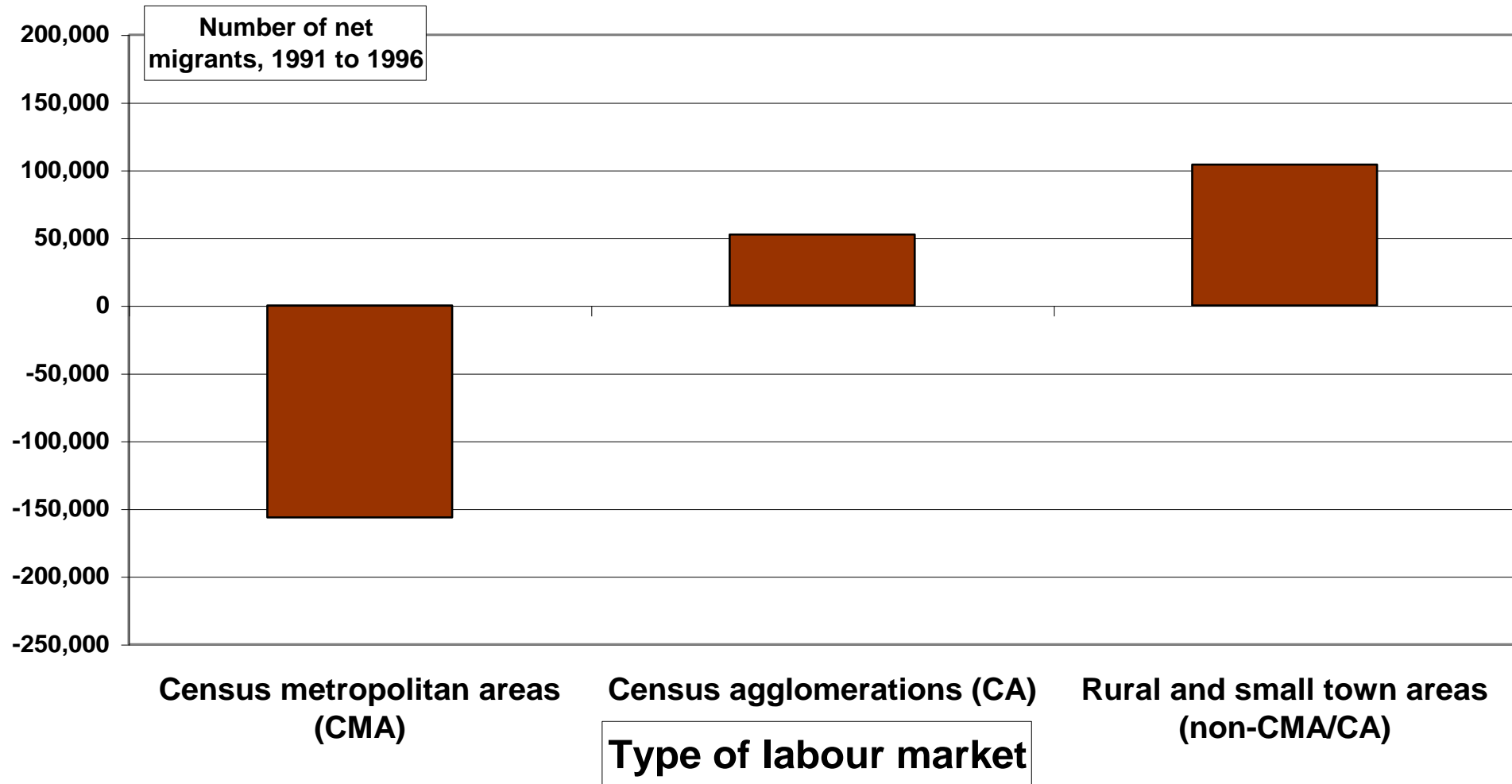


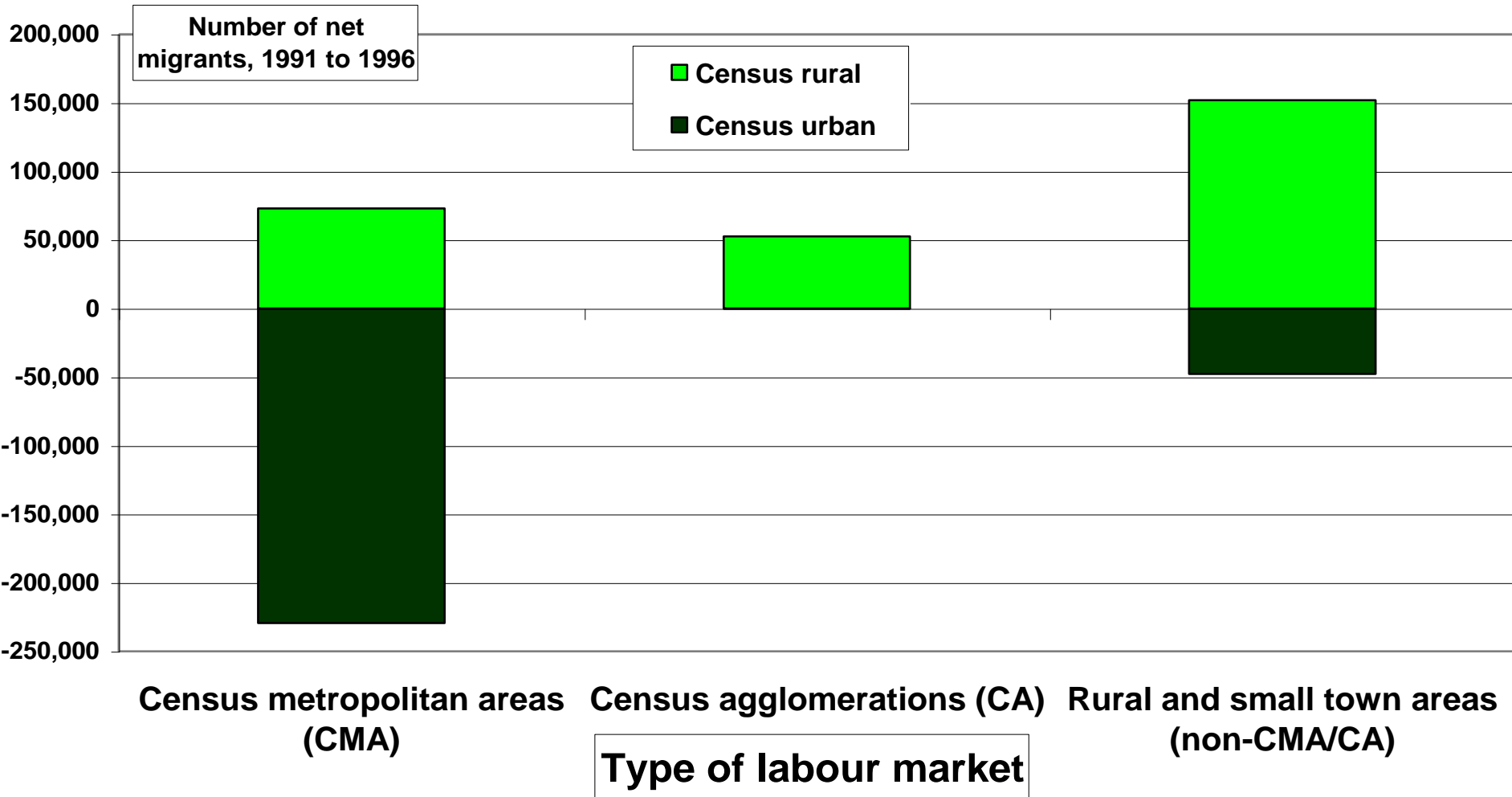


From 1991 to 1996, there was positive net migration to smaller city labour markets and to rural and small town labour markets, Canada





From 1991 to 1996, within each type of labour market, there was positive net migration census rural communities, Canada



Source: Mendelson, Robert. (2001) **Geographic Structures as Census Variables: Using Geography to Analyse Social and Economic Processes** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2001-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE)



Note, above, the “rural and small town areas” were gaining population from “larger urban centres”

