



The BC22 at a glance

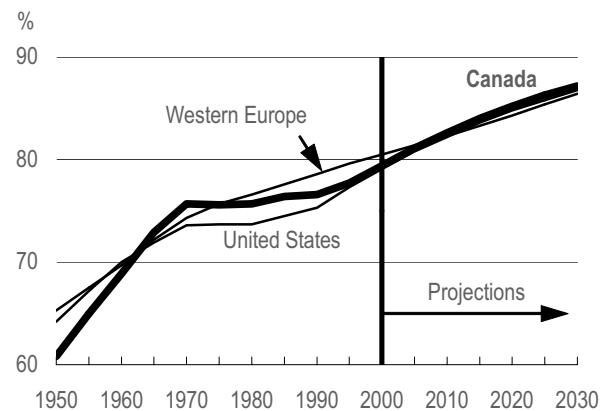
A statistical portrait of Canada's 22 big cities

Growing urbanization

Like many countries, Canada has experienced a continuous process of urbanization over the years. In 1921, the country had only six urban areas with populations of 100,000 or more. By 2001, there were 27 such areas, accounting for more than 68% of the total Canadian population. Over one-third of all Canadians live in the metropolitan areas of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

There has been an upsurge in urbanization in the past decade, both in Canada and the United States. Although Canada's rate of urbanization had remained steady at around 76% from 1970 to 1990, in the 1990's it began to climb, reaching 79.4 % by the year 2001. This has made Canada one of the most urbanized countries in the world. According to the United Nations, Canada, like other industrialized countries, will experience continued urbanization.

Urbanization rate



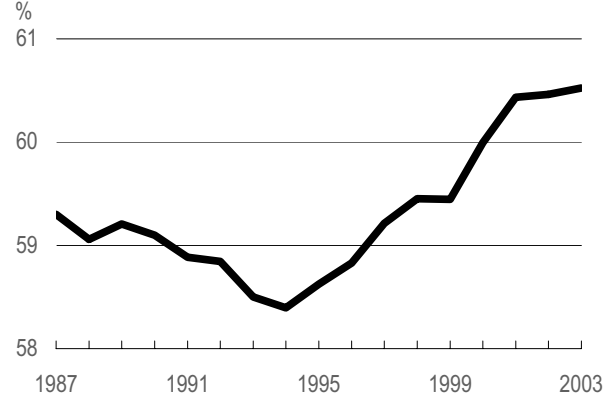
Source: United Nations

22 city regions central to Canada's economic growth

Canada's economic development is increasingly dependent on its city regions, where the bulk of the nation's wealth is created. The country's 16 metropolitan areas, which encompass the BC22, accounted for 60.5% of Canadian employment in 2003, compared to 58.4% in 1994.

Skilled workers, institutions of higher learning, research centres and investment capital are all located primarily in city regions. It is also in city regions that major international trade networks are being developed for today's global economy. The continuous process of urbanization seen around the world clearly demonstrates the benefits of concentrating people and economic activity in big cities.

Percentage of Canadian employment located in the CMAs of the BC22



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Population centres

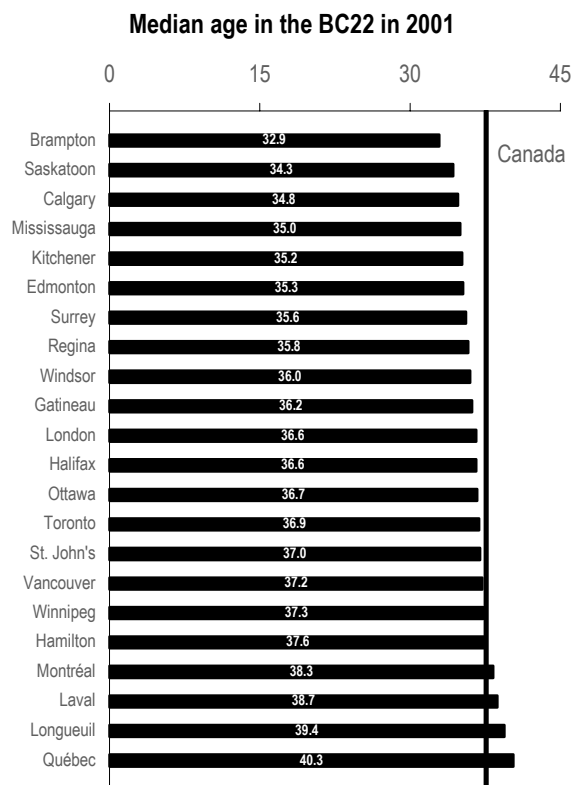
The 22 big cities comprising Canada's BC22 are home to nearly 42% of the nation's total population, while the 16 census metropolitan areas (CMA) they belong to represent over 57% of the population.

This concentration is likely to continue because Canada's 22 big cities and their 16 CMAs are experiencing greater population growth than the country as a whole.

The home of young adults

The median age in Canada's 22 big cities is slightly lower than that in the rest of the country, with the exception of cities in Quebec.

