



Atlantic Canada's Demographic Future: Rural-Urban Interaction, Functional Regions & How We're all in this Together!

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Rob Greenwood, PhD

Director, Leslie Harris Centre of Regional Policy and Development, Memorial University

Overview

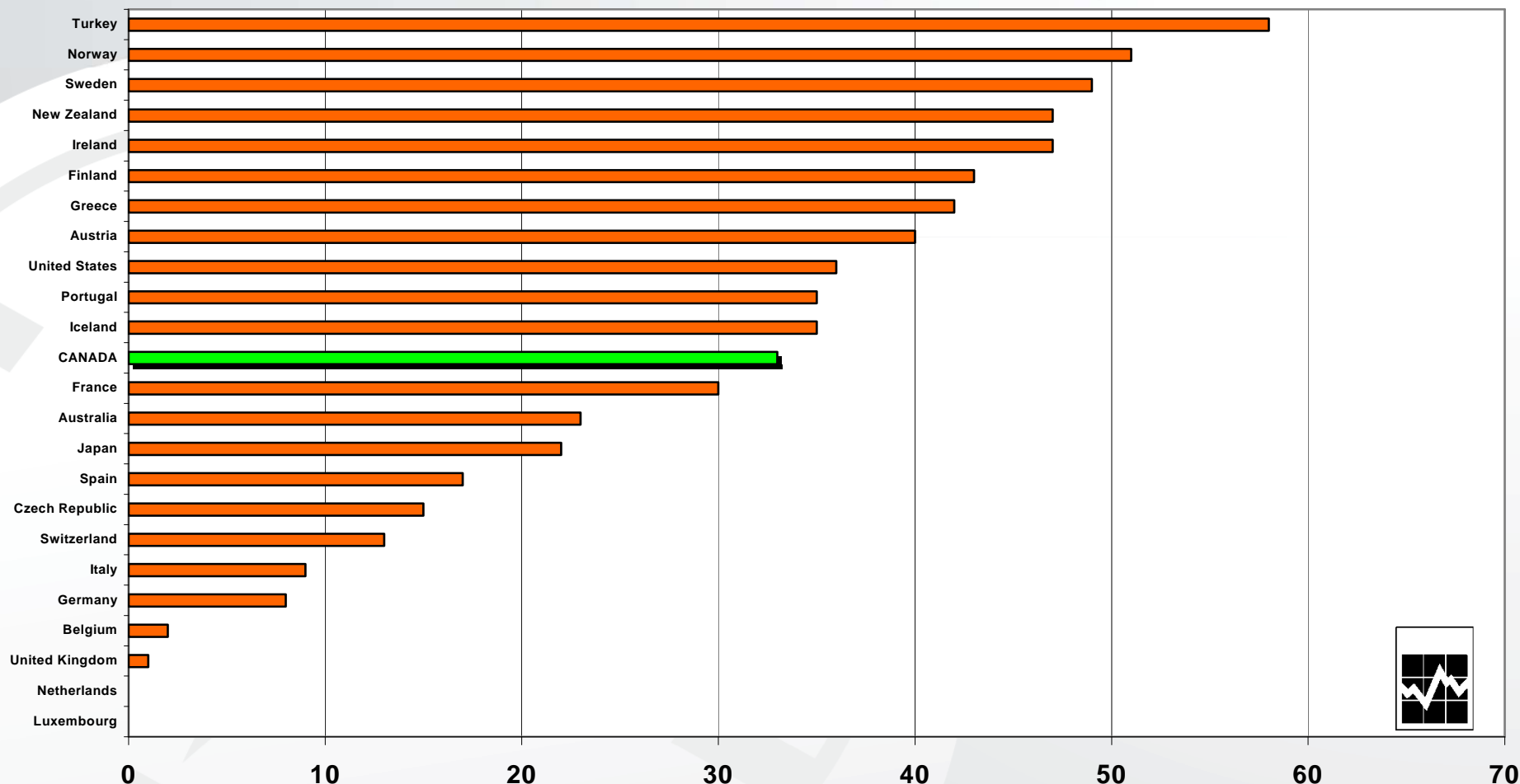
- The Population Project: Newfoundland and Labrador in Transition
- Defining Rural
- Rural-Urban Interaction in Canada
- CRRF – FCM Alliance: Local Governance of Rural-Urban Interaction
- Lessons from NL
- Political Power vs. Political Will



The Population Project: N&L in Transition

- 3-year umbrella project
 - private sector & government funding
- Dr. Keith Storey, Research Director
- Harris Centre Advisory Board priority issue:
 - aging population
 - out-migration
 - declining fertility rates
 - rural to urban shift
- Initial research on commute workforce
- Stay tuned...

