



Agriculture Division / Division de l'agriculture

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

(613) 951 - 3747; fax/télé: (613) 951-3868

Internet: Ray.Bollman@statcan.ca

Urban-Rural Interaction in Canada: Definitions and Data Background Tables

Ray D. Bollman, Statistics Canada
CRRF Workshop, April 28, 2004, Prince George, B.C.

Table 1. Number of Census Subdivisions by Population Size, Canada, 2001

Population size of census subdivision	Census subdivisions		Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No inhabitants	416	7	0	0
1 to 49	359	6	7,893	0
50 to 99	233	4	17,066	0
100 to 199	377	7	56,193	0
200 to 299	319	6	79,609	0
300 to 399	379	7	132,414	0
400 to 499	308	6	137,684	0
500 to 749	601	11	368,483	1
750 to 999	422	8	364,691	1
1,000 to 2,499	980	18	1,535,309	5
2,500 to 4,999	479	9	1,700,611	6
5,000 to 9,999	327	6	2,303,986	8
10,000 to 24,999	240	4	3,629,891	12
25,000 to 49,999	68	1	2,383,484	8
50,000 to 99,999	51	1	3,606,808	12
100,000 to 499,999	33	1	6,064,762	20
500,000 and over	8	0	7,618,210	25
All census subdivisions	5,600	100	30,007,094	100

A census subdivision is, generally, is an incorporated town or municipality.

For the exact definition, see Statistics Canada. (2002) **2001 Census Dictionary**

(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92-378) (www.statcan.ca/english/census2001/dict/index.htm)

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2001.

Table 2. Number of Census Subdivisions by Statistical Area Classification, Canada, 2001

Statistical area classification (SAC)	Census subdivisions		Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	471	8	19,296,926	64
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	93	2	1,700,766	6
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	431	8	2,841,394	9
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	995	18	23,839,086	79
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	566	10	1,524,579	5
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	1,388	25	2,285,538	8
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	1,016	18	1,969,211	7
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	1,538	27	333,847	1
Territories RST	97	2	54,833	0
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	4,605	82	6,168,008	21
Total: All census subdivisions	5,600	100	30,007,094	100

A census subdivision is, generally, an incorporated town or municipality.

For the exact definition, see Statistics Canada. (2002) **2001 Census Dictionary**

(Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92-378) (www.statcan.ca/english/census2001/dict/index.htm)

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2001.

Table 3a. Number of census subdivisions by "Statistical area classification" and population size, Canada, 2001

Statistical area classification (SAC)	Population size class of census subdivision				All census sub-divisions
	0 to 199	200 to 999	1,000 to 9,999	10,000 and over	
	*** number of census subdivisions ***				
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	44	54	171	202	471
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	8	12	42	31	93
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	96	82	153	100	431
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	148	148	366	333	995
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	34	230	270	32	566
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	75	723	568	22	1,388
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	41	462	500	13	1,016
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	1,046	427	65	0	1,538
Territories RST	41	39	17	0	97
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	1,237	1,881	1,420	67	4,605
Total: All census subdivisions	1,385	2,029	1,786	400	5,600
	*** as percent of number of census subdivisions within each SAC group ***				
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	9	11	36	43	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	9	13	45	33	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	22	19	35	23	100
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	15	15	37	33	100
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	6	41	48	6	100
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	5	52	41	2	100
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	4	45	49	1	100
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	68	28	4	0	100
Territories RST	42	40	18	0	100
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	27	41	31	1	100
Total: All census subdivisions	25	36	32	7	100
	*** as percent of number of census subdivisions within each population size group ***				
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	3	3	10	51	8
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	1	1	2	8	2
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	7	4	9	25	8
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	11	7	20	83	18
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	2	11	15	8	10
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	5	36	32	6	25
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	3	23	28	3	18
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	76	21	4	0	27
Territories RST	3	2	1	0	2
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	89	93	80	17	82
Total: All census subdivisions	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada. GEOSUITE: 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Cat. no. 92F0085XCB).

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Table 3. Number of census subdivisions by "Statistical area classification" and population size, Canada, 2001

