33,003 | 32,910 | - | - | 93 | 608,124 | 5 |
| 3530 | Waterloo | 477,160 | 29,936 | - | 29,936 | 29,936 | - | - | - | 507,096 | 6 |
| 3515 | Peterborough | 118,975 | 15,958 | - | 15,958 | 9,146 | 6,812 | - | - | 134,933 | 12 |
| 3558 | Thunder Bay | 121,596 | 24,461 | - | 24,461 | 5,909 | 3,145 | 13,906 | 1,501 | 146,057 | 17 |
| 3537 | Essex | 319,246 | 69,536 | 49,765 | 19,771 | 19,600 | 171 | - | - | 388,782 | 18 |
| 3523 | Wellington | 141,097 | 67,263 | 26,693 | 40,570 | 10,770 | 29,800 | - | - | 208,360 | 32 |
| 3534 | Elgin | 55,142 | 32,319 | - | 32,319 | 27,162 | 5,157 | - | - | 87,461 | 37 |
| 3522 | Dufferin | 35,521 | 21,360 | - | 21,360 | 21,360 | - | - | - | 56,881 | 38 |
| 3543 | Simcoe | 245,324 | 200,739 | 95,391 | 105,348 | 104,066 | 1,249 | - | 33 | 446,063 | 45 |
| 3502 | Prescott and Russell | 38,432 | 46,949 | 10,551 | 36,398 | 36,398 | - | - | - | 85,381 | 55 |
| 3511 | Lennox and Addington | 16,221 | 25,603 | - | 25,603 | 7,560 | 18,043 | - | - | 41,824 | 61 |
| Subtotal: Partially-non-metro census divisions | | 3,124,328 | 606,869 | 182,400 | 424,469 | 335,510 | 72,144 | 13,906 | 2,909 | 3,731,197 | 16 |
| Non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3552 | Sudbury | 394 | 20,802 | - | 20,802 | 5,885 | 12,414 | 2,309 | 194 | 21,196 | 98 |
| 3501 | Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry | - | 111,164 | 58,957 | 52,207 | 31,162 | 21,045 | - | - | 111,164 | 100 |
| 3507 | Leeds and Grenville | - | 99,306 | 39,024 | 60,282 | 30,160 | 30,122 | - | - | 99,306 | 100 |
| 3509 | Lanark | - | 65,667 | - | 65,667 | 29,180 | 36,487 | - | - | 65,667 | 100 |
| 3512 | Hastings | - | 134,934 | 92,540 | 42,394 | 26,223 | 8,317 | 5,348 | 2,506 | 134,934 | 100 |
| 3513 | Prince Edward | - | 25,258 | - | 25,258 | - | 25,258 | - | - | 25,258 | 100 |
| 3514 | Northumberland | - | 82,126 | 34,733 | 47,393 | 23,392 | 24,001 | - | - | 82,126 | 100 |
| 3516 | Kawartha Lakes | - | 73,214 | 73,214 | - | - | - | - | - | 73,214 | 100 |
| 3528 | Haldimand-Norfolk | - | 109,118 | 63,175 | 45,943 | 44,876 | - | - | 1,067 | 109,118 | 100 |
| 3531 | Perth | - | 75,112 | 30,886 | 44,226 | 16,021 | 28,205 | - | - | 75,112 | 100 |
| 3532 | Oxford | - | 105,719 | 65,201 | 40,518 | 40,518 | - | - | - | 105,719 | 100 |
| 3536 | Chatham-Kent | - | 104,075 | 104,075 | - | - | - | - | - | 104,075 | 100 |
| 3538 | Lambton | - | 126,199 | 89,555 | 36,644 | 18,083 | 18,561 | - | - | 126,199 | 100 |
| 3540 | Huron | - | 59,100 | - | 59,100 | - | 30,109 | 28,991 | - | 59,100 | 100 |
| 3541 | Bruce | - | 66,102 | - | 66,102 | - | 31,628 | 34,474 | - | 66,102 | 100 |
| 3542 | Grey | - | 92,568 | 32,092 | 60,476 | 17,537 | 42,939 | - | - | 92,568 | 100 |
| 3544 | Muskoka | - | 58,047 | - | 58,047 | - | 23,372 | 34,465 | 210 | 58,047 | 100 |
| 3546 | Haliburton | - | 17,026 | - | 17,026 | - | 17,026 | - | - | 17,026 | 100 |
| 3547 | Renfrew | - | 101,326 | 40,005 | 61,321 | 5,684 | 53,979 | 1,658 | - | 101,326 | 100 |
| 3548 | Nipissing | - | 84,736 | 60,179 | 24,557 | 4,728 | 19,749 | 80 | - | 84,736 | 100 |
| 3549 | Parry Sound | - | 42,162 | 3,864 | 38,298 | 5,082 | 20,581 | 12,377 | 258 | 42,162 | 100 |
| 3551 | Manitoulin | - | 13,048 | - | 13,048 | - | 406 | 11,847 | 795 | 13,048 | 100 |
| 3554 | Timiskaming | - | 32,634 | 13,566 | 19,068 | 1,549 | 8,456 | 8,728 | 335 | 32,634 | 100 |
| 3556 | Cochrane | - | 81,122 | 43,165 | 37,957 | - | 10,599 | 24,909 | 2,449 | 81,122 | 100 |
| 3557 | Algoma | - | 115,870 | 91,148 | 24,722 | 7,758 | 10,095 | 6,058 | 811 | 115,870 | 100 |
| 3559 | Rainy River | - | 20,370 | - | 20,370 | - | 563 | 17,566 | 2,241 | 20,370 | 100 |
| 3560 | Kenora | - | 57,607 | 15,348 | 42,259 | 951 | 9,341 | 22,481 | 9,486 | 57,607 | 100 |
| Subtotal: Non-metro census divisions | | 394 | 1,974,412 | 950,727 | 1,023,685 | 308,789 | 483,253 | 211,291 | 20,352 | 1,974,806 | 100 |
| Ontario | | 10,270,006 | 2,581,815 | 1,133,127 | 1,448,688 | 644,299 | 555,931 | 225,197 | 23,261 | 12,851,821 | 20 |

1. This Table was published as Table 1 in "Overview of Ontario's rural geography" Focus on Rural Ontario (June, 2013).

2. The "percent non-metro" is the percent of the population in a census division that resides in a census subdivision (an incorporated town or municipality) that is "not" delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).

Note: A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more. A Census Agglomeration (CA) has a core population of 10,000 or more and a total population of 10,000 to 99,999. Both include the population in nearby census subdivisions (incorporated towns or incorporated municipalities) where 50% or more of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA. The entire census subdivision (community) is delineated as part of a CMA or CA or non-CMA/CA area.

Source: Statistics Canada. (2012) GeoSuite: 2011 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=92-150-X&chprog=1&lang=eng>).

4. Census division population change patterns since 1981

We first review the pattern of population change among census divisions in the most recent period – 2011 to 2016.

As a point of reference, Ontario's population growth rate over the 2011 to 2016 period was 4.6% (below the national average of 5%). Partially because of this lower population growth rate, the gap between the Ontario non-metro population growth rate and the metro growth rate narrowed to about 2.6 percentage points, the smallest difference we have witnessed for 20 years (Figure 2).

Among non-metro census divisions (as defined in Table 2), most reported population growth. One census division (Kenora) grew by more than 10% over this five-year period and one census division grew between 5% and 10% (Haliburton) (Figure 4 and Map 1). While the percentage change is high, the total population in these two census divisions in 2016 was 65,000 and 18,000 respectively and therefore the absolute change in the number of people we are observing in those fast-growing areas is not contributing to substantive change in the overall non-metro population.

Fifteen of the non-metro census divisions grew more slowly (0% to 5%). Seven non-metro census divisions experienced a population loss from 2011 to 2016: Prince Edward; Chatham-Kent; Nipissing; Cochrane; Algoma; Rainy River and Timiskaming. Five of the declining census divisions were in northern Ontario and four of these in the north-east. The two southern census divisions which declined are widely separated in the south-eastern and south-western parts of the province.

Canada-wide research has shown that the more dependent a region is on a single primary economic sector (fishing, mining, forestry or agriculture), the more vulnerable it is to population declines¹⁰. This may be an explanatory factor in the case of the four northern CDs which have mining and forestry based communities and the south-western census division of Chatham-Kent which is now more dependent on agriculture after experiencing significant loss of manufacturing employment in the last decade or so. Prince Edward County has a significant tourism sector as well as many seasonal dwellings and it may be that more seasonal, part-time residents are, in effect, displacing permanent residents. This type of cause and effect analysis at a regional level is beyond the scope and purpose of this Demographic Update but a few of the differences in the declining census divisions are noted here to illustrate that, despite the common outcome of population decline, the causes of decline are specific to each place.

Five partially-non-metro census divisions grew by more than 5% from 2011 to 2016 (Waterloo, Durham, Wellington, Simcoe and Dufferin) and these relatively populous areas therefore contributed substantively to overall population growth of partially-non-metro census divisions. By comparison, four metro census divisions grew by more than 5% (Ottawa, Peel, York and Halton).

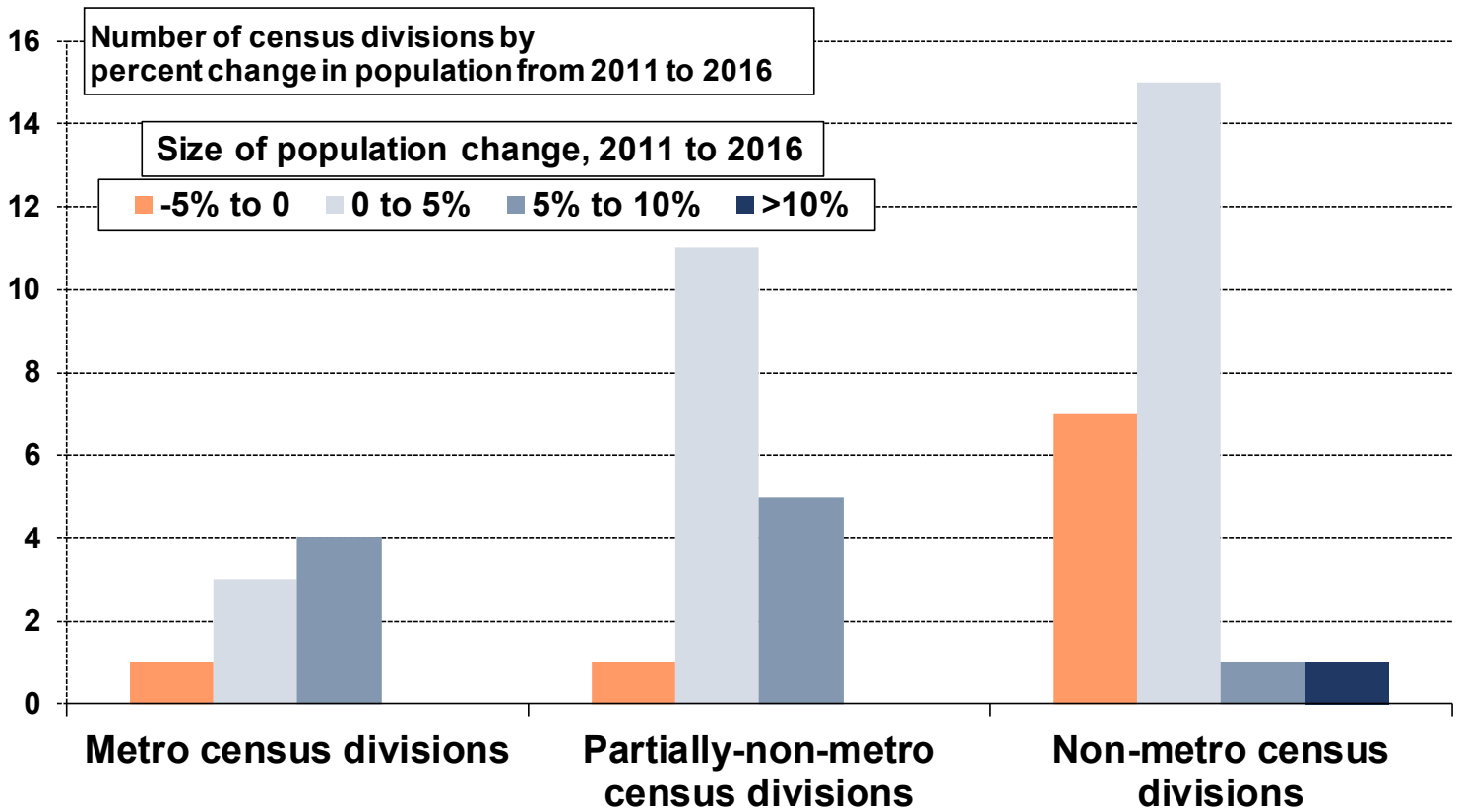
The seven non-metro census divisions with declining population are noted above. In addition, there was a decline in population from 2011 to 2016 in one partially-non-metro census division (Thunder Bay) and in one metro census division (Brant).

Map 1 shows the pattern of 2011 to 2016 population change by census division.

¹⁰ Among (many) others, see Alasia, Alessandro, Ray D. Bollman, John Parkins and Bill Reimer. (2008) [An Index of Community Vulnerability: Conceptual Framework and an Application to Population and Employment Change](#). (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper no. 88, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) and Alasia, Alessandro. (2010) "Population Change Across Canadian Communities: The Role of Sector Restructuring, Agglomeration, Diversification and Human Capital." **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 8, No. 4 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-006-XIE). (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>).

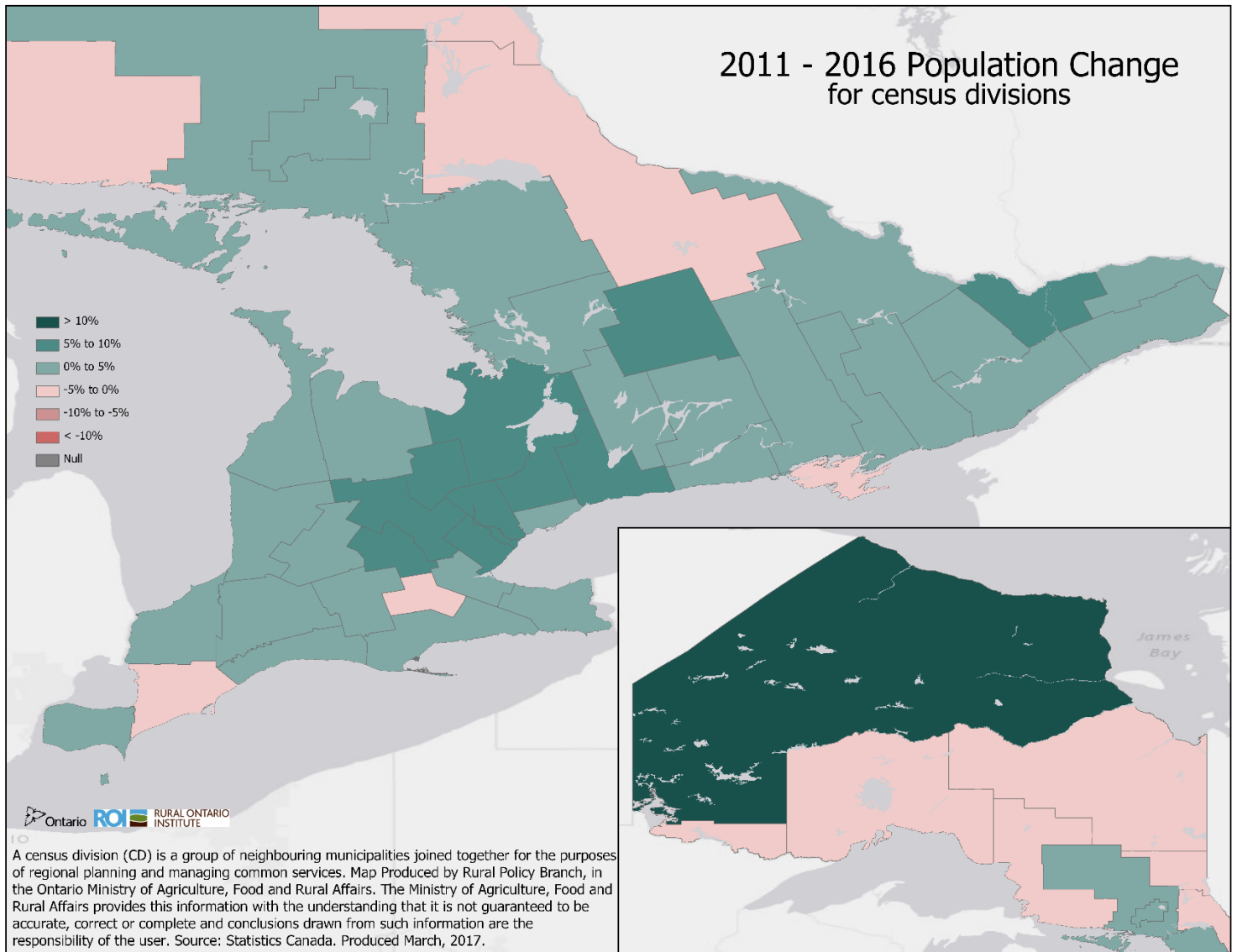
Figure 4

**From 2011 to 2016, 17 non-metro census divisions experienced population growth
(1 with >10% growth, 1 with 5-10% growth and 15 with 0-5% growth)**



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2011 to 2016

Map 1: Percent change in population by census division, Ontario, 2011 to 2016



We now move to a discussion of the pattern of population change across census divisions¹¹ over the 1981 to 2016 period.

There are 7 intercensal periods from 1981 to 2016. Among the 24 non-metro census divisions (as classified in 2016, see Table 2), 6 experienced population growth in each of the 7 intercensal periods and another 7 census divisions experienced population growth in 6 of the 7 intercensal periods (Table 5 and Map 2). Thus, over one-half (54%: 25% grew in 7 of 7 periods; 29% grew in 6 of 7 periods) of the non-metro census divisions have experienced a consistent pattern of population growth since 1981. At the other end of the spectrum, 2 census divisions had no population growth in any of the 7 intercensal periods.

As noted, over the 7 intercensal periods from 1981 to 2016:

- 54% of non-metro census divisions grew in 6 or 7 of the 7 intercensal periods. However,
- 88% of metro census divisions grew in 6 or 7 periods; and
- 88% of partially-non-metro census division grew in 6 or 7 periods.

¹¹ The data for the 1981 to 2016 period have been tabulated within the census division boundaries used in the 1996 Census of Population. Hence, we use the 1996 census division names when discussing the 1981 to 2016 population patterns.

Table 5

| Number of Ontario census divisions by number of intercensal periods with population growth, 1981 to 2016 | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----------------------|
| Type of census division | Population growth pattern: Number of intercensal periods with population growth, 1981 to 2016 | | | | | | | | All census divisions |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| | Number of census divisions with each population growth pattern | | | | | | | | |
| Metro census divisions | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Partially-non-metro census divisions | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 13 | 17 |
| Non-metro census divisions | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 24 |
| All census divisions | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 25 | 49 |
| | Percent distribution of number of census divisions with each population growth pattern | | | | | | | | |
| Metro CDs | | | | | | 13 | 13 | 75 | 100 |
| Partially-non-metro CDs | | | 12 | | | | 12 | 76 | 100 |
| Non-metro CDs | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 29 | 25 | 100 |
| All census divisions | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 20 | 51 | 100 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2016.

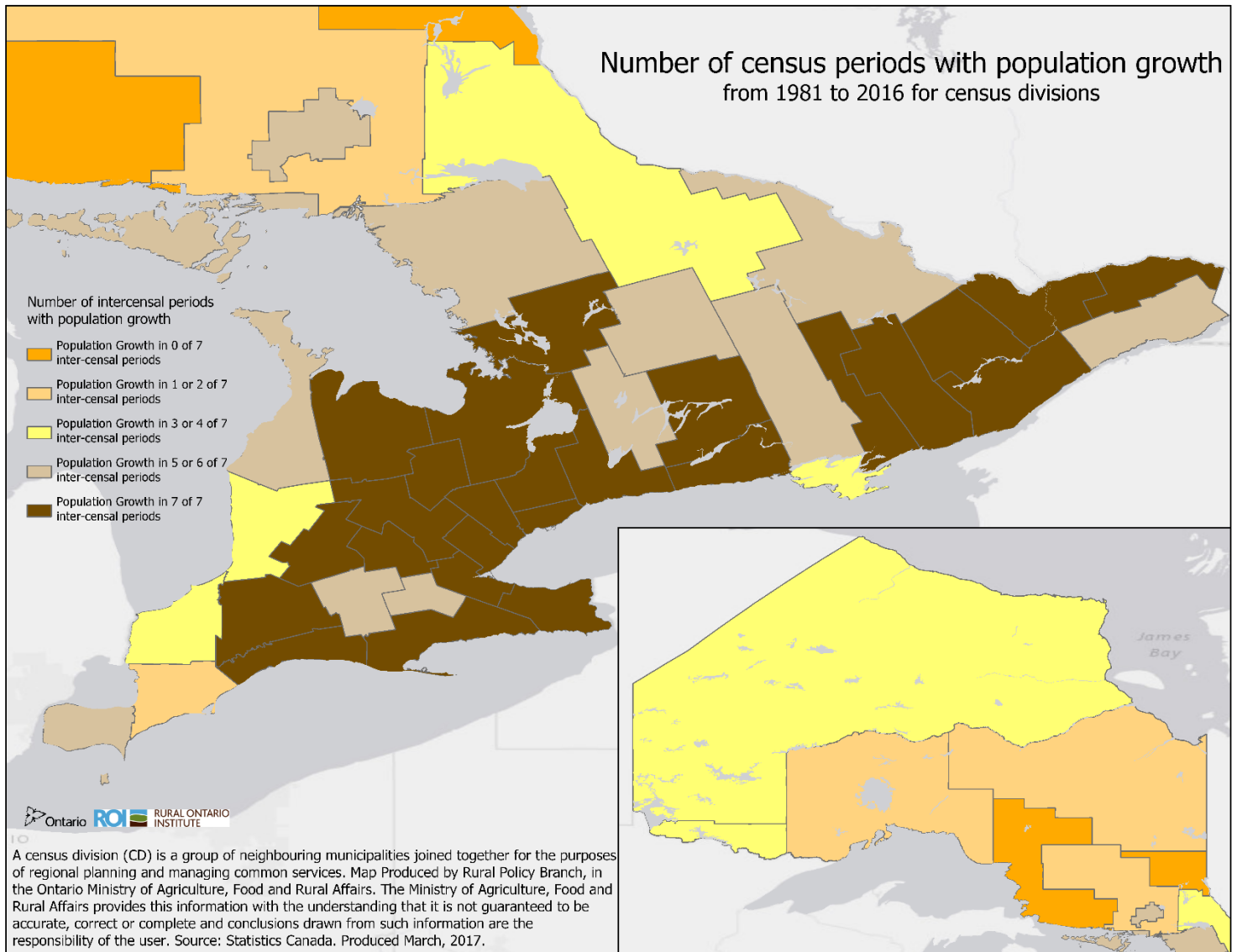
At the other end of the spectrum, 24% of Ontario census divisions grew in less than 5 intercensal periods.

Among these 12 CDs, two were partially-non-metro census divisions (Thunder Bay District and Sudbury District). Ten were non-metro census divisions (Algoma District, Cochrane District, Huron County, Kenora District, Kent County, Lambton County, Nipissing District, Perth County, Rainy River District and Timiskaming District).

The 25 census divisions with continuous growth from 1981 to 2016 (i.e., growth in each of the 7 intercensal periods) are shown in dark brown in Map 2. They are strongly connected with:

- the Greater Golden Horseshoe;
- the southern Georgian Bay region; and
- the Ottawa-Kingston region.

Map 2. Population growth pattern from 1981 to 2016 by census division



(Note that the census data from 1981 to 2016 have been tabulated within the census division boundaries used in the 1996 Census of Population and thus this map and the related discussion uses the boundaries and census division names used in 1996.)

5. Census consolidated subdivision population (CCS) change patterns since 1981

A [census consolidated subdivision](#) (CCS) generally consists of an incorporated town (which is itself a [census subdivision](#)) and the surrounding incorporated rural municipality/township (which is also a [census subdivision](#)).

For some analysts, a CCS presents a better definition of a “community” because residents in the countryside surrounding the incorporated town typically use many of the services in the town, such as retail stores, schools, medical services, hockey rinks, churches, etc. In this sense, residents of a CCS may be considered a “community”.

Also, for the purpose of mapping population patterns, each CCS is large enough to be viewed on a map whereas many incorporated towns (that are census subdivisions) are too small for the colour of the characteristics being mapped (e.g., population change) to be discerned.

Before moving to the population growth patterns in CCSs over the 1981 to 2016 period, we present the pattern of population change in the most recent period (2011 to 2016) for the 518 CCSs in Ontario.

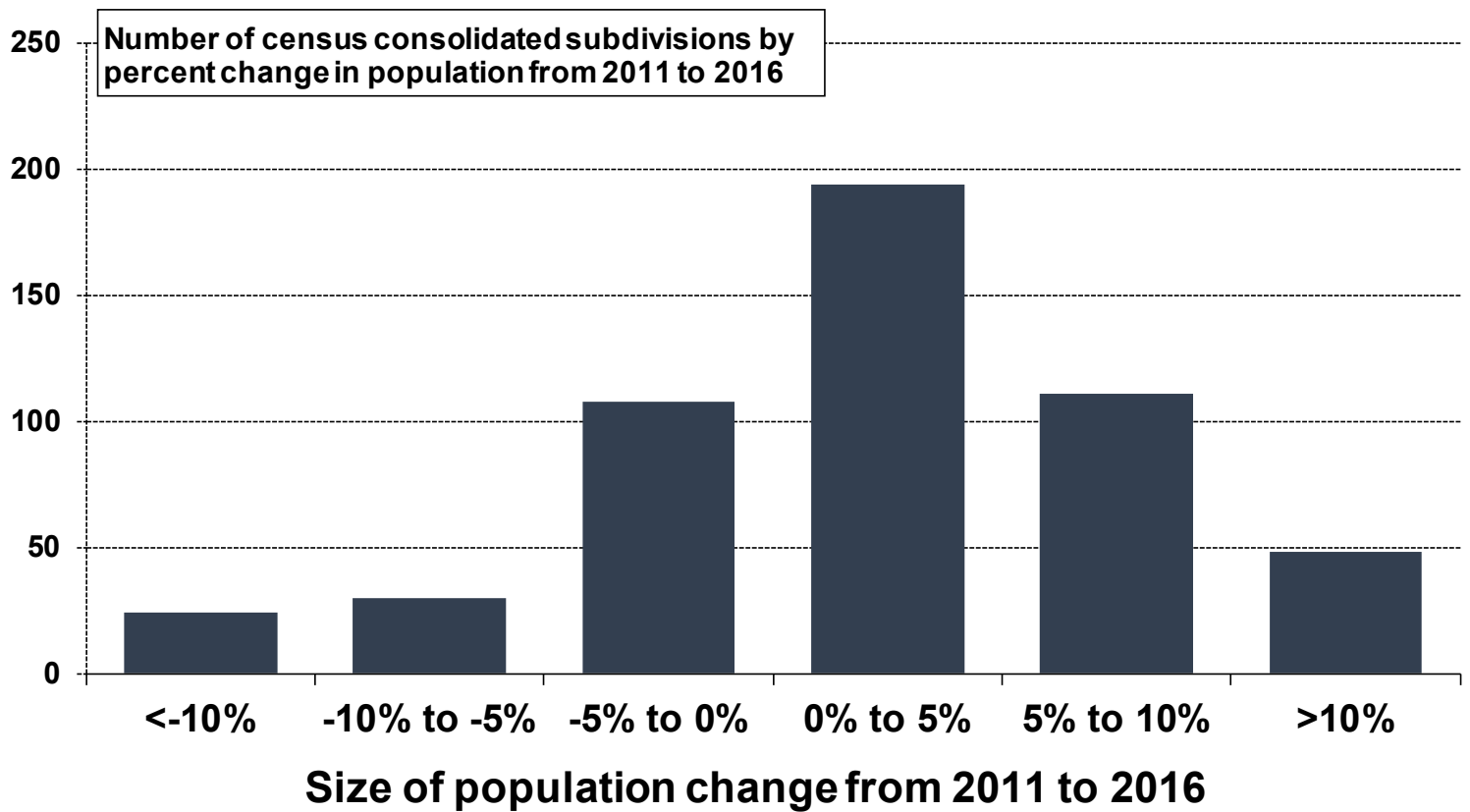
In the 2011 to 2016 period, the typical CCS (“community”) grew by 0% to 5% over the five-year period (194 CCSs) (Figure 5 and Table 6). The pattern of population change across the province from 2011 to 2016 is portrayed in Map 3.

