

Rural Demography Update

2016

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Population levels and trends for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs); Census Agglomerations (CAs); Rural and Small Town (RST) areas; and Metropolitan Influences Zones within RST areas, Canada and Provinces / Territories, 1986 to 2016

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“Rural and Small Town” refers to areas outside [Census Metropolitan Areas \(CMAs\)](#) and outside [Census Agglomerations \(CAs\)](#). Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 - 99,999. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA)

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(<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>).

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Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1>).

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Population distribution by the Standard Statistical Classification and Province / Territory, 2016										
	Larger urban centres (LUCs)			Rural and small town (RST) areas						All areas
	Census metropolitan areas	Census agglomerations	All larger urban centres (LUC)	Strong MIZ	Moderate MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ	RST Territories	All rural and small town (RST) areas	
*** Total population, 2016 ***										
Newfoundland and Labrador	205,955	70,405	276,360	36,172	121,079	60,285	25,820	n.a.	243,356	519,716
Prince Edward Island	0	85,912	85,912	25,323	30,395	460	817	n.a.	56,995	142,907
Nova Scotia	403,390	205,184	608,574	71,638	117,933	124,264	1,189	n.a.	315,024	923,598
New Brunswick	271,012	197,031	468,043	74,455	128,374	73,315	2,914	n.a.	279,058	747,101
Quebec	5,760,407	864,450	6,624,857	635,631	653,473	218,326	32,074	n.a.	1,539,504	8,164,361
Ontario	10,956,264	1,106,057	12,062,321	708,869	451,442	189,085	36,777	n.a.	1,386,173	13,448,494
Manitoba	778,489	131,111	909,600	86,189	127,464	129,490	25,622	n.a.	368,765	1,278,365
Saskatchewan	531,576	175,700	707,276	44,468	145,602	140,600	60,406	n.a.	391,076	1,098,352
Alberta	2,831,429	502,663	3,334,092	174,320	308,929	220,275	29,559	n.a.	733,083	4,067,175
British Columbia	3,206,601	901,527	4,108,128	136,640	227,912	151,751	23,624	n.a.	539,927	4,648,055
Yukon	0	28,225	28,225	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,649	7,649	35,874
Northwest Territories	0	19,569	19,569	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,217	22,217	41,786
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35,944	35,944	35,944
CANADA	24,945,123	4,287,834	29,232,957	1,993,705	2,312,603	1,307,851	238,802	65,810	5,918,771	35,151,728
*** Percent distribution of population within each province (row percent) ***										
Newfoundland and Labrador	40	14	53	7	23	12	5	n.a.	47	100
Prince Edward Island	0	60	60	18	21	0	1	n.a.	40	100
Nova Scotia	44	22	66	8	13	13	0	n.a.	34	100
New Brunswick	36	26	63	10	17	10	0	n.a.	37	100
Quebec	71	11	81	8	8	3	0	n.a.	19	100
Ontario	81	8	90	5	3	1	0	n.a.	10	100
Manitoba	61	10	71	7	10	10	2	n.a.	29	100
Saskatchewan	48	16	64	4	13	13	5	n.a.	36	100
Alberta	70	12	82	4	8	5	1	n.a.	18	100
British Columbia	69	19	88	3	5	3	1	n.a.	12	100
Yukon	0	79	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	21	100
Northwest Territories	0	47	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	53	100
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	100
CANADA	71	12	83	6	7	4	1	0	17	100
*** Percent distribution of population within each geographic class (column percent) ***										
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	2	1	2	5	5	11	n.a.	4	1
Prince Edward Island	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	n.a.	1	0
Nova Scotia	2	5	2	4	5	10	0	n.a.	5	3
New Brunswick	1	5	2	4	6	6	1	n.a.	5	2
Quebec	23	20	23	32	28	17	13	n.a.	26	23
Ontario	44	26	41	36	20	14	15	n.a.	23	38
Manitoba	3	3	3	4	6	10	11	n.a.	6	4
Saskatchewan	2	4	2	2	6	11	25	n.a.	7	3
Alberta	11	12	11	9	13	17	12	n.a.	12	12
British Columbia	13	21	14	7	10	12	10	n.a.	9	13
Yukon	0	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	1	0
CANADA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Metro and non-metro population by province / territory, 2016

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

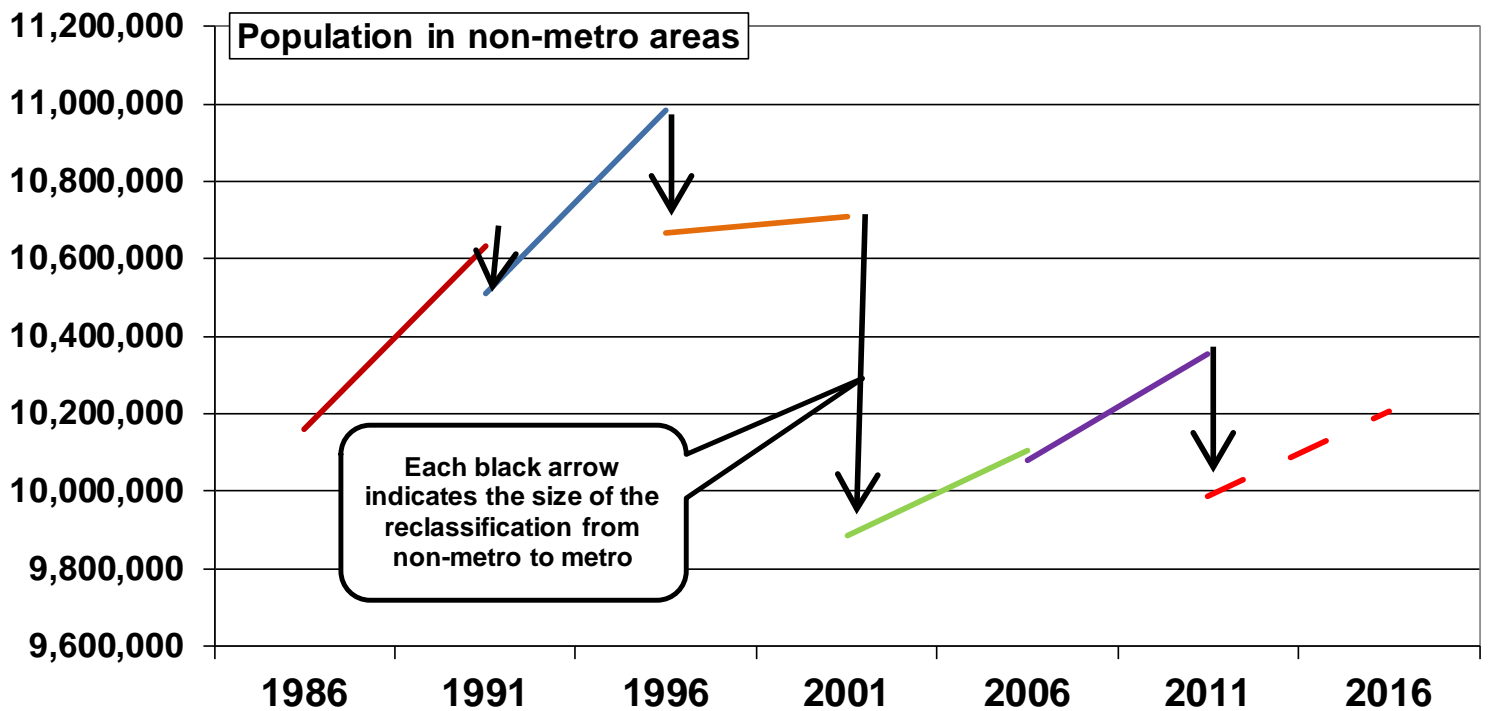
Note that rural or non-metro population change is due to:

- a) Population change within a fixed or constant set of delineated boundaries; plus
- b) Reclassification due to rural areas becoming classified as urban - - or non-metro areas becoming classified as metro.

Thus, in Canada, in the chart below, the non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period and there were fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1991.

The size of the population that has been reclassified in each period is shown in the following tables by comparing the population in period T using the delineation of period T compared to the population in period T using the delineation of period T+1. This chart is calculated using the data in the second last table provided below.

Canada's non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period (see slope of line)
(but reclassification (see black arrows) from non-metro to metro means there are fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1991)



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

Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Prince Edward Island, 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	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016									
Larger urban centres (LUC)	69,458	72,709	69,885	73,225	73,225	74,558	73,434	74,778	75,478	80,975	82,011	85,912	55	56	54	54	54	55	56	58	60	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.8	7.3	4.8						
. Census metropolitan areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
. Census agglomerations	69,458	72,709	69,885	73,225	73,225	74,558	73,434	74,778	75,478	80,975	82,011	85,912	55	56	54	54	54	55	56	58	60	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.8	7.3	4.8						
Rural and small town (RST) areas	57,188	57,056	59,880	61,332	61,332	60,736	61,860	61,073	60,373	59,229	58,193	56,995	45	44	46	46	46	45	44	42	42	40	-0.2	2.4	-1.0	-1.3	-1.9	-2.1					
. Strong MIZ	15,378	15,624	17,902	18,966	18,966	18,966	16,580	16,584	23,044	23,079	25,412	25,323	12	12	14	14	14	14	12	12	17	16	18	18	1.6	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.4			
. Moderate MIZ	28,753	28,501	29,227	29,713	29,713	29,371	34,787	34,236	31,722	30,785	31,429	30,395	23	22	23	22	22	22	26	25	23	22	22	21	-0.9	1.7	-1.2	-1.6	-3.0	-3.3			
. Weak MIZ	12,177	12,120	11,940	11,925	11,925	11,690	9,550	9,290	4,817	4,621	458	460	10	9	9	9	9	7	7	4	3	0	0	-0.5	-0.1	-2.0	-2.7	-4.1	0.4				
. No MIZ	880	811	811	728	728	686	943	963	790	744	894	817	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-7.8	-10.2	-5.8	2.1	-5.8	-8.6		
. RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				
Total	126,646	129,765	129,765	134,557	134,557	135,294	135,294	135,851	135,851	140,204	140,204	142,907	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2.5	3.7	0.5	0.4	3.2	1.9

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 percent 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 percent 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 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; 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)

(w w w .statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.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).

Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Nova Scotia, 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	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016									
Larger urban centres (LUC)	518,302	543,360	546,052	557,614	568,062	574,696	574,696	586,120	586,120	600,003	600,003	608,574	59	60	61	61	62	63	63	64	64	65	65	66	4.8	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.4			
. Census metropolitan areas	295,922	320,501	320,501	332,518	342,966	359,183	359,183	372,858	372,858	390,328	390,328	403,390	34	36	36	37	38	40	40	41	41	42	42	44	8.3	3.7	4.7	3.8	4.7	3.3			
. Census agglomerations	222,380	222,859	225,551	225,096	225,096	215,513	215,513	213,262	213,262	209,675	209,675	205,184	25	25	25	25	25	24	24	23	23	23	22	22	0.2	-0.2	-4.3	-1.0	-1.7	-2.1			
Rural and small town (RST) areas	354,874	356,582	353,890	351,668	341,220	333,311	333,311	327,342	327,342	321,724	321,724	315,024	41	40	39	39	38	37	37	36	36	35	35	34	0.5	-0.6	-2.3	-1.8	-1.7	-2.1			
. Strong MIZ	27,859	29,143	28,370	29,777	21,172	22,209	22,209	22,808	26,343	27,191	72,418	71,638	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	8	4.6	5.0	4.9	2.7	3.2	-1.1			
. Moderate MIZ	100,848	101,708	101,241	102,422	100,647	98,571	98,571	89,801	89,655	109,544	107,537	119,554	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	12	12	13	13	0.9	1.2	-2.1	-0.2	-1.8	-1.4			
. Weak MIZ	221,413	221,070	219,618	214,691	214,691	207,881	217,366	211,049	190,349	185,736	128,667	124,264	25	25	24	24	24	23	24	23	21	20	14	13	-0.2	-2.2	-3.2	-2.9	-2.4	-3.4			
. No MIZ	4,754	4,661	4,661	4,778	4,710	4,650	3,935	3,830	1,106	1,260	1,085	1,189	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2.0	2.5	-1.3	-2.7	13.9	9.6			
. RST Territories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Total	873,176	899,942	899,942	909,282	909,282	908,007	908,007	913,462	913,462	921,727	921,727	923,598	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3.1	1.0	-0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2

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 percent 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 percent 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 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; 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) (w w w .statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.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).

Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Saskatchewan, 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	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016						
Larger urban centres (LUC)																														
. Census metropolitan areas																														
. Census agglomerations																														
Rural and small town (RST) areas																														
. Strong MIZ																														
. Moderate MIZ																														
. Weak MIZ																														
. No MIZ																														
. RST Territories																														
Total																														

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 town and municipalities where 50 percent 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 town and municipalities where 50 percent 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 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; 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 town 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)

(w w.w.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.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 town and 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).

Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Alberta, 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	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016						
Larger urban centres (LUC)																														
. Census metropolitan areas																														
. Census agglomerations																														
Rural and small town (RST) areas																														
. Strong MIZ																														
. Moderate MIZ																														
. Weak MIZ																														
. No MIZ																														
. RST Territories																														
Total																														

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 town and municipalities where 50 percent 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 town and municipalities where 50 percent 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 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; 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 town 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)

(w w.w.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.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 town and 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).

Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 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	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	2011	2016	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Larger urban centres (LUC)	11,753	15,179	15,179	17,275	17,275	16,541	16,541	18,700	18,700	19,234	19,234	19,569	22	26	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	25	29.2	13.8	-4.2	13.1	2.9	1.7	
Census metropolitan areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Census agglomerations	11,753	15,179	15,179	17,275	17,275	16,541	16,541	18,700	18,700	19,234	19,234	19,569	22	26	26	27	27	26	26	26	26	25	29.2	13.8	-4.2	13.1	2.9	1.7		
Rural and small town (RST) areas	40,485	42,470	42,470	47,127	47,127	47,564	47,564	52,238	52,238	54,134	54,134	58,161	78	74	74	73	74	74	74	74	74	75	4.9	11.0	0.9	9.8	3.6	7.4		
Strong MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Moderate MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Weak MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
No MIZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
RST Territories	40,485	42,470	42,470	47,127	47,127	47,564	47,564	52,238	52,238	54,134	54,134	58,161	78	74	74	73	74	74	74	74	75	4.9	11.0	0.9	9.8	3.6	7.4			
Total	52,238	57,649	57,649	64,402	64,402	64,105	64,105	70,938	70,938	73,368	73,368	77,730	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10.4	11.7	-0.5	10.7	3.4	5.9		

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 tow ns and municipalities w here 50 percent 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 w ith a total population of less than 100,000 and includes all neighbouring tow ns and municipalities w here 50 percent 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 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The data for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent w ith the 2001 protocol w hereby non-CMA/CA tow ns and municipalities in the Territories w ere not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for 1991 and 1996 w ere 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. 92F0138MIE)

(w w w .statcan.ca/cgi-bin/dow npublistpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). 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, w e have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and w e have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for tow ns or municipalities that had been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

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

¹ Care should be exercised in comparing the Northwest Territories 2006 Census population counts w ith counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northwest Territories population w as estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northwest Territories in 2006.

Charts:

Population levels and trends:

- **Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)**
 - **Census Agglomerations (CAs)**
 - **Rural and Small Town (RST) areas**
- ### by province, 1966 to 2016

Ray D. Bollman
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

“Rural and Small Town” refers to areas outside [Census Metropolitan Areas \(CMAs\) and outside Census Agglomerations \(CAs\)](#). Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 - 99,999. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA.

References:

Statistics Canada. (2016) **Census Dictionary: 2016 Census of Population** (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>).

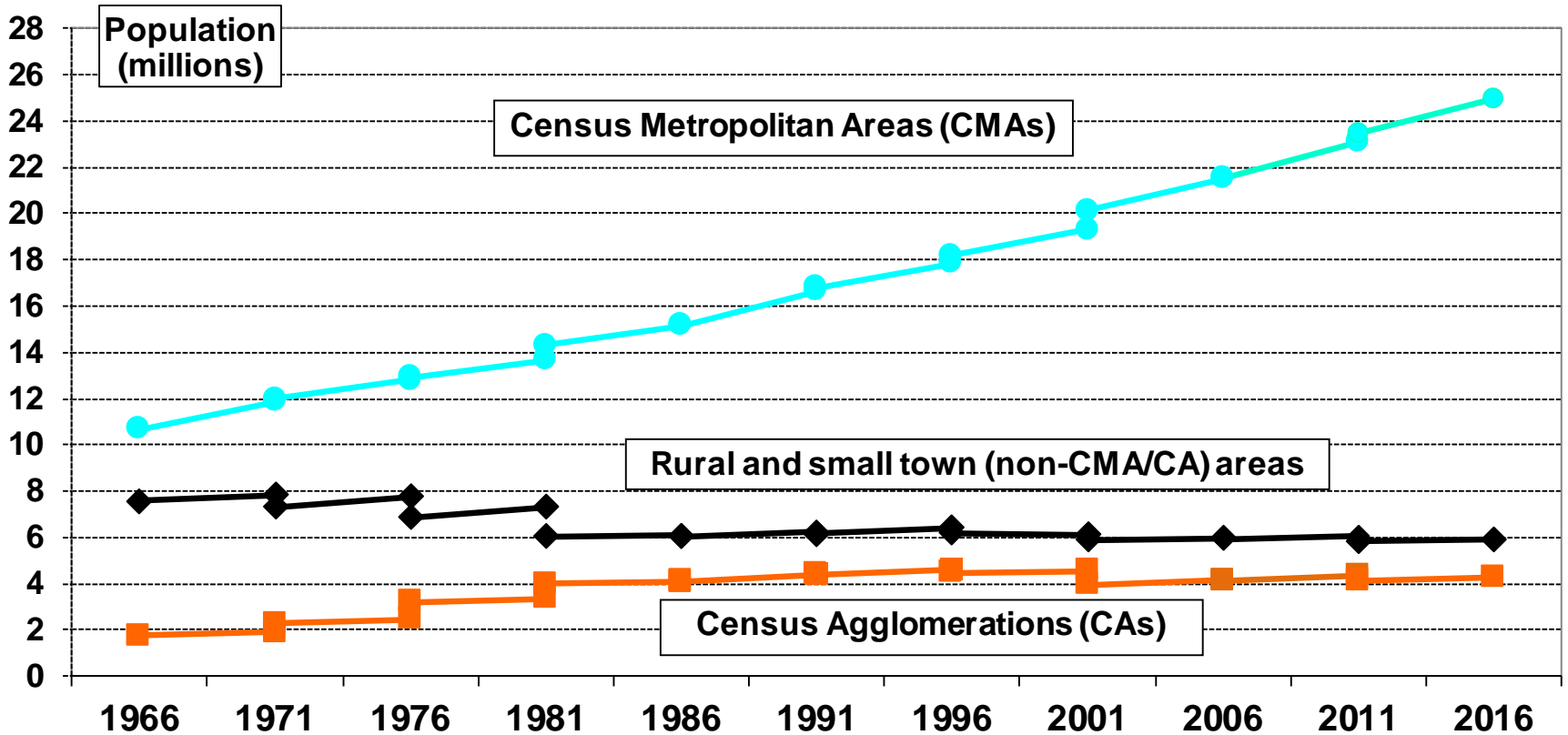
du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) “Definitions of Rural.” **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue. no. 21-006-XIE) (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>).

For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002) **Definitions of Rural** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1>).

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008) **Structure and Change in Canada’s Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1>).

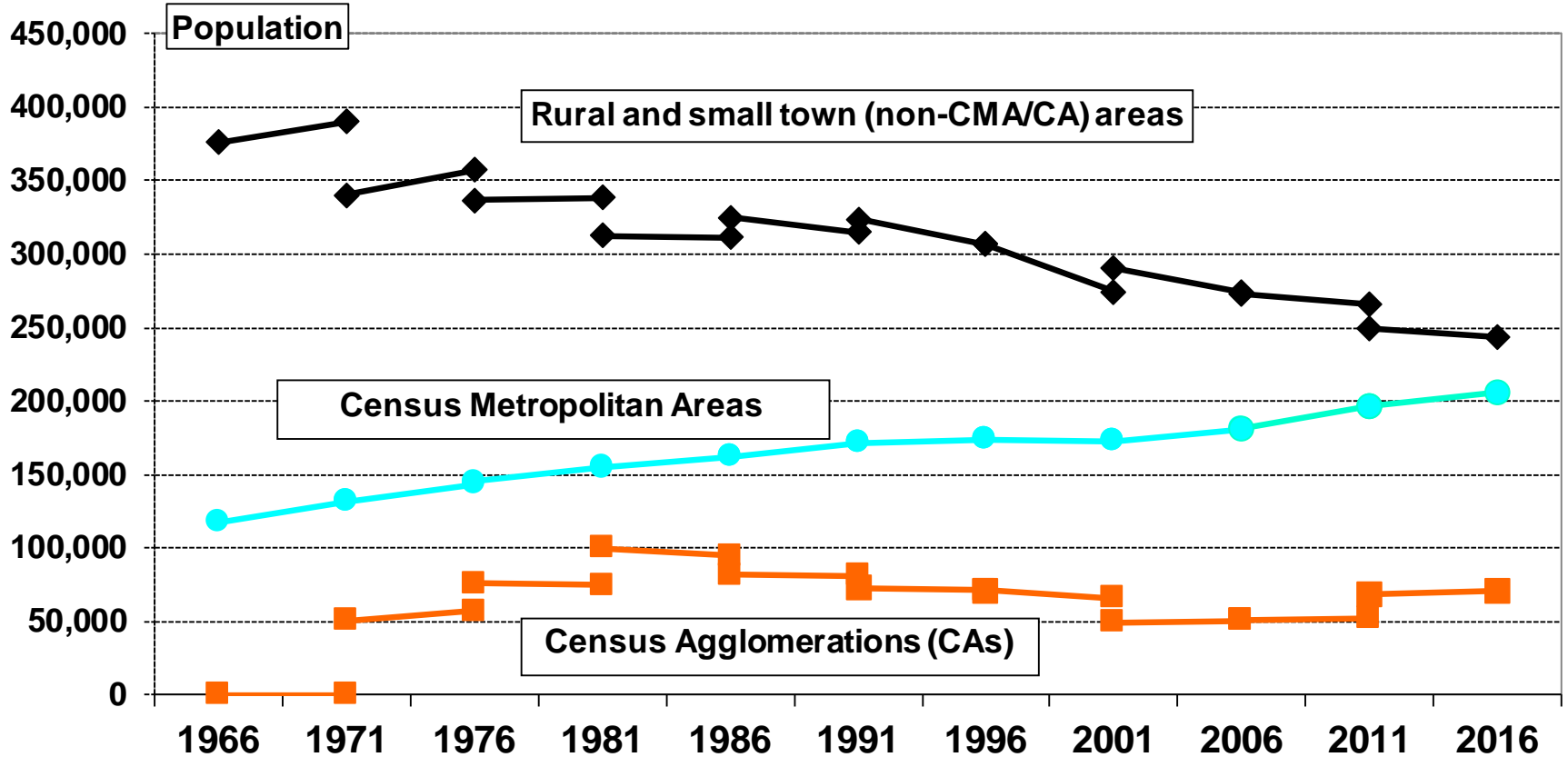
In 2016, 6 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas, Canada



Note: Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the built-up core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core. Both CMAs and CAs include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year 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.

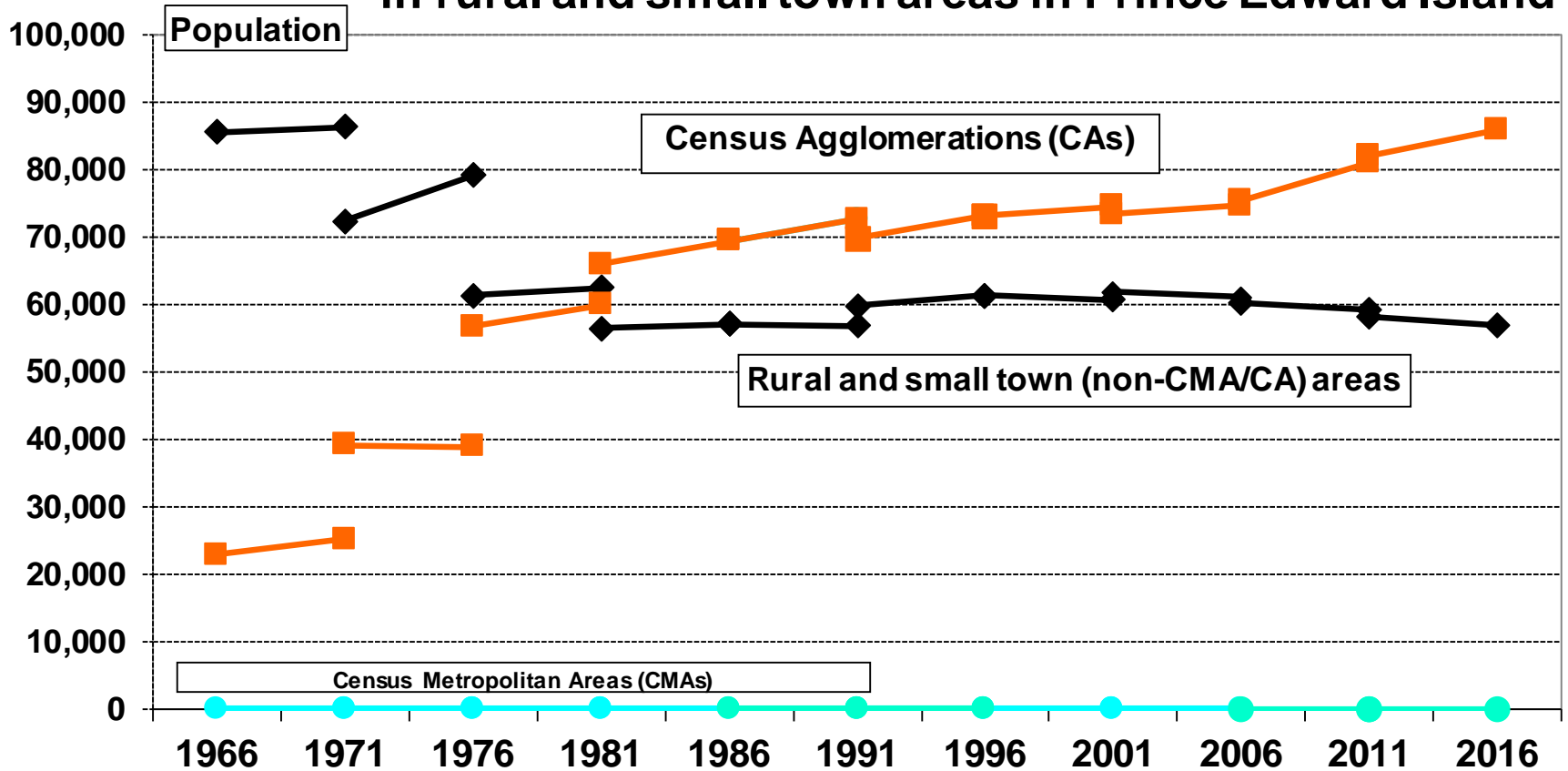
In 2016, 243,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Newfoundland & Labrador



Note: Since 2006, 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 for each year 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.

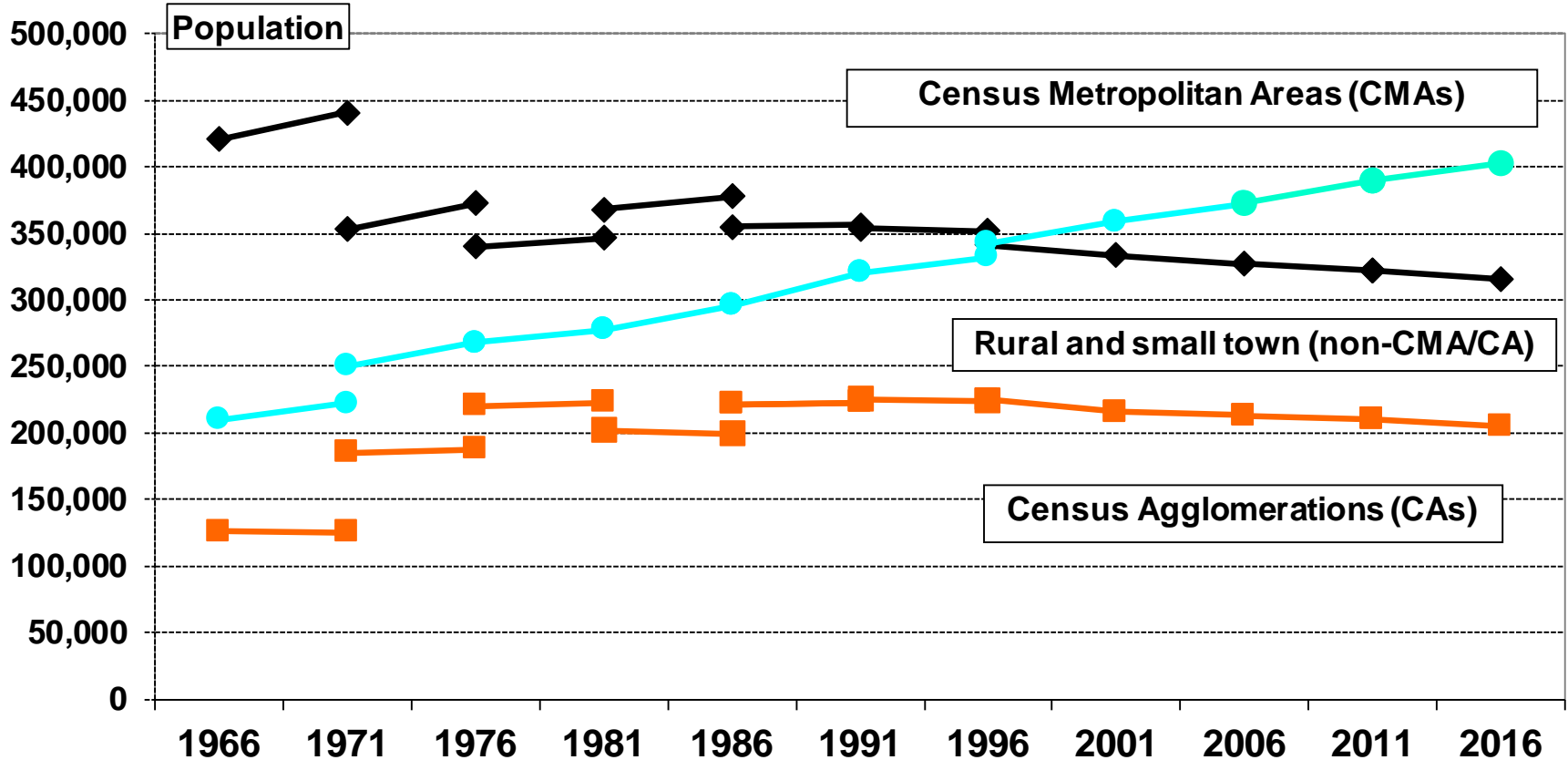
In 2016, 57,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Prince Edward Island



Note: From 2006, 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 for each year 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.

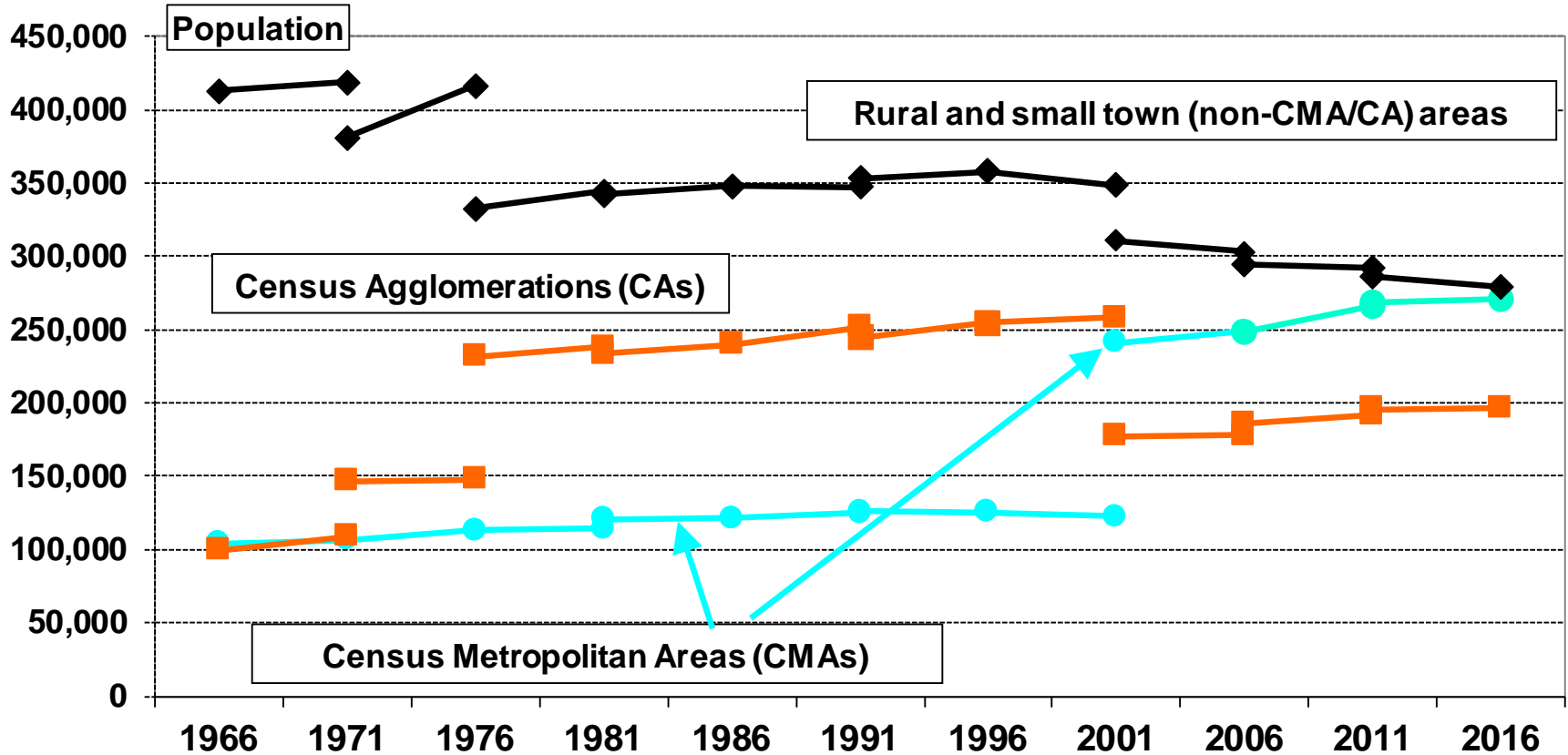
In 2016, 315,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Nova Scotia



Note: Since 2006, 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 for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

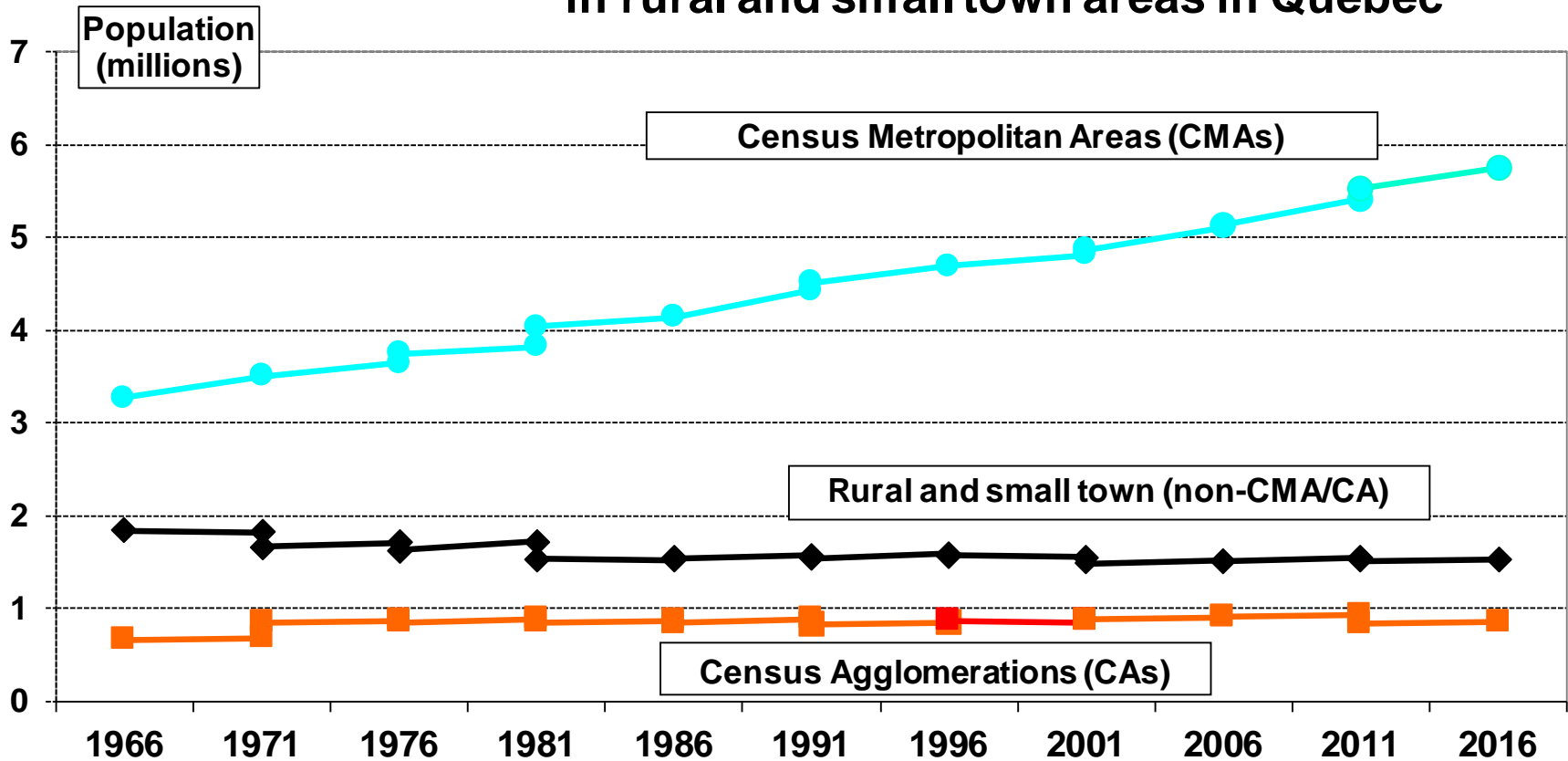
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1966 to 2016.

In 2016, 279,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in New Brunswick



Note: Since 2006, 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 for each year 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.

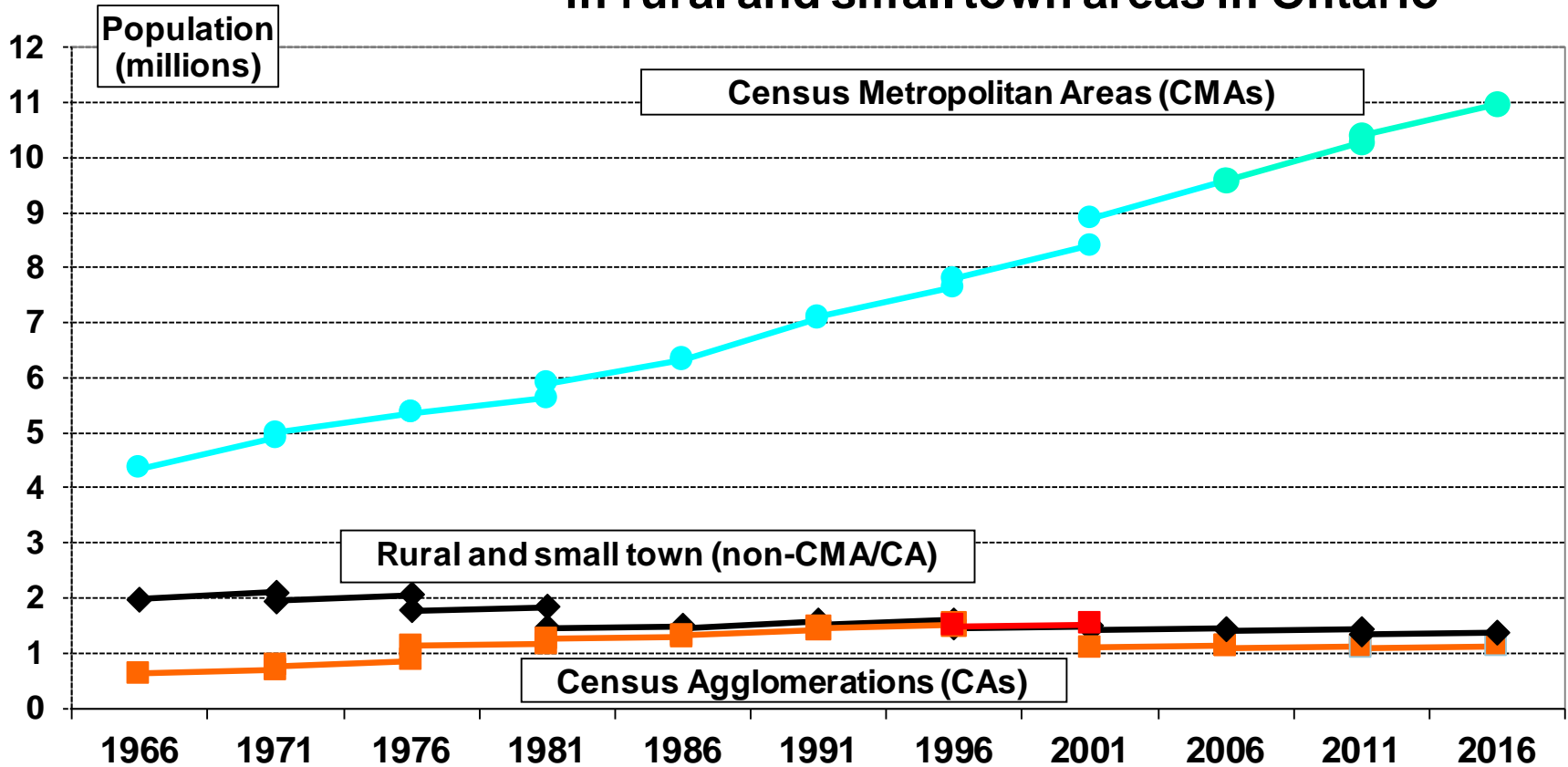
In 2016, 1.5 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Quebec



Note: Since 2006, 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 for each year 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.

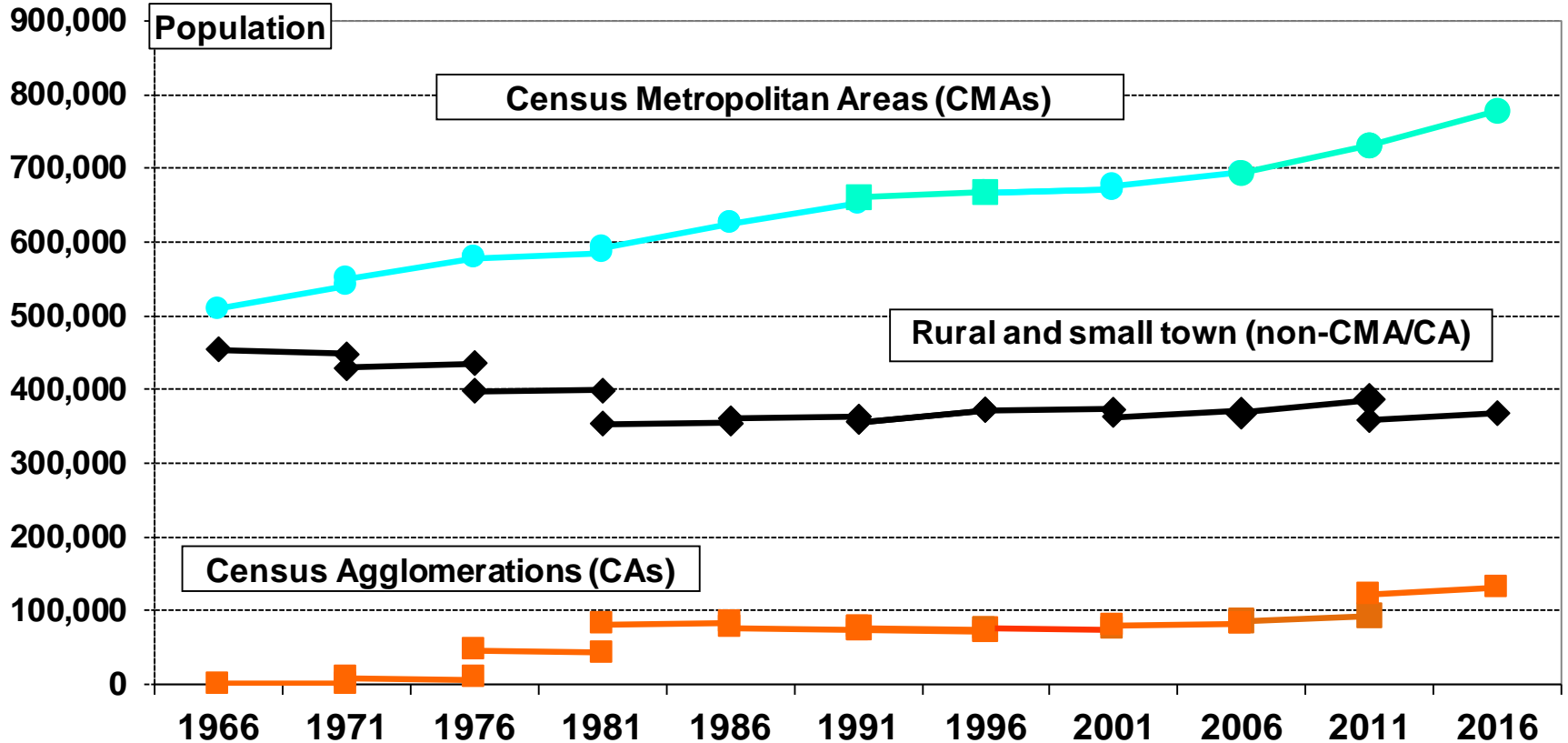
In 2016, 1.4 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Ontario



Note: Since 2006, 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 for each year 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.

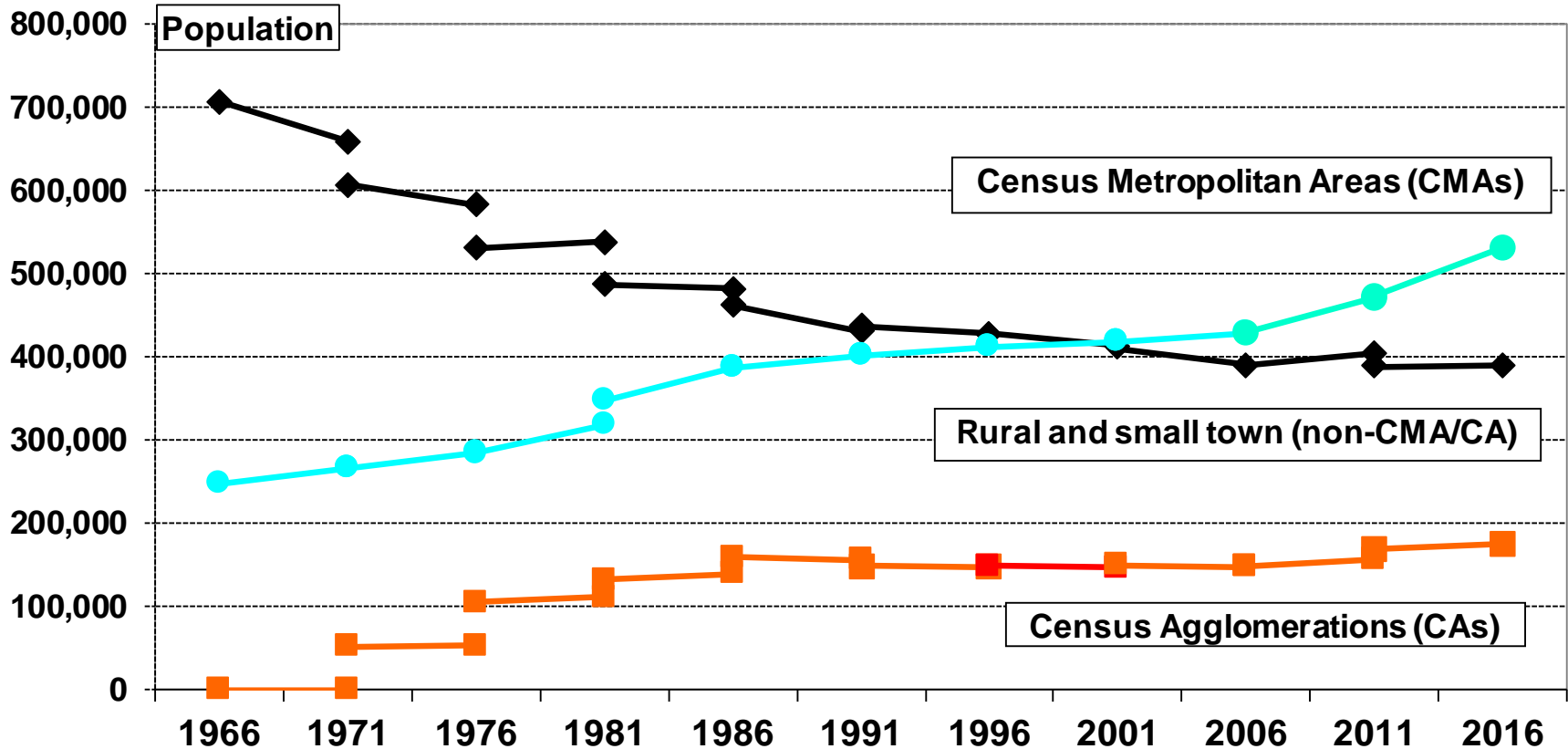
In 2016, 369,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Manitoba



Note: Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the built-up core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core. Both CMAs and CAs include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year 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.

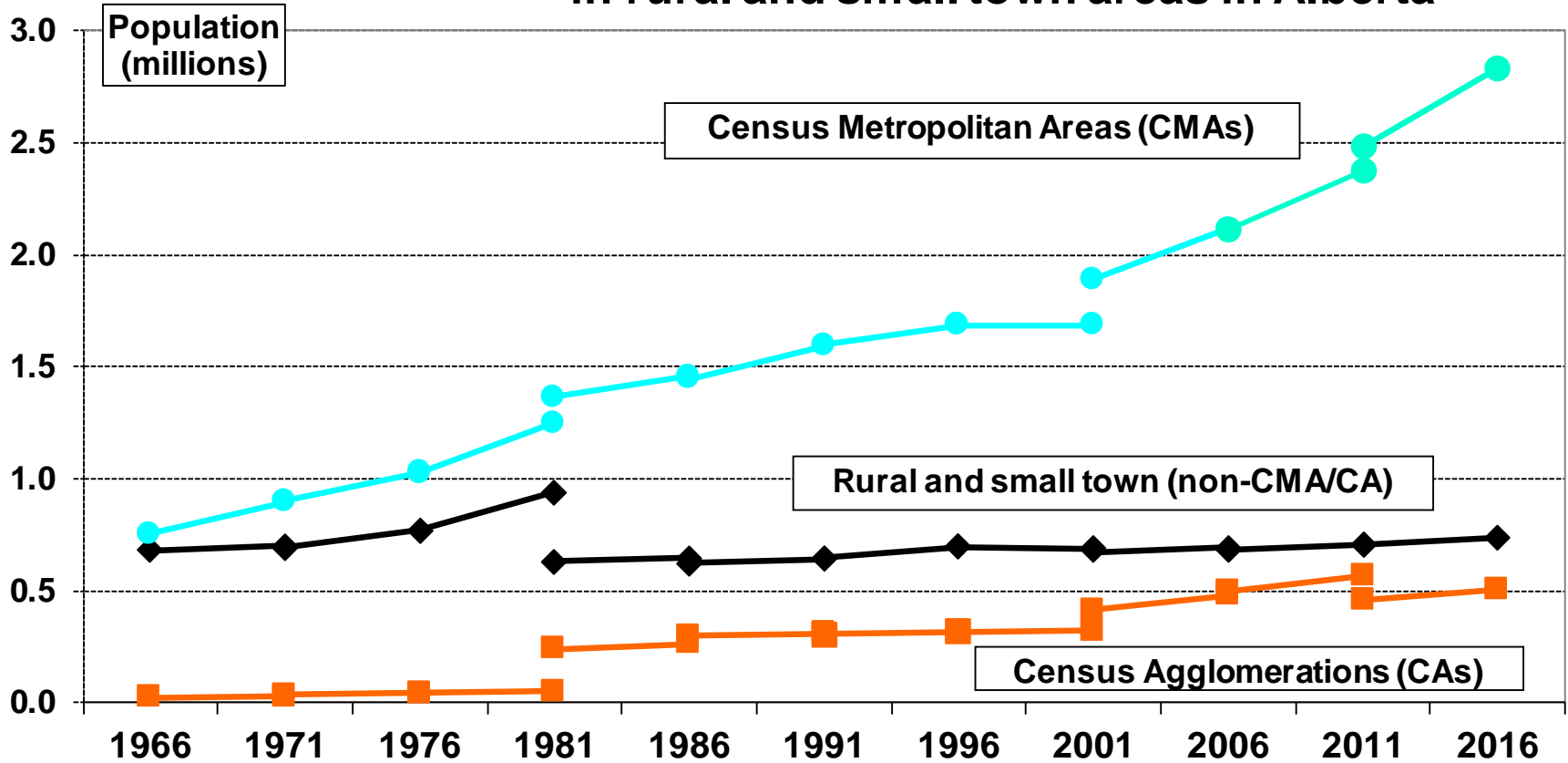
In 2016, 391,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Saskatchewan



Note: Since 2006, 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 for each year 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.

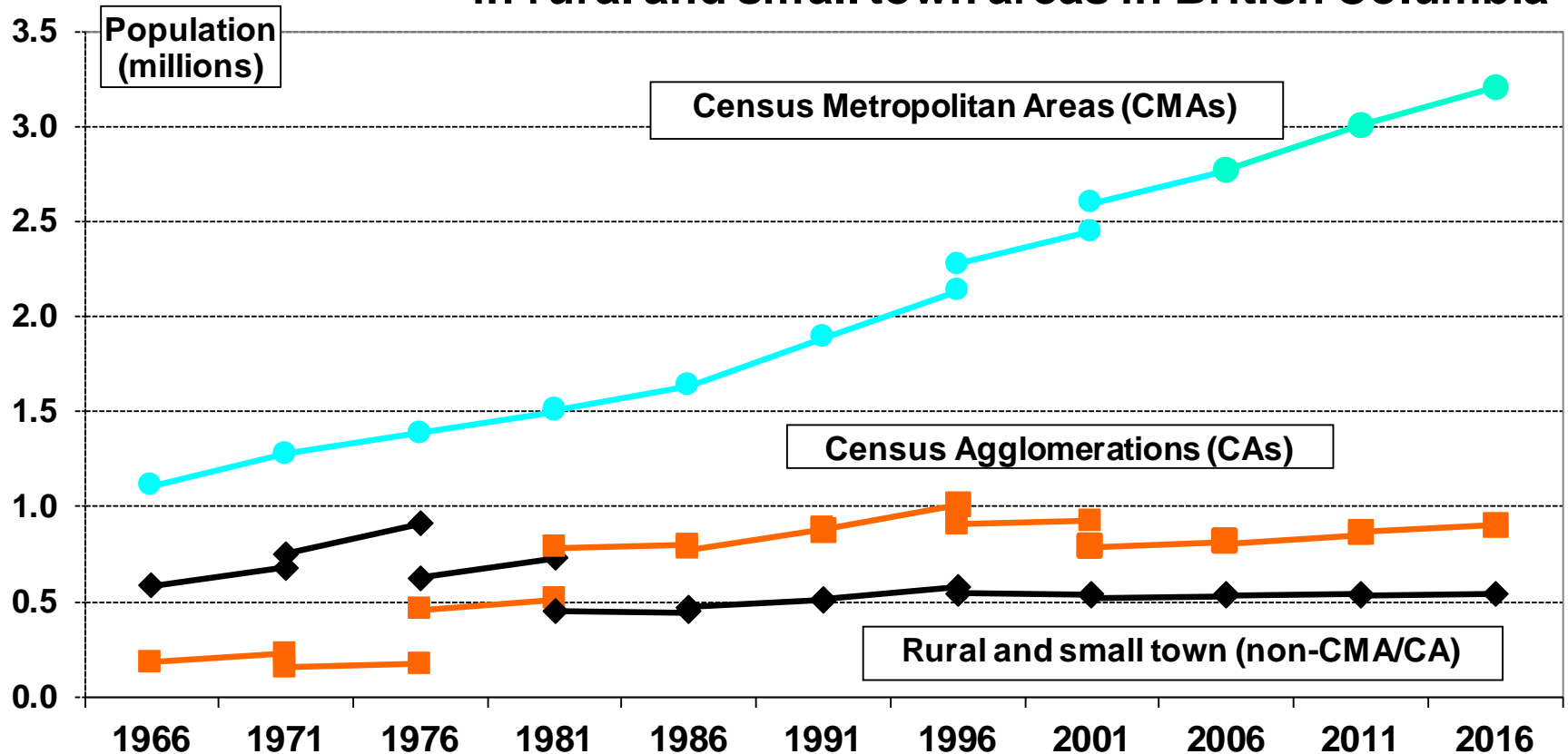
In 2016, 733,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Alberta



Note: Since 2006, 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 for each year 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.

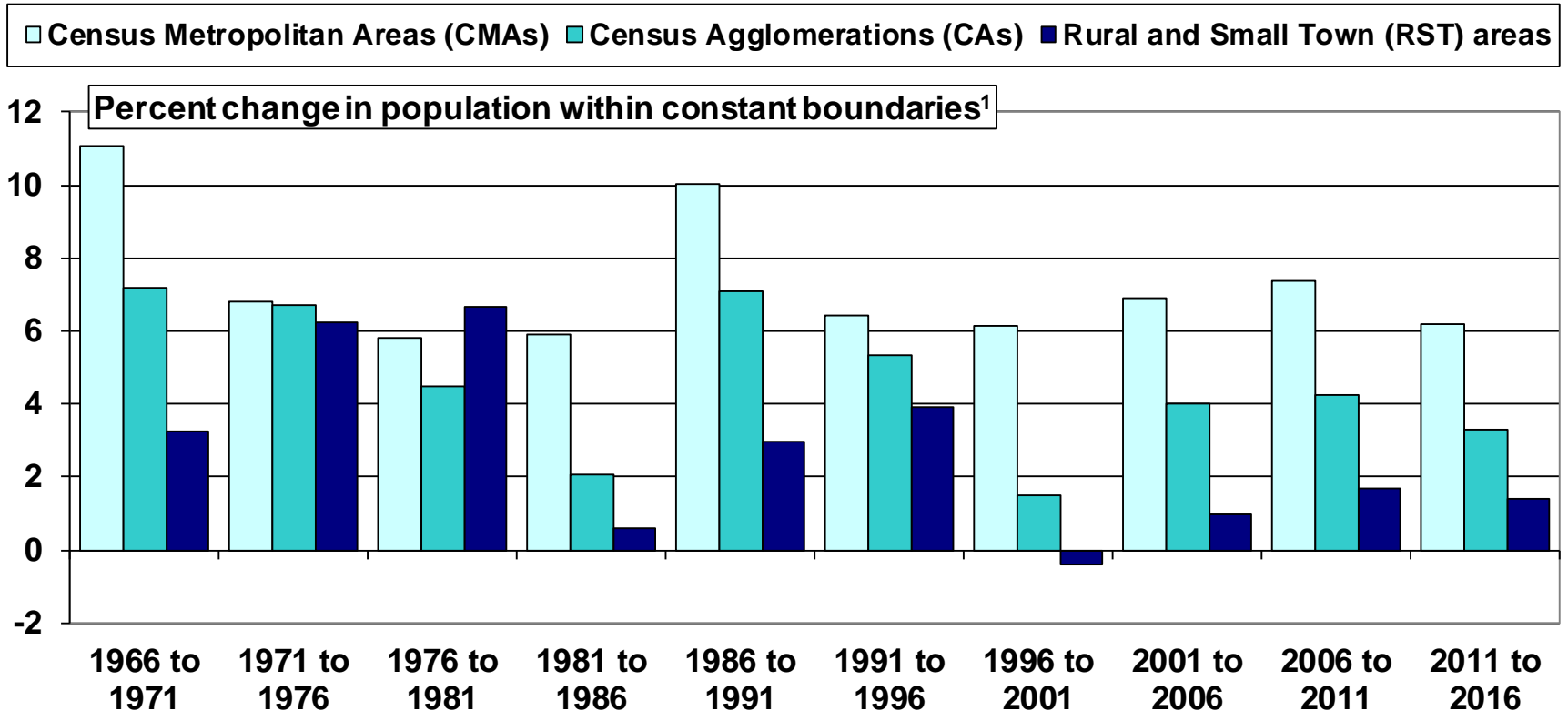
In 2016, 540,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in British Columbia



Note: Since 2006, 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 for each year 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.

Growth in rural and small town population in every period (except 1996 to 2001), Canada

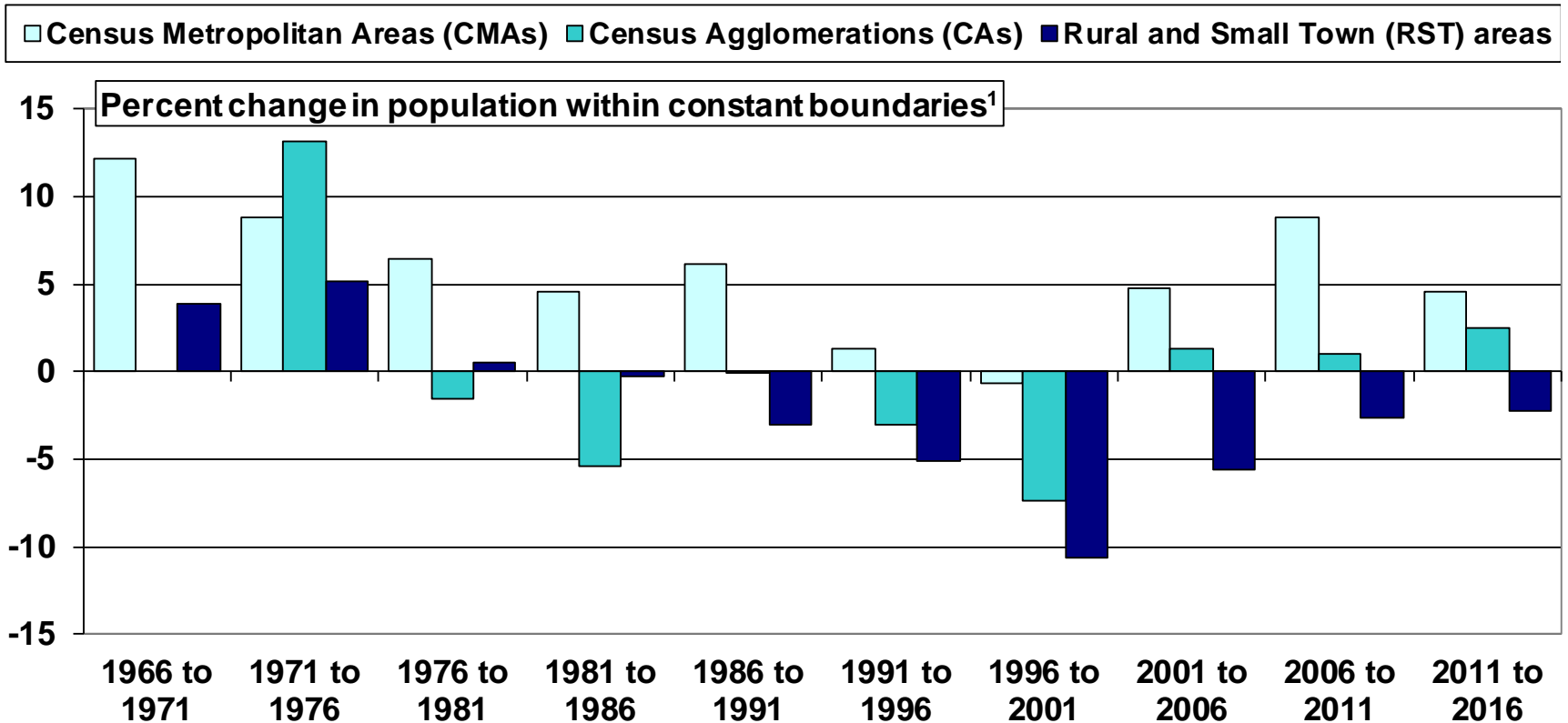


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since, 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

