

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

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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>).

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

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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

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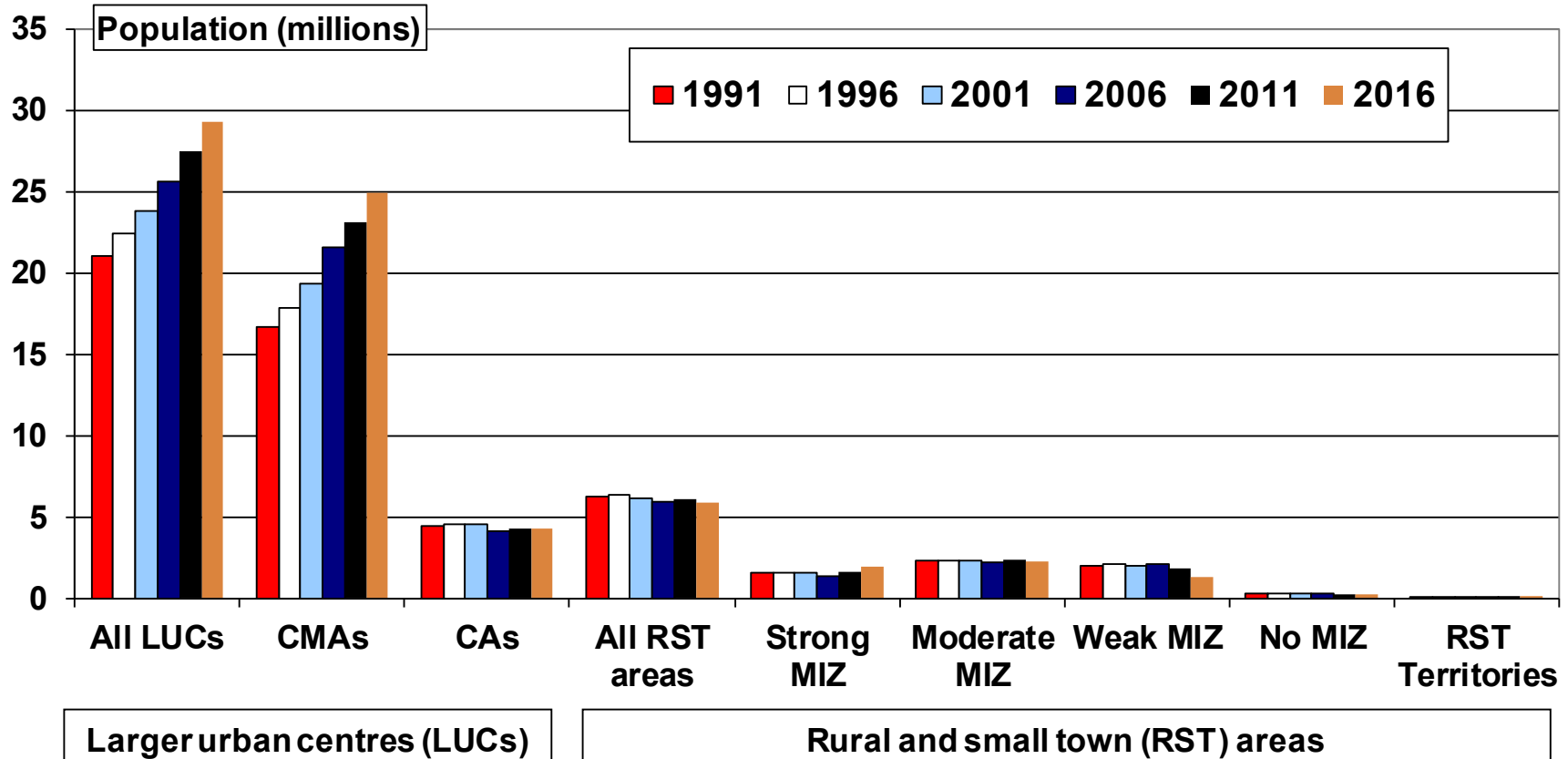
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

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

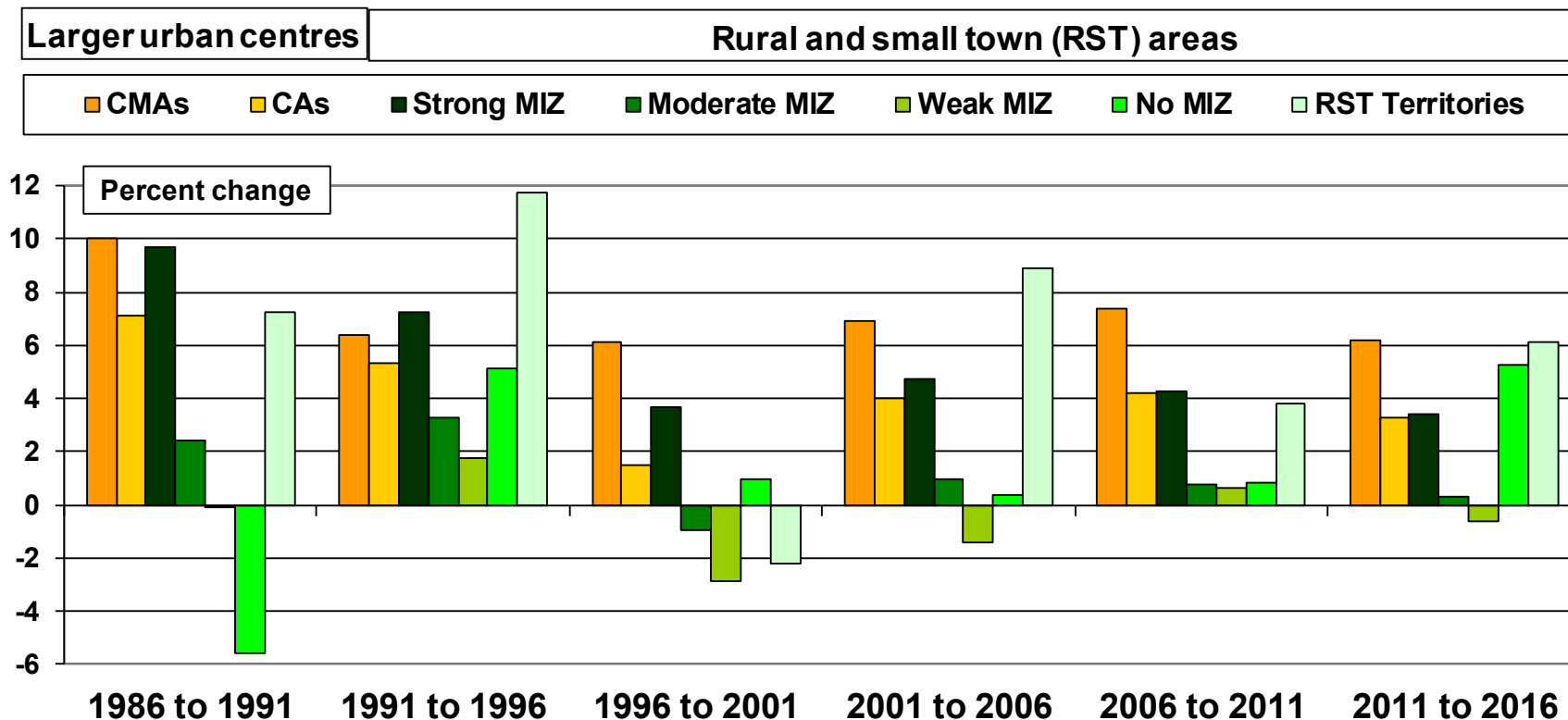


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

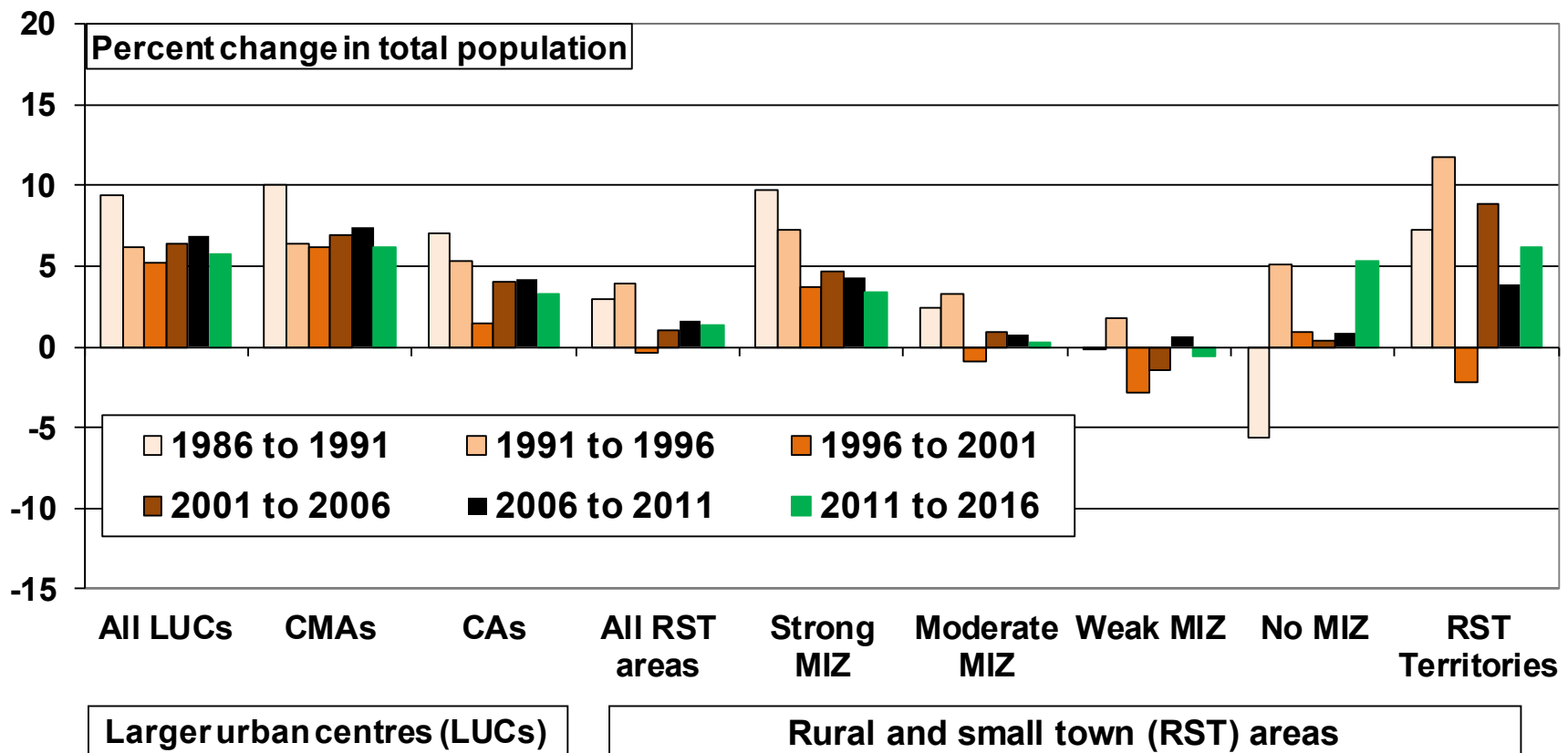


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2016. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

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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).

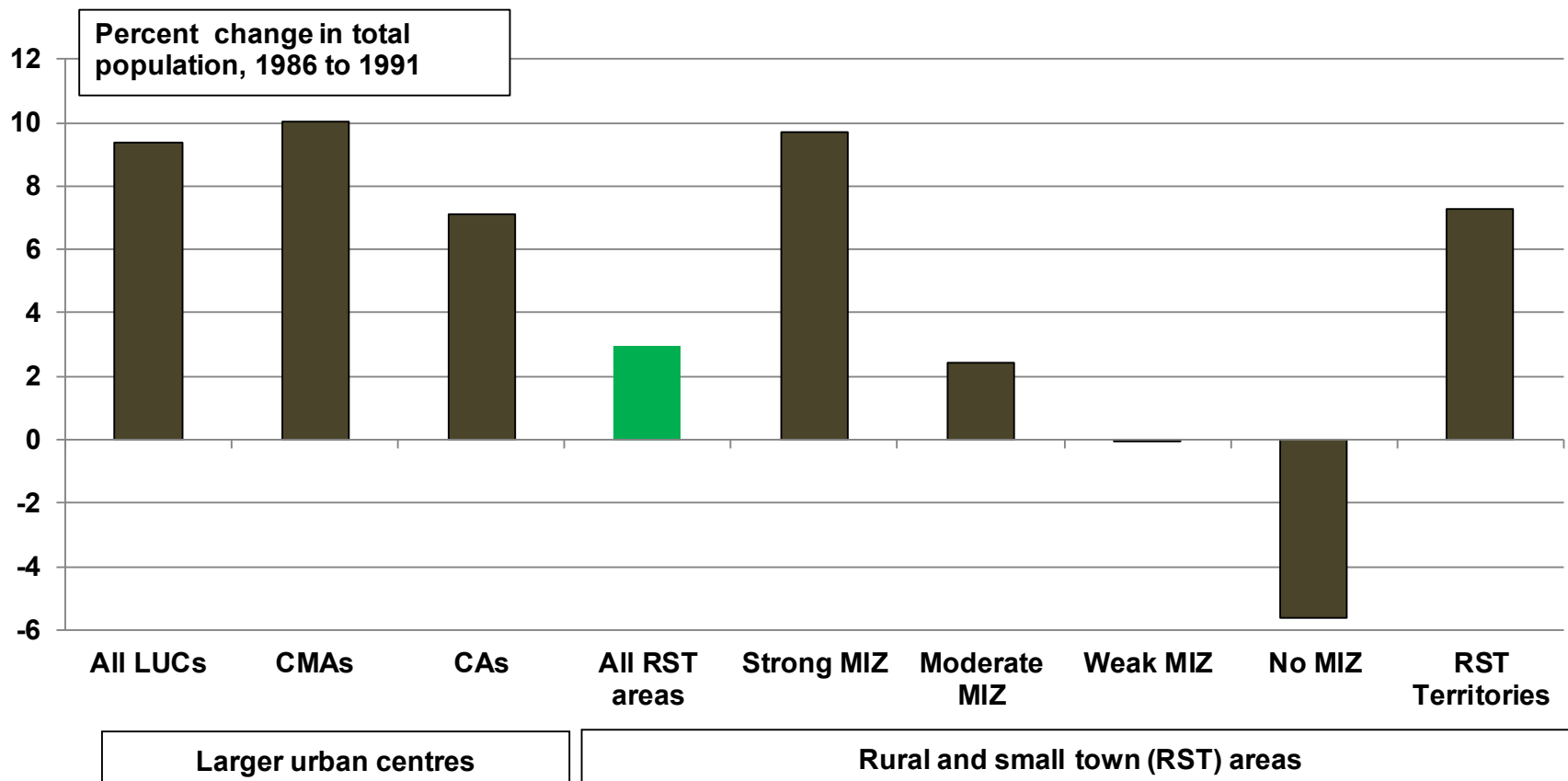
In each period, Strong MIZ grew faster than Moderate MIZ which, in turn, grew faster than Weak MIZ, Canada



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)**

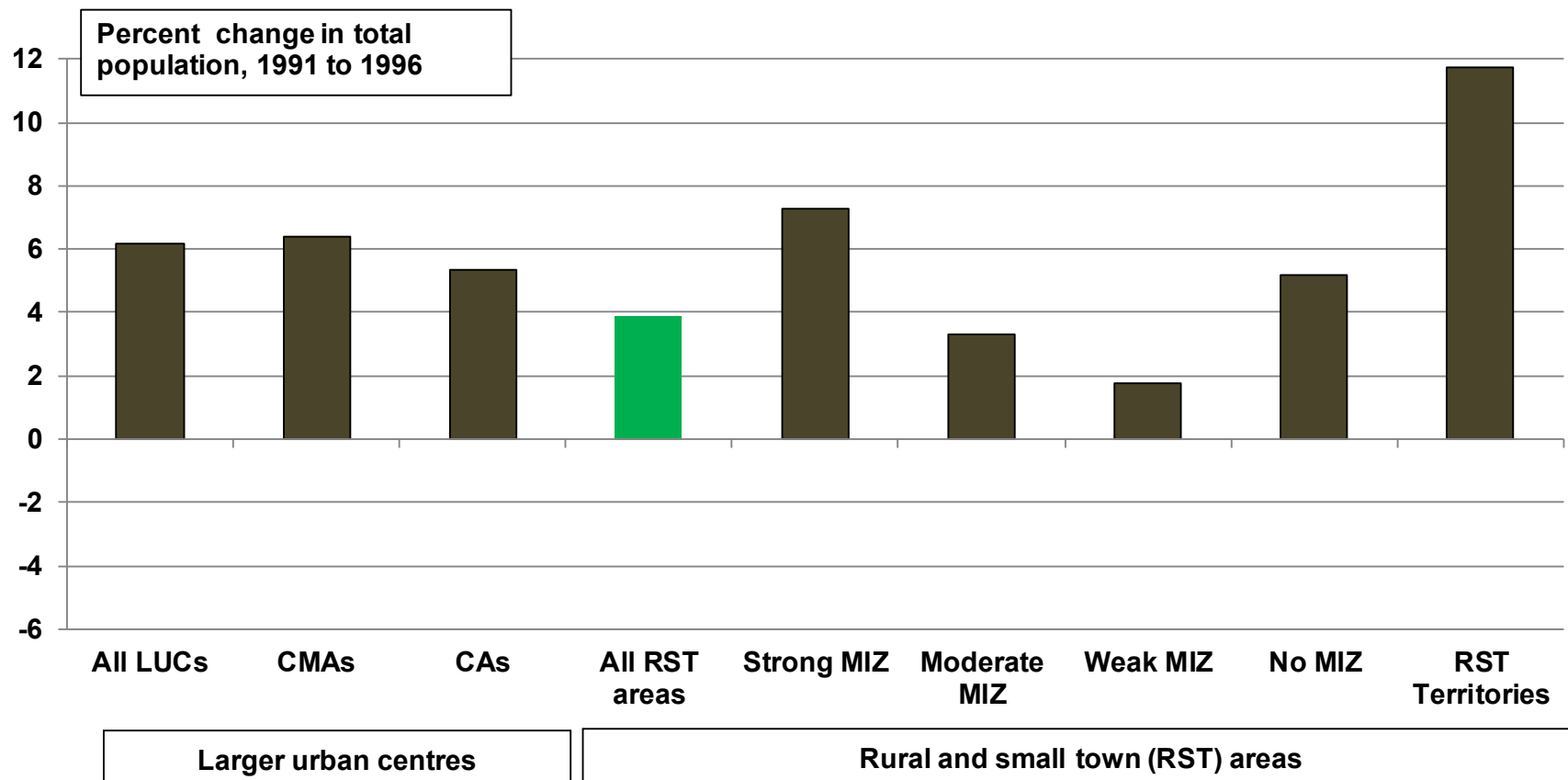


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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).

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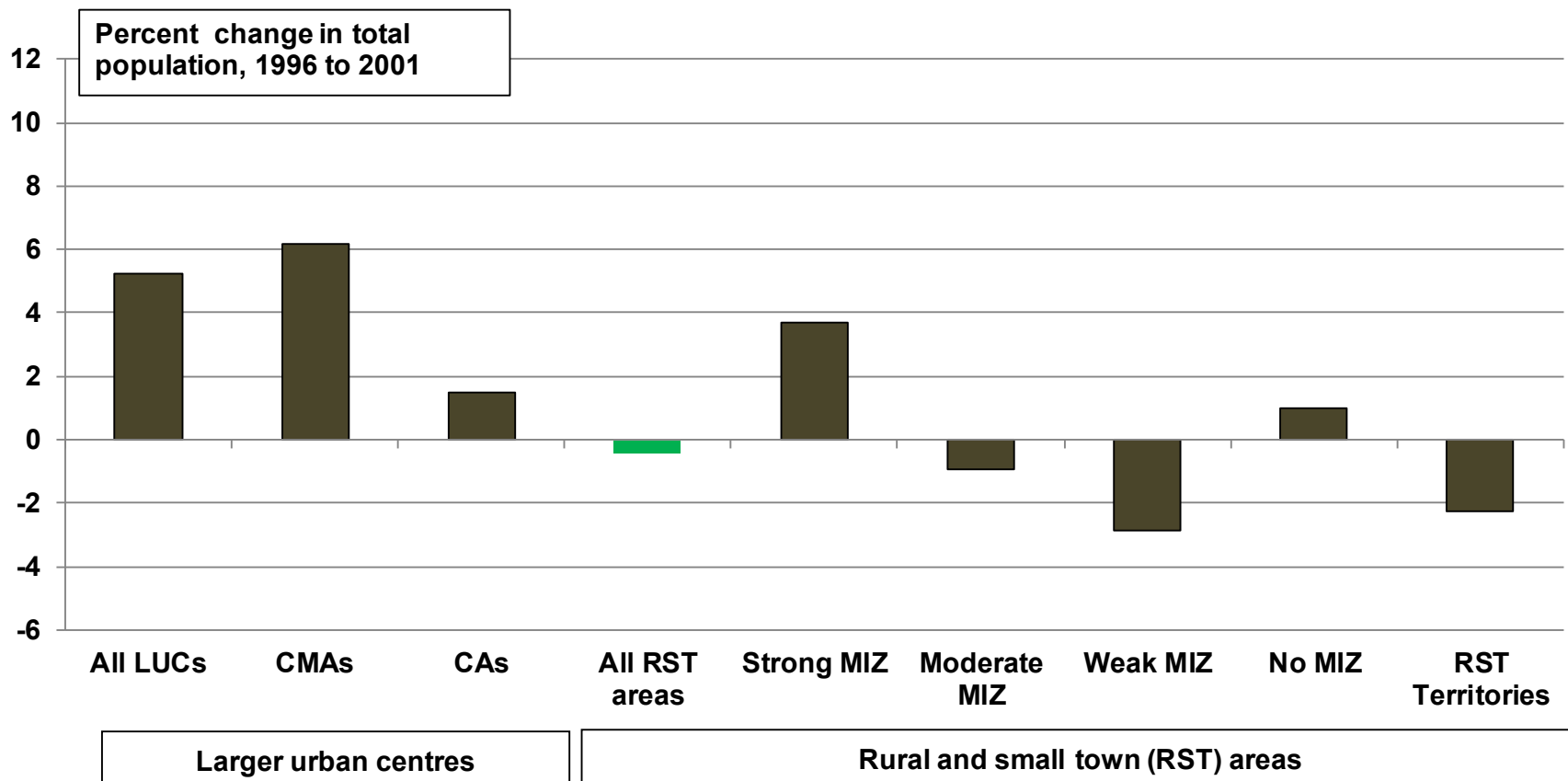


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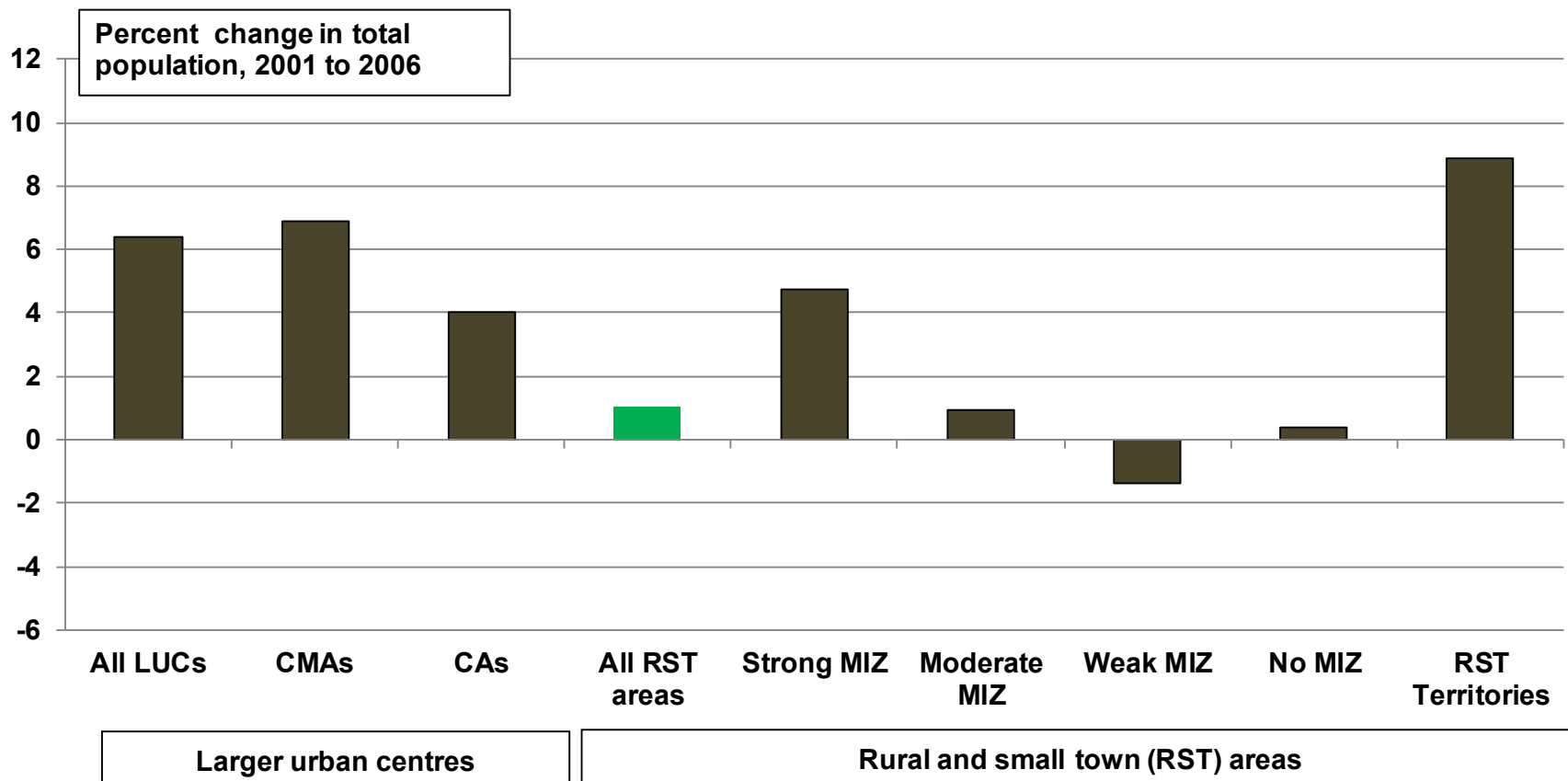


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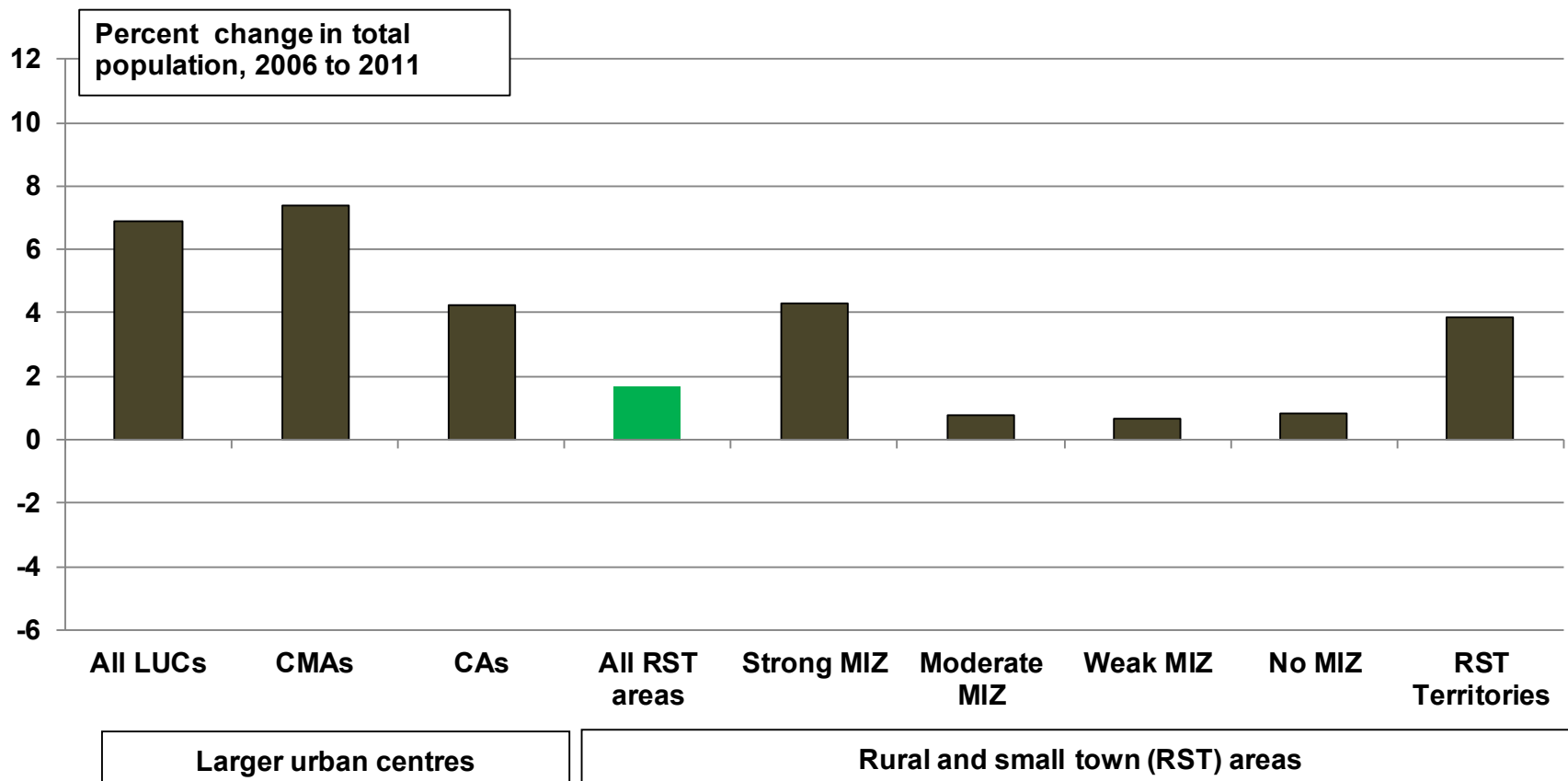