About an equal number of CCSs had a population change on either side of this modal group (0% to 5% population change):

- 108 CCSs reported a population decline of -5% to 0%; and
- 111 CCSs reported a population increase of 5% to 10% over the five-year period.

Figure 5

**From 2011 to 2016, 353 census consolidated subdivisions experienced population growth, Ontario
(48 with >10% growth, 111 with 5-10% growth and 194 with 0-5% growth)**

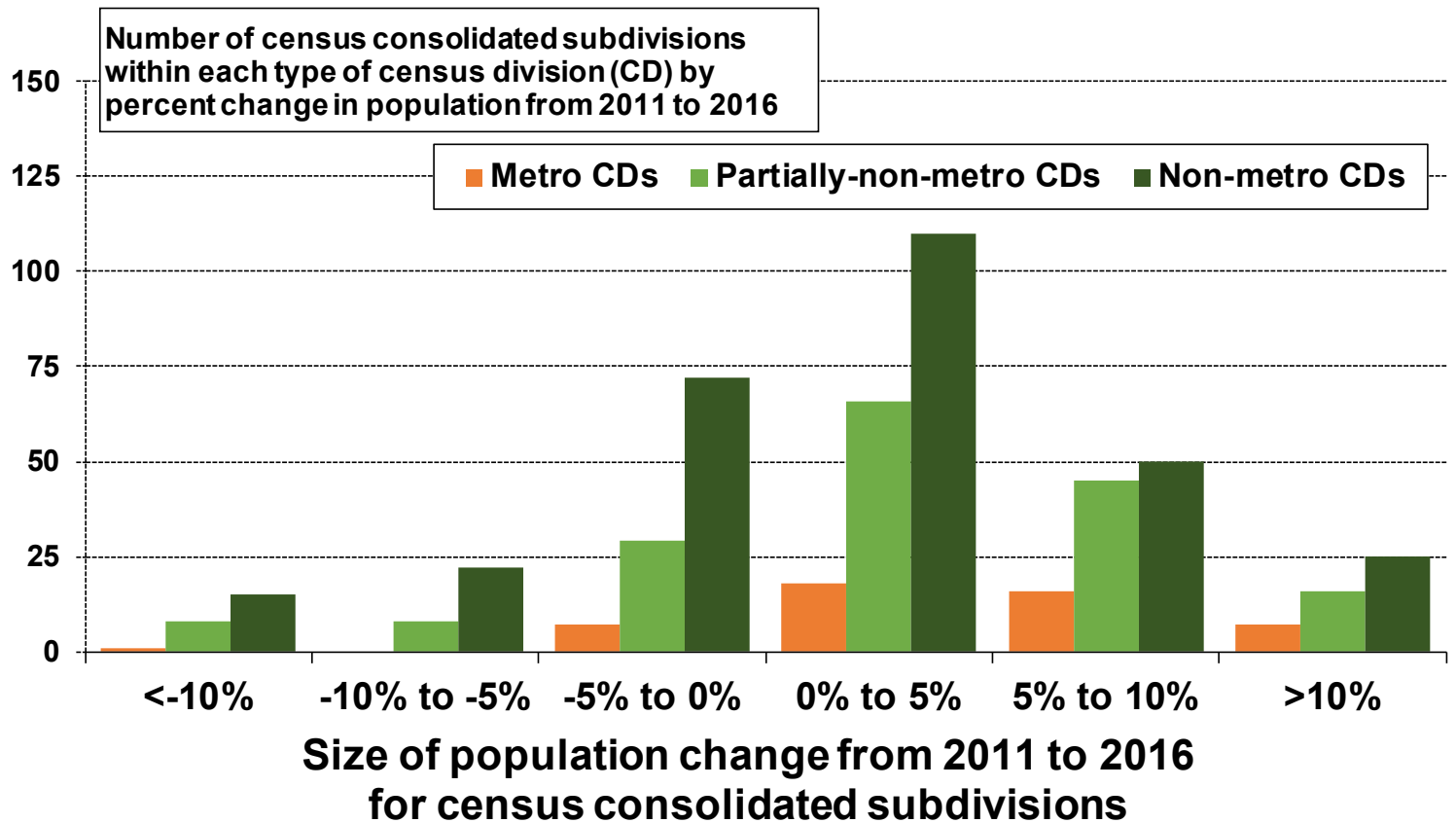


Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2011 to 2016

Interestingly, within each type of census division, the modal group of CCSs in terms of 2011 to 2016 population change was the group with small(er) population growth (0% to 5%) (see Figure 6 and Table 6 for the number of CCSs).

Figure 6

Within each type of census division, the modal group (or largest group) of census consolidated subdivisions is the group with smaller growth (0 to 5%) from 2011 to 2016, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2011 to 2016

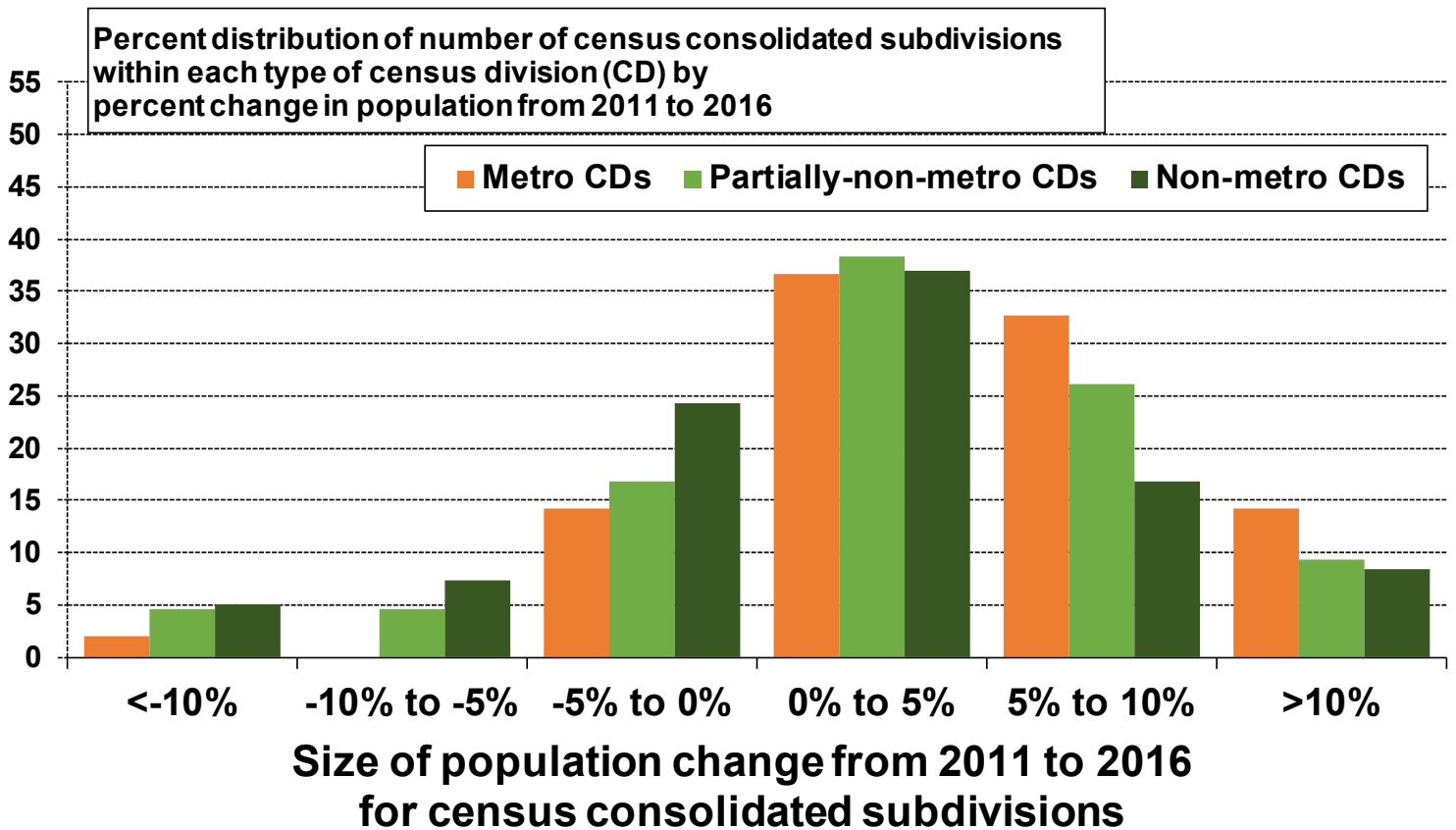
Within each *type* of census division, 37%-38% of the CCSs reported smaller growth (i.e., in the modal group of 0% to 5% growth over this five-year period) (see Figure 7 and Table 7 for the percent distribution of CCSs).

However, the distribution of CCSs by size of 2011-2016 population growth differs among the other size classes of census division population change. Within metro census divisions, 33% of the CCSs grew by 5% to 10% but only 17% of the non-metro CCSs grew by 5% to 10% over this five-year period (Figure 7). Within non-metro census divisions, 24% of the CCSs reported a small population decline (-5% to 0%) but only 14% of the CCSs in metro census division reported this small population decline.

Thus, a higher share of CCSs in non-metro census divisions reported a population decline in the 2011 to 2016 period.

Figure 7

**Within each type of census division,
the modal group (or largest group) of census consolidated subdivisions
is those with smaller growth (0 to 5%) from 2011 to 2016, Ontario**



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2011 to 2016

Perhaps obviously, within a census division with higher population growth, we will find a higher share of CCSs with population growth. For example, among *all* census divisions with 5% to 10% population growth (row 16 in Table 7), 41% of the CCSs grew by 5% to 10% (and another 17% grew by 10+%). Among *all* census divisions that declined (-5% to 0%) over the 2011 to 2016 period (row 14 in Table 7), 30% of the CCS declined by -5% to 0% (and another 21% (9% + 12%) reported a population change of less than -5%). Thus, community growth and regional growth are (again perhaps obviously) inter-related.

However, equally important, not every CCS within a census division displays the same population change pattern as we see for the overall census division. Specifically, within growing census divisions, there are CCSs that are declining and within declining census divisions, there are growing CCSs. Figures 6 and 7 and Tables 6 and 7 illustrate the heterogeneity of CCS population change within each type of census division. Within any group of census divisions, there are places that are growing as well as places that are declining. This reinforces the point made in the Introduction – both the local and the regional dynamics matter.

These points are illustrated by comparing the diversity of population change at the CCS level portrayed in Map 3 and the census division level of population change portrayed in Map 1.

Table 6

Number of census consolidated subdivisions by size of population change from 2011 to 2016 - - within census divisions classified by size of population change from 2011 to 2016, Ontario

| Row # | Size of census division population change from 2011 to 2016 | Size of change of population of census consolidated subdivisions from 2011 to 2016 | | | | | | | All census consolidated subdivisions |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | <-10% | -10% to -5% | -5% to 0% | 0% to 5% | 5% to 10% | >10% | No data | |
| | | Number of census consolidated subdivisions | | | | | | | |
| Metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | -5% to 0% | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | | | 6 |
| 2 | 0% to 5% | | | 5 | 7 | 5 | 1 | | 18 |
| 3 | 5% to 10% | | | | 8 | 11 | 6 | | 25 |
| 4 | Metro: Total | 1 | | 7 | 18 | 16 | 7 | | 49 |
| Partially-non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | -5% to 0% | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | 7 |
| 6 | 0% to 5% | 7 | 8 | 24 | 44 | 24 | 10 | | 117 |
| 7 | 5% to 10% | 1 | | 2 | 21 | 18 | 6 | | 48 |
| 8 | Partially-non-metro: Total | 8 | 8 | 29 | 66 | 45 | 16 | | 172 |
| Non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | -5% to 0% | 7 | 10 | 21 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 73 |
| 10 | 0% to 5% | 8 | 11 | 51 | 90 | 38 | 15 | 1 | 214 |
| 11 | 5% to 10% | | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 2 | | 9 |
| 12 | >10% | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 13 | Non-metro: Total | 15 | 22 | 72 | 110 | 50 | 25 | 3 | 297 |
| All census divisions | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | -5% to 0% | 8 | 10 | 26 | 23 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 86 |
| 15 | 0% to 5% | 15 | 19 | 80 | 141 | 67 | 26 | 1 | 349 |
| 16 | 5% to 10% | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 34 | 14 | 0 | 82 |
| 17 | >10% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 18 | All census divisions: Total | 24 | 30 | 108 | 194 | 111 | 48 | 3 | 518 |

Note: Data are tabulated according to the boundaries of census divisions and census consolidated subdivisions used in the 1996 Census of Population.

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

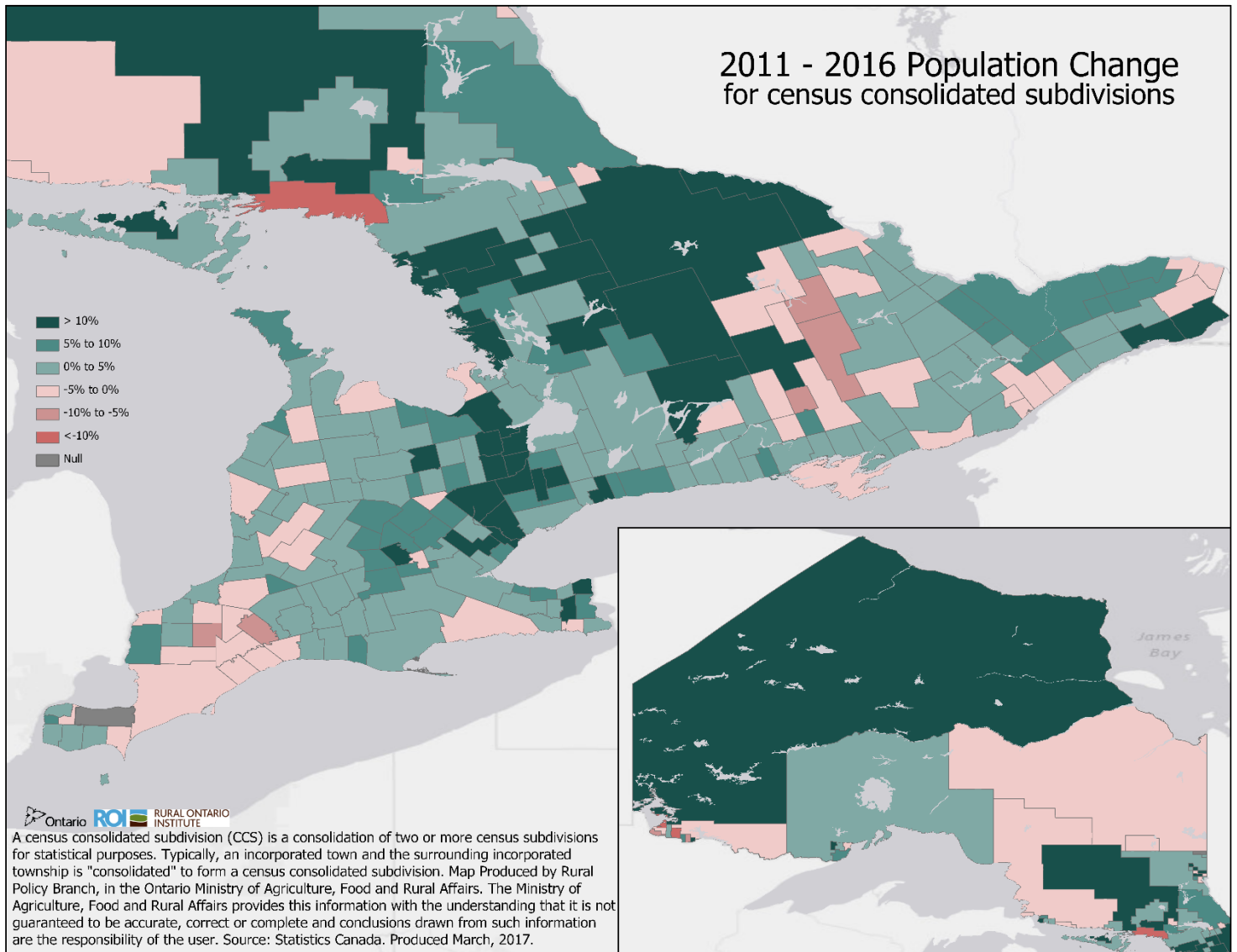
Table 7

| Percent distribution of number of census consolidated subdivisions by size of population change from 2011 to 2016 - within census divisions classified by size of population change from 2011 to 2016, Ontario | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| Row # | Size of census division population change from 2011 to 2016 | Size of change of population of census consolidated subdivisions from 2011 to 2016 | | | | | | | |
| | | <-10% | -10% to -5% | -5% to 0% | 0% to 5% | 5% to 10% | >10% | No data | All census consolidated subdivisions |
| | | Percent distribution of census consolidated subdivisions within each size class of census division population change (row percent) | | | | | | | |
| | Metro census divisions | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | -5% to 0% | 17 | 0 | 33 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 2 | 0% to 5% | 0 | 0 | 28 | 39 | 28 | 6 | 0 | 100 |
| 3 | 5% to 10% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 44 | 24 | 0 | 100 |
| 4 | Metro: Total | 2 | 0 | 14 | 37 | 33 | 14 | 0 | 100 |
| | Partially-non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | -5% to 0% | 0 | 0 | 43 | 14 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 6 | 0% to 5% | 6 | 7 | 21 | 38 | 21 | 9 | 0 | 100 |
| 7 | 5% to 10% | 2 | 0 | 4 | 44 | 38 | 13 | 0 | 100 |
| 8 | Partially-non-metro: Total | 5 | 5 | 17 | 38 | 26 | 9 | 0 | 100 |
| | Non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | -5% to 0% | 10 | 14 | 29 | 26 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 100 |
| 10 | 0% to 5% | 4 | 5 | 24 | 42 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 100 |
| 11 | 5% to 10% | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 56 | 22 | 0 | 100 |
| 12 | >10% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 13 | Non-metro: Total | 5 | 7 | 24 | 37 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| | All census divisions | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | -5% to 0% | 9 | 12 | 30 | 27 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 100 |
| 15 | 0% to 5% | 4 | 5 | 23 | 40 | 19 | 7 | 0 | 100 |
| 16 | 5% to 10% | 1 | 1 | 2 | 37 | 41 | 17 | 0 | 100 |
| 17 | >10% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 18 | All census divisions: Total | 5 | 6 | 21 | 37 | 21 | 9 | 1 | 100 |

Note: Data are tabulated according to the boundaries of census divisions and census consolidated subdivisions used in the 1996 Census of Population.

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

Map 3. Percent change in population by census consolidated subdivision, Ontario, 2011 to 2016



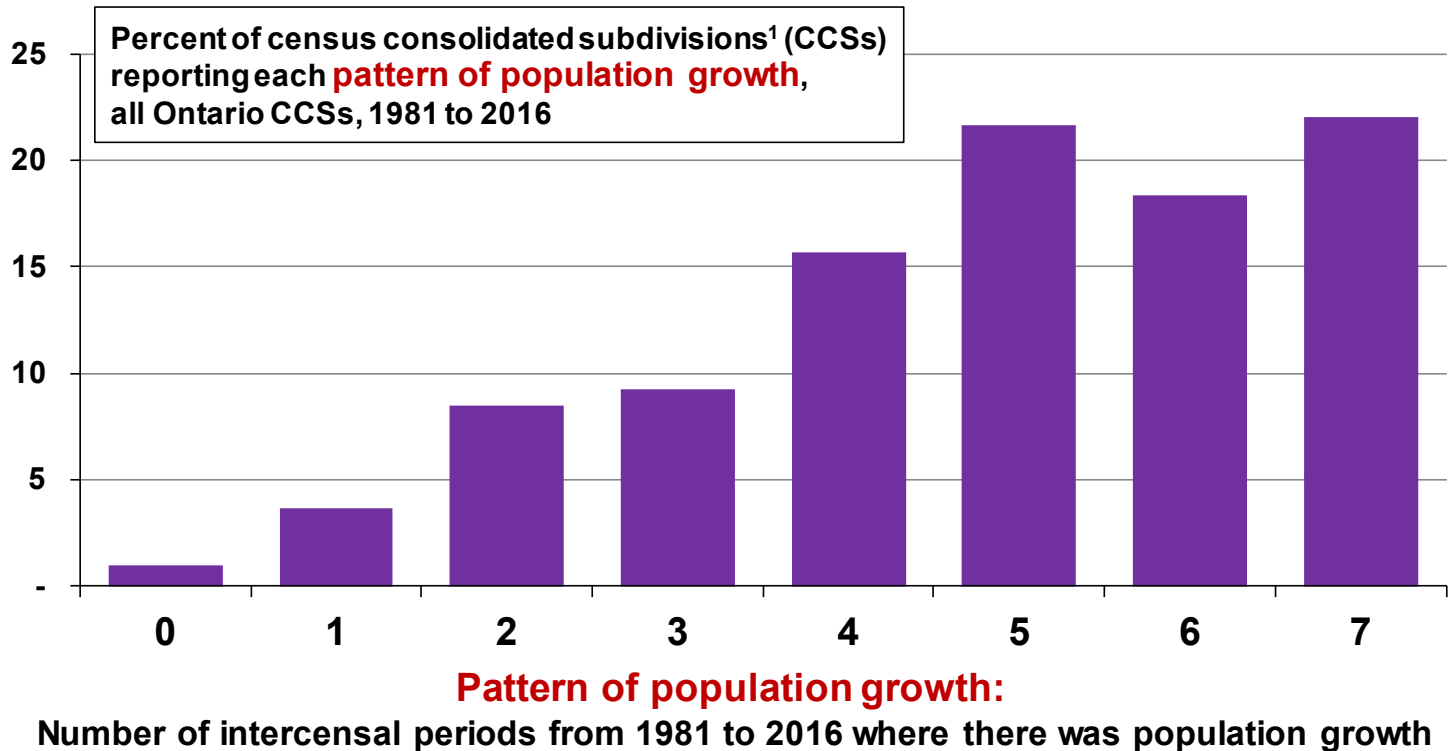
Having looked at the changes in the recent 2011 to 2016 period, we now move to a discussion of the pattern of population growth of CCSs¹² ("communities") over a more extended period from 1981 to 2016 period.

For Ontario as a whole, 22% of census consolidated subdivisions (numbering 114 CCSs) had population growth in each of the 7 intercensal periods from 1981 to 2016 (Figure 8 and Tables 9 and 10). Another 18% grew in 6 of 7 periods and another 22% grew in 5 of 7 periods. Thus, across Ontario, 62% of CCSs grew in five or more of the 7 intercensal periods from 1981 to 2016.

¹² The data for the 1981 to 2016 period have been tabulated within the census consolidated subdivision boundaries used in the 1996 Census of Population. Hence, we use the 1996 census consolidated subdivision names when discussing the 1981 to 2016 population patterns.

Figure 8

22% of Ontario's census consolidated subdivisions¹ experienced a **population growth pattern** of population growth in all 7 intercensal periods from 1981 to 2016

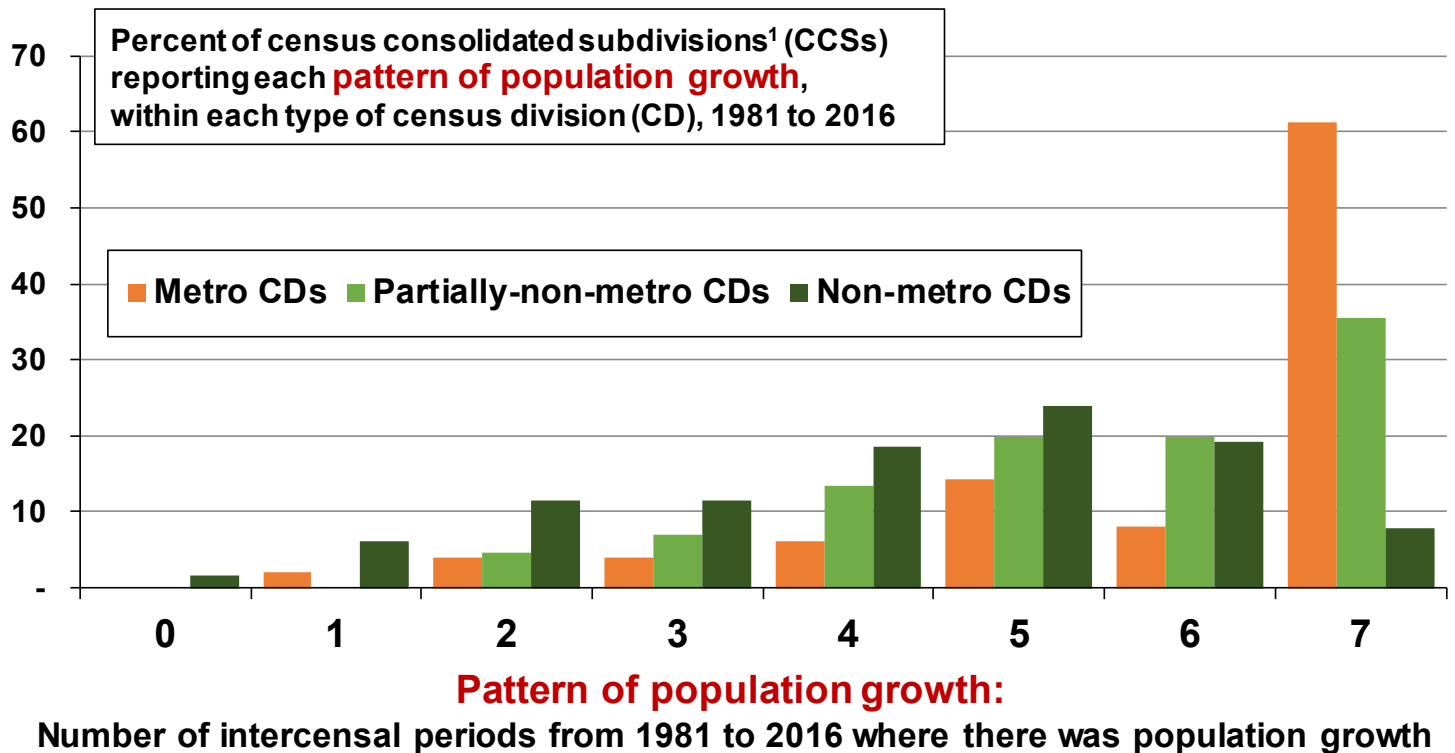


1. A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a group of census subdivisions -- typically, an incorporated town and the surrounding rural municipality is "consolidated" to delineate a CCS. Data are tabulated within the CCS boundaries used in 1996.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2016, special tabulation.

This pattern differed considerably within the different types of census divisions. Within non-metro census divisions, only 8% of the CCSs grew in 7 of the 7 periods, compared to 61% of the CCSs in metro census divisions (Figure 9).

Figure 9

Within Ontario's metro census divisions (CDs), 61% of the census consolidated subdivisions¹ experienced a **population growth pattern** with population growth in all 7 intercensal periods from 1981 to 2016



1. A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a group of census subdivisions -- typically, an incorporated town and the surrounding rural municipality is "consolidated" to delineate a CCS. Data are tabulated within the CCS boundaries used in 1996. Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2016, special tabulation.

Among all non-metro census divisions, 8% of the CCSs grew in 7 of 7 periods (second line from the bottom of Table 10). However, there were 3 non-metro census divisions where one-third or more of their CCSs grew in 7 of 7 periods (the census divisions of Muskoka, Northumberland and Oxford) (Table 10). Similarly, within the group of metro census divisions where, overall, 61% of CCSs reported population growth in 7 of 7 intercensal periods, there were two census divisions with only 33% of their CCSs reporting continuous population growth (the census divisions of Brant and Toronto) (Table 10).