Statistical area classification (SAC)	Population size class of census subdivision																All census subdivisions	
	No inhabitants	1 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 399	400 to 499	500 to 749	750 to 999	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999		500,000 and over
	*** number of census subdivisions ***																	
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	7	15	9	13	4	13	8	14	15	68	47	56	95	35	35	29	8	471
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	1	4	1	2	4		1	1	6	16	14	12	10	6	13	2		93
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	36	30	11	19	14	16	10	21	21	70	51	32	71	24	3	2		431
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	44	49	21	34	22	29	19	36	42	154	112	100	176	65	51	33	8	995
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	1		7	26	30	48	31	63	58	134	79	57	30	2				566
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)		2	8	65	104	104	113	230	172	341	149	78	22					1,388
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	3	3	3	32	42	86	72	153	109	277	132	91	12	1				1,016
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	360	293	185	208	114	105	69	104	35	60	5							1,538
Territories RST	8	12	9	12	7	7	4	15	6	14	2	1						97
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	372	310	212	343	297	350	289	565	380	826	367	227	64	3	0	0	0	4,605
Total: All census subdivisions	416	359	233	377	319	379	308	601	422	980	479	327	240	68	51	33	8	5,600
	*** as percent of number of census subdivisions within each SAC group ***																	
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	1	3	2	3	1	3	2	3	3	14	10	12	20	7	7	6	2	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	1	4	1	2	4	0	1	1	6	17	15	13	11	6	14	2	0	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	8	7	3	4	3	4	2	5	5	16	12	7	16	6	1	0	0	100
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	4	5	2	3	2	3	2	4	4	15	11	10	18	7	5	3	1	100
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	0	1	5	5	8	5	11	10	24	14	10	5	0	0	0	0	100
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	0	1	5	7	7	8	17	12	25	11	6	2	0	0	0	0	100
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	0	0	3	4	8	7	15	11	27	13	9	1	0	0	0	0	100
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	23	19	12	14	7	7	4	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Territories RST	8	12	9	12	7	7	4	15	6	14	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	100
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	8	7	5	7	6	8	6	12	8	18	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	100
Total: All census subdivisions	7	6	4	7	6	7	6	11	8	18	9	6	4	1	1	1	0	100
	*** as percent of number of census subdivisions within each population size group ***																	
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	2	4	4	3	1	3	3	2	4	7	10	17	40	51	69	88	100	8
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	4	9	25	6	0	2
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	9	8	5	5	4	4	3	3	5	7	11	10	30	35	6	6	8	
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	11	14	9	9	7	8	6	6	10	16	23	31	73	96	100	100	18	
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	0	3	7	9	13	10	10	14	14	16	17	13	3	0	0	0	10
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	1	3	17	33	27	37	38	41	35	31	24	9	0	0	0	0	25
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	1	1	1	8	13	23	23	25	26	28	28	28	5	1	0	0	0	18
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	87	82	79	55	36	28	22	17	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Territories RST	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	89	86	91	91	93	92	94	94	90	84	77	69	27	4	0	0	0	82
Total: All census subdivisions	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada. GEOSUITE: 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Cat. no. 92F0085XCB).

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Table 4. Population of census subdivisions by "Statistical area classification" and population size, Canada, 2001

Statistical area classification (SAC)	Population size class of census subdivision																All census subdivisions	
	No inhabitants	1 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 399	400 to 499	500 to 749	750 to 999	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999		500,000 and over
	*** total population ***																	
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	0	325	662	1,842	980	4,640	3,613	8,712	13,249	112,000	180,787	402,470	1,593,319	1,223,116	2,491,428	5,641,573	7,618,210	19,296,926
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts		131	60	264	1,010		468	695	5,495	24,514	57,139	86,295	148,221	244,167	922,427	209,880		1,700,766
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	0	592	752	2,336	3,418	5,749	4,588	13,242	18,192	113,513	189,383	233,285	1,034,848	815,234	192,953	213,309		2,841,394
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	0	1,048	1,474	4,442	5,408	10,389	8,669	22,649	36,936	250,027	427,309	722,050	2,776,388	2,282,517	3,606,808	6,064,762	7,618,210	23,839,086
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0		537	4,113	7,558	17,155	14,032	38,539	49,838	209,122	274,819	401,932	431,537	75,397				1,524,579
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)		45	612	10,341	26,063	35,971	50,664	141,800	147,561	534,773	513,182	559,323	265,203					2,285,538
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	102	227	5,132	10,665	30,535	32,331	94,753	95,118	437,695	464,875	615,445	156,763	25,570				1,969,211
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	6,421	13,599	30,428	28,118	35,972	30,198	61,666	30,137	83,286	14,022							333,847
Territories RST	0	277	617	1,737	1,797	2,392	1,790	9,076	5,101	20,406	6,404	5,236						54,833
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	0	6,845	15,592	51,751	74,201	122,025	129,015	345,834	327,755	1,285,282	1,273,302	1,581,936	853,503	100,967	0	0	0	6,168,008
Total: All census subdivisions	0	7,893	17,066	56,193	79,609	132,414	137,684	368,483	364,691	1,535,309	1,700,611	2,303,986	3,629,891	2,383,484	3,606,808	6,064,762	7,618,210	30,007,094
	*** as percent of total population within each SAC group ***																	
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	8	6	13	29	39	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	9	14	54	12	0	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	8	36	29	7	8	0	100
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	12	10	15	25	32	100
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	14	18	26	28	5	0	0	0	100
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	6	6	23	22	24	12	0	0	0	0	100
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	5	22	24	31	8	1	0	0	0	100
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	0	2	4	9	8	11	9	18	9	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Territories RST	0	1	1	3	3	4	3	17	9	37	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	100
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	5	21	21	26	14	2	0	0	0	100
Total: All census subdivisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	6	8	12	8	12	20	25	100
	*** as percent of total population within each population size group ***																	
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	n.a.	4	4	3	1	4	3	2	4	7	11	17	44	51	69	93	100	64
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	n.a.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	4	10	26	3	0	6
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	n.a.	8	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	7	11	10	29	34	5	4	0	9
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	n.a.	13	9	8	7	8	6	6	10	16	25	31	76	96	100	100	100	79
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	n.a.	0	3	7	9	13	10	10	14	14	16	17	12	3	0	0	0	5
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	n.a.	1	4	18	33	27	37	38	40	35	30	24	7	0	0	0	0	8
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	n.a.	1	1	9	13	23	23	26	26	29	27	27	4	1	0	0	0	7
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	n.a.	81	80	54	35	27	22	17	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Territories RST	n.a.	4	4	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	n.a.	87	91	92	93	92	94	94	90	84	75	69	24	4	0	0	0	21
Total: All census subdivisions	n.a.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada. GEOSUITE: 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Cat. no. 92F0085XCB).

