

4.1 INTRO DEMOGRAPHICS

- Key Terms:
 - Birth Rate (BR): yearly number of births per 1000
 - Death rate (DR): yearly number of deaths per 1000
 - Natural Increase Rate (NIR): birth rate - death rate ($NIR = BR - DR$)
 - Immigration Rate (IR): yearly number of people per 1000 coming to Canada from another country
 - Emigration Rate (ER): yearly number of people per 1000 who move out of Canada
 - Net Migration Rate (NMR): immigration rate - emigration rate ($NMR = IR - ER$)
- What is Demography?
 - The study of human populations including gender, age, race, religion, etc.

4.2 POPULATIONS AND LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

- Key Terms:
 - Population: a group of people living in a common space or sharing characteristics
 - Ex: students in school, people of a similar age group
 - Livable Communities: factors contributing to the sustainability of a community while providing a good quality of life for residents
 - Ex: lowering poverty and crime rates, improving employment, education
 - Population Growth: $NIR + NMR$
 - Population Distribution: how populations are spread out within a space or area
- What Influences Birth Rates?
 - Birth Rates go UP when
 - Less use of contraceptives
 - Cost of living is low
 - Less-educated population
 - Economic stability
 - Peace
 - Good healthcare
 - Birth Rates go DOWN when
 - The opposite of the above happen
- What Influences Death Rates?
 - Death rates go UP when
 - Poor healthcare
 - Poverty
 - Less-educated population
 - Economic instability

- Conflict/war
 - Poor infrastructure
 - Poor environmental conditions
 - Death rates go DOWN when
 - The opposite of the above happen
- What Influences Immigration Rates?
 - Job opportunities
 - Education opportunities
 - Better quality of life
- What Influences Emigration Rates?
 - War/conflict
 - Economic instability
 - Poverty
- Population Distribution:
 - Three types of population distribution
 - 1. Uniformed Distribution: evenly distributed population
 - Ex: a full hotel
 - 2. Random Distribution: unevenly distributed population
 - Ex: half-full hotel
 - 3. Clustered Distribution: a grouped distribution
 - Ex. people at the mall
 - Population distribution helps determine what we need in a community. Ex: based on the distribution of people in a neighbourhood, we can figure out where a school or bus stop is necessary.
 - Canada has a clustered population distribution, with most people living in the South near the Canada-US border. Why?
- Rural to Urban:
 - More and more people are moving to urban areas from rural locations since there are more job opportunities, close proximity to services, and greater transportation

4.3 PATTERNS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT

- Key Terms:
 - Population Density: the number of people living in an area
 - Urbanization: the development of urban settlements
 - Core: the central/most urbanized area in a region
 - Periphery: the outside/least urbanized area in a region
- Settlement History of Canada:
 - Canada used to be full of First Nations people, after which Europeans started pushing them towards the North

- Three Settlement Patterns:
 - Linear
 - Scattered
 - Clustered (Canada is this one)
- Core/Periphery Model
 - As an area develops, it expands to surrounding areas
 - Cities → Towns → Villages
- Three Types of Land-Use
 - Type 1: Residential
 - Low Density: bigger houses with lots of greenery
 - Medium Density: tightly packed houses, small apartments, townhouses
 - High Density: apartments, condos, towers
 - Type 2: Commercial
 - Low Order: corner stores, strip malls
 - Medium Order: small malls, big stores, small offices
 - High Order: big malls, clusters, office towers
 - Type 3: Industrial
 - Transportation: road, air, storage, warehouse
 - Manufacturing: clustered factories and warehouses
 - Resources/Agriculture: resources to be collected, farming
- Questions
 - 1. The most common land-use in my town is residential. Brampton (Flower City) is known for its greenery; hence there are lots of conservation and amusement parks. In my neighbourhood specifically, there are lots of homes and parks.
 - 2. The most common level of residential density in my neighbourhood is low. There are bigger houses with lots of greenery here.
 - 3. The most common order of commercial development in my neighbourhood is medium. A few streets away, there is a medium-sized mall and a few stores here and there.
 - 4. There are not many industrial activities in my neighbourhood other than transportation. I live close to Highway 410 which is part of transportation.