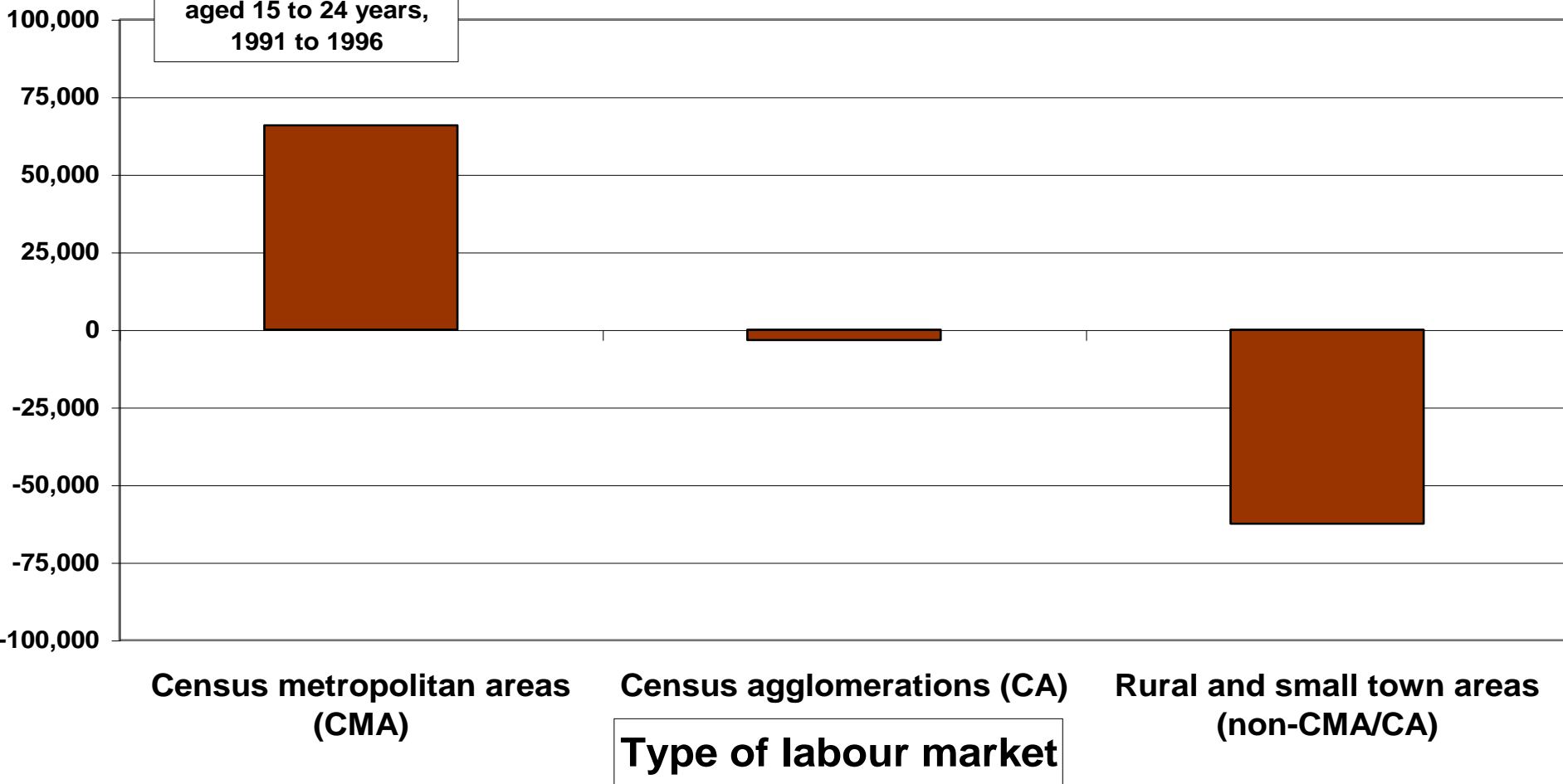
And

Within each of CMAs, CAs and RST areas, the census rural areas were gaining population and the census urban areas were losing population



From 1991 to 1996, there was positive net migration to CMAs by youth, 15 to 24 years of age in 1996, Canada

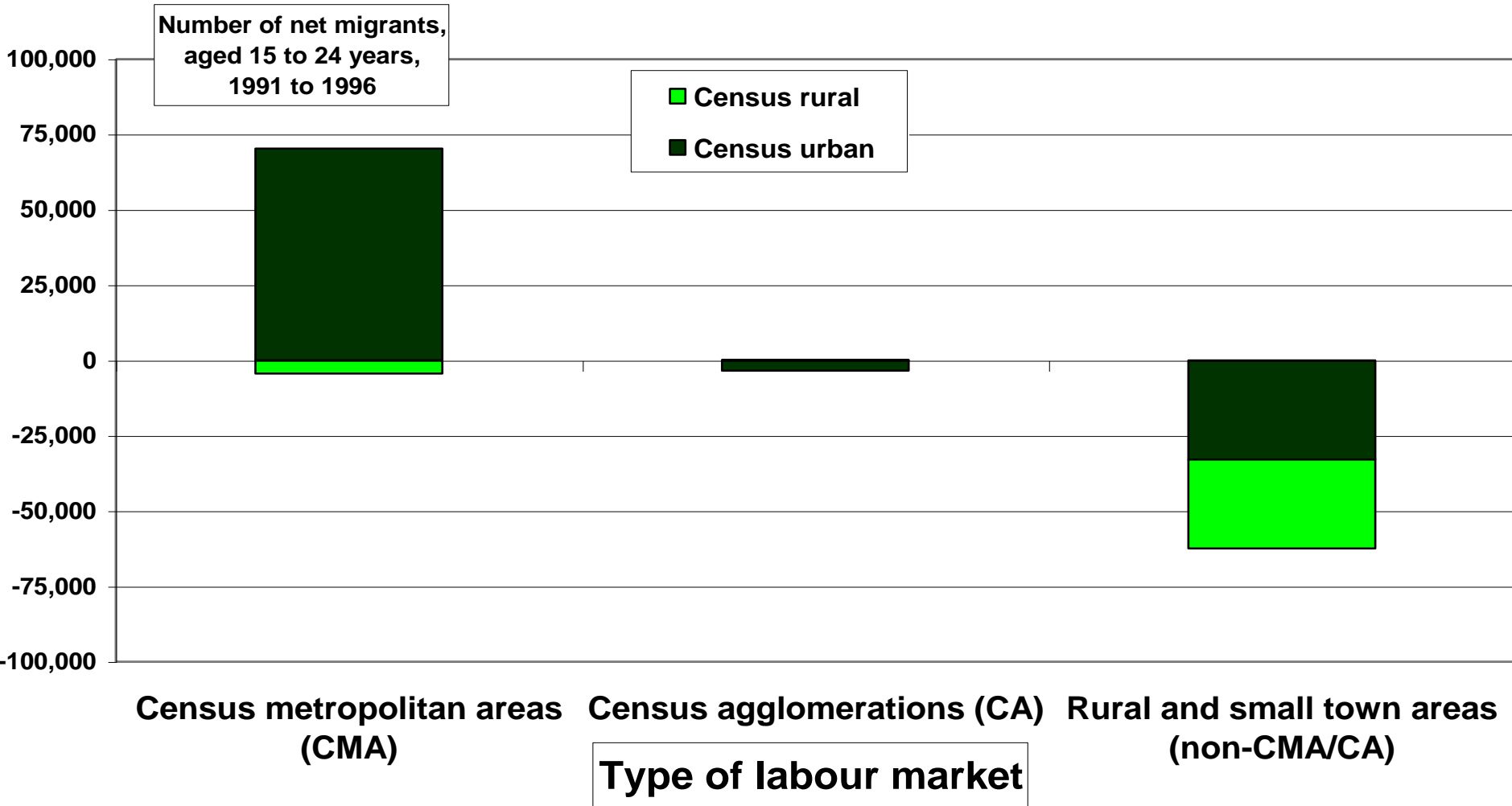
Number of net migrants, aged 15 to 24 years, 1991 to 1996