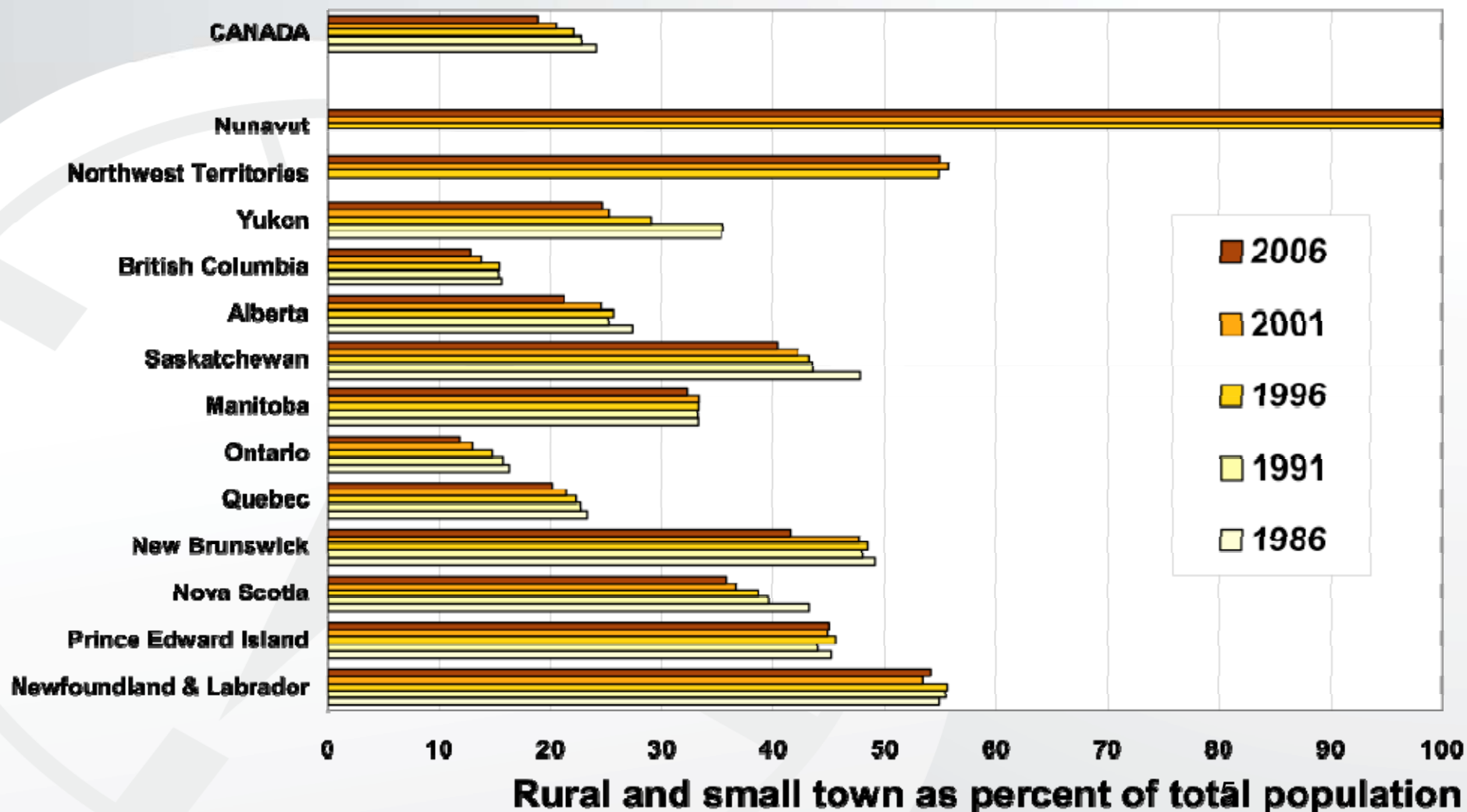
CANADA RANKS IN THE MIDDLE OF OECD COUNTRIES: SHARE OF POPULATION IN PREDOMINANTLY RURAL REGIONS



Share of total population in predominantly rural regions, 1991

Source: OECD. 1996. TERRITORIAL INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT: FOCUSING ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Paris: OECD), Table 1.1
Canadian data are based on 1986 census division boundaries.

In 2006, 19 percent of Canadians lived in rural and small town areas



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population 1986 to 2006.

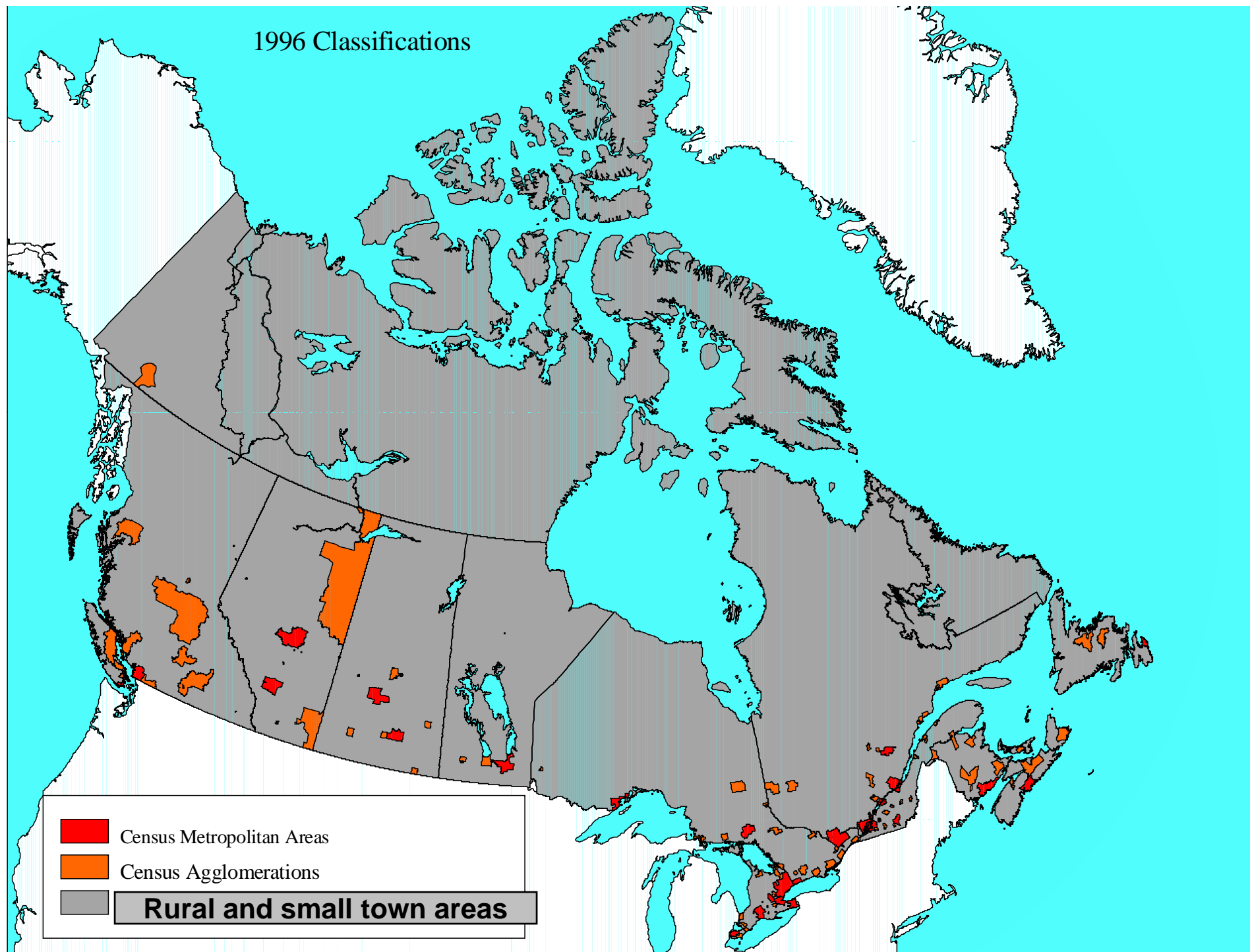
Rural and small town refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs).