Most of the country's 22 big cities are central cities, which attract a large number of university students and young workers. Therefore, cities have a higher percentage of young adults than the rest of Canada: 20-39 year-olds represent over 31% of the population, while this percentage is 26% in the rest of the country. Families, however, are more likely to live in the suburbs. This means that Canada's 22 big cities have a smaller share of children and middle-age adults than the rest of the country does.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Population and employment in 2001

	Value (Millions)		Share in Canada (%)	
	Population	Employment ¹	Population	Employment ¹
BC22	12.6	6.5	41.9	48.6
CMAs of the BC22	17.2	8.3	57.2	62.1

1. Employment by place of work.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Population growth from 1996 to 2001

	Change in population (%)
BC22	5.4
CMAs of the BC22	6.8
Canada	4.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Population by age group in 2001

(Share of total population, %)

Age group	BC22	Rest of Canada
0-19	24.4	27.0
20-39	31.2	26.1
40-75	38.7	41.0
75+	5.7	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Strong cultural diversity

Canada's city regions are affected by immigration, the bilingualism associated with the country's two official languages and the growing number of Aboriginal urban residents.

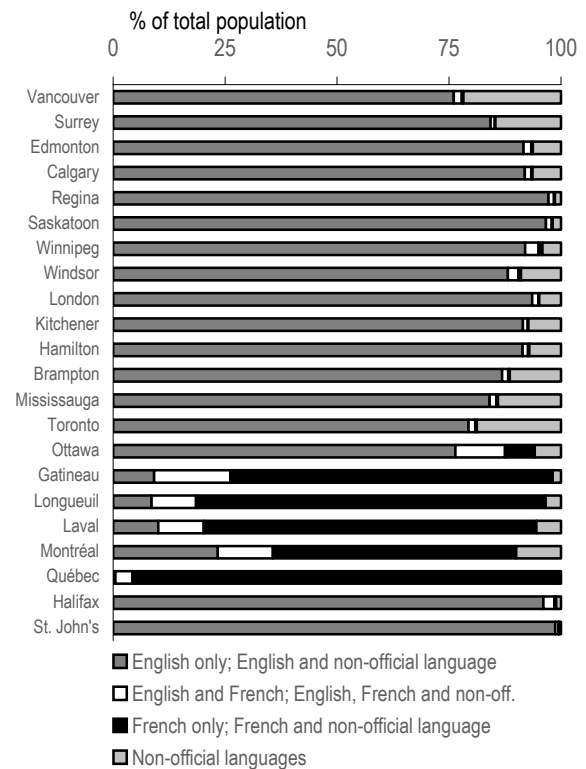
Immigration has always enriched Canada's culture and economy, particularly in the city regions. Immigration and the population's cultural diversity both play a vital role in today's dynamic economy. In light of Canada's ageing population and falling birth rate, immigration is more important than ever. Consequently, it will alter the ethnic, linguistic and cultural face of city regions. In many cities, new arrivals are poised to become the majority.

Immigrants to Canada settle primarily in city regions. The Toronto and Vancouver metropolitan areas are among the most diverse in the world, welcoming even more immigrants (as a percentage of their population) than the major U.S. urban centres.

The diversity of certain Canadian city regions like Montréal, Quebec City and Ottawa also reflects the strong French presence.

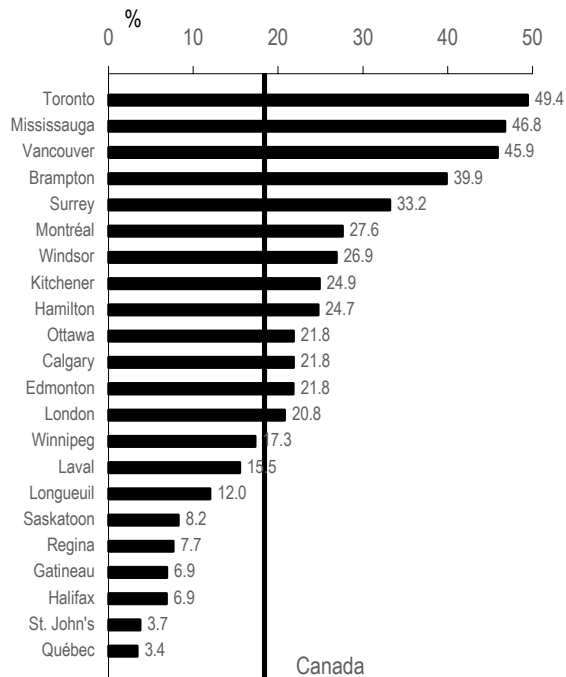
Some city regions, like those in the Prairies, have a significant number of Aboriginal residents.

Home language in the BC22 in 2001



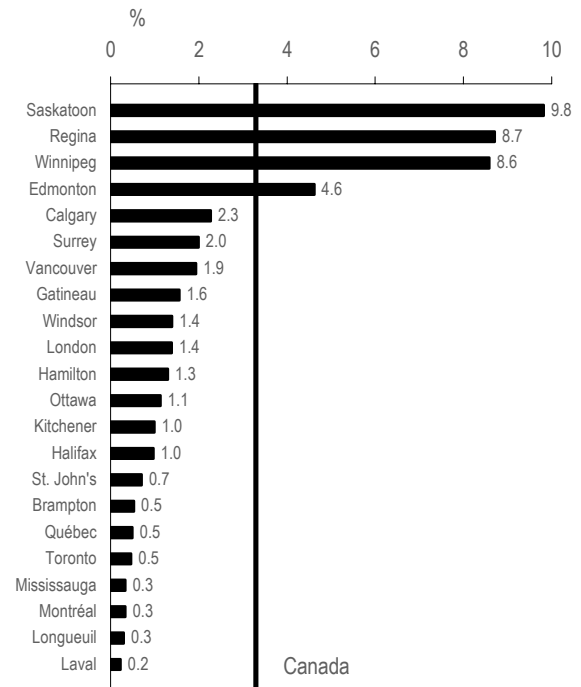
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Percentage of immigrants in the population of the BC22 in 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Percentage of Aboriginals in the population of the BC22 in 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Hubs of economic activity

