

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Structure and Trends

### An Update

Webinar prepared for the  
Rural Development Institute

Brandon University

November 4, 2014

**Ray D. Bollman**

[RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net](mailto:RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net)

Research Affiliate, Rural Development Institute, Brandon University  
Adjunct Professor, University of Saskatchewan

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 40% of Manitoba's population since 1996
- Non-metro Manitoba is growing.
- The sources of population change are:
  - Natural balance = births minus deaths
  - Internal migration (voting with your feet regarding where to live)
  - Immigration – some communities are attracting immigrants
- Youth migration: How many leave? How many return?
- 17% of Manitoba's population reports an Aboriginal Identity
- From a short-distance society to an industrial society to an open society.



**On the topic of youth outmigration, the flyer mentioned I grew up in Moline. Here is the Moline School, sometime in the 1950s. I spent 8 years in the south room and by the time I was eligible to graduate to the north room, the school bus came and took me to town for high school.**

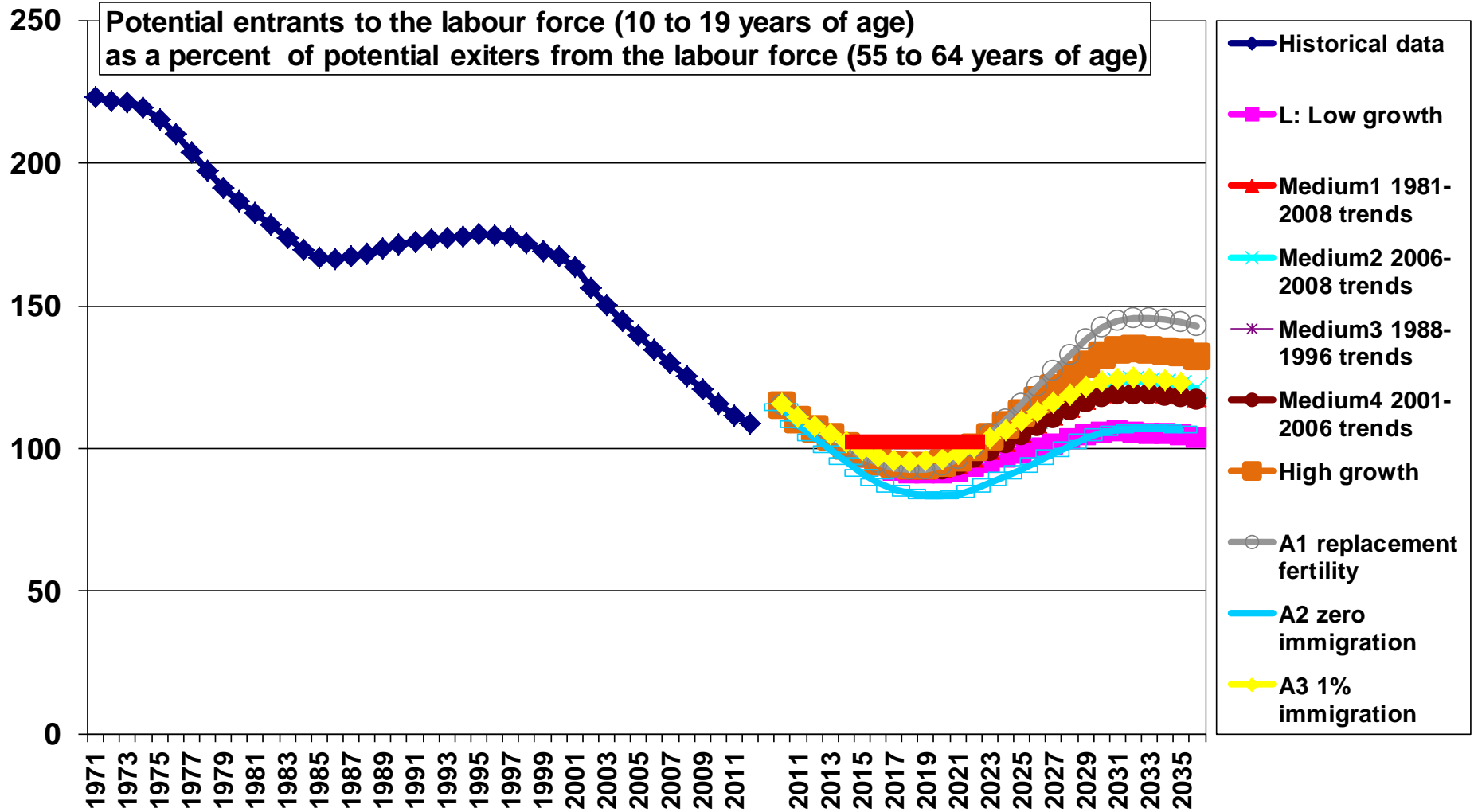
# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees

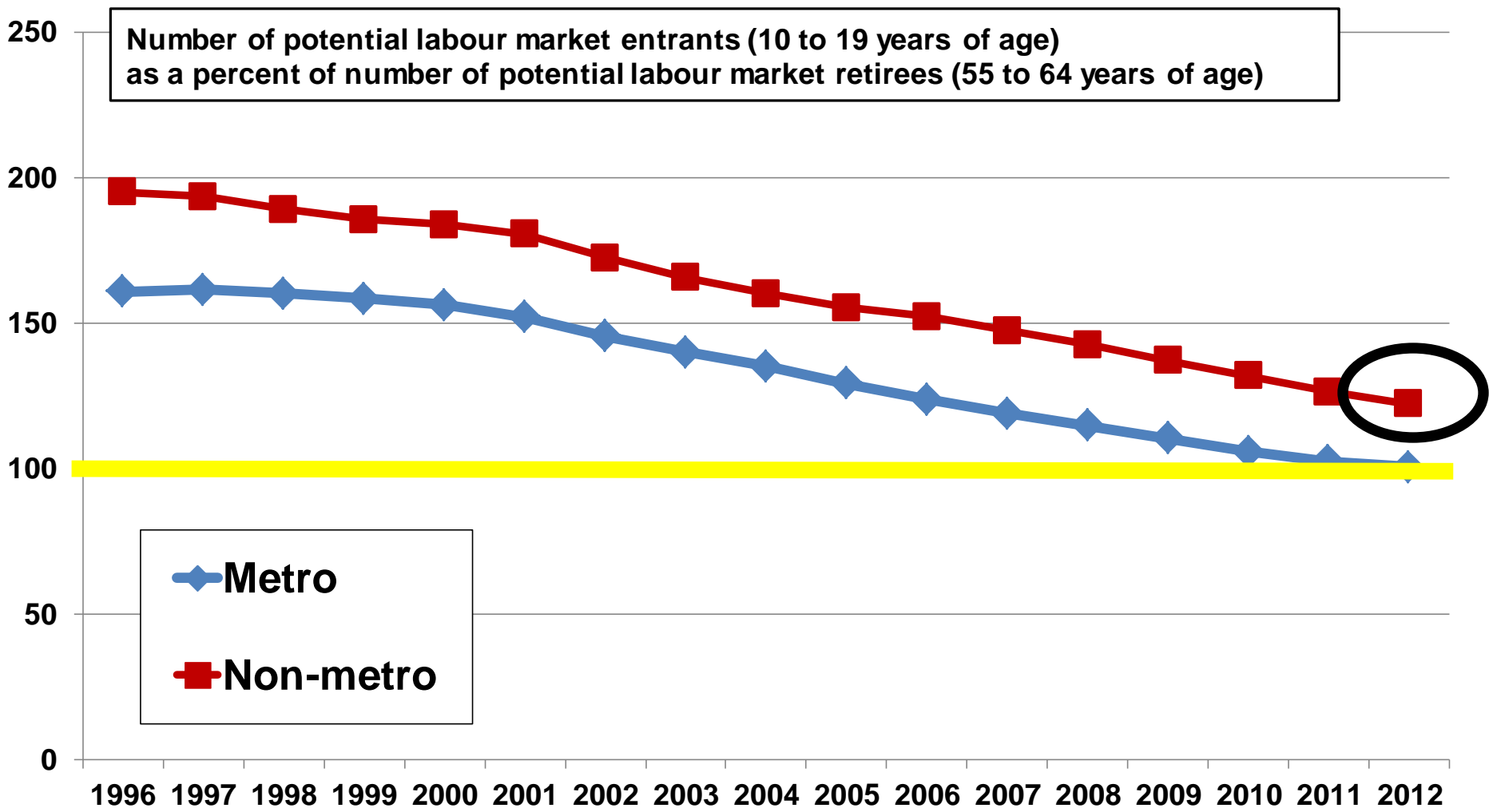


# Potential labour market shortage from 2013/15 to 2021/27 due to less than 100 labour market entrants per 100 labour market retirees, Manitoba



Source: Statistics Canada, Demographic Estimates and Projections, CANSIM Tables 051-0001 and 052-0005.

# Demographic replacement of working age population is still above 100%, non-metro Manitoba



\* Reclassification is not an issue in this time series. These data have been tabulated within the 2006 boundaries of metro and non-metro. Source: Statistics Canada. **Annual Demographic Statistics**. CANSIM Table 051-0001 and 051-0046.

**Number of potential labour market entrants  
(10 to 19 years of age) as a percent of  
number of potential labour market retirees  
(55 to 64 years of age)**

	<b>Metro</b>	<b>Non-metro</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	79	63
Prince Edward Island	n.a.	88
Nova Scotia	80	72
New Brunswick	83	70
Quebec	85	70
Ontario	101	81
Manitoba	100	122
Saskatchewan	107	105
Alberta	100	111
British Columbia	86	73
Canada	94	81



Source: Statistics Canada. **Annual Demographic Statistics.**  
CANSIM Table 051-0001 and 051-0046.

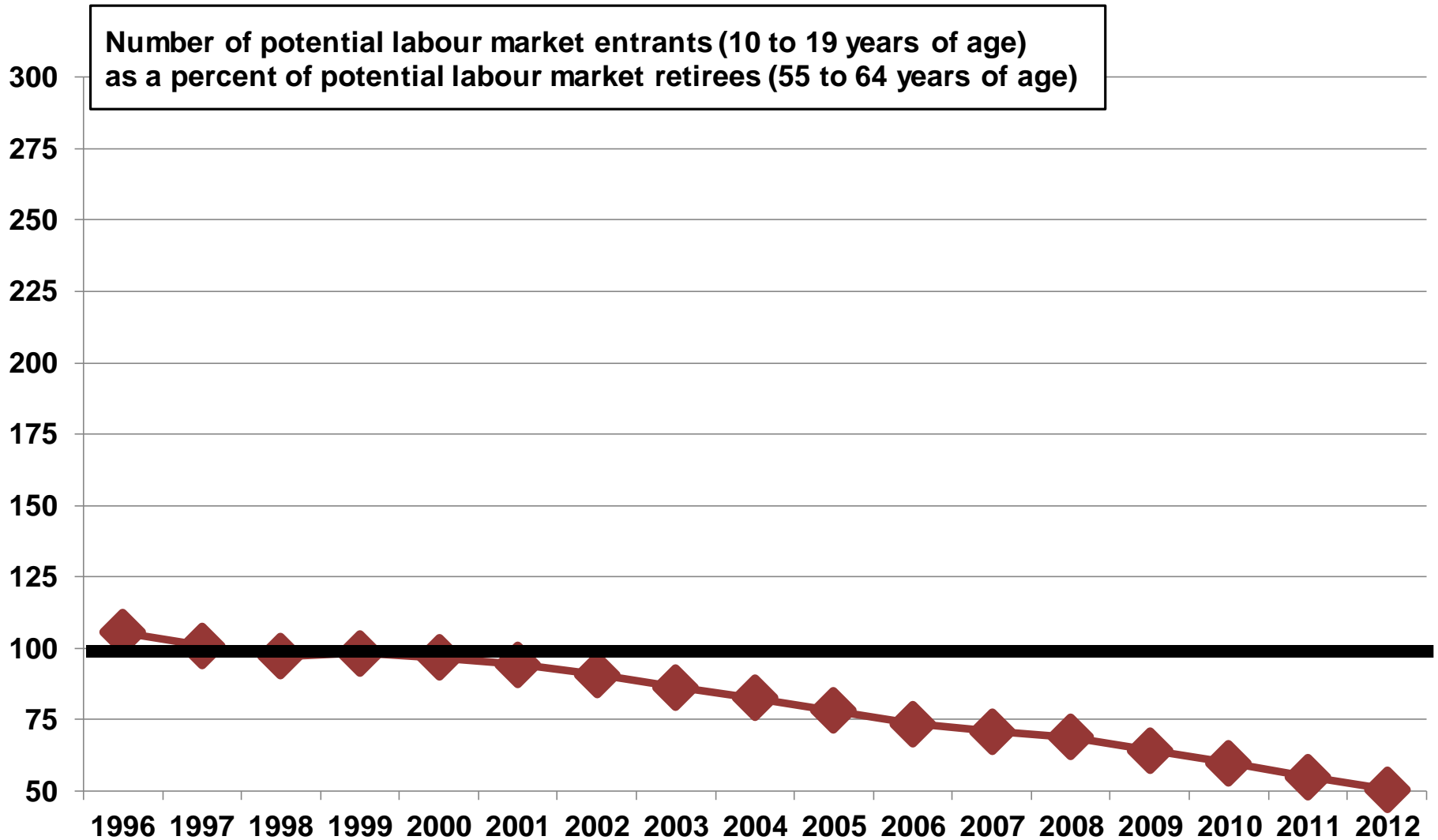
**Demographic labour market pressure index:** Number of potential entrants to the labour force (population 10-19 years) as a percent of the potential exiters from the labour force (population 55-64 years), **Manitoba, 2012**

CD #1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	50
CD #18 (incl. Gimli)	77
CD #15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	79
CD #5 (incl. Killarney)	80
CD #17 (incl. Dauphin)	89
CD #13 (incl. Selkirk)	90
CD #20 (incl. Swan River)	90
CD #12 (incl. Beausejour)	95
CD #14 (incl. Stonewall)	96
CD #11 (Winnipeg)	99
CD #16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	100
CD #7 (incl. Brandon)	100
CD #9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	102
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>109</b>
CD #4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	109
CD #6 (incl. Virden)	113
CD #21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	130
CD #10 (incl. St. François Xavier)	142
CD #8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	144
CD #3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	160
CD #2 (incl. Steinbach)	168
CD #19 (incl. Berens River)	276
CD #23 (incl. Churchill)	278
CD #22 (incl. Thompson)	286

} 10 CDs

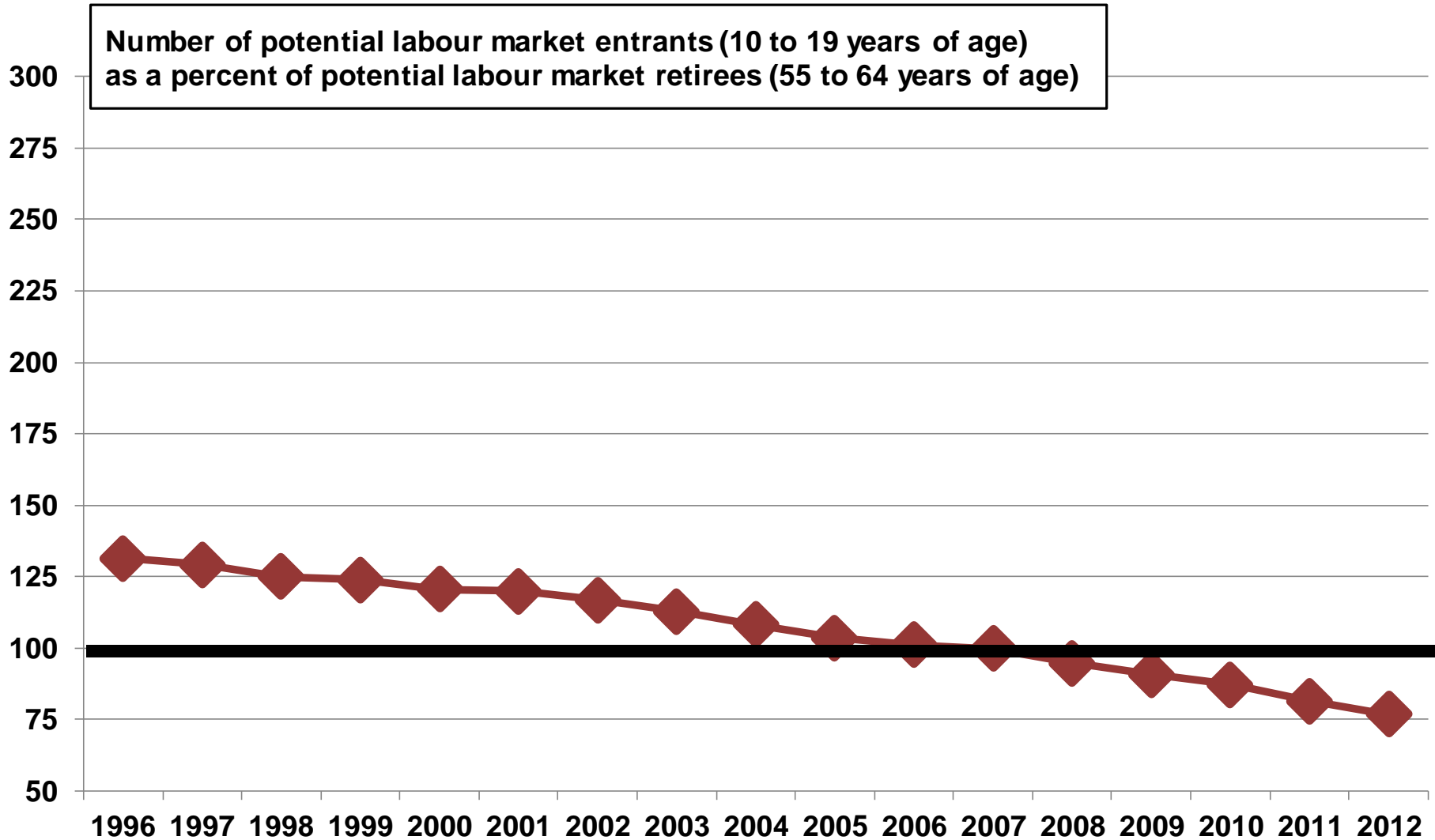


# ◆ CD #1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)



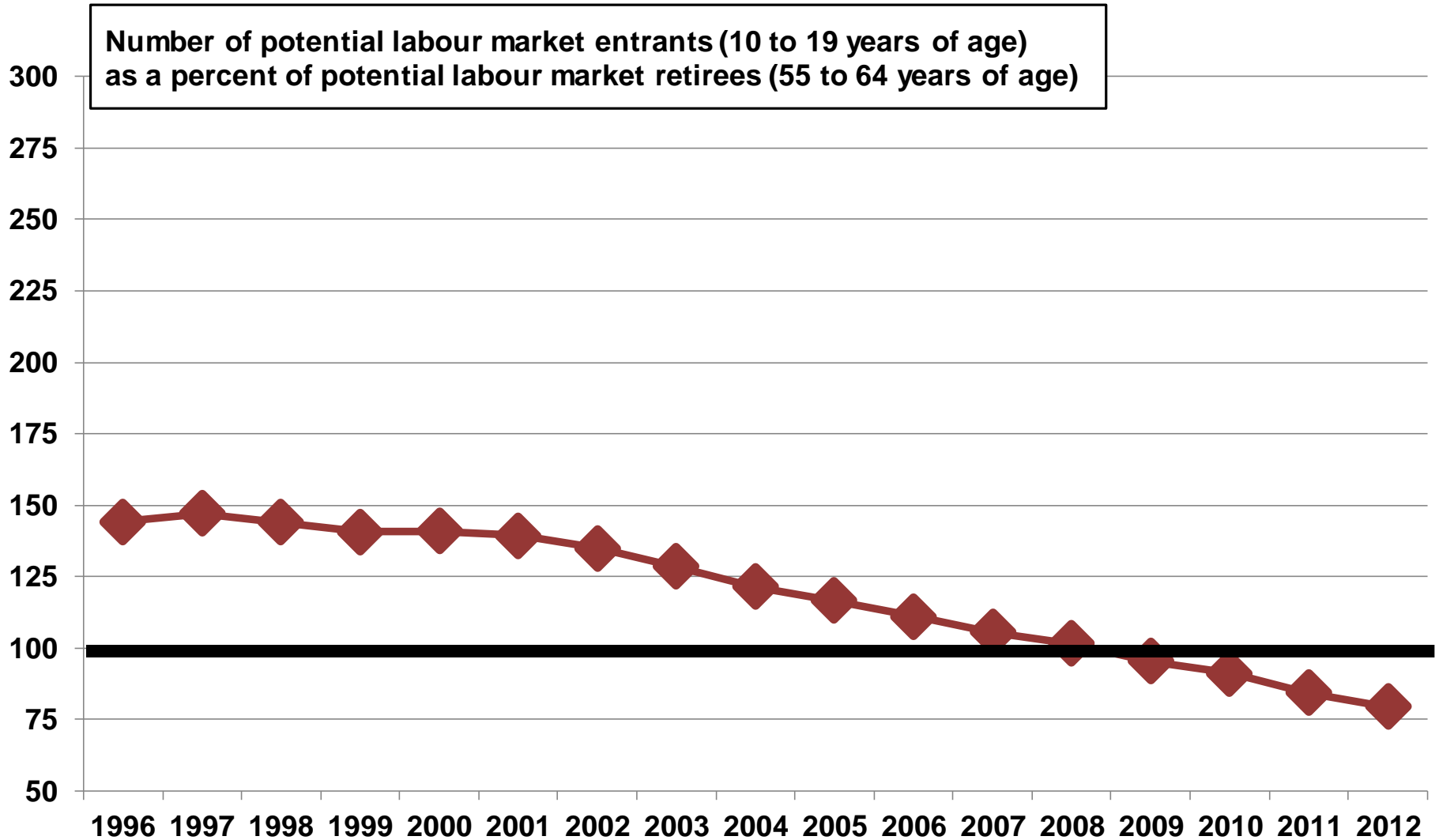
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #18 (incl. Gimli)



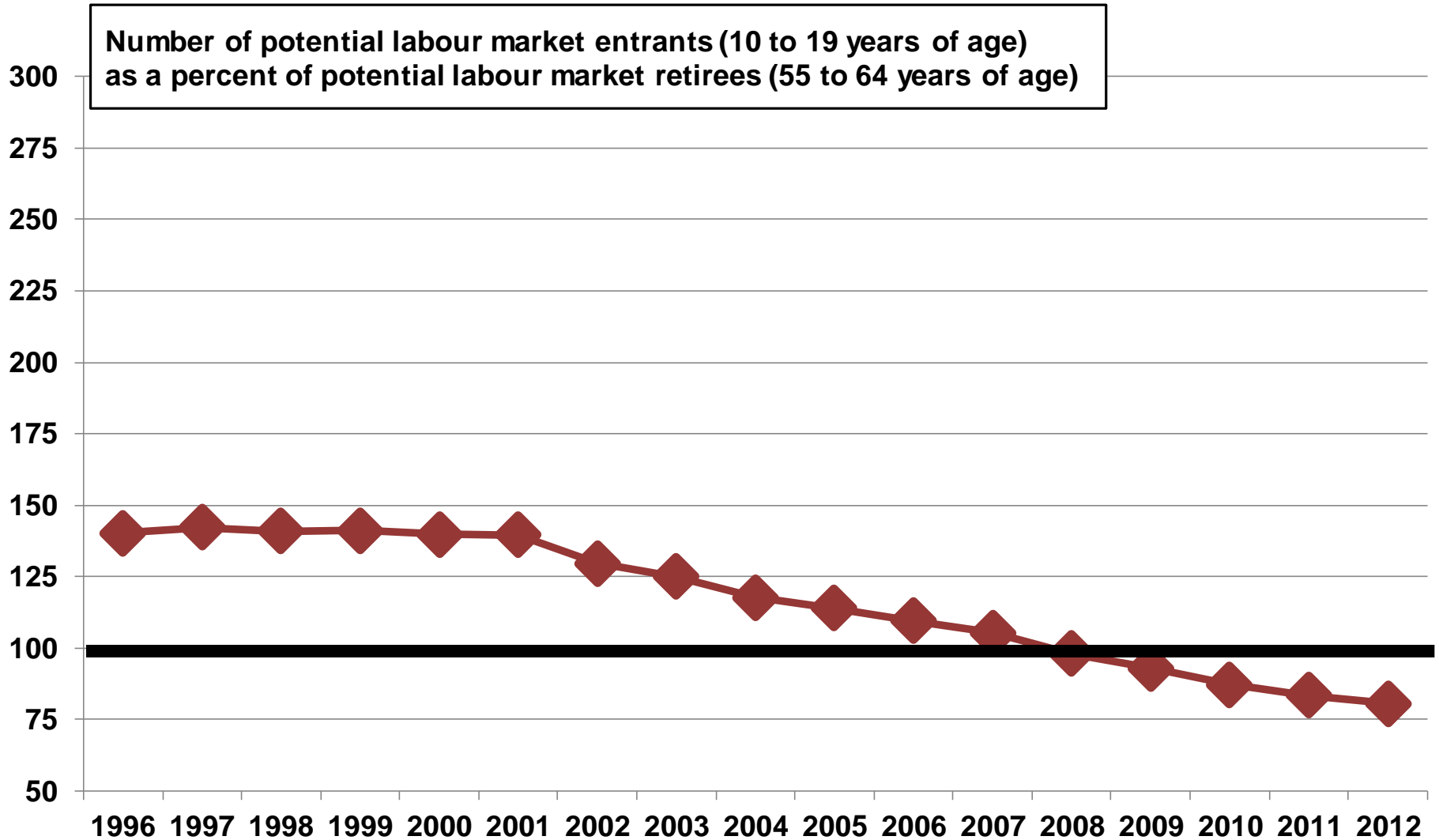
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)



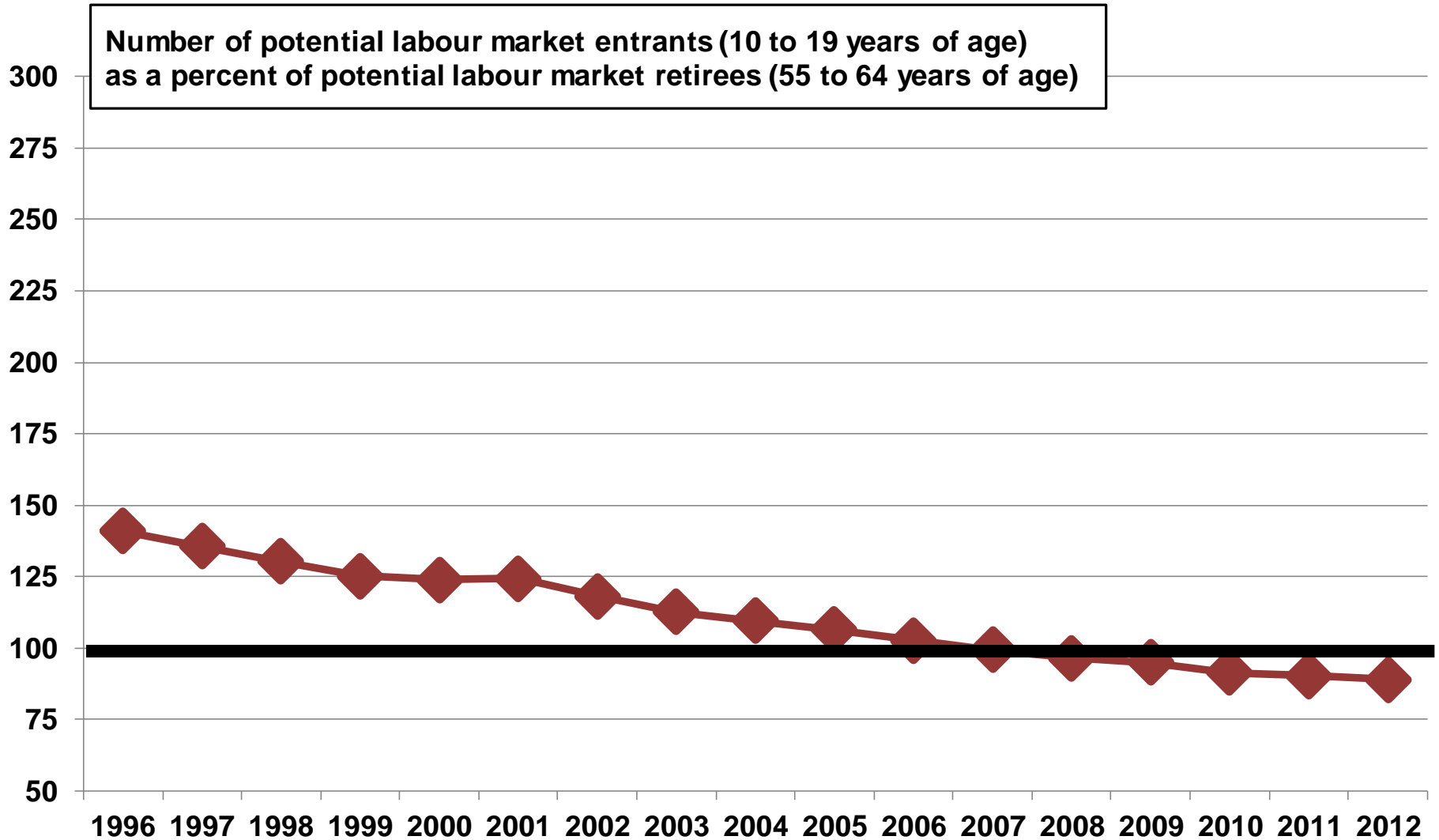
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #5 (incl. Killarney)



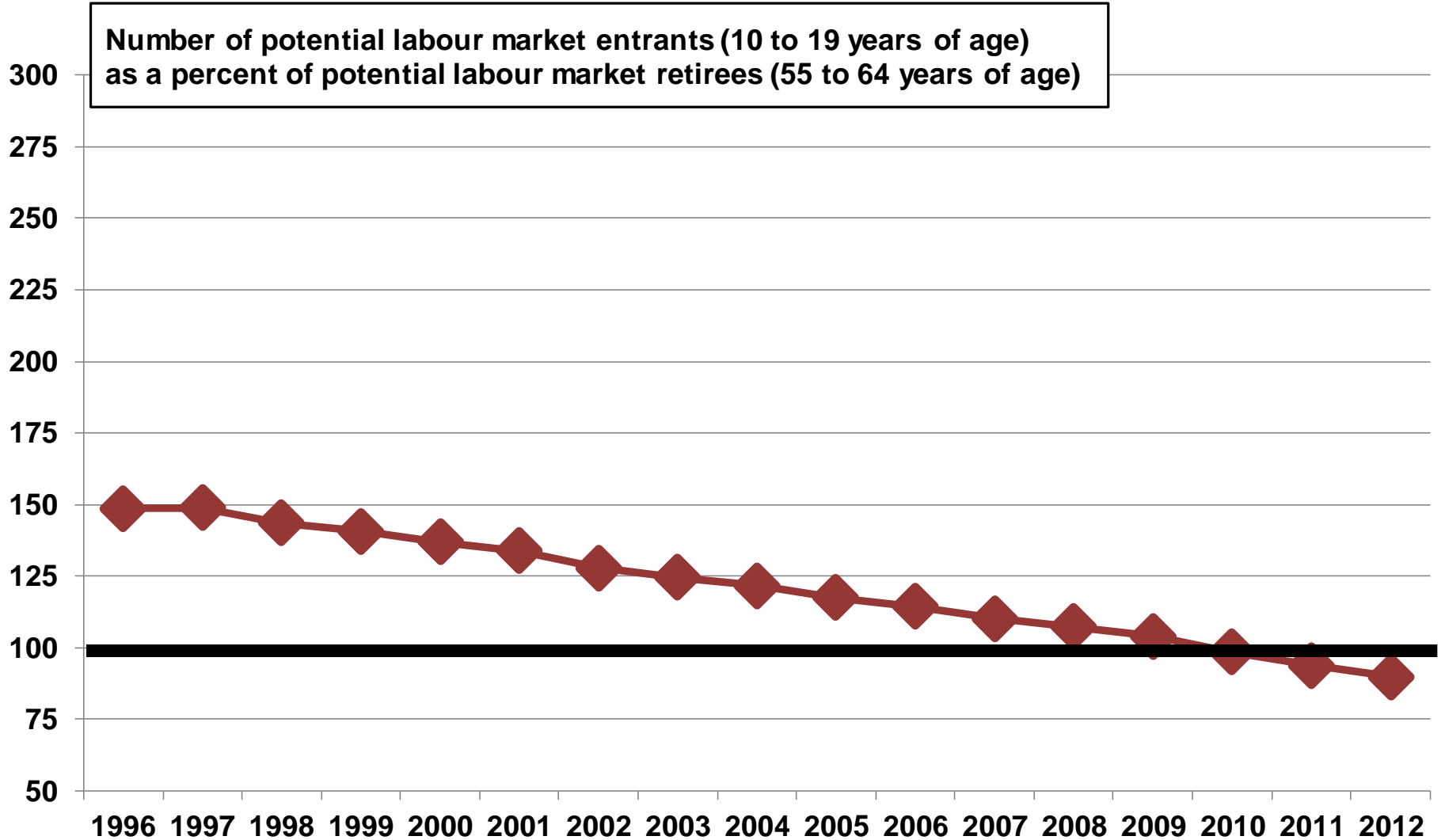
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #17 (incl. Dauphin)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

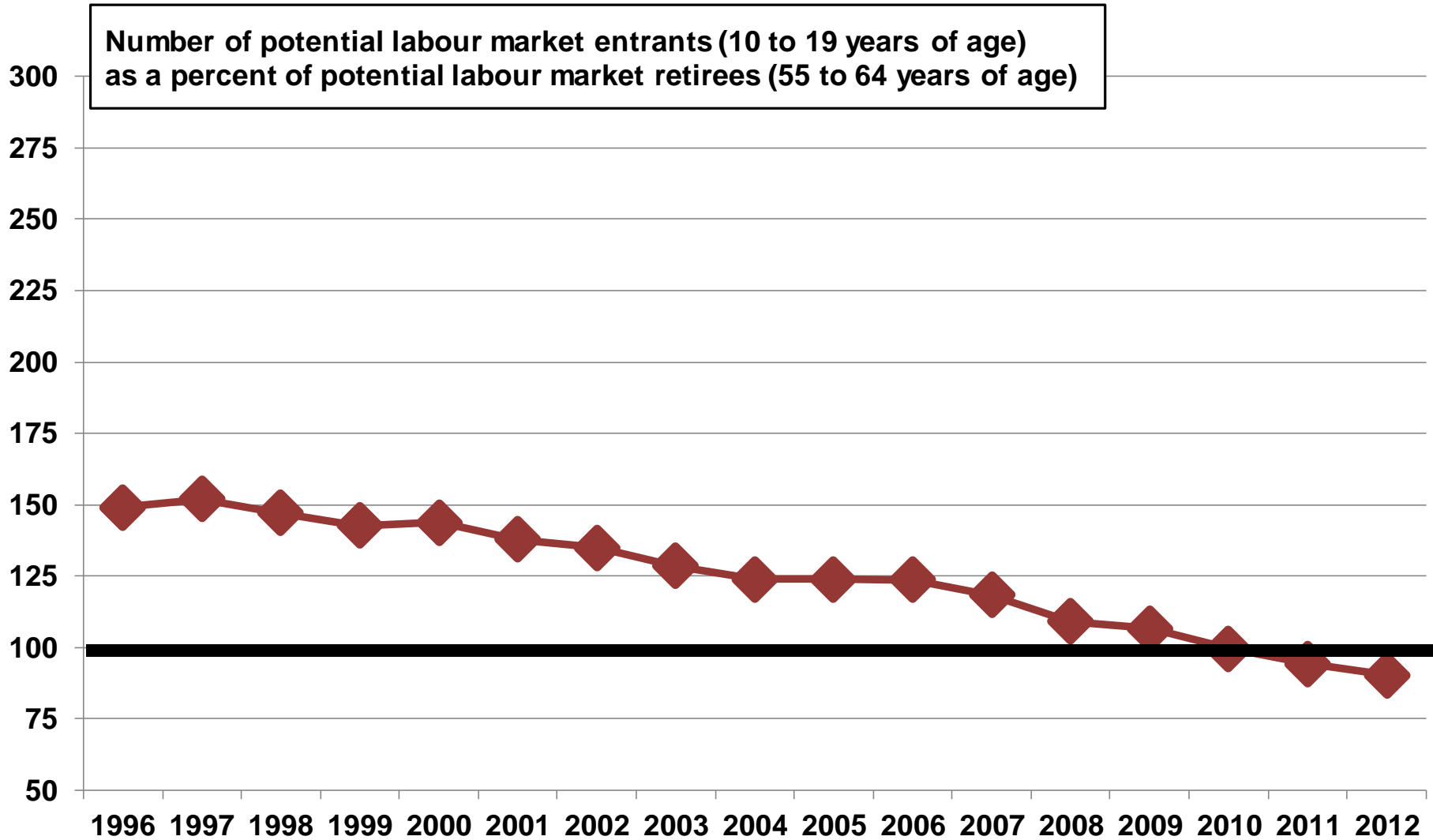
## ◆ CD #13 (incl. Selkirk)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

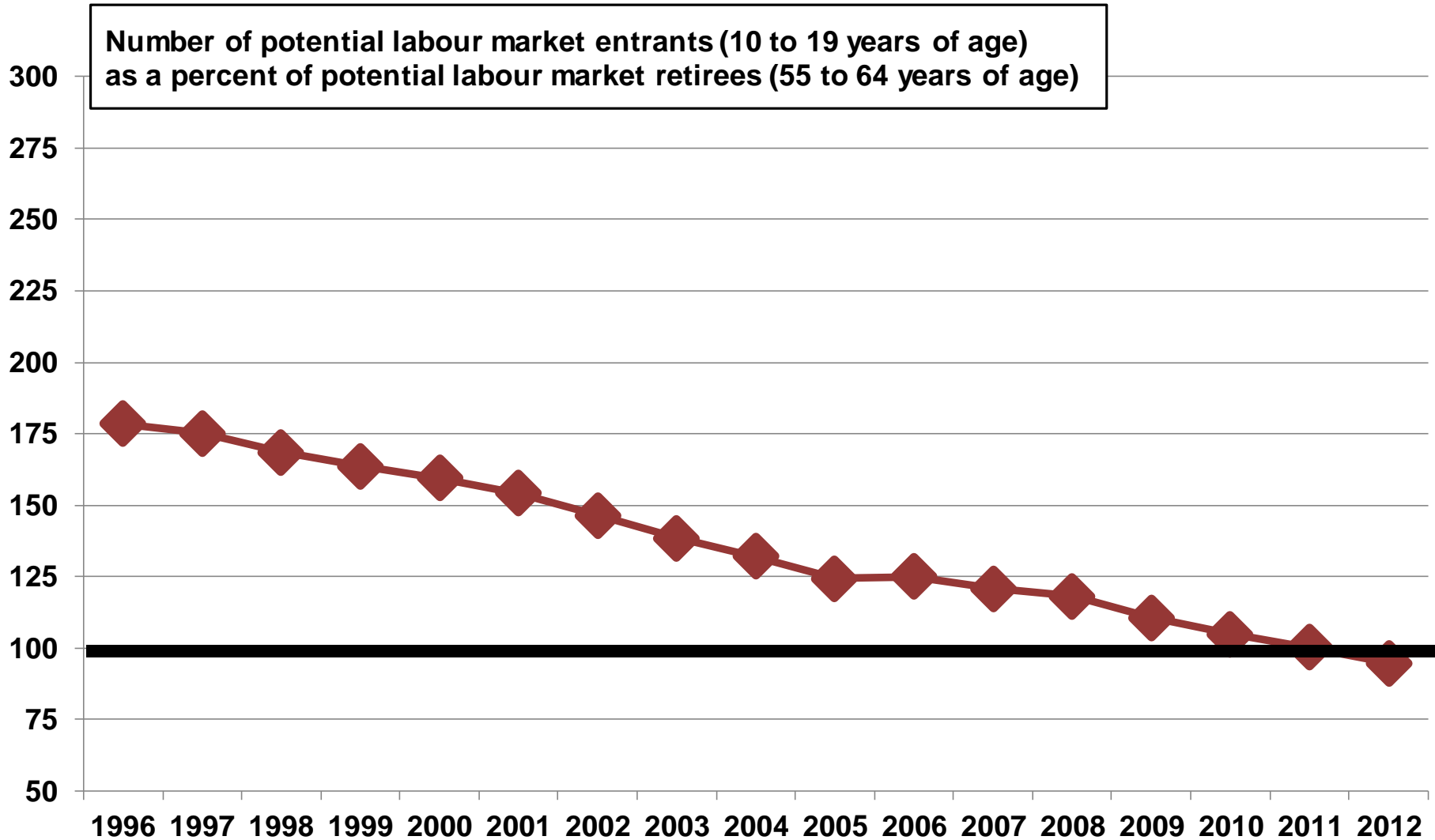


## ◆ CD #20 (incl. Swan River)



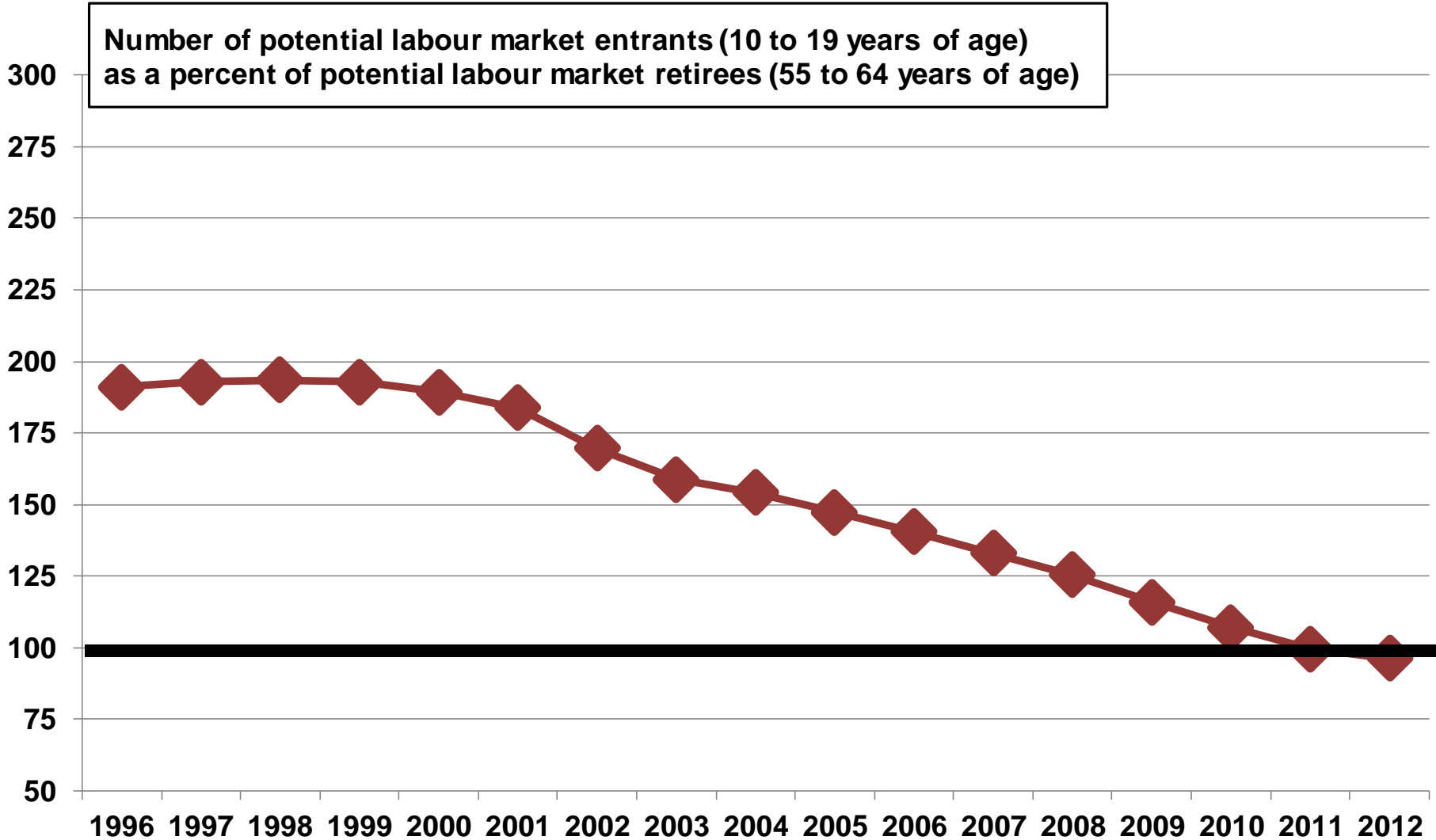
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #12 (incl. Beausejour)



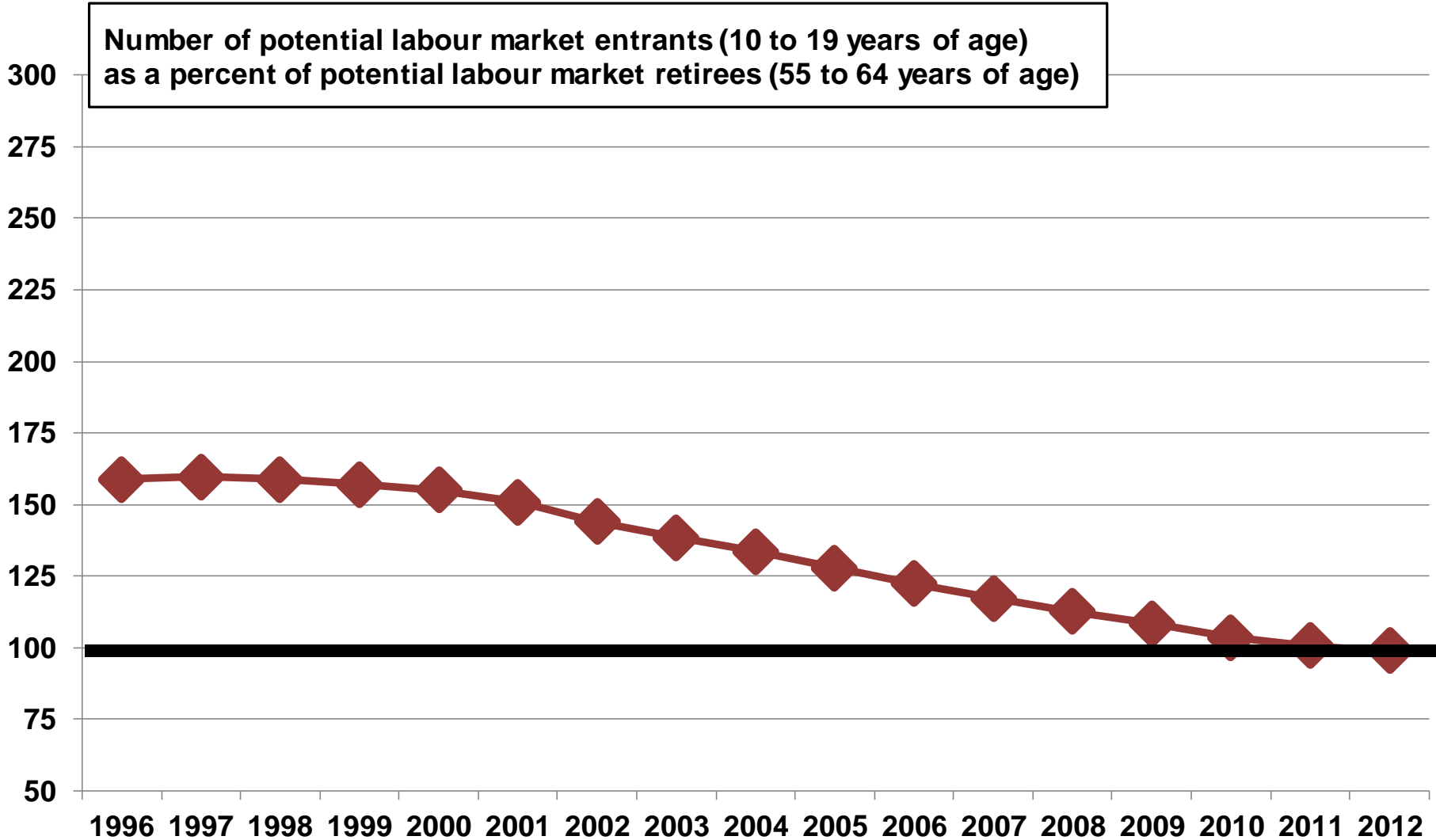
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #14 (incl. Stonewall)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #11 (Winnipeg)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

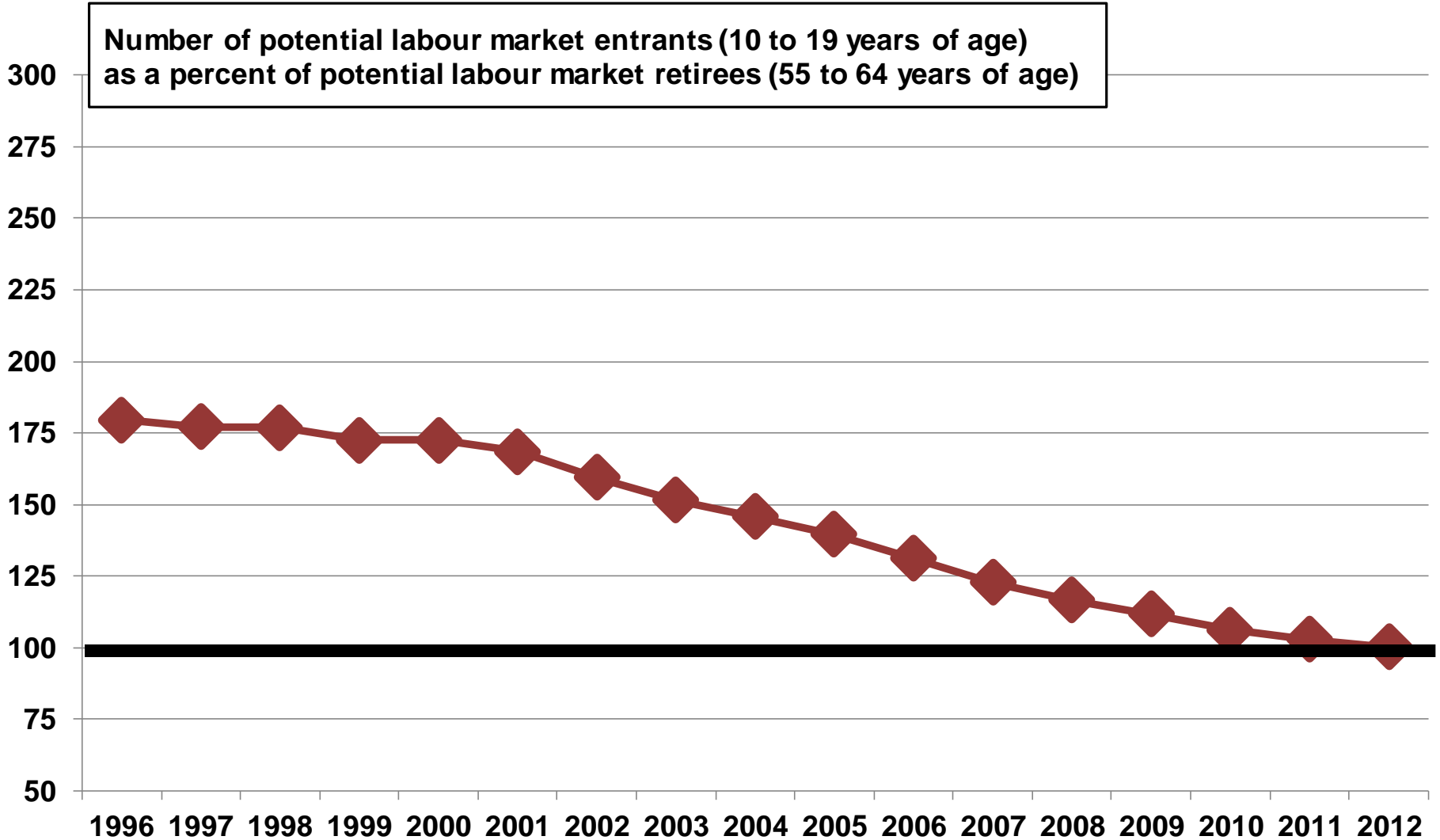
# ◆ CD #16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)

Number of potential labour market entrants (10 to 19 years of age)  
as a percent of potential labour market retirees (55 to 64 years of age)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

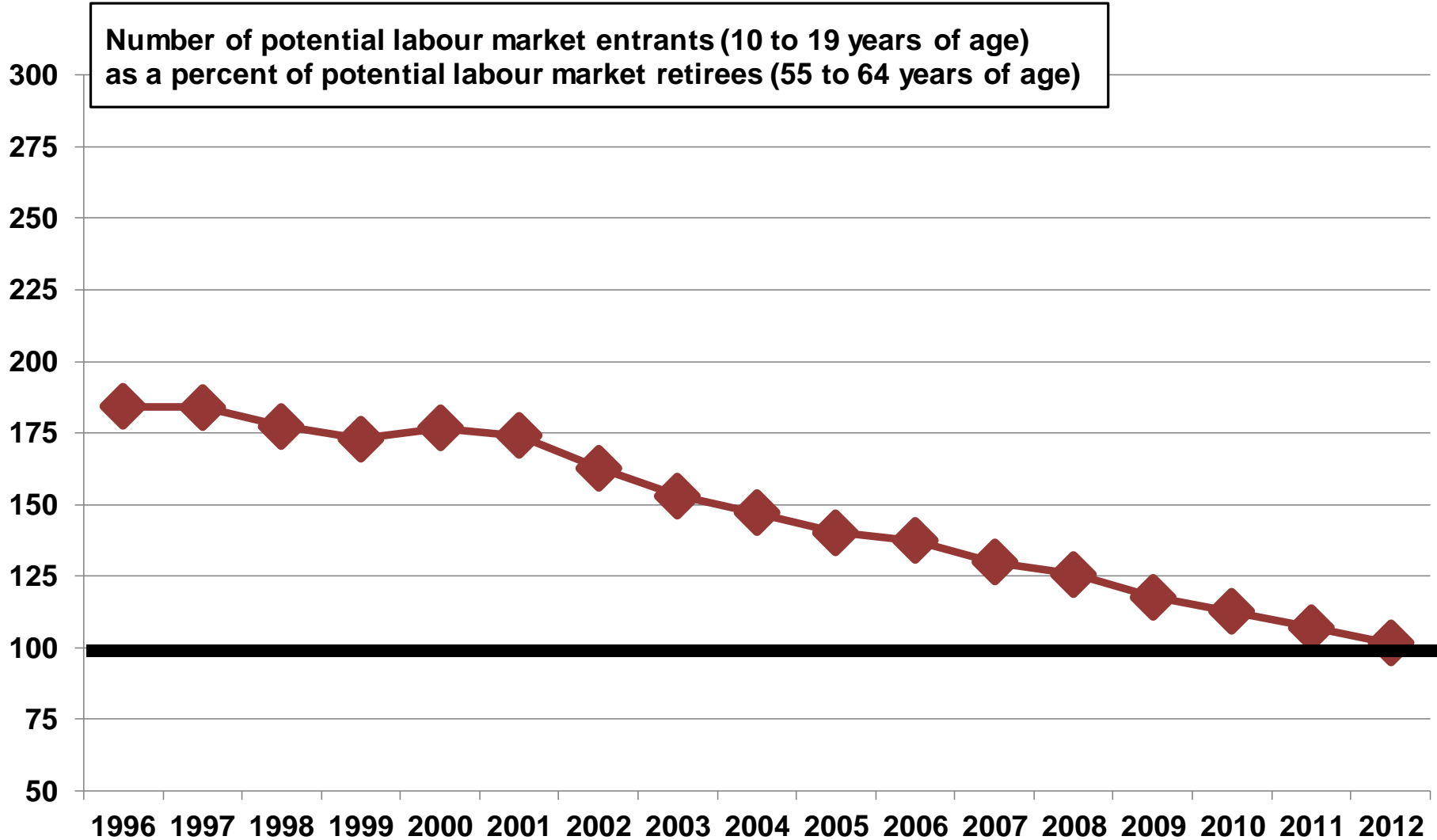
## ◆ CD #7 (incl. Brandon)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

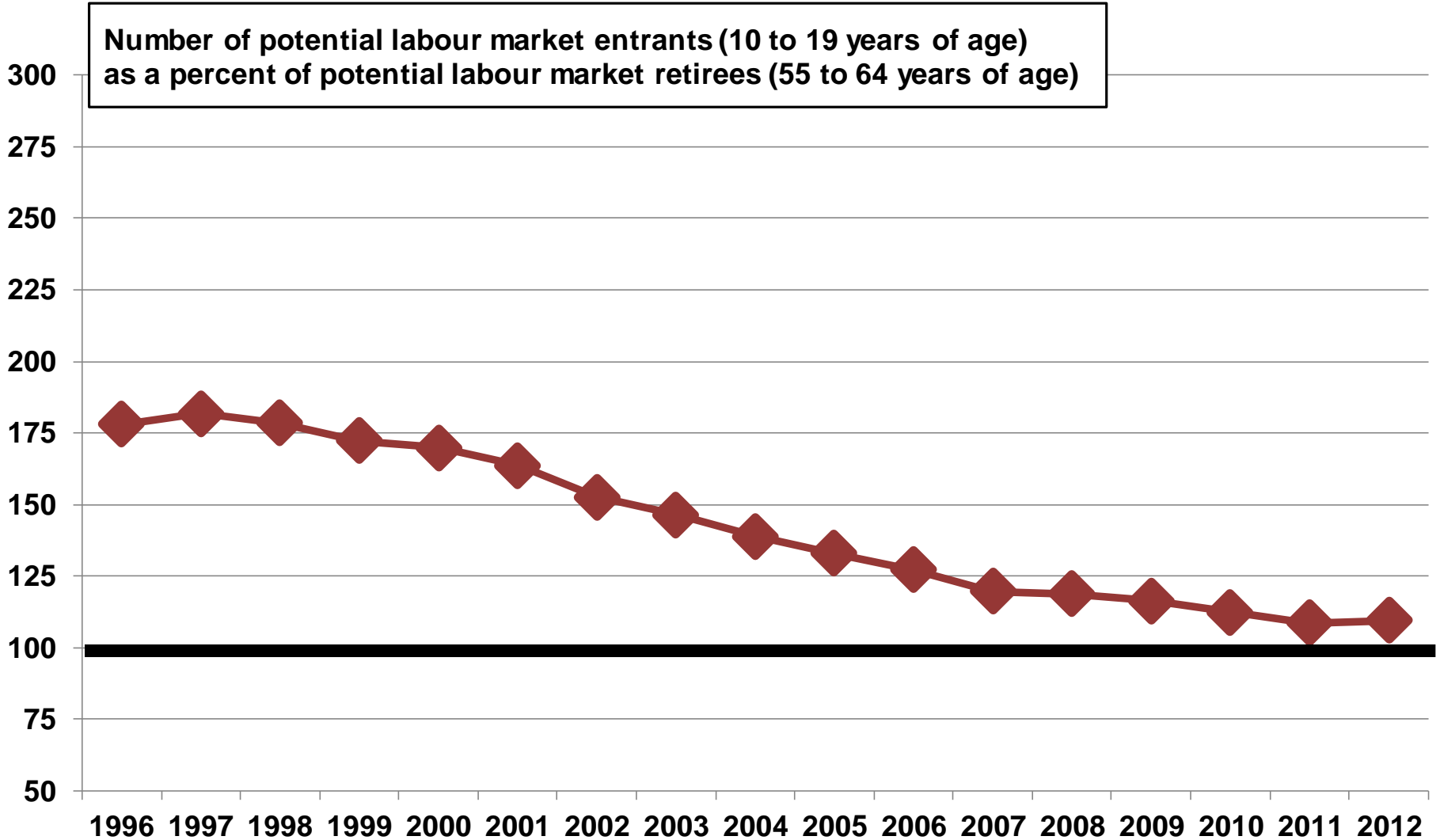


## ◆ CD #9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)



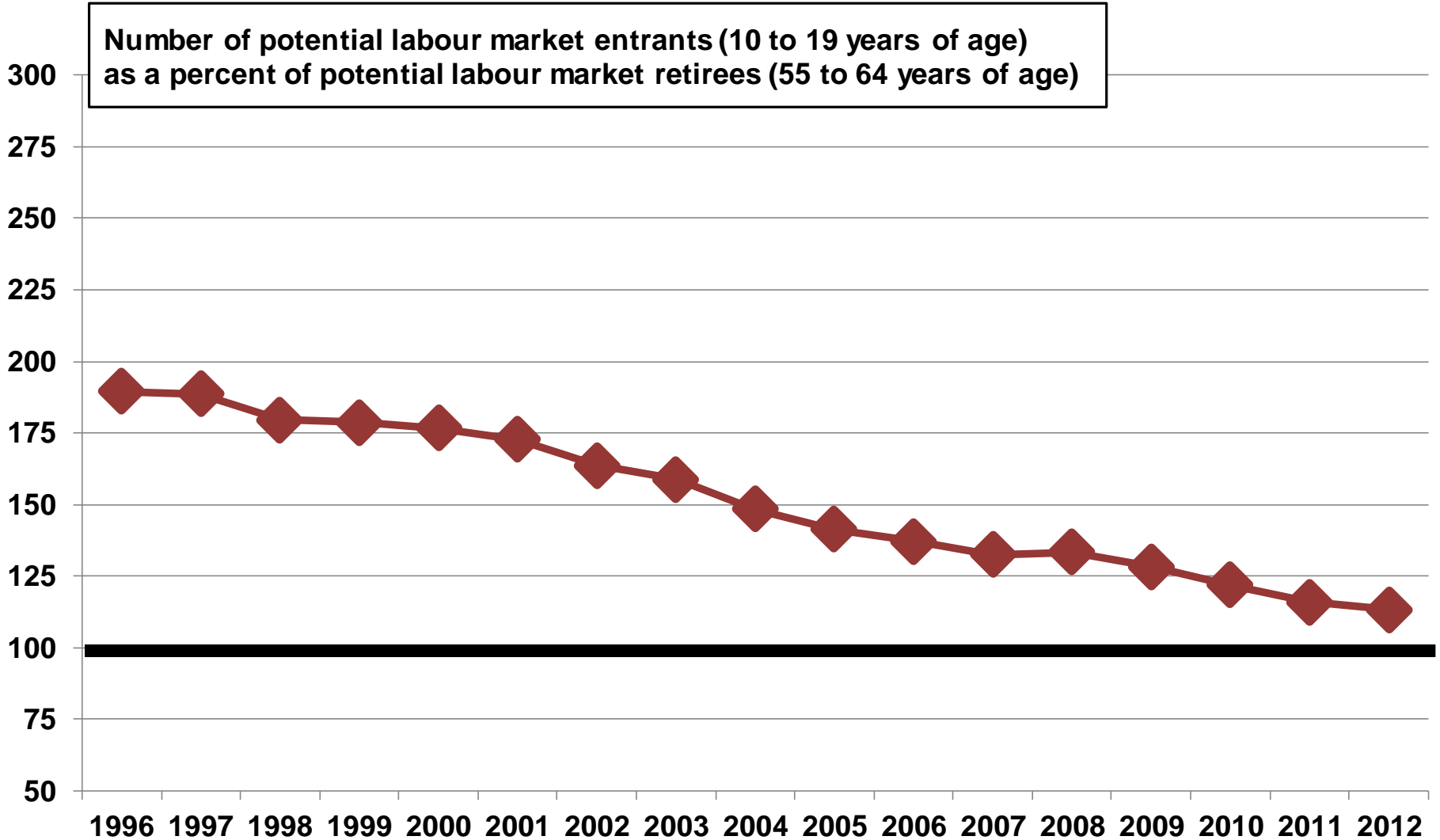
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)



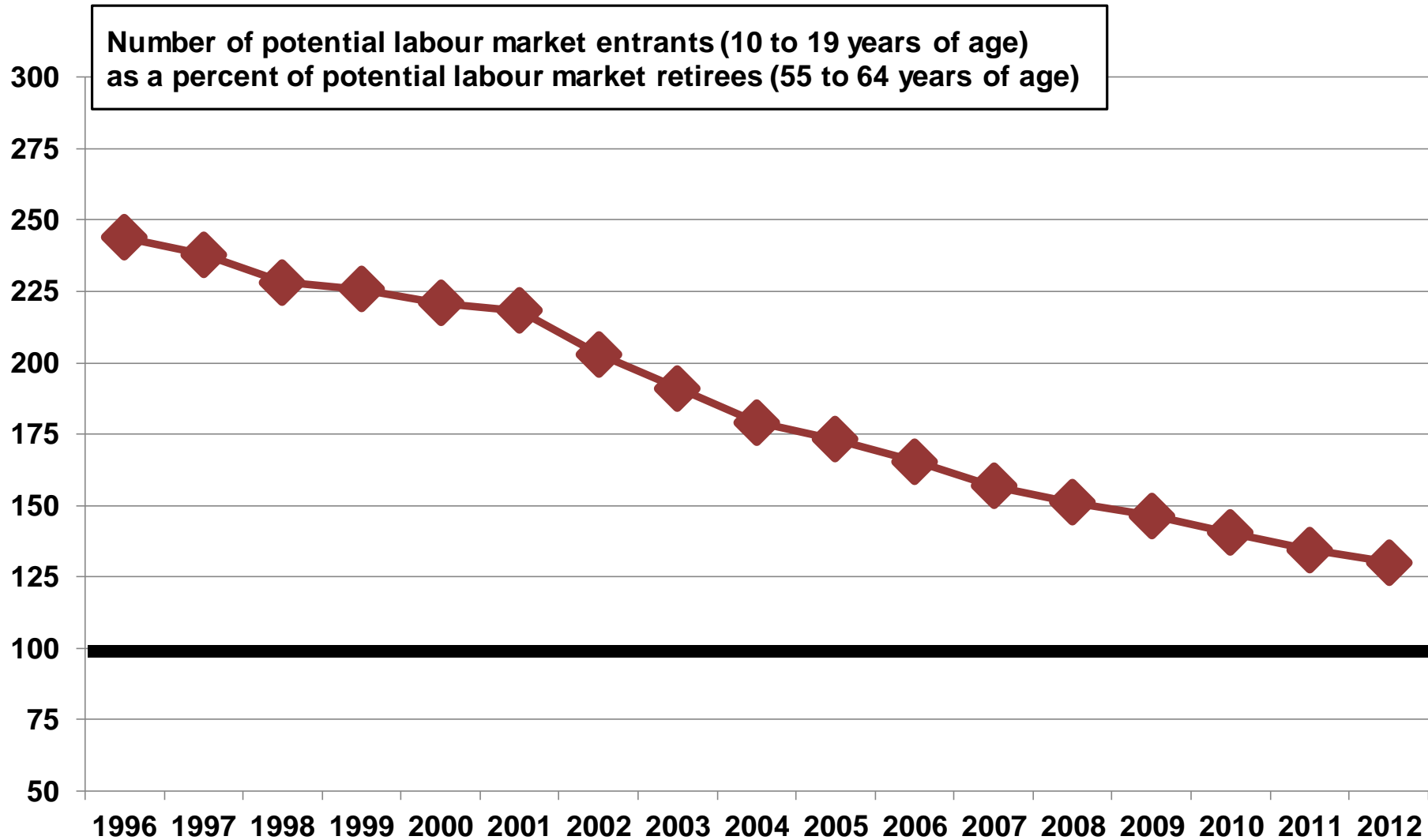
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #6 (incl. Virden)