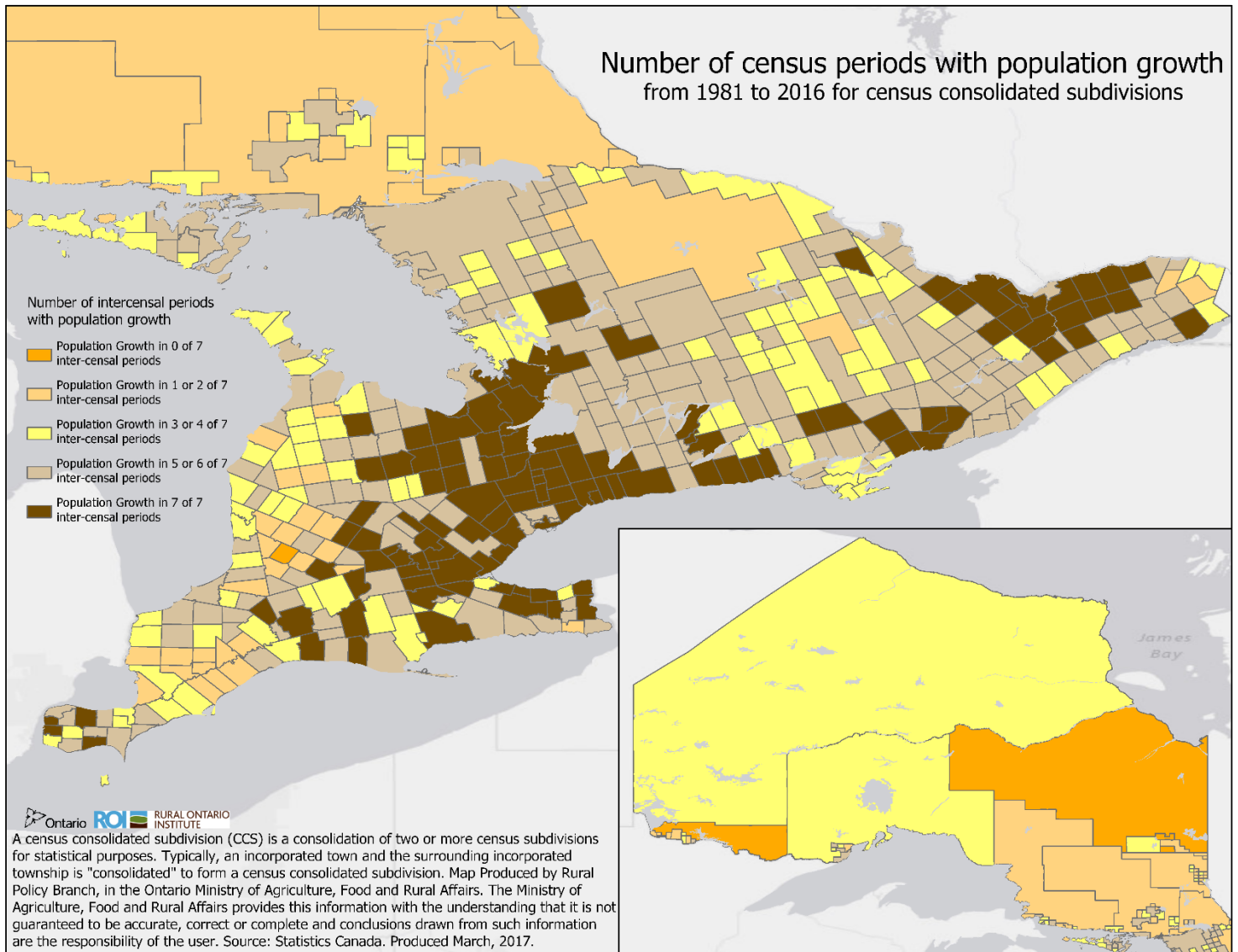
Again, we observe considerable heterogeneity of CCS population change within each type of census division. Within any group of census divisions, there are places that are growing continuously (or nearly continuously) as well as places that are growing only occasionally. This again reinforces the point made in the Introduction – both the local and the regional dynamics matter.

The pattern of CCS population dynamics is portrayed in Map 4.

As noted in the equivalent map for census divisions (i.e., Map 2), the CCS pattern of strong population dynamics (in Map 4) (i.e., the dark brown showing population growth in each of the 7 intercensal periods) is associated with:

- the Greater Golden Horseshoe (generally, but we see only a patchwork of dark brown in Map 4 for the Golden Horseshoe);
- the southern Georgian Bay region (again, generally, but again we see a patchwork of dark brown in Map 4); and
- the Ottawa region.

Map 4. Population growth pattern from 1981 to 2016 by census consolidated subdivision



(Note that the census data from 1981 to 2016 have been tabulated within the census consolidated subdivision boundaries used in the 1996 Census of Population and thus this map and the related discussion uses the boundaries and census consolidated subdivision names used in 1996.)

Within each CD, the number of CCSs with each population growth pattern is shown in Table 9. There were 24 CCSs¹³ with growth in only zero or one of the 7 intercensal periods from 1981 to 2016. Among these 24 CCSs, 23 were in non-metro census divisions. The percent distribution of these CCSs within each census division is shown in Table 10.

¹³ Five CCSs with 0 periods of growth and 19 CCSs with one period of growth.

Within metro CDs, the 20 CCSs with the highest population growth had an average five-year population growth averaging from 7.6% to 39.1% from 1996 to 2016 (Table 11, top panel). Among these 20 CCS, 18 grew in each of the 7 intercensal periods. Among metro CDs, the 20 CCSs with the lowest population growth, the range of average five-year change was from 5.2% to -3.7% (Table 11, bottom panel). Six of these 20 CCSs actually grew their population in 7 or 7 intercensal periods. However, five of these 20 CCSs in metro CDs grew in less than 4 of the 7 intercensal periods.

Within partially-non-metro CDs, the CCSs with the highest population growth had five-year population growth rates, on average over the 1996 to 2016 period, ranging from 8.7% to 24.6% (Table 12, top panel). All of the 20 CCSs with the lowest growth actually experienced a decline in population over the 1996 to 2016 period (a population change of -0.9% to -7.4%) (Table 12, bottom panel).

Within non-metro CDs, the CCSs with the highest growth rates, on average in each five-year period, had growth rates from 5.7% to 14% during the 1996 to 2016 period (Table 13, top panel). These 20 CCSs reported population growth in 4 or more of the 7 intercensal periods. And, the 20 CCSs with a declining population reported a population change of -3.6% to -11.8% in the average five-year period from 1996 to 2016 (Table 13, bottom panel). Most reported population growth in less than 3 of the 7 intercensal periods from 1981 to 2016.

Thus, as noted earlier, there is a wide range of population trajectories among CCSs within each of metro, partially-non-metro and non-metro CDs.

Table 9

| Number of census consolidated divisions by population growth pattern , Ontario, 1981 to 2016 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Name of census division (name used in 1996) | Population growth pattern: Number of intercensal periods with population growth, 1981 to 2016 | | | | | | | | All census consolidated subdivisions |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| | Number of census consolidated subdivisions with each population growth pattern | | | | | | | | |
| Metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | |
| Brant County | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 6 |
| Halton Regional Municipality | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 4 |
| Hamilton-Wentworth Reg. Mun. | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun. | | | | | | | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Peel Regional Municipality | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Sudbury Regional Municipality | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 7 |
| Toronto Metropolitan Mun. | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| York Regional Municipality | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 |
| Metro (subtotal) | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 30 | 49 |
| Partially-non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | |
| Dufferin County | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Durham Regional Municipality | | | | | | 1 | | 7 | 8 |
| Elgin County | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Essex County | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 15 |
| Frontenac County | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 15 |
| Leeds & Grenville U.C. | | | | | 2 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 16 |
| Hastings County | | | | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 18 |
| Lennox and Addington County | | 1 | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Middlesex County | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 15 |
| Niagara Regional Municipality | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| Peterborough County | | | | | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 15 |
| Prescott & Russell U.C. | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 10 |
| Simcoe County | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 11 | 15 |
| Sudbury District | | 2 | 4 | | | | | | 6 |
| Thunder Bay District | | | 1 | 3 | | | 3 | | 7 |
| Waterloo Regional Municipality | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Wellington County | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 12 |
| Partially-non-metro (subtotal) | | | 10 | 16 | 25 | 42 | 39 | 62 | 194 |
| Non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | |
| Algoma District | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 14 |
| Bruce County | | | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | | | 17 |
| Cochrane District | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 5 |
| Grey County | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 15 |
| Haldimand-Norfolk Reg. Mun. | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Haliburton County | | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| Huron County | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 16 |
| Kenora District | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Kent County | | 2 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | | | 10 |
| Lambton County | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | 11 |
| Lanark County | | | | | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 12 |
| Manitoulin District | | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 13 |
| Muskoka District Municipality | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Nipissing District | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 10 |
| Northumberland County | | | | | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| Oxford County | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Parry Sound District | | | 1 | | 5 | 10 | 5 | | 21 |
| Perth County | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| Prince Edward County | | | | 2 | 3 | | 2 | | 7 |
| Rainy River District | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 11 |
| Renfrew County | | | | 4 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 25 |
| Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry U.C. | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| Timiskaming District | | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | | | | 16 |
| Victoria County | | | | | | 6 | 6 | | 12 |
| Non-metro (subtotal) | 5 | 18 | 32 | 30 | 53 | 63 | 52 | 22 | 275 |
| All census consolidated subdivisions | 5 | 19 | 44 | 48 | 81 | 112 | 95 | 114 | 518 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2016, special tabulation.

Table 10

| Percent distribution of number of census consolidated divisions by population growth pattern , Ontario, 1981 to 2016 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
| Name of census division (name used in 1996) | Population growth pattern: Number of intercensal periods with population growth, 1981 to 2016 | | | | | | | | All census consolidated subdivisions |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| | Percent distribution of number of census consolidated subdivisions with each population growth pattern | | | | | | | | |
| Metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | |
| Brant County | | | | 17 | 17 | 33 | | 33 | 100 |
| Halton Regional Municipality | | | | | | 25 | | 75 | 100 |
| Hamilton-Wentworth Reg. Mun. | | | | | 20 | | 20 | 60 | 100 |
| Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun. | | | | | | | 11 | 89 | 100 |
| Peel Regional Municipality | | | | | | | | 100 | 100 |
| Sudbury Regional Municipality | | 14 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 29 | | | 100 |
| Toronto Metropolitan Mun. | | | | | | 33 | 33 | 33 | 100 |
| York Regional Municipality | | | | | | | | 100 | 100 |
| Metro (subtotal) | | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 61 | 100 |
| Partially-non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | |
| Dufferin County | | | | | 17 | | 17 | 67 | 100 |
| Durham Regional Municipality | | | | | | 13 | | 88 | 100 |
| Elgin County | | | 14 | | 14 | 14 | 29 | 29 | 100 |
| Essex County | | | | 7 | 27 | 27 | 13 | 27 | 100 |
| Frontenac County | | | | 20 | 13 | 33 | 13 | 20 | 100 |
| Leeds & Grenville U.C. | | | | 0 | 13 | 50 | 31 | 6 | 100 |
| Hastings County | | | | 17 | 33 | 11 | 28 | 11 | 100 |
| Lennox and Addington County | | | 10 | | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20 | 100 |
| Middlesex County | | | 20 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 33 | 13 | 100 |
| Niagara Regional Municipality | | | 8 | | 8 | 17 | 17 | 50 | 100 |
| Peterborough County | | | | | 13 | 27 | 40 | 20 | 100 |
| Prescott & Russell U.C. | | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 100 |
| Simcoe County | | | | | 7 | | 20 | 73 | 100 |
| Sudbury District | | | 33 | 67 | | | | | 100 |
| Thunder Bay District | | | 14 | 43 | | 43 | | | 100 |
| Waterloo Regional Municipality | | | | | | | 14 | 86 | 100 |
| Wellington County | | | | | 8 | 17 | 33 | 42 | 100 |
| Partially-non-metro (subtotal) | | | 5 | 8 | 13 | 22 | 20 | 32 | 100 |
| Non-metro census divisions | | | | | | | | | |
| Algoma District | | 14 | 14 | 7 | 36 | 21 | 7 | | 100 |
| Bruce County | | | 18 | 29 | 24 | 29 | | | 100 |
| Cochrane District | 60 | | 20 | 0 | 20 | | | | 100 |
| Grey County | | | 7 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 27 | 27 | 100 |
| Haldimand-Norfolk Reg. Mun. | | | | 17 | 17 | 0 | 50 | 17 | 100 |
| Haliburton County | | | | | 11 | 33 | 44 | 11 | 100 |
| Huron County | | 6 | 25 | 13 | 31 | 19 | 6 | | 100 |
| Kenora District | | | | | 100 | | | | 100 |
| Kent County | | 20 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 20 | | | 100 |
| Lambton County | | 9 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 36 | | | 100 |
| Lanark County | | | | | 17 | 8 | 58 | 17 | 100 |
| Manitoulin District | | 15 | | 15 | 23 | 31 | 15 | | 100 |
| Muskoka District Municipality | | | | | 33 | 17 | 17 | 33 | 100 |
| Nipissing District | | 20 | 20 | | 20 | 30 | 10 | | 100 |
| Northumberland County | | | | | 22 | | 33 | 44 | 100 |
| Oxford County | | | | 20 | 20 | | 20 | 40 | 100 |
| Parry Sound District | | | 5 | | 24 | 48 | 24 | | 100 |
| Perth County | | 9 | 27 | | | | 36 | 18 | 100 |
| Prince Edward County | | | | 29 | 43 | | 29 | | 100 |
| Rainy River District | | 9 | 36 | 9 | 27 | 9 | | | 100 |
| Renfrew County | | | | 16 | 24 | 36 | 16 | 8 | 100 |
| Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry U.C. | | 8 | | 8 | 8 | 38 | 23 | 15 | 100 |
| Timiskaming District | | 31 | 38 | 19 | 13 | | | | 100 |
| Victoria County | | | | | | 50 | 50 | | 100 |
| Non-metro (subtotal) | 2 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 8 | 100 |
| All census consolidated subdivisions | 1 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 22 | 18 | 22 | 100 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2016, special tabulation.

Table 11
Within METRO census divisions, ranking of census consolidated subdivisions by the 5-year average percent change in population, 1996 to 2016

| CCS ID (1996) | Name of Census Division (1996) | Name of Census Consolidated Subdivision (1996) | Population (with 1996 boundaries) | | | | | 5-year percent change | | Number of periods with population growth, 1981 to 2016 | Number of periods with population growth, 1996 to 2016 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2011 to 2016 | 1996 to 2016 (average) | | |
| 20 census consolidated subdivisions with the HIGHEST average 5-year percent change in population, 1996 to 2016: METRO census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3524009 | Halton Regional Municipality | Milton | 32,104 | 31,470 | 53,939 | 84,402 | 110,183 | 30.5 | 39.1 | 5 | 3 |
| 3525009 | Hamilton-Wentworth Reg. Mun. | Glanbrook | 10,564 | 12,150 | 15,293 | 22,701 | 29,861 | 31.5 | 30.2 | 6 | 4 |
| 3519044 | York Regional Municipality | Whitchurch-Stouffville | 19,835 | 22,005 | 24,390 | 37,552 | 45,837 | 22.1 | 24.5 | 7 | 4 |
| 3519028 | York Regional Municipality | Vaughan | 132,549 | 182,020 | 238,866 | 288,301 | 306,233 | 6.2 | 23.9 | 7 | 4 |
| 3521010 | Peel Regional Municipality | Brampton | 268,251 | 325,425 | 433,745 | 523,911 | 593,643 | 13.3 | 22.2 | 7 | 4 |
| 3506027 | Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun. | Goulbourn | 19,267 | 23,595 | 28,583 | 36,320 | 39,420 | 8.5 | 19.8 | 7 | 4 |
| 3519038 | York Regional Municipality | Richmond Hill | 101,725 | 132,030 | 162,704 | 185,541 | 195,022 | 5.1 | 18.0 | 7 | 4 |
| 3506030 | Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun. | Kanata | 47,909 | 58,635 | 70,078 | 80,781 | 91,396 | 13.1 | 17.6 | 7 | 4 |
| 3519036 | York Regional Municipality | Markham | 173,383 | 208,615 | 261,573 | 301,785 | 328,966 | 9.0 | 17.5 | 7 | 4 |
| 3525014 | Hamilton-Wentworth Reg. Mun. | Ancaster | 23,403 | 27,490 | 33,232 | 36,911 | 40,557 | 9.9 | 14.8 | 7 | 4 |
| 3506004 | Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun. | Cumberland | 47,367 | 52,420 | 62,689 | 74,644 | 81,141 | 8.7 | 14.5 | 7 | 4 |
| 3521024 | Peel Regional Municipality | Caledon | 39,893 | 50,595 | 57,063 | 59,445 | 66,497 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 7 | 4 |
| 3519046 | York Regional Municipality | Aurora | 34,857 | 40,170 | 47,629 | 53,203 | 55,445 | 4.2 | 12.4 | 7 | 4 |
| 3524001 | Halton Regional Municipality | Oakville | 128,405 | 144,735 | 165,613 | 182,746 | 193,832 | 6.1 | 10.9 | 7 | 4 |
| 3506012 | Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun. | Nepean | 115,100 | 124,880 | 138,441 | 156,121 | 170,765 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 7 | 4 |
| 3519048 | York Regional Municipality | Newmarket | 57,125 | 65,785 | 74,295 | 79,978 | 84,224 | 5.3 | 10.3 | 7 | 4 |
| 3506001 | Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun. | Osgoode | 15,904 | 17,610 | 20,336 | 22,239 | 23,285 | 4.7 | 10.1 | 7 | 4 |
| 3524015 | Halton Regional Municipality | Halton Hills | 42,390 | 48,185 | 55,289 | 59,008 | 61,151 | 3.6 | 9.7 | 7 | 4 |
| 3519049 | York Regional Municipality | King | 18,223 | 18,535 | 19,472 | 19,894 | 24,512 | 23.2 | 8.0 | 7 | 4 |
| 3524002 | Halton Regional Municipality | Burlington | 136,976 | 150,835 | 164,415 | 175,553 | 183,314 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 7 | 4 |
| 20 census consolidated subdivisions with the LOWEST average 5-year percent change in population, 1996 to 2016: METRO census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3520004 | Toronto Metropolitan Mun. | Toronto | 653,734 | 676,365 | 681,029 | 730,885 | 797,729 | 9.1 | 5.2 | 7 | 4 |
| 3519054 | York Regional Municipality | East Gwillimbury | 19,770 | 20,555 | 21,069 | 22,473 | 23,991 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 7 | 4 |
| 3525030 | Hamilton-Wentworth Reg. Mun. | Flamborough | 57,162 | 62,175 | 63,922 | 64,999 | 66,941 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 7 | 4 |
| 3529004 | Brant County | Brantford | 91,251 | 92,950 | 97,342 | 101,087 | 105,690 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 7 | 4 |
| 3520008 | Toronto Metropolitan Mun. | North York | 589,653 | 608,275 | 624,624 | 650,508 | 673,172 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 6 | 4 |
| 3529001 | Brant County | Onondaga | 1,650 | 1,755 | 1,865 | 1,849 | 1,869 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 5 | 3 |
| 3520001 | Toronto Metropolitan Mun. | Scarborough | 558,960 | 593,295 | 607,876 | 626,518 | 632,098 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 7 | 4 |
| 3520019 | Toronto Metropolitan Mun. | Etobicoke | 328,718 | 338,120 | 335,363 | 348,829 | 366,491 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 6 | 3 |
| 3520006 | Toronto Metropolitan Mun. | East York | 107,822 | 115,195 | 112,144 | 115,303 | 117,927 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 5 | 3 |
| 3506018 | Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun. | Rideau | 12,444 | 12,700 | 12,960 | 13,171 | 13,175 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 7 | 4 |
| 3529011 | Brant County | Burford | 5,858 | 5,975 | 6,065 | 6,354 | 6,188 | -2.6 | 1.4 | 5 | 3 |
| 3506014 | Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun. | Ottawa | 342,582 | 356,705 | 346,961 | 355,762 | 360,231 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 6 | 3 |
| 3553028 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | Valley East | 23,537 | 22,370 | 22,640 | 23,978 | 24,432 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 5 | 3 |
| 3553012 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | Walden | 10,292 | 10,100 | 10,158 | 10,564 | 10,698 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 5 | 3 |
| 3525018 | Hamilton-Wentworth Reg. Mun. | Hamilton | 322,352 | 331,135 | 329,835 | 330,228 | 330,105 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4 | 2 |
| 3553001 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | Nickel Centre | 13,017 | 12,680 | 12,629 | 13,232 | 13,177 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 3 | 1 |
| 3520014 | Toronto Metropolitan Mun. | York | 146,534 | 150,255 | 143,117 | 143,898 | 145,502 | 1.1 | -0.1 | 5 | 3 |
| 3553024 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | Rayside-Balfour | 16,050 | 15,040 | 14,359 | 14,557 | 15,703 | 7.9 | -0.4 | 4 | 2 |
| 3553007 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | Sudbury | 92,059 | 85,355 | 88,708 | 88,508 | 88,181 | -0.4 | -1.0 | 2 | 1 |
| 3529009 | Brant County | Oakland | 1,377 | 1,335 | 1,369 | 1,374 | 1,316 | -4.2 | -1.1 | 3 | 2 |
| 3553019 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | Onaping Falls | 5,277 | 4,890 | 4,742 | 4,874 | 4,751 | -2.5 | -2.5 | 1 | 1 |
| 3553035 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | Capreol | 3,817 | 3,485 | 3,433 | 3,286 | 3,281 | -0.2 | -3.7 | 2 | 0 |

Note: Data are tabulated within the boundaries used in the 1996 Census of Population

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1981 - 2016, special tabulation.

Table 12

Within PARTIALLY-NON-METRO census divisions, ranking of census consolidated subdivisions by the 5-year average percent change in population, 1996 to 2016

| CCS ID (1996) | Name of Census Division (1996) | Name of Census Consolidated Subdivision (1996) | Population (with 1996 boundaries) | | | | | 5-year percent change | | Number of periods with population growth, 1981 to 2016 | Number of periods with population growth, 1996 to 2016 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2011 to 2016 | 1996 to 2016 (average) | | |
| 20 census consolidated subdivisions with the HIGHEST average 5-year percent change in population, 1996 to 2016: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARTIALLY-NON-METRO census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3543064 | Simcoe County | Wasaga Beach | 8,698 | 12,415 | 15,029 | 17,478 | 20,675 | 18.3 | 24.6 | 7 | 4 |
| 3515046 | Peterborough County | Galway and Cavendish | 765 | 665 | 1,179 | 1,217 | 1,308 | 7.5 | 18.7 | 6 | 3 |
| 3518005 | Durham Regional Municipality | Ajax | 64,430 | 73,755 | 90,167 | 109,600 | 119,677 | 9.2 | 16.9 | 7 | 4 |
| 3543042 | Simcoe County | Barrie | 79,191 | 103,710 | 128,383 | 135,370 | 141,123 | 4.2 | 16.1 | 7 | 4 |
| 3543014 | Simcoe County | Bradford West Gwillimbury | 20,213 | 22,230 | 24,054 | 28,082 | 35,325 | 25.8 | 15.2 | 7 | 4 |
| 3518009 | Durham Regional Municipality | Whitby | 73,794 | 87,415 | 111,184 | 122,022 | 128,377 | 5.2 | 15.2 | 7 | 4 |
| 3522019 | Dufferin County | Melancthon | 6,397 | 6,915 | 8,044 | 8,652 | 11,101 | 28.3 | 15.1 | 7 | 4 |
| 3512001 | Hastings County | Tyendinaga | 5,360 | 5,565 | 5,894 | 8,491 | 8,595 | 1.2 | 13.8 | 6 | 4 |
| 3512071 | Hastings County | Carlow | 430 | 395 | 486 | 364 | 570 | 56.6 | 11.6 | 4 | 2 |
| 3537031 | Essex County | Anderdon | 5,730 | 6,335 | 7,759 | 8,050 | 8,650 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 7 | 4 |
| 3518017 | Durham Regional Municipality | Clarington | 60,615 | 69,835 | 77,874 | 84,600 | 92,013 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 7 | 4 |
| 3543007 | Simcoe County | New Tecumseth | 22,902 | 26,145 | 27,701 | 30,234 | 34,242 | 13.3 | 10.6 | 7 | 4 |
| 3543017 | Simcoe County | Innisfil | 24,711 | 28,665 | 31,175 | 33,183 | 36,877 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 7 | 4 |
| 3530020 | Waterloo Regional Municipality | Wilmot | 13,831 | 14,865 | 17,097 | 19,223 | 20,545 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 7 | 4 |
| 3537034 | Essex County | LaSalle | 20,566 | 25,285 | 27,600 | 28,643 | 30,180 | 5.4 | 10.3 | 7 | 4 |
| 3537051 | Essex County | Maidstone | 22,260 | 24,730 | 28,333 | 30,023 | 32,409 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 7 | 4 |
| 3530035 | Waterloo Regional Municipality | Woolwich | 17,325 | 18,200 | 19,658 | 23,140 | 25,006 | 8.1 | 9.7 | 6 | 4 |
| 3539034 | Middlesex County | London | 4,996 | 5,640 | 6,483 | 7,073 | 7,170 | 1.4 | 9.6 | 6 | 4 |
| 3510029 | Frontenac County | Bedford | 1,112 | 1,225 | 1,644 | 1,473 | 1,516 | 2.9 | 9.2 | 6 | 3 |
| 3543068 | Simcoe County | Tiny | 8,688 | 9,070 | 10,868 | 11,302 | 12,058 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 6 | 4 |
| 20 census consolidated subdivisions with the LOWEST average 5-year percent change in population, 1996 to 2016: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARTIALLY-NON-METRO census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3539049 | Middlesex County | West Williams | 2,707 | 2,705 | 2,597 | 2,747 | 2,601 | -5.3 | -0.9 | 4 | 1 |
| 3534024 | Elgin County | Southwold | 6,781 | 6,880 | 7,188 | 6,728 | 6,484 | -3.6 | -1.0 | 4 | 2 |
| 3507006 | Leeds & Grenville U.C. | Augusta | 12,106 | 11,865 | 11,690 | 11,714 | 11,575 | -1.2 | -1.1 | 4 | 1 |
| 3558004 | Thunder Bay District | Thunder Bay | 113,662 | 109,020 | 109,130 | 108,339 | 107,924 | -0.4 | -1.3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3539006 | Middlesex County | Ekfrid | 4,496 | 4,455 | 4,310 | 4,237 | 4,212 | -0.6 | -1.6 | 2 | 0 |
| 3558024 | Thunder Bay District | Oliver | 2,711 | 2,670 | 2,541 | 2,537 | 2,535 | -0.1 | -1.6 | 3 | 0 |
| 3537062 | Essex County | Tilbury West | 1,777 | 1,845 | 1,732 | 1,680 | 1,631 | -2.9 | -2.1 | 3 | 1 |
| 3539001 | Middlesex County | Mosa | 2,138 | 2,115 | 2,019 | 2,070 | 1,962 | -5.2 | -2.1 | 2 | 1 |
| 3511011 | Lennox and Addington County | South Fredericksburgh | 1,197 | 1,215 | 1,278 | 1,143 | 1,092 | -4.5 | -2.1 | 4 | 2 |
| 3502012 | Prescott & Russell U.C. | Caledonia | 1,474 | 1,425 | 1,411 | 1,416 | 1,329 | -6.1 | -2.5 | 2 | 1 |
| 3558016 | Thunder Bay District | O'Connor | 739 | 725 | 720 | 685 | 663 | -3.2 | -2.7 | 3 | 0 |
| 3534040 | Elgin County | Aldborough | 5,573 | 5,465 | 5,349 | 5,157 | 4,995 | -3.1 | -2.7 | 2 | 0 |
| 3552093 | Sudbury District | Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part | 17,114 | 16,590 | 15,575 | 15,234 | 15,275 | 0.3 | -2.8 | 2 | 1 |
| 3552020 | Sudbury District | The Spanish River | 3,332 | 2,945 | 2,845 | 2,911 | 2,932 | 0.7 | -3.0 | 3 | 2 |
| 3510032 | Frontenac County | Oso | 1,413 | 1,460 | 1,345 | 1,335 | 1,237 | -7.3 | -3.2 | 3 | 1 |
| 3512032 | Hastings County | Elzevir and Grimsthorpe | 1,550 | 1,370 | 1,369 | 1,316 | 1,303 | -1.0 | -4.1 | 3 | 0 |
| 3512058 | Hastings County | Faraday | 4,192 | 4,130 | 3,240 | 3,162 | 3,423 | 8.3 | -4.3 | 3 | 1 |
| 3558090 | Thunder Bay District | Thunder Bay, Unorganized | 34,900 | 32,880 | 30,639 | 28,666 | 28,685 | 0.1 | -4.7 | 3 | 1 |
| 3511038 | Lennox and Addington County | Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby | 717 | 715 | 658 | 588 | 527 | -10.4 | -7.3 | 2 | 0 |
| 3539054 | Middlesex County | McGillivray | 2,905 | 2,855 | 2,738 | 2,320 | 2,126 | -8.4 | -7.4 | 2 | 0 |

Note: Data are tabulated within the boundaries used in the 1996 Census of Population

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1981 - 2016, special tabulation.