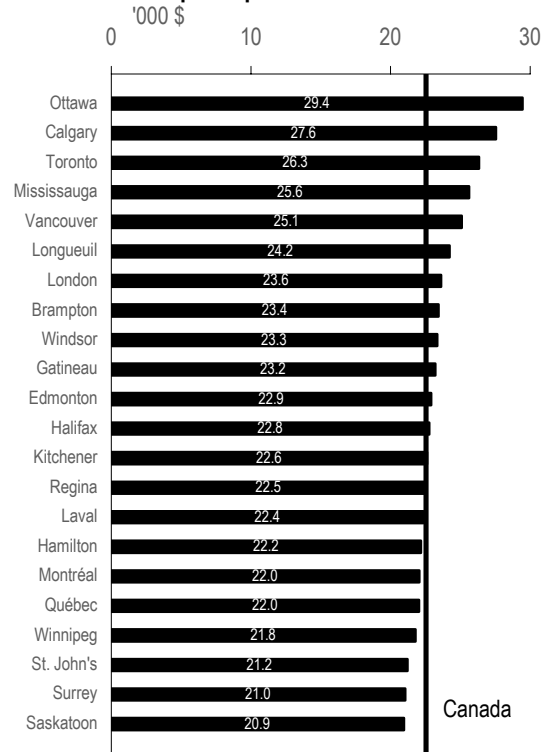
Canada's competitive edge used to lie in its vast stores of natural resources. Today, the country's prosperity is increasingly tied to the concentration and diversity of the skilled workers in its city regions.

Canada's 22 big cities account for 49% of the country's employment, with this number rising to 62% if one considers the 16 metropolitan areas they are part of.¹ In other words, their share of the country's economy is greater than their share of the population.

Canada's city regions are home to most of the country's wealth with the seven largest metropolitan areas generating 45% of the nation's GDP. Furthermore, the metropolitan areas of Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montréal account for half or more of their respective provinces' GDP.

Hubs of employment and prosperity, Canada's city regions consequently enjoy a higher income per capita than the Canadian average, though regional disparities do exist. Generally speaking, income per capita is lower in cities in the East and higher in Toronto and cities in Western Canada.

Income per capita in the BC22 in 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Centres of knowledge and expertise

In today's knowledge-based economy, an educated work force is key to the productivity of city regions. City regions are constantly reinventing themselves and training is crucial to this process because skilled workers can react faster to economic setbacks and more easily switch fields. Education not only rewards the individual who acquires it, it also creates a range of additional benefits for society as a whole.

Nearly 58% of all Canadians with university degrees live in the country's 22 biggest cities, while these cities account for only 42% of the entire population. However, Canada's city regions still register lower education levels than their American counterparts. This disparity is particularly striking when one compares the 22 largest metropolitan areas in the U.S. with the 4 largest metropolitan areas in Canada.

Nonetheless, Canada's city regions are starting to catch up. In recent years, the education levels noted in Canada's metropolitan areas have begun moving towards those recorded in U.S. metropolitan areas. For example, in the Montréal metropolitan area, the percentage of people with a university degree ranges from 8% of those 65 years and older, to 18.3% in the 45-64 age group and 29.3% of those aged 25-34 years. Although the Montréal metropolitan area comes in dead last among North American cities in terms of the percentage of the adult population with a university degree (26th out of 26), it ranks 17th for the 25-34 age group. Although the increase in education levels taking place in Canada's city regions is not enough to bring Canada up to par with the United States, it should still have an impact on the labour market. As younger workers replace older workers, the employment rate should climb too. A more highly skilled work force should also stimulate the productivity of Canada's city regions.

¹ Source: Conference Board of Canada [2003]

Acknowledged quality of life

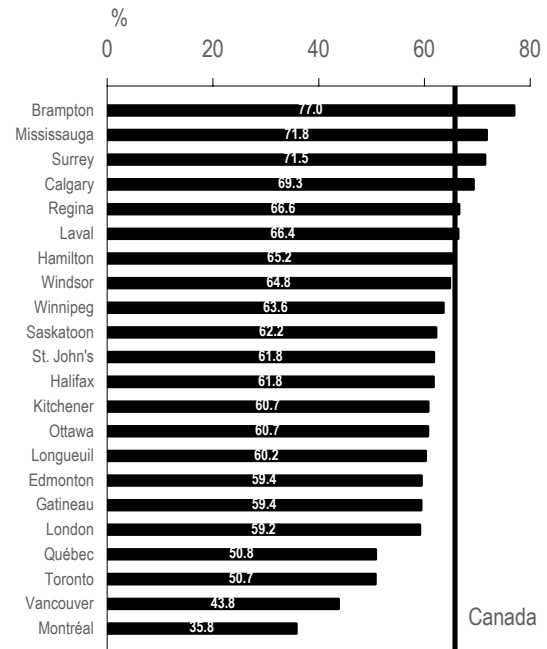
Canada and Canadian cities usually rank high in international quality of life surveys, despite lower income levels than most U.S. cities and harsher winters. Canada topped the list of countries in the United Nations' annual human development report from 1992 to 2000, after which it dropped to number eight in 2003.² In the Mercer 2004 quality of life survey³, all Canadian cities surveyed rank in the top 25, with Vancouver coming in 2nd out of a total 215 cities, followed by Toronto (12th), Ottawa (20th), Montréal (23rd) and Calgary (26th). In terms of North America, Canadian cities outrank their American counterparts, with the exception of San Francisco.