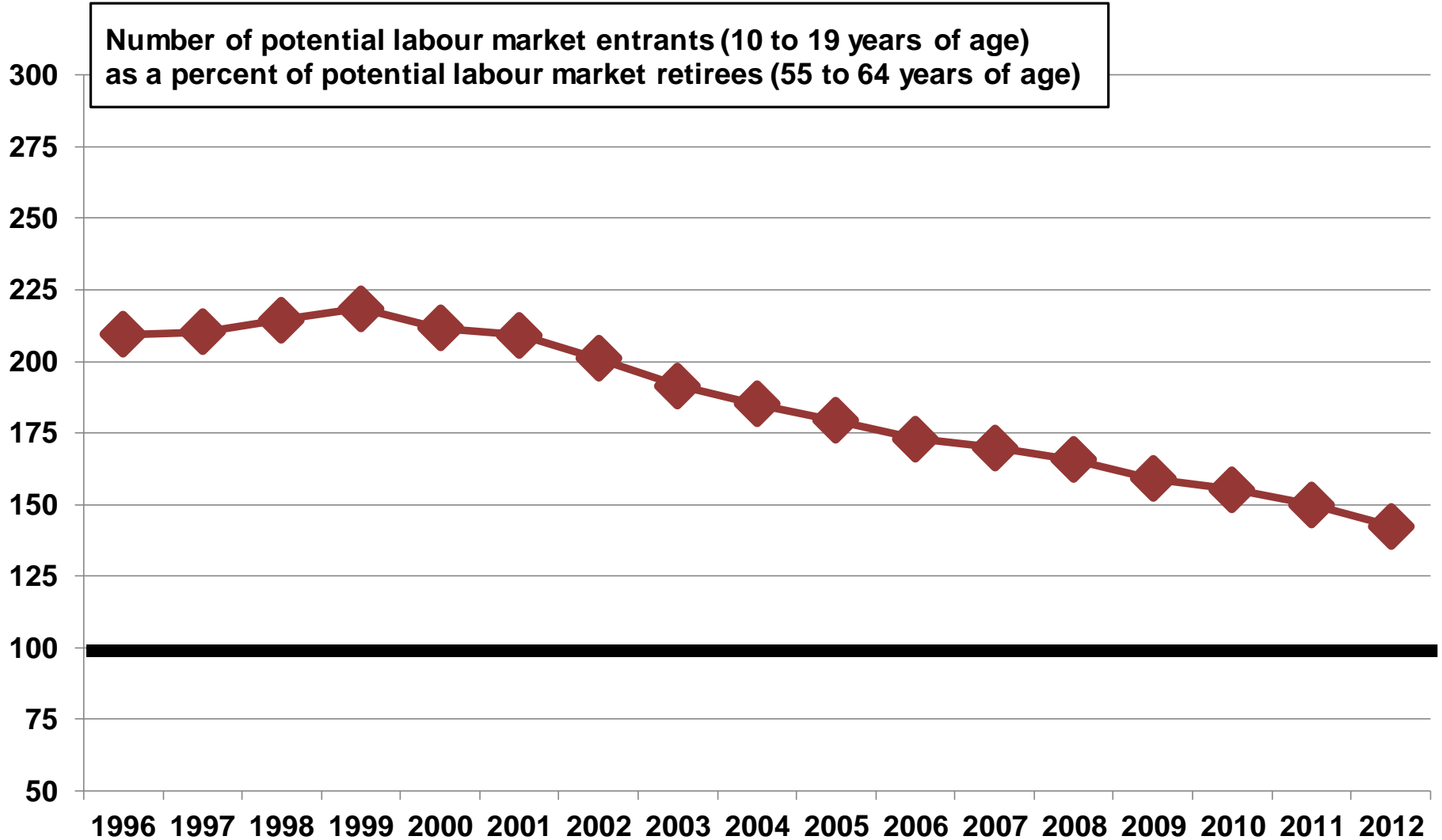
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)



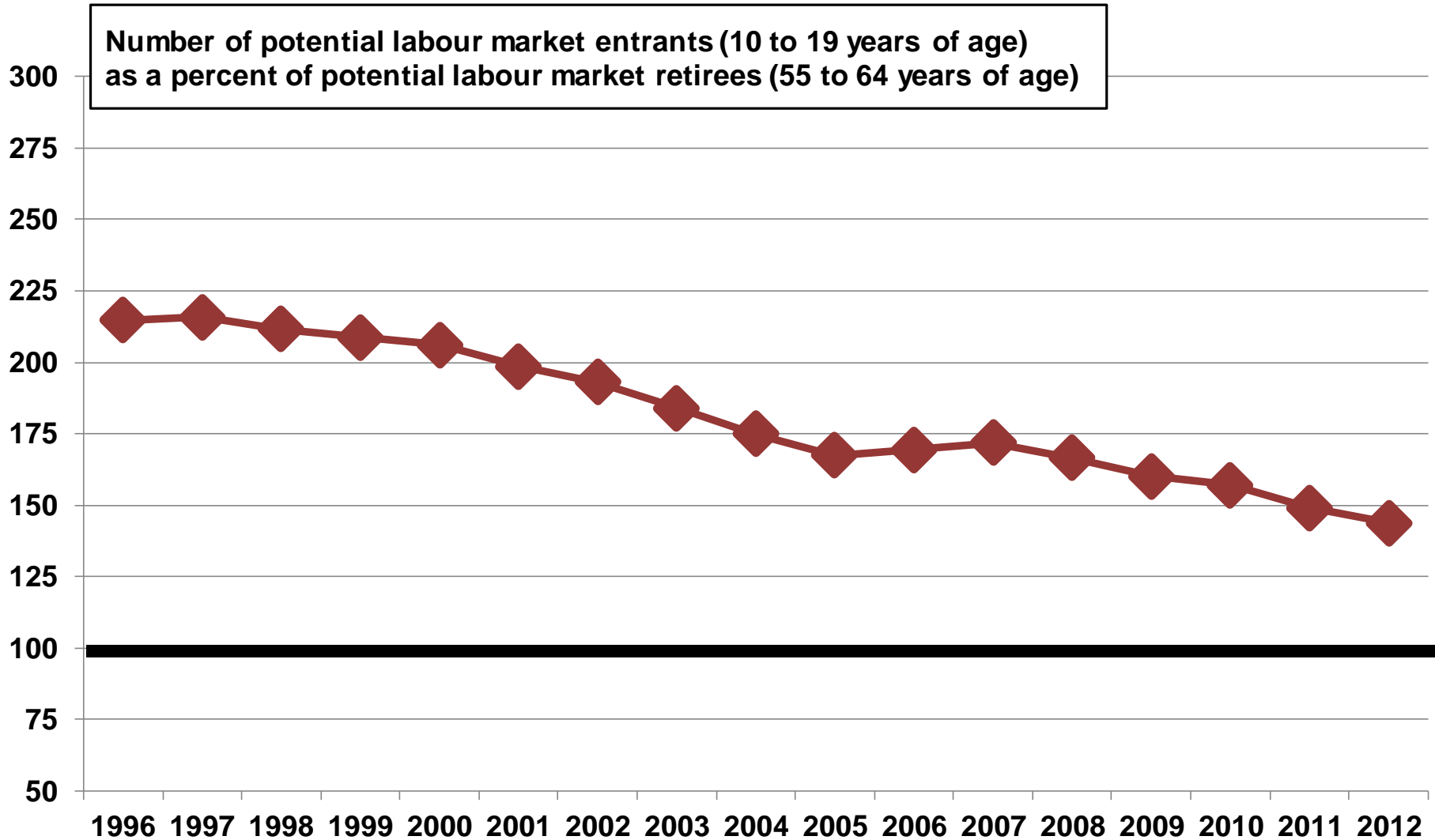
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #10 (incl. St. François Xavier)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

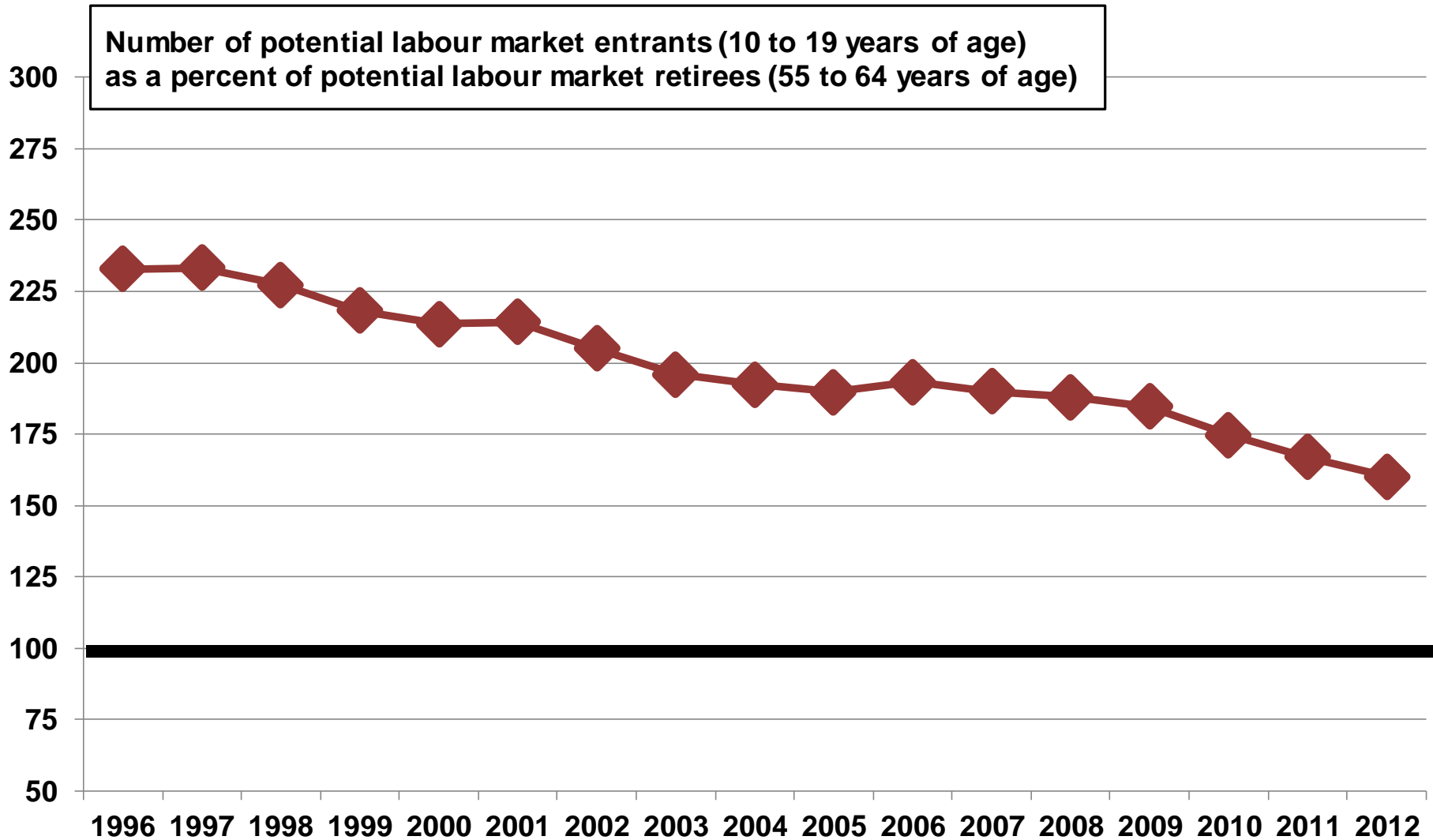
## ◆ CD #8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.



## ◆ CD #3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #2 (incl. Steinbach)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

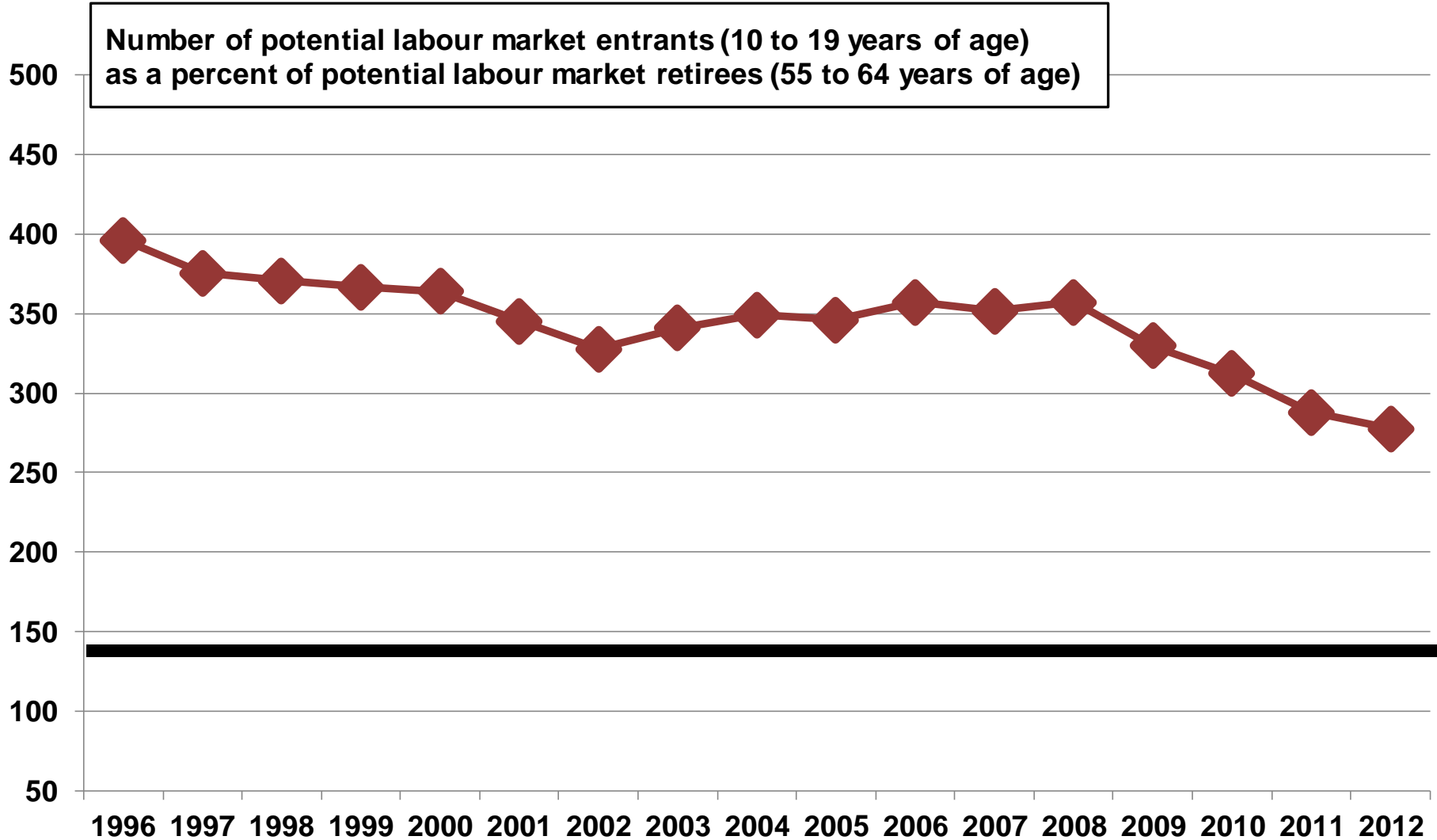
# ◆ CD #19 (incl. Berens River)

Number of potential labour market entrants (10 to 19 years of age)  
as a percent of potential labour market retirees (55 to 64 years of age)



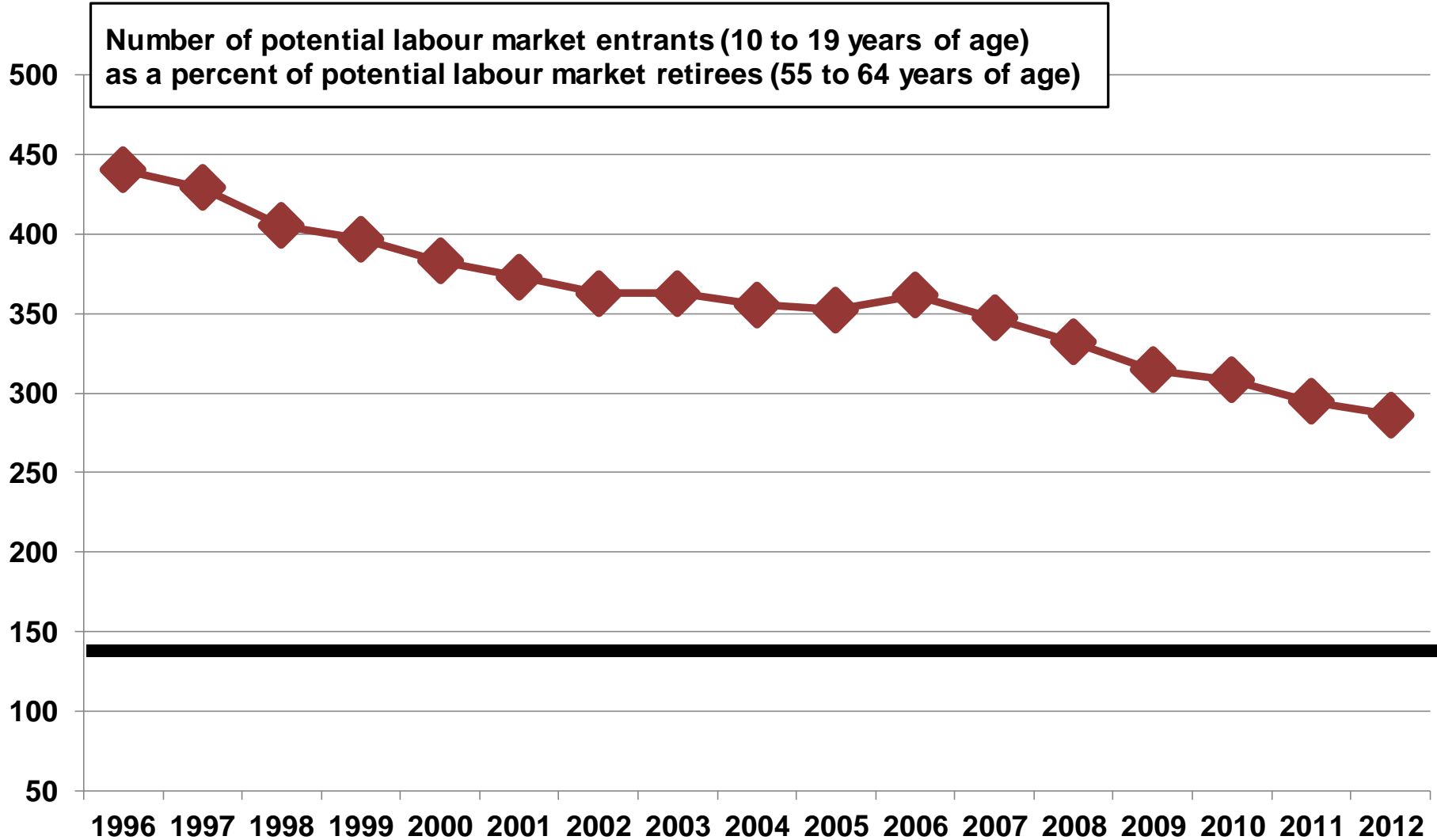
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #23 (incl. Churchill)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ◆ CD #22 (incl. Thompson)



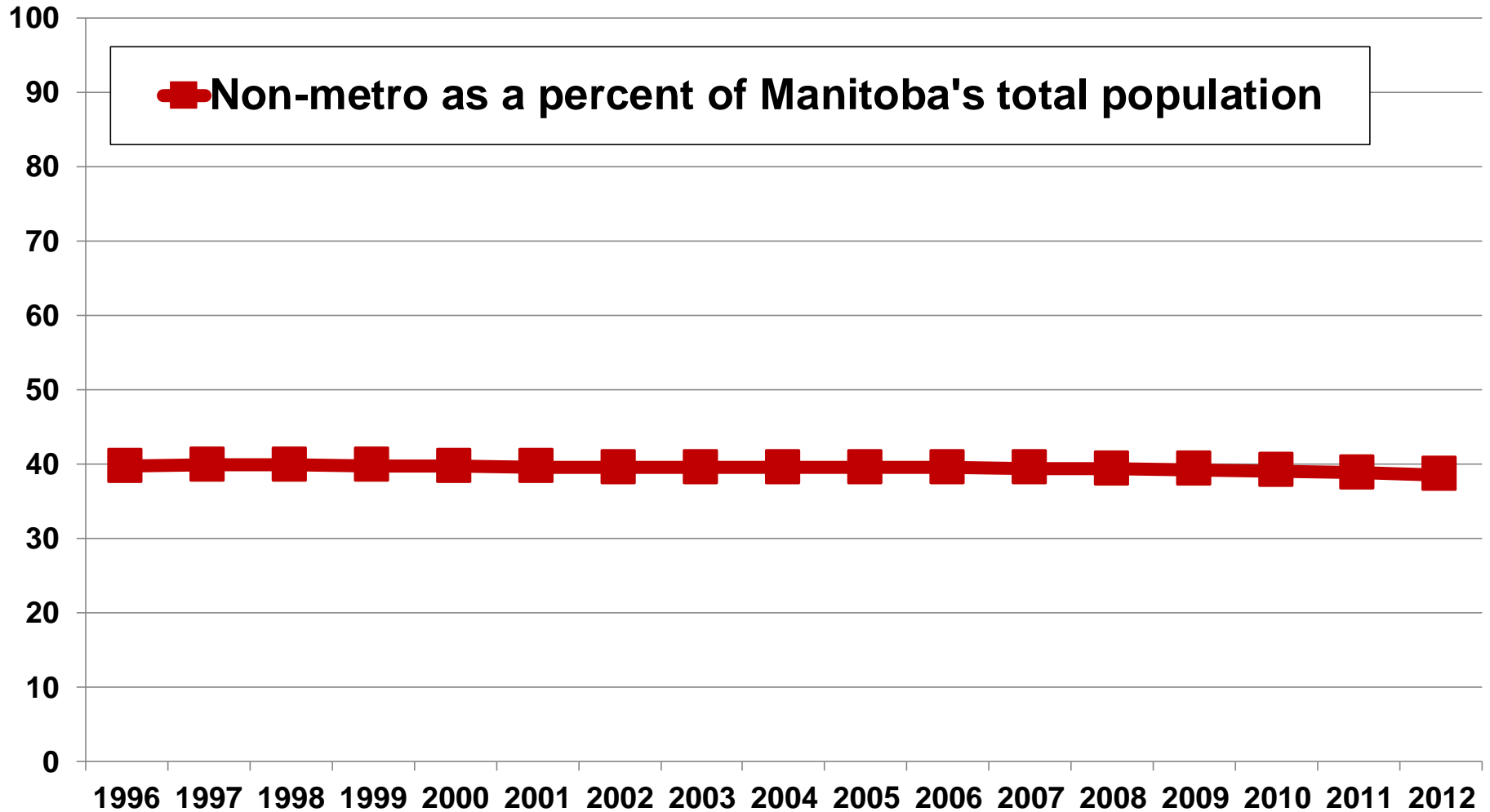
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

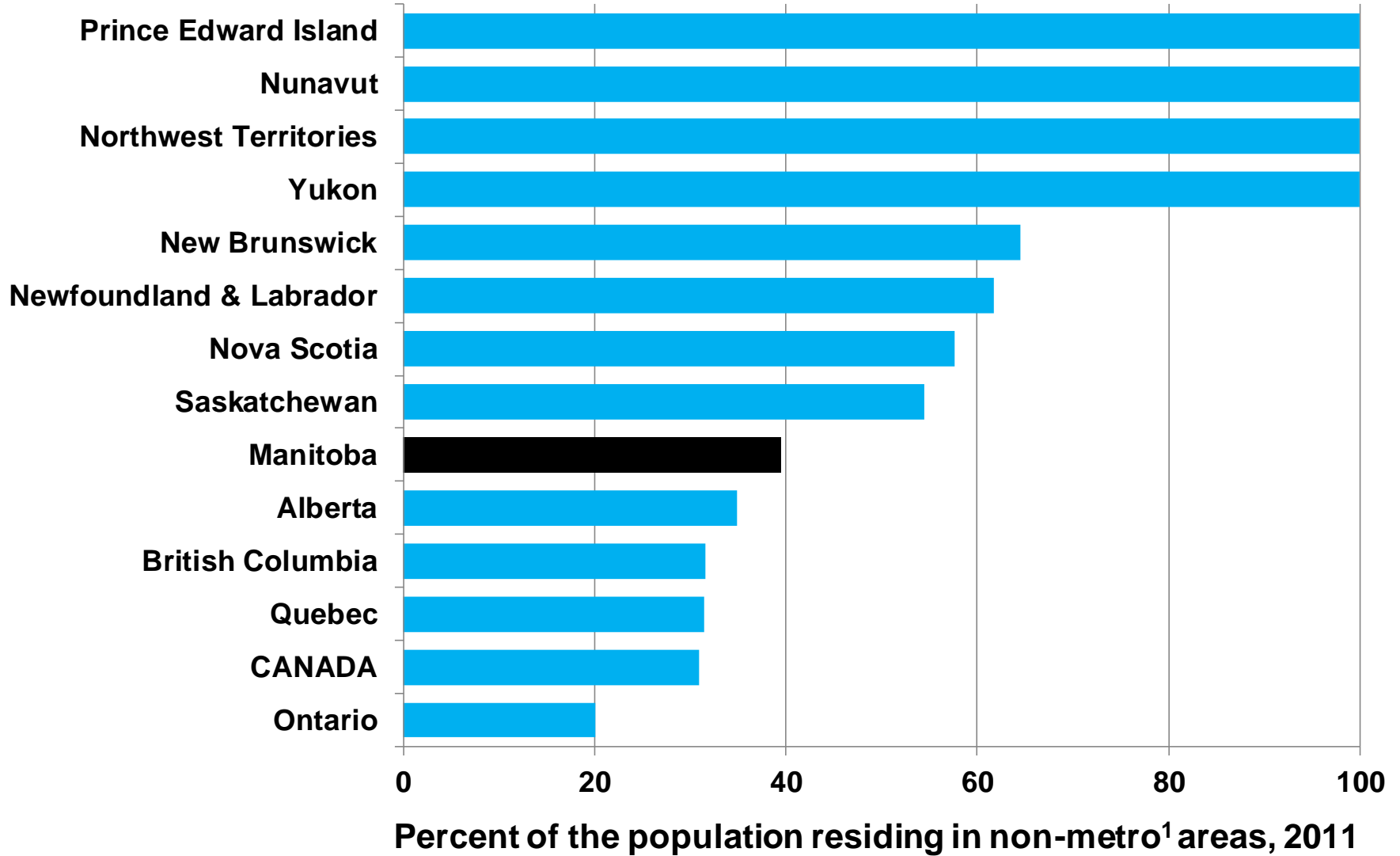
- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 40% of Manitoba's population since 1996

# Non-metro represented 40% of Manitoba's population in 2012



\* Reclassification is not an issue in this time series. These data have been tabulated within the 2006 boundaries of metro and non-metro.  
Source: Statistics Canada. **Annual Demographic Statistics**. CANSIM Table 051-0001 and 051-0046.

## In 2011, 40% of Manitoba's population resided in non-metropolitan areas

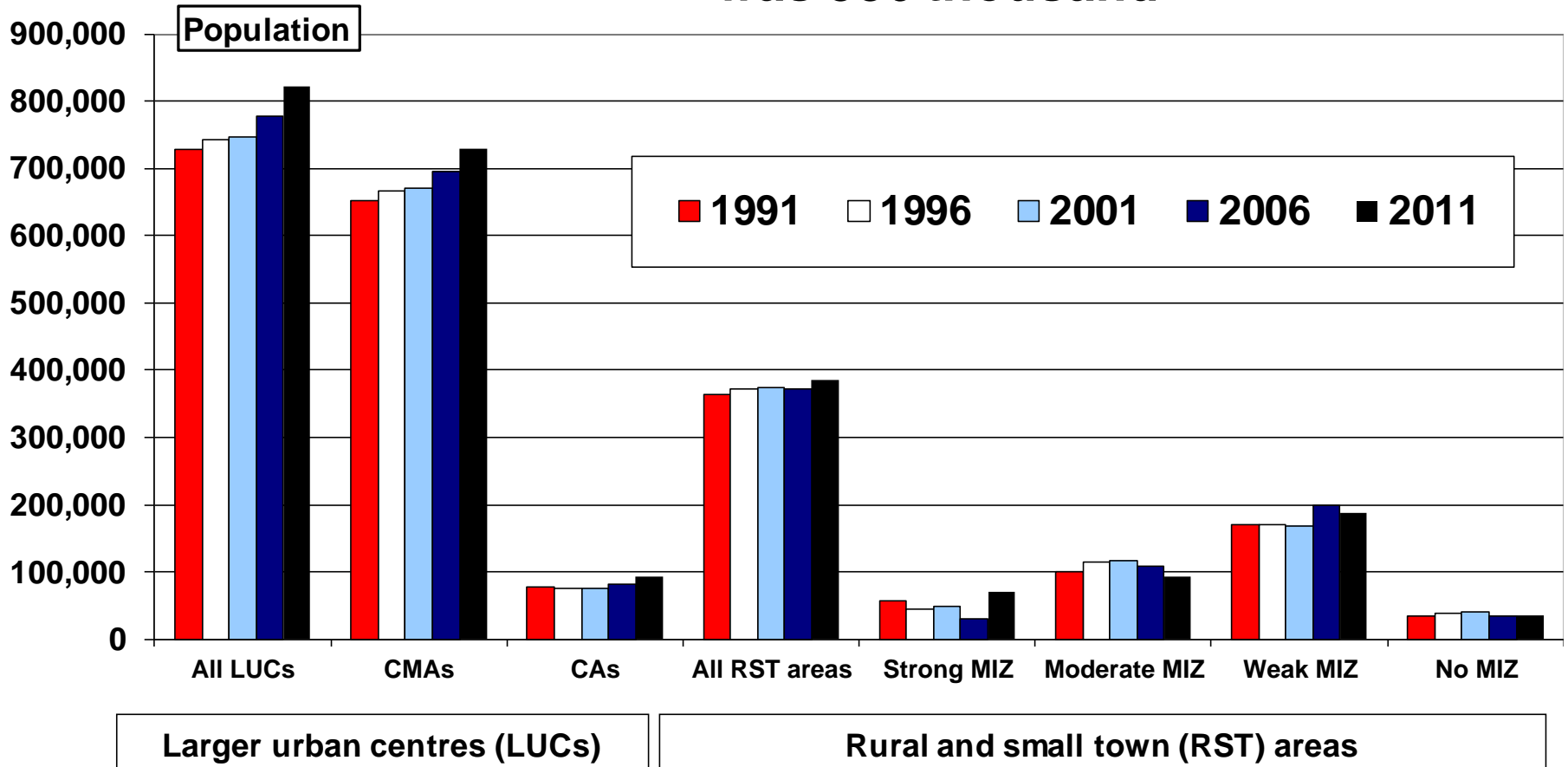


1. Non-metro refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (i.e. areas with a core population of 50,000 or more and a total population of 100,000 or more, including all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the employed residents commute to the CMA).

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2011.



# In 2011, Manitoba's rural and small town population was 386 thousand



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

In 2006 and 2011, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the built-up core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the built-up core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the built-up core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong metropolitan influenced zone: 30% or more; Moderate metropolitan influenced zone: 5 to 29%; Weak metropolitan influenced zone: 1 to 5%; No metropolitan influenced zone: no commuters).

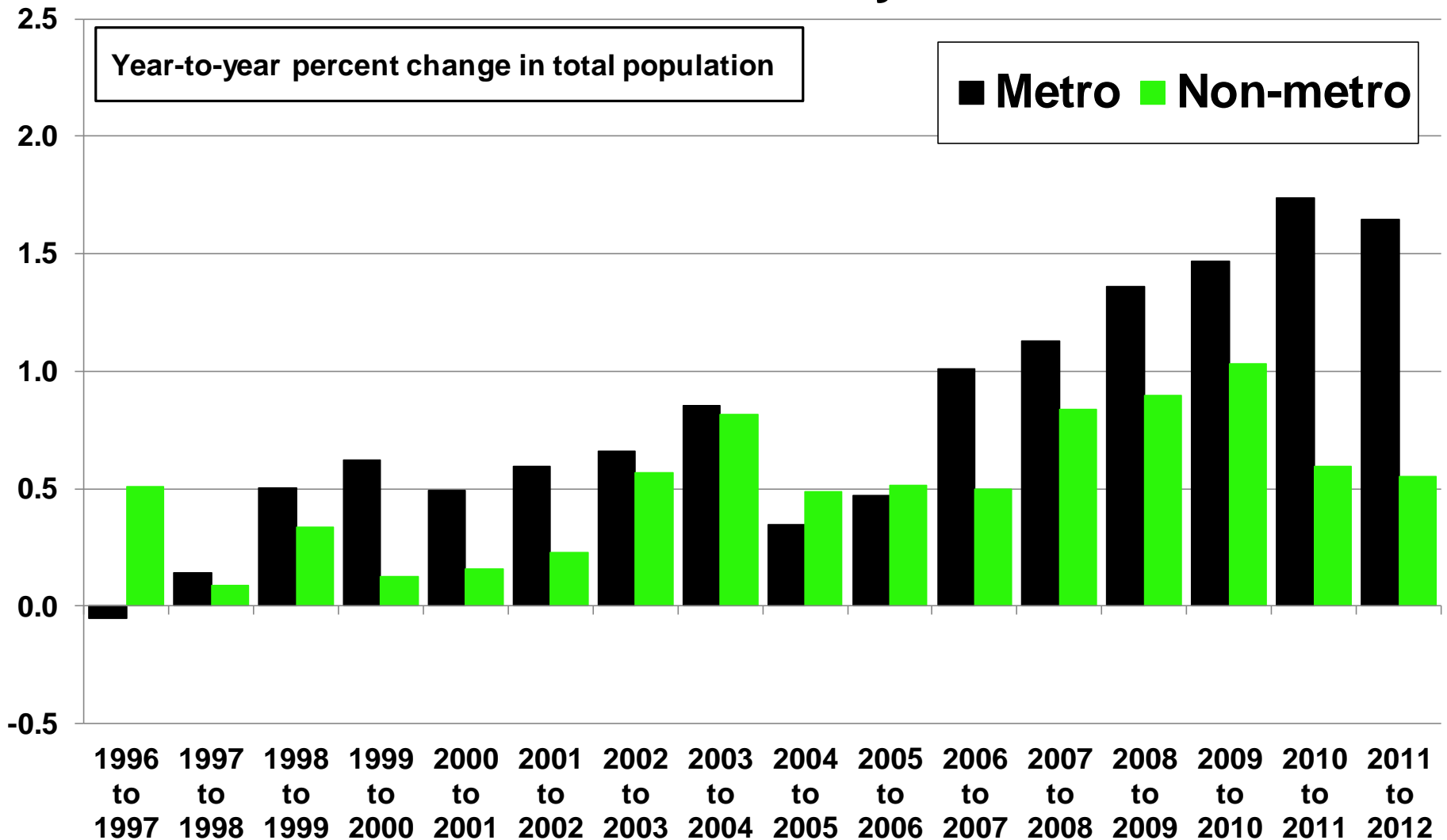
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2011.

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 40% of Manitoba's population since 1996
- Non-metro Manitoba is growing.

# Manitoba's non-metro population has grown continuously since 1996



\* Reclassification is not an issue in this time series. These data have been tabulated within the 2006 boundaries of metro and non-metro.  
 Source: Statistics Canada. **Annual Demographic Statistics**. CANSIM Table 051-0001 and 051-0046.

## Percent change in total population from 2011 to 2012

	Metro	Non-metro	Non-metro recent trends
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.5	-1.0	Decline since 1996
Prince Edward Island	n.a.	0.3	Growth since 2006
Nova Scotia	1.0	-0.7	Decline since 1996
New Brunswick	1.0	-0.4	Decline since 1996
Quebec	1.1	0.7	Growth since 2002
Ontario	1.4	-0.1	No change since 2006
Manitoba	1.6	0.6	Growth since 1996
Saskatchewan	3.7	0.7	Growth since 2006
Alberta	3.0	1.7	Growth since 1996
British Columbia	1.3	0.3	Growth since 2004
Canada	1.5	0.4	Growth since 1996

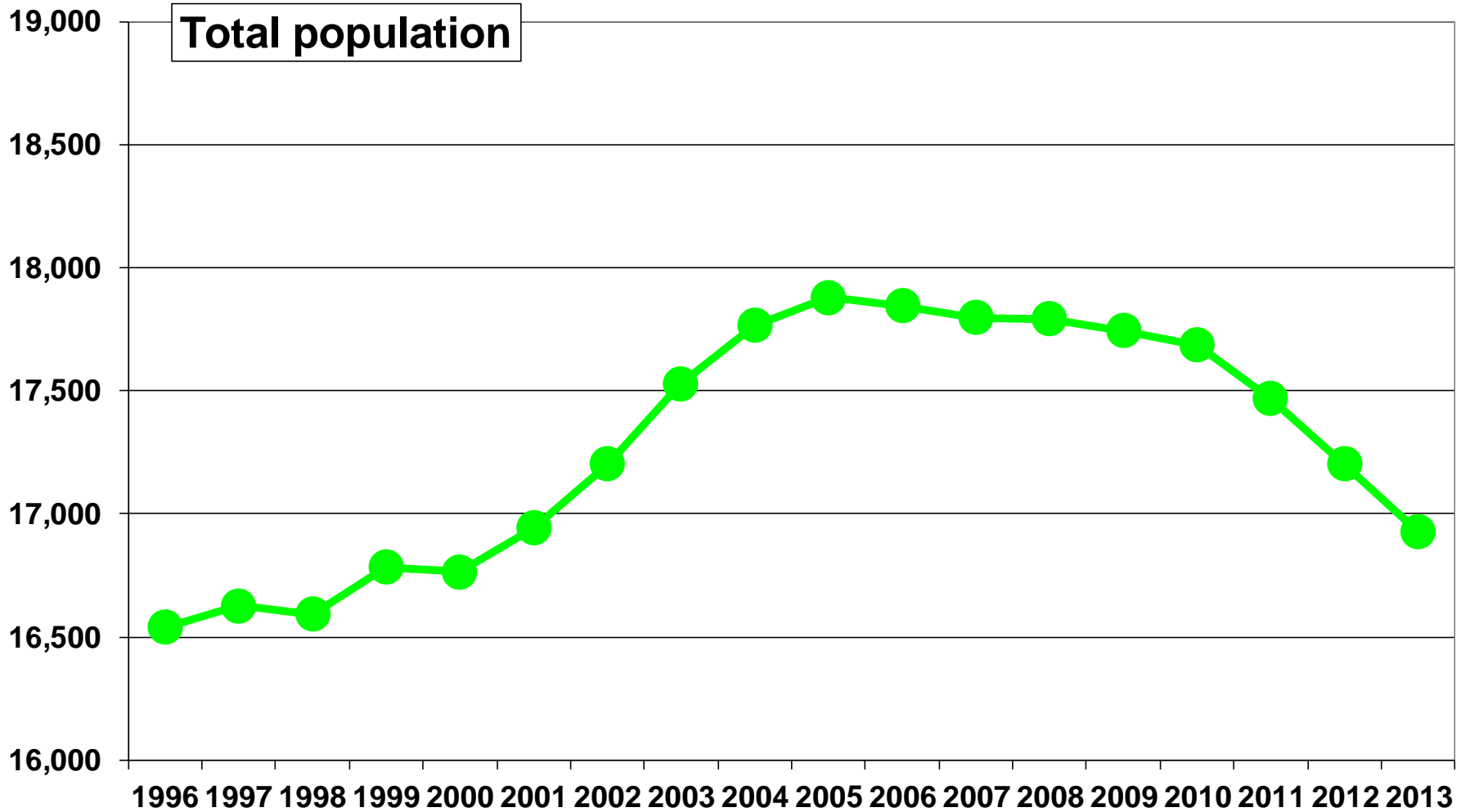
Source: Statistics Canada. **Annual Demographic Statistics**. CANSIM Table 051-0001 and 051-0046.

## Percent change in total population from 2012 to 2013

Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	-1.6
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	-1.5
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	-1.1
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	-1.1
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	-0.6
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	-0.3
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	0.0
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	0.1
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	0.5
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	0.5
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	0.5
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	0.6
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	0.6
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	0.7
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	1.1
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	1.4
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	1.4
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	1.5
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	1.7
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	1.8
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	1.8
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	2.4
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	2.8

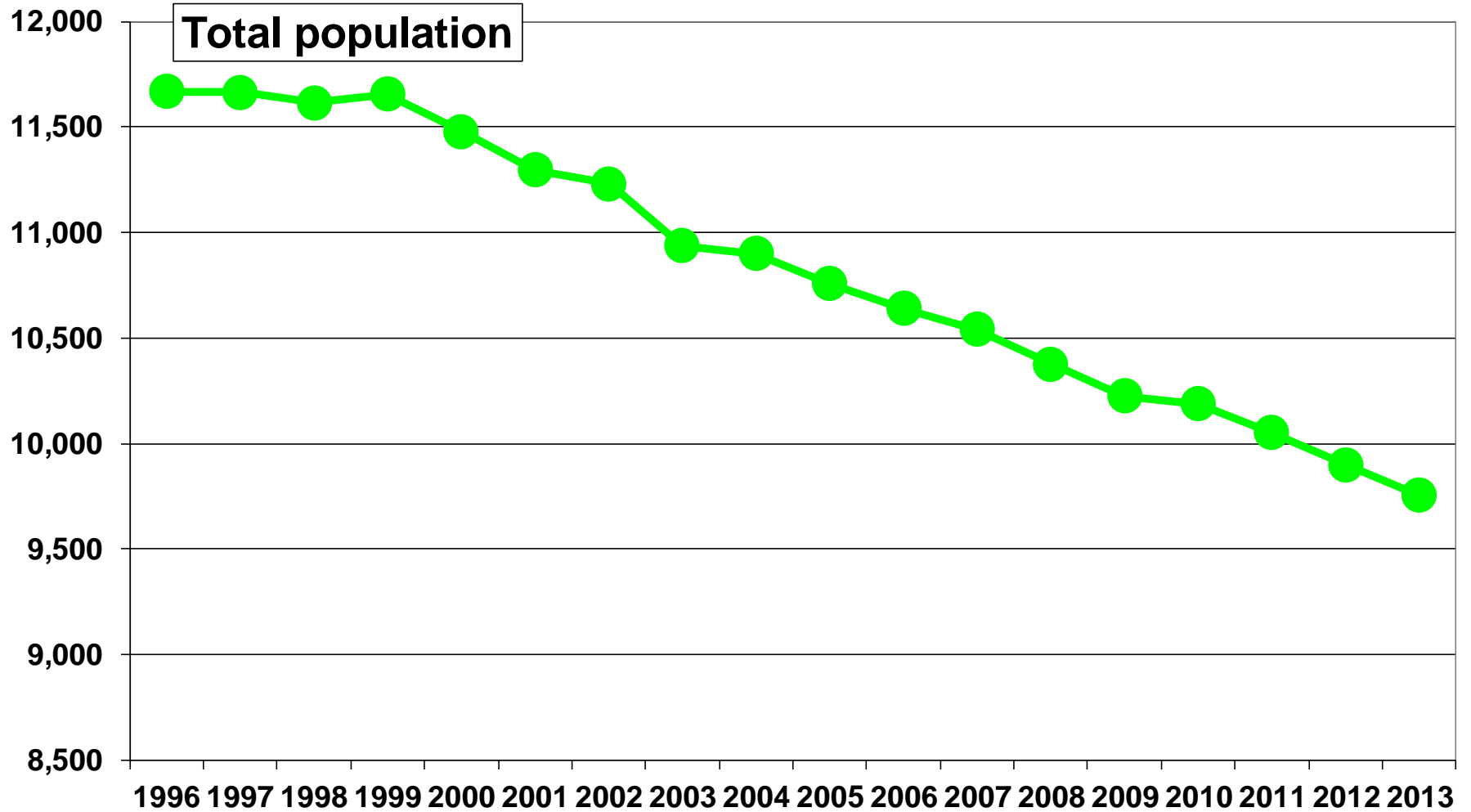
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)



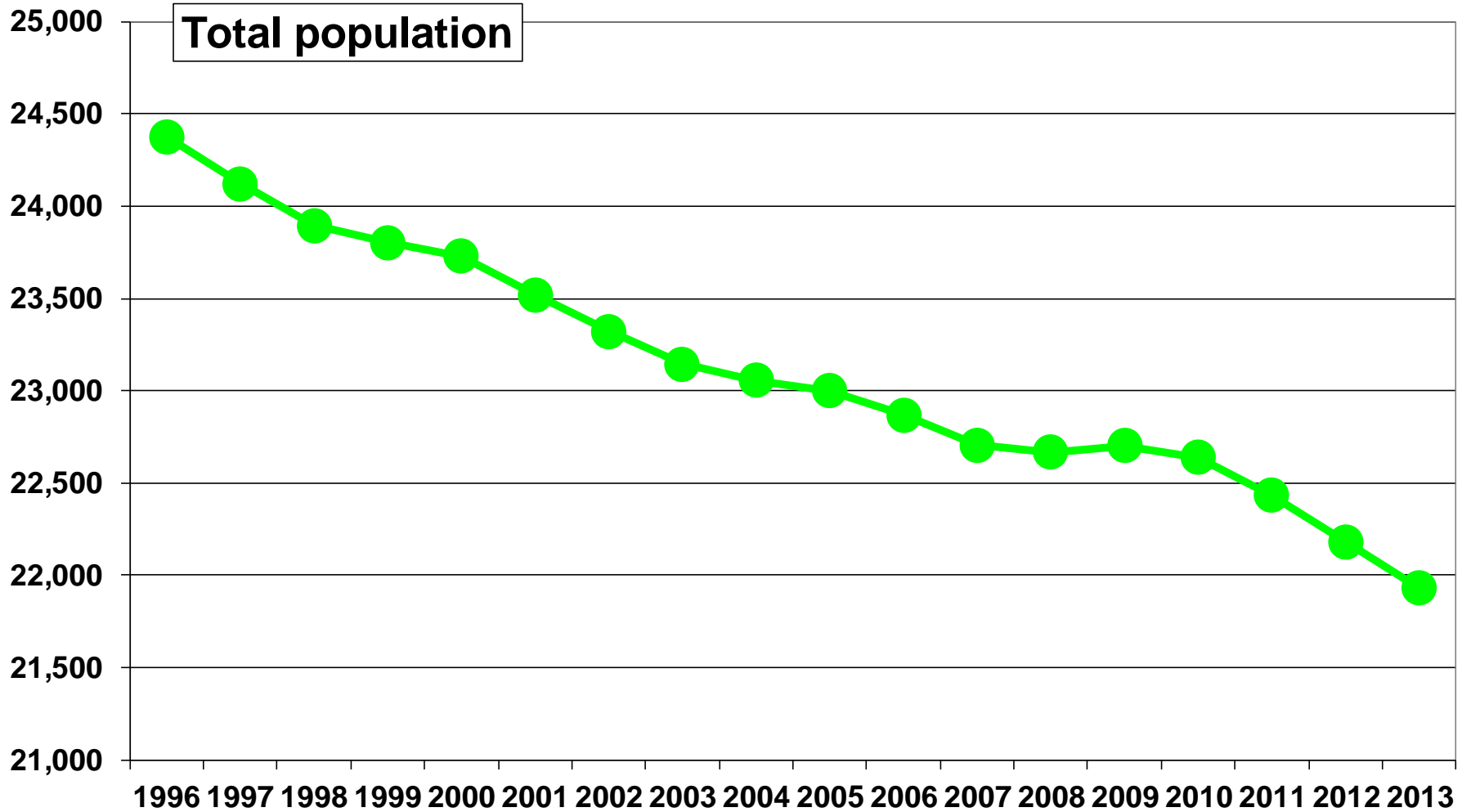
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

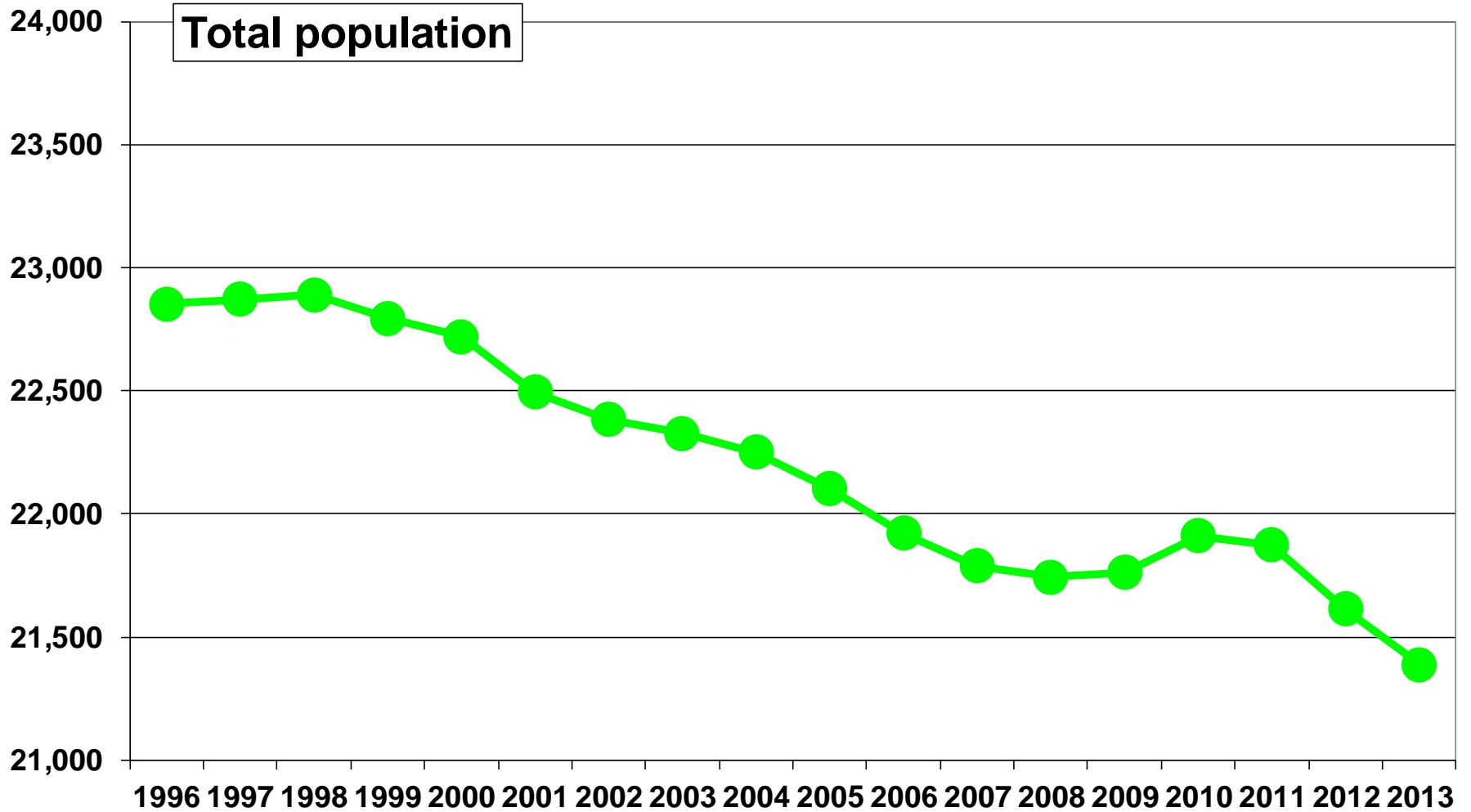
## ● Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

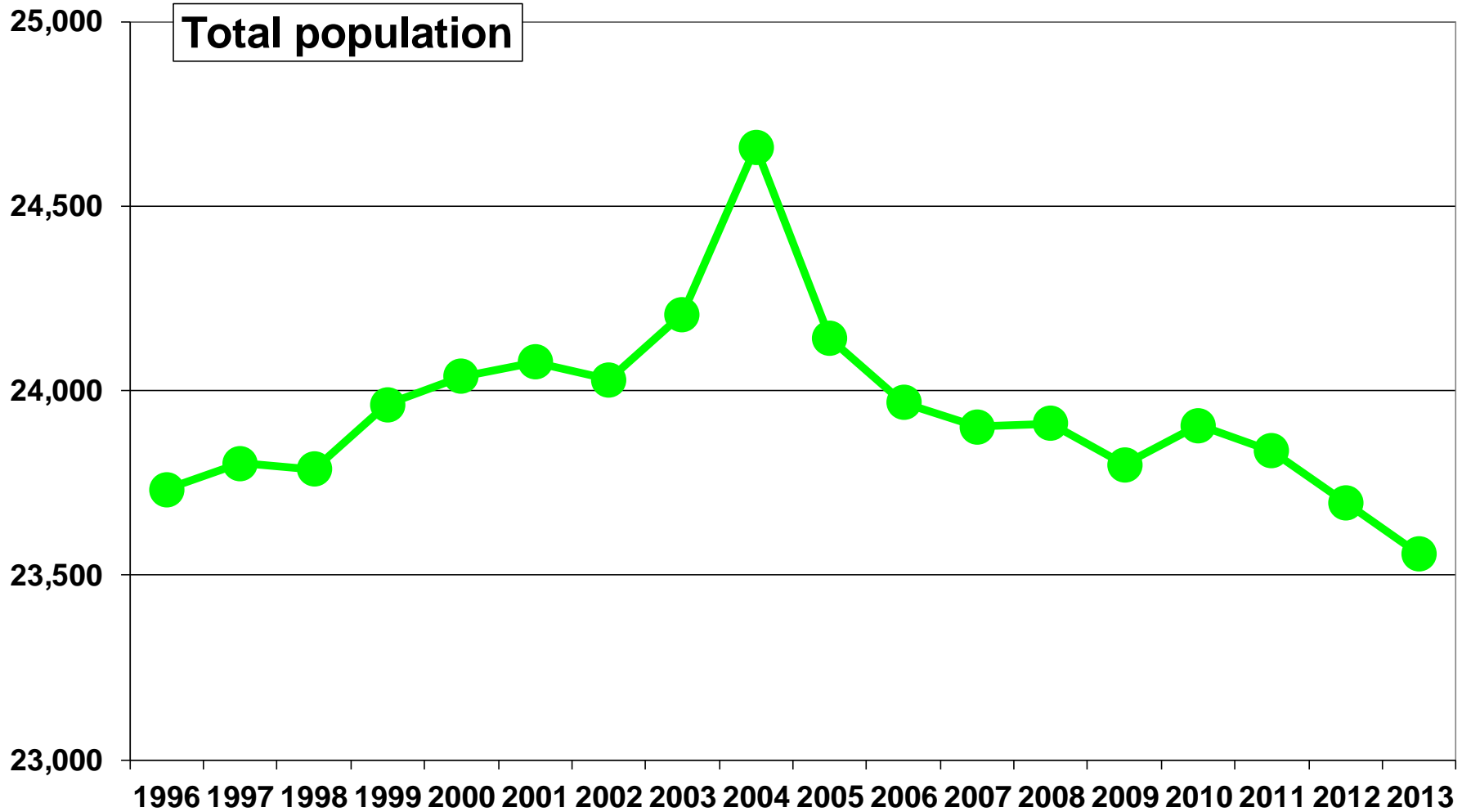


# ● Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)



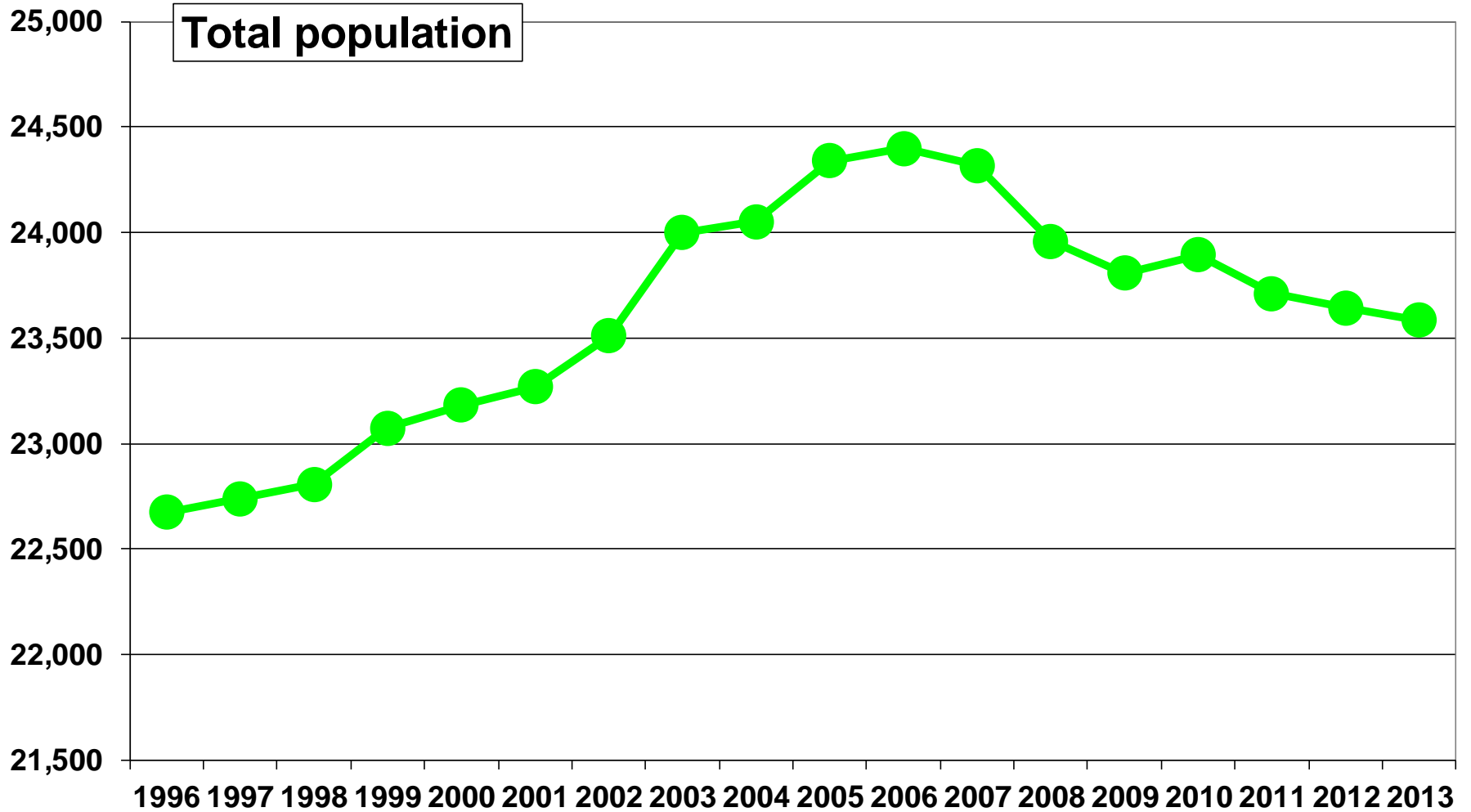
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)



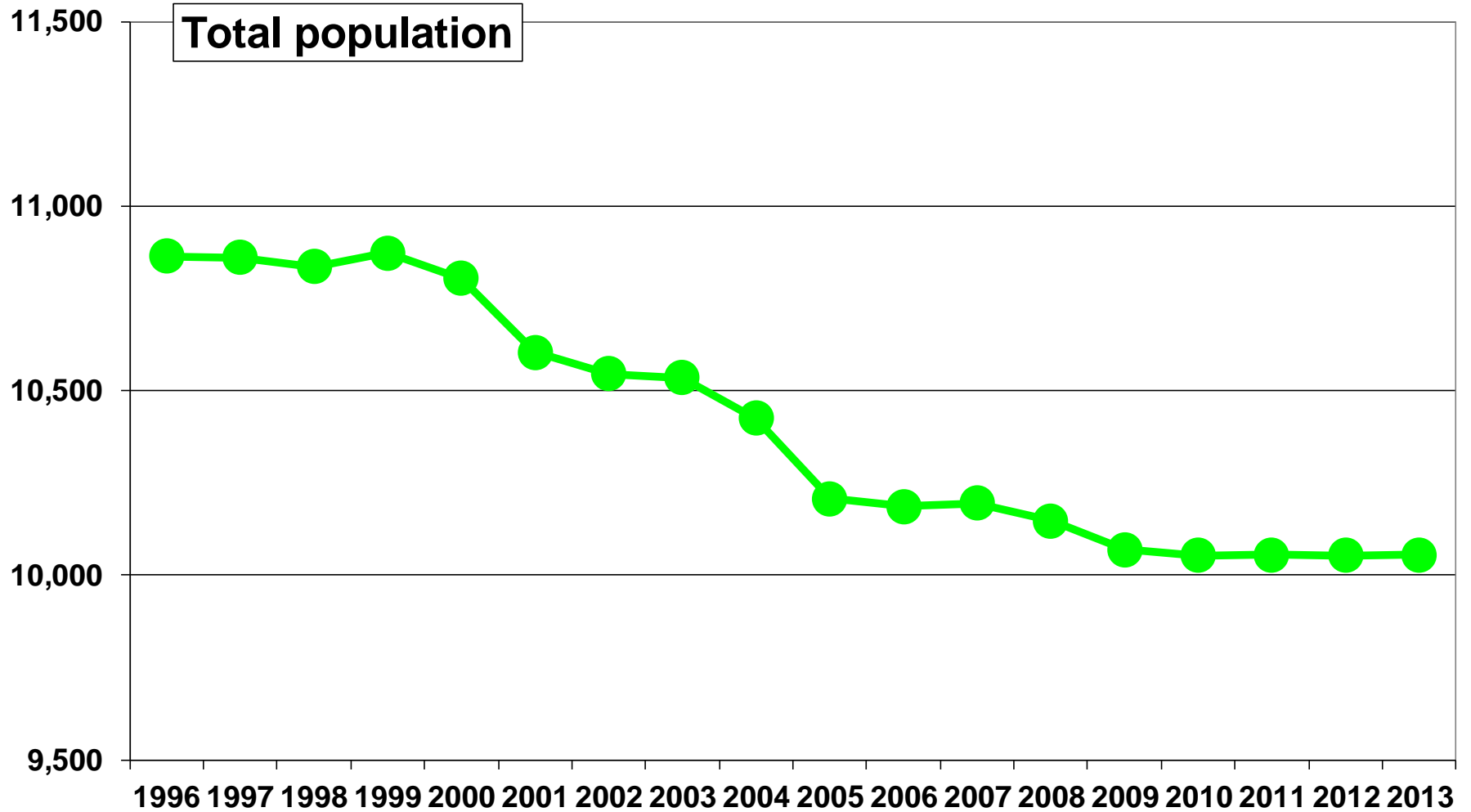
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)



