

MANITOBA YOUTH POPULATION REPORT

February 2011

Manitoba 4-H Program

4-H is an international youth organization involving more than seven million members in 80 countries around the world pledging Head, Heart, Hands, and Health to the benefit of their club, community and country. The 4-H motto is 'Learn to do by doing'. The first 4-H club in Canada started in Roland, Manitoba, in 1913 as a Boys & Girls Club – a community based organization dedicated to rural youth development. In 1952, the name was changed to 4-H.

In Manitoba, the program consists of screened adult volunteer mentors developing youth leadership, citizenship and skills through hands-on projects, public speaking, meeting management and community service. Project skill development takes place in interests as diverse as livestock, sewing, technology, foods and leadership. Employability and entrepreneurship skills are enhanced by the 4-H experience. There are 10 geographic Area Councils which represent the clubs in their area.



Manitoba 4-H Council

In 1951, the non-profit Manitoba 4-H Council was formed as an umbrella to ensure grassroots participation in policy making through an elected board of youth and adult voting directors, organize province-wide events (like the annual public speaking competition and Highway Cleanup Campaign), programs and activities that enhance the 4-H program. Manitoba 4-H Council also maintains insurance coverage and seeks corporate sponsorship for the provincial activities. The Manitoba 4-H Council vision is building leadership in youth and adults through unique practical experiences.

Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives

Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives provides the 4-H program operating essentials of the 4-H project materials and the resources for training youth and adults in meeting management, public speaking and leadership. Together with Manitoba 4-H Council and the 10 Area Councils, MAFRI staff work within the 4-H motto, pledge and M4HC mission and vision to encourage and promote the development of individuals in building rural communities.



Rural Development Institute, Brandon University

Brandon University established the Rural Development Institute in 1989 as an academic research center and a leading source of information on issues affecting rural communities in Western Canada and elsewhere.

RDI functions as a not-for-profit research and development organization designed to promote, facilitate, coordinate, initiate and conduct multi-disciplinary academic and applied research on rural issues. The Institute provides an interface between academic research efforts and the community by acting as a conduit of rural research information and by facilitating community involvement in rural development. RDI projects are characterized by cooperative and collaborative efforts of multi-stakeholders.

The Institute has diverse research affiliations, and multiple community and government linkages related to its rural development mandate. RDI disseminates information to a variety of constituents and stakeholders and makes research information and results widely available to the public either in printed form or by means of public lectures, seminars, workshops and conferences.

For more information, please visit www.brandonu.ca/rdi



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1.0 Introduction

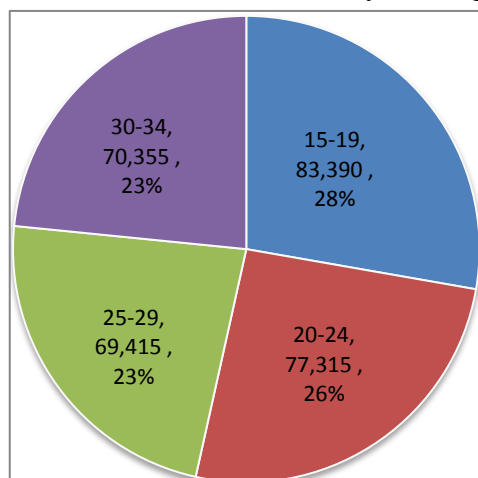
This research report aims to inform the current challenges faced by the 4-H organization in terms of membership and volunteer leadership. Generally, 4-H memberships have continued to decline across Canada since 1998¹. Those 15-19 and their younger counterparts 5-14 are both said to be peaking by 2011². The exceptions include Quebec and Nova Scotia, where membership has increased. Another exception is with Aboriginal communities where youth populations are increasing. These decline and growth areas present challenges with different implications for 4-H in terms of recruiting potential members, availability of leaders (usually those who experienced 4-H), and possibly the need for new programs.

This research examines youth populations in Manitoba, who are the more traditional membership of 4-H. The analyses focus first on the changes from 1996-2006 in the province as a whole then become more specific by looking at the rural context. The findings will be helpful in several ways, including determining if declines in 4-H membership are similar to the rest of Manitoba.

2.0 Research objectives and methods

This examination of rural youth is discussed at the multiple levels: beginning at the provincial level, reporting on youth population in five categories of rural³, and exceptions at the local level. A fifteen year time frame, from 1996, 2001 and 2006, is consistent through all analyzes. Youth are defined in four age categories: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34.

In 2006 there were 126,590 youth (ages 15-34) in rural Manitoba (42% of the provincial total



youth), and 173,885 (58%) in Winnipeg. Provincial totals of these youth were unevenly distributed among the four age groups: 83,390 (28% of provincial total youth) in 15-19; 77,315 (26%) in 20-24; 69,415 (23%) in 25-29; and 70,355 (23%) in 30-34. Figure 1 displays these proportions graphically. From previous research of youth in the eight economic regions of Manitoba, Rural Development Institute found that for the first three age groups (15-29) there is general migration to Winnipeg, and for the 30-34 there is an outmigration to the Interlake region, largely thought to be driven by education then employment.

