

The Trajectories of Rural Canada

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- How did we get here?
- What are the drivers?
- What does this mean for regional collaboration and development in Quebec Lower North Shore-Labrador Straits ?



Nation building



Globalization



Demographic change



Urbanization and centralization



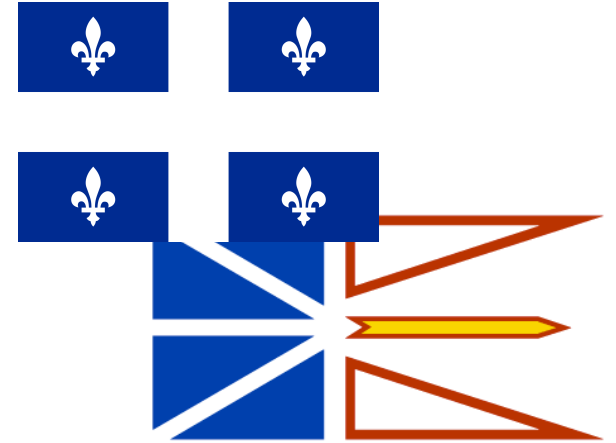
Ecological degradation



Place-making

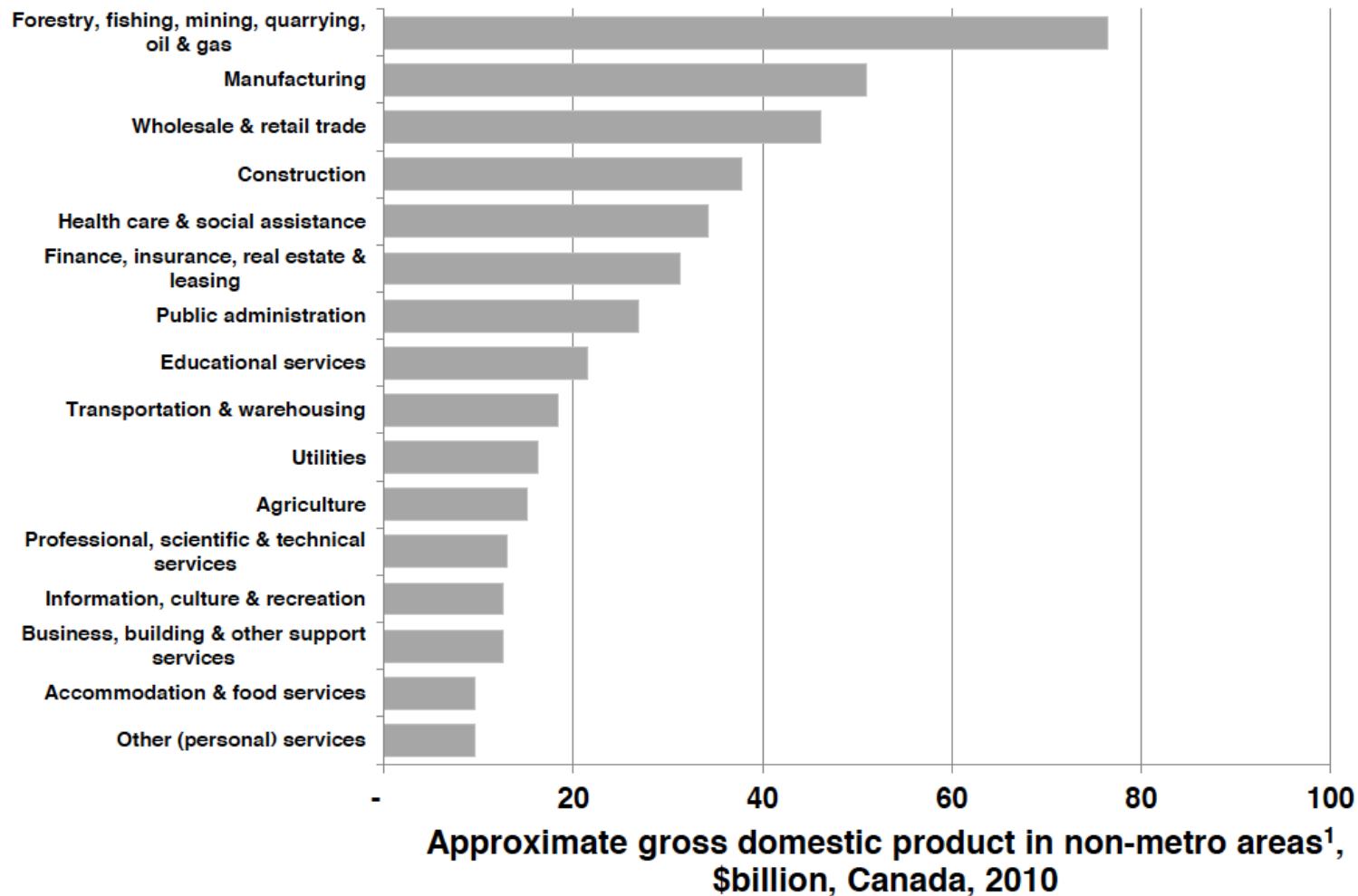


1. Nation Building



- Strategic importance of rural natural resources and communities
- Role of and impact on Indigenous peoples
- Infrastructure investments
- Policy eras
- Boundaries and legal frameworks

Approximate gross domestic product in non-metro areas¹, Canada, 2010



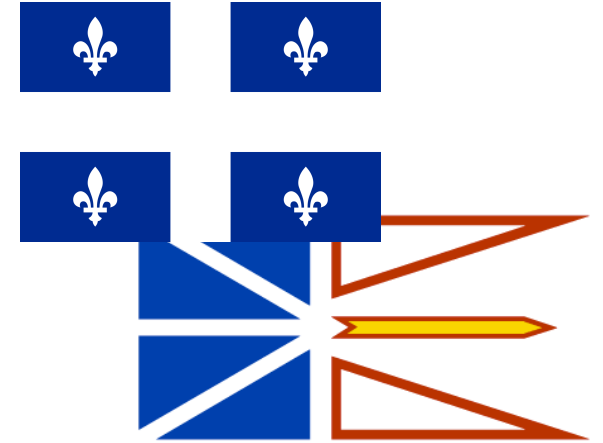
1. Calculated by the author by simply multiplying the provincial GDP in an industry sector by the percent of the provincial workforce in the given sector that resides in a non-metro area and then summing across all provinces. In this chart, "imputed house rent" has been subtracted from "finance, insurance, real estate and leasing".