4.4 URBAN PATTERNS & LAND USE

- Key Terms:
 - Urban Sprawl: outward spread of structures from an urban center
 - Site: physical location and features of an urban center
 - Situation: economic, political, and resource condition of an urban center
 - Zoning: result of detailed planning that specifies what land uses are allowed
 - Land Use: the various functions of land in an area

- Urban Characteristics
 - Site: physical location and characteristics of an urban center
 - Elevation
 - Relief
 - Latitude/longitude
 - Closeness to water
 - Climate
 - Space for development
 - Situation: condition of an urban center, related to human activity usually
 - Economics
 - Employment
 - Availability of resources
 - Politics
 - Land uses
 - Infrastructure like health, transportation, utilities, etc
- Mixed Land Use
 - Multiple land-uses in the same space
 - Ex: condo with stores on the bottom floors
 - Multiple land-uses in close proximity
 - Ex: apartment beside factories
- Getting the Right Mix
 - Good Land Use Mixes
 - Accessible services/services and jobs in close proximity
 - Healthy living → promoting bikes, public transit, less pollution
 - Better life quality → good food, parks/gardens, less noise
 - Communication → open areas so people can meet
 - Not Good Land Uses
 - Opposite of above
- The Problem With Zoning
 - Zoning racially, economically and politically segregates
 - For example if a zoning law dictates that houses that are more expensive are segregated from those with a lower price the rich would be separated from the poor which could be racially or religiously discriminatory as these people often are not as able to gain commerce. This also separates families and friends, creating a sense of superiority and segregation.

4.5 POPULATION PYRAMIDS

- Key Terms:

- Dependency Load: portion of population that is dependent; must be supported; made up of seniors and children
- Baby Boom: the large rise in the birth rate in the late 1940s and 1950s experienced by many countries in Europe and North America
- Why Study Populations?
 - Informs us about the relationship between humans and the environment, and how it helps us plan for the future
 - Helps us build sustainable communities
- Populations are determined by BRs, DRs, NIRs, and NMRs
- Population Pyramids
 - Graph that shows population distribution by age and gender
 - 3 important stages
 - Dependent - children (0-15 yrs)
 - Workforce - working adult (16-64 yrs)
 - Dependent - older adults (65+)
- A Highly Dependent Society
 - Problems with healthcare
 - Strain on economy/services
 - Hospitals/daycare facilities
- Solutions to a Highly Dependent Society
 - Create more jobs → more support for dependents
 - Shift focus to care for the elderly by increasing taxes

4.6 IMMIGRATION & CHANGING POPULATIONS

- Key Terms:
 - Push Factor: a reason that pushes people to leave a place
 - Pull Factor: a reason that pulls people to come to a place
 - Immigrant: a person who comes into a place
 - Emigrant: a person who leaves a place
- Why Do People Move?
 - Push Factors:
 - Little employment
 - Poor education
 - Unaccessible service
 - Lack of security
 - Pull Factors:
 - Better employment
 - Good education
 - Accessible services

- Security
- Canada's population needs immigration to support its growth.
 - Canada's NIR is slowing
 - Canada's 3 largest cities are destinations for immigrants
 - Toronto
 - Vancouver
 - Montreal
- Where Are Immigrants Coming From?
 - 1. Currently, most immigrants are coming from Asia/The Middle East
 - 2. Before 1971, most immigrants came from Europe
 - 3.
 - 4.
- Where Are Immigrants Going?
 - Most economic immigrants go to Saskatchewan and New Brunswick
 - Most family immigrants go to Ontario and British Columbia
 - Most refugees go to Ontario
- Classes of Immigrants:
 - Economic Immigrants (most): add to Canada's economy
 - Family Immigrants: sponsored by a family member
 - Refugees (least): fleeing a place
- Reception Areas
 - Provide immigrants with a familiar environment in a new country
 - Same food
 - Same language
 - Similar traditions
 - Support
 - Pros of reception areas
 - Welcomes immigrants
 - Provides traditional support
 - Cons of reception areas
 - Segregates immigrants from old Canadians

