

# Rural Population Size and Change



## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2012, Manitoba's non-metro population (outside the metropolitan area of Winnipeg) was 489 thousand, up from 450 thousand in 1996.
- In 2012, 40% of Manitobans lived in a non-metro area, higher than the 30% share at the Canada-level.
- Manitoba's non-metro population has grown in each year since 1996.
- Non-metro areas have maintained 40% of Manitoba's population since 1991, due to periods when the non-metro population grew more than Manitoba's metro population.
- From 2006 to 2011 within non-metro Manitoba, strong growth occurred in the smaller cities, in areas adjacent to cities and in northern areas. This replicates the general pattern across Canada.

## WHAT IS RURAL?

Rural is density and distance to density – specifically, low population density and / or a long distance to population density<sup>1</sup>. If you live in a low population density place which is a long distance from a high population density place, you are 'really' rural.

The typical first question in a rural policy discussion is – what is Manitoba's rural population?

The objective of this factsheet is to document the size and change in Manitoba's rural population.

The choice of a definition of rural should be based on the issue being discussed<sup>2</sup>. If regional economic development is being considered, then geographic

1. 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.).

2. See du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) "Definitions of Rural." Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-006-XIE) (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>).

3. "Agglomeration economies" are a benefit to firms and a benefit to workers who locate in an agglomerated or metropolitan area. Firms have access to a wide range of specialized trained workers and access to a large market. Workers benefit from a wider range of employment options for their specialized training and workers are able to learn the nuances of their trade by being able to 'rub shoulders' with peers. See Alasia, Alessandro. (2005) Skills, Innovation and Growth: Key Issues for Rural and Territorial Development: A Survey of the Literature (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper no. 76, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) ([www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=21-601-MIE](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=21-601-MIE)).

units larger than a community should be classified as 'urban' or 'rural'. For community issues, smaller geographic units should be classified as 'urban' or 'rural'.

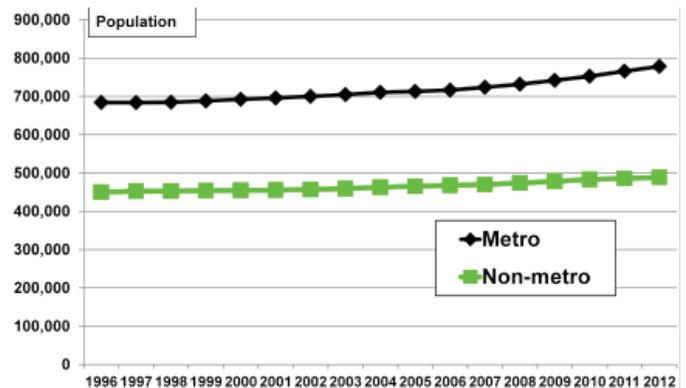
## FINDINGS

Data is available for various measures of 'rurality' (i.e. level of density and distance to density).

For many economic development discussions, analysts distinguish between the population living in or having access to agglomeration economies<sup>3</sup> and the population living outside the reach of an agglomerated economy. To make this distinction, data is presented for metro and non-metro<sup>4</sup> areas in Manitoba.

Manitoba's non-metro population was 489 thousand in 2012, up from 450 thousand in 1996 (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Manitoba's non-metro population reached 489 thousand in 2012**



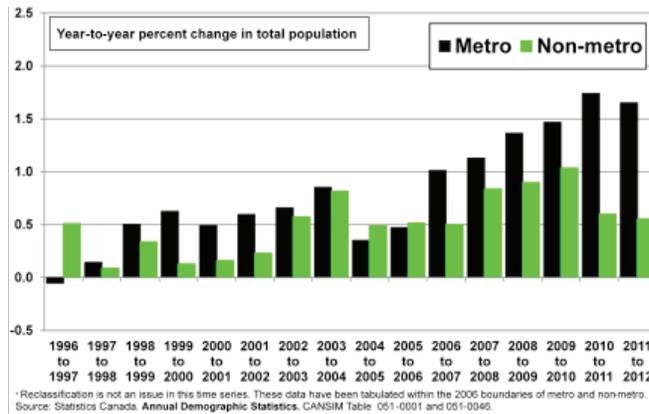
\*Reclassification is not an issue in this time series. These data have been tabulated within the 2006 boundaries of metro and non-metro.

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

The population in non-metro areas has increased in each year from 1996 to 2012 (The height of the bar in Figure 2 shows the size of the year-to-year percent change in population. Note that the non-metro data is positive in each year.) Non-metro growth was larger than metro growth in three years (1997, 2005 and 2006) and lower than metro growth in the other 13 years shown in Figure 2.

