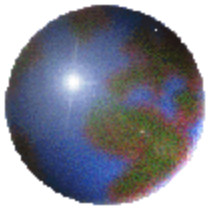

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Population

Canada's Population

- Canada is the 2nd largest country in the world, but in terms of **population** it is a relatively small country, with approximately **35.16 million people (2013)**.
- Why?
  - Much of Canada's land area is inhospitable.
  - Most Canadians live along the Southern Fringe.
  - 3 out of 4 Canadians live in cities or towns.

A. Definitions:

1. Demography:

- Is the study of population, its numbers, distribution,trends, and issues.

2. Population:

- Measure of the # of people who live in a specific place at a specific time.

- Usually follow a political boundary such as a country, province or town.

3. Diversity:

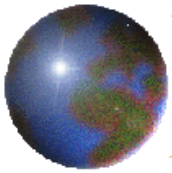
- A variety of different kinds of people.
- Example:
- Canada has a very diverse population. i.e. many different ethnic groups.

4. Population Density:

- Refers to the number of people within a measured land area.
- Usually measured in Km^2 or m^2

Calculated by:

- Number of people divided by Land Area



Example:

- Newfoundland population = 509 700
- Area of Newfoundland = 371 690 km^2

What is the population density?

- Population Density= Number of people/Land Area

- Number of people = 509 700
- Land Area= 371 690 km^2

- **Population Density: 509 700/371 690 km^2**

- **Population Density= 1.37 people/km^2**

What does this mean?

- **High population density** occurs in places in which a large number of people live in a small land area.

- **Low population density** occurs in places where few people live in a large area of land.

- Does Canada have a high or low population density? Why?

Dispersed vs. Concentrated

- A population can be dispersed or concentrated.

Dispersed:

- A population is Dispersed if people in the population do not live close to one another.

- Spread out.

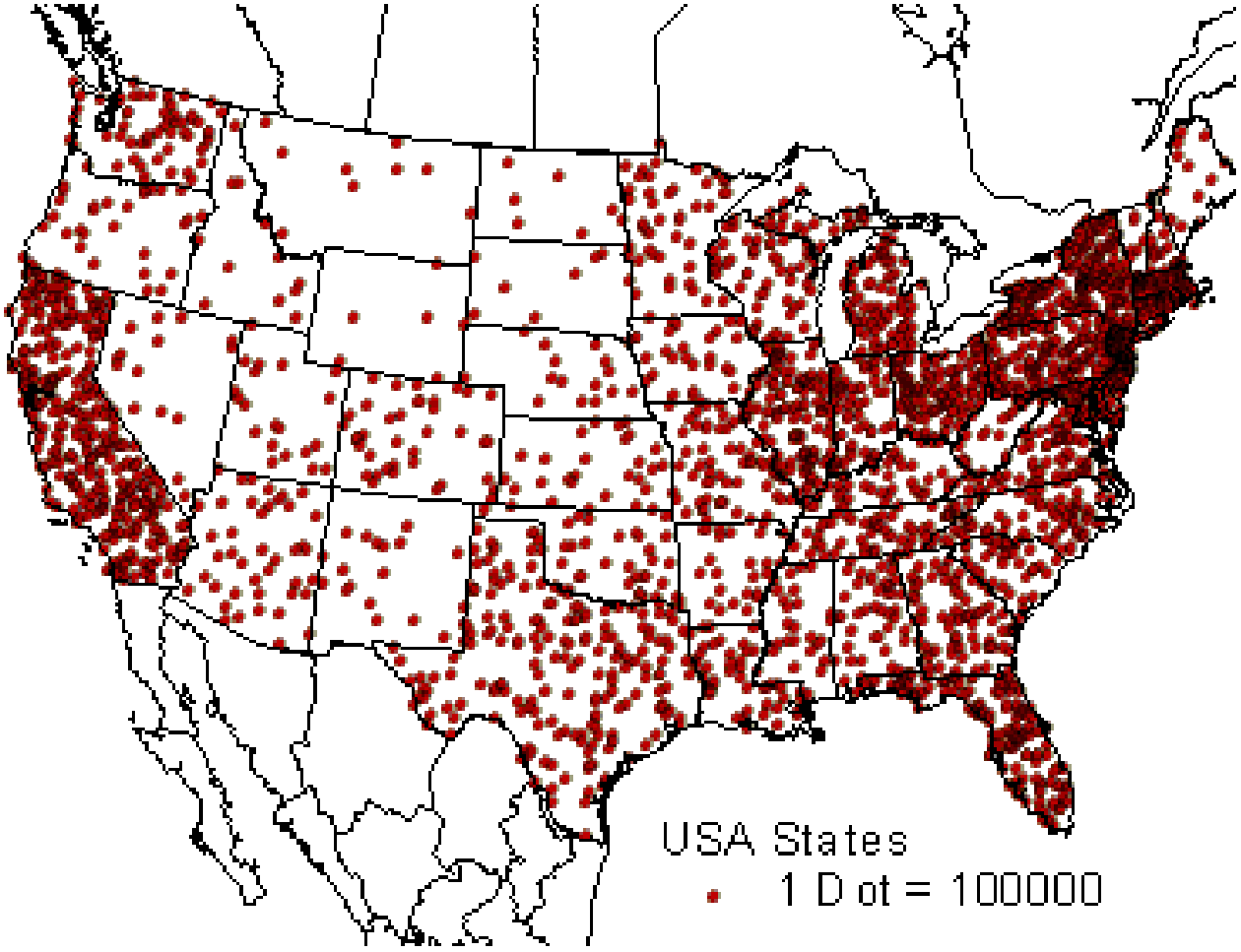
Ex: The Gould's is more dispersed than St.John's.