Canada's city regions share a similar quality of life, despite differences in population density and types of housing.

Inhabitants of Canada's city regions tend to live in dwellings that minimize land use: apartment towers in Toronto and Mississauga, row houses in Ottawa, and duplexes and triplexes in Montréal. Furthermore, urban areas have a higher proportion of tenants than do rural regions.

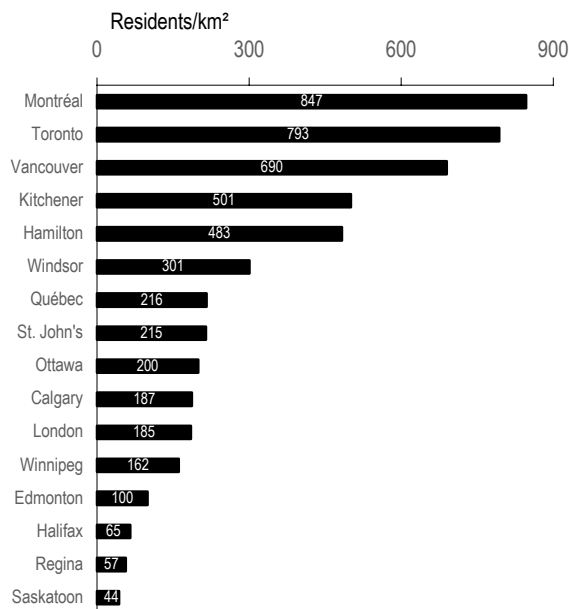
Canada's three largest cities boast the highest population density (residents per km²) and the greatest percentage of tenants.

Home ownership rate in the BC22 in 2001



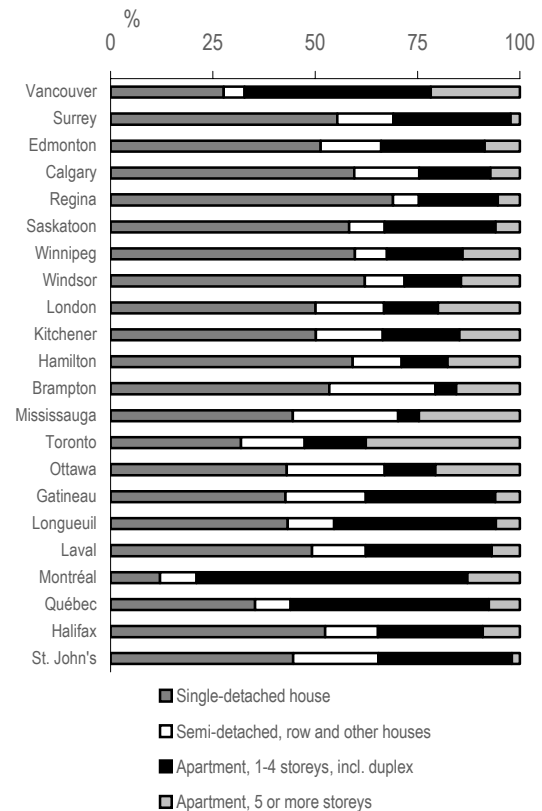
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Population density in the CMAs of the BC22 in 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Types of dwelling in the BC22 in 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

² The human development index rates 174 countries in terms of life expectancy, education and income.

³ Mercer Human Resource Consulting assesses 39 quality of life criteria for 215 cities, including political, social, economic and environmental factors, personal safety and health, education, transport and other public services.

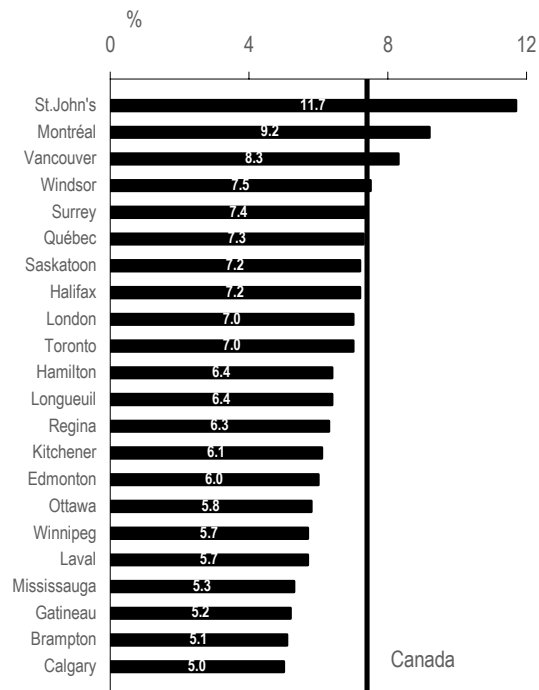
Extend urban prosperity to the less fortunate

Concentrated poverty is present in several Canadian city regions. The three largest cities have the highest poverty rates. Much of Canada's wealth is generated in city regions, so they attract people seeking better living conditions, like young people getting educated and immigrants looking for work. The presence of specialized services, community support groups and less expensive housing (which is often in poor condition) are other reasons behind this phenomenon. Furthermore, it goes without saying that when old industrial centres undergo economic restructuring, as many of Canada's cities, including Toronto, had to in the early 1990's, this leaves scars on a large percentage of the population.