Table 13

Within NON-METRO census divisions, ranking of census consolidated subdivisions by the 5-year average percent change in population, 1996 to 2016

| CCS ID (1996) | Name of Census Division (1996) | Name of Census Consolidated Subdivision (1996) | Population (with 1996 boundaries) | | | | | 5-year percent change | | Number of periods with population growth, 1981 to 2016 | Number of periods with population growth, 1996 to 2016 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2011 to 2016 | 1996 to 2016 (average) | | |
| 20 census consolidated subdivisions with the HIGHEST average 5-year percent change in population, 1996 to 2016: NON-METRO census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3549009 | Parry Sound District | Christie | 537 | 605 | 817 | 818 | 884 | 8.1 | 14.0 | 6 | 4 |
| 3546034 | Haliburton County | Sherborne and Others | 487 | 540 | 599 | 662 | 700 | 5.7 | 9.5 | 5 | 4 |
| 3509014 | Lanark County | South Sherbrooke | 732 | 840 | 945 | 859 | 1,018 | 18.5 | 9.2 | 6 | 3 |
| 3551094 | Manitoulin District | Manitoulin, Unorg., West Part | 270 | 325 | 381 | 333 | 361 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 4 | 3 |
| 3514001 | Northumberland County | Murray | 7,355 | 8,155 | 9,218 | 10,230 | 10,063 | -1.6 | 8.3 | 6 | 3 |
| 3547006 | Renfrew County | Bagot and Blythfield | 1,371 | 1,630 | 2,052 | 1,719 | 1,787 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 6 | 3 |
| 3546021 | Haliburton County | Stanhope | 1,200 | 1,285 | 1,377 | 1,509 | 1,621 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 6 | 4 |
| 3531006 | Perth County | North Easthope | 2,169 | 2,190 | 2,509 | 2,725 | 2,868 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 6 | 4 |
| 3514006 | Northumberland County | Brighton | 9,022 | 9,450 | 10,258 | 10,928 | 11,844 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 7 | 4 |
| 3507056 | Leeds & Grenville U.C. | Oxford-on-Rideau | 10,148 | 10,845 | 11,192 | 11,911 | 13,302 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 7 | 4 |
| 3509024 | Lanark County | Beckwith | 13,945 | 15,130 | 15,840 | 16,704 | 18,288 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 7 | 4 |
| 3509011 | Lanark County | North Burgess | 1,269 | 1,370 | 1,586 | 1,568 | 1,649 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 6 | 3 |
| 3549096 | Parry Sound District | Parry Sound, Unorg., Centre Part | 3,760 | 4,135 | 4,994 | 4,749 | 4,823 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 5 | 3 |
| 3549039 | Parry Sound District | Hagerman | 489 | 535 | 690 | 547 | 595 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 4 | 3 |
| 3541062 | Bruce County | Eastnor | 1,993 | 2,015 | 2,139 | 2,063 | 2,529 | 22.6 | 6.6 | 5 | 3 |
| 3557014 | Algoma District | Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional | 442 | 470 | 388 | 396 | 534 | 34.8 | 6.4 | 6 | 3 |
| 3514016 | Northumberland County | Haldimand | 4,450 | 4,765 | 5,198 | 5,409 | 5,636 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 7 | 4 |
| 3516036 | Victoria County | Carden | 887 | 890 | 1,040 | 898 | 1,079 | 20.2 | 5.9 | 5 | 3 |
| 3546014 | Haliburton County | Lutterworth | 927 | 980 | 1,114 | 937 | 1,125 | 20.1 | 5.9 | 6 | 3 |
| 3542042 | Grey County | Collingwood | 5,667 | 6,115 | 6,840 | 6,453 | 7,025 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 6 | 3 |
| 20 census consolidated subdivisions with the LOWEST average 5-year percent change in population, 1996 to 2016: NON-METRO census divisions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3536021 | Kent County (Ontario) | Howard | 5,903 | 5,605 | 5,283 | 5,089 | 5,087 | 0.0 | -3.6 | 2 | 0 |
| 3547019 | Renfrew County | Brudenell and Lyndoch | 791 | 745 | 786 | 853 | 659 | -22.7 | -3.6 | 4 | 2 |
| 3531018 | Perth County | Fullarton | 1,662 | 1,660 | 1,529 | 1,499 | 1,420 | -5.3 | -3.8 | 2 | 0 |
| 3536011 | Kent County (Ontario) | Raleigh | 5,566 | 5,085 | 5,114 | 4,676 | 4,730 | 1.2 | -3.9 | 3 | 2 |
| 3554036 | Timiskaming District | Armstrong | 1,530 | 1,345 | 1,277 | 1,354 | 1,278 | -5.6 | -4.2 | 2 | 1 |
| 3556092 | Cochrane District | Cochrane, Unorg., North Part | 36,776 | 33,440 | 32,133 | 30,937 | 30,909 | -0.1 | -4.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3540034 | Huron County | Hullett | 1,878 | 1,795 | 1,701 | 1,618 | 1,576 | -2.6 | -4.3 | 2 | 0 |
| 3557095 | Algoma District | Algoma, Unorganized, North Part | 33,960 | 32,000 | 30,139 | 28,754 | 28,420 | -1.2 | -4.3 | 1 | 0 |
| 3531021 | Perth County | Hibbert | 1,348 | 1,305 | 1,268 | 1,200 | 1,124 | -6.3 | -4.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 3538012 | Lambton County | Brooke | 2,894 | 2,785 | 2,661 | 2,548 | 2,411 | -5.4 | -4.5 | 3 | 0 |
| 3536031 | Kent County (Ontario) | Zone | 2,029 | 1,985 | 1,968 | 1,840 | 1,684 | -8.5 | -4.5 | 1 | 0 |
| 3559016 | Rainy River District | La Vallee | 1,130 | 1,070 | 1,067 | 988 | 938 | -5.1 | -4.5 | 2 | 0 |
| 3540042 | Huron County | Grey | 2,036 | 1,945 | 1,825 | 1,785 | 1,662 | -6.9 | -4.9 | 2 | 0 |
| 3559024 | Rainy River District | Chapple | 1,170 | 1,145 | 1,117 | 1,094 | 946 | -13.5 | -5.0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3556031 | Cochrane District | Iroquois Falls | 5,714 | 5,220 | 4,729 | 4,600 | 4,527 | -1.6 | -5.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 3559041 | Rainy River District | Atwood | 1,281 | 1,260 | 1,184 | 1,085 | 998 | -8.0 | -6.0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3554012 | Timiskaming District | Haileybury | 4,875 | 4,540 | 4,083 | 3,856 | 3,766 | -2.3 | -6.2 | 1 | 0 |
| 3556014 | Cochrane District | Black River-Matheson | 3,249 | 2,905 | 2,644 | 2,420 | 2,458 | 1.6 | -6.6 | 2 | 1 |
| 3538006 | Lambton County | Dawn | 1,595 | 1,435 | 1,294 | 1,177 | 1,090 | -7.4 | -9.1 | 2 | 0 |
| 3554058 | Timiskaming District | McGarry | 1,015 | 790 | 674 | 595 | 609 | 2.4 | -11.6 | 1 | 1 |

Note: Data are tabulated within the boundaries used in the 1996 Census of Population

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1981 - 2016, special tabulation.

6. A note on Northern Ontario

The purpose of this section is to review the discussion above with an eye (or a “lens”) on Northern Ontario.

Northern Ontario, as designated by the Government of Ontario, is comprised of the 10 census divisions¹⁴ noted in Table 14.

From Table 2, we see that 7 of the 10 northern census divisions (CDs) are classified (in 2016) as non-metro CDs, two are partially-non-metro CDs (Thunder Bay and Sudbury District) and one is a metro CD (named “Sudbury Regional Municipality” in 1996 (Table 14) and now named “Greater Sudbury” (Table 2)).

From Map 2, we see that the Kenora CD was the only CD with a population growth greater than 10% in the 2011 to 2016 period.

From Table 5, we note that 12 Ontario CDs grew in less than 5 of the 7 intercensal periods. Among these 12 CDs, 8 are northern Ontario CDs (Thunder Bay District, Sudbury District, Algoma District, Cochrane District, Kenora District, Nipissing District, Rainy River District and Timiskaming District) (Table 14). Thus, only 2 northern CDs (Manitoulin and Sudbury Regional Municipality) grew in 5 or 6 intercensal periods from 1981 to 2016 and none grew in 7 of 7 intercensal periods (Map 2).

Table 14

| Population trends for census divisions (CDs) in northern Ontario, 1981 to 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| CD ID (1996) | Census Division name (1996) | Total population | | | | | 5-year percent change in total population | | | | | Number of intercensal periods with population growth, 1981 to 2016 | 1996 to 2016 percent change in population |
| | | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 1996 to 2001 | 2001 to 2006 | 2006 to 2011 | 2011 to 2016 | Average 5-year change, 1996 to 2016 | | |
| Census divisions sorted by number of intercensal periods with population growth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3551 | Manitoulin District | 11,413 | 12,570 | 12,935 | 13,353 | 13,537 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 19 |
| 3553 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | 164,049 | 153,920 | 156,669 | 158,999 | 160,223 | -6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 5 | -2 |
| 3560 | Kenora District | 63,335 | 61,770 | 64,429 | 57,527 | 65,533 | -2 | 4 | -11 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 3548 | Nipissing District | 84,832 | 82,905 | 84,688 | 84,736 | 83,160 | -2 | 2 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 4 | -2 |
| 3559 | Rainy River District | 23,163 | 22,145 | 21,554 | 20,450 | 20,110 | -4 | -3 | -5 | -2 | -3 | 3 | -13 |
| 3558 | Thunder Bay District | 157,619 | 150,860 | 149,063 | 146,057 | 146,048 | -4 | -1 | -2 | 0 | -2 | 2 | -7 |
| 3552 | Sudbury District | 25,457 | 24,310 | 22,685 | 22,263 | 22,546 | -5 | -7 | -2 | 1 | -3 | 2 | -11 |
| 3556 | Cochrane District | 93,240 | 85,245 | 82,503 | 81,122 | 79,682 | -9 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -4 | 1 | -15 |
| 3557 | Algoma District | 125,455 | 118,565 | 117,461 | 115,870 | 114,206 | -5 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 | 0 | -9 |
| 3554 | Timiskaming District | 37,807 | 34,440 | 33,283 | 32,634 | 32,251 | -9 | -3 | -2 | -1 | -4 | 0 | -15 |
| Total | | 786,370 | 746,730 | 745,270 | 733,011 | 737,296 | -5 | 0 | -2 | 1 | -2 | | -6 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1981 to 2016.

Similarly, none of the census consolidated subdivisions (CCS) in northern Ontario grew in 7 of 7 intercensal periods (Map 4). Over the 1981 to 2016 period:

- among the 5 CCSs in Ontario with continuous decline from 1981 to 2016 (i.e., grew in 0 of 7 intercensal periods), 4 were in northern Ontario (Tables 9 and 15);

¹⁴ As noted earlier, the data for census divisions and census consolidated subdivisions have been tabulated within the boundaries used in the 1996 Census of Population and thus we use the names used in the 1996 Census of Population.

- within metro CDs, among the 20 CCSs with the smallest population growth (or greatest decline) from 1996 to 2016, 7 of the 20 were in northern Ontario (Tables 11 and 15);
- within partially-non-metro CDs, among the 20 CCSs with the largest population decline, 6 of the 20 were in northern Ontario (Tables 12 and 15); and
- within non-metro CDs, among the 20 CDs with the largest population decline, 10 of the 20 were located in northern Ontario (Tables 13 and 15)

The distribution of the population within each CD by CCS pattern of population change shows that 50% of the population in northern Ontario in 2016 was residing in a CCS with only 2 periods of population growth during the 7 intercensal periods from 1981 to 2016 (Table 16). An additional 15% of northern Ontario's population resides in CCS that grew in fewer intercensal periods (7% in CCSs with 0 of 7 periods of growth and 8% in CCSs with 1 of 7 periods of population growth).

Thus, CCSs ("communities") in northern Ontario are less likely to grow than southern CCSs.

Table 15

| Distribution of communities (census consolidated subdivisions) in each census division by number of intercensal periods with population growth, Northern Ontario, 1981 to 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------------------------------|
| CD ID (1996) | Name of census division (1996) | Number of intercensal periods with population growth | | | | | | | | | All census consolidated subdivisions |
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | No data | |
| | | Number of census consolidated subdivisions within each census division | | | | | | | | | |
| 3548 | Nipissing District | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 10 |
| 3551 | Manitoulin District | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 13 |
| 3552 | Sudbury District | | | 2 | 4 | | | | | | 6 |
| 3553 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 7 |
| 3554 | Timiskaming District | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | 16 |
| 3556 | Cochrane District | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| 3557 | Algoma District | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | 14 |
| 3558 | Thunder Bay District | | | 1 | 3 | | 3 | | | | 7 |
| 3559 | Rainy River District | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 11 |
| 3560 | Kenora District | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Total | | 4 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 90 |
| | | Percent distribution of census consolidated subdivisions within each census division | | | | | | | | | |
| 3548 | Nipissing District | | 20 | 20 | | 20 | 30 | 10 | | | 100 |
| 3551 | Manitoulin District | | 8 | | 15 | 23 | 31 | 15 | | 8 | 100 |
| 3552 | Sudbury District | | | 33 | 67 | | | | | | 100 |
| 3553 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | 0 | 14 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 29 | | | | 100 |
| 3554 | Timiskaming District | 0 | 31 | 31 | 19 | 13 | | | | 6 | 100 |
| 3556 | Cochrane District | 60 | | 20 | | 20 | | | | | 100 |
| 3557 | Algoma District | | 14 | 14 | 7 | 36 | 21 | 7 | | | 100 |
| 3558 | Thunder Bay District | | | 14 | 43 | 0 | 43 | | | | 100 |
| 3559 | Rainy River District | 9 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 27 | 9 | | | | 100 |
| 3560 | Kenora District | | | | | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| Total | | 4 | 13 | 21 | 17 | 20 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 100 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1981 to 2016.

Table 16

| Distribution of communities (census consolidated subdivisions) in each census division by number of intercensal periods with population growth, Northern Ontario, 1981 to 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------------------|
| CD ID (1996) | Name of census division (1996) | Number of intercensal periods with population growth | | | | | | | | | All census consolidated subdivisions |
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | No data | |
| | | 2016 Population in census consolidated subdivisions with each population growth pattern | | | | | | | | | |
| 3548 | Nipissing District | | 3,353 | 60,575 | | 2,496 | 15,445 | 1,291 | | | 83,160 |
| 3551 | Manitoulin District | | 35 | | 809 | 2,129 | 6,090 | 4,474 | | | 13,537 |
| 3552 | Sudbury District | | | 16,415 | 6,131 | | | | | | 22,546 |
| 3553 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | | 4,751 | 91,462 | 13,177 | 15,703 | 35,130 | | | | 160,223 |
| 3554 | Timiskaming District | | 21,959 | 7,998 | 1,100 | 1,189 | | | | | 32,251 |
| 3556 | Cochrane District | 35,436 | | 2,458 | | 41,788 | | | | | 79,682 |
| 3557 | Algoma District | | 29,310 | 76,429 | 1,609 | 2,717 | 3,607 | 534 | | | 114,206 |
| 3558 | Thunder Bay District | | | 107,924 | 31,883 | | 6,241 | | | | 146,048 |
| 3559 | Rainy River District | 14,183 | 45 | 3,297 | 51 | 1,565 | 969 | | | | 20,110 |
| 3560 | Kenora District | | | | | 65,533 | | | | | 65,533 |
| Total population | | 49,619 | 59,453 | 366,558 | 54,760 | 133,120 | 67,482 | 6,299 | - | - | 737,296 |
| | | Percent distribution of 2016 population in census consolidated subdivisions by population growth pattern | | | | | | | | | |
| 3548 | Nipissing District | | 4 | 73 | | 3 | 19 | 2 | | | 100 |
| 3551 | Manitoulin District | | | 0 | 6 | 16 | 45 | 33 | | | 100 |
| 3552 | Sudbury District | | | 73 | 27 | | | | | | 100 |
| 3553 | Sudbury Regional Municipality | | 3 | 57 | 8 | 10 | 22 | 0 | | | 100 |
| 3554 | Timiskaming District | | 68 | 25 | 3 | 4 | | | | | 100 |
| 3556 | Cochrane District | 44 | | 3 | | 52 | | | | | 100 |
| 3557 | Algoma District | | 26 | 67 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | 100 |
| 3558 | Thunder Bay District | | | 74 | 22 | | 4 | | | | 100 |
| 3559 | Rainy River District | 71 | | 16 | | 8 | 5 | | | | 100 |
| 3560 | Kenora District | | | | | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| Total | | 7 | 8 | 50 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1981 to 2016.

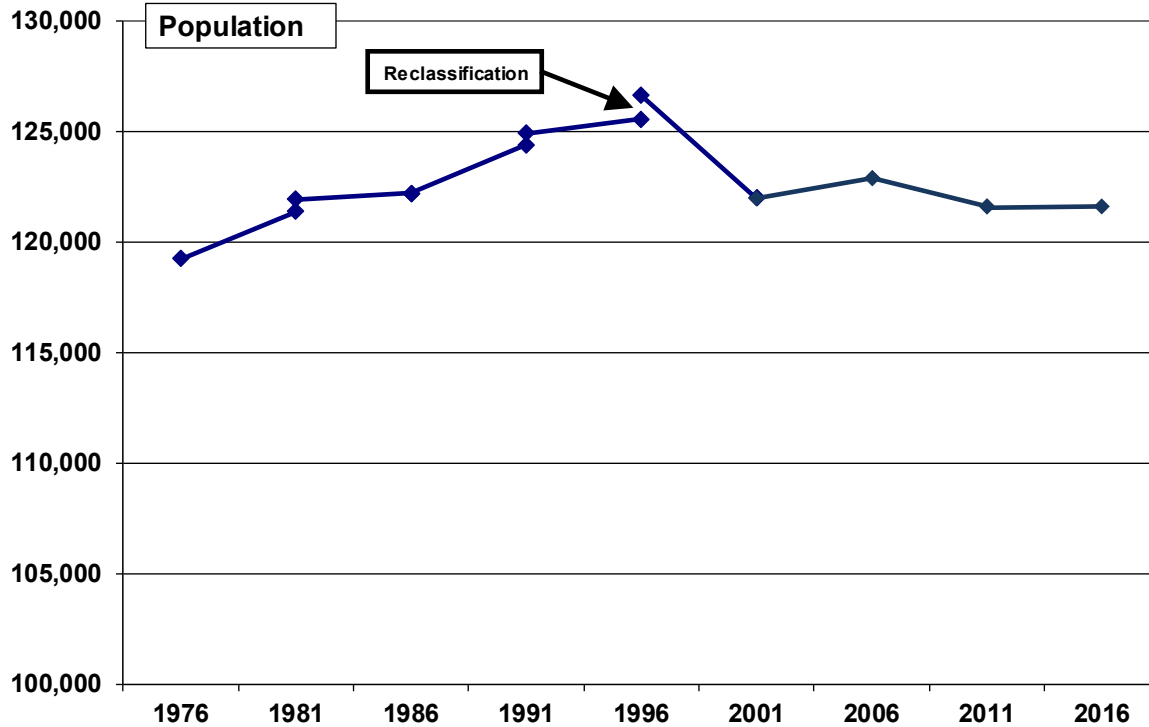
One feature of northern Ontario is that the two Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have not exhibited strong population growth compared to the population growth of (most but not all) CMAs in southern Ontario. The Thunder Bay CMA has varied between 120,000 and 125,000 inhabitants over the 1981 to 2016 period (Figure 10). The Greater Sudbury CMA has varied between 155,000 and 165,000 residents over the 1981 to 2016 period (Figure 11).

As noted earlier, regions with a heavier reliance on natural resources (agriculture, forestry, mining, etc.) are challenged because:

- Over time, labour-saving technological change means more and more production (of agriculture, lumber/paper or minerals) is generated with less and less labour; and
- Communities relatively reliant on these sectors are challenged to find alternative goods (e.g., manufactured products) or alternative services (e.g., tourism services, web-design services, accounting services, etc.) to export from the north in order to maintain employment levels.

Figure 10

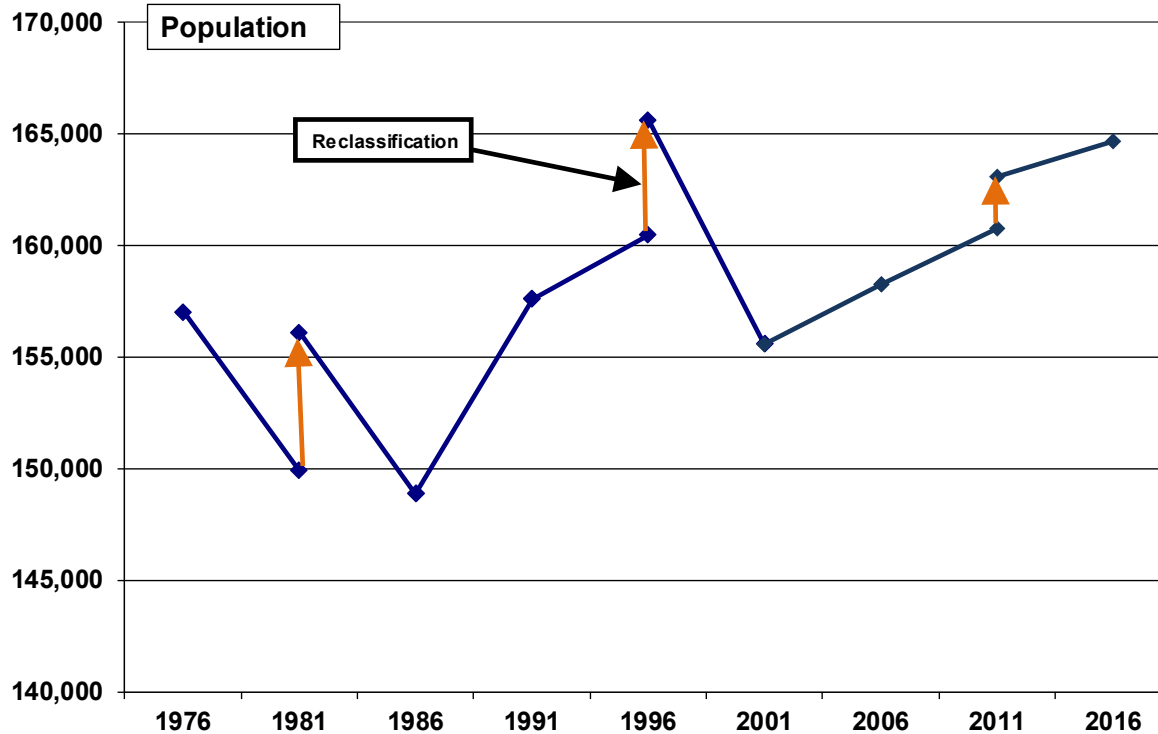
Population of the Thunder Bay CMA



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1976 - 2016.

Figure 11

Population of the Greater Sudbury CMA



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1976 - 2016.

7. Summary

Ontario has a large non-metro population. In 2016, there were 2.5 million inhabitants in Ontario who resided non-metro areas (i.e., outside the commuting zone of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)). This population is larger than any of the 6 smallest provinces of Canada. This population is equivalent to the combined size of 5 of the top 14 metropolitan areas in Canada

Ontario's non-metro population has grown in every intercensal period since 1966. The rate of growth from 2011 to 2016 was 2%.

In 2016, the non-metro population of Ontario comprised 19% of Ontario's total population.

Importantly, in every census period, some non-metro residents are reclassified from a non-metro area to a metro area. This happens in two different ways. In some cases, a population centre reaches the threshold to be classified as a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) (such as Belleville in 2016) and the complete population of this centre is reclassified from non-metro to metro. In the other cases, a change in commuting patterns will increase the share of the workers in a census subdivision (i.e., an incorporated town or municipality) who are employed in a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). When this share surpasses 50%, the entire population of the census subdivision becomes delineated as part of the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). That is, the entire population of the census subdivision is reclassified from non-metro to metro.

Thus, over time, the share of Ontario's population residing in non-metro areas has slowly declined because:

- the non-metro population is growing more slowly than the metro population; and
- there is ongoing reclassification of population from non-metro to metro due to the growth of non-metro centres causing them to be reclassified a metro areas and due to the changing commuting patterns causing neighbouring towns and municipalities becoming delineated as part of a metro area.

Ontario residents live, work and play in regions in the sense that many commute long(er) distances to access jobs or services. We use data at the census division level to portray the regional patterns of population dynamics. We find that residents of census divisions in the Greater Golden Horseshoe, the southern Georgian Bay region and the Ottawa-Kingston region have experienced continuous population growth in the 1981 to 2016 period. This population dynamic will drive, and is driven by, the changes in the labour market and changes in the provision of services.

Ontario residents also live, work and play in local communities in the sense that much of daily life is local – such as attending school or places of worship, shopping for groceries, etc. Generally, the population dynamics of community population change (as represented by census consolidated subdivisions) show the same pattern of a higher likelihood of continuous community population growth in the Greater Golden Horseshoe, the southern Georgian Bay region and the Ottawa region.

However, there is considerable heterogeneity in the community-level population dynamics. We find dynamic community population trajectories in growing regions and in declining regions. Similarly, we find declining communities in both growing regions and in declining regions.

Nonetheless, a higher share of communities within non-metro census divisions reported population decline from 2011 to 2016 and, over the longer period from 1981 to 2016, a higher share of communities in non-metro census divisions did not grow continuously in these 7 intercensal periods.

Appendix A

Historical trends: rural residents outside population centres since 1851

To see the long-run demographic structure in Ontario, we present the trend in the inhabitants living in [population centres](#) (defined as a settlement with 1,000 or more inhabitants) and in census rural areas (outside population centres).

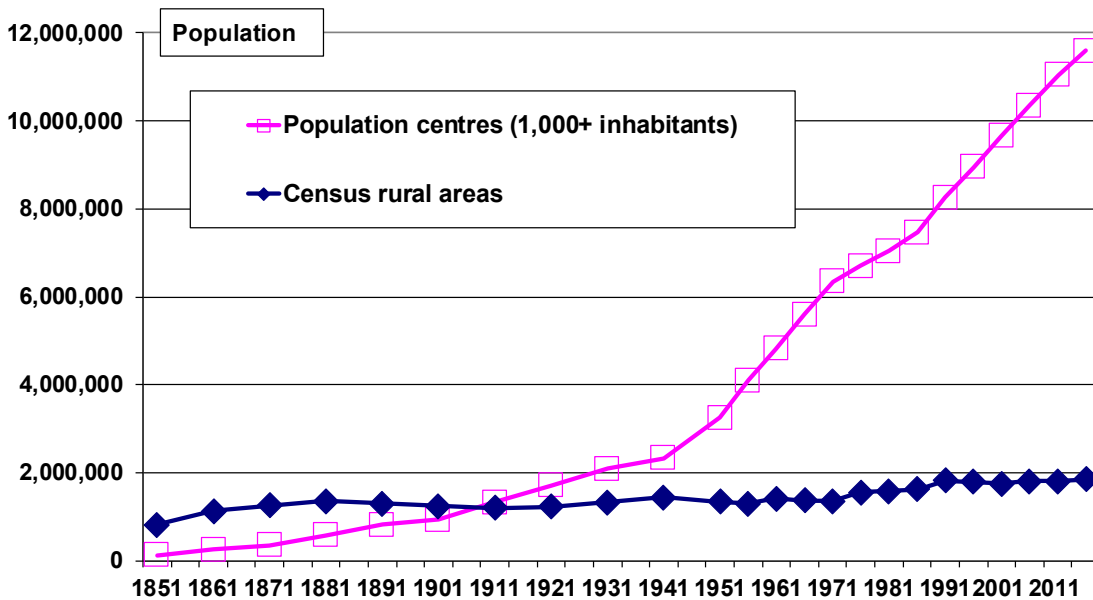
In 1851, 86% of Ontario's population was rural (outside population centres of 1,000 or more) (Figure A1 and Table A1).