4.8 IMMIGRATION: CRITERIA & ISSUES

- Immigration Criteria
 - Education
 - Language: English/French
 - Experience
 - Age
- Classes of Immigrants & Their Types

- Permanent Economic Immigration: contribute to Canada's economy
 - Skilled Worker: 1yr of continuous full-time work in the past 10yrs
 - Skilled Trades: work experience of over 30hrs in one week for 2 yrs in your skilled trade position
 - Canadian Experience: HAVING SKILLED CANDIAN EXPERIENCE
 - Start-Up Visa: Targets entrepreneurs with the skills and potential to build business
- Temporary Economic Immigration: fill labour shortage and have unique talents
- Social & Humanitarian Immigration
 - Social immigration: reunites families and friends
 - Humanitarian: supports immigrants escaping area that may discriminate or endanger them
 - Family Class: Citizens or permanent residents who sponsor immigrants
 - Refugee class: The class that is obliged on countries to be let in, the legitimate refugees are often those escaping war and conflict.
- Supporting Immigrants
 - Translation/Language Service
 - Government & Legal Service
 - Cultural Service
- Screening Immigrants for Canadian Values
 - This is the potential idea of allowing in immigrants into canada based off a set of candian values
 - Pros: makes sure Canada's immigrants are beneficial and aligns with the country and its standards
 - Cons: segrates diversity and instead creates a set and robotic way of thinking and life.

4.9 Canada's Role: Reducing Global Population Issues

- Immigration
 - Pros
 - Creates business opportunities: allowing in immigrants allows new ideas and potential markets
 - Cultural enrichment: allows diversity
 - Global engagement: Brings awareness to the issues happening all over the globe
 - The make up for canada's low fertility rate
 - Cons
 - The need for business positions: the need to accommodate and create jobs
 - The need for neighbourhood segregation: create areas that accommodate the cultures and backgrounds of immigrants I.e ChinaTown

- Hate crimes: the intergration of new immigrants bring in discrimination and hate crimes
- Demographic Transition Model: the transition and stages that fluctuate birth rates and death rates due to disease, quality of life, education, etc in an area moving from pre industrialization to industrialization
 - The model has four stages: **pre**-industrial, urbanizing/industrializing, mature industrial, and **post**-industrial.
 - Canada is in the post industrialization stage where the birth and death rates stabilize to the same number of 10 per 1000.
- Roles Of Canada to support the world
 - Individuals
 - Educate themselves
 - Sponsor and donate causes
 - Spread the word and stand against discrimination
 - Government
 - Create laws and treaties to support poorer countries
 - Help them move through the demographic transitions as quickly and smoothly as possible
 - NGOs
 - Create programs to support those in need
 - Help and provide aid
 - Create services to support as much as possible
 - Spread awareness

Ex. Right to play canada is a NGO that supports children of war through play.

4.10

- Intraprovincial migration is migration in a province
 - Ex. from Mississauga to Ottawa
- Interprovincial migration is migration to another province
 - From Ontario to Quebec
- First nations and migration
 - First nations are unevenly distributed across canada due to the push factors of unfair treaties, dirty water, etc.
- Dependency loads and us
 - Dependency loads definitely affect us as the more the load the more the strain on the economy to provide for them. Additionally their increase would mean more taxes and more of the economy focuses on services for them while we may be void of services that benefit us.

- Ex. more taxes are used for the baby boomers who are now old. The senior center and maybe some public schools take up most of the taxes resulting in a strain on the taxes needed to maintain the highway or public facilities.

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