

- Last 2 Weeks covered the topic of Migration:
- Last week:
 - Canada's international migration *history*
 - Canada's immigration *policy*
 - Film: Who gets in?
 - How Canadian immigration policies are carried out 'on the ground'
- I presented:
 - definitions and measures
 - theoretical explanations for:
 - Who migrates?
 - Where do we migrate to?
 - Why do we migrate?
- This week
 - Continue general topic of migration
 - Some characteristics of immigrants to Canada
 - Consequences of immigration
 - For Canada
 - For immigrants
 - For the children of immigrants
 - For sending countries
 - New subjects (all focused on Canada)
 - Internal Migration - where are we leaving and heading?
 - Population Distribution inside of Canada – where are we?
 - Regionalism and Regional Inequality – why does it matter where we are?

Questions to consider in finishing migration

- Why are more recent immigrants having a harder time over their careers than immigrants who arrived earlier?
- What about the second generation (children of immigrants)? How might they be doing and why do you think so?
- Is assimilation necessary for economic integration or are they mostly separate?

Table 5.3 Regional Distribution of Canadian Born and Immigrants, 1961-2011

Canadian Born	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Atlantic	11.9	10.3	10.9	9.9	9.1	8.5
Quebec	31.6	30.7	28.9	27.5	26.6	26.0
Ontario	31.7	33.2	32.2	33.4	34.0	34.6
Prairies	16.7	16.5	17.8	17.7	18.2	18.6
British Columbia	7.8	9.3	10.3	11.1	11.8	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign Born	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Atlantic	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4
Quebec	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.0	14.4
Ontario	47.6	52.0	54.0	54.6	55.7	53.3
Prairies	21.4	16.0	14.0	13.3	11.4	13.2
British Columbia	14.9	15.9	16.2	16.7	18.6	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Beaujot and Rappak, 1990; 1991 Census: 93:316, 2001 Census Statistics Canada, 2003;

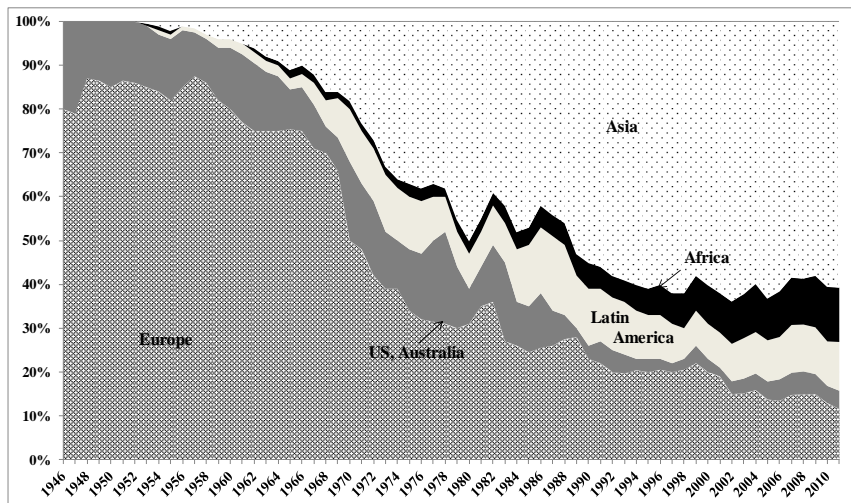
Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Geographv Series.

Characteristics of Immigrants

- **National Origins/Ethnicity**
 - Traditionally from Europe
 - Now majority from Asia/diverse origins
- **Visible Minority Status**
 - Vast majority are visible minorities (i.e. non-European & non-Indigenous)
 - True for more than 40 years

National origins history

Figure 5.11. Place of Birth of Immigrants, 1946-2011



Source: Special tabulations from Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Statistics and Facts and Figures from 1946-2011.

Canada – Permanent residents by top source countries, 2010-2012

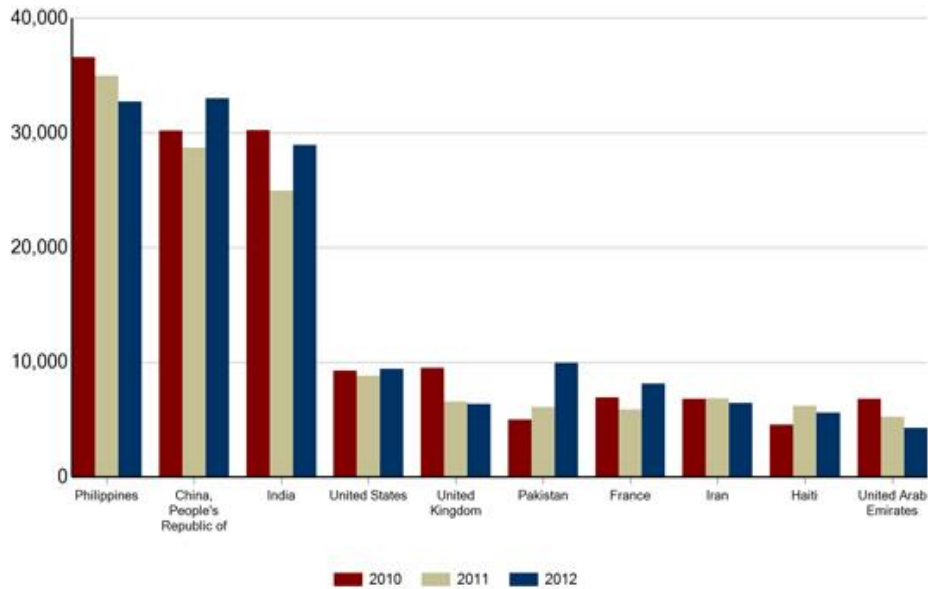


Table 3: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2016, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage	Females	Males
1	Philippines	41,791	14	22,631	19,158
2	India	39,789	13	19,511	20,276
3	Syria	34,925	12	17,123	17,802
4	China, People's Republic of	26,852	9	14,864	11,988
5	Pakistan	11,337	4	5,811	5,525
6	United States of America	8,409	3	4,251	4,156
7	Iran	6,483	2	3,345	3,138
8	France	6,348	2	2,996	3,352
9	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,812	2	2,392	3,419
10	Eritrea	4,629	2	2,009	2,620
Total Top 10		186,375	63	94,933	91,434
All Other Source Countries		109,971	37	57,098	52,868
TOTAL		296,346	100	152,031	144,302

Source: IRCC, Permanent Resident Data as of May 2017.