The rural population remained a majority within Ontario until 1911.

In 2016, the rural population outside population centres of 1,000 or more numbered 1.8 million (14% of Ontario's population)

Figure A1

Population trends: Rural minority in Ontario in 1911

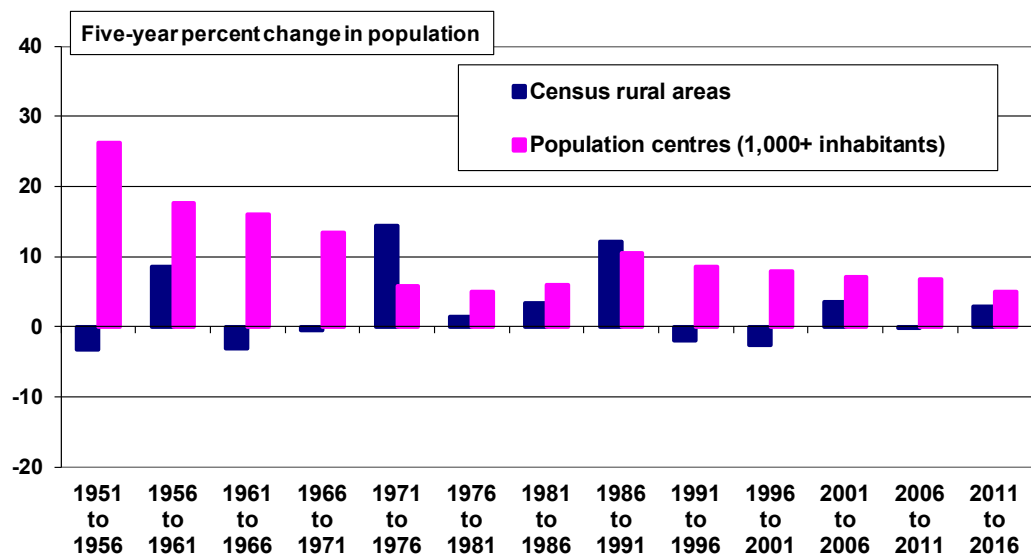


Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Since 1991, there have been small changes in the level of the census rural population (both increases and decreases have been recorded) (Figure A2).

Figure A2

Small change in census rural population since 1991: Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016.

- **Census rural population residing on a census-farm**

A census-farm is any agricultural holding with agricultural products for sale. Over one-half of these holdings are part-time or hobby enterprises that are too small to support a family without one or more family members working off the farm.

Within the census rural population of Ontario (i.e., outside population centres of 1,000 or more), the population residing on a census-farm in 1931 was 786,000 (Figure A3 and Table A1) which was larger than the number of census rural residents who were not residing on a census-farm (133,000).

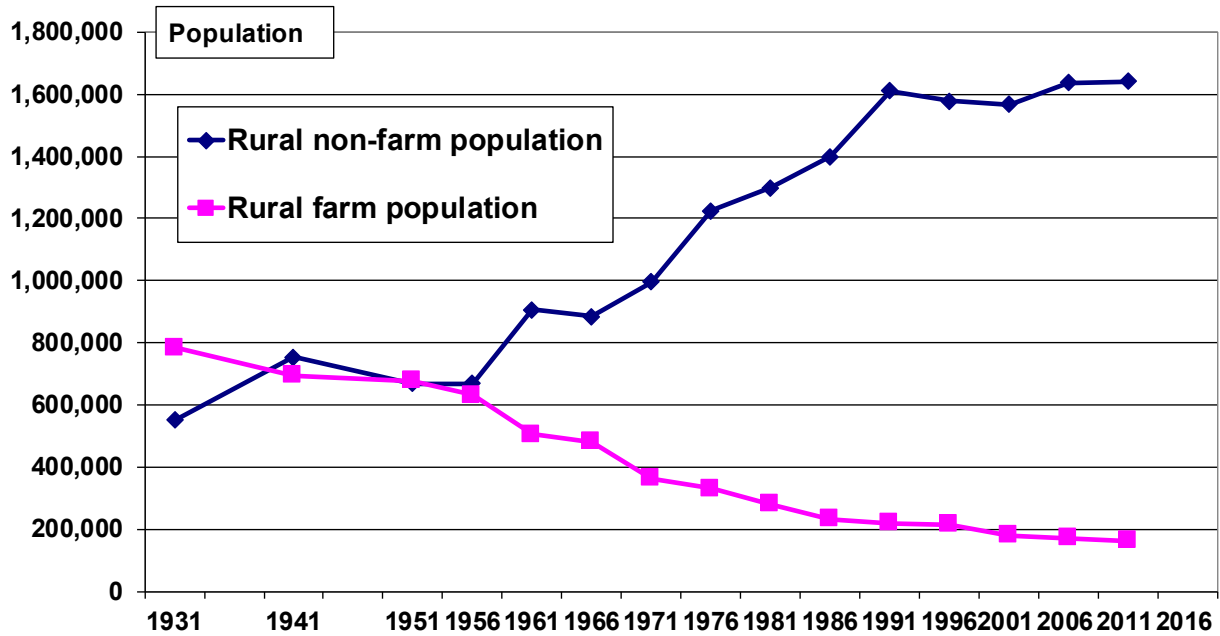
- **Rural non-farm population**

However, in 1961, we see a sharp divergence where the rural non-farm population (i.e., the population in census rural areas who do not live in the household of a census-farm operator) started to increase and the census rural population residing on a census-farm started to decrease.

Over the years, rural residents would have noticed a smaller and smaller share of students, church members, municipal councilors, etc., who are living on a farm.

Figure 3

Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Ontario since 1956



Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more.
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Appendix Table A1

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Ontario, 1851 - 2016

| | Total farm population | | | Total non-farm population | | | Total population | | | Rural farm population as a percent of total census rural population | Percent of farm population that resides in population centres | Census rural population as a percent of the total population | Five-year percent change in total population | |
|------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants) | Census rural areas | Total | Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants) | Census rural areas | Total | Total | Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants) | Census rural areas | | | | Population centres (1,000+ inhabitants) | Census rural areas |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | =(1)+(2) | | | =(4)+(5) | =(3)+(6) | =(1)+(4) | (2)+(5) | | | | =(2)/(9)*100 | =(1)/(3)*100 |
| 1851 | | | | | | 952,004 | 133,463 | 818,541 | | | 86 | | | |
| 1861 | | | | | | 1,396,091 | 258,192 | 1,137,899 | | | 82 | 47 | 20 | |
| 1871 | | | | | | 1,620,851 | 355,997 | 1,264,854 | | | 78 | 19 | 6 | |
| 1881 | | | | | | 1,926,922 | 575,848 | 1,351,074 | | | 70 | 31 | 3 | |
| 1891 | | | | | | 2,114,321 | 818,998 | 1,295,323 | | | 61 | 21 | -2 | |
| 1901 | | | | | | 2,182,947 | 935,978 | 1,246,969 | | | 57 | 7 | -2 | |
| 1911 | | | | | | 2,527,292 | 1,328,489 | 1,198,803 | | | 47 | 21 | -2 | |
| 1921 | | | | | | 2,933,662 | 1,706,632 | 1,227,030 | | | 42 | 14 | 1 | |
| 1931 | 15,410 | 785,550 | 800,960 | 2,080,582 | 550,141 | 2,630,723 | 3,431,683 | 2,095,992 | 1,335,691 | 59 | 2 | 39 | 11 | 4 |
| 1941 | 9,736 | 694,684 | 704,420 | 2,328,897 | 754,338 | 3,083,235 | 3,787,655 | 2,338,633 | 1,449,022 | 48 | 1 | 38 | 6 | 4 |
| 1951 | 24,735 | 678,043 | 702,778 | 3,226,364 | 668,400 | 3,894,764 | 4,597,542 | 3,251,099 | 1,346,443 | 50 | 4 | 29 | 20 | -4 |
| 1956 | 50,995 | 632,153 | 683,148 | 4,051,924 | 669,861 | 4,721,785 | 5,404,933 | 4,102,919 | 1,302,014 | 49 | 7 | 24 | 26 | -3 |
| 1961 | 18,791 | 505,699 | 524,490 | 4,804,738 | 906,864 | 5,711,602 | 6,236,092 | 4,823,529 | 1,412,563 | 36 | 4 | 23 | 18 | 8 |
| 1966 | 16,330 | 481,695 | 498,025 | 5,577,110 | 885,735 | 6,462,845 | 6,960,870 | 5,593,440 | 1,367,430 | 35 | 3 | 20 | 16 | -3 |
| 1971 | 28,073 | 363,640 | 391,713 | 6,315,557 | 995,840 | 7,311,397 | 7,703,105 | 6,343,630 | 1,359,480 | 27 | 7 | 18 | 13 | -1 |
| 1976 | 9,600 | 331,510 | 341,110 | 6,698,920 | 1,224,435 | 7,923,355 | 8,264,465 | 6,708,520 | 1,555,945 | 21 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 14 |
| 1981 | 8,917 | 279,826 | 288,743 | 7,038,115 | 1,298,249 | 8,336,364 | 8,625,107 | 7,047,032 | 1,578,075 | 18 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 1 |
| 1986 | 7,940 | 232,790 | 240,730 | 7,461,480 | 1,399,485 | 8,860,965 | 9,101,695 | 7,469,420 | 1,632,275 | 14 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 3 |
| 1991 | 6,175 | 220,505 | 226,680 | 8,247,667 | 1,610,538 | 9,858,205 | 10,084,885 | 8,253,842 | 1,831,043 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 11 | 12 |
| 1996 | 5,755 | 215,475 | 221,230 | 8,952,986 | 1,579,357 | 10,532,343 | 10,753,573 | 8,958,741 | 1,794,832 | 12 | 3 | 17 | 9 | -2 |
| 2001 | 5,180 | 180,905 | 186,085 | 9,657,367 | 1,566,594 | 11,223,961 | 11,410,046 | 9,662,547 | 1,747,499 | 10 | 3 | 15 | 8 | -3 |
| 2006 | 7,165 | 171,410 | 178,575 | 10,343,970 | 1,637,737 | 11,981,707 | 12,160,282 | 10,351,135 | 1,809,147 | 9 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 4 |
| 2011 | 11,465 | 163,435 | 174,900 | 11,034,320 | 1,642,601 | 12,676,921 | 12,851,821 | 11,045,785 | 1,806,036 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 0 |
| 2016 | | | | 13,448,494 | | 11,590,513 | 1,857,981 | | | | 14 | 5 | 3 | |

Source: Canada. Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Since 1981, the "census rural" population refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside population centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of \$50 or more in the previous year.

Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of \$1,200 or more in the previous year.

Appendix B

Charts and tables showing the level and trends in population for “Rural and Small Town Areas”

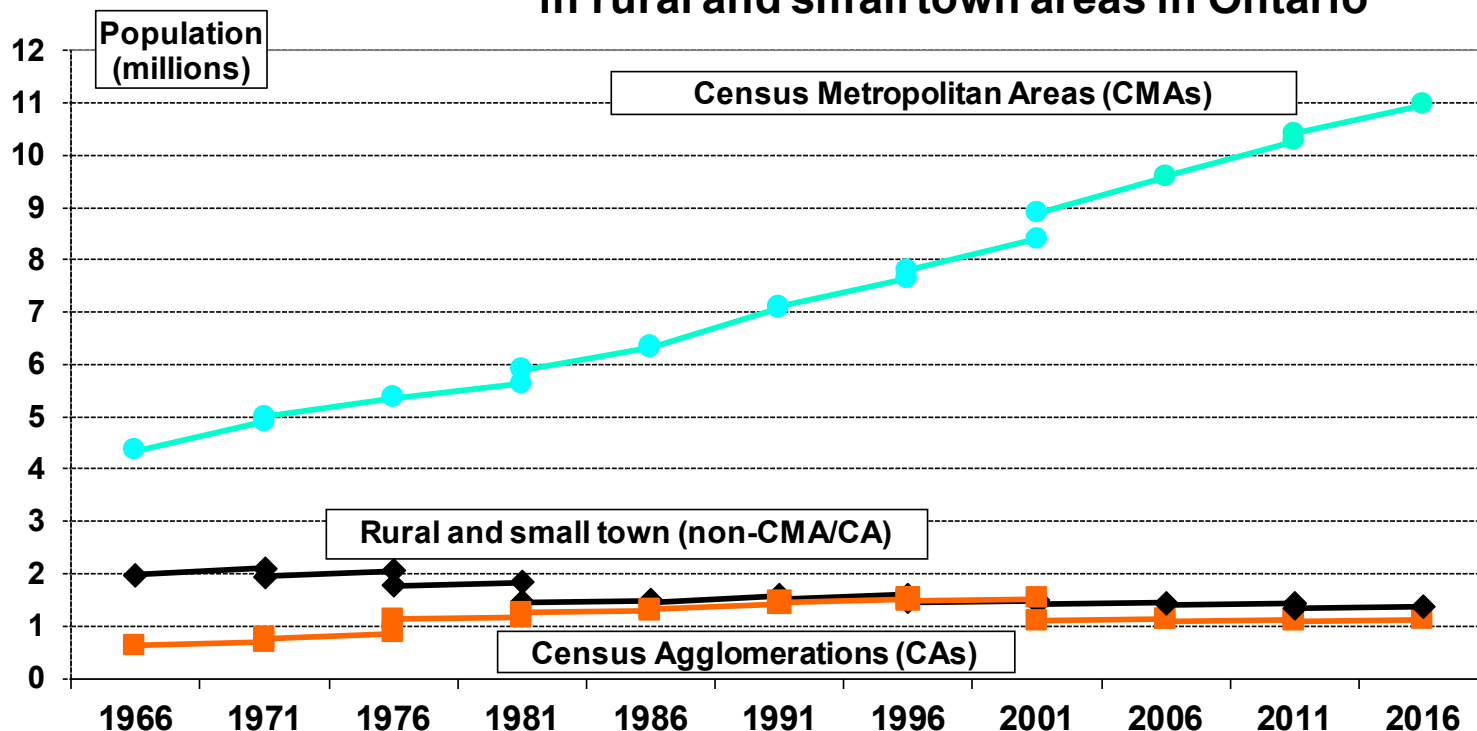
Most of the discussion in the report has focused on the non-metro population and on the population change patterns since 1981.

The objective of this appendix is to briefly describe some the changes within non-metro areas – specifically for smaller cities ([Census Agglomerations](#)) and for each [Metropolitan Influenced Zone](#) within rural and small town areas (i.e., in areas outside centres of 10,000 or more)

In 2016, the population in metro areas (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)) was 2.5 million; the population of Census Agglomerations (CAs) was 1.1 million and the “rural and small town” population (outside CMAs and CAs) was 1.4 million (Figure B1 and Table B1).

Figure B1

In 2016, 1.4 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Ontario



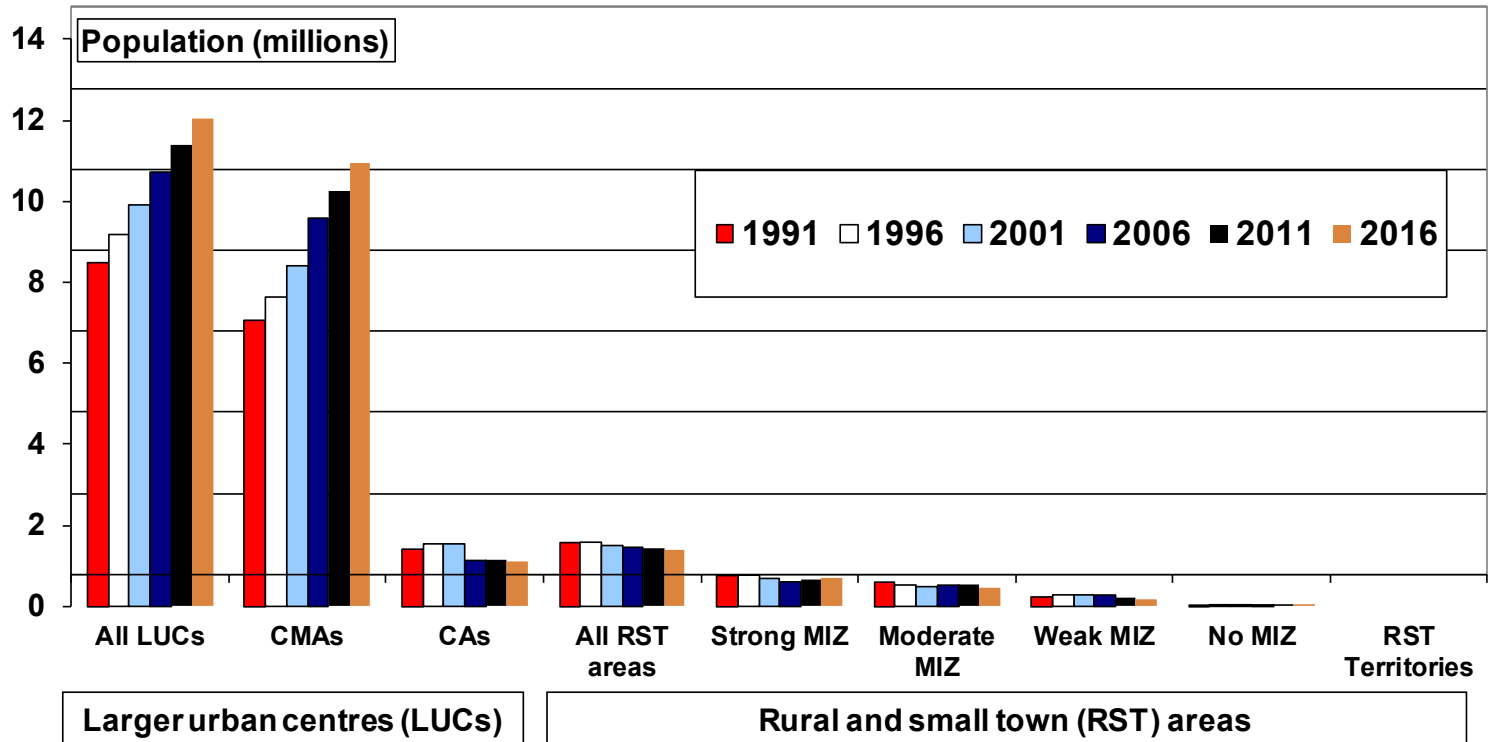
Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both CMAs and CAs include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points visible for some years show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1966 to 2016.

Within RST areas, the largest MIZ zone is the Strong MIZ zone (Figure B2 and Table B1).

Figure B2

In 2016, Ontario's rural and small town population was 1.4 million



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 to 99,999. Both CMAs and CAs include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the CMA or CA. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

Table B1

Population structure and change in metro and non-metro areas (disaggregated into Census Agglomerations and Rural and Small Town areas, by Metropolitan Influenced Zone) Ontario, 1986 to 2016

| | Population | | | | | | | | | | | | Percent distribution of population | | | | | | Percent change | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | within 1991 boundaries | | within 1996 boundaries | | within 2001 boundaries | | within 2006 boundaries | | within 2011 boundaries | | within 2016 boundaries | | within 1991 boundaries | within 1996 boundaries | within 2001 boundaries | within 2006 boundaries | within 2011 boundaries | within 2016 boundaries | 1986 to 1991 | 1991 to 1996 | 1996 to 2001 | 2001 to 2006 | 2006 to 2011 | 2011 to 2016 | | | | | | |
| | 1986 | 1991 | 1991 | 1996 | 1996 | 2001 | 2001 | 2006 | 2006 | 2011 | 2011 | 2016 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2006 | 2011 | 2011 | 2016 | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro areas (CMAs) | 6,333,439 | 7,073,420 | 7,100,762 | 7,639,013 | 7,804,030 | 8,403,738 | 8,901,673 | 9,584,840 | 9,591,529 | 10,270,006 | 10,408,279 | 10,956,264 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 74 | 78 | 79 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 81 | 11.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 5.3 |
| Non-metro areas (non-CMAs) | 2,768,255 | 3,011,465 | 2,984,123 | 3,114,560 | 2,949,543 | 3,006,308 | 2,508,373 | 2,575,442 | 2,568,753 | 2,581,815 | 2,443,542 | 2,492,230 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| Census agglomerations | 1,314,637 | 1,422,183 | 1,458,964 | 1,518,422 | 1,487,301 | 1,522,211 | 1,094,168 | 1,127,437 | 1,128,614 | 1,133,127 | 1,094,874 | 1,106,057 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Rural and small town (RST) | 1,453,618 | 1,589,282 | 1,525,159 | 1,596,138 | 1,462,242 | 1,484,097 | 1,414,205 | 1,448,005 | 1,440,139 | 1,448,688 | 1,348,668 | 1,386,173 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 2.8 |
| Strong MIZ | 670,192 | 756,056 | 710,094 | 756,992 | 668,346 | 695,979 | 594,823 | 615,909 | 631,410 | 644,299 | 689,439 | 708,869 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 12.8 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Moderate MIZ | 545,276 | 587,096 | 520,565 | 539,257 | 489,985 | 489,378 | 526,565 | 535,477 | 554,062 | 555,931 | 446,688 | 451,442 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7.7 | 3.6 | -0.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Weak MIZ | 205,430 | 218,108 | 266,562 | 269,132 | 278,623 | 270,527 | 266,116 | 263,137 | 232,107 | 225,197 | 188,269 | 189,085 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6.2 | 1.0 | -2.9 | -1.1 | -3.0 | 0.4 |
| No MIZ | 32,720 | 28,022 | 27,938 | 30,757 | 25,288 | 28,213 | 26,701 | 33,482 | 22,560 | 23,261 | 24,272 | 36,777 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -14.4 | 10.1 | 11.6 | 25.4 | 3.1 | 51.5 |
| Total | 9,101,694 | 10,084,885 | 10,084,885 | 10,753,573 | 10,753,573 | 11,410,046 | 11,410,046 | 12,160,282 | 12,160,282 | 12,851,821 | 12,851,821 | 13,448,494 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10.8 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 4.6 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2016.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the built-up core (100,000 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a built-up core of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30-49%; Moderate MIZ: 5-29%; Weak MIZ: 1-5%; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138ME)

(www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub.cgi?catno=92F0138ME). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

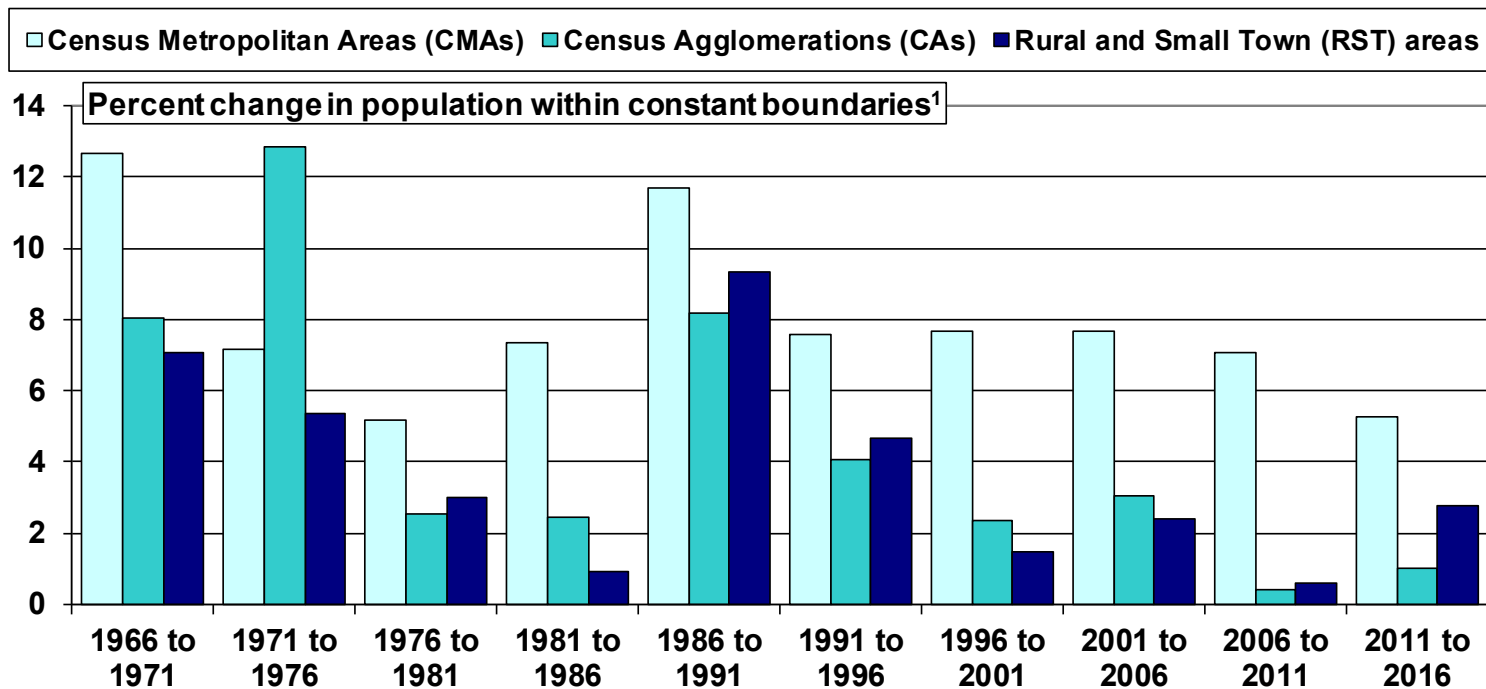
The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada. **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

As shown in Figure B3 (with detail in Table B1), in each five-year period since 1966, there has been continuous population growth in each of:

- Metro areas (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs));
- Non-metro areas (outside Census Metropolitan Areas (non-CMA areas)); and in each of the components of non-metro areas:
 - Census Agglomerations;
 - Rural and small town areas; and the components of:
 - Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ);
 - Moderate MIZ (except 1996 to 2001);
 - Weak MIZ (except the 3 intercensal periods from 1996 to 2011); and
 - No MIZ (except in 1986 to 1991 period).

Figure B3

Continuous growth in rural and small town population, Ontario



¹ Each five-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the five-year period.
 Note: A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 to 99,999. Both CMAs and CAs include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the CMA or CA. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2016.

The Canadian context of population growth in the CMA, CA and RST areas of each province is shown in Table B2.

Table B2**Percent change in population with constant boundaries for CMAs, CAs and RST areas, Canada, 1966 to 2016**

| | 1966 to 1971 | 1971 to 1976 | 1976 to 1981 | 1981 to 1986 | 1986 to 1991 | 1991 to 1996 | 1996 to 2001 | 2001 to 2006 | 2006 to 2011 | 2011 to 2016 |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 11.0 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.2 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | 7.2 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | 3.3 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 3.9 | -0.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Newfoundland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 12.2 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 1.3 | -0.7 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 4.6 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | 0.0 | 13.2 | -1.5 | -5.4 | 0.0 | -3.0 | -7.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.5 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | 3.8 | 5.1 | 0.5 | -0.3 | -3.0 | -5.1 | -10.6 | -5.6 | -2.7 | -2.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | 10.1 | -0.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | 0.9 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | -0.2 | 2.4 | -1.0 | -1.3 | -1.9 | -2.1 |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 6.1 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.3 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | -0.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | -1.1 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -4.3 | -1.0 | -1.7 | -2.1 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | 4.9 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -2.3 | -1.8 | -1.7 | -2.1 |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 2.4 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 3.1 | -0.1 | -2.4 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 1.0 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | 9.5 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 0.4 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | 1.4 | 9.2 | 3.5 | 1.7 | -0.2 | 1.3 | -2.7 | -2.5 | -0.8 | -2.6 |
| Quebec | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 7.2 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.1 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | 2.5 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 1.8 | -0.7 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | -0.3 | 2.8 | 5.9 | -0.6 | 1.6 | 3.5 | -0.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.7 |
| Ontario | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 12.7 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 11.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 5.3 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | 8.0 | 12.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | 7.1 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 2.8 |
| Manitoba | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 6.2 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 6.6 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | 0.0 | -8.1 | -5.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | -0.7 | -0.6 | 2.7 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | -1.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 3.2 |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 7.6 | 6.6 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 9.9 | 12.2 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | 0.0 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 5.5 | -2.1 | -0.1 | -1.7 | -1.1 | 5.8 | 4.0 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | -6.8 | -4.0 | 1.3 | -1.0 | -6.9 | -2.0 | -3.5 | -4.7 | 3.7 | 0.1 |
| Alberta | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 18.9 | 13.9 | 21.6 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 5.6 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 14.1 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | 3.8 | 21.3 | 19.8 | 9.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 10.8 | 15.7 | 13.4 | 9.9 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | 3.0 | 11.2 | 22.0 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| British Columbia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) | 15.3 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 15.6 | 13.0 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 6.6 |
| Census Agglomerations (CAs) | 25.5 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 1.8 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| Rural and Small Town (RST) areas | 16.3 | 20.8 | 17.0 | -0.4 | 7.2 | 12.8 | -1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1976 to 2016.