Concentrated:

- A population is Concentrated if the people are living close to one another.

  Ex: St. John's is more concentrated than the Gould's.

Is this dispersed or concentrated?



5. Population Distribution:

- The pattern of population in an area.

Sparsely vs. Dispersed Populations:

Sparsely Populated:

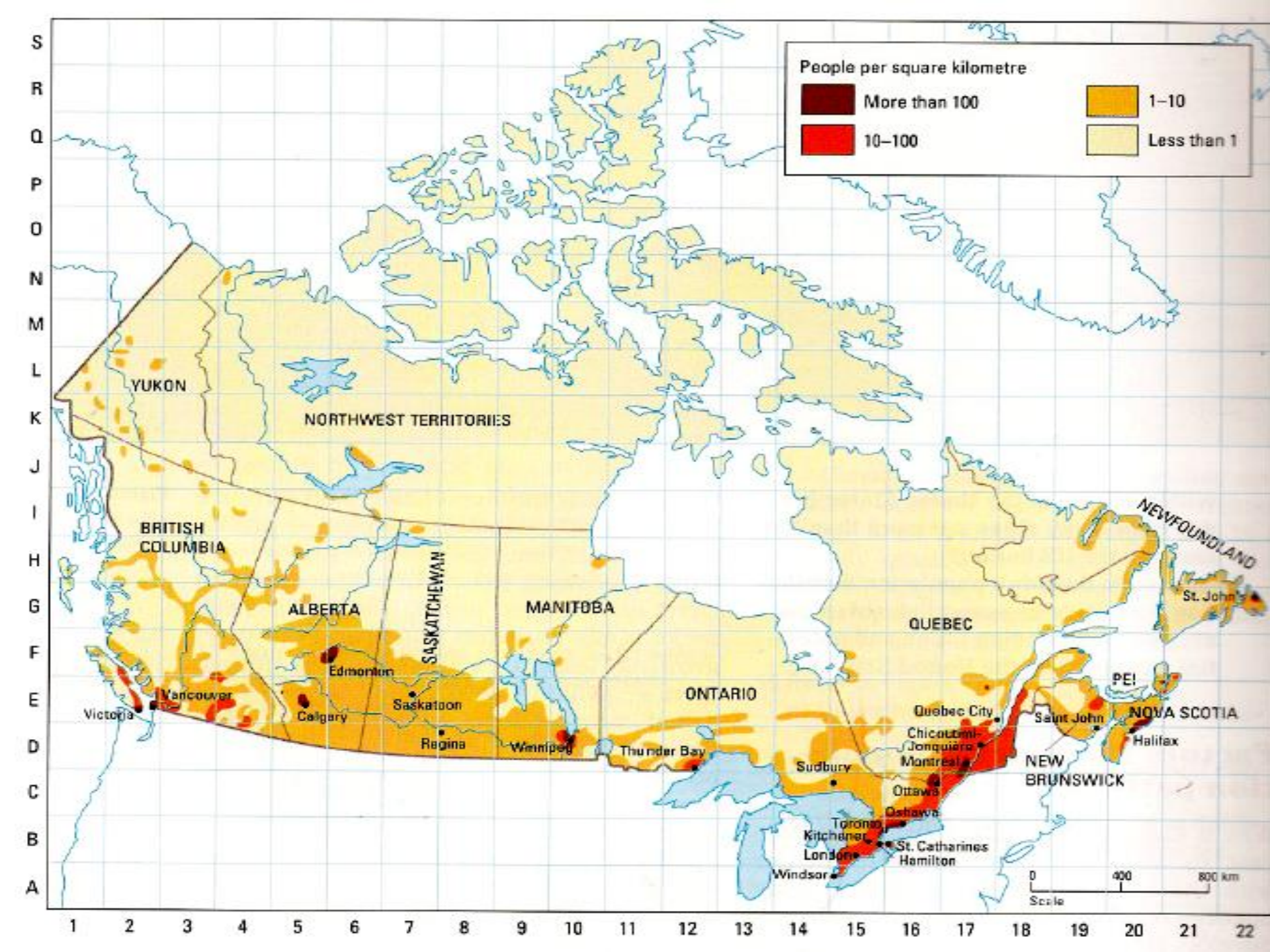
- Small number of people in a given area (Northern Canada)

- In general terms we say less than 100 people/Km^2

Densely Populated:

- High number of people in a given area. (Area around Great Lakes).

