Lecture 6
Canada's Changing Demographics Pt. 1
Population 101

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Canada's Population

- Canada is home to over 35 million people
  - Population expected to approach 40 million by 2020
- Canada's society is also aging
  - Affects size of the labour force and the age dependency ratio
- Aboriginal population is rapidly expanding and youthful
  - But challenges in labour force with skills and geography

Canada's Population, cont'd

- Immigration plays a key role in Canada's population increase

- Immigration from non-European and non-Christian countries is changing the face of Canada

- Key social issues: homelessness, gang warfare, urban sprawl, and widening gap between rich and poor

Canada's Population, cont'd

- A new look
  - Ethnic composition and cultural diversity
  - Immigration plays a major role in demographic changes
  - Trends for consideration:
    - Rapid increase in Canada's Aboriginal population
    - Declining place of French language
    - Public protests against inequality

Canada Stat Highlights

- The number of Canadians aged 65 and older is up and is close to 5 million
- Population aged 60 to 64 growing most rapidly
- Canada's population among the youngest in the G8
- Fewer young people about to enter the labour force than those about to leave it
- Large differences in the age structure of provincial and territorial populations
- Faster population aging in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec
- Population of census metropolitan areas younger on average than the population living elsewhere

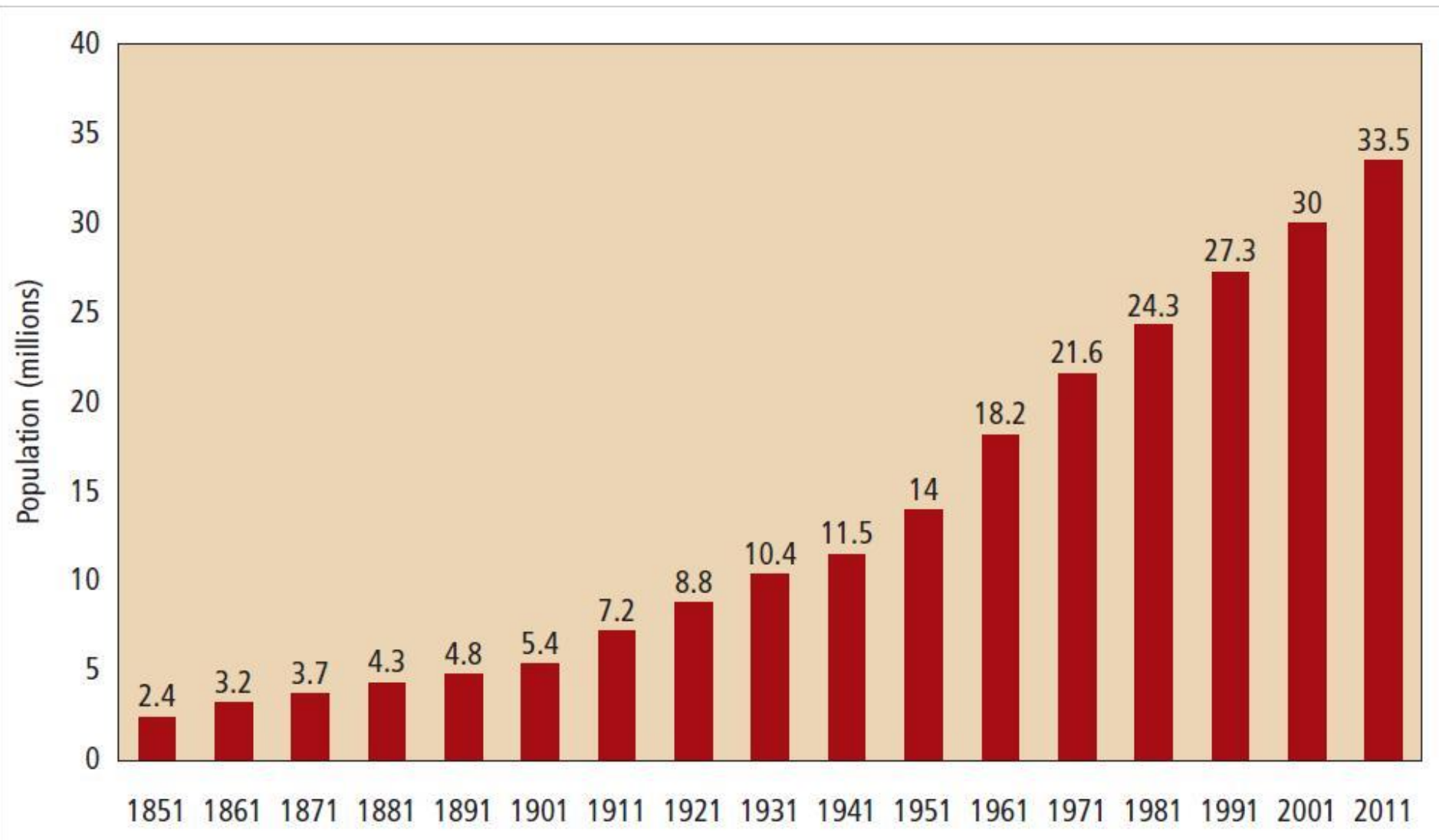https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/as-sa/98-311-x/98-311-x2011001-eng.cfm]

Figure 4.1 Population of Canada, 1851–2011
Source: Statistics Canada (2012d).

