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Rural-Urban Differences Across Canada's Watersheds

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Highlights

- The population in Canada's most urban watersheds generally ranks higher in terms of social and economic characteristics than the population in watersheds that are more rural.
- Within the most urban watersheds, the population of census rural areas ranks higher on many social and economic measures than does the population of census urban areas.
- Within each type of watershed, jobs in agriculture, forestry and sawmills are more intensive within census rural areas, while jobs in mining and pulp and paper mills are equally intensive in census rural and census urban areas.

Introduction

The management of water supply and water-based waste disposal is an important concern both in Canada and around the world. One way in which this concern manifests itself is in the rise of 'grassroots' and non-governmental organizations, many of which are dedicated to environmental advocacy on water issues (e.g., Ottawa Riverkeeper, 2006). Other organizations are devoted to addressing the concerns of the agricultural community in terms of the intersectoral transfers of water (e.g., Molle and Berkoff, 2006).

In Canada, responsibility for water management issues has historically been spread across disparate government departments (for example, environment, natural resources, health and

agriculture) making a coordinated response and integrated management somewhat difficult. This separation derives from, and reflects, the diverse nature of water issues. Water is itself a resource, "but it is also habitat, transport medium, hazard, energy source, waste disposal, wild and farmed food source, coolant, travel impediment and tourist attraction" (Campbell, 2006). In addition to this, water does not respect national, provincial or municipal boundaries. As a result, there is a mismatch between established political borders, on the one hand, and boundaries that are more suitable for the effective governance of issues pertaining to water, on the other hand.

Given this situation, there are increasing calls for new governance structures that are both



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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in this Statistics Canada publication:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0** true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s** value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- P** preliminary
- r** revised
- x** suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E** use with caution
- F** too unreliable to be published

specifically responsible for all water issues and whose boundaries would be spatially aligned with the natural geography of water supply and waste disposal (that is, are aligned with natural watersheds). As a result, there are calls for a Pan-Canadian National Freshwater Policy Framework (Campbell, 2006) and for the organization of integrated institutions based on the natural geography of water supply and disposal (Ashton, 2006).

There has been some movement in this direction. For example, in Ontario, The Clean Water Act (2006) has taken a watershed-based approach to source protection planning for all sources of drinking water. Under the auspices of the Ministry of the Environment, conservation authorities across the province will coordinate locally-based

source water protection within watershed boundaries.

The realignment to watershed-based jurisdictional boundaries introduces an important rural-urban dimension in that both rural and urban areas are mixed into a single unit to a greater extent than is often the case with established political borders. For example, in 2001, 81% of Canada's census rural population resided in watersheds where they were outnumbered by the census urban population (calculated from data in Rothwell, 2006). Moreover, this rural-urban dimension is sharpened by the nature of the drainage system itself. A watershed is a region of interconnected waterways which functions as a single system. As such, upstream activities impact downstream quality and supply and it therefore constitutes an important strand of the overall connectivity and mutual interdependence of rural and urban areas of Canada. Water quality and supply, and particularly the imperative of a safe and reliable supply of potable water, mean that water issues form a key aspect of environmental stewardship.

Given that the watershed is emerging as the fundamental spatial unit for water issues, there appears to be a need for demographic and socioeconomic data that is based on the same geography. A previous Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin (Rothwell, 2006) presented basic demographic data by watershed. Map 1 in Rothwell (2006) portrayed each watershed and showed to which watershed type each was classified.

This bulletin extends the analysis to present selected socioeconomic characteristics of the population by type of watershed. As before, the designation of "census rural" and "census urban" has been used to split the population (Box 1). This definition distinguishes between those living in the countryside, specifically outside centres of 1,000 or more, and those individuals living in settlements of 1,000 or more. The focus on the

countryside population compared to the census urban population has been undertaken because:

- a) countryside dwellers are more likely to source their own water (i.e. not be connected to a municipal water supply) and are more likely to use a septic tank to deal with waste water;
- b) countryside dwellers may be more likely to be involved in productive activities that impact water quality.

In this bulletin, the focus is not specifically on the degree of “integration” of a rural area with a larger urban centre (i.e. whether or not particular countryside dwellers reside within the commuting zone of a larger urban centre). The focus is on the

nature of the settlement – census rural versus census urban.

Importantly, about one-third of Canada’s census rural population lives in the countryside within the commuting zone of a larger urban centre (du Plessis *et al.*, 2002, Appendix Table E1).

Although the overarching issue is watershed management, water management issues are not directly addressed in this bulletin. Rather, the similarities and differences of rural and urban residents within each type of watershed are profiled. This will reveal the commonalities and differences of rural and urban residents, both within a given type of watershed and across watershed types.

Box 1 Data and definitions: Geography

Data source

This analysis is based on Statistics Canada's 2001 Census of Population data tabulated according to drainage sub-basins. Note that the socioeconomic characteristics are assigned on the basis of where the respondent lives and not on the location of the respondent's workplace.

Census rural

Statistics Canada defines census rural areas as those outside of urban areas of 1,000 or more inhabitants with a density of 400 or more persons per square kilometre (Statistics Canada, 2002).

Watersheds

Statistics Canada delineates watersheds at varying scales throughout Canada. At the least detailed scale, there are 10 drainage basins that represent the watersheds of Canada's major rivers such as the St. Lawrence, Mackenzie and Fraser rivers. At the most detailed scale, there are 1,104 drainage sub-sub-basins. This bulletin portrays the employment characteristics of the census rural and census urban population for 164 watersheds at the sub-basin level. Sub-basins represent the drainage areas of the smaller (second tier) rivers that flow into Canada's major rivers. The drainage sub-basins will be referred to as watersheds throughout this bulletin. Note that unlike the earlier Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin (Rothwell, 2006), the socioeconomic data were not calculated separately for each side of the border for those watersheds that straddle provincial and territorial boundaries. This means that the total number of watersheds appears lower than in the earlier bulletin as the data were not disaggregated by province for this bulletin.

See Map 1 in Rothwell (2006) for a map of the 164 watersheds that are discussed in this bulletin.

This bulletin divides watersheds according to the share of the population that is census rural within each watershed. Throughout the bulletin the following terminology for watersheds is used:

- Very highly urban:** Less than 10 % of their population designated census rural
- Highly urban:** 10 % to 24.9 % of their population designated census rural
- Moderately urban:** 25 % to 49.9 % of their population designated census rural
- Moderately rural:** 50 % to 74.9 % of their population designated census rural
- Highly rural:** 75 % or more of their population designated census rural

Box 2 Data and definitions: Employment and labour force

The labour force

Composed of both the employed and unemployed. It excludes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Labour force activity

Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, 2001. Respondents were classified as either employed, or unemployed, or as not in the labour force.

Employed

Refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, 2001:

- (a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice;
- (b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Experienced labour force

Industry sector and skill level employment characteristics are shown for the experienced labour force aged 25 to 64. The experienced labour force comprises those who were either employed at the time of the Census or were unemployed but had worked since January 1, 2000. Data is derived from the 2001 Census of Population.

Industry sector

Based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), the industry sector refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to the 2001 Census, data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs recorded the job at which they worked the most hours. For further information on the classification, see Statistics Canada, 1980.

The definitions presented here are summarized from Statistics Canada (2002).

Box 3 Data and definitions: Location quotients

A location quotient (LQ) is an index of specialisation or intensity. It compares the concentration of a particular socioeconomic characteristic in a given location (in this case, a watershed type) with the concentration found in a wider spatial system (in this case, Canada as a whole). Concentration is defined as the share of the relevant population possessing the particular socioeconomic characteristic.

A watershed with the same share as the national level has a LQ value of 1.

A watershed with a lower share than the national level has a LQ value below 1.

A watershed with a higher share than the national level has a LQ value above 1.

Labour force and employment activity

Labour force activity and rates of employment provide information on the strength of the economy within the different types of watersheds and, by extension, suggest where policy intervention may be most effective.

In “very highly urban” watersheds, 68 % of the population aged 15 years and over were in the labour force (Box 2) and 64 % were employed (Appendix Table 1). Both these totals become progressively lower with increasing watershed rurality to the extent that in “highly rural” watersheds, only 61 % of the population aged 15 years and over were in the labour force and 50 % were employed.

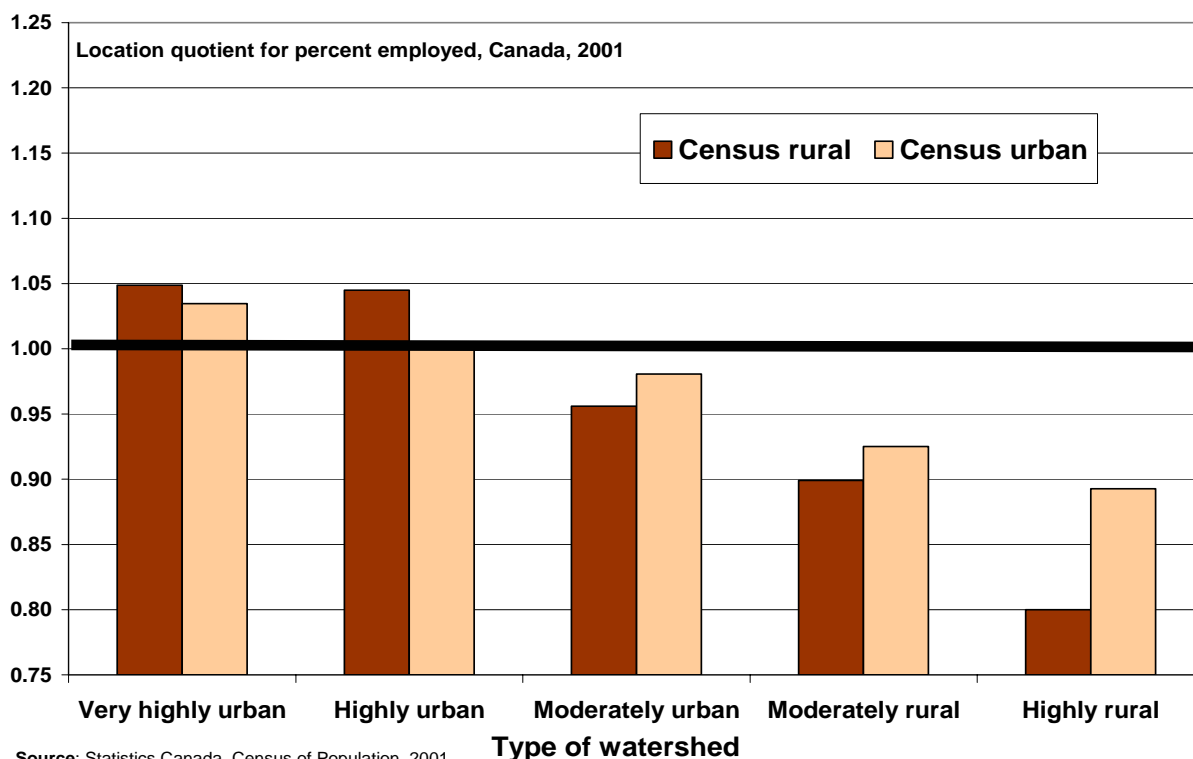
In Figure 1, employment location quotients (Box 3) show that employment intensity (i.e. the employment rate relative to the national level) steadily falls for both the census rural and census

urban population with increasing watershed rurality.

There is a striking difference in the employment rates when we compare census urban and census rural residents within a watershed. Compared to the census urban population, the census rural population has a higher employment rate in “very highly urban” and in “highly urban” watersheds but a lower employment rate in the more rural watersheds. It appears that the census rural population has better access to (urban) jobs in the more urban watersheds.

In “highly rural” watersheds, only 80 census rural people are employed compared to the 100 that would be employed if they enjoyed the same rate of employment as the Canadian workforce as a whole (i.e., the location quotient is 0.80). The comparable number for the census urban population within the “highly rural” watersheds is 0.89.