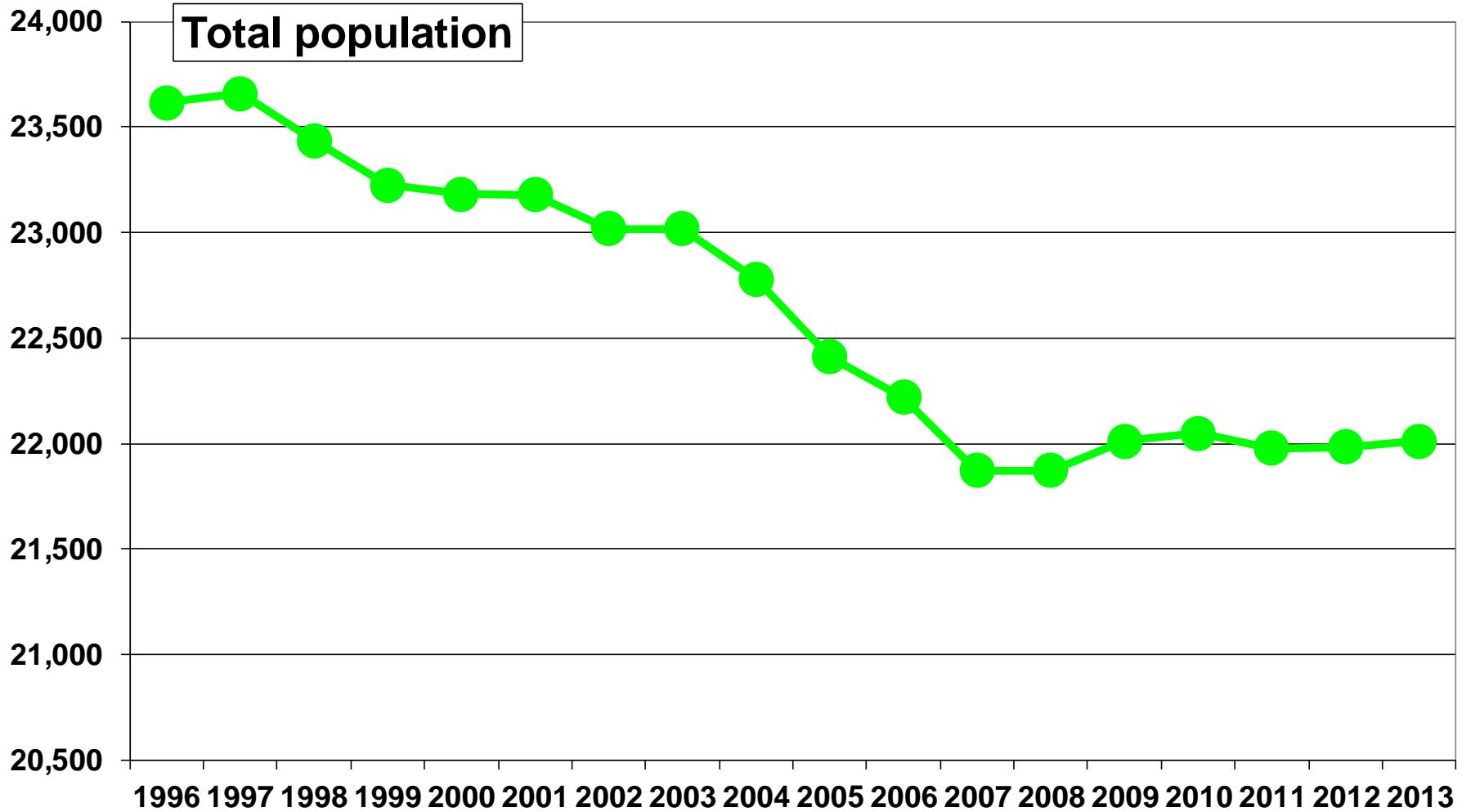
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)



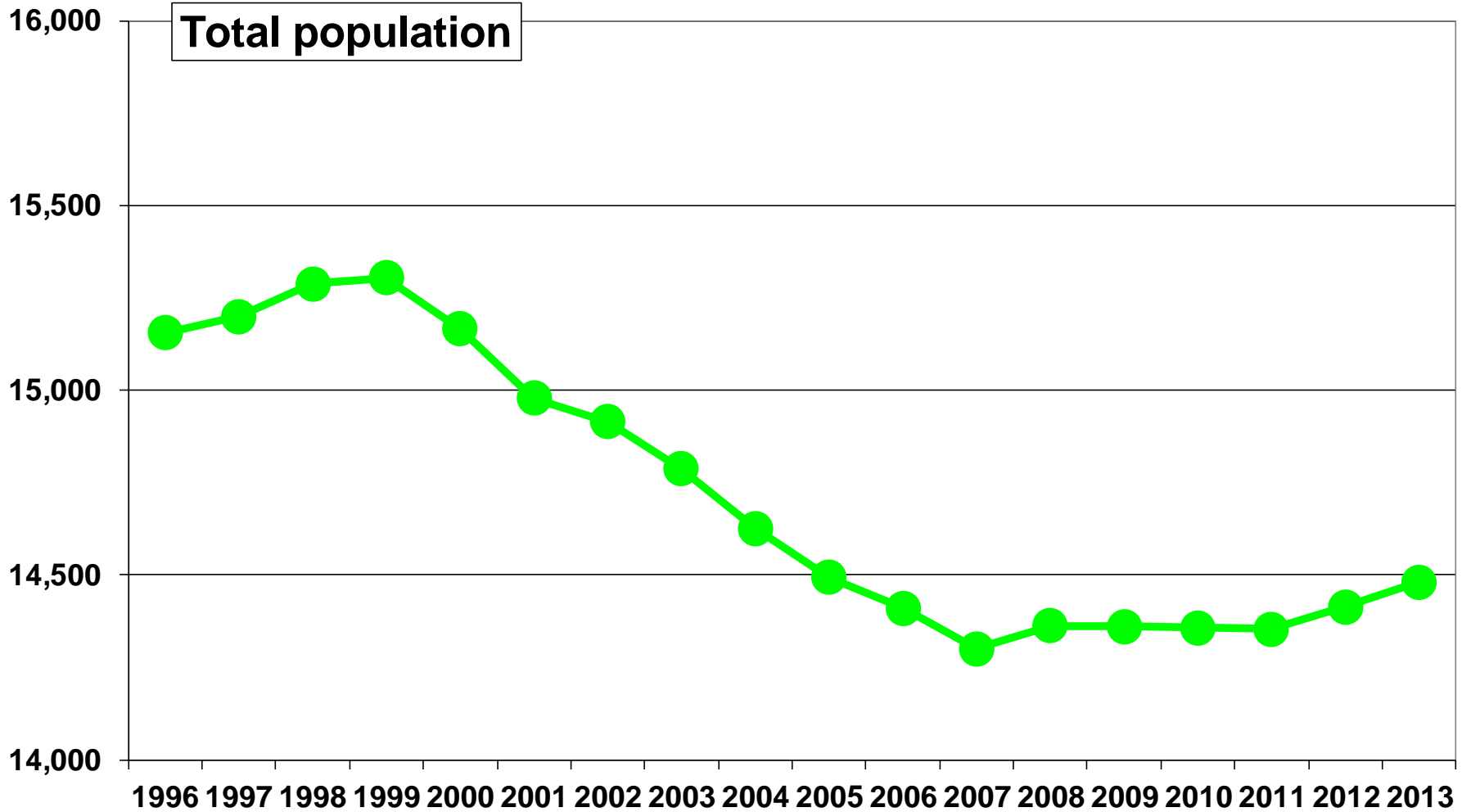
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)



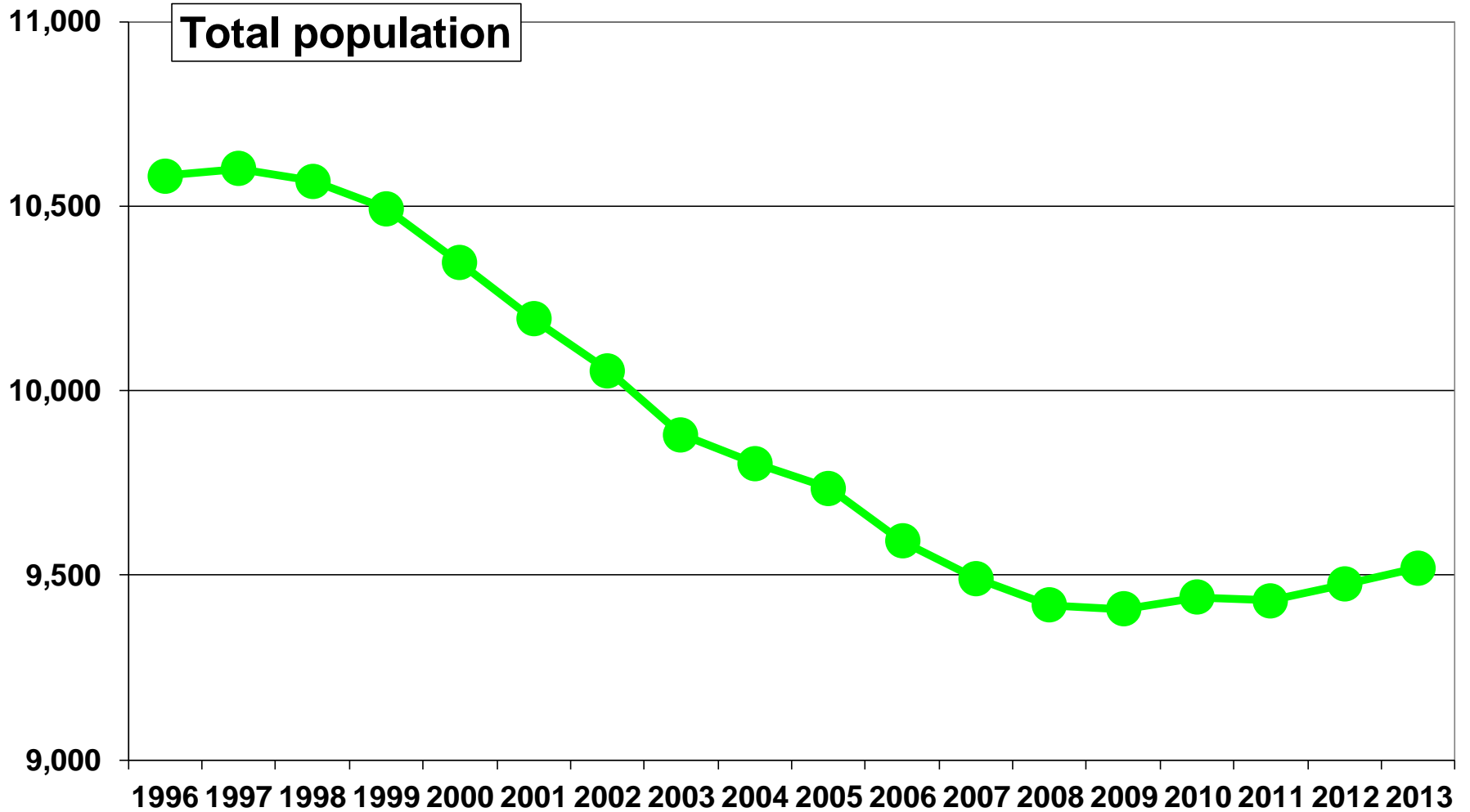
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# ● Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)



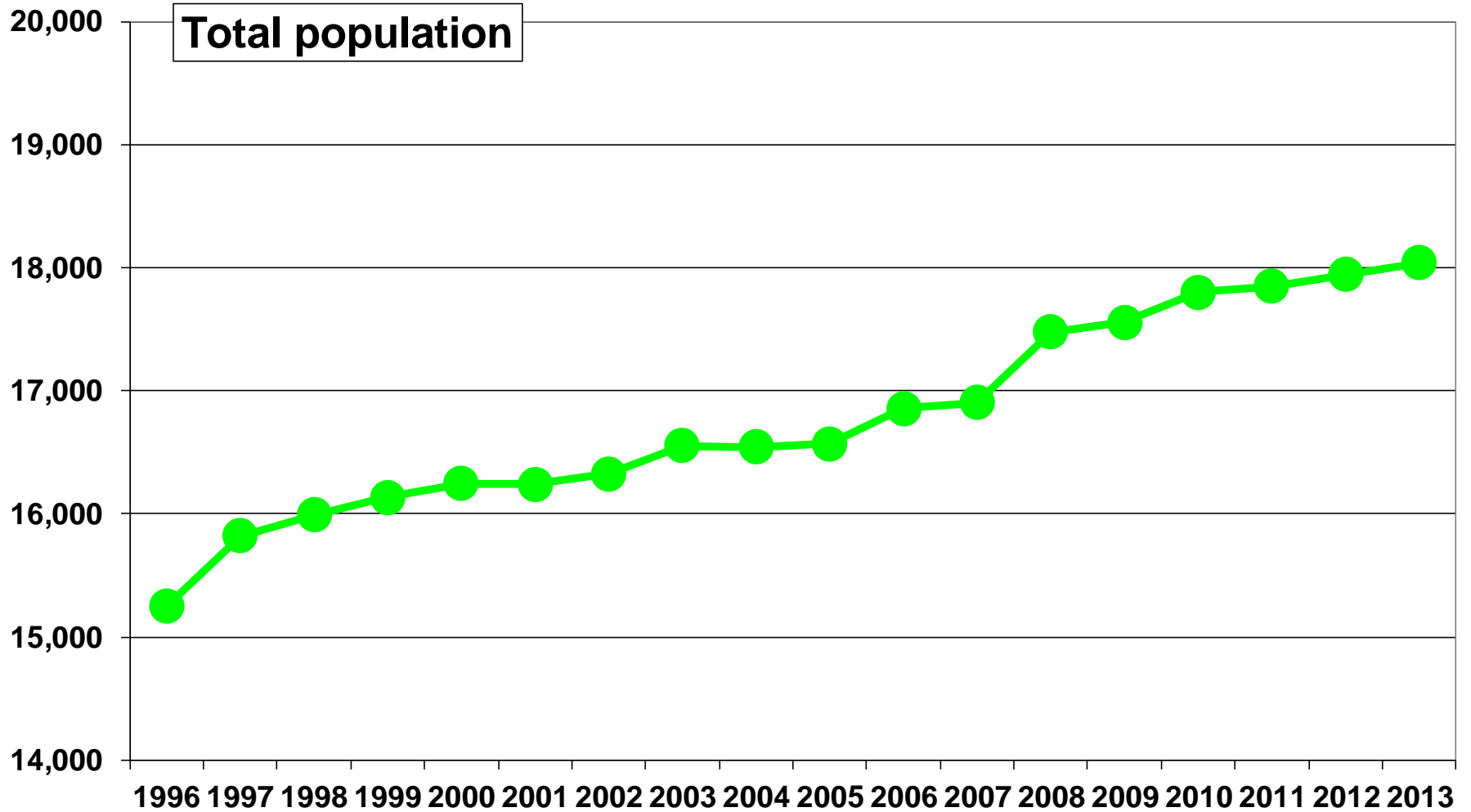
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# ● Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

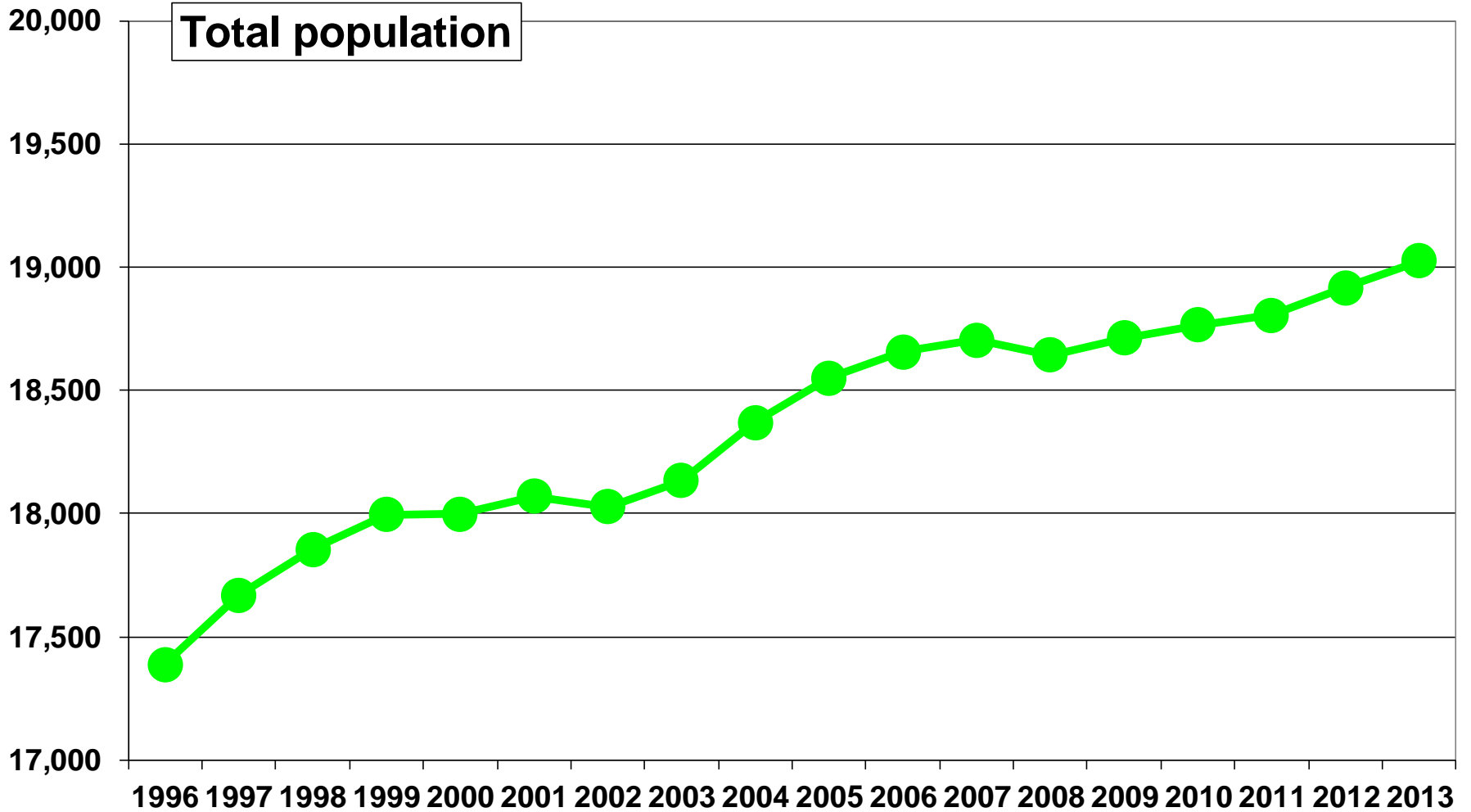
## ● Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

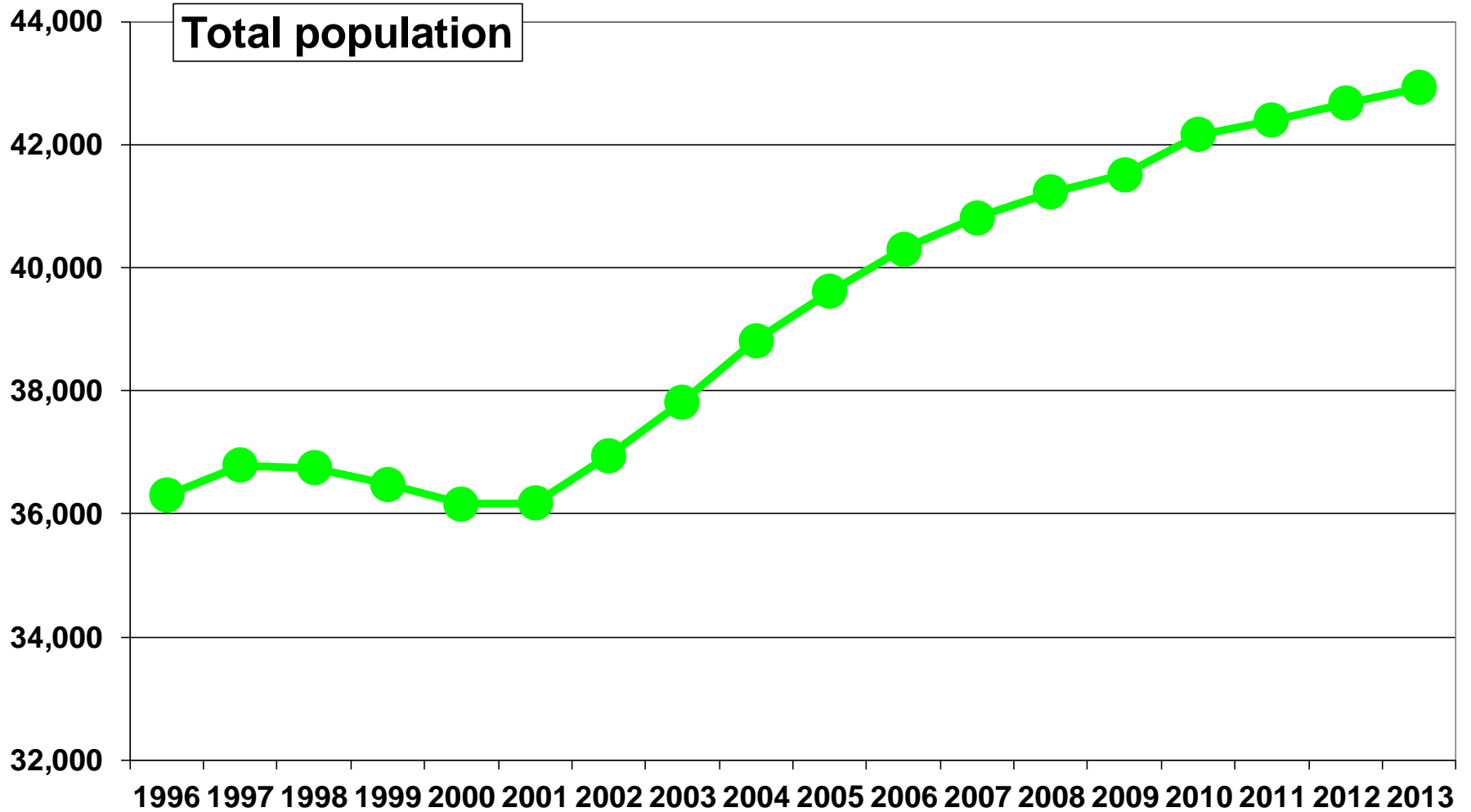


# ● Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)



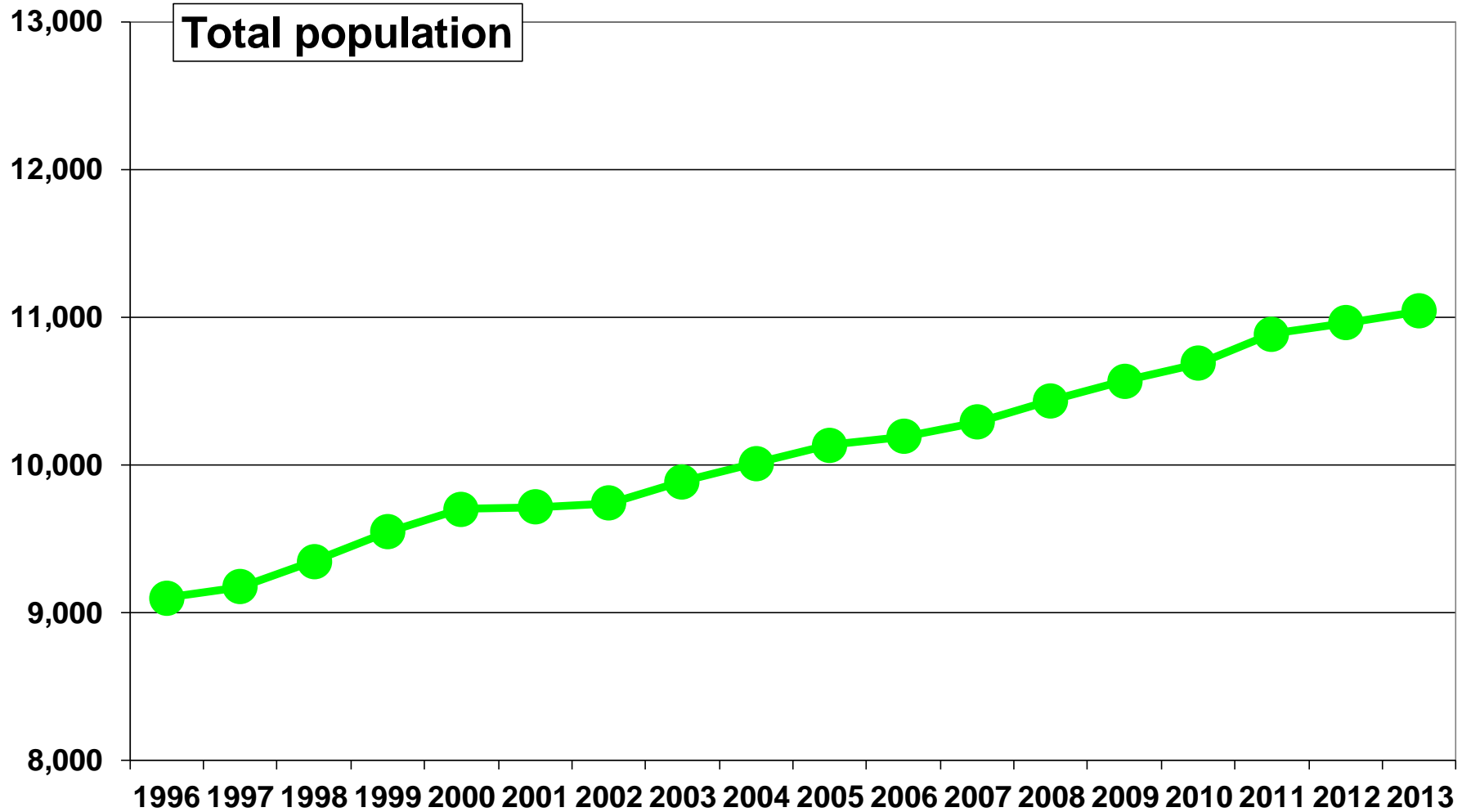
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)



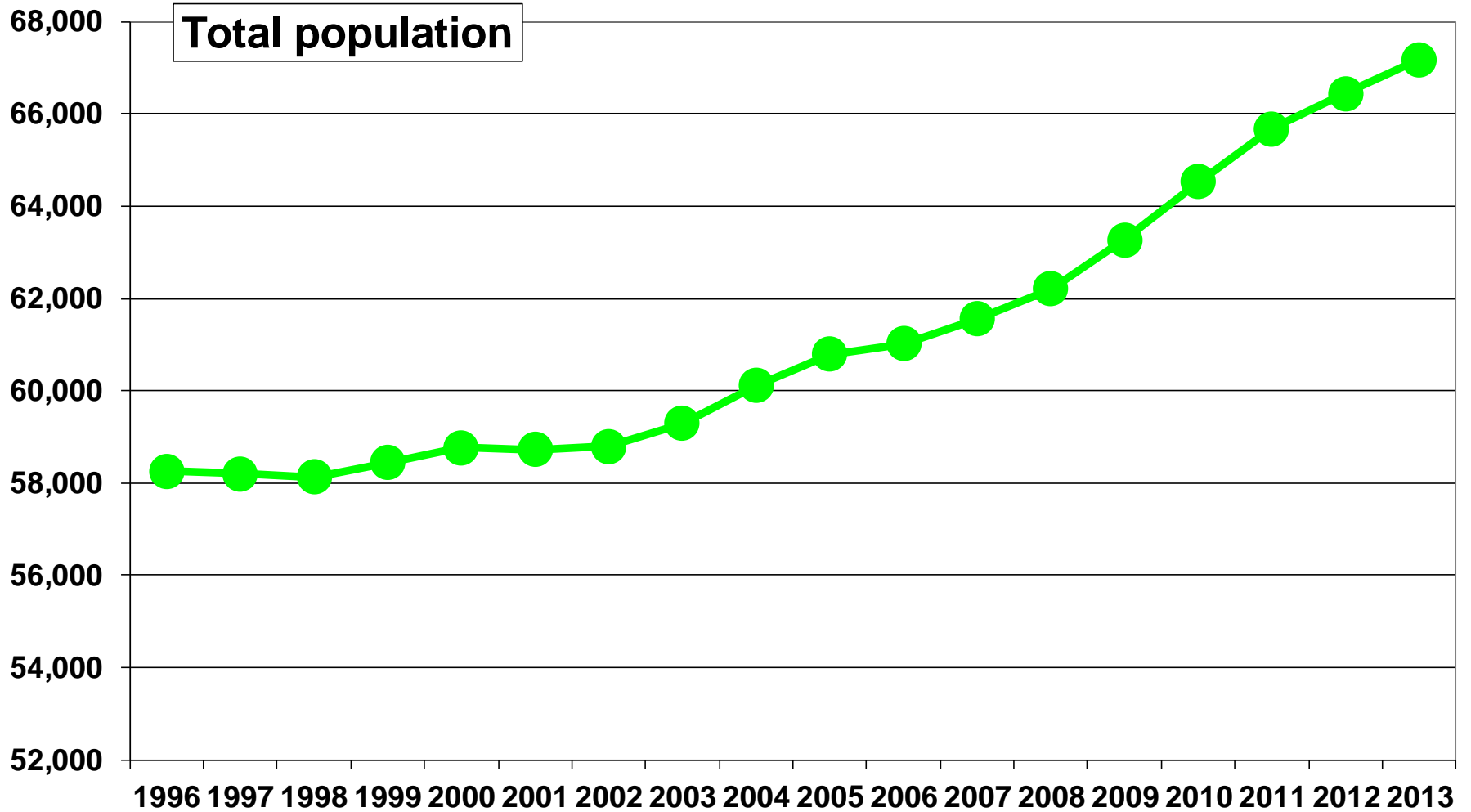
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)



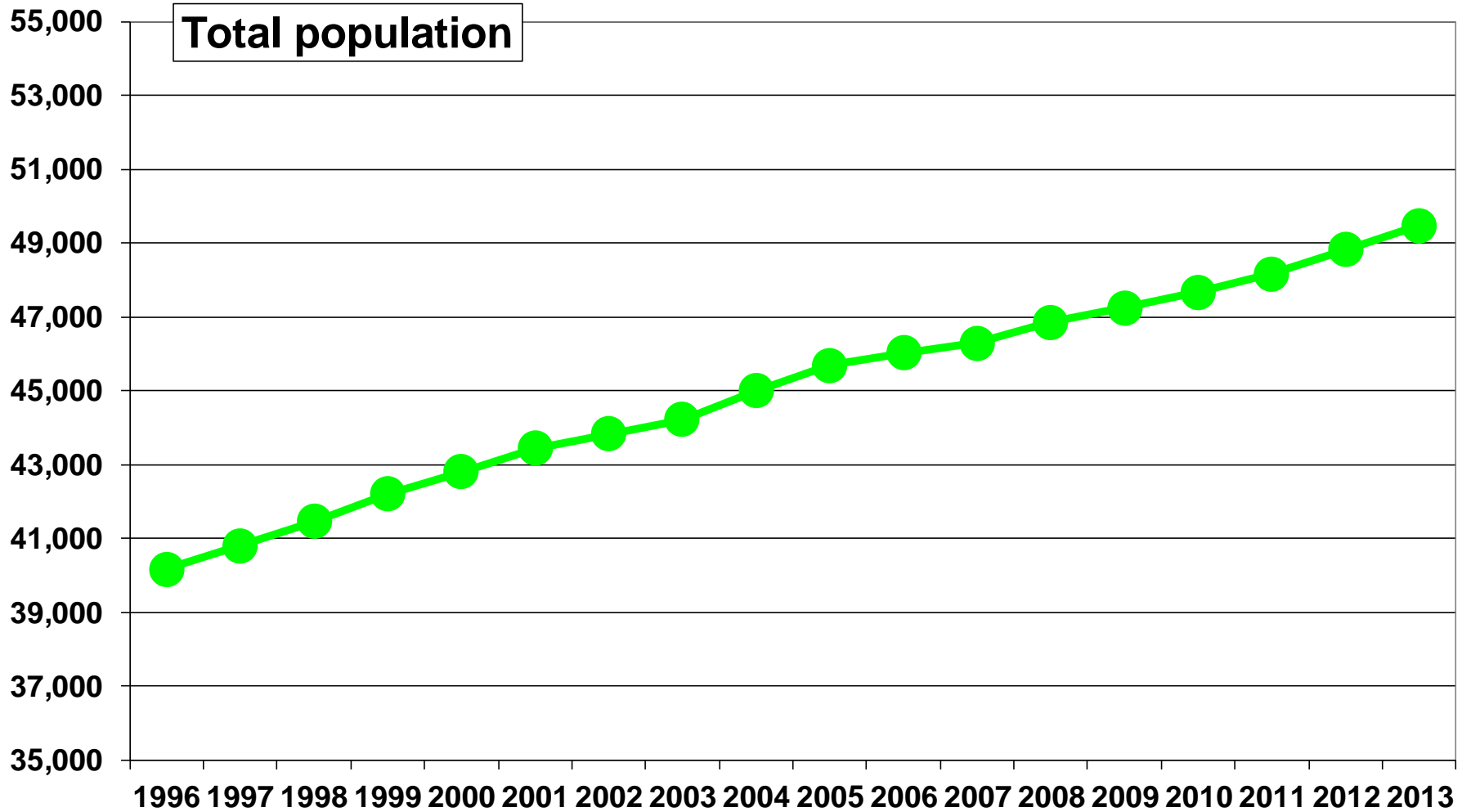
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)



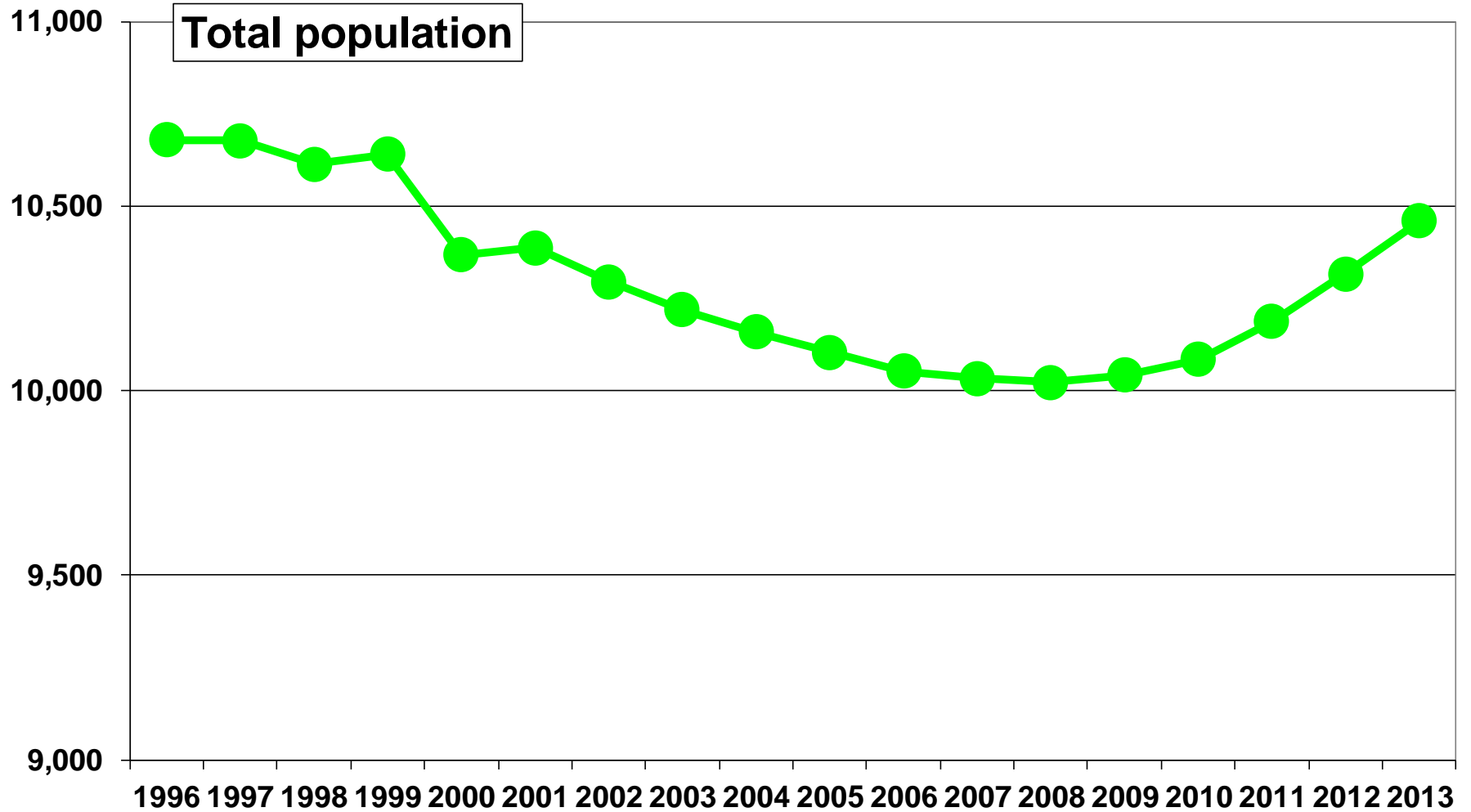
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)



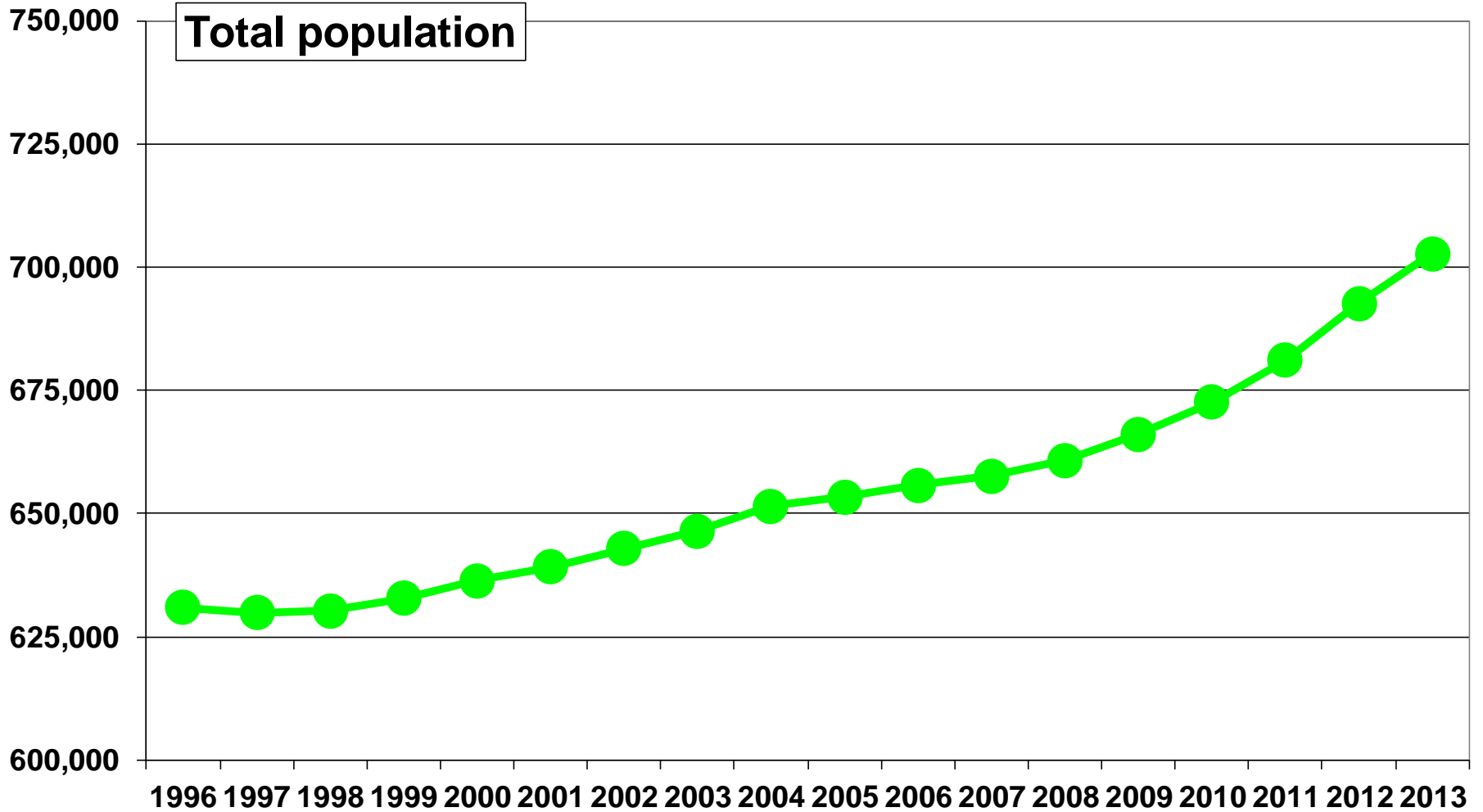
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)



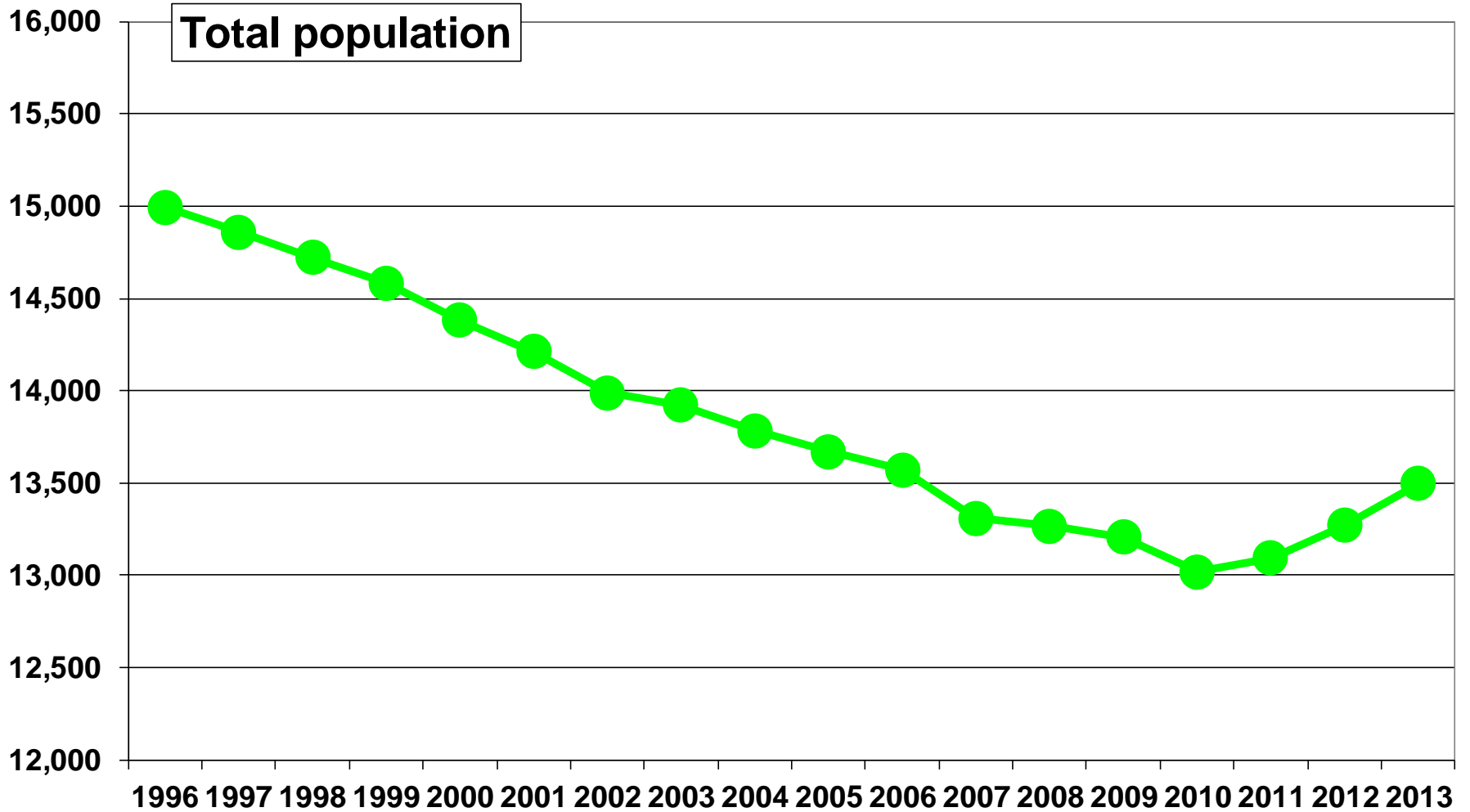
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

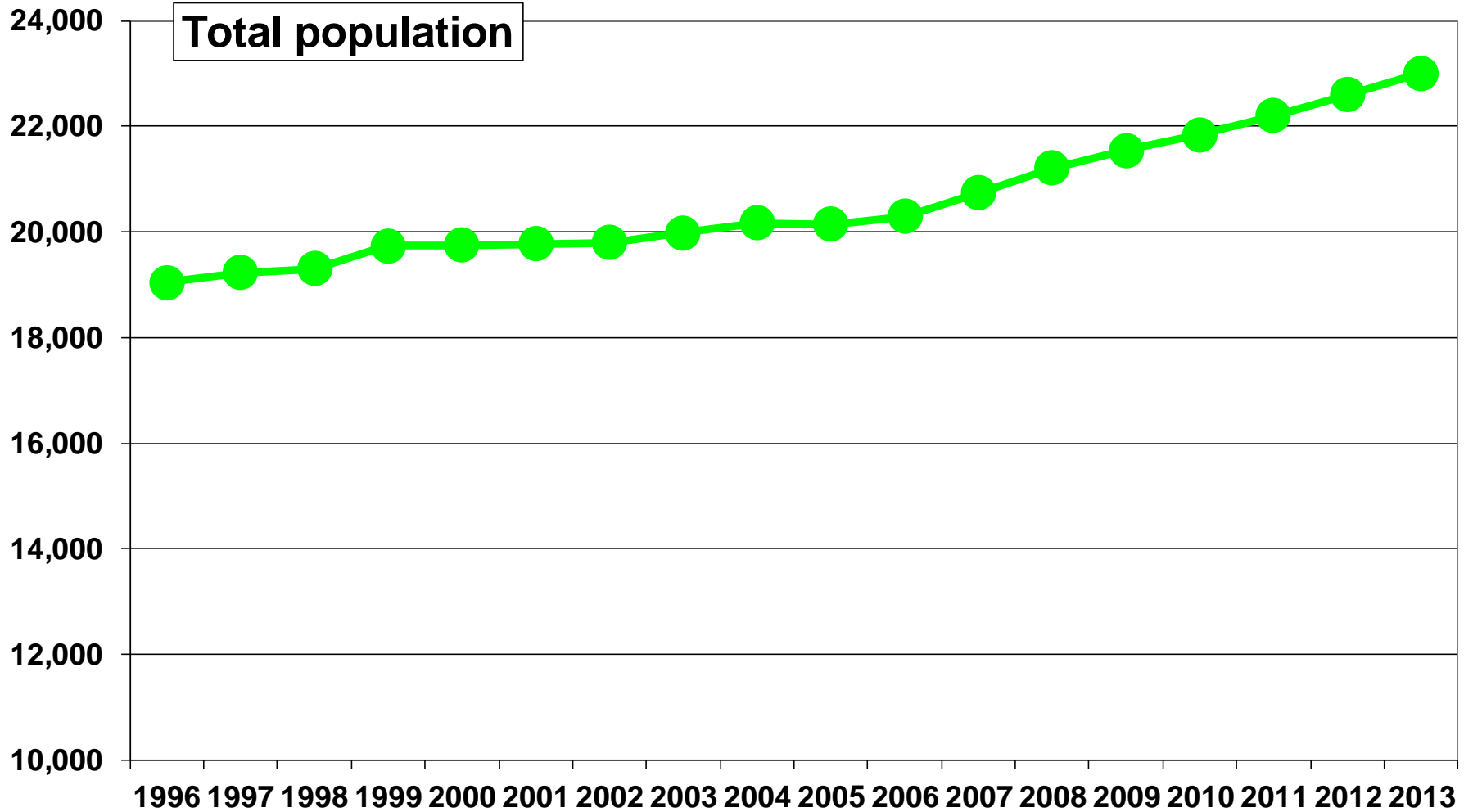
## ● Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

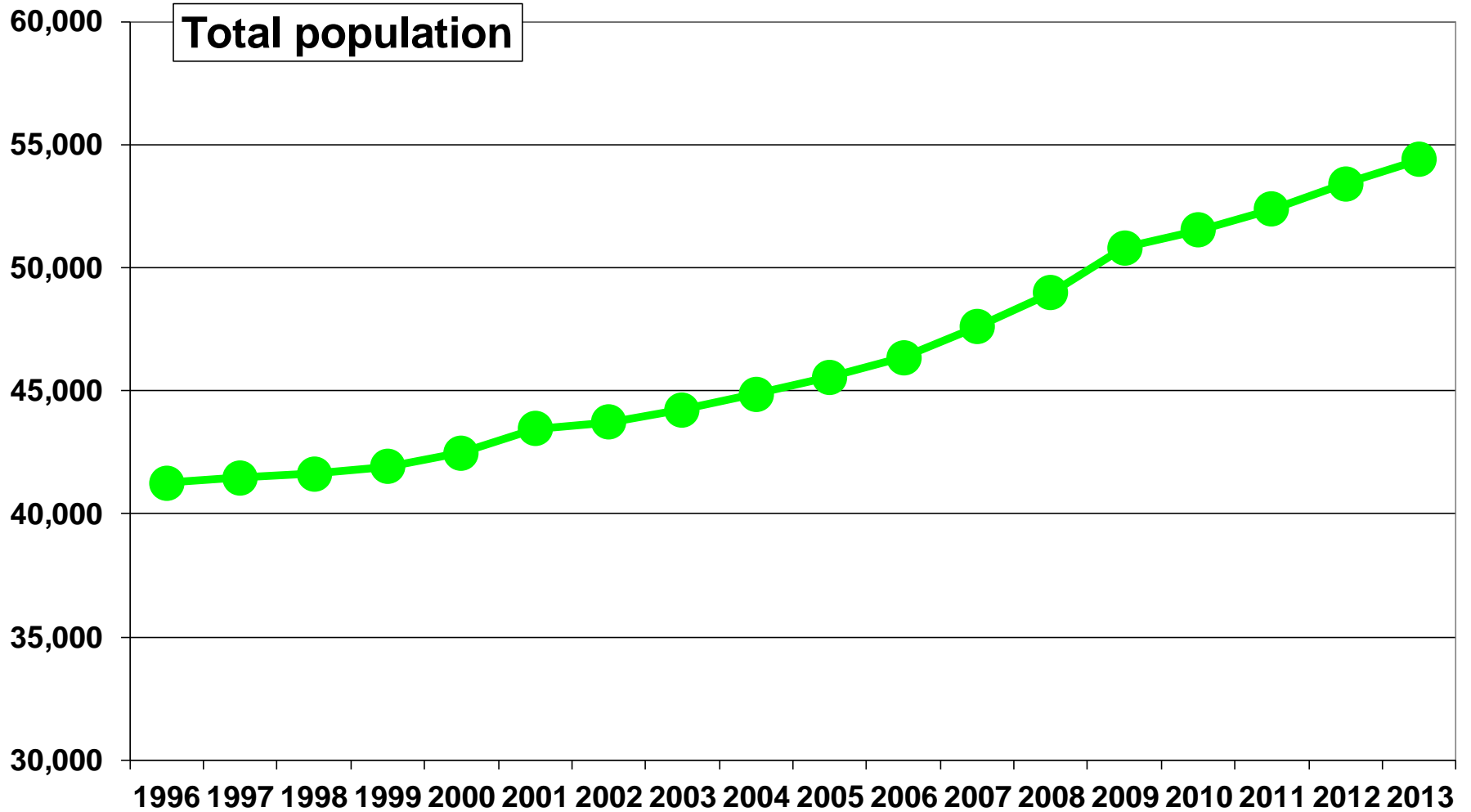


## ● Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)



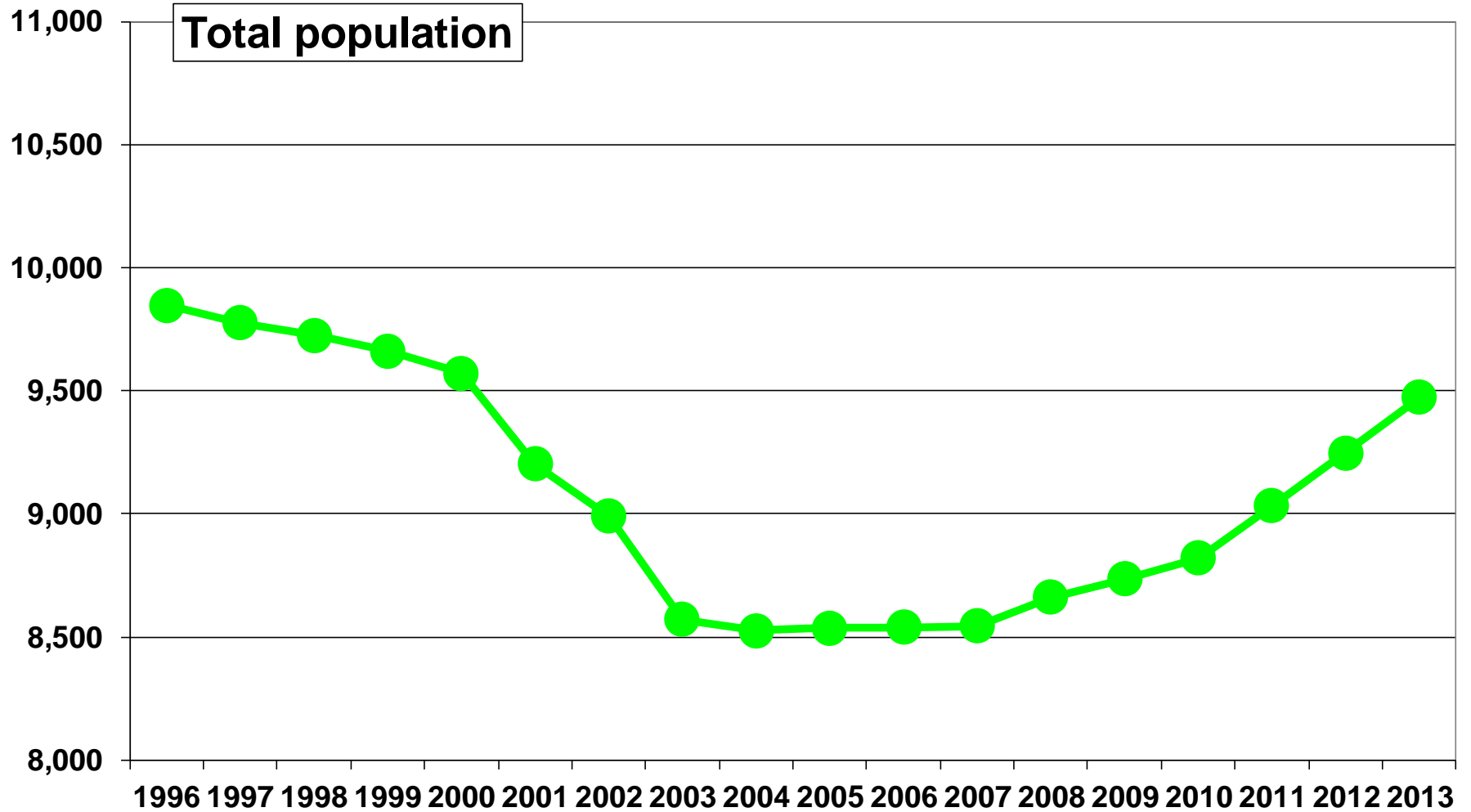
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# ● Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)



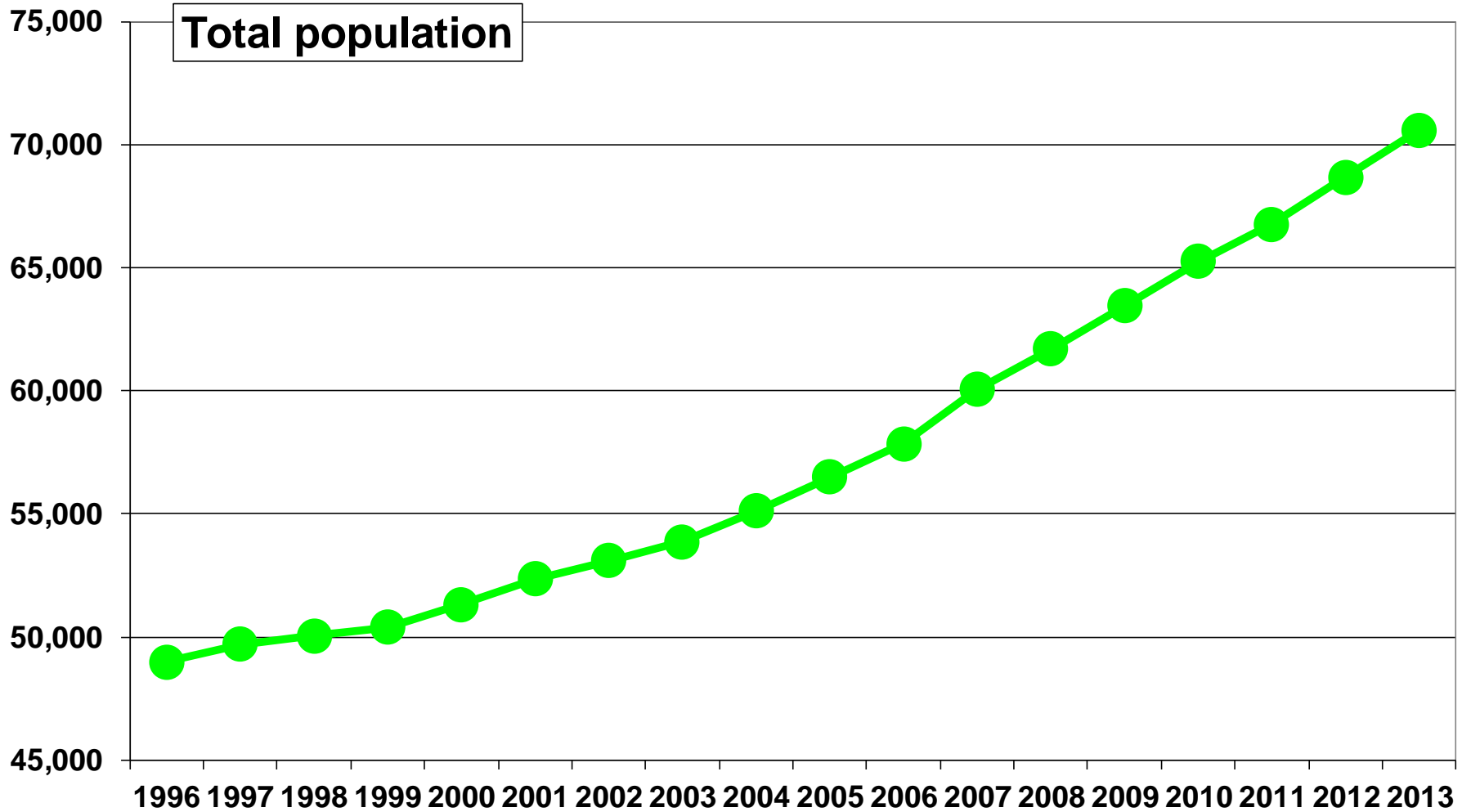
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ● Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)



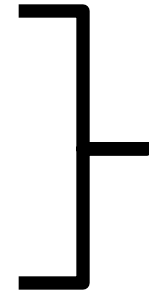
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 39-40% of Manitoba's population since 1996
- Non-metro Manitoba is growing.
- The sources of population change are:
  - Natural balance = births minus deaths

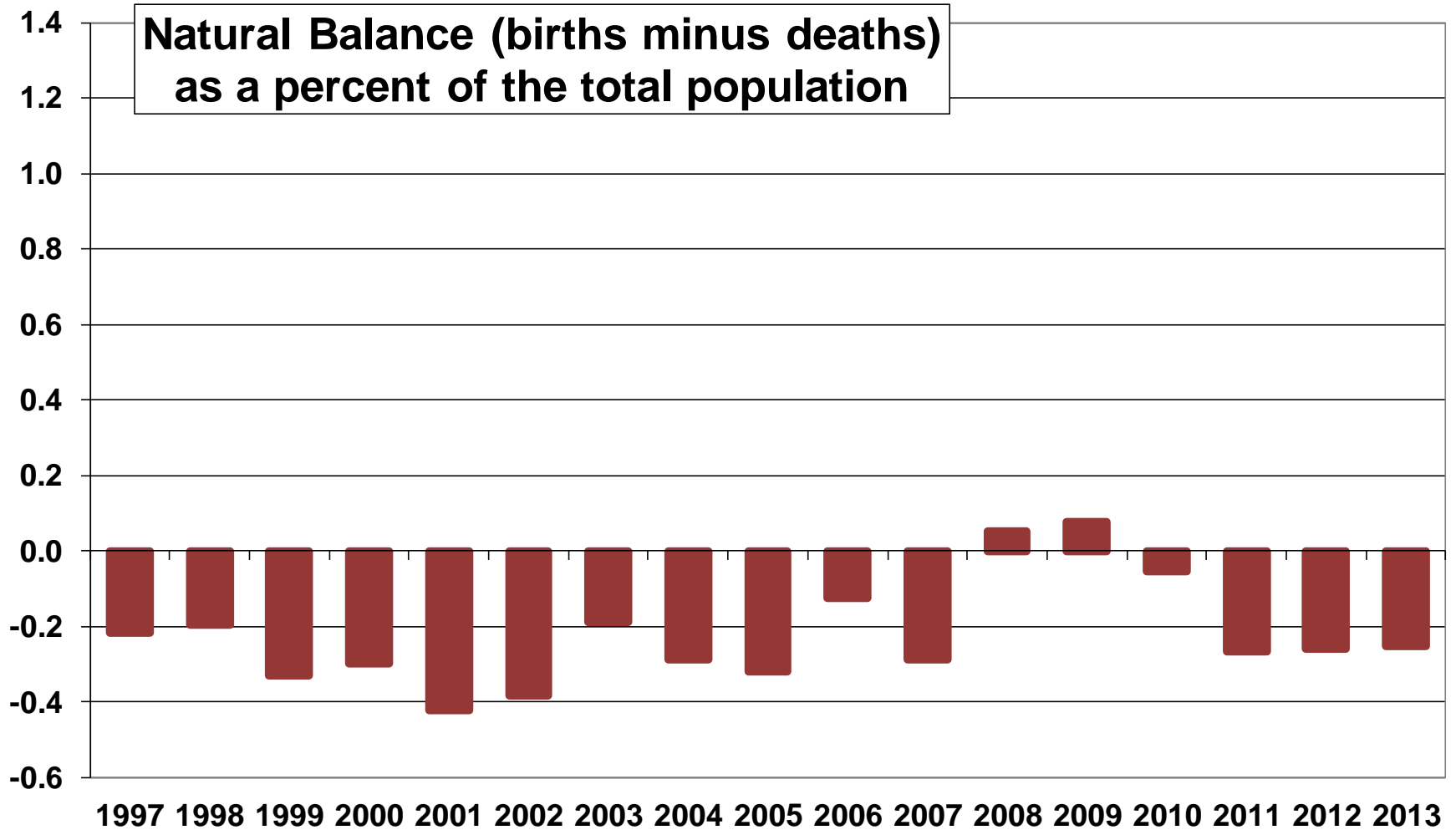
<b>Natural Balance (births minus deaths) in 2012 as a percent<sup>1</sup> of total population</b>	
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	-0.25
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	-0.18
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	-0.17
Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	-0.16
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	-0.05
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	-0.05
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	0.01
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	0.27
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	0.28
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	0.31
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	0.34
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	0.35
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	0.37
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>0.44</b>
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	0.46
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	0.60
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	0.60
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	0.79
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	0.88
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	0.97
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	1.04
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	1.95
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	1.99
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	2.30



1. The exact calculation was births minus deaths in the period from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013 as a percent of the population on July 1, 2012.