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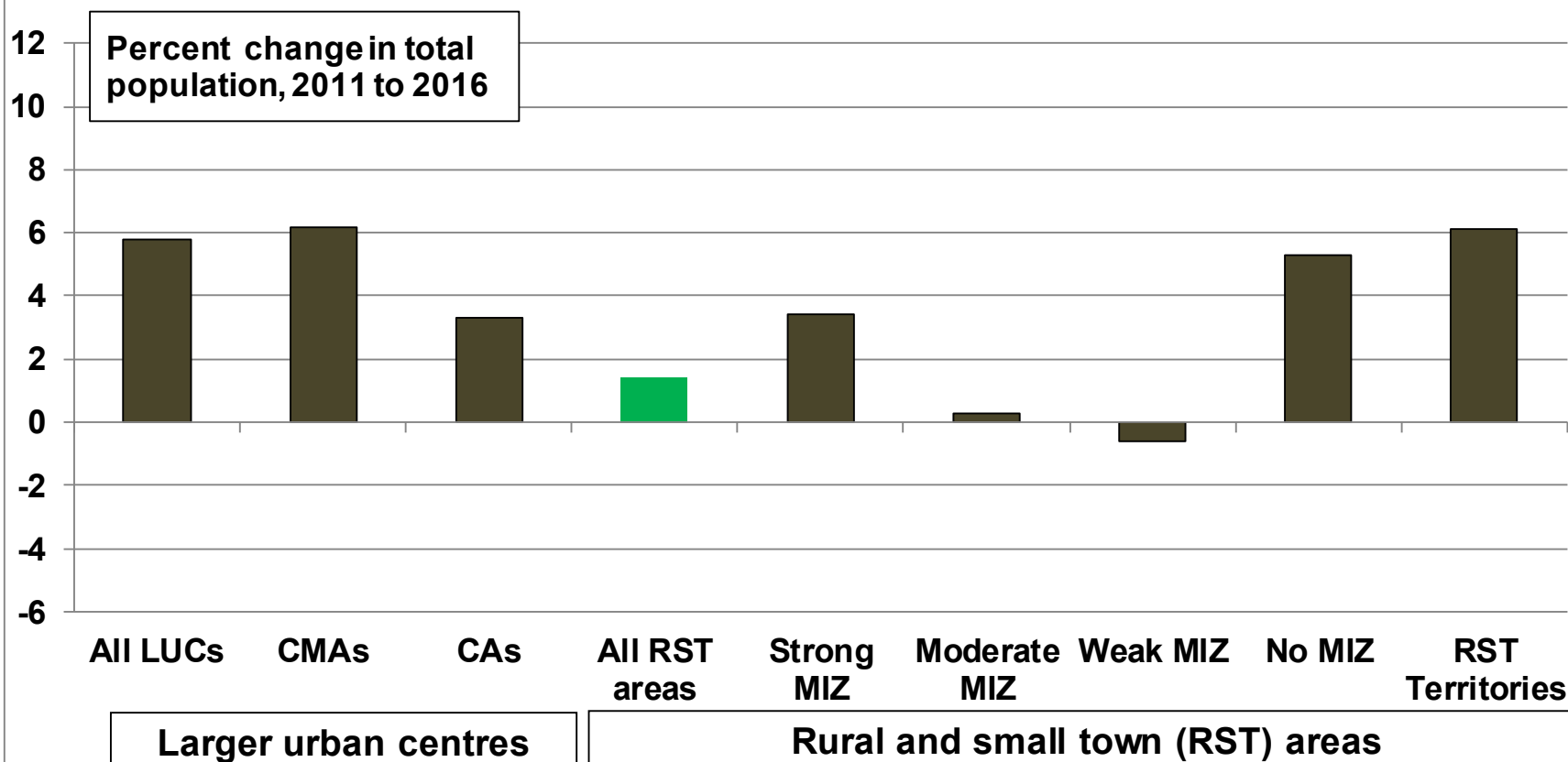


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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

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

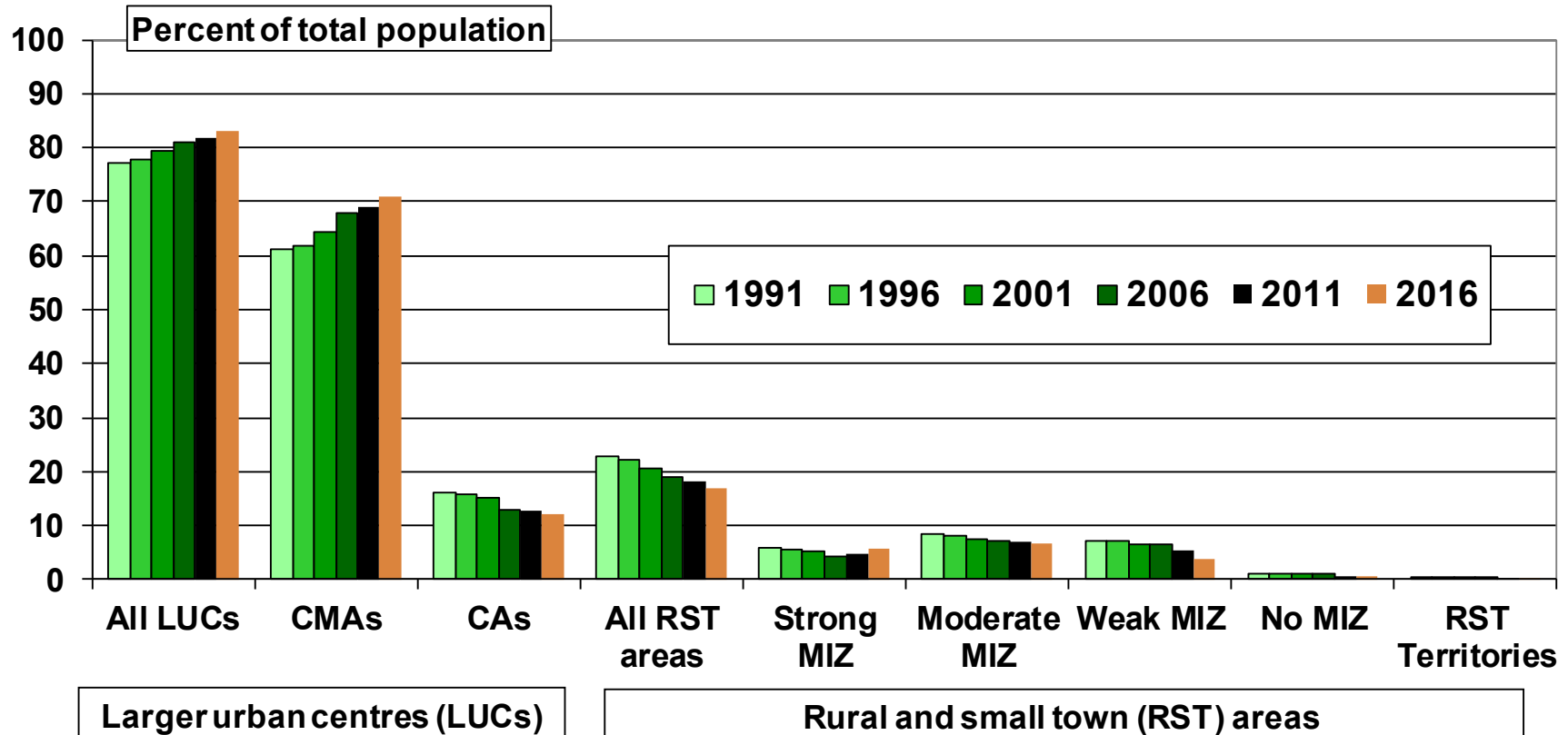


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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

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



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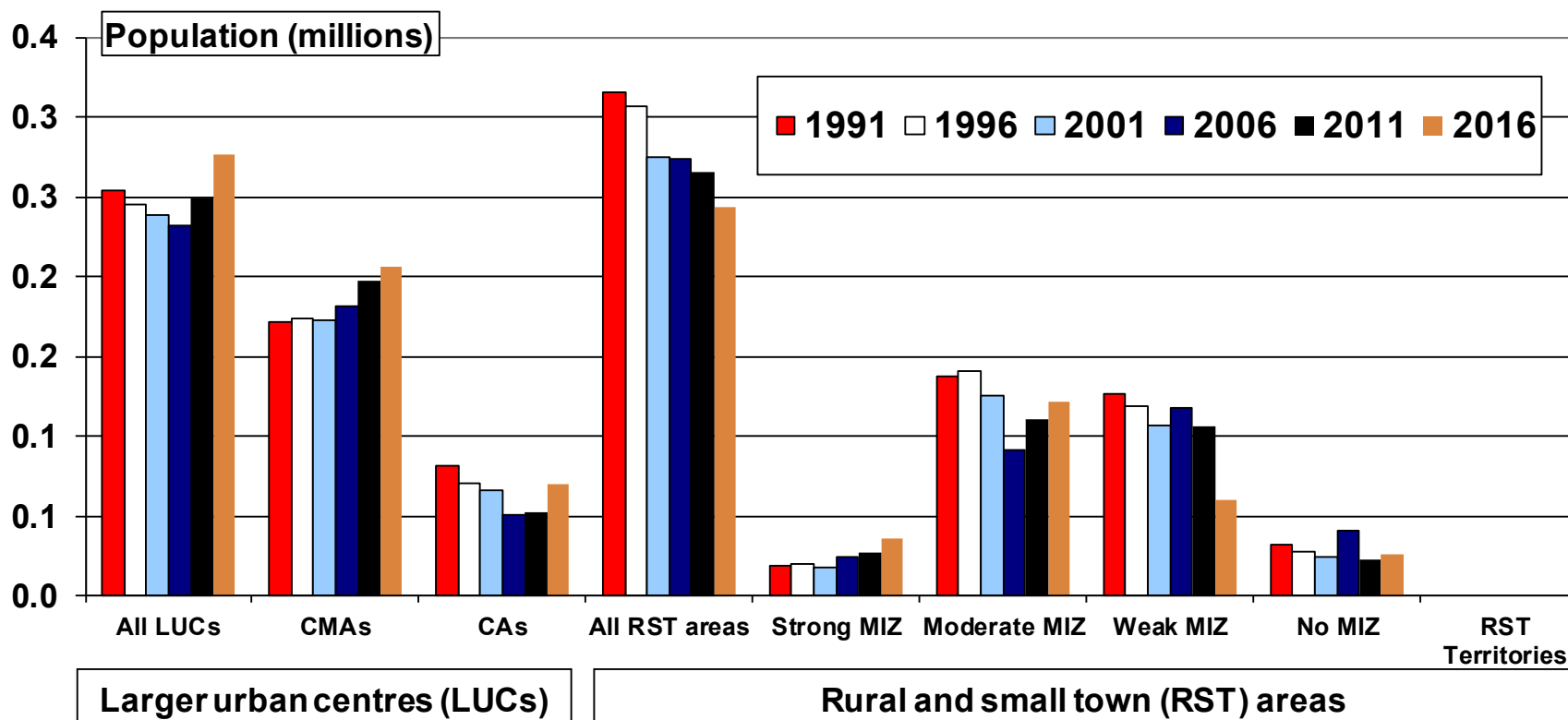
The Territories: level, percent distribution

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

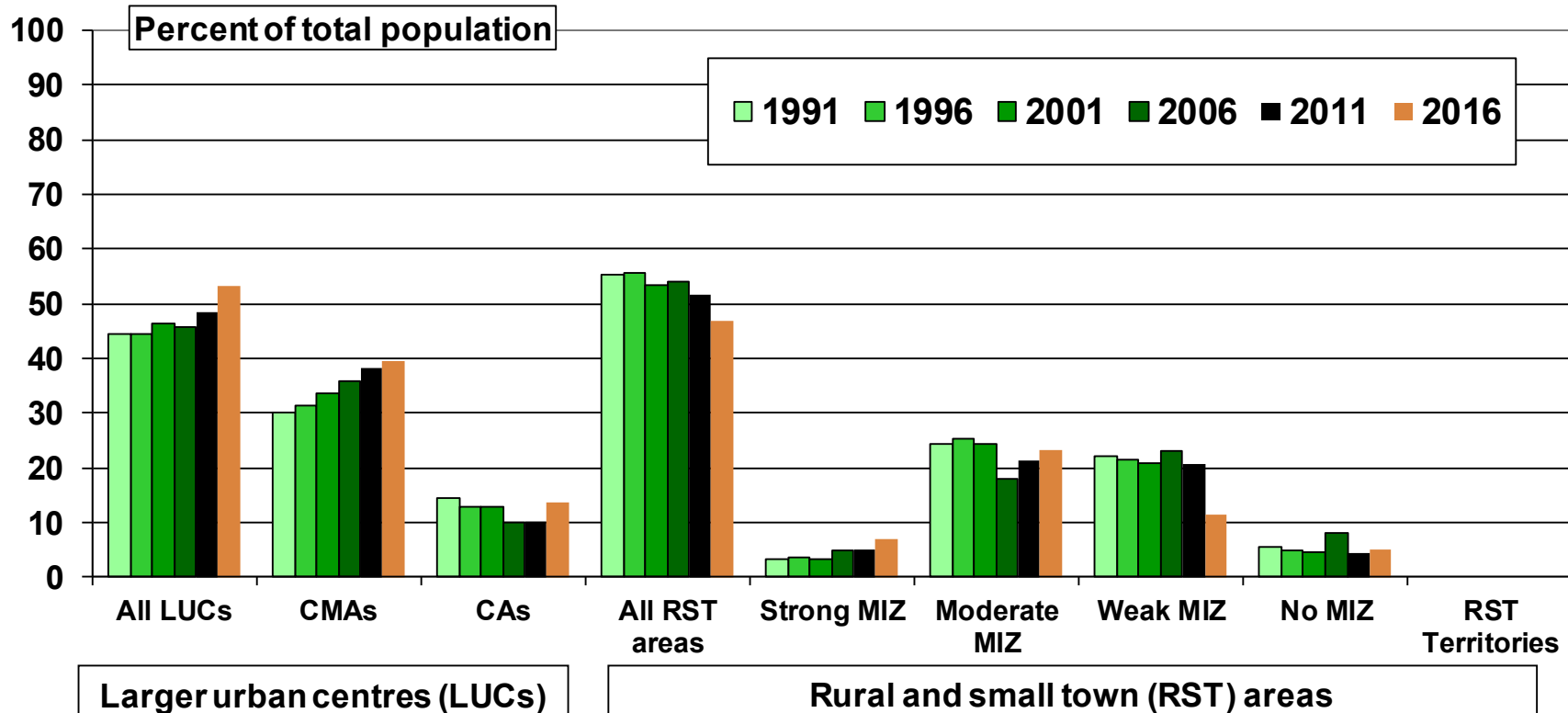


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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

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



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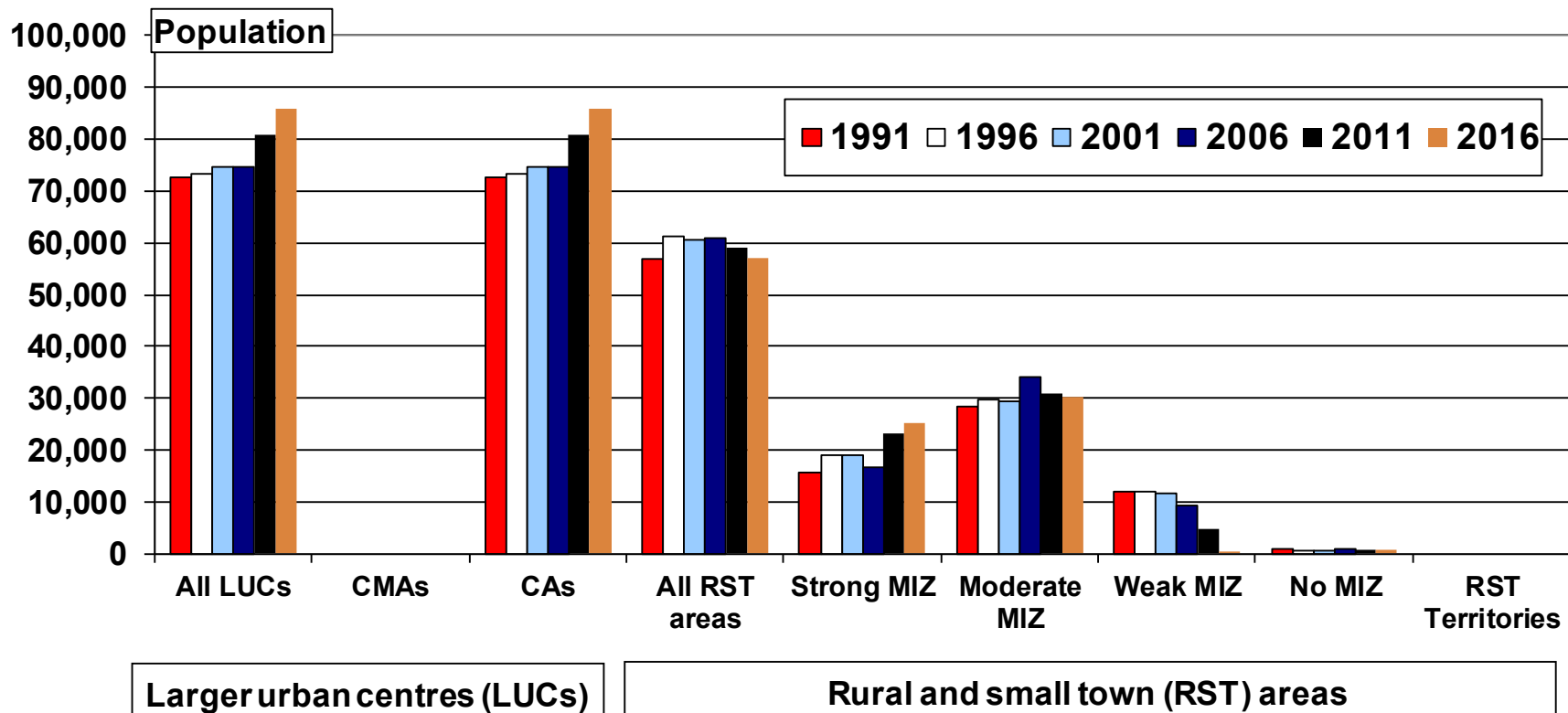
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

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

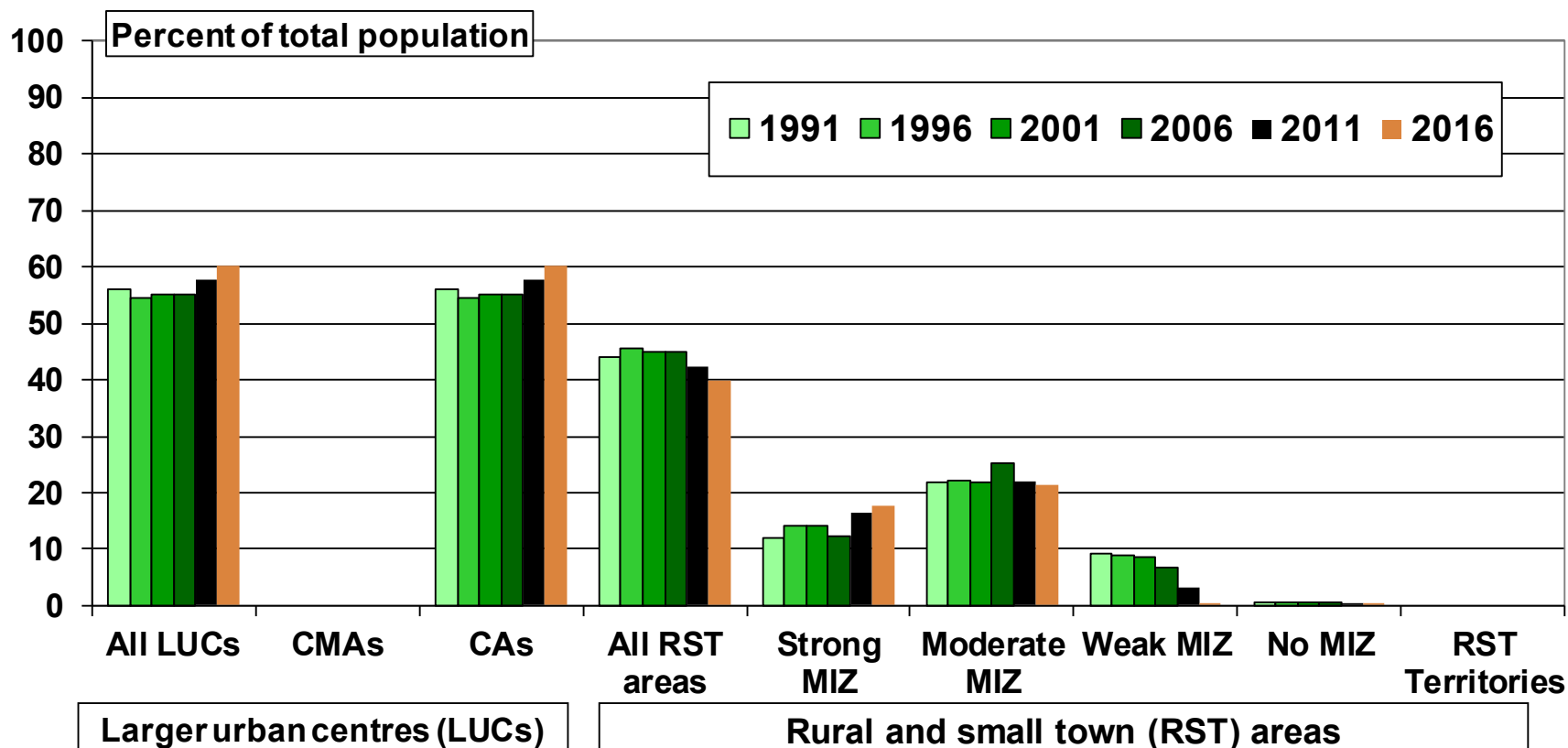


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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

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



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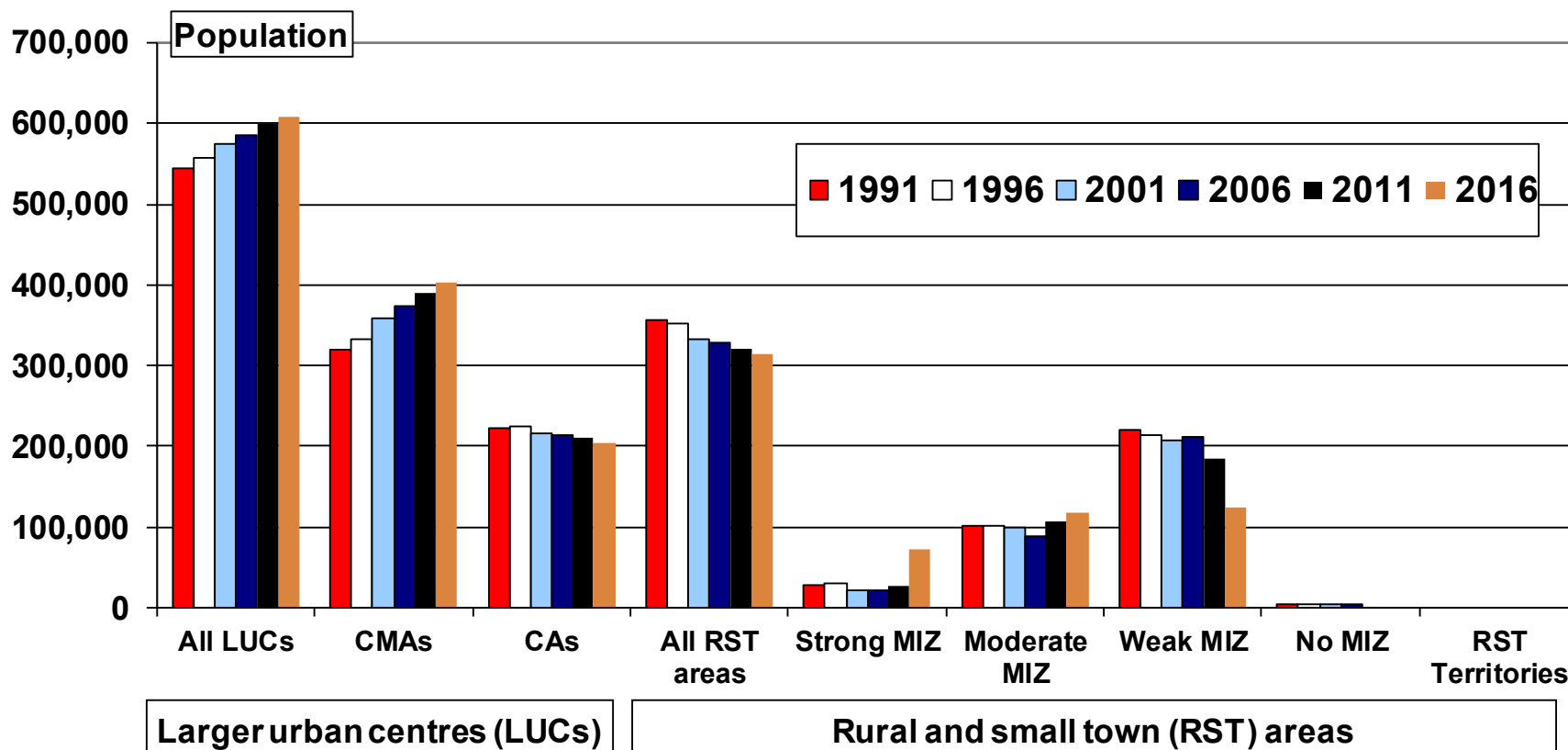
The Territories: level, percent distribution

