

Unit Test Review – Urban/Rural Canada (SS9)

- **Resource-Based Communities:**
 - Urban vs Rural
 - Primary Industries (forestry, fisheries, mining etc)
 - Secondary v Tertiary industries
 - Business Cycle
 - Opportunities and Challenges of these communities
 - Cod moratorium (1992)
 - Labrador City boom and bust

- **Resettlement:**
 - Centralization of outport communities between (1954-1975)
 - Controversial and major impact on NL Society (music, literature, etc)
 - Is centralization or regionalization still happening today?

- **Population Geography**
 - **Population Density**
 - Population / Area (km²)
 - Archipelago Effect (islands of population)
 - Dense > 100, Moderate 10 – 100, Sparse < 10
 - Canada Sparse (3.5 person per Km²)
 - Limitations of population Density?

 - **Population distribution**
 - Describes how a population is spread out, used along with density
 - Concentrated vs Dispersed
 - Canadian concentrated along the coast and US boarder

 - **Urban v Rural**
 - Urban = over 1000 people and a density of 400 or more per sq km
 - Population Centers (Term used by Statistics Canada)
 - Small = 1000 – 29 999
 - Medium = 30 000 – 99 999
 - Large Population = 100 000 or more
 - Census Metropolitan area (CMA)
 - A CMA is made up of one or more neighboring municipalities located around the urban core
 - At least 100 000 people, can include urban + rural
 - Ex. St. John's (+ Mt Pearl, Paradise, etc)

- 81% of Canadian now live in Urban Centers
- 35% in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver alone!
- Urbanization vs Urban Sprawl
- Problems associated with Urban areas

- **Migration**
 - Push Factors vs Pull Factors
 - Repel Factors and Intervening Obstacles
 - In-migration vs Out-migration
 - Immigration vs Emigration
 - Effects of outmigration (Atlantic Canada)
 - Demographic trends (Brain drain and Aging population)
- Multiculturalism vs Ethnocentrism
- Prejudice vs Discrimination

- **Canada's Immigration Policies**
 - ***Pre 1945*** (Largely Limited to Western Europe, displaced Aboriginals)
 - Discriminatory policies such as Chinese Immigration Act or refusal of Jewish Refugees
 - 1900-1920s rush to settle Western Canada, Eastern Europeans become more accepted
 - 1930s = Great Depression, Xenophobia, deportations, Immigration cut to minimal (wealthy, western European)

 - ***Post 1945:*** Changing views
 - More sympathetic to refugees, more economic immigration from a wider range of areas.
 - By the 1970s: multicultural, immigration based on merit and need rather than arbitrary factors.
 - 1980s to today: 225 000 – 300 000 per year
 - 3 Classes (Economic, Family, Refugee)
 - Barriers to Immigrant and Refugee success