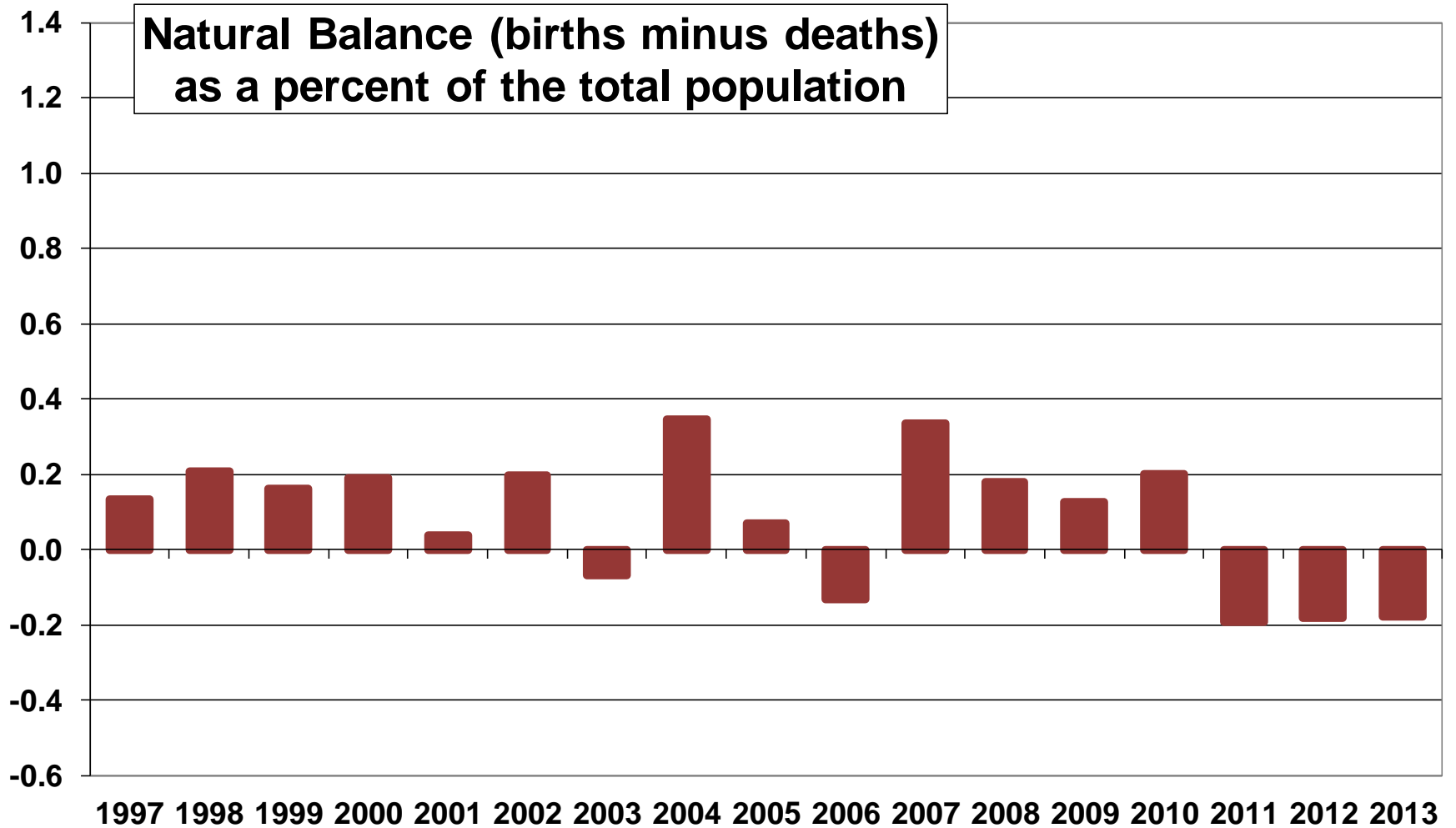
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

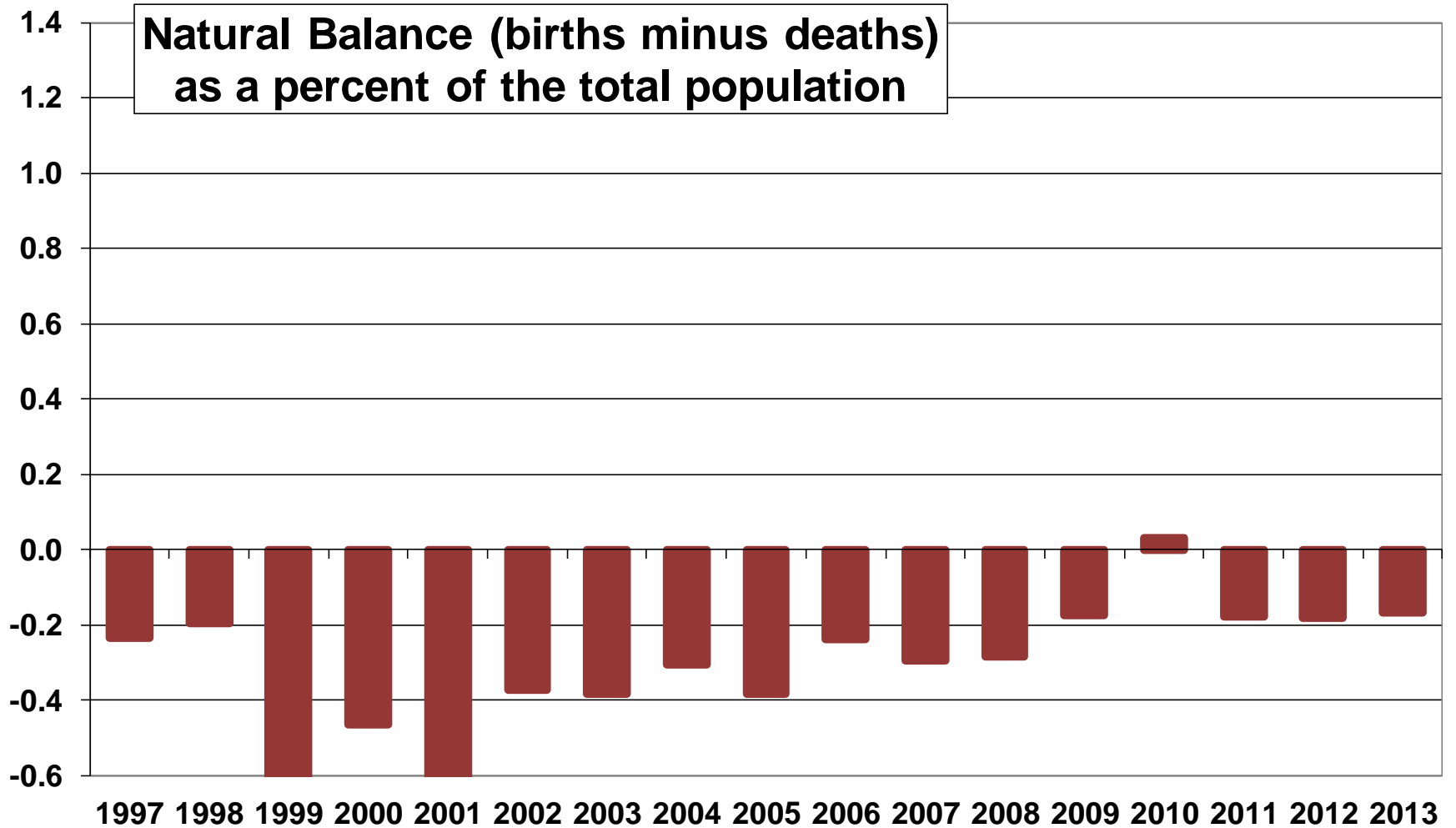
## ■ Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

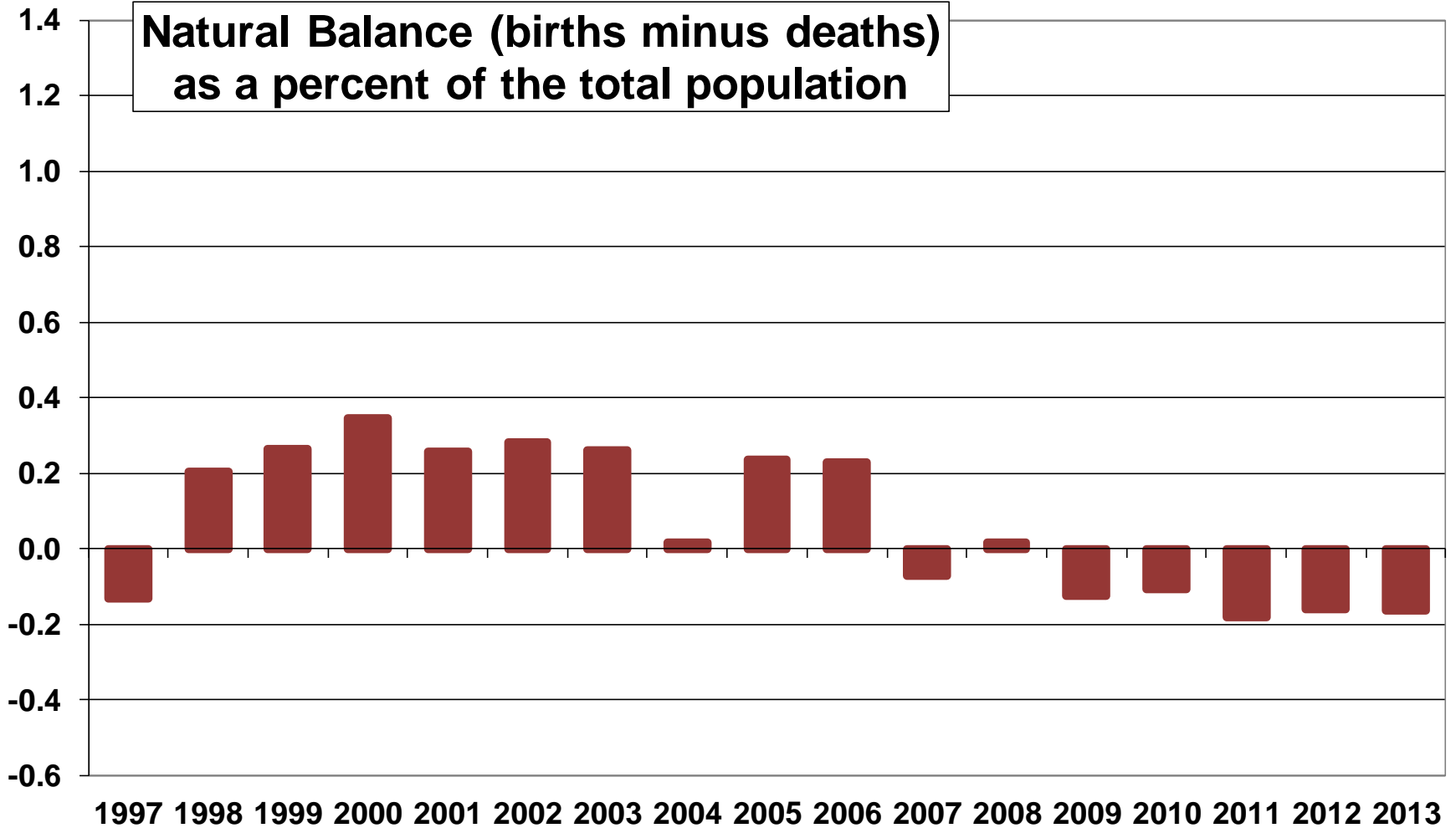


## ■ Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)



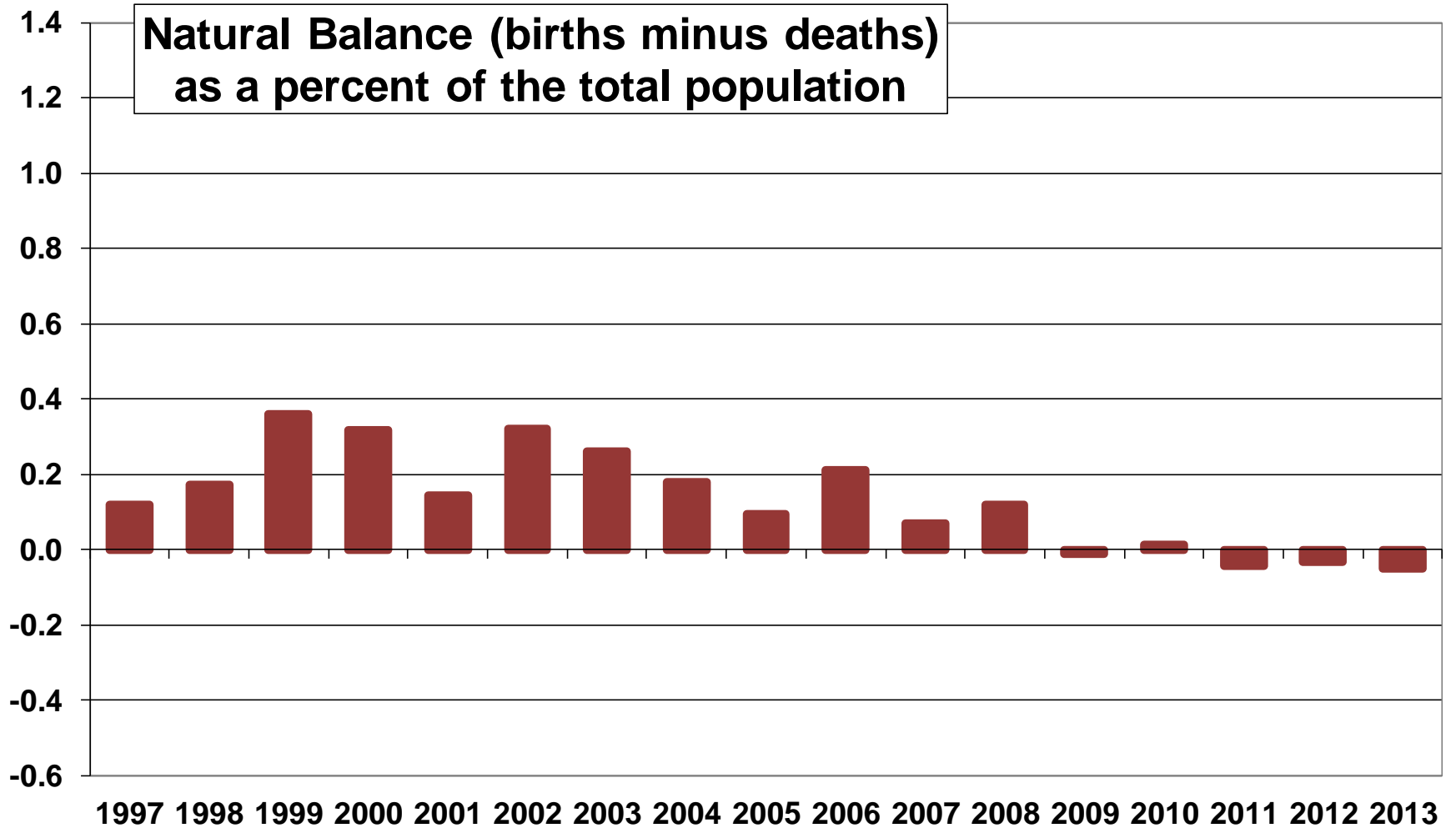
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)



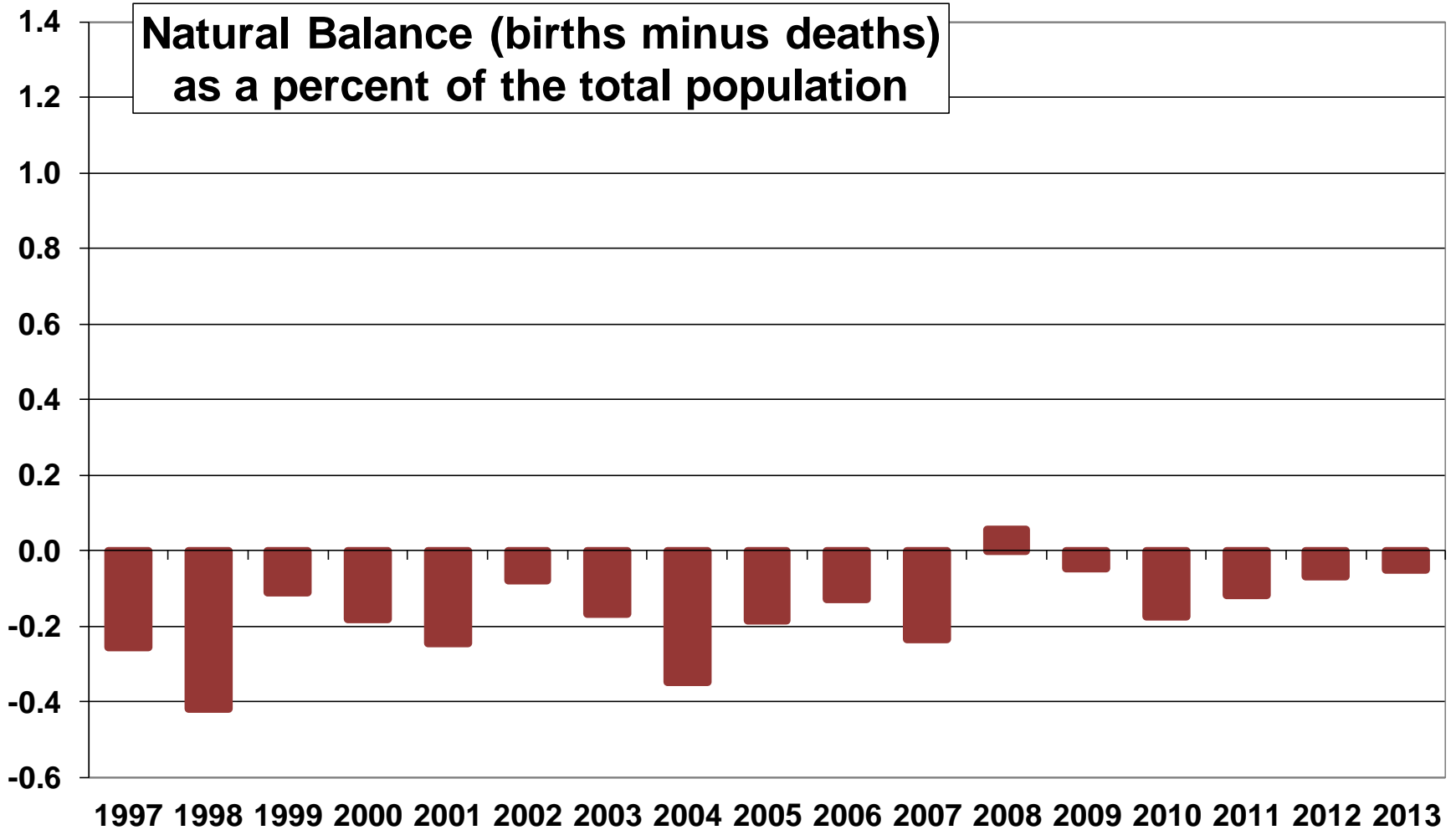
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)



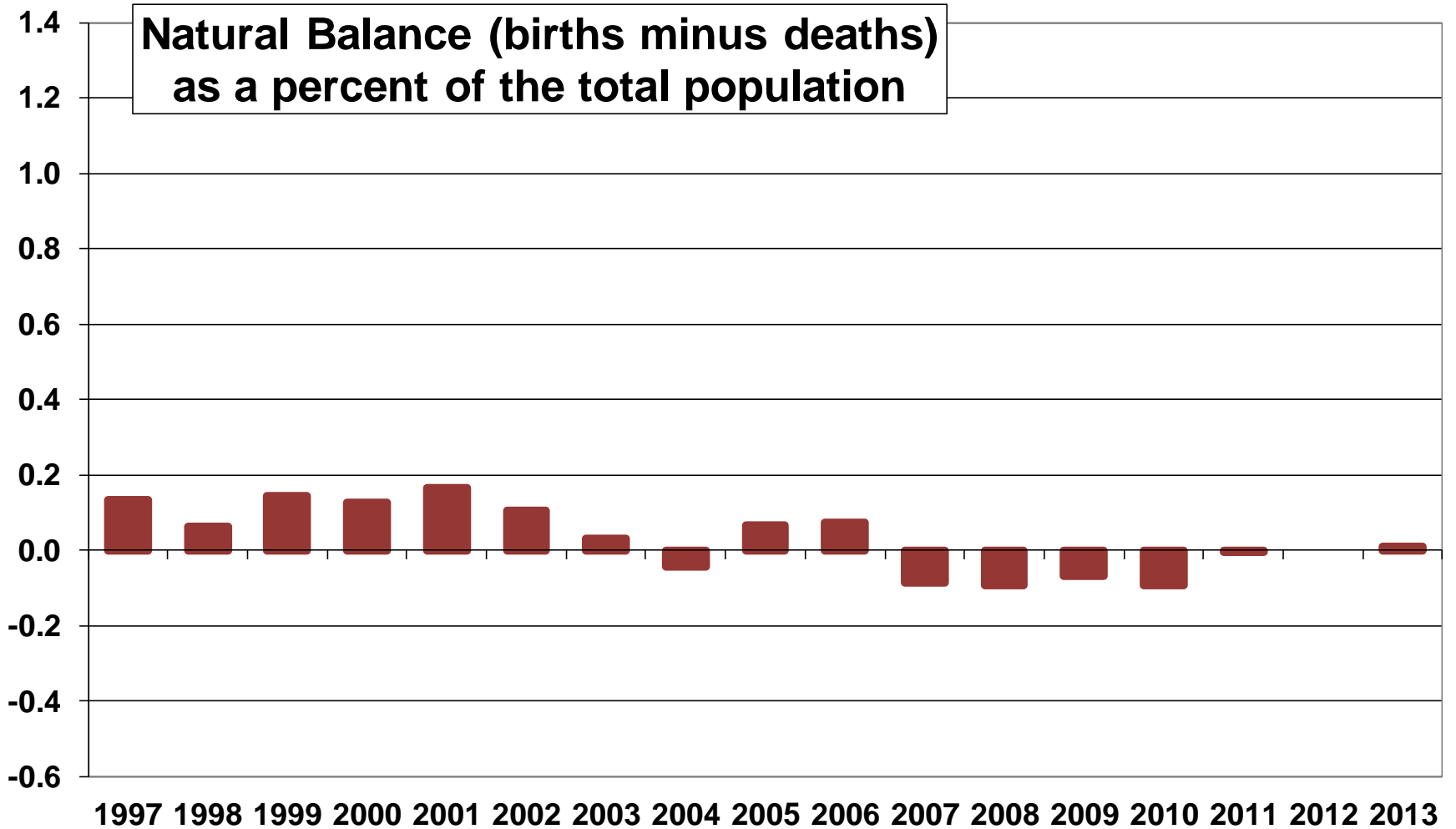
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)



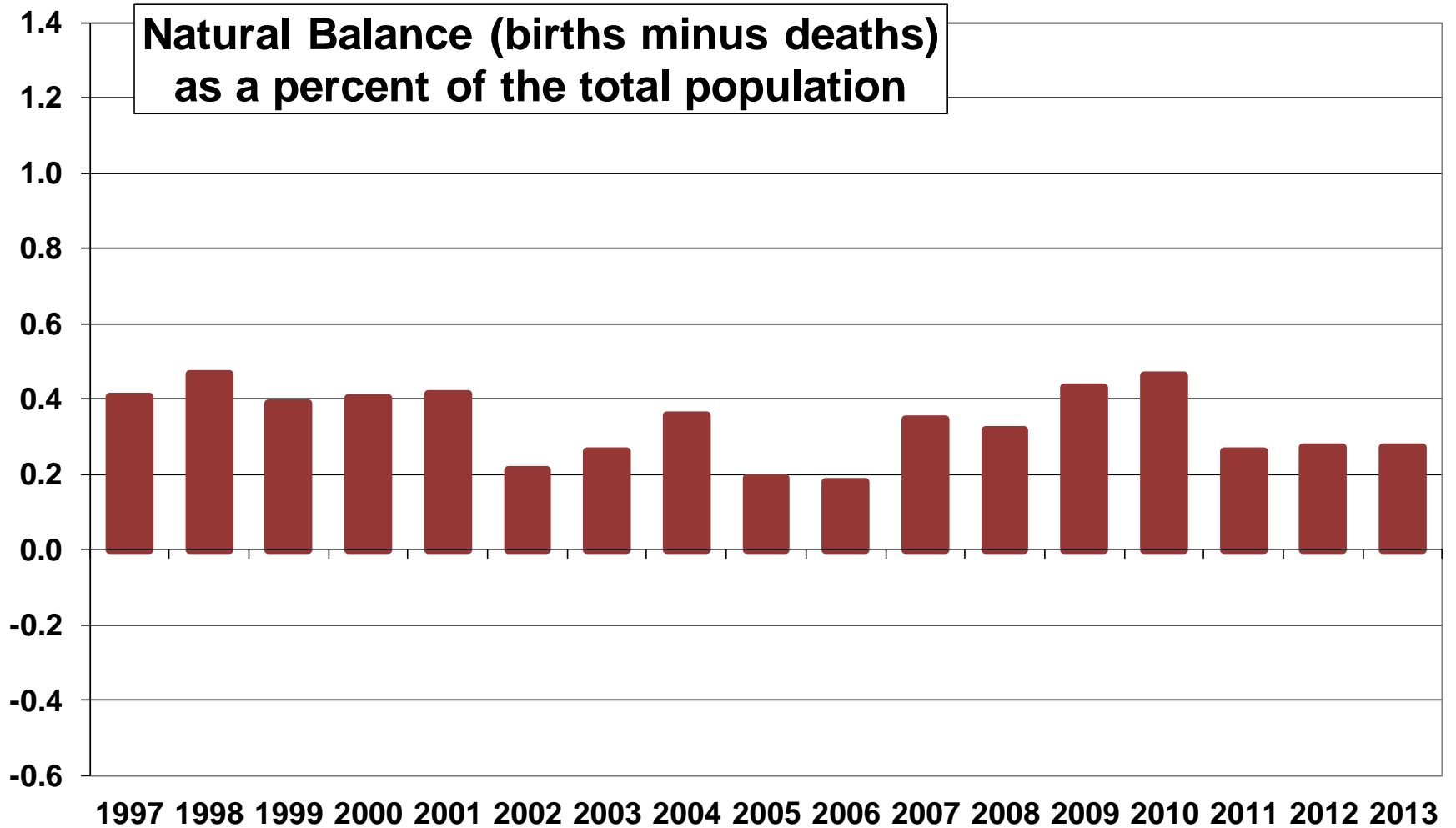
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)



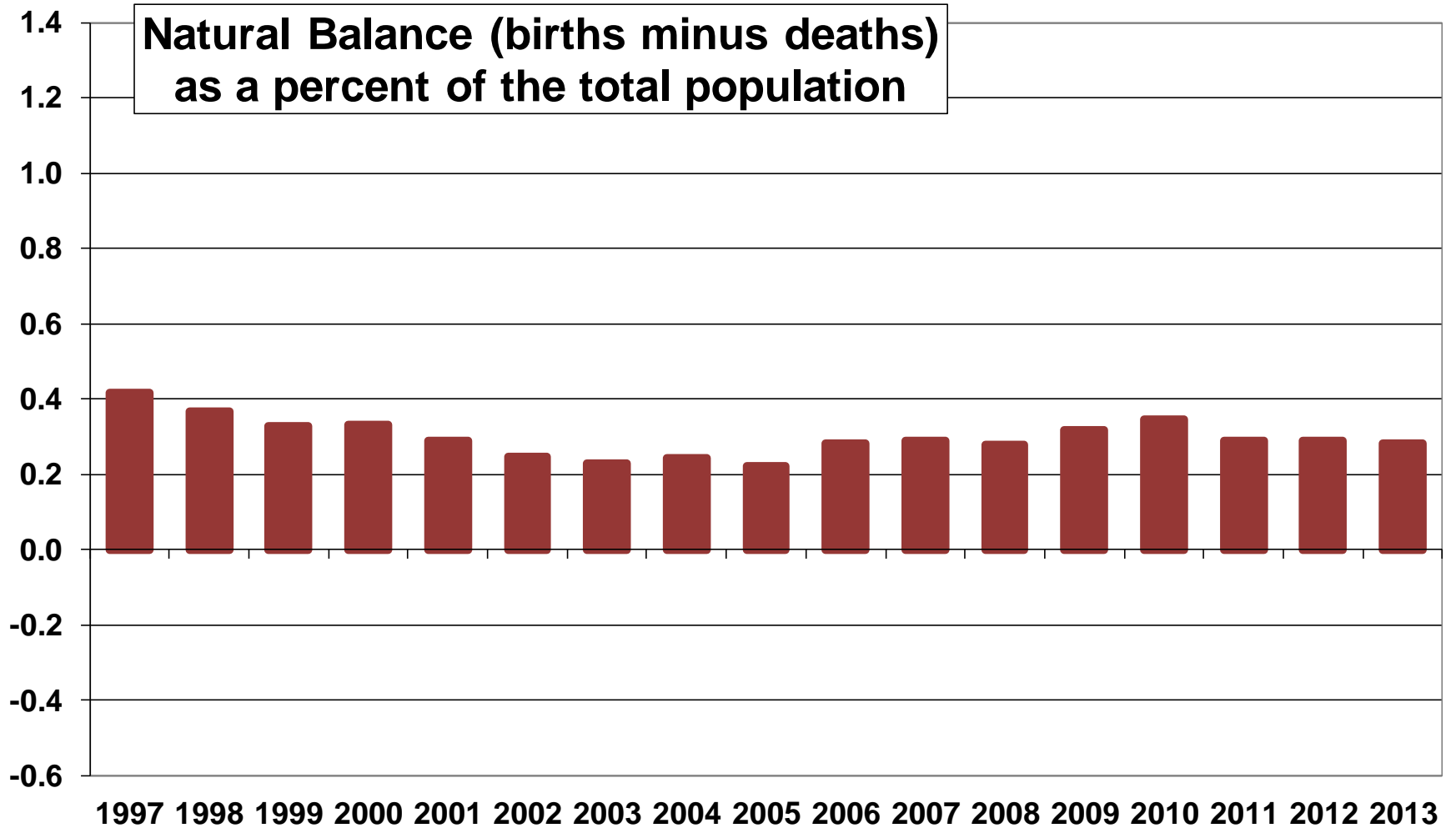
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)



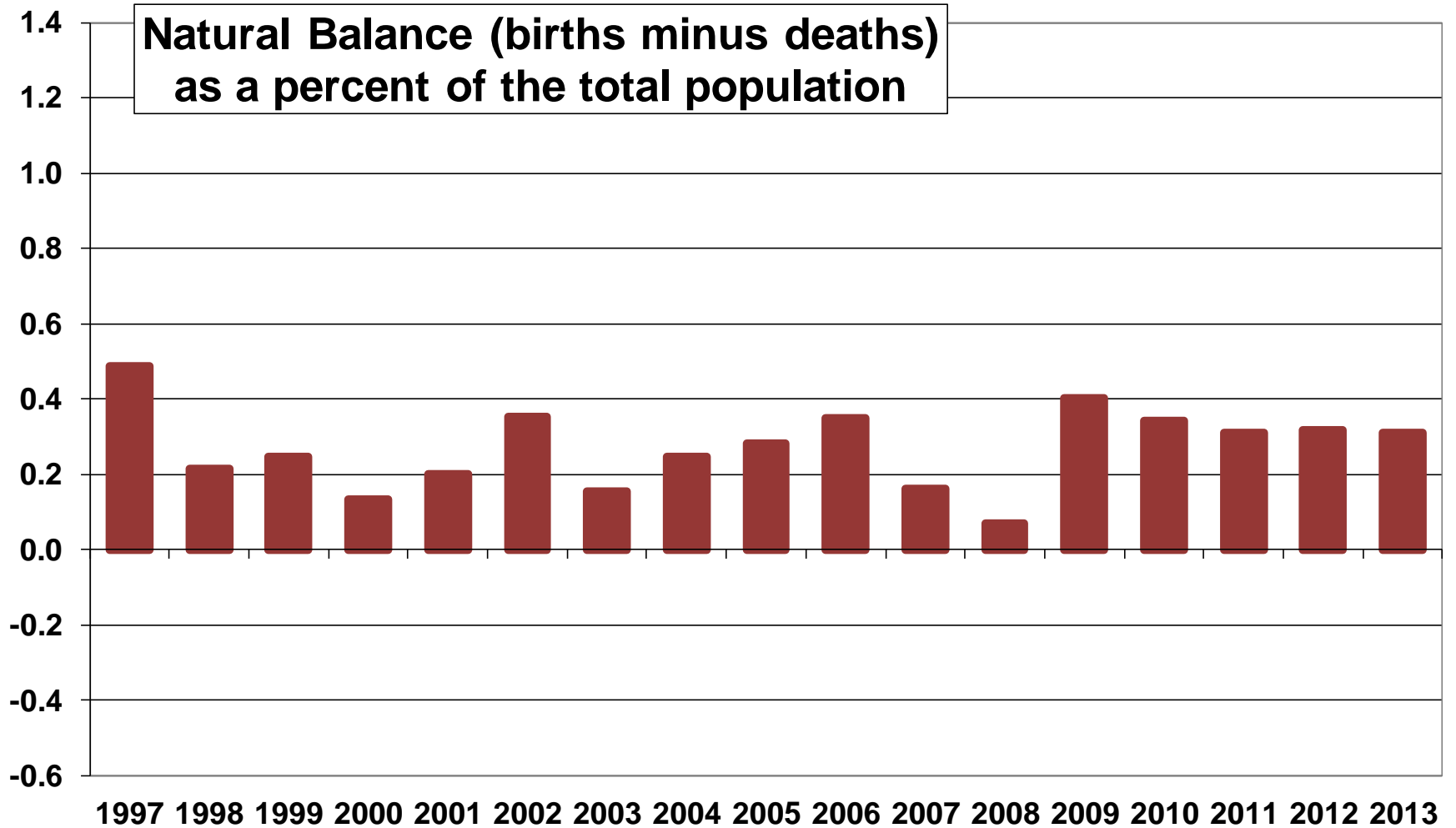
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

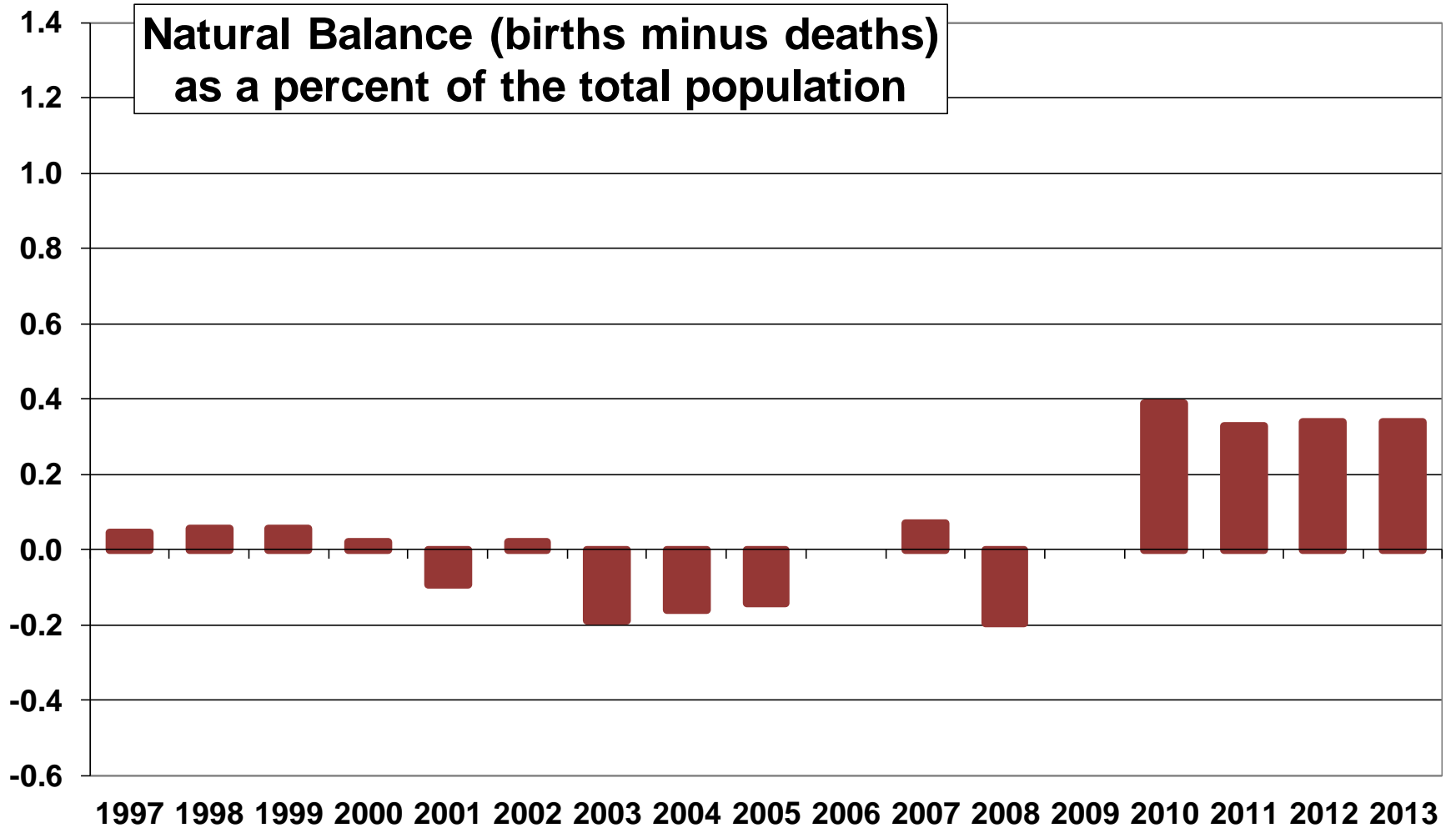
## ■ Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

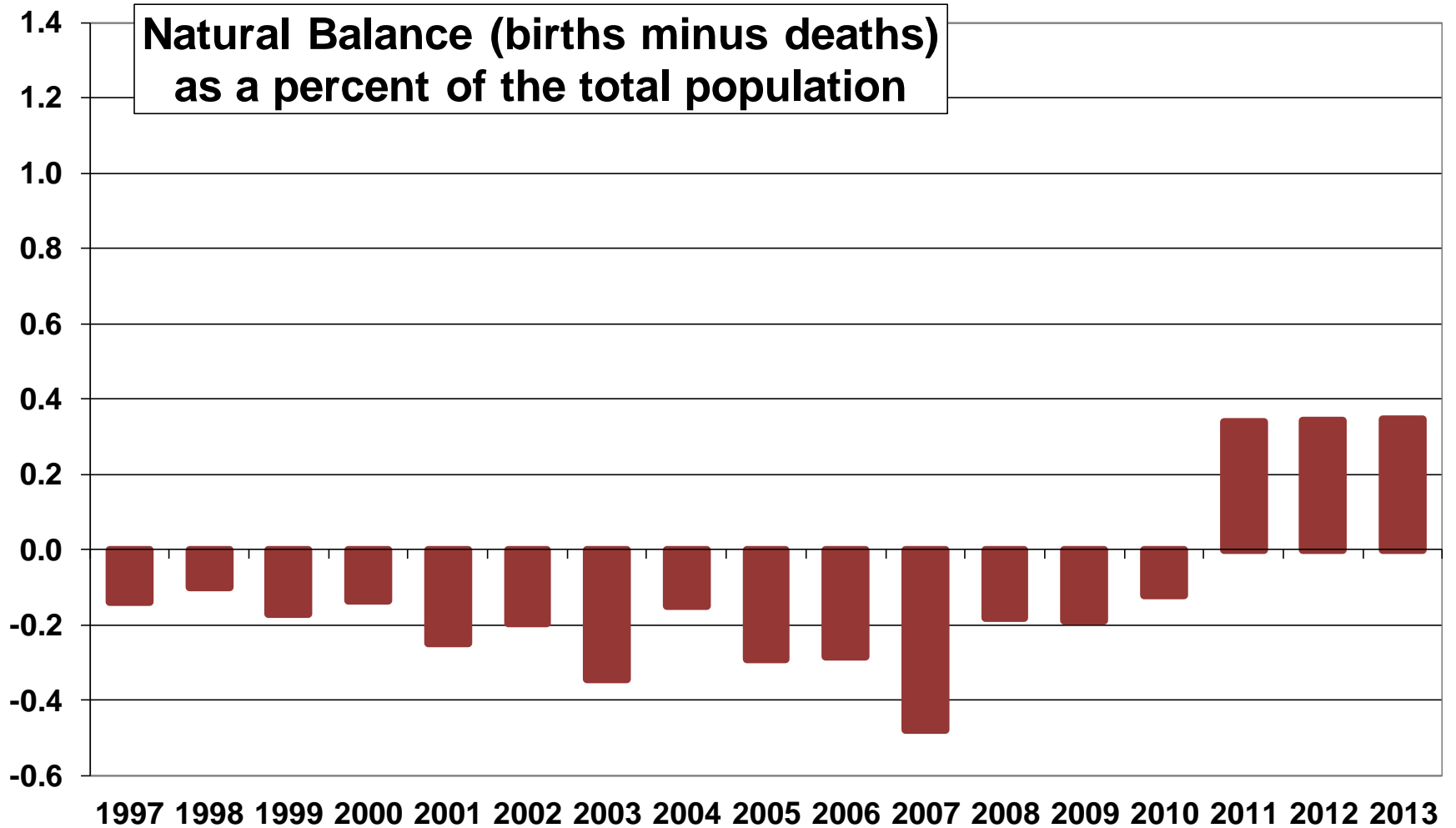


## ■ Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)



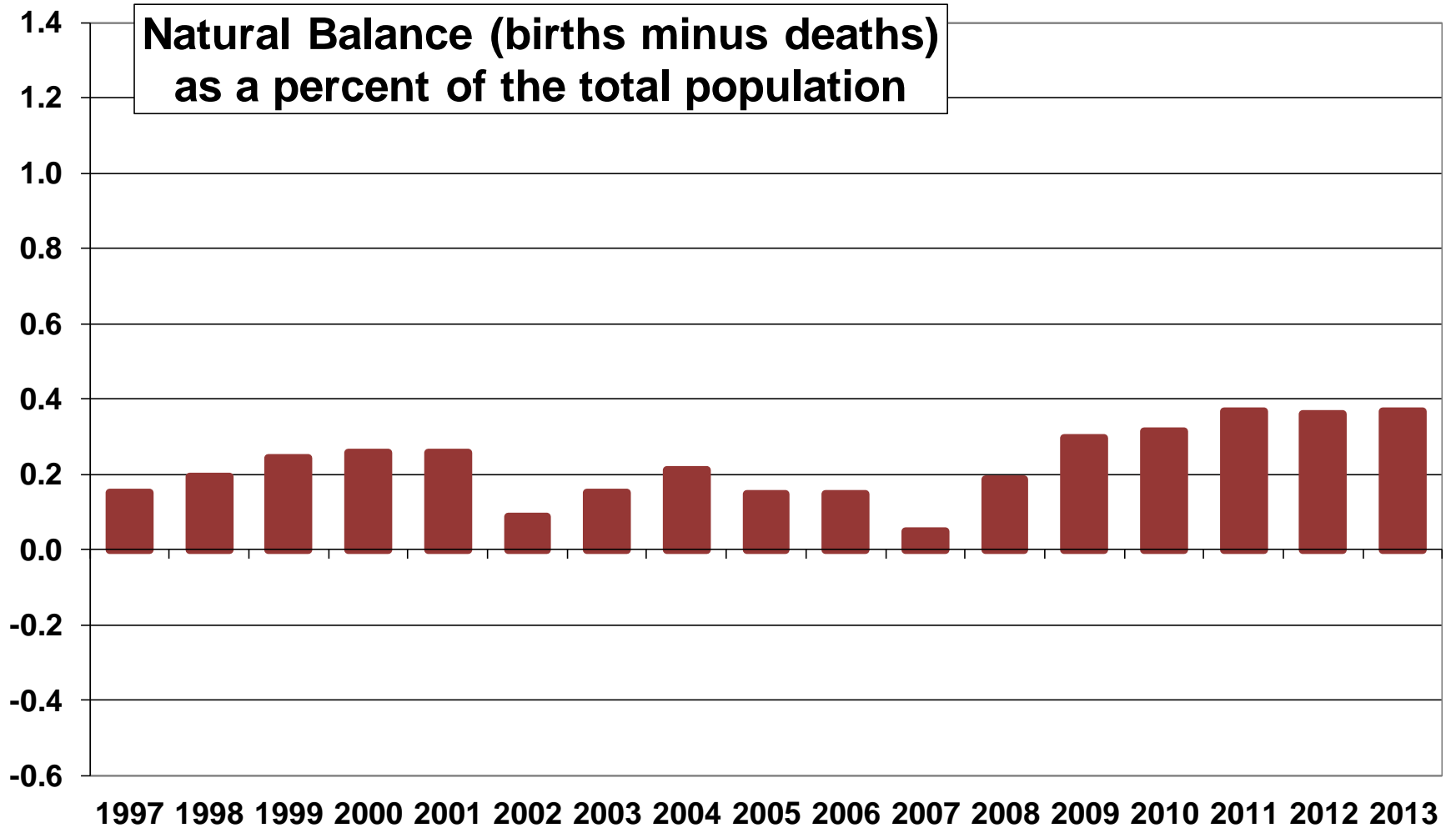
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)



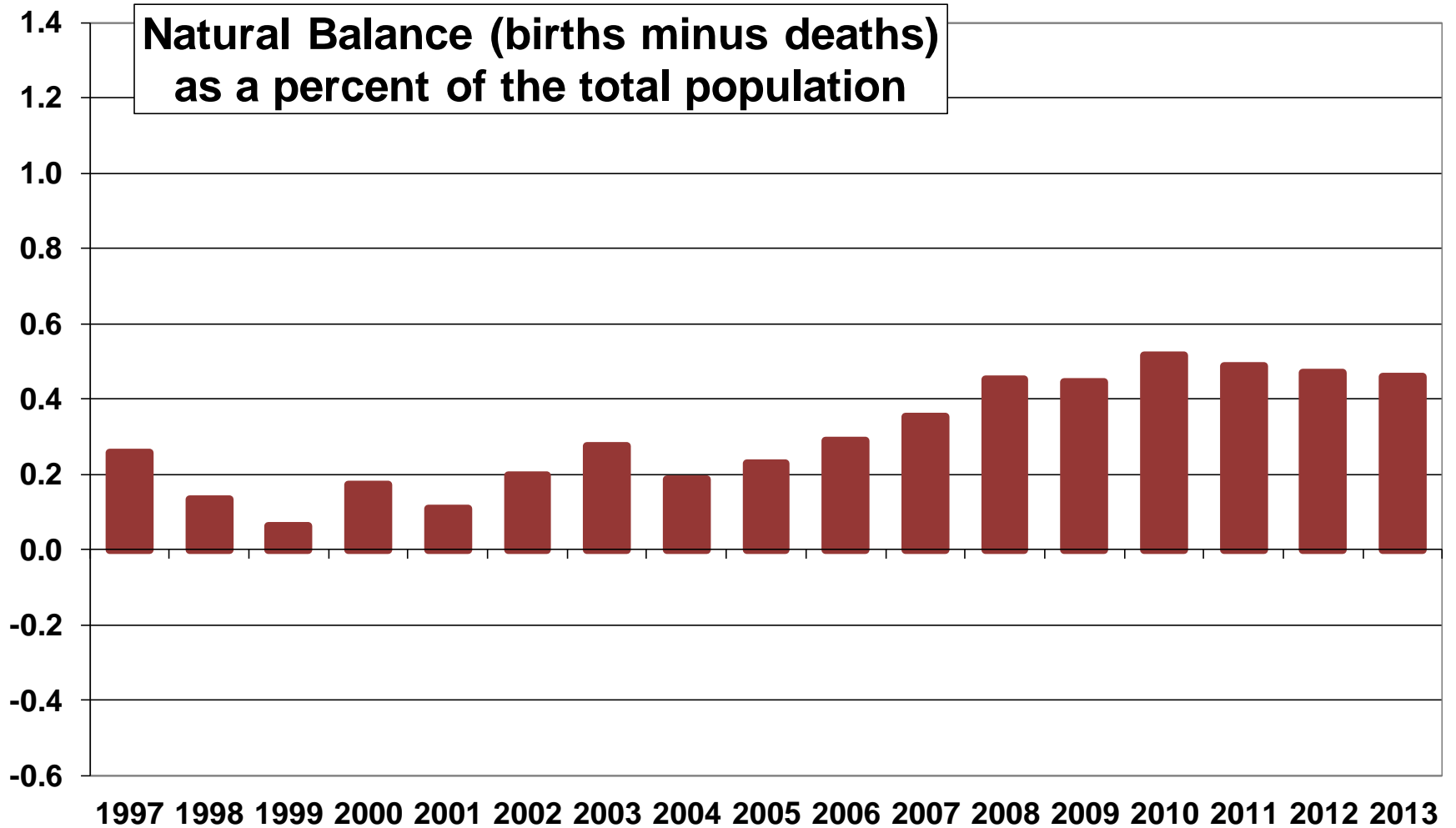
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)



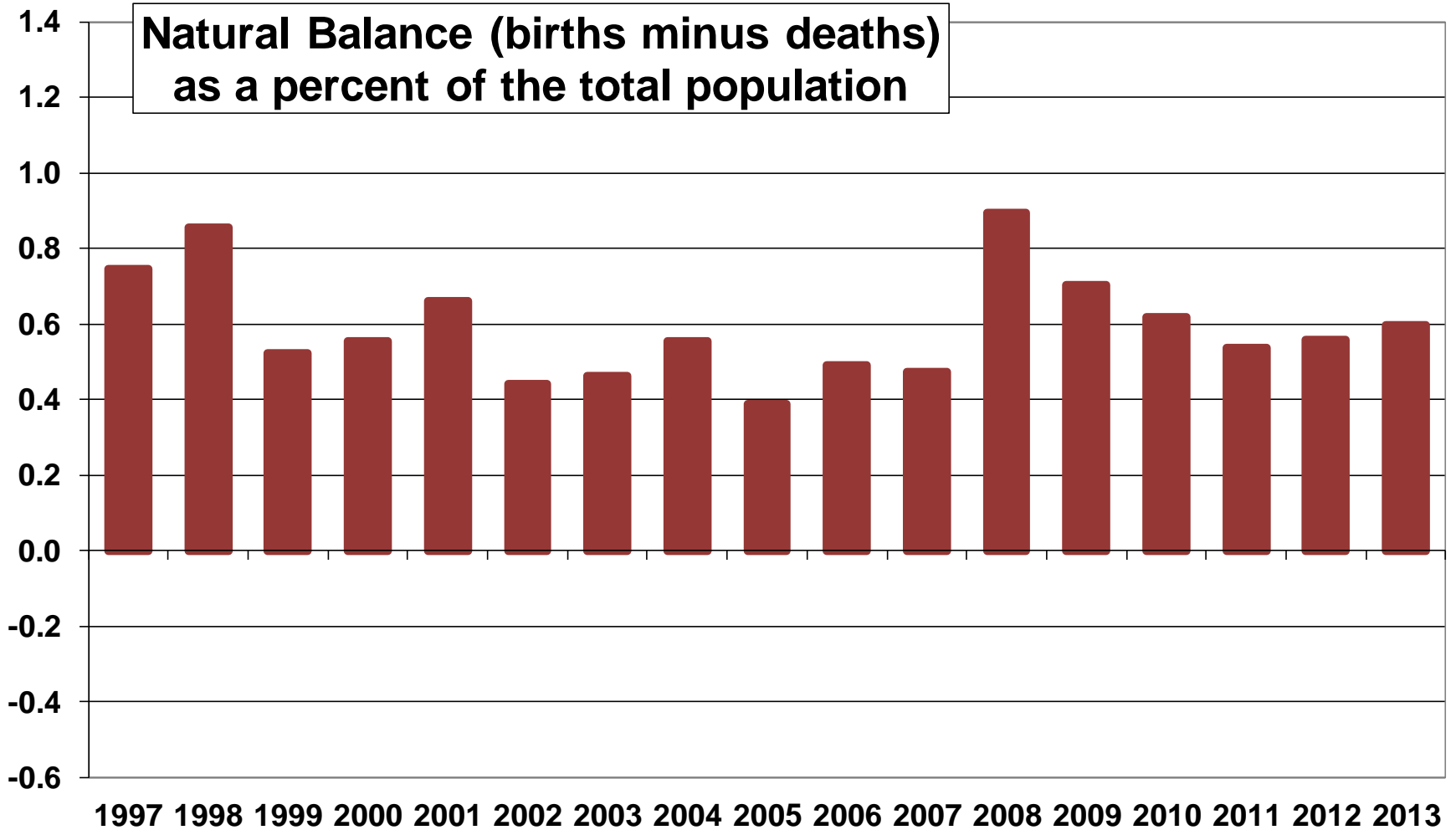
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)



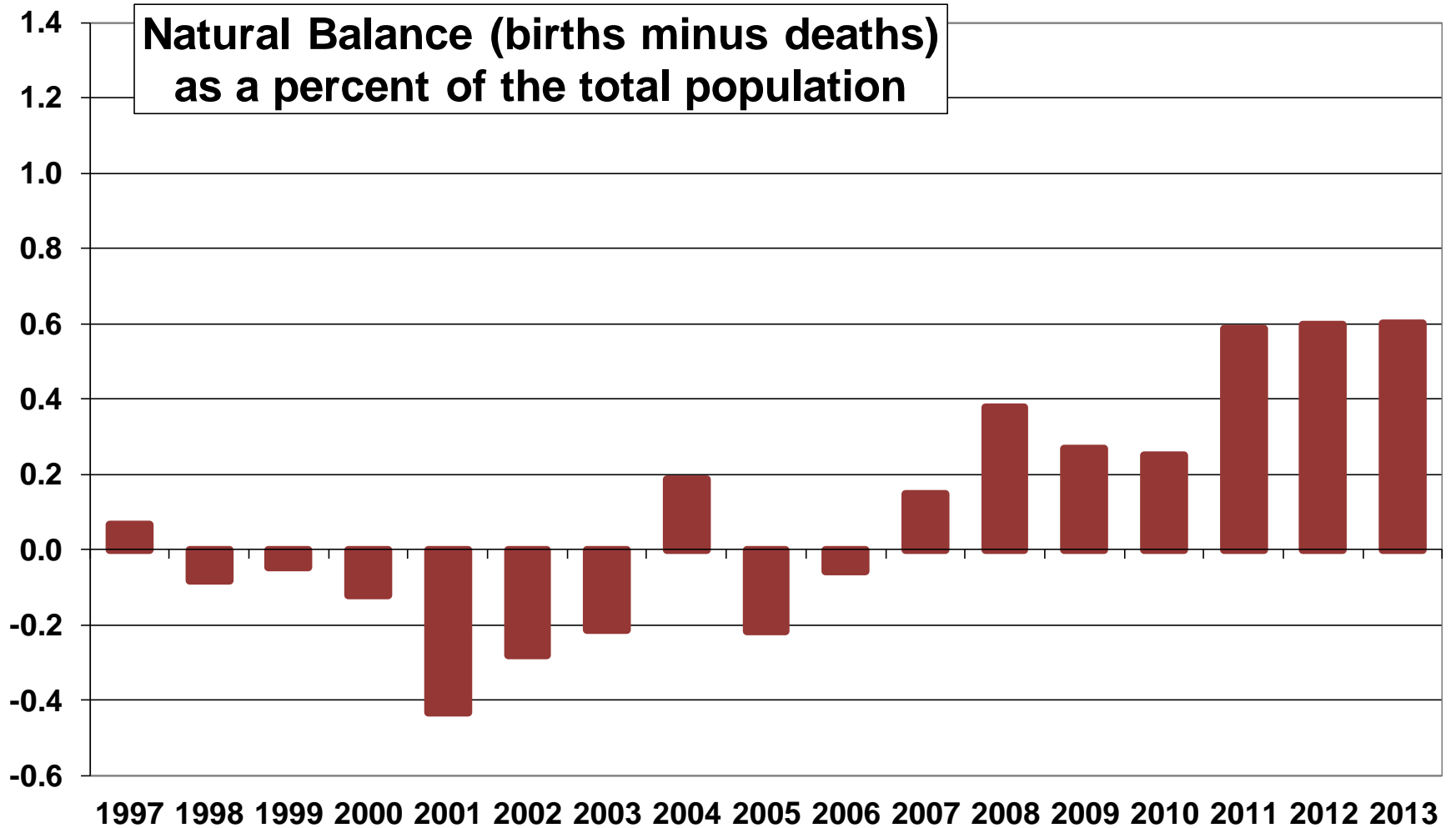
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)



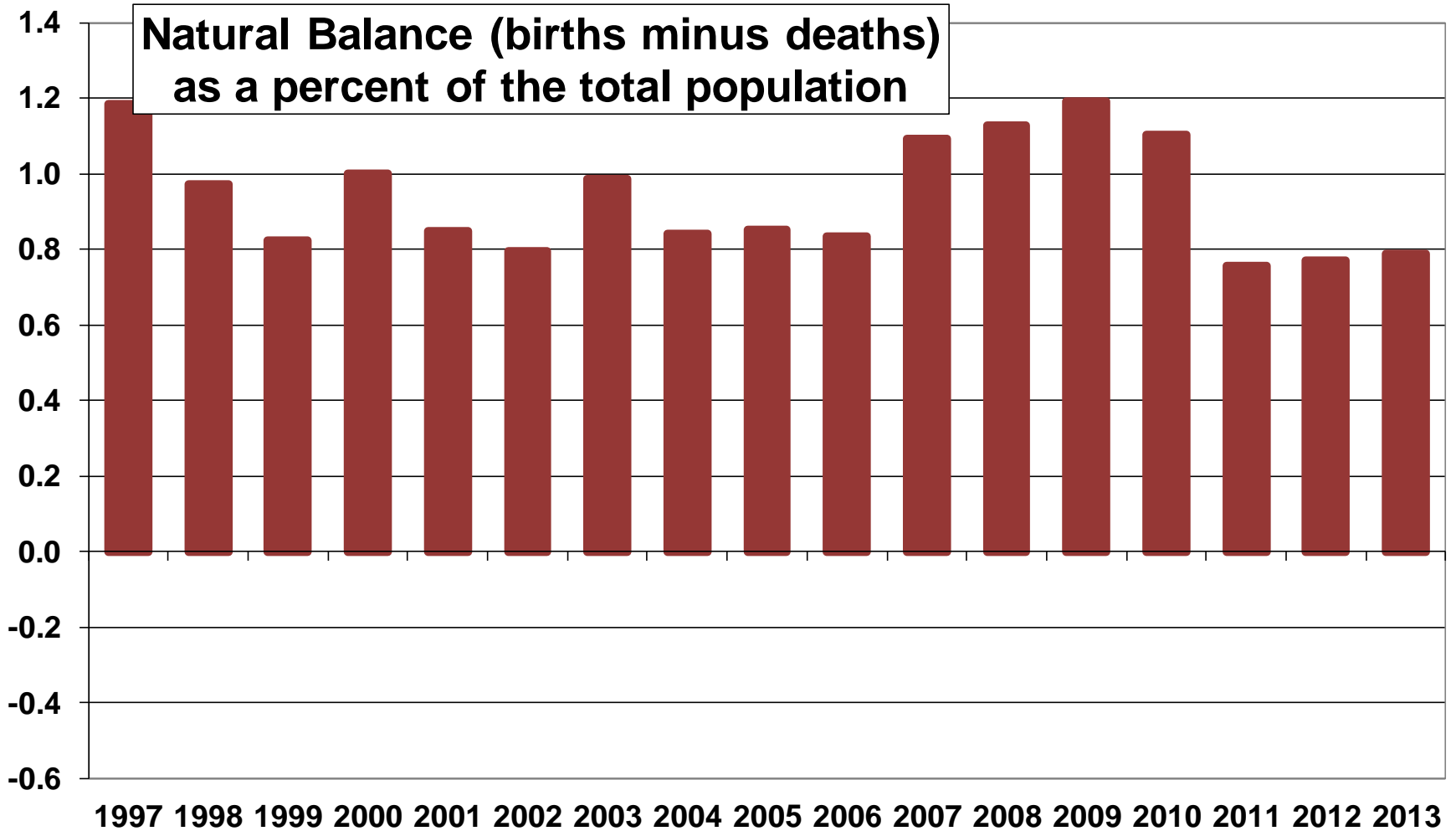
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)



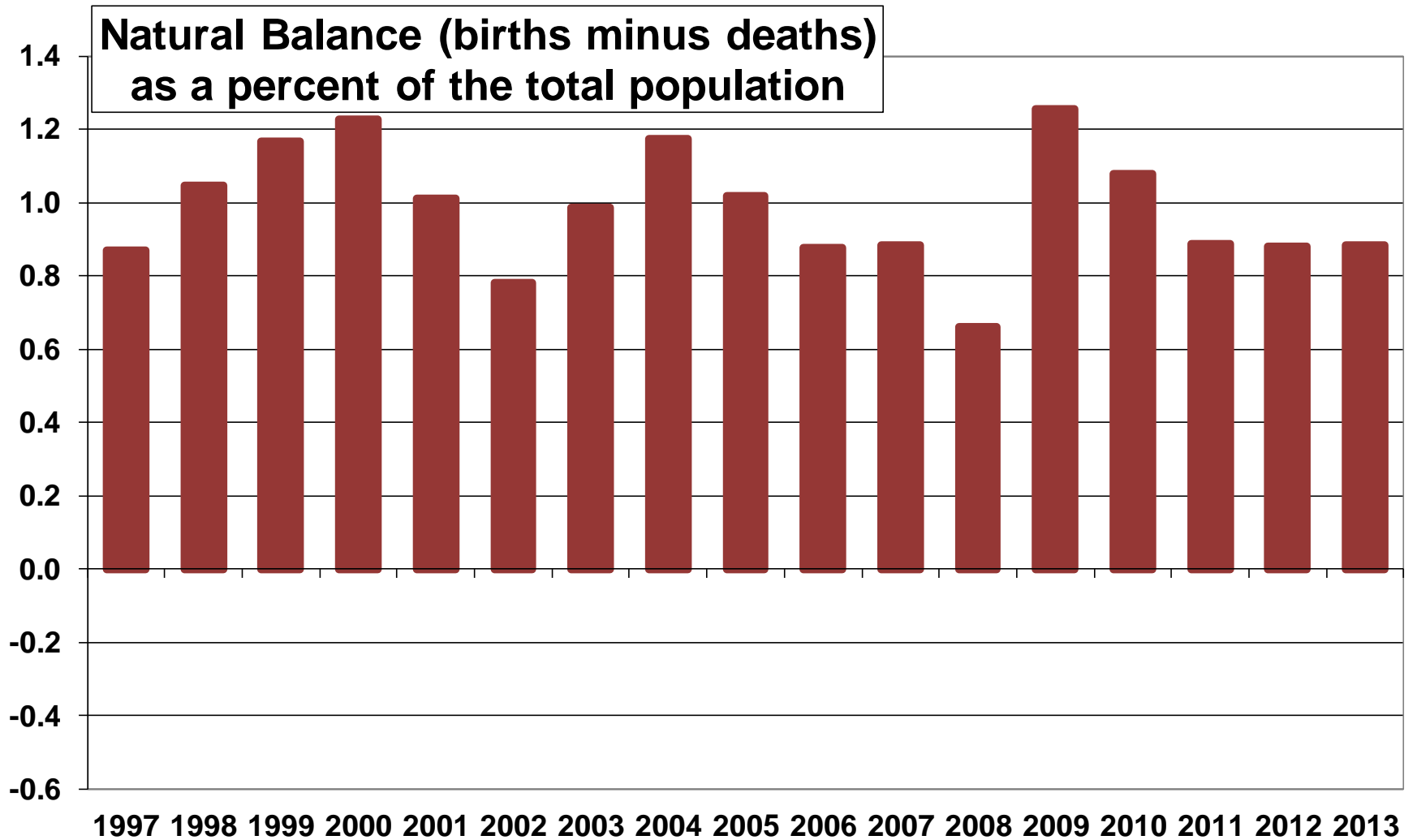
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

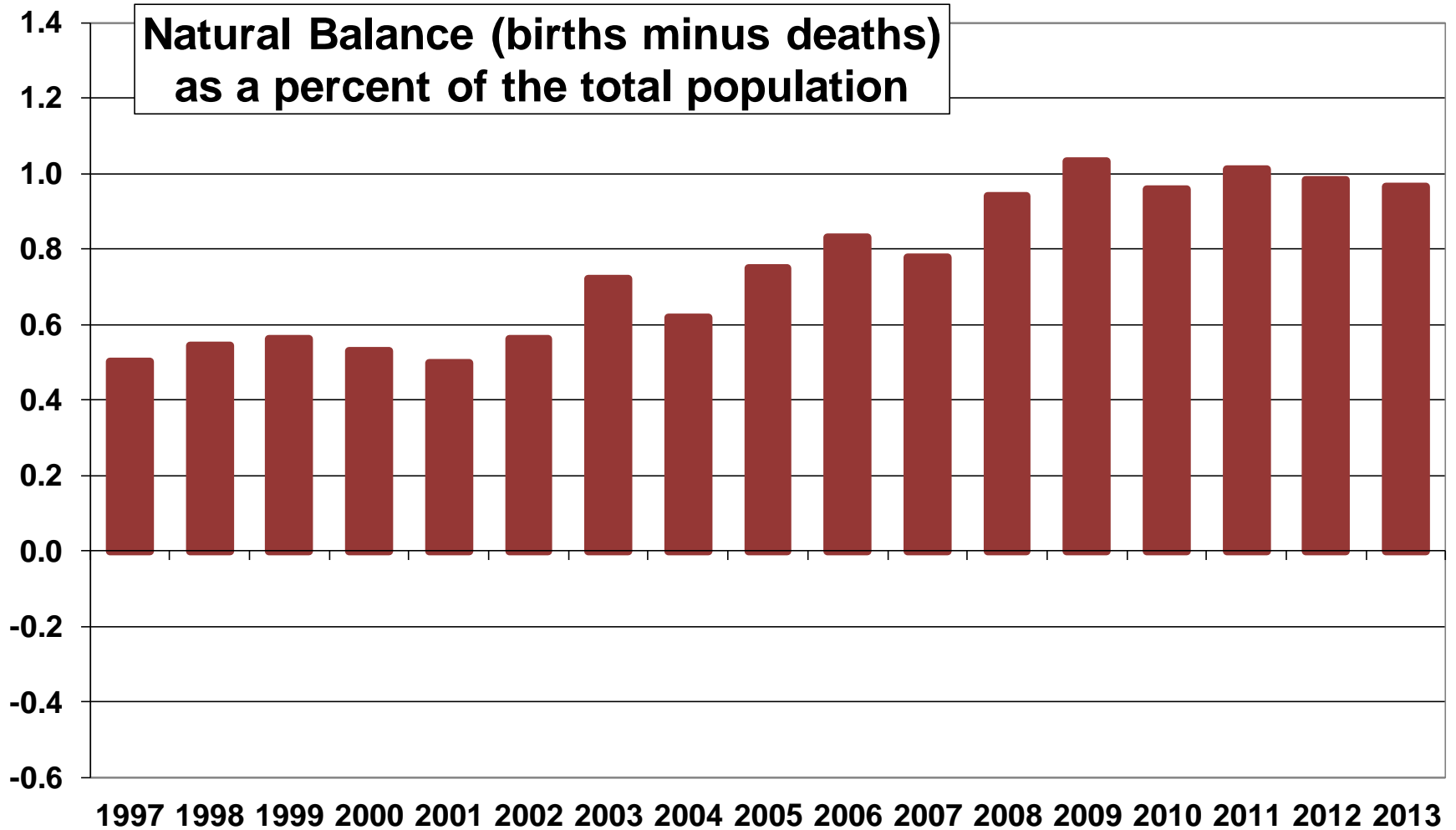
## ■ Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