30% of Canadian GDP

FCM Rural Factsheet #11: Non-Metro GDP by Sector



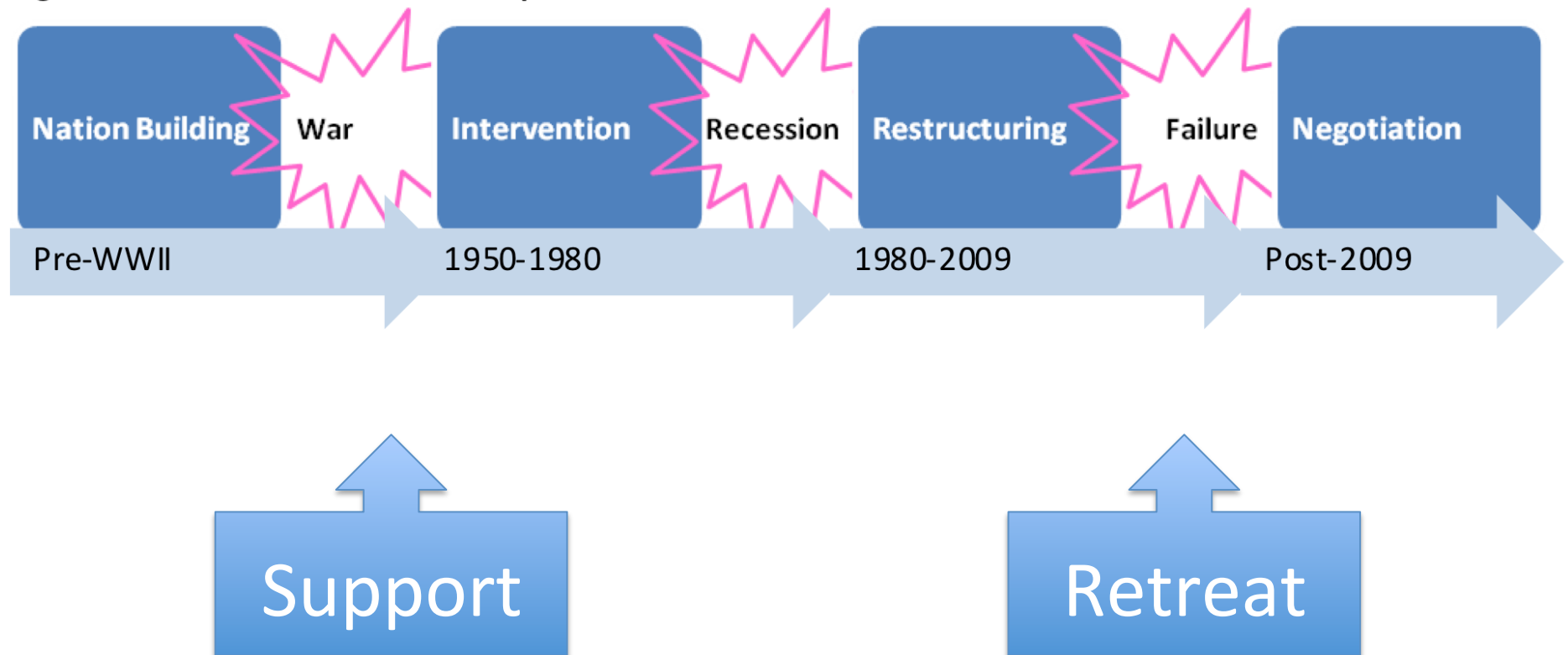
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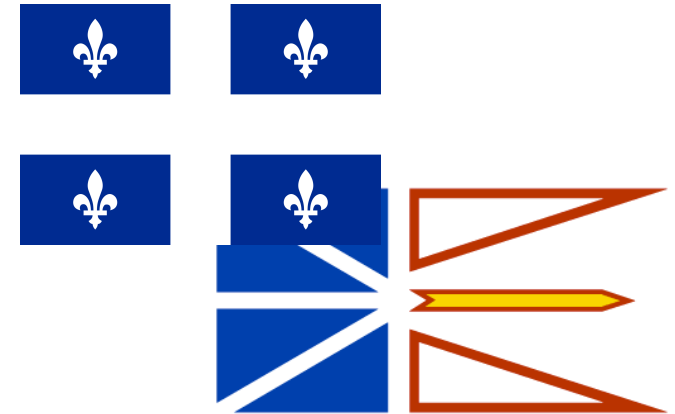
Policy Shifts

Figure 1: National Eras and Development Shifts





1. Nation Building



- Strategic importance of rural natural resources and communities
- Role of and impact on Indigenous peoples
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- Policy eras
- *Boundaries and legal frameworks*

2. Globalization

- “a process by which the economies of the world become increasingly integrated, leading to a **global economy** and, increasingly, **global economic policymaking**.... an emerging **global culture** in which people consume similar goods and services across countries and use a common language of business”

Todaro (2009) p. 589

2. Globalization

- Flows in goods, people, \$, knowledge/ideas, technology (mobility)
- Reliance on networks, relationships
- Wider, deeper, faster connections