Figure 1 Employment rates are lower in watersheds that are more rural (note that census rural employment rates are relatively higher in urban watersheds and are relatively lower in rural watersheds)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Employment by industry sector

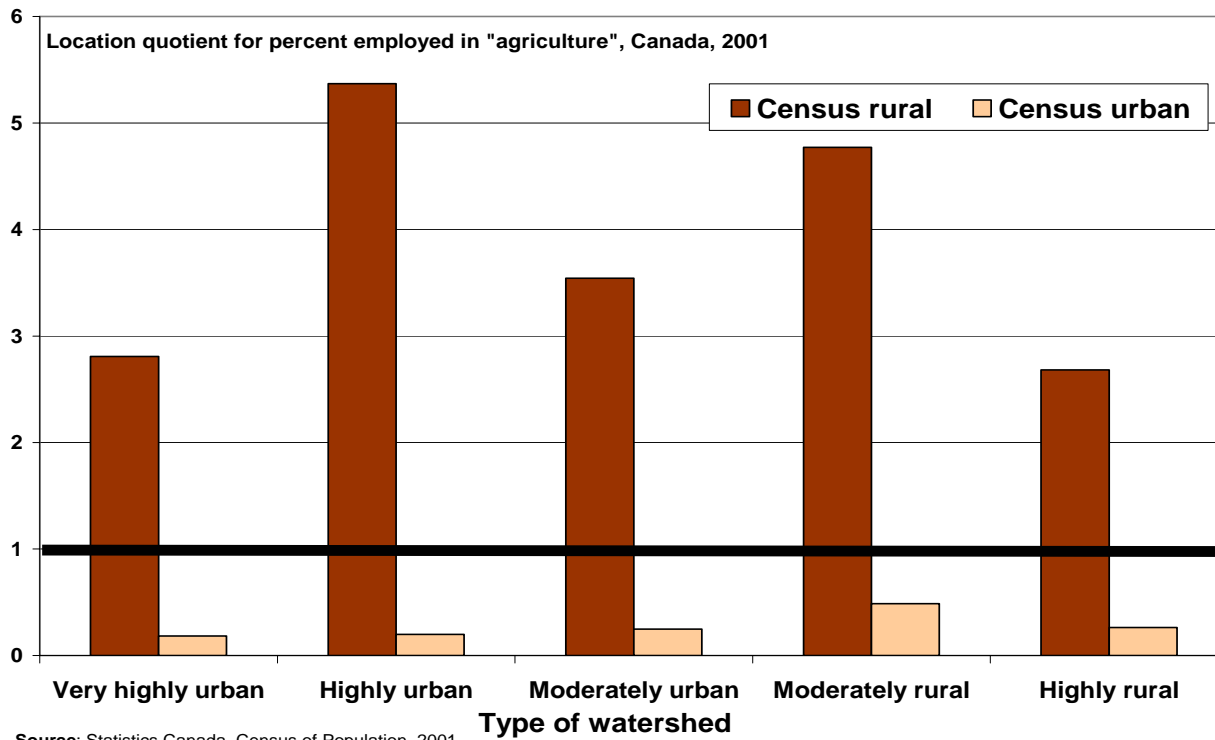
Employment by industry sector provides information on which industries are most important to a watershed type in terms of the number of people employed and their potential to produce exportable goods and services. In short, the economic dynamics of a watershed type can be better understood when industry sectors are profiled and, by extension, a sense of both future employment opportunities and the potential for environmental degradation can be gleaned.

Throughout this section, the findings for selected employment sectors are presented. The detailed data can be found in Appendix Table 2, Appendix Table 3 and Appendix Table 4.

Not surprisingly, employment in **agriculture** is more intensive in census rural areas (Figure 2). The workforce¹ in census rural areas within “highly urban” watersheds is the most intensive in terms of employment on farms -- 5.4 times more intensive than the overall Canadian workforce. However, agricultural employment is a significant feature of census rural areas in each type of watershed.

1. We use the term ‘workforce’ to refer to the experienced labour force (Box 2) aged 25 to 64 years.

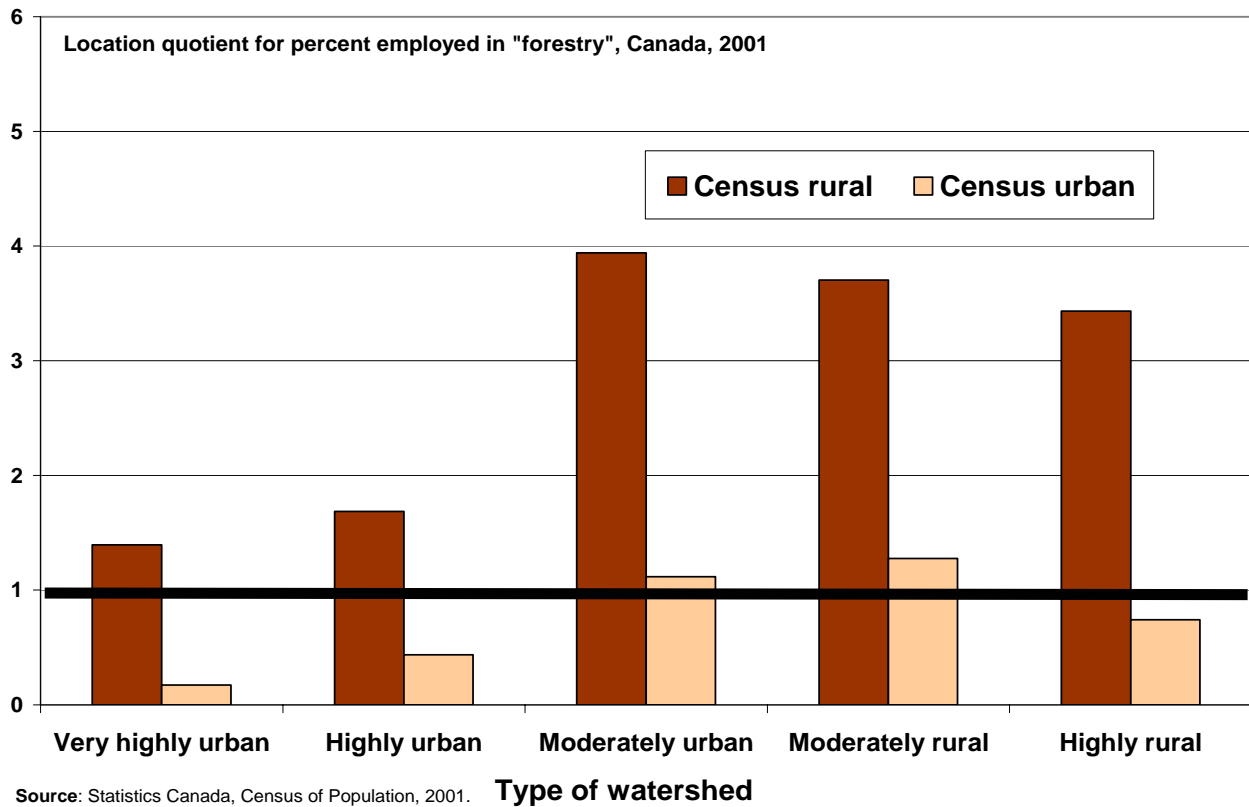
Figure 2 Employment in agriculture is relatively more intensive among the census rural workforce in “highly urban” watersheds



Similarly, employment in **forestry** is relatively more intensive among the census rural workforce in each type of watershed (Figure 3). The intensity is greatest for the census rural workforce

in “moderately urban” watersheds. Note that both agricultural and forestry jobs are relatively more intensive in the census rural areas within each watershed.

Figure 3 Employment in forestry is relatively more intensive among the census rural workforce in watersheds that are more rural

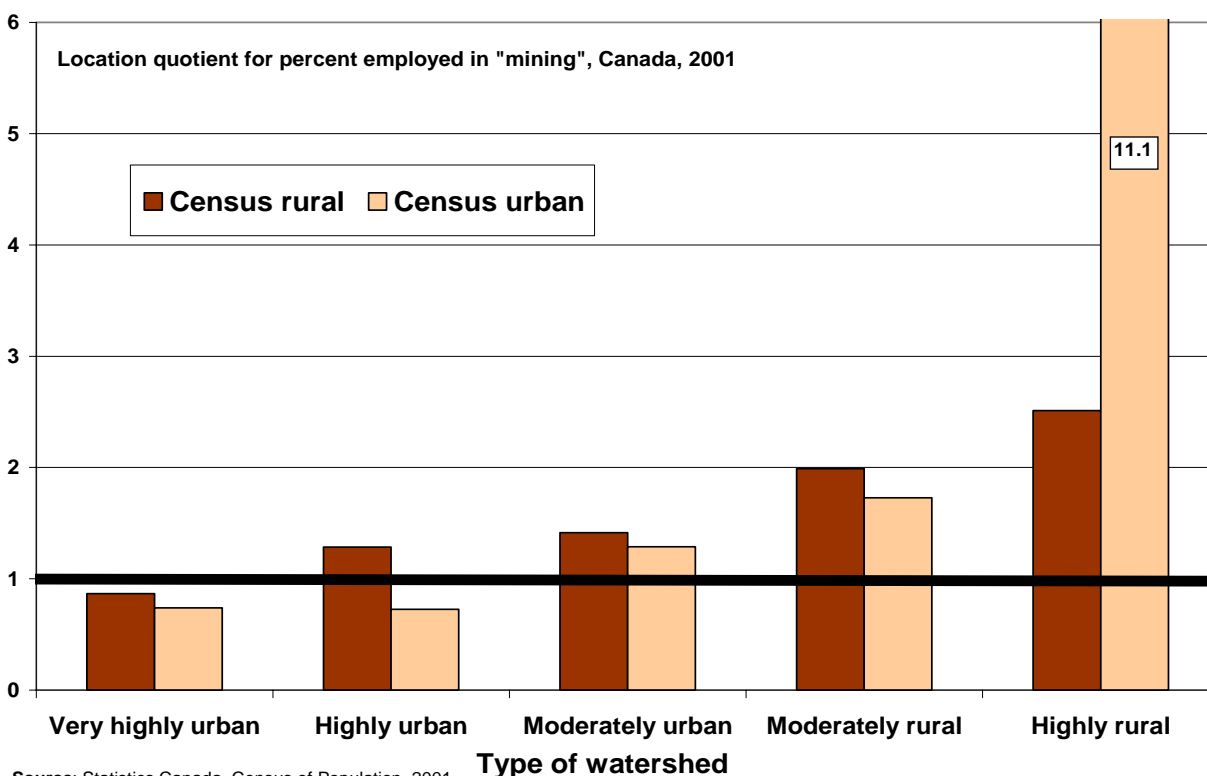


The intensity of employment in the **mining** sector is higher in more rural watersheds for both the census rural and census urban workforce (Figure 4). Note that the employment intensity is similar in the census rural areas and the census urban areas in most types of watersheds.

The extremely high intensity seen amongst the census urban workforce in “highly rural”

watersheds is probably due to the low absolute numbers of the census urban workforce found in these watersheds - only 550 census urban individuals are recorded as employed in the mining sector in “highly rural” watersheds out of a total employment level of 4,230 workers (Appendix Table 3).