Characteristics of Immigrants

- **Language**
 - Most are proficient in an official language when they arrive
 - Most are from non-official language speaking countries
 - More on this in “composition” lecture
- **Education**
 - Most are highly educated when they arrive
 - Better educated than Canadian born
 - Same – more in comp lecture

Classes of Immigrants

3 classes:

- **Economic**
 - **Skilled worker**
 - Points system
 - <http://www.canadavisa.com/comprehensive-ranking-system.html>
 - **Investor** (currently suspended)
 - Have \$2m to be invested into Canadian economy
 - Have net worth \$10m
 - Have ‘business experience’
 - **Also Entrepreneur, Canadian Experience Class, others**
- **Family**
 - Sponsor family members
 - Agree to pay for them for 3 to 10 years
- **Convention Refugee**

Classes of Immigrants

Percentage of Permanent Residents in Each Immigration Class, Canada

Category	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009	2014
Family Class	27.8	37.9	23.1	20.8	22.1	25.6
Economic Immigrants	47.7	47.9	62.2	61.4	64.1	63.4
Refugees	22.7	10.7	14.2	14.9	9.5	8.9
Other	1.7	3.5	0.6	3.0	4.3	2.1

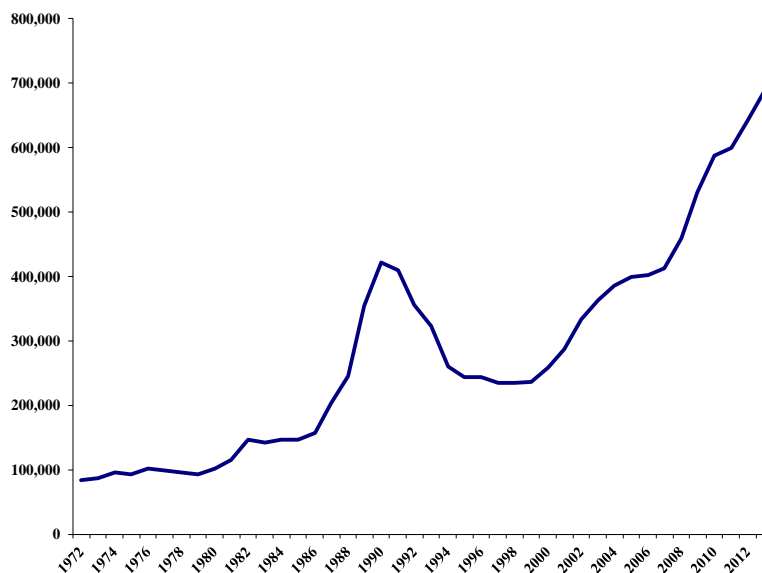
Canada's 2019 to 2021 Immigration Levels Plan

Immigration category	Category	2019 – Target	2020 – Target	2021 – Target
Economic	Federal High Skilled	81,400	85,800	88,800
	Atlantic Immigration Pilot Program	2,000	4,000	TBD
	Caregivers	14,000	5,000	TBD
	Federal Business	700	700	700
	Provincial Nominee Program	61,000	67,800	71,300
	Quebec Skilled Workers and Business	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Total Economic	191,600	195,800	202,300
Family	Spouses, Partners, and Children	68,000	70,000	70,000
	Parents and Grandparents	20,500	21,000	21,000
	Total Family	88,500	91,000	91,000
Refugees and Protected Persons	Protected Persons in Canada & Dependents Abroad	16,500	18,000	20,000
	Resettled Refugees – Government Assisted	9,300	10,700	10,700
	Resettled Refugees – Blended Visa Office Referred	1,650	1,000	1,000
	Resettled Refugees – Privately Sponsored	19,000	20,000	20,000
	Total Refugees and Protected Persons	46,450	49,700	51,700
Humanitarian and Other	Total Humanitarian & Other	4,250	4,500	5,000
Overall Planned Permanent Admissions		330,800	341,000	350,000

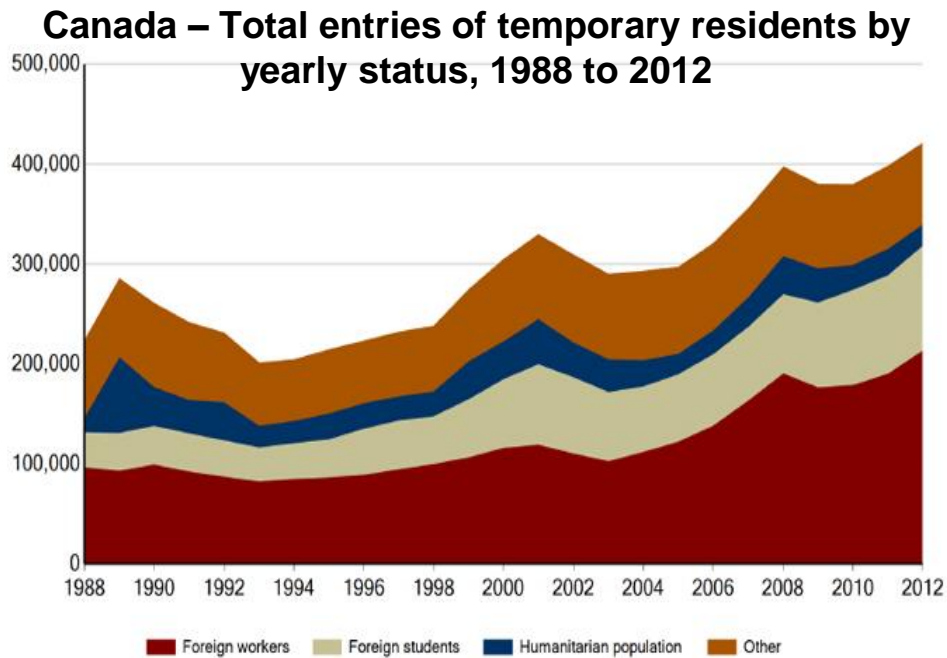
Temporary Migrants

- In Canada, called Non-Permanent Residents
 - Several kinds of NPRs (*sojourners*)
 - Workers
 - Students
 - Humanitarian population (asylum seekers)
 - 'Other'

Figure 5.3 Number of Non-Permanent Residents Living in Canada, 1971-2011



Source: Statistics Canada 2013c: CANSIM Table 051-0020 Number of non-permanent residents, Canada, provinces and territories.