There are 4 “Rurals” (at least!)

1. Rural *Adjacent* (mixed economy; daily commuting to urban)
2. Rural *Non-Adjacent* (mostly primary resource)
3. Rural *Remote* (mostly single industry, northern; aboriginal)
4. Rural *Amenity* (cottage country, retirement communities, resorts)

...and urban comes in all sizes, and relative position matters

1996 Classifications



Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) in Rural and Small Town Canada, 2001

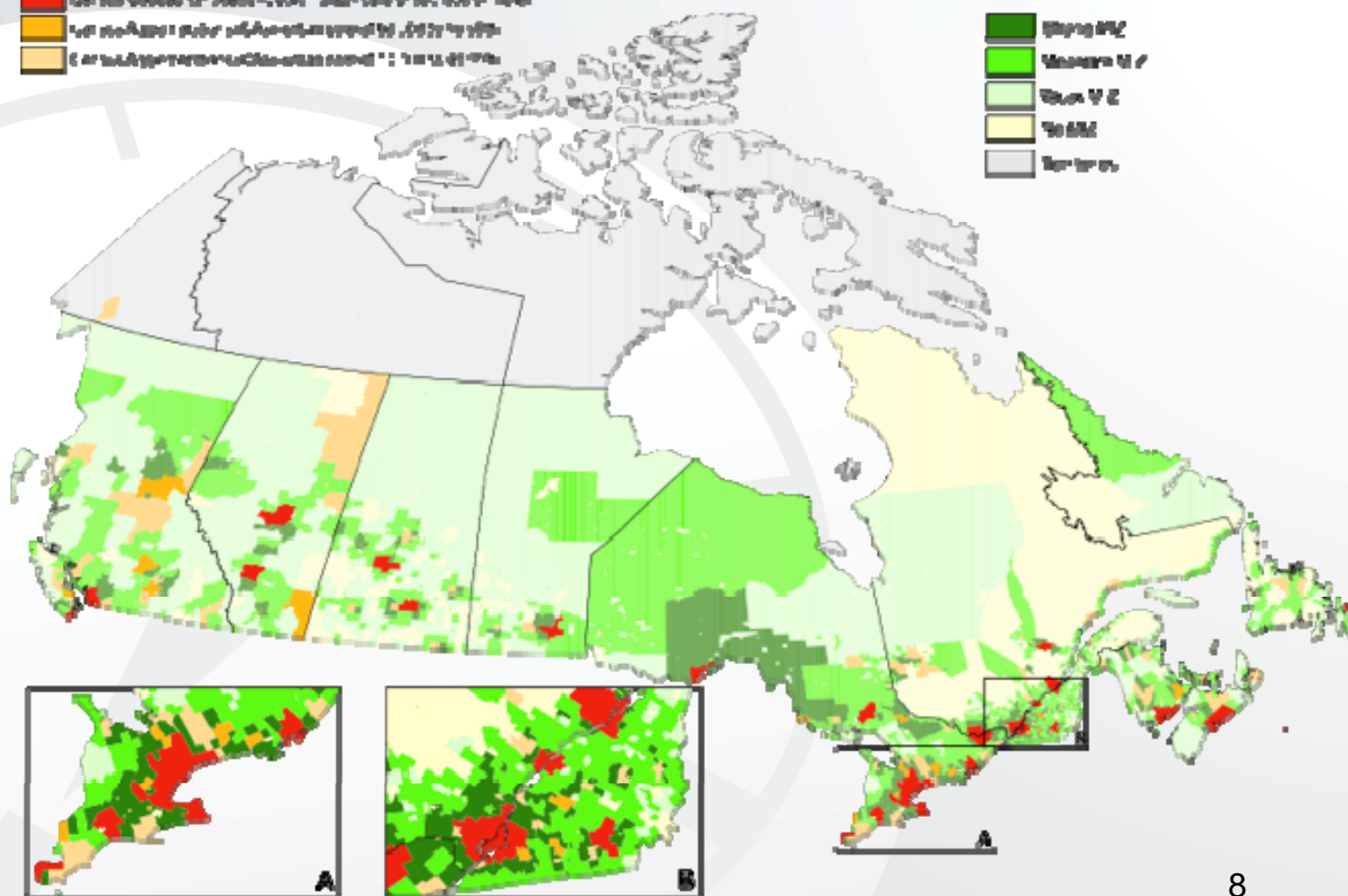
Larger Urban Centres

- Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA) - population of 500,000 or more
- Metropolitan Area (MA) - population of 100,000 to 499,999
- Local Urban Area (LUA) - population of 10,000 to 99,999