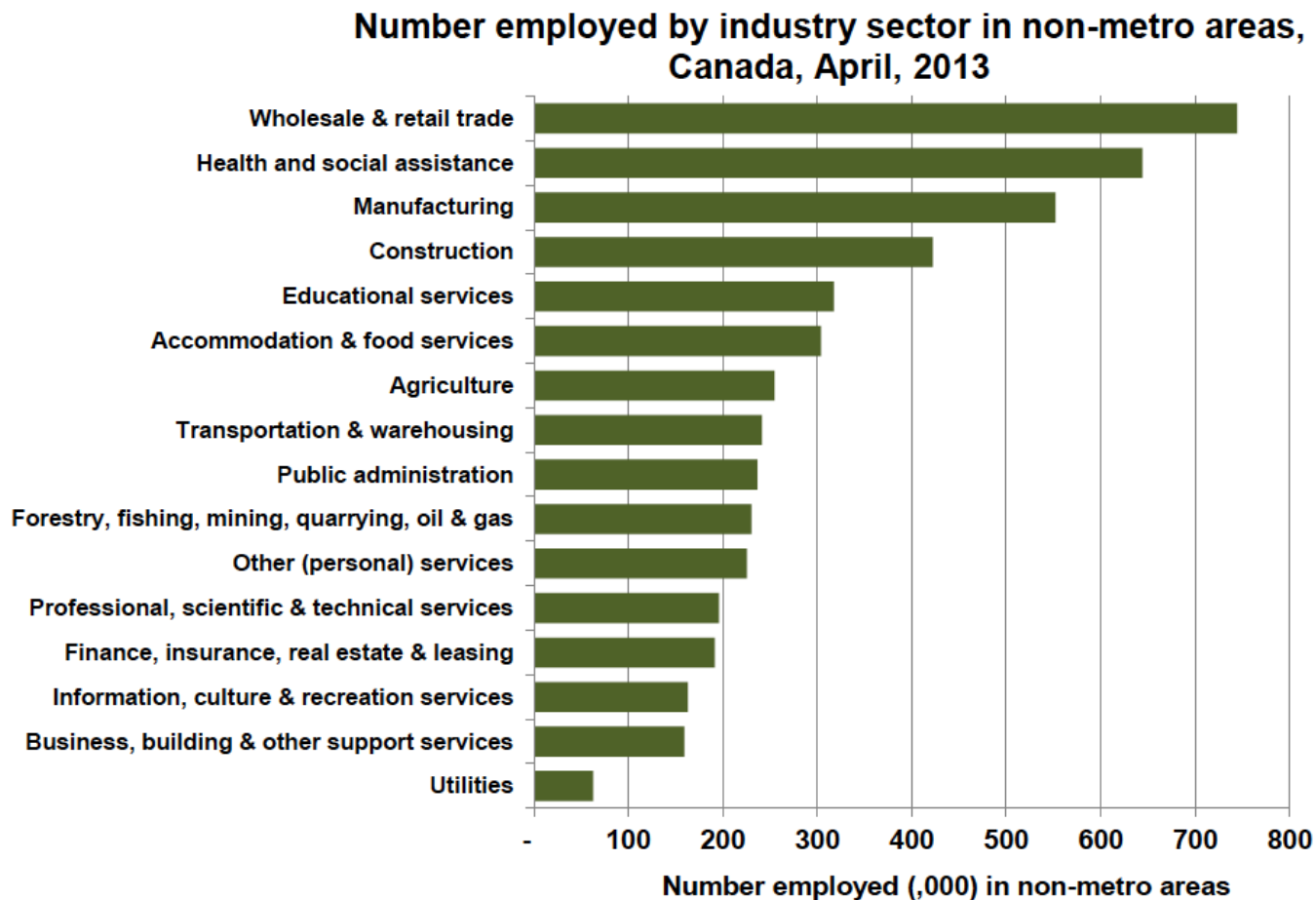
\$400M fund created to boost fishing industry

