

Canada

Rural Canada Profile:



A Ten-year Census Analysis (1991 - 2001)

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Foreword

Rural Canada Profile is one of a series of fourteen profiles – one for each territory and province plus this national document. These profiles are part of the work of the Government of Canada's Rural Secretariat to address a need for better information concerning rural areas. Information that captures the range of experience across rural communities is required in order to answer questions such as does rurality matter for dimensions such as income, housing affordability, or the probability of being unemployed? This is essential to ensure that government policy that addresses community development issues is informed by and reflects rural reality. While a broad-brush profile such as this cannot hope to supply all the answers required for effective policy, it can highlight the questions that require more in-depth research. The Rural Profiles series represents one step towards building a comprehensive knowledge base that will benefit governments and communities alike.

The Rural Secretariat owes a debt of gratitude to members of the Profiles Steering Committee. Special thanks to Ray Bollman with Statistics Canada.

The Rural Secretariat values readers' feedback. Any suggestions or comments may be directed to:

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Executive Summary

Introduction

To better understand rural conditions in Canada, the Government of Canada's Rural Secretariat has produced this *Rural Canada Profile*. This Canada-wide report is a synthesis of 13 provincial/territorial reports that were completed under the same research agenda. To capture the diversity within the rural population, these reports examine rural areas by dividing them into four geographical categories based on the proportion of the population commuting to urban areas. The four rural categories are referred to as MIZ zones, which is short for Census **M**etropolitan Area and Census **A**gglomeration **I**nfluenced **Z**ones. The MIZ zones are *Strong*, *Moderate*, *Weak*, and *No MIZ*, with each progressively approximating a greater degree of 'rurality.' The analysis of ten population, education, and economic indicators drawn from 2001, 1996, and 1991 Census data is performed both at the national and provincial / territorial levels.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Population Indicators

Overall, the review of population change and population characteristics demonstrates that rural zones with the strongest economic and social integration to urban centres most visibly resemble the characteristics of the urban population. As urban integration decreases, resemblance to the urban population also decreases.

Population Distribution

In 2001, 20.6% of the Canadian population was considered rural, down from 22.8% in 1991. The proportion of the population that was rural varied greatly across the provinces and territories of Canada. Fully 100% of the Nunavut population was rural and between 30% and 55% of the populations in the Northwest Territories, the Atlantic provinces, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba were rural. British Columbia and Ontario had the smallest rural proportional populations in the country (13.8% and 13.0%, respectively). The proportional rural populations in Quebec, Alberta, and the Yukon most closely resembled the national average (at 21.5%, 24.6%, and 25.4%, respectively). Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia contributed the largest share to the total Canadian rural population, with nearly seven in ten rural Canadians residing in one of these four provinces in 2001.

At the national level, *Moderate MIZ* zones were the most populated of rural zones (7.6% of the Canadian population), followed closely by *Weak MIZ* (6.6%), and *Strong MIZ* zones (5.1%). By comparison, the proportion of the Canadian population residing in *No MIZ* zones was much smaller, at 1.1% in 2001. *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones comprised the smallest share of the population in most provinces in all three census years.

Population Change

Between 1991 and 1996, population growth is observed in all geographic zones of Canada. However, between 1996 and 2001, Canada's urban population continued to increase (by 5.2%), while the rural population decreased slightly (by 0.4%). Population change varied considerably within rural and small town Canada, with *Strong MIZ* and *No MIZ* zones exhibiting population growth of 3.7% and 1.0%, respectively, and the more heavily populated *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* zones respectively contracting by 0.9% and 2.9%. While much of the growth in *No MIZ* zones is likely due to an increase in the proportion of Aboriginal individuals in these areas, the population increase in *Strong MIZ* zones no doubt reflects the attraction of stronger economic conditions in these zones of Canada.

The national patterns of population change are also observed in most provinces / territories; between 1991 and 1996, rural population growth occurred in ten of the thirteen provinces / territories and between 1996 and 2001, nine provinces / territories experienced rural population contraction. Furthermore, in virtually all provinces / territories that experienced rural population contraction, the greatest population losses were incurred by the two most heavily populated *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* zones, and in eight of the ten provinces, population growth occurred in *Strong MIZ* zones. In contrast to the national data, however, half of the provinces' *No MIZ* zones experienced population contraction. However, these regions tended to have smaller proportions of Aboriginal individuals than did provinces in which the *No MIZ* zone population increased.

Population Characteristics

Age Structure

Compared to urban Canadians, rural and small town residents have slightly higher proportions falling within the lowest (children) and two highest (adults and seniors) age categories. Within rural and small town Canada, the population of *No MIZ* zones stand out as being the youngest, with children comprising 25.4% of the total population (compared to the rural total of 20.5%) and adults / seniors comprising just 34.0% of the population in 2001 (compared to the rural total of 39.2%).

In all but three provinces / territories, the proportion of the population comprised of children is larger in rural than in urban zones. In all 13 provinces / territories, however, the proportional senior population is larger in rural than in urban zones.

Aboriginal Identity

The share of the population that is Aboriginal increases as the level of urban integration decreases (i.e., as we move from *Strong MIZ* through to *No MIZ* zones). Aboriginal representation increased in virtually all geographic zones between 1996 and 2001, but most dramatically within *No MIZ* zones. By 2001 36.6% of the total population of

Canada's *No MIZ* zones self-identified as being Aboriginal (compared to the rural total of 7.9%).

No MIZ zones contain the largest share of Aboriginal identity individuals and *Strong MIZ* zones the smallest share in every province and territory, except Prince Edward Island. Of the provinces, *No MIZ* zones within Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta had the largest proportional Aboriginal populations in 2001 (67.5%, 55.6%, and 49.8%, respectively).

Education Indicators

Educational Attainment

A marginally higher percentage of rural and small town Canadians than urban Canadians had earned a post-secondary certificate or diploma in 2001 (28.5% compared to 27.8%). The urban population surpassed rural Canadians, however, in the highest educational category. As of 2001, 19.0% of urban Canadians had a university degree compared to only 8.3% of those residing in rural zones. Within rural Canada, residents in *Strong MIZ* zones were the most likely to have earned a certificate, diploma, or degree from an institution of higher learning (39.9%) and *No MIZ* residents were the least likely (30.1%). The nation-wide trend of decreasing educational attainment as metropolitan influence decreases also generally applies to the provinces and territories.

Education Providers

Although declining in all geographic zones in each inter-census period, in urban Canada resided a larger number of teachers and professors per 1,000 population than did rural Canada in all three census years. Within rural Canada, the ranking of education providers across MIZ zones departs from the typical pattern observed in most other indicators presented in this report. Most notable, however, is the fact that *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones had a very similar ratio of education providers (16.2 compared to 16.5) despite the educational attainment disparity between the two zones.

Within Canada's provinces (but not territories), we observe the same urban advantage in education providers as was found nationally, but not the same ranking across MIZ zones. Nor was it found to be generally the case in the provinces that intra-rural disparities in educational attainment followed intra-rural differences in the ratio of education providers.

Economic Indicators

Most of the results illustrate a great deal of variation in the economic situations within rural and small town Canada. While differences between the urban and rural populations are apparent, greater variation exists across the four MIZ categories. *Strong MIZ* zones typically stand out as being most similar to the more advantaged urban centres and the Aboriginal-intensive *No MIZ* zones consistently rank last within rural Canada. Hence, among rural Canadians, *Strong MIZ* residents tend to be the most

advantaged, *No MIZ* residents the most disadvantaged, and *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* residents often fall somewhere in between.

Examples of greater intra-rural than urban / rural disparity include:

- The urban / rural difference in labour force participation (LFP) rates is only 3.6 percentage points compared to the *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* difference of 7.6.
- The urban / rural unemployment rate difference is 2.7 percentage points compared to the *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* difference of 8.8.
- Urban median incomes were 27% higher than rural incomes, but *Strong MIZ* incomes were 42% higher than *No MIZ* incomes.
- Reliance upon social transfer income was 6.1 percentage points lower in urban than in rural zones, while the share of income from social transfers in *Strong MIZ* was 9.7 percentage points smaller than in *No MIZ* in 2001.

Not only are the Aboriginal-intensive *No MIZ* zones the most economically disadvantaged and *Strong MIZ* zones the most advantaged of Canada's rural zones, the disparity between these two zones increased between 1991 and 2001, thus further polarizing the economic distance between zones with the strongest and weakest metropolitan influence. Examples of increasing *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* disparity include:

- The *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* unemployment rate disparity increased from 7.1 in 1991 to 8.8 percentage points in 2001.
- The *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* income disparity rose from 27% in 1991 to 42% in 2001.
- The *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* disparity in reliance on social transfer income increased from 7.7 in 1991 to 9.7 percentage points in 2001.

Our analysis of the provinces and territories reveals that though there are important regional differences in economic standing, the overall urban / rural and intra-rural patterns are often very consistent across the country. There are exceptions, but the analyses of MIZ zones in the vast majority of provinces are very similar to the overall national patterns. Examples of the consistency across provinces / territories include:

- With few exceptions, it is the case in the provinces / territories that rural LFP rates are lower than urban rates and that *Strong MIZ* zones have the highest rural rates and *No MIZ* zones the lowest.
- In seven provinces the rural unemployment rate is higher than the urban rate; *Strong MIZ* zones have the lowest of rural rates while *No MIZ* zones have the highest rate. Six in ten provinces, moreover, exhibit a pattern of increasing 1991-to-2001 disparity between the lowest and highest MIZ unemployment rates.
- Not surprisingly, rural workers, compared to urban workers, were more likely to be employed in the primary sectors (farming, fishing, logging, mining, gas and oil extraction). However, only 15% of the rural workforce is employed in all the primary sectors combined. Canada's rural vista of farms and trees and sea coast no longer drives rural employment, as only a small share of rural workers are employed in these sectors.

- Importantly, the number of rural manufacturing jobs is equivalent to the number of rural jobs in all the primary sectors combined. In addition, relative to the urban workforce, a higher share of the rural workforce is employed in manufacturing. Rural areas appear competitive in maintaining and building their share of the nation's manufacturing jobs.
- In 2001, rural incomes were lower than urban incomes across the country. In six of the ten provinces, the 2001 income disparity among rural zones was greater than the urban / rural disparity. Furthermore, most provinces follow the national pattern whereby the urban / rural income disparity remained relatively constant between 1991 and 2001, but the disparity increased between rural zones with the highest and lowest incomes (most often, between *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones).
- In all provinces and territories of Canada, a greater portion of the rural income was garnered from social transfer payments than was the income of the urban population. And in all but two provinces, the population residing in *Strong MIZ* zones garnered the smallest portion of their income from social transfer payments and that of *No MIZ* zones the largest portion. In seven provinces, the largest 1991 to 2001 increase in reliance on social transfer income occurred within *No MIZ* zones.

Conclusions

Despite moderate improvements in rural zones with no urban integration, as of 2001, residents of *No MIZ* zones continued to experience conditions of disadvantage compared to the rest of rural Canadians, and especially relative to the population in the most integrated *Strong MIZ* zones. Aside from the education provider indicator, the results in this report provide solid evidence demonstrating that the economic and educational conditions in rural Canada are influenced by a degree of urban integration. Consequently, decision makers should recognize the range of conditions across the four MIZ zones of rural Canada when drafting policy and implementing programs.

We have little understanding about the causal mechanisms underlying the relationship between urban integration and economic conditions. Apart from exploring this relationship further, additional research that attempts to identify the relative impact of urban influence, Aboriginal identity, age distribution, educational attainment, and industry employment distribution on economic conditions would help clarify our understanding of rural conditions in Canada.

Introduction

The Government of Canada's Rural Secretariat initiated this report to advance its goal of improving government and citizen understanding of rural conditions in the country. The overall objective is to help improve policy with respect to the economic and social conditions found in rural Canada.

Similar documents have been prepared containing a more detailed profile of the rural conditions in each of Canada's ten provinces and three territories.¹ This Canada-wide report is a synthesis of the 13 provincial / territorial reports and captures the most significant socio-economic conditions and trends that were documented in these reports. The aim of the current report is to illuminate the diversity of conditions within rural Canada and to highlight noteworthy differences and similarities across provinces and territories of the country.

Defining "Rural"

One in five Canadians resides in rural areas of the country. But, this population exhibits considerable variation, ranging from the most remote, sparsely populated, and typically most disadvantaged regions to the more affluent metro-adjacent regions that have established economic and social connections with urban centres. To capture the diversity of rural conditions, this report examines rural areas by dividing them into four geographical categories based on the extent to which each are economically and socially influenced by urban centres. These categories are referred to in the report as MIZ zones, which is short for Census **M**etropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration **I**nfluenced **Z**ones.

Specifically, rural communities are classified into four MIZ categories based on the proportion of the population commuting to a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). Hence, the MIZ classification system is a measure of rural residents' interrelation with urban regions and reflects both the economic and social connection from rural to urban regions.² The four MIZ categories are depicted in the text box below. The data provided for the three northern territories are not at the MIZ level because these data are not available. The discussions in this report on the differences/similarities across the four MIZ zones of each Canadian region, therefore, pertain only to the ten provinces.

¹ The provincial/territorial rural profiles can be found at the Rural Secretariat website: http://rural.gc.ca/research/research_e.phtml

² The MIZ classification is more than just a measure of home to work journeys and access to labour markets since people tend to use services provided in the same regions where they work.

MIZ Zones for the Rural and Small Town Population

<u>MIZ Zone</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<i>Strong MIZ:</i>	Between 30% and 49% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any larger urban centre, suggesting that this population is strongly integrated with the urban economy.
<i>Moderate MIZ:</i>	At least 5% but less than 30% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any larger urban centre, suggesting that this population is moderately integrated with the urban economy.
<i>Weak MIZ:</i>	More than 0% but less than 5% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any larger urban centre, suggesting that this population is weakly integrated with the urban economy.
<i>No MIZ:</i>	0% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any larger urban centre (plus any census subdivision that has less than 40 people in its employed labour force), suggesting that this population is not at all integrated with the urban economy.

Results in this report are also presented for the urban population and for the total rural population. Residents of urban Canada include individuals residing in a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA).³ Residents of rural Canada are defined as individuals residing in rural and small town (RST) regions that have a population of less than 10,000 and where less than 50% of employed individuals commute to a CMA or CA (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

Using 2001 Census data, a total of ten indicators measuring rural conditions are examined both between rural and urban Canadians as well as among the rural population of the country. When appropriate and relevant, 1996 and 1991 Census data are also presented to permit a review of changes over the decade of the 1990s in rural Canada.

The results are presented in three major sections: Section A contains population-related information including population size, population growth / contraction, and selected population characteristics. Sections B and C provide a comparative analysis between

³ CMAs have an urban core population of at least 100,000 and include all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the labour force commutes into the urban core. CAs have an urban core population between 10,000 and 99,999 and abide by the same commuting rules as CMAs (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

the educational and economic conditions of each geographic zone of the country, respectively. Section D draws some overall conclusions about the influence of urban integration on the population, education, and economic characteristics found in rural Canada. The results presented in the figures and tables in Sections A, B, and C are for Canada as a whole. To complement the Canada-wide data, a series of tables that provide the results for each province / territory of the country is presented in Appendix B. Appendix A contains a more detailed description of the methods used in this report.

Please note, to see a map of the Statistical Area Classification for Canada in 2001, go to the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca) and click on "Census," then click on "Reference Maps" and then click on "Statistical Area Classification." The exact URL, for English, is http://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss/Maps/ReferenceMaps/n_sac_e.cfm and for French is http://geodepot.statcan.ca/Diss/Maps/ReferenceMaps/n_sac_f.cfm

For the population count for 1996 and 2001 for the Statistical Area Classification, go to the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca) and click on "Census," then click on "Data" on the left-hand panel, then click on "Population and Dwelling Counts" and then click on "Statistical Area Classification." The exact URL, for English, is <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/popdwell/Table-SAC.cfm> and for French is <http://www12.statcan.ca/francais/census01/products/standard/popdwell/Table-SAC.cfm>

For selected socio-economic characteristics for larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs) and for rural and small town areas (non-CMA/CA areas), go to the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca) and click on "Census," then click on "Data" on the left-hand panel, then click on "Highlight Tables" and then scroll down and click on "Statistical Area Classification" The exact URL, for English, is <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/highlight/SAC/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo=PR&Code=01&Table=1a&StartRec=1&Sort=2&B1=Age&B2=Counts> and for French is <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/highlight/SAC/Page.cfm?Lang=F&Geo=PR&Code=01&Table=1a&StartRec=1&Sort=2&B1=Age&B2=Counts>

A detailed set of socio-economic characteristics by the Statistical Area Classification for the 2001 Census of Population is available for \$60. Go to the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.ca) and click on "Census," then click on "Data" on the left-hand panel, then scroll down and click on "Profiles" and then scroll down and click on "Statistical Area Classification". The exact URL in English is <http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=95F0495XCB2001012> and for French is <http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/francais/bsolc?catno=95F0495XCB2001012>

FINDINGS

A. Rural Population Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

A.1 Population Distribution

- As of 2001, one in five Canadians was considered rural. *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* zones were the most heavily populated of the rural zones (comprising 7.6% and 6.6% of the total Canadian population, respectively), followed by *Strong MIZ* zones (5.1%). *No MIZ* zones comprised just 1.1% of the Canadian population.
- The urban / rural distribution of the population within the provinces / territories varies considerably. While 100% of the Nunavut population were considered rural, British Columbia and Ontario had the smallest rural proportional populations in the country in 2001 (13.8% and 13.0%, respectively).
- The distribution of the rural population across the provinces / territories is such that nearly seven in ten rural Canadians reside in one of the four provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia.

A.2 Population Change

- Between 1991 and 1996, the populations in both urban and rural Canada increased. However, between 1996 and 2001, the rural population declined (by 0.4%) while the urban population continued to grow (by 5.2%).
- *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* zones also incurred population losses between 1996 and 2001 (by 0.9% and 2.9%, respectively), while the population in *No MIZ* and *Strong MIZ* zones continued to grow (by 1.0% and 3.7%, respectively).
- Between 1991 and 1996, rural population growth is observed in ten of the thirteen provinces and territories and between 1996 and 2001, nine provinces / territories experienced rural population contraction. Newfoundland and Labrador and the Yukon underwent the largest 1996 to 2001 rural population contraction (of 10.6% and 18.9%, respectively). Only the rural populations of Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, and Nunavut exhibited population growth in both inter-census periods.

A.3 Population Characteristics

A.3.1 Age Distribution

- Compared to urban Canadians, the rural population has an age structure with slightly higher proportions falling within the lowest (children) and two highest (adults and seniors) age categories.

- Within rural and small town Canada, the population of the Aboriginal-intensive *No MIZ* zones stands out as being the youngest, with children comprising 25.4% of the total population in 2001 (compared to 20.5% among the total rural population).
- These Canada-wide age distribution patterns are evident in most provinces and territories.

A.3.2 Aboriginal Identity

- Aboriginal representation increases as urban integration decreases, with *No MIZ* zones having by far the largest proportion (36.6% compared to 7.9% for the rural and small town total in 2001). Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of Aboriginal individuals increased in all of Canada's geographic zones, but again, most significantly in *No MIZ* zones (by 5.8 percentage points).
- In all but one province, the distribution of Aboriginal individuals across MIZ zones parallels the national distribution, with *No MIZ* zones comprising the largest percentage share of Aboriginal individuals and *Strong MIZ* zones the smallest share.

Summary

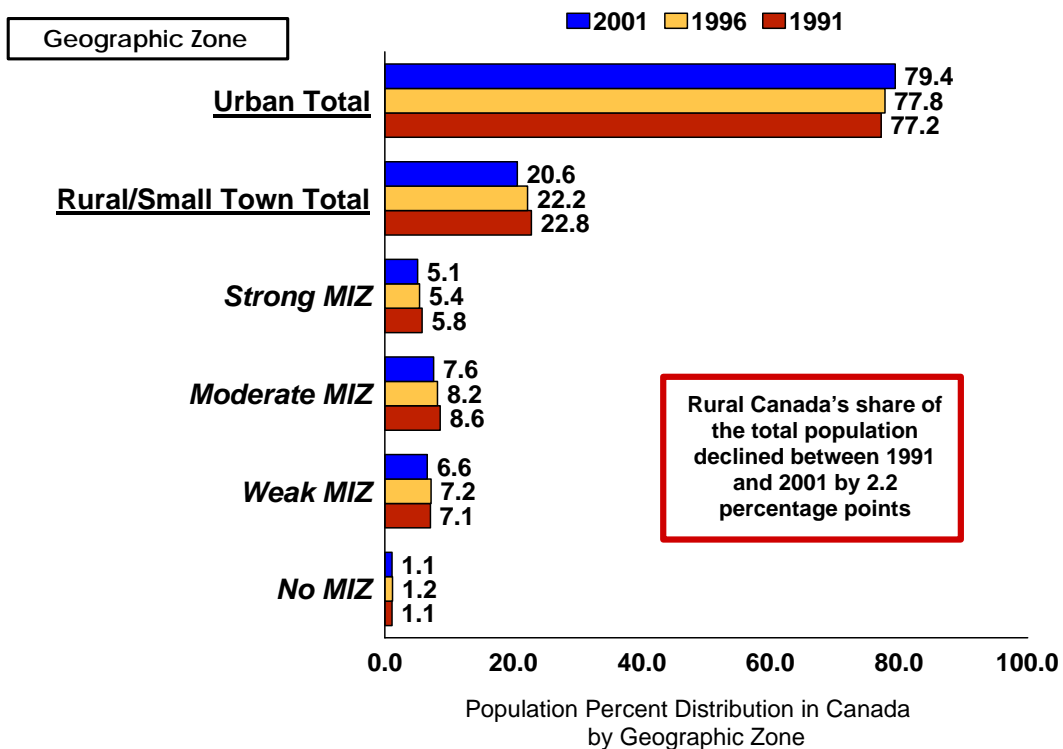
The indicators presented in this section reveal important urban / rural differences in population change and in population characteristics. Most important for the purposes of this report, however, are the differences found among the four MIZ zones of rural Canada. The results demonstrate that, for the nation as a whole and for the vast majority of provinces and territories, as economic and social integration with urban centres decreases, resemblance to the urban population also decreases. These findings highlight the importance of examining the rural sector as a heterogeneous entity and of developing policies and services that account for these differences.