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

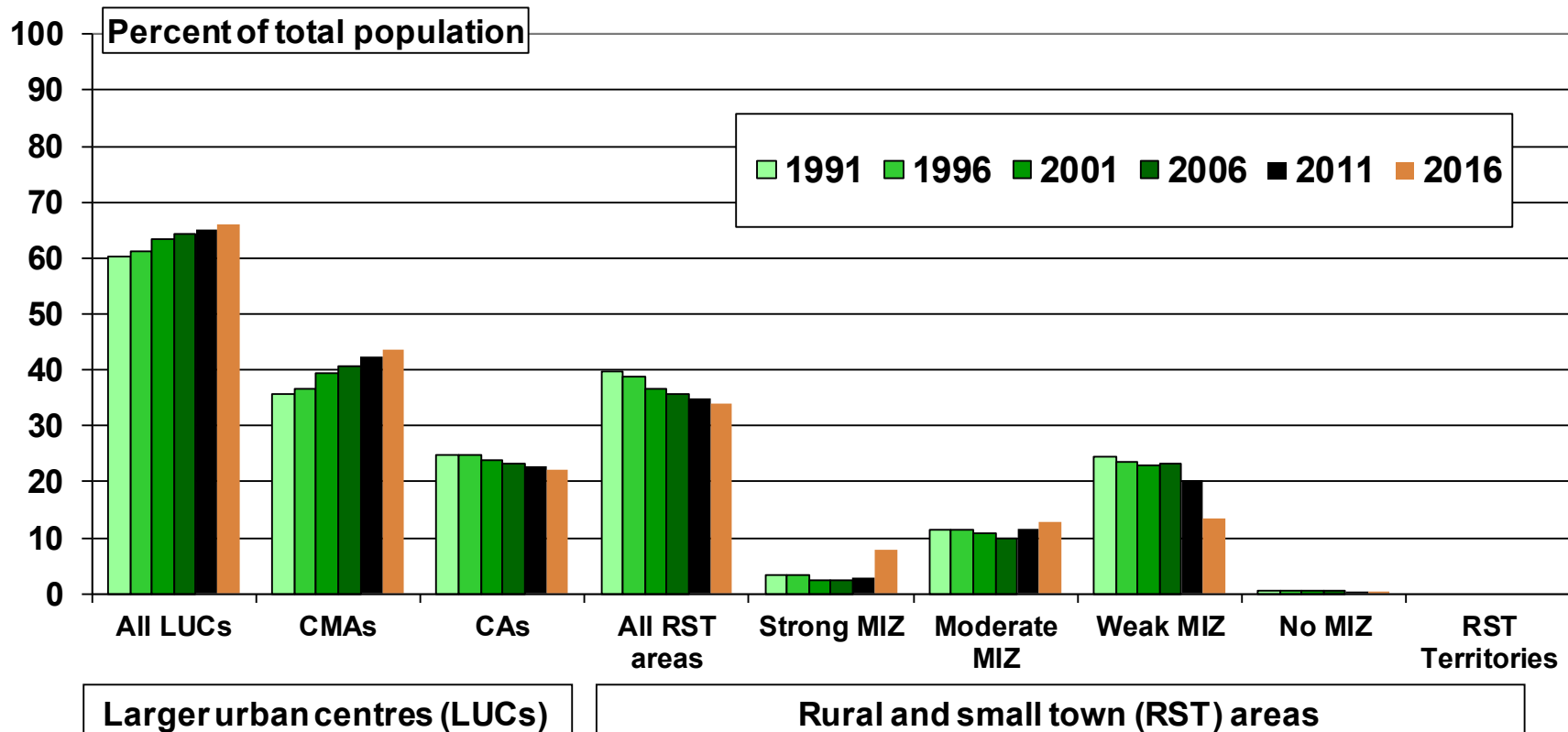


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

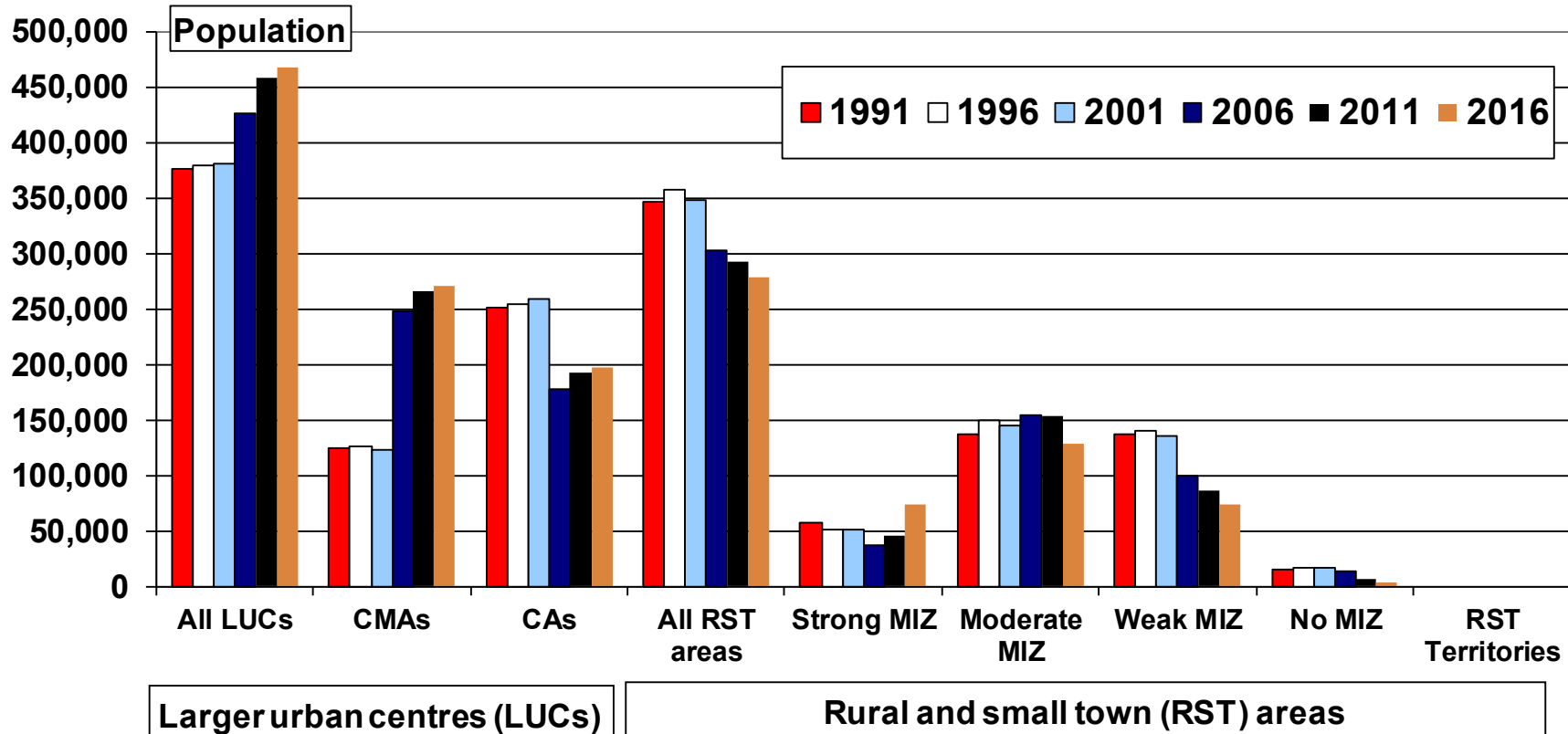
The Territories: level, percent distribution

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

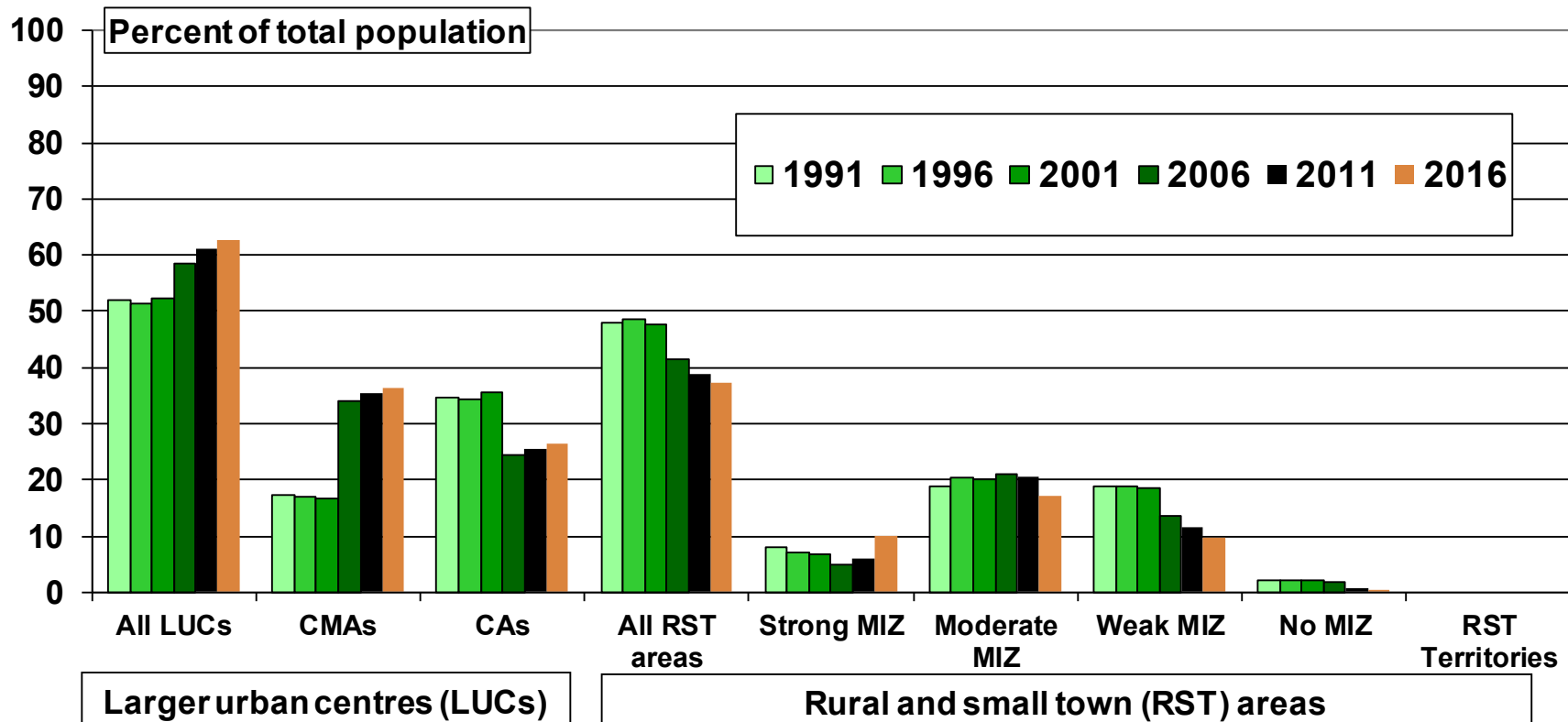


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

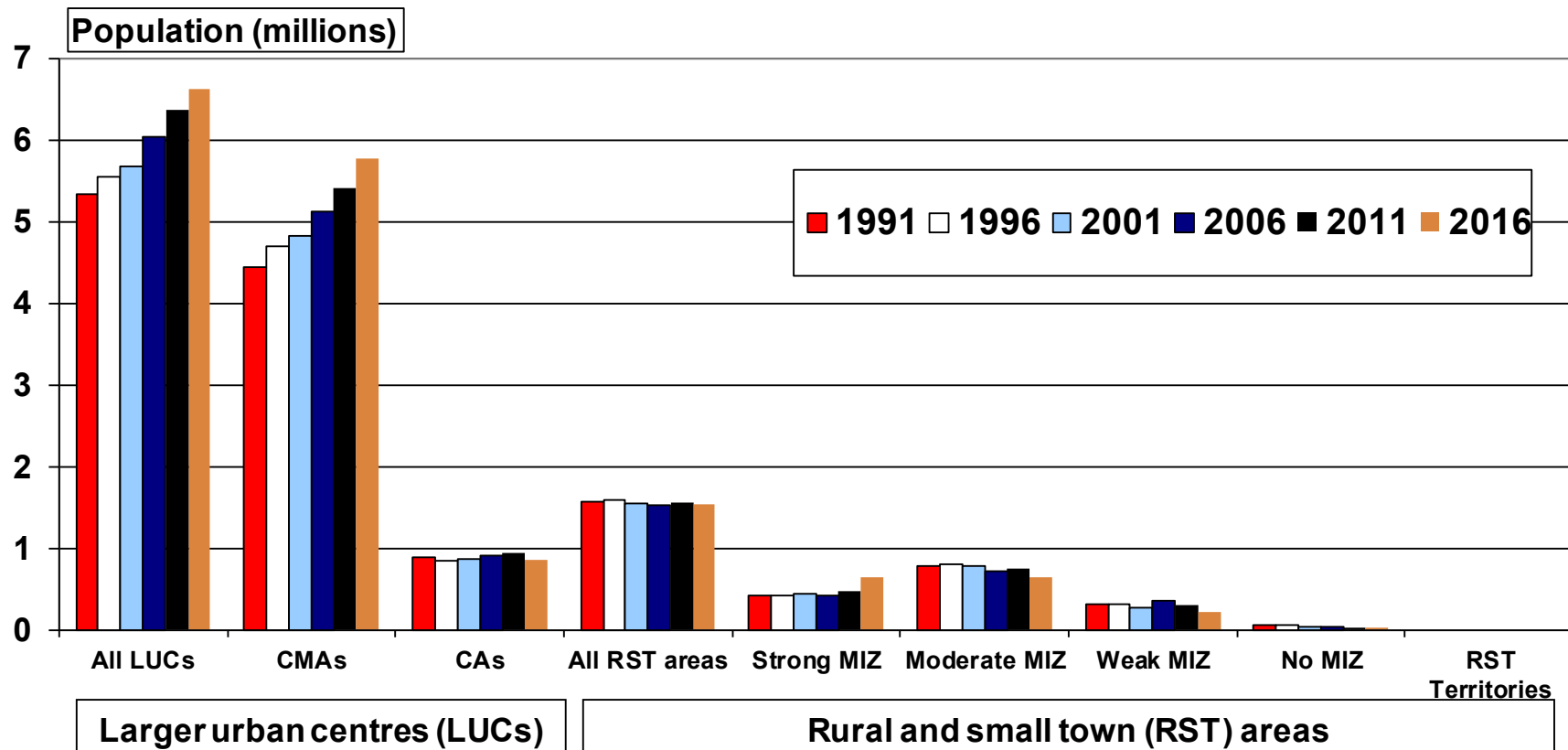
The Territories: level, percent distribution

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

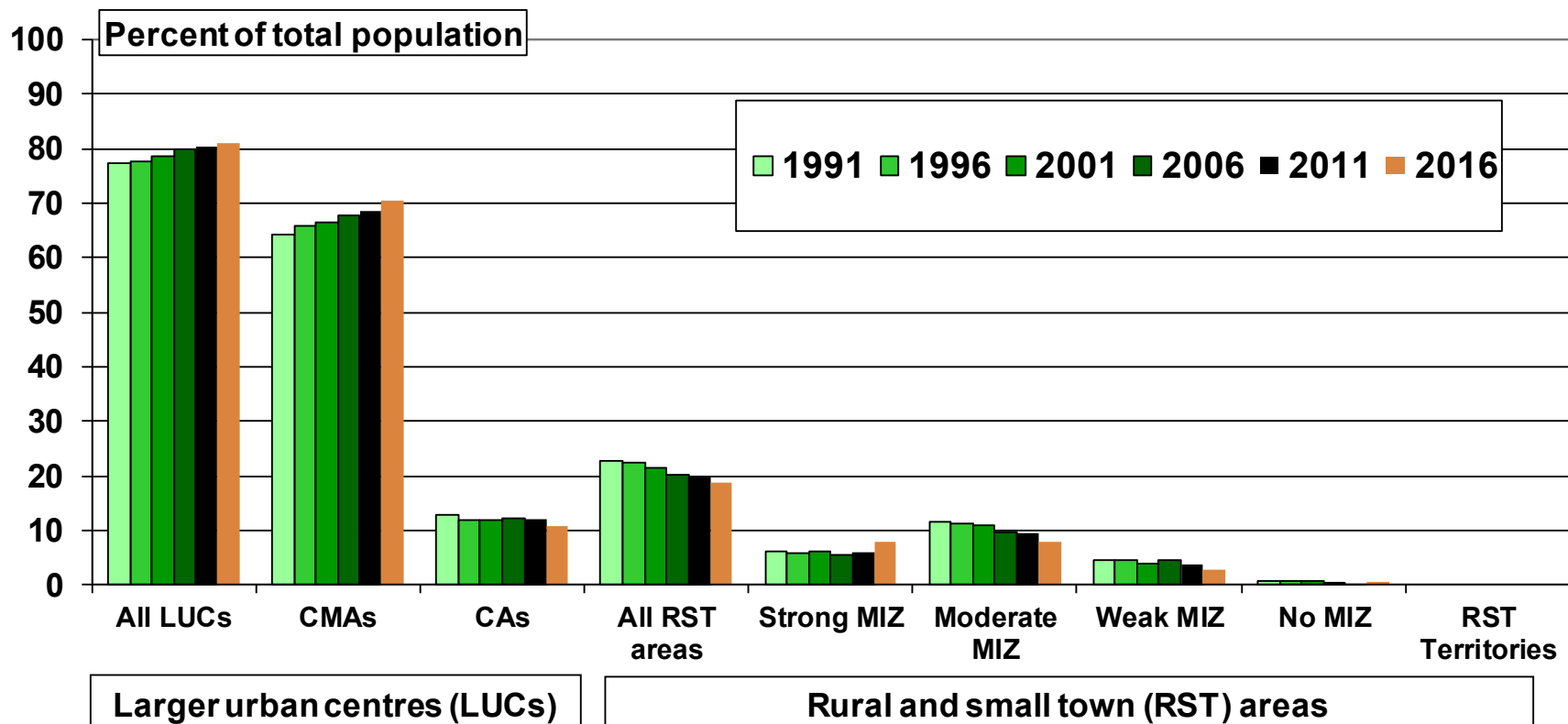


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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: 3% 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

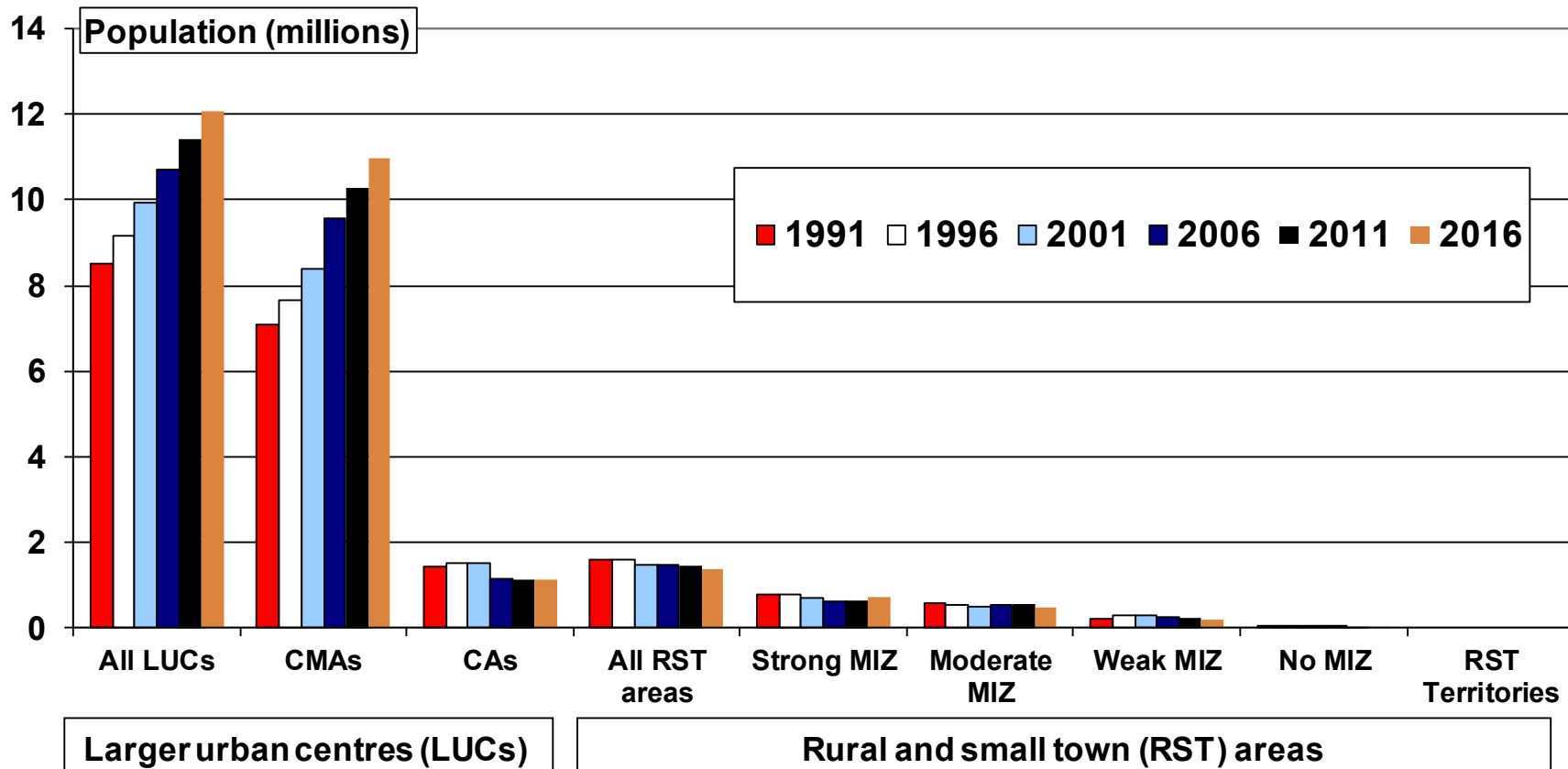
The Territories: level, percent distribution

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

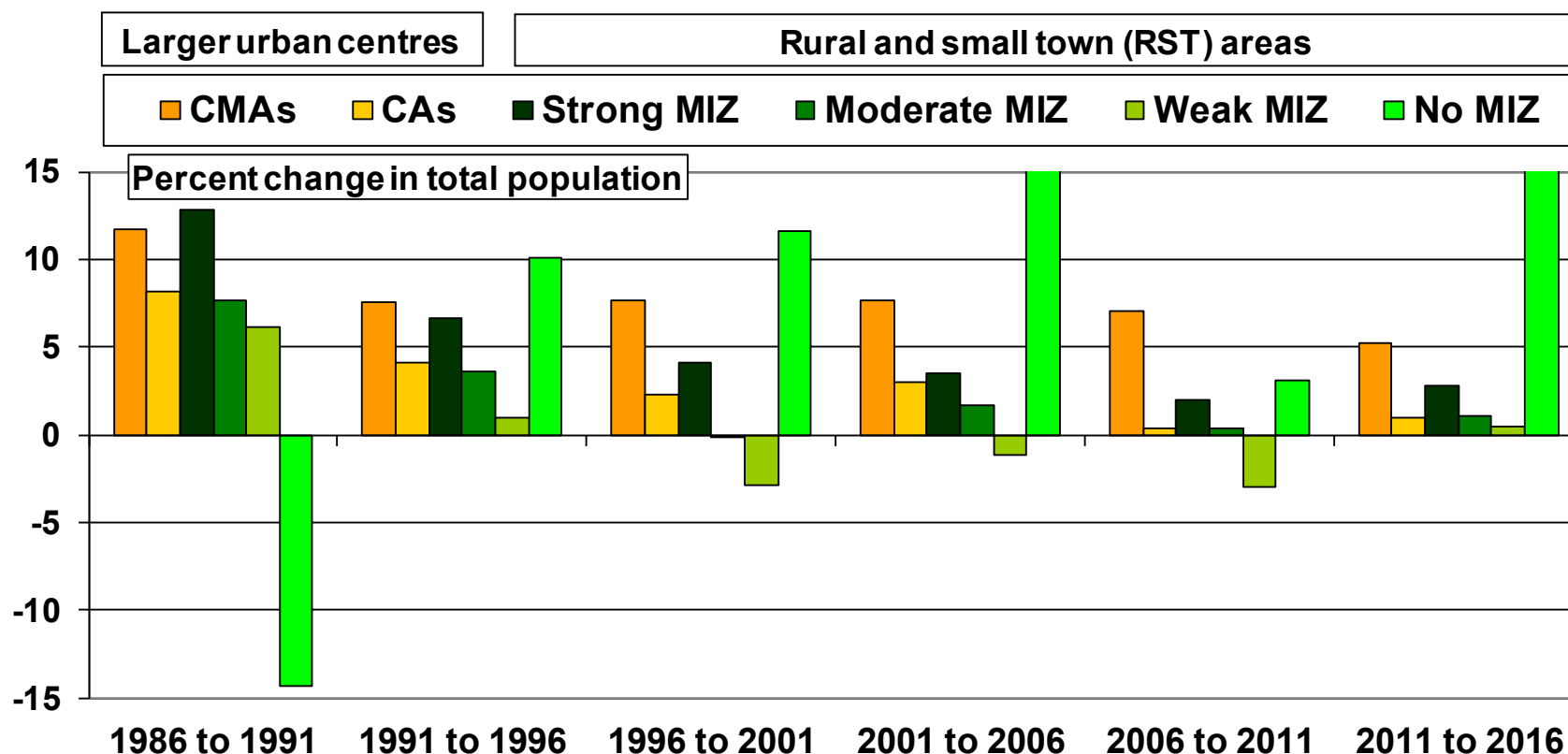


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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.

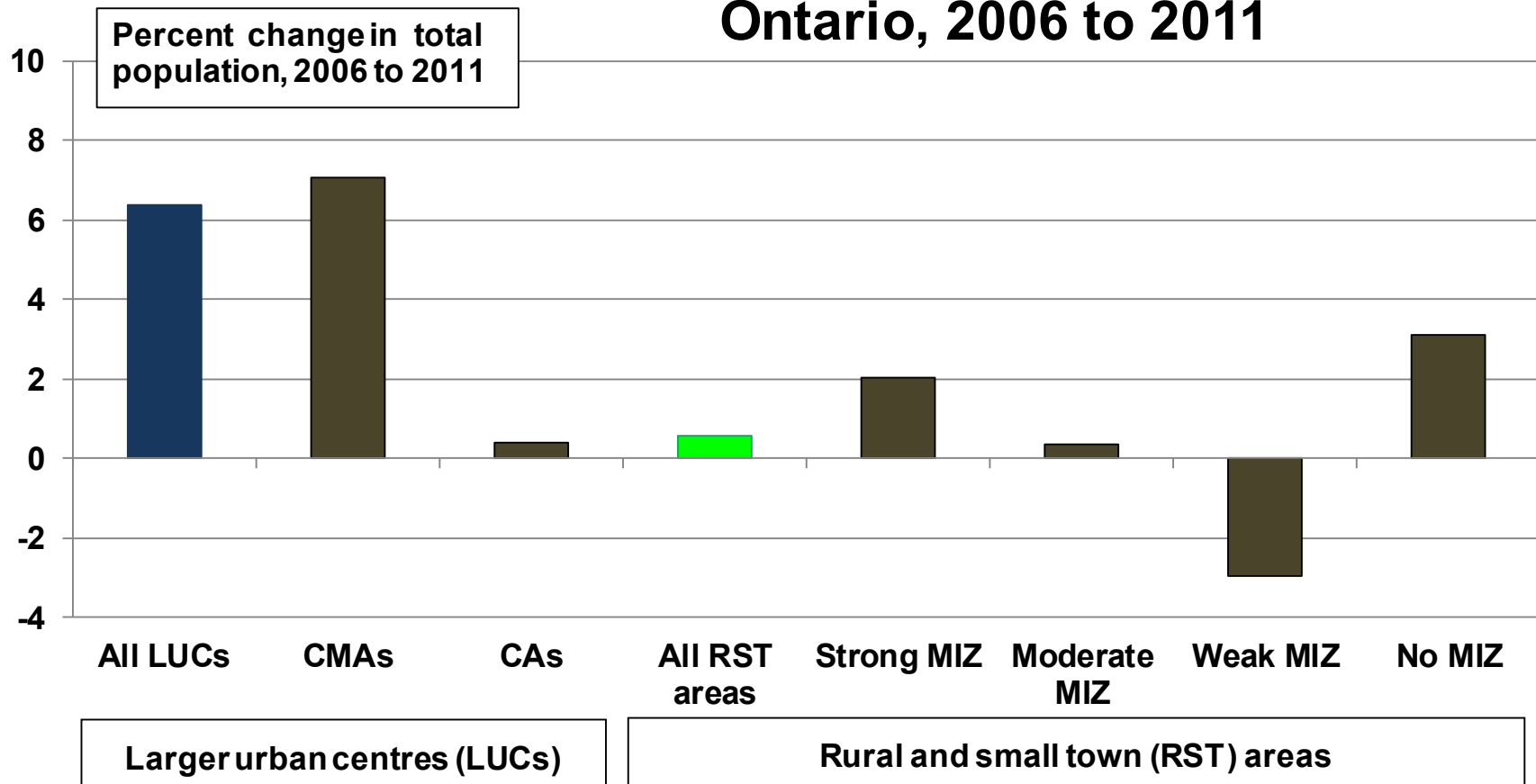
Ontario: CMAs grow more than CAs -- rural areas with stronger metropolitan influence grow more (except for the influence of Aboriginal population growth in the No MIZ north)