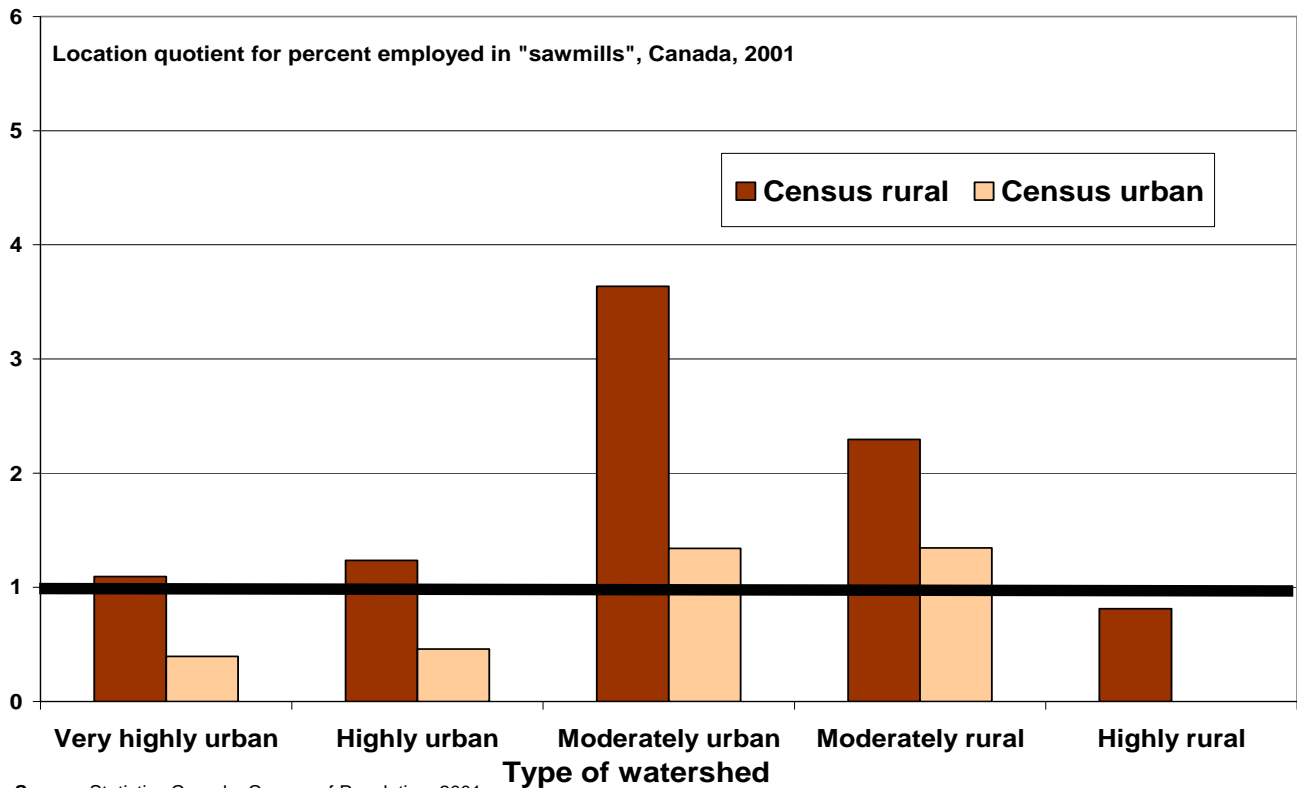
Figure 4 The intensity of employment in mining is similar in census urban and census rural areas (except for the “highly rural” watersheds)



Sawmills and pulp and paper mills are two manufacturing sectors involved in wood processing. Employment in **sawmills** follows a similar pattern to that of forestry being more intensive in census rural areas than in census

urban areas within each type of watershed (Figure 5). As with forestry, the most intensive areas are census rural areas within “moderately urban” watersheds.

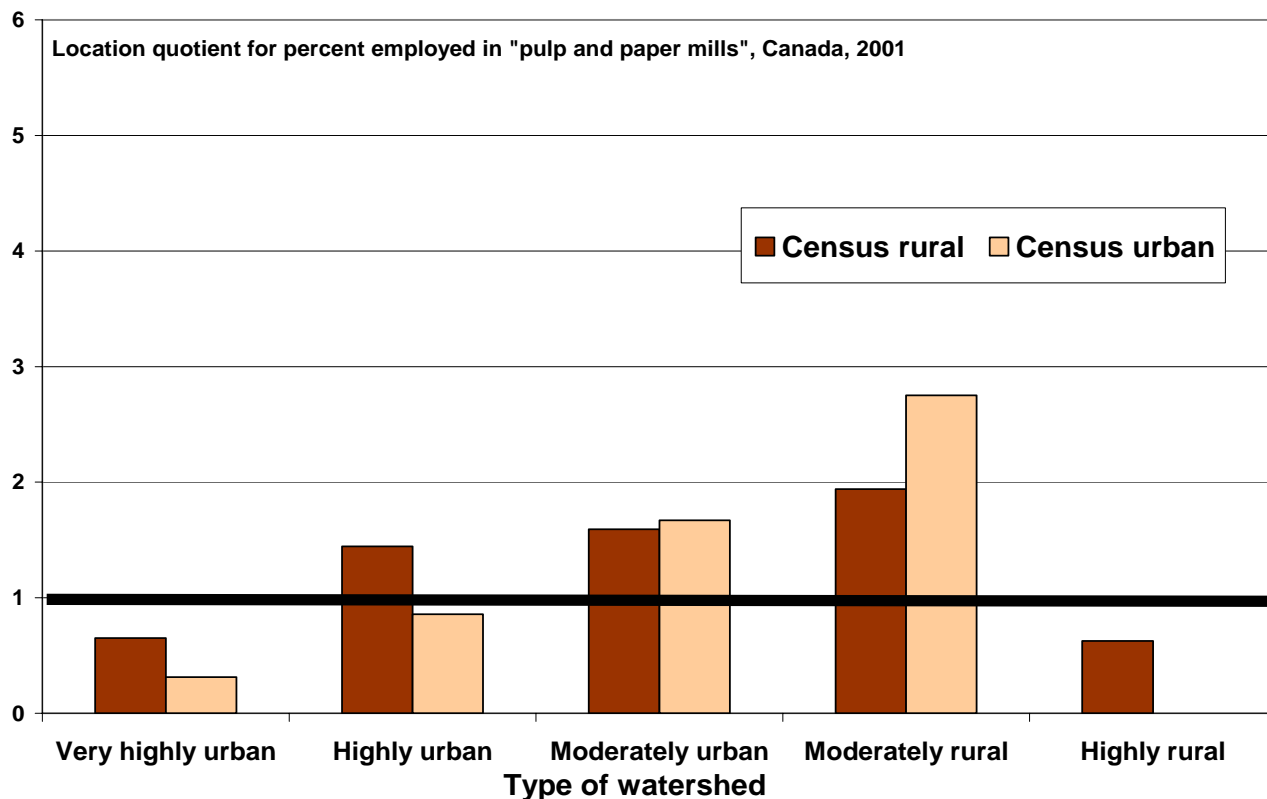
Figure 5 The intensity of employment in sawmills is higher in census rural than in census urban areas within each type of watershed



Employment in **pulp and paper mills** follows a similar pattern to that of mining. For the workforce as a whole, with the exception of “highly rural” watersheds, the share of the workforce employed in pulp and paper mills is higher in watersheds that are more rural (Figure 6). Moreover, this pattern is similar for both the census rural and census urban workforce.

In “moderately rural” watersheds, the census urban location quotient is 2.75. This means there would be 275 census urban people employed in pulp and paper mills compared to the 100 that would be employed if they had the same intensity of employment as the Canadian workforce as a whole.

Figure 6 The intensity of employment in pulp and paper mills is relatively higher in “moderately rural” watersheds



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

One might expect the intensity of employment in mining, sawmills and pulp and paper mills to be relatively higher in census urban areas if these activities had formed the nucleus for a town. Interestingly,

- for mining employment, this case appears only for the small number of workers in census urban areas in “highly rural” watersheds (Figure 4);
- for sawmill employment, employment intensity is not higher in census urban areas indicating that towns (or 1,000 or more population) are not (relatively)

more intensive in sawmill employment (Figure 5); and

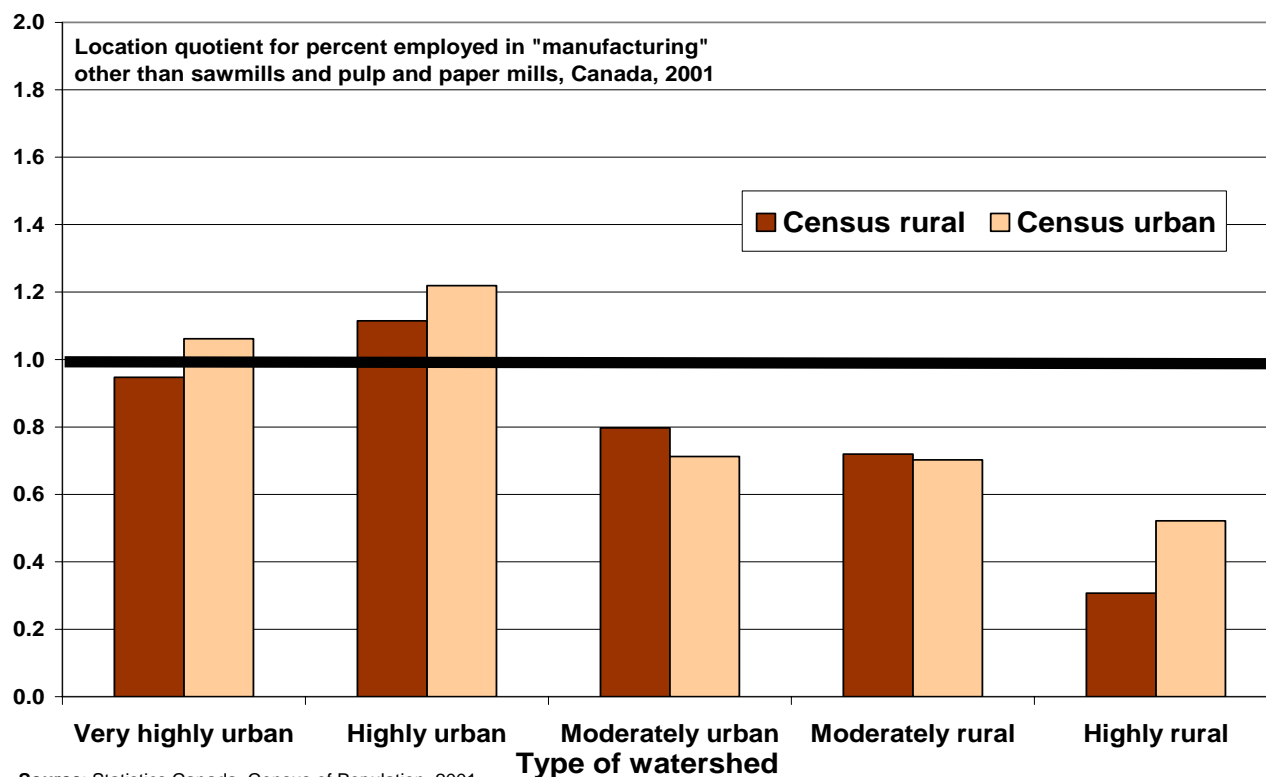
- for pulp and paper employment, employment intensity is higher in census urban areas only in “moderately rural” watersheds (Figure 6), again indicating that census urban areas are not generally (relatively) intensive in pulp and paper employment.

Thus, with these measures, employment in mining, sawmills and pulp and paper mills is not generally more intensive in census urban areas.

In Canada as a whole, over 14 % of the workforce is employed in **all other manufacturing industries** (that is, employment in all manufacturing industries excluding sawmills and pulp and paper mills) (Appendix Table 2). The watershed type that is most intensive in “other” manufacturing employment is the “highly urban”

watershed (Figure 7). Here, the census urban workforce is about 20 % more intensively employed in “other” manufacturing, compared to Canada as a whole. In the more rural watersheds, the intensity of employment in manufacturing is lower – for both the census rural and the census urban workforce.