A.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

In 2011, 20.6% of Canadians resided in rural and small town zones of the nation, down from 22.8% in 1991.

We begin our examination of rural Canada by looking at the proportion of the population residing in urban and rural Canada and in each of the four MIZ geographic zones in 2001, 1996, and 1991. Figure 1 demonstrates that in 2001, one in five (20.6%) Canadians lived in a rural area of the country (6.168 million out of a total population of 30.007 million; see Appendix Table 2). *Moderate MIZ* zones were the most populated of the rural zones (7.6%), followed closely by *Weak MIZ* zones (6.6%), and *Strong MIZ* zones (5.1%). By comparison, the proportion of the Canadian population residing in *No MIZ* zones was much smaller (at 1.1%).

Figure 1: Just Over One in Five Canadians is Considered Rural



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996 and 1991

Rural Canada's share of the total population declined by 2.2 percentage points between 1991 and 2001, with the greatest decrease (of 1.6 percentage points) occurring within the most recent inter-census period (1996 to 2001). While the population share in *No MIZ* zones remained stable between 1991 and 2001, the share of the total population residing in *Strong*, *Moderate*, and *Weak MIZ* zones decreased by 0.7, 1.0 and 0.5 percentage points, respectively.

The national aggregate data shown in Figure 1, however, masks a great deal of diversity in the rural share of the total population within each province and territory. As shown in Table 1 (and Appendix Table 1), significant proportions of the populations in the northern territories (including 100% of the Nunavut population), the Atlantic provinces, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba resided in a rural area or a small town in 2001. About one-quarter of the Yukon and Alberta populations lived in rural zones, while just over one in five Quebecers was rural. British Columbia and Ontario had the smallest rural proportional populations in the country (13.8% and 13.0%, respectively).

Table 1 also demonstrates a wide range of population proportions residing in each of the four MIZ zones across the country.⁴ Still, as is the case nation-wide, *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones comprise the smallest share of the population in most provinces. Exceptions include Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Ontario, where *Weak MIZ* zones comprise the second smallest (after *No MIZ*) proportional share of the total provincial populations.

The distribution of the rural population across provinces / territories reveals that Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia contribute the largest share to the total Canadian rural population (Table 2), despite having the smallest proportional rural populations in the country (Table 1). That nearly seven in ten rural Canadians reside in one of these four provinces is not surprising, since the same four provinces together comprise 85% of the total Canadian population. The distribution of the rural population within and across the provinces and territories is important to keep in mind when examining the total Canadian data in the figures and tables contained in the main body of this report.

⁴ The indicators provided for the three northern territories are not at the MIZ level because these data are not available. The discussions in this report of the differences / similarities across the four MIZ zones of each Canadian region, therefore, pertain only to the ten provinces.

Table 1: The Share of the Population That Is Rural Varies Widely Across Canada's Provinces / Territories

2001 Population Percent Distribution Across Geographic Zones
By Province / Territory

	Total	Urban Total	Rural / Small Town Total	Strong MIZ	Mod. MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ
CANADA TOTAL	100.0	79.4	20.6	5.1	7.6	6.6	1.1
Nunavut ¹	100.0	0.0	100.0	--	--	--	--
Northwest Territories ¹	100.0	44.3	55.7	--	--	--	--
Newfoundland and Labrador	100.0	46.5	53.5	3.5	24.4	20.9	4.7
New Brunswick	100.0	52.3	47.7	6.9	20.0	18.6	2.3
Prince Edward Island	100.0	55.1	44.9	14.0	21.7	8.6	0.5
Saskatchewan	100.0	57.7	42.3	2.7	10.3	19.8	9.5
Nova Scotia	100.0	63.3	36.7	2.4	10.9	22.9	0.5
Manitoba	100.0	66.6	33.4	4.4	10.4	14.9	3.6
Yukon ¹	100.0	74.6	25.4	--	--	--	--
Alberta	100.0	75.4	24.6	4.5	6.8	12.1	1.2
Quebec	100.0	78.5	21.5	6.1	10.9	3.9	0.6
British Columbia	100.0	86.2	13.8	1.8	4.8	6.1	1.1
Ontario	100.0	87.0	13.0	6.1	4.3	2.4	0.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones.

Table 2: Seven in Ten Rural Canadians Live in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia

2001 Population Percent Distribution Across Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone

	Total	Urban Total	Rural / Small Town Total	Strong MIZ	Mod. MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ
CANADA TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Quebec	24.1	23.8	25.2	28.8	34.6	14.2	14.0
Ontario	38.0	41.4	24.1	45.7	21.4	13.7	8.5
Alberta	9.9	9.4	11.8	8.8	8.8	18.2	10.9
British Columbia	13.0	14.1	8.7	4.7	8.3	12.0	12.6
Saskatchewan	3.3	2.4	6.7	1.7	4.4	9.9	28.0
Manitoba	3.7	3.1	6.1	3.2	5.1	8.5	12.2
New Brunswick	2.4	1.6	5.6	3.3	6.4	6.9	5.0
Nova Scotia	3.0	2.4	5.4	1.5	4.3	10.6	1.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.7	1.0	4.4	1.2	5.5	5.4	7.3
Prince Edward Island	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.2
Nunavut ¹	0.1	0.0	0.4	--	--	--	--
Northwest Territories ¹	0.1	0.1	0.3	--	--	--	--
Yukon ¹	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones.

A.2 POPULATION CHANGE

Following growth between 1991 and 1996, the Canadian rural population contracted slightly between 1996 and 2001.

In Figure 2, the inter-census population percentage changes from 1991 to 1996 and from 1996 to 2001 are presented for each geographic zone of the country using constant boundaries.⁵

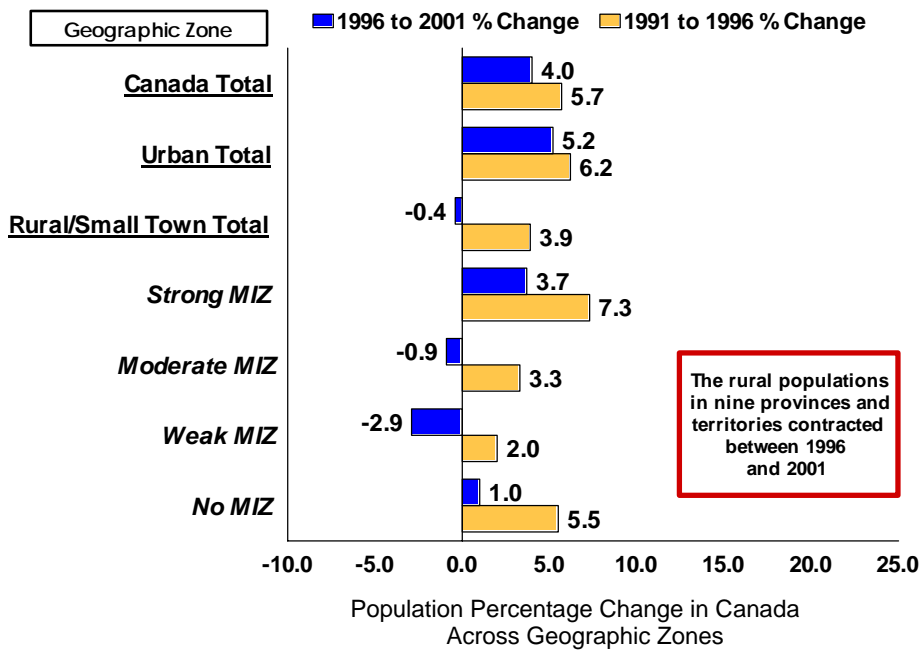
Population growth between inter-census periods and across geographic zones varies considerably. While the population increased in both urban and rural Canada between 1991 and 1996 (by 6.2% and 3.9%, respectively), population change between 1996 and 2001 was more varied. The urban population continued to grow (by 5.2%), however, the rural population contracted slightly (by 0.4%).

Figure 2 also demonstrates that *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* zones followed the total rural growth-contraction pattern; while *Moderate MIZ* zones lost only a small fraction of their population in the most recent inter-census period (0.9%), the population loss in *Weak MIZ* zones was more significant (contracting by 2.9%). Increasing by 7.3% between 1991 and 1996, and by 3.7% between 1996 and 2001, *Strong MIZ* zones consistently exhibited the most robust population growth among rural zones. Nonetheless, the population in *No MIZ* zones also grew in both inter-census periods, but only by 1.0% between 1996 and 2001.

Most of the provinces emulate the national pattern of rural population change (Appendix Table 2). Between 1991 and 1996, rural population growth is observed in ten of the thirteen provinces and territories and between 1996 and 2001, nine provinces / territories experienced rural population contraction. In the most recent inter-census period, Newfoundland and Labrador and the Yukon underwent the largest rural population contraction (of 10.6% and 18.9%, respectively). Only the rural populations of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and Nunavut exhibited population growth in both inter-census periods. Since the rural populations of these four provinces / territories together comprise 42% of the total Canadian rural population, their combined growth weighs significantly on the total rural population change. In short, were it not for the population growth occurring in these regions, the 1996 to 2001 Canadian rural population contraction would have been much greater than 0.4%.

⁵ Constant boundaries are used to override the effects of census subdivision (CSD) reclassifications between census years. Population change between 1991 and 2001 is not presented because 1991 data are not available in constant (2001) boundaries. See Appendix 1 for a more detailed description of constant and current boundaries used in this report.

Figure 2: Strong MIZ Zones Exhibit the Most Consistent Population Growth Within Rural Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ 1991 data are adjusted to 1996 boundaries for the calculation of 1991 to 1996 growth and 1996 data are adjusted to 2001 boundaries for the calculation of 1996 to 2001 growth.

Appendix Table 2 also reveals some population change variation in the four rural zones between provinces and territories. Still, as is the case nation-wide, in virtually all provinces that experienced rural population contraction between 1996 and 2001, the greatest population losses occurred in the two most heavily populated *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* zones. Furthermore, population growth occurred in *Strong MIZ* zones in eight of the ten provinces, but only half of the provinces experienced population growth within *No MIZ* zones. The populations within *No MIZ* zones of Alberta and Ontario increased the most dramatically between 1996 and 2001 (by 17.9% and 11.6%). Notably, the *No MIZ* zones of these two provinces had among the largest proportional Aboriginal identity populations in 2001 (of 49.8% and 67.5%, respectively; see Appendix Table 4).

A.3 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

A.3.1 Age Structure

The rural population of Canada has a more polarized age structure than the urban population since greater proportions are children and seniors.

Five age groups were used to analyze the age structure of the population. These are: 0–14 years, 15–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years and 65 years of age and over. These categories were chosen because they represent five defined demographic groups: children, youth, young adults, adults, and seniors.

Table 3 presents the percentage distribution of the Canadian population across each of the five age categories within each of the geographic zones in 2001. Compared to urban Canadians, the rural population has a different age structure with slightly higher proportions falling within the lowest and highest age categories. While 20.5% of rural Canadians were children in 2001, only 19.1% of individuals residing in urban centres were within that age category. And, while 13.5% of rural Canadians were seniors, 11.9% of urban residents were in that age category. Rural Canadians were also more likely than urbanites to be adults (25.7% compared to 24.1%).

Table 3: Rural Canadians are More Likely to be Children, Adults, and Seniors than are Urban Canadians

2001 Population Age Percent Distribution by Geographic Zone

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	Total	Children (0-14 years)	Youth (15-24 years)	Young Adults (25-44 years)	Adults (45-64 years)	Seniors (65 years+)
Canada Total	100.0	19.4	13.5	30.5	24.4	12.2
Urban Total	100.0	19.1	13.6	31.3	24.1	11.9
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	20.5	12.9	27.4	25.7	13.5
Strong MIZ	100.0	20.9	12.4	28.3	26.4	12.1
Moderate MIZ	100.0	19.1	12.6	26.7	26.8	14.8
Weak MIZ	100.0	20.6	13.5	27.7	24.8	13.5
No MIZ	100.0	25.4	13.9	26.7	21.7	12.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

Within rural and small town Canada, the population of the Aboriginal-intensive *No MIZ* zones stands out as being the youngest, with children comprising 25.4% of the total population, and adults and seniors comprising just 34.0% of the total population. By comparison, the population in *Moderate MIZ* zones was, on average, somewhat older; only 19.1% were children, but 41.6% were adults or seniors.

These Canada-wide age distribution patterns are evident in most provinces and territories (Appendix Table 3). Children comprise a larger share of the rural than urban population in all but three provinces and territories (the exceptions are Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, and the Yukon), and larger proportions of seniors reside in rural than in urban zones in every province/territory of Canada. Nunavut (which is 100% rural) has by far the largest proportional child population (of 37.4%) and the smallest senior population (of only 2.3%). Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, in contrast, have the two largest rural seniors' populations in Canada (of 16.7% and 15.4%, respectively).

The age distributions presented in Table 3 (and Appendix Table 3) have important government policy implications with respect to services targeted toward children, teens, adults and seniors. For example, the larger proportion of seniors in rural and small town Canada suggests that seniors-related services are in greater relative demand in these zones of the nation. Initiatives such as community-based health services and long-term care facilities will have to maintain sufficient capacity to address the demand. This demand is especially applicable to *Moderate MIZ* zones and to the rural zones of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, which have the largest proportion of seniors. Furthermore, the larger child portion of the rural population suggests a greater overall need for children-related services in rural than in urban regions of the country. This need is most intense in *No MIZ* zones, which have the largest share of children of all geographic zones and in Nunavut, where 37% of the population is less than 15 years of age.

A.3.2 ABORIGINAL IDENTITY POPULATION

Within rural Canada, Aboriginal representation increases as integration with urban centres decreases, with *No MIZ* zones having by far the largest and most rapidly expanding proportion of Aboriginal citizens.

The Aboriginal population in Canada has experienced significantly greater growth than the general population.⁶ In fact, the Registered Indian population is growing at a rate of almost twice that of the total Canadian population (Corporate Information Management Directorate, 2000). Further, the Registered Indian population of Canada is projected to grow by 35% between 2000 and 2021 (Indian and Northern Affairs, 2000). Individuals with this ethnic background have specific needs with respect to government services and the demand for these services will likely intensify as the population continues to grow (Aboriginal Justice Implementation Commission, 1999).

As shown in Figure 3, rural Canadians were nearly four times more likely than urbanites to self-identify as being Aboriginal in 2001 (7.9% compared to 2.1%). Within rural and small town Canada, Aboriginal representation increases as metropolitan influence decreases. *No MIZ* zones had by far the largest proportional Aboriginal population in 2001, with 36.6% of the 333,847 residents of these zones self-identifying as Aboriginal.⁷

Figure 3 also demonstrates that between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of Aboriginal individuals in the country increased by 0.5 percentage points (from 2.8% to 3.3%), with increases occurring in every geographic zone.⁸ Aboriginal representation increased at a greater rate in rural than in urban Canada (by 1.2 compared to 0.4 percentage points).⁹ Within rural Canada, *No MIZ* zones underwent the largest proportional increase in Aboriginal identity individuals between 1996 and 2001 (of 5.8 percentage points). Aboriginal representation in *Weak MIZ* zones increased at a smaller rate (of 1.7 percentage points), but it was still above the rate within urban Canada (of 0.4 percentage points). By comparison, Aboriginal representation in *Strong* and *Moderate MIZ* zones increased only marginally between 1996 and 2001 (by 0.6 and 0.7

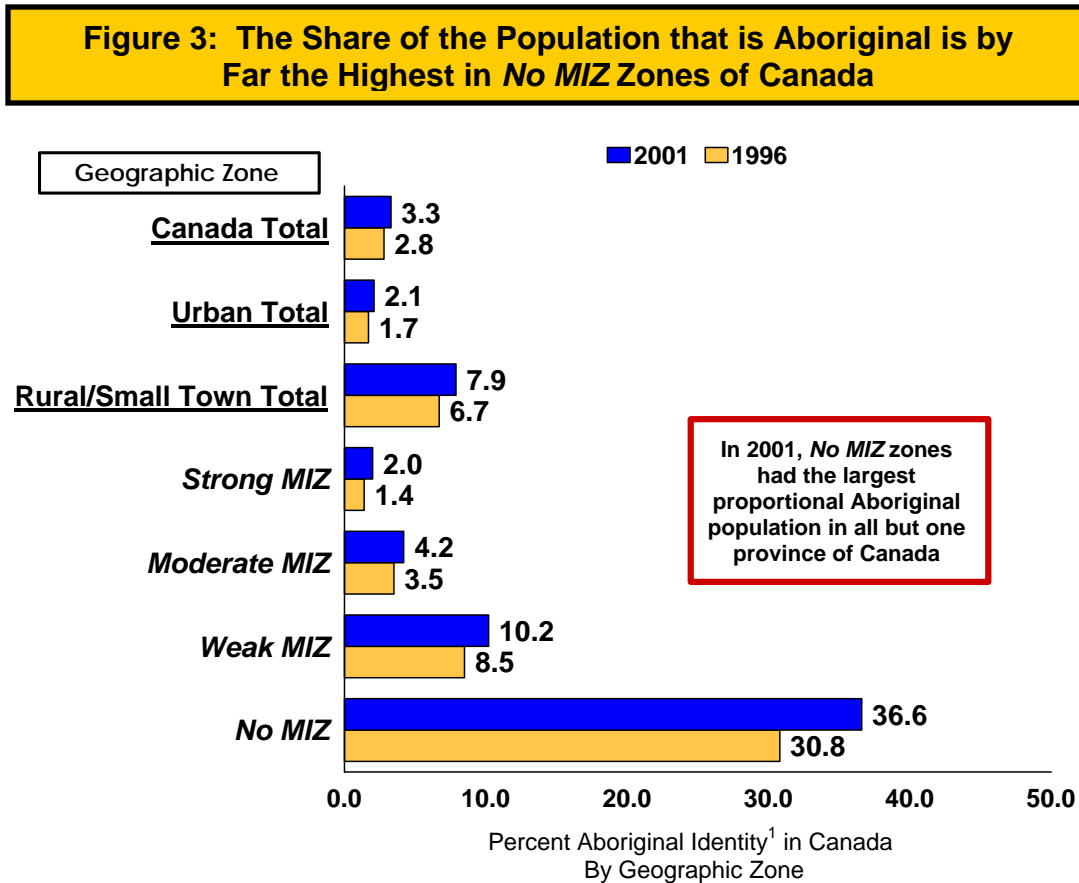
⁶ The Aboriginal identity population refers to persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo), and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

⁷ It should be understood that though rural Canada has a larger proportional Aboriginal population, urban Canada has a slightly larger absolute number of Aboriginal individuals (493,200 compared to 483,105). Similarly, *No MIZ* zones have the largest proportional Aboriginal population, but *Weak MIZ* zones have the largest absolute number of Aboriginal individuals within rural Canada (197,155 compared to 121,265).

⁸ Aboriginal identity is not presented for 1991 because of significant differences in the definition in this year.

⁹ Some of the increase in the Aboriginal population may be a result of an increasing tendency for individuals to self-report as Aboriginal.

percentage points, respectively). Hence, Aboriginal representation increases as urban integration decreases, and does so progressively over time.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

¹ Refers to persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

These national trends in Aboriginal identity distribution across the four MIZ zones are also observed provincially. With the exception of Prince Edward Island, *No MIZ* zones across the country are home to the largest proportional share of Aboriginal individuals, while *Strong MIZ* zones consistently have the smallest proportional share (Appendix Table 4). *No MIZ* zones within Ontario and Alberta have among the largest proportional Aboriginal populations (67.5% and 49.8%, respectively) and, as already noted, experienced the greatest population growth in the past decade.

The correlation between Aboriginal representation and population growth in *No MIZ* zones is likely a function of the relatively high birth rates typically found among Aboriginal people. This high birth rate also means that a greater proportion of the

Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal population are children, thus explaining the higher preponderance of children in *No MIZ* zones (Table 3). Though other zones may be home to a larger absolute number of Aboriginal individuals, proportionally speaking, these population trends intensify the demand on children's services in remote regions of Canada, particularly on Indian reserves. For programs such as Aboriginal Head Start and First Nations and Inuit Child Care, there is an especially high need within *No MIZ* zones, but they are also increasing in demand within *Weak MIZ* zones of Canada. In addition, as the Aboriginal population in these two rural zones matures and enters the labour force, there may be increased demand for employment and associated services. Indeed, projections over the next 20 years indicate that the registered Indian population is moving into a different phase of the demographic cycle as the portion of the working age population (20 - 64 years of age) increases (Indian and Northern Affairs, 2000). While still far below the average age of the non-Aboriginal population, future demand will increase for services related to employment, housing, daycare, and other services required for Aboriginal people to enter the workforce.

