

Charts:

Population levels and trends:

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

by province, 1966 to 2016

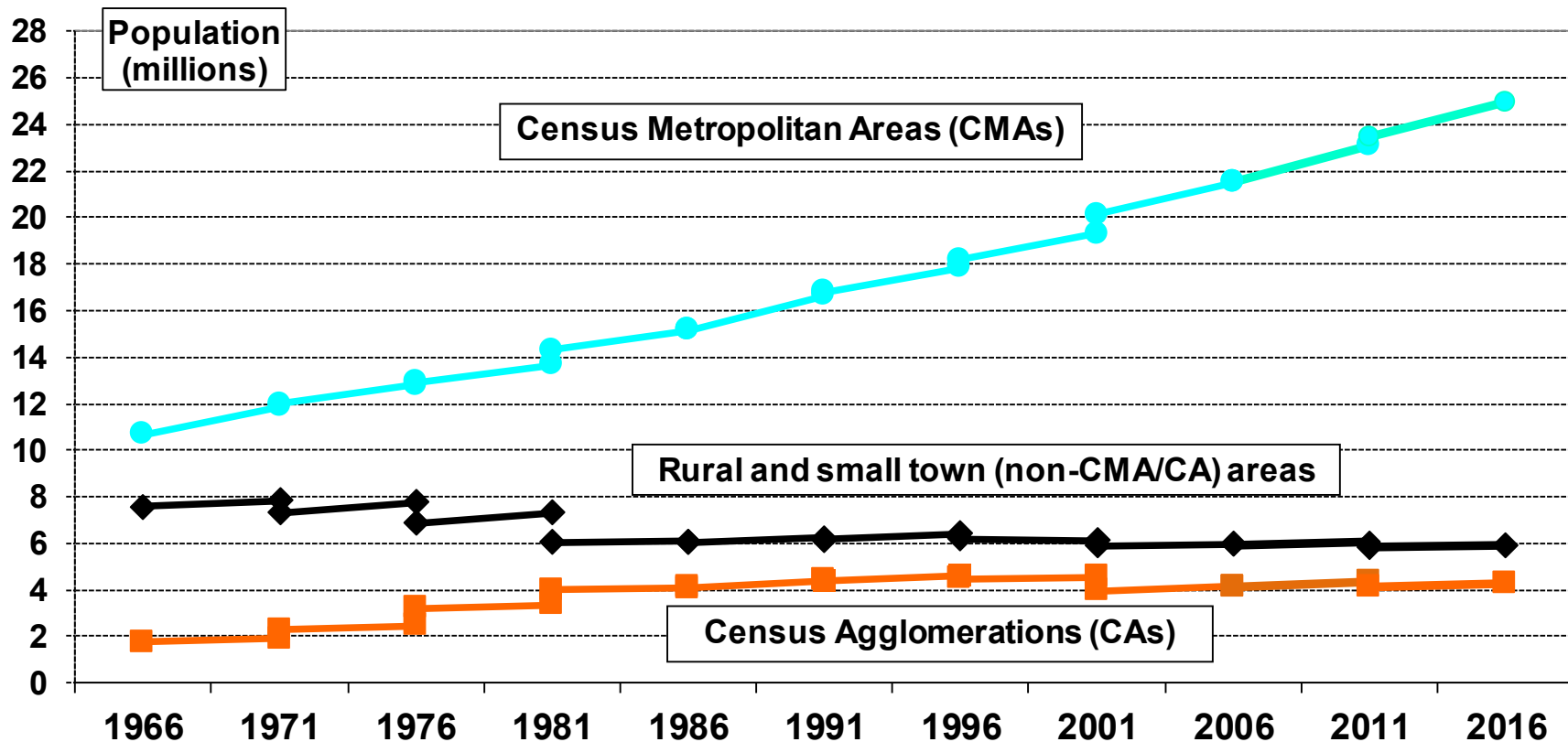
Reference:

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.

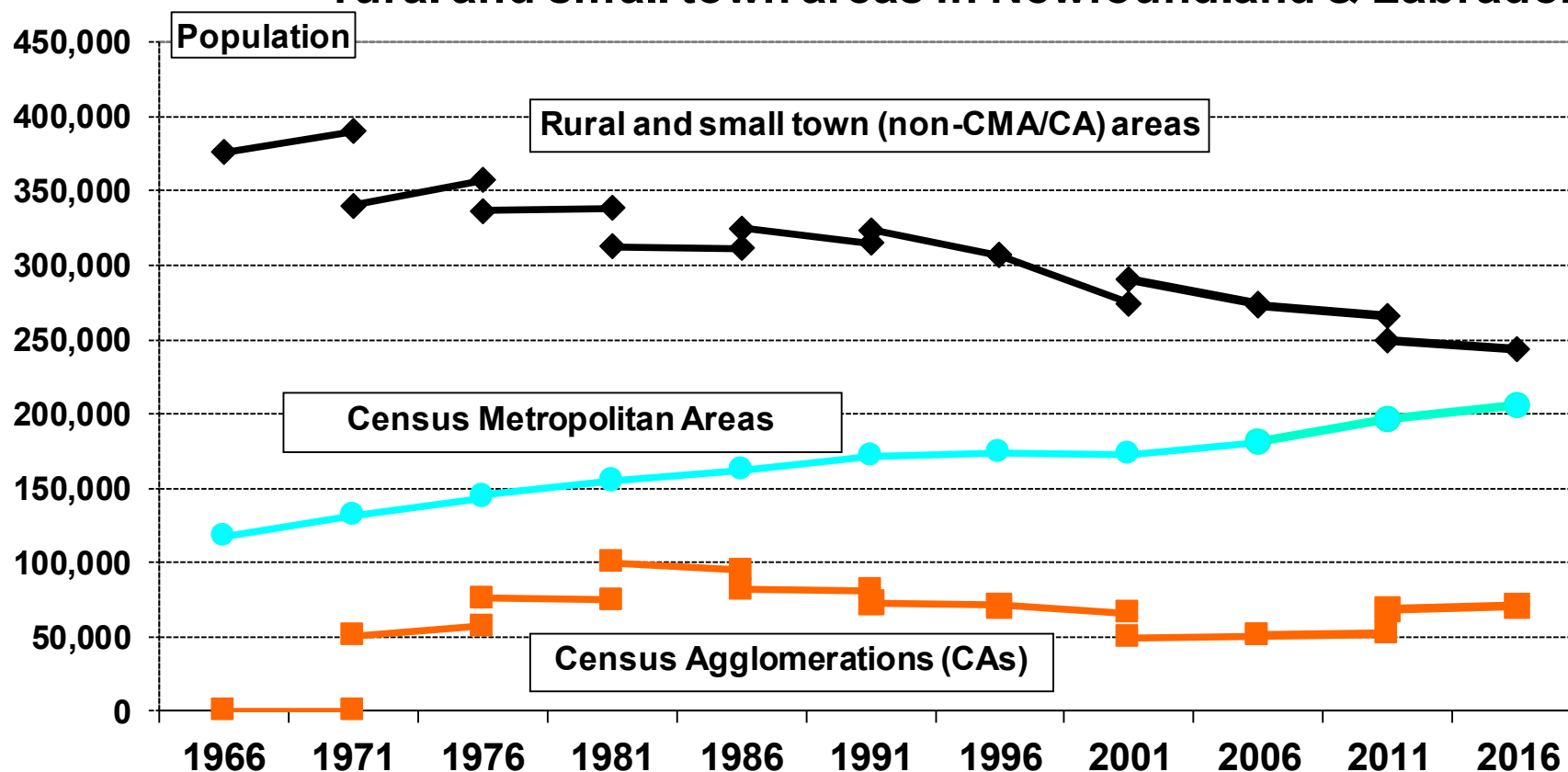
In 2016, 6 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas, Canada



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.

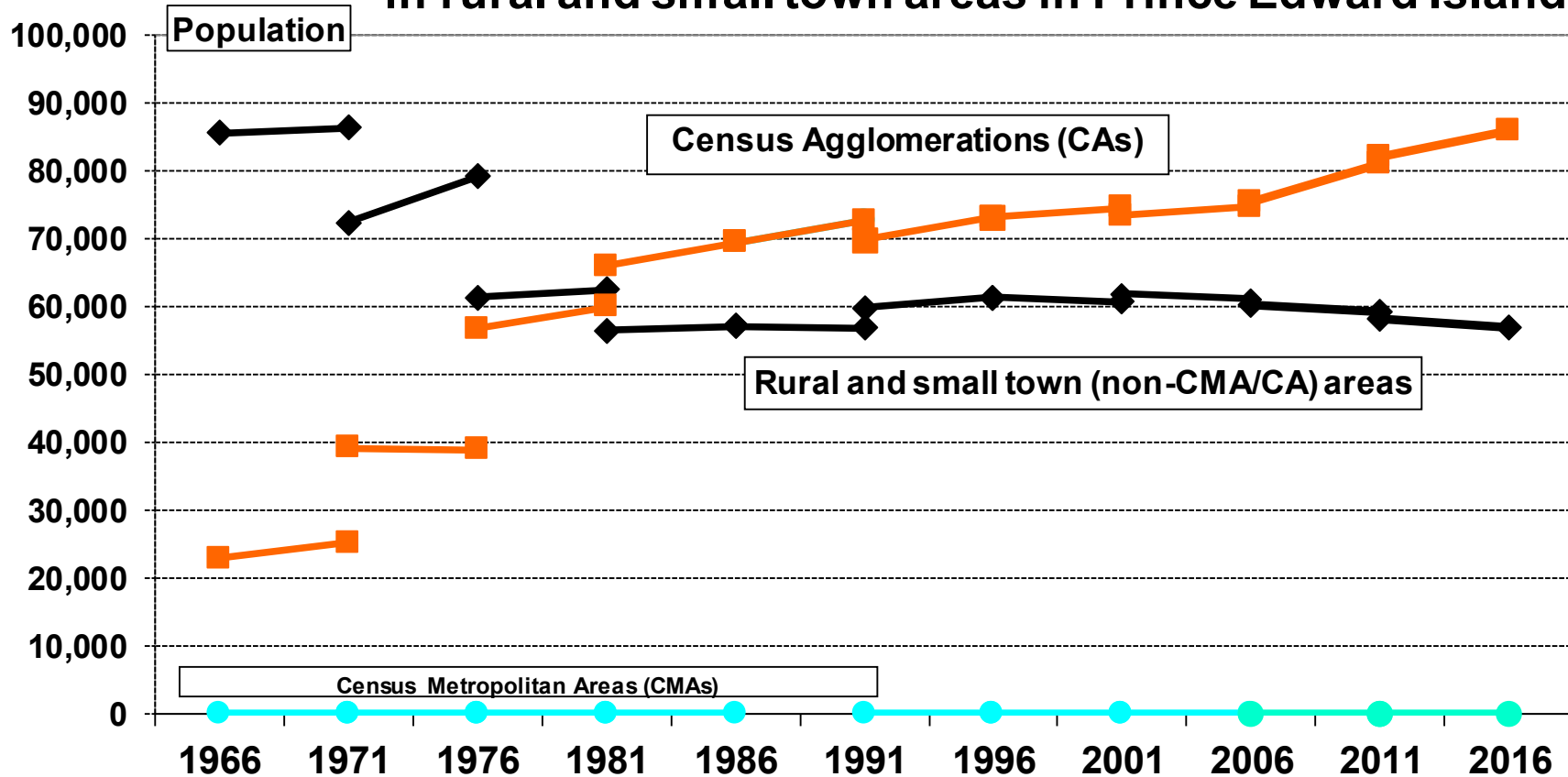
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1966 to 2016.