- In general terms we say more than 100 people/Km^2


People per square kilometre
More than 100
10–100
1–10
Less than 1
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
St. John's
PEI
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
Halifax
Saint John
Quebec City
Chicoutimi-Jonquière
Montreal
Ottawa
Sudbury
Thunder Bay
Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Edmonton
Calgary
Vancouver
Victoria
Oshawa
Toronto
Kitchener
London
St. Catharines
Hamilton
Windsor
0
400
800 km
Scale
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22

B. Systems affecting population density and distribution:

1. Climate:

- Warmer comfortable climates attract people.
- Most people live in a moderate climate region.

2. Economics:

- Urbanization and the move to the industrialization and now the information ages have changed population distribution, to larger cities.

3. Transportation:

- Coastal regions attract business and people because of ocean transportation.

- Most major cities are located on the coast.

4. Culture:

- The way in which a group of people live.

- It includes their beliefs and traditions and involves such things as food, language, music and even recreational activities.

5. Cultural Imprints:

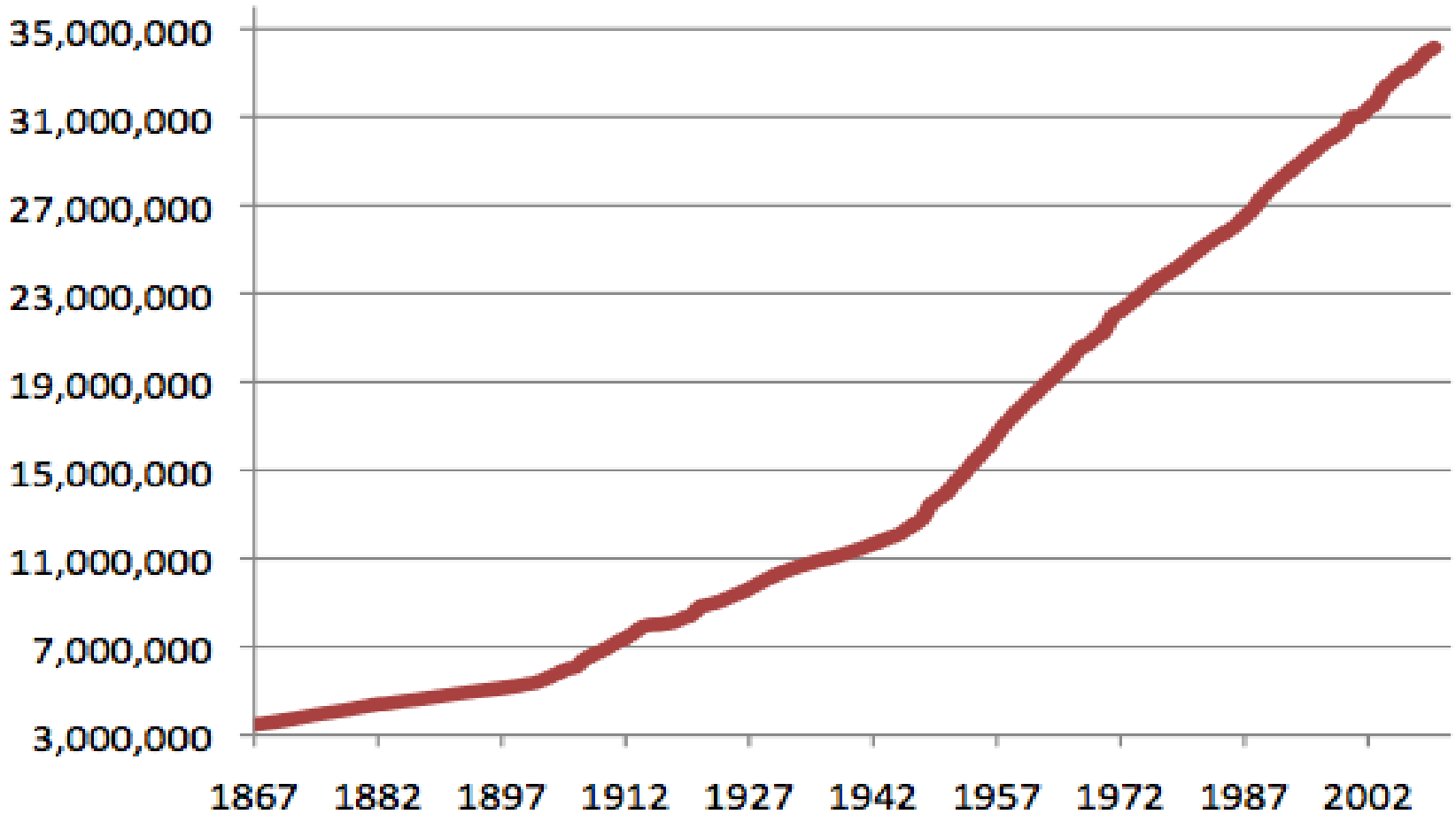
- Each group of Canada's diverse population has brought aspects of their cultures with them. Thus, each cultural imprint is part of our country.