The Federation of Canadian Municipalities' Quality of Life Reporting System (QOLRS) for 2004 has highlighted mounting pressures on the standard of living of a vulnerable population segment. Though employment, income, post-secondary education, homeownership and poverty rates have all improved since 1996, rising income gaps, reduced housing affordability and changes to social programs are increasing the odds against the poor.⁴

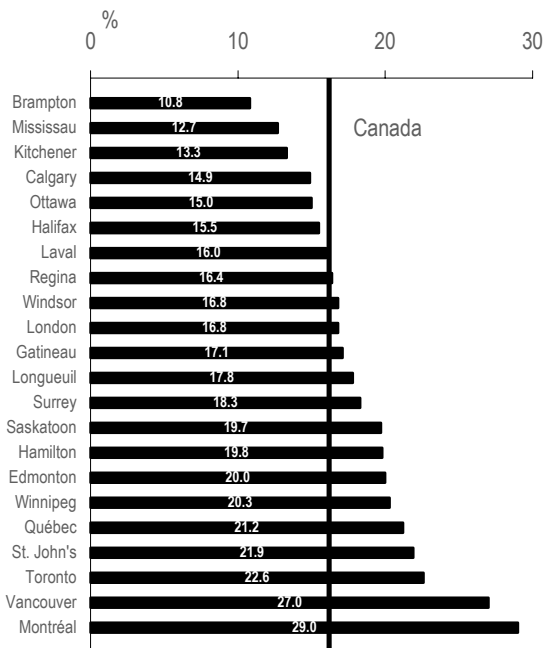
One indicator that can be used to gauge poverty is the number of households that spend over 30% of their income on rent, 30% being the so-called threshold of affordability. In many Canadian city regions, over one-third of all households are in this situation.

Unemployment rate in the BC22 in 2001



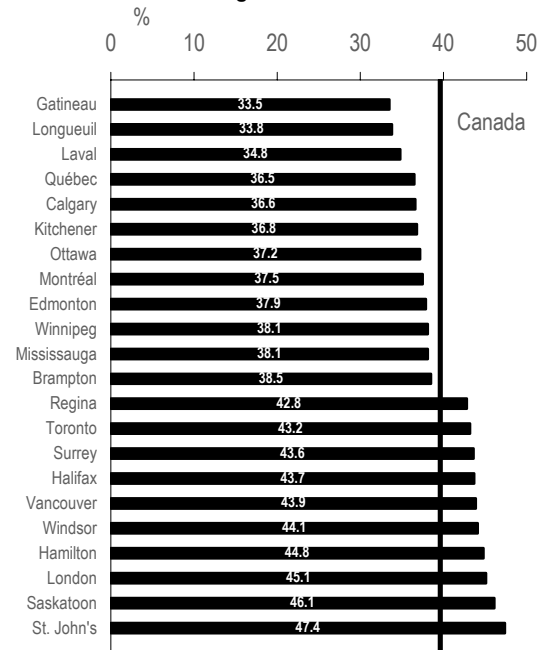
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Incidence of low income in the BC22 in 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

Percentage of tenant households in the BC22 spending 30% or more of their income on gross rent in 2000



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

⁴ The FCM [2004] focusses on six quality of life factors in 20 municipalities that account for 40% of Canada's population: local economy, natural environment, personal goals and aspirations, fairness and equity, basic needs and social inclusion.

