# Chapter 12

# Population Challenges

Demography: The study of population numbers, distribution, trends, and issues.

Population Statistics for October, 2004, Land Area (Square Km.) And Population Density

Canada	32,040,292(Pop	9,984,670(Km2)	3.2(Pop.Den.)
Newfoundland and Labrador	516,875	405,212	1.27
Nova Scotia	938,134	55,284	16.9
New Brunswick	751,449	72,908	10.3
PEI	137,875	5,660	24.3
Quebec	7,560,592	1,542,056	4.9
Ontario	12,439,755	1,076,395	11.5
Manitoba	1,173,164	647,797	1.8
Saskatchewan	996,194	651,036	1.5
Alberta	3,212,813	661,848	4.8
British Columbia	4,209,856	944,735	4.4
Yukon	31,167	482,443	0.06
NWT	42,925	1,346,106	0.03
Nunavut	29,624	2,093,190	0.14

Canada has a very small population compared to other countries comparable to its size.

Canada	32 million approximately
China	1.3 Billion approximately
India 1.1	Billion approximately
Brazil	150 Million approximately
USA	279 Million approximately

Page 3 in text shows the percent each province/territory represents Canada's population.

8.1.1

Population Distribution:	Describes how many people are spread throughout a region's land area.		
	In Canada, people are generally situated along the border with the United States.		
	Why? Good soil, natural vegetation, climate, transportation.		

8.1.2

Dispersed population: spread out - rural areas Concentrated population: clustered/centralized - cities and metropolis'

Dispersed: Nunavut Concentrated: Quebec City-Toronto-Windsor

#### 8.1.3 + 8.1.5

Population Density: The # of people in a certain area. Land is usually measured in square km.

Calculation: population divided by land area = # of people per square km

Example: 3.1	Canada	32,040,292 divided by 9,984,670 sq.km =
		3.2
	Ontario	12,439,755 divided by 1,076,395 sq.km =
		11.5
	Yukon	31,167 divided by $482,443$ sq.km. = $0.06$

Population density can be deceptive. Canada has a population density of 3.2 people per square km, yet the greatest # of people live in southern Canada and on the west coast of Canada, whereas northern Canada is very sparsely populated. Population density is also at its greatest in urban areas (cities).

Percentage of Canada's population by province and territory. Population of an area divided by the total population multiply by 100.

Examples:

Quebec:	7,560,522 divided by 32,040,292 = 23.5%
Nfld:	516,875 divided by $32,040,292 = 1.6%$
Alberta:	3,212,813 divided by $32,040,292 = 10%$

#### 8.1.4

# Population Density Map

50+ people per sq. km Southern Ontario and Quebec10-50 people per sq. km1-10 people per sq. km0.4-1 person per sq. kmSouthern Ontario and PrairiesRemainder parts of Canada

## 8.2.1 - 8.2.5

Factors that Influence Population Patterns

- 1. Historical Reasons: People came to specific areas for hunting, fishing, gathering of food and furs, etc.
- 2. Good Soil: Agriculture and Trading centres
- 3. Moderate Climate: Not too hot and not too cold
- 4. Accessible Transportation: Water on coast and Great Lakes and St. Lawrence
- 5. Natural Resources: Mineral, fish, timber, furs
- 6. Trade Links: United States
- 7. Freshwater

Over time and throughout history industries developed and flourished.

#### 8.2.3

# Location of People

Historically, (1) people settled along the coastal areas (Atlantic and pacific) for fish and (2) along the Hudson Bay-St. Lawrence Valley because of furs, timber and good soil for farming.

Once settlement were established in these regions, industrial inertia occurred. Industrial inertia: the attraction of industries (businesses) to move next to existing economic activities. As time progressed large cities and towns became magnets for new businesses seeking markets. Over time immigrants who came to Canada found these economic boom areas to be highly desirable for settlement. (See page 254 - map)

8.3.1 - 8.3.3 Canada's Population

Growth Rate

The growth rate is calculated as a percentage increase over the previous population total. From 1881 - 2004, Canada's population has been growing steadily. In some years the rate is greater than others.

Canada's population growth from 1881 - 2004 in approximate numbers.

1881	4,325,000
1901	5,371,000
1921	8,788,000
1941	11,507,000
1961	18,238,000
1981	24,343,000
1994	29,248,000
2004	32,041,000

Growth areas in Canada: Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia

Why? Economic growth, jobs, desirable lifestyle, educational opportunities.

Largest growth change was 1941 because young people were coming home from the war in Europe and the influx of immigrants from Europe.

Birth Rate: The # of births per 1000 population.

Calculation: # births in one year divided by total population X 1000.

Death Rate: Same as birth rate calculation except you replace # births by # deaths.

Birth and Death Rates for 2004 for Canada and Provinces/Territories.

Location	Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)
Canada	10.4	7.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.8	8.5
Nova Scotia	9.1	9.3
New Brunswick	9.9	8.9
PEI	9.6	9.3
Quebec	9.9	7.5
Ontario	9.9	7.1
Manitoba	10.4	8.8
Saskatchewan	12.0	9.2
Alberta	11.8	6.1
British Columbia	9.8	7.1
Yukon	11.5	5.2
NWT	15.0	4.1
Nunavut	25.8	4.6

Natural Increase:Birth rate is greater than the death rate.Natural Decrease:Death rate is greater than the birth rate.

A sharp increase in the birth rate indicates a baby boom. Canada experienced a baby boom from 1950 to about 1965. Why?