6. Multiculturalism:

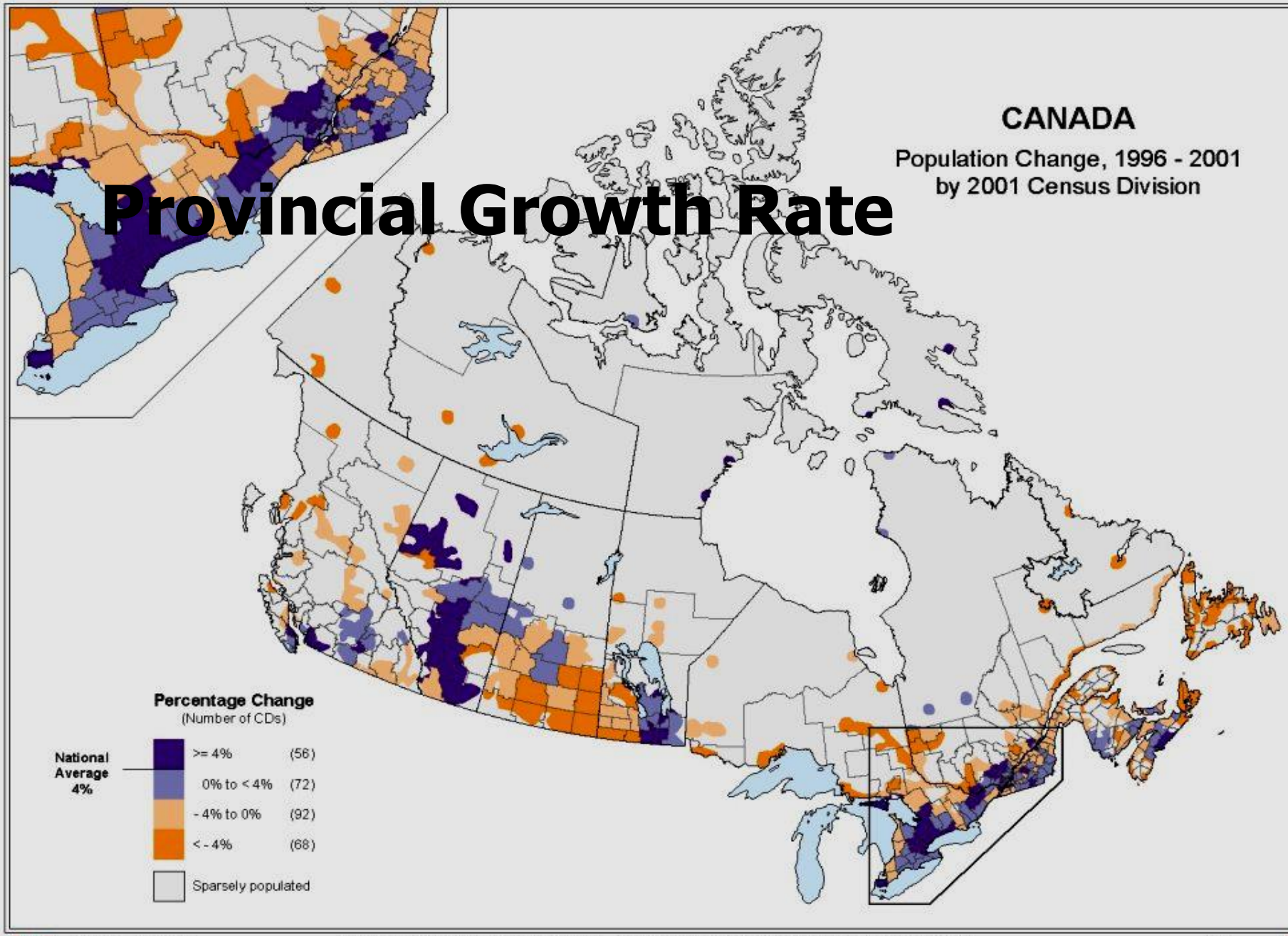
- An official policy of Canada which encourages respect for cultural diversity within our country.