SUMMARY

With over one in five Canadians residing in a small town or rural area of the country, this population comprises a significant share of the total Canadian population. The indicators presented in this section reveal important urban / rural differences in population change and in population characteristics. In contrast to the consistent and strong growth of Canada's urban population, the rural and small town population of Canada is growing at a smaller rate and less consistently. Therefore, the share of the Canadian population that lives in rural is shrinking. Rural and small town Canada has a larger proportion of children, adults, and seniors and the proportion of the rural population comprised of Aboriginal individuals is larger and increasing more rapidly over time.

Most important for the purposes of this report, however, are the differences found among the four MIZ zones of rural Canada. Aboriginal identity representation and population change data demonstrate that the population residing in zones with the strongest economic and social integration with urban centres most visibly resemble the characteristics of the urban population. As urban integration decreases, resemblance to the urban population also decreases.

First, the proportional Aboriginal population in *Strong MIZ* zones is virtually the same as it is in urban Canada (2.0% compared to 2.1%). As metropolitan influence decreases, however, the share of the population that is Aboriginal increases.

Second, *Strong MIZ* zones incurred population growth resembling the rate in urban centres. The 1996 to 2001 population losses in *Moderate MIZ* zones (of 0.9%) and in

Weak MIZ zones (of 2.9%) further demonstrate that rural population change resembles urban population change less so as urban integration decreases. The population growth (of 1.0%) in *No MIZ* zones defies this pattern. However, population growth in *No MIZ* zones is largely explained by their proportionally large and growing Aboriginal population (Figure 3).

Our review of population change within the zones of each province / territory generally supports the existence of an inverse relationship between urban integration and population change. Though there are a few regions where this relationship is not borne out, other explanations for the divergence can usually be found. For example, the large population loss within *Strong MIZ* zones of Newfoundland and Labrador is likely a reflection of the population contraction that has occurred in that province overall. Similarly, the contraction of the population of *No MIZ* zones in Prince Edward Island is likely explained by the relatively small proportional Aboriginal population in these zones (of only 1.5%).

In summary, though urban / rural differences in age structure and Aboriginal identity population are apparent, the demographic diversity that exists within the rural population should not be overlooked. Additionally, the population decrease that is apparent in rural Canada masks rural variation in population change and some of the underlying causes for these over-time shifts. Though a few exceptions have been noted, the consistency of the relationship between the indicators reviewed in this section and urban integration in each of Canada's provinces and territories is really quite remarkable. Our exploration of the economic indicators in Section C also reveal intra-rural diversity in economic conditions, which in turn explain much of the variation in over-time shifts in population size. In short, the indicators presented in this report highlight the importance of examining the rural sector as a heterogeneous entity and of developing policies and services that take these differences into account.

B. Rural Education Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

B.1 Educational Attainment

- Rural and small town Canadians are more likely than urban Canadians to have less than a high school education and less likely to have earned a university degree. The rural population, however, is slightly more likely than the urban population to have received a post-secondary certificate or diploma (28.5% compared to 27.8%). The lowest level of educational attainment is observed in *No MIZ* zones, where 48.1% of the adult population had not completed high school as of 2001 and only 30.1% had earned a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree. The population in *Strong MIZ* zones exhibited the highest level of educational attainment among rural Canada, with 39.9% having earned one of the three post-secondary credentials.
- Though levels of educational attainment varied somewhat across the provinces (e.g., rural Yukoners had the highest levels of education and rural Manitobans and rural Saskatchewanites the lowest levels), most provinces follow the national pattern whereby *Strong MIZ* zones had the highest levels of education and *No MIZ* zones the lowest.

B.2 Education Providers

- All rural zones had a number of education providers below that of urban Canada. *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones had a very similar number of teachers and professors per 1,000 population in 2001 (16.2 compared to 16.5).
- While the number of educators is lower in rural than in urban zones in all but the territories, the national ranking of education providers among the four MIZ zones was found in less than half of the provinces.

Summary

The educational findings presented in this section signal an urban / rural disparity in terms of educational attainment and perhaps also for access to education. The lower levels of high school completion among rural Canadians and especially among the population residing in *No MIZ* zones implies they will have more difficult labour market experiences such as unemployment and lower incomes. The urban / rural convergence in post-secondary certificate and diploma earners and the disparity in university degree attainment suggests that colleges and technical institutes may be more easily accessible and more compatible with the demands of the rural labour market than are universities. Overall, the trend of decreasing post-secondary educational attainment as metropolitan influence weakens implies a geographical, economic, or labour market deterrent of access to institutions of higher learning.

The education provider findings are more varied. They suggest that the relationship between educational attainment and education providers correspond when comparing the rural and urban populations within each province. However, the patterns are mixed when comparing results among MIZ zones within each province.

B.1 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Compared to the urban population, the rural population of Canada is slightly more likely to have earned a post-secondary certificate or diploma, but substantially less likely to have attained a university degree.

It is generally accepted that higher educational attainment is associated with higher earnings and an increased level of well-being. Table 4 presents the highest level of educational attainment achieved by individuals 20 years of age and over in each geographic zone of Canada for 2001.

In 2001, 27.9% of the national adult population had less than a high school education. A much higher proportion of rural and small town than urban Canadians had not attained a high school diploma (38.4% compared to 25.2%). Within rural Canada, *Strong MIZ* populations were the least represented in this lowest educational category (32.8%), while nearly half (48.1%) of *No MIZ* residents had not earned a high school diploma as of 2001. A slightly greater proportion of rural than urban residents, however, had only earned a high school diploma (14.4% compared to 13.8%). Again, *No MIZ* residents were the least likely to have reached this level of educational attainment as of 2001 (10.9%).

The urban population was slightly more likely than the rural population to have attained some post-secondary education, but a higher percentage of rural and small town Canadians had earned a post-secondary certificate or diploma in 2001 (28.5% compared to 27.8%). The urban population far surpasses rural Canadians, however, in the highest educational category. As of 2001, 19.0% of urban Canadians had a university degree compared to only 8.3% of those residing in rural zones.

Within rural Canada, Table 4 reveals quite clearly that *Strong MIZ* citizens were the most likely to have earned a certificate, diploma, or degree from an institution of higher learning and *No MIZ* residents the least likely. Only 30.1% of the *No MIZ* population had received a post-secondary credential compared to 39.9% of the *Strong MIZ* population. Post-secondary representation among the populations of *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* zones was in between that of *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones, with 35.3% and 37.1% of residents in these zones, respectively, possessing a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree.

Overall, the data presented in Table 4 reveal that the intra-rural disparity in educational attainment is similar to the urban / rural disparity. The urban / rural difference in the proportion in the populations earning a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree is 10.0 percentage points, and the difference in post-secondary credential earners between *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones is 9.8 percentage points.

Table 4: Rural Canadians have Lower Levels of Educational Attainment than Urban Canadians

2001 Educational Attainment¹ Percent Distribution

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	Total	Less Than High School	High School Diploma	Some Post-Secondary	Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.	University Degree
Canada Total	100.0	27.9	13.9	13.4	28.0	16.9
Urban Total	100.0	25.2	13.8	14.1	27.8	19.0
Rural/Small Town Total	100.0	38.4	14.4	10.4	28.5	8.3
Strong MIZ	100.0	32.8	16.4	10.9	30.6	9.3
Moderate MIZ	100.0	39.9	15.1	9.7	27.6	7.7
Weak MIZ	100.0	39.5	12.7	10.7	28.6	8.5
No MIZ	100.0	48.1	10.9	10.9	24.4	5.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ 2001 educational attainment data are provided for the population 20 years of age and over.

The data for the provinces displayed in Appendix Table 5 reveal some educational attainment disparity across rural areas of the provinces and territories. The rural population of the Yukon stands out as being the most likely to have attained a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree (50.0%). The rural populations in British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia were also, however, very likely to have earned a post-secondary credential (42.8%, 41.6% and 40.9% %, respectively), reflecting the overall propensity for the total populations in these provinces to have higher levels of education than the total populations in other provinces. With one of the lowest levels of educational attainment in the country, rural Newfoundland and Labrador is notable for having the largest urban / rural disparity in post-secondary educational attainment (of 16.8 percentage points compared to the national figure of only 10.0 percentage points). Still, the populations in rural Manitoba and rural Saskatchewan were the least likely in the country to have earned a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree (31.7% and 32.6%, respectively).

Appendix Table 5 also demonstrates that the nation-wide trend of decreasing educational attainment as metropolitan influence decreases also generally applies to Canada's provinces. In all cases, the population of *No MIZ* zones were the most likely to have less than a high school diploma and the least likely to have earned a university degree. In all provinces, moreover, *Strong MIZ* populations were the most likely to have received a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree in 2001.

We have already noted that the disparities between urban, rural, and the disparities among MIZ zones within rural were very similar in 2001. As shown in Appendix Table 5, however, the provinces exhibit a more varied pattern on this point of analysis. In four of the provinces, urban / rural educational attainment disparity exceeds the disparity found among rural zones, while in six of the provinces the reverse is true. Hence, while the national pattern of lower levels of educational attainment found among the MIZ zones with the least urban integration holds for the vast majority of the provinces, the relative educational disparity between urban and rural populations and among rural populations varies considerably across the provinces.

B.2 EDUCATION PROVIDERS

Although all geographic zones experienced a Decline in the ratio of education providers between 1991 and 2001, urban Canada had a higher number of education providers per 1,000 population than did rural Canada in all three census years.

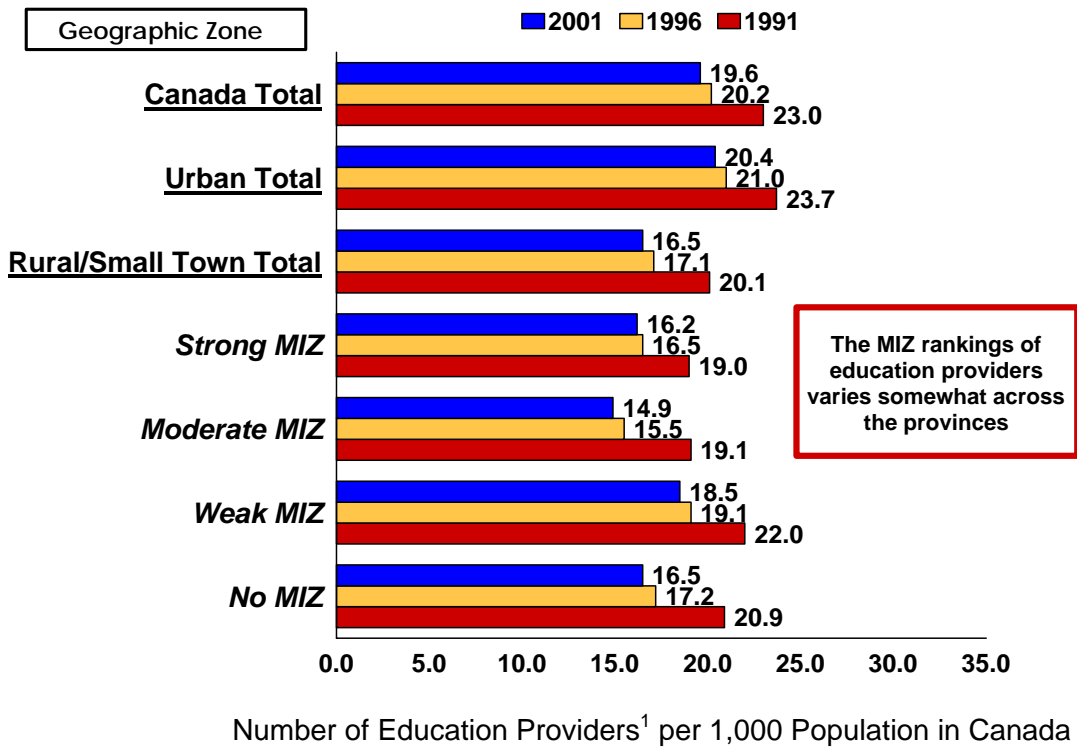
There are many factors that contribute to educational outcomes. One practice that permits easily quantifiable comparisons is to examine the number of education providers in the area. This is calculated by determining the number of individuals who are employed as teachers or professors per 1,000 people.¹⁰ These data are presented in Figure 4 by geographic zone and for 2001, 1996 and 1991.

In 2001, the highest number of education providers is observed in urban centres, at 20.4 per 1,000 population. All rural zones had a number of education providers below this figure, but *Weak MIZ* zones most closely approximate the urban number (18.5). The lowest figure is found in *Moderate MIZ* zones, where there were only 14.9 education providers per 1,000 population in 2001.

Figure 4 also reveals that the number of education providers per 1,000 population decreased in all geographic zones of Canada in both inter-census periods, but most notably between 1991 and 1996. Nonetheless, the ranking of geographic zones is the same for all three census years; the number of education providers in urban zones is higher than that of rural zones in all three years, and *Weak* and *No MIZ* zones have the highest number of providers per 1,000 population, followed by *Strong MIZ* and *Moderate MIZ* zones in all three census years as well.

¹⁰ It should be understood that education providers are designated to the geographic area where they reside and not where they teach. As such, the ratio of education providers to residents in each zone may not accurately represent the number of educators serving the population in the zones.

Figure 4: Rural Canada Has Fewer Education Providers Per 1,000 Population than Does Urban Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The number of individuals working in Statistics Canada’s occupational classification category of ‘teachers or professors’ per 1,000 people.

Turning to the provincial / territorial data on education providers, Appendix Table 6 shows that in all but the Yukon and Northwest Territories, urban centres had a larger number of education providers per 1,000 population than did rural zones in 2001. Furthermore, the differences in the number of education providers between the rural areas of each province are not very substantial. With one notable exception, the number of education providers in each province is 1.0 or less providers different than the national figure of 16.5. The exception is found within Prince Edward Island where we observe only 12.5 education providers per 1,000, which is 4 fewer providers than the national average. It is also the case that in virtually every geographic zone in each province, the 2001 number of education providers per 1,000 population was lower than the 1991 number.

As for intra-rural differences / similarities across the provinces, *Weak MIZ* zones have the highest number of education providers in six provinces, but *Moderate MIZ* zones have the smallest number of education providers in only four provinces. In fact, the MIZ rankings of education providers are quite mixed across the provinces. Hence, not only do the national data mask inter-provincial variation more so for this indicator than for any other indicator presented in this report, but the weak relationship between educational attainment and education providers suggests other factors are perhaps more germane. The critical elements that affect educational outcomes and the relationships of these elements to rurality clearly need to be examined further.

SUMMARY

The educational findings presented in this section signal an urban / rural disparity in terms of educational attainment and perhaps also for access to education. This disparity, moreover, explains some of the urban / rural differences found for the economic indicators presented in the next section. The lower levels of high school completion among rural Canadians implies more difficult labour market experiences such as unemployment, long work hours and, of course, lower incomes. This relationship is borne out with these data, with the less educated rural populations also experiencing higher unemployment rates (Figure 6) and lower incomes (Figure 7).

The urban / rural convergence in post-secondary certificate and diploma earners and the disparity in university degree attainment suggest that colleges and technical institutes may be more easily accessible by and more useful to the rural population than are universities. Previous studies have found that individuals living further away from a university are more likely to attend a non-university post-secondary institution, if they choose to continue their education (Frenette, 2002). It is, therefore, possible that the distance from universities (most of which are housed in urban centres) is a deterrent to attending. Non-university post-secondary institutions tend to be more geographically dispersed making distance somewhat less of a constraint. Other factors such as family income also influence post-secondary choices. The lower incomes in rural zones (Figure 7) likely impose a barrier to attending university, perhaps compelling individuals to choose the typically less expensive route of enrolling in colleges or technical institutes. Further research may be required to determine additional reasons for the relatively high levels of college/technical school attendance by rural residents. For instance, rural individuals may choose to attend colleges and technical institutes because they offer curricula that are more compatible with rural labour market needs. With 37% of the rural population working in primary and secondary industries (compared to only 21% of the urban population; see Table 5), the educational requirements of the rural labour market clearly depart from those of the urban labour market. The need for further research that examines the implications of increasing access among rural residents to universities is also implied from these findings.

The intra-rural disparity found in this review of educational attainment is also noteworthy. The most urban influenced *Strong MIZ* population is the most highly educated and the population with no urban influence (*No MIZ*) is the least formally educated. This disparity also explains some of the intra-rural differences found for the economic indicators presented in Section C. Overall, the trend of decreasing post-secondary educational attainment as metropolitan influence weakens implies a geographical, labour market, or economic deterrent to accessing institutions of higher learning.

The lower number of education providers found in rural regions of the country suggests this finding be more fully explored since the implications for educational quality are not clear. For example, these findings imply that classroom sizes may be, on average, larger in rural zones, some of which contain a larger proportional child population (Table 3), but a lower ratio of teachers and professors when compared to urban areas.

Part of the explanation for the urban / rural difference in education providers likely lies in the propensity for post-secondary institutions (and particularly large universities) to be housed in cities rather than in rural regions of the country. Insofar as the post-secondary system continues to expand in urban zones, therefore, so too will the disparity between the number of professors serving urban as opposed to rural residents. But since educators are predominantly primary and secondary school teachers, the urban / rural difference is not entirely explained by geography and also must be a function of true educational disparity.

For the most part, the individual provincial / territorial data provided in Appendix B follow the national patterns of educational attainment and education providers discussed above. For instance, urban populations have higher levels of education than rural populations and the *No MIZ* population is the least formally educated in all provinces. In all provinces, according to Appendix Table 5, *Strong MIZ* populations were the most likely to have received a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree in 2001. It is also the case in all provinces (but not the territories) that urban centres have a higher number of education providers per 1,000 population than rural zones. The national pattern whereby *Weak MIZ* zones have the highest number and *Moderate MIZ* zones have the lowest number of education providers was not, however, as consistently found across the provinces. In fact, the education provider indicator demonstrated the greatest intra-rural variability of all indicators examined in this report. Furthermore, though we found a correspondence between educational attainment and education providers for the urban and total rural populations, such a relationship does not appear to exist across the MIZ zones.

C. Rural Economic Indicators

KEY FINDINGS

C.1 Labour Market Indicators

C.1.1 Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates

- In all three census years, labour force participation (LFP) rates were above 60% in all but *No MIZ* zones of Canada. The majority of provinces mirror the national pattern whereby LFP rates were the highest in *Strong MIZ* zones and the lowest in *No MIZ* zones.
- In 2001, in all ten provinces, *Strong MIZ* zones had the lowest unemployment rates and *No MIZ* zones the highest rates.
- Nationally, the difference in the unemployment rate between *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones increased from 7.1 percentage points in 1991 to 8.8 percentage points in 2001. Six in ten provinces followed the same pattern of increasing disparity between the lowest and highest MIZ unemployment rates in this period.

C.1.2 Industry Employment Distribution

- In 2001, rural and small town Canadians were more likely to work in primary industries while the urban population was more likely to work in production service industry jobs (which are considered “upper-tier” service jobs). Note however that primary sector workers in rural Canada represent only 15% of the rural workforce. Rural is not dominated by employment in the primary sector. The share of Canada’s rural workforce employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting is only 12.8 percent, but this share increases as urban influence decreases. At the same time, employment in production service industries decreases as urban influence decreases.
- The proportion of rural employment in the secondary industries is 21.7%, compared with 15% in the primary industries, a difference of 6.7 percentage points.
- As with the national data, rural and small town Canadians in every province and territory are more likely than the urban population to be employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industries. However, rural and small town Canadians at the national level and in each of the six eastern provinces are also more likely than urban Canadians to be employed in the manufacturing sector. On the other hand, the urban population was more likely than the rural population to be employed in service industries.
- Important regional differences in the distribution of industry employment are also noted. Employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting was most common in rural Saskatchewan and in *No MIZ* zones of Prince Edward Island. In most MIZ zones outside the prairie provinces, manufacturing jobs were more important than jobs in all primary sectors combined. Rural Albertans were more likely than urban Albertans

to work in mining and oil and gas extraction, but rural Albertans were about equally likely to work in manufacturing as in mining, oil and gas extraction. Manufacturing jobs were more predominant in rural Quebec. Rural Ontarians and Nova Scotians living in *Strong MIZ* zones were the most likely of all rural Canadians to work in production services.

C.2 Income Indicators

C.2.1 Median Personal Income

- Urban median personal incomes were 27% higher than the incomes of rural Canadians in 2001, but within rural and small town Canada, the incomes of *Strong MIZ* residents were 42% higher than the incomes of individuals residing in *No MIZ* zones. In six of the ten provinces in 2001, the income disparity within rural zones was greater than the urban / rural disparity.
- While the urban / rural income disparity in Canada changed very little between 1991 and 2001, the income disparity between *Strong MIZ* and *No MIZ* zones climbed from 27% in 1991 to 42% by 2001. With two exceptions, the provinces follow the national pattern of increasing intra-rural income inequality.

C.2.3 Share of Total Income from Social Transfer Income

- In all three census years, rural and small town Canadians garnered a larger proportion of their income from social transfer payments than did urban citizens. The *No MIZ* reliance on social transfer income exceeded *Strong MIZ* reliance by 7.7% in 1991, but by 2001, this difference had increased to 9.7%.
- In all but Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, *Strong MIZ* populations garnered the smallest portion of their income from social transfer payments and *No MIZ* populations garnered the largest portion. In seven of the ten provinces, the largest 1991 to 2001 increases in this source of income occurred within *No MIZ* zones.