- 1. War had ended in Europe and soldiers were returning home to civilian life and starting a career.
- 2. Canadian economy had shifted from arms production to consumer goods production.
- 3. Young couples were having large families because of wage increases and strong economic growth.

Canada's birth rate has decreased considerably over the last 80 years or so. In 1925 the birth rate was 26.1 % and in 2004 it is 10.4%; that is less than half decrease. Why?

- 1. Both spouses have demanding full-time careers with less time to spend raising children.
- 2. Cost of maternity and paternity leave is high. Unless you have coverage at your place of employment it becomes a financial burden.
- 3. High expenses in raising children generally.
- 4. University/career minded people start families late in life thus having a very small family.

When the birth rate/growth rate slows down a country's population begins to shrink. Some problems associated with a shrinking population are:

- 1. Industries downsize due to a lesser demand on goods manufactured.
- 2. Lower skill labour population.
- 3. Brain drain with a lower # of young people contributing to society.
- 4. Supply and demand results in goods and services becoming more expensive.
- 5. Less taxation revenue results in the inability of governments to meet the needs of people. Example: services like health care and education.
- 6. Fewer social programs.
- 7. Fewer schools.
- 8. Few public service jobs (government).

Fertility Rate: The average # of live births per year for women of childbearing age (15 - 45 years)

These fertility rates vary from country to country because of varying levels of health care, sex education programs, economic development and social/cultural practices.

8.4.1

Population Pyramid: A graph that shows the population by age groups and gender.

There are four (4) typical shapes:

**Expansive** — a broad base, indicating a high proportion of

children, a rapid rate of population growth, and a low proportion of

older people. Nunavut is an example of an expansive type population pyramid.

**Stable growth** —— a structure with indentations that even out and reflect slow growth over a period. <u>Northwest Territories</u> is an example of a stable type population pyramid.

**Stationary** — a narrow base and roughly equal numbers in each age group, tapering off at the older ages. <u>Manitoba</u> is an example of a stationary type population pyramid.

**Declining** — a high proportion of aged persons and declining numbers. <u>Newfoundland and Labrador</u> is an example of a declining type population pyramid.

Population Pyramid can serve three (3) functions:

- 1. Tells whether a country has a young, old or combination of both population.
- 2. Depicts information on a country's population based on gender and age group.
- 3. Provides a indicator about the future population projections of a country.

Population Pyramid Structure



Population Statistics for Canada based on age groups and gender for 2004.

Canada	Male	Female				
Age group	Persons (thousands)		% of t	otal of eac	h group	
Total	31,946.3	15,816.5	16,129.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
04	1,695.9	868.0	827.9	5.3	5.5	5.1
5—9	1,915.2	980.4	934.8	6.0	6.2	5.8
10—14	2,117.2	1,085.1	1,032.0	6.6	6.9	6.4
15—19	2,125.9	1,090.4	1,035.5	6.7	6.9	6.4
20—24	2,223.2	1,136.4	1,086.8	7.0	7.2	6.7
25—29	2,157.7	1,092.7	1,065.0	6.8	6.9	6.6
30—34	2,223.4	1,121.5	1,101.9	7.0	7.1	6.8
35—39	2,408.4	1,210.4	1,198.0	7.5	7.7	7.4
40—44	2,745.9	1,379.1	1,366.7	8.6	8.7	8.5
45—49	2,570.1	1,280.3	1,289.8	8.0	8.1	8.0
50—54	2,235.8	1,106.6	1,129.2	7.0	7.0	7.0
55—59	1,929.5	955.5	973.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
60—64	1,457.2	714.6	742.6	4.6	4.5	4.6
65—69	1,170.9	563.3	607.6	3.7	3.6	3.8
70—74	1,042.0	487.5	554.6	3.3	3.1	3.4
75—79	849.1	367.3	481.8	2.7	2.3	3.0
80—84	611.3	234.6	376.7	1.9	1.5	2.3
85—89	305.0	100.2	204.7	1.0	0.6	1.3
90 and over	162.7	42.6	120.1	0.5	0.3	0.7
Note: Population as of July 1.						
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 051-0001.						
Last modified: 2005-02-10.						

<u>Find information</u> related to this table (CANSIM table(s); Definitions, data sources and methods; *The Daily*; publications; and related Canadian Statistics tables).

# 8.4.3

Dependency Load: That portion of the population that is under the age of 15 years and above the age of 65 years.

The active working age is usually between the ages of 15 and 65 years. People below and above these ages are often supported by family members, pensions, or retirement savings.

## 8.4.5

Impact of high dependency load in relation to 65 years and older.

- 1. Job Opportunities: Growth in leisure, recreation, and social service industries will create an increase in jobs in these areas. Greater demand for jobs in the medical fields (doctors, specialists, nurses and physiotherapists, etc.)
- 2. Housing: Senior retirement villages, community living, and senior complexes will be in demand.
- 3. Travel Industry: Retired people tend to have more disposal income and will want to travel.

8.5.1 - 8.5.3, 8.5.9

Migration:	To leave one place and settle in another place.
Immigration:	Movement of people into another country. Usually refers to people who leave a foreign country and move to another country for permanent living. (Enter)
Emigration:	Movement of people from a country. (Exit)
Actual Change:	(Birth - Death) + (Immigration - Emigration) = AC

Assume that you are to move to another province to live and work. Which province would you move to? What obstacles would face?

Student responses.

Page 260 in textbook discusses the Classification System for immigrants to Canada Three classes of immigrants (See Figure 12.19 on page 261):

- 1. Family
- 2. Independent
- 3. Refugee

Figure 12.20 Immigration Points System. Discuss