Figure 1. Provincial totals and relative proportions of the four categories of youth in Manitoba

¹ From the presentation by the Youth Advisory Committee to the Canadian 4-H Council at the 2009 AGM

² From the document "Request for Proposal: The 4-H Movement in Canada – Embracing The Future"

³ Based on the Statistics Canada "Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) Codes" from the document "Definitions of Rural"

The four objectives are:

1. To profile youth population at the larger, provincial level, while still accounting for rural youth.
2. To profile youth population based on five well-established definitions of rural.
3. To identify different rural areas that are an exception to the above profiles (e.g., declining quicker or increasing more rapidly).
4. To provide implications for 4-H (e.g., in terms of membership).

Multiple methods were used in this research, yet all the data was from Statistics Canada. For the first two objectives, dealing with the provincial and rural youth data, the analyses included examining both the total population and the total youth population in relation to different geographies (rural, Winnipeg⁴) and different rural categories. These five (5) categories were established by Statistics Canada and reflect a standard rural definition. The categories are determined by the location of the rural areas in relation to the urban influence (UI) of larger centres. Table 1 names five rural categories and the related combinations of the 293 rural communities in Manitoba. Appendix A (page 11) names the rural communities in Manitoba for each rural category.

Table 1. Rural Community Types, 2006

Rural Communities in Manitoba	Rural Categories (UI = Urban Influence)					Total	Pop.	% of MB
	Rural Centres	Strong UI	Moderate UI	Weak UI	No UI			
City	3		2	3		8	108,260	21.3%
Town		3	15	25	10	53	78,570	15.5%
Village		1	6	3	9	19	8,655	1.7%
Rural Municipality	12	8	34	49	15	118	243,965	48.1%
Local Government District				2		2	1,585	0.3%
Northern Community				2	4	6	2,645	0.5%
Unorganized Territory			1	4	5	10	8,840	1.7%
First Nation	4		9	18	46	77	54,749	10.8%
Total	19	12	67	106	89	293		
Population (2006)	133,895	46,220	117,490	165,404	44,260		507,269	100%
% of Manitoba	26.4%	9.1%	23.2%	32.6%	8.7%		100%	

The method used for the third objective, related to exceptions, was quartile analysis. The communities are divided into four groups based on their individual growth in youth population (1996-2006). This research examined the exceptions, those with significantly above average growth in youth population and rural communities with significantly high declines in youth population. Both will have different implications to 4-H.

The method for the fourth objective required examining the results of the above analyses with regard to positive or negative impacts on 4-H in terms of membership, volunteer leaders and potential programs.

⁴ Winnipeg and Provincial trends are very similar, so Winnipeg is used since 4-H operates in specific locations

3.0 Youth in rural Manitoba

Youth in Manitoba are described in two different ways. In Figure 1, a total rural population trend is compared to Winnipeg's population trend and the total youth population trend. In Figure 2, the rural and Winnipeg populations are presented for the four age groups. The findings are presented under each figure, along with the implications to 4-H.

Figure 1 reveals that from 1996 to 2006, there was a slight increase in total population for rural Manitoba (19,095, 4%) and for Winnipeg (14,130, 2%). Against this backdrop of some population growth, the youth population decreased in rural areas (-7,200, -5%) and in Winnipeg (-9,000, -5%). Given these findings at the provincial level, one would expect 4-H rural membership to be dropping over the past decade. Such a trend would also be expected for youth organizations in Winnipeg as well. The downward trend does not necessarily mean that the percentage of youth who are 4-H members would be on the decline. One way to counteract this trend might be through new programs and capturing the interest of youth (and their parents); resulting in maintaining and even increasing the share of membership. Not disclosed in Figure 1 is if the decline is associated with one or more of the different age groups of youth.

