Components of Population Change

HIGHLIGHTS

- Outside Winnipeg, 12 of the 22 census divisions (CDs) had more births than deaths in each of the 16 years from 1996 to 2012.
- However, this was not sufficient to ensure population growth in each CD in each period.
- In 6 of these 12 cases, population did not grow in every period because out-migration was greater than births minus deaths.
- Compared to Canadian non-metro CDs over the 16-years from 1996 to 2012, Manitoba’s non-metro CDs were
  - more likely to show population growth – with growth in 7.5 periods, on average, compared to 7.1 for all Canadian non-metro CDs;
  - more likely to show a positive natural balance (i.e. more births than deaths) – in 10.9 periods, on average, compared to 9.6 for Canada; but
  - less likely to show positive net in-migration – in only 3.5 periods compared to 5.3 periods at the Canada level.
- In the most recent period, from 2011 to 2012, 7 CDs reported a population decline. In each of these cases, out-migration was the component of population change that had the major impact.

WHY COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE?

An understanding of the components of population change in your region will help you to choose among your development options:

- Is your population declining due to fewer births than deaths or due to out-migration?
- Do you attract more immigrants from other countries or do you attract more in-migrants from Canadian locations?

The objective of this Factsheet is to portray the components of population change across rural Manitoba.

The three components of population change are:

- natural balance (births minus deaths);
- net internal migration (i.e. migration across geographic space within Canada); and
- international migration (immigration minus emigration).

FINDINGS

First, we review the pattern over the 1996 to 2012 period.

In this 16-year period, 4 census divisions (CDs) in Manitoba reported a population increase in each of the 16 periods (Table 1):

- CD #2 (includes Steinbach);
- CD #3 (includes Winkler, Morden and Altona);
- CD #10 (includes St. François Xavier); and
- CD #13 (includes Selkirk).

These CDs with consistent population growth, plus 3 more with growth in 15 of the 16 periods, are all ‘close’ to Winnipeg.

At the other end of the spectrum, there were 4 CDs with population growth in 3 or fewer periods:

- CD #15 (includes Minnedosa and Neepawa);
- CD #16 (includes Roblin and Russell);
- CD #17 (includes Dauphin); and
- CD #20 (includes Swan River).

Each of these CDs has experienced a decline of over 1,000 residents during the 1996 to 2012 period (Appendix A Figures A15, A16, A17 and A20).

When compared to Canada, Manitoba’s CDs, on average, have slightly more periods of population growth from 1996 to 2012. Manitoba’s non-metro CDs averaged 7.5 periods of population growth compared to the Canadian average of 7.1 periods of population growth (see bottom panel of Table 1). Similarly, Manitoba’s partially-non-metro CDs averaged 15.6 periods of population growth, compared to 13.1 periods for all Canadian partially-non-metro CDs.

1. A census division is a grouping of towns and municipalities for statistical purposes. See RDI Rural Factsheet #1 for the exact definition.
NATURAL BALANCE

One component of population change is the natural balance – defined as births minus deaths. Across Manitoba’s 23 CDs, fully 13 CDs had a positive natural balance in each of the 16 periods.

However, that leaves 10 CDs with fewer births than deaths in one or more years. There were 2 CDs with fewer births than deaths in each year over the 16 year period:
- CD #5 (includes Killarney); and
- CD #15 (includes Minnedosa and Neepawa).

Another CD had more births than deaths in only one period:
- CD #20 (includes Swan River).

Table 1.

| Number of periods where natural balance (births minus deaths) and net migration have contributed to population growth for each census division in Manitoba, 1996 to 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 Census Division | Census Division name | Number of periods with an increase in population 1996 to 2012 | Number of periods with births greater than deaths, 1996 to 2012 |
| Manitoba | 16 | 16 | n.a. |
| Metro census division | 4/11 | 4/11 | 4/11 |
| Partially-non-metro census division (ordered by number of periods with a population increase from 1996 to 2012) | 4/10 | 4/12 | 4/13 |
| Manitoba | 15 | 16 | 0 |

When compared to the Canadian average, Manitoba’s non-metro CDs and Manitoba’s partially-non-metro CDs reported more periods of positive natural balance.