4. Statistics Canada defines a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) (or 'metro') as having a total population of 100,000 or more and includes all the surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the employed residents commute to the CMA. Winnipeg is the only CMA in Manitoba. See Appendix B for detailed definitions.

**Figure 2.** Manitoba’s non-metro population has grown continuously since 1996



The non-metro share of Manitoba’s population was 40% in 2011 (Appendix A Table A1)<sup>5</sup>. This non-metro share is higher than the Canada-level share where 30% of the population resides in non-metro areas. Four provinces have a higher share of their population being non-metro (Saskatchewan and the four Atlantic Provinces).

Interestingly, Manitoba’s non-metro share has remained at 40% since 1991<sup>5</sup> (Appendix A Table A2).

As shown in Figure 2, Manitoba’s non-metro population grew 0.6% in 2012 and has been growing since 1996. Across Canada, three provinces have a declining non-metro population (Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) and Ontario’s non-metro population has shown virtually no change since 2006 (Table 1). Four provinces in addition to Manitoba have a growing non-metro population (the other 3 western provinces and Quebec).

**Table 1.**

Percent change in total population from 2011 to 2012			
	Metro	Non-Metro	Non-metro recent trends
Newfoundland & 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

To understand the patterns of population change within non-metro Manitoba, show the data for:

- Census Agglomerations (CAs)<sup>6</sup> which have a population of 10,000 to 99,999 and, in Manitoba, include Brandon, Thompson, Portage and, in 2011, Steinbach; plus we show the population in
- rural and small town (RST) areas<sup>7</sup> which refers to the population outside the commuting zones of CMAs and CAs.

In 2011, within non-metro Manitoba, the population of the CAs was 92 thousand (Appendix A Table A2). Their population growth in the 2006 to 2011 period (8.3%) was the strongest since before 1986. The population in the 4 CAs in 2011 represented 8% of Manitoba’s population.

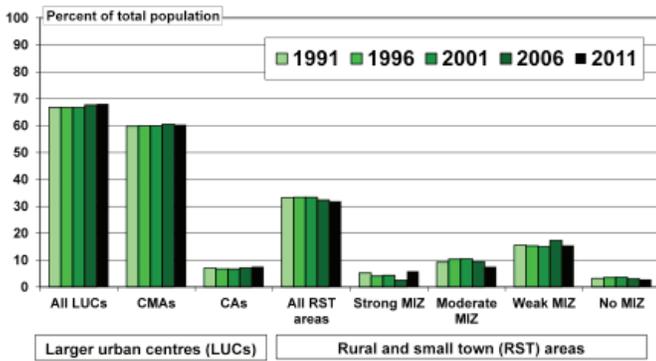
In 2011, the population in RST areas was 386 thousand and represented 32% of Manitoba’s population, which was one percentage point lower than the 33% share in 1991 (Figure 3 and Appendix A Table A2).

5. Some readers will note that the non-metro population grew less than the metro population in 13 of the 16 years from 1996 to 2012 (Figure 2) and thus the non-metro share of the total population should be decreasing over time. The data in Figure 1 and Figure 2 are from Statistics Canada’s Annual Demographic Statistics program where the data are adjusted for census under-coverage. These data show a decline in the non-metro share from 39.8% to 38.8% from 1997 to 2012. The census data is not adjusted for under-coverage and those data show non-metro with a constant 40% share over this period (Appendix A Table A2). Since 1991, the census shows a larger non-metro growth rate in two cases (1991 to 1996 and 2006 to 2011) which has been enough to maintain the 40% share in the census data. The series of annual demographic statistics has not yet been revised to incorporate the 2011 census results.

6. See Appendix B for the detailed definition.

7. See Appendix B for the detailed definition.

**Figure 3.** In 2011, 32 percent of Manitoba's population lived in rural and small town areas



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

Manitoba's RST share is somewhat less than the RST share of the population of Saskatchewan (39%) and less than the share in each of the Atlantic Provinces (Appendix A Table A1).

Within RST Manitoba, about one-half of the population is residing in communities classified as being in a Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)<sup>8</sup>.

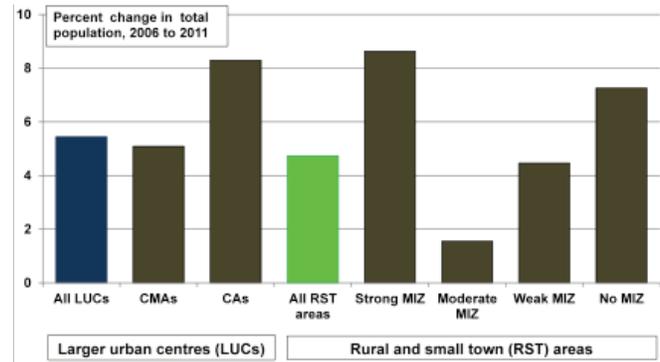
Historically in rural Canada, the general pattern of demographic change is:

- metro areas grow faster than smaller cities;
- areas near cities grow faster;
- areas further from cities grow slower (or may decline); and
- northern areas often (but not always) have grown due to higher birth rates in the Aboriginal population.