Consequences of Migration

For Migrants

- Issues of **Integration**
 - **Adaptation**
 - Adjusting to new environment
 - Learning how best to negotiate everyday life
 - **Acculturation**
 - Language
 - Diet
 - Media
 - Social Networks
 - **Assimilation**
 - Behaviours
 - Attitudes
 - **Economic integration**
 - distribution of economic successes and failures
 - distribution of income
 - distribution of education
 - Should all be the same as for the Canadian born to be fully integrated

Consequences of Migration

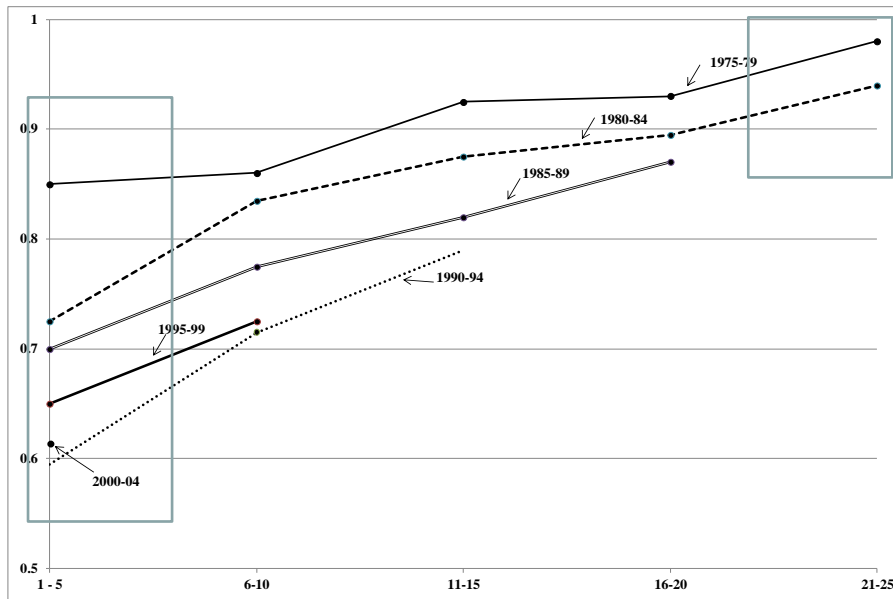
- *Traditionally* considered non-adaptive for assimilation and thus economic integration:
 - ***Enclaves***
 - Similar originated immigrants live together in a community
 - ***Exclusion***
 - Purposefully kept separate from host society
 - ***Transnational behaviour***
 - Maintains strong social and other ties to origin society

Economic Integration?

Table 5.6 Indexes of Total Income and Employment Income for Canadian-Born and Immigrants

	Total Income		Employment Income	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<i>Canadian-born</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Immigrants</i>	0.92	0.94	0.86	0.87
Before 1951	1.14	1.15	1.02	1.03
1951–65	1.08	1.09	1.03	0.99
1966–75	1.03	1.10	0.97	1.01
1976–80	0.92	0.96	0.87	0.90
1981–5	0.86	0.89	0.83	0.84
1986–90	0.70	0.75	0.70	0.74
1991–4	0.56	0.59	0.57	0.59

Figure 5.9 Earnings of Immigrants Compared to the Canadian-Born, Full-Time Workers, by Years Since Immigration, 1975-2004.



Source: Picot and Sweetman, 2012. Census of Population.

Economic Integration?

- Why deteriorating economic position?
 - Later arriving immigrants have had less time to integrate
 - True – but not whole picture!
 - Increasing credential non-recognition?
 - Discrimination?
 - More competition from Canadian born?

Consequences of Migration

So far 1st generation (foreign born)

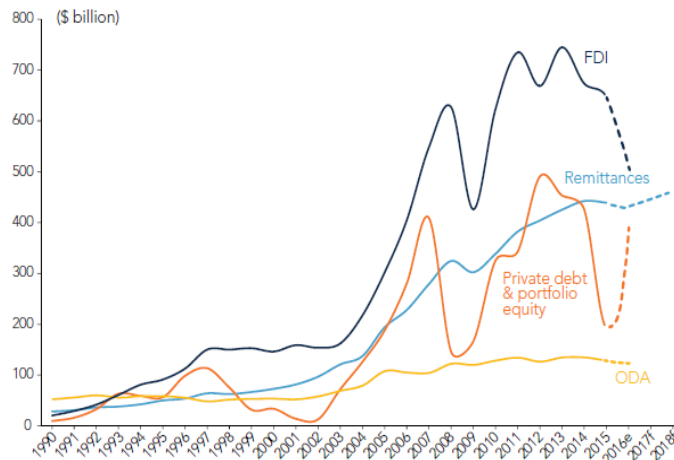
- What about **2nd generation Canadians?**
 - Born in Canada to at least one immigrant parent
 - high social mobility and good outcomes
 - Higher education than the 3+ generation
 - No income deficiency
 - Few (if any) language problems
 - No credential non-recognition
 - Discrimination?
 - Not all ethnic/origin groups are the same

Consequences of Migration

- **For sending countries** (and the people in them)
 - Increased ***transnational links***
 - Greater migration between countries
 - Economic partnerships
 - ***Brain Drain***
 - ***Remittances***

Remittances

FIGURE 1.1. Remittance Flows to Developing Countries Are Larger Than Official Development Assistance and More Stable Than Private Capital Flows



Sources: World Bank staff estimates; World Development Indicators. See annex A for data and forecast methods. Note: FDI=foreign direct investment; ODA=official development assistance.