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

Decline in rural and small town population since 1981, Newfoundland and Labrador

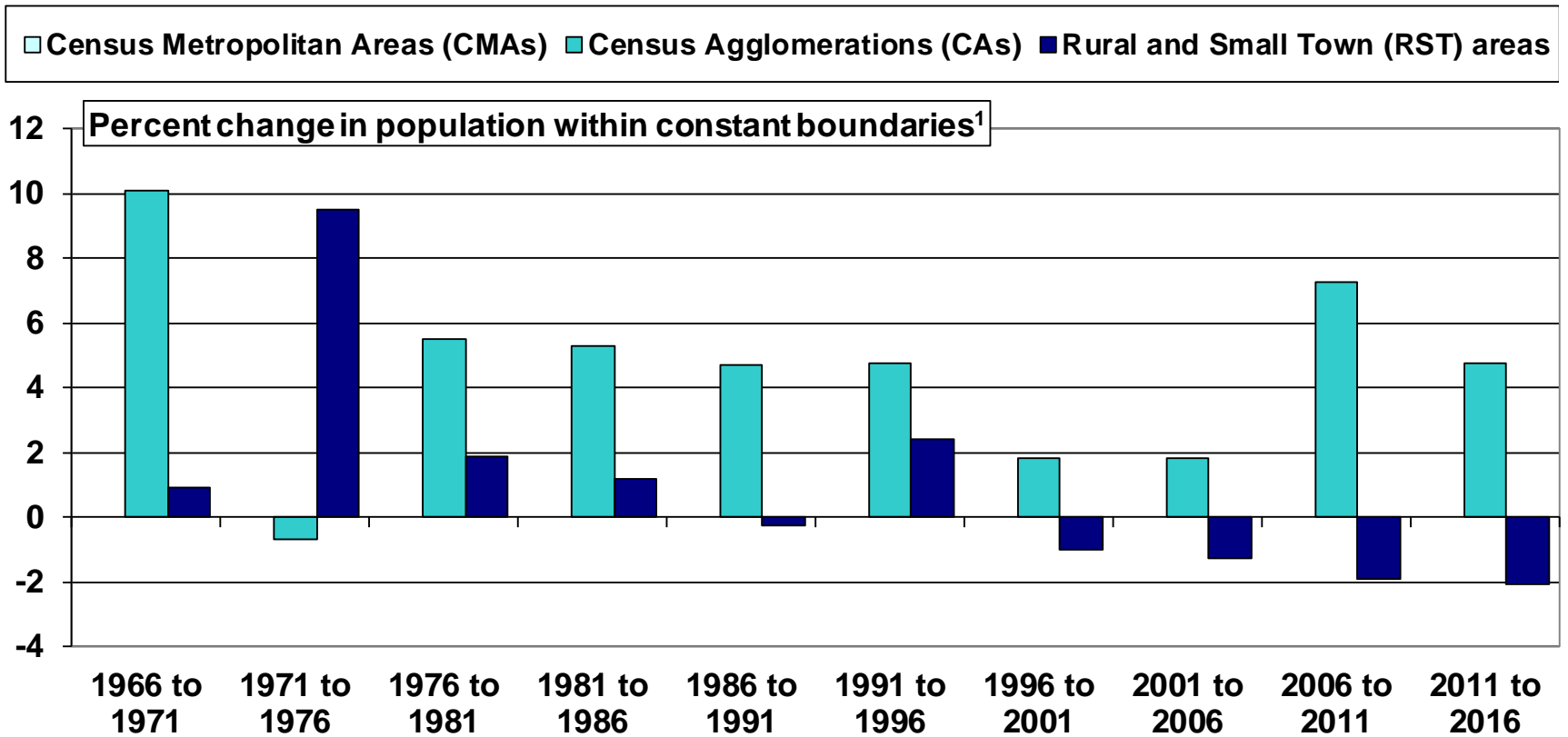


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

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

Decline in rural and small town population since 1996, Prince Edward Island

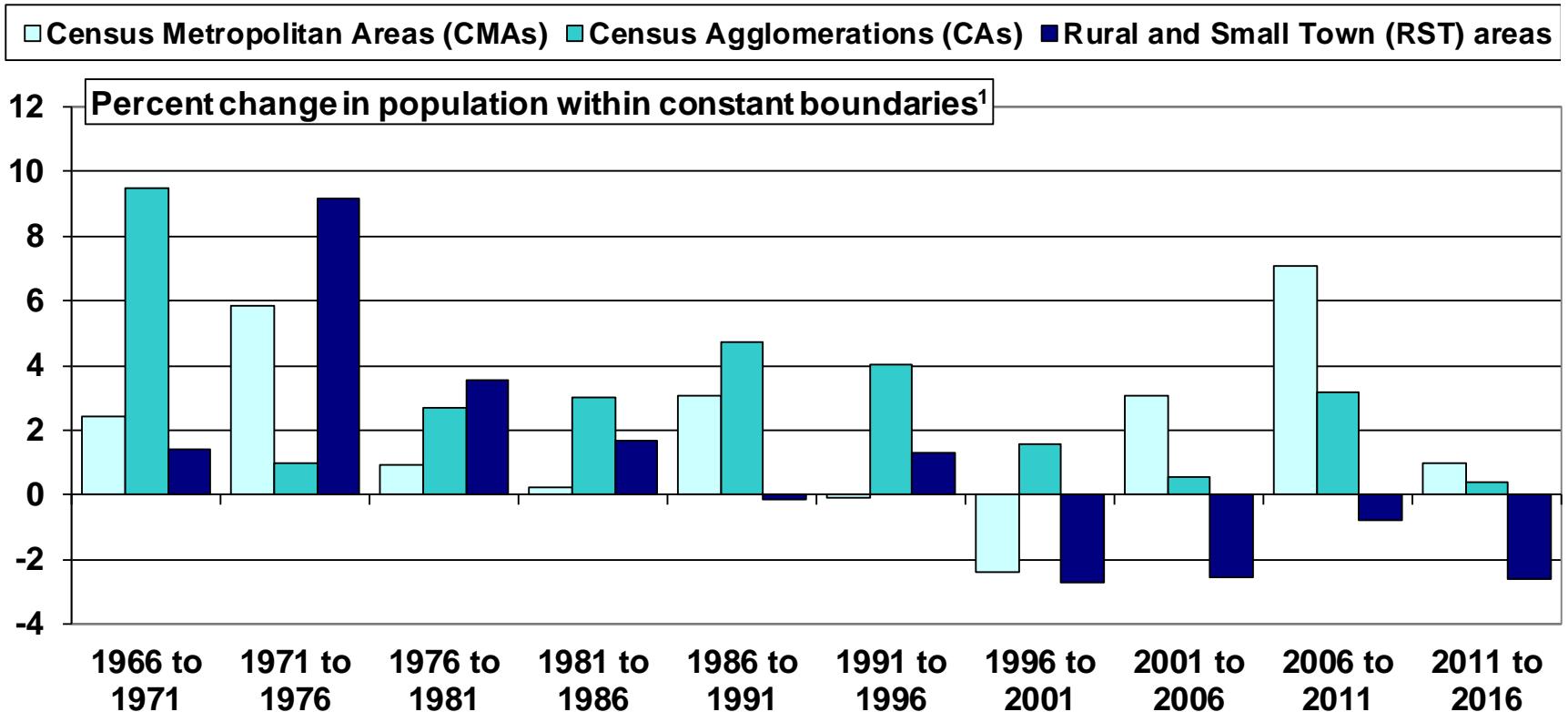


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

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

Decline in rural and small town population since 1996, New Brunswick

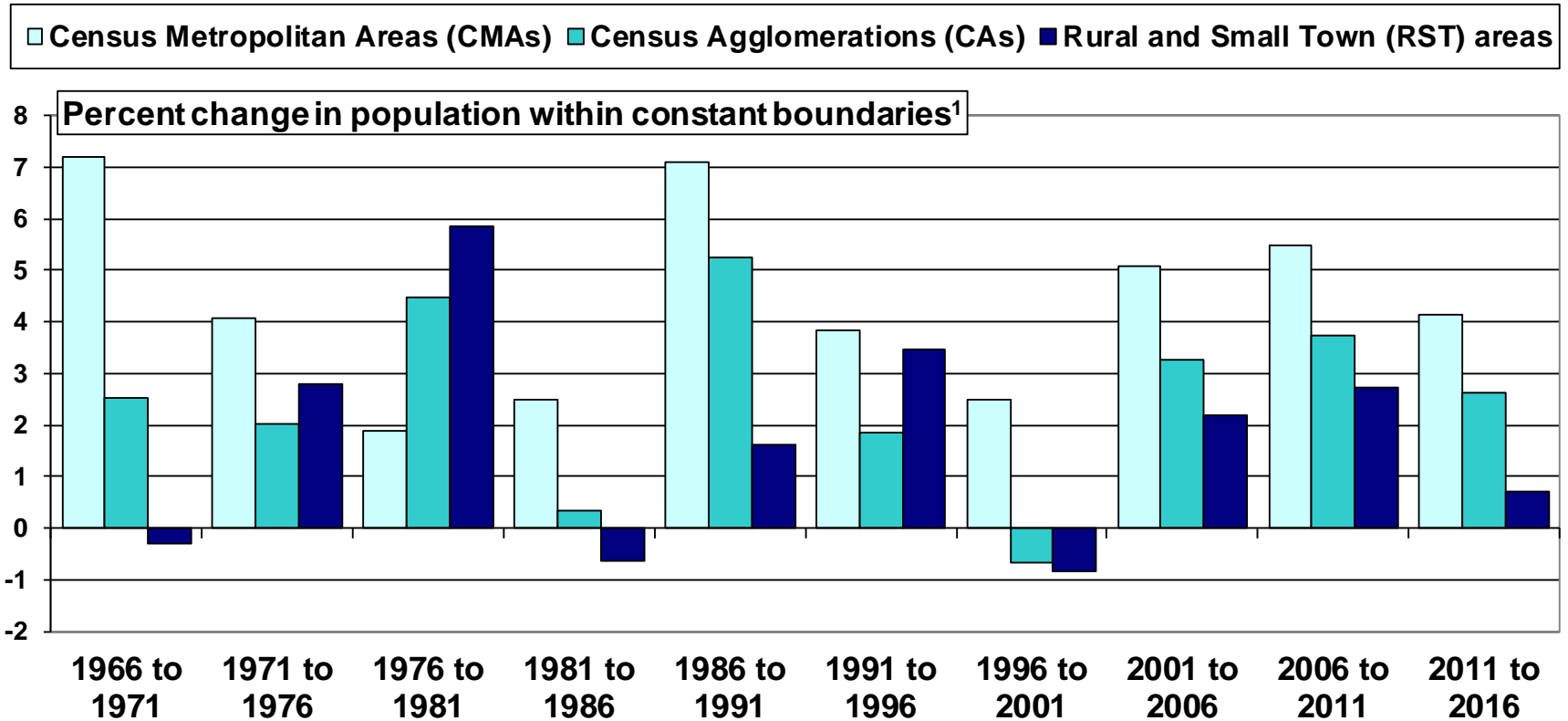


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

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

Growth in rural and small town population since 2001, Quebec

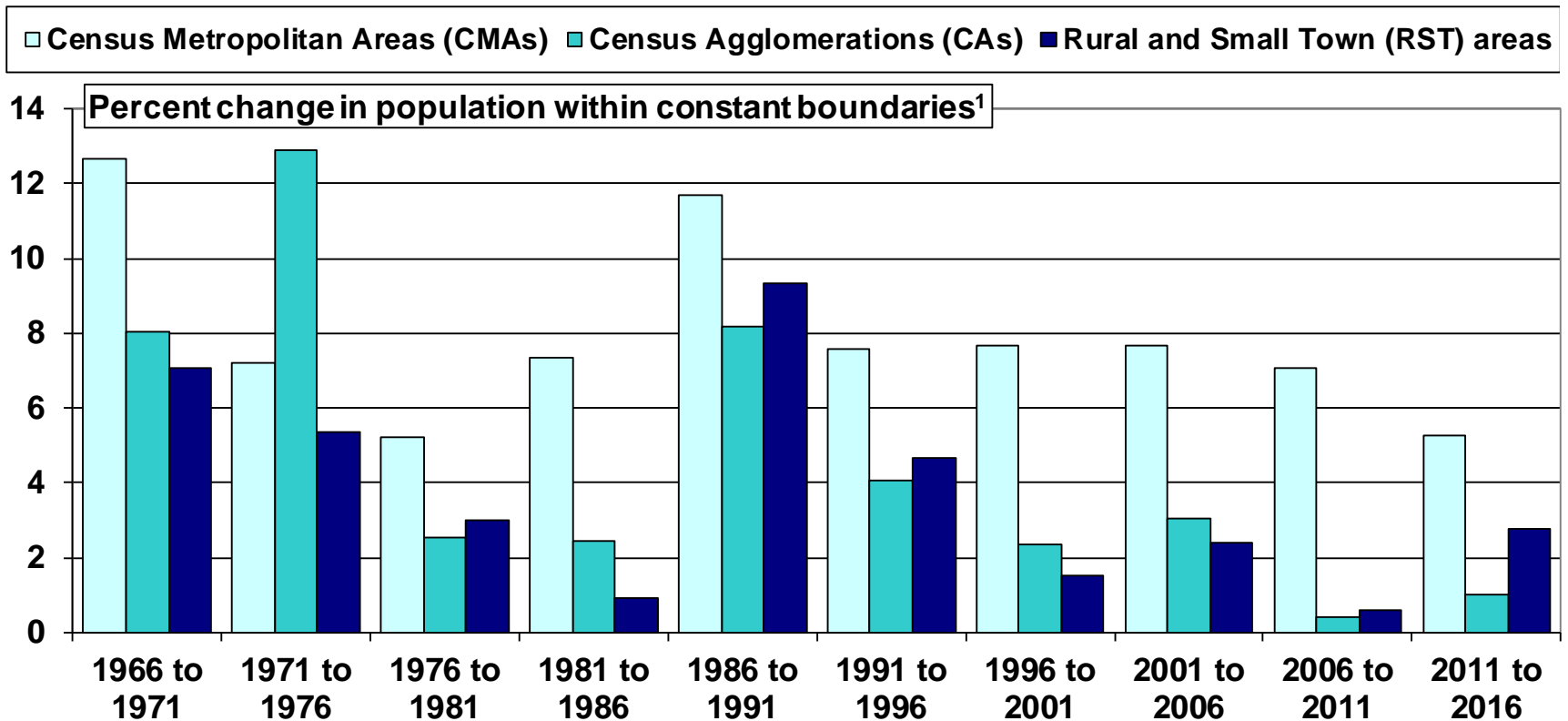


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

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

Continuous growth in rural and small town population, Ontario

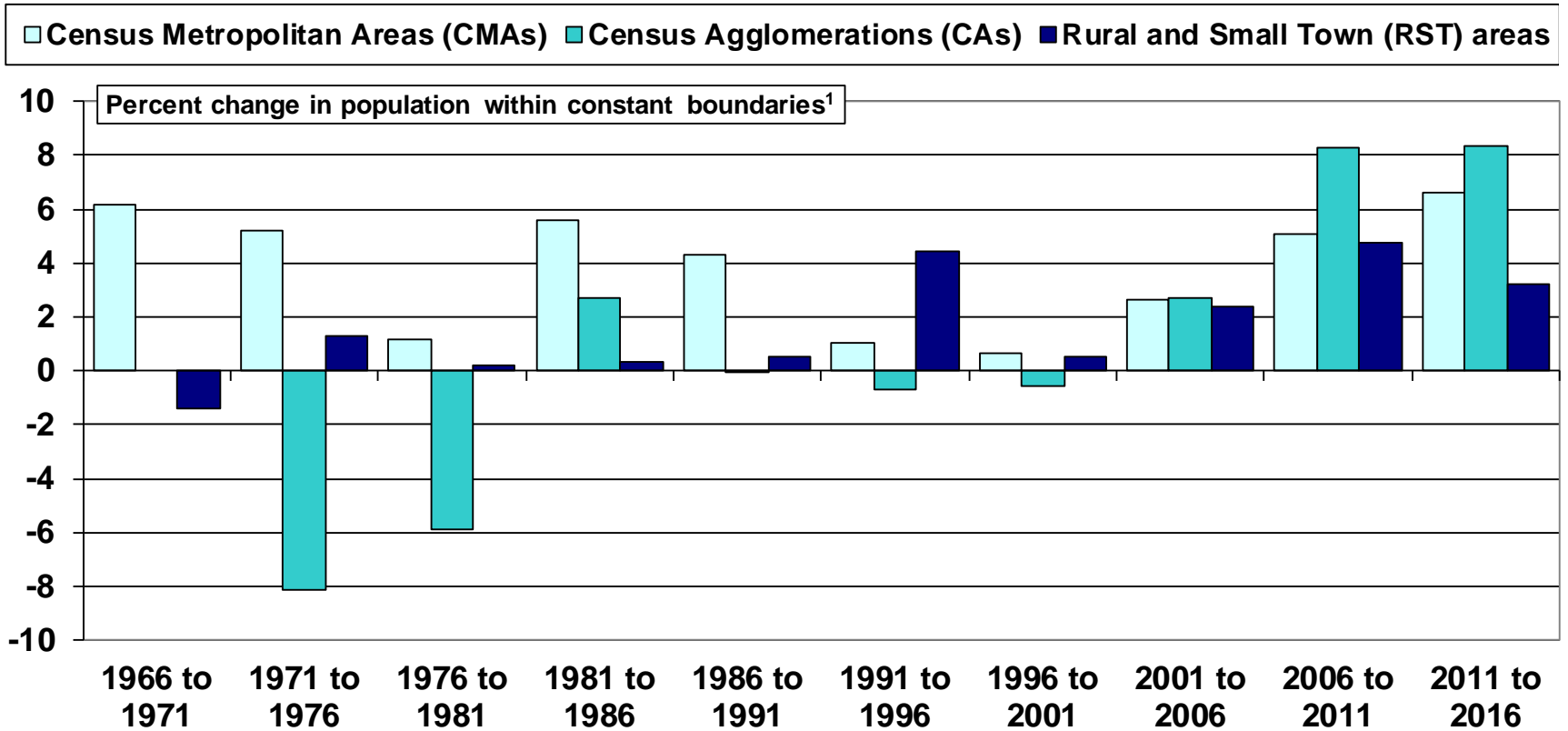


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

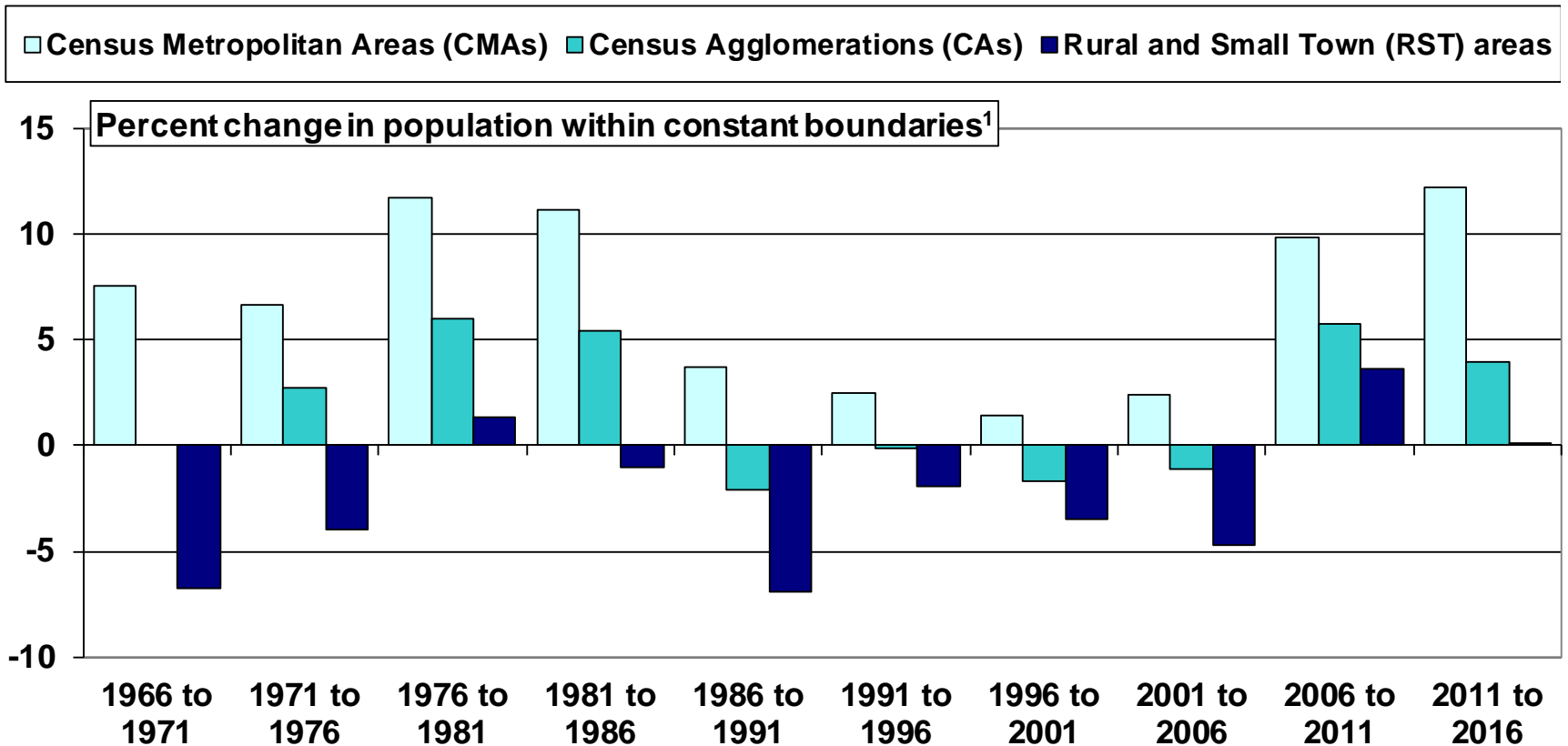
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2016.

Continuous growth in rural and small town population since 1971, Manitoba



¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.
 Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.
 Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2016.

No growth in rural and small town population from 2011 to 2016, Saskatchewan

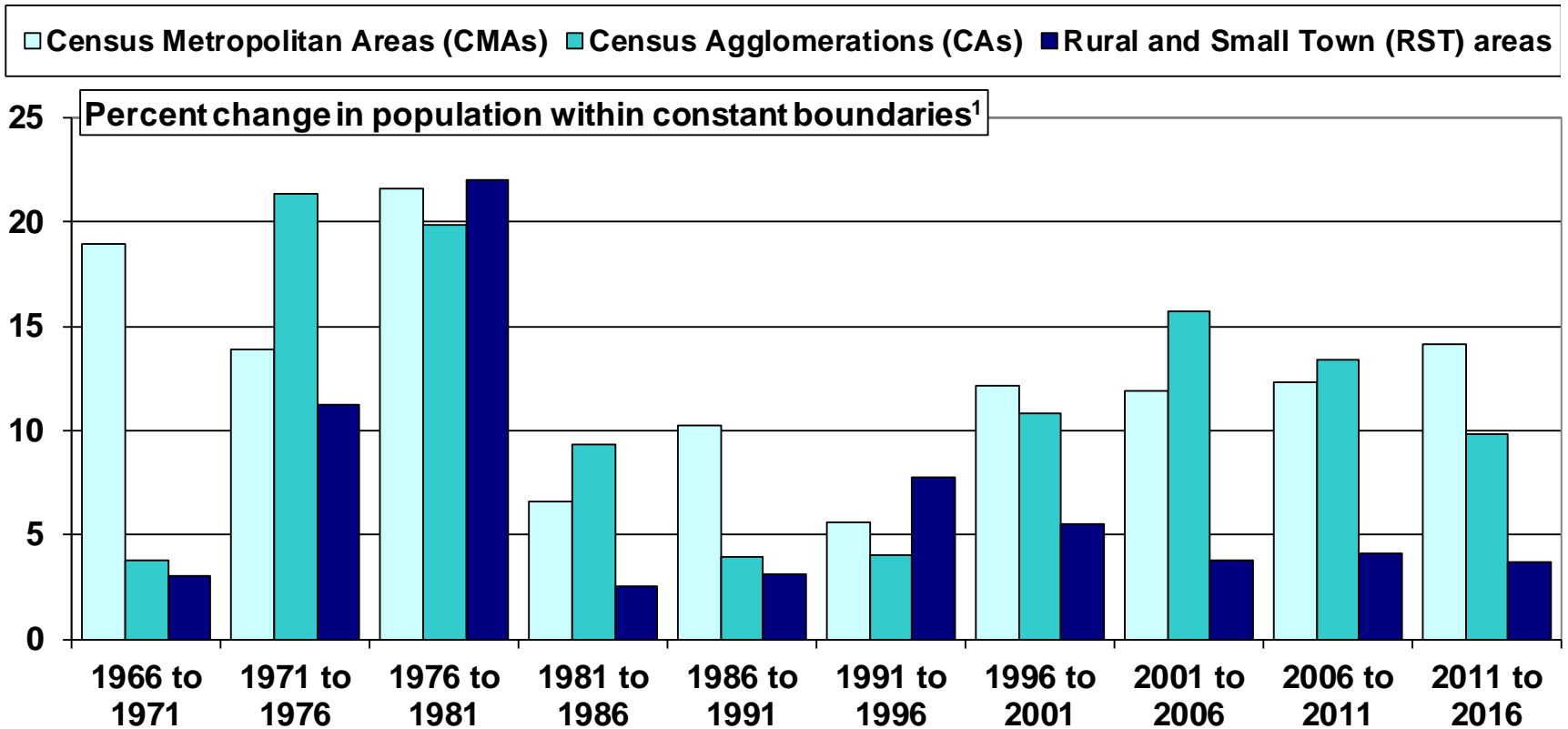


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

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

Growth in all types of areas since 1966, Alberta

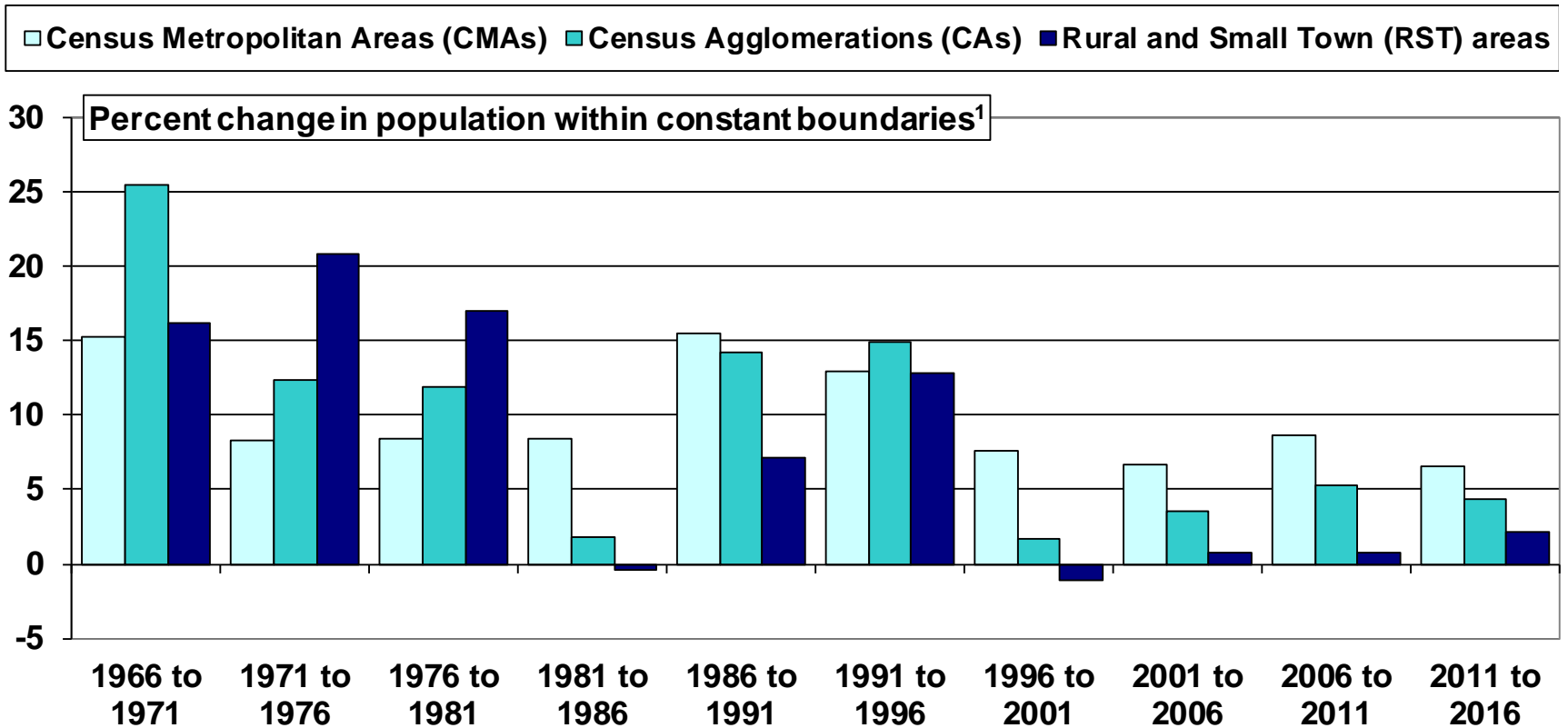


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

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

Small growth in rural and small town population since 2001, British Columbia

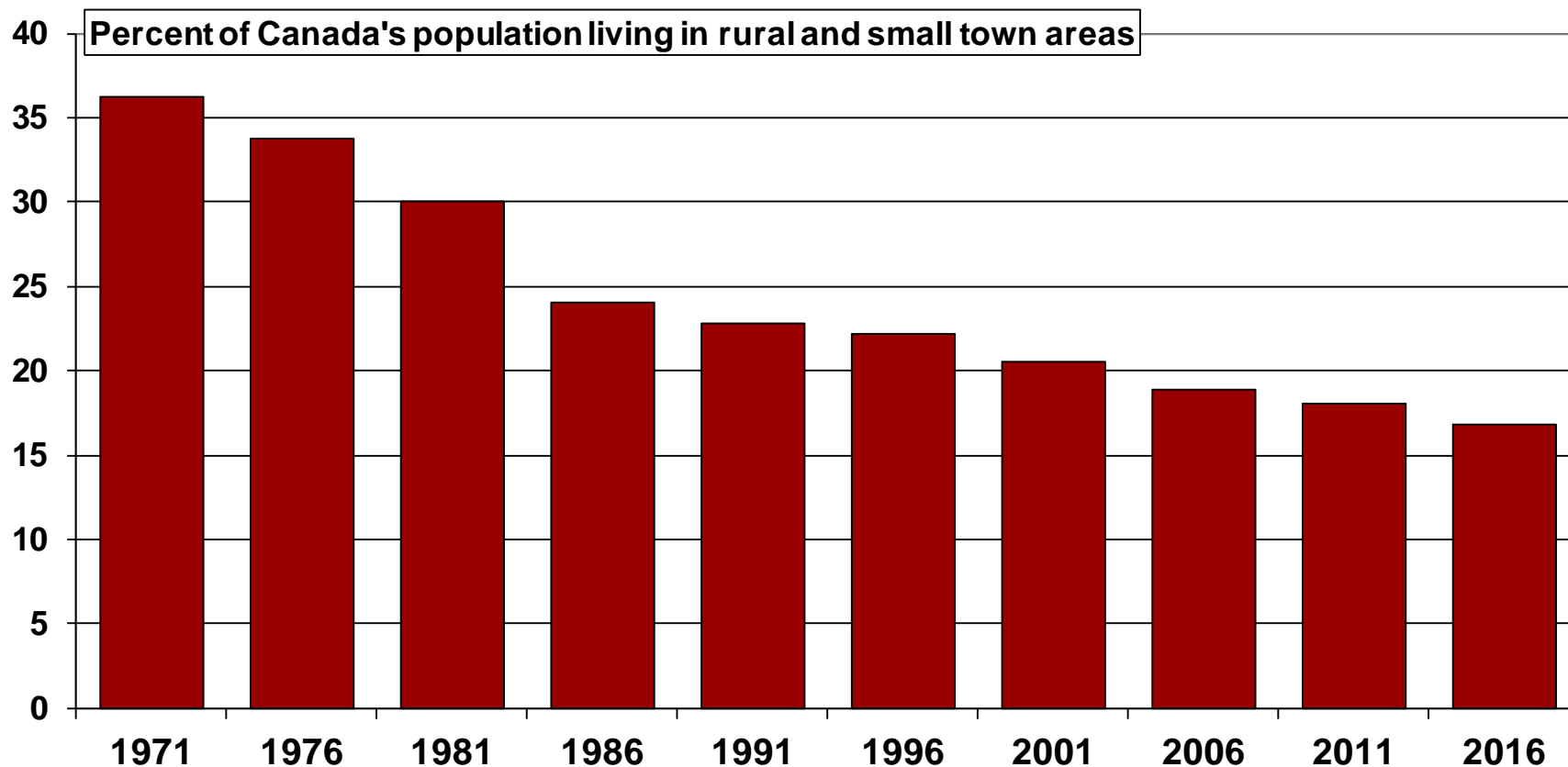


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: Since 2006, CMAs have a total population of 100,000 or more (with a built-up core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. CAs have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. RST areas are outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

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

Share of population in rural and small town areas declined to 17% in 2016

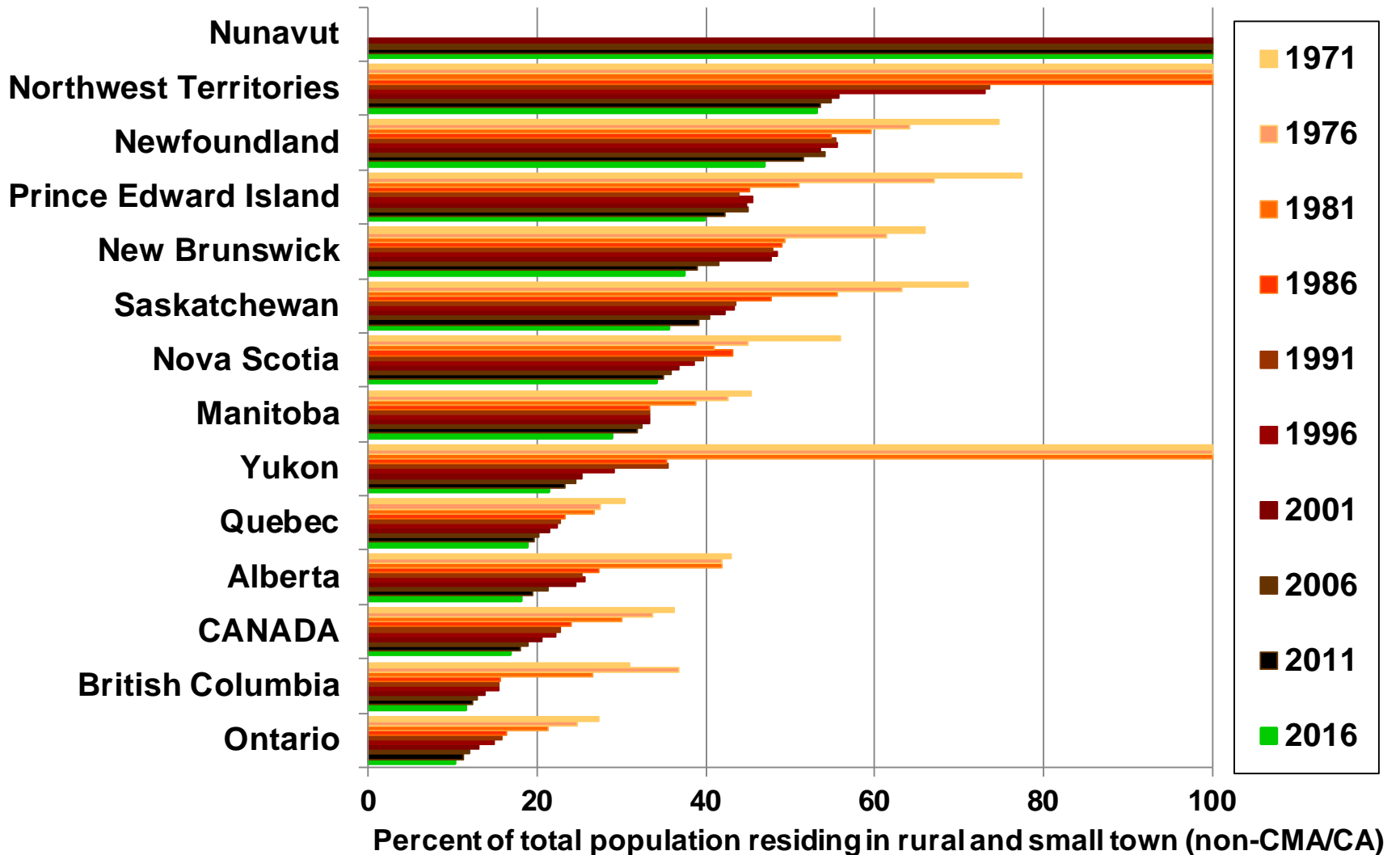


Note: Rural and small town refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).

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

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

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.

Note that change in the rural and small town population is due to:

- **Population change within a fixed or constant set of delineated boundaries; plus**
- **Reclassification due to rural areas becoming classified as urban.**

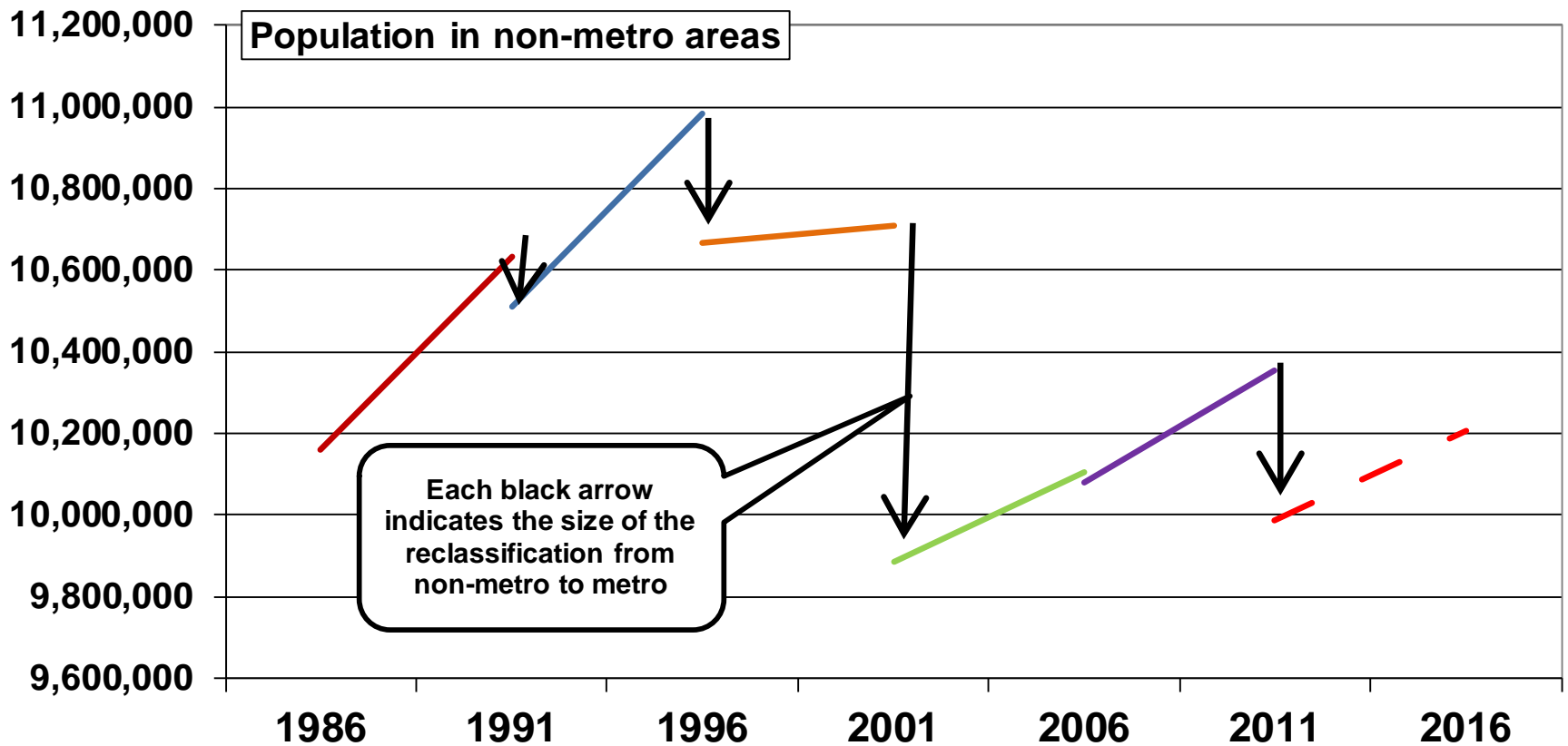
For example, for Canada, the next chart shows the impact of reclassification / re-delineation for the non-metro (non-CMA) population.

Note that the non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period AND there were fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1991. Slide#2 above shows, in the black line, that the rural and small town population increased in every period (except 1996 to 2001) and the population level in 2016 is lower than in previous periods.

The size of the population that has been reclassified in each period is shown in the accompanying tables by comparing the population in period T using the delineation of period T compared to the population in period T using the delineation of period T+1.

Canada's non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period (see slope of line)

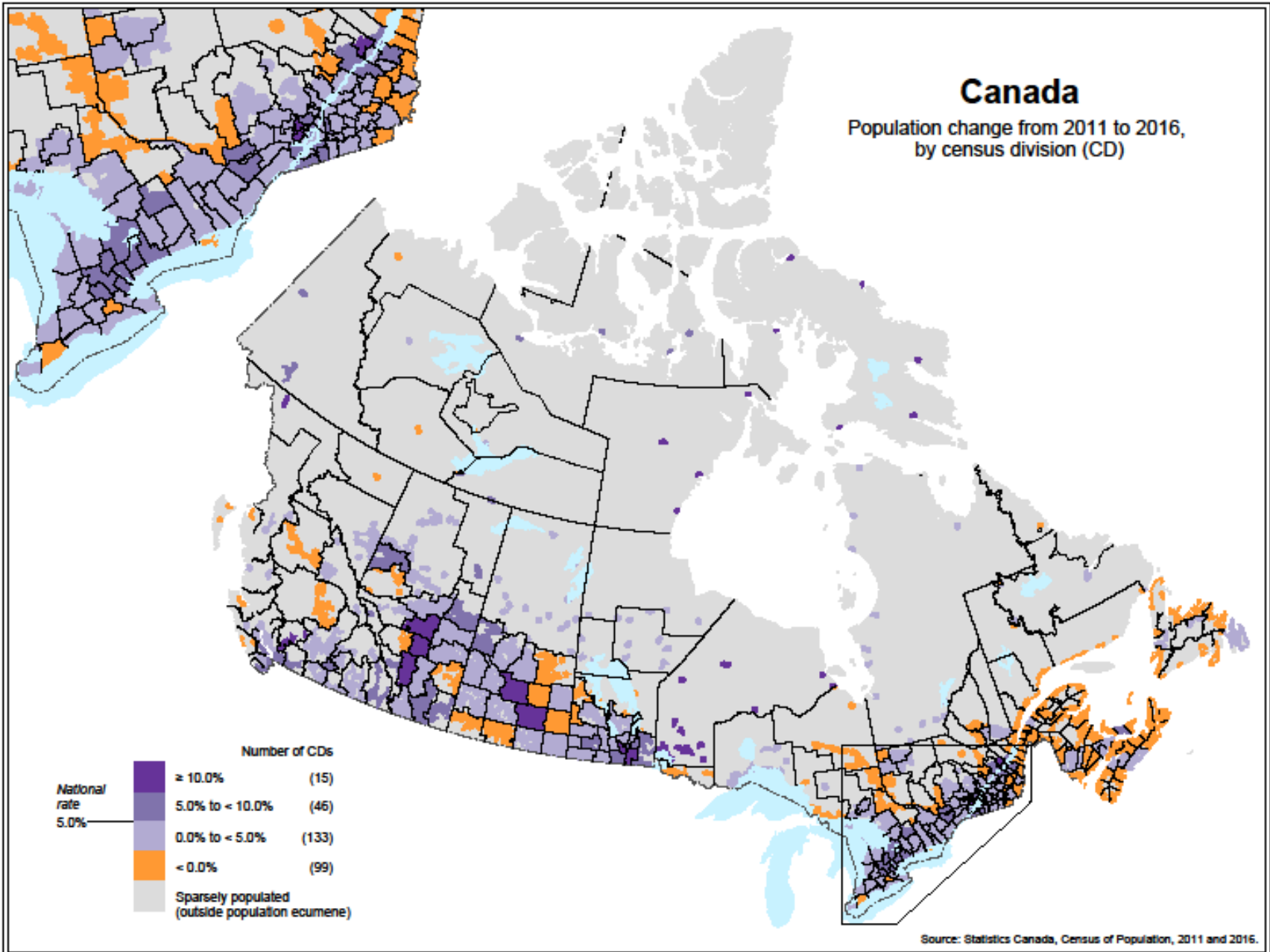
(but reclassification (see black arrows) from non-metro to metro means there are fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1991)



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

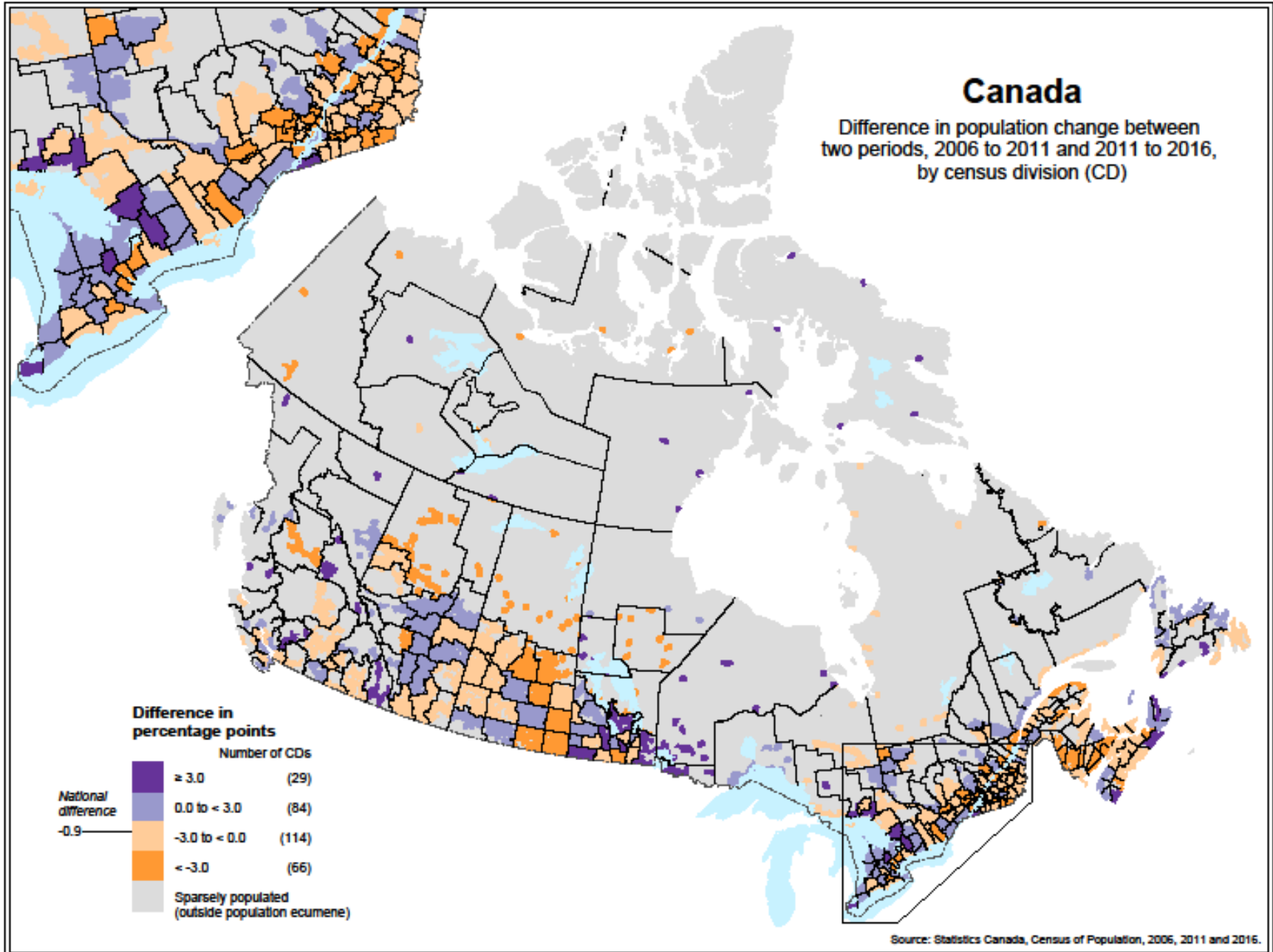
Canada

Population change from 2011 to 2016,
by census division (CD)



Canada

Difference in population change between two periods, 2006 to 2011 and 2011 to 2016, by census division (CD)



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

Charts: Population levels and trends for:

- **Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)**
 - **Census Agglomerations (CAs)**
- **Rural and Small Town (RST) areas**
 - **MIZ areas within RST areas**

by province, 1986 to 2016

Ray D. Bollman
RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

“**Rural and Small Town**” refers to areas outside [Census Metropolitan Areas \(CMAs\) and outside Census Agglomerations \(CAs\)](#). Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 - 99,999. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA.

References:

Statistics Canada. (2016) **Census Dictionary: 2016 Census of Population**
(<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>).

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/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>).

For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002) **Definitions of Rural** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE)
(<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1>).

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008) **Structure and Change in Canada’s Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1>).

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

Population distribution by the Standard Statistical Classification and Province / Territory, 2016

	Larger urban centres (LUCs)			Rural and small town (RST) areas					All areas	
	Census metropolitan areas	Census agglomerations	All larger urban centres (LUC)	Strong MIZ	Moderate MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ	RST Territories		All rural and small town (RST) areas
	*** Total population, 2016 ***									
Newfoundland and Labrador	205,955	70,405	276,360	36,172	121,079	60,285	25,820	n.a.	243,356	519,716
Prince Edward Island	0	85,912	85,912	25,323	30,395	460	817	n.a.	56,995	142,907
Nova Scotia	403,390	205,184	608,574	71,638	117,933	124,264	1,189	n.a.	315,024	923,598
New Brunswick	271,012	197,031	468,043	74,455	128,374	73,315	2,914	n.a.	279,058	747,101
Quebec	5,760,407	864,450	6,624,857	635,631	653,473	218,326	32,074	n.a.	1,539,504	8,164,361
Ontario	10,956,264	1,106,057	12,062,321	708,869	451,442	189,085	36,777	n.a.	1,386,173	13,448,494
Manitoba	778,489	131,111	909,600	86,189	127,464	129,490	25,622	n.a.	368,765	1,278,365
Saskatchewan	531,576	175,700	707,276	44,468	145,602	140,600	60,406	n.a.	391,076	1,098,352
Alberta	2,831,429	502,663	3,334,092	174,320	308,929	220,275	29,559	n.a.	733,083	4,067,175
British Columbia	3,206,601	901,527	4,108,128	136,640	227,912	151,751	23,624	n.a.	539,927	4,648,055
Yukon	0	28,225	28,225	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,649	7,649	35,874
Northwest Territories	0	19,569	19,569	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,217	22,217	41,786
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35,944	35,944	35,944
CANADA	24,945,123	4,287,834	29,232,957	1,993,705	2,312,603	1,307,851	238,802	65,810	5,918,771	35,151,728
	*** Percent distribution of population within each province (row percent) ***									
Newfoundland and Labrador	40	14	53	7	23	12	5	n.a.	47	100
Prince Edward Island	0	60	60	18	21	0	1	n.a.	40	100
Nova Scotia	44	22	66	8	13	13	0	n.a.	34	100
New Brunswick	36	26	63	10	17	10	0	n.a.	37	100
Quebec	71	11	81	8	8	3	0	n.a.	19	100
Ontario	81	8	90	5	3	1	0	n.a.	10	100
Manitoba	61	10	71	7	10	10	2	n.a.	29	100
Saskatchewan	48	16	64	4	13	13	5	n.a.	36	100
Alberta	70	12	82	4	8	5	1	n.a.	18	100
British Columbia	69	19	88	3	5	3	1	n.a.	12	100
Yukon	0	79	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	21	100
Northwest Territories	0	47	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	53	100
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	100
CANADA	71	12	83	6	7	4	1	0	17	100
	*** Percent distribution of population within each geographic class (column percent) ***									
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	2	1	2	5	5	11	n.a.	4	1
Prince Edward Island	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	n.a.	1	0
Nova Scotia	2	5	2	4	5	10	0	n.a.	5	3
New Brunswick	1	5	2	4	6	6	1	n.a.	5	2
Quebec	23	20	23	32	28	17	13	n.a.	26	23
Ontario	44	26	41	36	20	14	15	n.a.	23	38
Manitoba	3	3	3	4	6	10	11	n.a.	6	4
Saskatchewan	2	4	2	2	6	11	25	n.a.	7	3
Alberta	11	12	11	9	13	17	12	n.a.	12	12
British Columbia	13	21	14	7	10	12	10	n.a.	9	13
Yukon	0	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	1	0
CANADA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

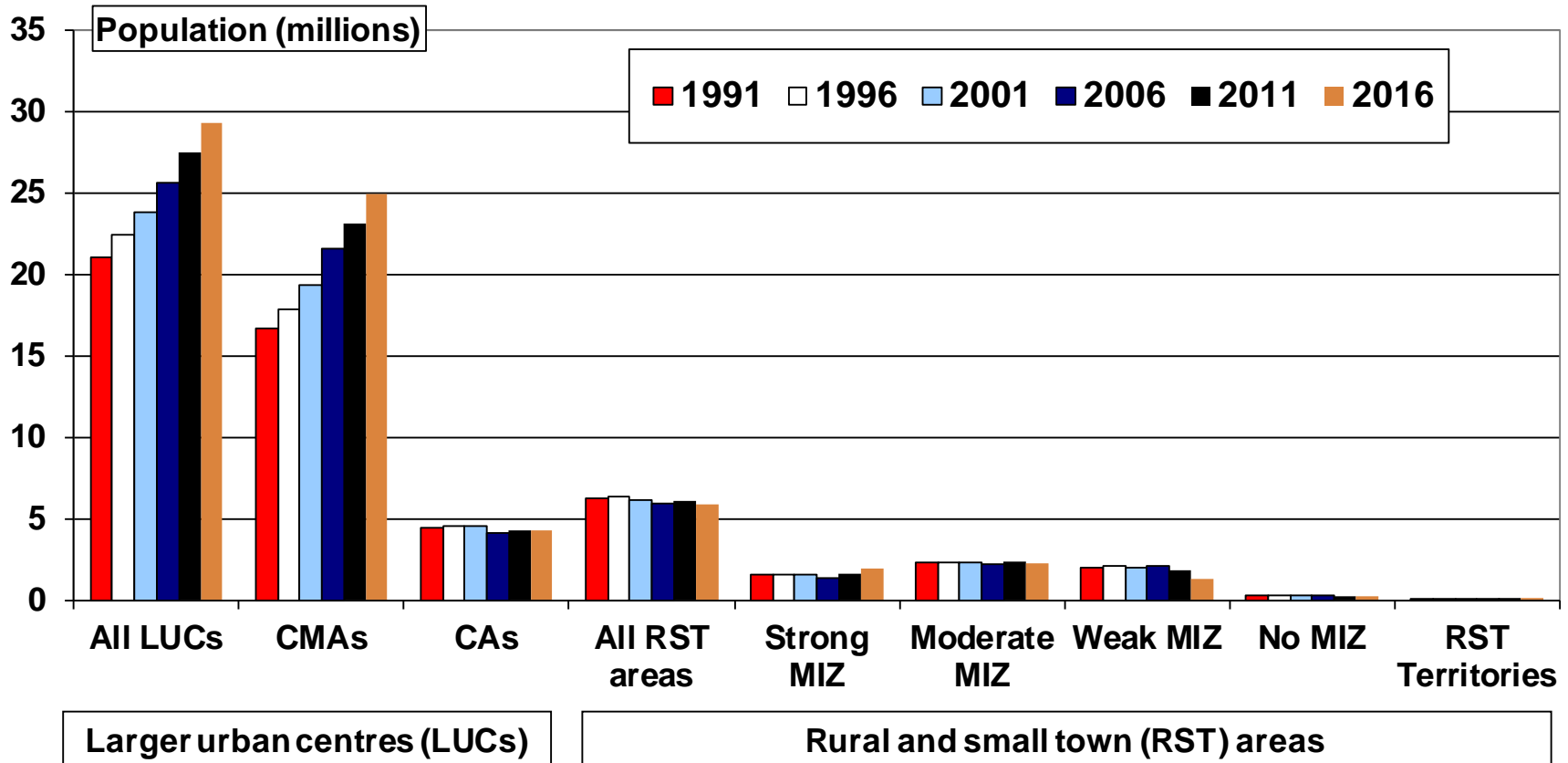
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, Canada's rural and small town population was 6 million

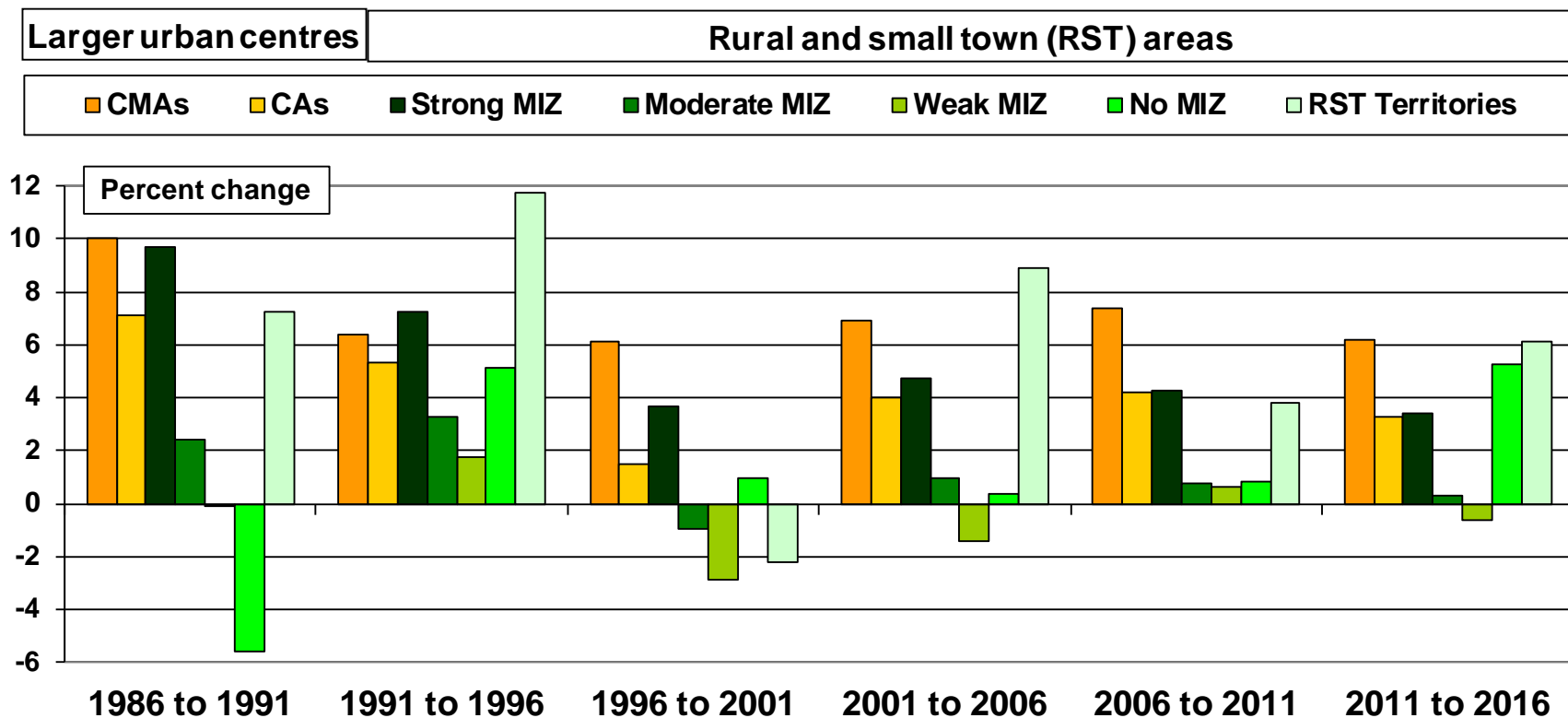


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

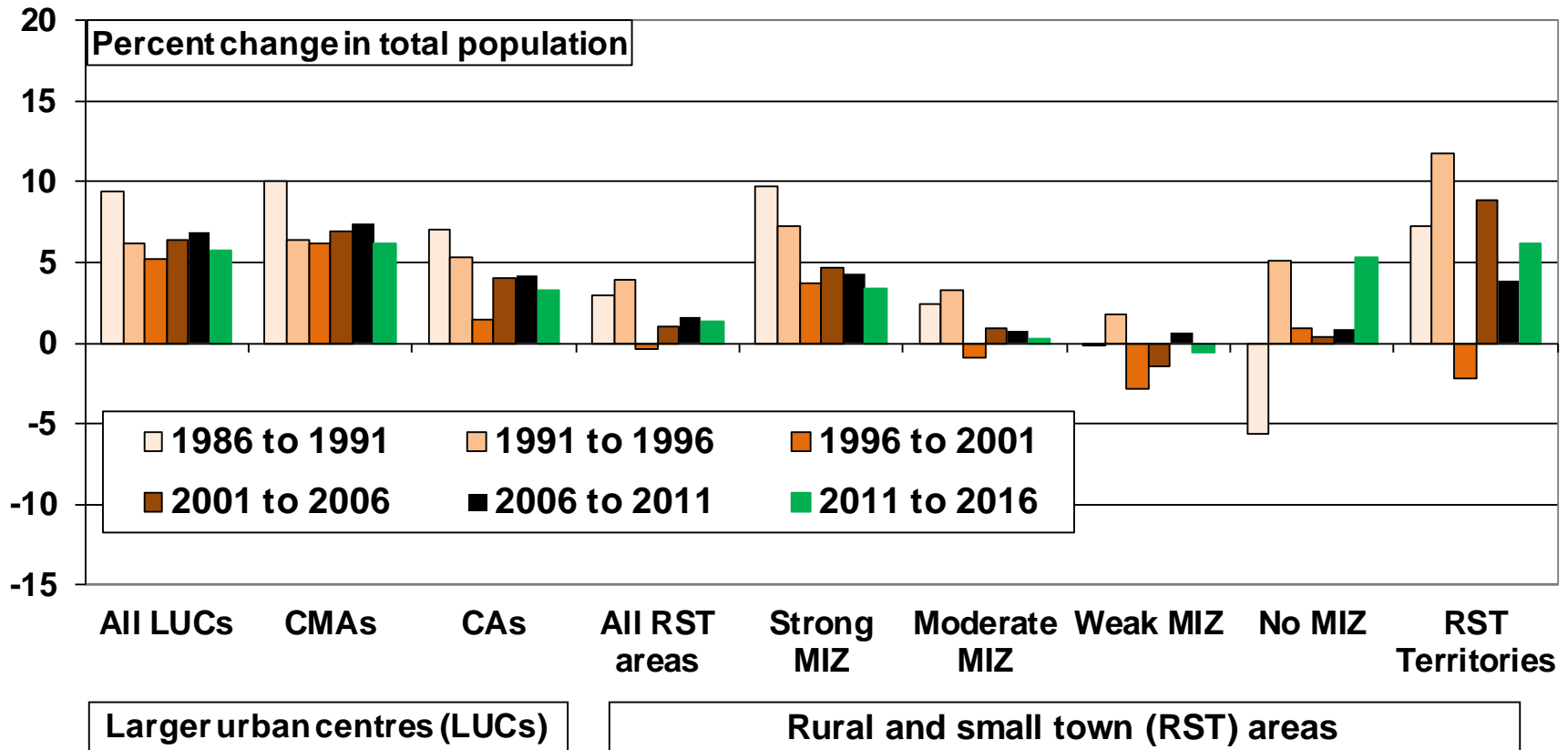
CMAs grow more than CAs -- rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence generally grow more than the overall rural growth rate, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2016. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. 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 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

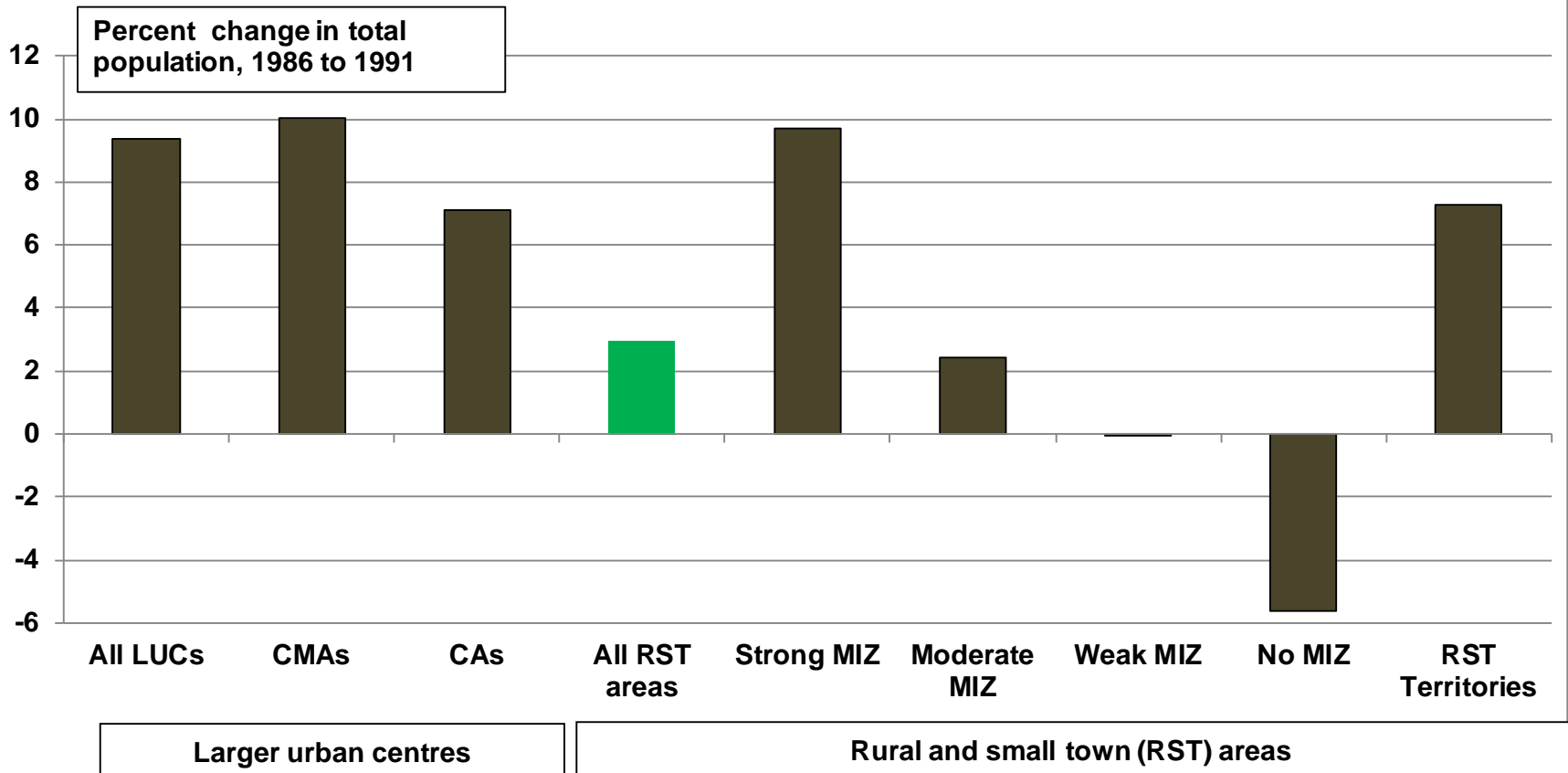
In each period, Strong MIZ grew faster than Moderate MIZ which, in turn, grew faster than Weak MIZ, Canada



Note: Within each 5-year period, the data are tabulated within the (constant) boundaries applicable to the census year at the end of the 5-year period. Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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% or more; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29%; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5%; No MIZ: no commuters).

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

**CMAAs grew more than CAs --
rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence grew more
(except for the influence of Aboriginal population growth in the RST territories)**

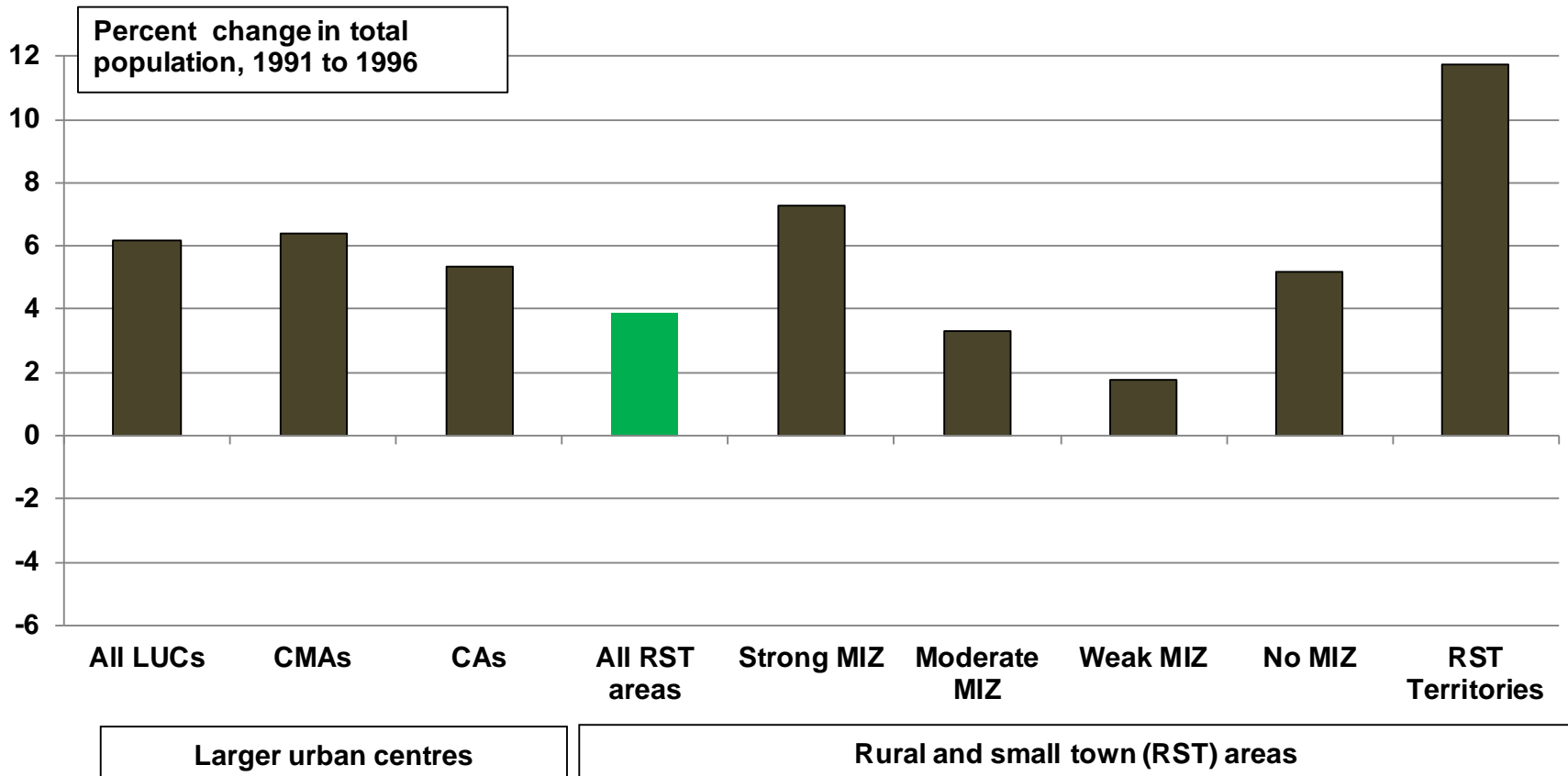


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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 2011.

**CMAAs grew more than CAs --
rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence grew more
(except for the influence of Aboriginal population growth in the RST territories)**

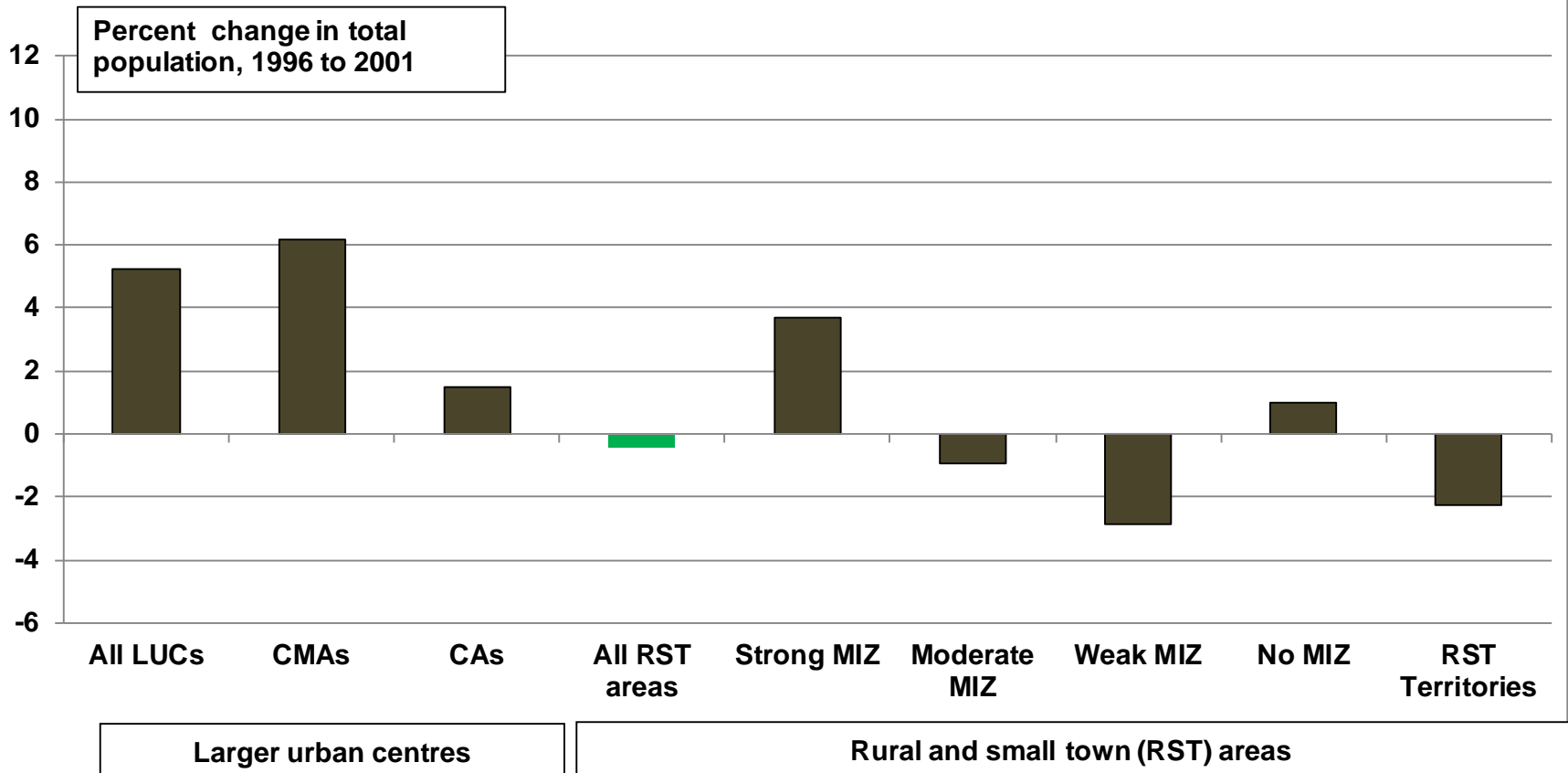


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

CMAs grew more than CAs -- rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence grew more (except for the influence of Aboriginal population growth in the RST territories)

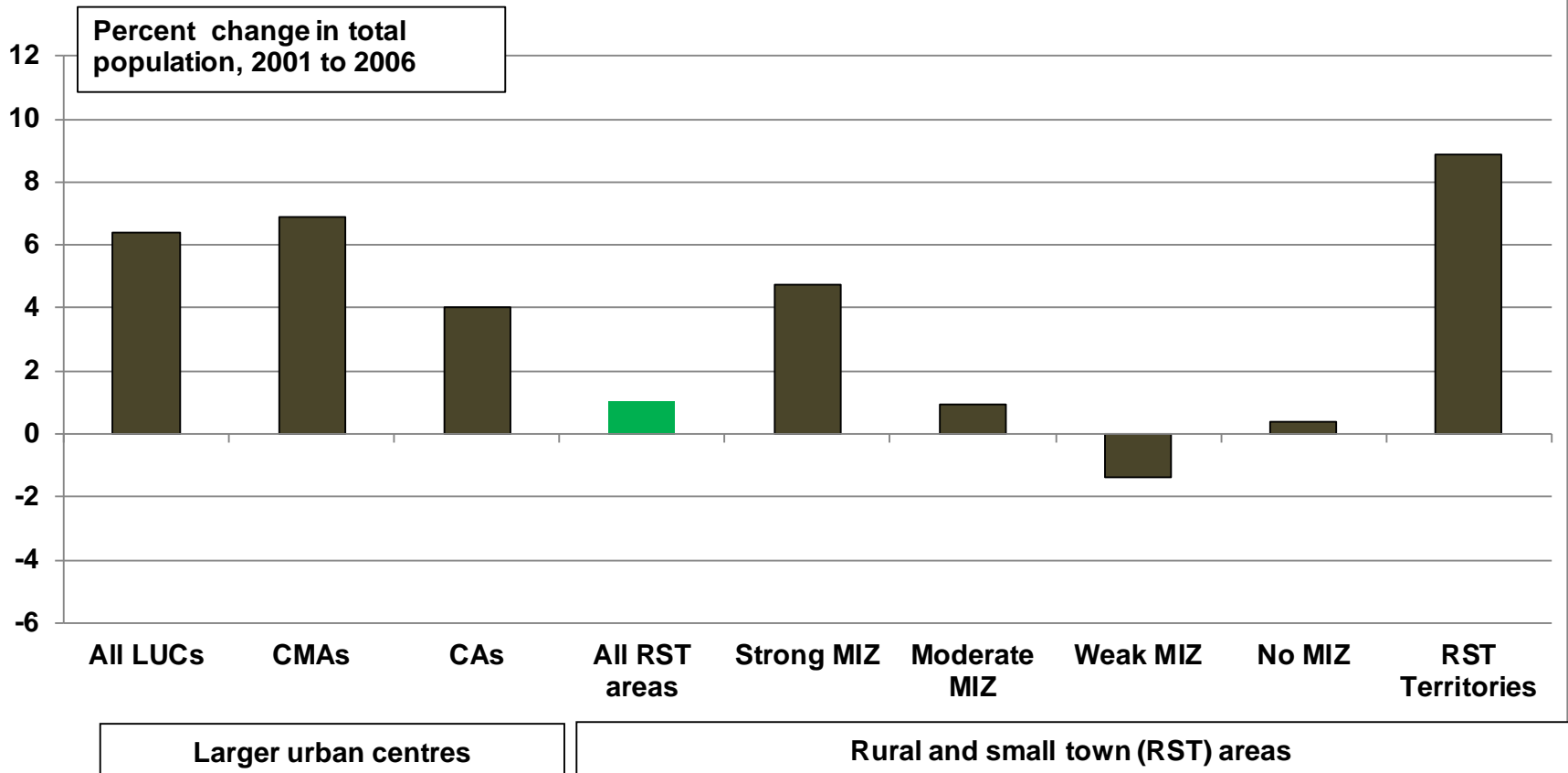


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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 2011.