Interestingly, for one-half (5 of 10) intercensal periods shown for Ontario in Figure B3 (and Table B2), Ontario's rural and small town population actually grew faster than the population in the smaller cities (Census Agglomerations).

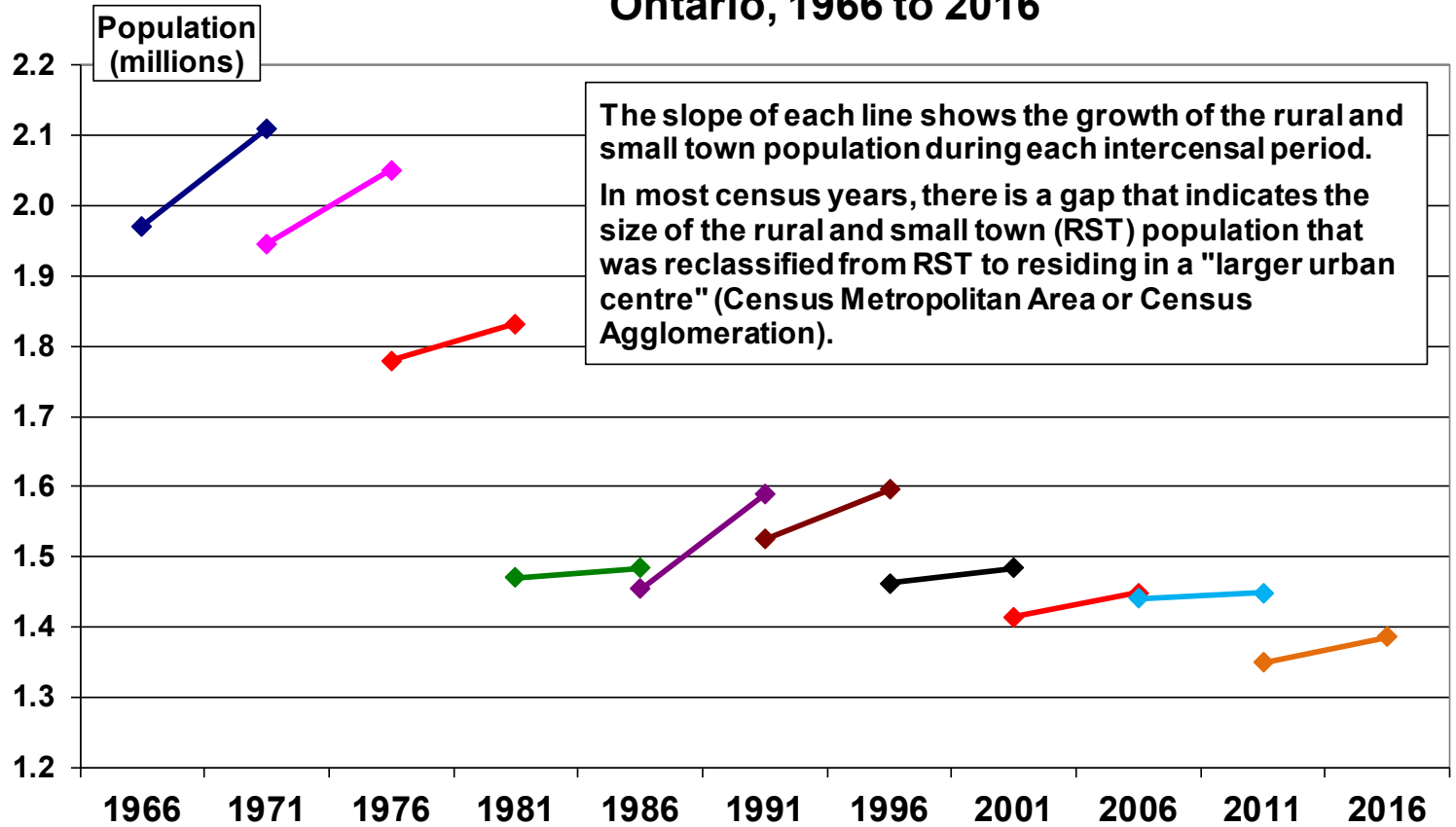
However, in all periods but one (1971 to 1976), the population growth in each of Census Agglomerations and in rural and small town areas was less than the growth in metro (CMA) areas in Ontario.

This slower growth in RST areas compared to larger urban centres is one factor causing the slow decline in the share of the population in Ontario's population that resides in rural and small town areas – down from 16% in 1986 to 10% in 2016 (Figure B5 and Table B1).

The other factor is the reclassification of rural and small town (RST) areas into Census Agglomerations or metro (CMA) areas (Figure B4). In Table B1, compare, for example, the 2011 RST population using 2011 boundaries (1.4 million) with the 2011 RST population in 2016 boundaries (1.3 million). Ontario's RST population declined by 100,000 in 2011 due to reclassification (as discussed in the main text of this report).

Figure B4

Rural and Small Town Population, Ontario, 1966 to 2016

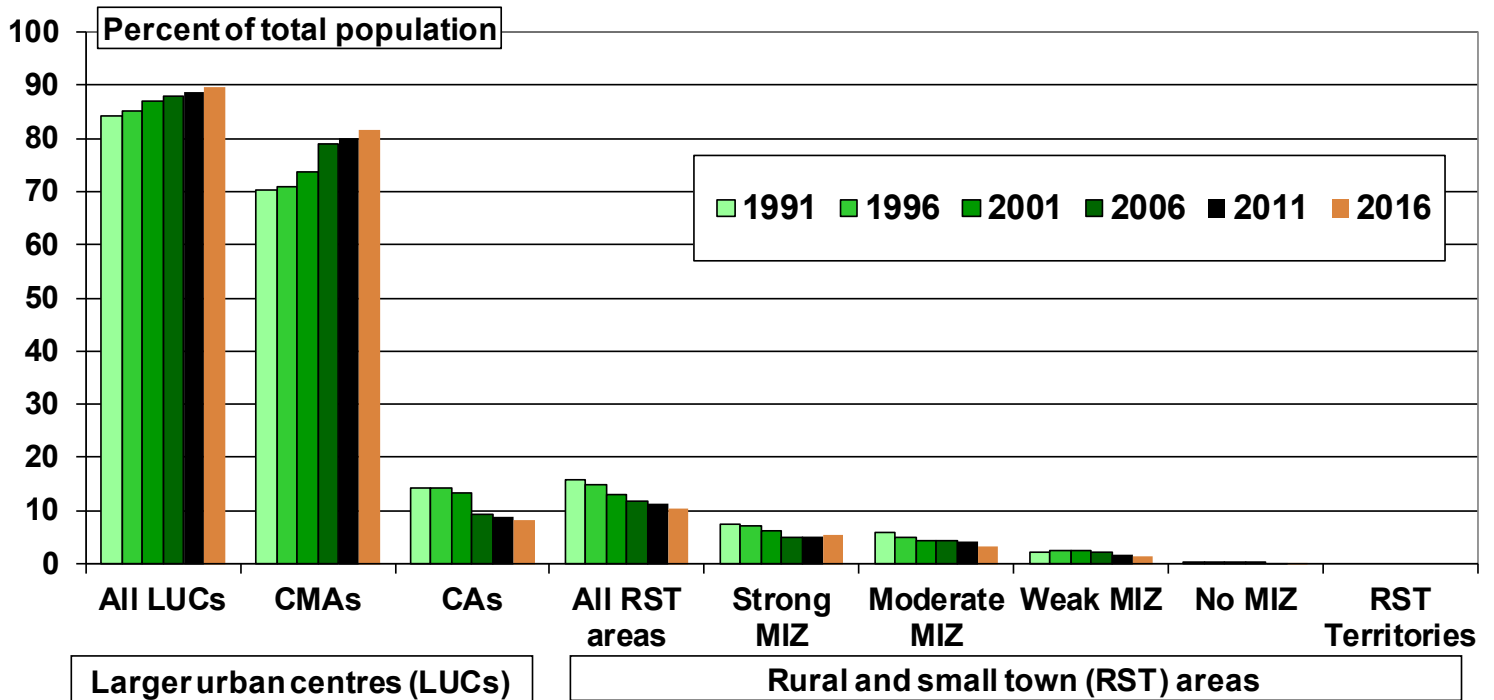


Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1966 to 2016.

Rural and small town refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Figure B5

In 2016, 10 percent of Ontario's population lived in rural and small town areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

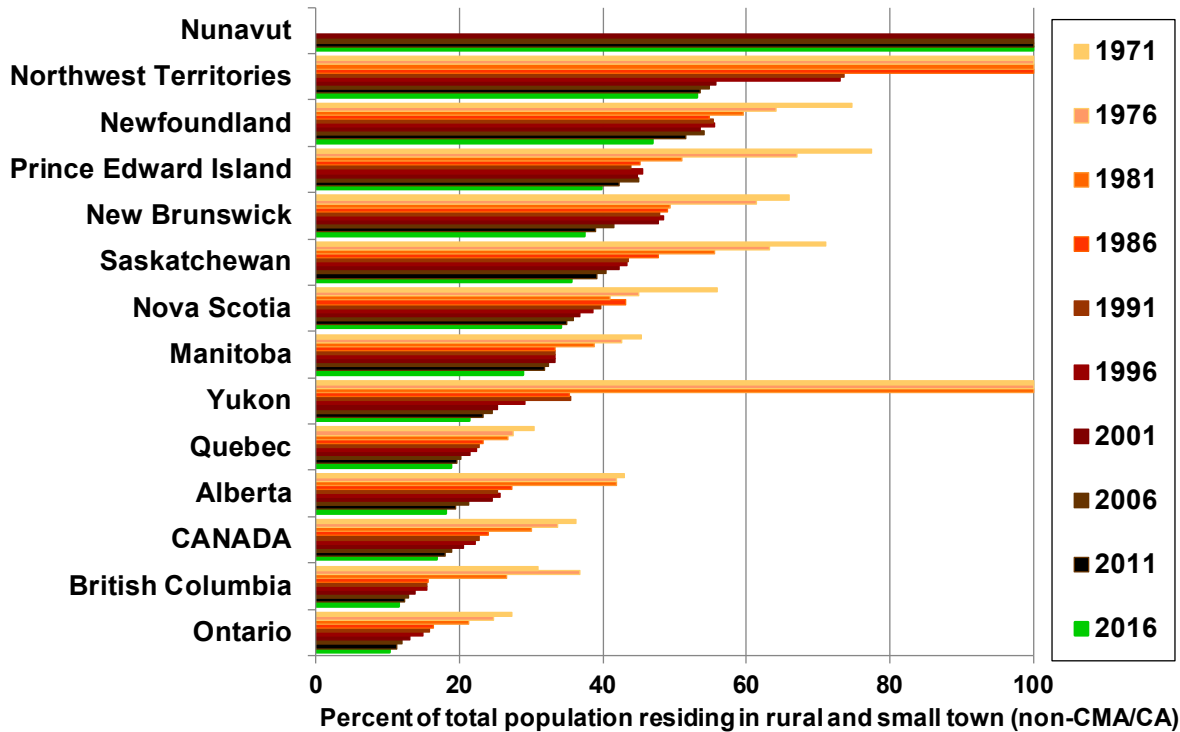
A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 to 99,999. Both CMAs and CAs include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the CMA or CA. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters). Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

The provinces in Figure B6 are ranked in terms of the share of their population residing in RST areas in 2016 (data are in Table B3). Ontario has the smallest share (10%) compared to each of the other provinces.

Note that the length of bars becomes shorter for each census period from 1971 to 2016 – the *share* of the rural and small town population has been declining over time, even though the absolute number of people living in these areas has been increasing (in most provinces).

Figure B6

The share of Canada's population residing in RST areas declined from 36% in 1971 to 17% in 2016



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Table B3

| Percent of population living in rural and small town areas, Canada and Provinces, 1971 to 2016 | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 |
| Newfoundland | 74.8 | 64.1 | 59.6 | 54.9 | 55.4 | 55.6 | 53.5 | 54.1 | 51.7 | 46.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 77.4 | 67.0 | 51.1 | 45.1 | 44.0 | 45.6 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 42.2 | 39.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 55.9 | 45.0 | 40.9 | 43.2 | 39.6 | 38.7 | 36.7 | 35.8 | 34.9 | 34.1 |
| New Brunswick | 66.0 | 61.4 | 49.4 | 49.0 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 47.7 | 41.5 | 38.9 | 37.4 |
| Quebec | 30.5 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 23.3 | 22.7 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 18.9 |
| Ontario | 27.4 | 24.8 | 21.2 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 10.3 |
| Manitoba | 45.3 | 42.6 | 38.8 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 32.3 | 31.9 | 28.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 71.2 | 63.3 | 55.6 | 47.8 | 43.6 | 43.3 | 42.3 | 40.4 | 39.1 | 35.6 |
| Alberta | 43.0 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 27.3 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 24.6 | 21.2 | 19.4 | 18.0 |
| British Columbia | 31.0 | 36.9 | 26.6 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 11.6 |
| Yukon | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 29.1 | 25.4 | 24.6 | 23.2 | 21.3 |
| Northwest Territories | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 73.7 | 73.2 | 55.7 | 54.9 | 53.6 | 53.2 |
| Nunavut | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| CANADA | 36.3 | 33.7 | 30.1 | 24.1 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 18.9 | 18.0 | 16.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Note: Rural and small town refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Table B4 – Part One (1966-1981)

| Population Level and Change in Metro areas (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)) and in Non-metro areas (outside CMA areas), and showing the population in Census Agglomerations (CAs) and in Rural and Small Town (RST) areas, Ontario and Canada, 1966-1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Five-year percent change | | | Five-year percent change | | | | | Five-year percent change | | Five-year percent change | | |
| | 1966 | 1971 | 1966-1971 | 1971 | 1971 | 1976 | 1971-1976 | 1971-1976 | 1976 | 1976 | 1981 | 1976-1981 | 1976-1981 |
| | 1971 boundaries | 1971 boundaries | constant boundaries | 1971 boundaries | 1976 boundaries | 1976 boundaries | current boundaries | constant boundaries | 1976 boundaries | 1981 boundaries | 1981 boundaries | current boundaries | constant boundaries |
| Ontario | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro (CMA) | 4,360,223 | 4,912,367 | 12.7 | 4,912,367 | 4,998,210 | 5,357,336 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 5,357,336 | 5,357,336 | 5,635,892 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Non-metro (non-CMA) | 2,600,647 | 2,790,739 | 7.3 | 2,790,739 | 2,704,896 | 2,907,129 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 2,907,129 | 2,907,129 | 2,989,215 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| .. CA | 630,121 | 680,682 | 8.0 | 680,682 | 758,865 | 856,551 | 25.8 | 12.9 | 856,551 | 1,128,209 | 1,156,916 | 35.1 | 2.5 |
| .. RST | 1,970,526 | 2,110,057 | 7.1 | 2,110,057 | 1,946,031 | 2,050,578 | -2.8 | 5.4 | 2,050,578 | 1,778,920 | 1,832,299 | -10.6 | 3.0 |
| Total | 6,960,870 | 7,703,106 | 10.7 | 7,703,106 | 7,703,106 | 8,264,465 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 8,264,465 | 8,264,465 | 8,625,107 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro (CMA) | 10,684,482 | 11,864,823 | 11.0 | 11,864,823 | 11,984,519 | 12,798,879 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 12,798,879 | 12,910,493 | 13,658,944 | 6.7 | 5.8 |
| Non-metro (non-CMA) | 9,330,398 | 9,703,488 | 4.0 | 9,703,488 | 9,583,792 | 10,193,726 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 10,193,726 | 10,082,112 | 10,684,233 | 4.8 | 6.0 |
| .. CA | 1,755,738 | 1,881,801 | 7.2 | 1,881,801 | 2,285,778 | 2,438,937 | 29.6 | 6.7 | 2,438,937 | 3,219,383 | 3,363,598 | 37.9 | 4.5 |
| .. RST | 7,574,660 | 7,821,687 | 3.3 | 7,821,687 | 7,298,014 | 7,754,789 | -0.9 | 6.3 | 7,754,789 | 6,862,729 | 7,320,635 | -5.6 | 6.7 |
| Total | 20,014,880 | 21,568,311 | 7.8 | 21,568,311 | 21,568,311 | 22,992,605 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 22,992,605 | 22,992,605 | 24,343,177 | 5.9 | 5.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a built-up core of 50,000 or more people and a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a built-up core of 10,000 or more people and a total population of 10,000 - 99,999 and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Rural and Small Town (RST) areas refer to the non-CMA and the non-CA population. It is the population outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

Table B4 – Part Two (1981-1991)

| Population Level and Change in Metro areas (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)) and in Non-metro areas (outside CMA areas), and showing the population in Census Agglomerations (CAs) and in Rural and Small Town (RST) areas, Ontario and Canada, 1981-1991 | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Five-year percent change | | | | | Five-year percent change | | | | |
| | 1981 | 1981 | 1986 | 1981-1986 | 1981-1986 | 1986 | 1986 | 1991 | 1986-1991 | 1986-1991 |
| | 1981 boundaries | 1986 boundaries | 1986 boundaries | current boundaries | constant boundaries | 1986 boundaries | 1991 boundaries | 1991 boundaries | current boundaries | constant boundaries |
| Ontario | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro (CMA) | 5,635,892 | 5,896,478 | 6,328,626 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 6,328,626 | 6,333,439 | 7,073,420 | 11.8 | 11.7 |
| Non-metro (non-CMA) | 2,989,215 | 2,728,629 | 2,773,069 | -7.2 | 1.6 | 2,773,069 | 2,768,256 | 3,011,465 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| .. CA | 1,156,916 | 1,258,974 | 1,289,659 | 11.5 | 2.4 | 1,289,659 | 1,314,637 | 1,422,183 | 10.3 | 8.2 |
| .. RST | 1,832,299 | 1,469,655 | 1,483,410 | -19.0 | 0.9 | 1,483,410 | 1,453,619 | 1,589,282 | 7.1 | 9.3 |
| Total | 8,625,107 | 8,625,107 | 9,101,695 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 9,101,695 | 9,101,695 | 10,084,885 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro (CMA) | 13,658,944 | 14,308,232 | 15,155,493 | 11.0 | 5.9 | 15,155,493 | 15,148,604 | 16,665,360 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Non-metro (non-CMA) | 10,684,233 | 10,034,945 | 10,153,836 | -5.0 | 1.2 | 10,153,836 | 10,160,725 | 10,631,499 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| .. CA | 3,342,653 | 3,977,248 | 4,059,618 | 21.4 | 2.1 | 4,059,618 | 4,110,176 | 4,401,854 | 8.4 | 7.1 |
| .. RST | 7,341,580 | 6,057,697 | 6,094,218 | -17.0 | 0.6 | 6,094,218 | 6,050,549 | 6,229,645 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Total | 24,343,177 | 24,343,177 | 25,309,329 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 25,309,329 | 25,309,329 | 27,296,859 | 7.9 | 7.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a built-up core of 50,000 or more people and a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a built-up core of 10,000 or more people and a total population of 10,000 - 99,999 and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Rural and Small Town (RST) areas refer to the non-CMA and the non-CA population. It is the population outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

Table B4 – Part Three (1991-2001)

Population Level and Change in Metro areas (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)) and in Non-metro areas (outside CMA areas), and showing the population in Census Agglomerations (CAs) and in Rural and Small Town (RST) areas, Ontario and Canada, 1991-2001

| | Five-year percent change | | | | | | | | Five-year percent change | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | 1991 | 1991 | 1996 | 1991-1996 | 1991-1996 | 1996 | 1996 | 2001 | 1996-2001 | 1996-2001 |
| | 1991 boundaries | 1996 boundaries | 1996 boundaries | current boundaries | constant boundaries | 1996 boundaries | 2001 boundaries | 2001 boundaries | current boundaries | constant boundaries |
| Ontario | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro (CMA) | 7,073,420 | 7,100,762 | 7,639,013 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7,639,013 | 7,804,030 | 8,403,738 | 10.0 | 7.7 |
| Non-metro (non-CMA) | 3,011,465 | 2,984,123 | 3,114,560 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3,114,560 | 2,949,543 | 3,006,308 | -3.5 | 1.9 |
| .. CA | 1,422,183 | 1,458,964 | 1,518,422 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 1,518,422 | 1,487,301 | 1,522,211 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| .. RST | 1,589,282 | 1,525,159 | 1,596,138 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 1,596,138 | 1,462,242 | 1,484,097 | -7.0 | 1.5 |
| Total | 10,084,885 | 10,084,885 | 10,753,573 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 10,753,573 | 10,753,573 | 11,410,046 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro (CMA) | 16,665,360 | 16,787,118 | 17,864,646 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 17,864,646 | 18,178,597 | 19,296,926 | 8.0 | 6.2 |
| Non-metro (non-CMA) | 10,631,499 | 10,509,741 | 10,982,115 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 10,982,119 | 10,668,164 | 10,710,168 | -2.5 | 0.4 |
| .. CA | 4,401,854 | 4,353,038 | 4,585,209 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4,585,213 | 4,476,095 | 4,542,160 | -0.9 | 1.5 |
| .. RST | 6,229,645 | 6,156,703 | 6,396,906 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 6,396,906 | 6,192,069 | 6,168,008 | -3.6 | -0.4 |
| Total | 27,296,859 | 27,296,859 | 28,846,761 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 28,846,765 | 28,846,761 | 30,007,094 | 4.0 | 4.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an a built-up core of 50,000 or more people and a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a built-up core of 10,000 or more people and a total population of 10,000 - 99,999 and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Rural and Small Town (RST) areas refer to the non-CMA and the non-CA population. It is the population outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

Table B4 – Part Four (2001-2011)

Population Level and Change in Metro areas (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)) and in Non-metro areas (outside CMA areas), and showing the population in Census Agglomerations (CAs) and in Rural and Small Town (RST) areas, Ontario and Canada, 2001-2011

| | Five-year percent change | | | | | | | | Five-year percent change | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | 2001 | 2001 | 2006 | 2001-2006 | 2001-2006 | 2006 | 2006 | 2011 | 2006-2011 | 2006-2011 |
| | 2001 boundaries | 2006 boundaries | 2006 boundaries | current boundaries | constant boundaries | 2006 boundaries | 2011 boundaries | 2011 boundaries | current boundaries | constant boundaries |
| Ontario | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro (CMA) | 8,403,738 | 8,901,673 | 9,584,840 | 14.1 | 7.7 | 9,584,840 | 9,591,529 | 10,270,006 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| Non-metro (non-CMA) | 3,006,308 | 2,508,373 | 2,575,442 | -14.3 | 2.7 | 2,575,442 | 2,568,753 | 2,581,815 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| .. CA | 1,522,211 | 1,094,168 | 1,127,437 | -25.9 | 3.0 | 1,127,437 | 1,128,614 | 1,133,127 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| .. RST | 1,484,097 | 1,414,205 | 1,448,005 | -2.4 | 2.4 | 1,448,005 | 1,440,139 | 1,448,688 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Total | 11,410,046 | 11,410,046 | 12,160,282 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 12,160,282 | 12,160,282 | 12,851,821 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro (CMA) | 19,296,926 | 20,121,461 | 21,508,575 | 11.5 | 6.9 | 21,508,575 | 21,534,063 | 23,123,441 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| Non-metro (non-CMA) | 10,710,168 | 9,885,633 | 10,104,322 | -5.7 | 2.2 | 10,104,322 | 10,078,834 | 10,353,247 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| .. CA | 4,542,160 | 3,963,237 | 4,122,982 | -9.2 | 4.0 | 4,122,982 | 4,136,342 | 4,311,524 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| .. RST | 6,168,008 | 5,922,396 | 5,981,340 | -3.0 | 1.0 | 5,981,340 | 5,942,492 | 6,041,723 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Total | 30,007,094 | 30,007,094 | 31,612,897 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 31,612,897 | 31,612,897 | 33,476,688 | 5.9 | 5.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an a built-up core of 50,000 or more people and a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a built-up core of 10,000 or more people and a total population of 10,000 - 99,999 and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Rural and Small Town (RST) areas refer to the non-CMA and the non-CA population. It is the population outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

Table B4 – Part Five (2001-2011)

| | | | | Five-year percent change | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2011-2016 | 2011-2016 | |
| | | 2011 | 2011 | 2016 | 2011-2016 | 2011-2016 |
| | | 2011 boundaries | 2016 boundaries | 2016 boundaries | current bound-aries | constant bound-aries |
| Ontario | | | | | | |
| Metro (CMA) | | 10,270,006 | 10,408,279 | 10,956,264 | 6.7 | 5.3 |
| Non-metro (non-CMA) | | 2,581,815 | 2,443,542 | 2,492,230 | -3.5 | 2.0 |
| .. CA | | 1,133,127 | 1,094,874 | 1,106,057 | -2.4 | 1.0 |
| .. RST | | 1,448,688 | 1,348,668 | 1,386,173 | -4.3 | 2.8 |
| Total | | 12,851,821 | 12,851,821 | 13,448,494 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Canada | | | | | | |
| Metro (CMA) | | 23,123,441 | 23,488,393 | 24,945,123 | 7.9 | 6.2 |
| Non-metro (non-CMA) | | 10,353,247 | 9,988,295 | 10,206,605 | -1.4 | 2.2 |
| .. CA | | 4,311,524 | 4,150,389 | 4,287,834 | -0.5 | 3.3 |
| .. RST | | 6,041,723 | 5,837,906 | 5,918,771 | -2.0 | 1.4 |
| Total | | 33,476,688 | 33,476,688 | 35,151,728 | 5.0 | 5.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Censuses of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an a built-up core of 50,000 or more people and a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a built-up core of 10,000 or more people and a total population of 10,000 - 99,999 and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Rural and Small Town (RST) areas refer to the non-CMA and the non-CA population. It is the population outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

Table B5

| Impact of CMA/CA boundary changes on rural and small town (non-CMA/CA) population, 1971 to 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Change to non-CMA/CA population in | | | | | | | | | In the period from 1991 to 2016, the total impact on Canada's Rural and Small Town population (the non-CMA/CA population) due boundary changes / changes in delineation was a transfer of 796 thousand residents from RST to CMA/CA | | | | | | | |
| | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| | due to boundary changes made in | | | | | | | | | Total (1976 to 2016) | Total (1981 to 2016) | Total (1986 to 2016) | Total (1991 to 2016) | Total (1996 to 2016) | Total (2001 to 2016) | Total (2006 to 2016) | Total (2011 to 2016) |
| | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | -50,319 | -20,675 | -25,618 | 13,082 | 8,489 | 0 | 15,596 | -571 | -16,886 | -76,902 | -26,583 | -5,908 | 19,710 | 6,628 | -1,861 | -1,861 | -17,457 |
| Prince Edward Island | -14,004 | -17,843 | -6,051 | 24 | 2,824 | 0 | 1,124 | -700 | -1,036 | -35,662 | -21,658 | -3,815 | 2,236 | 2,212 | -612 | -612 | -1,736 |
| Nova Scotia | -87,858 | -32,282 | 20,920 | -22,589 | -2,692 | -10,448 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -134,949 | -47,091 | -14,809 | -35,729 | -13,140 | -10,448 | 0 | 0 |
| New Brunswick | -37,583 | -83,694 | -2,062 | 0 | 6,067 | -4 | -37,368 | -8,275 | -5,878 | -168,797 | -131,214 | -47,520 | -45,458 | -45,458 | -51,525 | -51,521 | -14,153 |
| Quebec | -167,339 | -89,507 | -190,898 | 21,810 | -26,373 | -26,582 | -68,512 | -12,725 | -19,610 | -579,736 | -412,397 | -322,890 | -131,992 | -153,802 | -127,429 | -100,847 | -32,335 |
| Ontario | -164,026 | -271,658 | -362,644 | -29,791 | -64,123 | -133,896 | -69,892 | -7,866 | -100,020 | -1,203,916 | -1,039,890 | -768,232 | -405,588 | -375,797 | -311,674 | -177,778 | -107,886 |
| Manitoba | -18,419 | -37,397 | -45,953 | 7,243 | -7,353 | 116 | -10,561 | -3,153 | -28,446 | -143,923 | -125,504 | -88,107 | -42,154 | -49,397 | -42,044 | -42,160 | -31,599 |
| Saskatchewan | -51,680 | -52,295 | -50,932 | -19,616 | 6,339 | 0 | -3,268 | -1,064 | -13,703 | -186,219 | -134,539 | -82,244 | -31,312 | -11,696 | -18,035 | -18,035 | -14,767 |
| Alberta | -7,507 | -1,332 | -307,228 | -22,565 | 519 | -2,289 | -58,181 | -18,103 | -668 | -417,354 | -409,847 | -408,515 | -101,287 | -78,722 | -79,241 | -76,952 | -18,771 |
| British Columbia | 75,062 | -285,377 | -298,603 | 20,486 | 5,511 | -31,734 | -14,550 | 13,609 | -17,570 | -533,166 | -608,228 | -322,851 | -24,248 | -44,734 | -50,245 | -18,511 | -3,961 |
| Canada | -523,673 | -892,060 | -1,269,069 | -31,916 | -70,792 | -204,837 | -245,612 | -38,848 | -203,817 | -3,480,624 | -2,956,951 | -2,064,891 | -795,822 | -763,906 | -693,114 | -488,277 | -242,665 |

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1976 to 2016.