Figure 7 The intensity of employment in manufacturing (other than sawmills and pulp and paper mills) is relatively higher in “highly urban” watersheds

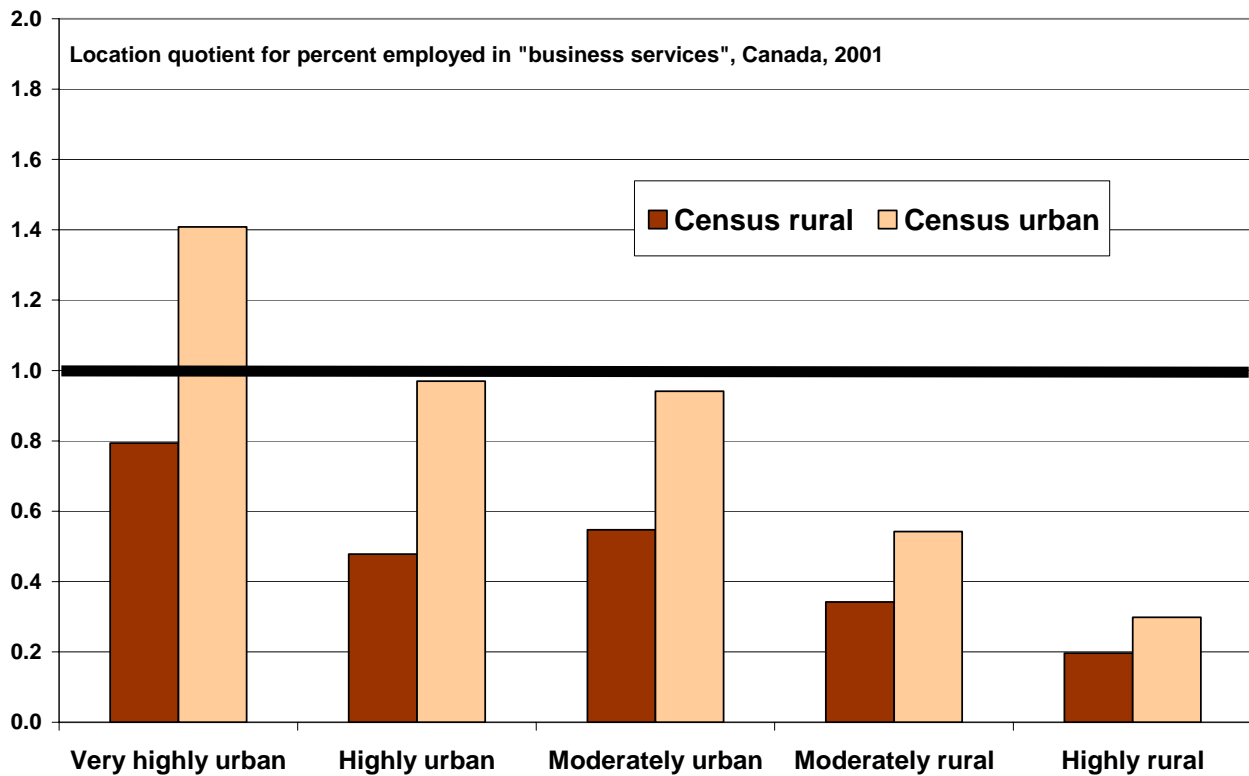


In 2001, employment in the **business services** sector accounted for approximately 9 % of the total employed workforce across Canada (Appendix Table 2). The share was highest in the most urban watersheds and was lowest in the more rural watersheds (Figure 8).

In each type of watershed, the intensity of employment in the business services sector was higher amongst the census urban workforce than

amongst the census rural workforce. The extreme urban concentration of this industry can be gauged by the fact that only census urban areas in “very highly urban” watersheds have an intensity of business services employment above the Canadian average. Business services are an urban-centric activity in which workers tend to assemble, analyze and disseminate information that is considered useful to other industries.

Figure 8 The intensity of employment in business services is above the national average only in census urban areas in “very highly urban” watersheds



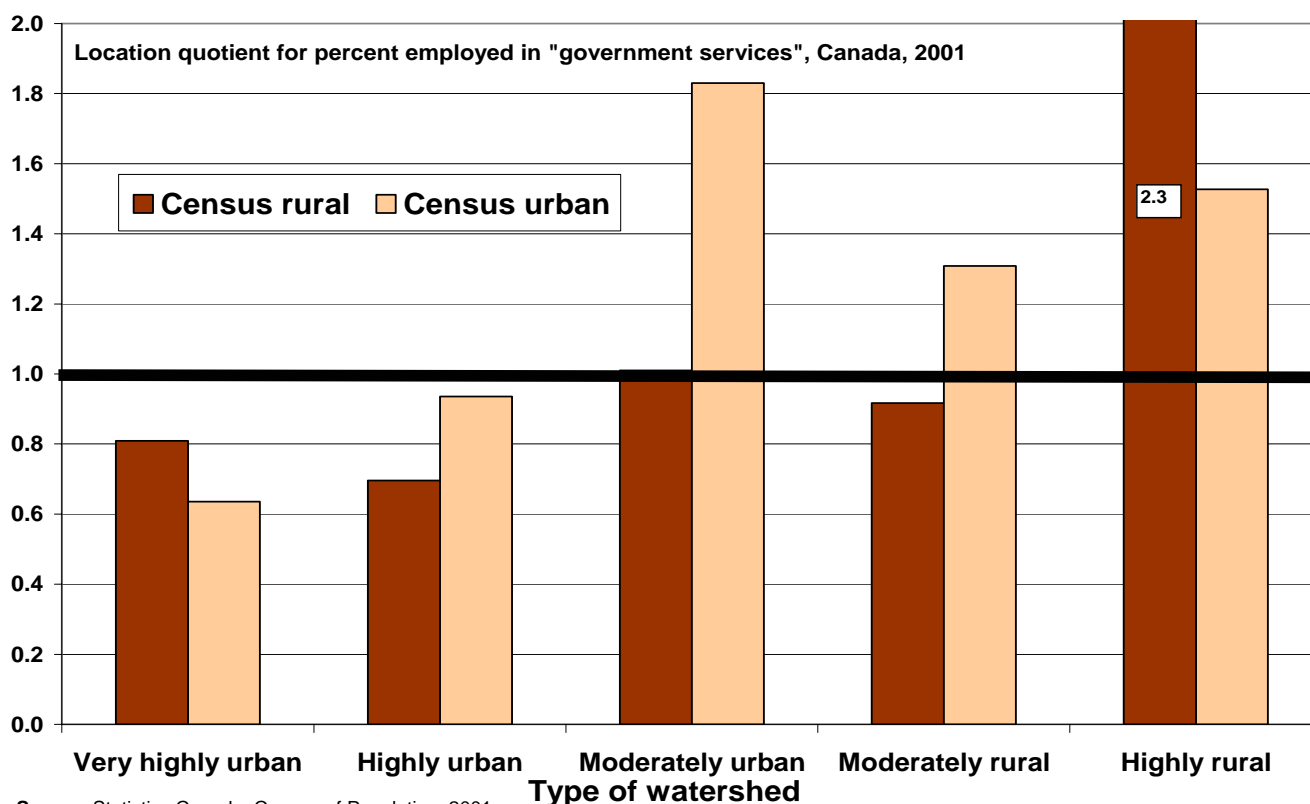
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001. **Type of watershed**

Employment in the **government services** sector accounts for a little more than 6 % of employment throughout Canada as a whole (Appendix Table 2).

With the exception of a spike in “moderately urban” watersheds, the intensity of employment in government services is higher in the more rural watersheds (Figure 9).

There were differences in the government services sector employment pattern between the census rural and census urban workforce. Amongst the census rural workforce the highest intensity is recorded in the most rural watershed type. In these watersheds, over 230 census rural individuals are employed for every 100 that would have been employed if the intensity had been equal to that found amongst the Canadian workforce as a whole. However, among the census urban workforce the intensity is highest in “moderately urban” watersheds.

Figure 9 The intensity of employment in government services is relatively higher in the census urban workforce of “moderately urban” watersheds



Except for the most rural and most urban watershed types, government workers are more likely to be in census urban areas than in census rural areas. This is not surprising as schools, hospitals and other government offices are more likely to be located in urban centres. In “very

highly urban” watersheds, perhaps government workers are more likely to live in rural areas and commute to urban centres. In the “highly rural” watersheds, government workers may be in towns with less than 1,000 individuals.

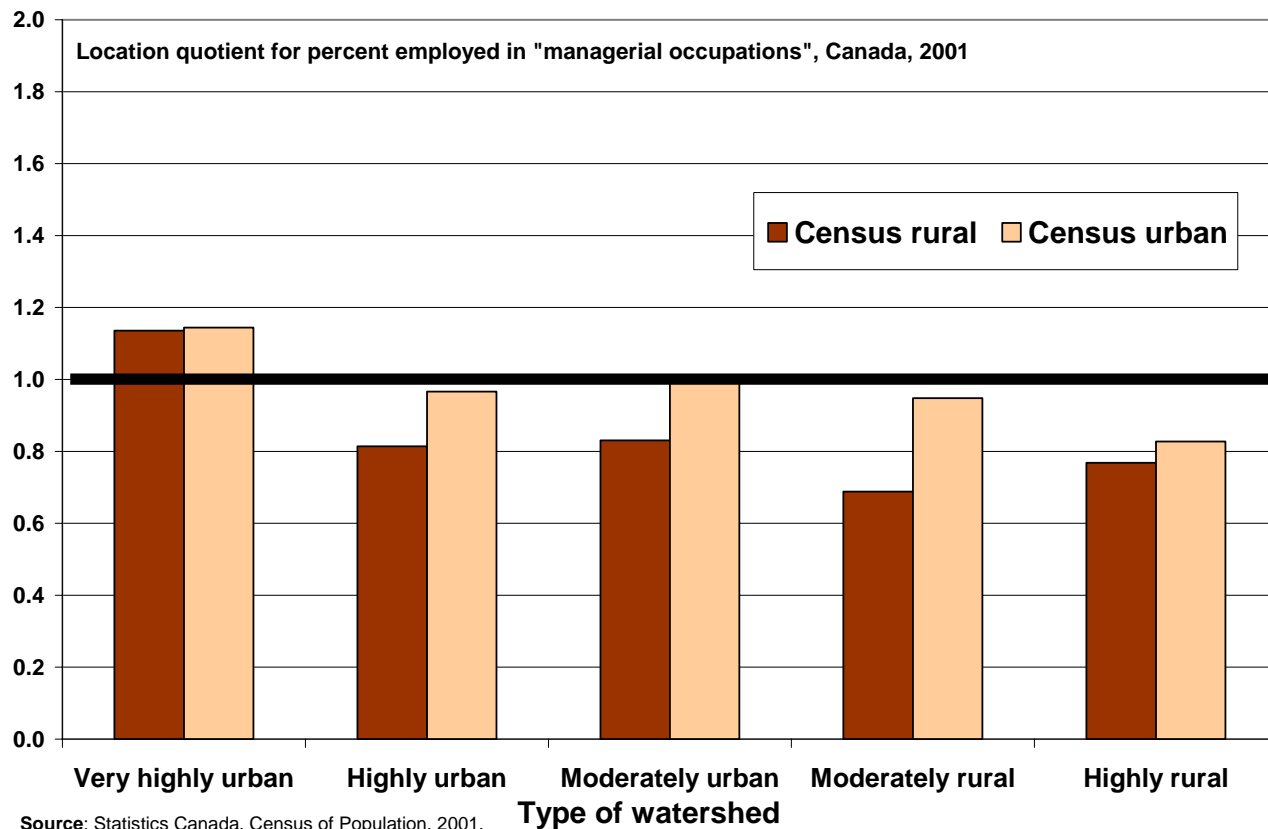
Workforce in higher-skilled occupations

This section examines the pattern of higher-skilled and lower-skilled occupations across types of watersheds.² A larger share of the workforce with higher-skilled occupations may imply a higher availability of skills for managing and negotiating governance issues within a watershed. Alasia and Magnusson (2005) showed that, within the majority of industry sectors, higher-skilled occupations were more concentrated in urban locations and lower-skilled occupations were more concentrated in rural locations. Once again, ‘workforce’ refers to the experienced labour force aged 25 to 64 years (Box 2).