The BC22 in figures

Indicators	St. John's	Halifax	Québec	Montréal	Laval
Population, 2001	99,182	359,111	507,986	1,812,723	343,005
CMA ³	172,918	359,183	682,757	3,426,350	3,426,350
Population percentage change, 1996-2001	-2.7	4.7	0.7	2.1	3.8
CMA ³	-0.7	4.7	1.6	3.0	3.0
Population density (res./km ²), 2001	222	65	928	3,625	1,388
CMA ³	215	65	216	847	847
Population by age group, 2001 (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-19	23.1	24.8	20.9	21.5	24.8
20-39	31.6	31.6	28.5	31.4	27.6
40-75	39.2	38.7	44.3	40.1	42.6
75+	6.1	5.0	6.3	7.0	5.1
Median age, 2001	37.0	36.6	40.3	38.3	38.7
Household size, 2001	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.6
Home language, 2001 (% of total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English only; English and non-official language	98.7	96.1	0.5	23.4	10.1
French only; French and non-official language	0.1	0.4	95.3	54.3	74.3
English and French; English, French and non-official language	0.7	2.4	3.8	12.3	10.1
Non-official languages	0.5	1.1	0.4	10.0	5.5
Immigrants, 2001 (% of total)	3.7	6.9	3.4	27.6	15.5
Aboriginal identity population, 2001 (% of total)	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2
Income per capita, 2000 (\$)	21,212	22,754	22,021	22,048	22,353
Incidence of low income, 2000 (%)	21.9	15.5	21.2	29.0	16.0
Schooling (% population 20 years and over, 2001)					
University degree	22.1	22.9	19.8	23.1	14.7
Less than grade 9	8.0	5.3	11.8	14.7	14.0
Type of dwelling, 2001 (% of total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single-detached house	44.6	52.4	35.3	12.1	49.2
Semi-detached, row and other houses	20.8	12.9	8.7	8.9	13.1
Apartment, 1-4 storeys, incl. duplex	32.7	25.6	48.5	66.2	30.8
Apartment, 5 or more storeys	1.9	9.1	7.6	12.8	6.9
Home ownership rate, 2001 (% of total)	61.8	61.8	50.8	35.8	66.4
Tenant households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent, 2000 (%)	47.4	43.7	36.5	37.5	34.8
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments, 2000 (%)	14.9	13.0	12.6	19.8	15.4
Employment by place of work, 2001	62,530	174,675	264,925	1,112,820	118,425
CMA ³	76,075	174,710	323,390	1,622,710	1,622,710
Municipal budget, 2004 (\$M)	138	547	837	3,870	549
Property tax levy ¹ on a sample house ² , 2003 (\$/year)	1,930	2,049		2,887	2,353
Mayor	Andy Wells	Peter J. Kelly	Jean-Paul L'Allier	Gérald Tremblay	Gilles Vaillancourt
The CMAs³ of the BC22					
GDP at basic prices, 2003 (1997 \$M)	5,997	10,534	20,977	110,107	110,107
GDP per capita, 2003 (1997 \$M)	33,650	28,780	29,880	30,700	30,700
Employment, 2003 ('000)	88.9	188.0	358.6	1,795.9	1,795.9
Employment rate, 2003 (%)	61.7	65.2	62.2	61.8	61.8
Unemployment rate, 2003 (%)	9.6	6.7	6.8	9.5	9.5
Building permits, 2003 (\$M)	293	571	1,009	5,331	5,331
Housing starts, 2003	1,604	3,066	5,599	24,321	24,321
Average price of homes sold, 2003 (\$)	121,292	162,486	117,586	167,047	167,047
Rent, 2-bedroom apartment, 2003 (\$/month)	607	720	567	575	575
Rental housing vacancy rate, 2003 (%)	2.0	2.3	0.5	1.0	1.0

1. Figures include municipal, regional and school taxes, net of homeowner grants or credits.

2. A 25-30 year-old detached 3-bedroom bungalow with a main floor area of 1,200 sf on a 6,000 sf lot, finished full basement and a double car garage.

3. Census metropolitan area.

4. Acting mayor.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canadian Real Estate Association, Conference Board of Canada, City of Edmonton

Longueuil	Gatineau	Ottawa	Toronto	Mississauga	Brampton	Hamilton	Kitchener
371,934	226,696	774,072	2,481,494	612,925	325,428	490,268	190,399
3,426,350	1,063,664	1,063,664	4,682,897	4,682,897	4,682,897	662,401	414,284
-0.3	4.2	7.3	4.0	12.6	21.3	4.8	6.7
3.0	6.5	6.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	6.1	8.2
1,311	662	279	3,939	2,125	1,221	439	1,391
847	200	200	793	793	793	483	501
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
24.2	26.7	25.3	23.3	28.4	30.3	26.0	26.9
26.8	30.4	30.8	32.4	30.9	32.7	28.0	31.7
44.3	39.3	38.7	38.2	37.4	34.3	39.3	36.4
4.6	3.6	5.3	6.2	3.3	2.6	6.6	5.0
39.4	36.2	36.7	36.9	35.0	32.9	37.6	35.2
2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.6
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8.5	9.2	76.4	79.4	84.1	86.9	91.4	91.5
78.1	72.0	6.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
9.9	17.0	11.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
3.4	1.8	5.9	18.8	14.1	11.5	7.1	7.3
12.0	6.9	21.8	49.4	46.8	39.9	24.7	24.9
0.3	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.0
24,234	23,201	29,447	26,336	25,635	23,416	22,162	22,593
17.8	17.1	15.0	22.6	12.7	10.8	19.8	13.3
19.5	18.3	31.9	27.2	24.1	14.7	14.3	14.8
11.6	11.4	4.8	10.8	7.4	8.3	10.3	8.4
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
43.3	42.7	43.1	31.9	44.6	53.4	59.2	50.2
11.3	19.6	23.8	15.5	25.7	25.9	12.0	16.3
39.5	31.6	12.5	14.9	5.1	5.1	11.2	18.8
5.8	6.0	20.6	37.6	24.7	15.5	17.7	14.8
60.2	59.4	60.7	50.7	71.8	77.0	65.2	60.7
33.8	33.5	37.2	43.2	38.1	38.5	44.8	36.8
12.4	12.6	11.9	22.2	21.5	22.5	17.1	15.1
141,830	90,275	450,925	1,327,610	348,780	122,280	188,370	81,555
1,622,710	552,415	552,415	2,361,435	2,361,435	2,361,435	265,670	205,680
423	321	2,054	6,646	204	283	613	226
		2,742	2,569		2,724	2,829	2,480
Jacques	Yves	Bob	David	Hazel	Susan	Larry	Carl
Olivier	Ducharme	Chiarelli	Miller	McCallion	Fennell	Dilanni	Zehr
110,107	37,747	37,747	190,370	190,370	190,370		17,900e
30,700	32,940	32,940	37,090	37,090	37,090		
1,795.9	608.6	608.6	2,676.9	2,676.9	2,676.9	363.9	235.8
61.8	66.6	66.6	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.4	66.2
9.5	6.8	6.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.0	6.0
5,331	2,183	2,183	11,617	11,617	11,617	1,092	946
24,321	9,182	9,182	45,475	45,475	45,475	3,260	3,955
167,047	129,933	219,713	293,308	293,308	293,308	197,744	188,905
575	639	932	1040	1040	1040	778	754
1.0	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.2