Source: Mendelson, Robert. (2001) **Geographic Structures as Census Variables: Using Geography to Analyse Social and Economic Processes** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2001-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE)



From 1991 to 1996, census rural communities lost youth, 15 to 24 years of age in 1996, in each type of labour market, Canada





Note, above, the “rural and small town areas” were losing youth to the “larger urban centres”

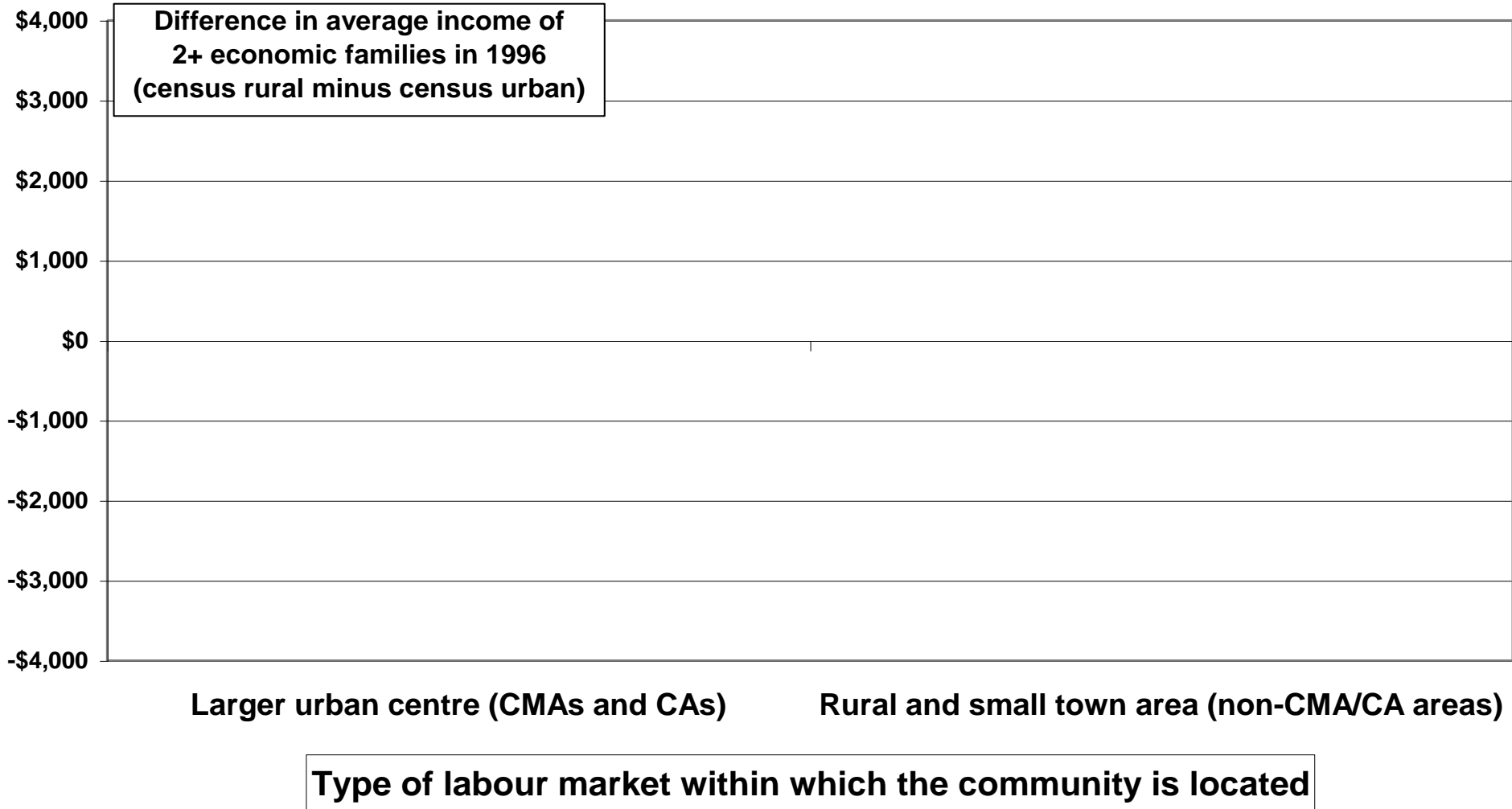
And

Within each of CMAs, CAs and RST areas, the census rural areas were losing youth to the “larger urban centres”.