Summary

This review of economic indicators reveals a significant and growing disparity between the most affluent *Strong MIZ* zones and the perennially-disadvantaged *No MIZ* zones. Furthermore, these intra-rural differences are often greater than the urban / rural differences in economic well-being. Since these conclusions apply to the majority of provinces / territories, the dominant story of the economic indicators is that the disparities within zones of rural and small town Canada are often more noteworthy (and growing) than the overall differences between urban and rural Canada.

C.1 LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

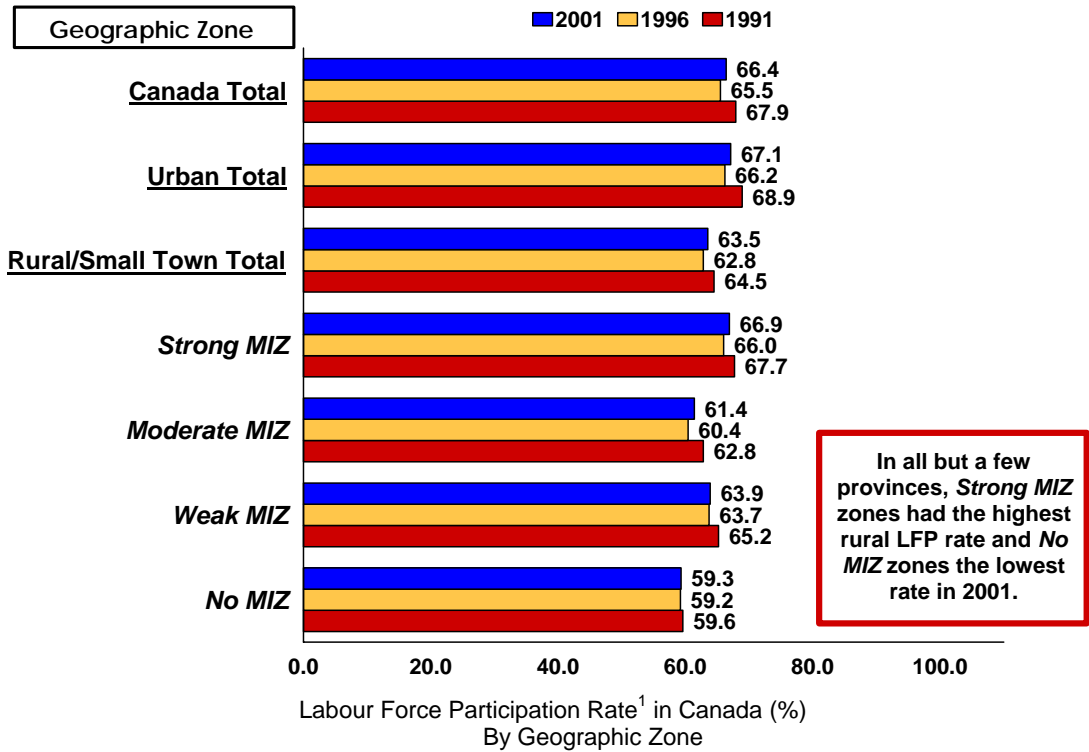
C.1.1 Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates

Strong MIZ zones have the highest labour force participation and lowest unemployment rates in rural Canada and *No MIZ* zones the lowest labour force participation and highest unemployment rates.

In 2001, the Canada labour force had 15,872,070 members for a labour force participation (LFP) rate of 66.4% (Figure 5). The urban LFP rate was slightly higher than the rural rate (67.1% compared to 63.5%). Within rural Canada, the 2001 LFP rate in *Strong MIZ* zones was very similar to the urban rate (66.9%), while the rate of the least integrated *No MIZ* zones was the lowest in Canada at 59.3%. Finally, the 2001 LFP rate in *Moderate MIZ* zones was slightly above that of *Weak MIZ* zones (63.9% compared to 61.4%). The 2001 LFP rate ranking of each geographic zone, moreover, applies to the LFP rankings in 1996 and 1991 as well.

In all geographic zones, LFP rates increased slightly between 1996 and 2001, although in all instances they were still below the 1991 rates. This national over-time pattern is also observed in each geographic zone of the vast majority of provinces and territories (Appendix Table 7). With few exceptions, furthermore, it is the case in the provinces / territories that rural LFP rates are lower than urban rates and that *Strong MIZ* zones have the highest rural rates and *No MIZ* zones the lowest. Only in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island are the LFP rates of *No MIZ* zones above those of *Strong MIZ* zones, and in British Columbia, *Weak MIZ* zones have the highest LFP rate and *Moderate MIZ* zones the lowest.

Figure 5: No MIZ Zones Consistently Have the Lowest Labour Force Participation Rates in Canada



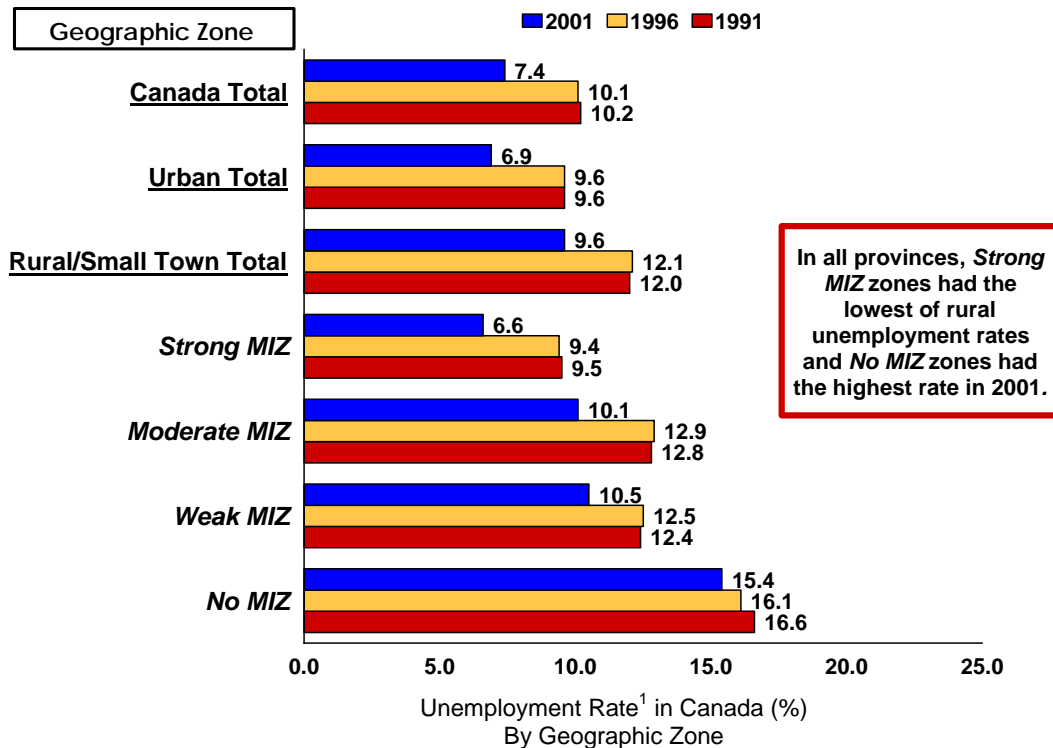
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The Labour Force Participation Rate is the ratio of individuals who are currently employed or who are out of work (but looking for work) to the total number of individuals in the population who are over the age of 15.

Turning to unemployment rates, Figure 6 demonstrates a similar ranking as the LFP labour market indicator between geographic zones of the country. Independent of census year, *Strong MIZ* zones had comparable unemployment rates to those of urban Canada, the highest rates are consistently found across time in *No MIZ* zones, and the rates in *Moderate* and *Weak MIZ* zones rank in the middle.

Unemployment rates changed very little between 1991 and 1996, but signalling nationwide economic growth, decreased in all geographic zones between 1996 and 2001. Decreases in the unemployment rate range from 2 to 3 percentage points in all but *No MIZ* zones, where the rate dropped by only 0.7 percentage points between 1996 and 2001. As a result, the difference in the unemployment rate between *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones increased from 7.1 percentage points in 1991 to 8.8 percentage points in 2001. Hence, not only do unemployment rates increase as urban integration decreases, but this is progressively the case over time.

Figure 6: No MIZ Zones Consistently Have the Highest Unemployment Rates in Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The Unemployment Rate is based on the ratio of individuals who are currently unemployed to those who are in the labour force.

The provincial/territorial data presented in Appendix Table 8 reveal important differences in unemployment rates across the country. The rural unemployment rates in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, British Columbia and the territories are higher than the national rural average (of 9.6%). The unemployment rate in rural Newfoundland and Labrador stands out as the highest in the country (31.4%), with the rate in *No MIZ* zones of this province being especially high (41.3%). In fact, the rural Newfoundland and Labrador unemployment rate is 19 percentage points higher than the urban rate in this province (of 12.4%). The national urban / rural difference, in contrast, is only 2.7 percentage points.

On the other hand, the unemployment rates in rural Ontario and the three prairie provinces are below the national rural rate, with the rates in *Strong MIZ* zones of these provinces actually falling below the urban rates. At 5.1%, Alberta had the lowest rural unemployment rate in the country in 2001 and Alberta's *Strong MIZ* zones had the lowest rate in the nation in this census year (of 4.2%). In short, Appendix Table 8 reveals that the urban / rural disparity in unemployment rates is the largest in those provinces / territories with higher rural unemployment rates.

Once again, the Appendix Table 8 reveals that the provinces generally mirror the national unemployment rate patterns. In all but three provinces / territories in 2001, the rural unemployment rate was higher than the urban rate. There are no provincial exceptions to the national pattern in which *Strong MIZ* zones had the lowest and *No MIZ* zones the highest rural unemployment rates.

As for over-time changes, in all but Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and Nunavut, the 2001 unemployment rates for the total rural population were lower than the 1996 rates. Improvements in the unemployment rate are also observed in most of the MIZ zones across the country, with three of the four exceptions occurring within *No MIZ* zones of Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia, where the unemployment rates increased between 1996 and 2001. Six in ten provinces exhibit a pattern of increasing disparity between the lowest and highest MIZ unemployment rates between 1991 and 2001.

C.1.2 Industry Employment Distribution

Within strong and moderate MIZ zones, a higher share of workers are employed in manufacturing than in urban Canada.

The Canadian labour force can be classified by the industry in which people are employed. This is determined by assessing the general nature of the business carried out by the employer. Table 5 presents seven broad industry categories for each geographic zone of the country in 2001.

Employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting accounted for 3.6% of employment in all Canadian industries in 2001. Rural and small town areas, however, eclipsed urban centres in employment in these industries by a factor of nine (12.8% compared to 1.4%). Although not as significant, employment in mining and in oil and gas extraction industries was also higher in rural than urban zones of the country (2.2% compared to 0.8%). Thus, all primary sectors combined in Canada employ only 15% of the workforce. The landscape or vista may be agricultural or forestry or coastal but the “people-scape” shows that only 15% of rural Canada’s workforce is employed in the primary sector.

However, looking at rural employment across sectors, Table 5 reveals that secondary industries employ more people (21.7%) than primary industries (15%), a difference of 6.7 percentage points. But the manufacturing sector includes food transformation that is closely dependent on sustainable primary sectors such as agriculture or fishing.

We observe less variation between geographic zones in employment in construction. With respect to manufacturing, however, the table reveals higher employment in this

industry in *Strong* and *Moderate MIZ* zones than in urban zones (16.5% and 16.8%, respectively compared to 13.8%). This finding is particularly noteworthy because it implies that *Strong* and *Moderate MIZ* zones are competitive in an important value-added industry (Beshiri, 2001a). Beshiri also notes that the intensity of employment in manufacturing in rural Canada has been increasing over time (and annual data tabulated from the Labour Force Survey (Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 282-006) indicates that this trend has continued through to 2004). The same positive statement, however, cannot be applied to *No MIZ* zones, which have the smallest proportion employed in manufacturing in the country (9.0%).

Manufacturing employment is relatively strong in most MIZ zones in Canada's six eastern provinces (Appendix Table 9). Some of these manufacturing workers are employed in processing primary products (potatoes, fish, lumber, pulp and paper, metals) but others are involved in "upper-tier" manufacturing endeavours. (See Beshiri, 2001a) for a map of the patterns of employment in "traditional" and "complex" manufacturing in Canada.) The share of the rural Prairie workforce employed in manufacturing is relatively low. Given that the primary sectors are generally shedding labour¹¹, we might expect that growing rural Prairie towns of the future would have a strong manufacturing employment base.

Table 5 also demonstrates that service jobs are more prevalent in urban regions, accounting for 79% of all employment compared to only 63% of jobs in rural and small town Canada. Employment in production services (e.g. information and cultural industries, wholesale trade, finance and insurance) is especially lower in rural than in urban regions (18.9% compared to 31.3%). Moreover, employment in production service jobs (also known as "upper-tier" service jobs), decreases as urban integration decreases, with 22.8% of the population in *Strong MIZ* zones working in this type of service compared to just 14.9% of the *No MIZ* population. Fewer differences across geographic zones are observed for employment in "lower-tier" consumer services (e.g., retail trade, accommodation and food services). *No MIZ* zones had the lowest representation in this type of service (19.5% compared to 23.7% for the rural total).

Government-provided service jobs (e.g., educational services, healthcare, etc.) are slightly more prevalent in urban than in rural Canada (22.4% compared to 20.7%) with employment in this type of service industry increasing as integration with urban centres decreases. In fact, in 2001, the population in *No MIZ* zones was the most likely of all geographic zones to work in government-provided services (26.9% compared to 22.1% for the total Canadian population).

¹¹ There are exceptions to the general pattern of primary sectors shedding labour – such as the tar sands project at Fort McMurray.

Table 5: Rural Canadians are Slightly More Likely than Urban Canadians to be Working in Manufacturing Industries

Percent Employed in Each Industry Sector (NAICS)¹, 2001

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	Total	Primary Industries		Secondary Industries		Service Industries		
		Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Production Services ²	Consumer Services ³	Government-Provided Services ⁴
Canada Total	100.0	3.6	1.1	5.6	14.0	28.9	24.7	22.1
Urban Total	100.0	1.4	0.8	5.3	13.8	31.3	25.0	22.4
Rural/Small Town Total	100.0	12.8	2.2	7.0	14.7	18.9	23.7	20.7
Strong MIZ	100.0	9.9	1.1	7.9	16.5	22.8	22.9	19.0
Moderate MIZ	100.0	13.3	1.6	7.1	16.8	18.2	23.7	19.3
Weak MIZ	100.0	13.9	3.4	6.3	12.1	17.1	25.0	22.2
No MIZ	100.0	20.3	3.2	6.1	9.0	14.9	19.5	26.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ Based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification system (NAICS).

² Production Services includes utilities, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, information and cultural industries, finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, professional, scientific and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.

³ Consumer Services includes retail trade, arts, entertainment and recreation, accommodation and food services, and other services.

⁴ Government-Provided Services includes educational services, healthcare and social assistance, and public administration.

Appendix Table 9 displays some important provincial/territorial differences in the distribution of industry employment. For example, in 2001, more than three in ten (31.0%) residents of rural Saskatchewan worked in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industries, although individuals in *No MIZ* zones in Prince Edward Island were also very likely to work in this type of primary industry (32.5%). This compares to rural Ontarians, only 8.5% of whom were employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. Rural Albertans in each of the MIZ zones dominated employment in mining and oil and gas extraction compared to urban residents, while manufacturing jobs were more prevalent in three of the four MIZ zones of Quebec. Further, rural Ontarians were the most likely of all rural Canadians to work in production services (22.0%). However, within rural Canada, these jobs were most often found within *Strong MIZ* zones of Nova Scotia (30.3%). Finally, the rural populations of the territories were the most likely to work in government-provided services (37.4%, 40.7%, and 47.1% of the rural populations in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, respectively, worked in government-provided services in 2001). Otherwise, little variation in rural employment across provinces / territories is found for construction and consumer services.

Furthermore, the overall industry patterns across geographic zones observed in Table 5 are very similar to the patterns within each of the provinces / territories as shown in Appendix Table 9. For instance, in all provinces / territories, rural and small town Canadians dominate employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industries while the urban population is more likely to be employed in service industries. In eight of the ten provinces, moreover, rural employment in production services is the highest in *Strong MIZ* zones and the lowest in *No MIZ* zones. And with the exception of three Atlantic Provinces, *No MIZ* zones are the most likely of all rural zones to be employed in government-provided services.

C.2 INCOME INDICATORS

The incomes of rural Canadians are, on average, below those of urban residents and social transfer income comprises a larger share of rural incomes.

C.2.1 Median Personal Income

Average income values are commonly used as an estimate of the economic well-being of the inhabitants of a given area. Median personal income is used in this report since it is a more appropriate measure when making comparisons across time.¹² Unlike mean income values, median measures are not as unduly influenced by extreme values, whether high or low. The 1991 and 1996 annual income figures presented in Figure 7 are adjusted to 2000 real dollars.

Median incomes range considerably across geographic zones of the country, with urban centres averaging higher income values than all four measures of rurality in each census year. The income variation within rural and small town Canada is, however, greater than the disparity between urban and rural Canada. On average, urban incomes were 27% higher than the incomes of rural Canadians in 2001. However, within rural and small town Canada, the incomes of *Strong MIZ* residents were 42% higher than the incomes of individuals residing in *No MIZ* zones.

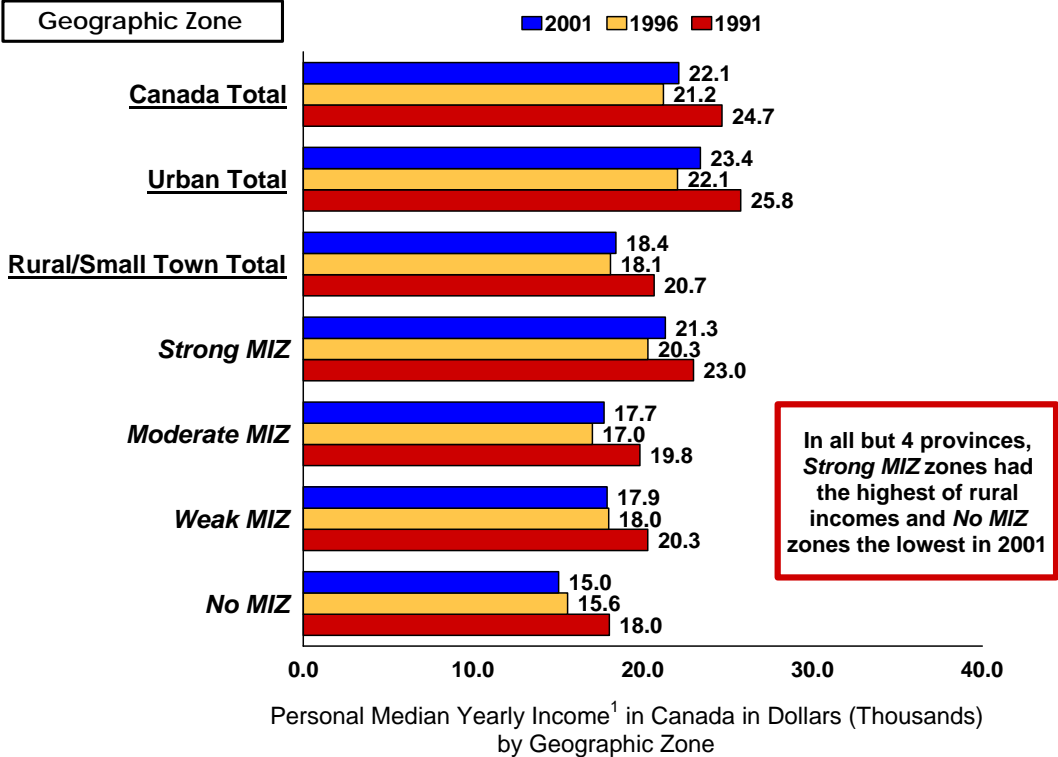
In 2001, the national median income was \$22,120, up from the 1996 amount of \$21,210, but still not as high as the 1991 figure of \$24,666. This over-time pattern depicts the declining economy in the first half of the 1990s and the economic recovery characterizing the latter portion of the 1990s. Despite this increase, by 2001 the incomes in all geographical zones were still below the 1991 amounts. Yet again, the 1991-to-2001 decreases in incomes vary somewhat between geographical zones, with incomes in urban and *Strong MIZ* zones decreasing the least (by 9% and 7%, respectively) and incomes steadily decreasing by greater amounts as urban influence decreases (by 11%, 12%, and 17%, for *Weak*, *Moderate*, and *No MIZ* zones, respectively).

The variation in over-time change in incomes across geographic zones has resulted in greater intra-rural income disparity in 2001 than in 1991, while the urban / rural income disparity has remained much more stable. Specifically, while the 1991 urban / rural income disparity was very similar to the 1991 *Strong MIZ* / *No MIZ* disparity (25% compared to 27%), the urban / rural difference was virtually unchanged by 2001 (27%), but the income disparity between *Strong MIZ* and *No MIZ* zones climbed to 42% by 2001. This analysis of personal median incomes demonstrates that, while urban / rural income

¹² Mean is also commonly known as the average. Median is equivalent to the point that divides the population in two equal shares: 50% are above and 50% are below.

disparity did not change, income inequality within rural Canada increased significantly between 1991 and 2001.