Figure 2. Population from 1996 to 2006 for rural Manitoba and Winnipeg

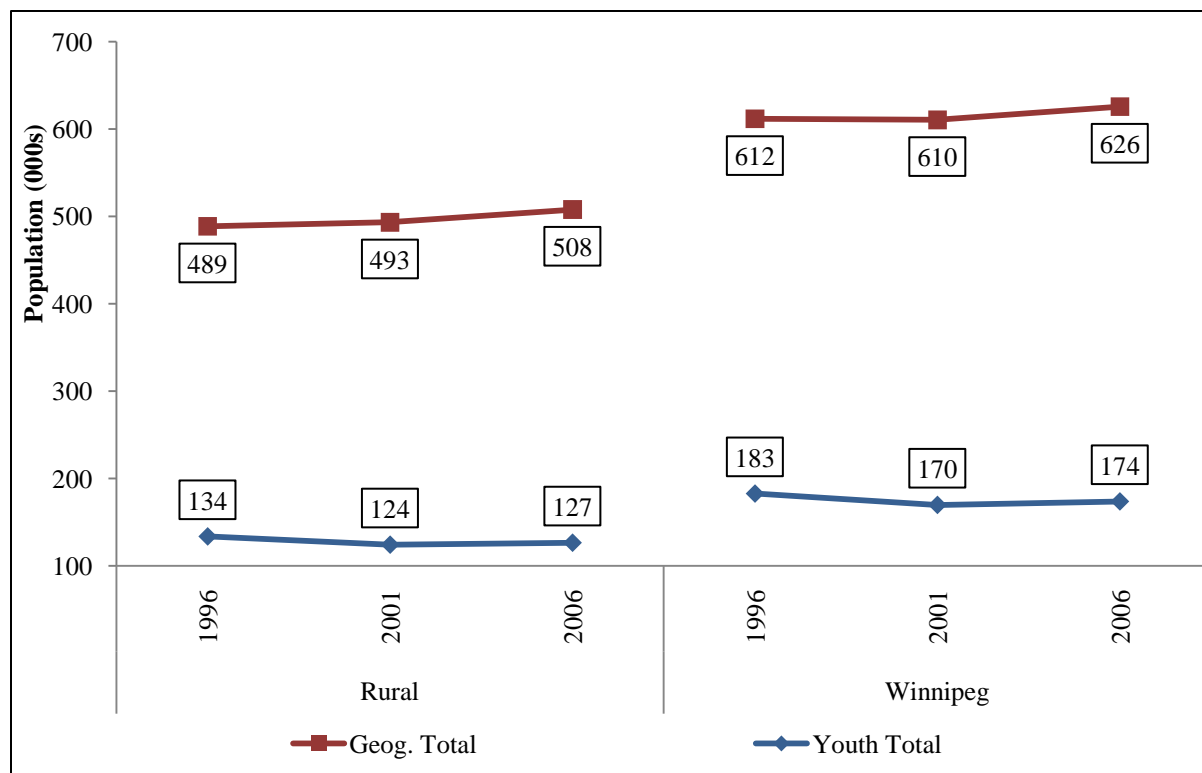
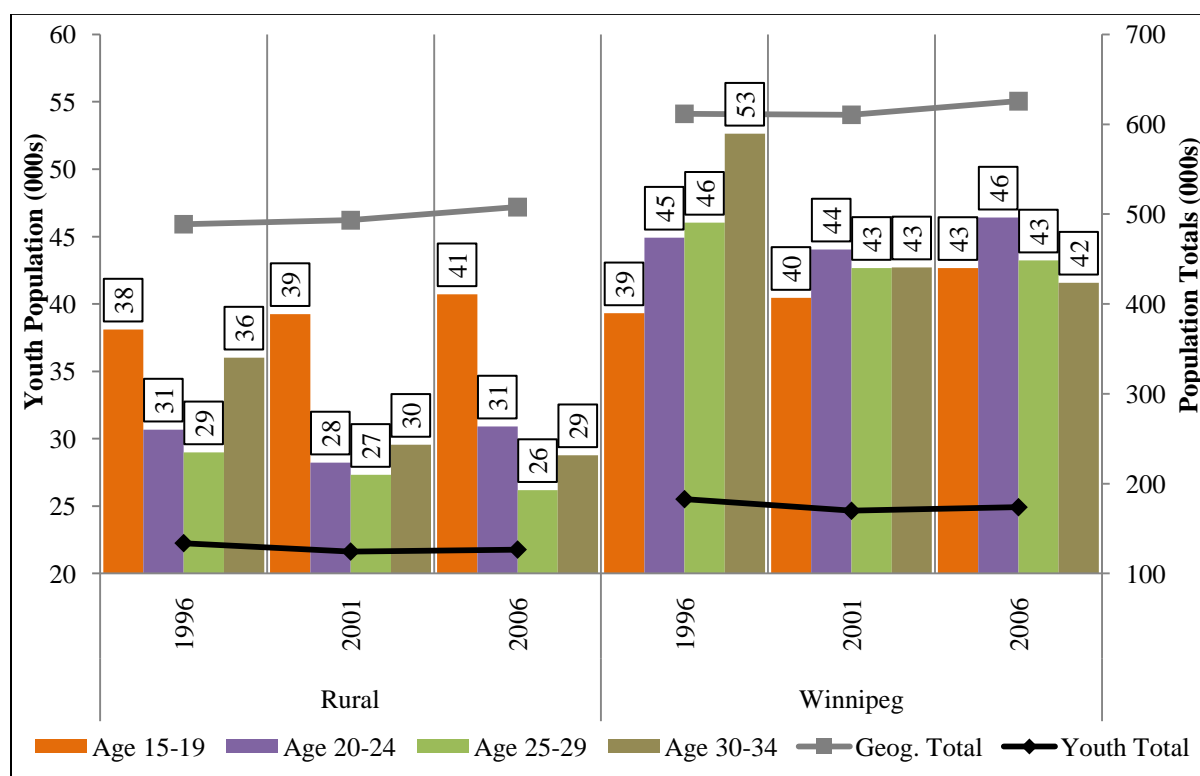


Figure 2 shows two different patterns of youth population change from 1996 to 2006. First, the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 grew in rural Manitoba (2,620, 7% and 225, 1% respectively), and a similar trend was evident in Winnipeg (3,365, 9% and 1,490, 3% respectively). The 15-19 groups grew the most. Second, the age groups of 25-29 and 30-34 both experienced decreases in rural areas (-2,800, -10% and -7,245, -20% respectively) and in Winnipeg (-2,800, -6% and -11,055, -21% respectively). The first age group, which is closest to the current membership of 4-H might be of particular interest. With the increase in the 15-19 age group in rural areas, this suggests that 4-H membership should be holding their own or even increasing. Yet the membership is reported as declining, suggesting other concerns may be affecting membership. This may include, for example, that the youth population is not evenly distributed across rural Manitoba, and so the active 4-H groups may be located in areas of uneven decline, outlined in more detail in Section 5. However, another possible explanation is that 4-H is actually losing popularity in this age group.

Figure 3. Population from 1996 to 2006 in rural areas and Winnipeg for four age groups of youth



4.0 Youth in five rural areas in Manitoba

The geographic distributions of youth in rural Manitoba are examined in this section. As in the previous section youth trends are examined in total (Figure 3) and in relation to the four age groups (Figure 4), again from 1996 to 2006.