Watersheds that are more rural have a lower share of their workforce with managerial occupations (Figure 10). Within each type of watershed, census rural areas have a lower share of the workforce with managerial occupations, compared to census urban areas.

2. Occupations were grouped into 5 groups based on the types of skills normally required for these occupations (Alasia and Magnusson, 2005).

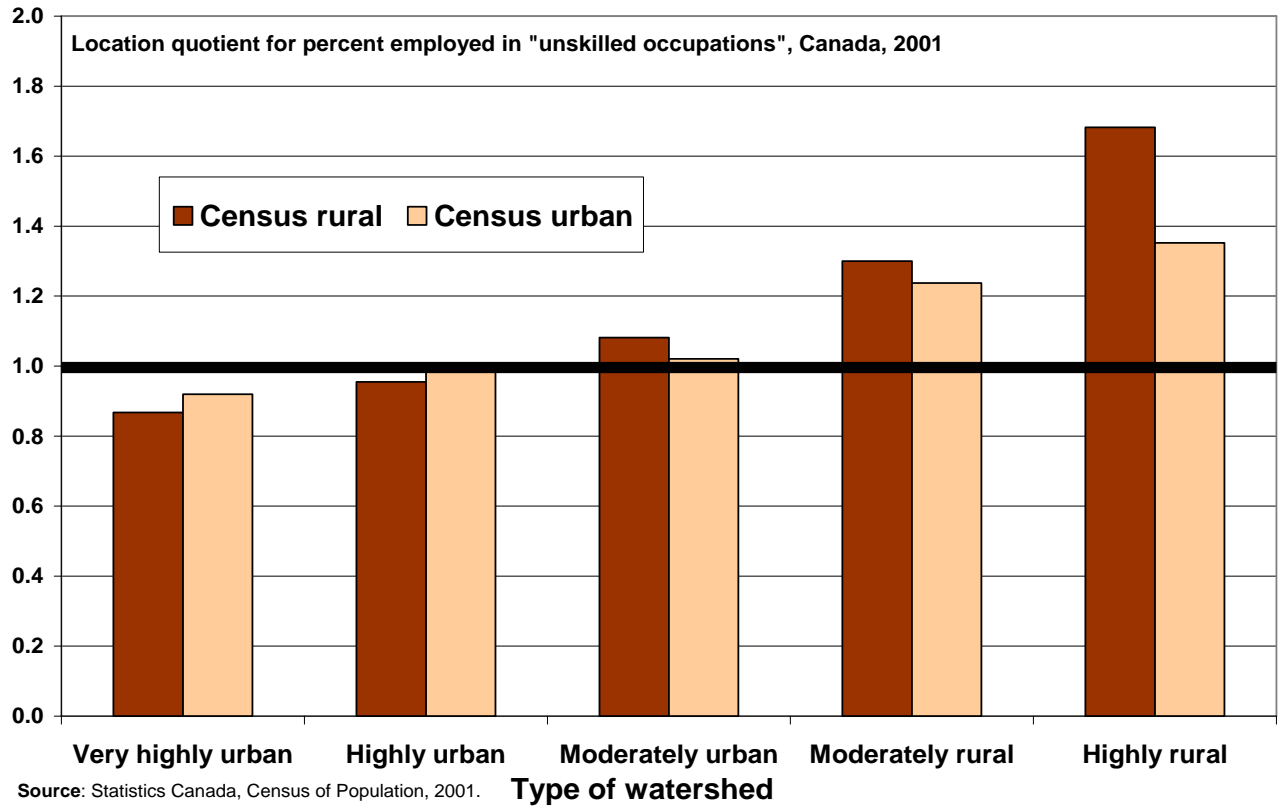
Figure 10 Within each type of watershed, the census urban workforce has a higher intensity of managerial occupations



Conversely, the more rural the watershed, the greater is the share of the workforce employed in unskilled occupations, and in rural watersheds, the census rural workforce is even more likely to have

an unskilled occupation (Figure 11). In rural watersheds, the census rural workforce has a higher intensity of workers in unskilled occupations.

Figure 11 “Highly rural” watersheds have a higher share of the workforce employed in unskilled occupations



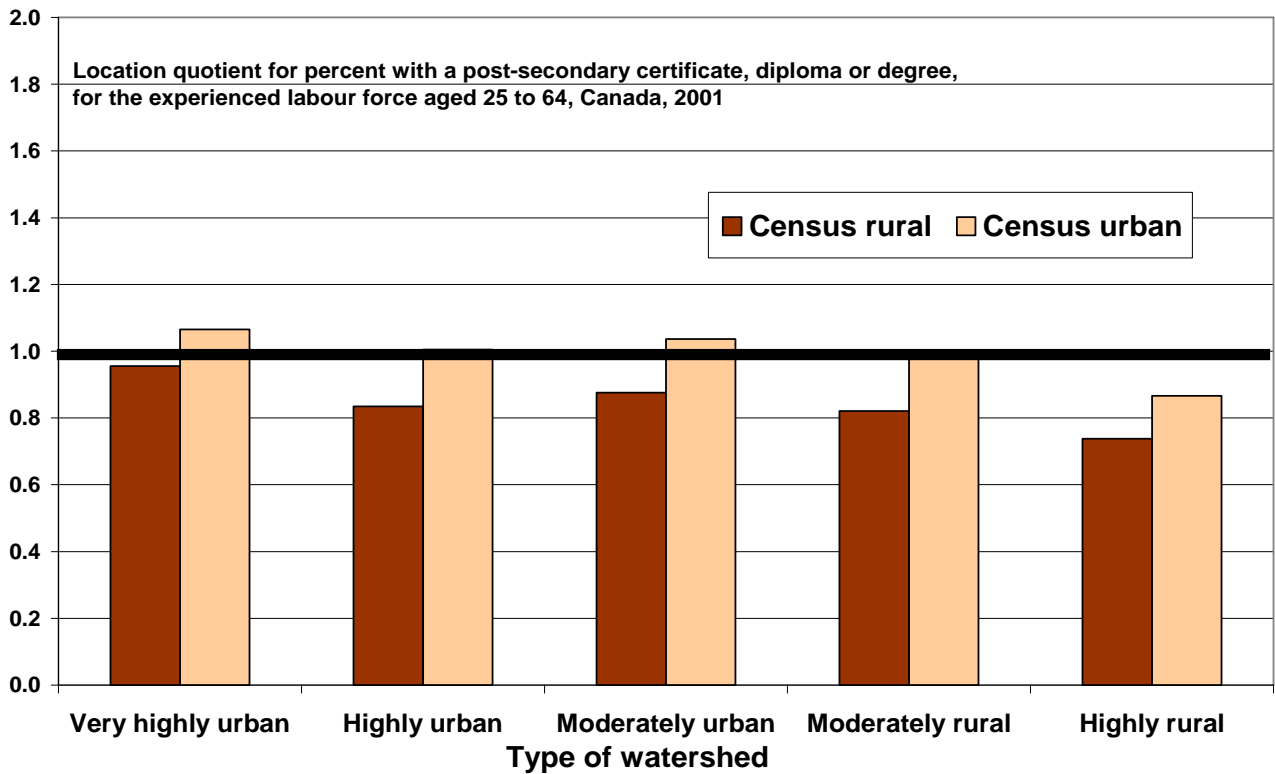
Worker education levels

There are dramatic differences in the highest level of education attained by the experienced labour force in the different watershed types. Those with a post-secondary degree, certificate or diploma account for 61 % of the workforce in “very highly urban” watersheds, but for only 43 % in “highly rural” watersheds (Appendix Table 8). Meanwhile, those with no degree, certificate or diploma account for 26 % of the workforce in

“very highly urban” watersheds, but 47 % of the workforce in “highly rural” watersheds.

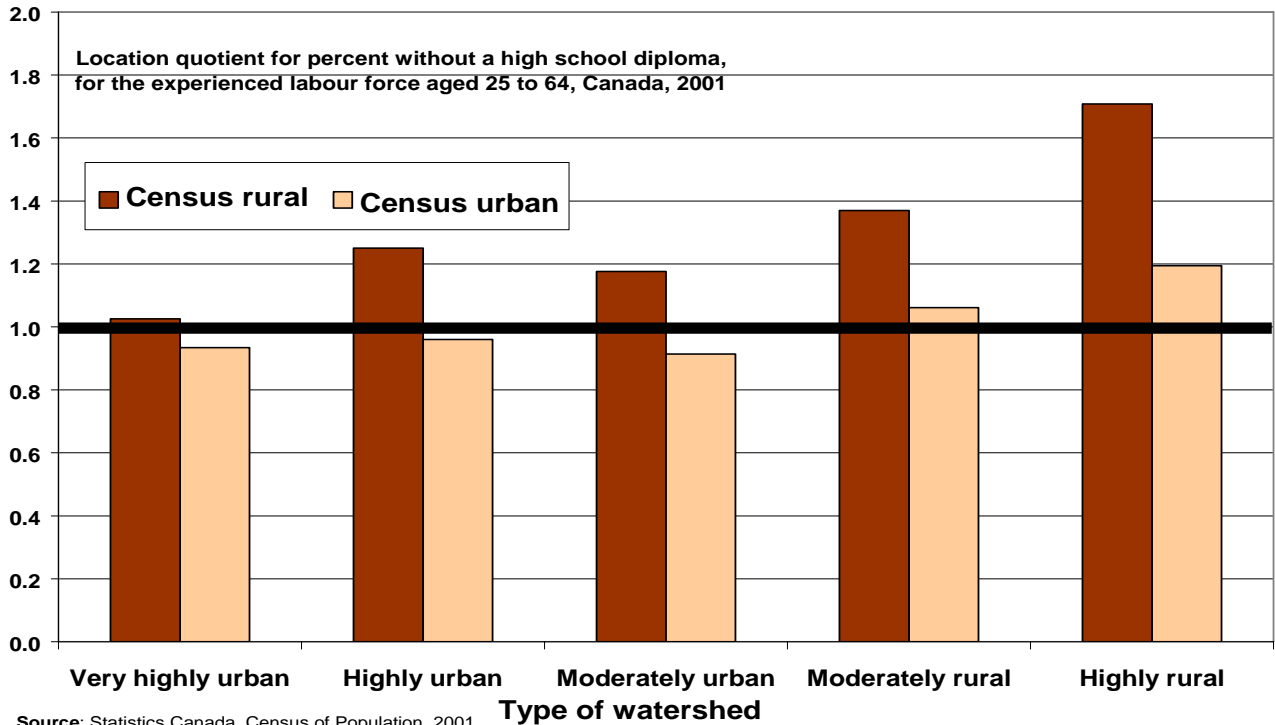
In each watershed type, the census rural workforce has a lower level of formal education than does the census urban workforce. The census rural workforce has a smaller share of those with post-secondary education (Figure 12) and a larger share of those with the less than a high school diploma (Figure 13). The discrepancy is greatest amongst those with less than a high school diploma in “highly rural” watersheds.

