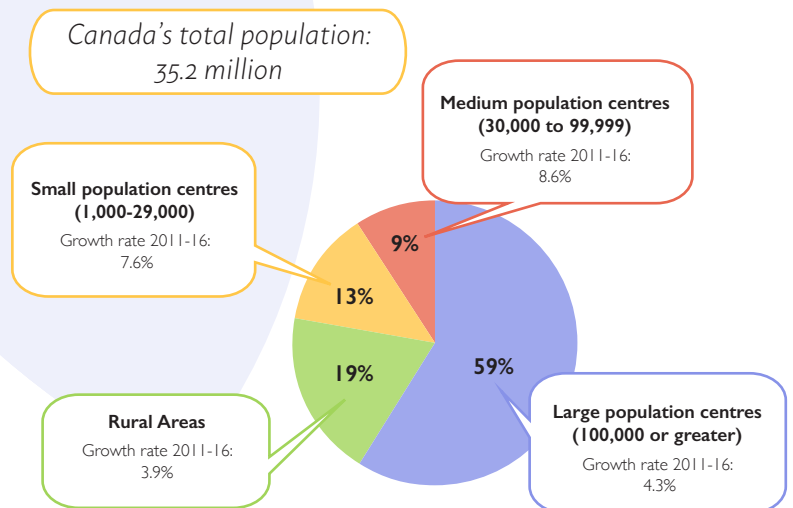


Population Growth, 2016

Urban growth outpaces growth in rural areas

- In 2016, 81.3% of Canadians lived in urban areas of 1,000 residents or more, largely unchanged over the past 15 years.
- Close to two in five Canadians (37.0%) now live in the 15 largest municipalities of the country.
- Population growth in urban centres continued to outpace growth in rural areas between 2011 and 2016: +5.3% vs +3.9%.
- The strength and diversity of labour markets is a key reason, as urban centres tend to attract younger adults seeking education and employment opportunities.
- Small and medium-sized towns and cities (with 1,000 to 100,000 residents) experienced the highest population growth at +8.0% compared to +4.3% among centres of 100,000 or more.

Distribution of population by size of population centre, 2016

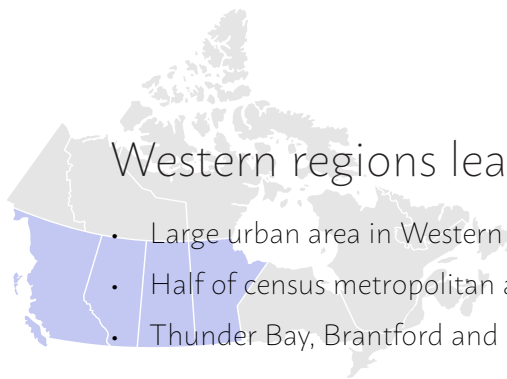


Urban spread continues

Population growth and rank*, 2016

	Population Growth 2011-16	National Population Rank
Fastest Growing		
Milton	30.5%	48
Edmonton	14.8%	5
Brampton	13.3%	9
Calgary	13.0%	3
Langley	12.6%	45
Regina	11.4%	24
Slowest Growing		
Greater Sudbury	0.8%	29
Saguenay	0.8%	32
Kingston	0.4%	43
Thunder Bay	-0.4%	50
Chatham-Kent	-2.0%	53
Saint John	-3.6%	99

- Within Canada's census metropolitan areas**, population growth is highest among municipalities surrounding a central or core city.
- Between 2011 and 2016 peripheral municipalities grew by +6.9% compared to +5.8% among central municipalities***.
- Among municipalities of at least 100,000 inhabitants, the fastest-growing were Milton (+30.5%), Edmonton (+14.8%), Brampton (+13.3%), and Calgary (+13.0%).
- Looking at all municipalities within census metropolitan areas with populations of at least 5,000, 31 experienced growth in excess of 15%. All of these were peripheral municipalities, located largely in Quebec and Alberta.



Western regions lead country in population growth

- Large urban area in Western Canada led the country in population growth between 2011 and 2016.
- Half of census metropolitan areas (16 of 35) experienced growth rates above the national average of 5%.
- Thunder Bay, Brantford and Saint John all experienced decline or no change over this period.

Population growth among census metropolitan areas **, 2011-16

Municipalities (population 500,000+)

Edmonton	14.8%
Brampton	13.3%
Calgary	13.0%
Winnipeg	6.3%
Ottawa	5.8%
Canada	5.0%
Vancouver	4.6%
Toronto	4.5%
Montréal	3.3%
Hamilton	3.3%
Québec	3.0%
Mississauga	1.1%
Surrey	10.6%

Municipalities (population 200,000 - 499,999)

Regina	11.4%
Saskatoon	10.9%
Markham	9.0%
Kitchener	6.4%
Vaughan	6.2%
Laval	5.3%
Canada	5.0%
London	4.8%
Burnaby	4.3%
Gatineau	4.1%
Longueuil	3.6%
Halifax	3.3%
Windsor	3.0%

Municipalities (population 100,000-199,999)

Milton	30.5%
Langley	12.6%
Red Deer	10.9%
Coquitlam	9.8%
Ajax	9.2%
Kelowna	8.6%
Guelph	8.3%
Oshawa	6.6%
Waterloo	6.3%
Oakville	6.2%
Abbotsford	5.9%
Whitby	5.2%
Richmond Hill	5.1%
Canada	5.0%
Terrebonne	4.9%
Burlington	4.3%
Sherbrooke	4.3%
Richmond	4.1%
Saanich	4.0%
Barrie	3.9%
Lévis	3.3%
Cambridge	2.5%
St. John's	2.5%
Delta	2.4%
Trois-Rivières	2.3%
St. Catharines	1.3%
Greater Sudbury	0.8%
Saguenay	0.8%
Kingston	0.4%
Thunder Bay	-0.4%
Chatham-Kent	-2.0%

* The charts present information for Census Subdivisions or municipalities with populations over 100,000 and other core cities within established census metropolitan areas; ** Census metropolitan areas are Canada's largest urban areas, incorporating several municipalities around a central city or core; *** Central municipalities give their name to the larger urban area (census metropolitan areas). The others are called peripheral municipalities.

Source: Statistics Canada, Population and Dwelling Count Highlight Tables, 2016 Census of Population. See also: Statistics Canada (2017), Municipalities in Canada with the largest and fastest-growing populations between 2011 and 2016, Census in Brief, Catalogue no. 98-200-X2016001.

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