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



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

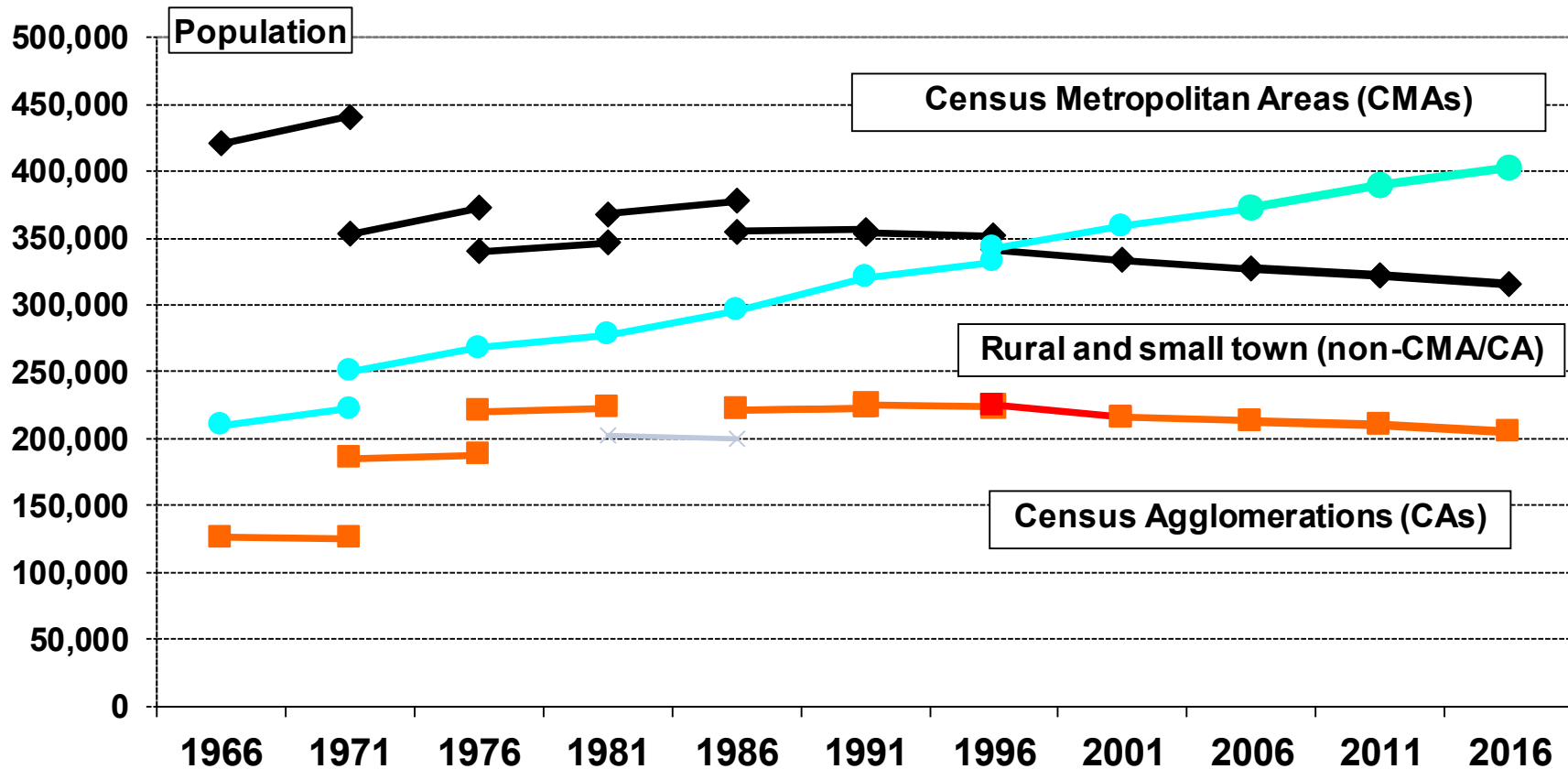
In 2016, 57,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Prince Edward Island



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

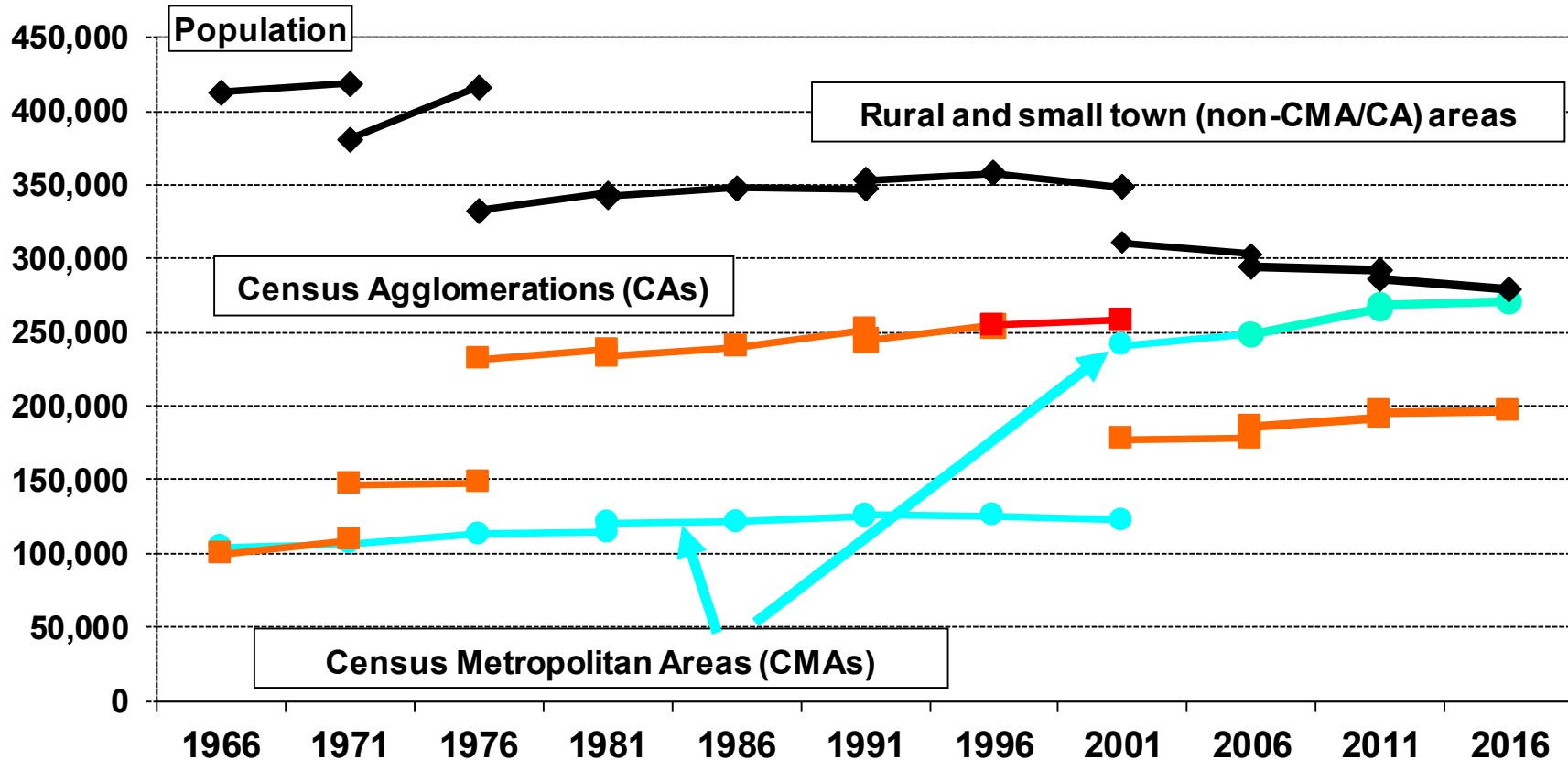
In 2016, 315,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Nova Scotia



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

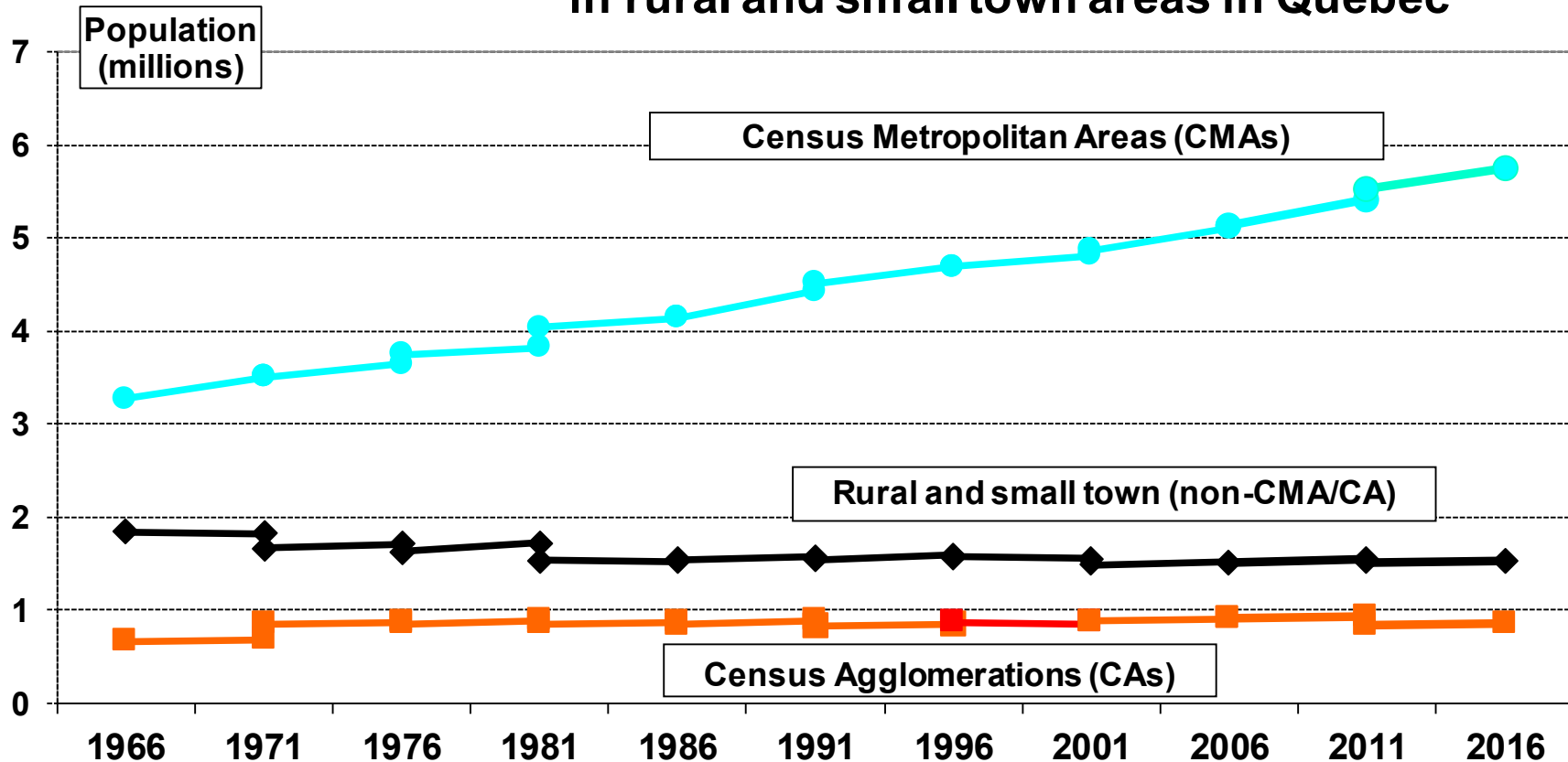
In 2016, 279,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in New Brunswick