Figure 7: In 2001, Median Incomes in *Strong MIZ* Zones of Canada were 42% Higher than Median Incomes in *No MIZ* Zones



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991
¹ Median income is yearly income for the population aged 15 years and over and is reported in 2000 real dollars.

As for the individual provinces / territories, Appendix Table 10 reveals that most provinces / territories follow the national patterns in urban / rural and intra-rural income disparity. In 2001, rural incomes were lower than urban incomes across all regions of the country. In six of the ten provinces in 2001, the income disparity within rural zones was greater than the urban / rural disparity. Furthermore, most provinces follow the national pattern whereby the urban / rural income disparity remained relatively constant (or decreased) between 1991 and 2001, but the disparity increased between rural zones with the highest and lowest incomes (most often, between *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones). Exceptions to this pattern include Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, and Manitoba. Despite these three exceptions, both the national and the provincial data strongly support the conclusion that income inequality within rural Canada is of increasing concern. In most regions of the country, this concern applies to the larger income reduction among the population of *No MIZ* zones in comparison to those in *Strong MIZ* zones.

C.2.3 Share of Total Income from Social Transfer Income

We can also gain an indication of the relative economic conditions for each geographic zone of Canada by examining sources of income. Zones with larger proportions of income that are derived from social transfer payments, as opposed to employment income or personal investments, suggest greater economic dependency for those particular zones.

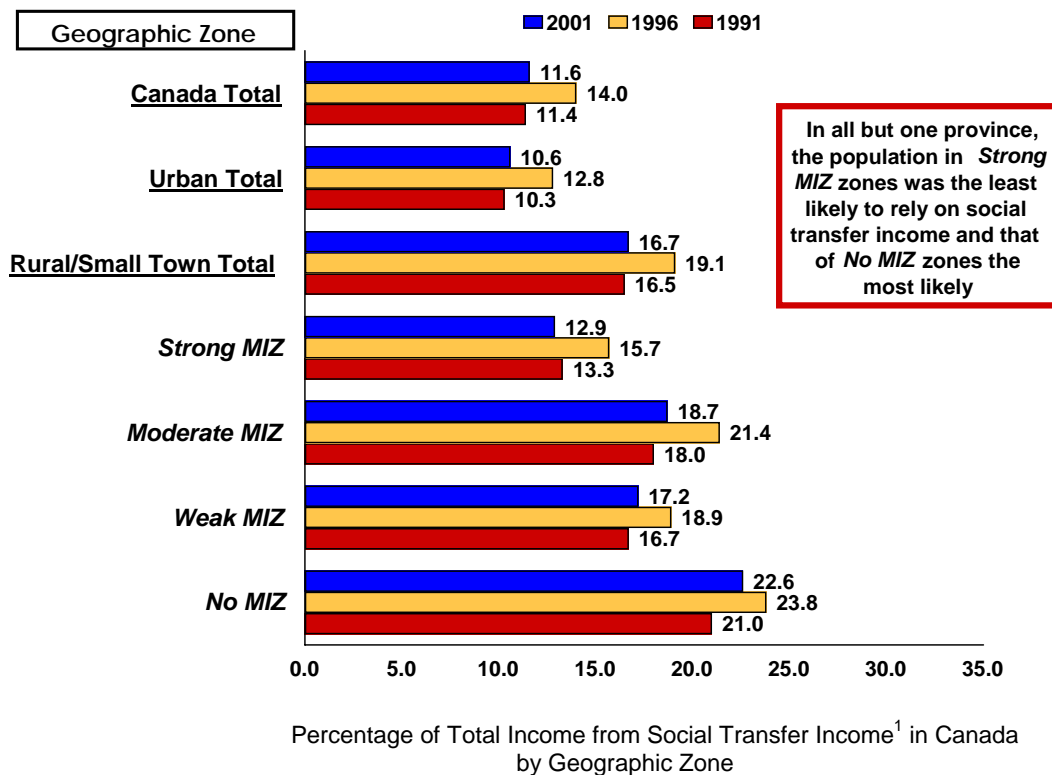
Figure 8 presents the percentage of total income derived from social transfer payments for each geographic zone in 2001, 1996, and 1991. Most evident is the fact that rural and small town Canadians garnered a larger proportion of their income from government sources than did urban Canadians in all three census years. Among the former group, *No MIZ* zones were by far the most likely to rely on social transfer income (22.6% in 2001). The population in *Strong MIZ* zones, in contrast, garnered only a slightly larger share of their income from social transfer payments than the urban population (12.9% compared to 10.6% of total income in 2001).

In all geographic zones of the country, reliance on social transfer payments increased between 1991 and 1996, but decreased thereafter. Still, the difference between *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones increased over time. While 7.7% more of the income in *No MIZ* zones than in *Strong MIZ* zones was derived from social transfer payments in 1991, the *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* difference had increased to 9.7% by 2001. In comparison, the urban / rural difference in social transfer income was virtually the same in both 1991 and 2001 (6.2% and 6.1%).¹³

Yet again, the provincial/territorial data presented in Appendix Table 11 demonstrate very similar rankings across geographic zones in terms of reliance on social transfer income. In all provinces and territories of Canada, the share of income derived from social transfer payments was greater for rural than for urban populations. And in all provinces but British Columbia, the *Strong MIZ* population garnered the smallest portion of their income from social transfer payments and, except for Prince Edward Island the *No MIZ* population the largest portion (although in Newfoundland and Labrador *Moderate* exceeded *No MIZ* by a fraction). Appendix Table 11 also reveals a very mixed pattern of over time change. Perhaps the most notable of changes is that in seven of the ten provinces, the largest 1991 to 2001 increases occurred within *No MIZ* zones of the province.

¹³ The *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* difference in social transfer payments likely increased because unemployment rates dropped more significantly in *Strong MIZ* zones and incomes dropped more significantly in *No MIZ* zones. Since social transfer payments include Employment Insurance, decreases in the unemployment rate will result in decreases in social transfer payments.

Figure 8: In 2001, the Share of the Income Derived from Social Transfer Payments Was Nearly Twice As Large in *No MIZ* Zones of Canada as in *Strong MIZ* Zones



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Social transfer income refers to all government transfer payments to individuals including Old Age Security, Canadian/Quebec Pension Plans, Employment Insurance and Child Tax Credits and is expressed as a ratio of the amount of government transfer payments to the total average income among the population 15 years and older.

SUMMARY

Throughout this economic indicator analysis, a number of distinctions between geographic zones of Canada have been highlighted. Perhaps chief among these is the large and growing disparity between the most affluent *Strong MIZ* zones and the perennially disadvantaged *No MIZ* zones.

No MIZ zones have the lowest LFP rate and median incomes, the highest unemployment rate, and the highest rate of reliance on social transfer income. In contrast, *Strong MIZ* zones have the highest LFP rate and median incomes, the lowest unemployment rate, and the lowest rate of reliance on social transfer income. In addition, *No MIZ* residents are the most highly represented in primary industries and the least likely to be employed in the typically more lucrative production services while the reverse is true of *Strong MIZ* residents. It is noteworthy, however, that government-

provided service jobs comprise 27% of all industry employment in *No MIZ* zones (compared to only 19.0% in *Strong MIZ* zones)¹⁴.

Moreover, the disparity between *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones increased between 1991 and 2001, thus further polarizing the economic distance between zones with the strongest and weakest metropolitan influence. Specifically, the advantage of *Strong MIZ* zones over *No MIZ* zones in unemployment rates, median incomes, and rates of reliance on social transfer payments all increased between 1991 and 2001.

Another important finding in this review of economic indicators is that intra-rural differences are often greater than are urban / rural differences. The urban / rural difference is smaller than the *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* difference for LFP rates, unemployment rates, median incomes, and social transfer payments. Still, the overall lower economic standing of rural Canadians as a whole should not be overlooked. Despite the more positive economic conditions in rural Canada in 2001, the economic disparity between the urban and rural population observed in 1996 continued in 2001.

Our analysis of the provinces and territories reveals that, although there are important regional differences in economic standing, the overall urban / rural and intra-rural patterns are remarkably consistent across the country. There are exceptions, but in the vast majority of instances the analysis of the MIZ zones in each Canadian province is very similar to the overall national analysis. With respect to urban / rural differences, in seven of 13 provinces and territories the rural unemployment rate is higher than the urban rate, the rural population dominates employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industries and the urban population is more likely to be employed in service industries, rural incomes are lower than urban incomes, and a greater proportion of the rural than the urban population relies on social transfer income.

Though the patterns within rural zones are more varied across the ten provinces, the majority of provinces still follow the national pattern of significant and growing intra-rural disparity. For instance, in all provinces, *Strong MIZ* zones have the lowest and *No MIZ* the highest unemployment rates, and in six of the ten provinces, a pattern of increasing 1991 to 2001 disparity between the lowest and highest MIZ unemployment rates is observed. Moreover, in six of the ten provinces, the 2001 income disparity within rural zones was greater than the urban / rural disparity and most provinces follow the national pattern of increasing income disparity between rural zones with the highest and lowest incomes over time. The examination of reliance on social transfer income revealed that in all but one province, the population residing in *Strong MIZ* zones garnered the smallest portion of their income from social transfer payments and that in all but two provinces, *No MIZ* zones has the largest portion.

¹⁴ The difficult economic conditions in *No MIZ* zones make for a very small private sector so the relative share of employment in government provided services such as municipal administrations, band councils, police departments and schools is more important.

Most of the exceptions to the nation-wide patterns are found within the Atlantic provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island. Because of a significant amount of missing data within the less populated *No MIZ* zones of Prince Edward Island (which was comprised of only 686 individuals in 2001) resulting from the practice of area suppression (see Appendix A), the results within these zones of this province are less reliable and should be interpreted with caution. Nonetheless, though the economic indicators suggest that the populations of these two Atlantic provinces are most disadvantaged overall, the urban / rural disparities and intra-rural disparities are often not as great as they are elsewhere, nor do they as consistently follow the pattern of increasing disadvantage as metropolitan influence decreases.

Another notable exception is found within British Columbia, where *Strong* and *Weak MIZ* zones typically stand out as being most advantaged, while *Moderate* and *No MIZ* zones rank among the least advantaged rural zones. These results suggest that intra-rural disparity within British Columbia is not as great as it is elsewhere in the country. In fact, the disparity between the urban population and the total rural population in this province is often not as notable as it is in other provinces / territories of Canada.

Despite these regional exceptions, the analysis as a whole reveals that the urban / rural differences are not as dramatic as those found among the four rural zones. The dominant story of the economic indicators, therefore, is that the disparities within zones of rural and small town Canada are often more noteworthy than the overall differences between urban and rural Canada. Intra-rural inequality, moreover, is especially and increasingly noteworthy between *Strong* and *No MIZ* zones of Canada.

D. Conclusions

This report demonstrates that the economic advantages enjoyed by Canada's urban centres are not equally available in rural Canada. But the urban / rural disparity masks a great deal of variation within rural Canada. In fact, the results show greater variation in population characteristics, in education attainment, and in economic conditions within the rural population than between urban and rural Canada. Both the national and the provincial data illustrate a sizeable and growing disparity between zones that are the most strongly integrated with urban centres and rural zones that have virtually no urban labour market ties.

The conclusion that *No MIZ* zones are the most disadvantaged of geographic regions is an important one, but we have little indication of the source of this outcome. It is well documented that Aboriginal populations endure a high level of disadvantage no matter where they reside. The degree to which the disadvantaged position of *No MIZ* zones is a function of the large Aboriginal population residing in these zones, or due to the lack of metropolitan influence, is not known. An in-depth causal analysis is beyond the scope of this report; however, when examining the educational attainment and economic indicator data within rural zones of the provinces with the highest proportional Aboriginal populations, some interesting findings emerge. For instance, *No MIZ* zones in Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta have the largest proportional Aboriginal populations in the nation (67.5%, 55.6%, and 49.8%, respectively), and notably, have among the largest *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* disparities in the attainment of post-secondary credentials, in median incomes, and in social transfer payments. Furthermore, the *Strong MIZ / No MIZ* disparities in social transfer payments and income increased the most dramatically over time in Alberta and Ontario, which are the two provinces where the Aboriginal populations grew at the fastest rate (by 17.7% and 11.7%, respectively). These associative findings are compelling, but since economic disadvantage could be due to other factors, without further investigation of the influence of the Aboriginal population on economic conditions, the results remain inconclusive.

At the same time, the findings in this report suggest that the effects of metropolitan influence on economic well-being should also be further explored since we do not know the exact nature of the impact of having (or not having) labour market ties to urban centres. Are, for example, the relatively robust economic conditions within *Strong MIZ* zones simply a function of having greater access to better jobs? Are populations that commute to jobs in urban centres better off because they are working in more stable and lucrative industries, or are there other intervening factors that influence economic conditions? Is there a direct relationship between economic prosperity and the fact that *Strong MIZ* zones are the least represented in primary industries and the most highly represented in production service industries (Table 5)? To what extent does having better access to institutions of higher learning (and, therefore, higher levels of educational attainment; see Table 4) result in greater economic well-being? What is the relationship between education providers and educational

attainment? And what are the economic effects in *Strong MIZ* zones of having a larger working population (Table 3)? Despite the fact that our rural analysis of Canada's provinces and territories by and large follow the national patterns discussed in this report, the deviations from the nation-wide patterns that do exist (especially in the eastern seaboard) indicate that urban integration is not the only determinant of economic well-being. Further research that attempts to identify the relative impact of urban influence, industry employment, education, age, and Aboriginal status and on economic conditions would help clarify our understanding of rural conditions in Canada.

The over-time analyses presented in this report show that, even in the most disadvantaged rural zones, economic conditions improved between 1996 and 2001. But since these improvements were typically at lower rates than in other zones, increasing intra-rural disparities in economic conditions were observed. These findings highlight the importance of continuing to monitor the conditions within the respective MIZ zones of rural Canada and strongly imply that the current research agenda resume when the 2006 Census data become available.

The above conclusions primarily deal with the need for further research. However, an important objective of this document is also to provide information that will inform policy makers with respect to the economic and social conditions found in rural Canada. Some of these policy implications have been noted throughout the report. But, perhaps the single most important implication of this analysis is that decision makers should recognize the range of conditions across the four MIZ zones of Canada when drafting policy and implementing programs. The MIZ classification system consistently demonstrates that resources and support are increasingly needed as economic and social integration with urban communities decreases. Being the least integrated with urban centres, *No MIZ* zones are in a relative position of greater need in terms of supporting policy and programs than are their more integrated *Strong MIZ* counterparts.

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**APPENDIX A:
RESEARCH METHODS**

Two classification systems are used in this report: one to delineate between the rural and urban population and the other to distinguish differences among the rural population of the country.

The Rural and Small Town (RST) definition is used to demarcate between urban and rural populations.¹⁵ Residents of urban Canada are those residing in a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).¹⁶ Residents of rural Canada are defined as individuals residing in RST regions that have a population of less than 10,000 and where less than 50% of employed individuals commute to a CMA or CA (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

To capture varying degrees of rurality among the rural or non-metropolitan population of the country, we use a system developed by McNiven et al. (2000) whereby rural communities are classified into four groups using the Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ). The MIZ classification system is designed to measure the degree to which all CMAs/CAs influence the rural community, as measured by commuting flows. Rural communities are classified into four MIZ categories based on the proportion of the population commuting to CMAs and CAs as follows:

MIZ Zones for Rural and Small Town (RST):

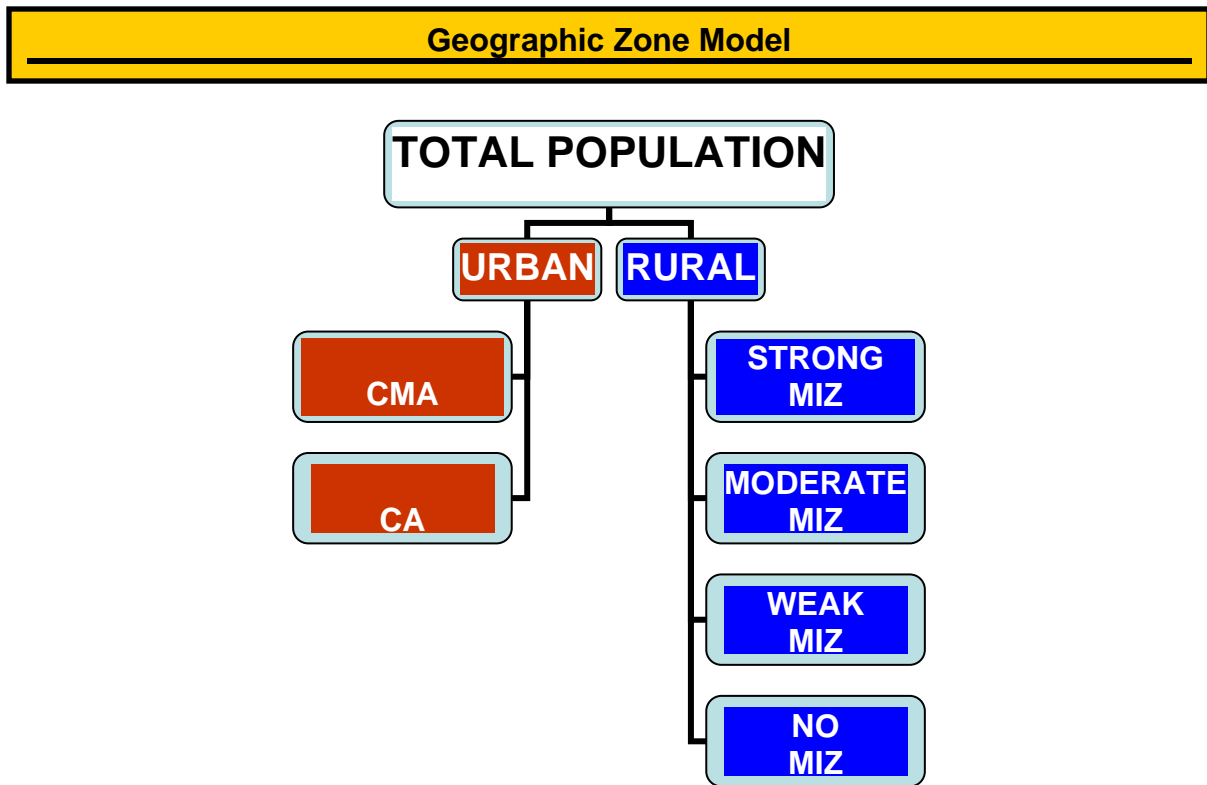
1. ***Strong MIZ:*** Between 30% and 49% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any larger urban centre, suggesting that this population is strongly integrated with the urban economy.¹⁷
2. ***Moderate MIZ:*** At least 5% but less than 30% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any larger urban centre, suggesting that this population is moderately integrated with the urban economy.
3. ***Weak MIZ:*** More than 0% but less than 5% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any larger urban centre, suggesting that this population is weakly integrated with the urban economy.
4. ***No MIZ:*** 0% of the employed workforce commutes to the urban core of any larger urban centre (plus any CSD that has less than 40 people in its employed labour force), suggesting that this population is not at all integrated with the urban economy.

¹⁵ RST is also known as Statistical Area Classification (SAC).

¹⁶ CMAs have an urban core population of at least 100,000 and include all neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the labour force commutes into the urban core. CAs have an urban core population between 10,000 and 99,999 and abide by the same commuting rules as CMAs (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

¹⁷ The upper commuting limit of 49% holds for the vast majority of CSD designations. In instances where more than 49% of the employed workforce commutes to more than one CMA or CA, however, the CSD is designated as *Strong MIZ*.

The geographic zones presented for each indicator are depicted below.



The MIZ typology is a good proxy for rurality because of its use of commuter flows. These flows are more than just a measure of home to work journeys and access to labour markets since people tend to use services provided in the same regions where they work. Hence, the MIZ classification system is a measure of rural residents' interrelation with urban regions and reflects both the economic and social connection from rural to urban regions.

Indicators

Using 2001, 1996, and 1991 Census data, several measures of rural life were examined both between rural and urban Canadians as well as among the rural population of the country. The 10 indicators used to measure the population, economic, education, social, and health conditions of Canadians by geographic zone include:

Population Indicators:

- Population size
- Age distribution
- Aboriginal identity population

Education Indicators:

- Educational attainment
- Number of education providers per 1,000 population

Economic Indicators:

- Labour force participation rates
- Unemployment rates
- Industry employment distribution
- Median personal income
- Social transfer income as a proportion of total income

Data Limitations and Considerations

- Since the analyses in this project involve comparisons between 1991, 1996, and 2001 Census data and Statistics Canada changes definitions or compilations for some indicators between census years, only inter-census comparisons of indicators with the same definitions are made. For example, level of education was modified from using the population 15 years of age and older in 1991 and 1996, to using the population 20 years of age and older in the 2001 Census. As such, level of education is presented for 2001 only.
- The census data used in this report have been compiled at the Census Subdivision (CSD) level, which is generally equivalent to municipalities. However, the use of CSDs means that this analysis may be affected by area suppression. Designed to protect the confidentiality of individual respondents, area suppression refers to the practice of deleting all characteristic data for regions with total populations of less than 40 (Statistics Canada, 1999a). This process may result in minor discrepancies between these numbers and those published by Statistics Canada.¹⁸ While the influence of area suppression on most geographic zones is marginal, it is particularly great in the least heavily populated *No MIZ* zones, and especially in the province of Prince Edward Island. In instances where a majority of *No MIZ* census subdivisions are suppressed, care has been taken to interpret the data cautiously.
- The reclassification of some CSDs to different geographic zones between census years changes the population living in each geographic zone across time. In short, since the CSDs within each geographic zone are not exactly the same between census years some of the over-time changes observed may be a function of this reclassification. Accordingly, we calculated the proportion of individuals within each MIZ zone with a particular characteristic, such as the unemployment rate but

¹⁸ The use of the smaller CSDs, as opposed to CDs, as the building blocks of the urban / rural configuration increases the likelihood of area suppression. This limitation is somewhat offset by the ability of CSDs to provide greater precision in population size and commuting flows (McNiven et al., 2000).

we did not calculate the change in the number of unemployed within a MIZ zone over time. Such a calculation, using the data provided here, would need to include two components: (a) the actual change in the number of unemployed individuals; AND (b) the change in the number of unemployed individuals in a zone that was due to a CSD being reclassified into this zone or being reclassified out of this zone. Though the total nation-wide and total provincial /territorial figures are not susceptible to this issue, care should be taken when comparing between census years within each geographic zone. For the population change data presented in Figure 2 and Appendix Table 2, however, CSD reclassification is overridden since the results for 1996 are standardized to 2001 census boundaries for calculating the 1996-to-2001 rate of population growth, and the 1991 results are standardized to the 1996 boundaries for calculating the 1991-to-1996 rate of population change.