Rural and Small Town areas

within 100 km of a GMA or MA

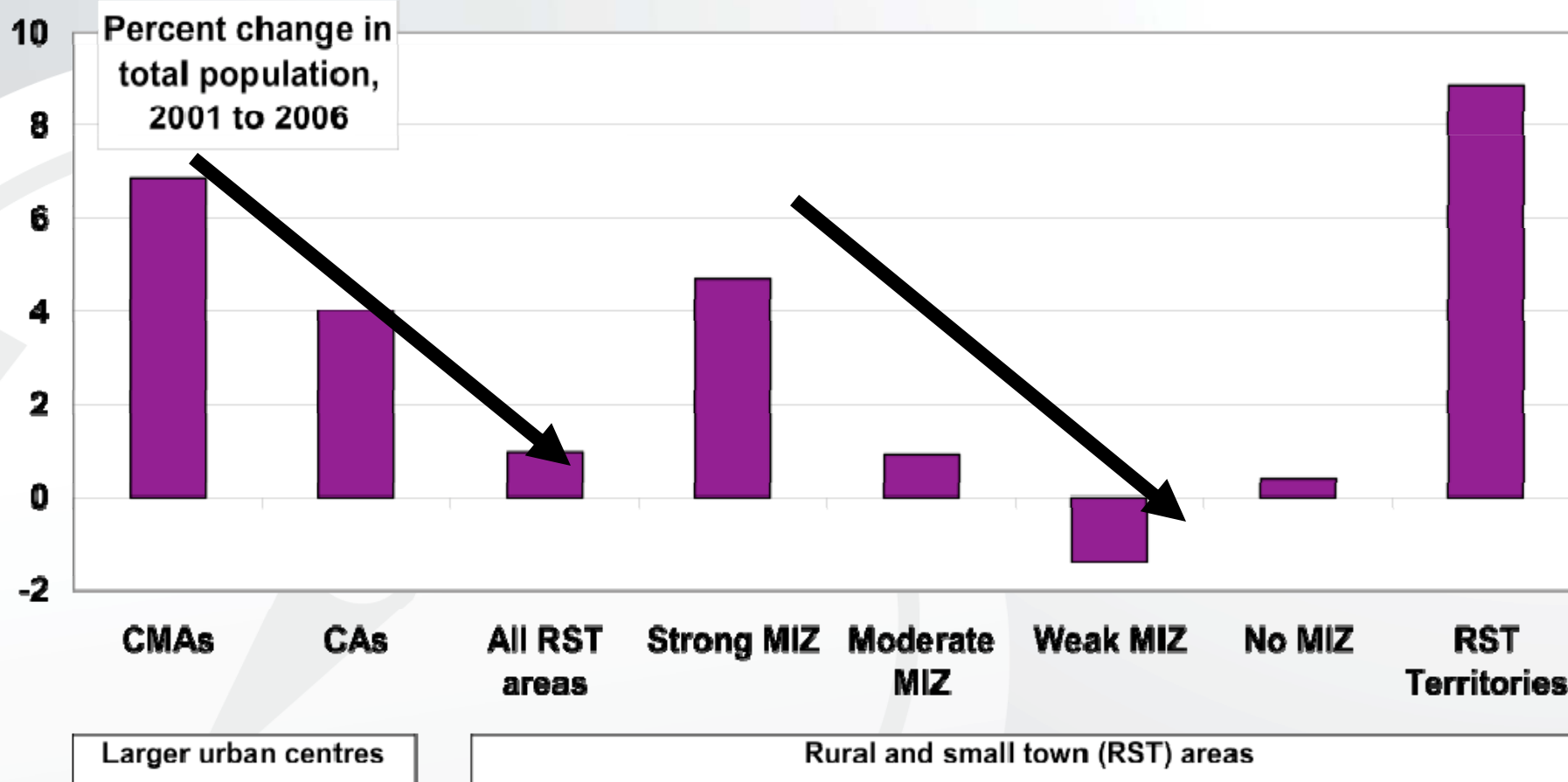
- Major MIZ
- Medium MIZ
- Small MIZ
- No MIZ
- Not in MIZ



Map produced by Spatial Analysis and Geomatics Applications (2002) Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Canada, 2002