Figure 12 “Highly rural” watersheds have a lower share with a post-secondary certificate



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Figure 13 Within each type of watershed, the census rural workforce is less likely to have completed high school



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

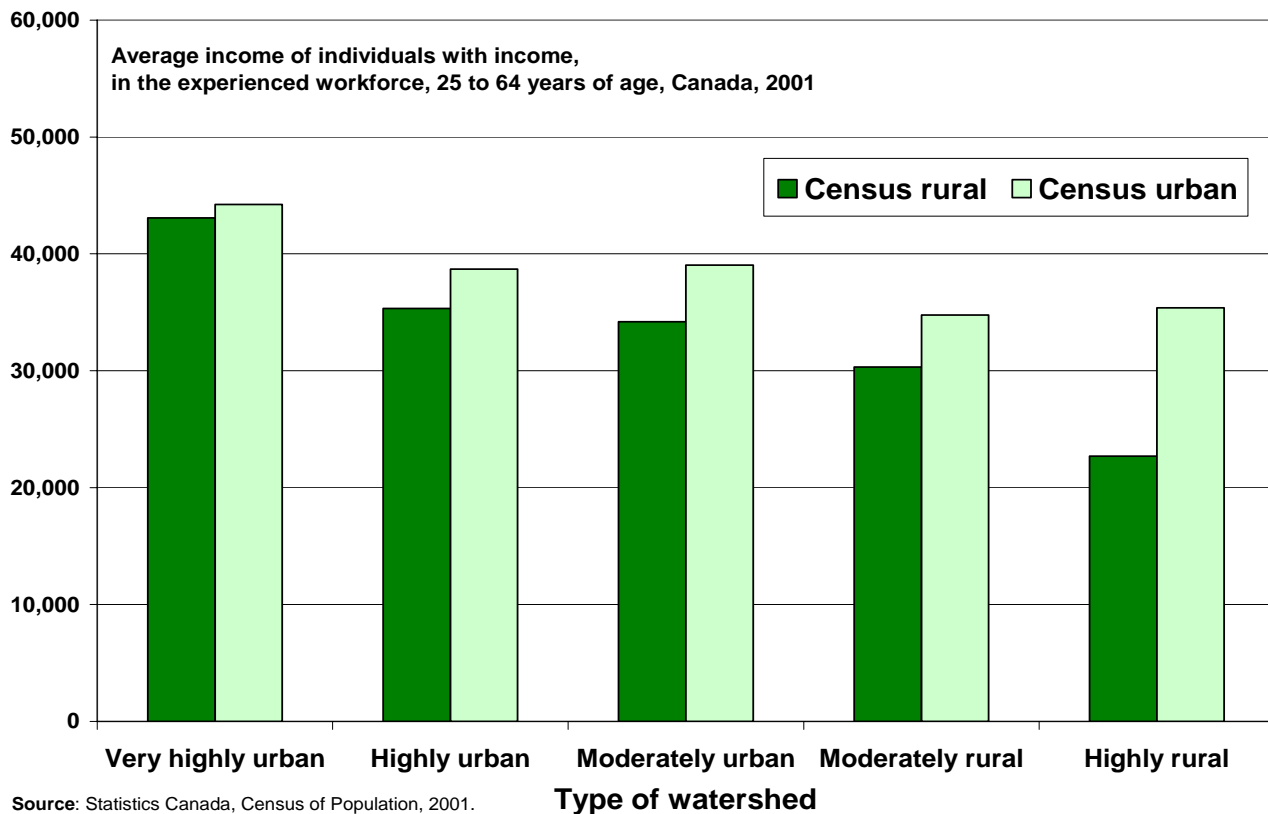
Average income and the incidence of low income

Information on incomes gives a valuable insight into the relative social standing of different groups within Canada. This section briefly looks at two aspects of income within Canada's watersheds – the average income of individuals and the incidence of low income³.

Incomes are lower on average in watersheds that are more rural (Figure 14). Further, compared to the census urban workforce, the census rural workforce has lower incomes in each type of watershed. Interestingly, the income gap between census rural and census urban is largest within the “highly rural” watersheds and smallest within the “very highly urban” watersheds. In the more urban watersheds the census rural population appears to benefit from having more ready access to larger cities.

3. For the definition of the Low Income Cut-offs, see Statistics Canada (2002).

Figure 14 Average incomes are lower in watersheds that are more rural, and incomes are lower in census rural areas within each type of watershed

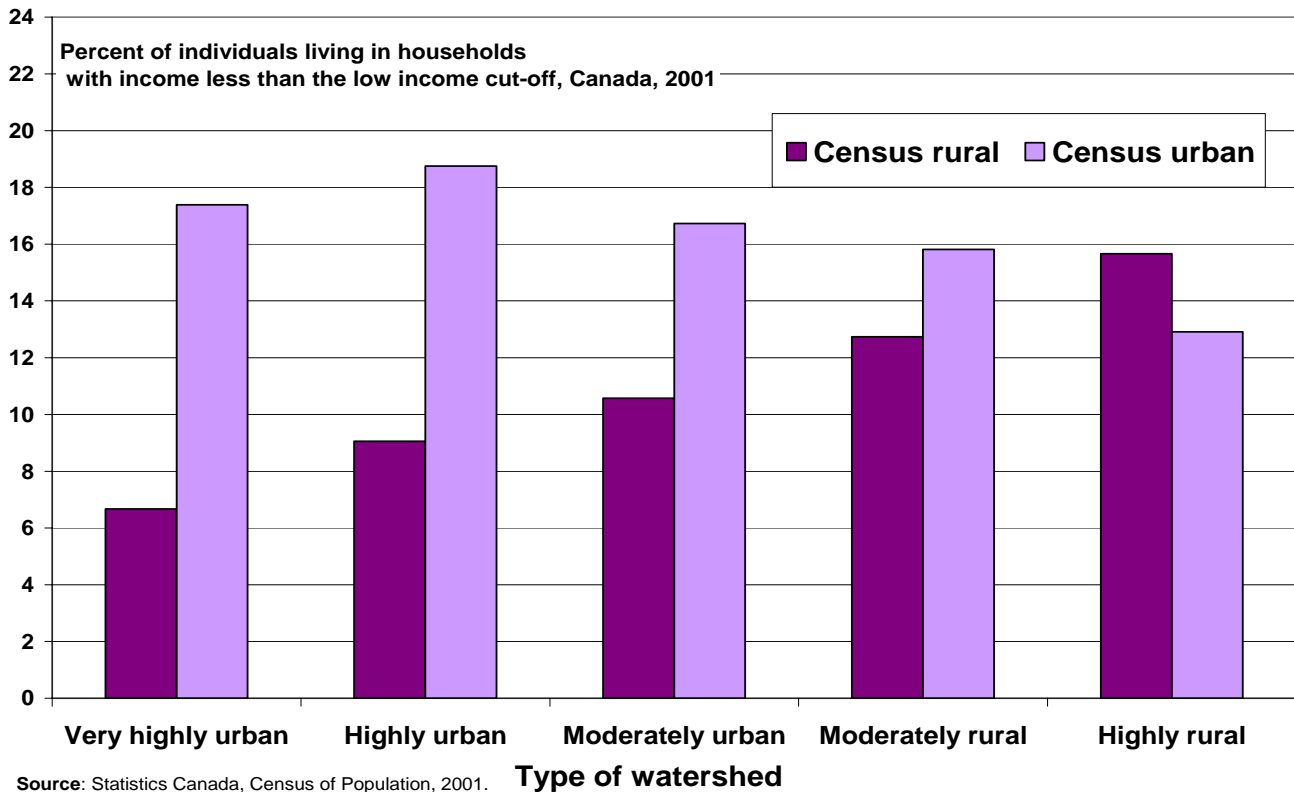


In contrast, a review of the incidence of low incomes shows a divergent pattern:

a) the census urban population is somewhat less likely to report low incomes in watersheds that are more rural (Figure 15); however,

b) the census rural population is more likely to report low incomes in watersheds that are more rural.

Figure 15 Census rural residents within urban watersheds are less likely to report low incomes, compared to the urban residents of these watersheds



Summary

As noted in an earlier bulletin (Rothwell, 2006), the most urbanised watersheds “very highly urban” comprise only six individual watersheds but are the home to nearly 10 million Canadians – one third of Canada’s total population. Moreover, between 1981 and 2001 this population increased 45 % – or by over 3 million individuals. Further, nearly 650,000 census rural individuals (representing 11 % of the total census rural population) also live in this type of watershed. The sheer pressure of population, and the potential for environmental concerns that this would suggest, coupled with the mixing of so many census rural and census urban people means that profiling the socioeconomic conditions that prevail within these watersheds, and particularly the differences between the census rural and census urban population, is vitally important.

The “very highly urban” watersheds had the highest intensity of labour force participation and the highest intensity of employment of all the watershed types. Moreover, these totals were higher amongst the census rural population than among the census urban population.

As might be expected, the “very highly urban” watersheds have low employment intensity in mining and pulp and paper mills (the more rural-based manufacturing activity). However, employment in manufacturing, other than sawmills and pulp and paper mills, shows a higher intensity than that found across Canada as a whole. “Very highly urban” watersheds had the highest intensity of any watershed type for employment in business services. Further, the census rural population had a higher intensity than the census urban population in this regard. Perhaps surprisingly, “very highly urban” watersheds showed a relatively low intensity of employment in government services, particularly amongst the census urban population.

The population in the “very highly urban” watersheds is doing very well in terms of both

occupational skill levels and educational level. Further, the census rural population outstrips the census urban population in these categories. These watersheds also exhibited the highest intensity of managerial and professional workers (the highest occupational skill level) and the lowest intensity of unskilled workers (the lowest occupational skill level). Further, the intensity of managerial workers was higher, and the intensity of unskilled workers was lower, amongst the census rural population within “very highly urban” watersheds.

The intensity of post-secondary degree, certificate or diploma holders (the highest education level) in “very highly urban” watersheds were the highest of any watershed type. Similarly, the intensity of those with no degree, certificate or diploma (the lowest education level) was the lowest of any watershed type. When the population was split between census rural and census urban the census urban population exhibited a lower intensity of post-secondary degree, certificate or diploma holders and a higher intensity of those with no degree, certificate or diploma.

Finally, a profile of average income and the incidence of low income reveal that residents in “very highly urban” watersheds have the highest average income of all, with the census urban population having a slightly higher average than the census rural population. The incidence of low income reveals a huge discrepancy between the census rural population and the census urban population within the “very highly urban” watersheds. The census urban population has an incidence of low income that is amongst the highest of any watershed type while the census rural population shows the lowest incidence of any watershed type.

Taken together, these results suggest that in terms of employment, occupational skills, formal education and income, the workforce in “very highly urban” watersheds ranks relatively high, compared to the rest of Canada. Moreover, on many measures, the census rural workforce is

doing better than the census urban workforce in these urban watersheds. A higher socioeconomic standing amongst the workforce in general, and the census rural workforce in particular, suggests that there may be a greater potential or greater capacity to deal with environmental issues in these very highly populated watersheds.

This bulletin has described the way a number of socioeconomic characteristics vary by watershed type within Canada. The use of watershed types (based on the share of the resident population that is census rural) as the basic unit of geography does present some challenges. In particular, the fact that the watershed types tend to be dispersed

throughout Canada and do not form contiguous units that can be neatly tied to particular regions of Canada is problematic. In the same vein, these watershed types certainly do not conform to established and traditional political boundaries. In short, the watershed type represents a different geographical basis for presenting demographic and socioeconomic data. The utility of this new geography is likely to increase as watershed-based governmental structures that are responsible for water management issues become more established across Canada and require demographic and socioeconomic information that corresponds more with the boundaries of their jurisdictions.