**CMA's grew more than CAs --
rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence grew more
(except for the influence of Aboriginal population growth in the RST territories)**

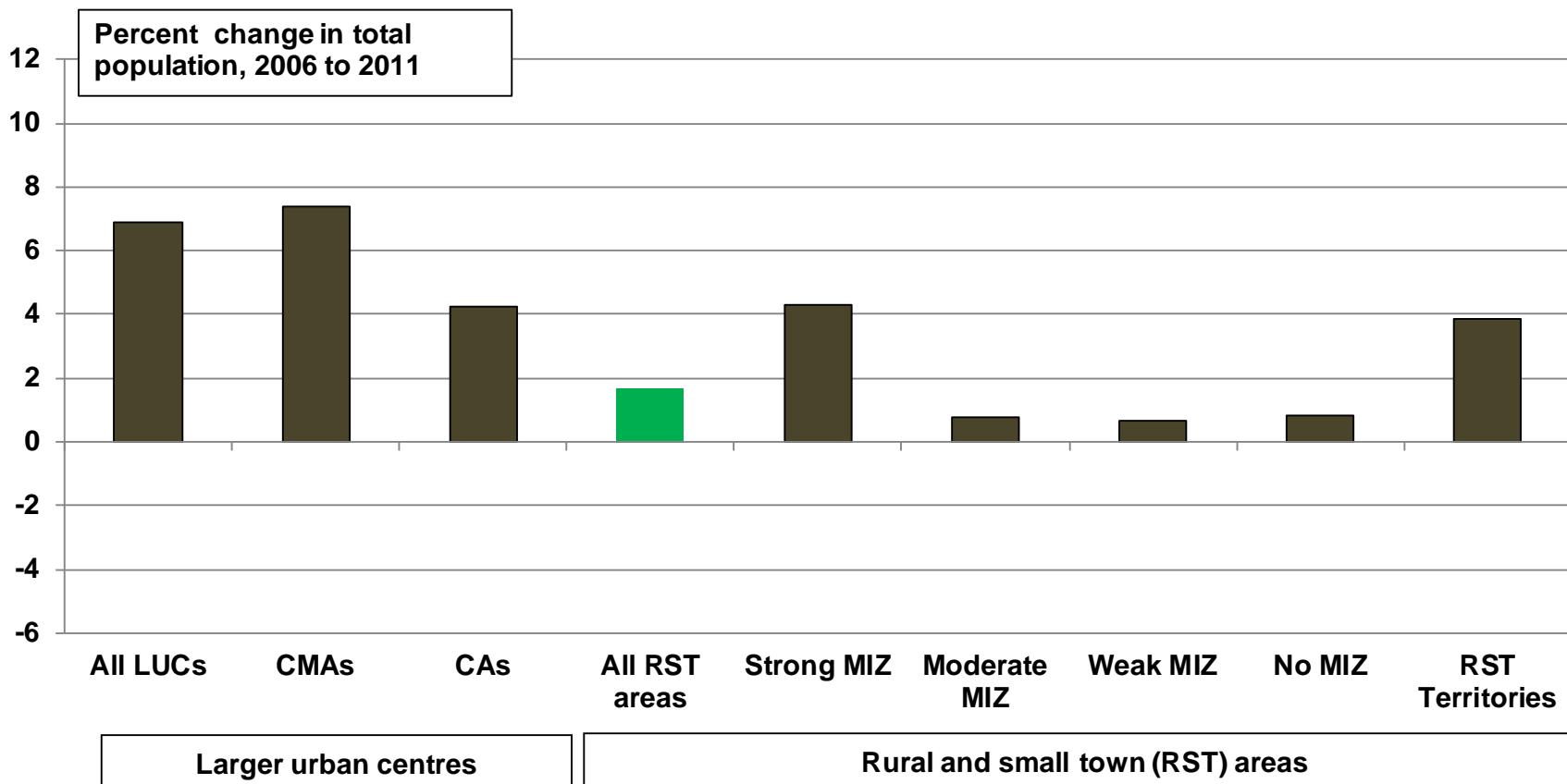


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA's) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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 2011.

CMAs grew more than CAs -- rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence grew more (except for the influence of Aboriginal population growth in the RST territories)

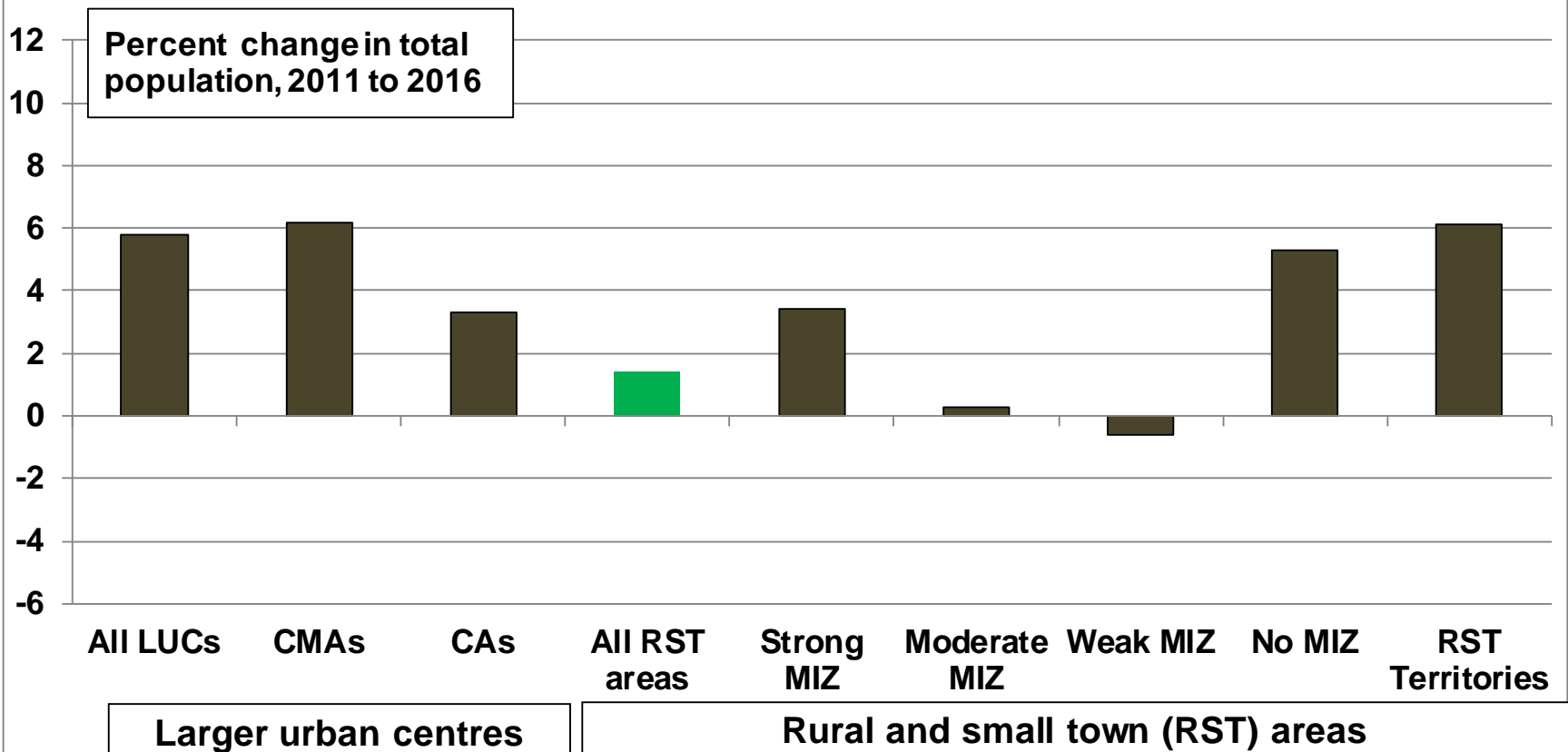


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

Canada: CMAs grew more than CAs -- rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence grew more than the overall RST growth rate

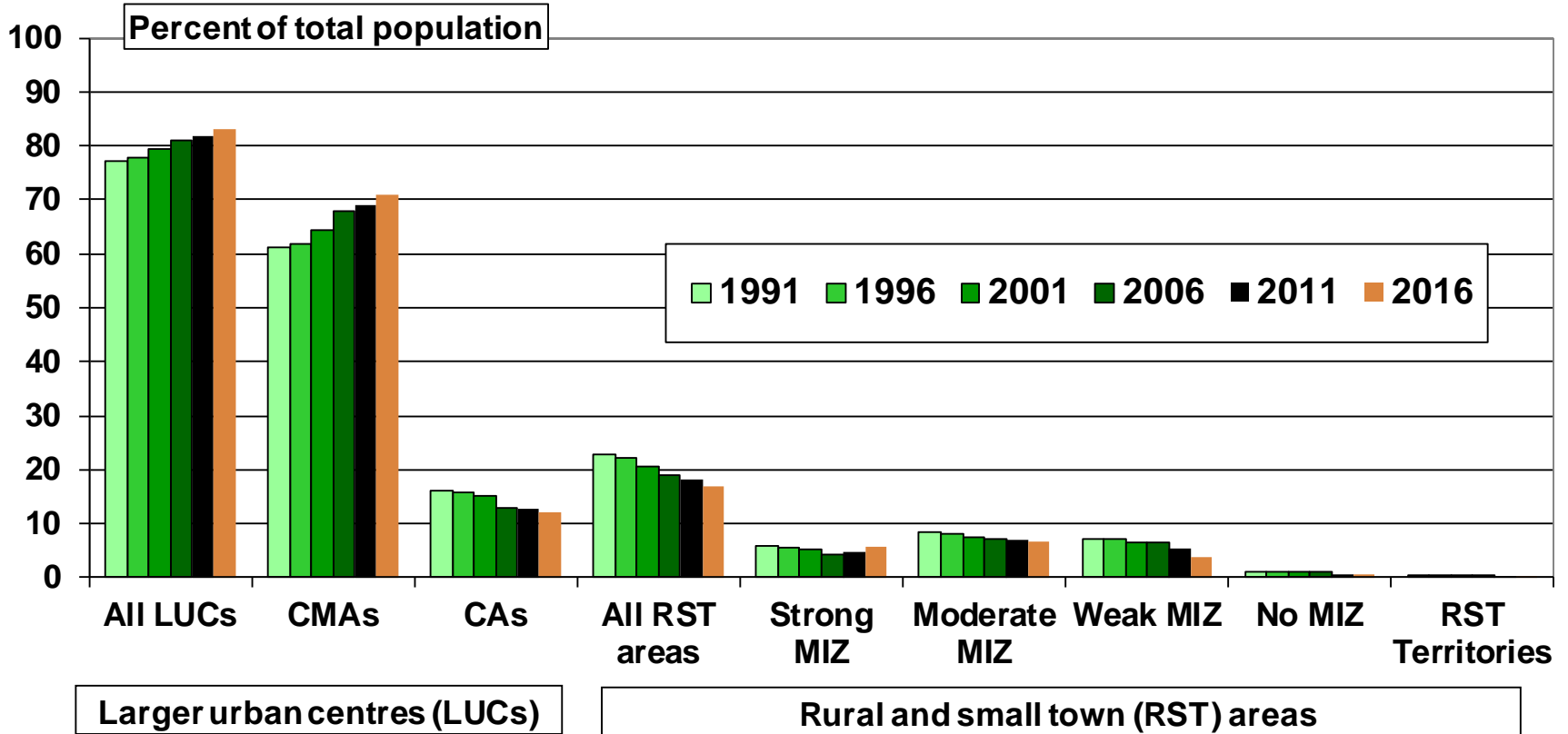


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

In 2016, 17 percent of Canada's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

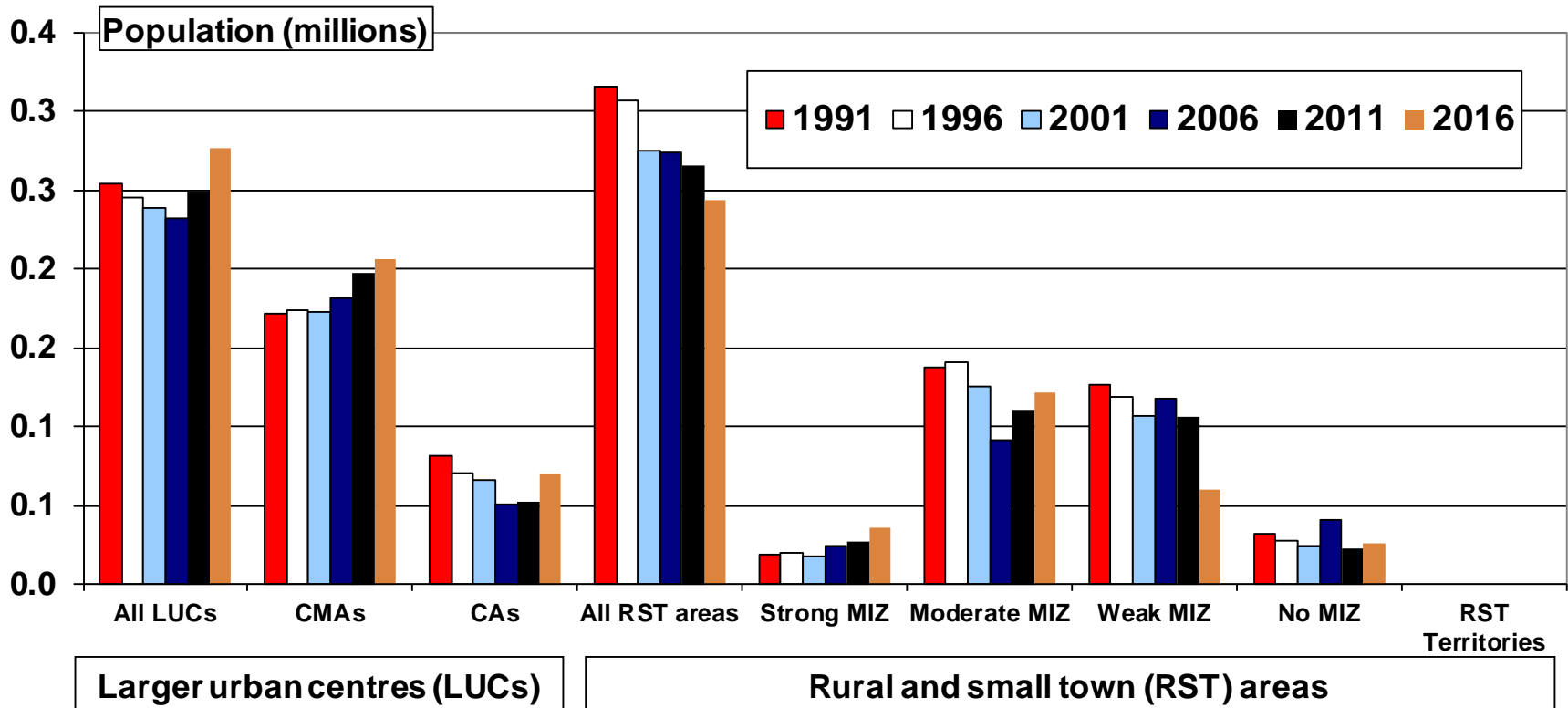
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, Newfoundland and Labrador's rural and small town population was 243,000

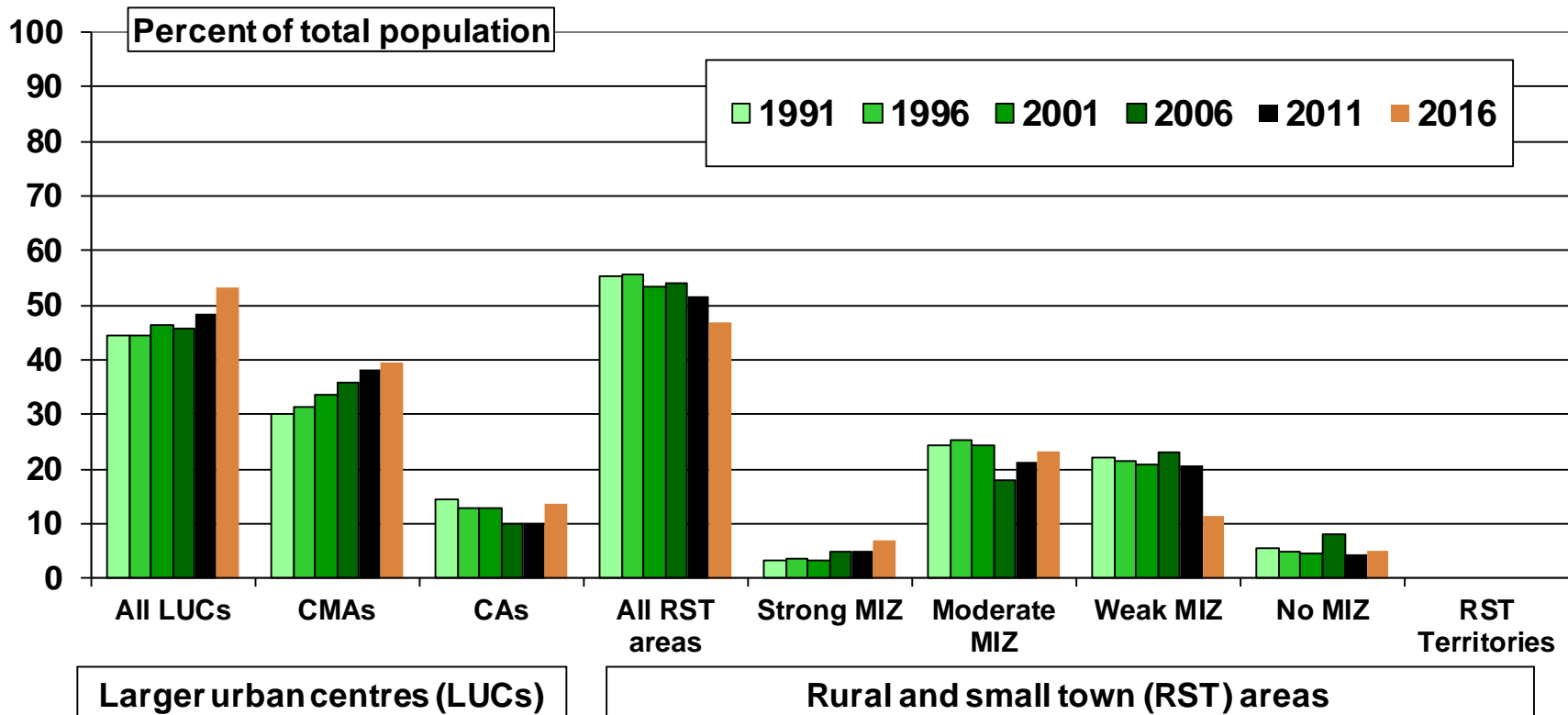


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

In 2016, 47 percent of Newfoundland and Labrador's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

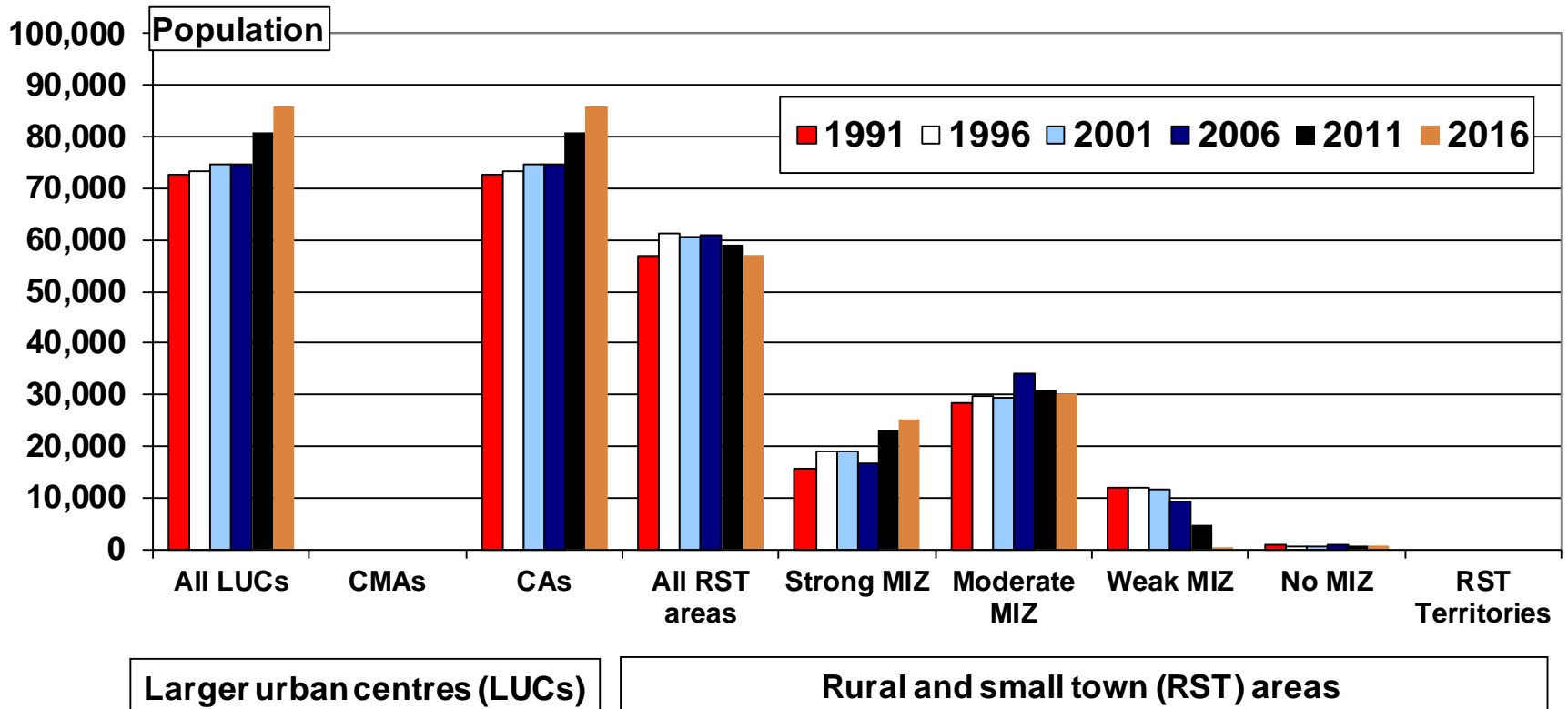
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, Prince Edward Island's rural and small town population was 57 thousand

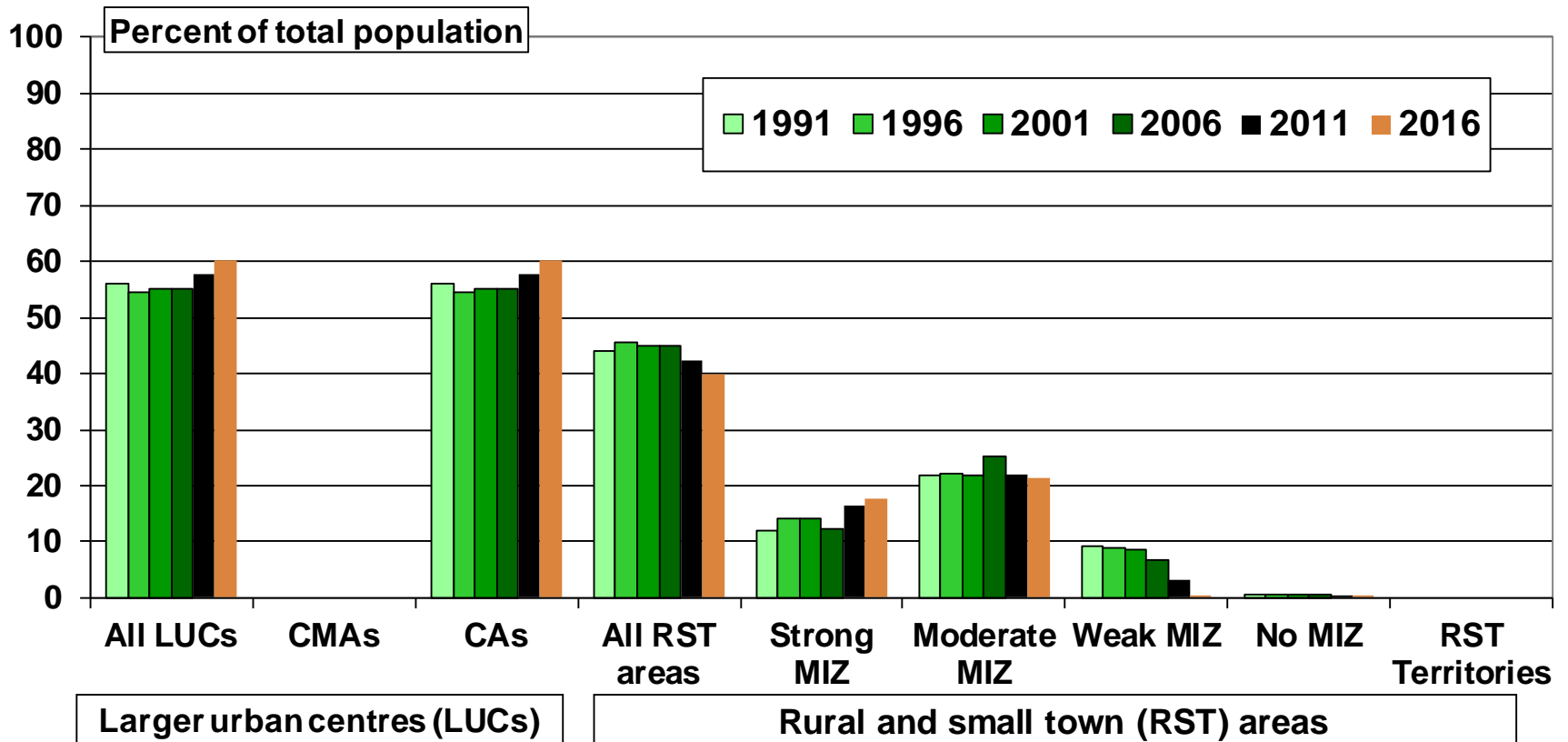


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

In 2016, 40% percent of Prince Edward Island's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

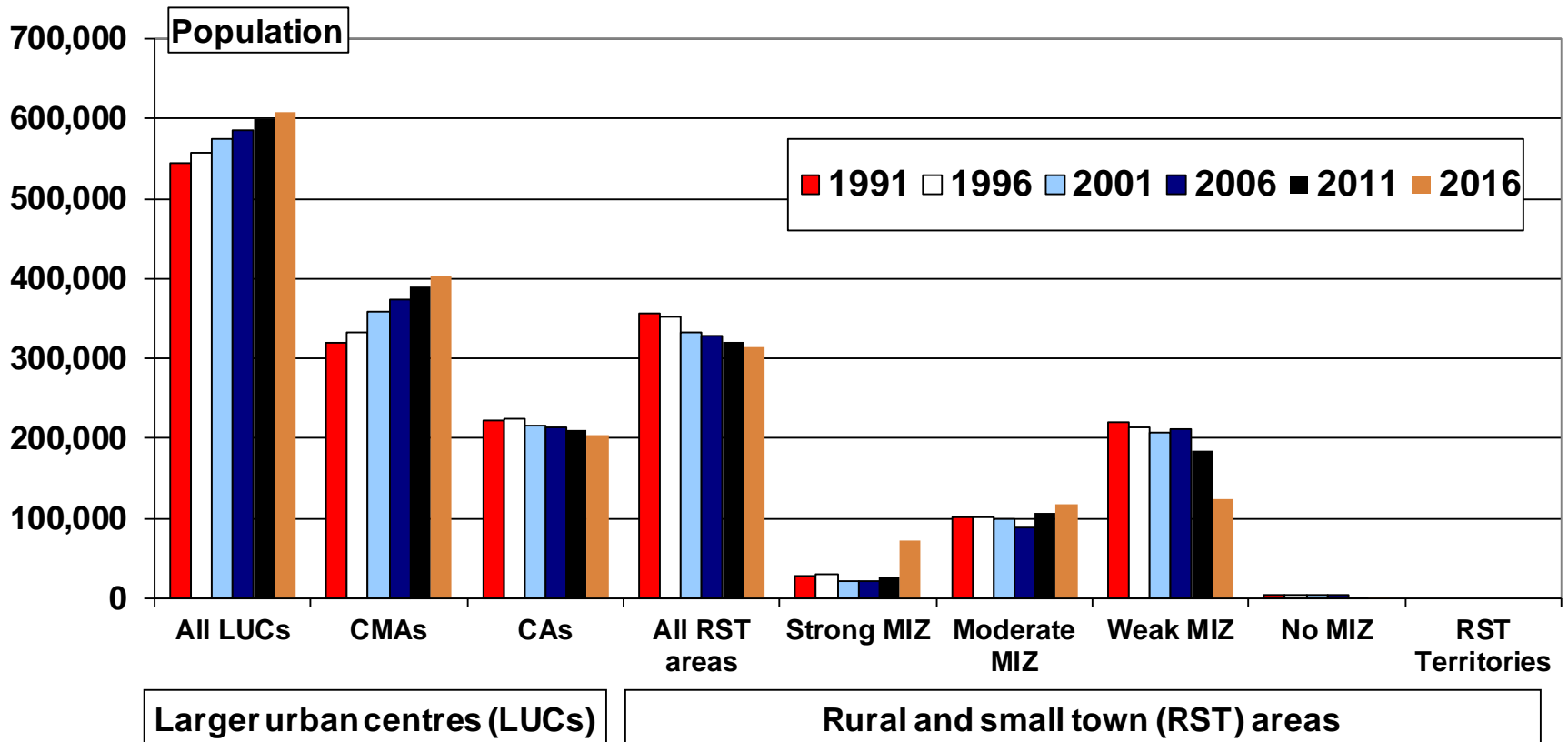
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, Nova Scotia's rural and small town population was 315 thousand

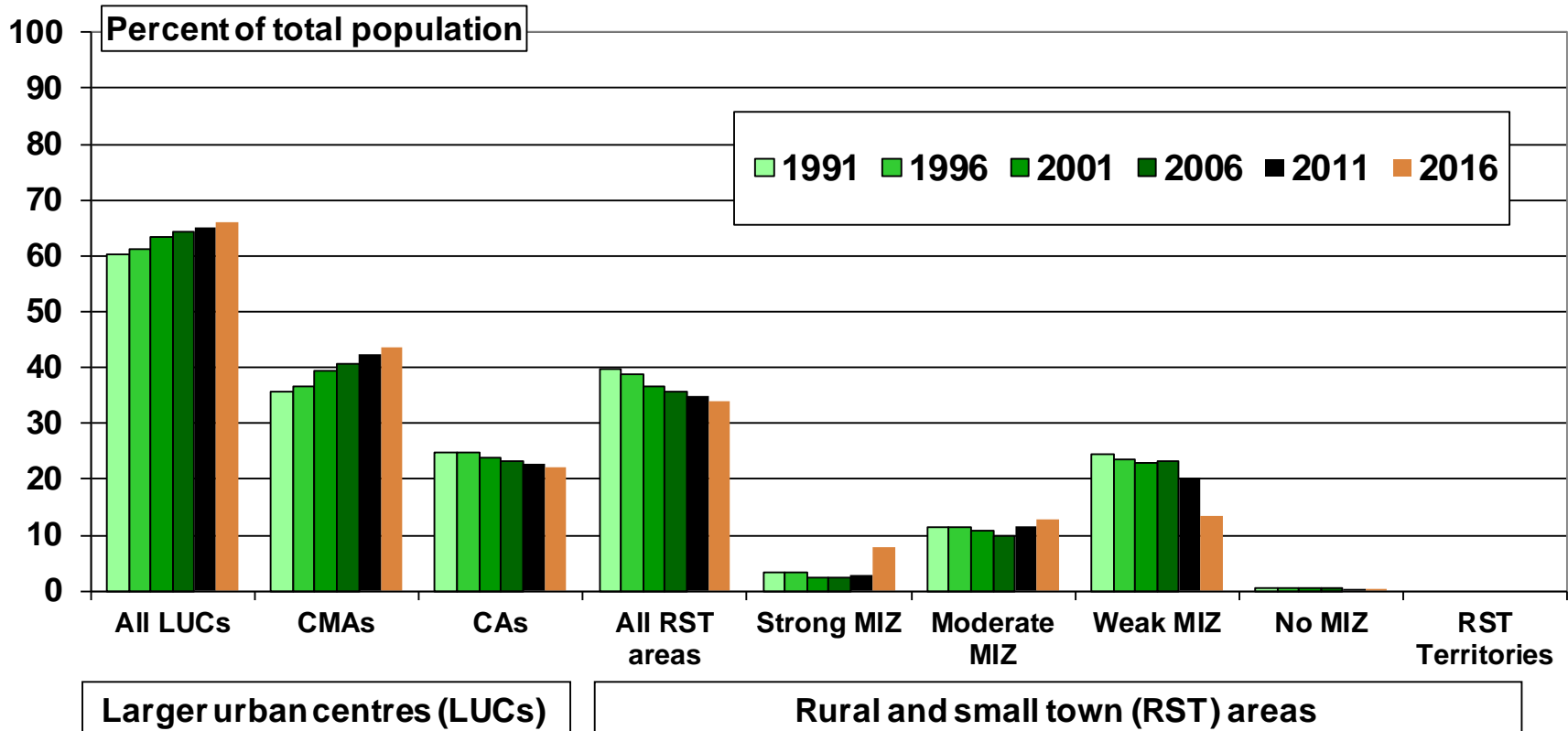


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

In 2016, 34 percent of Nova Scotia's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

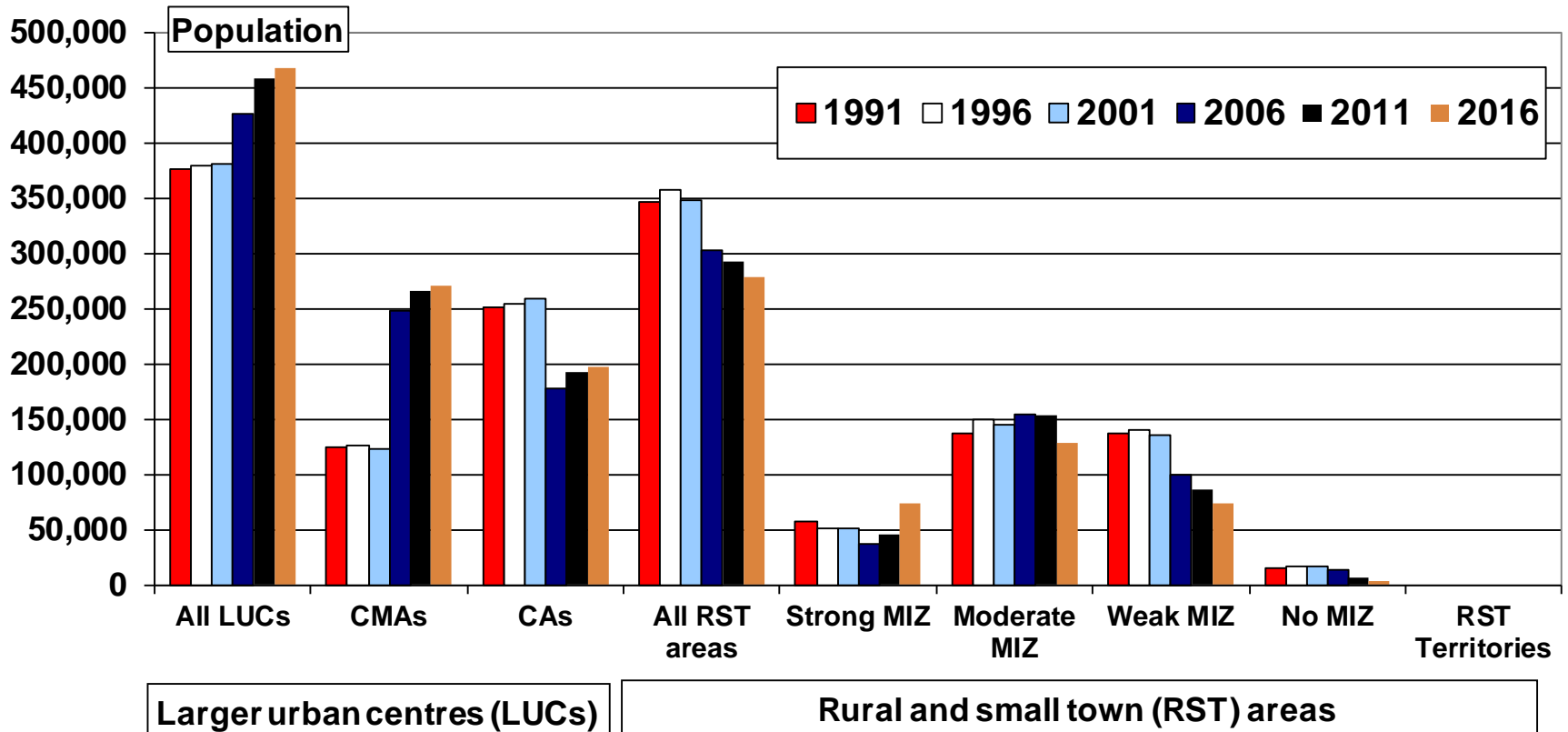
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, New Brunswick's rural and small town population was 279 thousand

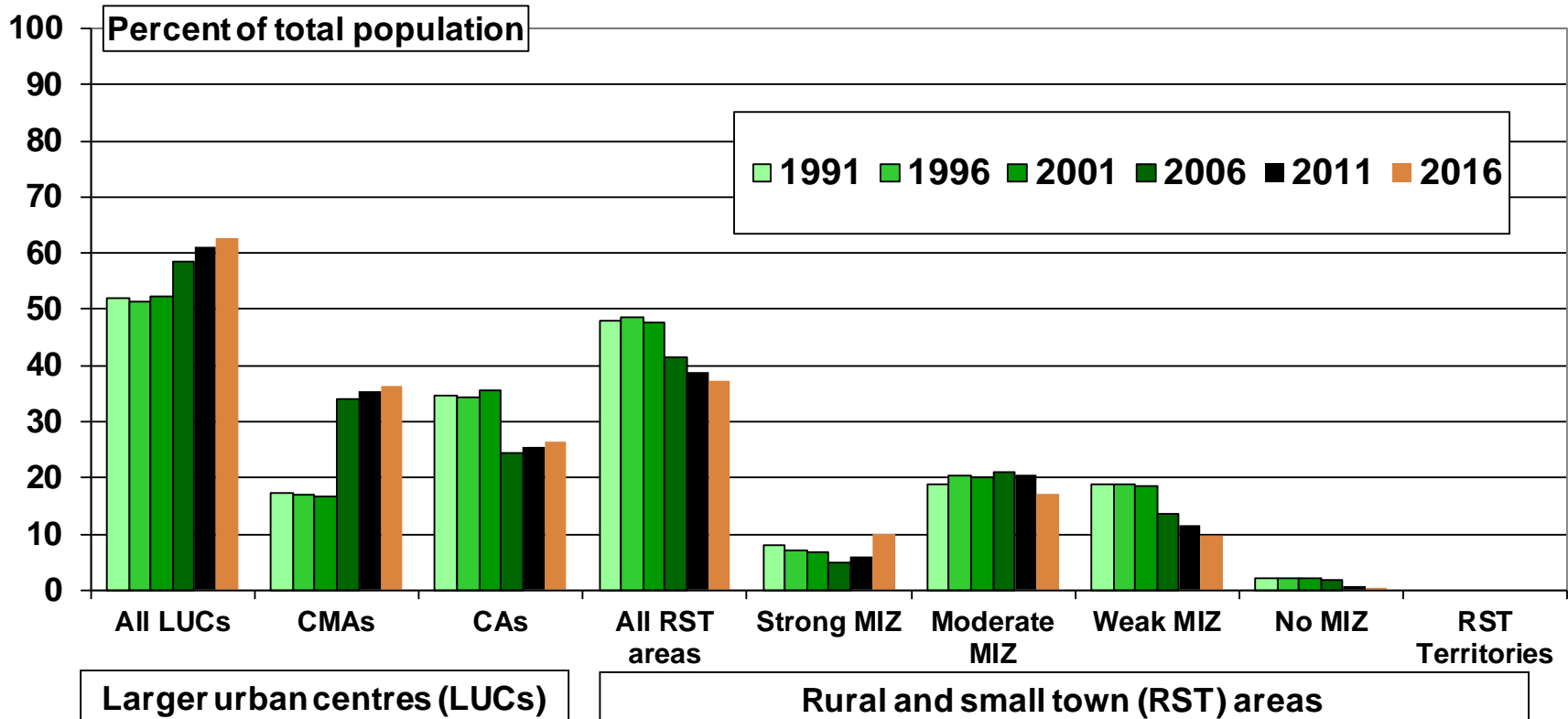


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

In 2016, 37 percent of New Brunswick's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

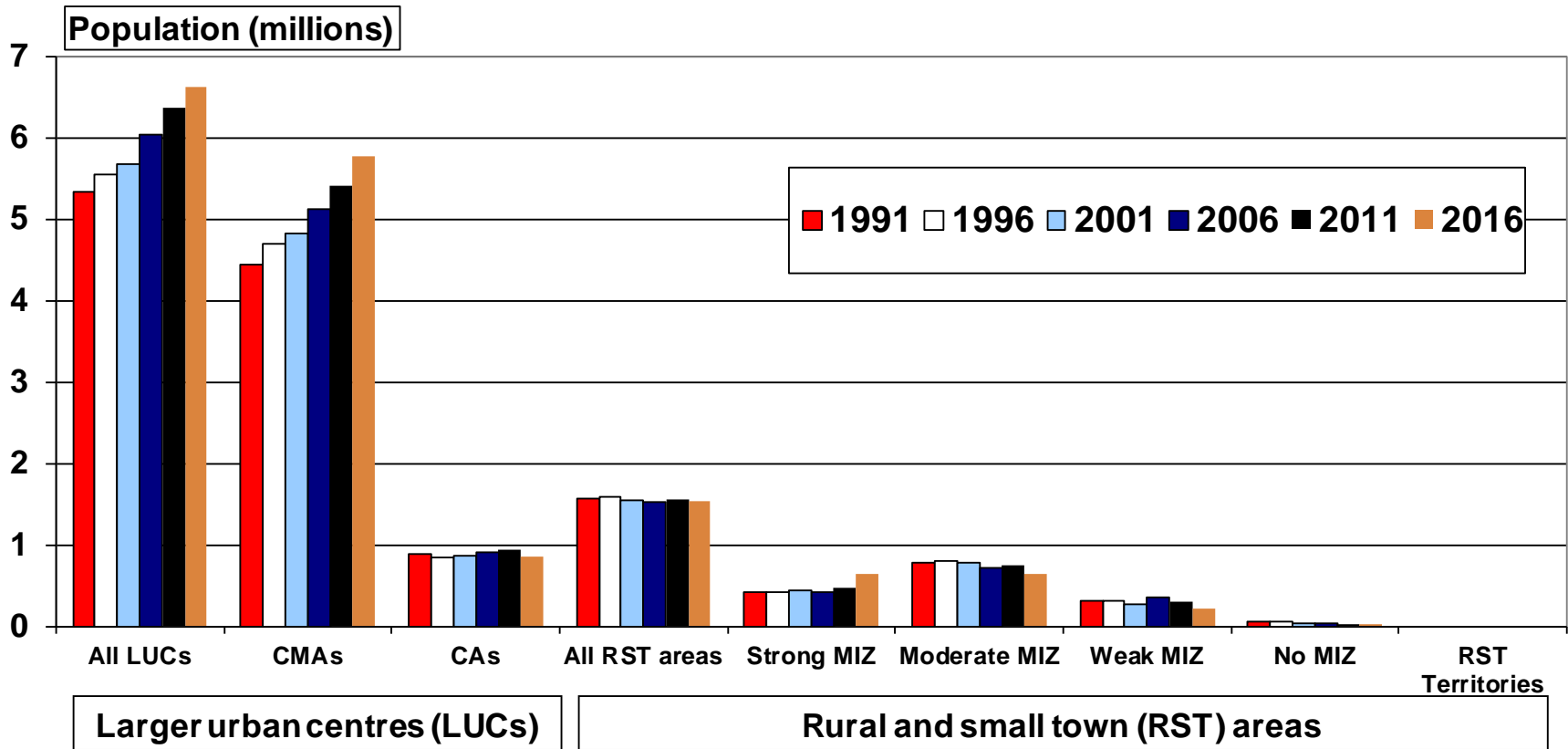
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, Quebec's rural and small town population was 1.5 million

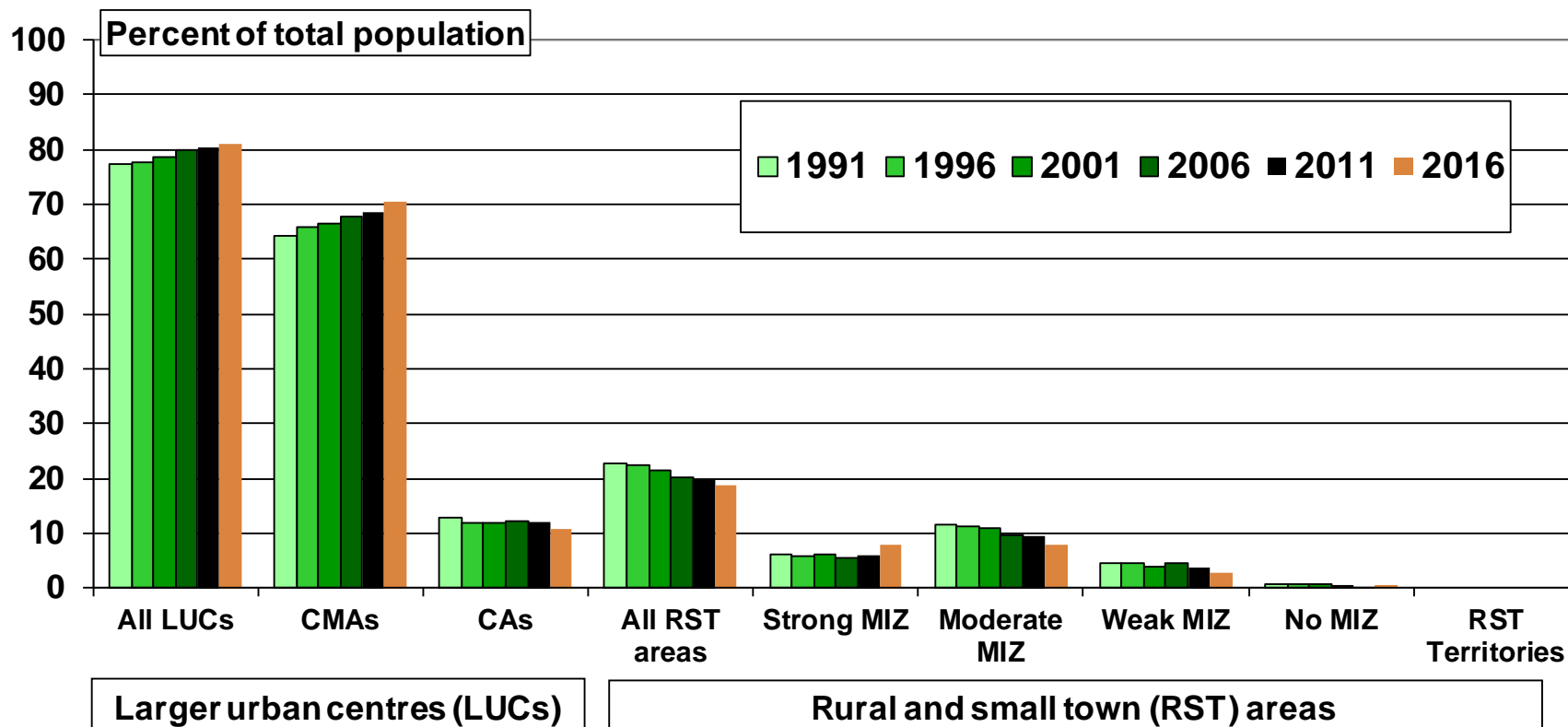


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

In 2016, 19 percent of Quebec's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

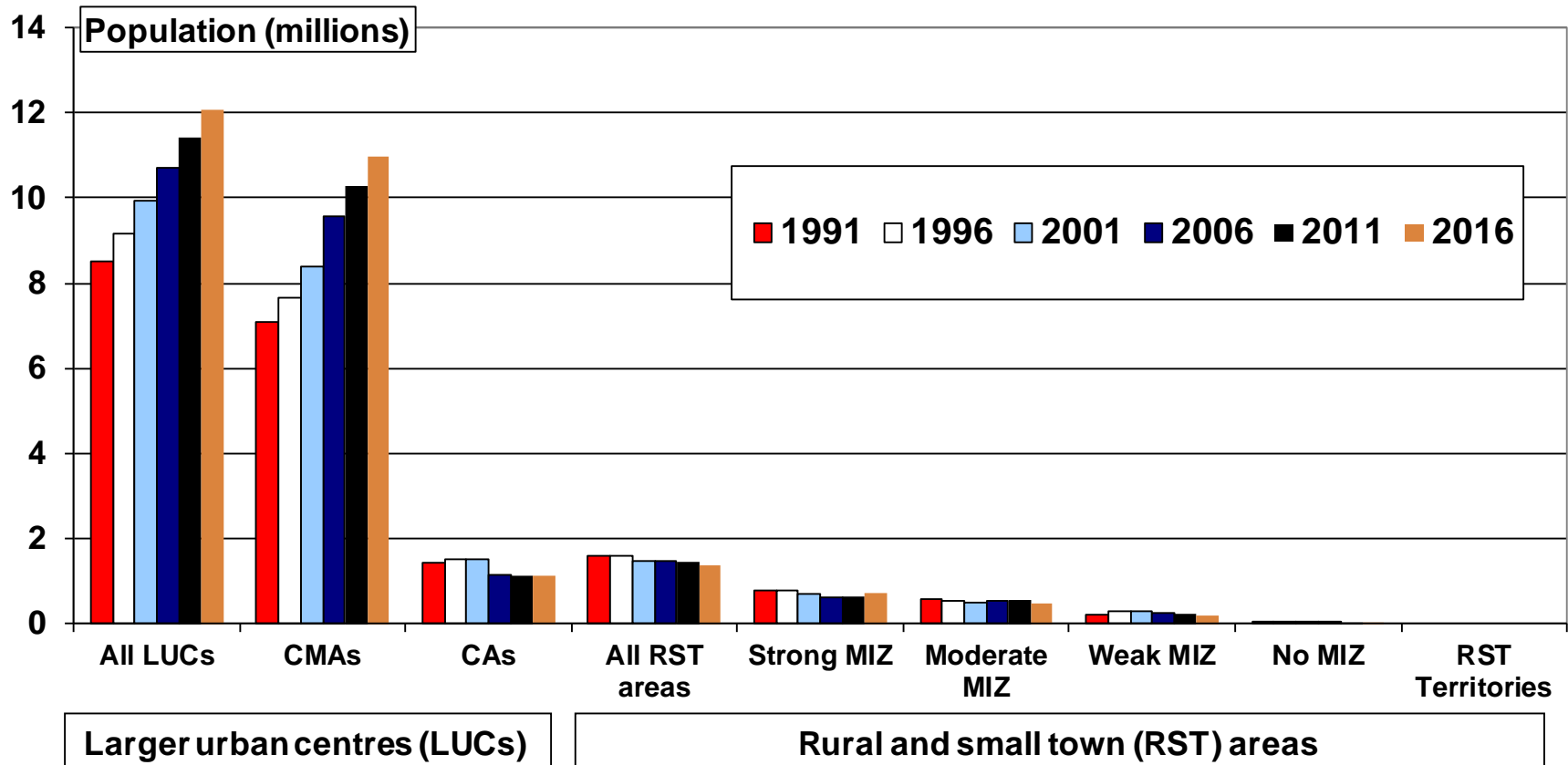
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

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

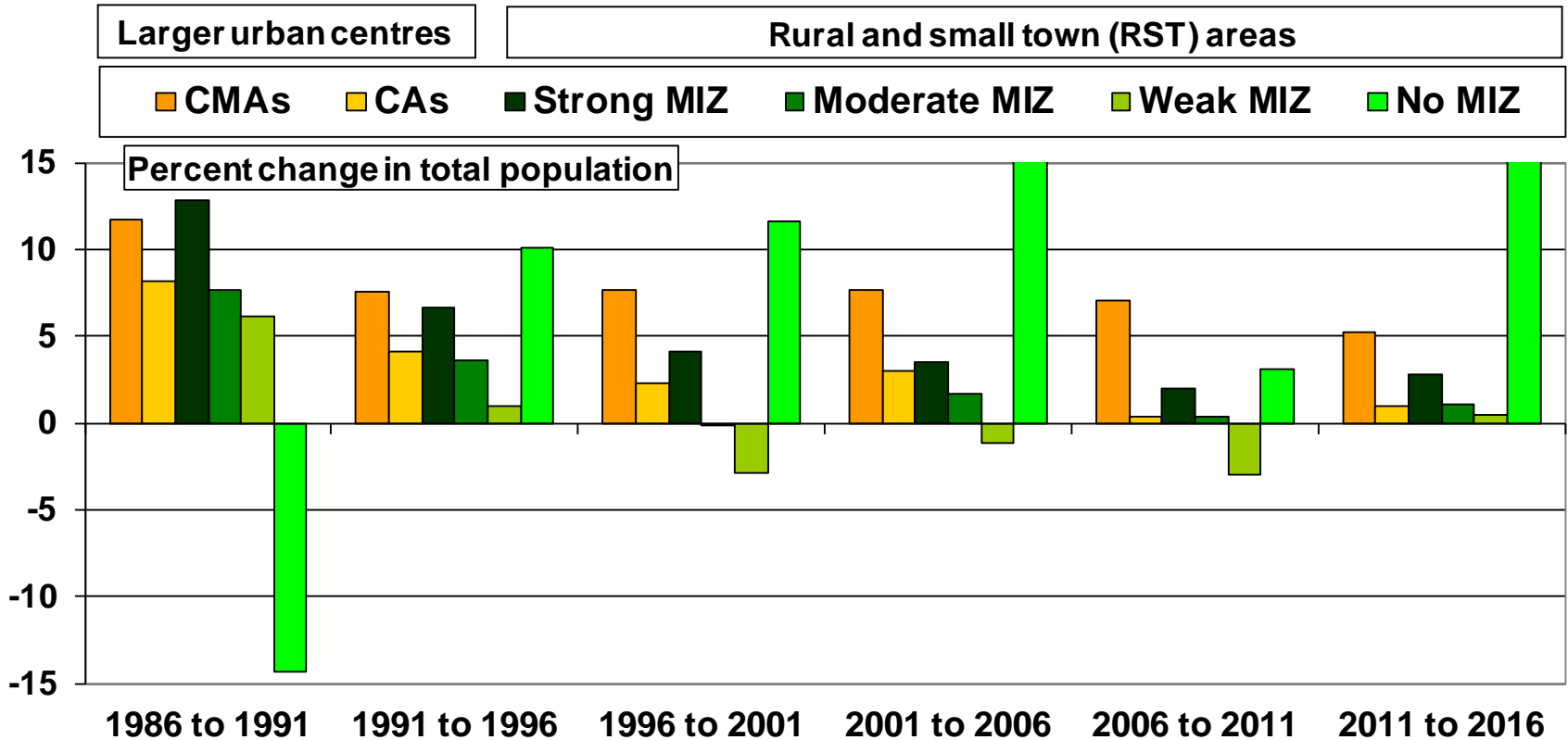


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

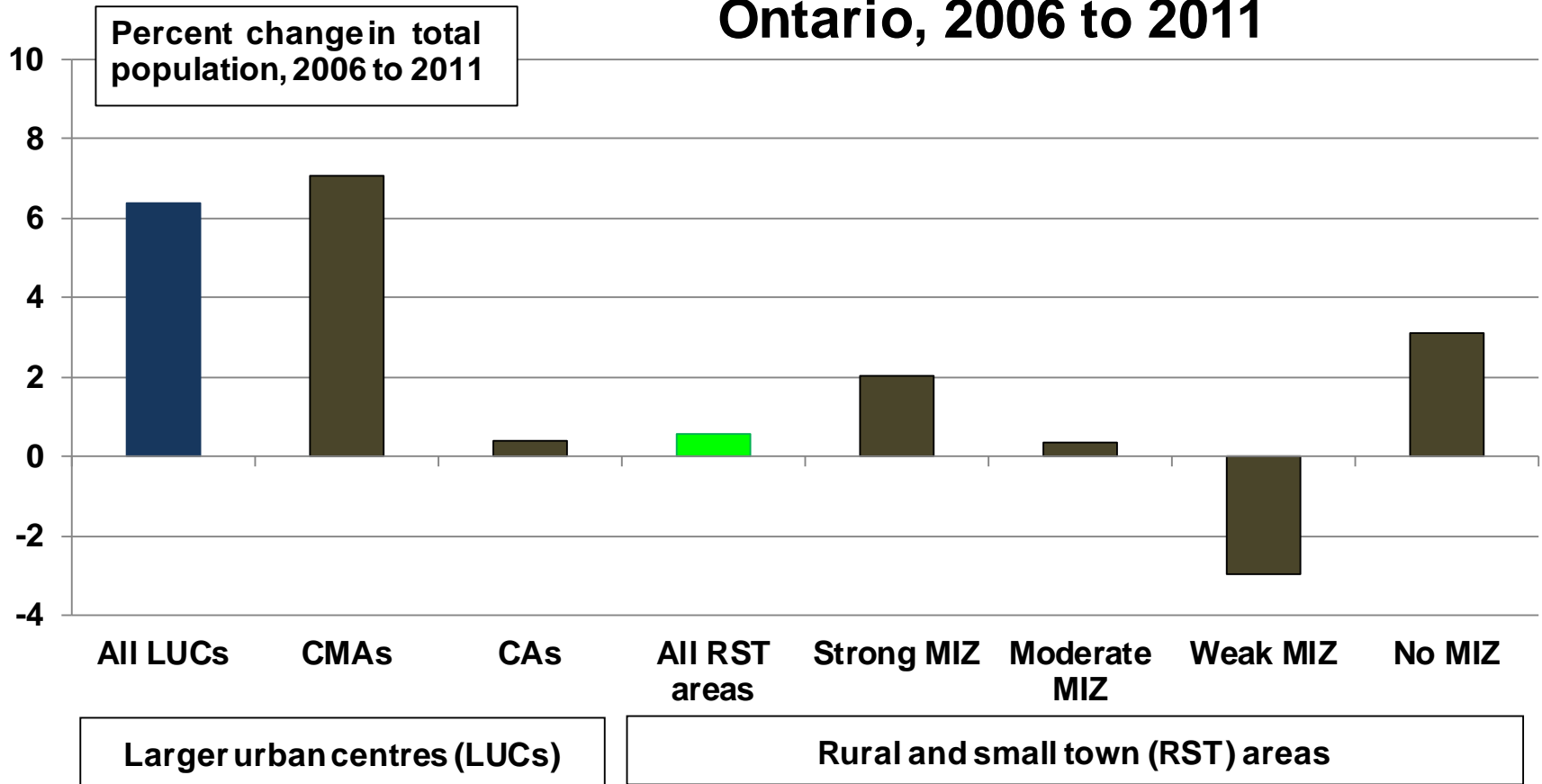
Ontario: CMAs grow more than CAs -- rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence grow more (except for the influence of Aboriginal population growth in the No MIZ north)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2011. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (50,000 or more in the urban core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. 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 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

CMAs grew the fastest -- within rural areas, the No MIZ north grew more Ontario, 2006 to 2011

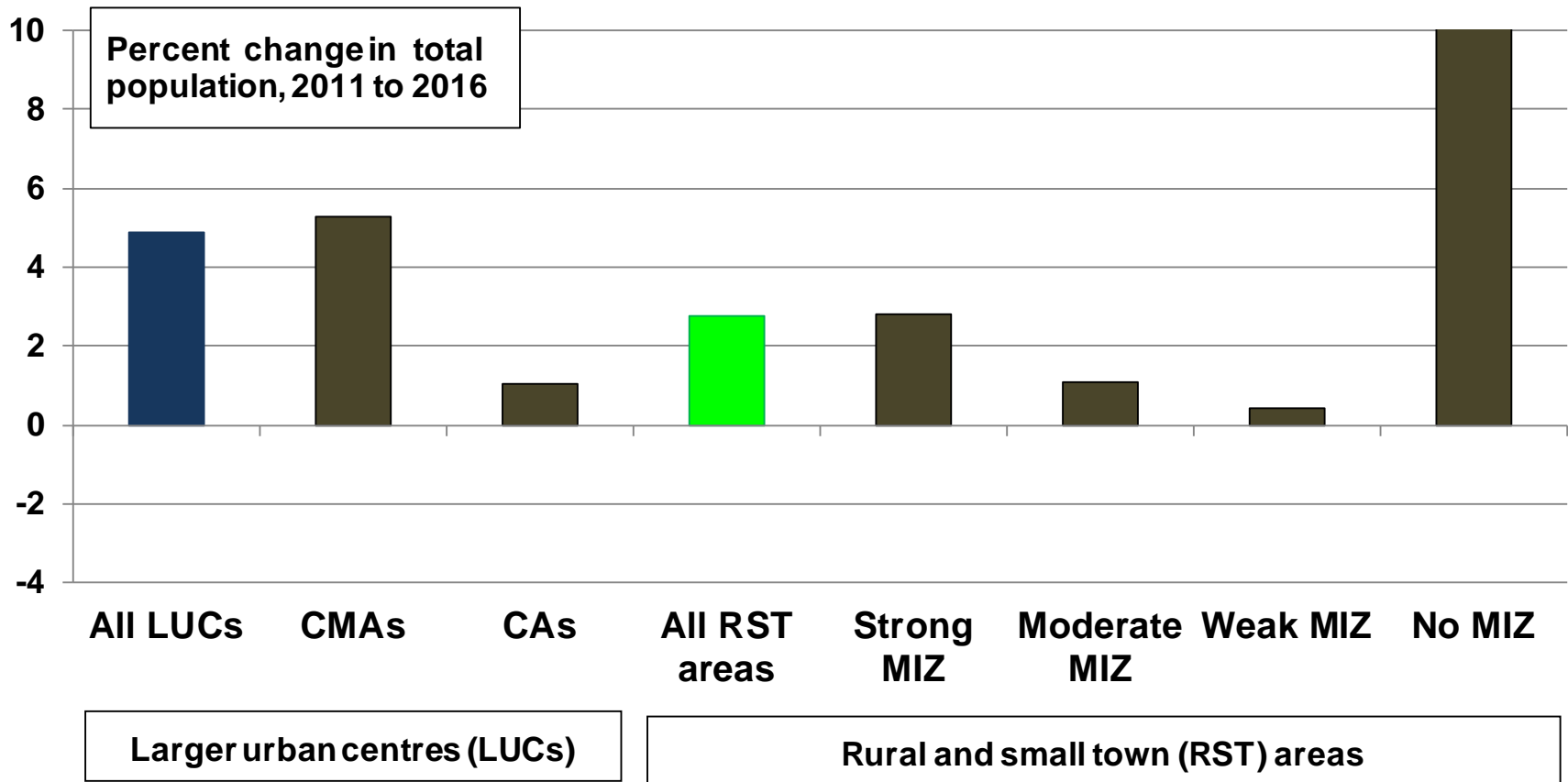


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006 to 2016.

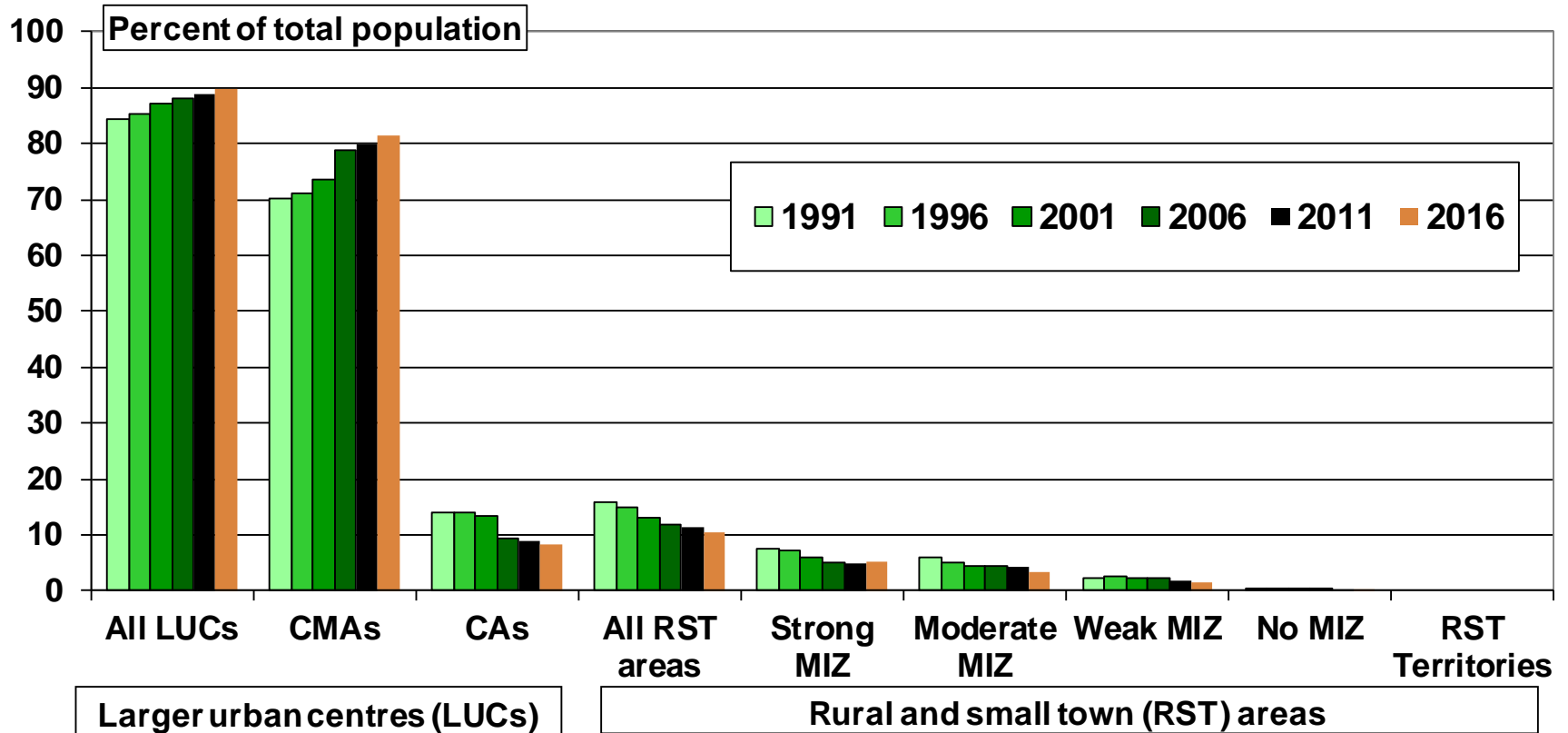
CMAs grew the faster than each other type of area -- except No MIZ, Ontario, 2006 to 2011



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

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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).

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.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

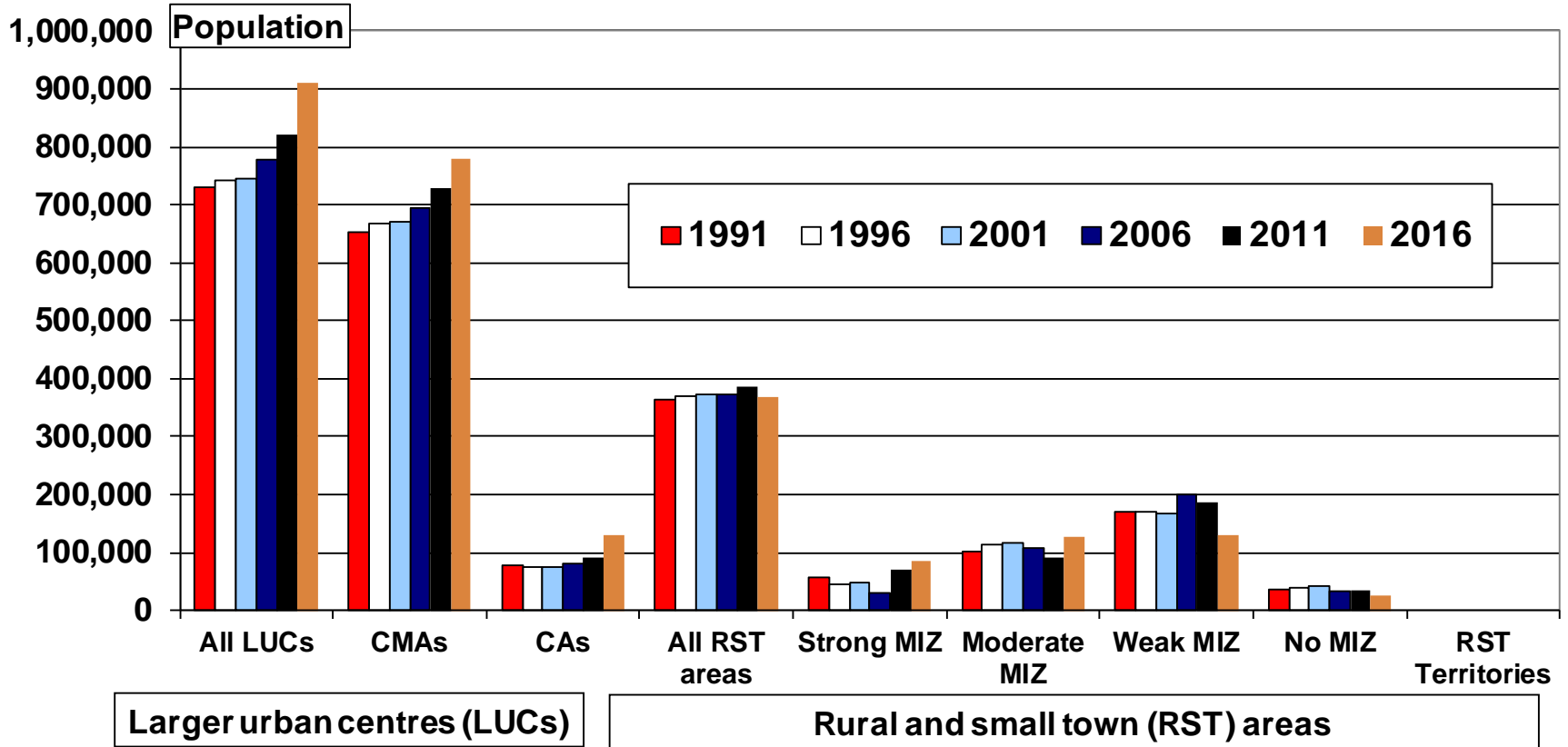
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, Manitoba's rural and small town population was 369 thousand

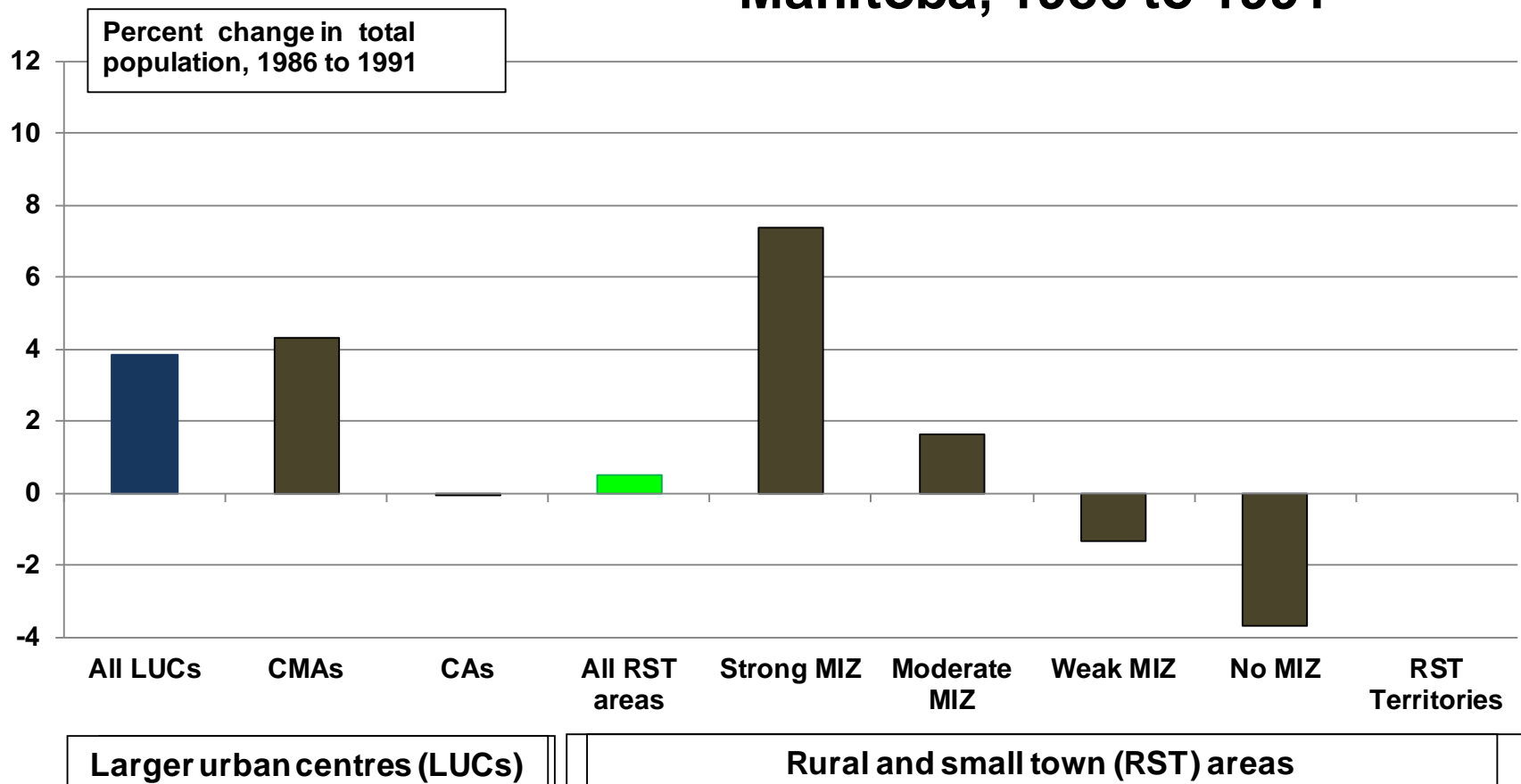


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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 Winnipeg CMA grew while the CAs declined -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 1986 to 1991

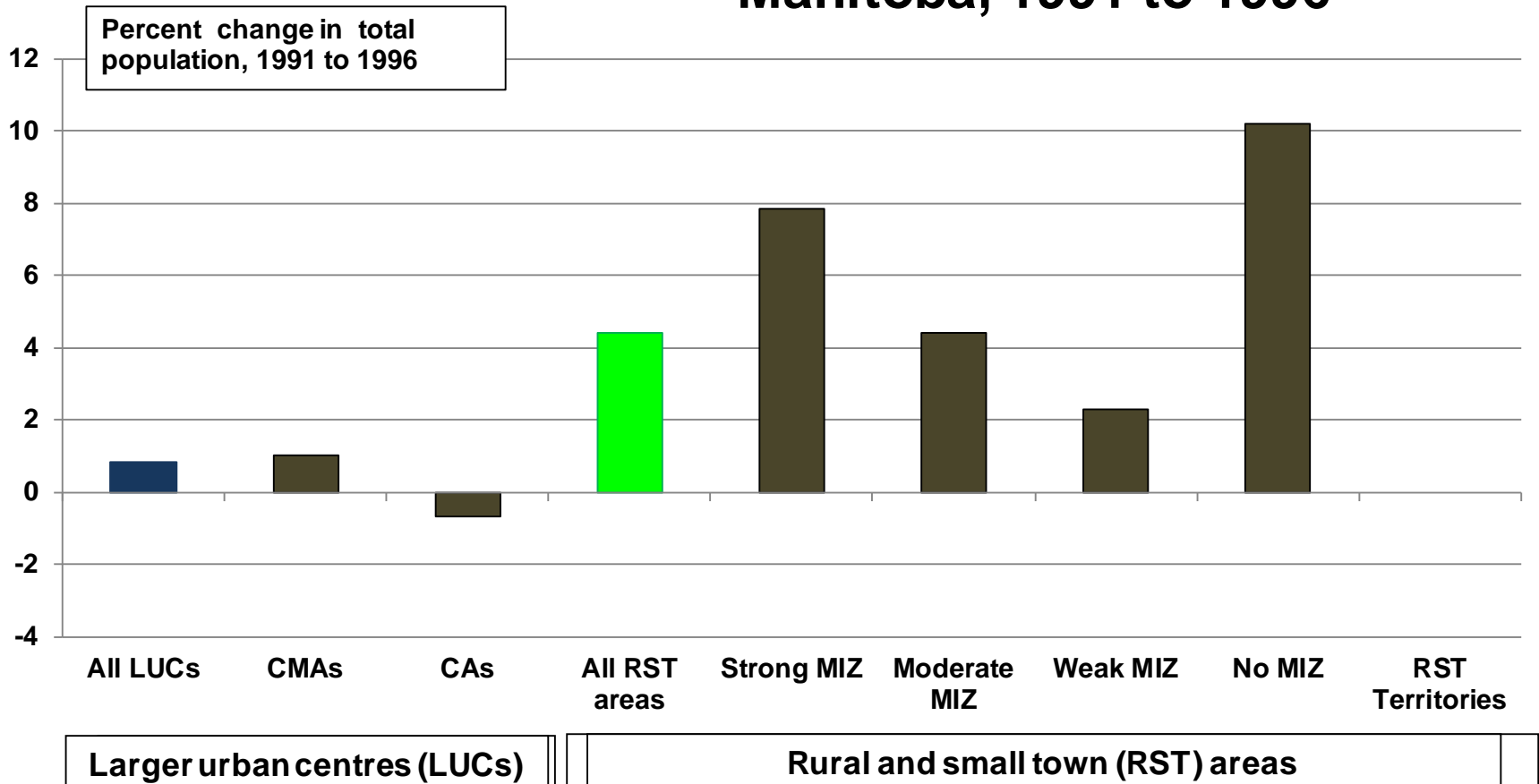


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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, 1986 to 1991.