Canada's Population, cont'd

- Population density
  - Determined by dividing the number of people by the land area
  - Canada's population density is extremely low (3.7 persons/square km)
  - But is Canada under-populated?
  - Canada's physiological density (amount of arable land per person) is similar to the USA

Canada's Population, cont'd

- Population distribution
  - The dispersal of people within a geographic area
  - Canada's population is unevenly dispersed
    - Populated ecumene spread along the US border
- Population zones
  - Core (e.g., Toronto)
  - Secondary zone (e.g., Vancouver)
  - Sparsely populated zone (e.g., Fort McMurray)
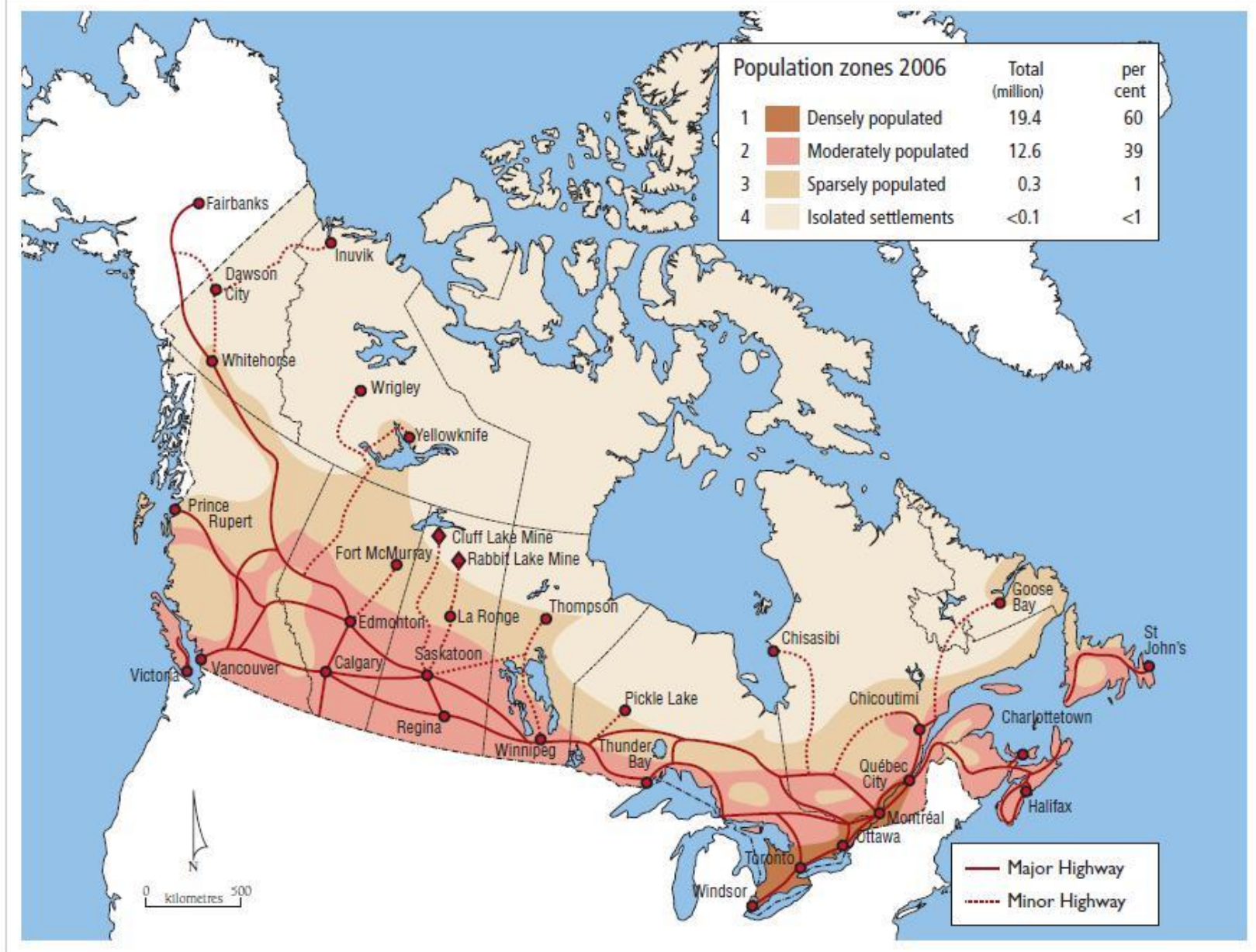 - Empty zone (e.g., Labrador City)

Figure 4.2 Canada's population zones and highway system

Canada's population is heavily concentrated in southern Ontario and southern Québec, where a favourable physical geography and an advantageous geographic location have resulted in a dense population. A secondary belt of population spans a southern strip of Canada. Together, the densely and moderately populated zones account for 99 per cent of Canada's population. The core highway system connects cities and towns in Canada's ecumene, which consists of population zones 1 and 2. Outliers of the highway system extend into population zones 3 and 4. Nunavut is the only political territory not connected to the national highway system.
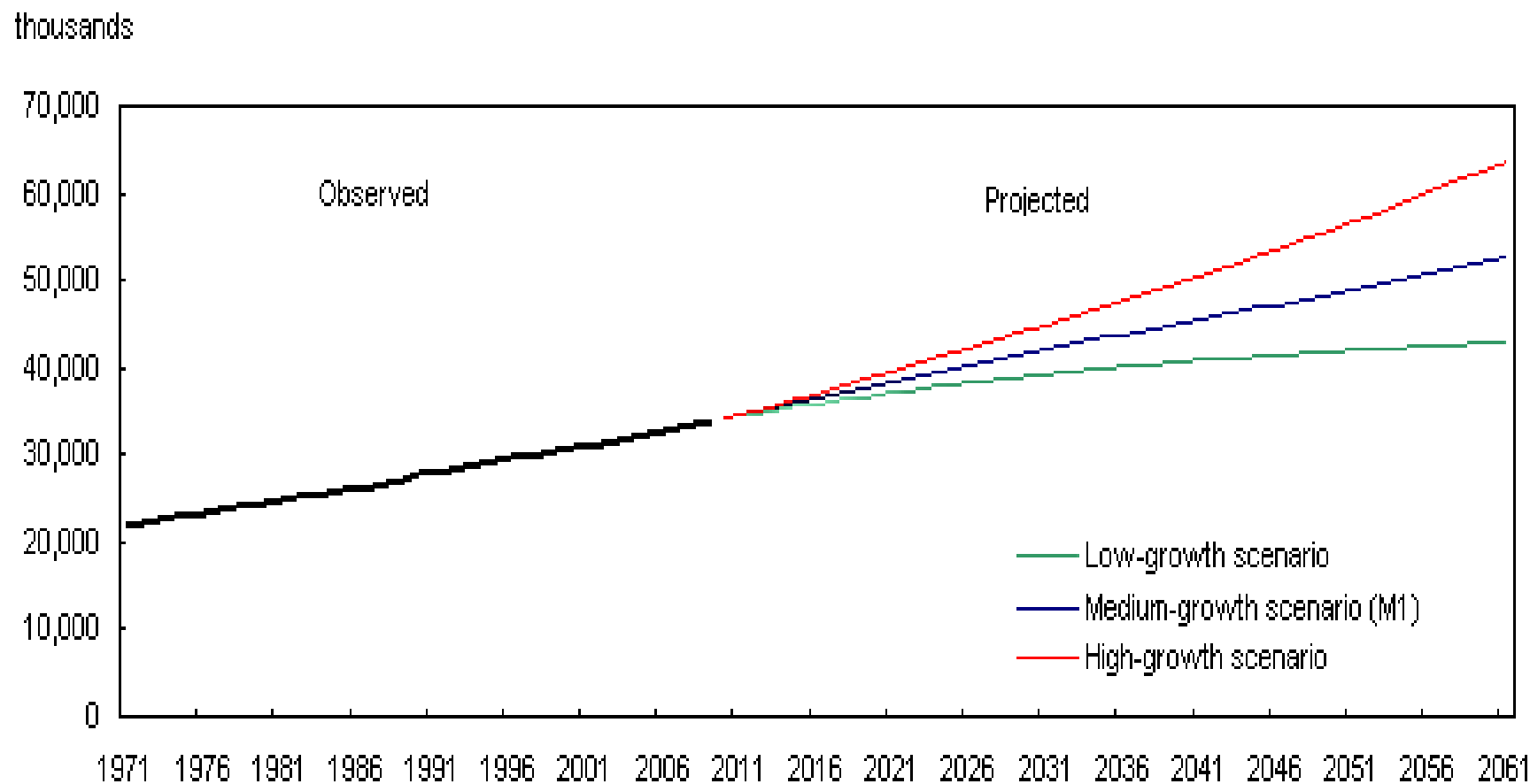
Table 4.2 Population Zones, 2011