C. Population Growth:

Canada's Population Growth Rate



Provincial Growth Rate



Growth Rates:

- Is the percentage increase of a population divided by the previous population total.

Birth Rates:

- A measurement of the number of births (in one year) per 1000 people.

Calculated By:

- $BR = \frac{\#Births}{Total\ Population} \times 1000$

Death Rates:

- A measurement of the number of deaths (in one year) per 1000 people.

Calculated by:

- DR = $\frac{\text{\# of Deaths}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 1000$

Natural Increase:

- The difference between the birth rate and the death rate

Calculated by:

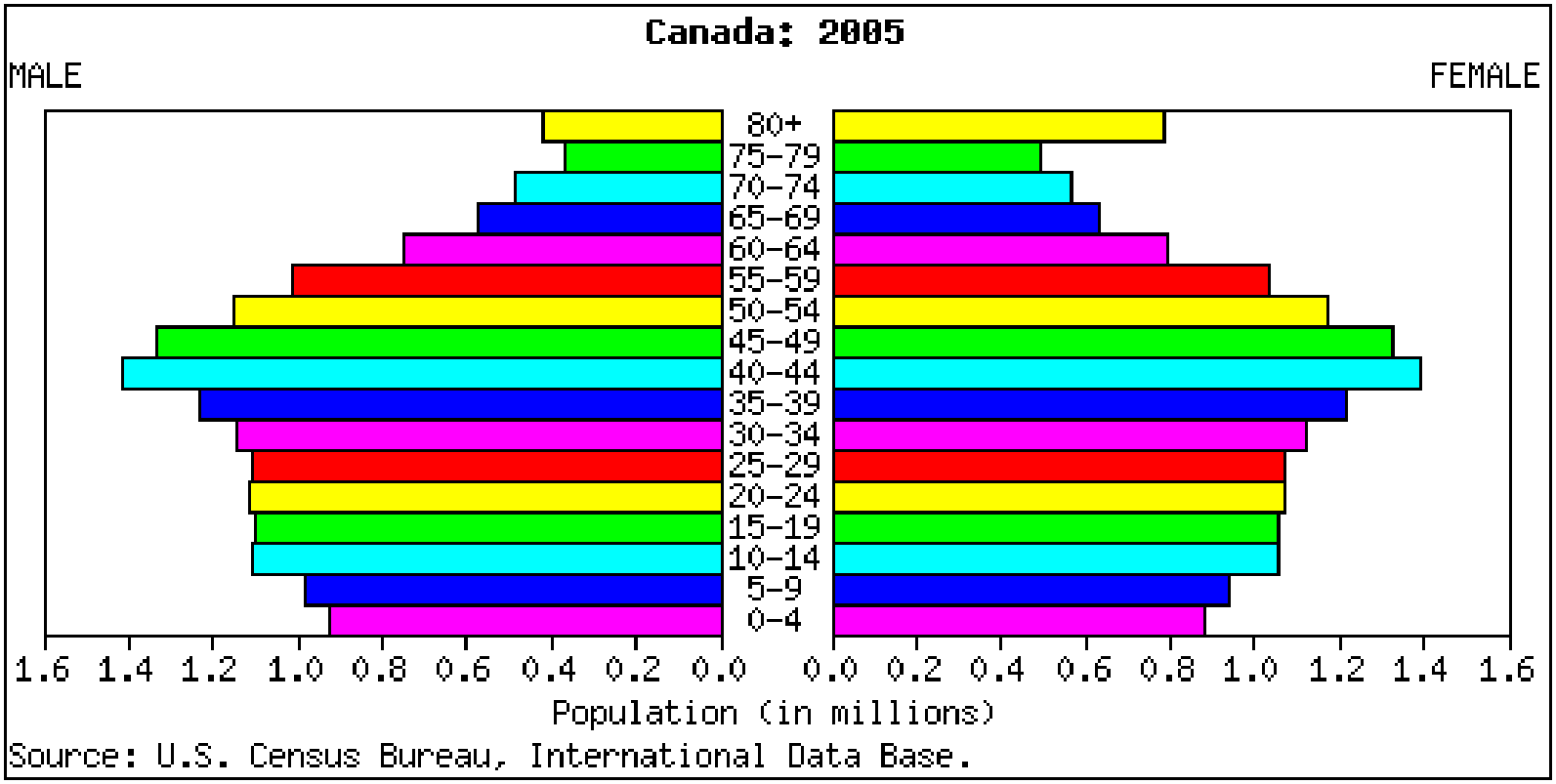
- NI: birth rate – death rate

- REMEMBER NOT BAD TO HAVE NEGATIVE NUMBERS IN POPULATION
- WHY????????
- Correct: you are losing more than gaining. (death or migration)

D. Population Pyramids:

- Also known as an age-sex pyramid.
- Graphs that reveal patterns in information about populations which enables one to make comparisons between men/women or young/old.

