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An Analysis of the Population of Agro-Manitoba

by Dr. Richard Rounds

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE

POPULATION OF AGRO-MANITOBA

by

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PREFACE

Everything that occurs in rural society relates to the number, distribution and characteristics of people in an area. The amount and complexity of internal development often relates to the size and diversity of the local population. The magnitude and nature of business is a function of the demand for services and products, types of jobs available and workers needed to fill them. Accordingly, we derive terms such as "silicon valley" to describe an area with a high density of high-tech industries and specifically-trained residents.

Another common distinction is "have" and "have not" countries, provinces or regions. These terms usually imply, in relative terms, the relationship between populations and resources. In many cases in Western societies, "have not" regions either never had a dense population because of limited resources, or have depopulated as economic conditions changed. Recent depopulation applies to rural Agro-Manitoba (the southern portion of the province where agriculture is the dominant land use). As the farm economy has changed with technology, rural restructuring has resulted in fewer and larger farms. People not needed on the land are forced to migrate either to local communities or to cities. Over the last 50 years, these forces have completely re-shaped rural Manitoba, and the changes occurred during both good and bad economic periods. The process of change continues today.

We have arrived at a situation in which all of rural Manitoba[1], except the region near Winnipeg, is feeling the effects of loss of people. Even a return to good commodity prices will not alter the slow loss of population in rural Manitoba. Fewer and fewer people are present to shop or seek services in small communities, so fewer and fewer services are replaced when natural attrition occurs over time. Add to this the fact that the remaining population is aging, and one begins to visualize the significance of rural depopulation.

Nothing will be gained, however, by simply reviewing numbers, generalizing the situation, and carrying on as usual. The numbers are not encouraging overall, and are very discouraging in some areas. So be it. The value in the assessment is that it presents the reality of rural life today. People who administer communities and rural municipalities, who want to start businesses or private services, or who work in rural development must have a realistic picture as a starting point. This reality allows one to adjust to change, plan appropriately, and set reachable goals. Planning for growth, stabilization or decline are very different exercises, but all are important. This report allows each community or area to assess its own situation as well as attain a feeling about how it fits into the overall picture.

[1] Rural Manitoba is herein defined as all of the province outside of the City of Winnipeg.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Changes in actual populations, projected populations, age structures and the potential labor force are reviewed between 1961 and 1996 for Agro-Manitoba (the portion of southern Manitoba in which agriculture dominates land use). Census data are analyzed at the municipal (census subdivision) or census division as appropriate. Adjustments are made to changing boundaries when necessary. The following results were obtained:

- The overall pattern of population change in rural municipalities and local government districts between 1961-1996 is one of population decline. Among the 117 jurisdictions, 76 percent declined in population by more than 10 percent, with 59 percent declining by more than 30 percent. Among the 24 percent that did not have population loss, 10 percent remained stable (plus 10 to minus 10 percent change) and 14 percent increased in population. All rural municipalities with increased population are located near Winnipeg. Most municipalities either gained or lost population consistently among census intervals.

- Sixty-six of Agro-Manitoba's 73 communities (excluding Winnipeg) occurred in all censuses since 1961. Half of these increased by more than 5 percent between 1961-1996. Eight (12 percent) remained stable (plus 5 to minus 5 percent change) and twenty-four (36 percent) declined in population by more than 5 percent. Increases of more than 100 percent are evident in several communities near Winnipeg and in the southern Red River Valley. Communities that declined most in population are widely scattered, but all lie outside of the zone of influence of Winnipeg. Population growth, stability and decline tended to be consistent in communities across Agro-Manitoba, with growth occurring in two census intervals (1961-1966 and 1971-1976), noticeable decline in one census interval (1981-1986) and relative stability in all other periods. Individual communities appear to respond to influence unique to their situations.

- Combining community populations in the totals for the rural municipality or local government districts in which they are located reduces both the frequency and severity of population loss. Proximity to a major urban centre (Winnipeg and Brandon) strongly alters the population change in surrounding areas. Smaller communities seldom alter the combined population trends, but do ameliorate losses considerably. Overall, rural municipalities and communities appear to be behaving as separate entities, with combined population changes resulting from the relative population and trends between rural municipal and community populations.

- Population projections to 2021, based on 1981 and 1986 data by census divisions (CDs) were compared to 1991 and 1996 census data. The population of eight CDs (five near Winnipeg and two near Brandon) were projected to increase, and ten to decrease (between 15 to 72 percent). This pattern parallels the observed long term trends in census subdivisions (CSDs) data between 1961-1996.

- Using 1981 projections, a 5.5 percent increase was expected in Agro-Manitoba by 1996; the actual increase was 5.3 percent. Based on 1986 projections, a 4.1 percent increase was expected by 1996, but the actual increase was 2.3. Projections of total population change in Agro-Manitoba, therefore, were reasonably accurate.

- Projected 1996 populations based on 1981 data were in this plus 5 percent of realized values for 10 of the 18 CDs. Huge errors, however, occurred in several CDs, with projected and realized populations diverging more in magnitude than in direction. Major discrepancies are evident in areas along the Trans-Canada Highway west of Winnipeg and away from influence of the City.

- Analysis of age data reveals two major patterns. First, a general "greying" effect occurred between 1971-1996 in all areas of Agro-Manitoba. All but 6 of the 190 municipalities included in this study experienced a decline in the 0 to 14 years age cohort. Overall, decline was 8.3 percent in rural municipalities and 6.7 percent in communities. Less severe decline occurred in the 15-24 years cohort. Conversely, the 65 year and older cohort increased by 6.4 percent in all communities (except Winnipeg), 5.6 percent in communities near Winnipeg, and 6.7 percent in communities away from Winnipeg. Seniors tend to concentrate in communities outside of the Winnipeg region. Projections for the 1986-2021 period suggest that this trend will continue, with decline of between 5 and 11 percent in all CDs in the 5-20 year age cohort, and increases of between 2-13 percent in seniors in 17 of 18 CDs.

- Between 1971 and 1996, the percentage of the population in the potential workforce (15-64 year cohort) increased from 58.8 to 63.4 percent in rural municipalities, with 102 of the 117 jurisdictions showing increases. This increase does not relate to population change because it occurred in RMs with both declining and increasing populations. In rural communities, however, the share of individuals in the potential labor force declined from 57.9 in 1971, to 54.3 percent in 1996. All communities with decreasing shares are located away from Winnipeg. Communities with increasing shares in the potential labor force are scattered throughout Agro-Manitoba, suggesting individual explanations based on local situations.

- Markedly different patterns of population change occurred during the last two census intervals (1986-1991 and 1991-1996). The 1986-1991 period saw general decline with 89 of 119 RMs declining and 51 of 72 communities declining in population. Between 1991 and 1996, however, 56 RMs increased and 63 decreased in population, and 36 communities decreased and 36 increased in population.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The density, distribution, and age-structure of a population are fundamental elements in strategic planning for rural development. Population density determines the size of trading area necessary to support not only single businesses but also whole communities. Ultimately, it determines the spatial organization, size and success of cities, communities and villages. Highly dispersed and highly clustered populations require very different organizations of service centres. The age-structure of the population not only suggests rates of growth or decline, but also plays an important role in defining needs for infrastructure, essential services, and the economic and human resources of a given community.

Since 1970, Manitoba's population distribution has been dominated by rapid growth of the City of Winnipeg. Metropolitan growth may result from either natural increase or migration or both. Although information concerning the origin of all people who moved to Winnipeg is not available, it is known that much urban expansion has occurred at the expense of rural populations.

Urban growth is partially a product of restructuring in agriculture. The number of farms in Canada peaked in 1940, and has declined from a high of more then 700,000 to only 225,000 in 1998, and although the rate of decline has decreased, it continues. Replacement of labour-intensive farming by capital-intensive mechanization has stimulated rural emigration. This trend has occurred in many regions of Canada, and even the farm-based economies in the prairies have between 60 percent and 80 percent of their citizens living in urban environments. In Manitoba, more than three out of four people lived in communities in 1996.

Decrease in the number of farms is accompanied by an increase in acreage per farm and the amount of rented land. Off-farm employment also increases to supplement earnings eroded by economic conditions, or to take advantage of seasonal time periods freed by specialization and mechanization. In 1986, 80 percent of Canada's farms had one or both partners working off-farm. The percentage of farmers employed off-farm increased from 25 percent, for an average 135 days per year in 1961, to 36 percent, for an average of 158 days in 1986. In Manitoba, the number of days worked off-farm by main farm operators increased steadily between 1971 and 1991 (Bessant, Rounds, and Monu, 1993).

These fundamental changes in rural structure have far-reaching consequences. Not only do populations decrease in the countryside, but also the labour and market potentials are altered, and socio-economic programs may not address either the potentials or needs in rural areas. Similarly, changes in age structure have an impact on both the type and degree of services required in rural communities. This includes both an increase in the elderly, and a decrease in the number of children in rural regions. Medical and educational services are particularly vulnerable to age restructuring (Rounds, 1991; Rounds and MacLean, 1991).

Although general trends and global figures are known, rural planning that accommodates the critical local variations in resources, potentials and needs requires detailed information at the municipal level. The lack of long-term success of many programs (as witnessed by continued population decline) may have resulted from application of universal remedies at the broad

regional or even provincial levels. Assuming that a program can address concerns on a broad level is dangerous unless the demographic bases of constituent small-area populations are known to be similar.

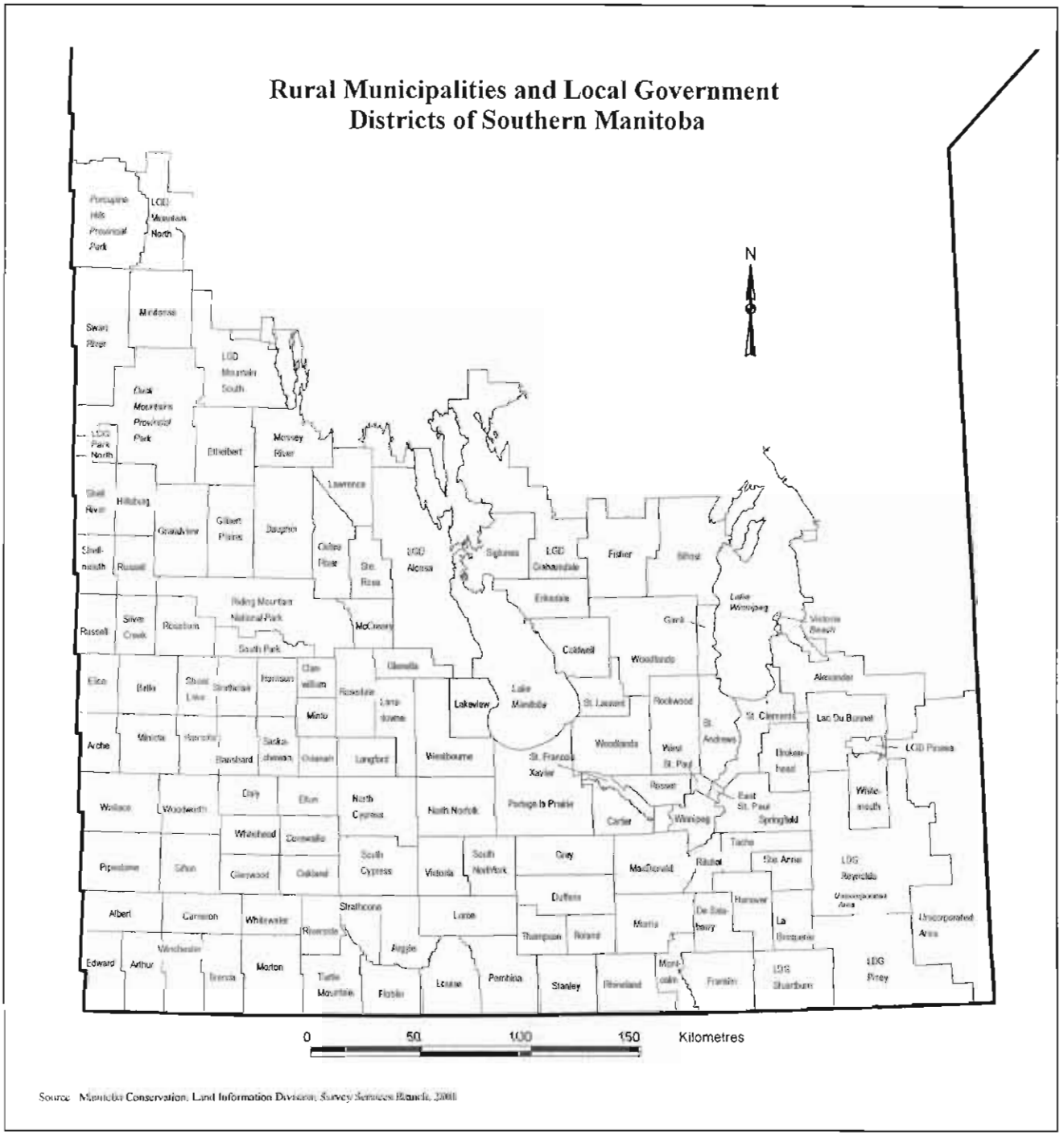
This report addresses the characteristics of the population of rural Agro-Manitoba (southern Manitoba outside the City of Winnipeg) at the rural municipality and small community levels, (Figure 1) first independently, and then in combination, to reveal patterns over a 35-year period (1961-1996). The report uses tables, maps and graphs to illustrate the major population characteristics, as well as significant relationships. Information for all rural municipalities and communities is provided in the appendices for reference. Major topics addressed include population changes between 1961 and 1996, population projections, and age structure. This report is designed primarily as an essential source of information for strategic planning at all levels, and to serve as a foundation document for interpretation of more specific rural issues. It stands on its own as an exposé of the current status of Manitoba's rural population.

1.1 Methods

Data presented in this report were taken from the records of Statistics Canada, Census of Population for the 35-year period 1961-1996 inclusive. A census was conducted eight times during this period; in 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996. Owing to procedural changes in the way in which the census was conducted and/or due to modifications in the boundary lines of censused localities, three anomalies occur in the data. First, not all localities are represented in every census. In the 1961 census the following localities were not reported: the Local Government District (LGD) of Pinawa, and the Villages of Ste. Anne, Somerset, Notre Dame de Lourdes, St. Claude, McCreary, Arborg and Niverville. The Village of Niverville was also missing from the 1966 census. All eventually appear as separate entities in the census; most by 1966, and Niverville by 1971. The RM of Headingley first appears as a separate municipality in 1991. The inclusion of these localities in this report reflects the dates on which they first occur in the published census.

Second, populations of the villages mentioned above were initially included in the population totals for the rural municipalities (RMs) in which they are located. When these villages appear as separate entities in the census, a significant decline may occur in the population numbers of the associated RMs. The declines in population totals for the RMs are best viewed as artifacts of local 'reorganization' which resulted in a separate census for the village or community, rather than as being indicative of a population decline in the region. This is illustrated by a comparison of RM and community totals both before and after reorganization. For example, in 1966 the RM of Hanover had a population of 6739. In 1971, the Village of Niverville was separated from the RM of Hanover and the RM population declined to 6169, an apparent loss of 8 percent. However, in 1971 the population of Niverville stood at 938 and if this is added to the RM total the overall population of the region is 7107, indicating a gain of 5 percent. The same pattern occurs in the following RM/village pairings: the RM of Lorne and the Village of Somerset, the RM of Ste. Anne and the Village of Ste. Anne, the RM of Grey and the Village of St. Claude, the RM of South Norfolk and the Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes, the RM of McCreary and the Village of McCreary, and the RM of Bifrost and the Village of Arborg. For all of these areas the apparent loss of population from the RM coincides with the incorporation

Figure 1


Rural Municipalities and Local Government Districts of Southern Manitoba
N
0
50
100
150
Kilometres
Source: Manitoba Conservation, Land Information Division, Survey Services Branch, 2001

of the village. These anomalies are noted in appropriate tables and graphs. Actual trends in populations for individual jurisdictions must, therefore, be interpreted in light of census status.

Third, the boundaries of censused jurisdictions were not constant during the 35-year period. Although boundary reorganization occurred throughout the period, most occurred in 1971. Because shifting boundary lines affect population numbers included in censused localities, errors may result from direct comparisons of pre- and post-reorganization data in affected regions. For the most part, however, these errors may be considered minimal: in most cases the populations of affected regions changed by less than 1 percent as a result of the boundary shift.

In a few instances, however, reorganization and annexation had major consequences for population totals: for example, owing to a boundary change in 1971, the population of the RM of Cornwallis was reduced by 26 percent, while that of the City of Brandon increased by 5 percent. The LGDs of Mountain North, Mountain South and Alonsa were similarly affected by boundary changes which resulted in population declines of 18, 19 and 23 percent respectively. Such major shifts, occurring as a result of including or excluding geographic regions, must be distinguished from increases or decreases resulting from the in-migration or out-migration of people. Failure to do so would introduce significant error when comparing pre- and post-reorganization jurisdictions.

Particular note should be made of the City of Winnipeg. A major boundary change in 1971 nearly doubled the population. Comparison of the reorganized City with its predecessor would be highly inaccurate; consequently such comparisons are omitted from this report. All other cases where data represent either adjusted or unadjusted population totals gathered from reorganized localities are noted in the tables.

Apart from, and accounting for these irregularities, the data in this report represent the population levels censused for each RM (hereafter understood to include LGDs) and community (a term which in this account is used to denote all incorporated cities, communities and villages) within Divisions 1 through 20 (excluding #11) for the years 1961 to 1996 inclusive. Data were used to generate three tables. One gives the census data for all communities, one the data for all RMs, and a third presents totals for RMs combined with any communities located within the boundaries of that RM. The percentage change in population from one census period to the next was calculated from these tables for each census locality. Calculations were based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percent change in population} = \frac{(\text{population at time T} + 1 - \text{population at time T})}{\text{population at time T}} \times 100/\text{years}$$

These calculations were completed for the following periods (hereafter referred to as inter-census periods or census intervals): 1961-1966, 1966-1971, 1971-1976, 1976-1981, 1981-1986, 1986-1991, and 1991-1996.

An overall figure was calculated for each locality to depict the 35-year shift in population. Calculations were based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percent change, 1961 to 1996} = \frac{(\text{population in 1996} - \text{population in 1961})}{\text{population in 1961}} \times 100/\text{years}$$

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION CHANGES IN AGRO-MANITOBA

2.1 Rural Municipalities

The overall pattern of population change in the rural municipalities of Agro-Manitoba (Figure 2) through the years 1961 to 1996 is one of decline (Table 1). Decline occurred in almost all regions of the province, but was particularly pronounced in the remote rural areas (furthest from Winnipeg).

Table 1
Pattern of Population Change in RMs/LGDs in Manitoba

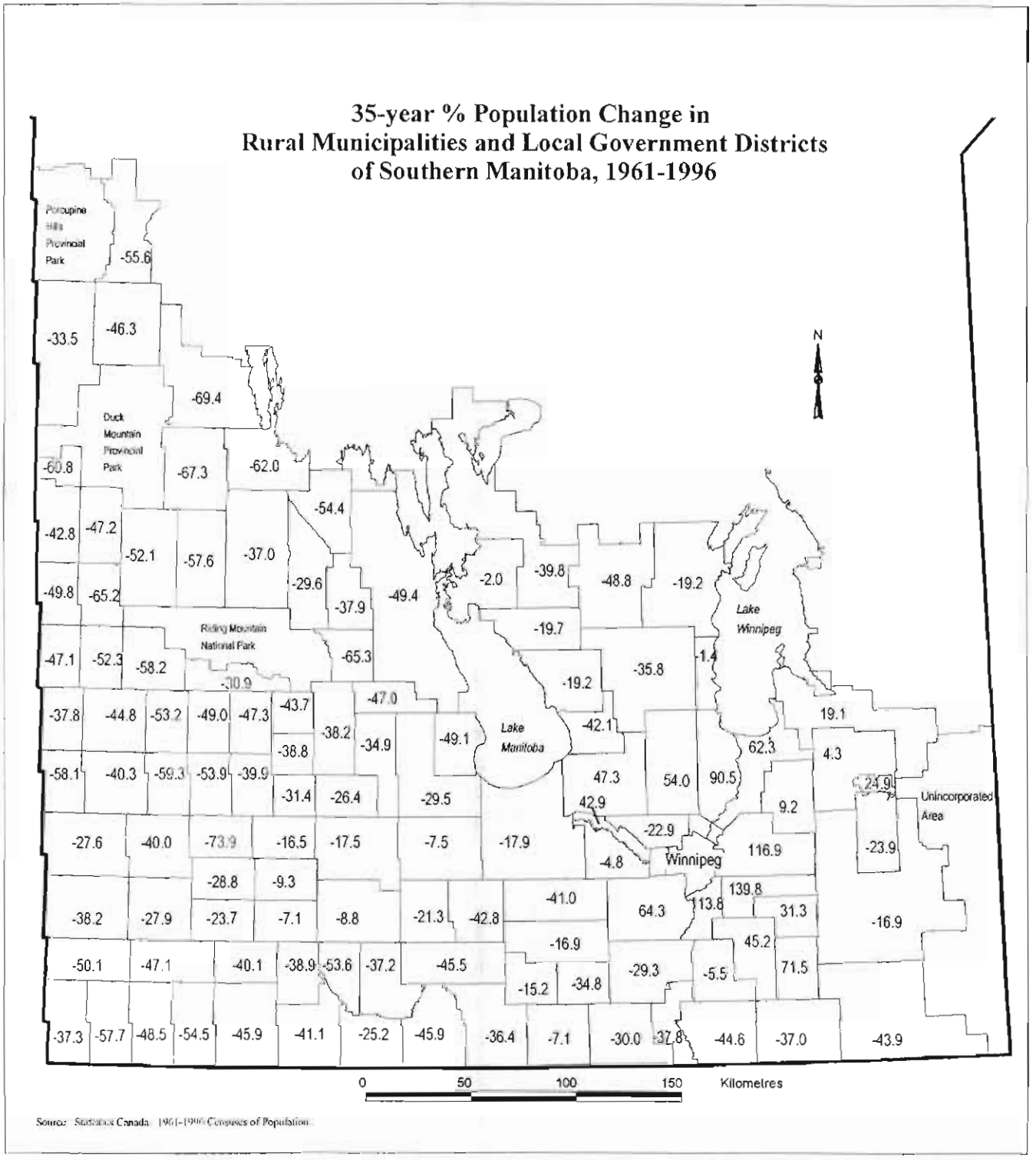
Population Change	1986-1996			1961-1991			1961-1996		
	No.	%	Group %	No.	%	Group %	No.	%	Group %
Gain >50%	7	6	14	7	6	11	10	9	14
Gain 11-50%	9	8		6	5		6	5	
Stable (-10 to +10%)	13	11	11	16	14	14	12	10	10
Loss 11-30%	31	27	76	16	14	75	20	17	76
Loss 31-50%	49	42		54	46		48	41	
Loss >50%	8	7		18	15		21	18	
TOTALS	117	100	100	117	100	100	117	100	100

Of the 117 RMs and LGDs included, only 16 increased by more than 10 percent in the 35-year period, while 89 declined by more than 10 percent. Moreover, while the decline was spread across the province, the areas of growth were highly localized, around the City of Winnipeg. Of the 18 RMs which increased in population (two of which increased by less than 10 percent) between 1961 and 1996, 10 did so by more than 50 percent. All of these are near Winnipeg (the RMs of Tache, East and West St. Paul, Springfield, Ritchot, St. Andrews, Macdonald, Rockwood, St. Clements and La Broquerie). The remaining 8 RMs and LGDs, all are found in the Winnipeg area (the RMs of Woodlands, St. Francois Xavier, Hanover, Ste. Anne, Lac du Bonnet, Pinawa, Brokenhead and the LGD of Alexander). In short, growth in rural municipal populations is associated with proximity to the City of Winnipeg.

Twelve remained 'stable'; that is, increased or decreased by less than 10 percent of their 1961 population levels. Eight of these are located near or between Winnipeg and Brandon (the RMs of Brokenhead, Lac du Bonnet, Cartier, DeSalaberry, Cornwallis, Oakland, South Cypress, and North Norfolk). Of the remaining four RMs, one the RM of Stanley includes the growing centres of Morden and Winkler, while in the remaining three (the RMs of Siglunes, Bifrost and Gimli) stability cannot be directly tied to major urban centres or to a transportation corridor.

By far the predominant trend, however, is one of decline. The western half of the province is more severely affected than the eastern half. Twenty-one of the 99 declining RMs (including those with less than 10 percent loss) lost more than 50 percent of their 1961 population; and all are located in the western half of the province (Figure 2). Forty-eight RMs lost between 31 and 50 percent of their populations between 1961 and 1996; 39 of them are located in the western half of the province. Only when one considers those RMs losing between 11 and 30 percent of their populations does the geographical location expand, with half lying in western Manitoba and half in eastern Manitoba. Those in the eastern part of Manitoba are widely scattered, while those in the western half are concentrated in the Brandon-Carberry region. Overall, then, 90 percent of RMs losing population between 1961 and 1996 lie in the western half of the province, a pattern which contrasts markedly with that of the distribution of RMs with increasing populations, in which case 100 percent are located in the eastern half of the province.

Figure 2


35-year % Population Change in
Rural Municipalities and Local Government Districts
of Southern Manitoba, 1961-1996
Porcupine Hills Provincial Park
Duck Mountain Provincial Park
Riding Mountain National Park
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipeg
Winnipeg
Unincorporated Area
N
-55.6
-33.5
-46.3
-69.4
-60.8
-67.3
-62.0
-54.4
-42.8
-47.2
-52.1
-57.6
-37.0
-49.8
-65.2
-29.6
-37.9
-49.4
-2.0
-39.8
-48.8
-19.2
-19.7
-47.1
-52.3
-58.2
-30.9
-65.3
-35.8
1.4
-37.8
-44.8
-53.2
-49.0
-47.3
-43.7
-47.0
-38.2
-34.9
-49.1
-19.2
-42.1
19.1
-38.8
62.3
4.3
-58.1
-40.3
-59.3
-53.9
-39.9
-31.4
-26.4
-29.5
47.3
54.0
90.5
24.9
42.9
9.2
-27.6
-40.0
-73.9
-16.5
-17.5
-7.5
-17.9
-22.9
-4.8
116.9
-23.9
-28.8
-9.3
139.8
-41.0
64.3
113.8
31.3
-38.2
-27.9
-23.7
-7.1
-8.8
-21.3
-42.8
-16.9
-16.9
45.2
-50.1
-47.1
-40.1
-38.9
-53.6
-37.2
-45.5
-29.3
-5.5
71.5
-15.2
-34.8
-37.3
-57.7
-48.5
-54.5
-45.9
-41.1
-25.2
-45.9
-36.4
-7.1
-30.0
-37.8
-44.6
-37.0
-43.9
0
50
100
150
Kilometres
Source: Statistics Canada, 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

2.1.1 Interpreting Populations of Individual Rural Municipalities

The RM data were re-analysed in an effort to identify the factor or factors underlying the distinct patterns of change observed. Figures 3, 4 and 5 depict the patterns of population change in 5-year intervals for selected localities. The RM populations did not change uniformly among inter-census periods (Figure 3). Of the 117 RMs included in this study, only 8 (Tache, Ritchot, East and West St. Paul, Springfield, St. Andrews, Rockwood and Macdonald) gained population during all seven periods (Figures 3 and 4). All are located near Winnipeg. In contrast, 41 RMs (43 percent) lost population during all seven periods. An additional 30 RMs (25 percent) declined in population during six of the seven census intervals. Of interest is the fact that in 15 of these the only increase was during the 1991-1996, or most recent, census interval. This may suggest that some areas have bottomed-out on rural depopulation.

Most RMs that have continuously lost population are located in the southwestern and western portions of the province (Figure 5). This geographic pattern reflects the trend shown by the 35-year data.

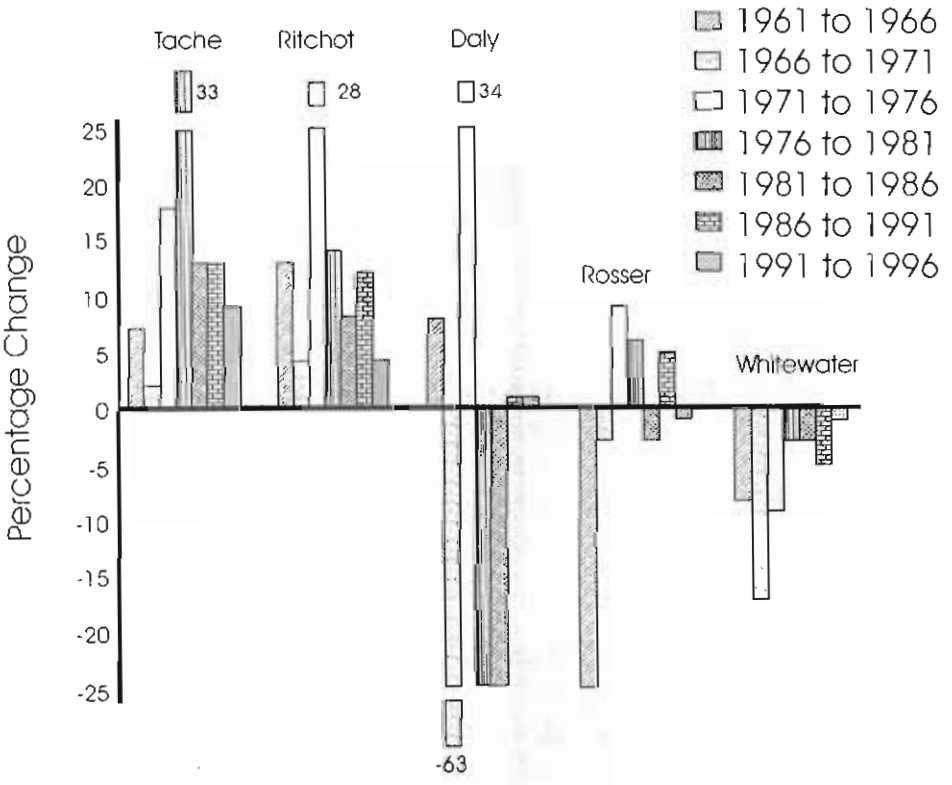
The temporal patterns revealed by the sequential 5-year growth bars provide additional insight as to the factors involved in creating observed patterns. Some RMs experienced both growth and decline between the years 1961 and 1996 (Figure 3). Major fluctuations in population that occurred in these RMs are of particular interest because they provide clues to the factors influencing change.