The Winnipeg CMA grew while the CAs declined -- rural areas with Strong MIZ and No MIZ grew more Manitoba, 1991 to 1996

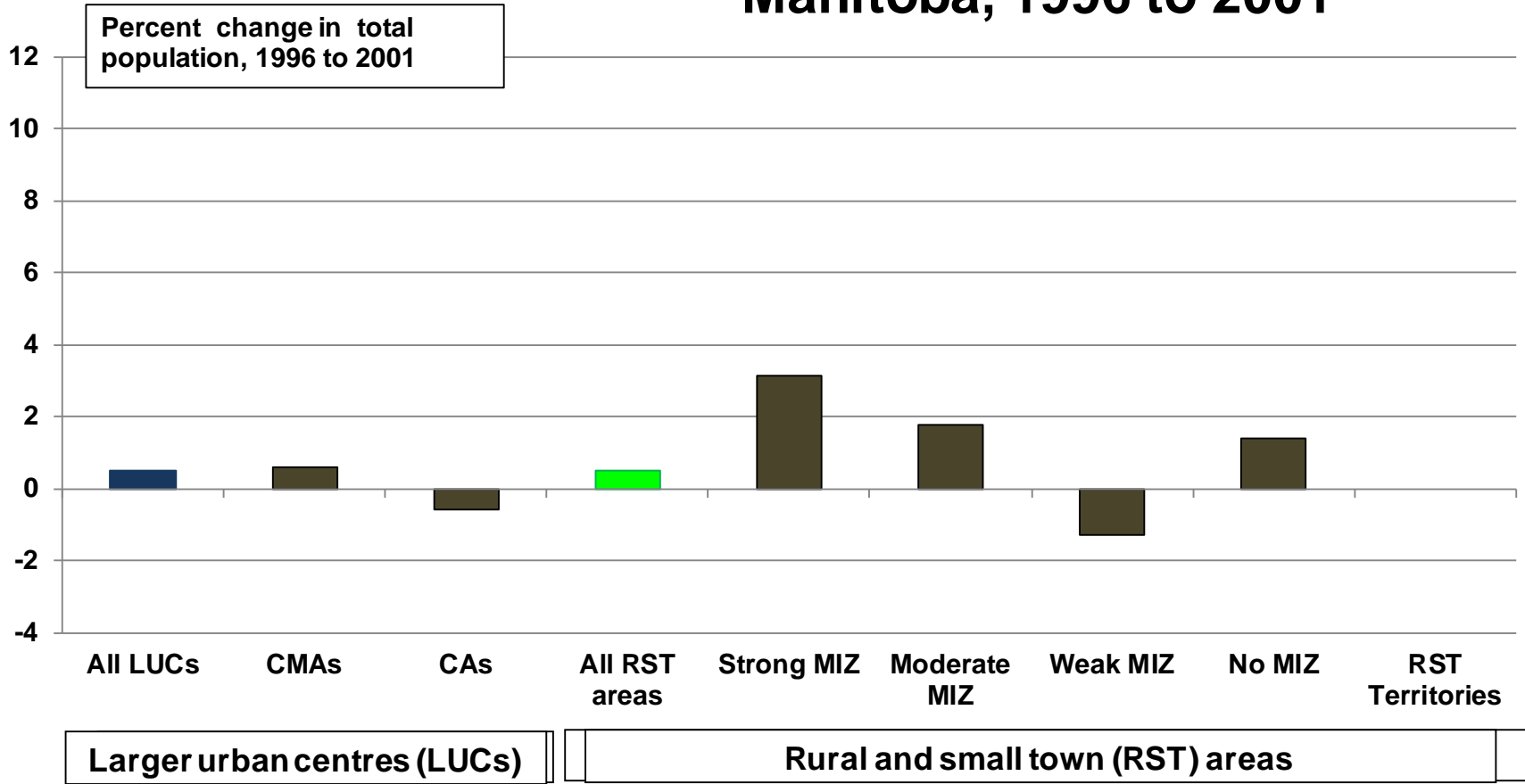


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 1996.

The Winnipeg CMA grew while the CAs declined -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 1996 to 2001

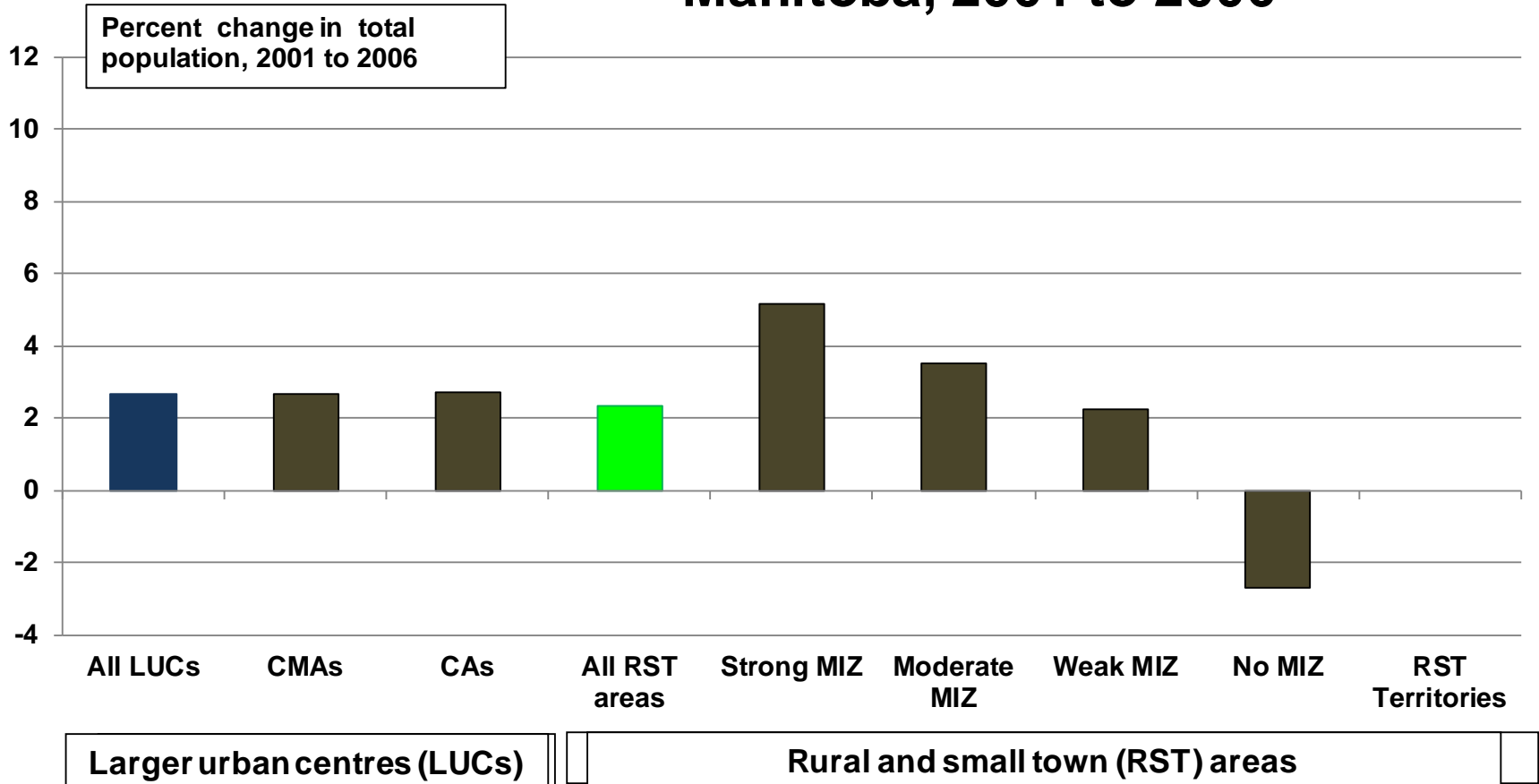


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 to 2001.

The Winnipeg CMA and the CAs grew at the same rate -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 2001 to 2006

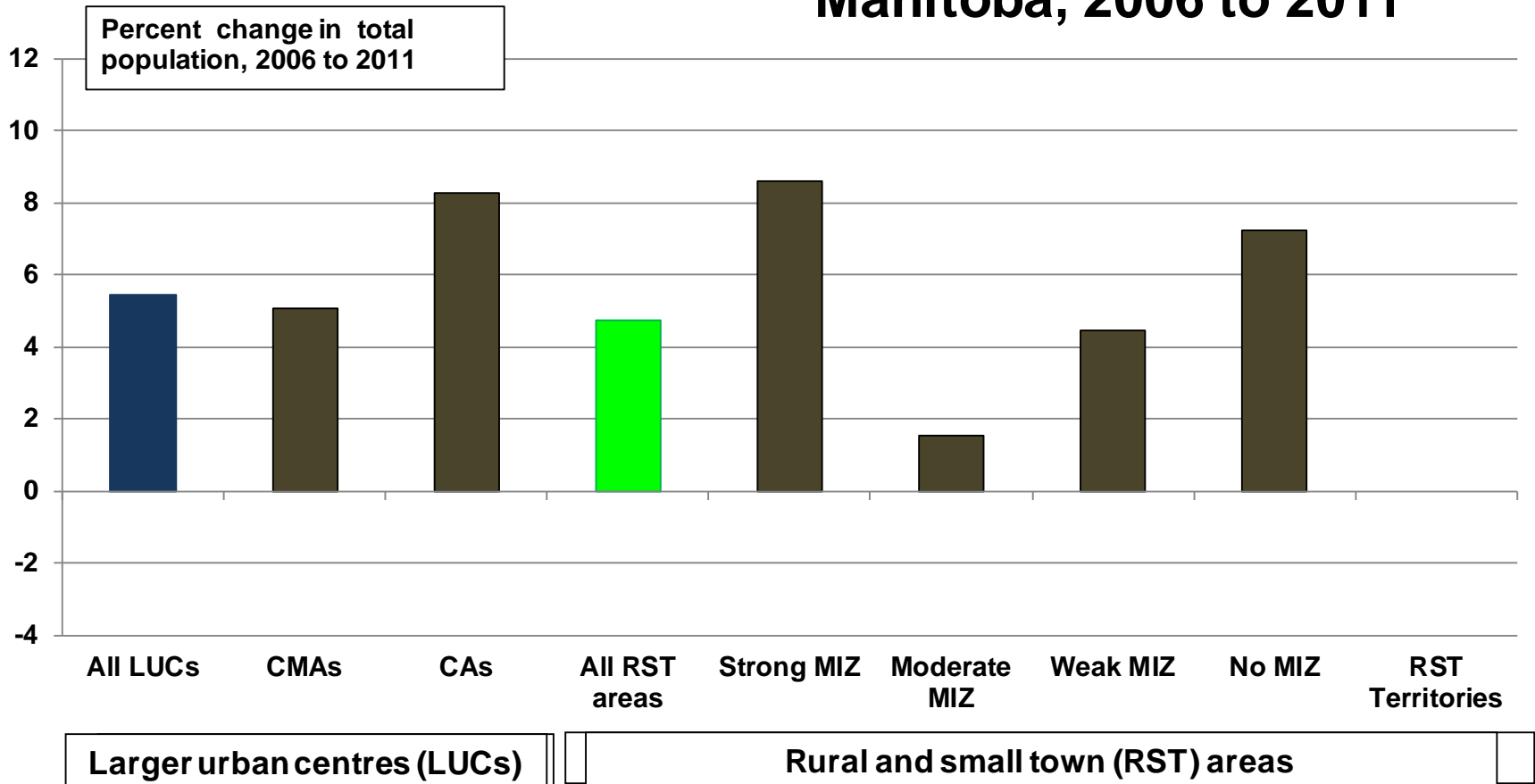


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 to 2006.

CAs grew more than the Winnipeg CMA -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 2006 to 2011

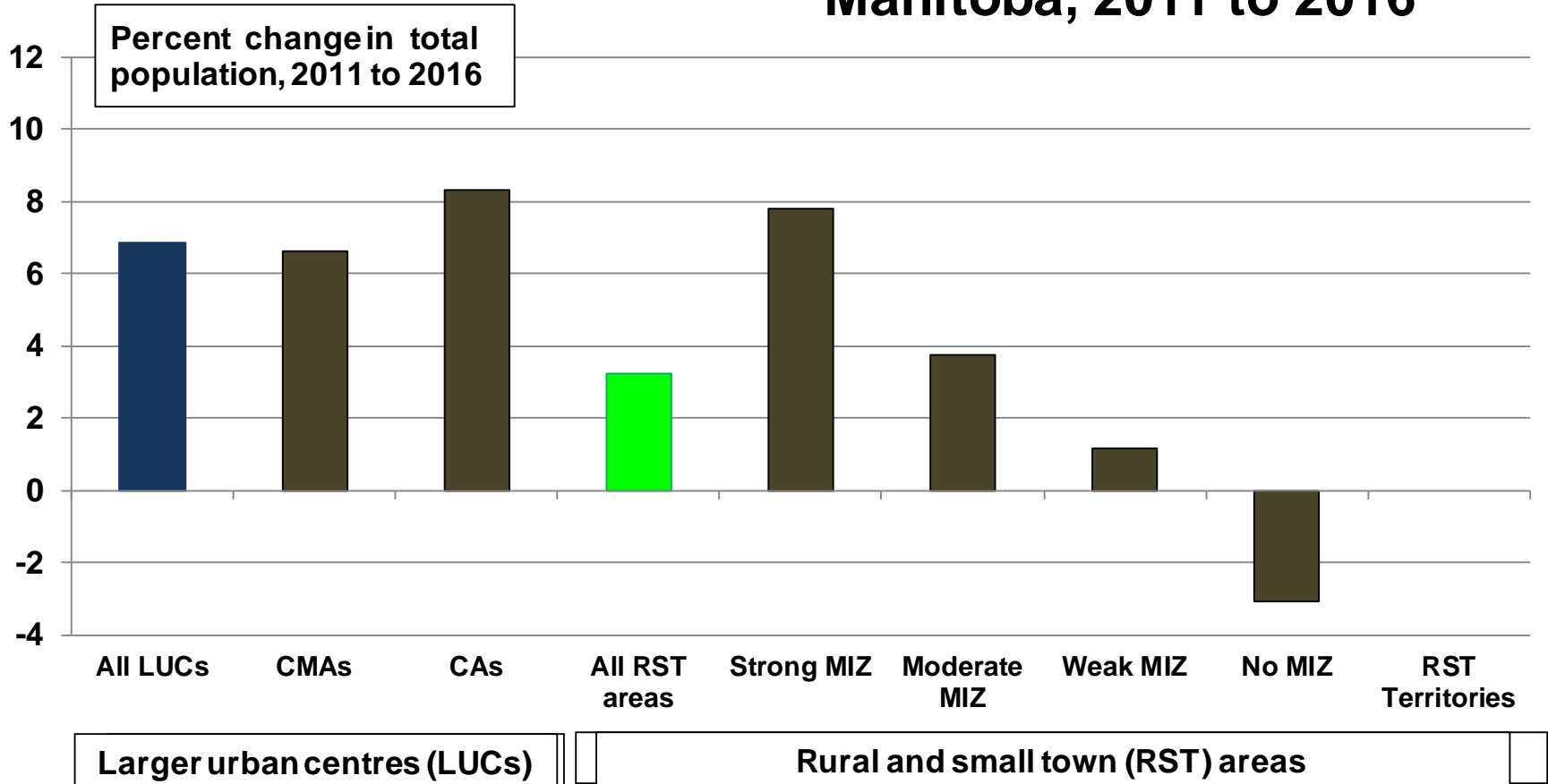


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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, 2006 to 2011.

CAs grew more than the Winnipeg CMA -- rural areas with Strong MIZ grew more Manitoba, 2011 to 2016

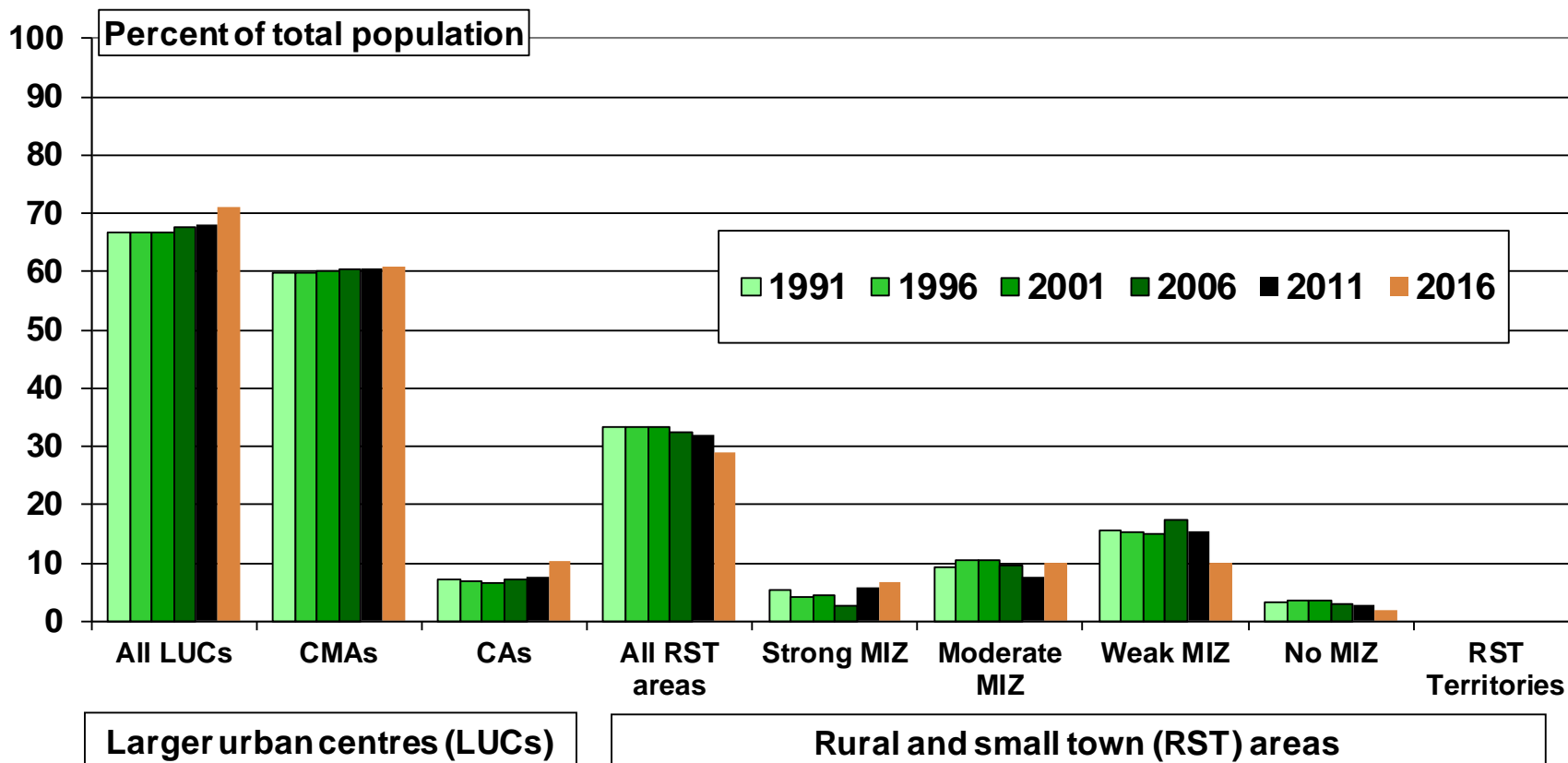


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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, 2006 to 2016.

In 2016, 29 percent of Manitoba's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

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

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

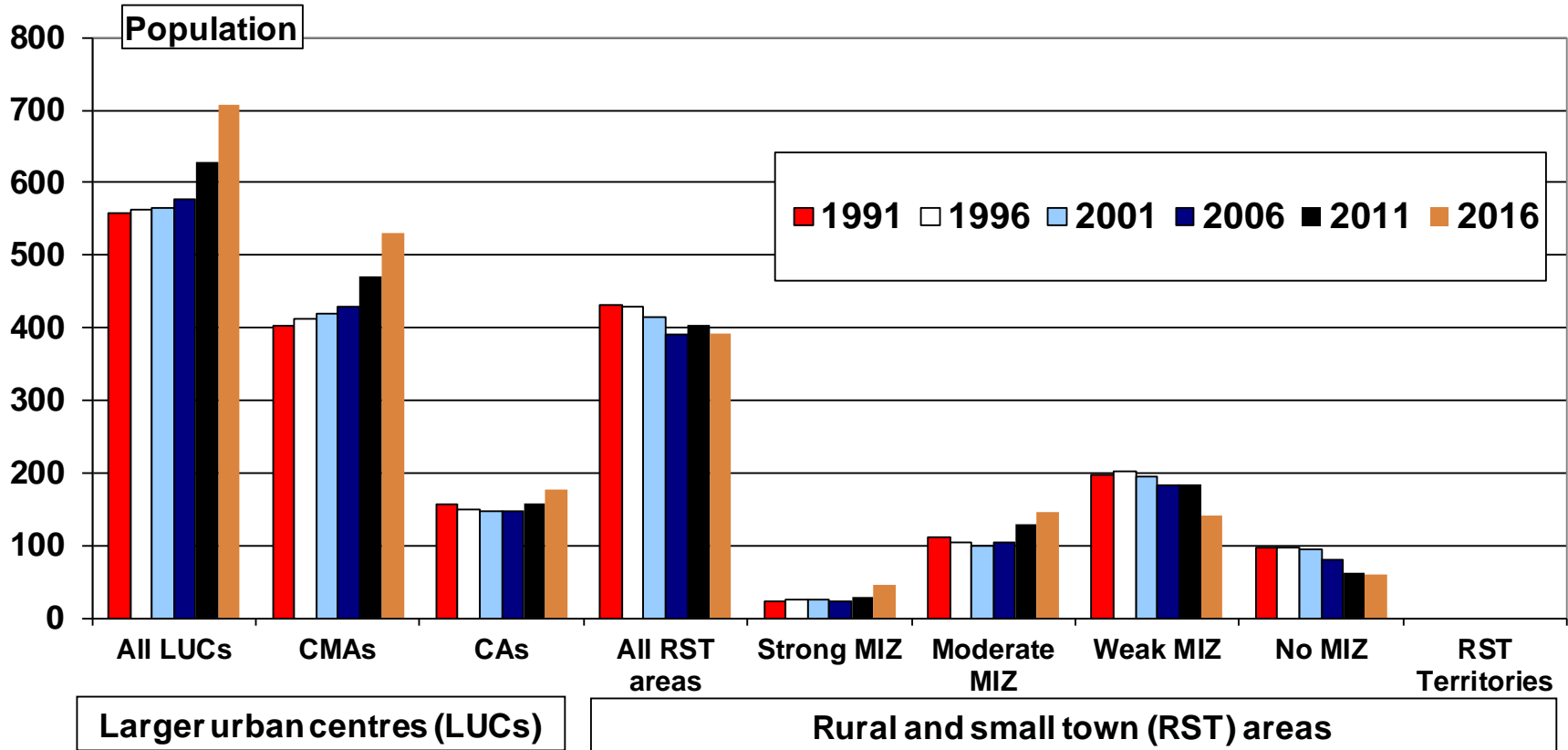
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, Saskatchewan's rural and small town population was 391 thousand

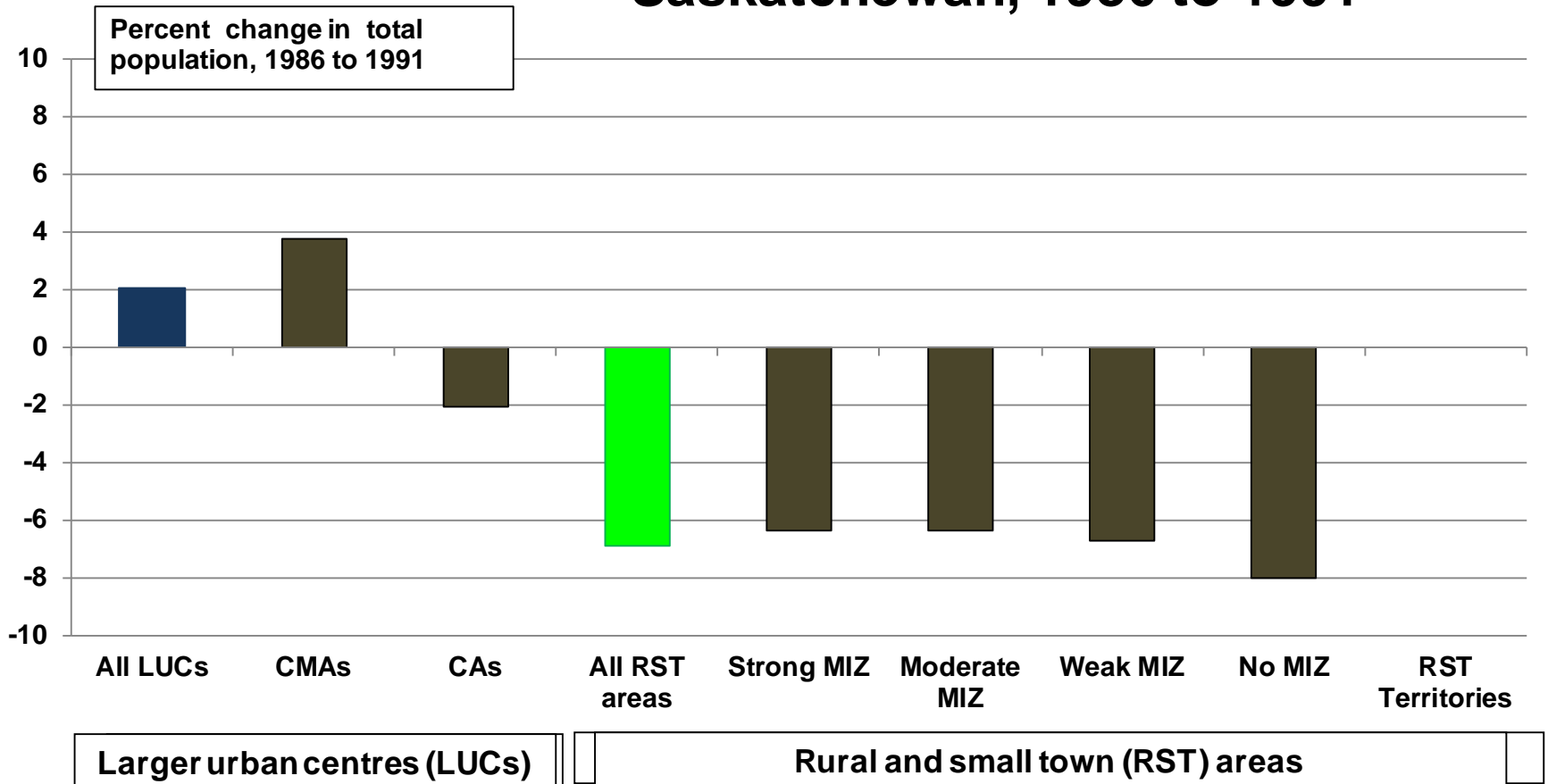


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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 CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew and all other types of areas declined Saskatchewan, 1986 to 1991

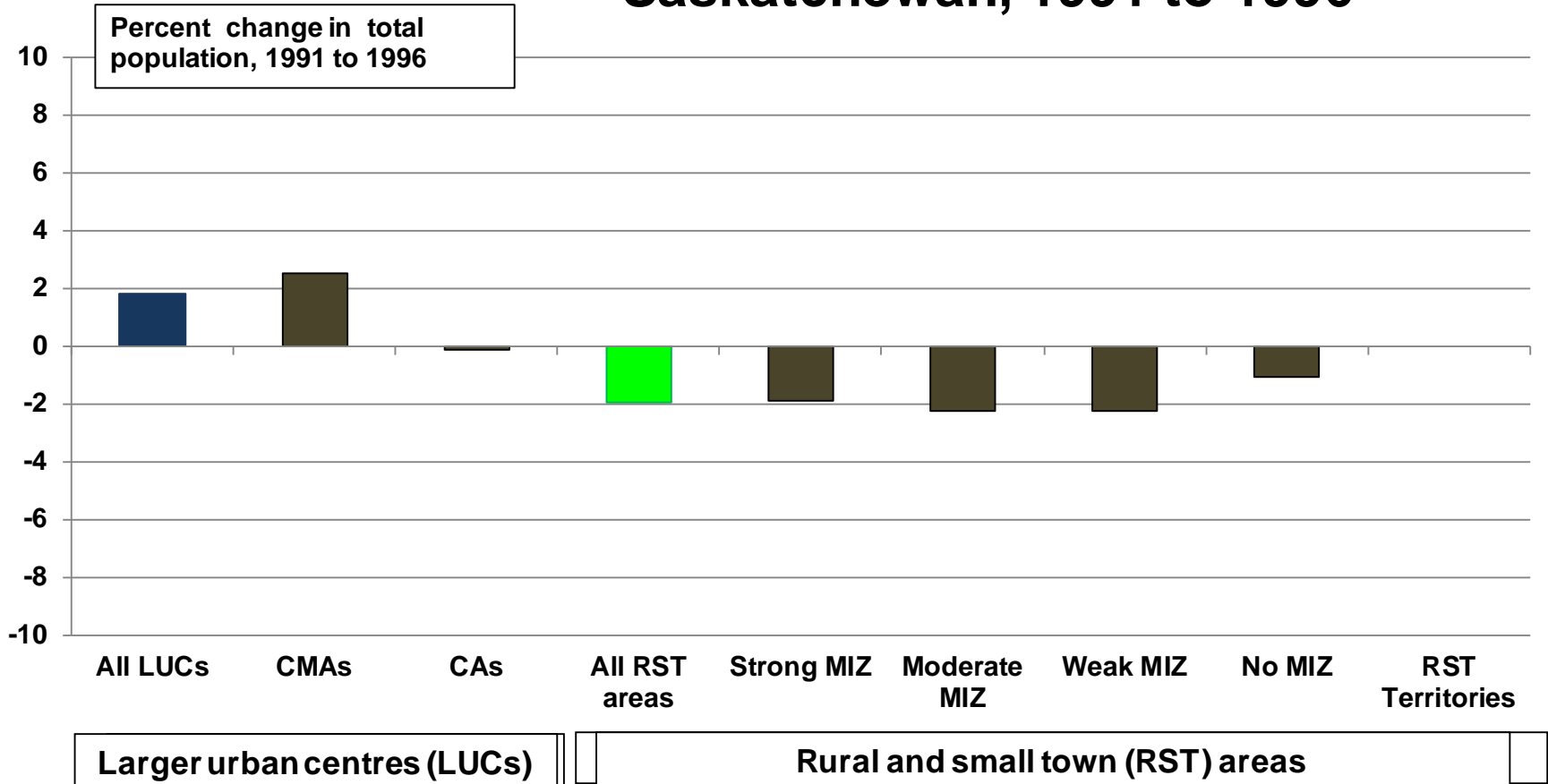


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 1991.

The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew and all other types of areas declined Saskatchewan, 1991 to 1996

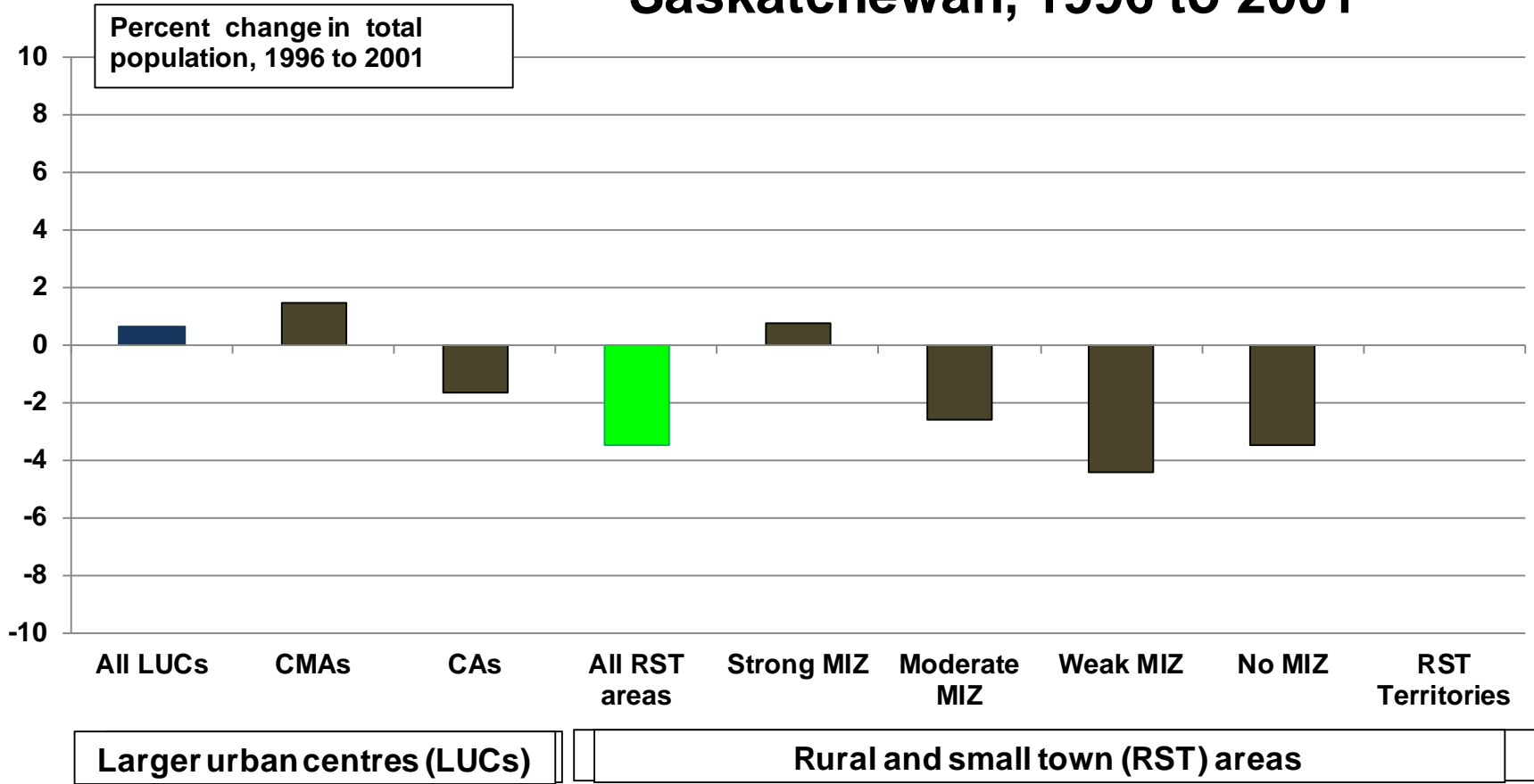


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 1996.

The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew and rural areas with Strong MIZ grew a bit Saskatchewan, 1996 to 2001

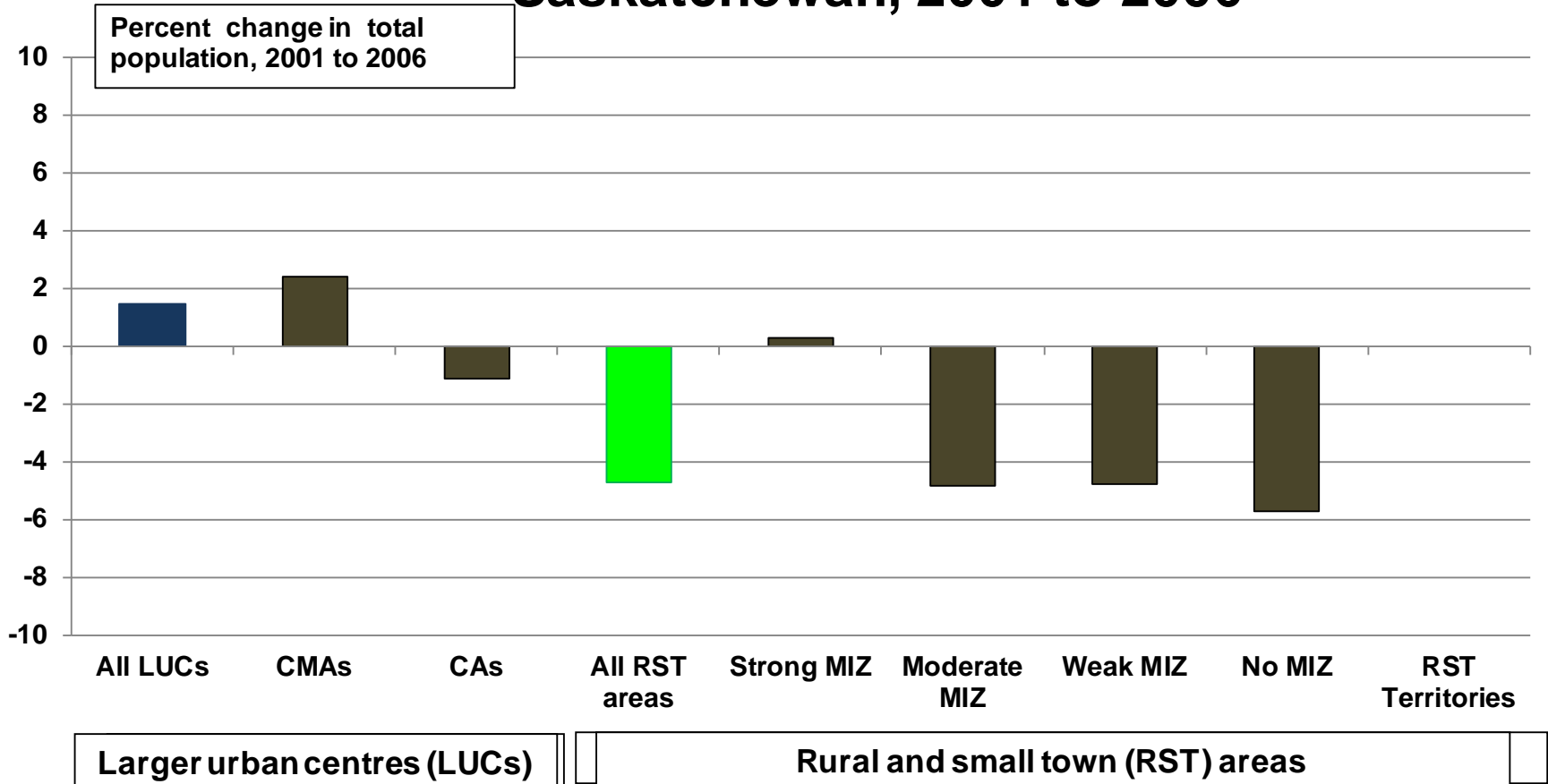


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 to 2001.

The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew and rural areas with Strong MIZ grew a bit Saskatchewan, 2001 to 2006

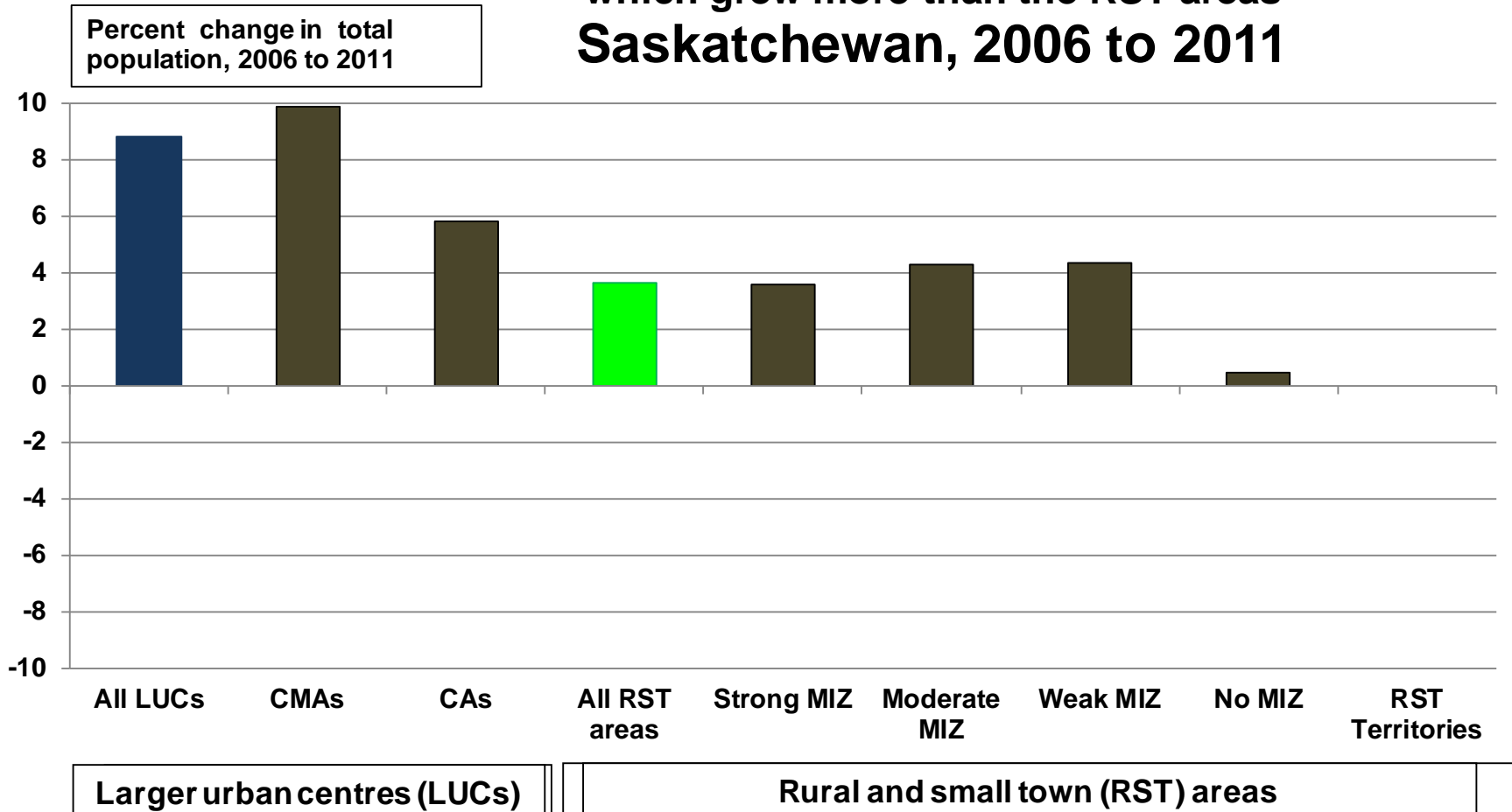


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 to 2006.

The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew more than the CAs, which grew more than the RST areas **Saskatchewan, 2006 to 2011**

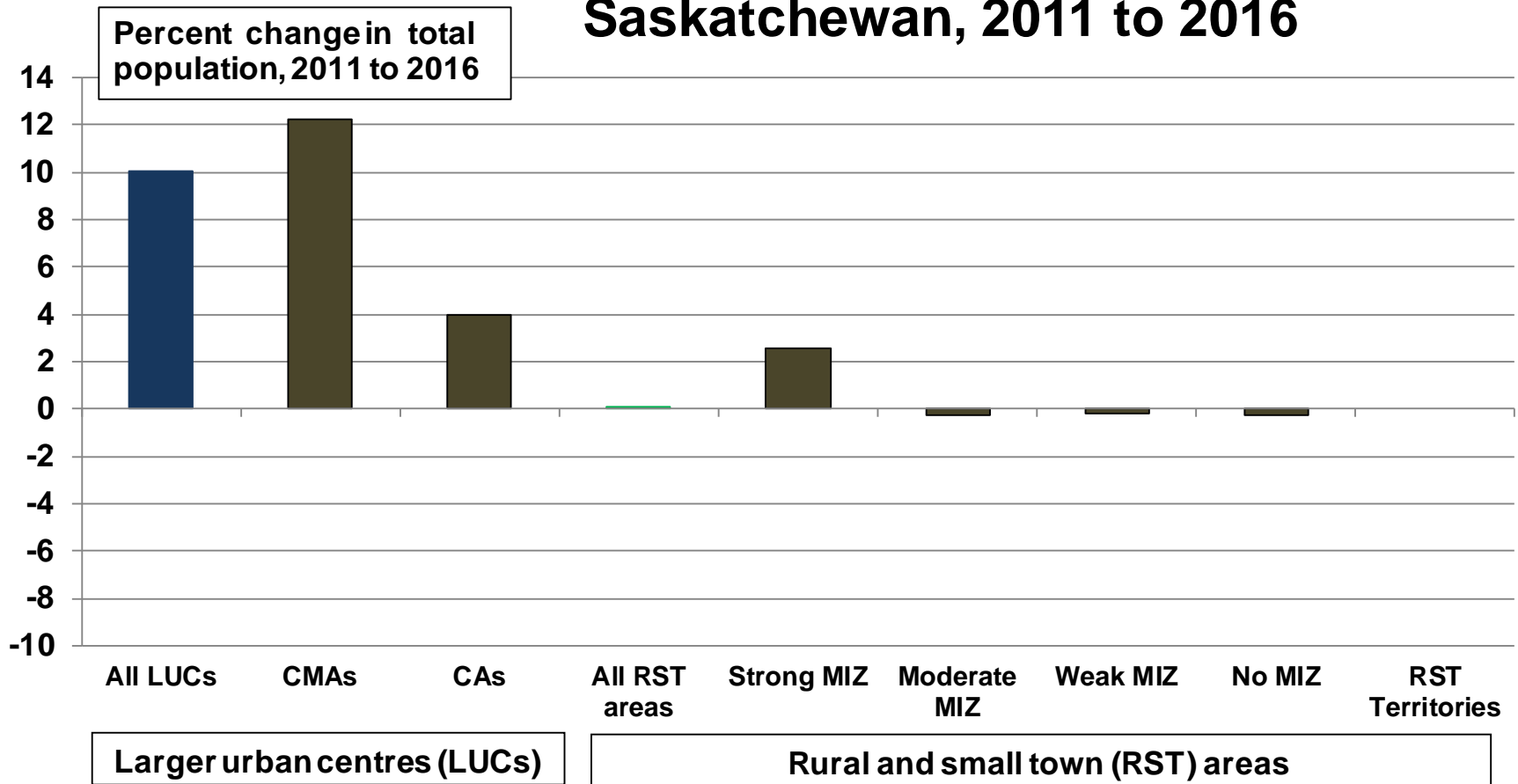


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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, 2006 to 2011.

The CMAs (Saskatoon and Regina) grew more than the CAs, which grew more than the RST areas Saskatchewan, 2011 to 2016

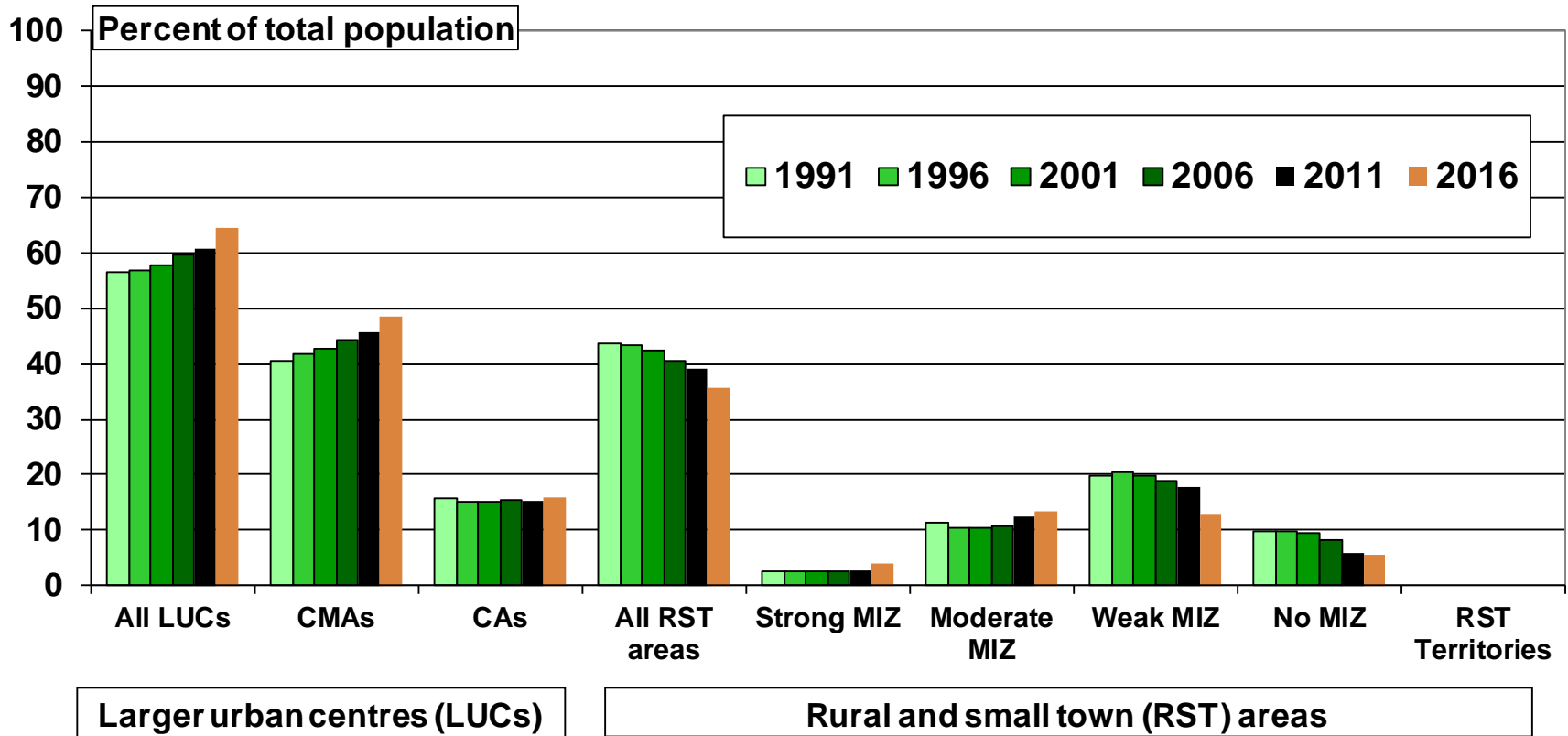


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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011 to 2016.

In 2016, 36 percent of Saskatchewan's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

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

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

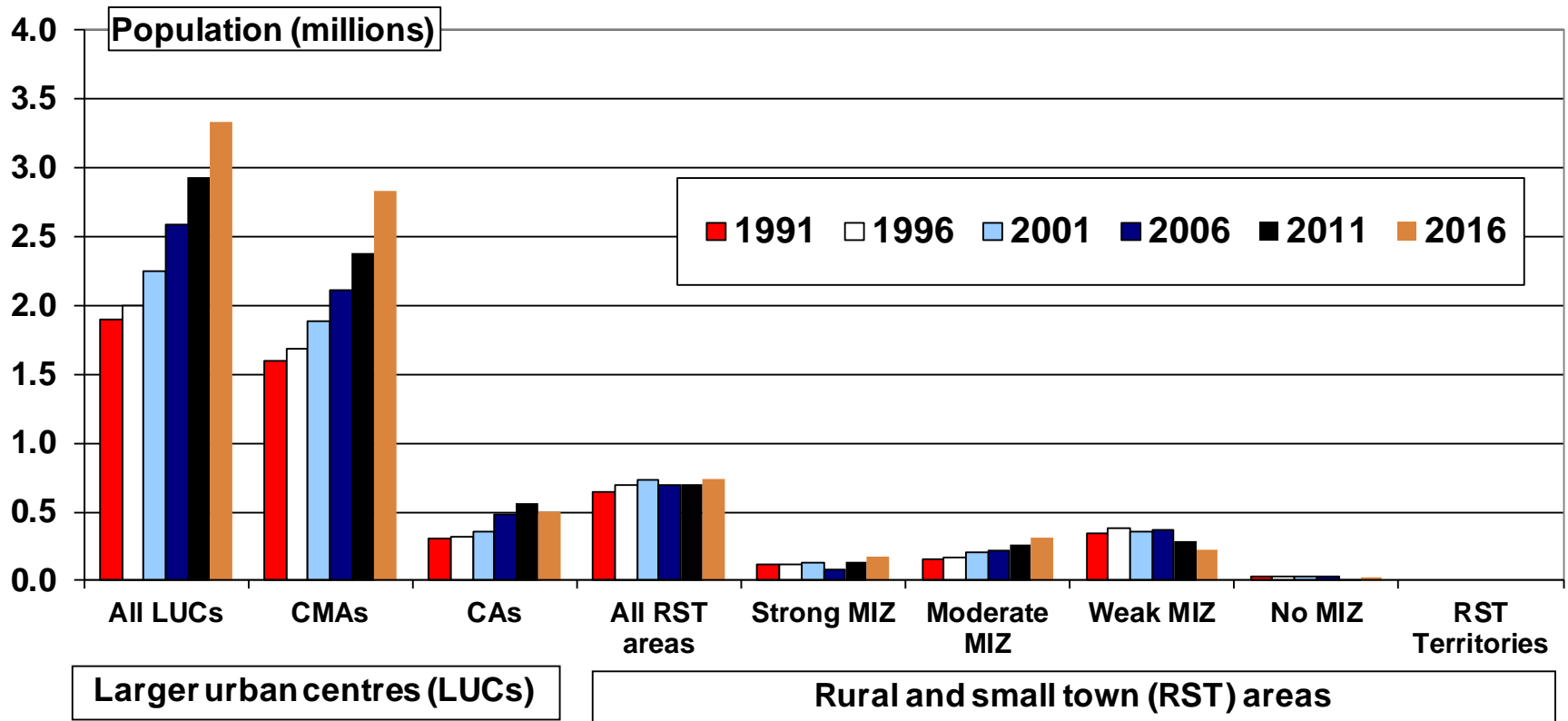
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, Alberta's rural and small town population was 733 thousand

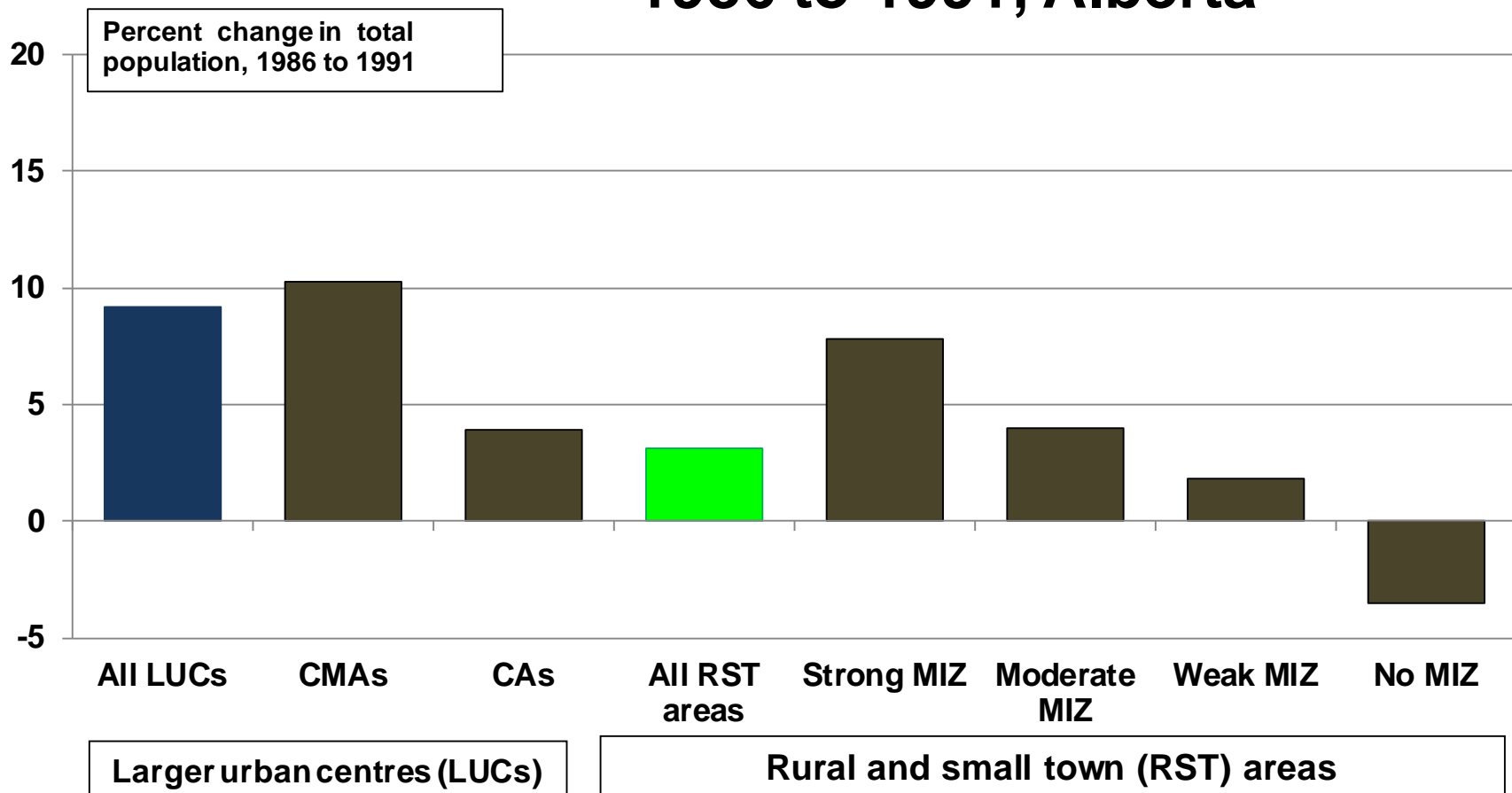


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

Rural and small town areas grew 3.1%, 1986 to 1991, Alberta

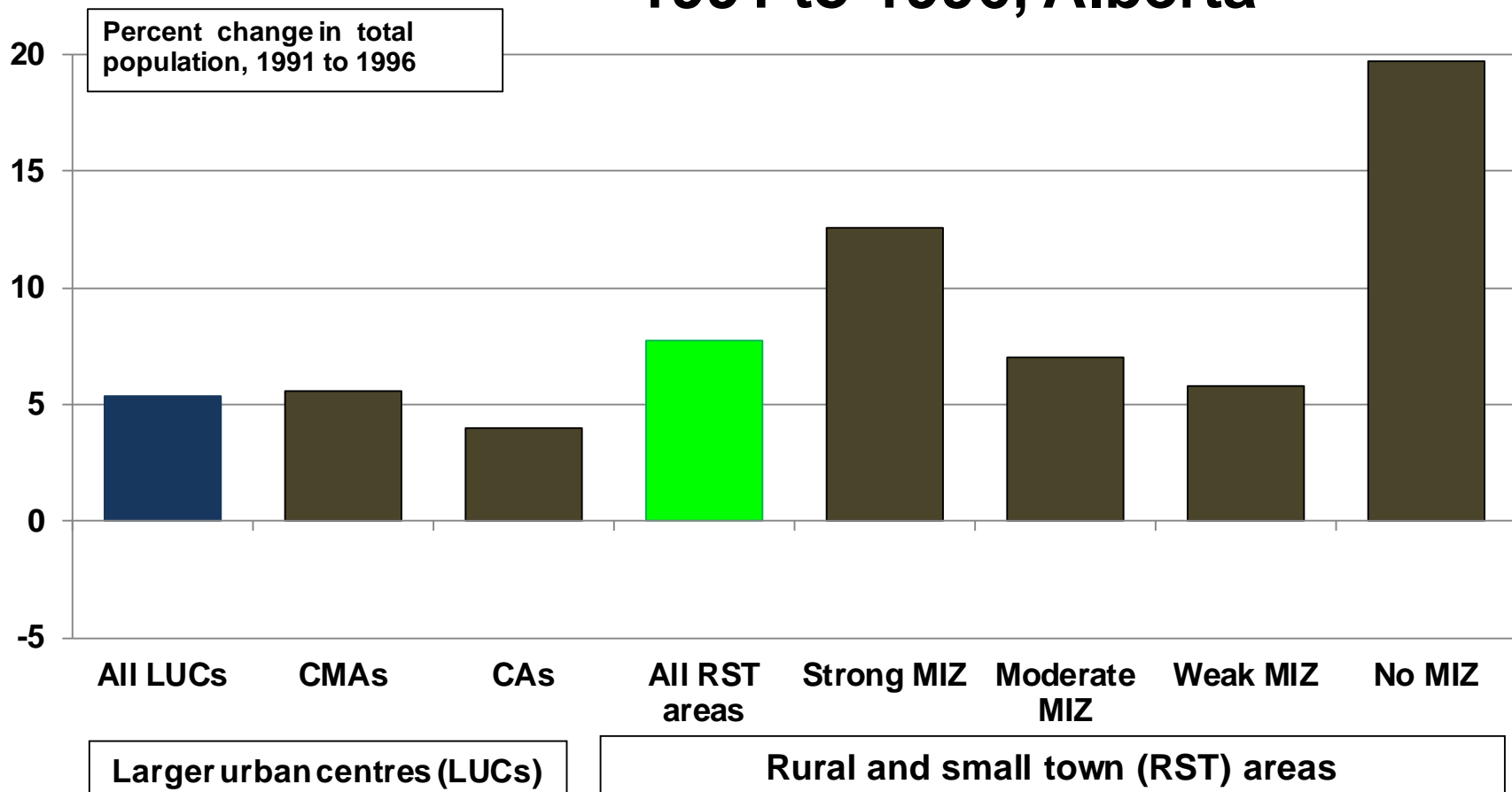


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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, 2006 to 2011.

Rural and small town areas grew 7.8%, 1991 to 1996, Alberta

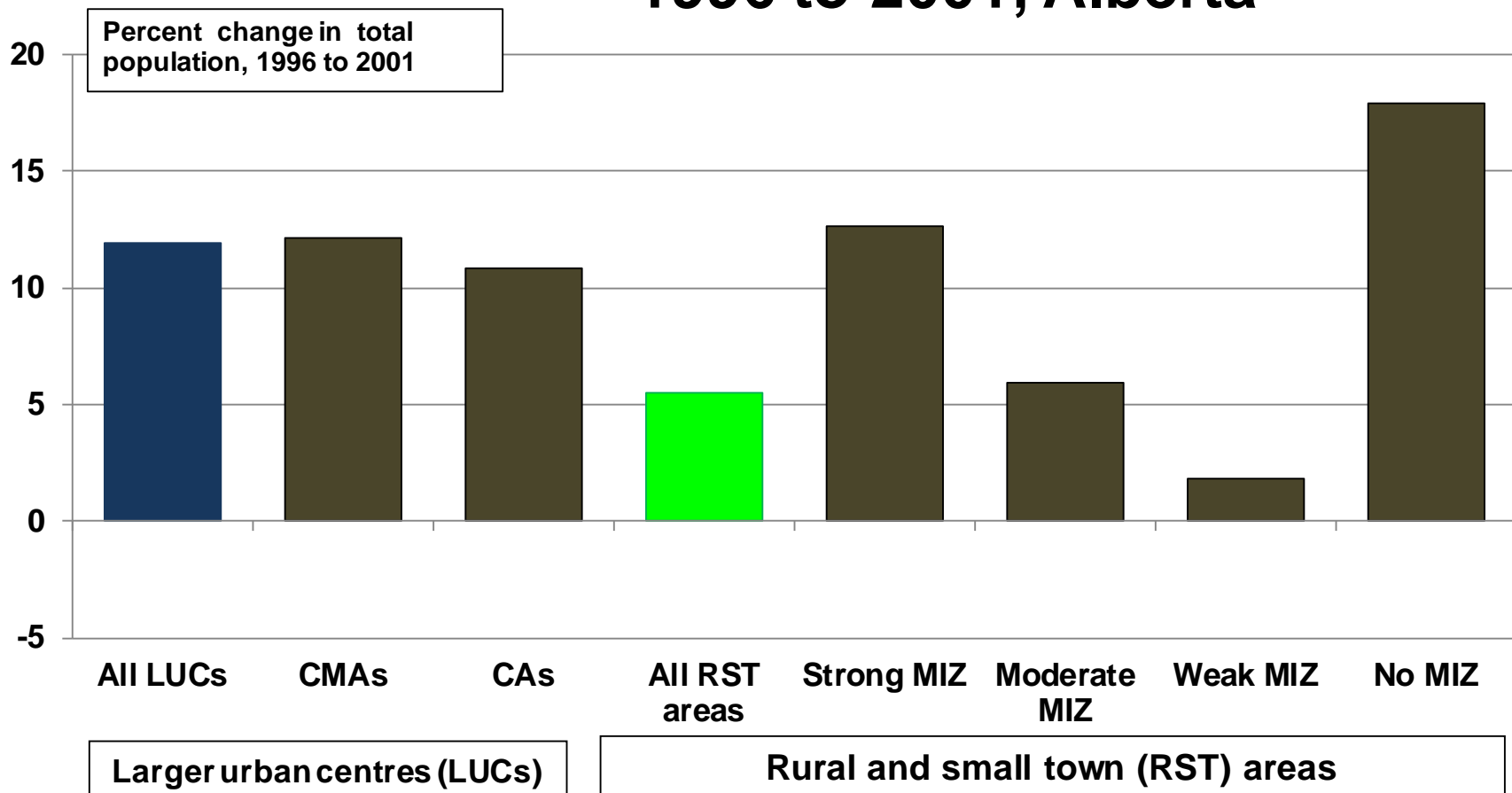


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006 to 2011.

Rural and small town areas grew 5.5%, 1996 to 2001, Alberta

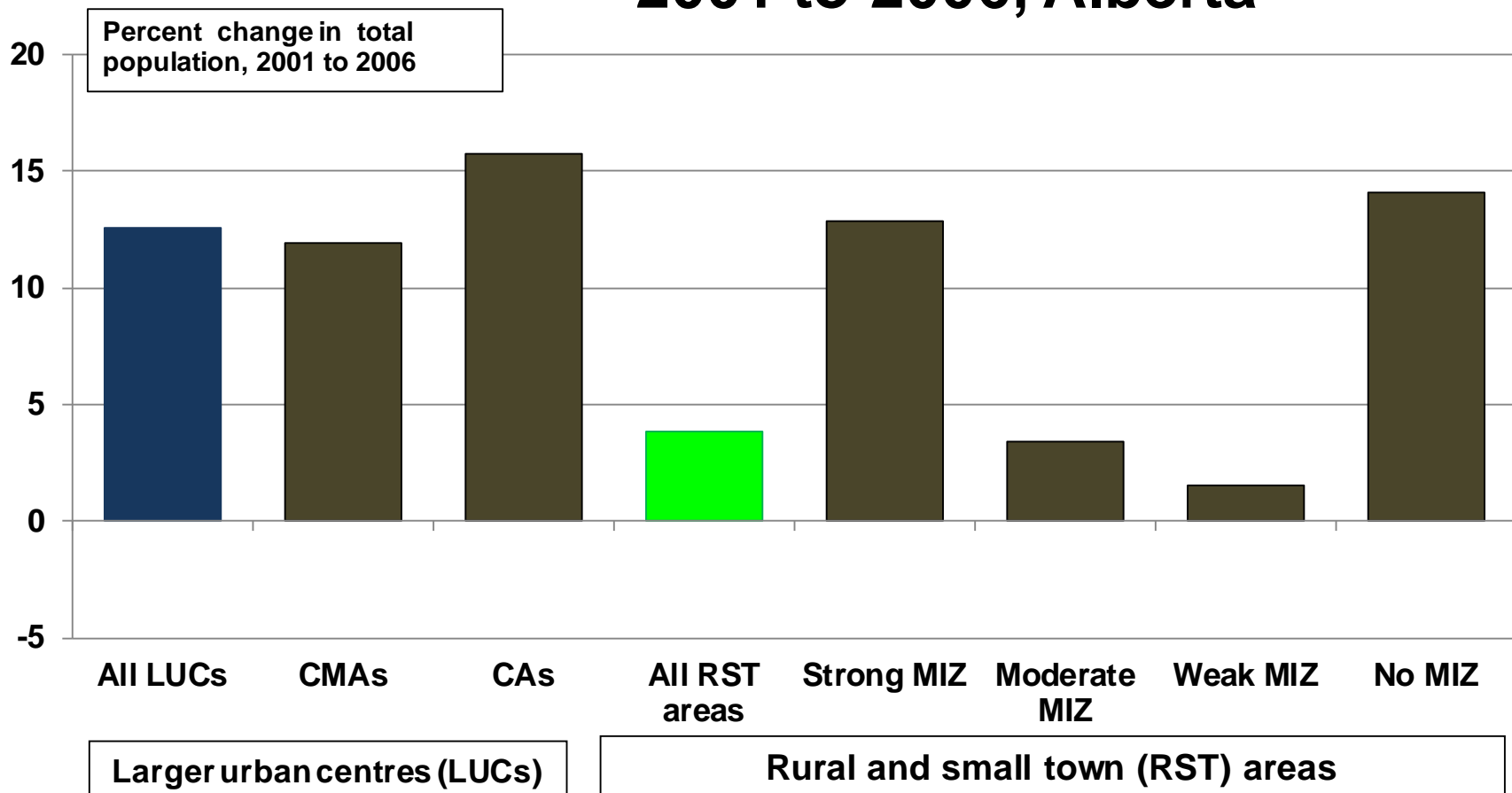


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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, 2006 to 2011.