The BC22 in figures (cont'd)

Indicators	London	Windsor	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Regina
Population, 2001	336,539	208,402	619,544	196,811	178,225
CMA ³	432,451	307,877	671,274	225,927	192,800
Population percentage change, 1996-2001	3.3	5.4	0.2	1.6	-1.2
CMA ³	3.8	7.3	0.6	3.1	-0.4
Population density (res./km ²), 2001	798	1,728	1,332	1,327	1,502
CMA ³	185	301	162	44	57
Population by age group, 2001 (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-19	25.8	25.2	25.4	27.5	27.3
20-39	30.1	31.4	29.1	31.2	29.6
40-75	37.9	36.7	38.4	35.1	36.7
75+	6.2	6.6	7.1	6.2	6.3
Median age, 2001	36.6	36.0	37.3	34.3	35.8
Household size, 2001	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Home language, 2001 (% of total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English only; English and non-official language	93.6	88.2	92.0	96.7	97.2
French only; French and non-official language	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2
English and French; English, French and non-official language	1.3	2.3	3.0	1.3	1.2
Non-official languages	4.8	8.9	4.2	1.9	1.4
Immigrants, 2001 (% of total)	20.8	26.9	17.3	8.2	7.7
Aboriginal identity population, 2001 (% of total)	1.4	1.4	8.6	9.8	8.7
Income per capita, 2000 (\$)	23,600	23,344	21,769	20,948	22,514
Incidence of low income, 2000 (%)	16.8	16.8	20.3	19.7	16.4
Schooling (% population 20 years and over, 2001)					
University degree	19.5	16.6	18.3	20.4	17.5
Less than grade 9	6.2	9.2	7.8	6.0	6.5
Type of dwelling, 2001 (% of total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single-detached house	50.1	62.1	59.6	58.3	68.9
Semi-detached, row and other houses	16.7	9.7	7.8	8.7	6.4
Apartment, 1-4 storeys, incl. duplex	13.2	13.8	18.5	27.1	19.3
Apartment, 5 or more storeys	20.0	14.4	14.0	5.9	5.4
Ownership rate, 2001 (% of total)	59.2	64.8	63.6	62.2	66.6
Tenant households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent, 2000 (%)	45.1	44.1	38.1	46.1	42.8
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments, 2000 (%)	15.3	14.8	11.7	13.8	11.0
Employment by place of work, 2001	165,185	114,675	314,165	96,385	88,950
CMA ³	203,265	143,575	326,415	104,990	95,675
Municipal budget, 2004 (\$M)	606	265	694	193	198
Property tax levy ¹ on a sample house ² , 2003 (\$/year)	2,389		2,116	2,440	2,265
Mayor	Anne Marie DeCicco	Eddie Francis	Gord Steves ⁴	Don Atchison	Pat Fiacco
The CMAs³ of the BC22					
GDP at basic prices, 2003 (1997 \$M)			20,943	6,403	6,338
GDP per capita, 2003 (1997 \$M)			30,440	27,480	32,170
Employment, 2003 ('000)	220.0	161.4	361.7	121.2	106.6
Employment rate, 2003 (%)	63.3	62.0	66.8	66.2	68.3
Unemployment rate, 2003 (%)	6.9	7.3	5.2	5.9	5.7
Building permits, 2003 (\$M)	714	593	689	251	265
Housing starts, 2003	3,027	2,237	2,430	1,455	889
Average price of homes sold, 2003 (\$)	153,637	151,524	108,812	125,191	104,419
Rent, 2-bedroom apartment, 2003 (\$/month)	736	776	645	576	589
Rental housing vacancy rate, 2003 (%)	2.1	4.3	1.3	4.5	2.1

1. Figures include municipal, regional and school taxes, net of homeowner grants or credits.

2. A 25-30 year-old detached 3-bedroom bungalow with a main floor area of 1,200 sf on a 6,000 sf lot, finished full basement and a double car garage.

