

Urbanization of New Brunswick's Population Continues

An **urban area** has a minimum population concentration of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre, based on the current census population count.

Rural areas include all territory lying outside urban areas. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

- New Brunswick's population was more urban than rural in the early 1980s, but shifted to become more rural from the mid-80s to the mid-90s. In 1996, a transfer back to the urban areas was evident but the majority of the population still resided in rural regions.
- The urban population represented slightly more than half of New Brunswick's total population in 2001 (50.4%). This urbanization continued in 2006, with the urban population representing 51.1% of the total while the rural proportion was 48.9%.
- Apart from Nunavut, only Prince Edward Island had a higher proportion of rural residents in 2006 (55.0%).
- Nationally, more than four-fifths of Canadians (80.2%) were living in urban areas in 2006, while just under one in five (19.8%) lived in rural areas.