Rural and small town areas grew 3.8%, 2001 to 2006, Alberta

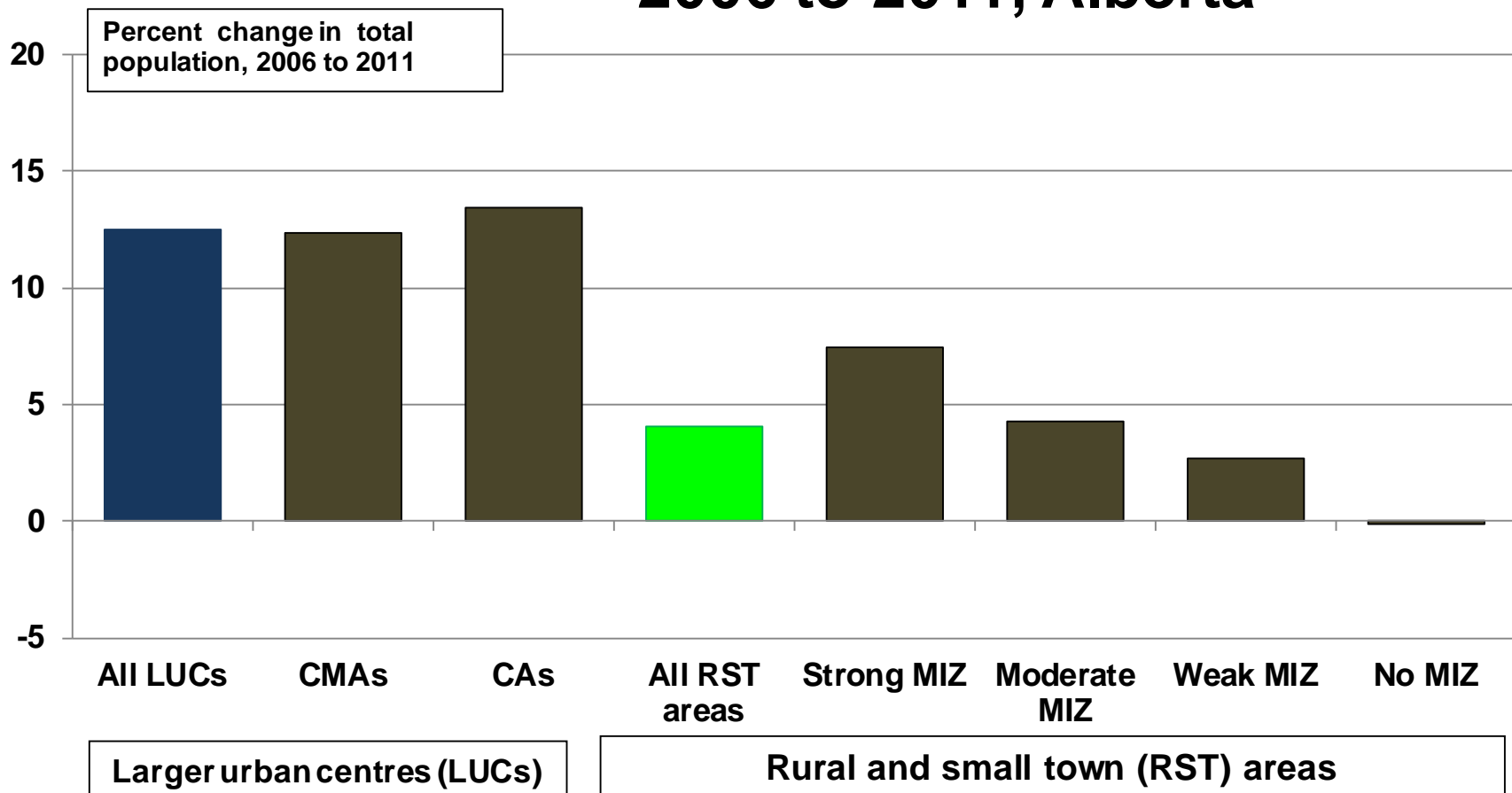


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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, 2006 to 2011.

Rural and small town areas grew 4.1%, 2006 to 2011, Alberta

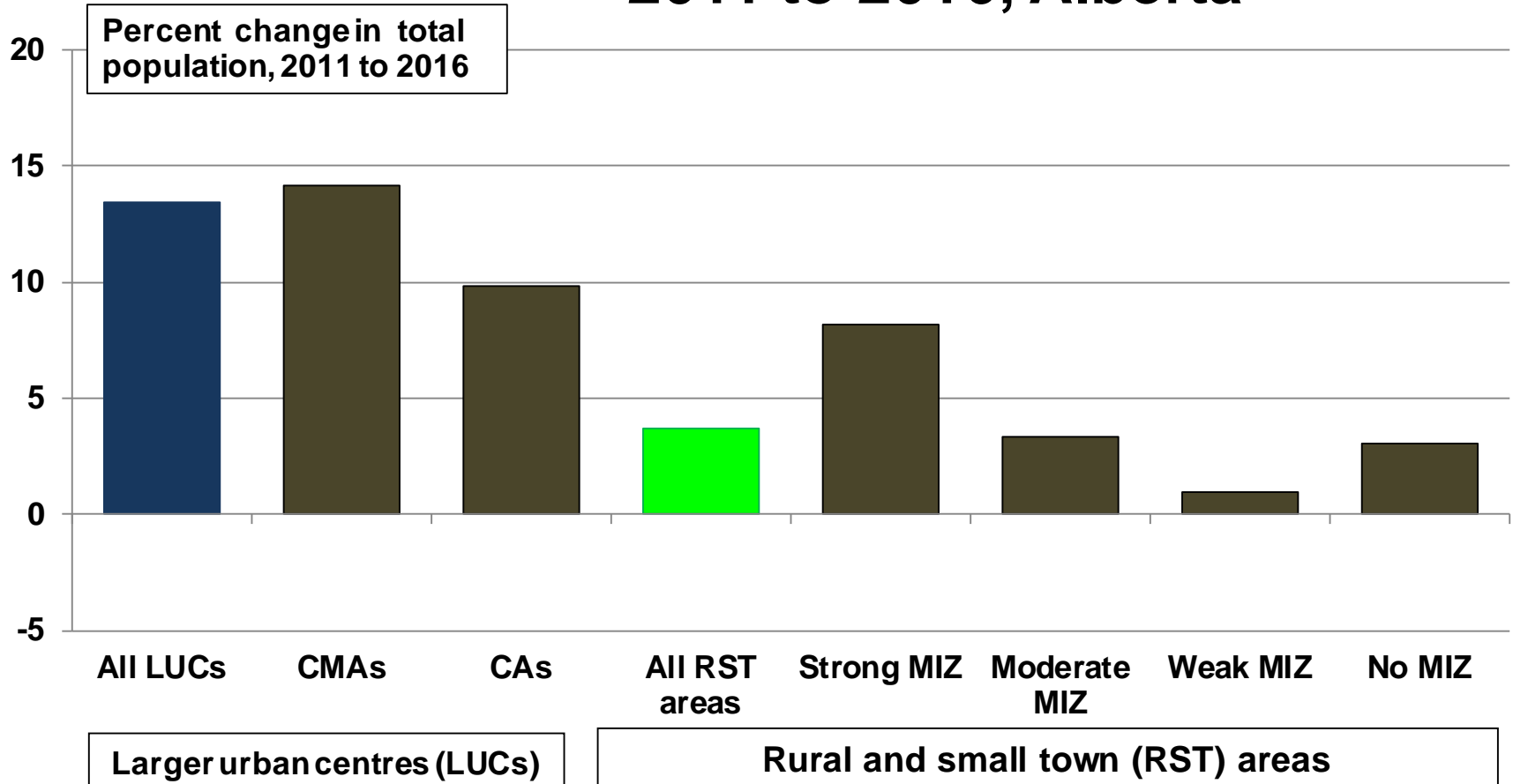


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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, 2006 to 2011.

Rural and small town areas grew 3.7% 2011 to 2016, Alberta

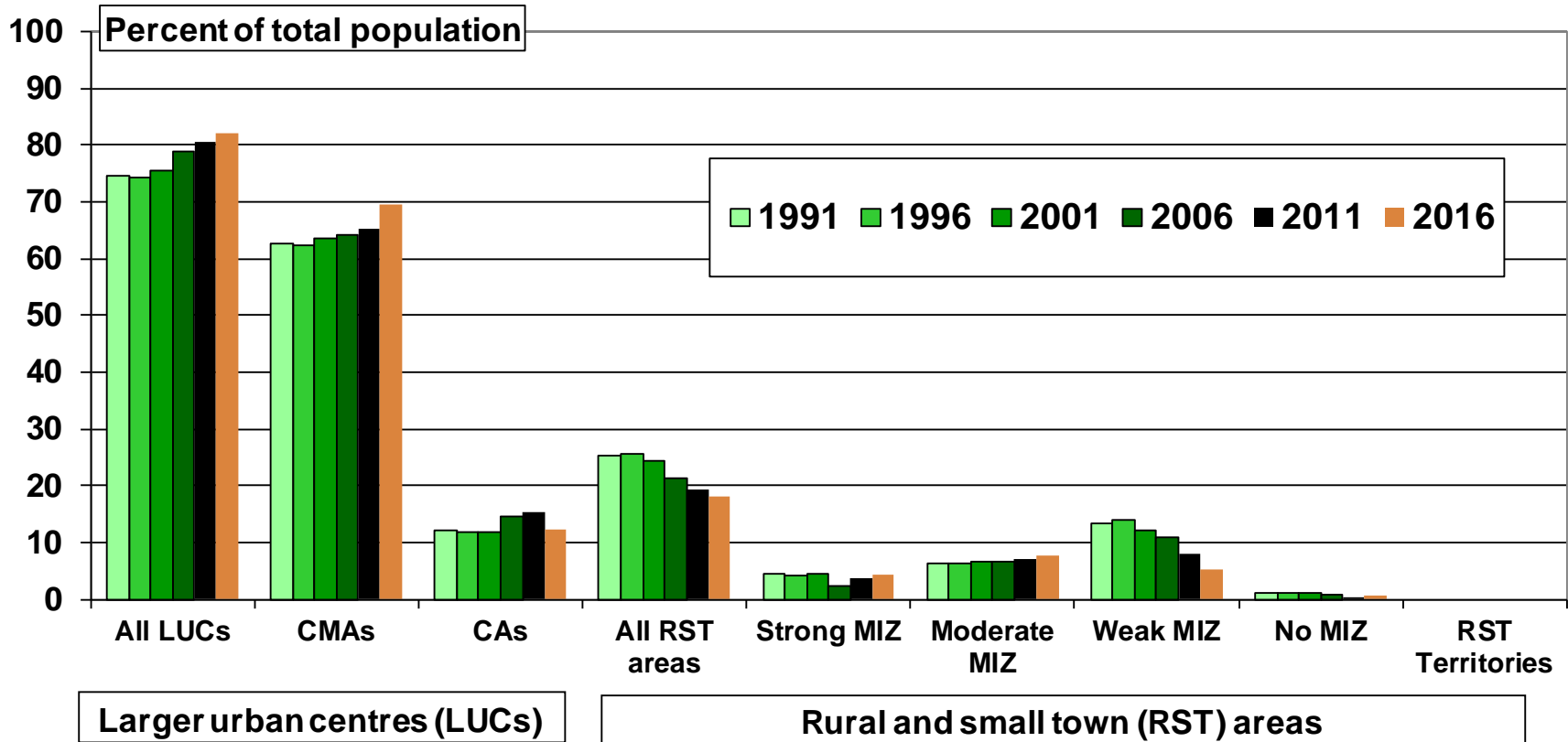


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

In 2016, 18 percent of Alberta's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

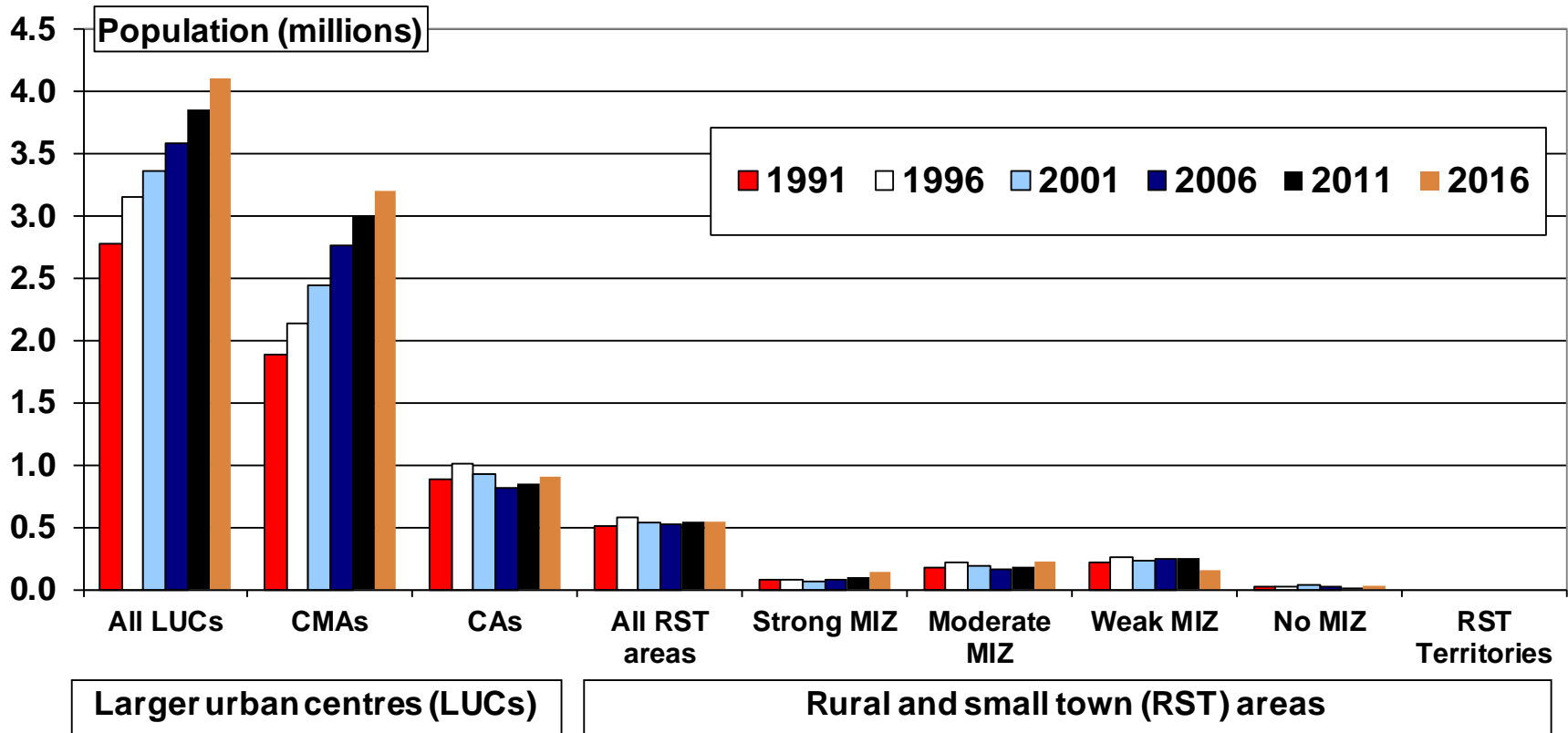
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, British Columbia's rural and small town population was 540 thousand

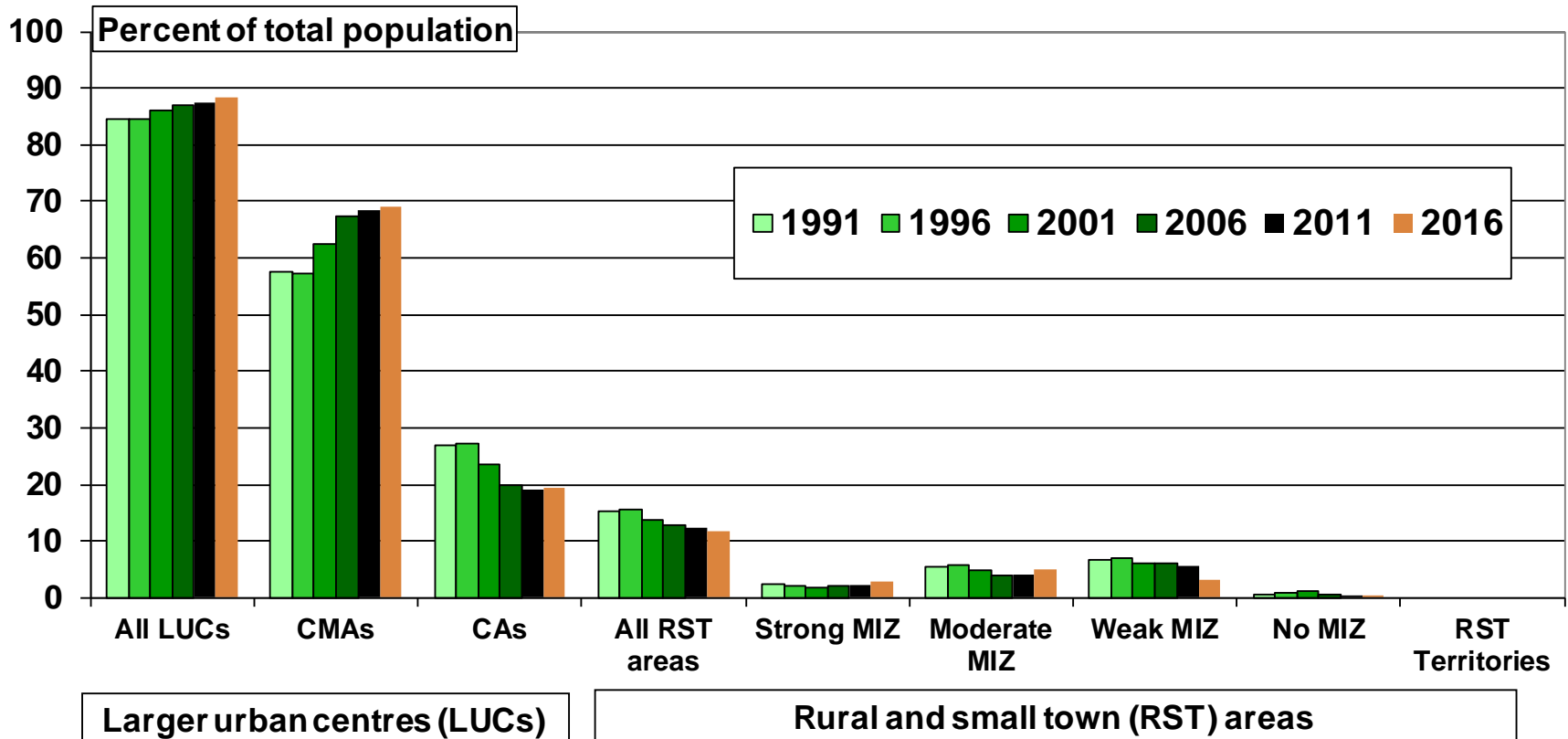


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

In 2016, 12 percent of British Columbia's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

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

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

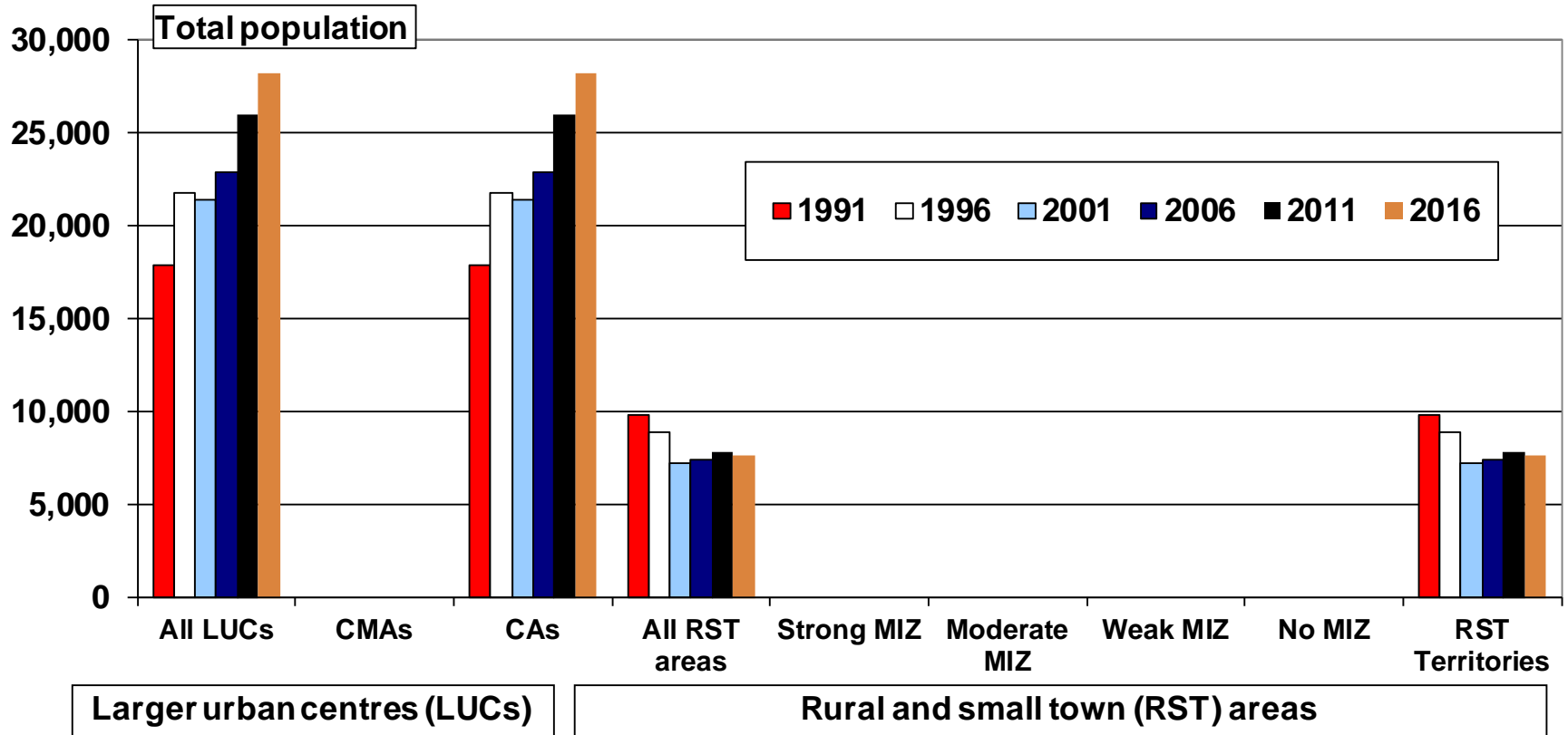
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

In 2016, Yukon's rural and small town population was 7.6 thousand

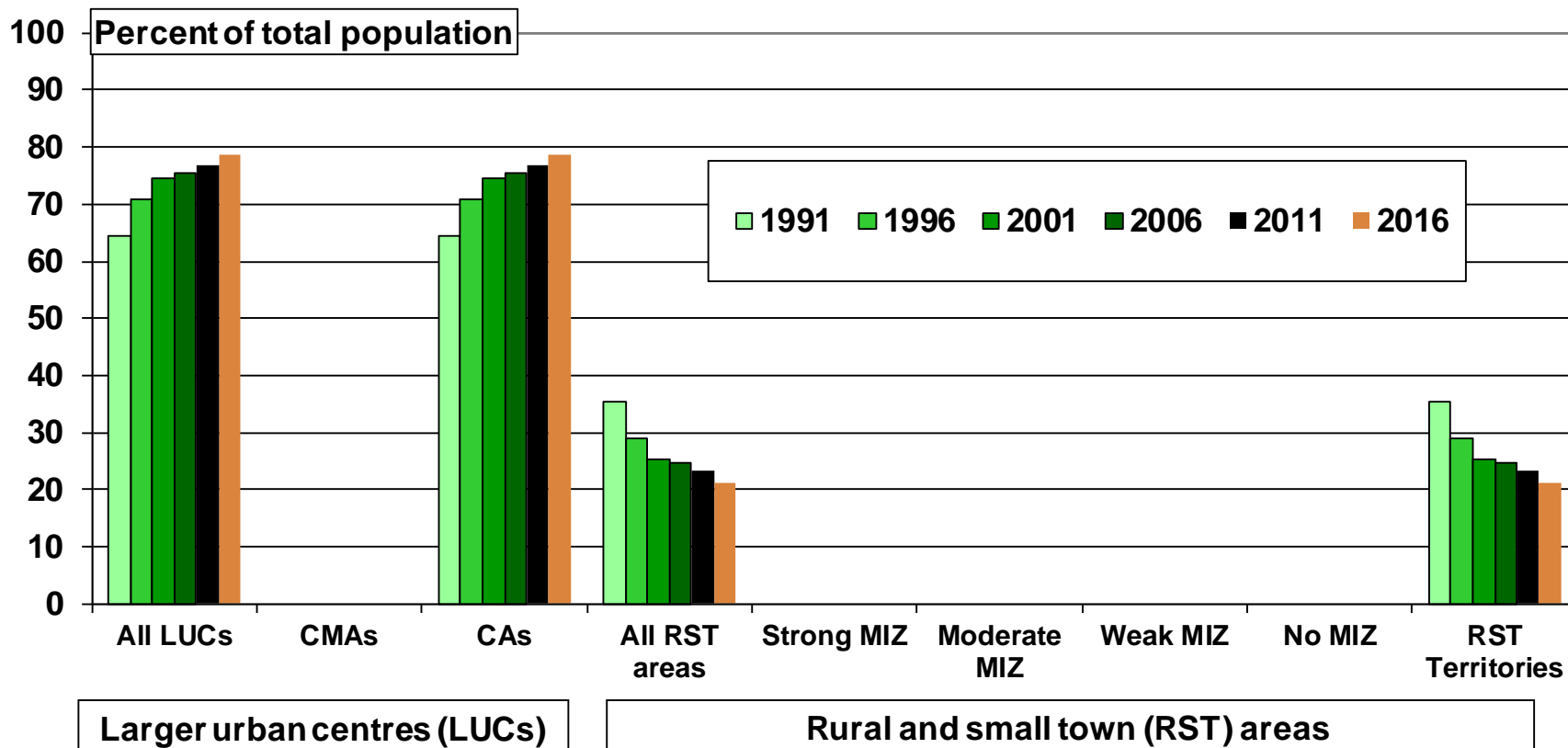


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

In 2016, 21 percent of Yukon's population lived in rural and small town areas

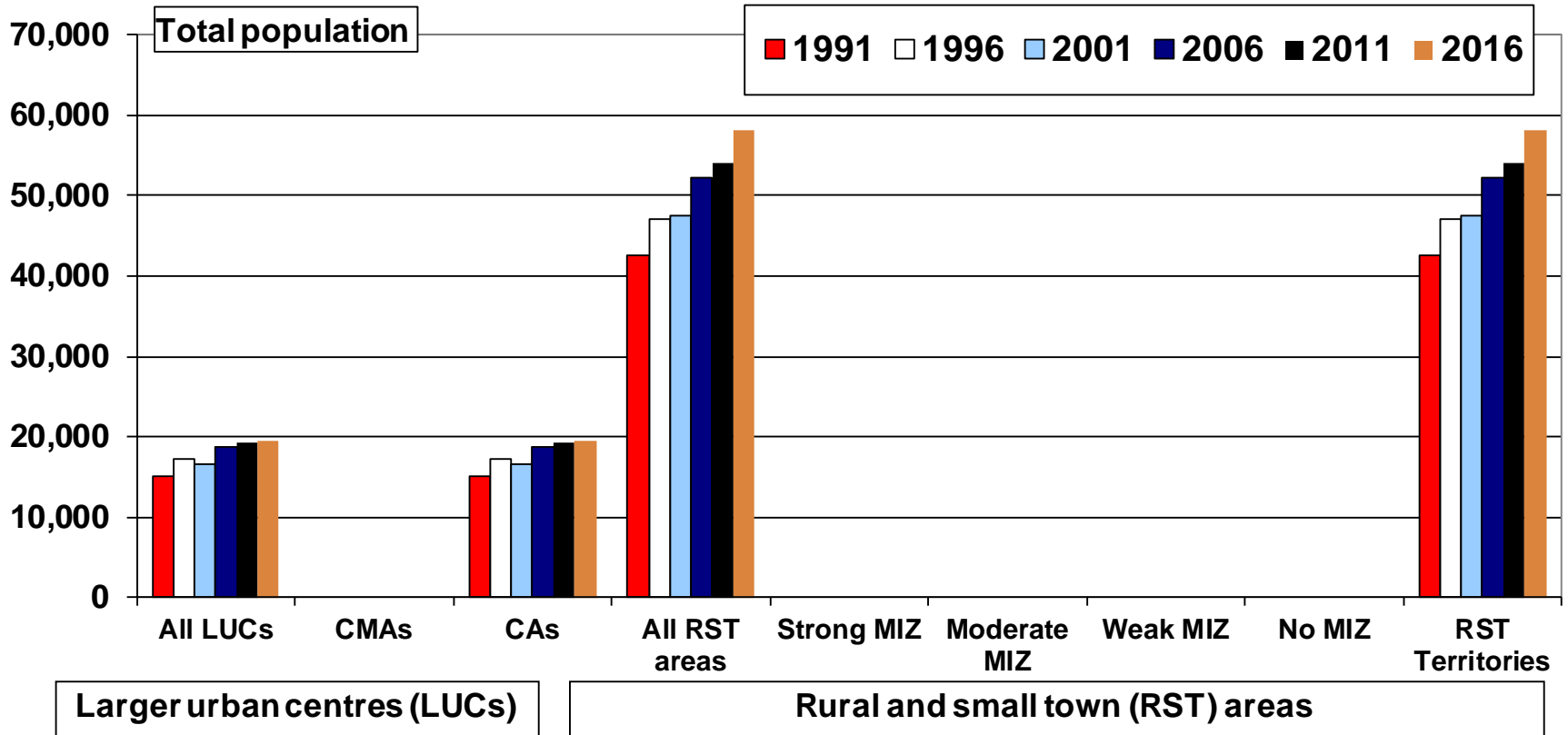


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

In 2016, the rural and small town population of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut was 58 thousand

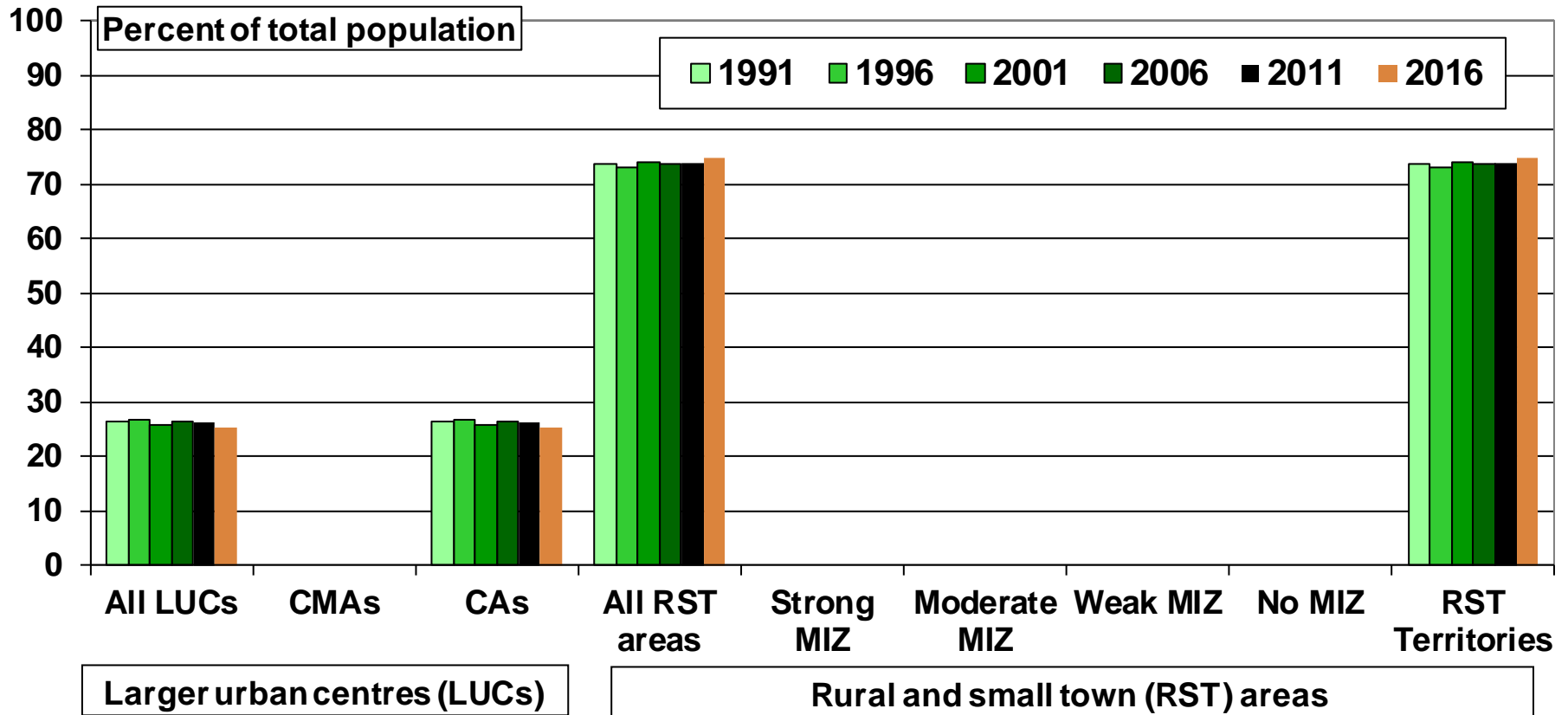


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

In 2016, 75 percent of the population of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut lived in rural and small town areas



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

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

Charts:

Population levels and trends for CMAs, CAs, RST and MIZ by province, 1986 to 2016

Summary Table: 2016

Canada: level, change, percent distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador: level, percent distribution

Prince Edward Island: level, percent distribution

Nova Scotia: level, percent distribution

New Brunswick: level, percent distribution

Quebec: level, percent distribution

Ontario: level, change, percent distribution

Manitoba: level, change, percent distribution

Saskatchewan: level, change, percent distribution

Alberta: level, change, percent distribution

British Columbia: level, percent distribution

The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

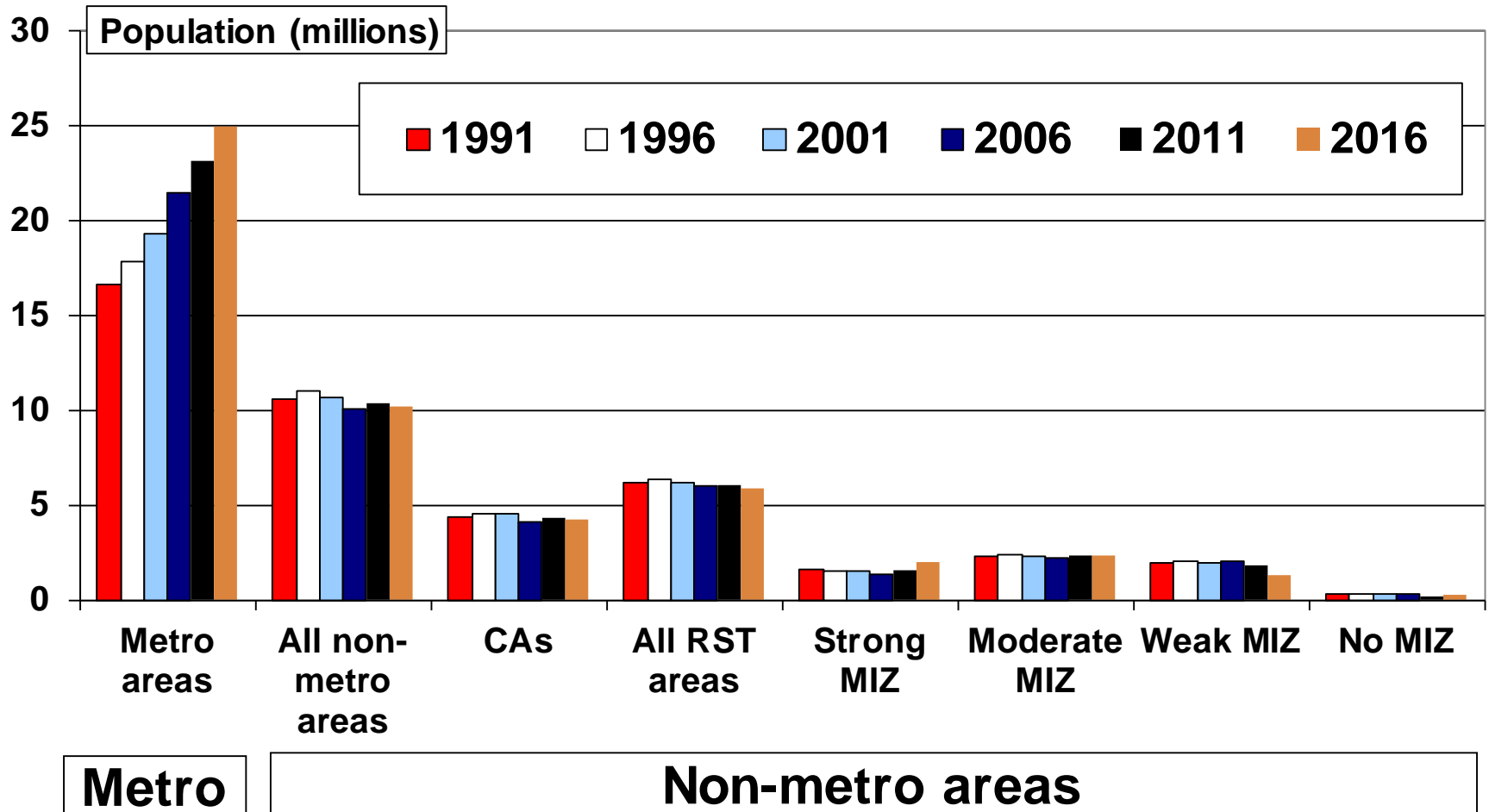
Canada

Ontario

Metro and non-metro population by province / territory, 2016

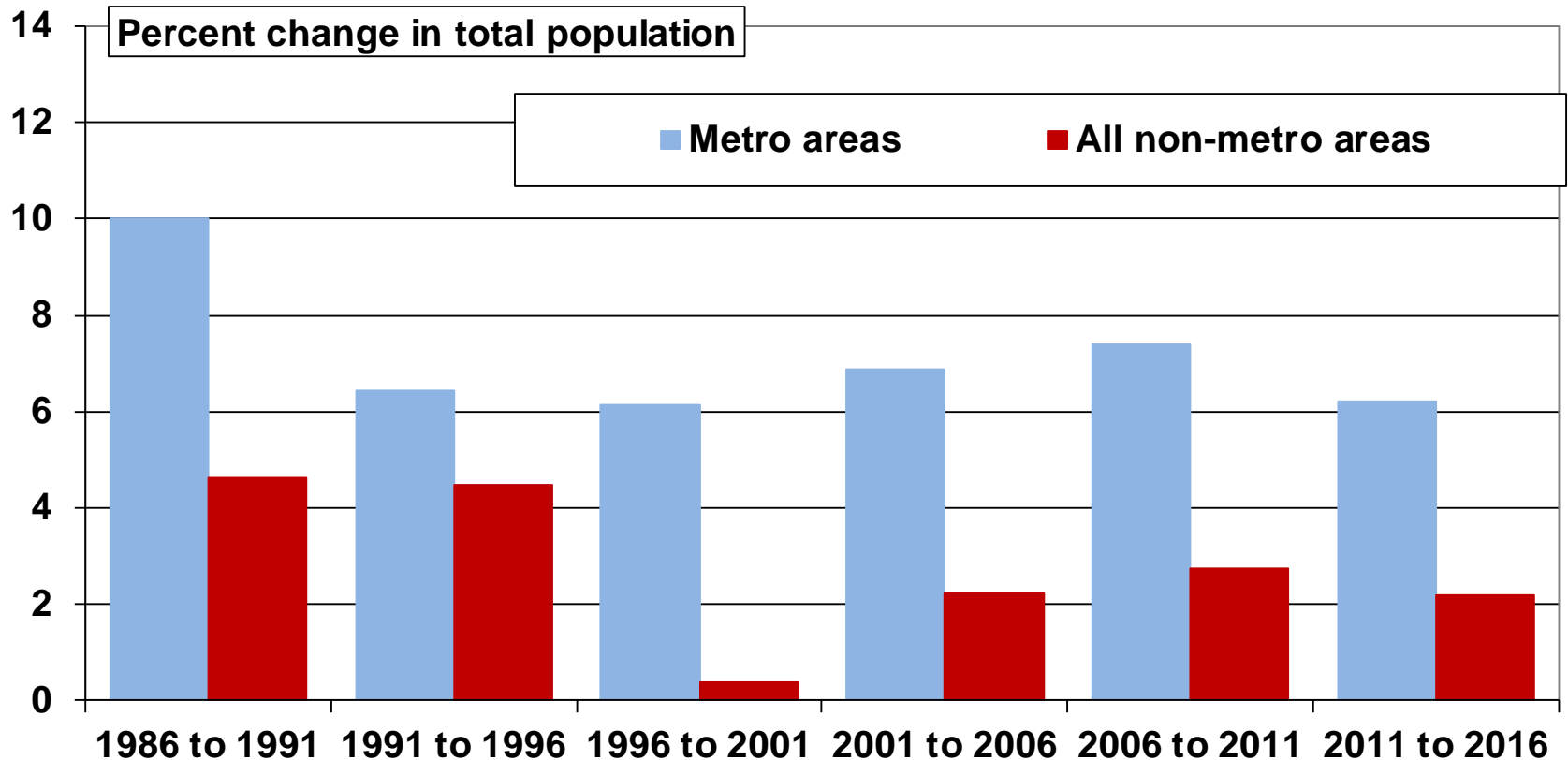
	Metro (CMA)	Non-metro (non-CMA)	Census agglomerations	Rural and small town (RST) areas						All areas
				Strong MIZ	Moderate MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ	RST Territories	All rural and small town (RST) areas	
*** Total population, 2016 ***										
Newfoundland and Labrador	205,955	313,761	70,405	36,172	121,079	60,285	25,820	n.a.	243,356	519,716
Prince Edward Island	0	142,907	85,912	25,323	30,395	460	817	n.a.	56,995	142,907
Nova Scotia	403,390	520,208	205,184	71,638	117,933	124,264	1,189	n.a.	315,024	923,598
New Brunswick	271,012	476,089	197,031	74,455	128,374	73,315	2,914	n.a.	279,058	747,101
Quebec	5,760,407	2,403,954	864,450	635,631	653,473	218,326	32,074	n.a.	1,539,504	8,164,361
Ontario	10,956,264	2,492,230	1,106,057	708,869	451,442	189,085	36,777	n.a.	1,386,173	13,448,494
Manitoba	778,489	499,876	131,111	86,189	127,464	129,490	25,622	n.a.	368,765	1,278,365
Saskatchewan	531,576	566,776	175,700	44,468	145,602	140,600	60,406	n.a.	391,076	1,098,352
Alberta	2,831,429	1,235,746	502,663	174,320	308,929	220,275	29,559	n.a.	733,083	4,067,175
British Columbia	3,206,601	1,441,454	901,527	136,640	227,912	151,751	23,624	n.a.	539,927	4,648,055
Yukon	0	35,874	28,225	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,649	7,649	35,874
Northwest Territories	0	41,786	19,569	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,217	22,217	41,786
Nunavut	0	35,944	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35,944	35,944	35,944
CANADA	24,945,123	10,206,605	4,287,834	1,993,705	2,312,603	1,307,851	238,802	65,810	5,918,771	35,151,728
*** Percent distribution of population within each province (row percent) ***										
Newfoundland and Labrador	40	60	14	7	23	12	5	n.a.	47	100
Prince Edward Island	0	100	60	18	21	0	1	n.a.	40	100
Nova Scotia	44	56	22	8	13	13	0	n.a.	34	100
New Brunswick	36	64	26	10	17	10	0	n.a.	37	100
Quebec	71	29	11	8	8	3	0	n.a.	19	100
Ontario	81	19	8	5	3	1	0	n.a.	10	100
Manitoba	61	39	10	7	10	10	2	n.a.	29	100
Saskatchewan	48	52	16	4	13	13	5	n.a.	36	100
Alberta	70	30	12	4	8	5	1	n.a.	18	100
British Columbia	69	31	19	3	5	3	1	n.a.	12	100
Yukon	0	100	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21	21	100
Northwest Territories	0	100	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	53	100
Nunavut	0	100	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	100
CANADA	71	29	12	6	7	4	1	0	17	100
*** Percent distribution of population within each geographic class (column percent) ***										
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	3	2	2	5	5	11	n.a.	4	1
Prince Edward Island	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	n.a.	1	0
Nova Scotia	2	5	5	4	5	10	0	n.a.	5	3
New Brunswick	1	5	5	4	6	6	1	n.a.	5	2
Quebec	23	24	20	32	28	17	13	n.a.	26	23
Ontario	44	24	26	36	20	14	15	n.a.	23	38
Manitoba	3	5	3	4	6	10	11	n.a.	6	4
Saskatchewan	2	6	4	2	6	11	25	n.a.	7	3
Alberta	11	12	12	9	13	17	12	n.a.	12	12
British Columbia	13	14	21	7	10	12	10	n.a.	9	13
Yukon	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	1	115 0
CANADA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Canada's non-metro population was 10.2 million in 2016



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.
 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

Canada's non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period since 1986, but metro areas have grown faster



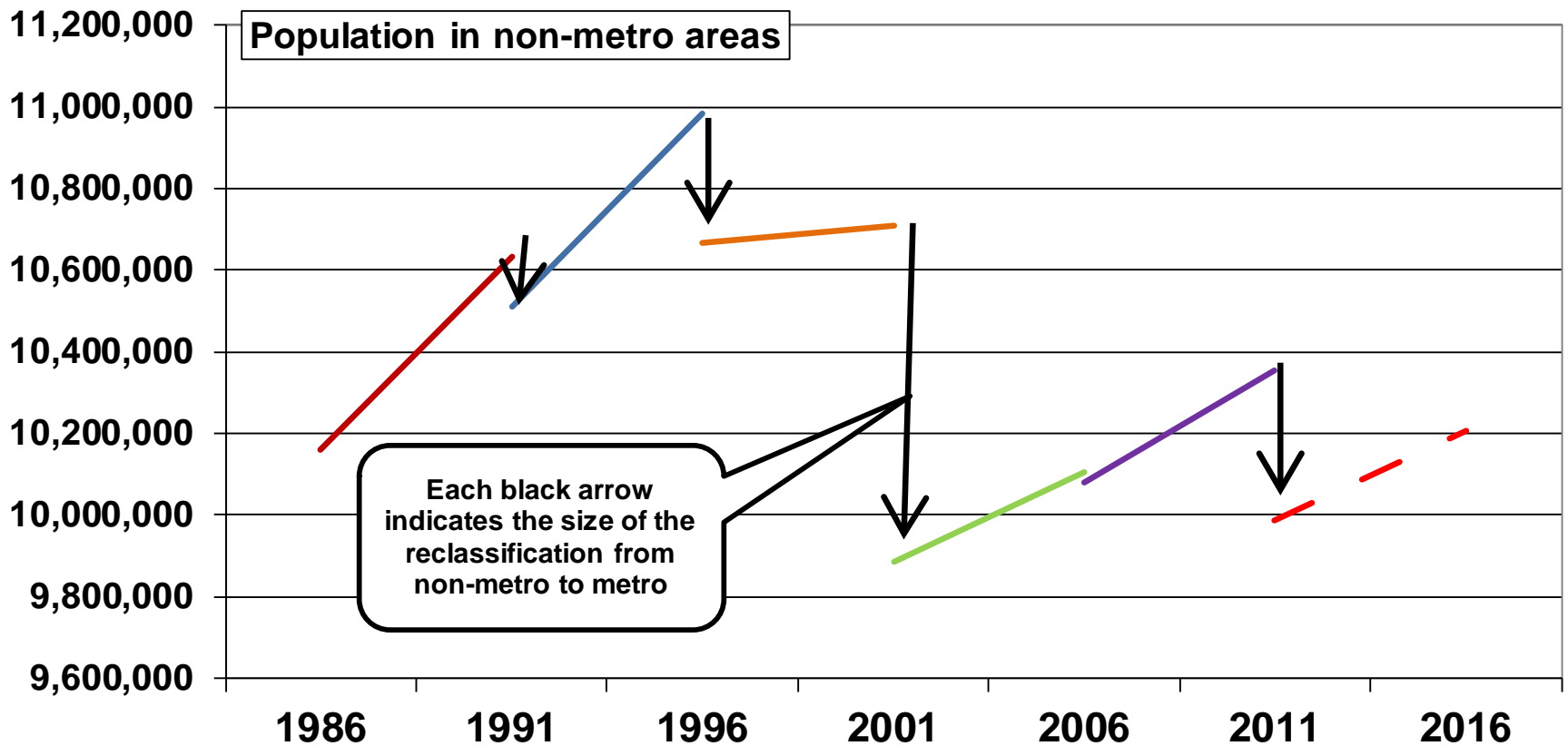
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2016. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Note that rural or non-metro population change is due to:

- **Population change within a fixed or constant set of delineated boundaries (as shown in previous chart); plus**
- **Reclassification due to rural areas becoming classified as urban - - or non-metro areas becoming classified as metro.**

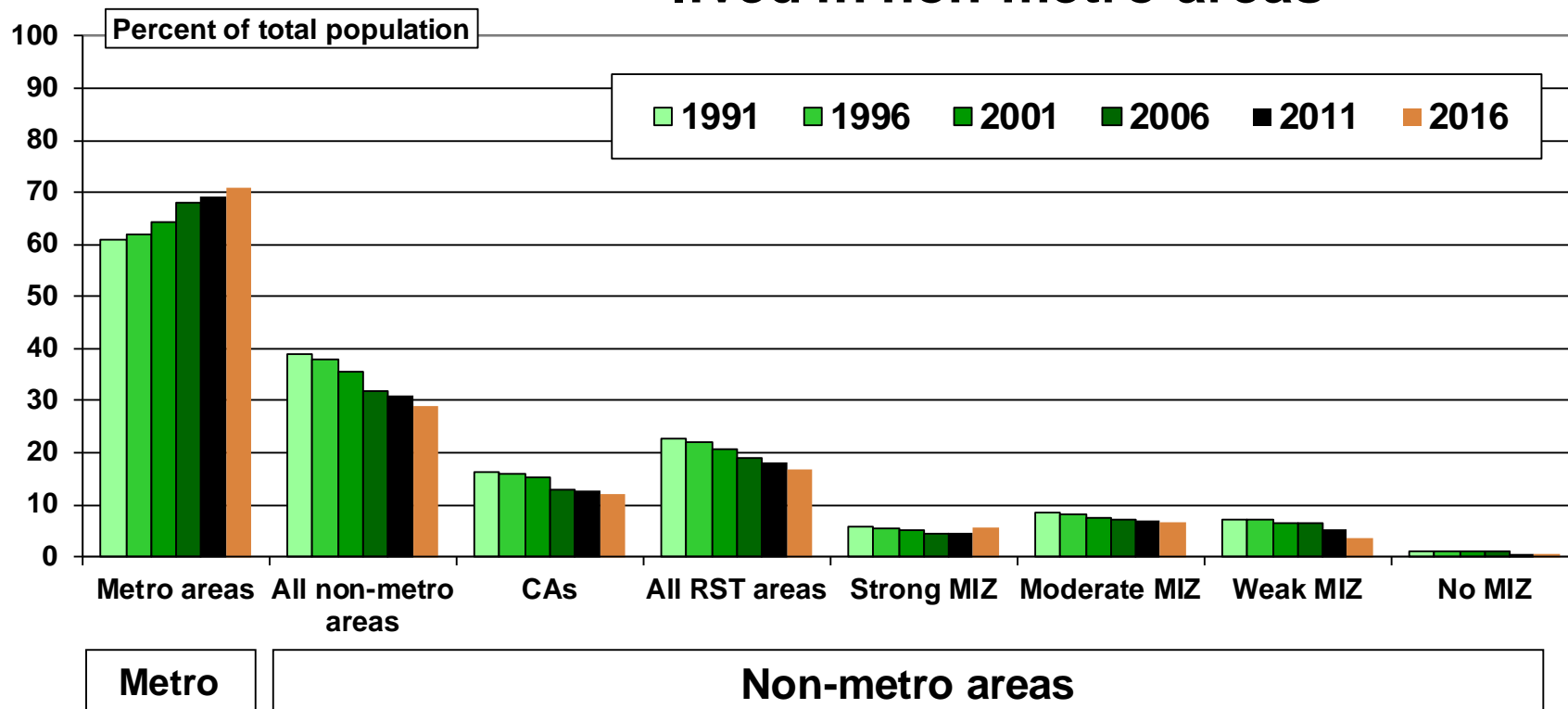
In the accompanying set of tables, the size of the population that has been reclassified in each period is shown in the following tables by comparing the population in period T using the delineation of period T compared to the population in period T using the delineation of period T+1.

**Canada's non-metro population has grown
in each intercensal period (see slope of line)
(but reclassification (see black arrows) from non-metro to metro
means there are fewer non-metro residents in 2016 than in 1991)**



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

In 2016, 29% percent of Canada's population lived in non-metro areas

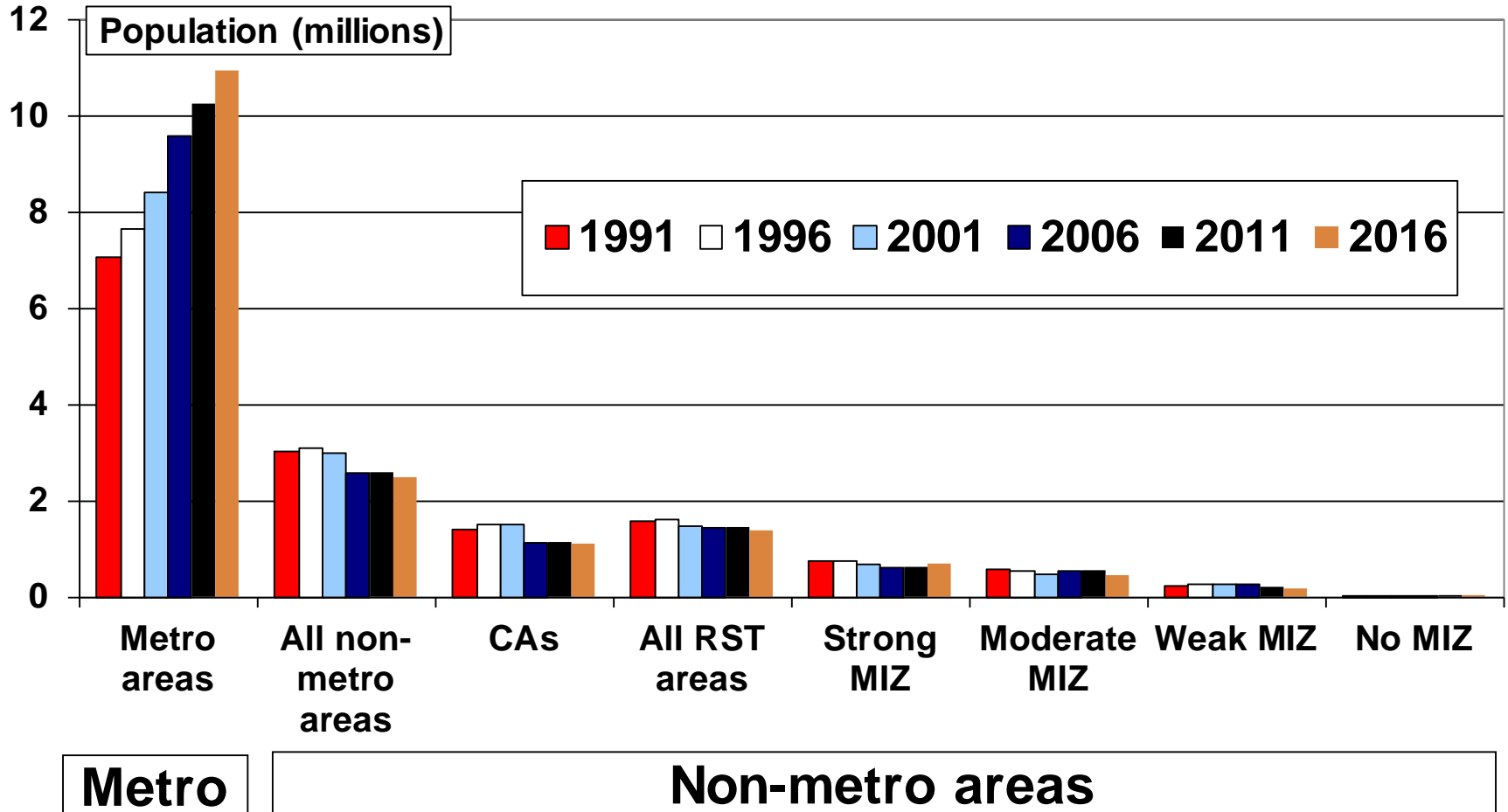


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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).

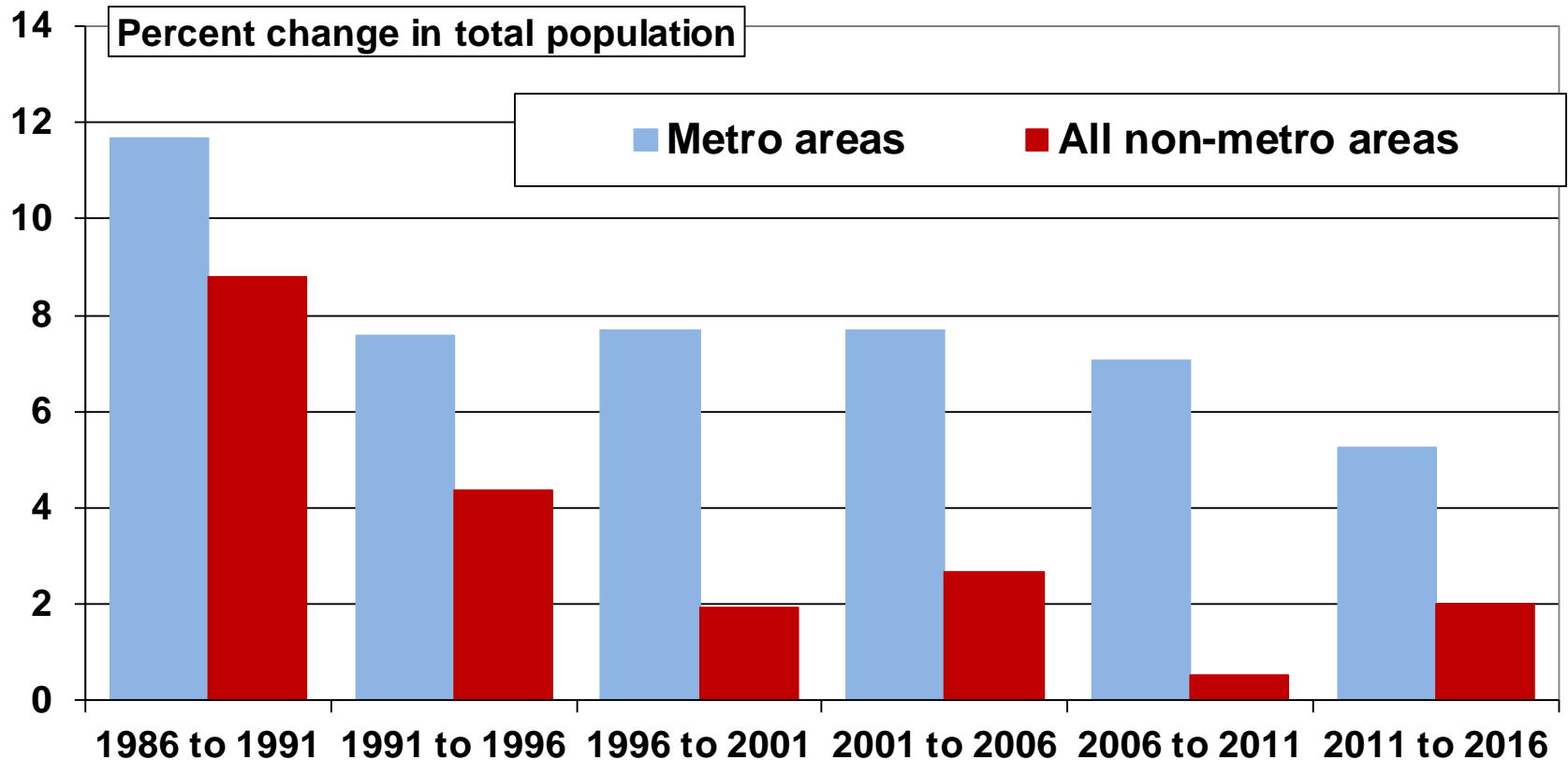
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

Ontario's non-metro population was 2.5 million in 2016



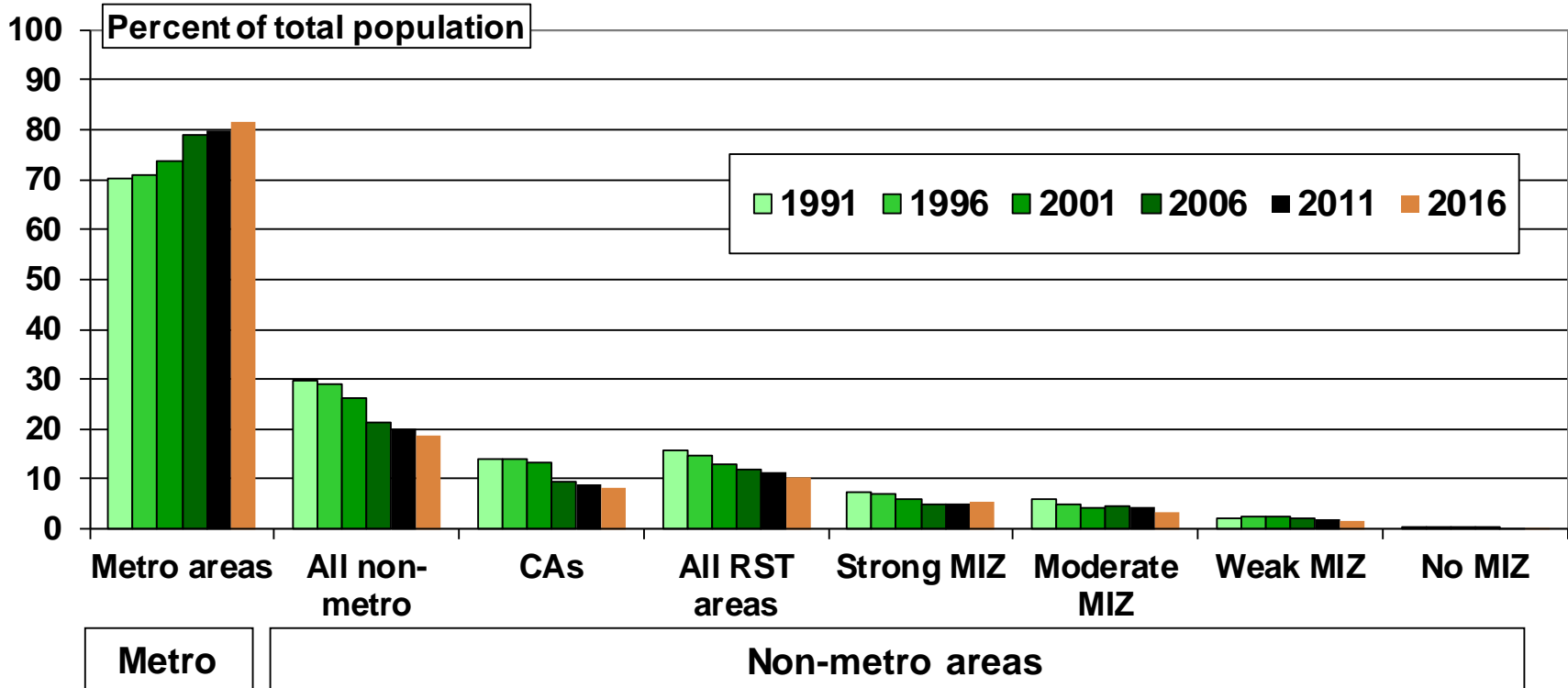
Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.
 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

Ontario's non-metro population has grown in each intercensal period since 1986, but metro areas have grown faster



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2016. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

In 2016, 19 percent of Ontario's population lived in non-metro areas



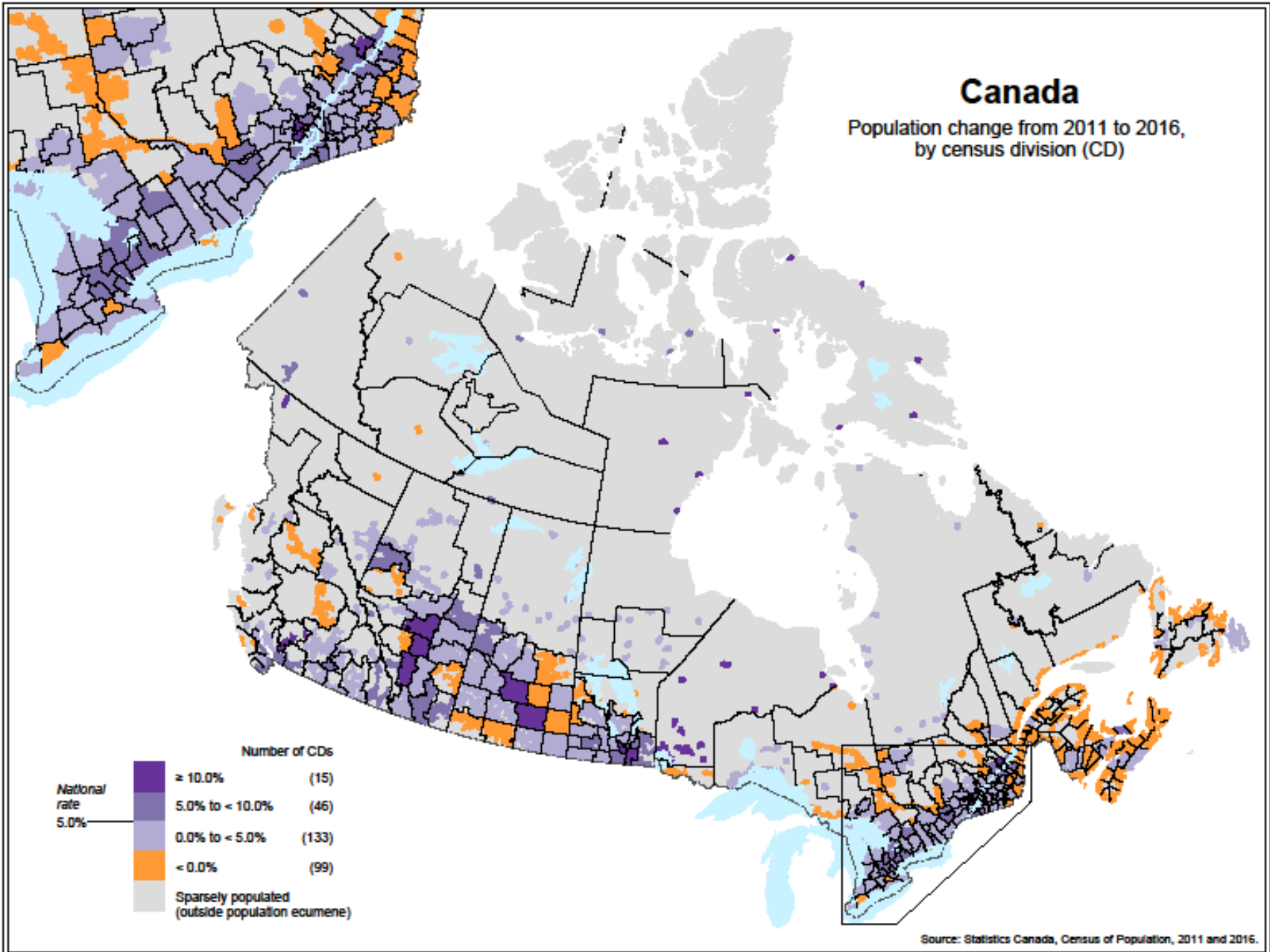
Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Since 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. 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.

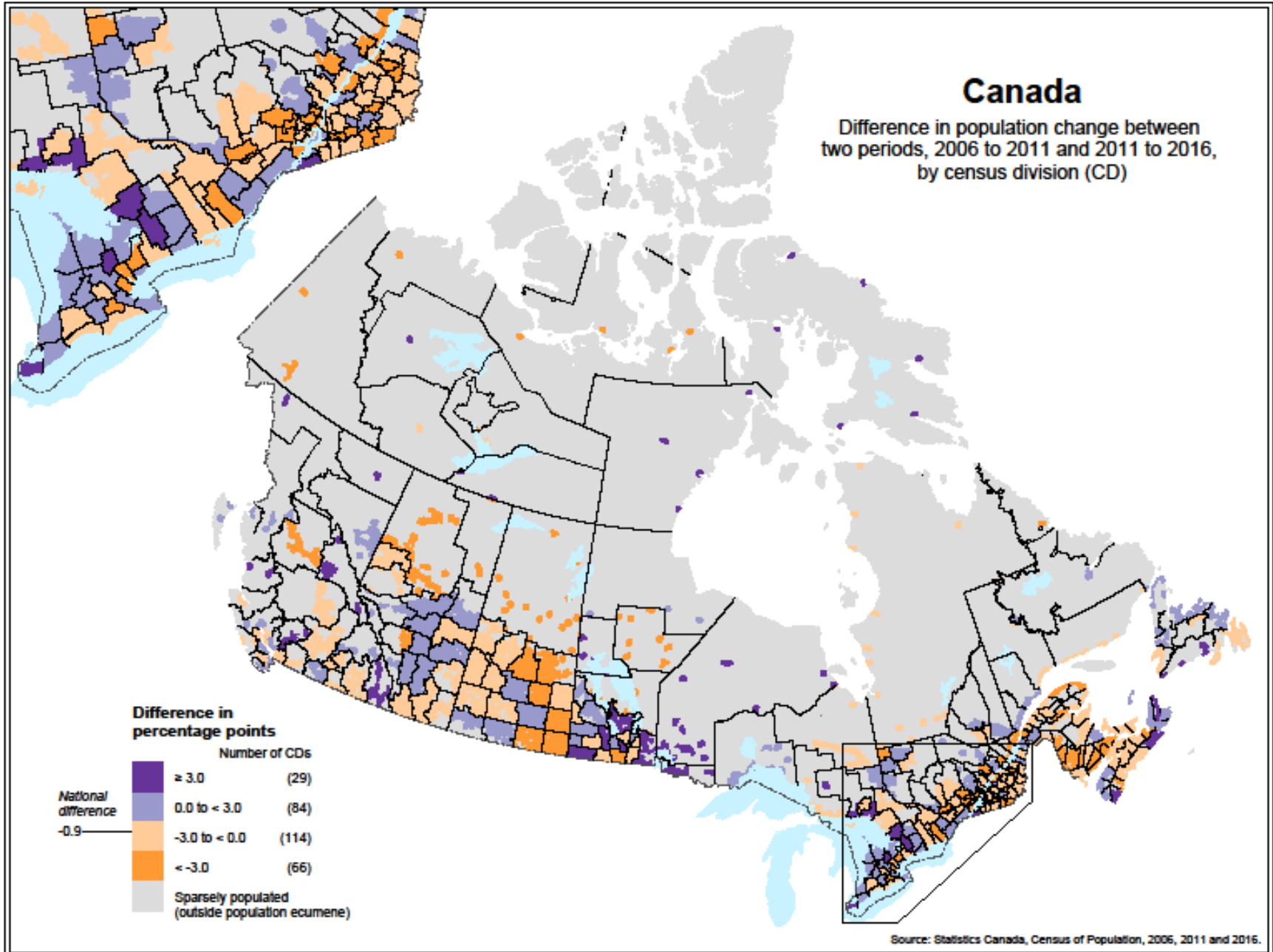
Canada

Population change from 2011 to 2016,
by census division (CD)



Canada

Difference in population change between two periods, 2006 to 2011 and 2011 to 2016, by census division (CD)



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

Tables:

Population in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Census Agglomerations (CAs) and Rural and Small Town (RST) area, by province, 1966 to 2016

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“Rural and Small Town” refers to areas outside [Census Metropolitan Areas \(CMAs\)](#) and outside [Census Agglomerations \(CAs\)](#). Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000 - 99,999. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA)

References:

Statistics Canada. (2016) **Census Dictionary: 2016 Census of Population** (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>)

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/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>).

For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002)
Definitions of Rural (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61,
Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1>).

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008)
Structure and Change in Canada’s Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail
(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE)
(<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1>).