The RM of Tache is one of the eight which increased during all inter-census periods (Figure 3). Although growth was continuous, it did not occur at a constant rate. Tache experienced a major increase in population between 1976 and 1981. Conversations with the Secretary/Treasurer of Tache indicated that no new industries or governmental agencies began operations during that period, so the observed population increase does not reflect industrial expansion. Rather, growth occurred as a consequence of the ex-urban movement of the population from the City of Winnipeg. During 1977, 1978 and 1979 major housing projects were constructed in Tache. These were occupied predominantly by individuals commuting to Winnipeg to work. Growth of Tache thus illustrates the growth of a 'bedroom' community servicing a nearby urban center.

Ritchot also experienced continuous growth throughout the 1961-1996 period (Figures 3 and 4). Its growth rate, like that of Tache, fluctuated. Despite the difference in the date of major population growth (1971-1976), population increase in Ritchot resulted from the growth of the City of Winnipeg. In Ritchot, subdivision construction peaked in the middle 1970s and population followed.

Figure 3

Patterns of Population Change in Representative RMs which Illustrate Consistent Growth, Irregular Growth and Decline and Consistent Decline



Source: Statistics Canada. 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

The best example of the effect that employers can have on population is found in the RM of Daly (Figure 3). This RM experienced wild fluctuations in population between 1961 and 1986, each shift resulting from the actions of major employers. The first significant change in Daly's population occurred between 1966 and 1971 when the RM lost more than 63 percent of its population, a loss made even more noticeable by the fact that it followed a period of growth. Prior to 1969 the Canadian government maintained an armed forces base in Daly (CFB Rivers). The base was closed and the personnel removed in 1969, resulting in the severe population decline noted for the 1966-1971 period. In the next 5-year period, the population rebounded, gaining 34 percent over 1971 levels. This reflects the opening of the Oo-za-wee-kwun training centre and the Sekine bicycle plant, built in response to, and staffed primarily by, the participants of the training program. The training centre brought in significant numbers of Aboriginals and their in-migration is reflected in the population gain between 1971 and 1976. Between 1976 and 1981, the population of Daly experienced another significant decline, which continued through 1981-1986. These declines reflect the loss of both the bicycle plant (in 1978) and the Oo-za-wee-kwun Training Centre (1981), and the consequent out-migration from the region of the individuals involved.

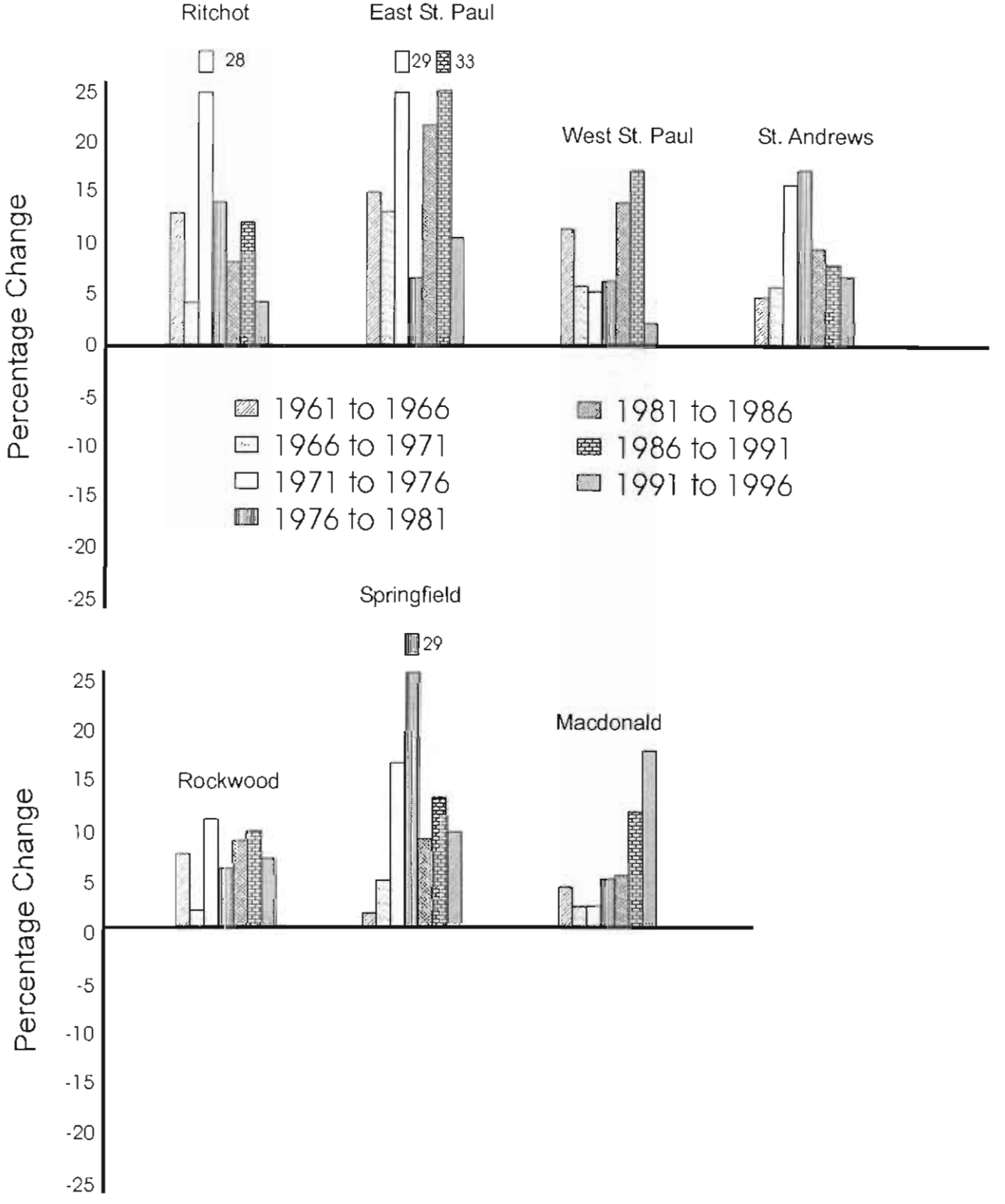
The predominant pattern displayed by the province's RMs, especially in the western half of the province, is illustrated by the RM of Whitewater (Figure 3). Population in this RM declined throughout the period 1961 to 1996, with a pronounced loss occurring between 1966 and 1971. This decline cannot be traced to the actions of employers. What it reflects is general decline in farming population caused by amalgamation of farms into ever larger units, with consequent loss of farm families. As the farms declined in number, so too did supporting businesses. Also owing to reorganization of school districts the region also lost schools and related recreational facilities.

The RM of Rosser serves as an interesting final example (Figure 3). It appears on the 35-year map of population change as a major exception to the general rule of increasing population in RMs close to Winnipeg. Although surrounded by such RMs, Rosser lost 23 percent of its population between 1961 and 1996. Rosser had a major loss of population only once, between 1961 and 1966, and since 1966 the population has remained relatively stable. The question then is 'What happened in Rosser between 1961 and 1966?' The answer is that nothing happened in Rosser and, as such, this RM serves as an excellent caution against a too simplistic interpretation of the census data. Rosser experienced a significant boundary change which truncated it to the benefit of the City of Winnipeg. Although population was undoubtedly lost from Rosser, the loss was artificial rather than an economically motivated shift in population.

However, one difficulty remains in the Rosser pattern. As noted, the population of Rosser has remained relatively constant throughout the 30 years between 1966 and 1996, a time when neighbouring RMs experienced major growth. The Secretary/Treasurer of Rosser explained that the RM has very strict laws regulating the development of agricultural land. These laws effectively prohibit the type of subdivision which characterizes the rapidly growing RMs of Tache and Ritchot. Hence, Rosser does not show the typical pattern for RMs near Winnipeg because it has prohibited the spread of population from Winnipeg.

Figure 4

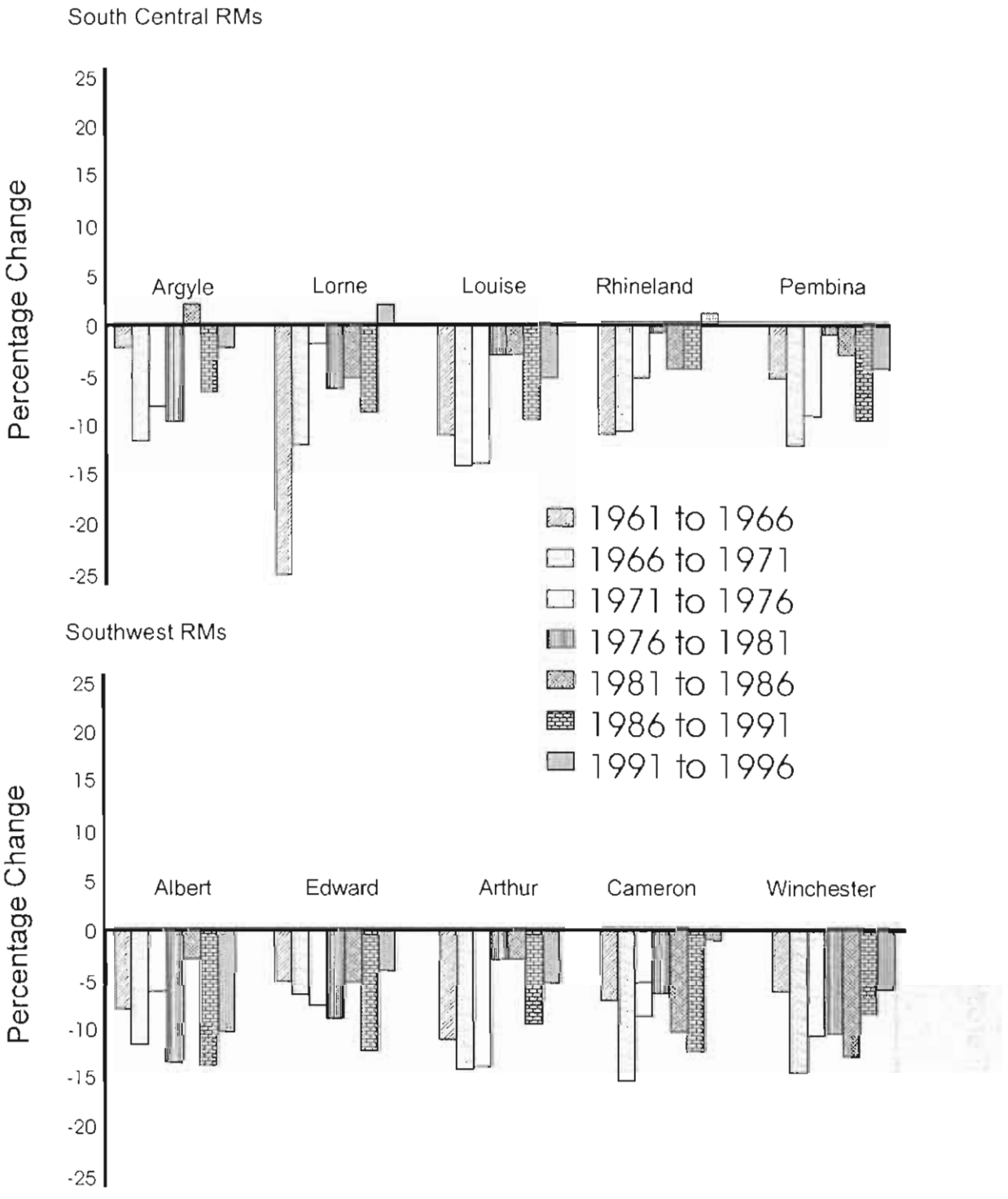
Representative RMs Showing Consistent Gain in Population



Source: Statistics Canada 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

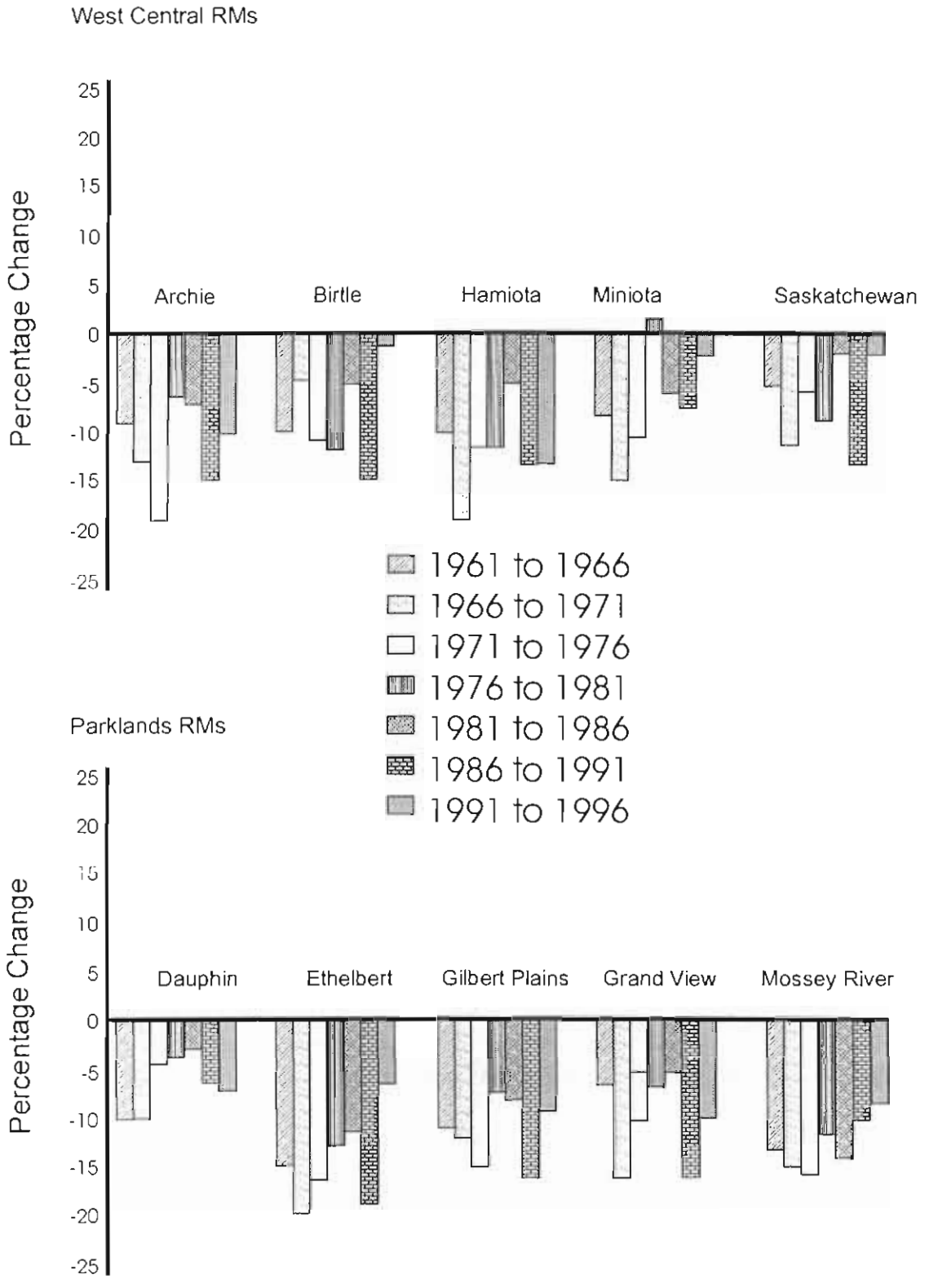
Figure 5

Representative RMs Showing Consistent Loss in Population, 1961-1996



Source: Statistics Canada. 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

Figure 5 continued



Source: Statistics Canada, 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

2.2 Population Changes in Villages, Towns and Cities in Rural Manitoba, 1961-1996

Seventy-four settlements were included in most census periods (Figure 6). The City of Winnipeg is excluded from consideration in this report, because of the previously discussed boundary changes (since the 1971 major amalgamation Winnipeg's population has increased by 16%). Of the other 73 cities, towns and villages, seven were not included in the 1961 census and, therefore, do not appear in considerations of the 35-year pattern of population change. Half of the remaining 66 communities increased in population, 12 percent remained stable (gains or losses in population not exceeding 5 percent), and 36 percent declined during the 35-year study period.

Examination of the spatial distribution of communities that increased and decreased reveals that both growth and decline occurred in all areas of the province. The pattern of increases in the east and decreases in the west exhibited by the RMs is not nearly as marked in the case of the communities. Variations suggest that the RMs and communities may be responding to different influencing factors in areas away from the City of Winnipeg.

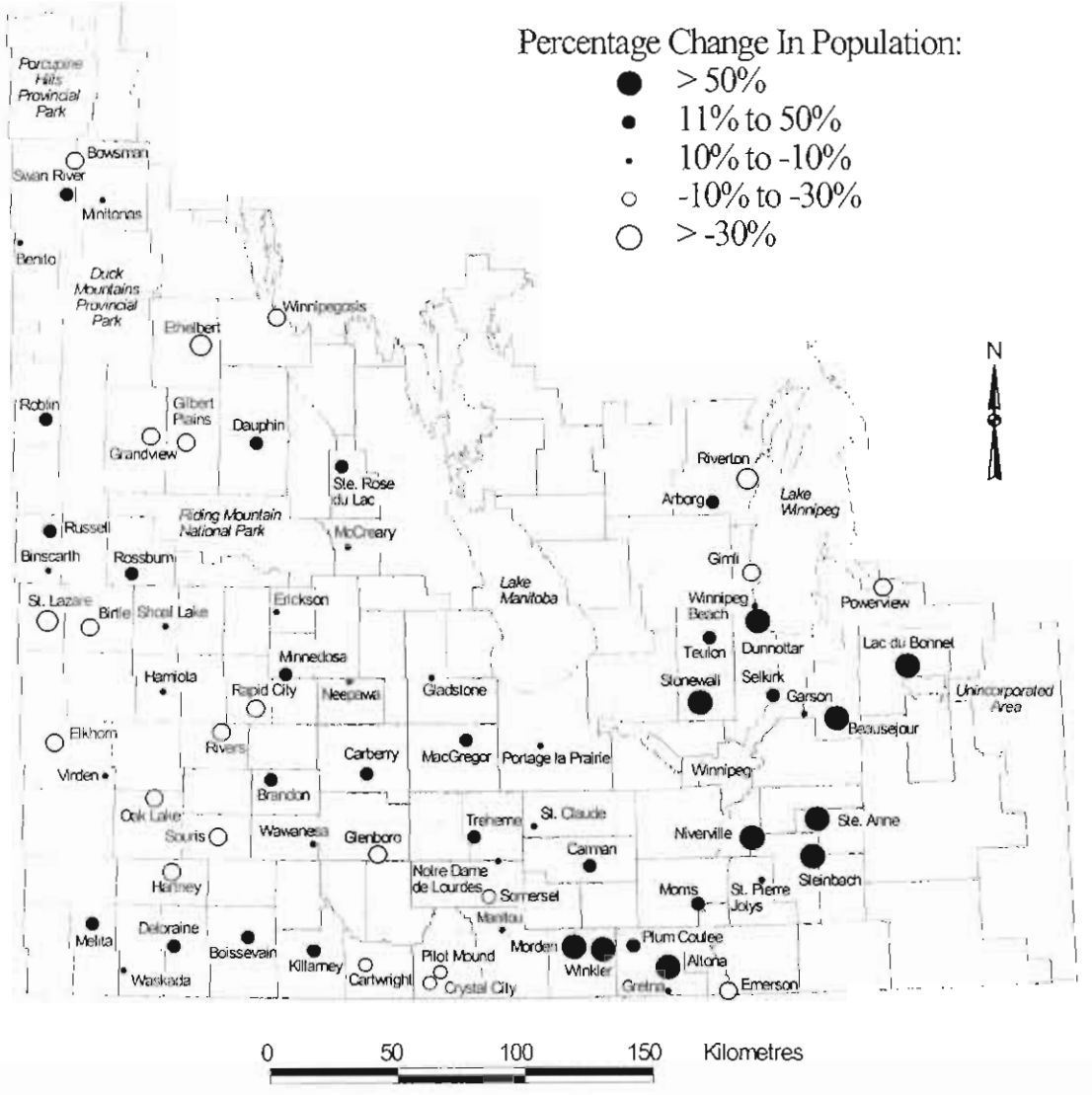
By far the biggest increases occur in communities near Winnipeg and in the southern Red River Valley. Near Winnipeg, Stonewall (160 percent), Steinbach (128 percent), Lac du Bonnet (88 percent) and Beausejour (53 percent) all increased rapidly. In the southern Red River Valley, Winkler (186 percent), Morden (104 percent) and Altona (62 percent) all increased by more than 50 percent during the 1961-1996 period. No communities outside these two areas increased by more than 50 percent.

There are, however, growth nodes throughout the remainder of Agro-Manitoba. The regional centres of Roblin (38 percent), Killarney (28 percent), Russell (27 percent), and Swan River (26 percent) all increased by more than 25 percent. Manitoba's second city, Brandon, increased by 39 percent. Smaller communities with significant growth include: Teulon (41 percent), MacGregor (40 percent), Carman (40 percent), Carberry (34 percent), and Ste. Rose du Lac (33 percent). Communities that lost the most population are also widely distributed (eg. Ethelbert (-43 percent), St. Lazare (-36 percent), Riverton (-30 percent), Bowsman (-29 percent), Rivers (-29 percent), Cartwright (-28 percent), and Emerson (-21 percent)).

Separate maps were drawn depicting population change in communities for each 5-year inter-census period (Figures 7-13) and data are summarized in Table 2. Generally, when growth occurred, it occurred in settlements across the province. This is particularly evident during the 1961-1966 (Figure 7) and 1971-1976 (Figure 9) periods. When growth slowed, it also did so across the province, a trend particularly evident during the 1981-1986 (Figure 11) interval. The 1966-1971, 1976-1981, 1981-1986 and 1991-1996 intervals were periods of stability as concerns community growth. The few exceptions that showed continued increase during these periods were located predominantly in the eastern half of the province, in the Morden-Winkler and Steinbach-Ste. Anne area. These are the only areas to grow during all periods. In contrast, those communities declining during the 1966-1971, 1976-1981 and 1986-91 intervals are located primarily in the western half of the province. Even in the 'slowest' years, however, such communities were few in number until the 1986-91 interval.

Figure 6

Population Change in Southern Manitoba Communities, 1961-1996



Source: Statistics Canada. 1961-1996 Censuses of Population.

Significant changes in patterns of population change in communities occur in the 1986-1991 and 1991-1996 census intervals (Table 2). Between 1986 and 1991, only 31 of the 73 communities remained within 5 percent of their 1986 populations, indicating a period of considerable change. Only nine communities gained more than 5 percent, while 33 lost more than 5 percent. Overall, therefore, the 1986-1991 interval is a period of unprecedented loss of population in rural communities. Ninety percent of communities losing population are located in the western half of Agro-Manitoba (Figure 12).

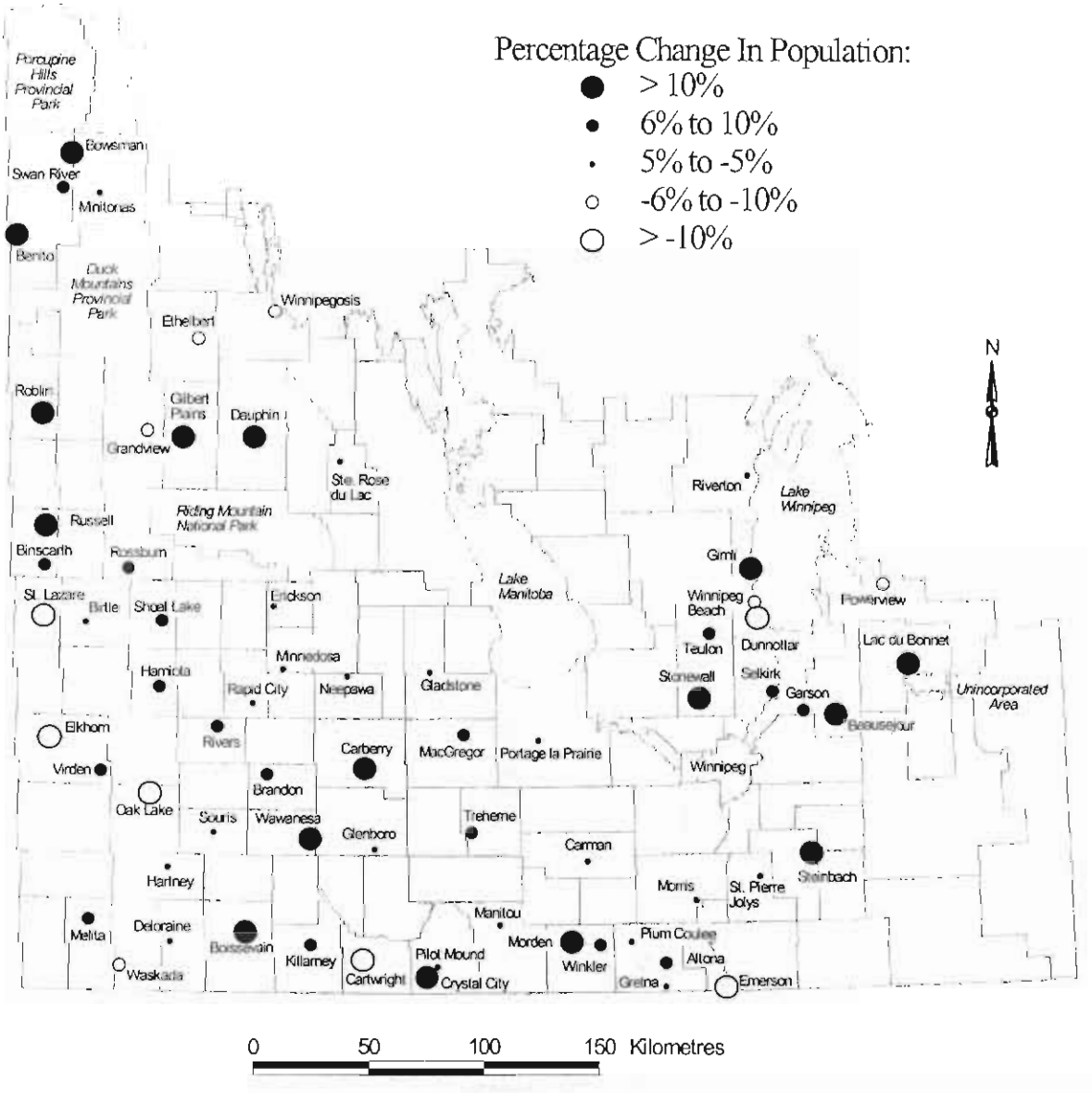
A very different pattern emerged between 1991 and 1996. A vast majority of the rural settlements remained stable, while only 10 increased by more than 5 percent and 8 decreased by more than 5 percent. Seven of the 10 communities gaining more than 5 percent are located in the eastern half of Agro-Manitoba (Figure 13).

Table 2
Changes in Patterns of Population in Southern Manitoba Communities

Population Change	No. Settlements 5-year Interval Change							35-year % Change	
	61-66	66-71	71-76	76-81	81-86	86-91	91-96	No.	%
Gain >10%	17	6	17	7	5	4	4	28	52
6-10%	16	11	16	16	9	5	6	6	
Stable ±5%	21	36	28	45	48	31	55	8	12
Loss -6-10%	6	10	8	3	7	23	4	3	36
>-10%	6	9	4	2	4	10	4	21	
TOTAL	66	72	73	73	73	73	73	66	100

Figure 7

Population Change In Southern Manitoba Communities, 1961 - 1966



Source: Source: Statistics Canada 1961-1966 Censuses of Population.