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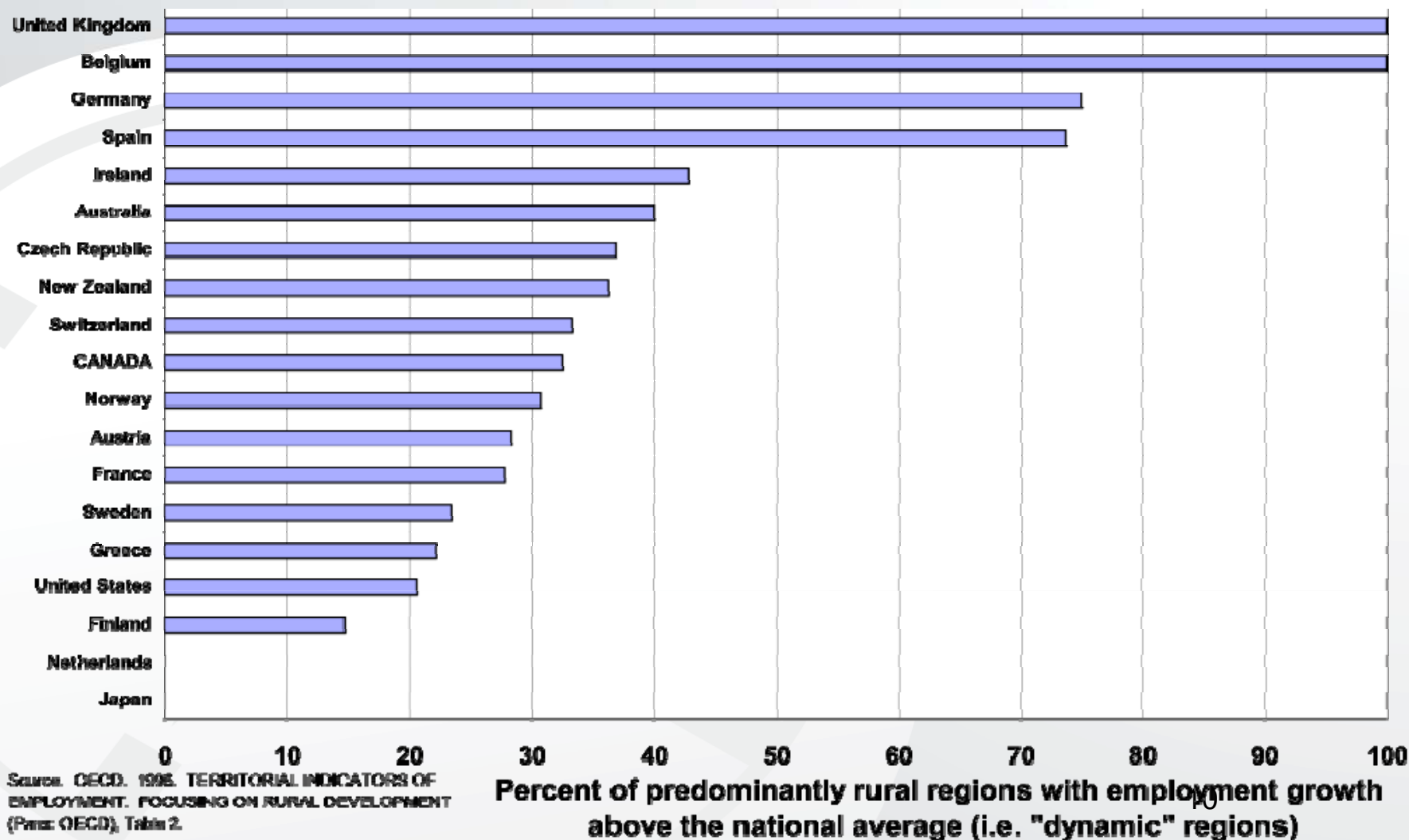
CMAAs grow more than CAs - Rural Areas with stronger metropolitan influence grow more



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1996 - 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have total population of 100,000 or more with 50,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 49,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 4 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

In the 1980 to 1990 period, one-third of Canada's predominantly rural regions were "dynamic"





Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation (CRRF) alliance with Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM)



Local Governance of Rural-Urban Interaction

- 1) Identify and map (GIS) linkages between communities in “regions”, particularly urban and rural relationships
- 2) Assess governance mechanisms used to manage these relationships, identify gaps, investigate alternatives
- 3) Assess the contribution of community linkages to sustainability and create a “regional development viability index”
 - Which linkages contribute most to viability?



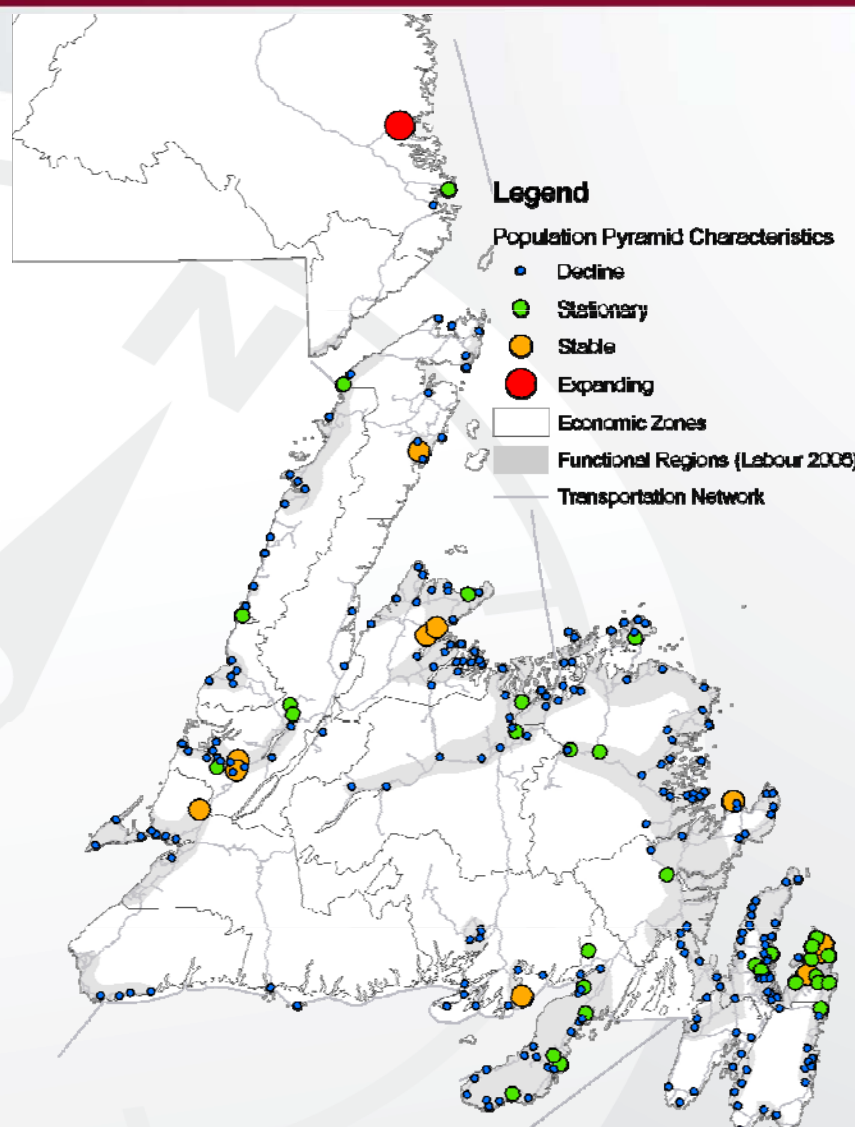
Rural-Urban Linkages are multiple and complex