This has been the historical pattern in Manitoba (Appendix A Table A2).

This pattern was not exactly replicated in the 2006 to 2011 period. From 2006 to 2011, the CAs grew faster than the Winnipeg CMA (Figure 4). However, over time, metro Winnipeg has typically grown faster than the smaller cities (Appendix A Table A2). Also, typically over time, Strong MIZ has grown more than Moderate MIZ which has grown more than Weak MIZ (Appendix A Table A2).

**Figure 4.** From 2006 to 2011, smaller cities (CAs) grew more than the Winnipeg CMA and Strong MIZ (around Winnipeg) grew more than other RST areas



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.  
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006 to 2011.

For some Factsheets, we will present data by census division (CD) (which are groupings of incorporated towns and incorporated municipalities)<sup>9</sup>. To compare the population to the trend for Canada as whole, we will group CDs according to the OECD regional typology<sup>10</sup>. Using this typology, we see that 541 thousand Manitobans reside in a predominantly rural region (which encompasses all regions outside CD No. 11, which includes the City of Winnipeg and R.M. of Headingly) (Appendix A Table A3). Using this delineation of rural, we find 45% of Manitoban's are residing in a predominantly rural region. In 2011, the 45% share was composed of 20% in rural metro-adjacent regions, 19% in rural non-metro-adjacent regions and 6% in rural northern regions. The details regarding which CD is designated to each type of region are outlined in Appendix A Table A5.

CDs adjacent to Winnipeg (i.e. rural metro-adjacent regions) have grown more than rural non-metro-adjacent regions since 1981 (Appendix A Table A4). This pattern is consistent with the Canadian experience<sup>11</sup>.

9. See Appendix B for the definition.

10. For details on the OECD regional typology, see du Plessis, Valerie, Roland Beshiri, Ray D. Bollman and Heather Clemenson. (2001) "Definitions of Rural." Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin Vol. 3, No. 3 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-006-XIE) (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>).

11. See Bollman, Ray D. and Heather A. Clemenson (2008) Structure and Change in Canada's Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper No. 90, Catalogue no. 21-601-MIE) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=21-601-M&chprog=1&lang=eng>).

8. See Appendix B for the definition of Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ).

Some Factsheets will classify CDs as:

- metro, if the entire population of the CD resides within a CMA;
- partially-non-metro, if some, but not all, of the municipalities or towns in the CD are delineated as part of a CMA; and
- non-metro, if all residents in the CD live outside a CMA (Table 2).

Note that, on average, the partially-non-metro CDs (i.e. CDs with some components delineated as part of the Winnipeg CMA) grew faster in 2012 (up 1.62% on average) compared to metro Winnipeg (up 1.55%) or non-metro CDs (up 0.47%).

**Table 2.**

Population change for each census division in Manitoba, 2011 to 2012					
2006 Census Division ID	Census Division name	Total population		Population change, 2011 to 2012	
		2011	2012	Number	Percent
<b>Manitoba</b>		<b>1,251,690</b>	<b>1,267,003</b>	<b>15,313</b>	<b>1.22</b>
<b>Metro census division</b>					
<b>4611</b>	<b>Div. 11 (Winnipeg)</b>	<b>697,054</b>	<b>707,843</b>	<b>10,789</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Partially-non-metro census divisions</b>					
4602	Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	66,172	67,537	1,365	2.06
4610	Div. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	11,499	11,812	313	2.72
4612	Div. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	22,222	22,540	318	1.43
4613	Div. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	49,039	49,879	640	1.31
4614	Div. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	19,168	19,256	88	0.46
<b>Subtotal: All partially-non-metro CDs</b>		<b>168,100</b>	<b>170,824</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>1.62</b>
<b>Non-metro census divisions</b>					
4601	Div. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	17,415	17,180	-235	-1.35
4603	Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	52,801	53,578	777	1.47
4604	Div. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	9,693	9,744	51	0.53
4605	Div. 5 (incl. Killarney)	13,492	13,585	93	0.69
4606	Div. 6 (incl. Virden)	10,172	10,207	35	0.34
4607	Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	63,527	64,133	606	0.95
4608	Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	15,069	15,185	116	0.77
4609	Div. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	23,896	23,839	-57	-0.24
4615	Div. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	21,461	21,371	-90	-0.42
4616	Div. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	9,971	9,968	-3	-0.03
4617	Div. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	22,028	21,817	-211	-0.96
4618	Div. 18 (incl. Gimli)	23,816	23,664	-152	-0.64
4619	Div. 19 (incl. Berens River)	18,875	19,139	264	1.40
4620	Div. 20 (incl. Swan River)	10,087	9,961	-126	-1.25
4621	Div. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	22,320	22,375	55	0.25
4622	Div. 22 (incl. Thompson)	42,481	42,851	370	0.87
4623	Div. 23 (incl. Churchill)	9,432	9,739	307	3.25
<b>Subtotal: All non-metro CDs</b>		<b>386,536</b>	<b>388,336</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0.47</b>