Figure 8

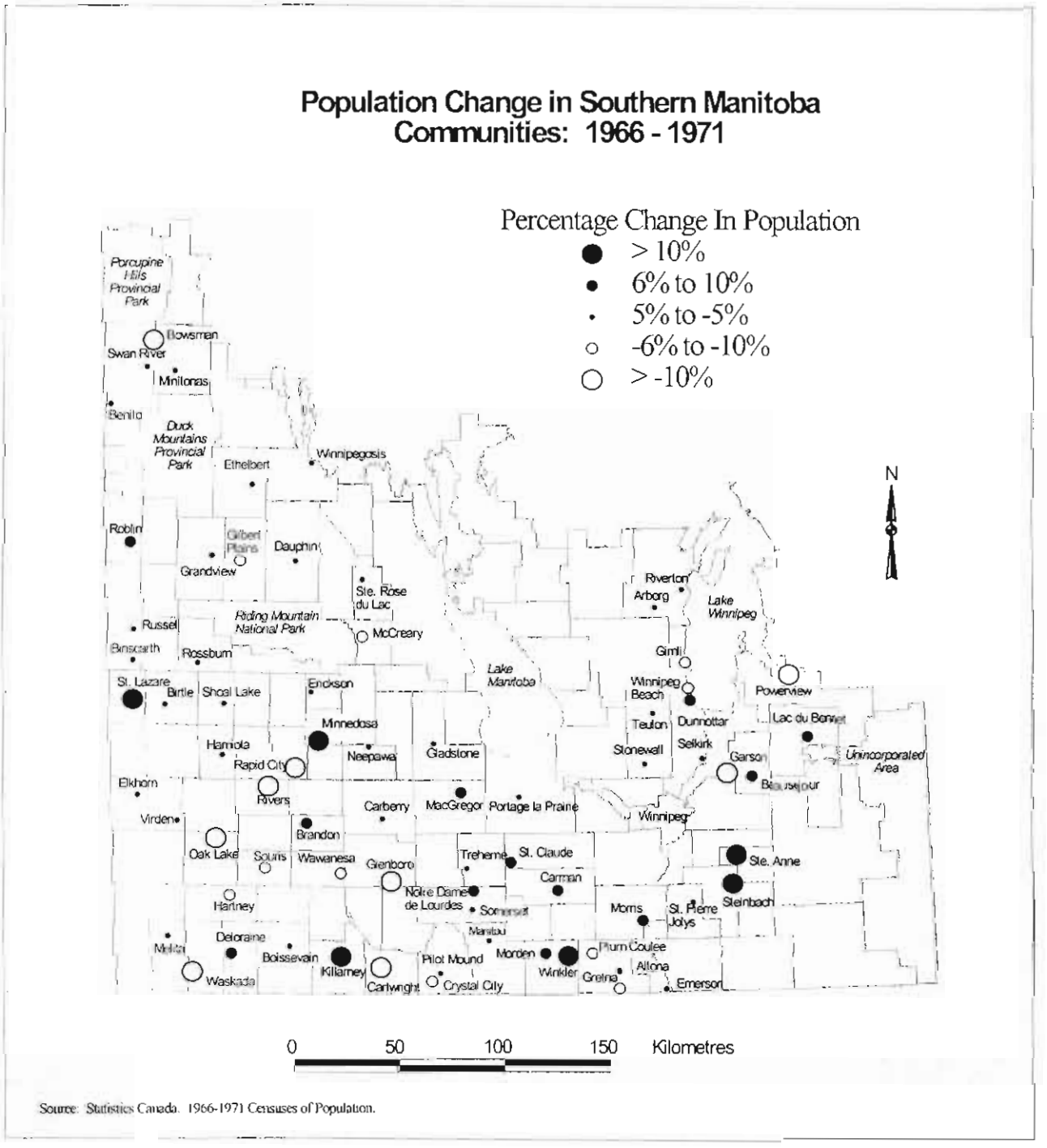
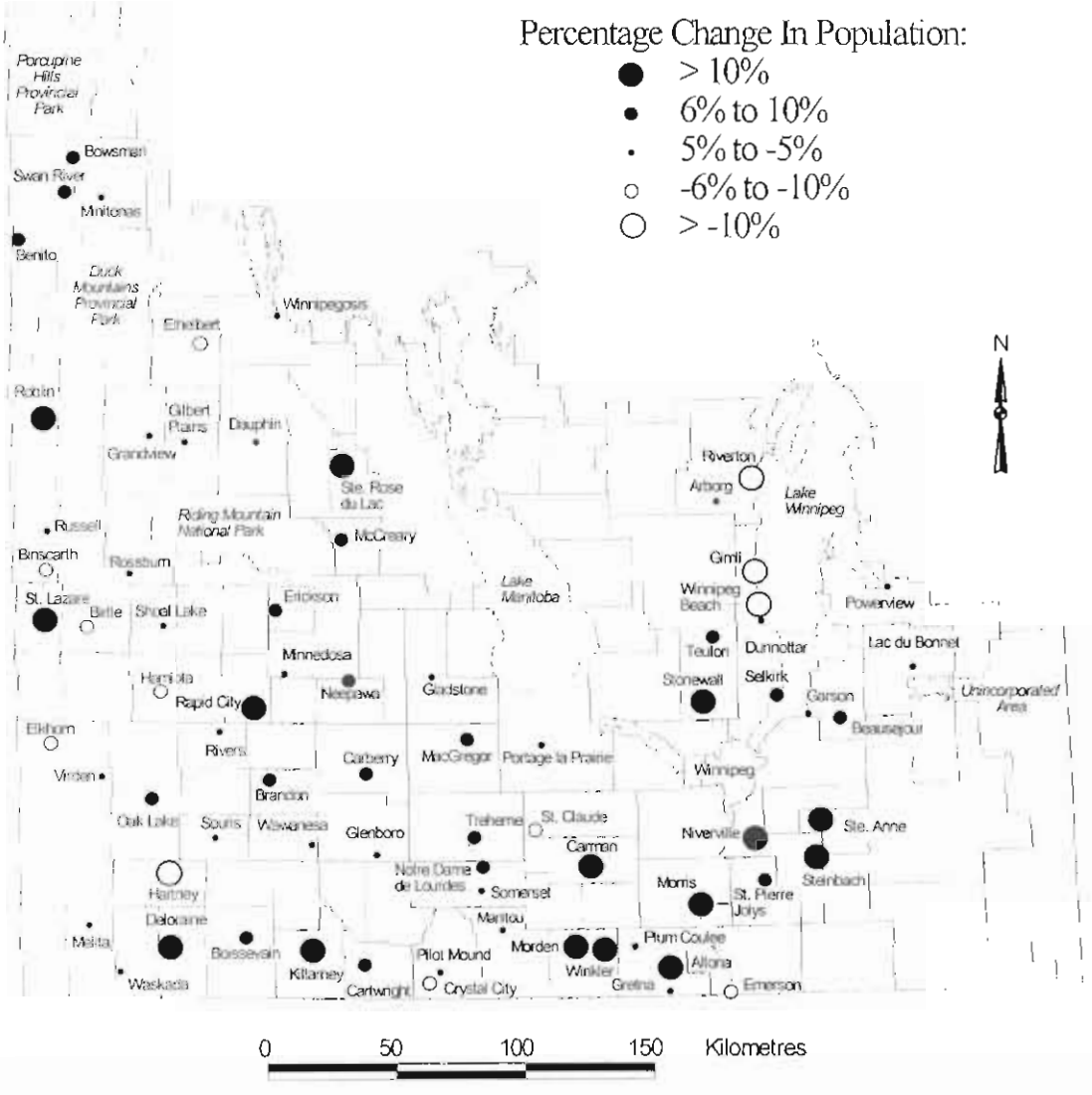

Population Change in Southern Manitoba Communities: 1966 - 1971
Percentage Change In Population
> 10%
6% to 10%
5% to -5%
-6% to -10%
> -10%
N
Porcupine Hills Provincial Park
Swan River
Benito
Duck Mountains Provincial Park
Ethelbert
Winnipegosis
Roblin
Gilbert Plains
Dauphin
Grandview
Ste. Rose du Lac
Riding Mountain National Park
McCreary
Russel
Binscarth
Rossburn
St. Lazare
Birtle
Shoal Lake
Erickson
Minnedosa
Hamiota
Rapid City
Neepawa
Gladstone
Elkhorn
Rivers
Carberry
MacGregor
Portage la Prairie
Virden
Brandon
Oak Lake
Souris
Wawanesa
Glenboro
Hartney
Deloraine
Melita
Boissevain
Killarney
Waskada
Carlwright
Pilot Mound
Crystal City
Treherne
St. Claude
Carman
Notre Dame de Lourdes
Somerset
Manitou
Morden
Winkler
Plum Coulee
Altona
Gretna
Emerson
Morris
St. Pierre Jolys
Ste. Anne
Steinbach
Winnipeg
Riverton
Arborg
Lake Winnipeg
Gimli
Lake Manitoba
Winnipeg Beach
Powerview
Teulon
Dunnottar
Lac du Bonnet
Stonewall
Selkirk
Garson
Unincorporated Area
Beausejour
0
50
100
150
Kilometres
Source: Statistics Canada. 1966-1971 Censuses of Population.

Figure 9

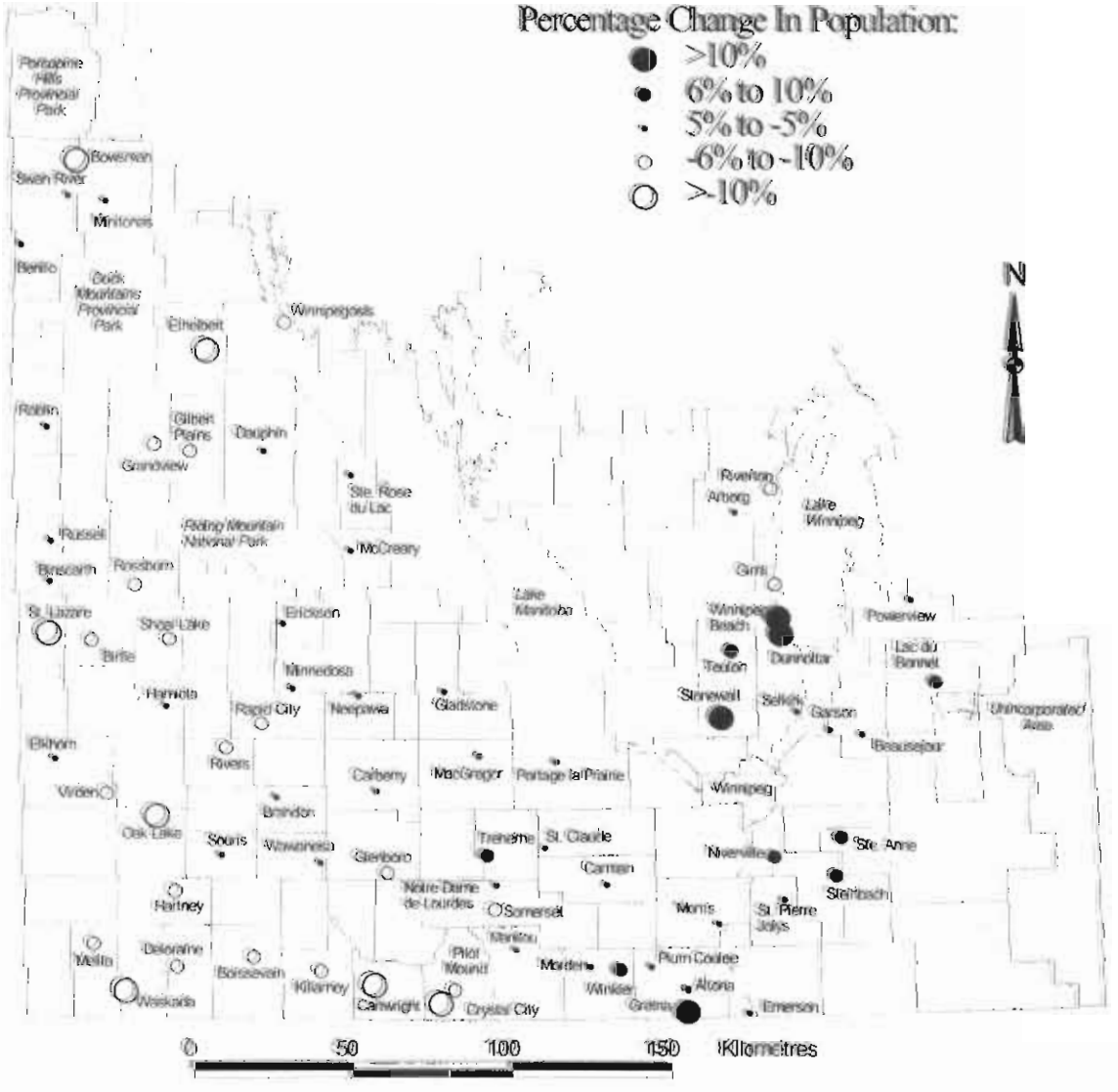
Population Change in Southern Manitoba Communities, 1971-1976



Source: Source: Statistics Canada. 1971-1976 Censuses of Population.

Figure 12

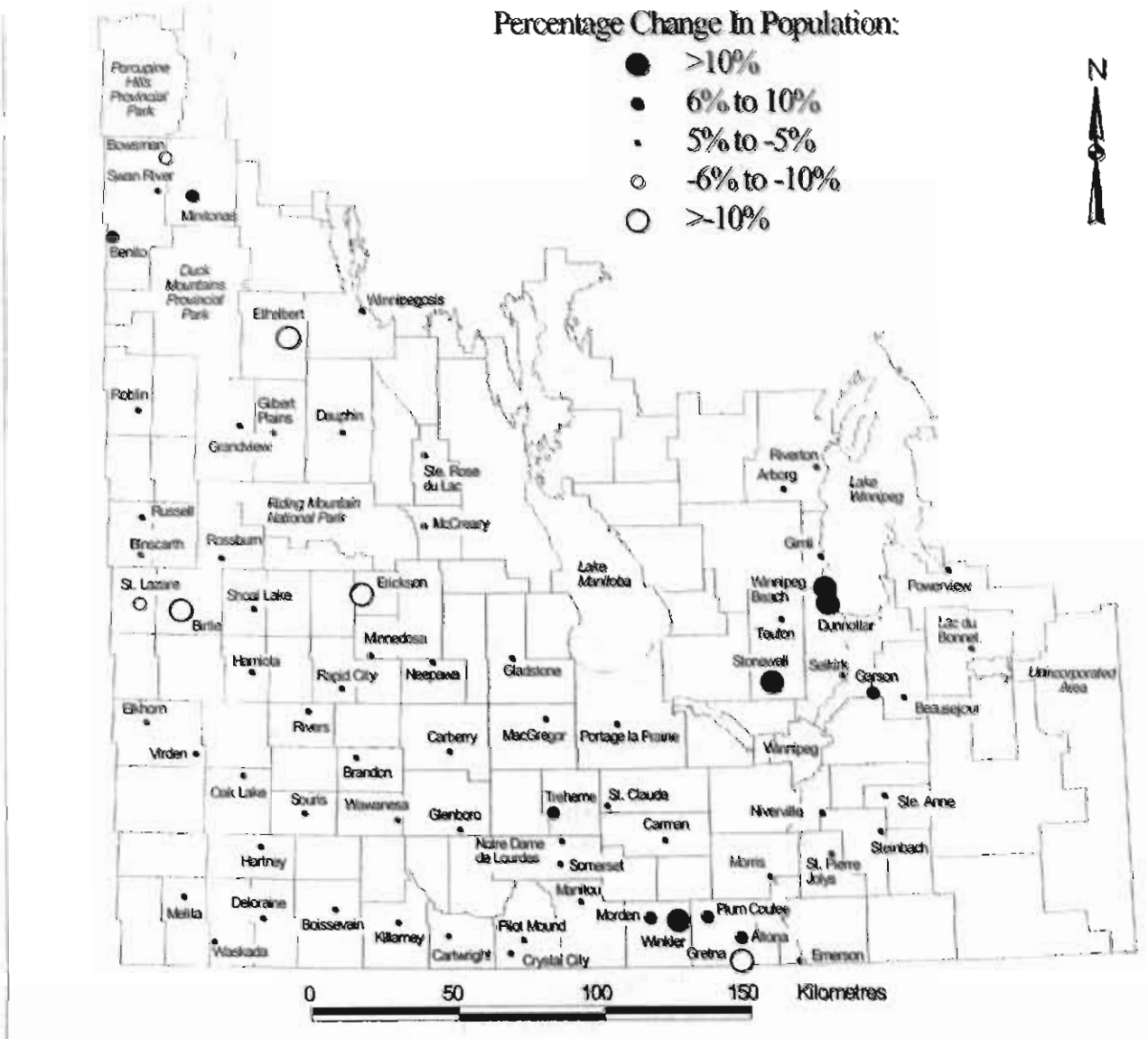
Population Change in Southern Manitoba Communities, 1986-1991



Source: Statistics Canada 1986 & 1991 Censuses of Population.

Figure 13

Population Change in Southern Manitoba Communities, 1991-1996



Source: Statistics Canada. 1991-1996 Censuses of Population.

The variations in regional responses may reflect a strong dependence on agriculture in the west, and the more diversified economy and the proximity of Winnipeg in the east. Apparent uniformity of population response in communities, however, may be misleading. Close scrutiny suggests that a diverse set of influences may be at work. For example, one should note that little consistency exists in the identity of settlements losing population from one census to the next. Unlike the RMs, in which a population drop in one 5-year interval tended to follow and be followed by declines, settlements experiencing significant population losses in one period rarely lost to a similar degree in subsequent periods. Of the twenty-two communities which lost more than 10 percent of their population during any 5-year period, only four repeated losses in subsequent periods (St. Lazare in 76-81 and 81-86; Oak Lake in 61-66 and 66-71; Cartwright in 61-66 and 66-71; and Ethelbert in 86-91 and 91-96). Moreover, when inter-census periods 1966-1971, 1976-1981, 1981-1986 and 1991-1996 (periods of slow growth or relative decline) were searched for cities and villages showing major population losses in each, only two (St. Lazare and Ethelbert) were found.

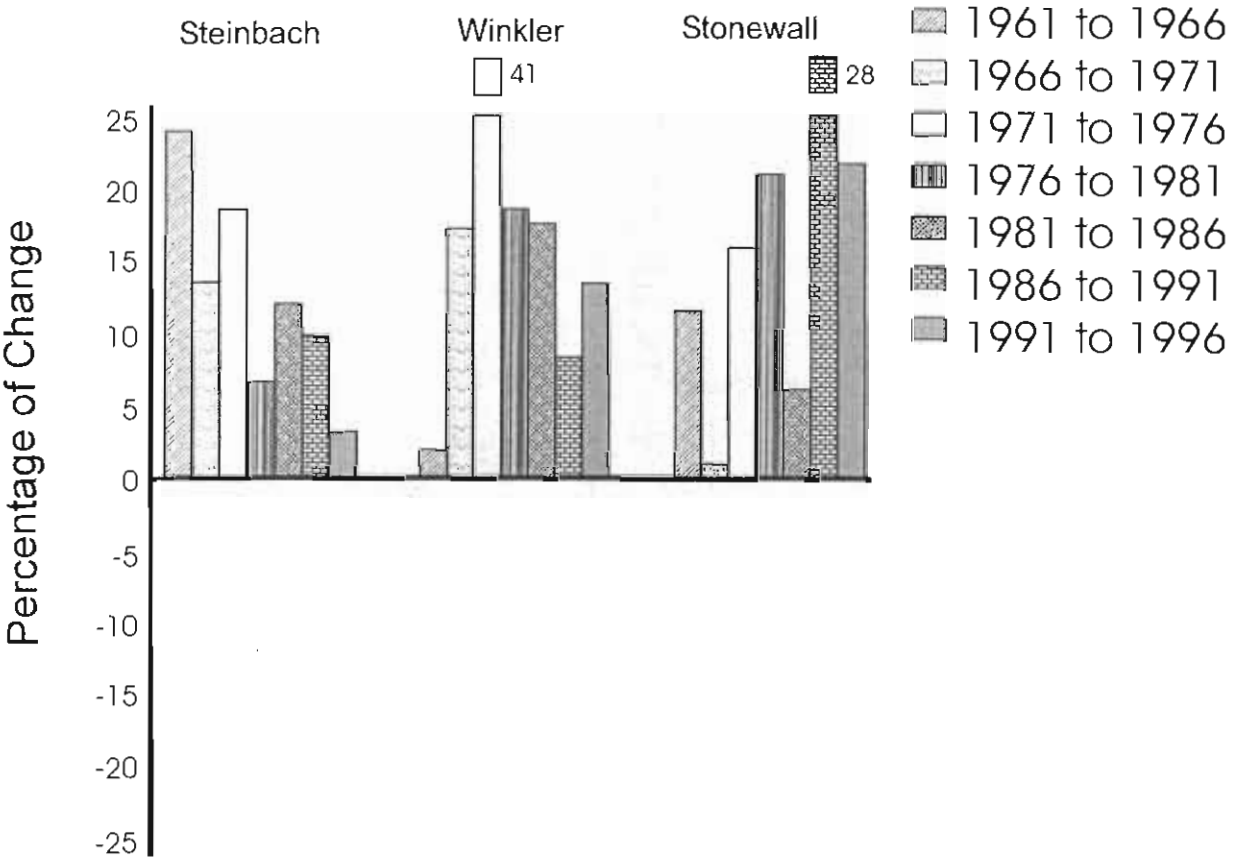
A more consistent pattern appears when communities that increased in population are considered. For example, of the 38 cities, towns and villages that increased by more than 10 percent in any one inter-census period, 12 (33 percent) repeated this level of growth in at least one other period (see Appendix A). Caution should be exercised in interpreting this pattern, as unrelated factors might be responsible for each episode of growth. Supporting this possibility are data from the 1961-1966 and 1971-1976 periods. Both witnessed significant and widespread growth of communities, with 33 increasing in population during each interval. The key observation, however, is that they were not the same 33 communities. Only 18 (54 percent) of these grew during both periods and no discernable pattern is evident in their distribution across the province.

When examined individually, rather than as groups, communities appear to be responding to influences unique to their situations rather than to province-wide factors. This conclusion is supported by information presented in Figures 14 and 15 (and in Appendix A). The graphs display data on percentage population change for individual communities during sequential inter-census periods. Temporal fluctuations in population growth may be observed and compared more readily, and the specific growth pattern of individual localities traced across the 35-year period. Each bar represents the percent change in the population of a locality since the last census.

There were fluctuating levels of population change across the seven inter-census periods (Table 14, Appendix A). Only 9 (Steinbach, Morden, Winkler, Carberry, MacGregor, Treherne, Beausejour, Stonewall and Teulon) of the 73 communities included in this study increased in population during all periods, and even in these there is variation in the rate at which growth occurred. For example, in the Town of Steinbach, growth rates varied by as much as 13 percent from one period to the next, and in Winkler and Stonewall, a 25 percent difference occurred between growth rates in two sequential periods (Figure 14).

Figure 14

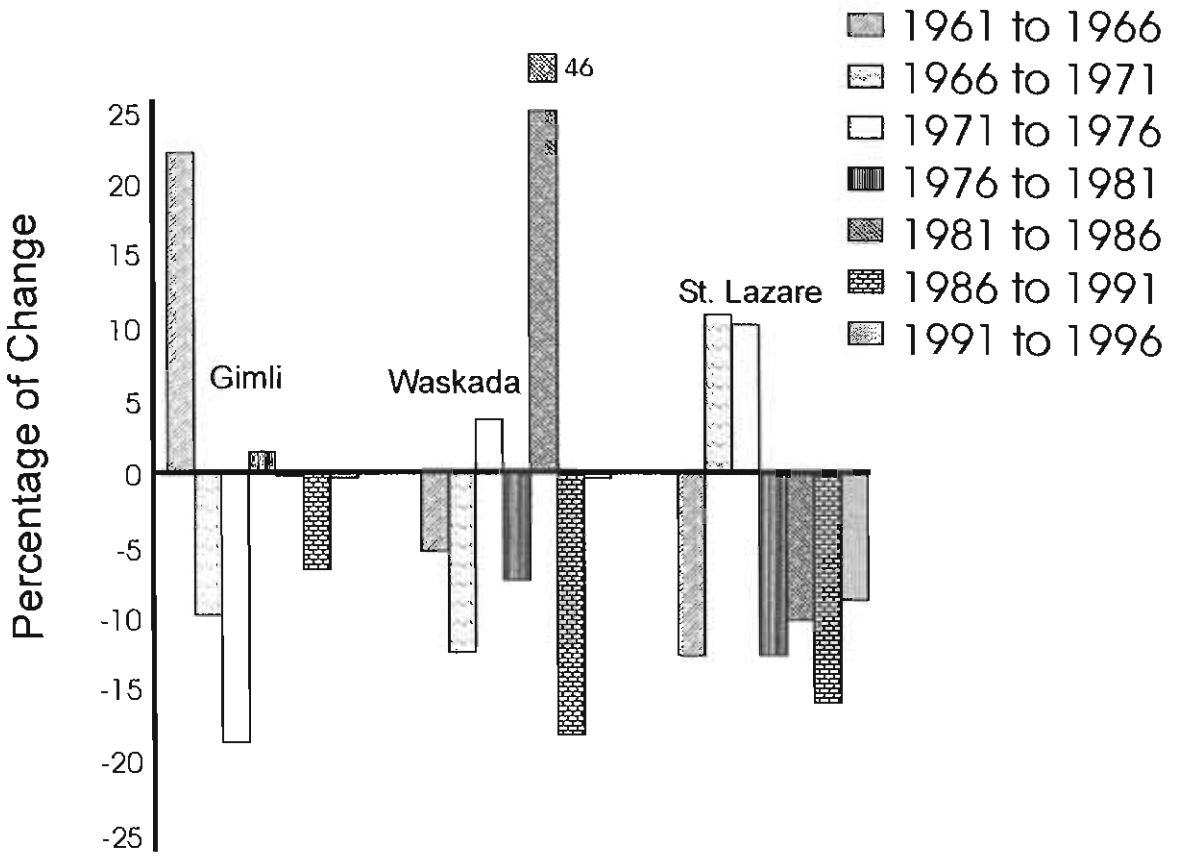
Representative Communities Showing Consistent Gain in Population, 1961-1996



Source: Statistics Canada. 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

Figure 15

Representative Communities Showing Variable Population Change, 1961-1996



Source: Statistics Canada. 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

Variability also occurred in the extent to which populations declined between census periods; for example, Somerset and Ethelbert (Appendix A).

Fluctuations in the rates at which populations increased or declined help to identify factors of major importance in determining the pattern of growth in communities across Manitoba. Although populations of all settlements changed, fluctuations usually were minor and conformed to the province-wide pattern of growth in the periods 1961-66 and 1971-76, decline between 1986 and 1991 and stability during the other intervals. But, some settlements experienced sudden and significant population shifts apparently in isolation from other communities. Major population changes may relate to specific events, and identifying the underlying factors is important to understanding why change occurs.

2.2.1 Interpreting Populations of Individual Communities

Winkler, Waskada, St. Lazare, and Gimli experienced abrupt changes in population at some time during the 35-year study period (Figures 14 and 15). Information obtained from the mayor, secretary/treasurer, or industry spokesperson of these communities allows the following explanations for the observed population shifts.

Although Winkler's population increased in all census periods between 1961 and 1996, growth was particularly pronounced in the decade between 1966 and 1976, when the community increased by 65 percent. This increase reflects growing industrialization. In 1965 Winkler opened its first industrial park and a second was added in 1971. With the arrival of new and expanding industries, jobs were available and, as the population figures clearly indicate, people moved into the community. Population increase was a direct consequence of the expanding industrial base and subsequent annexation of developing areas.

The population of the Village of Waskada suffered decline until 1981, but the population suddenly increased by 46 percent between 1981 and 1986 (Figure 15). Conversations with a spokesperson of Omega Hydrocarbons Ltd. identified the factor causing Waskada's population explosion. In 1980 the first producing oil well was completed in the Waskada region, 57 additional wells had been drilled by the end of 1981, and 195 by the end of 1982. Construction and subsequent maintenance of wells created job opportunities and people migrated to the area. The population increase in Waskada, therefore, resulted directly from the intervention of a single resource-based industry. Subsequent population decline occurred between 1986 and 1991 as the oil-boom leveled off.

Both the advent of employment opportunities and their loss are reflected in the population statistics in St. Lazare. St. Lazare was declining in population prior to 1966. Between 1966 and 1971 this trend was reversed and the population increased by 11 percent, which was followed by a 10 percent gain between 1971 and 1976. Conversations with a former mayor of St. Lazare indicated that these periods of population increase coincided with activity in the potash mines in neighbouring Saskatchewan, and that many residents were employed in the mines. Beginning during the 1976-1981 inter-census period and continuing to 1996, the population declined. During this time the mining operations were cutting back production and labour. In the case of

St. Lazare, therefore, both initial population increase and subsequent decline can be attributed to the actions of a single major regional employer. Small communities are particularly vulnerable to rapid population changes.

The Town of Gimli also illustrates the effects that the loss of a single major employer can have on a community's population. In this study period, Gimli first appears as a rapidly growing centre, increasing in population by 23 percent between 1961 and 1966. Beginning with the 1966-1971 period, however, the population dropped significantly (Figure 15). Prior to 1971 an armed forces base (CFB Gimli) was present and active in the area, but the base was closed in 1971. Throughout the years preceding 1971, employment at the base had been gradually reduced, accounting for a 10 percent loss between 1966 and 1971, and with closure of the base in 1971, all remaining personnel and support staff departed, resulting in an additional 19 percent population decline between 1971 and 1976. Since 1976 the population of Gimli has stabilized, albeit at significantly lower levels than previously.

In these four instances major population changes occurred in widely separated localities and in different years. They are all the result of the actions of employers and although different employers were involved (a mixed industrial park, the oil business, the mining industry, the federal government) their effects on the local populations were the same. With employment comes population; without employment, population is lost. In essence a major contributing factor underlying the observed 'pattern' of population change in Manitoba communities is employment, but not one specific type of employment. This may explain the absence of a uniform regional trend in the population data for settlements (except for near Winnipeg). The general growth of Manitoba communities may reflect overall world economies, in that the behaviour of individual communities may be governed by the actions of local employers who enter or leave an area, increase or cut back operations either according to specific resources available, or according to the world markets for specific resources.

Markets ultimately are affected by prevailing world economies, and the communities of Manitoba may grow or decline in general response to such economies. But the observed trend is an average of very different activities prevailing across the province and is, therefore, misleading to some extent. The communities of Manitoba as a group might be considered as a single entity with a mixed economy. The observed overall stability in Manitoba communities may reflect the stability conferred by a mixed economy. Although individual communities increase or decline in response to individual employers, local effects tend to be averaged out across the province, just as would be the case in a major centre in which one segment of the economy declined while another segment increased. However, rapid growth in the small urban communities near Winnipeg is significantly greater than growth in out-lying communities, and, overall, skews the average for population change in all communities.