- The MIZ system is, as mentioned, an appropriate measure of rurality since it incorporates the economic and social connections between smaller communities and larger urban centres. Relying exclusively on size and commuting proportions, however, can result in an over-estimation of the rural designation. For example, in instances where a community has a population of less than 10,000 and is within commuting distance to a CMA or CA, but the local job market is strong and independent such that less than 50% of the population commutes to the nearby urban centre, this community would be designated as rural. Hence, even though the community may have access to the amenities and services of the nearby urban centre, it is designated as rural because of its size and non-commuting patterns.
- The Rural and Small Town and MIZ definitions have proven useful for developing the profiles because they have allowed us to describe rurality using broad-brush strokes, highlighting differences between types of rural based on labour market integration as a proxy for rurality. However, it is important to recognize that there are limitations to the MIZ concept. While allowing an analysis and comparison between different types of rural, MIZ glosses over some important differences within each zone. For example, in No MIZ, where Aboriginal people comprise a significant proportion of the population, we cannot describe rural non-Aboriginal separately from rural Aboriginal. MIZ also tends to obscure important place-related aspects. For example, a province's north disappears as a distinct region. Thus, we are describing averages and averages conceal the intra-zone variation.
- It should be understood that the least integrated MIZ zones are not necessarily the most geographically remote. Since commuting patterns may be for longer periods than just daily commutes (it can be weekly or even less often), individuals in a CSD may commute over greater distances than what is typically observed among daily commuters. Thus, a CSD that is geographically remote from an urban centre may be classified as weakly, moderately, or even strongly integrated with a CMA/CA because of its commuting patterns.

- Finally, Census data in No MIZ zones and Aboriginal data everywhere have limited reliability. The proportion of Aboriginal people in No MIZ varies between just over 1% and over 67%. Some First Nations, however, do not participate in the census and are therefore not captured. Furthermore, our indicator captures people who self-identify as Aboriginal. Changes over time in that number may be due to changes in birth/death rates but also to a varying number of individuals self-identifying. Then, some of our indicators are derived from Statistics Canada's 20% sample which, in zones with small populations, becomes slightly less reliable.

APPENDIX B:
PROVINCIAL / TERRITORIAL TABLES

**Appendix Table 1: Population Percent Distribution in Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

	Percent		
	2001	1996	1991
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	79.4	77.8	77.2
Rural / Small Town Total	20.6	22.2	22.8
.. Strong MIZ	5.1	5.4	5.8
.. Moderate MIZ	7.6	8.2	8.6
.. Weak MIZ	6.6	7.2	7.1
.. No MIZ	1.1	1.2	1.1
.. Territories ¹	0.2	0.2	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	46.5	44.4	44.6
Rural / Small Town Total	53.5	55.6	55.4
.. Strong MIZ	3.5	3.6	3.4
.. Moderate MIZ	24.4	25.5	24.3
.. Weak MIZ	20.9	21.6	22.2
.. No MIZ	4.7	5.0	5.5
Prince Edward Island	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	55.1	54.4	56.0
Rural / Small Town Total	44.9	45.6	44.0
.. Strong MIZ	14.0	14.1	12.0
.. Moderate MIZ	21.7	22.1	22.0
.. Weak MIZ	8.6	8.9	9.4
.. No MIZ	0.5	0.5	0.6
Nova Scotia	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	63.3	61.3	60.4
Rural / Small Town Total	36.7	38.7	39.6
.. Strong MIZ	2.4	3.3	3.2
.. Moderate MIZ	10.9	11.3	11.3
.. Weak MIZ	22.9	23.6	24.6
.. No MIZ	0.5	0.5	0.5
New Brunswick	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	52.3	51.5	52.0
Rural / Small Town Total	47.7	48.5	48.0
.. Strong MIZ	6.9	7.0	7.9
.. Moderate MIZ	20.0	20.3	18.9
.. Weak MIZ	18.6	19.0	19.0
.. No MIZ	2.3	2.2	2.2

Appendix Table 1 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
Quebec	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	78.5	77.6	77.3
Rural / Small Town Total	21.5	22.4	22.7
.. Strong MIZ	6.1	6.0	6.1
.. Moderate MIZ	10.9	11.2	11.4
.. Weak MIZ	3.9	4.4	4.4
.. No MIZ	0.6	0.8	0.8
Ontario	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	87.0	85.2	84.2
Rural / Small Town Total	13.0	14.8	15.8
.. Strong MIZ	6.1	7.0	7.5
.. Moderate MIZ	4.3	5.0	5.8
.. Weak MIZ	2.4	2.5	2.2
.. No MIZ	0.2	0.3	0.3
Manitoba	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	66.6	66.7	66.8
Rural / Small Town Total	33.4	33.3	33.2
.. Strong MIZ	4.4	4.1	5.2
.. Moderate MIZ	10.4	10.3	9.2
.. Weak MIZ	14.9	15.4	15.6
.. No MIZ	3.6	3.5	3.2
Saskatchewan	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	57.7	56.7	56.4
Rural / Small Town Total	42.3	43.3	43.6
.. Strong MIZ	2.7	2.6	2.5
.. Moderate MIZ	10.3	10.4	11.3
.. Weak MIZ	19.8	20.5	19.9
.. No MIZ	9.5	9.8	9.9
Alberta	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	75.4	74.3	74.7
Rural / Small Town Total	24.6	25.7	25.3
.. Strong MIZ	4.5	4.3	4.5
.. Moderate MIZ	6.8	6.3	6.4
.. Weak MIZ	12.1	14.0	13.4
.. No MIZ	1.2	1.2	1.0
British Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	86.2	84.5	84.6
Rural / Small Town Total	13.8	15.5	15.4
.. Strong MIZ	1.8	2.1	2.5
.. Moderate MIZ	4.8	5.7	5.4
.. Weak MIZ	6.1	6.9	6.8
.. No MIZ	1.1	0.8	0.7

Appendix Table 1 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
Yukon	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	74.6	70.9	64.5
Territories ¹	25.4	29.1	35.5
Northwest Territories	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	44.3	43.6	41.8
Territories ¹	55.7	56.4	58.2
Nunavut (Territories)¹	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991, 1996, and 2001

¹ The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones. "Territories" is the equivalent of "Rural and Small Town Total."

**Appendix Table 2: Population Percentage Change¹ in Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 1996 to 2001 and 1991 to 1996**

	1996 (2001 boundaries)	2001 (2001 boundaries)	1996-2001 % Change	1991 (1996 boundaries)	1996 (1996 boundaries)	1991-1996 % Change
Canada	28,846,761	30,007,094	4.0	27,318,076	28,871,473	5.7
Urban Total	22,654,692	23,839,086	5.2	21,140,156	22,449,855	6.2
Rural / Small Town Total	6,192,069	6,168,008	-0.4	6,177,920	6,421,618	3.9
.. Strong MIZ	1,470,493	1,524,579	3.7	1,458,941	1,564,837	7.3
.. Moderate MIZ	2,307,387	2,285,538	-0.9	2,290,094	2,365,371	3.3
.. Weak MIZ	2,027,488	1,969,211	-2.9	2,078,315	2,119,337	2.0
.. No MIZ	330,616	333,847	1.0	329,353	347,361	5.5
.. Territories ²	56,085	54,833	-2.2	N/A.	N/A	N/A
Newfoundland And Labrador	551,792	512,930	-7.0	568,474	551,792	-2.9
Urban Total	244,868	238,538	-2.6	244,889	244,868	0.0
Rural / Small Town Total	306,924	274,392	-10.6	323,585	306,924	-5.1
.. Strong MIZ	19,947	17,804	-10.7	20,770	19,947	-4.0
.. Moderate MIZ	140,596	125,213	-10.9	150,471	140,672	-6.5
.. Weak MIZ	118,960	107,024	-10.0	122,833	119,012	-3.1
.. No MIZ	27,421	24,351	-11.2	29,511	27,293	-7.5
Prince Edward Island	134,557	135,294	0.5	129,765	134,557	3.7
Urban Total	73,225	74,558	1.8	69,885	73,225	4.8
Rural / Small Town Total	61,332	60,736	-1.0	59,880	61,332	2.4
.. Strong MIZ	18,966	18,989	0.1	17,902	18,966	5.9
.. Moderate MIZ	29,713	29,371	-1.2	29,227	29,713	1.7
.. Weak MIZ	11,925	11,690	-2.0	11,940	11,925	-0.1
.. No MIZ	728	686	-5.8	811	728	-10.2
Nova Scotia	909,282	908,007	-0.1	899,942	909,282	1.0
Urban Total	568,062	574,696	1.2	546,052	557,614	2.1
Rural / Small Town Total	341,220	333,311	-2.3	353,890	351,668	-0.6
.. Strong MIZ	21,172	22,209	4.9	28,370	29,777	5.0
.. Moderate MIZ	100,647	98,571	-2.1	101,241	102,422	1.2
.. Weak MIZ	214,691	207,881	-3.2	219,618	214,691	-2.2
.. No MIZ	4,710	4,650	-1.3	4,661	4,778	2.5
New Brunswick	738,133	729,498	-1.2	723,900	738,133	2.0
Urban Total	380,153	381,169	0.3	370,439	380,149	2.6
Rural / Small Town Total	357,980	348,329	-2.7	353,461	357,984	1.3
.. Strong MIZ	51,349	50,527	-1.6	50,342	51,353	2.0
.. Moderate MIZ	150,795	145,567	-3.5	148,540	150,380	1.2
.. Weak MIZ	139,698	135,618	-2.9	140,434	140,113	-0.2
.. No MIZ	16,138	16,617	3.0	14,145	16,138	13.2

Appendix Table 2 Continued

	1996 (2001 boundaries)	2001 (2001 boundaries)	1996-2001 % Change	1991 (1996 boundaries)	1996 (1996 boundaries)	1991-1996 % Change
Quebec	7,138,795	7,237,479	1.4	6,895,963	7,138,795	3.5
Urban Total	5,569,642	5,681,453	2.0	5,353,846	5,543,060	3.5
Rural / Small Town Total	1,569,153	1,556,026	-0.8	1,542,117	1,595,735	3.5
.. Strong MIZ	429,851	439,797	2.3	391,396	422,875	8.0
.. Moderate MIZ	800,113	789,980	-1.3	785,081	802,485	2.2
.. Weak MIZ	292,140	279,400	-4.4	313,032	315,625	0.8
.. No MIZ	47,049	46,849	-0.4	52,608	54,750	4.1
Ontario	10,753,573	11,410,046	6.1	10,084,885	10,753,573	6.6
Urban Total	9,291,331	9,925,949	6.8	8,559,726	9,157,435	7.0
Rural / Small Town Total	1,462,242	1,484,097	1.5	1,525,159	1,596,138	4.7
.. Strong MIZ	668,346	695,979	4.1	710,094	756,992	6.6
.. Moderate MIZ	489,985	489,378	-0.1	520,565	539,257	3.6
.. Weak MIZ	278,623	270,527	-2.9	266,562	269,132	1.0
.. No MIZ	25,288	28,213	11.6	27,938	30,757	10.1
Manitoba	1,113,898	1,119,583	0.5	1,091,942	1,113,898	2.0
Urban Total	742,444	746,184	0.5	736,318	742,560	0.8
Rural / Small Town Total	371,454	373,399	0.5	355,624	371,338	4.4
.. Strong MIZ	47,324	48,808	3.1	62,279	45,593	7.8
.. Moderate MIZ	114,608	116,659	1.8	110,237	115,127	4.4
.. Weak MIZ	169,348	167,188	-1.3	167,254	171,105	2.3
.. No MIZ	40,174	40,744	1.4	35,854	39,513	10.2
Saskatchewan	990,237	978,933	-1.1	988,928	990,237	0.1
Urban Total	561,672	565,222	0.6	551,776	561,672	1.8
Rural / Small Town Total	428,565	413,711	-3.5	437,152	428,565	-2.0
.. Strong MIZ	25,788	25,990	0.8	26,511	26,013	-1.9
.. Moderate MIZ	103,051	100,376	-2.6	105,203	102,823	-2.3
.. Weak MIZ	203,012	193,996	-4.4	207,229	202,570	-2.2
.. No MIZ	96,714	93,349	-3.5	98,209	97,159	-1.1
Alberta	2,696,826	2,974,807	10.3	2,545,553	2,696,826	5.9
Urban Total	2,004,641	2,244,336	12.0	1,901,066	2,002,352	5.3
Rural / Small Town Total	692,185	730,471	5.5	644,487	694,474	7.8
.. Strong MIZ	118,425	133,432	12.7	103,035	115,974	12.6
.. Moderate MIZ	190,335	201,612	5.9	158,227	169,300	7.0
.. Weak MIZ	352,527	358,995	1.8	356,885	377,669	5.8
.. No MIZ	30,898	36,432	17.9	26,340	31,531	19.7

Appendix Table 2 Continued

	1996 (2001 boundaries)	2001 (2001 boundaries)	1996-2001 % Change	1991 (1996 boundaries)	1996 (1996 boundaries)	1991-1996 % Change
British Columbia	3,724,500	3,907,738	4.9	3,282,061	3,724,500	13.5
Urban Total	3,179,571	3,369,035	6.0	2,770,905	3,147,837	13.6
Rural / Small Town Total	544,929	538,703	-1.1	511,156	576,663	12.8
.. Strong MIZ	69,325	71,044	2.5	67,749	77,210	14.0
.. Moderate MIZ	187,544	188,811	0.7	181,119	212,996	17.6
.. Weak MIZ	246,564	236,892	-3.9	236,084	256,500	8.6
.. No MIZ	41,496	41,956	1.1	26,204	29,957	14.3
Yukon	30,766	28,674	-6.8	27,797	30,766	10.7
Urban Total	21,808	21,405	-1.8	20,075	21,808	8.6
Territories ²	8,958	7,269	-18.9	7,722	8,958	16.0
Northwest Territories	39,672	37,360	-5.8	36,432	39,672	9.2
Urban Total	17,275	16,541	-4.2	15,179	17,275	3.8
Territories ²	22,397	20,819	-7.0	21,164	22,397	5.8
Nunavut (Territories)²	24,730	26,745	8.1	21,217	24,712	16.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991, 1996, and 2001

¹ 1991 data are adjusted to 1996 boundaries for the calculation of 1991 to 1996 change and 1996 data are adjusted to 2001 boundaries for the calculation of 1996 to 2001 change.

² The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones. "Territories" is the equivalent of "Rural and Small Town Total."

Appendix Table 3: 2001 Age Distribution in Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone

Percent

	Total	Children (0-14 years)	Youth (15-24 years)	Young Adults (25-44 years)	Adults (45-64 years)	Seniors (65 years +)
Canada	100.0	19.4	13.5	30.5	24.4	12.2
Urban Total	100.0	19.1	13.6	31.3	24.1	11.9
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	20.5	12.9	27.4	25.7	13.5
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	20.9	12.4	28.3	26.4	12.1
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	19.1	12.6	26.7	26.8	14.8
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	20.6	13.5	27.7	24.8	13.5
.. No MIZ	100.0	25.4	13.9	26.7	21.7	12.3
Newfoundland And Labrador	100.0	17.5	14.4	29.8	26.6	11.6
Urban Total	100.0	17.7	15.1	31.3	25.4	10.4
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	17.4	13.7	28.6	27.6	12.9
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	16.9	14.5	28.1	28.8	11.7
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	16.7	13.6	27.6	28.3	13.8
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	18.0	13.8	29.6	26.7	11.8
.. No MIZ	100.0	18.4	13.3	29.5	27.3	11.4
Prince Edward Island	100.0	20.0	14.2	28.2	24.8	12.8
Urban Total	100.0	19.3	14.8	28.5	24.9	12.4
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	20.9	13.5	27.7	24.7	13.2
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	21.2	13.2	27.7	25.1	12.8
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	20.9	13.6	28.2	24.4	13.0
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	20.4	14.0	26.3	24.6	14.8
.. No MIZ	100.0	22.8	7.4	29.4	29.4	9.6
Nova Scotia	100.0	18.4	13.1	29.7	25.5	13.3
Urban Total	100.0	18.5	13.6	30.1	24.9	12.1
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	18.1	12.1	27.6	26.7	15.4
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	21.4	11.6	31.7	24.8	10.5
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	18.6	12.1	28.0	26.4	14.9
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	17.5	12.2	27.0	27.1	16.2
.. No MIZ	100.0	21.4	14.1	27.4	22.9	13.9
New Brunswick	100.0	18.1	13.5	29.9	25.6	12.9
Urban Total	100.0	17.9	13.9	30.4	25.3	12.4
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	18.3	13.0	29.4	25.9	13.4
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	18.2	12.5	30.1	27.0	12.2
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	18.0	12.8	29.1	26.2	13.9
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	18.2	13.4	29.4	25.5	13.4
.. No MIZ	100.0	21.7	12.8	30.1	23.2	12.3

Appendix Table 3 Continued

	Total	Children (0-14 years)	Youth (15-24 years)	Young Adults (25-44 years)	Adults (45-64 years)	Seniors (65 years +)
Quebec	100.0	18.1	13.3	30.2	26.0	12.3
Urban Total	100.0	18.0	13.4	30.8	25.6	12.1
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	18.8	12.8	28.0	27.5	13.0
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	19.7	11.9	29.0	27.9	11.5
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	18.0	12.9	27.2	27.8	14.1
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	19.1	13.4	28.4	26.6	12.5
.. No MIZ	100.0	22.9	13.7	28.3	24.0	11.2
Ontario	100.0	19.8	13.1	31.0	23.8	12.3
Urban Total	100.0	19.7	13.2	31.6	23.5	12.0
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	20.5	12.5	26.8	25.9	14.3
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	21.3	12.5	27.7	25.7	12.8
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	19.0	12.0	25.5	27.1	16.4
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	20.1	13.0	26.8	25.3	14.7
.. No MIZ	100.0	29.7	15.5	27.9	18.3	8.5
Manitoba	100.0	21.2	13.8	28.8	23.0	13.2
Urban Total	100.0	19.6	13.9	30.2	23.4	12.9
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	24.4	13.4	26.1	22.1	13.9
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	23.0	13.2	28.7	24.8	10.3
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	22.6	12.7	25.7	23.4	15.5
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	24.6	13.7	26.0	21.6	14.1
.. No MIZ	100.0	30.7	14.4	24.6	17.4	12.8
Saskatchewan	100.0	21.6	14.8	27.2	22.2	14.2
Urban Total	100.0	20.8	15.8	29.4	21.6	12.4
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	22.6	13.5	24.3	23.0	16.7
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	21.6	13.0	26.7	25.8	12.9
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	22.9	13.8	23.8	23.3	16.2
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	21.6	13.3	24.2	23.0	17.9
.. No MIZ	100.0	24.6	13.7	24.2	21.9	15.7
Alberta	100.0	21.1	14.8	32.1	22.4	9.7
Urban Total	100.0	20.1	15.1	33.2	22.3	9.3
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	23.9	14.0	28.6	22.7	10.7
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	24.2	13.5	29.2	24.4	8.7
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	23.3	13.2	27.4	23.7	12.4
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	23.6	14.6	29.3	21.9	10.6
.. No MIZ	100.0	30.0	15.0	26.6	18.4	10.0

Appendix Table 3 Continued

	Total	Children (0-14 years)	Youth (15-24 years)	Young Adults (25-44 years)	Adults (45-64 years)	Seniors (65 years +)
British Columbia	100.0	18.3	13.2	30.2	25.2	13.0
Urban Total	100.0	18.1	13.4	30.7	24.8	12.9
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	19.4	12.3	26.9	27.4	14.0
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	18.3	11.3	25.8	29.2	15.3
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	17.8	11.3	25.4	28.7	16.8
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	20.3	13.2	28.1	26.5	11.9
.. No MIZ	100.0	23.7	13.2	28.2	24.2	10.6
Yukon¹	100.0	21.2	13.7	33.2	26.2	5.8
Urban Total	100.0	21.2	14.3	33.0	26.4	5.1
Rural / Small Town Total ¹	100.0	21.1	11.9	33.8	25.5	7.5
Northwest Territories	100.0	27.4	15.1	34.3	19.0	4.2
Urban Total	100.0	25.1	14.4	38.4	19.9	2.2
Rural / Small Town Total ¹	100.0	29.2	15.5	31.2	18.2	5.9
Nunavut (Rural / Small Town)¹	100.0	37.4	17.1	29.8	13.0	2.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones.