However, the total population movement was toward rural and although the youth population movement was toward urban, rural was making net gains in terms of total population mobility.

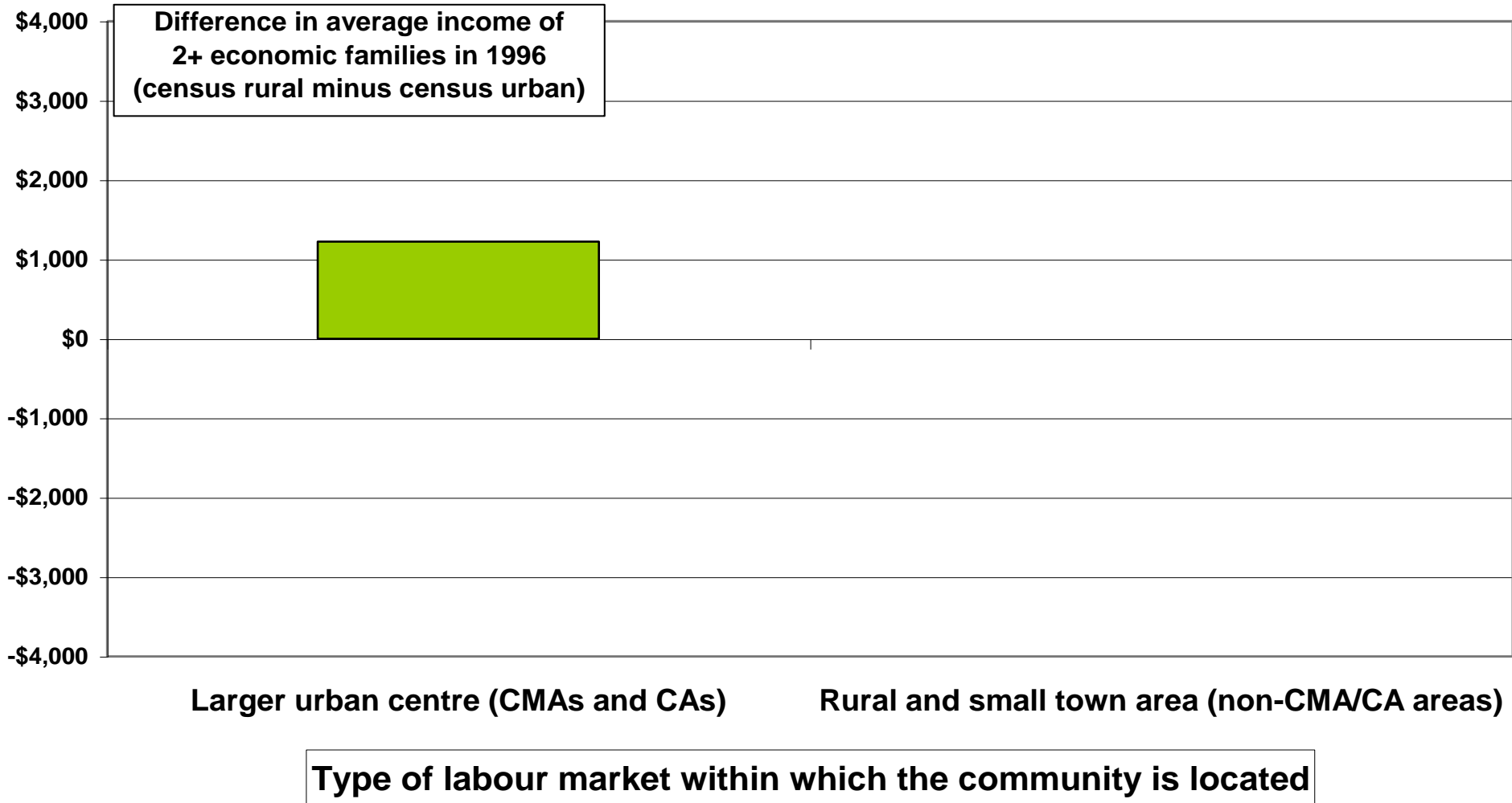


Is the income in (census) rural communities higher or lower than the income in (census) urban communities?