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

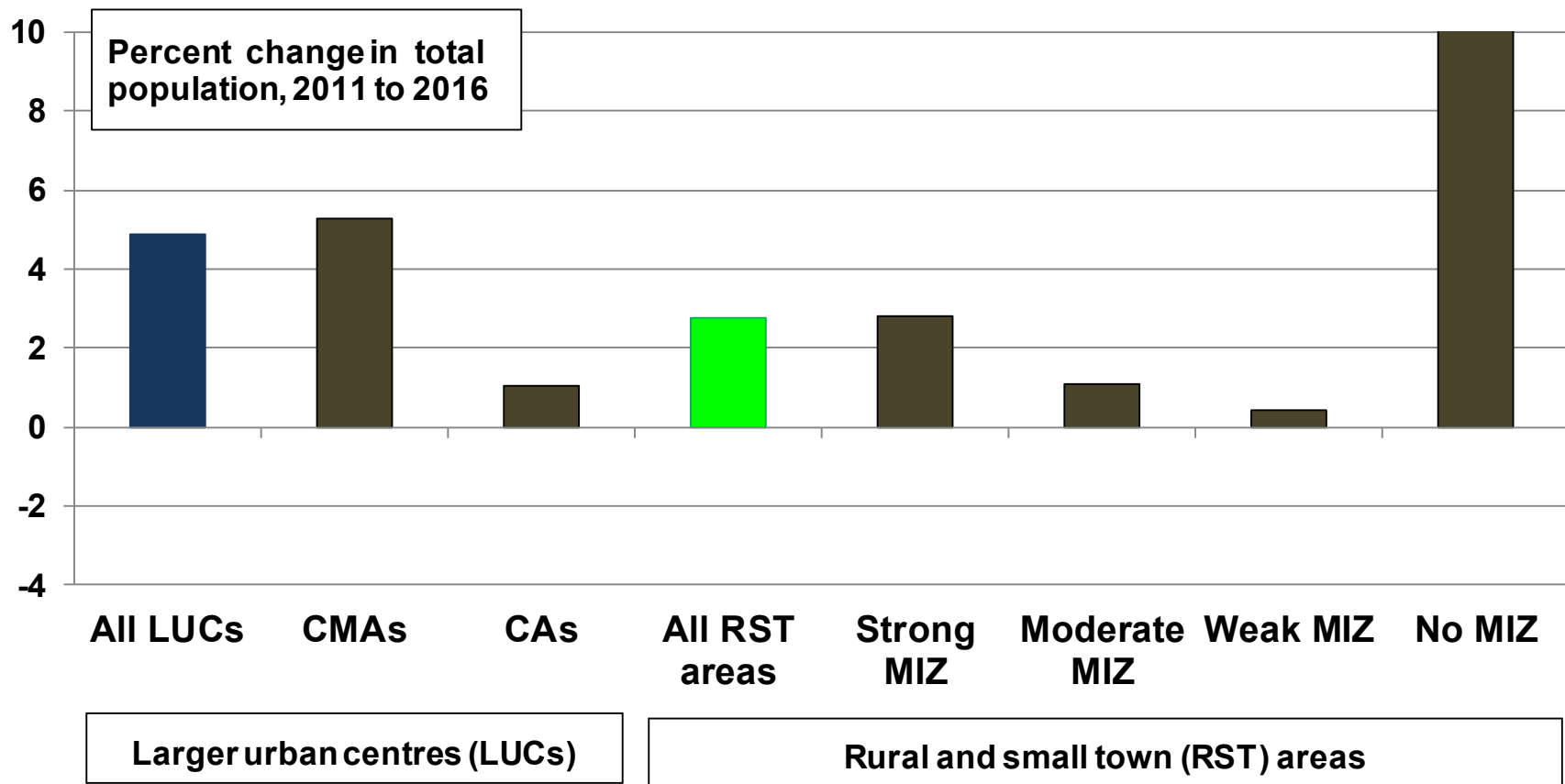


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

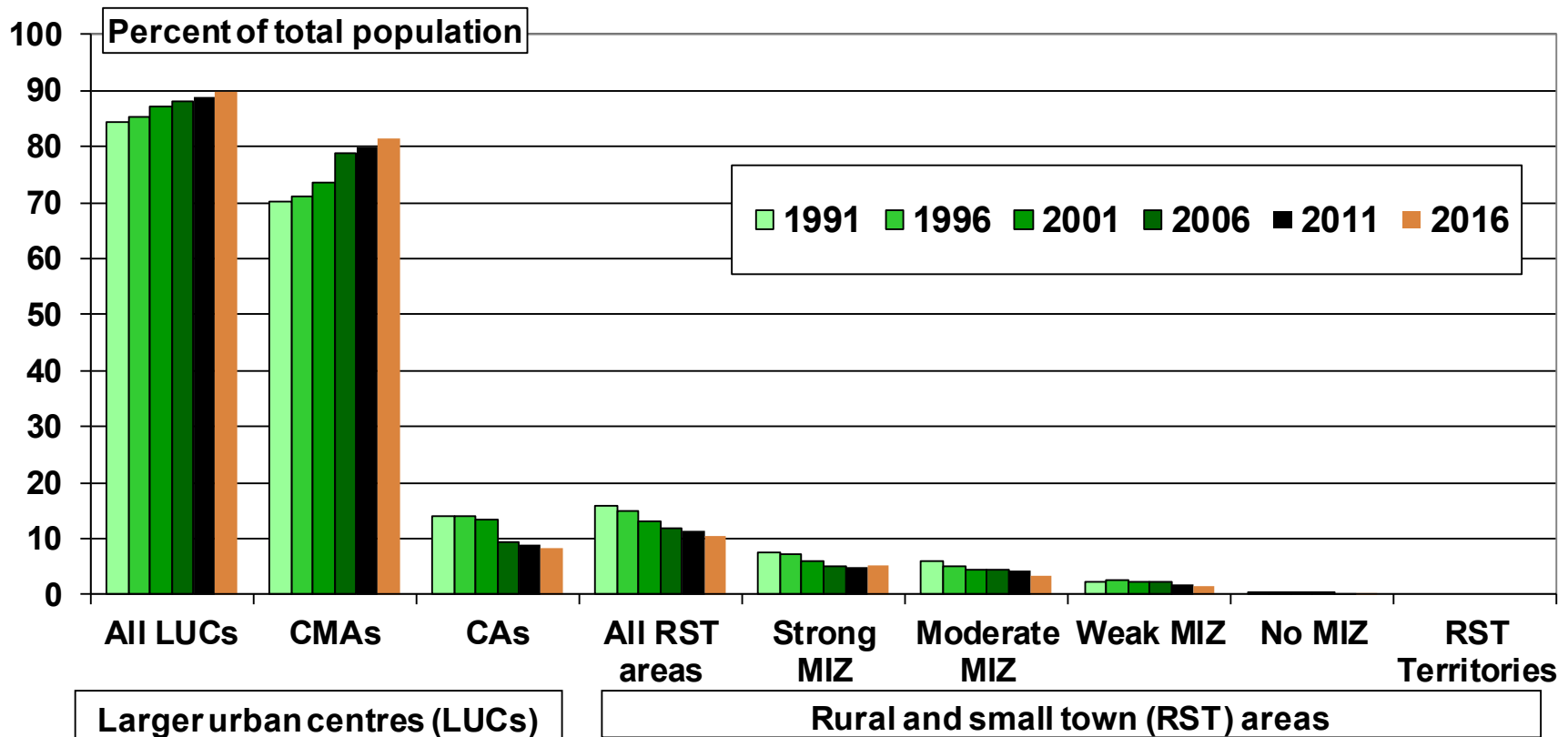
CMAs grew the faster than each other type of area -- except No MIZ, Ontario, 2006 to 2011



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.

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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

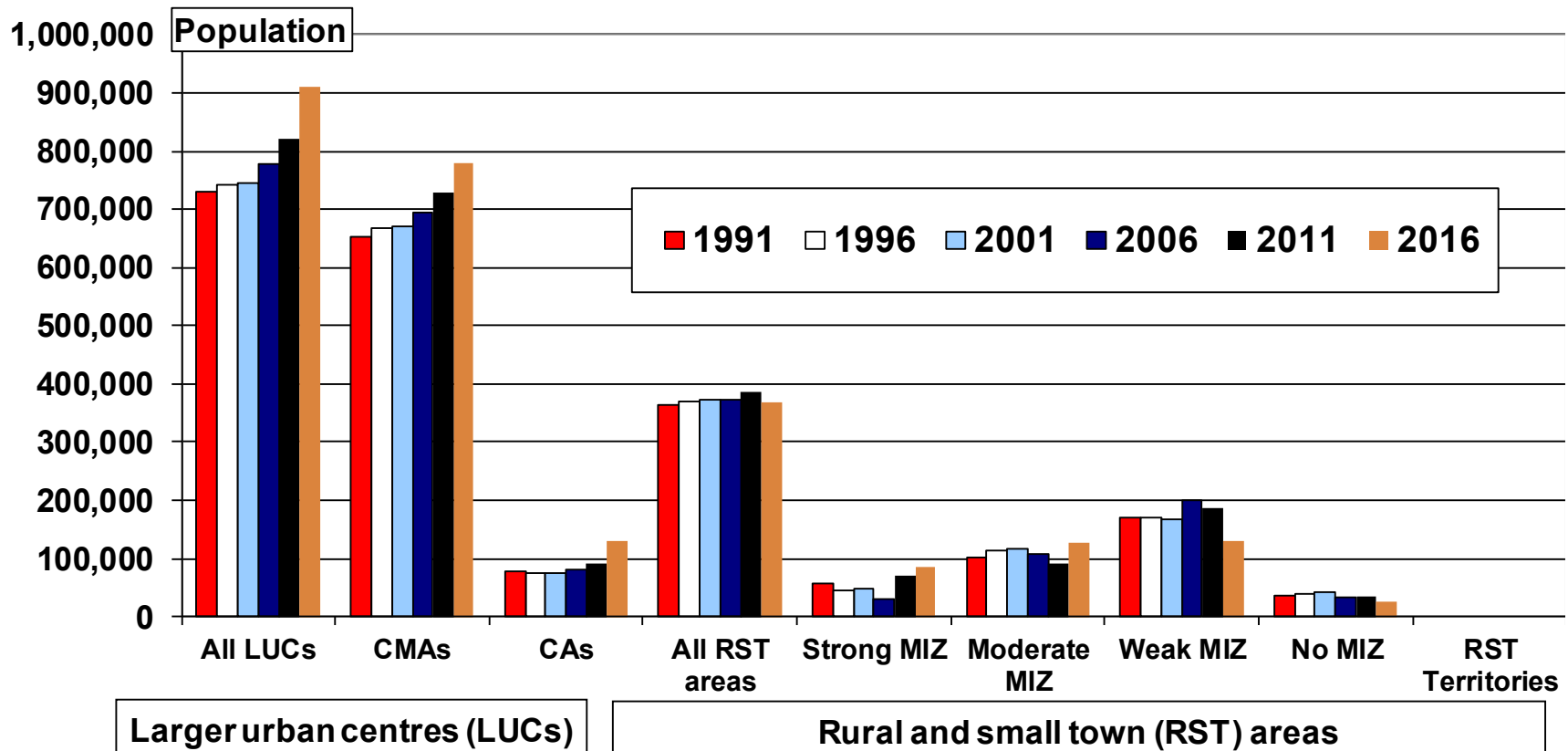
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

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

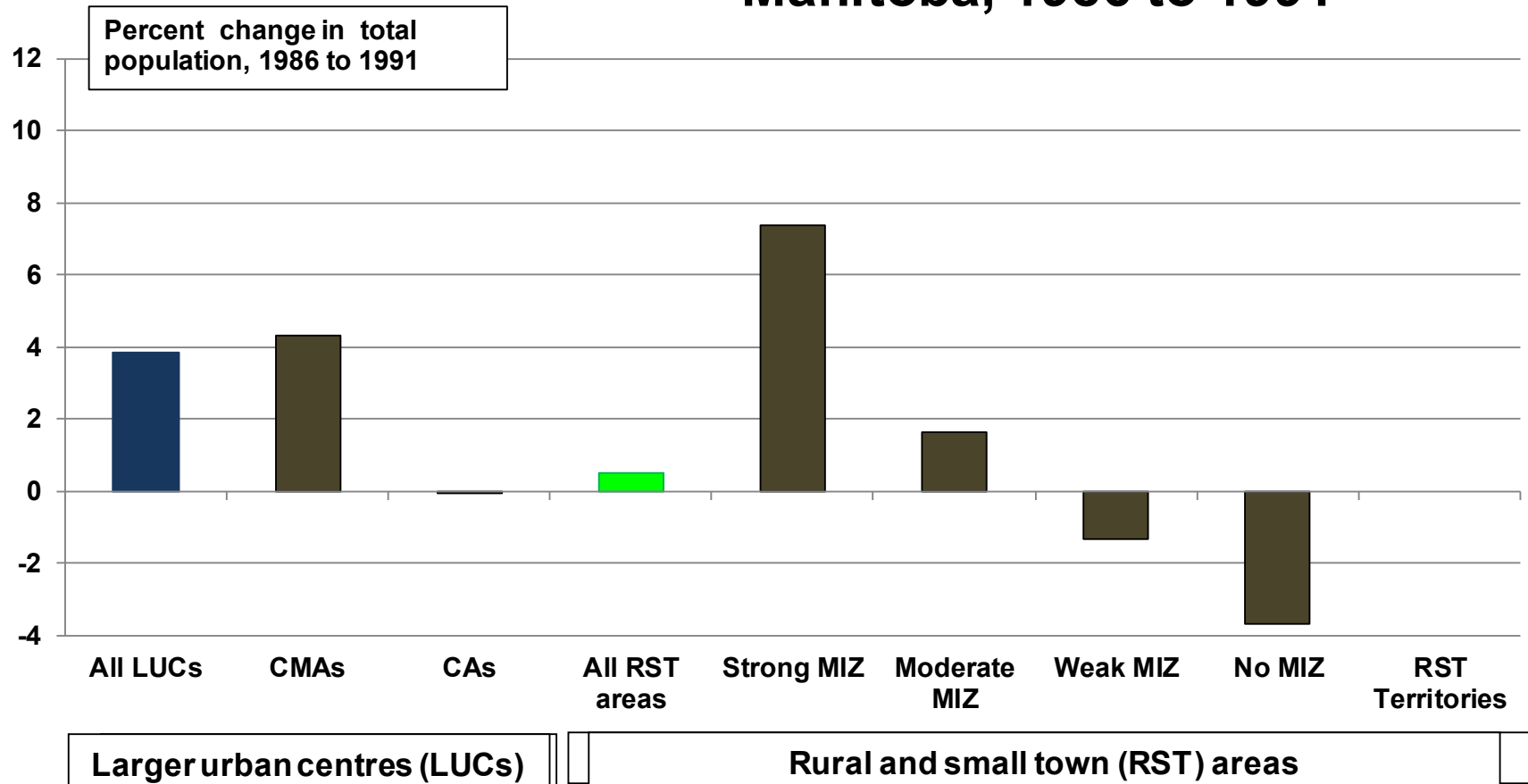


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

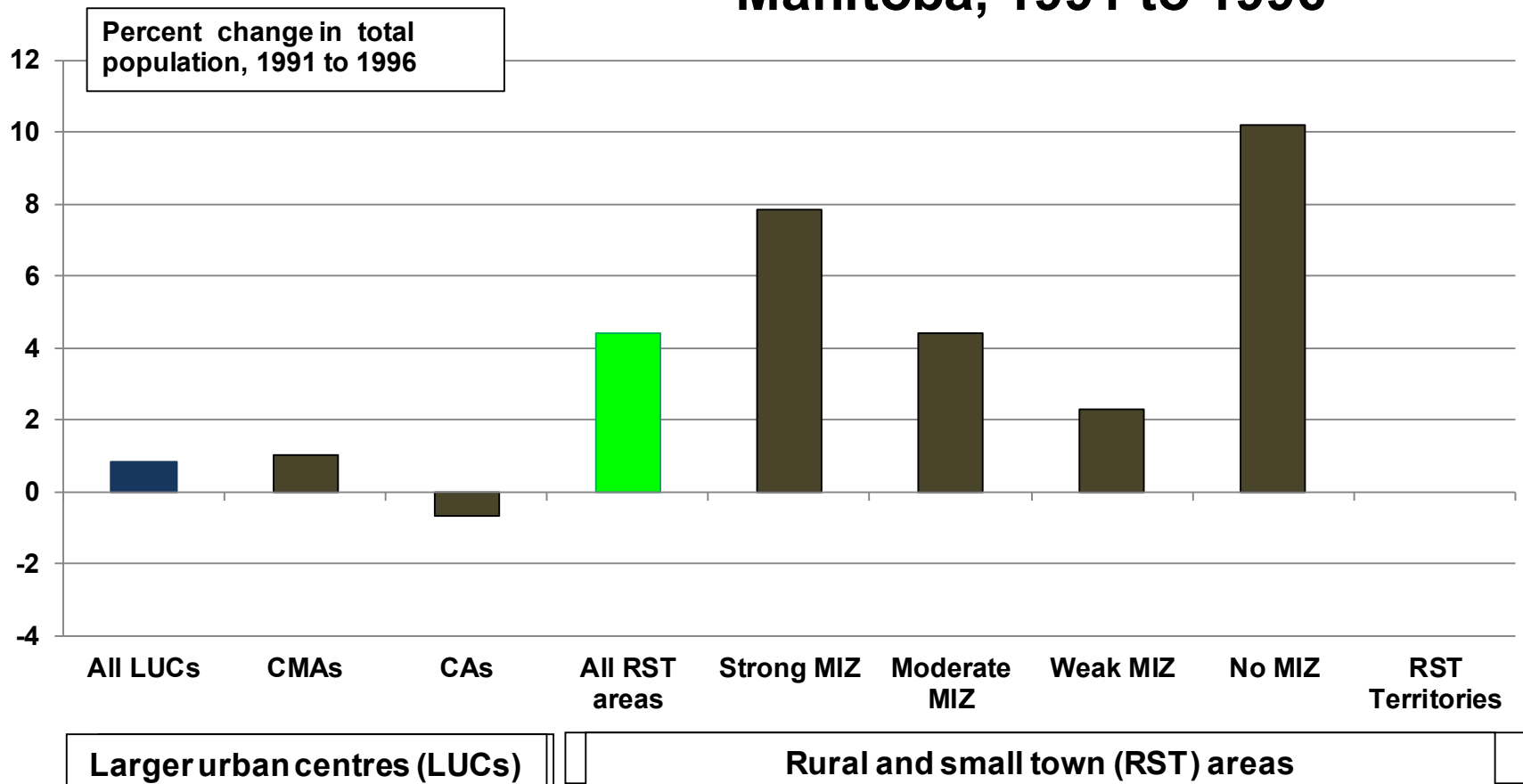


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

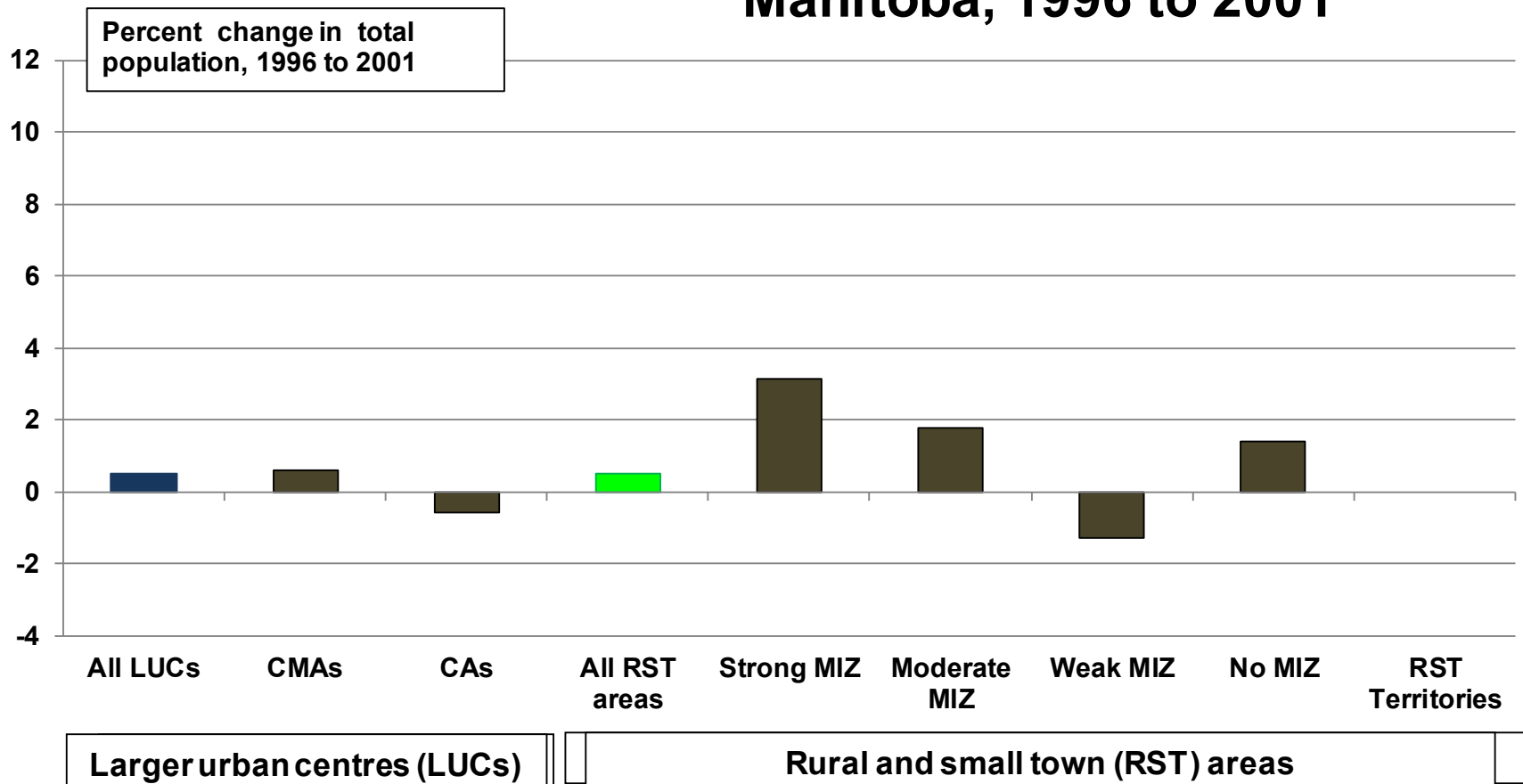


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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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

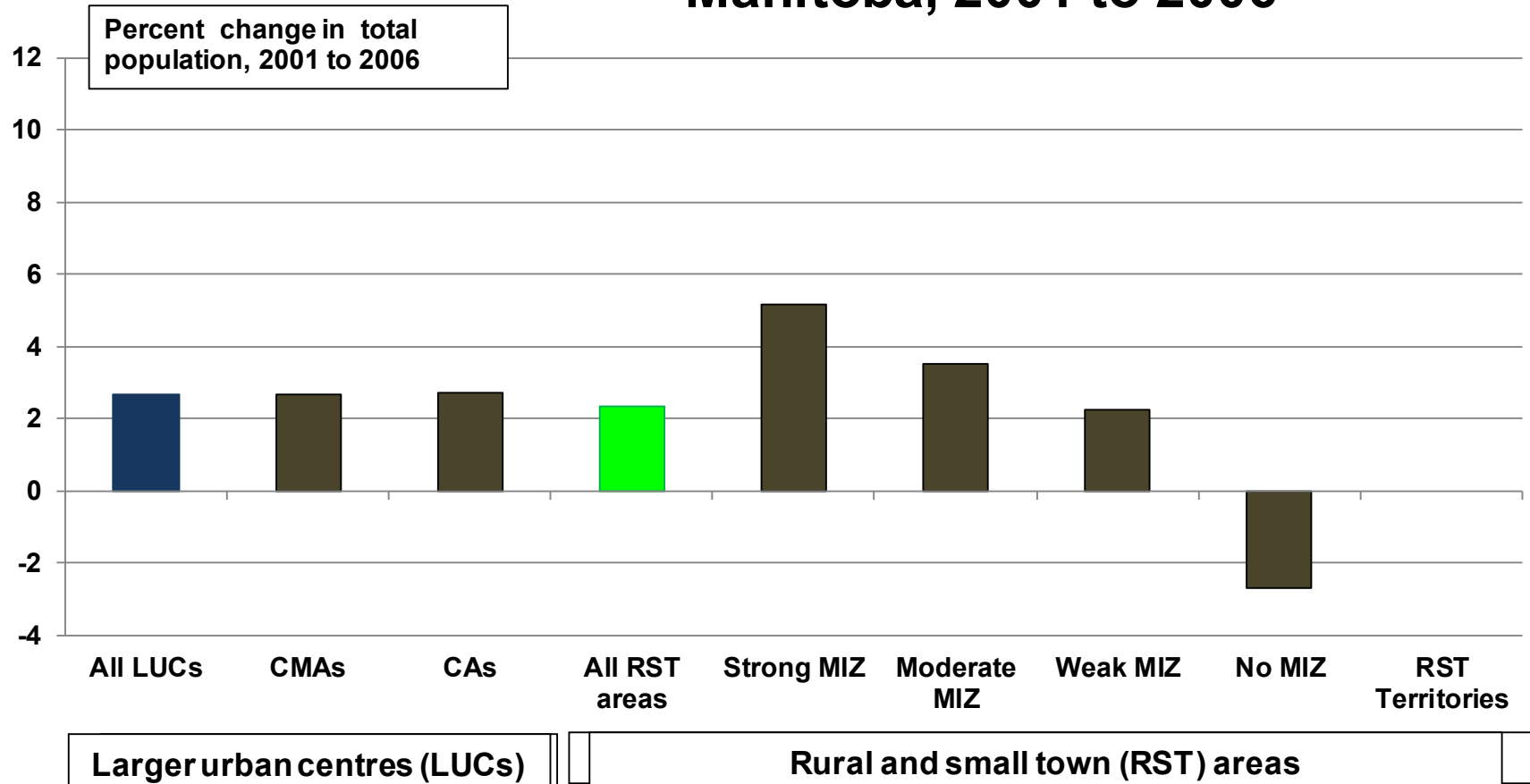


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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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

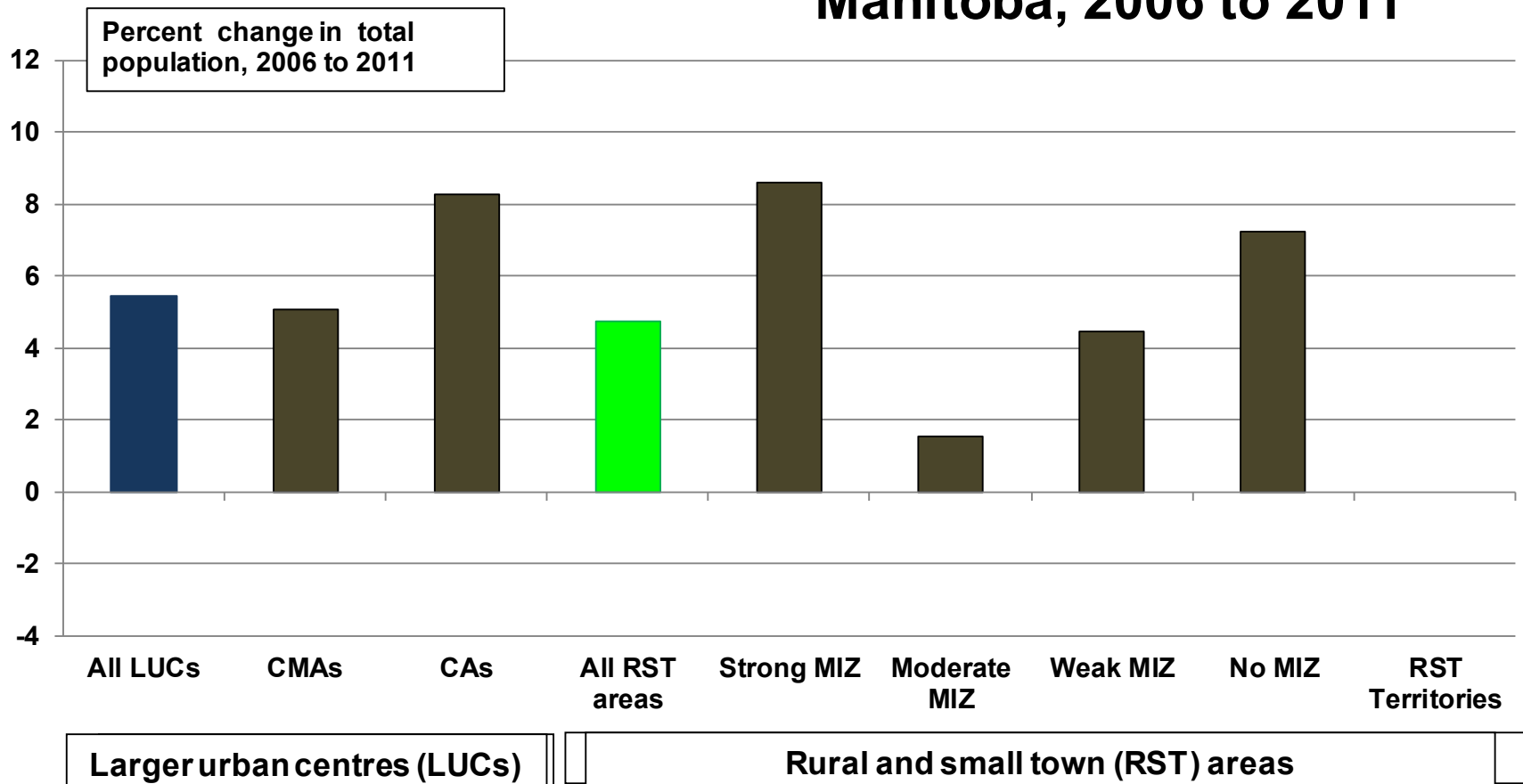


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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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