Appendix Table 4: Aboriginal Identity Population¹ in Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 2001 and 1996

Percent			
	2001	1996	1996 – 2001 % Change
Canada	3.3	2.8	0.5
Urban Total	2.1	1.7	0.4
Rural / Small Town Total	7.9	6.7	1.2
.. Strong MIZ	2.0	1.4	0.6
.. Moderate MIZ	4.2	3.5	0.7
.. Weak MIZ	10.2	8.5	1.7
.. No MIZ	36.6	30.8	5.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.7	2.6	1.1
Urban Total	1.5	0.9	0.6
Rural / Small Town Total	5.6	4.0	1.6
.. Strong MIZ	2.1	1.1	1.0
.. Moderate MIZ	2.2	1.4	0.8
.. Weak MIZ	8.8	6.2	2.6
.. No MIZ	12.3	9.9	2.4
Prince Edward Island	1.0	0.7	0.3
Urban Total	1.2	0.6	0.6
Rural / Small Town Total	0.8	0.8	0.0
.. Strong MIZ	0.5	0.6	-0.1
.. Moderate MIZ	0.3	0.3	0.0
.. Weak MIZ	2.5	2.3	0.2
.. No MIZ	1.5	0.0	1.5
Nova Scotia	1.9	1.4	0.5
Urban Total	1.6	1.3	0.3
Rural / Small Town Total	2.3	1.5	0.8
.. Strong MIZ	1.3	1.2	0.1
.. Moderate MIZ	1.9	1.9	0.0
.. Weak MIZ	1.9	0.7	1.2
.. No MIZ	32.3	29.0	3.3
New Brunswick	2.4	1.4	1.0
Urban Total	1.5	1.0	0.5
Rural / Small Town Total	3.3	1.8	1.5
.. Strong MIZ	1.7	0.5	1.2
.. Moderate MIZ	2.2	1.0	1.2
.. Weak MIZ	3.6	2.0	1.6
.. No MIZ	15.5	11.7	3.8

Appendix Table 4 Continued

	2001	1996	1996 – 2001 % Change
Quebec	1.1	1.0	0.1
Urban Total	0.6	0.5	0.1
Rural / Small Town Total	3.1	2.8	0.3
.. Strong MIZ	0.7	0.6	0.1
.. Moderate MIZ	1.1	1.0	0.1
.. Weak MIZ	8.3	6.9	1.4
.. No MIZ	27.5	23.1	4.4
Ontario	1.7	1.3	0.4
Urban Total	1.2	0.9	0.3
Rural / Small Town Total	5.0	3.7	1.3
.. Strong MIZ	1.7	1.2	0.5
.. Moderate MIZ	3.6	2.4	1.2
.. Weak MIZ	9.6	7.9	1.7
.. No MIZ	67.5	49.8	17.7
Manitoba	13.6	11.7	1.9
Urban Total	9.2	7.5	1.7
Rural / Small Town Total	22.3	20.0	2.3
.. Strong MIZ	8.2	5.5	2.7
.. Moderate MIZ	12.3	10.8	1.5
.. Weak MIZ	25.1	22.9	2.2
.. No MIZ	55.6	50.8	4.8
Saskatchewan	13.5	11.4	2.1
Urban Total	10.1	8.4	1.7
Rural / Small Town Total	18.2	15.4	2.8
.. Strong MIZ	9.3	6.1	3.2
.. Moderate MIZ	18.9	16.0	2.9
.. Weak MIZ	14.7	12.4	2.3
.. No MIZ	27.1	23.2	3.9
Alberta	5.3	4.6	0.7
Urban Total	3.8	3.3	0.5
Rural / Small Town Total	10.0	8.4	1.6
.. Strong MIZ	2.9	2.1	0.8
.. Moderate MIZ	6.3	6.2	0.1
.. Weak MIZ	10.7	9.2	1.5
.. No MIZ	49.8	38.1	11.7
British Columbia	4.4	3.8	0.6
Urban Total	3.3	2.8	0.5
Rural / Small Town Total	10.9	9.3	1.6
.. Strong MIZ	4.9	3.1	1.8
.. Moderate MIZ	7.9	7.1	0.8
.. Weak MIZ	9.8	8.3	1.5
.. No MIZ	41.0	35.2	5.8

Appendix Table 4 Continued

	2001	1996	1996 – 2001 % Change
Yukon	23.0	20.2	2.8
Urban Total	15.5	13.5	2.0
Rural / Small Town Total ²	44.6	36.3	8.3
Northwest Territories	50.5	48.2	2.3
Urban Total	22.1	19.9	2.2
Rural / Small Town Total ²	73.1	70.0	3.1
Nunavut (Rural / Small Town Total)²	85.2	83.9	1.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001 and 1996

¹ Refers to persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation (Statistics Canada, 1999a).

² The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones.

Appendix Table 5: 2001 Educational Attainment¹ in Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone

Percent						
	Total	Less Than High School	High School Diploma	Some Post-Secondary	Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.	University Degree
Canada	100.0	27.9	13.9	13.4	28.0	16.9
Urban Total	100.0	25.2	13.8	14.1	27.8	19.0
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	38.4	14.4	10.4	28.5	8.3
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	32.8	16.4	10.9	30.6	9.3
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	39.9	15.1	9.7	27.6	7.7
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	39.5	12.7	10.7	28.6	8.5
.. No MIZ	100.0	48.1	10.9	10.9	24.4	5.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	100.0	39.6	9.1	10.5	30.4	10.5
Urban Total	100.0	27.6	9.3	13.3	33.9	15.9
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	50.1	8.9	8.0	27.2	5.8
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	44.7	7.6	9.1	31.8	6.8
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	52.8	9.4	7.8	25.2	4.9
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	47.0	8.0	8.3	29.7	6.9
.. No MIZ	100.0	53.3	11.1	7.0	23.6	4.9
Prince Edward Island	100.0	33.8	11.4	12.0	30.1	12.6
Urban Total	100.0	27.3	10.6	13.3	32.2	16.6
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	42.0	12.3	10.5	27.6	7.7
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	35.7	10.3	11.3	32.4	10.2
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	41.2	13.0	10.8	27.8	7.1
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	53.3	13.7	8.2	19.7	5.1
.. No MIZ	100.0	51.5	11.1	14.1	17.2	7.1
Nova Scotia	100.0	31.7	9.7	12.0	31.2	15.3
Urban Total	100.0	27.6	9.6	13.1	31.1	18.6
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	38.8	9.9	10.3	31.3	9.6
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	36.0	10.1	10.4	35.8	7.8
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	36.2	10.2	10.8	31.7	11.0
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	40.1	9.8	10.0	30.8	9.3
.. No MIZ	100.0	45.3	9.7	13.4	26.7	4.9
New Brunswick	100.0	34.1	14.9	11.3	27.3	12.4
Urban Total	100.0	27.1	14.8	13.1	28.7	16.2
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	41.9	15.1	9.2	25.7	8.1
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	40.1	16.2	8.5	28.0	7.2
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	43.0	15.0	9.2	25.0	7.7
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	41.1	14.9	9.4	25.6	8.9
.. No MIZ	100.0	43.1	14.0	10.1	25.6	7.1

Appendix Table 5 Continued

	Total	Less Than High School	High School Diploma	Some Post-Secondary	Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.	University Degree
Quebec	100.0	29.9	17.0	7.7	30.3	15.1
Urban Total	100.0	26.9	16.7	8.2	30.9	17.3
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	41.1	17.9	5.9	27.9	7.1
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	36.5	19.2	6.8	29.5	8.1
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	42.3	18.2	5.6	27.1	6.7
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	43.2	15.9	5.5	28.4	7.1
.. No MIZ	100.0	49.8	13.6	6.6	24.2	5.8
Ontario	100.0	25.7	14.2	11.5	29.5	19.2
Urban Total	100.0	24.6	13.9	11.8	29.1	20.6
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	32.7	16.4	9.2	32.5	9.1
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	29.8	16.8	9.8	33.7	10.0
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	35.0	16.8	8.5	31.8	7.9
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	34.1	15.5	9.1	31.6	9.6
.. No MIZ	100.0	52.8	9.9	8.5	25.7	3.1
Manitoba	100.0	34.4	11.4	13.9	26.0	14.3
Urban Total	100.0	28.8	11.6	15.3	26.9	17.4
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	46.6	10.9	10.8	24.1	7.6
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	35.6	12.7	12.4	29.3	9.9
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	45.4	11.1	10.8	25.3	7.4
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	47.9	10.7	10.5	23.2	7.8
.. No MIZ	100.0	59.5	8.1	9.6	17.9	5.0
Saskatchewan	100.0	35.2	10.8	14.3	27.4	12.3
Urban Total	100.0	28.3	11.1	15.9	28.5	16.2
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	44.8	10.4	12.1	25.7	6.9
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	39.7	11.7	13.0	28.3	7.3
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	44.6	10.0	12.5	25.9	7.0
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	44.4	10.4	12.0	26.1	7.1
.. No MIZ	100.0	47.5	10.5	11.8	24.1	6.2
Alberta	100.0	26.3	11.4	14.7	31.0	16.7
Urban Total	100.0	23.4	11.1	15.5	31.0	19.1
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	35.8	12.3	12.1	31.1	8.7
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	29.9	12.7	12.9	34.4	10.1
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	37.5	12.1	11.6	30.9	7.9
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	36.1	12.6	11.9	30.6	8.9
.. No MIZ	100.0	46.3	8.9	13.4	25.8	5.6

Appendix Table 5 Continued

	Total	Less Than High School	High School Diploma	Some Post-Secondary	Post-Secondary Cert./Dip.	University Degree
British Columbia	100.0	24.3	12.2	16.4	29.5	17.6
Urban Total	100.0	23.3	12.2	16.7	29.0	18.7
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	30.5	12.4	14.1	32.3	10.5
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	28.5	11.9	13.8	33.8	11.9
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	30.1	12.3	14.3	31.8	11.5
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	30.7	12.8	14.2	32.4	10.0
.. No MIZ	100.0	35.5	12.1	13.6	31.8	7.0
Yukon	100.0	19.5	9.4	16.9	36.5	17.7
Urban Total	100.0	17.9	9.5	17.0	35.2	20.5
Rural / Small Town Total ²	100.0	24.3	9.1	16.7	40.3	9.7
Northwest Territories	100.0	29.5	8.8	14.5	32.1	15.2
Urban Total	100.0	16.8	10.9	16.0	34.4	21.8
Rural / Small Town Total ²	100.0	40.4	7.0	13.1	30.0	9.6
Nunavut (Rural / Small Town Total)²	100.0	43.0	5.5	16.5	26.2	8.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ 2001 educational attainment data are provided for the population 20 years of age and over.

² The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones. "Territories" is the equivalent of "Rural and Small Town Total."

Appendix Table 6: Number of Education Providers Per 1,000 Population¹ in Canada By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996,

Education Providers Per 1,000 Population

	2001	1996	1991
Canada	19.6	20.2	23.0
Urban Total	20.4	21.0	23.7
Rural and Small Town Total	16.6	17.1	20.1
.. Strong MIZ	16.2	16.5	19.0
.. Moderate MIZ	14.9	15.5	19.1
.. Weak MIZ	18.5	19.1	22.0
.. No MIZ	16.5	17.2	20.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	20.2	22.1	25.2
Urban Total	22.8	25.4	29.1
Rural / Small Town Total	17.9	19.4	21.5
.. Strong MIZ	16.6	23.4	18.1
.. Moderate MIZ	14.7	17.2	20.3
.. Weak MIZ	22.0	21.8	24.4
.. No MIZ	17.6	17.1	17.8
Prince Edward Island	16.5	17.7	22.6
Urban Total	19.8	22.4	25.3
Rural / Small Town Total	12.5	12.3	16.9
.. Strong MIZ	13.3	11.7	18.8
.. Moderate MIZ	12.3	12.3	17.7
.. Weak MIZ	11.7	14.1	13.3
.. No MIZ	14.8	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	19.6	19.1	22.9
Urban Total	20.8	20.9	24.7
Rural / Small Town Total	17.6	16.2	20.0
.. Strong MIZ	10.1	13.7	19.8
.. Moderate MIZ	19.4	15.9	21.7
.. Weak MIZ	17.6	16.6	19.4
.. No MIZ	13.3	15.3	13.5
New Brunswick	18.6	20.1	23.1
Urban Total	21.1	23.0	25.9
Rural / Small Town Total	15.8	17.1	19.5
.. Strong MIZ	13.2	14.5	18.2
.. Moderate MIZ	15.0	16.1	18.1
.. Weak MIZ	17.8	19.2	22.1
.. No MIZ	14.8	16.0	15.1

Appendix Table 6 Continued
Education Providers Per 1,000 Population

	2001	1996	1991
Quebec	20.4	20.5	22.5
Urban Total	21.6	21.7	23.5
Rural / Small Town Total	16.1	16.2	19.1
.. Strong MIZ	16.4	14.7	17.6
.. Moderate MIZ	14.4	14.8	18.0
.. Weak MIZ	19.4	21.0	23.6
.. No MIZ	21.3	21.1	21.6
Ontario	19.4	20.4	23.8
Urban Total	19.9	21.1	24.4
Rural / Small Town Total	16.0	16.9	20.6
.. Strong MIZ	16.5	17.2	20.4
.. Moderate MIZ	13.9	15.4	19.9
.. Weak MIZ	19.2	19.2	23.4
.. No MIZ	10.2	15.7	18.8
Manitoba	19.8	20.4	24.8
Urban Total	21.2	21.9	25.5
Rural / Small Town Total	17.0	17.5	23.3
.. Strong MIZ	16.1	16.4	23.8
.. Moderate MIZ	14.7	15.4	21.7
.. Weak MIZ	19.1	18.7	24.3
.. No MIZ	15.8	19.7	23.0
Saskatchewan	20.4	19.7	23.3
Urban Total	22.9	21.6	25.4
Rural / Small Town Total	17.0	17.3	20.3
.. Strong MIZ	18.9	14.8	16.0
.. Moderate MIZ	15.8	17.2	21.9
.. Weak MIZ	17.3	18.2	19.8
.. No MIZ	17.4	16.0	20.3
Alberta	18.7	19.2	22.9
Urban Total	19.6	19.8	23.8
Rural / Small Town Total	16.1	17.0	20.1
.. Strong MIZ	14.1	15.1	19.1
.. Moderate MIZ	15.8	16.7	20.2
.. Weak MIZ	17.9	17.6	20.5
.. No MIZ	15.4	18.1	19.4
British Columbia	19.2	19.3	22.0
Urban Total	19.5	19.6	21.9
Rural / Small Town Total	17.6	17.9	22.7
.. Strong MIZ	18.8	17.1	23.7
.. Moderate MIZ	15.6	16.0	20.3
.. Weak MIZ	19.4	20.1	24.4
.. No MIZ	14.8	14.4	22.9

Appendix Table 6 Continued
Education Providers Per 1,000 Population

Yukon	25.1	26.3	28.4
Urban Total	24.2	26.3	26.0
Rural / Small Town Total ²	29.0	25.2	31.5
Northwest Territories	24.3	25.0	27.4
Urban Total	21.0	21.5	25.1
Rural / Small Town Total ²	26.9	27.4	29.0
Nunavut (Rural / Small Town Total)²	32.8	33.0	34.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The number of individuals working in Statistics Canada's occupational classification category of 'teachers or professors' per 1,000 people.

² The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones.

Appendix Table 7: Labour Force Participation Rate¹ in Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991

	Percent		
	2001	1996	1991
Canada	66.4	65.5	67.9
Urban Total	67.1	66.2	68.9
Rural and Small Town Total	63.5	62.8	64.5
.. Strong MIZ	66.9	66.0	67.7
.. Moderate MIZ	61.4	60.4	62.8
.. Weak MIZ	63.9	63.7	65.2
.. No MIZ	59.3	59.2	59.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	57.6	56.3	61.3
Urban Total	62.9	62.1	66.2
Rural / Small Town Total	53.1	51.5	58.4
.. Strong MIZ	53.1	52.3	57.9
.. Moderate MIZ	50.3	49.2	55.3
.. Weak MIZ	56.2	54.7	60.2
.. No MIZ	54.1	49.6	62.3
Prince Edward Island	69.0	68.3	69.1
Urban Total	69.0	68.7	69.9
Rural / Small Town Total	69.0	67.8	68.2
.. Strong MIZ	70.1	68.0	68.5
.. Moderate MIZ	69.4	68.1	69.0
.. Weak MIZ	65.9	65.9	66.7
.. No MIZ	77.1	79.3	55.0
Nova Scotia	61.6	61.0	63.3
Urban Total	63.3	62.7	65.6
Rural / Small Town Total	58.7	58.1	59.9
.. Strong MIZ	64.4	63.9	62.6
.. Moderate MIZ	59.3	58.5	61.1
.. Weak MIZ	57.9	57.5	59.2
.. No MIZ	55.1	50.5	54.1
New Brunswick	63.1	62.2	62.9
Urban Total	65.5	64.5	65.3
Rural / Small Town Total	60.4	59.8	60.4
.. Strong MIZ	62.4	60.4	61.3
.. Moderate MIZ	59.5	59.4	59.1
.. Weak MIZ	60.5	60.0	61.2
.. No MIZ	60.7	60.8	60.8

Appendix Table 7 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
Quebec	64.2	62.3	65.1
Urban Total	65.1	63.3	66.2
Rural / Small Town Total	60.6	58.8	61.3
.. Strong MIZ	63.2	61.3	63.8
.. Moderate MIZ	60.1	57.8	60.2
.. Weak MIZ	58.7	58.7	61.5
.. No MIZ	56.7	56.5	56.5
Ontario	67.3	66.3	69.6
Urban Total	67.6	67.0	70.0
Rural / Small Town Total	65.1	65.0	66.9
.. Strong MIZ	68.3	67.6	69.7
.. Moderate MIZ	61.8	62.2	64.6
.. Weak MIZ	63.6	63.6	64.9
.. No MIZ	58.6	57.4	56.8
Manitoba	67.3	66.3	67.6
Urban Total	68.8	67.4	68.6
Rural / Small Town Total	64.3	64.2	65.5
.. Strong MIZ	72.4	72.5	75.2
.. Moderate MIZ	64.9	64.6	66.2
.. Weak MIZ	64.0	63.7	64.5
.. No MIZ	53.4	54.8	56.7
Saskatchewan	67.8	67.3	68.5
Urban Total	69.0	68.7	70.1
Rural / Small Town Total	66.1	65.5	66.7
.. Strong MIZ	73.2	72.3	76.9
.. Moderate MIZ	66.2	65.0	67.0
.. Weak MIZ	66.2	65.7	66.9
.. No MIZ	63.8	63.7	63.8
Alberta	73.1	72.4	74.0
Urban Total	73.5	72.4	74.4
Rural / Small Town Total	71.6	72.2	72.6
.. Strong MIZ	74.6	75.4	74.8
.. Moderate MIZ	70.7	71.3	71.8
.. Weak MIZ	72.4	72.8	73.5
.. No MIZ	56.7	59.8	57.6
British Columbia	65.2	66.4	67.6
Urban Total	65.4	66.5	68.1
Rural / Small Town Total	63.9	65.2	65.4
.. Strong MIZ	63.7	64.1	66.4
.. Moderate MIZ	60.7	62.0	62.4
.. Weak MIZ	66.8	68.2	68.0
.. No MIZ	63.0	64.0	61.1

Appendix Table 7 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
Yukon	79.8	81.4	81.6
Urban Total	80.8	81.9	82.5
Rural / Small Town Total ²	76.9	80.2	80.2
Northwest Territories	77.2	77.3	78.2
Urban Total	85.0	85.4	87.3
Rural / Small Town Total ²	70.5	70.5	71.2
Nunavut (Rural / Small Town Total)²	66.1	66.3	63.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The Labour Force Participation Rate is the ratio of individuals who are currently employed or who are out of work (but looking for work) to the total number of individuals in the population who are over the age of 15.

² The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones.