TABLE 1.1. Estimates and Projections for Remittance Flows to Developing Country Regions

Region	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016e	2017f	2018f
(\$ billions)							
Developing countries	340.3	426.4	444.3	439.8	429.3	443.6	459.1
East Asia and Pacific	94.9	114.3	122.7	127.3	125.8	129.0	132.7
Europe and Central Asia	37.8	54.6	51.7	40.3	38.4	41.0	43.6
Latin America and Caribbean	56.5	61.5	64.5	68.3	73.1	75.5	78.2
Middle-East and North Africa	39.0	50.5	54.4	51.1	48.8	51.8	53.5
South Asia	82.0	110.8	115.8	117.6	110.1	112.3	115.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	30.1	34.7	35.3	35.1	33.0	34.1	35.7
World	466.7	574.8	598.3	582.4	575.2	593.8	615.9
Low and middle income countries ^a	334.2	419.0	435.9	432.3	422.5	436.3	451.1
(Growth rate, percent)							
Developing countries	11.2	5.2	4.2	-1.0	-2.4	3.3	3.5
East Asia and Pacific	19.5	6.7	7.4	3.8	-1.2	2.5	2.9
Europe and Central Asia	4.8	17.1	-5.3	-22.1	-4.6	6.6	6.4
Latin America and Caribbean	2.6	2.1	4.8	6.0	6.9	3.3	3.6
Middle-East and North Africa	18.2	3.4	7.8	-6.1	-4.4	6.1	3.3
South Asia	9.4	2.6	4.5	1.6	-6.4	2.0	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	1.0	1.7	-0.4	-6.1	3.3	4.9
World	8.3	5.3	4.1	-2.7	-1.2	3.2	3.7

Source: World Bank.

a. Previous income classification: This group excludes Equatorial Guinea, the Russian Federation, the República Bolivariana de Venezuela, and Argentina, which were classified as high-income countries last year. These countries are included in the group of developing countries in the table. See annex A for data and forecast methods.

Top-10 Remittance Receiving Countries by Country Income Group , 2013

In billions, U.S. dollars

High-income countries		Middle-income countries		Low-income countries	
France	21.6	India	71.0	Bangladesh	15.2
Germany	14.7	China	60.2	Nepal	5.4
Belgium	10.8	Philippines	26.1	Tajikistan	4.1
Spain	10.0	Mexico	22.0	Burma (Myanmar)	2.5
South Korea	9.0	Nigeria	21.0	Kyrgyzstan	2.3
Italy	7.7	Egypt	20.0	Haiti	1.7
Poland	7.3	Pakistan	14.9	Kenya	1.3
Russia	6.4	Vietnam	10.7	Uganda	1.0
United States	6.3	Ukraine	9.3	Ethiopia	0.6
Portugal	4.0	Indonesia	7.9	Afghanistan	0.5

Note: Includes all countries.

Source: World Bank

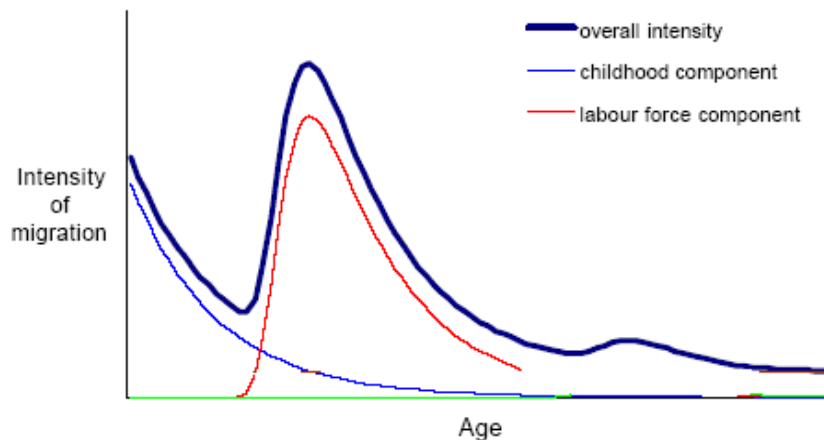
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

- Next –
 - Internal Migration
 - Canadian Population Distribution
 - Regions
 - Demographic, social, economic, political inequality

Internal Migration

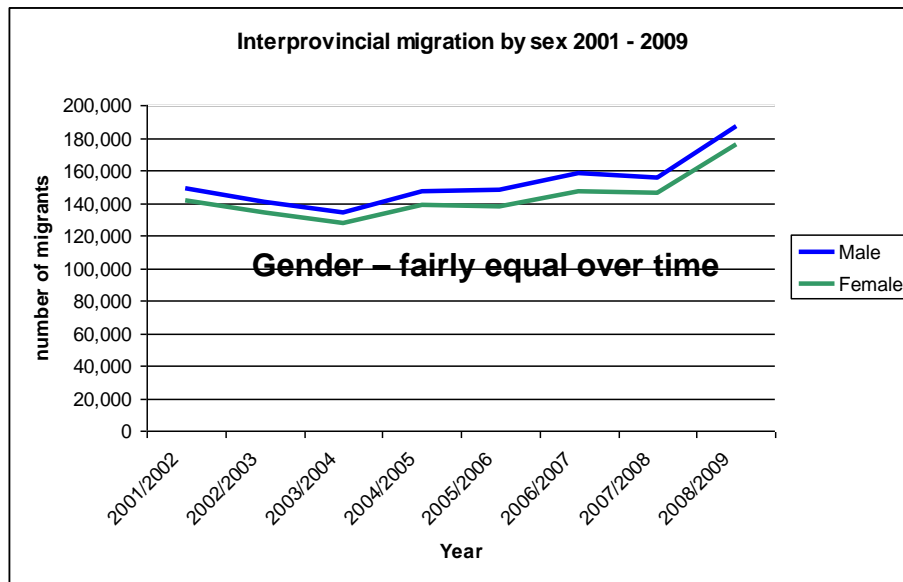
- Mostly the same as international migration in terms of:
 - Characteristics of migrants (who migrates)
 - Migration patterns (where are we going)
 - Theoretical explanations (why are we moving)

Characteristics of internal migrants



The varying intensity of migration in the life course

Characteristics of internal migrants



Where are we going?