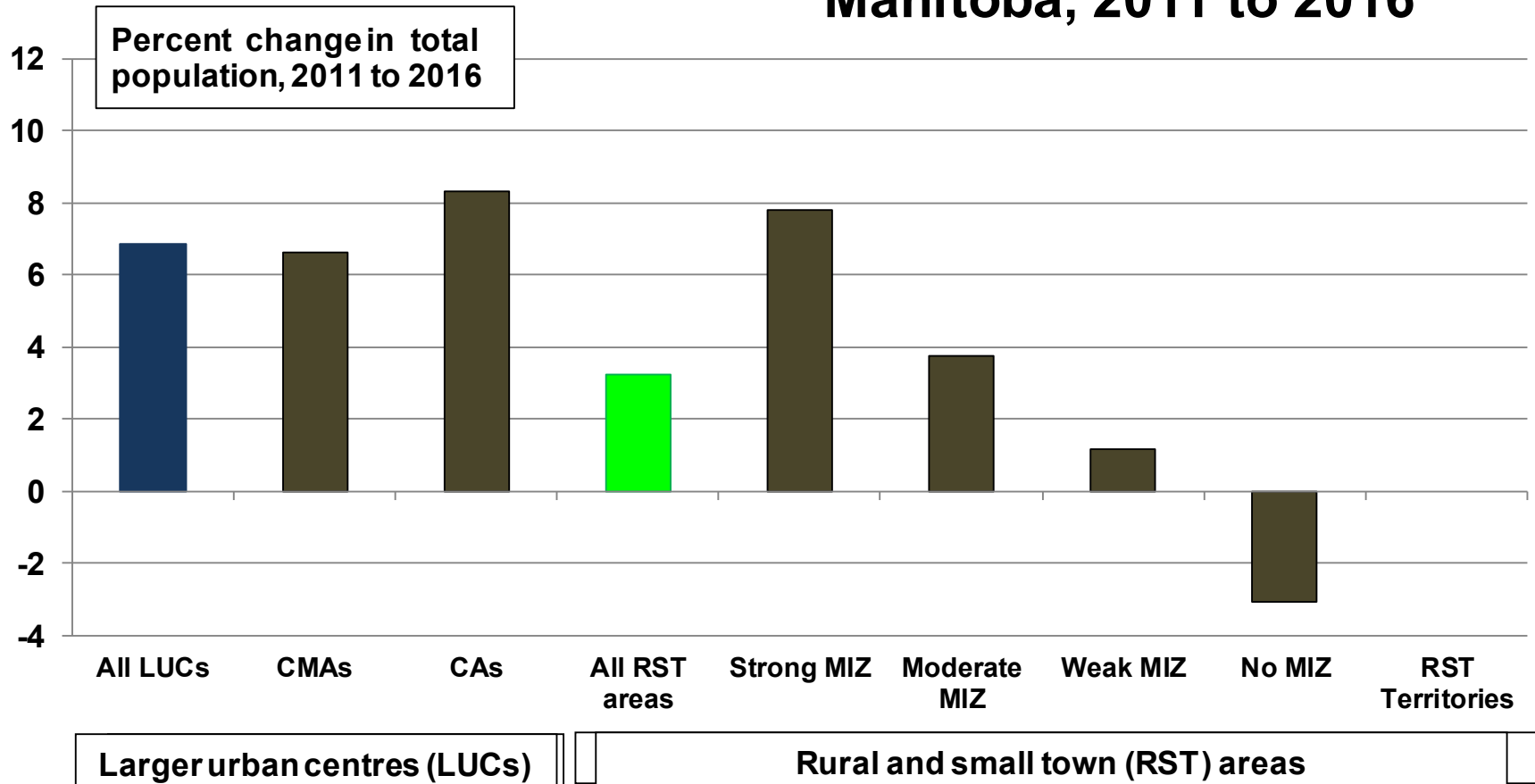


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

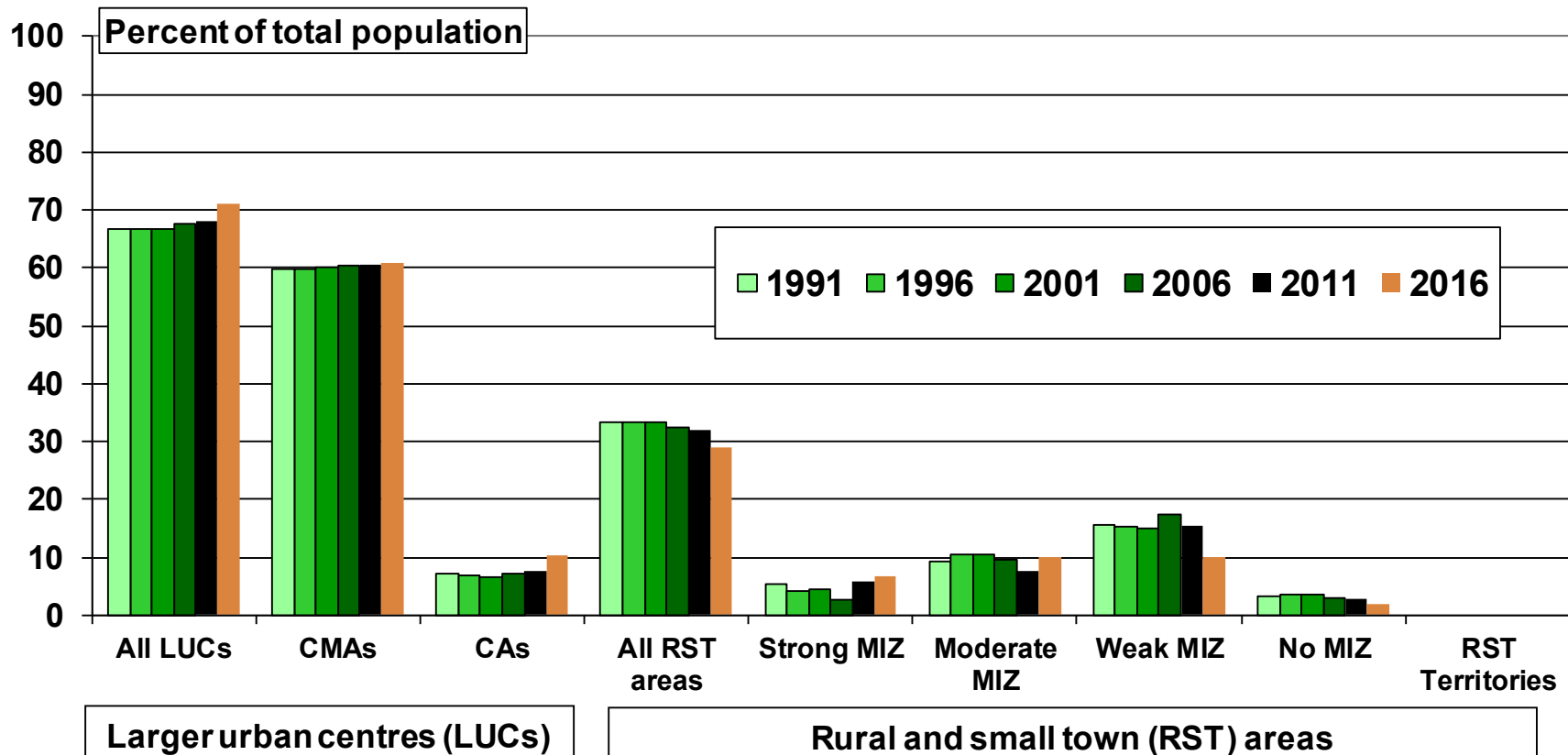


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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.

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

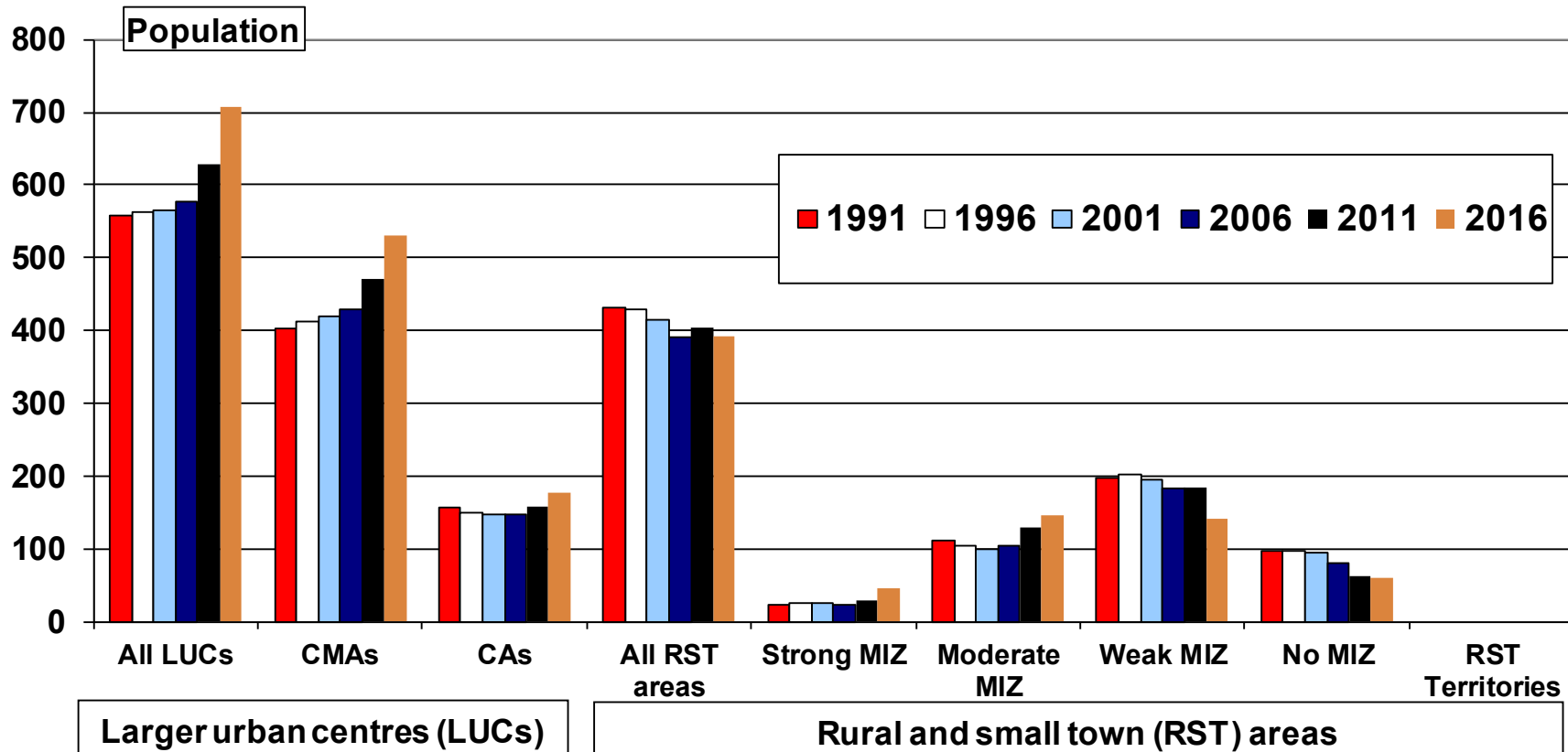
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

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

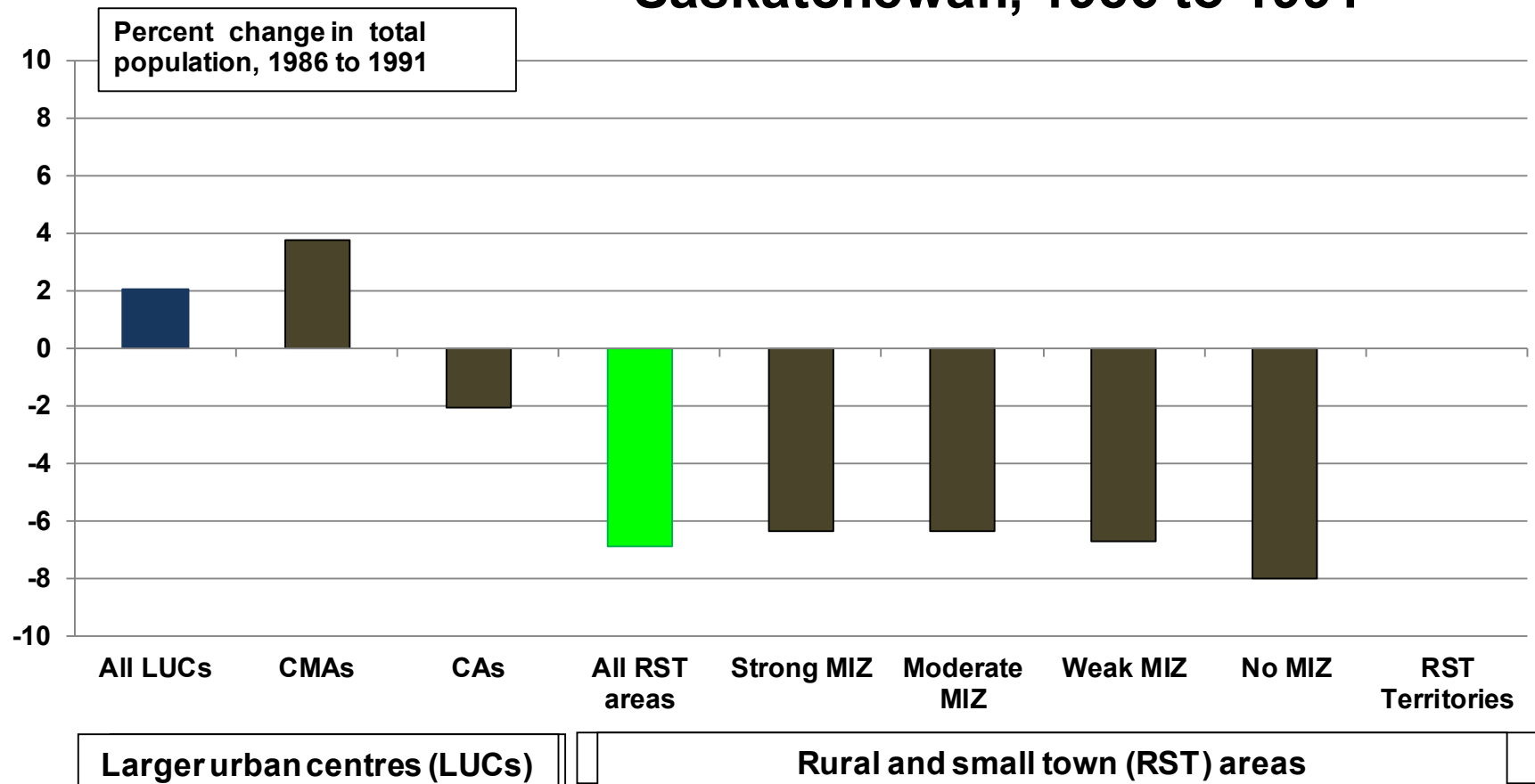


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

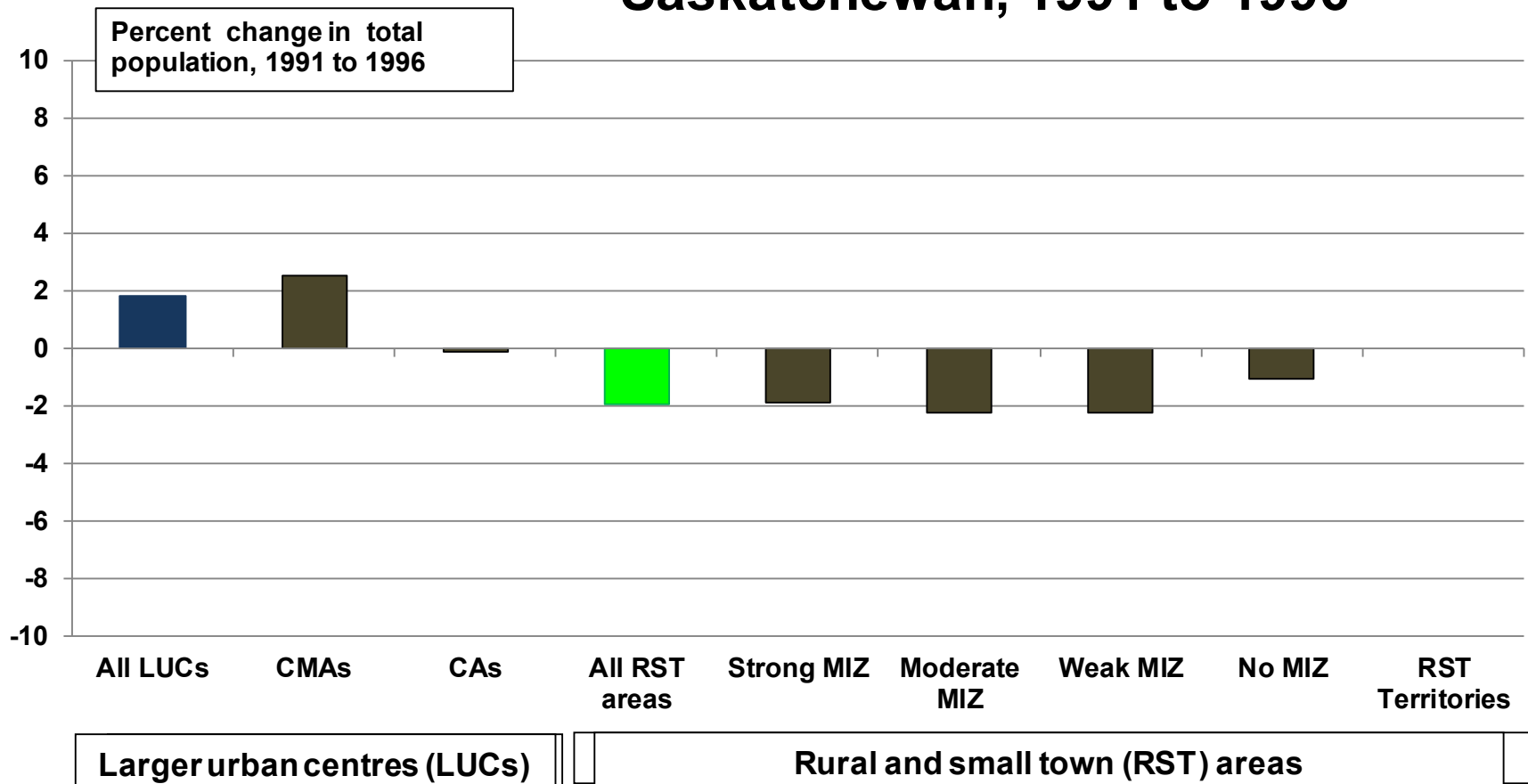


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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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

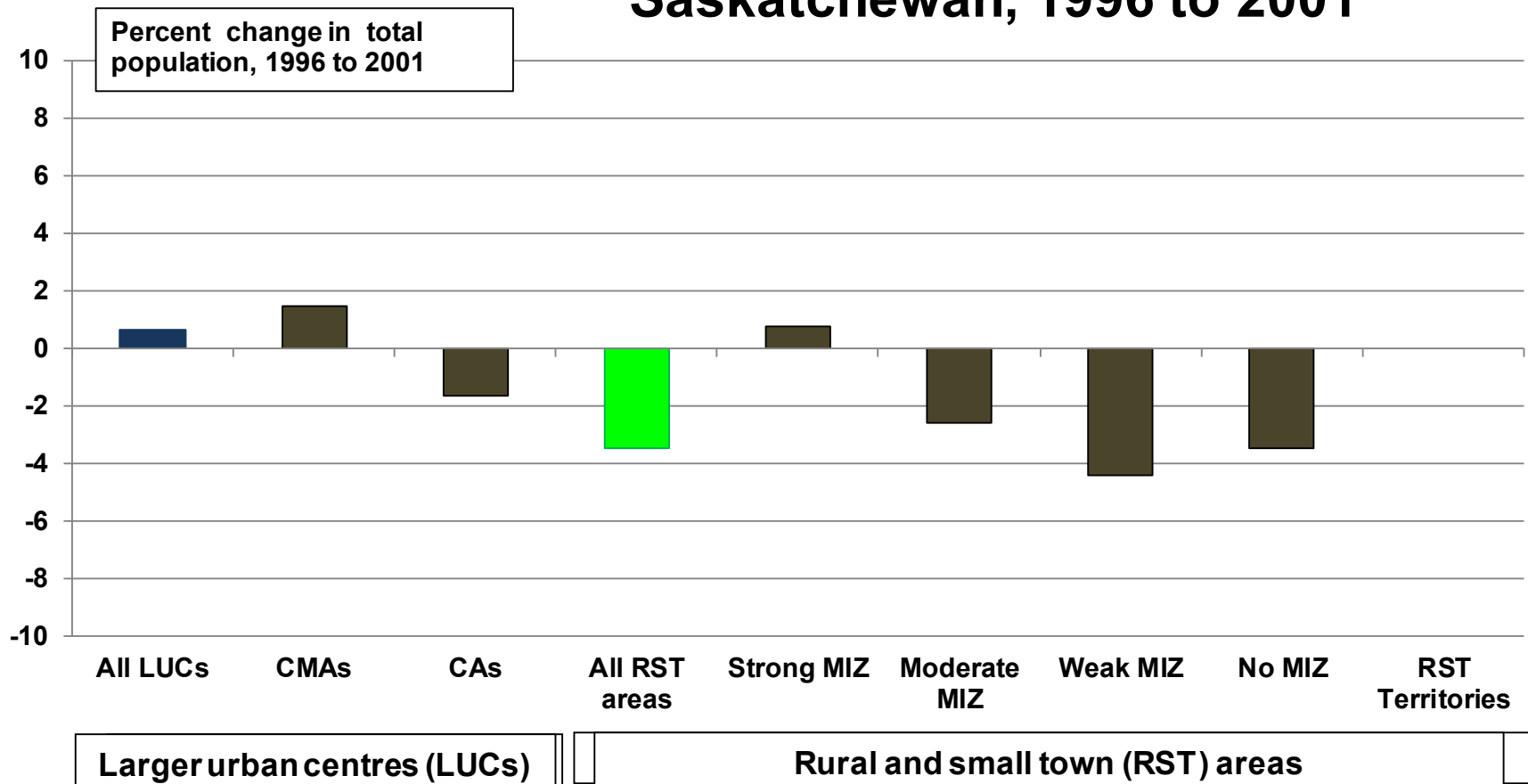


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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 1996.

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

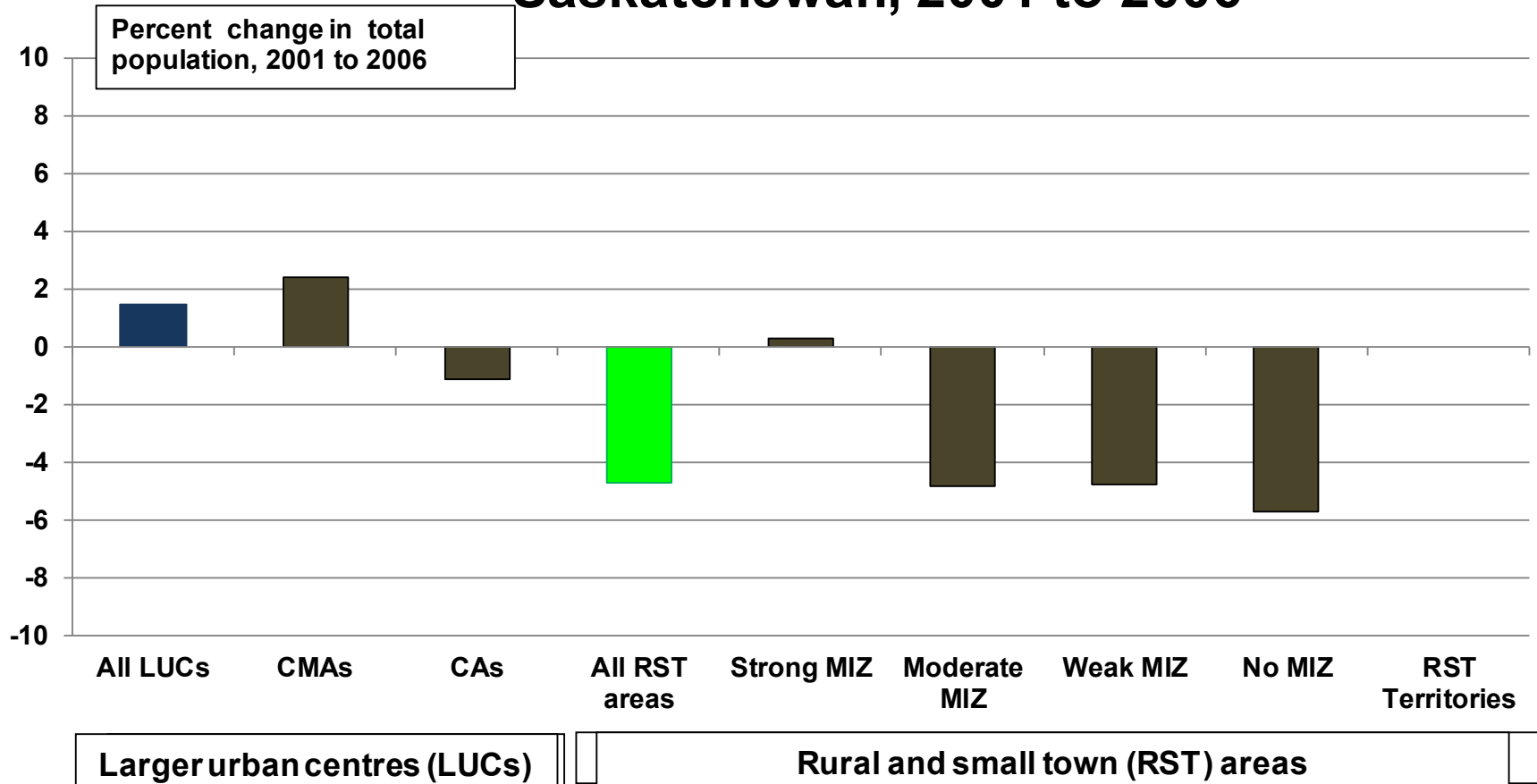


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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, 1996 to 2001.

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

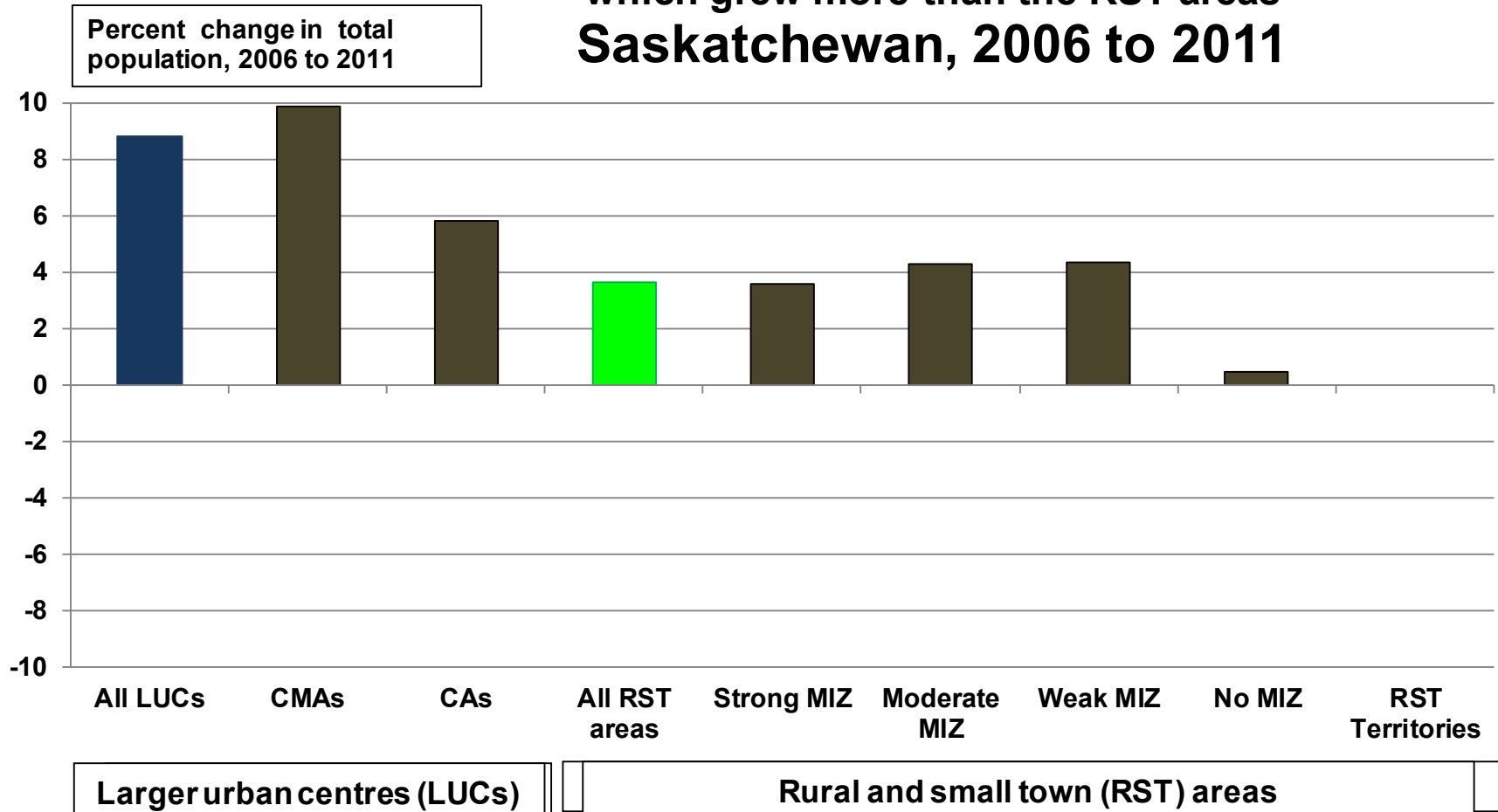


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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, 2001 to 2006.