Figure 3 displays total population and total youth populations for each of the five categories of rural Manitoba. Four of five age categories have grown from 1996 to 2006, namely Rural Centres, the communities nearby (Strong UI, Moderate UI), and others at a far distance (No UI). The 106 rural areas with Weak UI have experienced a decrease in total population. For total youth population, there have been declines in all rural categories, with No UI communities as the exception reporting some growth (545 youth) among the 89 communities. As noted above, while total population growth is promising, the youth portion is stable or on the decline, and the exception is the most rural and remote communities where there is slight growth. This geographic analysis does not hold any easy answers for improving membership numbers of 4-H.

Figure 4. Youth trends in five categories of rural

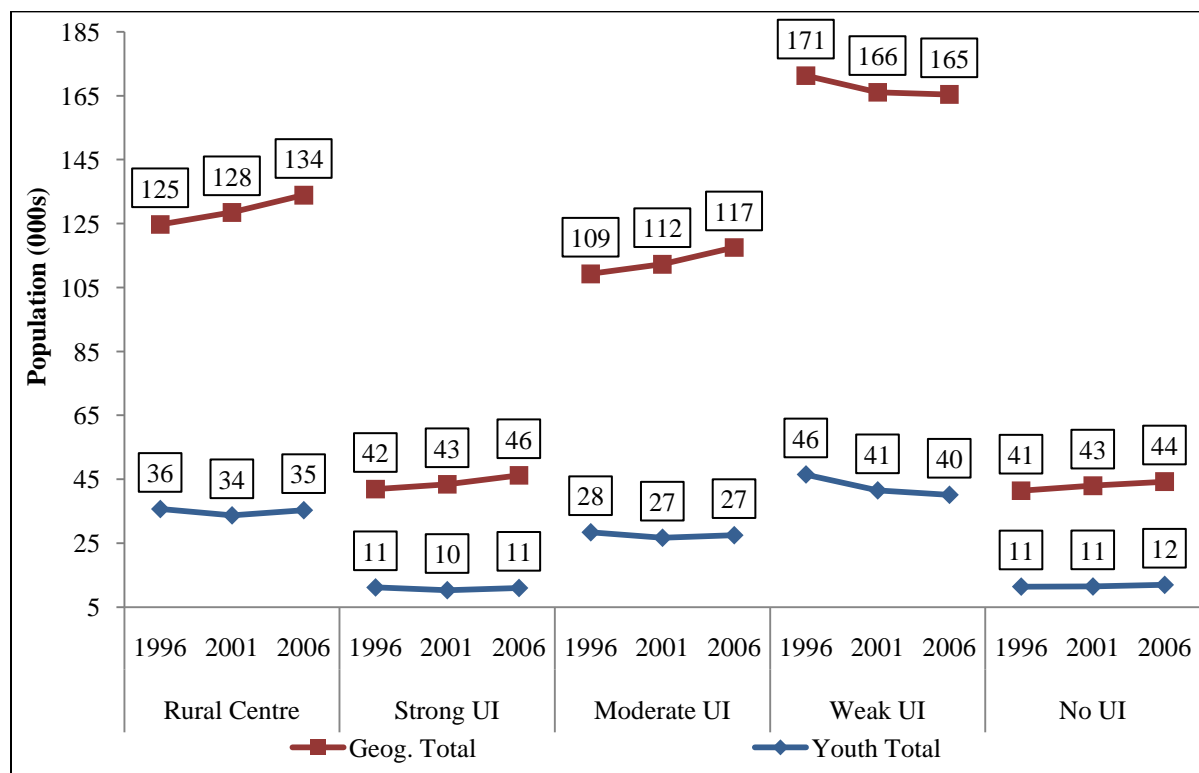
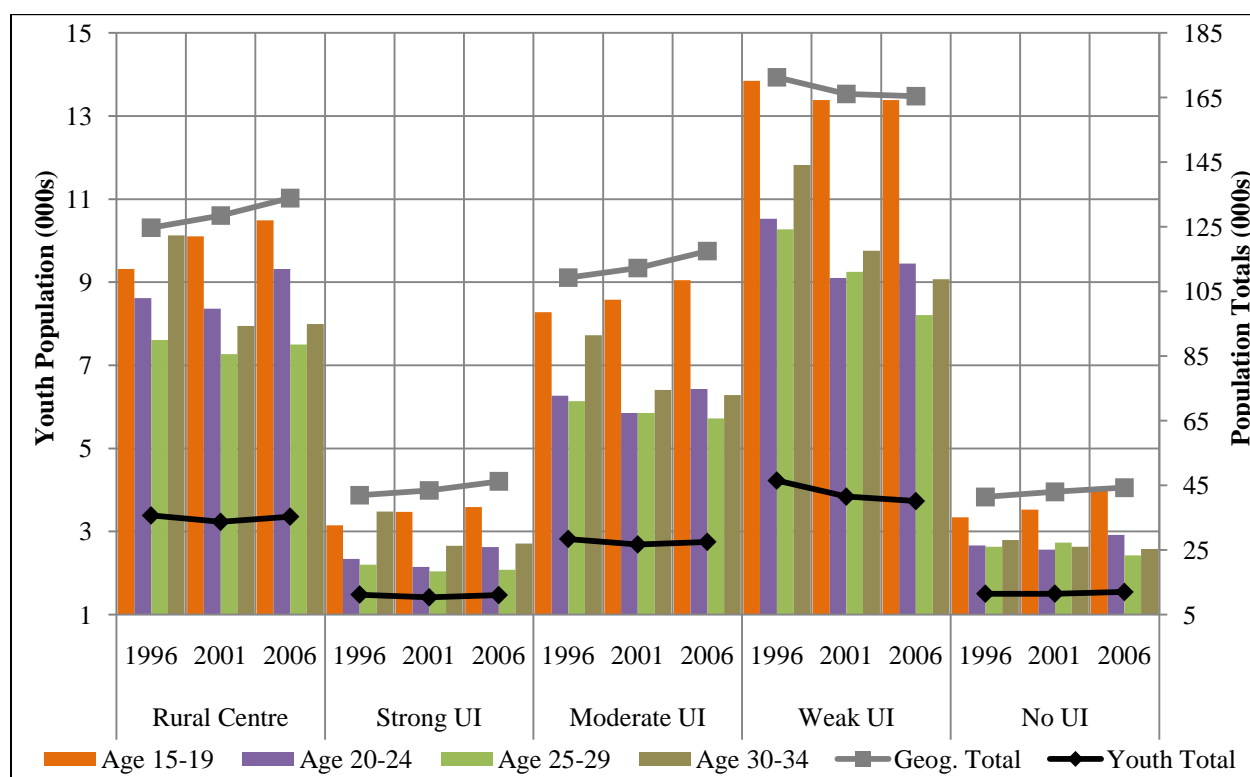