Percent Change in Rural and Small Town Population, Canada and Provinces, 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
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.8	5.1	0.5	-0.3	-3.0	-5.1	-10.6	-5.6	-2.7	-2.2
Prince Edward Island	0.9	9.5	1.9	1.2	-0.2	2.4	-1.0	-1.3	-1.9	-2.1
Nova Scotia	4.9	5.4	1.9	2.7	0.5	-0.6	-2.3	-1.8	-1.7	-2.1
New Brunswick	1.4	9.2	3.5	1.7	-0.2	1.3	-2.7	-2.5	-0.8	-2.6
Quebec	-0.3	2.8	5.9	-0.6	1.6	3.5	-0.8	2.2	2.7	0.7
Ontario	7.1	5.4	3.0	0.9	9.3	4.7	1.5	2.4	0.6	2.8
Manitoba	-1.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	4.4	0.5	2.4	4.7	3.2
Saskatchewan	-6.8	-4.0	1.3	-1.0	-6.9	-2.0	-3.5	-4.7	3.7	0.1
Alberta	3.0	11.2	22.0	2.5	3.1	7.8	5.5	3.8	4.1	3.7
British Columbia	16.3	20.8	17.0	-0.4	7.2	12.8	-1.1	0.8	0.8	2.2
Yukon	27.9	18.7	6.0	-0.4	18.9	16.0	-18.9	2.8	5.3	-2.8
Northwest Territories	21.1	22.4	7.3	14.2	4.9	11.0	-7.0	9.3	-2.4	0.0
Nunavut	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.1	10.2	8.3	12.7
CANADA	3.3	6.3	6.7	0.6	3.0	3.9	-0.4	1.0	1.7	1.4

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).

Note: Population change is calculated using constant "Rural and Small Town" (non-CMA/CA) boundaries based on the end-period delineation.

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).

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.

Population Change in CMA, CA and RST Areas, 1966 - 2016, Canada and Provinces (continued)

Area classification	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
Newfoundland													
CMA	117,533	131,814	12.2	131,814	131,814	143,390	8.8	8.8	143,390	145,400	154,820	8.0	6.5
CA	0	0	0.0	0	50,319	56,937	n.a.	13.2	56,937	75,602	74,457	30.8	-1.5
RST	375,863	390,290	3.8	390,290	339,971	357,398	-8.4	5.1	357,398	336,723	338,404	-5.3	0.5
Total	493,396	522,104	5.8	522,104	522,104	557,725	6.8	6.8	557,725	557,725	567,681	1.8	1.8
Prince Edward Island													
CMA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	22,934	25,253	10.1	25,253	39,257	38,982	54.4	-0.7	38,982	56,825	59,949	53.8	5.5
RST	85,601	86,388	0.9	86,388	72,384	79,247	-8.3	9.5	79,247	61,404	62,557	-21.1	1.9
Total	108,535	111,641	2.9	111,641	111,641	118,229	5.9	5.9	118,229	118,229	122,506	3.6	3.6
Nova Scotia													
CMA	209,901	222,637	6.1	222,637	250,581	267,991	20.4	6.9	267,991	267,991	277,727	3.6	3.6
CA	125,749	125,188	-0.4	125,188	185,102	188,106	50.3	1.6	188,106	220,388	222,920	18.5	1.1
RST	420,389	441,135	4.9	441,135	353,277	372,474	-15.6	5.4	372,474	340,192	346,795	-6.9	1.9
Total	756,039	788,960	4.4	788,960	788,960	828,571	5.0	5.0	828,571	828,571	847,442	2.3	2.3
New Brunswick													
CMA	104,195	106,744	2.4	106,744	106,744	112,974	5.8	5.8	112,974	112,974	114,048	1.0	1.0
CA	99,633	109,100	9.5	109,100	146,683	148,133	35.8	1.0	148,133	231,827	238,117	60.7	2.7
RST	412,960	418,713	1.4	418,713	381,130	416,143	-0.6	9.2	416,143	332,449	344,238	-17.3	3.5
Total	616,788	634,557	2.9	634,557	634,557	677,250	6.7	6.7	677,250	677,250	696,403	2.8	2.8
Quebec													
CMA	3,271,241	3,506,643	7.2	3,506,643	3,502,670	3,645,233	4.0	4.1	3,645,233	3,751,326	3,821,628	4.8	1.9
CA	667,491	684,368	2.5	684,368	855,680	872,994	27.6	2.0	872,994	856,408	894,691	2.5	4.5
RST	1,842,113	1,836,753	-0.3	1,836,753	1,669,414	1,716,218	-6.6	2.8	1,716,218	1,626,711	1,722,084	0.3	5.9
Total	5,780,845	6,027,764	4.3	6,027,764	6,027,764	6,234,445	3.4	3.4	6,234,445	6,234,445	6,438,403	3.3	3.3
Ontario													
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
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
Manitoba													
CMA	508,759	540,262	6.2	540,262	549,808	578,271	7.0	5.2	578,271	578,217	584,842	1.1	1.1
CA	0	0	0.0	0	8,873	8,152	n.a.	-8.1	8,152	45,603	42,922	426.5	-5.9
RST	454,307	447,985	-1.4	447,985	429,566	435,083	-2.9	1.3	435,083	397,686	398,477	-8.4	0.2
Total	963,066	988,247	2.6	988,247	988,247	1,021,506	3.4	3.4	1,021,506	1,021,506	1,026,241	0.5	0.5
Saskatchewan													
CMA	248,332	267,183	7.6	267,183	267,183	284,941	6.6	6.6	284,941	284,984	318,523	11.8	11.8
CA	0	0	0.0	0	51,680	53,107	n.a.	2.8	53,107	105,359	111,667	110.3	6.0
RST	707,012	659,059	-6.8	659,059	607,379	583,276	-11.5	-4.0	583,276	530,981	538,123	-7.7	1.3
Total	955,344	926,242	-3.0	926,242	926,242	921,324	-0.5	-0.5	921,324	921,324	968,313	5.1	5.1
Alberta													
CMA	755,945	899,021	18.9	899,021	899,357	1,024,145	13.9	13.9	1,024,145	1,027,667	1,249,800	22.0	21.6
CA	27,720	28,773	3.8	28,773	35,944	43,618	51.6	21.3	43,618	41,428	49,645	13.8	19.8
RST	679,538	700,080	3.0	700,080	692,573	770,274	10.0	11.2	770,274	768,942	938,279	21.8	22.0
Total	1,463,203	1,627,874	11.3	1,627,874	1,627,874	1,838,037	12.9	12.9	1,838,037	1,838,037	2,237,724	21.7	21.7
British Columbia													
CMA	1,108,353	1,278,152	15.3	1,278,152	1,278,152	1,384,598	8.3	8.3	1,384,598	1,384,598	1,501,664	8.5	8.5
CA	182,090	228,437	25.5	228,437	153,375	172,357	-24.5	12.4	172,357	457,734	512,314	197.2	11.9
RST	583,231	678,032	16.3	678,032	753,094	909,653	34.2	20.8	909,653	624,276	730,489	-19.7	17.0
Total	1,873,674	2,184,621	16.6	2,184,621	2,184,621	2,466,608	12.9	12.9	2,466,608	2,466,608	2,744,467	11.3	11.3
Canada (excluding Yukon, NWT and Nunavut)													
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
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	7,531,540	7,768,492	3.1	7,768,492	7,244,819	7,690,344	-1.0	6.1	7,690,344	6,798,284	7,251,745	-5.7	6.7
Total	19,971,760	21,515,116	7.7	21,515,116	21,515,116	22,928,160	6.6	6.6	22,928,160	22,928,160	24,274,287	5.9	5.9
Yukon													
CMA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
RST	14,382	18,390	27.9	18,390	18,390	21,835	18.7	18.7	21,835	21,835	23,150	6.0	6.0
Total	14,382	18,390	27.9	18,390	18,390	21,835	18.7	18.7	21,835	21,835	23,150	6.0	6.0
Northwest Territories													
CMA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
RST	28,738	34,805	21.1	34,805	34,805	42,610	22.4	22.4	42,610	42,610	45,740	7.3	7.3
Total	28,738	34,805	21.1	34,805	34,805	42,610	22.4	22.4	42,610	42,610	45,740	7.3	7.3
Nunavut													
CMA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
RST	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Canada													
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
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 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 percent 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 percent 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.

Population Change in CMA, CA and RST Areas, 1966 - 2016, Canada and Provinces (continued)

Area classification	Five-year percent change					Five-year percent change					Five-year percent change				
	1981	1981	1986	1981-1986	1981-1986	1986	1986	1991	1986-1991	1986-1991	1991	1991	1996	1991-1996	1991-1996
	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	current boundaries	constant boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	current boundaries	constant boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	current boundaries	constant boundaries
Newfoundland															
CMA	154,820	154,835	161,901	4.6	4.6	161,901	161,901	171,859	6.2	6.2	171,859	171,848	174,051	1.3	1.3
CA	74,457	100,060	94,624	27.1	-5.4	94,624	81,542	81,520	-13.8	0.0	81,520	73,041	70,817	-13.1	-3.0
RST	338,404	312,786	311,824	-7.9	-0.3	311,824	324,906	315,096	1.0	-3.0	315,096	323,585	306,924	-2.6	-5.1
Total	567,681	567,681	568,349	0.1	0.1	568,349	568,349	568,475	0.0	0.0	568,475	568,474	551,792	-2.9	-2.9
Prince Edward Island															
CMA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
CA	59,949	66,000	69,482	15.9	5.3	69,482	69,458	72,709	4.6	4.7	72,709	69,885	73,225	0.7	4.8
RST	62,557	56,506	57,168	-8.6	1.2	57,168	57,192	57,056	-0.2	-0.2	57,056	59,880	61,332	7.5	2.4
Total	122,506	122,506	126,650	3.4	3.4	126,650	126,650	129,765	2.5	2.5	129,765	129,765	134,557	3.7	3.7
Nova Scotia															
CMA	277,727	277,727	295,990	6.6	6.6	295,990	295,922	320,501	8.3	8.3	320,501	320,501	332,518	3.7	3.7
CA	222,920	202,000	199,723	-10.4	-1.1	199,723	222,380	222,859	11.6	0.2	222,859	225,551	225,096	1.0	-0.2
RST	346,795	367,715	377,462	8.8	2.7	377,462	354,873	356,582	-5.5	0.5	356,582	353,890	351,668	-1.4	-0.6
Total	847,442	847,442	873,175	3.0	3.0	873,175	873,175	899,942	3.1	3.1	899,942	899,942	909,282	1.0	1.0
New Brunswick															
CMA	114,048	121,012	121,265	6.3	0.2	121,265	121,265	124,981	3.1	3.1	124,981	125,838	125,705	0.6	-0.1
CA	238,117	233,215	240,228	0.9	3.0	240,228	240,228	251,525	4.7	4.7	251,525	244,601	254,444	1.2	4.0
RST	344,238	342,176	347,942	1.1	1.7	347,942	347,942	347,394	-0.2	-0.2	347,394	352,461	357,984	3.0	1.3
Total	696,403	696,403	709,435	1.9	1.9	709,435	709,435	723,900	2.0	2.0	723,900	723,900	738,133	2.0	2.0
Quebec															
CMA	3,821,628	4,041,354	4,142,154	8.4	2.5	4,142,154	4,142,154	4,436,174	7.1	7.1	4,436,174	4,519,426	4,693,265	5.8	3.8
CA	894,691	865,863	868,718	-2.9	0.3	868,718	846,908	891,301	2.6	5.2	891,301	834,420	849,795	-4.7	1.8
RST	1,722,084	1,531,186	1,521,588	-11.6	-0.6	1,521,588	1,543,398	1,568,490	3.1	1.6	1,568,490	1,542,117	1,595,735	1.7	3.5
Total	6,438,403	6,438,403	6,532,460	1.5	1.5	6,532,460	6,532,460	6,895,965	5.6	5.6	6,895,965	6,895,963	7,138,795	3.5	3.5
Ontario															
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	7,073,420	7,100,762	7,639,013	8.0	7.6
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	1,422,183	1,458,964	1,518,422	6.8	4.1
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	1,589,282	1,525,159	1,596,138	0.4	4.7
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	10,084,885	10,084,885	10,753,573	6.6	6.6
Manitoba															
CMA	584,842	592,061	625,304	6.9	5.6	625,304	625,304	652,354	4.3	4.3	652,354	660,450	667,209	2.3	1.0
CA	42,922	81,656	83,891	95.4	2.7	83,891	76,648	76,614	-8.7	0.0	76,614	75,868	75,351	-1.6	-0.7
RST	398,477	352,524	353,200	-11.2	0.4	353,200	361,063	362,977	2.6	0.5	362,977	355,624	371,338	2.3	4.4
Total	1,026,241	1,026,241	1,063,015	3.6	3.6	1,063,015	1,063,015	1,091,945	2.7	2.7	1,091,945	1,091,942	1,113,898	2.0	2.0
Saskatchewan															
CMA	318,523	348,284	387,186	21.6	11.2	387,186	387,186	401,715	3.8	3.8	401,715	402,641	412,708	2.7	2.5
CA	111,667	132,838	140,083	25.4	5.5	140,083	159,699	156,397	11.6	-2.1	156,397	149,135	148,964	-4.8	-0.1
RST	538,123	487,191	482,351	-10.4	-1.0	482,351	462,735	430,813	-10.7	-6.9	430,813	437,152	428,565	-0.7	-2.0
Total	968,313	968,313	1,009,620	4.3	4.3	1,009,620	1,009,620	988,925	-2.0	-2.0	988,925	988,928	990,237	0.1	0.1
Alberta															
CMA	1,249,800	1,366,848	1,456,791	16.6	6.6	1,456,791	1,445,479	1,593,957	9.4	10.3	1,593,957	1,595,165	1,684,225	5.7	5.6
CA	49,645	239,825	262,137	428.0	9.3	262,137	296,014	307,625	17.4	3.9	307,625	305,901	318,127	3.4	4.0
RST	938,279	631,051	646,897	-31.1	2.5	646,897	624,332	643,968	-0.5	3.1	643,968	644,487	694,474	7.8	7.8
Total	2,237,724	2,237,724	2,365,825	5.7	5.7	2,365,825	2,365,825	2,545,550	7.6	7.6	2,545,550	2,545,553	2,696,826	5.9	5.9
British Columbia															
CMA	1,501,664	1,509,633	1,636,276	9.0	8.4	1,636,276	1,635,954	1,890,399	15.5	15.6	1,890,399	1,890,487	2,135,952	13.0	13.0
CA	491,369	782,003	795,873	62.0	1.8	795,873	775,709	886,017	11.3	14.2	886,017	880,418	1,011,885	14.2	14.9
RST	751,434	452,831	451,216	-40.0	-0.4	451,216	471,702	505,645	12.1	7.2	505,645	511,156	576,663	14.0	12.8
Total	2,744,467	2,744,467	2,883,365	5.1	5.1	2,883,365	2,883,365	3,282,061	13.8	13.8	3,282,061	3,282,061	3,724,500	13.5	13.5
Canada (excluding Yukon, NWT and Nunavut)															
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	16,665,360	16,787,118	17,864,646	7.2	6.4
CA	3,342,653	3,962,434	4,044,418	21.0	2.1	4,044,418	4,083,223	4,368,750	8.0	7.0	4,368,750	4,317,784	4,546,126	4.1	5.3
RST	7,272,690	6,003,621	6,033,678	-17.0	0.5	6,033,678	6,001,762	6,177,303	2.4	2.9	6,177,303	6,106,511	6,340,821	2.6	3.8
Total	24,274,287	24,274,287	25,233,589	4.0	4.0	25,233,589	25,233,589	27,211,413	7.8	7.8	27,211,413	27,211,413	28,751,593	5.7	5.7
Yukon															
CMA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	0	14,814	15,200	n.a.	2.6	15,200	15,200	17,925	17.9	17.9	17,925	20,075	21,808	21.7	8.6
RST	23,150	8,336	8,305	n.a.	-0.4	8,305	8,305	9,872	18.9	18.9	9,872	7,722	8,958	-9.3	16.0
Total	23,150	23,150	23,505	1.5	1.5	23,505	23,505	27,797	18.3	18.3	27,797	27,797	30,766	10.7	10.7
Northwest Territories															
CMA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	11,753	15,179	n.a.	29.2	15,179	15,179	17,275	13.8	13.8
RST	45,740	45,740	52,235	14.2	14.2	52,235	40,482	42,470	n.a.	4.9	42,470	42,470	47,127	11.0	11.0
Total	45,740	45,740	52,235	14.2	14.2	52,235	52,235	57,649	10.4	10.4	57,649	57,649	64,402	11.7	11.7
Nunavut															
CMA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
RST	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Canada															
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	16,665,360	16,787,118	17,864,646	7.2	6.4
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	4,401,854	4,353,038	4,585,209	4.2	5.3
RST	7,341,58														

Population Change in CMA, CA and RST Areas, 1966 - 2016, Canada and Provinces (continued)

Area classification	Five-year percent change					Five-year percent change				
	1996		2001	1996-2001		2001	2001	2006	2001-2006	
	1996 boundaries	2001 boundaries	2001 boundaries	current boundaries	constant boundaries	2001 boundaries	2006 boundaries	2006 boundaries	current boundaries	constant boundaries
Newfoundland										
CMA	174,051	174,051	172,918	-0.7	-0.7	172,918	172,918	181,113	4.7	4.7
CA	70,817	70,817	65,620	-7.3	-7.3	65,620	50,024	50,688	-22.8	1.3
RST	306,924	306,924	274,392	-10.6	-10.6	274,392	289,988	273,668	-0.3	-5.6
Total	551,792	551,792	512,930	-7.0	-7.0	512,930	512,930	505,469	-1.5	-1.5
Prince Edward Island										
CMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
CA	73,225	73,225	74,558	1.8	1.8	74,558	73,434	74,778	0.3	1.8
RST	61,332	61,332	60,736	-1.0	-1.0	60,736	61,860	61,073	0.6	-1.3
Total	134,557	134,557	135,294	0.5	0.5	135,294	135,294	135,851	0.4	0.4
Nova Scotia										
CMA	332,518	342,966	359,183	8.0	4.7	359,183	359,183	372,858	3.8	3.8
CA	225,096	225,096	215,513	-4.3	-4.3	215,513	215,513	213,262	-1.0	-1.0
RST	351,668	341,220	333,311	-5.2	-2.3	333,311	333,311	327,342	-1.8	-1.8
Total	909,282	909,282	908,007	-0.1	-0.1	908,007	908,007	913,462	0.6	0.6
New Brunswick										
CMA	125,705	125,705	122,678	-2.4	-2.4	122,678	241,356	248,813	102.8	3.1
CA	254,448	254,448	258,491	1.6	1.6	258,491	177,181	178,117	-31.1	0.5
RST	357,984	357,980	348,329	-2.7	-2.7	348,329	310,961	303,067	-13.0	-2.5
Total	738,137	738,133	729,498	-1.2	-1.2	729,498	729,498	729,997	0.1	0.1
Quebec										
CMA	4,693,265	4,695,387	4,812,931	2.5	2.5	4,812,931	4,867,695	5,115,169	6.3	5.1
CA	849,795	874,255	868,522	2.2	-0.7	868,522	882,270	911,115	4.9	3.3
RST	1,595,735	1,569,153	1,556,026	-2.5	-0.8	1,556,026	1,487,514	1,519,847	-2.3	2.2
Total	7,138,795	7,138,795	7,237,479	1.4	1.4	7,237,479	7,237,479	7,546,131	4.3	4.3
Ontario										
CMA	7,639,013	7,804,030	8,403,738	10.0	7.7	8,403,738	8,901,673	9,584,840	14.1	7.7
CA	1,518,422	1,487,301	1,522,211	0.2	2.3	1,522,211	1,094,168	1,127,437	-25.9	3.0
RST	1,596,138	1,462,242	1,484,097	-7.0	1.5	1,484,097	1,414,205	1,448,005	-2.4	2.4
Total	10,753,573	10,753,573	11,410,046	6.1	6.1	11,410,046	11,410,046	12,160,282	6.6	6.6
Manitoba										
CMA	667,209	667,093	671,274	0.6	0.6	671,274	676,594	694,668	3.5	2.7
CA	75,351	75,351	74,910	-0.6	-0.6	74,910	80,151	82,343	9.9	2.7
RST	371,338	371,454	373,399	0.6	0.5	373,399	362,838	371,390	-0.5	2.4
Total	1,113,898	1,113,898	1,119,583	0.5	0.5	1,119,583	1,119,583	1,148,401	2.6	2.6
Saskatchewan										
CMA	412,708	412,708	418,727	1.5	1.5	418,727	418,727	428,894	2.4	2.4
CA	148,964	148,964	146,495	-1.7	-1.7	146,495	149,763	148,110	1.1	-1.1
RST	428,565	428,565	413,711	-3.5	-3.5	413,711	410,443	391,153	-5.5	-4.7
Total	990,237	990,237	978,933	-1.1	-1.1	978,933	978,933	968,157	-1.1	-1.1
Alberta										
CMA	1,684,225	1,684,225	1,889,240	12.2	12.2	1,889,240	1,889,339	2,114,255	11.9	11.9
CA	318,127	320,416	355,096	11.6	10.8	355,096	413,178	478,131	34.6	15.7
RST	694,474	692,185	730,471	5.2	5.5	730,471	672,290	697,964	-4.5	3.8
Total	2,696,826	2,696,826	2,974,807	10.3	10.3	2,974,807	2,974,807	3,290,350	10.6	10.6
British Columbia										
CMA	2,135,952	2,272,432	2,446,237	14.5	7.6	2,446,237	2,593,976	2,767,965	13.2	6.7
CA	1,011,885	907,139	922,798	-8.8	1.7	922,798	789,609	817,403	-11.4	3.5
RST	576,663	544,929	538,703	-6.6	-1.1	538,703	524,153	528,119	-2.0	0.8
Total	3,724,500	3,724,500	3,907,738	4.9	4.9	3,907,738	3,907,738	4,113,487	5.3	5.3
Canada (excluding Yukon, NWT and Nunavut)										
CMA	17,864,646	18,178,597	19,296,926	8.0	6.2	19,296,926	20,121,461	21,508,575	11.5	6.9
CA	4,546,130	4,437,012	4,504,214	-0.9	1.5	4,504,214	3,925,291	4,081,384	-9.4	4.0
RST	6,340,821	6,135,984	6,113,175	-3.6	-0.4	6,113,175	5,867,563	5,921,628	-3.1	0.9
Total	28,751,597	28,751,593	29,914,315	4.0	4.0	29,914,315	29,914,315	31,511,587	5.3	5.3
Yukon										
CMA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	21,808	21,808	21,405	-1.8	-1.8	21,405	21,405	22,898	7.0	7.0
RST	8,958	8,958	7,269	-18.9	-18.9	7,269	7,269	7,474	2.8	2.8
Total	30,766	30,766	28,674	-6.8	-6.8	28,674	28,674	30,372	5.9	5.9
Northwest Territories										
CMA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
CA	17,275	17,275	16,541	n.a.	-4.2	16,541	16,541	18,700	13.1	13.1
RST	47,127	22,397	20,819	n.a.	-7.0	20,819	20,819	22,764	9.3	9.3
Total	64,402	39,672	37,360	n.a.	-5.8	37,360	37,360	41,464	11.0	11.0
Nunavut										
CMA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
CA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
RST	0	24,730	26,745	n.a.	8.1	26,745	26,745	29,474	10.2	10.2
Total	0	24,730	26,745	n.a.	8.1	26,745	26,745	29,474	10.2	10.2
Canada										
CMA	17,864,646	18,178,597	19,296,926	8.0	6.2	19,296,926	20,121,461	21,508,575	11.5	6.9
CA	4,585,213	4,476,095	4,542,160	-0.9	1.5	4,542,160	3,963,237	4,122,982	-9.2	4.0
RST	6,396,906	6,192,069	6,168,008	-3.6	-0.4	6,168,008	5,922,396	5,981,340	-3.0	1.0
Total	28,846,765	28,846,761	30,007,094	4.0	4.0	30,007,094	30,007,094	31,612,897	5.4	5.4

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 percent 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 percent 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.

Population Change in CMA, CA and RST Areas, 1966 - 2016, Canada and Provinces (concluded)

Area classification	Five-year percent change					Five-year percent change				
	2006	2006	2011	2006-2011	2006-2011	2011	2011	2016	2011-2016	2011-2016
	2006 boundaries	2011 boundaries	2011 boundaries	current boundaries	constant boundaries	2011 boundaries	2016 boundaries	2016 boundaries	current boundaries	constant boundaries
Newfoundland										
CMA	181,113	181,113	196,966	8.8	8.8	196,966	196,954	205,955	4.6	4.6
CA	50,688	51,259	51,798	2.2	1.1	51,798	68,696	70,405	35.9	2.5
RST	273,668	273,097	265,772	-2.9	-2.7	265,772	248,886	243,356	-8.4	-2.2
Total	505,469	505,469	514,536	1.8	1.8	514,536	514,536	519,716	1.0	1.0
Prince Edward Island										
CMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	74,778	75,478	80,975	8.3	7.3	80,975	82,011	85,912	6.1	4.8
RST	61,073	60,373	59,229	-3.0	-1.9	59,229	58,193	56,995	-3.8	-2.1
Total	135,851	135,851	140,204	3.2	3.2	140,204	140,204	142,907	1.9	1.9
Nova Scotia										
CMA	372,858	372,858	390,328	4.7	4.7	390,328	390,328	403,390	3.3	3.3
CA	213,262	213,262	209,675	-1.7	-1.7	209,675	209,675	205,184	-2.1	-2.1
RST	327,342	327,342	321,724	-1.7	-1.7	321,724	321,724	315,024	-2.1	-2.1
Total	913,462	913,462	921,727	0.9	0.9	921,727	921,727	923,598	0.2	0.2
New Brunswick										
CMA	248,813	248,813	266,405	7.1	7.1	266,405	268,344	271,012	1.7	1.0
CA	178,117	186,392	192,290	8.0	3.2	192,290	196,229	197,031	2.5	0.4
RST	303,067	294,792	292,476	-3.5	-0.8	292,476	286,598	279,058	-4.6	-2.6
Total	729,997	729,997	751,171	2.9	2.9	751,171	751,171	747,101	-0.5	-0.5
Quebec										
CMA	5,115,169	5,133,968	5,415,881	5.9	5.5	5,415,881	5,532,091	5,760,407	6.4	4.1
CA	911,115	905,041	938,918	3.1	3.7	938,918	842,318	864,450	-7.9	2.6
RST	1,519,847	1,507,122	1,548,202	1.9	2.7	1,548,202	1,528,592	1,539,504	-0.6	0.7
Total	7,546,131	7,546,131	7,903,001	4.7	4.7	7,903,001	7,903,001	8,164,361	3.3	3.3
Ontario										
CMA	9,584,840	9,591,529	10,270,006	7.1	7.1	10,270,006	10,408,279	10,956,264	6.7	5.3
CA	1,127,437	1,128,614	1,133,127	0.5	0.4	1,133,127	1,094,874	1,106,057	-2.4	1.0
RST	1,448,005	1,440,139	1,448,688	0.0	0.6	1,448,688	1,348,668	1,386,173	-4.3	2.8
Total	12,160,282	12,160,282	12,851,821	5.7	5.7	12,851,821	12,851,821	13,448,494	4.6	4.6
Manitoba										
CMA	694,668	694,668	730,018	5.1	5.1	730,018	730,018	778,489	6.6	6.6
CA	82,343	85,496	92,588	12.4	8.3	92,588	121,034	131,111	41.6	8.3
RST	371,390	368,237	385,662	3.8	4.7	385,662	357,216	368,765	-4.4	3.2
Total	1,148,401	1,148,401	1,208,268	5.2	5.2	1,208,268	1,208,268	1,278,365	5.8	5.8
Saskatchewan										
CMA	428,894	428,894	471,156	9.9	9.9	471,156	473,734	531,576	12.8	12.2
CA	148,110	149,174	157,822	6.6	5.8	157,822	168,947	175,700	11.3	4.0
RST	391,153	390,089	404,403	3.4	3.7	404,403	390,700	391,076	-3.3	0.1
Total	968,157	968,157	1,033,381	6.7	6.7	1,033,381	1,033,381	1,098,352	6.3	6.3
Alberta										
CMA	2,114,255	2,114,255	2,374,708	12.3	12.3	2,374,708	2,480,707	2,831,429	19.2	14.1
CA	478,131	496,234	562,903	17.7	13.4	562,903	457,572	502,663	-10.7	9.9
RST	697,964	679,861	707,646	1.4	4.1	707,646	706,978	733,083	3.6	3.7
Total	3,290,350	3,290,350	3,645,257	10.8	10.8	3,645,257	3,645,257	4,067,175	11.6	11.6
British Columbia										
CMA	2,767,965	2,767,965	3,007,973	8.7	8.7	3,007,973	3,007,938	3,206,601	6.6	6.6
CA	817,403	803,794	846,166	3.5	5.3	846,166	863,771	901,527	6.5	4.4
RST	528,119	541,728	545,918	3.4	0.8	545,918	528,348	539,927	-1.1	2.2
Total	4,113,487	4,113,487	4,400,057	7.0	7.0	4,400,057	4,400,057	4,648,055	5.6	5.6
Canada (excluding Yukon, NWT and Nunavut)										
CMA	21,508,575	21,534,063	23,123,441	7.5	7.4	23,123,441	23,488,393	24,945,123	7.9	6.2
CA	4,081,384	4,094,744	4,266,262	4.5	4.2	4,266,262	4,105,127	4,240,040	-0.6	3.3
RST	5,921,628	5,882,780	5,979,720	1.0	1.6	5,979,720	5,775,903	5,852,961	-2.1	1.3
Total	31,511,587	31,511,587	33,369,423	5.9	5.9	33,369,423	33,369,423	35,038,124	5.0	5.0
Yukon										
CMA	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
CA	22,898	22,898	26,028	13.7	13.7	26,028	26,028	28,225	8.4	8.4
RST	7,474	7,474	7,869	5.3	5.3	7,869	7,869	7,649	-2.8	-2.8
Total	30,372	30,372	33,897	11.6	11.6	33,897	33,897	35,874	5.8	5.8
Northwest Territories										
CMA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
CA	18,700	18,700	19,234	2.9	2.9	19,234	19,234	19,569	1.7	1.7
RST	22,764	22,764	22,228	-2.4	-2.4	22,228	22,228	22,217	0.0	0.0
Total	41,464	41,464	41,462	0.0	0.0	41,462	41,462	41,786	0.8	0.8
Nunavut										
CMA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
CA	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0	0	0	0	n.a.	0.0
RST	29,474	29,474	31,906	8.3	8.3	31,906	31,906	35,944	12.7	12.7
Total	29,474	29,474	31,906	8.3	8.3	31,906	31,906	35,944	12.7	12.7
Canada										
CMA	21,508,575	21,534,063	23,123,441	7.5	7.4	23,123,441	23,488,393	24,945,123	7.9	6.2
CA	4,122,982	4,136,342	4,311,524	4.6	4.2	4,311,524	4,150,389	4,287,834	-0.5	3.3
RST	5,981,340	5,942,492	6,041,723	1.0	1.7	6,041,723	5,837,906	5,918,771	-2.0	1.4
Total	31,612,897	31,612,897	33,476,688	5.9	5.9	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 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 percent 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 percent 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.

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 the 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	2016	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	due to boundary changes made in										(1976 to 2016)	(1981 to 2016)	(1986 to 2016)	(1991 to 2016)	(1996 to 2016)	(2001 to 2016)	(2006 to 2016)	(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.

Tables:

Population in census rural areas and population centres (with 1,000+ inhabitants) by province, 1851 to 2016

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References:

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For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002) **Definitions of Rural** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1>).

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008) **Structure and Change in Canada's Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/olc-cel/olc.action?objId=21-601-M&objType=2&lang=en&limit=1>).

Note: The tables also show the rural farm population and the rural non-farm population up to 2011. The 2016 data will not be published until 2018.

Note:

Census rural areas are all areas outside [population centres](#) of 1,000 or more.

Rural and Small Town areas are towns and municipalities outside “Larger Urban Centres” of 10,000 or more (i.e., outside [Census Metropolitan Areas \(CMAs\) \(100,000+ population\)](#) and [outside Census Agglomerations \(CAs\) \(10,000-99,999 population\)](#)).

The geographic units for classifying or delineating census rural areas are smaller than the geographic units that are the building blocks for delineating “Rural and Small Town” areas.

Specifically, the geographic unit used to classifying census rural areas (and the corresponding [population centres](#)) is the [dissemination block](#)

Dissemination blocks are smaller units than the geographic units used to delineate “Rural and Small Town areas” and the corresponding “Larger Urban Centres” (specifically, [Census Metropolitan Areas \(CMAs\)](#) and [Census Agglomerations \(CAs\)](#)).

The geographic unit used to delineate “Rural and Small Town” and “Larger Urban Centres” is the [census subdivision](#) (CSD) (i.e. incorporated municipality).

Within many census subdivisions, we will find both census rural residents *and* residents of population centres (of 1,000+ residents).

For example, in 2006, there were 6 million census rural residents and 6 million “Rural and Small Town” residents (see table below). However, among the 6 million census rural residents, 2 million (1/3) resided within “Larger Urban Centres” (i.e. as part of a CMA or CA) (i.e. not within a “Rural and Small Town” area).

This is important when one is comparing the growth trends for the census rural population and the growth trends for the “Rural and Small Town” population. For example, the overall census rural population may be growing due to the growth in population in census rural areas within “Larger Urban Centres” whereas the overall “Rural and Small Town” population may be declining.

Population of Canada by type of labour market (larger urban centre vs rural and small town areas) and by type of community or settlement, 2006			
Type of labour market	Type of community or settlement		
	Population centres (1,000 or more)	Census rural (under 1,000)	All types of communities or settlements
	Population (million)		
Larger Urban Centres (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a populatoin of 10,000+. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA)	23	2	26
Rural and Small Town areas (outside Census Metropolitan Areas and outside Census Agglomerations)	2	4	6
All types of labour markets	25	6	32

Source: Statistics Canada. (2008) **Profile for the Statistical Area Classification, 2006 Census of Population** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 94-581-X2006011) (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?lang=eng&catno=94-581-X2006011>)

Distribution of census rural population by province, 2016					
	Year when census rural population became a minority	Total population in 2016	Census rural population in 2016	Percent of population that was census rural in 2016	Provincial census rural population as a percent of Canada's census rural population in 2016
Newfoundland and Labrador	1961	519,718	217,988	42	3.3
Prince Edward Island	still a majority	142,907	78,498	55	1.2
Nova Scotia	1951	923,598	393,629	43	6.0
New Brunswick	1966 to 1981 & 2006 to 2011	747,101	380,919	51	5.8
Quebec	1911	8,164,361	1,591,306	19	24.2
Ontario	1911	13,448,494	1,857,981	14	28.3
Manitoba	1951	1,278,365	343,136	27	5.2
Saskatchewan	1971	1,098,352	364,848	33	5.5
Alberta	1956	4,067,175	667,803	16	10.2
British Columbia	1931	4,648,055	631,776	14	9.6
Yukon	1971	35,874	14,142	39	0.2
Northwest Territories	2006	41,786	15,003	36	0.2
Nunavut	still a majority	35,944	18,344	51	0.3
Canada	1931	35,151,730	6,575,373	19	100.0

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

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Newfoundland and Labrador, 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)			=(2)/(9)*100		=((1)/(3))*100		=((9)/(7))*100	
1951	4,519	15,456	19,975	150,276	191,165	341,441	361,416	154,795	206,621	7	23	57		
1956	2,917	10,138	13,055	182,335	219,684	402,019	415,074	185,252	229,822	4	22	55	20	11
1961	2,013	9,077	11,090	230,007	216,756	446,763	457,853	232,020	225,833	4	18	49	25	-2
1966	781	8,455	9,236	265,908	218,252	484,160	493,396	266,689	226,707	4	8	46	15	0
1971	631	4,525	5,156	298,169	218,775	516,944	522,100	298,800	223,300	2	12	43	12	-2
1976	685	3,070	3,755	327,585	226,380	553,965	557,720	328,270	229,450	1	18	41	10	3
1981	569	1,925	2,494	332,329	232,858	565,187	567,681	332,898	234,783	1	23	41	1	2
1986	420	1,685	2,105	334,310	231,935	566,245	568,350	334,730	233,620	1	20	41	1	0
1991	410	1,645	2,055	304,045	262,378	566,423	568,475	304,455	264,023	1	20	46	-9	13
1996	300	1,380	1,680	313,520	236,595	550,115	551,790	313,820	237,975	1	18	43	3	-10
2001	225	930	1,155	295,971	215,804	511,775	512,930	296,196	216,734	0	19	42	-6	-9
2006	310	855	1,165	291,789	212,515	504,304	505,469	292,099	213,370	0	27	42	-1	-2
2011	465	1,075	1,525	305,101	207,895	512,996	514,536	305,566	208,970	1	30	41	5	-2
2016							519,716	301,728	217,988			42	-1	4

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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Prince Edward Island, 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)				=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1851						62,678		62,678			100						
1861						80,857	7,537	73,320			91		8				
1871						94,021	7,872	86,149			92	2	9				
1881						108,891	13,198	95,693			88	34	6				
1891						109,078	14,255	94,823			87	4	0				
1901						103,259	14,955	88,304			86	2	-3				
1911						93,728	14,970	78,758			84	0	-5				
1921						88,615	19,093	69,522			78	14	-6				
1931	515	54,963	55,478	19,870	12,690	32,560	88,038	20,385	67,653	81	1	77	3	-1			
1941	335	50,732	51,067	24,005	19,975	43,980	95,047	24,340	70,707	72	1	74	10	2			
1951	98	46,757	46,855	24,587	26,987	51,574	98,429	24,685	73,744	63	0	75	1	2			
1956	184	43,112	43,296	30,286	25,703	55,989	99,285	30,470	68,815	63	0	69	23	-7			
1961	239	34,514	34,753	33,670	36,206	69,876	104,629	33,909	70,720	49	1	68	11	3			
1966	200	30,841	31,041	39,547	37,947	77,494	108,535	39,747	68,788	45	1	63	17	-3			
1971	258	21,130	21,388	42,522	47,725	90,247	111,635	42,780	68,855	31	1	62	8	0			
1976	115	15,675	15,790	43,760	58,675	102,435	118,225	43,875	74,350	21	1	63	3	8			
1981	145	12,015	12,160	44,370	65,976	110,346	122,506	44,515	77,991	15	1	64	1	5			
1986	110	10,270	10,380	48,175	68,085	116,260	126,640	48,285	78,355	13	1	62	8	0			
1991	110	8,555	8,665	51,703	69,397	121,100	129,765	51,813	77,952	11	1	60	7	-1			
1996	20	7,785	7,805	59,440	67,312	126,752	134,557	59,460	75,097	10	0	56	15	-4			
2001	120	5,940	6,055	60,555	68,679	129,239	135,294	60,675	74,619	8	2	55	2	-1			
2006	180	5,115	5,295	60,993	69,563	129,239	135,851	61,173	74,678	7		55	1	0			
2011	215	4,940	5,155	65,328	69,721	135,049	140,204	65,543	74,661	7		53	7	0			
2016						142,907		64,409	78,498			55	-2	5			

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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Nova Scotia, 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)
=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)			=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=(2)/(9)*100	=(1)/(3)*100	=(9)/(7)*100			
1851						276,854	20,749	256,105			93			
1861						330,857	25,026	305,831			92	10	10	
1871						387,800	32,082	355,718			92	14	8	
1881						440,572	63,542	377,030			86	49	3	
1891						450,396	76,993	373,403			83	11	0	
1901						459,574	129,383	330,191			72	34	-6	
1911						492,338	186,128	306,210			62	22	-4	
1921						523,837	227,038	296,799			57	11	-2	
1931	3,725	173,965	177,690	227,929	107,227	335,156	512,846	231,654	281,192	62	2	55	1	-3
1941	2,527	141,182	143,709	265,013	169,240	434,253	577,962	267,540	310,422	45	2	54	8	5
1951	3,279	112,135	115,414	341,552	185,618	527,170	642,584	344,831	297,753	38	3	46	14	-2
1956	3,563	95,381	98,944	395,531	200,242	595,773	694,717	399,094	295,623	32	4	43	16	-1
1961	1,188	56,832	58,020	399,324	279,663	678,987	737,007	400,512	336,495	17	2	46	0	14
1966	1,032	45,251	46,283	437,875	271,881	709,756	756,039	438,907	317,132	14	2	42	10	-6
1971	707	26,270	26,977	446,698	315,290	761,988	788,965	447,405	341,560	8	3	43	2	8
1976	475	20,970	21,445	462,115	345,005	807,120	828,570	462,590	365,975	6	2	44	3	7
1981	435	17,681	18,116	466,407	362,919	829,326	847,442	466,842	380,600	5	2	45	1	4
1986	405	14,170	14,575	470,720	387,880	858,600	873,175	471,125	402,050	4	3	46	1	6
1991	315	12,220	12,535	481,193	406,214	887,407	899,942	481,508	418,434	3	3	46	2	4
1996	275	12,785	13,060	497,583	398,639	896,222	909,282	497,858	411,424	3	2	45	3	-2
2001	320	10,155	10,475	506,689	390,843	897,532	908,007	507,009	400,998	3	3	44	2	-3
2006	315	9,940	10,255	506,617	396,590	897,532	913,462	506,932	406,530	2	3	45	0	1
2011	845	10,855	11,700	520,493	389,534	897,532	921,727	521,338	400,389	3	7	43	3	-2
2016						923,598	529,969	393,629			43	2	-2	

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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, New Brunswick, 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)
	=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)			=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)				=(2)/(9)*100	=(1)/(3)*100	=(9)/(7)*100
1851						193,800	27,203	166,597			86				
1861						252,047	32,969	219,078			87	11	16		
1871						285,594	50,213	235,381			82	26	4		
1881						321,233	59,092	262,141			82	9	6		
1891						321,263	48,901	272,362			85	-9	2		
1901						331,120	77,285	253,835			77	29	-3		
1911						351,889	99,547	252,342			72	14	0		
1921						387,876	124,444	263,432			68	13	2		
1931	1,720	178,494	180,214	127,220	100,785	228,005	408,219	128,940	279,279	64	1	68	2	3	
1941	639	163,067	163,706	142,784	150,911	293,695	457,401	143,423	313,978	52	0	69	6	6	
1951	4,145	145,771	149,916	210,866	154,915	365,781	515,697	215,011	300,686	48	3	58	25	-2	
1956	3,967	125,011	128,978	250,323	175,315	425,638	554,616	254,290	300,326	42	3	54	18	0	
1961	1,069	62,265	63,334	276,944	257,658	534,602	597,936	278,013	319,923	19	2	54	9	7	
1966	538	51,504	52,042	311,687	253,059	564,746	616,788	312,225	304,563	17	1	49	12	-5	
1971	1,888	25,565	27,453	359,262	247,845	607,107	634,560	361,150	273,410	9	7	43	16	-10	
1976	755	18,520	19,275	353,665	304,310	657,975	677,250	354,420	322,830	6	4	48	-2	18	
1981	464	14,972	15,436	352,756	328,211	680,967	696,403	353,220	343,183	4	3	49	0	6	
1986	385	12,110	12,495	349,920	347,030	696,950	709,445	350,305	359,140	3	3	51	-1	5	
1991	490	10,510	11,000	344,724	368,176	712,900	723,900	345,214	378,686	3	4	52	-1	5	
1996	295	10,055	10,350	360,126	367,657	727,783	738,133	360,421	377,712	3	3	51	4	0	
2001	230	7,920	8,150	367,672	353,676	721,348	729,498	367,902	361,596	2	3	50	2	-4	
2006	445	7,200	7,645	372,490	349,862	722,352	729,997	372,935	357,062	2	6	49	1	-1	
2011	645	7,295	7,940	393,834	349,397	743,231	751,171	394,479	356,692	2	8	47	6	0	
2016						747,101	366,182	380,919			51	-7	7		

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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Quebec, 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	=(9)/(7)*100		
1851							892,061	136,664	753,597			84		
1861							1,111,566	203,496	908,070			82	24	10
1871							1,191,516	271,851	919,665			77	17	1
1881							1,359,027	378,512	980,515			72	20	3
1891							1,488,535	499,715	988,820			66	16	0
1901							1,648,898	654,065	994,833			60	15	0
1911							2,005,776	966,842	1,038,934			52	24	2
1921							2,360,665	1,322,569	1,038,096			44	18	0
1931	33,419	743,598	777,017	1,780,187	317,051	2,097,238	2,874,255	1,813,606	1,060,649	70	4	37	19	1
1941	15,070	823,791	838,861	2,094,614	398,407	2,493,021	3,331,882	2,109,684	1,222,192	67	2	37	8	8
1951	25,846	766,910	792,756	2,671,472	591,453	3,262,925	4,055,681	2,697,318	1,358,363	56	3	33	14	6
1956	25,072	740,387	765,459	3,215,766	647,153	3,862,919	4,628,378	3,240,838	1,387,540	53	3	30	20	2
1961	20,659	564,826	585,485	3,885,745	787,981	4,673,726	5,259,211	3,906,404	1,352,807	42	4	26	21	-3
1966	14,302	493,567	507,869	4,510,812	762,164	5,372,976	5,780,845	4,525,114	1,255,731	39	3	22	16	-7
1971	29,729	305,300	335,029	4,831,511	861,215	5,692,726	6,027,765	4,861,240	1,166,515	26	9	19	7	-7
1976	9,245	234,285	243,530	4,923,505	1,067,410	5,990,915	6,234,445	4,932,750	1,301,695	18	4	21	1	12
1981	8,790	186,362	195,152	4,985,049	1,258,202	6,243,251	6,438,403	4,993,839	1,444,564	13	5	22	1	11
1986	7,950	143,380	151,330	5,081,045	1,300,085	6,381,110	6,532,460	5,088,985	1,443,465	10	5	22	2	0
1991	4,820	123,605	128,425	5,346,391	1,421,147	6,767,538	6,895,963	5,351,211	1,544,752	8	4	22	5	7
1996	5,145	109,460	114,605	5,592,480	1,431,710	7,024,190	7,138,795	5,597,625	1,541,170	7	4	22	5	0
2001	5,220	91,455	96,675	5,811,929	1,328,875	7,140,804	7,237,479	5,817,149	1,420,330	6	5	20	4	-8
2006	6,410	84,520	90,930	6,043,936	1,411,265	7,455,201	7,546,131	6,050,346	1,495,785	6	7	20	4	5
2011	10,935	90,735	101,675	6,357,335	1,443,996	7,801,331	7,903,001	6,368,270	1,534,731	6	11	19	5	3
2016							8,164,361	6,573,055	1,591,306			19	3	4

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.

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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Manitoba, 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)				=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
1871						25,228	1,058	24,170			96						
1881						62,260	10,245	52,015			84	434	58				
1891						152,506	41,008	111,498			73	150	57				
1901						255,211	70,436	184,775			72	36	33				
1911						461,394	200,365	261,029			57	92	21				
1921						610,118	261,616	348,502			57	15	17				
1931	2,003	254,302	256,305	313,966	129,868	443,834	700,139	315,969	384,170	66	1	55	10	5			
1941	915	248,684	249,599	320,958	159,187	480,145	729,744	321,873	407,871	61	0	56	1	3			
1951	4,798	214,435	219,233	434,782	122,526	557,308	776,541	439,580	336,961	64	2	43	18	-9			
1956	4,566	202,163	206,729	506,017	137,294	643,311	850,040	510,583	339,457	60	2	40	16	1			
1961	1,474	171,472	172,946	587,333	161,407	748,740	921,686	588,807	332,879	52	1	36	15	-2			
1966	1,790	159,872	161,662	644,258	157,146	801,404	963,066	646,048	317,018	50	1	33	10	-5			
1971	792	130,410	131,202	685,653	171,390	857,043	988,245	686,445	301,800	43	1	31	6	-5			
1976	565	113,550	114,115	713,915	193,475	907,390	1,021,505	714,480	307,025	37	0	30	4	2			
1981	1,981	96,394	98,375	728,678	199,188	927,866	1,026,241	730,659	295,582	33	2	29	2	-4			
1986	1,815	84,690	86,505	765,035	211,475	976,510	1,063,015	766,850	296,165	29	2	28	5	0			
1991	1,195	78,080	79,275	785,980	226,687	1,012,667	1,091,942	787,175	304,767	26	2	28	3	3			
1996	1,370	78,470	79,840	798,693	235,365	1,034,058	1,113,898	800,063	313,835	25	2	28	2	3			
2001	940	67,190	68,135	804,381	247,072	1,051,453	1,119,583	805,321	314,262	21	1	28	1	0			
2006	1,905	61,020	62,925	819,017	266,459	1,085,476	1,148,401	820,922	327,479	19	3	29	2	4			
2011	3,500	45,660	49,160	871,214	287,894	1,159,108	1,208,268	874,714	333,554	14	7	28	7	2			
2016						1,278,365	935,229	343,136			27	7	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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Saskatchewan, 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)	(12)		
	=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)			=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)				=(2)/(9)*100	=(1)/(3)*100	=(9)/(7)*100		
1901						91,279	14,266	77,013			84						
1911						492,432	131,395	361,037			73	411	184				
1921						757,510	218,958	538,552			71	33	25				
1931	2,605	561,407	564,012	288,300	69,473	357,773	921,785	290,905	630,880	89	0	68	16	9			
1941	1,398	513,279	514,677	293,748	87,567	381,315	895,992	295,146	600,846	85	0	67	1	-2			
1951	1,194	398,279	399,473	251,276	180,979	432,255	831,728	252,470	579,258	69	0	70	-7	-2			
1956	1,580	360,651	362,231	320,423	198,011	518,434	880,665	322,003	558,662	65	0	63	28	-4			
1961	1,068	304,672	305,740	397,023	222,418	619,441	925,181	398,091	527,090	58	0	57	24	-6			
1966	1,447	279,642	281,089	466,880	207,375	674,255	955,344	468,327	487,017	57	1	51	18	-8			
1971	457	233,335	233,792	490,173	202,280	692,453	926,240	490,630	435,615	54	0	47	5	-11			
1976	600	202,110	202,710	510,730	207,880	718,610	921,325	511,330	409,990	49	0	45	4	-6			
1981	6,908	180,255	187,163	556,258	224,892	781,150	968,313	563,166	405,147	44	4	42	10	-1			
1986	7,010	161,495	168,505	613,185	227,920	841,105	1,009,610	620,195	389,415	41	4	39	10	-4			
1991	7,495	151,795	159,290	615,902	213,736	829,638	988,928	623,397	365,531	42	5	37	1	-6			
1996	5,215	140,345	145,560	621,963	222,714	844,677	990,237	627,178	363,059	39	4	37	1	-1			
2001	4,945	118,440	123,385	624,091	231,457	855,548	978,933	629,036	349,897	34	4	36	0	-4			
2006	6,585	105,015	111,600	622,328	234,229	856,557	968,157	628,913	339,244	31	6	35	0	-3			
2011	12,110	91,785	103,895	677,873	251,613	929,486	1,033,381	689,983	343,398	27	12	33	10	1			
2016							1,098,352	733,504	364,848			33	6	6			

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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Alberta, 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)
		=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100			
1901						73,022	18,533	54,489			75			
1911						374,295	137,662	236,633			63	321	167	
1921						588,454	222,904	365,550			62	31	27	
1931	4,198	370,899	375,097	274,310	82,198	356,508	731,605	278,508	453,097	82	1	62	12	12
1941	3,271	380,693	383,964	303,315	108,890	412,205	796,169	306,586	489,583	78	1	61	5	4
1951	5,267	339,955	345,222	444,408	149,871	594,279	939,501	449,675	489,826	69	2	52	23	0
1956	4,990	327,201	332,191	630,834	160,091	790,925	1,123,116	635,824	487,292	67	2	43	41	-1
1961	1,991	285,823	287,814	841,220	202,910	1,044,130	1,331,944	843,211	488,733	58	1	37	33	0
1966	3,985	277,598	281,583	1,003,422	178,198	1,181,620	1,463,203	1,007,407	455,796	61	1	31	19	-7
1971	1,899	236,025	237,924	1,194,351	195,590	1,389,941	1,627,875	1,196,250	431,615	55	1	27	19	-5
1976	1,390	217,915	219,305	1,377,780	240,955	1,618,735	1,838,035	1,379,170	458,870	47	1	25	15	6
1981	4,529	190,755	195,284	1,723,016	319,424	2,042,440	2,237,724	1,727,545	510,179	37	2	23	25	11
1986	5,720	178,115	183,835	1,872,040	309,955	2,181,995	2,365,830	1,877,760	488,070	36	3	21	9	-4
1991	5,245	171,695	176,940	2,025,648	342,965	2,368,613	2,545,553	2,030,893	514,660	33	3	20	8	5
1996	4,560	183,950	188,510	2,138,255	370,061	2,508,316	2,696,826	2,142,815	554,011	33	2	21	6	8
2001	4,205	161,445	165,650	2,400,955	408,202	2,809,157	2,974,807	2,405,160	569,647	28	3	19	12	3
2006	7,505	147,590	155,095	2,692,346	442,909	3,135,255	3,290,350	2,699,851	590,499	25	5	18	12	4
2011	10,245	119,570	129,815	3,020,157	495,285	3,515,442	3,645,257	3,030,402	614,855	19	8	17	12	4
2016						4,067,175	3,399,372	667,803			16	12	9	

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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, British Columbia, 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)
=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)			=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=(2)/(9)*100	=(1)/(3)*100	=(9)/(7)*100			
1851							55,000		55,000			100		
1861							51,524		51,524			100		-3
1871							36,247	2,270	32,977			91		-18
1881							49,459	9,070	40,389			82	150	11
1891							98,173	37,228	60,945			62	155	25
1901							178,657	90,179	88,478			50	71	23
1911							392,480	203,684	188,796			48	63	57
1921							524,582	247,562	277,020			53	11	23
1931	2,123	100,244	102,367	392,616	199,280	591,896	694,263	394,739	299,524	33	2	43	30	4
1941	1,636	100,810	102,446	441,758	273,657	715,415	817,861	443,394	374,467	27	2	46	6	13
1951	10,373	109,919	120,292	783,098	261,820	1,044,918	1,165,210	793,471	371,739	30	9	32	39	0
1956	17,330	95,338	112,668	1,009,137	276,659	1,285,796	1,398,464	1,026,467	371,997	26	15	27	29	0
1961	7,115	77,540	84,655	1,174,810	369,617	1,544,427	1,629,082	1,181,925	447,157	17	8	27	15	20
1966	6,246	85,197	91,443	1,404,247	377,984	1,782,231	1,873,674	1,410,493	463,181	18	7	25	19	4
1971	5,833	73,520	79,353	1,648,572	456,700	2,105,272	2,184,620	1,654,405	530,220	14	7	24	17	14
1976	6,780	67,885	74,665	1,890,305	501,635	2,391,940	2,466,610	1,897,085	569,520	12	9	23	15	7
1981	9,059	59,655	68,714	2,130,353	545,400	2,675,753	2,744,467	2,139,412	605,055	10	13	22	13	6
1986	8,480	51,775	60,255	2,276,525	546,590	2,823,115	2,883,370	2,285,005	598,365	9	14	21	7	-1
1991	8,650	52,385	61,035	2,631,489	589,537	3,221,026	3,282,061	2,640,139	641,922	8	14	20	16	7
1996	9,370	59,400	68,770	3,048,018	607,712	3,655,730	3,724,500	3,057,388	667,112	9	14	18	16	4
2001	9,995	51,375	61,370	3,299,858	546,510	3,846,368	3,907,738	3,309,853	597,885	9	16	15	8	-10
2006	10,720	50,040	60,760	3,500,580	552,147	4,052,727	4,113,487	3,511,300	602,187	8	18	15	6	1
2011	14,815	49,840	64,655	3,775,879	559,523	4,335,402	4,400,057	3,790,694	609,363	8	23	14	8	1
2016							4,648,055	4,016,279	631,776			14	6	4

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

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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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Canada (excluding Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut), 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	=((9)/(7))*100		
1851							2,436,297	318,079	2,118,218			87		
1861							3,229,633	527,220	2,702,413			84	33	14
1871							3,689,257	722,343	2,966,914			80	19	5
1881							4,324,810	1,109,507	3,215,303			74	27	4
1891							4,833,239	1,537,098	3,296,141			68	19	1
1901							5,371,315	2,014,222	3,357,093			63	16	1
1911							7,206,643	3,272,947	3,933,696			55	31	9
1921							8,787,949	4,352,122	4,435,827			50	16	6
1931	65,718	3,223,422	3,289,140	5,504,980	1,568,713	7,073,693	10,362,833	5,570,698	4,792,135	67	2	46	14	4
1941	35,527	3,116,922	3,152,449	6,215,092	2,122,172	8,337,264	11,489,713	6,250,619	5,239,094	59	1	46	6	5
1951	84,254	2,827,660	2,911,914	8,538,681	2,533,734	11,072,415	13,984,329	8,622,935	5,361,394	53	3	38	19	1
1956	115,168	2,631,535	2,746,703	10,592,572	2,710,013	13,302,585	16,049,288	10,707,740	5,341,548	49	4	33	24	0
1961	55,615	2,072,720	2,128,335	12,630,806	3,441,480	16,072,286	18,200,621	12,686,421	5,514,200	38	3	30	18	3
1966	46,821	1,913,622	1,960,443	14,661,576	3,349,741	18,011,317	19,971,760	14,708,397	5,263,363	36	2	26	16	-5
1971	69,770	1,419,715	1,489,485	16,312,970	3,712,655	20,025,625	21,515,110	16,382,740	5,132,370	28	5	24	11	-2
1976	30,210	1,225,485	1,255,695	17,302,285	4,370,170	21,672,455	22,928,150	17,332,495	5,595,655	22	2	24	6	9
1981	41,797	1,039,840	1,081,637	18,357,331	4,835,319	23,192,650	24,274,287	18,399,128	5,875,159	18	4	24	6	5
1986	40,235	890,480	930,715	19,272,435	5,030,440	24,302,875	25,233,590	19,312,670	5,920,920	15	4	23	5	1
1991	34,905	830,990	865,895	20,834,475	5,511,040	26,345,515	27,211,410	20,869,380	6,342,030	13	4	23	8	7
1996	32,305	819,105	851,410	22,383,060	5,517,120	27,900,180	28,751,590	22,415,365	6,336,225	13	4	22	7	0
2001	31,380	695,750	727,125	23,829,468	5,357,717	29,187,185	29,914,315	23,860,848	6,053,467	11	4	20	6	-4
2006	41,540	642,715	684,255	25,254,066	5,573,266	30,827,332	31,511,587	25,295,606	6,215,981	10	6	20	6	3
2011	65,215	585,180	650,395	27,021,559	5,697,469	32,719,028	33,369,423	27,086,774	6,282,649	9	10	19	7	1
2016														

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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Yukon, 1901 to 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
1901						27,219	9,142	18,077			66			
1911						8,512	3,865	4,647			55	-29	-37	
1921						4,157	1,306	2,851			69	-33	-19	
1931						4,230	1,360	2,870			68	2	0	
1941						4,914	1,797	3,117			63	16	4	
1951						9,096	2,594	6,502			71	22	54	
1956		40		2,570	9,580	12,150	12,190	2,570	9,620	0	79	-1	48	
1961		47		5,031	9,550	14,581	14,628	5,031	9,597	0	66	96	0	
1966		62		6,828	7,492	14,320	14,382	6,828	7,554	1	53	36	-21	
1971		55		11,215	7,120	18,335	18,390	11,215	7,170	1	39	64	-5	
1976						21,835	13,310	8,525			39	19	19	
1981						23,150	14,810	8,340			36	11	-2	
1986						23,505	15,200	8,305			35	3	0	
1991						27,797	16,335	11,462			41	7	38	
1996						30,766	18,447	12,319			40	13	7	
2001						28,674	16,843	11,831			41	-9	-4	
2006						30,372	18,122	12,250			40	8	4	
2011						33,897	20,562	13,335			39	13	9	
2016						35,874	21,732	14,142			39	6	6	

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.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1871 to 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)
		=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=(2)/(9)*100	=(1)/(3)*100	=(9)/(7)*100			
**** includes the population of what is now Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon ****														
1871						48,000		48,000			100			
1881						56,446		56,446			100		9	
1891						98,967		98,967			100		38	
**** the population of what is now Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon is shown separately starting in 1901 ****														
1901						20,129		20,129			100		-40	
1911						6,507		6,507			100		-34	
1921						8,143		8,143			100		13	
1931						9,316		9,316			100		7	
1941						12,028		12,028			100		15	
1951						16,004	2,724	13,280			83		5	
1956		12		4,545	14,756	19,301	19,313	4,545	14,768	0	76	67	11	
1961		18		8,933	14,060	22,993	22,998	8,938	14,060	0	61	97	-5	
1966		30		11,534	17,174	28,708	28,738	11,534	17,204	0	60	29	22	
1971		25		16,830	17,955	34,785	34,805	16,830	17,980	0	52	46	5	
1976						42,610	21,165	21,445			50	26	19	
1981						45,740	21,985	23,755			52	4	11	
1986						52,235	24,210	28,025			54	10	18	
1991						57,649	21,157	36,492			63	-13	30	
1996						64,402	27,395	37,007			57	29	1	
2001						64,105	30,520	33,585			52	11	-9	
2006						70,938	37,015	33,923			48	21	1	
2011						73,368	39,938	33,430			46	8	-1	
2016						77,730	44,383	33,347			43	11	0	

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.

(1) Care should be exercised in comparing the Northwest Territories 2006 Census population counts with counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northwest Territories population was estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northwest Territories in 2006.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Northwest Territories, 1996 to 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)
=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)			=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=(2)/(9)*100	=(1)/(3)*100	=(9)/(7)*100			
1996														
2001							37,360	21,831	15,529			42		
2006							41,464	24,216	17,248			42	11	11
2011							41,462	24,561	16,901			41	1	-2
2016							41,786	26,783	15,003			36	9	-11

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

The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2016 refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Nunavut, 2001 - 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)
=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)			=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=(2)/(9)*100	=(1)/(3)*100	=(9)/(7)*100			
1996														
2001							26,745	8,689	18,056			68		
2006							29,474	12,799	16,675			57	47	-8
2001	*** Census rural and census urban population are reported in the boundaries according to the given census. Reclassification of population from census rural to census urban in Nunavut between 2001 and 2006 made a significant difference to the calculated percent change in population in census rural and census urban areas and thus the data within constant 2006 boundaries are shown here. ***													
2001							26,745	11,897	14,848			56		
2006							29,474	12,799	16,675			57	8	12
2011							31,906	15,377	16,529			52	20	-1
2016							35,944	17,600	18,344			51	14	11

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

The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2011 refers to persons living outside population centres with 1,000 population AND outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural Population versus Population in Population Centres, Canada, 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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)
=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)			=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=(2)/(9)*100	=(1)/(3)*100	=(9)/(7)*100			
1851						2,436,297	318,079	2,118,218			87			
1861						3,229,633	527,220	2,702,413			84	33	14	
1871						3,689,257	722,343	2,966,914			80	19	5	
1881						4,324,810	1,109,507	3,215,303			74	27	4	
1891						4,833,239	1,537,098	3,296,141			68	19	1	
1901						5,371,315	2,014,222	3,357,093			63	16	1	
1911						7,221,662	3,276,812	3,944,850			55	31	9	
1921						8,800,249	4,353,428	4,446,821			51	16	6	
1931						10,376,379	5,572,058	4,804,321			46	14	4	
1941						11,506,655	6,252,416	5,254,239			46	6	5	
1951						14,009,429	8,628,253	5,381,176			38	19	1	
1956						16,080,791	10,714,855	5,365,936			33	24	0	
1961						18,238,247	12,700,390	5,537,857			30	19	3	
1966						20,014,880	14,726,759	5,288,121			26	16	-5	
1971						21,568,305	16,410,785	5,157,520			24	11	-2	
1976						22,992,595	17,366,970	5,625,625			24	6	9	
1981						24,343,177	18,435,923	5,907,254			24	6	5	
1986						25,309,330	19,352,080	5,957,250			24	5	1	
1991						27,296,856	20,906,872	6,389,984			23	8	7	
1996						28,846,758	22,461,207	6,385,551			22	7	0	
2001						30,007,094	23,908,211	6,098,883			20	6	-4	
2006						31,612,897	25,350,743	6,262,154			20	6	3	
2011						33,476,688	27,147,274	6,329,414			19	7	1	
2016						35,151,728	28,576,355	6,575,373			19	5	4	

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

The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2016 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.

Charts:

Population in:

- Census rural areas
- Population centres (with 1,000+ inhabitants)

by province, 1851 to 2016

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References:

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/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>).

For provincial detail, see:

du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2002)
Definitions of Rural (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 61,
Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/28031/1/wp020061.pdf>).

Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008)
Structure and Change in Canada’s Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail
(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE)
(http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2008/statcan/21-601-M/21-601-m2008090-eng.pdf).

Note:

Census rural areas are all areas outside [population centres](#) of 1,000 or more.

Rural and Small Town areas are towns and municipalities outside “Larger Urban Centres” of 10,000 or more (i.e., outside [Census Metropolitan Areas \(CMAs\) \(100,000+ population\)](#) and outside [Census Agglomerations \(CAs\) \(10,000-99,999 population\)](#)).

The geographic units for classifying or delineating census rural areas are smaller than the geographic units that are the building blocks for delineating “Rural and Small Town” areas.

Specifically, the geographic unit used to classifying census rural areas (and the corresponding [population centres](#)) is the [dissemination block](#)

Dissemination blocks are smaller units than the geographic units used to delineate “Rural and Small Town areas” and the corresponding “Larger Urban Centres” (specifically, [Census Metropolitan Areas \(CMAs\) and Census Agglomerations \(CAs\)](#)).

The geographic unit used to delineate “Rural and Small Town” and “Larger Urban Centres” is the [census subdivision](#) (CSD) (i.e. incorporated municipality).

Within many census subdivisions, we will find both census rural residents *and* residents of population centres (of 1,000+ residents).

For example, in 2006, there were 6 million census rural residents and 6 million “Rural and Small Town” residents (see on next slide). However, among the 6 million census rural residents, 2 million (1/3) resided within “Larger Urban Centres” (i.e. as part of a CMA or CA) (i.e. not within a “Rural and Small Town” area).

This is important when one is comparing the growth trends for the census rural population and the growth trends for the “Rural and Small Town” population. For example, the overall census rural population may be growing due to the growth in population in census rural areas within “Larger Urban Centres” whereas the overall “Rural and Small Town” population may be declining

Population of Canada by type of labour market (larger urban centre vs rural and small town areas) and by type of community or settlement, 2006

Type of labour market	Type of community or settlement		
	Population centres (1,000 or more)	Census rural (under 1,000)	All types of communities or settlements
	Population (million)		
Larger Urban Centres (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000+ and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have a population of 10,000+. Both include neighbouring municipalities where 50+% of the employed population commutes to the CMA or CA)	23	2	26
Rural and Small Town areas (outside Census Metropolitan Areas and outside Census Agglomerations)	2	4	6
All types of labour markets	25	6	32

Source: Statistics Canada. (2008) **Profile for the Statistical Area Classification, 2006 Census of Population** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 94-581-X2006011) (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?lang=eng&catno=94-581-X2006011>)

Charts:

Population levels and trend in census rural areas and population centres (with 1,000+ inhabitants), by province, 1851 to 2016

For Canada, we show a selection of charts.

For each province, we show:

- a. The trend line for the population in population centres (formerly, census urban areas) and in census urban areas;**
- b. The five-year percent change in each population group; and**
- c. Within census rural areas, the trend line for the rural farm population and the rural non-farm population (the data for 2016 will not be available until 2018).**

Charts:

Population levels and trend in census rural areas and population centres (with 1,000+ inhabitants), by province, 1851 to 2016

For Canada, we show a selection of charts.

For each province, we show:

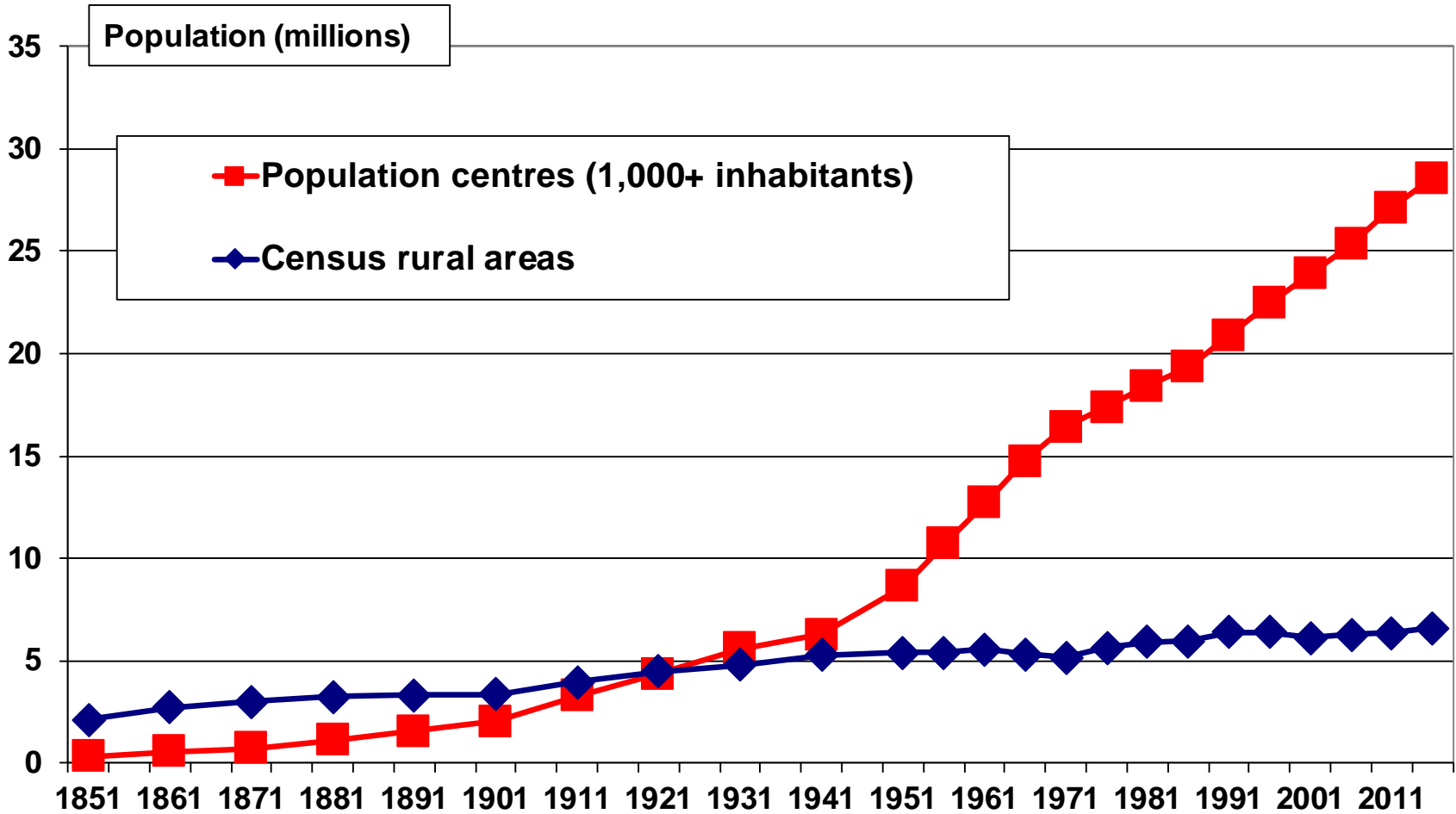
- a. The trend line for the population in population centres (formerly, census urban areas) and in census urban areas;**
- b. The five-year percent change in each population group; and**
- c. Within census rural areas, the trend line for the rural farm population and the rural non-farm population (the data for 2016 will not be available until 2018).**

Distribution of census rural population by province, 2016

	Year when census rural population became a minority	Total population in 2016	Census rural population in 2016	Percent of population that was census rural in 2016	Provincial census rural population as a percent of Canada's census rural population in 2016
Newfoundland and Labrador	1961	519,718	217,988	42	3.3
Prince Edward Island	still a majority	142,907	78,498	55	1.2
Nova Scotia	1951	923,598	393,629	43	6.0
New Brunswick	1966 to 1981 & 2006 to 2011	747,101	380,919	51	5.8
Quebec	1911	8,164,361	1,591,306	19	24.2
Ontario	1911	13,448,494	1,857,981	14	28.3
Manitoba	1951	1,278,365	343,136	27	5.2
Saskatchewan	1971	1,098,352	364,848	33	5.5
Alberta	1956	4,067,175	667,803	16	10.2
British Columbia	1931	4,648,055	631,776	14	9.6
Yukon	1971	35,874	14,142	39	0.2
Northwest Territories	2006	41,786	15,003	36	0.2
Nunavut	still a majority	35,944	18,344	51	0.3
Canada	1931	35,151,730	6,575,373	19	100.0

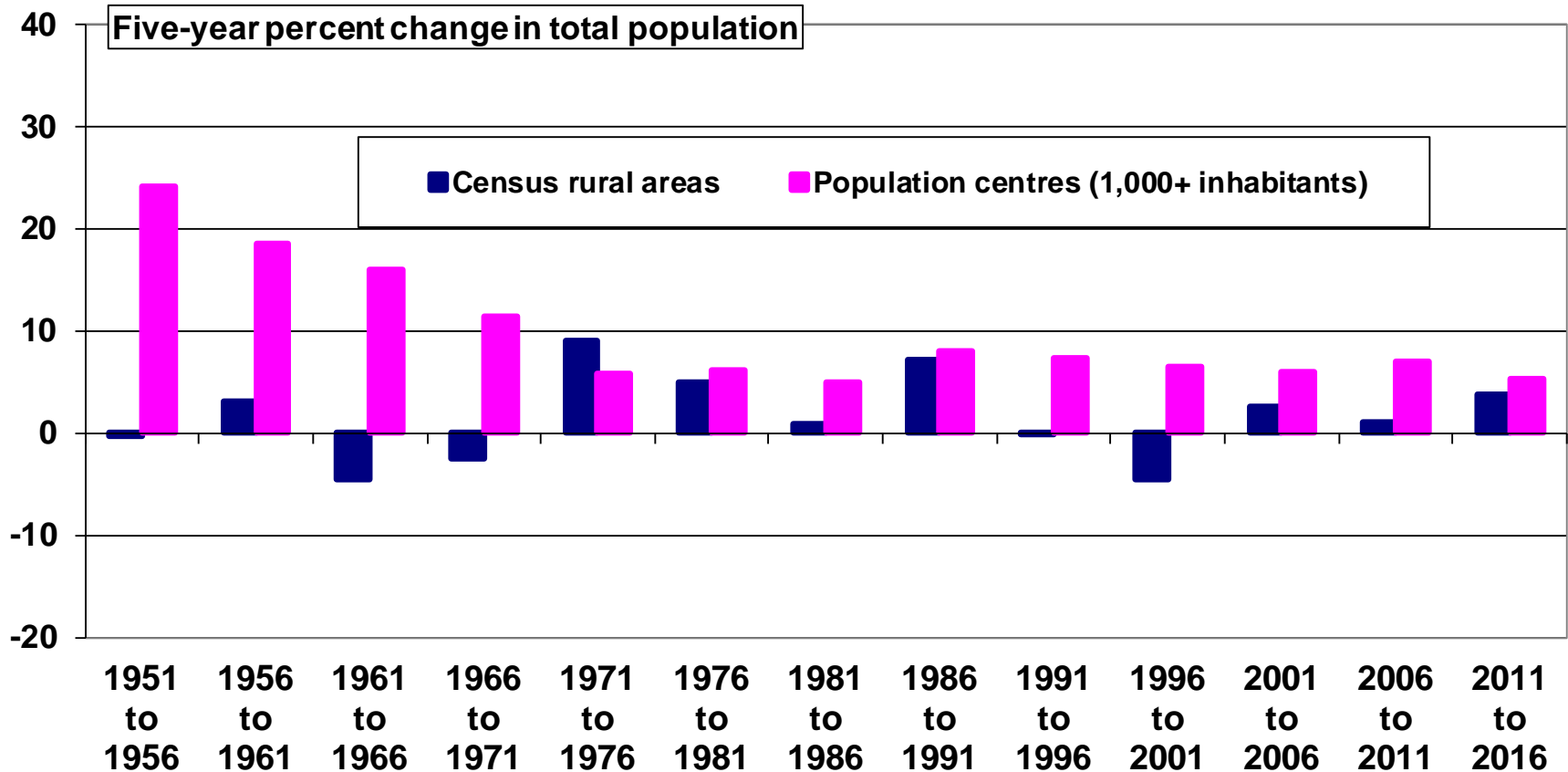
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Rural population in Canada became a minority after 1921



Note: Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2016.