Zone	Population (millions)	Percentage of Canada's population	Major City	Population of Major City
1. Core zone: densely populated	19.5	59	Toronto	5,838,800
2. Secondary zone: moderately populated	13.2	40	Vancouver	2,419,700
3. Sparsely populated zone	0.3	1	Fort McMurray*	61,374
4. Empty zone: isolated settlements	<0.1	<1	Labrador City	9,228

*Wood Buffalo Regional Municipality.

Source: Statistics Canada (2012a, 2012b, 2012c).

Population Projections to 2061

Statistics Canada, 2015

Population Change

- Population change determined by births, deaths, and migration
- Population increase is the sum of natural increase and net migration
- Migration is the result of push and pull factors
- Most population increase is now related to immigration as birth rates have declined (although there is a modest resurgence of late)

Population Change, cont'd

- Natural increase
  - Determined by the number of births minus the number of deaths
  - As a country industrializes, birth rates decline
  - What are the factors behind the decline in both fertility and mortality?
    - Improvements in public health
    - Birth rate driven by social and economic factors

Canada's Population, cont'd

- Population size
  - Three primary factors account for growth:
    - Natural increase
    - Population gained from territorial expansion
    - Immigration

Table 4.6 Canada's Rate of Natural Increase, 1851–2011

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase (%)	Natural Increase (000s)
1851	45	20	2.5	61
1871	42	20	2.2	81
1891	38	18	2.0	97
1911	32	14	1.8	129
1921	29.3	11.6	1.8	160
1941	22.4	10.1	1.2	145
1961	26.1	7.7	1.8	335
1981	15.2	7.0	0.8	200
2001	10.5	7.1	0.3	108
2011	11.3	7.2	0.4	134

Sources: Adapted from Statistics Canada (1997c, 2003b, 2006b, 2007h, 2007i, 2012a); McVey and Kalbach (1995: 268, 270).
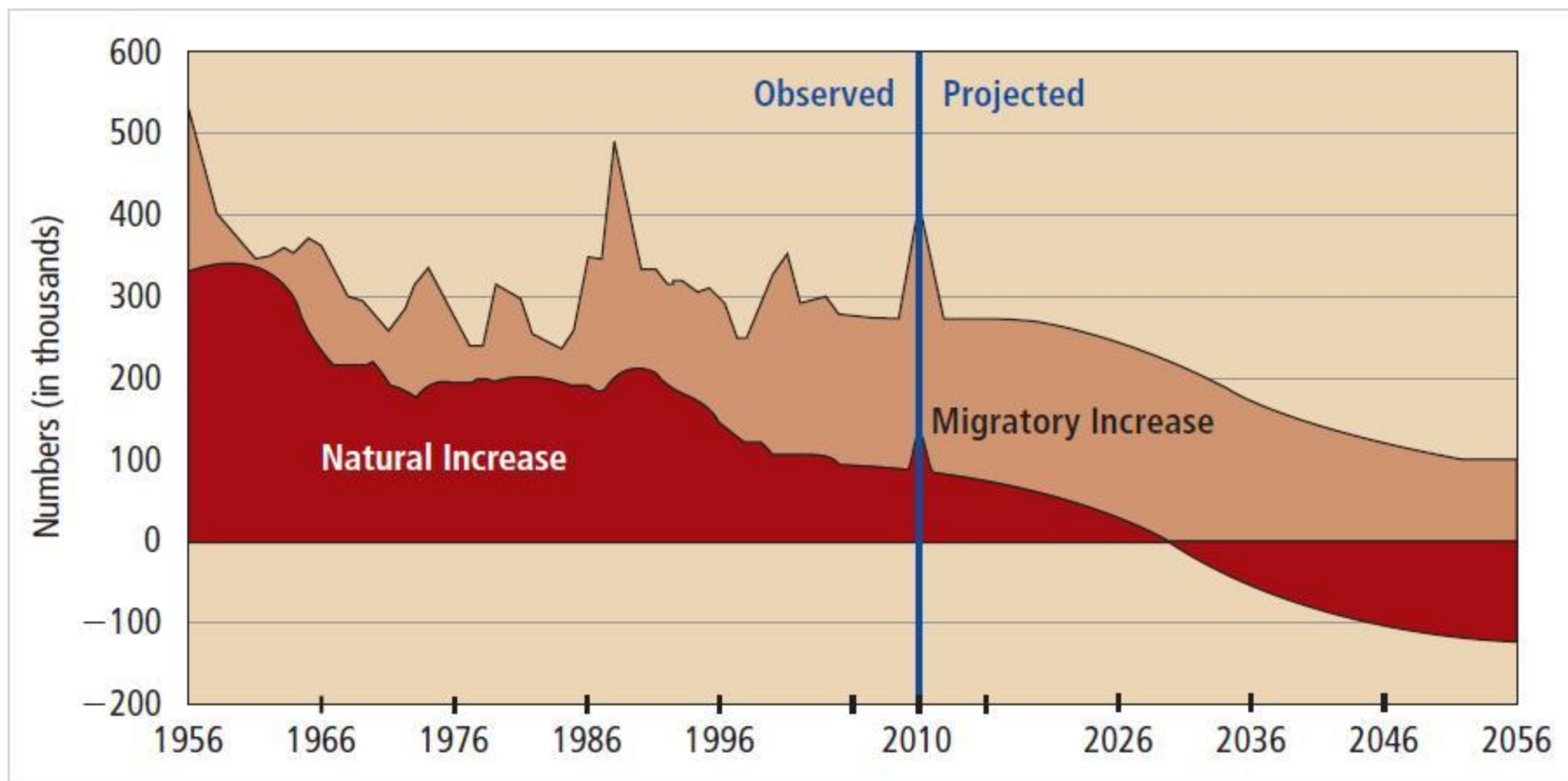
Figure 4.5 Immigration: An increasingly important component of Canadian population growth