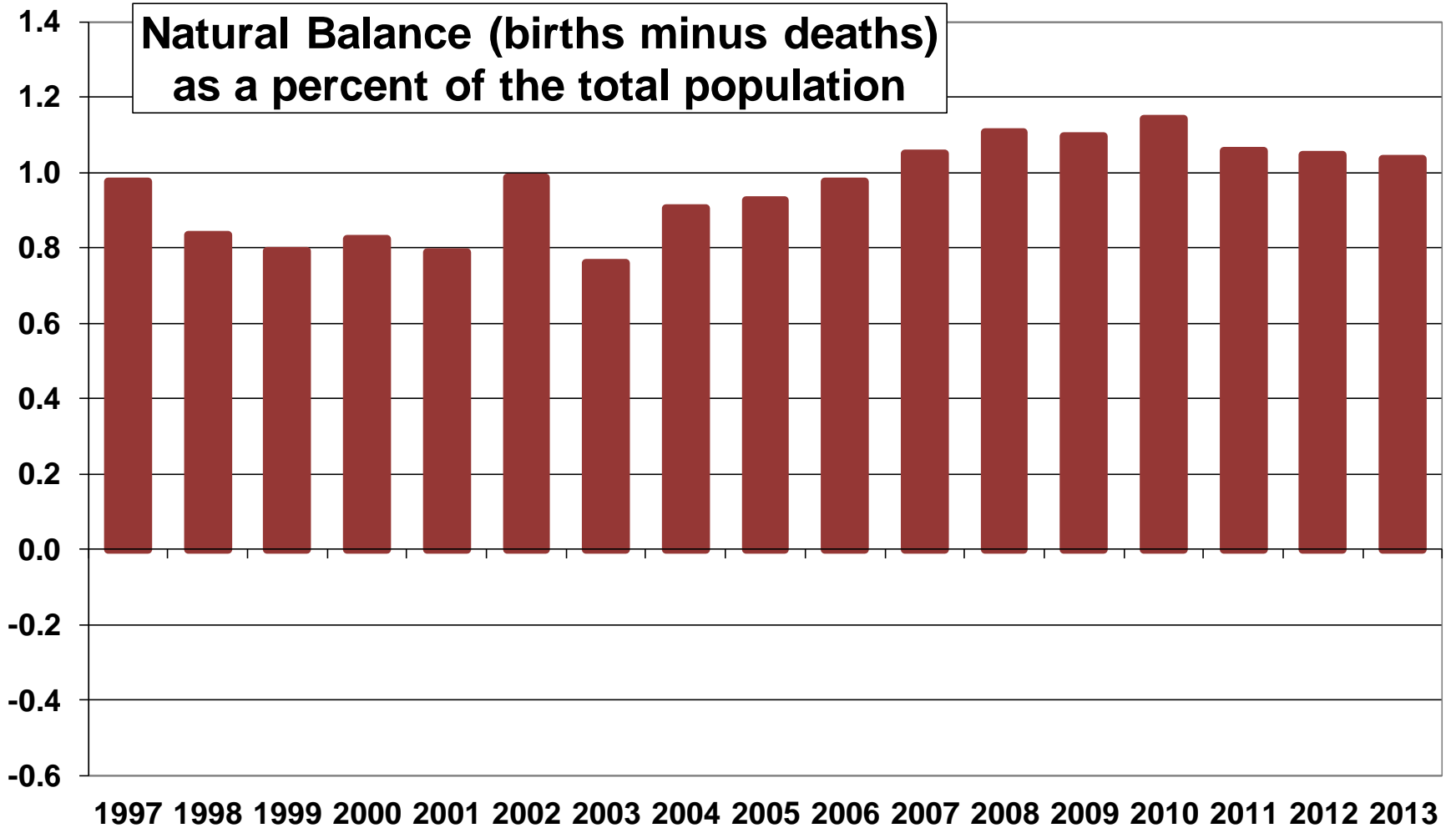


## ■ Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)



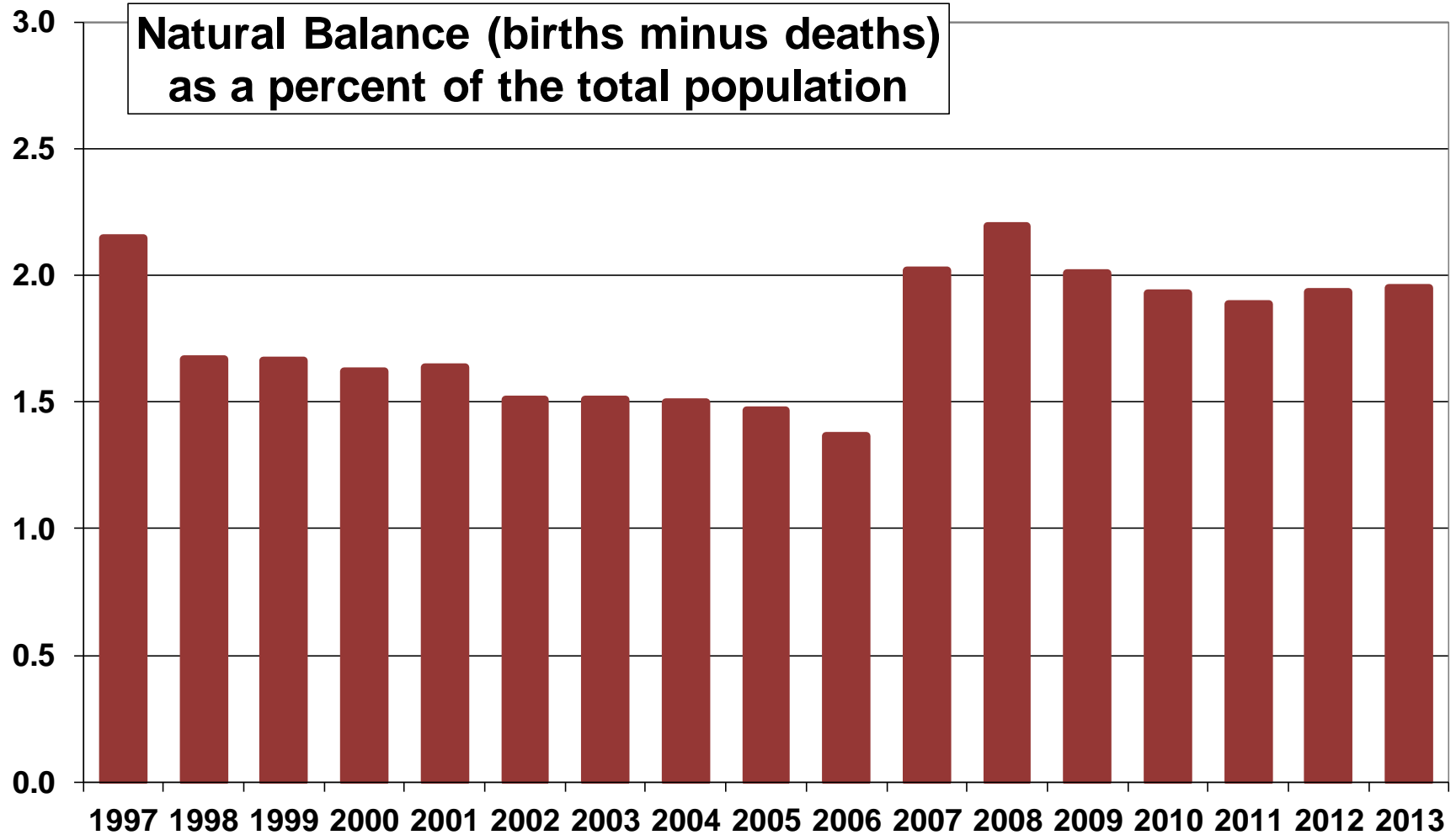
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)



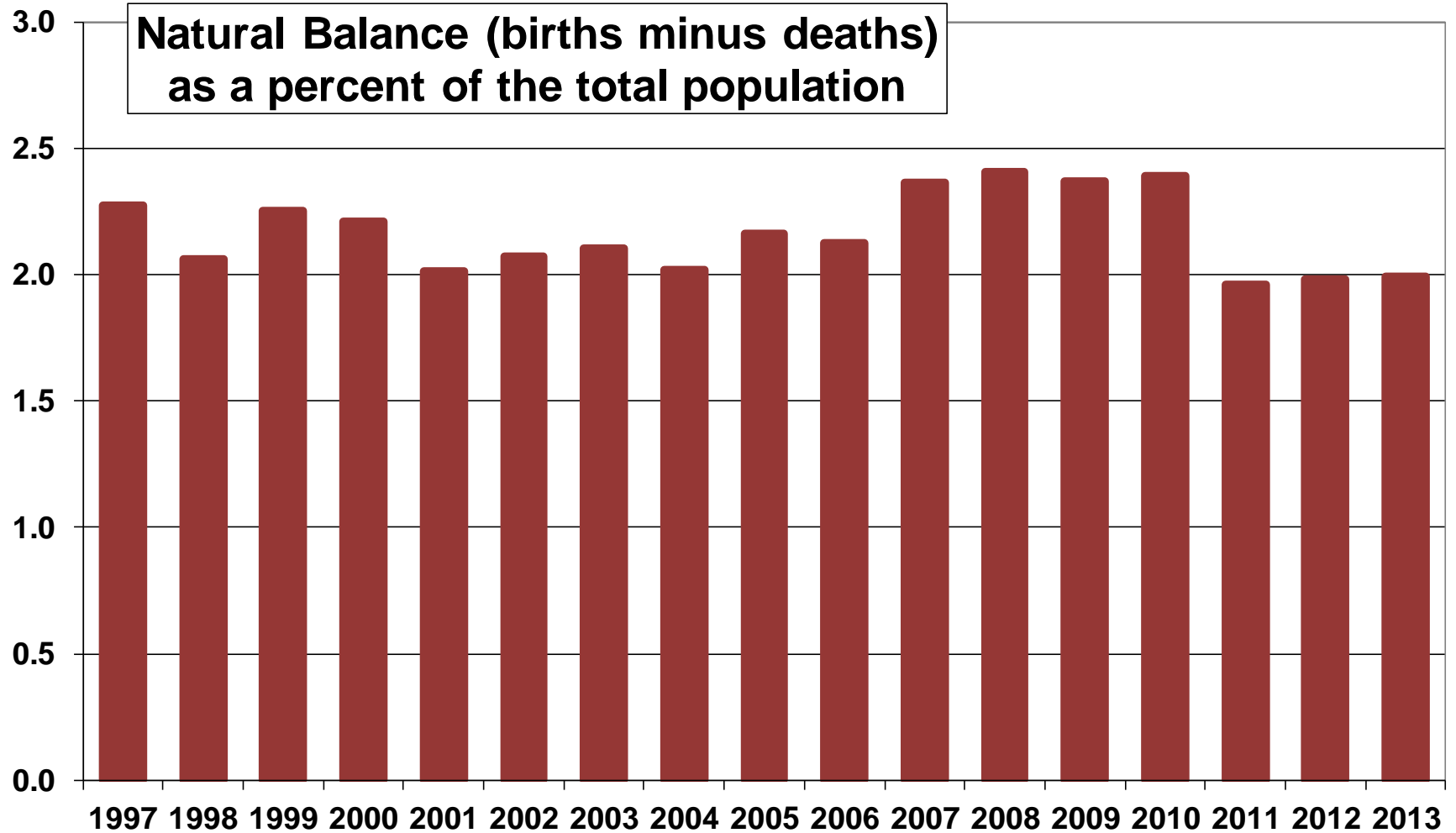
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)



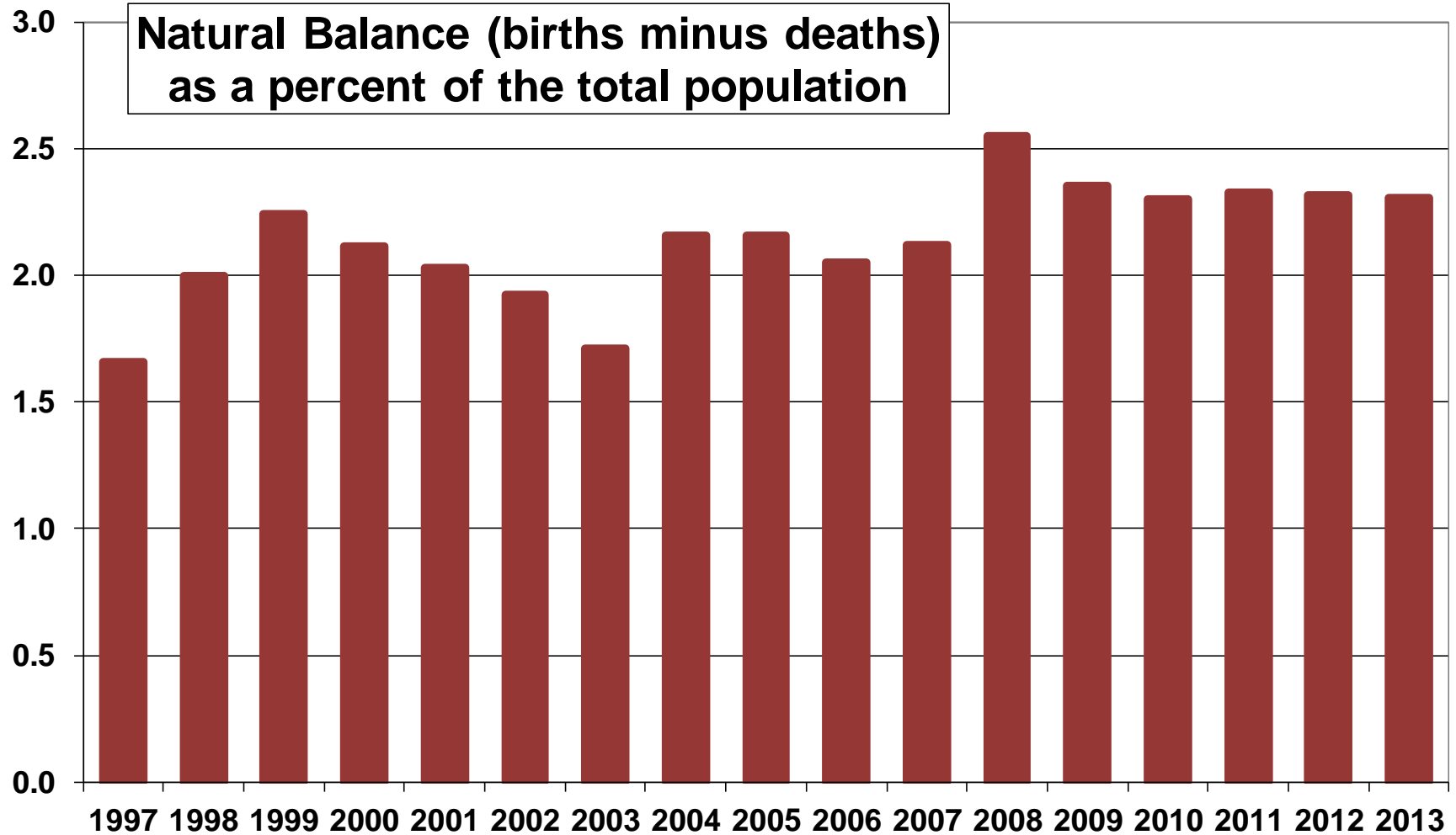
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 30% of Manitoba's population since 1996
- Non-metro Manitoba is growing.
- The sources of population change are:
  - Natural balance = births minus deaths
  - Internal migration (voting with your feet regarding where to live)

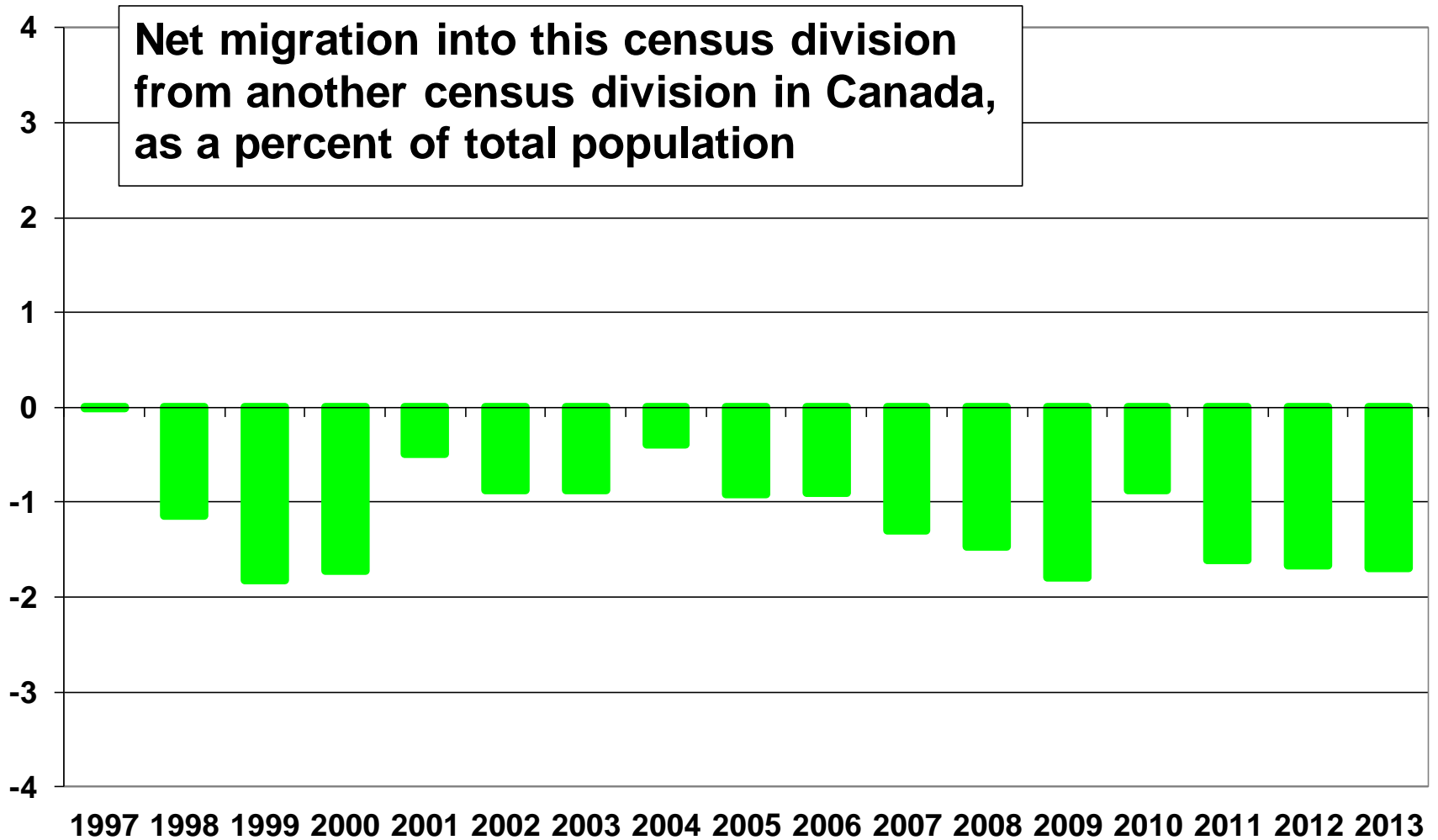
<b>Net internal migration<sup>1</sup> in 2012 as a percent<sup>2</sup> of total population</b>	
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	-1.7
Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	-1.6
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	-1.4
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	-1.4
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	-1.3
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	-1.0
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	-1.0
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	-0.8
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	-0.8
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	-0.5
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	-0.4
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	-0.4
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	-0.2
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	-0.1
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	0.0
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	0.1
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	0.3
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	0.3
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	0.6
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	0.8
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	1.1
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	1.3
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	1.4

} 14 CDs

1. Net internal migration is the number of individuals who **moved into** the census division (from any other census division in Canada) minus the number of individuals who **moved out** of the census division (to any other census division in Canada)

2. The exact calculation was net internal migration from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013 as a percent of the population on July 1, 2012.

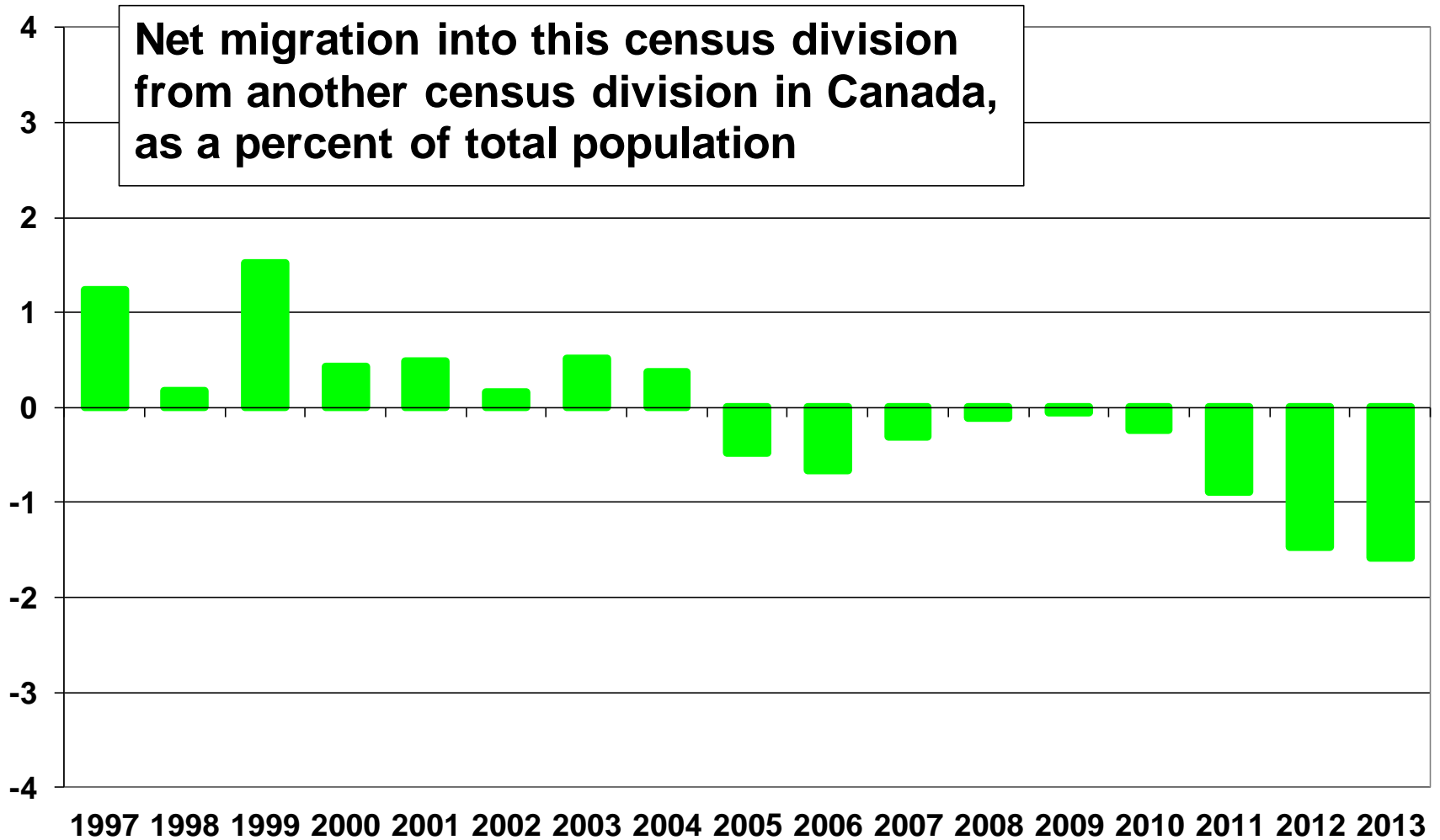
## ■ Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

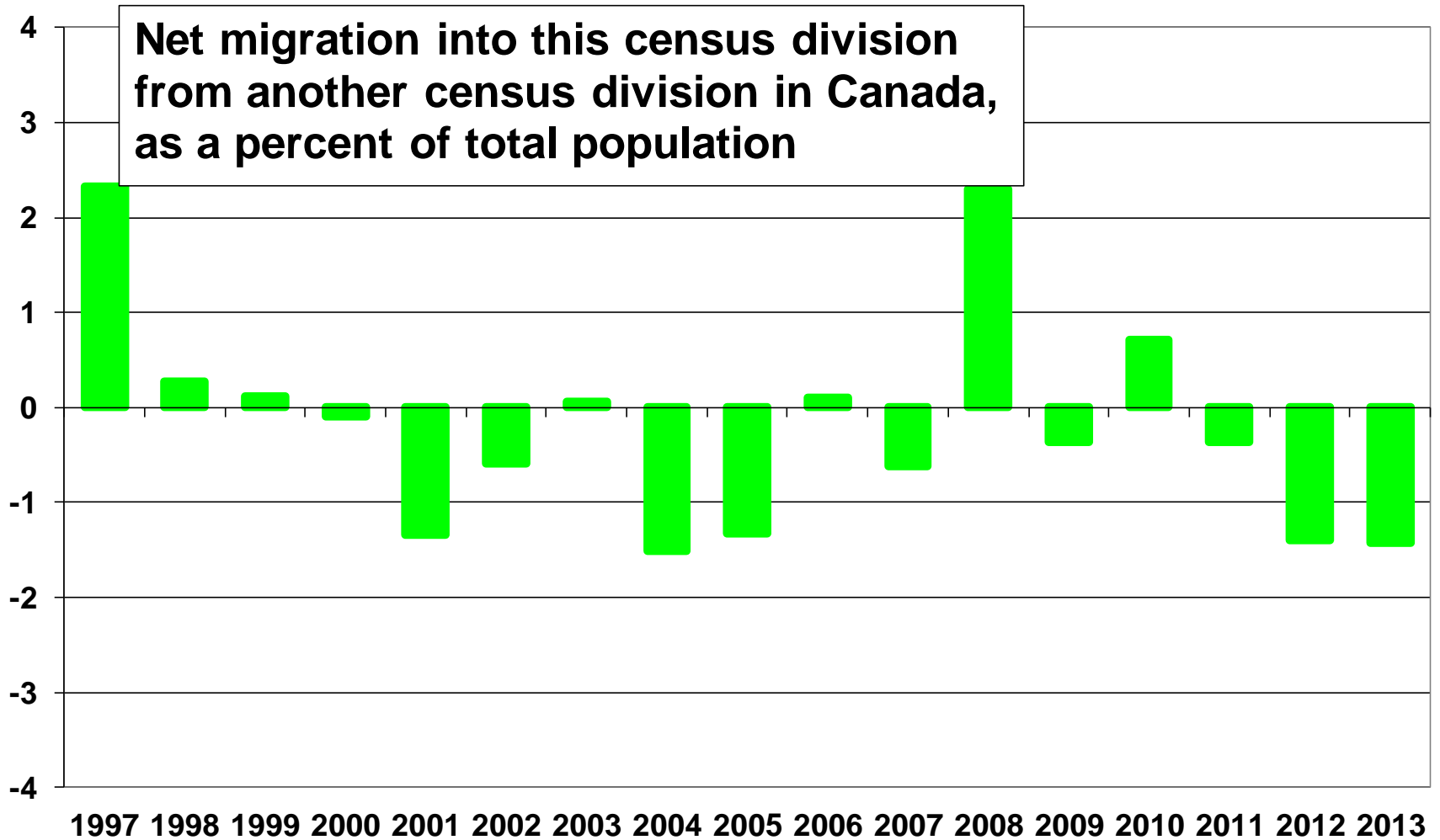


## ■ Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)



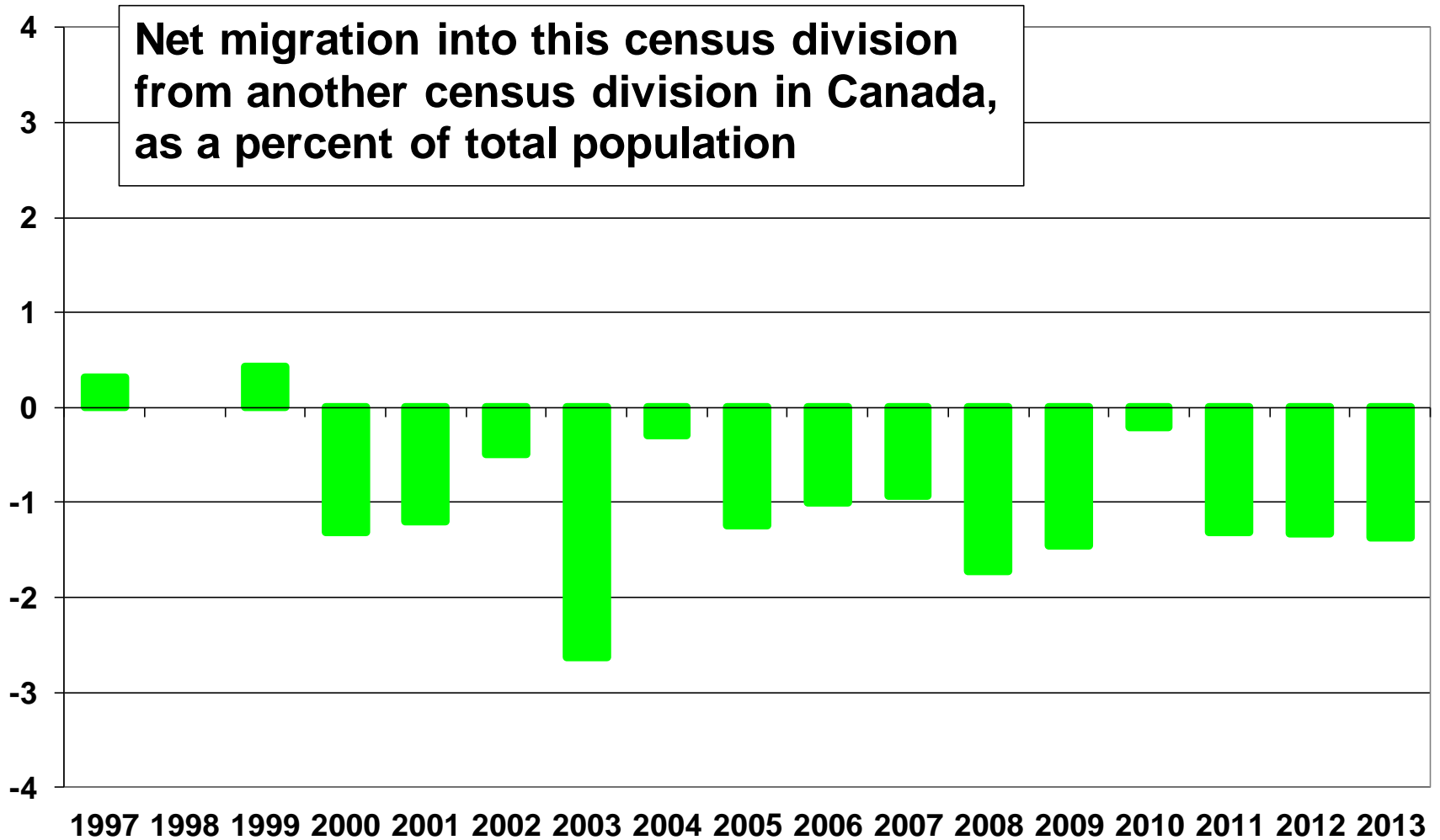
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)



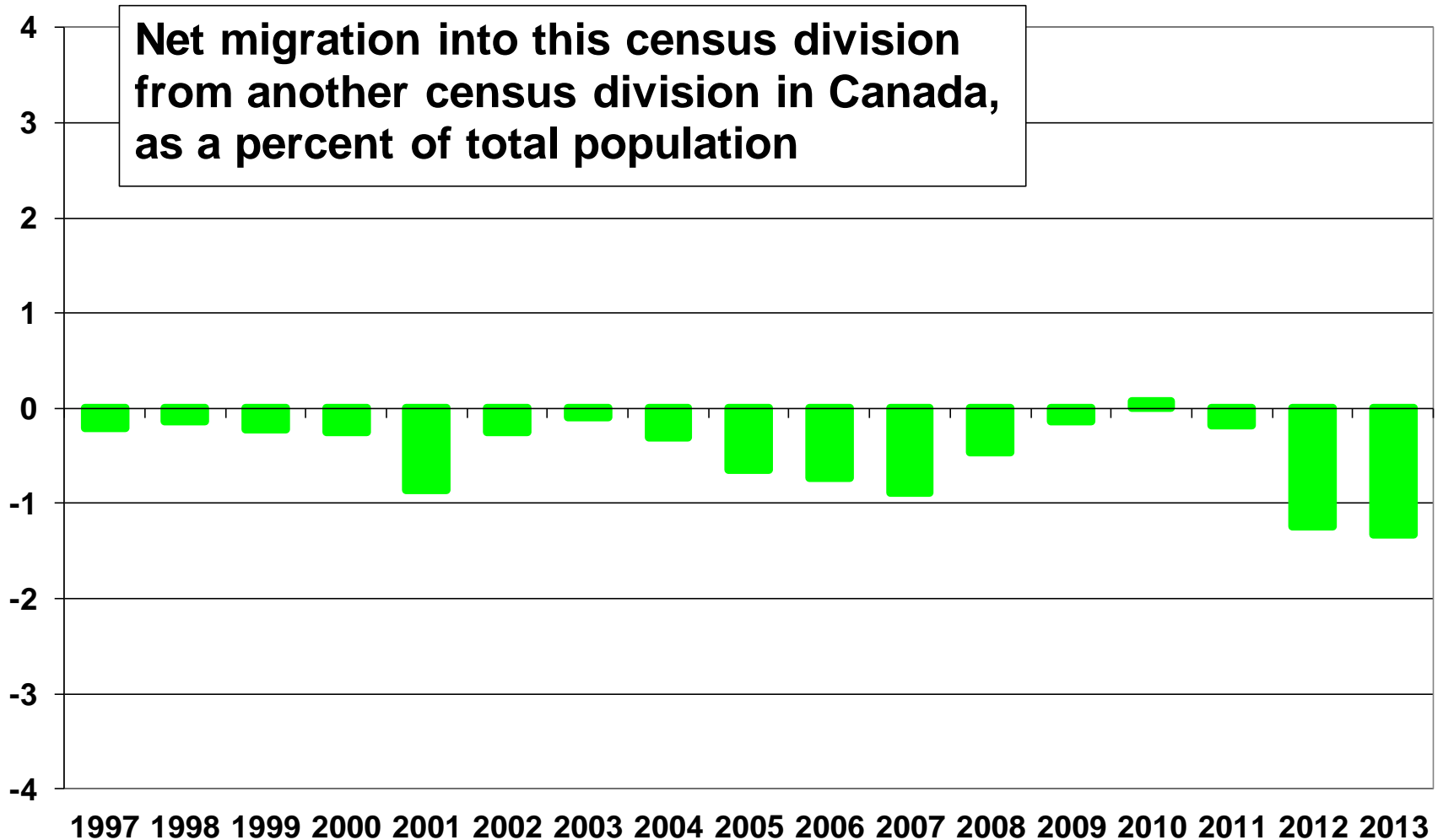
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)



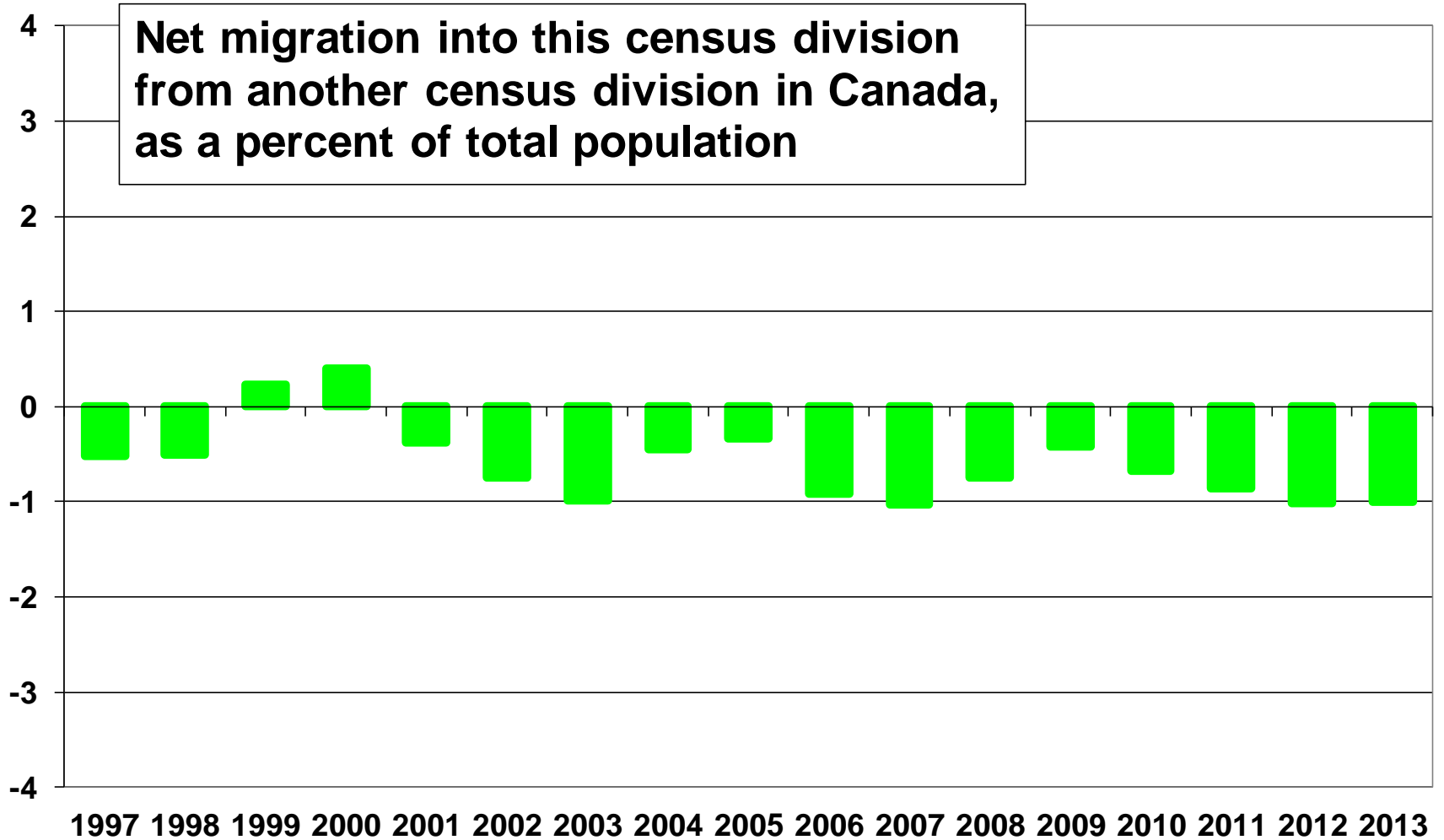
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)



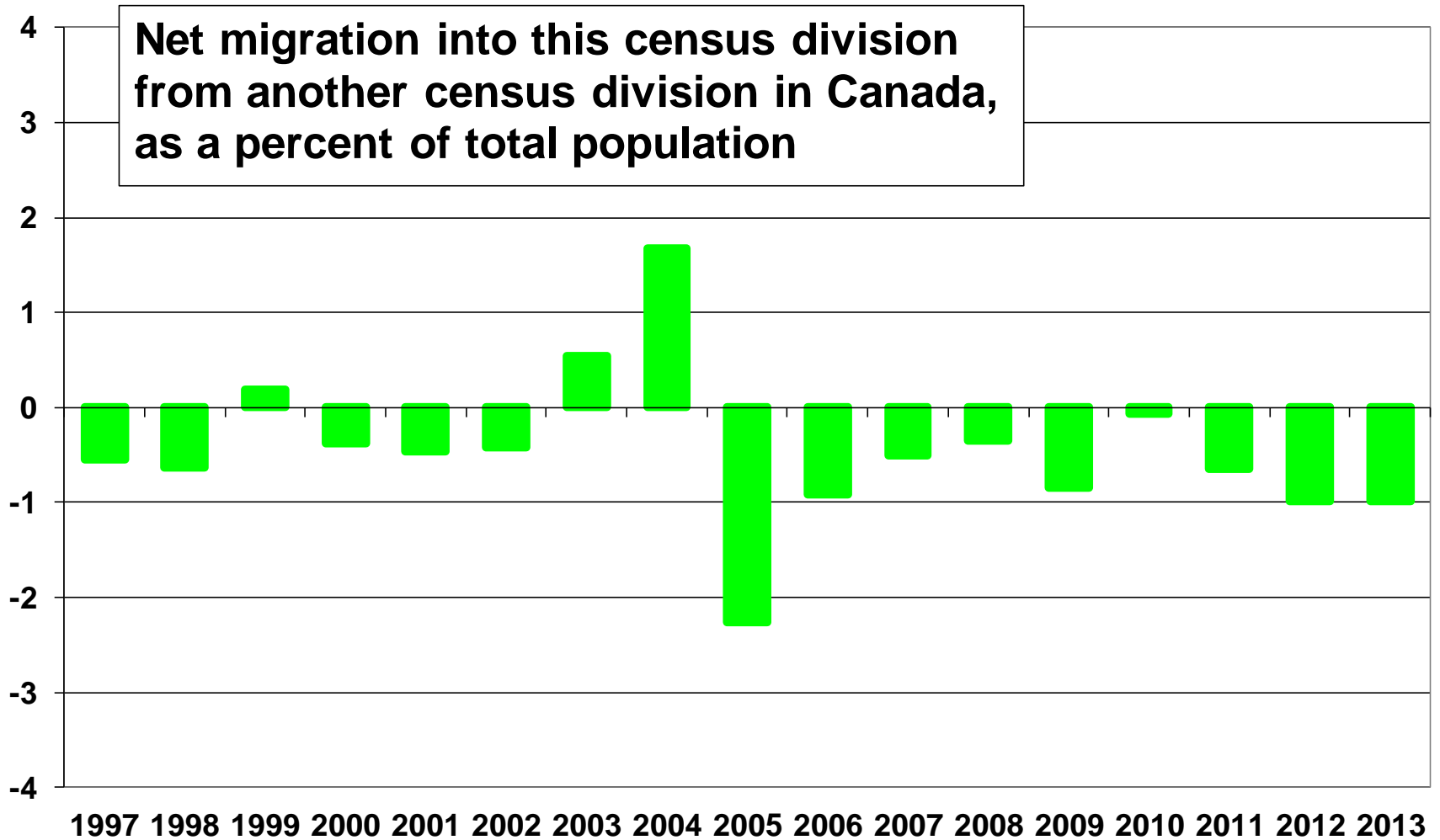
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)



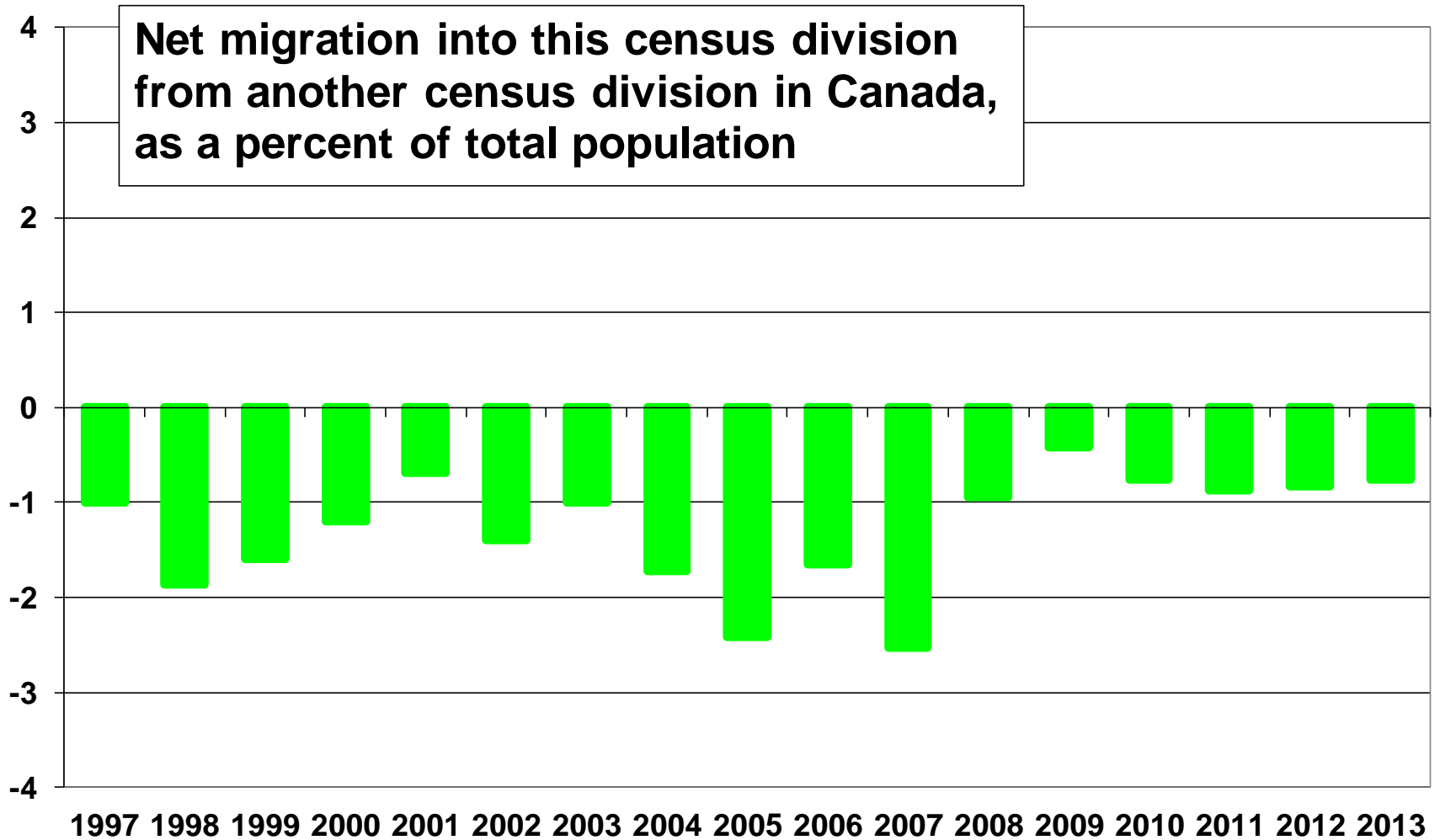
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)



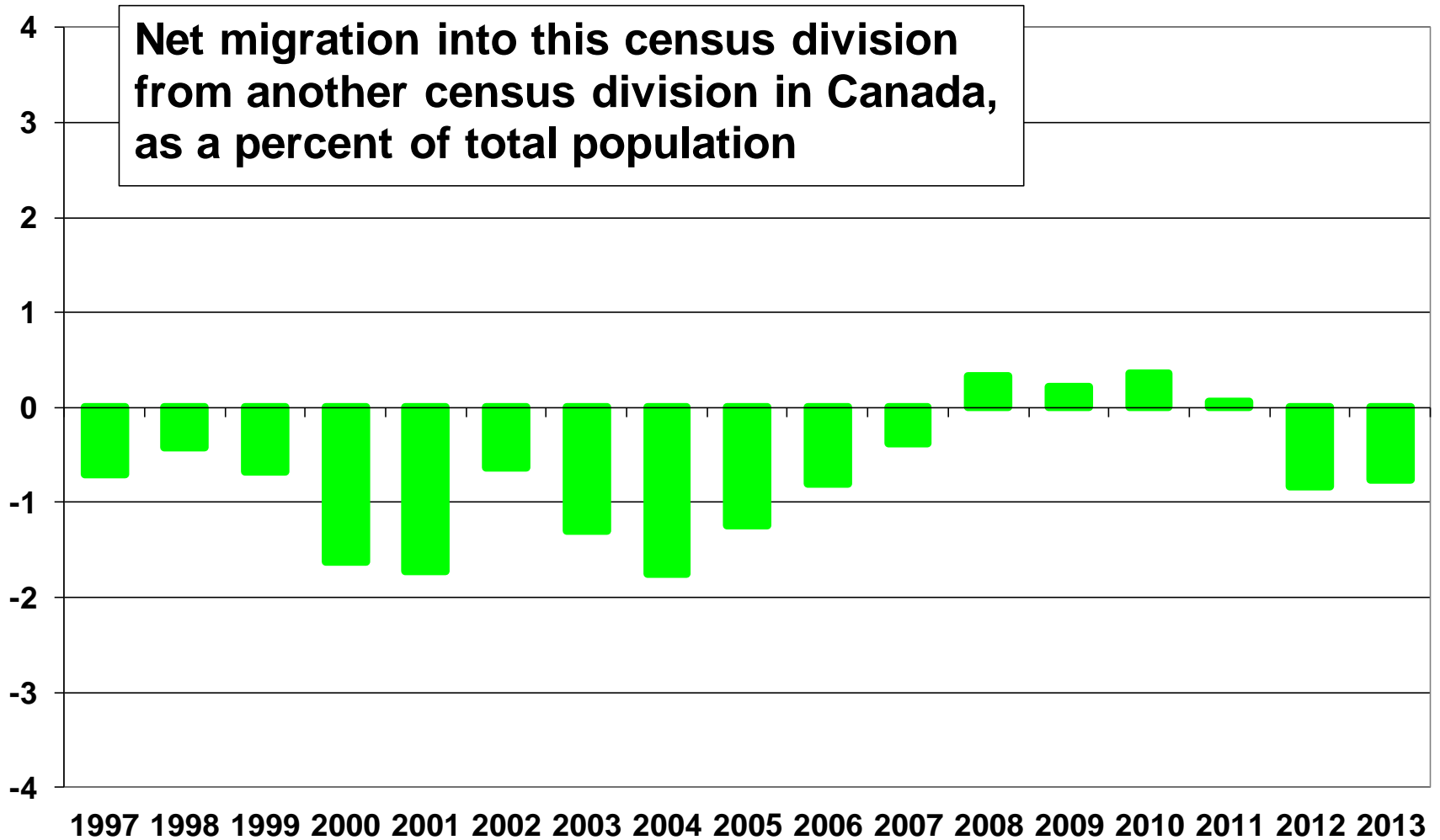
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

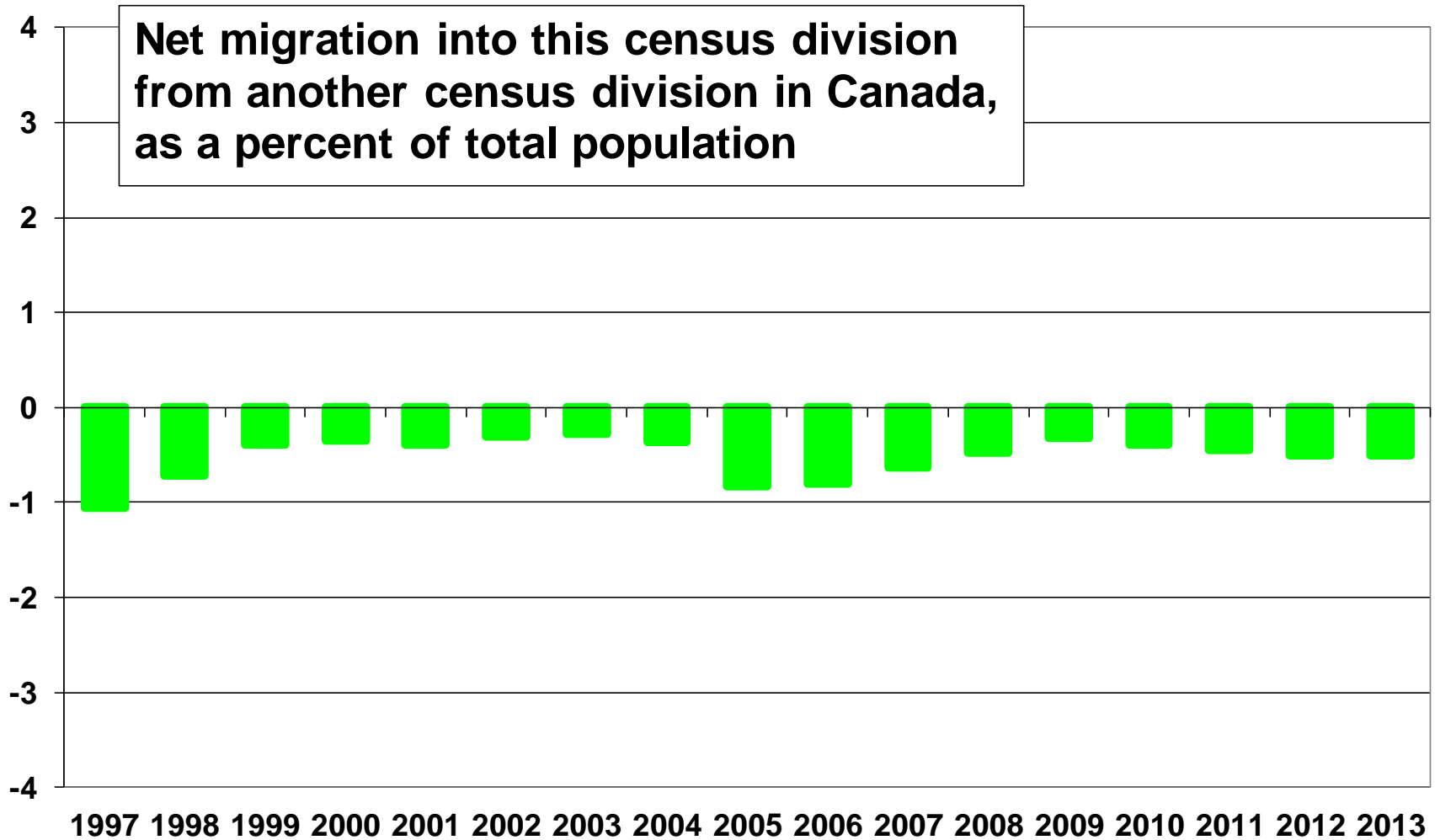
## ■ Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

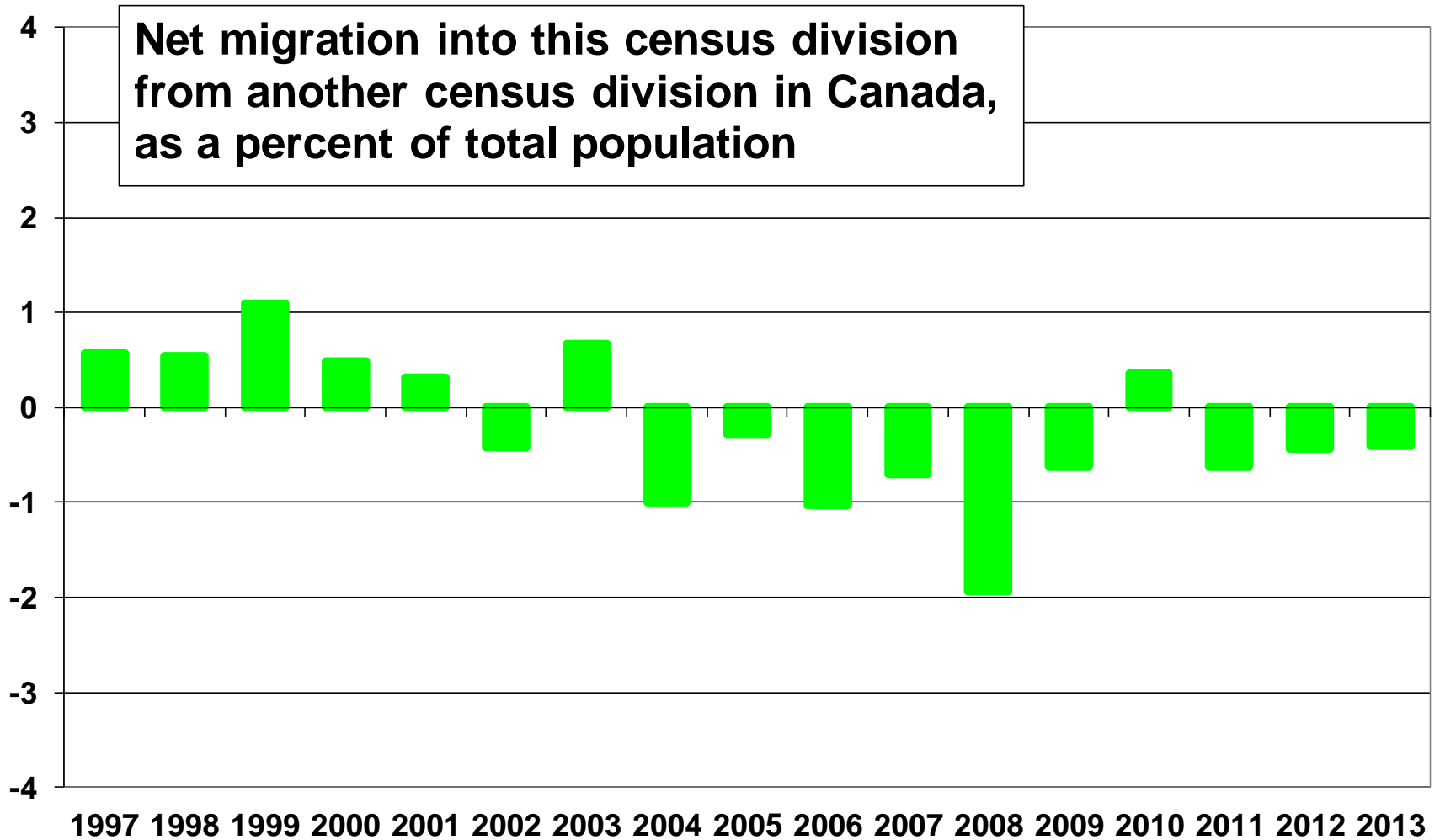


## ■ Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)



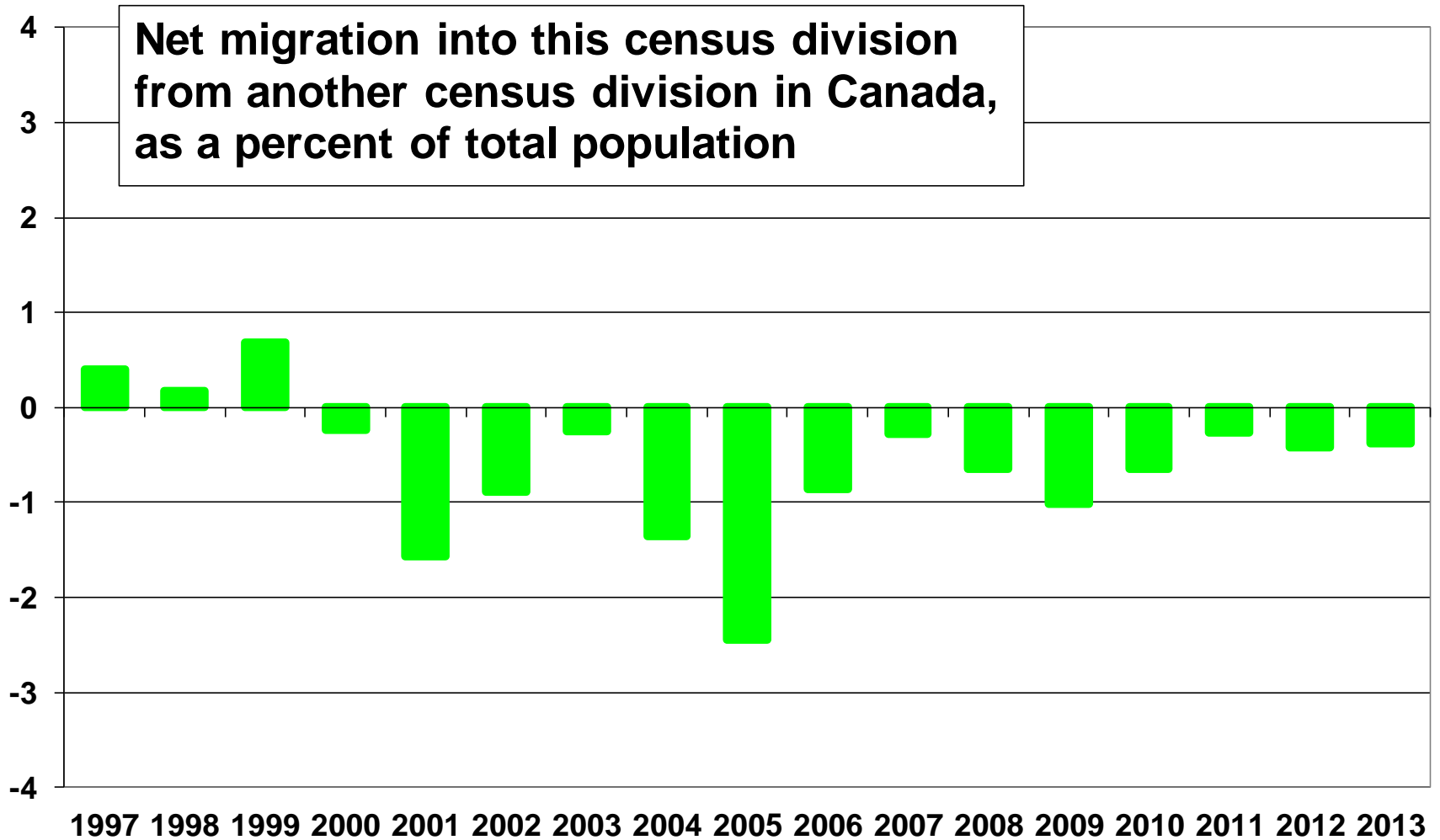
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)



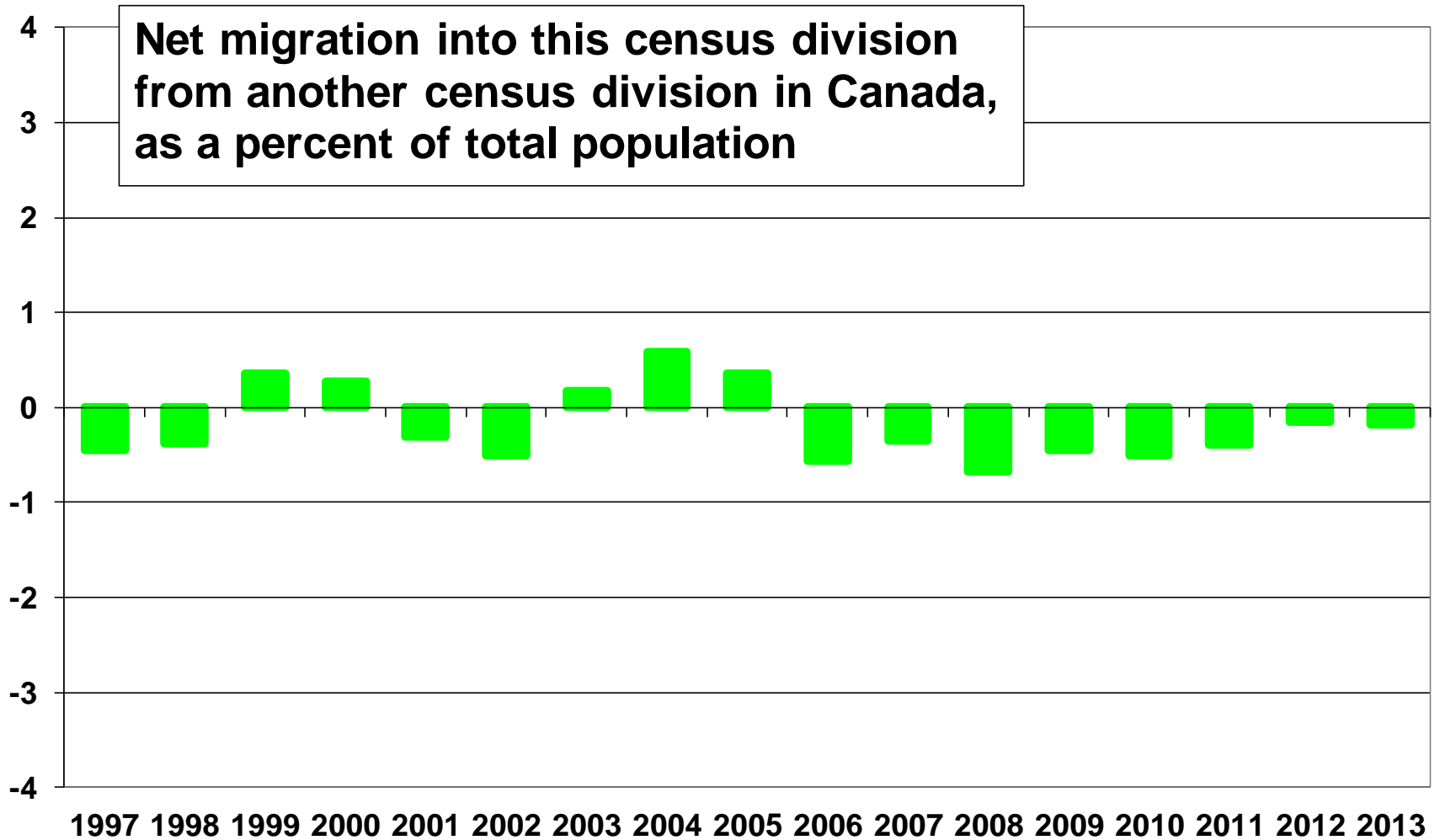
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)