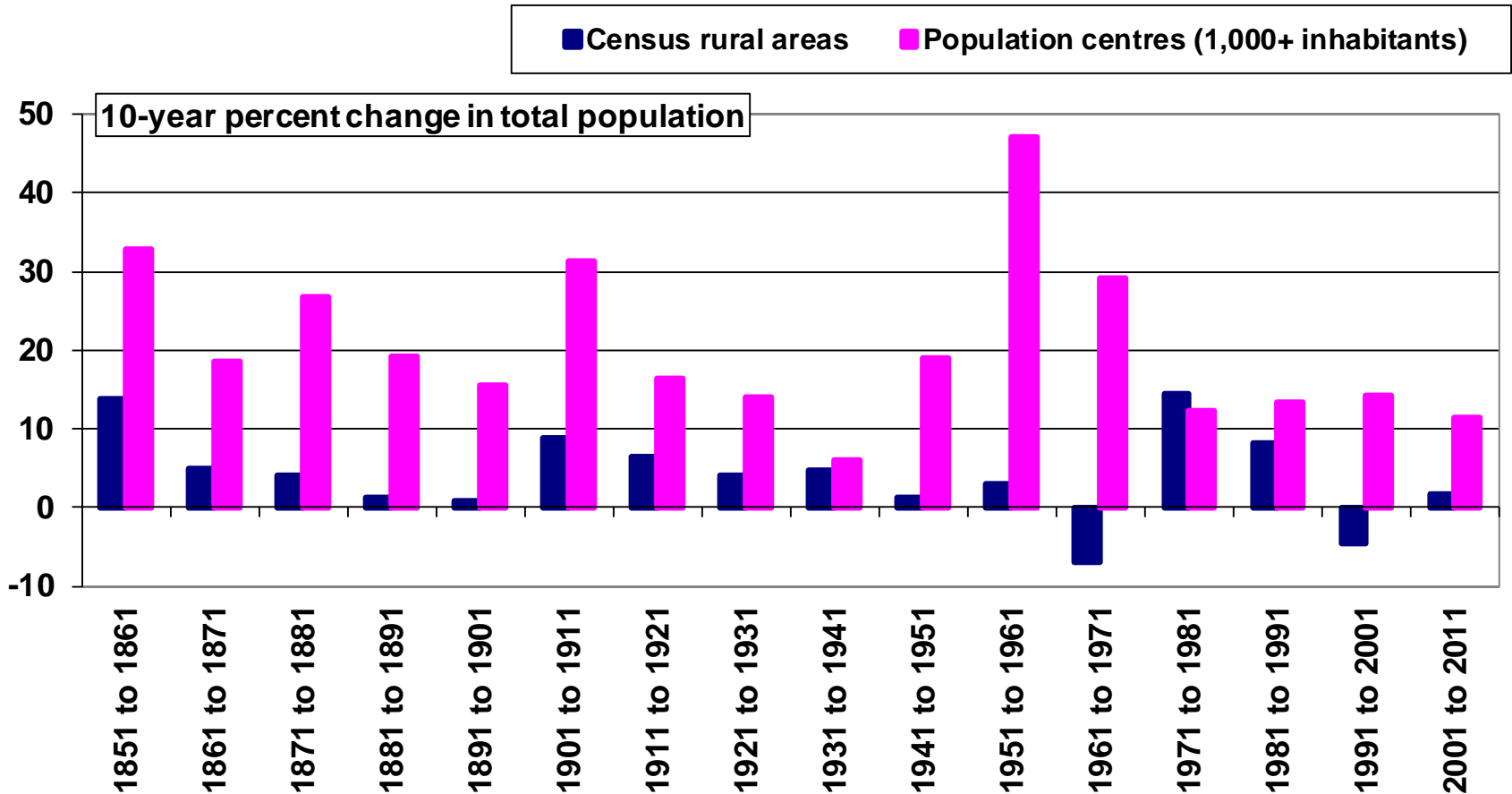
Canada's census rural population grew in the 1950s, 1970s, 1980s and 2001 to 2016



Note: Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census. Thus, the reported change is due to population growth or decline plus the net impact of the re-classification of population between population centres and census rural areas.

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

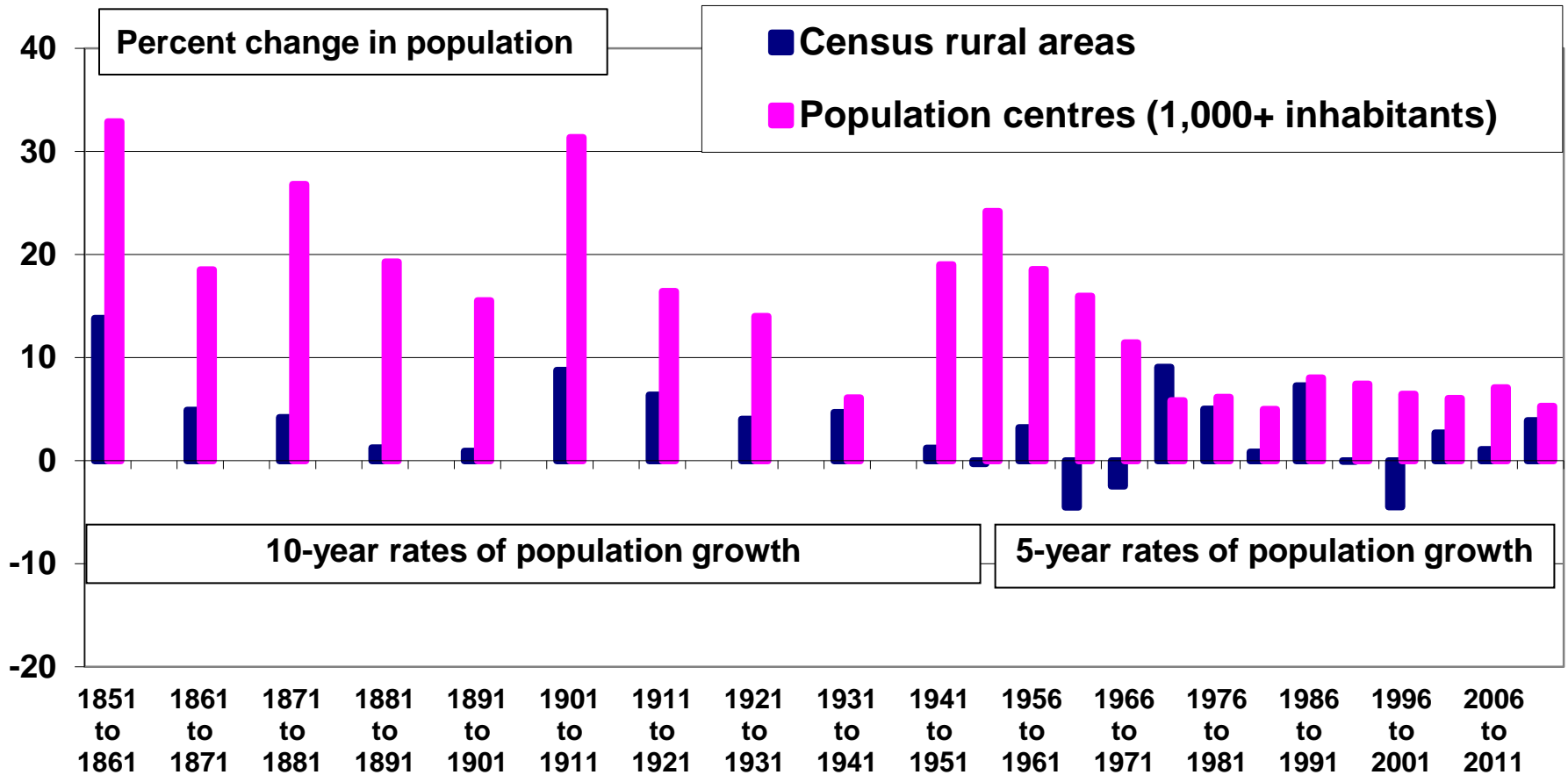
The census rural population has grown in all but 2 decades since 1851, Canada



Note: Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census. Thus, the reported change is due to population growth or decline plus the net impact of the re-classification of population between population centres and census rural areas.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 to 2011.

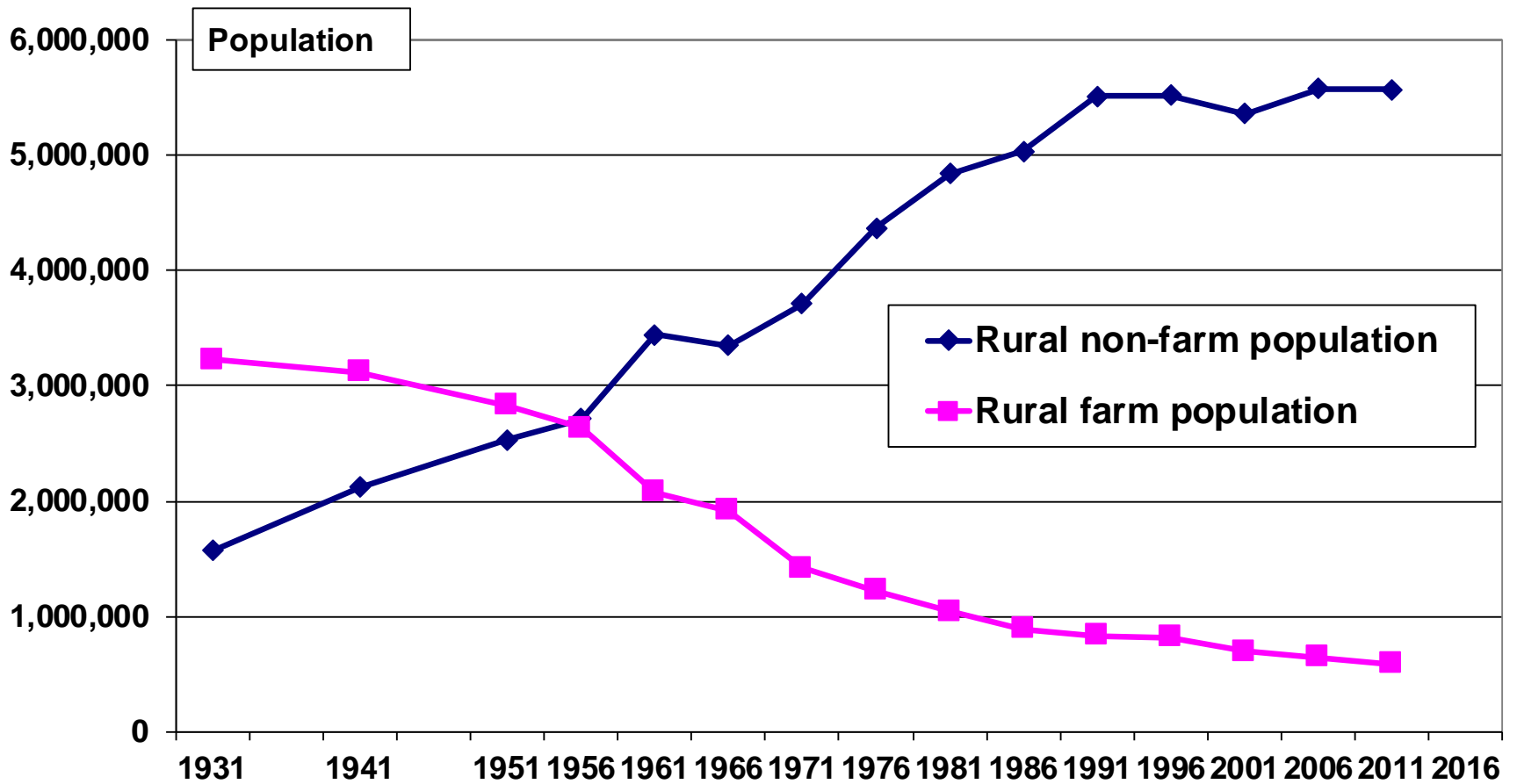
The census rural population grew in the 1950s, 1970s, 1980s and 2001 to 2016



Note: Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census. Thus, the reported change is due to population growth or decline plus the net impact of the re-classification of population between population centres and census rural areas.

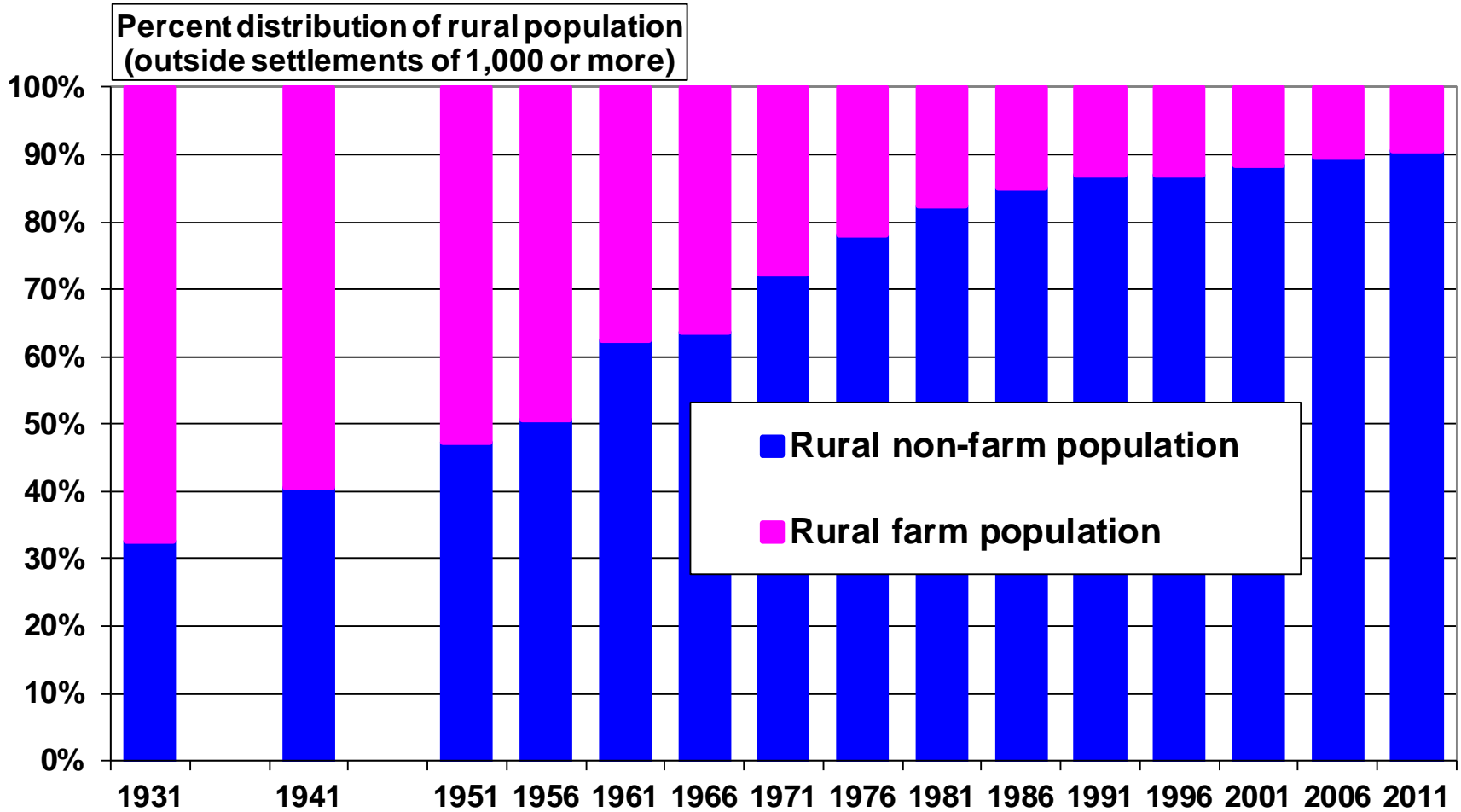
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 to 2016.

Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Canada in 1956



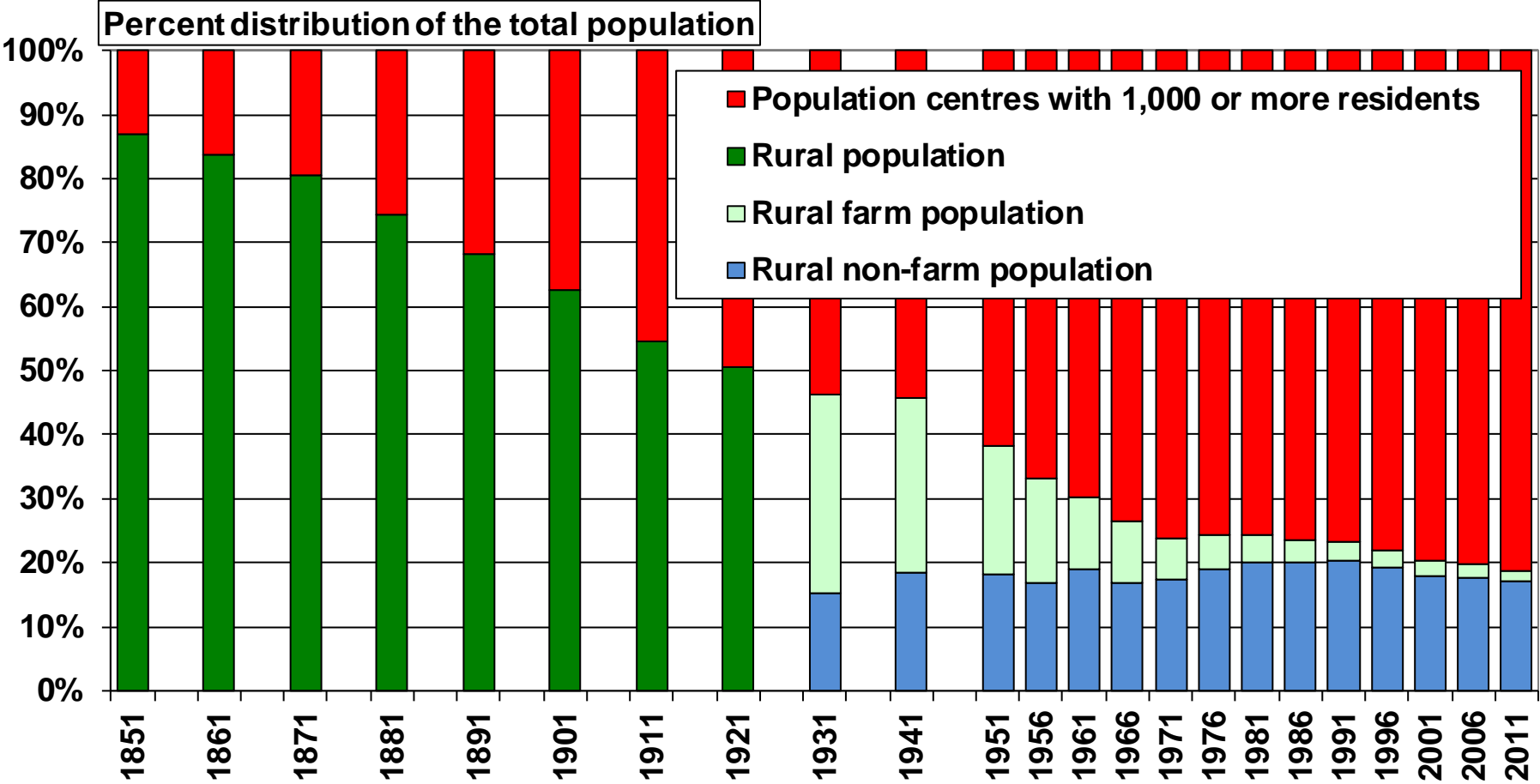
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

In 1931, 2/3 of rural Canadians lived on a census-farm; in 2011, 10 percent lived on a census-farm



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Canada's rural non-farm population has maintained a relatively consistent share of Canada's population in the Post-WWII period



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 to 2016.
 The "farm" population refers to all members of a household with a census-farm operator present.

Charts:

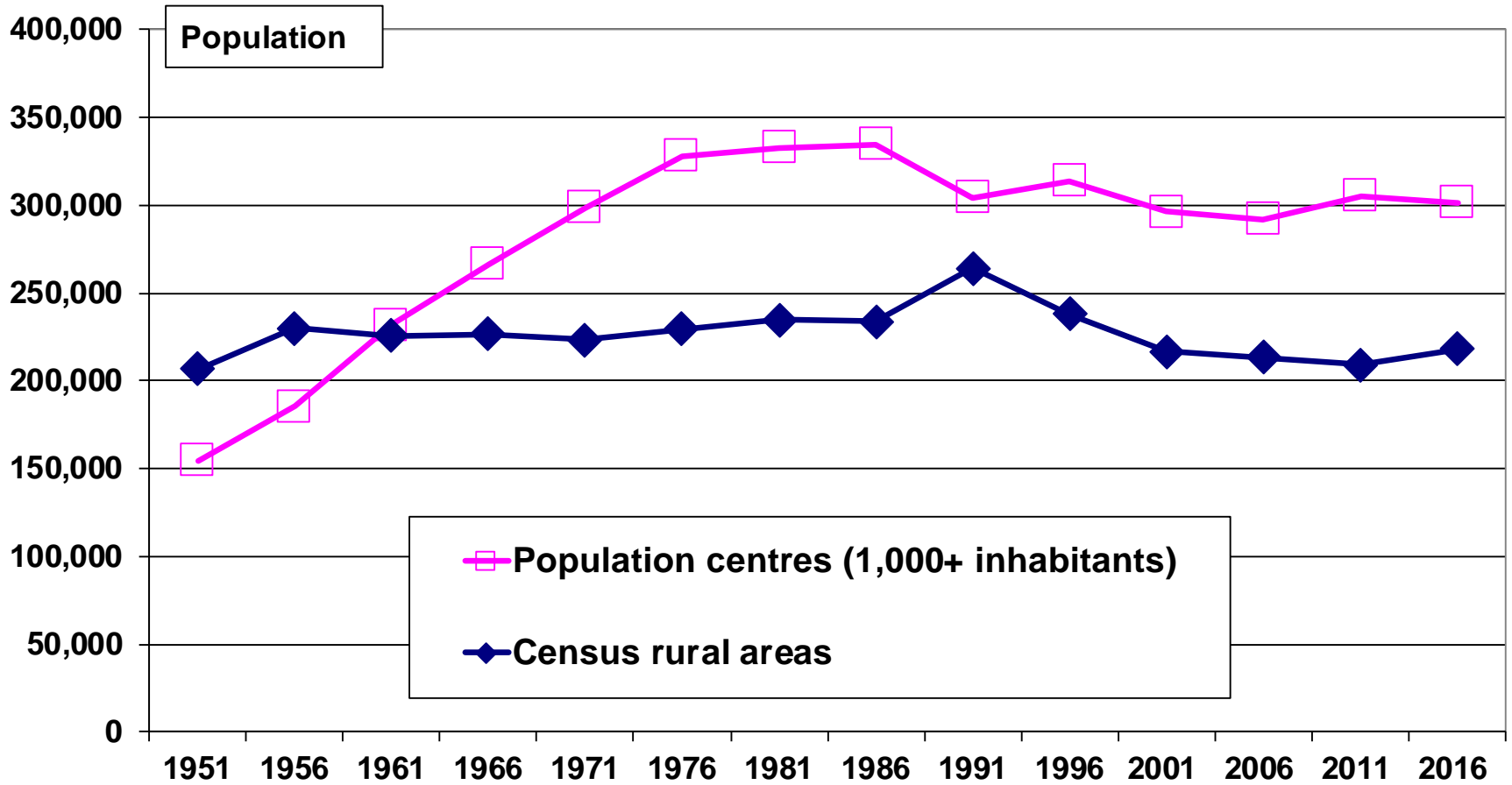
Population levels and trend in census rural areas and population centres (with 1,000+ inhabitants), by province, 1851 to 2016

For Canada, we show a selection of charts.

For each province, we show:

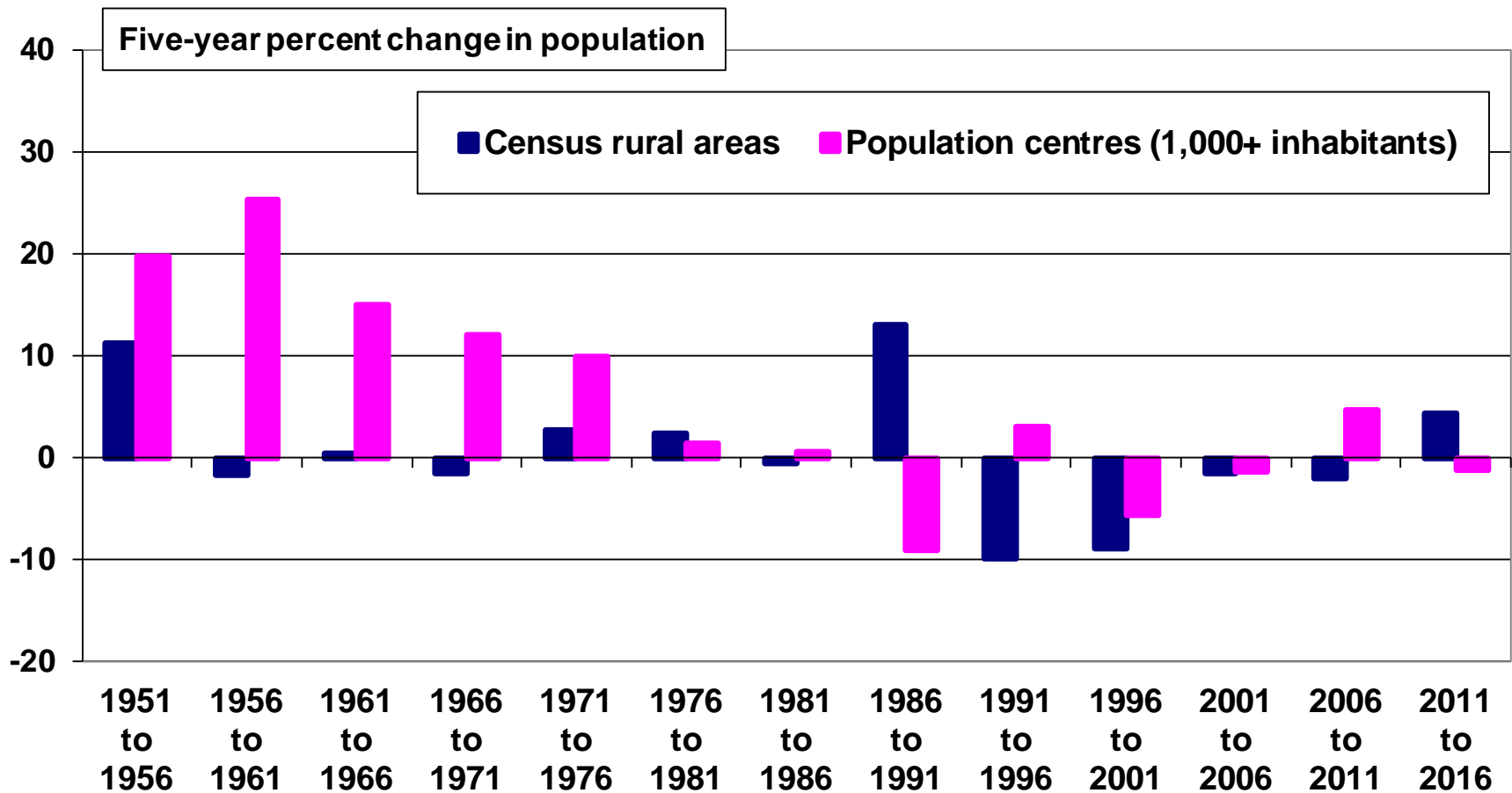
- a. The trend line for the population in population centres (formerly, census urban areas) and in census urban areas;**
- b. The five-year percent change in each population group; and**
- c. Within census rural areas, the trend line for the rural farm population and the rural non-farm population (the data for 2016 will not be available until 2018).**

Population trends: Rural minority in Newfoundland in 1966



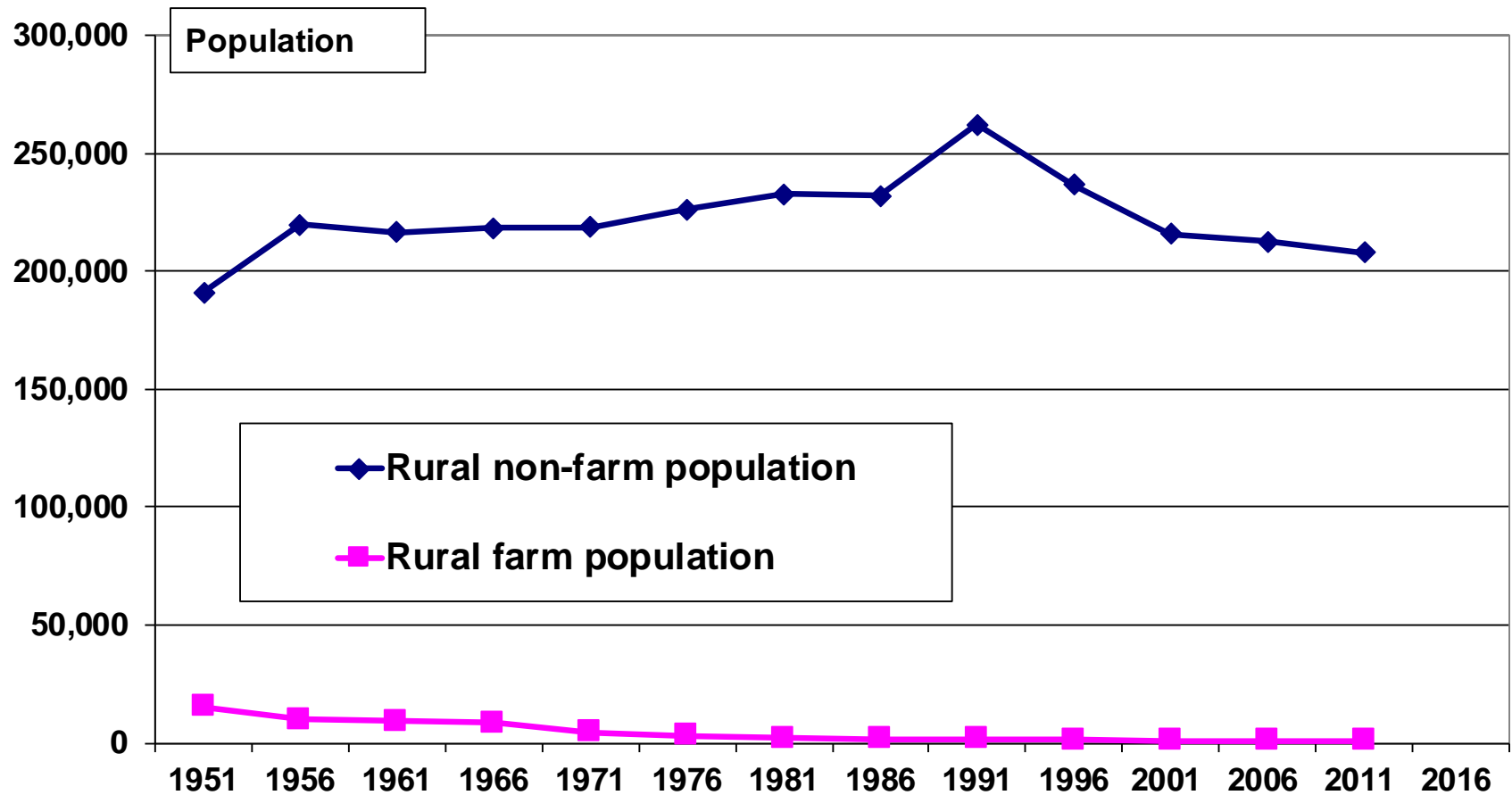
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016.

Rural population increase in 2016: Newfoundland and Labrador



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

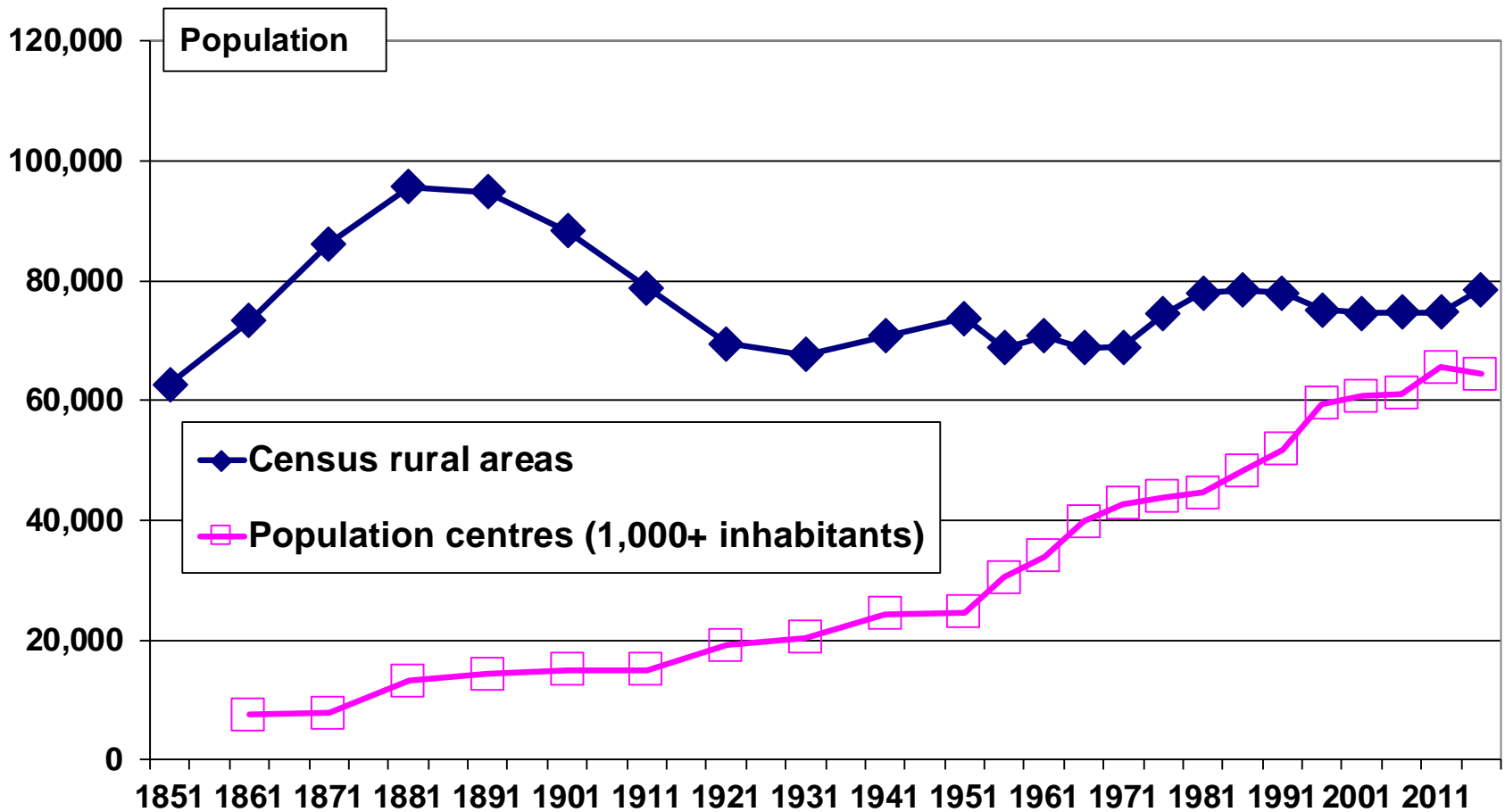
Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Newfoundland since 1951



Note: Rural refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants.

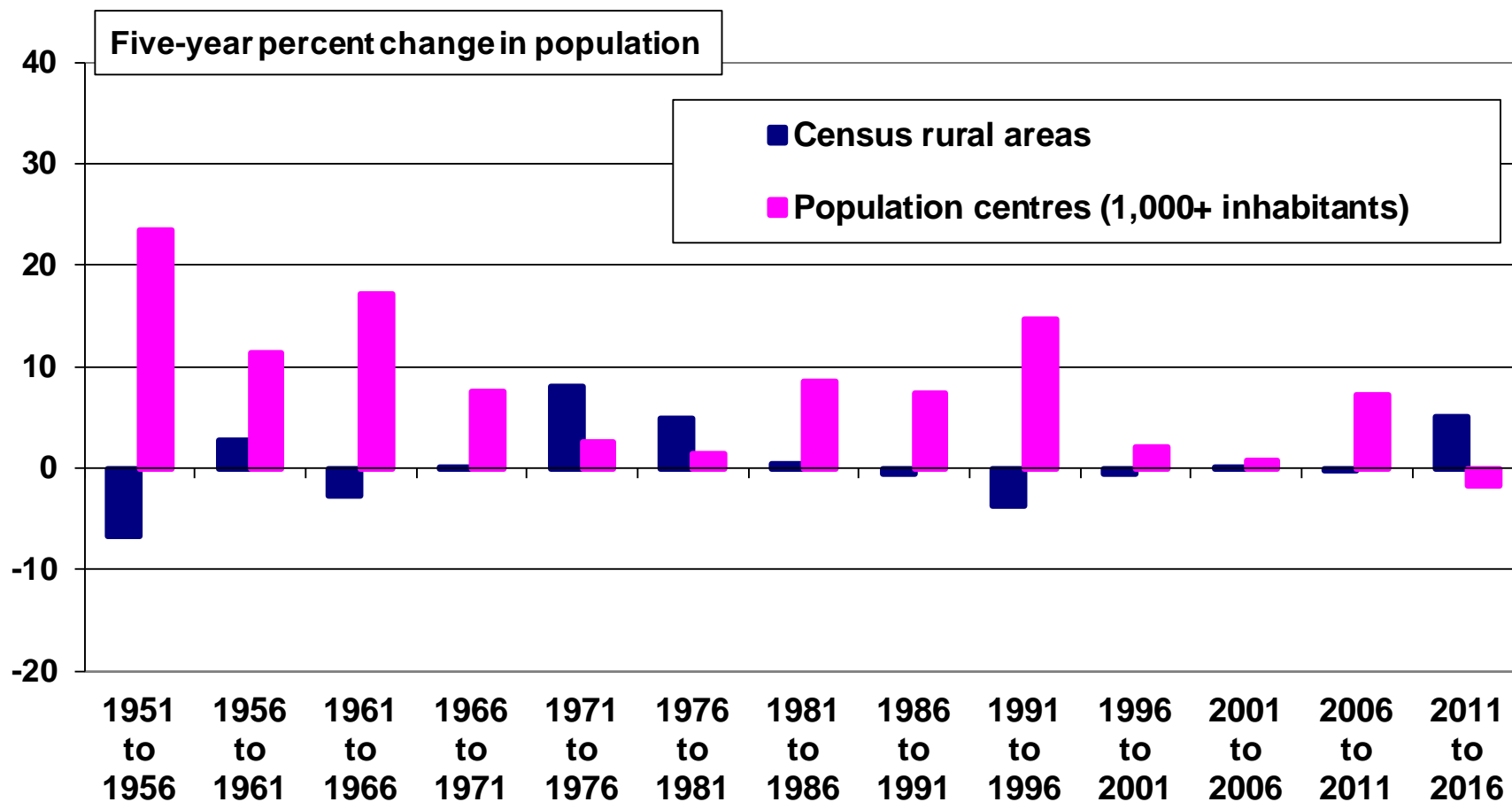
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Population trends: Rural majority in Prince Edward Island



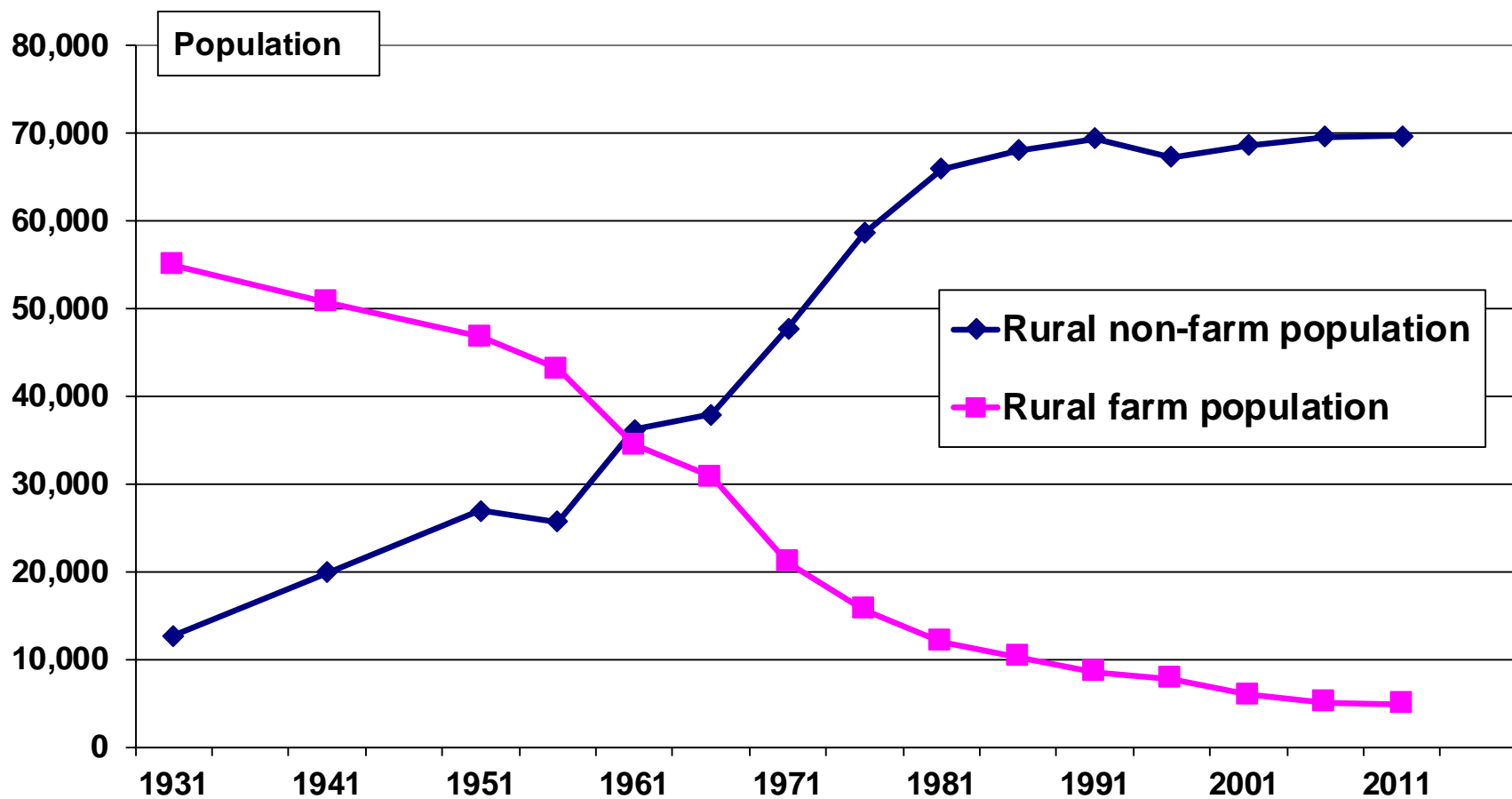
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Growth in census rural population in 2016: Prince Edward Island



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

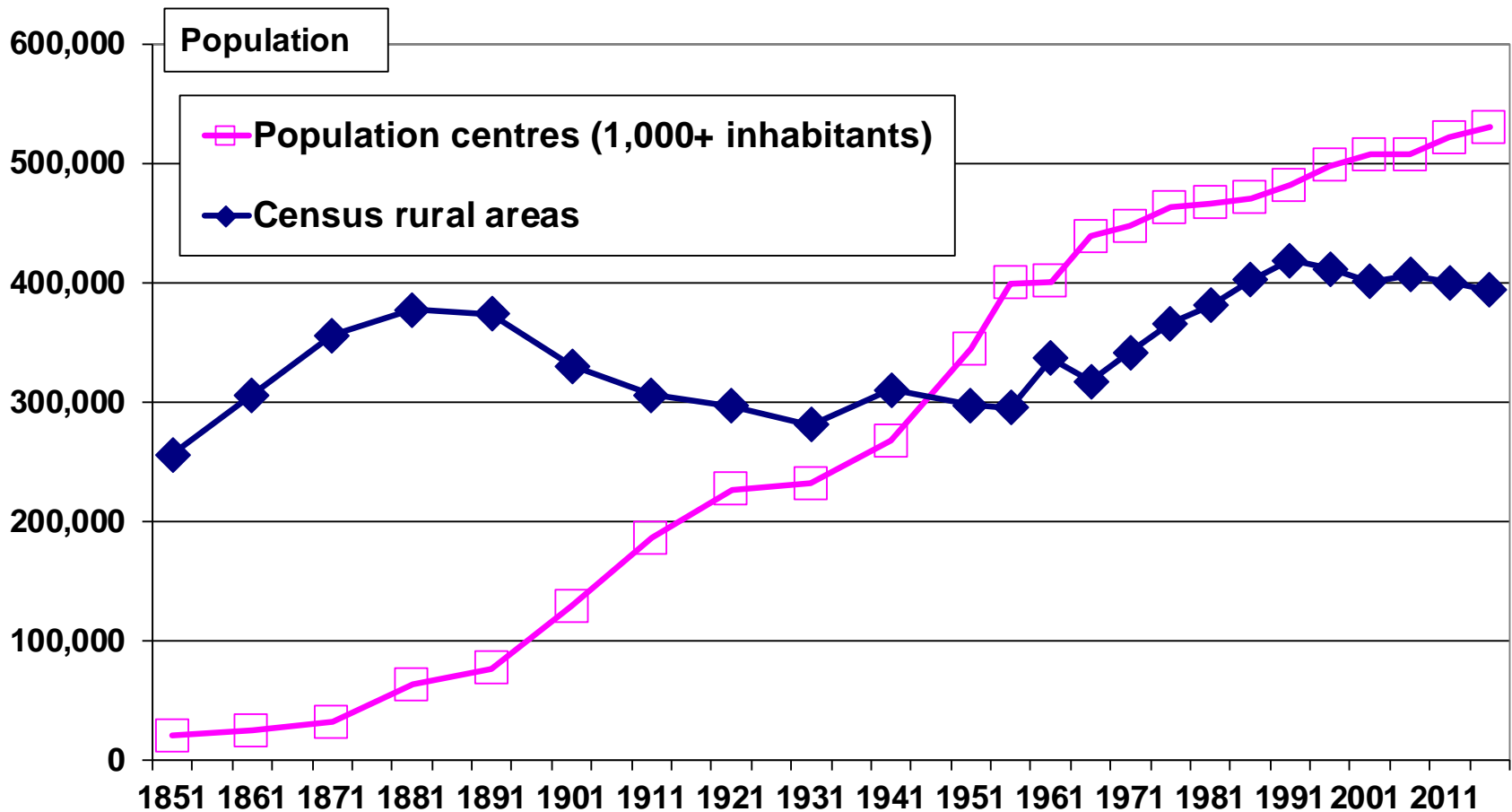
Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Prince Edward Island since 1966



Note "Rural" refers to the residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants.

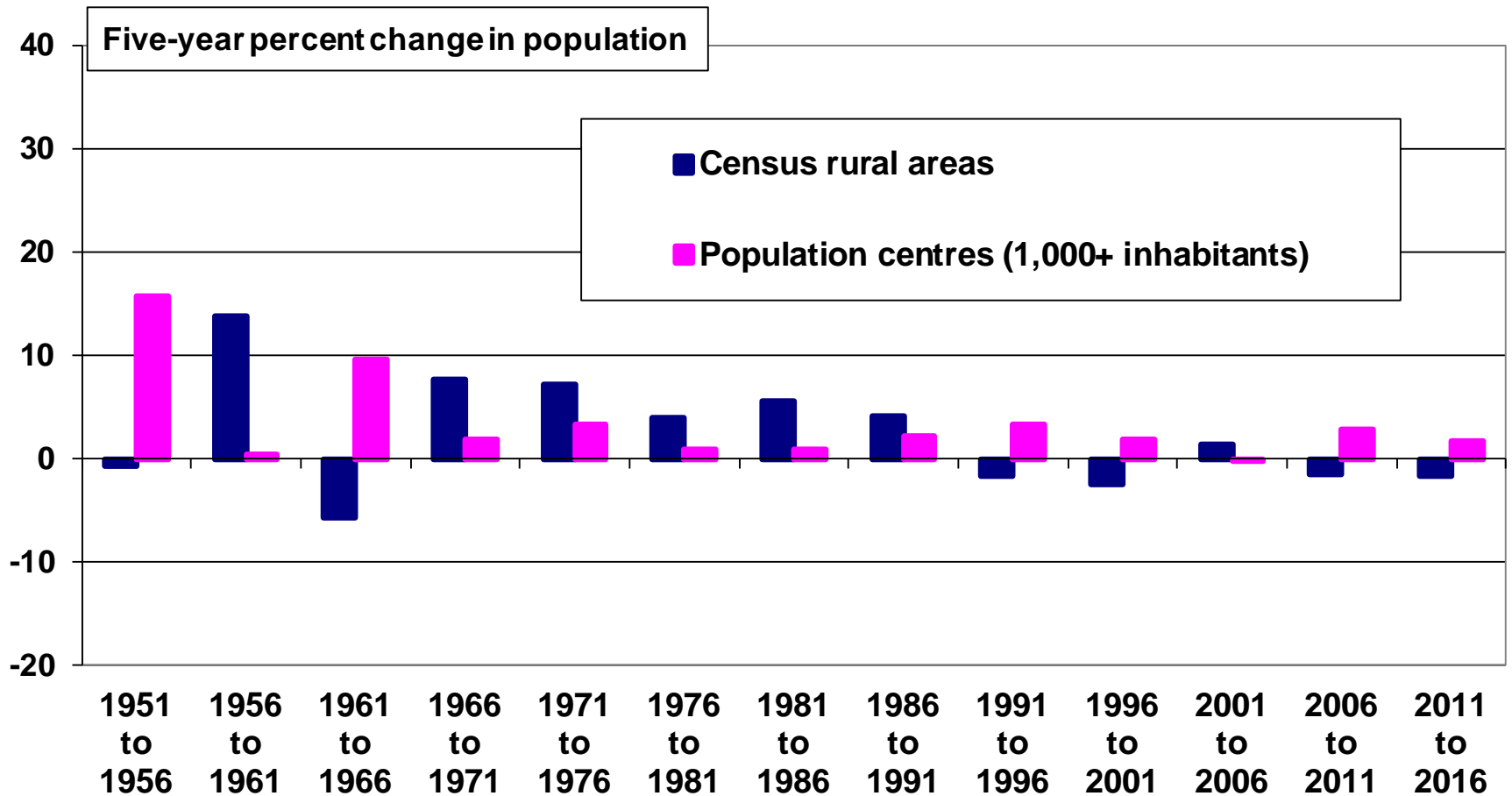
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Population trends: Rural minority in Nova Scotia in 1951



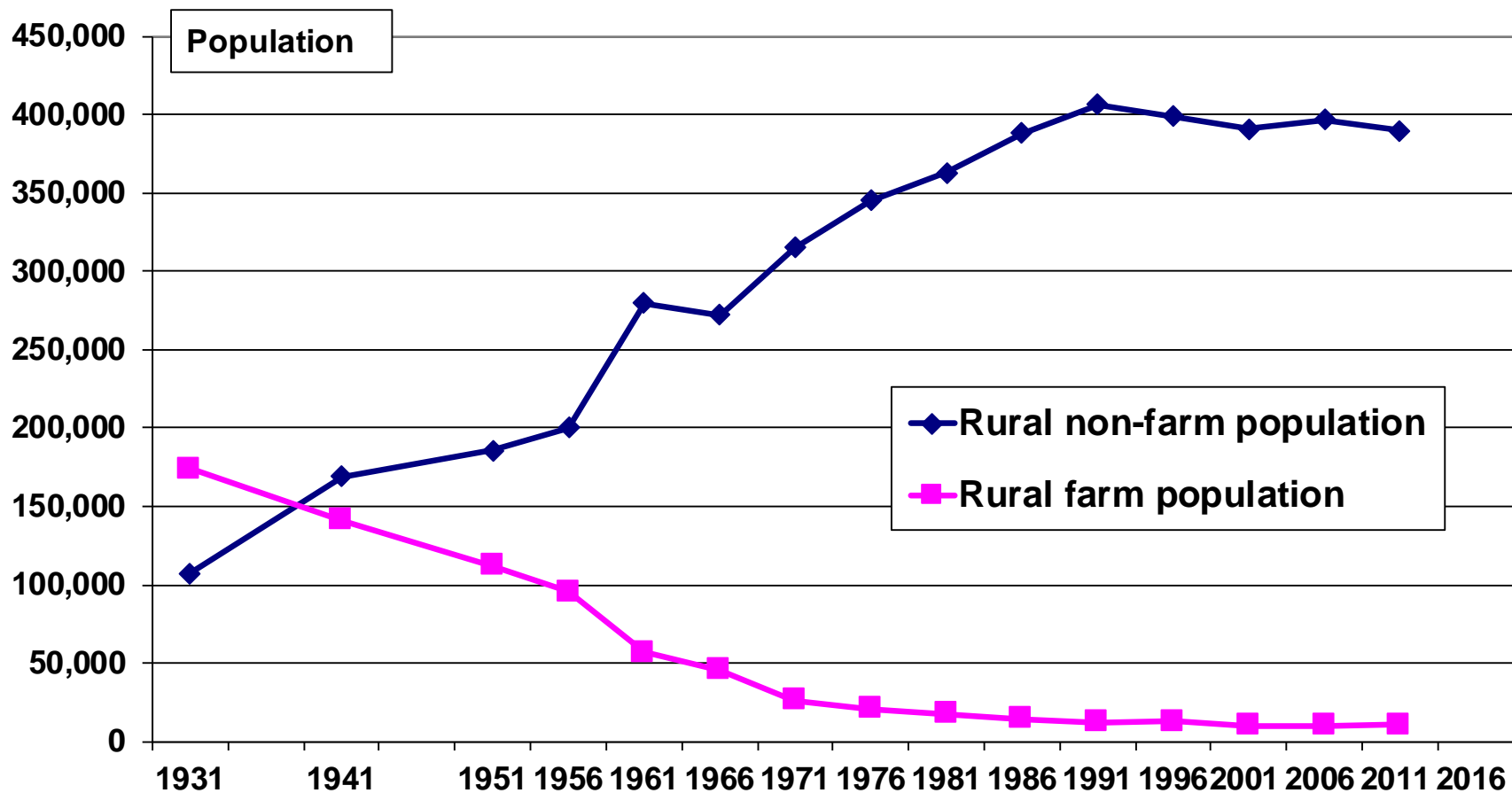
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Small changes in census rural population since 1991: Nova Scotia



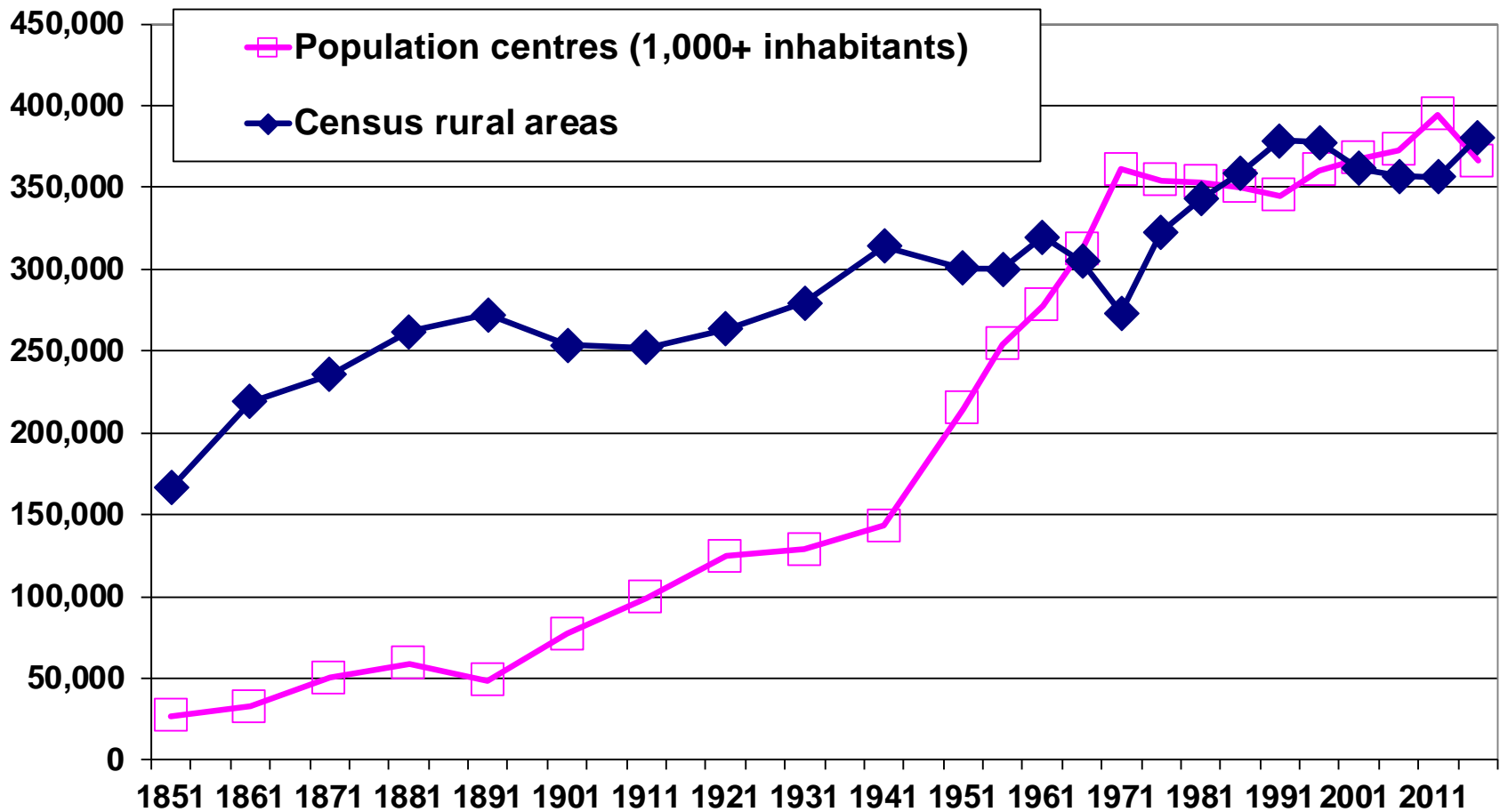
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016..

Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Nova Scotia since 1941



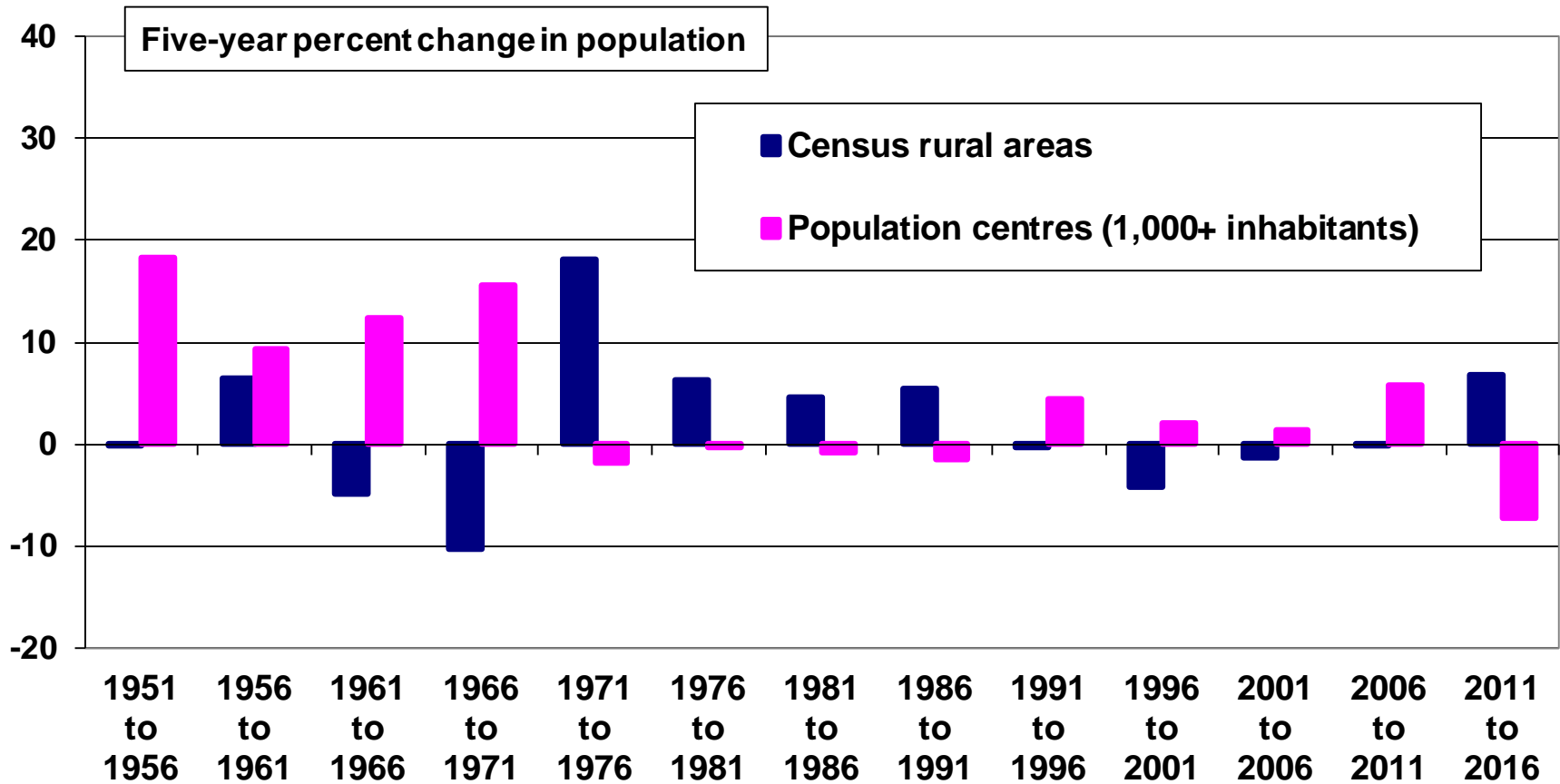
Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants.
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Population trends: Rural minority in New Brunswick, 1966 to 1981 and 2001 - 2011



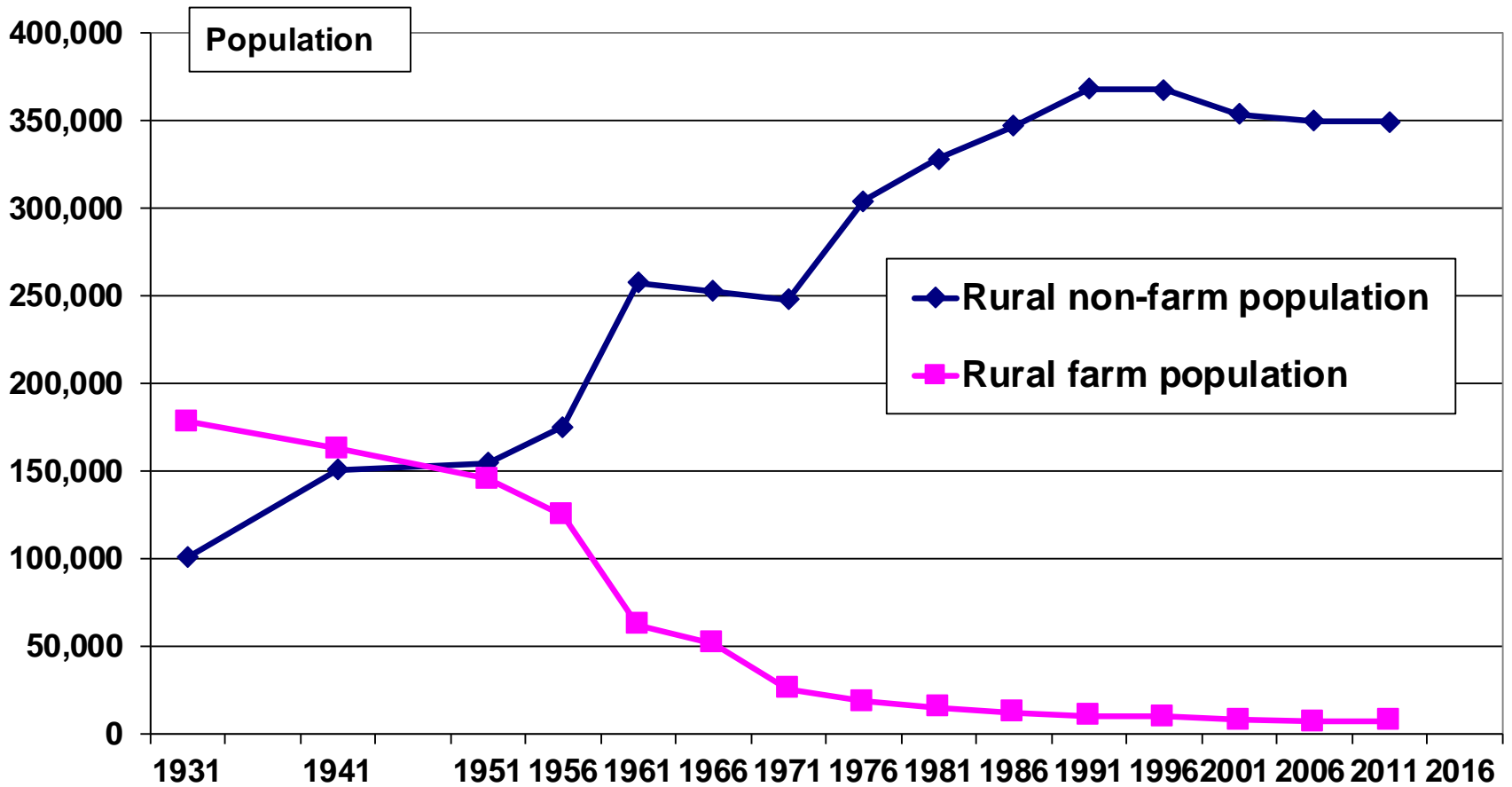
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Increase in census rural population in 2016: New Brunswick



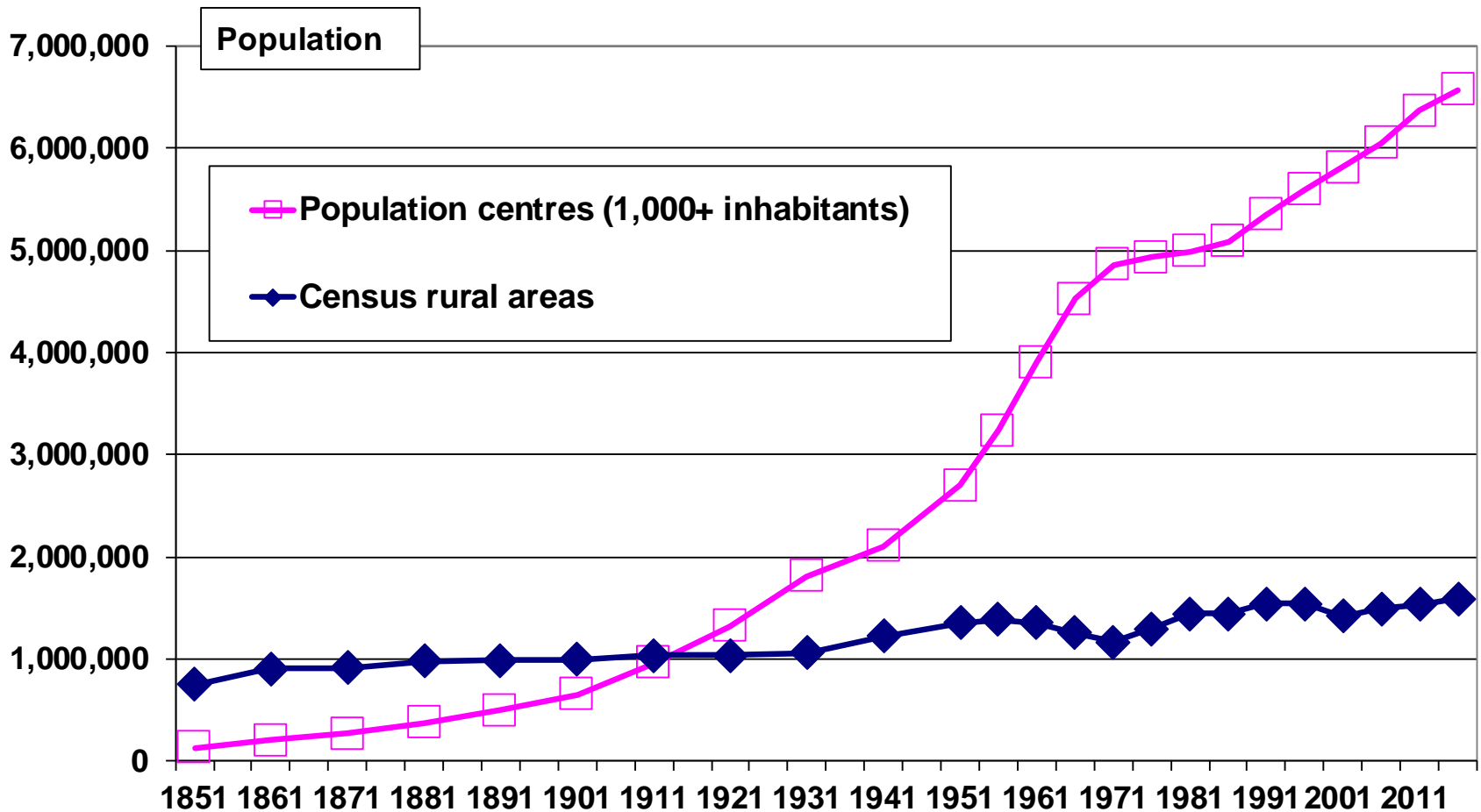
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016.