Source: Statistics Canada (2009k, 2012a).

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Table 4.7 Population Increase, Selected Years

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Immigration	Total	% Immigrants
1993–4	389,286	207,528	181,758	227,860	409,618	56
2000–1	327,187	231,232	95,955	255,999	351,954	73
2007–8	364,085	237,202	126,883	249,603	376,486	66
2010–11	386,013	252,561	133,452	280,681	414,133	68

Sources: Adapted from Statistics Canada (2003b, 2006a, 2009a, 2011c) and Citizenship and Immigration Canada (2011a).

Table 4.8 Phases in the Demographic Transition Theory

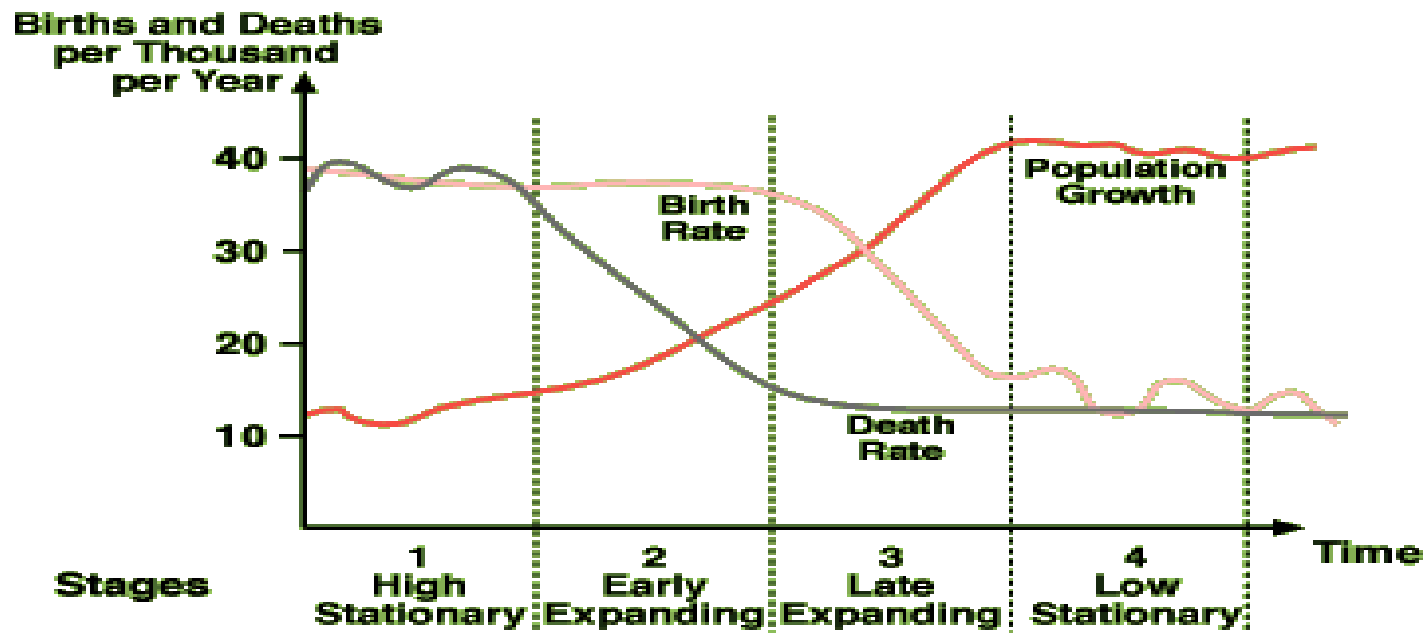| Phase	Birth and Death Rates	Rate of Natural Increase
Late pre-industrial	High birth and death rates	Little or no natural increase but possible fluctuations because of variations in the death rate
Early industrial	Falling death rates	Extremely high rates of natural increase
Late industrial	Falling birth rates	High but declining rates of natural increase
Early post-industrial	Low birth and death rates	Little or no natural increase; stable population
Late post-industrial	Birth rate at or below zero	Declining population

Demographic Transition Model

Figure 4.3 Capital cities

With five exceptions, the capital cities of the 10 provinces and three territories are the largest urban centres in each political jurisdiction. The exceptions