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

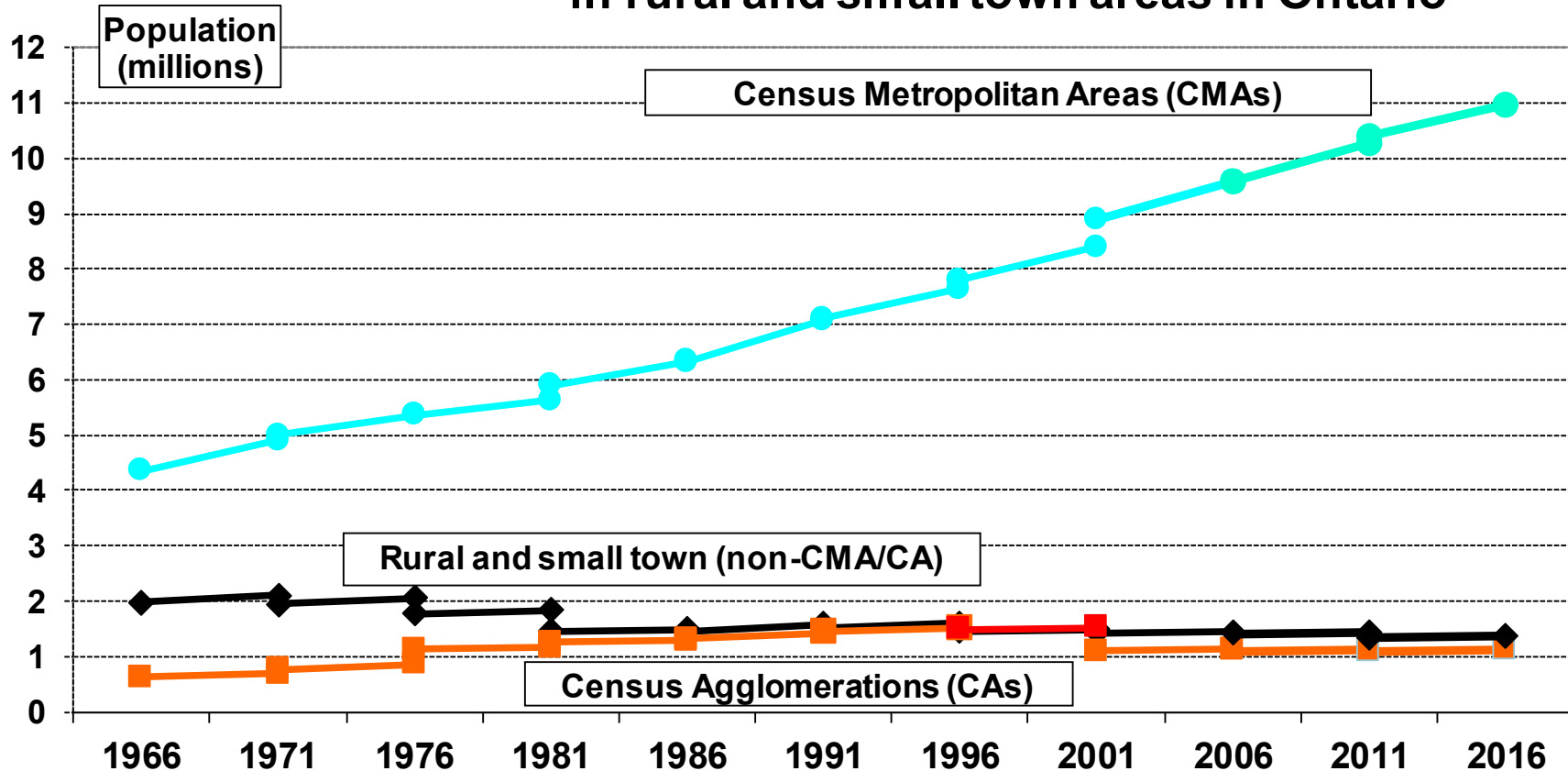
In 2016, 1.5 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Quebec



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.

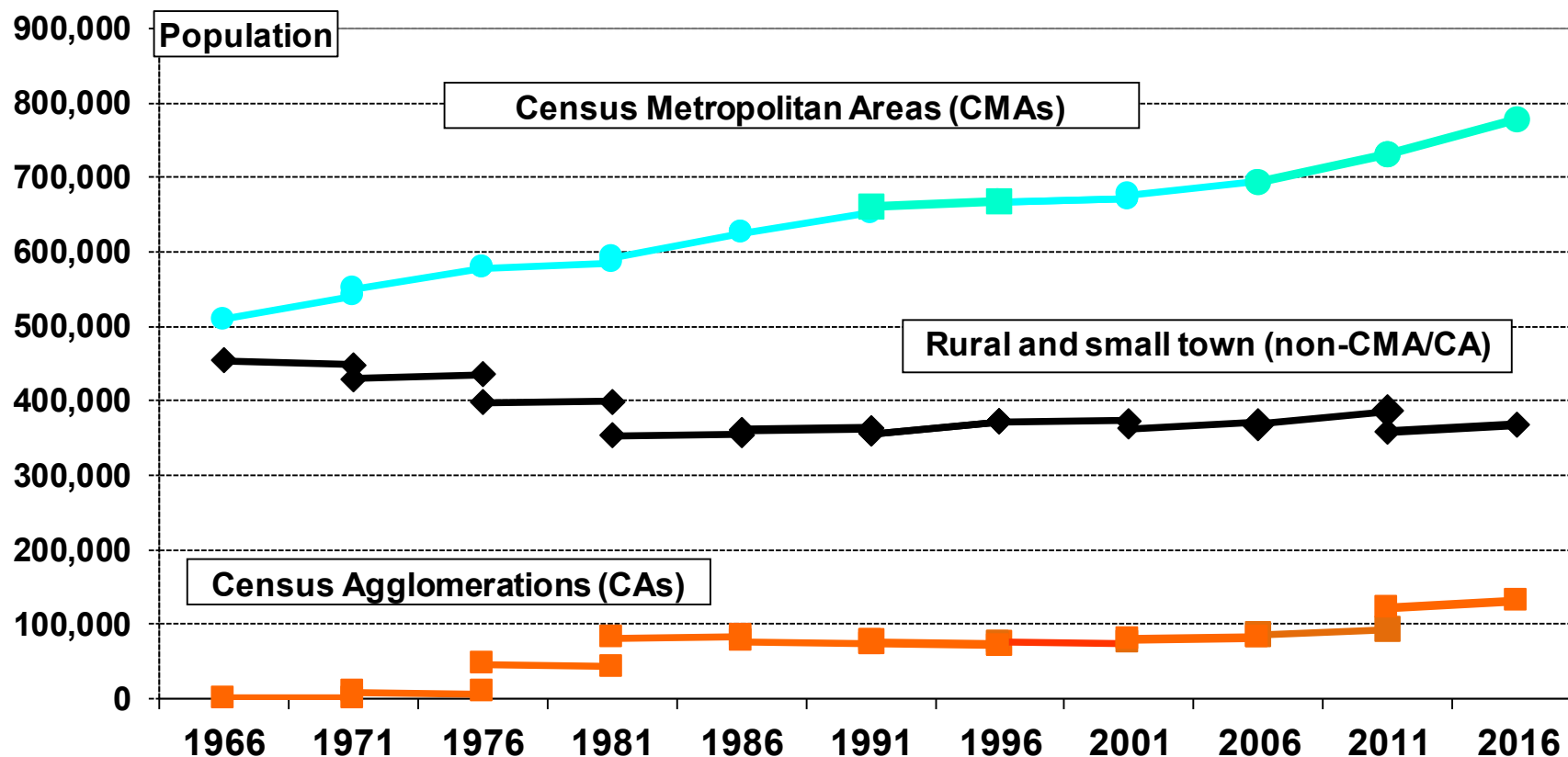
In 2016, 1.4 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Ontario