Rural population: Farmer minority in rural New Brunswick since 1951



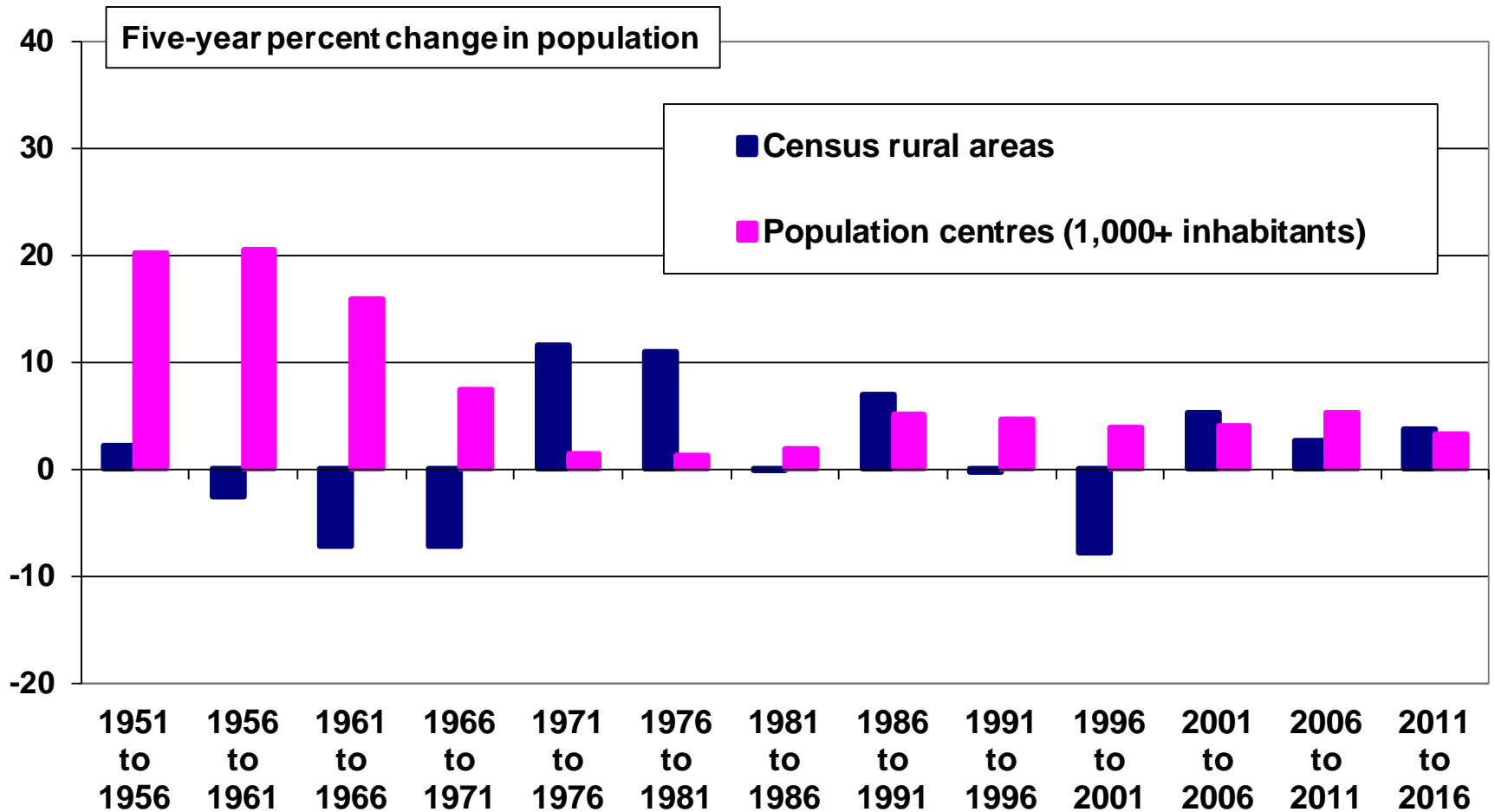
Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants.
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Population trends: Rural minority in Quebec in 1921



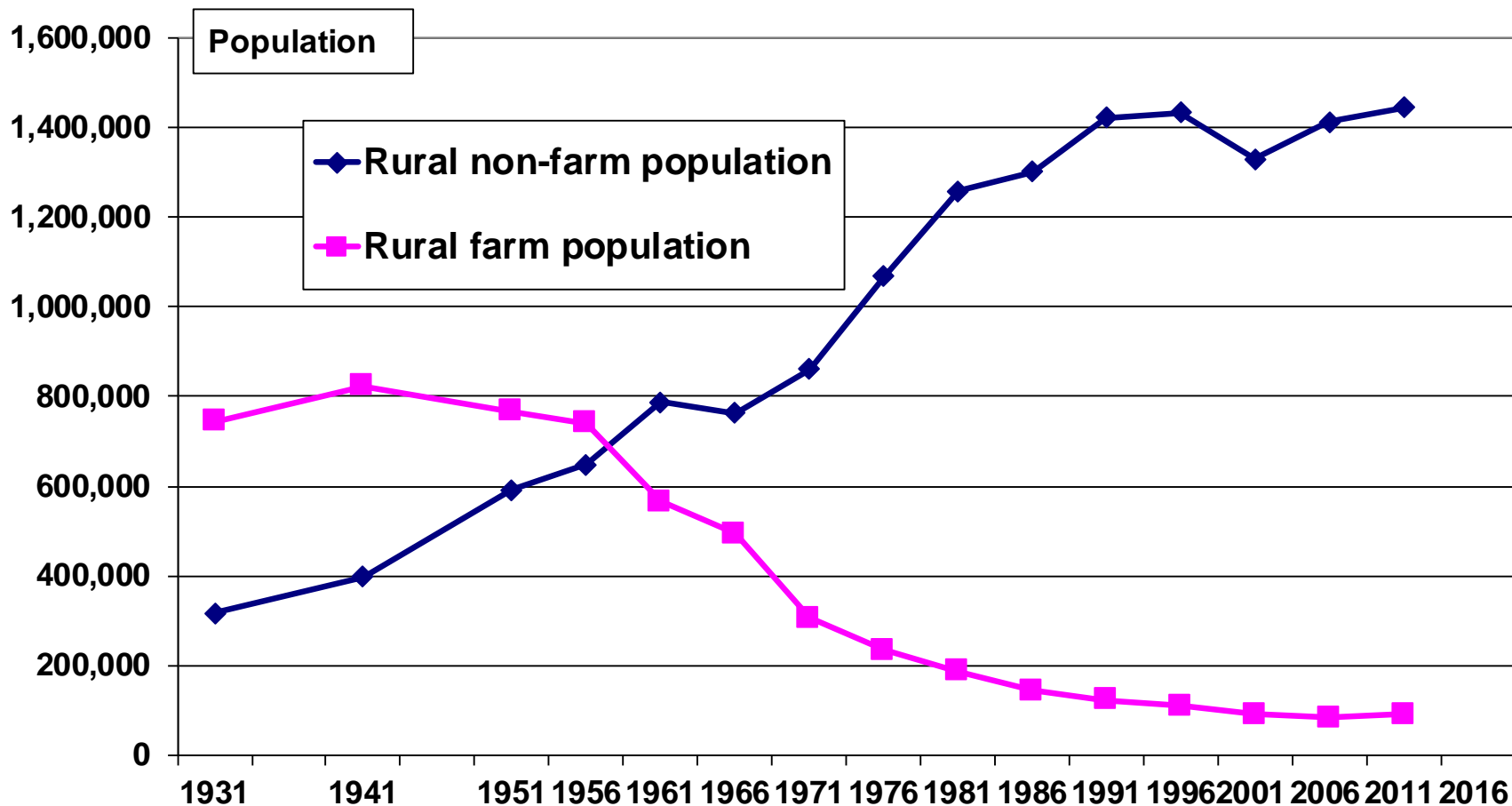
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Growth in census rural population since 2001: Quebec



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

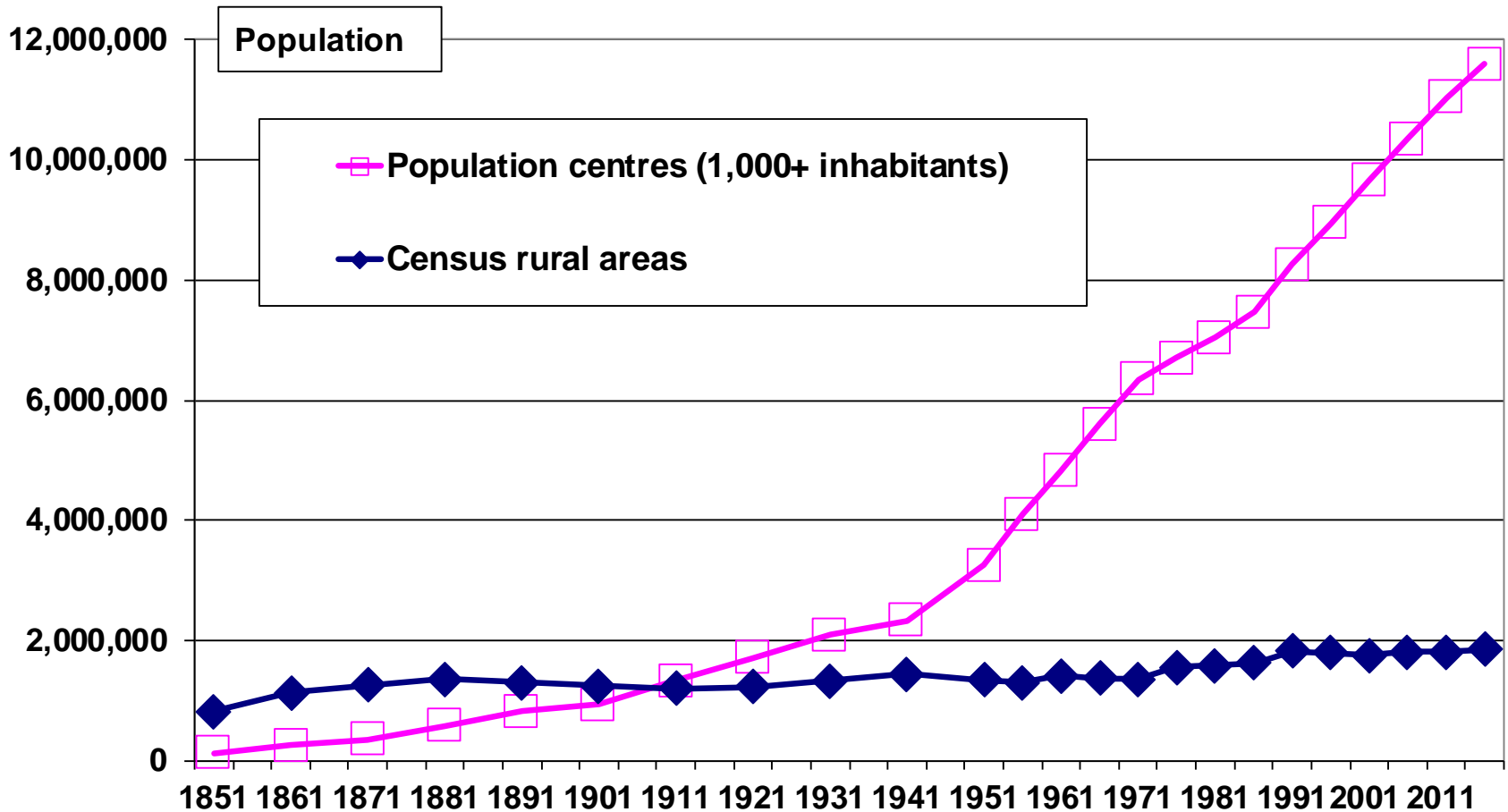
Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Québec since 1961



Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants.

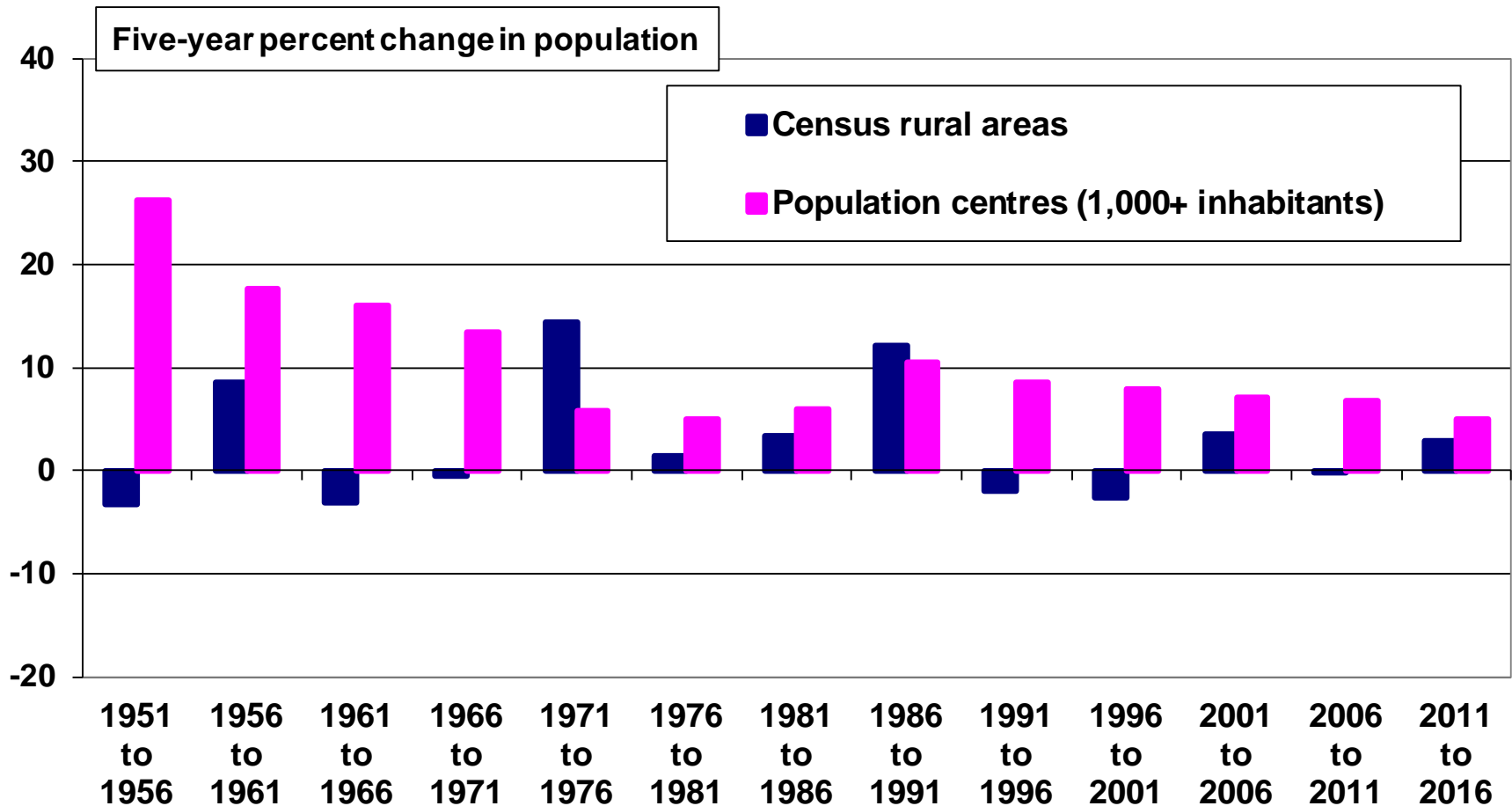
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Population trends: Rural minority in Ontario in 1911



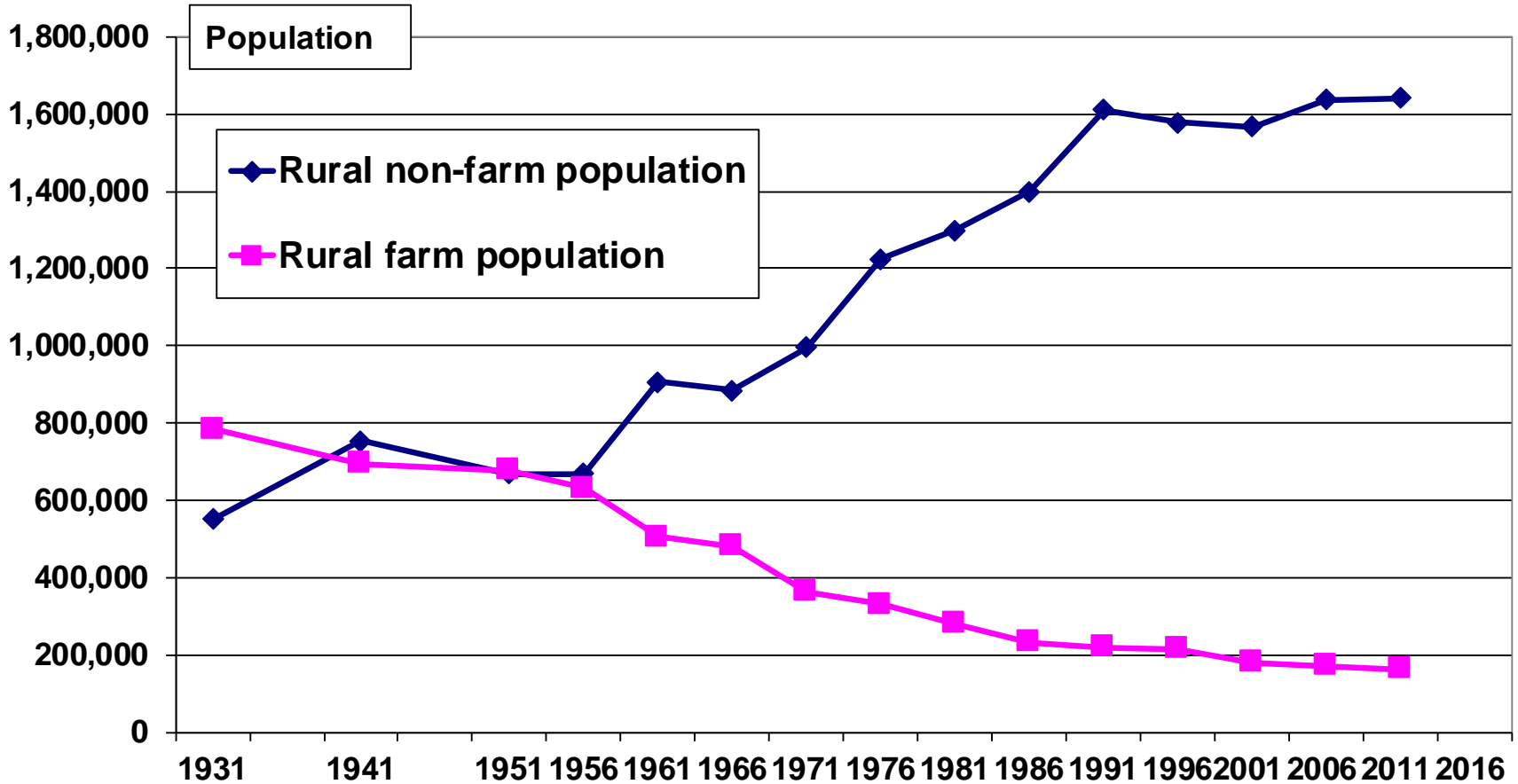
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Small change in census rural population since 1991: Ontario



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

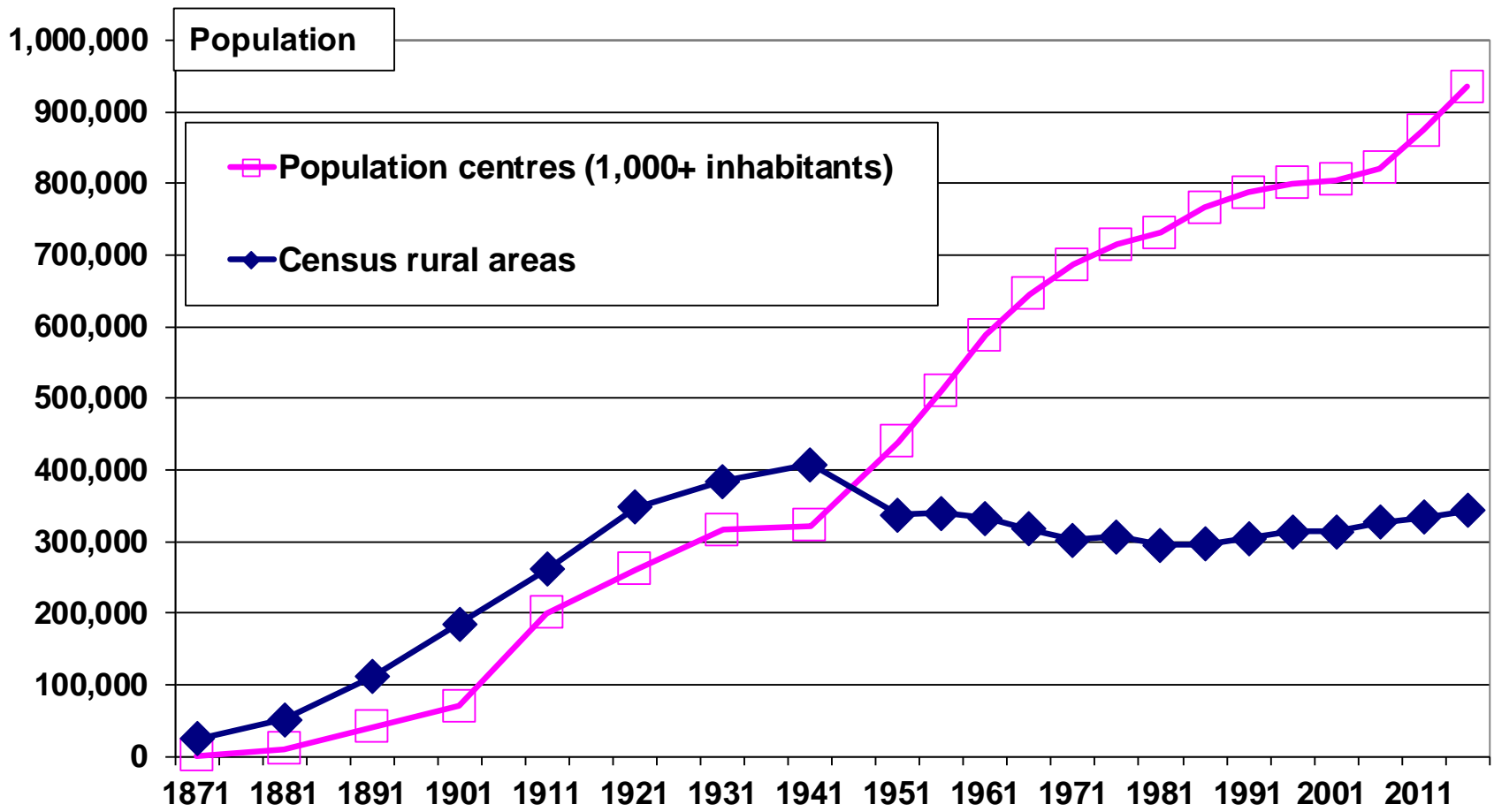
Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Ontario since 1956



Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more.

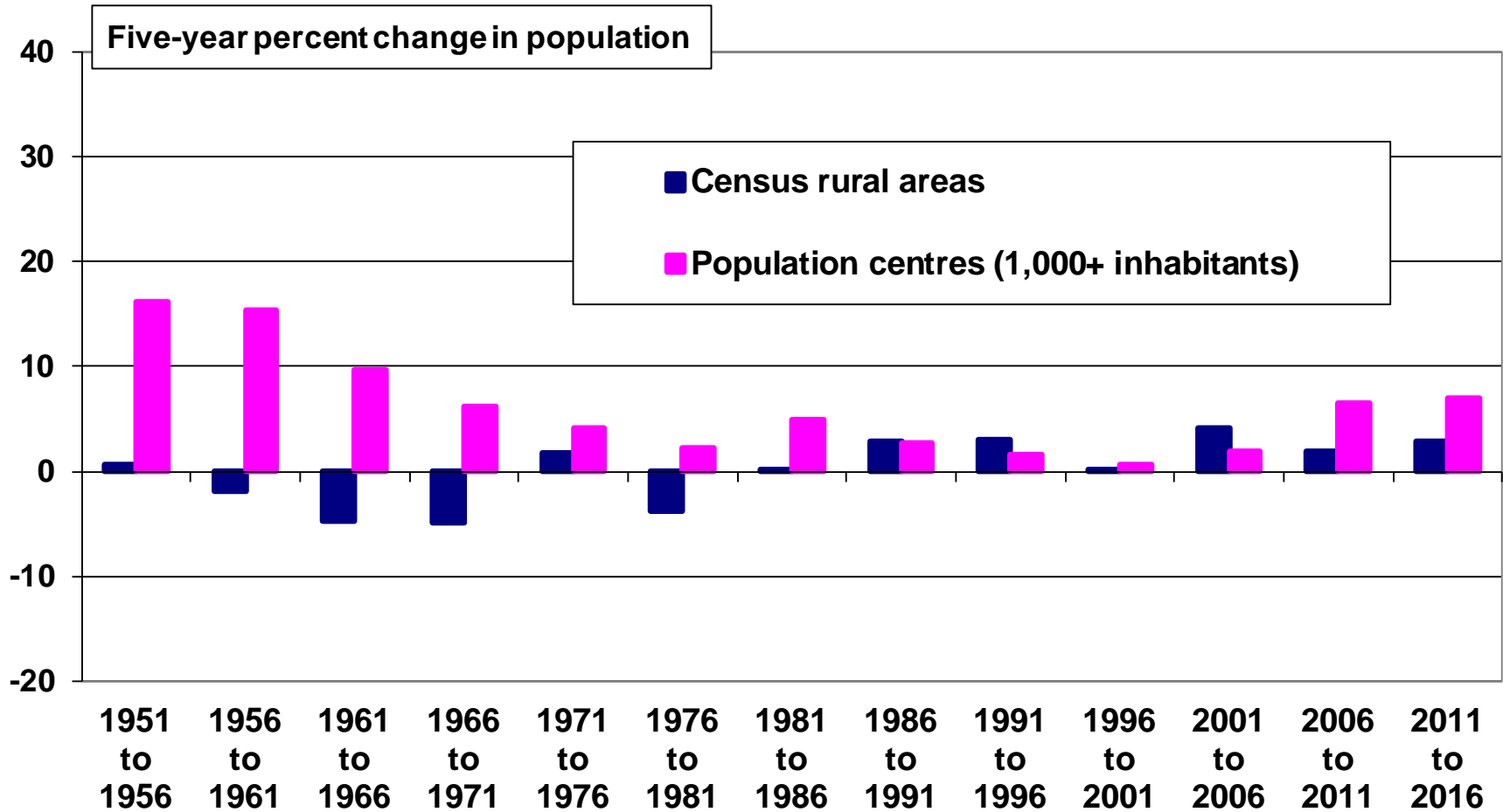
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Population trends: Rural minority in Manitoba in 1951



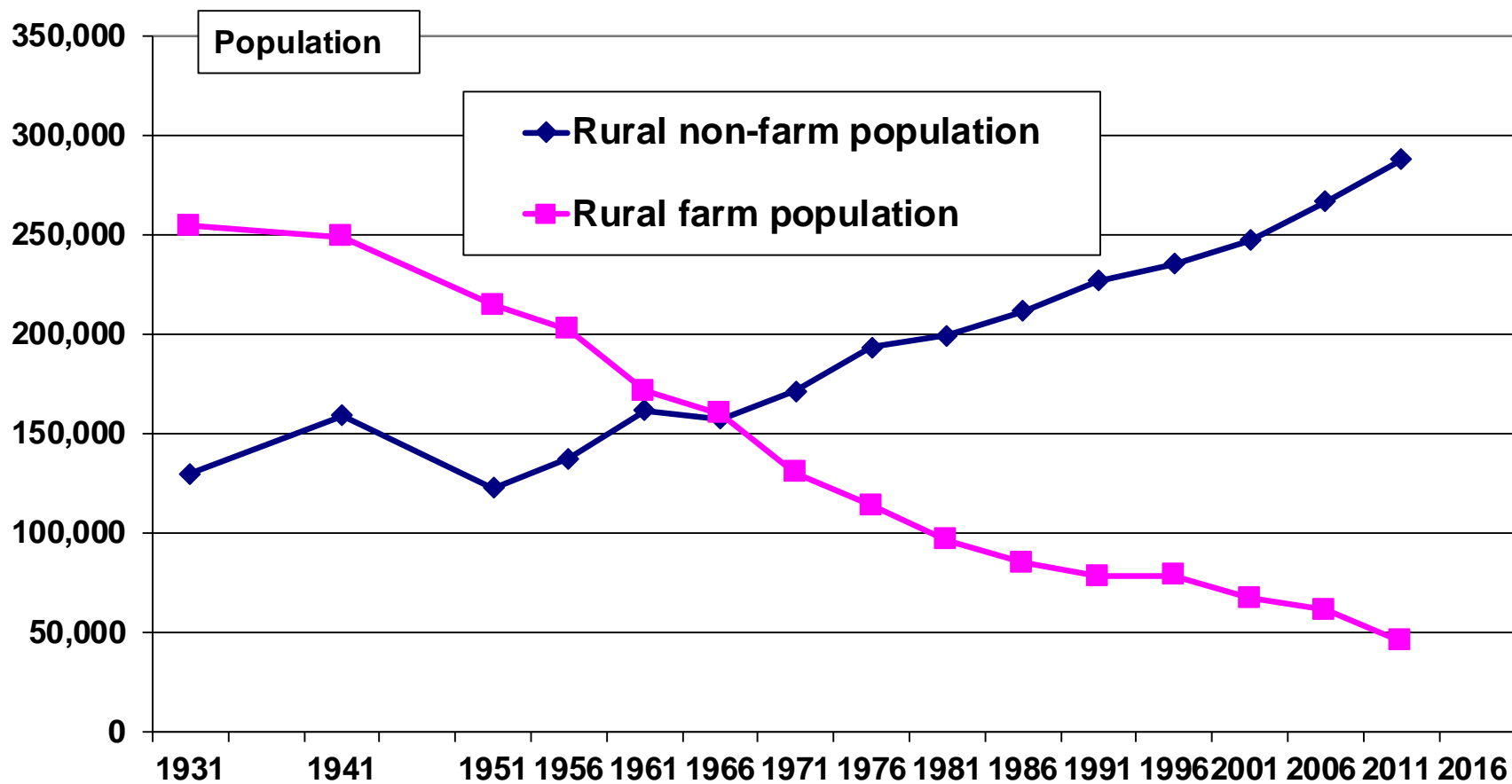
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1851 - 2016.

Growth in census rural population since 1981: Manitoba



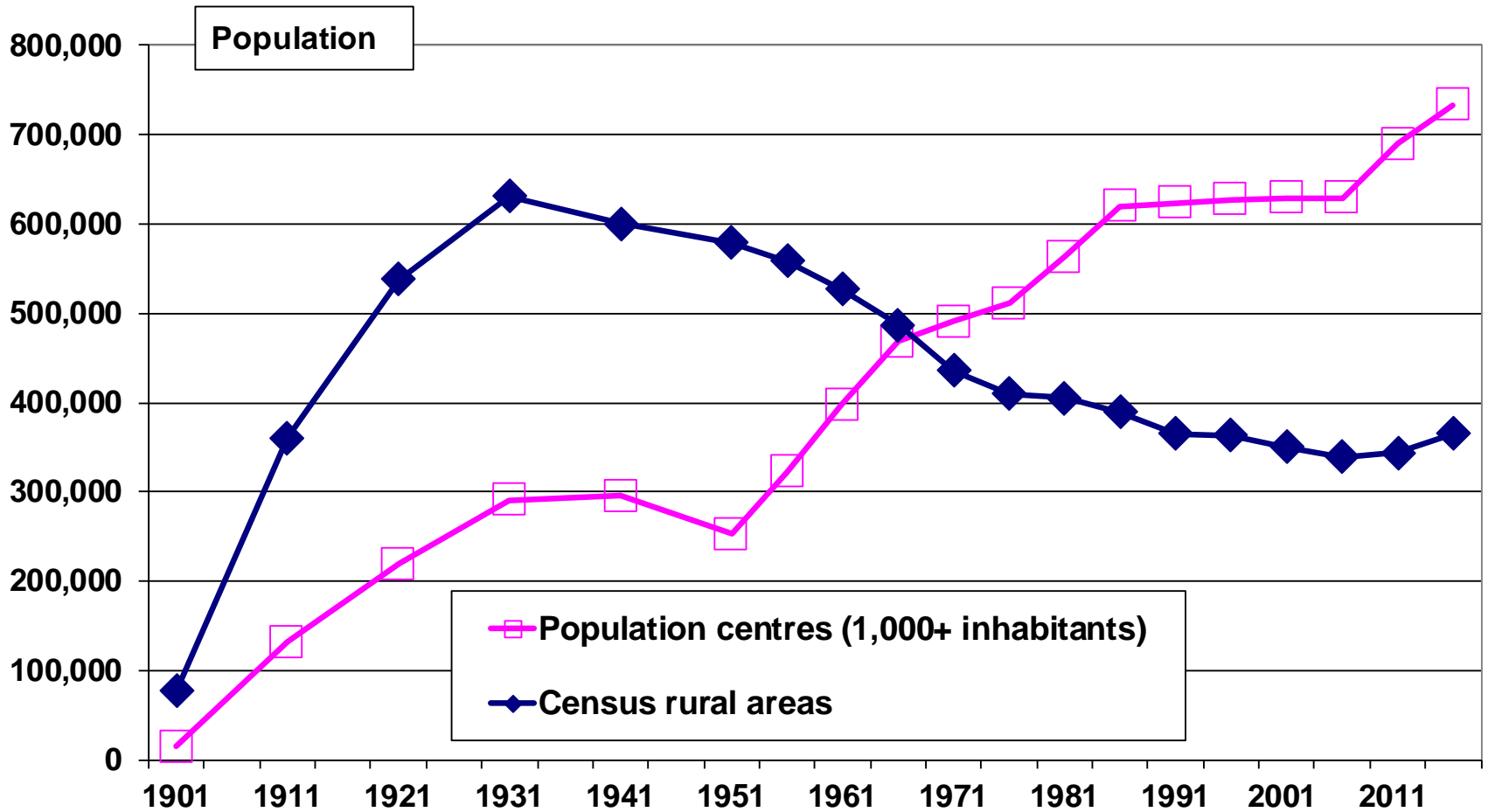
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016.

Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Manitoba since 1971



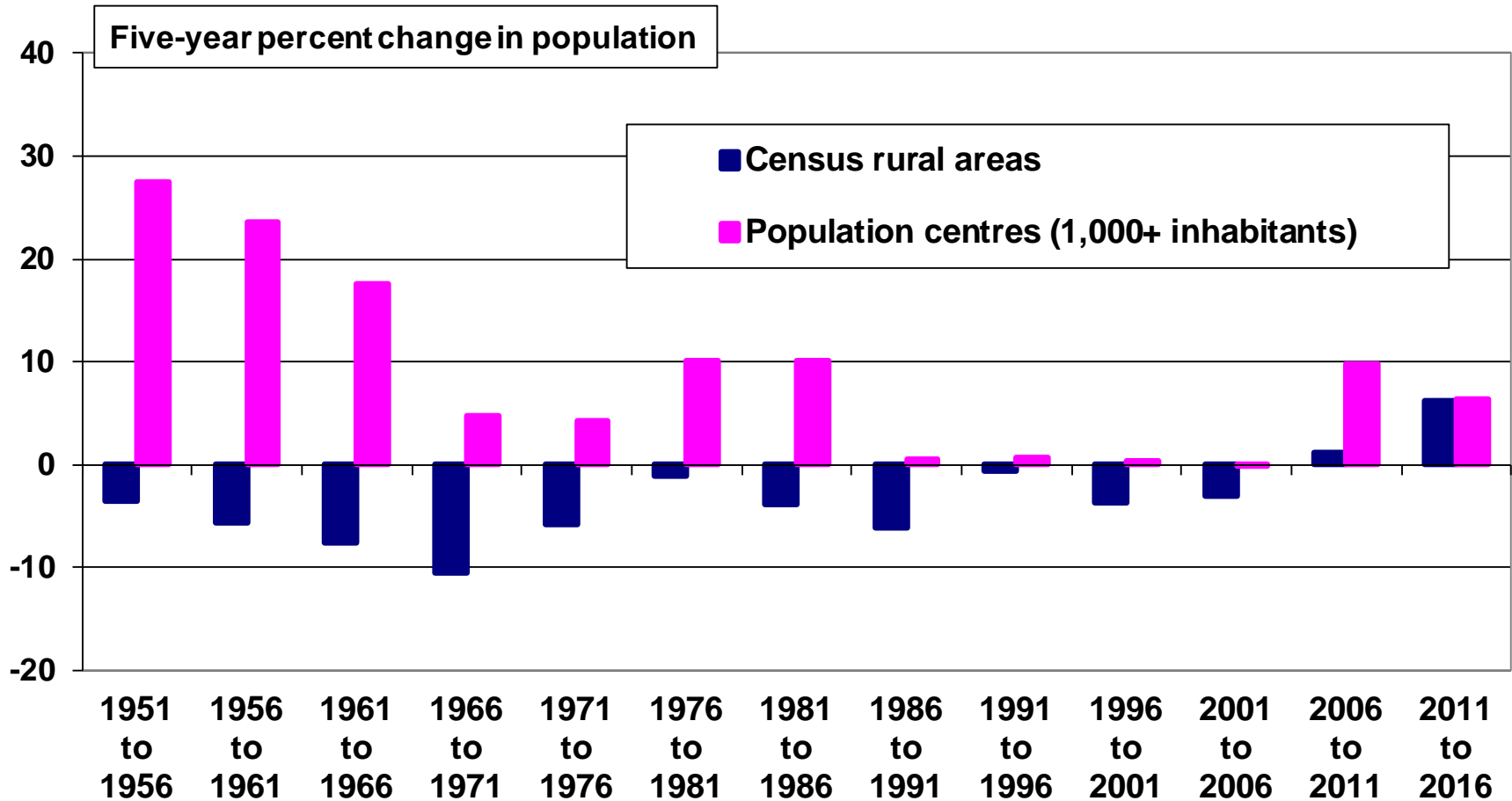
Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants.
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Population trends: Rural minority in Saskatchewan in 1971



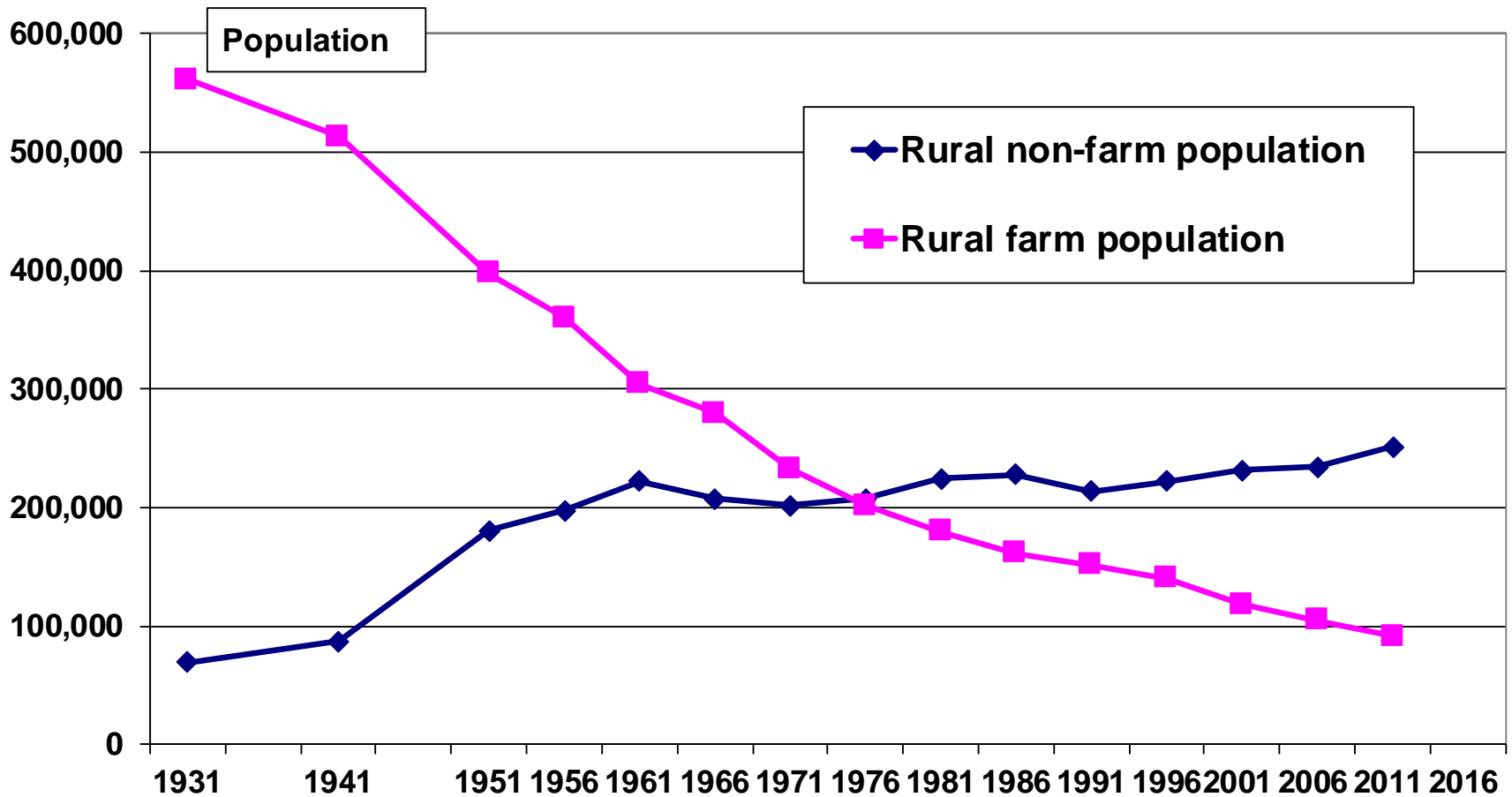
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1901 - 2016.

Growth in census rural population in last two census periods: Saskatchewan



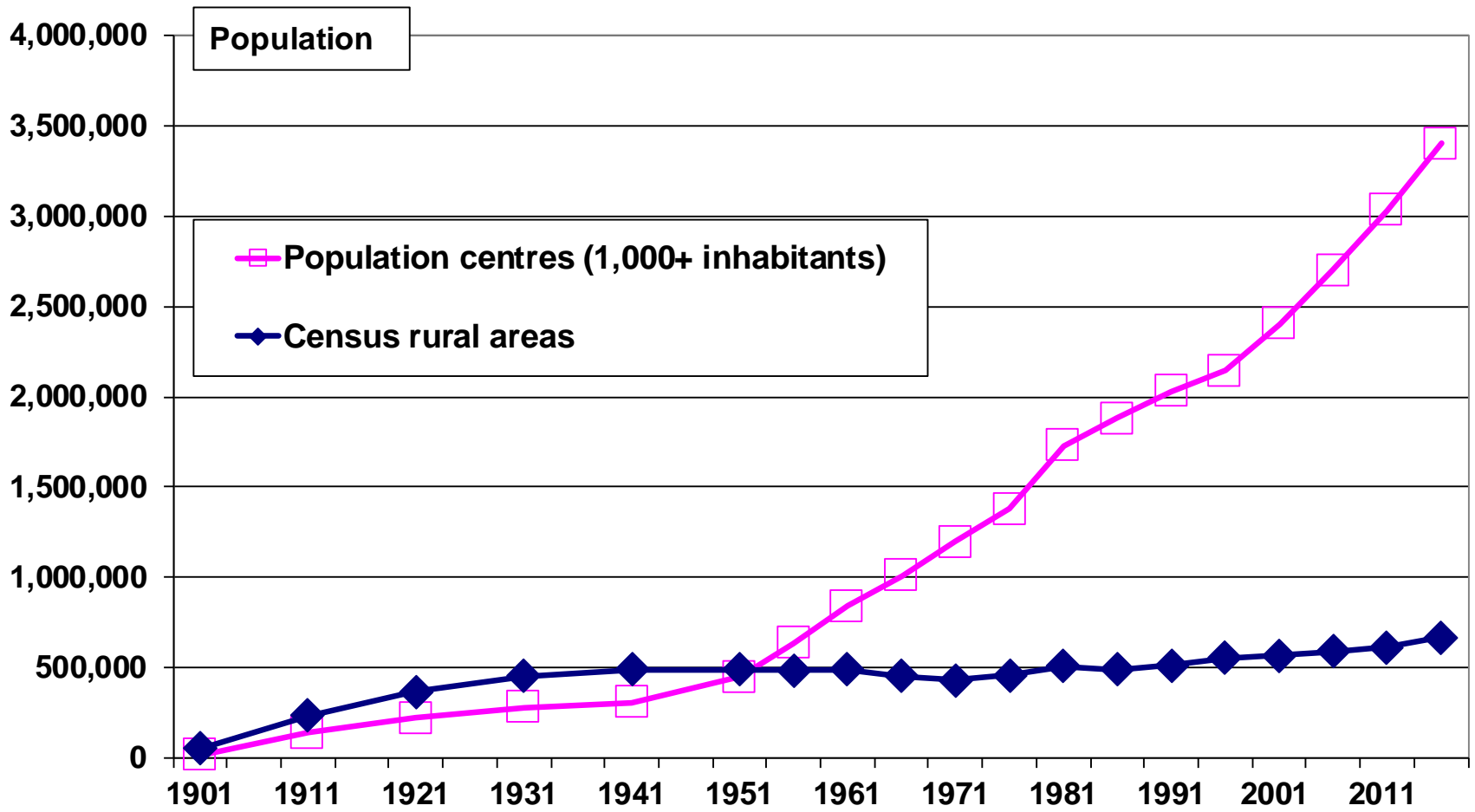
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1951 - 2016.

Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Saskatchewan in 1981



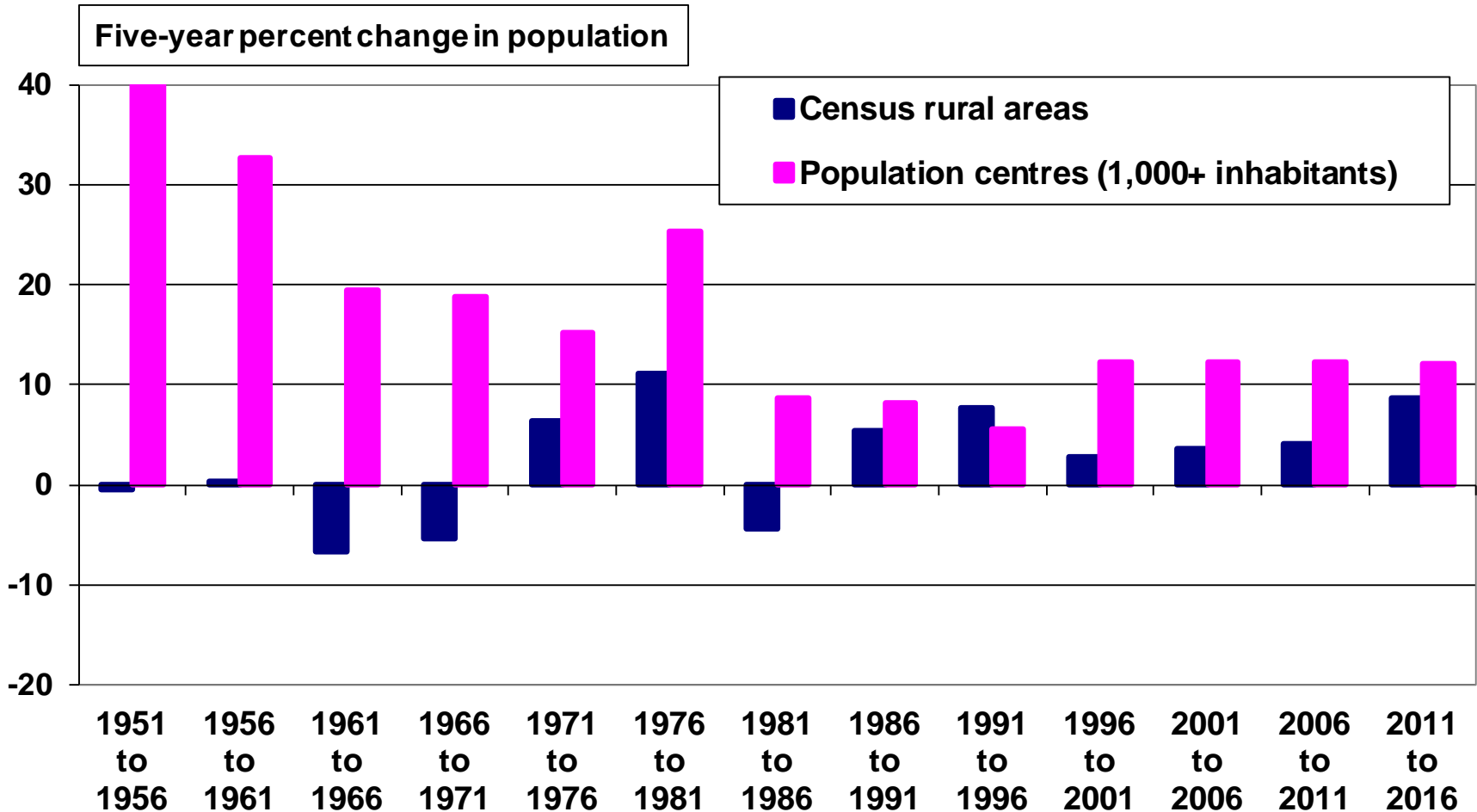
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Population trends: Rural minority in Alberta in 1956



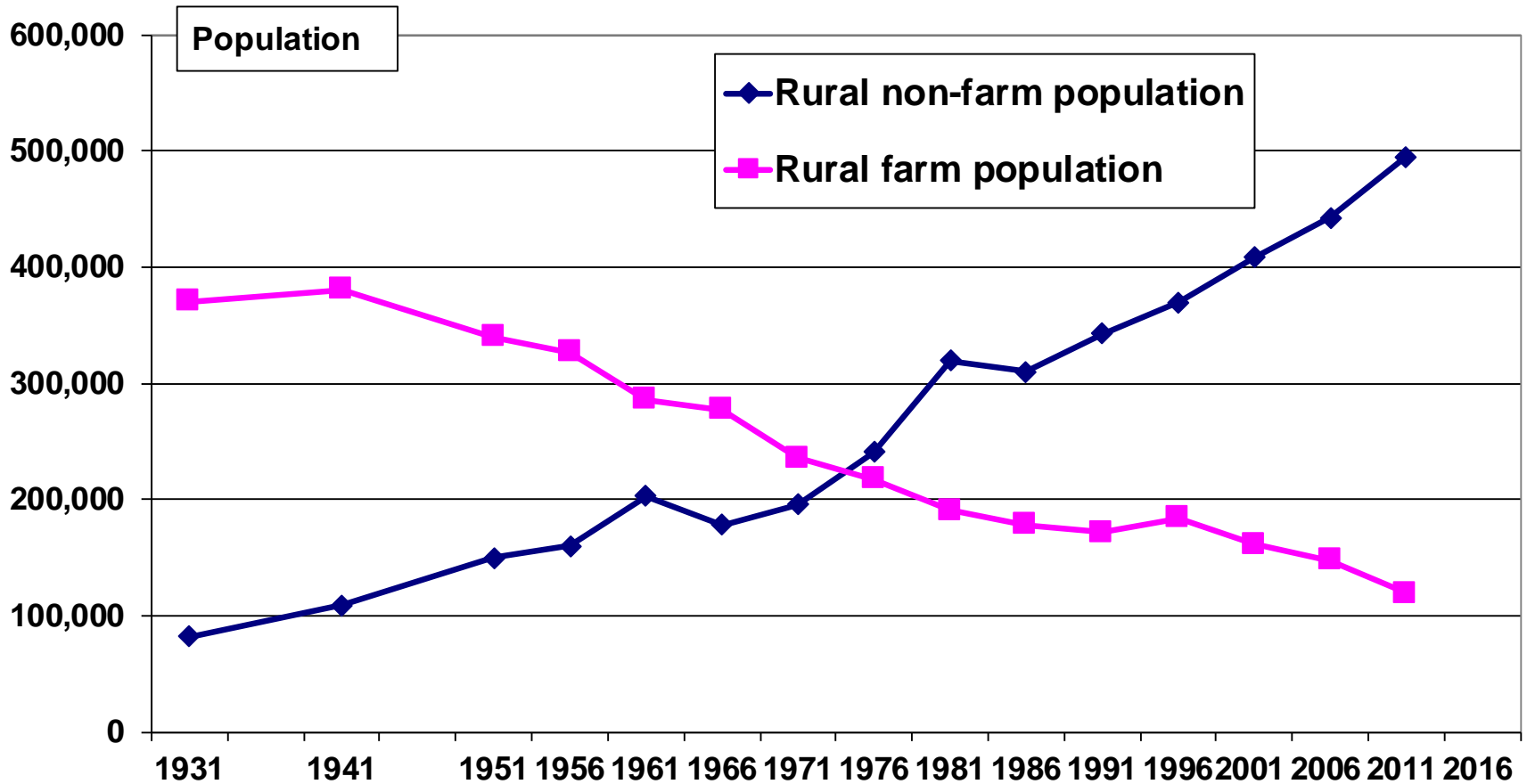
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1901-2016.

Growth in census rural population since 1986: Alberta



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

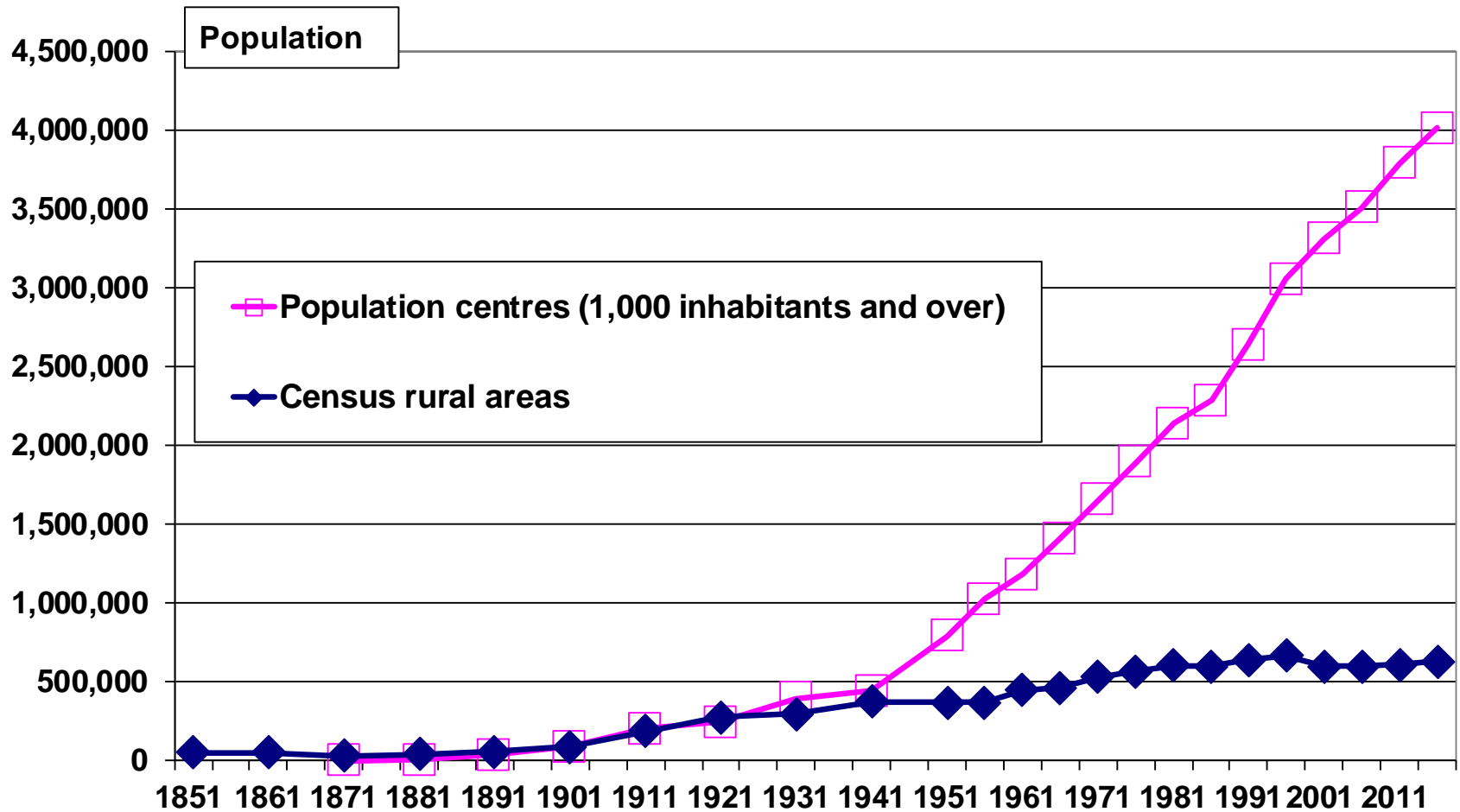
Rural population: Farmer minority in rural Alberta since 1976



Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more inhabitants.

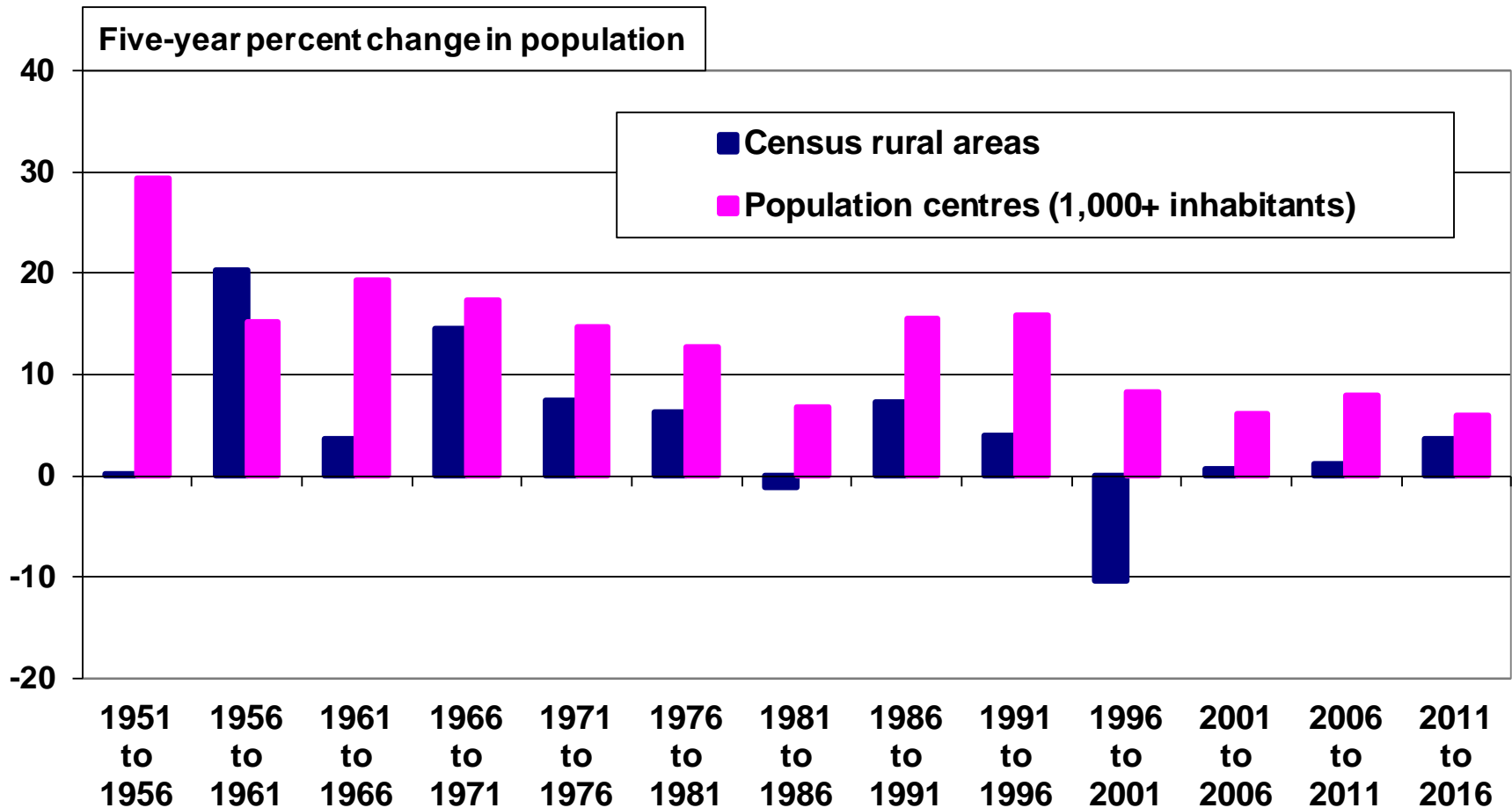
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

Population trends: Rural minority in British Columbia in 1931



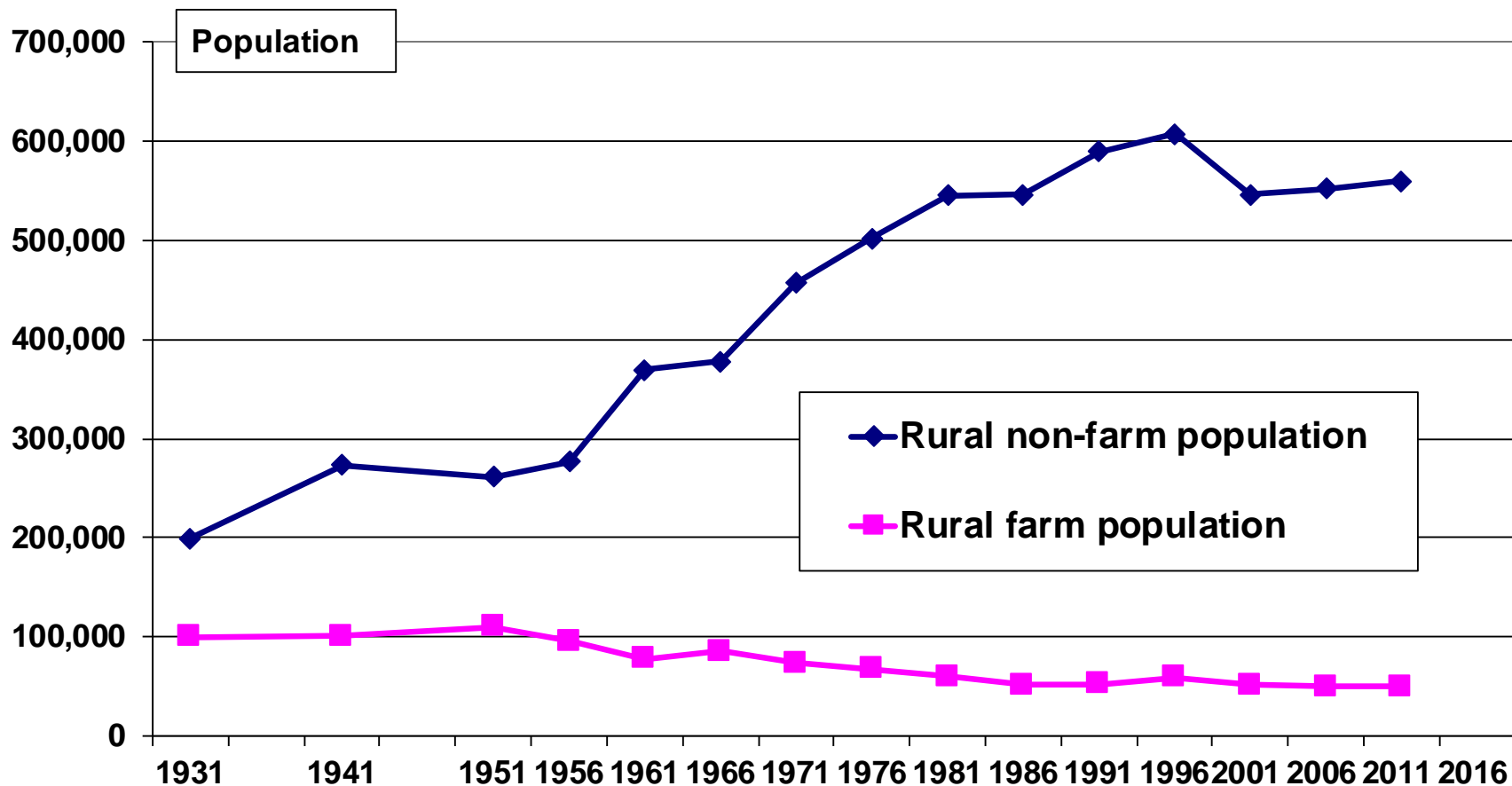
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population. 1851 - 2016.

Growth in census rural population (except in two periods: 1981-1986 and 1996-2001): British Columbia



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

Rural population: Farmer minority in rural British Columbia since 1931

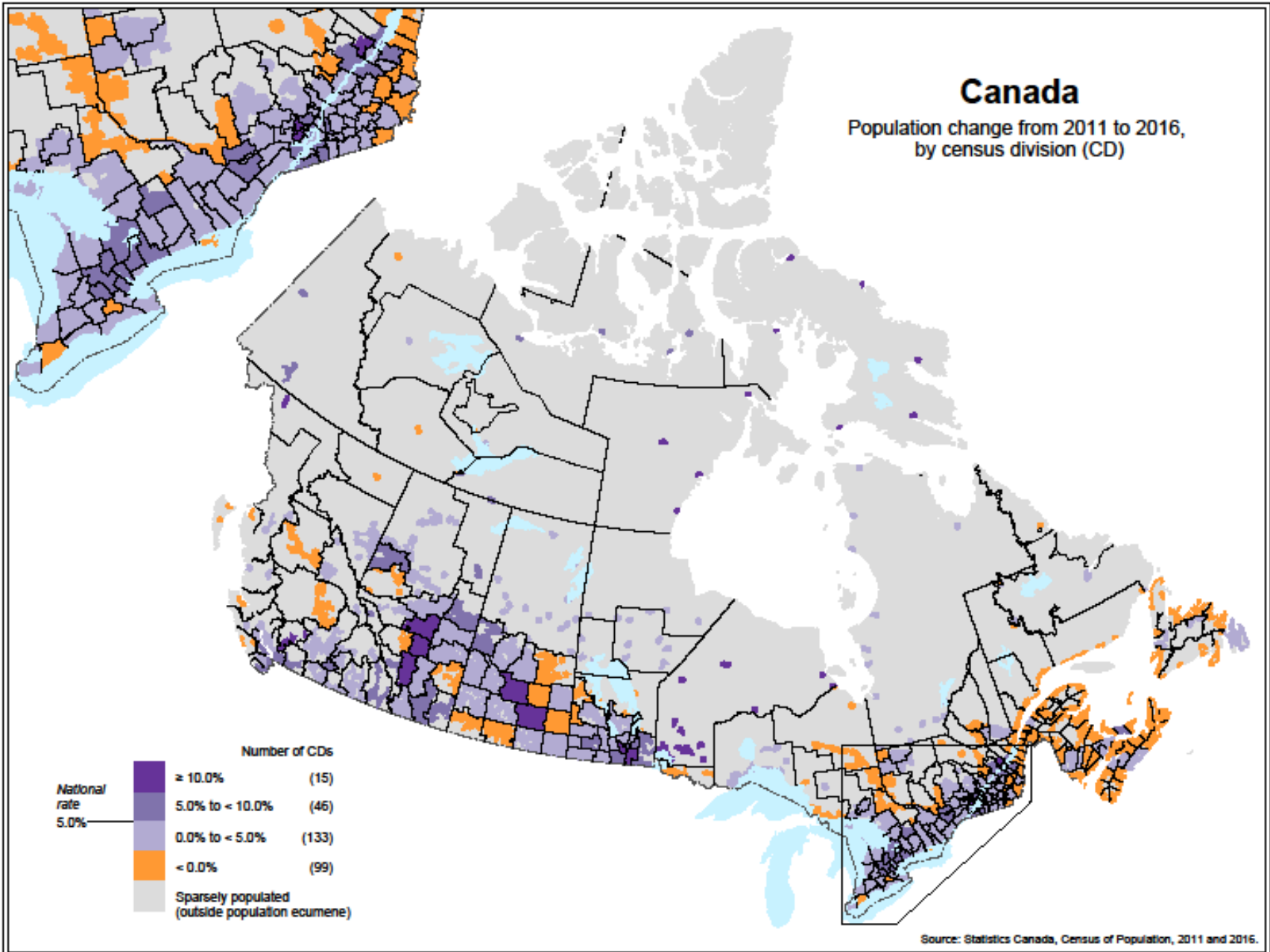


Note: "Rural" refers to residents outside population centres of 1,000 or more.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1931 - 2011.

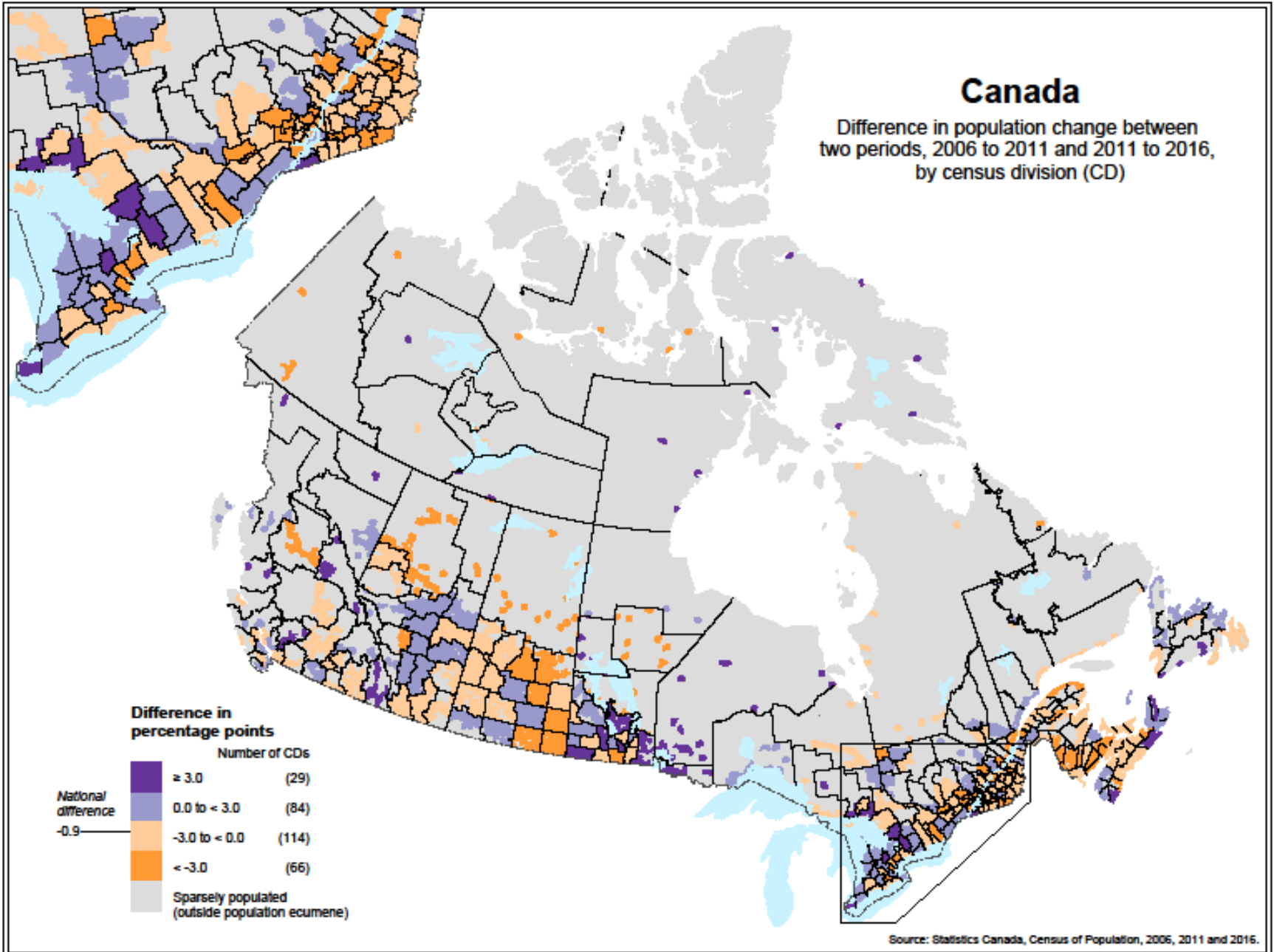
Canada

Population change from 2011 to 2016,
by census division (CD)



Canada

Difference in population change between two periods, 2006 to 2011 and 2011 to 2016, by census division (CD)



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