N.L. trade-off on processing rules results in federal cash infusion

CBC News Posted: Oct 29, 2013 3:31 PM NT Last Updated: Oct 29, 2013 6:15 PM NT



Changing Rural Economies

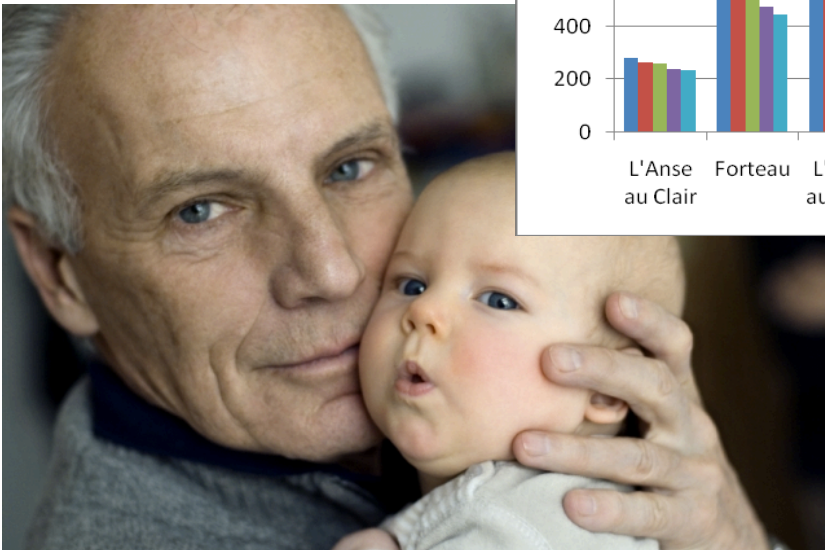
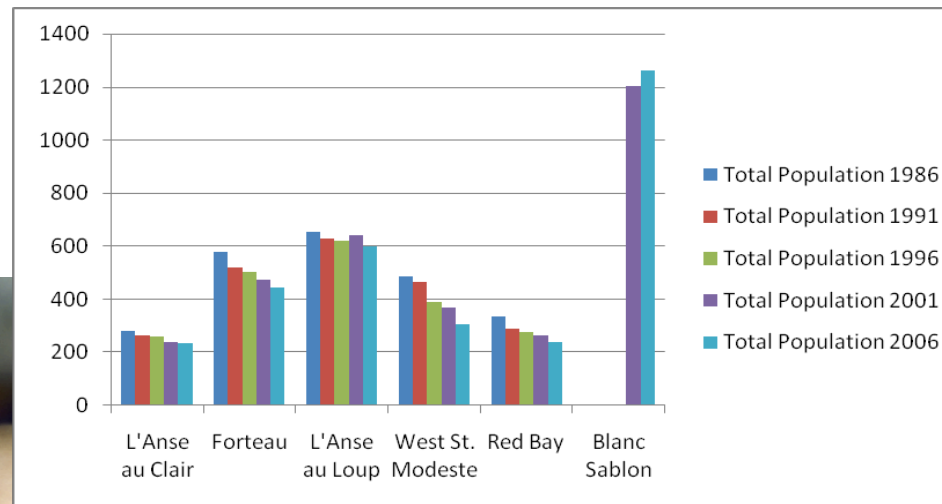


Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables 026-0011 and 282-0111. Data are the average for the previous 12 months.

3. Demographic Change

“Create people, not jobs”

- Declining birthrates, ageing populations
Labrador Straits/Zone 5 (2011): 1,645; (1991): 2,185



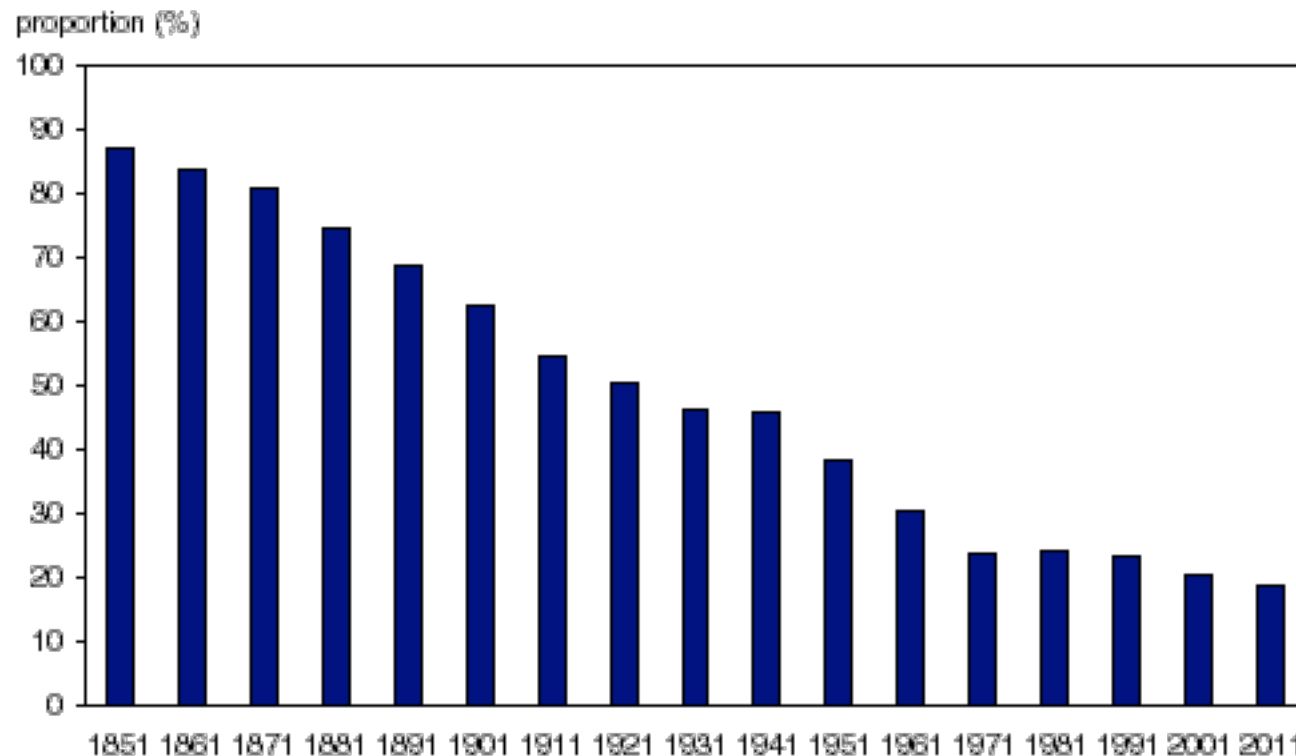
<http://www.cvcoa.org/senior-services.html>