Note: Population gain or loss due to boundary changes is calculated by subtracting population based on the following year's census boundaries from the population based on the current year's census boundaries. For example, the impact of the boundary change in 1976 on the rural and small town population is calculated by subtracting the 1976 population based on 1981 boundaries from the 1976 population based on 1976 boundaries.

Non-metro population trends by age

Vol. 4, No. 1, 2017

Highlights

- The population in the non-metro potential labour force (15 years of age and over) did not grow in 2014 and 2015.
- There is an ongoing structural shift towards older individuals in the non-metro potential labour force.
- The share of the population in the core-age workforce (25-54 yr.) is declining and the share of the population 55 years of age and over is increasing.
- This shift in the age structure of the potential labour force will be accompanied by a change in the overall employment rate because the employment rate is different for individuals in different age groups.

Why look at population trends by age?

An appreciation of the population numbers and the population trends by age is important for understanding the level and trends of employment. Specifically, the employment rate (i.e. the proportion holding a job) is different for individuals in different age groups.

The objective of this Fact Sheet is to show the level and trends of the population by age to provide context for the accompanying FactSheets on non-metro employment.

Findings

The population in non-metro¹ has remained (almost) unchanged at 2.8 million since 2006 (Figure 1).

The year-to-year percent change in non-metro population has been (almost) zero since 2006 (Figure 2).

For discussions on job levels and job growth, the focus is on the potential labour force – which has traditionally been defined as the population 15 years of age and over.

Ontario's non-metro potential labour force (i.e. the population 15+ yr.) was growing up to 2013 but has remained essentially unchanged in 2014 and 2015 (Figure 3).

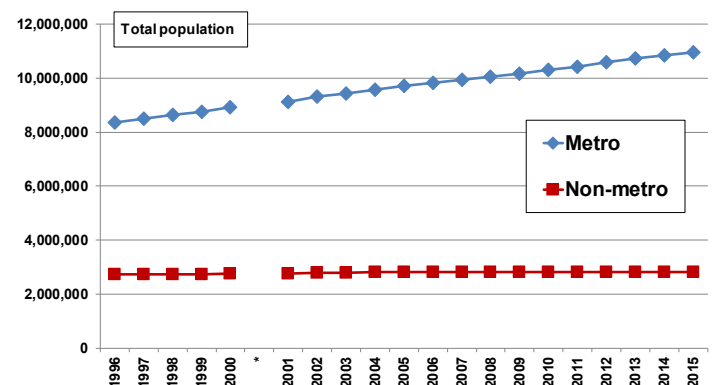
Within the potential labor force in non-metro Ontario,

there have been significant changes in the structure by age group.

Perhaps the most important change in the age structure of the population in the potential labour force (15 years and over) has been the increasing share that is 65 years and over. In non-metro Ontario, the share 65+ yr. has increased from 18% in 1996 to 24% in 2015 (Figure 4).

Figure 1

Ontario's non-metro population was 2.77 million in 2001, increased to 2.83 million by 2006 and was 2.82 million in 2015



* Data for 1996 to 2000 are classified according to the 2006 grid for CMA boundaries and data since 2001 are classified according to the 2011 grid for CMA boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0001 and 051-0056.

Within non-metro Ontario, the specific changes in shares of the other age groups are:

- the share of the so-called core-age workforce (25-54 yr.) has declined from 54% in 1996 to 43% in 2015 (Figure 5). Individuals in this age group have the highest employment rates and thus a shift in the age structure away from this age group will reduce the reported employment

¹ Recall that "non-metro" refers to the population outside a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). See "[Overview of Ontario's rural geography](#)" (June, 2013).

- rate in the 15+ potential labour force.
- the share of youth (15-24 yr.) in the non-metro potential labour force has declined² slightly from 17% in 1996 to 14% in 2015; while
- the share of non-metro individuals 55 to 64 years of age has increased from 12% in 1996 to 19% in 2015.

Figure 2

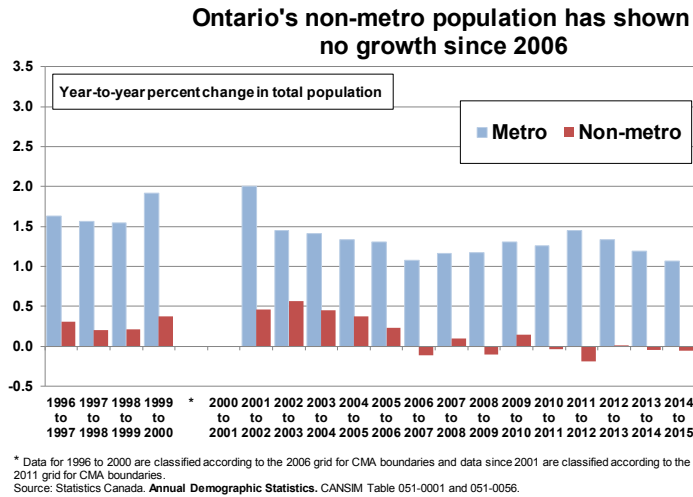
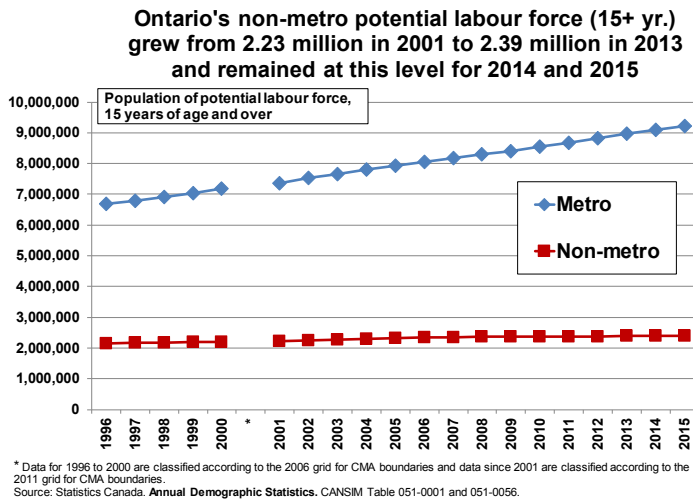


Figure 3



Summary

The non-metro population has not grown in recent years. The population in the non-metro potential labour force (i.e. the population 15 years of age and over) did not grow in 2014 and 2015.

Within the non-metro potential labour force, there is an ongoing structural shift towards older workers. The share of the population in the core-age workforce (25-54 yr.) is declining and the share of the population 55 years of age and over is increasing.

² The decline is due, in part, to fewer births 15 years previous and more mobility from non-metro to metro areas.

Figure 4

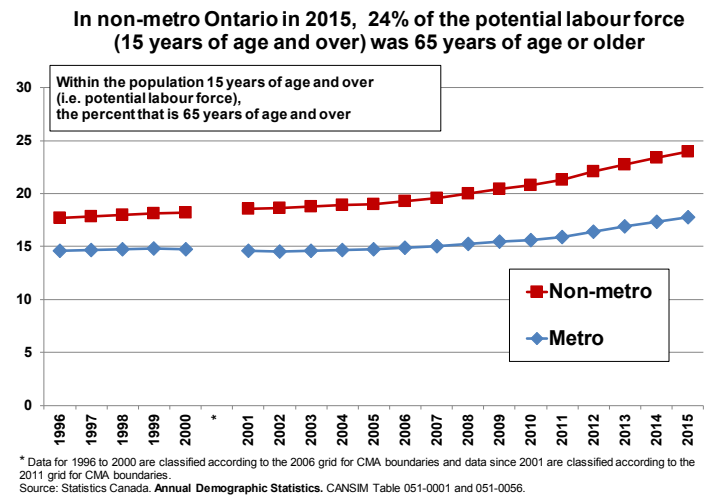
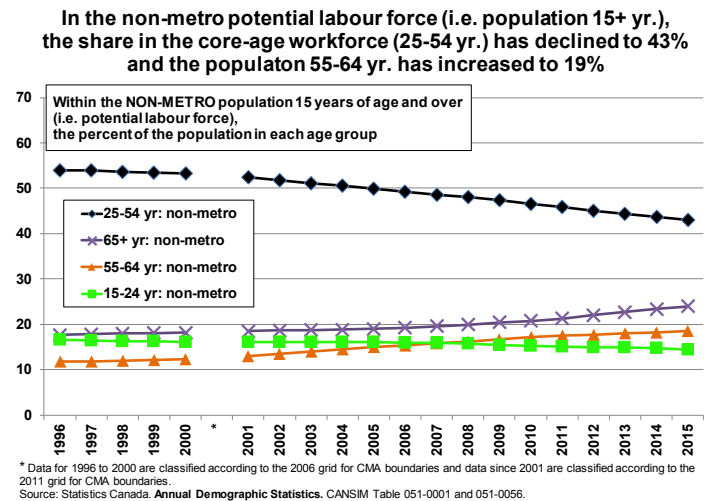


Figure 5



This shift in the age structure of the potential labour force will cause a change in the reported employment rate for the population 15 years of age and over because the employment rates are different for individuals in different age groups. In non-metro areas, within the core-age workforce (25-54 yr.), 80% of the population is employed compared to 55% for those 55-64 yr. and 12% for those 65 years of age and over³. Thus, this structural shift in the age structure of the population will reduce the reported employment rate of the total potential labour force.

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 NRageltie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

³ Details are presented in the accompanying [“Non-metro employment trends by age.”](#)

Non-metro employment trends by age

Vol. 4, No. 2, 2017

Highlights

- Non-metro employment has decreased in recent years. There was both a decline in the population 15+ years of age and a decline in the percent of the population that was employed.
- Among individuals 25 to 54 years of age, non-metro employment has been declining since 2005 due to two components: a declining population since 2004 and an employment rate (per cent employed) that is lower than pre-recession levels.
- Non-metro employment among individuals 15 to 24 years of age has declined since 2005. One component was the decline in population since 2012. The larger component was a decline in the percent employed from 2004 to 2010. However, in 2015 and 2016, their employment rate has increased to pre-recession levels.
- As the population shifts into older age groups, the increase in employment coming from these age groups is relatively smaller because of their lower employment rate. Their increase in the number employed has not compensated for the decline in employment among individuals 25 to 54 years of age.

Why look at employment trends by age?

As noted in an accompanying Fact Sheet¹, the share of older individuals is increasing in Ontario's non-metro potential labour force population (i.e., the population 15 years of age and over). This Fact Sheet documents the non-metro employment trends by age in the context of a shift in the workforce to an older age structure.

Findings

Population 15 years of age and over (i.e. the potential labour force)

In non-metro Ontario, the overall potential labour force (i.e. the population 15 years of age and over) has not increased since 2013¹.

Employment in non-metro² Ontario has been declining slowly since the fall of 2008 (Slide³ 4). One component of the decline is the lack of growth in the population (Slide 3) but the major component is the decline in the employment rate (i.e., the percent employed) (Slides 5 and 6).

For the non-metro 15+ potential labour force, the employment rate has declined from 60% before the 2008-2009 recession to 55% in mid-2016.

For most of the period since 1997, the metro<>non-metro difference⁴ in the employment rate for the 15+ population was about 4 to 5 percentage points – with non-metro being lower. In 2016, this gap has widened to 7 percentage points due to a 3 percentage point decline in the employment rate in 2016 (Slide 6).

For both males and females, non-metro employment rates are below the respective employment rates in metro areas (Slide 10). Also, the recent decline in the non-metro employment was reported by both males and females (Slide 9)

Population 15 to 24 years of age

The non-metro population of youth (including students), 15 to 24 years of age, has declined since 2012 (Slide 12).

The level of employment of non-metro youth (including students) has declined since 2005 (Slide 13). The decline in the employment rate from 2004 to

¹ [“Non-metro population by age.”](#)

² “Non-metro” refers to the population outside a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). See [“Overview of Ontario’s rural geography”](#) (June, 2013).

³ All slides referenced in this Fact Sheet are available in an accompanying document: [“Charts: Non-metro number employed and employment rates \(i.e. percent employed\) by age”](#).

⁴ Our discussion focusses on the 12-month averages but note the high level of employment experienced by non-metro males in the summer months – approaching the level of metro males (Slide 7).

2010 was the major component of the decline in employment. However, in 2016, the employment rate for non-metro youth was back up to the 2005 employment rate⁵ (60%). Non-metro youth, both males and females have higher employment rates⁶ than their counter-parts in metro areas (Slide 19).

Population 25 to 54 years of age (the core-age workforce)

The non-metro population in the core-age workforce has been declining (slowly) since 2004 (Slide 21). As a result, the level of employment has been declining – almost solely due to the decline in population in this age group.

The percent employed (i.e., the employment rate) fell by 3 percentage points during the recession of 2008-2009 – from 82% to 79% but this has increased to over 80% since the recession (Slide 24).

Metro and non-metro employment rates have been very similar over time – for both males and females (Slide 24). In non-metro areas, the employment rate of males and females both recovered (largely, but not completely) after the recession (Slide 27).

Population 55 to 64 years of age

In non-metro Ontario, the population 55 to 64 years of age has been growing continuously over the last two decades – and, similarly, the level of employment has been growing (Slide 30). In addition, the employment rate has grown over this period – with no setback during the 2008-2009 recession (Slide 31).

The strongest growth in the employment rate has been among females – from 35% in the late 1990s to 55% in 2016 (Slide 36). For non-metro males, their employment rate was about 50% in the late 1990s and this has grown to 60% in 2016.

However, for both sexes, the employment rate in non-metro areas remains below the employment rate in metro areas (Slide 37).

Population 65 years of age and over

The population of seniors, 65 years of age and over, has grown more sharply since 2012 when the early-wave of baby-boomers reached their 65th birthday (Slide 39).

The 65+ population increased from 20% of the 15+ population in 2008 to 24% in 2015¹. This 4

percentage point shift in the age structure of the potential labour force is a major contributor to the 5 percentage point decline in the employment rate for the 15+ population over this period. The reason is that the 65+ population has a much lower employment rate (12% in 2016)

The increase in the 65+ population has facilitated the (relatively small in absolute terms) increase in employment among seniors that is reinforced by an increase in the employment rate – up from under 11% after the recession to nearly 15% in non-metro areas in 2016 (Slide 42).

From 2010 to 2016, non-metro employment declined (-53K) even though, in this period, employment rates increased in every age group (Table 1). The large decline in 25-54 yr. employment (-82K) (associated with the large decline in population) was greater than the increase in 55+ yr. employment (48K). The changing age structure of the population and the resulting change in employment age structure are the major components of the decline in employment. Employment rates increased in each age group. Thus, the shift of population and employment to age groups with lower employment rates are the components of the decline in overall non-metro employment in this period.

Table 1

| Change in population, employment and employment rates by age group, Ontario non-metro areas | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Age group | Population (,000) 12-month moving average | | | Employment (,000) 12-month moving average | | | Employment rate (i.e. percent employed) (,000) 12-month moving average | | |
| | Oct., 2010 | Oct., 2016 | Change | Oct., 2010 | Oct., 2016 | Change | Oct., 2010 | Oct., 2016 | Change |
| 15-24 years | 334 | 277 | -57 | 186 | 165 | -20 | 56 | 60 | 4 |
| 25-54 years | 1,019 | 902 | -117 | 807 | 725 | -82 | 79 | 80 | 1 |
| 55-64 years | 365 | 394 | 29 | 197 | 224 | 26 | 54 | 57 | 3 |
| 65+ years | 424 | 556 | 132 | 43 | 66 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 2 |
| 15+ years | 2,142 | 2,130 | -12 | 1,233 | 1,180 | -53 | 58 | 55 | -2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 282-0001 and 282-0128.

Summary

Non-metro population is not growing and thus is not providing a driver for employment growth. The overall employment is declining as the population shifts to older age groups with a lower employment rate.

Perhaps obviously, our focus has been on the change in the supply of labour due the change of the age structure of the population. Interestingly, the demand for labour has generated an increase in the employment rate for each group in the 2010 to 2016 period.

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 NRagelie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

⁵ Slide 15 which shows the average over a 12 month period. Note the high variability across months within a year (Slide 14).

⁶ Note again the high rates of non-metro employment in the summer months (Slides 14, 16 and 17).

Employment trends in economic regions

Vol. 4, No. 3, 2017

Highlights

- **Non-metro economic regions have a declining population of the core working age adults 25-54 years of age. This is the age group that provides the bulk of the workers.**
- **Consequently, total employment (15+ yr.) is declining in non-metro economic regions.**
- **There is also a decline in the 15+ employment rate (i.e. percent working) due to the shift in the population to 65+ age groups which have lower employment rates.**

Why look at employment trends in economic regions?

Employment trends differ markedly across the Economic Regions¹ (ERs) of Ontario. The objective of this FactSheet is to summarize the differences in employment trajectories across the ERs with a focus on regions with a higher share of non-metro population.

Findings

Our results are summarized in Table 1 and in a set of background charts¹.

Only two Ontario ERs, Kitchener-Waterloo and Toronto, have increasing population in the 25-54 age group over the 1988 to 2016 period. The bulk of the workforce comes from this age group².

Among the ERs that are 45+% non-metro (see the top 6 rows in Table 1), all are reporting a flat or declining trajectory of overall employment (i.e., among all individuals 15+ years of age).

Among the 15+ population, all ERs reported an increase in the share represented by seniors (65+ years of age). Seniors have a lower employment rate (i.e., percent employed) and the structural shift to an older workforce is lowering the employment rate for the 15+ population. All ERs (except Kitchener-Waterloo) reported a decline in the 15+ yr. employment rate between 2001 and 2015.

The decline in the population 25-54 years of age (i.e., the core-age workforce) is the major component of the decline in total employment in non-metro ERs.

As one example, we look at the **Stratford-Bruce Peninsula** ER which is classified as a 100% non-metro³ area. This ER has experienced a decline in their population 25-54 years of age. As a consequence, overall employment (for 15+ individuals) has declined from 164K in February, 2005 to 143K in November, 2016. This level is back down to the level of employment in March, 1999. As recently as 2005, the employment rate (i.e. percent of the 15+ population that was employed) was 68% but it has declined to 58% (November, 2016). Recall² that non-metro employment rates are generally increasing in each age group. Thus, the decline in the overall employment rate is generally due to the shift in employment to older age groups with lower employment rates.

Similarly, in the **Northeast** and **Northwest** ERs (71% and 46% non-metro respectively), we see a declining population (for both the 15+ and 25-54 age groups) and, in recent years, declining overall employment levels and declining employment rates.

Summary

Non-metro economic regions have a declining population 25-54 years of age (i.e. their core-age workforce). In each of these regions, the overall number employed (15+ years of age) is now decreasing. All of these ERs have experienced a decline in employment rates for their 15+ yr. population due, generally, to the increasing share of the population that is 65+ years of age.

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 NRagettie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

¹ Economic Regions are groupings of census divisions, as listed in Slide 4 in "[Charts: Ontario Economic Regions: Population, Number Employed and Employment Rates](#)"

² See "[Non-metropolitan employment trends by age.](#)"

³ Recall that "non-metro" refers to the population outside a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). See "[Overview of Ontario's rural geography](#)" (June, 2013).

Table 1. Summary of employment trends in economic regions, Ontario, 1988 to 2016.

| Economic Region (sorted by percent non-metro) | Percent residing in a non-metro area (i.e. outside a Census Metropolitan Area) | Percent of the potential labour force (15 years and over) that is 65 years and over | | | Percentage point change in the employment rate from 2001 to 2015 | Employment rate, Nov/2016 (12-month moving average) | Trend in level of employment (15 years and over) | Trend in employment rate (i.e. percent employed) (15 years and over) | Trend in population, comparing the trend for the 15+ yr. population and the trend for the 25-54 yr. population | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| | | 2001 | 2015 | Change | | | | | Population 15 years and over (potential labour force) | Population 25-54 years of age (core-age workforce) |
| Stratford-Bruce Peninsula (ER 3580) | 100 | 20 | 25 | 5 | -4 | 58 | Employment level in Nov/2016 (143K) is down from the peak of 164K (Feb/2005) and is now back to the level of Mar/1999. | Employment rate was 68% in late 1989 and again in early 2005 but has declined to 58% (Nov/2016). | Flat trajectory since 2007. | Continuous decline. |
| Northeast (ER 3590) | 71 | 18 | 23 | 6 | -1 | 54 | Employment decline from 260K before 2008-2009 recession to 248K (Nov/2016), which is back to the level in 2002. | Employment rate has ranged between 54% and 57% since 2000 and it is now 54% (Nov/2016). | Generally flat trajectory with slight decline since 2010. | Continuous decline. |
| Muskoka-Kawartha (ER 3520) | 67 | 22 | 28 | 6 | -2 | 50 | Since mid-2003, employment has varied between 160K and 192K and is back to 165K (Nov/2016). | Employment rate peaked at 65% in mid-2004 and is now 50% (Nov/2016) but has varied between 50% and 60% for most months over 3 decades. | Continuous increase. | Decline since 2005. |
| Kingston-Pembroke (ER 3515) | 65 | 19 | 24 | 5 | -2 | 55 | Since 2000, employment has varied between 200K and 220K and is now 208K (Nov/2016). | Employment rate declined from 60% in 2008-2009 to 55% (Nov/2016) but has varied between 50% and 60% for three decades. | Continuous increase. | Decline since 2004. |
| Windsor-Sarnia (ER 3570) | 48 | 17 | 22 | 5 | -4 | 57 | Employment level in Nov/2016 (298K) is down from the peak of 324K (Dec/2006) and is now down to the level of Aug/2000. | Employment rate was 62% in late 2006 and declined to 56% in 2010 and is now 57% (Nov/2016). | Flat trajectory since 2005. | Decline since 2004. |
| Northwest (ER 3595) | 46 | 16 | 20 | 4 | -3 | 58 | Employment decline from about 110K before 2008-2009 recession to about 100K after the recession. | Employment rate peaked at 66% in the fall of 2003 and declined to 58% in the summer of 2006 and is now 58% (Nov/2016). | Generally flat trajectory with slight decline since 2007. | Continuous decline. |
| Ottawa (and area) (ER 3510) | 26 | 16 | 20 | 5 | -2 | 62 | Employment peaked at 697K (Spring/2015) and is now 690K (Nov/2016). | Employment rate declined from 67% in 2008 to 62% (Nov/2016). | Continuous increase. | Decline since 2012. |
| Kitchener-Waterloo (ER 3540) | 26 | 15 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 65 | Employment level reached new peak of (about) 710K throughout 2016. | Employment rate dropped from 69% in early 2007 to 64% in early 2010 and is now 65% (Nov/2016) and has varied between 63% and 69% since 1991. | Continuous increase. | Continuous increase. |
| London (and area) (ER 3560) | 25 | 16 | 20 | 4 | -4 | 60 | Employment level of 332K (Nov/2016) is (almost) up to the pre-recession level of 337K (fall of 2007). | Employment rate was 67% in early 2005 and declined to 60% in 2010 and the present level is 60% (Nov/2016). | Continuous increase. | Decline since 2006. |
| Province of Ontario | 20 | 15 | 19 | 4 | -2 | 61 | Increase in employment levels since 2010. | Employment rate was 61% from 2009 to Nov/2016, a decline from 64% in the early 2000s | Continuous increase. | Continuous increase. |
| Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula (ER 3550) | 10 | 18 | 21 | 3 | -2 | 59 | Employment reached new peak of (about) 720K throughout 2016. | Employment rate was 63% (in 2001 and in Dec/2003 and in early 2005) and has declined slowly to present level of 60% (Nov/2016). | Continuous increase. | Decline since 2006. |
| Toronto (and area) (ER 3530) | 1 | 14 | 17 | 3 | -3 | 62 | Employment level reached new peak of 3,370K in fall of 2016. | Employment rate dropped from 64% in 2008 to 61% in 2010 and is now 62% (Nov/2016) but has ranged between 60% and 65% for 26 years. | Continuous increase. | Continuous increase. |

Non-metro trends in fixed-term or contract jobs

Vol. 4, No. 4, 2017

Highlights

- **Among non-student paid employees in non-metro census divisions, 8% had a fixed-term or contract job in 2016, up from 6% at the end of the 1990s.**
- **In non-metro census divisions, the percent with a fixed-term or contract job is slightly higher among women, among younger paid employees (15-24 years of age) and among paid employees with a university degree as their highest level of educational attainment.**

Why look at paid employees with fixed-term or contract jobs?

Precarious employment is becoming an area of public interest in Ontario¹. Contract or fixed-term jobs represent one aspect of precarious employment. This Fact Sheet documents the level and trend in paid employees with a fixed term or contract job in non-metro census divisions (CDs)² in Ontario. Note that our analysis focusses solely on non-student paid employees 15 years of age and over.

Findings

The number of fixed-term or contract paid employees in Ontario is now 433 thousand (Table 1, Row 4). This number has been increasing over time, although there were lower levels for a few years following the 2008-09 recession³.

At the Ontario level, the number of term or contract paid employees increased by 10.5 thousand paid employees per year, on average, from 2001 to 2016 (Table 1, Row 4). The pace of increase was slower at 5.7 thousand employees per year in the more recent period, 2010 to 2016. The rate of increase was 3% per year from 2001 to 2016 which slowed to 1.4% per year from 2010 to 2016.

In 2016, 8% of Ontario employees were term or contract employees (Table 1, Row 5). This percent is up from 6% at the end of the 1990s³. However, the percent has remained at 8% since 2010.

Within non-metro CDs, there were 51 thousand term or contract employees in September, 2016 (Table 1, Row 4). There has been a small increase since 2001 (0.4 thousand per year or 0.8% per year) but the numbers declined at -1.4 thousand per year (-2.6% per year) in the 2010 to 2016 period.

In non-metro census division, the percent with a term or contract job in 2016 (8%) was the same as Ontario as a whole⁴ (Table 1, Row 5). This percent has fluctuated over time but the non-metro incidence is now the same as before the 2008-2009 recession (see Slide 12³).

In each type of region, females were slightly more likely to have a term or contract job, compared to males (8% and 7%, respectively) in non-metro CDs (Table 1, Rows 10 and 11). At the Ontario level, the incidence of term or contract work is highest (17%) among younger (non-student) employees (15 to 24 years of age) (Table 1, Row 18). In non-metro CDs, the incidence was 12% for younger workers but in metro CDs, the share was nearly double (21%) for younger paid employees.

The age group with the next highest share with a term or contract job was among 65+ yr. employees (14% at the Ontario level) (Table 1, Row 21). The proportion of 65+ individuals who are employed is small. In 2016, 17% of non-metro 65+ employees had a term or contract job.

In non-metro CDs, employees with a university degree were most likely to have a term or contract

¹ For example, see Noack, Andrea M. and Leah F. Vosko. (2011) **Precarious Jobs in Ontario: Mapping Dimensions of Labour Market Insecurity by Workers' Social Location and Context** (Toronto: Law Commission of Ontario) (<http://www.lco-cdo.org/vulnerable-workers-call-for-papers-noack-vosko.pdf>).

² Non-metro census divisions have all of their component census subdivisions being outside a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). See "[Overview of Ontario's rural geography](#)" (June, 2013).