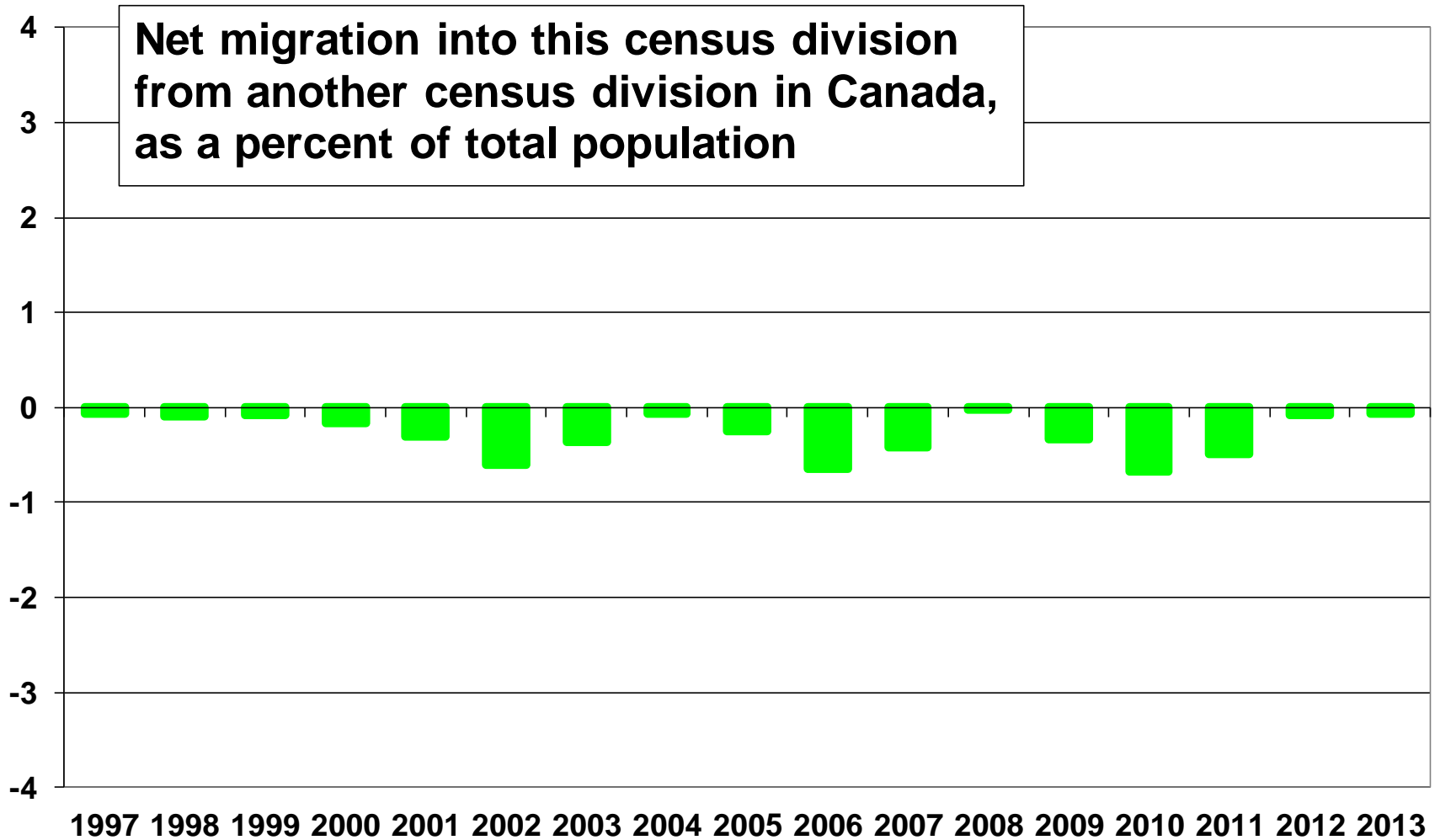
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)



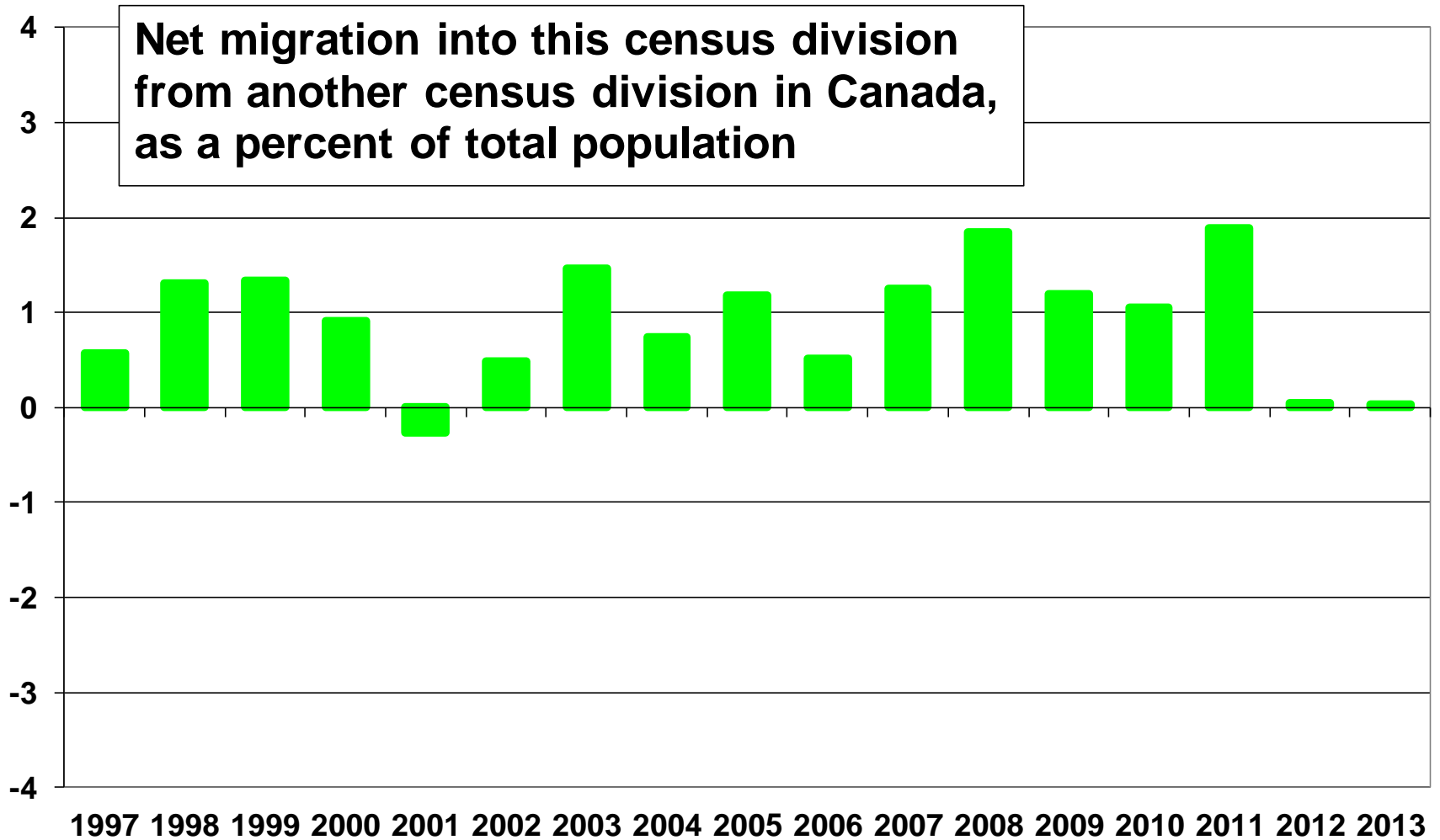
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)



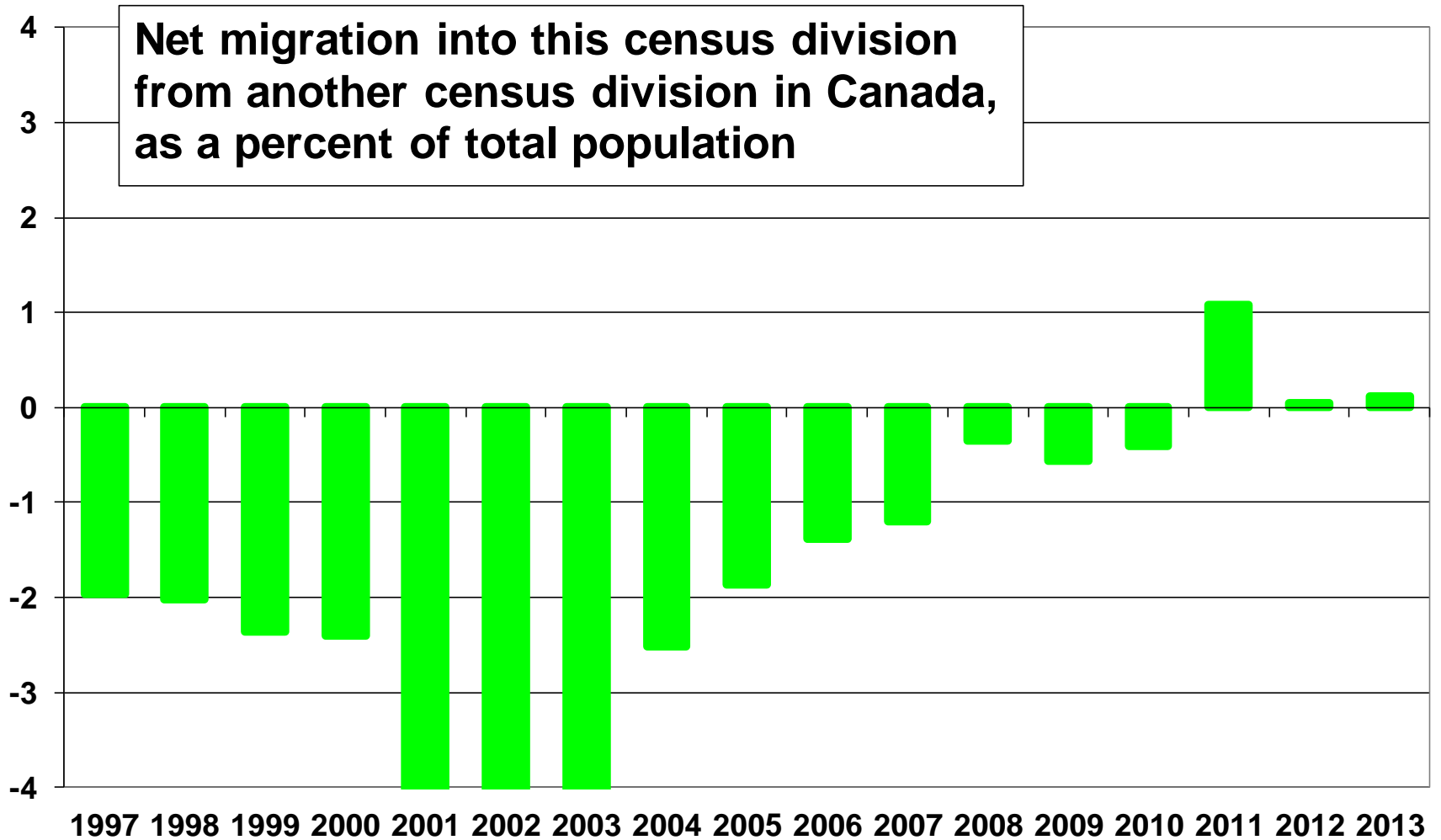
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)



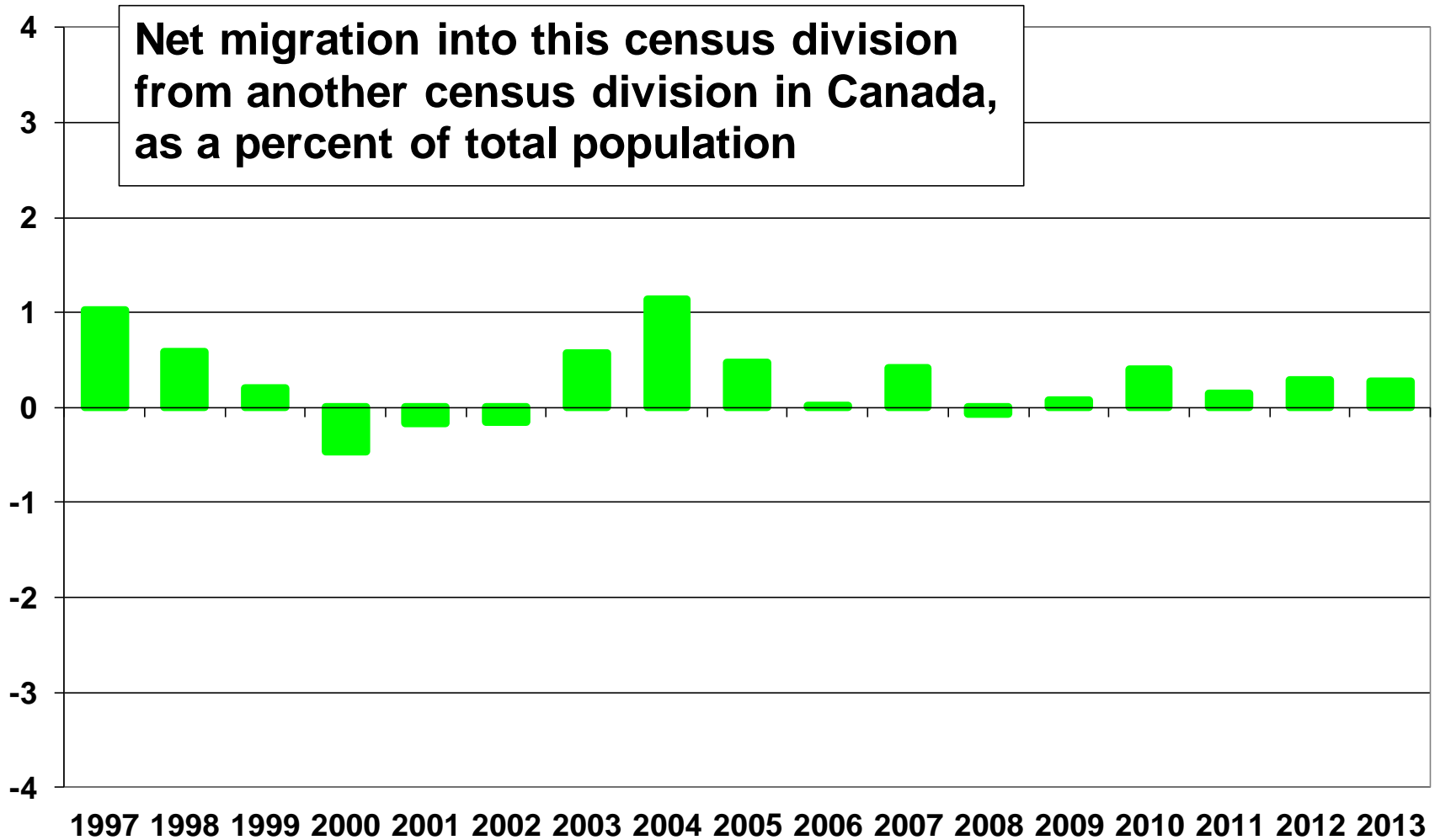
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

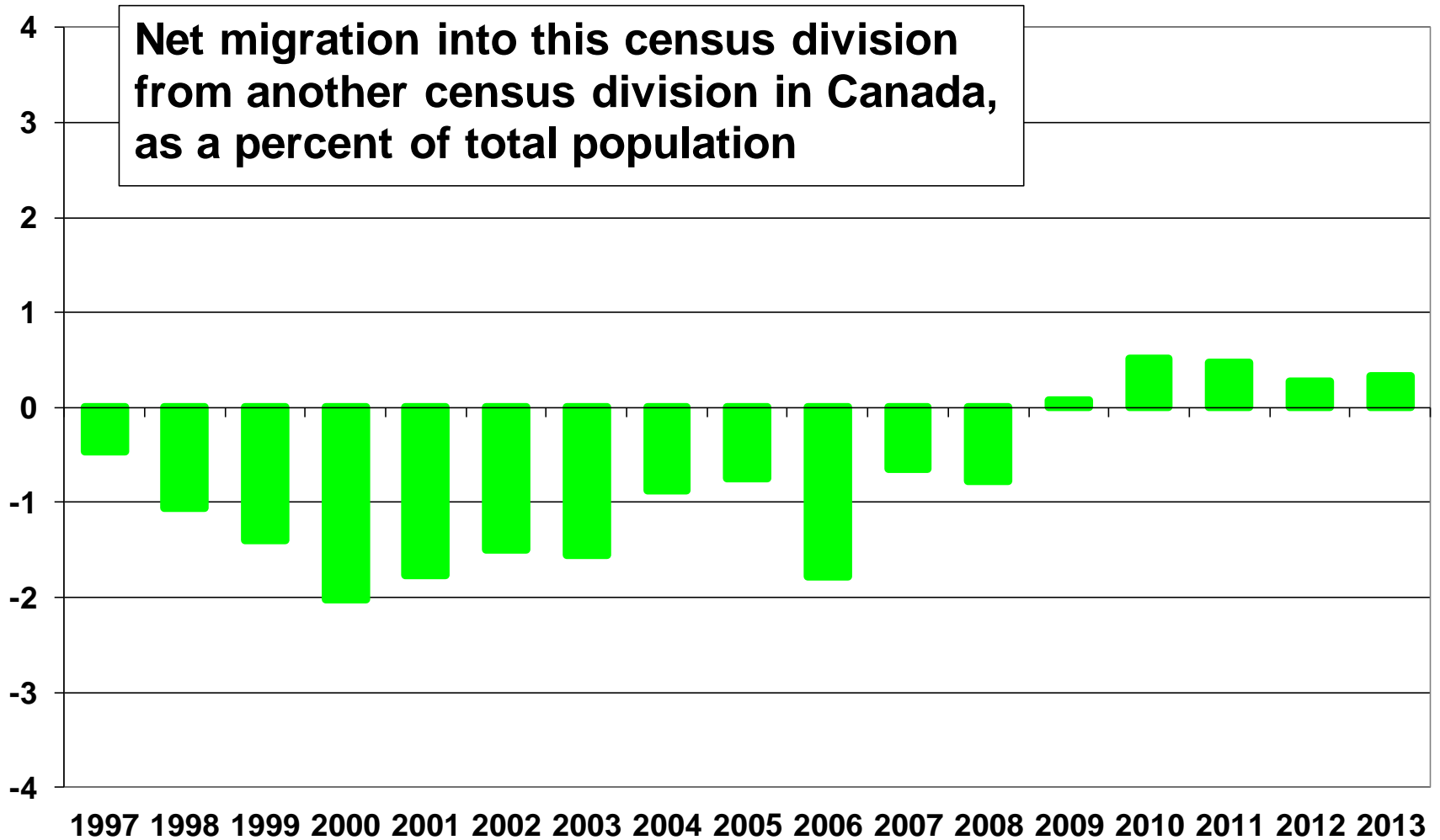
## ■ Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

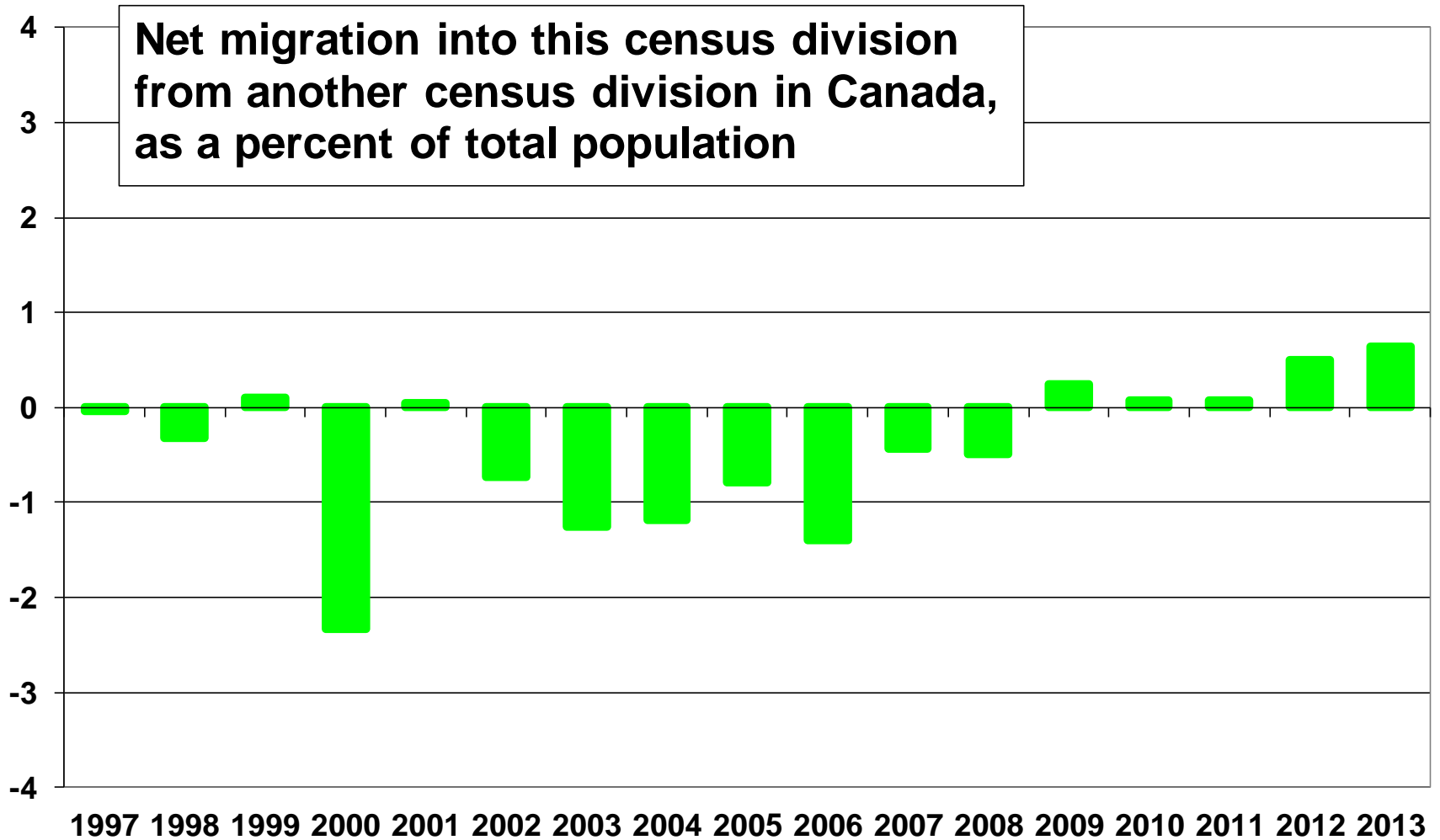


## ■ Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)



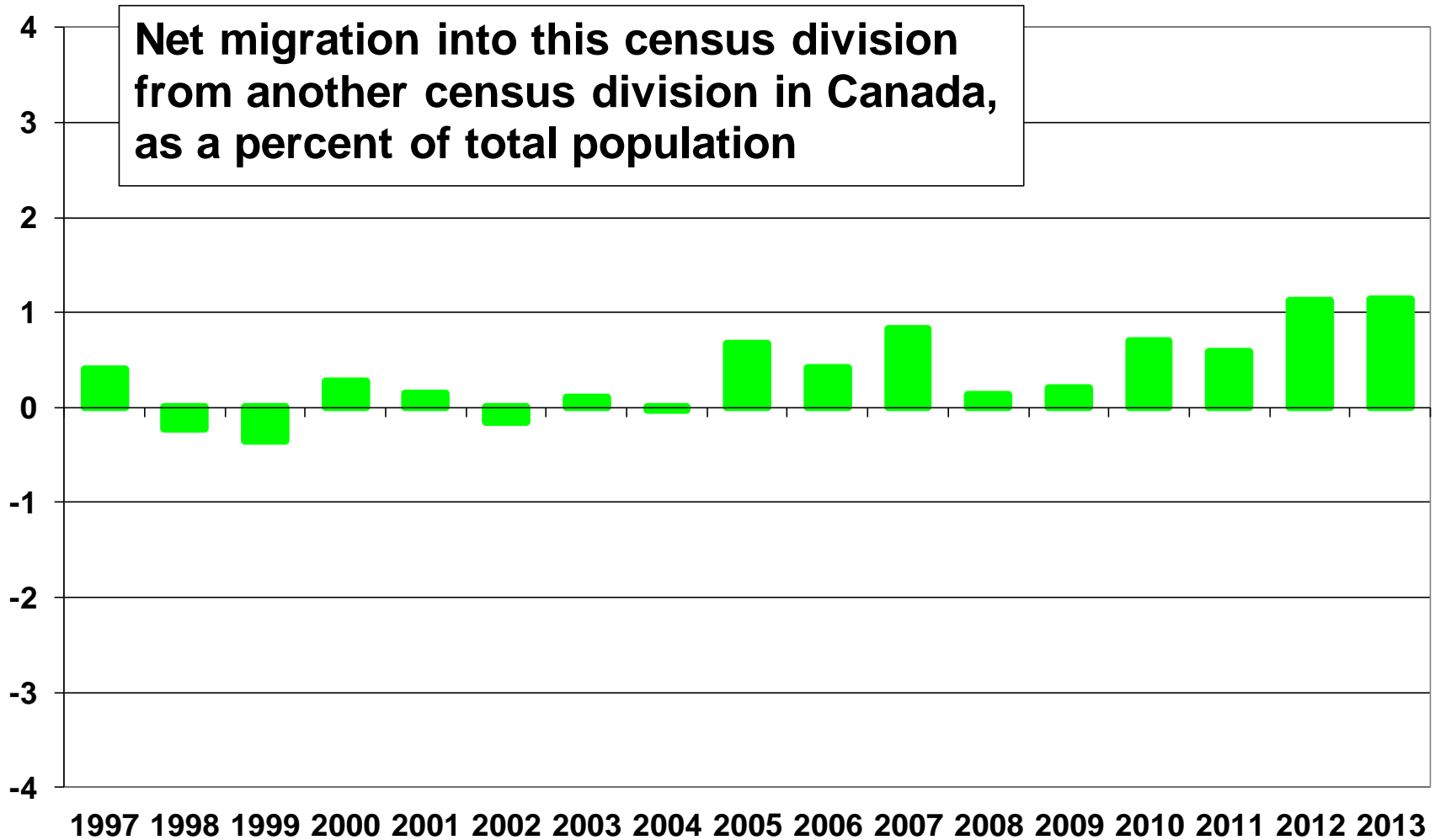
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)



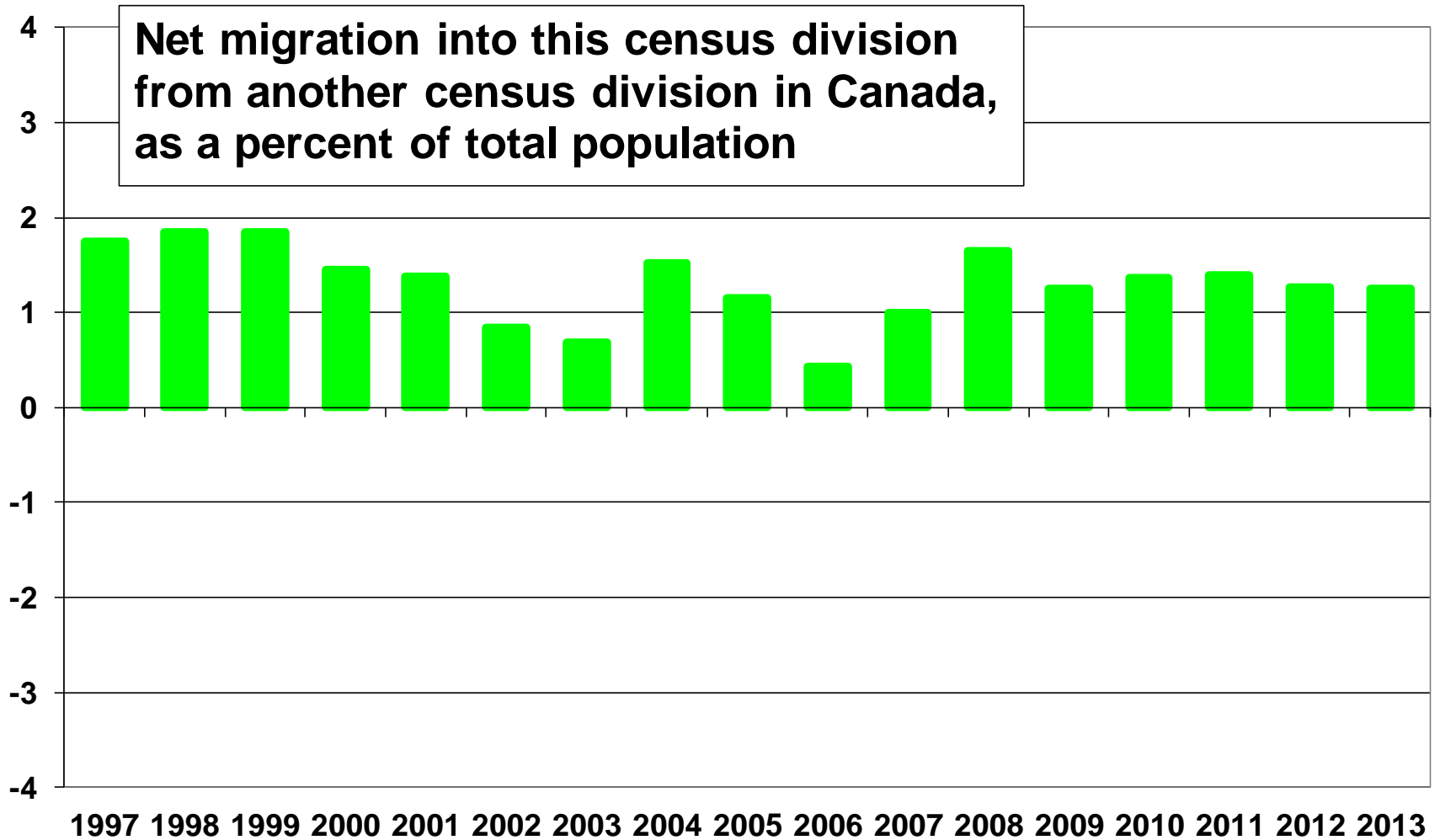
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)



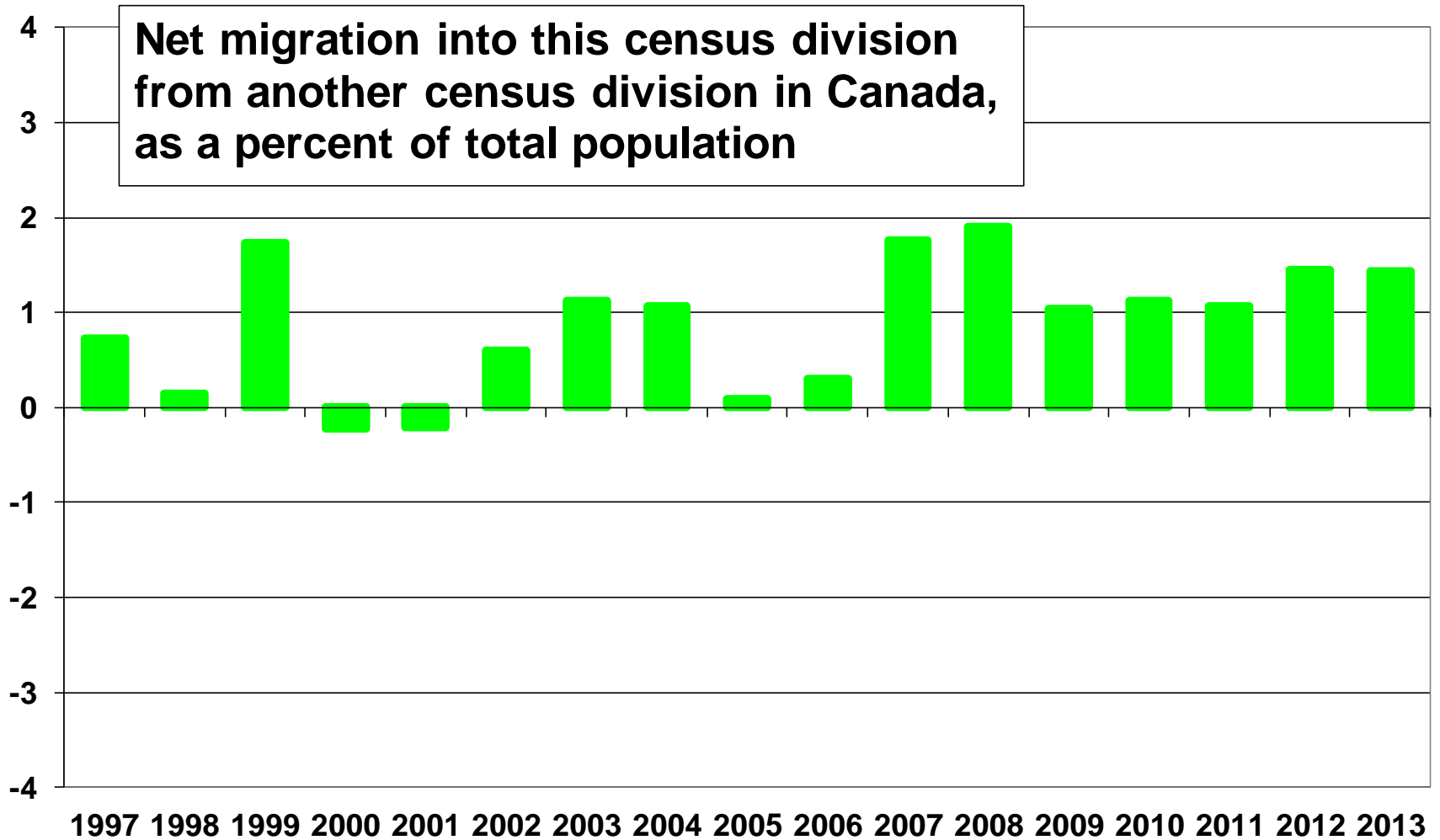
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## ■ Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)



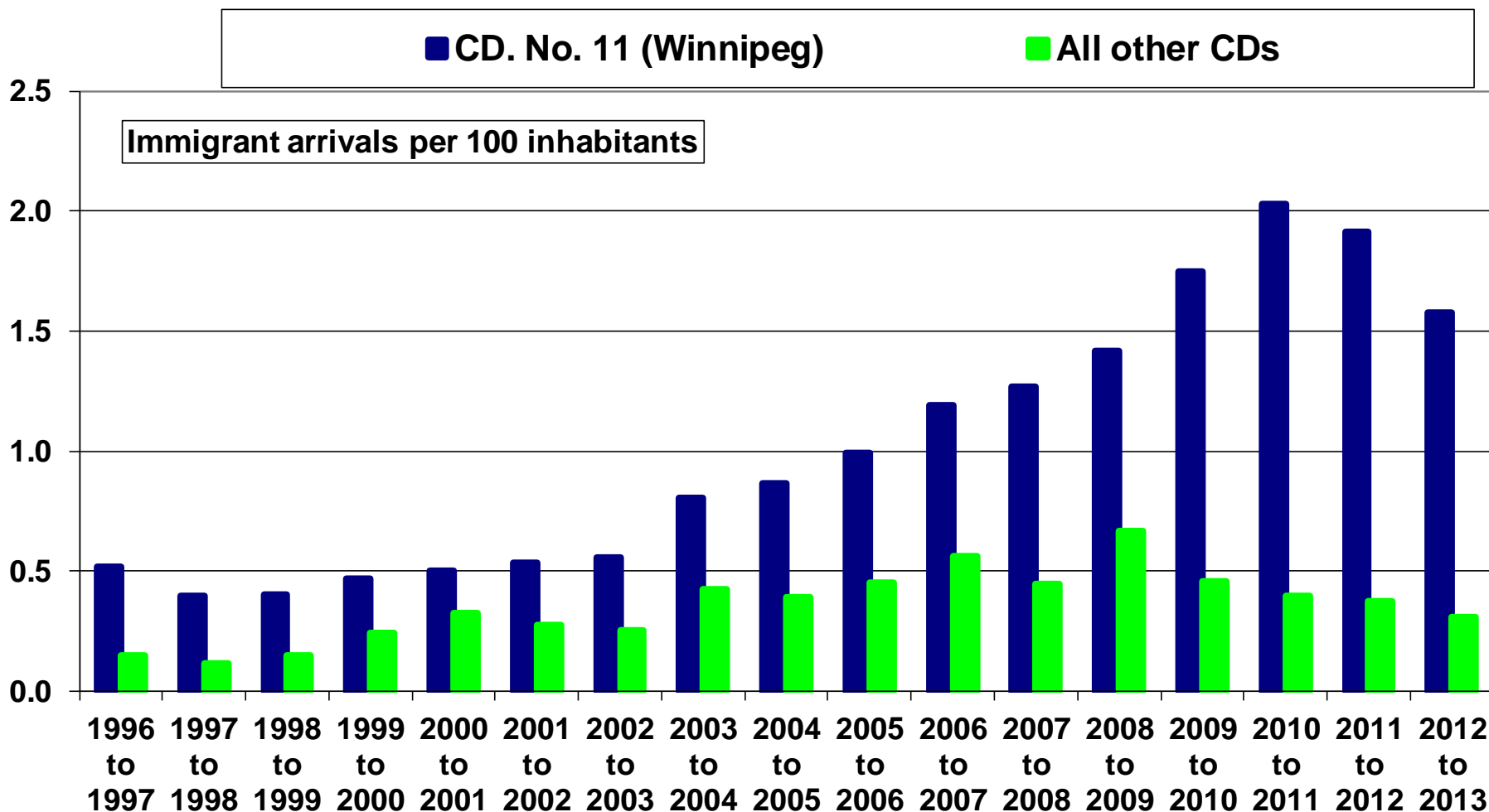
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

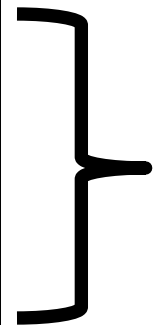
- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 39-40% of Manitoba's population since 1996
- Non-metro Manitoba is growing.
- The sources of population change are:
  - Natural balance = births minus deaths
  - Internal migration (voting with your feet regarding where to live)
  - Immigration – some communities are attracting immigrants

## Outside Winnipeg in 2012 to 2013, 0.31% of the population were immigrants who had arrived in the previous year



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0053.

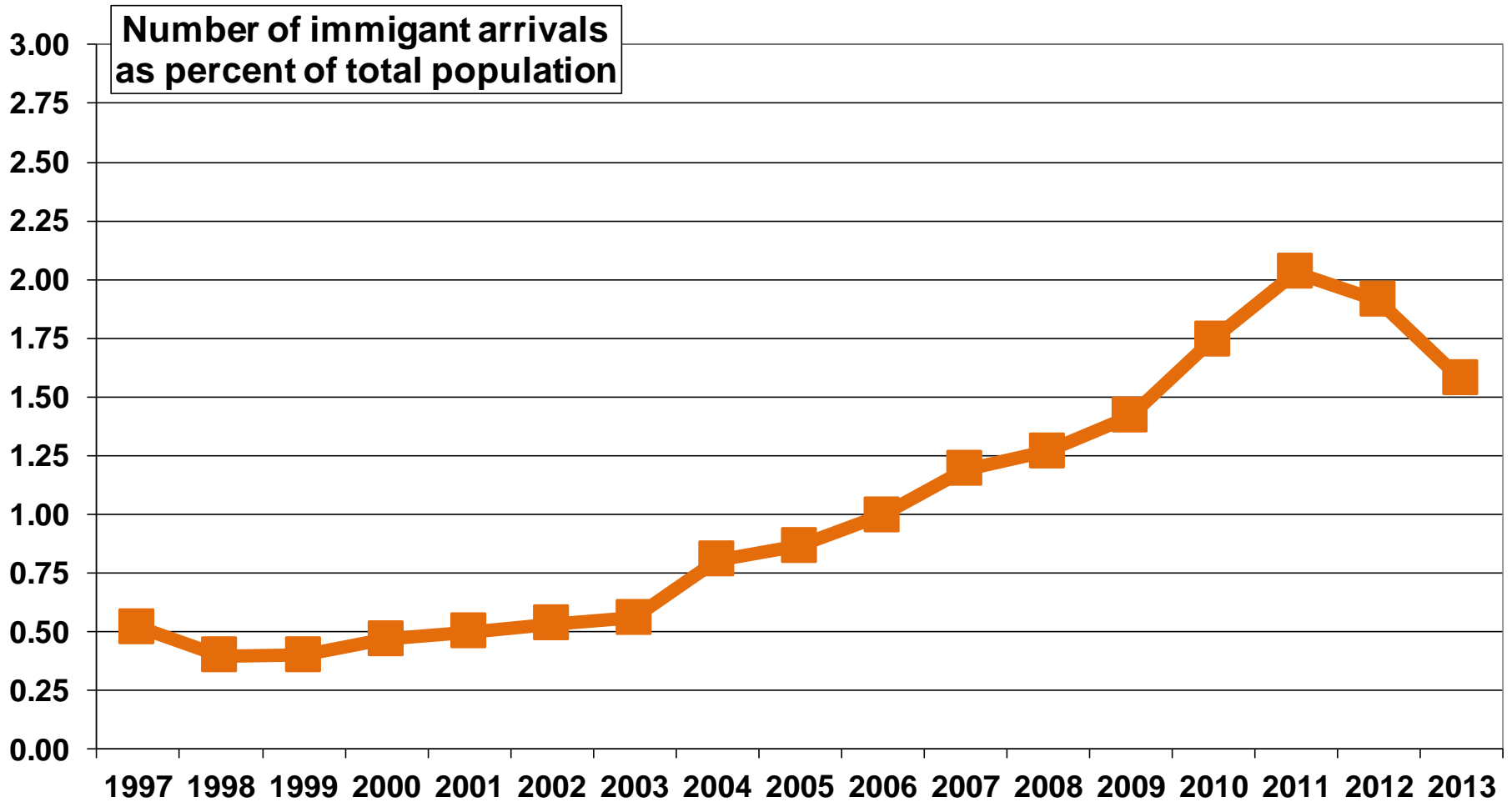
<b>Number of immigrant arrivals per 100 residents, July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013</b>	
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	1.6
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	0.9
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	0.7
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	0.5
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	0.5
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	0.4
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	0.3
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	0.2
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	0.2
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	0.1
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	0.1
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	0.1
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	0.1
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	0.1
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	0.1
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	0.1
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	0.1
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	0.0
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	0.0
Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	0.0
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	0.0
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	0.0
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	0.0



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

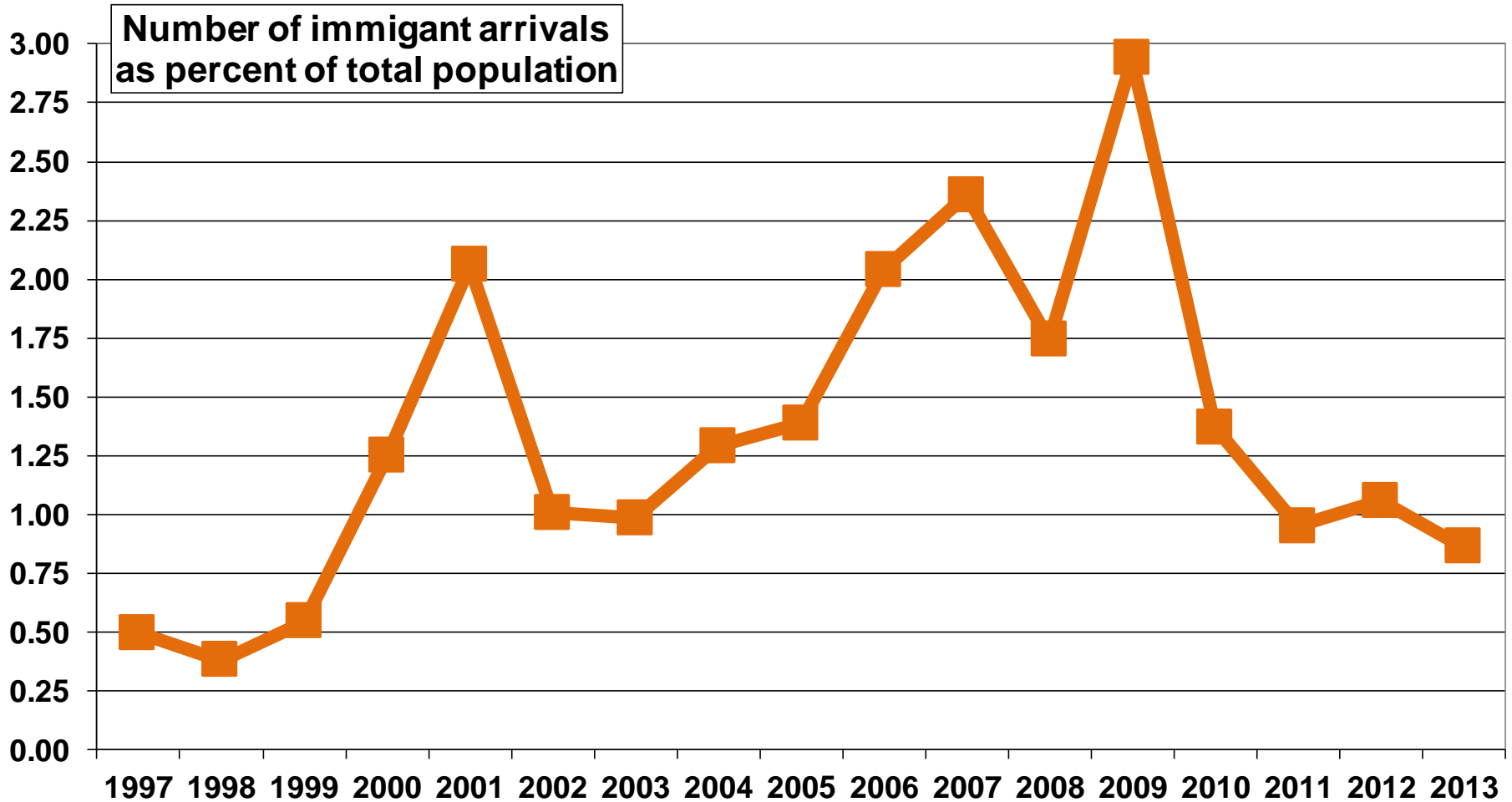


## Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)



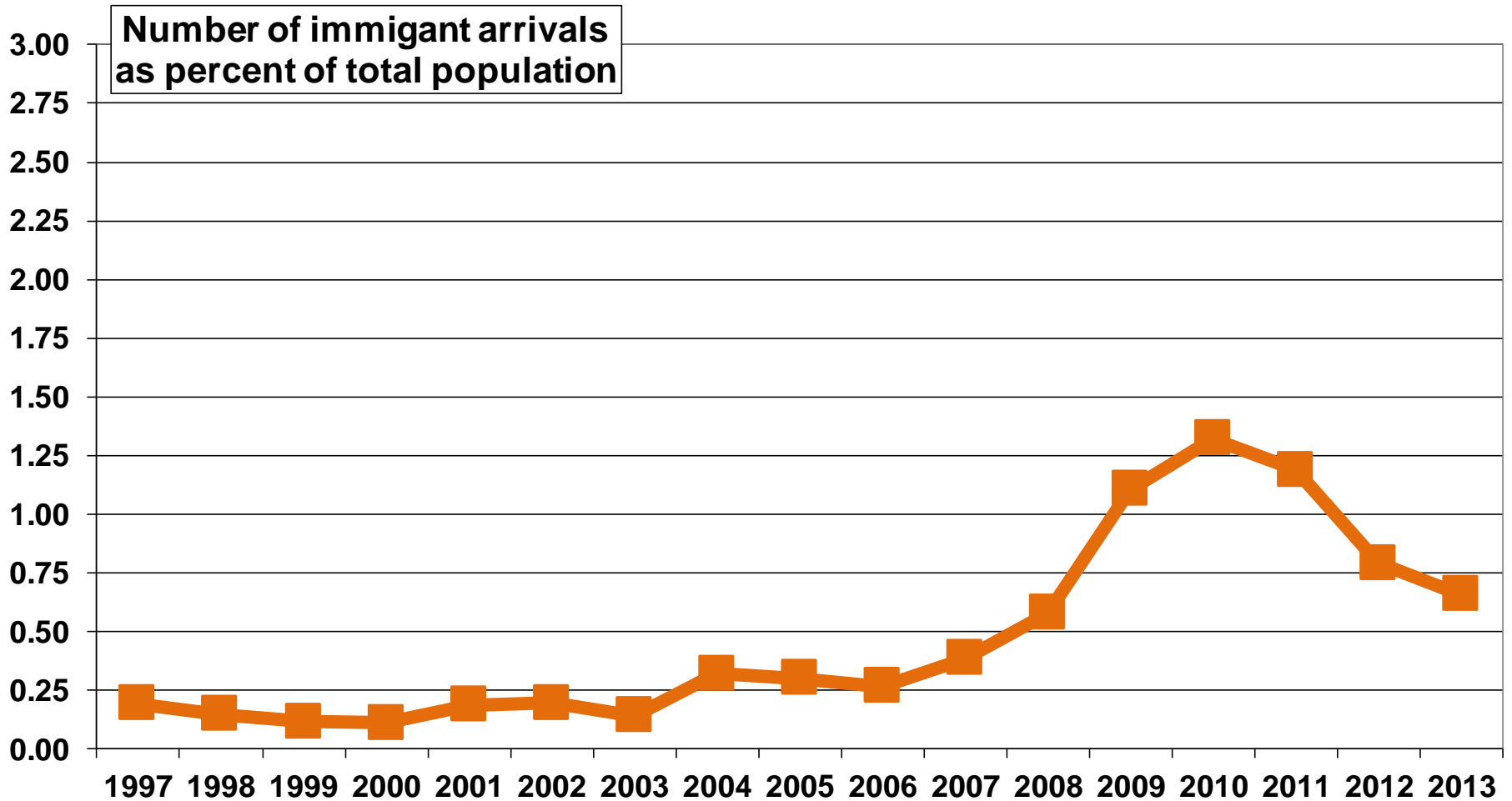
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)



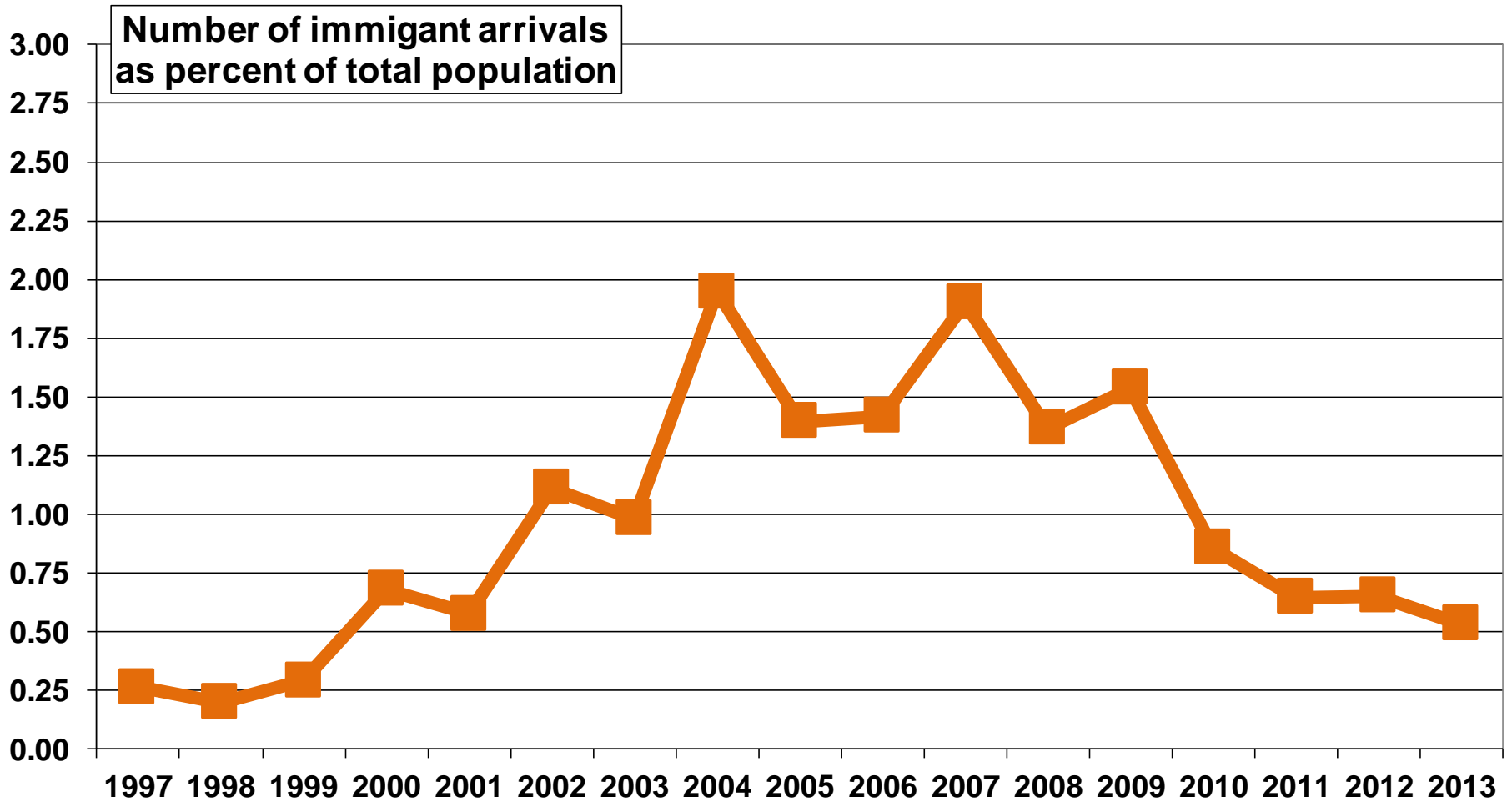
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)



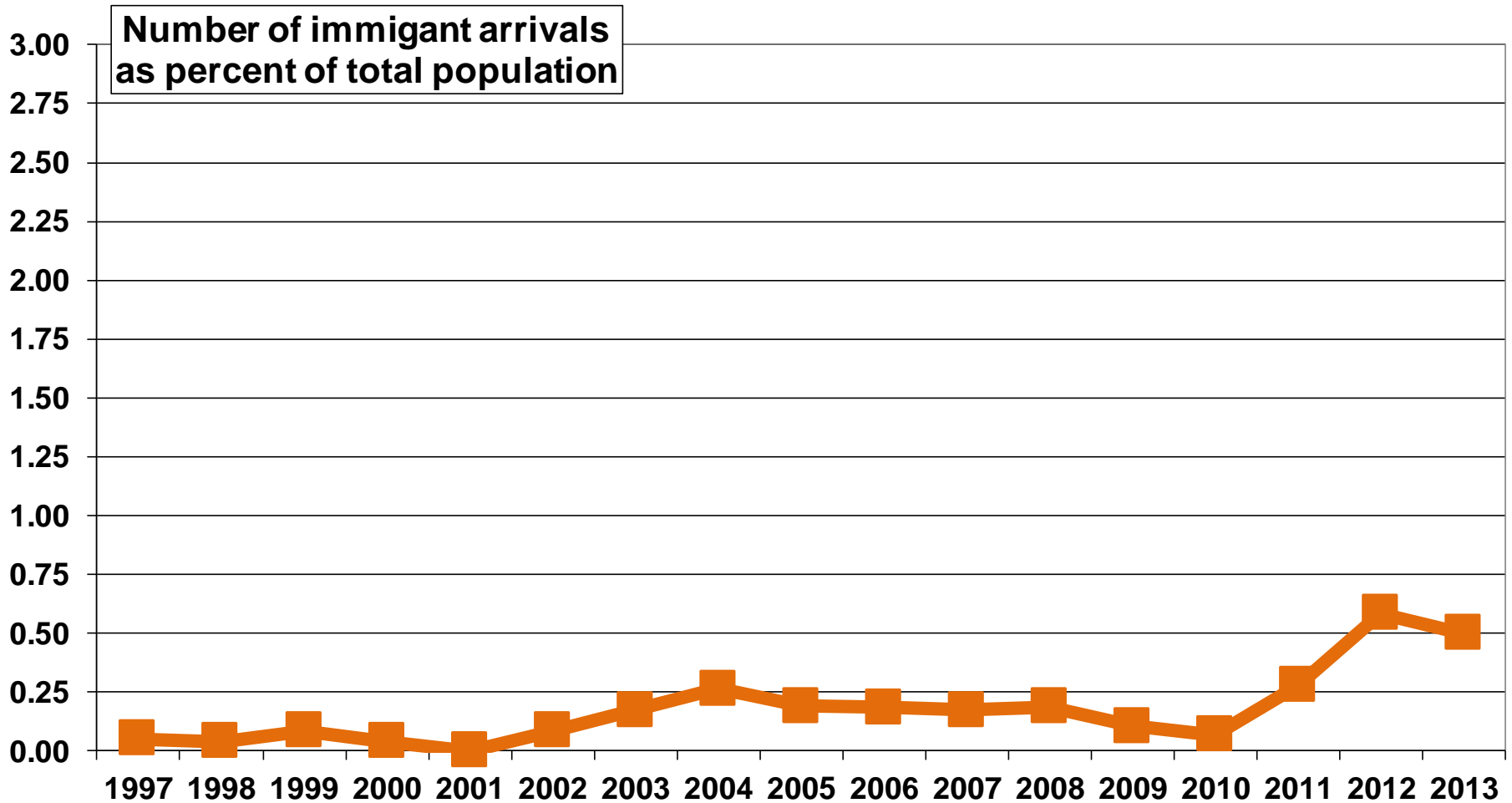
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)



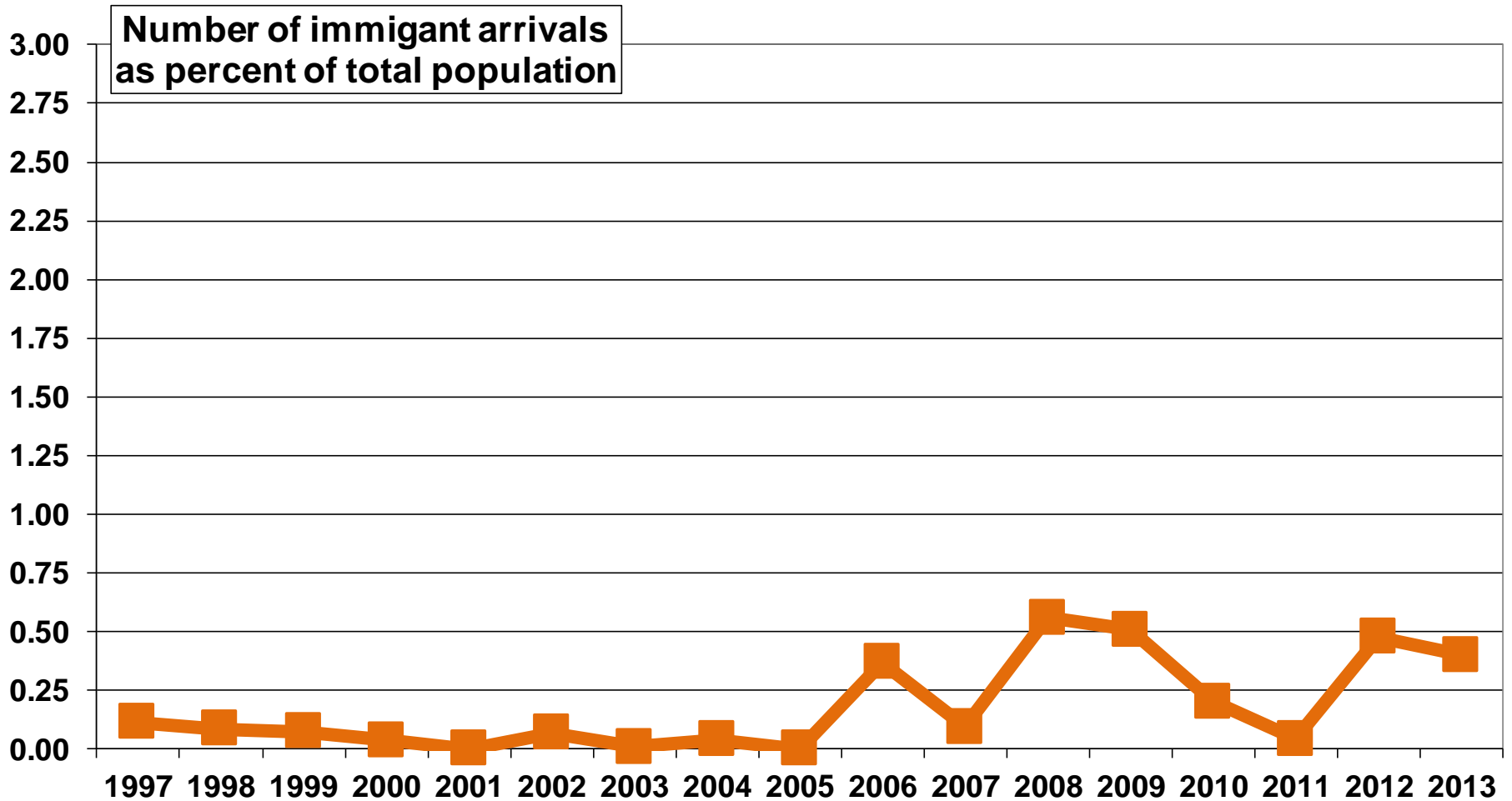
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)



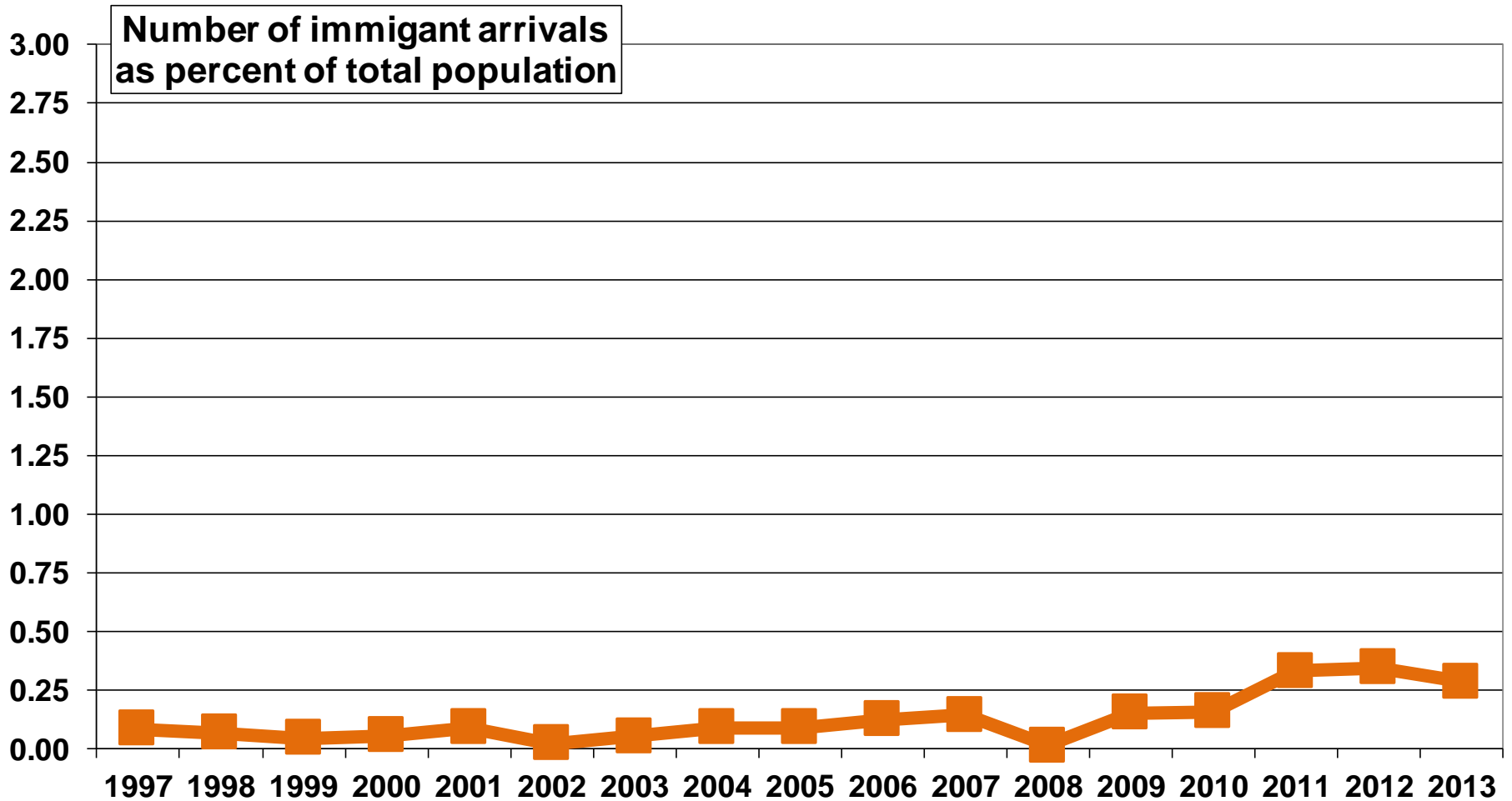
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)



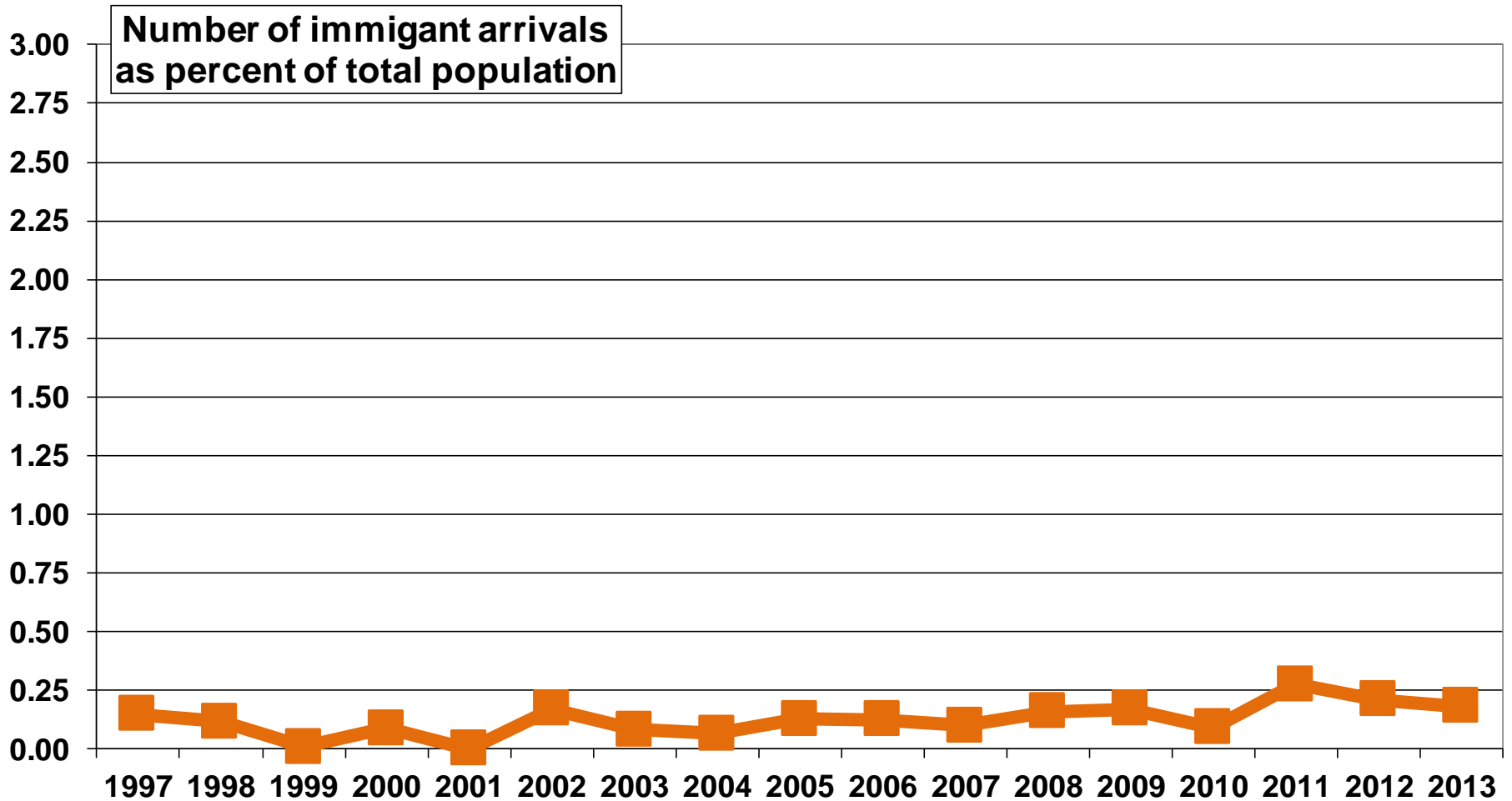
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