Urban Population

- Canada is predominantly an urban country
  - 82% of Canadians live in urban areas
- Canada has rapidly urbanized
  - Greatest increase in largest cities
- Three main factors:
  - Arrival of immigrants
  - Rural Canadians leaving countryside for urban places
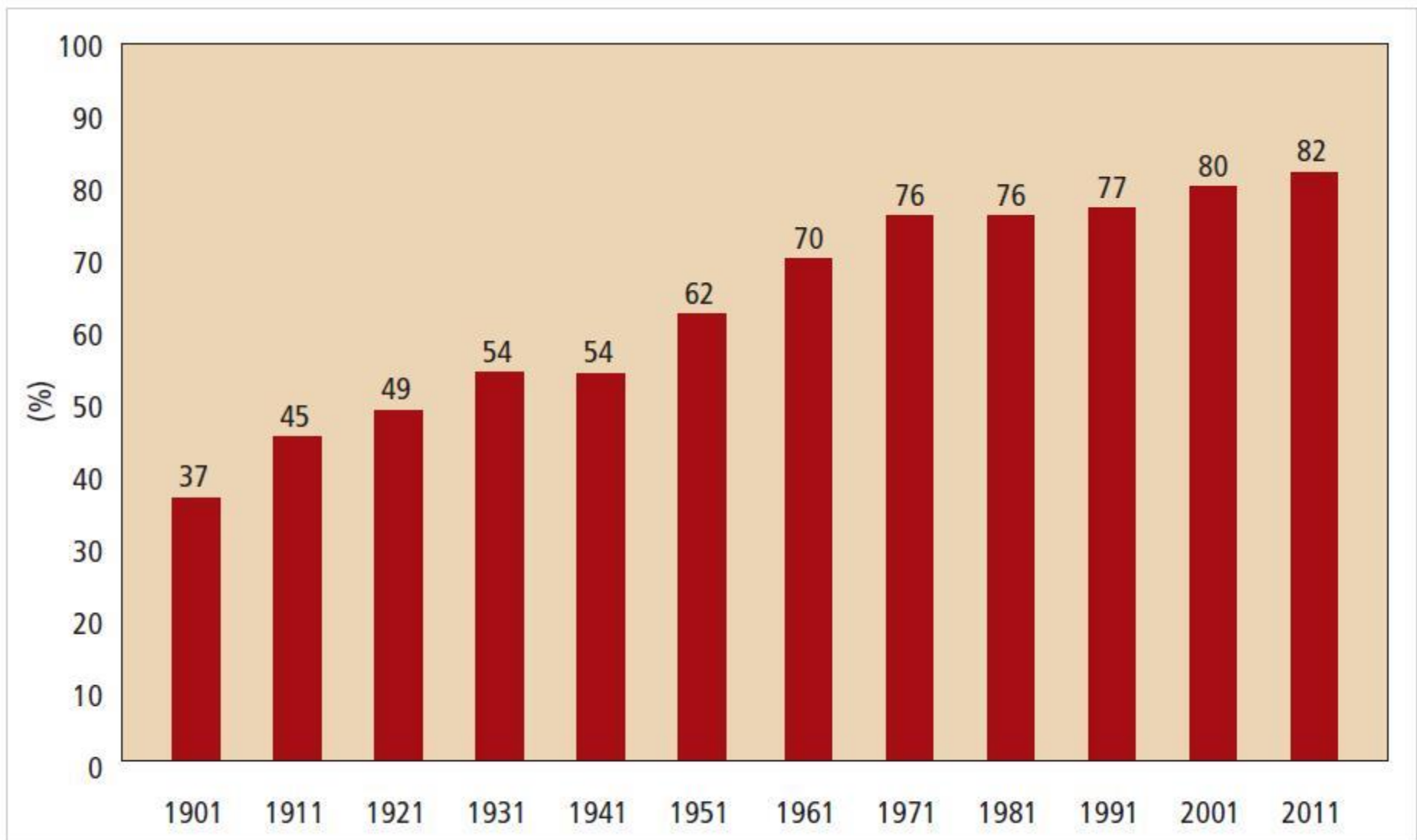 - Natural increase among urban population

Figure 4.4 Percentage of Canadian population in urban regions, 1901–2011
Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada (2007c, 2013a).

Table 4.4 Percentage of Urban Population by Region, 1901–2011

Region	1901	1921	1941	1961	1981	2001	2011
Ontario	40.3	58.8	67.5	77.3	81.7	84.7	85.1
British Columbia	46.4	50.9	64.0	72.6	78.0	84.7	85.4
Québec	36.1	51.8	61.2	74.3	77.6	80.4	80.2
Western Canada	19.3	28.7	32.4	57.6	71.4	75.7	76.7
Atlantic Canada*	24.5	38.8	44.1	50.1	54.9	53.9	54.1
Canada	34.9	47.4	55.7	70.2	76.2	79.7	82.0

Source: McVey and Kalbach (1995: 149). © 1995 Nelson Education Ltd. Reproduced by permission. Statistics Canada (1997b, 2002a, 2007f, 2008a, 2012c).

*Newfoundland is not included in Atlantic Canada's figures until 1961.

Urban Population, cont'd

- Census metropolitan areas
  - An urban area (core) with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration
  - Population must be at least 100,000
  - 69% of Canadians live in 33 CMAs
  - Six largest Canadian cities: Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa–Gatineau, and Edmonton

Urban Population, cont'd

- What is the attraction of cities?
  - Business and employment opportunities
  - Amenities
  - Technological innovation
  - Capital accumulation

Urban Population, cont'd

- Urban issues
  - Urban sprawl
  - Heavy costs for infrastructure
  - Retail competition (suburbs vs. downtown)
  - Transportation and traffic congestion
  - Commercial and social activities
  - Costs of services
  - Prices of land
  - Well-being of central business districts