Figure 4 is a more complicated graph. It includes the data from Figure 3 in terms of youth and total populations for each of the five rural categories and adds the four age groups. The age groups are added to probe deeper and to better understand the various age groups of youth in each community grouping. What they reveal are different growth and decline trends among the four youth age groups.

- For the 19 Rural Centres, the first two age groups (15-19, 20-24) increased in youth population and the older age groups (25-29, 30-34) experienced decreases.
- For the 12 Strong (UI) rural communities, the 67 Moderate (UI) communities, and the 89 No (UI) communities, all repeat this pattern of growth and decline.
- For the 106 Weak (UI) communities, all age groups experienced declines from 1996-2006.

The growth pattern for the first two age groups suggest that membership in 4-H should be stable if not increasing in all but the more rural and remote communities.

Figure 5. Four different youth age groups in five rural community categories

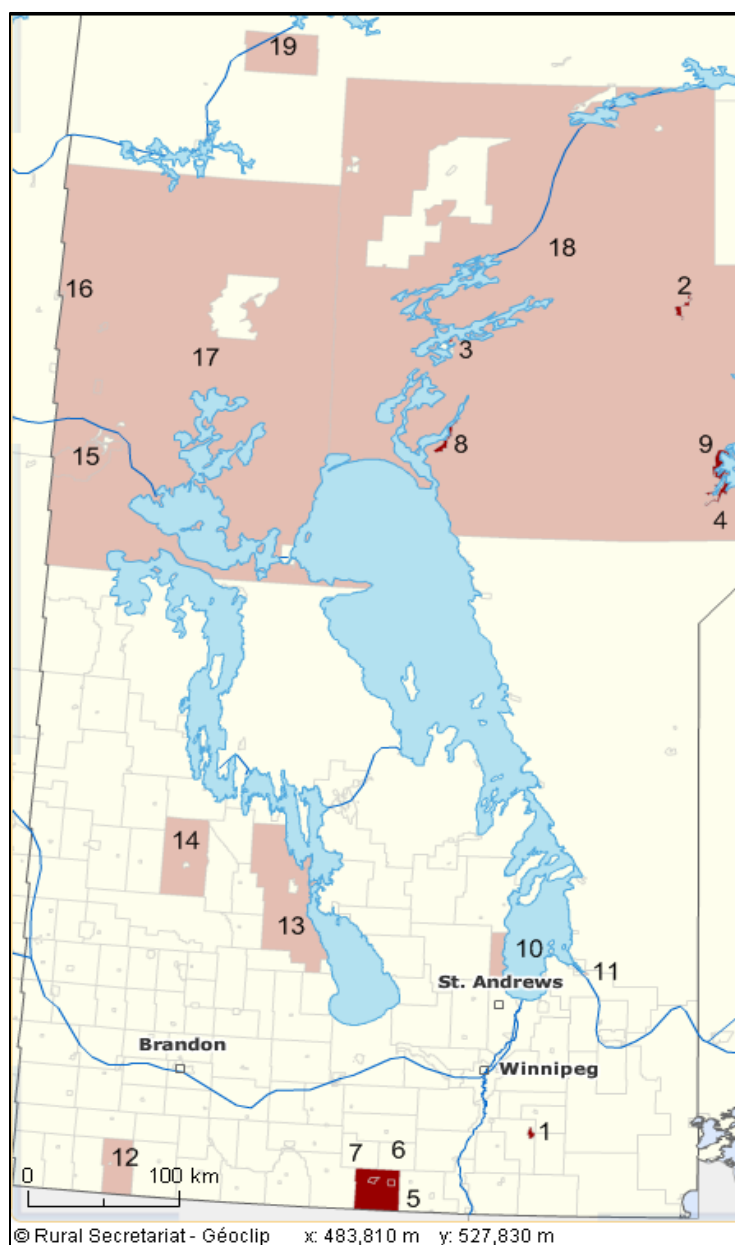


5.0 Exceptional rural communities for changes in youth population

This analysis identified rural communities with exceptional growth or decline of youth population (from 1996-2006) compared to all 293 rural communities in Manitoba. As noted in Figure 5, nine communities had exceptional growth in rural population, including Steinbach, Morden, the RM of Stanley, five First Nations, and Wasagamack. There are four rural communities south of Winnipeg and the northern communities are on the east side of the province. These rural communities could be showing exceptional growth in membership of 4-H. If these were centres of membership that had been declining, it might well suggest a reduced popularity in 4-H.