Example:

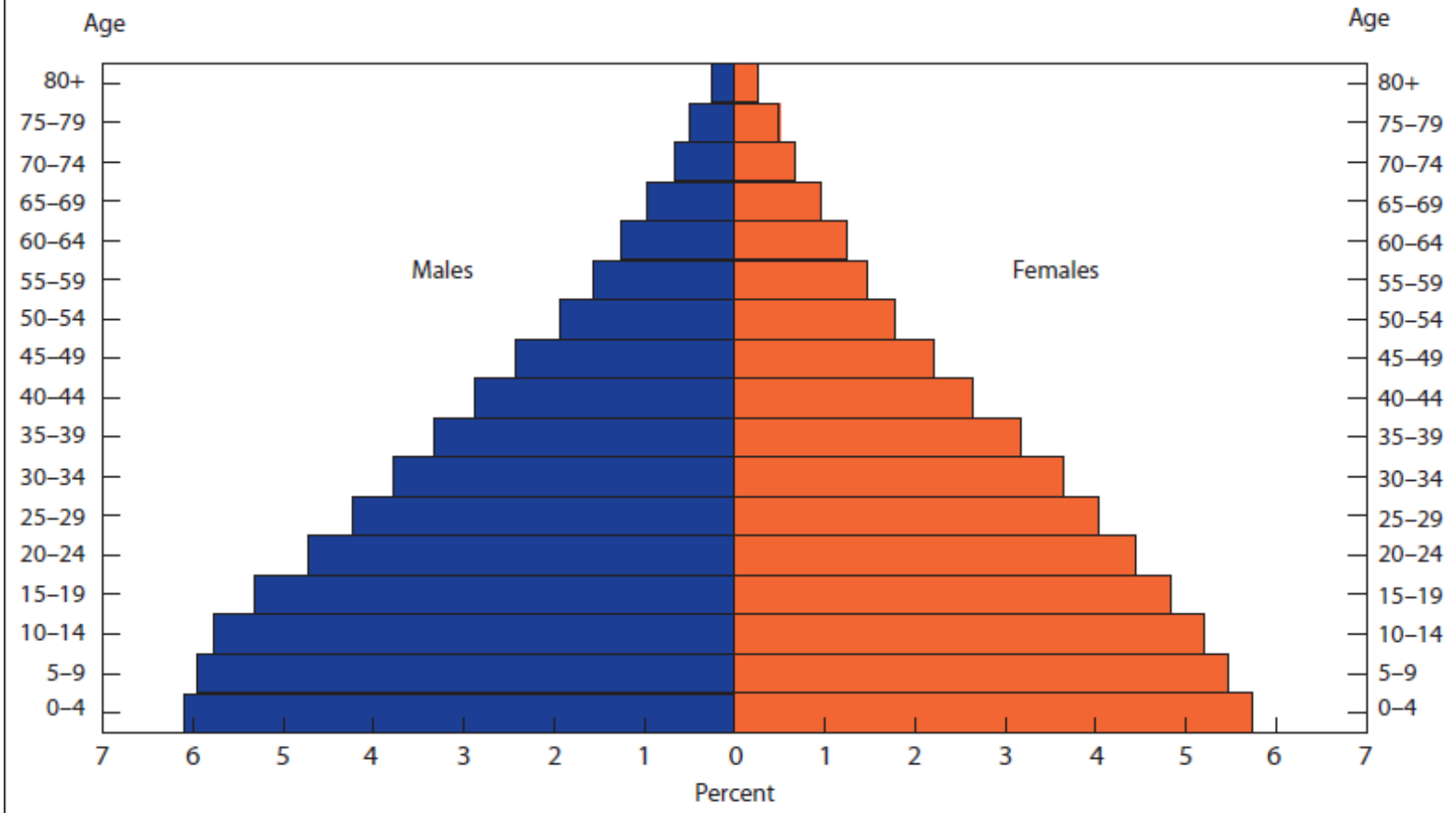

Canada: 2005
MALE
FEMALE
80+
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
1.6 1.4 1.2 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.0
0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6
Population (in millions)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Classifying Population Pyramids

1. Expansive or Expanding:

- Have a triangular or pyramid shape.
- The wide base indicates a high birth rate and the narrow top indicates a high death rate.