Urban Population, cont'd

- Variation in urban population by geographic region
  - Urbanization is linked to economic development
  - Rate of urbanization has varied across Canada
    - Ontario and BC have highest urban populations
    - Atlantic Canada and Territorial North have lowest
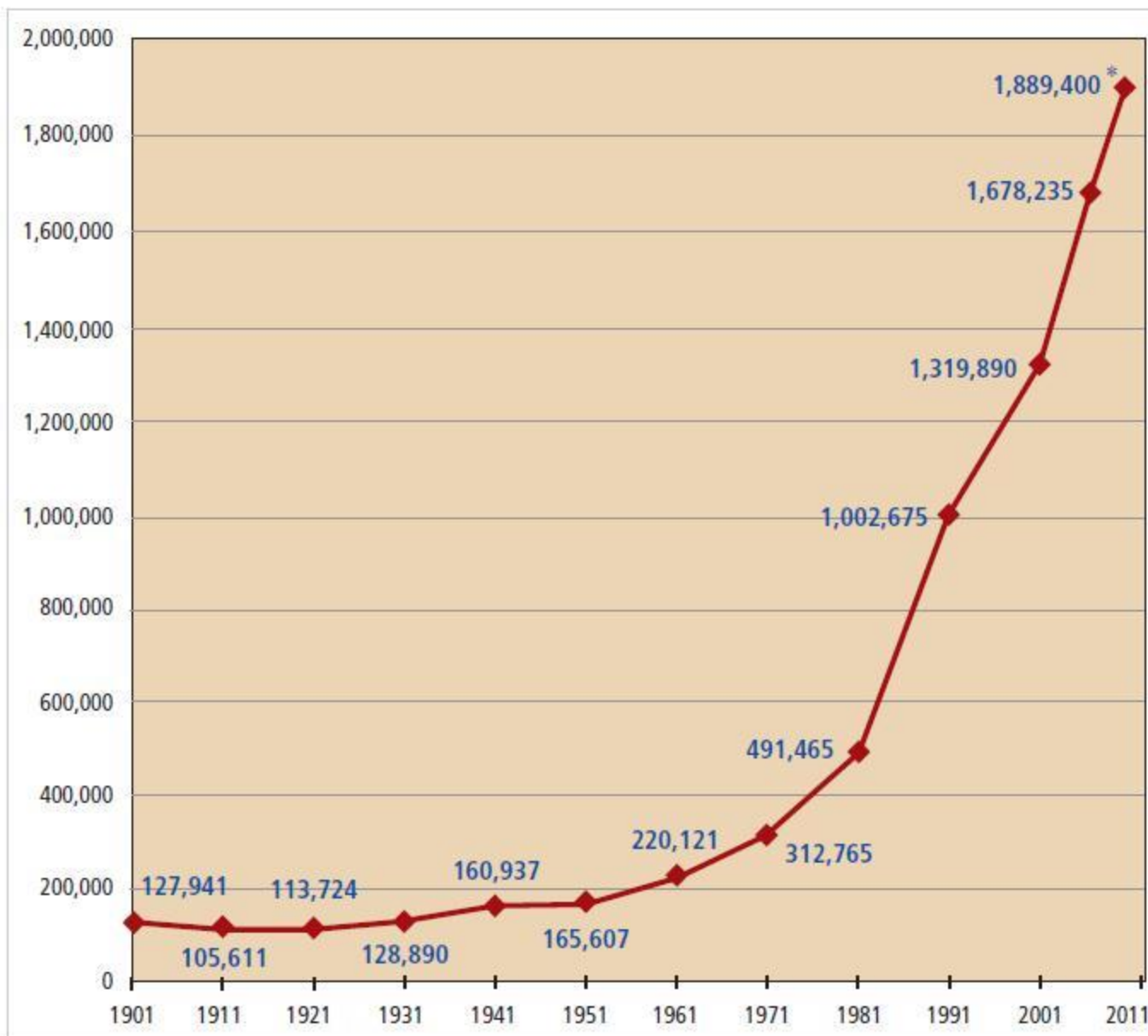   - Western Canada experiencing largest changes

Figure 4.10 Aboriginal population by ancestry, 1901–2011

Note: For discussion of the difference between "Aboriginal identity" and "Aboriginal ancestry," see Table 1.2.

*In the 2011 census, many questions were no longer classified as "mandatory," including questions regarding the Aboriginal population. The National Household Survey questionnaire was mailed to some 4.5 million households requesting information on social and economic subjects, including Aboriginal population. *Source*: Adapted from Statistics Canada (2003c, 2013b).
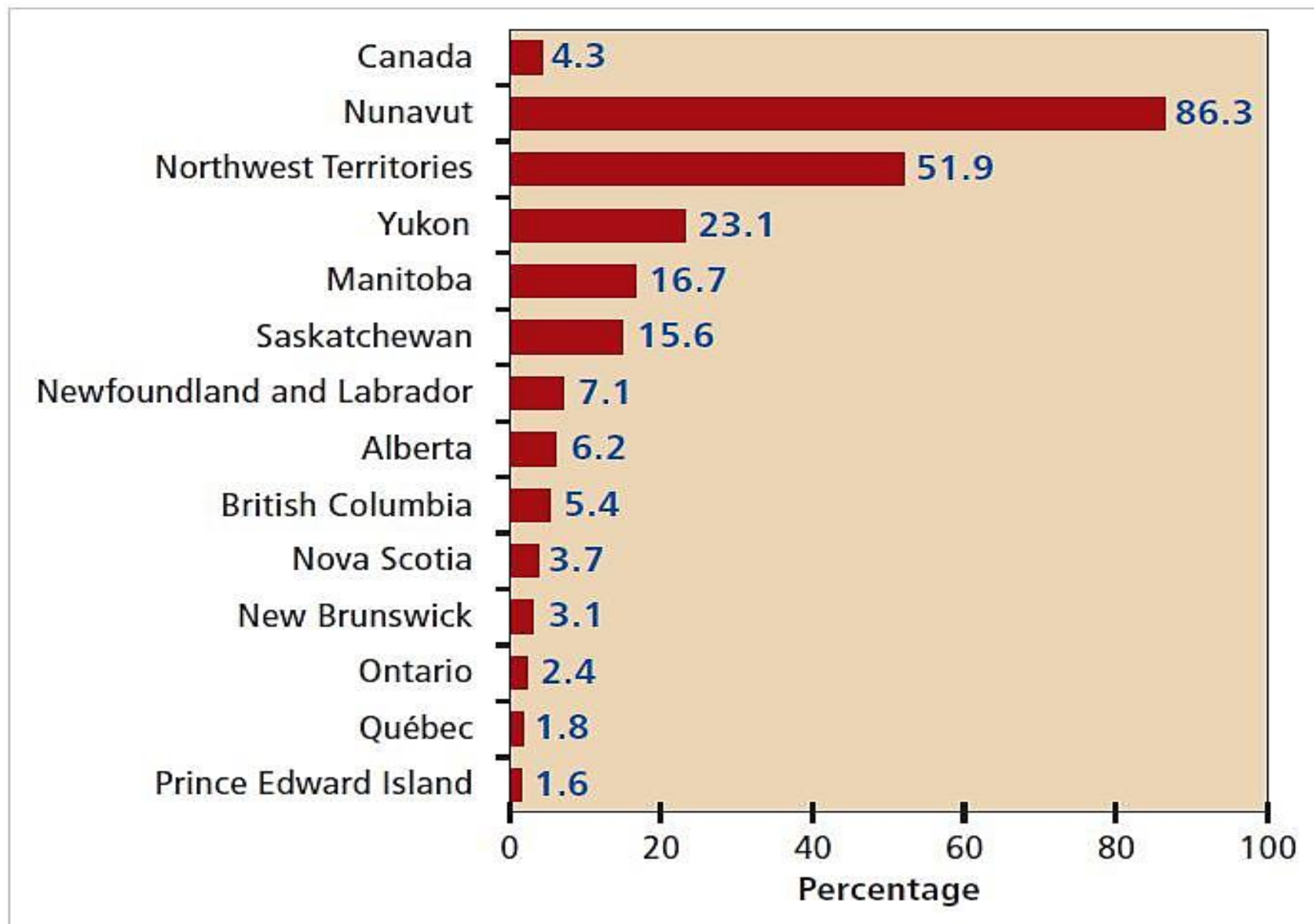
Figure 4.12 Percentage of Aboriginal people in the population, Canada, provinces, and territories, 2011