There were 10 communities with exceptional decline in youth population, including Dauphin, Flin Flon, Leaf Rapids, Powerview-Pine Falls, four RMs, and two Unorganized Territories. These communities are mostly west and north of Winnipeg, with the exception of the RM of Gimli and the town of Powerview-Pine Falls. These are communities that have experienced exceptional decline in their rural population and will likely present a challenge for continued recruiting efforts by 4-H.

Figure 6. Exceptional growth (dark red) and loss (light red) rural communities 1996-2006



Exceptional Growth (dark red)

1. Steinbach, City of
2. Oxford House, First Nation
3. Cross Lake, First Nation
4. St. Theresa Point, First Nation
5. RM of Stanley
6. Winkler, City of
7. Morden, Town of
8. Norway House, First Nation
9. Wasagamack Northern Community

Exceptional Decline (light red)

10. RM of Gimli
11. Powerview-Pine Falls, Town of
12. RM of Winchester
13. RM of Alonsa
14. Dauphin, City of
15. RM of Kelsey
16. Flin Flon, City of
17. Division No. 21, Unorganized Territory
18. Division No. 22, Unorganized Territory
19. Leaf Rapids, Town of

6.0 Conclusions

This report examined trends in youth population in Manitoba since they are the primary target for 4-H membership. While no specifics of the decline are reported, anecdotally reduced membership seems to be occurring throughout Manitoba. This research sheds light on the question: Has 4-H declining membership been reflected in rural populations of Manitoba?

The Rural Development Institute examined the trends related to the decade of 1996 to 2006 and youth in terms of 15 to 34, and four related age groups. Rural was defined first as all of Manitoba, less Winnipeg, then the 293 communities were subdivided into five categories, based on Statistics Canada definitions.

The data revealed that total youth population was declining about 5% across rural Manitoba and in Winnipeg. Yet the decline of youth occurred largely in the 25-34 age group, while youth aged 15-24 were growing, specifically around Rural Centres and Winnipeg. These findings suggest that 4-H membership should have been stable or even growing over the last decade.

A declining membership against a backdrop of an increasing youth population aged 15-24 suggests that the popularity of 4-H may be slipping among these youth and their parents, who encourage and support youth in 4-H. Confirming membership decline is one step to understanding the current affairs with membership trends. Another is to review and improve the effectiveness of recruiting approaches for youth. Reaching forward into less conventional territory, recruiting might aim toward a more urban (or rural centre) based membership.

With growing interest in environmental issues, urban forestry, urban agriculture, food security issues, and multi-culturalism, all these topics provide possible entry points to attract youth members. Due to the fact that youth overall are declining across Manitoba the Winnipeg based youth organizations may be experiencing the same membership issues as 4-H. Finally, another strategic option might be to collaborate with existing youth organizations and co-deliver programs and share recruiting efforts. Looking at trends over multiple years, the result of any new strategy will take multiple years to show effect, and likely it will take many different strategies in Manitoba and across Canada. At a minimum, membership concerns will likely remain a priority in 4-H in the near future.

Appendix A: Rural communities of Manitoba listed in relation to the five rural categories defined by Statistics Canada, 2006

Rural Centres		Strong Urban Influence	
Brandon	City	Cartier	RM
Portage la Prairie	City	Cornwallis	RM
Thompson	City	Macdonald	RM
Brokenhead	First Nation	Rockwood	RM
Dakota Plains A	First Nation	St. Andrews	RM
Dakota Tipi	First Nation	St. Laurent	RM
Long Plain (Part)	First Nation	Whitehead	RM
Brokenhead	RM	Woodlands	RM
East St. Paul	RM	Niverville	Town
Elton	RM	Stonewall	Town
Headingley	RM	Teulon	Town
Portage la Prairie	RM	Dunnottar	Village
Ritchot	RM		
Rosser	RM		
Springfield	RM		
St. Clements	RM		
St. François Xavier	RM		
Taché	RM		
West St. Paul	RM		