2.3 Rural Municipalities and Their Included Communities

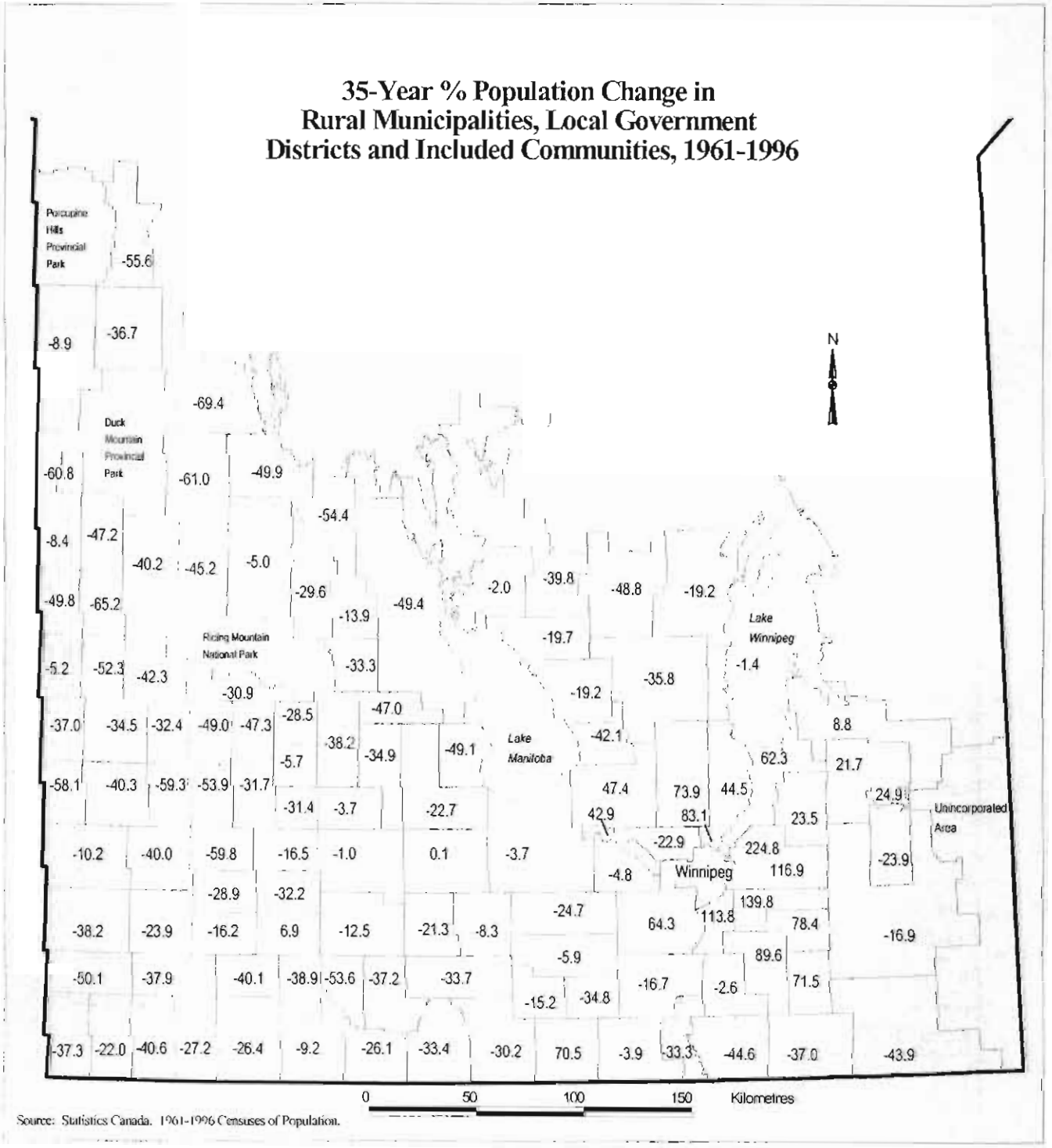
Including community populations in the totals for the RM in which they are located reduces both the frequency and severity of loss (Table 3). It does not, however, alter the geographic pattern of population change (Figure 2). Of the 21 RMs increasing in population by more than 10 percent between 1961 and 1996, 18 lie in the southeastern portion of the province (primarily around the City of Winnipeg). Two others border the City of Brandon (the RMs of Cornwallis and Whitehead).

Because data indicate that proximity to a major urban centre influences population change in surrounding RMs, one might question whether the same effect exists between smaller communities and the RMs in their immediate vicinity. In essence, the previously established pattern for the 'RM only' data is repeated, with population increases clustered in the eastern half of the province and population losses predominating in the western half. However, there is an obvious amelioration of population losses, as more RMs are now classified as gaining population while fewer RMs lose population, and those which do lose population do so to a lesser extent than when considered apart from included communities (Figure 16).

Table 3
Pattern of Population Change in RMs/LGDs and Included Communities in Agro-Manitoba

Population Change	1986-1996			1961-1991			1961-1996		
	No.	%	Group %	No.	%	Group %	No.	%	Group %
Gain >50%	7	6	17	9	8	17	11	9	17
Gain 11-50%	13	11		11	9		10	8	
Stable (-10 to +10%)	23	20	20	16	14	14	19	16	16
Loss 11-30%	37	32	63	30	26	70	22	19	66
Loss 31-50%	33	28		41	35		42	36	
Loss >50%	4	3		10	9		13	11	
TOTAL	117	100	100	117	100	100	117	100	100

Figure 16


35-Year % Population Change in
Rural Municipalities, Local Government
Districts and Included Communities, 1961-1996
Porcupine Hills Provincial Park
Duck Mountain Provincial Park
Riding Mountain National Park
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipeg
Winnipeg
Unincorporated Area
N
-55.6
-8.9
-36.7
-69.4
-60.8
-61.0
-49.9
-54.4
-8.4
-47.2
-40.2
-45.2
-5.0
-49.8
-65.2
-29.6
-13.9
-49.4
-2.0
-39.8
-48.8
-19.2
-19.7
-5.2
-52.3
-42.3
-30.9
-33.3
-35.8
-1.4
-19.2
-37.0
-34.5
-32.4
-49.0
-47.3
-28.5
-47.0
-38.2
-34.9
-49.1
-42.1
8.8
-5.7
62.3
21.7
-58.1
-40.3
-59.3
-53.9
-31.7
-31.4
-3.7
-22.7
47.4
73.9
44.5
24.9
42.9
83.1
23.5
-10.2
-40.0
-59.8
-16.5
-1.0
0.1
-3.7
-22.9
224.8
-4.8
116.9
-23.9
-28.9
-32.2
-24.7
139.8
-38.2
-23.9
-16.2
6.9
-12.5
-21.3
-8.3
64.3
113.8
78.4
-16.9
-5.9
89.6
-50.1
-37.9
-40.1
-38.9
-53.6
-37.2
-33.7
-16.7
-2.6
71.5
-15.2
-34.8
-37.3
-22.0
-40.6
-27.2
-26.4
-9.2
-26.1
-33.4
-30.2
70.5
-3.9
-33.3
-44.6
-37.0
-43.9
0
50
100
150
Kilometres
Source: Statistics Canada. 1961-1996 Censuses of Population.

Seven of the 19 RMs and included communities that had 'stable' populations (less than10 percent change) lie within the Brandon-Winnipeg corridor, and there are two other clusters which provide insight into the effects of including community populations in RM totals. The first cluster involves the RMs of Swan River, Shell River, Dauphin and Russell. When considered apart from the communities, all of these RMs exhibited major population losses between 1961 and 1996, but when the communities were included, all exhibited levels of population change which are considered stable (although still showing negative values on Figure 16). For example, the RM of Swan River, when considered alone, lost 34 percent of its 1961 population between 1961 and 1996 (Figure 2). When the censused communities are included in the RM total, a loss of only 8 percent occurred. The change is equally dramatic for the other RMs. The RM of Shell River lost 43 percent of its population, while the RM including the Town of Roblin lost only 5 percent. The RM of Dauphin lost 37 percent, while the RM of Dauphin and its included City of Dauphin lost 5 percent. The RM of Russell lost 47 percent of its population but when the Town of Russell and the Village of Binscarth are included, the loss is only 5 percent. The ameliorating effect of the communities is obvious (compare Figures 2 and 16). The same effect is shown in the RMs of Turtle Mountain, Rhineland, Dufferin, DeSalaberry, Siglunes, Gimli and Alexander (see Table 16 for included communities). Inclusion of community populations in RM totals meant that these RMs were classified as stable rather than declining.

These examples, should not detract from the fact that 66 percent of RMs display population losses even when included communities are taken into consideration. However, the ameliorating effect of the community populations is evident as only 13 RMs are classified as losing in excess of 50 percent of their population (Table 3), a reduction by one third compared to RMs alone (Table 1). Overall, fewer RMs lost population when the communities are taken into consideration, and those that did lose, lost less. Eighty-eight percent of those showing population gains are located in the eastern half of the province, while 77 percent of those with population losses lie in the western half (Figure 16).

Recent overall changes in areas of gain and loss are not significant (Tables 1 and 3). The share of areas that gained population between 1986 and 1996, and 1961 and 1996 remained steady at 14 percent for RMs and 17 percent for RMs and included communities. Among those that gained, however, the number that gained more than 50 percent in population increased from 6 to 9 percent for RMs and 7 to 11 percent for RMs with included communities, with compensatory declines in the 11-50 percent gain category. The share of stable RMs and RMs with included communities fluctuates somewhat, but has remained between 10-16 percent of all areas for RMs, and 16-23 percent of all areas for RMs and included communities.

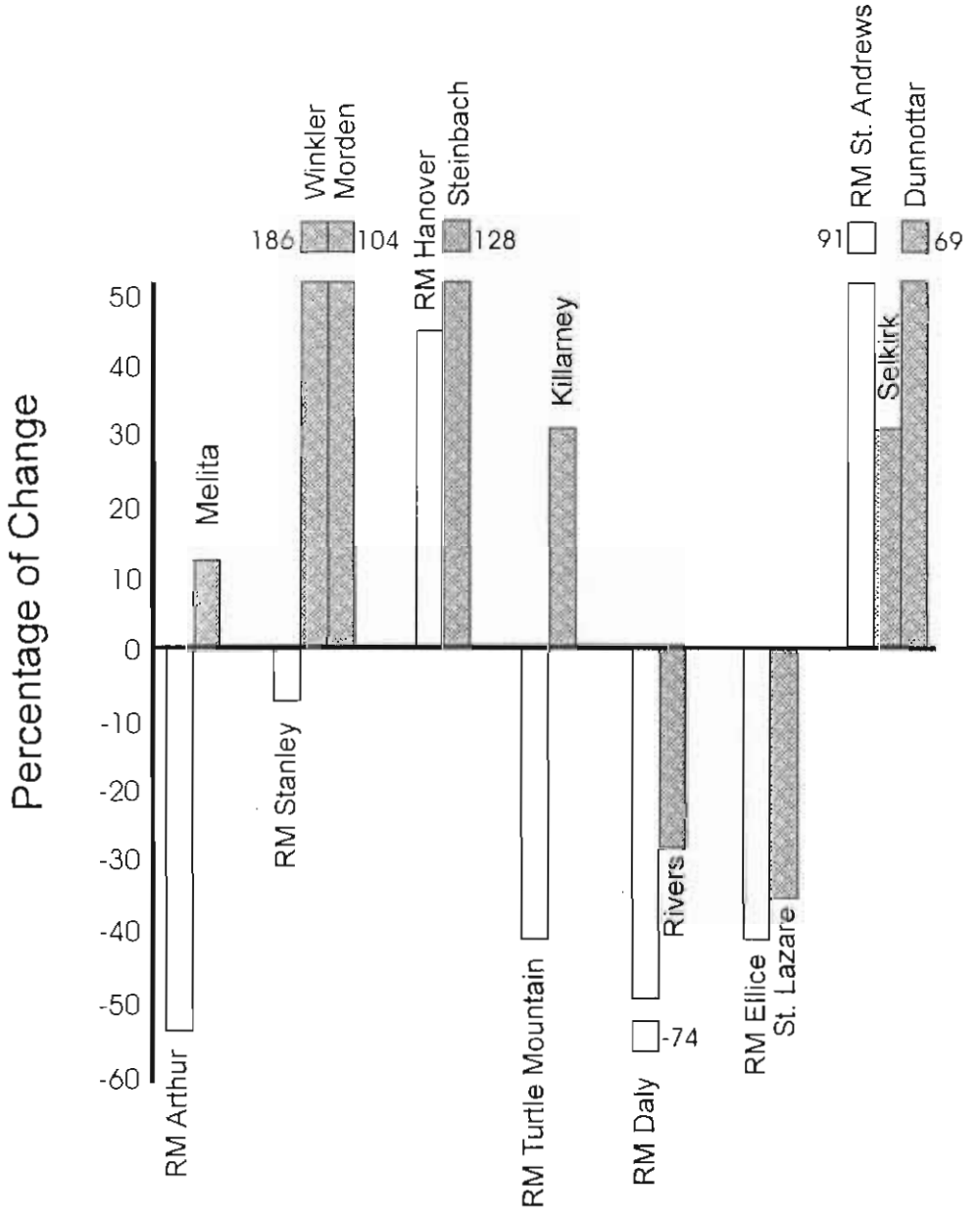
A similar pattern occurs among loss categories. RMs with the highest losses between 1961-1996, increased from 7-18 percent of all areas, suggesting that high loss areas continued to lose population during the last decade. A similar pattern is evident when communities are included. Rural municipalities that do not have settlements are particularly at risk because they do not have small urban growth nodes to offset continuing loss from rural areas.

The community-RM differences are obvious in the data arrangement presented in Figure 17 which compares population changes for RMs and for communities included within those RMs (see also Appendix A). Immediately apparent is the fact that the communities and RMs are responding to very different influences, a fact which follows from the absence of any relationship between the pattern of growth in an RM and that in its communities. With a few exceptions in the Winnipeg region (eg. the RM of Hanover and the Town of Steinbach), the overriding pattern is of a declining RM encircling a growing community. The RM of Arthur, for example, declined by 53 percent between 1961 and 1996 while Melita, a community within its boundaries, grew by 11 percent. Similarly, the RM of Turtle Mountain declined by 41 percent between 1961 and 1996 while the Town of Killarney increased by 28 percent. Most noticeable is the RM of Stanley, which declined in population by 7 percent between 1961 and 1996, while the Towns of Morden and Winkler experienced enormous growth of 104 percent and 186 percent respectively. These cases clearly indicate that growth of a community is not reflected in growth of its associated RM. Even in those cases where both RM and community declined (Daly and Rivers, Ellice and St. Lazare) the RM lost proportionately more population than did the community. In only 5 of the 54 RM-community pairings did the RM/LGD outperform its included community (LGD of Alexander and Powerview, South Cypress and Glenboro; St. Andrews and Selkirk and Dunnottar; Bifrost and Riverton; and the RM of Gimli and the communities of Winnipeg Beach and Gimli (Appendix A). In all other instances the population gain was less or the population decline was more severe in the RM than in the communities included within its boundaries.

The RMs and communities thus appear to be behaving as separate entities. The nature of the factor or factors underlying the decrease in RM populations, is widespread while the factors influencing community populations appear to vary. If the behaviour of the community populations is best understood as representing the influence of a mixed or varied economy, the behaviour of the RMs (those surrounding Winnipeg excepted) can be understood as under the control of a single market - the farm economy. The RMs in essence are the rural equivalent of the single industry of agriculture. Although the farm economy influences the community populations, particularly in serving as retirement centres for farmers, its effects on those populations can be tempered by other economic opportunities. The challenge to rural development lies in determining how best to service the very different needs of the two entities, as well as how best to accommodate the two 'halves' of the province; the growing capital region and the declining areas away from the capital.

Figure 17

Comparison of Population Growth Patterns Between Selected RMs and Included Communities, 1961-1996



Source: Statistics Canada. 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

CHAPTER 3: PROJECTED AND REALIZED POPULATION CHANGE, 1981-1996

It is important to know past and present population patterns and parameters, but planners must also be concerned with future populations. In 1988, population projections were compiled for Manitoba (Akkerman, 1988) and are presented, in modified form, in Table 4 and Figures 18 and 19. The data are both 'actual' population figures, taken from the Canada Census for the years 1981 and 1986, and projected populations for the years 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021. The projections for 1991 and 1996 are compared with actual populations for those years (Table 5), and assessed in light of realized change and projected future patterns.

In contrast to the small area data (CSDs) presented earlier in this report, population projections are given for Census Divisions 1-10 inclusive, 12-18 inclusive and 20. Projections were not available for individual RMs and communities. The distribution of census divisions is presented in Figure 18.

Although based on larger spatial units the data confirm established patterns. Of the 18 census divisions, 8 were projected to increase in population by the year 2021. Five of these (Divisions 2, 10, 12, 13 and 14) lie in the vicinity of the City of Winnipeg, while two (Divisions 6 and 7) are near the City of Brandon. Only Division 3 lies away from these two centres, and it contains the rapidly growing centres of Morden and Winkler. The other 10 divisions display projected population declines varying from 15 percent (Division 18) to 72 percent (Division 8). Agro-Manitoba (including all 20 census divisions) was expected to decline in population by 3.2 percent by the year 2021. Decline occurs after an initial increase in population that peaks in 2001 (Table 4)[2].

Steady decline is a common feature in population projections. Although eight census divisions are expected to increase in population, the growth rate in all but one (Division 2) slows, stabilizes and even reverses prior to the year 2021 (Table 4). The declines predicted for the remaining ten divisions neither slow nor level out prior to 2021. In this respect projections based on census divisions parallel the observed population patterns that occurred in CSDs between 1961 and 1986 wherein 84 percent of RMs experienced a net loss of population, with 47 percent losing population consistently. Decline was the over-riding pattern in southern Manitoba during the 25 years and, according to the projections would continue until at least the year 2021.

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2 A note of caution is in order. The projected data discussed above are based on actual census data that can change in short periods of time. For example, projected populations also were made using the 1981 census as a base (Akkerman, 1988). The two sets of projections based on 1981 and 1986 census data, although based on information collected only five years apart, varied noticeably in several respects. Of least concern are the total provincial populations predicted, which were greater in the 1981-based than in the 1986-based projections. Of greater concern are projected changes in small area populations. To ignore projections because of uncertainty, however, may be a greater error than interpreting them too literally.

Table 4
Populations Projected to the Year 2021 for Census Divisions in Agro-Manitoba Based on 1986 Census Figures

Census Division	Actual Census		Projected Populations						
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
1	14623	14768	14531	14683	16081	15189	14342	13524	12740
2	37286	40368	44222	47496	49201	51040	52645	54030	55093
3	36826	38422	39219	40485	43165	43598	43781	43716	43383
4	11493	11248	10324	10041	10211	9546	8862	8170	7487
5	17007	16495	15026	14766	14566	13596	12618	11635	10647
6	9880	10040	9253	9190	12368	12456	12471	12422	12301
7	54432	57112	56381	57219	64831	65797	66371	66585	66341
8	13366	13226	12737	12664	8619	7236	6027	4993	4100
9	22918	23236	23059	22514	21992	20932	19752	18497	17169
10	7008	7334	8012	8901	8189	8269	8291	8261	8174
12	14790	15859	17383	18708	19176	19839	20416	20873	21178
13	29949	33475	36884	39090	31021	30710	31098	31263	31258
14	13728	14713	15701	17054	17309	17738	18053	18275	18374
15	24186	23407	21871	21645	20702	19203	17697	16225	14755
16	10615	10672	9623	9363	8447	7603	6801	6040	5322
17	27462	26411	24116	23016	21657	19618	17658	15782	14025
18	20481	20776	20221	20464	22081	21422	20657	19763	18787
20	12568	12255	11487	11410	11221	10599	9944	9265	8571
Total	378618	389817	390050	398709	399937	394391	387484	379319	369705

Source: Akkerman, 1988

Of greater importance are the patterns displayed by the two data sets. The 1981-based projections predicted an increase in the population of all of the 18 census divisions. The 1986-based projections, however, reversed this and predicted an increase in the populations of only 8 (44 percent) divisions with the remaining 10 (56 percent) expected to lose population. For example, Division 6 was expected to increase in population by 14 percent by the year 2021 (based on 1986 projections), yet prior to 1986 no censused RM within this Division had gained population in the previous 25 years. In 1986, however, three of the four RMs gained population (when their included communities were taken into consideration), but gains were limited to between 2 percent and 4 percent. Minor changes in census data, therefore, were sufficient to alter projections. Although small area projections are difficult to make, and are subject to rapid change, they are fundamental for planning for local development.

The 1991 and 1996 census data provide an opportunity to assess the projected population changes based on 1981 and 1986 data (Table 5). Predictions based on 1981 data called for a 5.5 percent population increase in Agro-Manitoba by 1996; the actual increase is 5.3 percent. Based on 1986 data, however, the estimated increase was 4.1 percent but an increase of only 2.3 percent was realized. This is explained by the fact that the 1981-86 period showed significant increase (2.9 percent) but the 1986-91 census interval showed no increase in population (less than 0.01 percent). An increase in actual population of 2.1 percent occurred between 1991-96, while the projected increase was less than 0.01 percent.

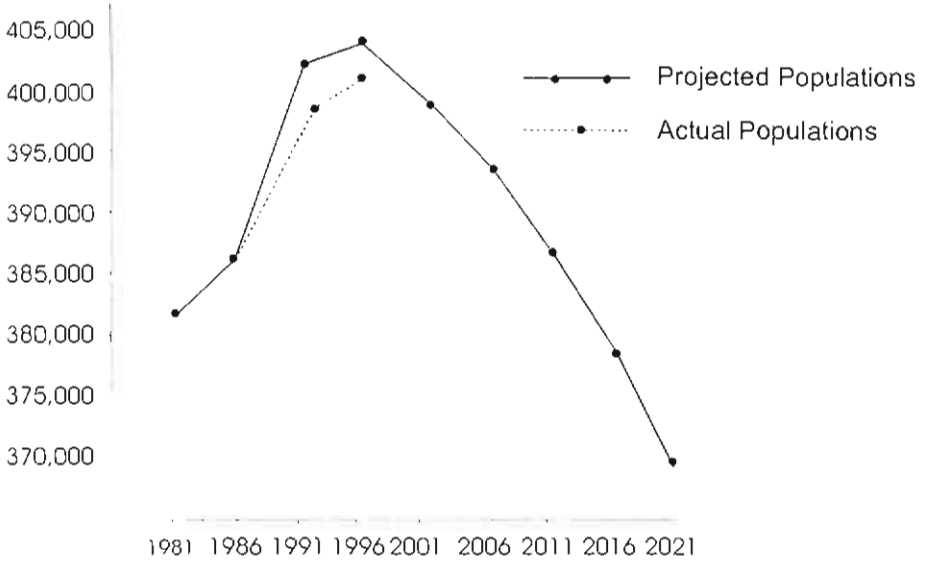
Estimating population trends for smaller areas is inherently more risky than estimating trends for larger areas. Available data allow comparison of population projections for 1996 based on both 1981 and 1986 census data for each census division (CD) in Agro-Manitoba (Figures 18 & 19). Results allow delineation of areas where populations have changed as anticipated, and areas where change is significantly different than projected trends. Differences are considered significant when predicted and actual change differ by more than 5 percentage points.

Estimates of change in the total population of Agro-Manitoba were reasonably accurate. Realized 1996 populations are only 0.2 percent lower than those predicted by 1981 data, and 1.8 percent lower than predicted by 1986 data (Table 5).

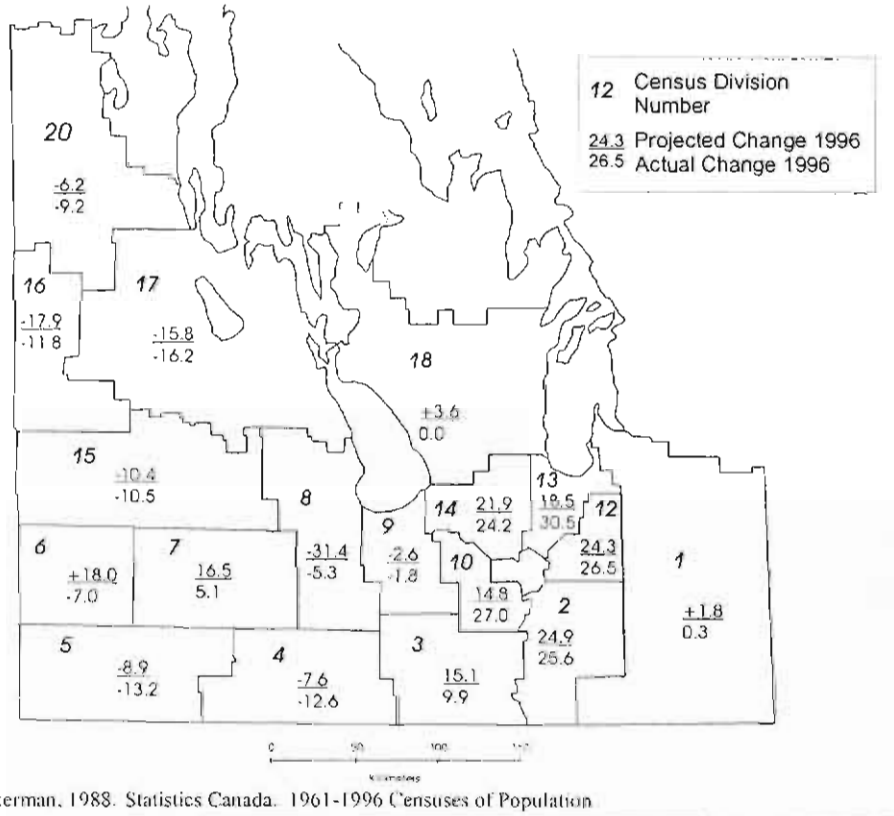
Figure 18

Projected Population Change For Agro-Manitoba, 1981-2021 Projections Based on 1981 Data

Manitoba CDs 1-20 (Excluding CD # 11 and #19)



Projected Populations by Census Division

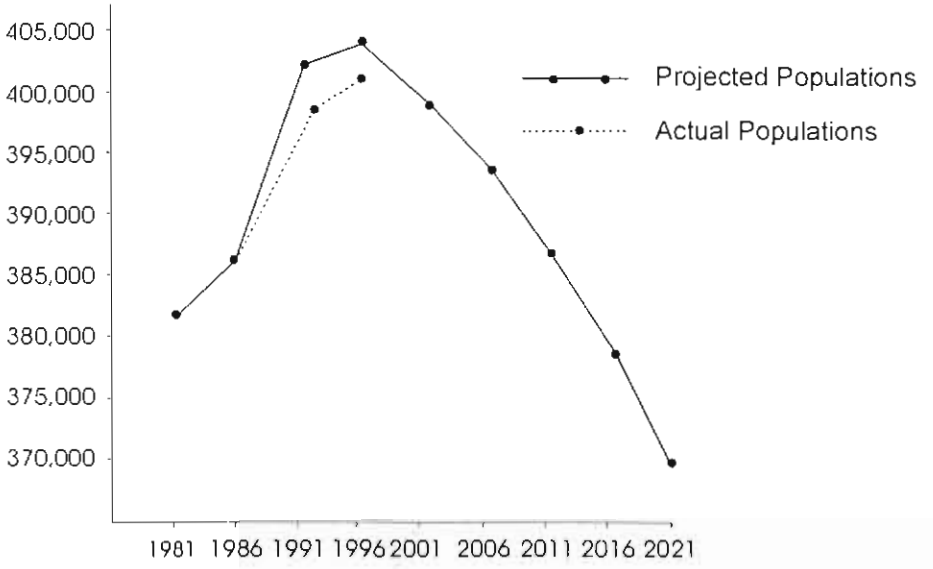


Source: Akkerman, 1988. Statistics Canada. 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

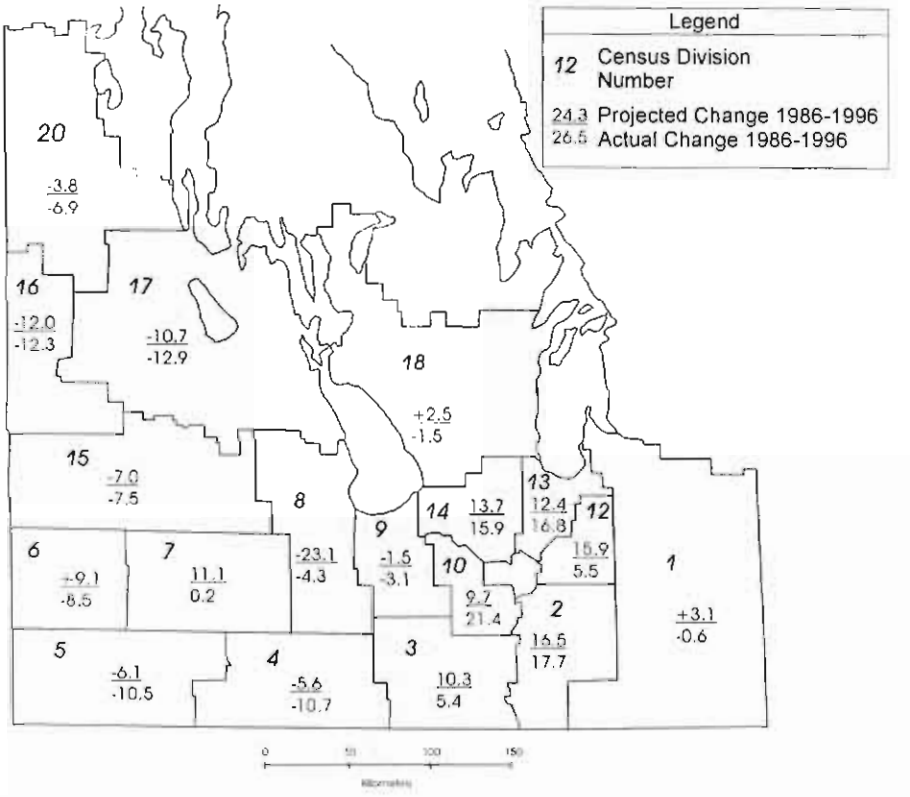
Figure 19

Projected and Actual Population Change For Agro-Manitoba, 1981-2021 Projections Based on 1986 Data

Manitoba CDs 1-20 (Excluding CD # 11 and # 19)



Projected and Actual 1996 Populations by Census Division



Source: Akkerman, 1988 and Statistics Canada. 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

Table 5
Comparison by Census Division of Predicted Populations for 1996 Based on 1981 and 1986 Census Data, Compared with Actual Population for 1996

Census Division	1996 % Change Based on 1981 Census			1996 % Change Based on 1986 Census		
	Projected	Actual	Difference	Projected	Actual	Difference
1	1.8	0.3	-1.5	3.1	-0.6	-3.7
2	24.9	25.6	0.7	16.5	17.7	1.2
3	15.1	9.9	-5.2*	10.3	5.4	-4.9
4	-7.6	-12.6	-5	-5.6	-10.7	-4.9
5	-8.9	-13.2	-4.3	-6.1	-10.5	-3.6
6	18	-7	-25.0*	9.1	-8.5	-17.6*
7	16.5	5.1	-11.4*	11.1	0.2	-10.9*
8	-31.4	-5.3	+26.1*	-23.1	-4.3	+18.8*
9	-2.6	-1.8	0.8	-1.5	-3.1	-1.6
10	14.8	27	+12.2*	9.4	21.4	12
12	24.3	26.5	2.2	15.9	5.5	-10.4*
13	18.5	30.5	+12.0*	12.4	16.8	4.4
14	21.9	24.2	2.3	13.7	15.9	2.2
15	-10.4	-10.5	-0.1	-7	-7.5	-0.5
16	-17.9	-11.8	+6.1*	-12	-12.3	-0.3
17	-15.8	-16.2	-0.4	-10.7	-12.9	-2.2
18	3.6	0	-3.6	2.5	-1.5	-4
20	-6.2	-9.2	-3	-3.8	-6.9	-3.1
Rural Total	5.5	5.3	-0.2	4.1	2.3	-1.8

* Actual values that differ by more than 5 percent from projections.

Projected 1996 populations for each census division based on 1981 census data were within ±5 percent of realized values for 10 of the 18 CDs (Table 5). Huge errors occurred in CDs number 6, 8 and 10 (Figure 18). In CD number 6 a projected increase of 18 percent compares with a realized loss of -7 percent. In CD number 8 the population declined as projected, but the decline was only -5.3 percent compared to the predicted -31.4 percent. Conversely, the projected population increase in CD number 10 was only half of the realized increase. Most variation occurs in projecting the magnitude of change rather than the direction of change. Projection of direction of change was correct in 17 of the 18 CDs.