**Innisfail
Welcoming
Communities**

Presented by:
Pat Bidart
Chair--Innisfail Welcoming
Communities Committee

4. Urbanization and Centralization



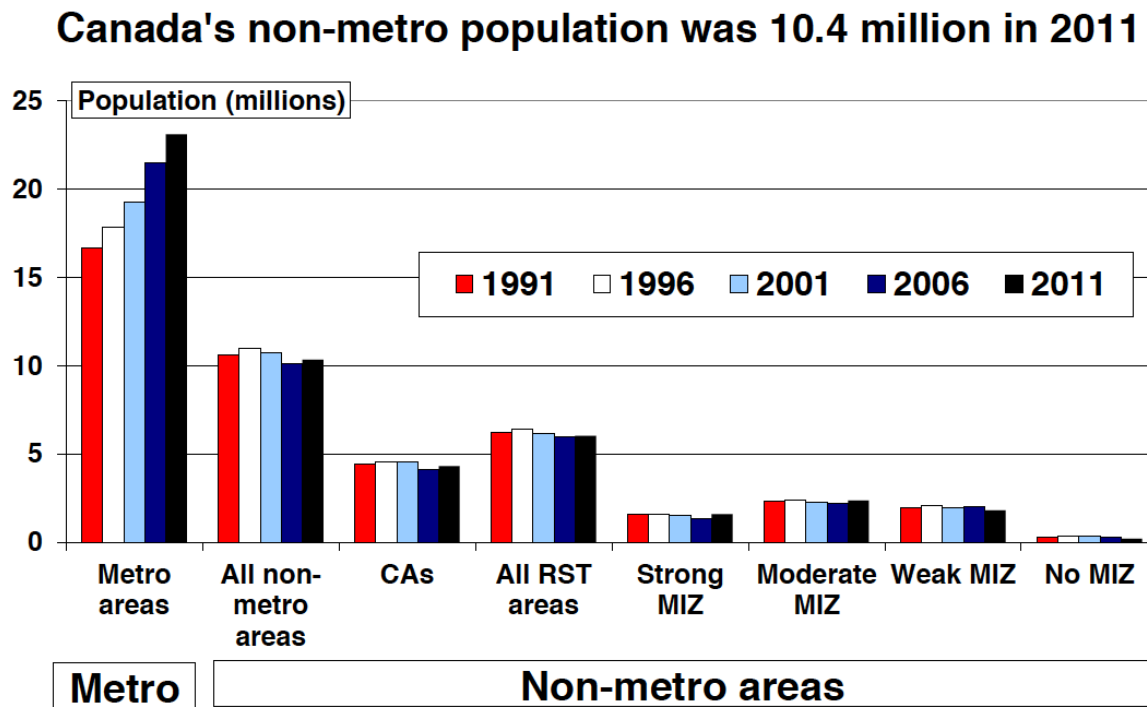
Proportion of the population living in rural areas, Canada, 1851 to 2011

http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2011/as-sa/98-310-x/2011003/fig/fig3_2-1-eng.cfm

4. Urbanization and Centralization

31% of Canadians in non-metro areas

21% ON to 64% in NB, 100% in PEI and 3 territories



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

FCM Rural
Factsheet #2:
Non-metro
Population
Size

5. Ecological Degradation



6. Place-making

- Searching for competitive advantage
- Creating individual and collective sense(s)-of-place
- Enhancing quality of life





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