3. Census metropolitan area.

4. Acting mayor.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canadian Real Estate Association, Conference Board of Canada, City of Edmonton

Calgary	Edmonton	Surrey	Vancouver	BC22	Canada
878,866	666,104	347,825	545,671	12,573,210	30,007,094
951,395	937,845	1,986,965	1,986,965	17,170,988	30,007,094
14.4	8.1	14.2	6.2	5.4	4.0
15.8	8.7	8.5	8.5	6.8	4.0
1,252	974	1,096	4,759	778	3
187	100	690	690	284	3
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
26.0	25.4	28.7	18.6	24.4	25.9
33.4	32.4	28.7	36.6	31.2	28.2
36.7	37.0	37.8	38.7	38.7	40.0
4.0	5.2	4.8	6.1	5.7	5.8
34.8	35.3	35.6	37.2		37.6
2.6	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.6
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
91.9	91.6	84.3	76.1	67.6	69.9
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	17.9	20.5
1.5	1.7	0.9	1.7	4.6	3.8
6.4	6.3	14.6	21.8	9.9	5.7
21.8	21.8	33.2	45.9	28.7	18.4
2.3	4.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	3.3
27,558	22,891	21,048	25,100	24,252	22,543
14.9	20.0	18.3	27.0	20.2	16.2
23.4	19.1	13.7	29.9	22.6	16.9
4.5	6.5	8.0	9.2	9.5	10.5
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
59.6	51.3	55.4	27.7	40.1	57.2
15.8	14.8	13.7	5.1	13.7	11.9
17.5	25.3	28.7	45.5	28.8	21.8
7.2	8.6	2.3	21.8	17.4	9.1
69.3	59.4	71.5	43.8	55.6	65.8
36.6	37.9	43.6	43.9	39.8	39.6
17.1	15.4	25.7	25.1	17.5	16.0
464,750	351,755	312,660	101,995	6,495,520	13,353,165
485,520	448,040	901,780	901,780	8,291,345	13,353,165
1,607	1,109	215	730	22,330	
1,586	1,700	1,550	2,123	2,278	
David Bronconnier	Bill Smith	Doug W. McCallum	Larry Campbell		
44,945	38,809	119,891	119,891		1,013,000
44,240	39,560	28,950	28,950		32,030
594.9	536.7	1,110.8	1,110.8	9,529.9	15,746.0
71.1	68.5	62.5	62.5	64.5	62.4
5.4	5.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.6
2,826	1,764	3,676	3,676	33,821	50,772
13,642	12,380	15,626	15,626	148,148	218,400
211,155	165,541	329,447	329,447	225,329	206,800
804	722	965	965		
4.4	3.4	2.0	2.0		2.2

Explanatory note

The BC22 are composed of municipal governments that supply local public services and exercise political authority over a specific area. They are political cities, not economic cities. An economic city is a geographic area of concentrated economic activity. The boundaries defining an economic city must encompass all economic agents — households and firms — that are in frequent contact with one another. In Canada, economic cities are called census metropolitan areas (CMA) and census agglomerations (CA).

A CMA is an area that includes a major urban core with a population of at least 100,000 (a CA has an urban core of at least 10,000) and one or more adjacent municipalities that are integrated economically with the nucleus. Adjacent municipalities are included depending on the percentage of employed residents who commute to work in the urban core. Generally speaking, if more than half of its employed residents work in the core, the municipality is included in the CMA or the CA.

All of the BC22 are part of a CMA and most are central cities that comprise the urban core of their CMA. Some, like Halifax, Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg, make up nearly the entire CMA. Others, like Vancouver, Brampton and Laval, represent only a small part. A city's share of a CMA can vary over time. Toronto, Montréal and Longueuil now represent a larger share of their respective CMAs than they did when the 1996 census was taken.

For additional information, contact Maxime Trottier, Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal, at (514) 350-2558.

To obtain a copy, visit the CMM Website or write to:
Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal
1002, rue Sherbrooke Ouest, bureau 2400
Montréal (Québec) H3A 3L6

Tel.: (514) 350-2550 Fax: (514) 350-2599

Population of the BC22 and the CMAs they are part of, 2001

Municipalities "Political" cities	Population in 2001	CMAs "Economic" cities	Population in 2001	Share city/CMA (%)
St. John's	99,182	St. John's	172,918	57.4
Halifax	359,111	Halifax	359,183	100.0
Québec	507,986	Québec	682,757	74.4
Montréal	1,812,723	Montréal	3,426,350	52.9
Laval	343,005	Montréal	3,426,350	10.0
Longueuil	371,934	Montréal	3,426,350	10.9
Gatineau	226,696	Ottawa-Gatineau	1,063,664	21.3
Ottawa	774,072	Ottawa-Gatineau	1,063,664	72.8
Toronto	2,481,494	Toronto	4,682,897	53.0
Mississauga	612,925	Toronto	4,682,897	13.1
Brampton	325,428	Toronto	4,682,897	6.9
Hamilton	490,268	Hamilton	662,401	74.0
Kitchener	190,399	Kitchener	414,284	46.0
London	336,539	London	432,451	77.8
Windsor	208,402	Windsor	307,877	67.7
Winnipeg	619,544	Winnipeg	671,274	92.3
Saskatoon	196,811	Saskatoon	225,927	87.1
Regina	178,225	Regina	192,800	92.4
Calgary	878,866	Calgary	951,395	92.4
Edmonton	666,104	Edmonton	937,845	71.0
Surrey	347,825	Vancouver	1,986,965	17.5
Vancouver	545,671	Vancouver	1,986,965	27.5
BC22	12,573,210	BC22	17,170,988	73.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population

ISBN 2-923013-09-3
Legal deposit, 2nd quarter 2004

Version française disponible sur demande