Projected 1996 populations for each CD based on 1986 data are more accurate, as the populations of only 4 of 18 CDs differed by more than 5 percent from projected values, and only CDs 6 and 18 had incorrect directional projections (Table 5 and Figure 19). CDs 6 and 8 had the largest error which was essentially the same as 1981 projections. The expected large increase in population for CD 7 did not materialize, and the projected increase in CD 12 was much lower than expected.

In total, projected 1996 populations accurately reflect rapid increases in three of the five CDs surrounding Winnipeg, but greatly underestimated increases in CD 10 and over-estimated increases in CD 12. These two anomalies offset, rendering prediction of overall population trends in the Winnipeg region accurate. Actual growth in the southern Red River region (CD 3) was about half that anticipated, while loss in extreme southwestern Manitoba (CDs 4 and 5) was about twice that expected. Conversely, predicted losses in the northwest (CDs 16, 17 and 20) were realized.

The major region of error in projected population change occurs along the Trans-Canada Highway in the Virden (CD 6), Brandon (CD 7) and MacGregor (CD 8) corridor. The strong projected population increases in CDs 6 and 7 did not materialize, and the projected major decline in CD 8 did not occur. This region, therefore, appears to be in a state of flux, with population in the future remaining stable or changing in either direction. Reasons for this are unknown.

CHAPTER 4: RE-THINKING REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

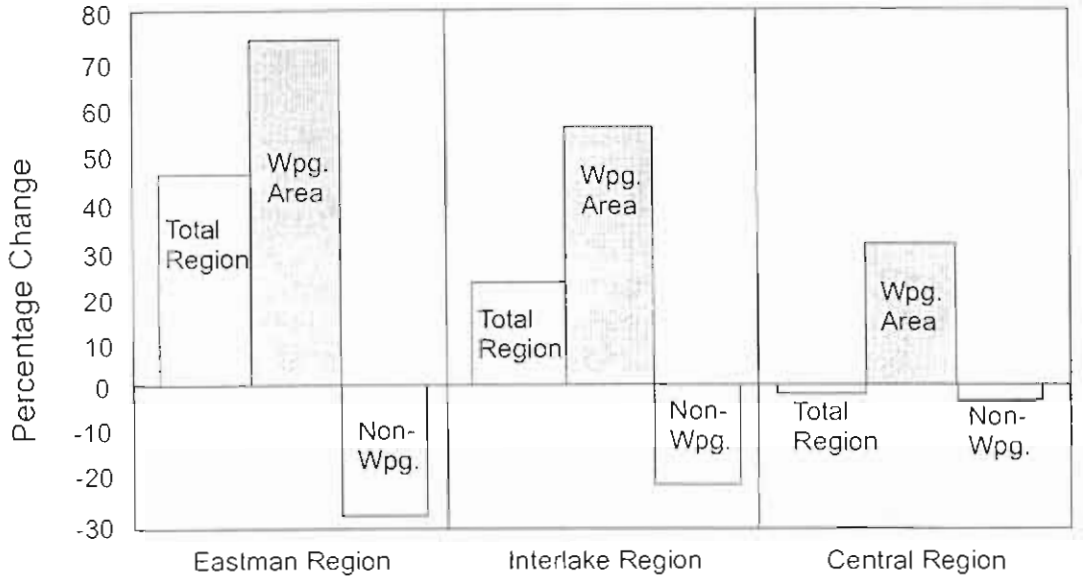
Current boundaries of the administrative regions of the province do not reflect population distribution. For example, the southern portion of the province is subdivided into five health regions: Eastman, Central, Interlake, Westman and Parklands (Figure 21). Although Westman and Parklands reflect the general pattern of population growth occurring in the communities and RMs within them, this is not true of the remaining three regions. For example, if one calculates the percent change in population between 1961 and 1996 for each of the Eastman, Central and Interlake regions (by totaling the population figures for all communities and RMs contained within their boundaries) the following results are obtained: the Eastman population increased over the 35-year interval by 45.6 percent; the Interlake population increased by 23.0 percent; and the Central region population declined by 2.6 percent. However, these figures fail to acknowledge marked intra-regional disparity in growth resulting from rapid growth in areas around the City of Winnipeg and decline in peripheral areas. Since all three regions include both Winnipeg-vicinity and out-lying areas, the observed totals for population growth represent, in effect, an average between the high and low growth areas (Figure 20).

Data for each region are presented in two ways in Figure 20. First, the left-hand bar in each graph reflects the overall change in population. Second, the center bar in each graph represents data for RMs (and included communities) in the immediate vicinity of the City of Winnipeg, and the right-hand bar in each graph represents data for RMs (and included communities) outside the Winnipeg area. The overall population trend for each region misrepresents the spatial patterns within each region. For example, the population increase of 45.6 percent between 1961 and 1996 in the Eastman region, is completely attributable to population increase in the Winnipeg area. RMs in the Winnipeg area (Lac du Bonnet, Brokenhead, Springfield, Tache, Ritchot, Ste Anne, Hanover, DeSalaberry, and LaBroquerie) experienced a 74 percent increase in population between 1961 and 1996, whereas the peripheral RMs and LGDs (Alexander, Whitemouth, Piney, Reynolds, Stuartburn, Franklin, and Victoria Beach) actually declined by 27 percent during that same period.

The situation is even more pronounced for the Interlake region. The regional population increased by 23 percent between 1961 and 1996, but this figure represents a 55 percent growth of the Winnipeg area RMs (Woodlands, Rockwood, East St. Paul, West St. Paul, St. Andrews, St. Clements, and Rosser: Rosser did not grow but is included in this group due to its physical proximity to Winnipeg) and a 20 percent decline in population in peripheral RMs and LGDs (Grahamdale, Fisher, Siglunes, Eriksdale, Coldwell, Armstrong, Gimli, Bifrost, and St. Laurent). Although less extreme, the pattern is repeated in the data for the Central region, where population decreased by 2.6 percent between 1961 and 1996. RMs near Winnipeg (Cartier, St. Francois Xavier and Macdonald) increased in population by 30 percent while the peripheral RMs (Glenella, Grey, Portage la Prairie, Lansdowne, Lakeview, Westbourne, North Norfolk and South Norfolk, Dufferin, Victoria, Lorne, Thompson, Morris, Roland, Pembina, Rhineland, and Montcalm) declined by 3 percent. The RM of Stanley which includes the growing centres of Winkler and Morden, was the only exception.

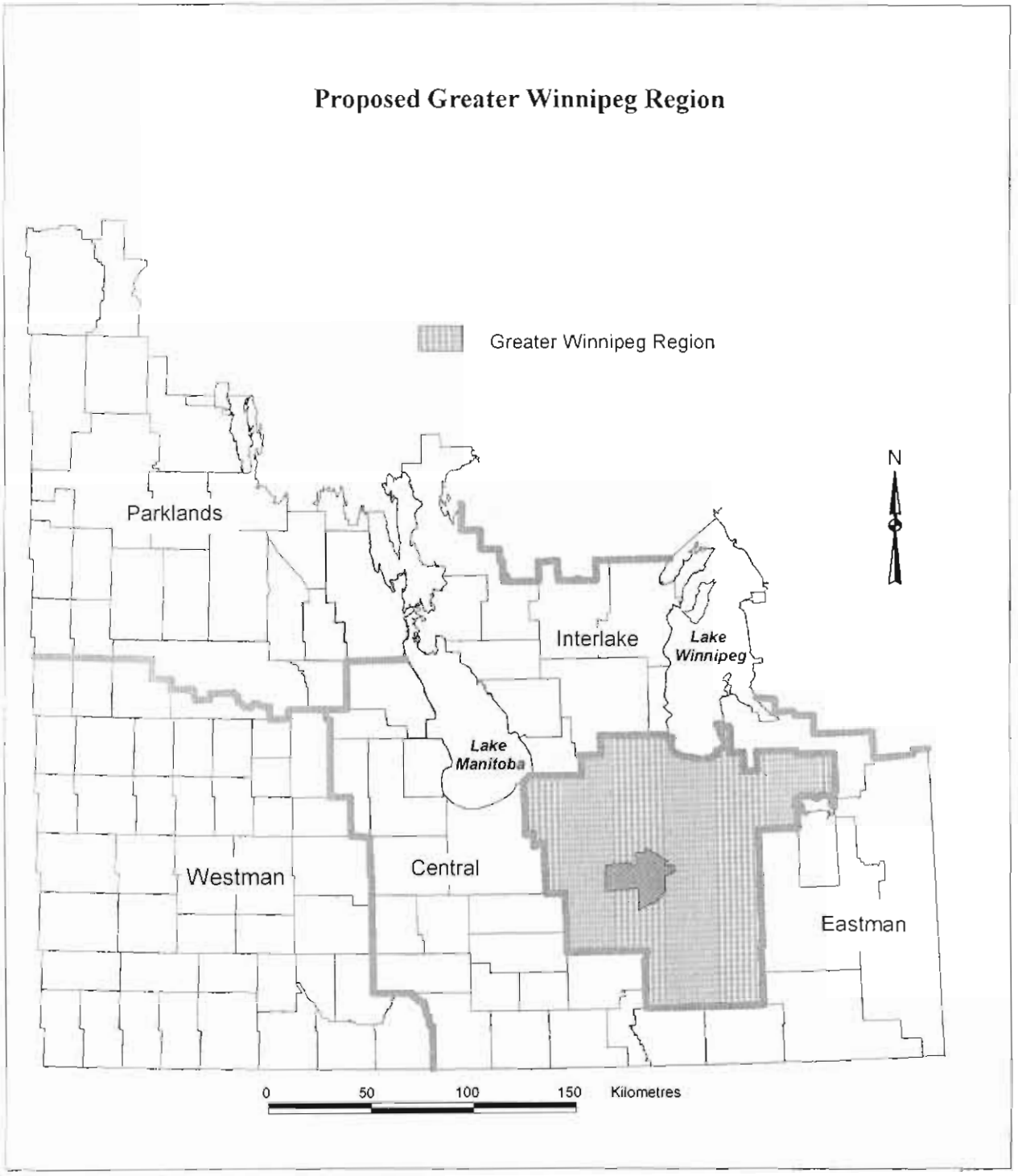
Figure 20

Percentage population change (1961-96) in Manitoba health regions that adjoin the City of Winnipeg



A more logical arrangement would be to reorganize administrative regions to reflect the observed growth patterns, creating a "greater Winnipeg" or "Capital region" from those RMs that are increasing in population but currently are distributed throughout the Eastman, Central and Interlake regions (Figure 21). By separating this region, its needs, generated by rapid growth, could be served better. Similarly the needs of the remaining RMs, whose decline is currently masked by growth in the Winnipeg region, would be identifiable. Reorganization would result in the following patterns of population change for the period 1961 to 1996: the Eastman region 29 percent decline; the Interlake 20 percent decline; the Central region 3 percent decline, and 'greater Winnipeg' 62 percent increase.

Figure 21


Proposed Greater Winnipeg Region
Greater Winnipeg Region
N
Parklands
Interlake
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Westman
Central
Eastman
0
50
100
150
Kilometres

CHAPTER 5: DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGE IN AGE STRUCTURE OF POPULATIONS IN RURAL MANITOBA

5.1 Methods

Age distribution data were obtained from the published records for the census periods 1966 through 1996 inclusive. Owing to procedural changes in the ways in which data were collected or collated by Census Canada, and also because of procedures applied to the data, some anomalies or modifications occur in both the data presented and in this account.

First, between the years 1966 and 1971, Census Canada altered the way in which it presented age specific data. In 1966, data given for each age class represented the actual numbers of individuals recorded within that age class. In all subsequent years, however, data were rounded to the nearest multiple of five. Data presented in this report reflect the data given in each census, and so include both 'real' (1966) and 'rounded' (1971 - 1996 inclusive) numbers.

Second, in the published census material the following age classes were represented: 5 year intervals from age 0 through 24; that is, age classes 0-4 years, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, and 20-24. Thereafter, data were grouped into 10-year intervals (e.g. 25-34 years, 35-44) until age 75. All remaining individuals were grouped into one category (75 years and over). This classification was inappropriate for our use as it produced age categories which were non-equivalent and to a great extent, non-comparable. To 'normalize' the age categories and allow more direct comparison, we grouped the early age classes into one (0-14 years). An equal category reclassification could not be completely instituted (there being 25 years to reclassify into 10 year intervals). The categories used throughout this study are as follows: 0-14, 15-24, 25-34, and so on until age 65. After age 65 all data were grouped into one category (65 and over). The reclassification produced five 10-year classes and two 'anomalous' groupings. The first, ages 0-14 years, must not be directly compared to the other age classes, as it includes a larger age interval than all other categories. The 65 and over category is essentially an open-ended class and, therefore, not equivalent to the other age categories. However, as the numbers of individuals aged 75 years or older was minimal, this category may be considered essentially the same as those preceding it.

Third, age specific data were presented for males and females separately in the published censuses. Although sex-specific age distribution is important in its own right, for purposes of this study it was considered peripheral, and data for both sexes were combined in order to clarify overall age-distribution patterns.

Fourth, there are occasions where data published in the census and those presented in this report do not match. In several instances, particularly in the later years of the census, published data contained inconsistencies. For each locality the census provided data for individual age classes and then gave an overall total for that region. On several occasions the overall total did not, in fact, represent the sum of the individual age classes. We used the individual age classes and adjusted the totals. These errors were not common, and probably resulted from rounding procedures.

The average age of the population was calculated for each local jurisdiction (RM, LGD, city, town or village) included in this study as an additional index of population change. For every locality, age categories were assigned a 'pivotal age', this being the approximate half-way point in each class. Thus, for the 0-14 year class the pivotal age was 7, and for each age class thereafter the pivotal age was a multiple of ten (for the 15-24 year group the pivotal age was 20, for the 25-34 year class it was 30, and so on) until the final class, 65 and over. In this group, a pivotal age of 70 was assigned. Although not representing the actual mid-point for this class, 70 was considered an appropriate choice as proportionally few individuals exceed 75 years of age. The pivotal age of each class was multiplied by the total numbers of individuals within that class, giving a total number of 'person-years' for each age category. The 'person-years' for all age classes were summed and the resulting total divided by the size of the population of that area in that year. Although not a true average age, such as would be produced by using the actual ages of every individual within each age class and dividing by the number of people (data not available), this procedure did yield an approximate average which could be used to detect trends both between census years for a locality, and between localities across the province.

5.2 Changes in Age Structure

Two major patterns are evident in the data. First, a general 'greying' effect, an overall shift toward older age categories, occurred between 1971 and 1996 in all areas of the province. With few exceptions, the younger age classes are proportionately less represented in the 1996 data than they were in 1971. Loss in the younger age classes could reflect either a decline in birth rates, out-migration of people in the child-bearing age categories or both. An indicator of this decline is given by a comparison of the 0-14 year age classes of 1971 and 1996 which shows that of the 190 localities included in this study, all but six (3 percent) (the communities of Gretna, Plum Coulee, Waskada, Oak Lake and Garson, and the RM of North Cypress) experienced a decline in the 0-14 years group between 1971 and 1996. Even in these six localities only three experienced an increase greater than two percent. Province-wide, the 0-14 year age class declined on average 8.3 percent in RMs, and 6.7 percent in communities. This may suggest a trend toward lower birth rates, but such a trend runs counter to that prevailing in Canada as a whole, in which this age category has remained almost stable.

The comparative under-representation of the younger age classes in 1996 compared to 1971 cannot be wholly explained by reduced birth rates. As one inspects the age structure in more detail, the immediate effects of changing birth rates are reduced as the population responds to in-migration and out-migration.

The pattern continues as one proceeds through the age categories, with a gradual loss in the younger groups, to a proportional gain in the older categories. Thus, the 15-24 year class declined in proportional representation from 16.6 percent in 1971 to 13.3 percent in 1996 in "all RMs" (Table 6) and from 17.1 percent in 1971 to 13.2 percent in 1996 in "all communities" (Table 7). In the 25-34 year age class, the decline ceases and the trend is reversed; between 1971 and 1996 this group increased in proportional representation by 2.2 percent in both RMs and communities. The 35-44 year class also increased in representation, but the 45-54 year class increased only sligbtly between 1971 and 1996.

Table 6
Age Distribution for All RMs, RMs in the Capital Region, and All RMs Excluding the Capital Region 1971, 1991, 1996

All RMs

Age category	1971		1991		1996	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0-14 yrs.	73745	32.4	56410	24.8	56635	24.1
15-24 yrs.	37880	16.6	31015	13.6	31250	13.3
25-34 yrs.	22920	10.1	32610	14.3	28990	12.3
35-44 yrs.	24635	10.8	35010	15.4	38900	16.6
45-54 yrs.	26665	11.7	25545	11.2	30510	13
55-64 yrs.	21705	9.5	21200	9.3	21890	9.3
65+ yrs.	20030	8.8	26040	11.4	26725	11.4
Total	227580		227830		234900	

Capital Region*

Age category	1971		1991		1996	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0-14 yrs.	18245	33.7	21865	25.6	22880	24.8
15-24 yrs.	9345	17.2	12175	14.3	12600	13.6
25-34 yrs.	6130	11.3	13135	15.4	12315	13.3
35-44 yrs.	5940	11	14715	17.3	16740	18.1
45-54 yrs.	5710	10.5	9890	11.6	12575	13.6
55-64 yrs.	4600	8.5	6515	7.6	7535	8.2
65+ yrs.	4245	7.8	6970	8.2	7680	8.3
Total	54215		85265		92325	

All RMs outside the Capital Region*

Age category	1971		1991		1996	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0-14 yrs.	55550	32	34545	24.2	33755	23.7
15-24 yrs.	28535	16.5	18840	13.2	18650	13.1
25-34 yrs.	16790	9.7	19475	13.7	16675	11.7
35-44 yrs.	18695	10.8	20295	14.2	22160	15.5
45-54 yrs.	20955	12.1	15655	11	17935	12.6
55-64 yrs.	17105	9.9	14685	10.3	14355	10.1
65+ yrs.	15785	9.1	19070	13.4	19045	13.4
Total	173365		142565		142575	

* The following RMs are included in the capital region: Woodlands, Rockwood, St. Andrews, St. Clements, St. Francois Xavier, Cartier, Rosser, West St. Paul, East St. Paul, Springfield, Macdonald, Ritchot, Tache, Ste. Anne, Hanover, La Broquerie.

Table 7
Age Distribution for all Communities (excluding Winnipeg), Capital Region Communities and all Communities Outside the Capital Region; 1971, 1991, 1996

All Communities (excluding Winnipeg)

Age category	1971		1991		1996	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0-14 yrs.	37080	26.3	32565	20.1	32340	19.6
15-24 yrs.	24200	17.1	21115	13.1	21865	13.2
25-34 yrs.	14950	10.6	23630	14.6	21090	12.8
35-44 yrs.	13735	9.7	20775	12.8	22630	13.7
45-54 yrs.	14765	10.5	14165	8.8	17355	10.5
55-64 yrs.	14705	10.4	14550	9	13875	8.4
65+ yrs.	21715	15.4	34960	21.6	36100	21.8
Total	141150	100	161760	100	165255	100

Capital Region Communities*

Age category	1971		1991		1996	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0-14 yrs.	5395	29.6	5095	21.4	5235	21
15-24 yrs.	3330	18.3	3475	14.6	3440	13.8
25-34 yrs.	2050	11.2	3760	15.8	3490	14
35-44 yrs.	1840	10.1	3260	13.7	3610	14.5
45-54 yrs.	1785	9.8	2170	9.1	2715	10.9
55-64 yrs.	1610	8.8	1995	8.4	2035	8.2
65+ yrs.	2220	12.2	4080	17.1	4440	17.8
Total	18230	100	23835	100	24965	100

* (Ste. Anne, Steinbach, Dunnottar, Selkirk, Stonewall and Teulon)

Communities outside the Capital Region

Age category	1971		1991		1996	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0-14 yrs.	31685	25.8	27470	19.9	27105	19.3
15-24 yrs.	20870	17	17640	12.8	18425	13.1
25-34 yrs.	12900	10.5	19870	14.4	17600	12.5
35-44 yrs.	11895	9.7	17515	12.7	19020	13.6
45-54 yrs.	12980	10.6	11995	8.7	14640	10.4
55-64 yrs.	13095	10.7	12555	9.1	11840	8.4
65+ yrs.	19495	15.9	30880	22.4	31660	22.6
Total	122920	100	137925	100	140290	100

A different pattern emerges with the two oldest classes. The percentage representation of the 55-64 age category decreased by 2.0 percent in communities outside of Winnipeg and by 0.2 percent for the category "all RMs". The 65 and older class increased 6.4 percent in all communities outside of Winnipeg, by 5.6 percent in Capital Region communities, and by 6.7 percent in communities outside the Capital Region (Table 7). The overall trend is of an aging population, with increasing representation of the older age classes and declining representation of the younger classes. Although this trend occurs in the Capital Region population, the percentage of younger individuals is higher and older individuals lower near Winnipeg.

Variation in age-group representation is important when predicting the service requirements of the population for the future. Although the population as a whole is aging, data indicate that the need for supportive programs and services will fluctuate. A decline will occur with the small 'depression and war-years' group (55-64 years) ages, then an increase will occur with the entry of the baby-boomers (ages 45-54 years) into the senior categories. Thereafter, senior citizen service requirements are expected to decline.

While a direct comparison of age classes between 1971 and 1996 provides information on the changing age structure of the population, in most cases it cannot identify the causes of change. However, tracing the path of individual age groups through time helps identify some major sources of population gain or loss. The pattern which results from such an analysis is one of population loss through out-migration, a trend most clearly defined in the young in rural Manitoba.

The decline observed between 1971 and 1996 in the 0-14 year class could reflect a decline in birth rates, but a decrease in representation of an established cohort over time (same age group) cannot be related to changes in reproductive behavior. Unless there were many deaths in the group the decline is best understood as resulting from out-migration. Because the group represents the future economic and reproductive base of its communities, the loss is of particular importance.

Of interest is the fact that out-migration of young people affected all rural areas of the province, including those with increasing populations as well as those with stable and declining populations (Table 8). A correlation exists between percentage population change and the percentage change in the 0-14 year cohort (r_s=0.41, $p<0.02$). This suggests that the reproductive age groups either are not producing children or have moved. The extent of out-migration, however, varies markedly across the province, so correlation is not easily associated with geographic location. There appears to be less out-migration in some 'rapid growth' areas of the province (e.g. the RMs of Ritchot, East St. Paul, West St. Paul and Springfield) but the trend is not consistent. For example, the Town of Steinbach increased in size by 61 percent from 1971 to 1996, but the 1971 15-24 year cohort (the members of which would be in the 45-54 cohort in 1996) remained steady in relative representation.

No significant correlation occurred between percentage total population change and percentage change in the 15-24 year cohort ($p>0.05$). This suggests that this age group is the most mobile, that mobility may not be tied solely to malaise in depopulating areas, and that areas that are

Table 8
Change of Young Age Cohorts in Relation to Population Change in Selected Census Localities

				25 year change (1971-1996), % gain/loss in 1961 cohort aged	
Growth Category	Area	Designation	% Pop. Change 1961 - 1996	0-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.
Increased	Hanover	RM	45	-8.1	-1.6
	LaBroquerie	RM	72	-9.2	-2.5
	Ritchot	RM	114	-10.6	-4.1
	Tache	RM	140	-11.3	-3.1
	Macdonald	RM	64	-6.4	-3.6
	Springfield	RM	117	9.1	-2.7
	East St. Paul	RM	225	-7.3	-2.5
	West St. Paul	RM	83	-8.2	-2.1
	St. Andrews	RM	91	-9.3	-3.3
	St. Clements	RM	62	-6.1	-4.3
	Rockwood	RM	54	-8.4	-5.9
	Woodlands	RM	47	-8.3	-3.7
	Steinbach	T	128	-9.2	-3.4
	Altona	T	62	-5.7	-3
	Morden	T	104	-3.2	-3.8
	Winkler	T	186	-4.3	-0.5
	Stonewall	T	160	-7.2	-3
	Beausejour	T	53	-8.9	-5.2
Stable	Lac du Bonnet	RM	4	-12.8	-4.6
	Gretna	VL	-6	0.8	-2.5
	Stanley	RM	-7	-4.7	-2.7
	Wawanesa	VL	6	-4.6	-3.4
	Gladstone	T	-2	-6.9	-3.6
	Portage la Prairie	C	6	-5.8	-6.9
	Neepawa	T	3	-3.5	-3.7
	Minitonas	VL	-1	-2	-0.6
Declined	Franklin	RM	-45	-7.9	-4.7
	Lorne	RM	-46	-7.9	-2
	Morton	RM	-41	-10.8	-1.1
	Strathclair	RM	-49	-6.6	-3.5
	South Norfolk	RM	-43	-3.5	-4.9
	Grey	RM	-41	-10.6	-3.1
	Blanshard	RM	-54	-5.2	-5.2
	Boulton	RM	-65	-11.3	-5
	Daly	RM	-74	-7.1	-6.4
	Cartwright	VL	-28	-4.6	1.3
	Rivers	T	-29	-9.7	-5.8
	St. Lazare	VL	-36	-17.3	-8.6

increasing, remaining stable or losing population may either retain or lose the 15-24 years age group. In short, young people may move to Winnipeg or out-of-province from all rural areas of Manitoba. This makes the correlation between the 0-14 year cohort and total population more difficult to explain. One might expect the number of children to decrease if young parents leave an area, but both or neither should correlate. It appears as if the 0-14 year group correlation may be related more to changes in the 26-44 year age groups (parents). This is borne out by a lack of correlation between the percent change in the 0-14 and 15-24 age cohorts ($p>0.05$). Movement of the 15-24 year group, however, would be important in overall population decline.

Census data do not indicate where migrants go. Regional losses and gains do not appear to reflect a simple population shift among rural areas of the province, but do suggest that the young adult age group (15-24 years) is leaving rural areas altogether. This behavior would result in a population that is aging at a more rapid rate than expected on the basis of declining birth rates alone.

The second major trend in the age structure data involves the older age classes, particularly the 65 years and over category. Throughout the province proportional representation of this group increased from 1971 to 1996 (Tables 6 and 7; Table 16, Appendix B). The share of seniors (65+) increased by 2.6 percent in "all RMs", 0.5 percent in "RMs in the Capital Region" and 4.3 percent in "RMs outside the Capital Region". Although there is no regional pattern in the distribution of the elderly, that is they are not more prominent in any one area of the province, there is a tendency for older individuals to concentrate in rural communities.

One or more censused communities are located within 58 of the RMs in rural Manitoba. If one compares the relative representation of people 65 years and over in the RM with that in the community(ies) included within that RM, a distinct pattern is apparent. The elderly are leaving the RMs to take up residence in the communities. Of the 116 RM-town groupings included (58 for 1966, 58 for 1996) only five exceptions to this pattern occur in 1966, (LGD of Alexander and the Village of Powerview for both 1966 and 1996; the RM of Ellice and the Village of St. Lazare, the RM of St. Andrews and the Town of Selkirk; and the RM of Bifrost and the Village of Riverton in 1966). Most of these reversed the pattern by 1971, and the communities progressively gained in the number of seniors. Averaged across all localities, the proportion of those 65 and over was 9.2 percent higher in the communities than it was in surrounding RMs in 1966; by 1996 the difference was 15.3 percent. It is important to note that relative representation of this age category increased between 1966 and 1996 in both the communities and the RMs, but the increase was noticeably greater in the communities (6.4 percent increase in communities and 2.6 percent increase in RMs). These patterns did not change between 1991 and 1996 (Tables 6 and 7).

There appears to be a weak tendency for the proportion of elderly concentrated in communities to be somewhat greater in areas not experiencing significant population growth. For example, total populations of the RM of Hanover and its included Town of Steinbach increased at a rate of 59 percent and 35 percent respectively between 1971 and 1996 (Tables 13 and 14). The percentage of elderly (65+) in the Town of Steinbach was 2.0 times greater in 1971 and 1.6 times greater in 1996 than in the RM of Hanover. This contrasts to the proportional representation of

the same age cohort in the Town of Carman and the RM of Dufferin. Between 1971 and 1996 Dufferin increased by 6 percent in overall population while Carman increased 33 percent. The percentage of elderly in Carman was approximately 3 times (2.9 in 1971, 3.9 in 1996) the percentage in Dufferin.

With only three exceptions (the communities of Plum Coulee, Gretna and Oak Lake) the populations of all RMs and communities increased in average age between 1966 and 1996 (Table 17, Appendix B). Increase was greater in communities than in RMs. Overall, the average age of individuals residing in the RMs increased by 20 percent (6.2 years), while that of individuals living in communities increased by 18 percent (6.4 years). The average age of Manitoba residents in both communities (41.4 years) and in RMs (36.5 years) is higher than the national average (31.6 yrs).

There is a trend toward increasing average age as one moves away from the Capital Region. The average age of residents of RMs in the Capital Region (33.2 years) is 3.7 years lower than that for residents of all other RMs (36.9 years). Similarly, the average age of residents of communities in the Capital Region (39.1 years) is 1.5 years lower than that for all other communities (41.4 years).

5.3 Projections for Age Cohorts

Changes in population are not evenly distributed either across the province, or among age groups. Table 9 and Figure 22 provide data for school-aged children (5 to 20 years) and Table 10 and Figure 22 for the elderly (65 years and over). The censused populations of 1986 are presented with population projections for the year 2021, for the 18 census divisions of southern Manitoba (outside of Winnipeg). These are compared with the actual changes in the 1996 census data. Unlike the diversity of patterns predicted for total population growth (Table 4 and Figures 18 and 19), predicted behaviour of these two age cohorts is remarkably consistent. All divisions are expected to experience declines in numbers of school-aged children, while all but one division (#15) are expected to have increases in elderly populations (Akkerman, 1988).