Moderate Urban Influence		Weak Urban Influence	
Selkirk	City	Dauphin	City
Steinbach	City	Flin Flon (Part)	City
Black River	First Nation	Winkler	City
Crane River	First Nation	Cross Lake	First Nation
Fisher River	First Nation	Cross Lake E	First Nation
Little Saskatchewan	First Nation	Dog Creek	First Nation
Pine Creek A	First Nation	Ebb and Flow	First Nation
Shoal River Indian Reserve A	First Nation	Fairford (Part)	First Nation
Sioux Valley Dakota Nation	First Nation	Fisher River A	First Nation
Waterhen	First Nation	Fort Alexander	First Nation
Waywayseecappo First Nation	First Nation	Hole or Hollow Water	First Nation
Alexander	RM	Nelson House	First Nation
Armstrong	RM	Norway House	First Nation
Blanshard	RM	Opaskwayak Cree Nation E	First Nation
Clanwilliam	RM	Opaskwayak Cree Nation I	First Nation
Daly	RM	Peguis B	First Nation
De Salaberry	RM	Rolling River	First Nation
Dufferin	RM	Sandy Bay	First Nation
Eriksdale	RM	Split Lake (Part)	First Nation
Franklin	RM	Swan Lake	First Nation
Gimli (formerly RM & Town of Gimli)	RM	The Narrows	First Nation
Glenwood	RM	Mystery Lake	Local Government District
Grey	RM	Pinawa	Local Government District
Hamiota	RM	South Indian Lake	Northern Community
Hanover	RM	Wasagamack	Northern Community
La Broquerie	RM	Albert	RM
Lac du Bonnet	RM	Alonsa	RM
Lakeview	RM	Argyle	RM
Minto	RM	Arthur	RM
Morris	RM	Bifrost	RM
North Cypress	RM	Brenda	RM
North Norfolk	RM	Coldwell	RM
Oakland	RM	Dauphin	RM
Odanah	RM	Edward	RM
Piney	RM	Ellice	RM
Reynolds	RM	Ethelbert	RM
Riverside	RM	Fisher	RM
Saskatchewan	RM	Gilbert Plains	RM
Shoal Lake	RM	Grahamdale	RM
South Cypress	RM	Grandview	RM
South Norfolk	RM	Harrison	RM
Ste. Anne	RM	Hillsburg	RM
Stuartburn	RM	Kelsey	RM
Whitewater	RM	Langford	RM
Woodworth	RM	Lansdowne	RM
Beausejour	Town	Lorne	RM
Continued...		Continued...	

Moderate Urban Influence, cont'd		Weak Urban Influence, cont'd	
Carberry	Town	Louise	RM
Carman	Town	Miniota	RM
Emerson	Town	Minitonas	RM
Erickson	Town	Montcalm	RM
MacGregor	Town	Morton	RM
Minnedosa	Town	Mountain (North)	RM
Morris	Town	Mountain (South)	RM
Rapid City	Town	Ochre River	RM
Rivers	Town	Park (North)	RM
Shoal Lake	Town	Park (South)	RM
Souris	Town	Pembina	RM
Ste. Anne	Town	Rhineland	RM
Treherne	Town	Roland	RM
Winnipeg Beach	Town	Rosedale	RM
Division No. 1, Unorganized	Unorganized Territory	Russell	RM
Glenboro	Village	Shell River	RM
McCreary	Village	Sifton	RM
St. Claude	Village	Siglunes	RM
St-Pierre-Jolys	Village	Stanley	RM
Wawanesa	Village	Ste. Rose	RM
Winnipegosis	Village	Swan River	RM
		Thompson	RM
		Turtle Mountain (now amalgamated with Killarney)	RM
		Victoria	RM
		Wallace	RM
		Westbourne	RM
		Whitemouth	RM
		Winchester	RM
		Altona	Town
		Arborg	Town
		Boissevain	Town
		Churchill	Town
		Deloraine	Town
		Gilbert Plains	Town
		Gladstone	Town
		Grand Rapids	Town
		Killarney (now amalgamated with Turtle Mountain)	Town
		Lac du Bonnet	Town
		Leaf Rapids	Town
		Lynn Lake	Town
		Manitou	Town
		Morden	Town
		Neepawa	Town
		Oak Lake	Town
		Continued...	

Weak Urban Influence, cont'd	
Pilot Mound	Town
Plum Coulee	Town
Roblin	Town
Russell	Town
Snow Lake	Town
Ste. Rose du Lac	Town
Swan River	Town
The Pas	Town
Virden	Town
Division No. 19, Unorganized	Unorganized Territory
Division No. 21, Unorganized	Unorganized Territory
Division No. 22, Unorganized	Unorganized Territory
Division No. 23, Unorganized	Unorganized Territory
Benito	Village
Notre Dame de Lourdes	Village
Somerset	Village

No Urban Influence	
Berens River	First Nation
Birdtail Creek	First Nation
Bloodvein	First Nation
Brochet	First Nation
Buffalo Point	First Nation
Canupawakpa Dakota First Nation (Oak Lake)	First Nation
Chemawawin	First Nation
Churchill	First Nation
Cross Lake A	First Nation
Cross Lake B	First Nation
Cross Lake C	First Nation
Dauphin River A	First Nation
Fairford (Part)	First Nation
Fox Lake	First Nation
Gambler (Part)	First Nation
Garden Hill First Nation	First Nation
God's Lake	First Nation
God's River A	First Nation
Grand Rapids	First Nation
Highrock	First Nation
Jackhead	First Nation
Keeseekoowenin	First Nation
Lac Brochet A	First Nation
Little Grand Rapids	First Nation
Long Plain (Part)	First Nation
Moose Lake A	First Nation
Nelson House A	First Nation
Nelson House B	First Nation
Continued...	