Appendix Table 8: Unemployment Rate¹ in Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991

	Percent		
	2001	1996	1991
Canada	7.4	10.1	10.2
Urban Total	6.9	9.6	9.6
Rural / Small Town Total	9.6	12.1	12.0
.. Strong MIZ	6.6	9.4	9.5
.. Moderate MIZ	10.1	12.9	12.8
.. Weak MIZ	10.5	12.5	12.4
.. No MIZ	15.4	16.1	16.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	21.8	25.1	27.8
Urban Total	12.4	15.2	17.2
Rural / Small Town Total	31.4	34.6	35.8
.. Strong MIZ	26.9	31.0	39.8
.. Moderate MIZ	33.3	37.1	39.5
.. Weak MIZ	27.9	31.0	31.8
.. No MIZ	41.3	42.6	34.6
Prince Edward Island	13.2	13.8	13.5
Urban Total	10.4	11.7	11.5
Rural / Small Town Total	16.7	16.3	16.0
.. Strong MIZ	13.0	13.4	15.4
.. Moderate MIZ	18.3	16.5	14.6
.. Weak MIZ	18.5	19.5	18.9
.. No MIZ	19.8	34.1	43.9
Nova Scotia	10.9	13.2	12.7
Urban Total	9.8	11.7	11.8
Rural / Small Town Total	12.8	16.0	14.1
.. Strong MIZ	8.9	11.8	13.0
.. Moderate MIZ	12.3	15.5	13.3
.. Weak MIZ	13.4	16.5	14.5
.. No MIZ	21.3	19.7	25.1
New Brunswick	12.5	15.4	15.4
Urban Total	9.1	11.7	12.0
Rural / Small Town Total	16.6	19.8	19.3
.. Strong MIZ	15.2	17.6	18.9
.. Moderate MIZ	17.6	20.5	20.3
.. Weak MIZ	15.6	19.5	18.5
.. No MIZ	19.7	22.5	19.7

Appendix Table 8 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
Quebec	8.2	11.8	12.1
Urban Total	7.7	11.2	11.4
Rural / Small Town Total	10.4	14.1	14.6
.. Strong MIZ	8.3	12.3	12.1
.. Moderate MIZ	9.9	13.6	14.4
.. Weak MIZ	14.2	16.7	17.6
.. No MIZ	16.8	20.7	22.0
Ontario	6.1	9.1	8.5
Urban Total	6.2	9.0	8.6
Rural / Small Town Total	5.9	9.0	7.9
.. Strong MIZ	4.7	7.8	7.0
.. Moderate MIZ	6.4	9.4	8.6
.. Weak MIZ	7.2	10.3	8.9
.. No MIZ	18.8	16.5	12.5
Manitoba	6.0	7.9	8.1
Urban Total	5.6	7.9	8.5
Rural / Small Town Total	7.1	7.8	7.1
.. Strong MIZ	4.4	5.3	5.6
.. Moderate MIZ	5.6	6.9	6.2
.. Weak MIZ	8.1	8.3	7.7
.. No MIZ	12.8	13.0	10.4
Saskatchewan	6.3	7.2	7.1
Urban Total	6.4	7.5	8.0
Rural / Small Town Total	6.3	6.7	5.8
.. Strong MIZ	5.0	6.3	4.4
.. Moderate MIZ	6.2	6.1	5.4
.. Weak MIZ	5.9	6.6	5.8
.. No MIZ	7.8	7.8	6.5
Alberta	5.2	7.2	7.8
Urban Total	5.2	7.5	8.2
Rural / Small Town Total	5.1	6.5	6.6
.. Strong MIZ	4.2	5.6	5.8
.. Moderate MIZ	4.5	6.2	6.6
.. Weak MIZ	5.3	6.5	6.6
.. No MIZ	11.3	11.6	9.6
British Columbia	8.5	9.6	10.3
Urban Total	8.1	9.2	9.9
Rural / Small Town Total	11.1	11.6	12.4
.. Strong MIZ	9.6	10.7	11.6
.. Moderate MIZ	10.4	11.1	12.1
.. Weak MIZ	11.3	11.4	12.2
.. No MIZ	16.8	16.6	22.7

Appendix Table 8 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
Yukon	11.6	11.0	11.6
Urban Total	10.2	9.8	9.9
Rural / Small Town Total ²	16.0	14.0	14.5
Northwest Territories	9.5	11.7	11.3
Urban Total	5.0	6.4	5.1
Rural / Small Town Total ²	14.1	17.1	17.1
Nunavut (Rural / Small Town Total) ²	17.4	15.4	18.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ The Unemployment Rate is based on the ratio of individuals who are currently unemployed to those who are in the labour force.

² The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones.

**Appendix Table 9: 2001 Industry Sector (NAICS)¹ Employment in Canada
by Province / Territory and Geographic Zone**

		Percent						
	Total	Primary Industries		Secondary Industries		Service Industries		
		Agric., Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Production Services ²	Consumer Services ³	Government- Provided Services ⁴
Canada	100.0	3.6	1.1	5.6	14.0	28.9	24.7	22.1
Urban Total	100.0	1.4	0.8	5.3	13.8	31.3	25.0	22.4
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	12.8	2.2	7.0	14.7	18.9	23.7	20.7
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	9.9	1.1	7.9	16.5	22.8	22.9	19.0
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	13.3	1.6	7.1	16.8	18.2	23.7	19.3
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	13.9	3.4	6.3	12.1	17.1	25.0	22.2
.. No MIZ	100.0	20.3	3.2	6.1	9.0	14.9	19.5	26.9
Newfoundland And Labrador	100.0	6.7	2.1	6.5	10.3	20.3	25.9	28.3
Urban Total	100.0	1.4	3.0	5.1	5.5	25.4	27.3	32.3
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	12.2	1.2	7.8	15.4	14.9	24.3	24.1
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	7.9	1.1	10.5	11.0	18.3	23.5	27.7
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	13.4	1.0	9.3	16.4	14.9	23.3	21.7
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	10.3	1.2	6.1	14.6	15.0	26.5	26.4
.. No MIZ	100.0	18.5	1.8	6.7	17.3	12.3	20.2	23.3
Prince Edward Island	100.0	13.0	0.3	7.2	10.6	17.4	25.7	25.9
Urban Total	100.0	5.3	0.1	6.5	7.7	21.2	28.6	30.6
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	22.5	0.5	8.2	14.2	12.6	22.0	20.1
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	19.8	0.4	8.0	13.0	14.1	21.8	23.0
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	21.9	0.3	8.7	14.6	12.2	23.3	18.8
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	27.9	1.2	7.1	15.2	11.6	19.0	18.2
.. No MIZ	100.0							
		32.5	0.0	6.2	16.2	5.0	17.5	21.3

Percent

	Total	Primary Industries		Secondary Industries		Service Industries		
		Agric., Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Production Services ²	Consumer Services ³	Government- Provided Services ⁴
Nova Scotia	100.0	5.2	0.8	6.0	10.0	24.9	26.4	26.8
Urban Total	100.0	1.9	0.7	5.5	7.3	28.9	26.9	28.7
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	11.2	0.8	7.0	14.9	17.4	25.5	23.2
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	4.2	1.0	10.8	9.7	30.3	23.4	20.5
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	9.3	1.0	7.8	13.7	18.0	23.7	26.5
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	12.9	0.7	6.3	16.2	15.6	26.4	21.9
.. No MIZ	100.0	8.6	0.5	4.7	11.6	13.8	33.0	27.7
New Brunswick	100.0	5.6	0.9	6.4	12.6	24.3	24.8	25.5
Urban Total	100.0	1.8	0.5	5.9	8.4	30.1	26.3	27.0
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	10.1	1.4	7.0	17.6	17.3	23.1	23.6
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	7.6	1.4	8.7	14.1	20.8	22.6	25.0
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	9.8	1.5	7.2	18.1	16.6	23.0	23.8
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	11.0	1.3	6.3	18.1	16.9	23.6	22.7
.. No MIZ	100.0	13.8	1.1	6.0	19.2	14.4	20.8	24.8
Quebec	100.0	2.8	0.4	4.6	17.6	27.2	24.3	23.1
Urban Total	100.0	0.9	0.3	4.3	16.3	29.5	24.4	24.2
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	10.2	1.1	5.7	22.6	17.9	23.7	18.8
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	8.7	0.6	6.9	21.4	21.5	23.4	17.7
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	10.9	0.9	5.5	25.1	17.0	23.4	17.0
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	10.2	2.2	4.7	18.4	14.8	25.2	24.4
.. No MIZ	100.0	12.7	2.1	3.9	14.6	15.1	21.4	30.2

Appendix Table 9 Continued

Percent

	Total	Primary Industries		Secondary Industries		Service Industries		
		Agric., Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Production Services ²	Consumer Services ³	Government- Provided Services ⁴
Ontario	100.0	2.1	0.4	5.5	16.4	31.2	24.1	20.2
Urban Total	100.0	1.2	0.3	5.2	16.4	32.6	24.1	20.3
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	8.5	0.8	7.9	16.5	22.0	24.4	19.9
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	8.8	0.3	7.9	17.6	23.6	22.9	18.8
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	9.1	0.8	8.2	16.3	21.0	25.3	19.2
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	6.7	2.2	7.3	14.3	20.0	27.0	20.8
.. No MIZ	100.0	6.6	1.6	8.8	11.8	13.5	22.6	36.9
Manitoba	100.0	6.5	0.7	5.0	11.8	25.5	23.7	26.8
Urban Total	100.0	1.3	0.4	4.4	12.9	28.9	25.0	27.1
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	18.4	1.4	6.1	9.3	18.0	20.9	25.9
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	12.5	0.4	6.8	10.6	24.5	19.7	25.6
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	18.9	0.9	6.7	10.0	18.2	21.7	23.6
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	19.4	2.2	5.5	9.3	16.0	21.4	26.2
.. No MIZ	100.0	21.4	0.9	6.6	3.8	15.7	18.0	33.7
Saskatchewan	100.0	14.4	2.9	5.4	5.8	22.8	24.2	24.5
Urban Total	100.0	3.1	1.8	5.5	7.0	27.6	27.8	27.2
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	31.0	4.3	5.2	4.2	15.7	19.0	20.6
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	26.6	4.6	6.3	4.9	18.5	19.8	19.4
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	34.5	3.8	5.5	3.4	14.9	17.8	20.1
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	28.6	4.4	4.8	4.7	16.5	20.3	20.7
.. No MIZ	100.0	33.7	4.7	5.4	3.5	14.0	17.4	21.3

Appendix Table 9 Continued

Percent

	Total	Primary Industries		Secondary Industries		Service Industries		
		Agric., Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Production Services ²	Consumer Services ³	Government- Provided Services ⁴
Alberta	100.0	5.0	5.1	7.7	8.0	29.1	25.0	20.0
Urban Total	100.0	1.3	4.6	7.6	8.5	32.0	25.5	20.5
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	17.3	6.9	8.2	6.4	19.6	23.1	18.5
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	14.9	6.2	9.5	7.2	23.8	22.1	16.8
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	21.3	5.9	8.3	6.9	19.6	20.5	17.4
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	16.1	7.6	7.7	5.9	18.1	25.4	19.2
.. No MIZ	100.0	14.8	8.9	7.8	3.6	18.2	17.1	29.5
British Columbia	100.0	3.9	0.7	5.9	9.6	30.4	27.0	22.5
Urban Total	100.0	2.8	0.4	5.6	9.4	32.1	27.0	22.7
Rural / Small Town Total	100.0	11.1	2.3	7.6	11.3	19.3	27.2	21.3
.. Strong MIZ	100.0	11.0	1.5	9.3	9.2	22.8	24.5	21.7
.. Moderate MIZ	100.0	12.1	1.8	8.6	8.8	20.1	29.1	19.4
.. Weak MIZ	100.0	10.0	3.0	6.4	13.4	18.1	27.3	21.7
.. No MIZ	100.0	13.5	1.3	7.0	13.0	16.6	22.1	26.4

Appendix Table 9 Continued

	Percent							
	Total	Primary Industries Agric., Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Service Industries Production Services ²	Consumer Services ³	Government- Provided Services ⁴
Yukon	100.0	1.6	2.4	7.9	2.2	21.8	27.2	36.8
Urban Total	100.0	1.1	1.3	6.6	2.3	24.1	28.0	36.6
Rural / Small Town Total ⁵	100.0	3.2	5.9	11.8	2.0	14.6	25.1	37.4
Northwest Territories	100.0	1.5	7.0	7.5	1.3	24.1	20.2	38.6
Urban Total	100.0	0.2	8.2	5.1	1.4	27.2	21.3	36.5
Rural / Small Town Total ⁵	100.0	2.8	5.7	10.0	1.1	20.8	19.0	40.7
Nunavut (Rural / Small Town Total)⁵	100.0	1.2	2.3	6.7	1.7	18.7	22.3	47.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

¹ Based on the 1997 North American Industry Classification (NAICS) system.

² Production Services includes utilities, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, information and cultural industries, finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, professional, scientific and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.

³ Consumer Services includes retail trade, arts, entertainment and recreation, accommodation and food services, and other services.

⁴ Government-Provided Services includes educational services, healthcare and social assistance, and public administration.

⁵ The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones.

**Appendix Table 10: Personal Median Income¹ in Canada
By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

Dollars (\$)

	2001	1996	1991
Canada	22,120	21,210	24,666
Urban Total	23,394	22,051	25,764
Rural / Small Town Total	18,421	18,099	20,663
.. Strong MIZ	21,331	20,303	22,982
.. Moderate MIZ	17,717	17,026	19,832
.. Weak MIZ	17,892	17,993	20,296
.. No MIZ	15,039	15,570	18,033
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,050	16,680	17,974
Urban Total	17,360	19,640	22,283
Rural / Small Town Total	14,505	14,745	17,147
.. Strong MIZ	15,044	15,921	17,220
.. Moderate MIZ	15,202	14,214	15,799
.. Weak MIZ	13,845	15,704	17,381
.. No MIZ	14,323	13,570	20,075
Prince Edward Island	18,880	17,939	18,533
Urban Total	20,270	19,485	20,555
Rural / Small Town Total	17,683	16,867	17,193
.. Strong MIZ	19,509	17,657	17,365
.. Moderate MIZ	17,302	16,421	17,266
.. Weak MIZ	15,699	16,733	16,752
.. No MIZ	20,265	15,268	17,763
Nova Scotia	18,735	19,042	20,769
Urban Total	20,740	20,455	23,028
Rural / Small Town Total	16,756	17,333	18,783
.. Strong MIZ	19,466	21,203	21,476
.. Moderate MIZ	17,393	17,579	19,193
.. Weak MIZ	16,235	17,083	18,307
.. No MIZ	13,822	13,332	15,430
New Brunswick	18,257	18,128	19,284
Urban Total	20,665	20,085	21,839
Rural / Small Town Total	16,742	16,787	17,998
.. Strong MIZ	17,826	17,485	18,513
.. Moderate MIZ	17,030	16,928	18,182
.. Weak MIZ	16,194	16,394	17,627
.. No MIZ	15,295	16,118	17,616

Appendix Table 10 Continued
Dollars (\$)

	2001	1996	1991
Quebec	20,665	19,995	22,215
Urban Total	22,153	20,835	23,795
Rural / Small Town Total	18,416	17,713	19,873
.. Strong MIZ	19,830	19,058	20,895
.. Moderate MIZ	17,717	17,264	19,378
.. Weak MIZ	18,284	17,732	20,238
.. No MIZ	17,734	16,293	18,470
Ontario	24,816	23,736	26,129
Urban Total	25,387	24,172	27,471
Rural / Small Town Total	22,164	21,420	23,352
.. Strong MIZ	23,907	23,007	24,366
.. Moderate MIZ	20,208	19,699	22,478
.. Weak MIZ	21,577	21,641	22,863
.. No MIZ	16,898	14,880	21,925
Manitoba	20,469	20,288	21,653
Urban Total	22,430	22,063	23,951
Rural / Small Town Total	17,774	17,173	18,782
.. Strong MIZ	23,283	22,584	24,460
.. Moderate MIZ	17,709	17,850	19,242
.. Weak MIZ	17,198	16,494	18,117
.. No MIZ	13,298	12,965	14,007
Saskatchewan	19,636	19,697	20,444
Urban Total	22,285	21,944	23,865
Rural / Small Town Total	17,225	17,248	17,680
.. Strong MIZ	19,796	19,428	19,368
.. Moderate MIZ	16,424	16,835	16,902
.. Weak MIZ	17,732	17,679	17,840
.. No MIZ	15,981	16,375	17,436
Alberta	23,025	21,740	25,194
Urban Total	24,323	22,832	26,821
Rural / Small Town Total	20,156	19,570	22,114
.. Strong MIZ	22,337	21,602	23,657
.. Moderate MIZ	19,697	18,474	20,742
.. Weak MIZ	20,075	19,661	22,469
.. No MIZ	13,055	15,871	19,006
British Columbia	22,095	21,919	25,033
Urban Total	22,852	22,238	25,774
Rural / Small Town Total	20,544	20,274	24,570
.. Strong MIZ	21,545	21,102	24,893
.. Moderate MIZ	19,226	18,822	23,580
.. Weak MIZ	21,277	22,067	25,416
.. No MIZ	20,920	17,163	23,331

Appendix Table 10 Continued
Dollars(\$)

	2001	1996	1991
Yukon	26,488	26,556	29,467
Urban Total	29,819	29,891	32,613
Rural / Small Town Total ²	20,643	21,633	26,704
Northwest Territories	29,030	26,429	30,963
Urban Total	38,927	37,747	42,246
Rural / Small Town Total ²	23,114	18,102	21,558
Nunavut (Rural / Small Town Total)²	17,270	20,870	19,249

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Median income is yearly income for the population aged 15 years and over and is reported in 2000 real dollars.

² The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones.

**Appendix Table 11: Social Transfer Income as a Proportion of Total Income¹
in Canada By Province / Territory and Geographic Zone; 2001, 1996, and 1991**

	Percent		
	2001	1996	1991
Canada	11.6	14.0	11.4
Urban Total	10.6	12.8	10.3
Rural / Small Town Total	16.7	19.1	16.5
.. Strong MIZ	12.9	15.7	13.3
.. Moderate MIZ	18.7	21.4	18.0
.. Weak MIZ	17.2	18.9	16.7
.. No MIZ	22.6	23.8	21.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	21.2	24.6	21.1
Urban Total	14.2	16.3	13.2
Rural / Small Town Total	29.6	33.9	27.5
.. Strong MIZ	26.0	27.1	29.7
.. Moderate MIZ	32.6	36.5	32.8
.. Weak MIZ	26.8	30.9	25.9
.. No MIZ	32.0	39.9	18.9
Prince Edward Island	18.5	22.1	19.7
Urban Total	15.0	18.5	15.1
Rural / Small Town Total	23.7	27.0	26.0
.. Strong MIZ	23.5	22.9	21.9
.. Moderate MIZ	23.7	27.4	25.5
.. Weak MIZ	26.5	32.9	32.6
.. No MIZ	25.1	30.9	37.2
Nova Scotia	16.1	19.1	15.7
Urban Total	14.1	16.7	14.7
Rural / Small Town Total	20.2	23.8	20.1
.. Strong MIZ	14.8	17.1	16.6
.. Moderate MIZ	19.1	22.5	19.1
.. Weak MIZ	21.2	24.9	20.9
.. No MIZ	29.4	33.2	27.0
New Brunswick	17.3	19.7	17.6
Urban Total	10.4	15.9	13.7
Rural / Small Town Total	21.9	24.9	22.8
.. Strong MIZ	19.5	24.1	21.4
.. Moderate MIZ	22.0	25.0	23.5
.. Weak MIZ	22.5	25.0	23.0
.. No MIZ	23.8	26.3	21.1

Appendix Table 11 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
Quebec	13.9	16.2	13.3
Urban Total	12.8	15.0	12.1
Rural / Small Town Total	18.8	21.6	18.9
.. Strong MIZ	16.0	19.0	15.7
.. Moderate MIZ	19.6	22.7	20.1
.. Weak MIZ	20.3	21.9	20.0
.. No MIZ	23.5	26.1	25.0
Ontario	9.8	12.5	9.7
Urban Total	9.3	11.9	9.1
Rural / Small Town Total	13.3	16.2	13.3
.. Strong MIZ	11.1	14.3	11.6
.. Moderate MIZ	16.2	18.8	15.1
.. Weak MIZ	14.2	16.5	14.0
.. No MIZ	21.7	20.7	19.2
Manitoba	13.4	15.1	13.0
Urban Total	11.9	13.6	11.6
Rural / Small Town Total	17.7	19.2	13.0
.. Strong MIZ	10.7	12.0	12.3
.. Moderate MIZ	17.9	19.4	16.3
.. Weak MIZ	18.2	19.8	17.4
.. No MIZ	28.4	28.4	25.3
Saskatchewan	14.7	15.9	13.8
Urban Total	11.9	13.5	11.4
Rural / Small Town Total	18.9	20.0	17.7
.. Strong MIZ	13.6	15.4	11.8
.. Moderate MIZ	19.0	20.7	18.0
.. Weak MIZ	18.9	19.6	18.9
.. No MIZ	20.8	21.5	17.7
Alberta	9.3	10.9	9.1
Urban Total	8.5	10.2	8.3
Rural / Small Town Total	12.3	13.4	11.8
.. Strong MIZ	9.3	10.9	10.1
.. Moderate MIZ	13.7	15.1	12.9
.. Weak MIZ	12.3	13.0	11.6
.. No MIZ	22.0	19.3	17.7
British Columbia	11.8	12.7	11.0
Urban Total	11.2	12.3	10.6
Rural / Small Town Total	14.7	15.7	13.3
.. Strong MIZ	13.9	16.2	12.8
.. Moderate MIZ	17.1	18.0	14.4
.. Weak MIZ	13.2	13.8	12.3
.. No MIZ	15.0	16.8	14.8

Appendix Table 11 Continued
Percent

	2001	1996	1991
Yukon	8.6	9.2	7.8
Urban Total	7.4	7.9	6.7
Rural / Small Town Total ²	12.1	13.0	8.9
Northwest Territories	7.3	7.0	5.8
Urban Total	4.0	4.0	3.1
Rural / Small Town Total ²	14.4	10.8	9.4
Nunavut (Rural / Small Town Total)²	12.9	12.2	12.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001, 1996, and 1991

¹ Social transfer income refers to all government transfer payments to individuals including Old Age Security, Canadian/Quebec Pension Plans, Unemployment Insurance and Child Tax Credits and is expressed as a ratio of the amount of government transfer payments to the total average income among the population 15 years and older.

² The statistical area classification for the northern territories does not specify MIZ zones.