Source: Statistics Canada, 2013e:Table 2.

Phases of Aboriginal Population

- Pre-contact
    - Population in balance with resources

- Early contact (1500-1940)
    - Population decrease (high mortality)

- Late contact (1940- 1960)
    - Population stabilization (high fertility, high mortality)

- Post-contact (1960- present)
    - Population growth (high fertility, low mortality)

Table 4.12 Population with French Mother Tongue, 1951–2011

Year	Canada (000s)	Canada (%)	Québec (000s)	Québec (%)	Rest of Canada (000s)	Rest of Canada (%)
1951	4,069	29.0	3,347	82.5	722	7.3
1961	5,123	28.1	4,270	81.2	854	6.6
1971	5,794	26.9	4,867	80.7	926	6.0
1981	6,178	25.7	5,254	82.5	924	5.2
1991	6,562	24.3	5,586	82.0	976	4.8
1996	6,637	23.5	5,747	81.5	970	4.5
2001	6,782	22.9	5,802	81.4	980	4.4
2006	6,892	22.1	5,917	79.6	975	4.1
2011	7,055	21.3	6,102	78.1	953	3.8

Source: Adapted from Harrison and Marmen (1994: Table 2); Statistics Canada (1997a, 2002b, 2008d, 2012k).

Canada's Aging Population

- Canada is facing an aging population
- Driven by 3 factors:
  - Decreased fertility rate
  - Increase in life expectancy
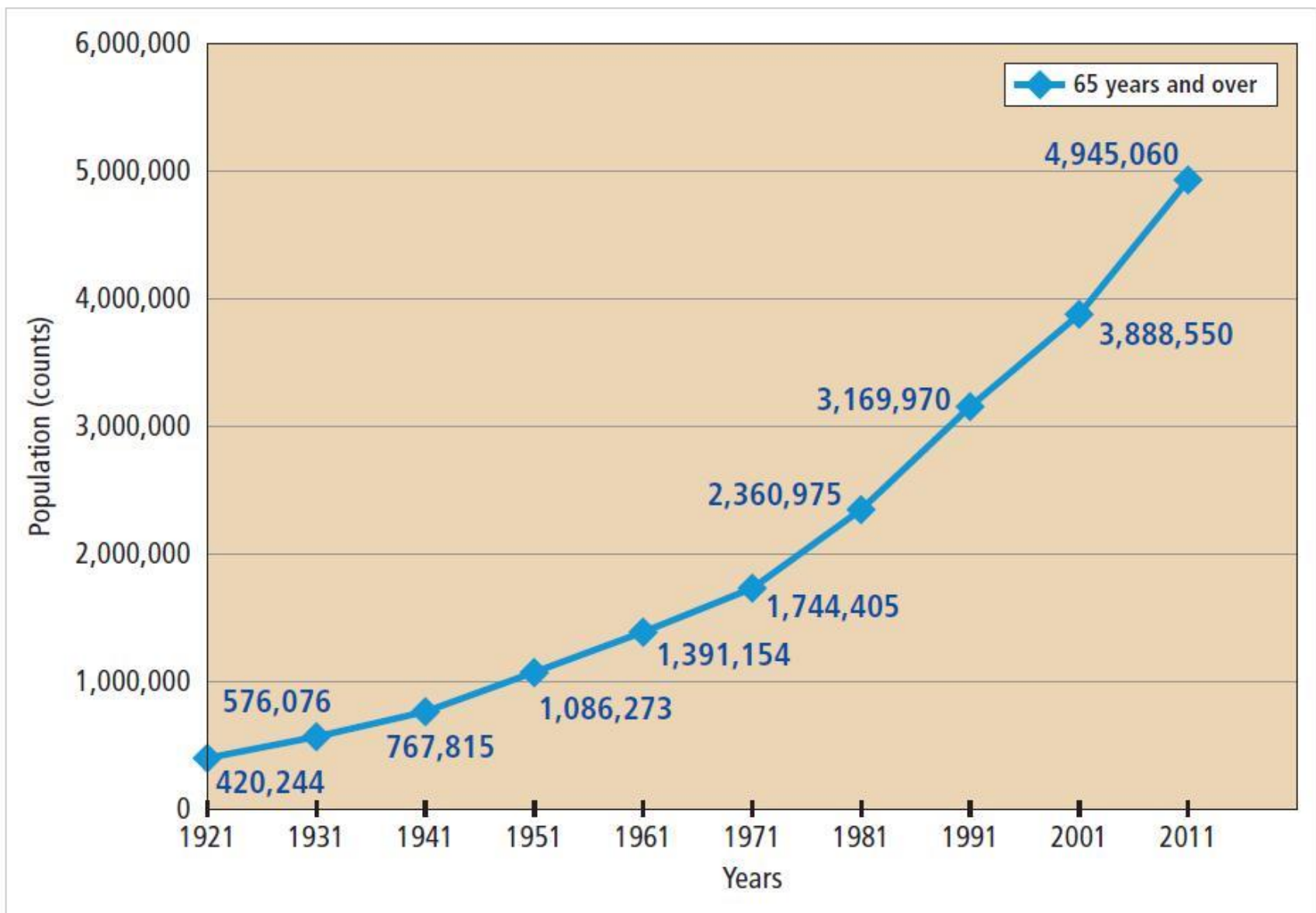 - Movement of the baby boom generation into retirement and old age