Expected decline in the number of school-aged children is particularly consistent across the province (Table 9). The cohort is expected to decline by 6.8 percent by the year 2021, with the range of decrease extending from 10.7 percent (Division 2) to 2.9 percent (Division 15). Of particular note is lack of a relationship between expected growth or decline in total population and the behaviour of the cohort of school-aged children within a division. For example, Census Division 2 is predicted to experience the highest rate of growth of any of the 18 Census Divisions (46.3 percent), yet it also is expected to have the greatest decline in population of school-aged children (10.7 percent). In contrast, Census Division 8 is expected to suffer the most severe decline in population (72 percent) and yet the decline in the proportion of its school-aged children (9.1 percent) is less than that of Census Division 2. The actual 1996 share of the total for this cohort varied greatly. Ten of the 18 CDs experienced increases, while 8 declined. Six of the 8 with declining shares lie outside the Capital Region, while increasing shares occur in 3 of the 5 CDs adjacent to the City.

Table 9

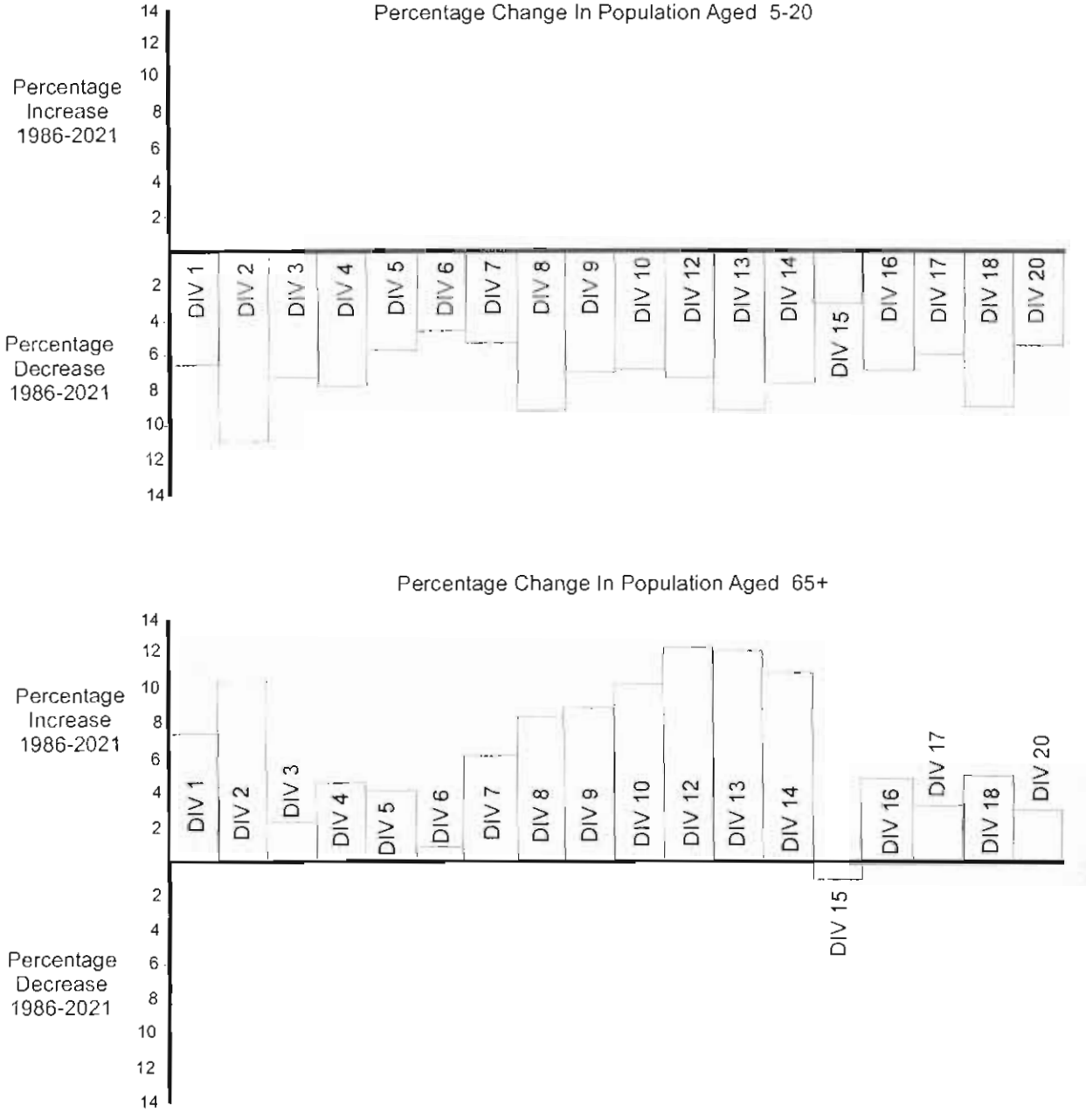
Population Projections for 2021 for Persons Aged 5-20 Years in Rural Manitoba*

Census Division	1986 Census		1996 Census		2021 Projections	
	# 5-20 yrs.	% 5-20 yrs.	# 5-20 yrs.	% 5-20 yrs.	# 5-20 yrs.	% 5-20 yrs.
1	3751	23.1	3565	22.3	2155	16.9
2	11517	28.5	13645	28.3	9822	17.8
3	10042	26.1	10930	27	8297	19.1
4	2809	24.5	2635	24.9	1253	16.7
5	3695	22.4	3360	22.8	1761	16.5
6	2693	24.1	2610	23.2	2429	19.7
7	12528	21.9	13245	23.1	11128	16.8
8	3235	24.4	4090	25.4	627	15.3
9	5137	22.1	5645	24.1	2707	15.8
10	1905	26	2420	27.2	1574	19.3
12	3744	23.6	4575	24.5	3507	16.6
13	6324	24.2	9080	22.9	4803	15.4
14	3564	24.2	4190	24.6	3080	16.8
15	4888	20.5	5010	21.8	2590	17.6
16	2442	23.1	2540	22	858	16.1
17	6004	22.6	4960	21.6	2322	16.6
18	5384	24.5	4585	22.4	3000	16
20	2757	22.9	2575	22.5	1476	17.2
Total	92419	23.9	96565	24.2	63389	17.1

* Akkerman, 1988 (excluding Winnipeg)

Figure 22

Population Projections for Young and Old Age Cohorts of the Manitoban Population, 1986-2021



Source: Statistics Canada. 1961-1996 Censuses of Population

These apparently contradictory results might be explained by differential impacts of in-migration, out-migration and depressed birth rates. In Division 8, for example, out-migration of young adults (25-34 years) would both reduce total population and also reduce the expected numbers of school-aged children through loss of adults of child-bearing age. In Census Division 2, the reduced share of school-aged children might result from either lowered birth rates, increased representation of older aged groups through in-migration of job-seeking adults, or both. Regardless of the mechanism, however, the pattern is consistent and clear. Manitoba is expected to experience a decline in the population of school-aged children in all rural areas of the province by the year 2021.

The pattern also is clear for changes in the elderly population. Based on the 1986 Census, a 6 percent increase in proportional representation of this group was projected by the year 2021. There was, however, greater regional variation expected with increases ranging from -0.1 (Division 15) to 12.4 percent (Division 12) (Table 10). A weak association was apparent between expected growth of the population as a whole and expected increases in the proportion of elderly. Greatest increases were expected in elderly populations in Divisions 2 (10.4 percent), 10 (10.1 percent), 12 (12.4 percent), 13 (12.2 percent) and 14 (11 percent) (Figure 22). These five divisions are among the eight expected to increase in total population by the year 2021 and, indeed, four of these five (Divisions 2, 12, 13 and 14) are predicted to have the highest growth rates among the 18 census divisions in southern Manitoba.

The predicted 6 percent increase by 2021 was already occurring in 1996, as the share of elderly in all of rural Manitoba increased from 14.5 percent in 1986 to 15.9 percent in 1996. An increase in percentage of seniors is evident in 17 of the 18 census divisions. The predicted long term trend of decrease in CD 15 is not apparent in 1996, and the predicted rapid increase in CD 10 will have to occur later as a decrease occurred between 1986 and 1996. Of interest, however, is the fact that all CDs (except number 15) increased in actual number of seniors. The increasing share of seniors in CD 15, therefore, reflects more rapid decline in other age cohorts. Overall the predicted "greying effect" of the rural Manitoba population is occurring.

The population of school-aged children comprised between 20.5 and 28.5 percent of their divisional totals in 1986, but is predicted to decline to between 15.3 and 19.7 percent by the year 2021 (Table 9). By way of contrast, the population of individuals aged 65 and over comprised between 7.7 and 20.9 percent of their divisional totals in 1986, and are predicted to increase between to 17.2 and 25.2 percent of the divisional totals by 2021 (Table 10).

Table 10
Population Projections for 2021 for Persons Aged 65 and over in Rural Manitoba*

Census Divisions	1986 Census			1996 actual	2021 Projections		
	Total pop.	No. 65 yrs. and over	% 65 yrs. and over	% 65+ yrs.	Total pop.	No. 65 yrs. and over	% 65 yrs. and over
1	16262	2295	14.1	20.8	12740	2798	22
2	40368	3401	8.4	10.1	55093	10379	18.8
3	38422	5589	14.5	15.6	43383	7317	16.9
4	11470	1815	15.8	18.4	7487	1498	20
5	16495	2990	18.1	20.4	10647	2305	21.6
6	11176	1839	16.4	20.4	12301	2117	17.2
7	57112	7801	13.7	15.3	66341	13243	20
8	13226	2243	17	18	4100	1033	25.2
9	23236	3079	13.3	14.9	17169	3793	22.1
10	7334	565	7.7	7.1	8174	1456	17.8
12	15860	1826	10.9	11.5	21178	4926	23.3
13	26096	3029	11.6	12.1	31258	7453	23.8
14	14713	1587	10.8	11.3	18374	4003	21.8
15	23818	4976	20.9	23	14755	3069	20.8
16	10577	1950	18.4	22.7	5322	1247	23.4
17	26522	5070	19.1	22.6	14025	3166	22.6
18	22005	3568	16.2	19.2	18787	4099	21.8
20	12256	2297	18.7	20.9	8571	1836	21.4
Total	12256	55916	14.5	15.9	369705	75738	20.5

* Akkerman, 1988(excluding Winnipeg)

5.4 Changes in the Potential Labour Force (ages 15-64 years), 1971-1996

The labour force generally is comprised of individuals aged 15-64 years. Those younger than 15 years, and older than 64 years are considered "dependents" in that they typically are not employed. Although many factors enter into determination of the actual labour force (eg. unemployment), the absolute number of individuals, and the secondary measure of their share of the total population, are fundamentally important indicators of potential labour force.

Between 1971 and 1996, the percentage of the total rural population in the 15-64 year cohort increased from 58.8 percent to 63.4 percent in Manitoba's rural municipalities (Table 11). Increases in the potential labour force occurred in 102 jurisdictions, while decreases occurred in 15 RMs (Figure 23). Increases obviously do not relate to overall population change as they occur in both rapidly increasing and rapidly decreasing jurisdictions. Decreases in the share of potential workers, however, occur uniformly in RMs with declining populations. Analysis of any given jurisdiction is possible by reviewing trends in the number of the young (0-14 years), seniors (65+ years) and potential work force (15-64 years). Variation in increases or decreases in all three components will change the percentage in the potential labour force. A decrease in the labour force cohort owing to increase in the young bodes well for the future, while a decrease owing to an increase in the number of seniors does not. The most unpredictable factor is migration (in or out) of those aged 15-64 years. Similarly, an increase in the percentage of potential workers does not necessarily signal an increase in absolute number of workers. Multiplying the percentages for each RM in Table 11 by the actual 1971 and 1996 populations (Table 13, Appendix A) will yield the actual number of individuals in the potential labour force.

A very different picture is evident in rural communities (Table 12). The overall average share of individuals in the 15-64 year cohort declined from 57.9 percent in 1971, to 54.3 percent in 1996. Decreases are evident in 43 communities and increases in 30 communities. Major decrease (greater than -5 percent) occurs in 20 communities, ranging from -5.1 percent (Hartney) to -12.8 percent (Deloraine). Major increases (greater than +5 percent) occur in nine communities. All communities with decreasing shares are located in areas away from Winnipeg where overall populations are declining, the share of young people is declining, and the share of seniors is increasing. The communities with increasing shares in the labour force cohort are scattered throughout the Province, suggesting individual explanations based on local demographics and situations.

By way of contrast, the City of Winnipeg had 64.9 percent of its population in the 15-64 year cohort in 1971, and 66.4 percent in 1996. Only two small rural communities (Waskada and Garson) were higher than Winnipeg in 1971 and none was higher in 1996. Manitoba's second city, Brandon, more closely approximates Winnipeg than it does other rural communities. Winnipeg and Brandon both have lower percentages of seniors than do other communities.

Dependency ratios, or the balance between the share of population between 15-64 years and that composed of the 0-14 year and 65+ year cohorts combined is unity (1:1) at 50 percent in each group. In 1971, only four rural communities had dependency ratios greater than 1:1, but in 1996, 16 rural communities exceeded unity. Rapid increases in the share of seniors, with a decline in young and no compensatory in-migration of potential workers account for changes in most communities.

Table 11
Share of the Total Population in the Potential Labour Force (15-64 Yrs.) In Rural Municipalities and Local Government Districts, 1971 and 1996

RM/LGD	Percent		% change	RM	Percent		% change	RM	Percent		% change
	1971	1996			1971	1996			1971	1996	
Alexander	56.2	62.9	6.7	Wallace	61.3	62.6	1.3	Minto	62.5	67.7	5.2
Lac du Bonnet	58.8	67.4	8.6	Woodworth	62.3	66.9	4.6	Odanah	60.7	64.9	4.2
Pinawa	59.7	70.9	11.2	Cornwallis	58.6	67.8	9.2	Park South	63.3	65.6	1.9
Piney	55.6	62	6.4	N. Cypress	61.2	64.1	2.9	Rosedale	56.7	60.2	3.5
Reynolds	58.3	63.5	5.2	Daly	59.5	62	2.5	Saskatchewan	60.9	67.4	6.5
*Stuartburn	57.5	56.3	-1.2	Elton	61.8	63.7	1.9	*Shoal Lake	63.1	55.7	-7.4
Victoria Beach	50	63	13	Glenwood	59.2	61.2	2	*Strathclair	59.2	58	-1.2
Whitemouth	56.8	61.8	5	Oakland	63.4	66.9	3.5	Boulton	60.9	66.2	5.3
De Salaberry	55.1	61	5.9	S. Cypress	61.3	63.6	2.3	Hillsburg	58.4	64	5.8
*Franklin	60.4	59.2	-1.2	Whitehead	60	69	9	Park North	52.7	64	5.8
Hanover	54.9	62.5	7.6	Glenella	60.6	65.8	5.2	Rossburn	63.3	65.6	2.3
La Broquerie	54.6	63.9	9.3	Lakeview	57.1	66.6	9.5	Russell	60.5	65.6	2.3
Ritchot	53.1	66	12.9	Lansdowne	58.4	62.7	4.3	Shell River	59.2	64.8	5.6
Ste. Anne	55.8	64.5	8.7	N. Norfolk	59.1	61.4	2.3	*Shellmouth	59.2	59	-0.2
Tache	55.8	66.1	10.3	S. Norfolk	59.8	60.1	0.3	*Silver Creek	61.4	60.2	-1.2
Dufferin	56.7	65.1	8.4	*Victoria	56.4	56.1	-0.3	Alonsa	53.6	63.3	9.7
Montcalm	55.6	59.8	4.2	*Westburne	59.5	59.4	-0.1	Dauphin	62.4	66.2	3.8
Morris	58	62	4	Grey	56.3	63.4	7.1	*Ethelbert	62.3	60.8	-1.5
Rhineland	56.9	62.5	5.6	Portage	58.2	63.2	5	Gilbert Plains	62.4	66.6	2.2
Roland	60.6	60.9	0.3	Cartier	54.3	62	7.7	Grandview	62.8	69	6.2
Stanley	58	62.4	4.4	Macdonald	58.8	65.3	6.5	Lawrence	59.8	60.7	0.9
Thompson	58.4	58.7	0.3	St. Francois Xavier	55.1	68.7	13.6	McCreary	63.2	65.5	2.3
Argyle	56.7	59.9	3.2	Brokenhead	61.3	68	6.7	Mossey River	59.2	63.3	4.1
Lorne	55	59.4	4.4	Springfield	58.2	67.7	9.5	Ochre River	56.3	61.8	5.5
*Louise	62.7	60.1	-2.6	East St. Paul	62.5	69.8	7.3	Ste. Rose	56.8	67.7	10.9
Pembina	60.5	65.1	4.6	St. Audrews	60.9	70.2	9.3	Armstrong	61.3	63.4	2.1
Roblin	57.1	59.6	2.5	St. Clements	61.7	69.2	7.5	Bifrost	58.9	60.4	1.5
*Albert	65.2	64.2	-1	West St. Paul	58.4	65	6.6	Coldwell	57.3	60.3	3
Arthur	60.3	73.6	13.3	Rockwood	63.2	70.7	7.5	Eriksdale	54.5	56.4	1.9
Brenda	62.1	65	2.9	Rosser	60.8	67.4	6.6	Fisher	58.2	58.3	0.1
Cameron	62.4	64.8	2.4	Woodlands	58.4	64.1	5.7	Gimli	58.2	63.4	5.2
Edward	57.7	58.5	0.8	Archie	60.9	65.2	4.3	Grahamdale	57.4	62.2	4.8
Morton	61.1	67.7	6.6	*Birtle	64.1	61.1	-3	St. Laurent	51.3	63.3	12
Riverside	56.8	57.8	1	Blanshard	59.3	60.3	1	Siglunes	57.3	60.2	2.9
Strathcona	57.8	64.4	6.6	Clanwilliam	56.8	63.7	6.9	Minitonas	62.7	65.7	3
Turtle Mountain	57.8	67	9.2	Ellice	54.3	58.5	4.2	Mountain North	55.1	59	3.9
Whitewater	59.7	60.8	1.1	Hamiota	61.2	67.9	6.7	Mountain South	45.4	59.8	14.4
Winchester	59.9	70.4	10.5	*Harrison	55.9	54.7	-1.2	Swan River	60.5	64.3	3.8
*Pipestone	60.4	57.3	-3.1	*Miniota	60.7	56.6	-4.1	TOTAL	58.8	63.4	4.6
Sifton	59	71	12	Langford	64	64.6	0.6				

* Jurisdictions with declining shares in the potential labour force

Figure 23

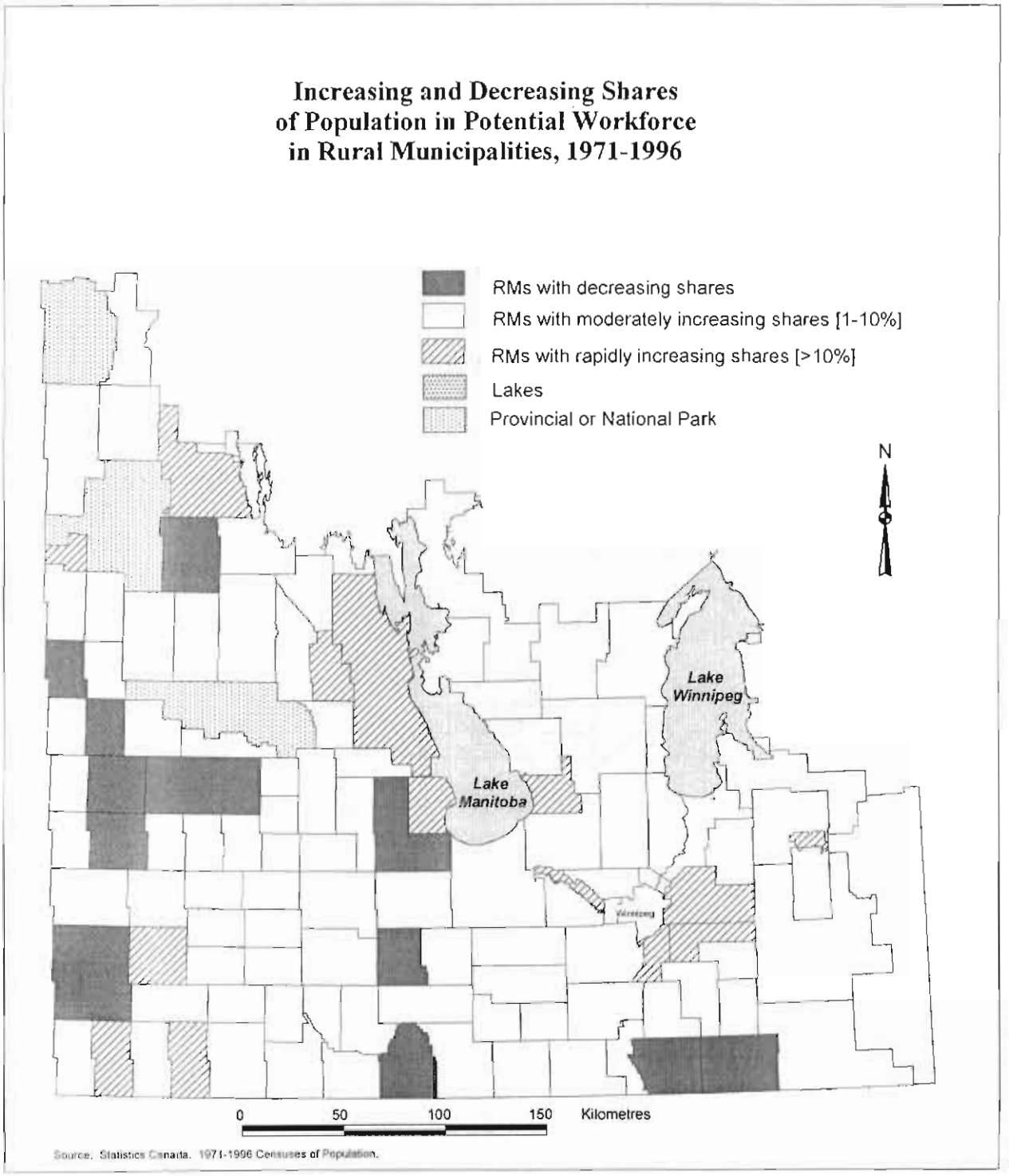

Increasing and Decreasing Shares
of Population in Potential Workforce
in Rural Municipalities, 1971-1996
RMs with decreasing shares
RMs with moderately increasing shares [1-10%]
RMs with rapidly increasing shares [>10%]
Lakes
Provincial or National Park
N
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
0
50
100
150
Kilometres
Source: Statistics Canada, 1971-1996 Censuses of Population.

Table 12
Share of Total Population in the Potential Labour Force (15-64 Yrs.) In Rural Communities, 1971 and 1996

Community	Percent		%	Community	Percent		%	Community	Percent		%
	1971	1996	change		1971	1996	change		1971	1996	change
Lac du Bonnet	60.6	55.6	-5	Powerview	61.2	66.2	5.0*	Niverville	51.6	61.6	10.0*
St. Pierre Jolys	55.6	57.8	2.2	Ste Anne	50.2	56.7	6.5*	Steinbach	57.2	61.5	4.3
Altona	55.7	56.6	0.9	Carman	53.9	51.6	-2.3	Emerson	54.2	>50.4	-3.8
Gretna	58.6	61.1	2.5	Morden	57.6	59.3	1.7	Morris	58.6	59.5	0.9
Plum Coulee	53.1	53.4	0.3	Winkler	55.3	58.1	2.8	Cartwright	58.8	52.2	-6.6
Crystal City	55	45.3	-9.7	Manitou	53.1	54.5	1.4	Pilot Mound	53.6	44.4	-9.2
Somerset	49.6	57.5	7.9	Boissevain	53.2	54.9	1.7	Deloraine	57.8	45	-12.8
Hartney	55.1	50	-5.1	Killarney	54.9	52.2	-2.7	Melita	59.9	53.5	-6.4
Waskada	<69.4	60.3	-9.1	Elkhorn	53.1	46.6	-6.5	Oak Lake	57.4	55.4	-3
Virden	58.7	52.7	-6	Brandon	62.4	64.3	1.9	Carberry	56.7	58.2	1.5
Glenboro	53.9	49.2	-4.7	Rivers	56.2	54	-2.2	Souris	57.6	53.5	-4.1
Wawanesa	57.9	57.7	-0.2	Gladstone	58.3	52.2	-6.1	MacGregor	53.7	53.3	-0.4
Notre Dame de Lourdes	44.2	49.2	5.0*	Treherne	51.2	51.9	0.7	Portage la Prairie	61.8	61.7	-0.1
St Claude	56.6	57.3	0.7	Beausejour	57.3	56.6	-0.7	Garson	65	61.8	-3.2
Dunnotar	47.7	58.2	10.5*	Selkirk	61	62.5	1.5	Stonewall	54.5	62.3	7.8*
Teulon	53.6	55	1.4	Birtle	54.2	54.8	0.6	Erickson	55.6	49.5	-6.1
Hamiota	51.2	45.6	-5.6	Minnedosa	56.7	54.5	-2.1	Neepawa	56.5	52.4	-4.1
Rapid City	50.7	58.5	7.8*	St. Lazare	52.9	60.4	7.5*	Shoal Lake	55.1	48.1	-7
Binscarth	53.2	54.8	1.6	Roblin	56.4	51	-5.4	Rossburn	55.5	47.4	-8.1
Russell	57.1	55.4	-1.7	Dauphin	58.5	56.8	-1.7	Ethelbert	47.6*	42.9	-4.7
Gilbert Plains	55	48.7	-6.3	Grandview	52.8	49.1	-3.7	McCreary	58.7	46.7	-12
Ste Rose	61	55.5	-5.5	Winnipegosis	53.2	50	-3.2	Arborg	60	54.5	-5.5
Gimli	59.4	56.4	-3	Riverton	52.2	58.2	6.0*	Wpg Beach	57.3	56.4	-0.9
Benito	53.1	43.5	-9.6	Bowsman	51.7	52.8	1.1	Minitonas	51.6	53.8	2.2
Swan River	57.1	54.8	-2.3					TOTAL	54.9	53.9	-1

* Indicates communities in which shares in the potential labour force increase by greater than 5%

CHAPTER 6: RECENT TRENDS IN RURAL POPULATION 1986-1996

Very different patterns of population change occurred during the last two census intervals (1986-91 and 1991-96). The 1986-91 period was marked by general decline in both RMs and rural communities. Approximately three-fourths (89/119) of the RMs declined in population and one-fourth (30/119) increased. If one allows for a stable category of ±5 percent, 16 (14 percent) of the RMs increased, 37 (31 percent) were stable, and 65 (55 percent) declined in population. About half of the RMs classified as declining, experienced small losses in actual numbers (-6 to -10 percent), and half had major losses (greater than -10 percent). Similarly, 51 (71 percent) rural communities declined, and 21 (29 percent) increased in population between 1986 and 1991. If a ±5 percent stable category is allowed, 33 (46 percent) of the communities declined, 31 (43 percent) were stable, and only 8 (11 percent) increased. Obviously, most of the so called "stable" communities experienced small percentage losses.

Between 1991 and 1996, 56 RMs (47 percent) increased in population and 63 (53 percent) decreased. Although more decreased than increased, the ratio of 47:53 is much better than that of the previous census interval (25:75). If one allows a stable category of ±5 percent change, 68 (57 percent) of the RMs were "stable" between 1991 and 1996. The number that increased by greater than 5 percent increased slightly (16 in 1991, 19 in 1996), but the number with population declines exceeding 5 percent dropped dramatically from 65 in 1991 to 32 in 1996. Of the 32 declining RMs, 27 (84 percent) had losses between 6 and 10 percent, and only 5 experienced losses greater than 10 percent.

A similar trend occurred in rural communities between 1991 and 1996. During this time 36 gained and 36 lost population. This contrasts sharply with the 51 declining and 21 growing communities between 1986 and 1991. Most communities, however, gained or lost less than 5 percent in population between 1991 and 1996, as the number of "stable" communities (n=55, 76 percent) far outnumbered those that either increased (10, 14 percent) or decreased (8, 11 percent). The 1991-96 census interval, therefore, shows marked stability in Manitoba's rural communities.

The distribution of RMs with increasing and decreasing population changes considerably between 1986-91 and 1991-96 (Figures 24 and 25). Nearly all (25/30) of the RMs with increasing population between 1986 and 1991 are located in or adjacent to the Greater Winnipeg Region (Figure 21). Only five "outliers" occur, four of them in the Southwest and one (Siglunes) in the Interlake (Figure 24), and all five increased by only 1-3 percent. In contrast, 49 RMs showed population increases between 1991 and 1996 (Figure 25). This includes 23 of the 25 near Winnipeg, and the five "outliers" that increased between 1986 and 1991. In 1996, however, 26 additional RMs showed population increases, and these were widely scattered in southern Manitoba. Fourteen RMs in western Manitoba increased, with five of them increasing by more than 5 percent. Nine RMs in the Central Region (Figure 21) increased, but all increases were less than 5 percent. Three new RMs with small increases also appeared in the Interlake Region (Figure 21), and five of six RMs along the southeastern border of Manitoba showed increases. Overall, therefore, the 1991-96 census interval is dramatically different from that of 1986-91. Although one census interval cannot establish a trend, and the increases realized do

not begin to offset long-term losses, the magnitude of the change must be significant in that increases followed long-term consecutive losses in most areas.

Some areas, however, continued to suffer major loss of population (Figure 25). Most notable is the northern Parkland Region (Figure 21) in the northwest portion of southern Manitoba. All but three of the 17 RMs involved lost more than 5 percent between 1986 and 1991, with 9 losing more than 10 percent. Eleven of these again lost more than 5 percent between 1991 and 1996. In general, however, loss rates were lower during the last census interval, perhaps signaling a "bottoming-out" for the region.