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

Finally, some Factsheets will use data for Economic Regions. Economic Regions are groupings of CDs<sup>13</sup>. To compare Manitoba's Economic Regions to their Canadian peers, we will compare Economic Regions according to the share of their population that lives in a metro area. One Economic Region (which is the CD of Winnipeg) is 100% metro (or 0% non-metro), three Economic Regions are 33% to 94% non-metro and four Economic Regions are 95+% non-metro (Appendix A Table A6).

## SUMMARY

In 2012, Manitoba's non-metro population (outside the metropolitan area of Winnipeg) was 489 thousand, up from 450 thousand in 1996.

The non-metro share of Manitoba's population was 40% in 2012, higher than the Canada-level share of 30%.

Manitoba ranks in the middle of the provinces in terms of the share of the population residing in rural areas – about half of Canadian provinces are more rural and half are less rural.

Manitoba's rural demographic change also replicates the general Canadian pattern. Metro areas, generally, grow faster than smaller cities. Rural areas adjacent to metro areas grow faster than distant rural areas. Northern areas grow according to Aboriginal birth rate differentials and resource (oil and gas, mining and pulp and paper) development.

## FURTHER RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- How does the rural metro-adjacent region in Manitoba compare with other rural metro-adjacent regions across Canada, specifically the prairies?



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Funding for this project was provided by the Manitoba Government.



13. For the specific groupings, see Appendix B.

## APPENDIX A: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table A1.

Population in Metro and Non-metro areas, in Larger Urban Centres and in Rural and Small Town areas, Canada and Provinces, 2011												
	Metro (CMA)	Non-metro (non-CMA)	Larger urban centres (LUCs)			Rural and small town (RST) areas by Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)					All areas	
			Census metropolitan areas	Census agglomerations	All larger urban centres (LUC)	Strong MIZ	Moderate MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ	RST Territories		All rural and small town (RST) areas
<b>*** Total population, 2011 ***</b>												
Newfoundland & Labrador	196,966	317,570	196,966	51,798	248,764	26,809	110,356	106,301	22,306	n.a.	265,772	514,536
Prince Edward Island	0	140,204	0	80,975	80,975	23,079	30,785	4,621	744	n.a.	59,229	140,204
Nova Scotia	390,328	531,399	390,328	209,675	600,003	27,191	107,537	185,736	1,260	n.a.	321,724	921,727
New Brunswick	266,405	484,766	266,405	192,290	458,695	45,189	154,356	86,300	6,631	n.a.	292,476	751,171
Quebec	5,415,881	2,487,120	5,415,881	938,918	6,354,799	483,020	742,836	297,344	25,002	n.a.	1,548,202	7,903,001
Ontario	10,270,006	2,581,815	10,270,006	1,133,127	11,403,133	644,299	555,931	225,197	23,261	n.a.	1,448,688	12,851,821
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>730,018</b>	<b>478,250</b>	<b>730,018</b>	<b>92,588</b>	<b>822,606</b>	<b>71,393</b>	<b>92,264</b>	<b>187,345</b>	<b>34,660</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>385,662</b>	<b>1,208,268</b>
Saskatchewan	471,156	562,225	471,156	157,822	628,978	28,868	129,658	184,875	61,002	n.a.	404,403	1,033,381
Alberta	2,374,708	1,270,549	2,374,708	562,903	2,937,611	137,000	262,346	290,104	18,196	n.a.	707,646	3,645,257
British Columbia	3,007,973	1,392,084	3,007,973	846,166	3,854,139	99,833	177,167	251,295	17,623	n.a.	545,918	4,400,057
Yukon	0	33,897	0	26,028	26,028	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,869	7,869	33,897
Northwest Territories	0	41,462	0	19,234	19,234	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,228	22,228	41,462
Nunavut	0	31,906	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31,906	31,906	31,906
CANADA	23,123,441	10,353,247	23,123,441	4,311,524	27,434,965	1,586,681	2,363,236	1,819,118	210,685	62,003	6,041,723	33,476,688
<b>*** Percent distribution of population within each province (row percent) ***</b>												
Newfoundland & Labrador	38	62	38	10	48	5	21	21	4	n.a.	52	100
Prince Edward Island	0	100	0	58	58	16	22	3	1	n.a.	42	100
Nova Scotia	42	58	42	23	65	3	12	20	0	n.a.	35	100
New Brunswick	35	65	35	26	61	6	21	11	1	n.a.	39	100
Quebec	69	31	69	12	80	6	9	4	0	n.a.	20	100
Ontario	80	20	80	9	89	5	4	2	0	n.a.	11	100
<b>Manitoba</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>
Saskatchewan	46	54	46	15	61	3	13	18	6	n.a.	39	100
Alberta	65	35	65	15	81	4	7	8	0	n.a.	19	100
British Columbia	68	32	68	19	88	2	4	6	0	n.a.	12	100
Yukon	0	0	0	77	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23	23	100
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	46	46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54	54	100
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	100
CANADA	69	31	69	13	82	5	7	5	1	0	18	100
<b>*** Percent distribution of population within each geographic class (column percent) ***</b>												
Newfoundland & Labrador	1	3	1	1	1	2	5	6	11	n.a.	4	2
Prince Edward Island	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	n.a.	1	0
Nova Scotia	2	5	2	5	2	2	5	10	1	n.a.	5	3
New Brunswick	1	5	1	4	2	3	7	5	3	n.a.	5	2
Quebec	23	24	23	22	23	30	31	16	12	n.a.	26	24
Ontario	44	25	44	26	42	41	24	12	11	n.a.	24	38
Manitoba	3	5	3	2	3	4	4	10	16	n.a.	6	4
Saskatchewan	2	5	2	4	2	2	5	10	29	n.a.	7	3
Alberta	10	12	10	13	11	9	11	16	9	n.a.	12	11
British Columbia	13	13	13	20	14	6	7	14	8	n.a.	9	13
Yukon	0	0	0	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	1	0
CANADA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2011.