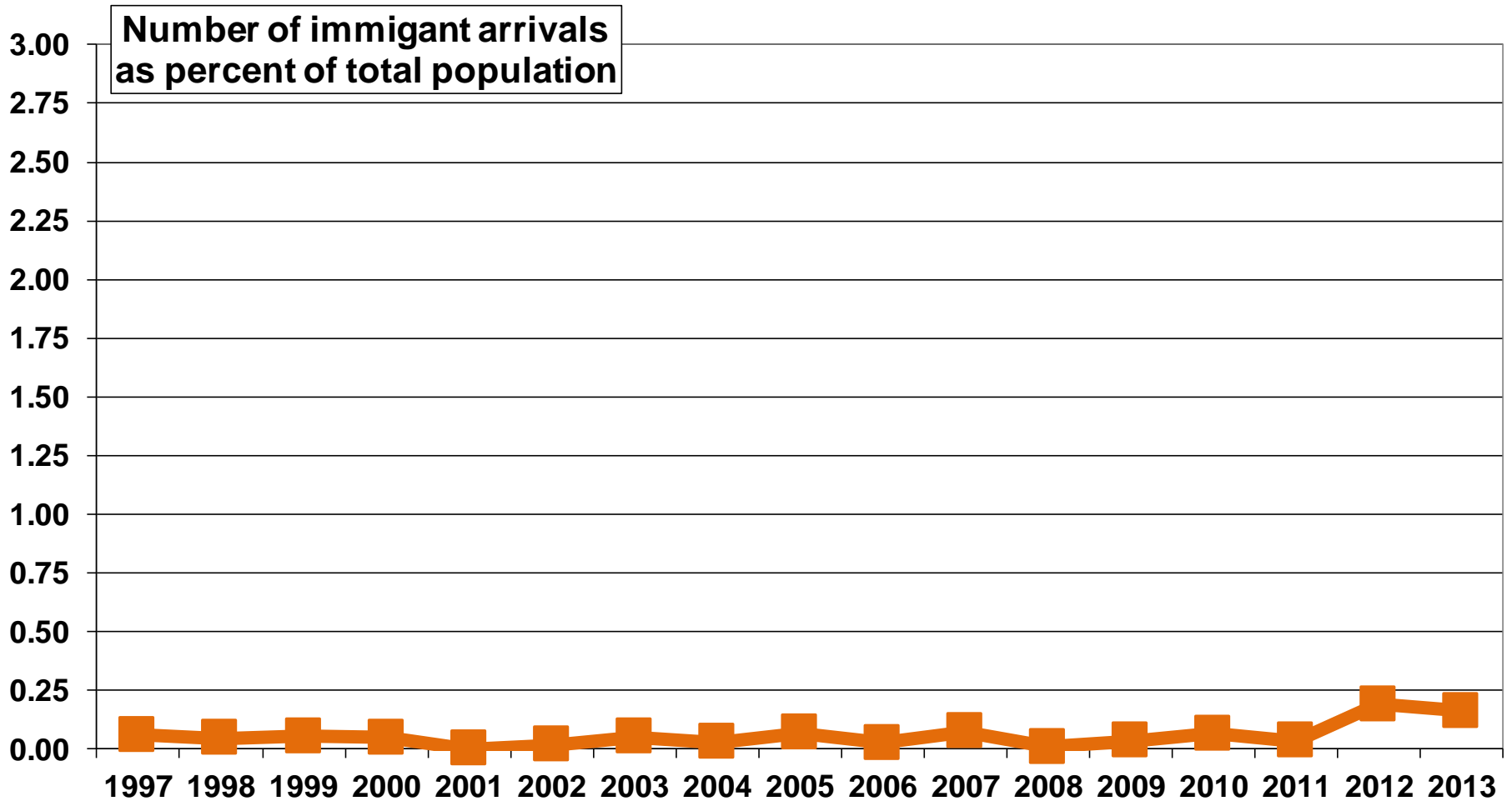
## Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

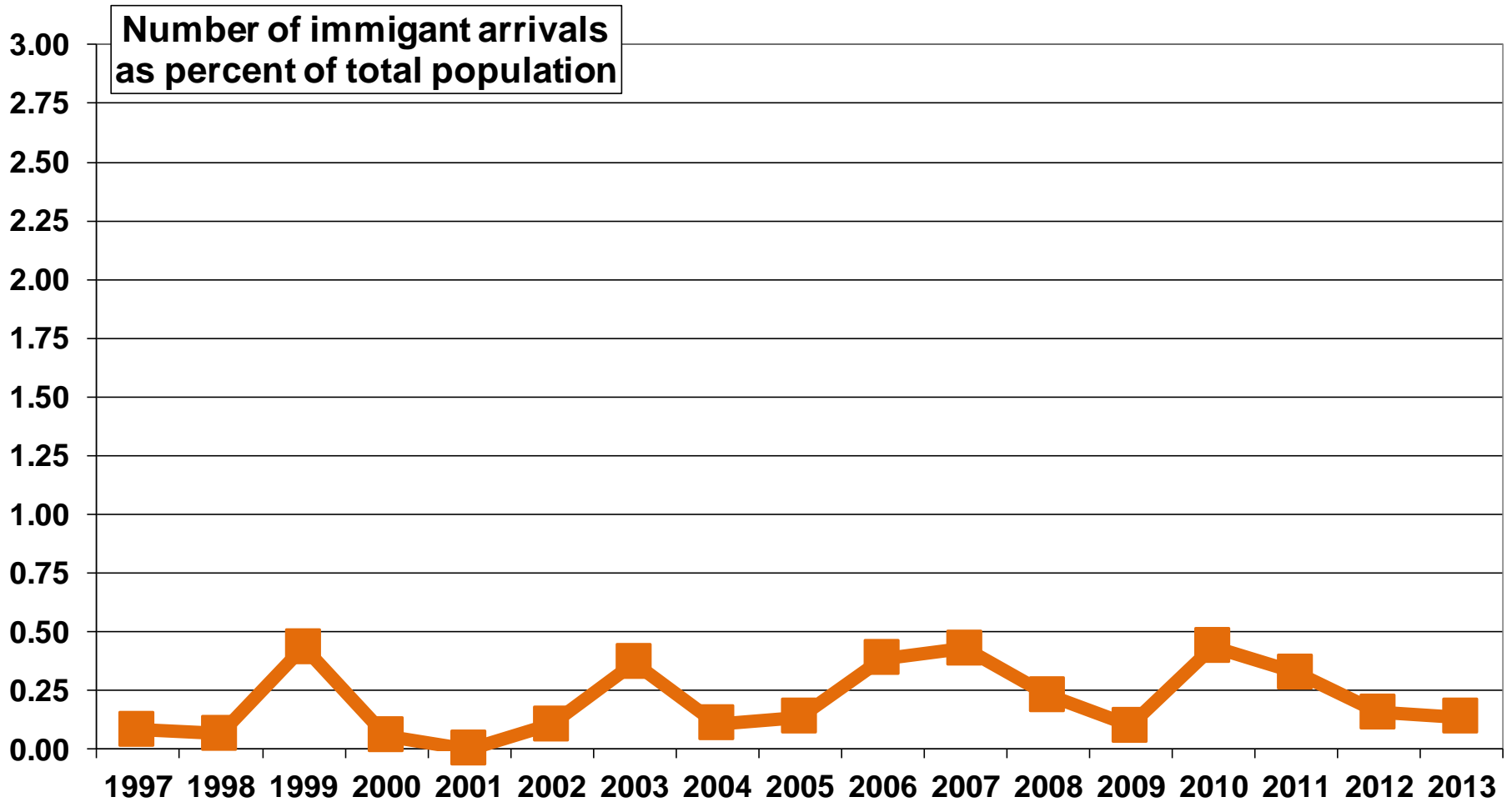


## Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)



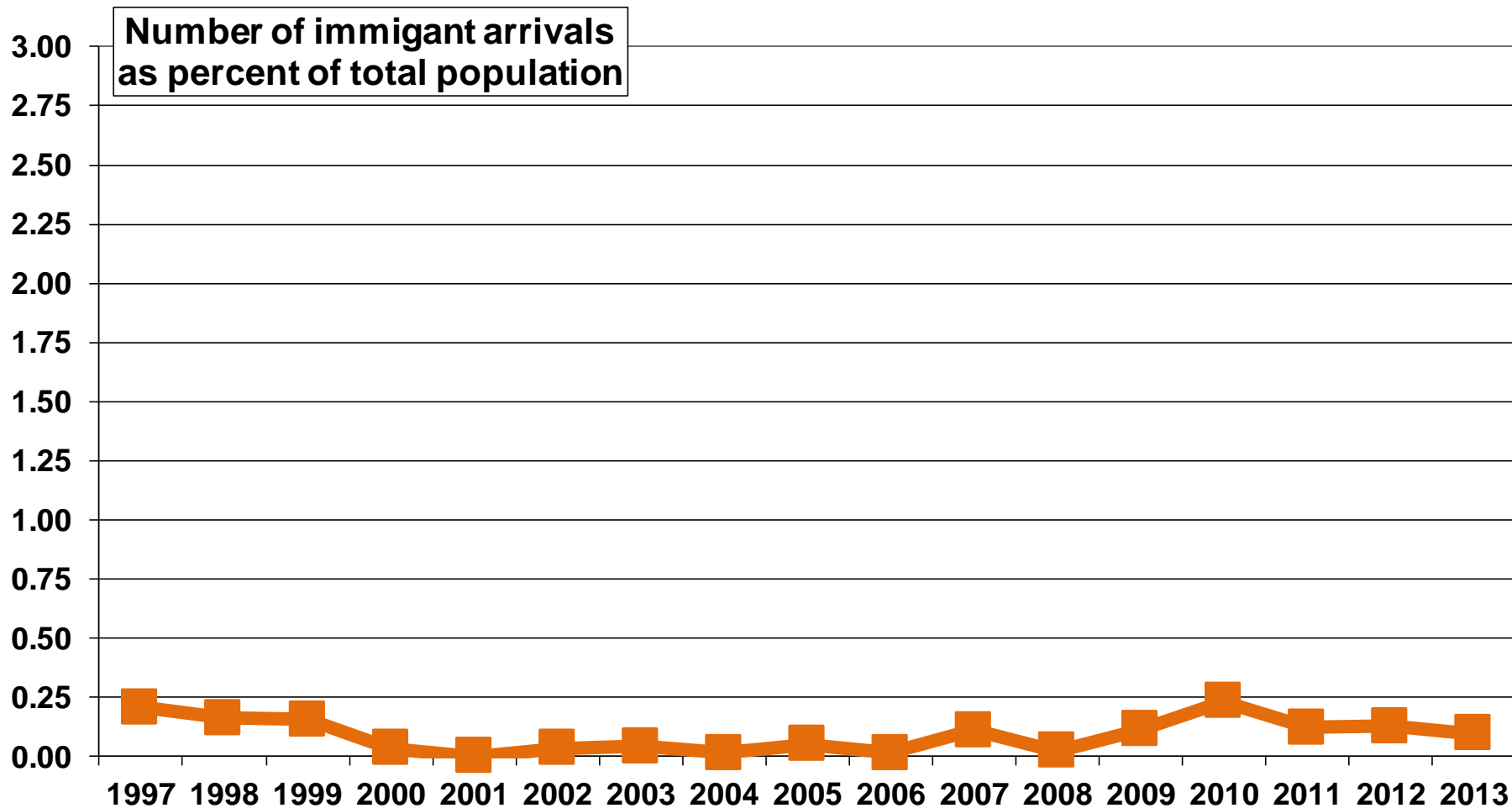
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)



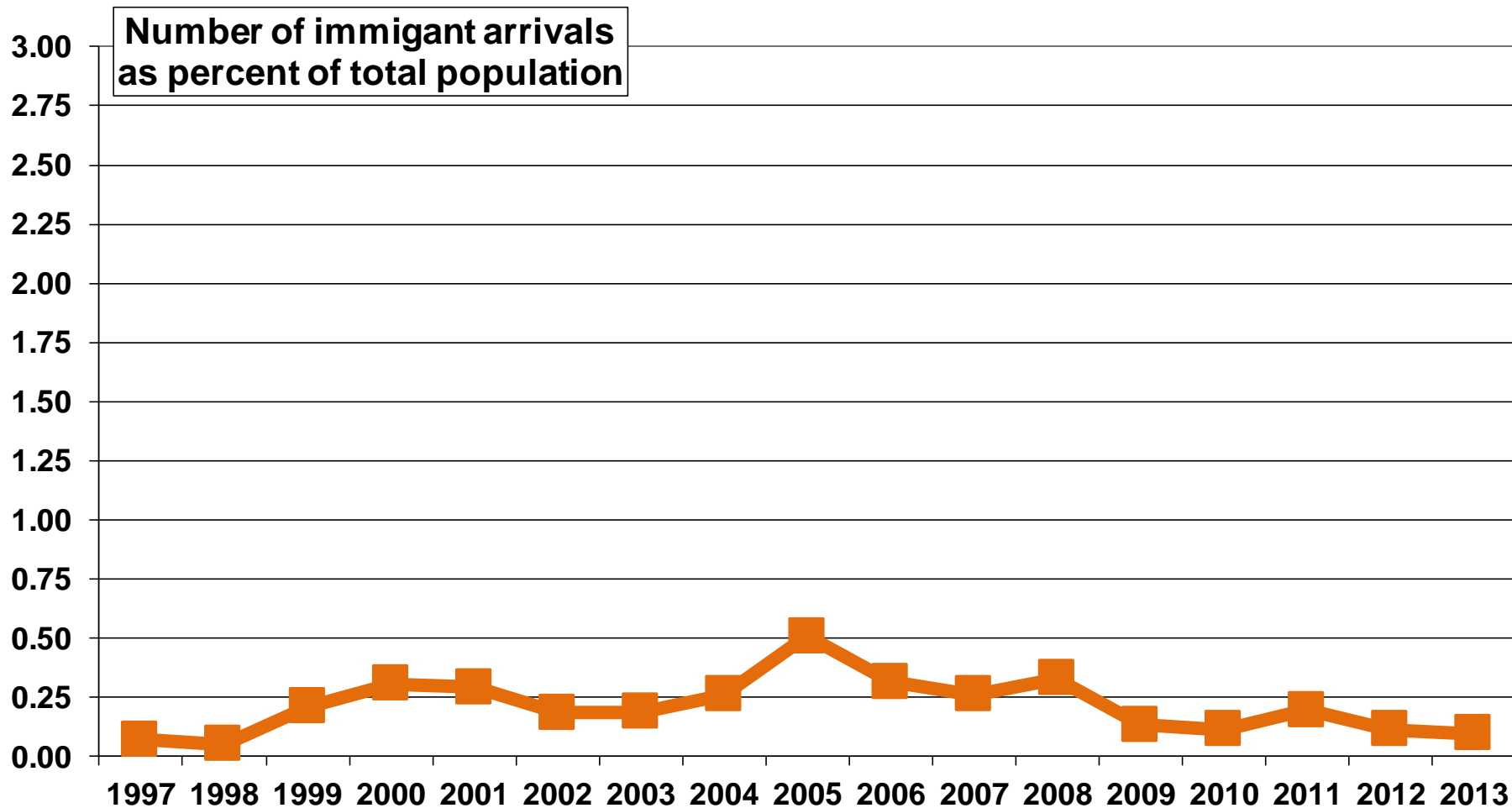
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)



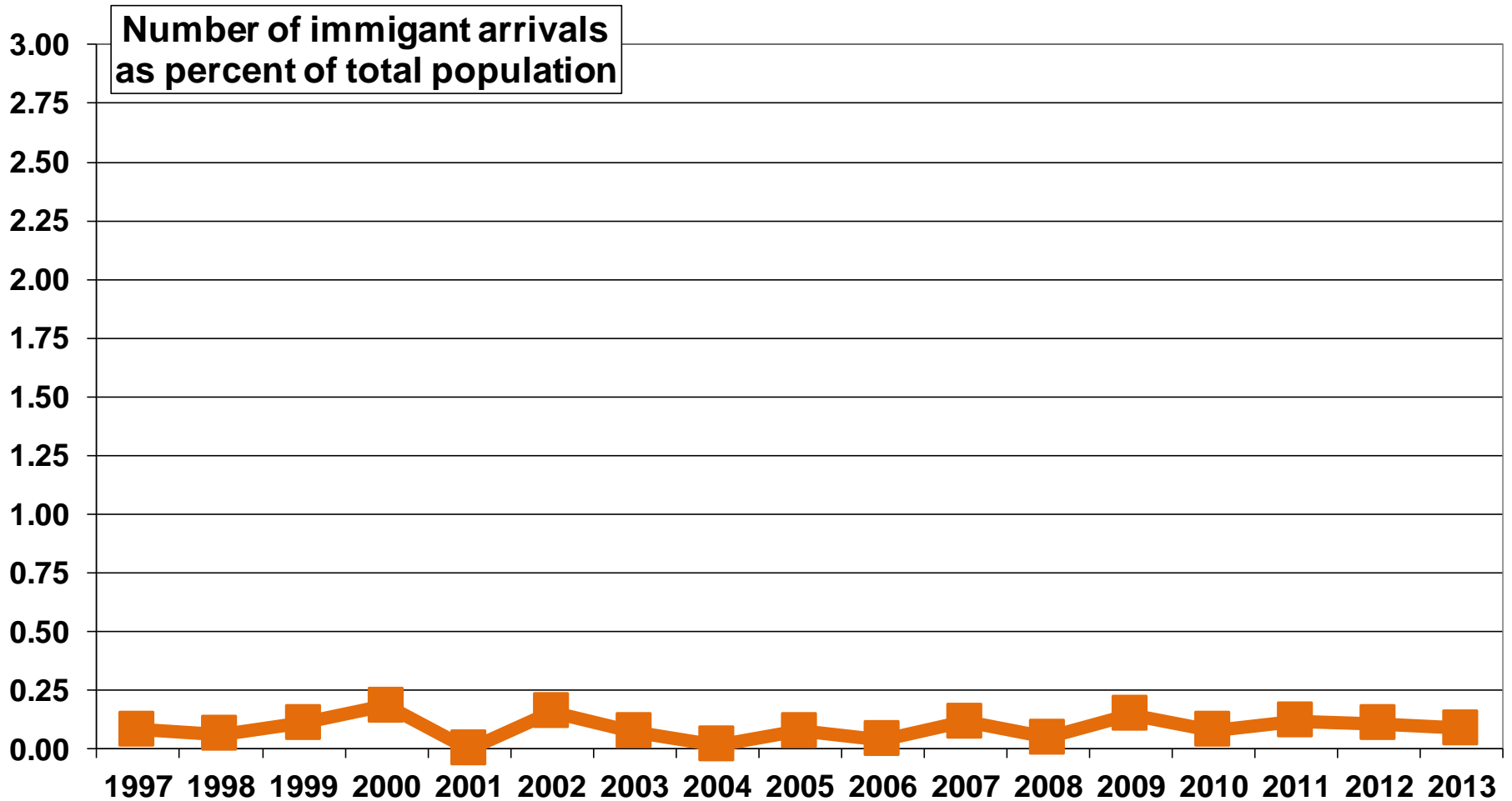
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)



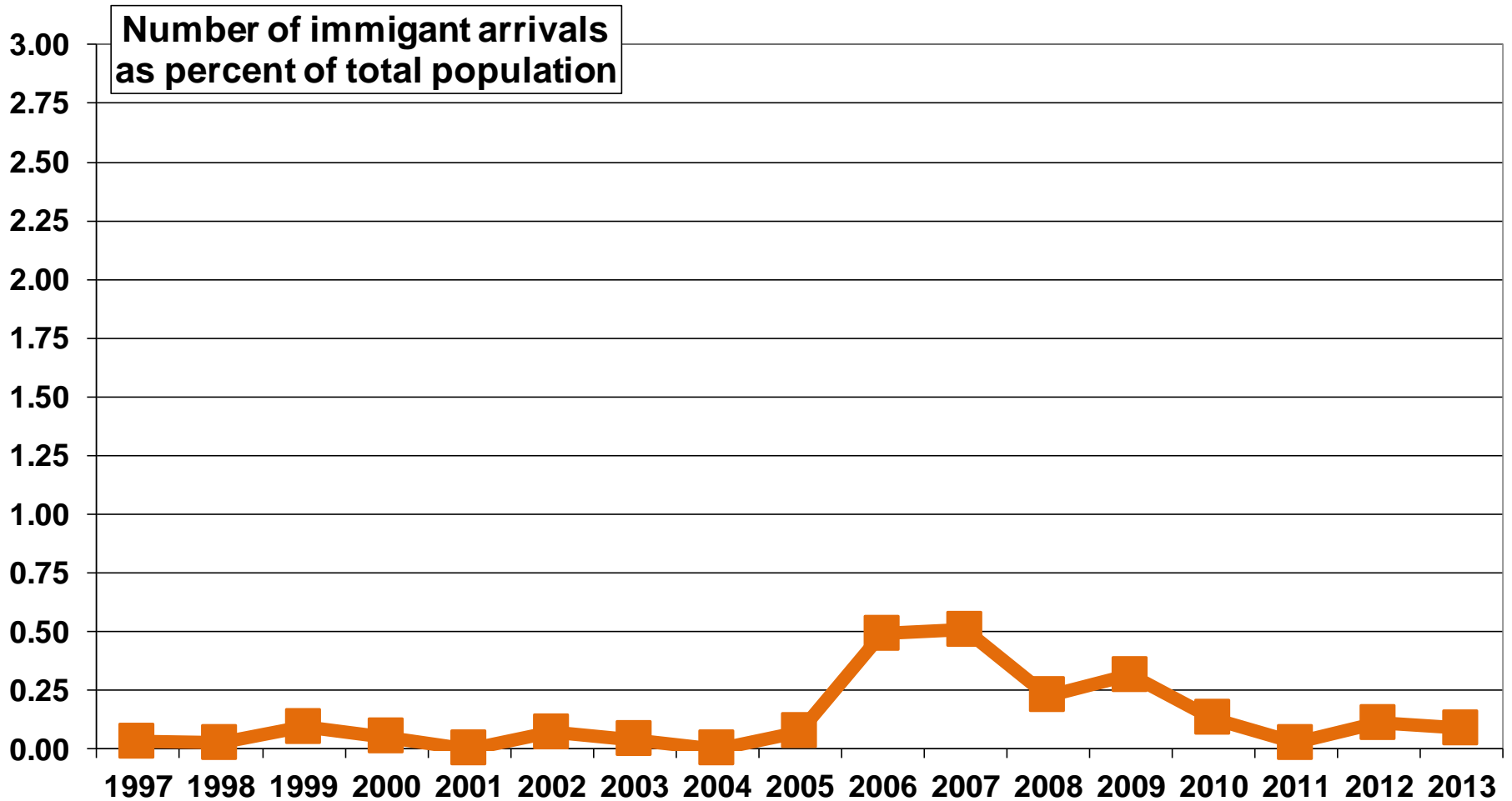
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)



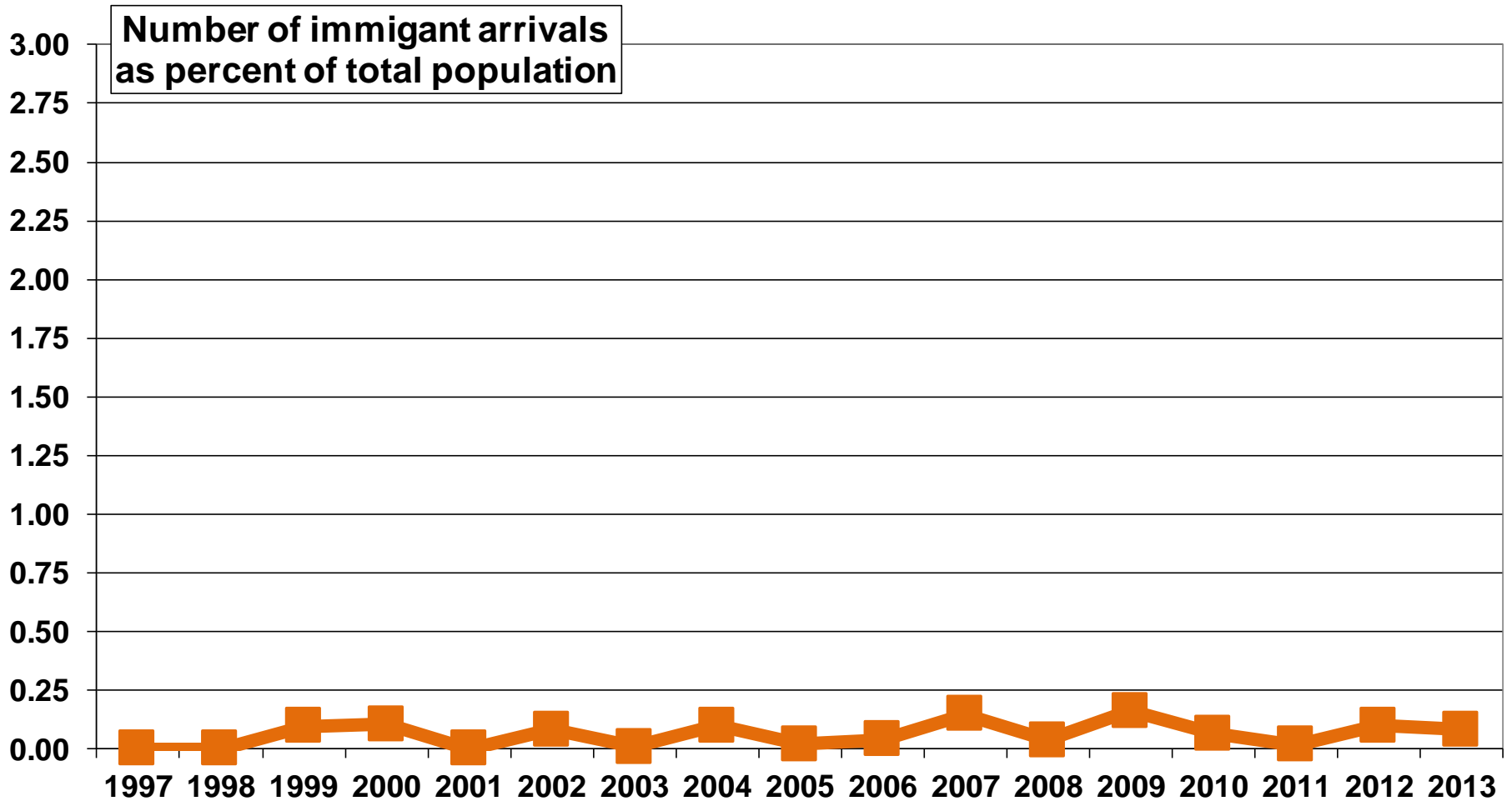
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)



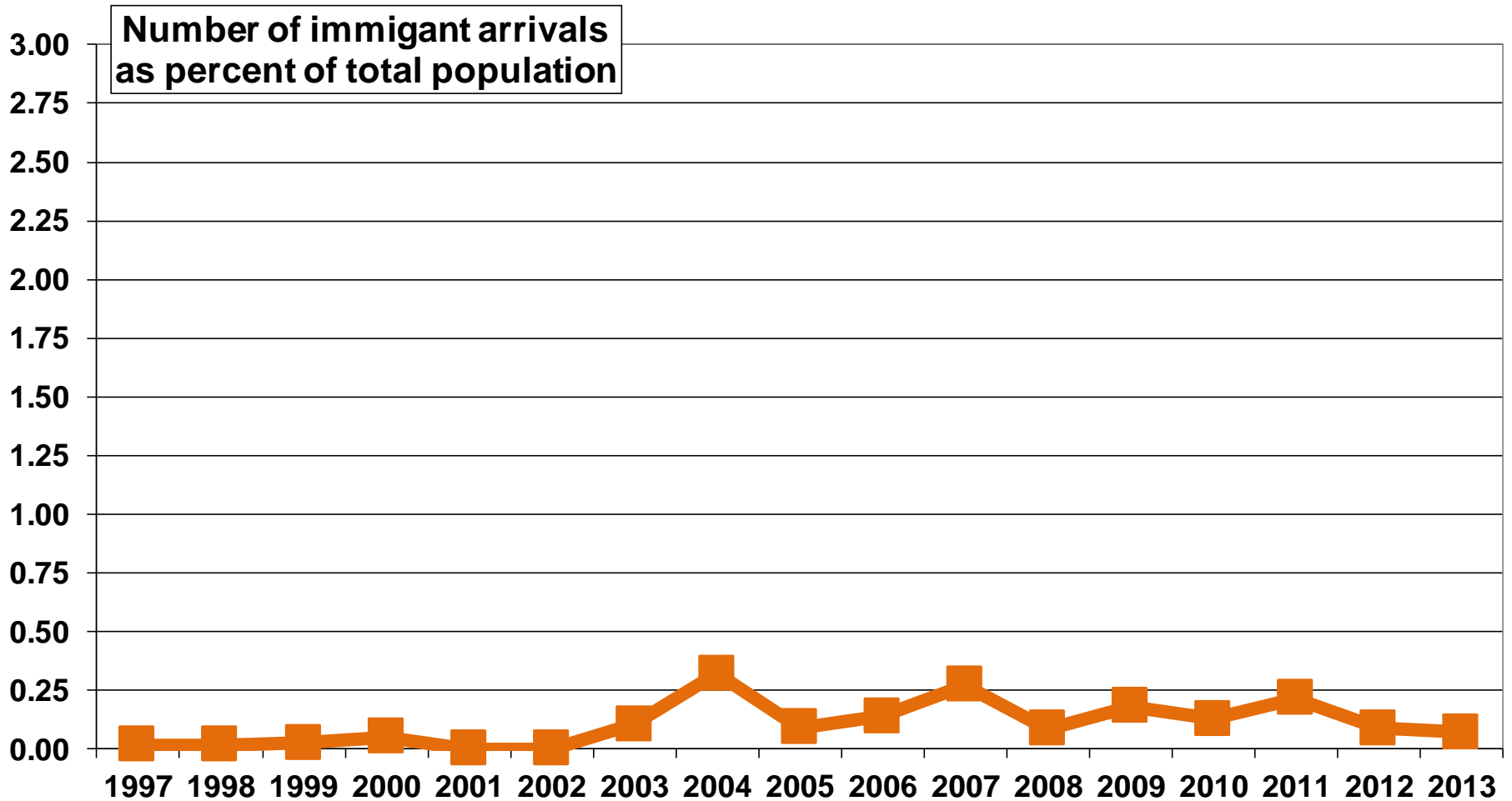
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

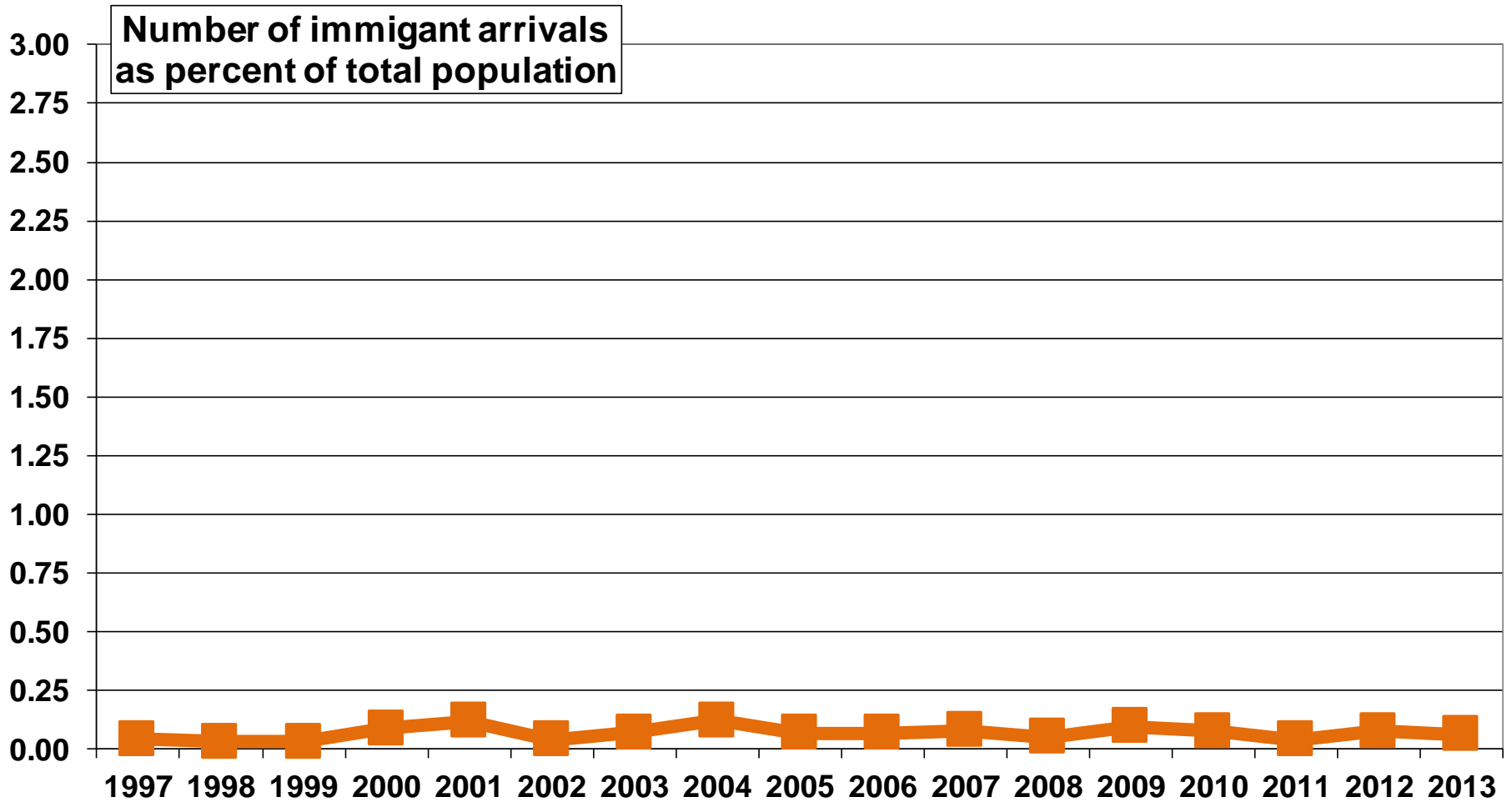
## Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

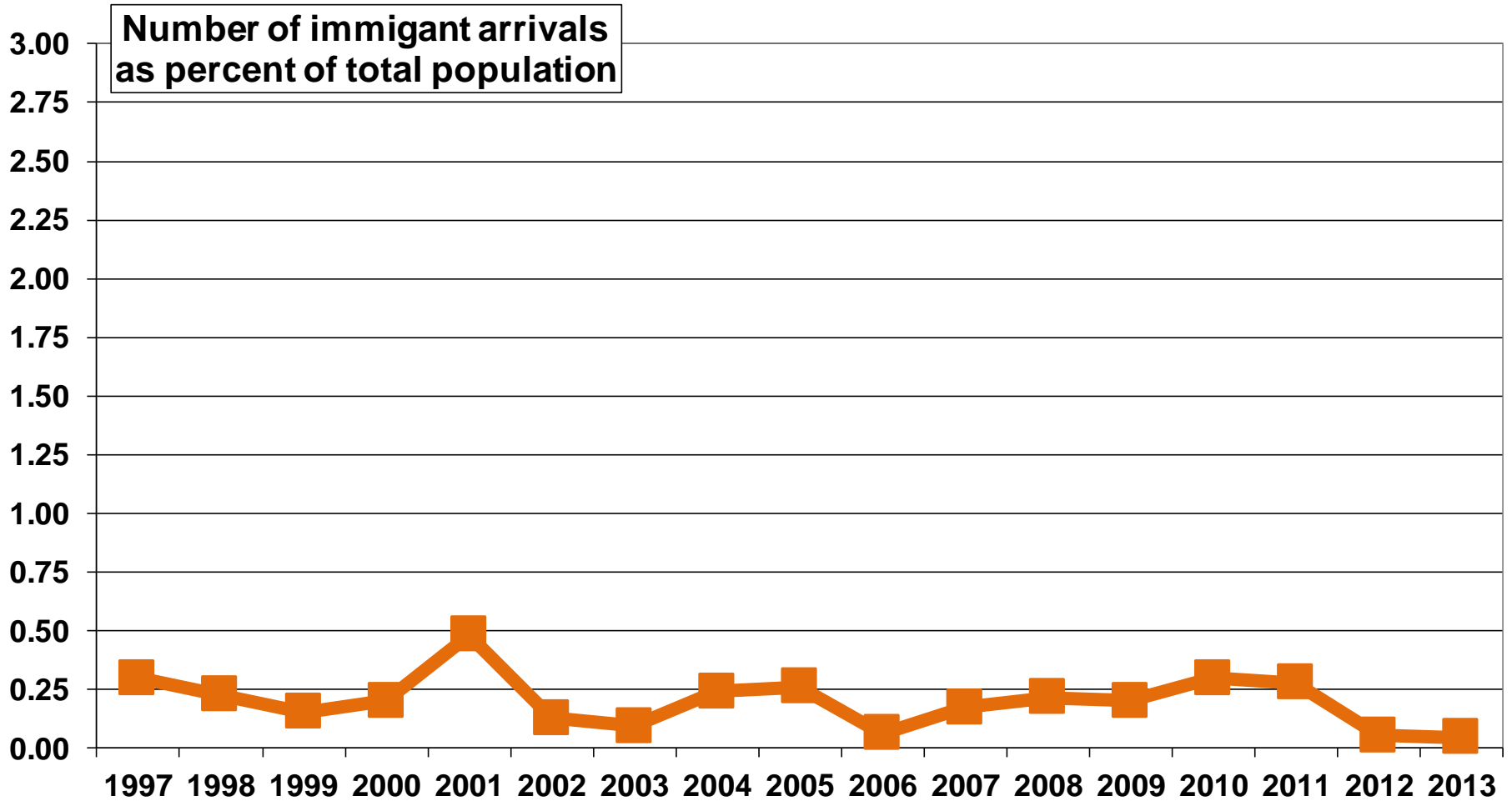


## Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)



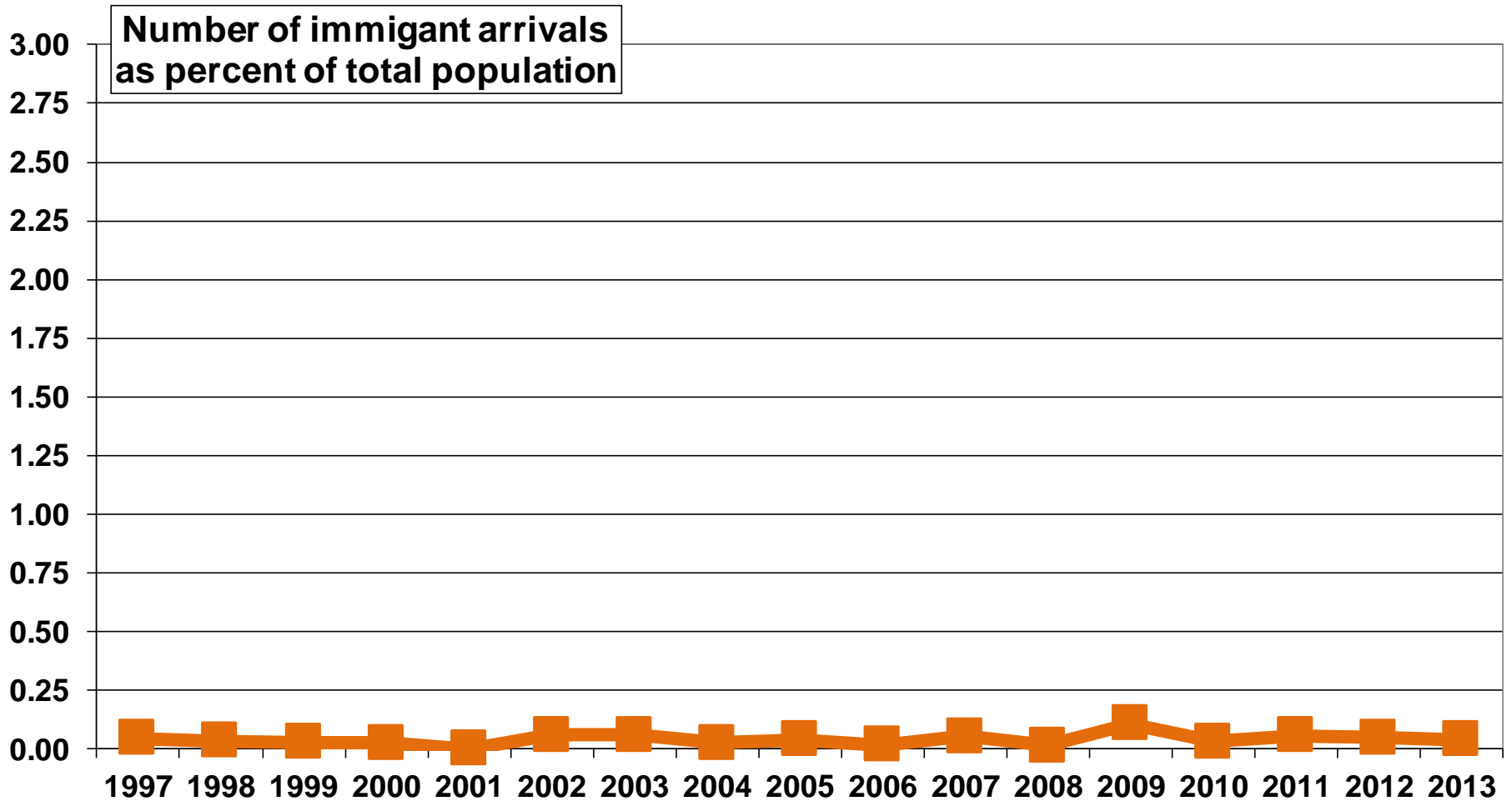
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)



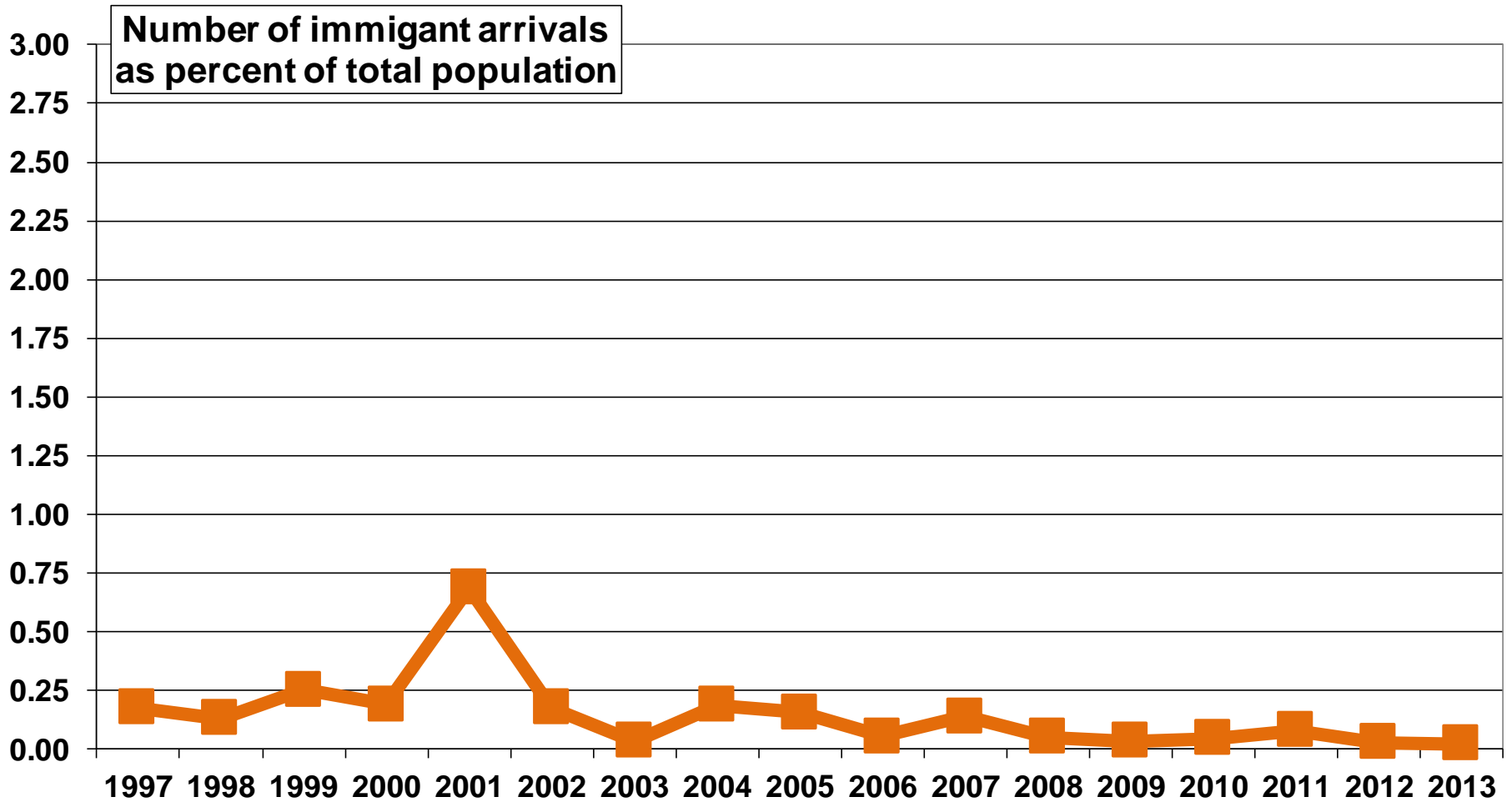
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)



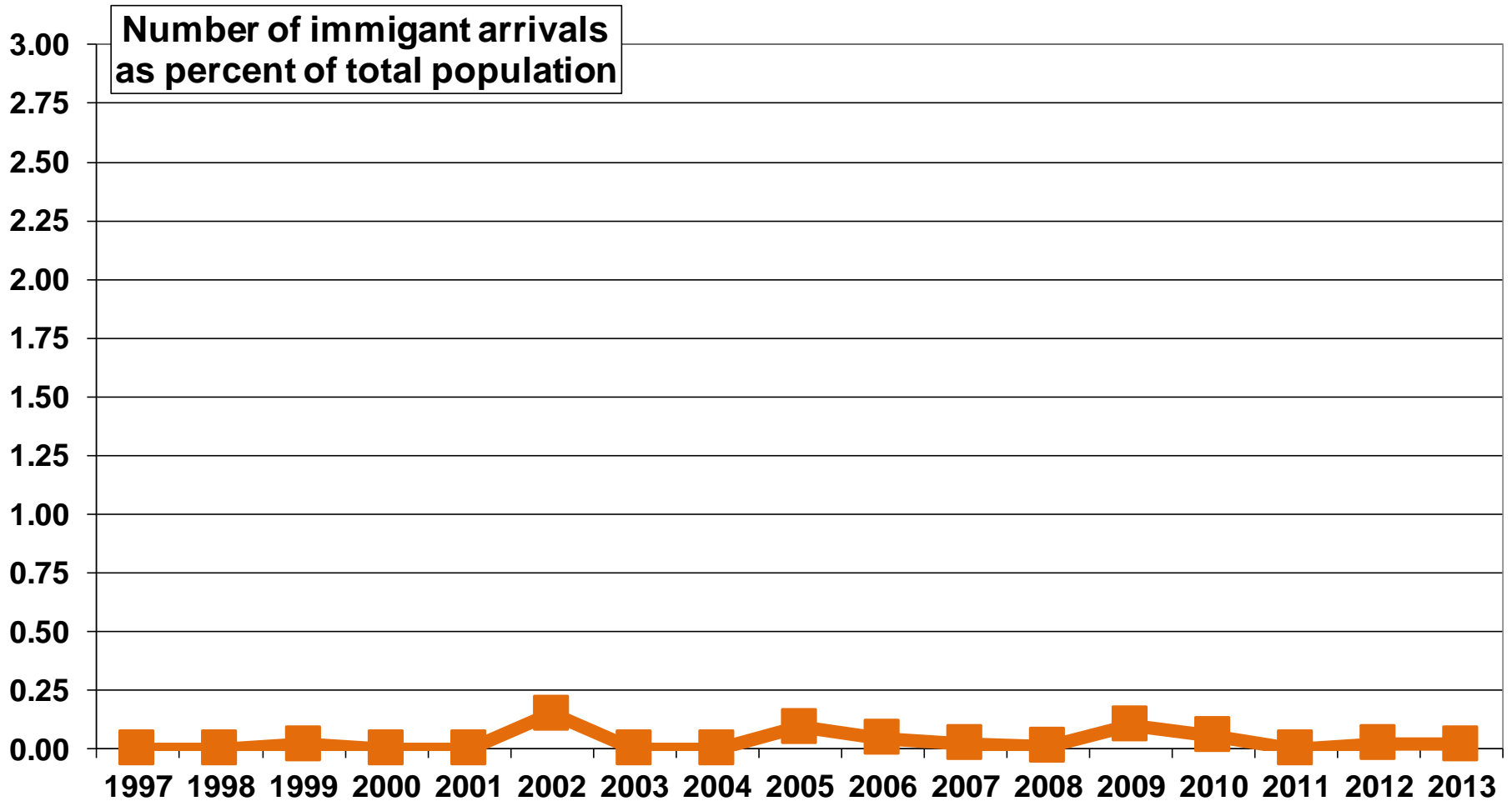
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)



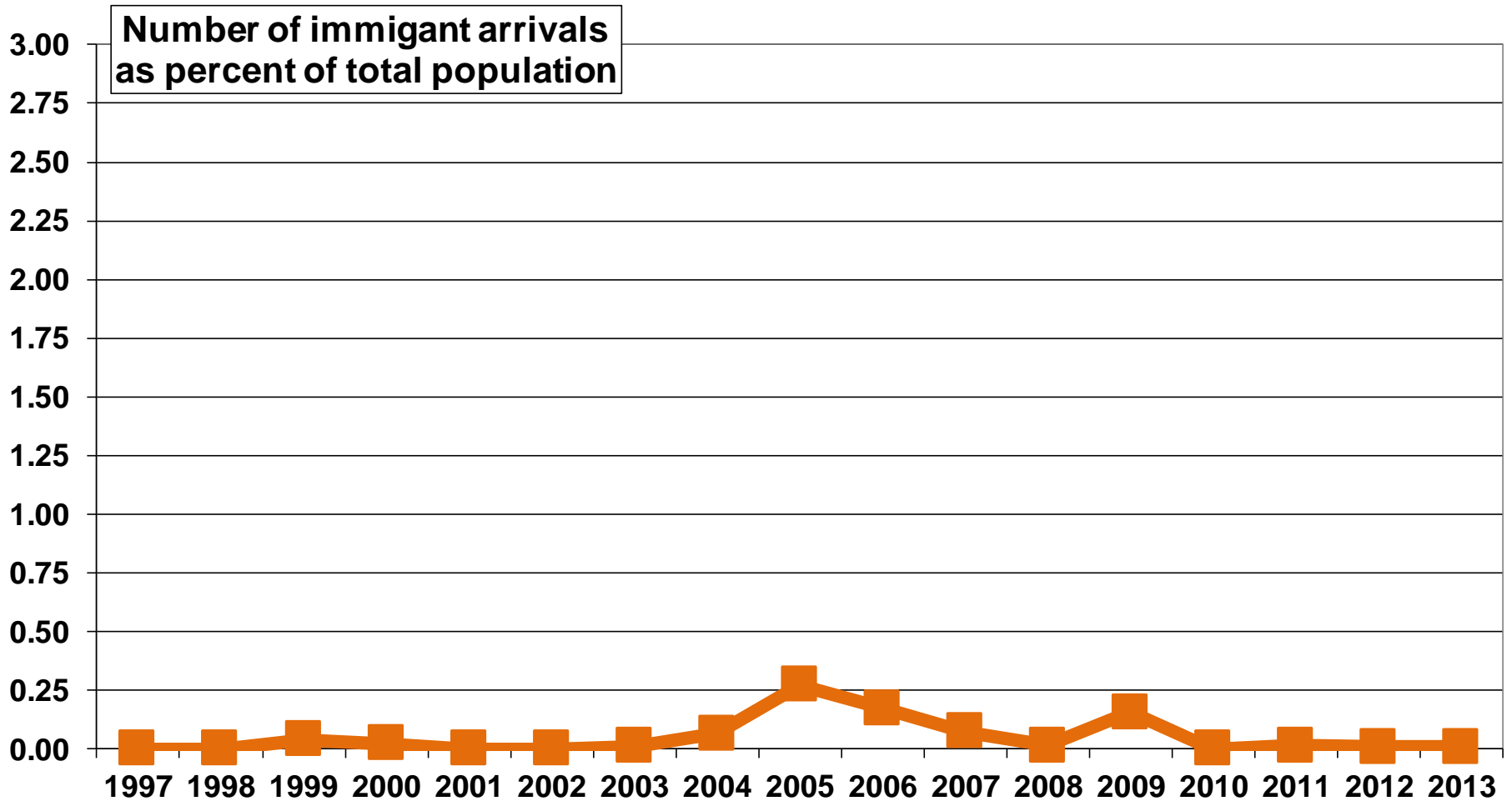
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)



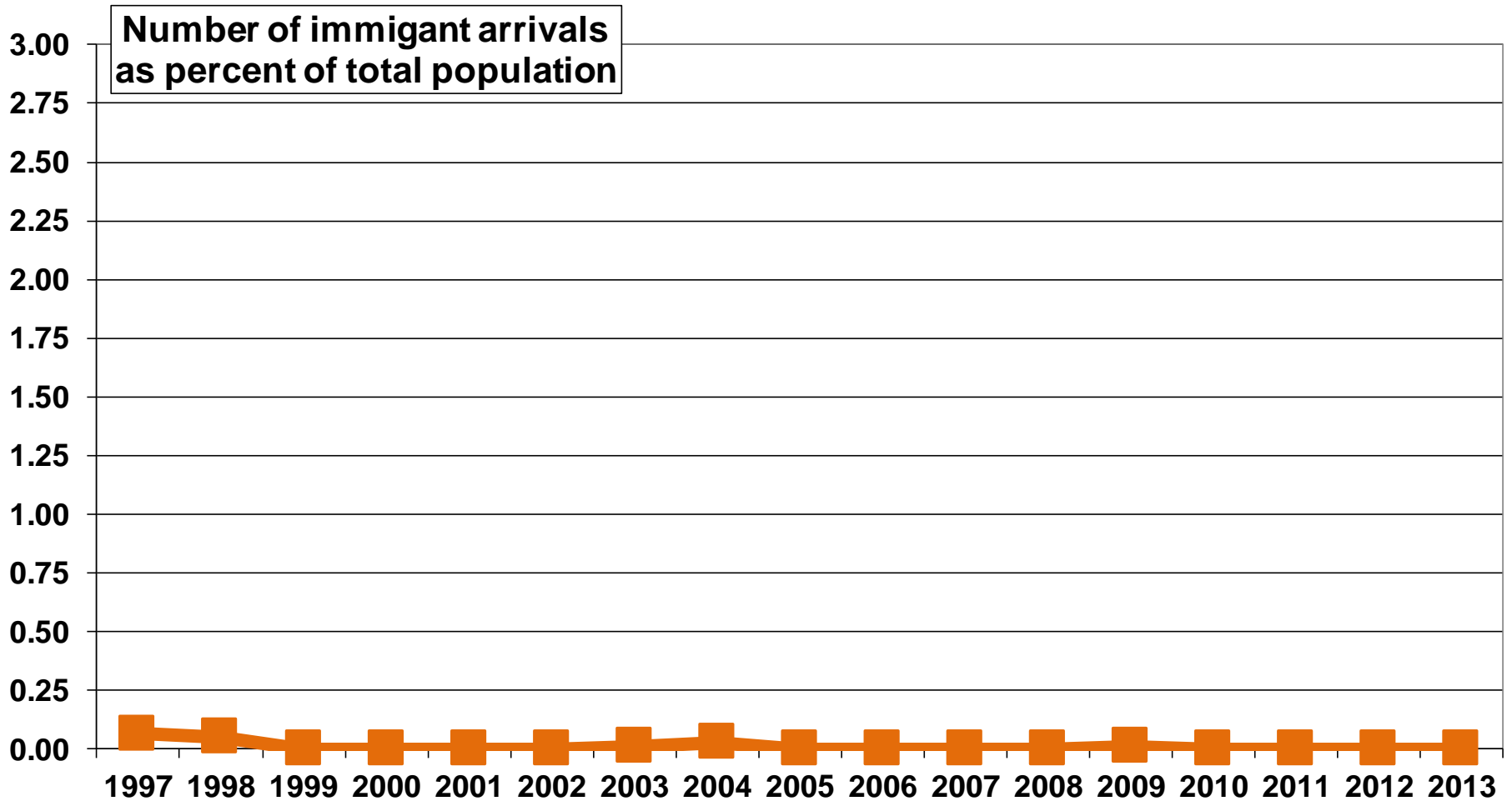
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

## Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.  
Annual data for immigrant arrivals are from July 1st to June 30th.

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 40% of Manitoba's population since 1996
- Non-metro Manitoba is growing.
- The sources of population change are:
  - Natural balance = births minus deaths
  - Internal migration (voting with your feet regarding where to live)
  - Immigration – some communities are attracting immigrants
  - Summary



Percent change in total population from 2012 to 2013	Natural Balance (births minus deaths)	Net internal migration	Immigrant arrivals
<b>Metro census division</b>			
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	1.5		
<b>Partially-non-metro census division</b>			
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	2.8		
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	1.8		
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	1.4		
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	0.7		
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	0.6		
<b>Non-metro census division</b>			
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	2.4		
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	1.8		
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	1.7		
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	1.4		
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	1.1		
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	0.6		
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	0.5		
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	0.5		
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	0.5		
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	0.1		
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	0.0		
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	-0.3		
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	-0.6		
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	-1.1		
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	-1.1		
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	-1.5		
Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	-1.6		
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>pos</b>	<b>POS</b>

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

<b>Percent change in total population from 2012 to 2013</b>	<b>Natural Balance (births minus deaths)</b>	<b>Net internal migration</b>	<b>Immigrant arrivals</b>	
<b>Metro census division</b>				
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	1.5	pos	neg	POS
<b>Partially-non-metro census division</b>				
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	2.8	POS	POS	pos
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	1.8	pos	POS	pos
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	1.4	..	POS	pos
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	0.7	POS	..	pos
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	0.6	pos	pos	..
<b>Non-metro census division</b>				
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	2.4	POS	..	..
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	1.8	POS	neg	POS
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	1.7	pos	POS	pos
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	1.4	POS	POS	pos
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	1.1	pos	neg	POS
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	0.6	POS	NEG	pos
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	0.5	POS	NEG	..
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	0.5	neg	pos	pos
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	0.5	POS	neg	pos
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	0.1	POS	NEG	..
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	0.0	pos	neg	pos
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	-0.3	..	neg	pos
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	-0.6	pos	NEG	pos
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	-1.1	neg	NEG	..
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	-1.1	neg	NEG	pos
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	-1.5	..	NEG	pos
Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	-1.6	neg	NEG	..
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>pos</b>	<b>neg</b>	<b>POS</b>

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 40% of Manitoba's population since 1996
- Non-metro Manitoba is growing.
- The sources of population change are:
  - Natural balance = births minus deaths
  - Internal migration (voting with your feet regarding where to live)
  - Immigration – some communities are attracting immigrants
- Youth migration: How many leave? How many return?