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Appendix Table 1 Labour force and employment rate by watershed type, Canada, 2001

	Watershed type					
	Very highly urban (less than 10% rural)	Highly urban (10% to 24.9% rural)	Moderately urban (25% to 49.9% rural)	Moderately rural (50% to 74.9% rural)	Highly rural (75% or more rural)	All watersheds
All areas	Population aged 15 and over					
In labour force	5,295,550	5,457,435	4,038,080	1,002,160	78,865	15,872,075
Employed	4,964,030	5,080,420	3,699,540	887,085	64,095	14,695,125
Total population	7,796,600	8,204,105	6,186,480	1,584,850	129,340	23,901,355
	As percent of the total population (aged 15 and over)					
In labour force	68	67	65	63	61	66
Employed	64	62	60	56	50	61
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)					
In labour force	33	34	25	6	0	100
Employed	34	35	25	6	0	100
Total population	33	34	26	7	1	100
	Location quotients (intensity relative to the national average)					
In labour force	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.95	0.92	1.00
Employed	1.04	1.01	0.97	0.91	0.81	1.00
Census rural areas	"Census rural" population aged 15 and over					
In labour force	348,810	861,390	1,300,125	569,080	73,730	3,153,115
Employed	329,730	809,810	1,178,380	495,095	59,490	2,872,515
Total population	511,355	1,260,535	2,004,785	895,600	120,950	4,793,205
	As percent of the total population (aged 15 and over)					
In labour force	68	68	65	64	61	66
Employed	64	64	59	55	49	60
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)					
In labour force	11	27	41	18	2	100
Employed	11	28	41	17	2	100
Total population	11	26	42	19	3	100
	Location quotients (intensity relative to the national average)					
In labour force	1.03	1.03	0.98	0.96	0.92	0.99
Employed	1.05	1.04	0.96	0.90	0.80	0.97
Census urban areas	"Census urban" population aged 15 and over					
In labour force	4,946,740	4,596,045	2,737,955	433,080	5,135	12,718,960
Employed	4,634,300	4,270,610	2,521,160	391,990	4,605	11,822,610
Total population	7,285,245	6,943,570	4,181,695	689,250	8,390	19,108,150
	As percent of the total population (aged 15 and over)					
In labour force	68	66	65	63	61	67
Employed	64	62	60	57	55	62
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)					
In labour force	39	36	22	3	0	100
Employed	39	36	21	3	0	100
Total population	38	36	22	4	0	100
	Location quotients (intensity relative to the national average)					
In labour force	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.95	0.92	1.00
Employed	1.03	1.00	0.98	0.93	0.89	1.01

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Appendix Table 2 Industry sector employment by watershed type, Canada, 2001

Industry sector	Watershed type					
	Very highly urban (less than 10% rural)	Highly urban (10% to 24.9% rural)	Moderately urban (25% to 49.9% rural)	Moderately rural (50% to 74.9% rural)	Highly rural (75% or more rural)	All watersheds
Experienced labour force aged 25 to 64						
Agriculture	34,310	99,425	96,210	52,575	3,525	286,105
Forestry and lumbering	6,910	17,610	42,125	13,580	1,295	81,410
Mining	37,760	41,535	50,520	17,610	2,265	149,700
Fishing and trapping	2,360	4,795	17,235	15,750	2,515	42,600
Sawmills (manufacturing)	10,445	13,940	37,215	8,295	260	70,110
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	7,495	21,565	27,725	9,520	190	66,410
All other manufacturing industries	638,950	736,810	337,390	80,135	2,825	1,796,120
Construction	260,380	246,435	212,980	56,805	4,725	781,285
Distributive services	680,345	670,175	470,465	119,245	5,865	1,946,140
Business services	513,700	338,330	229,230	29,820	1,105	1,112,270
Government services	172,585	242,305	313,515	53,770	8,785	790,890
Other services	312,130	289,350	202,870	43,870	2,740	850,885
All other industries	1,633,205	1,634,715	1,203,005	299,355	26,440	4,796,725
Total of all industry sectors	4,310,530	4,356,905	3,240,430	800,270	62,485	12,770,665
Percent distribution within each watershed type (column percent)						
Agriculture	1	2	3	7	6	2
Forestry and lumbering	0	0	1	2	2	1
Mining	1	1	2	2	4	1
Fishing and trapping	0	0	1	2	4	0
Sawmills (manufacturing)	0	0	1	1	0	1
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	0	0	1	1	0	1
All other manufacturing industries	15	17	10	10	5	14
Construction	6	6	7	7	8	6
Distributive services	16	15	15	15	9	15
Business services	12	8	7	4	2	9
Government services	4	6	10	7	14	6
Other services	7	7	6	5	4	7
All other industries	38	38	37	37	42	38
Total of all industry sectors	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)						
Agriculture	12	35	34	18	1	100
Forestry and lumbering	8	22	52	17	2	100
Mining	25	28	34	12	2	100
Fishing and trapping	6	11	40	37	6	100
Sawmills (manufacturing)	15	20	53	12	0	100
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	11	32	42	14	0	100
All other manufacturing industries	36	41	19	4	0	100
Construction	33	32	27	7	1	100
Distributive services	35	34	24	6	0	100
Business services	46	30	21	3	0	100
Government services	22	31	40	7	1	100
Other services	37	34	24	5	0	100
All other industries	34	34	25	6	1	100
Total of all industry sectors	34	34	25	6	0	100
Location quotient (intensity relative to the national average)						
Agriculture	0.36	1.02	1.33	2.93	2.52	1.00
Forestry and lumbering	0.25	0.63	2.04	2.66	3.25	1.00
Mining	0.75	0.81	1.33	1.88	3.09	1.00
Fishing and trapping	0.16	0.33	1.59	5.90	12.07	1.00
Sawmills (manufacturing)	0.44	0.58	2.09	1.89	0.76	1.00
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	0.33	0.95	1.65	2.29	0.58	1.00
All other manufacturing industries	1.05	1.20	0.74	0.71	0.32	1.00
Construction	0.99	0.92	1.07	1.16	1.24	1.00
Distributive services	1.04	1.01	0.95	0.98	0.62	1.00
Business services	1.37	0.89	0.81	0.43	0.20	1.00
Government services	0.65	0.90	1.56	1.08	2.27	1.00
Other services	1.09	1.00	0.94	0.82	0.66	1.00
All other industries	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.13	1.00
Total of all industry sectors	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Appendix Table 3 Industry sector employment in "census rural" areas by watershed type, Canada, 2001

Industry sector	Watershed type					
	Very highly urban (less than 10% rural)	Highly urban (10% to 24.9% rural)	Moderately urban (25% to 49.9% rural)	Moderately rural (50% to 74.9% rural)	Highly rural (75% or more rural)	All watersheds
Experienced labour force aged 25 to 64 in "census rural" areas						
Agriculture	17,655	83,055	84,050	48,835	3,500	237,105
Forestry and lumbering	2,495	7,425	26,605	10,785	1,275	48,475
Mining	2,850	10,395	17,560	10,660	1,715	43,190
Fishing and trapping	645	1,920	13,445	13,565	2,395	31,940
Sawmills (manufacturing)	1,685	4,685	21,140	5,760	260	33,505
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	950	5,190	8,770	4,610	190	19,670
All other manufacturing industries	37,365	108,245	118,715	46,220	2,515	313,115
Construction	27,365	55,640	89,115	37,305	4,495	213,910
Distributive services	42,825	95,370	144,220	61,390	5,385	349,260
Business services	19,390	28,715	50,435	13,615	995	113,195
Government services	14,060	29,775	66,250	25,950	8,385	144,360
Other services	17,660	36,785	61,430	23,375	2,570	141,755
All other industries	95,670	223,390	357,140	154,885	24,640	855,720
Total of all industry sectors	280,580	690,545	1,058,890	456,910	58,255	2,545,200
Percent distribution within each watershed type (column percent)						
Agriculture	6	12	8	11	6	9
Forestry and lumbering	1	1	3	2	2	2
Mining	1	2	2	2	3	2
Fishing and trapping	0	0	1	3	4	1
Sawmills (manufacturing)	1	1	2	1	0	1
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	0	1	1	1	0	1
All other manufacturing industries	13	16	11	10	4	12
Construction	10	8	8	8	8	8
Distributive services	15	14	14	13	9	14
Business services	7	4	5	3	2	4
Government services	5	4	6	6	14	6
Other services	6	5	6	5	4	6
All other industries	34	32	34	34	42	34
Total of all industry sectors	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)						
Agriculture	6	29	29	17	1	83
Forestry and lumbering	3	9	33	13	2	60
Mining	2	7	12	7	1	29
Fishing and trapping	2	5	32	32	6	75
Sawmills (manufacturing)	2	7	30	8	0	48
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	1	8	13	7	0	30
All other manufacturing industries	2	6	7	3	0	17
Construction	4	7	11	5	1	27
Distributive services	2	5	7	3	0	18
Business services	2	3	5	1	0	10
Government services	2	4	8	3	1	18
Other services	2	4	7	3	0	17
All other industries	2	5	7	3	1	18
Total of all industry sectors	2	5	8	4	0	20
Location quotient (intensity relative to the national average)						
Agriculture	2.81	5.37	3.54	4.77	2.68	4.16
Forestry and lumbering	1.39	1.69	3.94	3.70	3.43	2.99
Mining	0.87	1.28	1.41	1.99	2.51	1.45
Fishing and trapping	0.69	0.83	3.81	8.90	12.32	3.76
Sawmills (manufacturing)	1.09	1.24	3.64	2.30	0.81	2.40
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	0.65	1.45	1.59	1.94	0.63	1.49
All other manufacturing industries	0.95	1.11	0.80	0.72	0.31	0.87
Construction	1.59	1.32	1.38	1.33	1.26	1.37
Distributive services	1.00	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.61	0.90
Business services	0.79	0.48	0.55	0.34	0.20	0.51
Government services	0.81	0.70	1.01	0.92	2.32	0.92
Other services	0.94	0.80	0.87	0.77	0.66	0.84
All other industries	0.91	0.86	0.90	0.90	1.13	0.90
Total of all industry sectors	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Appendix Table 4 Industry sector employment in "census urban" areas by watershed type, Canada, 2001

Industry sector	Watershed type					
	Very highly urban (less than 10% rural)	Highly urban (10% to 24.9% rural)	Moderately urban (25% to 49.9% rural)	Moderately rural (50% to 74.9% rural)	Highly rural (75% or more rural)	All watersheds
Experienced labour force aged 25 to 64 in "census urban" areas						
Agriculture	16,655	16,370	12,160	3,740	25	49,000
Forestry and lumbering	4,415	10,185	15,520	2,795	20	32,935
Mining	34,910	31,140	32,960	6,950	550	106,510
Fishing and trapping	1,715	2,875	3,790	2,185	120	10,660
Sawmills (manufacturing)	8,760	9,255	16,075	2,535	0	36,605
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	6,545	16,375	18,955	4,910	0	46,740
All other manufacturing industries	601,585	628,565	218,675	33,915	310	1,483,005
Construction	233,015	190,795	123,865	19,500	230	567,375
Distributive services	637,520	574,805	326,245	57,855	480	1,596,880
Business services	494,310	309,615	178,795	16,205	110	999,075
Government services	158,525	212,530	247,265	27,820	400	646,530
Other services	294,470	252,565	141,440	20,495	170	709,130
All other industries	1,537,535	1,411,325	845,865	144,470	1,800	3,941,005
Total of all industry sectors	4,029,950	3,666,360	2,181,540	343,360	4,230	10,225,465
Percent distribution within each watershed type (column percent)						
Agriculture	0	0	1	1	1	0
Forestry and lumbering	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mining	1	1	2	2	13	1
Fishing and trapping	0	0	0	1	3	0
Sawmills (manufacturing)	0	0	1	1	0	0
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	0	0	1	1	0	0
All other manufacturing industries	15	17	10	10	7	15
Construction	6	5	6	6	5	6
Distributive services	16	16	15	17	11	16
Business services	12	8	8	5	3	10
Government services	4	6	11	8	9	6
Other services	7	7	6	6	4	7
All other industries	38	38	39	42	43	39
Total of all industry sectors	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)						
Agriculture	6	6	4	1	0	17
Forestry and lumbering	5	13	19	3	0	40
Mining	23	21	22	5	0	71
Fishing and trapping	4	7	9	5	0	25
Sawmills (manufacturing)	12	13	23	4	0	52
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	10	25	29	7	0	70
All other manufacturing industries	33	35	12	2	0	83
Construction	30	24	16	2	0	73
Distributive services	33	30	17	3	0	82
Business services	44	28	16	1	0	90
Government services	20	27	31	4	0	82
Other services	35	30	17	2	0	83
All other industries	32	29	18	3	0	82
Total of all industry sectors	32	29	17	3	0	80
Location quotient (intensity relative to the national average)						
Agriculture	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.49	0.26	0.21
Forestry and lumbering	0.17	0.44	1.12	1.28	0.74	0.51
Mining	0.74	0.72	1.29	1.73	11.09	0.89
Fishing and trapping	0.13	0.24	0.52	1.91	8.50	0.31
Sawmills (manufacturing)	0.40	0.46	1.34	1.34	0.00	0.65
Pulp and paper mills (manufacturing)	0.31	0.86	1.67	2.75	0.00	0.88
All other manufacturing industries	1.06	1.22	0.71	0.70	0.52	1.03
Construction	0.95	0.85	0.93	0.93	0.89	0.91
Distributive services	1.04	1.03	0.98	1.11	0.74	1.02
Business services	1.41	0.97	0.94	0.54	0.30	1.12
Government services	0.64	0.94	1.83	1.31	1.53	1.02
Other services	1.10	1.03	0.97	0.90	0.60	1.04
All other industries	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.12	1.13	1.03
Total of all industry sectors	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Appendix Table 5 Employment by occupational skill level by watershed type, Canada, 2001