NET INTERNAL MIGRATION

Another component of population change is internal migration – movement into the CD from elsewhere in Canada or movement out of the CD to elsewhere in Canada.

In the 16 years from 1996 to 2012, there were 3 CDs with positive net internal migration in 14 or more periods. Positive net internal migration means that more people moved into a CD than the number who moved out of a CD. These three CDs were:
- CD #10 (includes St. François Xavier);
- CD #12 (includes Beausejour); and
- CD #13 (includes Selkirk).

Moving to and residing in these CDs allows people to access jobs in Winnipeg.

There were 4 CDs with no periods of positive net internal migration. In these cases, more people moved out of the CD to elsewhere in Canada compared to the number of people who moved into this CD from elsewhere in Canada. These CDs were:
- CD #3 (includes Winkler, Morden and Altona);
- CD #11 (Winnipeg);
- CD #21 (includes Flin Flon and The Pas); and
- CD #22 (includes Thompson).

Recall that CD #3 has grown in 16 consecutive periods (Table 1 and Appendix A Figure A3). This has been due to more births than deaths in 16 consecutive periods and due to strong international migration. However, net internal migration has not contributed to this growth – here we see that for 16 consecutive years, CD #3 has lost more migrants than it has gained from migration within Canada.

Also, CD #22 has shown strong growth over this period (Table 1 and Appendix A Figure A22). Again, this is due to more births and deaths. The growth is not due to the migration of individuals to Thompson.

When compared to all CDs in Canada, Manitoba’s non-metro CDs had fewer periods of positive net in-migration – 3.5 periods compared to 5.3 periods at
the Canada level. However, Manitoba’s partially-non-metro CDs averaged more periods of positive net immigration (13.8) compared to the Canadian average of 11.4 periods.

**IN THE MOST RECENT PERIOD**

We now review the components of population change for the most recent period – from 2011 to 2012.

We see 7 CDs experienced a population loss from 2011 to 2012 (Table 2):

- CD #1 (includes Lac du Bonnet);
- CD #9 (includes Portage la Prairie);
- CD #15 (includes Minnedosa and Neepawa);
- CD #16 (includes Roblin and Russell);
- CD #17 (includes Dauphin);
- CD #18 (includes Gimli); and
- CD #20 (includes Swan River).

In all cases, the component with the major impact was net out-migration. The movement of people out of these CDs from 2011 to 2012 was the major reason for a population decline.

Other CDs also reported net out-migration but their strong birth rates (relative to the number of deaths) resulted in a growth in population from 2011 to 2012. This was particularly the case for CD #3 and for 3 of the northern CDs.

Outside of Winnipeg, 3 CDs attracted more than 400 international immigrants during the year:

- CD #2 (includes Steinbach);
- CD #3 (includes Winkler, Morden and Altona); and
- CD #7 (includes Brandon).

**SUMMARY**

An understanding of the components of population change allows one to see the sources of population growth – is it the number of births or is it immigration?

Manitoba’s five partially-non-metro CDs (which are all adjacent to Winnipeg) are growing. When compared to the average Canadian partially-non-metro CD, the Manitoba CDs were:

- more likely to show population growth (15.6 periods on average, compared to 13.8 for Canada);
- more likely to show a positive natural balance (14.6 periods compared to 13.1 for Canada); and
- more likely to show positive periods of net immigration (13.8 periods on average, compared to 11.4 for Canada).

Non-metro CDs in Manitoba were less likely to show positive components of population growth compared to the partially-non-metro CDs in Manitoba. However, compared to Canadian non-metro CDs, Manitoba’s non-metro CDs were

- more likely to show population growth, with growth in 7.5 periods, on average, compared to 7.1 among Canadian non-metro CDs;
- more likely to show a positive natural balance – 10.9 periods, on average, compared to 9.6 periods for the average Canadian non-metro CD; but
- less likely to show positive net in-migration – in only 3.5 periods compared to 5.3 periods at the Canada level.

Thus, overall, partially-non-metro and non-metro CDs in Manitoba have stronger growth of their components of population change, compared to the Canadian average, with the exception of the lower birth rates within Manitoba’s non-metro CDs.