In general:

- From small to larger places
- From low population density to higher
- From fewer opportunities to greater

NB: Important to think about *primary*, *return*, and *onward* migration

Why are we moving?

• Macro level

- Uneven regional development
 - In both Canadian & US research:
 - primary reason for longer distance moves -> work related
 - » You need a job (push)
 - » You'd like that better job over there (pull)
 - Over time:
 - Economically depressed regions have negative net internal migration
 - Economically vibrant regions have positive net internal migration

Why are we moving?

• Micro level

- Unless there is a reason to leave
 - people tend to stay where they are
- Pushes and Pulls
 - Economic
 - Last slide
 - Social
 - Are you going with someone?
 - Who do you know where you aren't?
 - Level of community integration at origin also important
- Intervening variables

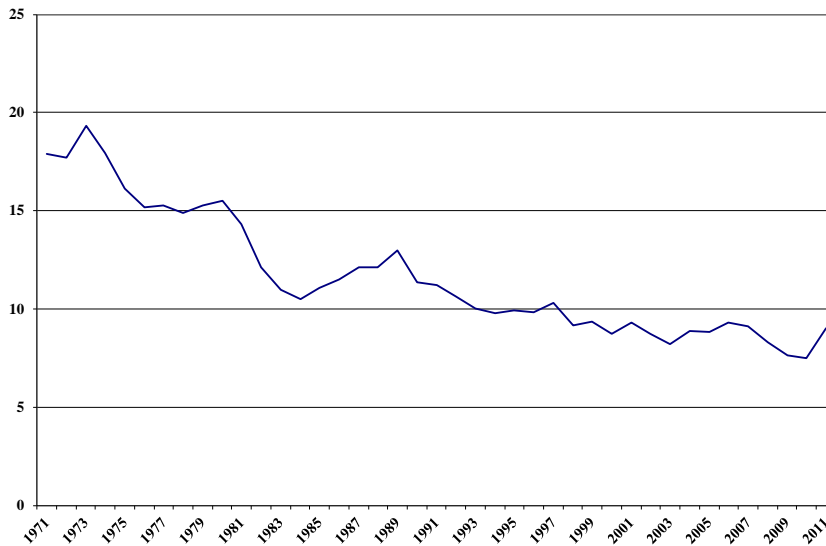
Percentage Distribution of 'Place of Residence 5 Years Earlier', 1971-2001

	Range (%)
Same Residence	52-56
Different Residence, Same Municipality	24-26
Different Municipality, Same Province	13-17
Different Province	3 to 5

Percentage Distribution of 'Place of Residence 5 Years Earlier', 1971-2001

	Range (%)
Same Residence 'Stayers'	52-56
Different Residence, Same Municipality 'Movers'	24-26
Different Municipality, Same Province 'Inter-Municipal Migrants' – Crossed an administrative boundary	13-17
Different Province 'Interprovincial Migrants' - Same	3 to 5

Figure 6.4. Interprovincial Migration Rates, Canada, 1972-2011



Source: Statistics Canada, 2013f. CANSIM 051-0001 Population, Canada; Author's calculations.

Population Distribution

- Defn: Relative placement of people
 - Over time:
 - A matter of differences in rates of pop growth between areas
 - In Canada:
 - Major changes over time in dist. of pop by province/region

Population Distribution

- Components of growth in Canada:
 - Fertility and Mortality
 - Historically important
 - Important to specific regions
 - International and Internal Migration
 - Very important especially last several decades
 - With internal migration, one region's gain is another's loss

Why does it matter?

- ***Regionalism***
 - Pop distribution tied to economic, social and political inequalities between regions
 - Current demographic trends accentuate existing distribution, and these inequalities

Will return to this ...

Where are we?

- Throughout Canadian History:
 - Highest populations in most abundant environments and moderate climates
 - Pacific Coast
 - St. Lawrence valley – into southern Ontario
 - For early Europeans
 - Also represented easiest points of entry
 - Majority of population lives close to the American border
 - Long-term population movements
 - west and south

Where are we?

Table 6.1 Population by Province and Territory, 1871, 1921, 1981, 2011

Province/Territory	1871 %	1921 %	1981 %	2011 %
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.5
Prince Edward Island	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.4
Nova Scotia	10.1	5.8	3.4	2.8
New Brunswick	7.4	4.3	2.8	2.2
Quebec	31.0	26.1	26.4	23.1
Ontario	42.2	32.4	35.5	38.8
Manitoba	0.7	6.7	4.2	3.6
Saskatchewan	-	8.4	3.9	3.1
Alberta	-	6.5	9.2	11.0
BC	0.9	5.8	11.4	13.3
Yukon	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nunavut (3)	-	-	-	0.1
Canada	100	100	100	100

Notes:

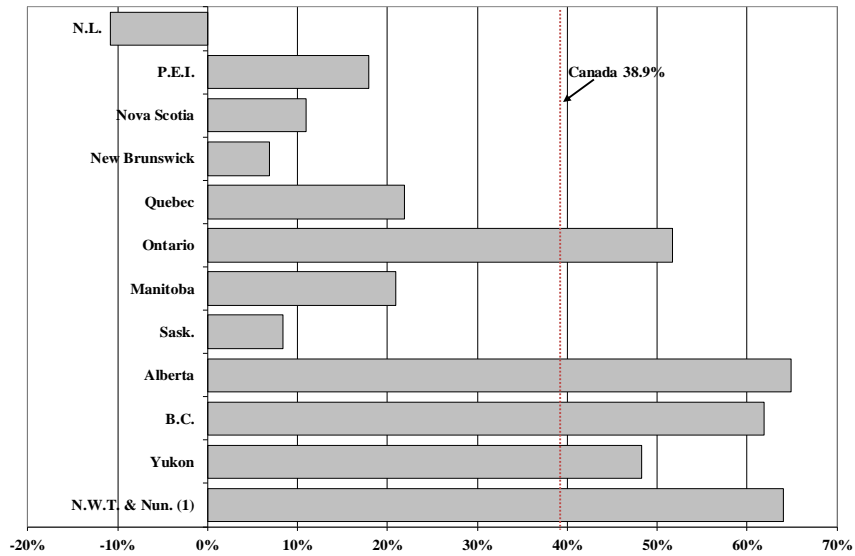
(1) In this table, the 1871 and 1921 Canadian totals also include Newfoundland and Labrador, prior to the entrance of this former British Colony into Confederation in 1949

(2) In the 1871 enumeration, most of the population of present day Yukon, Saskatchewan, Alberta and large parts of northern Manitoba and British Columbia were part of the Northwest Territories.