- Trade and commerce
 - Goods, Finance, Services, People, Information
- Functional integration
 - Carbon sequestration, water protection, recreation
- Institutional integration
 - Health, education, social economy, NGOs, family
- Common environments
 - Water, air, climate
- Common identities
 - Local, regional, national, international

Population Pyramid Characteristics

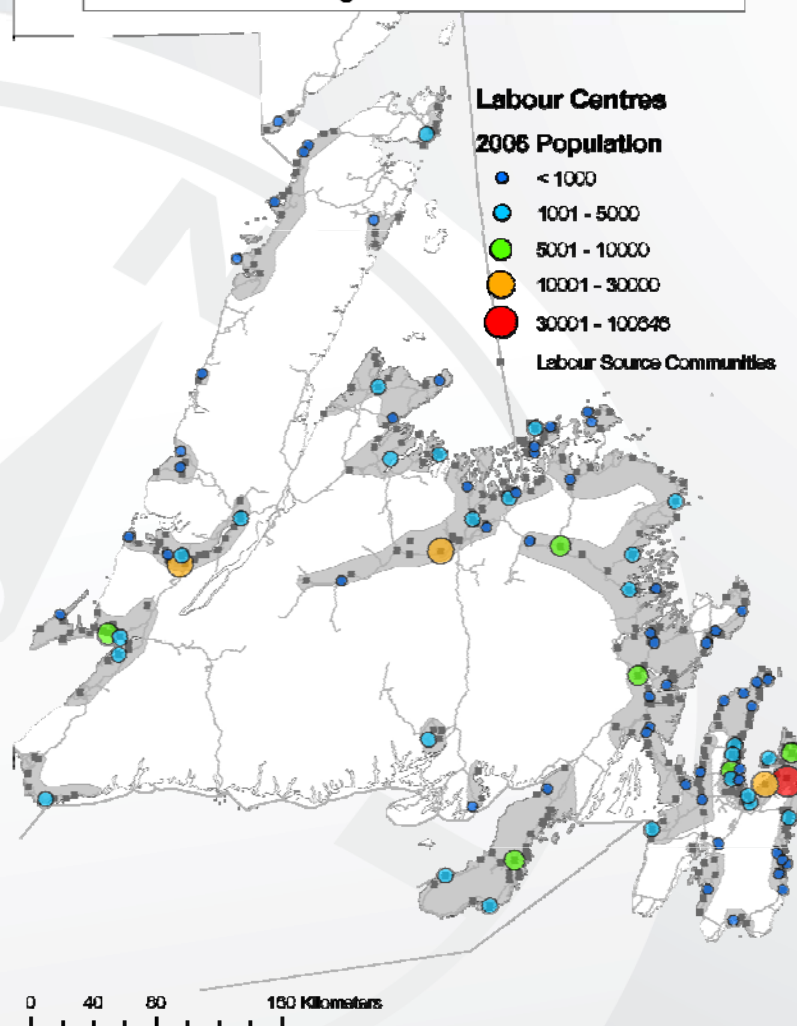
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Functional Regions: Labour Centres

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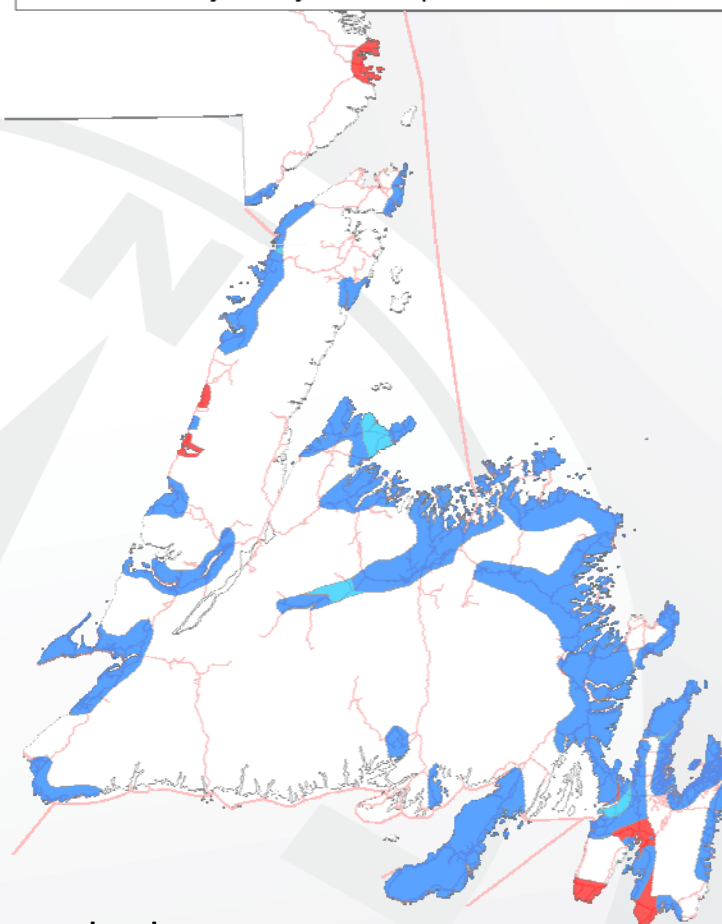
Functional Regions: Labour Centres