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Table 5. Number of census subdivisions by province and population size, 2001

Province	Population size class of census subdivision																	All census subdivisions
	No inhabitants	1 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 399	400 to 499	500 to 749	750 to 999	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 and over	
	*** number of census subdivisions ***																	
Newfoundland and Labrador	8	9	10	42	45	49	33	63	37	49	21	10	4		1			381
Prince Edward Island		2	1	8	7	17	10	15	26	23	1	1	1	1				113
Nova Scotia	5	6	2	2		2	2	4	6	11	23	22	10	1		2		98
New Brunswick	4	4	4	5	11	14	10	29	29	106	32	17	7	1	2			275
Quebec	115	16	8	31	53	78	82	179	148	382	169	89	77	28	16	4	1	1,476
Ontario	42	11	17	29	23	28	19	35	28	63	68	83	80	23	15	19	3	586
Manitoba	12	7	6	8	8	18	20	56	41	75	26	14	5	1			1	298
Saskatchewan	64	108	84	124	100	113	94	138	54	96	14	5	4	2		2		1,002
Alberta	24	29	25	52	27	27	19	29	28	65	45	50	21	4	5		2	452
British Columbia	134	154	67	64	38	24	15	38	19	95	78	35	29	7	12	6	1	816
Yukon	3	9	4	4	2	6	1	1	1	3			1					35
Northwest Territories	3	2	3	7	4	1	2	6	3	3	2		1					37
Nunavut	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	8	2	9		1						31
Canada	416	359	233	377	319	379	308	601	422	980	479	327	240	68	51	33	8	5,600
	*** as percent of number of census subdivisions within each province ***																	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	2	3	11	12	13	9	17	10	13	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	100
Prince Edward Island	0	2	1	7	6	15	9	13	23	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	100
Nova Scotia	5	6	2	2	0	2	2	4	6	11	23	22	10	1	0	2	0	100
New Brunswick	1	1	1	2	4	5	4	11	11	39	12	6	3	0	1	0	0	100
Quebec	8	1	1	2	4	5	6	12	10	26	11	6	5	2	1	0	0	100
Ontario	7	2	3	5	4	5	3	6	5	11	12	14	14	4	3	3	1	100
Manitoba	4	2	2	3	3	6	7	19	14	25	9	5	2	0	0	0	0	100
Saskatchewan	6	11	8	12	10	11	9	14	5	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Alberta	5	6	6	12	6	6	4	6	6	14	10	11	5	1	1	0	0	100
British Columbia	16	19	8	8	5	3	2	5	2	12	10	4	4	1	1	1	0	100
Yukon	9	26	11	11	6	17	3	3	3	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	100
Northwest Territories	8	5	8	19	11	3	5	16	8	8	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	100
Nunavut	6	6	6	3	3	6	3	26	6	29	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	100
Canada	7	6	4	7	6	7	6	11	8	18	9	6	4	1	1	1	0	100
	*** as percent of number of census subdivisions within each population size group ***																	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	3	4	11	14	13	11	10	9	5	4	3	2	0	2	0	0	7
Prince Edward Island	0	1	0	2	2	4	3	2	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Nova Scotia	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	7	4	1	0	6	0	2
New Brunswick	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	5	7	11	7	5	3	1	4	0	0	5
Quebec	28	4	3	8	17	21	27	30	35	39	35	27	32	41	31	12	13	26
Ontario	10	3	7	8	7	7	6	6	7	6	14	25	33	34	29	58	38	10
Manitoba	3	2	3	2	3	5	6	9	10	8	5	4	2	1	0	0	13	5
Saskatchewan	15	30	36	33	31	30	31	23	13	10	3	2	2	3	0	6	0	18
Alberta	6	8	11	14	8	7	6	5	7	7	9	15	9	6	10	0	25	8
British Columbia	32	43	29	17	12	6	5	6	5	10	16	11	12	10	24	18	13	15
Yukon	1	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Northwest Territories	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nunavut	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada. GEOSUITE: 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Cat. no. 92F0085XCB).

Table 6. Number of census subdivisions by "Statistical area classification" and province, Canada, 2001

Statistical area classification (SAC)	Province													Canada
	Newfound-land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun-swick	Quebec	Ontario	Man-itoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	
	*** number of census subdivisions ***													
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	13		4	17	199	75	11	41	44	67				471
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts				13	14	29			5	32				93
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	19	24	18	27	99	39	8	20	39	132	5	1		431
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	32	24	22	57	312	143	19	61	88	231	5	1	0	995
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	19	29	2	31	256	96	18	53	38	24				566
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	153	44	19	94	525	127	68	198	77	83				1,388
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	73	12	40	65	168	90	104	226	120	118				1,016
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	104	4	15	28	215	130	89	464	129	360				1,538
Territories RST											30	36	31	97
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	349	89	76	218	1,164	443	279	941	364	585	30	36	31	4,605
Total: All census subdivisions	381	113	98	275	1,476	586	298	1,002	452	816	35	37	31	5,600
	*** as percent of number of census subdivisions within each SAC group ***													
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	3	0	1	4	42	16	2	9	9	14	0	0	0	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	0	0	0	14	15	31	0	0	5	34	0	0	0	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	4	6	4	6	23	9	2	5	9	31	1	0	0	100
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	3	2	2	6	31	14	2	6	9	23	1	0	0	100
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	3	5	0	5	45	17	3	9	7	4	0	0	0	100
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	11	3	1	7	38	9	5	14	6	6	0	0	0	100
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	7	1	4	6	17	9	10	22	12	12	0	0	0	100
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	7	0	1	2	14	8	6	30	8	23	0	0	0	100
Territories RST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	37	32	100
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	8	2	2	5	25	10	6	20	8	13	1	1	1	100
Total: All census subdivisions	7	2	2	5	26	10	5	18	8	15	1	1	1	100
	*** as percent of number of census subdivisions within each province ***													
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	3	0	4	6	13	13	4	4	10	8	0	0	0	8
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	0	0	0	5	1	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	2
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	5	21	18	10	7	7	3	2	9	16	14	3	0	8
Subtotal: Larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs)	8	21	22	21	21	24	6	6	19	28	14	3	0	18
Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	5	26	2	11	17	16	6	5	8	3	0	0	0	10
Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	40	39	19	34	36	22	23	20	17	10	0	0	0	25
Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	19	11	41	24	11	15	35	23	27	14	0	0	0	18
No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	27	4	15	10	15	22	30	46	29	44	0	0	0	27
Territories RST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	97	100	2
Subtotal: Rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA)	92	79	78	79	79	76	94	94	81	72	86	97	100	82
Total: All census subdivisions	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada. GEOSUITE: 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Cat. no. 92F0085XCB).