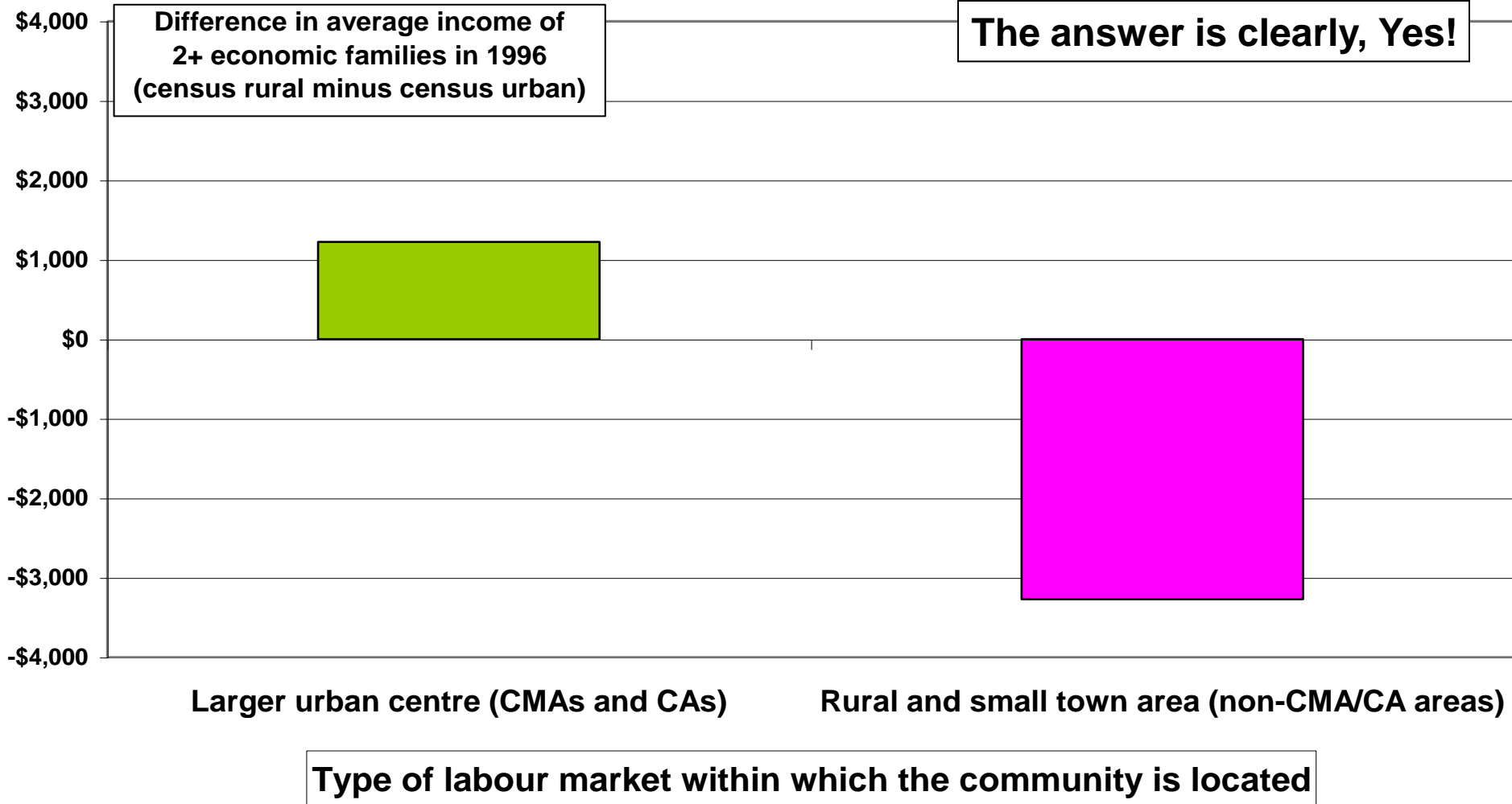


Is the income in (census) rural communities higher or lower than the income in (census) urban communities?





Is the income in (census) rural communities higher or lower than the income in (census) urban communities?