Figure 24

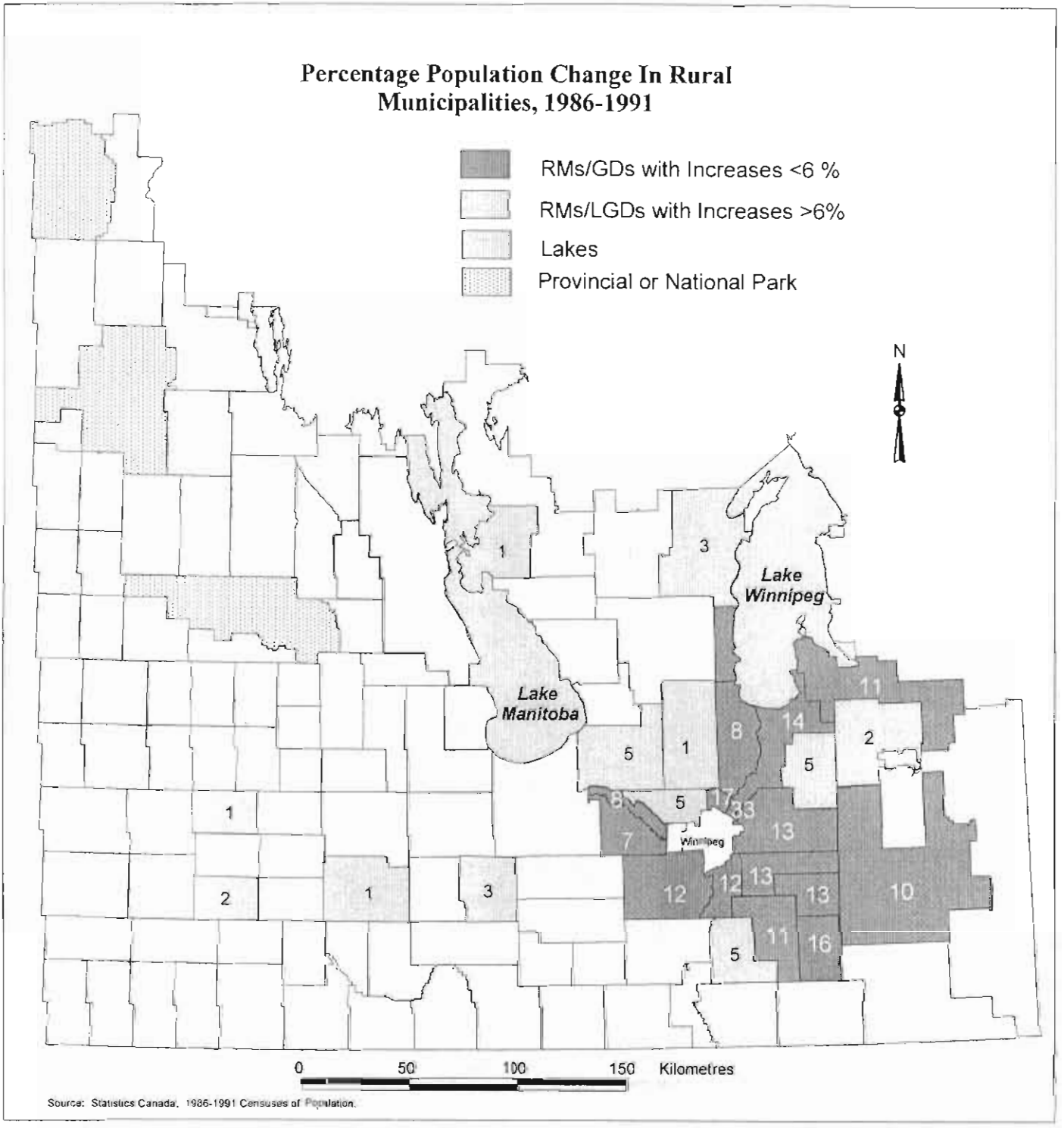
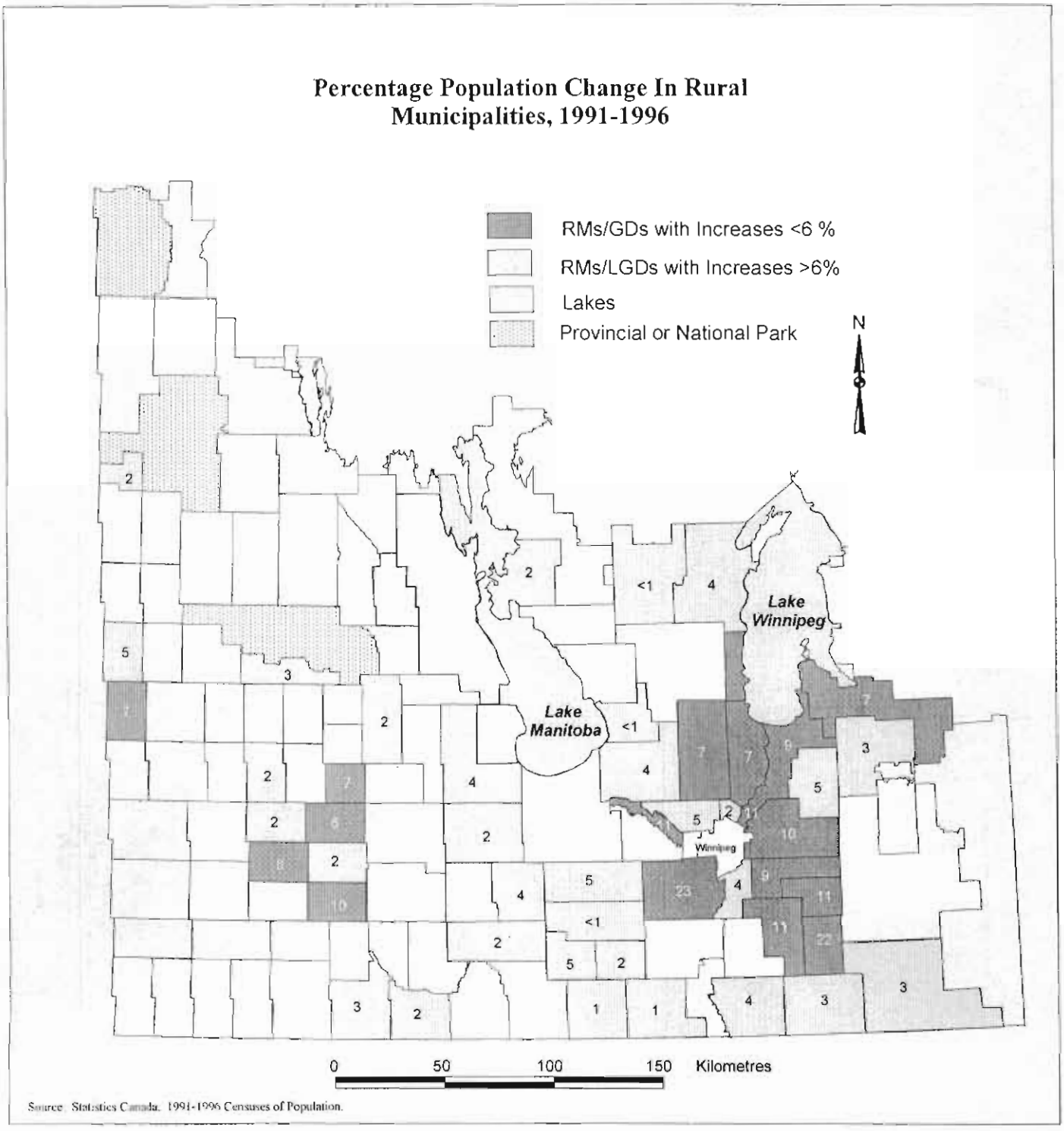

Percentage Population Change In Rural Municipalities, 1986-1991
RMs/GDs with Increases <6 %
RMs/LGDs with Increases >6%
Lakes
Provincial or National Park
N
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Winnipeg
0
50
100
150
Kilometres
Source: Statistics Canada, 1986-1991 Censuses of Population.

Figure 25


Percentage Population Change In Rural Municipalities, 1991-1996
RMs/GDs with Increases <6 %
RMs/LGDs with Increases >6%
Lakes
Provincial or National Park
N
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Winnipeg
0
50
100
150
Kilometres
Source: Statistics Canada, 1991-1996 Censuses of Population.

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APPENDIX A

ACTUAL POPULATIONS FOR RURAL MUNICIPALITIES ONLY, COMMUNITIES ONLY, AND RURAL MUNICIPALITIES AND THEIR INCLUDED COMMUNITIES COMBINED

Contents:

Table 13
Actual Populations in Rural Municipalities and LGDs Only, 1961-1996

Census Division	Municipality /LGD	Total Population in							
		1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
1	Alexander	2145	2093	1778*	1804A	1908A	2163	2399	2555
	Lac du Bonnet	2183	2012	2195	2365	2194A	2189	2219A	2280
	Pinawa	—	1339	2187	2080	2011	2078	1806	1672
	Piney	2859	2489	2169	1983	1890	1781	1559	1604
	Reynolds	1583	1399	1148	1175	1125	1175	1297	1314
	Stuartburn	2481	2217	1880	1735	1723	1629	1517	1563
	Victoria Beach	277	243	219	195	215	188	196	227
	Whitemouth	2156	2262	2118	1903	1836	1820	1714	1639
2	DeSalaberry	3243	3195	2750	2670	2719	2851	2985	3067
	Franklin	3112	2783	2325	2168	2049	1835	1651	1724
	Hanover	6771	6739	6169+	6645A	7428	8033	8887A	9833
	LaBroquerie	1454	1340	1328	1523	1638	1774	2038	2493
	Ritchot	2509	2817	2946	3768	4262	4588	5146	5364
	Ste Anne	3209	2422+	2498	2829A	3035	3369	3810	4213
	Tache	3450	3692	3749	4436	5893	6679	7576	8273
3	Dufferin	2899	2779	2598	2577A	2707	2622	2402A	2408
	Montcalm	2521	2413	1970	1794	1769	1706	1606	1567
	Morris	3985	3716	3270*	3148	2971	2937	2865	2816
	Rhineland	6003	5339	4776	4550	4473A	4321	4145A	4204
	Roland	1508	1377	1108	1032	974	1014	968	984
	Stanley	4967	4802	4319*	3971A	4257	4603A	4558	4616
	Thompson	1557	1522	1407	1390	1364	1293	1262	1321
4	Argyle	1944	1896	1685	1561	1420	1452	1307	1220
	Lorne	3978	3033+	2654	2596	2425	2316	2128	2167
	Louise	2017	1806	1556	1343	1303	1261	1147	1090
	Pembina	2907	2773	2436	2213	2180	2124	1928	1850
	Roblin	1294	1193	1084	1030	997	1011	954	968
5	Albert	952	878	775	727	622	604	526	475
	Arthur	1116	1015	897	862	779	722A	581	528
	Brenda	1409	1280	1095	976	984A	906	801	726
	Cameron	1016	941	798	730	683	613	538	537
	Edward	1211	1144	1069	973	946	896	789	759

Census Division	Municipality /LGD	Total Population in							
		1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
5 con't	Morton	1538	1440	1258	1177	939	885	848	832
	Riverside	1354	1275	1254	1081	979	954	883	827
	Strathcona	1759	1557	1222	1125	1016	940	878	817
	Turtle Mountain	2002	1769	1612	1463A	1349A	1285	1142	1179
	Whitewater	1279	1184	978	885	856	828	787	766
	Winchester	1372	1283	1043	928A	828	718	661	625
6	Pipestone	2767	2643	2293	2138	2073	1987	1795	1710
	Sifton	1054	1082	999	917	820	842	769	759
	Wallace	2535	2317	2172	2157A	2038A	2070	1889	1835
	Woodworth	1745	1647	1401	1275	1125	1154	1051	1047
7	Cornwallis	4715	5883	4052*	3760	3800A	4243	4214A	4279
	Daly	3434	3696	1355	1820	1325	877	880	895
	Elton	1684	1593	1525*	1505	1412	1363	1322	1406
	Glenwood	930	953	809	839	841	708	722	710
	N. Cypress	2304	2281	2029	2049	2004	2201	2028	1900
	Oakland	1014	968	931	958	1003	1039	990	1086
	S. Cypress	946	895	838	854	855	860	862	862
	Whitehead	1191	1172	1201	1291	1291	1440	1421	1535
8	Glenella	1048	986	823	788	741	714	660	555
	Lakeview	800	706	597	598	568	500	460	407
	Lansdowne	1485	1417	1262	1150	1148	1071	999	966
	N. Norfolk	3269	3242	2981	2974	3047	3090	2967	3024
	S. Norfolk	2241	1706+	1490	1414	1285	1197	1234	1282
	Victoria	1620	1503	1490	1467	1431	1453	1405	1275
	Westbourne	2886	2814	2512	2170	2017	2006	1957	2035
9	Grey	3733	2890+	2551	2409	2194	2195	2104	2201
	Portage la Prairie	8079	7481	7514	7029A	7046A	7233	7156	6627
10	Cartier	3161	2972	2987	2896	2825	2924	3115	3009
	Macdonald	2983	3091	3169	3247	3403	3583	3999	4900
	St. Francois Xavier	694	713	645	692	780	827	898	992
11	Headingley							1575A	1587

Census Division	Municipality /LGD	Total Population in							
		1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
12	Brokenhead	3202	2998	2863*	2888A	3021A	3165A	3525A	3495
	Springfield	5608	5670	5939*	6944	8986	9836	11102	12162
13	E. St. Paul	1982	2292	2612	3369	3596	4385	5820	6437
	St. Andrews	5326	5565	5865	6825A	7990	8755	9471A	10144
	W. St. Paul	2032	2284	2429	2570	2745	3138	3658	3720
14	Rockwood	4872	5268	5341	5962	6321A	6923	6990	7504
	Rosser	1751	1220	1171	1269	1326	1300	1364	1349
	Woodlands	2346	2157	2258	2558	2935	3188	3334	3457
15	Archie	1052	958	831	670	627	578	490	441
	Birtle	1569	1415	1363	1212	1067	1015	866	862
	Blanshard	1420	1290	1068	924	776	714	643	655
	Clanwilliam	835	771	663	577	572	515	481	470
	Ellice	845	897	643	537	513	512	481	470
	Hamiota	1266	1134	918	809	713	680	590	515
	Harrison	1697	1629	1327	1202	1093	1027	900	894
	Langford	981	877	749	740	772	762A	739A	722
	Miniota	1720	1577	1332	1181	1196	1123	1048	1027
	Minto	1080	923	784	732	698	701	665	661
	Odanah	806	780	702	612	566	544	519	553
	Park (S)	1390	1238	1075*	993	951	945	935	961
	Rosedale	2662	2643	2347	2050	1886	1791	1614	1644
	Saskatchewan	1099	1047	922	867	789	771	677	661
	Shoal Lake	1327	1286	1110	945	846	795	703	621
	Strathclair	2012	1825	1569	1380	1224	1216	1055	1026
16	Boulton	979	890	688	565	509	459	378	341
	Hillsburg	1058	986	889	753	671	675	613	559
	Park (N)	1022	851	654*	571	492	450	395	401
	Rossburn	1499	1284	1077	890	766	715	658	626
	Russell	1046	1087	833	710	653	634	528	553
	Shell River	1837	1668	1435	1271A	1161	1222	1165	1050
	Shellmouth	1460	1294	1033	958	886	805	760	733
	Silver Creek	1188	1070	957	808	696	680	594	567

Census Division	Municipality /LGD	Total Population in							
		1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
17	Alonsa	3493	3592	2585*	2476	2315	2330	1952	1769
	Dauphin	3949	3547	3169*	3042A	2943	2854	2669	2488
	Ethelbert	1571	1331	1060	882	767	673	548	514
	Gilbert Plains	2299	2047	1774*	1491	1377	1270	1071	976
	Grandview	1886	1763	1507*	1356	1267	1202	1003	904
	Lawrence	1332	1264	1099	958	866	814	648	608
	McCreary	1678	1001+	867	832	755	713	646	582
	Mossey River	1981	1707	1438	1202	1061	907	819	752
	Ochre River	1391	1238	1152	1085	1110	1032	991	980
	Ste Rose	1521	1351	1225	1117	1169A	1133	1008	944
18	Armstrong	2907	2624	2298	2024	1957	2039	1888	1866
	Bifrost	2909	2051+	1986	2819A	2691	2671A	2750	2851
	Coldwell	1731	1669	1589	1582	1472	1475	1394	1399
	Eriksdale	1173	1130	1066	1012	1017	1045	977	942
	Fisher	4206	4089	3463*	2462A	2321	2313A	2145	2154
	Gimli	3168	3184	2709	2290	2237A	2485	2737	3124
	Grahamdale	2697	3058	2700	2247	2192	2207	1812	1625
	St. Laurent	1760	1655	1326	1272	1114	1119	1115	1020
	Siglunes	1619	1623	1580	1626	1596	1540	1560	1585
20	Minitonas	2221	1955	1652	1513	1369	1298	1227	1193
	Mountain (N)	2569	2358	1686*	1642	1541	1395	1213	1142
	Mountain (S)	2504	2606	1481*	1317	1080	950	830	766
	Swan River	4373	4103	3628	3443	3266A	3227	2942A	2907

A = Adjusted Data
* = Boundary Change
+ = Artifact. Town removed from RM count

Table 14
Actual Populations in Rural Cities, Towns and Villages, 1961-1996 [1]

Town	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Lac du Bonnet	569	886	952	971	1030A	1021	1088A	1070
Powerview	902	843	667	668	691	724	736	759
Niverville	—	—	938	1251	1329	1452	1532A	1615
Steinbach	3739	4648	5265*	6265A	6676	7473	8213	8478
St. Pierre Jolys	856	853	846	906	919	912	907	925
Ste. Anne	—	923	1062	1221A	1338	1402	1477	1511
Altona	2026	2129	2122	2480	2809A	2958	3065A	3286
Carman	1930	1922	2030	2287A	2408	2500	2596A	2704
Emerson	932	834	830	756	762	725	721	737
Gretna	575	561	522	510	545	503	620	538
Plum Coulee	510	531	480	477	592	677	676	729
Morden	2793	3097	3266	3989A	4579	5024A	5273	5689
Winkler	2529	2570	3009*	4247A	5046	5926	6397	7241
Morris	1370	1339	1408*	1572	1570	1613	1616	1645
Cartwright	482	409	340	361	384	388	329	345
Crystal City	542	600	555	513	489	487	437	433
Pilot Mound	802	767	763	730	838	819	747	716
Manitou	863	888	871	883	861	856	811	781
Somerset	----	649	646	625	596	534	496	471
Boissevain	1303	1473	1506	1584	1660	1572	1484	1544
Deloraine	916	910	961	1037A	1136	1134	1045	1041
Hartney	592	621	579	484	490	523	477	462
Killarney	1729	1836	2047	2366A	2345A	2318	2163	2208
Melita	1038	1101	1132	1169	1156	1248A	1134	1152
Waskada	297	282	247	257	239	349	289	288
Oak Lake	430	389	342	367	369	399	350	369
Elkhorn	666	575	569	527	515A	534	505	514
Virden	2708	2933	2823	2944A	2940	3054	2894	2956
Brandon	28166	29981	32713*	34901	36320A	38708	38575A	39175
Carberry	1113	1265	1305	1423	1510	1544	1481	1493
Glenboro	797	776	698	720	741	719	674	663
Rivers	1574	1685	1175	1185	1107	1157	1076	1117
Souris	1841	1829	1674	1712	1731	1751	1662	1613
Wawanesa	456	512	478	487	492	502	482	485

Town	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Gladstone	944	935	933	976	964	951	928	927
MacGregor	642	724	744	789	795	854	852	898
Notre Dame de Lourdes	---	583	613	651	627	628	614	620
Treherne	569	614	628	706	743	762	661	675
Portage la Prairie	12388	13012	12950	12587A	13086	13198	13186	13077
St. Claude	—	638	679	612	592	610	613	609
Winnipeg	265429*	257005*	535233*	560874	564473	594551	615215A	618477
Beausejour	1770	2214	2255*	2432A	2465A	2545A	2636A	2712
Garson	330	347	301	296A	318	313	320	339
Dunnottar	232	206	222	225A	287	262	297A	392
Selkirk	8576	9157	9331	9862	10037	10013	9815	9881
Stonewall	1420	1577	1583	1826	2217A	2349	2997	3689
Teulon	749	817	828	873	929A	953	1016	1055
Birtle	846	860	882	821	887	850	802	720
Erickson	531	547	531	558	540	565	544	507
Hamiota	779	828	822	765	728	816	823	847
Minnedosa	2211	2305	2621	2718	2637	2520	2526	2443
Neepawa	3197	3229	3215	3508	3425	3316A	3252A	3301
Rapid City	467	449	374	412	431	447	406	408
St. Lazare	449	389	431	476	414	372	315	289
Shoal Lake	774	836	833	865	835	832	784	801
Binscarth	456	490	469	430	472	486	469	463
Roblin	1368	1617	1753	1974A	1953	1913	1838	1885
Rossburn	591	638	638	652	696	664	609	580
Russell	1263	1511	1526	1524	1660	1669	1616	1605
Dauphin	7374	8655	8891	9154A	8971	8875	8453	8266
Ethelbert	556	512	526	493	474	411	364	315
Gilbert Plains	849	942	854	847	812	816	741	748
Grandview	1057	998	967	1013	1013	941	870	856
McCreary	—	578	545	614	618	578	554	537
Ste. Rose du Lac	790	792	818	1038	1089A	1030	1008	1047
Winnipegosis	980	908	887	893	855	832	771	730
Arborg	—	891	879	861	974	1018	1039	1012
Riverton	808	817	797	685	657	635	584	566
Gimli	1841	2262	2041	1659	1688A	1681	1579	1574

Town	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Winnipeg Beach	807	753	687	582	565	548	641	746
Benito	427	490	479	507	448A	451	427	460
Bowsman	504	558	443	483	454	429	382	358
Minitonas	606	621	610	605	628	559	544	598
Swan River	3163	3470	3522	3742	3782	3946	3922A	3986

I = Winnipeg included for comparison
A = Adjusted Data
* = Boundary change

Table 15
Actual Populations of Rural Municipalities and Their Included Communities Combined, 1961-1999 [1]

Area	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Division 1								
Alexander	3047	2936	2445*	2472	2599A	2887	3135	3314
Lac du Bonnet	2752	2898	3147	3336	3224	3210	3307	3350
Pinawa	—	1339	2187	2080	2011	2078	1806	1672
Piney	2859	2489	2169	1983	1890	1781	1559	1604
Reynolds	1583	1399	1148	1175	1125	1175	1297	1314
Stuartburn	2481	2217	1880	1735	1723	1629	1517	1563
Victoria Beach	277	243	219	195	215	188	196	227
Whitemouth	2156	2262	2118	1903	1836	1820	1714	1639
Division 2								
DeSalaberry	4099	4048	3596	3576	3683	3763	3892	3992
Franklin	3112	2783	2325	2168	2049	1835	1651	1724
Hanover	10510	11387	12372*	14161	15433	16958	18632	19926
LaBroquerie	1454	1340	1328	1523	1638	1774	2038	2493
Ritchot	2509	2817	2946	3768	4262	4588	5146	5364
Ste. Anne	3209	3345	3560	4050	4373	4771	5287	5724
Tache	3450	3692	3749	4436	5893	6679	7576	8273
Division 3								
Dufferin	4829	4701	4628	4864	5115	5122	4998	5112
Montcalm	3453	3247	2800	2550	2531	2431	2330	2304
Morris	5355	5055	4678*	4550	4720	4541	4481	4461
Rhineland	9114	8560	7900	8017	8419A	8459	7886	8757
Roland	1508	1377	1108	1032	974	1014	968	984
Stanley	10289	10469	10594*	12207	13882	15553	16228	17546
Thompson	1557	1522	1407	1390	1364	1293	1262	1321

Area	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Division 4								
Argyle	1944	1896	1685	1561	1420	1452	1307	1220
Lorne	3978	3682	3300	3221	3021	2850	2624	2638
Louise	3361	3173	2874	2586	2630	2567	2331	2239
Pembina	3770	3661	3307	3096	3041	2980	2739	2631
Roblin	1776	1602	1424	1391	1381	1399	1283	1313
Division 5								
Albert	952	878	775	727	622	604	526	475
Arthur	2154	2116	2029	2031	1935	1970	1715	1680
Brenda	1706	1562	1342	1233	1223A	1255	1090	1014
Cameron	1608	1562	1377	1214	1173	1136	1015	999
Edward	1211	1144	1069	973	946	896	789	759
Morton	2841	2913	2764	2761	2599	2457	2332	2376
Riverside	1354	1275	1254	1081	979	954	883	827
Strathcona	1759	1557	1222	1125	1016	940	878	817
Turtle Mountain	3731	3605	3659	3829A	3694A	3603	3305	3387
Whitewater	1279	1184	978	885	856	828	787	766
Winchester	2288	2193	2004	1965A	1964	1852	1706	1666
Division 6								
Pipestone	2767	2643	2293	2138	2073	1987	1995	1710
Sifton	1484	1471	1341	1284	1189	1241	1119	1128
Wallace	5909	5825	5564	5628A	5493A	5658	5288	5305
Woodworth	1745	1647	1401	1275	1125	1154	1051	1047

Area	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Division 7								
Cornwallis	32881	35864	36765*	38661	40120A	42951	42789	43454
Daly	5008	5381	2530	3005	2432	2034	1956	2012
Elton	1684	1593	1525*	1505	1412	1363	1322	1406
Glenwood	2771	2782	2483	2551	2572	2459	2384	2323
North Cypress	3417	3546	3334	3472	3514	3745	3509	3393
Oakland	1470	1480	1409	1445	1495	1541	1472	1571
South Cypress	1743	1671	1536	1574	1596	1579	1536	1525
Whitehead	1191	1172	1201	1291	1291	1440	1421	1535
Division 8								
Glenella	1048	986	823	788	741	714	660	555
Lakeview	800	706	597	598	568	500	460	407
Lansdowne	1485	1417	1262	1150	1148	1071	999	966
North Norfolk	3911	3966	3725	3763	3842	3944	3819	3922
South Norfolk	2810	2903	2731	2771	2655	2587	2509	2577
Victoria	1620	1503	1490	1467	1431	1453	1405	1275
Westbourne	3830	3749	3445	3146	2981	2957	2885	2962
Division 9								
Grey	3733	3528	3230	3021	2786	2805	2717	2810
Portage la Prairie	20476	20493	20464	1966A	20132A	20431	20342	19704
Division 10								
Cartier	3161	2972	2987	2896	2825	2924	3115	3009
Macdonald	2983	3091	3169	3247	3403	3583	3999	4900
St. Francois Xavier	694	713	645	692	780	827	898	992

Area	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Division 11								
Winnipeg	265429*	257005*	535233	560874	564473	594551	615215	618477
Division 12								
Brokenhead	5302	4859	5419*	5616A	5804A	6023	6161	6546
Springfield	5608	5670	5939*	6944	8986	9836	11102	12162
Division 13								
East St. Paul	1582	2292	2612	3369	3596	4386	5820	6437
St. Andrews	14134	14928	15418	16912A	18314	19030	19683	20417
St. Clements	5247	5027	5047	5718	6294A	6922	8143	8516
West St. Paul	2032	2284	2429	2570	2745	3138	3658	3720
Division 14								
Rockwood	7041	7662	7752	8661	9467A	10225	11003	12248
Rosser	1751	1220	1171	1269	1326	1300	1364	1349
Woodlands	2346	2157	2258	2558	2935	3188	3334	3457
Division 15								
Archie	1052	958	831	670	627	578	490	441
Birtle	2415	2275	2245	2033	1954	1865	1668	1582
Blanshard	1420	1290	1068	924	776	714	643	655
Clanwilliam	1366	1318	1194	1135	1112	1080	1025	977
Ellice	1294	1286	1074	1013	927	884	809	815
Hamiota	2045	1962	1740	1574	1441	1496	1413	1362
Harrison	1697	1629	1327	1202	1093	1027	900	894
Langford	4178	4106	3964	4248	4167	4078	3991	4023
Miniota	1720	1577	1332	1181	1196	1123	1048	1027
Minto	3291	3228	3405	3450	3335	3221	3191	3104

Area	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Odanah	806	780	702	612	566	544	519	553
Park (South)	1390	1238	1075*	993	951	945	935	961
Rosedale	2662	2643	2347	2050	1886	1791	1614	1644
Saskatchewan	1566	1496	1296	1279	1220	1218	1073	1069
Shoal Lake	2101	2122	1943	1810	1681	1627	1487	1422
Strathclair	2012	1825	1569	1380	1224	1216	1055	1026
Division 16								
Boulton	979	890	688	565	509	459	378	341
Hillsburg	1058	986	889	753	671	675	613	559
Park (North)	1022	851	654*	571	492	450	395	401
Rossburn	2090	1922	1715	1542	1462	1379	1267	1206
Russell	2765	3088	2828	2234	2313	2303	2613	2621
Shell River	3205	3285	3188	3245A	3114	3135	3003	2935
Shellmouth	1460	1294	1033	958	886	805	760	733
Silver Creek	1188	1070	957	808	696	680	594	567
Division 17								
Alonsa	3493	3592	3585*	2476	2315	2330	1952	1769
Dauphin	11323	12202	12060*	12196A	11914	11729	11122	10754
Ethelbert	2127	1843	1586	1375	1241	1084	912	829
Gilbert Plains	3148	2989	2628*	2338	2189	2086	1812	1724
Grandview	2943	2761	2474*	2369	2280	2143	1873	1760
Lawrence	1332	1264	1099	958	866	814	648	608
McCreary	1678	1579	1412	1446	1373	1291	1200	1119
Mossey River	2961	2615	2325	2095	1916	1739	1590	1482
Ochre River	1391	1238	1152	1085	1110	1032	991	980
Ste Rose	2311	2143	2043	2155	2258A	2163	2016	2041

Area	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996
Division 18								
Armstrong	2907	2624	2298	2024	1957	2039	1888	1866
Bifrost	3717	3759	3662	4365A	4322	4381	4373	4429
Coldwell	1731	1669	1589	1582	1472	1475	1394	1399
Eriksdale	1173	1130	1066	1012	1017	1045	977	942
Fisher	4206	4089	3463*	2462A	2321	2256	2145	2154
Gimli	5816	6199	5437	4531	4490A	4687	4957	5444
Grahamdale	5816	6199	5437	4531	4490A	4687	1812	1625
St. Laurent	1760	1655	1326	1272	1114	1119	1115	1020
Siglunes	1619	1623	1580	1626	1596	1540	1560	1585
Division 20								
Minitonas	2827	2576	2262	2118	1997	1857	1771	1791
Mountain (North)	2569	2358	1686*	1642	1541	1395	1213	1142
Mountain (South)	2504	2606	1481*	1317	1080	950	830	766
Swan River	8467	8621	8072	8175	7950A	8053	7673	7711

1 = Winnipeg included for comparison
A = Adjusted data
* = Boundary change

APPENDIX B

AGE-RELATED DATA FOR RESIDENTS OF RURAL MUNICIPALITIES AND COMMUNITIES IN RURAL MANITOBA

Contents: Page

Table 16
Proportional Distribution of Individuals 65 Years and over in RMs and in Communities (1966-1996)