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

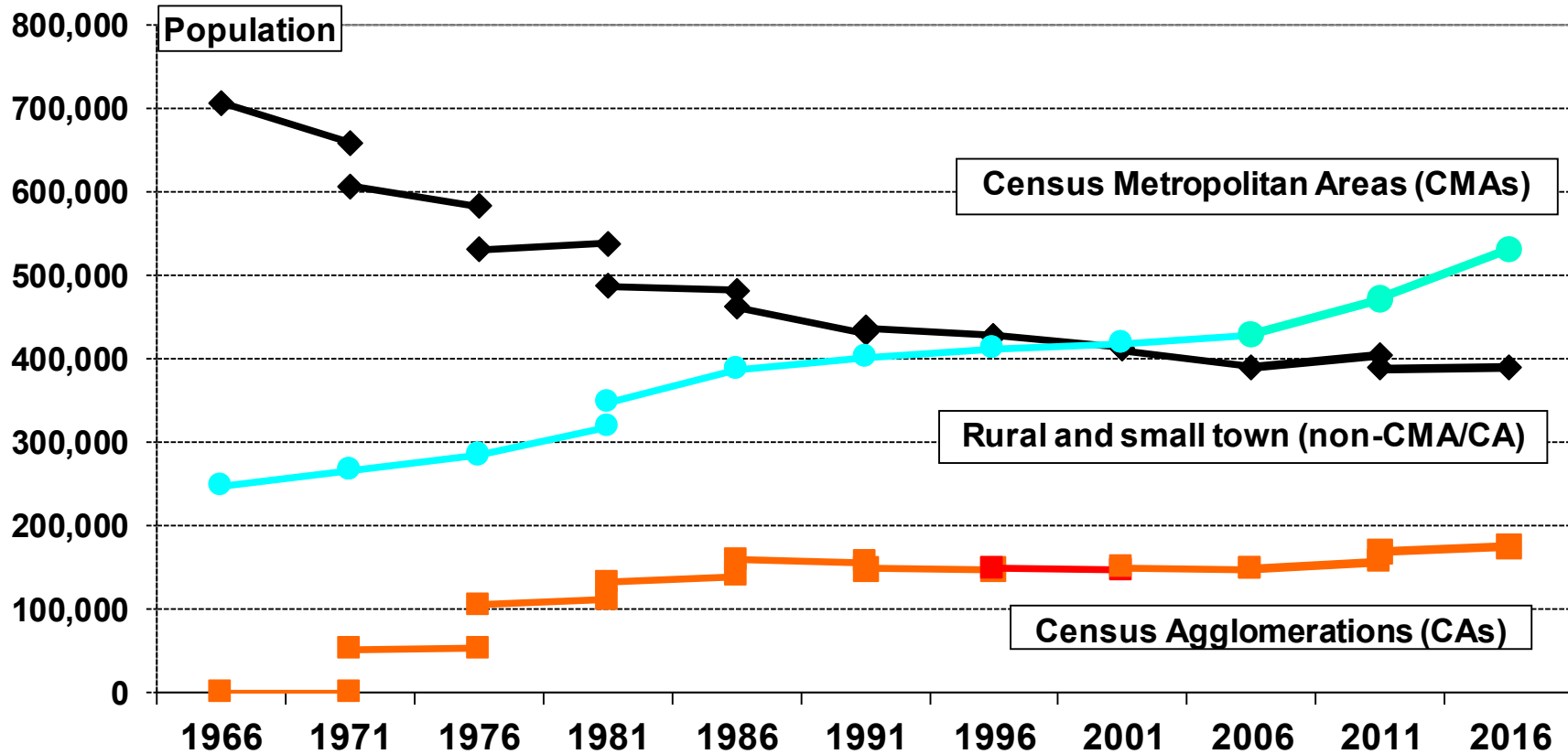
In 2016, 369,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Manitoba



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.

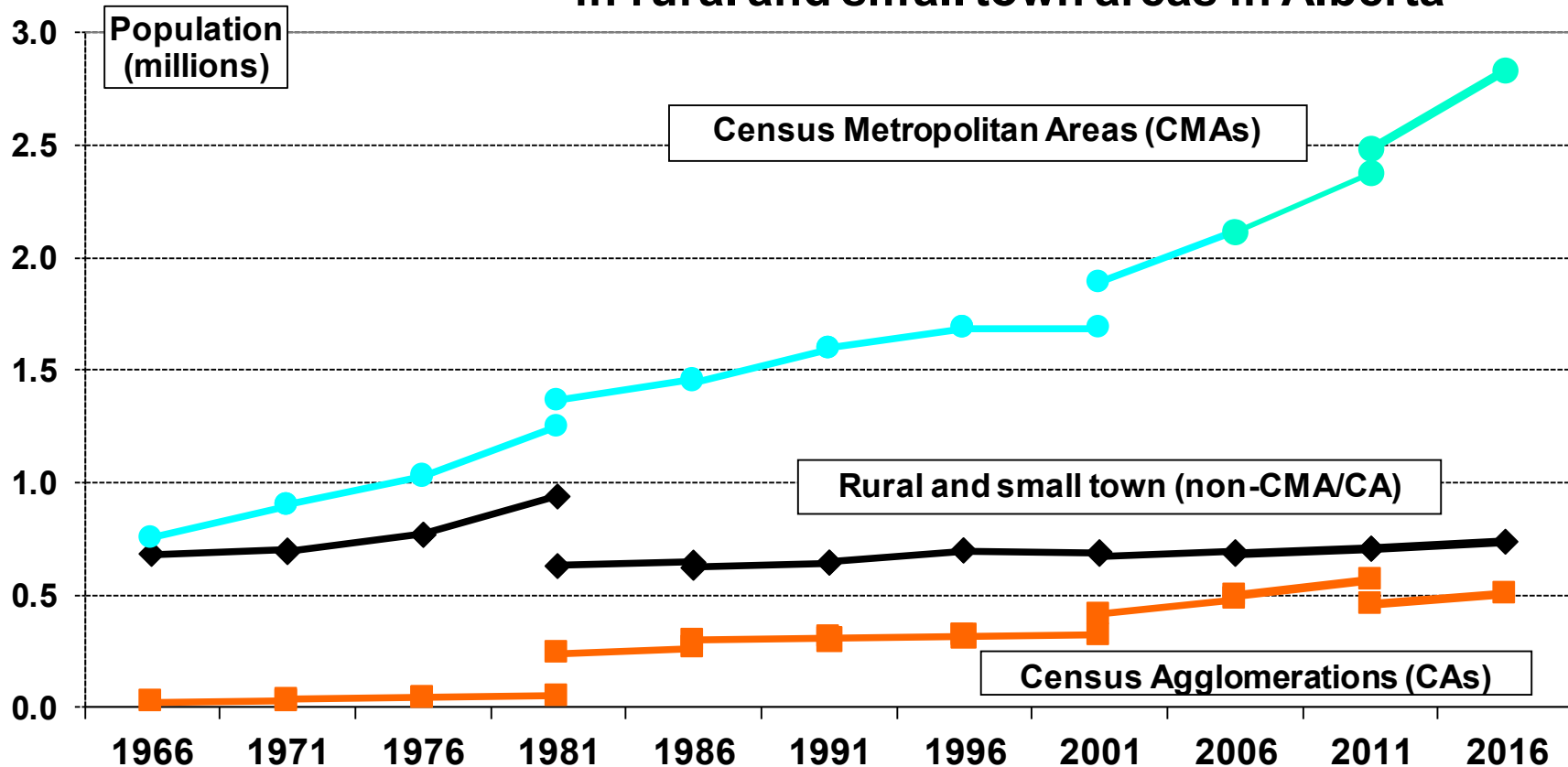
In 2016, 391,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Saskatchewan



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

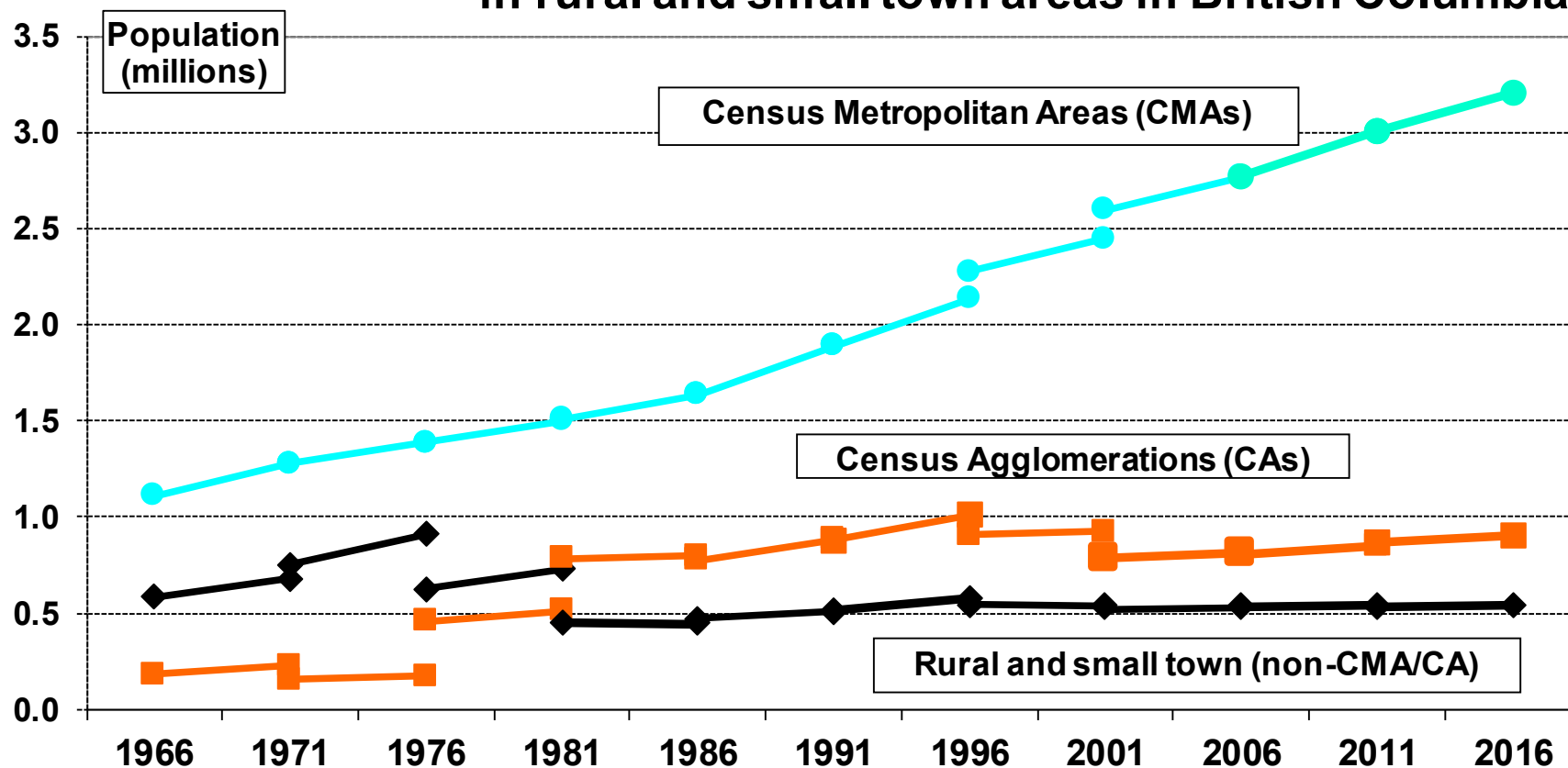
In 2016, 733,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Alberta