**Table A2**

Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Manitoba, 1986 to 2011																									
	Population										Percent distribution of population										Percent change				
	within 1991 boundaries		within 1996 boundaries		within 2001 boundaries		within 2006 boundaries		within 2011 boundaries		within 1991 boundaries		within 1996 boundaries		within 2001 boundaries		within 2006 boundaries		within 2011 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	2006 to 2011
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	2006	2011	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
<b>Larger urban centres (LUC)</b>	701,952	728,968	736,318	742,560	742,444	746,184	756,745	777,011	780,164	822,806	66	67	67	67	67	67	68	68	68	68	3.8	0.8	0.5	2.7	5.4
Census metropolitan areas	625,304	652,354	660,450	667,209	667,093	671,274	676,594	694,668	694,668	730,018	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	4.3	1.0	0.6	2.7	5.1
Census agglomerations	76,648	76,614	75,868	75,351	75,351	74,910	80,151	82,343	85,496	92,788	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	2.7	8.3
<b>Rural and small town (RST) areas</b>	361,064	362,974	355,624	371,338	371,454	373,399	362,838	371,390	368,237	385,662	34	33	33	33	33	33	32	32	32	32	0.5	4.4	0.5	2.4	4.7
Strong MIZ	53,166	57,084	42,279	45,593	47,324	48,808	28,205	29,659	65,720	71,393	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	6	7.4	7.8	3.1	5.2
Moderate MIZ	99,200	100,833	110,237	115,127	114,608	116,659	104,589	108,290	90,857	92,264	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	1.6	4.4	1.8	3.5	1.5
Weak MIZ	172,254	169,953	167,254	171,105	169,348	167,188	194,614	198,964	179,344	187,345	16	16	15	15	15	15	17	17	16	16	-1.3	2.3	-1.3	2.2	4.5
No MIZ	36,444	35,104	35,854	39,513	40,174	40,744	35,430	34,477	32,316	34,660	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	-3.7	10.2	1.4	-2.7	7.3
<b>Metro areas (CMAs)</b>	625,304	652,354	660,450	667,209	667,093	671,274	676,594	694,668	694,668	730,018	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	4.3	1.0	0.6	2.7	5.1
<b>Non-metro (Non-CMA) areas</b>	437,712	439,588	431,492	446,689	446,805	448,309	442,989	453,733	453,733	478,250	41	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	0.4	3.5	0.3	2.4	5.4
<b>Total</b>	1,083,016	1,091,942	1,091,942	1,113,898	1,113,898	1,119,583	1,119,583	1,148,401	1,148,401	1,208,268	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2.7	2.0	0.5	2.6	5.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986-2011

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more in the build-up core (100,00 or more prior to 2006) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the build-up core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) in 2006 and 2011 have a build-up of 10,000 or more with a total population of less 100,000 and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50 percent or more of the workforce commutes to the build-up core (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had less than 100,000 in the build-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ-30 to 49 percent; Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29 percent; Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent; No MIZ: no commuters).