Occupational skill level	Watershed type					
	Very highly urban (less than 10% rural)	Highly urban (10% to 24.9% rural)	Moderately urban (25% to 49.9% rural)	Moderately rural (50% to 74.9% rural)	Highly rural (75% or more rural)	All watersheds
Experienced labour force aged 25 to 64						
Managerial occupations	585,230	487,290	361,845	75,970	5,760	1,516,060
Professional workers	877,935	771,200	573,620	103,585	8,590	2,334,985
Technical skilled workers	1,197,845	1,326,800	1,035,035	276,855	21,100	3,857,620
Intermediate workers	1,272,765	1,358,760	948,290	246,635	17,150	3,843,590
Unskilled workers	376,765	412,800	321,725	97,225	9,895	1,218,405
Total of all skill levels	4,310,530	4,356,875	3,240,485	800,260	62,490	12,770,660
Percent distribution within each watershed type (column percent)						
Managerial occupations	14	11	11	9	9	12
Professional workers	20	18	18	13	14	18
Technical skilled workers	28	30	32	35	34	30
Intermediate workers	30	31	29	31	27	30
Unskilled workers	9	9	10	12	16	10
Total of all skill levels	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)						
Managerial occupations	39	32	24	5	0	100
Professional workers	38	33	25	4	0	100
Technical skilled workers	31	34	27	7	1	100
Intermediate workers	33	35	25	6	0	100
Unskilled workers	31	34	26	8	1	100
Total of all skill levels	34	34	25	6	0	100
Location quotient (intensity relative to the national average)						
Managerial occupations	1.14	0.94	0.94	0.80	0.78	1.00
Professional workers	1.11	0.97	0.97	0.71	0.75	1.00
Technical skilled workers	0.92	1.01	1.06	1.15	1.12	1.00
Intermediate workers	0.98	1.04	0.97	1.02	0.91	1.00
Unskilled workers	0.92	0.99	1.04	1.27	1.66	1.00
Total of all skill levels	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Appendix Table 6 Employment by occupational skill level in "census rural" areas by watershed type, Canada, 2001

Occupational skill level	Watershed type					
	Very highly urban (less than 10% rural)	Highly urban (10% to 24.9% rural)	Moderately urban (25% to 49.9% rural)	Moderately rural (50% to 74.9% rural)	Highly rural (75% or more rural)	All watersheds
"Census rural" experienced labour force aged 25 to 64						
Managerial occupations	37,815	66,765	104,380	37,315	5,315	251,590
Professional workers	40,100	81,475	131,705	48,020	8,150	309,465
Technical skilled workers	98,000	259,420	389,225	171,950	19,500	938,160
Intermediate workers	81,430	219,975	324,350	142,875	15,975	784,555
Unskilled workers	23,215	62,910	109,245	56,685	9,355	261,440
Total of all skill levels	280,575	690,500	1,058,920	456,920	58,285	2,545,210
Percent distribution within each watershed type (column percent)						
Managerial occupations	13	10	10	8	9	10
Professional workers	14	12	12	11	14	12
Technical skilled workers	35	38	37	38	33	37
Intermediate workers	29	32	31	31	27	31
Unskilled workers	8	9	10	12	16	10
Total of all skill levels	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)						
Managerial occupations	2	4	7	2	0	17
Professional workers	2	3	6	2	0	13
Technical skilled workers	3	7	10	4	1	24
Intermediate workers	2	6	8	4	0	20
Unskilled workers	2	5	9	5	1	21
Total of all skill levels	2	5	8	4	0	20
Location quotient (intensity relative to the national average)						
Managerial occupations	1.14	0.81	0.83	0.69	0.77	0.83
Professional workers	0.78	0.65	0.68	0.57	0.76	0.66
Technical skilled workers	1.16	1.24	1.22	1.25	1.11	1.22
Intermediate workers	0.96	1.06	1.02	1.04	0.91	1.02
Unskilled workers	0.87	0.95	1.08	1.30	1.68	1.08
Total of all skill levels	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Appendix Table 7 Employment by occupational skill level in "census urban" areas by watershed type, Canada, 2001

Occupational skill level	Watershed type					
	Very highly urban (less than 10% rural)	Highly urban (10% to 24.9% rural)	Moderately urban (25% to 49.9% rural)	Moderately rural (50% to 74.9% rural)	Highly rural (75% or more rural)	All watersheds
"Census urban" experienced labour force aged 25 to 64						
Managerial occupations	547,400	420,535	257,445	38,635	415	1,264,460
Professional workers	837,825	689,735	441,915	55,540	480	2,025,535
Technical skilled workers	1,099,840	1,067,390	645,755	104,880	1,590	2,919,445
Intermediate workers	1,191,330	1,138,775	624,040	103,755	1,180	3,059,040
Unskilled workers	353,540	349,935	212,430	40,540	545	956,965
Total of all skill levels	4,029,940	3,666,370	2,181,580	343,350	4,225	10,225,450
Percent distribution within each watershed type (column percent)						
Managerial occupations	14	11	12	11	10	12
Professional workers	21	19	20	16	11	20
Technical skilled workers	27	29	30	31	38	29
Intermediate workers	30	31	29	30	28	30
Unskilled workers	9	10	10	12	13	9
Total of all skill levels	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)						
Managerial occupations	36	28	17	3	0	83
Professional workers	36	30	19	2	0	87
Technical skilled workers	29	28	17	3	0	76
Intermediate workers	31	30	16	3	0	80
Unskilled workers	29	29	17	3	0	79
Total of all skill levels	32	29	17	3	0	80
Location quotient (intensity relative to the national average)						
Managerial occupations	1.14	0.97	0.99	0.95	0.83	1.04
Professional workers	1.14	1.03	1.11	0.88	0.62	1.08
Technical skilled workers	0.90	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.25	0.95
Intermediate workers	0.98	1.03	0.95	1.00	0.93	0.99
Unskilled workers	0.92	1.00	1.02	1.24	1.35	0.98
Total of all skill levels	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Appendix Table 8 Highest level of educational attainment for experienced labour force by watershed type, Canada, 2001

Highest level of education	Watershed type					
	Very highly urban (less than 10% rural)	Highly urban (10% to 24.9% rural)	Moderately urban (25% to 49.9% rural)	Moderately rural (50% to 74.9% rural)	Highly rural (75% or more rural)	All watersheds
	Experienced labour force aged 25 to 64					
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	2,634,780	2,462,530	1,842,640	410,740	26,980	7,377,670
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	539,050	665,105	489,460	111,850	6,170	1,811,635
Less than a high school diploma	1,136,710	1,229,275	908,405	277,670	29,355	3,581,415
All educational attainment groups	4,310,540	4,356,910	3,240,505	800,260	62,505	12,770,720
	Percent distribution within each watershed type (column percent)					
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	61	57	57	51	43	58
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	13	15	15	14	10	14
Less than a high school diploma	26	28	28	35	47	28
All educational attainment groups	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)					
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	36	33	25	6	0	100
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	30	37	27	6	0	100
Less than a high school diploma	32	34	25	8	1	100
All educational attainment groups	34	34	25	6	0	100
	Location quotient (intensity relative to national average)					
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	1.06	0.98	0.98	0.89	0.75	1.00
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	0.88	1.08	1.06	0.99	0.70	1.00
Less than a high school diploma	0.94	1.01	1.00	1.24	1.67	1.00
All educational attainment groups	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2001.

Appendix Table 9 Highest level of educational attainment for "census rural" experienced labour force by watershed type, Canada, 2001

Highest level of education	Watershed type					
	Very highly urban (less than 10% rural)	Highly urban (10% to 24.9% rural)	Moderately urban (25% to 49.9% rural)	Moderately rural (50% to 74.9% rural)	Highly rural (75% or more rural)	All watersheds
Experienced labour force aged 25 to 64						
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	154,845	333,020	535,980	216,795	24,830	1,265,470
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	45,040	115,300	173,650	64,630	5,500	404,120
Less than a high school diploma	80,710	242,175	349,195	175,490	27,900	875,470
All educational attainment groups	280,595	690,495	1,058,825	456,915	58,230	2,545,060
Percent distribution within each watershed type (column percent)						
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	55	48	51	47	43	50
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	16	17	16	14	9	16
Less than a high school diploma	29	35	33	38	48	34
All educational attainment groups	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)						
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	2	5	7	3	0	17
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	2	6	10	4	0	22
Less than a high school diploma	2	7	10	5	1	24
All educational attainment groups	2	5	8	4	0	20
Location quotient (intensity relative to national average)						
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	0.96	0.83	0.88	0.82	0.74	0.86
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	1.13	1.18	1.16	1.00	0.67	1.12
Less than a high school diploma	1.03	1.25	1.18	1.37	1.71	1.23
All educational attainment groups	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2001.

Appendix Table 10 Highest level of educational attainment for "census urban" experienced labour force by watershed type, Canada, 2001

Highest level of education	Watershed type					
	Very highly urban (less than 10% rural)	Highly urban (10% to 24.9% rural)	Moderately urban (25% to 49.9% rural)	Moderately rural (50% to 74.9% rural)	Highly rural (75% or more rural)	All watersheds
	Experienced labour force aged 25 to 64					
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	2,479,910	2,129,475	1,306,640	193,930	2,115	6,112,070
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	494,020	549,785	315,715	47,270	695	1,407,485
Less than a high school diploma	1,056,005	987,080	559,175	102,185	1,415	2,705,860
All educational attainment groups	4,029,935	3,666,340	2,181,530	343,385	4,225	10,225,415
	Percent distribution within each watershed type (column percent)					
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	62	58	60	56	50	60
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	12	15	14	14	16	14
Less than a high school diploma	26	27	26	30	33	26
All educational attainment groups	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Percent distribution across watershed types (row percent)					
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	34	29	18	3	0	83
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	27	30	17	3	0	78
Less than a high school diploma	29	28	16	3	0	76
All educational attainment groups	32	29	17	3	0	80
	Location quotient (intensity relative to national average)					
Post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree	1.07	1.01	1.04	0.98	0.87	1.03
High school diploma but no post-secondary certificate	0.86	1.06	1.02	0.97	1.16	0.97
Less than a high school diploma	0.93	0.96	0.91	1.06	1.19	0.94
All educational attainment groups	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2001.

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