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

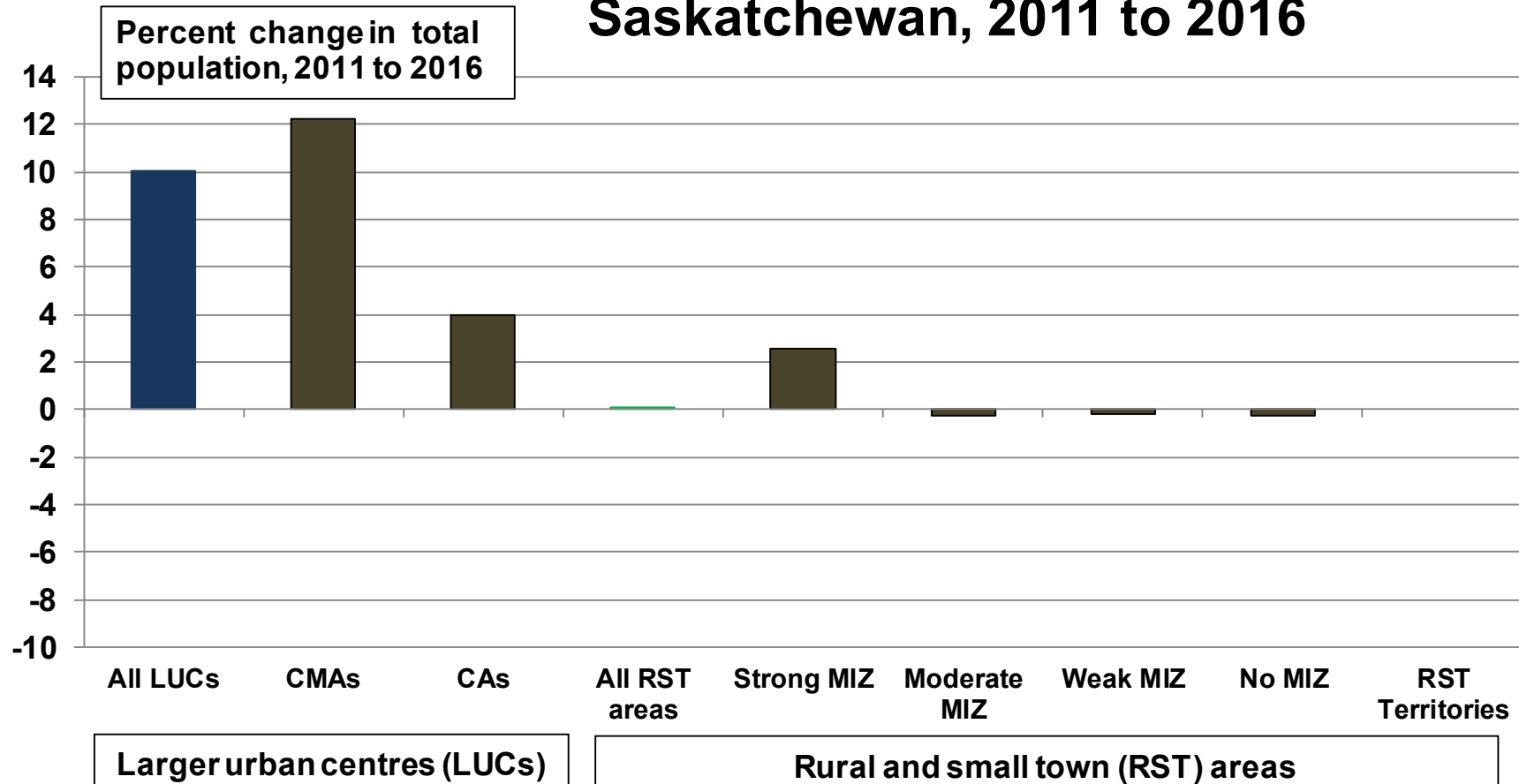


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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**

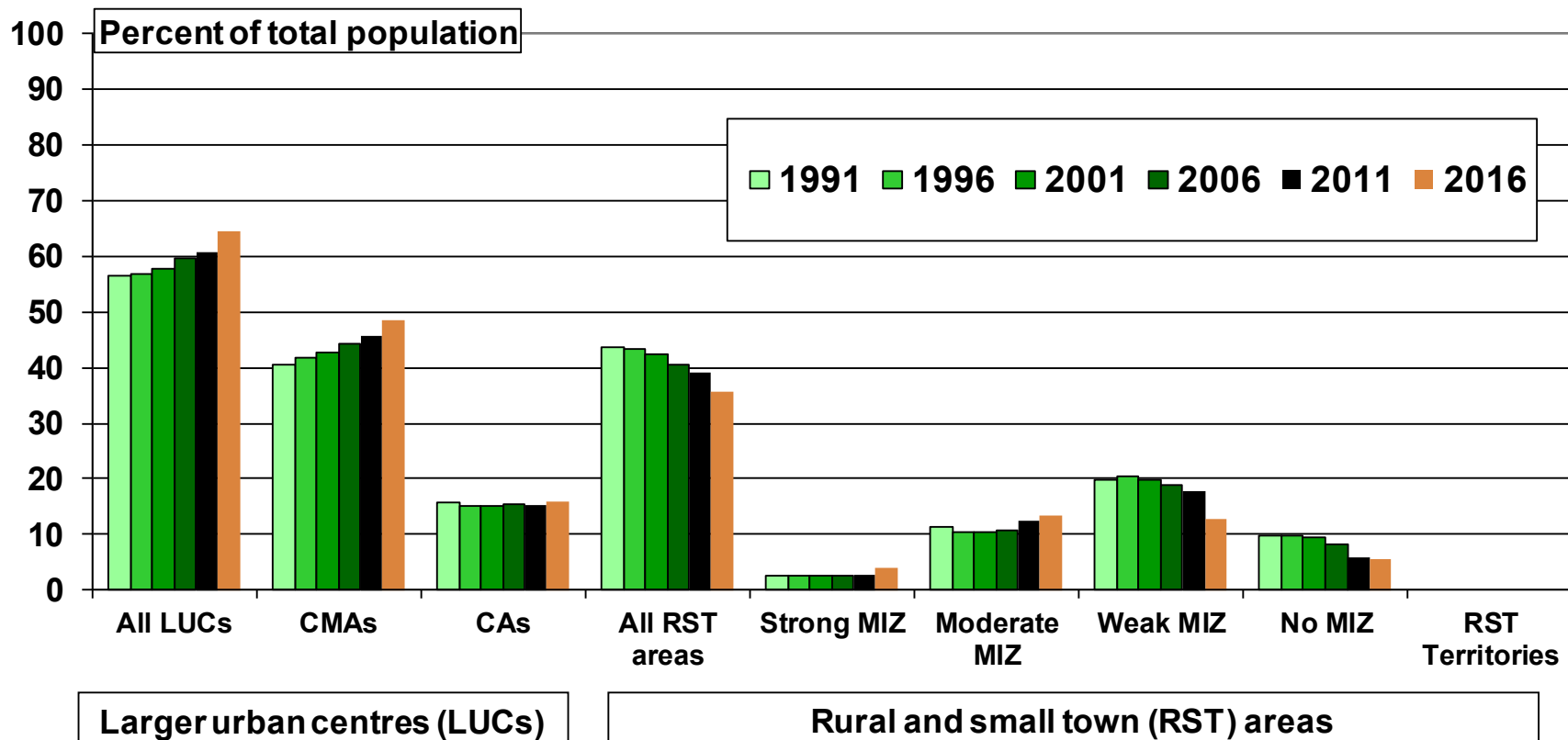


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

In 2016, 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.

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

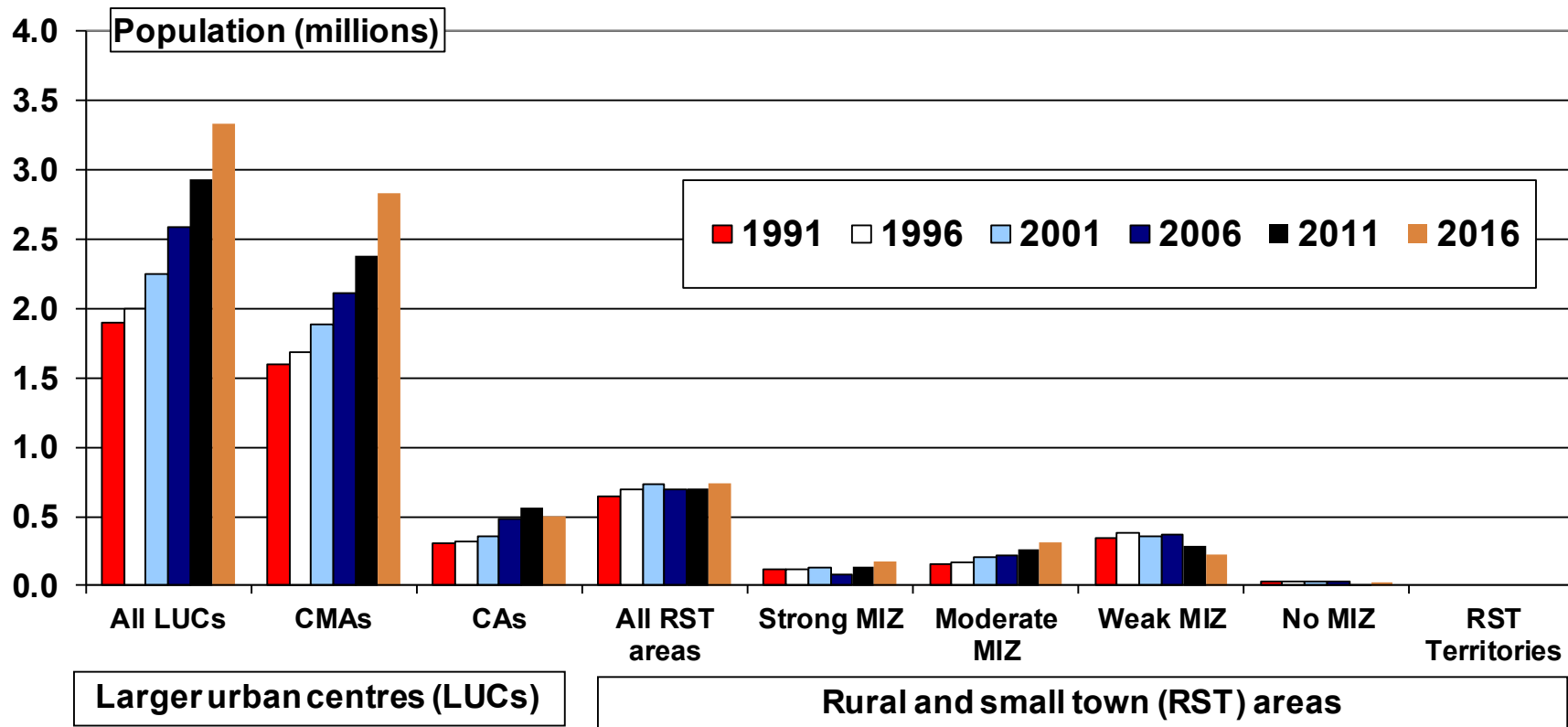
The Territories: level, percent distribution

Population levels and distribution trends for Metro and Non-metro

Canada

Ontario

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

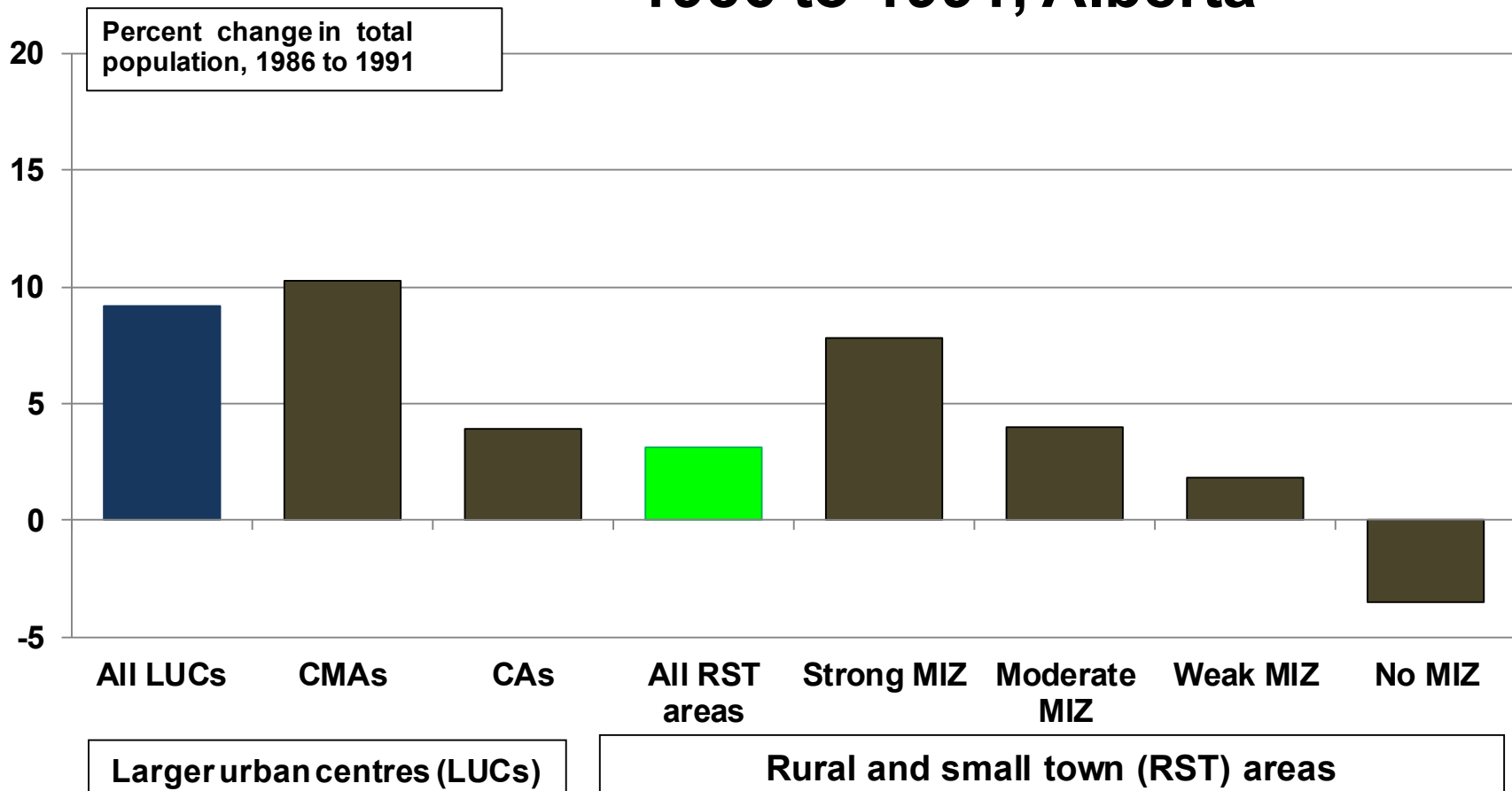


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

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

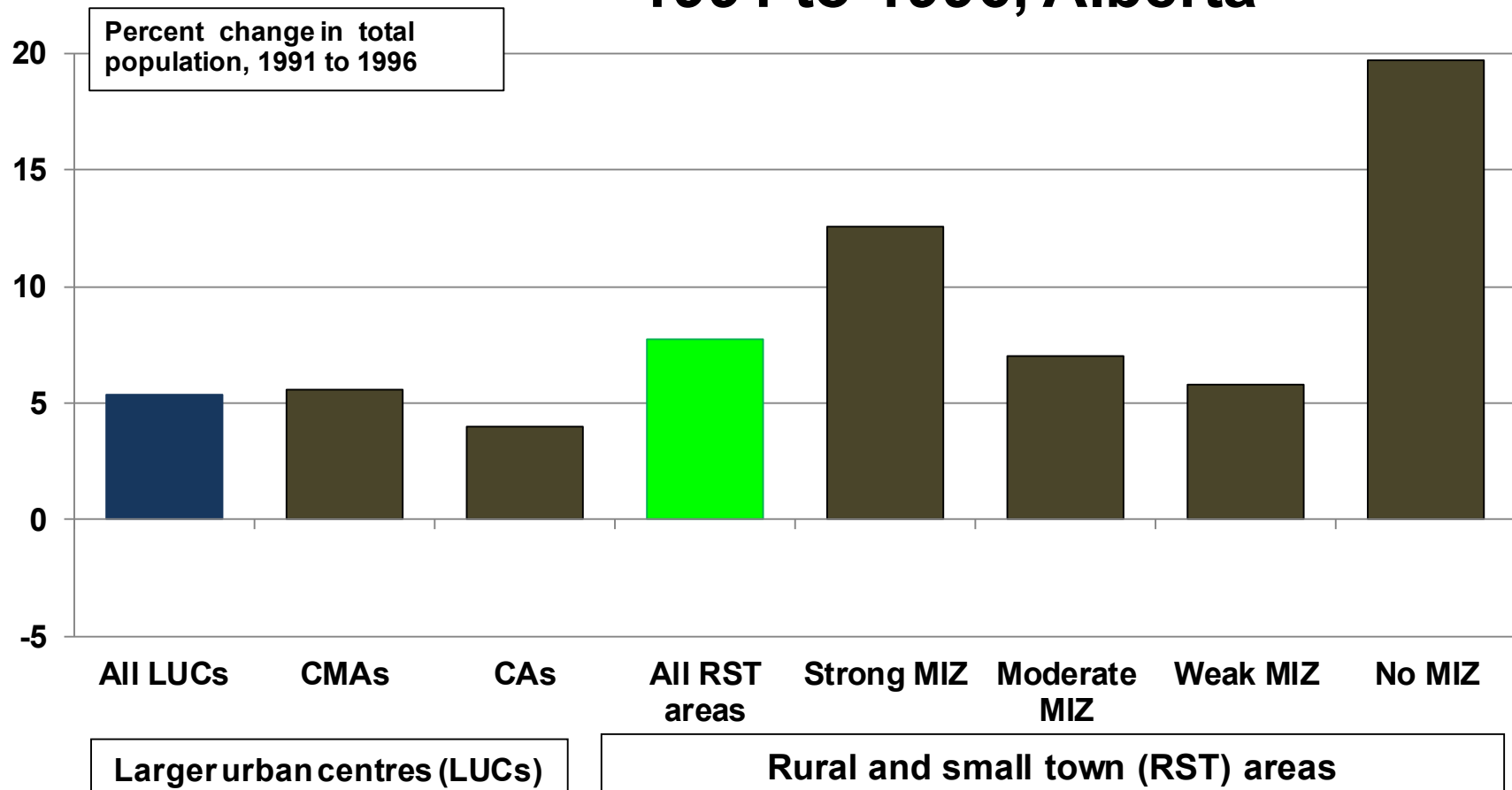


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

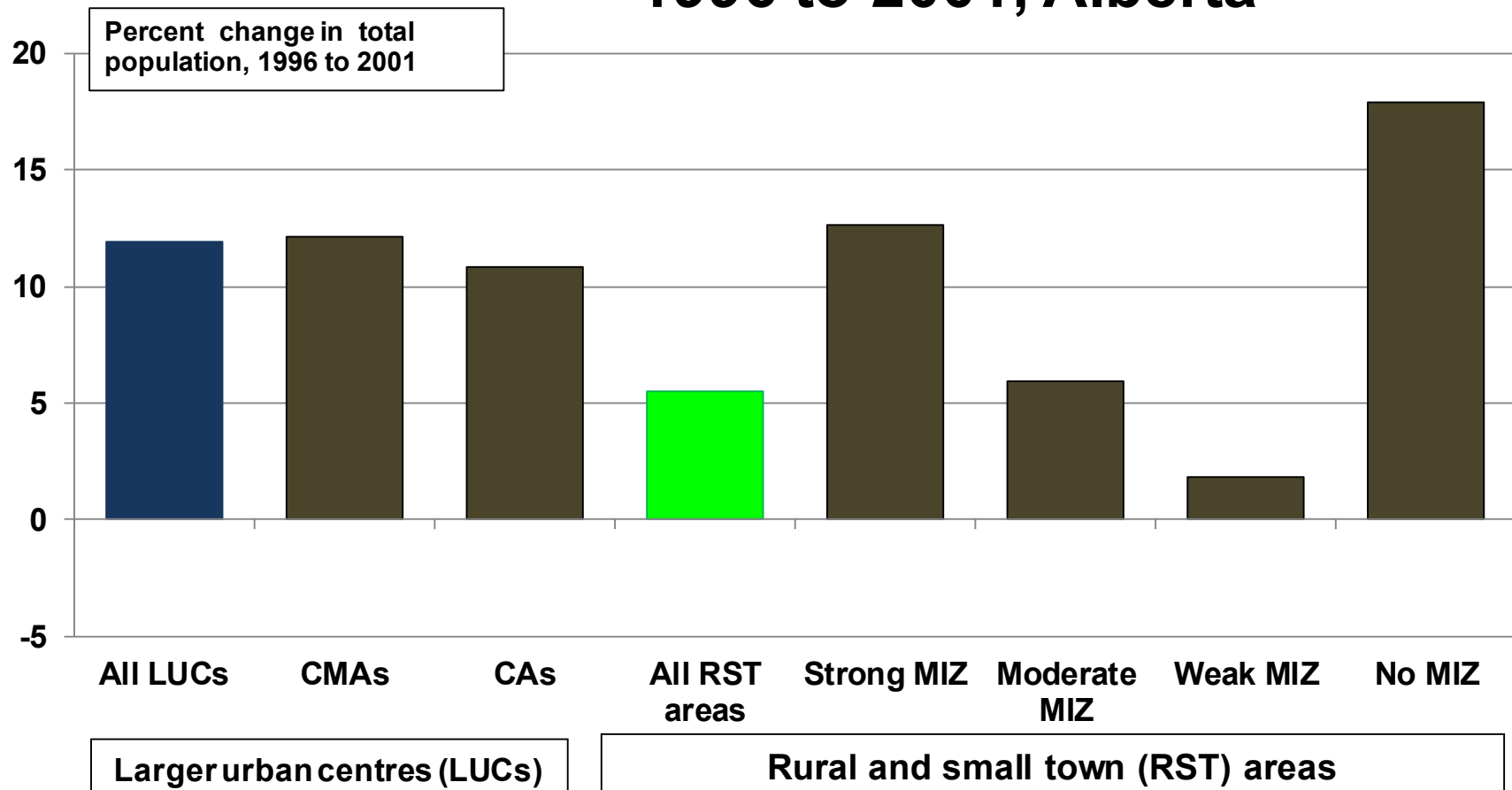


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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 5.5%, 1996 to 2001, Alberta