The date for the 1991 and 1996 MIZ have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-CMA/CA towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a MIZ classification.

The designation of MIZ for the 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Shiela Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with Census data. (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue No. 92F0138MIE) ([www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/istpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE](http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/istpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE)). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of MIZ for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 CMA/CA delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 CMA/CA delineation and we have assigned "strong MIZ" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that have been coded into a CMA/CA for 1996.

The designation of MIZ for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, GEOSuite, 2001 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92F0085XCB).

**Table A3**

Population structure and change by type of region, Manitoba, 1981 to 2011																										
Type of region	Population										Percent distribution of population										Percent change					
	Non-institutional population					Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population					Non-institutional population					Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population					Non-institutional population			Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population		
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	1996	2001	2006	2011	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	1996	2001	2006	2011	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	2006 to 2011	
Predominantly urban regions	558,430	587,415	610,265	613,205	612,170	620,065	621,450	636,177	666,832	55	56	57	56	55	56	56	55	55	5.2	3.9	0.5	-0.2	0.2	2.4	4.8	
Intermediate regions																										
All predominantly rural regions	455,045	461,705	469,120	487,095	491,550	493,815	498,125	512,224	541,438	45	44	43	44	45	44	44	45	45	1.5	1.6	3.8	0.9	0.9	2.8	5.7	
.. Rural metro-adjacent regions	177,510	186,515	198,020	208,485	218,005	212,030	221,290	233,978	255,462	18	18	18	19	20	19	20	21	21	5.1	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	5.7	9.2	
.. Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	216,595	210,810	207,160	210,505	207,210	213,380	210,205	209,967	215,068	21	20	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	-2.7	-1.7	1.6	-1.6	-1.5	-0.1	2.4	
.. Rural northern regions	60,940	64,380	63,940	68,105	66,335	68,405	66,630	68,279	70,906	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5.6	-0.7	6.5	-2.6	-2.6	2.5	3.8	
<b>Total</b>	1,013,475	1,049,120	1,079,385	1,100,300	1,103,720	1,113,880	1,119,575	1,148,401	1,208,268	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3.5	2.9	1.9	0.3	0.5	2.6	5.2	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2011.

Table A4

Population by type of community within each census division, Manitoba, 2011											
Census Division ID	Census Division (CD) Name	Total population, 2011	Total population by type of community								
			Metro (CMA)	Non-metro (non-CMA) areas							
				Non-metro (non-CMA) (subtotal)	Census agglomerations		Rural and small town areas				
					CA (10,000 to 49,999)	CA (50,000 to 99,999)	Rural and small town (subtotal)	Strong MIZ	Moderate MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ
<b>OECD predominantly urban region</b>											
4611	Man. CD No. 11 (Winnipeg)	666,832	666,832								
<b>OECD rural metro-adjacent regions</b>											
4601	Man. CD No. 1 (incl. Lac du Bonnet)	17,331		17,331			17,331	374	13,933	3,024	-
4602	Man. CD No. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	65,374	15,762	49,612	13,524		36,088	29,076	6,317	588	107
4603	Man. CD No. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	51,350		51,350			51,350	6,702	6,702	44,092	556
4609	Man. CD No. 9 (incl. Portage la Prairie)	23,489		23,489	12,996		10,493	6,525	3,693		275
4610	Man. CD No. 10 (incl. St. Francois Xavier)	10,673	7,520	3,153			3,153	3,153			
4612	Man. CD No. 12 (incl. Beausejour)	21,830	14,069	7,761			7,761		7,761		
4613	Man. CD No. 13 (incl. Selkirk)	46,888	24,483	22,405			22,405	12,571	9,834		
4614	Man. CD No. 14 (incl. Stonewall)	18,497	1,352	17,145			17,145	16,021	1,124		
<b>OECD rural non-metro-adjacent regions</b>											
4604	Man. CD No. 4 (incl. Pilot Mound & Somerset)	9,306		9,306			9,306	439	5,364	3,503	
4605	Man. CD No. 5 (incl. Killamey)	12,922		12,922			12,922	2,251	9,266	1,405	
4606	Man. CD No. 6 (incl. Virden)	10,025		10,025			10,025	3,938	6,087		
4607	Man. CD No. 7 (incl. Brandon)	64,317		64,317	53,229		11,088	2,245	8,843		
4608	Man. CD No. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	14,127		14,127			14,127	4,887	8,929	311	
4615	Man. CD No. 15 (incl. Minnedosa & Neepawa)	21,604		21,604			21,604	417	7,560	11,432	2,195
4616	Man. CD No. 16 (incl. Roblin & Russell)	9,928		9,928			9,928	552	4,901	4,475	
4617	Man. CD No. 17 (incl. Dauphin)	22,208		22,208			22,208	2,394	17,071	2,743	
4618	Man. CD No. 18 (incl. Gimli)	23,469		23,469			23,469	1,011	9,831	11,965	662
4619	Man. CD No. 19 (incl. Berens River)	17,240		17,240			17,240		13,661	3,579	
4620	Man. CD No. 20 (incl. Swan River)	9,952		9,952			9,952		8,438	1,514	
<b>OECD rural northern regions</b>											
4621	Man. CD No. 21 (incl. Flin Flon & The Pas)	21,393		21,393			21,393		18,108	3,285	
4622	Man. CD No. 22 (incl. Thompson)	40,923		40,923	12,839		28,084	2,205	20,210	5,669	
4623	Man. CD No. 23 (incl. Churchill)	8,590		8,590			8,590		4,209	4,381	
<b>Manitoba</b>		<b>1,208,268</b>	<b>730,018</b>	<b>478,250</b>	<b>39,359</b>	<b>53,229</b>	<b>385,662</b>	<b>71,393</b>	<b>92,264</b>	<b>187,345</b>	<b>34,660</b>

