

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ)

Abstract

The metropolitan influence zone classification, developed by researchers at Statistics Canada, classifies communities (census subdivisions) that lie outside census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) according to the degree of influence that CMA/CAs have on them. The classification was used in this mapping project on quality of life to compare similar communities (or census subdivisions), in order to recognize inherent differences in the social and economic characteristics of different communities and differences in their geographic locations, which may have important influences on quality of life. Refer to the "6th_Quality of Life Data and Mapping Notes" document for more detailed information on the metropolitan influence zone classification developed by Statistics Canada.

Definitions of underlined terms

Census Agglomeration: A census agglomeration (CA) is a large urban area (known as the urban core) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CA has an urban core population of at least 10 000, based on the previous census. However, if the population of the urban core of a CA declines below 10 000, the CA is retired. Once a CA attains an urban core population of at least 100 000, based on the previous census, it is eligible to become a CMA. CAs that have urban cores of at least 50 000, based on the previous census, are subdivided into census tracts. Census tracts are maintained for CAs even if the population of the urban cores subsequently fall below 50 000. A CA may be consolidated with adjacent CAs if they are socially and economically integrated. This new grouping is called consolidated CA and the component CAs are called primary census agglomerations (PCAs). (Source: 1996 Census Dictionary, Statistics Canada)

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large urban area (known as the urban core) together with the adjacent urban and rural areas (known as urban and rural fringes) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100 000, based on the previous census. Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if the population of its urban core declines below 100 000. All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts. A CMA may be consolidated with adjacent census agglomerations (CA) if they are socially and economically integrated. This new grouping is known as a consolidated CMA and the component CMA and CA are known as the primary census metropolitan area (PCMA) and primary census

agglomeration(s) (PCA). A CMA may not be consolidated with another CMA. (Source: 1996 Census Dictionary, Statistics Canada)

Census Subdivision (CSD): Census subdivision is the general term applying to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories). In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term also describes geographic areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as equivalents for municipalities for the dissemination of statistical data. According to the national hierarchy, census subdivisions add together to form census divisions. The CDs form provinces and territories. Two additional levels are defined in the national hierarchy to facilitate special data analysis. A special aggregation of census subdivisions called census consolidated subdivision (CCS) provides a level of geography between the CSD and CD which facilitates data analysis. In the rural context, the CCS is a grouping of smaller municipalities, usually contained within a larger municipality. For instance, a town located within a surrounding township will be grouped together with the township to form a CCS. In urban areas, CCSs are formed by contiguous groupings of CSDs. A principal user of the CCSs is the Census of Agriculture. (Source: 1996 Census Dictionary, Statistics Canada)

Map Sources

Metropolitan Influenced Zones

Rambeau, Sheila, & Kathleen Todd. January 2000. Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zone (MIZ) with Census Data. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

References

Andrews, F.M. and Withey S.B. 1976. Social Indicators of Well-Being: America's Perception of Life Quality. New York: Plenum Press.

Cutter, Susan L. 1985. Rating Places: A Geographer's View of Quality of Life. Washington, D.C. : Association of American Geography Research Publication in Geography.

Liu, Ben-Chieh. 1976. Quality of Life Indicators in U.S. Metropolitan Areas: A Statistical Analysis. New York: Praeger.

McNiven, Chuck, Henry Puderer and Darryl James. 2000. Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration influenced zones (MIZ): a description of the methodology. January 2000. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

Morton, Peter. 1999. Quality of Life in Saskatoon 1991 and 1996: A Geographical Perspective. M.A. Thesis. University of Saskatchewan.

Quality of Life Indicators Project. 2002. Quality of Life in Canada - A Citizens' Report Card. Ottawa: Canadian Policy Research Network.

Rambeau, Sheila, & Kathleen Todd. 2000. Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zone (MIZ) with Census Data. January 2000. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

Rogerson, R., A. Findlay, A. Morris, and R. Paddison. 1989. Indicators of Quality of Life: Some Methodological Issues. *Environment and Planning A (UK)*, v. 21, no. 12, p. 1655-1666.

Smith, David. M. 1973. *The Geography of Social Well-Being in the United States*. New York: McGraw-Hill Inc.

University of Saskatchewan. 1999. *Atlas of Saskatchewan*. 2nd Edition. Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan.

Related Web sites (1999 – 2009)

Federal Government

Environment Canada. Criteria Air Contaminants (CAC)

http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/ape/cape_home_e.cfm

Home page for the Environment Canada program tracking air pollutant emission in Canada.

Environment Canada. State of the Environment Infobase. National Environmental Indicator Series Archives.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/indicateurs-indicators/default.asp?lang=en&n=32E1E173-1>

Information on Environment Canada's environmental series of indicators.

Health Canada. Population Health. Determinants

<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/>

Health Canada Web site that focuses on indicators of health determinants.

Natural Resources Canada. Sustainable Development

http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sd-dd/index_e.html

Natural Resources Canada Web site for Sustainable Development.

Statistics Canada

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/>

Homepage for Statistics Canada.

Municipal Government

Federation of Canadian Municipalities. Sustainable Communities Knowledge Network
<http://gmf.fcm.ca/ev.php>
Federation of Canadian Municipalities Web site for the Centre for Sustainable Community Development.

Other

Canadian Council on Social Development
<http://www.ccsd.ca/>
Home page for a nonprofit social agency that focuses on important social issues.

Canadian Institute for Health Information
<http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/splash.html>
Home page for nonprofit organization whose mandate is to improve the health of Canadians.

Canadian Policy Research Network. The Quality of Life Indicators Project
<http://www.cprn.org/index.cfm>
Web site for the Canadian Policy Research Network (CPRN) Quality of Life Indicators Project, with many links to online resources on quality of life, funded by CPRN.

Centre for the Study of Living Standards (CSLS)
<http://www.csls.ca/>
Home page for the nonprofit organization that focuses on living standards and socio-economic well-being research.

The Quality of Life in Ontario
<http://www.qli-ont.org/indexe.html>
Information on the quality of life index developed for the province of Ontario, with research funded by Health Canada.