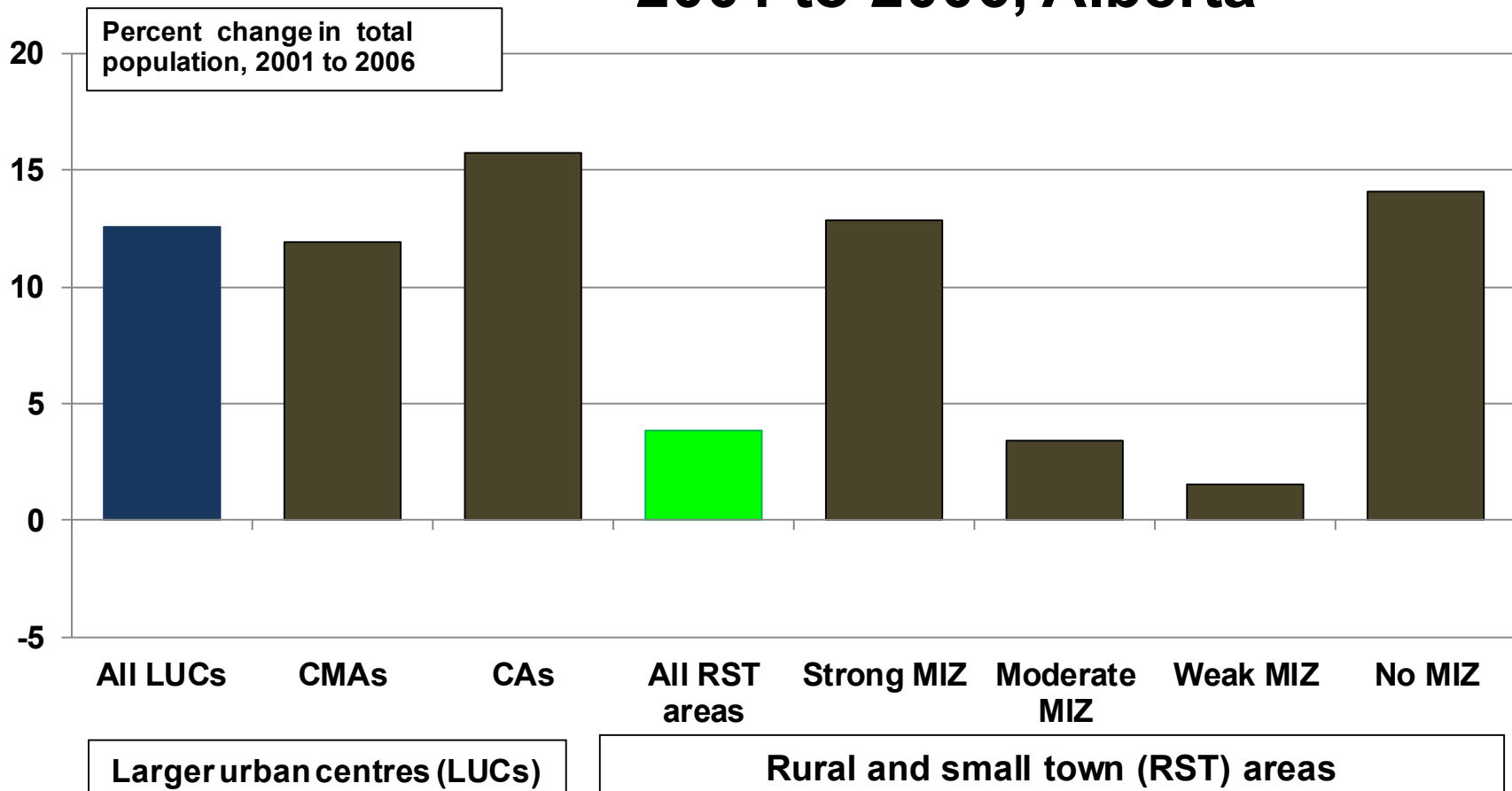


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

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

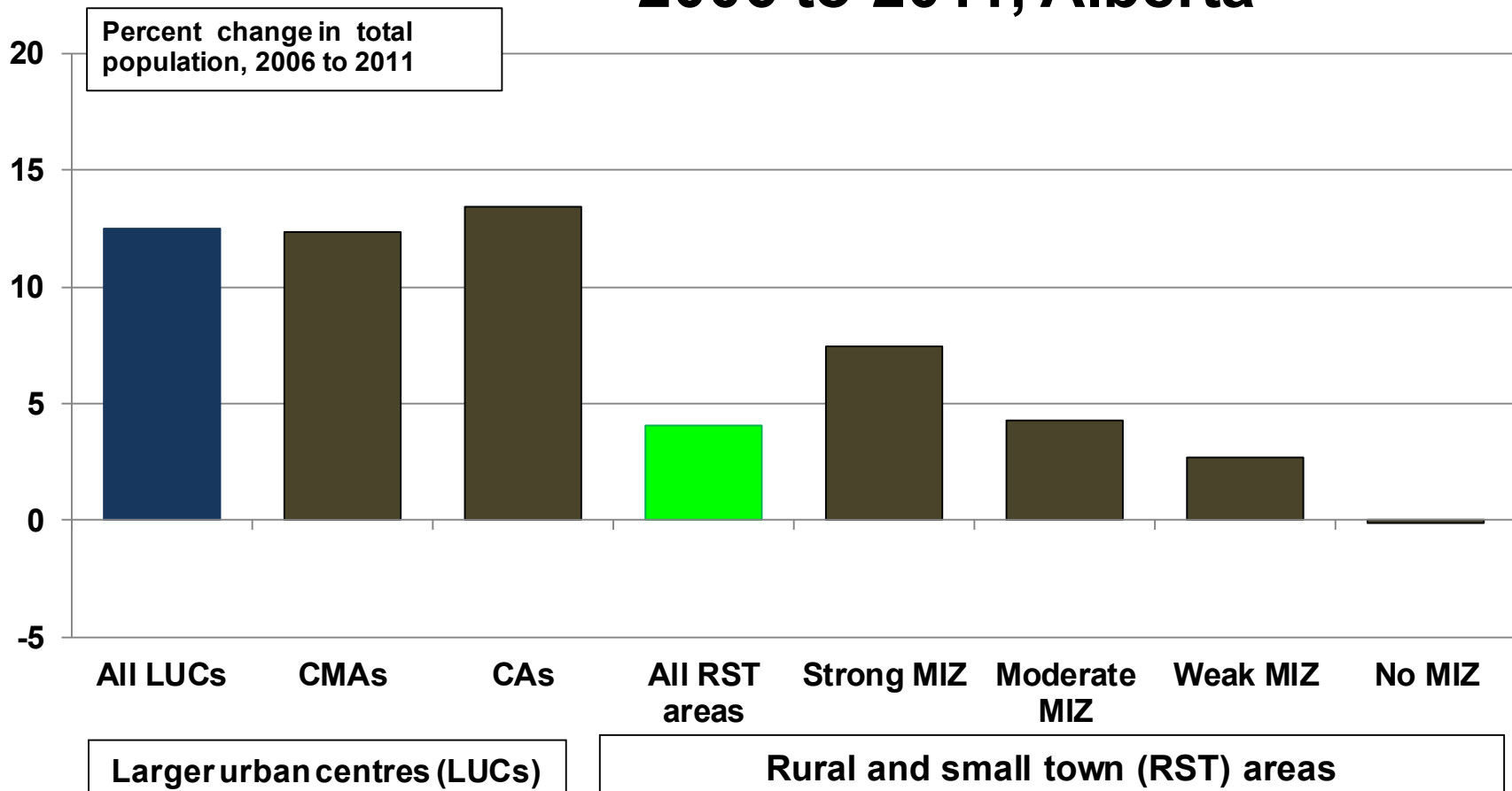


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

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

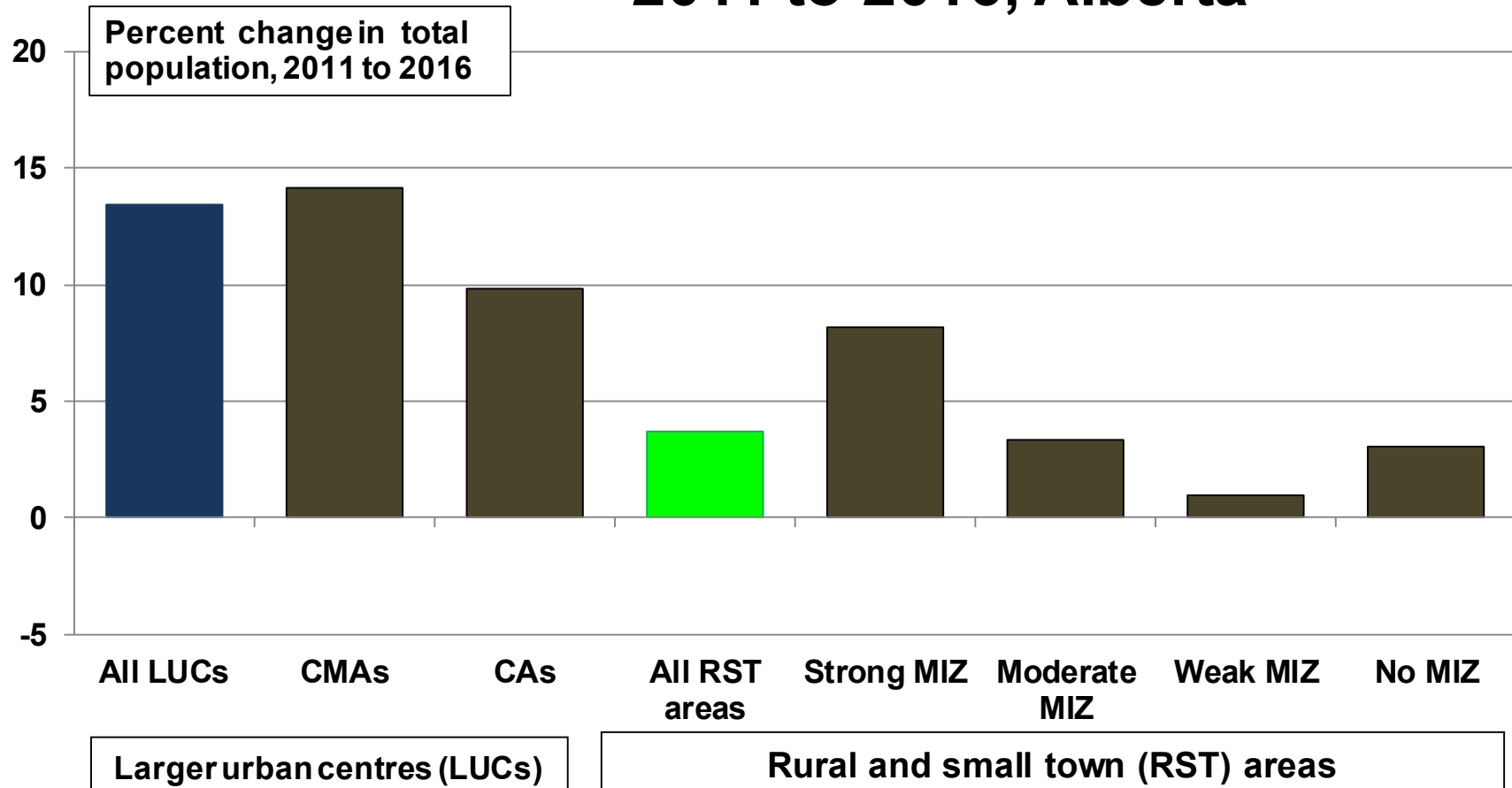


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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

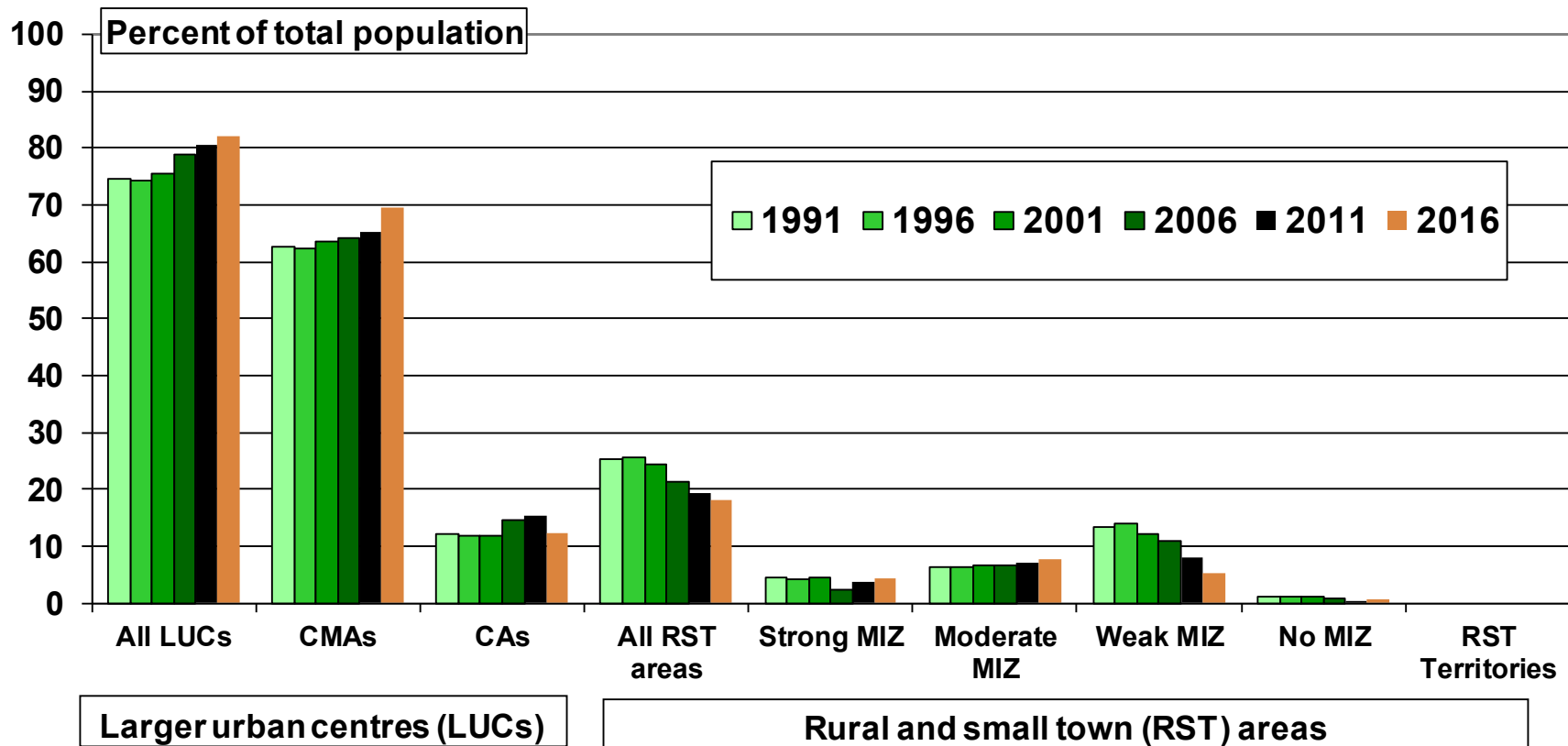


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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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

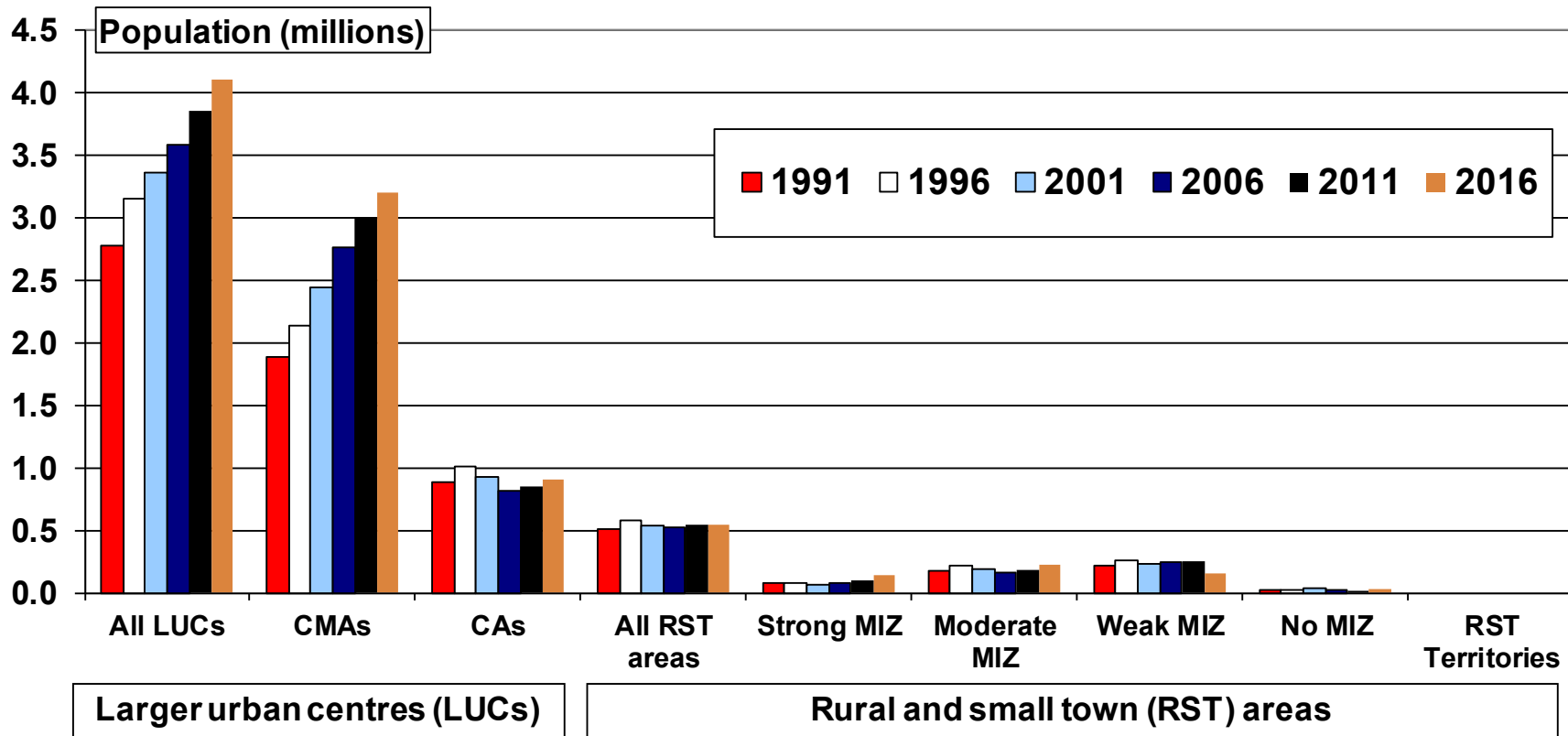
The Territories: level, percent distribution

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

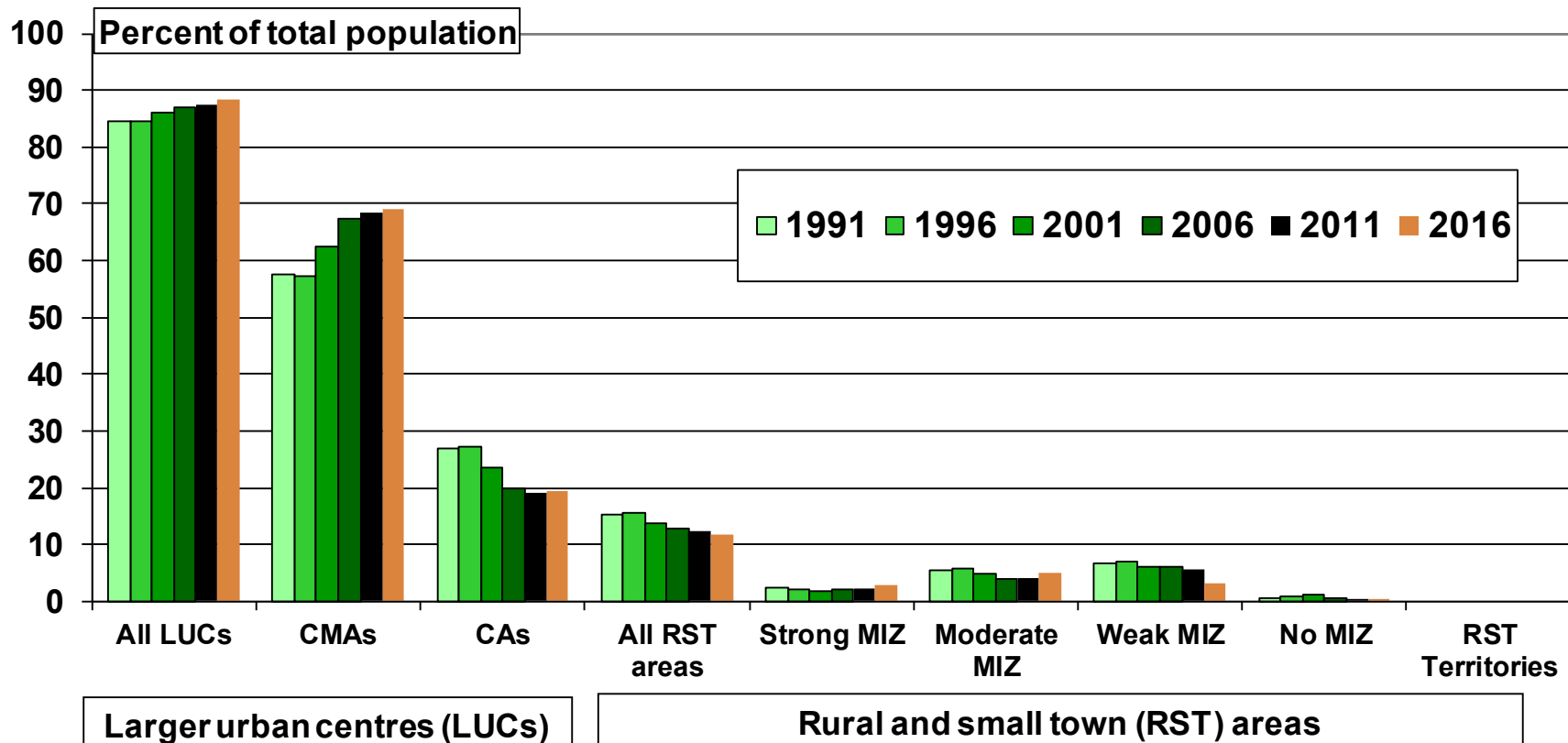


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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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

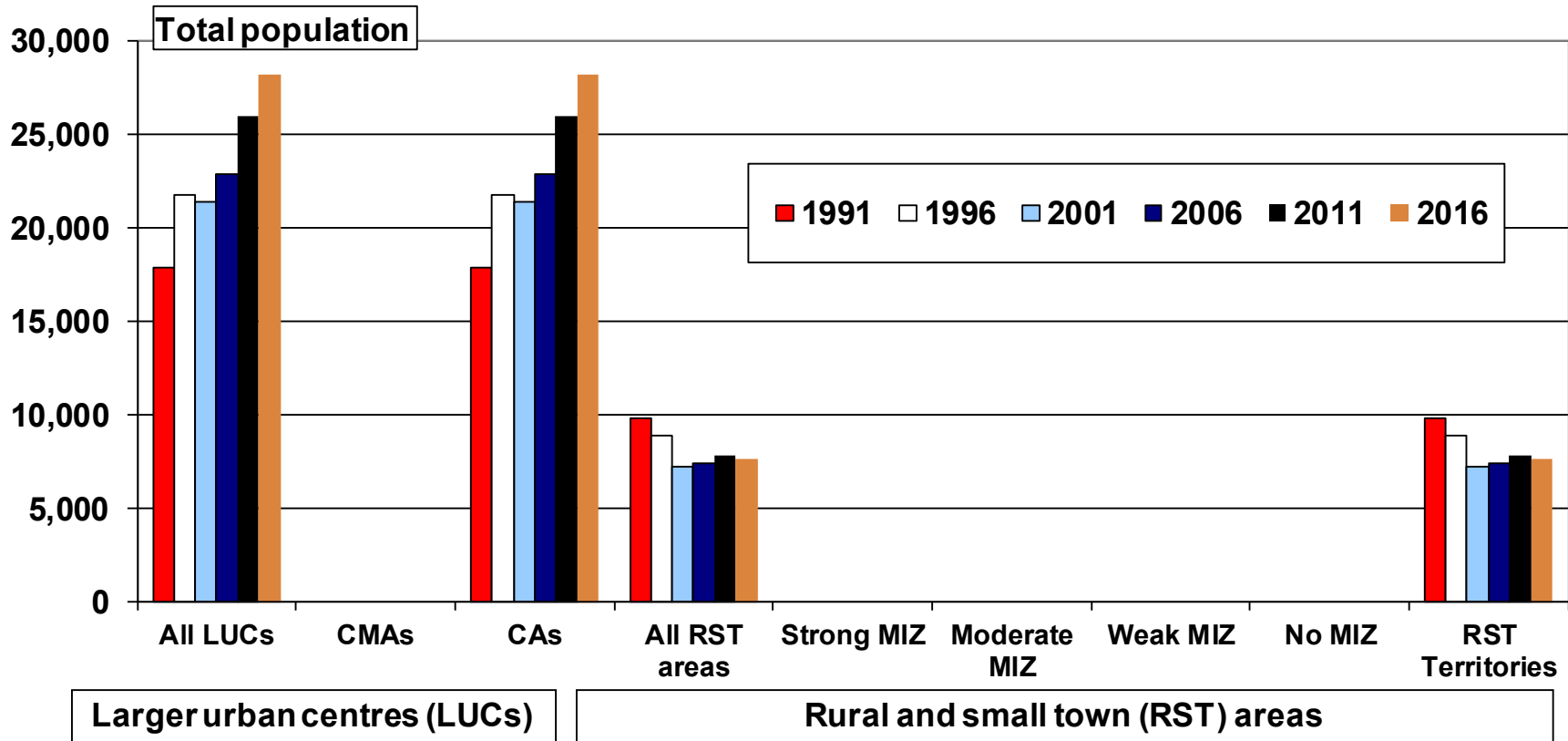
The Territories: level, percent distribution

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

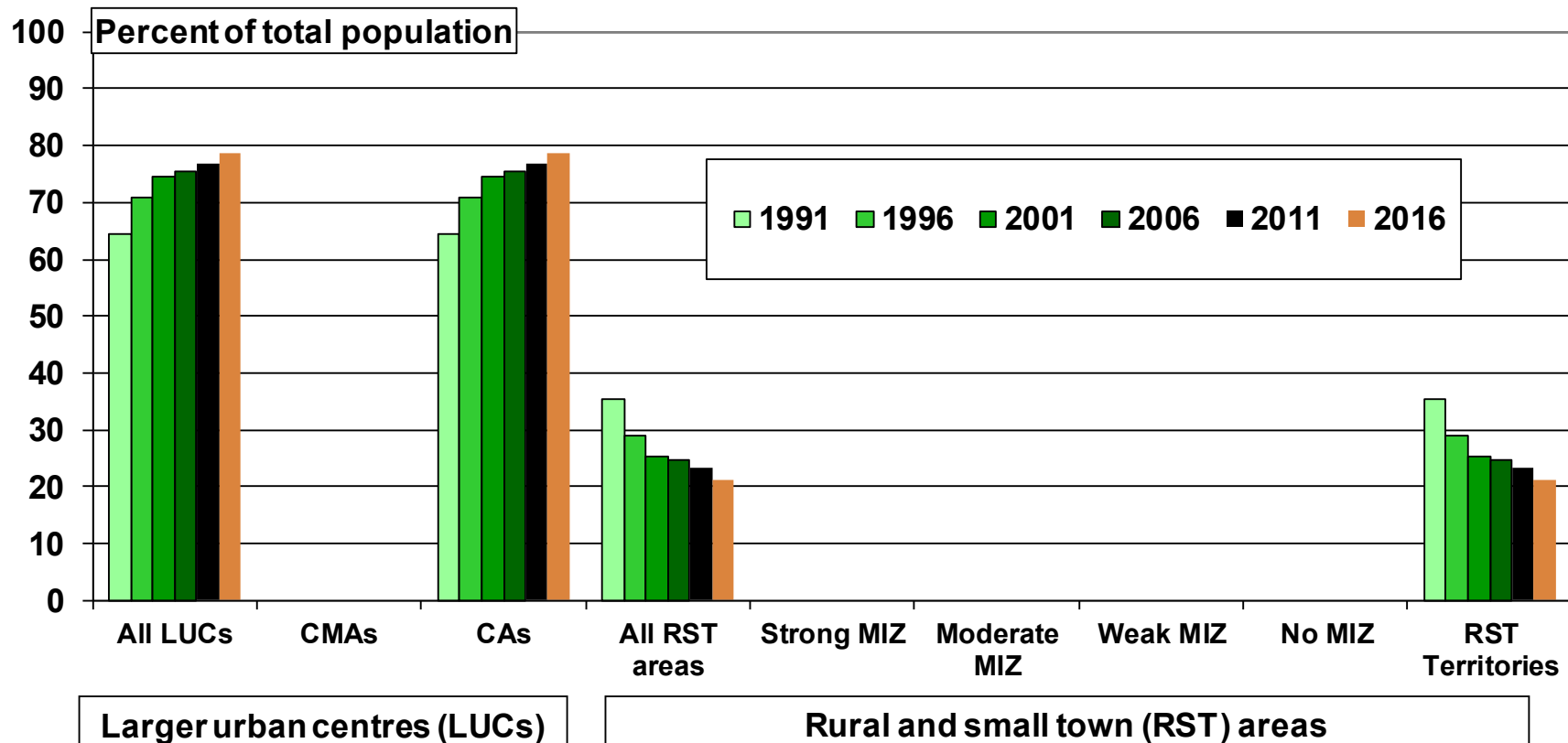


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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2016.

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

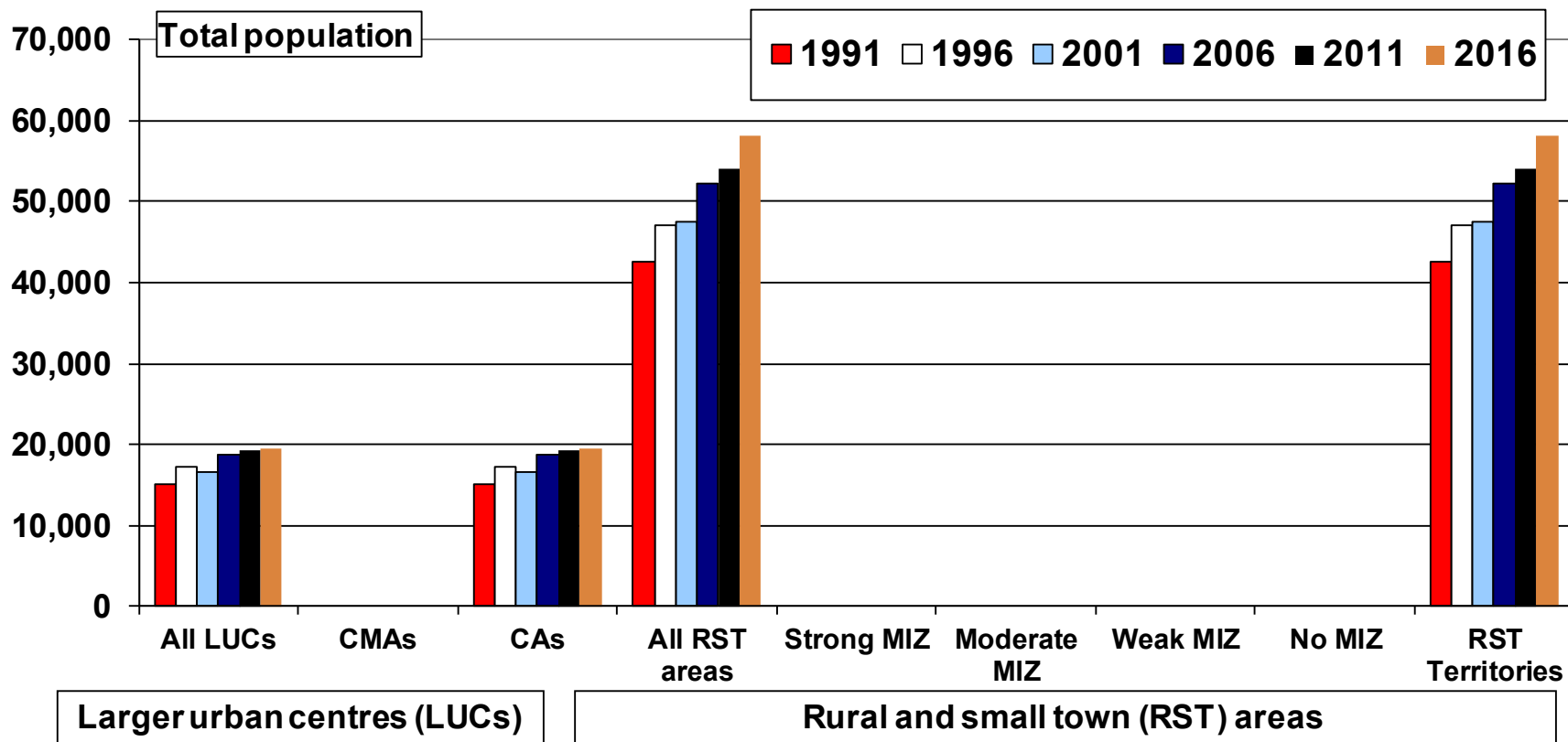


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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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