Source: Statistics Canada. (2012) GeoSuite: 2011 Census (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/bolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=92-150-X&chroprg=1&lang=eng>)

Table A5

Population by type of community for each Economic Region, Manitoba, 2011											
Economic Region code	Economic Region name	Total population by type of community									Percent non-metro (i.e. percent of population residing in a CSD that is outside a CMA)
		Metro (CMA)	Non-metro (non-CMA) areas								
			Non-metro (non-CMA) (subtotal)	Census agglomerations		Rural and small town areas					
				CA (50,000 to 99,999)	CA (10,000 to 49,999)	Rural and small town (subtotal)	Strong MIZ	Moderate MIZ	Weak MIZ	No MIZ	
<b>Metro (95+% metro) Economic Region</b>											
4650	Winnipeg	666,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	666,832	0
<b>Non-metro (33-95+% non-metro) Economic Regions</b>											
4660	Interlake	25,835	63,019		63,019	29,603	20,789	11,965	662	88,854	71
4610	Southeast (incl. Steinbach)	29,831	74,704	13,524	61,180	29,450	28,011	3,612	107	104,535	71
4640	North Central (incl. Portage)	7,520	40,769	12,996	27,773	9,678	8,580	8,929	586	48,289	84
<b>Non-metro (95+% non-metro) Economic Regions</b>											
4620	South Central (incl. Winkler)		60,656		60,656		7,141	49,456	4,059	60,656	100
4630	Southwest (incl. Brandon)		108,868	53,229	55,639	2,662	22,592	26,785	3,600	108,868	100
4670	Parklands (incl. Dauphin)		42,088		42,088		2,946	30,410	8,732	42,088	100
4680	North		88,146	12,839	75,307		2,205	56,188	16,914	88,146	100

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2011.

**APPENDIX B: GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITIONS**

**Metro:** A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has an urban core population of 50,000 or more with a total population of 100,000 or more. (Prior to 2006, the urban core threshold was 100,000.) A CMA includes the total population of neighbouring census subdivisions (CSDs) (i.e., incorporated towns and municipalities) where more than 50% of the employed residents commute (i.e. a measure of social-economic integration) to the urban core of the CMA.

Winnipeg is the CMA in Manitoba. In 2011, the City of Winnipeg had a population of 663,617 and the CMA includes 11 census subdivisions around Winnipeg to generate a Winnipeg CMA population of 730,018 in 2011 (Appendix Table A1).

**Non-metro:** Areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). Thus, these are the towns and municipalities outside the commuting zone of a CMA (where “commuting zone” includes all towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the employed residents commute to the CMA).

**Census subdivision (CSD)** is the general term for incorporated towns or incorporated municipalities (as determined by provincial/territorial legislation) or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g., Indian reserves, Indian settlements, Local Government Districts, unorganized territories, etc.).