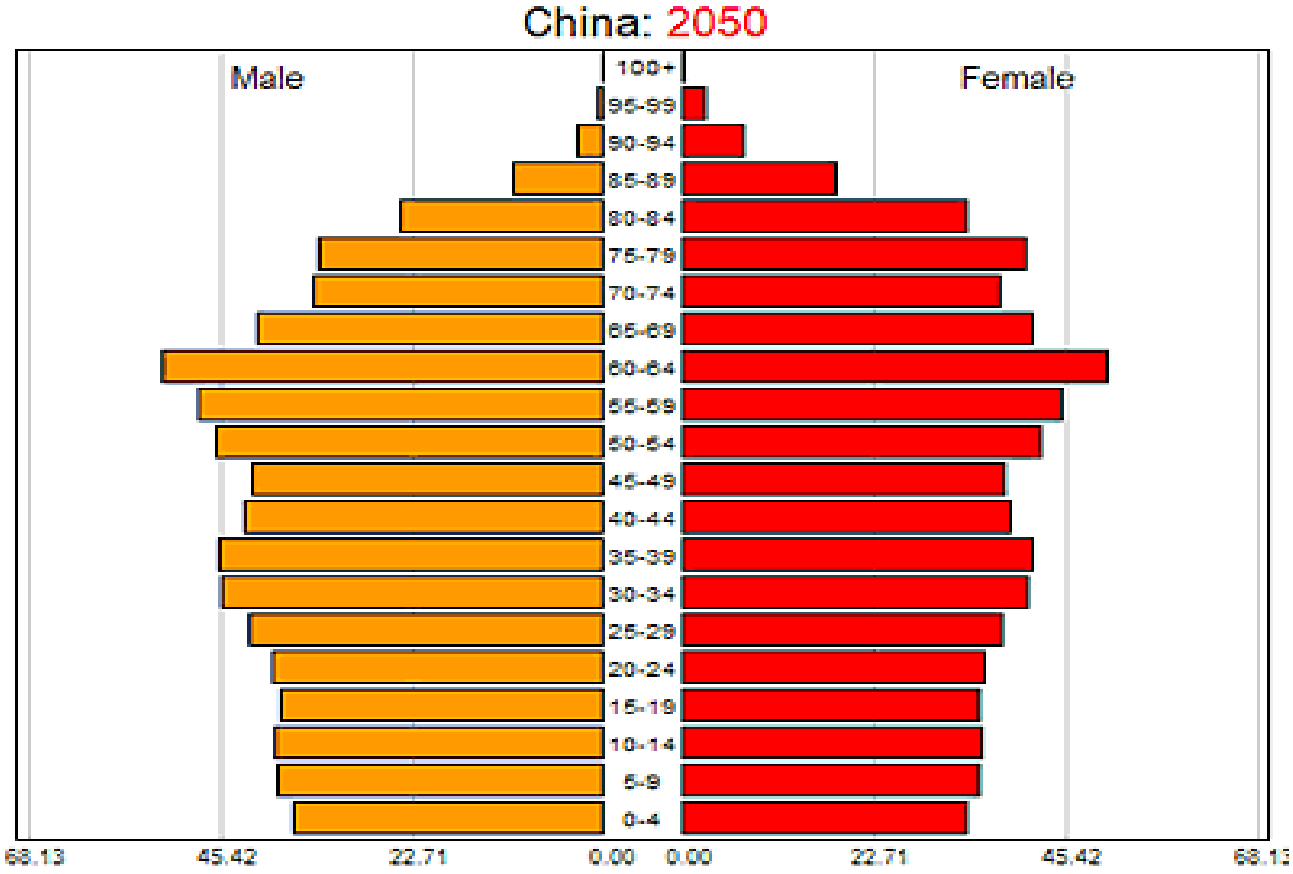
Chart 7. **Population pyramid, India, 2006**



SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau projections, based on the 2001 Census of India.