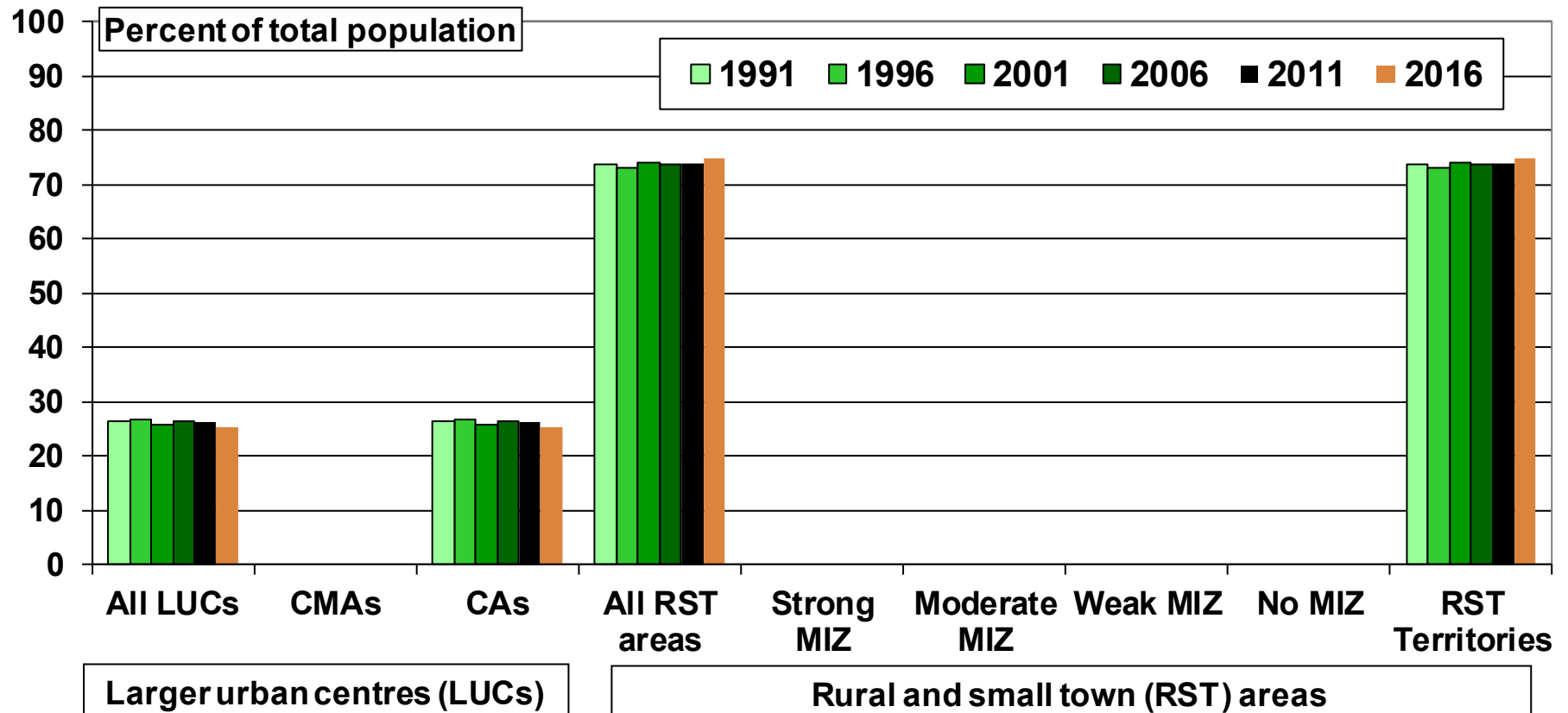


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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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

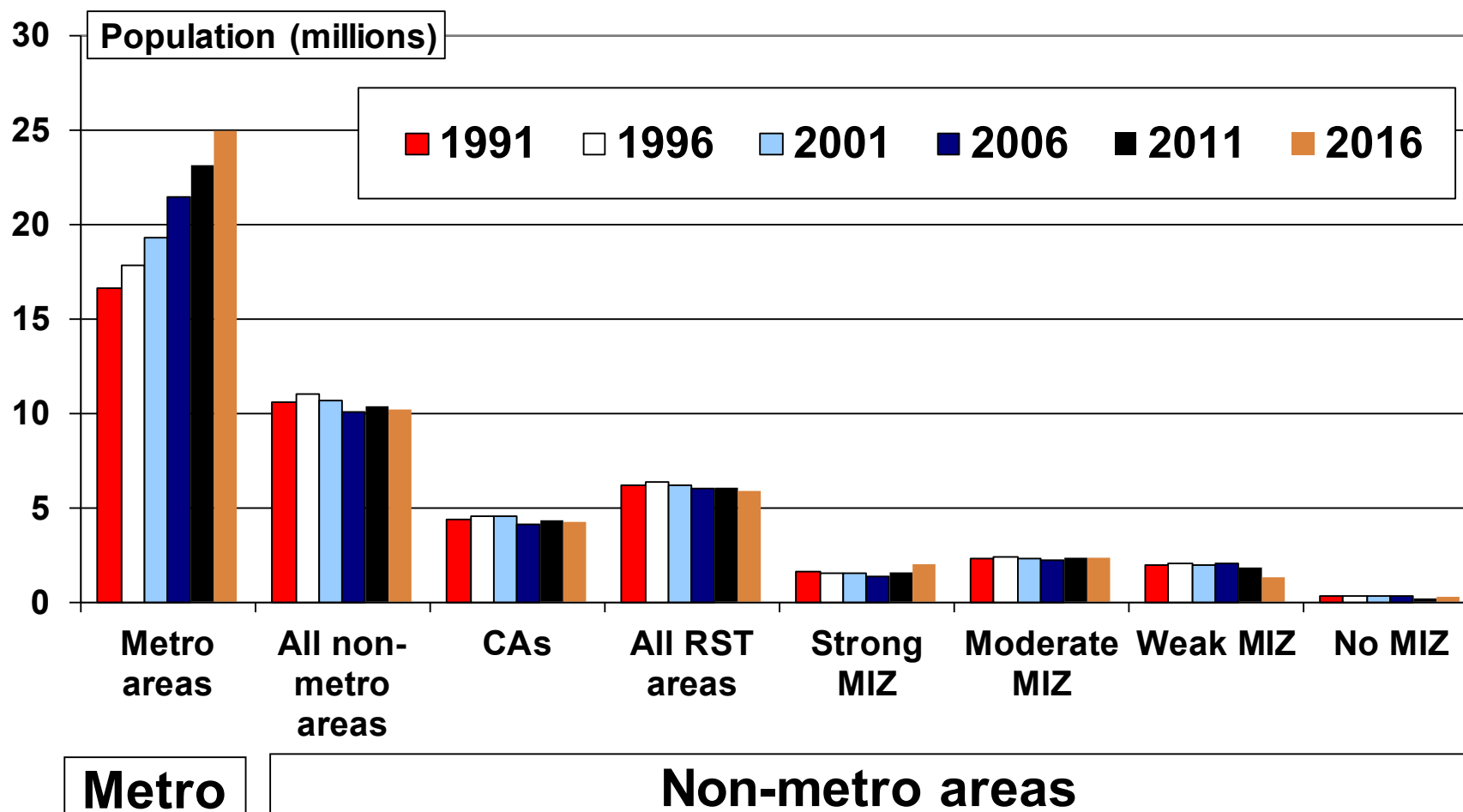
Metro and non-metro population by province / territory, 2016

	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	0
CANADA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016.

Ray.Bolton@sasktel.net

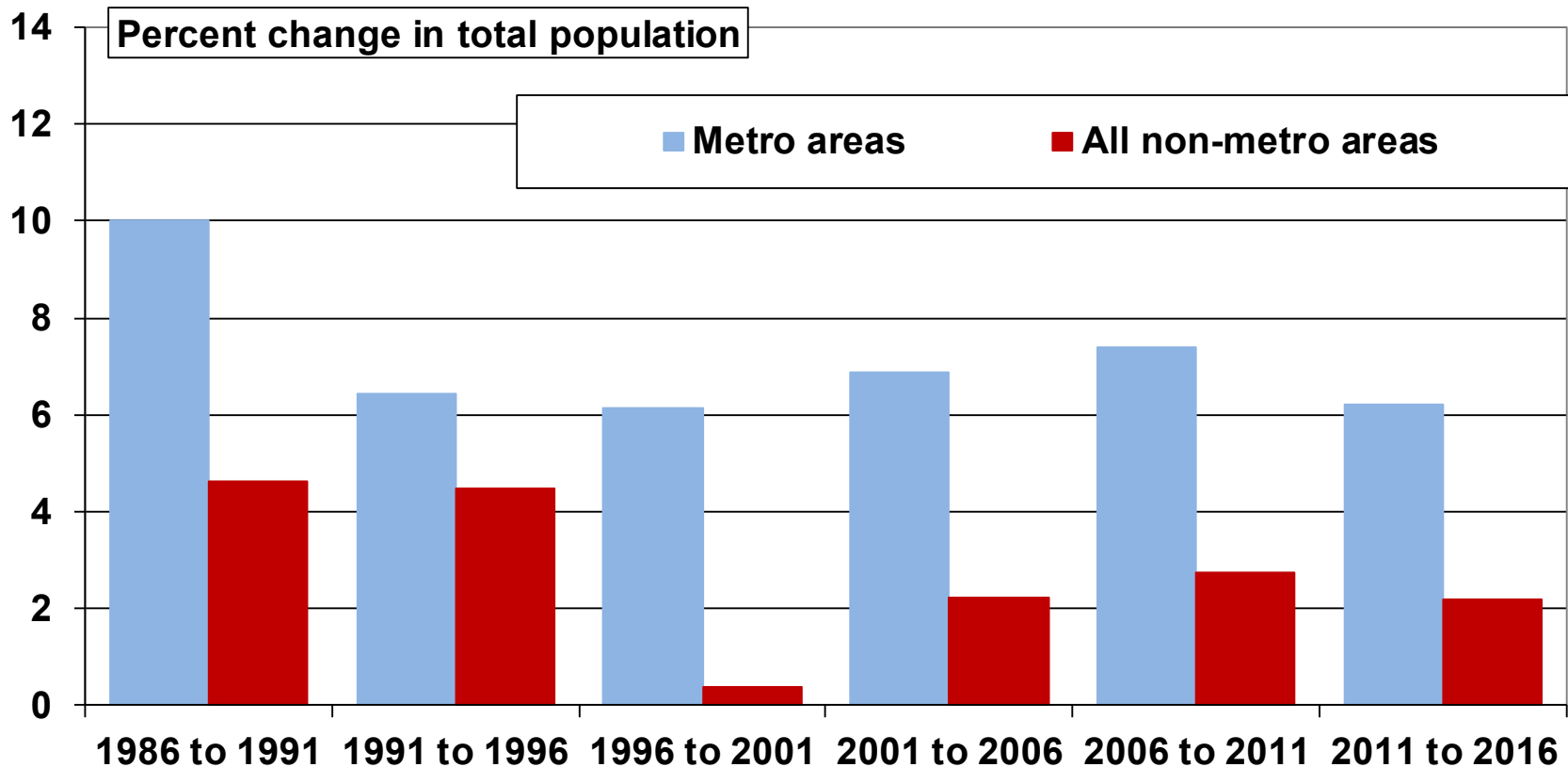
Canada's non-metro population was 10.2 million in 2016



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



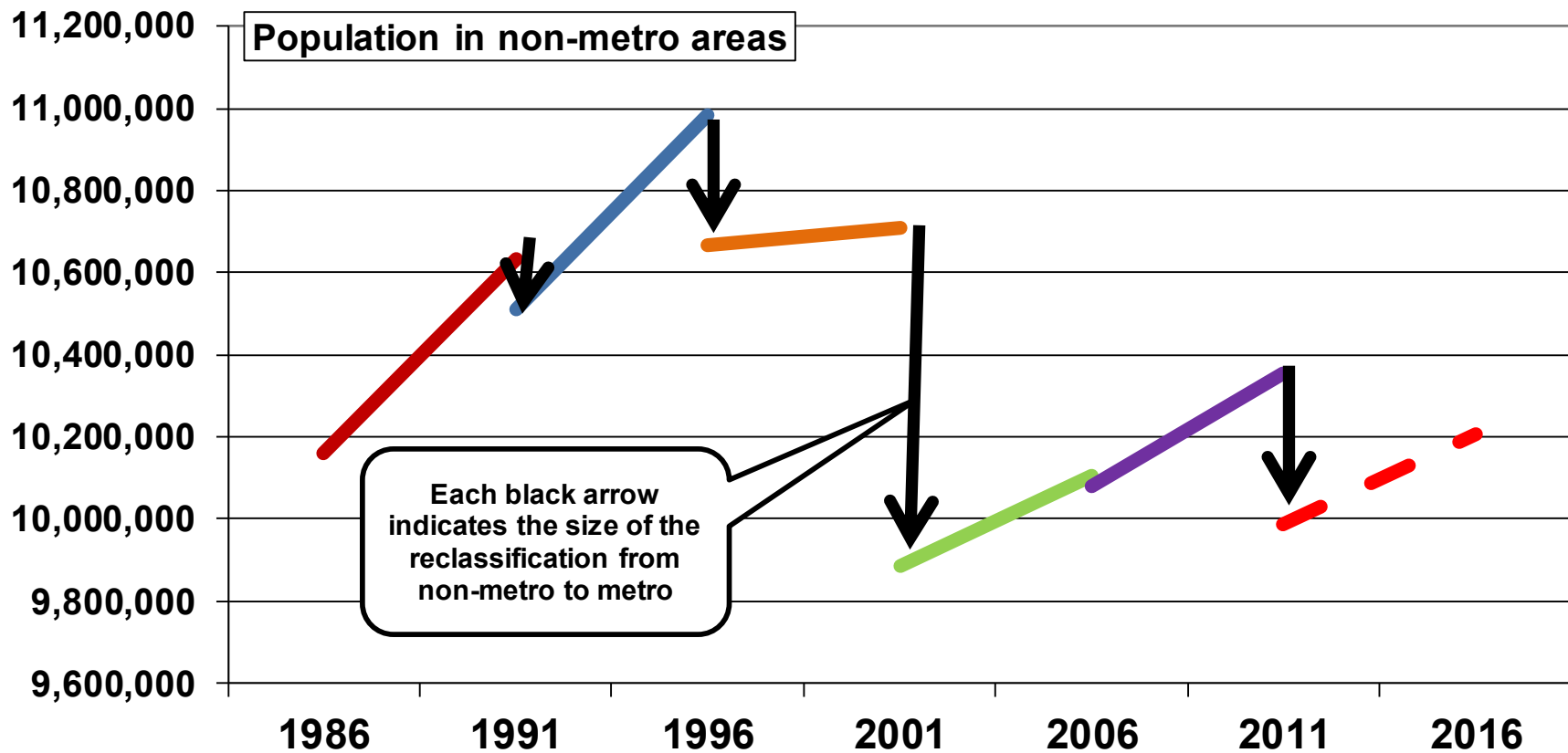
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 - 2016. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

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.**

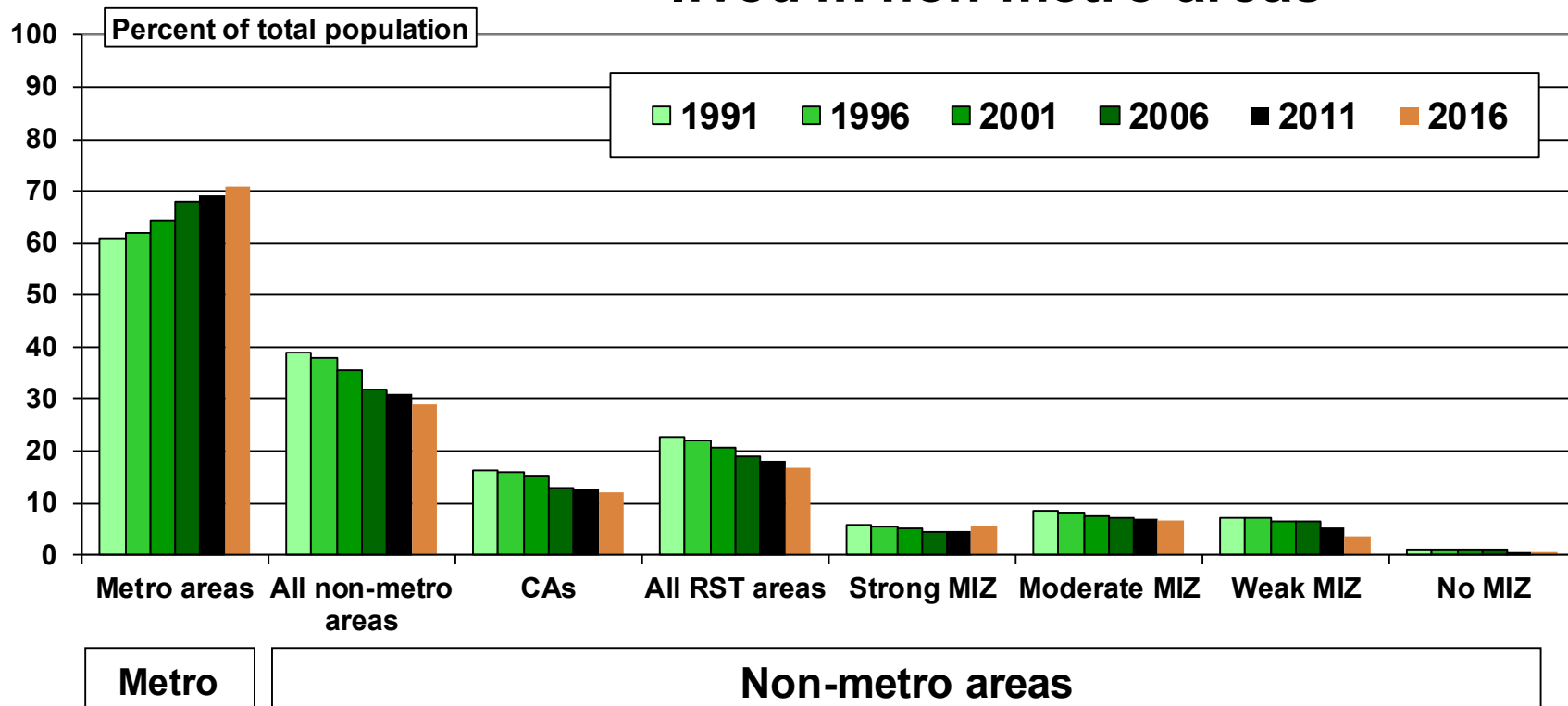
In the accompanying set of tables, the size of the population that has been reclassified in each period is shown in the following tables by comparing the population in period T using the delineation of period T compared to the population in period T using the delineation of period T+1.

**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

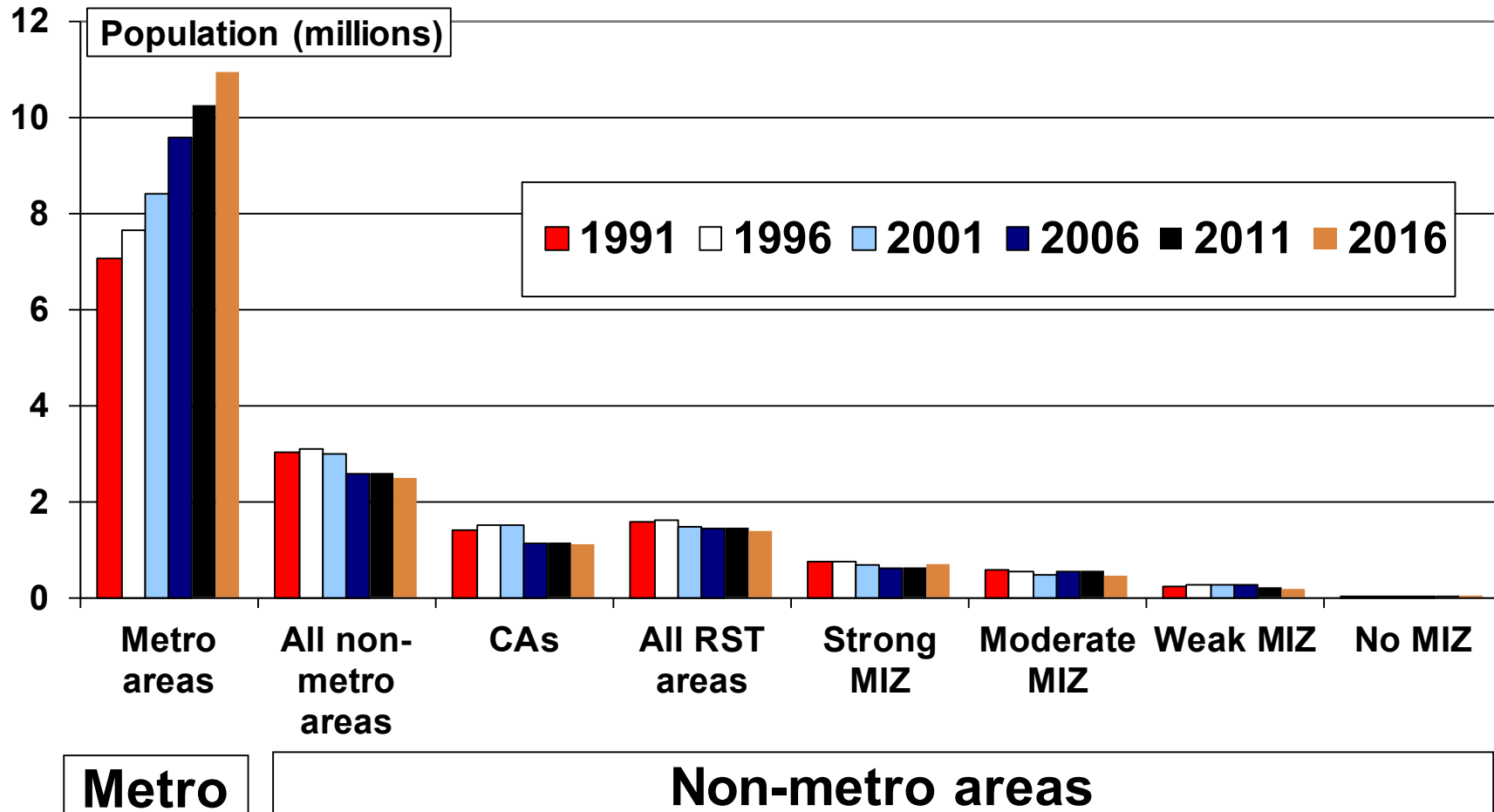


Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

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.

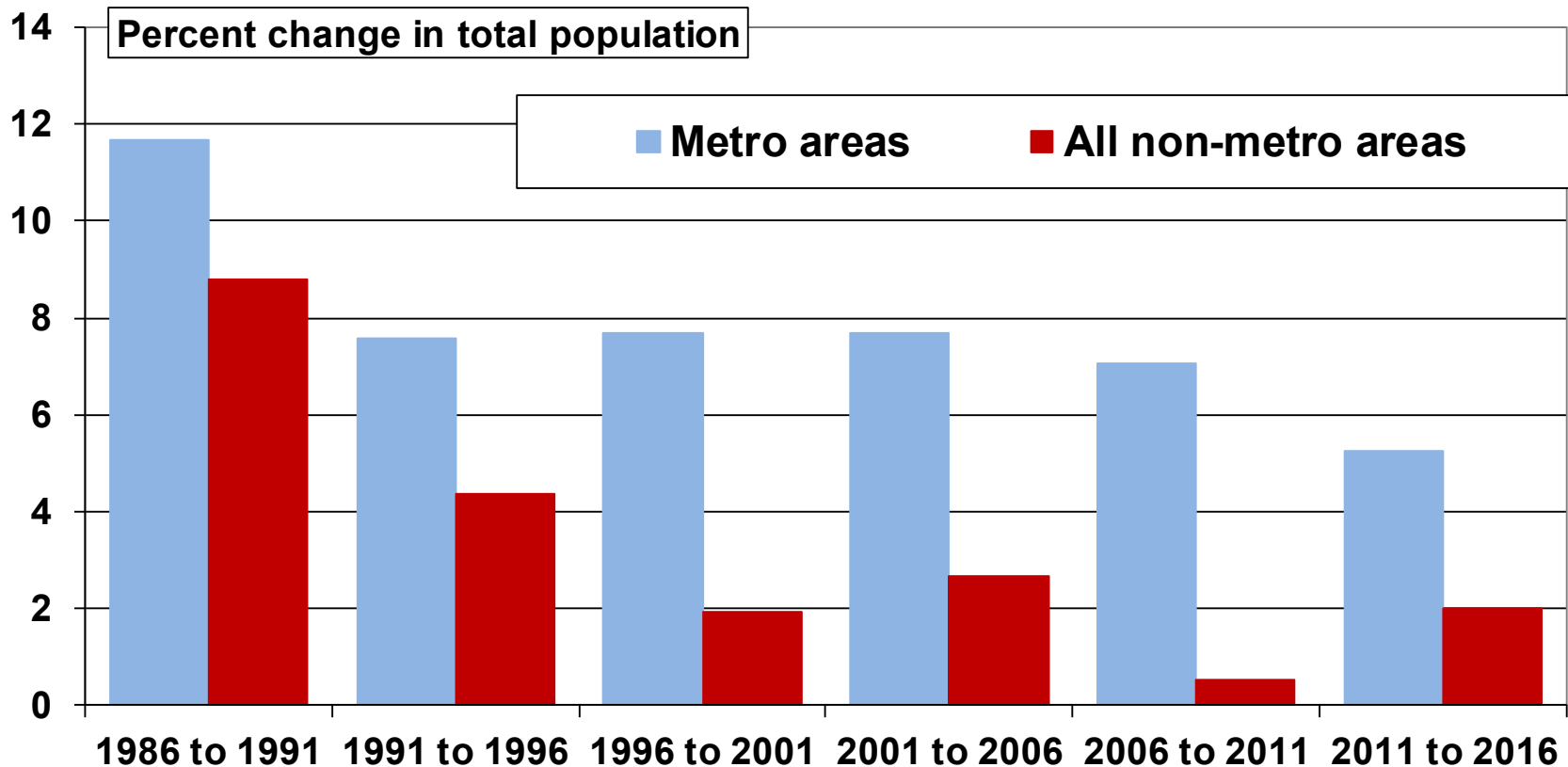
Ontario's non-metro population was 2.5 million in 2016



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

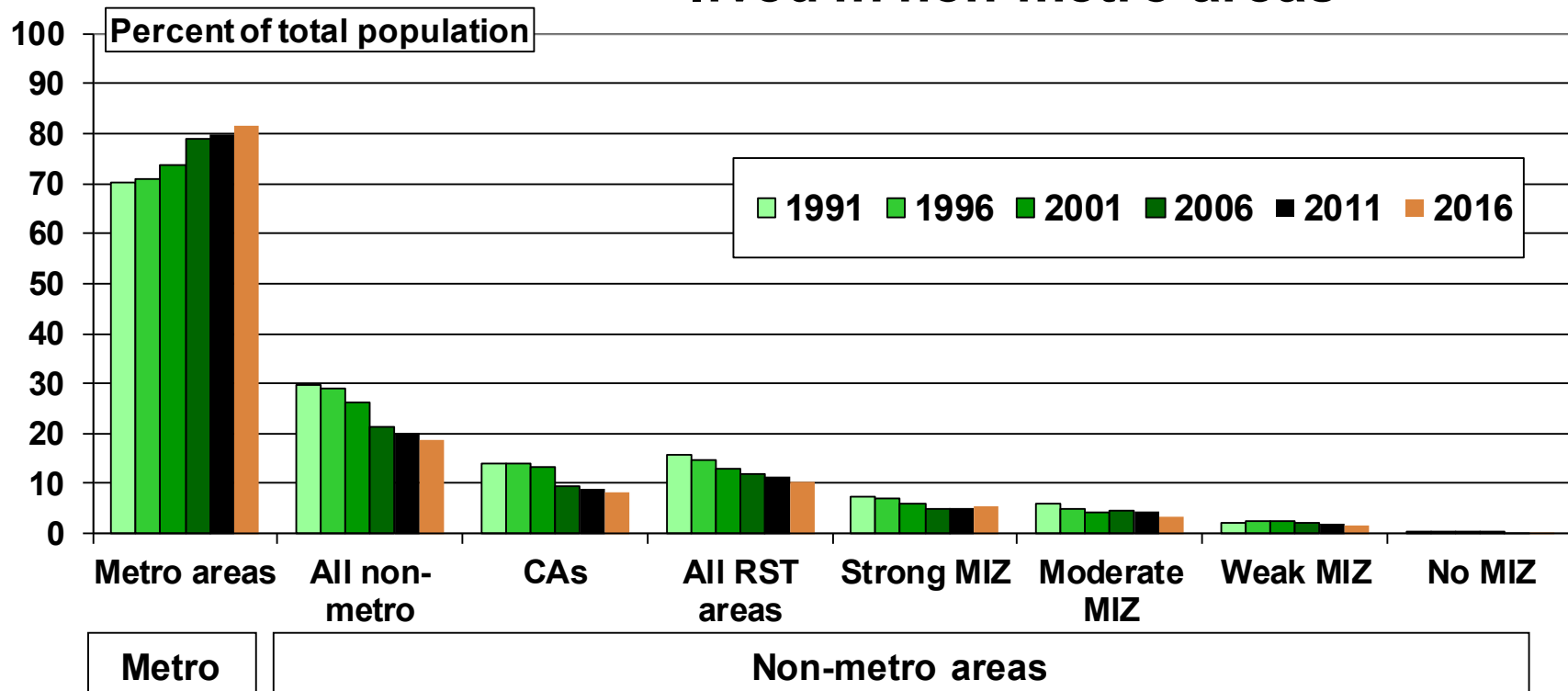
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

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.