³ See the accompanying "[Charts: Non-metro trends in term or contract employment.](#)"

⁴ Table 1 is reporting the 12 MMA (12 month moving average) for the 12 months up to September, 2016. However, note the month-to-month variability in Slide 10 in the accompany charts. In Slide 11, the 36MMA is 7% in September, 2016.

job (11% for Bachelor's and 13% with a degree above a Bachelor's) (Table 1, Rows 42 & 43).

Summary

Having a fixed-term or contract job is one feature of precarious employment.

Since 2012, the incidence of term or contract work has remained unchanged at the Ontario level (8%). In non-metro census divisions, the incidence has shown large month-to-month variations but the present share is similar to the share before the 2008-2009 recession. The incidence of term or contract work is higher among women, among younger workers and among individuals with a university degree.

The Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges the work of Ray Bollman in preparing this edition of [Focus on Rural Ontario](#). The data analysis for this fact sheet was originally prepared for Dr. Al Lauzon at the University of Guelph with financial support from the provincial government through OMAFRA. Inquiries about that research can be directed to Dr. Lauzon at allauzon@uoguelph.ca. Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagelie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

Table 1

| Level and change in number of non-student paid employees with a fixed-term or contract job in Ontario, September, 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Row | Selected items (Students are not included in these tabulations.) (Data refer to the average for the 12 months up to and including September, 2016.) | All census divisions | Metro census divisions | Partially-non-metro census divisions | Non-metro census divisions | All census divisions | | | | Non-metro census divisions | | | |
| | | | | | | Average annual change ¹ (,000) | | Average annual rate of change ² (percent) | | Average annual change ¹ (,000) | | Average annual rate of change ² (percent) | |
| | | | | | | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 |
| Number (,000) (Data refer to the average for the 12 months up to and including September, 2016.) | | | | | | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 |
| 1 | Population of non-students, 15+ years of age (,000) | 10,090 | 5,727 | 2,862 | 1,501 | 128.0 | 144.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 2 | Number of paid employees, 15+ years of age (,000) | 5,316 | 3,101 | 1,548 | 668 | 51.8 | 67.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | -0.4 | -7.7 | -0.1 | -1.1 |
| 3 | Paid employees as a percent of population (15+ yr.) | 53 | 54 | 54 | 44 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -1.3 |
| 4 | NUMBER with a term or contract job (,000) | 433 | 277 | 105 | 51 | 10.5 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | -1.4 | 0.8 | -2.6 |
| 5 | .. as percent of number of paid employees | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.9 | -1.5 |
| 6 | NUMBER with a term or contract job: by sex (,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | .. Males | 194 | 124 | 47 | 23 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 0.8 | -3.9 |
| 8 | .. Females | 239 | 153 | 58 | 28 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 0.2 | -0.4 | 0.8 | -1.5 |
| 9 | If employed, PERCENT of employees with a term or contract job: by sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | .. Males | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | -0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 1.2 | -2.8 |
| 11 | .. Females | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.6 | -0.9 |
| 12 | NUMBER with a term or contract job: by age (,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | .. 15 to 24 years of age | 81 | 53 | 20 | 8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.4 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -5.3 |
| 14 | .. 25 to 54 years of age | 269 | 178 | 63 | 28 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | -1.2 | 0.0 | -4.0 |
| 15 | .. 55 to 64 years of age | 57 | 34 | 13 | 10 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | -0.5 |
| 16 | .. 65 years of age and over | 26 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 9.0 | 9.5 | | | | 11.1 |
| 17 | If employed, PERCENT of employees with a term or contract job: by age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | .. 15 to 24 years of age | 17 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 2.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.6 | -0.2 | -4.4 |
| 19 | .. 25 to 54 years of age | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 1.2 | -1.7 |
| 20 | .. 55 to 64 years of age | 6 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -1.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -2.1 | -1.8 |
| 21 | .. 65 years of age and over | 14 | 12 | 16 | 17 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 0.3 | | | | -0.2 |
| 22 | NUMBER with a term or contract job: by highest level of educational attainment (,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | .. Less than Grade 9 | 6 | 4 | | | -0.1 | -0.4 | -1.3 | -6.4 | | | | |
| 24 | .. Grade 9 - 10 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -3.0 | -1.8 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -3.7 | -9.7 |
| 25 | .. Grade 11 - 13, no diploma | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -2.8 | -4.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -1.9 | -5.7 |
| 26 | .. Grade 11 - 13, with high school diploma | 73 | 42 | 21 | 9 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 0.0 | -5.3 |
| 27 | .. Some post-secondary, no certificate | 29 | 18 | 7 | 3 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -4.3 | -10.5 |
| 28 | .. Trade certificate or diploma | 18 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 0.1 | -1.3 | 0.6 | -6.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.3 | -6.6 |
| 29 | .. Community college diploma | 103 | 58 | 27 | 17 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| 30 | .. University certificate or diploma, below bachelor's degree | 11 | 7 | | | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | | | | |
| 31 | .. Bachelor's degree | 111 | 82 | 20 | 9 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| 32 | .. University degree above bachelor | 63 | 47 | 14 | 3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.7 |
| 33 | If employed, PERCENT of employees with a term or contract job: by highest level of educational attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | .. Less than Grade 9 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | .. Grade 9 - 10 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.9 | -3.9 |
| 36 | .. Grade 11 - 13, no diploma | 8 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.4 | -2.2 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.8 | -3.2 |
| 37 | .. Grade 11 - 13, with high school diploma | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -4.0 |
| 38 | .. Some post-secondary, no certificate | 11 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -5.4 |
| 39 | .. Trade certificate or diploma | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 3.5 | -1.0 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.8 | -3.5 |
| 40 | .. Community college diploma | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.5 |
| 41 | .. University certificate or diploma, below bachelor's degree | 9 | 9 | | | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.6 | | | | |
| 42 | .. Bachelor's degree | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 1.0 | -1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 2.4 |
| 43 | .. University degree above bachelor | 10 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.7 |

1. Calculated as the slope of a linear line of annual observations where each annual observation is the average for the 12 months up to and including September of each year, up to September, 2016.

2. Calculated as the slope of a linear line of the logarithm of annual observations (using the annual observations defined in Footnote #1).

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, special tabulation.

Non-metro trends in involuntary part-time work

Vol. 4, No. 5, 2017

Highlights

- In 2016 in non-metro census divisions, 7% of paid employees were working in a part-time job but preferred to be working full-time (i.e. involuntary part-time work).
- The percent of employees with involuntary part-time work increased after the 2008-2009 recessions but the percent has been decreasing in recent years.
- Females are twice as likely as males and younger employees are twice as likely as other age groups to have an involuntary part-time job.
- Interestingly, the percent of males with involuntary part-time work is the same (4%) in each type of census division whereas the percent for females ranges from 7% in metro census divisions to 11% in non-metro census divisions.

Why look at involuntary part-time work?

Precarious employment is becoming an area of public interest in Ontario¹. Involuntary part-time work (i.e., working a part-time job but preferring full-time²) is a contributor to a precarious livelihood.

The objective of this Fact Sheet is to document the level and trend in involuntary part-time work in non-metro census divisions³ in Ontario. Note that our analysis focusses solely on non-student employees and excludes self-employed workers.

Findings

In all census divisions of Ontario in 2016, 327 thousand workers were employed part-time but who preferred to work full-time (Table 1, Row 4)⁴. This represents 6% of all Ontario non-student employees.

Over the longer term from 2001 to 2016, the number of employees in Ontario with involuntary part-time jobs increased 10.3 thousand per year on average (an average 3.5% increase per year). However, in the shorter term of 2010 to 2016, the numbers have been declining – a 3.4 thousand annual average decline (-1% per year on average).

In non-metro census divisions (CDs), there were 50 thousand employees with an involuntary part-time job in 2016, down from 60 thousand in the years following the 2008-2009 recession⁵. The present level is now the same as during the first half of the 2000s.

In September 2016 in non-metro CDs, 7% of employees had an involuntary part-time job (Table 1, Row 5). This percent has declined from the 8% to 9% range experienced after the 2008-2009 recession⁶.

For Ontario as a whole, females are twice as likely to have an involuntary part-time job (8%) compared to males (4%) (Table 1, Rows 10 & 11). This difference is more pronounced in non-metro CDs with 11% of females compared to 4% of males with involuntary part-time work. Both males and females in each type of CD show the same pattern of growth (over the 2001 to 2016 period) and a decline in the more recent 2010 to 2016 period (Table 1, Rows 7 & 8).

Younger employees (15 to 24 years of age) are most likely to have an involuntary part-time job – 14% for all CDs and also for non-metro CDs (Table 1, Row 18). Each age group experienced the same pattern of an overall growth from 2001 to 2016, but a decline from 2010 to 2016.

For Ontario as a whole, the incidence of involuntary part-time work is slightly higher among employees with their highest level of educational attainment being less than a university education.

¹ For example, see Noack, Andrea M. and Leah F. Vosko. (2011) **Precarious Jobs in Ontario: Mapping Dimensions of Labour Market Insecurity by Workers' Social Location and Context** (Toronto: Law Commission of Ontario) (<http://www.lco-cdo.org/vulnerable-workers-call-for-papers-noack-vosko.pdf>).

² See the detailed definition in the footnote to Table 1.

³ Non-metro census divisions have none of their component census subdivisions being delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). See "[Overview of Ontario's rural geography](#)" (June, 2013).

⁴ See "[Charts: Non-metro trends in involuntary part-time work.](#)"

⁵ See Slides 5, 6 and 7 in the accompanying Charts.

⁶ See Slides 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the accompanying Charts.

The accompanying charts³ show that the differences among the types of CDs in the percent with involuntary part-time work has narrowed, but the female-male gap has persisted for two decades.

Summary

Having a part-time job when a full-time job is preferred contributes to a precarious livelihood.

In 2016, 7% of employees in non-metro CDs were working in a part-time job but preferred to be working full-time. This is down slightly from 2010.

The percent with involuntary part-time work is twice the level for females compared to males and is twice the level for younger employees compared to employees in other age groups.

The Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges the work of Ray Bollman in preparing this edition of *Focus on Rural Ontario*. The data analysis for this Fact Sheet was originally prepared for Dr. Al Lauzon at the University of Guelph with financial support from the provincial government through OMAFRA. Inquiries about that research can be directed to Dr. Lauzon at allauzon@uoguelph.ca. Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRageltie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

Table 1

| Level and change in number of non-student paid employees with an involuntary ¹ part-time job in Ontario, September, 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Row | Selected items (Students are not included in these tabulations.) (Data refer to the average for the 12 months up to and including September, 2016.) | All census divisions | Metro census divisions | Partially-non-metro census divisions | Non-metro census divisions | All census divisions | | | | Non-metro census divisions | | | |
| | | | | | | Average annual change ² (,000) | | Average annual rate of change ³ (percent) | | Average annual change ² (,000) | | Average annual rate of change ³ (percent) | |
| | | | | | | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 | 2001 to 2016 | 2010 to 2016 |
| 1 | Population of non-students, 15+ years of age (,000) | 10,090 | 5,727 | 2,862 | 1,501 | 128.0 | 144.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 2 | Number of paid employees, 15+ years of age (,000) | 5,316 | 3,101 | 1,548 | 668 | 51.8 | 67.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | -0.4 | -7.7 | -0.1 | -1.1 |
| 3 | Paid employees as a percent of population (15+ yr.) | 53 | 54 | 54 | 44 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -1.3 |
| 4 | NUMBER with an involuntary ¹ part-time job (,000) | 327 | 182 | 96 | 50 | 10.3 | -3.4 | 3.5 | -1.0 | 0.5 | -2.0 | 0.8 | -3.5 |
| 5 | .. as percent of number paid employees | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 2.4 | -2.3 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.9 | -2.4 |
| 6 | NUMBER with an involuntary part-time job: by sex (,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | .. Males | 113 | 68 | 31 | 14 | 4.1 | -1.4 | 4.1 | -1.2 | 0.3 | -0.5 | 2.3 | -3.4 |
| 8 | .. Females | 214 | 113 | 65 | 36 | 6.3 | -2.0 | 3.1 | -0.9 | 0.1 | -1.4 | 0.4 | -3.5 |
| 9 | If employed, PERCENT of employees with an involuntary part-time job: by sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | .. Males | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 3.4 | -2.8 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 2.6 | -2.2 |
| 11 | .. Females | 8 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 1.8 | -1.9 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.1 | -2.5 |
| 12 | NUMBER with an involuntary part-time job: by age (,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | .. 15 to 24 years of age | 64 | 32 | 23 | 9 | 2.4 | -1.1 | 3.8 | -1.6 | 0.1 | -0.5 | 1.4 | -4.3 |
| 14 | .. 25 to 54 years of age | 200 | 116 | 54 | 30 | 4.7 | -3.3 | 2.5 | -1.5 | -0.2 | -1.4 | -0.5 | -4.1 |
| 15 | .. 55 to 64 years of age | 51 | 27 | 15 | 9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 6.1 | -1.2 |
| 16 | .. 65 years of age and over | 12 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | 1.0 | .. | 8.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 | If employed, PERCENT of employees with an involuntary part-time job: by age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | .. 15 to 24 years of age | 14 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 0.5 | -0.5 | 3.5 | -3.4 | 0.3 | -0.5 | 1.9 | -3.4 |
| 19 | .. 25 to 54 years of age | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 2.2 | -1.9 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.7 | -1.8 |
| 20 | .. 55 to 64 years of age | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 1.9 | -3.8 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 1.3 | -2.5 |
| 21 | .. 65 years of age and over | 6 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | 0.0 | .. | -0.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | NUMBER with an involuntary part-time job: by highest level of educational attainment (,000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | .. Less than Grade 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | .. Grade 9 - 10 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | -0.5 | -0.8 | -3.6 | -7.4 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -4.2 | -5.6 |
| 25 | .. Grade 11 - 13, no diploma | 12 | 7 | 4 | 2 | -0.2 | -0.7 | -1.7 | -5.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -3.6 | -6.7 |
| 26 | .. Grade 11 - 13, with high school diploma | 68 | 32 | 24 | 12 | 2.0 | -2.4 | 2.8 | -3.0 | 0.1 | -0.8 | 0.9 | -5.1 |
| 27 | .. Some post-secondary, no certificate | 23 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 0.3 | -0.8 | 1.1 | -3.1 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -3.4 | -9.4 |
| 28 | .. Trade certificate or diploma | 13 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 0.0 | -1.7 | -0.3 | -9.7 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -2.6 | -15.4 |
| 29 | .. Community college diploma | 102 | 51 | 31 | 20 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | -0.4 | 2.4 | -2.2 |
| 30 | .. University certificate or diploma, below bachelor's degree | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 1.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | .. Bachelor's degree | 59 | 40 | 12 | 6 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 7.0 | 8.0 |
| 32 | .. University degree above bachelor | 32 | 24 | 6 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.9 | 4.8 |
| 33 | If employed, PERCENT of employees with an involuntary part-time job: by highest level of educational attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | .. Less than Grade 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | .. Grade 9 - 10 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 1.1 | -3.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 36 | .. Grade 11 - 13, no diploma | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 1.5 | -3.4 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.9 | -3.8 |
| 37 | .. Grade 11 - 13, with high school diploma | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 2.9 | -2.6 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 0.8 | -3.9 |
| 38 | .. Some post-secondary, no certificate | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 1.0 | -4.0 |
| 39 | .. Trade certificate or diploma | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 3.5 | -1.0 | 0.0 | -0.5 | 0.8 | -3.5 |
| 40 | .. Community college diploma | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 2.5 | -1.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.5 | -2.8 |
| 41 | .. University certificate or diploma, below bachelor's degree | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 0.2 | -0.1 | 3.6 | -2.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 42 | .. Bachelor's degree | 5 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 3.6 | -1.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 5.7 |
| 43 | .. University degree above bachelor | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 4.6 |

1. When a respondent to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicates that their major job is part-time (less than 30 hours per week), they are then asked for the reason. Those who state "business conditions" or "could not find work with 30 or more hours per week" are classified as "involuntary" part-time employees.

2. Calculated as the slope of a linear line of annual observations where each annual observation is the average for the 12 months up to and including September of each year, up to September, 2016.

3. Calculated as the slope of a linear line of the logarithm of annual observations (using the annual observations defined in Footnote #1).

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, special tabulation.

Non-metro trends in low-wage work

Vol. 4, No. 6, 2017

Highlights

- Among employees in non-metro census divisions in 2016, 30% held a low wage job – slightly higher than the 27% for all employees in Ontario.
- Females were more likely to have a low-wage job in each type of census division. In non-metro census divisions, the percent was 35% for females and 24% for males.
- Younger employees (15 to 24 years of age) were more likely to have a low-wage job (68%) in non-metro census divisions compared to 23% for employees 25 to 54 years of age.
- In non-metro census divisions, one-half of 65+ yr. employees held a low-wage position.
- The percent with a low-wage job was higher among employees with lower levels of educational attainment in each type of census division.

Why look at low wage work?

Precarious employment is becoming an area of public interest in Ontario¹. Low wage employment is a contributor to a precarious livelihood.

The objective of this Fact Sheet is to document the level of low-wage work in non-metro census divisions² (CDs) in Ontario. Note that this analysis focusses solely on non-student employees and excludes self-employed workers.

As proposed by Noack and Vosko³, we define “low wage” as a wage less than 1.5 times the minimum wage. In Ontario, the minimum wage was \$6.85 per hour from 1997 to 2003 (Table 1) which implied a low wage was \$10.28 per hour. In 2016, the minimum wage was \$11.25 per hour and a low wage would thus be \$16.88 per hour.

Findings

In all CDs in Ontario in 2016, 1,456 thousand employees had a “low wage” job (Table 2, Row 4). This represented 27% of all employees in Ontario. This share was slightly higher (30%) among employees in non-metro CDs.

In non-metro CDs, females had a higher incidence of low-wage jobs (35%) compared to males (24%) (Table 2, Rows 10 & 11).

In each type of CD, the share of younger employees (15 to 24 yr., excluding students) with a low wage is about three times the rate for employees in the core-age workforce (25 to 54 yr.) (Table 2, Row 18). For example, in non-metro CDs, 68% of younger employees reported a low wage compared to 23% of the employees in the core-age workforce. Note that 50% of employees who are 65+ years of age reported a low wage in non-metro CDs.

In each type of CD, employees with a higher level of educational attainment were less likely to report a low wage (between 9% and 19% for those with a university diploma or degree). Among employees with less than a post-secondary diploma or certificate, over 40% reported a low wage.

In this Fact Sheet, we have not presented the trends over time because these trends are driven by the changes in the level of the minimum wage⁴.

¹ For example, see Noack, Andrea M. and Leah F. Vosko. (2011) **Precarious Jobs in Ontario: Mapping Dimensions of Labour Market Insecurity by Workers' Social Location and Context** (Toronto: Law Commission of Ontario) (<http://www.lco-cdo.org/vulnerable-workers-call-for-papers-noack-vosko.pdf>).

² Non-metro CDs have none of their component census subdivisions being delineated as part of a Census Metropolitan Area. See “[Overview of Ontario's rural geography](#)” (June, 2013).

³ Noack, Andrea M. and Leah F. Vosko. (2011) **Precarious Jobs in Ontario: Mapping Dimensions of Labour Market Insecurity by Workers' Social Location and Context** (Toronto: Law Commission of Ontario) (<http://www.lco-cdo.org/vulnerable-workers-call-for-papers-noack-vosko.pdf>).

⁴ We note there are alternative ways to define “low wage.” For example, Eurostat (2016) **Earnings Statistics** (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Earnings_statistics) defines low wage as 2/3 of the median wage. When using our low wage definition for Ontario, we note our low wage was over 2/3 of the median wage (69%) at the end of the 1990s but as wages increased in the early 2000s with no increase in the minimum wage, our low wage declined to 60% of the median wage (Table 1). In the last 10 years, the minimum wage has increased 8 times and in 2016 was 74% of the median wage.

However, these trends are shown in the accompanying charts⁵. We note:

- over time, the percent of low-wage employees in non-metro CDs has been 3 to 4 percentage points higher than in other types of CDs;
- the large male<>female difference in the share with a low wage has persisted over time – but has narrowed somewhat since 1997;
- the percentage point gap for younger (non-student) employees (15 to 24 yr.) compared to core-age employees (25-54 yr.) has remained at about 40 percentage points since 1997; and
- the percentage point gap in the incidence of low wage between those with some university and those with no post-secondary has been wide since 1997 but has appeared wider since the 2008-2009 recession.

Summary

In 2016, 30% of employees in non-metro census divisions had a low-wage job – slightly higher than the 27% for all employees in Ontario.

In non-metro census divisions, females were more likely to have a low wage (35%) compared to 24% for males – about the same differential as for all employees in Ontario.

Younger employees (15 to 24 yr.) were more likely to have a low wage job (68%) similar to the level for all young employees in Ontario (70%).

In non-metro census divisions, over 40% of employees had a low-wage job if their highest level of educational attainment was less than a post-secondary diploma or certificate.

The Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges the work of Ray Bollman in preparing this edition of *Focus on Rural Ontario*. The data analysis for this fact sheet was originally prepared for Dr. Al Lauzon at the University of Guelph with financial support from the provincial government through OMAFRA. Inquiries about that research can be directed to Dr. Lauzon at allauzon@uoguelph.ca. Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

Table 1: Minimum wage in Ontario, 1997 to 2016

| Year | Ontario Minimum Wage ¹ (current dollars) | Low Wage Cut-off (1.5 times minimum wage) | Ontario Median Wage ² on Jan 1st | "Low" wage as a percent of Median Wage on Jan 1st |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1997 | \$6.85 | \$10.28 | \$15.00 | 69 |
| 1998 | \$6.85 | \$10.28 | \$15.00 | 69 |
| 1999 | \$6.85 | \$10.28 | \$15.00 | 69 |
| 2000 | \$6.85 | \$10.28 | \$15.70 | 65 |
| 2001 | \$6.85 | \$10.28 | \$16.00 | 64 |
| 2002 | \$6.85 | \$10.28 | \$16.83 | 61 |
| 2003 | \$6.85 | \$10.28 | \$16.83 | 61 |
| 2004 Jan | \$6.85 | \$10.28 | \$17.25 | 60 |
| 2004 Feb-Dec | \$7.15 | \$10.73 | | |
| 2005 Jan | \$7.15 | \$10.73 | \$18.00 | 60 |
| 2005 Feb-Dec | \$7.45 | \$11.18 | | |
| 2006 Jan | \$7.45 | \$11.18 | \$18.00 | 62 |
| 2006 Feb-Dec | \$7.75 | \$11.63 | | |
| 2007 Jan | \$7.75 | \$11.63 | \$18.03 | 64 |
| 2007 Feb-Dec | \$8.00 | \$12.00 | | |
| 2008 Jan-Mar | \$8.00 | \$12.00 | \$19.23 | 62 |
| 2008 Apr-Dec | \$8.75 | \$13.13 | | |
| 2009 Jan-Mar | \$8.75 | \$13.13 | \$20.00 | 66 |
| 2009 Apr-Dec | \$9.50 | \$14.25 | | |
| 2010 Jan-Mar | \$9.50 | \$14.25 | \$20.00 | 71 |
| 2010 Apr-Dec | \$10.25 | \$15.38 | | |
| 2011 | \$10.25 | \$15.38 | \$20.36 | 76 |
| 2012 | \$10.25 | \$15.38 | \$20.50 | 75 |
| 2013 | \$10.25 | \$15.38 | \$21.00 | 73 |
| 2014 Jan-May | \$10.25 | \$15.38 | \$21.23 | 72 |
| 2014 June-Dec | \$11.00 | \$16.50 | | |
| 2015 Jan-Sept | \$11.00 | \$16.50 | \$21.63 | 76 |
| 2015 Oct-Dec | \$11.25 | \$16.88 | | |
| 2016 Jan-Sept | \$11.25 | \$16.88 | \$22.70 | 74 |
| 2016 Oct-Dec | \$11.40 | \$17.10 | | |

1. See "Hourly Minimum Wages in CANADA for Adult Workers" (<http://srv116.services.gc.ca/dimt-w/id/sm-mw/rpt2.aspx>).

2. Ontario Median Wage from Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Table 282-0071.

Table 2. Number of non-student employees with a low wage¹ job in Ontario, September, 2016

| Row | Selected items (Students are not included in these tabulations.) (Data refer to the average for the 12 months up to and including September, 2016.) | All census divisions | Metro census divisions | Partially-non-metro census divisions | Non-metro census divisions |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Population of non-students, 15+ years of age (.000) | 10,090 | 5,727 | 2,862 | 1,501 |
| 2 | Number of paid employees, 15+ years of age (.000) | 5,316 | 3,101 | 1,548 | 668 |
| 3 | Paid employees as a percent of population (15+ yr.) | 53 | 54 | 54 | 44 |
| 4 | NUMBER of employees with a low wage ¹ job (.000) | 1,456 | 830 | 429 | 197 |
| 5 | as percent of number of employees | 27 | 27 | 28 | 30 |
| 6 | NUMBER of employees with a low wage ¹ job: by sex (.000) | | | | |
| 7 | .. Males | 619 | 361 | 177 | 80 |
| 8 | .. Females | 838 | 469 | 252 | 117 |
| 9 | If employed, PERCENT with a low wage ¹ job: by sex | | | | |
| 10 | .. Males | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| 11 | .. Females | 32 | 31 | 33 | 35 |
| 12 | NUMBER of employees with a low wage ¹ job: by age (.000) | | | | |
| 13 | .. 15 to 24 years of age | 44 | 0 | 349 | 188 |
| 14 | .. 25 to 54 years of age | 67 | 0 | 869 | 508 |
| 15 | .. 55 to 64 years of age | 23 | 0 | 245 | 145 |
| 16 | .. 65 years of age and over | 28 | 0 | 78 | 38 |
| 17 | If employed, PERCENT with a low wage ¹ job: by age | | | | |
| 18 | .. 15 to 24 years of age | 46 | 0 | 71 | 72 |
| 19 | .. 25 to 54 years of age | 109 | 0 | 23 | 23 |
| 20 | .. 55 to 64 years of age | 35 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| 21 | .. 65 years of age and over | 13 | 0 | 42 | 37 |
| 22 | NUMBER of employees with a low wage ¹ job: by highest level of educational attainment (.000) | | | | |
| 23 | .. Less than Grade 9 | 31 | 21 | 6 | 4 |
| 24 | .. Grade 9 - 10 | 54 | 27 | 17 | 10 |
| 25 | .. Grade 11 - 13, no diploma | 72 | 33 | 26 | 13 |
| 26 | .. Grade 11 - 13, with high school diploma | 433 | 222 | 139 | 71 |
| 27 | .. Some post-secondary, no certificate | 109 | 55 | 41 | 13 |
| 28 | .. Trade certificate or diploma | 61 | 28 | 24 | 9 |
| 29 | .. Community college diploma | 392 | 213 | 117 | 61 |
| 30 | .. University certificate or diploma, below bachelor's degree | 22 | 13 | 6 | 3 |
| 31 | .. Bachelor's degree | 214 | 162 | 40 | 11 |
| 32 | .. University degree above bachelor | 69 | 55 | 11 | 3 |
| 33 | If employed, PERCENT with a low wage ¹ job: by highest level of educational attainment | | | | |
| 34 | .. Less than Grade 9 | 51 | 52 | 44 | 59 |
| 35 | .. Grade 9 - 10 | 45 | 44 | 46 | 44 |
| 36 | .. Grade 11 - 13, no diploma | 51 | 50 | 51 | 51 |
| 37 | .. Grade 11 - 13, with high school diploma | 43 | 46 | 41 | 42 |
| 38 | .. Some post-secondary, no certificate | 42 | 42 | 44 | 41 |
| 39 | .. Trade certificate or diploma | 22 | 25 | 23 | 17 |
| 40 | .. Community college diploma | 26 | 28 | 24 | 25 |
| 41 | .. University certificate or diploma, below bachelor's degree | 18 | 17 | 19 | 18 |
| 42 | .. Bachelor's degree | 17 | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| 43 | .. University degree above bachelor | 11 | 12 | 9 | 12 |

1. A low wage is a wage less than 1.5 times the minimum wage. Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, special tabulation.

⁵ See "[Charts: Non-metro trends in involuntary part-time work.](#)"

Connect with Rural Ontario Institute



Rural Ontario Institute



@ROInstitute

Become a subscriber: www.RuralOntarioInstitute.ca/newsletter

Contact us

Rural Ontario Institute
7382 Wellington Rd. 30, R.R. #5
Guelph, ON N1H 6J2

Phone 519-826-4204

Email info@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca



RURAL ONTARIO
INSTITUTE