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Table 7. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", Canada and Provinces, 2001

	Canada	Newfound-land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch-ewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)														
.. Census urban areas	18,175,700	148,400	0	283,340	93,490	4,571,185	7,928,615	630,825	392,250	1,770,300	2,357,300	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	1,121,220	24,520	0	75,845	29,190	241,740	475,125	40,445	26,480	118,935	88,940	0	0	0
.. CMA total	19,296,920	172,920	0	359,185	122,680	4,812,925	8,403,740	671,270	418,730	1,889,235	2,446,240	0	0	0
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts														
.. Census urban areas	1,472,795	0	0	0	93,585	184,380	670,245	0	0	190,805	333,780	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	227,965	0	0	0	24,140	23,935	102,735	0	0	6,010	71,150	0	0	0
.. Tracted CA total	1,700,760	0	0	0	117,725	208,315	772,980	0	0	196,815	404,930	0	0	0
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts														
.. Census urban areas	2,202,340	56,250	54,975	138,085	95,420	547,620	534,865	65,990	132,625	143,655	399,950	16,845	16,055	0
.. Census rural areas	639,055	9,365	19,580	77,425	45,345	112,585	214,365	8,920	13,870	14,630	117,925	4,560	490	0
.. Non-tracted CA total	2,841,395	65,615	74,555	215,510	140,765	660,205	749,230	74,910	146,495	158,285	517,875	21,405	16,545	0
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)														
.. Census urban areas	21,850,835	204,650	54,975	421,425	282,495	5,303,185	9,133,725	696,815	524,875	2,104,760	3,091,030	16,845	16,055	0
.. Census rural areas	1,988,240	33,885	19,580	153,270	98,675	378,260	792,225	49,365	40,350	139,575	278,015	4,560	490	0
.. LUC total	23,839,075	238,535	74,555	574,695	381,170	5,681,445	9,925,950	746,180	565,225	2,244,335	3,369,045	21,405	16,545	0
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)														
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	400,020	2,465	1,385	4,750	230	106,685	216,000	10,335	0	48,690	9,480	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	1,124,555	15,340	17,605	17,455	50,300	333,105	479,975	38,475	25,995	84,745	61,560	0	0	0
.. Strong MIZ total	1,524,575	17,805	18,990	22,205	50,530	439,790	695,975	48,810	25,995	133,435	71,040	0	0	0
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	741,335	37,285	1,950	25,990	36,045	288,455	164,860	34,970	11,750	72,580	67,465	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	1,544,195	87,930	27,425	72,580	109,525	501,520	324,520	81,695	88,615	129,030	121,345	0	0	0
.. Moderate MIZ total	2,285,530	125,215	29,375	98,570	145,570	789,975	489,380	116,665	100,365	201,610	188,810	0	0	0
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	872,395	51,140	2,365	52,725	46,745	114,390	144,680	61,845	87,470	175,700	135,335	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	1,096,860	55,890	9,325	155,155	88,875	165,015	125,860	105,340	106,545	183,295	101,565	0	0	0
.. Weak MIZ total	1,969,255	107,030	11,690	207,880	135,620	279,405	270,540	167,185	194,015	358,995	236,900	0	0	0
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	29,045	655	0	2,115	2,405	4,395	3,245	1,345	4,935	3,420	6,535	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	304,770	23,690	685	2,540	14,210	42,470	24,965	39,395	88,390	33,015	35,415	0	0	0
.. No MIZ total	333,815	24,345	685	4,655	16,615	46,865	28,210	40,740	93,325	36,435	41,950	0	0	0
. Territories RST														
.. Census urban areas	14,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,780	8,690
.. Census rural areas	40,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,270	15,040	18,055
.. Territories RST total	54,835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,270	20,820	26,745
. All "rural and small town" areas														
.. Census urban areas	2,057,265	91,545	5,700	85,580	85,425	513,925	528,785	108,495	104,155	300,390	218,815	0	5,780	8,690
.. Census rural areas	4,110,745	182,850	55,040	247,730	262,910	1,042,110	955,320	264,905	309,545	430,085	319,885	7,270	15,040	18,055
.. RST total	6,168,010	274,395	60,740	333,310	348,335	1,556,035	1,484,105	373,400	413,700	730,475	538,700	7,270	20,820	26,745
All areas														
.. Census urban areas	23,908,100	296,195	60,675	507,005	367,920	5,817,110	9,662,510	805,310	629,030	2,405,150	3,309,845	16,845	21,835	8,690
.. Census rural areas	6,098,985	216,735	74,620	401,000	361,585	1,420,370	1,747,545	314,270	349,895	569,660	597,900	11,830	15,530	18,055
.. All areas total	30,007,085	512,930	135,295	908,005	729,505	7,237,480	11,410,055	1,119,580	978,925	2,974,810	3,907,745	28,675	37,365	26,745

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 [available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm].