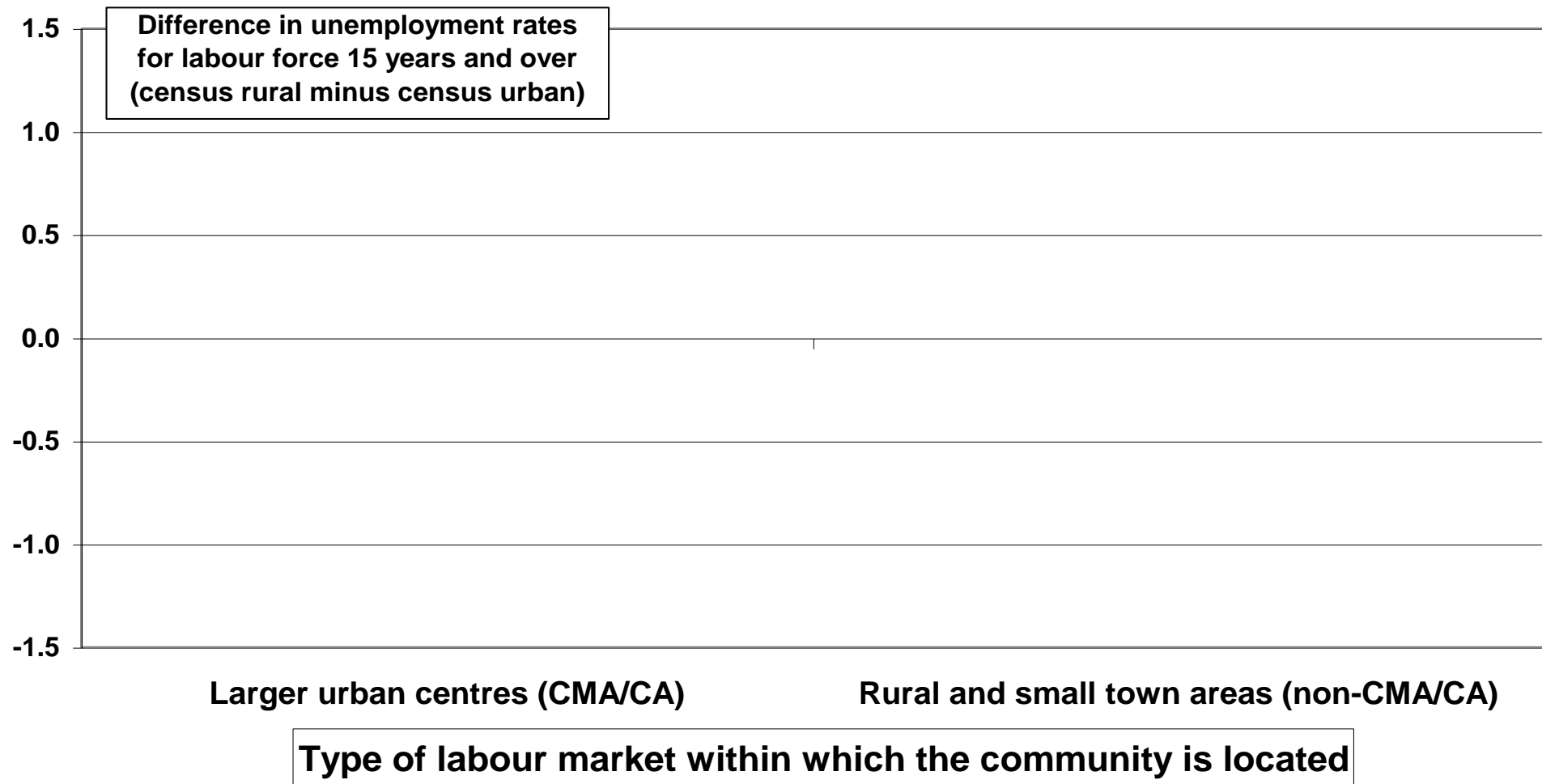




Rural communities within LUCs report higher incomes but rural communities within RST areas report lower incomes, compared to the urban communities within each type of area.