**FURTHER RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- Where are people migrating from specifically?
- Can we identify cultural groups and where they cluster together?
- Do these clusters attract more people?
- What are the age structures of these regions?
- Are young adults leaving for the city?
- Are rural area service centres becoming retirement areas?

Funding for this project was provided by the Manitoba Government.
Table 2. Components of population change for each census division in Manitoba, 2011 to 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Division name</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Natural balance (births minus deaths)</th>
<th>Immigrant arrivals in given year</th>
<th>Net emigrants in given year</th>
<th>Net international migration (immigrants minus emigrants)</th>
<th>Net inter-provincial migration (immigrants minus emigrants)</th>
<th>Net internal migration (provincial plus intra-provincial)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>1,251,690</td>
<td>1,267,003</td>
<td>15,313</td>
<td>10,280</td>
<td>5,959</td>
<td>5,791</td>
<td>15,134</td>
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<td>Metro census divisions</td>
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<tr>
<td>4611 Div. 11 (Winnipeg)</td>
<td>697,064</td>
<td>707,843</td>
<td>10,789</td>
<td>7,066</td>
<td>3,818</td>
<td>3,845</td>
<td>12,040</td>
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<td>Partially non-metro divisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4601 Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)</td>
<td>85,172</td>
<td>67,537</td>
<td>1,365</td>
<td>1,081</td>
<td>5,784</td>
<td>5,690</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>4612 Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)</td>
<td>11,459</td>
<td>11,812</td>
<td>315</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>4612 Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)</td>
<td>22,222</td>
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<td>314</td>
<td>214</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>4612 Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)</td>
<td>43,039</td>
<td>45,979</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>Subtotal: All non-metro CDS</td>
<td>160,100</td>
<td>170,924</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>1,896</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>433</td>
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<td>Non-metro census divisions</td>
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<tr>
<td>4601 Div. 6 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)</td>
<td>17,415</td>
<td>17,160</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>4601 Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)</td>
<td>52,901</td>
<td>53,578</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>365</td>
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<td>4604 Div. 4 (incl. Portage la Prairie)</td>
<td>9,693</td>
<td>9,744</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>112</td>
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<td>4605 Div. 5 (incl. Hillsman)</td>
<td>13,492</td>
<td>13,985</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>4606 Div. 6 (incl. Virden)</td>
<td>15,172</td>
<td>10,207</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>115</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>4607 Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)</td>
<td>63,522</td>
<td>84,159</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>735</td>
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<tr>
<td>4608 Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone &amp; The Pas)</td>
<td>15,098</td>
<td>15,165</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>4609 Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)</td>
<td>23,890</td>
<td>23,839</td>
<td>-57</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>4611 Div. 10 (incl. Brandon &amp; Neepawa)</td>
<td>21,491</td>
<td>21,571</td>
<td>-80</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>4615 Div. 16 (incl. Roblin &amp; Russell)</td>
<td>9,971</td>
<td>9,918</td>
<td>-61</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>4617 Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)</td>
<td>22,028</td>
<td>21,817</td>
<td>-211</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>4619 Div. 19 (incl. Burrows River)</td>
<td>19,875</td>
<td>19,150</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4620 Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)</td>
<td>10,087</td>
<td>9,961</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4621 Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon &amp; The Pas)</td>
<td>22,320</td>
<td>22,375</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>4622 Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)</td>
<td>42,481</td>
<td>42,851</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>598</td>
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<tr>
<td>4623 Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)</td>
<td>9,432</td>
<td>9,759</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>206</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal: All non-metro CDS</td>
<td>389,538</td>
<td>388,328</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>6,299</td>
<td>3,885</td>
<td>3,885</td>
<td>1,661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. "Emigrants" are individuals who have moved to another country. In this table, net emigrants is calculated as emigrants minus return emigrants plus net temporary emigrants and may be a negative figure.

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics. CANSIM Table 051-0052.
APPENDIX A: SUPPLEMENTARY CHARTS

Figure A1. Man. Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)

Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 01-0002.

Figure A2. Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)

Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 01-0002.

Figure A3. Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)

Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 01-0002.

Figure A4. Man. Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)

Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 01-0002.

Figure A5. Man. Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)

Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 01-0002.

Figure A6. Man. Div. 6 (incl. Virden)

Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Table 01-0002.
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