**Census Agglomerations (CAs)** have an urban core population of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if there was less than 100,000 in the urban core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).

**Table B1**

<b>Census subdivisions included in the Winnipeg CMA (2011 delineation)</b>							
Type of census subdivision	Population (2011 delineation)			Total private dwellings, 2011	Total private dwellings in population centres over 1,000 residents, 2011	Area (square kilometres)	
	2011	2006	% change				
Winnipeg CMA	730,018	694,668	5.1				
<b>Name of census subdivisions included in the Winnipeg CMA (2011 delineation)</b>							
Brokenhead 4 Reserve	(1)	467	..	(1)	(1)	55.1	
East St. Paul RM	9,046	8,733	3.6	3,114	3,053	42.1	
Headingley RM	3,215	2,726	17.9	936	912	107.0	
Macdonald RM	6,280	5,653	11.1	2,105	2,050	1,156.6	
Ritchot RM	5,478	5,051	8.5	1,909	1,849	333.5	
Rosser RM	1,352	1,364	-0.9	476	450	441.4	
Springfield RM	14,069	12,990	8.3	5,061	4,902	1,100.8	
St. Clements RM	10,505	9,706	8.2	5,191	3,992	728.6	
St. François Xavier RM	1,240	1,087	14.1	449	423	204.5	
Taché RM	10,284	9,083	13.2	3,358	3,285	581.5	
West St. Paul RM	4,932	4,357	13.2	1,691	1,647	87.7	
Winnipeg City	663,617	633,451	4.8	280,489	268,753	464.1	

(1) Data not reported in 2011.

Statistics Canada. (2012) **GeoSuite: 2011 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-150) (<http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=92-150-X&chprog=1&lang=eng>).

Both CMAs and CAs include the total population of neighbouring census subdivisions (CSDs) (i.e., incorporated towns and municipalities) where more than 50% of the employed residents commute (i.e. a measure of social-economic integration) to the urban core of a specific CMA or CA. For more details on this delineation, see Statistics Canada. (2007) 2006 Census Dictionary (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92-566). (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/english/census06/reference/dictionary/index.cfm>)

**Rural and small town (RST)** areas are non-CMA/CA areas. RST areas are divided into five types of zones based on the degree of influence (i.e., commuting) to any CMA or CA. These zones are Census Metropolitan and Census Agglomerated Influenced Zones (MIZs) (Statistics Canada, 2007). They are defined as follows:

- **Strong MIZ** includes CSDs where at least 30% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;
- **Moderate MIZ** includes CSDs where 5% to less than 30% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;
- **Weak MIZ** includes CSDs where more than zero but less than 5% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA; and
- **No MIZ** includes CSDs where none of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA (or the number of employed residents is less than 40).

**Census division:** Group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada. For example, a census division might correspond to a county, to a municipalit  regionale de comt  or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision).

**Economic region:** Labour Force Survey (LFS) economic regions (ERs) have been established at each decennial sample redesign in consultation with

the provinces. The regions generally correspond to regions used by the province for administrative and statistical purposes. The LFS ERs coincide with the official Sub-provincial Regions (SPRs) defined by Standards Division in consultation with the provinces, for use in dissemination of sub-provincial data by Statistics Canada.

An economic region is a geographical unit generally composed of several census divisions within a province. In the case of Prince Edward Island, the province constitutes one economic region. The composition of economic regions is determined through a consultative process with the provinces. The boundaries in current use are based on the 2001 Census geography. With the exception of British Columbia, the boundaries of these regions were unchanged or only slightly modified from previous definitions, and it was possible to revise associated data back to 1987 to provide historical continuity. Economic regions in British Columbia, however, were completely modified in 1995, and historical revisions were not possible. Maps of Economic Regions are available at: [http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getDocumentation&AC\\_Id=21256&AC\\_Version=1&ul=ul&lang=en&db](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getDocumentation&AC_Id=21256&AC_Version=1&ul=ul&lang=en&db).

The census divisions within each of Manitoba's economic regions are:

- Economic Region 4610 Southeast: Census Divisions 01, 02 and 12.
- Economic Region 4620 South Central: Census Divisions 03 and 04.
- Economic Region 4630 Southwest: Census Divisions 05, 06, 07 and 15.
- Economic Region 4640 North Central: Census Divisions 08, 09 and 10.
- Economic Region 4650 Winnipeg: Census Division 11.
- Economic Region 4660 Interlake: Census Divisions 13, 14 and 18.
- Economic Region 4670 Parklands: Census Divisions 16, 17 and 20.
- Economic Region 4680 North: Census Divisions 19, 21, 22 and 23.