







Definitions of Northern / Rural / Remote / Peripheric Communities in a Philanthropic Context

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Structure of the presentation

- Introduction
- Canada and geographic areas
- Continuum in defining some concepts
 - Northern vs Southern
 - Rural vs Urban
 - Remote/Isolated vs Close/Near
 - Peripheric/Hinterland vs Core/Heartland
- Conclusion


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Introduction Problem and objective

- Smaller communities are important
- Numerous concepts
 - Northern vs Southern
 - Rural vs Urban
 - Remote/Isolated vs Close/Near
 - Peripheric/Hinterland vs Core/Heartland
- Need for understanding and for definitions in a philanthropic context

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Introduction Context

- Dynamic external environment
- Socio-economic diversity of smaller communities
- Indigenous communities

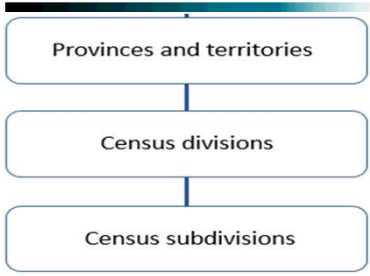
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<http://cornphil.nipissingu.ca>

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Canada and Geographical Areas Standard geographic areas




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graph TD
    A[Provinces and territories] --> B[Census divisions]
    B --> C[Census subdivisions]
  
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Source: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population.

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Canada and Geographical Areas Statistical area classification

CMA / CA		Non-CMA / CA	
CMA Census metropolitan area	CMA Census agglomeration	MIZ Census metropolitan influenced zone	Territories
		POPCTR Population Centre Large urban Medium Small Rural	
CSD (census subdivisions)			

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Canada and Geographical Areas
 Key concepts from Statistics Canada

- Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)
- Census Agglomeration (CA)
- Non-CMA/CA – Census Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)
- Population Centre (POPCTR)
- Rural and small town (RST)
- Core, Fringe and Rural Area (RA)

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Canada and Geographical Areas
 CMA and CA (Census 2021)

	Can	Provinces										Territories		
	total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL	YT	NT	NU
CMA	41	7	4	2	1	16	7	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
CA	111	21	13	8	5	27	25	4	4	2	3	1	1	0

CMA = Census Metropolitan Areas (total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core);
CA = Census Agglomerations (core population of at least 10,000)

84% of Canada's population lives within a CMA or CA (31M)
 >50% lives in the ten largest CMAs (21M)
 Top 5 CMA = Toronto (6.2M); Montréal (4.3M);
 Vancouver (2.6M); Ottawa-Gatineau (1.5M); Calgary (1.5M)

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 POPCTR (Census 2021)

- Large urban POPCTR = 100,000 or more
 – Ex: St Catherines – Niagara Falls, ON
- Medium POPCTR = 30,000 – 99,999
 – Ex: North Bay, ON
- Small POPCTR = 1,000 – 29,999
 – Ex: Sioux Lookout, ON
- Rural

75%
 82%
 10%
 15%
 18%

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Canada and Geographical Areas
 Postal Code

M4B 1G5

↑ FSA ↑ LDU

- FSA: 0 = rural

- “The FSA is a combination of three characters (alpha-numeric-alpha). It identifies a major geographic area in an urban or a rural location.
- The LDU is a combination of three characters (numeric-alpha-numeric). It identifies the smallest delivery unit in an FSA.”

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Northern vs Southern

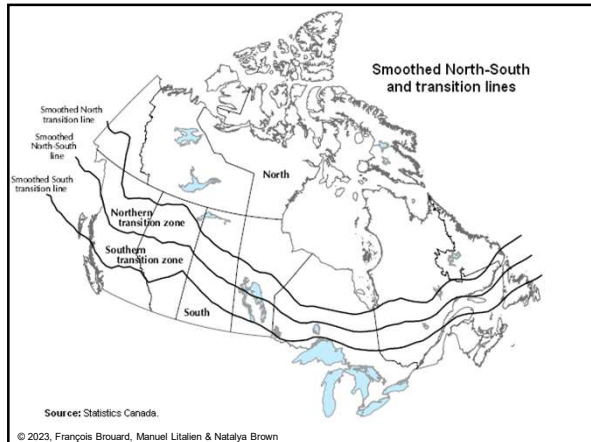
- North – Nordicity
 - Relative concept
 - Unique vs multiple factors
 - Proximity to centers / latitude (ex: 60th)
- Near /Middle /Far /Extreme /True North
 - VAPO (« valeurs polaires ») = 10 factors
 - North Pole (1000)
 - South (200)
- Northern and Southern lines

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Delineating northern and southern Canada

Source(s): Census of Population, 2016, North and South – Variant of the Standard Geographical Classification (2016).

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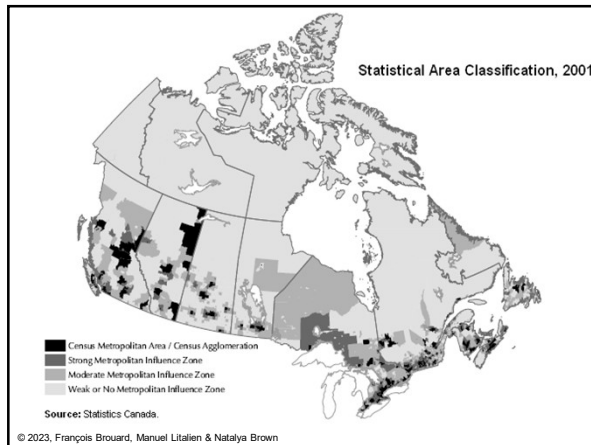


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Rural vs Urban

- Rural
 - Geographic accessibility and pop. density
 - Outside urban areas (outside commuting)
 - Areas outside population centre (POPCTR)
- Urban
 - Urbanization phenomenon over time
 - CMA, CA, MIZ
 - Population centre (POPCTR) (>1,000)

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Remote / Isolated vs Close / Near

- Geographic proximity (absolute, relative)
- Remote / Isolated
 - Remoteness = geographic distance separating from nodes of activity
 - Remoteness index
- Close / Near
 - Transportation / Access

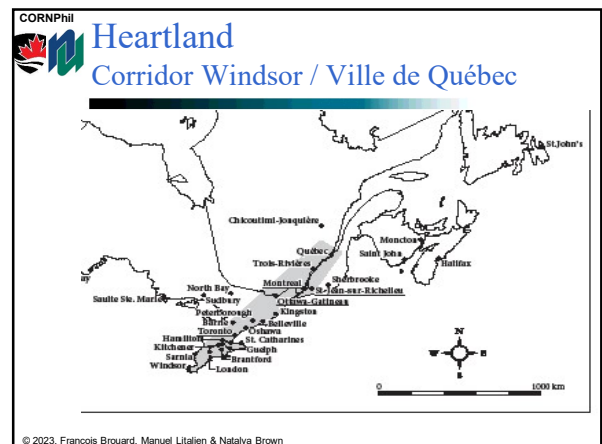
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Peripheric / Hinterland vs Core / Heartland

- Peripheric / Hinterland
 - Regional sub-systems vs heartland
 - Resource pools
- Core / Heartland
 - Economically + politically dominant
 - Industrialized core, geographic situation
 - Large local markets, nexus of transportation routes, political power

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Conclusion

- Need for better understanding
- Complexity of the situations
- Various definitions
- Practical applications in Canadian regions
- Next is the application in the philanthropic context



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