(and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XE2001016.htm)

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 8. Population by the "Statistical Area Classification" as percent of total within Canada and within each Province, 2001

	Canada	Newfound-land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch-ewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)														
.. Census urban areas	61	29	0	31	13	63	69	56	40	60	60	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	4	5	0	8	4	3	4	4	3	4	2	0	0	0
.. CMA total	64	34	0	40	17	67	74	60	43	64	63	0	0	0
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts														
.. Census urban areas	5	0	0	0	13	3	6	0	0	6	9	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
.. Tracted CA total	6	0	0	0	16	3	7	0	0	7	10	0	0	0
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts														
.. Census urban areas	7	11	41	15	13	8	5	6	14	5	10	59	43	0
.. Census rural areas	2	2	14	9	6	2	2	1	1	0	3	16	1	0
.. Non-tracted CA total	9	13	55	24	19	9	7	7	15	5	13	75	44	0
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)														
.. Census urban areas	73	40	41	46	39	73	80	62	54	71	79	59	43	0
.. Census rural areas	7	7	14	17	14	5	7	4	4	5	7	16	1	0
.. LUC total	79	47	55	63	52	79	87	67	58	75	86	75	44	0
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)														
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	4	3	13	2	7	5	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	0
.. Strong MIZ total	5	3	14	2	7	6	6	4	3	4	2	0	0	0
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	2	7	1	3	5	4	1	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	5	17	20	8	15	7	3	7	9	4	3	0	0	0
.. Moderate MIZ total	8	24	22	11	20	11	4	10	10	7	5	0	0	0
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	3	10	2	6	6	2	1	6	9	6	3	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	4	11	7	17	12	2	1	9	11	6	3	0	0	0
.. Weak MIZ total	7	21	9	23	19	4	2	15	20	12	6	0	0	0
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	1	5	1	0	2	1	0	4	9	1	1	0	0	0
.. No MIZ total	1	5	1	1	2	1	0	4	10	1	1	0	0	0
. Territories RST														
.. Census urban areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	32
.. Census rural areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	40	68
.. Territories RST total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	56	100
. All "rural and small town" areas														
.. Census urban areas	7	18	4	9	12	7	5	10	11	10	6	0	15	32
.. Census rural areas	14	36	41	27	36	14	8	24	32	14	8	25	40	68
.. RST total	21	53	45	37	48	21	13	33	42	25	14	25	56	100
All areas														
.. Census urban areas	80	58	45	56	50	80	85	72	64	81	85	59	58	32
.. Census rural areas	20	42	55	44	50	20	15	28	36	19	15	41	42	68
.. All areas total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 (available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm).

(and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm)

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 9. Percent distribution of the population within each class of the "Statistical Area Classification" across the provinces, 2001.

	Canada	Newfound-land and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch-ewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)														
.. Census urban areas	100	1	0	2	1	25	44	3	2	10	13	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	100	2	0	7	3	22	42	4	2	11	8	0	0	0
.. CMA total	100	1	0	2	1	25	44	3	2	10	13	0	0	0
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts														
.. Census urban areas	100	0	0	0	6	13	46	0	0	13	23	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	100	0	0	0	11	10	45	0	0	3	31	0	0	0
.. Tracted CA total	100	0	0	0	7	12	45	0	0	12	24	0	0	0
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts														
.. Census urban areas	100	3	2	6	4	25	24	3	6	7	18	1	1	0
.. Census rural areas	100	1	3	12	7	18	34	1	2	2	18	1	0	0
.. Non-tractated CA total	100	2	3	8	5	23	26	3	5	6	18	1	1	0
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)														
.. Census urban areas	100	1	0	2	1	24	42	3	2	10	14	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	100	2	1	8	5	19	40	2	2	7	14	0	0	0
.. LUC total	100	1	0	2	2	24	42	3	2	9	14	0	0	0
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)														
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	100	1	0	1	0	27	54	3	0	12	2	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	100	1	2	2	4	30	43	3	2	8	5	0	0	0
.. Strong MIZ total	100	1	1	1	3	29	46	3	2	9	5	0	0	0
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	100	5	0	4	5	39	22	5	2	10	9	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	100	6	2	5	7	32	21	5	6	8	8	0	0	0
.. Moderate MIZ total	100	5	1	4	6	35	21	5	4	9	8	0	0	0
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	100	6	0	6	5	13	17	7	10	20	16	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	100	5	1	14	8	15	11	10	10	17	9	0	0	0
.. Weak MIZ total	100	5	1	11	7	14	14	8	10	18	12	0	0	0
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)														
.. Census urban areas	100	2	0	7	8	15	11	5	17	12	22	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	100	8	0	1	5	14	8	13	29	11	12	0	0	0
.. No MIZ total	100	7	0	1	5	14	8	12	28	11	13	0	0	0
. Territories RST														
.. Census urban areas	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	60
.. Census rural areas	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	37	45
.. Territories RST total	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	38	49
. All "rural and small town" areas														
.. Census urban areas	100	4	0	4	4	25	26	5	5	15	11	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	100	4	1	6	6	25	23	6	8	10	8	0	0	0
.. RST total	100	4	1	5	6	25	24	6	7	12	9	0	0	0
All areas														
.. Census urban areas	100	1	0	2	2	24	40	3	3	10	14	0	0	0
.. Census rural areas	100	4	1	7	6	23	29	5	6	9	10	0	0	0
.. All areas total	100	2	0	3	2	24	38	4	3	10	13	0	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 (available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm).