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

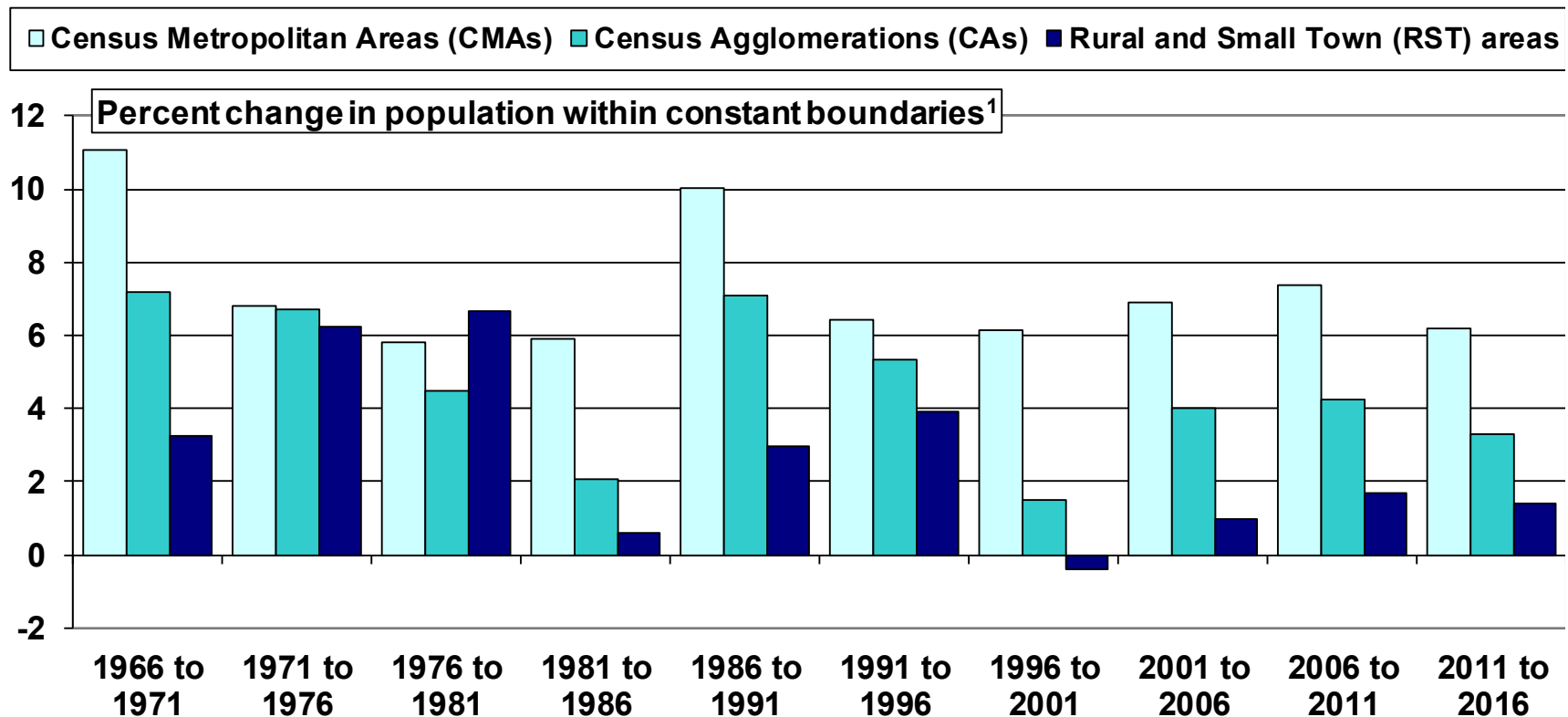
In 2016, 540,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in British Columbia



