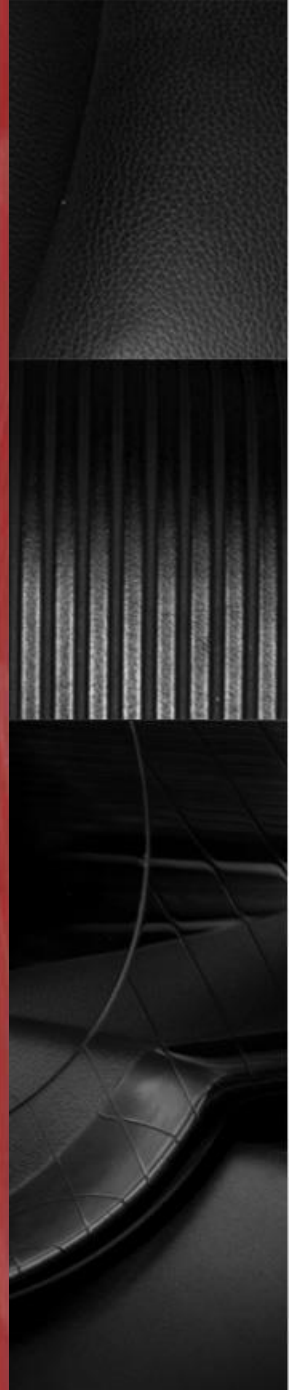



# UNIT 2

## Part C:

### **URBAN AND RURAL CANADA: BUILDING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES**

**Pg. 198 - 205**



- 
- Look at the photographs on p. 196
    - What do you see in each?
    - In which of the above cities would you prefer to visit?  
Why?




## Where Do Canadians live?


- The majority of Canadians live in cities - WHY?
- **Cities...**
  1. Provide services for people
  2. Large enough to support universities, sports teams, and other major cultural activities
  3. Source of most technological innovation
  4. Engines of economic growth for their province/territory or even the country



# URBAN VS RURAL COMMUNITIES

- There are a wide variety of communities in Canada...
  - Hamlet - Fewer than 200 people (Swift Current)
  - Village - 200-800 people (Rushoon)
  - Town -1,000-10,000 people (Carbonear)
  - City - Greater than 10,000 people (St. John's)
  - Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) - Greater than 100,000 people
- All of these communities exist throughout Canada

- 
- **Urban** - an area where lots of people live at a high density
  - **Rural** - People are spread out at a low density
  - CMA is the largest and may contain both urban and rural areas
  - Therefore, with the 2011 census, Statistics Canada created the term **population centre** to more specifically define urban areas (An area with at least **1,000** people and a density of at least 400 people per square kilometre)
  - Where do you live????

- 
- Population Centres are divided into ***THREE*** categories:
    1. **Small Population Centre** - Between 1,000 and 29,999 people
    2. **Medium Population Centre** - Between 30,000 and 99,999 people
    3. **Large Population Centre** - 100,000 people or more

- Canadians continue to move to CMA's
- 10 fastest growing CMA's in Canada
  1. Calgary, Alberta
  2. Edmonton, Alberta
  3. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
  4. Kelowna, BC
  5. Moncton, NB
  6. Vancouver, BC
  7. Toronto, ON
  8. Ottawa-Gatineau, ON
  9. St. John's NL
  10. Brantford, ON





# City Wise

- Canada is one of the largest countries in terms of land area.
- However, it has a small population for its size - Why???
- Difficult to build cities in many areas:
  - Northern Canada
  - Swamplands surrounding Hudson Bay
- Some places are better suited for resource development than city building - EXAMPLE?






# Where do people live?

- Population distribution describes where people live in a given region, country, or town.
- What is the population distribution of Newfoundland?

- Some people choose to live in rural areas.
  - Most decide to live in urban areas
  - 81% of Canadians live in large population centres
  - The three largest are:
    1. Toronto
    2. Montreal
    3. Vancouver
- 35% of all Canadians live in these three population centres!!!!



- 
- **As mentioned earlier...**
    - 81% live in population centres
    - See Figure 5.2 on page 200
    - Over 80% of Canadians live in \_\_\_\_\_% of the country
  - Therefore **Urbanization** is occurring in Canada
    - Growing trend of increasing numbers of people choosing to live in cities
    - Therefore, Canada is *urbanized*



**Examples:**

# 1. CANADA'S HEARTLAND:


- The Golden Horseshoe region in Southern Ontario and the Montreal region are very popular for settlement
- Europeans were drawn here for its climate and rich soil
- Today it is known as Canada's Heartland
  - Hub of Canada's economic and industrial activity



## 2. Western Canada

- Natural Systems contributed to western Canada's development
- Southern BC saw many ports developed
  - WHY?
  - Close to Pacific Ocean (Made trade easy)  
Trade with Who????



- 
- Area also has a moderate climate and plenty of fish stocks
  - Many forests further inland
  - These reasons have lead to the growth of Vancouver and Victoria and they remain very popular

### 3. Resource-based Communities:

- 20% of Canadians live in scattered rural communities
- **Resource-based communities:** communities that are based around a primary resource (ex: fishing, forestry, mining)
- These communities face both major opportunities or major challenges...







## **OPPORTUNITIES:**

- Business investment
- Employment
- Spinoff businesses (infrastructure, services, etc...)

## **CHALLENGES:**

- Big profits go outside community (shareholders)
- Resource may run out
- Demand may drop



# Dependent on:

- **Business cycle:** recurring periods of increased and decreased economic activity
  - When supply and/or demand are high, resource based community thrives
  - When supply and/or demand are low, resource based community suffers



## *Problems:*


- Use the following examples to identify some problems associated with resource-based economies in Newfoundland and Labrador:



## Cod Moratorium:

- Many of these small communities struggle during these times
  - Struggle to retain infrastructure like schools and hospitals
- Example...
  - Cod Moratorium (1992)
  - Federal Government placed a moratorium (ban) on cod fishing
  - Many fish plants and employees without work (moved to larger urban centres)



- 
- Complete Worksheet #1 in your booklet
  - “Labour Shortage Threatens Resource Boom”: page 206 – 207.