(3) Prior to the establishment of Nunavut in 1991, its population total was reported in the Northwest Territories.

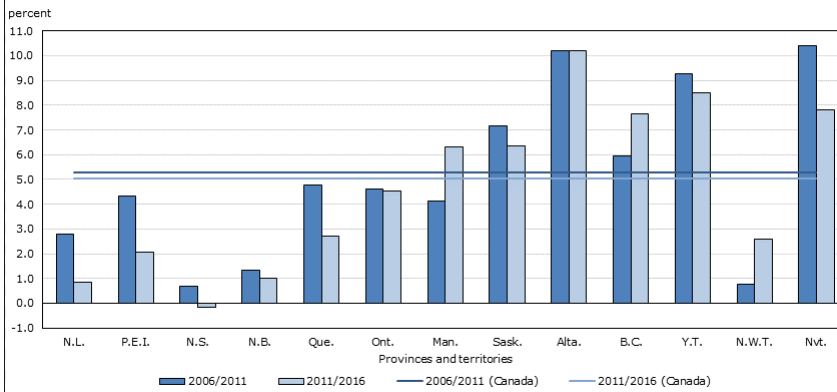
Sources: Beaujot and McQuillan, 1982; Statistics Canada, 2012 CANSIM Table 051-00011

Figure 6.1. Population Growth, 1981-2011, Canada and the Provinces/Territories



Source: Statistics Canada, 2013a, Author's calculations

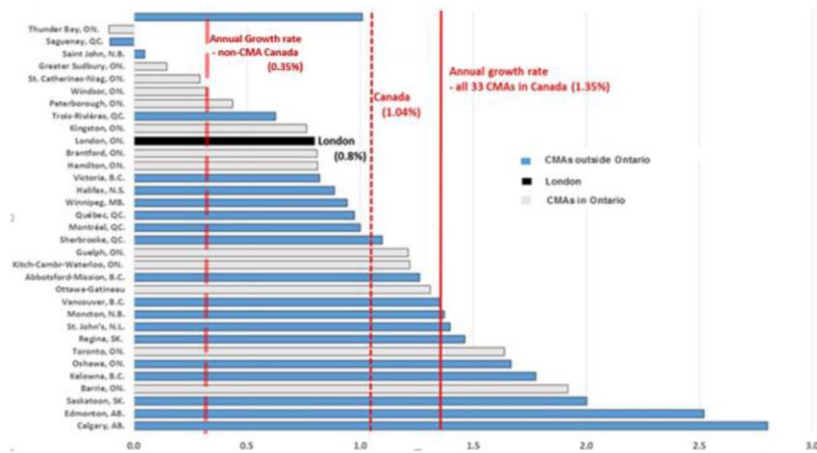
Chart 1.10
Intercensal demographic growth rate, 2006 to 2011 and 2011 to 2016, Canada, provinces and territories



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

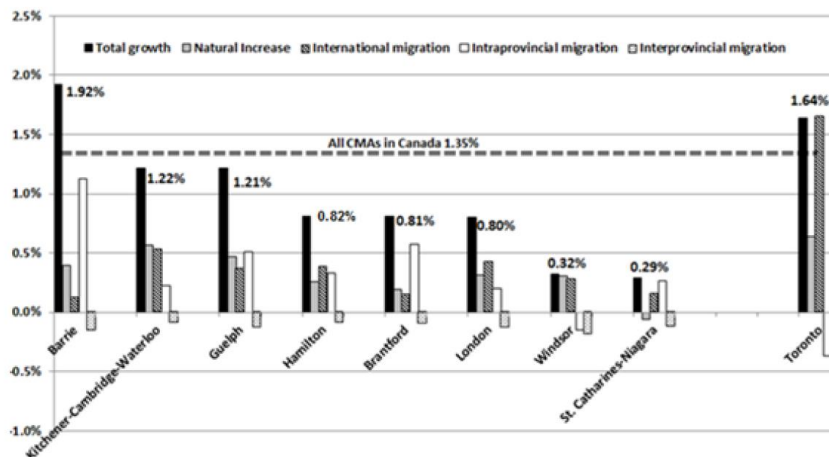
Ontario and Quebec's relative growth has slipped over the last decade relative to the western Provinces..

Figure 2. Average Annual Population Growth Rate for Canada and its 33 Census Metropolitan Areas, 2001-2015.



Source: Statistics Canada, Population Estimates by CMA, Annual; Authors' calculations.

Figure 3. Average Annual Growth Rate and Components of Growth, Southwestern Ontario CMAs, 2001-2015.



Source: Statistics Canada, Components of Population Change, CANSIM, Annual; Authors' calculations.

Atlantic Provinces

- Decline in relative share of Canadian population
 - Few immigrants
 - High out-migration west
 - Moderate return migration
 - Who's left?
 - Homogeneous, well rooted population
 - mostly British (English, Irish, Scottish)

Quebec

- Growth and then decline in percentage of total population
 - High immigration (Montreal)
 - Moderate out-migration west (esp non-french speaking)
 - Moderate return migration (esp french speaking)
 - Fertility historically very important
 - Pop Composition (outside Montreal)
 - Mostly Quebecois

Ontario

- Constant, higher than average growth in proportion of the total population
 - Very high immigration
 - High internal in and out-migration
 - Concentrated in Southern Ontario (esp Toronto)
- Highly diverse origins
 - From many regions of Canada
 - From many parts of the world

Central Prairies (Sask + Man)

- For many decades (1950s-1990s)
- Decline in relative share of total population
 - Low immigration
 - Moderate net out-migration
 - moderate return migration
- Pop composition similar to early history
 - mix of European ancestries
 - large % Aboriginal population
- MOST RECENTLY (last 10 years or so):
Sask & Manitoba have seen considerable growth

Mountain region (Alberta and BC)

- Above average gains in pop distribution
 - BC
 - Continuous growth
 - High immigration
 - High net internal in-migration
 - Ethnically/Regionally diverse
 - Many from Asia
 - Close to half of its total pop born outside of BC!