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

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

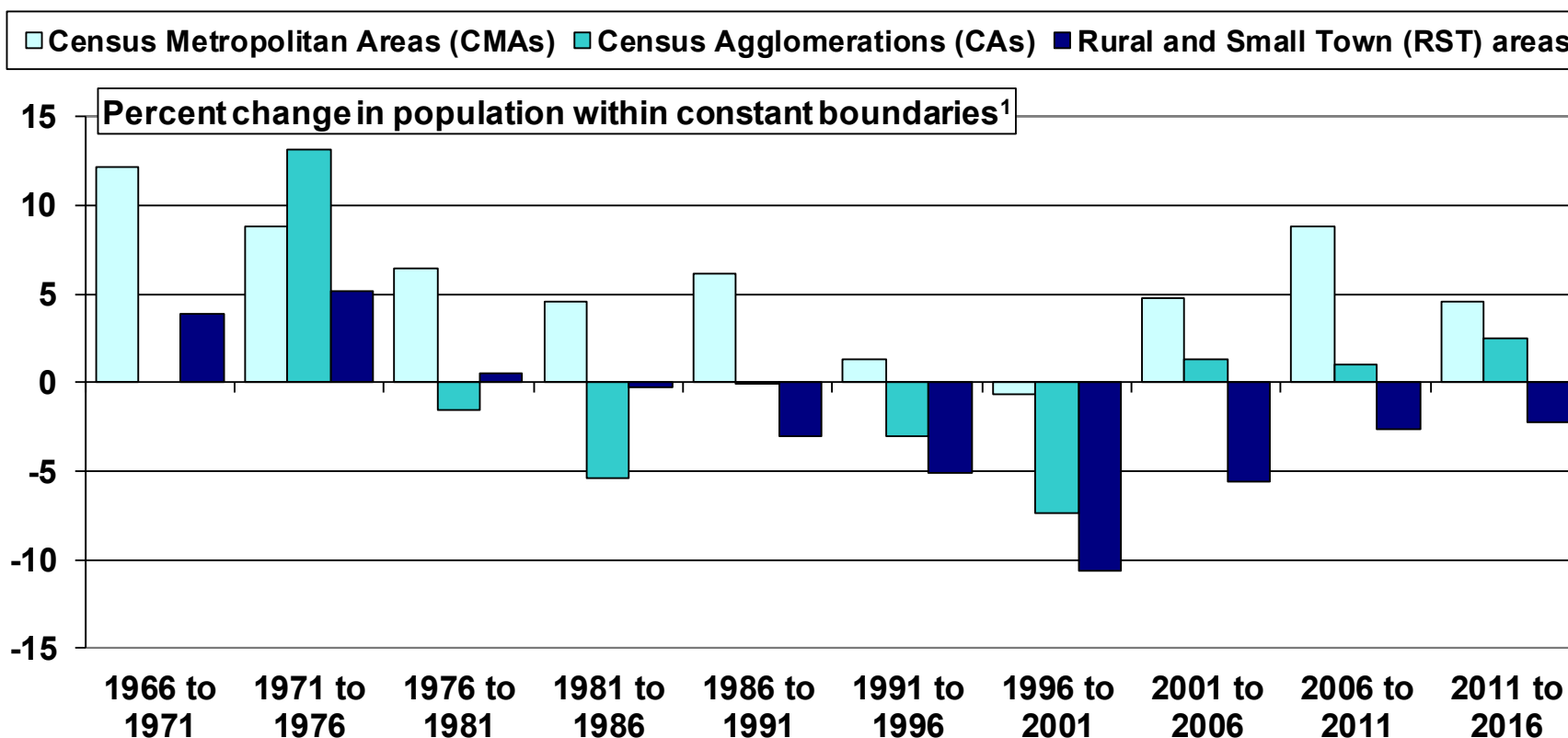


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

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

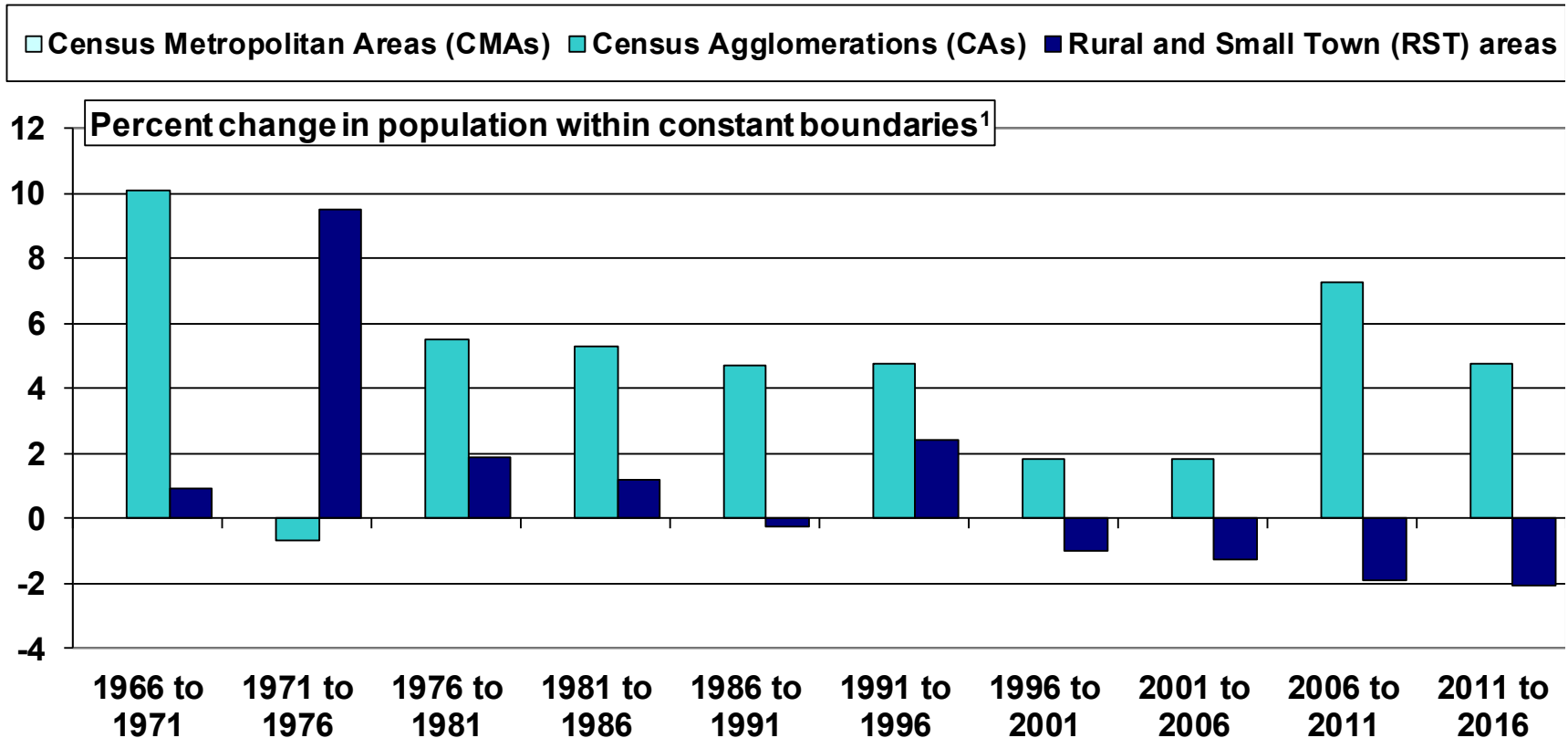


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

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

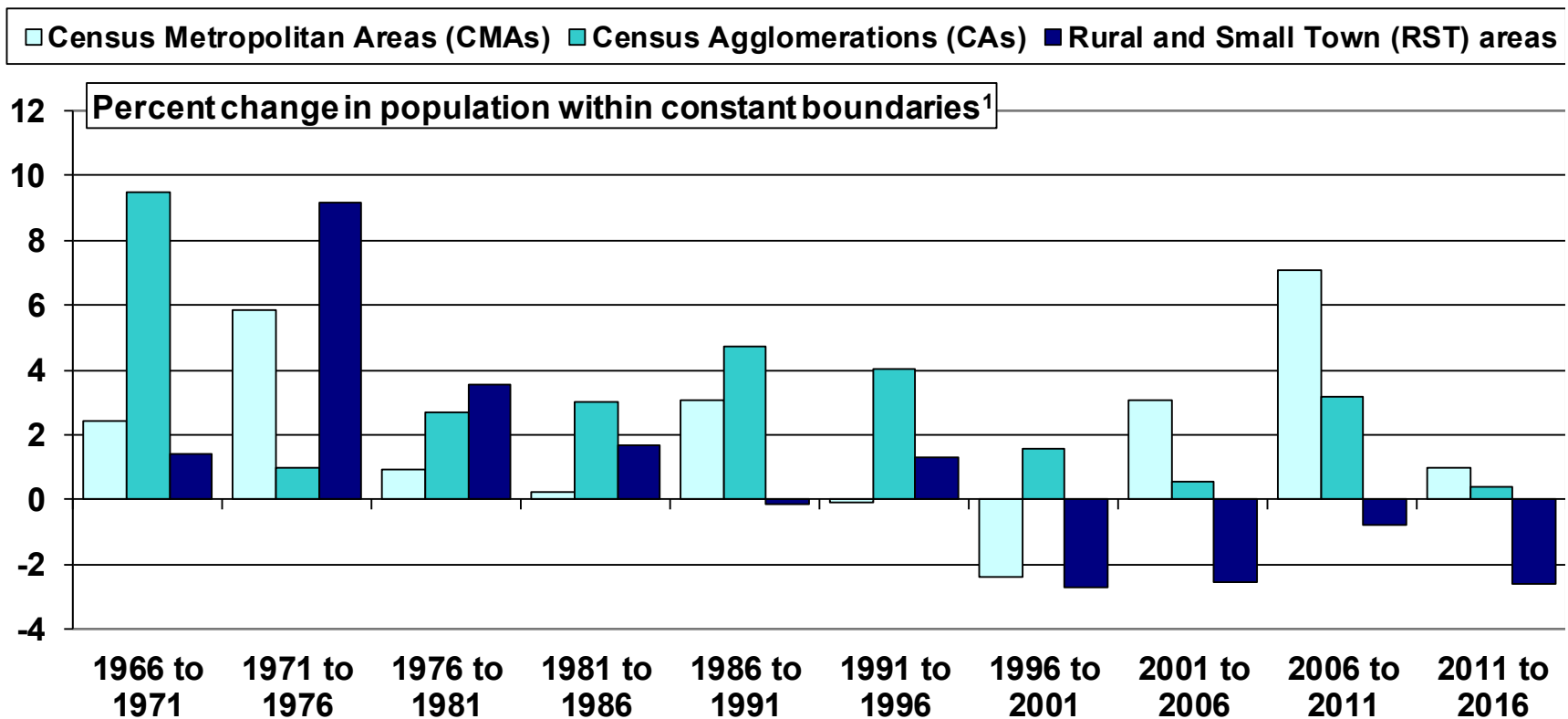


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

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

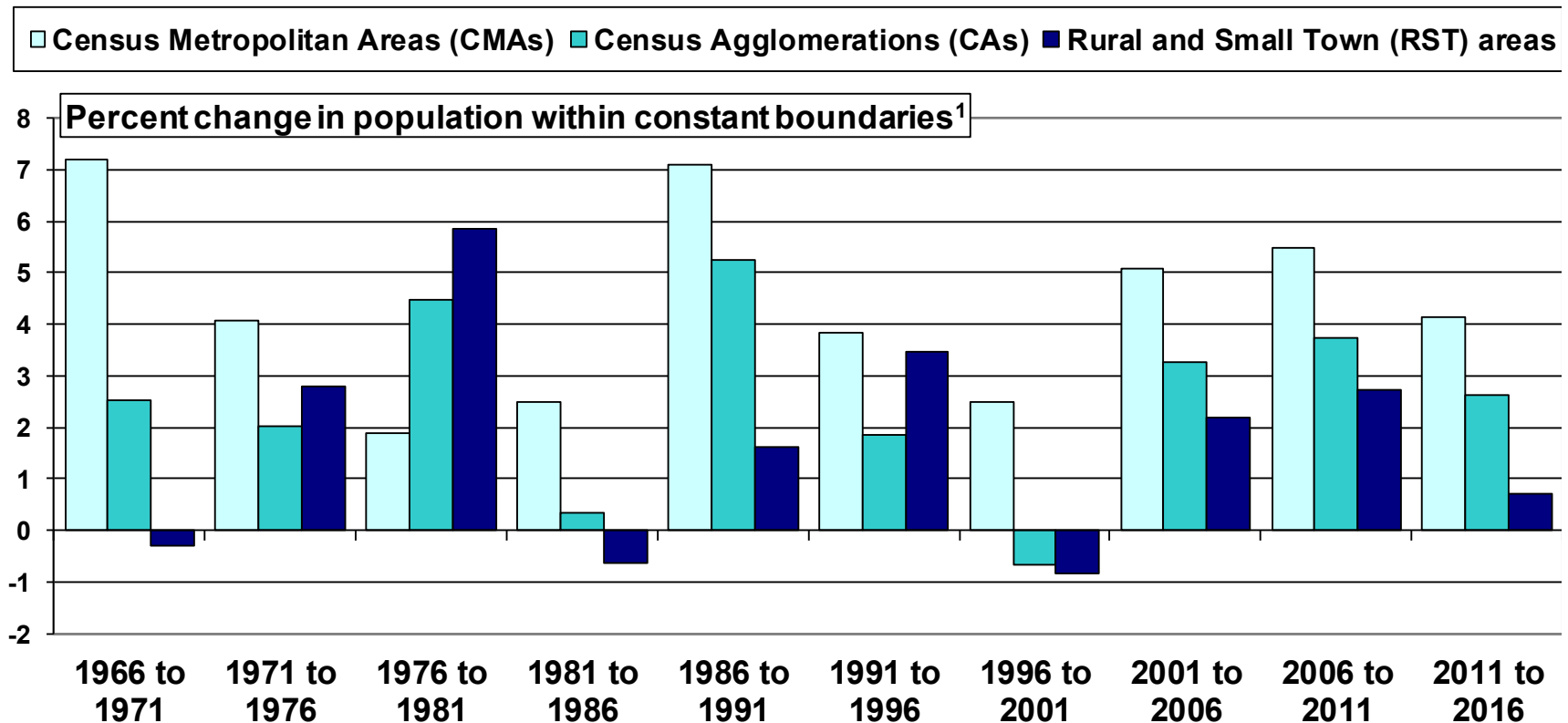