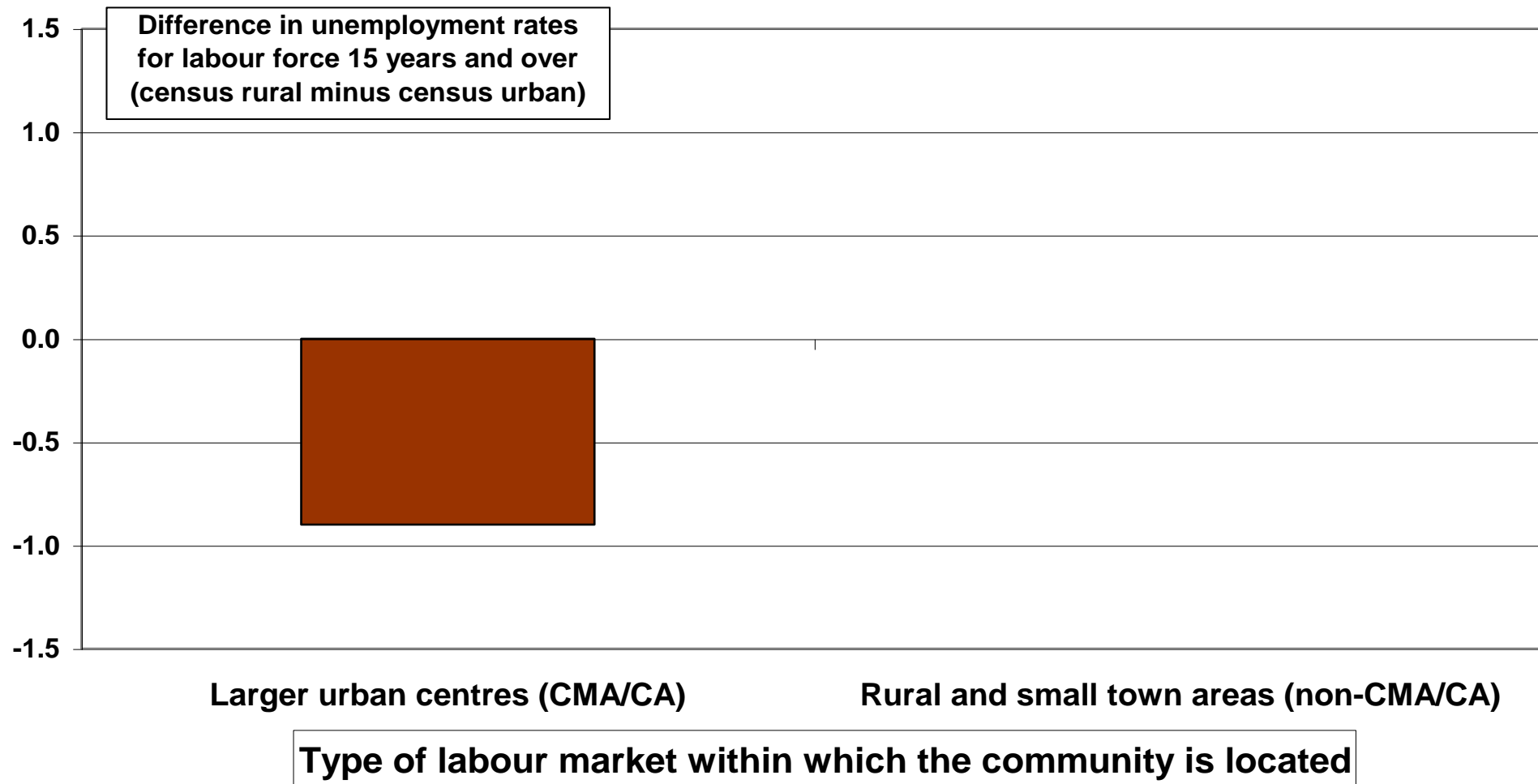


Are unemployment rates in (census) rural communities higher or lower than in (census) urban communities?



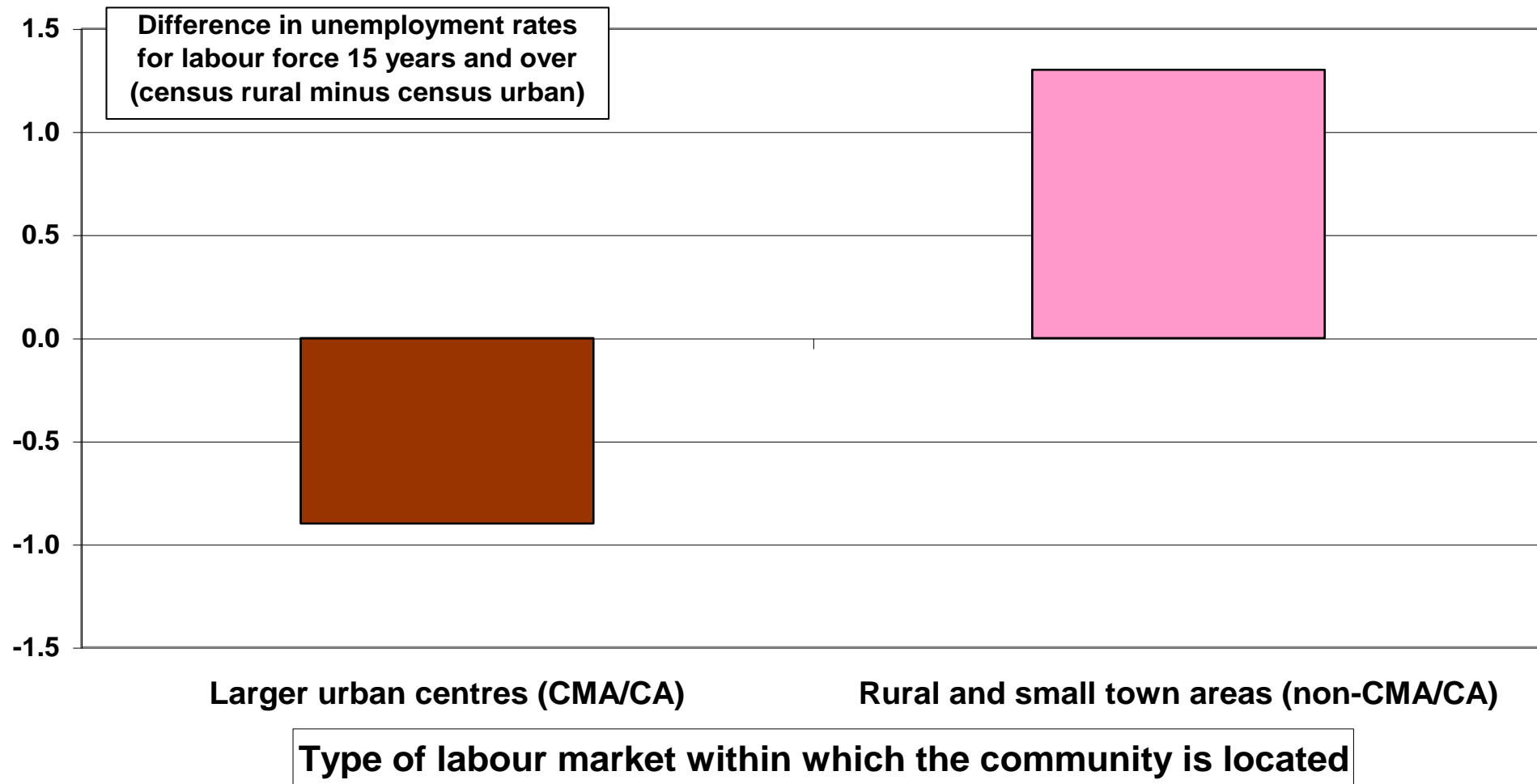


Are unemployment rates in (census) rural communities higher or lower than in (census) urban communities?





Are unemployment rates in (census) rural communities higher or lower than in (census) urban communities?



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 1991. Quoted in Mendelson, Robert. (2001) **Geographic Structures as Census Variables: Using Geography to Analyse Social and Economic Processes** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2001-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Rural communities within LUCs report lower unemployment rates but rural communities within RST areas report higher unemployment rates, compared to the urban communities within each type of area.