Mountain region (Alberta and BC)

- Above average gains in pop distribution
- Strong growth through the 1980s-2000s
- Since 2001, Alberta has been leading the country in terms of its growth rate!

Cautionary note: Alberta

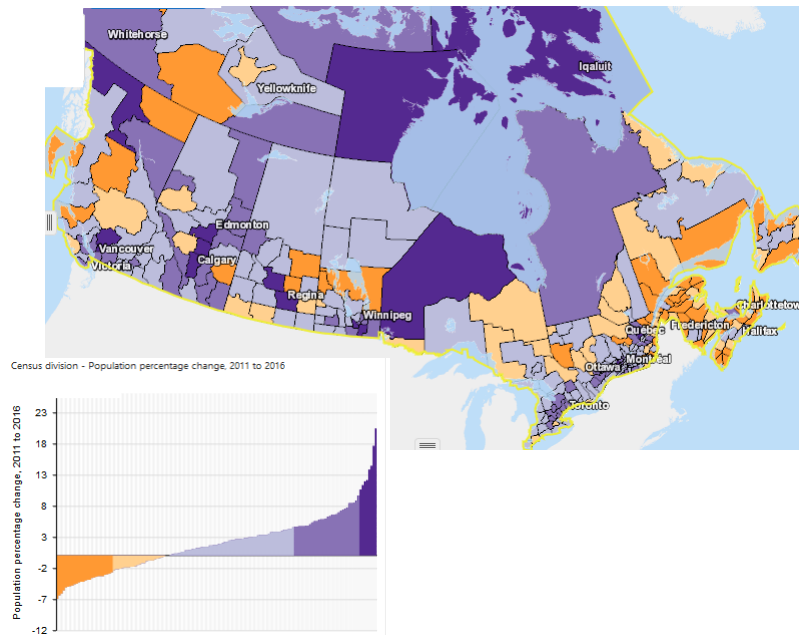
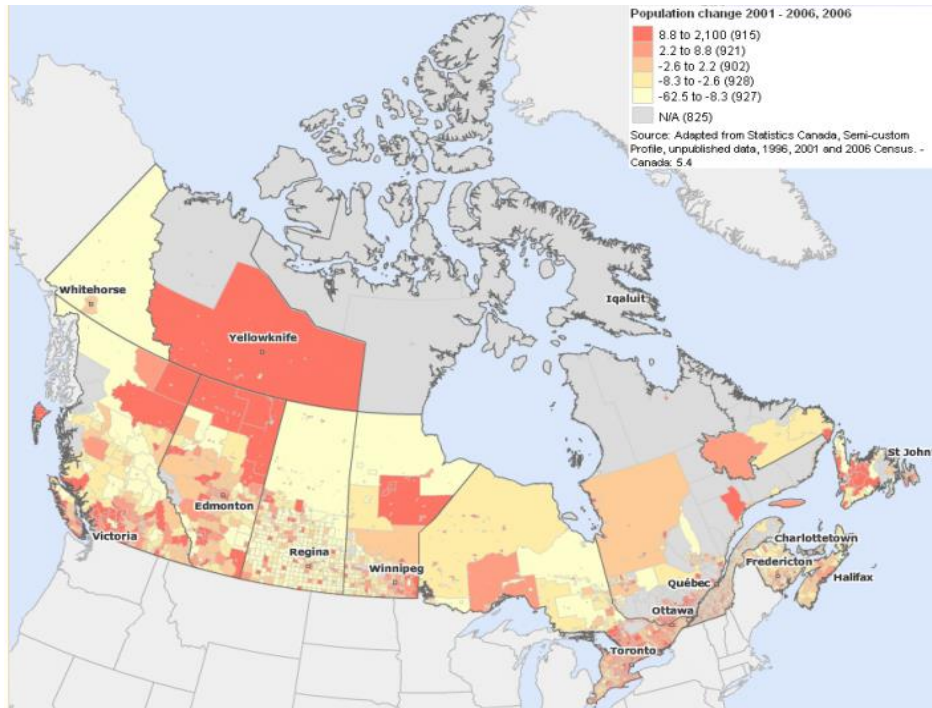
- 'Bumpy' growth (could change quickly)
 - Moderate international migration
 - High internal in-migration and out-migration
 - » Highly dependent on economic circumstances and price of oil

The North

- Very high growth, but only tiny increases in its share of the total population
 - Very small population, but for its size:
 - Moderate internal in-migration
 - Moderate international immigration
 - High out-migration
 - Decreasing Mortality
 - Higher Fertility
- Population Composition
 - Largely Aboriginal (Inuit and Northern Cree) but diversifying fast

To Add to the Complexity...

- Intra-regional variation
 - Some parts growing faster than others
 - Rural to Urban migration
 - Urban to larger urban migration



Why does it matter?

- Most projections suggest that Canada's population distribution:
 - Continue to be increasingly concentrated
 - major metropolitan areas
 - selected provinces (Ontario, Alberta, BC)
- Is this a problem?
- Highly uneven population growth & decline between regions?

Why does it matter?

- Challenges:
 - ***Social and economic***
 - Infrastructure (communications, transportation etc.)
 - Services (schools, hospitals etc.)
 - Housing
 - Employment
 - ***Socio-cultural***
 - In the context of national unity, unique regional cultures, uneven international migration
 - ***Political***
 - Will the relative influence of certain regions/ provinces diminish?
 - What would that mean to Canada?
 - To the regions affected?