(and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm)

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 10. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", Canada, 2001

	Percent distribution		
	Canada	among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	18,175,700		94
.. Census rural areas	1,121,220		6
.. CMA total	19,296,920	64	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	1,472,795		87
.. Census rural areas	227,965		13
.. Tracted CA total	1,700,760	6	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	2,202,340		78
.. Census rural areas	639,055		22
.. Non-tractated CA total	2,841,395	9	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	21,850,835		92
.. Census rural areas	1,988,240		8
.. LUC total	23,839,075	79	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	400,020		26
.. Census rural areas	1,124,555		74
.. Strong MIZ total	1,524,575	5	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	741,335		32
.. Census rural areas	1,544,195		68
.. Moderate MIZ total	2,285,530	8	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	872,395		44
.. Census rural areas	1,096,860		56
.. Weak MIZ total	1,969,255	7	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	29,045		9
.. Census rural areas	304,770		91
.. No MIZ total	333,815	1	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	14,470		26
.. Census rural areas	40,365		74
.. Territories RST total	54,835	0	100
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	2,057,265		33
.. Census rural areas	4,110,745		67
.. RST total	6,168,010	21	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	23,908,100		80
.. Census rural areas	6,098,985		20
.. All areas total	30,007,085	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 11. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", Newfoundland and Labrador, 2001

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Percent distribution	
		among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	148,400		86
.. Census rural areas	24,520		14
.. CMA total	172,920	34	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Tracted CA total	0	0	...
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	56,250		86
.. Census rural areas	9,365		14
.. Non-tractated CA total	65,615	13	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	204,650		86
.. Census rural areas	33,885		14
.. LUC total	238,535	47	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	2,465		14
.. Census rural areas	15,340		86
.. Strong MIZ total	17,805	3	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	37,285		30
.. Census rural areas	87,930		70
.. Moderate MIZ total	125,215	24	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	51,140		48
.. Census rural areas	55,890		52
.. Weak MIZ total	107,030	21	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	655		3
.. Census rural areas	23,690		97
.. No MIZ total	24,345	5	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Territories RST total	0	0	...
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	91,545		33
.. Census rural areas	182,850		67
.. RST total	274,395	53	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	296,195		58
.. Census rural areas	216,735		42
.. All areas total	512,930	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 12. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", Prince Edward Island, 2001

	Prince Edward Island	Percent distribution	
		among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. CMA total	0	0	...
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Tracted CA total	0	0	...
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	54,975		74
.. Census rural areas	19,580		26
.. Non-tracted CA total	74,555	55	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	54,975		74
.. Census rural areas	19,580		26
.. LUC total	74,555	55	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	1,385		7
.. Census rural areas	17,605		93
.. Strong MIZ total	18,990	14	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	1,950		7
.. Census rural areas	27,425		93
.. Moderate MIZ total	29,375	22	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	2,365		20
.. Census rural areas	9,325		80
.. Weak MIZ total	11,690	9	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	0		0
.. Census rural areas	685		100
.. No MIZ total	685	1	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Territories RST total	0	0	...
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	5,700		9
.. Census rural areas	55,040		91
.. RST total	60,740	45	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	60,675		45
.. Census rural areas	74,620		55
.. All areas total	135,295	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 13. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", Nova Scotia, 2001

	Percent distribution		
	Nova Scotia	among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	283,340		79
.. Census rural areas	75,845		21
.. CMA total	359,185	40	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Tracted CA total	0	0	...
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	138,085		64
.. Census rural areas	77,425		36
.. Non-tractated CA total	215,510	24	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	421,425		73
.. Census rural areas	153,270		27
.. LUC total	574,695	63	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	4,750		21
.. Census rural areas	17,455		79
.. Strong MIZ total	22,205	2	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	25,990		26
.. Census rural areas	72,580		74
.. Moderate MIZ total	98,570	11	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	52,725		25
.. Census rural areas	155,155		75
.. Weak MIZ total	207,880	23	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	2,115		45
.. Census rural areas	2,540		55
.. No MIZ total	4,655	1	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Territories RST total	0	0	...
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	85,580		26
.. Census rural areas	247,730		74
.. RST total	333,310	37	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	507,005		56
.. Census rural areas	401,000		44
.. All areas total	908,005	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 14. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", New Brunswick, 2001