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

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

Growth in rural and small town population since 2001, Quebec

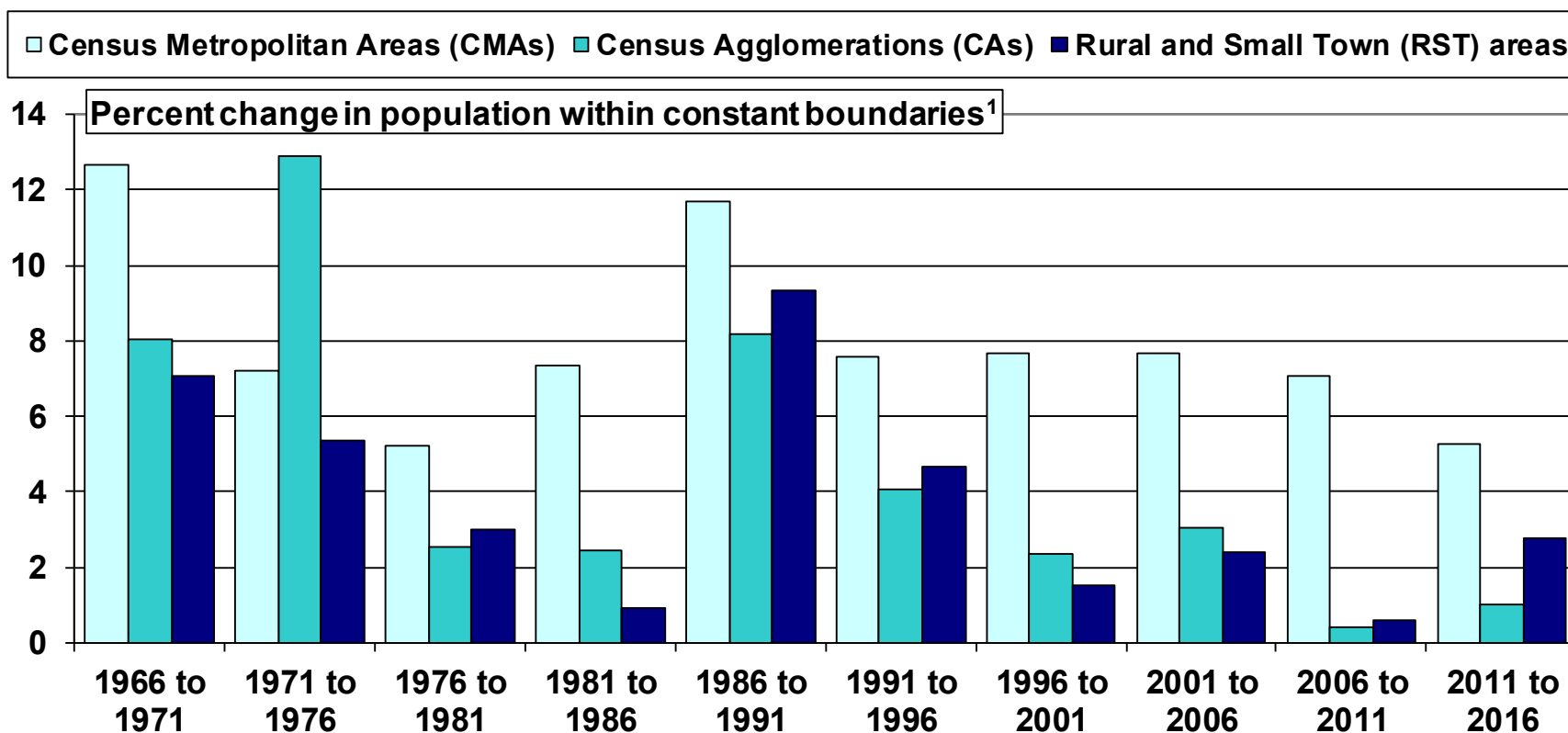


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

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

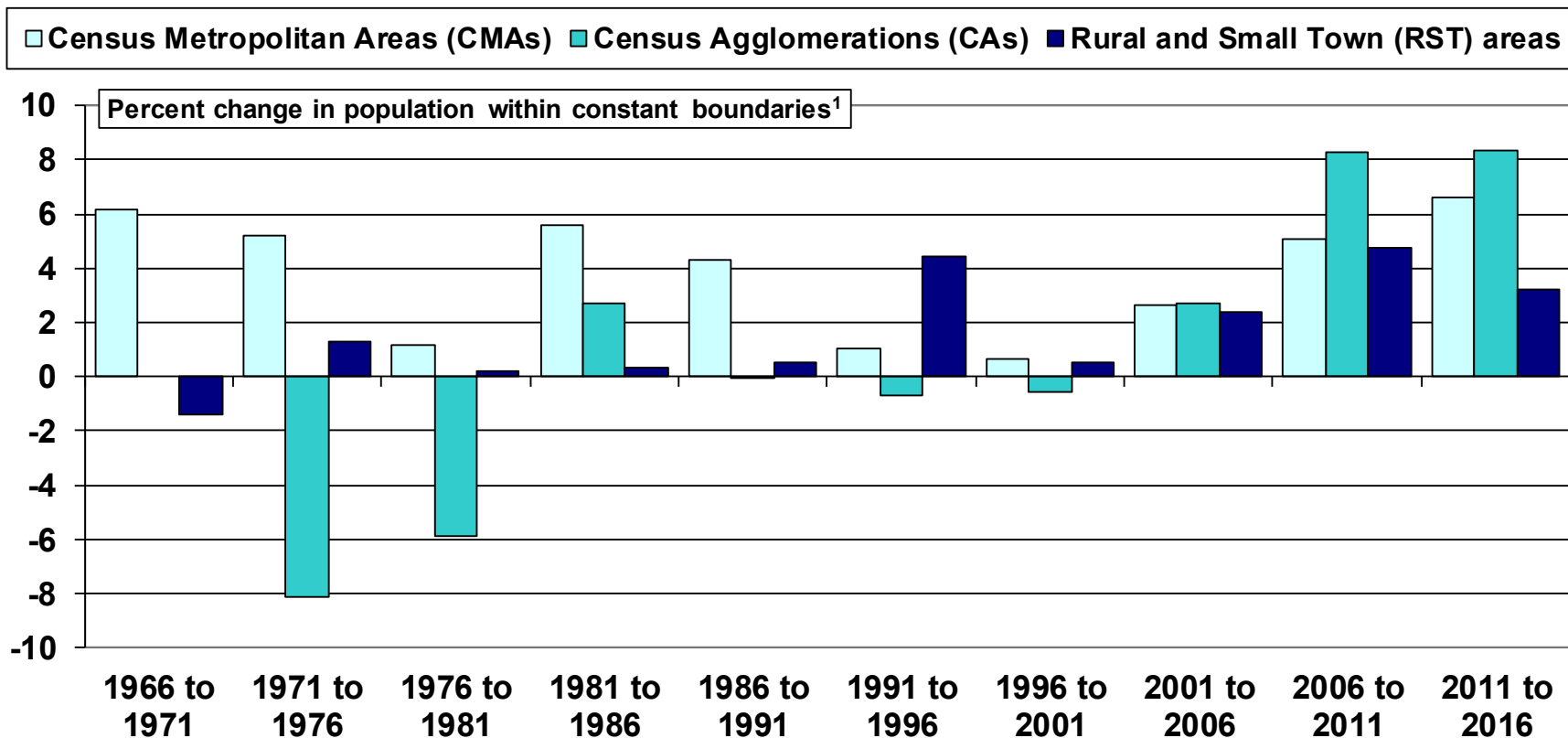


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

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

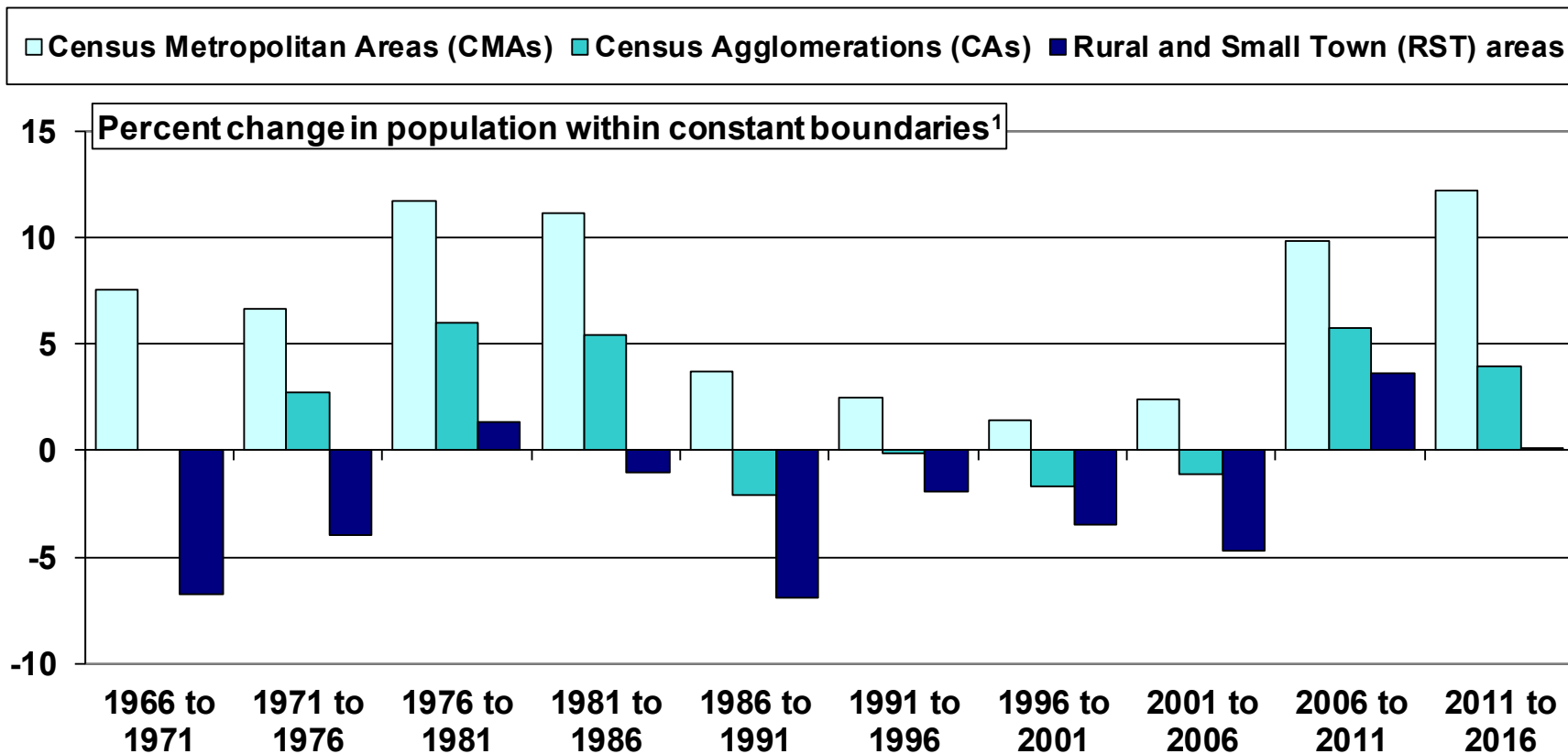


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

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