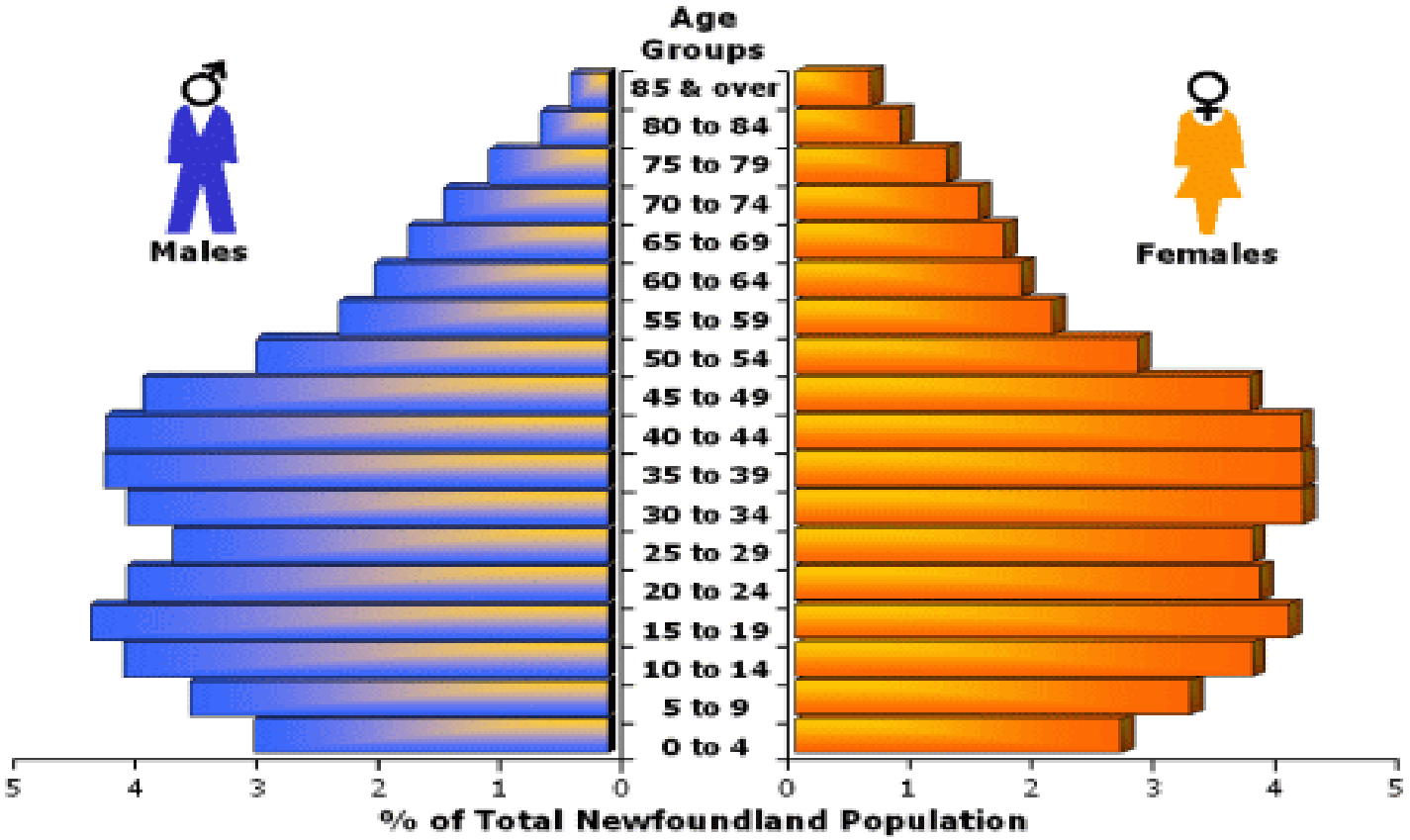
2. Stationary or Stable:

- Have a ½ eclipse shape.
- The base is similar in width to the population of the reproductive ages which indicates a stable population.


China: 2050
Male
Female
100+
95-99
90-94
85-89
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
68.13
45.42
22.71
0.00
0.00
22.71
45.42
68.13

3. Contractive or Contracting:

- Have a narrower base than the reproductive age population.
- This indicates a decreasing population.


Age Groups
Males
Females
85 & over
80 to 84
75 to 79
70 to 74
65 to 69
60 to 64
55 to 59
50 to 54
45 to 49
40 to 44
35 to 39
30 to 34
25 to 29
20 to 24
15 to 19
10 to 14
5 to 9
0 to 4
5 4 3 2 1 0
0 1 2 3 4 5
% of Total Newfoundland Population

Reading Population Pyramids:

- Observing different characteristics of the population pyramid can tell you a lot about the population.

1. Width of the Base:

- Wide base indicates high birth rate, narrow indicates low birth rate.

2. Symmetry:

- Males and females are usually similar, any asymmetry indicates a difference between male and female population.

3. Shape of sides:

- Concave sides indicate a high death rate and convex sides indicate a lower death rate.

4. Bumps in the sides:

- Irregularities in the sides indicate a demographic anomaly, such as a war.
- **Note**: This bump will travel upward with time.

Dependency Load:

- The portion of the population under16 and over 65.

Calculated by:

- Dependency Load for Canada in 2005 was:

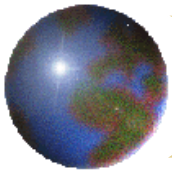
2 000 000 males over 65
2 600 000 females over 65

3 000 000 males under 15
2 900 000 females under 15

Answer:

- 2 000 000 + 2 600 000 + 3 000 000 + 2 900 000 = ?????

- 10 500 00



Dependency Load Effects:

- A high dependency load has an effect on:
- Tax Level: High dependency load means less people work. Therefore, taxes are raised to make money for government.
- Jobs: high dependency load means more jobs are available.

Done !!!!!!!

YOU WILL WORK ON POPULATION PYRAMIDS!!!!