Journey to Work Patterns

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Differences in journey to work patterns: 2001 to 2006



Legend

Changing Labour Catchment Areas

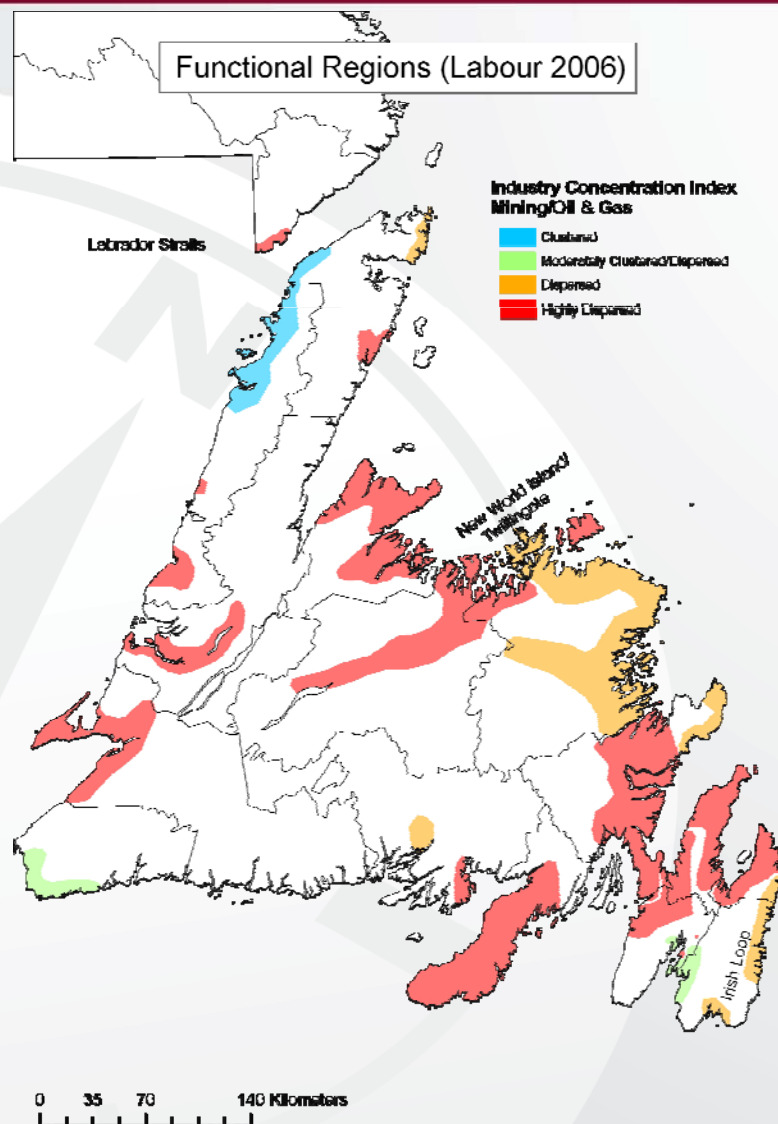
■ New work linkages appearing in 2006

■ Work linkages common to both 2001 and 2006

■ Work linkages that disappeared between 2001 and 2006

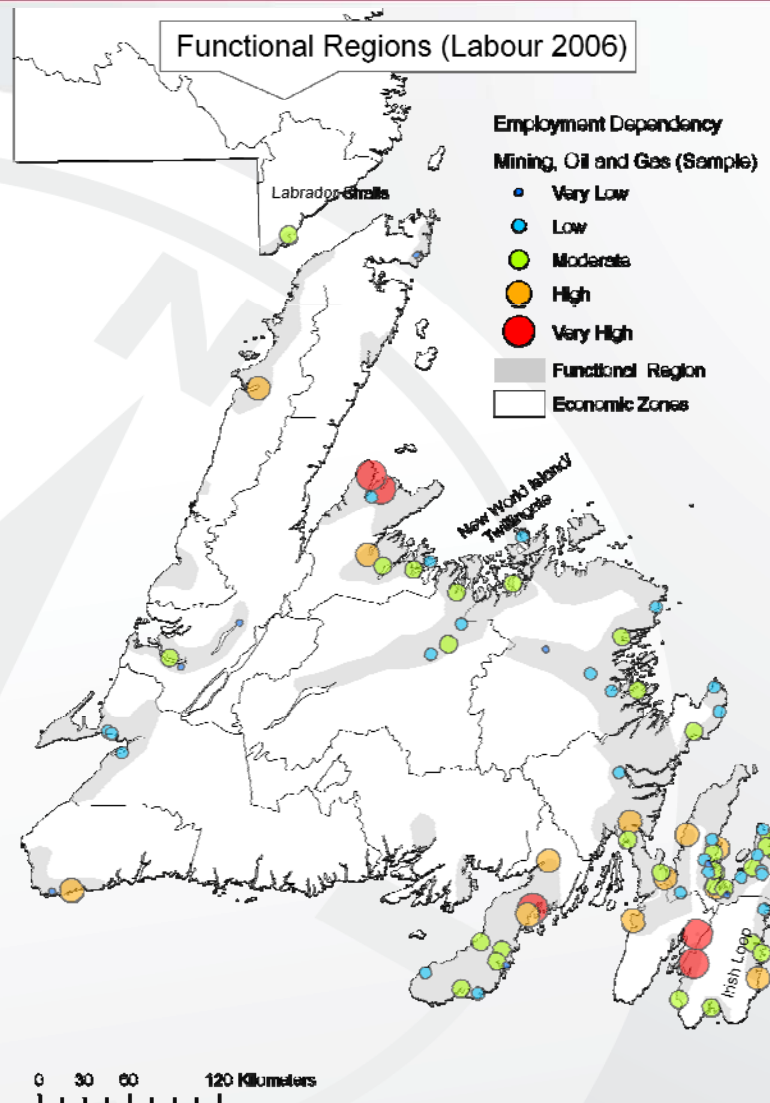
Industry Concentration Index

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Employment Dependency Index

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Possible Types of Regional Governance Arrangements

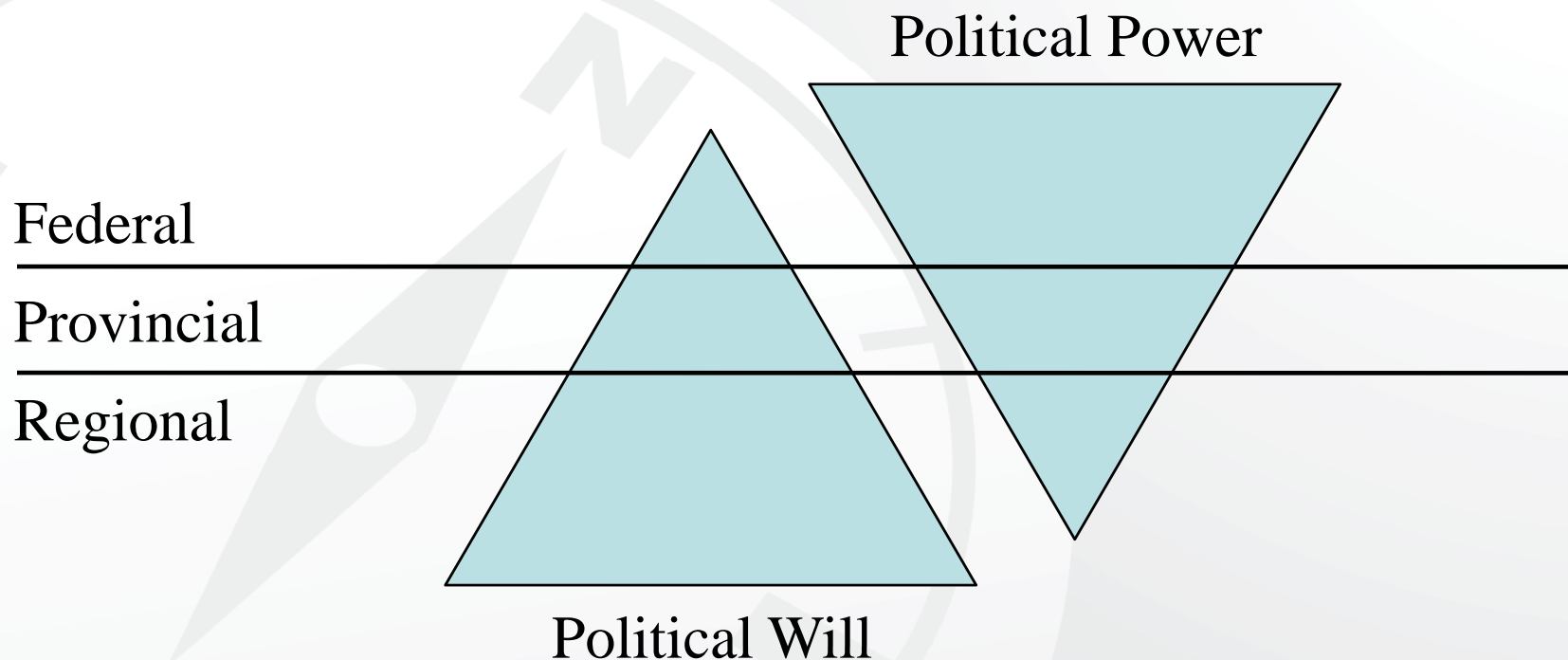


Municipalities N&L, Community Cooperation Resource Centre

- Informal assistance/support
- Mutual aid – formal/written
- Contracted/purchase of service
- Formation of a joint service provider/organization
 - Incorporated and unincorporated
- “Joint Councils” (eg. B.C. Regional Districts; Quebec MRCs)
- New regional municipal structures
 - Mergers/regional municipalities
- Legislative options: Regional Councils or Services Boards

Regional Collaboration is Key with Existing Capacity

Political Power vs. Political Will: Need for Greater Regional Capacity in Canada





Thank You!

- Comments?
- Questions?
- Opportunities?

robg@mun.ca

www.mun.ca/harriscentre

Yaffle.ca