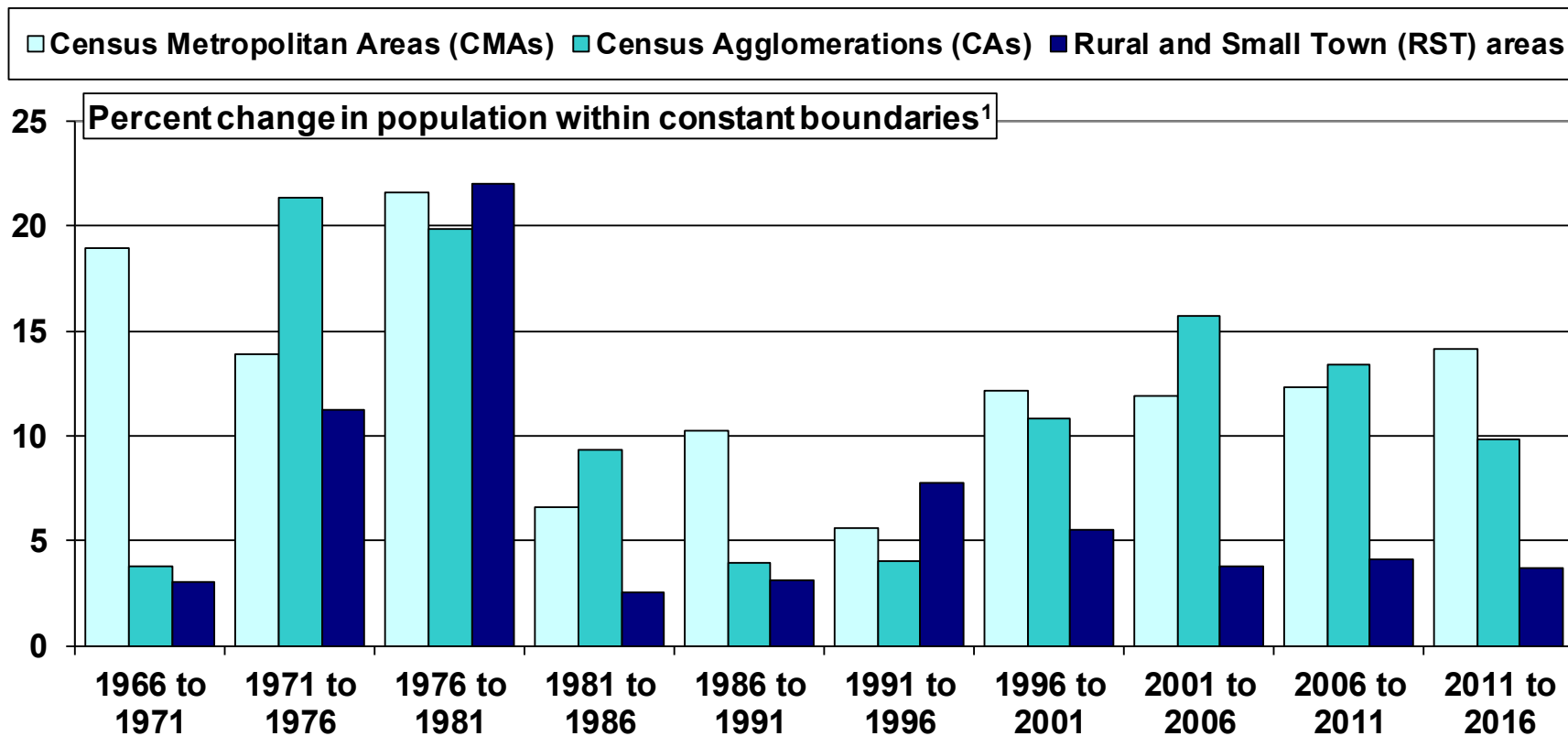


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

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

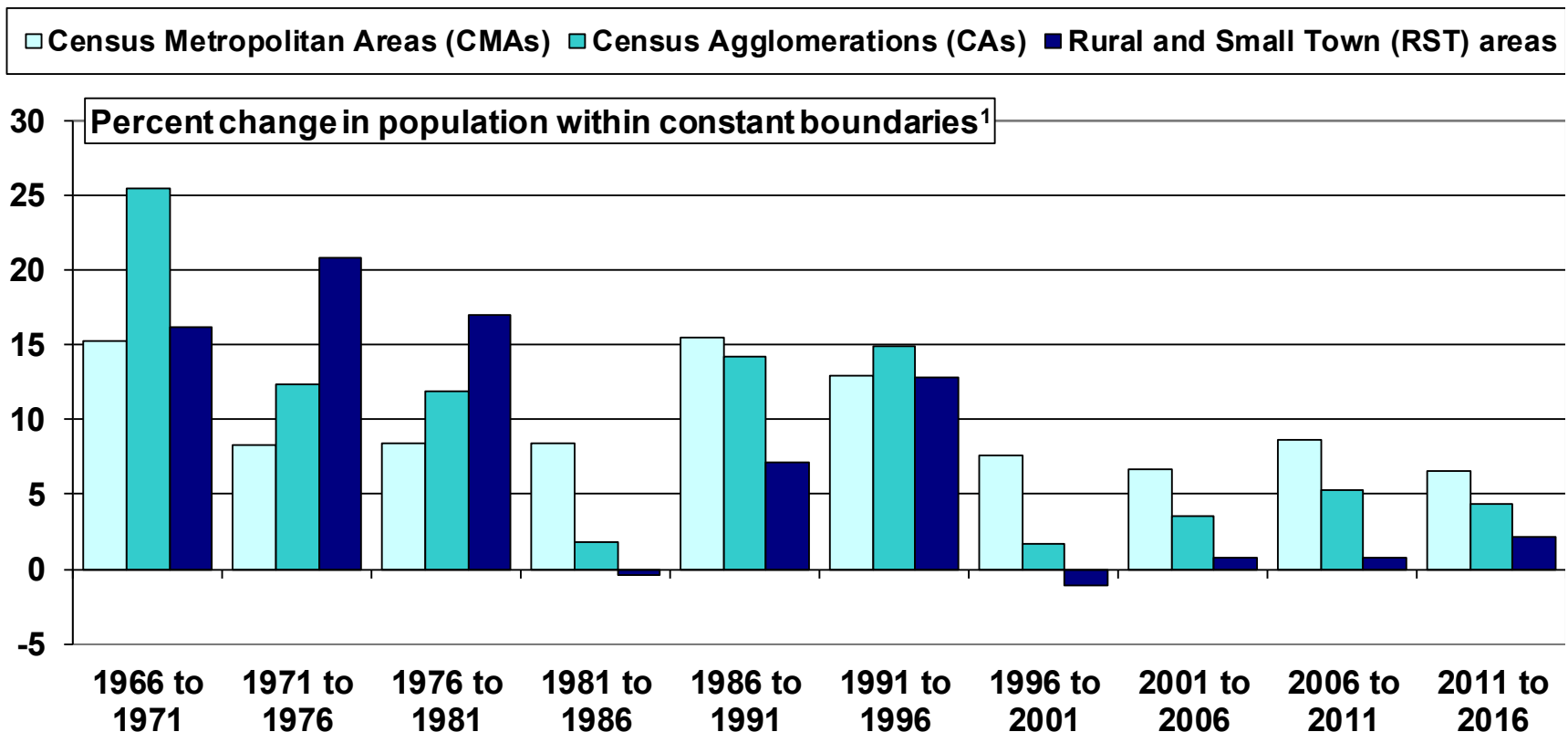


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

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

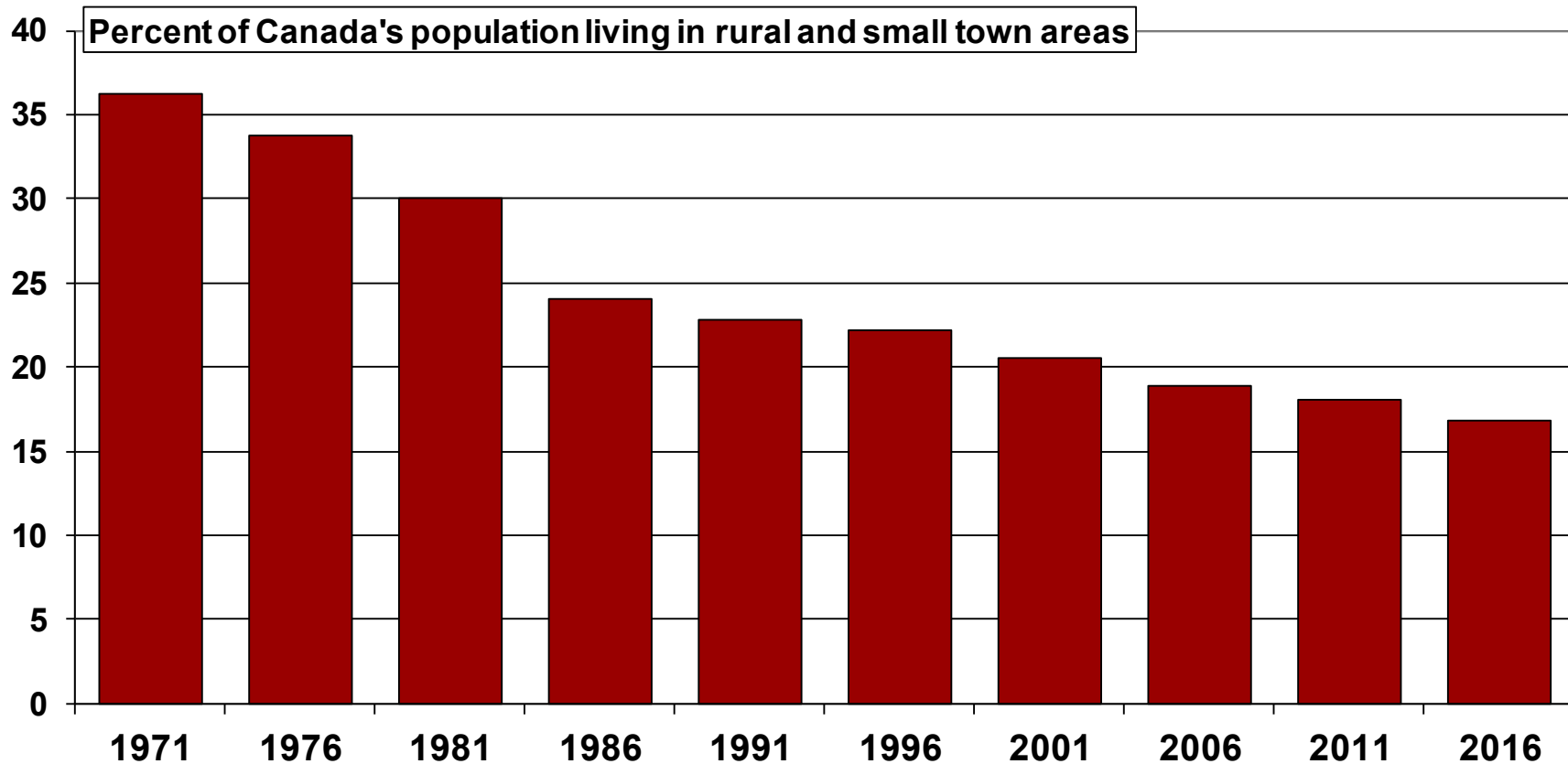


¹ Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

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.

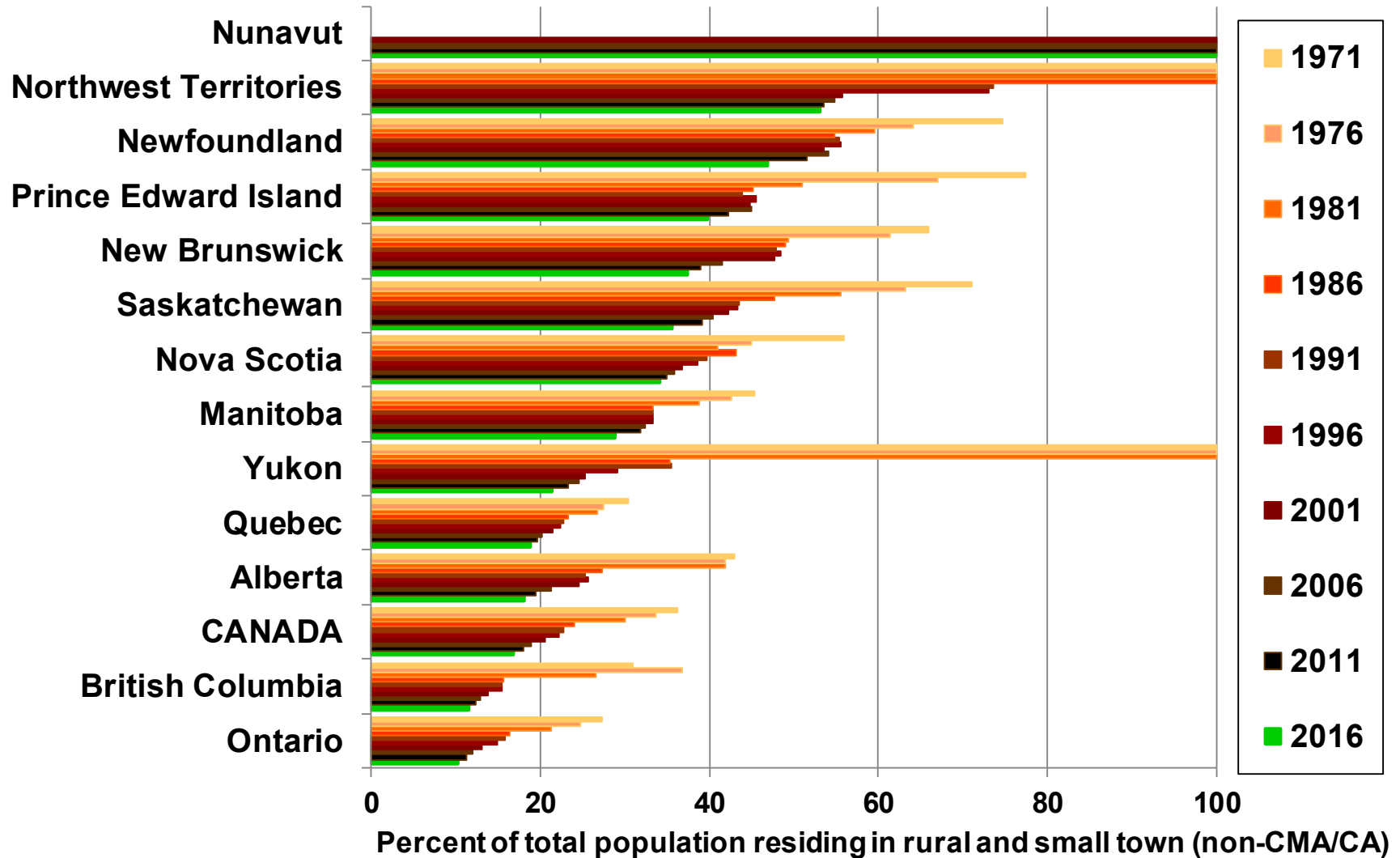
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1971 to 2016.

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.