No UI, cont'd	
Nelson House C	First Nation
Opaskwayak Cree Nation A	First Nation
Opaskwayak Cree Nation B	First Nation
Opaskwayak Cree Nation C	First Nation
Oxford House	First Nation
Pauingassi First Nation	First Nation
Poplar River	First Nation
Pukatawagan	First Nation
Red Sucker Lake	First Nation
Reed River 36A	First Nation
Roseau Rapids A	First Nation
Roseau River	First Nation
Shamattawa	First Nation
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	First Nation
Shoal Lake (Part) 40	First Nation
St. Theresa Point	First Nation
Swan Lake C	First Nation
Valley River A	First Nation
Gillam	Northern Community
Granville Lake	Northern Community
Ilford	Northern Community
York Landing	Northern Community
Archie	RM
Birtle	RM
Cameron	RM
Glenella	RM
Lawrence	RM
McCreary	RM
Mossey River	RM
Pipestone	RM
Roblin	RM
Rosburn	RM
Shellmouth-Boulton	RM
Silver Creek	RM
Strathclair	RM
Strathcona	RM
Victoria Beach	RM
Birtle	Town
Gillam	Town
Grandview	Town
Gretna	Town
Hamiota	Town
Hartney	Town
Melita	Town
Minitonas	Town
Powerview-Pine Falls	Town
Continued...	

No UI, cont'd	
Rossgburn	Town
Division No. 17, Unorganized	Unorganized Territory
Division No. 18, Unorganized, East Part	Unorganized Territory
Division No. 18, Unorganized, West Part	Unorganized Territory
Division No. 20, Unorganized, North Part	Unorganized Territory
Division No. 20, Unorganized, South Part	Unorganized Territory
Binscarth	Village
Bowsman	Village
Cartwright	Village
Crystal City	Village
Elkhorn	Village
Ethelbert	Village
Riverton	Village
St-Lazare	Village
Waskada	Village

Appendix B: Data for Figures 1 & 2; Population from 1996 to 2006: Manitoba, Rural, Winnipeg

Rural Geography	Year	Geog. Total	Youth Total	Age 15-19	Age 20-24	Age 25-29	Age 30-34
Manitoba	1996	1,100,290	316,675	77,405	75,600	75,015	88,655
	2001	1,103,700	294,220	79,700	72,275	69,990	72,255
	2006	1,133,515	300,475	83,390	77,315	69,415	70,355
	'96-'06	33,225	-16,200	5,985	1,715	-5,600	-18,300
Rural	1996	488,720	133,790	38,100	30,680	28,990	36,020
	2001	493,250	124,345	39,250	28,235	27,315	29,545
	2006	507,815	126,590	40,720	30,905	26,190	28,775
	'96-'06	19,095	-7,200	2,620	225	-2,800	-7,245
Winnipeg	1996	611,570	182,885	39,305	44,920	46,025	52,635
	2001	610,450	169,875	40,450	44,040	42,675	42,710
	2006	625,700	173,885	42,670	46,410	43,225	41,580
	'96-'06	14,130	-9,000	3,365	1,490	-2,800	-11,055

Appendix C: Population data for Figures 3 & 4 from 1996 to 2006 using rural geography and youth age categories.

Rural Geography	Year	Geog. Total	Youth Total	Youth age categories			
				Age 15-19	Age 20-24	Age 25-29	Age 30-34
Rural Centre	1996	124,735	35,670	9,320	8,615	7,610	10,125
	2001	128,480	33,685	10,100	8,365	7,270	7,950
	2006	133,895	35,300	10,490	9,320	7,500	7,990
	'96-'06	9,160	-370	1,170	705	-110	-2,135
Strong UI	1996	41,915	11,165	3,150	2,335	2,200	3,480
	2001	43,400	10,310	3,470	2,150	2,035	2,655
	2006	46,220	10,995	3,585	2,625	2,075	2,710
	'96-'06	4,305	-170	435	290	-125	-770
Moderate UI	1996	109,265	28,400	8,275	6,265	6,135	7,725
	2001	112,255	26,690	8,580	5,850	5,855	6,405
	2006	117,490	27,485	9,050	6,430	5,720	6,285
	'96-'06	8,225	-915	775	165	-415	-1,440
Weak UI	1996	171,255	46,470	13,850	10,530	10,270	11,820
	2001	166,100	41,495	13,385	9,105	9,245	9,760
	2006	165,404	40,110	13,385	9,445	8,205	9,075
	'96-'06	-5,851	-6,360	-465	-1,085	-2,065	-2,745
No UI	1996	41,390	11,420	3,340	2,660	2,630	2,790
	2001	42,975	11,450	3,525	2,565	2,730	2,630
	2006	44,260	11,965	4,045	2,920	2,420	2,580
	'96-'06	2,870	545	705	260	-210	-210

Appendix D: Data for Figure 5 for exceptional growth and decline communities.

	Map	Rural Community	UI Code
Exceptional growth	1	Steinbach, City of	Moderate UI
	2	Oxford House, First Nation	No UI
	3	Cross Lake A, First Nation	No UI
	4	St. Theresa Point, First Nation	No UI
	5	Rural Municipality of Stanley	Weak UI
	6	Winkler, City of	Weak UI
	7	Morden, Town of	Weak UI
	8	Norway House, First Nation	Weak UI
	9	Wasagamack Northern Community	Weak UI
Exceptional decline	10	Rural Municipality of Gimli	Moderate UI
	11	Powerview-Pine Falls, Town of	No UI
	12	Rural Municipality of Winchester	Weak UI
	13	Rural Municipality of Alonsa	Weak UI
	14	Dauphin, City of	Weak UI
	15	Rural Municipality of Kelsey	Weak UI
	16	Flin Flon (Part), City of	Weak UI
	17	Division No. 21, Unorganized Territory	Weak UI
	18	Division No. 22, Unorganized Territory	Weak UI
	19	Leaf Rapids, Town of	Weak UI