Name of census division	Change in population, <b>15-19 years of age</b> in the beginning year compared to the population <b>20-24 years of age</b> , five years later						
	Beginning year	Ending year	Period	Population 15-19 years in beginning year	Population 20-24 years in ending year	Change	Percent change over 5 years
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,468	1,090	-378	-26
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	877	665	-212	-24
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,521	1,196	-325	-21
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,700	1,353	-347	-20
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,595	1,272	-323	-20
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,008	807	-201	-20
Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,227	998	-229	-19
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,817	1,547	-270	-15
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,772	1,533	-239	-13
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	771	679	-92	-12
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,850	1,631	-219	-12
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	4,180	3,698	-482	-12
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	800	722	-78	-10
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	5,265	4,779	-486	-9
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,293	1,189	-104	-8
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	819	778	-41	-5
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,624	1,550	-74	-5
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	3,600	3,493	-107	-3
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	894	868	-26	-3
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	4,083	4,253	170	4
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	840	890	50	6
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	44,936	52,982	8,046	18
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	4,270	5,179	909	21

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052

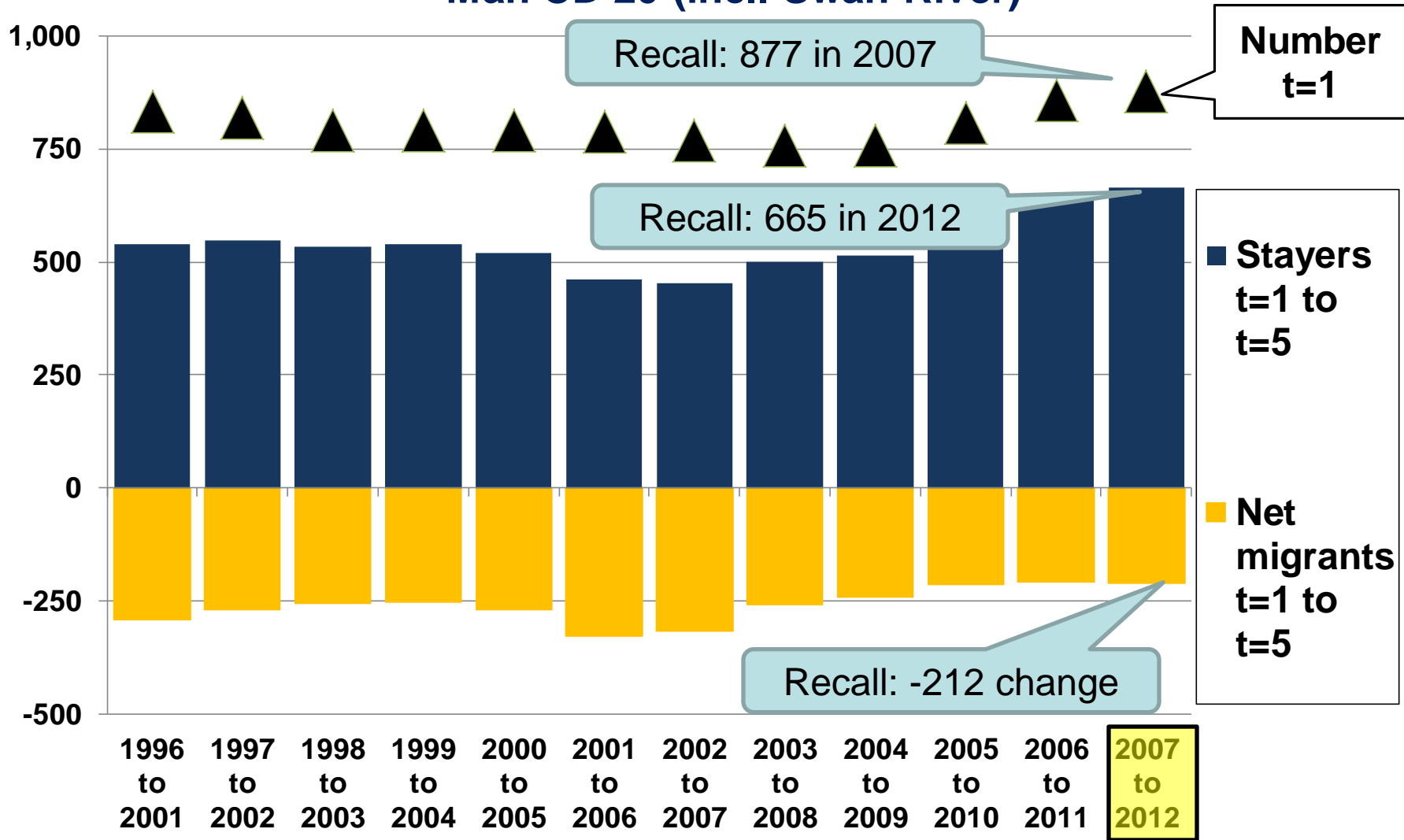
Name of census division	Change in population, 20-24 years of age in the beginning year compared to the population 25-29 years of age, five years later						
	Beginning year	Ending year	Period	Population 20-24 years in beginning year	Population 25-29 years in ending year	Change	Percent change over 5 years
Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	775	516	-259	-33
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	454	304	-150	-33
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,063	739	-324	-30
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	499	366	-133	-27
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,071	796	-275	-26
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,351	1,073	-278	-21
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,035	823	-212	-20
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,423	1,185	-238	-17
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,068	928	-140	-13
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	571	500	-71	-12
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	2,748	2,422	-326	-12
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	593	529	-64	-11
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	611	553	-58	-9
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,189	1,129	-60	-5
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	493	471	-22	-4
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	3,378	3,306	-72	-2
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	829	818	-11	-1
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	4,179	4,128	-51	-1
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	3,271	3,296	25	1
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	5,259	5,425	166	3
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	670	702	32	5
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,252	1,360	108	9
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	50,611	56,949	6,338	13

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052

Name of census division	Change in population, 25-29 years of age in the beginning year compared to the population 30-39 years of age, five years later						
	Beginning year	Ending year	Period	Population 25-29 years in beginning year	Population 30-34 years in ending year	Change	Percent change over 5 years
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	936	801	-135	-14
Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	601	516	-85	-14
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	4,581	3,992	-589	-13
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,308	1,193	-115	-9
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	2,996	2,896	-100	-3
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	932	921	-11	-1
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	398	394	-4	-1
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,249	1,248	-1	0
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	424	427	3	1
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	424	431	7	2
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	474	485	11	2
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	962	1,000	38	4
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	639	669	30	5
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	730	767	37	5
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,093	1,162	69	6
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	986	1,062	76	8
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	48,955	53,964	5,009	10
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	3,086	3,441	355	12
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	514	587	73	14
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	3,766	4,355	589	16
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	1,907	2,255	348	18
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	448	568	120	27
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	2007	2012	2007 to 2012	884	1,123	239	27

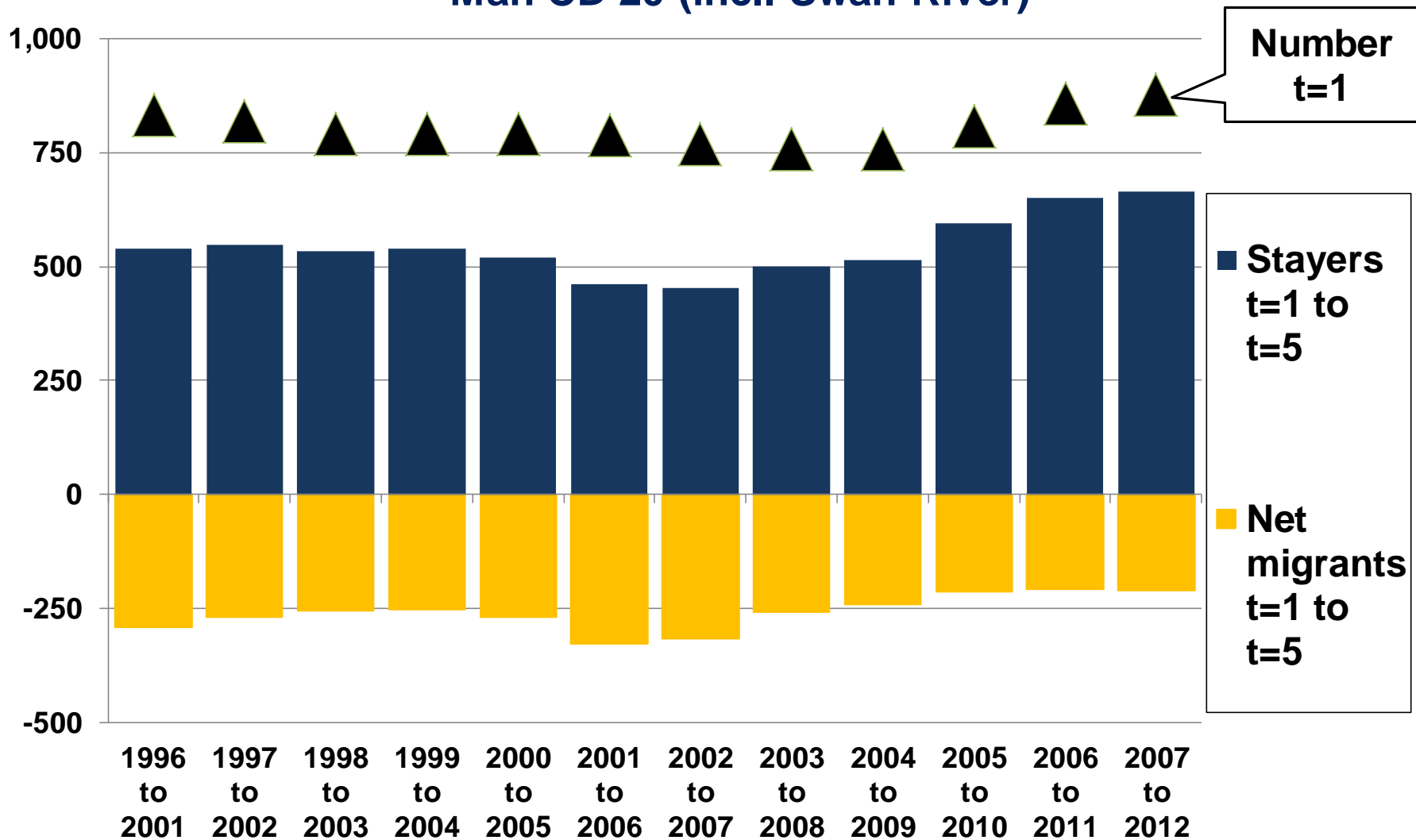
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052

# Number of residents age 15 to 19 in the first period (t=1), compared to the number of residents age 20 to 24, five years later (t=5), Man CD 20 (incl. Swan River)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

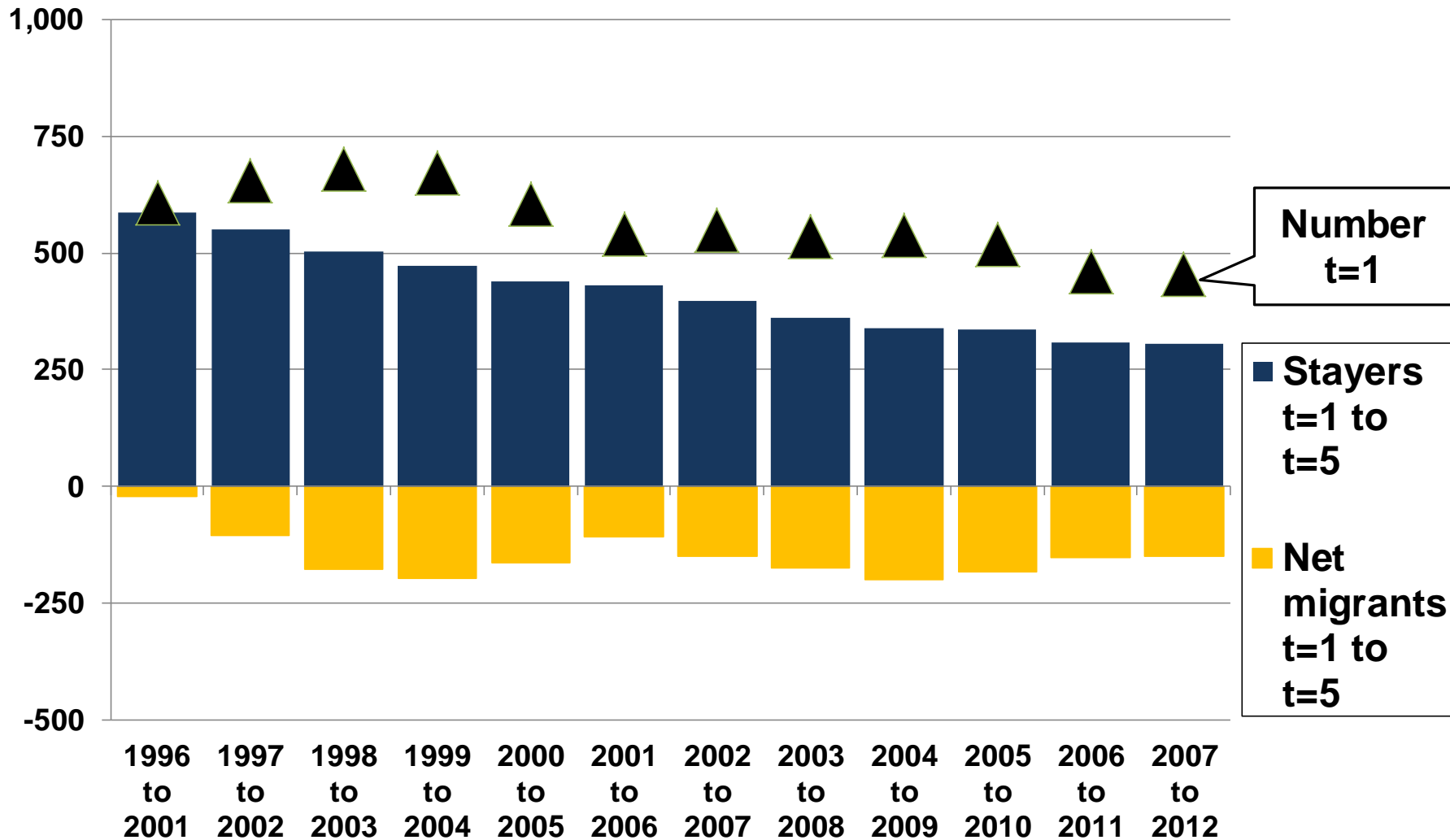
## Number of residents age 15 to 19 in the first period (t=1), compared to the number of residents age 20 to 24, five years later (t=5), Man CD 20 (incl. Swan River)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

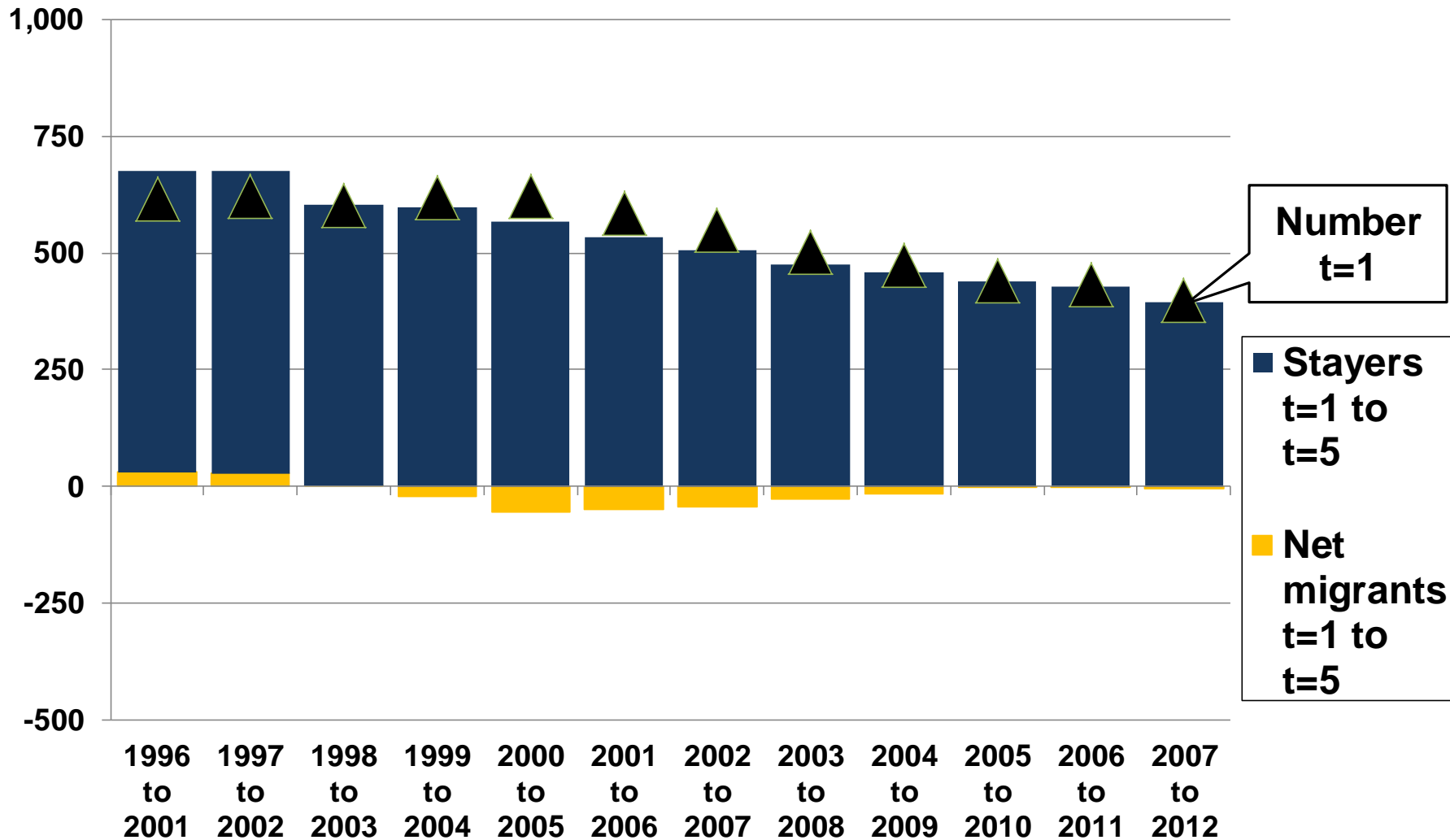


# Number of residents age 20 to 24 in the first period (t=1), compared to the number of residents age 25 to 29, five years later (t=5), Man CD 20 (incl. Swan River)



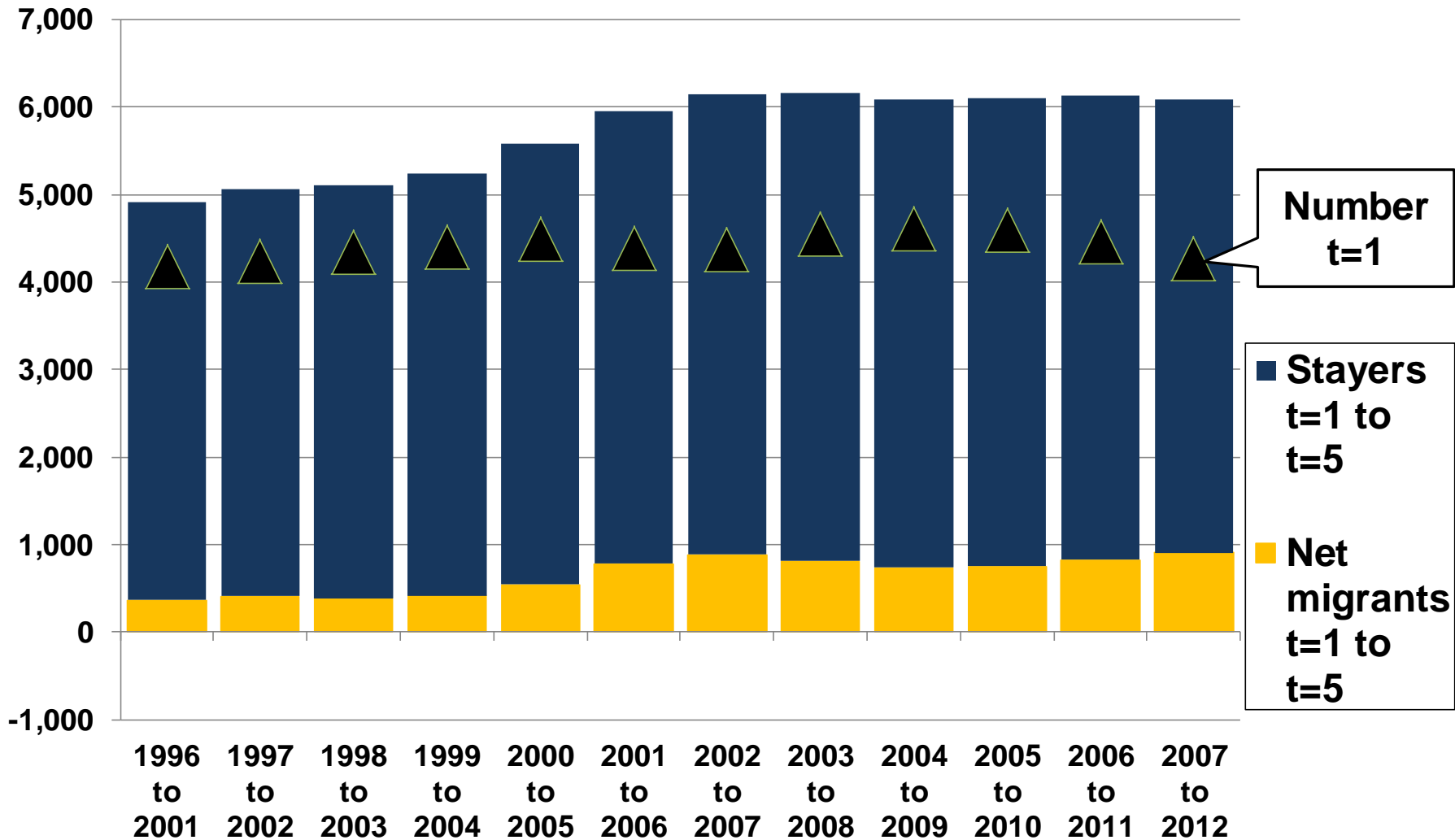
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Number of residents age 25 to 29 in the first period (t=1), compared to the number of residents age 30 to 34, five years later (t=5), Man CD 20 (incl. Swan River)



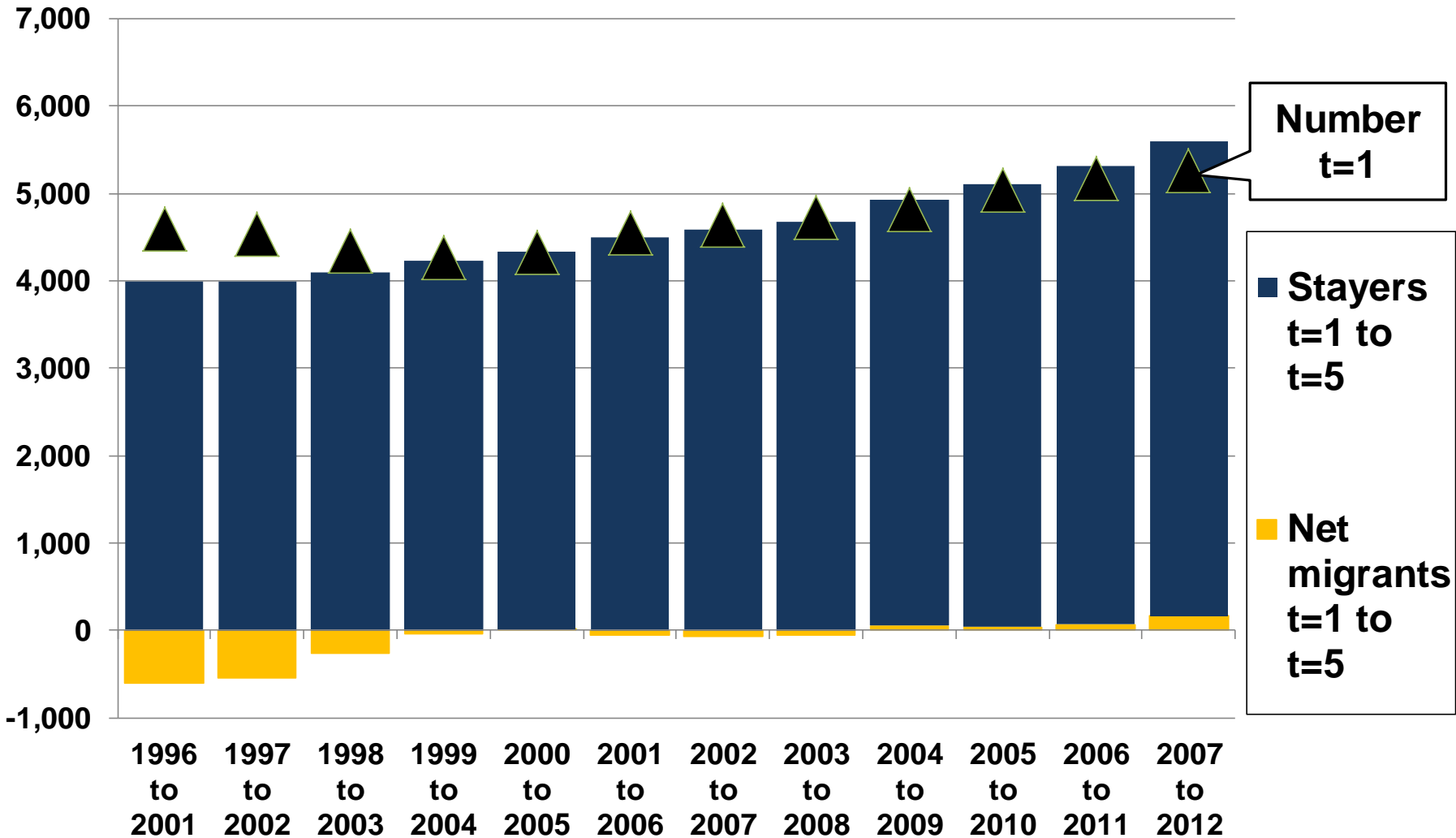
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## Number of residents age 15 to 19 in the first period (t=1), compared to the number of residents age 20 to 24, five years later (t=5), Man CD 7 (incl. Brandon)



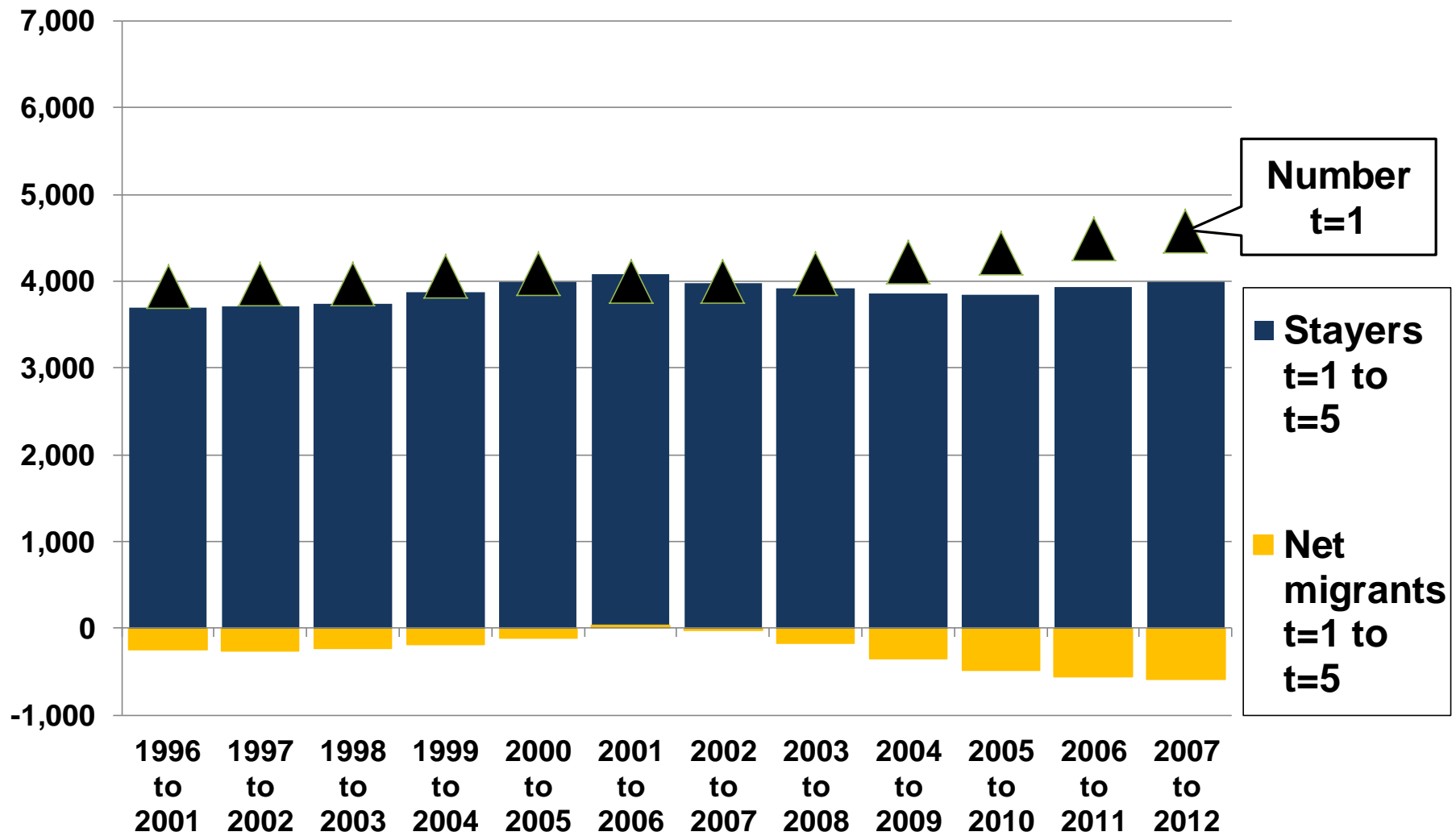
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Number of residents age 20 to 24 in the first period (t=1), compared to the number of residents age 25 to 29, five years later (t=5), Man CD 7 (incl. Brandon)



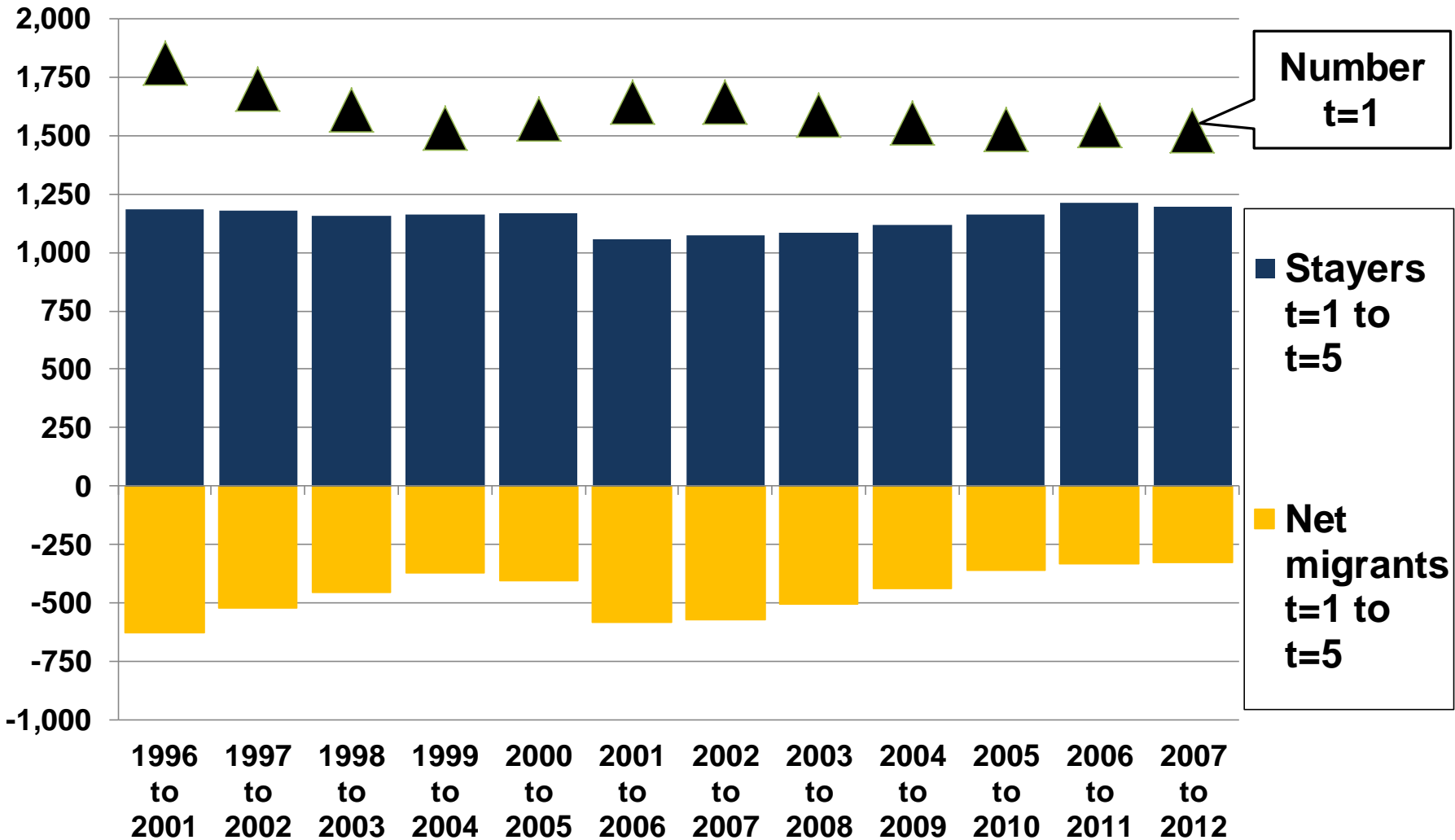
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

## Number of residents age 25 to 29 in the first period (t=1), compared to the number of residents age 30 to 34, five years later (t=5), Man CD 7 (incl. Brandon)



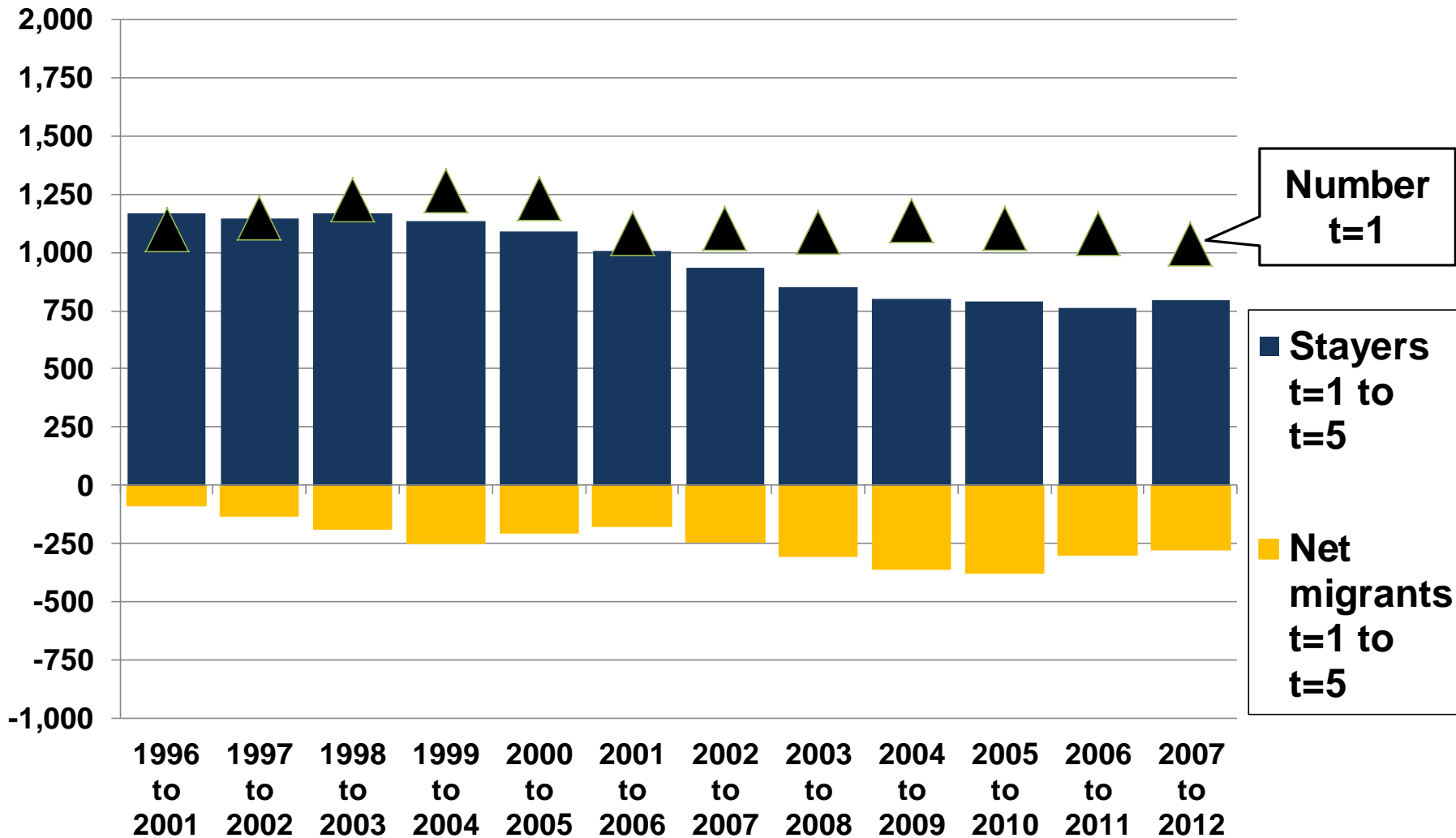
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Number of residents age 15 to 19 in the first period (t=1), compared to the number of residents age 20 to 24, five years later (t=5), Man CD 17 (incl. Dauphin)



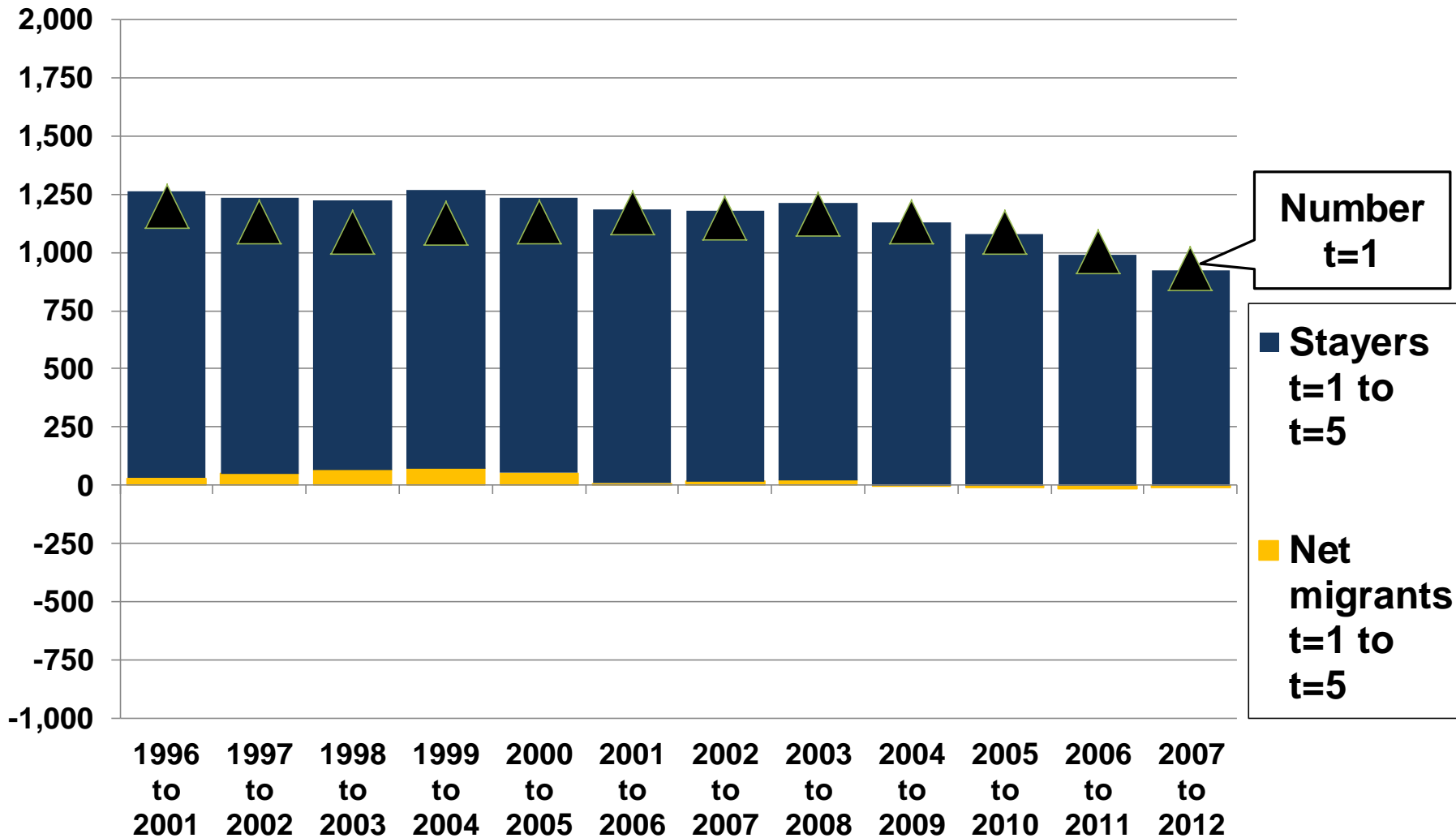
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Number of residents age 20 to 24 in the first period (t=1), compared to the number of residents age 25 to 29, five years later (t=5), Man CD 17 (incl. Dauphin)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Number of residents age 25 to 29 in the first period (t=1), compared to the number of residents age 30 to 34, five years later (t=5), Man CD 17 (incl. Dauphin)



Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 051-0052.



Name of census division	"Net" change in population from 2007 to 2012		
	Pop. 15-19 yr (2007)	Pop. 20-24 yr (2007)	Pop. 25-29 yr (2007)
<b>Metro census division</b>			
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)			
<b>Partially-non-metro census divisions</b>			
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)			
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)			
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)			
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)			
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)			
<b>Non-metro census divisions</b>			
Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)			
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)			
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)			
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)			
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)			
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)			
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)			
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)			
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)			
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)			
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)			
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)			
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)			
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)			
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)			
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)			
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)			

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

Name of census division	"Net" change in population from 2007 to 2012		
	Pop. 15-19 yr (2007)	Pop. 20-24 yr (2007)	Pop. 25-29 yr (2007)
<b>Metro census division</b>			
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	GAIN	GAIN	GAIN
<b>Partially-non-metro census divisions</b>			
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	loss	loss	GAIN
Man. Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	loss	loss	GAIN
Man. Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	loss	LOSS	GAIN
Man. Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	loss	LOSS	GAIN
Man. Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	LOSS	loss	gain
<b>Non-metro census divisions</b>			
Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	LOSS	LOSS	LOSS
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	gain	gain	GAIN
Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	LOSS	loss	gain
Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	LOSS	LOSS	GAIN
Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	loss	LOSS	gain
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	GAIN	gain	LOSS
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	loss	loss	gain
Man. Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	LOSS	LOSS	loss
Man. Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	LOSS	LOSS	gain
Man. Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	LOSS	LOSS	gain
Man. Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	LOSS	LOSS	loss
Man. Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	LOSS	LOSS	LOSS
Man. Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	LOSS	gain	gain
Man. Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	LOSS	LOSS	loss
Man. Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	LOSS	LOSS	loss
Man. Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	LOSS	loss	loss
Man. Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	gain	gain	gain

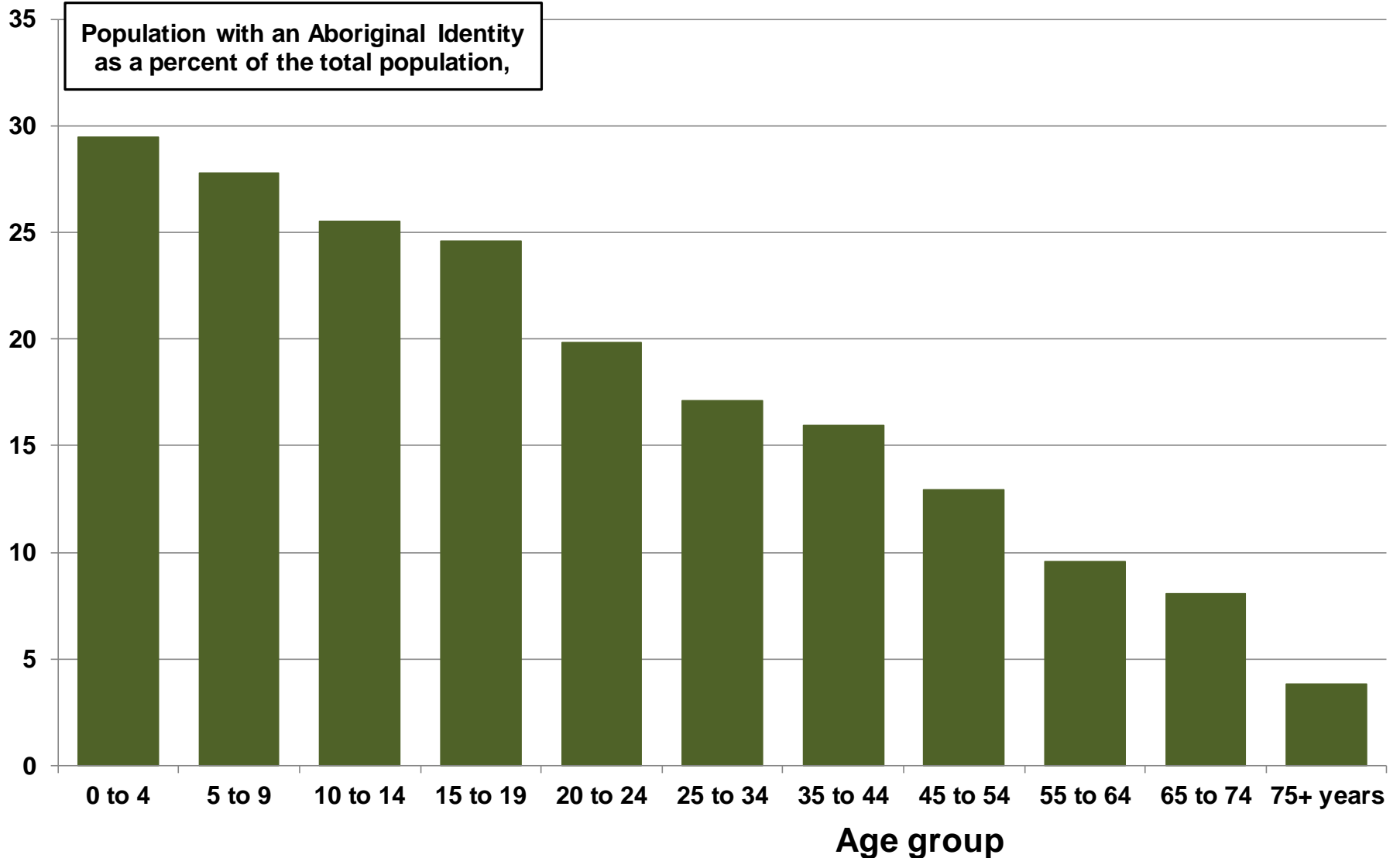
Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 40% of Manitoba's population since 1996
- Non-metro Manitoba is growing.
- The sources of population change are:
  - Natural balance = births minus deaths
  - Internal migration (voting with your feet regarding where to live)
  - Immigration – some communities are attracting immigrants
- Youth migration: How many leave? How many return?
- 17% of Manitoba's population reports an Aboriginal Identity

# In 2011, 29% of Manitoba's population under 5 years of age had an Aboriginal Identity



Source: Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey, Table no. 99-011-x2011026.ivt

## Aboriginal Identity population as a percent of the total population, Manitoba, 2011

	Total population	Population with an Aboriginal Identity	
		Number	As percent of total
<b>All age groups</b>	<b>1,174,345</b>	<b>195,895</b>	<b>17</b>
0 to 4 years	76,070	22,425	29
5 to 9 years	73,295	20,370	28
10 to 14 years	78,035	19,935	26
15 to 19 years	84,935	20,875	25
20 to 24 years	80,560	15,990	20
25 to 34 years	150,615	25,760	17
35 to 44 years	150,245	24,005	16
45 to 54 years	177,030	22,890	13
55 to 64 years	146,055	13,980	10
65 to 74 years	86,450	6,975	8
75 years and over	71,060	2,700	4



Source: Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey, Table no. 99-011-x2011026.it

## Population with Aboriginal Identity, Manitoba, 2011

	Total population with an Aboriginal Identity			Registered or Treaty Indian			Person with Aboriginal Identity: Not a Registered or Treaty Indian		
	All areas of residence	Residence: On reserve	Residence: Off reserve	All areas of residence	Residence: On reserve	Residence: Off reserve	All areas of residence	Residence: On reserve	Residence: Off reserve
	<b>Number of individuals with an Aboriginal Identity</b>								
<b>All age groups</b>	<b>1,174,350</b>	<b>62,975</b>	<b>1,111,385</b>	<b>110,810</b>	<b>61,400</b>	<b>49,390</b>	<b>1,063,545</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,061,975</b>
0 to 4 years	76,070	8,725	67,350	14,470	8,570	5,905	61,600	155	61,445
5 to 9 years	73,295	7,270	66,030	13,270	7,165	6,105	60,025	105	59,925
10 to 14 years	78,035	6,790	71,245	12,225	6,710	5,515	65,815	80	65,730
15 to 19 years	84,935	6,800	78,135	12,535	6,715	5,820	72,400	85	72,315
20 to 24 years	80,560	5,435	75,125	9,245	5,335	3,905	71,315	95	71,220
25 to 34 years	150,615	7,895	142,720	13,315	7,660	5,650	137,305	230	137,070
35 to 44 years	150,245	7,445	142,800	13,415	7,220	6,190	136,830	225	136,605
45 to 54 years	177,030	6,390	170,640	11,430	6,175	5,255	165,600	215	165,380
55 to 64 years	146,055	3,710	142,345	6,365	3,475	2,885	139,685	230	139,460
65 to 74 years	86,450	1,845	84,605	3,330	1,740	1,585	83,125	110	83,015
75 years and over	71,060	670	70,390	1,210	635	575	69,845	35	69,810
	<b>Percent distribution of individuals with an Aboriginal Identity</b>								
All age groups	100	5	95	9	5	4	91	0	90
0 to 4 years	100	11	89	19	11	8	81	0	81
5 to 9 years	100	10	90	18	10	8	82	0	82
10 to 14 years	100	9	91	16	9	7	84	0	84
15 to 19 years	100	8	92	15	8	7	85	0	85
20 to 24 years	100	7	93	11	7	5	89	0	88
25 to 34 years	100	5	95	9	5	4	91	0	91
35 to 44 years	100	5	95	9	5	4	91	0	91
45 to 54 years	100	4	96	6	3	3	94	0	93
55 to 64 years	100	3	97	4	2	2	96	0	95
65 to 74 years	100	2	98	4	2	2	96	0	96
75 years and over	100	1	99	2	1	1	98	0	98

Source: Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey, Table no. 99-011-x2011026.ivt

## Population with an Aboriginal identity by Census Division, Manitoba, 2011

Census Division ID	Census Division (CD) name	Total population (in private households)	Population with an Aboriginal identity	Percent with Aboriginal identity	Number reporting each Aboriginal identity:				
					First Nations (North American Indian) single identity	Métis single identity	Inuk (Inuit) single identity	Multiple Aboriginal identities	Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere
<b>Metro census division</b>									
4611	CD No. 11 (Winnipeg)	652,550	72,475	11	29,495	41,375	340	740	530
<b>Partially-non-metro census divisions (sorted by percent reporting an Aboriginal identity)</b>									
4613	CD No. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	45,805	6,350	14	1,790	4,450	-	60	45
4602	CD No. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	64,035	8,215	13	1,510	6,605	-	40	60
4614	CD No. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	16,985	1,965	12	275	1,665	-	-	-
4610	CD No. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	9,330	890	10	205	680	-	-	-
4612	CD No. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	21,350	1,640	8	315	1,320	-	-	-
<b>Partially-non-metro (subtotal)</b>		157,505	19,060	12	4,095	14,720	-	100	105
<b>Non-metro census divisions (sorted by percent reporting an Aboriginal identity)</b>									
4619	CD No. 19 (incl. Berens River)	16,375	15,625	95	14,140	1,445	-	10	35
4623	CD No. 23 (incl. Churchill)	8,570	6,785	79	6,480	260	40	-	-
4622	CD No. 22 (incl. Thompson)	40,700	31,540	77	29,820	1,670	15	-	25
4621	CD No. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	21,145	10,760	51	8,205	2,490	-	20	45
4618	CD No. 18 (incl. Gimli)	23,075	6,200	27	3,150	2,870	-	50	125
4617	CD No. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	21,725	5,725	26	2,775	2,800	-	85	65
4616	CD No. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	9,790	2,465	25	1,720	735	-	-	-
4609	CD No. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	21,565	5,350	25	2,845	2,380	-	90	35
4608	CD No. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	12,650	3,030	24	2,755	260	-	-	-
4606	CD No. 6 (incl. Virden)	9,695	1,720	18	1,535	175	-	-	-
4620	CD No. 20 (incl. Swan River)	9,775	1,700	17	700	980	-	-	-
4601	CD No. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	16,705	2,810	17	965	1,785	30	-	15
4615	CD No. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	20,395	2,125	10	1,335	770	-	-	10
4607	CD No. 7 (incl. Brandon)	61,845	6,085	10	3,155	2,820	80	25	-
4604	CD No. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	8,225	550	7	345	205	-	-	-
4605	CD No. 5 (incl. Killarney)	12,115	570	5	85	485	-	-	-
4603	CD No. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	49,940	1,310	3	620	620	20	-	45
<b>Non-metro (subtotal)</b>		364,290	104,350	29	80,630	22,750	185	280	400

Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

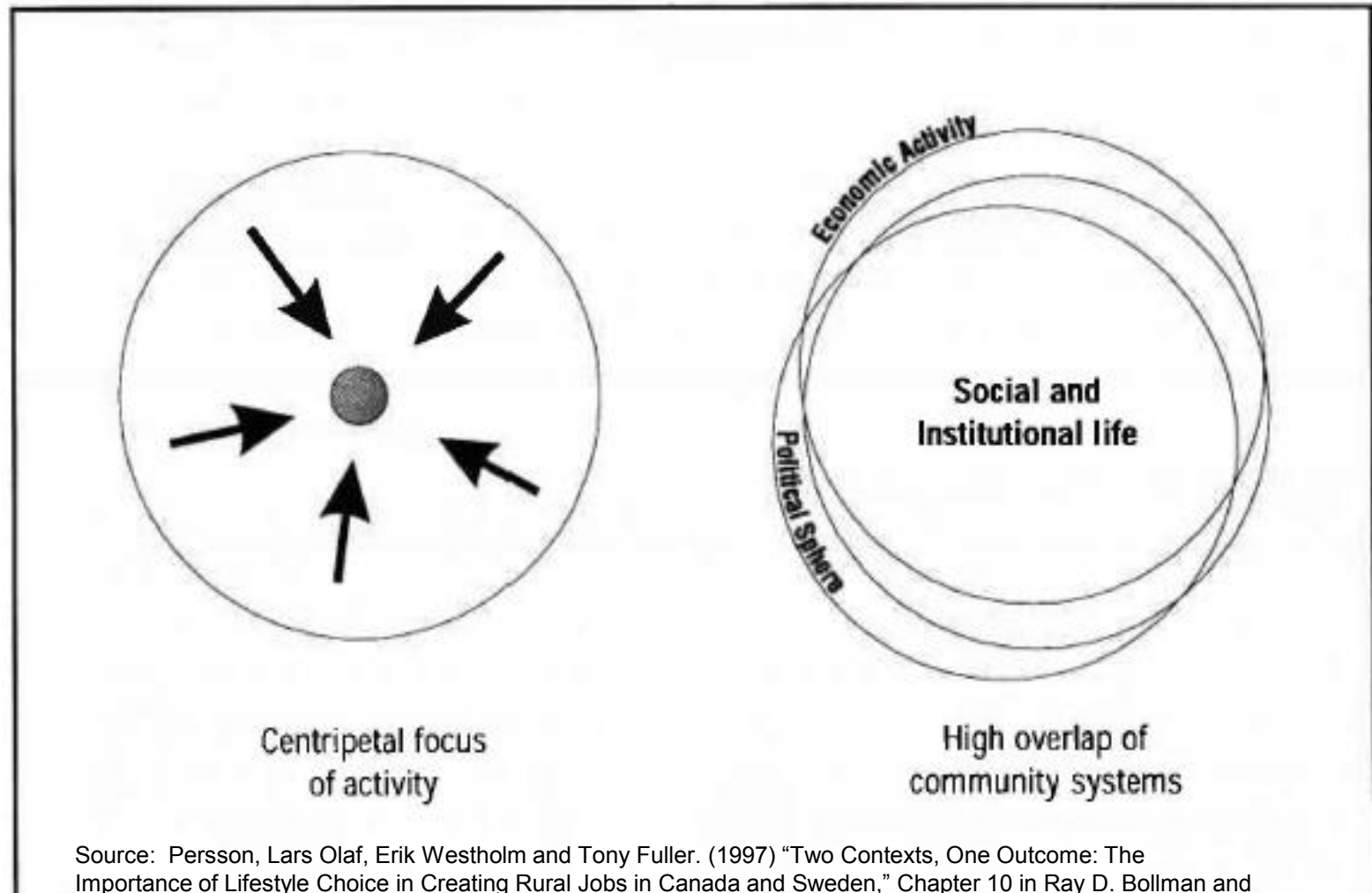
- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 40% of Manitoba's population since 1996
- Non-metro Manitoba is growing.
- The sources of population change are:
  - Natural balance = births minus deaths
  - Internal migration (voting with your feet regarding where to live)
  - Immigration – some communities are attracting immigrants
- Youth migration: How many leave? How many return?
- 17% of Manitoba's population reports an Aboriginal Identity
- From a short-distance society to an industrial society to an arena society.



## Recall the “short-distance” society:

- all activity focussed on the community;
- high overlap of community systems

Figure 10.2a. The short-distance society

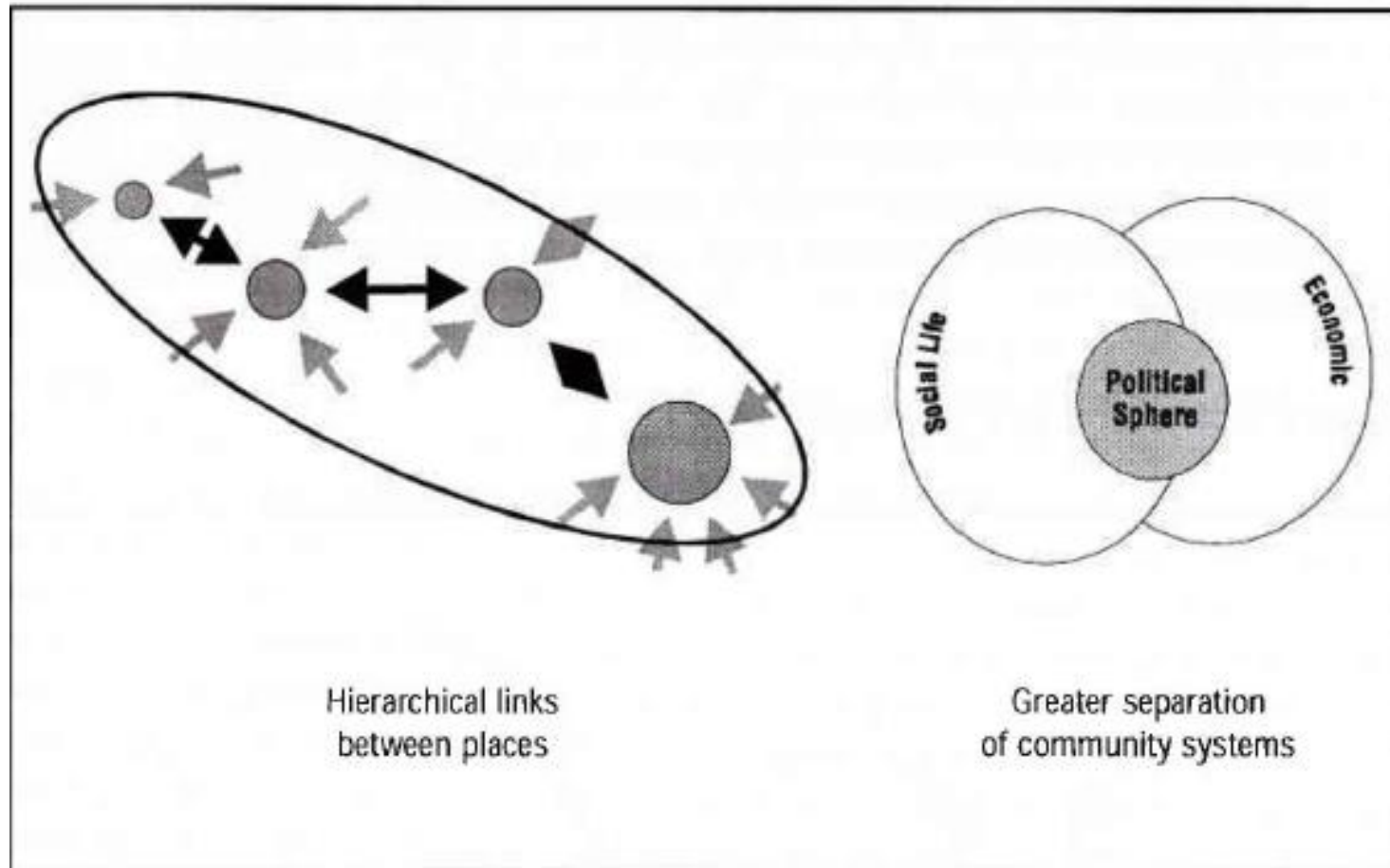


Source: Persson, Lars Olaf, Erik Westholm and Tony Fuller. (1997) “Two Contexts, One Outcome: The Importance of Lifestyle Choice in Creating Rural Jobs in Canada and Sweden,” Chapter 10 in Ray D. Bollman and John M. Bryden (ed.) **Rural Employment: An International Perspective** (Brandon: Brandon University for the Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation and Wallingford, U.K.: CAB International). Pp. 136 – 163.

## Then, the industrial society:

- with hierarchical links between places because bigger places (e.g. regional service centres) took on more functions; and
- greater separation of community functions.

Figure 10.2b. The industrial society

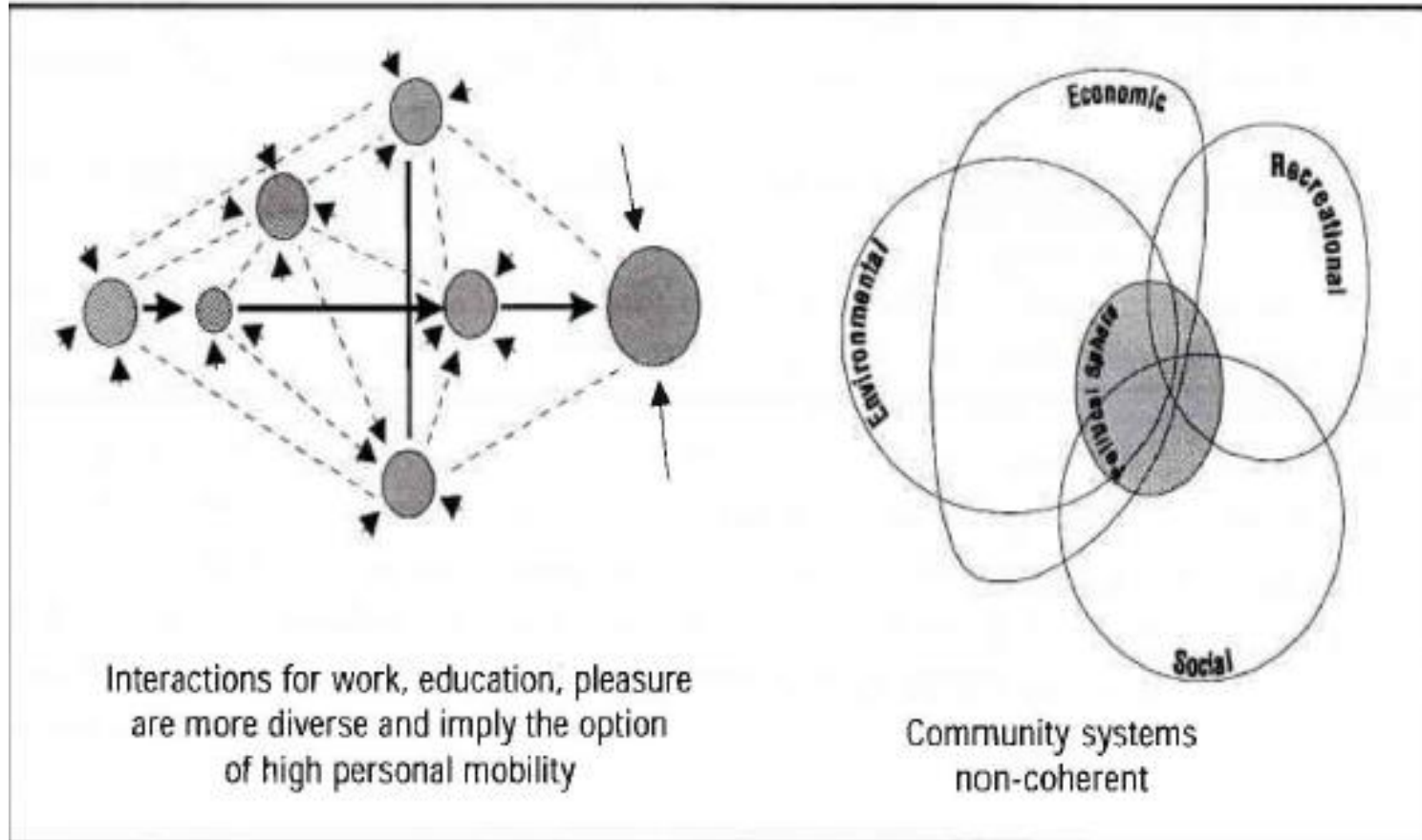


Source: Persson, Lars Olaf, Erik Westholm and Tony Fuller. (1997) "Two Contexts, One Outcome: The Importance of Lifestyle Choice in Creating Rural Jobs in Canada and Sweden," Chapter 10 in Ray D. Bollman and John M. Bryden (ed.) **Rural Employment: An International Perspective** (Brandon: Brandon University for the Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation and Wallingford, U.K.: CAB International). Pp. 136 – 163.

## Today, the open society:

- high personal mobility with different destinations for travel to work, education and pleasure;
- community systems overlap very little (become 'non-coherent').

Figure 10.2c. The open society



Source: Persson, Lars Olaf, Erik Westholm and Tony Fuller. (1997) "Two Contexts, One Outcome: The Importance of Lifestyle Choice in Creating Rural Jobs in Canada and Sweden," Chapter 10 in Ray D. Bollman and John M. Bryden (ed.) **Rural Employment: An International Perspective** (Brandon: Brandon University for the Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation and Wallingford, U.K.: CAB International). Pp. 136 – 163.

- **We have moved from a community-centric society to an “open” society where we all drive different directions for work, for education, for recreation and for entertainment.**
- **What are the implications of functional economic areas being larger than the “community”?**

**Some implications, to me,**

- **Less focus on community “economic” development (because of spillovers with neighbouring communities); and**
- **More focus on regional “economic” development**
  - to quote “Red Green” – “We are all in this together, I’m pullin’ for yer.”
- **Thus, a move from “rural community” development to “rural regional” development.**
  - See, in particular, Partridge, Mark D. and M. Rose Olfert. (2011) “The Winners’ Choice: Sustainable Economic Strategies for Successful 21<sup>st</sup>-Century Regions.” **Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy** Vol. 33, No. 2 (Summer), pp. 143-178.
- **Importantly, “rural regional” development differs from “metro regional” development, by definition of “rural”.**
  - See Reimer, Bill and Ray D. Bollman. (2010) “Understanding Rural Canada: Implications for Rural Development Policy and Rural Planning Policy.” Chapter 1 in David J.A. Douglas (ed.) **Rural Planning and Development in Canada**. (Toronto: Nelson Education Ltd.)
- **For various delineations of functional economic regions in Manitoba, see**
  - Stabler, Jack and Richard C. Rounds. (1997) “Commuting and Rural Employment on the Canadian Prairies.” Chapter 13 in Ray D. Bollman and John M Bryden (ed.) **International Perspectives on Rural Employment** (Wallingford: CAB International and Brandon: Brandon University for the Canadian Rural Restructuring Foundation), pp. 193 – 204.
  - Munro, Anne, Alessandro Alasia and Ray D. Bollman. (2011) “Self-contained labour areas: A proposed delineation and classification by degree of rurality.” **Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin** Vol. 8, No. 8 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-006-XIE) ([www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng)).
  - Ashton, Bill, Ray D. Bollman and Wayne Kelly. (2013) **Identifying and explaining self-contained labour areas in rural Manitoba**. Paper prepared for Provincial-Municipal Support Services, Manitoba Department of Local Government, April 25. ([http://www.gov.mb.ca/ia/muniamalg/pdf/rdi\\_identifying.pdf#page=3](http://www.gov.mb.ca/ia/muniamalg/pdf/rdi_identifying.pdf#page=3))

# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Outline

- Rural development is getting harder - - - because there are now fewer potential labour market entrants than potential retirees
- Non-metro has had 40% of Manitoba's population since 1996
- Non-metro Manitoba is growing.
- The sources of population change are:
  - Natural balance = births minus deaths
  - Internal migration (voting with your feet regarding where to live)
  - Immigration – some communities are attracting immigrants
- Youth migration: How many leave? How many return?
- 17% of Manitoba's population reports an Aboriginal Identity
- From a short-distance society to an industrial society to an open society.



# Manitoba's Rural Demography

## Structure and Trends

### An Update

Webinar prepared for the  
Rural Development Institute

Brandon University

November 4, 2014

Questions /  
Discussion

**Ray D. Bollman**

[RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net](mailto:RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net)

Research Affiliate, Rural Development Institute, Brandon University  
Adjunct Professor, University of Saskatchewan