Census Division No.	Locality	Designation[1] (1996)	% of population 65 years of age and over in				
			1966	1971	1986	1991	1996
1	Alexander	LGD	7.5	9.3	11.5	12	15.4
	Powerview	VL	3.7	6	7.6	10.9	11.9
	Lac du Bonnet	RM	6.7	6.6	11.6	13.2	14.7
	Lac du Bonnet	VL	8.5	8.4	22.3	25.1	26.2
2	DeSalaberry	RM	7	6.5	7.7	10.7	10.8
	St. Pierre Joly	VL	7.9	10.7	14.1	16	15.7
	Hanover	RM	5.9	6.3	8	7.9	6.8
	Steinbach	T	8.1	12.5	15.5	16.3	17.4
	Ste. Anne	RM	6.1	5.8	6.7	6.3	8
	Ste. Anne	VL	14.2	12.2	16.5	17.6	17.5
3	Dufferin	RM	6.1	7.9	7.8	8.4	7.5
	Carman	T	22.2	22.9	26.9	27.9	29.9
	Montcalm	RM	7.2	8.6	11.1	12.8	13.4
	Emerson	T	19.9	22.3	30	31.9	30.6
	Morris	RM	7	7.2	10.9	11.5	12.1
	Morris	T	11.4	11.4	19.1	20.7	19.8
	Rhineland	RM	4.7	5.4	6.3	6.7	5.2
	Altona	T	15.2	16	21.4	21.6	22.4
	Gretna	VL	14.1	13.5	16.7	10.5	10.2
	Plum Coulee	T	19	25	18	15.4	13
	Stanley	RM	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.5
	Morden	T	15	17.6	18.2	19.1	19.1
	Winkler	T	13.7	18.5	18.6	20	20
4	Louise	RM	7	7.1	10.1	11.4	12.8
	Crystal City	VL	19.3	19.8	30.9	36.8	41.9
	Pilot Mound	VL	26.5	26.8	34.6	37.3	38.9
	Lorne	RM	9.5	9.4	11.7	13.4	12.9
	Somerset	VL	10.9	17.1	17	19.2	20.2
	Roblin	RM	8	8.8	7.9	8.4	8.8
	Cartwright	VL	17.8	22.1	28.8	37.9	33.3
	Pembina	RM	7.8	8.8	12.9	13.5	13
	Manitou	VL	17.6	20.6	24.2	24.7	27.6
5	Arthur	RM	5.5	6.7	8.9	7.8	3.8
	Melita	T	14.4	19.5	28.5	30.4	28.7
	Brenda	RM	7.5	8.7	9.9	12.5	10.3
	Waskada	VL	15.2	14.3	22.2	24.1	19
	Cameron	RM	9.6	6.3	9.9	11.1	9.3
	Hartney	T	18.2	23.3	30	33.3	33.7
	Morton	RM	4.1	4.8	7.5	7.1	9
	Boissevain	T	22.3	24.9	27.2	27.9	26.3
	Turtle Mountain	RM	7	5.8	7	7.5	9.7
	Killarney	T	22.2	22.9	26.6	30.5	29.9
	Winchester	RM	5.4	5.7	5.6	9.1	11.2
	Deloraine	VL	21.8	21.9	32.9	39.2	39.2

Census Division No.	Locality	Designation[1]	% of population 65 years of age and over in				
			1966	1971	1986	1991	1996
6	Wallace	RM	6.2	6.7	8	10.3	12.3
	Elkhorn	VL	22.8	23.9	34.3	33.7	35
	Virden	T	15.8	17	24.9	28.3	28.9
	Sifton	RM	9.4	8	8.2	10.5	6.6
	Oak Lake	VL	22.6	25	32.1	34.3	23
7	Cornwallis	RM	4	4.1	2.5	3.2	4.7
	Brandon	C	12.2	11.9	14.1	15.5	15.9
	North Cypress	RM	9.3	9.1	7.8	8.6	7.9
	Carberry	T	20.6	19.9	24.1	26	24.4
	Daly	RM	2.8	7.7	9.7	11.9	12.3
	Rivers	T	9.8	14.9	21.8	27	26.8
	Glenwood	RM	7.8	6.2	7.6	9	9.9
	Souris	T	19	20.3	28.3	31.2	31
	Oakland	RM	8.5	8.1	8.7	10.6	9.2
	Wawanesa	VL	16.2	18.9	26.2	23.7	23.7
	South Cypress	RM	8.5	8.9	9.3	11	11
	Glenboro	VL	21.5	24.5	33.1	34.8	34.1
	South Norfolk	RM	9.5	9.7	12.8	13.4	12.9
	Treherne	VL	24.4	26.4	28.8	32.6	31.1
	Notre Dame de Lourdes	VL	24.5	23.8	27.6	27.9	29.8
8	North Norfolk	RM	8.5	8.7	10.7	13.1	11.6
	MacGregor	VL	20.2	22.1	27.1	30.6	25.6
	Westbourne	RM	8.5	9.2	12.4	13.8	13.8
	Gladstone	T	18.9	18.7	30.5	32.3	31.7
9	Grey	RM	7.9	7.6	9.4	11.7	11.1
	St. Claude	VL	11.9	14.7	23.6	24.6	23.8
	Portage la Prairie	RM	6.9	7.1	8.3	9.9	11.1
	Portage la Prairie	C	10.1	11.1	16.1	16.5	17
12	Brokenhead	RM	10	11.3	11.9	11.4	11
	Beausejour	T	12.9	15.4	24.5	24.3	26.4
	Garson	VL	11.2	11.7	16.4	17.2	14.7
13	St. Andrews	RM	10.9	9	8.9	9.2	9
	Selkirk	T	9.1	10.5	15.1	17	18
	Dunnottar	VL	29.6	36.4	46	47.5	34.2
14	Rockwood	RM	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.5
	Stonewall	T	14.6	13.6	14.9	13.2	13
	Teulon	VL	17.3	19.9	25.8	27.1	27.5
15	Birtle	RM	8.7	8.8	13.7	19.1	17.4
	Birtle	T	20.2	21.5	24	25.6	27.8
	Clanwilliam	RM	9.1	10.6	11.3	16.7	16
	Erikson	VL	17.6	25.5	30.1	31.2	34.7
	Ellice	RM	5.1	5.4	5.8	11.1	9.4
	St. Lazare	VL	4.6	5.7	11.8	15.9	15.5
	Langford	RM	5.5	6.7	12.4	13.7	14.6
	Neepawa	T	20	23.3	30.6	30.7	30.9
	Hamiota	RM	6.7	9.8	8.8	9.3	10.7
	Hamiota	VL	24.2	29.3	39.5	41.2	40.2
	Minto	RM	11.8	14.6	12.2	14.3	12
	Minnedosa	T	16.7	17.2	26.1	28.5	27.9
	Saskatchewan	RM	8	9.2	9	11	11.4
	Rapid City	T	14.9	20	22.2	23.5	18.3
	Shoal Lake	RM	10.3	12.6	23.3	26.4	25.8
	Shoal Lake	VL	17.8	19.8	34.1	35.7	36.3

Census Division No.	Locality	Designation[1]	% of population 65 years of age and over in				
			1966	1971	1986	1991	1996
16	Russell	RM	6.2	7.8	8.7	12.4	13.6
	Russell	T	15.8	17	20.9	23.5	26.2
	Binscarth	VL	21.4	21.3	24.7	28.7	28
	Rossburn	RM	7.4	7.9	13.8	13.6	13.6
	Rossburn	VL	17.8	23.4	34.1	39.3	39.7
	Shell River	RM	8	9.1	12.8	14.2	13.8
	Roblin	T	15.1	17.1	27.5	31.8	32.6
	Dauphin	RM	8.9	10.6	12.9	13.7	13.7
	Dauphin	T	11.6	14.4	23.6	26.3	27
	Ethelbert	RM	8.9	7.5	15.2	18.2	21.6
	Ethelbert	VL	27.1	30.5	32.6	38.4	44.4
	Gilbert Plains	RM	6.9	8.5	8.3	11.7	10.3
	Gilbert Plains	VL	21.4	26.9	36.2	39.9	37.3
	Grandview	RM	7.5	7.6	8.7	12	12.2
	Grandview	VL	22.1	24.4	35.5	37.9	39.8
	McCreary	RM	8.9	10.9	12.4	14.7	12.9
	McCreary	VL	18.3	20.2	32.5	35.1	37.4
	Mossey River	RM	7.6	9.8	13	13.4	14.7
	Winnipegosis	VL	15.9	18.6	25.5	27.3	29.5
	Ste Rose	RM	7.3	6.5	10.6	11.4	12.7
	Ste Rose du Lac	VL	10.7	14.6	24.2	27.4	26.3
18	Bifrost	RM	11.8	12.1	12.1	13.3	13.5
	Arborg	VL	13.2	12.6	24.4	26	26.2
	Riverton	VL	9.2	11.3	19.7	17.1	16.8
	Gimli	RM	7.2	8.5	17	18.6	20.8
	Gimli	T	9.3	10	24.3	27.2	27.4
	Winnipeg Beach	VL	18.7	21.7	38	32.8	29.5
20	Minitonas	RM	6.5	7	9.6	11.4	11.7
	Minitonas	VL	20.1	24.6	29.7	25.7	24.4
	Swan River	RM	8.8	9.9	11.6	13.1	13.2
	Swan River	T	11.8	15.5	23.9	25.9	26.5
	Benito	VL	23.8	27.1	37.1	43	40.2
	Bowsman	VL	15.9	18	22.6	26.3	27.8

[1] RM = rural municipality; LGD = local government district; VL = village; T = Town; C = City

Table 17.
Average Ages for Populations in RMs and Communities in 1966, 1986 and 1996

Census Division No.	Locality	Designation [1] (1996)	Average Age			Change in Age	
			1966	1986	1996	1966 to 1986	1966 to 1996
1	Alexander	LGD	28.5	34.2	38.4	5.7 years	9.8 years
	Powerview	VL	25.6	30.4	34.7	4.8 years	8.6 years
	Lac du Bonnet	RM	26.8	35.7	39.8	8.9 years	13.0 years
	Lac du Bonnet	VL	29.9	39.4	41.4	9.5 years	11.5 years
	Pinawa	LGD	21.5	29.5	36.6	8.3 years	15.1 years
	Piney	LGD	31.5	38.6	41.6	7.1 years	10.1 years
	Reynolds	LGD	31	36.1	37	5.1 years	6.0 years
	Stuartburn	LGD	35.5	41.7	41.8	6.2 years	6.3 years
	Victoria Beach	RM	31.5	46.7	50.4	15.2 years	18.9 years
	Whitemouth	RM	30.8	35.7	37.4	4.9 years	6.6 years
2	DeSalaberry	RM	26.1	30	32.6	3.9 years	6.5 years
	St. Pierre Jolys	VL	27.5	32.8	34.7	5.3 years	7.2 years
	Franklin	RM	32.9	38.4	38	5.5 years	5.1 years
	Hanover	RM	26.7	29.4	29.4	2.7 years	2.7 years
	Steinbach	T	28.4	33.7	36	5.3 years	7.6 years
	LaBroquerie	RM	26.1	29	30	2.9 years	3.9 years
	Ritchot	RM	26.4	30.3	32	3.9 years	5.6 years
	Ste. Anne	RM	25.7	29.1	32.9	3.4 years	7.2 years
	Ste. Anne	VL	29	34.7	35.2	5.7 years	6.2 years
	Tache	RM	24.8	27.6	29.4	2.8 years	4.6 years
3	Dufferin	RM	28.5	30.2	32.4	1.7 years	3.9 years
	Carman	T	39.1	40.4	42.2	1.3 years	3.1 years
	Montcalm	RM	27.5	32	33.6	2.5 years	4.1 years
	Emerson	T	38.2	43.3	41.9	5.1 years	3.9 years
	Morris	RM	27.9	32.4	33.9	4.5 years	6.0 years
	Morris	T	31.4	37	37.6	5.6 years	6.2 years
	Rhineland	RM	27.1	29.1	28.4	2.0 years	1.3 years
	Altona	T	33.6	37.2	37.8	3.6 years	4.2 years
	Gretna	VL	32.3	35.5	30.5	3.2 years	-1.8 years
	Plum Coulee	T	36.8	32.8	28.7	-4.0 years	-8.1 years
	Roland	RM	32.6	32.5	34.4	-0.1 years	1.8 years
	Stanley	RM	26.9	27.7	28.6	0.8 years	1.7 years
	Morden	T	33.7	36.5	37.2	2.8 years	3.5 years
	Winkler	T	32.9	34.8	36.3	1.9 years	3.4 years
	Thompson	RM	32.8	36.2	34.4	3.4 years	1.6 years

Census Division No.	Locality	Designation	Average Age			Change in Age	
			1966	1986	1996	1966 to 1986	1966 to 1996
4	Argyle	RM	32.7	36	38.3	3.3 years	5.6 years
	Louise	RM	29.9	33	34.1	3.1 years	4.2 years
	Crystal City	VL	35.2	44.2	49.7	9.0 years	14.5 years
	Pilot Mound	VL	40.6	43.6	45.1	3.0 years	4.5 years
	Lorne	RM	29.6	32.5	33.8	2.9 years	4.2 years
	Somerset	VL	30.1	36.7	38.5	6.6 years	8.4 years
	Roblin	RM	29.8	31.5	32	1.7 years	2.2 years
	Cartwright	VL	38.6	42.6	45.9	4.0 years	7.3 years
	Pembina	RM	29.9	34.5	35.6	4.6 years	5.7 years
	Manitou	VL	36.5	39.8	42	3.3 years	5.5 years
5	Albert	RM	30.3	33	35.7	2.7 years	5.4 years
	Arthur	RM	29.5	32.1	30.6	2.6 years	1.1 years
	Melita	T	36.2	41.2	42.6	5.0 years	6.4 years
	Brenda	RM	30.4	32.7	35	1.7 years	4.6 years
	Waskada	VL	36.6	37	38.2	0.4 years	1.6 years
	Edward	RM	32.1	35.3	37.1	3.2 years	5.0 years
	Cameron	RM	32.3	33.9	33.4	1.6 years	0.9 years
	Hartney	T	36.7	44.2	45.4	7.5 years	8.7 years
	Riverside	RM	30.6	33	34.7	2.4 years	4.1 years
	Morton	RM	27.5	31.9	35	4.4 years	7.5 years
	Boissevain	T	38.4	41.5	41.1	3.1 years	2.7 years
	Strathcona	RM	33.3	38.2	41.6	4.9 years	8.3 years
	Turtle Mountain	RM	29.3	32.1	36.4	2.8 years	7.1 years
	Killarney	T	38.5	41.4	42.7	2.9 years	4.2 years
	Whitewater	RM	31.7	33.9	35.1	2.2 years	3.4 years
	Winchester	RM	28.1	32.8	36.8	4.7 years	8.7 years
	Deloraine	VL	39.9	45.5	47.2	5.6 years	7.3 years
6	Pipestone	RM	31	36	38.2	5.0 years	7.2 years
	Sifton	RM	31.5	32.8	34.7	1.3 years	3.2 years
	Oak Lake	VL	39.5	43.5	36.9	4.0 years	-2.6 years
	Wallace	RM	29	32	34.9	3.0 years	5.9 years
	Elkhorn	VL	39.1	44.6	44.4	5.5 years	5.3 years
	Virden	T	34.6	39.9	41.8	5.3 years	7.2 years
	Woodworth	RM	31.8	35.1	35.2	3.3 years	3.4 years

Census Division No.	Locality	Designation	Average Age			Change in Age	
			1966	1986	1996	1966 to 1986	1966 to 1996
7	Cornwallis	RM	25	27.7	27.5	2.7 years	2.5 years
	Brandon	C	33.1	34.8	36.4	1.7 years	3.3 years
	Elton	RM	31.1	34.5	34.8	3.4 years	3.7 years
	North Cypress	RM	30.9	30.2	32.3	-0.7 years	1.4 years
	Carberry	T	37.6	39.5	41.1	1.9 years	3.5 years
	Daly	RM	24.3	34	35.3	9.1 years	11.0 years
	Rivers	T	29.3	40.4	40.8	11.1 years	11.5 years
	Glenwood	RM	30.7	31.5	31.8	0.8 years	1.1 years
	Souris	T	36.4	42.6	43.9	6.2 years	7.5 years
	Oakland	RM	32.7	33.1	33.3	0.4 years	0.6 years
	Wawanesa	VL	35.4	40.8	41.1	5.4 years	5.7 years
	South Cypress	RM	31.7	31.2	33.9	-0.5 years	2.2 years
	Glenboro	VL	37.3	43.4	45.2	6.1 years	7.9 years
	Whitehead	RM	32.8	31.7	33.7	-1.1 years	0.9 years
8	Glenella	RM	32.3	34	37.7	1.7 years	5.5 years
	Lakeview	RM	35.2	36.4	37.6	1.2 years	2.4 years
	Lansdowne	RM	30.5	33.1	35.6	2.6 years	5.1 years
	North Norfolk	RM	30.5	32.1	33	1.6 years	2.5 years
	MacGregor	VL	37	40.5	40.3	3.5 years	3.3 years
	South Norfolk	RM	30.6	34.2	34.5	3.6 years	3.9 years
	Treherne	VL	39.3	41.4	43.2	2.2 years	3.9 years
	Notre Dame de Lourdes	VL	37.6	40	41	2.4 years	3.4 years
	Victoria	RM	34.2	37.9	39.5	3.7 years	5.3 years
	Westbourne	RM	28.9	34.9	34.5	6.0 years	5.6 years
	Gladstone	T	36	42.6	42.5	6.6 years	6.5 years
9	Grey	RM	28.5	32.5	34	4.0 years	5.5 years
	St. Claude	VL	31.1	39.2	40.4	8.1 years	8.6 years
	Portage la Prairie	RM	28.1	31.4	33.8	3.3 years	5.7 years
	Portage la Prairie	C	31	36	36.7	5.0 years	5.7 years
10	Cartier	RM	24.7	29.5	30.6	4.8 years	5.9 years
	MacDonald	RM	30.2	31.2	31.8	1.0 years	1.6 years
	St. Francis Xavier	RM	29.2	32.9	33.1	3.7 years	3.9 years
12	Brokenhead	RM	33	35	36.1	2.0 years	3.1 years
	Garson	VL	31.1	37.6	33.7	6.3 years	2.4 years
	Beausejour	T	32.5	40.5	41.9	8.0 years	9.5 years
	Springfield	RM	30.4	32	33.7	1.6 years	2.3 years

Census Division No.	Locality	Designation	Average Age			Change in Age	
			1966	1986	1996	1966 to 1986	1966 to 1996
13	St. Andrews	RM	32	33.5	35.8	1.5 years	3.8 years
	Dunnottar	VL	44.1	55	49.1	10.9 years	5.0 years
	Selkirk	T	30.8	36	38	5.2 years	7.2 years
	East St. Paul	RM	29.6	33	34.4	3.4 years	4.8 years
	St. Clements	RM	32.1	34	35.9	1.9 years	3.8 years
	West St. Paul	RM	31.2	37	38.5	5.8 years	7.3 years
14	Rockwood	RM	30.3	32.2	34.9	1.9 years	4.6 years
	Stonewall	T	31.9	33.8	34	1.9 years	2.1 years
	Teulon	VL	34.7	40.4	42.3	5.7 years	7.6 years
	Rosser	RM	29.7	33.8	35.4	4.1 years	5.7 years
	Woodlands	RM	30.4	31.9	33.9	1.5 years	3.5 years
15	Archie	RM	31.8	35.6	38.9	3.8 years	7.1 years
	Birtle	RM	31.9	36	37.4	4.1 years	5.5 years
	Birtle	T	36.9	38.8	43	1.9 years	6.0 years
	Blanshard	RM	31.6	36.6	34.9	5.0 years	3.3 years
	Clanwilliam	RM	31.9	33.9	39.6	2.0 years	7.7 years
	Erickson	VL	37.3	43.9	46.6	6.6 years	9.3 years
	Ellice	RM	25	30.2	30.3	5.2 years	5.3 years
	St. Lazare	VL	23.1	33.1	36.2	10.0 years	13.0 years
	Hamiota	RM	30.7	33.7	35.8	3.0 years	5.1 years
	Hamiota	VL	38.8	48	47.9	9.2 years	9.1 years
	Harrison	RM	36.4	45.6	44.8	9.2 years	8.4 years
	Langford	RM	31.2	34.1	38.3	2.9 years	7.1 years
	Neepawa	T	37.8	43.4	43.2	5.6 years	5.4 years
	Miniota	RM	32.3	36.8	38.7	4.5 years	6.4 years
	Minto	RM	34.6	35.8	36.5	1.2 years	1.9 years
	Minnedosa	T	35.2	41.6	42.5	6.4 years	7.3 years
	Odanah	RM	32.9	35.3	37.3	2.4 years	14.4 years
	Park (S)	LGD	33.1	39.9	41.3	6.8 years	8.2 years
	Rosedale	RM	32.2	35.5	36.1	3.3 years	3.9 years
	Saskatchewan	RM	31.2	33.5	35.7	2.2 years	4.5 years
	Rapid City	T	34.2	39.7	37.7	5.5 years	3.5 years
	Shoal Lake	RM	32.8	41.1	44.2	8.3 years	11.4 years
	Shoal Lake	VL	37.4	45.8	47	8.4 years	9.6 years
	Strathclair	RM	35.2	39.4	41.6	4.2 years	6.4 years

Census Division No.	Locality	Designation	Average Age			Change in Age	
			1966	1986	1996	1966 to 1986	1966 to 1996
16	Boulton	RM	28.2	38	39.6	9.8 years	11.4 years
	Hillsburg	RM	29.6	32.5	33.2	2.9 years	3.6 years
	Park (N)	LGD	26.6	36.2	38.3	9.6 years	11.7 years
	Rossburn	RM	28.1	35.9	37.9	7.8 years	9.8 years
	Rossburn	VL	37.4	46.1	48.7	8.7 years	11.3 years
	Russell	RM	28	33.5	36.2	5.5 years	8.2 years
	Binscarth	VL	36.8	40.2	42.7	3.4 years	5.9 years
	Russell	T	34.3	38.3	41	4.0 years	6.7 years
	Shell River	RM	31.8	34.4	36	2.6 years	4.2 years
	Roblin	T	34.1	41.5	44.4	7.4 years	10.3 years
	Shellmouth	RM	32.2	38.2	39.5	6.0 years	7.3 years
	Silver Creek	RM	32.4	35.7	37.9	3.3 years	5.5 years
17	Alonsa	LGD	27.6	33	36	5.4 years	8.4 years
	Dauphin	RM	32.5	34.9	37.3	2.4 years	4.8 years
	Dauphin	T	32.3	40.5	41.4	8.2 years	9.1 years
	Ethelbert	RM	32.7	37.7	43.6	5.0 years	10.9 years
	Ethelbert	VL	42.5	45.4	51.5	2.9 years	9.0 years
	Gilbert Plains	RM	31.2	33.5	36.1	2.3 years	4.9 years
	Gilbert Plains	VL	39.9	45.8	46.5	5.9 years	6.6 years
	Grandview	RM	30.2	33.6	36.9	3.4 years	6.7 years
	Grandview	VL	39.4	46	49.3	6.6 years	9.9 years
	Lawrence	RM	31.8	37.6	42.7	5.8 years	10.9 years
	McCreary	RM	32.6	34	37.5	1.4 years	4.9 years
	McCreary	VL	37	45	46.6	8.0 years	9.6 years
	Mossey River	RM	30.8	36.1	37.5	5.3 years	6.7 years
	Winnipegosis	VL	34.7	40.1	42.3	5.4 years	7.6 years
	Ochre River	RM	33.4	37.2	38.5	3.8 years	5.1 years
	Ste Rose	RM	27.7	31.7	36.2	4.0 years	8.5 years
	Ste Rose du Lac	VL	31.9	40.2	41.5	8.3 years	9.6 years
18	Armstrong	LGD	34.4	36.3	39.4	1.9 years	5.0 years
	Bifrost	RM	32.9	33.6	34.8	0.7 years	1.9 years
	Arbourg	VL	32.2	38.8	40.2	6.6 years	8.0 years
	Riverton	VL	28.4	37.2	35.5	8.8 years	6.7 years
	Coldwell	RM	31.2	36	37.7	4.8 years	6.5 years
	Ericksdale	RM	30.7	35.7	40.3	5.0 years	9.6 years
	Fisher	LGD	30.2	36.4	37.1	6.2 years	6.9 years
	Gimli	RM	28	38.7	42.5	10.7 years	14.5 years
	Gimli	T	28.2	40.6	42.7	12.4 years	14.5 years
	Winnipeg Beach	VL	36.1	49	46.5	12.9 years	10.4 years
	Siglunes	RM	29.8	36.4	39	6.6 years	9.2 years
	St. Laurent	RM	25.7	33.3	35.8	7.6 years	10.1 years
	Grahamsdale	RM	29.3	33.3	37.9	4.0 years	8.6 years

Census Division No.	Locality	Designation	Average Age			Change in Age	
			1966	1986	1996	1966 to 1986	1966 to 1996
20	Minitonas	RM	30.5	34.6	35.1	4.1 years	4.6 years
	Minitonas	VL	39.2	42.4	39.8	3.2 years	0.6 years
	Mountain (N)	LGD	28.9	37	38.1	8.1 years	9.2 years
	Mountain (S)	LGD	28.7	41.5	40.3	12.8 years	11.6 years
	Swan River	RM	30.9	34.8	38.1	3.9 years	7.2 years
	Swan River	VL	32	39.6	41.1	7.6 years	9.1 years
	Benito	VL	41	47.2	46.1	6.2 years	5.1 years
	Bowsman	VL	34.9	39.1	43	4.1 years	8.1 years

[1] RM = rural municipality; LGD = local government district; T = town; VL = village; C = city

Average Age for all RMs	1966: 30.3 years	
	1986: 34.2 years	(+3.9 years from 1966)
	1996: 36.5 years	(+6.2 years from 1966)
Average Age in all Communities	1966: 35 years	
	1986: 40.5 years	(+5.5 years from 1966)
	1996: 41.4 years	(+6.4 years from 1966)

APPENDIX C

COMMUNITY ANALYSIS GUIDE

How to Analyze Your Community and Area

Data in this report are arranged in a manner that allows you to construct a profile of your community. Most data sets presented in Tables and Figures are complete for cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities that are incorporated and censused separately in Agro-Manitoba. Once you have analyzed your area, you can gain a perspective on the data by reading the paper carefully and slotting your community into the analysis where it may appear in a category (but not necessarily by name). Carberry/North Cypress will be used as an example for you to follow.

Question: What are the actual populations for Carberry and North Cypress from 1961 - 1996?

Appendix A, Table 13, Census Division 7
North Cypress 1961 = 2304, 1966 = 2281, 1971 = 2029, 1976 = 2049, 1981 = 2004, 1986 = 2201, 1991 = 2028, 1996 = 1900

Appendix A, Table 14, Locate Carberry
Carberry 1961 = 1113, 1966 = 1265, 1971 = 1305, 1976 = 1423, 1981 = 1510, 1986 = 1544, 1991 = 1481, 1996 = 1493

Appendix A, Table 15, Carberry and North Cypress combined, Census Division 7
North Cypress 1961 = 3417, 1966 = 3546, 1971 = 3334, 1976 = 3472, 1981 = 3514, 1986 = 3745, 1991 = 3509, 1996 = 3393

Question: How have populations changed each 5-yr. period on a percentage basis for Carberry and North Cypress 1961 - 1996?

Carberry had an increase in population in each census period between 1961 and 1986, and in 1996, ranging between 3 - 15%, but a minor decrease occurred between 1986-91 (see Figures 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 for geographic perspective).

Appendix A, Table 13, find North Cypress
North Cypress had a population decrease in the 1961-71 period, increased slightly in 1971-76 period, decreased slightly in 1976-81, increased significantly 1981-86, increased slightly 1986-91, and decreased slightly 1991-96. Population growth and decline has been irregular in North Cypress.

Appendix A, Tables 13, 14 & 15, find North Cypress and Carberry.
Over 35 yrs., North Cypress has declined (17.5%) while Carberry has grown by about 34 percent.

Question: How do North Cypress and Carberry relate to rural Manitoba in general in regards to population trends?

Table 1 (main report), review categories

North Cypress is a declining RM

North Cypress and Carberry combined form a stable area (loss of 1%)

Being stable puts the area in the upper 1/3 of rural Manitoba in comparative population performance (stable and growing areas combined)

Table 2, review categories

Carberry is in the highest growth category of 10 percent or more.

Question: What are the population predictions for North Cypress and Carberry?

The report does not have predictions for individual towns and RM's. Figures 18A & B and Table 14 present predictions by census divisions. North Cypress and Carberry are in CD7, the total population of which is predicted to increase until 2016. This contrasts sharply to most Westman areas where populations are predicted to decline. The City of Brandon is dominant in CD7, so interpretation must account for this. See Table 4 for actual population projections in 5-year intervals. Table 5, however, shows that expected increases based on both 1981 and 1986 projections have not been realized in 1996.

Question: What is the age structure of the populations of North Cypress and Carberry?

Three sources of information are available in the report.

Appendix B - Table 16, find North Cypress/Carberry.

Persons 65 years and older comprised 9.3 percent in 1966 and 7.9 percent in 1996 in the RM population.

Persons 65 years and older comprised 20.6 percent and 24.4 percent of Carberry's population in 1966 and 1996, respectively.

Appendix C - Table 17, Census Division 7

The average age of residents in North Cypress was 30.9 yrs. in 1966 and 32.3 years in 1996. The actual average age in 1996 was 4.2 years below the average for all RM's.

The average age of Carberry residents was 37.6 years in 1966 and 41.1 years in 1996. Although an increase in age occurred, it was less than the average for all towns of 6.5 years, and the average age was identical to the overall average of 41.1 years.

Figure 21, Census Division 7

Projected changes in school aged and senior persons are given for the entire Census Division. Persons aged 5 - 20 years are predicted to decline by about 5 percent by 2021, and those 65 years and older will increase by about 7 percent.

Table 9, Census Division 7

This gives the actual numerical projections for the 5-20 year cohort, and its percentage of the total population.

Table 10, Census Division 7

This gives the actual numerical projections for the 65 and over age cohort, and its percentage of total population. The ramifications of age structure are discussed in the report.

NOTE: You will gain insight into how your community or area relates to all of Agro-Manitoba by reading the report carefully with your data in mind. The report also provides interpretations of what various population characteristics and their changes may imply for the future.