Figure 4.8 The unrelenting advance of seniors

Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada (2012f).

Canada's Aging Population, cont'd

- Implications
  - Population structure will change (smaller proportion of children and population in workforce; larger percentage of seniors)
  - Longer life expectancy adds economic costs (drug and health costs; creates larger tax burden)
  - Age dependency ratio

Canada's Population

- Ethnicity
  - Ethnic group: members of a population who share a culture that is distinct from other groups
  - Culture: the learned collective behaviour of a group of people
- Language
  - A key component of ethnicity
  - Link to the past and tool for maintaining culture
  - 80% of Canadians speak English or French as first language

Canada's Population,

- Religion
  - Key element of culture
  - Canada has become religiously diverse
- Multiculturalism
  - The cornerstone of Canada's social policy towards newcomers; approach to equality and respect
  - Concerns: concentration of ethnic minorities into specific areas of cities

Canada's Economic Face

- Canada and the global economic crisis
- Canada's economic performance varies across the country
- Globalization and the hollowing-out of Canada's manufacturing base
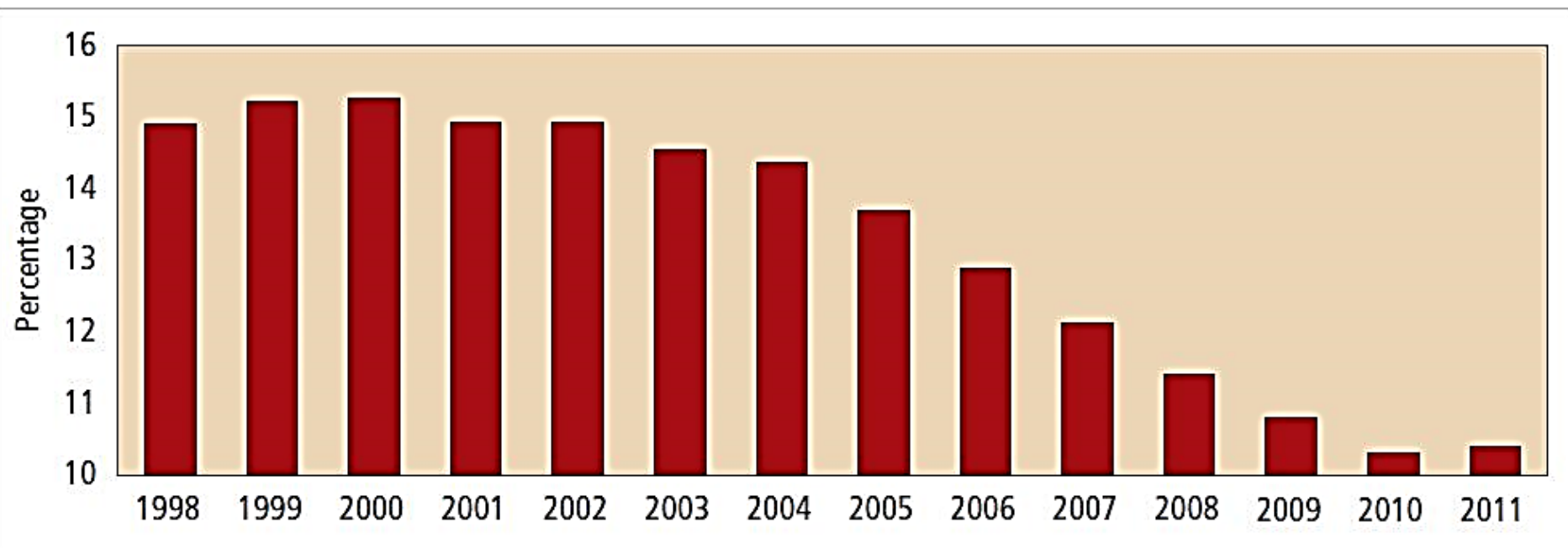- Canada's economic relationship with the USA

Figure 4.13 Manufacturing's declining share of employment

Source: Bernard (2009: Chart B); Statistics Canada (2012h).

Canada's Economic Face, cont'd

- Economic structure
  - Evolution of economic structure from an agrarian to post-industrial economy
    - Primary
    - Secondary
    - Tertiary/quaternary sectors
- Global shifts in developed and developing countries (manufacturing and trade)
- Knowledge-based economy

Table 1.4 Economic Structure of Canada and Its Six Geographic Regions, 2011

Economic Sector	Ontario	Québec	British Columbia	Western Canada	Atlantic Canada	Territorial North	Canada (000s)	Canada (%)
Primary	1.9	2.3	2.9	9.3	5.1	13.0	642.8	3.7
Secondary	19.2	19.1	16.8	17.2	15.8	2.0	3,162.2	18.3
Tertiary	78.9	78.6	80.3	73.5	79.1	85.0	13,501.3	78.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	17,306.2	100.0

Sources: Statistics Canada (2012c); for Territorial North, author's estimates based on Yukon (2011) and Northwest Territories (2011).

Canada's Economic Face, cont'd

- The information society
  - Large portion of highly educated citizens concentrated in major cities
  - Supported by a knowledge-based economy that places high priority on scientific research
  - The role of Canadian universities