	Percent distribution		
	New Brunswick	among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	93,490		76
.. Census rural areas	29,190		24
.. CMA total	122,680	17	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	93,585		79
.. Census rural areas	24,140		21
.. Tracted CA total	117,725	16	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	95,420		68
.. Census rural areas	45,345		32
.. Non-tractated CA total	140,765	19	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	282,495		74
.. Census rural areas	98,675		26
.. LUC total	381,170	52	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	230		0
.. Census rural areas	50,300		100
.. Strong MIZ total	50,530	7	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	36,045		25
.. Census rural areas	109,525		75
.. Moderate MIZ total	145,570	20	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	46,745		34
.. Census rural areas	88,875		66
.. Weak MIZ total	135,620	19	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	2,405		14
.. Census rural areas	14,210		86
.. No MIZ total	16,615	2	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Territories RST total	0	0	...
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	85,425		25
.. Census rural areas	262,910		75
.. RST total	348,335	48	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	367,920		50
.. Census rural areas	361,585		50
.. All areas total	729,505	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 15. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", Québec, 2001

	Québec	Percent distribution	
		among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	4,571,185		95
.. Census rural areas	241,740		5
.. CMA total	4,812,925	67	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	184,380		89
.. Census rural areas	23,935		11
.. Tracted CA total	208,315	3	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	547,620		83
.. Census rural areas	112,585		17
.. Non-tracted CA total	660,205	9	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	5,303,185		93
.. Census rural areas	378,260		7
.. LUC total	5,681,445	79	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	106,685		24
.. Census rural areas	333,105		76
.. Strong MIZ total	439,790	6	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	288,455		37
.. Census rural areas	501,520		63
.. Moderate MIZ total	789,975	11	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	114,390		41
.. Census rural areas	165,015		59
.. Weak MIZ total	279,405	4	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	4,395		9
.. Census rural areas	42,470		91
.. No MIZ total	46,865	1	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Territories RST total	0	0	...
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	513,925		33
.. Census rural areas	1,042,110		67
.. RST total	1,556,035	21	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	5,817,110		80
.. Census rural areas	1,420,370		20
.. All areas total	7,237,480	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 16. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", Ontario, 2001

	Ontario	Percent distribution	
		among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	7,928,615		94
.. Census rural areas	475,125		6
.. CMA total	8,403,740	74	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	670,245		87
.. Census rural areas	102,735		13
.. Tracted CA total	772,980	7	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	534,865		71
.. Census rural areas	214,365		29
.. Non-tractated CA total	749,230	7	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	9,133,725		92
.. Census rural areas	792,225		8
.. LUC total	9,925,950	87	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	216,000		31
.. Census rural areas	479,975		69
.. Strong MIZ total	695,975	6	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	164,860		34
.. Census rural areas	324,520		66
.. Moderate MIZ total	489,380	4	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	144,680		53
.. Census rural areas	125,860		47
.. Weak MIZ total	270,540	2	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	3,245		12
.. Census rural areas	24,965		88
.. No MIZ total	28,210	0	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Territories RST total	0	0	...
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	528,785		36
.. Census rural areas	955,320		64
.. RST total	1,484,105	13	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	9,662,510		85
.. Census rural areas	1,747,545		15
.. All areas total	11,410,055	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 17. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", Manitoba, 2001

	Manitoba	Percent distribution	
		among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	630,825		94
.. Census rural areas	40,445		6
.. CMA total	671,270	60	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Tracted CA total	0	0	...
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	65,990		88
.. Census rural areas	8,920		12
.. Non-tracted CA total	74,910	7	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	696,815		93
.. Census rural areas	49,365		7
.. LUC total	746,180	67	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	10,335		21
.. Census rural areas	38,475		79
.. Strong MIZ total	48,810	4	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	34,970		30
.. Census rural areas	81,695		70
.. Moderate MIZ total	116,665	10	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	61,845		37
.. Census rural areas	105,340		63
.. Weak MIZ total	167,185	15	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	1,345		3
.. Census rural areas	39,395		97
.. No MIZ total	40,740	4	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Territories RST total	0	0	...
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	108,495		29
.. Census rural areas	264,905		71
.. RST total	373,400	33	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	805,310		72
.. Census rural areas	314,270		28
.. All areas total	1,119,580	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 18. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", Saskatchewan, 2001

	Percent distribution		
	Saskatch-ewan	among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	392,250		94
.. Census rural areas	26,480		6
.. CMA total	418,730	43	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Tracted CA total	0	0	...
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	132,625		91
.. Census rural areas	13,870		9
.. Non-tracted CA total	146,495	15	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	524,875		93
.. Census rural areas	40,350		7
.. LUC total	565,225	58	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	0		0
.. Census rural areas	25,995		100
.. Strong MIZ total	25,995	3	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	11,750		12
.. Census rural areas	88,615		88
.. Moderate MIZ total	100,365	10	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	87,470		45
.. Census rural areas	106,545		55
.. Weak MIZ total	194,015	20	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	4,935		5
.. Census rural areas	88,390		95
.. No MIZ total	93,325	10	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Territories RST total	0	0	...
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	104,155		25
.. Census rural areas	309,545		75
.. RST total	413,700	42	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	629,030		64
.. Census rural areas	349,895		36
.. All areas total	978,925	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 19. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", Alberta, 2001