Social and economic challenges

- What to do?
 - Two schools of thought influence policy debate in this area:
 - **IRMA**
 - Inter-regional market adjustment approach
 - **RD**
 - Regional Development approach

NB: Tend to be seen as mutually exclusive – you can't do it both ways at the same time

- But sometimes we do anyway

Social and Economic Challenges

IRMA

- Neoclassical economics approach
 - Migration is a form of market adjustment
 - to geographic differences in the supply of and demand for labour
 - Regions with a growing economy:
 - **Pull factors**
 - » scarce labour supply – surplus jobs
 - » higher wages, better benefits, stable work etc.
 - Economically repressed regions
 - **Push factors**
 - » surplus labor – scarce jobs
 - » lower wages etc.
 - What happens:
 - Some surplus labour moves out of repressed regions
 - Some new companies move in (cheap labour)
 - Eventually equalizes wages, living standards etc.

Social and Economic Challenges

IRMA con't

- Since population moves to where economic opportunities exist, in the name of *efficiency for a national economy*:
 - Governments like Canada's should
 - Do nothing to counter current migratory trends
 - should actually encourage such labour mobility
 - Over the longer term
 - lessen the differences across regions
 - in terms of labour supply
 - equalize opportunities and wages

Social and Economic Challenges

RD

- In the interest of *equity* and the *preservation of community and local culture*
 - Governments should:
 - compensate individuals and families living in disadvantaged regions through equalization and transfer payments
 - attempt to encourage economic development through investment in:
 - Infrastructure
 - Human capital
 - Industrial assistance, mega-projects, etc.
 - attempt to discourage out-migration
 - Potential loss of human resources

Political Challenges

- One of the original purposes of the Census
 - Use population data to assure fairness
 - In the distribution of Federal resources
 - In terms of political representation
 - (1). Does the federal government use population figures in the allocation of government expenditures?
 - (2). Does a vote count equally, regardless of what province you come from?
 - i.e. are all Federal and Provincial electoral districts the same size?

Political Challenges

(1). Gov't expenditures

- Partially allotted on a per capita basis
 - Yet takes into account differences in cost of living, and cost of social works
 - Deals are made with provinces, specific needs, specific sources of money etc.

Net provincial lending, 2004

	Millions of dollars	Dollars per capita
Newfoundland and Labrador	-2,386	-4,615
Prince Edward Island	-725	-5,254
Nova Scotia	-4,486	-4,783
New Brunswick	-3,196	-4,250
Québec	-2,123	-281
Ontario	20,784	1,674
Manitoba	-3,680	-3,145
Saskatchewan	-2,769	-2,783
Alberta	8,961	2,794
British Columbia	1,892	450
Yukon Territory	-630	-20,323
Northwest Territories	-501	-11,651
Nunavut	-1,014	-33,800
Outside Canada	-4,413	NA
Canada	5,714	179

Political Challenges

(1). Gov't expenditures

- Partially allotted on a per capita basis
 - Yet takes into account differences in cost of living, and cost of social works
 - Deals are made with provinces, specific needs, specific sources of money etc.
- All told:
 - 3 provincial 'losers' (BC, AB, ON) in per capita spending
 - 7 provincial 'winners'
 - Territories are also net 'winners'

Political Challenges

(2). Political Representation

- How do we decide who gets how many seats?
- **Step 1**
 - Constitution Act
 - No fewer than 279 seats
 - Calculate ***Electoral Quotient***
 - Sum of prov. Pops./ 279
 - For last election (using 2006 census data)
 - $31\,511\,587 / 279 = \mathbf{113\,308}$
- **Step 2**
 - Provincial population/113 308 = Base seats
 - # of seats for that province based on population

Province	Population (2006)	National Quotient - total pop/279 (Constitution Act)	Base Seats (rounded)
Ontario	12,160,282	113,308	106
Quebec	7,546,131	113,308	68
British Columbia	4,113,487	113,308	36
Alberta	3,290,350	113,308	28
Manitoba	1,148,401	113,308	10
Saskatchewan	968,157	113,308	9
Nova Scotia	913,462	113,308	8
New Brunswick	729,997	113,308	7
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	113,308	5
Prince Edward Island	135,851	113,308	1
Total for provinces	31,511,587	113,308	278
Northwest Territories	41,464	–	–
Yukon Territory	30,372	–	–
Nunavut	29,474	–	–
Total for territories	101,310		
National total	31,612,897		

Political Challenges

(2). Political Representation

• Step 3

- Constitution Act
 - One seat for each of the three Territories

• Step 4

- Constitution Act
 - Minimum # of seats for each province
 - Add seats for any province that is under this number after step 2

Allocating seats in the federal government

Province	Population (2006)	National Quotient - total pop/279 (Const. Act)	Base Seats (rounded)	Minimum number of seats (Const. Act)	Additional seats	Allocated Seats	Average pop per seat
Ontario	12,160,282	113,308	106	95	0	106	114,720
Quebec	7,546,131	113,308	68	75	7	75	100,615
British Columbia	4,113,487	113,308	36	28	0	36	114,264
Alberta	3,290,350	113,308	28	21	0	28	117,513
Manitoba	1,148,401	113,308	10	14	4	14	82,029
Saskatchewan	968,157	113,308	9	14	5	14	69,154
Nova Scotia	913,462	113,308	8	11	3	11	83,042
New Brunswick	729,997	113,308	7	10	3	10	73,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	113,308	5	7	2	7	72,209
Prince Edward Island	135,851	113,308	1	4	3	4	33,963
Total for provinces	31,511,587	113,308	278	279	27	305	103,317
Northwest Territories	41,464	–	–	1	–	1	41,464
Yukon Territory	30,372	–	–	1	–	1	30,372
Nunavut	29,474	–	–	1	–	1	29,474
Total for territories	101,310	Based on Constitution Act		3		3	33,770
National total	31,612,897			282		308	102,639

Not equal!

Based on population

Based on Constitution Act

Political Challenges

- So both federal resources and political representation start off with a per capita base (equality)
 - but with additions, end up with regional inequality in these areas
 - Provinces who are big winners in every other way (BC, AB, ON) are the big losers in Canada's regional political challenges

In sum

- Regionalism is an important part of the Canadian dynamic
 - Economically, politically, socio-culturally etc.
 - Canada's population distribution, and ongoing changes to it create and accentuate challenges in these areas for each region, and for Canada as a whole ...
- Next week:
- The Urban Transition
- Urbanization process in Canada