	Percent distribution		
	Alberta	among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	1,770,300		94
.. Census rural areas	118,935		6
.. CMA total	1,889,235	64	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	190,805		97
.. Census rural areas	6,010		3
.. Tracted CA total	196,815	7	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	143,655		91
.. Census rural areas	14,630		9
.. Non-tracted CA total	158,285	5	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	2,104,760		94
.. Census rural areas	139,575		6
.. LUC total	2,244,335	75	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	48,690		36
.. Census rural areas	84,745		64
.. Strong MIZ total	133,435	4	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	72,580		36
.. Census rural areas	129,030		64
.. Moderate MIZ total	201,610	7	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	175,700		49
.. Census rural areas	183,295		51
.. Weak MIZ total	358,995	12	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	3,420		9
.. Census rural areas	33,015		91
.. No MIZ total	36,435	1	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Territories RST total	0	0	...
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	300,390		41
.. Census rural areas	430,085		59
.. RST total	730,475	25	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	2,405,150		81
.. Census rural areas	569,660		19
.. All areas total	2,974,810	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 20. Distribution of population by the "Statistical Area Classification", British Columbia, 2001

	British Columbia	Percent distribution	
		among major groups	within major groups
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)			
.. Census urban areas	2,357,300		96
.. Census rural areas	88,940		4
.. CMA total	2,446,240	63	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	333,780		82
.. Census rural areas	71,150		18
.. Tracted CA total	404,930	10	100
Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts			
.. Census urban areas	399,950		77
.. Census rural areas	117,925		23
.. Non-tractated CA total	517,875	13	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
.. Census urban areas	3,091,030		92
.. Census rural areas	278,015		8
.. LUC total	3,369,045	86	100
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	9,480		13
.. Census rural areas	61,560		87
.. Strong MIZ total	71,040	2	100
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	67,465		36
.. Census rural areas	121,345		64
.. Moderate MIZ total	188,810	5	100
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	135,335		57
.. Census rural areas	101,565		43
.. Weak MIZ total	236,900	6	100
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)			
.. Census urban areas	6,535		16
.. Census rural areas	35,415		84
.. No MIZ total	41,950	1	100
. Territories RST			
.. Census urban areas	0		...
.. Census rural areas	0		...
.. Territories RST total	0	0	...
. All "rural and small town" areas			
.. Census urban areas	218,815		41
.. Census rural areas	319,885		59
.. RST total	538,700	14	100
All areas			
.. Census urban areas	3,309,845		85
.. Census rural areas	597,900		15
.. All areas total	3,907,745	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 {available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm}.

{and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm}

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where

50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. A CA comprises an urban core population of

10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 21. Intensity(1) of individuals with a "health occupation" relative to the Canadian average, 2001

	Census urban	Census rural	All areas
All areas	104	88	100
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	102	96	100
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	108	98	108
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	117	102	113
All larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)	104	98	102
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	96	88	90
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	106	79	88
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	110	83	94
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	110	73	77
. Territories RST	81	46	56
All "rural and small town" areas	106	83	90

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 (available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm).

(and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm).

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

(1) "Intensity" is the location quotient (equal to the share of the workforce with a health occupation in the location relative to the Canadian average share with a health occupation).

Table 22. Percent of the population with an Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2001

	Census urban	Census rural	All areas
All areas	2	8	3
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	2	2	2
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	3	4	3
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	5	5	5
All larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)	2	3	2
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	2	2	2
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	2	5	4
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	7	13	10
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	22	38	37
. Territories RST	63	80	75
All "rural and small town" areas	5	10	8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 (available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm).

(and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm).

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 23. Percent of the population (15 years and over) with marital status "never married", Canada, 2001

	Census urban	Census rural	All areas
All areas	34	30	34
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	35	29	35
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	32	27	31
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	33	29	32
All larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)	35	29	34
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	29	29	29
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	32	30	31
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	31	31	31
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	32	37	36
. Territories RST	54	55	55
All "rural and small town" areas	31	31	31

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 (available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm).

(and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm)

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 24. Percent of the population (5 years and over) living at the same residence in 1996 and 2001, Canada

	Census urban	Census rural	All areas
All areas	55	70	58
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	54	67	55
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	53	66	54
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	57	69	60
All larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)	55	67	56
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	58	69	67
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	62	73	69
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	59	73	67
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	62	71	70
. Territories RST	35	54	49
All "rural and small town" areas	60	72	68

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 (available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm).

(and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm)

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 25. Percent of total income from social transfers, Canada, 2001

	Census urban	Census rural	All areas
All areas	11	14	12
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	10	9	10
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	13	11	13
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	15	13	15
All larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)	11	10	11
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	13	13	13
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	18	19	19
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	16	19	17
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	17	23	23
. Territories RST	7	16	12
All "rural and small town" areas	16	17	17

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 (available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm).

(and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm).

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.

Table 26. Percent of population in private households with income below the Low Income Cut-off, Canada, 2001

	Census urban	Census rural	All areas
All areas	18	10	16
Larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)			
. Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)	18	6	18
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts	15	7	14
. Census Agglomerations (CAs) without census tracts	17	9	15
All larger urban centres (LUCs) (i.e., CMAs and CAs)	18	7	17
Rural and small town (RST) areas (i.e., non-CMA/CA areas)			
. Strong metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	11	9	9
. Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	16	13	14
. Weak metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	16	13	14
. No metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)	16	14	15
. Territories RST
All "rural and small town" areas	15	12	13

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 (available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/95F0495XCB2001012.htm).

(and a summary version is available at www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/97F0024XIE2001016.htm).

A CMA comprises an urban core population of 100,000 or more plus the population in neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core.

A CA comprises an urban core population of 10,000 to 99,999 and neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes in to the core.

Census agglomerations with census tracts have a population of 50,000 to 99,999 in the urban core.

Metropolitan influenced zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the size of commuting to any CMA or CA.

Census urban refers to the population in settlements of 1,000 or more and census rural is the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more.